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WESTERN AMERICANA

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HISTORY

OF THE

State of Nebraska;

CONTAINING

A FULL ACCOUNT OF ITS GROWTH FROM AN UNINHABITED TERRITORY TO A WEALTHY
AND IMPORTANT STATE; OF ITS EARLY SETTLEMENTS; ITS RAPID INCREASE
IN POPULATION, AND THE MARVELLOUS DEVELOPMENT OF ITS
GREAT NATURAL RESOURCES. ALSO AN EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION OF ITS

COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES,

THEIR ADVANTAGES, INDUSTRIES, MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE; BIOGRAPHICAL
SKETCHES, PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT MEN AND EARLY SETTLERS; VIEWS
OF RESIDENCES AND BUSINESS BLOCKS, CITIES AND TOWNS.

ILLUSTRATED.

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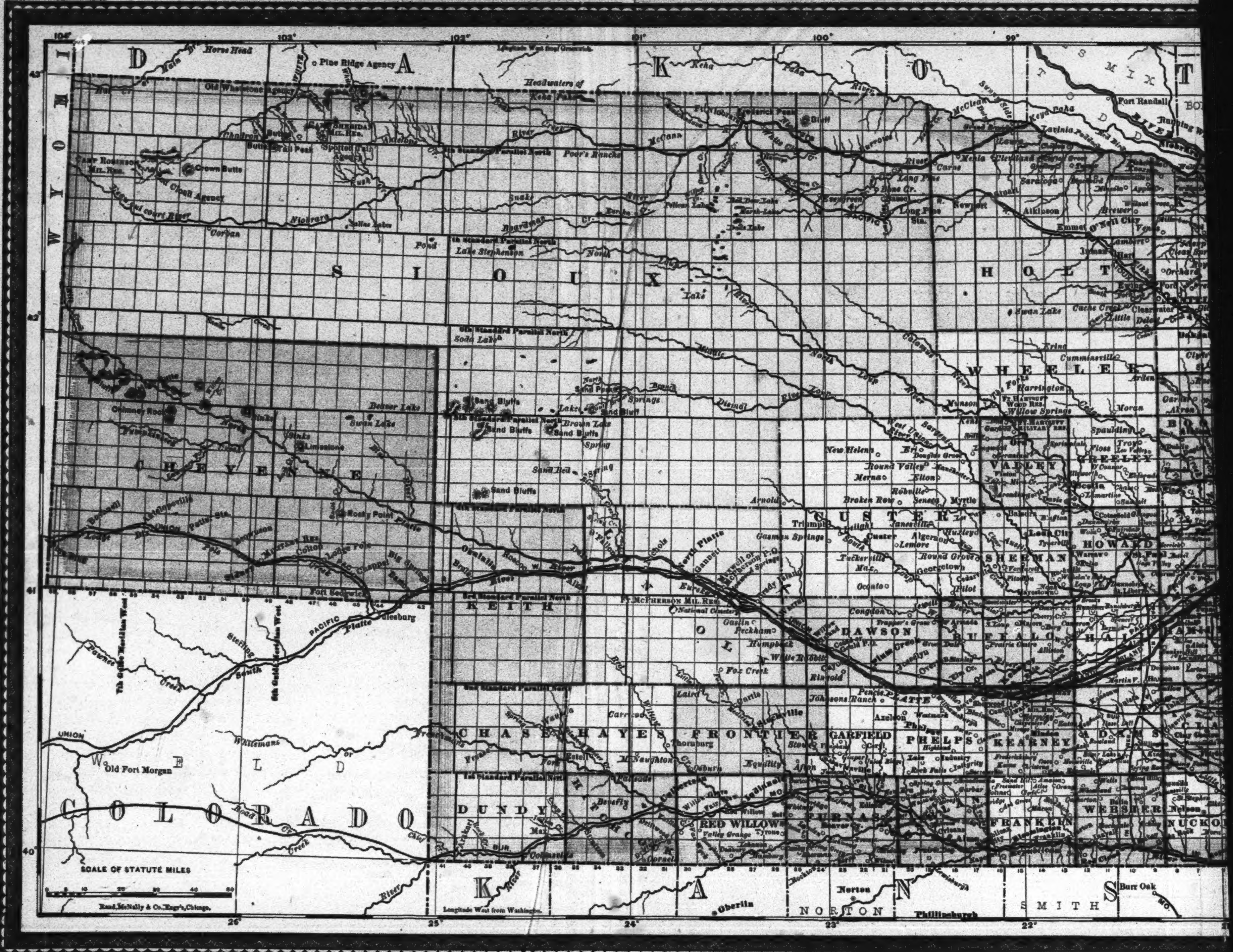
Map of Nebraska.



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SMITH
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Fort Randall
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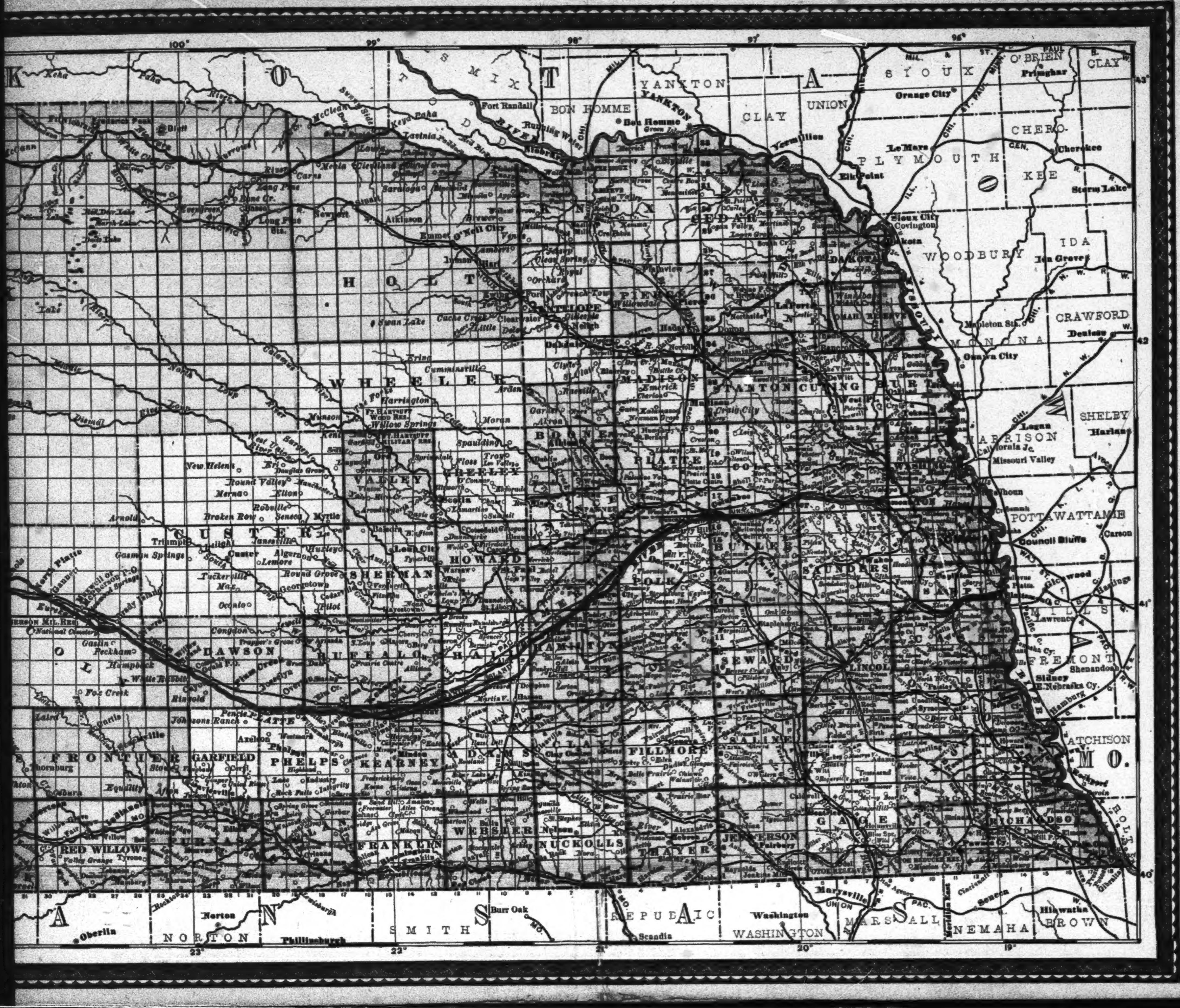

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GARFIELD
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FILLMORE
SALINE
JOHNSON
Thornburg
Equality
RED WILLOW
Valley Grange
FURNAS
Beaver City
HARLAN
Orleans
FRANKLIN
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Seneca
NEMAHA
Hiawatha
BROWN

PREFACE.

History, as written now, comprises something more than that of times not far remote. The definition of the word, according to the acknowledged authorities, quite imperfectly defines the scope of an American history of to-day.

History is defined as: "(1)—An account of facts, particularly of the facts respecting Nations or States; (2)—Narration—verbal relation of facts or events; (3)—Knowledge of facts or events; (4)—An account of things that exist; (5)—An account of the origin, life, and action of an individual person."

With the widespread dissemination of intelligence; the marvelous increase in printed records of transpiring events in newspapers and periodical publications; the quick development and growth of States, within the memory of the oldest settlers, history has come to mean more than the lexicographers define. It has come to be more than the weaving of traditions into a pleasing story, with no living witnesses to question or dispute its truth; it has now the additional zest which comes from compiling a record of events so nearly contemporaneous as to be subject to the hot and merciless criticism of the still living survivors, whose lives make the page. Such history is largely supplied in the biographies of those who have lived or still live in the commonwealth historically described. Carlyle and Macaulay, two of the ablest historical writers in the English tongue, have, in similar phrase, said: "True history is biography; without a history of persons, there could be no history of things or events."

We have undertaken, for the first time in the annals of literature, to cover the entire domain of history, and to publish a history of a Commonwealth, embracing its full scope as to time and detail, beginning in remote tradition, and tracing through recorded history the course of events, and the lives of persons even down to the present time, where they become so surrounded and intermingled with the lives of persons still living as to be valuable only as a faithful chronicle of the times and the recorded testimony of "living witnesses," subject as they are to all the inaccuracies coming from imperfect remembrance, prejudice, and a thousand other frailties and weaknesses of human nature.

The History of Nebraska, as now published, would have been heretofore deemed impossible. Never before has a work of like magnitude been undertaken and performed. It combines the labor of more than a single life, and has required the investment of more capital than was ever before risked in a single literary enterprise of its kind in this country.

It is not to be expected that a work of such magnitude can be published so free from errors as to be above or beyond just criticism. If just, it will take cognizance of the vast amount of conscientious labor bestowed upon the work, while pointing out such errors, if any there be, as have unavoidably crept into it, despite the care given to its preparation. Such criticism would detract nothing from its merits, and on its merits alone it is confidently given to the citizens of Nebraska, as the most elaborate and perfect history of a State ever written.

The work of writing the county sketches has been assigned to many different writers, all under specific instructions to search for the truth and to record nothing as fact on the uncorroborated testimony of any one man. Their copy, after being put in print, has in all instances been sent to some prominent citizens of the county for revision. The biographies have all been submitted to the persons most interested in their accuracy, and the responsibility for any errors appearing in them, from a neglect on the part of those to whom they were sent, to revise and return the same, can in no wise rest with the publishers.

The General History of the State has been compiled with great care, by competent writers, having access to the archives and records of the State, many of those engaged on the work being residents of unquestioned professional reputation and ability. It contains much concerning the early History, never before published, and is of itself an exhaustive history of the State. Supplemented with the County histories and the Biographies, and making due allowance for errors, typographical and otherwise, unavoidable in a work of such magnitude, we present the History of Nebraska, with a full consciousness of having fulfilled to the utmost the promises made in our Prospectus, and with the hope that the citizens of the State will accord to us the meed of approval which our immense labor, great risk, and honest endeavor would seem to merit.

Publisher.

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HISTORY OF NEBRASKA.

DISCOVERY OF NEBRASKA.

"Now let us climb Nebraska's loftiest mount,
And from its summit view the scene below.
The moon comes like an angel down from heaven;
Its radient face is the unclouded sun;
Its outspread wings the over-arching sky;
Its voice the charming minstrels of the air;
Its breath the fragrance of the bright wild-flowers.
Behold the prairie, broad and grand and free—
'Tis God's own garden, unprofaned by man!"
—"*Nebraska.—A Poem;*" *1854.*

THE invasion of the central section of this continent by white men, unlike that of the lake region, came from the South, and long antedated the arrival of explorers in what is commonly known as the Northwest. Although Nebraska forms the geographical center of the United States, the phenomenon of settlement has made it appear far to the west; and when one glances at the history of this region, without first having prepared one's mind for the truth, it is reasonable to expect to trace the march of civilization either from the early settlements in the East, or from the natural highways which furnished passage alike for the devout missionary and the avaricious seeker after gold. But modern research dispels the obscuring mists which for centuries have hidden from view one of the grandest undertakings in the list of Spanish explorations, and establishes the fact that the southwestern and middle portions of the United States were viewed by white men nearly a century before Jean Nicolet instituted commercial relations with the Indians of Wisconsin and while yet the "great water to the westward" was known to those Eastern native tribes merely as a tradition.

The march of Coronado from the City of Mexico to the valley of the Platte, in Nebraska, was as marvelous an undertaking as the history of North America records; for not only was the region to be traversed an unknown wilderness, but the country, when known by grave experience, proved to possess a constantly varying succession of obstacles. The mountains of Mexico gave place, in the wearisome journey, to the sand plains of New Mexico and the desert of Kansas, from which even the steam communication of today has failed to strip all terrors to travelers. And yet this mighty General pushed an army of 1,000 men across the arid plains, the precipitous mountains and the monotonous prairies, which lie between Nebraska and the home of Montezuma.

This almost neglected fact in history rests upon the undisputed relations of Coronado, Jaramillo and Casteñada, found in that rare work, the compilation of Ternaux Compans. Auxiliary information is contained in the several works on Mexico and the Indians of the Southwest.

The subject has been patiently considered by Hon. James W. Savage, Judge of the Third Judicial District, and by him the plainer facts of record have been clothed in language vivid with the touch of cultured fancy. Yet the truth of history has not been sacrificed to the almost overpowering temptation to invest the stern realities of the event with the glamour of fiction. So carefully has Judge Savage avoided this tendency to speculative thoughts that the sketch is less romantic than the records might justify. The query arises, after a perusal of this chapter, Can these things be true? And when the authorities are consulted, the answer is, Aye, and more remains to be told!

The sketch referred to was read by the Judge before the State Historical Society April 16, 1880. It is but just to the author to state that we have made free use of his work without consulting with him, since the modesty which did not permit him to obtain a copyright on this pamphlet has paved the way to our appropriating it. The address is given entire:

"We are apt to look upon Nebraska as a young State; young in its geological formation, in its political existence and in its historical records. For descriptions of its soil, its climate, its fruits or its inhabitants, few have to look farther back than the commencement of the present century, and the published memorials of its history prior to the advent of the French trappers and traders have been thought too meager to serve as a basis for any exact account. But, hidden away in the lumber rooms of wealthy Spanish and French families and piled on the shelves of national libraries in Paris, Madrid and Mexico, are hosts of letters, journals and reports, which are gradually emerging from their seclusion and undergoing the scrutiny of acute and practiced eyes. The documents recently edited by M. Margry, in Paris, and now in course of publication by the United States Government, throw a flood of light upon early French discoveries and explorations in the West. And when the vast libraries of all the nations which took part in those adventurous travels shall give up their dead treasures, we have reason to hope that we shall be able to add many years to the authentic history of our State. I purpose to collect and present a few of the reasons we have for believing that, fourscore years before the Pilgrims landed on the venerable shores of Massachusetts; sixty-eight years before Hudson discovered the ancient and beautiful river which still bears his name; sixty-six years before John Smith, with his cockney colonists, sailed up a summer stream which they named after James the First of England, and commenced the settlement of what was afterward to be Virginia; twenty-three years before Shakespeare was born; when Queen Elizabeth was a little girl, and Charles the Fifth sat upon the united throne of Germany and Spain, Nebraska was discovered; the peculiarities of her soil and climate noted, her fruits and productions described, and her inhabitants and animals depicted. If the arguments and citations in support of this theory shall prove more dull and prosaic than the custom of recent times requires the popular lecture to be, I shall still be able to indulge a hope that among those whose nativity or residence has caused them to entertain a peculiar affection for this State, and especially among those whose pursuits have led them to understand and appreciate the value of historical studies, the intrinsic interest and importance of my topic may prove some excuse for the bald narration of facts to which I shall be obliged to subject your patience.

THE CITIES OF CIBOLA.

"There is hardly any expedition of modern times around which hangs so much of the glamour of romantic mystery as that undertaken about the middle of the sixteenth century for the purpose of discovering the seven cities of the buffalo and the land of Quivera. Although at least four cotemporaneous narratives of this remarkable march have reached us, it is singular that hardly any two recent writers agree either in the location of the seven cities or the ultimate terminus of the journey. The cities of Cibola have been placed by different investigators at the ruins now called Zuni, in New Mexico, at a point about one hundred miles east of that spot, and on the Rio del Chaco, about an equal distance to the north. The country called Quivera is still more rich in its variety of locations. The vicinity of Guaymas on the Gulf of California, the ruins now called Gran Quivera in New Mexico, different points in Colorado, and the region of Baxter Springs in Kansas, are but a few of the spots suggested for this forgotten land. I shall endeavor to show that none of these answer the conditions of the narratives to which I have alluded, and that the land of Quivera was situated in what is now the State of Nebraska.

"It is true that the only discovery of our State which can be regarded in any sense as permanent, that which was followed by the usual horde of adventurers, traders and explorers, dates from a long subsequent period. The city of St. Louis was established in the year 1764, and in the preceding summer, its founder, Pierre La Clede, visited the Missouri. Gradually the advancing wave of commerce crept up that river, until it reached the most powerful and mighty of the savage nations of that day, the proud, wealthy, populous and pugnacious tribe of the Omahas, with their famous chief, Wash-ing-guh-sah-ba, or the Blackbird, whose prowess Irving has celebrated, and whose lineal descendants still exercise, on a little reservation, hereditary rule over the docile handful to which that great nation is reduced.

"We catch an earlier glimpse of this region from one who had enlisted in the service of God instead of the service of Mammon. There was found, a few years since, in the archives of St. Mary's College in Montreal, the identical map which Father Marquette prepared of his voyage down the Mississippi, executed by his own hand and bearing all the marks of authenticity. Upon this map, drawn in the year of our Lord 1673, appears the territory which now forms the State of Nebraska, delineated with remarkable accuracy. The general course of the Missouri is given to a point far north of this latitude; the Platte River is laid down in almost its exact position, and among the Indian tribes which he enumerates as scattered about this region, we find such names as Panas, Mahas, Otontantes, which it is not difficult to translate into Pawnees, Omahas, and perhaps Otoes. It is not without a thrill of interest that a Nebraskan can look upon the frail and discolored parchment upon which, for the first time in the history of the world, these words were written. So full and accurate is this new-found map that, had we not the word of Father Marquette to the contrary, it would not be difficult to believe that during his journey he personally visited the Platte River. It was a dream of his, which, had his young life been spared, would probably have been realized.*

"The brave and pious heart was not to be cheered by the discoveries he had hoped for; the great highway to the California Sea was to be traveled in far later days and by another race than his; still, as his earnest voice comes down to us through the centuries, we can see that, in spite of all the mistakes into which his untutored geographers led him, he made a shrewd guess at the future pathway of commerce.

"But now let us turn again to the humble and unpretending labors of this member of the society of Jesus, and gaze upon a more gorgeous spectacle. Let us look back three centuries and a half to the province of Mexico, or, as it was then called, New Spain. For the bare prairies of Illinois and the rocky shores of the lakes, we have the luxuriance of tropic vegetation; for the holy vestments of a Catholic priest, we have the burnished armor and the dancing plumes of a Spanish cavalier; for the low splash of the paddle and the ripple of a bark canoe, we have the noisy clank of steel, the neighing of horses, the shouting of captains and the heavy tread of mighty cavalcades. It is nineteen years after the conquest of Mexico by Cortes, that brilliant and heartless commander, of whose ambition, avarice, treachery and cruelty, says an old chronicler of the time,† 'God will have kept a better account than we have.' Sometimes feared, sometimes hated, and always distrusted in his lifetime and by his own countrymen, more than one Spanish officer was sent out while he still remained in Mexico, to watch his career and check his unbridled extravagance. Of these was one Nunez de Guzman, a rival and an enemy of Cortes, who governed the northern portion of Mexico, and who burned to excel the dethroned Captain in the brilliancy of his discoveries and the magnitude of his conquests. 'The life of the Spanish discoverers,' says Prescott, 'was one long day-dream. Illusion after illusion chased one another like the bubbles which the child throws off from his pipe, as bright, as beautiful, and as empty. They lived in a world of enchantment.'

"Among the slaves of this Governor was a Texas Indian, who had, perhaps, cunning enough to perceive that his own success lay in ministering to his master's ambition, and ingenuity enough to concoct a tale, partly true, doubtless, which should excite his curiosity and inflame his lust for gold. Be that as it may, he came to his master one day with this strange and startling revelation. His father, he said, had been a merchant, and traded far to the north, carrying with him for barter the rich plumage of tropic birds, and receiving in exchange vast quantities of gold and silver. When a youth, he added, he had sometimes accompanied his father on these excursions, and they had visited seven cities, which might compare in wealth, population and magnificence with the City of Mexico itself; that whole streets blazed with the shops of gold and silver smiths, and that those metals were so common as to be held in slight esteem; that rare and precious stones abounded, and that the inhabitants were gorgeously attired in rich stuffs, and lived in all the ease and luxury that wealth could bestow.

"Whether this Texan (the first of whom we have any record) had really a recollection of cities which seemed to his inexperienced childhood as magnificent and grand as the dreams of the avaricious Spaniard; whether he sought to ingratiate himself with his taskmasters by stories which he knew they would seriously incline to hear, or whether thus early in the history of the country he had acquired the prevailing Western habit of exaggeration, particularly where gold and silver mines are the subject of discourse, we can only guess; but the sequel will show that his gorgeous palaces and brilliant workshops were but the fictitious creations of a lively imagination or the dim remembrance of an old tradition.

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*Judge Savage here quoted from Father Marquette's journal. As our work permits of more detailed descriptions than were permissible in this lecture, we omit the quotation from this chapter, and give it, with other facts, in chronological order, in the succeeding chapter of this history.—Ed.

†Las Casas.

"This was the origin of the story of the mysterious 'seven cities of Cibola,' which, with their vague and visionary splendor, excited the curiosity and inflamed the avarice of the Spanish conquerors for so many years. Efforts were made to reach them, but the mountain ranges and the desert plains guarded their secret faithfully, and the cities for nearly a decade remained known only through the romantic exaggerations of the Texas serf.

STEPHEN THE MOOR.

"But Spanish interest in this fabulous region was revived by a story of hardship and toil which has rarely been equaled in the history of adventure. In the year 1536, four wayfarers, half naked, worn with toil, spent with hunger, thirst, heat, cold, shipwrecks, storms, battles and disease, reached the City of Mexico from the Sierras and sandy plains of the North. They were a Spaniard named Cabeza de Vaca and his three companions, one of them a Moor called Estevanico, or Stephen. Eight years before, they had landed, with some four hundred companions, on the peninsula of Florida, for the purpose of exploring that unknown country.[*] Hostile tribes, starvation and toil had done their work so thoroughly that of the four hundred only this perishing sample remained. They had traversed the whole continent, had been the first of civilized beings to gaze upon 'a great river coming from the North,' which was afterward to be called the Mississippi, had penetrated the Northwest through parts of Kansas and Colorado, and thence, turning southwardly, had made their way through New Mexico and Arizona to friends and countrymen.

"They, too, had their marvelous tales of opulence and pomp to tell. During their wanderings west of the Mississippi, they had heard of rich and populous cities, with lofty dwellings and shops glittering with gold and silver and precious stones, of a people living in affluence, partially civilized, acquainted with the arts and inhabiting a fertile and beautiful country.

"Straightway, a small force, under the leadership of Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan monk, and guided by Stephen the Moor, was sent out to discover and report upon these mysterious cities, and pave the way for Spanish colonization.[†] Friar Marcos, the commander, was of a credulous and yielding disposition, and he allowed the Moor to push forward ahead of the main body, so that he reached the seven cities while the friar was hardly half way there. Stephen had forgotten the hardships and trials of his eight years of wandering, and the favors heaped upon him by the people whom he was now coming to despoil. But he remembered well their gentleness and their treasures. Presuming upon the former, he robbed them of the latter with an unsparing hand. The mild and pacific natives bore these indignities with a patience and forbearance well calculated to excite the scorn of a Christian people; but when the libidinous Moor, swollen with pride and power and success, attempted to lay his unhallowed hands upon their wives and daughters, they found it more difficult to excuse his irregularities. So they killed him and sent his companions back upon the road they had come. These, flying from the scene of their atrocities, met Marcos de Niza about two hundred miles away, and communicated to him their doleful story. The holy father declares that, notwithstanding the consternation their tale produced, he pursued his course, and approached so near the seven cities that from an eminence hard by he could look down upon their lofty roofs shining in the sun, and see the evidences of wealth upon every hand. But the private soldiers of the expedition strongly intimated that the fate of Stephen the Moor so far cooled his courage and moderated his ambition, that he forthwith made his way with considerable precipitation back to the place whence he had started. All agreed, however, that the seven cities of Cibola did, in truth, exist, and that the tales told of their richness and grandeur were so far from being mere figments of the imagination that they fell short of the reality. Of course, another and more powerful expedition was decided upon. For its command, the Viceroy of Mexico[*] nominated Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, who had succeeded Nunez de Guzman in the government of the northern province (New Gallia).

CORONADO, THE BRILLIANT CAVALIER.

"Coronado was a Spanish cavalier, born in the city of Salamanca, where he had received a good education, and had improved the advantages which wealth and gentle birth naturally confer. Intrepid, ambitious, of pleasing and ingratiating manners, skilled in all manly and martial exercises, he would have come down to us as a model of the brave, adventurous, avaricious and cruel commanders of his age, but for a superstitious belief in evil omens and unlucky signs, which sometimes prevented him from seizing hold of success even when it was fairly within his grasp.

"In his youthful days, Coronado had made the acquaintance of a youthful sage, who, after long study and travel in the East, where he had collected the knowledge and experience of ages, had taken up his abode in the classic and congenial city of Salamanca. This spare and wrinkled devotee of science possessed great skill in the kindred pursuits of astrology and necromancy, to which he added the marvelous gift of divination. To him the young Spaniard applied with a request that the mystery of his future life might be revealed to him. After consulting his sacred parchments, and communing with the supernatural beings who had deigned to impart to him their wisdom, the astrologer, at an appointed time, received Coronado in his retreat, fragrant with incense and covered with mathematical diagrams and cabalistic characters. The stars in their courses, he said, and the mystic intelligences, who reveal future events to mortals, had foretold that the fiery young student should one day become the omnipotent lord of a great and distant country; but the portents thenceforward were gloomy and sinister—a fall from a horse would imperil his life. We shall see in the sequel what effect this prediction had upon the early settlement of our State.

"Coming to Mexico while still in the vigorous strength of early manhood, our hero was fortunate enough to win the affections of a daughter of one of the Spanish dignitaries who had been sent out to take part in the government of that province. Estrada had been the Royal Treasurer and in charge of the finances. For a time even, while the charges against Cortes were a subject of investigation, the reins of government had devolved upon him. He appears to have been a man of small mind, but arrogant and dictatorial, as small minds are apt to be; and not averse to using his office as a source of wealth, as small minds have done before and since his time. This pompous old grandee had, like Polonius and Jephthah,

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[*] Pamphilo de Narvaez commanded this party.

[†] Coronado, Governor of New Gallia, is said to have gone as far as Culiacan with this party, and there awaited their return.

[*] Don Antonio de Mendoca.

> 'One fair daughter, and no more,
> The which he loved passing well.'

"We catch but a glimpse here and there, through these dry and musty old chronicles, of the sweet face of Beatrix d'Estrada, but we see enough of her to know that she was beautiful and accomplished, graceful in person, refined in mind, and as different from her father as Jessica from Shylock. And so, when she and Coronado met, we behold again the picture which belongs to no age or time—

> 'Old and yet ever new, and simple and beautiful always;
> Love, immortal and young in the endless succession of lovers.'

"Marriage did not cool the ardor of the ambitious young warrior. He remained passionately fond of his handsome wife during the whole of his stirring and adventurous career; and her wealth and station served to elevate him above the position in which his own good qualities would have placed him.

"Early in the spring of 1540, the expedition of Coronado, composed of 300 Spaniards and some 800 natives, set forth from their rendezvous with bright anticipations and sanguine hopes. These were somewhat dimmed and dampened by the hardships of the way, for the country was rough, mountainous and desert; and now and then, notwithstanding the marvels of the seven cities which they expected to see at the end of their route, distrust and homesickness overmastered their curiosity. Once, a soldier, rushing in to Coronado, in a well-counterfeited agony of apprehension and terror, declared that, while he was bathing in a mountain stream, the devil in his proper shape (for in those days they had not lost belief in a personal devil) had tempted him, saying, 'Kill your General, and you shall marry Donna Beatrix, his beautiful wife, and I will endow you with boundless wealth.' This was touching the General in two tender points—his superstition and his uxoriousness; so, to prevent the fulfillment of the devil's desire, he ordered that the honest and sorely tempted soldier should remain at Culiacan, which was the precise object for which the cunning rogue had invented the story.

"But when at last, after a tedious and toilsome march, the long-expected seven cities of Cibola were reached, the whole army, as the chronicler tells us, broke out into maledictions against Friar Marcos de Niza, who had so deceived them. 'God grant,' he charitably adds, 'that he may feel none of them.' His highly colored tales had all proved false. There were farms in Mexico better than Cibola; the seven cities were seven hamlets, the houses were small, gold was not found, the minerals were of but little value, and in short, the puissant realms and populous cities which he had promised, the metals, the gems and the rich stuffs of which he had boasted in all his discourses, had faded like an insubstantial pageant into thin air.

"But the fitting-out of the expedition had cost too much money, and its starting had been heralded with too much boasting, to allow it to come thus speedily to an ignoble end. Were there not other cities, Coronado began to inquire, which it would be profitable to visit? The natives, always ready to lend to the Spaniards a helping hand out of their country, were not slow to answer this question in the affirmative. Two hundred and fifty miles to the eastward, they said, was a rich, peaceful and populous province, where their desires for wealth and their ambition for power might be gratified to the fullest extent. Thither Coronado led his little army, reaching a point which, even to this day, is readily identified by its natural characteristics and by its ruined cities and villages, with the country which is now the eastern portion of the Territory of New Mexico, watered by the Rio Grande and the Pecos, and not far south of the city of Santa Fé.

"The welcome which the gentle and kindly natives of this region gave to their invaders was so cordial and sincere that it seems, sometimes, to weak and sentimental humanitarians of the present day, almost unfair and ungenerous for the Spaniards to plunder and kill them afterward. But those old warriors were made of stern and unrelenting stuff. They were met by the inhabitants of the peaceful villages with warm demonstrations of friendship, great store of victuals, large quantities of stuff, and the blue turquoise of the country; they were serenaded with the quaint music of their drums and flutes. 'Sometimes,' says one of the historians of the march, 'they sought to touch my garments, and called me Hayota, which, in their language, signifieth a man come from heaven.'

"As a recompense for these hospitable attentions, the Spaniards, who had been instructed by the Viceroy of Mexico to 'let these people understand that there was a God in heaven and an Emperor on earth,' first imprisoned several of their chief men on some frivolous pretext, and then, by way of diversion, burned one of their villages. These things, says the chronicler, caused some dissatisfaction, which was not diminished by a requisition of the General for cloth enough to furnish new suits for his entire army. Winter was just coming on, and the poor natives begged for a little time to comply with this demand, so that it might not bear too severely upon them, but they were pressed so hard that they were forced to give up their own scanty garments to complete the desired tale. If the soldiers who accompanied the collectors were not content with the clothing supplied to them, and saw an Indian who had something better, they forced an immediate exchange, without troubling themselves about the rank or condition of those whom they despoiled. Such conduct, it is gravely added, irritated the natives exceedingly.

"But they bore these wrongs and indignities with submission, if not in silence, till the last and crowning insult was added to them. This ignorant and barbarous people had among their peculiarities a strong and exclusive love for their wives; and so jealous were they, after their experience with the dissolute Moor, of the rude eyes of the Spanish soldiery, that they carefully concealed their females, immuring them in such strict seclusion that Coronado complained, after a long residence in Cibola, that of their females he had only been able to see two gray and withered old women. It chanced one day that an officer, whose name even the soldier who tells the story is ashamed to hand down to its deserving infamy, saw peeping from an upper window the bright and curious eyes of a comely woman. Dismounting from his horse, he strode into the apartment, from which outcries and shrieks of agony were presently heard. The wronged husband and chiefs of the village waited upon Coronado, and with humbleness and in sadness, presented their complaint. The troops and retainers of the camp were paraded, but the simple-minded Indian failed to recognize the assailant; probably, it is hinted, because he had changed his garments. The animal he rode, however, was pointed out and positively identified, but its owner, being called upon, boldly denied the charge. 'Perhaps,' we are told, 'the Indian was mistaken, but at any rate he was obliged to return without having obtained justice.'

"The next morning, the natives of the village were in arms and rebellion. Barricading their houses with logs, and secure behind their battlements of stone, the cowardly rascals kept their foes at bay with flights of arrows for two days; and it was not until the Spaniards had managed to dig under the walls and set fire to the town that they were obliged to surrender. Even then, smoked as they were, they would not submit until the Spanish officers had promised them quarter, whereupon they laid down their weapons. Being secured and guarded, it was concluded, notwithstanding their surrender, to burn them alive, by way of setting an example to other refractory villages. But when the prisoners saw the preparations for their burning, they seized the billets of wood collected for the ante-mortem cremation, and made so stout a defense with them that it became necessary for the Spanish cavalry to ride in among them, sword in hand. As the slaughter took place in an open, level plain, not many of the natives escaped; but the few who were fortunate enough to do so did great injury to the Spaniards by reporting that they disregarded the usages of warfare and violated truces.

"As the winter was an uncommonly severe one, snow falling to a great depth and ice sealing up the rivers, the Spaniards expressed a willingness to overlook all that had passed, and to grant a full pardon and safe conduct to all who would come in and submit to the invaders; but the Indians responded that it would be useless to make treaties with people who did not keep faith, and unwise to surrender to an enemy which burned its prisoners of war. So siege was laid to another village. Here, however, the inhabitants were better prepared for defense, and for fifty days stubbornly resisted the most daring and gallant attacks. But, deprived of water, they suffered untold and terrible agonies. The falls of snow within their court-yards were soon exhausted. They tried to dig a well, but its sides caved in and buried the workmen. So, with a forlorn courage, which, if they were not copper-colored, might excite our sympathy, they built a great fire, into which they cast their mantles, feathers, turquoises, and all their little stores of finery, that the strangers might not possess them; made a desperate sortie with their women and children in the midst; and not one escaped the edge of the sword, the hoofs of the horses or the cold waves of the Rio Grande. Most of them the Spaniards mercifully slew; the wounded were spared to become slaves.

"Thus this simple, loving, virtuous people, who had greeted Coronado with the perfume of flowers and the soft music of their flutes, came to understand that there was a God in heaven and an Emperor on earth.

THE REALM OF TARTARRAX.

"Not unfrequently has it happened in the history of the world that, when the need of a nation is the sorest, a savior rises up among them; and thus it was with the unhappy and oppressed natives of these valleys. One of their number, willing to sacrifice his life for the salvation of the rest, suddenly appeared before Coronado with much mystery in his movements and a pretended hostility to the natives. His description of rich countries and large cities, remote from the secluded valley of the Pecos, surpassed all previous revelations. He came, he said, from a land far to the northeast, where there was a river seven miles in width. Within its depths were fish as large as horses. Upon its broad bosom floated canoes which carried twenty oarsmen on each side; and huge vessels with sails, which bore upon their prow a golden eagle, and on the poop a sumptuous dais, whereupon their lords were wont to seat themselves beneath a canopy of cloth of gold. That every day the monarch of this favored region, named Tartarrax, long-bearded, gray-haired and rich, took his noonday sleep in a garden of roses, under a huge spreading tree, to the branches of which were suspended innumerable golden bells, which sounded in exquisite harmony when shaken by the wind; that this King prayed by means of a string of beads, and worshiped a cross of gold and the image of a woman, the Queen of heaven; that throughout the land the commonest utensils were of wrought silver, and the bowls, plates and porringers of beaten gold. This land of plenty, he said, was the great kingdom of Quivera, and thither he waited to conduct his white friends whenever they should be pleased to accompany him. He talked with so much assurance and sustained their rude tests of cross-examination so well that Coronado's oft-shaken faith was again established. It is true there were not wanting suspicions of the integrity of this new-found friend. It was evident that he had some secret communication with the natives. One soldier, to whom ablution was probably a forgotten luxury, declared that he had seen him with his face in a wash-basin full of water, talking with the devil. Still, his disclosures were so specific, and their truth so desirable, that it was determined (all necessary precautions having been taken that he should not escape) to trust to his guidance.

"So, on the 5th day of May, in the year 1541, Coronado and his army quitted the valleys they had pacified and Christianized so thoroughly, crossed the Pecos River and soon entered upon the treeless and pathless prairies of what is now the Indian Territory and the State of Kansas. Through mighty plains and sandy heaths, smooth and wearisome and bare of wood, so that they made great heaps of buffalo dung to guide them on their return, and in spite of all their precautions were constantly losing stragglers from the camp, they made their way for 800 miles northeastwardly to the banks of a considerable river, which could have been no other than the Arkansas.

"Each one, says Castaneda—a credulous, honest, sincere and pious private soldier, who has, with others, told us the story of this march—was charged to measure the daily progress made by counting his steps. The picture which we can fancy to ourselves of this dusty band plodding its way through the long summer days over the Kansas prairies, grim, silent and arithmetical, has something in it of the ludicrous as well as the pathetic. Still, our adventurers were enabled to enliven their dreary computations by an occasional indulgence in their favorite pastime of robbery. Once, finding a village with an enormous quantity of skins, they cleaned it out so completely that in a quarter of an hour there was not one to be found. The Indians, we are told, tried in vain to save them, and the women and children wept, for they had believed that the Spaniards would not take their skins, and that they would be content with blessing them, as Cabeza de Vaca and his companions had done when they had passed that way.

"The suspicions which had from the first attached to their guide had been spreading and increasing in intensity. It was noticed that when they met with the wandering nomads of the plains, if the Turk, as they called him,* was the first to converse with them, they confirmed all his stories, and pointed to the eastward as the true course; while, if communication was prevented, the tribes knew nothing of the riches and splendor of the land of Quivera, and insisted that the country lay to the north and not to the east.

"Coronado, therefore, seeing that the Turk had deceived him, that provisions began to fail, and that, except the meat of the buffalo, there was no prospect of obtaining more in the country round about, convoked his Captains and Lieutenants in a council of war, to determine upon their future course. It was there decided that the General, with thirty of his bravest and best mounted men, and six foot soldiers, should proceed northward in search of Quivera, while the main army should return to the vicinity of the Pecos River. The soldiers protested with many supplications against this separation, but Coronado was inflexible, and he started north with guides which he had taken from the roving Indians of the plains, and the unhappy Turk securely bound; while the army, after slaughtering great numbers of the buffalo for their sustenance, set out upon their homeward route.

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*From a fancied resemblance to the people of that nation, some say, though it seems more probable that it was a name given to him after the discovery of his faithlessness.

FIRST GLIMPSE OF NEBRASKA.

"Northward, then, from the Arkansas River, for many weary and anxious hours, the little band which accompanied the adventurous General pursued its way over the Kansas plains. July had come, the days were long and hot, and the sultry nights crept over the primeval prairie, seeming to rise like a shadowy and threatening specter out of the grass. But stout hearts and good horses brought them at last to the southern boundary of Nebraska. And here, along the Platte River, they found the long-sought kingdom of Quivera; here was Tartarrax, the hoary-headed old ruler of the land. But alas for the vanity of human expectations! the only precious metal they saw was a copper plate hanging to the old chief's breast, by which he set great store; there were no musical bells, no gilded eagle, no silver dishes, no rosary, no image of the Virgin, no cross, no crown. In the midst of his disappointment Coronado took a melancholy pleasure in hanging the Turk who had so egregiously misguided him; and that barbaric Curtius, after boldly avowing that he knew of no gold, that he had brought the invaders into the wilderness to perish with hunger and hardship, and that he had done this to rid the peaceful dwellers in the Rio Grande and Pecos Valleys of their hated presence, met his fate with a stoicism which the Spaniards called despair and remorse.

"Here, then, upon the southern boundary of this State, at a point not yet easily ascertainable, but doubtless between Gage County on the east and Furnas on the west, Coronado set foot upon the soil of Nebraska, and here, busied with observations and explorations, he remained for twenty-five days.

"I have already adverted to the fact that this location of the northern terminus of his march has not met with universal acceptation. The arguments, however, in support of the theory, seem to me unanswerable.* Let us briefly examine them.

"It is unimportant for the purpose of our investigation whether we fix the site of the cities of Cibola at Zuni with Gen. Simpson, at Acoma with Emory and Abert, or on the Chaco with Mr. Morgan. The last place visited by Coronado before he emerged from the mountains to the plains was Cicuye, which is described as a well-fortified village, with houses of four stories, in a narrow valley between pine-clad mountains and near a stream well stocked with fish. These features point so unmistakably to what is now known as Old Pecos, on the river of the same name, that no one can visit those desolate and melancholy ruins and remain unconvinced. The four stories may even now be distinguished by the careful observer; the place is still admirably fortified both by nature and art, against any assault not aided by artillery; it is apparently completely hemmed in by mountains, and among the stone hatchets, hammers, arrowheads and bits of turquoise, which the curious may still find there, are not unfrequently to be seen the grooved stones which the Indians used as sinkers for their fishing nets. Some, however, have founded an objection upon the statement of Castaneda that, after leaving that place the army did not reach the Cicuye River, which flowed near Cicuye and took its name from that place, until the fourth day, and Gen. Simpson, though he thinks that no other place than Pecos 'in so many respects suits the conditions of the problem,' is inclined to get over the difficulty by supposing that the river referred to was the Gallinas, which it might require four days to reach. With the utmost deference, however, to the opinion of so learned and skillful an explorer, I venture to suggest that it is unnecessary to suppose that four days were occupied in the march to the crossing. Supposing Coronado to have left Pecos near the close of the first day (by no means an unusual time for the commencement of a long expedition), and to have reached the crossing on the morning of the fourth, then but little more than two days would have been occupied on the way. Now, although the Pecos River flows very near the Pecos Village, it is in fact not visible from that place, and by the old Santa Fé trail it is twenty-two miles to the ford at San Miguel. The railroad crosses five or six miles below the trail, and there is still another crossing some ten miles beyond at Anton Chico. Inasmuch as to reach the nearest of these points, through the difficult country about Pecos, might well have consumed two days, it seems to me that the paragraph in question confirms, instead of opposes, his views. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that as the evident object of the Turk was to lead the troops as far to the eastward as possible, he would, if practicable, take them to some lower point than San Miguel on the Santa Fé trail. There seems, therefore, to be conclusive grounds for believing that Cicuye and Pecos are identical.

"From Cicuye the main body marched about seven hundred miles northeastwardly to a considerable river. As all the narratives of the expedition concur in bearing testimony to this fact, there is no escape from it except by the exercise of an unreasoning disbelief. After making all possible allowances for deviations from a direct line and the shortened steps of tired soldiers, it is impossible to believe that this stream could have been anything south of the Arkansas. The distance by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway from Pecos to Newton, Kan., is 593 miles. By the Santa Fé trail it is probably about the same. That the main body of the army reached a spot as far north as that cannot certainly be a violent presumption.

"From the point where he left his army, Coronado must have proceeded in a direction west of north. 'They had diverged too much toward Florida,' says Castaneda. The time occupied in the march by the detachment is uncertain; Castaneda gives it as forty-eight days, while Coronado says in one place that it was forty, and in another forty-two days. Taking the lowest of these numbers, and conceding that it includes also the twenty-five days spent by the General in exploring Quivera, and there was ample time to reach the Platte or the Republican River.

DESCRIPTION OF NEBRASKA IN 1541.

"But again, we have the positive declaration of Coronado that he gained the southern boundary of this State. 'I have reached,' says he in his report to the Viceroy, Don Antonio de Mendoza, 'the fortieth parallel of latitude.' It is a fair rule for historical investigators to take as absolutely true the statements of eye-witnesses of a transaction, unless there should be something contradicting their testimony or impeaching their veracity. In this instance, not only is there nothing affecting the credibility of Coronado's assertion, but on the contrary, it is sustained by numerous corroborating circumstances. Among the latter are the descriptions of the soil, the flora and fauna of the land of Quivera, which might now serve for a report of the resources of Nebraska.

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*The view I have taken of Coronado's march was suggested by Mr. Gallatin, and has been supported by General Simpson. See the latter's excellent paper on the subject in the Smithsonian Report for 1869. I think, however, that the General has placed the northernmost point reached much too far to the eastward.

"'The inhabitants,' says Coronado in his dispatch already alluded to, 'are good hunters, cultivate corn, and exhibit a friendly disposition. They said that two months would not suffice to visit them entirely. In the whole extent of the province, I have seen but twenty-five villages, and these are built of straw. The natives have recognized your majesty, and are submissive to the puissance of their veritable lord. The men are large and the women well formed. The soil is the best which it is possible to see for all kinds of Spanish fruits. Besides being strong and black, it is very well watered by creeks, fountains and rivers. Here I found plums, such as I have seen in Spain, walnuts and excellent ripe grapes.'

"Jaramillo, one of his Lieutenants, writing some years after the expedition, says of it: 'The country has a fine appearance, such as I have not seen excelled in France, Spain, Italy, or in any of the countries which I have visited in the service of his majesty. It is not a country of mountains, there being but hillocks and plains, with streams of excellent water. It afforded me entire satisfaction. I judge that it must be quite fertile and well suited to the cultivation of all sorts of fruits. For a grazing country, experience proves that it is admirably adapted; when we consider that herds of bisons and other wild animals, vast as the imagination can conceive, find sustenance there. I noticed a kind of plum of excellent flavor, something like those of Spain, the stems and blue flowers of a sort of wild flax, sumach along the margins of the streams, like the sumach of Spain, and palatable wild grapes.'

"Castaneda enumerates, among the fruits, plums, grapes, walnuts, a kind of false wheat, pennyroyal, wild marjoram and flax.

"Gomara, another chronicler, says: 'Quivera is on the fortieth parallel of latitude. It is a temperate country, and hath very good waters and much grass, plums, mulberries, nuts, melons and grapes, which ripen very well. There is no cotton, and they apparel themselves with bison hides and deer skins.'

"It is interesting to compare with these dry catalogues some extracts from Prof. Aughey's recently printed 'Sketches of the Physical Geography and Geology of Nebraska.' He says: 'There are three type species of plums in the State, namely, *Prunus Americana*, *P. chicasa* and *P. pumila*. Of these there is an almost endless number of varieties, the plums being common in almost every county, especially along the water-courses and bordering the belts of timber. These plum groves in spring time present a vast sea of flowers, whose fragrance is wafted for miles, and whose beauty attracts every eye.

"'Two species of grapes, with a great number of hybrids and varieties, abound in Nebraska. It is hard to realize, without seeing it, with what luxuriance the vine grows in this State. Some of the timber belts are almost impassable from the number and length of the vines, which form a network from tree to tree. Straggling vines are sometimes found far out on the prairie, where, deprived of any other support, they creep along the ground and over weeds and grass.

"'Along the bluffs of the Missouri and some of its tributaries, the red mulberry (*Morus rubra*) abounds. Sometmes it reaches the dimensions of a small tree.

"'Though nuts are not always classed with fruits, it seems proper in this place to mention the few that abound in Nebraska. First in the list is the nut of the noble black walnut (*Juglans nigra*).

"'Nebraska is remarkable, among other things, for its wild grasses. They constitute everywhere the covering of the prairies. Even where old breaking is left untilled, the grasses vie with the weeds for possession, and often, in a few years, are victorious. Every close observer, passing through the State in summer, must notice the great number of species and their vigorous growth. I have in my collection one hundred and fourteen species of grasses that are native to the State.

"'The smooth sumach (*Rhus glabra*) is common in Nebraska, and the dwarf sumach (*R. Copallina*) and the fragrant sumach (*R. aromatica*) are sometimes found.'

"Coincidences so remarkable as these certainly strongly support, if they do not firmly establish, the theory for which I contend.

"Upon this march for the first time, civilized eyes looked upon those two familiar denizens of the plains, the prairie dog and the buffalo. The description of the latter is graphic and quaint.

"'These oxen are of the bigness and color of our bulls, but their horns are not so great. They have a great bunch upon their foreshoulders, and more hair on their fore part than on their hinder part, and it is like wool. They have, as it were, a horse mane upon their backbone, and much hair and very long from their knees downward. They have great tufts of hair hanging down from their foreheads, and it seemeth that they have beards because of the great store of hair hanging down at their chins and throats. The males have very long tails, and a great knob or flock at the end, so that in some respects they resemble the lion, and in some other the camel. They push with their horns, they run, they overtake and kill a horse when they are in their rage and anger. Finally, it is a foul and fierce beast of countenance and form of body. The horses fled from them, either because of their deformed shape or else because they had never seen them. Their masters have no other riches nor substance; of them they eat, they drink, they apparel, they shoe themselves; and of their hides they make many things, as houses, shoes, apparel and ropes; of their bones they make bodkins, of their sinews and hair, thread; of their horns, maws, and bladders, vessels; of their dung, fire, and of their calves' skins, budgets, wherein they draw and keep water. To be short, they make so many things of them so they have need of, or as many as suffice them in the use of this life.'

"Here, too, is a description, the accuracy of which some of us may perhaps recognize: 'One evening, there came up a terrible storm of wind and hail, which left in the camp hailstones as large as porringers and even larger. They fell thick as rain-drops, and in some spots the ground was covered with them to the depth of eight or ten inches. The storm caused, says one, many tears, weakness and vows. The horses broke their reins, some were even blown down the banks of the ravine, the tents were torn, and every dish in camp broken.' The last was a great loss, for from the natives they could steal nothing, not even calabashes, the inhabitants living on half-cooked or raw meat, which needed no plates.

"Our explorers heard of other countries and tribes further on, and especially of a great river to the eastward of them, which they conjectured must be the river of the Holy Ghost, which De Soto discovered, and which was undoubtedly the Missouri; but they had despaired of finding gold, and so, in August, Coronado, reaching as I think the Platte River, caused a cross to be erected, upon whose base was carved the inscription, 'Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, General of an expedition, reached this place.' Thereupon he set his face southward, rejoined his army and went into winter quarters with the timid and submissive people who had learned from his sharp sword the doctrines of Christianity. He purposed, or at least he pretended that he purposed, to return in the spring and renew his explorations in Quivera, 'but,' says the pious soldier Castaneda, 'that was not to take place. God has reserved these explorations for others. To us He gives only the right to boast that we were the first to make the discovery. His will be done.' When the spring opened, Coronado had a fall from his horse, which caused severe injuries, and, recalling the predictions of the astrologer of Salamanca, his superstitious fears were so wrought upon that his only desire was to breathe his last in the arms of his beloved wife. But the soldiers, who hated to return and longed to settle on the fertile prairies of Quivera, loudly complained that his sickness was in great part counterfeited, and that it was in truth only the fair wife that drew him homeward from his duty. Fifty years afterward, Bacon, perhaps with Coronado's failure in his mind, wrote, 'He that hath wife and children hath given hostages to Fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, whether of virtue or of mischief.' But, whatever the cause, Coronado returned to Mexico, was ill received by the Viceroy, who had spent more than half a million of dollars on the expedition,* lost his reputation and his government, and so, with Donna Beatrix, his beautiful wife, passes out of our sight forever.

"One of the discoverers of Quivera, however, lingers within our gaze for a short time longer. A Franciscan friar, John of Padilla, burned to teach these natives the doctrines of Christ in a more humane fashion than they had hitherto been inculcated; and, earnest in his desire to save souls, announced his intention of returning to Quivera as a missionary. He had all the sincere faith, the dauntless courage and the lively enthusiasm of his class; and he would have echoed the pious sentiments of one of his brethren in the New World, whose devout aspirations, after a concealment of more than two hundred years, have just been brought to light. 'America,' says the good father,† 'is a school where one learns perfectly to seek nothing but God, to desire nothing but God, to have his whole thoughts upon God, and to rely only upon the paternal providence of God. To live among the missions of the New World is to live in the bosom of the Almighty, and to breathe only the air of His divine conduct. How fragrant this atmosphere! How fine the holy horrors of these forests! What lights in the thick darkness of this barbarism! The joy of having baptized one savage, who, dying soon after, may go straight to heaven, surpasses all which one can imagine of joy in this world. He who has once tasted the sweetness of Jesus Christ prefers it to all the empires of the earth. America is not without its sufferings. One is sometimes tortured by so many pains, wasted by such rude labors, environed by so great perils, and so abandoned by human aid, that he finds but God alone. But to lose all to find God is a profitable loss, a holy usury. One never encounters the cross, the clouds and the thorns, but he finds Jesus in the midst of them.'

"Actuated by pious considerations like these, Padilla, with a few followers, returned to Nebraska, taking with him horses, mules, sheep, fowls and the necessary dresses and ornaments for the celebration of the mass. He was not long in finding the reward he sought. Either to possess themselves of his humble chattels, or because they resented his determination to preach to a tribe with which they were at war, the natives soon bestowed upon him the crown of martyrdom; his companions betook themselves to more civilized regions, and the darkness of barbarism again for more than two hundred years settled down over the land of Quivera.

"Near the margin of the Pecos River, New Mexico, in a little crevice between the rocks, and among bones gnawed by the wolves, there were found, some ten or twelve years since, the helmet, gorget and breastplate of a Spanish soldier. Straying perhaps from his companions, perhaps wounded in a skirmish, perhaps sick and forsaken, he had crawled to this rude refuge; and, far from the fragrant gardens of Seville and the gay vineyards of Malaga, had died alone. The camp fires of Quivera were consumed more than three centuries ago; the bones of the profane Moor and the self-devoted Turk have bleached in the sunshine and decayed; the seven cities of Cibola have vanished; the cross of Coronado has moldered into dust, and these rusted relics are all that remain of that march through the desert and the discovery of Nebraska."

NOTE.—The student of Spanish conquests in America will, of course, understand that the suggestion that this armor belonged to a soldier of Coronado's expedition is merely fanciful. It is, however, by no means an impossible surmise; though it must be admitted that defensive armor was used in America against the rude missiles of the natives long after the use of gunpowder had banished it from European warfare. Since the delivery of this lecture, an antique stirrup, of the exact shape and character of those used for centuries by the Moorish horsemen, has been found near the Republican, at a spot about seven miles north of Riverton, in Franklin County, Neb. It was buried so deep in the ground as to preclude the idea that it had been covered by natural causes, and its presence there may afford a curious subject of conjecture. It is worthy of note, also, that the engineers of the new branch of the Union Pacific Railway, now building northward along one of the forks of the Loup, report numerous ancient mounds along their route, and many evidences of once populous cities. Specimens of the ancient pottery, with the shards of which the ground is thickly strewn, are almost identical with those still to be found at Pecos and other cities in New Mexico. This fact is peculiarly interesting in view of one of the statements of the Turk, just before his execution, to the exasperated Spaniards, that the cities to which he was conducting them "were still beyond."

DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

While Coronado was penetrating the unknown region of the West; while the Turk, with heroic devotion to his kindred, was offering himself a martyr to a great purpose, without the hope of a martyr's fame; while the simple people of the plains were receiving their induction into the mysterious processes of Christianization; while these scenes of gorgeous pageantry, noble self-immolation and questionable improvement were opening the drama of Nebraska's life, there was transpiring another event, also under the brilliant folds of the Spanish emblem, which for years has stood undisputed in point of priority. The discovery of the Mississippi by Ferdinand de Soto marks an epoch in American history. And if—as is shadowed vaguely in the preceding chapter—future research among the faded archives, which have so long lain undisturbed but which ar now arousing new interest among scholars, through their revelations at the hands of M. Pierre Margry, develops the fact that chance had, prior to 1536, opened before the astonished gaze of those wayfarers from the wreck of a once large force, the "mighty river coming from the North"—if, we say, these men were fated to first see the Mississippi, even then their transient sight of it cannot rob De Soto's name of the historical honor of discovery. Tradition has so woven the name of the man and the name of the stream into an imperishable fabric, that the teachings of centuries will not suffice to disengage them in the public mind. The broad bosom which received the remains of that brave man; when, tired beyond recovery, he laid down his earthly armor and entered into rest eternal, must ever bear the impress of his name; nor can the floods of fact erase it from the scroll whereon are blazoned the titles of the great discoverers. His death has fixed the seal of ineffaceability to the act.

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*Three-score thousands pesos of gold, says Gomara.

†Pere Claude Allouez.

The revelations concerning early explorations in America have changed many hitherto accepted theories, and fixed positively dates and events which have been in error. This work, strange as it may seem from its long postponement, is yet but imperfectly accomplished. Only fragments of important truths have been made public, except in the French language, and some months must elapse before the labor of translation and publication by the Government, of so much of M. Margry's editions of the original records as relates to American exploration, is performed. To these volumes will be added, probably, works of similar character furnished by other investigators, and ultimately all that is now hidden will be brought to light.

Leaving the question of the original discovery of the Mississippi as one not strictly relevant to this work, it is noted that 132 years elapsed, from the time of De Soto's discovery, before other adventurers saw the magnificent water-way in which the great leader found his burial place. Its very existence, meanwhile, seems to have been well-nigh forgotten by the Old World. The suggestions which were made by him went unheeded, amid the complications of political events, among the only nations then disposed to find a new world, and fill it with the spirit of progression in arts and sciences, which, at best, prevailed amid clouds of superstition and bigotry.

But the seventeenth century brought to the St. Lawrence adventurers who began to tread the wilds of the Great West. They explored the lakes and circumjacent regions, planting the seeds of commerce in the earth at the foot of the cross. Hand in hand the worldly and the devout moved toward the legendary realm of the savage, and day by day was presented the spectacle, so common in the parent country, of greed and avarice, counterbalanced by the nobler qualities of self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of Christ.

JEAN NICOLET AT GREEN BAY.

In 1634, the first white man set foot upon the territory west of Lake Michigan. Jean Nicolet, agent of the Company of One Hundred, an association legalized by the French King, ventured thither on a mission of trade, to induce the Indians of that region to send their furs to the lower country. Here he became advised of the fact that there existed "the country of the Illinois," through which the streams flowed into a mightier river to the southwestward. But the French agent did not, as has been stated, get sight of the Wisconsin; his explorations were confined to a comparatively small area in the vicinity of Green Bay.

JESUIT ENDEAVOR.

The time at length arrived when was to be revealed the mystery which had so long enshrouded the "great water." The existence of the river could no longer be doubted. Its exploration above the uppermost point reached by De Soto was only a question of time. Nicolet heard of the mighty stream, but mistook it for the sea. In 1658, two fur-traders, who had reached Lake Superior, were told that the ferocious Sioux dwelt on the banks of a great river to the westward. And as early as 1665, at what is now known as Ashland Bay, in Wisconsin, a Jesuit missionary—Claude Allouez—talked with wild warriors from the mysterious "Messippi." The same priest, four years after, while on a visit to the Indians on Fox River, of Green Bay, was assured that the wide-rolling river was not far away; that it had its source a great way to the north, and flowed southward, they knew not whither. And, in 1667, the intrepid La Salle, if he did not actually see the magnificent stream, floated, it is claimed, down one of its principal eastern tributaries. The exploration, therefore, of the Upper Mississippi could not longer be delayed.

RE-DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Louis Joliet and James Marquette joined hands to solve the problem of the ocean-river of the West—the one a fur-trader of the St. Lawrence, the other, a Jesuit missionary at [old] Point St. Ignace, on the north side of the Strait of Mackinaw. The travelers were provided with a simple outfit—two birch-bark canoes, a supply of smoked meat and Indian corn and a limited amount of baggage. They embarked with five Frenchmen, beginning their voyage May 17, 1673. They paddled along the northern shores of Lake Michigan, then up Green Bay to its head, when they entered the mouth of Fox River. Ascending that stream to Lake Winnebago, they were soon once more in the river they had left, and, on the 7th of June, they reached a village of the Mascoutins, in what is now believed to be Green Lake County, Wis. Here they obtained two savages as guides to the Wisconsin, as no white man had ever penetrated farther westward than the point they had now reached. On the 10th, they again embarked; were, not long after, at the "portage," between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, which they crossed; they launched their canoes on the last-mentioned stream. Here their Indian guides left them. They could not be induced to venture into a region inhabited by a people, as they believed, the very incarnation of ferocity. With a delight and an exultation which can readily be imagined, the adventurous Joliet, after descending the Wisconsin to its mouth, floated out upon the bosom of the Mississippi!

Down the current of the river journeyed the Frenchmen, passing in succession the mouths of the Rock, the Des Moines, the Illinois, when they were finally "aroused by a real danger. A torrent of yellow mud rushed furiously athwart the calm blue current of the Mississippi, boiling and surging, and sweeping in its course logs, branches and uprooted trees. They had reached the mouth of the Missouri." Then they proceeded on, passing the more placid Ohio, and still onward they paddled their canoes until they reached the mouth of the Arkansas, where they rested. Joliet was satisfied that the Mississippi discharged its waters into the Gulf of Mexico, and he resolved to return. Painfully, they made their way back, toiling up the stream until they reached the Illinois. Hoping by this river to find a shorter route to Lake Michigan, the explorers entered it, ascending to a "portage," which took them to the spot on which the city of Chicago now stands, where they beheld with joy the outstretching inland sea, then known to them as Lake Illinois, now Lake Michigan. Down its coasts they wearily paddled their frail canoes, until finally, in September, they again reached the head of Green Bay. Here Marquette remained to recruit his exhausted strength, but Joliet proceeded to the St. Lawrence to make known his important discoveries to Count Frontenac.

LA SALLE'S UNDERTAKINGS.

The work left unfinished by Joliet—the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi—was accomplished by the indomitable La Salle. The discovery of a water-route to China, the planting of colonies in the West, the building of a fort at the point where the Mississippi flows into the Gulf of Mexico—these were the magnificent schemes revolving in his mind while at Fort Frontenac, Canada. Having first obtained a royal commission for perfecting the discovery of the great river, La Salle, with the necessary companions and stores, ascended Lake Ontario, entered the Niagara River, and, passing around the falls, selected a spot at the mouth of a stream now known as Cayuga Creek, on the American site, about two leagues above the cataract, where he commenced building the "Griffin," a bark of sixty tons. This craft, after many delays, was finally fully equipped, and, spreading her sails, boldly stood on her way westward—the first vessel to navigate Lake Erie. This was in August, 1679.

A pleasant and rapid run brought them to the mouth of the Detroit River. Thence they passed into Lake Huron, and, after a rough voyage upon that lake, the "Griffin" was safely moored in the Straits of Mackinaw. In September, La Salle passed westward into Lake Michigan, and cast anchor, finally, near one of the islands at the entrance of Green Bay. From this point the vessel was sent back with a rich cargo of furs, under orders to return with provisions and supplies, to be conveyed to the head of Lake Michigan. But the "Griffin" and her crew were never more heard of. She probably foundered and all on board perished. La Salle, with fourteen men, after parting with his vessel, started up Lake Michigan in four canoes deeply laden. After terrible hardships, he reached the head of the lake, and, circling around it, paddled his way into the mouth of the river St. Joseph—called by him the "Miamis."

From this river, La Salle crossed to a branch of the Illinois, down which he floated to the main stream, on whose banks, below what is now Peoria, he finally rested. Leaving all his companions except five, he then determined to return to Canada to bring forward supplies. This return trip was undertaken on foot in the month of March, 1680, and has been much commented upon for the daring and hardihood necessary for its successful accomplishment, but more especially as to the route pursued. La Salle followed up the Illinois, crossed over to Lake Michigan and was soon at the mouth of the St. Joseph. Here he was assured of the fate of the "Griffin" by two men whom he found; so he pushed onward with his party through the unknown wilds of what is now Southern Michigan. Finally, the Detroit River was reached and crossed, and the persevering Frenchmen, taking a direct line thence to Lake Erie, came to its northern shores at a place not far from Point Pelee, he having sent two of his men from the Detroit to Mackinaw. Upon the lake he embarked in a canoe made as best he could, and in it reached the Niagara River in safety. Thence he made his way without accident to Fort Frontenac, at the foot of Lake Ontario, after sixty-five days of incessant toil from his place of starting on the Illinois—the most arduous journey perhaps ever made by Frenchmen in all their expeditions, either in the valley of the St. Lawrence or the Mississippi.

HENNEPIN'S JOURNEY.

Previous to La Salle's leaving the Illinois, Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar, had been sent down that river to explore it to its mouth, and, after reaching the Mississippi, to move up that river and report his discoveries. Hennepin journeyed as far as the Falls of St. Anthony, which he named, and returned after much suffering and many narrow escapes by way of the Wisconsin River to Lake Michigan—wintering (1680–81) upon the Straits of Mackinaw, and finally, in the last-mentioned year, reaching, by way of Lake Huron and the lower lakes, the River St. Lawrence in safety.

On the 6th day of February, 1682, there stood at the mouth of the Illinois River, gazing out upon the silent waters, La Salle. He had returned from Canada by way of the lakes to the point where he then was, his destination being the mouth of the Mississippi. Although fully satisfied that the great stream flowed onward to the gulf, yet, as before mentioned, he was resolved to complete the work begun by Joliet and explore it to its mouth. Boldly he and his party embarked in their canoes. Onward they floated, every stage of their adventurous progress being marked with strange sights, but they hesitated not. They had many adventures with the savages; many hardships to encounter; many obstacles to overcome; but, finally, in the early part of April, the great gulf opened before them. They had reached what the sad followers of De Soto had seen 150 years previous—the mouth of the Mississippi. Thereupon the whole country drained by the Mississippi was taken possession of in the name of the French King. In the autumn of 1683, La Salle, by way of the Illinois, once more returned to the St. Lawrence. Thus Europeans explored, from the Falls of St. Anthony to the Gulf of Mexico, a country to which La Salle gave the name of Louisiana. "We have given the name Louisiana to this great discovery," said Hennepin to the King of France, in 1682, "being persuaded that Your Majesty would not disapprove that a part of the earth watered by a river more than eight hundred leagues in length, and much greater than Europe, which we may call the Delight of America, and which is capable of forming a great Empire, should henceforth be known under the august name of Louis, that it may thereby have some show of right to aspire to the honor of your protection, and hope for the advantage of belonging to you."

The vast area watered by the Missouri was, as yet, an undiscovered country. "As we were descending the river," wrote Marquette of his voyage down the Mississippi, in 1673, with Joliet, "we saw high rocks with hideous monsters painted on them and upon which the bravest Indians dare not look. They are as large as a calf, with head and horns like a goat; their eyes red; beard like a tiger's and a face like a man's. Their tails are so long that they pass over their heads and between their forelegs under their belly and ending like a fish's tail. They are painted red, green and black. They are so well drawn that I cannot believe they were made by the Indians. And for what purpose they were made seems to me a great mystery. As we fell down the river, and while we were discoursing upon these monsters, we heard a great rushing and bubbling of waters, and small islands of floating trees coming from the mouth of the Pekitanoni [the Missouri] with such rapidity that we could not trust ourselves to go near it. The water of this river is so muddy that we could not drink it. It so discolors the Mississippi as to make the navigation of it dangerous. This river comes from the northwest and empties into the Mississippi, and on its banks are situated a number of Indian villages. * * The Indians told us that by ascending the Pekitanoni, about six days' journey from its mouth, we would find a beautiful prairie twenty or thirty leagues broad, at the end of which, to the northwest, is a small river, which is not difficult to navigate. This river runs toward the southwest for ten or fifteen leagues, after which it enters a small lake, which is the source of another deep river, running to the west, where it empties into the sea." Such was the first description ever given to civilized man of the country of the Missouri; vague and indefinite it is, but bearing some resemblance to the region as it was afterward seen.

The hope entertained by Father Marquette was to find communication with the California Sea, "in order to be able to publish the Gospel to all the nations of this New World, who have so long been plunged in heathen darkness." This avenue, he was led to believe, might be found through what are now called the Missouri and Platte Rivers; for, from the Indians he had learned that, by advancing up the Missouri five or six days, "you come to a beautiful prairie twenty or thirty leagues long, which you must cross to the northwest. It terminates at another little river, on which you can embark, it not being difficult to transport canoes over so beautiful a country as that prairie. This second river runs southwest for ten or fifteen leagues, after which it enters a small lake, which is the source of another deep river running to the west, where it empties into the sea." The [illegible] Christian worker was not correctly informed as to the geography of the region beyond Nebraska, but his spirit shines out as one of the most glorious in the annals of devout endeavor through the pages of his journal. Such men are the rare exemplars for the people of all time to shape their lives by. Patient, hopeful, courageous, sincere—the name of Marquette is one to be cherished because of what he was, as well as what he did.

The first effort at cartography in the West was made by Father Marquette, in 1673. This crude map contains a much closer resemblance to the later and more scientifically designed charts than does that of any of the early maps to the regions attempted to be described.

"We found," says the historian of La Salle's voyage down the Mississippi, in 1682, "the Ozage [Missouri] River coming from the west. It is fully as large as the River Colbert [Mississippi], into which it empties, troubling it so that from the mouth of the Ozage the water is hardly drinkable."

From the St. Lawrence, La Salle returned to France to make arrangments for colonizing the country he had explored. In July, 1684, he left Rochelle with a fleet of four vessels for the mouth of the Mississippi. Being ignorant of the coast, his vessels went too far westward and landed at Matagorda Bay, Texas. This was February 14, 1685. He was fully 120 leagues away from the great river he was in search of. His expedition proved a failure; for one of his vessels was shipwrecked and, on the 14th of March, his principal associate determined to abandon the project of establishing a colony. He left La Salle without mechanical implements and other necessary articles to commence operations with in an uncultivated region. He was in an unknown country, on an inhospitable shore, surrounded by savages and exposed to the most imminent dangers. A fort was erected to protect them on the Rivere aux Vaches, which was named St. Louis, in honor of the French King. Early in 1686, La Salle decided to return to Canada, taking with him seventeen persons, and leaving twenty at Fort St. Louis, including men, women and children—the wretched remnant of the 180 persons who had accompanied him from France. On his journey from Fort St. Louis, La Salle was assassinated by one of his own men, and his colony left behind was afterward broken up—nearly all perishing miserably at the hands of merciless savages. Thus ended the first attempt at colonizing Louisiana.

Any further attempt at colonization of the Lower Mississippi was interrupted by a war between the Iroquois and the British colonies on the one side and the French of Canada on the other, commencing in 1689, which was terminated by the peace of Ryswick in 1697; however, several Canadians, attracted by the beauty and fertility of the country had, meanwhile, established themselves during this period along the shores of the great river. Settlements were also formed in the Illinois country, east of the Mississippi. As soon as peace was re-established on a solid and permanent basis, the French court bestowed its attention upon the affairs of the New World. On the 27th of February, 1699, Iberville, with a small colony consisting mostly of Canadians, entered the Mississippi from the Gulf. In May, he planted his colony on the Bay of Biloxi, within the limits of the present State of Mississippi. Sauvolle was the first Governor. He was succeeded by Bienville.

LOUISIANA UNDER FRENCH AND SPANISH RULE.

On the 17th of September, 1712, the entire province of Louisiana, including the vast country between the Rocky Mountains on the west and the Alleghanies on the east—in short, the entire area drained by the Mississippi — was granted to Anthony Crozart, a wealthy French merchant. Of course, within his grant was the whole of the territory now constituting the State of Nebraska. Crozart agreed to send every year two ships from France with goods and emigrants. In his grant, the river "heretofore called Mississippi," is named "St. Louis;" the "Missourys" is called "St. Phillip;" and the "Ouabache" (the Ohio and Wabash united) is named "St. Jerome." Louisiana was made dependent upon the General Government of New France (Canada). The laws of Paris were to be observed and enforced in the province. Crozart's patent extended sixteen years, but was resigned after five years. A short time after its relinquishment, the colony of Louisiana was granted to the Mississippi Company, projected by the celebrated John Law, with authority to monopolize all the trade and commerce of the province—to declare and prosecute wars and appoint officers. The company built Fort Chartres, about sixty-five miles below the mouth of the Missouri, on the east side of the Mississippi. Miners and mechanics were encouraged to emigrate, and the city of New Orleans was founded in 1717. Settlements now began to extend along the banks of the "mighty river," and the Illinois country received a considerable accession.

Dutisne, a French officer, was sent from New Orleans, in 1719, by Bienville, the Governor of Louisiana, into the country west of the Mississippi. He visited a village of the Osage Indians, five miles from the Osage River, at eighty leagues above its mouth. Thence he crossed to the northwest 120 miles, over prairies abounding with buffaloes, to some Pawnee villages. Fifteen days more of westward marching brought him to the Padoncahs, a brave and warlike nation. Here he erected a cross with the arms of the king, September 27, 1719. If Dutisne did not actually set foot upon what is now the State of Nebraska, he could not have been very far away on that day.

"On the 10th [of October, 1721], about 9 o'clock in the morning, after we had gone five leagues on the Mississippi," writes Charlevoix, "we arrived at the mouth of the Missouri, which is north-northwest and south-southeast. I believe this is the finest confluence in the world. The two rivers are much of the same breadth, each about half a league; but the Missouri is by far the most rapid, and seems to enter the Mississippi like a conqueror, through which it carries its white waters to the opposite shore, without mixing them; afterward, it gives its color to the Mississippi, which it never loses again, but carries it quite down to the sea."

"The Osages," continues Charlevoix, "a pretty numerous nation, settled on the side of a river which bears their name and which runs into the Missouri about forty leagues from its junction with the Mississippi, send, once or twice a year, to sing the Calumet amongst the Kaskaskias, and are actually there at present. I have also just now seen a Missouri woman, who told me that her nation is the first we meet with going up the Missouri, from which she has the name we have given her, for want of knowing her true name. It [the Missouri nation] is situated eighty leagues from the confluence of that river [the Missouri] with the Mississippi.

As early as 1719, the Spaniards in New Mexico, alarmed at the rapid encroachments of the French in the Upper and Lower Mississippi Valleys, made strenuous exertions to dispossess them. In order to accomplish this, they thought it necessary to destroy the Missouri nation, who were in alliance with the French. Their plan was to excite the Osages against their neighbors—the Missouris—and then take part in the contest against the latter. An expedition was fitted out in 1720 at Santa Fé; it was a moving caravan of the desert. The Spaniards were led to the very tribe they would have destroyed, supposing them to be Osages. The result was that all were killed except one, who succeeded in making his escape. This boldness of the Spaniards caused the French under M. de Bourgmont to erect a fort on an island in the Missouri, above the mouth of the Osage River, which post was called "Fort Orleans." But the stockade was attacked after its completion and occupation, and all the garrison slain—by whom was never known. The builder of Fort Orleans, before its destruction, passed many leagues up the Kansas River, and made firm friends of the Padoucahs—who had previously been seen by Dutisne. The Indians had previously traded with the Spaniards in New Mexico.

The first information extant of the tribes of Indians inhabiting the Missouri River above the Missouri nation, is that given by Charlevoix in 1721: "Higher up we find the Cansez [Kansas]; then the Octotatas [Otoes], which some call Mactotatas; then the Ajouez [Iowas] and Panis [Pawnees], a very populous nation, divided into several cantons, which have names very different from each other. * * All the people I have mentioned inhabit the west side of the Missouri, except the Ajouez, which are on the east side, neighbors of the Sioux, and their allies." It is evident, that, during the first half of the seventeenth century, the country now forming the State of Nebraska was inhabited along its southern border by the Kansas Indians; that the Platte River, then called the Rivere des Panis, was the home of the Pawnees, who had also villages to the northward—at a point a considerable distance up the Missouri River. But to the westward, on the head-waters of the Kansas River, of the Platte River and of the Niobrara, lived the Padoucahs—a tribe long since extinct.

In the beginning of her history, the State of Kansas is more fortunate than her sister State north. We know to a certainty that as early as 1719, Dutisne visited her territory and that Bourgmont was there in 1724. Now, while it is almost as certain that what is now Nebraska was visited by Frenchmen not long subsequent to this period, yet the names of these visitors we shall never know. They were traders, hunters and trappers from the Mississippi River and from Canada. They cannot be called explorers, much less colonists. They left no record behind them of the Missouri country and its various tribes.

The Mississippi Company, in 1732, surrendered their charter to the French Government. Then it was that the "Mississippi bubble" burst. The company had held possession of Louisiana for fourteen years and left it with a population of 5,000 whites and half as many blacks. The French King, on the 10th day of April of that year, declared the province free to all his subjects, with equal privileges as to trade and commerce. But, though the company of the West did little for the enduring welfare of the Mississippi Valley, it did something; the cultivation of tobacco, indigo, rice and silk was introduced; the lead mines of Missouri were opened, and, in the Illinois country, the culture of wheat began to assume some degree of stability and importance; but the immediate valley of the Missouri still remained wholly in possession of native tribes. For the next thirty years, very little transpired in the upper portions of Louisiana worthy of especial mention. St. Genevieve, on the west side of the Mississippi, within the present limits of the State of Missouri, was founded, and, during the year 1762, the first village was established on the Missouri River within the same State, named "Village du Cote," now St. Charles. In the same year, the Governor General of Louisiana granted to Laclede and others a charter under the name of the "Louisiana Fur Company," which, among other things, conferred the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians of the Missouri River. But, just before this time, momentous events had transpired in Canada. This country was conquered by the English, and, as we shall now see, Louisiana became the property of other powers.

CESSION OF LOUISIANA TO THE UNITED STATES.

By the British conquest of Canada, in 1760, the province of Louisiana alone remained to France; but even this she was not in a position to hold. Therefore, it was, that, on the 3d of November, 1762, she ceded it to Spain, shorn, however, of its eastern half, which fell to the English. The entire region of the Missouri River, including, of course, all that is now the State of Nebraska, was thenceforth, for thirty-seven years, Spanish territory. But Spain did not at once take possession of her portion of Louisiana, as the sequel shows. On the 15th of February, 1764, Laclede's company established itself on the present site of St. Louis, where he founded that city and gave it its name. Two years after this, Don Antonio d'Ulloa, the Spanish Governor, arrived at New Orleans, but was so coldly received that he departed without having produced his credentials. Two years after, a company of Spanish troops took possession of St. Louis in the name of the King of Spain; and, in 1770, French sway was at an end in so much of Upper Louisiana as lay west of the Mississippi; for, in that year, a Lieutenant Governor arrived at St. Louis and extended his authority over the whole region. But Great Britain did not long remain the possessor of the country east of the Mississippi; for, by the definite treaty of peace, signed September 3, 1783, the United States was declared to extend from the Atlantic Ocean westward to the Mississippi River, and from a line along the great lakes on the north southward to the thirty-first parallel and southern border of Georgia. Still, the territory now constituting the State of Nebraska was no part of the United States. The vast region bordering upon the Missouri (beginning a short distance above the confluence with the Mississippi) and watered by its tributaries, remained a possession of Spain, and the home of savage nations, visited only by the vagrant trader to traffic in furs with the different tribes. These traders were mostly Frenchmen. Sometimes they would have houses and remain stationary for one, two, and even more years; but, sooner or later, they all departed the country.

On the 1st day of October, 1800, by a treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, between Napoleon and the King of Spain, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it was then held by Spain, was re-ceded to France. This treaty was confirmed and enforced by a treaty at Madrid, March 21, 1801. Thus, after holding Louisiana thirty-seven years, Spain yielded its ownership to its original claimants, and subsequently the French flag waved over delighted New Orleans. Nebraska was again French territory. The year 1803 saw, however, another change. France ceded Louisiana to the United States, on the 30th of April, and the whole valley of the Missouri, even to the Rocky Mountains, was now under the ownership of our own country.

THE TREATY OF CESSION.

The full text of the treaty of cession between the United States of America and the French Republic is as follows:

The President of the United States of America and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, desiring to remove all sources of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendemaire, an 9, (30 September, 1800), relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid, the 27th of October, 1795, between his Catholic Majesty and the said United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said convention was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectfully named their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, Robert R. Livingston, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the said States, near the government of the French Republic; and the First Consul, in the name of the French people, the French citizen Barbe Marbois, Minister of the Public Treasury, who, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

WHEREAS, By the article the third of the treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, the 9th Vendemaire, an 9, (1st October, 1800), between the First Consul of the French Republic and his Catholic Majesty, it was agreed as follows: "His Catholic Majesty promises and engages on his part to retrocede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his royal highness, the Duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States;" and

WHEREAS, In pursuance of the treaty, and particularly of the third article, the French Republic has an incontestible title to the domain and the possession of the said territory; the First Consul of the French Republic desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the United States, in the name of the French Republic, forever, and in full sovereignty, the said territory, with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French Republic in virtue of the above-mentioned treaty, concluded with his Catholic Majesty.

ARTICLE II.

In the cession made by the preceding article, are included the adjacent islands belonging to Louisiana, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks and other edifices which are not private property. The archives, papers and documents relative to the domain and sovereignty of Louisiana and its dependencies, will be left in the possession of the Commissioners of the United States, and copies will be afterward given in due form to the magistrates and municipal officers of such of the said papers and documents as may be necessary to them.

ARTICLE III.

The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess.

ARTICLE IV.

There shall be sent, by the Government of France, a Commissary to Louisiana, to the end that he do every act necessary, as well to receive from the officers of his Catholic Majesty the said country and its dependencies in the name of the French Republic, if it has not been already done, as to transmit it in the name of the French Republic to the Commissary or agent of the United States.

ARTICLE V.

Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty by the President of the United States, and in case that of the first consul shall have been previously obtained, the Commissary of the French Republic shall remit all the military posts of New Orleans and other parts of the ceded territory, to the Commissary or Commissaries named by the President to take possession; the troops, whether of France or Spain, who may be there, shall cease to occupy any military post from the time of taking possession, and shall be embarked as soon as possible, in the course of three months after the ratification of this treaty.

ARTICLE VI.

The United States promise to execute such treaties and articles as may have been agreed between Spain and the tribes and nations of Indians, until by mutual consent of the United States and the said tribes or nations, other suitable articles shall have been agreed upon.

ARTICLE VII.

As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the communication of both nations, for a limited time, in the country ceded by the present treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed on, it has been agreed between the contracting parties, that the French ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of France or her said colonies, and the ships of Spain coming directly from Spain or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years, in the ports of New Orleans, and all other legal ports of entry within the ceded territory, in the same manner as the ships of the United States, coming directly from France or Spain or any of their colonies, without being subject to any other or greater duty on merchandise, or other or greater tonnage than those paid by the citizens of the United States.

During the space of time above-mentioned, no other nation shall have a right to the same privileges in the ports of the ceded territory; the twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of ratifications, if it shall take place in France, or three months after it shall have been notified at Paris to the French Government, if it shall take place in the United States; it is, however, well understood, that the object of the above article is to favor the manufactures, commerce, freight and navigation of France and Spain so far as relates to the importations that the French and Spanish shall make into the said ports of the United States, without in any sort affecting the regulations that the United States may make concerning the exportation of the produce and merchandise of the United States, or any right they may have to make such regulations.

ARTICLE VIII.

In future, and forever after the expiration of the twelve years, the ships of France shall be treated upon the footing of the most favored nations in the ports above-mentioned.

ARTICLE IX.

The particular convention signed this day by the respective Ministers, having for its objects to provide for the payment of debts due to the citizens of the United States by the French Republic, prior to the 30th of September, 1800 (8th Vendemaire, 9), is approved, and to have its execution in the same manner as if it had been inserted in the present treaty, and it shall be ratified in the same form and in the same time, so that the one shall not be ratified distinct from the other.

Another particular convention, signed at the same date as the present treaty, relative to a definite rule between the contracting parties, is in like manner approved, and will be ratified in the same form and in the same time, and jointly.

ARTICLE X.

The present treaty shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratification shall be exchanged in the space of six months after the date of the signature by the Ministers Plenipotentiary, or sooner if possible. In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed these articles in the French and English languages, declaring, nevertheless, that the present treaty was orignally agreed to in the French language; and have thereunto set their seals.

Done at Paris, the tenth day of Floreal, in the eleventh year of the French Republic, and the 30th April, 1803.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, [L. S.]
JAMES MONROE, [L. S.]
BARBE MARBOIS, [L. S.]

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

On the 31st of October, 1803, an act of Congress authorized the President of the United States to take possession of Louisiana and form the temporary government thereof. By this act, the Government was vested in such person and persons and exercised in such manner as the President of the United States might direct. But the authority of the General Government really dates from March 10, 1804, on which day Amos Stoddard assumed the duties of Governor of Upper Louisiana. On the 26th of that month, Congress erected Louisiana into the Territory of Orleans and the District of Louisiana. The division line was the southern boundary of Mississippi Territory and the thirty-third degree of latitude. So Nebraska was then a part of the District of Louisiana, the latter being all of the French cession west of the Mississippi River, except the present State of Louisiana. The government of this large district was committed to the officers of the Territory of Indiana.

THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION.

On the acquisition of Louisiana, the attention of the Government of the United States was directed toward exploring and improving the newly acquired territory. Accordingly, in the summer of 1803, an expedition was planned by the President for the purpose of discovering the courses and sources of the Missouri and the most convenient water communication thence to the Pacific Ocean. The command of it was given to Capts. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, both officers of the army. In general terms it may be said that the object of their mission was to explore the Missouri. To this end they proceeded to the bank of the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the river they were to ascend, leaving their encampment for their journey into unexplored regions of the far West, May 14, 1804. The party consisted of nine young men from Kentucky, fourteen soldiers of the United States army, who volunteered their services, two French watermen, an interpreter and hunter and a black servant belonging to Capt. Clark. All these except the last were enlisted to serve as privates during the expedition. Three Sergeants were appointed among them. In addition to these, a Corporal and six soldiers, also nine watermen, were engaged to accompany the expedition as far as the Mandan nation, in order to assist in carrying the stores or repelling an attack which was most to be apprehended between Wood River and the home of that tribe. The party embarked in three boats, taking with them necessary stores and presents, while two horses were led along the banks of the river to be used in hunting.

About twenty-one miles from the confluence of the Missouri was the town of St. Charles, situated on the north bank of that river. One principal street, about a mile in length, and running parallel to the stream, divided the place, which was composed of nearly one hundred small wooden houses, besides a chapel. The inhabitants were about 450 in number, chiefly descendants of the French of Canada. They subsisted chiefly by hunting and trading with the Indians. On the 22d, several small farms were passed on the bank of the river. It was noticed that a small number of emigrants from the United States had settled on the south side on a stream known as Goodman's Creek. On the 23d, they reached a river emptying into the Missouri, on the north side, called at that time Osage Woman River. It had a settlement of thirty or forty families from the United States. On the 25th, La Charrette was reached, a village of seven houses, and as many poor families, who had fixed themselves there for the convenience of trade. It was the last settlement of white people on the Missouri, being only a little over fifty miles above its mouth, in, of course, what is now the State of Missouri. From this point onward, there was no civilization. These frontier settlements had all been passed, and henceforth what villages were reached were those of the savages.

The mouth of the Osage River was reached June 1, when the party encamped. The stream owes its name to the tribe inhabiting its banks at that time, a considerable distance above its mouth. Their real name was Wasbashas. They numbered between 1,200 and 1,300 warriors, and consisted of three tribes—the Great Osages, the Little Osages and the Arkansas Band. On the 4th of June, the expedition met a raft, made of two canoes joined together, in which two French traders were descending from eighty leagues up the Kansas River, where they had wintered and caught great quantities of beaver, but had lost much of their game by prairie fires. On the 13th was passed two creeks on the north side of the Missouri, between which was a prairie whereon once stood the ancient village of the Missouris. Of this village, Lewis and Clark found no vestige, nor was there anything to recall the great and numerous nation that once was, except a feeble remnant of about thirty families. They were driven from their original homes by the Sacs and other Indians from the Mississippi. The Kansas River was reached on the 26th of June, where the party remained two days. It was learned that the Kansas Indians had two villages at that time on the stream above; one at twenty, the other at forty leagues distance. Opposite their camp, on the east side of the Missouri, on the night of July 2, was a valley in which was situated an old village of the Kansas Indians. About a mile in the rear of the village, there had been at one time a French fort, but now mostly gone to decay.

The expedition reached and encamped on a large island of sand on the north side of the Missouri, immediately opposite the mouth of the River Nemaha, on the evening of the 11th of July. As the party, from this point to the mouth of the Niobrara, explored much of what is now the eastern boundary of Nebraska, an account of what they saw is of especial interest in this connection. We give their daily journal until the Platte was reached:

"Thursday, 12th [July, 1804].—We remained here to-day for the purpose of refreshing the party and making lunar observations. The Nemahaw empties itself into the Missouri from the south, and is eighty yards wide at its confluence, which is in latitude 39° 55′ 56″. Capt. Clark ascended it in the pirogue about two miles, to the mouth of a small creek on the lower side. On going ashore, he found in the level plain several artificial mounds, or graves, and, on the adjoining hills, others of a larger size. This appearance indicates sufficiently the former population of this country, the mounds being certainly intended as tombs, the Indians of the Missouri still preserving the custom of interring the dead on high ground. From the top of the highest mound a delightful prospect presented itself—the level and extensive meadows watered by the Nemahaw and enlivened by the few trees and shrubs skirting the borders of the river and its tributary streams; the lowland of the Missouri covered with undulating grass, nearly five feet high, gradually rising into a second plain, where rich weeds and flowers are interspersed with copses of the Osage plum; farther back were seen small groves of trees, an abundance of grapes, the wild cherry of the Missouri, resembling our own but larger, and growing on a small bush, and the choke-cherry, which we observed for the first time. Some of the grapes gathered to-day are nearly ripe. On the south of the Nemahaw and about a quarter of a mile from its mouth, is a cliff of freestone, in which are various inscriptions and marks made by the Indians. The sand island on which we are encamped is covered with the two species of willow—broad and narrow leaf.

"July 13.—We proceeded at sunrise with a fair wind from the south, and at two miles passed the mouth of a small river on the north called Big Torkio. A channel from the bed of the Missouri once ran into this river and formed an island called St. Joseph's, but the channel is now filled up and the island is added to the northern shore. Farther on to the south is situated an extensive plain, covered with a grass resembling timothy in its general appearance, except the seed, which is like flax-seed, and also a number of grape-vines. At twelve miles, we passed an island on the north, above which is a large sand-bar covered with willows, and, at twenty and a half miles, stopped on a large sand-bar in the middle of the river, opposite a high, handsome prairie, which extends to the hills four or five miles distant, though near the bank the land is low and subject to be overflowed. This day was exceedingly fine and pleasant, a storm of wind last night from the north-northeast having cooled the air.

"July 14.—We had some hard showers of rain before 7 o'clock, when we set out. We had just reached the end of the sand island, and seen the opposite banks fall in, and so lined with timber that we could not approach it without danger, when a sudden squall from the northeast struck the boat on the starboard quarter and would have certainly dashed her to pieces on the sand island if the party had not leaped into the river, and, with the aid of the anchor and cable, kept her off—the waves dashing over her for the space of forty minutes, after which the river became almost instantly calm and smooth. The two pirogues were ahead, in a situation nearly similar, but fortunately no damage was done to the boats or the loading. The wind having shifted to the southeast, we came, at the distance of two miles, to an island on the north, where we dined. One mile above, on the same side of the river, is a small factory, where a merchant of St. Louis traded with the Otoes and Pawnees two years ago. Near this is an extensive lowland, part of which is overflowed occasionally; the rest is rich and well timbered. The wind again changed to northwest by north. At seven and a half miles, we reached the lower point of a large island on the north side. A small distance above this point is a river, called by the Maha [now Omaha] Indians, the Nishnabatona. This is a considerable creek, nearly as large as the Mine River, and runs parallel to the Missouri the greater part of its course, being fifty yards wide at its mouth. In the prairies or glades, we saw wild timothy, lambsquarter, cuckleberries, and, on the edge of the river, summer grapes, plums and gooseberries. We also saw to-day, for the first time, some elk, at which some of the party shot, but at too great a distance. We encamped on the north side of the island, a little above Nishnabatona, having made nine miles. The river fell a little.

"July 15.—A thick fog prevented our leaving the encampment before 7. At about four miles, we reached the extremity of the large island, and, crossing to the south [side of the Missouri], at the distance of seven miles, arrived at the Little Nemaha, a small river from the south, forty yards wide a little above its mouth, but contracting as do almost all the waters emptying into the Missouri at its confluence. At nine and three-quarter miles we encamped on a woody point on the south. Along the southern bank is a rich lowland, covered with pea-vine and rich weeds, and watered by small streams rising in the adjoining prairies. They, too, are rich, and, though with abundance of grass, have no timber except what grows near the water; interspersed through both are grape-vines, plums of two kinds, two species of wild cherry, hazelnuts and gooseberries. On the south, there is one unbroken plain; on the north, the river is skirted with some timber, behind which the plain extends some four or five miles to the hills, which seem to have little wood.

"July 16.—We continued our route between a large island opposite to our last night's encampment and an extensive prairie on the south. About six miles, we came to another large island called Fairsun Island, on the same side, above which is a shot where about twenty acres of the hill have fallen into the river. Near this is a cliff of sandstone for two miles, which is much frequented by birds. At this place, the river is about one mile wide, but not deep, as the timber or sawyers may be seen scattered across the whole bottom. At twenty miles distance, we saw on the south an island called by the French l'Isle Chance, or Bald Island, opposite to a large prairie which we called Baldpoint Prairie, from a ridge of naked hills that bound it, running parallel with the river so far as we could see, and from three to six miles distance. To the south, the hills touch the river. We encamped a quarter of a mile beyond this in a point of woods on the north side. The river continues to fall.

"Tuesday, July 17.—We remained here this day in order to make observations and correct the chronometer, which ran down on Sunday. The latitude we found to be 40° 27′ 5″. The observation of the time proved our chronometer to be slow by 5′ 51″. The highlands bear from our camp north, 25 degrees west, up the river. Capt. Lewis rode up the country and saw the Nishnabatona about ten or twelve miles from its mouth, at a place not more than three hundred yards from the Missouri, and a little above our camp. It then passes near the foot of the Bald Hills and is at least six feet below the level of the Missouri. On its banks are the oak, walnut and mulberry. * * * *

"Wednesday, July 18.—We passed several bad sand-bars in the course of the day, and made eighteen miles and encamped on the south [of the Missouri] opposite to the lower point of the Oven Islands. An Indian dog came to the bank; he appeared to have been lost and was nearly starved. We gave him some food, but he would not follow us.

"Thursday, July 19.—The Oven Islands are small and two in number—one near the south shore, the other in the middle of the river. Opposite to them is the prairie called Terrien's Oven, from a trader of that name. We encamped on the western extremity of the island, in the middle of the river, having made ten and three-quarter miles.

"Friday, July 20.—We passed, at about three miles distance, a small willow island to the north and a creek on the south, about twenty-five yards wide, by the French called L'eau qui Pleure, or the Weeping Water. Thence we made two and one-half miles to another island; three miles farther to a third; six miles beyond, which is a fourth island, at the head of which we camped on the southern shore; [made] in all eighteen miles.

"Saturday, July 21.—We had a breeze from the southeast, by the aid of which we passed, at about ten miles, a willow island on the south, near highlands, covered with timber at the bank, and formed of limestone with cemented shells. On the opposite bank is a bad sand-bar, and the land near it is cut through at high water by small channels, forming a number of islands. The wind lulled at 7 o'clock, and we reached, in the rain, at the distance of fourteen miles, the great river Platte."

On the morning of the 22d of July, the party again set sail, and, having found, at a distance of ten miles from the mouth of the Platte, a high and shaded situation on the north side of the Missouri, they encamped there to make observations and to send for the neighboring tribes for the purpose of making known to them the recent change in the Government and the wish of the United States to cultivate their friendship. That time of year was the one in which the Indians go out into the prairies to hunt the buffalo; but, as some hunters' tracks had been discovered, and, as the plains were on fire in the direction of the Indian villages, it was hoped that they might have returned to gather the green corn. Two men were therefore dispatched to the Otoe or Pawnee villages with a present of tobacco and an invitation to the chiefs to visit the company at their encampment. Their first course was through an open prairie to the south, in which they crossed Butterfly Creek. They then reached a small beautiful river called Come de Cerf, or Elkhorn River, about one hundred yards wide, with clear water and a gravelly channel. It emptied a little below the Otoe village into the Platte, which they crossed and arrived at the town, about forty-five miles from the point of starting. They found no Indians there, though they saw some fresh tracks of a small party.

The Otoes were once a powerful nation, and lived about twenty miles above the Platte, on the southern bank of the Missouri. Being reduced, they emigrated to the neighborhood of the Pawnees, under whose protection they were then living. Their village was on the south side of the Platte, about thirty miles from its mouth, and their number was 200 men, including about thirty families of Missouris (all that were left), who were incorporated with them. Five leagues above them, on the same side of the river, resided the Pawnees. This nation, once among the most numerous of those inhabiting the valley of the Missouri, had gradually been dispersed and broken, until they were now greatly reduced in numbers. They consisted of four bands—the first was the one just mentioned, of about 500 men, to whom of late years had been added the second band called Republican Pawnees, from their having lived previously on the Republican branch of the Kansas River, whence they emigrated to join the principal band on the Platte. They amounted to nearly 250 men. The third was the Pawnees Loups, or Wolf Pawnees, who resided on the Wolf Fork of the Platte, about ninety miles from the principal Pawnees. These numbered 280 men. The fourth band originally resided on the Kansas and Arkansas, but, in their wars with the Osages, they were so often defeated that they at length retired to the Red River, where they then formed a tribe of 400 men. To the westward of the Pawnees, upon the Platte, were a number of wandering tribes supposed to have previously been of the Padoucahs, previously mentioned.

The expedition again started up the Missouri on the 27th of July. At ten and a half miles, there was seen and examined a curious collection of mounds, on the south side of the river. Not far from a low piece of land and a pond was discovered a tract of about 200 acres covered with these prehistoric earthworks of different heights, shapes and sizes—some of sand and some of both earth and sand, the largest being nearest the river. After making fifteen miles, the party encamped for the night, on the Nebraska side of the Missouri. The next day (July 28), they reached the place where the Iowa Indians formerly lived. These were a branch of the Otoes and emigrated thence to the river Des Moines. The hunter to the expedition, in the evening, brought to the camp a Missouri Indian, whom he had found with two others dressing an elk. They were perfectly friendly, gave him some of the meat, and one of them agreed to accompany him in. He was one of the few remaining Missouris living with the Otoes. He belonged to a small party, whose camp was four miles from the river. He reported that the body of the Otoes were hunting buffalo on the plains. He appeared quite sprightly and his language resembled that of the Osage, particularly in his calling a chief *inca*. This name was probably learned from the Spaniards of New Mexico. Capts. Lewis and Clark sent the Indian back the next morning, with one of their own party, with an invitation to the Indians to meet them on the river above, and the expedition proceeded on its way. What transpired during the next six days is best given in the record of the company:

"Sunday, July 29.—We soon came to a northern bend in the river, which runs within twenty yards of Indian Knob Creek, the water of which is five feet higher than that of the Missouri. In less than two miles, we passed Bower's Creek on the north [side of the Missouri], of twenty-five yards width. We stopped to dine under a shade near the highland on the south, and caught several large catfish, one of them nearly white, and all very fat. Above this highland, we observed the traces of a great hurricane, which passed the river obliquely from northwest to southeast and tore up large trees, some of which, perfectly sound and four feet in diameter, were snapped off near the ground. We made ten miles to a wood on the north [of the Missouri], where we encamped.

"July 30.—We went early in the morning three and a quarter miles and encamped on the south [Nebraska], in order to wait for the Otoes. * * * * *

"July 31.—The hunters supplied us with deer, turkeys, geese and beaver; one of the last was caught alive, and, in a very short time, perfectly tamed. Catfish are very abundant in the river, and we have also seen a buffalo-fish. One of our men brought in, yesterday, an animal called by the Pawnees *chocar toosh*, and by the French *blair eau*, or badger.

"We waited with much anxiety the return of our messenger to the Otoes. The men whom we dispatched to our last encampment returned without having seen any appearance of its having been visited. Our horses, too, had strayed; but we were so fortunate as to recover them at the distance of twelve miles. Our apprehensions were at length relieved by the arrival of a party of about fourteen Otoe and Missouri Indians, who came at sunset on the 2d of August, accompanied by a Frenchman, who resided among them and interpreted for us. Capts. Lewis and Clark went out to meet them, and told them that they would hold a council with them in the morning. In the meantime, we sent them some roasted meat, pork, flour and meal, in return for which they made us a present of watermelons. We learned that our man Liberte had set out from their camp a day before them; we were in hopes that he had merely fatigued his horse or lost himself in the woods and would soon return, but we never saw him again.

"August 3.—The next morning, the Indians, with their six chiefs, were all assembled under an awning formed with the mainsail, in presence of all our party, paraded for the occasion. A speech was then made announcing to them the change in the Government, our promises of protection and advice as to their future conduct. All the six chiefs replied to our speech, each in his turn according to rank. They expressed their joy at the change in the Government; their hopes that we would recommend them to their great Father (the President of the United States) that they might obtain trade and necessaries; they wanted arms, as well for hunting as for defense, and asked our mediation between them and the Mahas [Omahas], with whom they were now at war. We promised to do so, and wished some of them to accompany us to that nation, which they declined, for fear of being killed by them. We then proceeded to distribute our presents. The grand chief of the nation not being of the party, we sent him a flag, a medal and some ornaments for clothing. To the six chiefs who were present, we gave a medal of the second grade to one Otoe chief and one Missouri chief; a medal of the third grade to two inferior chiefs of each nation, the customary mode of recognizing a chief being to place a medal around his neck, which is considered by his tribe as a proof of his consideration abroad. Each of these medals was accompanied by a present of paint, garters and cloth ornaments of dress; and to this we added a canister of powder, a bottle of whisky and a few presents to the whole, which appeared to make them perfectly satisfied. The air-gun, too, was fired, and astonished them greatly. The absent chief was an Otoe named Heahrushhah, which in English degenerates into Little Thief. The two principal chieftains present were Shongotongo, or Big Horse, and Wethea, or Hospitality; Shosguscan, or White Horse, an Otoe; the first an Otoe, the second a Missouri.

"The incidents just related induced us to give to this place the name of Council Bluffs. The situation of it is exceedingly favorable for a fort and trading factory, as the soil is well calculated for bricks and there is an abundance of wood in the neighborhood and the air being pure and healthy. It is also central to the chief resorts of the Indians; one day's journey to the Otoes; one and a half to the Great Pawnees; two days from the Mahas; two and a quarter from the Pawnees Loups village; convenient to the hunting-ground of the Sioux, and twenty-five days journey to Santa Fé."

The ceremonies of the council being concluded, Lewis and Clark set sail in the afternoon and encamped in what is now Nebraska, at a distance of five miles above Council Bluffs, where they found the mosquitoes very troublesome. The next day (August 5), after passing a narrow part of the river, they came to a place on the south side of the Missouri, where was a deserted trading-house. Here one of the party had passed two years in trafficking with the Mahas. Fifteen miles from their previous encampment brought the expedition to a place where it was concluded would be a good stopping-place for the night—where the hills on both sides of the river were twelve or fifteen miles from each other. From this point, nothing of especial interest transpired during the next three days; meanwhile, a distance of nearly sixty miles was made, when (August 7) four men were sent back to the Otoe village in quest of the missing man, Liberte; also, to apprehend one of the soldiers, who left the party on the 4th of the month, under pretext of recovering a knife which he had dropped a short distance behind, and who it was feared had deserted. Small presents were also sent to the Otoes and Missouris, and a request that they would join the expedition at the Maha village, where a peace might be concluded between them. On the 11th of the month, after having made sixty miles farther up the Missouri, the expedition halted on the south side of the stream for the purpose of examining a spot where one of the great chiefs of the Mahas, named Blackbird, who had been dead about four years, was buried. He died of the small-pox. This chief seemed to have been a person of great consideration in his nation. August 13 he brought the party, at a distance of over forty miles from Blackbird's grave, to a spot where, on the Nebraska side of the Missouri, a Mr. Mackay had a trading establishment in the years 1795 and 1796, which he called "Fort Charles."

Again we copy from the diary of the expedition: "At fourteen miles [from the previous place of camping], we reached a creek on the south, on which the Mahas reside, and, at seventeen miles and a quarter, formed a camp on a sand-bar, to the south side of the river opposite the lower point of a large island. From this place, Sergt. Ordway and four men were detached to the Maha village, with a flag and a present, in order to induce them to come and hold a council with us. They returned at 12 o'clock the next day, August 14. After crossing a prairie covered with high grass, they reached the Maha Creek, along which they proceeded to its three forks, which join near the village; they crossed the north branch and went along the south; the walk was very fatiguing, as they were forced to break their way through grass, sunflowers and thistles, all above ten feet high and interspersed with wild pea. Five miles from our camp, they reached the position of the ancient Maha village; it had once consisted of 300 cabins, but was burnt four years ago, soon after the small-pox had destroyed 400 men and a proportion of women and children. On a hill, in the rear of the village, are the graves of the nation, to the south of which runs the fork of the Maha Creek; this they crossed where it was about ten yards wide, and followed its course to the Missouri, passing along a ridge of hill for one mile and a half and a long pond between that and the Missouri; they then re-crossed the Maha Creek and arrived at the camp, having seen no tracks of the Indians nor any sign of recent cultivation.

"In the morning of the 15th, some men were sent to examine the cause of a large smoke from the northeast, and which seemed to indicate that some Indians were near; but they found that a small party, who lately passed that way, had left some trees burning, and that the wind from that quarter blew the smoke directly toward us. Our camp lies about three miles northeast from the old Maha village, and is in latitude 42° 13′ 41″. The accounts we have had of the effects of the small-pox on that nation are most distressing; it is not known in what way it was first communicated to them, though probably by some war party. They had been a military and powerful people, but when these warriors saw their strength wasting before a malady which they could not resist, their frenzy was extreme; they burnt their village and many of them put to death their wives and children to save them from so cruel an affliction, and that all might go together to some better country.

"On the 16th, we still waited for the Indians; a party had gone out yesterday to the Maha Creek, which was dammed up by the beaver between the camp and the village; a second went to-day. They made a kind of drag with small willows and bark, and swept the creek. The first company caught 318 fish; the second, upward of 800, consisting of pike, bass, fish resembling salmon, trout, redhorse, buffalo, one rock-fish, one flatback, perch, catfish, a small species of perch, called on the Ohio silverfish, a shrimp of the same size, shape and flavor of those about New Orleans and the lower part of the Mississippi; we also found very fat muscles, and, on the river, as well as the creek, are different kinds of duck and plover. * *

"Friday, 17.—In the evening, one of the party sent to the Otoes returned with the information that the rest were coming on with the deserter; they had also caught Liberte; but, by a trick, he made his escape; they were bringing three of the chiefs in order to engage our assistance in making peace with the Mahas. * * * *

"August 18.—In the afternoon, the party arrived with the Indians, consisting of the Little Thief and the Big Horse, whom we had seen on the 3d, together with six other chiefs and a French interpreter. * * * *

"August 19.—The chiefs and warriors being assembled at 10 o'clock, we explained the speech we had already sent from Council Bluffs and renewed our advice. * *

"The next morning, August 20, the Indians mounted their horses and left us, having received a canister of whisky at parting. We then set sail, and, after passing two islands on the north, came to one on that side under some bluffs—the first bluffs near the river since we left Ayauwa [Iowa] Village. Here we had the misfortune to lose one of our Sergeants—Charles Floyd. He was yesterday seized with a bilious colic, and all our care and attention were ineffectual to relieve him. A little before his death, he said to Capt. Clark, 'I am going to leave you.' His strength failed him as he added, 'I want you to write a letter for me.' He died with a composure which justified the high opinion we had formed of his firmness and good conduct. He was buried on the top of the bluff with the honors due a brave soldier, and the place of his interment was marked by a cedar post, on which his name and the day of his death were inscribed. About a mile beyond this place, to which we gave his name, is a small river, about thirty yards wide, on the north side [of the Missouri], which we called Floyd's River, where we encamped. We had a breeze from the southeast and made thirteen miles."

About three miles above Floyd's River, the party the next day (August 21), reached the mouth of the Great Sioux River, where is now situated Sioux City, Iowa. Nothing of importance was seen by the expedition in passing from the mouth of the Sioux to that of the James, or Dakota River, which they reached August 27. As they came to that place, an Indian swam to one of their boats, and, on the landing of the party, they were met by two others, who gave information that a large body of Sioux was encamped near. A spot up the Missouri was determined upon as a proper place to meet these Indians, and three of the men were sent to invite the savages to a council there—at Calumet Bluffs, on the Nebraska side of the Missouri—where the party formed their camp in a beautiful plain, to await the arrival of the Sioux. The chiefs to the number of five and about seventy men and boys of this nation were received at noon, August 30, when Capt. Lewis delivered to them a speech with the usual advice and counsel for the future conduct. An answer was returned on the morrow. They promised to bring the Pawnees and Mahas together, that peace might be established between them, and they themselves agreed to make peace with the Otoes and Missouris, the only nations with whom they were then at war. This was the first council ever held by any agents of the United States with any one of the numerous bands of the Sioux. These Indians were Yanktons—the band numbering about 200 men. Their homes were upon the Dakota, Des Moines and Sioux Rivers.

The Sioux were found by Lewis and Clark to be divided into ten separate tribes or bands—Yanktons, Tetons of the Burnt Woods, Tetons Okandandas, Tetons Minnakenozzo, Tetons Saone, Yanktons of the Plains, Wahpatone, Mindawarcarton, Wahpatoota and Sistasoone. The homes of the Yanktons have already been mentioned. The Tetons of the Burnt Woods, numbering about 300 men, roved on both sides of the Missouri, White and Teton Rivers. The Tetons Okandandas, consisting of about 150 men, inhabited both sides of the Missouri below the Cheyenne River. The Tetons Minnaknozzo inhabited both sides of the Missouri above the Cheyenne; they numbered 250 men. The Tetons Saone dwelt on both sides of the Missouri below the Warreconne River, and consisted of about 300 men. The Yanktons of the Plains, or Big Devils, had their homes on the heads of the Sioux, Dakota and Red Rivers. They were the most numerous of all the tribes; they numbered about 500. The Wahpatone lived upon the St. Peter's just above its mouth; they consisted of 200 men. The Mindawarcarton, or proper, Dakotas or Sioux, possessed both sides of the Mississippi, about the Falls of St. Anthony, and numbered 300. The Wahpatoota, or Leaf Beds, inhabited both sides of the St. Peter's, below Yellow Wood River; their men numbered about 150. The Sistasoone, numbering 150 men, resided at the head of St. Peter's. From this it will be seen that the men of the entire nation, in 1804, was over 2,500, representing a population of over 10,000 souls.

From Calumet Bluffs to the Rapid River (or, as it was called by the French, Rivere qui Court, now the Niobrara), nothing of particular importance transpired, so far as the expedition was concerned. But, we must here take leave of the gallant Captains and their company, as they had reached the northeast corner of what is now Nebraska. They soon passed on up the Missouri beyond its present limits, came finally to the Pacific Ocean and returned down the Missouri in the summer of 1806. An account of a remarkable prehistoric earthwork, which they visited before they reached the Niobrara, will not be out of place in this connection. They came to an island fifteen miles above the spot where they held the council with the Sioux, called Bonhomme, or Goodman's Island. It was here the earthworks just mentioned were found. We give particulars as noted in the daily journal of the expedition:

"This interesting object is on the south side of the Missouri [therefore, in what is now Nebraska], opposite the upper extremity of Bonhomme Island, and in a low level plain, the hills being three miles from the river. It begins by a wall composed of earth, rising immediately from the bank of the river and running in a direct course south 76 degrees west, ninety-six yards; the base of this wall or mound is seventy-five feet, and its height about eight. It then diverges in a course south 84 degrees west, and continues at the same height and depth, to the distance of fifty-three yards, the angle being formed by a sloping descent; at the junction of these two is an appearance of a horn work of the same height as the first angle; the same wall then pursues a course north 69 degrees west for 300 yards. Near its western extremity, is an opening, or gateway, at right angles to the wall, and projecting inward; this gateway is defended by two nearly semi-circular walls placed before it, lower than the large walls; and from the gateway there seems to have been a covered way communicating with the interval between these two walls. Westward of the gate, the wall becomes much larger, being about 105 feet at its base and twelve feet high. At the end of this high ground, the wall extends for fifty-six yards on a course north 32 degrees west. It then turns north 23 degrees west for seventy-three yards. These two walls seem to have had a double or covered way. They are from ten to fifteen feet eight inches in height and from seventy-five to one hundred and five feet in width at the base; the descent inward being steep, while outward it forms a sort of glacis. At the distance of seventy-three yards, the wall ends abruptly at a large hollow place much lower than the general level of the plain, and from which is some indication of a covered way to the water. The space between them is occupied by several mounds scattered promiscuously through the gorge, in the center of which is a deep round hole. From the extremity of the last wall, in a course north 32 degrees west, is a distance of ninety-six yards over the low ground, where the wall re-commences and crosses the plain in a course north 18 degrees west for 1,830 yards, to the bank of the Missouri. In this course, its height is about eight feet, till it enters, at the distance of 533 yards, a deep circular pond of seventy-three yards in diameter, after which it is gradually lower toward the river. It touches the river at a muddy bar, which bears every mark of being an encroachment of the water for a considerable distance, and a little above the junction is a small circular redoubt.

"Along the bank of the river and at 1,100 yards distance in a straight line from this wall, is a second wall about six feet high and of considerable width. It rises abruptly from the bank of the Missouri at a point where the river bends and goes straight forward, forming an acute angle with the last wall, till it enters the river again, not far from the mounds just described, toward which it is obviously tending. At the bend, the Missouri is 500 yards wide; the ground on the opposite side, highlands, or low-hills on the bank; and, where the river passes between this fort and Bonhomme Island, all the distance from the bend, it is constantly washing the banks into the stream, a large sand-bank being already taken from the shore near the wall. During the whole course of this wall, or glacis, it is covered with trees, among which are many large cotton trees, two or three feet in diameter. Immediately opposite the citadel, or the part most strongly fortified on Bonhomme Island, is a small work in a circular form, with a wall surrounding it about six feet high. The young willows along the water joined to the general appearance of the two shores, induce a belief that the bank of the island is encroaching, and the Missouri indemnifies itself by washing away the base of the fortification. The citadel contains about twenty acres, but the parts between the long walls must embrace nearly 500 acres."*

THE TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA.

An act of Congress, passed March 3, 1805, changed the "District of Louisiana" to the "Territory of Louisiana." The act made provisions for a Governor, Secretary and two Judges. It was detached from the Territory of Indiana, and erected into a separate Territory of the second class, so that then what is now Nebraska, became a portion of the "Territory of Louisiana." President Jefferson appointed James Wilkinson Governor, and Frederick Bates, Secretary. St. Louis was made the capital. The Judges were Return J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas. These, with the Governor, constituted the Legislature.

In 1808, the Missouri Fur Company was established. Its principal members were Pierre Choteau, Manuel Lisa, William Clark, Sylvester Labadie, Pierre Menard and Auguste Choteau. The capital of the company was $40,000. The first expedition under its auspices was dispatched under the command of Maj. A. Henry, and his success was gratifying. He established trading-posts on the Upper Missouri, on Lewis River, beyond the Rocky Mountains and on he southern branch of the Columbia.

THE TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

By an act of Congress, passed June 4, 1812, the "Territory of Louisiana" became the "Territory of Missouri," within the bounds of which was the present area of Nebraska. It provided for a Governor and Secretary, and the legislative power was vested in the Governor, Council and House of Representatives. The members of the House were elected by the people. They sent to the President of the United States the names of eighteen persons, and from these the Chief Executive, with the advice and consent of the Senate, selected nine persons, who formed the Council. The judicial power was vested in a Superior Court, in Inferior Courts and in Justices of the Peace. The Judges were appointed by the President. On the 19th of January, 1816, the Legislature passed a law making the common law of England the law of the Territory.

MAJ. LONG'S EXPLORATIONS.

An exploring expedition from Pittsburgh, Penn., to the Rocky Mountains, was undertaken in 1819, by Maj. Stephen H. Long, under orders from John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War of the United States. The party were to go in the United States steamboat Western Engineer. The prime object of the enterprise was a topographical description of the country visited. At this time, Fort Osage, built in 1808, was the extreme frontier of settlements up the Missouri. It was fifty-two miles below the mouth of the Kansas River—the site of what is now Kansas City, Mo. The Western Engineer was the first steamboat that ever ascended the river to this point. It left the mouth of the Kansas August 13, and proceeded up the Missouri, reaching the mouth of the Grand Nemaha early in September. The mouth of the Platte was reached on the 15th. Two days after, the boat came to the trading establishment of the Missouri Fur Company called Fort Lisa. This was five miles and a half below Council Bluffs. It was occupied by Samuel Lisa, one of the most active persons engaged in the Missouri fur trade. The establishment was on the west side of the river. The position selected for the establishment of winter quarters for the exploring party was about a half-mile above Fort Lisa, on the same side of the river. Here the party anchored on the 17th of September, 1819, and in a few days had made great progress in cutting timber, quarrying stone, and other preparations for the construction of quarters.

Councils with the various Indian tribes were now in order. Talks were held with the Otoes, the Missouris, the Iowas and the Pawnees. Of the latter nation came individual members of the three tribes—Grand Pawnees, Pawnee Republicans and Pawnee Loups or Pawnee Mahas (Omahas). A treaty between the Otoes and the United States was proclaimed December 26, 1817; one was ratified with the Iowas and one with the Mahas December 26, 1815; and one with the Pawnees as early as January 5, 1812. A treaty was also concluded with the Pawnees Grand and proclaimed January 7, 1819; one with the Noisy Pawnee tribe on the same day, and one with the Republican Pawnees ten days subsequent to the last ones mentioned. Now, in all these treaties, the various tribes had acknowledged themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and that there should be perpetual peace between them and the Americans. The Yankton tribe of the Sioux, by a treaty proclaimed July 19, 1815; the Sioux of the River St. Peter's and those of the lakes, by treaties proclaimed the same day, made like acknowledgments to the United States; so that, at the time of the visit of Maj. Long to Nebraska, all the Indian nations of the Missouri River and its tributaries as far up as the homes of the Sioux, and extending down to the region below the mouth of the Nemaha, had been treated with by the agents of the General Government. It only remained, therefore, for Maj. Long to see that these treaties were strictly lived up to by the contracting parties.

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*These earthworks are in the north part of what is now Knox County, Neb.

Early in October, 1819, the cabins for winter quarters were completed by Maj. Long's party, and, after proper arrangements had been made for subsistence, that officer started on a journey to Washington and Philadelphia, returning again to the Missouri the next year, he having reached the "Cantonment" on that river, just below Council Bluffs, on the 27th of May, 1820. During his absence, the gentlemen of his party who remained behind obtained much valuable knowledge of the country and of the various Indian tribes of the region. In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, the further progress of the exploring expedition up the Missouri River was arrested for that season, and an excursion to the sources of the Platte River substituted in its place. The expedition left "Engineer Cantonment" on the 6th of June following. We copy from an "Account of the Expedition:"

"Several of the Indians about Council Bluffs, to whom our proposed route had been explained and who had witnessed our preparations, affected to laugh at our temerity in attempting what they said we would never be able to accomplish. They represented some part of the country through which we intended to travel as so entirely destitute of water and grass that neither ourselves nor our horses could be subsisted while passing it. Barony Vasquez, who accompanied Capt. Pike in his expedition to the sources of the Arkansas, assured us that there was no probability we could avoid the attacks of hostile Indians, who infested every part of the country. The assault which had recently been made by a party of Sacs and Foxes upon a trading boat belonging to Pratte and Vasquez, on the Missouri, above Council Bluffs, in which one man was killed and several wounded, had at this time spread considerable terror amongst those in any degree exposed to the hostilities of the Indians."

The path leading to the Pawnee villages ran in a direction a little south of west from the point on the Missouri where Maj. Long's party wintered. It lay across a tract of high prairie for the first ten miles. On the morning of the 7th, the Elkhorn, a considerable tributary of the Platte, was reached. On the preceding day, the party had been joined by a party of three or four Frenchmen, on their way to a hunting of the Omahas to trade. Soon after crossing the Elkhorn, the party entered the valley of the Platte. The march was up this valley on the north side of the stream until the Loup Fork was reached. At sunset on the 10th, the expedition arrived at a small creek eleven miles distant from the village of the Grand Pawnees, where the party encamped. Again we quote from Maj. Long's "Accounts:"

"On the following morning, having arranged the party according to rank, and given the necessary instructions for the preservation of order, we proceeded forward, and in a short time came in sight of the first of the Pawnee villages. The trace on which we had traveled since leaving the Missouri had the appearance of being more and more frequented as we approached the Pawnee towns; and here, instead of a single footway, it consisted of more than twenty parallel paths, of similar size and appearance. At a few miles distance from the village, we met a party of eight or ten squaws, with hoes and other implements of agriculture, on their way to the corn plantations. They were accompanied by one young Indian, but in what capacity—whether an assistant, protector or taskmaster—we were not informed. After a ride of about three hours, we arrived before the village, and dispatched a messenger to inform the chief of our approach.

"Answer was returned that he was engaged with his chiefs and warriors at a medicine feast, and could not, therefore, come out to meet us. We were soon surrounded by a crowd of women and children, who gazed at us with some expressions of astonishment; but as no one appeared to welcome us to the village, arrangements were made for sending on the horses and baggage to a suitable place for encampment, while Maj. Long, with several gentlemen who wished to accompany him, entered the village. The party, after groping about for some time and traversing a considerable part of the village, arrived at the lodge of the principal chief. Here we were again informed that Tarrarecawaho, with all the principal men of the village, were engaged at a medicine feast. Notwithstanding his absence, some mats were spread for us upon the ground in the back part of the lodge. Upon them we sat down, and, after waiting some time, were presented with a large wooden dish of hominy, or boiled corn. In this was a single spoon of the horn of a buffalo, large enough to hold a pint, which, being used alternately by each of the party, soon emptied the dish of its contents."

After spending an hour or two at their village, the gentlemen of the visiting party returned to their camp, which was about a mile distant. At sunrise the next day, Maj. Long and his men mounted their horses and moved forward toward the second village—the homes of the Republican Pawnees—four miles distant from the town of the Grand Pawnees just visited. Both villages were on the immediate bank of the Loup Fork. After a brief halt at this place, the expedition proceeded toward the Loup village. The population of the three villages was somewhat less than when Lewis and Clark made their way up the Missouri, at which time they were estimated at 6,000. There were, it was estimated by Maj. Long, not less than six thousand horses belonging to the Pawnees. The villages and their pasture-grounds occupied about ten miles in length of the Loup Fork (the Wolf River). On the night of the 12th of June, the party slept at their encampment in front of the Loup village. The river was not crossed until the 13th. From this the most direct course was taken for the Platte River. Twenty-five miles brought them to that stream. The expedition was now moving along on the north side of the river opposite Grand Island. By the 18th of June, the party had reached a point about two hundred miles distant from the confluence of the Platte with the Missouri. The point where the North and South Forks of the river unite was made on the morning of the 22d. The North Fork was immediately crossed by Maj. Long.

It may be here stated that, while it is true that Maj. Long's party was the first exploring expedition ever to ascend the Platte from its mouth to the confluence of the two forks, others had descended the river previous to that date. A part of the men engaged in Hunt's expedition to the mouth of the Columbia River in 1811, on their return from the Pacific, crossed the Rocky Mountains, and, falling upon the sources of the North Fork, descended thence to the Missouri. So, also, on the 28th of June, 1812, Robert Stewart, one of the partners of the Pacific Fur Company, with two

Frenchmen, McClellan and Crooks, left the Pacific Ocean with dispatches for New York. Having proceeded about seven hundred miles, they met Joseph Miller on his way to the mouth of the Columbia River. They soon after had their horses stolen, when they found themselves on foot, with the Rocky Mountains and a journey of 2,000 miles before them. They struck the head-waters of the Platte, spent the winter upon it, and finally reached the Missouri.

Maj. Long soon crossed the South Fork, up which he and his party moved slowly. On the 30th was caught the first view of the Rocky Mountains, which were reached on the 5th of July; so that the main Platte, throughout its entire length, and the South Fork to the mountains, had been explored. Here, then, we leave the adventurers, with the remark that the party subsequently passed to the heads of the Arkansas, and finally returned to the Mississippi River in safety. It may be said that, now, the territory included within the present boundaries of Nebraska had been explored. The general features were pretty well understood, and the homes of its Indian tribes well known. Still, there was not, in all its area, a single American settlement, nor was there one for a number of years after the exploration by Maj. Long.

On the 2d of March, 1819, the Congress of the United States created, out of Missouri Territory, the Territory of Arkansas. On the 6th of March, 1820, an act was approved authorizing the people of Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of the State into the Union. This was assented to by the people, in State convention, on the 19th of July following. On the 2d of March, 1821, the State was admitted, with conditions, by a joint resolution of Congress. These conditions were accepted, and Missouri became a State by proclamation August 10, 1821. As first established, the State was bounded on the west by a meridian passing through the mouth of the Kansas River. An act was approved June 7, 1836, extending the boundary to the Missouri River, north of its intersection with this line, whenever the Indian title to this portion should be extinguished, and the State express its assent to the change. The Indian title was extinguished by a treaty with the Iowas and Sacs and Foxes, September 17, 1836. This addition was known as the "Platte Purchase," and was sanctioned by the State December 16, 1836, and was declared perfected by a proclamation of the President March 28, 1837. This was bringing a State very close to portions of what are now included in Nebraska—only across the Missouri to the present counties of Richardson, Nemaha, and the southeast corner of Otoe.

A PERIOD OF NO GOVERNMENT.

For nearly thirty-three years after the admission of Missouri as a State into the Union, the country now included within the boundaries of the State of Nebraska was, practically, without a government; but, as there were substantially no American settlements to be governed, the want of any power to restrain and regulate the affairs of white people was of little or no consequence. However, before half that time had elapsed, the country was attached to the United States Judicial District of the State of Missouri, as the sequel shows.

ASHLEY'S EXPEDITION.

In the spring of the year 1822, William H. Ashley, the head of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company of St. Louis, equipped two boats to ascend the Missouri to the mouth of the Yellowstone River. The expedition embarked as early as the season would permit, and within the first three months he lost more than one-fourth of his men by violent deaths, and one-half of his property by accident, deceit and war with the savages. The Missouri Fur Company, one of the strongest and most active engaged in trade, had at its head Dr. Pilcher, a most distinguished Indian fur trader. Benjamin O'Fallon was one of the principal partners, and at the same time one of the most efficient United States Agents for Indian Affairs. He it was who was largely instrumental in bringing about the treaties between the General Government and the various Indian tribes of the Nebraska and adjacent country, previously mentioned. Both the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and the Missouri Fur Company survived every disaster and continued to carry on trade in the Rocky Mountains for some years subsequent to this date.

By a treaty proclaimed December 30, 1825, between the United States and the Kansas tribe of Indians, the latter ceded to the former the following territory: "Beginning at the entrance of the Kansas River into the Missouri River; from thence north to the northwest corner of the State of Missouri; from thence westwardly [this was before the 'Platte Purchase'] to the Nodewa [Nodaway] River, thirty miles from its entrance into the Missouri; thence to the entrance of the Big Nemaha River into the Missouri, and with that river to its source; from thence to the source of the Kansas River, leaving the old village of the Pania Republic [Pawnee Republican] to the west; from thence, on the ridge dividing the waters of the Kansas River from those of the Arkansas, to the western boundary of the State line of Missouri, and with that line thirty miles to the place of beginning." By a treaty proclaimed April 12, 1834, the four confederate bands of the Pawnees—the Grand Pawnees, Pawnee Loups, Republican Pawnees and Pawnee Tappaye, residing on the Platte and Loup Fork—ceded and relinquished to the United States "all their right, interest and title in and to all the land lying south of the Platte River." By another treaty, proclaimed on the same day as the last mentioned, the Otoes and the Missouris ceded to the General Government all their right and title to the lands lying south of the following lines: "Beginning on the Little Nemohaw [Nemaha] River, at the northwest corner of the land reserved by treaty at Prairie du Chien on the 15th of July, 1830, in favor of certain half-breeds of the Omahas, Ioways, Otoes, Yancton and Santee bands of Sioux, and running westerly with said Little Nemohaw to the head branches of the same; and thence running in a due west line as far west as said Otoes and Missouris have or pretend to have any claim." The Pawnees, as well as the surrounding tribes, were greatly ravaged by the small-pox in 1832, and the same year the great Pawnee village on the Republican was burned by the Delawares. The Pawnees, by their treaty with the United States of the next year, agreed to confine themselves to the north side of the Platte, but a calamity as great, nearly, as the small-pox, fell upon them; this was the Sioux. These Indians came down upon them with great slaughter. From this time they rapidly decreased in numbers.

On the 30th day of June, 1834, Congress enacted that all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana, or the Territory of Arkansas, should be taken for the purpose of the act to be Indian country; and certain regulations were prescribed for its government. This, of course, included the whole of the present Nebraska. It was declared to be what, in fact, it was before, "Indian country"—"only this, and nothing more." So much of the laws of the General Government as provided for the punishment of crime committed in any place within the exclusive jurisdiction of the

United States was declared by the act to be in force in the "Indian country;" the Territory (and much other) now forming Nebraska was put under the jurisdiction of the Missouri United States District Court, as previously intimated; and so it remained for the next twenty years.

On the 29th of May, 1835, Col. Henry Dodge, of the United States Army, left Fort Leavenworth upon an expedition to the Rocky Mountains. He followed the west bank of the Missouri nearly to the mouth of the Platte, traced the last-mentioned stream to its source, went south to the head-waters of the Arkansas and returned down the valley of that stream.

COL. FREMONT'S EXPLORATIONS

On the 22d day of May, 1842, John C. Fremont arrived in St. Louis, bound upon an expedition to the Rocky Mountains by way of the Kansas and Platte Rivers. He proceeded in a steamboat to Chonteau's Landing, near the mouth of the first-mentioned stream, and proceeded thence about ten miles up that river and six beyond the western boundary of Missouri, where he completed his final arrangements for the expedition. This was in the early part of June. On the 20th of that month, he reached the Big Blue, in longitude 96° 32′ 35″, latitude 39° 45′ 8″. "This," says Fremont, in his report of the next year, "is a clear and handsome stream, about one hundred and twenty feet wide, running with a rapid current through a well-timbered valley. To-day antelope were seen running over the hills, and at evening ['Kit'] Carson brought us a fine deer." We continue the narrative in the explorer's own words:

"June 22.—We enjoyed at breakfast this morning a luxury very unusual in this country, in a cup of excellent coffee, with cream from our cow. Being milked at night, cream was thus had in the morning. Our midday halt was at Wyeth's Creek, in the bed of which were numerous bowlders of dark, ferruginous sandstone, mingled with others of the red sandstone already mentioned. Here a pack of cards lying loose on the grass marked an encampment of our Oregon emigrants, and it was at the close of the day when we made our bivouac in the midst of some well-timbered ravines near the Little Blue, twenty-four miles from our camp of the preceding night. Crossing the next morning a number of handsome creeks, with clear water and sandy beds, we reached, at 10 A. M., a very beautiful wooded stream, about thirty-five feet wide, called Sandy Creek, and sometimes (as the Otoes are frequently there) the Otoe Fork. The country has become very sandy, and the plants less varied and abundant, with the exception of the *amorpha*, which rivals the grass in quantity, though not so forward as it has been to the eastward.

"At the Big Trees, where we had intended to noon, no water was found. The bed of the little creek was perfectly dry, and, on the adjacent sandy bottom, *cacti*, for the first time, made their appearance. We made here a short delay in search of water, and, after a hard day's march of twenty-eight miles, encamped, at 5 o'clock, on the Little Blue, where our arrival made a scene of the Arabian Desert. As fast as they arrived, men and horses rushed into the stream, where they bathed and drank together in common enjoyment. We were now in the range of the Pawnees, who were accustomed to infest this part of the country, stealing horses from companies on their way to the mountains, and, when in sufficient force, openly attacking and plundering them, and subjecting them to various kinds of insult. For the first time, therefore, guard was mounted to-night. Our route the next morning lay up the valley, which, bordered by hills with graceful slopes, looked uncommonly green and beautiful. The stream was about fifty feet wide and three or four deep, fringed by cottonwood and willow, with frequent groves of oak, tenanted by flocks of turkeys. Game here, too, made its appearance in greater plenty. Elk were frequently seen on the hills, and now and then an antelope bounded across our path, or a deer broke from the groves. The road in the afternoon was over the upper prairies, several miles from the river, and we encamped at sunset on one of its small tributaries, where an abundance of prêle (*equisetum*) afforded fine forage to our tired animals. We had traveled thirty-one miles. A heavy bank of black clouds in the west came on us in a storm between 9 and 10, preceded by a violent wind. The rain fell in such torrents that it was difficult to breathe facing the wind; the thunder rolled incessantly, and the whole sky was tremulous with lightning, now and then illuminated by a blinding flash, succeeded by pitchy darkness. Carson had the watch from 10 to midnight, and to him had been assigned our young *compagnons de voyage*, Messrs. Brant and R. Benton. This was their first night on guard, and such an introduction did not augur very auspiciously of the pleasures of the expedition. Many things conspired to render their situation uncomfortable; stories of desperate and bloody Indian fights were rife in the camp; our position was badly chosen, surrounded on all sides by timbered hollows and occupying an area of several hundred feet, so that necessarily the guards were far apart; and now and then I could hear Randolph, as if relieved by the sound of a voice in the darkness, calling out to the Sergeant of the guard to direct his attention to some imaginary alarm; but they stood it out, and took their turn regularly afterward.

"The next morning, we had a specimen of the false alarms to which all parties in these wild regions are subject. Proceeding up the valley, objects were seen on the opposite hills, which disappeared before a glass could be brought to bear on them. A man who was a short distance in the rear came spurring up in great haste, shouting, "Indians! Indians!" He had been near enough to count them, according to his report, and had made out twenty-seven. I immediately halted; arms were examined and put in order, the usual preparations made, and Kit Carson, springing upon one of the hunting horses, crossed the river and galloped off into the opposite prairies to obtain some intelligence of their movements. Mounted on a fine horse, without a saddle, and scouring, bareheaded, over the prairies, Kit was one of the finest pictures of a horseman I have ever seen. A short time enabled him to discover that the Indian war party of twenty-seven consisted of six elk, who had been gazing curiously at our caravan as it passed by, and were now scampering off at full speed. This was our first alarm, and its excitement broke agreeably on the monotony of the day. At our noon halt, the men were exercised at a target; and in the evening we pitched our tents at a Pawnee encampment of last July. They had apparently killed buffalo here, as many bones were lying about, and the frames where the hides had been stretched were yet standing.

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"Our march to-day had been twenty-one miles, and the astronomical observations gave us a chronometric longitude of 98° 22′ 12″, and latitude 40° 26′ 50″. We were moving forward at 7 in the morning, and in about five miles reached a fork of the Blue, where the road leaves that river and crosses over to the Platte. No water was to be found on the dividing ridge, and casks were filled and the animals here allowed a short repose. The road led across a high and level prairie ridge, where were but few plants, and those principally thistle and a kind of dwarf artemisia. Antelope were seen frequently during the morning, which was very stormy. Squalls of rain, with thunder and lightning, were around us in every direction; and, while we were enveloped in one of them, a flash, which seemed to scorch our eyes as it passed, struck in the prairie within a few hundred feet, sending up a column of dust.

"Crossing on the way several Pawnee roads to the Arkansas, we reached, in about twenty-one miles from our halt on the Blue, what is called the coast of the Nebraska or Platte River. This had seemed, in the distance, a range of high and broken hills; but, on a nearer approach, was found to be elevations of forty to sixty feet, into which the wind had worked the sand. They were covered with the usual fine grasses of the country, and bordered the eastern side of the ridge on a breadth of about two miles. Change of soil and country appeared here to have produced some change in the vegetation. *Cacti* were numerous, and all the plants of the region appeared to flourish among the warm hills. The *amorpha* in full bloom was remarkable for its large and luxuriant purple clusters. From the foot of the coast, a distance of two miles across the level bottom brought us to our encampment on the shore of the river, about twenty miles below the head of Grand Island, which lay extended before us, covered with dense and heavy woods.

* * * * * * * * * *

"June 27.—The animals were somewhat fatigued by their march of yesterday, and, after a short journey of eighteen miles along the river bottom, I encamped near the head of Grand Island, in longitude by observation 99° 5′ 24″, latitude 40° 39′ 32″. The soil here was light but rich, though in some places rather sandy; and, with the exception of a scattered fringe along the bank, the timber, consisting principally of poplar, elm and hackberry, is confined almost entirely to the islands.

"June 28.—We halted to noon at an open reach of the river, which occupies rather more than a fourth of the valley, here only about four miles broad. The camp had been disposed with the usual precaution, the horses grazing at a little distance, attended by the guard, and we were all sitting quietly at our dinner on the grass, when suddenly we heard the startling cry, '*du monde!*' In an instant, every man's weapon was in his hand, the horses were driven in, hobbled and picketed, and horsemen were galloping at full speed in the direction of the new-comers, screaming and yelling with the wildest excitement. 'Get ready, my lads!' said the leader of the approaching party to his men, when our wild-looking horsemen were discovered bearing down upon them; '*nous allous attraper des corps de dagnette.*' They proved to be a small party of fourteen, under the charge of a man named John Lee, and, with their baggage and provisions strapped to their backs, were making their way on foot to the frontier. A brief account of their fortunes will give some idea of navigation in the Nebraska [Platte]:

"Sixty days since, they had left the mouth of Laramie's Fork, some three hundred miles above, in barges laden with the furs of the American Fur Company. They started with the annual flood, and, drawing but nine inches of water, hoped to make a speedy and prosperous voyage to St. Louis, but, after a lapse of forty days, found themselves only 130 miles from their point of departure. They came down rapidly as far as Scott's Bluffs, where their difficulties began. Sometimes they came upon places where the water was spread over a great extent, and here they toiled from morning until night, endeavoring to drag their boat through the sands, making only two or three miles in as many days. Sometimes they would enter an arm of the river, where there appeared a fine channel, and, after descending prosperously eight or ten miles, would come suddenly upon dry sands, and be compelled to return, dragging their boat for days against the rapid current, and at others they came upon places where the water lay in holes, and, getting out to flood off their boat, would fall into water up to their necks, and the next moment tumble over against a sand-bar. Discouraged at length, and finding the Platte growing every day more shallow, they discharged the principal part of their cargoes 130 miles below Fort Laramie, which they secured as well as possible, and, leaving a few men to guard them, attempted to continue their voyage, laden with some light furs and their personal baggage. After fifteen or twenty days' more struggling in the sands, during which they made but 140 miles, they sunk their barges, made a *cache* of their remaining furs and property in trees on the bank, and, packing on his back what each man could carry, had commenced, the day before we encountered them, their journey on foot to St. Louis."

Fremont reached the confluence of the North and South Forks on the 2d of July. From this point he and his party traveled up the South Fork forty miles, where he determined to divide his company, one portion to ascend the fork they were then on, the other to cross over to the North Fork. With five men, Fremont continued his journey up the South Fork, reaching, on July 5, a point near the western boundary of what is now Keith County, Neb., where the stream crosses the extreme southeast corner of the present county of Cheyenne. The other party, under the lead of Clement Lambert, crossed over to the North Fork and proceeded up that stream to the American Fur Company's fort, at the mouth of Laramie's Fork (Fort Laramie). Here Fremont arrived on the 15th. He afterward went as far west as the Wind River Mountains, and returned by the Platte, reaching the mouth of this stream on the 1st of October. His second expedition was undertaken in May, 1843.

In 1847, what is now Nebraska was broadly traveled by the Mormons on their way to Salt Lake; and two years after set in the wonderful migratory movement to California, directly across what is now within the boundaries of the State. Bands of gold-seekers crossed the Missouri at Old Fort Kearney (now Nebraska City), at Plattsmouth, at Bellevue and at Council Bluffs. Another great stream flowed from the southeast, striking the Platte at (New) Fort Kearney, previously called Fort Childs, which had before that time been established on the south side of the Platte, opposite Grand Island. In 1850, a military road was established leading from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney, on the Platte. It may now be said with truth that the eastern, southern and central portions of what is now Nebraska had so frequently been traveled over that it could not longer be spoken of as an "Indian country," although as yet only a portion of its territory had been ceded to the United States. It was very clear now to the visions of all who had seen its rich prairies that it was only a question of time—and a brief time, too—when emigration would cross the Missouri in an irresistible wave and spread itself widely over the fertile plains beyond. So the General Government, in anticipation of this, made haste to purchase the residue of its territory of the Indians, and to restrict the latter to moderate metes and bounds.

INDIAN TRIBES AND TREATIES.

The Otoe Indians (a tribe of the Pawnees—"Panismahas") are frequently mentioned in previous pages of this narrative. They were doubtless the Octotatas of Charlevoix, who placed them, in 1721, above the Kansas Indians, upon the Missouri. Lewis and Clark say they were once a powerful nation, and that their home was originally on the Missouri not far above the mouth of the Platte. Then they migrated up the last-mentioned stream, where these explorers found them in 1804. From this position (some thirty miles up the Platte) they came back to the Missouri and established villages where the city of Omaha is now situated; but they soon returned again to the Platte, near their old homes. Again abandoning their homes on the Platte, they once more established themselves on the Missouri, this time at a point a few miles south of the present location of Nebraska City. A treaty made with them by the United States in 1834 has already been spoken of in the foregoing pages, and the land they then ceded to the General Government described.

On the 15th day of March, 1854, the confederate tribes of Otoes and Missouris ceded to the United States "all their country west of the Missouri River, excepting a strip of land on the waters of the Big Blue River, ten miles in width and bounded as follows: "Commencing at a point in the middle of the main branch of the Big Blue River, in a west or southwest direction from Old Fort Kearney, at a place called by the Indians the 'Islands;' thence west to the western boundary of the country hereby ceded; thence in a northerly course with said western boundary ten miles; thence east to a point due north of the starting-point and ten miles therefrom; thence to the place of beginning. *Provided*, That, in case the said initial point is not within the limits of the country hereby ceded, or that the western boundary is not distant twenty-five miles or more from the initial point, in either case, there shall be assigned by the United States to said Indians, for their future home, a tract of land not less than ten miles wide by twenty-five miles long, the southeast corner of which tract shall be the initial point above named. And such portion of such tract, if any, as shall prove to be outside the ceded country, shall be and the same is hereby granted and ceded to the confederate tribes of Otoe and Missouri Indians by the United States, who will have said tract properly set off by durable monuments as soon after the ratification of this instrument as the same can conveniently be done." The limits of this reservation to the Otoes and Missouris were changed by a treaty held December 9, 1854, and proclaimed April 19, 1855, as follows: The initial point of their reservation, in lieu of the one previously fixed upon, was put a distance of five miles due east of the last-mentioned point; thence west twenty-five miles; thence north ten miles; thence east to a point due north of the starting-point and ten miles therefrom; thence to the place of beginning. This tract included 16,000 acres in the south part of what is now Gage County, and the southeast corner of Jones County, Neb.; including also a strip adjoining on the south, in Marshall and Washington Counties, Kan. The tribes number less than five hundred persons. The western portion of the reservation has been appraised for sale.

The Pawnees, it will be remembered, ceded, in 1834, to the United States, all their lands south of the Platte River. A sufficient description of these Indians has already been given to notify the reader of their different tribes and of their country. On the 6th day of August, 1848, a treaty was held with the four confederate bands (then living on the south side of the Platte for fear of the Sioux, but whose possessions were on the north side). By this treaty, they relinquished to the General Government all that tract of land described as follows: "Commencing on the south side of the Platte five miles west of Fort Childs (afterward Fort Kearney), thence due north to the crest of the bluffs north of said Platte River; thence east and along the crest of said bluffs to the termination of Grand Island, supposed to be about sixty miles distant; thence south to the southern shore of said Platte River; and thence west and along the southern shore of the said Platte River to the place of beginning." This was the last treaty made with the four confederate bands of the Pawnees until after the organization of Nebraska Territory. Under a treaty dated September 4, 1857, these Indians sold more of their lands, and were shortly afterward removed to their reservation in the valley of the Loup Fork River, which reservation contained 288,000 acres. The number of persons living in June, 1861, was 3,414. During the Indian troubles of 1864, the Pawnees furnished scouts to the Government; but this enraged the Sioux, who behaved with their accustomed treachery, and, after making peace with the Government, again turned on the Pawnees, killing them without mercy and stopping their improvement. The grasshoppers also came in to their destruction, and, June 10, 1872, Congress authorized the sale of 118,424 acres for their benefit. October 8, 1874, the Pawnees agreed to move to a reservation in Indian Territory, and they were taken there the following year. They have a perpetual annuity of $30,000, and an educational appropriation by Congress of $22,600.

As early as the first quarter of the eighteenth century, the "Mahas," now known as Omahas, had their homes upon the north side of the Missouri, at and near the mouth of the Sioux River. They subsequently crossed over to the Niobrara, in what is now Nebraska. Being pursued with a relentless fury by the Sioux, they moved down the Missouri; so that it may be said, in general terms, the country west and south of that river and adjoining it, but above the mouth of the Platte, was Omaha territory, as claimed by that tribe. A treaty was made with this tribe by the United States March 16, 1854, the first article of which reads as follows: "The Omaha Indians cede to the United States all their lands west of the Missouri River, and south of a line drawn due west from a point in the center of the main channel of said Missouri River due east of where the Ayoway River disembogues out of the bluffs, to the western boundary of the Omaha country, and forever relinquish all right and title to the country south of said line: *Provided, however*, That if the country north of said due west line, which is reserved by the Omahas for their future home, should not, on exploration, prove to be a satisfactory and suitable location for said Indians, the President may, with the consent of said Indians, set apart and assign to them, within or outside of the ceded country, a residence suited for and acceptable to them. And for the purpose of determining, at once and definitely, it is agreed that a delegation of said Indians, in company with their agent, shall, immediately after the ratification of this instrument, proceed to examine the country hereby reserved, and if it please the delegation, and the Indians in council express themselves satisfied, then it shall be deemed and taken for their future home; but if otherwise, on the fact being reported to the President, he is authorized to cause a new location, of suitable extent, to be made for the future home of said Indians, and which shall not be more in extent than 300,000 acres; and then and in that case, all of the country belonging to the said Indians north of said due west line shall be and is hereby ceded to the United States by the said Indians, they to receive the same rate per acre for it, less the number of acres assigned in lieu of it for a home, as now paid for the land south of said line." The treaty was proclaimed June 21, 1854, and the following year they were removed to their present reservation of 345,000 acres in the northeastern portion of the State, between the Missouri and Elkhorn Rivers. In 1879, they numbered 1,050.

By a treaty between the Iowa Indians and Missouri band of Sacs and Foxes, proclaimed February 15, 1837, these Indians were assigned to a home upon a small strip of land on the south side of the Missouri River, lying between the Kickapoo northern boundary line and the Grand Nemaha River, and extending from the Missouri back and westwardly with the Kickapoo line and the Grand Nemaha, making 400 sections, to be divided between the Iowas and Sacs and Foxes—the lower half to the latter, the upper half to the former. By a treaty made May 17, 1854, the Iowas were restricted to the following territory, which was to be the future home of those Indians: "Beginning at the mouth of the Great Nemaha River, where it empties into the Missouri; thence down the Missouri River to the mouth of Noland's Creek; thence due south one mile; thence due west to the South Fork of the Nemaha; thence down said fork with its meanders to the Great Nemaha River; and thence with the meanders of said river to the place of beginning." The boundaries of the lands belonging to the Missouri band of the Sacs and Foxes were changed by a treaty, they getting a portion of the Iowa Reservation just mentioned.

The Santee Sioux numbered, in 1879, about eight hundred, and are located in Knox County, on the Missouri River, near the mouth of the Niobrara, on a reservation of 115,200 acres. They are mostly amenable to educational influences.

The Winnebagoes, a remnant of a once numerous and powerful tribe, live on a reservation of 128,000 acres, at the Blackbird Hills, on the Missouri River, in the northeastern part of the State, adjoining the Omaha Reservation. They number about one thousand six hundred. They came from Wisconsin and Minnesota. In the war of 1812, they took sides with the British. After a number of treaties, in 1863 they removed to Crook Creek, in Dakota, above Fort Randall. The locality was unsuited to them, and from disease, famine and hostile tribes they suffered greatly. They came to the Omaha Reservation and appealed for protection. In May, 1866, they removed to Winnebago, and in 1869 were assigned to the care of Friends. Their late history is one of constant disaster, although they are quite favorably disposed to accept civilizing overtures.

In the subsequent chapters, devoted to local history, will be found descriptions of the present condition of the reservations.

Although traders entered this region as early as 1805, the record of their advent is intentionally omitted from this chapter, which is designed to be a statement of political government, exploration and discovery essentially. Such data relative to traders and mission work as can be found are incorporated in a subsequent portion of this volume, in order to preserve the more systematic plan of consecutive narrative.

GEOLOGY.

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GEOLOGY is the poetry and romance of science. That alone would make its study obligatory on every cultivated intellect. But it is far more than that. It reveals the causes that make the material prosperity of a region possible. No one can fundamentally understand his section or State unless he knows its geology.

ERAS IN GEOLOGICAL HISTORY.

As now understood from its rock memorials, there have been five great eras in geological history, viz., the Archæan, Paleozoic, Mesozoic, Cenozoic and Psycozoic. During the early part of the first or Archæan era, our globe was companion star to [illegible] sun, and glowed by a heat and shone by a light of its own. The basaltic rocks are believed best to represent the physical characters of the earth's crust at the beginning of recorded geological history. From such materials, when our globe came to be sufficiently cooled down, were formed, by the asserting power of water, the sediments that were subsequently metamorphosed into the gneissic, granitic and other rock masses that constitute the Laurentian and Huronian strata of the earth's crust. As the rocks of these epochs still left in Canada are 40,000 feet thick, and at least as extensive in the Rocky Mountains and the Sierras, and still greater in Bohemia and Bavaria, after being subjected to numberless ages of erosion, the time represented by their deposition was greater, probably, than the whole of geological history since their close. So far as we now know, during all this immensely long era, there was no dry land in Nebraska. Then followed what geologists call

THE PALEOZOIC ERA,

because of the antique or old life form of all animals and plants that appeared. The earlier portions are known as the Silurian ages, during which invertebrate life was dominant, and especially moluscan life, and the continent was growing and extending southward from its Archæan nucleus. The next age, called often the age of fishes, and also known as the Devonian, followed, but neither in this nor the preceding age was there any dry land in Nebraska. Neither are there any known deposits of the next, or Sub-carboniferous period, in this State. Even the millstone grit, so common in the East, under the coal, has not yet been found. We come now to

THE CARBONIFEROUS AGE PROPER.

During the progress of this age, the first dry land appeared in Nebraska. It was one of the most wonderful ages in the history of the globe, for, during its progress, the thickest, most extensive and most valuable of all the coal beds were formed.

Where found in Nebraska.—The carboniferous deposits occupy the southeastern portion of the State. Proximately, the western boundary line commences at a point a little above Fort Calhoun, eighteen miles north of Omaha, and extends southwest, crossing the Platte near the mouth of Salt Creek; thence running southwest, a little east of Lincoln, and thence in the same direction crossing the State line near the middle of the Otoe Indian Reservation. All east of this line is mainly Upper Carboniferous. The Dakota group, cretaceous sandstone, once covered this entire region, but was removed by erosion, and small patches of it are still found in isolated basins over this carboniferous area.

Character of the Carboniferous Rocks.—The rocks of this age are here very varied in character. They are mainly made up of sandstones, conglomerates, shales, clays and variously colored limestones. The clays are frequently drab, ash-colored, ferruginous, indurated and, sometimes, greenish and brownish. The limestones are gray, blue, white and yellowish, and some of them quite silicious. Along the Platte, east of the mouth of Salt Creek, occur some of the finest possible beds of limestone suitable for building stones. Many of the limestone beds contain from 5 to 20 per cent of carbonate of magnesia. Moluscan, crinoidal and coral fossils abound in them. As the specific fossils here found are characteristic of the Upper Carboniferous rocks in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, the Nebraska beds are placed in the same division. That this is their true position has been shown by several geologists on stratiographical grounds. The lower coal measures, when traced westward from Des Moines, are found to run under the Nebraska carboniferous rocks.

Coal.—Thus far only one valuable marketable bed of coal has been developed in our carboniferous measures. The one referred to is in the western part of Richardson County, in Town 1 north of Range 13 east, of the Sixth Principal Meridian. From the bank on Section 33, during the last two years, over 100,000 bushels of coal have been taken. A great deal has also been mined from the same bed, three-fourths of a mile southwest of the last. The coal is of fine quality, giving but little ash. The bed ranges from eighteen to thirty inches in thickness. The coal is in demand for local wants. No railroad gives them access to the markets of the State. It has not yet been determined how far this bed extends by any actual borings or shaftings. Other beds of coal exist over this region, at a geologically higher horizon, but nowhere have they yet been found of sufficient thickness to justify development. Coal of good quality is also mined to a considerable extent south and southeast of Pawnee City, where the beds range from twelve to eighteen inches in thickness. Whether they can be profitably worked yet remains to be determined. A bed of varying thickness was once opened on the Indian reservation in the southeastern part of Richardson County. Its thickness ranges from twelve to twenty-four inches. Many other localities have attracted attention, and at times raised hopes of a larger coal supply, though none of the beds were over eighteen inches thick, and the most of them were much less. The only exception to this is one at Aspinwall, where the coal reaches a thickness of from twenty to twenty-four inches. Truth compels the admission that the upper coal measures are comparatively barren of beds of coal that can be profitably worked. In Nebraska, the only profitable bed thus far opened in these measures are the ones in Richardson County. The State Geologists of Iowa, Kansas and Missouri found the upper coal measures of these States equally barren.

Coal in the Lower Carboniferous.—In 1865, Mr. Croxton, of Nebraska City, made near this place an artesian boring to the depth of 344 feet, without penetrating through the Upper Carboniferous. At 189 feet, a fifteen-inch bed of coal was struck, but none after that. The Union Pacific artesian well, at Omaha, struck the Lower Carboniferous, without, however, reaching the coal horizon. The artesian well at Lincoln, however, struck a thirty-inch bed, at a depth of 909 feet. At Ponca, coal was encountered four and a half feet thick, at a depth of 574 feet. All these borings indicate that while the upper coal measures are comparatively barren, the lower, as it does in Iowa, contains beds which might be, and at some time probably will be, worked. Along the Missouri, the geological equivalent of the lower productive coal-beds would be reached south of Omaha, at a depth ranging from 800 to 900 feet. As the whole of our coal territory has by no means been explored, it is yet possible to find other small workable beds similar to those in Richardson County.

Features of the Carboniferous Age in Nebraska.—All geologists admit that the Carboniferous age was a long one —an age whose length could not be measured by thousands, but by millions of years. During the greater part of this great age, Nebraska was occupied by an arm of the ocean. Sometimes for long periods this sea was turbulent, as is indicated by the rocks which so generally change their character within a few miles. Owing to this feature, the exact equivalent of the rocks at widely different stations is hard to distinguish, except along river bluffs where the strata are exposed for long distances. The limestones, having been formed in deep water, are more constant in character over wide areas. Many of the shales and conglomerates exhibit the character of off-shore deposits. The coal-beds are proof of a land surface near by, and of a boggy, swampy condition on the sites where they lie. As one foot of bituminous coal represents from nine to eleven feet of original peat, and many centuries are required for the formation of such an amount of vegetable matter, and, as these beds represent only an infinitesimal amount of the time during which the events of this age were in progress, it is additional proof that its length was beyond all calculation. During its progress, deep seas and shallow seas, quiet seas and turbulent seas, and vast swamps and bogs near to slightly elevated land masses, in turn predominated.

Vegetation.—The vegetation of the Carboniferous age was remarkable for its wide distribution, its luxuriance, its antique form, its complexity and its extreme beauty. The conifers that then existed, and which were the most advanced in type of all the vegetable forms, flourished mainly on the uplands. The most of them were of Araucarian type, which still flourishes in low latitudes, and mainly south of the equator. The fern family culminated in that age, many species growing to the dimensions of trees, and with a gracefulness and beauty unsurpassed by any vegetable forms of the present day. Many hundreds of species flourished over and around the forming coal-fields of the West. Calamites, allied to our scouring rushes, of tree size, were also abundant. Two great orders, more abundant in the number of individuals than any others, the Lepidodendrids, and Sigillaria, are no longer in existence. The Lepidodendrids had a dense bark, underneath which was a dense mass of loose tissue, through the center of which ran a small cylinder with a distinct pith. Such a structure adapted it most admirably, when flattened down, for flakes of coal. The Sigillarias, with "trunks fluted like Corinthian columns," and ornamented with seal-like impressions in verticle ranks, and "with a few large branches and long needle-like tapering leaves," were unfitted for anything except to minister to the beautiful and make coal. It is remarkable that, in that distant past, the jungles and forests of the globe were as remarkable for beautiful forms as the woodlands of to-day.

Animal Life.—Animal life during this age was abundant, though, as in the vegetable kingdom, the forms were mostly antiquated. One of the most abundant of all in individuals was a curious little animal, already referred to, and which is frequently called fossil wheat or rice. It is, however, a real but lowly animal, classed with the protozoans, and known as *Fusilina cylindrica*. It is nearly the shape and about the size of a grain of wheat. Its shell is composed of seven or eight closely-coiled whorls. Unlike its condition in Europe, it here ranges all through the coal measures. It is questionable whether it is anywhere in America so abundant as it is here in Nebraska. In many places around Tecumseh, it constitutes almost the entire fabric of many rocks, often from four to ten feet in thickness. Enormous numbers occur in shale, and, in fact, almost every kind of our carboniferous rocks. Even the massive compact limestone from Staut's quarry, at South Bend, contains them in immense numbers, which gives the rock great beauty when polished.

Corals, which are now confined to low latitudes, were very abundant in Nebraska during carboniferous times. The most characteristic is known as ramshorn coral, or *Campophyllum torquium.*

The screw-like stems of crinoids are observed in all our carboniferous rocks.

Moluscan life flourished in an extraordinary degree. Not less than ninety-five species have been identified here from these deposits.

Of the five species of crustaceans found fossil in these rocks, three are trilobites of the genus Phillipsia.

Vertebrate life was represented principally by fishes, of which eight species have been described by St. John. Many more have been found, which are not yet identified.

Climate.—The vegetable and animal life of the Carboniferous age indicate that its climate was not subject to extremes, at least not during the epochs when the rocks were deposited, whatever it may have been during the transition intervals. It was neither intensely hot nor cold. It was just such a climate as a constantly cloudy, murky atmosphere, over semi-continental levels and flats, would naturally produce.

Close of the Carboniferous Age.—In the eastern portion of the continent, the Carboniferous age was evidently closed by the Appalachian revolution. This great uplift was evidently continental in character, the level of the land on each side being raised along with it. This was no sudden convulsion. The Appalachians commenced to rise long before the close of the age, and during its progress a point was reached when the old conditions were passed and new ones inaugurated. Vegetable and animal life partook of the change and the whole movement inaugurated or constituted

THE PERMIAN AGE.

This age was the last volume in the history of Paleozoic life. The great Appalachian revolution was only partially completed, for the upward movement still continued. The peculiarities of the coal age had ceased, but its impress was left on Permian times. While the upward movement was advancing toward completion at many places, especially in Europe and Asia, around the borders of the old coal-fields, depressions still existed for extensive seas which received the sediments that entombed and preserved the organic remains of the age.

Hence, we have records of the earlier part of the age, but none of its latter portion, because the continents reached such an elevation that all the seas were drained, and no place was left to stow away the debris and worn-out life of the period. The process of uplifting, therefore, was continued until the continent was raised above even its present level, during which none of its monuments could be preserved. The whole latter portion, therefore, of the Permian, a portion of time incalculably long, is a lost interval in geological history. The conditions new became favorable for the complete drainage of the continent. Lofty mountains and steep inclinations toward plains produced great rivers. Clear skies took the place of murky ones in the previous age. The seasons had gradually become more changeable and varied. The old vegetable and animal life was not adapted to these conditions, and hence it, too, had to change or perish. During this lost interval occurred those mighty changes in the fauna and flora of the globe, which transformed Paleozoic life into the Mesozoic forms which appeared in the next age.

In Nebraska, the western boundary of the Permian passes a little west of south a few miles east of Lincoln, extending to Beatrice and thence into Kansas. Opposite Lincoln, it is only a few miles wide, but broadens going southwest and through Kansas. Toward its western side, it passes under the Dakota group of the cretaceous. It is however, as already intimated, only the lower Permian that is here represented. Before the middle Permian was reached, this entire region was drained and had become a dry land surface, and hence no memorials of its history were preserved.

Character of the Permian Rocks.—Near Beatrice there are many exposures of yellowish and bluish magnesian limestone, full of geode cavities, lined with calc-spar. This rock occurs in layers from four inches to two feet thick, and the whole series of strata are from twelve to twenty feet thick. Below this there is a bed of yellow compact limestone, from eighteen inches to three feet thick. Next below, there is a thickness of from eight to twelve feet of a dark grayish clayey limestone, also full of geode cavities, lined with crystals of calc-spar, and sometimes of silicate of lime or pure silica. This stratum often becomes light colored on exposure to the air, and occasionally it becomes massive cream-colored limestone. Wherever, therefore, such beds as thus described are found in Nebraska, bordering the upper carboniferous rocks, they invariably indicate our Permian deposits. Toward the east, in Pawnee County, they run out, as the carboniferous then becomes the surface rock, which, on the contrary, in a westward direction, runs under the Permian. Above the first of these Permian rocks there is a bed of variegated clay, and sometimes of potter's clay, whose geological age is uncertain, but which probably belongs to the Dakota group of cretaceous rocks, which comes in next above. This Dakota group is recognized by its dark gray, brownish and red sandstones, which around and westward from Beatrice overlies the Permian.

MESOZOIC ERA IN NEBRASKA.

There are no known deposits of the earlier portions of the Mesozoic— the Triassic and Jurassic—in Nebraska. The deposits, however, of the last portion of the Mesozoic era, the cretaceous, rest directly on the Permian, and where the latter is absent on the carboniferous. Two explanations of this are possible. Either the Triassic and Jurassic were removed by erosion before the cretaceous was laid down, or, which is more probable, this region was a land mass during early Mesozoic times. We have already seen that the Carboniferous age was brought to a close by an upward movement of the continent, and that this movement continued through the Permian, until much of the previous water surface was drained, and made it impossible to preserve the memorials of its latter history. The same events that prevented the preservation of the memorials of the Permian would, if continued, prevent the deposition of Triassic and Jurassic rocks. With a large degree, therefore, of certainty, we may rest assured that during these periods Nebraska was an extended land surface, and if so, there must have flourished here for countless centuries the peculiar vegetable and animal life of those times.

Length of the Trio-Juro Periods.—The length of the Trio-Juro periods can be ascertained only relatively. Not even an approximate estimate can be made, but all geologists admit that they were long periods. This opinion is based on the fact that in the Rocky Mountain region the sediments reach 3,800 feet in thickness, a large portion of which are of that character that never accumulate rapidly. The time involved in the accumulation of sediments in sea bottoms has been variously estimated from one inch to one foot a century. At the latter rate, the time involved would be 315,000 years. During all these long centuries, therefore, and long into the cretaceous, Nebraska existed as an extensive land surface. The imagination alone can, with the few data from the vegetable and animal life of the time, fill out but very imperfectly this lost page in our geological history.

Vegetable Life.—Nebraska, during these periods, owing to its position, and because bounded on the west and southwest by seas of great extent, had a warm, temperate and moist climate. The peculiar forms of the Mediæval world greatly flourished here at that time. Among these in the Triassic period were huge tree ferns, cycads and conifers, these last being araucarians, a family now confined mainly to South America and Australia. In the succeeding Jurassic, the vegetation was similar and the conditions on the whole still more favorable for gigantic growths. To this period belong some of the coal-fields of Scotland, England, India, China, Eastern Virginia and North Carolina. It is probable that, while the conditions under which coal was formed were similar in all geological times, the plants differed exceedingly. The higher cryptogams obtained in carboniferous times, but in the Triassic ferns, and especially conifers and cycads were the common forms. The Jurassic was eminently the age of naked seeded trees (*gymnosperms*), especially the cycads, which at that time culminated in the number of species and individuals. Even three-fourths of all the fossil zamiæ, and one-half of the cycads known from all the geological formations, are from the Jurassic. No one can look at a cycad, with its long, fernlike leaves, without admiring its beauty. These vegetable forms are now confined to low, moist latitudes, but for immense periods of geological time, they were the dominant type on what are now the plains of Nebraska. Here, in those times, long with tree ferns and araucarians, they made immense thickets and forests.

Animal Life.—The Mesozoic was eminently what is so often called a Reptilian age. All kinds of vertebrate life took on more or less of this type. Nebraska being then a land surface, we will pass over the life of the seas. The Atlantosaurus beds of Marsh in the Jurassic of Colorado indicates the land fauna of the period. Nebraska then drained westward, and its land animals at flood-time were carried in that direction from the river bottoms where they had perished. Among these was probably that largest land animal yet found in rocks of any age—the *Atlantosaurus immanis* (monstrous sized lizard). It had a femur eight feet four inches long, which would indicate an animal, when standing on all fours, of over thirty feet in height and one hundred feet in length. Other forms of gigantic mold also existed here at the same time. Among these largest of all Dinosaurs, some of the smallest yet found also existed. One of the earliest mammals, structured like an opossum, some reptilian birds and a crocodile, with the fish-like character of biconcave vertebra, also appeared among these reptilian forms. For untold ages, these curious animal forms flourished amid the colossal forests of our Nebraska plains.

Close of the Trio-Jurassic Period.—The Trio-Jurassic period was brought to a close by a further contraction of the cooling globe. One of the results of this contraction was, according to Whitney, the uprising of the Sierras. The rocks of the next period (Cretaceous) lie unconformably on or against its side. At the same time, the Wasatch, almost parallel with the Sierras, and the Uintas, almost at right angles with the last, also came up from the bottom of the old Jurassic sea. This probably raised the whole of this portion of the continent to so high a level as to drain the whole of what had been the Jurassic Sea, and constituted it a land surface until the middle Cretaceous period.

THE CRETACEOUS PERIOD.

This, the closing period of the Reptilian age, is well represented among the rocks of Nebraska. It is remarkable, however, that no equivalent of the European lower cretaceous has yet been found in the West. The cause of this was stated above. During the whole of the period represented by the lower green sand of the European cretaceous, the entire Rocky Mountain region was still dry land. Whether its utmost height was reached at the close of the Jurassic, or whether it continued to rise far into the cretaceous, can only be conjectured. The weight of evidence, however, is in favor of the former view. In Europe, the lower and middle cretaceous were periods of subsidence, and, therefore, it is possible that they were here also. This subsidence continued over the Rocky Mountain area, and partially over the adjoining plains, until the entire region reached the sea level. The Gulf of Mexico encroached on the land, and gradually extended northward and northwesterly to the Arctic Sea. In Nebraska, its eastern boundary is on the west side of the Permian south of the Platte, and north of that river along the west line of the carboniferous. It crosses the Missouri above Fort Calhoun, and takes in Northwestern Iowa and much of Minnesota. As Dr. White found isolated patches of the lower cretaceous in Central Iowa, it must formerly have been much more extensive. Large tracts of it have evidently been removed by erosion.

Divisions of the Cretaceous.—Nowhere in this country is the cretaceous so well represented as in the West. Its typical divisions are seen to the best advantage on the Upper Missouri. The following are the divisions of Meek and Hayden, beginning from below: Dakota, Fort Benton, Niobrara, Fort Pierre and Fox Mills group. Those who hold that the Laramie group is cretaceous add it to the above. Since the rocks of this period have been studied in the mountains by the United States Surveys, two of the chiefs, Drs. Hayden and Clarence King, have agreed on a slightly different division. They retain No. 1, or the Dakota group, as the basal member of the series. The next two, however, viz., the Fort Benton and Niobrara, they call the Colorado group. The Fort Pierre and Fox Mills are grouped together under the name of the latter. King also prefers to unite the Fort Pierre to the Colorado. The former divisions, however, appear to me the best, as they completely outline the cretaceous in Nebraska and the Upper Missouri.

The Dakota Group.—This group was so named by Hayden, because of its great development southwest from Dakota City. Beginning from below, it consists largely of whitish clay, from a few inches to four feet in thickness. Then follow various thicknesses of conglomerate and concretionary sandstone, yellowish coarse sandstone, red ferruginous sandstone, containing impressions of leaves, petrified wood, etc. This last is from thirty to seventy feet thick. Toward the west, this group dips beneath later deposits, and therefore its real breadth cannot be ascertained. I have, however, traced its exposed surface from east to west, over a breadth of from sixty to ninety miles. It is found mainly in the following counties: Dakota, Wayne, Winnebago and Omaha Reservation, Burt, Washington, Cumming, Stanton, Colfax, Dodge, Douglas, Sarpy, Saunders, Butler, Seward, Lancaster, Cass, Gage, Jefferson, Saline, and occasionally, in the counties bordering on these. Southwesterly, it has been traced to Texas. It dips out in numerous places as the basal member of the cretaceous in the mountains. It covers a large part of Northwestern Iowa and extends far into Minnesota.

Origin of the Dakota Group.—As already observed, during, at least, the progress of lower cretaceous times, Nebraska, with a large part of the Rocky Mountain region, was a land surface in process of slow subsidence. By the time the middle cretaceous began, this subsidence had reached so low a level as to admit the Gulf of Mexico, which gradually spread over the area where the sediments of the Dakota group are now found. These sediments are a shallow sea and beach deposit. Existing shallow seas are laying down similar materials, as, for example, the North Sea along the Belgian coast.

Fossil Leaves of the Dakota Group.—As early as 1853, Dr. Hayden had obtained impressions of dicotyledonous leaves from the rocks, which he subsequently named the Dakota group. They were remarkable for their modern aspect, as most of the genera to which they belonged are still represented in our existing flora. The collection of these leaves has steadily gone on until the present time, some of the most important being made by Meek and Hayden in 1856 and 1857, and again in 1865. Prof. Newberry also engaged in this work in another field. Prof. Marcou and Capellini also added to the number, as well as Prof. James Hall, Lesquereux and Prof. Mudge. In 1874, the Hayden Surveys published Lesquereux's Dakota group cretaceous flora, which combined all the previously published descriptions with a giant deal of original matter, and gave a full description of all these leaf impressions that had been discovered up to that time. Thus far, there have been found in this group 170 specific forms, among which are six ferns, seven cycadæ, ten conifers and 150 dicotyledonous angiosperms, or true flowering trees. Of the conifers, several species belonged to the giant cedar family (Sequoia) and at least one was a glyptostrobus, similar to the one now growing in Japan and China. One palm flourished here at that time. But the great bulk of the vegetation was modern and made up of exogens (*outside growers*) or true flowering forms. Among these flourished at least five species of cottonwood and four populites closely allied to the former. There were also six species of willows, eight species of oak, two species of beech, six species of buttonwood, one species of fig-tree, two of spicewood, seven of sassafras and two species of cinnamonum. Magnolias and tulip trees, which are among the most magnificent of all modern trees, were then abundant. Buckthorns, walnuts, sumachs, apples and plums have left their remains in this group and must have flourished during those times.

Origin of the Flora of the Dakota Group.—No geological question is more involved in doubt than the source or origin of the flora of the Dakota group. So far as known, it is entirely disconnected from all antecedent types. There are only two ways in which we can account for the sudden appearance of this Dakota group flora. One is, that it appeared without any connection with antecedent types. It involves the theory that by some fiat of Nature's God it was spontaneously and suddenly produced. Few naturalists now accept this view. They regard the vegetable world as a connected chain. They are, therefore, in this case driven to use the "scientific imagination" and suggest the following explanation. We have already seen that throughout the unnumbered centuries of the latter Permian, Triassic, Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous, Nebraska was an extended land surface, and covered by a colossal vegetation of which no memorials have been preserved. The peculiar animal life of this time flourished here as elsewhere. Now, it is conceivable that during these long periods, whose length is simply incalculable, vegetable life underwent many changes, because the conditions of climate and environment changed many times. The transformation, therefore, from primitive types was gradual, all the intermediate links of which have been lost, and the last factor, the flora of the Dakota group alone preserved.

Climate of the Dakota Group Epoch.—Many of the genera of plants of the Dakota group epoch are still flourishing in Nebraska, Kansas and even in Minnesota. Prof. Heer has also published a memoir on groups of cretaceous plants from Greenland, whose facies resemble that of the Dakota group. It seems probable that the Greenland fossil cretaceous flora was cotemporaneous with that of the Dakota group, and if so, a similar climate prevailed from Southern Kansas to the Arctic circle. However that may be, little difference can be detected between the fossil vegetable forms in Kansas and Minnesota, and therefore a temperate climate must have prevailed over this entire region during Dakota group times, not greatly different from the one that now exists in Nebraska. It was, judging from the presence of some species, only slightly warmer than our present climate. It was colder, however, than the preceding Triassic and Jurassic, and also colder than the climate that subsequently prevailed in the Niobrara cretaceous, and during Eocene and Miocene Tertiary times.

THE FORT BENTON GROUP.

The preceding epoch was brought to a close by the change produced by a further subsidence of the region where its deposits are found. Where shallow seas and extended sea beaches and flats, full of low islands, had obtained, now rolled deeper waters and quieter seas. The deposits formed during these times have been called by Hayden the Fort Benton group. They are dark gray laminated clays, sometimes alternating near the upper part with seams and layers of soft gray and light-colored limestone, filled in many places with marine shells. In places in Nebraska, this group contains seams of impure lignite, coal, and other carbonaceous matter. It lies conformably on the Dakota group below, It is so friable that, whenever it is left exposed, so far as I have observed, it has disappeared. In many places, where deep sections have been made by cañons and railroad cuts through the Niobrara group, which lies above, its deposits are almost invariably present, and often in notable thickness. One of the finest of these exposures is seen below the mouth of Iowa Creek, in Dixon County, along the Missouri Bluffs. Below Milford, on the banks of the Blue, and at other points in Seward County, in deep sections, it also makes its appearance. Hayden has observed its deposits in places to be 800 feet thick. As the materials are of a kind that are slowly deposited, it must have been a long epoch. The numerous low islands that had existed in Nebraska during the previous epoch had now mostly disappeared beneath the deepening seas. Some land surfaces existed in Southeastern Nebraska, but no such vegetable memorials have come down to us as marked the preceding epoch. Marine life, however, was abundant. Meek has described from this group five species of Inoceramus, mollusks distantly related to the oyster, and nine species of chambered shells, some of which were of great size and beauty. He also described many other molluscan forms. The seas swarmed with fishes, and reptilian life was abundant.

THE NIOBRARA GROUP EPOCH.

A still further subsidence of the continent, especially toward the north and west, inaugurated the Niobrara group epoch. Hayden gave it this name because of the great development of its deposits below the mouth of the Niobrara in Northeastern Nebraska. Here its deposits consist of an impure chalk rock, varying from a grayish white to a pink bluish and yellow hue. Below the mouth of the Niobrara many of the chalk bluffs are several hundred feet high, with a perpendicular face often excavated beneath by atmospheric agencies. These chalk rocks are seen through Knox, Cedar, in many places in Dixon County, and in places on the Lower Republican. Elsewhere the deposits, especially those beneath the stratum of chalk, are mostly of an impure limestone, which often shade imperceptibly into a silicate of lime. This stratum is often called the Inoceramus bed, from the immense numbers of this mollusk which frequently compose it. Under the Inoceramus bed there is in many places toward the southwest a stratum varying from a few inches to fifteen feet in thickness, of an impure, yellowish, silicious limestone. According to Prof. Mudge, it is the characteristic feature of this group in Kansas. It can be observed at Milford, in Seward County, in places in Harlan County, and at many other points between these stations. Lately, a chalk bed of this deposit was found near Red Cloud, in the Republican Valley. It is pure white, soft, easily worked, and contains little besides carbonate of lime, and a small amount of iron carbonate, but not sufficient to color it. Judging from microscopic and chemical tests, it is as pure as the best European chalks.

The Niobrara is the most widely extended of all the cretaceous groups in Nebraska. In Southern Nebraska, from the western line of the Dakota group to Harlan County—where it is overlaid by the Pliocene—it is over one hundred miles wide. In North Nebraska, from Dakota County—where it begins to overlie the Dakota group—it extends westward for over one hundred and fifty miles. It was mostly a period when deep seas overspread a large part of the area now covered by its deposits. Southeastern Nebraska was a land surface during this epoch. The eastern border, at least, of the present cretaceous area was the eastern shore line of the interior sea of the time.

Vegetable Life of the Niobrara Group Epoch.—The diatoms and desmids which abounded in some strata in the European chalk were sparingly represented in the Niobrara group seas. I have only in a single instance found a few diatoms under the microscope in some chalk obtained below the mouth of the Niobrara River. The specimen was overlaid by a portion of the skeleton of a fish which seems to have protected the silicious matter which had accumulated and which contained the diatoms.

The peculiar impressions of geologically modern leaves (*Dicotyledons*) which characterize the Dakota group are wanting in the Niobrara. Different seas now prevailed, and, as is evident from the fossil animals to be noticed hereafter, a warmer climate. Fossil wood, however, is abundant, both petrified and agatized. Microscopic determinations have detected many species of trees, the majority of which were conifers of araucarian type, the balance being deciduous trees, with a few cycads and zamias. The Dakota group vegetation that characterized this region in early cretaceous times had retreated, and a southern flora that had culminated in Jurassic times had largely taken its place.

Animal Life of the Niobrara Group Epoch.—The chalk of Europe, which was mainly made of rhizopods, contained them so abundantly that, according to Ehrenberg, there were millions in a cubic inch. They were also abundant in our own chalk seas. Some specimens which I examined under a compound microscope, from Cedar County, contained them almost in equal abundance. Spiculæ of sponges often occur. Molluscan life was specially abundant. One of its limestone layers is known as the Inoceramus bed, from the abundance of the shells of that genus. One species closely related to the Inocerami was twenty-seven inches in diameter. There were also great numbers of anomias, oysters and chambered shells. The seas swarmed with fishes, some of which, like the *Protheus molossus*, were among the most rapacious that ever existed. The abundance of shark remains testifies to the great number of fishes that must have existed to supply food to these rapacious animals. In the chalk of Knox County, through a vertical thickness of 100 feet, every foot of rock contains more or less of scales, bones and teeth of fishes.

Reptiles.—At least forty species of reptiles have been described by Leidy, Marsh and Cope, from the Niobrara group of Kansas and Nebraska. They ranged in size from twelve to seventy-five and one hundred feet in length. One tortoise had a spread of expanded flippers of fifteen feet. Here have also been found the largest of flying reptiles. One of these, a Pterodactyle, had a spread of wing of from twenty-three to twenty-five feet.

Birds.—Nothing is more remarkable about this remarkable age than the peculiarities of its bird life. Like other vertebrate forms of that epoch, the birds were highly reptilian. Eleven species have been described by Marsh from these deposits. He has made from them two orders. One of these orders had teeth in continuous grooves, and saddle-shaped vertebræ. The other order had teeth in distinct sockets, and fish typed or bi-concave vertebræ. The former was represented by a form called Hesperornis, of ostrich size and diving fish-eating habit. The latter order is represented by a form which Marsh calls Ichthyornis. It had great powers of flight, was aquatic, and also lived on fish. This bird disputed, in those times, the empire of the air with huge flying reptiles (*Pterosaurs*), to whom it was more or less distantly related. It is evident, therefore, that there was a most vigorous life during Niobrara group times. During the earlier and middle portion of this era, the Niobrara Ocean was connected on the west with the Pacific. Later, the sea bottoms were raised up along the Rocky Mountain chain, giving access and egress alone from the gulf on the south, and the Arctic Ocean on the northwest. A slow process of elevation continued on the east as well as on the west, contracting this ocean to ever narrower limits. A reverse movement was now going on from what was taking place early in its history. Then it was in process of subsidence, now it was in process of slow elevation. When sand-bars eventually were thrown across the channels of moving waters, much of its life was imprisoned and gradually destroyed. The most vigorous species and individuals would last the longest, but all eventually had to submit to the inexorable fate of final extinction.

FORT PIERRE GROUP.

The Niobrara group epoch had come to a close by that process of elevation that had already been long going on along the eastern cretaceous region. A trough containing oceanic waters was left in Northeastern and in Southwestern Nebraska. Whether it was continuous diagonally over the State has not been definitely ascertained, owing to the thickness of the superincumbent deposits. This trough, or the materials which filled it up, and which constituted the Fort Pierre deposits, are exposed in places in Knox and Hitchcock Counties. The materials in Nebraska consist of thin beds of brownish sandstone, underlaid by plastic clays, calcareous shales, sometimes containing sulphuret of iron, and, more rarely, carbonaceous matter. Gypsum in the form of selenite is often present. Only the lower members of this group are present in Nebraska. The rarity of organic remains in Nebraska in this group indicates that during its formation the waters were not connected with the ocean. It was losing more water by evaporation than it was receiving, and hence the deposition of gypsum which always occurs under such circumstances. The life that, at its opening, swarmed in its waters, was rapidly exterminated. Elsewhere, especially on the Upper Missouri and in the Rocky Mountain region, it was very different. There an abundant animal life filled its waters, but, as these remains occur beyond our boundary, they are not here discussed.

FOX MILLS GROUP.

No rocks of this group occur in Nebraska, and hence the discussion of its remains is omitted.

From the middle of the Fort Pierre group epoch to the close of the Fox Mills, Nebraska was again an extended land surface. During this time, in the Rocky Mountain region, from 500 to 3,000 feet in thickness of sediments were deposited. During this long epoch, Nebraska was covered with forests and savannas. In the forests, cycads, zamias, araucarian pines and some deciduous trees flourished. The land swarmed with an abundant animal life, among which dinosaurs were the dominant type. Lowly mammals of marsupial type were struggling for existence, but already giving promise of that prodigious development which was to mark this class in the next era.

LARAMIE GROUP.

This group was originally called the Lignitic by Meek and Hayden. Small patches of this group are found in the southwestern portion of the State, in Hitchcock County. The Pliocene beds overlie it, but in a few places close to the west line of the State it is exposed. Except this portion, the whole of the State continued to be a land surface through this epoch. The Laramie Sea extended from Southwest Nebraska over the entire plain region of Colorado. It covered a vast expanse of country in New Mexico, Wyoming, Dakota Territory, etc. The rock of the group in Nebraska are mainly composed of sand stones, shales and clays. It is the great coal-bearing group of the West. The coal is most nearly allied chemically to the lignitic series. The animal remains of this group show that it was principally a brackish water deposit. The exact geological position of this group has occasioned much controversy among distinguished scientific men. The weight of testimony and opinion assigns to it a position between the cretaceous and tertiary ages. In other words, it is a transition group. Its vegetable remains are distinctly tertiary; its reptilian life was cretaceous; its molluscan life was intermediate, the forms being principally brackish water species. This transition group is absent in the Old World. It is a lost chapter in geological history which has been recovered in America. The thickness of the Laramie in Nebraska ranges from twelve to one hundred and twenty feet. Beyond Nebraska it frequently is found to be from 300 to 5,000 feet thick.

Coal in the Cretaceous of Nebraska.—All the various groups of the cretaceous rocks contain coal in places in the Rocky Mountains. The beds range from a few feet to fifteen or more feet in thickness. This has given rise to the hope that coal would be found in workable quantity in the equivalents of these groups in Nebraska. Thus far, this hope has not been realized. Thin beds of lignite have indeed been found from six to eighteen inches thick, but the opening and working of these beds have been attended by constant disappointment. The quality has been inferior and the thickness of the beds insufficient. What the future will bring forth in the way of additional discovery, time alone can tell. In regard to the Laramie group, there is no question, as the coal-producing energies of nature through the cretaceous culminated here. In this respect it is alone inferior to the carboniferous. The thickness of the Laramie group coal beds range from ten to sixty feet.

CLOSE OF THE CRETACEOUS AND TRANSITION PERIODS.

With the close of the Laramie epoch, the whole series of conformable strata, which had commenced with the Dakota groups, ceased. When the last sediments of the Laramie group had been laid down, there occurred one of the great geological revolutions in the history of the globe. From the eastern base of the mountains to the Wasatch, the whole region was thrown into a series of folds and undulations. The Uinta Range, with its broad, flat anticlinal, was made at this time. The whole chain of the Rocky Mountains was lifted up so as to leave a broad depression eastward of the Wasatch and on both sides of the Uintas.—(King.) The Laramie group was turned up at all angles, from a few degrees to a vertical position, as it is now found in many places beneath the superincumbent tertiary, This upturning affected also the Cascade Range, which was then first outlined. The whole region of the plains sympathized with this movement, so that the land surface condition of Nebraska, which was commenced in the middle Fort Pierre epoch, was completed and perpetuated far into the tertiary. The elevation in the mountains became sufficient to give free drainage to the sea and exclude the oceanic waters. The great interior sea became so completely exterminated, and the continent so elevated, that it has never since been subjected to the sway of the ocean. Henceforward, fresh water lakes became dominant, down to the borders of our own times.

CENOZOIC ERA.

The culmination of those physical changes that had been in progress during the whole of the latter portion of the cretaceous period inaugurated the Cenozoic age. The cretaceous period came to a close by a very gradual uplift, not of single mountain masses or chains, but by the folding of the entire Rocky Mountain chain, accompanied by the elevation of the whole western portion or half of the continent.

The emergence of the continent was most complete toward the north. The great American Mediterranean Sea, which from the middle cretaceous period had extended from the Wasatch to the meridian of Eastern Nebraska and Middle Kansas, had separated the continent into two elongated bodies of American land. This great sea had now become virtually extinct by the continued continental uprising, thus "giving free drainage to the sea, except along a basin-like depression extending from the Wasatch Range eastward to the meridian of 107° 30′, with a north and south extension not yet definitely known. This depression was immediately occupied by an early Eocene lake, whose northern portion corresponded with approximate accuracy to the present drainage basin of Green River. Southward it extended through portions of Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, and probably Arizona."—(Clarence King.)

This emergence toward the north, and on the west side of the continent, the greater elevation of its mass and the retreat of the seas, necessarily produced great changes of climate. The mean temperature had gradually become lower and the extremes greater. The climate also became drier. And yet it was warmer and moister than at present, as is evident from the vegetable and animal life of the time. All the old cretaceous forms had disappeared, or had been, by changes of environment, transformed into their modern representatives. Thus was inaugurated the Cenozoic age.

The Cenozoic era, or age of mammals, comprises two periods, namely: First, the Tertiary; second, the Quaternary.

TERTIARY PERIOD.

The three divisions of the Tertiary, namely, the Eocene, Miocene and Pliocene, are all represented in the West, but only the two latter in Nebraska.

Eocene Epoch.—As stated above, there are no deposits of this epoch in Nebraska. It has already been explained how Nebraska, during this epoch, continued to be a land surface. The forces that had gradually lifted the continent from the embrace of the sea had left a depression eastward of the Wasatch, which was filled by the waters of the great lake already referred to. Here 10,000 feet of sediments were deposited during the progress of this epoch. Many of these sediments were also of a character that accumulate with extreme slowness. Their original thickness must have been much greater, as a large part of their upper beds have been removed by erosion. Eminent geologists have estimated that at least half a million of years was employed in this work. King has recognized four distinct groups of the Eocene, each of which was characterized by its own peculiar vegetable and animal life. We refer to the life of that time, as it will give us some conception of the condition of nature in Nebraska during those times.

Vegetable Life.—From the lowest or vermilion group, Lesquereux has described forty-six species of plants. Among these were the following: Giant cedars, cottonwoods, alders, birch, oaks, figs, magnolias and walnuts. Some of the above species, it will be observed, are characteristic of much warmer climates than now obtain in the same latitudes.

Animal Life.—The Tertiary is remarkable as the age of mammals. The mammalian life of this first epoch—Vermilion group—of the Eocene is its most wonderful feature. Mammals of high type suddenly made their appearance. Though highly generalized compared with their modern representatives, the transition forms connecting them with the animals of the preceding cretaceous period are, if they ever existed, as yet unknown. If the period of transformation was the preceding Laramie group epoch, which is the transition group between the cretaceous and tertiary, then the evolution of their forms occurred elsewhere, where no records of the change have been preserved. It probably, however, was near by, and may have been the plain region of Kansas and Nebraska, and if so, during the early Eocene they came by migration around the shores of the Vermilion Lake, in whose sediments their remains were entombed and preserved.

The distinguishing peculiarity of the mammals that now appeared in large numbers was a certain tapiroid feature that marked them all. They were mostly odd-toed, like most birds and dinosaurs. These latter, in their organization, had some mammalian features in the character of their sacrum, vertebræ, etc., but were still more closely allied to birds, so that it is uncertain of many of them whether they were more reptile or bird. Many eminent zoologists, therefore, believe that some time along the transition periods of the Mesozoic, the dinosaurian branch divided, one part developing into birds and the other into the mammalia. Among these lower Eocene mammals, Cope has described three species of tapiroid carnivora. Of the hoofed animal., six species belong to the famous dawn horse family, some of which were not larger than a fox, and had three toes on the hind feet and five on the front feet, four of which were serviceable. Another large family here found are called coryphodons. They had a highly generalized type of foot and tooth structure, and were related anatomically to both tapirs and bears. One species was as large as a small elephant.

We must pass over the Green River group of the Eocene, whose sediments are so remarkable for the presence in them of great numbers of fishes and the remains of the most perfect forms of insects. It was during this epoch that the sea several times again temporarilly invaded this great Eocene lake.

In the next group of the Eocene, known as the Fort Bridger group, the sediments are composed of buff and gray marls and clays, intercalated between which are beds of green earth. In these deposits are found preserved still more wonderful animal remains. Tapiroid forms were still most abundant. Here flourished one of the most curious mammalian forms of all geological history. The family is called dinocerata by Marsh, and eobasilidæ by Cope. This family was first, however, made known by Leidy, by his description of an animal which he called *Uintatherium*. These animals, of which there were many species, had elongated heads, with three pairs of horns, short legs, and bulky, elephantine bodies. There were other families closely allied to the above, many species of insect-eating mammals, and many other forms. Among these animals of curious structure there flourished eight species of monkeys and many carnivora.

The Uinta group epoch was the closing member of the Eocene. Its rock memorials are only found south of the Uinta Mountains, having probably been removed elsewhere by erosion. The old Eocene lake beds have been filling up and rising during the latter portions of their history, and their final extinction closed this period.

THE MIOCENE TERTIARY EPOCH.

The causes that brought the Miocene epoch into existence were gradual in their operation. The land surface of the plains during the Eocene was made up of the eroded materials of the cretaceous, permian and carboniferous rocks. There was free drainage to the sea, but of the rivers and their tributaries of that time we know nothing. The upward movement of the plateau that eventually drained the old Eocene lakes was accompanied by a subsidence of portions of the adjoining plains. The old mountain lakes were shifted eastward, the depressions in the plains making room for them. While the mountains went upward, the plains went downward, like the changing waves of the sea. As this movement was slow, and in progress ages before it was consummated, the probabilities are that the great Miocene Lake of the plains commenced to form before Uinta Lake had terminated its history. There were probably no great convulsive throbs of the earth's crust separating sharply the two epochs. The Eocene shaded into the Miocene epoch. This lake of the plains extended from near the north line of Kansas across Nebraska, a large part of Dakota Territory, west of the Black Hills, and northward to Manitoba. Its exact geographical extent has not been ascertained in Nebraska, owing to the superincumbent Pliocene, which overlaps it, and through which it only projects at intervals. The best exposures in Nebraska commence on the Niobrara River, about three hundred miles west of the mouth of the Keya Paha or Turtle Hill River, and extend to the west line of the State, taking in the White Earth River region and the space between the latter and the north line of the State. It is finely represented on and north of the latter river in Dakota Territory, constituting there a portion of the famous Ma-koo-si-tcha or Mauvais Terre of the French, which has been rendered into English by the term Bad Lands, although in the Dakota tongue it means simply a country hard to travel over. On the west, the Miocene abuts against the undulating surface of the Laramie Group, and therefore did not extend quite to the foot-hills of the Colorado Range. The extent of this great fresh-water lake has been variously estimated at from 100,000 to 130,000 and upward of square miles.

Other equally great lakes were formed west of the Wasatch, and in Oregon, Nevada and Colorado. The foldings of the earth's crust had resulted in forming basins more rapidly than erosion could cut down their outlets, and hence the great number of these fresh-water Miocene lakes. No other geological epoch contained such a number and such large basins of fresh water. Hayden, who first studied the Miocene in Nebraska, called it here the White Earth River group, as the developments along that stream, which was then included in Nebraska, were specially extensive and remarkable.

Kinds of Rock.—The materials of these Miocene beds vary a great deal in character. This would naturally be expected in a lake bed which received the drainage, through countless ages, of the rivers that now have their outlet through the Missouri. Varying currents and other conditions would naturally frequently change the character of the sediments deposited on the bottom. The rocks that supplied the materials that were carried into this Miocene lake evidently came from the Archæan nucleus of the Rocky Mountains and the Black Hills, the paleozoic, the juro-trias and the different groups of the cretaceous. The eroded materials going seaward were stopped in those old lake beds. Erosion, however, through the Miocene, was by no means as rapid as at present. The height of the plateau region was much less than at present; the atmosphere was moister, the rainfall much gentler and more constant, and a warm, temperate climate obtained. The extreme cold of winter, which is such a mighty agent in the disintegration of rock, and which now characterizes these regions, did not then exist. Hill, valley, plain, mountain and plateau were also covered by dense growths, in places, of grasses, and in places of mighty forests, which protected the land from the denuding agencies which are now constantly at work. The extreme thickness of the Miocene is reached on the west in Oregon, where beds 5,000 feet in vertical thickness are found. On the plains, these beds are comparatively thin. Meek estimated their thickness at from 530 to 600 feet. Where I measured them, on the Upper Niobrara, they rarely exceeded 400 feet. If we calculate the length of Miocene times on the same principle as Eocene, this epoch must have been at least a quarter of a million years long.

On and north of the White Earth, and on the Upper Niobrara, the rocks of the Miocene have the following character: Indurated grit of a reddish brown color, with occasional layers of concretions of silicate of lime, often shading into, first, a coarse, and then a fine green sandstone. Above this occur, sometimes, immense masses of conglomerates, with occasional layers of tabular limestone. Coarse-grained, friable, compact and heavy bedded limestone follow. Limestone layers follow for several miles, often changing into silicious limestone, then sandstone and conglomerate, or the opposite.

While Northwestern Nebraska was a lake bed during these times, the balance of the State continued to be a dry land surface. Where the eastern shore line extended has not yet been made out, owing to the presence of the overlying Pliocene Tertiary.

Life of Miocene Times—Flora.—Among the vegetable forms which I have identified from the Miocene of Northwestern Nebraska were cottonwoods, willows, magnolias, oaks, sassafras, cypress, palms, figs, lindens, maples and pines. Not the least remarkable were sequoias, of which family the giant cedars of California are a lingering remnant. These tree remains have also been detected in the Miocene deposits westward to the Pacific. In fact, these sequoia were the great forest trees all over Northern America and Europe, and even, according to Heer, in Greenland and Iceland all through Miocene times. In Nebraska there must have been extensive forests of these noble trees, as well as palms and figs. The general facies of the vegetation was very warm, temperate or semi-tropical.

Animal Life.—Along with this warm temperate flora there flourished a still more wonderful animal life. It is doubtful whether the conditions for mammalian life were ever so favorable as during this epoch. Only a few families can here be noticed. The horse family, which is now represented by one genus, whose characteristic species are the common horse and the ass, was exceptionally rich in genera and species during the Miocene. One of these genera was the anchitherium. It had three toes, all of which touched the ground. The Hyperions also had three toes, but only the middle one was used in walking, the two lateral ones swinging, much like the two side toes of the hog. Merychippus was much like the last. These Miocene horses ranged in size from an animal much smaller than the ass to one as large as the modern horse. At least four genera existed here, and very many species. They roamed around these old lake shores in countless numbers. The titanotheriums which Leidy described were so abundant that their remains at one horizon of the Miocene have given their name to the beds. These animals, semi-aquatic in character, had the bulk of body of elephants. Equally gigantic were the brontotheriums of Marsh, the symboradons of Cope, and magaceratops of Leidy. They united more or less some of the characters of the elephant and the rhinoceros, with distinct affinities for the dinocerata of the Eocene. The head was elongated, with a depression in the middle, giving some resemblance to a pack-saddle. They probably had a small trunk, about as long as that of the tapirs. They had two pairs of horns, one pair being above the nasals and another pair above the eyes, the hind pair being powerful weapons of defense. They probably were the successors of the dinocerata of the Eocene. Of the symborodons, Cope has described five species. As two species of brontotherium were also described by Marsh, it is clear that the number of species was great, and, judging from the remains, there must have been a very great number of individuals.

Elephants and mastodons were also already represented by several species. A rhinoceros discovered here was three-fourths the size of the one now living in India. The European tertiary river-horse, hyopotamus, was represented here by one species. The camel family also made its appearance here during this epoch, by several genera and many species, some of which were of large size.

No family of animals was represented in that epoch by more genera, species and individuals than the oreontidæ. Leidy, who first described them, called them ruminating hogs. The skull approached more nearly to that of the peccaries, though the upper part had some characters uniting them with the camels. The molars were like those of ruminants, and resembled most nearly those of the deer, but, unlike modern ruminants, they had incisors in both jaws. The canines resembled most nearly those of the hog. The teeth, as a whole, formed an almost unbroken arch, a condition found in few animals besides the quadrumanna. Like the hogs, too, they had four toes on each foot, two being functional, and the two on the sides being too elevated to touch the ground. They were therefore emphatically what Leidy called them—ruminating hogs. They were, judging from the abundance of their remains, more numerous than any animals of those times. They were gregarious, and must have roamed over Eastern Nebraska in countless millions. In size they ranged from an animal not larger than a raccoon to one as large as a small elk. The number of species of this family clearly defined is not less than twenty-five. The herbivora, however, did not hold undisputed possession of the land. The happiness of these countless herds was interrupted by most sanguinary enemies. The carnivorous mammalia were present in numbers proportionate to the herbivorous animals. Among the most bloodthirsty were the hyænodontidæ. "The genus hyænodon combined the characters of the wolf, tiger, hyena, weasel, raccoon and opossum."—(Leidy.) It was therefore one of the most comprehensive types of carnivorous mammalian animals that ever existed. The largest of the species was H. horridus, and was about the size of the largest of the black bears. The dentition of this animal was the most formidable conceivable. "In addition to powerful canine teeth, three of its molars were structured after the single sectorial tooth of other carnivorous mammals, though the last alone reached the full development of the corresponding tooth of the latter. The last of the series of molars were formed like those of the lion and tiger. These teeth —the strongest and broadest—combined the mechanism of the wedge and scissors, and were eminently adapted for cutting tissues and bones. Immense temporal fossæ occupied the sides of the skull for the attachment of the powerful muscles that operated the levers that moved the lower jaw. The skull was about a foot in length. No animal living cotemporaneously with this formidable creature could have resisted its power."—(Leidy.)

Several other but smaller species of the same genus were cotemporary with it. The cat family were also here at the same time. Among the most remarkable of the family was a genus of saber-toothed lions (*drepanodon*). Its remains were first found in Western Europe, afterward in Greece and Asia, and finally in both Americas. The largest species equaled the lion and tiger in size, and, judging from their terrible array of destructive teeth, were even of greater ferocity.

Several species of monkey chattered in the forests of Nebraska during this same epoch. These animal forms are only a small portion of the species that have been found, and those found are evidently only a small part of those that existed here during Miocene times. There was here during this long epoch a most happy combination of forests, savannas and climate. Warm, temperate conditions existed almost to the Poles. Countless numbers of the mammalia here enjoyed a happy existence. These conditions were most favorable for that evolution of species that had produced the more highly specialized forms with which the epoch had commenced, and which was destined to be more perfectly developed during the next epoch.

Toward the close of the Miocene, the plateau region was in process of further elevation; the lakes were drained or shifted eastward, and the region of the plains was still more depressed. This sinking of the plains extended far to the south, almost to the gulf, and to the east in its central portion about to where Columbus is located, on the Union Pacific Railroad, and for an unknown distance to the north. On the Niobrara, its eastern line was near the mouth of the Keya Paha, or Turtle Hill River. On the Republican, it was near the center of Harlan County. It thus changed the whole aspect of the western half of the continent. Coincident with this movement, great fissures were formed in the Cascade Range, and great floods of lava poured out, which, in North California, covered in wide sheets a great extent of country several hundred feet thick. The lava flood in Oregon in places was 3,000 feet thick, and covered at least 80,000 square miles. This great lava flood could not have come, as Richthofen has shown, from craters, but from earth fractures and fissures.

To the life then on the globe it must have been an event so appalling that the overthrow of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and the great Lisbon earthquake, in comparison with it, would have been an insignificant event. The throes of this event must have shaken the globe and affected all life, vegetable and animal. And as a matter of fact, the entire facies of the animal life of the globe was changed from this time forward, as we shall presently see. Thus was closed the Miocene epoch.

THE PLIOCENE EPOCH.

The closing centuries of the Miocene were the opening ones of the Pliocene epoch. At this time, the great Miocene lake of the plains underwent further subsidence, but gently and gradually. The convulsions of the mountain regions were not shared by the plains. There is no trace on the plains of the intervention of a period of dry land, as some have supposed. The Miocene became the Pliocene lake by subsidence, and extension northward, southward and eastward. In places, it became much deeper than it had been. "On the west, it now even reached the foot-hills of the Colorado Range." The Pliocene in Central Nebraska overlies the Niobrara cretaceous; in Southwest Nebraska, it lies on the Fort Pierre cretaceous.

The Pliocene of Nebraska was called the Loup Fork group by Meek and Hayden, and the Niobrara group by Marsh. This last designation is not allowable, as that name is used to designate one of the cretaceous groups. Cope has recognized two divisions of the Pliocene in the West, namely: The Loup Fork group and the Equus beds. This latter is the upper Pliocene of King and the post Pliocene of other geologists.

Thickness of the Pliocene Beds.—Along the foot-hills of the Colorado Range, the Pliocene beds average nearly two thousand feet in thickness. They thin out eastward, probably because the mass of materials was obtained from the mountains, the greater part of which was precipitated along or near its western shores. In Nebraska, Kansas and Dakota toward the east, the Pliocene beds become thinner, until they run out entirely. It is certain, however, that originally they were much thicker than at present. Being the upper rocks at the time, they must have been subjected to an enormous amount of erosion during the subsequent quaternary age. The monuments of this erosion are still visible in many places. In Township 10 north and 26 west of Sixth Principal Meridian, there is a Pliocene peak, nearly three hundred feet high, that represents the original level of these deposits. In 13 north, 51 west, there are limestone cliffs seventy-five feet high, and similar ones all over this region, in far separated, isolated spots. The top of all these rocky cliffs, whose strata are horizontal, represent where the general level of the Pliocene once was. Perhaps the most remarkable monument of the original level of the Pliocene in Nebraska is at Scott's Bluffs, and at Chimney Rock, on the North Platte. These have long been noted landmarks. Chimney Rock is about one hundred and fifty feet high. The strata here and at Scott's Bluffs are horizontal, and therefore the general level of the country must have been as elevated, at least, as the top of these crags. No doubt much material has also been removed from the top of these old monuments, as they have been subject to erosive agencies ever since the commencement of the glacial age. From two to four hundred feet, therefore, must have been removed from the general surface of the Pliocene deposits of the plains. Notwithstanding the immensity of this erosion, a considerable thickness still remains.

Elevation of the Pliocene.—At Chalk Bluffs, the line of separation between the Miocene and Pliocene is 6,000 feet above the sea level. Near 41° 30′, the Pliocene reaches an altitude of over 7,000 feet. In the valley of the Loup Fork, the contact plain between the Miocene and Pliocene approximates to 3,000 feet. There is, therefore, a gradual sinking eastward of the contact plane between the Miocene and Pliocene.

Eastward Barrier of the Pliocene Lake.—It has been a question what barriers on the east held in the waters of the Pliocene lake of the plains. Two theories have been suggested. One is, that the whole western shore line, with the mountain chain against which it abuts, and the present incline toward the east, was low enough, during Pliocene times, to hold the waters of the lake. This theory, however, is irreconcilable with the known facts concerning the elevation of the Rocky Mountain system during the Tertiary epochs. Evidently, this region near the eastern shores of the lake, and on the south, was once elevated into a rim, and it was the sinking of this border, toward the close of the Pliocene, and the transference of the geosynclinal of the continent to the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, that helped to bring the Pliocene to a close. The Pliocene materials at least were deposited in a broad level lake between the meridian of 98° and 105°, and subsequently the whole area of subsidence toward the east, accompanied by slight continued elevation toward the west, was transformed into an incline from the base of the foot-hills eastward. This eastern rim was a comparatively low plateau, without lofty mountains or ridges, and the streams which flowed from it were of insignificant size.

Materials of the Pliocene Beds of the Plains.—Near the mountains, the materials of the Pliocene beds are exceedingly coarse, and, where they are in contact with the foot-hills, they are composed of conglomerates made up of water, worn pebbles, feldspar and quartz in masses, and some small pieces or chips of all the archæan rocks which are represented toward the west. The fragments are of all sizes, from a shot to a man's head, and even larger. The coarser conglomerates are from the upper beds, beneath which there are often much finer materials. The erosion of the upper strata has, in many places, cut through the coarse conglomerates and widened the bed below in the finer sediments, producing overhanging rocks. At Scott's Bluffs, near the western line of Nebraska, there is a fine exposure of the Pliocene rocks, which are here made up of sandstones, marls and whitish and yellowish white clays. Along Lodge Pole Creek, the Pliocene rocks have assumed more the form of bluffs. Here, and occasionally on the Upper Republican, the thin, marly members sometimes contain thin masses of jasper-like rocks, which occasionally contain dendritic markings, produced by oxides of the metals. Among these, moss agates are occasionally found. On the Niobrara and Loup Rivers, there is, in many places, at the top, an immense amount of loose or at least incoherent sand, or loosely compacted sand. The decomposition of these Pliocene beds in these regions has produced the famous sand hills. Next below, are beds of compacted gravel and sand. Then come calcareous and arenaceous concretions, combined with or inclosed in whitish and yellowish grits. Greenish and greenish gray sand comes next. Arenaceous marl, shading from deep yellow to dull red, lies below the last. At the bottom is observed a grit of yellowish hue, often highly calcareous, and sometimes containing limestone more or less concretionary, from one to seven inches thick. Whenever the strata are followed to any distance, they are observed to vary a great deal in character, and often within a few hundred yards. The least variation exists in the great marl beds. Sections on the south line differ very much from sections on the north line of the State. The most silicified strata contain more or less of calcareous materials. The smooth water-worn pebbles of the conglomerates are composed of many kinds of rock, metamorphic and archæan materials being the most abundant. In places in Southwest Nebraska, the cap rock of the Pliocene is an intensely hard silicious stratum from two to ten feet thick. It varies from something akin to quartzite, to flint, hornstone and chalcedony.

Polishing Powder—Infusorial Earth—Geyser Flocula.—One of the most remarkable of all the deposits of this Pliocene lake of the plains is a peculiar, flour-like material that appears in beds of greater or less thickness and extent, that occurs on the Republican, the Loup, Niobrara and other sections. When I first examined it under the microscope, eight years ago, a few diatoms were collected, from which circumstance it was regarded as probably of the character of tripoli. Since then, in many specimens that have come under my observation, a diatom has rarely been found. In almost every specimen examined, however, great numbers of the forms that Ehrenberg called Phytolitharia were detected. The most conspicuous of these are triangular in shape, with one edge convex and the other concave, or the opposite. They cover, under a microscope magnifying 300 diameters, the space of about one-eighth of an inch, and of incalculable thinness. Under such magnifying powers, the specimens are translucent. The chemical analysis of this earth is, however, very different from tripoli. It is a silicate of the alkaline earths, and generally of soda, magnesia, lime or potash. Sometimes one and sometimes several of these alkalies are present. Color, from light gray, snow white, green and yellowish. To the touch it seems much like flour. When used as a polishing powder, no grit or scratching is detected, even under a microscope. Along the Republican, it is found in almost every county. A bed of this earth, which may be regarded as a type of all the rest, of great thickness and an exposure of one-fourth of a mile long, exists in Furnace County, about eight miles southeast of Arapahoe.

Origin of this Flour-Like Earth.—Near or in many of these beds, all over the Pliocene region of the plains, are found many extinct geyser tubes, and sometimes old geyser basins. Of these I obtained at least thirty between Arapahoe and the west line of the State. I have also found them in the Loup region and on the Niobrara. As some of these geyser tubes had their exit in the Fort Pierre group, on the Upper Republican, it is probable that they commenced their work in the Cretaceous period, and were in operation all through the long centuries of the Eocene, Miocene and Pliocene epochs, and far into the Quarternary. A similar bed exists on Oak Creek, which was deposited in interglacial times. Nebraska, and at least Northern Kansas, in fact, was a great geyser region all through the Tertiary period. It far exceeded in the number and magnitude of its geysers the Upper Yellowstone region and Iceland at the present day. Few memorials of those old extinct geysers are visible at the present time, owing to their being covered up by the superincumbent Quaternary deposits, but enough remain to show that a prodigious number must have existed in at least Pliocene times. It is probable that this flour-like silico-alkaline earth owes its origin to these old geysers. It is well known that hot alkaline waters dissolve silica. When, therefore, the geyser streams holding silica and alkalies in solution were poured into this old lake, they were precipitated, on cooling, to the bottom. Chemical analysis shows the identity of this material with the geyserite from the Yellowstone.

Length of the Pliocene Epoch.—The great amount of erosion to which the Pliocene rocks have been subjected, and the great thickness of the beds yet remaining, especially along the base of the mountains on the west, indicate that this epoch was of long duration. It probably endured through as many centuries as the preceding Miocene.

Life of the Pliocene Epoch.—Coniferous trees, some of them of araucarian type, the giant cedars (Sequoias), were abundant in Nebraska during the Pliocene. A juniper, a cypress, were also here. In the lower portion of these deposits, sabal palm remains, along with the fig-tree, occur. The sweet gum, locust, cassia, sumach, walnut, tulip-tree, cottonwoods and oaks all flourished during those times.

Animal Life.—A large turtle abounded. The remains of a large eagle, found in the Loup Pliocene, indicates the presence of an abundant bird life. The mammalia were still the dominant class. Of the horses, at least four genera and fifteen species flourished. With the three-toed horses were now associated a one-toed horse, *equus excelsus*, the most perfect—at least the most modern—that had up to that time appeared. It differed only in trifling details from our present horse, and extended through the Pliocene into interglacial times. The horses which had commenced in the Eocene with the dawn horse family, and abounded all through the Miocene, seemed to culminate in the Pliocene. In most of the genera, the lateral toes had disappeared, but still retained, as the modern horse does, the splint bones as memorials of the original structure of the family. The rhinoceros, which was cotemporary with the horses during these times, was about the size of the one now living in India. The elephant family was represented by at least two genera and two species. Mastodon mirificus has not yet been found outside of the Nebraska Pliocene. The elephant described by Leidy, from the Niobrara, was larger than any that has yet been found in rocks of any epoch. A tapir, a hog, antelope and deer were also abundant. The oreodons, so abundant during the Miocene, had, however, dwindled to three species. To make up for the decadence of this family, the camels appeared in extraordinary numbers. The most characteristic genus was Procamelus, represented by at least five species. One species of this genus was about the size of the existing camel. The largest of all the family, whose remains were found, Leidy has named Megalomeryx Niobrarensis, from the locality where its remains were obtained. The molar teeth had affinities to those of the llama and sheep. It was probably about one-fourth larger than the modern camel. A still more curious, comprehensive, camel-like animal, described by Leidy, was Merycodus necatus. Its molar teeth combined the characters found in the sheep, camel and deer. It was about as large as the latter animal. Two species of bison and a bear-like animal lived here at the same time. Of the cat family at least one species approached in size and ferocity the existing Bengal tiger. There were four species of the dog family, one of which was one-half larger than the largest wolf of modern times.

Not the least remarkable feature of Pliocene times was the presence in extraordinary numbers of those animal forms which are regarded as most useful to man. And yet it is doubtful whether man had yet appeared. At least no undoubted monuments of his presence in the world during Pliocene times have yet been discovered.

Let us now, if we can, form some picture of the character and physical condition of the Tertiary ages. Take, for example, the middle Pliocene. Had we been in existence then, and started westward on a journey from some point near where the Missouri now flows, much of the peculiar life of the times would have been observed. The climate was congenial in an eminent degree. The great Pliocene lake caused a much moister atmosphere than exists at present. Groves of Sequoias, like the present gigantic trees of California, the glyptostrobus of China and Japan, the cypress, the date and the palm, were interspersed with magnificent savannas. The songs of ten thousand birds, many of them of the most beautiful plumage, would have greeted our ears. At some places, herds of thousands of Oreodons would have been encountered. Bisons, similar in form to our buffaloes, would have been seen cropping the grass. At other points, might have been seen herds of elephants and mastodons quietly proceeding toward some streamlet, or lakelet, to indulge in a bath. Vast numbers of many species of camels would have been seen reposing at midday on a gentle hillside under the shade of sequoias or cypress. More curious than all, thousands of Hyperions, those wonderful three-toed horses, along with many kinds of one-toed horses, of all sizes, would sometimes have made the earth tremble under their tread. When, at last, in such a westward journey, the shores of the great Pliocene lake would be reached, its borders would have been a marvel for the life represented there. A rhinoceros might have been seen wallowing in the mud near the shore. Thousands of water-fowl would have been riding the gentle waves. Elephants, camels, oreodons and horses might have been seen there slaking their thirst in the streamlets flowing into the lake. Life would have been observed everywhere—the hum of insects and the song of birds in the air—life in the trees, in forest and glade, on land and lake. Most of it, too, was happy life. It is true, some unfortunate ruminants would fall victims to the gigantic wolves and cats of the time, but the carnivora were not the rulers of the land. Grass and leaf and seed and fruit-eating animals were the rulers of the Pliocene world in Central North America. It was a physical paradise, for violence, rapine and murder were the exception and not the rule. Violence, indeed, has existed in every geological age, but in Pliocene America, herbivorous life was so dominant that it could successfully defend itself against the carnivora, and the latter evidently obtained most of their prey by stealth and by picking off the aged and infirm. Animal life is generally happy when it is left alone, and this was specially the case during American Pliocene times. It is a grave reflection on humanity that, not the Creator, but man's injustice and inhumanity, produces most of the misery which we see in the world. This is, however, but a very faint picture of these happy Pliocene times which lasted for untold ages. But every one can, for himself, by "the aid of the scientific imagination," form such pictures of the wonders of that old-time world.

Close of the Pliocene Epoch.—There is evidence that the Pliocene epoch only gradually came to a close. The lake of the plains was probably partially drained, and a large part of its surface became dry land long before the last centuries of the Pliocene had ended. The eastern border of the great Pliocene rim commenced to descend and gradually left out the water until much of this great lake of the plains became dry land. There is also evidence of increasing cold in the deposits of this lake through their upper sections. The southern shores of the lake were probably rising at the same time, which helped to intensify the growing cold. Glaciers were forming toward the far north, and conditions of climate similar to the present were introduced. Arctic conditions gradually began to prevail in temperate latitudes. The flora and fauna as gradually migrated southward, and many species were exterminated. The distinct fauna that appeared during the next or Quaternary period originated some time during this epoch of transformation of Pliocene into Glacial times. During the closing centuries of the Pliocene, convulsive movements occurred farther west, among which were vertical displacements of mountain masses and lava outflows, but so far as observed nothing of so violent a character occurred on the plains.

QUATERNARY PERIOD—GLACIAL EPOCH.

We have seen how the Pliocene epoch closed its remarkable history. Its closing centuries were the opening ones of the Quaternary period. The plains were dessicated before the Pliocene had entirely passed away. Following this condition of excessive dryness came one of great humidity and a much lower temperature than the previous or present age. The snows of winter eventually accumulated too rapidly to be removed by the summer's warmth. This finally resulted in the glaciation of the plains of Nebraska. A thick mantle of ice extended south of the southern line of the State, and, according to Agassiz, at one time to the thirty-sixth parallel. Thus was inaugurated the Glacial epoch of the Quaternary period. The following is the order of epochs of the Quaternary period in Nebraska: A Glacial, or Drift, Forest Bed, a second Drift, Loess and Terrance epoch.

GLACIAL EPOCH.

The monuments of this epoch are undoubted. Along the Missouri River, from Fort Calhoun to the Kansas line, wherever the superficial deposits are removed and hard limestone constitutes the surface rock, they are worn as smooth as mirrors, except diamond-like scratches which cross them in a direction averaging 17 degrees east of south. Below Plattsmouth, at one point, they run 27 degrees east of south. Twelve miles east of Lincoln, the direction of these scratches is 13½ degrees east of south. The ice in glacial times seems to have moved more easterly than later. Similar markings are made by existing glaciers and all geologists now refer them to the same origin. The materials lying on the country rock over the State are of glacial origin. First, we have in a multitude of placer beds of blue clay, from two to sixty feet thick. Above the latter, or where it is wanting, on the country rock, modified drift gravel and clay, or simply sand or gravel, occurs. Next above are gravel and bowlders of various sizes and shapes and generally water-worn. Sometimes the blue clay has intercalated between its layers thin beds of sand and pebbles. This blue clay is a characteristic feature of the earliest deposits of the Quaternary, over a great part of Southern Nebraska and also in places in Northern Nebraska. Where free from sand, it is practically impervious to water. In most of its characters, it resembles the English till, which Zeike shows was formed beneath glacial ice. A bed of ice 3,000 feet thick moving forward at the rate of a few inches or few feet per day would crush and pulverize everything beneath it. On the final retreat of the glaciers, this fine, impalpable mud, made by this mighty crusher of ice, in part accumulated at the lower end, and in part was carried away by the rushing streams to be deposited in quiet waters. In some such way, the glacial clay became somewhat irregularly laid down over the State. The gravel, small and large bowlder deposit above the blue clay is the most widely distributed glacial deposit of the State, though in vertical thickness it is much less than the Loess. In a few townships, at isolated spots, it comes to the surface, but generally it is deeply buried beneath later deposits. Sometimes, where it is exposed at the surface, it is so mingled with later materials as to escape the attention of any except the most observing. It ranges in thickness from a few inches to seventy-five feet. Above this true drift material, modified drift occurs in many places and conspicuously in some of the counties in Southeastern Nebraska. It has been remodified, and, therefore, somewhat stratified by water agencies. Its materials are generally comparatively fine and so mingled with Loess and calcareous matters as to become an exceedingly fertile soil. The pebbles disseminated through this modified drift, and the true drift below it, are largely made up of metamorphic materials, and must have been brought from beyond the State. Variegated agates, cornelians, jaspers, chalcedonies, etc., are frequently found over them.

Old Forest Bed.—Above the preceding glacial deposits there is found in many counties in the State, in deep cuts, a black soil from a few inches to ten feet thick. It closely resembles the present surface black soil of the State. In places in the eastern part of the State, it contains a very large quantity of silicified wood. Many of the specimens which I examined, microscopically, proved to be coniferous. This bed in the Loup region yielded fewer specimens of wood. In this epoch, therefore, Eastern Nebraska must have been covered with forests that were at least in part coniferous, and Western Nebraska partly with forest and partly with prairie. Along with the coniferous trees there grew here cottonwoods, maples, willows, walnuts, oaks and other deciduous trees. A huge buffalo and elk, deer, giant beavers, mastodons, the hairy elephant, and at least one species of fossil horse flourished here at this time. The mammalian life that ruled in these old forests was gigantic in character. The thickness of its black soil deposit, and the remains of its abounding animal life, indicate that, compared with the cycles of human history, it was a very long epoch.

Second Appearance of Glacial Drift.—On top of the old forest bed materials, and where these have been removed, on top of the siliceous clay floor of the forest bed, occur gravel, sands of various degrees of fineness, bowlders and bowlder clay. In places, the bowlders of various sizes constitute the principal portion of the overlying materials. Sometimes these bowlders are marked with parallel striæ, and beds and piles of them occur of enormous thickness.

Kames.—On the Logan, Elkhorn, on tributaries of the Republican and Loup, and in other places, occur long rows of sometimes gravels and sometimes sands, very distinct from the Pliocene sands of the Niobrara. The Loess deposits to be described hereafter abut against them, but often their tops have been blown over the Loess to such an extent that even geologists have been deceived into the belief that they are of very recent origin. They, however, antedate the Loess, as is evident from the fact that they extend beneath the latter. I am not sure whether any of them exhibit any true marks of stratification. They bear some resemblance to the Kames of Scotland and Asars of Scandinavia, and to them they are for the present referred, though doubtfully.

Calcareous and Silicious Materials.—Between the depocits which are doubtfully referred to the Kames, and lying on their flanks, occur, in many places, great beds of fine silicious matter, which, in places, is rich in iron, mostly in the form of a sesquioxide. It is often mistaken for Loess, whose character it approaches, but is slightly coarser and a shade darker brown, and varies also more in character. It can be studied to good advantage in the Republican Valley, from Harlan County westward. From Plattsmouth to the south line of the State, it often shades insensibly into Loess. Here sometimes beds of sand take its place. Often this deposit is highly calcareous, and sometimes it shades down into the drift below it. In such cases, the drift pebbles and bowlders are covered with calcareous matter.

The most remarkable of the deposits at this horizon are the strata of calcareous and other alkaline matters that are found in the upper portion of these silicious beds. The amount of alkaline matter ranges from 10 to 90 per cent, and the beds vary in thickness from a few inches to fifteen feet. Between Nebraska City and Brownville, along the Missouri bluffs, are some fine exposures of these alkaline beds, though they are more mingled with sand and gravel than farther west. The calcareous concretions found here are, however, exceedingly abundant and beautiful. Samples are common which measure from one to five inches in diameter. Inside they are sometimes partially hollow, and, portions of the mass being separated and loose, they rattle, on being shaken after drying. In Saline County, there is a thin, almost pure snow-white layer of this calcareous matter. Farther west, in Webster, Fillmore, Hamilton, York and some other counties north, as well as south of the Platte this alkaline material occurs at this horizon at various localities. It differs greatly in thickness and extent of beds, and in the proportions of the alkalies present and silicious materials with which it is combined. It has sometimes been used for mortar and plastering, and from the people has received the name of natural mortar. It does not, however, avail for outside work, as the rain softens and gradually removes it. The alkaline material is largely composed of lime and magnesia. Along the Missouri, the alkaline concretions are almost wholly composed of it.

Resume of Geological History between the Glacial and Loess Periods.—We have seen that the retreating ice sheet of the Glacial period left in its path huge beds of blue clay and other Drift materials, which in their upper portions were modified by water agency. The land was flooded, and over the great lake or interior sea thus formed, icebergs floated and dropped their loads of sand, gravel and bowlders on the bottoms, and where they were stranded left this debris in enormous heaps. This period of depression and floods was followed by one of slow elevation, when the waters were drained off and a new forest bed was formed to the shores of the retreating lakes, or to the foot of the glacier mass. As the period of glaciation was a time of very great relative humidity, this must also have been the character of the climate all through the flood and old forest bed period. The ice sheet again advanced and destroyed these magnificent forests before it. Newberry, who first directed attention to this old forest bed, found no evidences of this period of glaciation in Ohio. Here, however, it is clear. The second advance of the ice sheet obliterated, in many places, this old forest bed. The retreat of this ice sheet was accompanied by another period of subsidence, the land was again flooded and a lake again occupied the plains. During the ages that this body of fresh water abutted against the ice sheet in the north, it received icebergs from the retreating glaciers. The materials left by the glaciers were remodified in their upper portion, and new matters also laid over them by the torrents and icebergs. When the ice sheet retreated from the shore lines, finer sediments began to be laid down. Fine sand now took the place of gravels and bowlders, and, as the waters contracted in volume, the calcareous matter held in suspension began to be precipitated. There is no evidence that this great lake was dessicated previous to the beginning of the next, or Loess period. It was only reduced to smaller dimensions. When, at last, Central and Eastern Iowa became dry land, and the ice sheet had retreated to the head-waters of the Missouri and Yellowstone, the Loess materials began to be laid down on the floor of the old lake bed. So important are these Loess materials in historic and economic geology, that they will be discussed in greater fullness in the next section.

THE LOESS EPOCH.

The Loess deposits first received this name in America from Lyell, who observed them along the Mississippi in various places. The name was used previously in Europe to designate such materials in the valley of the Rhine and the Danube. Hayden called them the bluff deposits, because of the peculiar configuration they give to the uplands that border the flood plains of the rivers. This deposit, though not particularly rich in organic remains, is in some respects one of the most remarkable in the world. Its value for agricultural purposes is not exceeded anywhere. It prevails over at least three-fourths of the surface of Nebraska. It ranges in thickness from 5 to 150 feet, Some sections in Dakota and other counties measure over 200 feet. Even at North Platte, 300 miles west of the Missouri, on the south side of the river, the thickness varies from 125 to 150 feet. From Crete, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, west to Kearney, on the Union Pacific Railroad, its thickness for ninety miles ranges from forty to ninety feet. Along the Republican, the formation, of various thickness, extends almost to the west line of the State. It is generally almost homogeneous throughout, and of almost uniform color, however thick the deposit or far apart the specimens have been taken. I have compared many specimens taken 300 miles apart, and from the top and bottom of the deposits, and no difference could be detected by the eye or by chemical analysis.

Physical Character of the Loess.—Over 80 per cent of this deposit is very finely comminuted silica. When washed in water, left standing, and the water poured off, and the coarser materials have settled, the residuum, after evaporation to dryness, is almost entirely composed of fine silicious powder. So fine, indeed, are the particles of silica, that its true character can alone be detected by analysis or under the microscope. About 10 per cent is composed of the carbonates and phosphates of lime. These materials are so abundant in these deposits, that they spontaneously crystallize, or form concretions, from the size of a shot to that of a walnut; and these are often hollow or contain some organic matter, or a fossil, around which the crystallization took place. Almost anywhere, when the soil is turned over by the plow or in excavations, these concretions may be found. Often, after the rain has washed newly thrown-up soil, the ground seems to be literally covered with them. Old gopher hills and weather-beaten hillsides furnish these concretions in unlimited quantities for the geologist and curiosity hunter. When first exposed, most of these concretions are soft enough to be rubbed fine between the fingers, but they gradually harden by exposure to the atmosphere. This deposit also contains small amounts of alkaline matter, iron and alumina. For the purpose of showing the homogeneous character and the chemical properties of the Loess deposits, I have made many analyses of these peculiar deposits, five of which are here given as samples. No. 1 is from Douglas County, near Omaha; No. 2, from the bluffs near Kearney; No. 3, from the Lower Loup; No. 4, from Sutton, and No. 5 from the Republican Valley, near Orleans, in Harlan County:

	No 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
Insoluble (silicious) matter	81.28	81.32	81.35	81.30	81.32
Ferric oxide	3.86	3.87	3.83	3.85	3.86
Alumina	.75	.75	.74	.73	.74
Lime (carbonate)	6.06	6.06	6.03	6.05	6.09
Lime (phosphate)	3.59	3.59	3.58	3.57	3.59
Magnesia (carbonate)	1.28	1.28	1.31	1.31	1.29
Potassa	.27	.29	.35	.34	.33
Soda	.15	.16	.14	.16	.16
Organic matter	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.06
Moisture	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.09
Loss in analysis	.59	.54	.58	.55	.47
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

For the purpose of comparison, I here reproduce, from Hayden's report, Bischoft's analyses of the Loess of the Rhine:

	NO. OF ANALYSIS.				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Silicic acid	58.97	79.53	78.61	62.43	81.04
Alumina	9.97	13.45	15.26	7.51	.75
Peroxide of iron	4.25	4.81		5.14	.67
Lime	0.02	0.02	.....	.....	.....
Magnesia	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.21	0.27
Potash	0.11	1.05	3.31	1.75	2.27
Soda	0.84	1.14			
Carbonate of lime	20.16	.....	.....	11.63	.....
Carbonate of magnesia	4.21	.....	.....	3.02	.....
Loss by ignition	1.37	.....	1.89	2.31	.....

It will be seen from the above analyses of Bischoff that Nos. 3 and 5, in the quantity of silica and other elements that are present, come very near the Loess of Nebraska. The principal difference is the larger quantity of alumina present in the samples analyzed by Bischoff. Chemically, the deposits of the Rhine Valley, as Hayden remarks, are not essentially different from those of the Loess soils along the Missouri.

Fertility and Agricultural Value of the Loess.—As would be expected, from the elements which chemical analysis shows to be present in these deposits, it forms one of the best soils in the world. In fact, it can never be exhausted until every hill and valley of which it is composed is entirely worn away. Its drainage, which is the best possible, is owing to the remarkably finely comminuted silica of which the bulk of the deposit consists. Where the ground is cultivated, the most copious rains percolate through the soil, which, in its lowest depths, retains it like a huge sponge. Even the unbroken prairie absorbs much of the heavy rains that fall. When droughts come, the moisture comes up from below by capillary attraction. And when it is considered that the depth to the solid rock ranges generally from 5 to 200 feet, it is seen how readily the needs of vegetation are supplied in the driest seasons. This is the main reason why over all the region where these deposits prevail, the natural vegetation and the well-cultivated crops are rarely dried out or drowned out. I have frequently observed a few showers to fall in April, and then little more rain until June, when there is generally a rainy season of from three to eight weeks' continuance. After these June rains, little more would fall till autumn; and yet if there was a deep and thorough cultivation, the crops of corn, cereals and grass would be most abundant. This condition represents the dry seasons. On the other hand, the extremely wet seasons only damage the crops over the low bottoms, subject to overflow. Owing to the silicious nature of the soils, they never bake when plowed in a wet condition, and a day after heavy rains the plow can again be successfully and safely used. In the interior, away from the Missouri, the surface of the Loess deposits is in places gently undulating and in places rolling. Not unfrequently a region will be reached, where, for a few miles, the country is hilly, and then gradually becomes, with all kinds of intermediate forms, almost entirely level. The bluffs that border the flood plains of the Missouri, the Lower Platte and some other streams, are sometimes exceedingly precipitous, sometimes gently rounded off and sometimes in gentle slopes. They often assume fantastic forms, as if carved by some curious generations of the past. At present, they retain their forms so unchanged from year to year, affected neither by rain nor frost, that they must have been molded into their present outlines under circumstances of climate and level very different from those which now prevail.

Architecture on the Loess.—For all purposes of architecture, this soil, even for the most massive structures, is perfectly secure. A brick or stone building, if commenced below the winter frost line, never gives way. Even where the first layers of brick or stone are laid on top of the ground, there is seldom such unevenness of settling as to produce fractures in the walls. On no other deposits except the solid rock can there be such excellent roads. From twelve to twenty-four hours after the heaviest rains, the roads are perfectly dry, and often appear, after being traveled a few days, like a vast floor formed from cement, and by the highest art of man. The drawback to this picture is that sometimes during a drought the air along the highways on windy days is filled with dust. And yet the soil is very easily worked, yielding readily to the spade or plow. Excavation is remarkably easy, and no pick nor mattock is thought of for such purposes. It might be expected that such a soil readily yielded to atmospheric influences, but such is not the case. Wells in this deposit are frequently walled up only to a point above the water-line; and on the remainder the spade marks will be visible for years. Indeed, the traveler over Nebraska will often be surprised to see spade-marks and carved-out names and dates years after they were first made, where ordinary soils would soon have fallen away into a gentle slope. This peculiarity of the soil has often been a God-send to poor emigrants. Such often cut out of the hillsides a shelter for themselves and their stock. Many a time when caught out on the roads in a storm, far away from the towns, have I found shelter in a "dug-out" with an emigrant family, where, cozy and warm, there was perfect comfort, with little expenditure of fuel on the coldest days.

Cause of the Physical Peculiarities of the Loess.—Carbonate of lime has entered into slight chemical combination with the finely comminuted silica. There is always more or less carbonic acid in the atmosphere which is brought down by the rains, and this dissolves the carbonate of lime, which then readily unites with silica, but only to a slight extent, and not enough to destroy its porosity. Though much of the silica is microscopically minute, and is water-worn or rounded, it still enters into this slight union with the carbonate of lime. Had there been more iron and lime in this deposit, and had it been subjected to a greater and longer pressure from superincumbent waters, instead of a slightly chemically compacted soil, it would have resulted in a yellow sandstone formation incapable of cultivation. There is not enough clay present to prevent the water from percolating through it as perfectly as through sand, though a great deal more slowly. This peculiarity causes ponds and stagnant water to be rare within the limits of this deposit. Where they do exist in slight depressions on the level plain, it is found that an exceptionally large quantity of clayey matter has been accumulated in the soil on the bottom.

Fruit of the Loess Deposits.—In these Loess deposits is found the explanation of the ease with which nature produces the wild fruits in Nebraska. So dense are the thickets of wild grapes and plums along some of the bottoms and bluffs of the larger streams that it is difficult to penetrate them. Over twenty varieties of wild plums have been observed. Two species of grapes have been distinguished, but these have interminable varieties. The same remark applies to the strawberries. Raspberries and blackberries abound in many parts of the State. The buffalo berry is common on many of the river bottoms of the State. Many other wild fruits abound and grow with amazing luxuriance wherever timber protects them and prairie fires are repressed. It is also a paradise for many cultivated fruits. They luxuriate in a soil like this, composed of such materials and with such perfect natural drainage. No other regions, except Loess regions elsewhere, can compare in these respects with Nebraska. The Loess of the Rhine supplies Europe with some of its finest grapes and wines. The success that has already attended the cultivation of the grape in Southeastern Nebraska at least demonstrates that this State may likewise become remarkable in this respect. For the cultivation of the apple its superiority is demonstrated. Though so young in years compared with other States, it has taken the chief premiums in the pomological fairs at Richmond and Boston. There are, of course, obstacles here as well as elsewhere. What is claimed is, that the soil, as analysis and experience prove, is eminently adopted to the cultivation of the grape and the apple. The chief obstacle, especially in the interior, is climatic. In midsummer, occasional hot dry winds blow from the southwest, and the young apple trees need to have their trunks protected by a shingle until the top shades them. Any of the older orchardists can give the different methods by which this can be done.

Scenery of the Loess Deposits.—It has been remarked that "no sharp lines of demarkation separate the kinds of scenery that produce the emotions of the grand and the beautiful." This is eminently true of some of the scenery produced by the Loess formations. Occasionally, an elevation is encountered from whose summit there are such magnificent views of river, bottom, forest and winding bluffs as to produce all the emotions of the sublime. One such elevation is Pilgrim Hill, in Dakota County, on the farm of Hon. J. Warner. From this hill, the Missouri bottom, with its marvelous, wierd-like river, can be seen for twenty miles. Dakota City and Sioux City, the latter distant sixteen miles, are plainly visible. If it happens to be Indian summer, the tints of the woods vie with the hazy splendor of the sky to give to the far outstretched landscape more than an Oriental splendor. I have looked with amazement at some of the wonderful cañons of the Rocky Mountains, but nothing there more completely filled me and satisfied the craving for the grand in nature than did this view from Pilgrim Hill. There are many landscapes everywhere of wonderful beauty along all the principal rivers. The bluffs are sometimes precipitous, but generally they round off and melt into gently rolling plains. They constantly vary, and in following them you come now into a beautiful cove, now to a curious headland, then to terraces, and however far you travel you can look in vain for a picture like the one just passed.

True Origin of the Loess Deposits.—Geological events have already been traced to the beginning of the Loess period. According to Newberry, the whole of the old forest bed area, now less than 1,100 feet above the level of Lake Erie, was flooded by the changes of level and thawing of retreating glaciers that followed its disappearance. In Nebraska, during this time, icebergs again floated over the waters. The farther retreat of the glaciers and the elevation of Eastern Iowa reduced the area of this great lake. What had been a great interior sea of turbulent waters had now become a system of placid lakes that extended from Nebraska and Western Iowa at intervals to the Gulf. The Missouri drained through them all along its length. The Missouri, and sometimes the Platte, have been amongst the muddiest streams in the world. If we go up the Missouri to its source, and carefully examine the character of the deposits through which it passes, we cannot be surprised at its character. These deposits, being of Tertiary and Cretaceous ages, are exceedingly friable and easy of disintegration. The Tertiary, and especially the Pliocene Tertiary, is largely silicious, and the Cretaceous is both silicious and calcareous. In fact, in many places the Missouri and its tributaries flow directly over and through the chalk-beds of the cretaceous deposits. From these beds the Loess deposits no doubt received their per cent of the phosphates and carbonates of lime. Flowing through such deposits for more than a thousand miles, the Missouri and its tributaries have been gathering for vast ages that peculiar mud which filled up their ancient lakes, and which distinguishes them even yet from most other streams. Being anciently, as now, very rapid streams, as soon as they emptied themselves into these great lakes, and their waters became quiet, the sediment held suspended was dropped to the bottom. While this process was going on in the earlier portion of this age, the last of the glaciers had not retreated further than a little beyond the northern boundary of the Loess lake, and then gradually to the head-waters of the Platte, the Missouri and the Yellowstone. Aided by the erosive action of ice, these mighty rivers must have been vastly more rapid and energetic at that time than in their recent history. The following analysis of Missouri River sediment taken at high stage will show, by comparison with the analyses of Loess deposits, what a remarkable resemblance there is even yet between the two substances. In one hundred parts of Missouri River sediment there are of—

Insoluble (silicious) matter	82.01
Ferric oxide	3.10
Alumina	1.70
Lime, carbonate	6.50
Lime, phosphate	3.00
Magnesia, carbonate	1.10
Potassa	.50
Soda	.22
Organic matter	1.20
Loss in analysis	.67
	100.00

This comparative identity of chemical combination points to the remarkable sameness of geological conditions that have existed for long periods in the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone regions.

After these great lakes were filled up with sediments (Missouri mud), they existed for a longer or shorter time, as already remarked, as marshes and bogs. Isolated portions would first become dry land. As soon as they appeared above water, they became covered with vegetation, which, decaying from year to year, and uniting under water, or at the water's edge, with the deposits at the bottom, formed the black soil so characteristic of Nebraska prairies. For it is well known that when vegetable matter decays in water or a wet situation, its carbon is retained. In dry situations, it passes into the atmosphere, as carbonate acid gas. After the first low islands appeared, they gradually increased in size and numbers until dry land conditions prevailed. The ponds and sloughs, some of which are almost lakes, still in existence, are probably the last remains of these great lakes. The rising of the land continuing, the rivers began to cut new channels through the middle of the old lake beds. This drained the marshes and formed the bottom lands as the river of that period covered the whole of the present flood plains from bluff to bluff. It was then when the bluffs were new and more plastic that they were first sculptured by rains, frosts and floods into their present unique forms. The Missouri, during the closing centuries of the Loess epoch, must have been from five to thirty miles in breadth, forming a stream, which, for size and majesty, rivaled the Amazon.

The Platte, Niobrara and Republican covered their respective flood plains in the same way. In the smaller streams of the State, those that originated within or near the Loess deposits, such as the Elkhorn, Loup, Bow, Blue and the Nemahas, we see the same general form of flood plain as on the larger rivers, and no doubt their bottoms were also covered with water during this period. Hayden, in his first reports, has already expressed the same opinion as to the original size of these rivers. Only a few geologists will dissent from this view. The gradually melting glaciers, which had been accumulating for so many ages at the sources of these great rivers, the vast floods of water covered by the necessarily moist climate and heavy rains, the present forms and materials of river bottoms, are some of the causes which, in my opinion, would operate to produce such vast volumes of water. The changes of level were not all upward during this period. The terraces along the Missouri, Platte and Republican indicate that there were long periods when this portion of the continent was stationary. Several times the movement was downward. Along the bluffs in the Republican Valley, at a depth varying from ten to thirty feet from the top, there is a line or streak of the Loess mingled with organic matter. It is, in fact, an old bed, where vegetation must have flourished for a long period. It can be traced from Orleans upward in places for seventy-five miles. It indicates that after this bed had, as dry land, sustained a growth of vegetation, an oscillation of level depressed it sufficiently to receive a great accumulation of Loess materials on top of it. Other oscillations of this character occurred previously to and subsequent to this main halt. These have already been discussed. I have also found traces of this movement in many other portions of the State.

Length of the Loess Epoch.—Comparing the present deposits of the Missouri with those of Loess times, an approximate estimate may be made of the length of that epoch. The great lakes of the Loess epoch extended with few interruptions almost to the Gulf, and some of them covered an area of 45,000 square miles. Were all the sediments which are at present brought down the Missouri spread over such a vast area, the annual thickness of the deposit would be less than one-sixteenth of an inch. Probably the yearly accumulation of the sediment during the Loess epoch amounted to that much, owing to the then greater volume of the Missouri and the aids to erosion from the greater prevalence of ice near its sources. The highest bluffs represent the original level of the Loess deposits before the tremendous erosive agencies which removed so much of their materials had done their work. Now, in places, these sediments are even yet 200 or more feet in thickness, so that it would be safe to estimate the average thickness of the original deposits at 100 feet. A yearly increase of one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness would at this rate have required 19,200 years to form these deposits. This is a very low estimate for the length of the Loess epoch.

Life of the Loess Epoch.—Both land and fresh-water shells are abundant in the Loess of Nebraska. The former were no doubt brought into the Loess lake at flood time. The shells are largely such as are still to be found in the same region. Teeth and the stray bones of fishes are sometimes met with. The remains of rabbits, gophers, otters, beavers, squirrels, deer, elk and buffalo are frequently found. Through the entire extent of these deposits the remains of these mastodons and elephants are abundant. In 1870, I found an arrow head in the Loess in a railroad cut three miles east of Sioux City, Iowa. It was in undisturbed Loess. My next find of human relics occurred two and a half miles southeast of Omaha, in a railroad cut, where a large arrow or spear head came to light twenty feet below the top of the Loess. Thirteen inches above this arrow head was the lumbar vertebra of an elephant. Subsequently, additional arrow heads were found in the Loess of the Republican Valley. Primitive man was therefore cotemporary of the elephant around the shores of this old lake in Loess times.

Close of the Loess Epoch.—The upward movement that had begun at the close of the second subsidence epoch of the Quaternary finally brought the Loess age to a close. As the land rose most toward the west and north, the area of this Loess lake was gradually lessened from these directions, and its remnants were last active on its southeastern border. This explains the fact already mentioned in other connections, that the long, gentle slopes of the bluffs bordering the flood plains running in an easterly and westerly direction are almost universally on the north side of the valleys. The closing of the Loess period first clearly outlined the present rivers of Nebraska, when they covered the whole of the bottoms, from bluff to bluff, and when the mud flats of the former Loess lake themselves constituted the flood plain. So far as known, no convulsive movements to a certainty accompanied the close of this period. Many movements of this kind occurred in the regions of the mountains during the Quaternary, but they have not yet been synchronized with geological events on the plains.

Terrace Epoch.—From the preceding, it is evident that the Terrace epoch in Nebraska is closely connected with that order of events and with those changes that finally resulted in the present order of things in Nebraska. It commenced here after the close of the Loess period. When the rivers covered the whole of the existing bottoms, and had the old Loess lake bed for a flood plain, the land still lay far below its present level, and was in the transition stage between the Loess and Terrace periods. When the elevation became a little greater, and the drainage better, and the volume of water less, it cut a new channel amid its old bed, which now constituted its flood plain. This formed the first terrace, and fully inaugurated this epoch. Here the land and the river must have stood for ages. Again there was an upward movement, the drainage became still better, the volume of water lessened and another channel formed, and the previous river bed changed to a flood plain. Thus terrace after terrace was formed, each representing a stage of quiet in the upward movement of the land. There are indications that this upward movement continued until this section stood considerably above its present level. Subsequently, a period of subsidence occurred, during which the river channels were silted up. This process of silting up continued to recent times. At present, the indications are that there is a slight upward movement of the continent, amounting to perhaps one or two feet to the century.

The terraces made during this epoch occupy various heights above the flood plains. The one next to the rivers in the interior ranges from three to six feet above the lowest bottom. The next is from twelve to twenty-five feet above the first, and a third at varying heights above the last. Often terraces intermediate between these are detected. They vary so much in height that the system ascertained to exist at one place is no guide for the next river. This variation, no doubt, is partly caused by one or two or more corresponding terraces being removed by subsequent erosion. They are the memorials of the rivers' former stay for an indefinite time at that level. It is possible that this Terrace epoch was as long as the Loess period, but of this there is no certainty, as it partakes in part of the character of a lost interval of geological history.

Alluvium.—Next to the Loess deposits, in an economical point of view, the alluvium formations are the most important. The valleys and flood plains of the rivers and smaller streams, where these deposits are found, are a prominent feature of the surface geology of the State. All the rivers of the interior, such as the Platte, the Republican, the Niobrara, the Elkhorn, the Blues, the Nemahas, and their tributaries, have broad bottoms, in the center or on one side of which the streams have their beds. The width of these bottoms seems to be dependent on the character of the underlying rock formation. Where this is soft or yielding, the bottoms are broad, but where it is hard and compact, they contract. This is, no doubt, one reason why the bottoms on the middle or upper courses of some of the rivers are wider than further down. These broad bottoms, as we have already seen, represent the ancient river beds toward the close of the Loess age. It required many ages to drain the mighty ancient lake bed; and when the present rivers were first outlined, the greater part of it was yet a vast swamp or bog. But gradually, as the continent rose to a higher level, the rivers cut deeper and deeper, filling the whole flood plain from bluff to bluff. Not until the drainage of this region was completed, and the continent had reached nearly to its present level, was the volume of water so much diminished that the rivers contracted their currents and cut new beds somewhere through the present bottoms. The terraces, which are so numerous along many of the river bottoms, indicate the extreme slowness with which the land assumed its present form. The upper terraces were dry bottom when all the rest of the valley was yet a river bed. It is probable that some of these bottoms were excavated during pre-Loess times, and were afterward filled up with debris when the continent had reached its lowest level. The great depth of sand and mud at the bottom of the Missouri, being from forty to one hundred feet below low water along the Nebraska line before solid rock is reached, indicates an elevation of this region, when this was accomplished, far greater than it reached at any period during or immediately after Loess times. When this great Loess lake commenced to be drained, the waters naturally took the direction of least resistance, which was the original bed of the river. If the Rocky Mountain system continues to rise, as it is believed to be doing, at the rate of a few feet to the century, although degradation may be equal to elevation, a time must come in the distant future when the Missouri must again roll over solid rock at its bottom.

As typical of the river bottoms, let us look at the formation of the Platte Valley. The general direction of this great highway from the mountains to the Missouri is from west to east. This valley is from three to twenty miles wide in Nebraska, and over five hundred miles long. All the materials that once filled up this trough, from the tops of the highest hills on each side, have been, since the present rivers were outlined, toward the close of the Loess age, transported by the agency of water to the Missouri and the gulf.* Here, then, are several thousand miles in area of surface entirely removed by denudation. Now the Platte comprises only a fraction of the river bottoms of Nebraska. The Republican alone, for 200 miles, has a bottom ranging from three to eight miles in breadth. The combined length of the main bottoms of the Blues, Elkhorns and the Loups would be over a thousand miles, and their breadth ranges from one to ten miles. The Nemahas and the Bows, and portions of the Niobrara, also add a great deal to the area of bottom lands. All these rivers have numerous tributaries, which have valleys in size proportionate to the main rivers, and these more than double the areas of bottom land. The Missouri has also, in some counties, like Dakota and Burt, contributed large areas of bottom land to the soil of the State. These Missouri bottoms in Nebraska are exceptionally high, so that few of them have been overflowed since the settlement of the country. The one element of uncertainty about them is, when located near the river, the danger of being gradually washed away by the undermining action of the water. Sometimes, during flood time, when the current sweeps the bank, it is so insidiously undermined that for several rods in length and many feet in breadth it tumbles into the river. This cutting of the banks is greatest when the river commences to fall.

When we bring into our estimate all the river bottoms of Nebraska, and the tributaries of these rivers, and reflect that all these valleys were formed in the same way, within comparatively modern geological times, the forces which water agencies brought into play almost appall the mind by their very immensity.

Agricultural Value of the Bottom Lands.—So well are the bottom lands of the State distributed that the emigrants can, in most of the counties of the State, choose between them and the uplands for their future home. In some of the counties, like Fillmore, where the bottom lands are far apart, there are many small, modern, dried-up lake beds, whose soil is closely allied to the valleys. Portions of each are sometimes chosen, on the supposition that the bottom lands are best adapted for the growth of large crops of grasses.

But all the years of experience in cultivating uplands and bottoms in Nebraska leave the question of the superiority of the one over the other undecided. Both have their advocates. The seasons, as well as the location, have much to do with the question. Some bottom lands are high and dry, while others are lower, and contain so much alumina that in wet seasons they are difficult to work. On such lands, too, a wet spring interferes somewhat with early planting and sowing. All the uplands, too, which have a loess origin, seem to produce cultivated grass as luxuriantly as the richest bottoms, especially where there is a deep cultivation on old breaking. Again, most of the bottom lands are so mingled with loess materials, and their drainage is so good, that the cereal grains and fruits are as productive on them as on the high lands. The bottom lands are, however, the richest in organic matter. The following analyses of these soils will give a better idea of their physical character. The samples were taken from what are believed to be average soils. The first is from the Elkhorn, the second from the Platte, the third from the Republican and the fourth from the Blue Biver. The fifth is from an exceptionally wet and sticky soil, about two miles southeast of Dakota City:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
Insoluble (silicious) matter	63.07	63.70	63.01	62.99	61.03
Ferric oxide	2.85	2.25	2.40	2.47	2.82
Alumina	8.41	7.76	8.36	8.08	10.52
Lime (carbonate)	7.08	7.99	8.01	7.85	7.00
Lime (phosphate)	.90	.85	.99	.94	.98
Magnesia (carbonate)	1.41	1.45	1.39	1.40	1.38
Potash	.50	.54	.61	.67	.60
Soda	.49	.52	.54	.58	.57
Sulphuric acid	.79	.70	.71	.79	.69
Organic matter	14.00	13.45	13.01	13.27	13.40
Loss in analysis	.50	.79	.97	.96	.92
Totals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Soils often, when taken only a few feet apart, vary much in chemical properties, and therefore analyses frequently fail to give a correct idea of their true character. The above analyses, however, show that, chemically, alluvium differs from the loess principally in having more organic matter than alumina, and less silica. The depth of the alluvium varies greatly. Sometimes sand and drift materials predominate in the river bottoms, especially in the subsoil; often the alluvium is of unknown depth, and again, in a few feet, the drift pebbles and sand are struck. This is especially the case in a few of the Western valleys. There was a period, of longer or shorter duration, when the bottoms were in the condition of swamps and bogs; and during this period, the greater part of that organic matter which is a distinguishing feature of these lands accumulated in the surface soil. It would be easy to select isolated spots, where the soil has from 30 to 40 per cent of organic matter; where, in fact, it is semi-peat. When we reflect that this black soil is often twenty feet thick, it is apparent that the period of its formation must have been very long. There are still some few localities where that formative condition has been perpetuated to the present time—as, for example, the bogs that yet exist at the head-waters of the Elkhorn and Logan, along Elk Creek on the Dakota Bottom, and on some of the tributaries of the Republican. All the intermediate stages from perfectly dry bottom to a bog can yet be found. So much has the volume of water been lessened in the rivers of Nebraska, through the influence of geological causes, that there are few places where now, even in flood time, they overflow their banks. The occurrence of great masses of timber on our bottoms, at various depths, in a semi-decayed condition, illustrates through what changes of level they have passed. The deepening of the river channels now going on still further lessens the dangers of overflow.

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*See Hayden's Report for 1870.

The Sand Hills.—The sand hills are found in certain sections of the western portion of the State. South of the Platte Valley, they run parallel with the river, and are from one-half to six miles in breadth. A few are also found on the tributaries of the Republican. Occasionally, slightly sandy districts are found as far east as the Logan, but they rarely approach even a small hill in magnitude. A few sand ridges are also found on the Elkhorn. North of the Platte, from about the mouth of the Calamus on to the Niobrara, they cover much larger areas. They are also found over a limited area north of the Niobrara. Hayden estimated the area of the sand hills at 20,000 square miles. I estimate them, after examining the whole region carefully, at less than half the above, or not more than about eight thousand square miles. They are, indeed, found for 100 miles west from the mouth of the Rapid River, but they are not continuous, and from eight to twenty miles south of the Niobrara there are spots of greater or less extent where the soil seemed to be a mixture of drift and loess, and of high fertility, as is indicated by the character and rankness of the vegetation. Sometimes these hills are comparatively barren, and then again they are fertile enough to sustain a covering of nutritious grasses, so that this region is by no means the barren waste that it has sometimes been represented to be. It has been a favorite range for buffalo, antelope and deer. It is now extensively used for stock-raising.

A great deal of the vegetation is peculiar to sandy districts. Some of the hills seem to have their loose sands held together by the *Ucca angustifolia*, which sends its roots down to a great depth. It probably marks a certain stage in their history. After this plant has compacted and given to the sands organic matter, the grasses come in and partially clothe the hills. The materials of these sand-hills are almost entirely sand, pebbles and gravel, of varying degrees of fineness. The sand always predominates. Occasionally it is more or less modified by the presence of other materials, such as lime, potash, soda, alumina and organic matter. These hills are in some places stationary, and so covered by vegetation that their true character is not suspected until closely examined. In other places again, especially in portions of the Loup and Niobrara region, they are so loosely compacted that the wind is ever changing their form and turning them into all kinds of fantastic shapes. The most common appearance is that of a plain, undulating or hilly region, covered with conical hills of drifting sands. The smaller elevations frequently show a striking resemblance to craters. One such curious hill I found south of the Calamus, where the crater-like basin seemed to be compacted at once, and grown over with a species of wire grass. With the increase of rainfall and vegetation, the remodifying effects of the winds disappear. In fact, already the old condition of things has passed away, as in few places do the sands now shift with the winds.

Origin of the Sand Hills.—Some of these sand hills along the Upper Loup and on the Niobrara, where the loess lake did not extend, are the remodified equus beds of the upper Pliocene. Along the Platte they show the line of a current in the old loess lake. At other places, the sand hills are remodified loess materials—the loess with the finer materials washed out. The two deposits so shade into each other that it is often impossible to tell where one begins and the other ends. Many of these hills that, twelve years ago, were barren, are now covered with a vigorous growth of grasses, and not a few are gradually being brought under cultivation. The transformation has been caused by a notable increase of rainfall during the last decade.

Alkali Lands.—Every one in Nebraska will sooner or later hear of the so-called alkali lands. They are not confined to any one geological formation, but are found sometimes on the drift, alluvium, or the loess. They increase in number from the eastern to the western portions of the State. Yet one-half of the counties of the State do not have any such lands, and often there are only a few in a township or county. Where they have been closely examined, they are found to vary a great deal in chemical constituents. Generally, however, the alkali is largely composed of soda compounds, with an occasional excess of lime and magnesia or potash. The following analyses of these soils show how variable they are. The first is taken from the Platte Bottom, south of North Platte; the second, from near Old Fort Kearney; and the third, two miles west of Lincoln.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Insoluble (silicious) matter	74.00	73.10	73.90
Ferric (oxide)	3.80	3.73	3.69
Alumina	2.08	2.29	2.10
Lime (carbonate)	6.01	4.29	3.90
Lime (phosphate)	1.70	1.40	1.49
Magnesia (carbonate)	1.89	1.29	1.47
Potash	1.68	1.80	3.69
Soda carbonate and bicarbonate	5.17	7.33	4.91
Sodium sulphate	.70	.89	.89
Moisture	.99	.98	.98
Organic matter	1.20	2.10	2.10
Loss in analysis	.78	.80	.88
Totals	100.00	100.00	100.00

The specimens for analysis were not taken from soils crusted over with alkaline matter, but from spots where the ground was covered with a sparse vegetation.

Much of the alkali originated by the accumulation of water in low places. The escape of the water by evaporation left the saline matters behind, and in the case of salt (sodium chloride), which all waters contain in at least minute quantities, the chlorine, by chemical re-actions, separated from the sodium; the latter, uniting with oxygen and carbonic acid, formed the soda compounds. The alkali that exists far down in the soil is also brought up during dry weather by the escaping moisture, and is left on the surface when the water is evaporated.

In cultivating these alkali spots, it is found that wheat rapidly consumes it, and a few crops, with deep plowing, prepares the soil for other crops. In this way, these lands have often been made the most valuable part of the farm.

Hard Pan—Gumbo Soil.—Hard pan, sometimes called gumbo soil, occurs in small patches in a few localities. Sometimes these spots are slightly below the level of the surface, and occasionally shade into what are known as clay and wet lands. They are easily recognized by the paucity of the peculiar blue and wire grasses that cover them. More rarely they are covered by from two to six inches of alluvium, or ordinary upland soil, and only give indications of their presence when an attempt is made at their cultivation. They "bake," and become exceedingly hard when dried. The most compact of these soils are cultivated with difficulty. The following analyses indicate their composition. The first is taken from a specimen on Salt Creek Bottom, and the second from the Lower Nemaha:

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Insoluble (silicious) matter	27.11	20.67
Ferric (oxide)	4.32	2.83
Alumina (clay)	50.11	57.30
Lime (carbonate)	8.21	9.08
Lime (phosphate)	1.09	.88
Magnesia (carbonate)	1.45	1.70
Potassa	1.98	.67
Soda	.88	1.80
Organic matter	1.30	2.01
Moisture	2.90	2.09
Loss in analysis	.70	.87
Totals	100.00	100.00

This analysis shows that these soils contain clay in excess. From many other analyses which I made, only to ascertain the amount of clay that was present, it was found to vary from 15 to 60 per cent. However varied the constituents, all these soils are alike in the large quantity of clay which they contain. Sometimes a little manganese is found in them. It is evident that to redeem them requires the admixture of a considerable quantity of sand. Often the soil below where the hard pan is only a few inches thick answers this purpose best.

Bad Lands.—In the northwest corner of the State, especially beyond the White Earth River, over a very limited extent of country, the Miocene Tertiary is exposed. Here it has been worn by the erosive agency of water into curious cañons, and into the similitude of grand architectural forms, such as pyramids, castles, etc. The materials are marls, indurated clays, sands, sandstones and thin beds of limestone. Here in the deep cañons, at the foot of stair-like projections, the earliest of those wonderful fossil treasures were found, which have been described by Leidy, and which have done so much to revolutionize our ideas of life and especially of Tertiary times. The Indian word translated Bad Lands means a country difficult to travel over. It was also often applied by them to the Sand Hill Region. Though utterly barren when I first visited them, they are now gradually being covered with more or less vegetation, and are rapidly being utilized in places for the pasturage of herds of cattle. Though so unattractive to the utilitarian, I doubt whether any other equal area of Nebraska will be of more benefit to mankind, simply because here we have outlined so wonderfully the old life of Miocene times. These Bad Lands must ever remain a stimulus to geological studies and those grand results which scientific culture produces.

Physical Changes in Modern Geological Times—Timber.—When the Loess epoch was drawing to a close, and portions of the area covered by these deposits were yet in a condition of a bog, the climate was much more favorable than the present for the growth of timber. Rainfall was then much more abundant. In 1868, I found logs, some of which were sixty feet in length, buried in the peat bogs at the head of the Logan, where no timber was then growing within twenty miles. They evidently grew on the shores or banks, and, after falling into the bog, they were protected from decay by the antiseptic properties of the peaty waters. Many other facts exist showing the greater prevalence of forests within geologically recent times. It is known that at a comparatively recent period pine forests existed eastward to the mouth of the Niobrara, along the northern line of the State. What caused the disappearance of these forests cannot perhaps be detemined with certainty. Some geologists hold that the increasing dryness of the climate caused the disappearance of the old forests. Might not the converse of this be true here as elsewhere, namely, that the destruction of forests inaugurated the dry climate that prevailed when this territory was first explored? It is at least conceivable that the primitive forest received its death-blow in a dry summer by fire through the vandal acts of Indians in pursuit of game or for purposes of war. An old tradition that I once heard from the Omaha Indians points to this conclusion.

It is wonderful how nature here responds to the efforts of men for reclothing this territory with timber. Man thus becomes an efficient agent for the production of geological changes. As prairie fires are repressed and trees are planted by the million, the climate must be still further ameliorated. When once there are groves of timber on every section or quarter-section of land in the State, an approach will be made to some of the best physical conditions of Tertiary times. The people of this new State have a wonderful inheritance of wealth, beauty and power in their fine climate and their rich lands, and as they become conscious of this, they will more and more lend a helping hand to the processes of nature for the development and utilization of the material wealth of Nebraska.

PHYSICAL AND NATURAL FEATURES.

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TOPOGRAPHY AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA occupies a position near the center of the Republic. The parallel of 40° is its southern, and the Missouri River its eastern and northern, boundary, until the 43° parallel is reached. Until the west line of the State, on the meridian of 105° west of Greenwich, is reached, this parallel constitutes the northern boundary. The west line continues on this meridian down to latitude 41°. Below this point, a line a few miles west of the 102° meridian constitutes the western boundary of the State. This notch takes out of the State 7,300 square miles. Were it not for this offset, the State would approximate the shape of a parallelogram. The southern line of the State, reaching the Missouri, brings the most easterly point to the meridian of 95° 25′. The extreme width of the State from north to south is 208.5 miles, and its length from east to west is within a fraction of 413 miles. In area the State approximated closely to 75,995 square miles previous to 1882. In that year, its northern boundary was straightened by act of Congress, which added approximately 900 square miles to its territory, giving a present area of 76,895 square miles, or 49,212,000 acres. It is almost twice the size of Ohio, and 14,259 square miles larger than all New England combined. It contains 21,900 square miles more than Iowa. England and Wales combined have less area by 16,800 square miles. In extent of territory, Nebraska is an empire, and yet, as we shall hereafter see, few States have really so little waste land. It lies in the line of the great States of the Union, and is receiving their overflow of population.

Surface of the State.—The surface of the State is exceedingly varied. There are, indeed, no elevations that can be dignified with the name of mountains, but in the northern and western parts of the State there are lofty hills of very varied character. Generally the ascent is gentle, though occasionally it is precipitous. Unlike the ridges of the East, which are so generally the result of elevations and subsidences of the earth's crust, modified by subsequent aqueous agencies, the hills and rolling lands of Nebraska are mostly caused by erosion. In the east, the body of hills is mainly made up of massive rocks; here it is partly composed of loosely compacted drift materials, but mainly of loess. In fact, Nebraska emerged so recently geologically from the waters of the Loess age that it still exhibits, as a whole, many of the phenomena of a recently drained lake bed. The gently rolling lands of three-fourths of the State appear very much like the suddenly petrified waves and billows of the ocean. Sometimes extensive stretches of surface are met with that appear to be level, but closer observation shows even these to be gently undulating. From these last-mentioned forms to the few isolated sections of limited extent, broken by cañons with precipitous sides, the transition is gradual. Every shade of form and surface connects the two varieties of relief.

Bottom Lands.—These are the special modifying features of the landscape of the State. In crossing the State at right angles to the direction of the streams, the bottom lands are met with every few miles. They are huge, generally shallow troughs, in breadth proportionate, commonly, to the size of the streams. They range in width from a quarter of a mile on the smaller streams to twenty-three miles on the Platte and the Missouri. They are frequently terraced, and the terraces, like broad steps, gradually lead to the bordering bluffs, which in turn are very varied in height and form. Frequently the low terraces on the bottoms have had their edges so worn away that their character is concealed. What was once a terrace has become a gentle slope.

A good example of this character are the slopes on the bottoms between Crete and Beatrice, and Ashland and Lincoln. The bottoms, with their bordering line or bluffs, wind and vary in every direction, as much as the serpentine movements of the streams themselves. The innumerable tributaries that creep quietly and unexpectedly into the main bottoms complicate still further these forms of landscape. The traveler with poetry and art in his composition is often tempted to ascend a bluff adjoining a valley, which, lying at his feet, enables him to trace it as far as the eye can reach. The upland plain on the other side, whose inequalities are wavelike, gives a sharply outlined background to the picture of the valley. He is at a loss to which to assign the palm of greatest beauty. The effect is intensified when upland and valley are dotted with homesteads and cultivated grounds. The quiet beauty that comes from human industry then blends with the sublimity of nature.

The dominant geometrical form observed in the forms of the surface is the curve. The observer never gets outside of the curves. They intrude themselves everywhere. They are not uniform, monotonous curves, but curves infinitely varied. Rarely is a straight line needed to relieve from sameness, but when it is needed it is there. The streams, the terraces, the bluffs, the valleys themselves, all follow curves. There are short curves and long curves; regular and irregular curves; infinitely varied, seemingly in confusion, but all full of profound expression—the expression of matchless beauty. "The curve is the line of beauty." Here nature has put forth her best efforts to exemplify this law. No artist has yet successfully painted Nebraska scenery. It still awaits the master mind who can catch with his artist's eye these superb forms of quiet beauty and place them on canvas. A remarkable feature is the commonness of beautiful landscapes. Almost every mile along the river valleys affords them. The bottoms along the bluffs at every turn are sculptured with beautiful coves, which, sheltered from wind and storm, afford favorite building spots for many people.

Elevation of Nebraska.—The greater part of Nebraska is a plateau. It is estimated that the eastern half of the State along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad has an average elevation of 1,700 feet; the western half, of 3,525 feet. The average elevation of the whole line would be 2,612 feet. Along the south line of the State, the elevation of the eastern half averages 1,200 feet; the western half, 2,672 feet. Along the north line of the State, the eastern half, beginning at Ponca, is 1,353 feet above the sea level. The western half averages about the same as that of the Union Pacific Railroad. These data, obtained principally by reduction of railroad surveys, give an average elevation of 2,312 feet for the whole State. This is a much smaller elevation than formerly given for the State, but is more accurate because based on levelings along three lines east and west, and the same number north and south.

West from Omaha the ascent is at the rate of five and a half feet to the mile for 100 miles. The second hundred miles increases the ascent to seven feet; the third hundred, seven and a half feet; and the fourth hundred to ten and a half feet to the mile. The ascent on the last fifty miles at the west end of the State is eighteen feet to the mile. These figures are simply approximations to exactness. A similar gradual ascent characterizes the south and the north line of the State. The southeastern corner, where the elevation is 878 feet, is the lowest part of the State. Comparing this point with Omaha, where the elevation is 1,002 feet, we have a difference of 124 feet, or an ascent of only one and a fourth feet to the mile. The fall going northward to Dakota City is even less than this. In Western Nebraska, the difference in elevation between the Union Pacific Railroad and the Republican Valley on the south side of the State is approximately 352 feet. Going northward from the Union Pacific on the west line, the elevation increases until Scott's Bluffs is reached, whose elevation is 6,051 feet, the highest point in the State. From here there is a gradual descent to the valley of the Niobrara toward the north line. These elevations along the north line of the State I took with a barometer. As the elevation at Pine Bluffs, on the extreme western line of the State, on the Union Pacific, is 5,061 feet, the ascent from this point northward is 635 feet, against a corresponding difference of less than 200 feet on the east line of the State. Take the State, therefore, as a whole, and it will be seen that it slopes mainly toward the east, and in a minor degree toward the south. As would be expected from such relief forms, the great majority of the tributaries of the main streams, except those of the Niobrara, flow toward the southeast.

How to Gain a Conception of Nebraska Topography.—To gain a clear conception, then, of Nebraska topography, one must cross the valleys and divides nearly at right angles. In doing this, it will be observed that the most rolling lands generally border the valleys or bottoms. Advancing, the rolling and sometimes broken character gradually disappears when the divide is reached which separates the last from the next drainage system. Here the land swells out into a gently undulating plain that varies extremely in extent. The extent of such a divide may be limited to a half-mile, or may extend for thirty or more miles. These swells or long tongues of undulating lands are found on the divides between nearly all the rivers of the State. Occasionally, between the lesser streams, a single low bluff, a few hundred feet wide, and only slightly raised above the general level, marks the divide. Among the most conspicuous of these divides are the beautiful uplands between the Republican and the Platte, between the Platte and the Blue Rivers, and between the forks of the Blue Rivers. Between the Blues and the Nemahas, and between the forks of the latter, similar divides exist. North of the Platte, conspicuous for their beauty, are the divides between the forks of the Elkhorn, and at the head-waters and between the forks of the Logan, and between the Elkhorn and the Loups. In fact, they are met with between most of the streams of the State. Some of these high uplands have great numbers of shallow, basin-shaped depressions, whose soil and grasses closely resemble those of the bottom lands. They are evidently the remains of lakes that until recently occupied their sites. Indeed, some of them still retain this character, being filled with water the whole year round, varying from one to ten feet in depth. Between these last and swamps and bogs, every kind of transition form is found. Fillmore, Clay, York, Hamilton, Franklin, Phillips and Wayne Counties have a notable number of these old lake beds.

Number of Nebraska Valleys.—Nothing is more surprising than the amazing number of valley or bottom lands. They must be numbered by the thousand. Take the region of the Republican as an example. On an average, a tributary valley comes into the bottom from the north side every two miles. Now, as this river flows for 200 miles through the State, it would give 100 for this section alone. Counting, however, the streams that come in from the south side, and those flowing into its larger tributaries, this number should be multiplied by at least four, giving 400 valleys, great and small, for this region alone. Now, add to these valleys those that are tributary to the Platte, the Blues, the Nemahas, the Elkhorns, the Logan, the Bows, the Missouri between its larger tributaries, the Niobrara and the Loups, and it will increase the number to thousands. It is true that many of them are narrow, ranging from one-fourth to a mile in width, but still they are valleys, with living or extinct stream beds in the middle or toward one side of them, and having all the physical features of the larger river bottoms. As already intimated, there are a few minor valleys among the smaller tributaries of the Upper Elkhorns, Bazile, Loups, Niobrara and Republican, in the stream beds of which the water no longer flows, but, as will be shown further on, many of them are regaining—and all of them will in time—their former supply of water. Thus can be seen why, over the larger part of Nebraska, the settler can have his choice between bottom and upland. The great body of these bottom lands, though composed of the richest mold and modified alluvium and loess materials, are perfectly dry. It is true that swamps are occasionally met with, but they occur at long intervals and are the exception.

No one can gain any idea of the number of these bottom lands by looking at a map. Neither can they be found on the plats of the Government surveys, though in the latter they are more fully given than in the former. In fact, counting in the small tributaries with their narrow bottoms, not less than 25 per cent of the entire surface of the State is made up of bottom lands. This is a higher estimate than I formerly made, but I have come to it by increased study of the physical features of the State.

Exceptional Features of the Niobrara River Region.—This region is least known of all the drainage systems of the State.

For the first ninety miles from its mouth, the Niobrara is not greatly different from other Nebraska rivers, save in the exceptional rapidity of its current, its sandy flats and numerous islands. Its bottom is also narrower in proportion to the size of the river than other streams of the State.

In going up the valley, at about longitude 99° 20′, the bluffs contract and become lofty, and the river begins to flow through a deep cañon. It retains this general character for the next 180 miles, or to about longitude 102°. The sides of the cañon range from 200 to 300, and, in rare cases, 400, feet high. The walls are composed of whitish, yellowish, silicious and calcareous rocks. They are often capped by a hard grit, which preserves their vertical character and sometimes causes them to be undermined and assume an umbrella form. Here it is difficult to follow the immediate banks of the river, owing to the numerous isolated buttes and walls that rise perpendicularly from near the water's edge, making lofty walls across the line of travel. No indication of the river's existence is here given in approaching it from either side, except by trees that sometimes rear their tops about the cañon. The sides are worn into innumerable labyrinths by the numberless springs that have been, like the main river, chiseling the rocks for ages. These lateral cañons are mazy in their windings. Clear, cool, sparkling springs abound here. Vegetation in places is here prolific, and cedars and pines abound. Near the east end of the cañon region, the oak, ash, cottonwood and elm, and occasionally box elder, are intermingled with pines—which sometimes, however, are entirely wanting. Grass, too, is abundant. Here formerly was the paradise for elk, deer and antelope, wolves and foxes. Food and shelter, the agencies most important to preserve brute life, were specially abundant. No wonder that the Indian tenaciously clung to this region. Here the chase always supplied him with abundance of food. To him it was also consecrated ground. Here, in the labyrinthine cañons among the trees, druid-like, with the light of the sun shut out, he communed with the shades of his ancestors. Here he heard as he did nowhere else the voice of the Great Spirit in the rustle of the leaves and the sighing of the winds.

Where the river enters the cañon it is about eighty-two yards wide. It narrows toward its source, and before the west line of the State is reached, it is reduced in breadth to ten or fifteen feet. The water, however, is remarkably clear and cool. Above the cañon, the valley is well covered with grass and a great abundance of rushes. Wood, however, in this part of its course is rare.

A large part of the middle portion of the Niobrara River, as first observed by Gen. Warren, flows lengthwise of an anticlinal ridge. The rocks dip away from the river, where I had an opportunity to measure them at an angle of from ten to fifteen degrees.

The tributaries of the Niobrara from the north and south are short. The larger ones invariably flow parallel, or nearly so, to the main river. The Keya Paha and Snake River are the most conspicuous instances. Owing to the flow of the Niobrara on an anticlinal ridge, some of the head-waters of the Loup originate close to it.

The Sand Hills, south of the Niobrara, and the Bad Lands, north, on the west line of the State, are discussed under the head of the Geology of the State.

CLIMATOLOGY OF NEBRASKA.

Climatology.—The factors that enter into the determination of climate are temperature, forms of relief, condition of the atmosphere, geographical position and rainfall. Before giving the characteristics of the climate of Nebraska, it is important to look at the most important facts that produce them.

Temperature.—There has been much misapprehension about the temperature of Nebraska. Sometimes it has been represented as possessing a semi-arctic climate; and again, that its summers are of a torrid character. Neither statement is correct. From the tables of the Signal Service, taken at Omaha and North Platte, and earlier by the Smithsonian observers (army officers) at Fort Kearney, the following facts have been ascertained:

The mean temperature of the summer months—that is, of June, July and August—in Eastern Nebraska is between 72° and 74°, or, more accurately, close to 73° Fahrenheit. At North Platte it averages slightly higher. The summer isotherm of 72° starts about one-third of the distance north of the south line of New Jersey, runs northwest till it strikes the Appalachians in Pennsylvania, then goes south and west, appearing again a little south of the east edge of Ohio, and from there keeps a westerly direction till it strikes the Missouri River at Sioux City. From there it follows the Missouri around its big bend in Northeastern Nebraska and into Dakota Territory, until it reaches almost the 46th parallel. From this point it again moves a little south of west, passing through a small corner of Northwestern Nebraska, and thence on to Fort Laramie, and thence southward, mainly near to or along the foot-hills, until the loftier regions of Mexico are reached.

The summer isotherm of 76° is almost parallel with the last, passing through Northern Kansas, but not reaching the State line. Included between these two isotherms is a large part of Southern New Jersey, Southern Pennsylvania, the southern half of Ohio, the greater part of Indiana, Illinois, the southern half of Iowa, and the whole of Nebraska, except a very small patch in the northwestern part of the State. Nebraska, therefore, has a mean summer temperature considerably higher than States in the East in the same latitudes. There are some advantages in this high summer temperature. For example, some of the finest grapes only mature where the summer temperature is from 68° to 72°. Our fine soils and natural drainage, therefore, would be without avail were it not that these conditions are complemented by a high mean summer temperature.

During the winter months, embracing December, January and February, the mean isocheimal, or line of mean equal temperature, includes the south half of the State, and the northeastern portion as far as 100 miles west of the Missouri. This line enters the State near its northwest corner, and then passing southeast, and then in an easterly direction near to the parallel of 42° 30′, until it reaches to within 100 miles of the Missouri. It then turns to the northwest until it strikes the mouth of the White Earth River. Thence it extends eastward, crossing Northern Iowa, Northwestern Illinois, thence northeast to Green Bay, and thence to the coast by way of the Straits of Mackinaw. From this it appears that all of Nebraska, except the small part north and west of the line just described, has an average temperature like Northern Illinois and Ohio. The portion north and west of the line described has a slightly lower mean winter temperature, if the Smithsonian data can be trusted. The number of observations, however, on which this isocheimal line was based through Northern Nebraska were notoriously few and imperfect. My conviction is that more perfect data will assign the whole of Northern Nebraska to at least the isocheimal line of 20°.

Mean Temperature of Spring.—For the last ten years, the mean temperature of the spring months, March, April and May, was 47.8°. This determination is made from the tables of Dr. Childs, of Plattsmouth, who has for over twenty years been taking observations for the Smithsonian and for the Signal Service. The Nebraska Weather Service, now conducted by Prof. S. R. Thompson, has confirmed this determination. The highest temperature during these months reaches 90°, and the lowest, in March, 21°.

Autumns.—Nothing in Nebraska climatology is more remarkable than the long, mild, dry autumns. The average annual temperature for ten years for the entire three months was 49⅜°. Excessive rains seldom fall during these months, and the autumns are therefore exceedingly mild and long. Occasionally there is a short rough spell in October, but almost universally it is followed by mild weather which is prolonged into December, and has been known to last till January. These long "Indian summers" are here, even more than elsewhere, characterized by a curious haze which mellows the light of the sun. It has the curious effect on "high-strung" natures of rousing the poetic sensibilities and giving the weird, shadowy experiences of dreamland. It is a most favorable season for mental and physical toil. Existence now to a healthy body is a pleasure, and toil a delight.

Mean Temperature of the Whole Year.—Notwithstanding the extreme cold of a few days in winter, the mean temperature is very high. The mean yearly isotherm of 55° which passes through Washington, D. C., Cincinnati and Southern Iowa, strikes the Missouri River a little south of Nebraska City, and then, moving a little north of west, crosses the Platte near Columbus, and thence in a northwesterly direction across the State. This mean annual isotherm, therefore, embraces over one-half of the State. The mean yearly isotherm of 52½°, which passes through Pittsburgh, Penn., crosses the center of Iowa diagonally, strikes Sioux City on the Missouri, thence, following the Missouri some distance, takes in the whole of Nebraska not included in the yearly isotherm of 55°. The yearly isotherm of 57½° passes south of Nebraska. A portion of Southern and Southwestern Nebraska is therefore included between the yearly isotherms of 57½° and 55°, and the balance between 55° and 52½°.

Extremes of Temperature.—In Dr. Childs' record of nineteen years, the mercury rose to 100° and upward twenty-nine times, or an average to a little more than a day and a half a year. The hottest year was that of 1874, when the thermometer in July and August rose to 100° and upward on twelve different days. On July 13, it rose to 113°, it being the hottest day, according to Dr. Childs' record, in nineteen years.

Occasionally the thermometer falls quite low. In North Nebraska, the thermometer has been, on a few occasions, known to descend to at least 35° below zero. South of the Platte, Dr. Childs' lowest record for nineteen years is for December 11, 1869, when the mercury fell to 30° below zero. Almost every winter, the mercury goes below zero for a few days. The extremes of temperature are therefore great, while the mean is high. And yet no acute sufferings or other ill consequences flow from it. The heat of summer is modified, as we shall presently see, by the breezes that fan the land. The severe cold of the extremes of winter is made endurable by the dryness of the atmosphere. The dryness is so great that the cold is not felt here more when the thermometer marks 20° below zero than it is in Pennsylvania when only at zero. It is moisture that intensifies the sensation of chilliness. It is the moisture in the atmosphere of the East that makes the sensation of cold so much severer there than here. For the same reason, the fruit buds survive a cold here which would be fatal to them in the East.

The Winds of Nebraska.—The atmosphere is rarely quiescent in Nebraska. While hurricanes are very rare, storms are more frequent in winter, and gentle zephyrs and winds are almost constant. These greatly modify the heat of summer and the cold of winter. When the thermometer is up among the nineties, even a south or southwest wind makes the weather endurable. At this high temperature, the atmosphere is almost certain to be in perceptible motion from some direction. The prevailing winds in winter are from the north and northwest.

With the coming of spring, there is a great change in this respect. The winds veer around, and a strong current sets in from the south, blowing from the Gulf of Mexico, but, entering the interior, is deflected by the earth's motion and becomes a southwest wind. This remains the prevailing wind during the whole of summer, and often until late in autumn. It sometimes happens that this southwest wind commences to blow during the coldest days of winter, when the curious phenomenon is observed of snow melting when the thermometer is at, a little above, or even below, zero. This of course is caused by the temperature of the coming current of air being much higher than that of the place. This character of north and northwest winds in winter, and south and southwest winds in summer, with some local exceptions, is the dominant character of the atmospheric movements between the Mississippi and the mountains, and the gulf to an unknown distance north.

The Storms of Winter.—From no cause has Nebraska, in company with Iowa and Kansas, suffered more in popular estimation than from the reputed severity and frequency of its storms. And yet they occur at comparatively long intervals. During one-half the years, none are experienced of any severity, and when they do come the laws that govern their occurrence are so well understood by at least the older citizens of the State that little damage is suffered from them. One of the laws of their occurrence is their periodicity. When the first one of the season comes, whether it is in November, December or January, a similar one is almost sure to occur within a few days of a month from the first. Those whose necessities, therefore, or business, calls them out during the winter season need only note the date of the first to know when to guard against the next. It is rare, however, that more than one of these periodical storms is of great severity.

When the storms commence, they are rarely heralded by anything except areas of low barometer. Even this warning is sometimes absent. The wind generally blows gently at first from the north, northeast or northwest. It is often preceded and accompanied by a fall of fine snow. Sometimes the storm of wind does not commence till the snowfall has ceased. The wind gradually increases in intensity, accompanied by a falling thermometer. Its violence increases until the snow is blown into huge drifts, and sometimes all that fell during several days seems mingled with the atmosphere, so that it is impossible to recognize roads, or even the points of the compass. Progression becomes impossible except in the same direction with the wind. This is an extreme case, but a truthful one, and fortunately of rare occurrence. Such storms last from one to three days, and a few instances are on record where they have lasted five days. When the wind ceases to blow, the thermometer reaches its lowest point, and the intensest cold that occurs in these latitudes is experienced. In a few days, the thermometer rises, the weather becomes moderate and pleasant, and all about the storm is apt to be forgotten. So mild does the weather often become in December and January between these storms that men work in the open air in their shirt sleeves. This is what often deceives the unwary, and especially new-comers. I have known men, starting off in new settlements for loads of wood, going in their shirt sleeves, with a single coat in reserve in the wagon, to be caught in such storms, and, losing their way, to perish. Proper observation and care, as we have seen, would avoid such suffering and disaster. Notwithstanding, however, these storms of winter, there are many more days here during winter when men can work comfortably in the open air than in the East.

Clearness and Purity of the Atmosphere.—A number of circumstances combine to make the atmosphere of Nebraska exceptionally pure and clear. Its mean elevation of 2,312 feet above the sea, its general slope toward the east and south, its distance from the sea, the constant motion of its atmosphere, the general character of its finely silicious soil and perfect natural drainage, and its general freedom from swamps, bogs and sloughs, all combine to give the State the purest possible atmosphere. Its constant breezes sweep away or mingle with the general current of the atmosphere such impurities as may have been generated from any cause. Only during the Indian summer of autumn is there a haze that obscures distant objects. Fogs seldom occur. It is remarkable at how great a distance objects can usually be seen. Often when a bluff is ascended the larger limbs of a tree can be counted from eight to twelve miles distant. Objects universally appear to be much nearer than they really are to strangers coming from the East. In fact, judging from the European meteorological reports, the atmosphere of Nebraska is as clear, and much purer, than the far-famed skies of Italy and Greece.

Owing to this pureness of the atmosphere, clouds, when formed, are exceptionally clearly outlined. They stand out as most conspicuous objects in the sky. Nothing can surpass their evening or morning splendors. The sunsets are remarkable for the brightness and variety of their coloring. I have seen many magnificent sunsets in the mountains, but never anything to compare for extent, coloring, form and grandeur, with those that so often occur on the rolling prairies of Nebraska.

Moisture and Rainfall.—Eastern Nebraska has an abundance of moisture. This may appear like an exaggeration to those who were educated to believe that Nebraska was an arid region. And yet there is nothing in the natural history of the State better established than that there is here an abundance of rainfall.

When the snows of winter disappear, the ground is in good condition to be worked. Sufficient showers come during early spring to excite the crops of cereal grains, grasses and corn to an active growth. Sometimes it is comparatively dry between the spring showers and the June rains. These come sometimes earlier than June, in the last of May, and sometimes not till the last of June, and constitute the rainy season for the State. It begins whenever the "big rise" of the Missouri and the Platte occur. This rainy season lasts from four to eight weeks. In seventeen years I have not known it to fail. During its continuance, it does not, indeed, rain every day, except occasionally for a short period. Generally, during this period, it rains from two to three times a week. It is more apt to rain every night than every day. In fact, during the whole of this season, three-fourths of the rain falls at night. It is not an unusual occurrence for rain to fall every night for weeks, followed by cloudless days. This rainy season of June occurs at a period when crops most need rain, and, owing to the regularity of its occurrence, droughts sufficiently severe to destroy the crops in Eastern Nebraska, where there is a proper cultivation, have not yet been known. Even in 1874, when the drought in some parts of the State was damaging, there were some fields of corn that produced good crops where the majority were failures. The successful fields were the ones that were well and deeply cultivated. After the wet season of June, which sometimes extends into July, is over, there are rains and showers at longer intervals until and during autumn. During winter, it rarely rains. Snow falls in winter, but seldom to a great depth. The snows generally range in depth from one to ten inches, and, in a few extreme cases, to fifteen inches. During the majority of winters, no snows fall over eight inches in depth.

West of the 100th Meridian, the amount of rainfall gradually decreases from the yearly average of thirty inches, at or near Kearney Junction, to twenty inches at North Platte.

If exceptional years were taken into the account, the rainfall should be estimated at thirty inches almost to the west line of the State. The average of the last ten years would, however, by no means place it near so high. North of the Platte, in the Loup Valleys, abundant rainfall has existed very much farther to the west.

Even the relative amount of moisture in the atmosphere is high. This is evident from the reports of the Signal Service at Omaha and North Platte. It reports as much vapor on an average in the atmosphere at Omaha as exists in the States in the Mississippi Valley. At North Platte, which represents Western Nebraska, the atmosphere contains a comparatively large amount of vapor. The following table, taken from the report of the Signal Office for the year ending June 30, 1878, gives the vapor in the atmosphere for each month:

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY FROM OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 7 A. M., 2 AND 9 P. M., ETC.

	North Platte.	Omaha.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
July, 1877	47.2	62.4
August, 1877	57.5	*a*67.4
September, 1877	52.9	69.0
October, 1877	64.8	73.6
November, 1877	64.3	73.7
December, 1877	68.4	77.8
January, 1878	68.4	78.6
February, 1878	66.3	73.1
March, 1878	61.4	64.8
April, 1878	54.5	59.8
May, 1878	64.4	63.6
June, 1878	69.7	71.1
Annual Means	61.6	69.6

The amount of rainfall during the year ending November 30, 1877, at Plattsmouth, Neb., was 40.62 inches; for the year ending November 30, 1878, it was 53.87 inches. The average for ten years was 42.86 inches.

Exceptional Meteorological Conditions in the Niobrara River Region.—The exceptional physical features already noticed in this region no doubt help to produce the exceptional meteorological conditions. In this region during the summer months, there are almost daily thunder showers. There is little snowfall in winter, but when the hot weather approaches, these thunder showers are very frequent. This has occurred whenever it was my fortune to be there. The morning sun would appear with wonderful clearness, and the heat would become intense by 2 o'clock, and then in a few minutes clouds would form and thunder peal. After the outpouring of the clouds, which generally lasted from thirty minutes to an hour, the clouds would vanish and the sun appear. Frequently there was another thunder shower during the early hours of the night.

The cause of these frequent showers appears to me to be this: At the head of the Elkhorn and the Loups, and between these rivers and the Niobrara, there are great numbers of small lakes and ponds and sloughs. These are underlaid by an impervious clayey stratum, so that the only escape possible for the waters is by overflow and evaporation. Some drain into these rivers, but many have no visible outlet. Near to and among these lakes are the Sand Hills. The sun shining on these hills heats them up to an extreme degree, and necessarily also the atmosphere around and above them. I have experienced a temperature myself here in the shade of 110° Fahrenheit, when the register at

Plattsmouth marked only from 85° to 90° Fahrenheit. The consequence is that the evaporation is enormous. The atmosphere becomes supersaturated with moisture. The least fall now in temperature, produced by a change of wind or other cause, creates cloud, the play of lightning, and rainfall.

Comparative Estimates with Other Regions—Europe.—While many will admit that there is an abundance of rainfall east of the 100th Meridian, they still claim that west of that line it is too dry for the successful production of anything but stock. They point to the less amount of rainfall west of that line, and ask how a region that receives so little can be utilized for agricultural purposes. Two replies can be made.

The fallacy of this conclusion can be seen at once if we compare the rainfall of Western Nebraska with that which obtains in some of the most favored spots of the Old World. The following table I have taken from Guyot:

TABLE OF RAINFALL.

	Depth in Inches.
British Islands	32
Western France	25
Eastern France	22
Sweden	21
Central and North Germany	20
Hungary	17
Eastern Russia (Kasson)	14
Northeast Portugal	11
Madrid	10

Paris itself, according to the researches of Arago, has only an average annual rainfall of twenty inches. (Cosmos, Vol. 1, p. 331.)

Now, it is true that there are many rainy days in Western France (152) and in Central and North Germany (150); yet, if we count in the nights when it rains, and the days and nights when it snows, there is not so much difference as at first imagined between the wet days of Nebraska and Middle and Western Europe. Regions in Europe with less rainfall than even Western Nebraska are made successful in agriculture. Less toil than is expended to make the dry portions of Europe a garden would make Western Nebraska agriculturally rich. Even, therefore, judged by European standards, Western Nebraska is already sufficiently watered for the needs of certain kinds of agriculture.

The second reply to those who object to the little rainfall in Western Nebraska is that the rainfall is increasing from year to year. This fact will be considered in the next section.

Increasing Rainfall and its Sources.—The appearance of new springs where they had never been noticed before is a common phenomenon in Nebraska. This has particularly been observed along the Missouri River bluffs, and along the bluffs that border the flood plains of most of the rivers of Nebraska. My own partial record of new springs now numbers over two hundred, that have appeared within twelve years. Connected with this same line of facts is the phenomenon of the appearance of water in old creek beds where it apparently had not been flowing for ages. Many of the tributaries of the Elkhorn and Niobrara, the Logan, the Bows and Loups, with beautiful bottoms, and old stream beds in the middle or on one side of them, and which were perfectly dry when I first visited them in 1865 and 1866, are again living streams. Many of them that had grass grown over them, which were even difficult to find, so nearly obliterated were they, are again permanently supplied with water.

The increasing size and depth of the streams of the State, which old settlers observe, points in the same direction.

The changing vegetation of the State proves the same fact. Until quite recently, the buffalo grass was the most conspicuous vegetable form west of the Missouri. When Lewis and Clark passed up the Missouri in 1804, it was almost the only grass that they found growing along that portion of their route. Fremont observed the same thing as late as 1842. The first settlers in this territory found it abounding along all the river counties. The early freighters across the plains depended most on it for pasturage for their cattle. Now, how changed! It has almost entirely disappeared for 200 miles west of the Missouri. There is comparatively little of it now on the third hundred. Every year it is retreating farther westward. Its place is supplied with grasses indigenous to moister climates. Where formerly the ground was covered with grasses from two to four inches high, there is now a carpet of green from six inches to four feet high. Many of the blue joints and sorghum grasses exceed even this height. Still other forms besides the grasses, characteristic of moist regions, are occupying the spaces left by the retreating buffalo grass. There is also an increase in the spontaneous growth of timber. Wherever there are abandoned cultivated fields, and the prairie fires are kept away, and the tract is left unmolested from other hindering causes, thick growths of cottonwood and sometimes box elder frequently soon monopolize the ground. This is especially true of lands in close proximity to existing timber belts. There is an increasing disposition to do this all over Eastern Nebraska. Where formerly there was not sufficient moisture to start the seeds into life on the high lands, which are scattered each year by the winds, birds and rodents, there is now an abundance. In fact, it is questionable if prairie fires were entirely repressed, whether groves of timber would not now gradually creep all over the unoccupied lands of Nebraska. The proofs, therefore, that the rainfall of Nebraska is steadily increasing are manifold. If space permitted, many more could be given. It is therefore probable that the early explorers of this region were correct in ascribing to it a partially desert character. And yet even then they could only have been partially correct. No desert can support countless thousands of buffalo, elk, deer and antelope, as the plains of Nebraska did when Lewis and Clark made their first voyages of discovery up the Missouri. The probabilities are that those eminent explorers confounded the appearance of a section closely pastured, and in some places made bare by the pasturing, of those immense herds of buffalo of which they speak, with the barrenness that a true desert always exhibits. A land that is supplied with sufficient moisture in such a climate as this, to produce food for such an affluence of animal life, can always be made available for the purposes of a high civilization.

Causes that are Producing the Increased Rainfall of the State.—Various causes have been assigned to account for the increased rainfall of the State. Some have maintained that the cause is secular—that there are great periods when the moisture of a region increases for ages, independent of any human agency, and that when it has reached a maximum, it commences to decrease, which continues until it reaches a minimum. According to this theory, this region is now in such secular change of increasing moisture.

Another plausible theory is that the planting of trees has been the cause of increasing rainfall. This, I admit, is a helping cause, but cannot be the main cause. Here there was an increase of rainfall, before the number of trees planted equaled the number destroyed. The statistics of forestry show in the East, in Europe and Asia, that forests modify temperature, the violence of winds, and equalize rainfall, but do not increase it. While, therefore, the growth of forests exercises the happiest influence on climate, it is evident that we must look elsewhere for the permanent cause of increasing rainfall. There is, however, another cause, not heretofore mentioned, most potently acting to produce all the changes in rainfall that the facts indicate have taken place. What then is that cause?

It is the great increase in the absorptive power of the soil, wrought by cultivation, that has caused, and continues to cause, an increasing rainfall in the State.

Any one who examines a piece of raw prairie closely, must observe how compact it is. Every one who opens up a new farm soon finds that it requires an extra force to break it. There is nothing extraordinary about this. For vast ages the prairies have been pelted by the elements and trodden by millions of buffalo and other wild animals, until the naturally rich soil became as compact as a floor. When rain falls on a primitive soil of this character, the greater part runs off into the cañons, creeks and rivers, and is soon through the Missouri on its way to the Gulf. Observe now the change which cultivation makes. After the soil is broken, the rain as it falls is absorbed by the soil like a huge sponge. The soil gives this absorbed moisture slowly back to the atmosphere by evaporation. Thus year by year, as cultivation of the soil is extended, more of the rain that falls is absorbed and retained to be given off by evaporation, or to produce springs. This, of course, must give increasing moisture and rainfall.

To test the accuracy of this theory, which struck me as the only adequate explanation of this phenomenon, I commenced to make experiments as early as 1867. The following were a few of those experiments. East of the Antelope, a mile from Lincoln, after a heavy rain, a square foot of soil was taken up three inches deep from unbroken prairie, and placed in a porcelain dish that had been previously weighed. The same amount to the same depth was taken from a cultivated field a few yards off. The difference in weight between these two specimens, after being weighed, then dried in a drying oven, and then weighed again, showed that during this rain the cultivated ground had absorbed ten times as much water as the unbroken prairie.

Where the rainfall is slight, the difference will not be found so great. Much also depends on the lay of the land; care must also be taken that the cultivated land that is experimented with lies adjoining unbroken prairie, as there is often considerable difference in rainfall, especially in thunder storms, in the space of a quarter of a mile. In all cases the experiments were made immediately after or during the intermissions of rainfall. After only slight rains, the difference in absorptive power was only as four to one. The mean, however, of fifty of these experiments, gives an average absorptive power of cultivated ground over unbroken prairie of nine to one. To make allowances, however, for possible mistakes, I will make eight to one the basis of our future calculations on this subject.

When the first settlements were commenced in Nebraska, the rainfall of the State was not over twenty inches. Of these twenty inches probably not more than five inches soaked into the ground. Cultivated soil, however, absorbs nearly all the rain that falls. Where thirty-two inches of rain now falls in Nebraska on cultivated ground, not less than twenty-four inches are absorbed by the soil. Some of this is slowly given back into the atmosphere, and some of it goes to form the new springs of water that are making their appearance in so many places. Any one can see that this must make an enormous difference in the moisture of the atmosphere and on rainfall. Before the settlement of the State, and before the consequent cultivation of the soil, what rain did fall, as already stated, soon left the State through creeks and rivers. Now the greater part of what does fall on all cultivated or broken ground, is retained by the soil, which becomes a reservoir of water to supply growing crops, and to give greater humidity to the atmosphere.

Absorptive Power of Nebraska Soil.—The soil of Nebraska has a maximum of absorptive power. The superficial deposits, largely made up of silicious and calcareous materials, is very thick. The thickness of the loess is itself from 2 to 200 feet. The average thickness cannot be less than 100 feet. This, then, is a huge natural sponge that absorbs excessive rainfall, and retains it to be gradually given back to the atmosphere.

Cultivation, therefore, opens the door through which the rain that falls enters the deep reservoirs, and is stored there, from which stores the atmosphere is gradually supplied with needed moisture for additional rainfall.

Through the operations of this cause, the rainfall will become even more abundant than it has yet been, especially over the central and western portion of the State. The area of cultivation is extending rapidly each year, and continual encroachments are made on the lands in Western Nebraska, that have been condemned as barren, because of a deficiency of rainfall. Last year a large amount of land-breaking was done, near to and west of the 100th Meridian, in the Republican Valley and the table lands adjoining it. It is extremely probable that the causes that are now producing increased rainfall over Eastern Nebraska, will eventually prove operative to the west line of the State, and eventually will bring the whole of it under agricultural subjection.

Sources of the Rains of Nebraska.—These are twofold. One source is the moisture-ladened winds from the Gulf; the other is the enormous evaporation from those rivers of Nebraska that have their source in the Rocky Mountains.

Rain is most apt to fall when there is a change in the direction of the winds, especially if the change is from the north or south. The south wind coming directly from the west end of the Gulf of Mexico, strikes Red Willow, Furnas, Dawson, Custer, Elkhorn and Knox Counties. Whenever, therefore, all Nebraska, including these and the counties east of them, are bathed by this moisture-bearing wind from the Gulf, either after a north wind or followed by one, there is a precipitation of moisture into cloud, and generally rainfall. When the wind is slightly from the southeast, extreme Western Nebraska also shares in the rainfall; otherwise, it does so only to a very limited extent. This is one reason why there has been less rainfall in this section than in Eastern Nebraska. It is probable, however, that with the increased cultivation and increased average rainfall that comes with it, in Eastern Nebraska, Western Nebraska will gradually approximate to an increased rainfall sufficient to produce successfully the cereal grains, grasses and Indian corn.

The second source of rainfall for Nebraska is *the moisture from the rivers that flow from the mountains.* These rivers are the Platte, the Niobrara to a small extent, and the Missouri and its tributaries. The flood time of these rivers is always a rainy season for Nebraska. This rainy season comes earlier or later as the "big rise" is earlier or later. Then the moisture that is wafted here by the winds from the Gulf, is re-enforced by the moisture that is evaporated from these rivers; and the consequent precipitation into cloud and rainfall, constitutes the rainy season for Nebraska. A map of Nebraska shows how two of these rivers run the whole length of the State, and that the mighty Missouri is east and north of it. The Missouri, too, it should be remembered, has a course of 400 miles along Eastern Nebraska, for, though the State is little more than 200 miles from north to south, the serpentine windings of the river give it at least double that length. We have, therefore, a length of 400 miles of the Missouri and (for the same reason as applied to the Missouri) at least 600 miles of the Platte, or 1,000 miles of river, averaging one mile broad, or 1,000 square miles of rapidly moving river surface, exposed to a warm atmosphere, from which the evaporation is simply enormous. The Niobrara, counting its windings, adds 500 more miles of evaporating surface. Unlike the floods of Eastern rivers, these "big rises" last for a considerable length of time, often indeed from its beginning to its close, over two months. What adds greatly to the rapidity of the evaporations is the difference of temperature between the waters of these rivers and the atmosphere. Lewis and Clark, during their famous expedition up the Missouri, in 1804, spoke of the sameness of the temperature of the water of the Missouri and its tributaries with that of the atmosphere. If no difference existed then, it does now. For example, the signal service at Omaha, for June, 1878, report a mean temperature of 68° 4′. This shows that the temperature of the water for this month is considerably lower than that of the atmosphere. The Missouri River temperature is also 2½° lower than that of the atmosphere in July. At North Platte there is still greater difference between the temperature of the river and that of the atmosphere. The temperature of water is always much more uniform than that of the atmosphere. From all these causes the amount of evaporation is very great and the winds carry the moisture in various directions, until finally it is again deposited as rain.

Nebraska Affected by the Amount of Precipitation on the Mountains.—As the magnitude of the rainfall is dependent on the length and magnitude of the river floods, and these latter are dependent on the snows of the mountains, it becomes an important question whether the present amount of precipitation there is stationary, increasing or decreasing. In extended travels and explorations in the mountains, I have seen no evidence tending to show increasing aridity. Some have claimed that where forests are removed, nature no longer restores them. On the contrary, I have seen very many places where the mountains were stripped of timber covered by a dense growth of young trees. In my observations, this was invariably the case where nature was given a chance by the repression of fires and the withholding of cattle, that so frequently destroy growing sprouts. I am satisfied, therefore, that as yet there is no evidence indicating that the mountains are receiving less rainfall, but rather, if any change is taking place, that precipitation of moisture is there on the increase.

WATERS OF NEBRASKA.

In striking contrast to past geological times, there are now no large lakes in Nebraska. There are, however, a large number of small lakes. Those along the Missouri have been produced in recent times, and some within a few years by "cut-offs" of the river. One northwest of Dakota City, which is a type of many others, is about five miles long. Similar lakes in a similar way have been formed on the Elkhorn, Platte, Blue, Nemaha and other rivers. Some of the lakes far in the interior appear to be remnants of what was once in Loess times a vast inland lake that covered the larger part of Nebraska. An extensive region of small lakes is found at and beyond the head of the Elkhorn River. Of these lakelets, over thirty in number, many are of great beauty and with sandy or pebbly bottoms. A still more extensive lake region exists at the head-waters of the North Loup, and between that and the Niobrara River. Most of these are of fresh water, but a few are saline or alkaline. At the head of Snake River, a tributary of the Niobrara, there are a number of small saline and fresh water lakes. Perhaps the most extensive groups of saline lakes are those at the head of Pine Creek, also one of the tributaries of the Niobrara. There are also a number of alkaline and fresh water lakes between the heads of the Dismal and Middle Loup. In my notes of exploration and travel, there is a list of over one hundred, and no doubt there are many more that have not been noted. In addition to these, there are great numbers of ponds that almost approach in size to the dignity of lakes. The alkaline lakes can always be detected on sight. No grass or other vegetable forms grow near the water, while at fresh water lakes luxuriant growths of vegetation extended to the very water's edge. With the increase of rainfall going on over the State, the level of these lakes will naturally rise, and many of them that are now isolated will become connected and cover much more extended areas than at present. A prominent characteristic of most of these lakes and lakelets is the wonderful clearness of the water. A silver three or 5-cent piece thrown into them can be distinctly seen at the bottom with the naked eye, even when they are from fifteen to twenty feet deep. This I ascertained in most instances by actual measurement. Most of the deeper lakes, especially of the northern and western portions of the State, have gravelly, coarse, sandy or pebbly bottoms. Here formerly, much more than at present, was a paradise for water-fowl.

Springs, Wells and Artesian Wells.—In Southeastern Nebraska, many springs appear on top of limestone strata that underlie loosely-compacted sandy rocks or shales. Wherever the Dakota Group of sand rocks exist, springs frequently proceed from some harder layers of this deposit. Warner's Spring, in Dakota County, and Yellow Springs, near Tekamah, are examples. Springs also proceed from above clayey layers, in other groups of cretaceous rocks. Another class of springs proceed from between different kinds of layers of the Drift and Loess. The Drift is specially remarkable for the number of clayey layers that carry the water to the nearest cut where springs are formed. Many of the springs that emerge from the bluffs of all the river valleys, owe their origin to this cause. This explains, too, why in some sections of the State, springs are abundant, and why in other sections they are found only at long intervals. The more broken and rolling the country, other things being equal, the more abundant they are. On the long reaches of level land and on the broad divides, springs occur only at long intervals.

Wells.—Water, however, is abundant even here, but it must be obtained through wells. Over the greater part of the State, shafts or holes sunk down from fifteen to fifty feet, are sure to obtain it in abundance. The exceptions to this rule are some portions of wide divides in Fillmore, Clay, Adams and Phelps Counties, where there is a great thickness of Loess and Drift to be penetrated before impervious strata, capable of holding water, are reached. A well with a wind-mill attached supplies water to man and beast in whatever quantity needed.

Artesian Wells.—These have been bored at a few places. The one in the public square in Lincoln is 1,050 feet deep. At between 70 and 250 feet, strong brine was encountered, but it did not come to the surface. At 560 feet, saline water came up in a powerful current. The weight of evidence seemed to show that at this level fresh water was encountered, but that it mingled with the salt waters above, especially as the tubing employed was so defective that all the waters encountered were intermingled. Below this level still other currents of water were encountered, and the intermingling of all has produced a remarkable quality of mineral water. Another artesian well was successfully bored to a depth of 750 feet at Omaha. The flow of the water is strong and the quality good. On the whole the geological structure and other conditions in Eastern and Central Nebraska, and in some portions of Western, are very favorable for the boring of artesian wells.

Saline Springs.—At several localities, saline springs or bogs exist. One of the largest, covering, approximately, 500 acres, exists a few miles west of Lincoln. Others of smaller area exist near by. Considerable salt has been, at various times, manufactured at this place, and it would be possible to build up here, by legitimate development, a remunerative business. As already stated, the artesian well in Lincoln, on the Government square, struck several bodies of salt water. East of Oak Creek, an artesian well was also bored some years ago, from which flowed a strong stream of salt water. The source of this salt water is a porous stratum of the Dakota group sandstone. There are also saline springs and lakelets beyond the sources of the Elkhorn and Loup, but their probable value has not been ascertained.

The rivers of Nebraska are distinguished for their breadth, number, and, some of them, for their rapidity and depth. The Missouri is chief, not only of Nebraska, but of all the rivers of the Republic, because it gives character to all the others that unite with it to the Gulf. Forming the eastern border of the State, and a small extent of its northern boundary, and being tortuous in its path, at least 500 miles of the river are on its eastern and northern side in Nebraska. It is deep and rapid. Its bed is moving sand, mud and alluvium. It nowhere in Nebraska has rock bottom. Before rock can be reached, a thickness of from forty to one hundred feet of sand and mud must be penetrated from low water-mark. Its immediate banks, sometimes on both, and almost always on one side, are steep, often, indeed, perpendicular or leaning over toward the water. It is generally retreating or advancing from or on to one or other shore. It is the shore from which it is retreating that is sometimes gently sloping, while the one toward which it is advancing is steep. This steepness is produced by the undermining of the banks and the caving in that follows. Near the bottom there is a stratum of sand, which, being struck by the current, is washed out and the bank falls in. Many acres in some places have been carried away in a single season. The principal part of this "cutting" is done while the river is falling. When the river is low and winding through bottoms fringed with, in many places, dark groves of cottonwood and other timber, it is a sad, melancholy, weird stream. When it is "on a big rise," however, and presses forward with tremendous volume and force toward the Gulf, it becomes surpassingly grand and majestic. It is now full of eddies and whole trees that have been undermined and have fallen into the river are dragged forward at a fearful velocity. It is never fordable. Boats of various kinds were exclusively used for crossing the river until the advent of the railroad bridges at Omaha and Plattsmouth. The water is always muddy or full of finely comminuted sand, the current rapid and full of whirling eddies. It is a dangerous stream to trifle with. Often, indeed, during flood times does the boiling, seething mass of water look as if it had been stirred up at bottom with the sand by some mighty convulsive movement of the earth. Few that fall into it ever reach the shore alive without assistance. The clothes are soon saturated with the sediment of the river, which is always turbid or muddy, and sinks the victim to the bottom. So well understood, however, is this feature of the Missouri that no more persons are drowned in it than in other rivers of corresponding magnitude. The peculiar character of the Missouri gives uniqueness to the scenery along its shores. A position on some of the terraces or bluffs overlooking the river gives views of unsurpassed beauty. There is one such of remarkable grandeur above Ionia, in Dixon County, where the river touches the bluff, throwing its wide bottom into Dakota Territory. From this point, the river can be seen toward the east for fifteen miles. The dark cottonwood groves, the curves of the river, the Dakota plain on the northern side, studded with homesteads, constitute a picture that rivals in beauty the most famous scenes in the world. Another equally fine view of the river can be had from the top of the bluff on the road from Ponca to the Missouri bottom. With some obnoxious elements attached to its character, it is, as we have already seen, a storehouse of blessings to the sections through which it flows. Had it not been for the Missouri the settlement of this region would have been indefinitely delayed. It is a highway to the commerce and markets of the world; and on this highway the first emigrants reached Nebraska, and sent off their products to other regions. As the Missouri is navigable for 2,000 miles above Omaha, it was a great highway for traffic with the mountain regions of Idaho, Dakota and Montana. Since the building of railroads, its business has fallen off. Vessels still run from Sioux City and Yankton to the Upper Missouri and the Yellowstone. Latterly, there are indications of a revival of business on the Lower Missouri.

The Platte is the next river in importance to the Missouri. In length it approximates to 1,200 miles. Its head-waters originate in the mountains, and some of them in lakelets fed by the everlasting snows. By the time it reaches Nebraska, it is broad, shallow, sandy, but still flows with a rapid current. It flows through the whole length of the State from east to west, dividing the State, but leaving the largest part on the north. In places at low water it can be forded, though teams are sometimes in danger of sticking fast in the quick-sands. It is not navigable. It has been bridged at Fremont, Schuyler, Grand Island, Kearney Junction, North Platte and other points. An important point on the river is North Platte, where it forks, one branch being known as the South Fork, enters the State from Colorado near the angle of the southwest corner, or near the parallel of 41 degrees. The North Fork enters the State from Wyoming near Latitude 42. The average volume of water at North Platte is greater than at its mouth, though it receives in the meantime some large tributaries, the most important of which are the Elkhorn, Papillion, Shell Creek, Loup and Wood Rivers. A few held that this was caused by evaporation. The tributaries, however, that enter the Platte from the north more than supply the waste from this cause. The explanation of this phenomenon is found in the character of the bottom and its continuation with the Drift underlying the uplands south of the Platte. The bottom of the Platte is extremely sandy, and is continuous with a sandy, gravelly and pebbly deposit of the Drift under the Loess as far as to the Republican. The general level of the Republican is 352 feet below that of the Platte. There is, therefore, a descent from the Platte to the Republican, and along such a formation that there is easy drainage from the one into the other. That there is such drainage on an extensive scale I have no doubt. Wading in the Republican in August, as I have done for many miles at a time, I noticed on the north side water oozing out of the Drift continuously every few feet in places, and rarely at greater intervals than every few rods. Nothing of the kind was noticed on its southern shore. When tributaries of the Republican from the northwest cut deep enough to strike the Drift, they share in the reception of this water from the Platte. Few, however, do this.

Flood time for the Platte is generally about the same time as that of the Missouri — sometimes a few days or weeks earlier, but the continuance of both is so long that they meet, though they rarely culminate together. The Platte drains principally from the northwest. Its watershed on the south is only a few miles from its valley, while on the north it extends in places to within thirty-six miles of the north line of the State.

The Republican River rises in the Colorado plains near Range 49 west of the sixth Principal Meridian. Its head here, in an old but now dried-up lake, is 4,050 feet above the sea. At the State line, it is only a few feet across. Along the upper portion of its course, there are a few little lakelets into which and from which it flows. Here the water is cool and clear. When it receives the water of the Arickeree, seven miles east of the State line, it becomes shallow, sandy, and, in places, rapid. Its junction with the Republican Fork, its principal tributary, is in Range 38 west. Frenchman's Fork, another important tributary, flowing southeast, joins the Republican at Culbertson. The next most important tributary from the southwest is the Beaver. Red Willow and Medicine Creeks from the northwest are also important tributaries. An immense number of small creeks flow every few miles into the Republican, especially from the north. The river, unlike the Platte, increases regularly in breadth and volume from its source to its exit from the State in Nuckolls County. As has already been stated, it receives, by subterranean drainage, a portion of the waters of the Platte. It is fordable in many places and many bridges already span it.

The Niobrara River, from its source in Wyoming to its mouth, is 460 miles long. Its source is 5,100 feet above sea level. At the State line, it is ten feet wide, and of beautiful clear running water, which character it retains though widening to about fifteen feet down to Longitude 103° 15'. From this point it widens rapidly, until in Longitude 102° 30', it is from sixty to eighty yards wide. Here it enters a cañon whose walls are high and steep. This cañon region continues about 189 miles. After its emergence from the cañon, it is still a broad, rapid and sandy river to its mouth. Owing to its rapidity and quicksands, it is difficult to ford along its lower course. Here there are many low islands, mostly covered with timber. It enters the Missouri in Range 6 west and 32 north.

Most of the numerous tributaries of the Niobrara are of small size. The first of importance on the south side is the Verdigris. It flows through the west end of Knox County, joining the Niobrara six miles from its mouth. Between this and the Keya Paha, on the south side, there are a great number of tributaries. From the mouth of this stream to the Wazikonski, there are a great number of small tributaries, many of which are remarkable for the number of fine springs of water that feed them and for the pines and cedars on their banks and bluffs. Snake River is the next important tributary. Its mouth is near longitude 100° 45'. It has a narrow valley, and its bluffs are covered with pine. The Keya Paha is the first large tributary above its mouth on the north side of the Niobrara. It is about 125 miles long. Where I crossed it, fifty miles above its mouth, it has a fine valley, three-fourths of a mile wide, with a good soil, and some cottonwood timber. The bed of the river, like that of the Niobrara, is sandy, but its waters are clear and delicious to the taste. At its mouth, it is about fifty-five yards wide. The next tributary from the northwest is Rapid Creek, which, however, is only nine yards wide at its mouth. It connects with the Niobrara in longitude 100° 23'. Its valley is in some places half a mile wide, and the soil is, judging from the vegetation, quite fertile. A few small trees fringe its banks. It is about fifty-five miles long. Reunion Creek, which flows into the Niobrara at longitude 101° 18', has hardly any bottom, and flows between lofty rock bluffs, very hard to ascend or descend. At its mouth, it is fifty-eight yards wide, and has clear, cold, rapid-running water.

At Longitude 101° 30', a creek flows into the Niobrara, a little more than half the size of Rapid Creek, which it closely resembles. Above this there are a great number of small rivulets, which flow into the Niobrara, many of which are dry, except in rainy weather. They, however, indicate the former abundance of water here, and will, with the growing moisture and rainfall of the State, again, no doubt, become permanent fresh-water streams.

The White River flows through Northwestern Nebraska. It enters the State from Wyoming, flows eastward and northeastward, north of the Niobrara, until it enters Dakota Territory, a little east of longitude 103°. It has its source not far from that of the Niobrara, near a sudden descent of 500 feet, south of Hat Creek Station, on the road from Fort Laramie. This abrupt descent, when approached from the south, is not suspected until it is reached. Sometimes this descent is a slope that a team can climb, and again it changes to a bare wall 500 feet high. Numerous brooks flow down the gullies and ravines formed on the side of this steep ascent and wall, and these go to form White River. The White River in Nebraska has many small tributaries, many of which are beautiful clear rivulets.

The Elkhorn River is one of the most beautiful streams of the State. It rises west of Holt and Elkhorn Counties. Near its source the valley widens to a very great breadth, and the bluffs bordering it are low and often almost inappreciable. In the region of its source, especially south of the center of the valley, are a great number of beautiful, small, fresh-water lakes. Within a region eighteen by twelve miles square, there are at least twenty of these lakelets, most of which drain into the head-waters of the West Fork of the Elkhorn. It soon becomes in size a respectable stream. In the eastern border of Madison County, it receives the North Branch of the Elkhorn, which rises in the southern part of Knox County. Unlike the West Fork, or main branch, it does not originate in a lake region, but in a region of innumerable small springs. The channel is full of water holes, between which the water often in midsummer flows underground. Soon it loses this character and becomes a rapid, clear, deep and beautiful stream. The general direction of the main river approximates to 250 miles. Its direction is southeast. It empties into the Platte in the western part of Sarpy County. For a large part of its course, the Elkhorn flows over rock bottom. It has considerable fall, and its steady, large volumes of waters will render it a most valuable manufacturing region.

The Logan is the most important tributary of the Elkhorn. It rises principally in Cedar County. Of several branches of this river, it is impossible to tell which is the longest or deserves the name of principal stream. They all originate in bogs or old filled-up lake beds. Large beds of peat are here found. After emerging from these bogs, which lie in the midst of the most beautiful and gently rolling lands conceivable, these Logan streams soon become constant, clear and rapid. The bottoms are pebbly or sandy. There are many of these branches in Wayne County, which, through their instrumentality, has among the finest physical features of any sections of the State. There are numerous small tributaries of the Elkhorn, all of which have characters in a minor degree like the parent stream. The general direction of all these Logan Rivers is southeast until Burt County is reached, after which it is south, until a junction is formed with the Elkhorn in the eastern portion of Dodge County.

The Bow Rivers in Northeastern Nebraska are not known as they deserve to be. They are known as the East, the Middle and the West Bows. No rivers of the State have interested me more. The water is clear and cold. They originate in the coolest and most delightful springs of mostly soft water. In the center of Cedar County, near Curlew, there is a spring of cold water that emerges from a bluff strong enough to turn a mill. In fact, almost every half mile along these rivers these magnificent springs make their appearance. Except the East Bow, their general direction is northeast. The East Bow flows northwest until it unites with the Middle Bow. Below St. James, all united, they join their waters to those of the Missouri. Sooner or later, when fish culture receives the attention in this State which it deserves, these Bow Rivers will become noted as trout streams.

The Nemahas early became noted rivers in Nebraska. The North Branch of the Nemaha runs in a southeasterly direction, diagonally through Johnson and Richardson Counties, until it unites with the main river, in the latter county. Its length is about sixty miles and increases regularly in size, from its source to its mouth, by the addition of numerous tributaries. The main Nemaha rises in Pawnee County, takes a southerly direction into Kansas, then turns northeast into Richardson County and then flows a little south of east, until it unites with the Missouri near the southeast corner of the State. Its length is but sixty miles, but it receives so many comparatively large tributaries that its magnitude at the end of its course is much greater than many longer rivers. The bottom lands are broad, beautifully terraced, and the bordering bluffs are beautifully rounded off. The impression left on the mind after traversing these valleys is that their beauty cannot well be surpassed. The Little Nemaha is a smaller addition of the Big Nemaha. It also has numerous tributaries.

The Blues are among the most important rivers of the State. The main branch drains eight counties, which are among the best in the State. It is about 132 miles long. A map of the State will show its general direction. The Middle Fork of the Blue rises in Hamilton County and unites with the North Blue at Seward. Its length is about sixty miles. The West Fork unites with the main Blue five miles above Crete, in Saline County. School Creek, Beaver Creek and Turkey Creek are important tributaries. All these Blue Rivers and their tributaries are remarkable for the amount of water which they carry off and the great beauty of the bottom lands through which they pass. It is doubtful whether the mind could imagine a section better supplied with rivers, creeks and rivulets, giving an abundance of mill power and other water privileges. There is still another Blue River that rises in Adams County and passes out of the State in Jefferson County, and, in Kansas, finally unites with the Big Blue. About 110 miles of this river are in Nebraska. Like the Big Blue, it is a magnificent stream and resembles it in general character.

The Loups, next to the Niobrara, are the most unique rivers in Nebraska. Even these streams, however, have many things in common with the other rivers of Nebraska. The whole length of the Middle, or main Loup, approximates to 250 miles. It rises a little east of the 102° parallel and fifty miles from the north line of the State. My barometer indicated 3,230 feet above the sea level for this point. Its first important tributary is the Beaver, and then Cedar Creek, which originally took its name from the Cedar Groves along its banks. The North Loup rises among a cluster of small lakes, a little east of the 101st Meridian and forty-five miles from the north line of the State. Here I found a dozen of small lakes within a radius of eight miles, and many of them of great beauty, with pebbly and sandy bottoms, and with water clear as crystal. Calamus Creek is its most important tributary. The entire length of this Loup, until its junction with the Middle Loup, is 150 miles. Its general direction is southeast. Perhaps there is no more interesting and beautiful valley in all Nebraska than the North Loup. Corn and the cereal grains, as elsewhere in the State, is most successfully cultivated.

On the south side of the main tributaries are Mud Creek and the South Loup. The latter rises immediately beyond the west boundary of Custer County. It joins the Middle Loup in Howard County. There are a large number of smaller tributaries. The rivers are, in places, excessively sandy and quite rapid. The quality of the bottom lands vary more than in other Nebraska valleys. At the ordinary level there is a somewhat sandy loam, rich in humus and of a dark color. In depressions slightly below the level of the former, and often of a cloggy texture, the alkaline soil occurs. Slightly elevated above both these varieties is a coarser sandy soil. These different soils often shade into each other, and again they are sharply outlined. The good soil, however, greatly predominates over the inferior varieties. Very little of the alkaline soil, however, can be called poor. Cultivation permits the waters to percolate through it and carry to lower levels the excess of alkaline matter, and much is consumed by the crops that are cultivated, especially in wet seasons.

Toward the head of the Loups the sand hills in places crowd the bottom lands. Where they occur, travel is difficult. Often where they are most abundant, they suddenly cease, and the country changes to a gently rolling plain of first and second class land. Some explorers have pronounced one-half of the region of the Loups waste land. This is certainly by one-half too high. And if one-fourth of the Upper Loup region is taken up with sand hills they still make choice pasture or grazing grounds. It is remarkable that where twelve years ago the sand hills were comparatively bare, they have now, through the influence of increasing rainfall, become covered to some extent with a growth of nutritious grasses. This is proof, if any were needed, of the abundance of mineral fertilizers which these sands contain.

There are many other rivers of Nebraska to which our limits will only in part permit us even to allude. Among the most important of these are Salt Creek, named from the number of saline springs that drain into it; the Weeping Water, in Cass County; the Wahoo, in Saunders County, Elk Creek and Dakota County, and South and West Iowa Creeks, in Dixon County. All possess more or less of the general character of Nebraska rivers. Traveling over the State in almost any direction, and the study of a good map, demonstrates that this State is eminently the land of many and broad rivers. The water supply, therefore, is most bountiful. Rivers and Creeks—often both—and rivulets are found in every county, and the latter often in enormous numbers.

DRAINAGE OF NEBRASKA AND THE CHARACTER OF ITS WATER.

General Character of the Drainage.—From the preceding presentation of facts, and the discussions concerning them, it is clear that the drainage system of Nebraska is complete. The State, as a whole, slopes eastward and a little southward. There is little flat land. The great body of the State varies from a very gently, almost imperceptibly rolling region, to one that is made up of rounded, hill-like masses, with long, gentle slopes. The subsoil is the best in the world for drainage, being made up principally of loess materials, and, where these run out, is composed of alluvium or drift. The loess contains 80 per cent of finely comminuted silica, and as this deposit is of enormous average thickness, it absorbs excessive rainfall like a sponge. The alluvium also contains a large amount of silica, and the drift is noted for that material. The average elevation of the whole State is about 2,312 feet above the sea. In the lay of the land, therefore, its physical character, its slope and elevation above the sea, it is in the best possible condition for perfect drainage. It is owing to this combination of causes that farmers are seldom, in the wettest weather, delayed more than a day or two in plowing. In fact, as soon as the rain ceases, in most soils, they can plow without injury to the land. It is also owing to these causes that Nebraska possesses such admirable natural roads. Twelve hours after the heaviest rains the roads are comparatively dry. It is true, that roads that cross creek bottoms are sometimes an exception; and this is because occasionally there are longer or shorter distances here that are underlaid with strata of clayey material. Here the water stands longer, and, in the rainy season the mud may continue for a few weeks or a month. Such cases only attract attention because of the general dryness of the roads. Less road tax is needed than in any other State. The obstacles to good roads are the creek and river crossings, which are everywhere being rapidly bridged.

Character of the Water.—Carbonate of lime is the commonest ingredient of the waters of springs and wells. Then follow, in minute and varying quantities, in different springs, carbonate of potash and soda, sulphate of potash, soda and lime, chlorides of sodium and potash and free carbonic acid. Many springs are free from the most of these salts. Carbonate of lime, the commonest impurity, is seldom present in injurious quantities. Perhaps three-fourths of the springs of the State contain it, in amount, varying from a trace to distinctly hard water. There are many springs and wells whose waters are remarkably soft. Those of the Bow Rivers are mainly of this character. Generally, where springs emerge from the gravel beds and pebbles, or strata of sand in the drift, the waters are soft and otherwise remarkably pure. Wells sunk in these deposits are of the same character. On the other hand, water obtained from the loess, whether by springs or wells, has a perceptible quantity of carbonate of lime, and a small quantity of lime in solution. There are also strata in the drift containing a large amount of lime, and this is often the source of the hardness of the water that proceeds from these deposits. In general, the water of springs and wells is remarkably clear and cool and free from injurious ingredients. There is, of course, no such thing as absolutely pure water, except by distillation. It is the salts that natural water contains that make it palatable. Impurities when present are mostly of organic origin and generally from the carelessness of man. Owing to the fine natural drainage qualities of Nebraska soil and subsoil, special care needs to be taken to prevent the contamination of water from the surface. Cesspools, water closets and manure yards are the principal sources of impurity. Water percolating through them will drain into any well sooner or later, placed within ninety feet of them, unless special provision is made against such a result. Wooden curbing sometimes gives a bad taste to well water, which disappears as soon as it is changed for brick or stone.

Some of the wells sunk into the rocks of the Dakota group have a strong taste of iron. While this is disagreeable, it is not specially injurious.

The character of the river and creek waters of the State is peculiar from the large quantity of sediment which it contains. The Missouri leads in this respect. At high water, it contains 403.7 grains per gallon; at low water, 51.9 grains per gallon. Carbonate of lime is present in considerable quantity; also small quantities of carbonate of soda, iron in various forms and carbonic acid. Minute quantities of sulphuric acid, magnesia and organic matter were also present.

Though the water of the Missouri is muddy, yet when it is allowed to settle and become clear, it is singularly sweet, and, in summer, when cooled with ice, it is even delicious. I have seen barrels filled with Missouri water, in July and August, and, whether standing in the sun or shade, no infusoria or other minute animal forms could be detected with the microscope, even after a week's exposure. I have had no such experience with any other river water anywhere. Probably, one reason of this is, that the sediment held in suspension, by the water, carries to the bottom, as it settles, all organic matter. Eventually, infusoria appear in it, in from ten to twelve days, while with ordinary water, under the same circumstances, they can be found within a week.

The waters of the Platte do not differ materially from those of the Missouri. It holds almost as much sediment in suspension during flood time, but materially less during low water.

On analysis, it is found that the water of the Republican closely resembles that of the Platte. As it receives by drainage a considerable quantity of the water of the Platte, and flows over similar deposits, this similarity in chemical character would be expected.

The Niobrara River varies in different parts of its course in the quality and temperature of its waters more than any other river in Nebraska. Where it enters the State, it is a clear, sparkling stream, and before it reaches the cañon region, it approximates in character to that of the Upper Platte. Here, however, it flows between lofty walls and receives such a vast number of cold springs of water, that the whole river partakes of their character. After it emerges from this cañon region, it again gradually approximates in the character of its water to that of the Platte.

The Bow Rivers are peculiar in the great number of pure springs of water that are found along their whole length. Their mean temperature is comparatively low, and yet, because of the springs with which they are fed, large sections of them never freeze over, even in the coldest winters. The waters are softer than most other rivers of the State. The Bazile and Verdigris are in this respect like it.

The waters of the remaining rivers that rise within the State have many points in common. One of them is the blackish hue that is given to them after rains and during flood time. This is caused by the organic matter which is brought down by every rivulet from the black surface soil of the State. This black soil being from one to twenty feet in thickness, all the water pouring into the rivers, after rains, is, more or less, loaded with it. This, then, gives to the waters those ingredients which constitute its dissolved substance. Among these, in addition to the organic matter, is lime, salts of soda, potash and magnesia and iron. In minute quantity, also, sulphuric and hydrochloric acid. When flood time is over, the streams that rise within the State are proximately clear. The Blues have, in places, a blue tinge, and yet objects can be seen at the bottom, where the water is from two to four feet deep.

GENERAL FLORA OF NEBRASKA.

The casual observer passing over the State little suspects the wealth of vegetable forms that once covered and still, in some places, clothes the land. To understand its botany, two facts need to be borne in mind, namely, that Nebraska is the meeting-place of two somewhat diverse floras. Here the plants indigenous to dry regions, and those common to humid sections, come together. The slope of the land eastward is so gentle that Rocky Mountain forms come more than half way to meet distant relatives from the moister regions of the Missouri and Mississippi. In fact, here Rocky Mountain plants, by slight and gradual change in environment, have adapted themselves to a climate very different from their native habitat. The same can be said of forms whose center of dispersion was the Mississippi basin. Hence it is that the best botanical flora of the schools—such as Gray's Manual and Wood's Class Book—do not describe near all our floral forms. Singularly enough, what they leave off can mostly be found in Porter's and Coulter's Colorado Flora. The former were only intended for the region east of the Mississippi, but this section, in addition to that, grows many of the plants of the Rocky Mountains. This is one reason why there is such a wealth of vegetable forms in the State. It has drawn for its supplies from two diverse regions, and, owing to the magnificence of its climate, and the richness and variety of its soils, it has successfully acclimated plants from high, dry and cold regions, and those from low, humid and hot sections. I have thus far collected over 2,300 species and varieties of plants from this State.* Comparing this number with the lists from other States, it will be seen that our wealth of native varieties and species is exceptionally great. And yet the harvest to be gathered, especially among the lowly cryptogamic forms, is hardly touched.

The highest of all the orders, the crowfoot family is represented by forty-two species. Among these are many species of anemones, larkspurs and columbine. The violets are abundant in individuals of many species. The mallows are represented by some delicately beautiful forms. One is specially characteristic for its pure yellow and salmon color.

The pulse family is very rich in species and individuals. Here belongs the ground plum, so called by the early "*voyageurs*" over the plains, though it is more of a pea than a plum. There are nineteen additional species of this same genus (Astragalus) in the State.

Of the rose family there are fifty-nine species in the State. Of these, the wild plums are the most conspicuous. The wild strawberries, raspberries and June berries are all well represented.

The evening primrose family has given some forms that have been introduced into flower gardens. The species of this order increase toward the west. Of the cactus family, there are twenty species and varieties in the State, the greater part of them toward our western border.

The composite family is the most abundant in the number of species, of which there are 244 different forms. Some species, as the asters, liatris and golden rods are of surpassing beauty.

The figwort family finds here, and especially toward Western Nebraska, a most congenial home. Twenty species of penpstemmon alone occur in the State. Verbenas and the mint family have here also many representatives.

Of the polemoniums, the most common and universally diffused is the phlox. In many places in Wayne County, the prairies become scarlet from their presence. The milkweed family is particularly rich in the great number of species and individuals of asclepias. The spurge family is conspicuous from its great quantity of one species with silver bordered leaves. The orchis, iris and lily families are all well represented.

Of sedges, there are at least 154 species. The grasses are the conspicuous floral forms of the State. They are found everywhere and in amazing abundance. Formerly, the buffalo grass was found everywhere, but now it has retreated to Western Nebraska. Of the 150 species found growing wild, many of them, and the most abundant, classed with the grammæ or grasses, are the best possible to support and sustain herds of wild and domestic cattle.

Of the flowerless plants, called cryptogamia, there are numbers of ferns, mosses, lichens and fresh-water algæ.

FOREST TREES AND SHRUBS.

In the early reports on Nebraska, it was represented that some half dozen species of forest trees were native here. Such reports were evidently made at random. It has too often happened that men with a respectable acquaintance with natural history felt competent to describe the physical aspects and flora of a region after going through it on horseback at a gallop.

I have shown elsewhere that in times quite recent, geologically, Nebraska was heavily timbered with a varied forest vegetation. When the causes commenced to operate that finally reduced its area to present limits, some of the species retired gradually to such protected localities as favored their perpetuation. One of these causes was probably forest and prairie fires, inaugurated by primitive races, for the chase and for war. Some species are now confined to spots where fires cannot reach them. Another cause was probably the encroachment of the prairie on the timber area, caused by the ground being so compacted by the tread of countless numbers of buffaloes, that tramped out growing shoots, and unfitting the soil for the burial, germination and growth of seeds. Since the buffalo has retired and prairie fires have been repressed and rainfall is increasing, the area of timber lands is spontaneously extending again in many directions.

Thus far I have identified seventy-one species of trees growing wild in Nebraska. Among these are linwood, maples, locusts, wild cherry, ash of four species, four species of elms, walnuts, hickories, twelve species and varieties of oak, many species of willows, four species of cottonwood, pines and cedars.

In addition to the above trees, ninety-one species of shrubs exist native to the State.

WILD FRUITS.

Wild fruits are a prominent feature of Nebraska. They luxuriate in its rich soil and almost semi-tropical summers.

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*See my catalogue of the flora of Nebraska, published by the University of Nebraska, 1875. The next edition will have at least 200 additional species.

Among the wild fruits of this State, the plum family is a remarkable example of how nature herself sometimes ameliorates and improves her original productions. There are three type species of plums in the State, namely, *Prunus Americana*, *P. chicasa*, and *pumila*. Of these there is almost an endless number of varieties. In a plum thicket in Dakota County, covering only a few acres, I counted, while in fruit, nineteen varieties of *Prunus Americana* and *P. chicasa*, varying in size from a fourth to an inch and a quarter in diameter, and in color from almost white and salmon, to many shades of yellow, tinged with green and red, and from a light, dark and scarlet red to purple, tinged with different shades of yellow. Such instances are frequent over most portions of the State, the plums being common in almost every county, especially along the water-courses and bordering the belts of timber. These plum groves in spring time present a vast sea of flowers, whose fragrance is wafted for miles and whose beauty attracts every eye.

The color of the plums is of all shades—various hues of yellow, red and crimson. Some varieties are large, thin-skinned and delicious. They ripen from July to the last of September. Delicious as some of these plums are, they are much improved by cultivation.

Wild cherries abound in various parts of the State. Two species of strawberry of fine flavor are in places amazingly abundant. Raspberries, blackberries, hawthorns, June berries, wild currants, and especially the gooseberries, find here a most congenial home. Of the latter, there are many varieties.

Two species of grape and an endless number of varieties grow most luxuriantly within our borders. It is not an unusual experience to find timber almost impenetrable in places from the excessive growth of wild grape vines.

There is as much difference in flavor and quality as there is in form. Future investigation and culture will, no doubt, produce from these wild grapes varieties that will be eminently worthy of cultivation. Their superior hardiness, the ease with which they can be grown, their early bearing, and the comparatively fine flavor of many of them, entitle them to more attention than they have yet received.

A great deal of wine has been manufactured from these grapes in some portions of the State. The wine has a fine body, is rather dark and, in a year or two, is much like the Oporto in flavor and color. It is sometimes shipped to other States to mix with wines manufactured from cultivated grapes, to give them body and color. Mulberries, buffalo berries, and elderberries are abundant in places, and all can be produced with great ease by cultivaton. In South Nebraska the papaw is also found. Walnuts, hickory and hazel nuts are common.

NATURAL FAUNA.

Before the advent of the white man, Nebraska was a paradise for wild animals. Game of many kinds was amazingly abundant. Even the Indian could not keep it within due limits; it took immense numbers of the carnivorous animals to do this.

MAMMALS.

Here was the empire of the buffalo (*Bos Americanus*).* The early settlers and the old freighters across the plains tell wonderful stories of the immense herds of buffalo which they so often encountered. Had I not myself, years ago, found large herds in places where there are now flourishing villages, these stories would appear like exaggerations. It is to be feared that the days of the buffalo are numbered. What the Indian alone could not accomplish, has been done by the remorseless war made on the buffalo by the white man. Now he is rarely found within the State. If he is perpetuated it will be done by domesticating him.

No animal deserves to be perpetuated more than the buffalo. Buffalo robes are among the most important of commercial articles. Who has not been made comfortable by one? The buffalo is as readily tamed as the ox, and can be reared with as little difficulty. He is exceedingly hardy. He might be profitably reared for the pecuniary value of his hide. His flesh, which is considered coarse, would no doubt be refined by civilized environment. Even the buffalo's milk is a fair substitute for that of the domestic cow.

Next to the buffalo, the elk (*Cervus Canadensis*) was the largest and finest native animal. It was formerly exceedingly abundant, and is still often found in the northern and western portions of the State. Four species of deer were formerly found here, and two of them very abundantly. These were the common deer (*Cervus Virginianus*), the white tailed deer (*C. leucrus*), the mule deer (*C. macrotis*), and the black-tailed deer (*C. columbianus*). The first and last of this list were the most abundant, at least those are the species that I have most frequently seen myself roaming the prairies, and whose skins most frequently found their way to the traders. The special habitat of the black tailed deer was North Nebraska, and especially the Niobrara region.

Next to the buffalo in numbers comes the pronghorn antelope (*Antilocapra Americana*). It was formerly common to meet these on the prairie in herds of from 20 to 500. Only a few years ago it was yet common to meet herds of hundreds of these beautiful and graceful animals in Central and Western Nebraska. They are now mostly confined to the northern and western portions of the State. The antelope remains abundant after the buffalo and elk are gone, and when but few deer remain, and yet the last of these disappear before the deer is entirely exterminated from a district.

Bears have probably always been rare in the State. I have met but one in all my explorations in the unsettled portions. That one was on the Niobrara, and a black one (*Ursus Americanus*). I have also been reliably informed by old settlers that one was killed in the early history of Otoe County, on the Missouri bottom. I have been told by Indians that the cinnamon bear was formerly occasionally found on the Niobrara, but I regard this as doubtful.

Two species of raccoons are common to Nebraska. Panthers formerly were present in the State, and may be yet in its northwestern portions. The wild cat and lynx are still here. Several varieties of the timber wolf were once common. The prairie wolf, or coyote, is still here in considerable numbers. Foxes have disappeared more completely than wolves. The swift was once common, but is now rare. The gray fox was never abundant. A few sables existed in Northwest Nebraska. Many weasels are still here, as also a few wolverines. The otter is more or less abundant. Two species of skunks are common.

A vast number of rodents of many genera and species are still abundant.

The insectivora are represented by a few shrews and moles. One species of opossum is still found in our woods. At least eighty-two species of mammals are native to Nebraska.

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*See Allen's treatise on the Buffalo, in the Hayden Reports.

BIRDS.

The bird fauna of Nebraska is remarkably developed. It is particularly rich in genera, of which there are at least one hundred and fifty-six in the State. The species amount to at least two hundred and forty-nine.* At least, that it is the number whose eating habits I have studied and described in a former publication. Since the publication of that work, nearly a dozen additional species have come to light within our territory. The fullest order is that of the perchers (*Passeres*), of which there are eighty genera and one hundred and forty-seven species. Among these, the singing birds (*Oscines*) are represented by sixty-nine genera and one hundred and thirty-three species. The next division of this order, the clamatores, are not so abundant, there being only eleven genera and fourteen species.

At the head of the singing birds stands, of course, the glorious robin, which is becoming more abundant each year. Four additional species of thrush are here. The mocking bird is sparingly represented in South Nebraska, and the catbird generally along the timber belts of water-courses all over the State. In places, the sandy mocking-bird is abundant. The common bluebird is in every community. The western bluebird, formerly rare, is increasing in many places. Eight species of wren, led off by the house wren, abound. The blue-eyed warbler is common in all sections, but the cærulean warbler only along the wooded bottoms. This genus (*Dendraeca*) of warblers is represented by fourteen species, some of which are only here during their migrations. One of them (*D. discolor*) is very abundant, and breeds here. Of the thrushes, the golden-crowned is the most abundant, and breeds within the State. One of the commonest birds is the Maryland yellow-throat, and is on the increase in all parts of the State. Over the greater part of the State the yellow-breasted chat is found. Six species of swallow make their summer residence here. The most abundant is the cliff swallow. Its special home is in Northeastern Nebraska. On one chalk cliff, east of the town of Niobrara, I counted 2,100 nests which were made by this bird. There were other points near by where there were almost as many. The purple martin is also common, and breeds here.

The vireos are represented by seven species, the most abundant of which is the red-eyed vireo, which can always be found in summer in the timber belts along the Missouri and other rivers. The butcher bird (*Collurio borealis*), which was formerly rare, is now becoming abundant. Its old habit of impaling insects and small reptiles on thorns is perpetuated here. The American gold-finch, or yellow-bird (*C. cristatus*), is a regular summer visitant. The buntings make things lively in winter. Five species come to Nebraska during this season. Among these, the snow bunting (*Plectrophanes nivalis*) is the most common. The chestnut-collared bunting is scarcely less common, and breeds here.

Ten species, at least, of sparrows come to Nebraska, some of which are only present during their migrations. One of the most abundant is the yellow-winged sparrow. Great numbers of Lincoln's sparrows pass through Nebraska on their migrations. The long sparrow is becoming more abundant each year, but the tree sparrow is only present in winter. The chipping, clay-colored and white-throated sparrows are all rather common.

The cardinal grosbeak (*Cardinalis Virginianus*) is common in Southern Nebraska. This beautiful bird, so much admired as a caged pet, is rapidly on the increase. One owned by Mrs. Chapman, in Plattsmouth, often wants to share half its worm or insect with its mistress.

The American starlings are represented by many species. Among the most common are the bobolink, cow blackbird, red-winged blackbird and yellow-headed blackbird. All these are very abundant.

One of the most abundant as well as the most popular of Nebraska birds is the meadow lark. Its magnificent song in spring can be heard in all parts of the State, and cheers every heart.

The orioles are becoming more abundant each year. The Baltimore and orchard oriole are especially becoming common. The grackles are also here in large numbers, particularly brewers and the crow blackbird. The crow family is most largely represented, as elsewhere, by the common crow, though the magpie is found in Northern and Western Nebraska. The blue jay is unfortunately found in places in large numbers. It is well known that it is destructive to the eggs and young of other birds, and should therefore be kept reduced in numbers by being made a target for sportsmen.

The fly-catchers are well represented by eleven species. The king bird is one of the most common. The Arkansas fly-catcher is common only along wooded streams. The least fly-catcher is the most abundant, being found in almost every part of the State.

The piccarian birds are represented by eleven genera and fifteen species.

Birds of prey are here in large numbers, though only a few that live exclusively on other birds. Among these is the barn owl, which lives on insects. The snowy owl is here in winter. The burrowing owl, so abundant in Western and Central Nebraska, is a very large destroyer of insects, mice and small reptiles. The swallow-tailed hawk, the most beautiful air-sailer in America, feeds almost exclusively on insects. It is sparingly represented all over the State. The pigeon-hawk and Cooper's hawk are, unfortunately, abundant all over the State. The American merlin and sparrow hawk and hen hawk are common. Swainson's buzzard is only abundant along timbered streams of water. The golden and bald eagle are both occasionally seen in Nebraska, especially the latter, which has been known to breed here.

The pigeons are very sparsely represented here, there being but two genera and two species. The wild pigeons are abundant during some years. The common dove is very abundant all over the State.

Gallinaceous birds are represented by only six genera and as many species. The wild turkey was formerly exceedingly abundant in all the woodlands of the State, but is now much reduced in numbers. The sharp-tailed grouse has been reduced to a small number. The prairie chicken was once very abundant in Nebraska. Hunting them with dogs now keeps their numbers very much reduced. Quails are very abundant during some years. They are common over the greater part of the State.

The wading birds are represented here by twenty-six genera and thirty-seven species. Among these, the king plover is abundant during its spring and fall migrations. The piping and mountain plover are also common. Wilson's phalerope is only common in Eastern Nebraska.

The most abundant of the tattlers is the bartramian or upland plover. It is very abundant during its migrations, and many remain to breed. The long-billed curlew was formerly very abundant, and still is in the new sections of the State. Gunners easily frighten it away, and the following season it rarely returns.

The great blue heron comes occasionally to our rivers.

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*See the writer's faunal list and Natural Food of Birds, published in report United States Entomological Commissions for 1878.

The white heron, snowy heron and American bittern are rare in the State.

The whooping and sand-hill crane are both in Nebraska, and the latter quite abundantly. The three species of rail in the State occur at long intervals. The American coot, or mud hen, is often met in the State, and is remarkable for feeding on insects and mollusks.

The anserine birds, to which the swans, geese and ducks belong, are fully represented in the State. Ten genera and at least twelve species have been noted in my previous publications, and since then several more species have come to light.

The mallard was formerly exceedingly common in the State during its migrations, but is now much less so, owing, no doubt, to the manner in which it is hunted down.

Pelicans, long-winged swimmers, such as gulls and terns, are also common. Only one species of diving bird is known in the State.

This brief statement will give some idea of the affluence of bird life in Nebraska. Bird life is the poetry of animal life. Every sentiment of admiration for exquisite beauty, for the charm of song, for utility, and abhorrence for the infliction of needless suffering, calls on cultivated and refined natures to protest against the needless destruction of birds.

REPTILES.

Of reptiles, fifty-two species have been identified, including, under this term, saurians, snakes and amphibia.

FISHES.

Of fishes, only thirty-four species have been recognized. Neither our reptilian nor fish fauna has yet been specially studied. Fish, however, were formerly very abundant in most of the tributaries of the Platte and Missouri. An attempt is now made by the State Fish Commission to restock our rivers, and for the introduction of new varieties. The bass is already abundant in some of the streams, and, by the efforts of this commission, are annually becoming more so. Pickerel have always been abundant. Buffalo fish and many species of cat were scarcely less so. An occasional mountain trout has been caught in the tributaries of the Missouri in Northeastern Nebraska. The streams, like the Bows, Bazile, etc., well adapted to this fish, will now be stocked with trout by the Commission.

INSECT LIFE.

In articulate animal life, the most important class is that of insects. As in temperate latitudes generally, they are more numerously developed in genera, species and individuals than any other section of the animal kingdom. In fact, they dispute with man the empire of the world. During spring and summer, they are omnipresent; when the naked eye does not recognize them, the microscope brings them to light. In Nebraska, the number of species is very great, approximating to eight or nine thousand. About one-fourth of these are predatory and non-injurious species, leaving not less than six thousand, or two and a half injurious species to every species of plant in the State. This calculation is based on the original constitution of the State, and not on the condition into which it has been brought by civilization. The great body of injurious species are so few in number that they rarely do any damage that is noticeable.

Here, as elsewhere, only exceptional conditions, as a rule, develop injurious species to a temporary and damaging multitude. Judging from observation for fifteen years, the insects which we have most to dread are the chinch bug, army worm, Hessian fly, potato beetle, the insects which prey on our orchards and groves, and the locusts.

None of these insects, however, in their life history, their destructive work and tendencies, vary much, if any, from their general character elsewhere in the West. The locust, however, is an exception, and both because the dangers from its ravages have been greatly feared, exaggerated and little understood, a fuller discussion is required.

THE LOCUSTS.*

Nothing in the natural history of Nebraska has excited more general interest than the locust question.

The migrating locust (*Caloptenus spretus*) is native to the high and dry regions of the Rocky Mountains. Its permanent habitat is the region between latitude 43° and 53° north, and 103° and 114° west of Greenwich. Even some portions of this section are sometimes deserted for a few years for other grounds, but always somewhere within this territory they will be found to exist. In a majority of years, some locusts will also be found to breed south of the above line, along the region west of longitude 105° 30. The great interior region between the Wasatch and the Sierras, over much of its territory, will be found to harbor a few during most years. Whenever, therefore, over these regions the conditions are favorable, they increase to astonishing numbers. These favoring conditions are exceptional dryness and warmth. If two such seasons follow each other in the native habitat of the locust, they are sure to migrate.

Their Spring History and Migration.—After they hatch out in the spring, it takes about seven weeks before they reach their full growth. During this time, they molt five different times, and each time change slightly in color. Only at the last molt are full wings acquired, the thorax flattened and the insect ceases to grow. Where now they cover the ground in their native haunts from their abundance, the scanty vegetation is soon exhausted. It is now that they manifest their peculiar instincts. They take short flights for several weeks, apparently to test and strengthen their newly acquired wings. The warm, pleasant days, with gentle winds, are the favorable periods for flight. When all is in readiness, they rise from 8 to 10 o'clock in the forenoon and move off with a rapidity dependent on the wind, varying from three to fifteen miles an hour. They do not move in broad sheets, but in columns, like fleecy clouds, from one to five thousand feet thick. They sometimes continue their flight through clear, warm, moonlight nights, but more generally come down between 3 and 5 o'clock to feed. On the following day they continue their flight if the weather is favorable. A change of wind or fall of temperature brings them to the ground at any time. From their native habitat they move mainly in an easterly, southeasterly and southern direction. Moving in this direction, those that commence migrating from Northern Montana, by the middle of July reach Southern Dakota Territory, and in some cases probably Nebraska, and even Kansas, some time in August or September. Generally, however, those that come into Nebraska and Kansas were hatched and matured south of Montana. It takes generally from two to three seasons for them to reach these latitudes. They do not always deposit their eggs when they first light. Frequently they remain from one day to three weeks, and then move further on before egg-laying is commenced.

The numbers that light is often enormous. In 1866, in Cedar County, during July, they appeared in such numbers that the sun was darkened. The limbs of trees bent down and broke under their weight. It was exceedingly difficult for one to move through the living mass. Others have had and reported similar experiences. It is true that such cases are extreme and exceptional, and occur at long intervals over limited areas. It has been no uncommon thing, however, for them to be so abundant as to entirely cover the ground.

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*The reader is referred for a detailed account of the locust question to the Report of the United States Entomological Commission for 1877, which includes the writer's investigations and conclusions on this subject at a greater length and fullness.

Egg-Laying.—The time for the commencement of egg-laying varies somewhat in different years and localities. Generally it commences about the middle of August and continued to severe frosts, and lasts therefore from six to eight weeks. In 1876, the locusts were laying eggs far into October. The female generally lays three times, at intervals of from three days to three weeks. Each egg mass contains from twenty to thirty-five eggs.

Place and Method of Egg-Laying.—The places for egg-laying are not uniformly the same. They seem to prefer ground that is high and dry, and somewhat compact. Low lands, however, that are dry, are much used for this purpose. Roadsides are frequently honeycombed with holes, but comparatively few egg masses are found there. New breaking is generally fuller of eggs than any other kind of ground. The number laid is often simply enormous. I have often found sections of land where the eggs averaged from ten to fourteen thousand, and in rare instances to upward of twenty-one thousand, to the square foot. These enormous numbers are only reached during years when the locust swarms are exceptionally dense.

Manner of Egg-Laying.—When the female is about to lay her eggs, she selects a spot and "forces a hole in the ground by means of the two pairs of horny valves, which open and shut, at the tip of her abdomen, and which from their peculiar structure is admirably fitted for the purpose. With the valves closed, she pushes the tips into the ground, and, by a series of muscular efforts and the continued opening and shutting of the valves, she drills a hole until, in a few moments (the time varying with the nature of the soil), the whole abdomen is buried. The abdomen stretches to its utmost for this purpose, especially at the middle, and the hole is generally a little curved and more or less oblique. Now, with hind-legs hoisted straight above the back and the shanks hugging more or less closely the thighs, she commences ovipositing."—(Riley.) Before the eggs come out, there exudes from the end of the body a mucous matter which fills the bottom of the hole and bathes the valves. The eggs separately, by convulsive throbs, are placed in order in the hole. The mucous matter binds all the eggs together. When the locust is through with this process, she fills the upper end of the mass with the same mucous matter, and then shuts up the hole carefully. This mucus, after hardening, is only pervious to water under frequent changes of temperature and during long wet seasons.

When severe frost comes, the old die off rapidly, and at the appearance of permanent cold weather they have all disappeared.

Hatching.—It often happens that, during the long, dry autumns of Nebraska, great numbers of the earlier-laid eggs hatch out and soon perish with the cold of winter. Many eggs also become segmented in autumn, and whether they survive till spring in a healthy condition is still, with many, a disputed question. My own opinion, derived from the closest observation, is that all such come out in the spring, if they come out at all, in a sickly condition and soon perish. Sometimes, too, as happened in 1877, there is much warm weather in January and February, during which great numbers hatch out that invariably perish by the subsequent cold weather. During spring, the great hatching months are March and April. In these months, cold always interrupts the process. This occurred in the spring of 1877, when there were many cold days and chilly winds, and as a consequence, hatching was not over till early June.

Departure of Locusts.—As already stated, a few days after the last molt on favorable days they are disposed to migrate. No exception to this rule is known in the region of the plains. It is possible that where they are few in number in their native habitat they do not always migrate, but even that is uncertain. In Nebraska, Iowa, Dakota, Kansas and Missouri, they are disposed to return to their native regions. They therefore move mainly northward and westward. Their instincts seem to force them to drier and higher regions, where they originated. Such was specially the case when countless millions left the State in 1876. During 1877, the spring of which was rainy, cold and chilly, the greater part of those that hatched out soon perished, and the few that survived seemed sickly and demoralized. These survivors first mainly moved northward, and then moved southward, and finally were seen to move in all directions; often two columns, one above the other, moving in opposite directions. The greater part of this season's product of locusts evidently ran out, and perished by too long a stay in a region unadapted to them.

Destructiveness of Locusts.—When the migrating locusts make their appearance in Nebraska, the cereal grains are already harvested. Wheat, oats and barley are safe. Corn and the gardens are the victims, if they come before the former are sufficiently ripened to resist their attacks, which has not always been the case. A swarm of locusts in July and August can ruin a field of corn in a few days, and sometimes in a few hours. Often the fields are only partially destroyed. Sometimes the silk and foliage are partially eaten off, and the ends of the ears bared, so that the crops cannot mature. If they leave at this stage of their proceedings, all is well, and if not, their eggs are deposited and the wheat crop endangered during the coming spring. The countless numbers that are hatched out, if the spring happens to be favorable to them, become exceedingly voracious. As they soon commence to move by jumping in one direction, when abundant they are apt to devour everything in their path. This continues until they are old enough to fly, when they depart for other regions. Generally, some corn can be saved in spring, and late planting may entirely escape. Often the third planting of corn during locust years yielded a fair crop. The cereal grains have, however, in some places, and during a few years, been largely destroyed during the time between the hatching-out and flying of the locusts.

How to Combat and Destroy the Locusts.—No successful method has yet been devised to destroy the locusts on their first appearance in migrating swarms from the northwest. The injury, as already stated, which they now do is to the corn crops and the gardens, and sometimes to young growing fruit and forest trees. The eggs, however, which are laid in autumn, have been frequently destroyed by repeatedly harrowing the ground, breaking up the nests, and exposing them to the action of rain and cold and birds. Hon. R. W. Furnas, of Brownville, who first to my knowledge devised this method, found it to be very successful. Plowing them under very deep also destroys great numbers. When they hatch out in spring in destructive numbers, the most vigorous methods need to be employed. One of the most successful ways of destroying them is the digging of ditches around fields across the path on which they are moving. If the trenches are made from twelve to fourteen inches deep. and still deeper holes dug every few rods in the trenches, the young locusts first get into the trenches, then into the holes, where, unable to get out, they can be destroyed by piling ground on them. I have known many farmers to save their entire crops in this way in the very midst of the most infected districts.

Still others have saved their crops by a system very generally in use in the spring of 1877. Pans made of sheet-iron, from five to ten feet long, low in front and high behind and at the sides, with cross-partitions from front to rear, is the general plan of the apparatus used. A little coal oil is placed in these pans and dragged over the fields by hand or horse power. The young locusts jump into or over the pans, and even the fumes are fatal to them. In this way I have known fourteen bushels to be captured in one day by one man. The combination of these two plans —ditching and coal-oil pans—will save any farm in the spring from the ravages of the brood hatched in that locality, if commenced in time. Unfortunately, farmers too often simply look on until their crops are partly destroyed before anything is done to protect themselves. It requires energy and decision to do this, but, when it is properly commenced and persevered in, it is successful.

Nature's Method of Destroying Locusts.—Nature has placed limits to the increase of the individuals of a species. When there is an undue increase from exceptionally favoring conditions, either natural enemies soon proportionally increase, or the need of food compels migration, which often forces them to unhealthy regions. This is specially the case with the migrating locust. Its native habitat is a high, dry region, where the rainfall is from ten to twenty inches a year. It cannot long endure a combination of low altitudes and moisture, combined with extreme and sudden changes of temperature. Hence the locust can never become localized in Nebraska. The memorable spring of 1877 is a notable illustration of this fact. In March and April, immense numbers hatched out, and then followed cold rains, with sudden alternations of extremes of temperature. Countless millions of young locusts died. In many spots where the ground was covered, none could be found in a few days. Nothing convinced me that death was the cause of their disappearance, until, examining the ground with a huge magnifying glass, I found their dead carcasses. The young brood just hatched out disappeared as if by magic from whole counties. The localities where much damage was done were exceedingly few. The brood was so impaired constitutionally that it fell an easy victim to the extremes of a moist climate in a comparatively low altitude. I also noticed, in previous locust years, that moisture, accompanied by an extremely hot or cold day, was always fatal to many of them. From the time they leave their native habitat, constitutional impairment sets in, and a few years in lower moister regions exterminates them, unless they speedily return to their upland dry home.

Invertebrate Enemies.—It is a law of nature that the undue development of any animal is checked sooner or later by a like increase of its natural enemies. Were it not for that law, the slowest breeding species would soon overrun, to the exclusion of all other animals, its own special habitat.

Among locust egg destroyers, no insect equals in efficacy the Anthomyia egg-parasite (*Anthomyia angustifrons*). A few were noticed in 1874, and by 1876 it destroyed about 10 per cent of the eggs in Nebraska, and Prof. Thomas reports an equal destruction in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota. He also remarks that "we never dug for five minutes among the locust eggs, anywhere in our travels during May, without finding this parasite in various stages of development." It is a small white maggot, and is found in the locust egg pod extracting the juices and leaving nothing but dry, dissolved shells. From this maggot is developed a small, gray, two-winged fly, about one-fourth of an inch long. The common flesh fly, many species of ground, blister, soldier and dick beetles, also prey on locust eggs.

After the locusts emerge from the eggs, their greatest insect enemy is the locust mite (*Trombidium locustarium*). It also preys on the eggs. The parent mite lays from three to four hundred eggs, and therefore increases at a prodigious rate. The young mite manages to fasten itself on the locust, especially during and after rains, and mostly lodges under the base of the wings. Such numbers are often found lodged on single locusts as necessarily to produce death. During locust flights, I have frequently seen hundreds fall to the ground, which, on examination, proved to be partially destroyed by these mites. Ground beetles, asilus flies, flesh flies, digger wasps and tachina flies, especially the latter, also feed on locusts and destroy great numbers. Hair worms, spiders, soldier bugs and dragon flies also prey on the locust.

Vertebrate Enemies.—Among vertebrates, no animals equal the birds as destroyers of insects, and especially of locusts. The numbers of locusts which birds consume is simply incalculable. Many species in locust years live entirely on them, and most do so partially. Often each bird of a species captures several hundred during each day. In fact, after many years' study of this subject, and after dissecting more or less of several hundred species, I have been forced to the conviction that even the granivorous birds cannot be excluded from the list of locust enemies. The reader will find the record of each case of dissection of over two hundred species of our birds, which I made during many years, in the report of the United States Entomological Commission for 1877. It is clear to my mind that few as yet appreciate the great and commanding importance of protecting our birds. If this was properly done, few species of insects would ever increase to destructive numbers. Unfortunately, the savage is still dominant in man, and many calling themselves cultivated regard it sport to maim and kill innocent birds. Such a course destroys the harmony of nature, and one of the consequences is the devastations of insects.

Extent of Locust Invasions.—Unfortunately, the human mind has a great tendency to exaggeration. Owing to this, during every locust invasion, the damage done has been greatly overestimated. In 1874, 1876 and 1877, they did much damage, but by no means as much as reported. The drought, human indolence and carelessness did much more. I knew men during these years that never touched their corn after it was planted, and, of course, got none, as they did not deserve any, who yet charged the locusts with destroying their crops, though none had come within five miles of their homesteads.

Generally, there are many years between great locust invasions. It never occurs that the whole State suffers at once. While the small visitations have been more frequent, the destructive ones occur at very long intervals, and over comparatively small areas.

Future Locust Depredations.—One reason for the destructiveness of locusts heretofore has been the small area under cultivation, even in the then thickest settlements. The locusts seemed to select the corn-fields and gardens for their feeding-grounds. When the area under cultivation is trebled, the amount of damage which they can do will be more than one-half less. Another more potent agency against their increase and destructiveness is the increasing rainfall of the State. We have already seen how the wet season of 1877 destroyed the greater part of those that appeared that spring. During each coming decade, the number of similar seasons will increase. The instincts of the locust will also prompt it to remain away from a region so hostile to its existence.

While, therefore, the presence of the locust in the trans-Missouri region is extremely undesirable, it is by no means the pest that it sometimes has been represented to be. Human energy and skill can in a large measure counteract their injurious effects.

We have now passed in review the native vertebrate and articulate life of the State—the latter only in its insect class. This sketch would not be complete without reference to

MOLLUSKS.*

There being no sea-coast, only land and fresh-water shells are found in the State. Of these the air-breathers are well represented. The vitrianæ, a sub-family closely allied to the snails, are represented by seventeen species. Of the snails proper (*Helicinæ*), there are thirty species the most abundant of which is the spotted snail (*Helix alternata*). There have been classified of the Pupinæ twelve species, of Succininæ eight species, of Zonitinæ seven species—these last being distantly allied to the preceding group. The fresh-water shells are even more abundant than the preceding land shells. Thus far, there have been found of these thirteen species of Limnæa, eight species of Physa, two of Bullimus, twelve of Planorbus, one of Segmentina, four of Ancyclus, two of Valvata, three of Vinipera, three of Melantho, two of Amnicola, two of Pomatiopsis and five Melanians. These fresh-water shells having but one valve in a spiral are often all popularly designated as water snails. But the most abundant of all our fresh-water shells are the so-called clams (*Unios* and *Anadontas*). Of the Unios there are at least sixty-seven species, and of the Margaritanas two, and of the thin-shelled, muddy bottom loving Anadontas there have been fourteen species found in the State. These are the numbers that I have identified, but as I have examined only comparatively small sections of our rivers, it cannot be possible that all the species came in my way. Many more species must, therefore, be added to our list. In fact, I have often waded in our rivers for miles without finding a single shell, and then, coming upon a hard or solid bottom of limestone, the bed appeared lined with Unios of many species. Before we know what our rivers contain of our molluscan fauna, they must be closely examined along their whole length—a task too severe for any one investigator.

HEALTHFULNESS OF NEBRASKA.

One of the most frequently-asked questions of those contemplating removal to this State is, Is Nebraska a healthy State? Among the special questions asked are: Do fever, ague, dyspepsia, consumption, etc. exist here? No spot on the globe is absolutely free from disease, but this State is singularly exempt from its severe forms. Fever and ague are more rarely met with here than in most States. Where they do occur, it is owing to limited local causes or extraordinary exposure, and they are generally successfully treated by the simplest remedies. The bad cases that have been met were almost invariably contracted elsewhere, and came here in the hope of having the disease cured by our climate. They were never disappointed if nature had given to it a chance to exert its full health-making power on their bodies. The cause of this general exemption from this class of diseases is probably found in the peculiar climate and surface conditions of the State.

The general drainage of the State is, as we have seen, the best possible. Its general slope is east and south, the southeastern corner being the lowest. The rivers, with the smaller streams that flow into them, have high banks, on top of which the flood plains begin, and extend to a greater or less distance back to the bluffs, where there is another rise to the general plain above. The rivers themselves are generally comparatively rapid, and their flood plains are rarely a dead level, but descend gradually in the direction of the main streams. Whatever water may accumulate next to the bluffs is carried off by the lateral tributaries that join the main stream. As these smaller tributaries are met with every few miles, and often every mile, the drainage of the great majority of even the bottom lands is complete. Hence no conditions adverse to health exist on our low lands.

The drainage character of the soil is also of the very best. It is principally made up of loess and modified drift, the former containing over 80 per cent of the finest silica, and the latter, varying amounts of coarser sand. Beneath these, unmodified drift, composed of sand, pebbles and bowlders, is encountered before the clay beds that exist in some localities are reached. The drainage, therefore, of the soil is of the best possible character. Even the black surface soil, so wonderful for its fertility, contains silicious materials in sufficient quantity for good drainage.

The consequence of such inclination of the land and character of the soil and sub-soil is that over large areas in the State standing water is unknown. Indeed, many citizens of the State, who have not traveled much, fancy that there is no standing water within its boundaries. There are, however, a few limited localities where swamps and bogs exist, such as a portion of the Missouri bottom in Dixon and Burt Counties, and on small portions of the level prairies in Clay, Webster, Fillmore and Saline Counties. Even here, the general elevation of these counties and the constant movement of the winds seem to counteract the conditions of the surface that favor malarial diseases. Not only does the atmosphere seem to be constantly in motion, but is also comparatively dry. In summer and autumn, the prevailing winds are south and southwest. In winter, the prevailing winds are from the north and northwest. In spring, the winds, as elsewhere, are exceedingly variable, and seem to be nearly equally divided between north and northwest and south and southwest. Often in the spring, the prevailing winds are from the northeast. The air is always remarkably pure and generally clear. All these are conditions that are unfavorable to the production and propagation of miasmatic poisons.

An additional reason for the healthfulness of Nebraska might be the presence of an unusual quantity of ozone in the atmosphere. I merely suggest this as a partial explanation of this fact, as no single cause, but many combined, produce the healthfulness of a region. As is well known, ozone is found in the East in perceptible quantities only after thunder storms, by which many suppose it to be produced. As here, during much of the time before as well as after thunder showers, there is a perceptible quantity of ozone in the atmosphere—sufficient at least to respond to the Shœnbein test papers—it must have some effect on health. That its effects are salutary, especially in the destruction of malarial poisons, is the conviction of the best medical authorities.

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*For a specific list of our Land and Fresh Water Shells, the reader is referred to the writer's Catalogue of the Land and Fresh Water Shells of Nebraska, published in Bulletin 3 Vol. III, of U. S. Geological Survey.

During a residence of over seventeen years in the State, I have not personally known more than one case of consumption that was contracted here. That one case was, however, the result of dissipation. One additional case has been reported by Dr. Livingston, of Plattsmouth. Many, indeed, have died here of this disease, but, so far as I have learned the particulars of their cases, they all came into the State with the disease fastened on them, and here generally succumbed to it only because of a want of proper care and remedies. On the other hand, hundreds come here in the incipient stages of the disease and are cured by the climate alone.

I have also known great numbers of asthmatic subjects to come here, and soon all symptoms of the disease disappeared. It is also suggestive of the character of the climate that horses with the heaves lose all traces of this disease when brought to Nebraska. Bronchitis also here readily yields to the influence of the climate. Inflammation of the lungs, when contracted, readily yields to treatment. A volume could easily be filled with cures wrought by this climate on this class of patients. Of course the climate cannot perform miracles. No one should expect to be cured here who is in the third stage of pulmonary disease. Sick ones who come for health should be sure to go where they can get rest and be provided with home comforts. When scarlet fever and measles appear, they are generally in their mild forms. They rarely appear as epidemics. As to typhus and cerebro-spinal fevers, they are comparatively rare. Physicians of eminence assure me that the mortality from these diseases in other States is comparatively much greater than here.

The chief complaint that I have heard from citizens of Nebraska concerning its healthfulness is that it tends to produce rheumatism and nervous disorders. On diligent inquiry, however, I have almost invariably found that the great body of those complaining in this direction are such as have been insufficiently clothed during the colds of winter, or have exposed themselves to an extent or indulged in practices that would have produced these diseases in any climate. The tendency always is, in a new State, among the first energetic settlers, to great exposure. Many start for the West with barely enough to reach their destination. Often little is produced the first year on the homestead, and the old clothes are made to do duty the second year. Until the new homestead is fairly under cultivation (which sometimes takes several years), the new emigrant is often put to great straits for groceries and clothing. Of course, when the emigrant brings along money or stock to carry him over the first year, it need not be so, but thus far the majority have not been of this class. The circumstances, too, of a new country stimulate to great risks and enterprises. Men will often start off on long journeys, through sparsely settled districts, ford streams, and in many other ways subject themselves unnecessarily to flood and storm. The consequence is that the principal diseases in some sections and seasons have been rhumatism and nuralgia. And yet, with all these circumstances favorable to contracting rheumatism, statistics show that most of the States have more deaths from this cause than Nebraska.

It has sometimes been objected that the extremes of temperature and of other conditions in Nebraska must be unfavorable to health. There is, however, a great difference between an extreme and a destructive climate. That Nebraska has no destructive climate is at once apparent from the great variety of its vegetable forms and the exuberance of its natural animal life. Extremes of climate up to a certain point, while they may be injurious, and even destructive to the weak individuals of a species, rather benefit the normally healthy and strong. There is a greater variety of animal and vegetable life in the extreme climate of Nebraska than in the more moderate and equitable climate of England. It even favors those gradual changes of specific characters that advance the grade of animal and vegetable life. Compare, for example, the extremes of climate in Massachusetts and Nebraska. In the former, a warm, mild day is frequently changed to a cold one by a moisture-laden wind suddenly blowing from the northeast. These winds, blowing there from the cold currents of the Atlantic, that come from the Labrador coast, chill the body to an extreme degree, and too often sow the seeds of consumption and other diseases which are the bane of that region. The character, therefore, of the northeast winds renders the climate there a partially destructive one. The northeast wind, on the contrary, in Nebraska, is dry in autumn and winter, and even in spring and summer until the June rains come. Then they become laden with the moisture of the already warmed-up waters of the Missouri and Platte. Our generally moist winds come from the Mexican Gulf, and are south and southwest, rather than north, east and northeast, as in Massachusetts. Our climate is, therefore, extreme without being destructive. Its health conditions are the reverse of those in the Eastern States. Our extremes can be compared to the Turkish bath, which stimulates into activity the functions of the body.

Nearly every one who comes into the State feels a general quickening and elasticity of spirits. The appetite and digestion improve wonderfully. Mind and body are lifted up. All this occurs even with the execrably prepared food eaten in the most of the rural districts; for in most of the rural districts, hot biscuit, green with soda, is still the form of bread usually eaten. Now, this improvement in physical and mental condition cannot arise simply from change of locality. It must originate from our peculiarities of climate. I have myself felt in this State, as I have never felt it elsewhere, especially when camping out, far away from settlements and alone with nature and God, how luxurious existence was, and how pleasant life was intended to be. One needs but to go through the fever and ague stricken districts of other States, and then pass through the rural districts of Nebraska, to notice the contrasts between the sallow complexions found in the former region, and the hue of health and glow of spirits found here.

NEBRASKA AS A TERRITORY.

TRADERS AND MISSIONARIES.

THE exploration of the region drained by the Missouri, in 1804, paved the way to more commercial undertakings. In 1805, Manuel Lisa, a wealthy Spaniard, with a party in search of trading grounds, reached the lands north of the Platte. The beauty of the scene caused him to exclaim "Bellevue," by which name the spot has since been designated.

In 1810, the American Fur Company, that monster monopoly under control of John Jacob Astor, established a post at Bellevue. Francis De Roin was placed in charge of the business there, and, after some years of service, was succeeded by Joseph Robiaux. The latter was followed by John Cabanne.

In 1842, Col. Peter A. Sarpy became agent of the American Fur Company at Bellevue, and, for thirty years, was the leading spirit of the region. To this place the Indians for hundreds of miles around brought their furs and exchanged them for such luxuries as the white man had acquainted them with.

One year previous to Col. Sarpy's arrival, the United States Government transferred the agency, formerly at Fort Calhoun, or Old Council Bluffs, to Bellevue.

In the fall of 1846, the Presbyterian Board of Missions sent Rev. Edward McKinney to select a suitable place for the founding of a mission school in the vicinity of the Platte. After a careful examination of the locality, he chose Bellevue, and erected a log house for his residence. In the spring of 1847, Mr. Walter Lowrie, Secretary of the board, visited Bellevue and confirmed the selection, at the same time ordering the construction of necessary buildings on the plateau. These were finished in 1848.

A school had been opened by Messrs. Dunbar and Ellis, on Council Creek, up the Platte, before the formal opening of the Bellevue School; but Indian hostility to the effort had resulted in its abandonment. Thus it is that the Bellevue mission was the second school begun in the territory afterward called Nebraska. R. E. Reed was the first Superintendent, and the mission force consisted of Rev. Mr. McKinney and family and Mr. Reed.

In the chapter devoted to the history of Sarpy County, we give detailed record of events which transpired there, and merely advert to the salient points in early years to form a chain of evidence of settlement.

THE MORMON EXODUS.

During the half century which elapsed between the visit of the military expedition of Capts. Lewis and Clark and the formal settlement of a white man (other than missionary or trader) on the soil of Nebraska, circumstances conspired to send thousands of white men into this region, for a longer or shorter period. First, in point of time and numbers, among the migratory bands, were the Mormons. Broken up in their home at Nauvoo, Ill., the greater portion of believers in that faith journeyed slowly, with much suffering and loss of life, across Iowa, by several routes, and finally, with slight exceptions, crossed the Missouri River during the years 1845 and 1846, locating about six miles north of Omaha, at what is now known as Florence, but was then termed by the Mormons "Winter Quarters." Here about 15,000 people congregated. The devastation wrought upon wild lands by such an army of non-producers naturally excited the anger of the Indians, to whom the lands belonged. It was asserted that the Mormons were cutting too much timber. The complaint was effective in causing the removal of the invaders. Many of them found temporary shelter among the bluffs on the Iowa side of the river. Soon an expedition of eighty wagons was sent out in search of a permanent home for the Latter Day Saints, which resulted in the selection of the Salt Lake Valley—then far beyond the reach of Government law, and where they could enjoy their peculiar observances untouched by the power of those who deemed their faith a fraud and their practices pernicious. The presence of these families had no decisive influence upon the future of Nebraska. There are those still living within the State who entertain the Mormon faith, without the practice of polygamy, of course; but the transitory residence here of the main band was not destined to become a factor in the future history of this commonwealth. The local record—such as can be found—is given in the sketch of Florence, Plattsmouth, Bellevue and the points touched by them, in the portion of this work devoted to county histories. Brigham Young led a party of his followers westward, in 1847, crossing from St. Mary to Bellevue in a ferry owned by Col. Sarpy, who was a warm friend of the Mormon Moses.

THE GOLD HUNTERS.

Next after the Mormons came the flood of emigrants to California, in search of that most seductive, that most powerful metal known to man. The fever of 1849 swept over all the land, and thousands found their way to the Pacific along the Valley of the Platte. The moving host left here and there a permanent impress on the land. Nor was this all; the land in turn so charmed the eye, and created so abiding an impression on the mind of many a beholder that, wearied with the unequal contest of the camp, they abandoned the pick and spade for the surer implements of husbandry; and, remembering the beautiful Valley of the Platte, sought its peaceful hills and plains, wherein to erect homes for their declining years. Another effect of the emigration was the establishment of a ferry between what is now Omaha and Council Bluffs, by William D. Brown, in 1851 or 1852. In 1853, he made claim to the site of Omaha. The Western travel, which, in the first months of the excitement, had crossed the Missouri at Winter Quarters (Florence), Bellevue and other points, was largely diverted to "Lone Tree," as the site of Omaha was then called; and the seeds of a great metropolis were implanted in a most nutritious soil. The detailed history of these local events is given in the chapter devoted to Omaha, and need not be here repeated.

"Life on the plains!" What memories are awakened within the breast of many a resident of Nebraska at the sight and sound of those words! When the golden spike was driven which bound together the iron links in the great national highway, the knell of that wild period in the history of the West was struck. The whistle of the first locomotive in its fierce rush across the hitherto trackless expanse ended forever that scene in the drama of progress, which was alike comedy and tragedy. "I crossed the plains," are words, when spoken by the bronzed and hardy pioneer, which signify more than men of later generation can conceive of. The toiling caravan of emigrants to the El Dorado of the Pacific slope; the venturesome cavalcade of daring huntsmen; the solitary group of mountaineers—a class peculiar of the "Rockies"—have passed beyond the view, and all that now remain of them are scattered traces of forgotten graves, a few survivors of those scenes, busied with other tasks, and vague traditions of the times, which horrify or charm, as deeds of murder, robbery or love perchance to give the coloring to the tale.

Nebraska was the highway to the West when lumbering wagons furnished the only means of transport, as now, when steam and palace-cars augment the speed and comfort of the journey. Imagine if you can—and you, survivor of the olden time, conjure up a vision of modern methods, as in fancy you live once more those days of hardship. You lift your head from the damp earth, and, by the flickering light of waning camp-fire, see the mighty engine dashing by, with train of sleeping-coaches, freighted with slumbering voyagers. And, as you gather about the morning fire, with scanty meal, behold the men who look disgusted at their morning bill of fare within the dining coach, and sigh because their journey is a wearying one. They will reach their destination within the week, while you can count the time by months since you stood looking eastward, as night shut down upon you and blotted out the last rude traces of the "States." And still long months of deprivation must ensue before you gain the end of that slow march.

Let us give place in this history to mention of those events which were, if not direct, at least subsidiary, agencies in the original settlement of Nebraska, and which demonstrated the fact that the Valley of the Platte was the only route of travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific within the limits of the more temperate latitudes. In remote times—remote for the West—the beginning of "the West" was at the Mississippi. Western Illinois and Wisconsin and Western Iowa were accessible by water by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The region beyond was known only to the courageous few who had braved the perils of a wilderness inhabited by hostile tribes. But, in 1850, when the fever for gold had spread throughout the East, the limits of civilization had extended so far that supplies of horses, mules, cattle, wagons, coffee, flour, bacon, sugar and the indispensables of a trip across the plains were obtainable at points on the Missouri River, in the State of Missouri. Parties endeavored to reach that stream early in the spring, that they might take advantage of the growth of vegetation as food for their teams. While some caravans followed the Arkansas, many more chose to come up the Missouri, and travel thence westward along the rich Valley of the Platte. Thus was first opened up to observant pioneers the beauties of this region. Hundreds of improvident but eager men set out so late in the season as to encounter the rigor of winter in the mountains, and many perished miserably from exposure and starvation. Others started early enough to safely pass the Rocky Mountains, only to meet their fate in the inhospitable fastnesses of the Sierra Nevadas, where snow frequently piles to the depths of thirty and forty feet in localities. Among the very early trials were the dangers incident to crossing a country inhabited by fierce Indians. If the truth could be known, probably every mile from the Missouri to the Pacific would demand at least one headstone to mark a victim's grave. The stages of life, from birth to the closing of the drama, were here exemplified. Many a poor mother hushed her new-born babe amid the rough scenes of a camp, while she herself was suffering from lack of those comforts so essential to maternity. Along the trackless plain many a maiden awoke to the revelation of love, and many a troth was plighted. Even the marriage rite was sometimes celebrated, amid the crude but earnest congratulations of the sturdy groups which formed the caravan. And death, in every form, paid frequent court to those lone wanderers. The novelist of the future will here find ample materials for plot and story.

At the time referred to, the whole region, from the Missouri to the Pacific, was vaguely known as "the plains," though it embraced almost every variety of country. First, the emigrant crossed the rich, rolling prairies of Nebraska. The soil grew thinner and thinner until it merged into dreary sand deserts. Upon these he found myriads of prairie dogs, sometimes living in towns twenty miles square; herds of graceful antelopes bounded over the hills, and huge, ungainly buffaloes, which numbered millions then, blackened parts of the landscape. A day's journey was from ten to twenty miles. When the company halted for the night, they turned their animals to graze, with such precautions as served to prevent their escape; lighted a fire on the prairies of buffalo chips, and supped upon pork, hot bread or "flap-jacks," and washed the frugal repast down with the inevitable tin cup of coffee. Their trusty guns were kept within easy reach, and the whitened skull of a buffalo, perhaps killed by some emigrant long before in wanton sport, served as a seat. At night, the travelers slept soundly, with the blue of heaven for a canopy. The wagons were covered with stout canvas, and afforded protection to the few women and children during the later years of the excitement. All became inured to the conditions of outdoor life. When large streams were reached, the heavy wagons were floated or hauled, and where it was convenient to do so, rude bridges were constructed over smaller streams. Every source of ingenuity was developed. If a wheel gave way, and the mechanical productiveness of the party could not replace it, a cottonwood log, with one end dragging on the ground, was made to serve instead. If a pole broke, another was extemporized from the nearest timber. If an ox died, some luckless cow was yoked in his place. Sometimes one family, or one party of half a dozen men, journeyed alone, and sometimes there were a hundred or more wagons in a single "train," with their white covers enveloped in an increasing cloud of dust. During the seasons when emigration was very heavy, caravans could, from an eminence, be seen stretching out for miles and miles, and at night every pleasant camping-ground was a populous village. The journey was not without its enjoyments, though one's philosophy was sorely tried at times. There were often long delays for hunting lost cattle, waiting for swollen streams to subside, or in climbing the mountains. Storms and mishaps frequently taxed the patience of all, and sickness came to feeble frame and hardy men alike. The first of a long line of trains often climbed steep hills, instead of going the longer and easier way through ravines, and the followers along the new roads were forced to desert the beaten track, and risk untried courses, or labor on in their wake. It was not uncommon to see from ten to thirty yoke of cattle hitched to a single wagon, working slowly up the mountain. The summit reached at last, the wagon would be emptied, and, with a huge log trailing behind as a brake, the teams would descend to repeat their experience in ascending with other loads. The wild, majestic scenery along the way may have been a partial compensation to some for the hardships they endured; but it is reasonable to believe that few would have refused to forego those delights if thereby they might have gained easier transit. The tragedies of those days were numerous. The very nature of the journey, and the chances of sudden wealth, combined with the freedom of the manner of living, gathered many a desperate character into the civil army. The baser passions were too often allowed full scope, and hence it must be recorded that many a villain found his end at the hands of outraged companions. The travelers were a law unto themselves, and greed or lust were summarily avenged.

NEBRASKA AS SEEN IN 1856.

From the diary of an early settler is quoted the following vivid description of the appearance of Nebraska in 1856:

"I first came to Nebraska in 1856, and the rolling prairies existing between the Big Sandy and Fort Kearney had been burnt off, so that as the caravan with which I was traveling passed along, a wide waste of desolation met the eye. The surface of the earth was black as charcoal, and here and there was spotted with the bleached bones of buffalo, oxen and wolves. It seemed as though nothing could live in that forsaken-looking country; and yet I thought then that where that black, charred surface was, there must have been long blades of brown and yellow grass, before the fire swept them out of existence. And I thought, too, the grass must have been beautifully green in the spring and summer time; and I hoped to see the summer bloom for me again. When I approached the Platte Valley from the hills which skirt it, my eyes were delighted with the sight that met my view. Near by, lay that beautiful country, its land as level as a floor, the dense groves of trees stretching out as far as the eye could see. It was a gorgeous spectacle, and, it seemed to me, no valley on the earth could surpass it in agricultural possibilities. During the winter of 1856-57, I journeyed on to Fort Laramie. The point at which I struck the Platte must have been 250 miles from its mouth. From there to Fort Laramie was about 375 miles. I, therefore, traveled fully 375 miles, so that my opportunity for judging of its extent and general features was of the best, although it was seen under most disparaging circumstances. That was a terrible winter. From October to May snow was on the ground. On the last day of November, our party arrived at Ash Hollow, returning from Fort Laramie. The snow was a foot deep at the former place. That night, another storm came on and continued for several days and nights. When it was over, we were snow-bound. We remained there two weeks and then moved on to a village of Ogallala Sioux Indians, where we remained more than a month, and were kept from starving by the kindness of the Indians, who gave us all the buffalo meat we needed for our food. From this village to Fort Kearney, we journeyed on the ice of the Platte. On the land, the snow lay two feet deep, while the valleys were filled full with drifting snow. For months there was nothing to be seen but the dazzling whiteness of the snow. We were sixteen days in going from Ash Hollow to Fort Kearney, a distance of 150 miles, and necessarily encountered many hardships and privations on the way. A few days after our arrival at the fort, another severe storm came on, with strong winds. This lasted several days and completely buried the one-story houses of the fort in the drifts. Barracks, officers' quarters, stables—all were covered, and trenches had to be dug around haystacks to prevent the cattle from walking on top of them. Cuttings were made from door to door of the houses, to allow the inmates to go in and out. The season was terrible, but it was general throughout the Northwest. It was an unfavorable time to form an opinion of the region, but I nevertheless resolved to make it my future home. I knew that the snow would finally disappear; and so it did. In June, the Valley of the Platte was decked with living green; the trees were rich with foliage, and birds chirped forth their songs of joy."

ERECTION OF NEBRASKA.

The bringing into favorable notice of the rich "Platte Country"—as the region from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, along the Valley of the Platte and beyond, was vaguely known—through the mediumship of emigration to the golden coast, was the preliminary step toward the erection of another Territory in the arch of the Union. The political forces in power looked with concern at the prospect of the irrepressible struggle then imminent. The development of a new section of the continent did not, to the powers that were, suggest merely the increase of national and personal wealth; it presaged the rise or fall of the great dynasty which had for its foundation the institution of human slavery. To enter into an elaborate review of the situation of parties and party leaders would require more space than the limits of this chapter permit; but the conditions of the contending factions, at the beginning of 1850, must be summarized, that subsequent events, pointing to the struggle of 1853 and 1854, may rest upon logical basis.

The dominant political party of the country, swaying State, church, commerce and society in general, was the advocate and supporter of slavery. The opposing party, made up of dissenting factions, as always the opposition is, held to the abstract idea of the error of slavery; but the degree of error and the methods by which it should be remedied, varied from mild conservatism—which would permit its existence, but prevent too rapid encroachments on free soil—to rabid abolitionism, which was for exterminating at once and by force, if need be, the iniquity of all iniquities. With such discordant and unstable materials, the fight was carried on for years. The admission of new territory, from time to time, gave sudden heat to "the cause," and vigor to the opponents thereof. The fierce struggle over the admission of Missouri had ended without open disruption of the Union, but the breach between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions had grown with rapidity since the memorable days of 1820. Three decades had passed, and each succeeding year witnessed a stronger gripping of official and social power by the pro-slavery advocates. Quietly, insidiously, the forces were at work. Sixteen years after the Missouri Compromise was adopted by Congress, and the State admitted to the Union on the strength thereof, the western boundary of the State was extended, without attracting public attention. The original west line was drawn due north and south from a point where the Kansas enters the Missouri; but, in 1836, a tract lying west of that line, between it and the Missouri, was taken from the unorganized region and given to Missouri. This was a flagrant violation of the spirit and letter of the compromise.

It was in the midst of a series of political athleticism seldom surpassed that the time for the creation of the Platte country into Territories was reached. The submission of the Whig party to pro-slavery compromises; the nomination and defeat of Gen. Scott and the triumphant election of Franklin Pierce to the Presidency of the United States;

the voluntary acceptance of the Fugitive Slave Law and other "compromise" acts by the nominal leaders of the opposition to slavery, and the apparent growth of the slave power in this country, all conspired to embolden the lawmakers in their belief that the time had come for the spread of slavery throughout the new West, and the ultimate increase of its political strength in Congress. It was held by the Southern statesmen and their allies in the North that this region, as a part of the Louisiana Purchase, was territory into which the owners of slaves might carry their chattels and hold them in bondage, through the operation of the original treaty-guarantee of their right to retain unrestricted freedom in religious and property affairs.

The first effort to erect a Territory west of Missouri and Iowa was abortive. This was made in 1851 and 1852. The matter did not reach a vote. At the next session (1852–53), Willard P. Hall, of Missouri, on December 13, 1852, offered a bill in the House of Representatives organizing the Territory of "Platte," which included in its area what is now a greater portion of this State. The bill was referred to the Committee on Territories. From that committee, William A. Richardson, of Illinois, reported a bill organizing the Territory of Nebraska, covering the same area. This report did not meet with the approval of the Southern members, and so warm was the discussion that ensued in committee, that the report presented recommended the rejection of the bill. John Letcher, of Virginia, moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion was defeated, and, in spite of opposition, the bill passed the House by a vote of 98 yeas to 43 nays, February 10, 1853. Now began the contest which became famous in the history of the nation. The bill went to the Senate, heralded by pro-slavery blasts of warning. Secretly, there was organized a system to prevent free soil from becoming a new Territory, unless a similar tract of slave soil should be set off, as a counterpoise in the National Legislature; for to admit a free Territory without one dedicated to slavery was to give the anti-slavery faction a political lever that might become Archimedean in its strength against the South. It must be remembered that John Quincy Adams's idea of the property-rights guaranteed under the treaty on which this region became a part of the United States was disputed by able men, and strong diversity of opinion existed. The bill reached the Senate on the 11th, and, on the 17th, Stephen A. Douglas reported it from the committee to which it was referred, without amendment. On March 2, the last day but one of the session, Mr. Douglas moved that it be taken up. The Southern members opposed this, and, on the following day, he renewed his motion. Then it was that Solon Borland, of Arkansas, moved that the bill be allowed to lie on the table. This amendment prevailed by a vote of 23 to 17. With the exception of the Senators from Missouri, the Slave States were solidly opposed to the organization of the new Territory. Senator Atchison spoke briefly, but suggestively, on the subject, but his wishes were disregarded and the session closed without completing the work of the so-called Territory of Nebraska. The northern limit of the region embraced in these bills was generally mentioned as "the Platte River."

The Thirty-third Congress began its session December 5, 1853, with a large Democratic majority in both branches. During the time between the presentation of the bill alluded to and the opening of this session, the people of Iowa had manifested their disapproval of the lines described in the bill, and expressed a wish to have the country west of that State opened to settlement. Thousands of emigrants were impatiently awaiting the extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands, and were clamoring for the right to locate west of the Missouri. In the fall of 1853, a number of men assembled at Bellevue, in Sarpy County, and chose Hadley D. Johnson, a prominent citizen of Council Bluffs, Iowa, as their Representative, delegating powers to him in the interest of a reformation of Territorial lines.

On the 14th of December, 1853, Augustus C. Dodge, Senator from Iowa, introduced a bill in the Senate "to organize the Territory of Nebraska." This measure adhered to the former boundaries, and it was referred to the Committee on Territories. The bill contained no clause interfering with the interdict on slavery in this region laid down by the Missouri Compromise. From the report then submitted is hereafter quoted so much as expresses the animus of the originators:

"A question has arisen in regard to the right to hold slaves in the Territory of Nebraska, when the Indian laws shall be withdrawn, and the country thrown open to emigration and settlement. By the eighth section of 'an act to authorize the people of Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain Territories,' approved March 6, 1820, it was provided: 'That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36° 30′ North Latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be and hereby are prohibited; *provided*, always, that any person escaping into the same, from labor or service, is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person or persons claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.' Under this section, as in the case of the Mexican law in New Mexico and Utah, it is a disputed point whether slavery is prohibited in the Nebraska country by valid enactment. The decision of this question involves the constitutional power of Congress to pass laws prescribing and regulating the domestic institutions of the various Territories of the Union. In the opinion of those eminent statesmen who hold that Congress is invested with no rightful authority to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri is null and void; while the prevailing sentiment in large portions of the Union sustains the doctrine that the constitution of the United States secures to every citizen an inalienable right to move into any of the Territories with his property, of whatever kind and description, and to hold and enjoy the same under the sanction of law. Your committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter upon the discussion of these controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matters in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory of the true intent of the constitution, and the extent of protection afforded by it to slave property in the Territories, so your committee are not prepared to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri act, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute. * * * It is apparent that the Compromise measures of 1850 affirm and rest upon the following propositions: First, that all ques tions pertaining to slavery in the Territories, and the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, by their appropriate representatives, to be chosen by them for that purpose." * *

This bill received not more favorable consideration than its predecessor had, at the hands of the slavery propagandists. Archibald Dixon, of Kentucky, gave notice that, when it should come up, he would offer as an amendment a clause that the eighth section of the Missouri act "shall not be so construed as to apply to the Territory contemplated by this act [the Nebraska bill] or to any other Territory of the United States; but that the citizens of the several States or Territories shall be at liberty to take and hold their slaves within any of the Territories or States to be formed therefrom, as if the act, entitled as aforesaid, and approved as aforesaid, had never been passed."

The inevitable result of so pronounced an annullment of the Compromise was the re-opening of hostilities by the contending parties. Mr. Douglas did not, of course, approve of the amendment, and it was openly asserted by the Democrats that the proposition was instigated by Whig influence, as a political action, in the hope of producing dissensions in the ranks of the Democrats. This, however, was but one of the bitter declarations made by both sides.

In the midst of this heated controversy, Mr. Hadley D. Johnson reached Washington. He had no official status, but, as representative of a large region immediately affected by the measure, he was admitted to the councils of the Committee on Territories. By his logical arguments and able presentation of the claims of his constituents, Mr. Johnson enlisted the sympathies of the committee, not so much in regard to the principles at large as in the matter of boundaries, perhaps; but in all things he fairly represented the wishes of his people. It was mainly through his efforts that Senator Douglas requested the recommittal of the bill. On the 23d of January, 1854, a bill, retaining the title, was offered, but so amended as to leave but little of the original document. Instead of one Territory, to be called "Nebraska," two were now proposed. The south line of the newer Territory, to be called "Kansas," was subsequently moved northward, to conform with the line between the lands of the Cherokee and the Osage Indians; or, from 36° 30′ to the 37th degree North Latitude.

The amended bill contained the following provisions relative to slavery:

> SECTION 21. *And be it further enacted,* That, in order to avoid all misconstruction, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of slavery is concerned, to carry into practical operation the following propositions and principles, established by the compromise measures of 1850, viz.: FIRST. That all questions pertaining to slavery in the Territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives. SECOND. That "all cases involving the title to slaves," and "questions of personal freedom," are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. THIRD. That the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States, in respect to fugitives from service, are to be carried into faithful execution, in all the "organized Territories," the same as in the States.

A protracted debate on the bill ensued. The position taken by Senator Douglas was, that Congress had no power to legislate slavery into or out of any Territory or new State to be formed therefrom; and, after an unsuccessful attempt by Senator Chase to strike out so much of the clause as declared the "restriction" of 1820 superseded by the Compromise of 1850, Senator Douglas himself introduced a clause affirming the principle of non-intervention by Congress, which amendment prevailed. Mr. Chase then moved that "the people of the Territory, through their appropriate representatives, may, if they see fit, prohibit the existence of slavery therein." This was voted down. The fight was a hotly-contested one, and cannot be here followed in detail. The debate stands available, to those who desire to follow it, in the Congressional reports of that period, and forms one of the most inviting topics for the historian whose province includes national, instead of State, affairs. So far as the destiny of Nebraska is concerned, it remains to be said that the Senate, at a late hour on the night of March 3—or morning of March 4—passed the amended bill by a vote of 37 to 14.

In the House, a bill had been introduced by Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, which was practically a duplicate of that offered by Senator Douglas, and passed, as above stated. The House bill was met with disapproval by William H. English, of Indiana, who proposed to strike out the clause declaring that the institution of slavery could not be legislated by Congress into a Territory, and substituting one in which it was expressly stated that the bill should not be construed to mean that the people were thereby prevented, through properly constituted legislative authority, "from passing such laws in relation to the institution of slavery as they may deem best adapted to their locality and most conducive to their happiness and welfare." The bill was allowed to rest, in order that the Senate bill might be taken up. After a vigorous discussion, on May 18, 1854, the House took the measure in hand, limiting debate thereon to two days. Horace Greeley, in his "American Conflict," gives the following summary of the action of the House:

"The right of the majority to prescribe a reasonable limit to discussion—to afford fair opportunity for debate, but insist that it shall close at a definite and not too distant day and hour—has become a part of our parliamentary law. But the right of a minority to seek to improve what it deems a vicious and mistaken measure—to soften, if it may, objectionable features, which it is unable to wholly remove—is still sacred; and it has accordingly been established, after much experience of the evils of the opposite rule, that even a vote of the House, enforcing the previous question on a reluctant, struggling minority, does not cut off amendments which may have already been proposed, but only arrests debate and brings the House to vote successively on all the propositions legitimately before it, including, it may be, the engrossment of the bill. But Mr. A. H. Stevens, when the hour for closing the debate in committee [of the whole] had arrived, moved that the enacting clause of the bill be stricken out, which was carried by a preconcerted and uncounteracted rally of the unflinching friends of the measure. Of course, all pending amendments were thus disposed of—the bill being reported as dead. Having thus got the bill out of committee and before the House, Messrs. Stevens & Co. voted not to agree to the report of the Committee of the Whole [yeas, agreeing with report, 97; nays, 117], thus bringing the House to an immediate vote on the engrossment of the bill. Mr. Richardson now moved an amendment in the nature of a substitute, being in effect the Senate's bill, and thereupon called the previous question, which was seconded—yeas, 116; nays, 90; when this amendment was adopted—yeas, 115; nays, 95; the bill ordered to be engrossed—yeas, 112; nays, 99; the previous question again ordered and sustained, and the bill finally passed—yeas, 113; nays, 100. Thus the opponents of the measure in the House were precluded from proposing any amendments or modifications whatever, where it is morally certain that, had they been permitted to do so, some such amendment as Gov. Chase's, or Mr. English's, would have been carried. The Free States contributed 44 votes—all cast by Democrats—to the support of the measure. From the Slave States, 12 Whigs and 57 Democrats sustained it. Against it were 91 members from Free States, of whom 44 where chosen as Whigs, 3 as Free Soil proper and 44 as Democrats. So that precisely as many Democrats from Free States voted for as against the final passage of the Nebraska bill. Only nine members from Slave States opposed it, of whom but two had been regarded as Democrats. Of the Whigs who so voted, but two were returned to the next House. The bill had thus passed the House in form as an original measure of that body, although it was in essence the amended Senate bill. Being sent to the Senate as such [May 24], an attempt to amend was voted down, and the bill ordered to be engrossed, by 35 yeas to 13 nays. It was immediately passed, and, being approved by President Pierce, became a law of the land."

The bill received the Presidential indorsement May 30, 1854. The tract embraced 351,558 square miles of territory, extending from the 40th parallel of North Latitude to the British Possessions on the north; and from the Missouri River on the east to the summit of the Rocky Mountains on the west. The erection of the Territory of Colorado, February 28, 1861, decreased the area by 16,035 square miles; and the creation of the Territory of Dakota, March 2, 1867, further diminished the area by 228,907 square miles. At one time, a triangular tract of 15,378 square miles was attached from Washington and Utah Territories, lying on the southwest slope of the Rocky Mountains, north of the 41st parallel and east of the 110th Meridian; but this was afterward included in the 45,999 square miles which went to form the Territory of Idaho, March 3, 1863.

It may be here observed that, as shown above, the present limits of Nebraska contain 75,995 square miles, which lie between the parallels of 40° and 43° North Latitude and the meridians of 95° 30′ and 104° Longitude west from Greenwich.

TEXT OF THE ORGANIC ACT.

Hereto is appended the full text of the organic act which created Nebraska Territory:

Be it Enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: beginning at a point on the Missouri River, where the 40th parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the east boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence on said summit northward to the 49th parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the Territory of Minnesota; thence southward on said boundary to the Missouri River; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is, hereby created into a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of Nebraska; and when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such a manner and at such time as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the Territory of Nebraska, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said Territory of Nebraska, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights, by treaty, law or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the Government to make if this act had never passed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power and authority, in and over said Territory of Nebraska, shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said Territory, and shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia thereof. He may grant pardons and respites for offenses against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offenses against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a Secretary of the said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the Governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence, semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be deposited in the libraries of Congress; and in case of the death, removal, resignation or absence of the Governor from the Territory, the Secretary shall be and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the Governor, during such vacancy or absence, or until another Governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualification of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The House of Representatives shall, at its first session, consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the Council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of Representatives may be increased by the Legislative Assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters: *Provided*, That the whole number shall never exceed thirty-nine. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the Council and Representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters as nearly as may be. And the members of the Council and of the House of Representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district or county or counties for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election, the Governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken by such persons and in such mode as the Governor shall designate and appoint, and the persons so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. And the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such a manner, both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said Council districts for members of the Council shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected to the Council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the House of Representatives shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected members of said House: *Provided*, That in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the Legislative Assembly, the Governor shall order a new election; and the persons thus elected to the Legislative Assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the Council and House of Representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly: *Provided*, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty days.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said Territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter described, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly: *Provided*, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said Territory, by reason of being on service therein.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. Every bill which shall have passed the Council and House of Representatives of the said Territory shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor of the Territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large on its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all township, district and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Nebraska. The Governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the Governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the Legislative Assembly; and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the Council and House of Representatives, and all other officers.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of the Legislative Assembly shall hold, or be appointed to, any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first Legislative Assembly; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except Postmasters, shall be a member of the Legislative Assembly, or hold any office under the Government of said Territory.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be invested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in Justices of the Peace. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a District Court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at such times and places as shall be prescribed by law; and the said Judges shall, after their appointments, respectively reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided*, That Justices of the Peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed $100; and the said Supreme and District Courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each District Court, or the Judge thereof, shall appoint its Clerk, who shall also be the Register in Chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception and appeals shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said District Courts to the Supreme Court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law: but in no case removed to the Supreme Court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The Supreme Court, or the Justices thereof, shall appoint its own Clerk, and every Clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error, and appeals from the final decisions of said Supreme Court, shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the Circuit Courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed $1,000; except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the Supreme Court, without regard to the value of the matter, property or title in controversy; and except also that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decision of the said Supreme Court created by this act, or of any Judge thereof, or of the District Courts created by this act, or of any Judge thereof, upon any writ of *habeas corpus* involving the question of personal freedom: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to or affect the provisions of the "act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February 12, 1793, and the "act to amend and supplementary to the aforesaid act," approved September 18, 1850; and each of the said District Courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States; and the said Supreme and District Courts of the said Territory, and the respective Judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of *habeas corpus* in all cases on which the same are granted by the Judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said constitution and laws, and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the Supreme Court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said Clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the Clerks of the District Courts of Utah Territory now receive for similar services.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of an act entitled "an act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February 12, 1793, and the provisions of the act entitled "an act to amend, and supplementary to, the aforesaid act," approved September 18, 1850, be, and the same are hereby, declared to extend to and be in full force within the limits of said Territory of Nebraska.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed an Attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the Attorney of the United States for the present Territory of Utah. There shall also be a Marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as Circuit and District Courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as the Marshal of the District Court of the United States for the present Territory of Utah, and shall, in addition, be paid $200 annually as a compensation for extra service.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice and Associate Justices, Attorney and Marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The Governor and Secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the District Judge, or some Justice of the Peace in the limits of said Territory duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the Chief Justice or some Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the constitution of the United States and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said Secretary, among the executive proceedings; and the Chief Justice and Associate Justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said Governor or Secretary, or some Judge or Justice of the Peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the Secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterward the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of $2,500. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices shall each receive an annual salary of $2,000. The Secretary shall receive an annual salary of $2,000. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, from the dates of the respective appointments, at the Treasury of the United States; but no such payments shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to $3 each, per day, during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and $3 each for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually traveled route, and an additional allowance of $3 shall be paid to the Presiding Officer of each house for each day he shall so preside. And a Chief Clerk, and Assistant Clerk, a Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, may be chosen for each house; and the Chief Clerk shall receive $4 per day, and the said other officers $3 per day, during the session of the Legislative Assembly; but no other officer shall be paid by the United States: *Provided*, That there shall be but one session of the Legislature annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the Governor shall think proper to call the Legislature together. There shall be appropriated, annually, the usual sum, to be expended by the Governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory, including the salary of a Clerk of the executive department; and there shall also be appropriated annually a sufficient sum, to be expended by the Secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of laws, and other incidental expenses; and the Governor and Secretary of the Territory shall, in the disbursement of all moneys intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall, semi-annually, account to the said Secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditures shall be made by said Legislative Assembly for objects not specially authorized by the acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Nebraska shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the Governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at the said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said Governor and Legislative Assembly.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That a delegate to the House of Representatives, of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives; but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the times, places and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governer to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the constitution and laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which, being inconsistent with the principles of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void, it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State nor to exclude it therefrom, but leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of 6th March, 1820, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting or abolishing slavery.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall hereafter be appropriated, as has been customary for the Territorial Governments, a sufficient amount, to be expended under the direction of the said Governor of the Territory of Nebraska, not exceeding the sums heretofore appropriated for similar objects, for the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government, and for the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government, for the use of the Governor, Legislative Assembly, Judges of the Supreme Court, Secretary, Marshal, Attorney of said Territory, and such other persons, and under such regulations, as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the Government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, Sections Number 16 to 36 in each township in said Territory shall be and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That, until otherwise provided by law, the Governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the Judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts; and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts by proclamation, to be issued by him; but the Legislative Assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter or modify such judicial districts; and assign the Judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the Territory of Nebraska, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted during the present Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be intrusted with them for disbursement, shall give such security, at such time and place and in such manner as the Secretary of the Territory may prescribe.

Approved May 30, 1854.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY.

The first officers appointed by President Pierce under the provisions of the organic bill were: Francis Burt, of South Carolina, Governor; Thomas B. Cuming, of Iowa, Secretary; Fenner Ferguson, of Michigan, Chief Justice; James Bradley, of Indiana, and Edward R. Hardin, of Georgia, Associate Justices; Mark W. Izard, of Arkansas, Marshal; and Experience Estabrook, of Wisconsin, Attorney.

ARRIVAL AND DEATH OF GOV. BURT.

The opening page in the history of the new Territory was destined to become a sad and tragic one. Gov. Burt reached Bellevue, then the only point in the Territory worthy to claim the title of village, where the Mission House was located, on the 7th of October, 1854, and became the guest of Rev. William Hamilton, in spiritual charge of the mission. The Governor was soon taken ill, but, notwithstanding that fact, received the oath of office October 16, from Chief Justice Ferguson. Two days later, the Governor died.

The official record contains the entry:

"Hon. Francis Burt, Governor of Nebraska, died at the Mission House, Bellevue, October 18, 1854, at 3 o'clock A. M. His disease was *colonitis*, or inflammation of the bowels."

It is easy to imagine the excitement and consternation which prevailed at the little outpost of civilization at this rude shock. Although but just arrived, the dignity of the official position to which he was assigned, and the courtly graces of an accomplished Southern gentleman, combined to win for the Governor a profound respect; while the tragic method of his departure from the scene of earthly ambitions and sufferings increased the gloom which is inseparable from the closing of a mortal career.

Rev. William Hamilton furnishes the following account of the scenes attending the last hours of Gov. Burt's life:

"It was in the fall of 1854 that Gov. Burt and party reached Bellevue, crossing the Missouri River at what was then the town of St. Mary, Iowa, nearly opposite Bellevue. The Otoe and Omaha Mission had been in existence since 1846, and the Mission School was then in operation. The Council Bluffs Agency for those two tribes had been, until the spring of 1853, on the river, near the trading-post of Peter A. Sarpy, but, owing to the encroachments of the river, was removed to the plateaus half a mile south of the Mission buildings, and several of the employes had their houses also removed to that point. Among the employes was Isaiah Bennet, who also kept boarders. The Governor and his party, James Doyle, his brother, Col. Doyle, and Willie Symmes, all from South Carolina, and worthy men. The Governor had taken sick at St. Louis, but not so unwell as to prevent his traveling. I understood that he was not well when he arrived, and, knowing that he could not be comfortably accommodated at the small boarding house, we had a room prepared in the Mission building as soon as possible, and invited him to make his home with us till he should get better. It was his intention, when able to examine the country and select a site for the capital, which would be for the benefit of the Territory rather than of any particular town or company. This I learned, not from himself particularly, but from the friends with him. He accepted the invitation with many thanks, and said, after he got into his room, that he felt like a new man. My sole object was to make him comfortable, and, if possible, keep him free from molestation and excitement, as there was great anxiety among the people of the different towns to secure the location of the capital at their respective places. The Board of Missions had a reserve there of four quarter-sections of land, but the Governor's life and comfort weighed far more with me than any pecuniary interest that might arise from the location of the capital at that place. Hence I determined not even to question him on the subject, and, if possible, to keep others from doing so. The former I did do without any trouble, but could not do the latter. He was daily worried and visited when he should have been quiet. His kindness of heart led him to admit speculators to an interview when he was not physically able to endure the fatigue. He told me his symptoms, and I gave him such medicines as I thought suitable to his case. For a few days he seemed to improve, and I hoped would recover; but after a time I learned from one of his company that he was taking some remedies or medicated water, that he had procured at St. Louis, that was producing a contrary effect from what I designed to produce, and he grew worse.

"Dr. McMahon, of Council Bluffs, and one of the best physicians of that place, was sent for ; also Dr. Malcom, of Omaha, who stood high in his profession. These two gentlemen were constant in their attentions, but the Governor continued to grow weaker notwithstanding their skill. I may be permitted to remark here that I had great confidence in the skill of both these physicians, and was well acquainted with them, but, at the same time, I must confess that I thought they mistook the nature of his disease, which I believed had developed into typhoid fever. They, however, could not realize that that was his disease, but I forget what they called it.

"As I was not a physician, of course I yielded to their judgment. The patient had all the care that his physicians, his attendants and myself and wife could give him, but he continued to fail. His mind wandered, and he gave but little attention to matters around him. It was during the first stages of the coma that he asked me, while watching by his side, 'What would the people think of placing the capital at Bellevue?' I replied I supposed all would be satisfied except Omaha. After a moment's reflection, he said, slowly, 'She will refuse to be comforted.' I at once changed the subject to keep him from dwelling on it, and that is all that ever passed between us on the subject of putting the capital at Bellevue.

"As the days wore away, he grew worse, and his mind wandered more. Both physicians were present during the night in which he died. When they found all hope had passed, they requested me to inform him of the fact. They were then in my sitting room. I went to him and aroused him from his slumber, and told him, as kindly as I was able, that we could do no more for him, and his physicians requested me to so inform him. He gazed seriously at me a moment, and then said, 'Then I want to see James Doyle.' I went down and sent Mr. Doyle up to the room where the Governor was lying. They remained alone for perhaps an hour or more. When Mr. Doyle came back, I again went up to his room. Gov. Burt seemed entirely rational, thanked me for my kindness, and also desired me to convey to the physicians his thanks for their kindness and faithful attendance. When he finished, he turned partially away, closed his eyes and passed into a comatose state, in which he continued till death, which occurred on the twenty-first day after he was first taken sick in St. Louis.

"In his conversation with James Doyle, the latter informed me he conversed as sensibly as ever he had done at any previous time, giving particular and special directions about his family and his affairs.

"I was very anxious for his recovery, and, hoping for this, I did not converse much with him in regard to his spiritual condition. Yet I did speak to him on the subject, as I had understood that at one time of his life he was strongly inclined to skepticism. To my inquiries, he said: 'That matter me and my wife settled three years ago.' As he was weak, I pursued the inquiry no further, but learned from his companions that, about three years previous, the great revivalist, Rev. Daniel Baker, D. D., had held a series of meetings in his neighborhood. The presumption is that he had at that time embraced the truth, though not connecting himself with any church. He was a man of sterling integrity and unblemished character, greatly beloved by those who knew him. He had, I think, been Chief Clerk in some of the departments at Washington, and on his leaving for Nebraska received strong testimonial of respect by those under or associated with him. During the short time he was with us, I became very much attached to him, and felt that, as a people, we suffered a great loss in his death."

ACTING GOVERNOR CUMING.

The vacancy in the Executive Office, caused by Gov. Burt's death, was filled by Secretary Cuming, *ex officio* Acting Governor. The first official act performed in the Territory, by an executive officer, was the issuance of the following proclamation:

> Executive Department, Nebraska Territory,
> October 18, 1854.
>
> It has seemed good to an all-wise Providence to remove from the Territory, by the hand of death, its Chief Magistrate, Governor Francis Burt. He departed this life this morning, at the Mission House, in Bellevue, after an illness protracted since his arrival, during which he received the most faithful medical aid and assiduous attention. His remains, will be conveyed, on Friday next, to his home in Pendleton, South Carolina, attended by a suitable escort.
>
> In this afflictive dispensation, as a mark of respect and affection for the lamented aud distinguished executive and a sign of the public sorrow, the National colors within the Territory will be draped in mourning, and the Territorial officers will wear crape upon the left arm for thirty days from date.
>
> Given under my hand at Bellevue, Nebraska Territory, this 18th day of October, A. D. 1854.
> T. B. Cuming,
> *Acting Governor of Nebraska.*

A meeting of the few residents of the little town was held and resolutions of condolence and regret were adopted, a copy of which is subjoined:

Resolved, That it is with inexpressible grief that we announce to the afflicted widow and family of our worthy Executive the melancholy fact of his death; and, while we drop the sympathetic tear over the remains of him we cherished in life—whose virtues will ever be a beacon in our pathway, illuminating and dispelling the way, until we are called to pass through the same dark valley and shadow of death—we will emulate his virtues, follow his example, and deeply sympathize with the afflicted widow and family;

Resolved, That we, as residents of Nebraska, deeply feel in the death of His Excellency, Francis Burt, late Governor of the Territory, we suffer a loss irreparable;

Resolved, That in the melancholy and afflictive event of the death of our worthy Governor, Francis Burt, that we tender to the President of the United States and members of Congress our sympathy for the loss of one they had selected, so eminently qualified for this responsible station.

Resolved, That we feel under lasting obligations to Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, of the Otoe and Omaha Mission, for their kindness to His Excellency during his illness, and for their liberal treatment to his friends; also to Dr. Malcom, for his unwearied attention, which merits the approbation of the friends of our late lamented Governor;

Resolved, That we tender to Col. P. A. Sarpy, in behalf of the friends of the deceased, our thanks for the kind attention and many favors shown His Excellency during his illness.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Nebraska Palladium*, Omaha *Arrow* and Charleston *Mercury*.

P. A. SARPY, *President*.

L. B. KINNEY, *Secretary*.

A meeting of citizens was also held at Omaha, on the 18th day of October, and the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Divine Providence, in its wise dispensation, having seen fit, by death, to remove our well-beloved Governor, Francis Burt, we, the citizens of Omaha City and vicinity, hereby assembled, have hereby

Resolved, That, having in his death parted with an excellent officer, an amiable gentleman and valuable citizen, we sympathize with the citizens of the Territory in the invaluable loss sustained.

Resolved, That, in token of regard for the deceased, we attend the funeral ceremonies at 2 o'clock to-morrow, at Bellevue.

Resolved, That our warmest sympathies be and are hereby tendered the family of the deceased, in the irreparable loss they are called upon to endure.

Resolved, That these resolutions be tendered the Omaha *Arrow* and *Nebraska Palladium* for publication.

DAVID LINDLEY, *President*.

M. MURPHY, *Secretary*.

Acting Gov. Cuming transmitted the intelligence of Gov. Burt's death to the President by telegraph and letter:

[By Telegraph.]

BELLEVUE, NEBRASKA TERRITORY,
October 18, 1854.

To FRANKLIN PIERCE, *President of the United States:*

Governor Francis Burt died this morning at half-past three o'clock. His remains will be escorted at once to South Carolina.

Respectfully, T. B. CUMING,
Secretary of Nebraska.

[By Letter.]

BELLEVUE, NEBRASKA TERRITORY,
October 18, 1854.

To HIS EXCELLENCY FRANKLIN PIERCE,
President of the United States:

Sir—Governor Francis Burt, of this Territory, departed this life this morning, at half-past three o'clock. His remains will be immediately conveyed to his home, Pendleton, South Carolina, accompanied by a suitable escort. His disease was *colonitis*, together with other derangements of the bowels. I have sent this same intelligence by telegraph of this date. Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
T. B. CUMING,
Secretary and Acting Governor.

The escort which accompanied the remains of Gov. Burt to his former home were designated by the Acting Governor:

BELLEVUE, NEBRASKA TERRITORY,
October 19, 1854.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that Messrs. Barton Green, Col. Ward B. Howard, James Doyle and W. R. Jones are hereby appointed an escort to convey the remains of the late Governor, Francis Burt, to his home in Pendleton, South Carolina, by the most expeditious conveyances and on the most suitable routes. Each of the said escort to be paid, from the Territorial Contingent Fund, two dollars per day, and the actual expenses of traveling of Armistead Burt to be paid to Pendleton.

T. B. CUMING,
Secretary and Acting Governor of Nebraska.

The funeral of the dead Governor took place on the 19th of October, and was attended by all the residents of the region. The remains were inclosed in a zinc coffin, hermetically sealed, and containing eight gallons of alcohol. The escort proceeded to Pendleton, S. C., on its sad errand by way of St. Louis. Thus ended the first brief career of the first Governor of Nebraska, who filled the eminent station for only two days, but whose character was so admirable that even in the short term of his acquaintance with his constituents, he had won their love and respect.

Much as we may deplore the death of great or good men, the stern realities of this world permit no pause in those duties upon which depend the practical operations of life. Man dies and we mourn; but, while mourning, we must assume our share of the burden death has cast from the shoulders of the departed, and move on bravely to the end. So it was with the little band that gazed, with solemn emotions, on the retreating forms of those who bore away the remains of him who, for two brief days—and days of mortal agony they were—had worn the executive functions, and whose name must ever remain indissolubly associated with the history of this State as the first Governor of Nebraska.

LOCATION OF THE CAPITAL.

The rivalry of aspiring men created intense excitement throughout the Territory and adjoining State of Iowa. The fever of speculation lay burningly on those who saw millions in the air, and needed but the magic touch of the Governor's pen to transmute their hopes to golden realities. As has been stated by Rev. Father Hamilton, the sacredness of death was not sufficient to deter these avaricious men from demanding instant settlement of the question in their favor; but, owing to the multitude of claims, it followed that many must suffer disappointment. Had Gov. Burt lived a few weeks longer, it is quite probable that Bellevue would have been designated. The work of nature had been done more satisfactorily there than at almost any other site, but the influence of men was less potent in its behalf than in some of the other sections.

The Board of Missions had a "reserve" of four quarter-sections of land at Bellevue. It is reported on reliable authority that the proper manipulation of this landed interest would have secured the location of the capital there; but when one of the men who afterward acted as an escort to the remains of Gov. Burt asked Mr. Hamilton what the board would be likely to demand for the property, the reverend gentleman replied: "$50,000; the board has been offered that sum for the land as a farm." The interlocutor replied that $25,000 would be paid, but Mr. Hamilton said: "The price is $50,000, but you can go and consult with the board in New York." This man, it is asserted, did go to the metropolis, and for some reason failed to secure the money necessary to a perfecting of the transfer. Had this plan been carried out, and the purchase been made, three men (one of whom was a high public functionary at the time) would have controlled the square mile of land which formed the choicest part of the plateau.

Florence, Omaha, Plattsmouth and Nebraska City were the competitors of Bellevue in the contest for the seat of government. Acting Gov. Cuming used to visit these places frequently. Mr. Hamilton says, "Acting Gov. Cuming asked me about getting the use of the mission building for the first Legislature, after he had decided upon Omaha as the capital, but before he was sure of having the building completed at the latter place in time. I gave my consent and agreed to remove the school to the Iowa Mission."

There seems to be little doubt but that Bellevue might have obtained the capital if inducements of a substantial character had been held out to certain influential men by the Board of Missions. These were not proffered, however, and the vital question was determined in favor of the city of Omaha.

The settlement of this controversy, and the local details of the establishment of the seat of Territorial authority, will be found in the history of Omaha. The official headquarters remained at Bellevue until the assembling of the Legislature, in January, 1855.

The authority under which Acting Gov. Cuming designated the seat of government was derived from the Organic Act. We here insert, although out of the chronological order of events, the official promulgation of the selection of Omaha:

BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA—A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEBRASKA TERRITORY,
December 20, 1854.

WHEREAS, By the act organizing the Territory of Nebraska, it is made the duty of the Governor of said Territory, to determine and fix the time and place where the first session of the Legislative Assembly shall be held; now, therefore I, Thomas B. Cuming, Acting Governor of Nebraska Territory, have issued this proclamation convening the said Legislative Assembly at Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, on Tuesday, the 16th day of January next. The members, duly elect, of the Council and House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory will meet in accordance with this proclamation at said Omaha City, in the building designated for that purpose, on Tuesday morning, January 16, 1855, at 10 o'clock; and all legislative proceedings in the Territory of Nebraska will be had at said Omaha City, during the first session of said Territorial Assembly; it being hereby made public that the time of convening said Legislature is changed from January 8, as indicated in a previous notice, to January 16, as aforesaid.

T. B. CUMING.

THE MACHINERY IN MOTION.

The first census of the Territory was taken by authority of a proclamation, issued in pursuance of the requirements of the organic law:

A PROCLAMATION BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEBRASKA TERRITORY,
October 21, 1854.

An enumeration of the inhabitants of the Territory will commence on Tuesday next, October 24, 1854, under officers instructed to complete the same, if possible, within four weeks. Immediately after said census, notices will be distributed for the election of a Delegate to Congress, and a Territorial Legislature, to convene this winter. Said enumeration in the districts bordering on the Missouri River will commence one week after the above date, viz., on Tuesday, October 31, and simultaneously on that day in each of said districts. The purpose of this notice is to enable persons who have removed temporarily from the Territory to return in time for said census, but in no case will names be enrolled except of actual and permanent residents of the Territory.

Given under my hand at Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, on this 21st day of October, 1854. T. B. CUMING,
Acting Governor of Nebraska.

The census was taken by Deputy Marshals Joseph L. Sharp, Charles B. Smith, Michael Murphy, E. R. Doyle, F. W. Symmes, Munson H. Clark and Charles W. Pierce. These officers were enjoined to be strict in the enrollment of names, and to require an oath of residence whenever they deemed it best; especially in the region bordering on the Missouri. They were instructed to designate suitable points for the establishment of voting precincts, and also to name proper persons to act as Judges and Clerks of Election. The census was to be completed by November 20, and returns sent to Acting Gov. Cuming, at the Mission House, Bellevue, or to the care of Mr. Lindley, Postmaster at Omaha.

The first census of the Territory was announced as completed November 20, 1854. In the regular tables of census returns, the first report is dated 1855; owing to the fact that this report of 1854 was, and is, called in question. The population was, unquestionably, largely a "floating" one:

DISTRICTS.	White Males 21 and over.	White Males 16 to 21.	Males under 16.	Females 16 and upward.	Females under 16.	Slaves.	Total.
District No. 1........	236	26	181	190	214	4	851
District No. 2........	185	24	138	127	131	9	614
District No. 3........	95	16	101	44	97	....	353
District No. 4........	250	29	120	131	115	....	645
District No. 5........	74	1	8	13	10	....	106
District No. 6........	89	7	12	28	27	....	163
Total.............	929	103	560	533	594	13	2732

The foregoing returns represent the whole number of inhabitants in the district assigned me from the Missouri River west about one hundred miles, and between the two rivers Nemaha, embracing also the half-breed tract. I should say that excluding said tract, and running about fifty miles west of it, between the Little Nemaha and a line due west from its head-waters, to the fortieth parallel of latitude, the whole number of voters would not exceed one hundred.

November 20, 1854. J. L. SHARP.

It appears that subsequent to the issuance of the foregoing certificate, it was ascertained that a considerable number of the inhabitants embraced in this enumeration were citizens of Kansas, as the dividing line between the Territories was not yet run when the census was taken. Surveyor Gen. Calhoun established the location of the 40th Parallel, and the precinct of Bellevue, first returned by Mr. Sharp, was stricken off the later election returns. The crude condition of affairs was, not strangely, productive of considerable confusion in these matters, even when the desire and intent of the Territorial officials was honest; but it is not altogether improbable, in the light of more recent events, that the strictest adherence to truth was not a conspicuous chararteristic of those whose wishes to become an organized body exceeded their abilities to attain the end by purely lawful methods.

Richardson County, at the election held December 12, cast forty-seven votes, which was regarded as indicative of the real condition of that region as regards settlement. But the fact that official orders were issued Deputy Marshal Jesse Lowe to prevent, as far as possible, the "importation of voters," shows that the familiarity with questionable practices at the polls had not failed to travel westward fully as rapidly as the tide of emigration moved.

Jones County was to be created under the first division of the Territory; but the revelations of irregularities, and the throwing of Bellevue Precinct into Kansas by the survey, decided Marshal Izard to report adversely to the measure. This county would have included the southernmost section of the Territory, from sixty miles west of the Missouri River westward, from the north corner of Richardson County, as defined in the foregoing pages, along the Platte, to the 103d degree West Longitude, thence along the southwest boundary of Richardson County.

The Territory was originally divided into eight counties, called Burt, Washington, Dodge, Douglas, Cass, Pierce, Forney and Richardson. The boundaries were defined as follows;

Burt County—Commencing at a point on the Missouri River, two miles above Fort Calhoun; thence westwardly, crossing the Elkhorn River 120 miles to the west boundary of lands ceded to the United States; thence northerly to Mauvaise River, and along the east bank of the same, to the Eau Qui Court, or Running Water; thence easterly to the Aaoway River, and along the south bank of it to its mouth, and thence southerly along the Missouri River to the place of beginning. The county was subdivided into two voting precincts—one called the Tekamah Precinct, at the house of Gen. John B. Robinson, who, with W. N. Byers and B. R. Folson, formed the Board of Election; W. W. Maynard and N. C. Purple, Clerks; and the second precinct, called Blackbird, located at the Blackbird House, with Frederick Buck, Dr. Shelley and John A. Lafferty, Judges; Lorenzo Driggs and William Sherman, Clerks.

Washington County—Commencing at a point on the Missouri River, one mile north of Omaha City, thence due west to the dividing ridge between the Elkhorn and Missouri Rivers; thence northwesterly twenty miles, to the Elkhorn River; thence eastwardly to a point on the Missouri River, two miles above Fort Calhoun, and thence southerly along said river to the place of beginning. There was but one voting precinct in this county, located at the post office in "Winter Quarters," or Florence. Anselam Arnold, Charles How and William Bryant were Judges; Henry Springer and William More, Clerks.

Dodge County—Commencing at a point on the Platte River, twenty miles west of Bellevue, thence westwardly along the said Platte River, to the mouth of Shell Creek; thence north twenty-five miles; thence east to the dividing ridge between the Elkhorn and Missouri Rivers, and thence southerly to the place of beginning. The voting-place was at the house of Dr. M. H. Clark, in Fontenelle Precinct. The Judges of Election were William Kline, Christopher S. Leiber and William S. Estley; the Clerks, William Taylor and E. G. McNeely.

Douglas County—Commencing at the mouth of the Platte River, thence north along the west bank of the Missouri River to a point one mile north of Omaha City; thence west along the south boundary of Washington County twenty miles; thence south ten miles, more or less, to the Platte River, and thence east to the place of beginning. Two voting precincts were established—one at the brick building at Omaha City, and one at the Mission House at Bellevue. David Lindley, T. G. Goodwill and Charles B. Smith were appointed Judges; M. C. Gaylord and Dr. Pattee, Clerks, of the Omaha Precinct; Isaiah Bennet, D. E. Reed and Thomas Morton, Judges, and G. Hollister and Silas A. Strickland, Clerks of the Bellevue Precinct.

Cass County—Was bounded north by the Platte, east by the Missouri, south by the Weeping Water River, to its head-waters, thence westerly to the west boundary of lands ceded to the United States, and thence by said boundary northward to the Platte. Two precincts were named—one at the house of Col. Thompson, the Kenosha Precinct, with J. S. Griffith, Thomas B. Ashley and L. Young, Judges; Benjamin B. Thompson and William H. Davis, Clerks; the other at the house of Samuel Martin, with James O'Neil, Thomas P. Palmer and Stephen Willes, Judges, and T. S. Gaskill and Levi G. Todd, Clerks.

Pierce County (now Otoe)—Began at the mouth of Weeping Water River, where it strikes the Missouri; thence westwardly along the south bank of the former stream, to its head-waters, west 100 miles; thence south twenty miles to the north line of Forney County, as named hereafter; thence due east along the north line of Forney County to Camp Creek; along the north bank of said creek to the Missouri, and thence northwardly along said river to the place of beginning. The single precinct was located at the house of Maj. H. P. Downs. The Judges were William C. Fowlkes, Simeon Hargous and Henry Bradford; the Clerks were James H. Cowles and James H. Decker.

Forney County (now Nemaha)—Was bounded by lines beginning at the mouth of Camp Creek; thence to the head-waters of the same; thence due west to a point sixty miles from the Missouri; thence due south twenty miles; thence east to the head-waters of the Little Nemaha; thence along the north bank of said river to the Missouri, and thence along the Missouri northward to the place of beginning. There was one precinct in Brownville, at the house of Richard Brown, who, with Allen L. Coate and Israel Cuming, served as Judges; A. J. Benedict and Stephen Sloan acted as Clerks.

Richardson County—Began at the northwest corner of the Half-Breed Tract; thence westwardly along the south bank of the Little Nemaha River; thence westwardly to a point sixty miles west of the Missouri; thence south to the 40th Parallel, the boundary of the Territory; thence east along said boundary to the Missouri River; thence north along the Missouri and west ten miles to the southwest corner of the Half-Breed Tract; thence northerly along the boundary of said tract to the place of beginning. Two precincts were designated—one at the house of William Level, with John Purket, Robert T. Archer and James M. Roberts, Judges; William V. Soper and John A. Singleton, Clerks. The second precinct was at the house of Christian Bobst, with Henry Shellhorn, Henry Abrams and William J. Burns, Judges; Christian Bobst and W. L. Soper, Clerks.

Another county, composed of what is now Sarpy (then commonly spoken of as the "burnt district") was designated, under the name of Omaha; but for some reason best known to those who then controlled public affairs, no official promulgation of its creation was made, and the section became a part of Douglas County.

In the midst of the labor of forming the machinery of government, the executive did not forget to render homage to the Supreme Architect. The first Thanksgiving proclamation is quoted below:

A PROCLAMATION BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA.

A time honored and Republican custom, sanctified by Christian observance, has set apart one day in each year for the expression of thanks to the Almighty Disposer of events, by whose kind providence our beloved country has been so bountifully blessed and singularly protected. The inhabitants of the vast Territory so lately added to the Republic may well unite with their fellow-countrymen in Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the continued existence and progress of the Federal Union; for the blessings of peace, in a period of devastating wars; for the preservation from pestilence and famine; for the spread of Christianity and education; for the accession of an immense and priceless domain; for the steady advance of free principles and the success and supremacy of our constitutional self-government. Deeply convinced that our humble acknowledgments as individuals and as a people are due at all times to our beneficent Creator, upon whose favor all are dependent, and in conformity with the wishes of many good citizens, I, Thomas B. Cuming, Acting Governor of Nebraska, do hereby designate Thursday, the 30th of November, as a day of Thanksgiving, and recommend that on that day the people of this Territory unite in homage to Almighty God for His past mercies and blessings, and beseech Him for a continuance of His protecting favor.

Given under my hand, at Bellevue, Nebraska Territory, this 18th day of November, 1854, and of the Territory the first.

T. B. CUMING,
Acting Governor of Nebraska.

The question having been raised as to the legality of excluding the white settlers and traders outside of the Otoe and Omaha tracts, wherein alone settlement was authorized, Acting Gov. Cuming addressed a communication to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. George Moneypenny, on the 1st of November, 1854, and received a response approving of the opinion entertained by him, under date of November 15.

In reply, the inquiry, "whether there is any neutral, or United States land, south of the Platte River, west of the Otoe cession, where an election precinct could be made," the Commissioner stated that "the country west of the half-breeds and south of the Otoe and Missouri cessions, bounded on the north by the Nebraska, or Platte, River, as far back as the 101° West Longitude, and from that point in a southwesterly direction to the line dividing Nebraska and Kansas, near the 103°, as traced on the original map," was of that description.

The death of Gov. Burt necessarily complicated and delayed the financial matters of the Territory for a brief space; but before the end of the first session of the Legislature, these matters were adjusted and deposits with the United States Sub-Treasurer made.

In order that Legislative representation might be equitably apportioned, an enumeration of the inhabitants was ordered by Acting Gov. Cuming, dated October 21, 1854, and completed November 20, as shown in preceding pages of this work, upon the basis of 2,732 inhabitants, the following apportionment was promulgated:

Douglas County—Four Councilmen, eight Representatives.

Pierce County — Three Councilmen, five Representatives.

Burt County—One Councilmen, two Representatives.

Washington County—One Councilman, two Representatives.

Dodge County—One Councilman, two Representatives.

Cass County—One Councilman, two Representatives.

Forney County—One Councilman, two Representatives.

Richardson County—One Councilman, two Representatives.

THE FIRST LEGISLATURE.

When the first Territorial Legislature convened at Omaha, January 16, 1855, the embryo city was the scene of intense excitement. Men disappointed in their cherished hopes, at the failure to secure the location of the capital in their respective "towns," filled the streets and vowed that the session should not be held. The dissipation of speculation was augmented by the license of a new country, in which it was the custom to use liquor as freely as inclination suggested. Fortunately, the turbulence of the hour resulted in nothing more serious than petty encounters. The stain of bloodshed was not indelibly fixed upon the early records of the Territory.

The procurement of seats in the Legislature was not, perhaps, as dignified as it might have been, nor was there manifested as scrupulous a sense of honor in some of the transactions of that representative body as now is esteemed essential; but there is no doubt that this session was as dignified as the opening terms of most of the Western Legislatures have been. The official roster stood:

COUNCIL.

Richardson County—J, L. Sharp, President.

Burt County—B. R. Folsom.

Washington County—J. C. Mitchell.

Dodge County—M. H. Clark.

Douglas County—T. G. Goodwill, A. D. Jones, O. D. Richardson, S. E. Rogers.

Cass County—Luke Nuckolls.

Pierce County—A. H. Bradford, H. P. Bennet, C. H. Cowles.

Forney County—Richard Brown.

Officers—Dr. G. F. Miller, Omaha, Chief Clerk; O. F. Lake, Brownville, Assistant Clerk; S. A. Lewis, Omaha, Sergeant at Arms; N. R. Folsom, Tekamah, Doorkeeper.

HOUSE.

Douglas County—A. J. Hanscom, Speaker; W. N. Byers, William Clancy, F. Davidson, Thomas Davis, A. D. Goyer, A. J. Poppleton, Robert Whitted.

Burt County—J. B. Robertson, A. C. Purple.

Washington County—A. Archer, A. J. Smith.

Dodger County—E. R. Doyle, J. W. Richardson.

Cass County—J. M. Latham, William Kempton, J. D. H. Thompson.

Pierce County—G. Bennet, J. H. Cowles, J. H. Decker, W. H. Hail, William Maddox.

Forney County—W. A. Finney, J. M. Wood.

Richardson County—D. M. Johnson, J. A. Singleton.

Officers—J. W. Paddock, Chief Clerk; G. L. Eayre, Assistant Clerk; J. L. Gibbs, Sergeant at Arms, B. B. Thompson, Doorkeeper.

Councilmen, 13; Representatives, 36; total, 39. This number was designated by the original bill as the proper representation. The duty devolving upon Acting Gov. Cuming was by no means a light one. The enumeration demanded necessitated speedy work, and, as the population was mainly a "floating" one, if not supposititious altogether, the apportionment was almost an arbitrary act.

At 10 o'clock A. M., January 16, the Legislature assembled. Hiram P. Bennet, of Pierce County, was appointed President pro tem.; Isaac R. Alden, of Washington County, Chief Clerk pro tem.; Samuel Marks, of Cass County, Assistant Clerk pro tem.; Jonathan Shinn, Sergeant at Arms pro tem., and Jonathan Tyson, Doorkeeper pro tem.

Acting Gov. Cuming, upon the assembling of both Houses, delivered the first gubernatorial message, from which is quoted: "* * The first official act within our Territory has been, indeed, a mournful one—the transmission to a bereaved wife and orphaned children, in South Carolina, of all that was mortal of your late lamented Governor, Francis Burt. In his death, you have suffered a severe loss—the loss of a man peculiarly qualified by his public experience and capacity, his private virtues and his energy and firmness, for the satisfactory and courageous discharge of his official duties. * * One of the principal subjects of general interest to which, next to the enactment of your laws, your attention will be directed this winter, is that of a Pacific railroad. You have acquired, in respect to this, an acknowledged precedence; and the expression, in your representative capacity, of the wishes of your constituents, throughout the vast extent of your Territory, may have a potent influence, together with the efforts of your friends, in promoting the construction of such a road up the valley of the Platte. Many reasons lead to the conclusion that such a memorial from you will be of practical efficacy in contributing to the speedy consummation of such an enterprise—an enterprise of such absolute necessity as a means of intercommunication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and as a purveyor of a lucrative commerce with India, China and the Pacific Islands. Among these are the facts that the valley of the Platte is on the nearest and most direct continuous line from the commercial metropolis of the East, by railroad and the great lakes, through the most practical mountain passes, to the metropolis of the West; that it is fitted by nature for an easy grade; and that it is central and convenient to a great majority of grain-growing States, and of the northern portion of the Union, being situated in Latitude 41° North, while the majority of the people of the whole country are between the 38th and 46th degrees of North Latitude. It seems to me that it will be the desire of the friends of this great enterprise—one of the most prominent and important of all the measures of national development upon this continent now under the consideration of the people of the United States—to act immediately in the selection of routes, and to establish a permanent policy, the details of which may be practically prosecuted in the coming spring; and I sincerely hope and believe that your legislative memorial in Congress may have its legitimate weight in the decision of a question of such momentous interest. In view, however, of the uncertainty arising from the sectional conflict with which the subject is surrounded, I would respectfully suggest that such a memorial should urgently, if not principally, ask for a preliminary provision, from granting which the General Government can scarcely be deterred by considerations of policy or economy. I refer to a proposition presented to Congress eight years ago, for 'telegraphic and letter-mail communication with the Pacific,' including the protection of emigrants and formation of settlements along the route through Nebraska, Utah, California and Oregon; the promotion of amicable relations with the Indians and facilitating intercourse across the American continent, between Europe and Asia, and the islands and American coasts of the Pacific."

The allusion in the foregoing was to the measure proposing military stations at intervals of twenty or thirty miles, over which dragoons in squads were to ride daily, transmitting mails. The telegraph lines to be erected by private parties. This was the beginning of that famous forerunner of the mighty railway system—the "Overland Pony Express."

The message contained an unintentional argument in favor of the building of the proposed line; for, although shipped in August preceding, the documents and library provided by Congress, had not then—January—reached Omaha from Washington.

From the foregoing extracts it will be seen that the absorbing topic was the construction of a permanent line of communication with the older regions of the Union; and not only that, but the ambitious Territorial infant, yet scarce relieved of swaddling clothes, raised its voice with phenomenal vigorousness in claim of the vast trade of the opulent East, where with richest hand she showers on her kings barbaric pearls and gold. This empire of an hour, with keen prophetic vision, saw the grand procession of unceasing trains, laden with India's, with China's and with the islands' wealth, roll by, where then the vision of uninspired mortals beheld but the toiling caravans of weary emigrants.

Nebraska's first cry, when born into the world of political entities, was not the feeble wail of a startled infant; it was the demand of an imperial power for recognition by the nations of the globe. The man who reads the history of this mighty commonwealth a century hence will point, in the presence of prophecy fulfilled, to the striking fact that the first gubernatorial message pledged the support of Nebraska to the work of commanding the world's traffic over her broad prairies. Not a city, not a county, not even a State as great as this, was large enough to satisfy the ambition of this youthful giant. The world and all therein must be brought into subjection to the will of this young but mighty Territory. The extract given will show the real spirit which animated the little band of legislators, gathered in a rude shelter, on the borders of what was deemed the civilized section of the country.

Chief among the questions which consumed the time and exhausted the patience of the first Legislature was that of the location of the capital. Acting Gov. Cuming's choice did not please the rivals of Omaha, and fierce was the struggle to effect a change. But fiercer still was the contest on the part of Omaha's friends, who aimed to establish the seat of government there by obtaining a Congressional appropriation for a public edifice, and beginning the erection of the capitol. With such an expenditure once made, they felt that they might rest in armed peace.

ELECTION OF DELEGATE.

On the 23d of November, a proclamation was issued ordering a general election for delegate to Congress and legislators. The election was held December 12. On the 20th of that month, another proclamation was sent out, convening the first Territorial Legislature at Omaha, on the 16th of January, 1855.

In the early documents, "Bellev[illegible]" was frequently spelled "Belleview."

The first election held in the Territory took place, as already stated, on the 12th of December, 1854. The vote for delegate to Congress was as follows:

DISTRICTS.	Napoleon B. Gidding.	Hadley D. J·nson.	Bird B. Chapman.	Joseph Dyson.	Abner W. Hollister.	Giddings.
Douglas County—Omaha City Precinct	....	198	5	....	....	6
Belleview Precinct	66	....	2	20	....	....
Cass County—Kanosha Precinct	39	2	12	2	....	....
Mastin's Precinct	72	1	1	1	....	....
Richardson County—Level's	24	....	4	....	....	....
Bobst Precinct	....	....	10	....	....	....
Burt County—Tekamah	....	24	12	....	....	....
Blackbird Precinct	....	21	....	....	....	....
Pierce County—Nebraska City Precinct	132	7	49	....	....	
Forney County—Brownsville Precinct	28	....	14	....	....	....
Dodge County—Fontenelle Precinct	....	....	....	....	14	....
Washington County—Florence County	16	13	5	....	....	....
Total	377	266	114	23	14	6

A special election was held at Nebraska City, December 21, 1854, necessitated by a tie vote between Charles H. Cowles and Hiram P. Downs, for Councilman. The result of this election was Cowles, 73; Downs, 70.

The entire official roster of counties, showing the number of commissions issued by Acting Gov. Cuming up to January 1, 1855, is appended:

Richardson County—Christian Bobst, Judge of Probate; John M. Purket, Justice of the Peace; Robert T. Archer, Sheriff; Robert Turner, Constable; Neil J. Sharp, Clerk; J. W. Roberts, Lieutenant Colonel Second Regiment Nebraska Volunteers.

Forney County—Albert J. Benedict, Judge of Probate; John Fitzgerald, Justice of the Peace; Thomas B. Edwards, Sheriff; Henry W. Lake, Clerk; Stephen H. Sloan, Constable.

Pierce County—Miles W. Brown, Judge of Probate; W. W. Herst, Justice of the Peace; Thomas Donahoo, Sheriff; Alanby Lemmon, Constable; Kennett McLennan, Clerk; John B. Boulware, appointed Colonel of the Second Regiment, but resigned.

Cass County—Abraham Towner, Judge of Probate; William Davis, Clerk; Benjamin Thompson, Sheriff; Levi S. Todd, Justice of the Peace; Martin Keplinger, Constable; M. Mickelwait, Major Second Regiment.

Washington County—Thomas J. Allen, Sheriff; George W. Neville, Clerk; Stephen Cass, Judge of Probate.

Burt County—John Glover, Judge of Probate; E. P. Stout, Clerk; Timothy O. Hall, Sheriff.

Dodge County—Christian Siecer, William Kline (officers not stated in the official register).

Thus, with the close of 1854, the year of her birth, the Territory of Nebraska was formally set in operation as a political entity in the great sisterhood of States and Territories.

MR. CLARK'S PROPHECY.

On the 16th of February, the Council Committee on Corporations, M. H. Clark, Chairman, reported favorably relative to the chartering of the "Platte Valley & Pacific Railroad Company," a line proposed by some one of the Missouri River towns in Nebraska along the valley of the great stream toward the West (pp. 65, 68, Council 1855, journal).

The report expressed firm belief in the practicability of the project, cited many cogent arguments, and concluded as follows: "In view of the comparative small cost, to the wonderful changes that will result, your committee cannot believe the period remote when this work will be accomplished; and, with liberal encouragement to capital, which your committee are disposed to grant, it is their belief that before fifteen years have transpired, the route to India will be opened and the way across the continent will be the common way of the world." Before the year had passed in which those words were spoken, their author was dead; but, from the records of the past, an impartial hand rescues from oblivion the prophecy of M. H. Clark, of Dodge County.

The proceedings of this session were varied by frequent presentations of resolutions censuring the Executive for some act or acts not clearly set forth by those who protested. This factious, if not factitious, opposition was carried to the verge of abolishing the Council as then composed. In the face of plausible speeches and congratulatory messages, those who had real or imagined grounds for complaint introduced a wordy preamble and high-sounding resolution into the Council, declaring that, as they, the members, were chosen on a basis of representation largely false, the whole Council should send in their resignations and permit a new body to be chosen after a formal census could be taken. This measure did not prevail. It need scarcely be said that the members did not resign; that Acting Gov. Cuming was not officially censured, and that the alleged peace and harmony in which the Territory was given local existence continued to all intents and purposes.

GOV. M. W. IZARD.

February 20, it was announced to the Assembly that the successor to Gov. Burt had arrived and entered upon the discharge of his duties. A committee from the House, consisting of Messrs. Latham, Poppleton and Johnson, waited upon the new Governor, Hon. Mark W. Izard, of Arkansas, originally appointed United States Marshal, and welcomed him in behalf of that body. Both Houses then assembled in the Council Chamber, when Acting Gov. Cuming formally presented the new Executive to the Legislature. Gov. Izard responded in a brief speech (pp. 78, 79, Council Journal, 1855).

Gov. Izard took the oath of office February 23, and delivered his first formal message February 27 (pp. 98, 99, Council Journal, 1855).

The Legislature adopted the criminal code of Iowa, with necessary verbal alterations, as the code of the Territory.

Delegate Gidding was instructed to use his influence in securing the passage of a homestead law for Nebraska similar to that of New Mexico and Oregon.

During the session, the local machinery of government was provided for, county offices created and the nature and emoluments thereof fixed; the offices of Territorial Auditor, Treasurer and Librarian fixed and many minor matters attended to.

Educational affairs received early recognition. The Simpson University, at Omaha; the Nebraska University, at Fontenelle and the Nebraska City Collegiate and Preparatory Institute were incorporated at this first session. The efforts of the Omaha men were crowned with success, in the matter of the seat of government. The firm fixed fact of possession, anchored by whatsoever means it may have been, withstood the rude shocks of opposing factions. Gov. Izard appointed James C. Mitchell sole commissioner to locate the capitol building. On the 17th of March, 1855, Commissioner Mitchell reported to the Governor that he had, that day, selected the center of Capitol Square, in Omaha City, as the site for the edifice.

The Territory contained many hundreds of would-be settlers, who were temporarily debarred from becoming legal citizens, and at the same time owners of the lands of their choice, because at that period the public domain was not fully in market. The survey was begun and prosecuted as speedily as possible, but not rapidly enough to afford means of gratifying the ambition of emigrants or the greed of speculators. Those men who were determined to remain and abide their time were known as "squatters," and so numerous was this element that legislation in its behalf was enacted, as a protection against the abhorred class called "claim jumpers," or men who were disposed to violate the unwritten law of the Territory. As in all new countries, where expressed laws exist did not either or were inadequate to insure equity and peace, the citizens founded clubs, and, through the action of these informal but efficient organizations, order was maintained. As this subject is fully detailed in the chapters on county settlement, it need be here stated merely that the Legislature, in 1855, by act approved March 6, passed a law relative to the claims of squatters, by which it was provided that each claimant might hold 320 acres, when a member of a club which was duly governed by established rules, a copy of which was filed with the Register of the county. The clubs were vested with legislative power for their neighborhood. The constitutionality of this act was not permitted to be discussed. The clubs were a government unto and for themselves, as many a wretched man was able to testify, after daring their wrath. From the decision of these autocratic courts there was no appeal.

Among the noteworthy legislation of this first body was the granting of charters to so-called "town site" companies. The fever of speculation was here swaying the people in the highest degree, and numerous instances of the "creation" of towns on paper, like the "Eden" so graphically described by the pen of Charles Dickens, are to be seen in the legislative journals of the early years.

The second election for Delegate to Congress to succeed Delegate Gidding, whose term expired March 8, 1855, was held, together with the Territorial election, November 6, 1855. Hon. Bird B. Chapman received 380 votes; H. P. Bennett, 292; scattering, 18; total vote, 690.

FIRST FORMAL CENSUS.

The first formal census of the Territory was taken in 1855, in order that a re-adjustment of legislative representatives might be made. The reports from the existing counties showed:

Burt	85
Cass	712
Dakota	86
Dodge	139
Douglas	1,028
Nemaha	604
Otoe	1,188
Pawnee	142
Richardson	299
Washington	207
Total	4,491

Pierce County ceased to exist. The one now bearing that name dates from 1859. Dakota County was not accredited in the legislative proceedings with a representative.

THE SECOND LEGISLATURE.

The second session of the Assembly convened at Omaha December 18, 1855. The changes in the Council were: John Evans, Dodge County, vice M. H. Clark, deceased; A. A. Bradford, Otoe County (newly created county); and S. M. Kirkpatrick, Cass County, vice Luke Nuckolls.

The Council officers were: B. R. Folsom, President; E. G. McNeely, Chief Clerk; M. B. Case, Assistant Clerk; C. W. Pierce, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The House roster was: A. D. Kirk, Richardson County; W. H. Hoover, Richardson and Nemaha jointly; Charles McDonald, Richardson and Pawnee jointly. The census gave Pawnee County a population of 142, and this, it was claimed by some, entitled it to representation. After considerable debate, Thomas R. Hare was accorded a seat; but he resigned, January 11, after it became apparent that his presence might invalidate the acts of the body, since the bill creating the Territory stipulated that the House should be composed of only twenty-six members. The remainder of the body was: W. A. Finney, L. A. Chambers, Nemaha County; James H. Decker, M. W. Riden, J. Sterling Morton, William B. Hail, J. C. Campbell, John Boulware, Otoe County; A. M. Rose, Otoe and Cass jointly; John F. Buck, William Laird, J. McF. Hagood, Cass County; George L. Miller, William Larimer, Jr., Levi Harsh, W. E. Moore, Alexander Davis, Leavitt L. Bowen, Alonzo F. Salisbury, William Clancy, Douglas County; P. C. Sullivan, Washington County; William B. Beck, Washington and Burt jointly; and Thomas Gibson, Dodge County.

The organization of the House was perfected by the election of the following officers: P. C. Sullivan, Speaker; H. C. Anderson, Chief Clerk; I. L. Gibbs, Assistant Clerk; A. S. Bishop, Sergeant-at-Arms; E. B. Chinn, Doorkeeper.

The Auditor's first report was submitted, and from it is taken the first statement of the valuation of property, real and personal, in the Territory. The newer counties were not included:

Douglas	$311,116 00
Otoe	85,701 00
Nemaha	74,980 00
Cass	71,524 00
Richardson	26,643 00
Washington	20,397 00
Dodge	14,455 00
Burt	13,006 00
Total	$617,822 00

From Gov. Izard's second message, submitted in December, 1855, it is learned that the foundation of the capitol building, at Omaha, was then completed, and that Surveyor General John Calhoun was rapidly accomplishing the governmental survey of the Territory.

The formation of counties was a problem exciting no slight interest in the early Assemblies. The original and arbitrarily designed tracts were but temporary divisions; and speculators, as well as ambitious politicians, were deeply concerned in the arrangement of the subsequent line. Hon. A. D. Jones, of Douglas, a member of the Second Assembly, introduced a bill providing that counties in the then uninhabited regions should be organized with boundaries of twenty-four miles square, without reference to the Platte or other streams. The bill was successful. To the counties described, Mr. Jones gave the names of prominent men, using discretion in the matter of an equal distribution between the leading political parties. This division gave to Nebraska one of the most evenly arranged maps in the Union; but since that time the interest of settlers on the greater streams, affected by the serious inconvenience of fording or crossing them, have caused several changes in boundaries.

During 1856, the Territorial road, from Omaha to Fort Kearney, was surveyed under superintendence of Capt. Dickinson, United States topographical engineer, and a portion of the bridges put under contract. The appropriation of $50,000 was fully expended on the capitol building. It was estimated that $50,000 more would be required to complete the work.

The Auditor's report showed the value of property, real and personal, for 1856, to be:

Douglas County	$1,296,160 50
Dodge County	20,784 50
Nemaha County	167,158 00
Cass County	76,374 00

No returns were received from Otoe, Richardson, Washington, Burt, Dakota and Pawnee Counties for 1856.

FIRST SCHOOL REPORT.

The so-called first report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was made under date of January 5, 1857, by H. Anderson. The report covers two pages of the journal (p. 27, Journal, 1857), and is but a statement of what should be done, rather than what had been performed, in pursuance of an act entitled "Common Schools," approved January 26, 1856, which act is the origin of the public school system of the State.

THE THIRD SESSION.

The third annual session of the Territorial Legislature began January 5, 1857. The Council was composed of the following members: Douglas County, A. F. Salisbury, George L. Miller, S. E. Rogers; L. L. Bowen for the Northern District; Southern District of Douglas, and Washington, Burt and Cuming Counties jointly, James A. Allen; Otoe County, A. A. Bradford, Mills S. Reeves; Cass County, S. M. Kirkpatrick; Nemaha County, R. W. Furnas; Washington County, William Clancy; Richardson and Pawnee Counties, Charles McDonald; Dodge, Cass, Otoe, jointly, Jacob Safford; Dakota, A. W. Puett. The officers were: L. L. Bowen, President; O. F. Lake, Chief Clerk; T. H. Robertson, Assistant Clerk; Samuel A. Lewis, Sergeant-at-Arms; Patrick McDonough, Doorkeeper.

The House was organized by the election of I. L. Gibbs, Speaker; J. H. Brown, Chief Clerk; S. M. Curran, Assistant Clerk; P. Lacomb, Sergeant-at-Arms; J. Campbell, Doorkeeper. The members were: Richardson and Pawnee, A. F. Cromwell, N. J. Sharp; Nemaha, W. A. Finney, I. C. Lawrence, S. A. Chambers; Otoe, H. P. Downs, I. D. White, H. C. Cowles, J. C. Ellis, I. L. Gibbs, W. B. Hail; Cass, W. M. Slaughter, H. C. Wolph, Broad Cole; Cass, Lancaster and Clay, jointly, J. A. Cardwell; Douglas, Southern District, S. A. Strickland, Joseph Dyson, C. T. Holloway, John Finney; Douglas, Northern District, W. E. Moore, H. Johnson, J. Steinberger, M. Murphy, R. Kimball, Jonas Seely, A. J. Hanscom, George Armstrong; Dodge and Platte, Silas E. Seeley; Washington, J. A. Stewart, William Connor, E. P. Stout; Burt, G. M. Chilcott.

The second year of Nebraska's existence was one of great prosperity, heightened by contrast with the border ruffianism of her twin sister, Kansas. In fact, the prosperity was fictitious in an excessive degree. As indicative of the inflated condition of affairs, produced by speculation, the following quotation from Gov. Izard's annual message of 1857 is worthy of a place in this record: "We can boast a population of more than 15,000 intelligent, orderly and energetic citizens [the census of 1856 shows 10,716 population.—Ed.], who may challenge comparison with those of any State or Territory in the Union, of flourishing towns and prosperous cities, with their handsome church edifices, well regulated schools and busy streets; of our broad and beautiful prairies, being thickly dotted with comfortable farm-houses and well-cultivated fields, yielding their rich treasures to the hand of peaceful industry. The appreciation of property has far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. Business lots upon streets where the wild grass still flourishes are readily commanding from $500 to $3,000 each; lands adjacent to our more prosperons towns sell readily at from $50 to $400 per acre; credit is almost unknown in our business circles: no citizen oppressed for debt nor crippled in his energies by the hand of penury or want; but all, encouraged by the success of the past, look forward to the future with eager hopes and bright anticipations."

When fictitious values are made the subject of official congratulation, it is time to "look forward to" a period of corresponding depression. But the reaction in "prosperity" born of unsound ideas was destined to be postponed yet many months. The infection was deep-seated, and only heroic treatment could eradicate the poisonous germ. The Governor observed that the "good times" prevailed at a moment when bankruptcy stared the East full in the face, and boastfully asked: "In contemplating what we have already done, and the circumstances under which it has been accomplished, I am led to inquire what we may not expect in the future." These pages are able to reply to that.

ATTEMPTED REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

In January, 1857, the antagonism to Omaha assumed a most aggressive character, and an attempt was made to remove the capital of the Territory from that city. On the 6th, Jacob Safford, Councilman from the Counties of Dodge, Cass and Otoe jointly, introduced a resolution calling for a select committee of three to "consider the expediency of removing the capital." Mr. Safford, as Chairman of that committee, reported, on the 8th, in substance, that the selection of Omaha by Acting Gov. Cuming had not been impartial; that at that time but one place (Bellevue) was worthy of the name "village;" that, had Gov. Burt lived, the site of Bellevue would undobtedly have been chosen; that the rapid growth of population called for the designation of a point farther west; and that public policy suggested the wisdom of choosing another and more permanent location before the expenditure incident to the erection of additional public buildings had been incurred.

This report was favorably entertained, and the bill passed both Houses. On the 19th of January, Gov. Izard returned the bill unsigned, accompanied by a message describing the views which led up to the veto opinion. He said that, so far as he knew, the question of a removal had not been considered by any county in the Territory, or the measure made one of public action by popular vote; that, geographically, Omaha was, and would continue to be, central and convenient for years to come; that a costly edifice had been erected at Omaha, and policy dictated its use as a Territorial building; that the bill named the selection of "Douglas, in Lancaster County," as the proposed site of the capital; that the city of Douglas existed only in the brains of ambitious fortune-hunters and on neatly-printed paper; that there was even a fight within a fight, and that two rival factions had severally planned a town of "Douglas," neither of which really existed, and either of which would, if designated, involve the projectors in litigation from the other "Douglas" "citizens;" that numerous legal reasons were apparent in justification of his course; and, on the whole, that the move was one of shrewd practice by sundry opponents of Omaha. Hence, the veto. The Legislature postponed a reconsideration of the bill, from week to week, until it could be quietly dropped. And so ended the first attempt to locate the capital in Lancaster County.

REPEAL OF THE CRIMINAL CODE.

On page 137 of the session laws of the Territory appears "An act to repeal certain acts of the Territorial Assembly of Nebraska, passed at the first session of the said Territorial Assembly," and by its provisions the act adopting certain parts of the criminal code of Iowa, approved March 16, 1855, and an act relative to criminal laws, approved March 15, 1855, were accordingly repealed, thus leaving the new Territory without a criminal code. The extraordinary piece of legislation was introduced by Allen A. Bradford, Council Bill, No. 69, January 22, 1857. The bill was passed through both Houses, but was vetoed by Gov. Izard. It was again considered and passed over the veto; in the Council by a vote of 12 to 1, Dr. George L. Miller, of Omaha, alone opposing it, and, in the House, by a vote of 24 to 2, H. Johnson and W. E. Moore, of Douglas County, being the opponents thereto. As the result of this act was one of the causes cited by Gov. Richardson as necessitating a called session, after the secession of a majority of the Legislature, in the capital fight, described further on, it is well to refer to the subject here. From the beginning of the second year of the Territory, the Executive called attention to the evils produced by hasty and undignified legislation. The bodies of "grave and reverend seigniors," which should have been objects of respect and confidence, were neither grave nor reverend in all their proceedings, and too frequently personal or sectional ends were obtained at the expense of public dignity and welfare. Perhaps this was no more the case in Nebraska than in most new Territories, where shrewd men congregated on business or political prosperity intent; but the fact of a general shortcoming cannot be pleaded in extenuation of deeds which were not for the people's good. While it can be truthfully said that no subsequent Legislative Assemblies in this State have surpassed the first three or four in intellectual character and parliamentary proficiency, and that the men first seeking Nebraska, in official or would-be official capacities, were among the brightest known to her annals, still the fact remains incontrovertible that the early days of the Territory were not always adorned with the wise and orderly proceedings which men in their later days love to scan. As in the callow days of youth, "wild oats" are sown without heed of the harvest, and with the passive approval of older heads, so in the history of such phenomenal States as Nebraska do we find a parallel seed-time; and, if the antics of whilom legislators or jurists sometimes "return to plague the inventors," they should possess souls with patience and endure the affliction, conscious of the inexorable laws of nature—"as ye sow, so shall ye reap."

The repeal of the criminal code of 1855 is an illustration in point. It appears that a man was charged with causing the death of a fellow-man near Nebraska City. The trouble between these persons grew out of a disputed land claim. It is alleged that the Councilman most active in pushing the repeal of the code was engaged as counsel for the defendant. The repeal of the code was resorted to, it is intimated to the writer, as an heroic treatment of a desperate case. But the counsel for the people effected the arrest of the alleged homicide, and, in spite of the repeal, secured his conviction and sentence to the full limit of the law—ten years' confinement. The case was subsequently taken to the Supreme Court, which held that the prisoner must be discharged, because of the defect in the laws of the Territory. Civil suit was brought by the persevering counsel, in the name of the heirs of the deceased, against certain parties alleged to be responsible; and this suit was also dismissed, on the ground of the repeal of the civil code! (See Nebraska Reports, p. 419.) The criminal and civil codes had been repealed. As incidental to this case of dangerous legislation, it may be here stated that the able jurist, now one of the leading Judges of Nebraska, followed the question, without personal reward, through the tedious processes of "the law's delay," until he finally achieved his end, and secured for the wife of the deceased the property about which the difficulty first arose.

It is not the purpose of this chapter to cite this case in the full bearing upon the abstract question of personal equity, or to enter into a discussion of its merits; but to merely refer to the recorded fact of the repeal of the criminal and civil codes of a Territory, as one of the most remarkable events in the annals thereof. Whatever may have been the causes leading up to the act, it admits of no justification when viewed as a perilous expedient; and this view was taken of the case by the administration both at the time and afterward. The Territory, which esteemed the adoption of a code so necessary that almost immediate action was taken thereon by the opening session, and a special session called to accomplish it at a later date, was without a code, either criminal or civil, for several months.

Nor was this an exceptional case in the history of the Territorial sessions. On one occasion, probably to consume the full period of time allowed by the Organic Act for a session, to secure full payment, or perhaps to interfere with and defeat objectionable legislation, a member gravely proposed and advocated the erection of a substantial wall or fence across the west side of the Territory, to serve as a wind-break! Numerous instances are related of the introduction of absurd and extravagant bills, which were argued with the most ludicrous earnestness by the brilliant but waggish members. The official journal contains record of the serious consideration of a point of order, raised by one jealous Assemblyman disputing the right of another member to drink whisky from a bottle during the session and while in his seat. This vital question received the most careful consideration, and the ruling was sustained that such procedure was out of order, but that smoking was permissible. In fact, we cannot help observing that the members never failed to perceive a humorous possibility and improve it to the fullest.

The era of prosperity so vauntingly spoken of by Gov. Izard was heralded by an influx of "bankers" during the year 1855. The law required the establishment of this business on charters obtained from the Legislature, and that accommodating body was apparently in no wise loth to accord every facility in its power to the furtherance of these golden (?) schemes. Eight charters were granted during the sessions up to 1857. The integrity and financial ability of the men receiving these privileges alone protected the public from imposition. Great latitude was accorded the originators. A few of the parties then engaged have withstood the shocks of time and adverse fortune, but others have shown their structures to have been built upon the quicksands of speculation. The Western Exchange Fire and Marine Insurance Company, with banking powers, and the Bank of Nebraska were located at Omaha; the Bank of Florence at the aspiring city of Florence: the Fontenelle Bank at Bellevue; the Platte Valley Bank at Nebraska City; the Bank of De Sota at De Sota, and the Bank of Tekama at Tekama.

THE FOURTH SESSION.

The fourth session began December 8, 1857, with no change in the roll of Council members from the foregoing session. Hon. George L. Miller, of Omaha, was elected President; Washburn Safford, Chief Clerk; S. H. Elbert, Assistant Clerk; George A. Graves, Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk; John Reck, Sergeant-at-Arms; Jacob R. Cromwell, Doorkeeper.

The House chose Hon. J. H. Decker, of Otoe, Speaker; S. M. Curran, Chief Clerk; R. A. Howard, Assistant Clerk; Albert Mathias, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Isaac Fisher, Doorkeeper.

The roll of the House showed: Richardson and Pawnee, A. F. Cromwell, Wingate King; Nemaha and Johnson, A. J. Benedict, J. S. Minick, S. A. Chambers; Otoe, J. Sterling Morton, J. C. Campbell, J. G. Abbey, D. B. Robb, W. B. Hail, J. H. Decker; Cass, E. A. Donelan, T. M. Marquette, L. Sheldon; Sarpy, S. A. Strickland, C. T. Hollaway, James Davidson, Amos Gates; Douglas, George Armstrong, J. Steinberger, George Clayes, J. S. Stewart, M. Murphy, A. J. Poppleton, W. R. Thrall, J. W. Paddock; Washington, J. A. Stewart, P. C. Sullivan, P. G. Cooper; Burt and Cuming, William B. Beck; Dakota and Cedar, W. G. Crawford, E. C. Jones; Dodge and Platte, J. M. Taggart.

THE FLORENCE SECESSION.

The Fourth Assembly is a memorable one, from the fact of its having witnessed the secession of a majority of its members, and the failure to enact necessary legislation, thereby still leaving the Territory without a criminal code and other essential instruments or methods of government, as previous enactments had annulled the original laws.

The primal cause of the disturbance was a desire on the part of the majority of the body to remove the capital from Omaha to some other place. A bill for this purpose was introduced, January 7, by Mr. Abbe, but vigorously opposed by those who were interested in retaining the seat of government at Omaha. As it was impossible to bring the measure before both bodies in regular form, strategy was resorted to. It transpired that the question of choosing a Territorial printer had vexed the body somewhat and created considerable feeling. Hon. J. Sterling Morton had favored the encouragement of local journals by making it obligatory on the Legislature to award the printing of the Territory to some one established in the business within the limits of Nebraska, and a joint resolution expressing that idea was before the body. On the morning of January 7, 1858, the House went into Committee of the Whole, to consider the resolution nominally, which was the special order of the day, but it was declared by the friends of removal that the object was to prevent action on the capital bill. This claim does not appear to be substantiated, however, as the question of removal was made the special order of the following Wednesday. The Speaker, Mr. James H. Decker, withdrew from the House, with his friends, he favoring the removal of the capital, and repaired to the Douglas House. Thirteen of the members remained in session, and, when the Committee of the Whole arose, Mr. Morton was chosen Speaker pro tem. Asking leave to sit again, the committee reported their work unfinished, and the session was declared adjourned.

The following morning, Friday, the 8th, the House met, and, on motion of Mr. Donelan, to adjourn to meet at Florence the next day, the session was declared adjourned by Speaker Decker. Thereupon all but thirteen members quitted the chamber. Mr. Morton then nominated Mr. Poppleton as Speaker pro tem., and the minority adjourned to meet at the regular place of holding session, on the next day at 9 A. M.

The infection spread to the Council, and, on the 8th, Mr. Reeves moved that the Council adjourn to meet at Florence on the succeeding morning. President George L. Miller decided that he could not entertain the motion, upon the ground that, under the Organic Act, no such adjournment could take place without the concurrent action of both Houses, and the official sanction of the Governor. Mr. Reeves appealed from this ruling, and, by a vote of 8 nays to 4 ayes, the ruling was not sustained. The President still refused to submit to the dictation of those who were clearly acting in violation of parliamentary practice, as well as law; and Mr. Reeves, standing in his place, put the motion, which was carried by a vote of 8 to 4. The eight members thereupon left the chamber. A roll call was demanded, but the Clerk, Mr. W. Safford, refused to obey. On motion, Mr. E. G. McNeely was chosen Chief Clerk pro tem. It was then discovered that Messrs. Allen, Bowen, Bradford, Clancy, Furnas, Kirkpatrick, Reeves and Safford had retired.

The following day, a joint committee was appointed to investigate the cause of the trouble, consisting of A. F. Salisbury, S. E. Rogers, Charles McDonald and A. W. Puett, on the part of the Council; J. Sterling Morton, J. S. Minick, A. F. Cromwell, J. Van Horn and J. W. Paddock on the part of the House. The work of that committee is embodied in an official report and accompanying documents, from which is compiled the following statement of the scene of violence, January 7, which transpired in the House:

Sterrett M. Curran, Chief Clerk of the House, under oath, stated that he "was present in the House Thursday morning, January 7. When the House met, I read the journal of the preceding day. * * Mr. Strickland moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the special order of the day, which was a joint resolution relative to public printer, which was agreed to by a majority of the House; the House accordingly went into committee, Mr. Strickland in the chair." The evidence shows that there was a preconcerted desire and intent to gain possession of the chair by Mr. Decker, for the purpose of putting the motion relative to adjournment to Florence, and an equally determined desire on the part of the Omaha faction to prevent that motion. Members spoke "against time," and members were constantly going out and coming in during the protracted session of the body in committee. Gentlemen not members of the House were present, as a lobby in both interests. It is shown that, after Mr. Decker and his friends had remained in the Douglas House some time, he proposed to go up to the House, and said, "Let us go up, and I will take the chair or die." A conference was held, and the Florence faction proceeded to the House. There they found the committee still in session. Dr. Thrall, of Douglas County, was in the chair, and Mr. Clayes was speaking, when a message was announced as having been received from the Council. Mr. Decker arose from his seat and approached the chair, to receive the message, when Mr. Poppleton inquired of the Clerk of the Council if the Council was in session, which question being answered in the negative, he protested against the message being received, as the rules provided that no message from one House to the other should be received unless both Houses were in session. Quoting Dr. Thrall's testimony, the ensuing scene is described: "The Speaker continued to advance, mounted the rostrum, and declared in an excited manner that he 'would have that message, or die right here,' and, as he spoke snatched from my hand the gavel. Up to this time, no demonstration of violence had been made from any quarter, except from the Speaker, Mr. Decker, as before stated. Upon his taking the gavel and making the declaration he did at that time a scene of great confusion ensued. At this point, Mr. Decker grasped the arm of the Speaker's chair, in which I was sitting, and commenced tipping the same, ordering me at the same time to leave. Mr. Murphy then grasped the Speaker's right arm, and pulled him out of the stand on the floor of the House, I still retaining my seat. While Mr. Decker and Mr. Murphy were scuffling on the floor, Mr. Paddock rushed in to the aid of Mr. Murphy, all three holding on to the gavel. Mr. Hanscom advanced behind Mr. Decker, took hold of him and rolled him under the table, releasing him from the grasp of Murphy and Paddock. While this was occurring, I was endeavoring, as Chairman of the committee, to maintain order, using a copy of Swan's Revised Statutes for that purpose, in the absence of the gavel. After Mr. Decker got upon his feet, he declared the committee dissolved and the House adjourned, while Mr. Clayes had the floor, having continued to speak during the entire melee. Mr. Kinney, of Nebraska City, was called upon by Mr. Decker and his friends to speak, and, standing upon a desk, he attempted to do so, but, not being a member of the House, was ordered by me to take his seat, which he did. Mr. Decker and his friends at that time, and subsequent thereto, were walking about the floor with their hats on, endeavoring to create as much disturbance as possible. Order being finally restored, Mr. Morton requested the lobby to withdraw, which they immediately did. After the lobby was thus cleared, Mr. Clayes yielded the floor to Mr. Morton, of Otoe, who moved that the committee arise and report progress, and ask leave to sit again, which was carried. The Speaker having left the House, Mr. Poppleton nominated Mr. Morton Speaker pro tem., and put the motion, which was carried, and thereupon Mr. Morton took the chair and received the report of the committee, which was adopted, and then, upon motion, the House adjourned. On the morning of the 8th, the House assembled as usual, Mr. Decker in the chair. After prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. Donelan, of Cass, sprang to his feet and moved that the House adjourn to meet in Florence tomorrow, the 9th, at 10 o'clock A. M., which, being seconded by Mr. Cooper, I think, the Speaker put in a hurried manner, and declared it carried, whereupon he, with twenty-one other members, took their hats and left the hall. During the confusion of leaving, Mr. Morton nominated Mr. Poppleton Speaker pro tem., which being seconded and carried, Mr. Poppleton took the chair. The remaining members continued in their seats, and have assembled and adjourned from day to day regularly ever since up to the present time, doing little or no business, except to appoint a committee to investigate the matter in reference to which I am now testifying."

The testimony of the other witnesses corroborates the foregoing, giving merely additional facts, which go to complete the chain of evidence, but which are not materially different from the narrative of the gentleman who was officially connected with the session at the time of the occurrence.

As a matter of course, no further business was transacted by this Legislature. The "regular" branch met from day to day until January 16, when, by limitation, the session expired, the law declaring the term to be but forty days in length.

The seceding branch met at Florence, from which place they addressed a resolution to Acting Gov. Cuming (Gov. Izard having resigned his office), over the signatures of "J. H. Decker, Speaker of the House of Representatives," and "Leavitt L. Bowen, President of the Council," informing him that a minority of the Legislature were forcibly retaining the books, papers and documents belonging to the Legislature, and thereby preventing the passage of the criminal code, the homestead, the revenue, the fee and other important bills, and requesting the Executive to issue an order for their delivery to the majority in session at Florence.

This resolution Acting Gov. Cuming replied to with courtesy, refusing to issue the order, as he was of opinion that the acts of the recusant members were illegal.

Thus the fourth session closed, in the midst of dissensions, which might easily have been changed to scenes of positive riot, but which, fortunately for the fair name and honor of Nebraska, terminated without bloodshed.

Gov. Richardson, appointed to succeed Gov. Izard, arrived in Omaha early in January, 1858, and assumed his official duties on the 12th. A committee was designated by the Florence faction to wait upon the Executive, as soon as he reached the Territory, and present a joint resolution reading as follows:

> *Be it resolved by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska*, That whereas, it is understood that His Excellency, the Governor of the Territory, the Hon. William A. Richardson, has arrived at Omaha City, then be it
>
> *Resolved*, That a joint committee, consisting of one member of the Council and two members of the House, be appointed to wait upon His Excellency and inform him that the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska are now in session at Florence, having been forced to adjourn to that, the nearest place of safety, by the disorganizing and turbulent acts of a minority of their own body, aided by the violence of an unrestrained mob at Omaha, causing a well-grounded apprehension as to the personal safety of the majority, and requesting His Excellency to communicate with the Legislature at this place at his earliest convenience.

This amusing confession of fear of "personal violence" by the majority—which, when fired by a determination to do or die, is usually able to overcome a minority of half its physical strength—did not awaken in the bosom of the newly arrived Governor a very profound belief in the fact of imminent danger, whatever may have been his opinion concerning the "unrestrained mob," in the city of Omaha—on which point the records are not explicit—he certainly did not fail to interpret the law as it was manifestly intended to be read. Responding to the resolution in a spirit of courtesy, Gov. Richardson addressed the seceders as "Members of the Legislature," not as "the Legislature," and informed them that they were in error. Continuing his letter, he assured the gentlemen that he was "prepared to guarantee that no act of violence by any man or set of men will be perpetrated upon the rights or persons of members of the Legislature, while in the discharge of their duties as such. * * The public necessity requires that the Legislature should proceed to business and perform its appropriate duties. It would be exceedingly gratifying, therefore, to me, if you would return to the capital, accept the protection which it is my duty and pleasure to tender to the Representatives of the people, and, by just and needful legislation, relieve the citizens of the Territory from the apprehension of being left for another year without sufficient laws for that absolute protection which is guaranteed by the constitution of the United States."

As has been stated, the time for holding the fourth session expired before the friendly overture could be accepted —or before the seceding members were disposed to accept it—and the Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 16th of January, 1858.

THE FIFTH SESSION.

The cloud of war which hung over the Territory, because of the disturbance described in the foregoing pages, necessitated the calling of an extra session of the Legislature. Under proclamation dated August 14, 1858, the honorable body assembled at Omaha September 21 of that year, and began the fifth session.

Gov. Richardson's message called attention to the fact that the previous Legislature had left the Territory without a criminal code, and the sole method of procedure then in vogue was the common law of England, under the provisions of which perjury, forgery and other crimes less than capital were punishable by death. This was one of the many un-American predicaments into which the late difficulties had plunged the Territorial Government. The message also referred to the desire of the Northern and Southern sections of the Territory to amicably adjust sectional feelings by bridging the Platte.

THE DEATH OF SECRETARY CUMING.

The death of T. B. Cuming, late Secretary and twice Acting Governor of Nebraska, which occurred March 12, 1858, was alluded to in an appropriate manner.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton assumed the duties of the Secretaryship, July 12, 1858. From March 23 until that date, Hon. John B. Motley acted as Secretary, after the death of Secretary Cuming.

The Council was composed of the following members: Richardson and Pawnee, Charles McDonald, whose seat was contested by E. S. Dundy; Nemaha, R. W. Furnas; Otoe, Mills S. Reeves, W. H. Taylor; Otoe, Cass and Dodge, John H. Cheever; Sarpy, L. L. Bowen; Douglas, G. L. Miller, W. E. Moore, John H. Porter; Washington, George E. Scott; Burt, Washington and Sarpy, George W. Doane; Dakota, W. G. Crawford.

Hon. L. L. Bowen was elected President; S. M. Curran, Chief Clerk; John G. Tredway, Assistant Clerk; John McA. Campbell, Sergeant-at-Arms, and John Reck, Doorkeeper.

In the House the roll stood: Richardson and Pawnee, William C. Fleming, A. C. Dean; Nemaha and Johnson, M. F. Clark, Jesse Noel, S. G. Daily; Otoe, John Cassell, O. P. Mason, H. P. Bennet, George F. Lee, W. B. Hall; Cass, William R. Davis, William J. Young, T. M. Marquette, R. G. Doom; Sarpy, Charles C. Norwood, Stephen H. Wattles; Douglas, James H. Seymour, Clinton Briggs, Augustus Roeder, James Stewart, William A. Gwyer, R. W. Steele, John A. Steinberger, George Clayes; Dodge and Platte, Henry W. De Puy; Washington, C. D. Davis, P. G. Cooper, L. W. Kline; Burt, David L. Collier; Dakota, Cedar and L'eau Qui Court, John Taffe, D. T. Bramble.

The officers of the House were: H. P. Bennet, Speaker;

E. G. McNeely, Chief Clerk; Hugh McNeely, Assistant Clerk; J. D. N. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms; E. H. Rogers, Doorkeeper.

A committee consisting of Hons. R. W. Furnas, W. E. Moore and George W. Doane presented a report upon that portion of the Governor's message relating to the death of Secretary Cuming, as follows:

> Thomas B. Cuming was appointed Secretary of the Territory of Nebraska by Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, upon the organization of the Territory, and entered at once upon the discharge of the duties of his office, arriving here in the month of September, 1854. By the untimely decease of Gov. Burt, he succeeded to the supreme executive, and became Acting Governor of the Territory. How ably he filled that office those living can testify. In the organization of the first Legislature, surrounded as he was by conflicting elements, threatened by fierce and contending factions, standing in imminent danger of even personal violence, he wavered not once in his fealty to the General Government nor in his fidelity to the trust imposed in him. Throughout the duration of those troublesome times, he pursued a policy the sagacity of which was proved by its success, and the wisdom of which is evidenced by the present prosperous condition of the Territory which he governed. Upon the resignation of Gov. Izard, he again assumed the executive office, and from that time until his death maintained it. He has been identified with the Territory ever since its organization as one of its highest officers. He died with the mantle of authority still about him, in the land which he had chosen as his own, in the country which he had ruled so well. He was buried with his honors fresh upon him, from the hall where he was wont to tread among a people that delighted to do him reverence. He was followed to the grave by those who were his friends, and the soil for which he had lived and labored received his remains. His requiem was told by the silence of those who knew what they had lost, and if you "seek his monument, look about you." Besides being for a long time the first executive officer of the Territory, he was in many respects the *first man* of Nebraska; and hereafter, when the roll of the great men of the Territory is called, and the name of Thomas B. Cuming is pronounced first upon the list, let the answer be, as with the surviving comrades of La Tour D'Auvergne, first grenadier of the grand army of France, "died on the field of honor." The closing moments of an existence checkered as his had been with worldly contests, cannot but attract attention. His life was no holiday, but almost every moment of it had been passed in the busy thoroughfares of the world, and when finally prostrated by disease, the closing acts of his public life were characterized with the same energy and decision which had made its character what it was.

In order that a consecutive narrative may be preserved relating to the absorbing question of slavery in the Territory, mere allusion is here made to the fact that, November 1, 1858, Representative S. G. Daily introduced a bill "to abolish slavery in the Territory of Nebraska." The record of the long contest over this measure is preserved for a chapter describing public action on slavery, the extension of the elective franchise to women, temperance, and other great social and political topics, which is to be found further on in this work. Territorial action on the subject of numerous Indian outbreaks is given in the chapter on the military history of Nebraska.

GOV. S. W. BLACK.

Gov. Richardson did not long wear the honors of the gubernatorial office. His term extended only from January 12, 1858, to the 5th of December, of the same year. Secretary J. Sterling Morton assumed the functions of Executive at that date, continuing as Acting Governor until the arrival of Gov. Samuel W. Black, May 2, 1859.

THE SIXTH SESSION.

The sixth session of the Territorial Legislature convened at Omaha December 5, 1859. The only changes in the Council were: Thomas J. Boykin, of Sarpy; Thomas T. Collier, of Dakota, and W. A. Little, of Douglas, who succeeded Messrs. Bowen, Crawford and Moore, respectively.

The officers of the Council were: E. A. Donelan, President; S. M. Curran, Chief Clerk; E. A. Allen, Assistant Clerk; J. F. Coffman, Sergeant at Arms, and R. R. Kirkpatrick, Doorkeeper.

The House roll was: Richardson, Houston Nuckolls, J. E. Burbank, Nathan Myers; Nemaha, George Crowe, W. W. Keeling, Jesse Noel, John P. Parker; Otoe, John C. Campbell, Alex Bain, Truman H. Adams, Stephen F. Nuckolls, Milton W. Reynolds, William H. Broadhead; Cass and Lancaster, J. N. Stephenson, William S. Latta, William R. Davis, Samuel Maxwell, T. M. Marquette; Sarpy, Matthew J. Shields, Silas A. Strickland; Douglas, A. J. Hanscom, D. D. Belden, Harrison Johnson, George F. Kennedy, George B. Lake, A. B. Malcomb; Washington, James S. Stewart, J. S. Bowen; Burt and Cuming, David S. Collier; Dakota, George A. Hinsdale, Barnabas Bates; Dixon, Cedar and L'eau qui Court, James Tufts.

The officers were: Silas A. Strickland, Speaker; James W. Moore, Chief Clerk; George W. Rust, Assistant Clerk; J. W. Coleman, Sergeant at Arms; N. J. Sharp, Doorkeeper.

Gov. Black's first message was delivered December 6, 1859. He congratulated the Legislature and people upon the marvelous progress of the region. "This Territory was organized on the 30th of May, 1854, and the first Legislature met at Omaha on the 16th day of January, 1855. In that body, eight counties were represented. Now, at the expiration of less than five years, twenty-three counties have their Representatives in the Legislature, and thirty-five couties have been fully organized or their boundaries defined by law. * * The lands in Nebraska actually surveyed amount to 8,851,758 acres. The surveys have been extended from the dividing line between Kansas and Nebraska, on the 40th Parallel, to the Latitude of 42° 51', while the average depth from the Missouri River is about 140 miles."

The message contained what these pages foreshadowed, when referring to the message of Gov. Izard, a reference to the delusions of "high times and paper prices." It said: "It is a matter of bitter experience that the people of this Territory have been made to pass through the delusive days of high times and paper prices, and the consequent dark and gloomy night of low times and no prices. We have had our full share of the financial spasms which for two years have afflicted the great body of the American people. They are gradually passing away, but they will never altogether disappear until the producing causes are removed." The message then goes on to allude to the oppression of exorbitant interest, and recommends the passage of an usury law. But the fact that wild lands sold, one year after the creation of the Territory, for $400 per acre, because near the site of proposed towns, is manifestly the index of depressed times in 1859.

The capitol was still unfinished. The $20,000 appropriated by Congress and the $60,000 furnished by Omaha had been expended, but $30,000 was still needed to complete the work.

"During the last spring," the message continued, "and in the early part of the summer, the settlers, particularly in the Platte Valley and about the Elkhorn River, as well as in other places (south as well as north of the Platte), were subjected to depredations and outrages by the Pawnee Indians, of the most aggravated character. For a season no one within reach was safe in person, habitation or estate. The citizens residing in the districts not very thickly settled, were exposed to personal insult and violence, and their property not only stolen, but boldly taken or driven away in the presence of themselves and families. Houses were broken into and plundered of their entire contents, and in some cases families were turned out without a home. Post offices were entered by violence, and the mail of the United States either robbed or destroyed. The people of the neighborhood organized, as well as they could, for their protection, and, finally, about the 1st of July, appealed to the Executive for assistance. During my temporary absence from the capital, and with the approbation of Mr. Secretary Morton, an expedition was organized under the military direction of Gen. Thayer, and started, as promptly as possible, for the scene of trouble. Information being communicated to me by express, I started immediately to the capital, having with me a few government troops, under Lieut. Robertson, of the dragoons, and arrived at Omaha on the evening of July 5. With those troops and some volunteers, I came up with the expedition early on the morning of the 8th. The whole force numbered about 200 men, and was placed under the immediate command of Gen. Thayer. After a forced march of four days, we overtook the Indians, who had this time set forth on their summer hunt. After the first demonstration, they surrendered, unconditionally, and submitted to reasonable and just terms." The message commended the spirit of generosity with which the people had met the demand upon them in defense and support of their fellow-citizens in distress.

The Governor alluded to an apparent desire on the part of the people to witness the admission of the Territory as a State into the Union. The subject was exhaustively considered by him, and, the question of right or justice being left out of the problem from necessity, the fact was apparent that Nebraska was not then able to claim admission, because of her having less than the requisite population—at that time the law requiring 93,423, or the number of citizens forming the basis of Congressional representation.

ATTEMPT TO CREATE A STATE.

Among the most important Legislation of the sixth session was "an act to frame a constitution and State government for the State of Nebraska. The measure was the fifth bill introduced in the Council and the third in the House that session. A joint committee, acting by special appointment on that portion of the Governor's message relating to the creation of a State, reported, in the Council. December 13, and favored the bill. The Council voted on the bill December 16, and it was passed by a vote of 8 ayes to 2 nays. In the House, a similar bill was introduced December 8, and, after much discussion on minor amendments, was passed, January 4, 1860.

The proposition was submitted to the people March 5, 1860, and decided adversely, by the following vote:

COUNTIES.	For.	Against.
Burt	68	42
Cass	449	146
Cedar	12	46
Cuming	7	1
Clay	10	24
Douglas	136	592
Dakota	24	198
Dodge	13	42
Dixon	4	77
Hall	12	13
Johnson	24	1
Lancaster	11	10
Nemaha	308	212
Otoe	559	310
Pawnee	69	75
Platte	21	45
Richardson	70	224
Sarpy	28	254
Washington	244	42
Gage	25	18
Total	2094	2372

The seventh session of the Territorial Legislature convened Monday, December 3, 1860; The Council stood: Douglas, John M. Thayer, David D. Belden, W. A. Little; Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, L'eau qui Court, John Taffe; Washington, John A. Unthank; Sarpy, Silas A. Strickland; Cass, T. M. Marquette; Otoe, William H. Taylor, John B. Bennet; Nemaha and Johnson, T. W. Tipton; Richardson and Pawnee, E. S. Dundy; Cass, Otoe and Dodge, Samuel H. Elbert; Burt, Washington and Sarpy, John Q. Goss.

The officers were: W. H. Taylor, President; E. P. Brewster, Chief Clerk; D. H. Wheeler, Assistant Clerk; W. H. James, Sergeant-at-Arms; D. C. Slader, Doorkeeper.

The House stood: Richardson, F. A. Tisdel, A. M. Acton, H. B. Porter; Nemaha, Thomas R. Fisher, James Hacker, John P. Baker, George Beane; Pawnee, E. W. Fowler; Johnson, Clay and Gage, Hiram W. Parker; Otoe, Samuel P. Sibley, Alfred Mathias, Adin G. Cavins, Charles H. Cowles, Jacob Sollenberger, Hiram P. Downs; Cass and Lancaster, William Reed, E. W. Barnum, W. R. Davis, Louden Mullen, W. Gilmour; Sarpy, James Davidson, Amos Gates, William Cleburne; Douglas, John I. Reddick, S. A. Lowe, J. T. Griffin, Merrill H. Clark, Henry Grebe, Ezra T. Millard; Washington, Giles Mead, H. W. De Puy; Dodge, M. S. Cotterell; Burt, J. R. Hide; Dakota, William T. Lockwood, Thomas Coleman; Dixon, Cedar and L'eau qui Court, Amos S. Chase.

The officers were: H. W. De Puy, Speaker; George L. Seybolt, Chief Clerk; S. D. Bangs, Assistant Clerk; F. M. Virden, Sergeant-at-Arms; W. A. Pollock, Doorkeeper.

The last annual message submitted by Gov. Black, which was read at the beginning of this session, shows that the Territory had, up to that date, accumulated a debt of $50,000, and he urged more economical methods of administering the government. On the 3d of June preceding, a violent storm seriously damaged the capitol building, but, as Congress was then in session, an appropriation of $5,000 was at once made, and the injury repaired. The subject of arbor culture received attention as in a previous message, and the great benefits to be derived from timber-planting were distinctly set forth. The rapidly increasing travel to the mountains called for more liberal appropriations from the federal government, and the Legislature was urged to present the matter to Congress in a form to enlist sympathetic action. The cloud of war which was then gathering over the nation was already too portentous to permit silence on the part of Nebraska. Gov. Black prayed that nothing might be done to make the present more gloomy and the future hopeless.

It is fitting to enter here a tribute to one of the ablest men who have graced the Supreme Bench and Executive Chair of Nebraska:

Samuel W. Black, fourth Governor of the Territory of Nebraska, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and Colonel of the Sixty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1818; son of Rev. John Black, D. D., one of the earliest and most distinguished of the Covenanter clergymen of that State. The son received a liberal education, and chose the law as his profession, in which he soon rose to a lucrative practice. He was effective, also, upon the stump as a political orator. He married, when very young, the daughter of Judge Irwin, of Pittsburgh, Penn., by whom he had four children. During the Mexican war, Col. Black served as Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment with distinction. He was appointed Associate Justice of Nebraska Territory by President Buchanan, in 1857. May 2, 1859, after the death of Gov. Richardson, Col. Black was appointed Governor of Nebraska. In the spring of 1861, he left the West, and recruited the Sixty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he was commissioned Colonel. The regiment was assigned to duty in Morrell's Brigade, Porter's Division, and was engaged at Hanover Court House, where the enemy was put to flight and many prisoners taken. The confederates soon began to make themselves felt on the left bank of the Chickahominy, and, on the 26th of June, 1862, fought a stubborn battle at Beaver Dam Creek. The Pennsylvania Reserves were upon the front, but the brigade to which Col. Black belonged was speedily ordered to their support, but the regiment was not engaged. In the night, the Union forces retired to Gaines' Mills, where, on the following pay, the battle was renewed with great vigor. While leading a charge in the face of a terrific fire, Col. Black was killed. The brilliant career of this man on the platform, at the bar, on the bench and in the social circle, was ended by a glorious death on the field of battle. The name of Samuel W. Black is one of the most conspicuous connected with the early history of Nebraska.

GOV. ALVIN SAUNDERS.

Gov. Alvin Saunders, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, was appointed Governor of Nebraska, by President Lincoln, to succeed Gov. Black. Secretary J. Sterling Morton served as Acting Governor from the date of the departure of Gov. Black, February 24, 1861, until the arrival of Gov. Saunders, May 15, of that year.

Hon. Algernon S. Paddock was appointed Secretary, and entered upon the discharge of his duties May 6, 1861. In his first message to the Legislature, which body convened December 2, 1861, being the eighth session, Gov. Saunders said: "A mere glance at the map of the country will convince every intelligent mind that the great Platte Valley, which passes through the heart and runs nearly the entire length of Nebraska, is to furnish the route for the great central railroad, which is to connect the Atlantic and Pacific States and Territories." The breaking-out of the rebellion in the Southern States had necessitated the levying of a tax on the people. The amount apportioned to Nebraska was $19,312, and the Governor urged the prompt raising of the sum.

It was the destiny of these men to form the body legislative at the period of the breaking-out of a mighty rebellion. The attitude taken by them was patriotic, prompt and vigorous. In the chapter devoted to the military history will be found a copy of the resolutions adopted at that time.

Gov. Alvin Saunders was called upon by stern duty to manifest his devotion to the cause of the Union. The first proclamation from his hand, dated May 18, 1861, is also a part of our war history.

THE EIGHTH, NINTH, TENTH AND ELEVENTH SESSIONS.

The roster of the eighth session is: Council—John Taffe, President; R. W. Furnas, Chief Clerk; William Lehmer, Assistant Clerk; J. W. Chapman, Sergeant-at-Arms; A. J. Warner, Doorkeeper.

The only changes from the preceding session were: F. W. Sapp, Douglas County; C. Blanchard, Sarpy County; John McPherson, Nemaha and Johnson Counties; S. M. Kirkpatrick, Cass; Otoe and Dodge Counties.

The House: A. D. Jones, Speaker; George L. Seybolt, Chief Clerk; J. W. Virtue, Assistant Clerk; F. C. Morrison, Sergeant-at-Arms; John Wolfue, Doorkeeper.

The representation: Richardson, L. Allgawahr, J. S. Ewing, H. B. Porter; Nemaha, A. S. Holladay, George Crowe, William Reed, John Crothers; Pawnee, David Butler; Johnson, Clay and Gage, Nathan Blakeley; Otoe, M. W. Reynolds, J. H. Croxton, J. Closser, W. P. Birchfield, W. Buchanan, N. B. Larsh; Cass and Lancaster, S. Eikenberry, Isaac Wilds, James Chalfant, W. F. Chapin, E. W. Barnum; Sarpy, W. D. Rowles, Stephen H. Wattles, Henry T. Clarke; Douglas, James H. Seymour, Joel T. Griffin, A. D. Jones, Merrills H. Clark, Oscar F. Davis, Aaron Cohn; Washington, John S. Bowen, E. A. Allen; Dodge, E. H. Barnard; Burt, S. T. Leaming; Dakota, C. O'Connor, Barnabas Bates; Dakota, Dixon and L'eau qui Court, Daniel McLaughlin; Dixon, Cedar and L'eau qui Court, R. M. Hagaman; Platte, Green, Calhoun and Butler, John Reck; Hall and Monroe, Enos Beall.

The ninth session of the Territorial Legislature assembled at Omaha January 7, 1864. In the Council were: T. M. Marquette, J. E. Doom, O. P. Mason, John C. Campbell, David Butler, William A. Little, John R. Porter, John McCormick, E. A. Allen, Frank Welch and A. H. Jackson, E. A. Allen was chosen President; J. W. Hollingshead, Chief Clerk; John H. Mann, Assistant Clerk; S. A. Lewis, Sergeant-at-Arms, and W. B. Dixon, Doorkeeper.

In the House: Douglas, John Ritchie, George B. Lake, Daniel Gavitt, Joel S. Smith, B. E. B. Kennedy, Henry Grebe; Otoe, Henry A. Newman, Francis Sim, F. Renner, C. W. Seymour, W. McLennan, A. T. McCartney; Dodge, Isaac E. Heaton; Platte, John P. Becker; Dakota, Dixon and L'eau qui Court, J. O. Fisher; Dixon, Cedar and L'eau qui Court, N. S. Porter; Burt and Cuming, D. Hobbs; Washington, J. Evans, H. J. Rohwer; Richardson, Lewis Allgawahr, J. C. Lincoln, M. W. Breman; Sarpy, C. Blanchard, Amos Gates, John Whalen; Cass and Lancaster, J. W. Chapman, H. C. Pardee, D. G. Todd, R. D. Hoback, J. S. Gregory, Jr.; Pawnee, George L. Griffing; Nemaha, G. W. Fairbrother, Lorenzo Rice, C. G. Dorsey, Joseph Dash.

The officers were: George B. Lake, Speaker; R. Streeter, Chief Clerk; —— Walker, Assistant Clerk; T. A. Moore, Sergeant-at-Arms; —— Tracy, Doorkeeper.

In his annual message, Gov. Saunders described the condition of Nebraska, during the year 1863, as having been peaceful and satisfactory. "The slight interruptions and disturbances which have occurred have been promptly settled by the civil or military authorities. * * The hostile Indians on our frontier have been restrained and severely punished for their savage barbarities. The remote sentiments have been maintained and defended. The population has been rapidly increasing, * * and almost uninterrupted peace and plenty have reigned throughout the Territory." The Governor paid a just tribute to the courage and heroic patriotism of the Nebraska Volunteers, and recommended legislation relieving the needs of the widows and orphans of those who fell in defense of national life. "A Nebraska soldier, whether called upon by his country to confront the wily savage on the frontier, or the rebel hosts in battle array, has never shrunk from duty, quailed before dangers, or turned his back on the foe." The message throughout breathed the spirit of loyalty to the cause of the Union and the humane hope that the horrors of war might soon cease in the land.

During the session of Congress, 1862–63, a bill was introduced, late in the session, authorizing the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado and Nevada to take the preliminary steps toward admission into the Union as States. This measure did not reach final action during the life of that session.

The Proclamation of Emancipation, issued by President

Lincoln, January 1, 1863, was approved by the Ninth Legislature. The resolution reads:

> *Resolved*, That we heartily indorse the general policy of the Administration, and especially the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, and the arming of the negroes, measures imperatively demanded to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, and which have been wisely followed by the President's Amnesty Proclamation, a paper, statesmanlike in its views and humane in its provisions, and which creates in those portions of our land so terribly cursed and devastated with rebellion, a nucleus around which the true and loyal may speedily rally to bring back to allegiance their native States, free from the taint of treason and of slavery, and a sure guarantee of a lasting peace and the harbinger of that day when our beloved country shall become a monument of universal liberty, a nation without a traitor and without a slave.

The tenth session of the Territorial Legislature convened at Omaha January 5, 1865. The Council was divided into districts for the first time. First, Thomas L. Griffey—Dakota, Dixon, Cedar and L'eau qui Court; Second, Edwin A. Allen—Washington, Burt, Cuming; Third, John R. Porter and B. E. B. Kennedy—Douglas; Fourth, C. Blanchard—Sarpy, Dodge; Fifth, Isaac Albertson—Platte, Monroe, Merrick, Hall, Buffalo, Kearney, Lincoln; Sixth, J. W. Chapman—Cass; Seventh, J. G. Miller—Cass, Lancaster, Seline, Seward; Eighth, O. P. Mason and John B. Bennet—Otoe; Ninth, Andrew S. Holladay—Nemaha; Tenth, Oliver P. Bayne—Richardson; Eleventh, J. N. McCasland—Pawnee, Gage, Johnson, Clay, Jones.

The officers were: O. P. Mason, President; John S. Bowen, Chief Clerk; W. W. Morgan, Assistant Clerk; Samuel Gamble. Sergeant-at-Arms; Charles Bryan, Doorkeeper.

The House was composed:—Richardson, Oliver W. Dunning, F. A. Tisdel, Charles F. Walther, E. H. Johnson; Pawnee, John Briggs; Nemaha, William B. Phillips, George Crowe, J. W. Taylor, Samuel Petit; Otoe, Mason Crouch, R. Hedges, John Beuter, George P. West; Cass, S. M. Kirkpatrick, Samuel Maxwell, J. T. A. Hoover, J. Mc. F. Hagood; Johnson, Milo K. Cody; Lancaster, Seward and Saunders, William Imlay; Sarpy, Amos Gates, Martin Langdon; Douglas, E. L. Emry, A. J. Critchfield, Charles M. Conoyer, Charles H. Browne, James W. Pickard; Dodge, W. H. Ely; Platte, Guy C. Barnum; Washington, W. N. McCandlish, H. M. Hitchcock; Dakota, John Hefferman; Dakota, Dixon, Cedar and L'eau qui Court, Nathan S. Porter; Dakota, Cedar and L'eau qui Court, G. A. Hall; Gage and Jones, H. M. Reynolds; Saline, Butler, Kearney and Lincoln, A. C. Leighton; Lancaster, John Cadman; Burt and Cuming, John D. Neleigh.

The officers were: S. M. Kirkpatrick, Speaker; John Taffe, Chief Clerk; Walter C. Heydon, Assistant Clerk; Anson Rising, Sergeant-at-Arms; Mitchell Fleming, Doorkeeper.

When Gov. Saunders entered upon the discharge of his duties, in 1861, he expressed his intention of holding the office only one term. His official acts were in no way suggestive of a desire to conciliate favor at the expense of sterner duties, and he adhered to his original purpose throughout the four years of his term. The people, however, were not inclined to relinquish the services of so efficient an Executive. On the 10th of February, 1865, joint resolutions were approved, recommending that the President of the United States re-appoint Gov. Saunders and Secretary Algernon S. Paddock to their respective offices upon the expiration of their terms.

The eleventh session of the Territorial Legislature met at Omaha, January 4, 1866. The Council was: T. L. Griffey, E. A. Allen, B. E. B. Kennedy, J. R. Porter, J. Albertson, J. S. Miller, J. W. Chapman, John Bennet, O. P. Mason, A. S. Holladay, O. P. Bayne, J. N. McCasland.

The officers were: O. P. Mason, President; W. E. Harvey, Chief Clerk; William W. Watson, Assistant Clerk; Charles Ulry, Doorkeeper.

The House: Richardson, L. Crounse, William Parchen, J. D. Ramsey, John Jay Hart; Pawnee, John R. Butler; Nemaha, W. B. Phelps, John Green, W. A. Pollock; Otoe, John H. Maxon, James Thorn, M. S. Campbell, Albert Tuxbury, James A. Gilmore; Cass, Joseph Arnold, W. F. Chapin, Samuel Maxwell, Benjamin Austin; Johnson, James Robinson; Lancaster, John Cadman; Clay, Lancaster, Seward and Saunders, Marcus Brush; Sarpy, T. H. Robertson, N. P. Lefler; Douglas, G. B. Luke, J. W. Paddock, C. H. Brown, Fred Drexed, J. G. Megeath; Dodge, J. G. Smith; Platte, G. C. Barnum; Washington, E. H. Clark, Charles Eisley; Dakota, Cornelius O'Connor; Dakota, Cedar, Dixon and L'eau qui Court, R. H. Wilbur; Dakota, Cedar and L'eau qui Court, L. E. Jones.

The officers were: James G. Megeath, Speaker; George May, Chief Clerk; E. S. Towle, Assistant Clerk; Chester Lusk, Sergeant-at-Arms; Dennis Dugan, Doorkeeper.

The preceding year had witnessed the close of the rebellion and the return of national peace; but the Indian war upon the western borders of Nebraska still continued when this Legislature met. During the year 1865, the savages, emboldened by temporary successes, had grown exceedingly reckless in their assaults upon settlers and upon the overland stages and telegraph lines. Outrages of the most atrocious character had been repeatedly perpetrated. It had become necessary to call on Congress for more stringent action for the suppression of this form of lawlessness.

This year (1866) the laws of the Territory were revised, arranged and issued in the form of revised statutes, the immense labor being completed in time for presentation early in the session and approved February 12, 1866. The new laws went into effect July 1.

That mighty undertaking, the Union Pacific Railroad, was so far in hand that, with the beginning of 1866, fifty-five miles were completed west of Omaha. As this subject receives detailed attention elsewhere, further allusion in this place need not be made to the work.

THE ENABLING ACT.

On the 19th of April, 1864, an act by Congress was approved by the President and became a law, enabling the people of Nebraska to form a State constitution and government. But the continuance of the war, and the consequent disturbance of national affairs, united with the partial suspension of emigration to the West, and the Indian troubles on the frontier, united in rendering this permission undesirable. The Territory had been drained of many men and much treasure in its generous assistance of the Government during the years of its struggle for existence. With the return of peace and the suppression of border outlawry, however, came an awakening consciousness of the value of State institutions. The people once more turned their attention to the subject, and revived an interest in the Enabling Act. That primary document read thus:

AN ACT TO ENABLE THE PEOPLE OF NEBRASKA TO FORM A CONSTITUTION AND STATE GOVERNMENT, AND FOR THE ADMISSION OF SUCH STATE INTO THE UNION ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH THE ORIGINAL STATES.

[Passed April 19, 1864.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled, That the inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Nebraska included in the boundaries hereinafter designated, be, and they are hereby, authorized to form for themselves a constitution and State Government, with the name aforesaid, which State, when so formed, shall be admitted into the Union as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State of Nebraska shall consist of all the territory included with the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the western boundary of the State of Missouri with the 40th degree of north latitude; extending thence due west along said 40th degree of north latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the 25th degree of longitude west from Washington; thence north along said 25th degree of longitude to a point formed by its intersection with the 41st degree of north latitude; thence west along said 41st degree of north latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the 27th degree of longitude west from Washington; thence north along said 27th degree of north longitude to a point formed by its intersection with the 43d degree of north latitude; thence east along said 43d degree of north latitude to the Reya Paha River; thence down the middle of the channel of said river, with its meandering, to its junction with the Niobrara River; thence down the middle of the channel of the said Niobrara River, and following the meanderings thereof, to its junction with the Missouri River; thence down the middle of the channel of said Missouri River, and following the meanderings thereof, to the place of beginning.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons qualified by law to vote for Representatives to the General Assembly of said Territory shall be qualified to be elected; and they are hereby authorized to vote for and choose Representatives to form a convention, under such rules and regulations as the Governor of said Territory may prescribe, and also to vote upon the acceptance of rejection of such constitution as may be formed by said convention, under such rules and regulations as said convention may prescribe; and if any of said citizens are enlisted in the army of the United States, and are still within said Territory, they shall be permitted to vote at their place of rendezvous; and if they are absent from said Territory, by reason of their enlistment in the army of the United States, they shall be permitted to vote at their place of service, under the rules and regulations in each case to be prescribed as aforesaid; and the aforesaid Representatives to form the aforesaid convention shall be apportioned among the several counties in said Territory in proportion to the population as near as may be, and said apportionment shall be made for said Territory by the Governor, United States District Attorney and Chief Justice thereof, or any two of them. And the Governor of said Territory shall, by proclamation, on or before the first Monday of May next, order an election of the Representatives aforesaid, to be held on the first Monday in June thereafter throughout the Territory; and such erection shall be conducted in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said Territory regulating elections therein for members of the House of Representatives; and the number of members to said convention shall be the same as now constitute both branches of the Legislature of the aforesaid Territory.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the convention thus elected shall meet at the capital of said Territory on the first Monday in July next, and, after organization, shall declare, on behalf of the people of said Territory, that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention shall be, and is hereby, authorized to form a constitution and State Government: *Provided*, That the constitution, when formed, shall be republican, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence; *And provided further*, That said constitution shall provide, by an article forever irrevocable, without the consent of the Congress of the United States: First. That slavery or involuntary servitude shall be forever prohibited in said State.

Second. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Third. That the people inhabiting said Territory do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within said Territory, and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States, and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said State shall never be taxed higher than the land belonging to residents thereof; and that no taxes shall be imposed by said State on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, in case a constitution and State government shall be formed for the people of said Territory of Nebraska, in compliance with the provisions of this act, that said convention forming the same shall provide by ordinance for submitting to the people of said State for their ratification or rejection, at an election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, 1864, at such places and under such regulations as may be prescribed therein, at which election the qualified voters, as hereinbefore provided, shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution, and the returns of such election shall be made to the Acting Governor of the Territory, who, together with the United States District Attorney and Chief Justice of the said Territory, or any two of them, shall canvass the same, and if a majority of the legal votes shall be cast for said constitution in said proposed State, the said Acting Governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States, together with a copy of the said constitution and ordinances; whereupon it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation declaring the State admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, without any further action whatever on the part of Congress.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, until the next general census shall be taken, said State of Nebraska shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, which Representative, together with the Governor and State and other officers provided for in said constitution, may be elected on the same day a vote is taken for or against the proposed constitution and State government.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That sections Number 16 and 36 in every township, and when such sections have been sold or otherwise disposed of by any act of Congress, other lands, equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter-section, and as contiguous as may be, shall be, and are hereby, granted to said State for the support of common schools.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That, provided the State of Nebraska shall be admitted into the Union in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this act, that twenty entire sections of the unappropriated public lands within said State, to be selected and located by direction of the Legislature thereof, on or before the 1st day of January, Anno Domini 1868, shall be and they are hereby granted, in legal subdivisions of not less than 160 acres, to said State, for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said State for legislative and judicial purposes, in such manner as the Legislature shall prescribe.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That fifty other entire sections of land, as aforesaid, to be selected and located as aforesaid, in legal subdivisions as aforesaid, shall be, and they are hereby, granted to said State for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a penitentiary or State prison in the manner aforesaid.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That seventy-two other sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State university, to be selected in manner as aforesaid, and to be appropriated and applied as the Legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose named, and for no other purpose.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the said land to be selected by the Governor thereof, within one year after the admission of the State, and, when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the Legislature shall direct: *Provided*, That no salt spring or lands, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which hereafter shall be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall, by this act, be granted to said State.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That 5 per centum of the proceeds of the sales of all public lands lying within said State, which have been or shall be sold by the United States prior or subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said State for the support of the common schools.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the admission of said State of Nebraska into the Union in pursuance of this act, the laws of the United States not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said State as elsewhere within the United States; and said State shall constitute one judicial district, and be called the District of Nebraska.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That any unexpended balance of the appropriations for said Territorial legislative expenses of Nebraska remaining for the fiscal years 1863 and 1864, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to and used for defraying the expenses of said convention and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules, regulations and rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the Territorial Legislature.

Approved April 19, 1864.

CONSTITUTION OF 1866.

Early in 1866, a constitution was framed, embodying these essential features:

Declaring equal inherent rights of all men; prohibiting slavery in the State; maintaining freedom of speech and press; establishing the right of petition to the people, the justice of trial before the law, civil and religious liberty, the perpetuation of free government and the rights of the people, declaring the elective franchise belongs to "white" citizens; vesting the government of the State in the legislative, the executive and the judicial branches, and defining their powers and jurisdiction; providing for methods of revenue and limiting expenditures; describing the jurisdiction of the State over the eminent domain; naming the boundaries of the State; and arranging for the fundamental machinery of a State after the manner and order usual in such mighty undertakings.

The constitution provided that it should be voted upon June 2, 1866. The Legislature authorized the submitting of the question, and the election of State officers, by an act approved by Gov. Saunders February 9. At that session of the Assembly, Hon. O. P. Mason was President of the Council, and Hon. James G. Megeath, Speaker of the House.

SENATOR GERE'S SKETCH.

It is not in the natural order of events that so gigantic an undertaking as the admission of a commonwealth in the sisterhood of States can be accomplished with grave struggle, even under the most placid of circumstances; but when one is proposed at a time of national purturbation, it must follow that the birth is accompanied with extraordinary throes. Nebraska was created a Territory amid the voice of eloquent contention, and the hour of its nativity as a State resounded with no less impassioned strains. The circumstances have been recorded by the pen of Hon. C. H. Gere, editor-in-chief of the *Nebraska State Journal*, in an address delivered before the State Historical Society in January, 1880. Although some of the points therein related have already been gone over in this chapter, the entire address is here preserved, in order that its completeness of review may be maintained. Mr. Gere said:

"To discuss the events of 1866 and 1867 at this time has seemed to me presumptuous. Barely a dozen years have elapsed since Nebraska turned the sharp corner from Territorial dependency to State sovereignty, and, as in all sharp historical turns, there was a blaze of excitement, a bitter political contest, accompanied by more than the usual amount of bumptiousness and belligerency, of heart-burnings and jealousy, over which fourteen years may have deposited a thin layer of forgetfulness, through which a foolhardy explorer might break, to the discomfiture of himself and the revival of volcanic memories. But, pressed by your esteemed President for a paper upon the admission of Nebraska to the Union, and unable, from present experience and observation, to go back farther than that period, I have consented to take up this subject, and trust that I may handle it with sufficient discretion to obtain your pardon for the presumption in choosing a topic so nearly connected with the stage and actors of to-day. In 1860, the Nebraska Legislature submitted to the people a proposition for holding a convention to adopt a constitution and knock at the doors of Congress for admission to the Union. But the movement was premature. The people were too poor, the country was not being rapidly settled and improved, and the taxes were high enough without taking upon the handful of settlers then scattered up and down the Missouri Valley the responsibility and expense of Statehood, and the proposition for a convention was defeated.

"In 1864, Congress passed an act to enable the people of Nebraska to form a constitution and State Government and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in which the usual amount of lands were set apart for school purposes, embracing the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of each township; also twenty sections to be appropriated for each of the public buildings for legislative and judicial purposes, fifty sections for the erection of a penitentiary, seventy-two sections for the erection of a State university, twelve salt springs with six sections to each, adjoining them or contiguous as may be, 'for the use of the State,' and 5 per centum of the proceeds of all sales of lands within the boundaries of the Territory previous to its admission as a State, for a common school fund. By other acts, 90,000 acres of land were granted to the State upon admission for the endowment of an agricultural college, and 500,000 acres for internal improvements. No action was taken under this act until the meeting of the Legislature of 1865 and 1866. During its session, a committee was appointed to draft a constitution for submission to the people. The committee drew up the document. The Legislature, by resolution, approved it, and passed an act calling an election to be held on the 21st day of June, at which election not only should the question of rejection or adoption of the instrument be voted upon, but candidates for the executive, judicial and legislative offices authorized by the instrument, should be elected.

"The question of adopting the constitution was immediately made a political one. The reasons for its resolving itself into a political issue were sufficiently obvious. Under the administration of President Johnson, a considerable change was likely to be made in the boundary lines between the two great parties. The Republican party was more or less divided, and the Democrats were affiliating with the Johnson or liberal wing. The President was exercising the powers of patronage for the success of the coalition, and the liveliest hope pervaded the ranks of the Democracy and the Johnson Republicans that another election or two would put Congress and the Government in their hands. Hence the Republicans in Nebraska were exceedingly anxious to forestall such a change and assist in holding the national Legislature for that party by the immediate admission of Nebraska, in which they seemed to have a good working majority, and sending two Senators and one Congressman of their faith to re-enforce the party in the national councils. With equal foresight, the Democratic leaders saw that it was against their interests to permit this to be done; that by delaying the matter until their expected accession of strength would give them control of the nation, and eventually of Nebraska, where the majority against them was comparatively small, they would assist their friends in Washington, and at the same time keep the coveted Senatorship for themselves, to take possession of as soon as they acquired the expected predominance at the polls. For this reason, the canvass became exceedingly lively, and was, in fact, the most thorough and bitterly contested of any that had previously occurred. Each party, of course, nominated a full State and Legislative ticket. The Republican orators labored for the adoption of the contsitution, and the Democratic stumpers worked as hard to defeat that instrument as they did to secure votes for their own candidates for Governor or Judge or member of the Legislature. But, as is not seldom the case in these disputes of statesmen, the real motives of the patriots on each side were not publicly proclaimed, and the debates were ingeniously engineered so as to make it appear that purely economic and financial principles were at stake. The Republicans drew rose-colored pictures of the future of the embryo State. They dotted the lone prairies of the Platte, the Salt, the Blue, the Republican, the Elkhorn, the Loup and the Niobrara Valleys with cities and towns, and drew a complex web of railroad lines on the schoolhouse maps, and said: 'All these shall we have in the next ten or fifteen years, and a population of hundreds of thousands, if we show to the people of the East and Europe our capacity of self-government, and secure the privilege of chartering and encouraging railroads.' They pointed to the Rocky Mountains and said: 'Here is the great mining region—at our back door is a great market, that we need railroads to Colorado, to New Mexico, to Montana and Idaho to develop, and when these are built we can sell a great portion of our surplus corn, wheat, pork and beef, at a price that will rival the markets of Illinois and Ohio' They pointed to Galveston and said: 'There, only 700 miles from our border, is a seaport, and if we attain our sovereignty we shall have a line to the Gulf of Mexico, and need no longer ship our grain to Europe, to Chicago and New York at rates of transportation that eat up all the profit.' Some of the most fervent of these orators—among whom was, notably, a comparatively new man in politics, though an old settler, David Butler, of Pawnee, the Republican candidate for Governor—were so carried away with these prophetic views of the future that they would cut the prairies in every direction with their paper railroads, and in their highest flights of oratory predicted a line to every county seat on the map.

"The Democratic orators shook their heads and threw cold water upon these ardent prophecies. They took the chalk and figured upon the blackboard the enormous cost of railroad building, and called upon the honest farmers and mechanics to pause before they cast a ballot that would impose upon the new and sparsely settled community a horde of office-holders, with unlimited powers to vote taxes upon the people for their own aggrandizement. The Republicans pointed to the low salaries fixed by the proposed constitution for executive and judicial officers, and the limitations by which the legislative power to bleed the people were hedged and confined. The Democrats contended that these were illusions and traps, that the irresistible inclinations of the radicals for the loaves and fishes of office, and their well-known ability as public plunderers, would make these constitutional limitations mere ropes of sand, and figured up the expenses of a State till they amounted to sums far above those set by the Republicans as the utmost limit of expenditure.

"The event has shown that both sides had really a strong case. Even the sanguine soul of that red-hot optimist, Butler, fell short in its conception of the immense strides of the first decade of Nebraska's Statehood in the building of railroads, the development of the wealth and resources of the country, and the influx of immigration; and the sarcastic tongue of the eloquent pessimist, J. Sterling Morton, his opponent in the race for the gubernatorial chair, failed to state quite high enough the figures of the annual appropriations of the State Legislature for the carrying-on of the machinery of the new commonwealth. Because neither of the contestants dreamed of the mighty impulse of humanity that was about to beat across the western banks of the Missouri, the one could not mark high enough the future tide of wealth and improvements, and the other failed to estimate the necessities of large expenditures of money to meet the rapid growth and development of Nebraska.

"It was a stoutly fought campaign and an exceedingly close election. The majority for the adoption of the constitution was barely two hundred. [The detailed vote given hereafter shows the majority to have been exactly 100.—Ed.], and Butler was elected Governor by a vote of 4,093 to 3,948 for Morton. So close was the election that the majority of Judge Crounse, one of the Republican candidates for the Supreme Court, was only six, while William A. Little, one of the Democratic candidates for Chief Justice, was elected.

"But the battle at the polls was merely a preliminary skirmish. The advocates of State had captured the outworks, but the citadel was yet to be stormed. The Republicans had secured a majority of certificates of membership in each House, but there was a large number of contested seats. Cass County had given a large majority against the constitution, and, though the Republican candidates for the

Senate and House from that county were declared elected, a bitter contest for their seats was opened up by their opponents, and it was considered doubtful if some Republican delegates, if an issue was made squarely for or against an application to Congress for admission, would not vote with the acknowledged sentiment of a majority of their constituents, against Statehood.

"In consequence of this critical condition of affairs, when the Legislature met at Omaha in the old capitol, on the 4th day of July, 1866, excitement was exceedingly high. The party leaders were marshaled on both sides in full array, much bad blood was manifested, and it was even predicted that the session might be enlivened, after the old style, by a row in which physical force should be more potent than oratory for the settlement of disputed points of parliamentary practice.

"The scenes and incidents of that session of the first State Legislature of Nebraska were impressed upon the mind and memory of at least one of the participants in its counsels with a boldness of light and shade, and a vigor of coloring, that no subsequent political contests have ever erased or caused to fade. In and around it was all the energy of a young commonwealth that had just begun to feel the emotions of early manhood. There was an intensity of life, an exaggeration of earnestness, an impatience of the ordinary obstacles in parliamentary progress, that betokened the profuse vitality of Nebraska politics. The Democrats had a phalanx of experienced leaders in each house, and the lobby was most ably commanded by men accustomed to rule, and conversant with all the ins and outs of parliamentary maneuvering. In the House were Robertson, of Sarpy, and Joe Paddock, of Douglas, as good a pair to draw to in a parliamentary game of poker as could be found, perhaps, in a dozen States. Able, vigilant, patient and shrewd, they made their points with promptness, and were never caught tripping by their plucky but less experienced opponents on the floor. Otoe County contributed two veteran stalwarts—Col. Tuxberry and Capt. Anderson—who had grown gray in the service, and were stanch and true representatives of old-fashioned Democracy, while the younger and more supple 'Jim' Thorn made a good skirmisher around the legal rallying-points in the battle, and contributed no little to the liveliness to the occasion. The somewhat sparsely settled district composed of Platte, Merrick, Hall and Buffalo Counties sent up that solid gentleman and conscientious, honest Democrat, James E. Boyd, now one of the leading business men of the State, who made few speeches but was always in the fight. The Republicans were mostly young men, though Speaker Pollock, of Nemaha, and Maxwell and Chapin, of Cass, had seen service and were duly armed and equipped for parliamentary business. Pollock, in personal appearance and natural temperament answering well the description of Martin I. Townsend, of New York—thrown off in the heat of debate by a Southern member, perhaps Ben Hill—'a snow-capped volcano;' Maxwell, slow but sure, already developing the bud of judicial dignity that should blossom into the future Chief Justice, and Chapin, wary, watchful and conversant with the field tactics of legislative debate. There were Hathaway of Cass, Fairbrother of Nemaha, Blakely of Gage, Hoile of Richardson, and Arnold of Platte—young in years and beginners in political life, but firm in the confidence that they were competent to see the thing through and hold the fort for Republicanism and reconstruction. The recentness of the close of the civil war was attested by the presence of Col. Tom Majors, of Nemaha—hardly out of his teens, just from the front, with his regimentals on, awaiting his final discharge from the volunteer service—as Temporary Clerk. In the Senate, the whole-souled and courteous Frank Welch, our late lamented Congressman, presided, and on the floor the Republicans marshaled Cadman, the wily veteran of Lancaster, whose mysterious whisper has long been a familiar sound to thousands of Nebraska ears; Hanna, of Cass, the solid merchant and banker, who was the unhappiest fish out of water in a political gathering that it has been the lot of any of us to encounter; Williams, of Platte, plethoric and short-winded, and carrying upon his shoulders, unaided, the political fortunes of the ponderous Judge Kellogg, and thus counting him in as a candidate for the United States Senate, while the rising generation of politicians was represented by Stewart, of Pawnee; Porter, of Dixon; Rich, of Nemaha; and Tisdale, of Richardson.

"The Democrats were led by Megeath, of Douglas, able, experienced and of indomitable will; Calhoun, of Otoe, a sound lawyer, an accomplished gentleman, and most radical of Democrats of the modern school. Leach, of Dodge; Wilber, of Douglas; and Stevenson, of Otoe, completed the list.

"The third House, however, as is usual in a political emergency involving the election of United States Senator, was the largest and most important body. The long-headed and cautious Dundy was the acknowledged tactician of the Republican phalanx, while the prolific brain and heavy executive hand of Butler was everywhere efficiently employed. Gen. Thayer, the embodiment of Nebraska's military glory; Gov. Saunders, the favorite of the solid men of Omaha, conservative and peace-compelling; Irish, of Otoe, rotund and plausible, with each joint in his corporeal, moral and mental system lubricated to run like a noiseless machine; Paddock, the Secretary and ex-Acting Governor, jolly, hospitable and popular with the boys; E. B. Taylor, of the Indian Office, shrewd and fertile of expedients; Marquette, of Cass, earnest, far-seeing and confidence-inspiring; John I. Redick, of Omaha, the irrepressible commander of the Freedmen's Bureau, who kept his eye on Judge Kellogg; Tipton, the Chaplain of the old Nebraska First, who had concluded to betake himself to his old love and abandon the pulpit for a seat in the Senate; Furnas, the future agricultural magnate, and second in the gubernatorial succession; Kennard, the Secretary, whose voice had not yet resounded for railroad bonds and a new capitol, and a host of others of lesser note, backed the Republican boys in the Legislature.

"Leading the Democrats was J. Sterling Morton, most congenial of companions and bitterest of foes; Dr. Miller, a veteran of scarcely less political experience, whose caustic pen was always ready for a bout with the rascally radicals; Poppleton, the ramrod of the legal profession, who didn't like politics, but whose patriotism compelled him to take a hand against the usurpers; Woolworth, the suave 'chancellor,' renowned in equity, his steel always sheathed in velvet, and whose familiars called him 'Jim' only behind his back; Hanscomb, of fiery soul and corrugated tongue, who had been accustomed to adjourn Legislatures by processes more noted for their promptness than their resemblance to parliamentary precedents; Dr. Graff and the Patricks, who made it a first duty to be in good odor with the statesmen of both sides; with a following of the square-toed and copper-clad of Douglas and adjoining counties, that made them formidable as well in numbers as in political strategy.

"In law, possession is nine points; in a Legislature, experience has never yet demonstrated that there are any other points, and the contested seats were a foregone conclusion when it was ocularly demonstrated had the organization in both houses and could not keep it without counting in the Cass delegation, Rock Bluffs or no Rock Bluffs to the contrary notwithstanding. But the Democrats had an arrow in their quiver that seemed likely to do fatal execution. It was an adjournment *sine die* immediately upon the organization of the Legislature, which would leave the new State suspended between the heavens and the earth, like Mahomet's coffin, and overthrow the labor of months, in the time it should take to call the roll of the two houses. The Cass County delegation was believed to be ready to unite with them in this expedient, and that would give them one majority in the Senate and two in the House. The Cass County delegates had a secret meeting late at night on the evening of the 5th, the organization of the two Houses having been completed, and, it was understood, agreed to be bound by a vote thus taken, which resulted in the adoption of a motion to adjourn *sine die*.

"In the Senate the next morning, a motion was made immediately after roll-call that the Senate do adjourn *sine die*, and it was carried by a majority of one. The news spread like wildfire, and in the midst of the reading of the journal in the House, Paddock arose, and, amid much turmoil, moved to dispense with its future reading. This was declared out of order by the Speaker, and the journal was finished. Mr. Paddock immediately moved that the House do now adjourn *sine die*, and declared that no further business could be done in any event, since the Senate had formally ended its existence. The Speaker properly ruled the motion out of order, because an adjournment *sine die*, according to legislative law, could only be had by a joint resolution. His decision was immediately appealed from, and was reversed by a vote of twenty-one to fifteen. The motion was then put, and in the midst of the most intense excitement and activity of party leaders running to and fro, the ayes and nays were slowly called. The votes, when the list had been completed, were nineteen for adjournment to eighteen against. The Speaker took the tally of the Clerk and paused, as if to collect his thoughts. Maxwell, of the Cass delegation, who was not in sympathy with the adjournment, had voted 'no.' The Speaker paused just long enough for Hathaway, of the same delegation, whose sympathies were in the same direction, to conclude that, as the delegation was not a unit, as he had supposed, he would vote to suit himself, and he changed his aye to no. The vote was announced, and the anti-State arrow missed the bull's-eye by a hair's breadth.

"As soon as this break in the programme was made, the Senators opposed to adjournment collected again in the hall, and, on motion of Cadman, took a recess till 3 o'clock P. M. At that hour a quorum presented itself and quietly and unostentatiously proceeded to business as if nothing had happened, and the Secretary as unobtrusively scored out with his ready pen all record of the matutinal hari-kari.

"The next day, Gov. Butler read his message to the joint convention, and the machinery of the *quasi* State was fairly under motion. In accordance with the maxim, probably, 'Old heads for council, young men for war,' the most youthful member in each house had been made Chairman of their Republican Committees on Priviliges and Elections. They were both from Pawnee County, the center of Dr. Miller's once famous 'hell-scorched district'—Stewart in the Senate, and the writer of these memoirs in the House. For the next three or four days, these unfortunate youths were the storm centers of the virgin commonwealth. Their reports on the contested seats were ingenious if not ingenuous, and were adopted under the spur of the previous question. All the Republicans held their seats. In the meantime, the Senatorial candidates had been waging their individual warfare, and there were more of them ostensibly in the field than have been since noticed on a similar occasion. The military won the fight, Maj. Gen. Thayer and Chaplain Tipton, who both won their spurs in the First Nebraska, came out ahead, and the records of the joint convention that cast the ballot show that Tipton was elected 'the Senator from the South Platte,' and Thayer 'the Senator from the North Platte'—a proceeding sowewhat extraordinary, the State of Nebraska being nominally nowhere in the bond.

"The seat of war was now transferred to Washington. Senators Thayer and Tipton, armed with proper credentials, as the representatives of the State organization, departed for the capital, and Hon. T. M. Marquette, who had been elected by the people as their first Congressman, knocked at the door of the House. On the 18th of July, one week after the adjournment of the Legislature, on the eve of the close of the long session, a bill was passed admitting Nebraska to the Union. President Johnson put it in his pocket, and Congress adjourned, leaving the embryo State out in the cold. Upon the re-assembling of Congress in December, our Representatives were on hand pressing their claims and urging the national Legislature to perform its part of the implied contract in the enabling act of 1864. But the Republicans had, in the progress of their political struggles, re-assured themselves of their solidity with the people, and were no longer anxious for accessions to their strength on the floor of the Senate. There was also a growth of the stalwart feeling in favor of a franchise unlimited by a color line. The fifteenth amendment had not yet been proposed to the Federal constitution, but strong efforts were being made to accomplish its object through the action of the States in severalty. The conservative gentlemen who had framed the constitution of Nebraska had inserted the word 'white.' This the Republican Congress now objected to. The Representatives of the old States were now more solicitous of preserving their sectional and individual weight in Congress against the swift encroachments of the growing Northwest than in reaching out after party accessions. It was exceedingly plain that no majority less than two-thirds in each House would avail, as the President was bitterly hostile to the proposition. A bill was introduced in the Senate, however, and passed that body, admitting the State in accordance with the provisions of the act of 1864, upon the following conditions:

> SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not take effect except under the fundamental conditions, that within the State of Nebraska there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right to any other person, by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed, and upon the further fundamental condition, that the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of said State to these fundamental conditions, and shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic copy of said act, upon receipt whereof the President, by proclamation, shall forthwith announce the fact, whereupon said fundamental conditions shall be held as part of the organic law of the State, and thereupon and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of said State into the Union shall be considered as complete.

"In the House for a time the fate of the bill seemed uncertain. Mr. Marquette enlisted the assistance of his old law instructor, Shellabarger, of Ohio, one of the most prominent gentlemen and eloquent speakers on the floor of the Representative chamber, and he took the lead in championing the bill, and made a speech in its favor, of great force and brilliancy, which was probably decisive. The bill passed the House on February 8, 1867, was vetoed by the President next day, and immediately passed over his head by the constitutional majority in both Houses.

"A new State Legislature had been chosen by the people of the Territory at the Territorial election in October previous, consisting for the most part of the same gentlemen elected to the Territorial Council and House. On the 14th of February, Gov. Saunders issued his proclamation, calling the members of the Legislature to meet at the capital on the 20th inst., to take action upon the conditions proposed by Congress. The Legislature assembled and passed the bill, accepting the fundamental conditions on February 21. In the Senate, those voting in favor of the bill were Jesse T. Davis, of Washington; James E. Doom, of Cass; Isaac S. Hascall, of Douglas; Thomas J. Majors, of Nemaha; R. B. Presson, of Johnson; and E. H. Rogers, of Dodge. The 'noes' were responded by F. K. Freeman, of Kearney; Mills S. Reeves and W. W. Wardell, of Otoe.

"Here we must pause to notice another escape of the ship of 'State' from wreck, not only in sight of port, but just as she was about to cast off her line at the landing. Through the absence of a Senator detained by sickness, the Republicans had but six Senators, and seven was the constitutional majority. In this crisis, they received an accession in the person of Hascall, of Douglas, a long-time Democrat, who abandoned his fellows at the critical period. Among the pilgrims who used to go to Washington during the terms of our first Senators, and claims some reward for having 'saved the State,' Mr. Hascall never appeared to the knowledge of the writer, but if anybody was legally entitled to salvage, he, as being the last rescuer of the vessel and imperiled cargo, had a first mortgage on the proceeds. The air was blue with Democratic expletives at the time, but if the genius of that venerable organization haunted the chamber of the offender at the solemn midnight hour, and fixing him with his glittering eye, said, like Othello to Cassio, 'No more be officer of mine,' ten to one the tough and wiry Isaac hung out no signal of distress, and the ghost retired abashed.

"The bill passed the House by the votes of J. R. Butler, of Pawnee; E. L. Clark, of Seward; D. Cole, W. T. Chapin and Isaac Wiles, of Cass; T. J. Collins and J. T. Hoile, of Richardson; George Crowe, C. J. Haywood and Louis Walldter, of Nemaha; E. H. Hardenburgh, of Lancaster; J. E. Kelley, of Platte; J. T. Griffin, George W. Frost and Dan Parmelee, of Douglas; Austin Rockwell, of Burt; D. Slader and J. A. Unthank, of Washington. The noes were George N. Crawford and A. W. Trumble, of Sarpy; Martin Dunham, of Douglas; J. G. Graves, A. F. Harvey and D. P. Rolfe, of Otoe. A few moments later, Secretary of State T. P. Kennard appeared upon the floor of the Senate and informed that body that His Excellency Gov. Butler had signed the bill, and the Legislature met in joint convention to confer with the Governor as to the topics for legislation, that should be mentioned in his call for an extra session, after which it adjourned *sine die* on the second day of its existence.

"On the 1st of March, the President issued his proclamation announcing the admission of Nebraska into the Union, and on the 2d inst. Hon. T. M. Marquette presented his credentials in the House of Representatives and consummated the bond. Mr. Marquette's promptness was not imitated by the two Senators. The Thirty-eighth Congress was about to expire two days later, and by waiting that length of time, the commencement of their terms of office would be dated a couple of years later, it being the custom to fix the 4th of March, upon which Congress commenced its official life, as the initial point of Senatorial terms. By waiting two days, our first Congressman's actual term of service would have been multiplied by 365, but he said he was tired of Washington, and as John Taffe had been elected his successor, though at a time unauthorized by the enabling act, he preferred to cast his lot with the expiring Congress and return to private life. He sat two days and nights, cast the decisive vote against the appropriation of $50,000 to fix up the White House according to the taste of the President, recorded his 'aye' on the famous reconstruction act, and was honorably mustered out of service.

"On the 4th of April, Gov. Butler issued his call for an extra session, and on the 18th of May the Legislators came together and set in motion the machinery of the State."

VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

Turning back in order of events from where Senator Gere's interesting and comprehensive sketch has carried the narrative, and picking up the drier threads of this matter-of-fact record, we give in detail the important features of the times, beginning with the vote on adoption of the constitution. As has been stated, this vote was taken June 2, 1866, with the following result:

Counties.	For.	Against.
Burt	222	42
Buffalo	1	41
Cedar	12	39
Cuming	31	41
Cass	233	480
Dixon	34	36
Dakota	106	32
Douglas	491	572
Dodge	96	45
Gage	96	61
Hall	2	29
Johnson	108	69
Jones	32	13
Kearney	21	7
L'eau qui Court (no returns)	...	..
Lancaster	95	53
Lincoln	30	20
Merrick	16	8
Nemaha	346	489
Otoe	432	870
Platte	123	55
Pawnee	233	31
Richardson	503	373
Sarpy	109	231
Seward	23	24
Saline	5	54
Washington	404	89
SOLDIERS' VOTE.		
Cavalry, First Nebraska Vet. Vol., Co. A.	62	1
Cavalry, First Nebraska Vet. Vol., Co. C.	..	..
Cavalry, First Nebraska Vet. Vol., Co. F.	42	1
Cavalry, First Nebraska Vet. Vol., Co. G.	16	..
Cavalry, First Nebraska Vet. Vol., Co. K.	14	32
Total	3,938	3,838

The constitution provided that the first session of the so-called State Legislature should meet July 4, 1866; and in accordance therewith, the members chosen at the preceding election assembled in Omaha, in formal conclave, on that day. The roster of that body was:

House—Richardson, William Parchen, B. F. Cunningham, J. M. Deweese, J. T. Hoile; Pawnee, C. H. Gere; Gage and Jones, N. Blakeley; Nemaha, George W. Fairbrother, W. G. Glasgow, Daniel C. Sanders, W. A. Pollock; Johnson, A. W. Gray; Otoe, E. S. Reed, A. Tuxbury, D. M. Anderson, James Thome, John Graves; Lancaster, Seward and Saunders, James Queen; Lancaster, Ezra Tullis; Cass, S. Maxwell, W. F. Chapin, T. R. Bell, H. D. Hathaway; Sarpy, T. H. Robertson, J. D. Smith: Douglas, P. O. Hanlon, A. J. Critchfield, J. W. Paddock, V. Burkley, W. A. Denton; Dodge, George J. Turton; Platte, E. W. Arnold; Platte, Merrick, Hall and Buffalo, James E. Boyd; Washington, David McDonald, W. R. Hamilton; Burt and Cuming, G. P. Thomas; Dakota, A. H. Baker; Dakota, Dixon, Cedar and L'eau qui Court, R. H. Wilbur; Dixon, Cedar and L'eau qui Court, Kelly Frazier. Officers, W. A. Pollock, Speaker; J. H. Brown, Chief Clerk; J. T. Davis, Assistant Clerk; F. M. Dovington, Sergeant-at-Arms; E. A. Graves, Doorkeeper.

Council—Nathas S. Porter, Frank Welch, James G. Megeath, M. C Wilbur, David Leach, Vincient Krummer, Thomas K. Hann, John Cadman, S. H. Calhoun, Oliver Stevenson, S. M. Rich, F. D. Tisdale, A. S. Stewart. Officers, F. Welch, President; C. E. Yost, Chief Clerk; E. K. Valentine, Assistant Clerk; Wilson E. Majors, Sergeant-at-Arms; P. Judson, Doorkeeper.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S VETO.

As is shown in Senator Gere's address, a bill admitting Nebraska as a State was passed by Congress July 28, 1866, but, owing to the near approach of the end of that session of the national body, the quiet pocketing of the bill by the President was all that was needed to prevent its becoming a law at that time.

As Nebraska was still a Territory, with Gov. Saunders in the executive office, the government continued as theretofore.

In this condition was the Territory at the assembling of another Congress, in December, 1866. A bill looking to the admission of Nebraska was at once presented, and, in the following January, received the indorsement of both Houses. But the contest did not end here, for no sooner was the measure passed than it was vetoed by the President, on the ground that it embraced conditions not contained in the enabling act; that the proceedings attending the formation of the constitution were different from those prescribed, and that the population of the Territory did not justify its becoming a State. The bill was, however, passed by both Houses of Congress over the President's veto, by a vote of 30 to 9 in the Senate, February 8; and by a vote, the day following, in the House, of 120 to 44.

The act was not to take effect "except upon the fundamental condition that within the State of Nebraska there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or any other right, to any person by reason of race or color, except Indians not taxed; and upon the further fundamental condition that the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of said State to the said fundamental condition."

FORMAL ADMISSION OF THE STATE.

By proclamation of Gov. Saunders, dated February 14, 1867, the Territorial Legislature was convened February 20, inst., for the purpose of acting on the fundamental conditions imposed on this State by Congress. The Governor's message was as follows, when submitted to joint convention of both Houses:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

In pursuance of an act of Congress, certified to have been passed on the 8th and 9th of February, 1867, you have been convened in extra session for the purpose of taking such action as you may think proper in regard to adopting or rejecting certain proposed conditions, which are made precedent to the admission of Nebraska into the Union as an independent State. The Constitution, as you are well aware, which was adopted by the people of the Territory in June last, restricted or limited the privileges of the elective franchise to the "white male citizens of the State." Congress, near the close of the last session, passed a bill to accept our Constitution just as it had been made and adopted by the people of the Territory. The President of the United States withheld his signature from the bill, and consequently it failed to become a law. A similar bill was presented at the commencement of the present Congress; but certain conditions were attached to the bill, and these conditions must be first accepted and approved by you before the State can be properly admitted, as provided by this act. The following is certified to me as a true copy of the bill as it passed both Houses of Congress:

[Public—No. 21.]

AN ACT FOR THE ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA INTO THE UNION.

Whereas, On the 21st day of March, A. D. 1864, Congress passed an act to enable the people of Nebraska to form a Constitution and State Government, and offered to admit said State, when so formed, into the Union. upon compliance with certain conditions therein specified; and *whereas*, it appears that the said people have adopted a Constitution, which, upon due examination, is found to conform to the conditions of said act and to be republican in its form of government, and that they now ask admission into the Union. Therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That the Constitution and State Government which the people of Nebraska have formed for themselves be and the same is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and that the said State of Nebraska shall be and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State of Nebraska shall be, and is hereby declared to be, entitled to all the rights, privileges, grants and immunities, and to be subject to all the conditions and restrictions of an act entitled "An act to enable the people of Nebraska to form a Constitution and State Government and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved April 19, 1864.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that within the State of Nebraska there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed; and upon the further fundamental condition that the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic copy of said act; upon receipt whereof the President, by proclamation, shall forthwith announce the fact, whereupon said fundamental condition shall be held as a part of the organic law of the State; and thereupon, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of said State into the Union shall be considered as complete. Said State Legislature shall be convened by the Territorial Governor within thirty days after the passage of this act, to act upon the condition submitted therein.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, February 8, 1867.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act for the admission of Nebraska into the Union," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same, and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

J. W. FORNEY, *Secretary of the Senate*,
By W. J. MCDONALD, *Chief Clerk.*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, February 9, 1867.

The House of Representatives having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Nebraska in the Union," returned to the Senate by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the Senate to the House of Representatives, with the message of the President returning the bill,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

EDWARD MCPHERSON, *Clerk.*

It no doubt would have been more satisfactory to you, as I frankly confess it would have been to me, if Congress had given the settlement of this question directly to the people of the Territory, instead of requiring of you, who were not particularly instructed on the subject, to take upon yourselves the whole responsibility of deciding this subject for them. But we must now meet the question as we find it, or as it has been presented by Congress. That a great revolution or change in the minds of the people of our whole country, in regard to granting equal and exact justice to all men, irrespective of race or color, is in proof before us, not only by the action of Congress, but also by the action of the people themselves in a large majority of the States of the Union. My opinion is, that this liberal spirit is rapidly on the increase among the people of our own Territory, and if such should be your belief, it would cause you to have much less hesitancy about accepting the conditions proposed than you otherwise might have.

The day, in my opinion, is not far distant when property qualifications, educational qualifications and color qualifications, as precedent to the privilege of voting, will be known no more by the American people, but that intelligence and manhood will be the only qualifications necessary to entitle an American citizen to the privileges of an elector.

Gentlemen of the Nebraska Legislature, I now, with these concise statements of the case, leave the whole subject in your hands, believing that you will act, for your respective constituents and for the whole people of the Territory, in such a manner as will best reflect their sentiments and their wishes, hoping that harmony and fraternal feeling may characterize your deliberations.

ALVIN SAUNDERS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Omaha, February 20, 1867.

The measure was immediately presented for action in the form of a bill, and passed the Senate by a vote of seven to three, and House by a vote of twenty to six, and was approved by the Governor.

The Legislature provided for the formal notification of the President of the United States of the acceptance of the conditions prescribed, and then adjourned.

March 1, 1867, President Andrew Johnson issued a proclamation declaring Nebraska a State, the text of which is here given:

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, did by an act approved on the 19th day of April, 1864, authorize the people of the Territory of Nebraska to form a Constitution and State Government and for the admission of such State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, upon certain conditions in said act specified; and whereas, said people did adopt a Constitution conforming to the provisions and conditions of said act and ask admission into the Union; and whereas, the Congress of the United States did on the 8th and 9th days of February, 1867, in mode prescribed by the Constitution, pass a further act for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union, in which last-named act it was provided that it should not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that within the State of Nebraska there should be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed, and upon the further fundamental condition, that the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of said State to the said fundamental condition, and should transmit to the President of the United States an authenticated copy of said act of the Legislature of said State, upon receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, should forthwith announce the fact, whereupon the said fundamental condition should be held as a part of the organic law of the State; and, thereupon, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of said State into the Union should be considered as complete; and whereas, within the time prescribed by said act of Congress of the 8th and 9th of February, 1867, the Legislature of the State of Nebraska did pass an act ratifying the said act of Congress of the 8th and 9th of February, 1867, and declaring that the aforenamed provisions of the third section of said last-named act of Congress should be a part of the organic law of the State of Nebraska; and whereas, a duly authenticated copy of said act of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska has been received by me;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, do in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress last herein named, declare and proclaim the fact that the fundamental conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Nebraska, to entitle that State to admission to the Union, have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of the said State into the Union is now complete.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 1st day of March, in the year of our Lord 1867, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

By the President, ANDREW JOHNSON.
WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

As has been shown, the constitution of 1866, Section 5, directed the first session of the State Legislature to be held July 4, 1866; but at the time the session was held, Nebraska was still a Territory, and could not be admitted into the Union until the Territorial Governor, Hon. Alvin Saunders, had called the State Legislature together, and they had passed an act, approved February 21, 1867, by Hon. David Butler, Governor of the State, declaring the assent of the State of Nebraska to conditions imposed by Congress for its admission into the Union. In the meantime, and after this first session of the State Legislature, the authorities of the Territory were still in office. The Territorial Legislature met January 10, 1867, and held its twelfth session, passing some laws; so that, strictly speaking, the first Legislature held after the admission of Nebraska into the Union, which had any authority to pass laws for its government, was that which, in the journal and the laws, is called the third session; but the numbering of all State sessions begins with that held July 4, 1866, and hence that session is denominated the first.

The twelfth and last session of the Territorial Legislature, as has been stated, met at Omaha January 10, 1867. The roster is here given:

Council—Barnabas Bates, J. D. Neleigh, G. W. Doane, W. Baumer, E. H. Rogers, F. K. Freeman, Lawson Sheldon, James E. Doom, M. S. Reeves, W. W. Wardell, T. J. Majors, W. A. Presson and A. S. Stewart; Officers, E. H. Rogers, President; O. B. Hewett, Chief Clerk; L. L. Holbrook, Assistant Clerk; E. A. Kirkpatrick, Sergeant-at-Arms; John Cadman, Doorkeeper.

House—Pawnee, John R. Butler; Richardson, G. Duerfeldt, J. M. Deweese, Joseph T. Hoile; Nemaha, George Crowe, William Daily, Lewis Waldter, C. F. Haywood; Otoe, W. M. Hicklin, J. R. Graves, A. F. Harvey, D. M. Anderson; Cass, D. Cole, W. F. Chapin, Isaac Wiles, A. B. Fuller; Johnson, A. W. Gray; Lancaster, E. H. Hardenberger; Lancaster, Seward and Saunders, E. L. Clark; Sarpy, George N. Crawford, A. W. Trumble; Douglas, G. W. Frost, D. S. Parmelee, H. Link, S. M. Curran, E. P. Child; Dodge, J. E. Dorsey; Platte, John E. Kelley; Washington, L. J. Abbott, Amasa S. Warwick; Dakota, Daniel Duggan; Platte, Merrick, Hall and Buffalo, John Wallichs; Gage and Jones, Hugh M. Ross; Burt and Cuming, Martin Stuefer; Lincoln, Kearney, Saline and Butler, William Baker. Officers, W. F. Chapin, Speaker; J. S. Bowen, Chief Clerk; W. S. Brewster, Assistant Clerk; J. M. Howard, Sergeant-at-Arms.

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF THE TERRITORY.

The official roster of the Territory, other than that of legislators, which has already been given in the summary of the proceedings of that body, is stated in the following form, the dates attached to each name being the time when their respective terms began:

Governors—Francis Burt (*a*), October 16, 1854, Mark W. Izard, February 20, 1855; William A. Richardson (*b*), January 12, 1858; Samuel W. Black, May 2, 1859; Alvin Saunders (*c*), May 15, 1861.

Secretaries—Thomas B. Cuming (*a*), August 13, 1854; John B. Motley (*b*), March 23, 1858; J. Sterling Morton (*c*), July 12, 1858; Algernon, S. Paddock (*d*), May 6, 1861.

Auditors—Charles B. Smith, March 16, 1855; Samuel L. Campbell, August 3, 1857; William E. Moore, June 1, 1858; Robert C. Jordan, August 2, 1858; William E. Harvey, October 8, 1861; John Gillespie, October 10, 1865.

Treasurers—B. P. Rankin, March 16, 1855; William W. Wyman, November 6, 1855; Augustus Kountze, October 8, 1861.

Librarians—James S. Izard, March 16, 1855; H. C. Anderson, November 6, 1855; John H. Kellom, August 3, 1857; Alonzo D. Luce, November 7, 1859; Robert S. Knox, 1861.

Delegates to Congress—Napoleon B. Gidding, December 12, 1854; Bird B. Chapman, November 6, 1855; Fenner Ferguson, August 3, 1857; Experience Estabrook, October 11, 1859; Samuel G. Daily, October 9, 1860; Phineas W. Hitchcock, October 11, 1864.

Popular vote for Delegate to Congress:

1855—Bird B. Chapman, 380; Hiram P. Bennett, 292; scattering, 18; total, 690.

1857—Fenner Ferguson, 1,642; Bird B. Chapman, 1,559; Benjamin P. Rankin, 1,241; John M. Thayer, 1,171; scattering 21; total, 5,634.

1859—Experience Estabrook, 3,100; Samuel G. Daily, 2,800; total, 5,900.

(*a*) Acting Governor from October 18, 1854, to Februay 20, 1855, and from October 25, 1857, to January 12, 1858. Died March 12, 1858.

(*b*) Acting Secretary until the arrival of Secretary J. Sterling Morton.

(*c*) Acting Governor from December 5, 1858, to May 2, 1859, and from February 24, 1861, to 1861.

(*d*) Acting Governor from May 15, 1861, and during a greater portion of the period to 1867.

1860—J. Sterling Morton, 2,957; Samuel G. Daily, 2,943; total, 5,900.

1862—Samuel G. Daily, 2,331; John F. Kinney, 2,180; total, 4,511.

1864—Phineas W. Hitchcock, 3,421; George L. Miller, 2,399; scattering, 2; total, 5,822.

Marshals of the United States—Mark W. Izard, October 28, 1854; Eli R. Doyle, April 7, 1855; Benjamin P. Rankin, March 29, 1856; Phineas W. Hitchcock, September 19, 1861; Casper E. Yost, April 1, 1865.

JUDICIARY.

The organic law provided for the creation of a Territorial Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices. The Territory was divided into three districts, presided over by the Justices respectively, and the entire bench constituted the Supreme Court. The Chief Justices were: Fenner Ferguson, October 12, 1854; Augustus Hall, March 15, 1858; William Pitt Kellogg, May 27, 1861; William Kellogg, May 8, 1865; William A. Little, who died in office, 1866. The Associate Justices were: Edward R. Harden, December 4, 1854; James Bradley, October 25, 1854; Samuel W. Black, 1857; Eleazer Wakely, April 22, 1857; Joseph Miller, April 9, 1859; William E. Lockwood, May 16, 1861; Joseph E. Streeter, November 18, 1861; Elmer S. Dundy, June 22, 1863. The Clerks were: H. C. Anderson, 1856; Charles S. Salisbury, 1858; E. B. Chandler, 1859; John H. Kellom, 1861; William Kellogg, Jr., 1865. District Attorneys, S. A. Strickland, June 11, 1855; Jonathan H. Smith, June 9, 1855; D. S. McGary, May 10, 1855; John M. Latham, Jacob Safford, William Kline, November 6, 1855; James G. Chapman, William McLennan, George W. Doane, August 3, 1857; U. C. Johnson, October 11, 1859.

NEBRASKA AS A STATE.

THE boundaries of the State when admitted were: "Commencing a a point formed by the intersection of the western boundary of the State of Missouri with the 40° of North Latitude, extending thence due west along said 40° of North Latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the 25° of longitude, west from Washington, thence along said 25° of longitude, to a point formed by its intersection with the 41° of North Latitude; thence west along said 41° of North Latitude to a point formed by its intersection with the 27° of longitude west from Washington; thence north along the said 27° of West Longitude to a point formed by its intersection with the 43° of North Latitude; thence east along said 43° of North Latitude to the Reya Paha River; thence down the middle of the channel of said river with its meanderings to its junction with the Niobrara River; thence down the middle of the channel of the said Niobrara River, and following the meanderings thereof to its junction with the Missouri River; thence down the middle of the channel of said Missouri, and following the meanderings thereof to the place of beginning."

From figures on file in the office of the Secretary of State, the present area of Nebraska, by counties, is ascertained to be as follows:

Adams	576
Antelope	864
Boone	684
Buffalo	882
Butler	590
Burt	468
Cass	500
Cedar	793
Chase	900
Cheyenne	6840
Clay	576
Colfax	400
Cuming	340
Custer	2590
Dakota	280
Dawson	1000
Dixon	468
Dodge	500
Douglas	360
Dundy	960
Fillmore	576
Franklin	576
Frontier	972
Furnas	720
Gage	860
Gosper	468
Greeley	576
Hall	576
Hamilton	576
Harlan	576
Hayes	720
Hitchcock	720
Holt	2440
Howard	576
Jefferson	576
Johnson	400
Kearney	576
Keith	2000
Knox	1040
Lancaster	864
Lincoln	2590
Madison	576
Merrick	406
Nance	430
Nemaha	400
Nuckolls	576
Otoe	648
Pawnee	432
Phelps	576
Pierce	540
Platte	684
Polk	450
Red Willow	720
Richardson	540
Saline	576
Sarpy	230
Saunders	756
Seward	576
Sherman	576
Sioux	22070
Stanton	576
Thayer	576
Valley	576
Washington	390
Wayne	444
Wheeler	1150
Webster	576
York	576
Total	76185

FIRST STATE OFFICERS.

The constitution provided that Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature should be elected biennially, on the second Tuesday in October, at which time the State officers were also to be chosen. This, however, did not apply to the first set of officers designated under the constitution—those named under what may be termed, for distinction here, the provisional officers. That first election was ordered, by the constitution, to take place June 2, 1866.

Under this provision, Hon. T. M. Marquette was elected Representative in Congress, over J. Sterling Morton, by a vote of 4,821 to 4,105. The vote for Treasurer (which may be taken as a fair estimate of the party lines) was 4,756 for the Republican candidate, to 4,161 for the Democratic.

In accordance with the requirements of the constitution—although the Territory was still out of the Union as a State—the first regular election was held on the second Tuesday in October. Then it was that Hon. John Taffe was elected to Congress, by a vote of 4,820 to 4,072, for Hon. Algernon S. Paddock, and 30 for the brilliant but eccentric George Francis Train.

The new State began its existence under the official guidance of David Butler, Governor; Thomas P. Kennard, Secretary of State; John Gillespie, Auditor; Augustus Kountze, Treasurer; Thomas P. Kennard, Librarian; Champion S. Chase, Attorney General.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

At Washington, Hon. T. M. Marquette, who was elected to represent the State in the House, presented his credentials March 2, the day following President Johnson's proclamation of the admission of Nebraska, and thereby limited his own term to the short period of two days, as, under the rule of the House, it was held that he had been chosen to the Thirty-eighth Congress, whose session expired on the 4th. The State had no representation in the Senate during that term of Congress, the Senators-elect preferring to postpone presenting their credentials until the beginning of the next session, dating from March 4, 1867. The terms of Senators Thomas W. Tipton and John M. Thayer began then. Hon. John Taffe had, pending the decision of Congress on the question of admission, been chosen Representative in that body, at the election held in 1866, over Hon. Algernon S. Paddock and George Francis Train, and entered upon his duties March 4, 1867.

Thus it was, after great troubles and tribulations, in season and out of season; after many "perils to the State," as argued by the contending political factions; after many bitter personal conflicts, which left wounds still unhealed; and after a most vexatious probationary period imposed by a reluctant President, Nebraska became invested with the full rights and privileges of a State.

If Senator Gere shrank from the task of relating the story of the birth of the commonwealth, because of the rankling memories which might be made to throb anew, how much more sensitive should we feel who approach closer to the present in the narrative of events. If what is said hereafter proves not to be "balm for hurt minds," it should be understood that we have set down naught in malice. From official records is compiled what we believe to be an impartial summary of public acts which cannot be ignored.

LEGISLATIVE.

The so-called third session of the State Legislature (but in reality the first session, as explained in preceding pages of this work) met at Omaha under proclamation of Gov. Butler, May 16, 1867. The State comprised eleven Senatorial Districts, represented by the following-named Senators: First, Harlan Baird; Second, J. T. Davis; Third, Isaac S. Hascall and J. N. H. Patrick; Fourth, E. H. Rogers; Fifth, F. K. Freeman; Sixth, Lawson Sheldon; Seventh, J. E. Doom; Eighth, W. W. Wardell and Mills S. Reeves; Ninth, Thomas J. Majors; Tenth, William A. Presson; Eleventh, Oscar Holden. Hon. E. H. Rogers, of Dodge County, was elected President; L. L. Holbrook, Secretary; Seth Robinson, Assistant Secretary; D. W. McKimmon, Sergeant at Arms; E. K. Caldwell, Doorkeeper.

The House consisted of: Richardson, J. T. Hoile, G. Duerfeldt, J. M. Deweese, T. J. Collins; Pawnee, J. R. Butler; Nemaha, William Daily, George Crowe, Louis Waldter, C. F. Hagood; Otoe, A. F. Harvey, W. H. Hicklin, John B. Bennet, George W. Sroat, D. M. Anderson; Cass, W. F. Chapin, D. Cole, A. B. Fuller, Isaac Wiles; Clay, Lancaster, Seward and Saunders, E. L. Clark; Saline, Benton, Lincoln and Kearney, William Baker; Sarpy, A. W. Trumble, George N. Crawford; Douglas, G. W. Frost, J. M. Woolworth, Martin Dunham, Joel T. Griffin; Platte, John E. Kelley; Washington, D. C. Slader, John A. Unthank; Burt and Cuming, Austin Rockwell; Dodge, Henry Beebe; Dakota, James Preston; Johnson, George P. Tucker; Dakota, Dixon, Cedar and L'eau qui Court, Henry Morton; Gage and Jones, Oliver Townsend; Lancaster, John Cadman. Hon. W. F. Capin, of Cass County, was elected Speaker; J. S. Bowen, Chief Clerk; W. B. Smith, Assistant Clerk; D. Labor, Sergeant-at-Arms; E. L. Clark, Doorkeeper.

The specific purposes for which this extraordinary session were called was the enactment of laws, and the amendment of existing statutes to harmonize with the new order of government.

POLITICAL.

On November 3, 1868, the first national election since Nebraska became a State agitated the people from one extreme of the commonwealth to the other. Each party asserted its ability to conserve the interests of the nation, and each charged the other with villainous intents against the welfare of the people. The bitterness which still lingered in the hearts of local leaders was re-enkindled into active flames, and the scenes incident to a powerful party contest, on which the supremacy of the dominant and the restoration of the opposing faction rested, were enacted in Nebraska.

The Republican party met at Nebraska City, April 29, and nominated a ticket consisting of: Electors of President and Vice President, T. M. Marquette, Lewis Allgewahr and J. F. Warner; Congressman, John Taffe; Governor, David Butler; Secretary of State, T. P. Kennard; Auditor, John Gillespie; Treasurer, James Sweet; Delegates to the Chicago National Republican Convention, S. A. Strickland, Alvin Saunders, L. Gerard, T. B. Stevenson, R. W. Furnas and S. Maxwell.

The State convention suggested as a national ticket, U. S. Grant and B. F. Wade, for President and Vice President, and also adopted the following declaration of principles:

Resolved, That we point with pride and satisfaction to the history and record of the great National Republican party of the United States, and ask for it the confidence and unfaltering support of our fellow-citizens—

First. Because it has saved the Republic from overthrow by putting down the most wanton and wicked rebellion, urged in the interest of slavery and oppression, ever known in the history of the world.

Second. Because it has stood like a "wall of fire" between the oppressed and their relentless and unrepentant oppressors, and demanded, as it still demands, that in the reconstruction of the rebel States loyal men only shall control.

Third. Because it has given to the country a Homestead Law, thus providing free homes for free men, and providing lands for the landless, without money and without price.

Fourth. Because it has chartered and endowed the great Pacific Railroad, thus uniting with iron bands the Atlantic and Pacific, and bringing through the State the commerce of China and India, in exchange for the commodities and products of American labor, skill and enterprise.

Fifth. Because it is the vivifying power which imparts to the efforts of the struggling friends of freedom throughout the world their light, their heart and their highest value.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of and accept as just the doctrine of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, believing that in its application will be found a just rule for a permanent settlement of the great question of reconstruction.

Resolved, That recognizing the doctrine that allegiance is alienable, our National Government should protect American citizens abroad, whether native or foreign born; and any outrage committed on the person of an American citizen by a foreign government should be resisted at every cost, at all hazards.

Resolved, That the nation is deeply indebted to the soldiers and sailors who gallantly defended it in the late war of the rebellion, and that the memory of those who perished in the conflict should and will be held in grateful remembrance; that their widows and children should be tenderly cared for by the nation; that those who returned and are in our midst, we congratulate, and tender them the assurance of our honor and regard, and trust they will aid in perpetuating the liberties of the Constitution of the country they periled their lives to save.

Resolved, That the Republican party was organized for the preservation of the life of our nation and for the purpose of establishing equality to all before the law; and that while as a party we favor all movements tending to promote public morality, yet we are opposed to all prohibitory laws and statutes interfering with the national customs of any portion of our citizens, as subversive of sound morality, and as unnecessary abridgments of the liberties of the person guaranteed the people by all Republican Constitutions.

This convention was presided over by Samuel Maxwell, of Cass County, and chose John M. Howard, of Douglas, Secretary.

After the business of the convention, so far as nominations was concerned, was completed, "the Chairman called attention to the last resolution of the platform, because he supposed it had been passed unwittingly by the convention." The resolution was, therefore, recommitted, and subsequently reported as disapproved of by a majority of the committee on resolutions, through Hon. R. R. Livingston, of Cass. So the resolution was expunged.

The National Republican Convention at Chicago, May 21, 1868, nominated Gen. U. S. Grant for President, and Hon. Schuyler Colfax for Vice President.

The Democratic party met this array of theoretical and practical forces by placing a strong ticket in the field; and marshaled its friends and allies under a banner bearing the enunciation of its faith.

The Democratic platform of 1868 read thus:

Be it Resolved by the Democracy of Nebraska in Convention Assembled, That we fully and most cordially indorse the platform of principles enunciated by the Democratic Convention held for the Democracy of all the thirty-seven States of our Union, at New York City, on the 4th day of July, 1868, as eminently wise, conservative and statesmanlike, and as affording to the people of the States the only sure and enduring bond of union between them.

Resolved, That we most heartily indorse the nominations of the National Democratic Convention assembled at New York City on the 4th day of July, 1868, and pledge the undivided support of the Democratic party of Nebraska for the election of Horatio Seymour, of New York, as President, and Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, as Vice President.

WHEREAS, The Democratic party deem, and always have deemed this a white man's government, created and established by white men for themselves and their posterity, and that the people of this State in their Constitution define the qualifications of electors, and solemnly declare that the right of suffrage should be intrusted only to the white race, through which alone civilization and enlightenment have come to us, and in whose hands alone the welfare of this State should repose; and that a radical Congress, in violation of our rights as a people, ignored our wishes as expressed in the Constitution, and did, in an illiberal and overbearing manner, impose upon our free people the doctrine of negro suffrage;

WHEREAS, a radical Legislature of this State, elected by white people to represent them, did, in violation of the trust reposed in them, and in violation of the expressed will of the people as set forth in the Constitution, wherein they declared against negro suffrage, ratify and adopt the wrong and oppressive conditions so imposed by Congress; therefore

Resolved, That they did so without authority, and in gross violation of the trust reposed in them, and that their action therein does not meet with the approval of right-thinking and honest citizens of the State of Nebraska.

Resolved, That whilst as a party we favor all movements tending to promote public morality, yet we are opposed to all prohibitory laws and statutes interfering with the national customs of any portion of our citizens, as subversive of sound morality, and as an unnecessary abridgment of those liberties of the person which are guaranteed by all free governments.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the registry law now in force, and demand its repeal, for the following reasons among others: 1st. The old election law was sufficient to protect the purity of the ballot-box; all objections arose from not enforcing its provisions. 2d. The present law ignores the right of the people to choose the persons who administer the law. 3d. The Registrars are partisans appointed by a partisan for partisan purposes, and are responsible to a party, not to the people. If the law is not for partisan purposes, why is the Board always so composed as to be in the hands of a party? 4th. It is unnecessarily troublesome to voters, being a hindrance to a free exercise of the right of suffrage, especially in those portions of the State sparsely settled, and is an unnecessary tax and burden upon the people of the State. 5th. It is liable to, is and has been abused and perverted. 6th. Greater frauds have been and can be consummated under it than under the old law.

The State election was held October 13, 1868, with the following result:

For Congress—Taffe, 8,496; Poppleton, 6,119; Taffe's majority, 2,377.

For Governor—Butler, 8,514; Porter, 6,070; Butler's majority, 2.444.

For Secretary—Kennard, 8,484; Vifquain,[*] 5,859; Kennard's majority, 2,625.

For Treasurer—Sweet, 8,500; Ware, 6,113; Sweet's majority, 2,387.

For Auditor—Gillespie, 8,226; Lett, 6,106; Gillespie's majority, 2,120.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Mason, 8,476; Croxton, 6,044; Mason's majority, 2,432.

The vote for President is tabulated and given at the end of this chapter. The aggregate vote this year was: Grant, 9,772; Seymour, 5,519. This election, of course, was not held until November 3, of that year.

The fourth session of the Legislature was called for the purpose of making such provision as was essential, under the constitution of the United States, for the election of electors of President and Vice President; this important duty having been unprovided for in previous sessions. The Legislature met, in Omaha, October 27 and 28, 1868, and, on the last-named day, passed a bill, which was approved by Gov. Butler, defining the method of choosing electors. Senator Majors, by consent, presented the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That we respectfully but earnestly urge upon the next President of the United States, Gen. U. S. Grant, the appointment of Hon. J. M. Thayer in his Cabinet, who will, by his long residence on the frontier and his acquaintance with the resources and development of the West and with the necessities and wishes of the people, be enabled to advance the interests and prosperity of this great and growing country.

Senator Freeman moved to amend by striking out the words "Gen. U. S. Grant" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Horatio Seymour." This motion was lost, by a vote of 4 ayes to 6 nays. The resolution was adopted by the Senate, on a vote of 7 to 3. The journal of House proceedings of this session as not printed; hence, the vote on this resolution, as upon the elector's bill, cannot be stated.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

The most important event in the history of the State at this period as the removal of the capital from Omaha to Lincoln. The long contest, beginning in the first year of Territorial existence, reached an issue in 1868. The record of the founding of Lincoln in the midst of an almost unbroken prairie, and the location of the capital by Gov. Butler, Auditor Gillespie and Secretary Kennard, is reserved for insertion in the history of Lancaster County; for the story of the "Magic City of the Prairies" deserves to be told where also is described the incidents of the settlement of the region immediately effected.

It will be noticed that the establishment of State institutions, the University, the penitentiary and the Insane Hospital at or near Lincoln, the Deaf and Dumb Institute of Omaha, the Institute for the Blind at Nebraska City and the State Normal School at Peru, form topics of local interest in the several county histories. To that division of the work the reader is referred for information relative to the subjects named.

The years of Gov. Butler's administration were marked by a growth of the State, marvelous in its immensity and stable in its character. To the wisdom of those in places of power must be attributed a large share of the prosperity of State. The capital sprang into being as though touched by the hands of the fabled genii, and that condition of general improvement so confidently foretold by the Republican candidates on the stump, seemed to prevail. From less than 29,000 population, in 1860, the State had grown to nearly 123,000 souls, in 1870, and still the tide of emigration was flowing on. Lands were in quick demand. Towns were starting up where but a few months before the prairie sod was dense with the matted growth of centuries. Along the trails, the endless caravan of emigrants moved with a patient hopefulness. As far as the eye could send its power of vision, came winding slowly on the grandest march that human mind can comprehend—a people, free, intelligent and brave, not following the Star of Empire, but carrying it along with them, to serve as a pillar of fire by night, emblem of hope by day. Founders of an empire—creators of States that yet were in the hidden mysteries of time, these pilgrims plodded onward, wearing the soil to dust beneath their feet; laying the deep foundations of a structure which destiny was soon to dedicate to the use of freedmen, in the name of liberty.

The fifth session of the Legislature (which is incorrectly called the "first regular session," on the title-page of the journal) was the first to meet at Lincoln, after the removal of the capital to that place. It was also the first session by operation of constitutional law, under the supreme ordinance of 1866; the preceding sessions, since the passage of the constitution having been either practically Territorial Legislatures, or called sessions of the State body. Hence, the designation as "first regular session."

The Legislature met January 7, 1869. The members of the Senate were, by districts, as follows: First—Richardson, E. E. Cunningham; Second—Nemaha, Charles J. Majors; Third—Nehmaha, Richardson, Johnson, Isham Reavis; Fourth—Pawnee, Gage, Jefferson, Saline, Lancaster, C. H. Gere; Fifth—Otoe, T. Ashton and T. B. Stevenson; Sixth — Cass, H. D. Hathway; Seventh — Cass, Sarpy, Saunders, Butler, Seward, W. F. Chapin; Eighth—Douglas, E. B. Taylor and G. W. Frost; Ninth—Washington, Butler, William F. Goodwill; Tenth—Platte, Merrick, Hall, Buffalo, Kearney, Lincoln, Guy C. Barnum.

The Senate chose Hon. E. B. Taylor, of Douglas County, President; S. M. Chapman, Secretary; J. R. Patrick, Assistant Secretary; W. H. Miller, Engrossing Clerk; George Vandeventer, Enrolling Clerk; W. A. Pollock, Sergeant at-Arms; John Bradshaw, Doorkeeper.

The House was composed: Richardson, O. C. Jones, Delos A. Tisdel, J. F. Gardner, J. T. Hoile; Pawnee, A. S. Stewart; Gage and Jefferson, Nathan Blakeley; Johnson, Hinman Rhodes; Nemaha, J. S. Church, H. Steinman, George Crowe, G. R. Shook; Otoe, James Fitchie, W. McLennan, A. F. McCartney, J. W. Talbot, A. Zimmerer; Lancaster, Ezra Tullis; Cass, David McCaig, J. McF. Hagood, G. L. Seybolt, Joseph McKinnon; Saunders, Seward and Butler, Marcus Brush; Saline, Lincoln and Kearney, J. S. Hunt; Sarpy, J. N. Case and J. D. Smith; Douglas, S. C. Brewster, Joseph Fox, J. B. Furay; J. T. Griffin, D. S. Parmalee and Edwin Loveland; Dodge, E. H. Bernard; Platte, C. A. Speice; Hall, Buffalo and Merrick, Wells Brewer; Washington, Christian Rathman and W. H. B. Stout; Burt and Cuming, Watson Parrish; Dakota, John Naffziger; Dixon, Cedar and L'eau qui Court, C. B. Evans.

The officers were: Hon. William McLennan, of Otoe County, Speaker; John S. Bowen, Chief Clerk; C. H. Walker, Assistant Clerk; E. L. Clark, Sergeant at Arms; H. J. Mumford, Doorkeeper; Jesse Turner, Engrossing Clerk; Abram Deyo, Enrolling Clerk.

The sixth session of the Legislature was an extraordinary convention, for twenty specific purposes, first among which was the ratification of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. The measure of greatest State interest was the erection of a penitentiary, and the remaining objects of the session varied in importance, from the incorporation of cities to the payment of legislators.

The Legislature met at Lincoln February 17, 1870. The new Representatives were: Samuel Carter and Leander W. Pattison, from Richardson; Hiram O. Minick, from Nemaha; Fordyce Roper, from Gage and Jefferson, and C. A. Leary, from Douglas. Speaker McLennan presided. Vacancies have occurred. C. H. Walker was elected Chief Clerk; L. L. Holbrook, Assistant Clerk; Luther Drake, Engrossing Clerk, and William Jacobs, Doorkeeper.

The new members of the Senate were: Second District, William Daily, Sr.; Third District, Samuel A. Fulton and Eugene L. Reed.

Immediately after the close of the sixth session, the seventh session assembled, at 8:30 P. M. March 4, 1870, on the order of Gov. Butler, whose proclamation was issued during that day. The session was, in fact, but a continuance of the preceding session. The objects enumerated in the Executive message were the necessity of the passage of a herd law; the ratification of a contract made by the Governor for the conveyance of certain lands to Isaac Cahn and John M. Evans; to aid in the development of the saline interests of the State, and some local measures. The result of the session was not favorable to the desire of Gov. Butler, relative to his action in the saline land contract. The biennial contest at the polls was fought this year.

The State Republican Convention was held at Lincoln, August 10, 1870. Hon. G. W. Ambrose was chosen Chairman and J. B. Park and A. Deyo, Secretaries. The following declaration of principles was made:

Resolved, That we re-affirm the principles enunciated in the National Republican Platform of 1868, and that, in the judgment of this convention, a firm adherence to those principles will advance the best interests of the people, and establish their prosperity on an enduring basis.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the administration of President Grant, and commend it to the approval of the people of the State and the Nation, for its rigid economy displayed in every department of the Government; its honest and faithful collection and disbursement of the public revenues; and, above all, for its consistent and unfaltering adherence to the principles of freedom and equality.

Resolved, That in the struggle now in progress in Europe we heartily sympathize with the people of Germany in their heroic efforts to preserve intact the territory which rightfully belongs to them, and that we cherish the hope that its termination will witness the defeat of the French, who, in the sacred name of Liberty, are endeavoring to extend the dominion of a hateful despotism over the soil of unoffending people.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the action of the present Congress, in providing for a reduction of the burdens of taxation upon the people as the results of the late rebellion, and that we favor a still further reduction, so soon as it can be effected consistently with the preservation of the public faith and credit.

The ticket nominated by this convention was: For Congressman, John Taffe; for Congressman, J. E. La Master, as a contingent, Mr. Taffe being ill at that time, and the convention being disposed to take time by the forelock and provide against the necessity of a second convention; this precaution was observed in succeeding years; for Governor, David Butler; for Secretary of State, W. H. James; for Treasurer, Henry Koenig; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. M. McKenzie; for Attorney General, George H. Roberts; for prison inspector, C. H. Gould. The convention was a stormy one.

The State Democratic Convention was held in Plattsmouth, September 7, 1870. Hon. T. H. Robertson, of Sarpy County, presided, and J. M. Hinchman and R. T. Beal, Secretaries. The following platform was indorsed:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Nebraska accept the adoption of all amendments to the fundamental law of the land as a formal settlement of the questions disposed of thereby;

Resolved, That we are in favor of the lowest measure of taxation, State and National, consistent with the safe administration of the government and the preservation of the public credit; of honesty and economy in public affairs; a careful husbanding of the public resources; rigid accountability to the people by all public servants; that we especially oppose and denounce the dishonesty and corruption of the present Governor of this State in his manipulation of the school and other State lands and property, and call upon all good citizens to rescue it from destruction by expelling from power the men who have squandered.

Resolved, That all taxation, to be just, must be for a public purpose, equal and uniform; that the National Government has no right to levy a tax upon one individual to advance or promote the interests of another: *Therefore*, a protective tariff, being nothing more nor less than a forced contribution of one private interest to another, we oppose and denounce it as in conflict with the fundamental doctrine of equality and uniformity in taxation, and wholly repugnant to the true principles of Democratic Government; unjust, impolitic, and detrimental to the common interest of the people;

Resolved, That upon this declaration of principles and policy we invite every elector within the limits of the State, without regard to former party precedents and affiliations, to join with us at the coming election in elevating to the several State offices, honest, capable and sober men.

The ticket named was as follows: For Governor, John H. Croxton; Secretary of State, Paren England; Treasurer, Jacob Vallery, Sr.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. T. Conkling; Prison Inspector, Richard Brown; Attorney General, W. H. Munger; Congressman, G. B. Lake.

The convention pronounced in favor of a constitutional convention, to revise the fundamental law of the State.

The popular vote cast at this and succeeding elections is tabulated and appears at the end of this chapter. It need but be stated here that the Republican candidates were successful. The total vote for Governor was 19,774; for Congressman, 20,342.

The eighth session of the Legislature began January 5, 1871. The Senate consisted of: First—Richardson, E. E.

Cunningham; Second—Nemaha, E. W. Thomas; Third, Nemaha, Richardson, Johnson, George P. Tucker; Fourth—Pawnee, Gage, Jefferson, Saline, Lancaster, A. J. Cropsey; Fifth—Otoe, David Brown and Robert Hawke; Sixth—Cass, Lawson Sheldon; Seventh—Cass, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, Butler, Willett, Potinger, contested successfully by A. W. Kennedy, who sat during the latter part of the session: Eighth—Douglas, Frederick Metz and I. S. Hascall: Ninth—Washington, Burt, B. F. Hilton; Tenth—Dodge, Stanton, Cuming, Cedar, Dixon, L'eau qui Court, A. W. Tennant (contested unsuccessfully by J. D. Neighley) Eleventh,—Merrick, Hall, Buffalo, Kearney, Lincoln, Leander Gerrard. Hon. E. E. Cunningham was elected President; C. H. Walker, Secretary; C. M. Blaker, Assistant Secretary; A. T. McCarthy, Engrossing Clerk (Miss Cornelia Frost received five votes for this office, two less than Mr. McCarthy, the first instance of a woman being nominated for office in the Nebraska Legislature); G. G. Beecher, Enrolling Clerk; L. L. Kline, Sergeant at Arms; C. E. Hines, Doorkeeper.

The House contained: Richardson, H. W. Sommerlad, James Wickham, Henry Schock, Ruel Nims; Nemaha, William Daily, S. P. Majors, G. R. Shook, De Forest Porter; Pawnee, G. W. Collins; Gage and Jefferson, D. C. Jenkins; Johnson, Hinman Rhodes; Otoe, W. E. Dillon, J. E. Doom, Eugene Munn, John Oberton, J. W. Conger; Lancaster, S. B. Galey; Cass, F. M. Wolcott, J. K. Cannon, J. M. Patterson, John Rouse; Saunders, Seward and Butler, A. Roberts; Saline, Lincoln and Kearney, Isaac Goodin; Sarpy, E. N. Grinnell, Charles Duby; Douglas, John Ahmanson, T. F. Wall, J. C. Myers, E. Rosewater, W. M. Ryan, L. S. Reed; Dodge, A. C. Briggs; Platte and Colfax, A. J. Hudson; Hall, Buffalo and Merrick, Enos Beall: Washington, Elam Clark, H, C. Riordan; Burt and Cuming, Frank Kipp; Dakota, James Clark; Dixon, Cedar and L'eau qui Court, D. J. Quimby. Officers: Hon. George W. Collins, Speaker; Louis E. Cropsey, Chief Clerk; J. R. Webster, Assistant Clerk; D. L. Snyder, Engrossing Clerk; Charles Culbertson, Sergeant at Arms; E. L. Clark, Doorkeeper. By an irregularity in the journals, the election of Miss Cornelia Frost is not recorded, but that lady qualified as Enrolling Clerk, and so served.

IMPEACHMENT OF GOV. BUTLER.

The most startling events in the political history of Nebraska is the impeachment, trial and removal from office of the first Governor of the State, David Butler. We reach this subject with faltering hand, and pause, doubtful as to what course to pursue. The record stares us in the face, but that record is so confusing as to afford but small relief. The yesterday in which scenes of profoundest agitation stirred the State has scarcely changed into the to-day; and down the short corridor of time are seen the group of figures, chiefs in this painful drama, still bearing the burdens of disaster and disgrace; still busy binding up the wounds inflicted in a contest bitter as death itself. When all-subduing death shall have removed those who now can speak only as participants in those acts, and there remains no aching hearts, no baffled hopes, no crushed ambitions—nothing but the written records and the memories of a past, then justice will be done to all. But now it is impossible to say what is impartial fact. When time shall have mellowed the bitterness of this long-protracted struggle, then, but not till then, will it be known how much of envy or malice—how much of truth and right there was in this grave act. Of all the specification, but one—and that apparently the least in moment and most in unsubstantiality—was found worthy of being scored against this man. And yet his suffering, his punishment and his disgrace is just as great as though he stood condemned on all the counts. If, in the future, it appears that "malice bears down truth" in all these acts, history will do tardy justice; but for him who feels the pang no thought of justice to be rendered in the days to come can now ease his mind or make the present other than it is. "I charge thee, Cromwell, fling away ambition." Did conflicting ambitions jostle in this case? Possibly the victim may realize, with Wolsey, the saddest of all facts, now when it is too late, that their is a more generous master to serve than one before whom the aspiring politician bows.

All that can be told here is the bare narrative of the transactions ending in the removal of a chief executive. Let him who writes the history of Nebraska half a century hence, search the press, the archives and the diaries of men—let him exhaust the sources of cotemporaneous opinion after the hands that have penned lines of positive assertion, pro and con, are stilled forever—and then let justice be done, though the bright heavens of men's fair memories be clouded with unpleasant truths.

The constitution of the State of Nebraska, adopted June 2, 1866, and in force in 1871, contained the following provisions:

ARTICLE II. *Section* 29. The Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; but the party convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment, according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanors in office in such manner as the Legislature may provide.

SECTION 28. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, but a majority of the members elected must concur therein. Impeachment shall be tried by the Senate; and the Senators, when sitting for that purpose, shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators.

Acting under these delegated powers, the House of Representatives of Nebraska did, "in the name of themselves and all the people of the State" formulate articles of impeachment against David Butler, then Governor of Nebraska, while sitting in session, in February, 1871.

On Wednesday, March 1, a committee from the House, through the Chairman, Hon. H. W. Summerlad, appeared before the Senate, and asserted that the body represented by them formally impeached David Butler of misdemeanors in office, and promised speedily to exhibit the ground upon which this charge was made. Senator Hascall thereupon moved that Secretary of State W. H. James, be at once notified to assume executive functions, as provided for in such cases, by Article 3, Section 16, of the State constitution.

This motion was discussed and prevailed during the afternoon session of that day. On the 6th inst., the Senate became a High Court of Impeachment, Judge Dundy administering the oath to the President of that body, the President in turn administering the oath to the several members. Rules of government were adopted the day following, and the Senate informed the House that they were ready to receive the specific charges to be preferred against the deposed Governor. A writ of summons was served on Mr. Butler, March 6, and he appeared, with counsel, on the 7th. His counsel were Hons. Clinton Briggs, John I. Redick and T. M. Marquette. The managers of impeachment were Hons. J. C. Myers, J. E. Doom and De Forest Porter; Hon. Experience Esterbrook, counsel for managers. The exhibit was as here stated:

ARTICLE I.

That David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, being authorized and directed by joint memorial and resolution of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, in the following words to wit:

"Joint Memorial and Resolution to Congress, asking for 5 per cent on the sales of the public lands.

"WHEREAS, There is donated to the State of Nebraska, 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands of the United States, within said State of Nebraska, and

"WHEREAS, The same is now due to the State of Nebraska, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the Governor of the State is hereby authorized and directed to bring the matter to the attention of our Representative and Senators in Congress, and request them to unite with him in endeavors to secure the same to be paid over to the Treasurer of State at as early a day as possible. And the Governor is hereby authorized to employ any other or further assistance that may be necessary to secure that result.

"Approved June 24, 1867."

to secure from the Government of the United States, certain funds,. being 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of all public lands, lying within the State of Nebraska, belonging to said State, by virtue of section twelve, of an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to enable the people of Nebraska to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Approved April 19, 1864," did in the spring of 1869, procure to be audited and allowed to the State of Nebraska aforesaid, the sum of $16,881.26, for which said sum a warrant was issued by the proper department at Washington, payable to the order of said David Butler, as Governor of said State. That said warrant was brought to Omaha in said State by one E. B. Taylor, and by him deposited in the First National Bank of Omaha aforesaid, subject to the order of said David Butler, Governor, as aforesaid. That while so deposited, he, the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, gave a power of attorney to one Nelson C. Brock to indorse said warrant or draft, and receive the money ther[illegible]. That said Nelson C. Brock by virtue of the authority so giv[illegible] did indorse said warrant or draft, and receive thereon the su[illegible] $16,881.26, and did convey the same to Lincoln, in said State, and there deposited the same in the banking house of one James Sweet, and the said Nelson C. Brock, with the consent and subject to the order and control of the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, that while said money was so subject to his order and control, he, the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, was guilty of unlawfully and corruptly neglecting to discharge his duty in regard to said money; and of appropriating the same to his own use and benefit, whereby he became and was guilty of misdemeanors in his said office.

SPECIFICATION 1st. That having said sum of $16,881.26 under his control and subject to his order, he, the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, did corruptly and unlawfully neglect and refuse to pay the same into the Treasury of the State of Nebraska; and from the time said money was so under his control, and subject to his order, to the time of exhibiting these articles, has so neglected and refused to pay the same into said Treasury, whereby said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, did then and there commit and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

SPECIFICATION 2d. That having said sum of $16,881.26, under his control and subject to his order, he, the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, did, during the month of May, A. D. 1869, corruptly and unlawfully intermingle the same with his own private funds and use the same for his own personal benefit; whereby said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, did then and there commit and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

SPECIFICATION 3d. That having said sum of $16,881.26 under his control and subject to his order, he, the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, did, during the month of May, A. D. 1869, unlawfully and corruptly intermingle with his own private funds and use for his own private benefit a part of said money, to wit, the sum of $1,881.26; whereby said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, did then and there commit and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

SPECIFICATION 4th. That having said sum of $16,881.26 under his control and subject to his order, he, the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, did cause the same to be deposited in the banking house of James Sweet and Brock, in the city of Lincoln, Neb., on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1869, and from thence, and from time to time, during the years 1869 and 1870, unlawfully and corruptly drew out, handled and employed and used the same as his own private funds and for his own private use and benefit; whereby the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska; then and there committed and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE II.

That said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, in the exercise of the powers and prerogatives conferred upon him and belonging to him by law as such Governor, has corruptly and unlawfully used and offered and attempted to use such official powers and prerogatives, and corruptly and unlawfully refused to perform his duties as such Governor, for the purpose and object and with the intent of securing to himself profits, gains and emoluments and with intent to extort money or advantage from persons having claims against the State, or seeking some office, right or privilege under the laws thereof.

SPECIFICATION 1st. That the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, being, by virtue of that office, one of the Commissioners authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the unsold lots and blocks in the town site of Lincoln, and for the location and erection of a State University and Agricultural College and State Lunatic Asylum, approved February 15, 1869," to expend moneys belonging to the State of Nebraska, in and about the erection of a building for a State University, and to audit and allow claims and accounts therefor; and one M. J. McBird having a claim and demand against the State for services by him performed as Architect in and about furnishing plans and specifications for said buildings, he, the said McBird, in the month of August, A. D. 1869, at Lincoln, in said State, did present his said claim and demand, for allowance and approval, to the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, who did then and there scandalously and corruptly offer and propose to the said McBride in substance and to the effect following: That he, the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, would procure to be issued a warrant upon the Treasurer of the State of Nebraska for the sum of $3,750, in favor of said McBird, for his said services, provided and on condition that said McBird should retain the sum of $2,000 only out of the proceeds of such warrant, to wit: The money to be drawn from the State Treasury thereupon, and should pay to him, the said David Butler, for his use and disposal, the sum of $1,750 of such proceeds, and that unless the said McBird would promise so to do, he, the said David Butler, would allow said McBird only $1,500 upon his said claim and demand; and thereupon the said McBird did agree to the said proposition, and the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, immediately caused and procured such warrant to be issued, for the sum of $3,750, in favor of said McBird, who thereupon, in the month of August, 1869, obtained and received upon such warrant the sum of $3,750, and did, in pursuance of such scandalous and corrupt agreement, at the office of said Governor, in Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, in the month of August, A. D. 1869, pay to and leave with said David Butler, Governor aforesaid, part of said money, to wit, the sum of $1,750; and the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, did then and there receive the same, in pursuance of such scandalous and corrupt agreement, contrary to his duty and his oath of office; and whereby the said David Butler, Governor of Nebraska, did then and there commit and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

SPECIFICATION 2d. That the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, being such Commissioner, and having such authority as set forth in the last above specification; the said M. J. McBird, mentioned therein, presented to the said Governor, at Lincoln, in the said State of Nebraska, in the month of November, A. D. 1869, another demand and claim for additional services as architect in and about the making of plans and specifications for, and superintending the erection of the aforesaid State University building; and thereupon the said David Butler did, then and there, scandalously and corruptly agree with the said McBird in substance and to the effect that the said Butler, as Governor as aforesaid, would allow the said McBird's claim and demand at the sum $1828.26, and that the said McBird would, in consideration thereof, pay to him, the said David Butler, one-half thereof; and thereupon the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, did allow such claim and demand at said sum, and procure and cause to be issued thereupon two warrants upon the Treasurer of the State of Nebraska, each for the sum of $914.13; and then and there, in pursuance of the said scandalous and corrupt agreement, the said McBird indorsed and delivered one of the said warrants to said David Butler, who received and kept the same. Thereby the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, did then and there commit and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

SPECIFICATION 3d. That the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, acting as one of the Board of Building Commissioners of the State of Nebraska, and together with the other members of said Board, during the year 1869, did enter into contract with D. J. Silver & Son, for the erection of the building known as the University, at Lincoln, Neb. That about the 29th day of November, A. D. 1870, in and during an interview between R. D. Silver, son of D. J. Silver, and one of said contractors, and the said David Butler, in the private office of said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, he, the said David Butler, asked the said Robert D. Silver if he was not going to do something for him, the said David Butler, and said he thought he, the said R. D. Silver, ought to give him, the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, $10,000, and refused to settle the accounts of the said D. J. Silver & Son, until he, the said R. D. Silver acquiesced in such demand, so that he, the said Silver, was constrained to, and did agree to give the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, the said sum of $10,000. That a few days afterward he, the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, called the said Silver into the private office of him, the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, and again asked the said Silver if he was not going to give him, the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, the said $10,000, as he had agreed to do; and upon being answered in the negative by him, the said Silver, he, the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, became angry, and used harsh and threatening language toward him, the said Robert D. Silver, saying, menacingly, that he would remember him for that; whereby the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, did then and there commit and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

Specification 4th. That under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, entitled "An act to lease certain Saline lands to Anson C. Tichenor, Jesse F. Green, and others," approved February 15, 1869, the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, at the time hereinafter next mentioned, had authority to lease to any competent party or parties, certain Saline lands belonging to the State of Nebraska. Thereupon to wit: On the 15th day of July, A. D. 1869, one Thomas F. Hall, a party competent to take and receive a lease of the said lands, did apply to the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, at Lincoln, said State of Nebraska, for a lease of certain of the said Saline lands, in township ten (10), north of range six (6), east of the sixth principal meridian, in the county of Lancaster, in the State of Nebraska; and the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, did, then and there, willfully and corruptly suggest, propose and offer to the said Thomas F. Hall, that if he, the said David Butler, should receive the sum of $5,000, for his own use and benefit, he would, as Governor as aforesaid, lease the said lands to the said Thomas F. Hall; and did then and there willfully and corruptly indicate to the said Thomas F. Hall, and give him to understand, that unless he, the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, should receive the said sum of $5,000, as aforesaid, he would refuse to lease the said lands to him, the said Thomas F. Hall, and because said Thomas F. Hall did decline and refuse to pay or offer to said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, any sum of money or consideration therefor, to the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, did willfully and corruptly decline and refuse to lease the said Saline lands to the said Hall, contrary to his duty and his oath of office as Governor; and whereby David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, did commit, and was guilty of a misdemeanor.

Specification 5th. That the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, being by virtue of his office the President, and a member of the Board of Regents, known as the Regents of the University of Nebraska, and the said Board of Regents having power and authority to appoint a Treasurer of the said Board, said David Butler, Governor, and President and member of the Board of Regents, as aforesaid heretofore to wit: On the first day of January, A. D. 1871, at Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, did willfully and corruptly promise to, and agree with one Nelson C. Brock, that he, the said David Butler, would endeavor to procure the appointment of the said Nelson C. Brock as Treasurer of the said Board of Regents, and would use his vote and influence as a member, and as President of the said Board, for the purpose of securing, and with a view to the end of procuring such appointment, for a consideration, in money, to wit: the sum of $750, to be paid by said Brock to him, said David Butler, in case the said David Butler should so secure such appointment, contrary to his duty and oath of office, and whereby said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, then and there committed and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

Specification 6th. That the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, and President and member of the Board of Regents, as set forth in the last above specification, did heretofore to wit: On the first day of January, 1871, at Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, improperly, disgracefully, and scandalously receive, entertain and tolerate a proposition, then and there made to him, as such Governor, and President and member of said Board of Regents, by one Nelson C. Brock, to the effect, that if the said David Butler would, by his influence and efforts, obtain and secure the appointment of the said Nelson C. Brock as Treasurer of said Board of Regents, he, the said Brock, would pay to the said David Butler a large sum of money, to wit: $750; whereby the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, did bring scandal and disgrace upon his exalted office, and did then and there commit, and was guilty of a misdemeanor therein.

Specification 7th. That under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, entitled, "An act to provide for the sale of unsold lots and blocks in the town site of Lincoln, and for the location and erection of a State University and Agricultural College, and State Lunatic Asylum," approved February 15, 1869, the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, was one of the Commissioners authorized to locate a State Lunatic Asylum, at or near the town site of Lincoln. And in the summer of the year 1869, to wit: On the first day of July, A. D. 1869, at Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, the said David Butler, Governor, as aforesaid, received and consented to a certain conveyance from one Dr. French, of the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 10, in Township 9, north of Range 6 east, in Lancaster County, State of Nebraska; or took such conveyance thereof from some person or persons unknown to himself, or to some person or persons unknown, for his benefit in whole or in part, which was so made to, and accepted by the said David Butler, for a consideration greatly below the value of the said land, as an inducement and bribe to influence his action and decision relative to the location of said asylum, and by which he was improperly and corruptly influenced to decide as one of said Commissioners, in favor of locating said asylum, in the immediate vicinity of said land so conveyed, and where said asylum was soon thereafter located, whereby the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, then and there committed and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

Article III.

That on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, one Champion S. Chase, Esq., was and for some time the last past, had been an attorney for the State of Nebraska, retained and employed by the Governor of said State, and had, as such attorney, rendered certain services for the said State, and it was the duty of the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, under and by virtue of the law thereof, to determine what compensation for such services, was fair and just, and according to what was paid in similar cases. And thereupon, to wit: On the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, the said David Butler, Governor, as aforesaid, did willfully, falsely and corruptly, determine and represent to John Gillespie, then the Auditor of said State of Nebraska, that he, the said David Butler, Governor, as aforesaid, deemed the sum of $2,000 to be a just and fair compensation for the services so rendered by the said Champion S. Chase, attorney as aforesaid, and did willfully, corruptly and unlawfully induce and cause the said Auditor to issue two certain warrants upon the Treasurer of said State of Nebraska, for the sum of $1,000 each, under the pretense that the same were issued for the services of the said Chase as such attorney; he, the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, then well knowing that said sum of $2,000 was a much larger sum than was fair or just for such services, or was paid for similar services; and not intending that the whole thereof should be paid to the said Chase, but corruptly intending to appropriate one of the said warrants to his own use, and thereupon, to wit: On the 22d day of February, A. D. 1869, the said David Butler, Governor, as aforesaid, did willfully and corruptly appropriate, to his own use, one of the said warrants, and upon, and by virtue of the same, did draw and receive from James Sweet, the Treasurer of the State of Nebraska, the sum of $1,000, which he then and there appropriated to his own use and benefit, contrary to his duty and his oath of office, whereby the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, then and there committed, and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

Article IV.

That the said David Butler, so being Governor as aforesaid, in the year A. D. 1869, being, by virtue of his office, one of the Commissioners provided for by "An act to provide for the sale of the rentals, lots and blocks on the town site of Lincoln, and for the location and erection of a State University, Agricultural College and State Lunatic Asylum," approved February 15, 1869, to locate a site for a State Lunatic Asylum, and to direct the expenditure of the sums named in said act in the building of a State Lunatic Asylum, did unlawfully and corruptly enter into contract with one Joseph Ward for the completion of the said Lunatic Asylum, at a contract price greatly to wit: $88,000 in excess of the sum appropriated for said building. That he, the said Governor, well knew at the time that said Ward was entirely irresponsible and unable to give the bonds required by law, that he had no qualification nor capacity as a builder; that by the terms of said contract the foundation of said Asylum was to be completed for $18,500, and that in the spring of 1870, said foundation was not finished, and there was due to said Ward less than that sum upon said contract, yet the Governor, well knowing the premises, approved the estimates of said Ward, and caused the same to be allowed and paid to the amount of $45,000. Whereby he, the said David Butler, Governor, as aforesaid, did then and there commit, and was guilty of misdemeanor in his said office.

Article V.

The said David Butler, being Governor, as aforesaid, in the year 1869, being a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, and ex officio President of said Board, at Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, did willfully and recklessly assent, and become a party to a contract with D. J. Silver & Son, dated August 18, 1869, for the erection of the State University and Agricultural College of Nebraska, at a price greatly in excess of the appropriation therefor, whereby said David Butler, Governor of the State aforesaid, then and there committed and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

Article VI.

That, at the present session of this Legislature, in the month of January last, the House of Representatives, of the State of Nebraska, passed a resolution in the words, and to the effect following, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the Governor is hereby requested to communicate to this House, at the earliest moment, the name of the agent appointed by authority of an act of the Legislature, to collect from the United States the five per cent upon the sales of public lands set apart for school purposes prior to the admission of the State. The amount so accrued and due to the State, and the amount collected and paid into the State Treasury. Also the amount paid to said State agent for his services."

And thereupon the said resolution was duly communicated to the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, and in response thereto the said Governor, on the 25th day of January, A. A. 1871, sent and transmitted to the said House of Representatives, a communication in the words and to the effect following, to wit:

"*To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

"In response to a resolution passed by the Honorable House of Representatives, relative to the collection of the five per cent funds, I submit the following report: Amount accrued and due the State, January 1, 1869, $16,881.26. While in Washington, in the spring of 1869, I secured the auditing and payment of this claim, and deposited the above amount in the State Treasury. No fee or commission was paid any agent for its collection.

(Signed), "David Butler."

In which communication the said David Butler, Governor, as aforesaid, did falsely declare that he deposited the amount of money therein mentioned, in the State Treasury, well knowing that he had not deposited the same, or any part thereof in such Treasury; and intending thereby to deceive the House of Representatives, the Legislature, and the people of said State, in the particulars last mentioned, contrary to his duty, and his oath of office; and whereby the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, did then and there commit, and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

Article VII.

That the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, being authorized and empowered by the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend an act to provide for the registry of school land, for the control and disposition thereof and for the safe keeping of the funds derived from the sale and lease of said lands," approved February 15, 1869, in conjunction with the Land Commissioner and Treasurer of the State, to invest certain funds, received by such Treasurer, as advance or full payment by the purchasers of school lands, in United States, State or other good and sufficient securities, which securities should bear not less than six per cent annual interest, did unlawfully and willfully advise and consent to the loaning of such funds, and did procure the same to be loaned in divers sums and to divers persons, and did cause the same to be loaned improvidently, recklessly and without any authority of law and regard to the public interests, and upon totally insufficient and inadequate security, and without concurrent action thereon by the said Treasurer and Auditor.

Specification 1st. He, the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, did, on or about the 30th day of July, A. D. 1870, instruct James Sweet, State Treasurer, he being then and there the Custodian of said school funds, to let Anson C. Tichenor have $10,000 of said school money, and he, the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, would approve the security therefor; that said sum was loaned to said Tichenor without the assent of either State Auditor or Treasurer; that the security taken therefor was, and by him, the said Governor, was at the time known to be, wholly inadequate and insufficient; whereby the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, then and there committed and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

Article VIII.

That the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, in the year 1869, but at what particular time is unknown, at Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, did receive a sum of money, to wit, the sum of $648.43, a balance of moneys in the hands of one Thomas L. Griffey, Treasurer of the Board of Immigration, and belonging to the State of Nebraska, and which money the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, has never paid into the Treasury of this State, but has willfully, corruptly and unlawfully appropriated to his own use; whereby the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, did then and there commit and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

Article IX.

That said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, in the year 1870, but at what particular time is unknown, at Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, regardless of his duty and oath of office, did improperly, partially, willfully and unlawfully execute and cause to be issued to the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Companies a patent or patents of the State of Nebraska of and for a large quantity of the public lands belonging to the State of Nebraska, to wit, seventy-five sections thereof, situated in the counties of Dodge, Burt and Cuming, and being the same lands granted or secured by an act of the Legislature of this State to the Northern Nebraska Air Line Railroad Company; whereby the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, then and there committed and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

Article X.

That the said David Butler, Governor as aforesaid, at divers times between the 15th day of February, 1869, and the time of exhibiting these articles, but at what particular time is unknown, did sell to divers persons, but to what particular persons is not known, lots and blocks in the city of Lincoln, Neb., and lands belonging to the State of Nebraska, but what particular lots and blocks or lands is unknown, at private sale, the title to which said lots and blocks and lands was, at the time of such sale in the State of Nebraska, and a portion of the purchase money of such lots and blocks and lands did appropriate to his own private use and benefit.

Specification 1st. That said David Butler, Governor, as aforesaid, of the State of Nebraska, in the month of December, A. D. 1869, sold to one James G. Gerrens the southeast quarter of Section thirty (30), in Township ten (10), north of Range six (6) east, in Lancaster County, in the State of Nebraska, belonging to the State of Nebraska, for the sum of $1,920, of which sum received therefor he appropriated to his own use and benefit the sum of $1,120; whereby the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, then and there committed and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

Article XI.

That said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the unsold lots and blocks in the town site of Lincoln, and for the location and erection of a State University and Agricultural College, and State Lunatic Asylum," approved February 15, 1869, was made a Commissioner, in conjunction with the Secretary of State and Auditor, to sell the unsold lots and blocks in the town site of Lincoln. That said David Butler, Governor, as aforesaid, in the discharge of the duties of such Commissioner, between the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, and the time of exhibiting these articles, was guilty of corrupt practices and misdemeanors in his said office of Governor.

Specification 1st. That said David Butler, Governor, as aforesaid, did, in the month of April, 1870, sell to one Andrew J. Cropsey lots seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve, in block one hundred and fifty-one, in Lincoln, Nebraska, the title to which said lots, at the time of such sale, was in the State of Nebraska, at private sale, causing the title deeds therefor to be executed in the name of the State, for the sum of $3,400, a portion of which said purchase money he, the said David Butler, appropriated to his own use and benefit; whereby the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, did then and there commit and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

And the House of Representatives by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles or other accusations or impeachment against the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same, and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation or impeachment, which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand, that the said David Butler may be put to answer the misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

G. W. Collins,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Attest:
F. M. McDonagh,
Chief Clerk H. R.

The 9th of March was set down as the date of the respondent's answer. At that time, the following document was placed on the records:

Answer.—And now comes the respondent, David Butler, in his own proper person, saving unto himself all and all manner of exception and advantage to the many errors and imperfections in the several articles and specifications in said articles contained, and not confessing any or either of said articles or specifications to be true, for answer to them, or so many thereof as he is advised it is necessary to make answer to, answering, saith:

That it is true the Government of the United States had donated to the State of Nebraska the 5 per cent on proceeds of the public lands, and the amount thereof was due the State of Nebraska, and that this respondent was authorized to procure the same to be paid over to the Treasurer of said State; and that, in the spring of 1869, this respondent procured to be audited and allowed to the State of Nebraska the sum of $16,881.26, for which amount a warrant was duly issued by the proper department at Washington, payable to the order of the respondent, as Governor of said State; and that the said warrant was brought to Nebraska by one E. B. Taylor, and deposited in the First National Bank, at Omaha, to the credit of this respondent, as Governor aforesaid, as set forth in said article of impeachment. And this respondent further answering says:

That it is true, that while said money was so deposited, this respondent, as Governor, executed in due form of law, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and attested by the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska, a power of attorney to one Nelson C. Brock, who was at that time Deputy State Treasurer of Nebraska, authorizing him to endorse the name of this respondent on said warrant so deposited at the First National Bank at Omaha, and receive the proceeds thereof, being the full amount of said warrant, $16,881.26, which, as this respondent is informed and believes, said Brock did receive, and deposited the same in the State Treasury of Nebraska; but this respondent most distinctly denies that the said Brock, with the knowledge or consent of this respondent, deposited the proceeds of said warrant, or any part thereof, with or in the banking house of James Sweet and said Brock, as Bankers, or to the order of this respondent, or in any other way by which said sum of money would be subject to the order or control of this respondent, and denies that this respondent had any control over the proceeds of said warrant or any part thereof, since the said Nelson C. Brock, Deputy State Treasurer, received the proceeds from the First National Bank at Omaha;

But alleges the truth to be, that the said sum so received by him was received with the understanding and direction that it was to be brought to Lincoln and deposited in the State Treasury, and this respondent alleges on information and belief that it was so deposited, as all other moneys belonging thereto, and the said Brock charged the State a small per centage for his trouble in that regard. This respondent, further answering, says: That it is untrue that he unlawfully and corruptly neglected to discharge his duties in regard to said money, and denies that he appropriated the same, or any part thereof, to his own use.

But this respondent alleges that some time after said money was deposited as above set forth, he did, at the suggestion and by the consent of the Treasurer of the State, borrow said sum of money of the State, and that at the time the respondent agreed to and did give to the State the bonds hereinafter mentioned, and agreed to secure the same by mortgage on Real Estate situated in this State, and the said Treasurer at the same time promised to draw the mortgage, and present them to this respondent without delay, but the Treasurer having neglected to prepare the same, after the lapse of considerable time, the respondent caused said mortgages to be prepared, and did execute to said State in due form of law nineteen mortgages, on as many distinct tracts of land, amounting in the aggregate to about three thousand acres of land, which mortgages, bearing date May 25, 1869, were duly executed and acknowledged by this respondent, and his wife, and were, about the 1st of January, 1871, delivered to said State, duly recorded in the offices of the County Clerks in the counties respectively where said lands are situated;

That at the time said mortgages were executed and recorded, this respondent was seized of the same in fee simple.

That they were free from incumbrances, and that said lands were then, and still are, worth at least thirty thousand dollars in cash, and that each particular tract of land, included in such mortgages, is worth, in cash, at least double the amount secured thereby;

That at the date of said mortgage, the respondent executed to said State nineteen bonds for the aggregate sum of $16,881.26, payable to said State five years after date, with interest from date at the rate of ten per cent per annum, the interest payable annually;

And that the respondent has paid the interest due on said bonds and mortgages for one year.

The respondent will ask leave to read said bonds and mortgages on the trial of this cause;

And states the truth to be, that every act of this respondent, in and about the procuring of said warrant from the Government of the United States to the State of Nebraska, and causing the same to go into the possession of the Treasurer of State, and by him to be protected and preserved as State funds, and in effecting such loan was done in perfect good faith, and without the remotest idea or intention of defrauding or cheating the State out of one cent, and denies that he has thereby been guilty of misdemeanors in his office, as against him charged and set forth.

This respondent, for answer to the *First Specification*, in ARTICLE FIRST, denies each and every allegation therein contained, but alleges the truth to be, that this respondent has had nothing whatever to do with said money, or any part thereof, since the date and execution of the power of attorney aforesaid, given to said Brock, Deputy State Treasurer, to receive the proceeds of said warrant from the First National Bank at Omaha, except as hereinbefore set forth.

This respondent, for answer to the *Second Specification* in said article, denies each and every allegation therein contained.

This respondent, for answer to the *Third Specification* in said article, denies each and every allegation therein contained, and denies that he converted to his own use the sum of $1,881.26, or any other sum or portion of said money, whereby this respondent committed and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office, as in said specification charged.

This respondent, for answer to the *Fourth Specification* in said article, says: That it is wholly untrne that in the month of May, 1869, or at any other time, he, this respondent, caused the aforesaid sum of $16,881.26 to be deposited in the banking house of James Sweet and said Brock, in the City of Lincoln, and from that time in the year 1869 and 1870 drew out, handled and used the same as his own private funds, and for his own use and benefit—but alleges, as he has hereinbefore, that he had nothing whatever to do with said money after the receipt thereof by Brock, as aforesaid, except as hereinbefore stated; and denies that this respondent has committed and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office, as in said specification charged.

This respondent, for answer to ARTICLE SECOND in said articles of impeachment, says: That he denies each and every allegation therein contained, and alleges the same to be false and wholly untrue.

This respondent, for answer to the *First Specification* in said article, says: That it is true that he was one of the Commissioners, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, entitled as in said specification set forth, approved February 15, 1869, with power to expend moneys belonging to the State of Nebraska, in and about the erection of a building for a State University, and to audit and allow the claims and accounts therefor, and this respondent admits that M. J. McBird was the architect in and about furnishing plans and specifications for said building known as the University Building, and that he, McBird, had a claim and demand against the State, for services rendered in that behalf, and it is true that about the time set forth in said specification, he, said McBird, presented his claim to this respondent and the other two Commissioners, for allowance and approval, which by them was allowed; but this respondent distinctly denies that he had any such conversation, or made any such agreement, or had any such understanding with said McBird, or that he had any conversation, understanding or agreement of any kind before said allowance and adjustment of said claim was made, and denies that he procured or caused the warrant to be issued to said McBird for the sum of $3,750, in pursuance of any corrupt agreement, either expressed, implied or understood, but this respondent distinctly denies that he was acting as one of said Commissioners by virtue of his office as Governor, and further alleges that every act and every conversation that he did or had with said M. J. McBird in and about his claim and demand, and the allowance thereof, was in the capacity and exercising the function of one of the Commissioners and not in the capacity of Governor, or by virtue of the power and duties reposed in him as such, but that every act done by such Commissioners must be a joint act of the three or the majority thereof to make it authoritative and valid, and this respondent further answering says that it is wholly false and untrue that this respondent acting as Governor, or otherwise, made or had any contract, agreement or understanding with said McBird that he would procure to be issued a warrant upon the Treasurer of the State of Nebraska for the sum of $8,750 in favor of said McBird for his services, upon condition that the said McBird should retain $2,000 and pay to this respondent $1,750 thereof, and that unless he, McBird, would agree to such arrangement, he, this respondent, would allow said McBird only $1,500 of his said claim, as charged in said specification. But this respondent alleges the truth to be that the claim and demand of said McBird was just and right, and was at the request of the said McBird duly audited, allowed and paid without any deduction whatever or without any agreement or understanding that any deduction should be made, and this respondent denies that he ever received or retained any part of said sum.

Wherof this respondent denies that he committed or was guilty of a misdemeanor in office as in said specification charged.

This respondent for answer to the *Second Specification* in said article, says: That it is true that the said M. J. McBird, in the month of November, 1869, presented to this respondent as one of the Commissioners, a demand and claim for additional service as architect, and in superintending the erection of the aforesaid State University Building, which claim, after being submitted to the other Commissioners, was duly audited and allowed, but this respondent most distinctly denies that he had any understanding or agreement of any kind whatever, either expressed or implied, that this respondent was to receive one cent as consideration for the allowing or adjusting of said claim, but alleges the truth to be that the claim of said McBird was just and right, and was allowed, and warrants issued to him for the amount. And respondent alleges that every act that he did in and about the allowing of the claim of McBird was purely in the capacity and function of one of the Commissioners, it requiring in every instance, either the three or a majority to complete, perfect, and make the act valid and authoritative—but denies that in any or either of those transactions this respondent was using or exercising any of the powers or duties reposed in him as Governor, and here submits to this high and honorable court, whether any of this respondent's acts or doings as one of the three Commissioners, and not as Governor, shall be brought in question and tried at this time, by this high and honorable court.

Wherefore this respondent denies that he committed or was guilty of a misdemeanor in office, as in said specification charged.

This respondent for answer to the *Third Specification* in said article, says:

That it is true that he, in connection with the other members of the Board of Commissioners, in the year 1869, entered into the contract with D. J. Silver & Son for the erection of the building known as the University at Lincoln, Neb., as set forth in said specification, but this respondent denies that he had any such conversation or interview with R. D. Silver, as set forth in said specification; and further answering, most positively denies that he refused to settle with said Silver, or that he made any bargain or agreement of any kind; that he was to receive a cent in consideration of the allowing of his claims, or in any other way; but alleges that the amount claimed by Silver was his due under a written contract, without a shadow of doubt as to the validity thereof, and which fact the said Silver well knew; but this respondent says that about the time his claim was finally approved and allowed, he, said Silver, stated to this respondent that he was anxious to realize the cash on his claim, and that he would be willing to lose $8,000 or $10,000, or words to that effect, and have the amount due him in cash, and thereupon this respondent replied that he, in a few days, would see Mr. Kountze, of the First National Bank, and, perhaps, the money could be raised, and an arrangement of that kind made.

This respondent further says, that soon thereafter he saw Mr. Kountze, of the First National Bank, and partially arranged for the money, then came back and called upon Mr. Silver, informed him of what he had done, and proposed to cash his claim, when Mr. Silver informed this respondent that he had concluded not to cash his warrants.

Thereupon some angry and harsh language passed between this respondent and said Silver. Said Silver then and there stating that he would do this respondent all the harm he possibly could.

This respondent further alleges that every act in and about the claim of said Silver & Son, or conversation had, save and except the last one hereinbefore mentioned, was done in the capacity and while performing the functions of one of the Commissioners aforesaid, and not as Governor, and denies that he has committed and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office, as charged in said specification.

This respondent, for answer to the *Fourth Specification* in said article, says: That it is true that under the act in said specification referred to, this respondent as Governor, was empowered, and had the right to lease to any competent party or parties, certain saline lands belonging to the State of Nebraska, and that at the date set forth in said specification, one Thomas F. Hall did apply to this respondent to lease certain lands therein described.

But this respondent distinctly denies that he suggested to said Hall, that he must pay to him, this respondent, $5,000—and for the reason that he would not, refused and declined to lease said lands to said Hall, as in said specification set forth.

But this respondent says: That before the application of said Hall was made, this respondent had leased said land to Isaac Cahn and John M. Evens who, at that time, had invested quite a large sum of money, and who were working and improving the same, and stated to said Hall that he could not lease to him without consulting them.

And this respondent denies that he has committed, or was guilty of a misdemeanor in office, as in said specification charged.

This respondent, for answer to the *Fifth Specification* in said article, says:

That it is true by virtue of his office as Governor, he was President and a member of the Board of Regents, known as the Regents of the University of Nebraska, and that the said Board of Regents have the power to appoint a Treasurer. Respondent further says that it is true that about the day and year therein stated, the said Nelson C. Brock proposed to this respondent that if this respondent would procure him, said Brock, the appointment, and would use his influence to make him Treasurer of said Board, he would pay this respondent $500. To which proposition this respondent made no reply whatever, and paid no further attention whatever to it—but alleges the truth to be that he made no agreement, had no understanding either directly or indirectly, but worked and voted against said Brock, and in favor of the present Treasurer, John L. McConnell; and therefore denies that he, in that regard, committed and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office, as in said specification charged.

This respondent, for answer to *Sixth Specification* in said article, says:

That he denies each and every allegation in said specification contained, and alleges the truth to be that he held no conversation with said Brock upon the subject—he never received a cent from said Brock—worked and voted against said Brock—and in favor of John L. McConnell, as hereinbefore stated; and denies that he committed and was guilty of a misdemeanor therein, as in said specification stated.

This respondent for answer to the *Seventh Specification* in said article, says:

That it is true that by the act entitled, An act as set forth in said specification, approved February 15, 1869, this respondent was one of the Commissioners authorized to locate the State Lunatic Asylum, at or near the town site or Lincoln, and which was so located by said Commissioners, but this respondent distinctly denies that he received from one Dr. French, or any other person or persons, a conveyance of any land or property of any kind at a price far below its value, as an inducement and bribe to influence this respondent's action and decision relative to the location of said Asylum—and by which he was improperly and corruptly influenced to make said location, but alleges the truth to be that after the location was agreed upon and understood, the personal friends of the Commissioners sold to them jointly a seventy-five-acre tract of land in vicinity of said location, at $10 per acre, stating and proclaiming that they were anxious to have the officers of the State interested in that locality, and that they could afford to sell said land at that price. Respondent denies that in the location of said Asylum, or in any act connected therewith, he was acting in the capacity of Governor, or performing any of the duties or functions belonging thereto—but was acting as one of the Commissioners in connection with the other two, and therefore submits to this honorable court whether any or either of this respondent's acts or doings as Commissioner, and not as Governor, should be tried and considered by this high and honorable court; and this respondent denies that he has committed and was guilty or a misdemeanor in office, as in said specification charged.

This respondent, for answer to ARTICLE THIRD in said Articles of Impeachment, says:

That it is true that for the time therein stated, Champion S. Chase had been the attorney for the State of Nebraska, and as such attorney had rendered certain services for said State, and it was the duty of this respondent to determine what compensation for such services was fair and just, and according to what was paid in similar cases, but this respondent distinctly denies that he did, at the date therein stated, or at any other time, willfully, falsely and corruptly determine and represent to the Auditor of said State, that he, this respondent, deemed the sum of $2,000 to be a just and fair compensation for said services, and denies that he willfully, corruptly and unlawfully induced said Auditor to issue two certain warrants for the sum of $1,000 each, under the pretense that the same were issued for the services of said Chase, as in said articles charged and set forth.

But at the date of issuing the two warrants aforesaid, the State was indebted to said Chase in the sum of about $1,500, and said Chase was still in the employ and service of said State, and this respondent then and there believed would continue as such attorney; and after the issuing of said two warrants, this respondent went to said Chase and delivered to him one of said warrants, then and there stating to said Chase that he would be in need of some money with which to enter for the State certain Saline lands, no money having been appropriated for that purpose, and that if he, said Chase, would not object, he would retain the other warrant until this respondent returned from Washington, whither he was then bound, to which said Chase gave his consent; and this respondent further represents, that upon his return from Washington this respondent determined to appoint Seth Robinson in the place of said Chase, and thereby end and determine the services of said Chase; and to that end settled with said Chase up to that date, and afterward caused a warrant to be issued to said Chase for the amount found due him, having previously, but after the appointment of said Robinson, paid the money received on one of said warrants into the State Treasury and caused the same to be cancelled, having entered the Saline lands with an unexpended balance of money, appropriated for that purpose in 1867, but of the existence of which this respondent was not previously aware.

And this respondent most distinctly denies that he did willfully and corruptly appropriate to his own use one of said warrants, or the proceeds thereof, or any part thereof, contrary to his duty and oath of office, as in said article charged, and denies that in that regard he has committed or was guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

For answer to the FOURTH ARTICLE, the respondent admits that the Commissioners named in said article entered into a contract with one Joseph Ward for the erection of the lunatic asylum, and that said Commissioners, in said contract, exceeded the amount appropriated for the same.

But this respondent alleges that said Commissioners made said contract in the full belief that they would be able to realize from the sale of the unsold lots and land of the State, appropriated by the act in said article mentioned, money sufficient to liquidate the demand of said contract, according to the terms thereof, and the respondent alleges that the said unsold lots and land will sell for a much larger sum than is necessary to pay the remaining amount due on the same.

And the respondent further says, that by a joint resolution of the Legislature of this State, approved March 4, 1870, the said Legislature, after a full and thorough investigation of all the facts pertaining to said transaction (as well as others) fully indorsed, approved, ratified and confirmed the same.

But this respondent expressly denies each and all allegations in said article, not hereinbefore answered, and the respondent submits that all of his acts in the premises were done and performed in his capacity as one of said Commissioners, and not in his official capacity of Governor of said State, and that by reason thereof he is not called upon to answer said article.

Wherefore, this respondent denies that he did commit and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office, at therein set forth.

For answer to the FIFTH ARTICLE, the respondent admits that, in the year 1869, he was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, and that he was ex officio President of said Board, but the respondent denies that he did willfully and recklessly assent and become a party for the erection of said University and Agricultural College, and denies that he committed or was guilty of a misdemeanor in office in that regard.

But this respondent alleges the truth to be that the Board of Commissioners for the Construction of Public Buildings did make a contract with said D. J. Silver & Son, dated in August, 1869, for the erection of the State University, and that the contract price for said University Building was in excess of the appropriation made therefor; but the respondent says that said contract was made in good faith, and for the reason set forth in the answer to the fourth article. And this respondent further says:

That, by a joint resolution of the Legislature of this State, approved March 4, 1870, the said Legislature, after a full and thorough investigation of all the facts pertaining to said transaction, fully indorsed, approved, ratified and confirmed the same.

But the respondent expressly denies each and every allegation in said article not hereinbefore answered. And the respondent submits that all of his acts in the premises were done and performed in his capacity as one of said Board of Commissioners, and not in his official capacity as Governor of said State, and that by reason thereof he is not called upon to answer said article.

Wherefore this respondent denies that he did commit and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office, as therein set forth.

And now comes respondent, and for answer to the SIXTH ARTICLE says:

He admits that at the present session of the Legislature, in the month of January last, the House of Representatives of the State of Nebraska passed the resolution as set forth in said article, and admits that the same was communicated to him at the time therein set forth, and further admits that his communication to the House, in answer to said resolution, is the same as set forth in said article.

But denies that his said answer to said resolution is untrue; denies that he intended in said communication to deceive the House of Representatives, the Legislature and the people of said State, as set forth in said article.

Denies each and every allegation set forth in said article, except those which have heretofore been expressly admitted.

Wherefore, respondent denies that he committed, and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office, as charged in said article.

This respondent, for answer to the SEVENTH ARTICLE contained in said Articles of Impeachment, says:

That it is true that—by the act entitled An Act, as in said article set forth, approved February 15, 1869—the respondent, in conjuction with the Land Commissioner and Treasurer of said State, was empowered and authorized to invest certain funds received by such Treasurer, as advance or full payment by the purchasers of School Land, in United States or other good and sufficient securities, which securities should bear not less than 6 per cent annual interest; but this respondent distinctly denies that he willfully and unlawfully did advise and consent to the loaning of such funds in divers sums and to divers persons; and did cause the same to be loaned improvidently, recklessly, and without any authority of law and regard to public interests, and upon totally insufficient and inadequate security, and without the concurrent action thereon by said Treasurer and Land Commissioner, as charged in said article:

But alleges the truth to be, that in every instance where a loan of such fund was made, it was with the consent and concurrence of the Land Commissioner and Treasurer, and in the utmost good faith to the State, and upon perfectly good and reliable security.

Wherefore, this respondent denies that he committed, and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office, as therein set forth.

This respondent, in answer to the *First Specification* in said article, says:

That this respondent, in conjunction with the Land Commissioner and Treasurer, about the date set forth in said specification, consented to loan to one Anson C. Tichenor and Amanda F. Tichenor, his wife, $10,000 of said school money, which sum was so loaned to him; and, to secure the payment thereof to said State, together with interest on said sum, they, said Anson C. Tichenor and Amanda, his wife, executed in due form of law, and delivered to the said State, a mortgage upon certain property in Lincoln, Neb., known as the Tichenor House and premises, and it was a condition in said mortgage, that the said mortgagees should insure said premises in some good and responsible Insurance Company, in the sum of $12,000, for the benefit of said State in case of loss, which was accordingly done, said loan being for the term of five years from the date thereof, which mortgage was duly acknowledged and recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Lancaster County, in book —— of mortgages, page ——, which mortgage, or the record thereof, this respondent asks leave to produce and read at the hearing of this cause.

This respondent alleges that at the time said money was loaned, he, together with the Land Commissioner and Treasurer, regarded the security as perfectly safe and reliable, and this respondent still believes and alleges the truth to be that the property aforesaid is a sufficient security for said claim, and this respondent denies that said security was wholly inadequate and insufficient, and that this respondent knew that to be the fact at the time of said loan, as in said specification charged, and alleges that they had full authority to make said loan under and by virtue or the law, and denies that he committed and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office, as in said specification charged.

This respondent, for answer to ARTICLE EIGHT, says:

That he denies each and every allegation therein contained, and that the same are untrue, and denies that he committed or was guilty of a misdemeanor in office, as charged in said article.

This respondent, for answer to the NINTH ARTICLE, says:

That the matters and things as therein set forth are not true, and states the facts to be that by an act entitled "An Act to donate seventy-five sections of the public lands of the State to the Northern Nebraska Air Line Railroad, approved June 20, A. D. 1867," the land in question was donated to said company.

That the said railroad company on or about — day of — consolidated with the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company, under the name of the latter company, and in accordance with law made and provided in such cases.

That the said company did, in pursuanee of said act of June 20, 1867, construct their said railroad from De Soto, Washington County, to Fremont, in Dodge County, State of Nebraska, as required by said act.

And that the patents executed and delivered by respondent to said railroad company were so executed and delivered in pursuance of the said act above referred to, the land having been previously set apart as required by section second of said act, and denies that he was guilty of any misdemeanor in office, as in said article charged.

For answer to the TENTH ARTICLE, the respondent denies each and every allegation in said article contained, except such of said allegations as are hereinafter admitted, and he especially denies the allegation that he ever converted to his own use and benefit any of the moneys accruing from the sale of the lots or lands, or any other property of the State. But the respondent says that it is true that the Commissioners have, in a few instances, sold lots in Lincoln at private sale to persons who would and did earnestly interest themselves in advancing the interests of Lincoln, and thereby promote the interests of the State by enhancing the value of real estate in said town.

But this respondent alleges that in every instance where lots have been disposed of at private sale, they have brought better or as good prices than if they had been sold at public auction.

But the respondent insists that the allegations in said articles are so vague, indefinite and uncertain, that he ought not to be called upon to answer the same.

Wherefore, this respondent denies that he did commit or was guilty of a misdemeanor in office, as therein charged.

And for answer to *Specification First*, the respondent admits the sale of the land therein described to James Gerrans.

But he denies each and every other allegation in said specification contained, but says that each and every act in and about said transaction was done in connection with the other Commissioners in his capacity as such Commissioner, and not as Governor, and he denies that he has committed or is guilty of a misdemeanor in office, as therein charged.

For answer to the ELEVENTH ARTICLE and Specification therein set forth, this respondent admits that by said act referred to in said article, he was made Commissioner, in conjunction with the Secretary and Auditor of the State, to sell the unsold lots and blocks in Lincoln, but denies that in the discharge of the duties of such Commissioner, between the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, and the time of exhibiting these articles, that he was guilty of corrupt practices and misdemeanors in his office of Govornor, and says that the corrupt practices therein set forth are wholly untrue—denies each and every allegation and matter and thing set forth in the *First Specification* to said article, and says the same is untrue as therein set forth, and states the fact to be that on the — day of June, A. D. 1869, at public sale, and in pursuance of and in accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved June 14, 1867, an act to provide for the location of the seat of government of the State of Nebraska, and for the erection of public buildings thereat, the said lots seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve in said block one hundred and fifty-one, in Lincoln, Neb., were at said public sale sold to the highest bidder, and that your respondent became the purchaser of said lots for the sum of $1,000, which was duly paid to the proper officer of the State; that owing to the fact that by the sixth section of said act, and the Constitution of the State, it was made the duty of respondent, as such Governor of Nebraska, to make and execute all conveyances for the lots so sold under said act, and respondent having the right in all cases in which he purchased lots at said public sale, to hold the same as his own, and the law failing to make any provisions in such cases, for deeds to be made to respondent, respondent after having purchased said lots at public sale, as aforesaid, in good faith, sold them, as he had a right to do, to one Andrew J. Cropsey, as set forth in said specification, and did cause a deed therefor, in the name of the State to be made direct to the said Andrew J. Cropsey. Denies that any of the money so received from the said Andrew J. Cropsey belonged to the State of Nebraska, or that he ever appropriated any money belonging to the State, to his own use and benefit, and denies that he did then and there commit and was guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

And this respondent excepts to the sufficiency of the following articles and specifications, to wit:

Article Second and Specifications First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh of said article. Articles Fourth, Fifth and Seventh, and Specification First of said Seventh Article.

Article Tenth and Specification to the same.

Article Eleventh and Specification to the same.

And for his grounds of exception would state, that none of the acts and matters and things charged in said articles and specifications are shown to have been done by said respondent as Governor of the State of Nebraska.

And submits to this honorable court whether this respondent should be compelled to answer said articles and specifications, or either of them.

And this respondent further excepts to said articles and specifications, and to each of them, for the reason that they do show that he, this respondent, has not committed a misdemeanor in office.

And this respondent insists that for all acts done and duties performed or omitted as one of said Commissioners he ought not to be called upon to answer in this honorable court, because he says that the Legislature of this State did, by a joint resolution, approved March 4, 1870, after a full, thorough and complete investigation of all the facts pertaining to the transactions of said Commissioners up to that date, fully indorsed, approved, ratified and confirmed all of the acts, doings and proceedings of said Commissioners in the premises, and the respondent will ask leave of the court to read said resolution on the trial of this cause.

And this respondent will also ask leave of the court to read the report of the committee appointed by the Legislature to make such investigation.

And, finally, this respondent, having fully answered to the merits of all the allegations contained in the several articles and specifications exhibited against him, comes now and submits to this honorable court whether he shall be held to answer any of said articles or specifications, and this respondent insists that he ought not to be held to answer the same, because the acts, doings and omissions complained of are alleged to have been committed or omitted prior to the commencement of his present term of office of Governor.

And this respondent, in submitting to this honorable court this, his answer to the articles of impeachment exhibted against him, respectfully reserves leave to amend and add to the same, from time to time, as may become necessary or proper, and when and as such necessity and propriety shall appear. DAVID BUTLER.

CLINTON BRIGGS,
JOHN I. REDICK,
T. M. MARQUETTE,
Of Counsel for Respondent.

It was ordered that the trial proceed on the 14th of March, and that the replication to the answer be presented by the managers on the part of the House, Friday, the 10th inst. This formality was duly observed; and on Tuesday, the 14th, at 3 P. M., the trial began.

The House of Representatives of the State of Nebraska have considered the several answers of David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, to the several articles of impeachment against him, by them exhibited, in the name of themselves and all the people of the State of Nebraska, and reserving to themselves all advantage of exception to the insufficiency of his answers to each and all of the several articles of impeachment exhibited against the said David Buller, Governor of the State of Nebraska, do deny each and every averment in said several answers or either of them, which denies or traverses the acts, intents or misdemeanors charged against said David Butler in the said articles of impeachment, or either of them; and for replication to said answer, do say that said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, is guilty of the misdemeanors mentioned in the said articles, and that the House of Representatives are ready to prove the same.

G. W. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
F. M. MACDONAGH,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The details of this eventful session continued from time to time through the remainder of March, through April and May, and terminating June 4, are given in the official report of the trial, published by the Omaha Tribune Printing Company, and are easy of access. The limits of this volume and the intent thereof, prevent the insertions of those lengthy examinations and able arguments, even if a legal right could be obtained. To those who desire copies to complete this sketch, the writer mentions the fact that they can be obtained of State Librarian Guy A. Brown, who acted as one of the official reporters.

The court assembled for what was to be its final deliberations, on May 30. It was informed of the resignation of the President, Hon. E. E. Cunningham. The successor of that gentleman, Mr. Linch, did not take part in the proceedings of the trial which yet remained. After a sharp contest, Senator Isaac S. Hascall, of Omaha, was elected to the chair and installed President of the Senate. This act was the means of furnishing another series of events in the State's history of almost equal gravity to those now being described.

In the record of the vote upon the articles of impeachment preferred against Mr. Butler, it will be noticed that but twelve members responded, instead of thirteen. The foregoing paragraph explains that fact.

On the 1st of June, 1871, a vote was reached. The method observed was: First, a reading of each article and its accompanying specifications of the charges, by the Secretary, and then a response thereon by each Senator as his name was called by the Secretary.

Upon the first article, those voting "guilty" were Senators Brown, Cropsey, Gerrard (guilty upon the first specification) Hawke, Metz, Kennedy (declaring guilty on the first and fourth specifications), Sheldon, Thomas and the President, Isaac C. Hascall. Those voting in the negative were Senators Hilton, Tucker and Tennant. The Senate adjourned for the day.

When the Senate assembled, June 2, a secret session was held, and Senator Gerrard moved that further proceedings be indefinitely postponed. The vote showed Messrs. Brown, Crobsey and Gerrard to favor this proceeding and the remaining nine to oppose it. So the rendering of the verdict was continued.

On the second article those voting "guilty" were Messrs. Cropsey, Metz, Sheldon (third and fourth specifications), Thomas (article and third and fourth specifications and Hascall. Those voting "not guilty" were Messrs. Brown, Gerrard, Hawke, Hilton, Kennedy, Tucker and Tennant. So upon this article the respondent was deemed not guilty.

On the third article, those voting "guilty" were Messrs. Brown, Hawke, Metz, Kennedy and Tennant; "not guilty," Messrs. Cropsey, Gerrard, Hilton, Sheldon, Thomas, Tucker and the President, the vote being 7 to 5.

On the fourth article was one "guilty" to eleven "not guilty," Senator Kennedy being the member voting "guilty."

On the fifth article, all the Senators voted "not guilty."

On the sixth article, the vote stood 5 to 7. Those voting "guilty" were Messrs. Kennedy, Metz, Sheldon, Thomas and the President; those "not guilty," Messrs. Brown, Cropsey, Gerrard, Hawke, Hilton, Tucker and Tennant.

On the seventh article, the vote stood 3 to 9. Messrs. Cropsey, Sheldon and Kennedy voted "guilty."

On the eighth, ninth and tenth articles, all members voted "not guilty."

On the eleventh article, those voting "guilty" were Messrs. Metz, Kennedy, Sheldon, Thomas, Tennant and the President; those voting "not guilty" were Messrs. Brown, Cropsey, Gerrard, Hawke, Hilton and Tucker.

Thus it appeared that upon all but the first article, the respondant was esteemed innocent, but upon one charge he was pronounced guilty. Senator Gerrard then offered the following order:

In the matter of the Impeachment of David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska.

And now, on this 2d day of June, A. D. 1871, this case coming on to be heard before the Senate of the State of Nebraska, sitting as a Court of Impeachment for the trial of the same, and the evidence and arguments having been heard, as well upon the part of the Respondents as upon the part of the State, upon the articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives against the said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, the said articles having been submitted severally for the consideration of the court, and two-thirds of the Senators having concurred in the conviction of said David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, of misdemeanors in his said office, as charged in article 1st of said articles of impeachment. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the Senate of the State of Nebraska, so sitting as a court of impeachment, for the trial of David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, that the said David Butler is guilty of misdemeanors in office as charged in said article 1st, and it is further provided and decreed that the said David Butler, Governor aforesaid, be, and is hereby removed from the office of Governor of the State of Nebraska, which he now holds. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this judgment and order duly certified by the President of the Senate of the State of Nebraska, shall be filed with the Secretary of said State of Nebraska.

When the motion on the adoption of this order was put, and Senator Sheldon's name was reached, that gentleman arose and said: "I desire to explain my vote, as I understand that order only removes from office, and if it pass that will be the extent of the judgment. If the Governor is a suitable person to hold office hereafter, I do not see why we should remove him at the present time, and for that reason I shall vote nay."

The remaining eleven Senators voted in approval of the order, which thereupon was declared to be the will of the court and stood recorded as its judgment. The court then adjourned.

Secretary of State, William H. James, who had assumed executive powers, under the constitution, became confirmed in the office of Acting Governor of the State of Nebraska.

The Legislature continued in session, after the adjournment of the High Court of Impeachment, and, on the 8th of June, the House preferred articles of impeachment against Auditor John Gillespie. But eight Senators were present and they were equally divided on the main issues. The proceedings of this body are said to have been not altogether as dignified as Representative Assemblies should be, if they desire to live in the affectionate respect of the people. In fact, it is not unreasonable to say that personal animosities, pet ambitions and kindred sentiments were more dominant at this period in the State's history than were the loftier qualities of patriotism and self-respect. This Legislature took final adjournment to the second Tuesday in January, 1872.

CONSTITUTION OF 1871.

During the year 1871, the sentiment favoring the adoption of sundry marked changes in the State constitution was so pronounced that a revision of that fundamental law was made. Not only did the body of the proposed constitution contain radical variations from the one than in force, but added thereto, as separate clauses, to be severally passed upon by the people, were certain amendments which, if adopted, would have worked adversely to the established order of things. Among the most noticeable of the changes in the text of the document was a section permitting the imposing of taxes on all church, cemetery and so-called religious and benevolent society property above the value of $5,000. As this limit was exceeded by many of the older bodies in the larger towns, and would soon be, in all probability, by a large majority of societies throughout the State, the clause aroused strong opposition from churchmen and became a power in the final defeat of the constitution. It may be regarded with reason, however, that the weights which dragged the constitution of 1871 down were the separate amendments attached thereto. One was a provision making individual stockholders in incorporated associations and banks liable to double the amount of their stock; another prohibited county and municipal aid to corporations; another provided for compulsory education and reformatory schools; another related to inhibition and license, while still another was a diluted clause touching upon the extension of the right of suffrage, permitting the question to be submitted to the people if the Legislature should so ordain. The clause fixing liability of stockholders touched the interest of all corporations, and was defeated by a vote of 8,580 to 7,286. The welfare of railroads was endangered by the clause prohibiting municipal aid to corporations, and was defeated by a vote of 9,549 to 6,690. Compulsory education was disposed of by a negative vote of 9,958 to 6,286. The inhibition and license clause fell beneath a burden of 10,160 to 6,071. But it was reserved to the suffrage attachment to reach its end smothered by the overwhelming majority of 12,676 to 8,502.

The popular vote on the adoption or rejection of the constitution of 1871, by counties, was as follows:

Counties.	For.	Against.
Buffalo	1	25
Burt	70	278
Butler	101	56
Cass	769	241
Cedar	12	156
Cheyenne	45	3
Colfax	90	134
Cuming	210	185
Dakota	11	297
Dawson	6	21
Dixon	59	152
Dodge	253	450
Douglas	672	1,594
Fillmore	42	....
Gage	196	209
Hall	90	91
Jefferson	183	27
Johnson	226	360
L'eau qui Court	6	23
Lancaster	1,237	178
Lincoln	76	201
Madison	35	124
Merrick	85	58
Nemaha	259	936
Otoe	574	583
Pawnee	242	369
Pierce	....	30
Platte	13	329
Polk	....	9
Richardson	882	494
Sabine	304	40
Sarpy	94	367

Counties.	For.	Against.
Saunders	492	145
Seward	356	12
Stanton	10	106
Washington	208	305
Wayne	22	3
York	55	36
Total	7,986	8,627
Majority against adoption		641

The fight over this question was an intensely bitter one, and measures were resorted to which were not legal to effect the adoption of the constitution. As a matter of record, it appears that the policy of the man-whose son was about to start out for himself was the animating spirit of the canvass, in certain quarters. "Get wealth, my son; honestly, if you can; but—get wealth." We do not mean that all were thus disposed who favored the measure; but enough of this element existed in certain quarters to leave a very malodorous evidence of a zeal which surpassed either honesty or the limits of reason. Vaunting ambition fell so hard upon the other side as to leave but a badly shattered corpse where a living power was hoped to survive.

Among the newer counties of the State were Nuckolls and Webster. The former had been in existence but a few months, and returns were then on file in the Secretary of State's office, the ink wherewith they were penned being scarcely dry, so to speak, showing a detailed vote of thirty-two, each individual's name being appended to the returns in the form of a poll-list. This election was held June 27, 1871, and at that time D. W. Montgomery was chosen County Surveyor. The Clerk was Eldridge Downing, named at the same election. These facts should be borne in mind by the reader.

An election had been held in Webster County on the 19th of April, 1871, at which forty-five votes were cast by persons duly recorded in the poll-list accompanying the returns to the Secretary of State. F. B. Williams was chosen County Clerk.

The vote on the proposed constitution was duly taken, as already stated, September 19. The measure provided for a canvass of the returns, October 4, 1871. The board of canvassers consisted of Hons. Silas A. Strickland, President of the Senate; John Gillespie, State Auditor, and Acting Gov. William H. James. The board met at the time appointed and the canvass proceeded amidst the greatest excitement in and about the capitol building. The halls and adjoining rooms were densely thronged with men, but few could, of course, lawfully gain admittance to the room in which the court was carried on. When the period allowed by law for the canvass had expired the public feeling became intense. It was evident that the constitution had been defeated. The canvass closed at noon. That afternoon two letters reached the post office in Lincoln, purporting to contain returns of a vote on the question of adoption or rejection, cast by the lawfully qualified electors of Nuckolls and Webster Counties respectively. These documents were received too late to be incorporated in the official count, had no valid cause existed for their rejection. The alleged returns contained such rank and stupid evidences of fraud, that they soon became the jest and by-word of all. The "returns" were made out on the usual printed forms. No seals were attached to them, and, in lieu thereof, attached, inclosed in a rude scrawl, were the words "No seal"—an unnecessary announcement of a self-evident fact, but one intended to convey the impression that no adhesive substance was extant at that moment in the new counties.

The Nuckolls County document showed a most phenomenal increase in the voting population of that region, for, in three months the vote had grown from thirty-two to nearly five hundred! The affirmative ballot was 440 and the amendments were treated in a slightly varying manner. To this marvelous evidence of material prosperity was appended the signature of W. D. Montgomery, County Clerk, who attested to the fact of the report being a "true and correct canvass." The names of Messrs. John L. Stevens and William Helfer were subscribed as Judges. The facts that D. W. Montgomery was Surveyor and Eldridge Downing, Clerk, and that no prior knowledge of such a remarkable influx of male citizens had reached the ears of the people at Lincoln, as well as that a residence of less than three months by "citizens" was not likely to create so profound an interest in a measure with which they were previously unacquainted—to say nothing of the fear which naturally arose that some of the new-comers were, possibly, not legal voters, all conspired to increase the impression that this document was a fradulent one. The "returns" from Webster were not so full of "errors," but the vote was almost as strong. From 45, in June, to 146, in September, is an increase denoting a keen appreciation of the agricultural possibilities and progressive qualities of the county. The signatures of "Silas Gooman" and "George W. Berkshire," alleged Judges, were not on the poll-list of the June election, but the Clerk's name, F. B. Williams, chanced to be right. Subsequent unofficial research established the fact that these papers were written not very far from Lincoln, dispatched to the now historic but defunct village of Swan City, Saline County, and there posted. As the result of the election was not altered by the attempted frauds, no investigation was instituted, and the authorship of the brilliant scheme remains—to the public—a mystery. Before dismissing the subject, we can but comment on the "irony of fate." Had those "returns" been counted, the constitution would still have failed of adoption; for the originators of the plan gave but 586 votes from Webster and Nuckolls, whereas 641 were needed.

On the 9th of January, 1872, in accordance with the order of adjournment, the Legislature re-assembled in what was known as the eighth adjourned session. Owing to occurrences hereinafter related, the journals of this session were never officially published, and are to be found to-day only in the files of cotemporaneous newspapers. From such sources of information, the following paragraphs relating thereto are compiled.

The question of Auditor Gillespie's impeachment was still before the Senate, but on the 11th inst., two days after the Assembly met, notice was served on that higher body that the House had withdrawn the charges. The court was then adjourned, *sine die*.

The leading issues were, as appears from such means of knowledge as exist, the reconsideration of the question of a new constitution and the adoption of a measure looking to the improvement of the saline advantages of the State. Other matters were, of course, in mind, and acrimonious debate frequently stirred the deep, but by no means sluggish waters of the legislative pool. Even at the best, a political life is not conducive to brotherly kindness, and when there exist, as in Nebraska during 1871 and 1872, extraordinary motives for rancor, whether real or fancied, the utmost placidity of intercourse is not to be anticipated. The removal of Gov. Butler had augmented this bitterness. Many of his friends openly pronounced his trial a persecution in fact, and his conviction a rank disgrace to the intelligence of the people; and some were even ready to affirm that the Senate felt bound to remove him at all hazards, and so found him guilty on a charge he would be held technically innocent on in a court of legal jurisdiction. Others declared him guilty of bribe-taking, though they winked at the accusations of charge 1; and in Lincoln, where his work of building up the city by almost superhuman effort was still remembered gratefully, the greater number of adult citizens were outspoken in his defense. They esteemed these charges the work of foes to the continuance of the capital at Lincoln. The triumvirate of Butler, Kennedy and Gillespie were regarded as shrewd but beneficial guardians of the chief end and aim of the "Magic City."

THE JAMES REGIME.

When Acting Gov. James, by the operations of constitutional law, became Chief Executive in power, he naturally attached to himself a strong force of men; but he was not invincible. He had, like many who have held high stations before and since, elements of weakness, where, in both political and moral sense, he might have fortified his cause by different courses. Those were days of intensity. Men entertained opinions and were not slow to maintain them, by vigorous means, if necessity demanded such enforcement. They did not always ponder over abstract right and wrong, nor even over policies in some cases. But, at all events, when the eighth adjourned session attempted to transact business for the people, it was patent that harmony had for the time being taken its white-winged flight.

The 18th of January witnessed a dead-lock in the Senate over the saline bills, and Executive wrath was muttered forth against the constitutional bill. The House, on the 19th, reconsidered the question of passing the latter—which was, in effect, to purge the revision of the proposed organic law of 1871 of its objectionable features and re-submit the matter to the people—and, by a vote of 20 to 12, defeated the bill altogether.

Matters continued to grow more threatening. Under a call of the House, the Senate was held in session all night. From the *Daily State Journal* is quoted the following editorial apropos to this phase of the proceedings:

"That body [the Senate] remained in session all night, still under a call; when, about 8 o'clock, the President declared a motion for recess for breakfast. When the Senate reconvened, the six members, consisting of President Hascall and Messrs. Abbott, Cropsey, Metz, Sheldon and Thomas, had evidently prepared their programme. Mr. Sheldon introduced a motion to adjourn until the 31st day of December next. He was called to order by Mr. Scofield, the point of order being that, under a call of the House, no business was in order. The President overruled the point of order, and his decision was appealed from. The question being, 'Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?' the ayes and noes were demanded. Those voting aye were Messrs. Abbott, Cropsey, Metz, Sheldon, Thomas and President Hascall. Noes—Messrs. Hilton, Lynch, Larsh, Scofield, Tucker and Tennant. This, of course, defeated the affirmative side of the question, according to the rules of the Senate and all other legislative bodies. But the President declared the affirmative carried; put the question, brought down the gavel, and immediately declared the Senate adjourned until December 31. Of course, Mr. Hascall knew that the motion was not carried. Mr. Hascall also knew that his adjournment was null and void according to the standing rule of the Senate (Jefferson's Manual), which says that neither House can adjourn for more than three days except by consent of the other; i. e., by concurrent resolution. This rule has always been held the law by all legislators, and especially by the present Legislature of Nebraska. So that, taking any aspect of the case we may, Mr. Hascall's adjournment is no adjournment, and the Senate is now in legal session.

"At the other end of the capitol, a no less extraordinary and arbitrary course was attempted by the Acting Governor. That body [the House] passed a concurrent resolution of adjournment on Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock P. M. The House adopted the report of the committee, and the Senate received the report, which laid over one day, under the rules. Hence there was no disagreement as to the time of adjournment, according to the records of the two Houses. There can be no disagreement until the Senate has acted in the matter. But the Acting Governor sent in a message to the House, which arrived just as the Speaker was putting a motion to adjourn until Monday at 2 o'clock, which motion was carried, and the message was, of course, sent back to the Executive."

It appears, from newspaper records, that Acting Gov. James had sent to the House a certain message, which, under the rules, could not then be entertained. But upon receiving this intimation, he issued the following proclamation, dismissing the Legislature, without date:

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, January 20, 1872.

To the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

WHEREAS, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 24th instant, in which the Senate failed to concur and adopted a resolution to adjourn until the 31st of December, 1872;

AND, WHEREAS, no reasonable hope is entertained that the longer continuance in session of this Legislature will result in the adoption of any measures which have for their object the public good,

Now, therefore, I, William H. James, Acting Governor of the State of Nebraska, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby declare this Legislature adjourned without day.
WILLIAM H. JAMES.

The Executive clearly exceeded his powers in doing this act, and so the Legislature considered; for it did not adjourn. The Senate assembled on the next day, took up the concurrent resolution of the House on adjournment, agreed thereto, and placed the time on the following Wednesday. Senator Scofield introduced a joint resolution, declaring the office of Governor vacant, and calling for a joint convention of both Houses to fil the vacancy. Of course, nothing of the kind was effected.

In the House, upon re-assembling, the records were missing, but were subsequently recovered. It was asserted that the entries had been tampered with, to make a showing favorable to Acting Governor James. Chief Clerk Cropsey was succeeded in his office by Mr. Wheeler.

The Legislature adjourned Wednesday, January 24, and so ended a chapter of bitterness.

But the volume was by no means exhausted. Scarcely had the retiring footsteps of the statesmen of Nebraska ceased to echo through the corridors of the capitol—and long before their acts in the eighth adjourned session had grown fragrant by the disinfectant processes of charitable time—rumors of war were flying through the smoke-bedimmed atmosphere. Omaha, still gossiping over the events of a certain memorable "Black Friday," turned to listen.

Important business, it is said, called the Acting Governor to Washington, but his intended departure was not made widely public. Mr. James stopped en route at Omaha, and there fell in with those who were not slow or dull of comprehension. In those days, it is alleged, men did not regard convivial habits with the grim loathing which now prevails among all public officials, and Omaha was not, as now, sternly opposed to the liquor traffic. It will be remembered that the *Porter* in the tragedy of "Macbeth" wisely declares that alcoholic stimulants are provocative of sundry mental and physical conditions. Going no further in search of authorities or facts, we state what has been told, on hearsay evidence purely, and remark that, either by one means or another, the secret of the Executive's contemplated absence from the State did not remain jealously locked up in his own bosom. The fact of his departure, under the constitution—which guarantees to all the right of pursuing happiness, even if the delusive creature should, like flying Venus, lure us on; and even though, contrary to our sense of propriety, the capture of the coveted prize could be effected only in the shades of classic Tivoli or Washington—placed the executive prerogative in the hands of the President of the Senate. "A crown! thou bright reward of ever-daring minds! Oh, how thy awful glory thrills my soul! Nor can the means that got thee dim thy luster!"

Acting Gov. James absent from the State, and Acting Gov. Hascall enters the sacred precincts of official honor. No sooner was the farewell said by an accompanying friend than telegrams transmitted the joyous news to anxious minds. What if James were to be impeached? What if the power of a day were extended to longer limit?

In the hands of some men, enterprises of great pith and moment do not lose the name of action through delay. To think is to act. At once a paper was drawn up, which read as follows:

PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and by virtue of the authority vested in the Governor to convene the Legislature by proclamation on extraordinary occasions, and as the occasion contemplated by the Constitution now exists, it being necessary to have immediate legislation to encourage and promote emigration, to improve the finances of the State, and for other purposes that more fully appear in the subjects of legislation hereinafter contained, I, Isaac C. Hascall, President of the Senate and Acting Governor of the State of Nebraska (a vacancy existing in the office of Governor and the Secretary of State being absent from the State), do hereby convene the Legislature, and call upon the members thereof to meet at the Capitol, in the city of Lincoln, on Tuesday, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking action upon the following subjects of legislation:

1st. The encouragement of immigration and the apropriation of money for that purpose.

2d. The issuance of $50,000 in State bonds, the sale and disposition of the same, the funding of the State indebtedness, and the improvement of the finances of the State.

3d. To declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy where no provision is made for that purpose in the Constitution.

4th. The investigation of the official conduct of any State officer, and, if deemed expedient, the impeachment of any such officer for any misdemeanor in office.

5th. The common schools of the State, and the amendment or repeal of any laws relating thereto or to the funds for the support of the same.

6th. The amendment of any law relating to cities and towns.

7th. The defining of the boundaries of counties in the unorganized territory of the State, and providing for the organization of the same.

8th. The appropriation of any money that may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the State.

9th. To provide for the better securing and safe keeping of any State prisoners.

10th. To provide for increasing the jurisdiction of Probate Judges in civil cases.

11th. The correction and approval of the journals of the last regular session or the Legislature.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Nebraska, this 8th day ot February, A. D. 1872.

[SEAL.] ISAAC S. HASCALL,
Acting Governor of the State of Nebraska.

From the attestation of the foregoing, it would appear that Mr. Hascall was in full possession of the official equipments of the Governor's station, and that he held in his hand that potent instrument, "the great seal" of the State.

But the path to success is usually a rugged one, and this proved no exception to the rule. It was an easy task to write those words, but, under conditions then existing, it was far less easy to "affix" that seal aforesaid in reality. When Acting Gov. James started toward Washington, on grave State matters intent, he did not retire his assistants from duty, lock up his office and hang on the office door a sign, "Out; will be back soon." He left in charge of what constituted the material insignia of his rank, at Lincoln, certain faithful and devoted friends. Among other trusts imposed on them was the safe-keeping of that very seal, mentioned so confidently as having been "affixed" by Senator Hascall to his proclamation. That confidence being fully appreciated by the custodian, the perplexities surrounding the labor of procuring the stamp all-powerful, without which no gubernatorial act of proclamation was valid, amounted to nothing less than a serious hindrance. Had Mr. Hascall demanded the seal, by force of arms, probably the man in whose care it was would have sacrificed his life sooner than give it up; and had the new Acting Governor pleaded coaxingly for the boon, his voice would have been drowned amid satirical laughter. The strongest element in diplomatic, as in military, skill, is strategy, and to strategy, it is alleged, these gentlemen now resorted. The Supreme Court, in its review of the case (which will be reached by us further on), stated that Mr. Hascall "went to Lincoln, the capital, and, under pretense that the document was one certifying that some person was a Notary Public, obtained from James's Private Secretary the great seal long enough to get its impress to a paper," which was none other than the proclamation. Far be it from us to arrogate powers superior to those possessed by the Supreme Tribunal of the State to find out a point in fact; and surely the evidence before the court must have been as stated. But there is a version—be it true or false we know not, and give it only as alleged statement—that runs thus: Instead of obtaining the seal-impress directly from the Private Secretary of Mr. James, some one, while others in the room were, either purposely or by favoring accident, engrossing the Secretary's attention, quietly stepped to the window ledge, or other place where the seal stood, and surreptitiously stamped the important paper with the sign manual, "Equality Before the Law." Be the truth what it may, the seal *was* obtained, and that without the full understanding or consent of the custodian, as is stoutly alleged.

The proclamation became valid in the minds of many men. Certain journals at once published it, and the deed was done. But scarcely had the great seal resumed its normal aspect of open-mouthed ferocity on the window sill before the wires flashed the news of the rising of the clans; and when Mr. James, weighted down with a prospect of arduous duties in Washington, stepped from the coach in the depot in that city, he was handed a message recalling him. Abandoning all further thought of participating in affairs incident to the lives of statesmen in the capital of the nation, and hastily intrusting the welfare of the country to the keeping of those whom he saw—perhaps with envious eyes—were called to the exalted destiny of conserving national prosperity and indulging in refreshments at the bar of the capital, Acting Gov. James plunged homeward with all the speed attainable by processes then in vogue.

He came; he saw. The State which he had left but a few days before glowing with the smiles of peace was now leaden with the gloom of discord. The slogan had been sounded. The local leaders who had struggled ineffectually with many of the questions incorporated in the alleged usurper's proclamation had hastily rallied to the favorite stamping-ground. They had, as it were, let go of these problems in order that they might get a better hold.

But to the startled vision of the Acting Executive there was a dark and partly hidden meaning in that proclamation. What was the secret purpose of Specifications 3 and 4? What, indeed, if not that this effort meant removal of the Secretary of State? Were not the numerous causes of the necessity for an extraordinary session but subterfuges to cover up the deep designs on him? Thus, it is to be presumed, the bewildered traveler argued in his own mind, as he carefully reviewed his career and took mental inventory of the stock which his opponents might turn against his political account. Had he done anything culpable in an official or moral sense? His tedious journey gave him time to consider these subjects and prepare a plan of defensive warfare.

Five days after the issuance of the proclamation of Acting Gov. Hascall, Acting Gov. James sent forth a proclamation of revocation, which read:

> WHEREAS, On the 8th day of February, 1872, Isaac S. Hascall, President of the Senate, did issue a call convening the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, at Lincoln, on the 15th day of February, 1872; and,
>
> WHEREAS, Such action on the part of said President of the Senate was and is null and void, no extraordinary occasion having arisen for the assembling of the said Legislature, the State not being threatened with foreign aggressions, depredations, nor direct hostilities; nor has occasion arisen rendering adequate provisions necessary to overcome unexpected calamities, nor to suppress insurrection, nor other important exigencies arising out of the internal intercourse between the States; and,
>
> WHEREAS, The people have been burdened with the accumulated cost of long and repeated sittings of this Legislature, the said Legislature having recently been in session, and having had all and the several subjects mentioned in said call, under consideration, and having refused to legislate upon the several matters and subjects.
>
> Now, therefore, I, William H. James, Secretary of State, and Acting Governor of the State of Nebraska, do hereby revoke, rescind and annul the said proclamation of the said President of the Senate, and do hereby request and enjoin the members of the Legislature that they do not meet at the capitol, in pursuance of said call on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1872.
>
> Done at the city of Lincoln, this 13th day of February, A. D. 1872, in the fifth year of the State of Nebraska, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth. In testimony, whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Nebraska.
>
> [SEAL.] WILLIAM H. JAMES.
>
> By the Acting Governor:
>
> WILLIAM H. JAMES, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. James found the sanctum of the Executive badly demoralized; because his friends, to resist the peaceful possession of that abode of dignity by Mr. Hascall, had removed such of the room furniture as could be easily transferred to other quarters. Carpets, tables, chairs and smaller articles regarded as necessary conveniences were taken from the executive chamber. And it is said that when the Omaha branch of the Government requested the Private Secretary to transcribe his proclamation in the great volume containing the emanations of gubernatorial minds, the Secretary curtly responded that he had other work of pressing nature on hand. In the absence of an established clerical force, the new Acting Governor penned his own proclamation in the book of record; but from the blurred condition of those pages, one is forced to accept as truth the assertion that he was misled in the matter of ink, and used a fluid designed by the inventor for other purposes.

When the momentous day arrived, it saw a quorum of the Senate in Lincoln; but the members of the House were more divided as to duty and expediency. And when orders were given to prepare the Assembly chambers for the opening of the session, word was returned that the doors were not only locked, but were also barricaded on the inner side. As when the banderillero waves the crimson scarf in the eyes of the enraged bull, so now the powers that would be massed themselves for desperate deeds. Here we must accept the muttered words of rumor, and on its authority state that entrance to the inner sanctuary—made sacred in the past by eloquence, by temperate acts and deeds of classic dignity—was gained by a follower of Acting Gov. James, by means of a scuttle-hole, who thence shinned down the gallery pillars. Many narrow escapes from what might have been bloody death are related; but, as words wound, though seldom slay, the rampant rage of the contending forces ended in no fatal affrays.

The Senate began its session in due form, and recognized the legality of Acting Gov. Hascall's acts. There were present: Senators Cropsey, Hilton, Linch, Larsh, Schofield, Tucker, Tennant and Hascall.

The House puttered around with Messrs. Ahmanson, Beall, Briggs, Cannan, Conger, Covell, Galey, Goodin, Hall, Waddox, Nims, Rhodes, Rosewater, Wickham and the Speaker. But this was not a quorum. Certain members came to the capital undecided as to their duty, and were spirited away by the James faction, it is alleged. Others openly defied the Hascall Legislature to arrest them for contempt. A large number of Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms were named, and every means resorted to to effect the assembling of a constitutional number. The James element derisively called this the "rump" Legislature.

It soon became apparent that no ordinary process would accomplish the ends sought after; and, with a view to permanent settlement of the difficulty, Senator Tennant permitted himself to be arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Delos Parker, to furnish materials for a test case. The Supreme Court of the State was then in session, and a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued relieving Mr. Tennant. The bench was composed of Oliver P. Mason, Chief Justice; George B. Lake and Lorenzo Crounse, Associate Justices. The point at issue was the constitutional validity of the act convening the Legislature.

Public excitement was intense during those days of the trial, and when the decision was reached, there was scarcely breathing room in the vicinity of the capitol. The opinions of the several Judges may be found in the "Appendix of Cases," argued prior to January term, 1873, Vol. III of Nebraska Reports, p. 409. Justice Crounse, in his brief opinion, remarked that he chose "to avoid any further publication of the disgraceful transactions that have attended the administration of our State Government—transactions which have made the character of the State the subject of jeer abroad, and occasioned every good citizen to blush to acknowledge that he is a member of it." He ruled that the revocation was as valid as the proclamation convening the Legislature, and that, therefore, there was no legal authority under which Mr. Tennant could be restrained from exercising his free will as to attendance."

Justice Lake was "clearly of opinion that the Legislature is not now in legal session, and has no authority to compel the attendance of absent members; that all and every act done at this time, as a legislative body, is without the shadow of authority and absolutely void." He concurred with Justice Crounse, and this judgment stood as the order of the court.

Chief Justice Mason, however, presented an opinion of dissent, and ably argued the other side of the case. This opinion was not read at the time the other opinions were, but was filed after more time had been devoted to a review of the subject. As it contains a clause somewhat reflecting upon the associate members of the bench, and that clause forms the topic, in connection with other matters, of a footnote to the case [Crounse, Neb. Rep., Vol. III, pp. 436, 437], we refer the student of history to the official record of the noted case.

Upon the rendering of this decision by the Supreme Court, the so-called "rump" Legislature dissolved, and the curtain was rung down on a scene in Nebraska's history which adds little honor to the usually fair fame of a noble State.

The State Republican Convention met in Lincoln, Wednesday, September 4, 1872, and nominated a ticket consisting of: For Congressman, L. Crounse; Governor, R. W. Furnas; Secretary of State, J. J. Gosper; Auditor, J. B. Weston; Treasurer, H. A. Koenig; Attorney General, J. R. Webster; Chief Justice, George B. Lake; Presidential Electors, S. A. Strickland, Otto Funke, H. G. Heist; Associate Justices, Samuel Maxwell, T. Gantt; Prison Inspector, W. W. Abbey.

This body placed itself before the people on a platform declaring approval of the action of the national convention which nominated Grant and Wilson, and also—

> That we are in favor of a careful, economical and rigid administration of the financial affairs of the State of Nebraska, and will in the future, as in the past, hold the public servants to a strict accountability for their official acts; and that the Republican party is both able and determined to correct any abuses that may have crept into our local State government. That we, as a party, are in favor of such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as shall secure the election of United States Senators directly by the people. That we, as a party, are heartily in favor of such a policy in our State government as will promote home industries, encourage manufactures and build up a community of interests between the artisans and agriculturists of our State, having a due regard (in our State legislation to carry out such a policy) to the proper limits of State and National jurisdiction.

The opposition party entered the field with the following standard, August 25:

> *Resolved*, That we, the Liberal Republicans of Nebraska, in convention assembled, do unite upon the principles adopted at the Cincinnati Convention and ratified by the convention at Baltimore.
>
> *Resolved*, That we consider the following a just and fair apportionment of the elective officers in the State, to wit: That the Liberal Republicans shall nominate the Congressmen, the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, the State Auditor, one District Judge and one State Prison Inspector; and the Democrats shall nominate the Governor, the Chief Justice, one District Judge and the Attorney General.
>
> *Resolved*, That each convention nominate parties for the offices assigned to each by the Conference Committee, and immediately after the nominations have been made, each convention shall send a list of the same to the other convention, asking—if the nominees are acceptable—they be ratified, after which the two conventions shall meet in Representative Hall in joint convention, when the entire ticket shall be read, and, if acceptable to the delegates present, they shall be declared the unanimous choice of the joint convention.

The vote for Governor was 27,770; for Congressman, 21,536; the Republicans were the winners in the battle.

The ninth session of the Legislature convened January 9, 1873, with the following Senate: First District, W. D. Scott; Second, G. R. Shook; Third, A. Bowen; Fourth, E. W. Barnum; Fifth, W. A. Gwyer and O. Wilson; Sixth, L. W. Osborn; Seventh, J. C. Crawford; Eighth, S. W. Hayes; Ninth, Guy C. Barton; Tenth, Job A. Dillon; Eleventh, S. B. Pound; Twelfth, N. K. Greggs. Officers: Hon. W. A. Gwyer, of Omaha, President; D. H. Wheeler, Secretary; L. S. Estell, Assistant Secretary; W. D. Wildman, Sergeant-at-Arms; S. L. Barrett, Engrossing Clerk; William Caffrey, Enrolling Clerk; C. E. Hine, Doorkeeper.

The House consisted of: Richardson, E. S. Towle, C. L. Metz, H. Holcomb; Nemaha, C. Blodgett, C. W. Wheeler; Otoe, J. H. Masters, J. W. Patrick, Logan Enyart, Paul Schminke; Cass, J. W. Barnes, J. L. Brown; Pawnee, A. H. Babcock; Johnson, L. H. Laflin; Gage, J. B. McDowell; Lancaster, A. K. White, S. G. Owen; Saunders, W. H. Dech; Saline, O. W. Baltzley; Jefferson, Nuckolls and Webster, Silas Garber; York, Polk, Butler, Platte, Hamilton, Clay and Adams, J. E. Cramer; Lancaster, Saunders, Gage, Jefferson and Pawnee, M. H. Sessions; Sarpy, George S. Burtch; Douglas, C. F. Goodman, W. R. Bartlett, J. L. Webster, M. Dunham, H. L. Dodge, E. G. Dudley; Washington, Henry Sprick; Burt, Austin Nelson; Dodge, Milton May; Cuming and Wayne, R. F. Stevenson; Dakota and Dixon, R. H. Wilbur; Platte and Colfax, A. J. Arnold; Madison, Staunton, Pierce, Cedar and L'Eau qui Court, L. M. Howard; Hall, Merrick, Greeley, Howard, Boone and Antelope, Ed Parker; Douglas, Sarpy, Cass, Washington and Dodge, Bruno Tzschuck. Officers: Hon. M. H. Sessions, Speaker; J. W. Eller, Chief Clerk; E. Chadwick, Assistant Clerk; Guy A. Brown, Executive Clerk; U. B. Balcombe, Enrolling Clerk; J. F. Zediker, Engrossing Clerk; D. V. Stevenson, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The tenth session was an extra one, beginning March 27, 1873, for the purpose of taking action on matters relating to the boundaries of certain counties, and other legislation than that which comes within the province of this chapter. The session lasted two days.

The State Republican Convention assembled at Lincoln, September 3, 1874, and nominated as State officers the following: For Governor, Silas Garbler; Secretary of State, Bruno Tzschuck; Treasurer, J. C. McBride; Attorney General, George H. Rogers; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. M. McKenzie; Prison Inspector, N. S. Porter; Congressman, L. Crounse; Congressman (contingency), P. O'Hawes.

A lengthy declaration of ideas and principles was adopted.

> WHEREAS, The Republican party, by its course for the past thirteen years as the dominant political organization of the United States, has allied itself to the liberty-loving masses of the world, and has made a record which invites scrutiny, and challenges all history for a parallel in elevating humanity, and establishing on a firm basis "a government by the people for the people," and
>
> WHEREAS, Its several acts in preserving the Union in promoting and strengthening a common allegiance to the flag and government of this republic have passed into history and elicited the approval of the Republican sentiment of the age, therefore we, the representatives of the Republican party of Nebraska, in convention assembled, do resolve as follows, viz:
>
> 1st. That honest labor should be protected, and receive its just reward.
>
> 2d. That we earnestly desire that the credit of our government shall be firmly maintained, in order that the commercial and industrial interests of the country may not suffer injury by fluctuations in values or by impairing in any degree that confidence which now prevails in regard to our circulating medium, which we hope will, at no distant day, be based upon metallic currency, the recognized money of the world.
>
> 3d. That we believe that banking under a well-guarded national system should be free, and we counsel reform and economy in all departments of the public service, and a reduction of the public debt in such way and so rapidly, as it may be done without imposing burdens upon the industries of the country.
>
> 4th. That we demand a rigid accountability in the discharge of official duty on the part of all office-holders, whether State or National, and that as delegates speaking for constituents, we disavow any sympathy with or for dishonest public officials, in whatever capacity they may be employed.
>
> 5th. That while we recognize and appreciate the advantages derived by the people from a well-regulated system of railways, we demand that these public highways should be rendered subservient to the public good. That while we disavow any hostility toward railroad corporations, we proclaim our determination to resist by lawful means all efforts to impose oppressive or extortionate transportation tolls.
>
> 6th. That taxation, to be just, must be equally imposed upon all classes of property; we therefore demand such National and State legislation as will compel railroads and all other corporations to pay the same proportion of tax as is imposed on individuals.
>
> 7th. That we favor the proper exercise of the powers conferred upon the National Government by the Constitution to regulate com-

merce between the States, and to this end we recommend that the Government establish and operate a double track railway from the Missouri River to the Atlantic seaboard.

8th. That we earnestly request that our Senators secure the passage of Crounse's railroad land tax bill.

9th. That we favor the amendment of the constitution of the United States, providing for the election of President, Vice President, United States Senators, and all other federal officers by the direct vote of the people.

10th. That the unwritten law enacted by the example of the Father of his Country, in declining a re-election to the third Presidential term, is as controlling as though it was incorporated in the national constitution, and ought never to be violated.

11th. That the present so-called Quaker Indian policy has failed to afford either benefit to the Indians or protection to the frontier settlers, and we therefore demand the transfer of the management of the Indians to the War Department.

12th. That we favor the reappointment of State representatives through the enactment of a new constitution at the earliest practicable day, consistent with our present fundamental law, and that we recommend the submission to the direct vote of the people in a separate article at the time the proposed new constitution is voted upon, the questions of "prohibition," "local option" and license.

13th. That we approve the acts of Congress which put the rights of all citizens under protection of the National authorities, when they are assailed by hostile legislation, or by the violence of armed associations, whether open or secret, and in view of the recent outrages in the Southern States, we demand the enforcement of the laws that these rights may be securely and amply protected whenever and wherever invaded; we do, however, disapprove of all unconstitutional legislation for the cure of any of the disorders of society, or evils which prevail in our land.

14th. That we are in favor of, and most cordially invite, immigration to our State. Nebraska needs immigration, that its vast agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources may be developed, with an area sufficient to make ten States as large as Massachusetts, and a soil unsurpassed for fertility. We give a hearty welcome to the down-trodden masses of the Old World, and assure them that they shall be secure in their lives, liberty and property, and free to hold and express their religious and political opinions without restraint.

15th. That relying upon the intelligence of the people of our young and prosperous commonwealth, which is soon to take high rank in the great family of States, we hereby renew our allegiance to the party which we represent, and call upon all classes, and conditions of men to unite with us in perpetuating the blessings of free government in accordance with the cherished principles which actuate and control the great body of our people.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we learn with deep regret of the desolation caused by severe drouth and grasshoppers in many of our frontier counties, and we hereby extend to the needy settlers our hands of sympathy, and we recommend that relief associations be formed in all parts of the State where practicable, for the purpose of raising funds and supplies for the settlers in those devastated districts.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of the next Legislature to make an early and liberal appropriation for the purchase of seed for next year's planting in those districts, and such other relief as may be necessary, in order to aid industrious settlers and to prevent the depopulation of these districts.

Resolved, That we request our Congressional delegation to use their influence in order to secure, at as early a day as possible, the passage of an act similar to the act for the relief of settlers in Minnesota and Iowa to extend the time for final proof and payment.

On September 10th the opposing organization declared:

1. That the restoration of gold and silver as the basis of currency; a resumption of specie payment as soon as possible without disaster to the business interests of the country, by steadily opposing inflation, and by the payment of the national indebtedness in the money of the civilized world.

2. Individual liberty, and opposition to sumptuary or prohibitory laws. Free commerce, and no tariff except for revenue purposes.

3. Rigid restriction of the governments, both State and National, to the legitimate domain of political power, by excluding therefrom all executive and legislative intermeddling with the affairs of society, whereby monopolies are fostered, privileged classes aggrandized, and individual freedom unnecessarily and oppressively restrained.

4. The right and duty of the state to protect its citizens from extortion and unjust discrimination by chartered monopolies.

5. That we appreciate the beneficial influence of railroads in developing the resources of the country, and favor liberal legislation in that direction, but only on a basis of taxation equitable in its application both to citizen and to corporation.

6. That we believe the people are the source of all power, and that their will, and not the wishes of mere party demagogues, should govern and form the real basis of all republican governments.

The vote for Governor was 36,019; for Congressman, 35,964. The result was favorable to the Republicans.

The eleventh session of the Legislature began January 7, 1875. The Senate roll stood: First District, T. C. Hoyt; Second, J. B. Fisher; Third, J. E. Lamaster; Fourth, S. M, Chapman; Fifth, C. B. Rustin and J. S. Spaun; Sixth, Waldo Lyon; Seventh, Alexander Bear; Eighth, H. D. Perky; Ninth, Guy C. Barton; Tenth, Rufus H. Abbott; Eleventh, C. C. Burr; Twelfth, N. K. Briggs. Officers: Hon. N. K. Briggs, President; D. H. Wheeler, Secretary; C. L. Macher, Assistant Secretary; George F. Work, Engrossing Clerk; J. W. Conger, Enrolling Clerk; Levi A. Stebbins, Sergeant-at-Arms; C. E. Hine, Doorkeeper.

The House was composed of: Richardson, Henry Fischer, E. S. Towle, Seth W. Beals; Nemaha, Church Howe, C. M. Hayden; Otoe, N. R. Pinney, Logan Enyart, J. H. Tomlin, Eugene Munn; Cass, J. L. Brown, H. W. Farley; Pawnee, W. F. Wright; Johnson, C. A. Holmes; Gage, J. B. McDowell; Lancaster, A. T. Hastings, Louis Helmer; Saunders, J. F. Roll; Seward, D. C. McKillip; Saline, G. H. Hastings; Thayer, Jefferson, Nuckolls and Webster, F. J. Hendershot; York, Polk, Butler, Platte, Hamilton, Clay and Adams, Albinus Nance; Lancaster, Saunders, Gage, Johnson and Pawnee, Thomas C. Chapman; Sarpy, James Davidson; Douglas, B. H. Barrows, J. M. Thurston, Jacob Weidensall, John Baumer, Frank Murphy, A. H. Baker; Madison, Stanton, Pierce, Cedar and Knox, R. S. Lucas; Hall, Merrick, Howard, Greeley, Boone and Antelope, Loran Clark; Douglas, Sarpy, Cass, Washington and Dodge, J. W. Barnes; Lincoln, Cheyenne, Dawson, Buffalo, Sherman, Valley, Kearney and Franklin, M. V. Moudy; Washington, E. S. Gaylord; Dodge, J. C. Seeley; Colfax, Frank Folda; Burt, W. G. Olinger; Dakota, B. F. Chambers; Cuming, J. C. Crawford. Officers: Hon. E. S. Towle, Speaker; G. L. Brown, Chief Clerk; J. F. Zediker, Assistant Clerk; S. B. Jones, Engrossing Clerk; Miss Sarah C. Funke, Enrolling Clerk; J. W. Manning, Sergeant-at-Arms; J. W. McCabe, Doorkeeper.

CONSTITUTION OF 1875.

In 1875, the State Constitution now in force was presented to the people for ratification or rejection. At the same time, two separate propositions were submitted—one allowing electors to express their preference for United States Senators, and one regulating the manner in which action must be taken to effect a change in the location of the State Capital, should any such question arise in the future. The former was adopted by a vote of 25,059 ayes to 6,270 noes; the latter was adopted by a vote of 20,042 ayes to 12,517 noes. The vote on this Constitution was taken October 12, with the following result:

Counties.	For.	Against.
Adams	729	21
Antelope	235	8
Boone	75	63
Buffalo	623	17
Burt	533	180
Butler	560	3
Cass	952	971
Cedar	237	78
Cheyenne	264	6
Clay	786	3
Colfax	630	19
Cuming	830	12
Dakota	262	35
Dawson	318	2

Counties.	For.	Against.
Dixon	868	46
Dodge	859	218
Douglas	1,883	850
Fillmore	642	10
Franklin	882	5
Furnas	266	5
Gage	683	215
Greeley	42	..
Gosper	20	1
Hall	949	4
Hamilton	811	5
Harlan	821	9
Hitchcock	21	5
Howard	227	..
Jefferson	498	50
Johnson	568	127
Kearney	143	1
Keith	80	..
Knox	243	4
Lancaster	2,110	108
Lincoln	463	16
Madison	269	116
Merrick	688	19
Nemaha	918	161
Nuckolls	144	1
Otoe	640	999
Pawnee	525	143
Phelps	44	...
Pierce	69	47
Platte	617	7
Polk	587	80
Richardson	1,991	60
Saline	1,281	84
Sarpy	118	294
Saunders	1,110	172
Seward	928	86
Sherman	60	1
Stanton	44	96
Thayer	835	10
Valley	65	18
Washington	166	602
Wayne	59	1
Webster	895	9
York	766	6
Total	80,202	5,474

PREAMBLE.

We, the people, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, do ordain and establish the following declaration of rights and frame of government as the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.

ARTICLE I.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All persons are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among people, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

SEC. 2. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than for punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SEC. 3. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. (Turner v. Althaus, 6 Neb., 54.)

SEC. 4. All persons have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences. No person shall be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship against his consent, and no preference shall be given by law to any religious society, nor shall any interference with the rights of conscience be permitted. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office, nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of his religious belief; but nothing herein shall be construed to dispense with oaths and affirmations. Religion morality and knowledge, however, being essential to good government, it shall be the duty of the Legislature to pass suitable laws to protect every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of public worship, and to encourage schools and the means of instruction.

SEC. 5. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

SEC. 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the Legislature may authorize trial by a jury of less number than twelve men in courts inferior to the District Court. (Lamaster v. Schofield, 5 Neb., 148.)

SEC. 7. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized.

SEC. 8. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires it, and then only in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 9. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for treason and murder, where the proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

SEC. 10. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine or imprisonment, otherwise than in the penitentiary, in case of impeachment and in cases arising in the army and navy or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury; *Provided*, That the Legislature may, by law, provide for holding persons to answer for criminal offenses on information of a public prosecutor, and may, by law, abolish, limit, change, amend, or otherwise regulate the grand jury system.

SEC. 11. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person or by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of accusation and to have a copy thereof, to meet the witnesses against him face to face, to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

SEC. 12. No person shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

SEC. 13. All courts shall be open, and every person, for any injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have a remedy by due course of law, and justice administered without denial or delay.

SEC. 14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against the State, or in adhering against its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open court.

SEC. 15. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate, nor shall any person be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the State.

SEC. 16. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities shall be passed. (Jones v. Davis, 6 Neb., 33.)

SEC. 17. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 18. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 19. The right of the people, peaceably to assemble to consult for the common good, and to petition the government or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

SEC. 20. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action on mesne or final process, unless in cases of fraud.

SEC. 21. The property of no person shall be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation therefor

SEC. 22. All elections shall be free; and there shall be no hindrance or impediment to the right of a qualified voter to exercise the elective franchise.

SEC. 23. The writ of error shall be a writ of right in all cases of felony; and in capital cases shall operate as a supersedeas to stay the execution of the sentence of death until the further order of the Supreme Court in the premises.

SEC. 24. The right to be heard in all civil cases in the court of last resort, by appeal, error, or otherwise, shall not be denied.

SEC. 25. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens in reference to the possession, enjoyment, or descent of property.

SEC. 26. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people, and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

ARTICLE II—DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. The powers of the Government of this State are divided into three distinct departments; the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE III—LEGISLATIVE.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State in the year 1885, and every ten years thereafter; and at its first regular session after each enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, but at no other time, the Legislature shall apportion the Senators and Representatives according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States Army and Navy.

SEC. 3. The House of Representatives shall consist of eighty-four members, and the Senate shall consist of thirty members, until the year 1880, after which time the number of members of each House shall be regulated by law; but the number of Representatives shall never exceed one hundred, nor that of Senators thirty-three. The sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

SEC. 4. The terms of office of members of the Legislature shall be two years, and they shall each receive for their services $3 for each day's attendance during the session, and 10 cents for every mile they shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the Legislature on the most usual route; *Provided however*, That they shall not receive pay for more than forty days at any one session; and neither members of the Legislature nor employes shall receive any pay or perquisites other than their per diem and mileage.

SEC. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of Senator or member of the House of Representatives, who shall not be an elector, and have resided within the district from which he is elected for the term of one year next before his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this State. And no person elected as aforesaid shall hold his office after he shall have removed from such district.

SEC. 6. No person holding office under the authority of the United States, or any lucrative office under the authority of the State, shall be eligible to have a seat in the Legislature; but this provision shall not extend to precinct or township officers, Justices of the Peace, Notaries Public or officers of the militia; nor shall any person interested in a contract with, or an unadjusted claim against the State, hold a seat in the Legislature.

SEC. 7 The session of the Legislature shall commence at 12 o'clock (noon) on the first Tuesday in January, in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this Constitution. A majority of the members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. Each House shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and be the judge of the election returns, and qualifications of its members; shall choose its own officers; and the Senate shall choose a temporary President to preside when the Lieutenant Governor shall not attend as President, or shall act as Governor. The Secretary of State shall call the House of Representatives to order at the opening of each new Legislature, and preside over it until a temporary presiding officer thereof shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either House, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to that House, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offense. Each House may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member thereof, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House, by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence, but no such imprisonment shall extend beyond twenty-four hours at one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behavior.

SEC. 8. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish them (except such parts as may require secrecy), and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal. All votes in either House shall be viva voce. The doors of each House and of the Committee of the Whole shall be open, unless when the business shall be such as ought to be kept secret. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

SEC. 9. Any bill may originate in either House of the Legislature, except bills appropriating money, which shall originate only in the House of Representatives, and all bills passed by one House may be amended by the other.

Sec. 10. The enacting clause of a law shall be, "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska," and no law shall be enacted except by bill. No bill shall be passed unless by assent of a majority of all the members elected to each House of the Legislature. And the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays shall be entered upon the journal.

Sec. 11. Every bill and concurrent resolution shall be read at large on three different days in each House, and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken upon its final passage. No bill shall contain more than one subject, and the same shall be clearly expressed in its title; and no law shall be amended, unless the new act contains the section or sections so amended, and the section or sections so amended shall be repealed. The presiding officer of each House shall sign, in the presence of the House over which he presides, while the same is in session and capable of transacting business, all bills and concurrent resolutions passed by the Legislature. (Smails v. White, 4 Neb., 353). (Ryan v. The State, 5 Neb., 276). (White v. City of Lincoln, 5 Neb., 505). (Jones v. Davis, 6 Neb., 33). (State v. Lancaster Co., 6 Neb., 474. Sovereign v. State, 7 Neb. 409).

Sec. 12. Members of the Legislature, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the Legislature, and for fifteen days before the commencement and after the termination thereof.

Sec. 13. No person elected to the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this State, from the Governor and Senate, during the term for which he has been elected. And all such appointments, and all votes given for any such member for any such office or appointment, shall be void. Nor shall any member of the Legislature, or any State officer, be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the State, county or city, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof.

Sec. 14. The Senate and House of Representatives, in joint convention, shall have the sole power of impeachment, but a majority of the members elected must concur therein. Upon the entertainment of a resolution to impeach by either House, the other House shall at once be notified thereof, and the two Houses shall meet in joint convention for the purpose of acting upon such resolution within three days of such notification. A notice of an impeachment of any officer other than a justice of the Supreme Court, shall be forthwith served upon the Chief Justice by the Secretary of the Senate, who shall thereupon call a session of the Supreme Court to meet at the capital within ten days after such notice to try the impeachment. A notice of an impeachment of a Justice of the Supreme Court shall be served by the Secretary of the Senate upon the Judge of the Judicial District within which the capital is located, and he thereupon shall notify all the judges of the District Court in the State to meet with him within thirty days at the capital, to sit as a court to try such impeachment, which court shall organize by electing one of its number to preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the court of impeachment, but judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust in this State, but the party impeached whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to prosecution and punishment according to law. No officer shall exercise his official duties after he shall have been impeached and notified thereof, until he shall have been acquitted.

Sec. 15. The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following cases, that is to say:

For granting divorces.

Changing the names of persons and places.

Laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways.

Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds.

Locating or changing county seats.

Regulating county and township offices.

Regulating the practice of courts of justice.

Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates and constables.

Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases.

Incorporating cities, towns and villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village.

Providing for the election of officers in townships, incorporated towns or cities.

Summoning or empaneling grand or petit juries.

Providing for the bonding of cities, towns, precincts, school districts, or other municipalities.

Providing for the management of public schools.

Regulating the interest on money.

The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting.

The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability.

The protection of game or fish.

Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges.

Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures.

Creating, increasing and decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual, any special or exclusive privileges, immunity or franchise whatever. In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

Sec. 16. The Legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into. Nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

Sec. 17. The Legislature shall never alienate the salt springs belonging to this State.

Sec. 18. Lands under control of the State shall never be donated to railroad companies, private corporations or individuals.

Sec. 19. Each Legislature shall make appropriations for the expenses of the government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, and all appropriations shall end with such fiscal quarter. And whenever it is deemed necessary to make further appropriations for deficiencies, the same shall require a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each House, and shall not exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the Legislature, and for the salaries of the officers of the government, shall contain no provision on any other subject. (Opinion of the Judges, 5 Neb., 566.)

Sec. 20. All offices created by this constitution shall become vacant by the death of the incumbent, by removal from the State, resignation, conviction of a felony, impeachment, or becoming of unsound mind. And the Legislature shall provide by general law for the filling of such vacancy when no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

Sec. 21. The Legislature shall not authorize any games of chance, lottery or gift enterprise, under any pretense, or for any purpose whatever.

Sec. 22. No allowance shall be made for the incidental expenses of any State officer except the same be made by general appropriation, and upon an account specifying each item. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the Auditor thereon, and no money shall be diverted from any appropriation made for any purpose, or taken from any fund whatever, either by joint or separate resolution. The Auditor shall, within sixty days after the adjournment of each session of the Legislature, prepare and publish a full statement of all moneys expended at such session, specifying the amount of each item, and to whom and for what paid. (State v. McBride, 5 Neb., 506).

Sec. 23. No member of the Legislature shall be liable in any civil or criminal action whatever for words spoken in debate.

Sec. 24. No act shall take effect until three calendar months after the adjournment of the session at which it passed, unless in case of emergency (to be expressed in the preamble or body of the act) the Legislature shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House, otherwise direct. All laws shall be published in book form within sixty days after the adjournment of each session, and distributed among the several counties in such manner as the Legislature may provide.

ARTICLE IV.—LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

Until otherwise provided by law, Senatorial and Representative Districts shall be formed, and Senators and Representatives apportioned, as follows:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

District No. 1. Shall consist of the county of Richardson, and be entitled to two Senators.

District No. 2. Shall consist of the county of Nemaha, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 3. Shall consist of the county of Otoe, and be entitled to two Senators.

District No. 4. Shall consist of the county of Cass, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 5. Shall consist of the county of Douglas, and be entitled to two Senators.

District No. 6. Shall consist of the counties of Douglas and Sarpy, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 7. Shall consist of the county of Washington, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 8. Shall consist of the county of Dodge, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 9. Shall consist of the county of Cuming, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 10. Shall consist of the counties of Burt and Dakota, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 11. Shall consist of the counties of Madison, Stanton, Wayne, Pierce, Antelope and Boone, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No 12. Shall consist of the counties of Dixon, Cedar, Knox, Holt, and the unorganized territory west of Holt, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 13. Shall consist of the counties of Hall, Howard, Merrick, Greeley, and the unorganized territory north of Greeley, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 14 Shall consist of the counties of Platte and Colfax, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 15. Shall consist of the counties of Butler and Polk, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No 16. Shall consist of the county of Saunders, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 17. Shall consist of the county of Lancaster, and be entitled to two Senators.

District No. 18. Shall consist of the counties of Johnson and Pawnee, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 19. Shall consist of the counties of Gage and Jefferson, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 20. Shall consist of the county of Saline, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 21. Shall consist of the county of Seward, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 22. Shall consist of the counties of York and Hamilton, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 23. Shall consist of the counties of Fillmore and Clay, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 24. Shall consist of the counties of Adams, Webster, Nuckolls and Thayer, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 25. Shall consist of the counties of Buffalo, Kearney, Franklin, Harlan, Phelps, Sherman, Valley, and the unorganized territory west of Sherman, Valley and Senatorial District Number Thirteen (13), and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 26. Shall consist of the counties of Lincoln, Dawson, Gosper, Furnas, Red Willow, Frontier, Hitchcock, Dundy, Chase, Keith, Cheyenne, and the unorganized territory west of Frontier, and between Frontier and Chase, and be entitled to one Senator.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

District No. 1. Shall consist of the county of Richardson, and be entitled to four Representatives.

District No. 2. Shall consist of the county of Pawnee, and be entitled to two Representatives.

District No. 3. Shall consist of the county of Gage, and be entitled to two Representatives.

District No. 4. Shall consist of the county of Johnson, and be entitled to two Representatives.

District No. 5. Shall consist of the county of Nemaha, and be entitled to three Representatives.

District No. 6. Shall consist of the county of Otoe, and be entitled to four Representatives.

District No. 7. Shall consist of the county of Lancaster, and be entitled to four Representatives.

District No. 8. Shall consist of the county of Saunders, and be entitled to three Representatives.

District No. 9. Shall consist of the county of Cass and be entitled to three Representatives.

District No. 10. Shall consist of the county of Sarpy, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 11. Shall consist of the county of Douglas, and be entitled to eight Representatives.

District No. 12 Shall consist of the county of Dodge, and be entitled to two Representatives.

District No. 13. Shall consist of the county of Washington, and be entitled to two Representatives.

District No. 14. Shall consist of the county of Burt, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 15. Shall consist of the county of Cuming, and be entitled to two Representatives.

District No. 16. Shall consist of the county of Dakota, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 17. Shall consist of the county of Dixon, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 18. Shall consist of the county of Jefferson, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 19. Shall consist of the county of Thayer, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 20. Shall consist of the county of Nuckolls, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 21. Shall consist of the county of Webster, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 22. Shall consist of the county of Adams, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 23. Shall consist of the county of Clay, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 24. Shall consist of the county of Fillmore, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 25. Shall consist of the county of Saline, and be entitled to three Representatives.

District No. 26. Shall consist of the county of Seward, and be entitled to two Representatives.

District No. 27. Shall consist of the county of York, and be entitled to two Representatives.

District No. 28. Shall consist of the county of Hamilton, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 29. Shall consist of the county of Hall, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 30. Shall consist of the county of Buffalo, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 31. Shall consist of the county of Lincoln, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 32. Shall consist of the county of Harlan, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 33. Shall consist of the counties of Howard and Greeley, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 34. Shall consist of the county of Merrick, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 35. Shall consist of the county of Polk, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 36. Shall consist of the county of Butler, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 37. Shall consist of the county of Colfax, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 38. Shall consist of the county of Platte, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 39. Shall consist of the county of Madison, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 40. Shall consist of the county of Cedar, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 41. Shall consist of the counties of Burt and Dodge, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 42. Shall consist of the counties of Stanton, Wayne and Pierce, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 43. Shall consist of the counties of Knox and Holt, and the unorganized territory west of Holt, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 44. Shall consist of the county of Antelope, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 45. Shall consist of the counties of Boone, Valley, Sherman, and the unorganized territory west of Sherman and Valley Counties, and west of the Thirteenth Senatorial District, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 46. Shall consist of the counties of Dawson and Frontier, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 47. Shall consist of the counties of Franklin and Kearney, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 48. Shall consist of the counties of Furnas, Phelps and Gosper, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 49. Shall consist of the counties of Cheyenne, Keith, Dundy, Chase, Hitchcock, Red Willow and the unorganized territory north of the county of Hitchcock, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 50. Shall consist of the counties of Cass and Saunders, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 51. Shall consist of the counties of Platte, Colfax and Butler, and be entitled to one Representative.

District No. 52. Shall consist of the counties of Fillmore and Clay, and be entitled to one Representative.

ARTICLE V.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General and Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, who shall each hold his office for the term of two years from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified; *Provided, however*, that the first election of said officers shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1876, and each succeeding election shall be held at the same relative time in each even year thereafter. The Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts and Treasurer shall reside at the seat of government during their terms of office and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor who shall not have attained the age of thirty years and been for two years next preceding his election a citizen of the United States and of this State. None of the officers of the Executive Department shall be eligible to any other State office during the period for which they shall have been elected.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall be ineligible to the office of Treasurer for two years next after the expiration of two consecutive terms for which he was elected.

SEC. 4. The returns of every election for the officers of the Executive Department shall be sealed up and transmitted by the returning officers to the Secretary of State, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall, immediately after the organization of the House and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each House of the Legislature, who shall, for that purpose, assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes, the Legislature shall, by joint vote, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for all of said offices shall be determined by both houses of the Legislature, by joint vote, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. All civil officers of this State shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

SEC. 6. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall, at the commencement of each session and at the close of his term of office and whenever the Legislature may require, give to the Legislature information, by message, of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the Legislature and accompany his message with a statement of all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers, and, at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

SEC. 8. The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislature by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened, and the Legislature shall enter upon no business except that for which they were called together.

SEC. 9. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor may, on the same being certified to him by the house first moving the adjournment, adjourn the Legislature to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session.

SEC. 10. The Governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate (expressed by a majority of all the Senators elected voting, by yeas and nays), appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment and election is not otherwise by law or herein provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the Legislature.

SEC. 11. In case of a vacancy during the recess of the Senate, in any office which is not elective, the Governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated who is confirmed by the Senate (a majority of all the Senators elected concurring by voting yeas and nays), shall hold his office during the remainder of the term, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the Senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at request of the Senate, or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the Legislature.

SEC. 12. The Governor shall have power to remove any officer whom he may appoint, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office; he may declare his office vacant, and fill the same as herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

SEC. 13. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons after conviction, for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the Legislature at its next session, when the Legislature shall either pardon or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall communicate to the Legislature, at every regular session, each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the reprieve, commutation or pardon.

SEC. 14. The Governor shall be Commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State (except when they shall be called into the service of the United States), and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

SEC. 15. Every bill passed by the Legislature, before it becomes a law, and every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on questions of adjournment), shall be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, which House shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If then three-fifths of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objection, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by three-fifths of the members elected to that House, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. In all such cases, the vote of each House shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered upon the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him shall become a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of State within five days after such adjournment, or become a law. The Governor may disapprove any item or items of appropriation contained in bills passed by the Legislature; and the item or items so disapproved shall be stricken therefrom, unless re-passed in the manner herein prescribed in cases of disapproval of bills.

SEC. 16. In case of the death, impeachment and notice thereof to the accused, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the State, or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 17. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, and shall vote only when the Senate is equally divided.

SEC. 18. If there be no Lieutenant Governor, or if the Lieutenant Governor, for any of the causes specified in Section 16 of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the President of the Senate, for any of the above-named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 19. The Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General, shall form a Board, which shall have general supervision and control of all the buildings, grounds and lands of the State, the State Prison, Asylums, and all other institutions thereof, except those for educational purposes; and shall perform such duties and be subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law. (State v. Bacon, 6 Neb., 286.)

SEC. 20. If the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, or Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to fill the same by appointment; and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 21. An account shall be kept by the officers of the Executive Department, and of all the public institutions of the State, of all moneys received or disbursed by them severally from all sources, and for every service performed, and a semi-annual report thereof be made to the Governor, under oath; and any officer who makes a false report shall be guilty of perjury and punished accordingly.

SEC. 22. The officers of the Executive Department, and of all the public institutions of the State shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the Legislature, severally report to the Governor, who shall transmit such reports to the Legislature, together with the reports of the Judges of the Supreme Court, of defects in the Constitution and laws, and the Governor, or either House of the Legislature, may at any time require information in writing, under oath, from the officers of the Executive Department, and all officers and managers of State institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices.

SEC. 23. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be called the "great seal of the State of Nebraska," which shall be kept by the Secretary of State, and used by him officially, as directed by law.

SEC. 24. The salaries of the Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts and Treasurer, shall be two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500) each per annum, and of the Secretary of State, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, two thousand dollars ($2,000) each per annum. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive twice the compensation of a Senator, and, after the adoption of this Constitution, they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interest upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by any officer provided for in this Article of the Constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State Treasury. There shall be no allowance for clerk hire in the offices of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General.

Sec. 25. The officers mentioned in this Article shall give bonds in not less than double the amount of money that may come into their hands, and in no case in less than the sum of $50,000, with such provisions as to sureties and the approval thereof, and for the increase of the penalty of such bonds, as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 26. No other executive State office shall be continued or created, and the duties now devolving upon officers not provided for by this Constitution shall be performed by the officers herein created. (State v. Weston, 4 Neb., 234).

ARTICLE VI.—THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The judicial power of this State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, County Courts, Justices of the Peace Police Magistrates, and in such other courts inferior to the District Courts as may be created by law for cities and incorporated towns.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of three Judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, civil cases in which the State shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Sec. 3. At least two terms of the Supreme Court shall be held each year at the seat of government.

Sec. 4. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors of the State at large, and their terms of office, except of those chosen at the first election, as hereinafter provided, shall be six years.

Sec. 5. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall, immediately after the first election under this Constitution, be classified by lot, so that one shall hold his office for the term of two years, one for the term of four years, and one for the term of six years.

Sec. 6. The Judge of the Supreme Court having the shortest term to serve, not holding his office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, shall be the Chief Justice, and as such shall preside at all terms of the Supreme Court; and in case of his absence, the Judge having in like manner the next shortest term to serve shall preside in his stead.

Sec. 7. No person shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court unless he shall be at least thirty years of age, and a citizen of the United States; nor unless he shall have resided in this State at least three years next preceding his election.

Sec. 8. There shall be appointed by the Supreme Court a Reporter, who shall also act as Clerk of the Supreme Court and Librarian of the law and miscellaneous library of the State, whose term of office shall be four years, unless sooner removed by the Court, whose salary shall be fixed by law, not to exceed $1,500 per annum. The copyright of the State reports shall forever belong to the State.

Sec. 9. The District Courts shall have both chancery and common law jurisdiction, and such other jurisdiction as the Legislature may provide, and the Judges thereof may admit persons charged with felony to a plea of guilty, and pass such sentence as may be prescribed by law. (Turner v. Althaus, 6 Neb., 54).

Sec. 10. The State shall be divided into six Judicial Districts, in each of which shall be elected by the electors thereof one Judge, who shall be Judge of the District Court therein, and whose term of office shall be four years.

Until otherwise provided by law, said Districts shall be as follows:

First District. The counties of Richardson, Johnson, Pawnee, Gage, Jefferson, Saline, Thayer, Clay, Nuckolls and Fillmore.

Second District. The counties of Nemaha, Otoe, Cass and Lancaster.

Third District. The counties of Douglas, Sarpy, Washington and Burt.

Fourth District. The counties of Saunders, Dodge, Butler, Colfax Platte, Polk, Merrick, Hamilton, York, Seward, Hall and Howard.

Fifth District. The counties of Buffalo, Adams, Webster, Franklin, Harlan, Kearney, Phelps, Gosper, Furnas, Hitchcock, Dundy, Chase, Cheyenne, Keith, Lincoln, Dawson, Sherman, Red Willow, Frontier, and the unorganized territory west of said district.

Sixth District. The counties of Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, Wayne, Stanton, Madison, Boone, Pierce, Knox, Antelope, Holt, Greeley, Valley and the unorganized territory west of said district.

Sec. 11. The Legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each House shall concur therein, may, in or after the year 1880, and not oftener than once in every four years, increase the number of judges of the district courts, and the judicial districts of the State. Such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacate the office of any judge.

Sec. 12. The judges of the district courts may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

Sec. 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall each receive a salary of $2,500 per annum, payable quarterly.

Sec. 14. No judge of the supreme or district courts shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or benefit for or on account of his office in any form whatever, nor act as attorney or counselor at law in any manner whatever; nor shall any salary be paid to any county judge.

Sec. 15. There shall be elected in and for each organized county one judge, who shall be judge of the county court of such county, and whose term of office shall be two years.

Sec. 16. County courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and settlement of their accounts, in all matters relating to apprentices; and such other jurisdiction as may be given by general law. But they shall not have jurisdiction in criminal cases in which the punishment may exceed six months' imprisonment, or a fine of over $500; nor in actions in which title to real estate is sought to be recovered, or may be drawn in question; nor in actions on mortgages or contracts for the conveyance of real estate; nor in civil actions where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed $1,000.

Sec. 17. Appeals to the district courts from the judgments of county courts shall be allowed in all criminal cases, on application of the defendant; and in all civil cases, on application of either party, and in such other cases as may be provided by law.

Sec. 18. Justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be elected in and for such districts, and have and exercise such jurisdiction as may be provided by law: *Provided*, That no justice of the peace shall have jurisdiction of any, civil case where the amount in controversy shall exceed $200; nor in a criminal case where the punishment may exceed three months' imprisonment, or a fine of over $100; nor in any matter wherein the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute.

Sec. 19. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law and the force and effect of the proceedings, judgments and decrees of such courts severally, shall be uniform.

Sec. 20. All officers provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified, and they shall respectively reside in the district, county or precinct for which they shall be elected or appointed. The terms of office of all such officers, when not otherwise prescribed in this article, shall be two years. All officers, when not otherwise provided for in this article, shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be provided by law.

Sec. 21. In case the office of any judge of the supreme court or of any district court shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, until a successor shall be elected and qualified, and such successor shall be elected for the unexpired term at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy shall have happened. Vacancies in all other elective offices provided for in this article shall be filled by election but when the unexpired term does not exceed one year, the vacancy may be filled by appointment, in such manner as the Legislature may provide.

Sec. 22. The State may sue and be sued, and the Legislature shall provide, by law, in what manner and in what courts suits shall be brought (State v. Stout, 7 Neb., 89).

Sec. 23. The several Judges of the courts of record shall have such jurisdiction at chambers as may be provided by law.

Sec. 24. All process shall run in the name of "The State of Nebraska," and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name of "The State of Nebraska."

ARTICLE VII—RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE.

Section 1. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upward, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the State six months, and in the county, precinct or ward for the term provided by law, shall be an elector.

First. Citizens of the United States.

Second. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, at least thirty days prior to an election.

Sec. 2. No person shall be qualified to vote who is *non compos mentis*, or who has been convicted of treason or felony under the law of the State or of the United States, unless restored to civil rights.

Sec. 3. Every elector in the actual military service of the United States, or of this State, and not in the regular army, may exercise the right of suffrage at such place and under such regulations as may be provided by law.

Sec. 4. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army and navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of the State in consequence of being stationed therein.

Sec. 5. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and going to and returning from the same, and no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of election, except in time of war and public danger.

Sec. 6. All votes shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE VIII.—EDUCATION.

Section 1. The Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General and Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings shall, under the direction of the Legislature, constitute a Board of Commissioners for the sale, leasing and general management of all lands and funds set apart for educational purposes and for the investment of school funds in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. All lands, money or other property granted or bequeathed or in any manner conveyed to this State for educational purposes shall be used and expended in accordance with the terms of such grant, bequest or conveyance.

Sec. 3. The following are hereby declared to be perpetual funds for common school purposes, of which the annual interest or income only can be appropriated, to wit:

First. Such percentum as has been or may hereafter be granted by Congress on the sale of lands in this State.

Second. All moneys arising from the sale or leasing of sections numbers 16 and 36, in each township in this State, and the lands selected or that may be selected in lieu thereof.

Third. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted to this State where, by the terms and conditions of such grant, the same are not to be otherwise appropriated.

Fourth. The net proceeds of lands and other property and effects that may come to the State by escheat or forfeiture, or from unclaimed dividends or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons. (State v. Reeder, 5 Neb., 103.)

Fifth. All moneys, stocks, bonds, lands and other property now belonging to the common school fund.

Sec. 4. All other grants, gifts and devises that have been or may hereafter be made to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the grant, gift or devise, the interest arising from all the funds mentioned in the preceding section, together with all the rents of the unsold school lands and such other means as the Legislature may provide, shall be exclusively applied to the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district in the State. (State v. McBride, 5 Neb., 121.)

Sec. 5. All fines, penalties and license moneys arising under the general laws of the State shall belong and be paid over to the counties respectively where the same may be levied or imposed, and all fines, penalties and license moneys arising under the rules, by-laws or ordinances of cities, villages, towns, precincts or other municipal subdivisions less than a county shall belong and be paid over to the same respectively. All such fines, penalties and license money shall be appropriated exclusively to the use and support of common schools in the respective subdivisions where the same may accrue. (State v. McConnel, 8 Neb., 28.)

Sec. 6. The Legislature shall provide for the free instruction in the common schools of this State of all persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

Sec. 7. Provisions shall be made by general law for an equitable distribution of the income of the fund set apart for the support of the common schools among the several school districts of the State, and no appropriation shall be made from said fund to any district for the year in which school is not maintained at least three months.

Sec. 8. University, agricultural college, common school or other lands which are now held or may hereafter be acquired by the State for educational purposes shall not be sold for less than seven dollars per acre nor less than the appraised value.

Sec. 9. All funds belonging to the State for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the State, and the State shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or State securities or registered county bonds of this State; and such funds, with the interest and income thereof, are hereby solemnly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses.

Sec. 10. The general government of the University of Nebraska shall, under the direction of the Legislature, be vested in a board of six regents, to be styled the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, who shall be elected by the electors of the State at large, and their term of office, except those chosen at the first election, as hereinafter provided, shall be six years. Their duties and powers shall be prescribed by law, and they shall receive no compensation, but may be reimbursed their actual expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

Sec. 11. No sectarian instruction shall be allowed in any school or institution supported in whole or in part by the public funds set apart for educational purposes, nor shall the State accept any grant, conveyance or bequest of money, lands or other property to be used for sectarian purposes.

Sec. 12. The Legislature may provide by law for the establishment of a school or schools for the safe keeping, education, employment and reformation of all children under the age of sixteen years, who, for want of proper parental care or other cause, are growing up in mendicancy or crime.

ARTICLE IX.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property and franchises, the value to be ascertained in such manner as the Legislature shall direct, and it shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, innkeepers, liquor dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, vendors of patents, in such manner as it shall direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates. (State v Lancaster County, 4 Neb., 537.)

SEC. 2. The property of the State, counties and municipal corporations, both real and personal, shall be exempt from taxation, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation; but such exemptions shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate encumbered by public easement, any depreciation caused by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property. The Legislature may provide that the increased value of lands, by reason of live fences, fruit and forest trees grown and cultivated thereon, shall not be taken into account in the assessment thereof.

SEC. 3. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments, of any character whatever shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate for a period of not less than two years from such sales thereof; *Provided*, That occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof, or any corporation, or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes, or due any municipal corporation, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatever.

SEC. 5. County authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed $1.50 per $100 valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

SEC. 6. The Legislature may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages with power to make local improvements by special assessments, or by special taxation of property benefited. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes, but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

SEC. 7. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of municipal corporations. The Legislature shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes.

SEC. 8. The Legislature, at its first session, shall provide a law for the funding of all outstanding warrants and other indebtedness of the State, at a rate of interest not exceeding 8 per cent per annum. (The State v. McBride, 6 Neb., 506.)

SEC. 9. The Legislature shall provide by law that all claims upon the treasury shall be examined and adjusted by the Auditor and approved by the Secretary of State before any warrant for the amount allowed shall be drawn; *Provided*, That a party aggrieved by the decision of the Auditor and Secretary of State may appeal to the District Court.

ARTICLE X.—COUNTIES.

SECTION 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the Legislature which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, to a less area than 400 square miles, nor shall any county be formed of a less area.

SEC. 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without first submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

SEC. 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any organized county unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division, and no territory shall be added to any organized county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added; but the portion so stricken off and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for and obliged to pay its proportion of the indebtedness of the counties from which it has been taken.

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall provide by law for the election of such county and township officers as may be necessary.

SEC. 5. The Legislature shall provide by general law for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine; and in any county that shall have adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county at a general election in the manner that shall be provided by law. (State v. Lancaster County, 6 Neb., 474.)

ARTICLE XI.—CORPORATIONS.

RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof or of any State, or of the United States, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept, for public inspection, books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock, and the amounts owned by them respectively, the amount of stock paid in and by whom, the transfers of said stock, the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and places of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation, or other parties having control of its road, shall annually make a report under oath, to the Auditor of Public Accounts or some officer to be designated by law, of the amount received from passengers and freight, and such other matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. And the Legislature shall pass laws enforcing, by suitable penalties, the provisions of this section.

SEC. 2. The rolling stock and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the Legislature shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

SEC. 3. No railroad corporation or telegraph company shall consolidate its stock, property, franchises or earnings, in whole or in part, with any other railroad corporation or telegraph company owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice of at least sixty days to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 4. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the Legislature may from time to time pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State. The liability of railroad corporations as common carriers shall never be limited.

SEC. 5. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds except for money, labor or property actually received and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created, and all stock, dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation shall be void. The capital stock of railroad corporations shall not be increased for any purpose, except after public notice for sixty days, in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 6. The exercise of the power and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the Legislature, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized or hereafter to be organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity, the same as of individuals.

SEC. 7. The Legislature shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in all charges of express, telegraph and railroad companies in this State, and enforce such laws by adequate penalties to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

SEC. 8. No railroad corporation organized under the laws of any other State or of the United States, and doing business in this State, shall be entitled to exercise the right of eminent domain, or have power to acquire the right of way or real estate for depot or other uses, until it shall have become a body corporate pursuant to and in accordance with the laws of this State.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality or other subdivision of the State shall ever become a subscriber to the capital stock, or owner of such stock, or any portion or interest therein, of any railroad or private corporation, or association.

MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created by special law, nor its charter extended, changed or amended, except those for charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State, but the Legislature shall provide by general laws for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created. All general laws passed pursuant to this section may be altered from time to time or repealed.

SEC. 2. No such general law shall be passed by the Legislature granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town or incorporated village, without first requiring the consent of a majority of the electors thereof.

SEC. 3. All corporations may sue and be sued in like cases as natural persons.

SEC. 4. In all cases of claims against corporations and joint stock associations, the exact amount justly due shall be first ascertained, and after the corporate property shall have been exhausted, the original subscribers thereof shall be individually liable to the extent of their unpaid subscription, and the liability for the unpaid subscription shall follow the stock.

SEC. 5. The Legislature shall provide by law that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote in person or by proxy for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock shall equal, or to distribute them upon the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

SEC. 6. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not be in operation within sixty days from the time this Constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

SEC. 7. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him held, for all its liabilities accruing while he remains such stockholder; and all banking corporations shall publish quarterly statements, under oath, of their assets and liabilities.

ARTICLE XII.—STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

SECTION 1. The State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in the revenues, contract debts never to exceed in the aggregate $100,000; and no greater indebtedness shall be incurred except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war; and provision shall be made for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue, which law providing for the payment of such interest by such tax shall be irrepealable until such debt be paid.

SEC. 2. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality or other subdivision of the State shall ever make donations to any railroad or other work of internal improvement, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified electors thereof at an election by authority of law; *Provided*, That such donations of a county, with the donations of such subdivisions, in the aggregate shall not exceed 10 per cent of the assessed valuation of such county; *Provided further*, That any city or county may, by a two-thirds vote, increase such indebtedness 5 per cent, in addition to such 10 per cent, and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness so issued shall be valid unless the same shall have indorsed thereon a certificate signed by the Secretary and Auditor of State, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law. (Reineman v. C., C. & B. H. R. R. Co, 7 Neb., 310.)

SEC. 3. The credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

ARTICLE XIII.—MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the State, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same.

ARTICLE XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. Executive and judicial officers and members of the Legislature, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and will faithfully discharge the duties of ———— according to the best of my ability, and that at the election at which I was chosen to fill said office, I have not improperly influenced in any way the vote of any elector, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing from any corporation, company or person, or any promise of office for any official act or influence (for any vote I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation)." And any such officer or member of the Legislature who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to or of violating his oath shall forfeit his office, and thereafter be disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this State, unless he shall have been restored to civil rights.

SEC. 2. Any person who is in default as collector and custodian of any public money or property shall not be eligible to any office of trust or profit under the Constitution and laws of this State; nor shall any person convicted of felony be eligible to office unless he shall have been restored to civil rights.

SEC. 3. Drunkenness shall be cause of impeachment and removal from office.

ARTICLE XV.—AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Either branch of the Legislature may propose amendments to this Constitution, and if the same be agreed to by three-fifths of the members elected to each House, such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journals, with the yeas and nays, and published at least once each week in at least one newspaper in each county where a newspaper is published, for three months immediately preceding the next election of Senators and Representatives, at which election the same shall be submitted to the electors for approval or rejection, and if a majority of the electors voting at such election adopt such amendments, the same shall become a part of this Constitution. When more than one amendment is submitted at the same election, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately.

SEC. 2. When three-fifths of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature deem it necessary to call a convention to revise, amend or change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next election of members of the Legislature for or against a convention, and if a majority voting at said election vote for a convention, the Legislature shall, at its next session, provide by law for calling the same. The convention shall consist of as many members as the House of Representatives, who shall be chosen in the same manner, and shall meet within three months after their election, for the purpose aforesaid. No amendment or change of this Constitution, agreed upon by such Convention, shall take effect until the same has been submitted to the electors of the State, and adopted by a majority of those voting for and against the same.

ARTICLE XVI.—SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise from the revisions and changes made in the Constitution of this State, and to carry the same into effect, it is hereby ordained and declared that all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this Constitution not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts of this State, individuals or bodies corporate, shall continue to be as valid as if this Constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 2. All fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures owing to the State of Nebraska, or to the people thereof, under the present Constitution and laws, shall inure to the use of the State of Nebraska under this Constitution.

SEC. 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations and all other instruments entered into or executed upon the adoption of this Constitution, to the people of the State of Nebraska, to the State of Nebraska, to any State or county officer, or public body, shall remain binding and valid, and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue; and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the Constitution of this State.

SEC. 4. All existing courts which are not in this Constitution specifically enumerated, and concerning which no other provision is herein made, shall continue in existence, and exercise their present jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 5. All persons now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions, elections or appointments, unless by this Constitution it is otherwise directed.

SEC. 6. The District Attorneys now in office shall continue during their unexpired terms to hold and exercise the duties of their respective offices in the Judicial Districts herein created, in which they severally reside. In each of the remaining Districts one such officer shall be elected at the first general election, and hold his office until the expiration of the terms of those now in office.

SEC. 7. This Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the State of Nebraska, for adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1875, and there shall be separately submitted at the same time for adoption or rejection the independent article relating to "Seat of Government," and the independent article, "Allowing electors to express a preference for United States Senator."

SEC. 8. At said election the qualified electors shall vote at the usual places of voting, and the said election shall be conducted and the returns thereof made according to the laws now in force regulating general elections, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 9. The Secretary of State shall, at least twenty days before said election, cause to be delivered to the County Clerk of each county blank poll-books, tally lists, and forms of return, and twice as many of properly prepared printed ballots for the said election as there are voters in said county, the expense whereof shall be audited and paid as other public printing ordered by the Secretary is by law required to be audited and paid; and the several County Clerks shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be distributed to the Judges of election in each election precinct in their respective counties said blank poll-books, tally lists, forms of return and tickets.

SEC. 10. At the said election the ballots shall be of the following form:

For the new constitution.

Against the new constitution.

For the article relating to "Seat of government."

Against the article relating to "Seat of government."

For the article "Allowing electors to express their preference for United States Senators."

Against the article "Allowing electors to express their preference for United States Senators."

SEC. 11. The returns of the whole vote cast, and the votes for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, and for or against the articles respectively submitted, shall be made by the several County Clerks to the Secretary of State, within fourteen days after the election, and the returns of said vote shall, within three days thereafter, be examined and canvassed by the President of this Convention, the Secretary of State, and the Governor, or any two of them, and proclamation shall be made forthwith by the Governor, or the President of this Convention, of the result of the canvass.

SEC. 12. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are "for the new constitution," then so much of this new constitution as was not separately submitted to be voted on by article shall be the supreme law of the State of Nebraska, on and after the first day of November, A. D. 1875. But if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were "against the new constitution," the whole thereof, including the articles separately submitted, shall be null and void. If the votes "for the new constitution" shall adopt the same, and it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the article relating to "the seat of government." said article shall be a part of the constitution of this State. If the votes "for the new constitution" shall adopt the same and it shall appear that the majority of the votes polled are for the article "allowing electors to express their preference for United States Senator," said article shall be a part of the constitution of this State.

SEC. 13. The general election of this State shall be held on Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November of each year, except the first general election, which shall be on the second Tuesday in October, 1875. All State, district, county, precinct and township officers, by the constitution or laws made elective by the people, except school district officers, and municipal officers in cities, villages and towns, shall be elected at a general election to be held as aforesaid. Judges of the Supreme, District and County Courts, all elective county and precinct officers, and all other elective officers, the time for the election of whom is not herein otherwise provided for, and which are not included in the above exception, shall be elected at the first general election, and thereafter at the general election next preceding the time of the termination of their respective terms of office; *Provided*, That the office of no County Commissioner shall be vacated hereby.

SEC. 14. The terms of office of all State and county officers, or Judges of the Supreme, District and County Courts, and Regents of the University, shall begin on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January next succeeding their election. The present State and county officers, Members of the Legislature, and Regents of the University, shall continue in office until their successors shall be selected and qualified.

SEC. 15. The Supreme, District and County Courts established by this constitution shall be the successors respectively of the Supreme Court, the District and the Probate Courts, having jurisdiction under the existing constitution.

SEC. 16. The Supreme, District and Probate Courts now in existence shall continue, and the Judges thereof shall exercise the power and retain their present jurisdiction until the courts provided for by this constitution shall be organized.

SEC. 17. All cases, matters and proceedings pending and undetermined in the several courts, and all records, judgments, orders and decrees remaining therein, are hereby transferred to and shall be proceeded and enforced in and by the successors thereof respectively.

SEC. 18. If this constitution be adopted, the existing constitution shall cease in all its provisions on the first day of November, A. D. 1875.

SEC. 19. The provisions of this constitution required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection thereof shall take effect and be in force immediately.

SEC. 20. The Legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 21. On the taking effect of this constitution, all State officers hereby continued in office shall, before proceeding in the further discharge of their duties, take an oath or affirmation to support this constitution.

SEC. 22. The Regents of the University shall be elected at the first general election under this constitution, and be classified by lot so that two shall hold their office for the term of two years, two for the term of four years, and two for the term of six years

SEC. 23. The present executive State officers shall continue in office until the executive State officers provided for in this constitution shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 24. The returns of the whole vote cast for the Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, District Attorneys, and Regents of the University, under the first general election, shall be made by the several Clerks to the Secretary of State within fourteen days after the election; and the returns of the said votes shall, within three days thereafter, be examined and canvassed by the Governor, Secretary of State, and the President of this Convention, or any two of them, and certificates of election shall forthwith be issued by the Secretary of State to the persons found to be elected.

SEC. 25. The Auditor shall draw the warrant of the State quarterly for the payment of the salaries of all officers under this constitution, whose compensation is not otherwise provided for, which shall be paid out of any funds not otherwise appropriated. (State v. Weston, 4 Neb., 216.) (State v. Weston, 6 Neb., 16.)

SEC. 26. Until otherwise provided by law, the Judges of the District Courts shall fix the time of holding courts in their respective districts.

SEC. 27. The members of the first Legislature under this constitution shall be elected in the year 1876.

SEC. 28. This constitution shall be enrolled and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the books containing the laws of the State, and all future editions thereof.

PROPOSITIONS SEPARATELY SUBMITTED.

ALLOWING ELECTORS TO EXPRESS THEIR PREFERENCE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Legislature may provide that at the general election immediately preceding the expiration of the term of a United States Senator from this State the electors may, by ballot, express their preference for some person for the office of United States Senator. The votes cast for such candidates shall be canvassed and returned in the same manner as for State officers.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The seat of government of the State shall not be removed or relocated without the assent of a majority of the electors of the State, voting thereupon at a general election or elections, under such rules and regulations as to the number of elections and manner of voting and places to be voted for as may be prescribed by law; *Provided*, The question of removal may be submitted at such other general elections as may be provided by law.

Done in convention at the capitol, in the city of Lincoln, on the 12th day of June in the year of our Lord 1875, and of the independence of the United States of America the 99th.

JOHN LEE WEBSTER, *President.*

O. A. ABBOTT,
SAMUEL MAXWELL,
ANDREW HALLNER,
LUKE AGUR,
JOHN MCPHERSON,
J. D. HAMILTON,
J. P. BECKER,
W. H. MUNGER,
JAMES HARPER,
J. E. BOYD,
J. H. PERRY,
ROBERT B. HARRINGTON,
CLINTON BRIGGS,
C. W. PIERCE,
J. B. HAWLEY,
JEFFERSON H. BROADY,
S. B. POUND,
M. L. HAYWARD,
CHARLES H. BROWN,
ISAAC POWERS, JR.,
D. P. HENRY,
S. F. BURTCH,
M. B. REES,
B. I. HINMAN,
S. H. CALHOUN,
H. H. SHEDD,
S. M. KIRKPATRICK,
A. H. CONNER,
GEORGE S. SMITH,
JOHN J. THOMPSON,
W. B. CUMMINS,
W. H. STERNS,
L. B. THORNE,
JAMES W. DAWES,
R. F. STEVENSON,
JACOB VALLERY, SR.,
J. E. DOOM,
S. R. FOSS,
C. H. VAN WYCK,
W. L. DUNLAP,
C. H. FRADY,
CHARLES F. WALTHERS,
R. C. ELDRIDGE,
JOSEPH GARBER,
A. M. WALLING,
J. G. EWAN,
C. H. GERE,
T. L. WARRINGTON,
JAMES LAIRD,
HENRY GREBE,
W. M. ROBERTSON,
M. R. HOPEWELL,
E. C. CARNS,
JOSIAH ROGERS,
C. E. HUNTER,
T. S. CLARK,
J. B. SAULS,
A. G. KENDALL,
S. H. COATES,
A. J. WEAVER,
CHARLES F. MANDERSON,
EDWIN N. GRENELL,
M. W. WILCOX,
FRANK MARTIN,
GEORGE L. GRIFFING,
J. F. ZEDIKER,
A. W. MATTHEWS,
WILLIAM A. GWYER.

Attest:

GUY A. BROWN, *Secretary*,
C. L. MATHER, *Assistant Secretary*.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLITICAL.

The State Republican Convention of September 26, 1876, was one of the most protracted ever held in Nebraska. It continued its sessions until Saturday morning, but not from discord. The action was spirited, though fairness prevailed.

The ticket nominated consisted of Silas Garber, for Governor; O. A. Abbott, Lieutenant Governor; Bruno Tzschuck, Secretary of State; J. B. Weston, Auditor; J. C. McBride, Treasurer; S. R. Thompson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; George H. Roberts, Attorney General; F. M. Davis, Land Commissioner; Frank Welch, Congressman, and Thomas J. Majors, Contingent Congressman.

The platform sustained the action of the National Republican Convention, in nominating Hayes and Wheeler; indorsed the principles enunciated in the national platform; affirmed the equality of all men before the law; commended the administration in its policy of enforcing laws in protection of civil and political rights of citizens; approved of the Government's financial policy; advocated a protective tariff; favored the granting of pensions to loyal soldiers in the late war; condemned the action of the Democratic party in declaring null and void the constitutional amendments, and, in the South, permitting outrages on the life and liberty of citizens, and closed with the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The construction of the Union Pacific Railroad was a national enterprise, inaugurated and carried to a successful completion by the National Republican party, and built with the nation's treasure,

Resolved, That all business originating in the State of Nebraska and produced and situated on the line of railroads connected with the Union Pacific Railroad, in shipment and transportation over said Union Pacific Railroad, is entitled to equal advantages and facilities, without discrimination of any kind in favor of the business of any or either of such connecting railroads, or of said Union Pacific Railroad; that to effect that end, said Union Pacific Railroad ought, in equity and justice, to carry such business over its line, from whatever point received, at a pro rata of its own through tariff on similar business; and that all railroads so connecting with said Union Pacific Railroad ought, in equity and justice, to grant to the St. Joseph & Denver, Atchison & Nebraska, Midland Pacific, Omaha & Northwestern Railroads, and all other railroads which may now or hereafter connect with such connecting roads, all the rights, privileges and immunities in respect to rates, time and transportation, possessed or claimed by themselves or either of them, in respect to the Union Pacific Railroad.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that if legislation is necessary to effect the ends specified in the foregoing resolution, the same be urged upon Congress by our Senators and Representatives.

The Democratic platform of 1876 was adopted September 6, and reads:

1st. That we heartily indorse the statement of principles of the Democratic party, as enunciated by the St. Louis Convention, and that we look upon the election of Tilden and Hendricks as the only means of saving to this country the Government our fathers gave us.

2d. That, in view of the Republican party, we have no faith in their pledges of reform; that they have so often deceived the people, and obtained their support on the strength of such pledges, that it is the height of folly to trust them longer; and that the people place no confidence in a party whose entire history is replete with broken pledges, violated personal rights, criminal extravagance and unpunished corruption.

3d. That we arraign the Republican party, and particularly a Republican Senate, as being false to the interests of the people and to their repeated pledges of economy, in refusing to consent to a reduction of the expenditures of the Government made by a Democratic House of Representatives.

4th. That we denounce the policy of the Republican party in furnishing the Indians arms and ammunition with which to take the lives of the tax-paxing white men, and in protecting the Indians, while they leave our frontier unprotected.

5th. That we denounce the interference, on the part of the General Government, with a free exercise of the elective franchise, by keeping a standing army over the ballot box in several States of the Union, as an unwarranted exercise of the executive power, in a time of profound peace, for the sole object of subserving party purposes.

6th. That the pretended claim of the Republican party that they are the friends of the soldier is a gross and deceptive fraud, in that after a Democratic House had passed a bill for the purpose of equalizing the bounties of soldiers, and a Republican Senate defeated the same.

7th. That we demand the utmost economy in the expenditures of our State Government, and that the public money shall not be used by its custodians in speculation or to advance party ends, and that such use be punished with severe penalties.

The aggregate vote for Governor was 52,234; for Congressmen, 51,774. The Republican ticket was elected.

The twelfth session of the Legislature was called December 5, 1876, to pass upon the question of the legality of the election of Amasa Cobb to the office of Presidential Elector. Mr. Cobb was chosen by ballot, in joint convention of both houses.

The thirteenth session of the Legislature was held December 5, the same day as the preceding session, and was for the purpose of canvassing the popular vote cast for the State ticket and Congressman.

The fourteenth session of the Legislature convened in regular session January 2, 1877. The Senate consisted of the following members: First District, J. W. Holt, P. W. Birkhauser; Second, Church Howe; Third, G. W. Covell, C. H. Van Wyck; Fourth, S. M. Chapman; Fifth, G. W. Ambrose, C. H. Brown; Sixth, A. N. Ferguson; Seventh, W. C. Walton; Eighth, G. F. Blanchard; Ninth, J. C. Crawford; Tenth, Isaac Powers, Jr.; Eleventh, S. W. Hayes; Twelfth, John Aten; Thirteenth, G. H. Thummel; Fourteenth, J. E. North; Fifteenth, H. Garfield; Sixteenth, A. M. Bryant; Seventeenth, Thomas P. Kennard and C. N. Baird; Eighteenth, T. W. Pepoon; Nineteenth, L. W. Colby; Twentieth, J. W. Dawes; Twenty-first, E. C. Carns; Twenty-second, W. M. Knapp; Twenty-third, M. W. Wilcox; Twenty-fourth, J. S. Gilham; Twenty-fifth, E. C. Calkins; Twenty-sixth, B. I. Hinman. Officers: Hon. Othman A. Abbott, President; Hon. George F. Blanchard, President *pro tempore;* D. H. Wheeler, Secretary; E. J. Baldwin, Assistant Secretary; Thomas Harlan, Sergeant-at-Arms; Miss Ella Marlay, Enrolling Clerk; Miss Mollie Baird, Engrossing Clerk; M. J. Houck, Doorkeeper.

The house roll by districts was: First District, J. D. Gillman, William Gerdis, Joseph H. Meyers; Second, E. Jordan, W. J. Halderman; Third, William Anyan, L. M. Boggs; Fourth, W. H. Doolittle, William R. Spicknall; Fifth, J. G. Evans, John Frerichs, J. J. Mercer; Sixth, George McKee, F. W. Robb, J. B. Elliott, Paul Schminke; Seventh, John Cadman, W. C. Griffith, Henry Spellman, R. O. Phillips; Eighth, J. A. Jury, M. M. Runyon, E. M. Mengel; Ninth, J. C. Gilmore, T. N. Bobbitt, J. M. Beardsley; Tenth, S. F. Burtch; Eleventh, A. H. Baker, J. S. Gibson, William Neville, P. P. Shelby, G. E. Pritchell, James Creighton, L. L. Wilcox, Thomas Blackmore; Twelfth, H. B. Nicodemus, N. S. Belden; Thirteenth, Henry Sprick; Fourteenth, F. M. Johnson; Fifteenth, W. J. McVicker, J. W. Pollock; Sixteenth, J. C. Hefferman; Seventeenth, J. P. Walters; Eighteenth, L. C. Champlin; Nineteenth, W. W. Fitzpatrick; Twentieth, S. T. Caldwell; Twenty-first, J. E. Smith; Twenty-second, S. Sadler; Twenty-third, James W. Small; Twenty-fourth, C. M. Northrup; Twenty-fifth, E. Whitcomb, T. B. Parker, James McCreedy; Twenty-sixth, Thomas Wolfe, Thomas A. Healey; Twenty-seventh, S. V. Moore, Lee Love; Twenty-eighth, Thomas B. Johnson; Twenty-ninth, Peter Harrison; Thirtieth, S. W. Switzer; Thirty-first, Anthony Reis; Thirty-second, B. B. Mills; Thirty-third, N. J. Paul; Thirty-fourth, Henry A. Bruno; Thirty-fifth, Albinus Nance; Thirty-sixth, Cyrus Allen; Thirty-seventh, N. W. Wells; Thirty-eighth, C. C. Barnum; Thirty-ninth, Alexander Bear; Fortieth, G. A. Hall; Forty-first, C. F. Eiseley; Forty-second, C. H. Frady; Forty-third, Thomas G. Hullihen; Forty-fourth, W. B. Lambert; Forty-fifth, Loren Clark; Forty-sixth, J. H. McColl; Forty-seventh, A. H. Bush; Forty-eighth, A. E. Harvey; Forty-ninth, W. P. P. St. Clair; Fiftieth, Samuel Barker; Fifty-first, D. P. Whelpley; Fifty-second, J. O. Chase. Officers: Hon. Albinus Nance, Speaker; B. D. Slaughter, Chief Clerk; J. F. Zedizer, Assistant Clerk; W. B. White, Enrolling Clerk; Hannah M. Kellum, Engrossing Clerk; L. B. Palmer, Sergeant-at-Arms; H. W. Gregory, Doorkeeper.

The State Republican Convention of October 2, 1878, nominated: For Supreme Judge, Amasa Cobb; for Congressman (long term), Edward K. Valentine; for Congressman (short term), Thomas J. Majors; contingent Congressman, Thomas J. Majors; for Governor, Albinus Nance;

Lieutenant Governor, E. C. Carns; for Secretary of State, S. J. Alexander; for Auditor, F. W. Liedtke; for Treasurer, G. M. Bartlett; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. R. Thompson; for Attorney General, C. J. Dilworth; for Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, F. M. Davis.

The platform of that year is given below:

The Republicans of Nebraska, re-affirming the principles that carried the nation successfully through the crisis of rebellion, the dangers of reconstruction, and the readjustment of the social and business interests of the people, and meeting the issues of the hour in the same unfaltering spirit with which they confronted the grave problems that met them upon the threshold of their power, declare:

1. Elections shall be free in the South as in the North; equal rights of all citizens, as ordained by the amended constitution, shall be guaranteed, and it shall not be dangerous to the life or limb of a citizen to hold and express an opinion, and to vote as he pleases.

2. The public service shall be elevated on a basis of a pure, economical and efficient administration of affairs, the tenure of an office to be secure for the term prescribed in the commission, during a faithful performance of its duties, and the rights and privileges of an official as a sovereign citizen of the Republic should not be interfered with, so long as they are exercised without neglect of his duties.

3. Sincerely seeking fraternal relations with the States lately in rebellion, we summon the people to vigilance and unflinching warfare against the demand that the damages sustained by the people of these States, in consequence of the unprovoked war waged against the Union, shall be paid out of the national treasury; and the raids of the solid South, in anticipation of Democratic control of the national purse, must be met with the same unfaltering spirit of resistance which foiled the attempt to take possession of our public property with an armed hand.

4. The authority conferred upon Congress by the Constitution to regulate inter-state commerce, and the authority reserved to the several States in their domestic affairs, is amply sufficient to afford the remedy against the growing oppressions of powerful monopolies; and the rights of the people should be jealously guarded against extortion and tyranny on the part of corporations and their combinations of massed capital, by adequate State and National legislation.

5. The faith of the nation shall be sacred, and its contracts be redeemed in spirit and letter, and the nation's honor shall be held as inviolate as the nation's life.

6. We hail the auspicious signs of reviving trade and industry, and congratulate the people upon this practical evidence that the depression which grew out of the financial disorders forced upon us by the rebellion is giving place to returning confidence and permanent prosperity, which can rest alone on a fixed monetary standard, settled values, and full security and certainty for the future.

7. The greenback shall not be dishonored or depreciated; shall be made as good as honest coin; the laborer's dollar shall mean a real dollar; the uncertainty of its value, which robs toil and paralyzes trade, shall cease, and our currency shall be the best currency, because, whether paper or coin, it shall be convertible, secure and steady.

8. The demonetization of silver worked a fraud upon the people by crippling the nation's resources for paying its indebtedness. The act restoring its legal tender character and providing for the coinage of standard silver dollars was timely and just; but its coinage should be free, and the 30,000,000 trade dollars now in circulation should be made legal tender.

9. The record of the Democratic party in its recent attempt to steal the Presidency by violence, intimidation and murder during the campaign at the polls: by stuffing ballot-boxes, falsifying returns, and obstructing the canvassing of votes; by bribery of electors and by pretended returns from false and fraudulent electors, followed by the device of an extra constitutional method of canvassing the electoral votes; its repudiation of its own offspring—the Electoral Commission—as soon as it failed to carry out its partisan designs; its plot to precipitate anarchy and revolution by fillibustering in the House of Representatives until the expiration of the constitutional time in which the electoral canvass could be completed; and the corrupt bargain which it attempts to prove it made as the condition precedent to the abandonment of the conspiracy, illustrates the spirit of its so-called Democracy, being subversive of the Constitution, destructive of law and order, and in contempt of public honor and decency. We arraign this party as a constant disturber of public tranquility; as a wanton foe of public security in its persistent assaults upon the authority and stability of the established government; as false to the nation in crippling its army in a time of uncertainty and danger; as guilty of false pretenses in claiming for the Democratic House a reduction in public expenditures, to be replaced by deficiency bills; as dependent upon a solid South, and thereby subservient to its demands; as joining hands with the miscalled Greenback-Work-and Labor party to support its wild schemes of inflation with fiat money; and its further or greater success would be a national calamity.

10. We earnestly protest against the proposition to withdraw the public lands west of the 100th meridian from settlement under the homestead, pre-emption and timber culture laws, and we demand that as soon as practicable the Indians now within our borders be removed to territory set apart exclusively for their use.

11. We invite all good citizens, of whatever previous political ties, to unite with the Republican party, the only effectual bulwark against national repudiation and disgrace, the only organization capable of preserving the national honor. This great exigency appeals to all Republicans to rise to its high obligation and join heart and hand for the triumph of the principles upon which the security and welfare of the republic depend.

The Democrats responded by promulgating, September 25, sentiments and principles in the following manner:

The Democratic party of Nebraska, in convention assembled, reaffirm their faith in and devotion to the Union, and the Constitution with all of its amendments, and declare: that strict construction, home rule, the supremacy of civil over military power, the equality of all citizens before the law, liberty of individual action, unvexed by sumptuary laws, absolute acquiescence in the lawfully expressed will of the majority, elections free and untrammeled by governmental control, except so far as the obedience of the law demands, are essential to the preservation and due administration of a free government.

Furthermore, be it known, that the Democracy of Nebraska is against any and all protective tariff, for the reason that no one industry can be protected at the expense of all other industries; for the reason that we desire a perfect commercial freedom, wherein we may sell where we can sell highest, and buy where we can buy lowest.

Be it known, further, that the Democracy of Nebraska declares itself unalterably opposed to subsidies to railroads, or other private corporations, either in lands, money or bonds, by either municipal, county, State or National contributions, for the reason that we have seen and experienced the evils and injustice of such contributions; for the reason that it robs the many to enrich the few; for the reason that it inspires corporate capital to capture and control the Legislatures of States to elect United States Senators, and to corrupt the people and their Representatives, for the reason that in Nebraska, corporate capital is endangering popular rights and subverting the popular will.

Be it known, that, we are against a system of revenue which makes a discrimination in favor of the rich, and adverse to the poor. We are for men of moral and mental worth in all public offices and against professional place hunters and political jobbers everywhere, in or out of party. We are for honesty, economy, exactness and a strict accountability in the administration of public affairs, and we denounce the Republican party in this State because it has squandered the public lands; because it has robbed the school funds; because it has wasted the public money in rotten contracts for rotten public buildings, and levied a tax of half a million dollars a year for ten years to enrich favorites and feed imbeciles in office.

We further arraign the Republican party for the crime of defrauding the nation of a President, justly elected, by a majority of a quarter million of the popular vote, and its reckless disregard of the rights and demands of the people, in this and other matters involving their best interests.

We declare that the commercial and industrial stagnation that has so long prevailed throughout the country, and the consequent wide-spead want and suffering, is due to the pernicious financial legislation of the Republican party, and we hereby arraign it for its acts and charge.

That by a sweeping change in the measure of value, wholly in the interest of moneyed capital, by the demonetization of silver and the destruction of legal tender paper, it has wrongfully added, in effect, hundreds of millions to the burden of debt and taxes upon the people, and the burden has as yet been only partially removed by the act of our party in Congress, by the remonetization of silver.

The policy of the Republican party, in the contraction of paper currency and hoarding gold, has increased the value of money and securities and decreased the value of capital designed for productive use. Thus idleness and stagnation, instead of industry and prosperity, have been fostered.

As measures of relief to the people, we insist that the period of resumption shall be postponed beyond the period now fixed by law, but that resumption shall be had as soon as the needs of the country will admit; the lawful liberation of the coin in the treasury; the removal of all restrictions to the coinage of silver and the re-establishment of silver as a money metal, the same as gold, as it was before its fraudulent demonetization; the limit of either gold or silver to be determined by the demand for it; the gradual substitution of United States legal tender paper for national bank note

> and its permanent establishment as the sole paper money of the country, made of equal tender coin for all dues to the Government, the amount of such issue to be so regulated by legislation or organic law as to give the people assurance of stability in volume and value.
>
> The immediate repeal of the national banking act.
>
> No further issue of interest-bearing bonds.
>
> No further sale of bonds for the purchase of coin for resumption purposes, but the gradual extinction of the public debt.
>
> Our warmest sympathy is extended to the labor classes who have been thrown out of or crippled in their employment by the ruinous financial policy and unjust legislation of the Republican party, and we pledge the Democratic party to a reversal of that policy and a restoration of all the rights thus wrongfully wrested from them upon its ascendancy to power.
>
> We deprecate the employment of organized force in this country except to execute law and maintain the public peace. No violence should be countenanced to obtain redress for any alleged grievance, but should be repressed at any cost, and redress sought and secured by legal methods.
>
> *Resolved*, That the rate of interest in this State ought to be reduced.

For Governor, the total vote cast was 52,417; for Congressman, 50,247, and was Republican by a large majority.

The fifteenth session of the Legislature met January 7, 1879. Below is given the roster of the Senate: First District, P. W. Birkhauser, G. P. Stone: Second, Church Howe; Third, C. H. Van Wyck, D. T. Hayden; Fourth, Orlando Tefft; Fifth, C. K. Coutant, C. H. Brown; Sixth, C. V. Gallagher; Seventh, John A. Cuppy; Eighth, William Marshall; Ninth, Louis Otterstein; Tenth, W. B. Beck; Eleventh, Louis Ley; Twelfth, O. P. Sullenberger; Thirteenth, E. W. Arnold; Fourteenth, J. T. Clarkson; Fifteenth, W. F. Kimmell; Sixteenth, T. A. Bonnell; Seventeenth, E. E. Brown, M. B. Cheney; Eighteenth, B. F. Dorsey; Nineteenth, James A. McMeans; Twentieth, J. H. Grimm; Twenty-first, T. L. Norval; Twenty-second, D. A. Scovill; Twenty-third, J. F. Coulter; Twenty-fourth, A. L. Wigton; Twenty-fifth, John D. Seaman; Twenty-sixth, George H. Jewett. Officers: Hon. Edmund C. Carns, President; Hon. William Marshall, President pro tem.; Sherwood Burr, Secretary; C. H. Babcock, W. M. Seely, Assistant Secretaries; Miss Kate E. Stover, Engrossing Clerk; J. T. Allen, Enrolling Clerk; J. N. Cassell, Sergeant-at-Arms; W. H. Thomas, Doorkeeper.

The House roll, by districts, was: First District, John Kloepfel, B. R. Stouffer, W. M. Patton, J. Fenton; Second, R. A. Kennedy, S. Barnard; Third, John Sparks; Fourth, S. B. Starrett, W. R. York; Fifth, W. A. Pollock, N. Johnson, E. Lash; Sixth, J. L. Mitchell, R. D. Brownlee, Jacob Lisk, George Ferguson; Seventh, M. H. Sessions, S. G. Owen, W. W. Carder, T. R. Burling; Eighth, H. A. Fisher, B. F. Hammitt, F. E. Davis; Ninth, R. B. Windham, I. F. Polk, Isaac Stone; Tenth, Amos Gates; Eleventh, George Plumbeck, L. M. Bennett, R. E. Gaylord, Patrick McArdle, W. H. Burns, J. S. Gibson, B. E. B. Kennedy, C. J. Karbach; Twelfth, C. F. Eiseley, G. M. Dodge; Thirteenth, Giles Mead, J. J. Thompson; Fourteenth, Robert Hanson; Fifteenth, B. A. Thompson, John E. Long; Sixteenth and Seventeenth, W. H. Vanderbilt; Eighteenth, C. B. Slocumb; Nineteenth, G. C. Bruce; Twentieth, R. M. Simonton; Twenty-first, J. E. Smith; Twenty-second, R. A. Batty; Twenty-third, H. A. Draper; Twenty-fourth, J. D. Jenkins; Twenty-fifth, M. B. C. True, J. W. Gilbert, N. H. Moore; Twenty-sixth, H. A. French, William Hickman; Twenty-seventh, W. T. Scott, W. H. Keckley; Twenty-eighth, R. W. Grayhill; Twenty-ninth, G. H. Bush; Thirtieth, J. H. Davis; Thirty-first, A. H. Bradley; Thirty-second, P. J. Dempster; Thirty-third, J. F. Frederick; Thirty-fourth, J. W. Sparks; Thirty-fifth, T. S. Sparks; Thirty-sixth, F. Englehard; Thirty-seventh, N. W. Wells; Thirty-eighth, T. C. Ryan; Thirty-ninth, C. P. Mathewson; Fortieth, J. A. Ziegler; Forty-first, R. N. Day; Forty-second, Tobias Mack; Forty-third, B. Y. Shelley; Forty-fourth, F. H. Trowbridge; Forty-fifth, Oscar Babcock; Forty-sixth, T. L. Warrington; Forty-seventh, Sidney Baker; Forty-eighth, R. H. Rohr; Forty-ninth, F. W. Gassman; Fiftieth, A. W. Vandeman; Fifty-first, D. C. Loveland; Fifty-second, M. S. Price. Officers: Hon. C. P. Mathewson, Speaker; B. D. Slaughter, Chief Clerk; J. F. Zediker, T. H. Benton, Assistant Clerks; Miss Kate Strickland, Engrossing Clerk; W. P. Squire, Enrolling Clerk; Isaac Goodin, Sergeant-at-Arms; C. H. Horth, Doorkeeper.

The State Republican Convention of 1880 nominated the following ticket: For Presidential Electors, G. W. Collins, of Pawnee; J. M. Thurston, of Douglas; James Laird, of Adams; For alternates, Silas Garber, of Webster; W. L. Wilson, of Otoe; C. F. Eiseley, of Dodge; for Congress, E. K. Valentine, of Cuming County; for Contingent Congressman, T. J. Majors, of Nemaha County; for Governor, Albinus Nance, of Polk County; for Lieutenant Governor, E. C. Carns, of Seward County; for Secretary of State, S. J. Alexander, of Thayer County; for Auditor of Public Accounts, John Wallichs, of Hall County; for Treasurer, G. M. Bartlett, of Lancaster County; for Attorney General, C. D. Dilworth, of Phelps County; for Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, A. G. Kendall, of Howard County; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. W. W. Jones, of Lancaster County.

The convention passed the following resolutions:

> 1. The Republicans of Nebraska most heartily indorse the profession of principles formulated by the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and pledge their unwavering support to the candidates there nominated.
>
> 2. We affirm that the doctrine of national sovereignty is the fundamental principle upon which the perpetuity of the nation rests, and that the principle of home rule as enunciated by the Democratic party is but the cautious expression of the Calhoun doctrine of State rights; is revolutionary in its character and destructive to the unity of the nation.
>
> 3. We regard the recent seizure of the polls, and wholesale robbery of the franchises of the Republican citizens of Alabama, by the Democratic party officials, surpassing in the magnitude and effrontery of the crime any former effort of that party under the Tweed plan in New York and the Mississippi plan in the South, as a fair specimen of Democratic methods, and a foretaste of Democratic dominance in national affairs, that should incite every honest man and tax-payer in the country to the most earnest endeavor to defeat the party of brigandage and fraud at the polls in November.
>
> 4. We have considered "what Lee and Jackson would have done if they were alive," and have determined to employ our best energies in preventing the seizure of the National Government by their living comrades through the fraud of a "solid South."
>
> 5. We congratulate the people of the State upon its rapid increase of population and wealth, and upon the good measure of prosperity that has rewarded their labor, and upon the rapid rebuilding of our material interests since the success of resumption and the revival of trade.
>
> 6. We pledge our support to such legislation in Congress, and such measures by the State Legislature, as may be necessary to effect a correction of the abuses, and prevent extortion and discrimination in charges by railroad corporations.
>
> 7. We most cordially invite the aid and co-operation, in this defense of the national integrity and the nation's purse, of all Republicans and war Democrats who have differed with us on temporary issues, or have clung to a party name honored by their forefathers, but dragged in the dust by the degenerate party leaders of to-day.

The Democratic platform of 1880, adopted September 29, reads:

> The Democratic party of Nebraska assembled here in delegated convention, at Hastings, in Adams County, declare, on this 29th day of September, 1880, their entire confidence in the patriotism, judgment and executive ability of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, the nominee of the National Democratic party for President of the United States.

They also proclaim their entire faith in the patriotism, the integrity and the fidelity to principles of William H. English, of Indiana, the candidate for Vice President of the United States, nominated by the National Convention at Cincinnati; and they hereby pledge to that ticket, and to the solid principles of free trade, or a tariff for revenue only, a sound currency and an economical administration of governmental affairs, their zealous, unflinching and untiring support.

The Democracy of Nebraska further declare that, under Republican fundamental laws, under Republican statutory enactments, and under the administration of Republican officials, during its thirteen years of State existence, its people have been plundered, as to their public domain (which has been divided out ostensibly for the purpose of constructing railways, but really for enriching political favorites), to the extent of nearly all the five hundred thousand acres of internal improvement lands. And that taxes under a Republican constitution, which provided for them, and under special laws which made them collectable, have been levied upon the many for the purpose of constructing and giving railroads to the few. That the fundamental proposition that no citizen shall be deprived of his property without due process of law, has been ignored and trampled under foot by the Republican system of subsidizing corporations and by imposition and collection of taxes from the people as a subsidizing sequence.

Therefore, the Democrats of Nebraska protest against the further indorsement of private corporations, either at the expense of the public domain, or at a cost to the people's pockets, by the further issuing of county bonds, or other evidences of public debt.

The Democrats demand an amendment to the State Constitution which shall forever prohibit the vesting, by gift from this State, of another acre of land in a private corporation, and which shall make it forever impossible to denote county or precinct bonds, or any other evidence of public debt to any corporation whatsoever.

The prosperous commonwealth is that one which legislates the least as to the relations between labor and capital, which enacts the fewest laws of a regulatory character, most unfrequently invades the domain of political economy with statutes, and draws the least amount of annual taxes from its citizens.

The Democracy of Nebraska contemplate, with infinite regret, the enormous burdens of debt which have, under Republican rule, been piled up against many of the best and most populous, as well as against some of the poorest and most sparsely settled counties in the State.

Many of these obligations, incurred for the purpose of inducing railroads, are undoubtedly legal and should be paid, and many of them are undoubtedly illegal and void. The former should be refunded, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, and the latter should be legally resisted in every county, precinct and town in the State.

The Democrats adopt the homely adage "Pay as you go" for their motto in the management of precinct, village, city, county and State affairs, and declare absolutely against the increase of county or state indebtedness in any form whatsoever.

They demand the calling in and liquidation of State bonds at the earliest possible moment and the reduction of the rate of interest thereon at once by refunding.

And they are opposed to all appropriations for public buildings, or for any other purposes whatsoever, which are not absolutely and imperatively demanded in behalf of the welfare of the whole people.

The Democrats denounce the extravagance which has characterized the Republican party in the construction of the former insane asylum, the penitentiary, the university and other public buildings in Nebraska, and demand a thorough and searching investigation by the next Legislature into all contracts heretofore made or now existing between the State and certain contractors and jobbers, who are known to have eaten up many hundreds of thousands of dollars of the people's money.

In conclusion, the Democrats of the State of Nebraska solemnly promise that they will, as individuals and as a partisan organization, do everything within their power that is decent and honorable to reduce the public debts of the various counties and of the State as rapidly as possible.

And that they will, individually and collectively, oppose the creation of any more debts and earnestly endeavor to lessen taxation and also to make taxation so that corporate capital shall have no advantage over that of the individual citizen, whether he be laborer, mechanic, farmer or merchant.

Resolved, That we are in favor of such a change by the next Legislature of the existing revenue laws of the State that the property of corporations for all objects shall be subjected to taxation for county, city and school purposes the same as individual property.

And to a discussion of the above propositions the Democratic party of Nebraska challenges each and every one who indorses Republican rule in Nebraska and is proud of its resultant taxes and debts upon the people.

POPULAR VOTES.

Popular vote for Congressmen:

1866	T. M. Marquette	4,821	
	J. Sterling Morton	4,105	8,926
1866	John Taffe	4,820	
	Algernon S. Paddock	4,072	
	George Francis Train	30	8,922
1868	John Taffe	8,724	
	Andrew J. Poppleton	6,318	15,042
1870	John Taffe	12,375	
	George B. Lake	7,967	20,342
1872	Lorenzo Crounse	17,124	
	Jesse F. Warner	10,412	27,536
1874	Lorenzo Crounse	22,532	
	James W. Savage	8,386	
	James G. Miller	4,074	
	James W. Davis	972	35,964
1876	Frank Welch (Rep)	30,900	
	Joseph Holman (Dem)	17,206	
	M. Warren (Greenback)	3,579	
	Scattering	89	51,774
1878	E. K. Valentine (Rep.)	28,341	
	J. W. Davis (Dem. and Greenback,	21,752	
	Scattering	21	50,247
1880	E. K. Valentine (Rep)	52,647	
	James E. North (Dem)	28,634	
	Allen Root (Greenback)	4,059	
	Scattering	4,074	84,414

Popular vote for Governor since first regular election, in 1866:

1866	David Butler	4,093	
	J. Sterling Morton	3,948	8,041
1868	David Butler	8,576	
	J. R. Porter	6,349	14,925
1870	David Butler	11,126	
	John H. Croxton	8,648	19,774
1872	Robert W. Furnas	16,543	
	Henry C. Lett	11,227	27,770
1874	Silas Garber	21,568	
	Albert Tuxbury	8,046	
	J. F. Gardner	4,159	
	J. S. Church	1,346	36,019
1876	Silas Garber	31,947	
	Paren England	17,219	
	J. F. Gardner	3,022	
	Scattering	36	52,234
1878	Albinus Nance	29,469	
	W. H. Webster	13,473	
	Levi G. Todd	9,475	52,417
1880	Albinus Nance	55,237	
	T. W. Tipton	28,167	
	O. T. B. Williams	3,898	
	Scattering	43	87,345

Summary of vote at election held November 2, 1880:

Governor:		
Albinus Nance	55,237	
T. W. Tipton	28,167	
O. T. B. Williams	3,898	
Scattering	43	87,345
Congressman:		
E. K. Valentine	52,647	
James E. North	28,634	
Allen Root	4,059	
Scattering	4,074	84,414
Contingent Congressman:		
Thomas J. Majors	52,985	
Scattering	62	53,047
Lieutenant Governor:		
Edmund C. Carns	53,521	
T. J. Hamilton	27,025	
Peter Lansing	3,890	
Scattering	3,369	87,805
Secretary of State:		
S. J. Alexander	55,152	
G. W. Johnson	28,267	
B. F. Allen	3,807	
Scattering	8	87,234
Auditor Public Accounts:		
John Wallichs	55,195	
D. C. Patterson	28,247	
James R. Carey	3,834	
Scattering	82	87,358

Treasurer:		
G. M. Bartlett	54,895	
Frank Folda	28,587	
A. V. Herman	3,794	
Scattering	93	87,369
Attorney General:		
C. J. Dilworth	55,164	
G. E. Pritchett	27,925	
Marvin Warren	3,465	
Scattering	522	87,076
Commissioner Public Lands:		
A. G. Kendall	55,009	
E. H. Andrus	28,183	
David Neale	2,749	
Scattering	263	86,204
Superintendent Public Instruction:		
W. W. W. Jones	55,024	
Alexander Bear	28,265	
A. S. Von Mansfield	3,622	
Scattering	176	87,087
Choice for U. S. Senator (under constitutional provision):		
A. S. Paddock	92	
James Laird	169	
E. S. Dundy	19	
L. C. Pace	29	
C. H. Van Hyck	4	
A. Saunders	1	
F. E. White	2	
R. W. Furnas	1	
A. J. Weaver	39	356
Presidential Electors:		
Republicans—G. W. Collins	54,979	
John M. Thurston	54,958	
James Laird	54,964	
Democrats — James E. Boyd	28,523	
Victor Vifquain	28,487	
Beach I. Hinman	28,495	
Greenback — H. G. Cass	3,950	
W. W. Conner	3,810	
George Watkins	3,808	

STATE ROSTER.

GOVERNORS.

David Butler*	February 21, 1867.
Robert W. Furnas	January 13, 1873.
Silas Garber	January 11, 1875.
Albinus Nance	January 9, 1879.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Othman A. Abbott	January 4, 1877.
Edmund C. Carns	January 9, 1879.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Thomas P. Kennard	February 21, 1867.
William H. James†	January 10, 1871.
John J. Gosper	January 13, 1873.
Bruno Tzschuck	January 11, 1875.
S. J. Alexander	January 9, 1879.

AUDITORS.

John Gillespie	February 21, 1867.
Jefferson B. Weston	January 13, 1873.
F. W. Liedtke	January 9, 1879.
John Wallichs	November 12, 1880.

TREASURERS.

Augustus Kountze	February 21, 1867.
James Sweet	January 11, 1869.
Henry A. Koenig	January 10, 1871.
J. C. McBride	January 11, 1875.
George M. Bartlett	January 9, 1879.

LIBRARIANS.

Thomas P. Kennard	June 22, 1867.
William H. James	January 10, 1871.
Guy A. Brown	March 3, 1871.

ATTORNEY GENERALS.

Champion S. Chase	—— —, 1867.
Seth Robinson	—— —, 1869.
George H. Roberts	January 10, 1871.
J. R. Webster	January 13, 1873.
George H. Roberts	January 11, 1875.
C. J. Dilworth	January 9, 1879.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.*

Seth W. Beals	—— —, 1869.
J. M. McKenzie	January 10, 1871.
S. R. Thompson	January 4, 1877.
W. W. W. Jones	January 6, 1881.

CONGRESSMEN.

John Taffe	October 9, 1866.
Lorenzo Crounse	October 8, 1872.
Frank Welch	November 7, 1876.
Thomas J. Majors	November 5, 1878.
E. K. Valentine	November 5, 1878.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS.†

F. M. Davis	January 4, 1877.
A. G. Kendall	January 6, 1881.

STATE JUDICIARY.

CHIEF JUSTICES SUPREME COURT.

Oliver P. Mason‡	—— —, 1867.
George B. Lake	January 16, 1873.
Daniel Gantt§	January 3, 1878.
Samuel Maxwell‖	May 29, 1878.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES AND JUDGES.

George B. Lake**	February 21, 1867.
Lorenzo Crounse	February 21, 1867.
Daniel Gantt	January 16, 1873.
Samuel Maxwell	January 16, 1873.
Amasa Cobb§§	May 29, 1878.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

George Armstrong	—— —, 1867.
Guy A. Brown	August 8, 1868.

REPORTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

J. M. Woolworth	1870.
Lorenzo Crounse	1873.
Guy A. Brown	1875.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Casper E. Yost	—— —, 1867.
J. T. Hoile	July 1, 1869.
William Daily	—— —, 1871.
Ellis Bierbower	—— —, 1880.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

E. F. Gray	June 19, 1867.
E. Estabrook	June 19, 1867.
Isham Reavis	June 16, 1867.
O. B. Hewitt	October 13, 1868.
J. C. Cowin	October 13, 1868.
E. F. Gray	October 13, 1868.
A. J. Weaver	October 8, 1872.
W. J. Connell	October 8, 1872.
M. B. Hoxie	October 8, 1872.
C. J. Dilworth	October 13, 1874.
J. H. Broady	October 12, 1875.
J. W. Eller	October 12, 1875.
J. B. Barnes	October 12, 1875.
James P. Maule	November 7, 1876.
George S. Smith	November 7, 1876.
E. H. Buckingham	November 7, 1875.

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* Elected in 1866, but did not enter upon the duties of the office until the admission of the State into the Union, in February, 1867. Re-elected October 6, 1868. Re-elected October 13, 1870. Succeeded June 2, 1871, by W. H. James, Secretary of State, until the inauguration of Gov. Furnas.

† Acting Governor until January 13, 1873.

* Office created by act February 15, 1869.

† Office created in 1875.

‡ Appointed to fill vacancy.

§ Chief Justice under provisions of Constitution, Section 6, Art. VI. Died May 29, 1878.

‖ Chief Justice under provisions of Constitution, Sec. 6, Art. VI, Daniel Gantt having died May 29, 1878.

** Re-elected October 12, 1875. Re-elected November 6, 1877.

§§ Appointed to fill vacancy. Elected Nov. 5, 1878. Re-elected November 4, 1879.

M. B. Reese.*	November 7, 1877.
C. J. Green	December 1, 1877.
J. C. Watson.*	November 5, 1878.
A. N. Ferguson	November 5, 1878.
T. D. Scofield	November 5, 1878.
C. C. McNish*	November 5, 1878.
W. H. Morris	November 2, 1880.
N. J. Burnham	November 2, 1880.
A. T. Ash	November 2, 1880.

In 1871, the State was divided into three Judicial Districts. The constitution of 1875 erected six districts, which are defined in that document in preceding pages. Following is a list of Judges by districts, since 1875: First District, Hon. A. T. Weaver; Second District, Hon. S. B. Pound; Third District, Hon. James W. Savage; Fourth District, Hon. George W. Post; Fifth District, E. K. Valentine; T. L. Griffey held this at first, but Valentine contested his right and the court decided against Griffey; William Gaslin, Jr., since 1877; Sixth District, William J. Gaslin, Jr., since 1875 to 1877; E. K. Valentine, 1877, to 1879; J. B. Barnes, since 1879.

SENATORIAL SUCCESSION.

The crowning honor which any State can confer upon one of its citizens is the privilege to sit in the national Senate as its representative. Toward this bright goal, the eyes of ambitious men are lovingly turned; nor does the experience of others serve as a warning to those who aspire to this high place. It is a fact beyond the hardihood of dispute that political aspiration ends in disappointment. Where the rare exception can be pointed out, there do we find the proof of the truth and verity of the rule. A man may reach the full height of his desire for rank and station, bnt hidden beneath the surface and concealed with more or less success from the world, lies the canker which eats the vitals of enjoyment or realization. It is also a truism that no man finds participation equal in pleasure to the satisfaction derived from anticipation. Somewhere and at some time is met the blight, and this, too, before the measure of expected happiness is reached. Men toil eagerly for half a life-time to attain political distinction, only to reach it in the comparatively few instances, when it is reached at all, to find, through private woe or the hollowness of public applause, an empty shell which was supposed to hold the sum of their earthly happiness. Of all the men who have graced the Senate Chamber, it is doubtful if one could say, without reservation, that he had found the reward worth the struggle. For Senatorial honors are attained mainly through bitterest contest, wherein old friendships are sacrificed, old ties sundered and old associations forever ruthlessly smothered with the iron-velvet glove of ambition. Where the candidate is the unqualified of choice of the people and the phenomenal spectacle of uncontended election is presented, the ease of attainment gives birth to still greater expectant hopes, which end in disappointment made keener by contest. But usually there is a "Senatorial contest," in which several men participate, and which almost always results in the choice of a candidate theretofore unthought of. The truth is also apparent that when once in high office a man cannot relinquish his desire for continuance therein. The advice given by a Western Senator to a young friend sums up the bitterness of spirit which the glory of eighteen years in the Senate and a seat in the cabinet of Abraham Lincoln could not soothe with the memories of a most extraordinary life. Said he: "My young friend, abandon political life before the infatuation becomes fatal, as in the end you may hope for nothing but disappointment." It was the sad verdict on a career which had inspired in the listener aspiration of a public life. Yet all the moralizing of the centuries cannot change man's nature. The magic spell which the possession of power weaves around the thought of office is irresistible.

From among the numerous throng of men who deemed themselves worthy of the Senatorial toga, when Nebraska assumed the qualities of Stateship, Gen. John M. Thayer was chosen for the long term, or for six years, and Thomas W. Tipton for the short term. Senator Gere was told of the election of these distinguished men, and we need not repeat what has already been said. The new Senators were inducted into office March 4, 1867. Two years later, upon the expiration of Senator Tipton's term, a warm contest ensued, in the State, over his return. When the Legislature assembled, the names of Gov. Butler, Hon. T. M. Marquette and others were offered by the friends of the several candidates, but Senator Tipton was re-elected for a full term of six years.

In 1871, Senator Thayer's period of service ended. There was the most pronounced opposition manifested to his return, and this spirit was so emphatic that the Republicans of the Legislature were unable to unite in caucus upon a candidate. On the 11th of January, a vote was taken in each House, showing that Senator Thayer was the choice, in the Senate, of but three members, and in the House, of but fourteen.

Hon. P. W. Hitchcock received eight votes in the Senate and twenty-three in the House. The balance of the vote was cast for different persons. On the 18th, a joint ballot was taken, in convention, resulting: Hitchcock, 23; Thayer, 17; Saunders, 7. The second ballot gave: Hitchcock, 29; Thayer, 16; Saunders, 5. This secured the election of Mr. Hitchcock, who entered upon his office March 4, 1871.

In 1875, Senator Tipton's term ended, and Algernon S. Paddock was named as his successor, from March 4 of that year.

In 1877, Senator Hitchcock's term expired, and Alvin Saunders was elected Senator for six years, or until March 4, 1883.

In 1881, Senator Paddock was followed by Charles H. Van Wyck, whose term will end March 4, 1887.

Of these gentlemen, all are still living except Senator Hitchcock, and of the living, who are yet making history, we have no right to speak. But when a man folds his mantle about him and "lies down to pleasant dreams"—dreams which can no longer be broken by earthly ambitions—it is well to pay that tribute which is due the memory of a leader in the events of State.

Phineas Warren Hitchcock was born November 30, 1831, at New Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y. His father was a farmer of more than ordinary intelligence, and was able to afford his son the advantages of a liberal education. In 1855, the subject of this sketch graduated from Williams College at the age of twenty four. From that time he pursued studies of scientific and literary character and kept his mind well stored with knowledge on general topics. He was versed in the French and German languages. Among his associates at college were the late President Garfield and James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States. Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, was a class-mate, and the two friends parted in 1855 to meet for the first time in 1872, as brother Senators. In 1857, Mr Hitchcock came to Nebraska and engaged in the profession which he had selected, that of the law; but, as was then customary, he combined with his professional labors the business of operating in real estate. He was then poor in purse, but possessed that rich fund of sterling qualities which made success in later years so easy of accomplishment. He displayed shrewd political powers and won the confidence of his cotemporaries. He was among the first to perceive the inevitable growth of Republican strength, and became a prime-mover in the work of organizing that party in Nebraska. The eventful year of 1860 saw Mr. Hitchcock at the front. He was sent as a delegate to the National Republican Convention, at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln, whom he favored from the first. His ballot was cast each time for the Great Emancipator. In the campaign which followed, he was a strong advocate of the principles of the new party, and expressed his firm conviction of its triumph. After the election of President Lincoln, Mr. Hitchcock was a candidate for the Secretaryship of the Territory, being opposed by E. D. Webster, a "second man" before the convention. Neither of these men were appointed, however, as the President chose to name A. S. Paddock for that office, but Mr. Hitchcock was given the place of United States Marshal. In 1864, he was elected delegate to Congress, and, at the admission of the Territory into the Union, he was appointed Surveyor General of Iowa and Nebraska. This office he held about two years, or, until 1869. In 1871, as has been already stated, the Legislature elected Mr. Hitchcock to the United States Senate for six years.

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* Re-elected November 2, 1880.

Mr. Hitchcock was not so much an orator as he was a practical worker, and, in this fact, lies the secret of this success as a national legislator. The new State needed such a man, and the Senator was equal to the task imposed upon him. He was given place upon the three important Committees of Territories, Railroads and District of Columbia, at the outset of his career in the Senate. His previous experience in the House had prepared the way to efficient labor. In commenting upon the faithfulness with which he discharged the duties of his office, the Omaha *Republican* said: "He was not more quick to understand every need and detect every opportunity of meeting it than he was ready in the use of every means and the seizing of every occasion for the advantage of his State and people. * * There are to-day more statutes in force popularizing the sale of public lands and protecting settlers upon them, which were devised by Senator Hitchcock, than were originated by any other member." The timber law was his creation, and that alone is enough to keep his memory forever fresh in the minds of those who live upon the broad prairies of the West. As Chairman of the Committee on Territories, he mainly carried through the bill admitting Colorado, in 1876, as a State, and thereby secured the success of his party candidate for President. He secured appropriations for the post office buildings in Omaha and Lincoln, two of the finest public structures in the Northwestern States. By his instrumentality, the sufferers from the grasshopper plague of 1876 were relieved through Congressional aid. He caused the increase of land districts from four to seven in number, thereby rendering great service to pioneers. These are but the more salient points in his eventful career as Senator, which witnessed many stirring scenes in a national and State life.

From the Omaha *Republican* of July 12, 1881, is quoted the following tribute to the domestic life of the deceased:

"On December 27, 1858, Mr. Hitchcock was married to Miss Annie M. Monell, daughter of Dr. G. C. Monell and Laura Monell, of this city. To Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock three children were born, a daughter, Grace, and two sons, Gilbert M., now twenty-one years of age, and John G., aged sixteen. The home life was one of ideal beauty and happiness. The wife and mother was a lady of great native talents and refinement and of rare cultivation. To the advantages of a good education for their children, the parents added those of a residence abroad, Mrs. Hitchcock spending some two years with their children at Dresden. On the completion of their education in German, Mr. Hitchcock accompanied his family on a tour of the Continent. On their return, they re-established their home at Omaha. Soon after, in 1877, Mrs. Hitchcock died, and, three years afterward, just after the completion of her academic course, the daughter was called away. The intimate friends of Mr. Hitchcock alone have some realization of the hopeless depth of his affliction. He never recovered from it. It always had for him a pain, as though it was but yesterday. He mourned as one 'who would not be comforted.' Life, to his last well day, seemed to have no attractions and no consolation to his bereaved heart, except in tender recollections of his wife and daughter, and lively anticipations of a re-union through death. It cannot be said that he sought diversion from his sorrow by incessant occupation, either business or travel, but his active nature instinctively sought occupation, and, between overwork and a quenchless grief, the physical man became worn down to the last limit of endurance. And when, at length, a local ailment of long standing had become a fixed source of suffering, he sunk under it with no strength and no courage to resist it. His last sickness was brief and his death was sudden. Unlike Garfield, he did not seize upon the 'one chance' of life; but, rather, he too willingly embraced the many chances of death. He anticipated a fatal result almost from the beginning, and some days before his death set about putting his house in order. He did not long for life or regret it; if he did not welcome death, or at least, he did not dread or deprecate it. He was a man of few words, as respects matters of intimate personal interest, but enough is known for us to know that little by little his thought was turned from his earthly life and its dead past to the deathless life on the other shore in which he ardently believed, where he saw his loved ones awaiting his coming. He talked of many things, but his mind was pre-occupied with 'the one thing needful' to his spiritual solace. Let us hope and trust that, entered into immortality, that noble, loving, tender heart, like the poor worn and shattered body, has entered consciously into eternal peace and rest."

Senator Hitchcock's death occurred July 10, 1881, at 10.30 in the morning of that day. The obsequies were observed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the following day, and were of a character commensurate with the affectionate esteem in which he was held. The evidences of respect and even stronger sentiments with which the press was laden after his death, betoken in an unusual degree the standing of this good man. The peculiarly strong ties between the husband and wife, the father and daughter, are of too sacred a nature to be here spoken of. It seems clear that the honors of earthly success were as nothing to this good man when compared with the prospect of an eternal union with them after death.

THE POLITICAL STATUS OF NEBRASKA.

SHOWN BY COUNTIES FROM THE FIRST VOTE AFTER ITS ADMISSION.

COUNTIES.	1880.			1876.		1872.		1868.	
	Garfield, Republican.	Hancock, Democrat.	Weaver, Greenbacker.	Hayes, Republican.	Tilden, Democrat.	Grant, Republican.	Greeley, Democrat.	Grant, Republican.	Seymour, Democrat.
Adams	1447	550	51	767	204	121	9	......	......
Antelope	577	145	88	206	65	88	8	......	......
Boone	671	226	......	262	65	63	2	......	......
Buffalo	1195	390	38	491	160	212	33	......	......
Burt	1010	380	47	674	310	343	100	325	143
Butler	958	716	114	583	418	444	44	44	16
Cass	1861	1303	196	1367	901	1041	605	786	450
Cedar	218	326	......	144	287	78	91	53	29
Cheyenne	232	322	......	103	200	34	52	......	......
Clay	1517	520	59	1037	341	255	31	......	......
Colfax	685	399	2	465	458	223	95	......	......
Cuming	598	537	57	408	496	295	299	132	110
Custer	299	130	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Dakota	328	386	......	......	......	215	104	144	141
Dawson	347	179	......	171	76	17	10	......	......
Dixon	459	315	6	363	294	253	93	61	52
Dodge	1439	1079	2	984	956	553	407	356	185
Douglas	3290	2407	192	2342	2270	1591	1188	1939	1567
Fillmore	1404	452	160	839	261	412	45	......	......
Franklin	585	248	56	357	157	84	29	......	......
Frontier	133	42	......	......	......	11	6	......	......
Furnas	606	201	54	201	64	......	......	......	......
Gage	1726	789	169	847	242	621	131	302	77
Greeley	182	127	6	38	3	......	......	......	......
Gosper	156	70	11	23	9	......	......	......	......
Hall	1150	547	14	720	295	328	116	190	56
Hamilton	907	346	301	637	31	123	16	......	......
Harlan	678	230	33	342	115	65	7	......	......
Hitchcock	135	49	......	16	10	......	......	......	......
Holt	334	309	75	22	13	......	......	......	......
Howard	637	352	3	202	84	82	10	......	......
Jefferson	1069	491	183	531	187	367	84	74	......
Johnson	1068	579	2	697	376	564	179	333	98
Kearney	550	242	6	186	42	41	6	......	......
Keith	32	51	......	16	55	......	......	......	......
Knox	556	230	16	216	50	*74	*12	*21	*4
Lancaster	3397	1381	110	1951	711	1284	339	472	170
Lincoln	377	261	......	51	239	144	83	50	74
Madison	670	426	58	366	299	......	......	4	43
Merrick	819	275	34	564	205	339	89	46	10
Nance	199	84	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Nemaha	1473	857	8	1087	603	936	450	967	351
Nuckolls	594	331	6	213	94	56	13	......	......
Otoe	1918	1226	49	1256	1087	894	651	957	720
Pawnee	1181	326	82	731	165	619	106	468	43
Phelps	426	36	31	61	8	......	......	......	......
Pierce	76	119	......	20	101	......	......	......	......
Platte	854	832	12	514	530	236	167	166	129
Polk	943	236	11	548	79	166	17	......	......
Red Willow	284	147	48	82	20	......	......	......	......
Richardson	1764	1492	133	1264	1076	1004	757	915	502
Saline	1841	907	106	1053	469	702	215	......	......
Sarpy	491	516	19	391	421	265	144	251	261
Saunders	1717	556	697	1106	464	879	227	158	80
Seward	1354	699	226	905	325	637	138	159	41
Sherman	308	80	9	61	39	......	......	......	......
Stanton	180	160	14	126	131	......	......	11	16
Thayer	834	348	62	398	123	212	16	......	......
Valley	392	93	......	182	6	......	......	......	......
Washington	1190	499	31	977	462	628	250	468	153
Wayne	118	43	......	49	12	33	......	......	......
Webster	1006	389	2	509	115	170	21	......	......
York	1444	530	134	904	293	411	96	......	......
Total	54979	28523	3950	31833	17554	17702	7548	9772	5519

*Then L'eau qui Court County.

COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

The subdivision of so vast a domain as that embraced by the limits of Nebraska was no slight task. Not only was it necessary to observe the wishes of the petitioners at the moment of original designation, but also the future probabilities of development through settlement. The natural barriers of streams or other impediments to easy travel entered largely into the problem, before the conveniences of rail communication were known. When all facts are taken into account, one is amazed at the comparatively few alterations which have been made. At first, the Legislature governed the decision of boundaries, but now the popular voice is required to first determine whether re-arrangement is advantageous or not. The reader is referred to Article 10 of the constitution, already given in this chapter.

For convenience, we have compiled a statement of all changes effected in county lines, giving them in chronological order.

The original division of the Territory into eight counties, viz., Burt, Washington, Dodge, Douglas, Cass, Pierce, Forney and Richardson, as previously described in this chapter, was amended by the first Legislature, and legal subdivisions created after the following order:

Burt.—Act of February 18, 1855. From northeast corner Washington County, in Missouri River, up said channel twenty-seven miles northerly from north line of Washington County, west twenty-four miles, south twenty-seven miles, east to northwest corner of Washington County, and east to place of beginning. County seat, Tekamah.

Washington.—Act of February 22, 1855. Commencing at a point on Missouri River two miles north of Florence, north up channel of Missouri, on Territorial boundary, twenty-four miles; west to dividing ridge between Elkhorn and Missouri Rivers; the eastern boundary of Dodge County; south twenty-four miles; east to place of beginning. County seat, Fort Calhoun.

Dodge.—Act March 6, 1855. From a point on Platte River, at southwest corner of Douglas County, west along channel to mouth of Shell Creek; north twenty-five miles; east to west line of Washington County; south along line of Washington and Douglas Counties to place of beginning. County seat, Fontanelle.

Loup.—Act March 6, 1855. From where Shell Creek empties into Platte River; north along west line of Dodge County to its terminus; due west to a point due north from mouth of Beaver Creek; north to said mouth; down main channel of Loup River to the Platte; down Platte River to place of beginning. County seat, Pawnee.

Greene.—Act March 6, 1855. From southwest corner of Lancaster County west with same line of Cass and Lancaster Counties twenty-four miles, north to the Platte; east along that channel to northwest corner of Lancaster County; southwesterly with line of said county to place of beginning.

Lancaster.—Act March 6, 1855. From southwest corner Cass County west twenty-four miles; north to the Platte; east along said channel to west line of Cass County; south along said line to place of beginning.

Douglas.—Act March 2, 1855. From a point in channel of Missouri River opposite the middle of mouth of Platte River, north along Missouri to a point three miles north of town of Florence; west eighteen miles; south to main channel of the Platte; east along the channel of the Platte to place of beginning. County seat, Omaha City.

Otoe.—Act March 2, 1855. From a point one and a half miles north of where Weeping Water empties into Missouri; west twenty-four miles; south to a line running west from where Camp Creek runs out of Missouri Bluffs; due east to center of Missouri; north in channel of Missouri to place of beginning. County seat, Nebraska City.

Pawnee.—Act March 6, 1855. From northwest corner of Richardson County due west to a point twenty-four; due south to Kansas line; along said line to southwest corner of Richardson County; north along said line to place of beginning. County seat, Pawnee Village.

Saline.—Act March 6, 1855. From northwest corner of Clay County, due west twenty-four miles; due south until it intersects a line due west from southwest corner of Clay County; due east to southwest corner of Clay; thence north along west line of Clay to place of beginning.

McNeale.—Act March 6, 1855. From northwest corner of Dodge, north along the line of Cuming County twenty-four miles; west thirty miles; south twenty-four miles; east to place of beginning. County seat, Manitou.

Izard.—Act March 6, 1855. From northwest corner of Cuming County, north thirty-four miles; west thirty miles; south to northwest corner of McNeale County; west along north line of said county to place of beginning. County seat, Hunton.

Johnston.—Act March 2, 1855. From northeast corner Forney County due west twenty-four miles; due south to north line of Pawnee County; east along said line to southwest corner of Forney; north to place of beginning.

Jackson.—From northeast corner of Johnston County west twenty-four miles; south to north line of Pawnee County; east to southwest corner of Johnston; north to place of beginning. County seat to be called Jacksonville.

Clay.—From northwest corner of Pierce County west twenty-four miles; south to intersect a line running due west from the southwest corner of Pierce; east to said southwest corner of Pierce; north along west line of Pierce to place of beginning. County seat to be called Clayton.

Cuming.—From north line of Burt twenty miles west from center of Missouri River south to a point six miles south from north line of Dodge County; west to west line of Dodge; north along east line of McNeale twenty-four miles; east to a point as far east as the place of beginning, thence on a due line to place of beginning. County seat, Catharine.

Gage.—Act of March 16, 1855. From the northwest corner of Pawnee County west twenty-four miles; south to Kansas line; along Kansas line to southwest corner of Pawnee; thence to place of beginning. County seat to be named.

Cass.—Act of March 7, 1855. From a point in main channel of Missouri opposite the center of mouth of the Platte, down Missouri channel to north line of Pierce; west twenty-four miles; north to center of main channel of Platte; east along said channel to place of beginning. County seat, Plattsmouth.

York.—Act of March 13, 1855. From southwest corner of Greene County, west twenty-four miles; north to the Platte; east along that channel to northwest corner of Greene; south with line of that county to place of beginning. County seat to be named.

Buffalo.—Act of March 14, 1855. From a point in the center of Platte River ten miles east of mouth of Wood River west to southern channel of Platte to mouth of Buffalo Creek; north thirty miles; east to a point directly north of place of beginning; south to starting-point. County seat, Nebraska Center.

Richardson.—Act of March 7, 1855. From Kansas line up Missouri to line between Towns 4 and 5 north, provided it was not above mouth of Little Nemaha, west to northwest corner Town 4 north, Range 13 east; south to southwest corner Town 1, Range 13; thence east to place of beginning. County seat, Archer.

Nemaha.—Act of March 7, 1855. From northwest corner of Richardson County up channel of Missouri to southeast corner of Otoe County; west along south line of Otoe twenty-four miles; south to a point due west from place of beginning; thence east to starting-point. County seat, Brownsville.

Blackbird.—Act of March 7, 1855. From northeast corner of Burt County, up Missouri channel to a point two miles north of where Omaha Creek enters the Missouri bottom; west thirty miles; south to a point due west of place of beginning. The act, probably by clerical error, left this county without a southern boundary, as shown above. County seat, Blackbird City.

Dakota.—Act March 7, 1855. From northeast corner of Blackbird County up main channel of Missouri to line between Ranges 6 and 7 east; south to north line of Blackbird, thence to place of beginning. County seat, Dakota.

A bill was approved January 26, 1856, defining the boundaries of the following counties:

Jefferson.—Beginning at the southeast corner of Township 1 north, Range 1 west; thence north to northeast corner Town 4, Range 1 west; thence west to northwest corner Town 4, Range 4 west; thence south to southwest corner Town 1, Range 4; thence to place of beginning.

Fillmore.—From southeast corner Town 5 north, Range 1 west, north to northeast corner Town 8, Range 1; west to northwest corner Town 8, Range 4; south to southwest corner Town 5, Range 4; thence to place of beginning.

York.—From southeast corner Town 9, Range 1, north to northeast corner Town 12, Range 1; west to northwest corner Town 12, Range 4, south to southwest corner Town 9, Range 4; thence east to place of beginning.

Polk.—From southeast corner Town 13, Range 1, north to northeast corner Town 16, Range 1, west to northwest corner Town 16, Range 4, south to southwest corner Town 13, Range 4, thence to place of beginning.

Monroe.—From southeast corner Town 17, Range 1, north to northeast corner Town 20, Range 1, west to northwest corner Town 20, Range 4, south to southwest corner Town 17, Range 4, thence east to place of beginning.

Madison.—From the southeast corner Town 21, Range 1, north to northeast corner Town 24, Range 1, west to northwest corner Town 24, Range 4, south to southwest corner Town 21, Range 4, thence east to place of beginning.

Pierce.—From southeast corner Town 25, Range 1, north to middle main channel Missouri River, up said channel to line between Ranges 4 and 5 west, south to southwest corner Town 25, Range 4, thence east to place of beginning.

Jones.—From southeast corner Town 1, Range 4 east, north to northeast corner Town 4, Range 4 east, west to northwest corner Town 4, Range 1 east, south to southwest corner Town 1, Range 1 east, thence to place of beginning.

Saline.—From southeast corner Town 5 north, Range 4 east, north to northeast corner Town 8, Range 4, west to northwest corner Town 8, Range 1, south to southwest corner Town 5, Range 1, thence east to place of beginning.

Greene.—From southeast corner Town 9, Range 4 west, north to northeast corner Town 12, Range 4, west to northwest corner Town 12, Range 1, south to southwest corner Town 12, Range 1, east to place of beginning.

Butler.—From southeast corner Town 13, Range 4 east, north to northeast corner Town 16, Range 4, west to northwest corner Town 16, Range 1, south to southwest corner Town 13, Range 1, east to place of beginning.

Platte.—From southeast corner Town 17, Range 5 east, north to northesat corner Town 20, Range 4, west to northwest corner Town 20, Range 1, south to southwest corner Town 17, Range 1, thence east to place of beginning.

Izard.—From southeast corner Town 21, Range 4 east, north to northeast corner Town 24, Range 4, west to northwest corner Town 24, Range 1, south to southwest corner Town 21, Range 1, east to place of beginning.

Dixon.—From southeast corner Town 25, Range 5 east, north to middle main channel Missouri River, up said channel to range line between Range 1 east and Range 1 west, south to southwest corner Town 25, Range 1 east, thence east to place of beginning.

Gage.—From southeast corner Town 1, Range 8 east, north to northeast corner Town 4, Range 8, west to northwest corner Town 4, Range 5, south to southwest corner Town 1, Range 5, east to place of beginning.

Lancaster.—From southeast corner Town 9 north, Range 8 east, north to northeast corner Town 12, Range 8, west to northwest corner Town 12, Range 5, south to southwest corner Town 9, Range 5, thence east to place of beginning.

Clay.—From southeast corner Town 5, Range 8 east, north to northeast corner Town 8, Range 8 east, west to northwest corner Town 8, Range 5, south to southwest corner Town 5, Range 5, thence east to place of beginning.

Calhoun.—From southwest corner Town 13, Range 5 east, east to main channel of Platte River, up said channel until it intersects the fourth standard parallel, west to northwest corner Town 16, Range 5 east, thence south to place of beginning.

By an act approved January 26, 1856, the north line of Douglas County was changed to the fourth parallel.

Sarpy.—Act of February 7, 1857. From a point in the middle of the Missouri River, from the center of the mouth of the Platte, up the main channel of the Missouri to a point two miles due south of the north line of Town 14 north; west on section line to the middle of the main channel of the Platte; down the Platte to the place of beginning.

The northern boundary of Washington was fixed, by act of February 9, 1857, as " four miles south of the fifth standard parallel."

Johnson.—Act of February 10, 1857. From a point on town line three miles west of the northwest corner ot Richardson County; west to southwest corner of Town 4 north, Range 9 east; north to northwest corner of Town 6 north, Range 9 east; east to the center line of Range 12 east; thence south to place of beginning. County seat, Tecumseh.

By the same act, the east half of Town 4 north, Range 12 east, was attached to Nemaha County.

L'eau qui Court.—Act of February 10, 1857. This county consisted of all that country once reserved to the Omahas, and exchanged by them for the Blackbird Reservation, lying west of a line drawn due south from a point in the channel of the Missouri ten miles west by the river from a point in Nebraska opposite the center of the mouth of the James River.

Cedar.—Act of February 12, 1857. From a point in middle of the Missouri opposite Lime Creek mouth, thence along the Missouri channel to a point ten miles above the middle of Jaques or James River, at its junction with Missouri, thence south to a line between Towns 27 and 28; east along said line to a point due south of the middle of the mouth of Lime Creek; thence to place of beginning. County seat, St. James.

Cuming was re-defined by act of February 12, 1857, as follows: From northwest corner Town 20, Range 9 east, north to northwest corner Town 24, Range 9 east; west to northwest corner Town 24, Range 5 east; south to southwest corner Town 21, Range 5 east; thence east to place of beginning. The name of county seat was changed to Manhattan.

By act of October 3, 1858, the county seat of Richardson County was permanently located at Salem.

Nemaha was re-defined November 1, 1858, as follows: "The northeast corner of said county to be where the present line between Nemaha and Otoe running east and west first striking [strikes?] the Missouri River; thence south and down the main channel of said river, including McKissack's Island, to the point where the present boundary line between Nemaha and Richardson Counties strikes the Missouri River, and the boundary of said county of Nemaha, in all other respects, to be and remain the same as now described by law."

Dixon was re-defined November 1, 1858. From a point where town line between 19 and 30 strikes the Missouri, west along said line to section line between Sections 3 and 4, Town 29 north, Range 6 east; south to south line of Dakota County; west to a point due south of the southeast corner of Cedar County; north to the middle of the Missouri; down that channel to place of beginning.

The line between Washington and Dodge, by act of November 2, 1858, was fixed as follows: Beginning at the fourth standard parallel, two miles east of the southwest corner Town 17, Range 10 east of Sixth Principal Meridian; thence north twelve miles to line between Towns 18 and 19; thence west two miles to line between Ranges 9 and 10; thence north to the south line of Burt County.

Calhoun.—Act of November 3, 1858. From the southwest corner of Town 13 north, Range 5 east, thence east to main channel of the Platte; up said channel to dividing line of Ranges 4 and 5; south along said dividing line to the place of beginning.

By act of November 3, 1858, the county seat of Washington Counry was changed from Fort Calhoun to De Soto.

Merick (now spelled Merrick.)—Act November 4, 1858, defined the boundaries as follows: From northeast corner Town 16 north, Range 3 west, south on eastern boundary of Range 3 west to south bank of Platte River; west along said bank to southeast corner of Hall County; north along east line of Hall; east along the fourth parallel to the place of beginning. County seat, Elvira.

Hall.—Act November 4, 1858. From northeast corner Town 16 north, Range 9 west; due south to the southern bank of Platte River; west along that river to its intersection with west line of Range 12 west; north with that line to northwest corner Town 16, Range 12; east with line of fourth parallel to place of beginning. County seat to be thereafter selected.

The southern boundary of Platte and Dodge Counties was re-defined by act of December 22, 1859, as follows: "The south bank of the Platte River west of the guide meridian."

Wilson.—Act of January 6, 1860. From a point fifteen miles in a westwardly direction from where the northwest corner of Morton County intersects the Sweet Water River, thence north fifty miles; east thirty miles, crossing the Sweet Water; south fifty miles, west thirty miles to place of beginning. Seat to be thereafter named.

Morton.—Act of January 6, 1860. From a point fifteen miles up A-la-Prelle River, from the mouth thereof where it empties into North Platte River from the south, north down the A-la-Prelle to its mouth, across North Platte River, and to a point fifteen miles in northerly direction from the North Platte; thence fifty miles west, to the Sweet Water, to a point fifteen miles from where the Sweet Water empties into the North Platte; thence south down the Sweet Water, crossing North Platte, to a point fifteen miles from the North Platte, in a southerly direction; thence fifty miles east, to place of beginning. County seat, Morton.

Shorter.—Act of January 7, 1860. From southwest corner of Kearney County, due west along Kansas line one degree; north to south bank of North Platte River; east along said river to its junction with South Platte River; east along main channel of the Platte to northwest corner of Kearney County; thence south along west line of Kearney County to place of beginning. Seat to be thereafter named.

Kearney.—Act of January 10, 1860. From a point in main channel of Platte River fifteen miles east of the flagstaff at Fort Kearney, running due south to Kansas line;

due west one degree; north to the center of main channel of the Platte; along said channel to place of beginning. County seat, Kearney City.

Dawson.—Act of January 11, 1860. From the southwest corner of Buffalo County, in middle of the southern channel of the Platte, up said channel fifty miles; north forty miles; east to west line of Buffalo County; south on said line to place of beginning. Seat to be named thereafter.

To re-define Washington—act January 12, 1860.—From fourth standard parallel two miles east of the southwest corner of Town 17 north, Range 10 east; west on said parallel to the center of main channel of the Elkhorn; up said channel to a point where the main channel is intersected by the fifth standard parallel; east on fifth parallel to the line of Burt County; along said line to the northern boundary of Washington County.

By act of January 12, 1860, "all that portion of Monroe County not included in the reservation belonging to the Pawnee Indians [was] attached to the county of Platte, and called by that name.

Dixon.—Act of January 13, 1860, fixed the west line of this county at range line between Ranges 3 and 4 east of Sixth Principal Meridian.

Cedar.—Act of January 13, 1860, re-defined the boundaries of this county as follows: From a point in main channel of the Missouri to where range line between Ranges 1 and 2 west crossed the river, south to present south line of that county; east on south line to range line between Ranges 3 and 4 east; north on said range line to middle of main channel of the Missouri, and up the channel to the place of beginning.

L'eau qui Court.—Act of January 13, 1860, re-defined. On the east by Cedar County; on the north by the main channel of the Missouri; on the west by range line between Ranges 8 and 9 west; the south line as before.

West.—Act of January 13, 1860. From a point on the south bank of Running Water River, where range line between Ranges 8 and 9 west touches the river, up said stream to a point opposite the mouth of the Keya Paha; south forty miles; east on line between Ranges 8 and 9; north on said line to place of beginning. County seat to be named. This county was set aside by act of January 9, 1862.

Nuckolls.—Act of January 13, 1860. From a point at southwest corner of Jones County, west twenty-four miles; north twenty-four miles; east twenty-four miles; south twenty-four miles.

Sarpy—Act of January 11, 1861. The boundaries were re-defined as follows: From southwest corner Section 1, Town 13 north, Range 13 east; east to main channel of the Missouri; up main channel of said stream to north line of Section 19, Town 14; west to northwest corner of Section 24, Town 14, Range 13; south to place of beginning.

Shorter County was changed to "Lincoln County" by act of December 11, 1861.

Greene County was changed to "Seward County" by act of January 8, 1862.

Calhoun County was changed to "Saunders County" by act of January 8, 1862.

By act of January 8, 1862, the original organization of Pawnee County, called in question as to legality, was duly legalized.

Holt.—Act of January 9, 1862. Boundaries defined as follows: From a point on the south bank of the Running Water River, where line between Ranges 8 and 9 touches that river, south to the sixth standard parallel; west to the second guide meridian west; north to the main channel of Running Water River; east along said channel to the place of beginning. This county was attached to L'eau qui Court for election purposes.

Burt.—Act of January 10, 1862, re-defining limits: From the center of main channel of the Missouri, at southeast corner of Omaha Reservation, west with southern boundary of the reservation to range line between Ranges 7 and 8 east of Sixth Meridian; south on this line to north line of Washington County; east on said north line of Washington to the channel of the Missouri, thence up the channel to the place of beginning.

Cuming.—Act of January 10, 1862, re-defining limits. From where line between Ranges 7 and 8 intersects south line of Omaha Reservation, west with south line of the reservation to southwest corner of said reservation; north with west line of reservation to a point where the line dividing Towns 24 and 25 intersects west line of said reservation; west to northwest corner Town 24 north, Range 5 east; south to southwest corner Town 21, Range 5 east; east to southwest corner Town 21, Range 8; north on range line between Ranges 7 and 8 to place of beginning.

Stanton.—Act of January 10, 1862. From northwest corner of Town 24 north, Range 5 east, west to the northwest corner of Town 24, Range 1 east; south to southwest corner of Town 21, Range 1 east; east to the southwest corner of Town 21, Range 5; thence north to place of beginning.

Hall.—Act February 1, 1864. Boundaries re-defined. From northeast corner Town 16 north, Range 8 west, due south to southern bank of Platte; west along said stream to its intersection with west line of Range 12 west; due north with said range line to northwest corner of Town 16 north, Range 12 west; due east with line of the 4th parallel, to place of beginning. The law was repealed February 15, 1864—two weeks after its passage.

By act of February 8, 1864, the people of Burt were authorized to change the county seat.

Clay.—County was abandoned by act of February 15, 1864. The northern half of the territory hitherto comprising that county was attached to Lancaster, and the southern half to Gage County.

An act approved February 15, 1864, legalized the organization of Lancaster County, the validity of original organization having been questioned.

Cuming.—Act of February 12, 1866. Boundaries re-defined. From Range line between 7 and 8 on south line of Omaha reservation, west along reservation to southwest corner thereof; north along west line of reservation, to dividing line of Towns 24 and 25; west to northwest corner Town 24, Range 4 east; south to southwest corner Town 21, Range 4 east; east to southeast corner Town 21, Range 7 east; north on line between Ranges 7 and 8 to place of beginning.

Cass.—Act of February 12, 1866. Boundaries re-defined. "A strip of land from the north side of Town 12, Range 9 east, commencing at northeast corner of the town, running south two miles, west six miles, north two miles, east six miles, is detached from Cass County, and attached to *Saunders*.

Clay—Act of February 16, 1867. From northeast corner Town 8, Range 5 west, due west to northwest corner Town 8, Range 8; due south to southwest corner Town 5, Range 8; due east to southeast corner Town 5, Range 5; due north to place of beginning.

Hamilton.—Act of February 16, 1867. From a point where west line of Range 4 west crosses the Platte, running thence up channel of said river to a point where west line of Range 8 west crosses said river; due south to southwest corner Town 9, Range 8 west; due east to southeast corner of Town 9, Range 5; due north to place of beginning.

Webster.—Act of February 16, 1867. From northeast of Town 4, Range 9 west; thence due west to northwest corner Town 4, Range 12; due south to southwest corner Town 1, Range 12; east to southeast corner Town 1, Range 9; due north to place of beginning.

Adams.—Act of February 16, 1867. From where east line of Range 9 west crosses the Platte, thence up said channel to where west line of Range 12 crosses said river; due south to southwest corner Town 5, Range 12; due east to southeast corner Town 5, Range 9; thence north to place of beginning.

Franklin.—Act of February 16, 1867. From the northeast corner Town 4, Range 13 west, due west to northwest corner Town 4, Range 16; due south to southwest corner Town 1, Range 16; due east to southeast corner Town 1, Range 13; due north to place of beginning.

The name of L'eau qui Court County was changed to "Emmett County," by act of February 18, 1867, and again by act of February 21, 1873, the name was changed to Knox.

Jefferson County was enlarged by the addition of the sixteen townships lying adjacent thereto on the east, by virtue of an act approved February 18, 1867.

Harlan.—Act of June 3, 1871. From the northeast corner of Town 4, Range 17 west, west to the northwest corner of Town 4, Range 20 west; south to the southwest corner of Town 1, Range 20; east to southeast corner of Town 1, Range 17; north to place of beginning.

Dawson.—Act of June 6, 1871. "So much of Township 8, Ranges 19 and 20, lying north of the Platte River; also Townships 9, 10, 11 and 12, Ranges 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 west of the sixth Principal Meridian."

The line between Platte and Butler Counties was fixed by act of March 24, 1871, at the south bank of the Platte.

Wayne.—Act of March 4, 1871. All that section of country bounded on the east by the Omaha and Winnebago reservations and Dixon County; north by Cedar and Dixon Counties; west by Pierce County; and south by Stanton and Cuming Counties.

Hall.—Act of March 1, 1871. Townships 9, 10, 11 and 12 north, Ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12 west of the Sixth Principal Meridian.

Howard.—Act of March 1, 1871. Townships 13, 14, 15 and 16 north, Ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12 west.

Antelope.—Act of March 1, 1871. Townships 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 north, Ranges 5, 6, 7 and 8 west.

Boone.—Act of March 1, 1871. Fractional Town 18 and Towns 19, 20, 21 and 22 north, Ranges 5, 6, 7 and 8 west.

Sherman.—Act of March 1, 1871. Towns 13, 14, 15 and 16 north, Ranges 13, 14, 15 and 16 west.

Greeley.—Act of March 1, 1871. Towns 17, 18, 19 and 20 north, Ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12 west.

Valley.—Act of March 1, 1871. Towns 17, 18, 19 and 20 north, Ranges 13, 14, 15 and 16 west.

The division of Jefferson County was authorized by act approved March 1, 1871.

Lincoln.—Act of March 1, 1871. Commencing on the second standard parallel north, at corner of Town 9 north, Ranges 25 and 26 west, thence north between said ranges to the fourth parallel north; west along said parallel nine townships to the corner of Town 16, Ranges 34 and 35; south along said range line, to second parallel north; and east to place of beginning.

Frontier.—Act of January 17, 1872. Commencing at the northeast corner of Town 8 north, Range 24 west, thence west to northwest corner of Town 8, Range 30; south to southwest corner of Town 5, Range 30; east to southeast corner of Town 5, Range 25; north to northeast corner of Town 5, Range 25; east to southeast corner of Town 6, Range 24, and north to place of beginning.

Cuming.—Act of February 18, 1873. Re-defining boundaries. Towns 21, 22, 23 and 24 north, Ranges 4, 5, 6 and 7 east of Sixth Principal Meridian.

By act approved February 18, 1873, the boundary between Merrick, Polk and Hamilton Counties was placed in the middle of the channel of the Platte.

Cheyenne.—Act of 1867. Commencing at intersection of 41° north latitude and 27° of longitude west from Washington, north along 27° to the point of its intersecting 42° north latitude; east along 42°, to a point formed by the intersection with 25° west longitude; south to northeast corner of Colorado; and west to place of beginning.

Colfax.—Act of 1869. From dividing line between Ranges 1 and 2 east, at intersection of south bank of Platte River, along south bank to where dividing line between Ranges 4 and 5 east intersects same; north to northeast corner Town 20 north, Range 4 east; west to northwest corner Town 20, Range 2; and south to place of beginning.

Custer.—Act of 1877. Commencing at southeast corner of Town 13 north, Range 17 west of Sixth Principal Meridian, north to northeast corner of Town 20, Range 17; west to northwest corner Town 20, Range 25; south to southwest corner Town 13, Range 25; thence east to place of beginning.

Dakota.—Law taking effect March 28, 1873. Commencing at the most westerly point where line between Towns 29 and 30 north intersects State boundary; west along said State line to northwest corner of Section 3, Town 29 north, Range 6 east; south by section line to west line of Omaha Reservation; east along said line to State boundary; north by said boundary to place of beginning.

Furnas.—Act of February 27, 1873. Towns 1, 2, 3 and 4 north, Ranges 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 west.

Red Willow.—Act of February 27, 1873. Towns 1, 2, 3 and 4 north, Ranges 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 west.

Hitchcock.—Act of February 27, 1873. Towns 1, 2, 3 and 4 north, Ranges 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 west.

Dundy.—Act of February 27, 1873. From southwest corner of State, east to southeast corner of Town 1 north, Range 36; north to northeast corner of Town 4, Range 36; west to west boundary line of the State; thence south on said line to place of beginning.

Chase.—Act of February 27, 1873. From intersection of first standard parallel and west boundary of State; thence east to southeast corner of Town 5 north, Range 36; north to northeast corner of Town 8, Range 36; west to west boundary of State; south to place of beginning.

Keith.—Act of February 27, 1873. Lying between west boundary of Lincoln and east boundary of Cheyenne Counties, and between the Colorado line and between the second and fourth standard parallels.

Gosper.—Act of 1873. Bounded on the east by Phelps County, south by Furnas County, west by Frontier County and north by Dawson County. The session of 1881 adopted a bill re-establishing these boundaries.

Hayes.—Act of 1877. Commencing at the northeast corner of Town 8 north, Range 31 west, thence west to northeast corner of Town 8, Range 35; south to southwest corner of Town 5, Range 35; east to the southeast corner of Town 5, Range 31; north to place of beginning.

Knox (created out of former L'eau qui Court County).—Act of March 3, 1873. Commencing at the southwest corner of Town 29 north, Range 8 west, thence east to southeast corner of Town 29, Range 2 west; north to middle of main channel of Missouri River; along channel to intersection with the Niobrara River; along the Niobrara to range line between Ranges 8 and 9; thence south to place of beginning.

Phelps.—Act of February 11, 1873. From southwest corner, Town 5 north, Range 20 west, north to the middle of the south channel of the Platte; east along the channel to line between Ranges 16 and 17 west; south to the southeast corner of Town 5 north, Range 17 west; thence west to place of beginning.

Nance.—Under act of 1879, the Pawnee Reservation became Nance County.

Thayer.—Act of March 3, 1873. Commencing at the southwest corner of Town 1 north, Range 4 west, thence east to the southeast corner of Town 1 north, Range 1 west; north along the sixth Meridian to first standard parallel; west to northwest corner of Town 4 north, Range 4 west; and south to place of beginning.

Sioux.—The unorganized region north of Cheyenne County is called, by act of 1877, Sioux County.

Wheeler.—Act of 1877. Commencing at southeast corner of Town 21 north, Range 9 west, thence north to northeast corner of Township 24, Range 9; west to the northwest corner of Town 24, Range 16; south to the southwest corner of Town 21, Range 16; thence east to place of beginning.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, SHOWING THE POPULATION OF COUNTIES FROM 1855 TO 1880.

COUNTIES.	1855.	1856.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Adams				19	2694	3093	3940	4208	5583	8162	10239
Antelope					1387	1289	1303	1036	1575	2178	3959
Boone					798	966	1099	1335	1503	2626	4177
Buffalo			114	193	2106	2861	4396	4055	4819	6882	7535
Burt	89	146	388	2847	3866	4041	4354	4614	4992	5165	6949
Butler			27	1290	4027	4440	4730	5223	6025	7310	9193
Cass	712	1251	3369	8151	10397	10432	10886	11242	11936	13435	16688
Cedar			246	1032	1817	*1979	2421	*2615	2400	2775	2898
Cheyenne				190	449	457	*476	1568	899	1218	1560
Clay			165	54	3622	4183	4787	5652	7012	9373	11299
Colfax				1424	3458	3651	4187	4583	5080	5690	6604
Cuming		8	67	2964	3644	6152	*6402	*6914	*7744	*9095	5577
Custer								*344	371	696	2211
Chase											†70
Dakota	86	646	819	2040	2759	2759	3006	3192	3107	3208	3216
Dawson			16	103	*800	1407	2133	*2304	*2581	*3871	2910
Dixon			247	1345	3842	2886	3263	3218	3412	4061	4117
Dodge	139	318	309	4212	6893	7534	8465	8799	9855	*11579	*11191
Douglas	1028	3165	4328	19982	22670	24698	*25722	*27780	*31113	*36557	37870
Dundy											†37
Fillmore				238	4380	4731	5373	5655	6556	8760	10212
Franklin				26	1821	1807	1953	2184	2756	4137	5465
Frontier					128	137	243	184	313	626	934
Furnas					1342	1482	1550	1458	1850	2962	6 06
Gage			421	3159	5 90	5714	6021	6343	7486	9629	13170
Greeley					209	*227	194	*210	473	753	1460
Gosper					*100	261	250	210	313	622	1674
Hall			116	1057	3842	4414	4615	*4984	5119	6375	8562
Hamilton				130	3116	3526	6253	*6753	5026	6178	8277
Harlan					1847	2027	2140	2757	2388	4193	6084
Hitchcock						95	90	97	*132	*264	1012
Howard					1339	1706	1680	*1814	2329	3246	4410
Holt								*1300	*1300	1839	3231
Hayes								*500	*500	*600	†119
Jefferson			122	2440	3375	3814	4075	4474	5016	6280	8123
Johnson			528	3429	4644	4862	4908	4817	5338	6302	7600
Kearney			474	58	327	560	803	*867	1517	2840	4075
Keith					95	124	108	*117	137	*274	191
Knox			154	261	1133	1524	1248	1191	1446	2068	3664
Lancaster		125	153	7074	14306	15224	15407	15462	15658	18675	28097
Lincoln			117	17	25555	2855	1327	1486	1658	2017	3679
Madison				1133	3355	3171	3245	*3505	3683	4280	5587
Merrick			109	557	3092	3101	3139	3292	3786	4625	5341
Nemaha	604	1281	3139	7593	8202	9131	8276	8673	9017	*10504	10458
Nuckolls			22	8	942	1104	1381	1608	2159	2964	4233
Nance										1000	1208
Otoe	1188	1862	4211	12345	12380	13270	11756	11826	12411	13863	15736
Pawnee	142	301	882	4171	5057	4831	4783	4949	5164	5899	6924
Phelps					101	*110	151	328	*365	1275	2447
Pierce				152	557	*606	*631	*681	565	684	1215
Platte		35	782	1890	3944	4378	4689	5196	6045	7587	9554
Polk			19	136	2764	3031	3556	3509	3981	5023	6855
Red Willow					545	594	683	485	537	963	3044
Richardson	299	532	2385	9780	*15000	*15000	11327	12233	12509	13433	15044
Saline			39	3106	7718	8163	9227	9479	10453	12417	14493
Sarpy			1201	2913	3164	3385	3735	3966	4196	4392	4239
Saunders				4547	8754	10382	10463	*11300	12514	13528	15827
Seward				2953	7429	6801	*6875	*7425	7991	*9380	11095
Sherman					460	496	491	*530	*594	1120	2061
Stanton				636	1135	1157	1223	1353	1410	1486	1813
Sioux									*275	*550	†699
Thayer					1781	2139	2410	*769	3391	4535	6129
Valley					*264	*287	563	*809	1073	1540	2334
Washington	207	751	1249	4452	*5304	6114	6286	6789	7116	*8361	8650
Wayne				182	272	431	299	344	386	481	805
Webster				16	2250	2590	2960	3474	4341	5947	7107
Wheeler									*350	*700	†644
York				604	4593	5266	5921	6219	7348	9172	11171
Unor. Ter'y			2371	*1660	1600				15000	*17625	3024
Totals	4494	10716	28841	122993	225257	246280	257747	271561	313748	386410	452542

* Estimated. † Unorganized Counties.

OMAHA IN 1858.

The history of the development of Nebraska is one of great interest, especially so since it is an acknowledged fact that the almost unparalleled growth of substantial prosperity dates from a period much later than that of original settlement. The opening years of civilized life in the Territory were described by Gov. Izard with glowing words, but the thoughtful men who observed the reckless velocity with which prices advanced in those days, could but note with alarm the self-invited disaster which must in all cases —and surely did in this—follow the erection of fictitious in business circles. From an address delivered before the State Board of Agriculture, during the State Fair held at Lincoln, September 26, 1878, by ex-Senator A. S. Paddock, are quoted significant facts. The orator knew whereof he spoke, having passed through the experiences incident to an era of unreasoning speculation in the Territory. He arrived just before the wave of desolation, which is known in history as "the panic of 1857," had reached Nebraska; and the description of the reception accorded the steamer from St. Louis, at Omaha, vividly recalls the condition of affairs in that aspiring "city" in 1858. The speaker said:

"When I first arrived at Omaha, after nearly a week's journey by steamboat from St. Louis, the entire population of that little settlement, as was the custom in those early days, appeared to have swarmed out upon the river banks to give us greeting. The whole number then sojourning there could not have exceeded fifteen hundred at most. And, as I soon learned, not one in twenty of these had any visible means of support, any faith in the country, or any expectation whatever, other than to leave so soon as he could sell his lot in town, or his pre-emption claim in the country, which, quite likely, he had acquired, not by an investment of hard-earned money, but by certain circumlocutory processes—the inventions of speculative genius. This description of Omaha life, then, will answer for that of the other towns of the then Territory—nearly all of which were confined to the banks of the Missouri, and no one of which was so large as Omaha. Outside the towns there was nothing —literally nothing—whatever to indicate that either of the factors, labor or capital, whose joint employment with land produces wealth, had begun anywhere to operate agriculturally upon the latter. Never on earth did nature present a fairer field for the use of man; never one more beautiful for his eye to survey, or his heart to admire and love. There were hills covered with richest verdure; valleys whose wealth of alluvium sought in vain to expend itself in vegetation so luxuriant, that rider and horse were lost to view beneath its green waves. There, far as the eye could reach, extended the broad, fertile prairie with its charming undulations, presenting a view for all the world like the ocean's surface when gently wooed by the soft south wind. Here and there, standing up against the horizon, could be seen the white cover of the 'prairie schooner,' typical in its appearance, its movement, its freightage of human life, of the ship in the offing, bearing to our shores from the Old World seekers after new homes and better fortunes. And yet the two factors, or either of them, came not; they rested supinely in town, refusing to accept the invitation thus extended by their rural ally. Why was this so? I will tell you. It was in obedience to a well-established rule of political economy; that the two factors first named, whether acting together or separately, according to the circumstances of the situation, seek these avocations or enterprises first which, with the smallest demand upon their capacity, promise the most speedy—the most liberal returns. So long as men could buy a lot or a pre-emption claim one day and sell it the next for 50 or 100 per cent profit, they would not cultivate farms."

The first thought of a large majority of those who came to the Territory was not one looking to permanency of residence or ultimate prosperity within the limits of the new West. It was the purpose of nearly all to find sudden wealth, that they might return to the East and spend the remainder of their lives. And under such a burdening weight began the existence of a region, in its social character and civilized progression, which has proved its powers to be greater than the accumulated force of adverse circumstances.

As Senator Paddock remarked in the address already quoted from: "I declare that the panic of 1857 and 1858 was a veritable blessing in disguise to Nebraska. It marked the substantial close of the era of town lot and pre-emption-claim speculation and the commencement of our agricultural era. The years 1858 and 1859 witnessed the first labor and travail of that fearful period of transition. It is true that in 1859 there was an attempt by a few enthusiasts to perpetrate a Territorial fair, but nothing was accomplished by it beyond a feeble advertisement of the utter poverty, insignificance and powerlessness of our agriculture at that time. It demonstrated the fact, that whatever efforts had theretofore been made on its behalf were sporadic, immethodical, exceptional, isolated. Not yet even, in 1860, was agriculture wholly disenthralled. Nevertheless, that was the true commencement of its real history in Nebraska."

The brave effort alluded to as an attempt to "perpetrate a Territorial fair" was, in its results then apparent, worthy of little notice, save that it was the inception of a movement since grown to satisfactory proportions. But all great undertakings begin in modest ways, and to the instigators of that effort is due the credit of having founded the public interest in competitive displays. The history of the State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies are given elsewhere in this volume.

Considering the improvement of its productive resources to be the only sure and stable source of growth, as logic and experience both teach, it is instructive to note the steps that have been taken along the great highway to wealth.

In 1860, when the population of the Territory numbered 28,841, but 3,982 were engaged in agricultural pursuits, but it must be remembered, as Senator Paddock said, "that the speculators in pre-emption claims, some of whom yet remained, and generally lived in the towns, called themselves farmers, although their quarter-sections would show, at most, a cabin and a few acres of breaking, often only the cabin with no breaking, and oftener nothing at all. So that, undoubtedly, the actual number of regular proprietary and employed tillers of the soil was very much smaller than that set down by the census taker of 1860. It is probably safe to say that the area of regularly, honestly cultivated land did not exceed 50,000 acres in the whole Territory, while the product was too poor in quality to classify and too insignificant in amount to record. All I am able to state in relation to the churches is, that they were sixty in number, with fifty-seven clergymen; of the schools, that there were eighty-one teachers and 4,760 enrolled school children; of the banks, that there were twenty one persons engaged in that business, which was a probably reduction in number of 500 or more since 1858, when the panic set in, and before which every second man one met was a banker or a real estate agent. The census of 1860 tells us that there were in that year six men in the whole Territory in railroad employment, but none of the roads they represented were in Nebraska, nor within 150 miles of it."

In 1870, the population had increased to 122,993, fully 23,118 of whom were engaged in tilling the soil. After the war ended and Indian disturbances upon the frontier ceased to alarm the public mind, thousands of men, unsettled in business by long years of patriotic duty in the South, were forced to seek new vocations. To such the fertile West, where free homes and healthful pursuits were offered as strong inducements, forsook the crowded East and joined the mighty caravan moving toward the setting sun.

PER CENT OF INCREASE IN POPULATION.

Placing the growth of population in tabular form, it is seen that Nebraska, in this twenty-seventh year of its nominal existence, and the fifteenth year of its life as a State, has become a power:

In 1855, its population was	4,494
In 1860, its population was	28,841
In 1870, its population was	122,993
In 1876, its population was	257,747
In 1877, its population was	271,561
In 1878, its population was	313,748
In 1879, its population was	386,410
In 1880, its population was	452,542

The ratio of increase with the States named, since 1860, is thus stated:

	Per Cent.
Nebraska	1,340
Kansas	510
Minnesota	394
Iowa	203
Wisconsin	171

The ratio of increase of emigration since 1870 stands:

	Per Cent.
Nebraska	310
Kansas	176
Minnesota	154
Iowa	115
Wisconsin	105

From less than 300 miles, in 1867, its railroad systems now extend more than 2,000 miles and afford the most convenient means of transportation and travel.

Of the nearly 50,000,000 acres embraced in the State, not over 3,500,000 are cultivated in cereals, and the increase of these crops, as reported by the census for the last three decades may be seen in the following table:

			1880	
	1860.	1870.	Increase over preceding year.	Crop.
Wheat	147,867	2,125,086	1,469,865	13,847,007
Rye	2,495	13,532	34,297	424,348
Oats	74,502	1,477,562	250,457	6,555,875
Indian Corn	1,482,080	4,736,710	1,630,660	65,450,135
Buckwheat	12,224	3,471	1.686	17,563
Barley	1,108	216,481	115,201	1,744,686

The cattle and sheep interests of the State are increasing very rapidly. The following table is official, and shows the number of the live stock as enumerated by the census of 1870 and 1880:

	1870.	1880.
Horses	31,500	204,144
Mules	1,700	19,257
Oxen and other cattle	296,026	620,363
Milch cows	48,300	161,609
Sheep	25,000	285,935
Hogs	125,000	1,241,724

But this advance in material sources of wealth is not alone confined to agriculture. While it may be true that manufacturing industries must overcome some natural disadvantages, through absence of cheap fuel, still there are demands which must be met, and certain lines can be pursued with profit. The transformation of crude products might here be effected satisfactorily, and this subject will eventually receive careful treatment at the hands of capitalists. The appended statement of the manufacturing enterprises in Omaha and Lincoln, with an aggregate population of less than 100,000, is no insignificant showing of the faith already established at those two centers of wealth:

	1860.	1870.	1880.
Number of establishments	107	67.	1,377
Hands employed	336	2,665	7,281
Capital invested	$266,575 00	$2,169,963 00	$4,348,780 00
Wages paid	105,332 00	1,429,913 00	1,716,279 00
Materials	237,215 00	2,902,074 00	11,300,587 00
Products	607,328 00	5,738,512 00	16,670,090 00
Per capita product	1,807 52	2,153 29	2,289 53

None of the Western States or Territories have so rapidly or deservedly taken front rank in development, increase of population and wealth as Nebraska.

PROF. WILBER'S ADDRESS.

Prof. D. C. Wilber, in an address delivered before the "Cambridge (N. Y.) Union," at Beatrice, Neb., in September, 1879, commented upon the marvel of Nebraska's growth. He said: "The general Western movement of population has been referred to a certain law of emigration that compels humanity along the same parallels. Whatever the cause, the fact must be admitted. In our country, the continuous flow of immigration is mainly within an area of 500 miles in width by 3,500 miles in length—from ocean to ocean along the 40th Parallel. This belt, sometimes called the 'Golden Belt' of our country, on account of grain culture, is more properly called the intelligence belt, because within its limits is found a large per cent of human progress. This favored region will be more accurately located by 200 miles south of the 40th Parallel to 300 miles north of it. * * The center of population has marched steadily westward since 1790 at the rate of five miles per year, so that it will be found in the census of 1880 northwest of Cincinnati, on its way toward Nebraska. We should understand, therefore, that our western progress is in accordance with a law of humanity—a law controlling emigration, or the movements of men seeking homes or fortunes; in short, success; and if a law, it is Divine direction. Let no man boast of luck; or chance in the blessings he receives in the West, nor be discouraged at the adverse fates. The great movement of which he is a part has Providence for its mainspring. If the farmers of Nebraska, from a population of 400,000 can raise without extra effort 100,000,000 bushels of products, what may we expect when our population has reached 3,000,000? Two terms of this ratio are actual facts, and the conclusion is inevitable. With an area of 47,000 square miles, New York State has a population of 3,000,000 outside of her great city. At least 17,000 square miles of its area are occupied with mountains and wilderness, leaving only 30,000 square miles for use. Nebraska has an available acreage equal to twice that of New York, or to the combined arable area of both New York and Pennsylvania. The statement just made by Senator Paddock that 'Nebraska can take in the Empire State, and have room left for another of equal size,' is strictly true."

In a recent work descriptive of the State and its resources, Prof. Wilber thus summarizes the progress during the past few years:

"Nebraska, most central in the American Republic, has an area of 76,000 square miles, or 48,640,000 acres, of which 45,000,000 acres, according to recent surveys, are capable of farm cultivation. It has 20,000 more square miles than Iowa, 12,359 square miles more than all the New England States and only 4,000 square miles less than twice the size of Ohio. Its entire surface, soil and subsoil, is the loess formation—the richest in the world. Its population, in 1855, was 4,500; in 1856, 10,716; in 1875, 246,280; in 1878, 386,000; in 1879, 420,000; in 1880, 452,542—a greater ratio of increase than any other State can exhibit. Nebraska has now nearly 7 inhabitants per square mile; Kansas has 11; it can support 75 per square mile, or 100, or 230, as well as Ohio, New York or Massachusetts. With 75, as in Ohio, its population will be over five and a half millions. Its ratio of increase of taxable property is as follows: In 1868, $32,632,500; in 1869, $42,123,595; in 1870, $53,709,828; in 1872, $69,873,818; in 1873, $78,239,692; in 1874, $80,754,044; in 1879, $75,359,798; in 1880, $90,000,000.

"The average valuation of lands in Illinois is $25 per acre; in Ohio, $30 per acre; in Nebraska, only $2, but by the law of increasing real estate values, the lands of Nebraska are certain to reach $20 per acre, or a total valuation of $1,000,000,000. Saline County, for instance, has increased from $487,845, in 1870, to $2,741.932, in 1880; or, from less than $1 to over $7 per acre.

"Nebraska has 80,000 acres of cultivated timber, bearing of all varieties 38,000,000 trees; besides 1,273,000 apple trees, 1,250,000 peach trees, 36,000 pear trees, 145,000 plum trees, 217,000 cherry trees, 208,000 grape vines and 15,000 miles of hedge.

"The fruitage of 1877 was: Apples, 90,570 bushels; peaches, 17,878 bushels; cherries, 681 bushels; grapes, 260,000 pounds; 50 per cent may be added for the present time.

"The grain product of 1874 was 10,000,000 bushels; in 1879, 100,000,000 bushels. The swine crop of 1878, 295,000 head; of 1879, 700,000; cattle, 260,000 and 200,000 sheep.

"Prairie lands at $2, $3, $5, $7 and $10 per acre, according to locality, have an annual increase in value of from 15 to 20 per cent. Improved lands at $7, $9, $10, $12 and $15 per acre, are advancing from 20 to 25 per cent annually. Railroad lands, offered at low prices on long time, compel low average land sales. When these lands are disposed of there will be a general advance in values to the general level of real estate in Illinois, Ohio and Michigan.

"Nebraska contains 3,132 school districts with new schoolhouses and 175,000 pupils. It has 80,000 farmers, whose families and dependents exceed 575,000 persons. Its common school basis is 2,443,148 acres of land, held at $7 per acre, yielding as the years go on a fund of over $18,000,000. It has also a bountiful university endowment of 45,119 acres and 89,452 acres of Agricultural College lands. Over 22,000,000 acres of land are now subject to pre-emption, homesteads and timber claims within the limits of Nebraska. It has 1,200 miles of railway in actual operation, 420 miles being constructed and 350 miles quite certain to be built—in all 2,000 miles, in 1880—making an extra taxable basis of $15,000.000. The business of Nebraska employs a capital of $20,000,000.

"The average rainfall in Eastern Nebraska is 38 inches per year, in Middle Nebraska, 26 inches, and in Western Nebraska, 17 inches, with an average increase for year periods sufficient for all farm products after the ground is prepared. Roads are perfect throughout the year. Average winter, 17° F., average summer, 72° F. Climate of unequaled salubrity. Water pure and plenty. Timber enough for ordinary fuel in nearly all portions of the State—ratio of increase, to use, 4.1. It contains 10,000 beautiful valleys, with innumerable springs and clear water streams. It is indeed 'a land of brooks and water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat and barley, and vines and fig-trees and pomegranates; a land of oil, olives and honey; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness; thou shalt not lack anything in it.'

"Nebraska leads all the States in every ratio of increase; in every comparative test of productive ability and in all inducements that determine the choice of people seeking new farms, new business and new homes in the new Empire of the Northwest."

HON. J. M. WOOLWORTH'S ADDRESS.

The amazing spectacle of a region large enough to hold important place in the political geography of the world among the empires, growing to nearly half a million in population during a quarter of a century, naturally awakens speculation as to the causes which have accomplished such results. "The Philosophy of Emigration" was the theme of an address, delivered before the State Historical Society, January 21, 1881, by Hon. J. M. Woolworth, of Omaha, an observer of the great work in Nebraska, and we here quote the paper in full as a solution of the problem by an able thinker:

It is fit that in this year of grace 1880, and in this month of January, we should, by public exercises now held for the first time, mark a period in the history of the State.

It was in March, 1854, that the Indians, by treaty, ceded these regions to the United States, and in May that a system of government was framed for them. In October, Francis Bent, the first Governor, landed on these shores. In a few weeks he died, and the work of organization devolved on Thomas B. Cuming, the Secretary. On the 21st day of October, he ordered a census of the new population. On the 23d of November, he divided the Territory into counties and precincts, and apportioned the members of the Council and House of Representatives among them. On the 12th of December, an election of members of the Legislature was held. On the 20th of that month, Gov. Cuming constituted the judicial districts, assigned the Judges to them and appointed the terms of court, and on the 16th of January, 1855, he convened the Legislative Assembly at Omaha.

The work of organization was complete. The three essential branches of a political machinery framed after the pattern which the long experience and best wit of man has contrived, now went into operation, never afterward, in all the course of time, to stand still.

From 1855 to 1880, in twenty-five years—a fraction of a century ago—one of those awful periods of time by which men measure the age of the world. These periods—centennial, semi-centennial, quarter-centennial—seem to the imaginations of men peculiar and sacred. In the lives of men and of people they are points of pause, rest and reflection; for their little while they are consecrated to memory and anticipation. It is fortunate for the society that in this twenty-fifth year after the organization of regulated government, here at one of these sacred points in the existence of political society, it should enter upon its more public career, and manifest to the people of this commonwealth the beneficence of its object, that namely, of gathering, cherishing, hallowing and illustrating the names and events, which otherwise must soon survive only in tradition and legend.

My general purpose, in this address, is an inquiry into the causes which impel men to plant new seats in unoccupied regions of country.

And first remark, that this movement is not accidental, local or temporary. On the other hand, it embraced all enlightened people, and beginning with the first dawn of intelligence, it has been going forward unchecked to this day.

From the cradle of the race the face of man has been toward the setting sun. Behind him have been the scenes of his childhood, the affections of his father's house, the altar at which he has been taught to worship God; before him have been new regions, in whose recesses his imagination has pictured better homes and freer life. Behind him have been what his elders have achieved; before him visions of what he shall achieve. It is the order of nature; as the shades of evening gather in the east morning breaks in the west. His march has always been from east to west, and is strewn with the relics of empires. From India, by way of Babylon, Ninevah, Jerusalem and Egypt to Greece, with her Thebes and Athens and Corinth; to Carthage and Rome and the cities of the Moor; to beautiful France, mighty Germany and glorious Britain, enveloping this country of ours and stretching on to Australasia, New Zealand and the islands of the sea, it has, through all recorded time, been from east to west, one steady, direct, continual, triumphal, desolating march—too long and steady, too direct and continuous, to have been an accident; too triumphant to have been marshaled by human will, and leaving in its pathway ruins; too mighty solitudes; too vast, and deserts where once was beauty; too inhospitable to have been the wish or the work of human hearts.

Mark, too, another related fact, that in the work of colonization there is something which, in a singular way, has always engaged the imaginations of men. The early history of every people has been a field of tradition, legend and romance, in which the national sensibility has gathered delightsome sustenance, and to the men of those times characters are attributed so large, potential and heroic that the national imagination imputes divine qualities to them.

How in the Odessey and the Iliad and the tales of Herodotus, recited in every Grecian city; in the picturesque pages of Livy, the tales of Scott and the idyls of Tennyson, and the records of the Pilgrims, of Washington and his Generals, of Adams and Jefferson and Hamilton and their compeers, do the founders of the great nations glow and expand under the inspiration of patriotic pride; and in the contemplation of their work and character with what a peculiar, profound and responsive emotion does the national heart always overflow. *Conditores imperaorum* the Romans called them, and Virgil, with consummate tact, introduces his hero by the large phrase "Who planted seats in Latium." The reason for which is that in this work of making the earliest settlements in new regions—in this work of laying the foundation and framing the structure of what becomes at last an orderly, stable and embellished society, there is something so engaging, so beneficent, so adventurous, so far-reaching that the imagination of men, and the emotions of gratitude and ancestral pride, and a personal sense of kinship with what is heroic and admirable are caught by the contemplation and carried away captive.

The different forces have impelled, various motives have induced men to emigrate. The plethora of citizens who thronged the streets of Grecian cities; the need of Rome to fortify the conquest of her army by the introduction of her laws; the mercantile sagacity of the Netherlands extorting a thrifty trade; the plunder of the natives, and the gold and silver of their mines which freighted the Argosy of Spain; the genuine passion for the national glory which has always inspired Frenchmen—these are the immediate motives which have prompted those nations to settle new regions. But observe how all these diverse motives are derived from, and have reference to, the mother State. None of them center in the colony. That is the assistant, the contributor to the advancement and the glory of the home government. It is never the ultimate nor even an independent good. The structure of the colonists has been framed as their purpose has been conceived at home. Hence they have been the repetition and continuance. Reproduction hardly modified by new conditions of the parent government. The civil polity which ruled, and the literature and arts which adorned Athens rendered orderly and graceful the attic Amphipolis and Thurii. The Roman cities of Gaul, Hispania and Africa displayed anew the forum, the commitia, and the temples of the immortal gods of the imperial city. Spanish, French and Dutch colonies have known no theories of government; no forms of worship; no traditions, customs, modes, aspirations, but such as they have carried with them. There has not been the play of invention or variety of contrivance, or the vigor of a venturesome, independent, individual enterprise. The longing of the exile's heart for the pleasant abodes of his fathers has been assuaged by their reproduction in the new land, but the man has not been made more manly by endurance; nor his fiber stiffened by struggle; nor his nerves steadied by resolution. He has always been an exile, sick for the old home—not a colonist bent on building new and a better home.

English colonization is of another character. The Englishman is singularly fitted for foreign enterprise. He is the Roman of modern times. He has the same arrogance without the least consciousness of the rights of others; the same imperious temper that dominates every foreign sentiment and every alien force; the same intense, aggressive, sublime egotism which projects itself upon every people it is amongst and compels a service whether hearty or hateful to the glory of England. Expedient, adventurous, self-seeking, self-reliant, persistent, he is the sort of man for the work of planting new seats in new regions.

And so from that little island, with an area little larger than Nebraska, have gone out emigrants into all lands, until, with her colonial possessions, Britain is an empire of universal dominion. As Webster said: "The morning drum-beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the globe with the martial music of England."

The colonial enterprises of Great Britain have in their origin, spirit and purpose, been in strong contrast to of the other modern European nations. They have not been projected by the ministry, their structure has not been framed at home; they have never had the public assistance, often not the public observation. They have been private individual adventures sent out, upheld, and maintained by private funds and having the protection and support of the Imperial Government only when success has proved their right to be. If, as in the case of New Zealand, the form, structure, modes, customs of the new community has been prescribed at home in the infancy of the enterprise, the contrivance has soon shown its inaptness for the new conditions, and circumstance, expedience and compliance, have asserted themselves.

With such a nature and such a career in colonization, it is easy to see what is in the Briton which impels him to seek new places for abode and conquest. He is, and he always has been a politician—he is, by the education of centuries, steeped in politics. From Magna Charta, indeed from a time long before Magna Charta, he has been absorbed in questions of government and society; he has been busy in complaining of mischief and contriving remedies by legislation. There never was a nation of such a vast, complex, varied, radical body of statutes as England, and each one of them is the ultimate formula to which long discussion, contention, and passionate struggle has at last been reduced. If that is a true saying "happy is the nation which has no annals," then surely is Britain the most unhappy of all lands, for her annals are full. Thus educated, the passion of the Englishman is for social and public affairs, for whatever justifies a claim of right to share in the office and work of directing them. The young man coming from the public school or the university is full of the struggles of the Roman Forum or the English Commons, and he longs for the conflict. He has heard Roman laws and English statutes called by their author's name, and he is inflamed by a desire for such immortality. Or the ambition may be more subdued—content with a seat in the inferior magistracy or in the direction of public charities, or the management of private enterprise, but it is an ambition, of whatever pretension, which is born in him, and demands gratification.

The colony, the new conditions which obtain there, the plastic elements of unsettled society, to be molded to new forms, landed estates easily acquired, with Castle Hall or Lodge, and whatever contributes to dignity, and conspicuous station, charities, associations, monied, social and political houses, towns, roads, and whatever forms an embellished society, all these appealing to aspirations, natural to him and developed by education, invite him thither to the work of organization, and of protecting himself upon and perpetuating himself in the forms, methods, traditions, customs, institutions, and principles of the immature society, which one day shall become the stable, orderly, regulated, consolidated, immortal State.

And so it is that the Englishman—expedient, venturesome, self-reliant, political, and ambitious to direct affairs, turns from the old home to a new, distant, unsettled, and undeveloped land; and so it is that British colonies planted in every land and by every sea under the whole heavens have formed an Empire, whose provinces are nations, whose subjects are of every race, whose dominion by weight of arms and sway of laws, and breadth of civilization, and supremacy of will exceeds that of Imperial Rome.

The colonization of our country is in its circumstances, motives, spirit, purpose and polity, in striking contrast to all other like enterprises. It contributes largely to constitute the century an epoch in history.

The early English settlers of our country possessed all those characteristics which we have enumerated—but they possessed them to a degree so much greater than their countrymen in general, that they seem of another order and a higher quality. They were gentlemen by birth; they belonged to the rank of the gentry of England, or of the upper middle class. They had been educated in public schools and Universities and to all good learning of their time. They added a wide observation and a profound acquaintance with the most profound truths, and most of them were men of property, well able to bear the expense of their enterprise and the risk of their adventure. In Virginia they were the cavaliers of the civil wars of England, to whom the disasters of the royal arms made removal from the commonwealth expedient; and the ancestors of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe and Madison. In New England they were the Puritans, who sat in the long Parliament, and filled the armies of Cromwell, and who bore such sons as the Adamses, the Winthrops, the Endicotts. Like the best of Englishmen, they were expedient but so that they were wise in great affairs; and venturesome but so that they risked their all for a great cause; and self-reliant but so that their wills were iron; and they were politicians but of such sort that they not only founded commonwealths, but founded commonwealths on new doctrines and with a new construction.

That you may duly appreciate this quality, pause here a moment to mark what was their training in politics. It was in the school of the Revolution. There, at the fireside, in the club, in the pulpit, in Parliament, in every place of debate and conversation, and by every means by which men tell what they know, think, believe, hope for, even in the clang and carnage and awful dispute of battle, they had all their lives heard high discussion of every principle of English government and every event in English constitutional history, every theory, and doctrine, and sentiment, and tradition of free institutions and regulated liberty. To all which the Puritans added profound convictions of religion, which, while it gave a somber hue to their lives, gave also an intensity, depth and force to their character which made them fit to be founders of empires.

And now mark a happy circumstance in their enterprise—the neglect, the ignorance and heedlessness on the part of the Crown of what they then essayed. Charters were granted of such extensive powers that, under their sanction, government was remitted to the hands of the colonists, or else, as in the case of Plymouth, the settlement planted without authority was organized, regulated, nourished, developed according to the intelligence and will of the settlers alone. All which, as it began without the assistance, proceeded without the observation of the Crown.

And thus, happily left to themselves, observe what these men did. In 1819, in Virginia, a government was framed, with an Executive of limited powers and a representative body of legislators, which was the first popular assembly in the Western Hemisphere, and two years afterward a written constitution was adopted by ordinance, in which the purpose of government was declared to be "the greatest comfort and benefit to the people, and the prevention of injustice, grievances and oppression." Those maxims of liberty which form the bill of rights in the constitution of every State in the American Union to-day are found there set forth almost in the very phrase which we now use—provision against arbitrary taxation and in favor of freedom of trade, immunity from military impositions and the independence of religious societies, and reserving to the representatives of the people power to levy war, conclude peace, acquire territory and enact laws, and to the people themselves, in their primary and sovereign capacity, to select their officers and rulers by universal suffrage.

And so it was in New England. Her colonies were almost pure Democracy. They were "governments of the people, by the people, for the people." But they also led the way in another and a most beneficent direction. Independent of each other in structure, they were all involved together in warfare with the Indians in their midst and the French on their border. And they soon became involved in a common dispute with the mother country for those principles and institutions which, by the sanctions either of her neglect or the grants of her charter, they had secured to themselves. And then they were driven to mutual counsel, assistance and support. And so there came out of their fortuitous necessity, by their rare aptness for political affairs, the confederation of New England—that association which was the germ, invitation, example, prototype of that most consummate contrivance of political wisdom, the Union and Constitution of the United States.

I pointed out to you how the emigrant Greek, Roman, Spanish, Dutch, French and English carried with him the civil polity, the modes of life and the religion in which he was reared, and how the misery of separation from the homes of his fathers and the institutions of his native country was assuaged by their faithful reproduction in the new land. But the colonies of America advanced beyond all the practices of English government and all the maxims of English freedom, and by a prescient, a vigorous, a resolute intelligence opened a new prospect, a new purpose, a new life and a new destiny for the race.

Coming now to the inquiry as to our country and times, we observe the march of the generations and of empire still steady, persistent, continuous from the East to West. Hardly was the colony of Massachusetts Bay well planted before the younger Winthrop led thence an adventurous company to new settlements in the valley of the Connecticut, and the cavaliers of Virginia to Kentucky and the valley of the Ohio to found their new commonwealths, as noble as their own. Each decennial census has shown the center of population steadily advancing from the Chesapeake and Massachusetts Bays to the Mississippi. And the question is, what force embracing all sections of the country and operative always compels this general movement of the populations?

The attempt has been made to explain it by a desire of each individual to better his physical condition; to make for himself a home; to acquire wealth, money possessions more quickly and easily than is possible in an old community. But this explanation does not take into account the breadth and duration of the movement of men from the East to the West; it attempts to account for a unversal phenomenon, by a circumstance and an accident. You cannot predicate individual motives of masses of men. Each chivalrous knight who went to the rescue of the holy places, was inspired by a desire for personal glory, but that most picturesque procession of the crusaders gathered out of every Christian people, was marshaled by no such accident, but rather by an enthusiasm encompassing all Europe, to redeem the sanctities of their religion from the sacrilegious hands of the Saracen.

A solution of our question which refers to the general and perpetual act of emigration to the individual, is like attributing to the single drops of the water of the sea, the universal fact of the great tide, which, following the heavenly order and compassing all oceans, pours its mighty course from continent to continent.

Nor may the fact be attributed to a natural love of adventure and change. Doubtless the charm of adventure is something; the mere fact of removal is something. The exchange of familiar and, therefore, tame scenes and companionship for other lands, other seas, other skies and other air, strangely quickens, freshens, and stimulates the pulses, sensations, thoughts, emotions and aspirations. This is a common experience, and touching the universal fact is something, and yet it is inadequate to account for the sacrifice of so much that the heart loves, and for the endurance of so much that the heart revolts from.

The American has certain qualities of the Roman of the ancient, and the Briton of modern times—tenacity of purpose, love of dominion and an aggressive egotism. Like them, he is fitted by nature for foreign enterprise. And as these qualities with him are enlivened by vivacity, sensibility, emotion, he, far more than they, delight in adventure. The risks, the struggle, the promise, the freedom of colonial life have for him even more than for others a charm and an attraction.

But there is another quality which he had in common with the Roman and the Briton—he is passionately political—he is the citizen. The training of the schools arouses this passion; his first lessons are of the contests of Roman freedom, and the great names and great events of Roman history live forever in his imagination. The story of English liberty, the field where arms have conquered it, and high disputes in which it has been vindicated, are familiar passages of his early reading. His mind has been developed, his memory stored, his reason disciplined, by the study of the politics of his own country—the grand contentions which preceded the Revolution and the Rebellion, the due measure of State and National jurisdiction, the modes and results of elections, the awful question of human slavery, its extinction and abolition, its sanctity under the Constitution, and iniquity under a just morality, finance, reconstruction, wars, conquests, purchases of territory, and the achievements of peaceful, beneficent, wide-spreading commerce, and the arts, and literature, and invention. Our annals, too, have been full. To the solution of the problems they reveal, no people ever brought a profounder spirit, a more resolute inquiry, a more vigorous contention.

When entering upon the field of daily action, the American citizen encounters the intense activity of our civil life. Our institutions are intensely social, and our society is intensely political. The ballot is in every hand, and every office is the potential inheritance of every citizen. Elections are of annual or more frequent occurrence, and measures nearly affecting the interests of every person are in constant agitation. Public assemblies, public speech, newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets, and the full publication of all deliberative and legislative bodies hold the public attention to public affairs and keep it excited, curious, and in ferment.

The conditions of the West offer to the young and adventurous, opportunity for the most abundant gratification of the political passion. Ease in acquiring land, feeedom from prescriptive rights, unsettled methods, immature institutions, lax social customs, and opportunity for adventure, a free field for struggle, invite with alluring promises. The young citizen, with all the world before him where to choose, bids adieu to the home of his father, its settled, prescribed, regular, inflexible modes, and its constrained, contracted promises and hopes, with a sense of relief, and tries the new life of unformed society, resolved to be a man, to do a man's part in the ordering of the new community, to assert himself among its active forces, impress them with his personality, guide them by his intelligence, and have a part in the making, and be a part of the product of the immortal State.

This is the solution of the phenomenon of cultivated mind turning to uncultivated nature in the pioneer settlements of the West. It is not personal, although personal motives mingle with it; it is not individual, but it stimulates and ennobles individuals. It is not local, but so general that it is assisted by the national policy, and in turn ministers to the national glory. And so it has happened that Indian country after Indian country is ceded to the Government; that Territory after Territory is organized; that men come and plant, and sow, and reap, and ply commerce, and contrive institutions, and wage the awful strife of life; that State after State is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original thirteen in order; that men may live in peace and social rest, bear among them the various lot of life, perform the great social labors, and thrive and rejoice in the arts of usefulness, and of beauty, and perfect the loftier arts of virtue, and of empire, and share together the protection, and the glory of the nation that is one formed of many—the Union of States, one and inseparable.

And so it shall be—nor hardly may we anticipate its period—all this Western country from the British to the Mexican line, half the area of the continent remains to be populated, fields to be tilled, mines developed, cities planted, arts nourished, and States formed, until they shall be as the stars of Heaven for multitude. Fear not for the mighty growth, it shall not crush, but rather illustrate these benign institutions of Nation and of State—co-existing and related, one the complement of the other—the two together ministering to the common peace, and wielding a different supremacy for the safety of all; and form that very perfectness of political contrivance, which, as it was equal to the small beginnings of the Nation, shall still be equal to the exigencies of the mighty Empire, under the beneficence of its jurisdiction; under the stable order of its judicious laws; under the stimulating instruction of its temperate agitation, and under the blessings of an intelligent, profound, vital, religious faith, civilization shall be advanced beyond what now the heart of man can conceive.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands of Nebraska were all surveyed under that admirable system which is attributed to Gen. William H. Harrison as its invention. By it, the former method of metes and bounds is dispensed with, and in the stead of trees or stones or perishable obstacles as the starting-point, is an imaginary, but infallible, plan of lines, called base lines and meridians. First, the meridians are established, running due north from some fixed geographic landmark, and afterward these are intersected by base lines running east and west. There are six principal meridians in the land surveys of the West. The first runs from the mouth of the Miami River, in Ohio; the second, from the mouth of the Little Blue River, in Indiana; the third, from the mouth of the Ohio River, at Cairo, Ill.; the fourth, from the mouth of the Illinois River; the fifth, from the mouth of the Arkansas River. Upon the Sixth Principal Meridian, with its base line the 40th Parallel of latitude, is arranged the system of surveys for public lands in Nebraska and Kansas. This meridian crosses the 40th Parallel between Gage and Jefferson Counties, having for a starting-point the intersection of the base line and principal meridian.

First, standard parallels are run, at intervals of twenty-four miles, or the width of four townships, on the north of the base line and at an interval of thirty-five miles, or five townships on the south of the base line.

Second, guide meridians are next established, at distances of eight townships, or forty-eight miles east and west of the principal meridian.

In this manner, large parallelograms, twenty-four and forty-eight miles, are formed, whose limits are the base line, principal meridian, standard parallel and guide meridian. These are the basis of land surveys.

In numbering the townships, east or west from a given meridian, they are called ranges, but in numbering north or south from a base-line they are called townships. Townships are divided into square miles, or tracts of 640 acres, each called sections. The section is the unit of survey, but these are subdivided into tracts of forty acres.

On the 1st of January, 1863, the homestead law went into effect, and thereby public lands were subject to entry, by those who acknowledged their intention to settle permanently, for a mere nominal fee. Congress, in order that the benefits of the law might be distributed justly, has, from time to time, amended its provisions and enlarged its scope. In particular, new and most liberal provisions have been made, by which the soldier, his widow and his orphans, are permitted to receive enlarged privileges in securing homesteads, thus adding to the national recognition of the principle that every citizen of the republic is entitled to the right to make himself a home upon the public domain, the still nobler and higher doctrine that it is the nation's duty to reward the defenders of the country, and to provide homes for the families of those who gave up their lives in its defense. The Congress of 1873 passed three separate acts enlarging the homestead privilege, one of which, containing provisions for the encouragement of timber cultivation, is calculated not only to shorten the time within which the settler may obtain a patent for his land, but also to greatly stimulate one of the most useful branches of cultivation. The public surveys have, from year to year, been extended to meet the wants of the emigrant as he has pushed his explorations toward the frontier. And as the surveyor has gone forward with his compass and chain, followed closely by the immigrant, both have been surprised with the beauty and richness of the country, and both have looked in vain for their western limit. The public lands of Nebraska are classed as agricultural lands, and may be taken under either the pre-emption, homestead or timber culture laws.

Pre-emption.—Every person who is the head of a family, or over twenty-one years and a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become such, who does not own 320 acres of land in any State or Territory, is entitled to enter a quarter-section of land under the pre-emption act, but no person can move off from his or her own land in the State of Nebraska upon a tract of land, and enter it under the pre-emption act. The rules of the General Land Office require a person to build a house and break at least ten acres of land before he can make proof and get a title to the land. In order to take a pre-emption, a settlement must first be made on the tract. This may be by any act that will show that labor has been done, such as breaking a piece of ground, staking out the foundation for a house, or by other act of labor that will give notice of occupancy. A reasonable time is given from the date of settlement in which to build a house and make a residence thereon. No definite time could be fixed upon, because a reasonable time in which to build a large house might be an unreasonable time to build a small one—or a person with ample means could reasonably build quicker than another without means. The Government lands in the State of Nebraska are "unoffered;" that is, they have never been offered at public sale by a proclamation of the President of the United States. On this class of lands ninety days are given from the date of settlement in which to file a declaratory statement, which is simply a notice that the pre-emptor intends to take the land, and thirty-three months from the date of settlement in which to make proof and receive a title; but, as said before, proof may be made after six months, provided a house has been built, and the pre-empting party has resided and is residing there at the date of proof, and has broken at least ten acres of land.

Homesteads.—Any person who is over the age of twenty-one years, or is the head of a family and is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become such, under the laws thereof, may take a homestead. He is required to subscribe to an oath that he takes it for his own especial benefit and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons and that he has not had the benefit of the homestead act heretofore, together with the fact that he is the head of a family or over the age of twenty-one years, and that he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become such. He is required to commence his residence thereon within six months, and to continue until five years from the date of his entry, at which time he will, upon proof of residence and cultivation, receive a patent therefor. No specific amount of land is required to be cultivated, but it is generally held that in order to show good faith, at least ten acres should be broken and cultivated, but if a good reason can be shown why it has not been done, the lack of cultivation will not be fatal to the proof. The law further provides that the party cannot be absent from the claim for a period of six months, at any one time, regardless of excuse. Two years from the expiration of the five years is given the party to make said proof, and if, at the expiration of said time, upon notice being given him from the local office, he does not, within thirty days of the date of said notice, furnish the required proof, his entry shall be canceled and has again become subject to entry. If a party taking a homestead does not comply with the law his entry may be contested. The contesting party alleges in an affidavit that the homesteading party has not complied with the law, and asks for a hearing. Notice is given the adverse party, and, if the facts alleged are proven, the entry is canceled by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the tract is again open to entry.

A Soldier's Homestead.—This provides for persons who served in the late rebellion. The time served in the army is credited as a part of the five years required to be spent upon the homestead, provided that the homesteader must reside one year on the tract homesteaded. It also provides that a soldier may file a homestead declaratory statement on a tract of land, which holds it as against any subsequent claimant for six months, but the party filing said declaratory statement must within six months appear and file his application and affidavit, and at the same time establish the fact that he was a soldier in the late rebellion. This may be done with a copy of his discharge, a certificate of the Adjutant General of the State in which he enlisted, or the affidavit of three disinterested witnesses stating the date of his enlistment, date of his discharge and the company and regiment in which he served. He must also establish the fact that he served in the army before he is allowed to file his homestead declaration. A homestead declaration is the only filing that can be made by power of attorney. If, for any reason, the party filing a homestead declaration desires to take another or different tract of land he may do so, instead of taking the tract upon which he filed his homestead declaration, but he cannot file but one homestead declaratory statement. The land office fees for filing a homestead declaratory statement is $2. Final proof on a soldier's homestead may be made at any time after the time resided upon the homestead, together with the time served in the army, makes five years, provided one year's residence has been made upon the land or at any time thereafter within seven years from the date of the application for the homestead. If the soldier be dead, his widow may take it in his stead and it does not deprive her of the privilege, if she has taken one before in her own name, and if she is dead or has married again it may be taken by his minor orphan children. If taken by the widow, the same requirement of residence and cultivation is made as would have been made of the soldier, if living; but, in the case of minor orphan children, the entry is made for them by their guardian duly appointed, and in that event cultivation only is required. The land office fees for initiating a homestead are for minimum land, that is, land that is sold by the Government at $1.25 per acre, $14 for a quarter-section, or $7 for eighty acres, and in double minimum, or land that is sold at $2.50 per acre, $18 for a quarter-section, which sum is required at the time the claim is taken, and, upon making final proof, a further fee of $4 for a quarter-section, or $2 for eighty acres, on minimum lands; and $8 for a quarter-section, or $4 for eighty acres, on double minimum lands.

Timber Claims.—Only one timber culture entry can be taken on each section. This class of entries can only be taken upon "prairie land, or land naturally devoid of timber." A person competent to take a homestead entry is also competent to take a timber culture entry, and the same facts are required to be sworn to in the affidavit accompanying the application. The law requires that five acres be broken within the first year; that it be cultivated the second year, and planted to forest trees, or planted with the seeds of forest trees, four feet apart each way, within the third year; and that a second five acres be broken the second year, cultivated the third year, and planted as in the first instance the fourth year, and that if the ten acres be kept in a growing condition a patent shall issue for the tract at the expiration of eight years, provided that not less than 675 trees be found in a growing condition at the expiration of that time. The fees of the Government are the same in timber culture entries as they are in homestead entries, except that there is no distinction made between minimum and double minimum lands. Timber culture entries are contested for non-compliance with the law the same as homesteads, but in timber culture contests, the contestant may file his application for the land with the affidavit of contest, and in this manner make it absolutely safe for himself; whereas in homesteads he can only make it safe by diligence in his appearance at the land office upon the receipt of the notice of its cancellation at the local land office from the General Land Office. Any party making a timber claim entry of 160 acres is required to break five acres of them one year from the date of entry. The following or second year said five acres must be actually cultivated to crops. The third year, the first five acres must be planted in timber, seeds, or cuttings, making, at the end of the fourth year, ten acres thus planted. Perfect good faith must be shown at all times by claimants. The timber must not only be planted, but must each year be protected and cultivated in such a manner as to promote its growth. A patent may be obtained for the land at the expiration of eight years from date of entry, upon showing that for said eight years the trees have been planted, protected and cultivated, as aforesaid, and that not less than 2,700 trees were planted on each acre, and at the time of making proof there shall be then growing at least 665 living trees to each acre. If at any time during the said eight years it shall be shown that the party has failed to comply with the terms of the law, the entry will be canceled. Under this law, good faith will require that if the trees, seeds or cuttings, are by any means destroyed one year, they must be replanted the next. A party will not be released from a continued attempt to promote the actual growth of timber or forest trees; a failure in this respect will subject the entry to cancellation. Only the planting of such trees, seeds or cuttings, as are properly denominated timber trees, or which are recognized as forest trees, will be considered a compliance with the law. Cottonwood is recognized as timber under the act. "All entries of less than one-quarter section shall be plowed, planted, cultivated and planted to trees, tree seeds or cuttings in the same manner and in the proportion hereinbefore provided for" in the 160-acre entry. The land office fee for an entry of more than eighty acres is $14; for one of eighty acres or less, $9. The law provides that in case the trees, seeds or cuttings shall be destroyed by grasshoppers, or by extreme and unusual drought, for any year or term of years, the time for planting such trees, seed, or cuttings shall be extended one year for every such year that they are so destroyed.

It is not within the province of this work to describe the various and constantly varying conditions under which lands are subject to homestead or pre-emption entry. Those who desire such knowledge can obtain it by applying to the Register of the United States Land Office at either of the several offices in the State.

From Prof. Wilber's recent work, "Nebraska and the Northwest," these facts are taken:

There were surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, 15,699,253 acres of public lands, and 65,215 acres of private land claims. The great increase is attributed to the operation of the act of March 31, 1879, which led to a great increase in the number of applications by private individuals for public survey.

Disposals of public lands during the year: Cash entries, 850,700 acres; homestead entries, 6,045,570 acres; timber culture entries, 2,193,184 acres; agricultural series, 1,280 acres; locations with military boundary land warrants, 88,522 acres; swamp lands patented to States, 757,888 acres; lands certified for railroad purposes, 1,157,375 acres. The total area of public lands surveyed from the beginning of surveying operations up to the close of last year is shown to be 752,558,195 acres, leaving the estimated area yet unsurveyed of 1,062,231,727 acres.

EDUCATIONAL LANDS IN NEBRASKA.

Amount of lands of Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska unsold January 1, 1881, by counties:

Counties.	Av. price.	Acres.	Counties.	Av. price.	Acres.
Adams	$5 00 to $8 00	7,500	Kearney	$2 00 to $6 00	8,000
Antelope	1 50 to 6 00	55,000	Lancaster	4 00 to 10 00	33,000
Boone	2 00 to 6 00	67,000	Madison	2 00 to 6 00	47,000
Butler	5 00 to 6 00	500	Otoe	6 00 to 10 00	3,500
Cass	7 00 to 10 00	500	Platte	1 25 to 6 00	8,000
Clay	4 00 to 8 00	2,000	Pierce	1 25 to 6 00	11,000
Cedar	1 25 to 6 00	6,500	Polk	5 00 to 6 00	500
Dakota	1 25 to 6 00	2,500	Saunders	3 00 to 7 00	7,000
Dixon	1 25 to 6 00	6,000	Saline	4 00 to 10 00	8,000
Fillmore	5 00 to 9 00	2,500	Seward	4 00 to 10 00	28,500
Franklin	2 00 to 5 00	65,000	Sherman	1 50 to 5 00	47,000
Gage	5 00 to 8 00	2,000	Stanton	3 00 to 7 00	25,000
Greeley	1 00 to 5 00	83,000	Valley	1 00 to 5 00	70,000
Hamilton	4 00 to 7 00	500	Wayne	1 25 to 6 00	8,000
Howard	2 00 to 4 00	20,500	Webster	2 00 to 5 00	14,000
Jefferson	5 00 to 8 00	2,000	York	4 00 to 8 00	4,000

Estimate of Union Pacific Railway lands in Nebraska unsold January 1, 1881, by counties:

Name of County.	No. acres.	Av. price, per acre.	Name of County.	No. acres.	Av. price. per acre.
Lancaster	160	$12 00	Howard	48,280	3 00
Cass	240	8 30	Hall	39,600	6 00
Sarpy	440	3 75	Adams	2,700	7 00
Douglas	1,280	6 25	Kearney	13,560	4 00
Washington	4,240	9 00	Buffalo	140,480	3 50
Cuming	400	8 00	Buffalo, unappraised	4,000	—
Dodge	5,920	7 50	Sherman	4,960	2 50
Saunders	12,640	10 00	Dawson	121,680	3 50
Butler	12,740	6 00	Dawson, unappraised	140,000	—
Colfax	30,240	6 25	Phelps	55,880	3 50
Platte	50,240	6 25	Gosper	10,800	2 50
Polk	13,880	6 00	Gosper, unappraised	50,000	—
York	1,800	5 10	Custer, unappraised	83,120	—
Clay	500	5 00	Frontier, unappraised	42,160	—
Hamilton	9,920	6 00	Lincoln	62,000	2 50
Merrick	44,120	4 50	Lincoln, unappraised	626,000	—
Boone	2,160	4 25			

Estimate of Government lands in Nebraska subject to entry at the various land offices in the State January 1, 1881:

Land Office.	Acres.	Land Office.	Acres.
North Platte	20,000,000	Bloomington	400,000
Niobrara	760,000	Lincoln	—
Norfolk	300,000	Beatrice	—
Grand Island	600,000		

No better indication of the healthy growth of the country, and especially of the Northwest, is afforded than the showing for the fiscal year just closed of the business of the General Land Office. The following table affords a comparative statement of the amount of land taken up during the last nine years:

Fiscal year.	Sold for cash —acres.	Timber claims—acres.	Homesteads —acres.
1871	1,389,982	....	4,600,326
1872	1,370,320	....	4,671,332
1873	1,026,266	....	3,793,612
1874	1,041,345	803,945	3,518,861
1875	745,061	464,870	2,356,067
1876	640,691	607,984	2,875,909
1877	740,688	520,673	2,178,098
1878	877,555	1,870,434	4,418,334
1879	622,573	2,766,533	5,260,411
1880	1,455,724	2,129,705	6,070,507

It will be seen that the amount of land taken up under the homestead act alone during the year ending June 30, 1880, is far in excess of any previous season. The reasons for this are various, and, among other things, may be traced to increased emigration, the increased price of farm products, and the cessation of Indian hostilities.

Land is being settled faster than the surveys are made, as the following table will show:

Year ending June 30.	Surveyed, acres.	Disposed of, acres.
1875	26,077,351	7,070,271
1876	20,271,506	6,524,326
1877	10,847,082	4,849,767
1878	8,041,012	8,686,178
1879	8,455,781	9,333,383
1880	8,500,000	9,657,936

It must be borne in mind that the amount, 9,657,936 acres, does not represent all disposed of this year, but merely that taken under homestead, timber culture and preemption acts.

The aggregate number of acres of lands owned by the State of Nebraska, on the 1st day of December, 1880, was as follows:

Common school lands	2,434,645 51
University lands	46,039 93
Normal lands	12,722 38
Saline lands	13,285 00
Penitentiary lands	67,671 00
Agricultural College lands	89,452 78
Internal improvement lands	480 00
Total	2,596,302 32

Statement of the sale and leasing of the common school lands belonging to the State: The number of acres remaining unsold on the 30th of November, 1878, was 1,025,556.-78. Number of acres deeded during the years 1879 and 1880, 7,991.60. Number of acres unsold November 29, 1886, 1,017,565.18. Estimated number of acres of school lands belonging to the State in unorganized counties, and in counties organized but not having a complete record of their lands, 889,729.33. Estimated number of acres of school lands in unorganized territory belonging to the State, 627,360. Number of acres sold at public sale from November 30, 1878, to November 30, 1879, 11,741.22. Amount of sales, $88,448.78. Number of acres sold at public sale from November 30, 1879, to November 30, 1880, 2,482.03. Amount of sales, $31,055.33. Number of acres purchased by lesses at private sales, from November 30, 1876, to November 30, 1880, 16,881.60. Amount of sales, $122,008.20. Number of acres leased during the year 1879, 134,697.04. Value, $572,078.08. Amount leased during the year 1880, 122,843.28 acres. Value, $439,521.17.

Taxes became due the 1st day of January in each year, and delinquent on the 1st day of May following. After May 1, interest at 1 per cent per month in advance is added, until November 1, when the land will be offered at public sale if taxes are not paid.

EDUCATIONAL.

The so-called first report of the Commissioner of Education under the Territorial laws amounted to nothing, so far as practical information is concerned. It was made by the State Auditor, *ex officio* Commissioner of Education, and covers but two pages of the legislative journal, with suggestions as to what might and should be done. The second report, dated January 8, 1861, after a hiatus of two or three years, by Commissioner W. E. Harvey, is really the first report ever issued in Nebraska. This statement is made to account for an apparent incompleteness in the records.

From Mr. Harvey's report we compile the following statement of the condition of educational affairs in 1860:

The Territorial school laws were, as is natural to expect, very deficient in many respects; and prominent among others was a lack of penalty attached to the failure of subordinate officials to make annual report to the Commissioner. As a result, many of the districts then existing are not represented in the general report, and therefore it is presumable that a better degree of school facilities obtained than we are able to authoritatively set forth. The laws were not generally understood, and one Clerk remarked that "a common clod-hopper cannot understand them, and even the lawyers do not agree on their meaning."

The county reports for 1860 showed 19 counties returned, in which there were 84 precincts and 139 subdistricts. There were 3,763 males and 3,278 females enumerated, making a total of 7,041 children of school age. These were attendant upon 4 high and 104 primary schools, of the public system, and 23 private institutions, giving a total of 131 schools of all classes. The high schools contained 376 pupils, of whom 227 were males; the primary schools held an enrollment of 2,554, of whom 1,377 were males. This showed an enrollment of 2,930 out of an enumeration of 7,-041. There were 2 male and 2 female teachers in the high schools, and 36 males and 74 females in the primaries, besides 8 males and 17 females in the select schools—or 139 teachers all told. The schoolhouses numbered 34, with a total value of all property of $9,748. The aggregate of wages paid was $4,772, and the aggregate of expenditures reached $8,214.

Under the act of January 13, 1860, an apportionment was made and an enumeration taken of "the unmarried white youth" of the Territory. The result of this for the year 1860, and the apportionment of money for the year 1861, was:

Counties.	No. Enrolled.	Amount.
Burt	115	$153 68
Calhoun	17	......
Cass	1,106	1,000 00
Cedar	78	38 10
Clay	74	......
Cuming	26	......
Dakota	300	156 30
Dixon	77	30 43
Dodge	87	80 64
Douglas	889	1,000 00
Gage	120	47 12
Johnson	124	61 43
Nemaha	917	700 00
Otoe	1,222	1,491 35
Pawnee	249	106 65
Richardson	629	500 00
Sarpy	393	500 00
Washingtou	453	431 38
Platte	153	55 25
Total	7,041	$6,352 23

Commissioner Harvey was empowered, by act of January 13, 1860, to select lands in lieu of those taken by settlers on Sections 16 and 36. The original grant of school lands to this State was a generous one, double in extent that of most Territories; but early settlers chose "claims" prior to the surveys, and in many instances located on what was afterward found to be "school sections." To make good these losses, other lands were allowed. In 1860, there were designated 4,509 acres in the Dakota Land District; 3,884 acres in the South Platte; and 1,440 acres in the Nemaha Districts respectively.

The report entered into the details of the sub-reports, which we have summarized, and also contained many suggestions as to the improvement of school facilities. But the foregoing gives all that need be here preserved as indicative of the Territorial schools at the date of the first regular report.

In the following table is shown the growth of the educational work, beginning in 1870, or one decade after the foregoing report was made:

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS. TWELVE YEARS OF THE SYSTEM.

	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Number of organized counties	31	35	48	59	60	60	60	61	62	63	64	64
Number of school districts	797	1028	1410	1863	2215	2405	2513	2496	2690	2776	3132	3278
Number of schoolhouses	298	558	757	1138	1516	2018	2195	2212	2231	2410	2701	2725
Children of school age	32789	41071	51123	63108	72991	80122	86191	92161	104030	123411	142348	152824
Average number in each district	41	40	36	33	33	33	30	37	38	44	44	46
Number of children attending school	12791	23265	28786	37872	47718	55423	59996	56774	62785	76956	92549	100776
Per cent of attendance	39	56	56	60	60	69	70	61	60	62	65	66
Number of male teachers	267	560	773	1046	1252	1504	1468	1571	1609	1607	1670	1866
Number of female teachers	269	520	739	1176	1483	1587	1893	2153	2121	2221	2430	2964
Number of days taught by male teachers	18931	41411	55996	75996	904·0	111393	109577	121403	109347	125332	140882	151518
Number of days taught by female teachers	18436	36024	55901	82796	106472	121723	135971	160011	145546	173962	202125	244553
Average number of days taught by each teacher	70	72	74	72	72	96	95	88	85	87	82	82½
Number of graded schools	....	....	....	21	32	38	56	61	47	60	70	80
Total wages paid male teachers	$26650 12	$81204 73	$107818 69	$149511 13	$171776 86	$222994 49	$219420 00	$220962 42	$206957 13	$208642 23	$242334 47	$264306 00
Total wages paid female teachers	31088 34	65992 74	93677 75	140341 77	171629 40	210748 51	230140 00	236085 28	235542 97	256058 78	306865 94	363412 00
Average wages per month, males	28 10	39 24	38 50	39 36	37 98	38 60	37 14	35 46	34 65	33 25	36 12	34 88
Average wages per month, females	33 7	36 64	33 40	23 90	32 12	33 10	32 84	31 80	25 75	29 55	31 92	31 52
Value of all school property	178604 34	420936 66	817163 59	1167103 87	1553926 15	1848239 00	1565736 60	1862385 88	1805486 06	1810288 27	2064768 32	2054099 00
Total receipts	167597 9	371888 73	537680 39	901189 94	988740 20	928188 00	1093275 39	1026563 34	849300 45	1069007 23	1294137 65	1320449 00
Total expenditures	163930 84	365520 36	534095 97	915076 39	1004957 03	1054817 09	1098974 75	1027192 21	936931 98	1067569 18	1249793 03	1127669 00
Total indebtedness	31657 0	73469 63	176075 85	649307 77	918955 01	1054817 09	1048056 06	1039546 68	1036246 02	1010607 60	1006799 28	909747 00
Amount apportioned from State fund	57962 5	138849 40	157495 11	167493 11	176461 98	292471 49	241167 53	183025 80	169281 88	205622 50	208408 30	278074 00

The State system is now under the charge of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, an office created by act of February 15, 1869. The station has been filled by the Hon. Seth W. Beals, 1869; J. M. McKenzie, January 10, 1871; S. R. Thompson, January 4, 1877; W. W. W. Jones, January 6, 1881.

The twelfth annual report, for the year ending December 31, 1881, contains many interesting facts. The zeal manifested by the educational fraternity finds exemplification in the numerousness of the county and district normal institutes held in the State. The county institutes are gatherings of teachers for mutual conference over their work; for the study of the various problems that continually arise in school management; and for the discussion of educational questions relating to ways and means of instruction. These meetings usually last from two to five days. To allow time for more formal instruction than an institute of four days can give, normal institutes, as they are commonly called, lasting from two to six weeks, have become quite common in the West. About thirty-five of such meetings were held in Nebraska during 1879 and 1880. The first held in the State was at Lincoln, in 1872, and for several years but two or three a year were found practicable. Nineteen were held in 1880, showing a great change for the better in the popular estimate of utility of such meetings.

Usually, some well-known and skilled teacher is employed to conduct these institutes; sometimes the conductor is the County Superintendent. As many other teachers as may be necessary are provided. The expenses are paid by a tuition fee charged upon those who attend. The utility of these meetings is beyond question, their popularity is steadily increasing.

Two conventions of County Superintendents were held in 1880—one at Lincoln, January 27, and the other at Wisner in the following week.

The convention at Lincoln organized by electing Supt. J. J. Points, of Douglas County, Chairman, Supt. Philip Crother, of Nemaha, Secretary; and Supt. Lucy A. McFadden, of Adams County, Assistant Secretary. The attendance was large, the discussions interesting and able, and the result no doubt highly beneficial to all who took part. A State Teachers' Association is in existence, and annual meetings are held.

In that portion of this work relating to local or county histories will be found the history of each of the State institutions of learning, described as a special feature. For example, the State University is given in the chapter devoted to Lancaster County; the State Normal School, in that devoted to Nemaha County; the Institute for the Blind, in that devoted to Otoe; and the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, in Douglas County. The city schools are treated fully in the several city histories. We have endeavored to make this a prominent characteristic of this work.

Denominational and select schools are also given in the localities where they exist.

The State permanent school fund is rapidly increasing. A close approximation of the amount December 1, 1880, was:

Invested in State Bonds.....	$326,267 35	
Invested in County Bonds...	231,500 00	
Invested in School District Bonds....................	12,800 00	
Invested in United States Bonds....................	15,000 00	
Invested in private securities.	37,900 00	
Cash on hand not invested..	20,876 00	
Total....................		$634,343 35
Unpaid principal of school lands....................	$955,618 03	
Valuation of school lands leased....................	1,733,255 81	
Total....................		$2,688,738 84
Grand total....................		$3,323,217 19

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.

November 1, 1858, Representative S. G. Daily introduced a bill "to abolish slavery in the Territory of Nebraska." The matter was referred to a special committee, consisting of S. G. Daily, James Stewart, John Taffe, D. P. Rankin and William C. Fleming. On the following day, the three gentlemen first named reported favorably on the bill; but the last two introduced a minority report, regretting the introduction of the bill, fearing that it was done at the promptings of political ambition. The session had been a harmonious one; much remained to be performed, and the discussion of an abstract question, having no bearing upon the practical affairs of the Territory, could but sow the seeds of dissension. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill, and, upon rising, adjourned from lack of quorum. The next day, the matter was renewed; and, on motion of Mr. Gwyer, both reports were laid on the table.

But the question of slavery in the Territory, like Banquo's ghost, would not down. Although summarily dismissed by the preceding session, it again came up in the Council. On Wednesday, December 7, 1859, William H. Taylor introduced a bill "to abolish and prohibit slavery or involuntary servitude." The bill was the second on the file of the session. The matter was referred to a select committee, consisting of William H. Taylor, George W. Doane and George L. Miller. On the 12th, these gentlemen reported. By Mr. Taylor:

> That the ostensible objections urged against the passage of the bill are twofold in their character. First, it is said by the opponents of free States and free Territories, that "Slavery does not practically exist in Nebraska Territory." In reply, I affirm the converse of the proposition to be true, and will give the facts to show that slavery does practically exist in Nebraska. There has never been to my knowledge a Federal officer appointed to any office in this Territory from any slave State of this Union who has not brought with him into the Territory, a negro or negroes, who have been and are now held in slavery. E. A. Deslonde, Receiver of Public Moneys at Nebraska City, has one or two slaves. Now, if slavery does not exist here, then the slave is free the instant he sets foot on Nebraska soil, provided he came with his master for the purpose of residing in Nebraska. I know of my own knowledge that Hon. S. F. Nuckolls, a Democratic member of the Territorial Legislature, had three colored persons whom he claimed as slaves up to a very late period. Two of these persons escaped from Mr. Nuckolls in the winter of 1858–59, and the other, a colored man of twenty-five years of age, was sold by him, if I am correctly informed, and carried to some of the Southern slaveholding States, as a slave, in the spring of 1859. This man has been a resident of Nebraska for about three years. Mr. A. Majors, one of the Government contractors, has a number of colored persons in Nebraska City whom he claims as slaves now in the Territory of Nebraska. Judge C. F. Holly has two colored persons whom he claims as slaves. How many more there are in the Territory at present I am not advised. But the fact is indisputable. African slavery does practically exist in Nebraska. Our eyes cannot deceive us, and if slavery is wrong, morally, socially or politically, it is wrong to hold one slave. There is no distinction in principle between holding one human being in bondage and ten thousand.
>
> Again, as evidence that slavery does exist, and is considered to be a legal institution here, I have only to cite the fact that Hon. S. F. Nuckolls before alluded to has instituted suit in the Second Judicial Court of this Territory against certain parties residing in the State of Iowa, for the value of two colored persons, his slaves, whom he alleges were abducted from him in the spring of 1858–59, which is now pending in said court and undecided.
>
> Second. It is said by those who oppose the passage of this bill that the "let alone policy is most commendable." If it be true that we are all in favor of freedom, a free Territory, and a free State, why recommend the "let alone policy" as the most commendable? Why curse our virgin soil with the foot-print of African slavery? * * I would ask of the opposers of this bill, when is the proper time to pass an act like the one under consideration? Shall we wait until slavery has acquired a permanency? * * It is said that "naught but mischief can arise from the ill-timed and injudicious agitation of the question." * * * If a Constitutional Convention was now in session, it would be said by those who oppose the bill, "Don't agitate the question." * * * Gentlemen of the Council, if you are honestly in favor of Nebraska being a free Territory and ultimately a free State, how can the passage of this bill generate an injurious agitation? Men holding a common sentiment, and desiring a common object, do not get up an ill-timed and injudicious agitation. Nothing short of a sincere opposition to free white labor and a free Territory can produce agitation or excitement. Remember, it is the clashing of public sentiment upon the same subject matter, and not its argument that produces the results contemplated by you. Vote for this bill that makes Nebraska free and prevents persons being held in slavery, and there will be no agitation. We will have then done all in our power and our whole duty, to rid ourselves of the cursed institution of slavery. But, it is objected, the bill pre-supposes the existence of slavery by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. It presupposes no such thing, but simply admits the fact that persons are to-day held in slavery by usage, or custom, or somehow, and that it ought not to be permitted; however, we all do know that this Administration and a majority of the American Senate, and ninety-three Democrats in Congress of the United States contend that slavery exists in all the Territories of the United States, by virtue of the Constitution, as much and as certainly as in Georgia or South Carolina.
>
> Attorney General Black has recently written several pamphlets to demonstrate this proposition. It cannot be denied, it is contended by a large party in this country, that the people of the Territories in their Territorial capacity have no power to legislate upon the subject of slavery, until they become sufficiently numerous to form a State Constitution, and ask for admission into the Union. And this same party maintains that Congress has power to legislate upon the subject. Thus leaving the people of the Territories to be cursed with slavery, without the ability on their part or on behalf of Congress, to get rid of it so long as the Territorial existence continues. While, on the other hand, it is contended that the people of the Territories, in their Territorial capacity, have the right and power to prohibit and abolish slavery. This position is contended for and sustained by arguments of great force. How the friends of Senator Douglas can oppose this bill, if they are really in favor of making Nebraska a free State, is astounding to me. We can account for the opposition of the Administration Democracy. The Territory of Kansas has prohibited slavery after an unprecedented struggle against the policy of the two last Administrations, and why should not Nebraska act? Believing that the power exists in the Territorial Legislature under and by virtue of the organic act, and every community has the inherent right to regulate its own affairs and institutions, free from foreign or federal intervention, and that Nebraska should be a free Territory, and forever dedicated to free white labor; and knowing that slavery does practically exist here, I earnestly recommend the passage of the bill for the following reasons:
>
> 1st. Because no human being should be held in slavery in this Territory now and hereafter.
>
> 2d. Because slavery does practically exist in Nebraska, and should be prohibited.
>
> 3d. Because the people of this Territory, in their Territorial capacity, have the power to prohibit slavery or involuntary servitude, and are responsible for its continuance.
>
> 4th. Because the administration and a large party in this country maintain that neither the people of the Territories nor the Congress of the United States have the power to legislate upon the subject of slavery; and it is time this monstrous proposition was settled and forever put to rest by the judicial tribunals of the land.
>
> 5th. Because the passage of the bill will forever rid us of the excitement created in a neighborhood by the slavery propagandist, upon the escape of a slave from bondage.
>
> 6th. Because now is the most propitious time to rid ourselves of slavery if there is anything in popular sovereignty.
>
> 7th. Because if we permit persons to hold slaves, and slavery to exist, in Nebraska, when we can get rid of it, we will be justly censured by the present and succeeding generations.
>
> All of which is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Council. WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, *Chairman.*

This report was, under the rules, laid over for future action. Whereupon, Hon. George L. Miller submitted the following minority report:

> The first question suggested by the examination of this measure, refers to the necessity, if any, which exists for the enactment of such a law in this Territory. It is understood that our power to pass such a law, and to impart to it validity, is extensively desired, and, as there is known to be in the Territory, as well as throughout the Union, great diversity of opinion, both as to the power of the Territorial Legislature over the question of slavery and the expediency of attempting its exercise, your committee deem it extremely injudicious for the Legislature to lend itself to the agitation of a subject which, to the people of Nebraska, is conceded to be really of no practical importance. As to the necessity which exists at present, or is likely to exist in the future, for such a law in this Territory, there can be

no two intelligent opinions. No sane person for a moment supposes that Nebraska is in the slightest possible danger of being either a slave Territory or a slave State. Popular sentiment, in Nebraska, is universally against the institution of slavery, and even if it were not, and the public voice were to pronounce to-day in favor of its establishment here, the controlling laws of nature peculiar to this latitude, would utterly preclude the possibility of its obtaining a permanent place among us. Suppose it true—which it is not—that the Territory does furnish a profitable field for slave labor, who is there so infatuated as to believe for an instant that this Territory, peopled almost entirely by men whose associations from infancy and whose education in the midst of free institutions have conducted them into manhood, not only with all their prejudices but with all the convictions of their judgment against the institution—who so foolish as to say that legislation is required or ought to be granted upon this subject? Your committee have felt it to be their duty to inquire into the cause which induced the introduction of the bill under consideration. Having made diligent search, with a view to ascertaining whether any slaves exist in Nebraska, to their utter surprise, after four days' anxious inquiry and labor, they are prepared to report to the Council, that, south of the Platte River, owned and held as such by highly respectable gentlemen, there are six and a half slaves, the fractional portion referring to a small negro boy who is in excellent and humane keeping, in that section of the Territory. Now, instead of becoming alarmed at this information, your committee are rather disposed to congratulate the Council and the country upon the fortunate condition in which these slaves are found. We are happy to add, on the best authority, that their servitude is entirely voluntary, and that they are perfectly contented with their lot. It is to be observed that these slaves were originally from Missouri and Louisiana. One of them, we are informed, proves a great burden to his owner by being subject to fits. What can be done to lighten the burden of the master or remedy the terrible malady of the slave we leave to your careful and candid consideration. At all events, it is very clear that, in removing to this Territory, these slaves have been changed from a worse to a better condition; and, surrounded as they are by increased comforts, and having before them the almost certain prospect of ultimately gaining their freedom, it would seem to be absolute cruelty in the Legislature, even if it had the power and the purpose to do it, to enact a law here which would compel their owners to sell them into a worse bondage, where these prospects would be forever blasted. A noticeable fact is to be found by reference to the Census Record of 1855. At that time, thirteen slaves existed in Nebraska. Under the operation of incidental causes, aided by the stealing propensities of an unprincipled set of abolitionists, inhabiting a place called Civil Bend, Iowa, the number has been reduced to the insignificant figure of four and a half slaves, all told. [In the preceding lines, the number was given as six and a half.—ED].

This furnishes abundant proof of the entire uselessness of the legislation for which the bill under consideration calls; even if it could be shown, which it cannot be, that there is any other cause for apprehension on the subject. Your committee feel fully impressed with the conviction that the people of Nebraska sent their Representatives to the capitol to carry out legitimate objects of legislation. We are not here to waste our time in framing and passing laws which would be but so many dead letters on the statute books; but we are required to devote the brief time allotted for the annual session in laboring for the enactment of wholesome and just laws, which are known to be demanded by the public interest. The legislative session is limited to forty days. Experience and daily observation admonish us that the time is full short enough, with the almost constant attention to our proper duties, for us to answer the demand for such legislation as is required by the general interests of the people. Indeed, we should be recreant to our trusts were we to depart from the plain path of duty in this respect. There is still another consideration which goes to show the want of any necessity for the passage of a law upon the subject of slavery. A bill is before you, with almost a certainty of becoming a law, calling a convention for framing a constitution preparatory to admission as a State into the confederacy. We are then to assume permanent character, and are to decide, by the exercise of rights which are absolute and unquestioned, upon the nature and complexion of our domestic institutions. In obedience to law and in perfect loyalty to the constitution of the United States, having no "higher" guides than are to be found in that great instrument, the people of Nebraska will then assert the high prerogatives which are the attributes of independent sovereignty. The exercise of a doubted power while in our Territorial condition, in regard to a subject which is notoriously of no practical importance to us or others, would be committing us to a folly which would certainly expose us to merited ridicule, if not to deserved rebuke. Your committee deem it proper to state, that in making their report they were denied access to the report of the minority, for reasons which are best known to its author. Hence, the report of a majority of your committee is made without reference to that of the minority. But in view of all the circumstances of the case, the admitted absence of any necessity either for the bill under consideration or the report which is made upon it, it may be justly presumed that both were designed for the single and sole purpose of agitating a subject which may be thought calculated to advance the political interests of restless and ambitious men, at the expense of the peace, harmony and good will that ought to unite in the bonds of common hopes and common aims the people of the Territory, which certainly requires the combined efforts and energies of all to secure to it that position to which, by its inexhaustible resources, geographical situation and other advantages it is so very justly entitled. Nor can your committee permit the occasion to pass without expressing the opinion that the effort to introduce to Nebraska the popular excitements which have agitated and distracted other communities in our neighborhood will be a miserable failure. The people understand the motives which move men to engage in these political games, and they will meet them in the proper way and by the proper means, regarding only those things that shall best redound to the political peace and permanent prosperity of the entire Territory. Your committee respectfully recommend that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole, and that it be made the special order for some future day of the session. GEORGE L. MILLER, *Chairman*.

This report was also laid over under the rules. Although Mr. Miller referred, in his report, to a "majority of the committee" as speaking, the fact is, a second report was submitted by Hon. George W. Doane, the third member. This gentleman reported, after the two preceding reports had been read, and concurred "in the main with the views expressed in the report submitted by Mr. Miller." He did not admit that, practically, slavery had any existence in the Territory. "To agree that, because a single instance may be found of a returning emigrant from Utah, who has pitched his tent in some remote part of the Territory, and is cohabiting with two women claiming to be his wives, therefore, polygamy exists as an institution in the Territory, would be quite as conclusive and sensible as the attempt made by the Chairman of this committee to fasten upon our fair Territory the stigma of slavery by the very slender data upon which his conclusion is based. * * * But if slavery does legally exist in this Territory, as the bill reported by the Chairman would advertise to the world that it does, is it proposed to confiscate the property of such as are interested in that description of property, by an unconditional abolition of the tenure by which it is held? And if it does not legally exist, what is the necessity of legislating for its abolition? The evil must be corrected by the judicial and not by the legislative branch of the Government."

Mr. Doane waived discussion of the principle involved in the abstract question of the right or wrong of slavery, and merely on the ground of inexpediency at that moment, reported adversely to the bill.

On the 7th of December, a bill "to abolish and prohibit slavery in this Territory" was presented in the House by Mr. Marquette, of Cass County. The next day, the bill was read for the first time, whereupon Mr. Johnson, of Douglas County, moved to lay "the" bill upon the table. This motion was ruled out of order. Mr. Johnson then moved that the bill be rejected. This motion was lost by a vote of eleven yeas to twenty-four nays. On the 16th, the House sat in Committee of the Whole on the bill. The report of Mr. Tufts, reporting the bill back to the House, was accepted. Mr. Hanscom moved that the word "abolish and," wherever preceding the word "prohibit," as used in the bill, be stricken out, and on a vote of nineteen ayes to sixteen nays, the amendment was adopted, leaving the bill merely one of prohibition, without affecting the status of persons then held as slaves in the Territory. Mr. Campbell offered an amendment declaring that "all free blacks shall be prohibited from settling in this Territory," but this was declared out of order. Mr. Johnson then moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. A vote being demanded, the motion was lost, by a vote of fourteen yeas to twenty-two nays. The bill was ordered to be engrossed and passed to a third reading.

The contest was finally concluded, in the House, on the 17th of December. The amended bill was taken up. Mr. Hanscom, of Douglas, opened the fight by moving that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with. This was declared carried. A call of the House was ordered. All members were present, and proceedings under the call were pronounced dispensed with. Mr. Reynolds, of Otoe, moved to amend. This was ruled out of order. Mr. Belden, of Douglas, appealed from the decision of the Chair, but was declared out of order. Mr. Campbell, of Otoe, appealed from the decision of the Chair, denying Mr. Reynolds the right to amend. This was voted on, and the Chair sustained by a vote of twenty-eight ayes to ten nays. Several other motions were made and amendments offered, when an effort was put forth to indefinitely postpone action on the bill, and the House voted the attempt down by seventeen to twenty-one. A motion to adjourn was next tried, but failed. Then the bill was forced, and was passed by a vote of twenty-one yeas to seventeen nays.

This action carried the matter before the Council, in the form of House legislation, and the next action taken by the Council was on December 20. Upon the second reading of the bill, by a vote of seven yeas to six nays, action was indefinitely postponed. The day following, Mr. Reeves, who had voted in the affirmative on the original ballot, moved a reconsideration. It was announced that the bill had gone into possession of the House. Mr. Reeves insisted that the Clerk should recover the bill. During the afternoon session, an attempt was made to table the motion to reconsider, which failed. Mr. Doane then proposed to substitute a joint resolution, and, by a vote of seven to six, the Council voted not to reconsider its action on the House bill. Mr. Doane then offered the following joint resolution:

> WHEREAS, Slavery does not exist in this Territory, and there is no danger of its introduction therein; therefore, be it
>
> *Resolved*, By the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, that we deem it inexpedient and unnecessary to waste the time of the Legislative Assembly in enacting or to blot the pages of our statute books in publishing acts either to regulate, abolish or prohibit slavery in the Territory of Nebraska.
>
> *Resolved, further*, That being opposed to the introduction of slavery in this Territory, and asserting the exclusive power of Territorial Legislatures over the whole subject of slavery in the Territories by right of inherent sovereignty in the people to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, and by virtue of the provisions of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, this Legislature is prepared, in any practical and proper way, to take whatever action may be necessary to prohibit or exclude slavery from this Territory, at any time when such legislation may become necessary.
>
> *Resolved, further*, That, believing the agitation of this question at this time, by the attempt to legislate upon the subject of slavery, in this Territory, to be ill-timed, pernicious and damaging to the fair name of our Territory, the members of the Legislature will oppose all such attempts.

These resolutions, offered by one who "agreed in the main with the report of Mr. Miller," a report which conceded the fact that slavery *did* exist to the extent of "six and a half slaves;" and also in face of evidence cited by Mr. Miller that, in 1855, thirteen slaves were held in bondage within the limits of Nebraska, might awaken some inquiry as to how the author of the document could reconcile the fact with the declaration. And the confusion would not be lessened by an examination of the tenets of the political party to which a majority of the slaveholding population of the United States belonged. The ablest exponents of that organization argued that slavery might lawfully exist in the Territories carved out of the Louisiana purchase, and that the rights of slaveholders were guaranteed to the limit of a protection of such property by the provisions of the treaty. If it would "blot" the fair name of the Territory to legislate against slavery when slavery did not exist, it could do so only by the placing of a prohibitory statute upon the books in controversion of the rights of free property-holders; if the people were opposed to slavery, as the resolution declared, then the fact of "six and a half slaves" was as ample a cause for the introduction of a measure pronouncing their bondage adverse to popular sentiment as the presence of six and a half millions would have been; if one man might hold slaves, all men had an equal right; and if the Territory had a right at any period to legislate upon local institutions, surely action at that moment was not "ill-timed." But the last resolution explains much to the minds of observant readers, and to them is left the easy task of forming conclusions as to why action was esteemed uncalled for.

December 29, a "joint resolution for the prohibition of slavery in Nebraska" was introduced into the Council. Mr. Doane objected to the resolution on the ground that the matter had been decided by indefinite postponement, but the Chair decided the point of order not well taken. Mr. Little then changed the form of the measure from a resolution to a bill, and was sustained by a vote of eight to two. In spite of the opposition of strong debaters, the new bill passed by a vote of six to five.

In this form the subject again reached the House, where, January 3, 1860, a special committee reported on it. The majority, Messrs. T. M. Marquette and George B. Lake, suggested some slight verbal changes, and a clause making the bill operative at once, and reported favorably upon its passage. They said:

> The question, disguise it as you will, which is involved in this bill, is the great question of the age. Our entire Union is divided into two great parties on this question; one party struggles ever to uphold the principles of this bill, the other labors as earnestly for its overthrow, and we are now called to take one side or the other in this great question. The power to prohibit, in the opinion of the majority of your committee, is conferred on us by our organic act, and, by this measure, the opportunity is given to us to test our fidelity to freedom, and our opposition to the extension of slavery. The opponents of this measure have not a single reason to advance why this bill should not pass; they put forth, however, some excuses for opposing it. They come forth with the miserable plea that they are opposed to blotting our statute books with useless legislation. Sir, this is not so much a plea against this law as it is in favor of blotting our Territory with slavery. They say that slavery does not exist here, and that this measure is useless. This excuse will not now hold good, for a President's message has just reached us in which it is declared, and in this opinion he is backed by a powerful party, that men have the right to bring slaves here and to hold them as such, and that this is slave Territory. We, it is true, may not be of opinion that this doctrine is true; but, sir, if men declare that they have the right to make this a slave Territory, shall we not prohibit them in this act, and prevent the wrong they would do us? If the friends of slavery insist that they have the right to hold slaves here, shall we tamely submit to it? If they insist on making this a slave Territory, which they do, shall we not insist that it shall be forever free?

The passage of the bill was therefore earnestly recommended. It may be noticed, in passing this period of the controversy, that the advocates of freedom omitted to make one clear point, which the opponents of the bill laid themselves open to; that is, while they denied the existence of slavery in the Territory, they, in the next sentence, enumerated the number and condition of slaves in the Territory! How those contradictory statements could have escaped the committee's attention is strange. Of course, the argument that slavery did not exist because it was not general is, at best, but a specious one. The pro-slavery advocates confessed the fact, but denied the theory, of its existence.

The minority report, submitted in antagonism to the foregoing, by Mr. Milton W. Reynolds, contained the statement that slavery had no existence "in law or fact, in this Territory," but the reports submitted by Messrs. Miller and Doane in the Council, as already quoted, show that they admit the fact but deny the legal status of slavery. Mr. Reynolds remarked that "making laws for the regulation or prohibition of slavery recognizes its existence." The fact that slavery did exist in the so-called slave States, and that President Buchanan declared the Territories practically slave Territories, somewhat lessens the weight of the gentleman's argument. However, Mr. Reynolds' minority report favored the passage of the resolution, but objected to the amendments which made it a law on the ground that it would necessitate more discussion and waste of valuable time. The gentleman expressed the belief that ninety-nine out of every one hundred of the people of Nebraska were in favor of freedom and free labor, and he himself was one of the firm supporters of the principles of human liberty. The bill was acted upon at once, by Committee of the Whole, and the nature changed from a resolution to a bill. The time of its going into operation was fixed for July 1, 1860. After numerous attempts to defeat the measure, the bill was adopted by a vote of nineteen yeas to seventeen nays. The bill was then returned to the Council for action as amended, and the amendments concurred in January 3, and reported enrolled and engrossed two days later.

The bill was then placed in the hands of Gov. Black for approval. On the 9th of January, he returned it to the Council unsigned, with the following message of veto:

> I herewith return to you "An act to prohibit slavery," unsigned and with my objections. This act necessarily involves the whole question of power or jurisdiction over the subject matter. If slavery exists here in law or in fact, to prohibit is to abolish it. If it does not exist, where is the need for legislation? But I do not stop to measure the relative value of mere words, which may be used indifferently, and for the same object. This bill, I suppose, is intended to interdict slavery, or involuntary servitude, within the Territory; and, I suppose, is likewise intended to raise the question whether the Territorial Legislature can do it. At all events, it does so. For the purpose of considering the question with distinctness, I will first examine it, as it may or may not be affected by the treaty with France. This Territory was a part of Louisiana, and all agree that when we acquired Louisiana in 1803, it was slave territory, and slaves were property. The third article of the treaty by which Louisiana became acquired to the United States is important at this point. It is a part of the treaty-compact that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime, they shall be protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess." * * Nebraska was acquired to become a State, and for no other purpose. For this purpose, and this alone, is there any power under the Constitution to acquire foreign territory. * * It is a stipulation in the treaty "that the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States," and it is every whit as strong a stipulation that "in the meantime," they shall be protected in the "free enjoyment of liberty, property and the religion they profess." The faith of the country is pledged to it, and it is just as good to the inhabitants of Nebraska Territory to-day, or any day, as it was to the first inhabitants in 1803. Mr. John Quincy Adams understood this perfectly, and disposed of the question very briefly and conclusively, when Arkansas was before Congress for admission, in 1836. "She is entitled to admission as a slave State, as Louisiana and Missouri have been admitted," by virtue of "that article in the treaty for the purchase of Louisiana, which secures to the people of the ceded territories all the rights, privileges and immunities of the original citizens of the United States, and stipulates for their admission, conformably to that principle, into the Union."

Gov. Black proceeded along this line of argument fully and carefully, reviewing the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and numerous decisions in inferior courts relevant to the issue in hand. He asserted his belief that the citizens of Nebraska were, by the fundamental promises of the treaty, protected in their rights of property in slaves; that "the people made up the States, and the States the confederacy," and that each State was in itself and of itself sovereign and independent, "a law unto itself." "All territory is acquired to become a State; but it is likewise acquired for the common benefit of the existing States. It is theirs, and the Federal Government holds it as their trustee. Consequently, every citizen of every State has a share in it. It is his in the first instance, because he is a citizen of some one of the United States, and he has a right to enter into the Territory, clothed with his rights as a citizen of the State. He takes his property with him, from his own State, and if he may not do so, then the Territory is not acquired for the common and equal benefit of the several States." Pursuing this argument in detail, the message declared the belief that the constitution, while not carrying slavery into the Territories, did guarantee the property right of masters in slaves, and permitted the owners to carry them wherever they desired. Having disposed of the abstract rights, the message considered the power of the Territorial Legislature to pass upon the abolition of slavery—or rather the prohibition of it there. Gov. Black interpreted the clause in the organic bill to be but a triumph of popular sovereignty over Congressional restriction. Whatever the reading of the legislative forms might be, the term, "we, the people," in the opinion of the Governor, meant not the Legislature of a Territory chosen by the people, and the Governor thereof appointed by the President; but the will of the President, acting under the constitution of the United States, and Congress, as the embodiment of the authority of "we, the people of the United States." The people of the Territory would first exercise their powers when they assembled in convention to frame a constitution on which to erect the government of a State. The Territorial Legislature was deemed but a temporary department, having no right or power to pass a law which was regarded as conflicting with the individual rights of citizens—rights protected by the constitution of the United States. The Territory had but a convenient government granted to local residents for local purposes. When the Territory reached the time of setting up for itself a State Government and became a political entity, then the people would, for the first time, vindicate their local sovereignty. Meanwhile, they were but dependents upon the general laws, which, in the Governor's opinion, permitted citizens to hold slaves in the Territory.

On motion of Mr. Furnas, the subject matter of the message was made the special order for the 11th inst.

On the 11th, Mr. Porter moved that the whole matter be laid upon the table. This prevailed. On the 13th, an effort was made to revive the question, and, by a vote of six to five, the matter was taken from the table. On motion of Mr. Furnas, the whole subject was indefinitely postponed. And thus it was that the Council adjourned without positive accomplishment in regard to the slavery question.

A bill had been presented in the House, early in the session (December 16), by Mr. Nuckolls, of Richardson County, to "prevent free negroes or mulattoes from settling in this Territory." On the 20th of that month, a majority of the special committee to which it was referred reported favorably upon its passage. The next day witnessed the presentation of a minority report, by Mr. T. M. Marquette, opposing the bill on the ground that it was contrary to the principles of freedom on which the structure of the Government rested. An effort was made to transform the original bill into a prohibitory act against slavery, which amendment was carried by a vote of twenty yeas to seventeen nays; but a few moments later it was moved and carried, by a vote of twenty-one to fifteen, to strike out the enacting clause, thereby destroying the validity of the measure in its amended entirety.

The Seventh Assembly convened December 3, 1860.

Again the question of slavery appeared in the Legislature, when Mr. Thayer, on the 7th of December, introduced into the Council a bill "to abolish slavery and involuntary servitude in the Territory," which was preceded in the House by the bill offered by Mr. Mathias, on the 6th. An attempt was made to amend the Council bill to read that fugitive slaves might be reclaimed by their owners; but this amendment was lost. On the 26th of December, the measure passed the Council by a vote of ten yeas to three nays. December 10, the House bill passed that body by a vote of thirty-five yeas to two nays. After ratification of these bills by the opposite houses, the same were presented to Gov. Black for approval; but, on the 1st of January, 1861, they were returned to the Council and House unsigned, and with a lengthy message describing the grounds on which the veto rested. (Pp. 126–131, Council Journal, January 2, 1861.) It need not be here recited what those reasons were, as the message was mainly a duplicate of the former one. January 5, the Council passed the bill over the veto of the Governor, by a vote of ten yeas to three nays; and the House, immediately after the reading of the message, January 1, passed the bill over the veto, by a vote of thirty-one yeas to two nays. This change in popular opinion is indicative of the mighty struggle about to be entered upon by the nation at large.

Thus, after a long and intensely heated contest, the subject was disposed of to the lasting honor of Nebraska, and the new year was entered upon with the proclamation of freedom to all mankind.

The text of the bill, which has now no vital need of place upon the statute books, since the possibility of conflicting interpretations of the constitution of the United States no longer exists, is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the commission of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, is hereby prohibited in this Territory.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The law stands on the statute book duly authenticated as having passed both houses over the veto of Gov. Black, and is declared a law by Secretary Morton, "if it in no wise conflicts with the constitution of the United States, the organic act of this Territory, or the laws of the United States."

The grander drama—the mighty tragedy of the century—was yet to come; and when the attestation of that law was written, it could not be foreseen that, whatever of conflict might then exist between this law and the higher statutes, the obstacles to its fullest enforcement were to be expunged forever by the crimson hand of war. But Nebraska did not wait until the die was cast by others, and the tide of public sentiment had been turned toward freedom. With that boldness of action which gives her power to-day before the civilized world, she set her seal of condemnation on the iniquity of human bondage, and pronounced the death of the abomination while yet the act required the moral courage of a hero. Honor be to the name of Nebraska! Honor be to the names of those who stood for freedom when "expediency" and "policy" dictated the ignoring of the fact that slavery did exist within her borders.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The question of the extension of the elective franchise to women was first presented to the people of Nebraska in the winter of 1855, by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, the distinguished advocate of the equality of women before the law, and of other noted reforms in social and political matters. On the 29th of December, 1855, that lady, a resident of Council Bluffs, Iowa, received a letter, signed by Hon. William Larimer, Jr., and twenty-four other members of the Territorial Legislature, requesting her to address that body in the Hall of Representatives on the subject of women's rights. The invitation was accepted in the spirit which prompted it, and the 8th of January, 1856, designated as the date of the delivery of an address. A correspondent of the *Chronotype*, published at Council Bluffs, thus described the event, and the appearance of the lady on that occasion:

"Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, who had been formally invited by members of the Legislature and others, arrived at the door of the State House at 7 o'clock P. M., and, by the gallantry of Gen. Larimer, a passage was made for her to the stand. The house had been crowded for some time with eager expectants to see the lady and listen to the arguments which were to be adduced as the fruitage of female thought and research. When all had been packed into the house who could possibly find a place for the sole of the foot, Mrs. Bloomer arose, amidst cheers. We watched her closely, and saw that she was perfectly self-possessed—not a nerve seemed to be moved by excitement, and her voice did not tremble. She arose in the dignity of a true woman, as if the importance of her mission so absorbed her thoughts that timidity or bashfulness were too mean to entangle the mental powers. She delivered her lecture in a pleasing, able, and, I may say, eloquent manner, that enchained the attention of her audience for an hour and a half. A man could not have done better. In mingling with the people next day, we found that her argument had met with much favor. As far as property rights are concerned, all seemed to agree with the lady that the laws of our country are wrong, and that woman should receive the same protection as man. All we have to say now is, that Mrs. Bloomer's arguments on woman's rights are unanswerable. We may doubt the policy of allowing woman to vote, but who can draw the line and say that, naturally, she has not the right to do so? Mrs. Bloomer, though a little body, is among the great women of the United States; and her keen intellectual eye seems to flash fire from a source that will consume the stubble of old theories, until woman is placed in her true position in the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges. Her only danger is in asking too much."

The interest awakened by this advanced move resulted in the offering of a bill in the House giving to women the right of the franchise. This bill was drawn, it is said, by Gen. William Larimer, Jr., formerly of Pittsburgh, Penn., and then a resident of the new city of Omaha. The local squabbles which engrossed attention prevented the bill from receiving action until the last day but one of the session. Gen. Larimer spoke eloquently in its behalf. A vote was taken, showing that Messrs. Boulware, Campbell, Buck, Chambers, Clancy, Davis, Hail, Decker, Hagood, Hoover, Kirk, Larimer, Rose and Sullivan—fourteen—favored the measure; while Messrs. Beck, Bowen, Gibson, Harsh, Laird, Miller, Moore, Riden, Morton, McDonald and Salisbury—eleven—were against the adoption of the bill.

Having passed the House, the bill was sent to the Council, where it was twice read; but, owing to the conflict over the fixing of county boundaries and other questions—many of which were spoken upon to "kill time" and defeat legislation—the suffrage bill never reached a vote. The law limited the session to forty days, and the Legislature came to a close before anything definite could be done. It is said that great excitement prevailed when the vote was announced in the House, and that some members of the opposition proposed to present Gen. Larimer with a petticoat as a badge of his devotion to the sex. After the lapse of a quarter of a century, it is safe to remark that such an emblem, had it really been imposed on the General at that time, would now be regarded as an historic garment, worthy of preservation among the valued relics of the State.

It is a fact easily demonstrable from the statute books, that Nebraska has ever been one of the foremost States in the just work of treating women as the equals of men before the law. Step by step the world has moved in this reform, which had as its foundation the truth that mind, not body, was the element endowed with inalienable rights. The accident of sex was no more worthy of consideration than that of physical perfection or imperfection. Man, no matter how feeble in frame, was still regarded as possessed of political rights; and woman, from deductions as consistent as those of mathematics, must of necessity be the possessor of equal rights where equal responsibilities rest upon her. This State, composed, as it always has been, of men of fine intelligence and liberal ideas, was quick to accept this fact, and laws of an equitable character were enacted in behalf of women.

A noteworthy meeting of the friends of this just measure was held at Omaha, November 15, 1867. Many of the most celebrated advocates of the cause were present, and addresses were delivered by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony and George Francis Train.

The constitutional convention of 1871 agreed to submit, as a separate proposition, the question of extending constitutional powers to a degree consistent with the further submission of the direct question; but the electors negatived the clause, as has been shown elsewhere, by a vote of 12,676 to 3,502. The constitution now in force permits the presentation of any amendment thereto which shall have received a three-fifths vote of indorsement by each house of the Legislature separately and the approval of the Governor. In those matters which tended toward the accomplishment of the last and highest step—the removing of a disability to a voice in the legislation—Nebraska has kept abreast, if not in advance, of other States. But it was not until in 1877 that the movement crystallized into effective form. From the pen of Mrs. A. Martha Vermillion, Corresponding Secretary of the Thayer County Woman Suffrage Association, is taken the following historic sketch of the later work. The paper quoted is taken from the *Western Woman's Journal*, the official organ of the movement in the West:

"In reviewing the history of woman's work in Nebraska, we find Thayer to be the banner county of the State, it being the first county in the State to organize a permanent Woman's Suffrage Association. Through the personal efforts of Mr. E. M. Correll, who, previous to this time, had been agitating the subject of woman suffrage through editorials and an address prepared by himself on 'Women and Citizenship,' the lecture of Susan B. Anthony on 'Bread versus the Ballot' was secured October 30, 1877. Her theme aroused the community, and a majority of the leading citizens became converts to the doctrine of equal rights. Previous to this time, the women of this locality had been laboring under the delusion that they had all the rights they wanted, but they soon discovered that their rights were only privileges.

"January 30, 1879, Mr. E. M. Correll, editor of the Hebron *Journal*, proposed to devote a column of the paper to the interests of women, if they would accept the control. The women promptly responded, and have ever since made good use of this department of the pioneer paper in equal rights. The seed thus sown was ripe for the reaper, when, in April, 1879, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton lectured in Hebron, and, at a private lecture to the ladies, organized the Thayer County Woman's Suffrage Association, April 15, 1879, the first Woman's Suffrage Association in the State, with a membership of fifteen. Since the organization, the society has not failed to hold its regular semi-monthly meetings. The organization now numbers sixty-one members. Some time after this, the *Thayer County Sentinel* opened a column to the women, which they have used to their interest ever since.

"In December, 1879, this association, conjointly with the Hebron Library Association, secured a lecture from Miss Phœbe Cozzens, which gave the work a new impetus.

"Petitions numbering 294 names were sent to the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States, then assembled, petitioning for a sixteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. Also, individual petitions from the following-named women of Hebron, Thayer Co., Neb.:

"Sarah J. Church, Lucy L. Correll, Hannah G. Huse, Clara A. Thompson, Kate T. F. Cornell, Susan E. Ferguson, Barbara J. Thompson—seven in number.

"January, 1881, memorials were sent to the United States Senators in Congress from Nebraska (Paddock and Saunders), asking them to bring before the Congress then assembled the fact that Nebraska, as a State, had disfranchised all of her women by inserting the word 'male' in the constitution, thereby setting aside Article 14, Section 1, which says: 'All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.'

"In the fall of 1880, Thayer County elected the Hon. E. M. Correll, Representative, and Hon. C. B. Coon, Senator, both gentlemen residents of Hebron, Thayer County, and members of the Thayer County Woman's Suffrage Association.

"In January, the Thayer County Woman's Suffrage Association sent the petition of many voters asking the Legislature to amend the constitution by striking out the word 'male.'

"January 26, a mass convention was held in the Opera House at Lincoln, the State capital, to effect a permanent State organization, at which the Thayer County Woman's Suffrage Association was represented by Hon. E. M. Correll and Mrs. Lucy L. Correll, their duly appointed delegates.

"January 27, the Nebraska Woman's Suffrage Association was organized, with the following officers:

"President, Harriet S. Brooks, Omaha, Neb.; Vice President at Large, Mrs. C. B. Colby, Beatrice; Vice President, First Judicial District, Mrs. B. J. Thompson, Hebron; Second, Mrs. E. L. Warner, Roca; Third, Mrs. P. Nicholls, Omaha; Fourth, Mrs. J. S. Burns, Scribner; Fifth, Mrs. C. C. Chapin, Riverton; Sixth, Mrs. D. C. Slaughter, Fullerton; Recording Secretary, Mrs. M. C. Bittenbender, Osceola; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. B. McDowell, Fairbury; Treasurer, Mrs. L. Russell, Tecumseh; Executive Committee, Mrs. M. J. De Long, Tecumseh; Mrs. Dr. Dinsmore, Omaha; Mrs. J. C. Roberts, David City; Mrs. C. B. Parker, Mrs. J. B. Finch, Lincoln; Mrs. E. M. Correll, Hebron; Mrs. J. H. Bowen, Hastings.

"Mrs. Harriet S. Brooks, who has labored earnestly and zealously in the work, was tendered a vote of thanks. Hon. E. M. Correll was tendered a vote of thanks for his work in the Nebraska Legislature, and elected honorary member of the Nebraska Woman's Suffrage Association.

"About the 1st of February, a joint resolution, providing for the submission to the electors of this State an amendment to Section 1, Article 7, of the constitution, was presented to the Legislature by Representative E. M. Correll, and, through his able efforts, together with many women, notably Mrs. H. S. Brooks, Omaha; Mrs. C. B. Colby, Beatrice; Mrs. M. J. De Long, Mrs. Charles Holmes, Mrs. L. Russell, Tecumseh; Mrs. M. C. Bittenbender, Osceola; Mrs. J. B. McDowell, Fairbury; Mrs. Dr. Dinsmore, Omaha; Mrs. E. L. Warner, Roca; Mrs. E. M. Correll, Hebron, and others, the bill was brought to a successful issue, passing the House by the necessary three-fifths majority, and the Senate twenty-two to eight.

"February 21, the Thayer County Woman's Suffrage Association, at a regular meeting, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

> "*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Thayer County Woman's Suffrage Association be tendered to Hon. E. M. Correll for his efficient work in the cause of equal rights, particularly his presentation and advocacy of a bill for an act to provide for submission to the electors of this State an amendment to Article VII, Section 1, of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.

"Attorney W. J. Thompson, in a speech on these bills, said: 'It is largely due to the work of this association that these bills passed.'"

The first paper in Nebraska to advocate the enfranchisement of women, in connection with the present movement, and, in fact, the one to inaugurate the work, was the Hebron *Journal*, published at Hebron, Thayer County, by Hon. Erasmus M. Correll. This paper, established in 1871, by the gentleman named, was always an outspoken advocate of the reforms of the times, and wielded a marked influence in molding public opinion. The section in which it labored was practically "the frontier" at the time the paper was founded, but the rapid growth of the country soon made it a powerful factor in the work of progression. The *Journal* began editorially to discuss the cause of equal rights, as a friend of the cause, in 1876, and has since then been a consistent and intelligent supporter thereof. In 1879, it instituted a new feature in local journalism in the State, by devoting a column to the political interests of women, which column has since then been most ably conducted by Mrs. Lucy M. Correll, wife of the editor. This custom has been generally adopted by the newspapers of the State, and in many of the counties, woman has thus a means of giving publicity to free opinions.

Following out his theories to their practical workings, Hon. E. M. Correll, then a member of the State Legislature from Thayer County, on the 13th of January 1880, introduced a bill into the House (House Roll No. 59), providing for the submitting to the electors of the State of an amendment to Article VII, Section 1, of the Constitution of Nebraska. This measure passed through its first and second readings, and was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments February 3. Mr. Correll, deeming the bill liable to technical objections, prepared and substituted House Roll No. 162, which was in form of a joint resolution, embodying the proposition to submit the subject of the extension of suffrage to women. This second bill passed through the several stages of procedure incident to legislative enactment, and came up for final action in the House on February 21. Upon the question, "shall this bill pass?" the vote stood: yeas, fifty-one; nays, twenty-two; absent, eleven. Those voting were: For the measure, Messrs. Abbott, Babcock, Baily, Baldwin, Bartlett, Broatch, Brown, Cantlin, Carman, Cook, Cole, Correll, Daily, Dew, Dowty, Filley, Fried, Graham, Gray, Hall, Heacock, Herman, Hostetter, Howe, Jackson (of Pawnee), Jensen, Johnson, Jones, Kaley, Kempton, Kyner, Linn, McClun, McDougall, McKinnen, Mickey, Moore (of York), Montgomery, Palmer, Paxton, Ransom, Reed, Roberts, Root, Schick, Scott, Sill, Slocumb, Watts, Wilsey and Windham—51.

Voting in the negative: Messrs. Bick, Bolln, Case, Franse, Frederick, Gates, Hollman, Jackson (of Douglas), King, Lamb, Laughlin, McShane, Moore (of Otoe), Mullen, Overton, Peterson, Putney, Sears, Wells, Whedon, Ziegler and Mr. Speaker—22.

Absent and not voting: Messrs. Ayer, Helms, Kloepfel, Lehman, McClure, Parry, Reyman, Silver, Sprick, Walling and Wyatt—11.

The constitutional majority of three-fifths (necessary in a bill to amend the Constitution), having voted in its favor, the bill passed in the House and its title was agreed to.

In the Senate a similar course of procedure was gone through with. On February 25, it came to a vote in that body, with the following result: Those voting in the affirmative were: Messrs. Baker, Burns (of Dodge), Burns (of York), Coon, Daily, Dinsmore, Doane, Evans, Gere, Graham, Harrington, Morse, Perkins, Pierce, Powers, Smith, Tefft, Turner, Van Wycke, Wells, Wherry and White—22. Those voting in the negative were: Messrs. Ballantine, Cady, Ervin, Howe, Myers, Taylor, Turk and Zehring—8. The bill having passed both houses of the Legislature, received the Governor's signature February 26, 1881, and thus became a law.

Should a majority of the voters ratify this amendment at the November election, in 1882, Nebraska will be the first State in the American Union conferring equal rights upon its citizens, carrying out the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, and representing the advanced and enlightened principles of a pure and progressive Republic.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Nebraska:

SECTION 1. That the following amendment to Article VII, Section 1, entitled "Rights of Suffrage," of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, shall be submitted to the electors of this State for their adoption or rejection, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1, Article XV of said Constitution, and an act entitled "An act to provide the manner of proposing amendments to the Constitution and submitting the same to the electors of this State, approved February 13, 1877."

SEC. 2. Every person of the age of twenty-one years or upward, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in this State six months, and in the county, precinct or ward for the term provided by law, shall be an elector:

First—Citizens of the United States.

Second—Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intentions to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, at least thirty days prior to an election.

SEC. 3. The ballots at the election at which said amendment shall be submitted, shall be in the following form:

"For proposed amendment to the Constitution, relating to rights of suffrage." "Against proposed amendment to the Constitution relating to the rights of suffrage."

After the success of this measure, which was, perhaps, a surprise even to many of the most hopeful, Mr. Correll realized the necessity of having a medium through which the principles and theories of the cause might be made known, without infringing upon the space of the Hebron *Journal*, in its capacity of local newspaper. With that purpose in mind, he established the pioneer suffrage paper of the State at Lincoln, in April, 1881, and called it the *Western Woman's Journal*. This publication, a monthly, is neatly printed, and has a good circulation. In its editorial character it shows a degree of intelligence which commands the warmest approval from the supporters of the cause, as well as the respect and admiration of those yet undecided or indifferent. The abilities and untiring energies of Mr. Correll are fully appreciated, as is shown by his election to the high office of President of the American Suffrage Association.

The eleventh annual meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Convention was held in the Grand Opera House, at Louisville, Ky., October 26 and 27, 1881. Dr. Mary F. Thomas, of Indiana, presided. The annual report was read by Mrs. Lucy Stone, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and editor of the *Woman's Journal*, of Boston.

Letters indorsing the movement were read from Gov. Long, of Massachusetts; Gov. St. John, of Kansas; Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana; John B. Henderson, of Missouri; Pres. G. W. Elliott, of Washington University, St. Louis, and Pres. John Bascomb, of the University of Wisconsin; John G. Whittier and Wendell Phillips. Spirited addresses were made by Dr. Mary F. Thomas, Mary E. Haggart and Mrs. ex-Gov. Wallace, of Indiana; Lucy Stone, of Massachusetts; Col. John H. Ward and Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky; Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, of New Jersey; Julia Ward Howe; Mrs. J. P. Fuller, of Missouri, and others. Among the delegates were two daughters of Cassius M. Clay. Fifteen States sent reports, viz.: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Virginia, South Carolina, Nebraska, California, Wisconsin, Texas and Arkansas. At this meeting the honor of the Presidency was conferred upon a Western citizen for the first time, Nebraska receiving the distinction, as shown by the following notification:

> HON. ERASMUS M. CORRELL:
>
> *Dear Sir:* The American Woman Suffrage Association, at its eleventh annual meeting, held in Louisville, Ky., on the 25th and 26th ult., unanimously elected you to be President for the year next ensuing.
>
> They did this in consideration of the great service you have rendered and are now rendering to the cause of Woman Suffrage. It is an honor that has been bestowed on some of the best men and women in this country. We trust you will accept it as cordially as it was extended.
>
> As our nominations are all made at the annual meeting, we had no time to consult you. We assumed that you would cheerfully accede to their unanimous request, and this is our reason for not getting your permission in advance.
>
> Yours sincerely,
>
> LUCY STONE.
>
> Boston, Mass., Nov. 9, 1881.

In his acceptance, Mr. Correll says:

> In accepting this great honor, so unexpectedly received, I beg to be allowed to consider it not as a personal tribute—since there are many who are worthier than myself to receive this high consideration—but as an expression of the warmest interest from noble Eastern men and women and advocates of equal rights everywhere in the Union, toward those who are battling for the right in the impartial suffrage struggle now being waged on the prairies of Nebraska. In this sense, it affords me much pleasure to thankfully accept the position and its duties, and divide the honor among the earnest men and women who are not only seeking the highest political welfare of humanity, but the honor of placing upon this young commonwealth the first coronal of a pure and advanced government—the realization of the loftiest principles of a true republic.

Both as an abstract question of right and a political question of historic interest, the subject now before the people of Nebraska which may, and probably will, eventuate in the extension of the elective franchise to women, is one of the most important in the annals of the State. If the amendment becomes a part of the organic law of the State, it will prove the initial movement of a mighty march toward the general recognition of truth. It is beyond the province of this volume to express opinion upon any subject. We but record impartially the events of the past; but there is need of no supernatural power to perceive what is inevitable in this relation. From cause to effect is but the work of logical deduction, not of prophetic revelation. When the historian who writes at the dawn of the twentieth century records the success of the suffrage movement of 1881–82, he will take from these pages a summary of what was done in the early days of the struggle.

Besides the State Association, there are at present six county and thirty-three local Associations, making a total of forty active Woman Suffrage Associations in the State. The work of organization is proceeding in different localities, and it is confidently expected that within the next three or four months this number will be largely increased. It is hoped that nearly all of the precincts in the State will have local organizations in time for effective work just before the election.

Up to the present time, 84 of the (estimated) 200 papers of Nebraska have declared in favor of the adoption of the pending impartial suffrage amendment, and but fifteen have avowed opposition to it. Many have not as yet expressed themselves upon the issue. Of the number uncommitted, the friends of the amendment hope to have the majority, and it is conceded by the opposition that the newspapers of this State are and will be very largely in favor of the proposed reform. Among those papers favoring the movement may be counted the ablest and most influential.

RAILROADS.

ON the 4th of July, 1828, the corner-stone of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was laid with grand ceremony. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration, then nearly fourscore years and ten, was the central figure of this occasion, and struck the gavel and applied the square to the stone. The first locomotive built in the United States was invented by the venerable Peter Cooper, of New York.

The Union Pacific.—When the United States achieved their independence and became a nation, the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the Mississippi on the west were the boundaries of the American Republic. Thus it remained until 1803. Louisiana had changed owners more than once. France had passed from the reign of Kings to the "Reign of Terrors," and thence to a consulate greater than Kings. The First Napoleon's dreams had many visions, and one of the brightest was "Louisiana under the dominion of France." In 1802, he was impatient with Charles IV until actual possession was surrendered. In 1803, he transferred his entire Louisiana purchase to the United States. No man knew its value better than he, and yet his language was, "I will give Louisiana to the United States." Why was this? Louisiana was Mr. Jefferson's idea, a conception of his great mind worthy of its mightiest exercise. Mr. Monroe was in Europe, co-operating with Mr. Livingston in accomplishing the favorite design, and about this time, George III sent to Parliament his offensive message of March 8, 1803, and, in the language of the historian, "The colonial dreams of the First Consul were dispersed at once," and out of the policy of arrogance and disadvantage to England, Louisiana fell into the arms of the American people. Diplomacy and skill did their full share, but they did not make the circumstances which accomplished the desired end. The Mississippi no longer bounds the western limits of the American Republic, and that very France, which, nearly one hundred years ago, matured a project of confining the Anglo-Saxon dominion to the eastern slope of the Alleghanies furnished to the successors an empire extending to the Pacific. The States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Oregon are but part of the vast possessions.

This has all come in the course of events—not of itself, but under inevitable direction. "There is a divinity that shapes our ends," to accomplish the ends and purposes of his own will in his own way. A plan of Asiatic conquest has since been unfolded and realized, which did not enter into Napoleon's dreams. But it has been the conquest of peace—a triumph of commerce, civilization and Christianity. And yet what is plain to every one now was foreseen by the great intelligence of statesmen long ago. Mr. Benton, in 1825, urged upon Congress the "occupation of Columbia," with the view, amongst other things, "to a communication for commercial purposes between the Pacific and the Mississippi, and to send lights of science and religion into Eastern Asia." It was then known that the communication for commercial purposes could be opened in one way only—across the continent. The light of religion would arise from the West and reflect its rays into the heart of Eastern Asia, and over the land and over the sea, hand in hand, commerce and Christianity would go together.

These were the initiatory movements of which the Pacific road was the natural outgrowth. The details of its early history, as facts go, are general, and the subsequent growth and development of the undertaking involved in doubt and surrounded by obscurity. The claimants for the honor of having first introduced the subject to the American people have been numerous and persistent. The subject has been mooted time out of mind, and the question, "Who first suggested the Pacific Railway?" propounded and repeated incessantly. It is said that Jonathan Carver foreshadowed its construction as early as 1778, and if true, he was farthest ahead of all men of the age in which he lived. When, during succeeding years, it was again and again mentioned and pronounced impracticable, California, rich in wealth and resources, sprang as if by magic from the desert, and the undertaking became an enterprise of the present rather than of the future. Since then, the march of progress has, with majestic tread, swept across the continent, populating the valleys, developing the agricultural resources of the plains, bringing to light the hidden mineral wealth of the mountains and inscribing her name upon the brightest pages of history in every State. Upon the banks of the Father of Waters the steps of progress impatiently lingered, but, spanning that stream, she swept along her beneficent career, scattering gems of light and knowledge in her pathway. Next, she reached Nebraska, touching into life with her magic wand the hidden wealth and worth therein sleeping. The Rocky Mountains were crossed, and the Queen of the Pacific reached. Progress wrested from the possession of impracticability the most dazzling jewel that glitters in her coronet, and became vested in its possession.

In 1835, the Rev. Samuel Parker, in his journal of a trip across the continent, recorded an opinion that the mountains presented no insuperable obstacle to a railroad. In 1836, John Plumbe, Jr., a Welshman by birth, but a naturalized American, residing at Dubuque, commenced, in person and at his own expense, a survey of the route for a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean, directing public attention to its importance in several well-written articles in the newspapers of the day. In 1838, he succeeded, through the influence and efforts of the Hon. George W. Jones, in procuring an appropriation from Congress to defray the expenses of locating the first division of the line, devoting his entire attention to and making constant exertions for the promotion of this great national object. He lived until after the gold discoveries of California, and used them as additional arguments in support of his pet scheme.

Among the many claims is that advanced by the friends of John Wilgus, deceased, formerly a resident of Brownville, Penn. A grandson of that remarkable man lives at present at David City, Neb., and has in his possession the original of the letter from Hon. Andrew Stewart to Mr. Wilgus, hereafter quoted. From the Uniontown, Penn., *Republican Standard* is taken the following self-explanatory description of the modest Wilgus:

"Many public men bask in borrowed light, and in no instance is this proposition more signally illustrated than in the case of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, who, as history records, is the accredited father of the Pacific Railroad. Men of true moral and intellectual worth are more often modest and unassuming, and, though deserving the gratitude of their fellow-men, live in obscurity and go to their reward hardly known outside the village in which fortune cast their lot. Such a man was John Wilgus, the man who, above all others, is entitled to the credit and honor of originating the idea of a railroad to the Pacific. Born in comparative obscurity in a small town in Southwestern Pennsylvania, in the latter part of the last century, he very early gave promise of having a more then bright intellect. Poverty and a lack of schools stood in his pathway, but his insatiable desire for learning was only limited by insurmountable obstacles incident to a new settlement on the border. The Bible was his companion from his youth, and in his manhood and declining years, he who sought a controversy on religious dogmas must come fully armed and equipped. He had examined in detail all controverted points, read all the standard authors on Bible lore, memorized whole chapters and books of the Bible, and from studies and researches in various departments, culling here and there logic and analogy, and with a memory never at fault when a topic was once scanned, he was a formidable opponent. While yet a young man, he conceived the idea of a railroad to the Pacific, and this not when railroads were out of their swaddling clothes, but in their infancy; before mountains had been scaled and rivers spanned. He contemplated and suggested Congressional aid by giving ten miles of public land on each line of the surveyed routes; laying the road out so as to run through the county seats of successive counties; the eastern terminus should be the western shore of Lake Superior, near the present site of Duluth; also, that it should cross the Rockies where the present road crosses, and its western terminus should be the Bay of San Francisco. Drawing a map and plan of his proposed railroad, he drew up a letter detailing the plans and methods, and the reasons for the same, and forwarded the whole to Hon Andrew Stewart, who was then a Representative in Congress from Fayette County, Penn. The plans and details were shown to a number of members, and it was thought advisable to have any proposition relating thereto come from a Western man, and Mr. Benton, who was nearing the zenith of his glory, was selected. Mr. Benton arose in his place in the Senate on the following day, and proposed the building of a railroad to the Pacific. Mr. Stewart wrote to Mr. Wilgus the disposition made of his submissions. Years after, in the later years of Mr. Stewart's life, when the Pacific road was building, he wrote a letter to Mr. Wilgus, recognizing him as the original proposer of the road, and complimenting him upon the grand consummation about to dawn upon his early hopes. The writer knew Mr. Stewart well, and has seen his letter to Mr. Wilgus.

"The other side of the story is that Mr. Wilgus was a shoemaker by trade, and used to sit and cobble and entertain a score or more of young men who had learned to love and respect him for his ready and profound answers to all kinds of questions. He was a very entertaining conversationalist, and his character for integrity was unimpeachable. 'Why,' the reader may ask, 'did he not make himself known?' Simply because he was too modest. Complimented upon his great learning and intellectual grasp by the learned of his times, urging to preach, practice medicine and law, from time to time, he preferred to keep on attaining the highest of knowledge, and then, as if despising the dross and empty honors of earthly success, he sought the companionship of children, who were delighted to call him 'grandpap.' Such a man originally proposed the building of the Pacific Railroad."

The letter referred to, and which is the only evidence now obtainable to substantiate Mr. Wilgus' title to the honor, reads thus:

UNIONTOWN, PENN., June 25, 1869.

John Wilgus, Esq., Browneville, Penn.:

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of yesterday, inclosing your communication to the *Commercial*, in reference to a correspondence between us, relative to the "Pacific Railroad," between twenty and thirty years ago, and requesting me to give you my recollections in reference to that matter.

I have a perfect recollection of having received numerous letters from you, urging me, as a member of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, to call the attention of Congress to this subject, in which you took so much interest.

Your first route was from Lake Michigan, by the Columbia River, to the Pacific, but after the acquisition of California, you changed it from St. Louis to San Francisco. Of this route you sent me a very handsome map, following, according to my recollection, very nearly the route on which the road has been lately built—which map I had, as you say, suspended in the hall of the House of Representatives, for the inspection of members.

I drew up a resolution authorizing the President to employ a corps of engineers of the United States Army, to examine and report upon the practicability of the proposed project, which resolution I submitted to a number of members of Congress, but especially to those of the West, who were most favorably disposed.

Upon consideration and reflection, however, I concluded that the resolution had better be first offered in the Senate, being a smaller body, and where the small Western States were comparatively much stronger than in the House. I therefore took the resolution, with your map, to the Senate, where I was advised by those friendly to the project, to hand the papers to Col. Benton, whose son-in-law, Col. Fremont, had made the preliminary explorations. I did so and he promised to attend to the matter, in which he also took a very lively interest. I advised you of this arrangement, with which you expressed yourself satisfied and said you would write to Col. Benton on the subject, who afterward informed me that you had done so.

Without referring to the journals, to which I have not now access, I can not undertake to state the action of the Senate on the subject, but may do so hereafter, and should I find anything further material to your inquiry, I will let you know.

Very respectfully, your friend, etc.,

A. STEWART.

In 1838, Lewis Gaylord Clarke wrote to the *Knickerbocker:* "The reader is now living who will make a railway trip across the continent." In 1846, Asa Whitney began to urge the project of building a line from the Mississippi to Puget Sound, if Congress would donate public lands to the width of thirty miles along the entire road. And here it might be stated that subsequently, while the project was in progress of agitation, exciting feelings of admiration among citizens and foreigners, the question which recurred to all was that relating to the public lands and the power of the General Government to ex-appropriate them for this purpose. The original thirteen States, without reserve, threw all of State sovereignty under the keeping of the Federal Congress for the exclusive purposes of public safety and national defense. Immediately upon the termination of the conflict which resulted in the independence of America and the recognition of that fact by foreign powers, the people, ever true to their interests and jealous of their rights, withdrew their delegated powers from Congress, and distributed them, by the articles of confederation, among the States comprising the Union as it then existed. The privilege of controlling the political and municipal affairs of the States was reserved thereto, thereby giving to each the energy for expansion and perpetuity, but at the same time retaining to the Federal Government sufficient power to control interests common to all the States of the Union. Soon after the establishment of constitutional government, the ill-defined limits of some of the States caused serious troubles, that for a time threatened the stability of the system. At this time, Congress decided that the Territories were common properties, or, in other words, express trusts, to be administered for the benefit of all the States. New York thereupon ceded her unsettled Territory to the United States; Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina disposed of their vacant domain similarly; during the administration of Jefferson, Louisiana was acquired from Spain, and the States of Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska and the Indian country created from this purchase. Under the different treaties with Great Britain and France, America's right to the country north of the forty-second parallel—now the State of Oregon and Washington Territory—was conceded; the treaty of 1819 with Spain secured Florida; Texas was admitted in 1845, and in 1848, California and the Territories of New Mexico and Utah became part of the Union. Many millions of acres had been donated for schools, railroads, the Indians, and other beneficent purposes, and in the action by Congress of appropriating tracts of land for the building of the Pacific roads, concluded proponents who sustained such donations, that body not only conformed to constitutional provisions, but relieved the public from taxation and managed the public lands for the good of the whole Union.

Later experience has shown that the proceeds of the grant sought by Whitney would have been utterly insufficient. His plan was conceded to be superior to that submitted by Mr. Plumbe, and was approved by seventeen States; but the Government, deaf to this call of patriotism, refused to grasp the glittering prize of a world's ambition—the trade of China, Japan and the Oriental islands. In 1850, the first Pacific Railroad bill was introduced into Congress by Senator Benton, of Missouri. "Old Bullion" contemplated a railroad only "where practicable," leaving gaps in the impassable mountains to be filled up by wagon roads. The Alleghanies were not even then crossed by an unbroken railway, but by a series of inclined planes, upon which the cars were drawn up and let down by stationary engines. Yet the day was not far distant when should be commenced the great work of uniting with bonds of iron the valley of the Missouri and the valley of Sacramento—of uniting with one continuous railway line the Atlantic and Pacific. The night of dreaming was nearly over, and the day of action was beginning to dawn. The progressive spirit of the age, and the constant demand that the work be done, admitted of but brief delay in the future.

In all ages, mankind has sought the shortest, most expeditious and economical route to market. The Panama route superseded the route to California by way of the Cape of Good Hope; Tehauntepec superseded the Panama route, the Nicaragua the Tehauntepec, and a like cause impelled the construction of the Union Pacific, which superseded them all. The work was demanded in a national point of view, and across the State of Nebraska must the road be built. The questions which primarily suggested themselves—Would it pay? how should it be built? and where was it to leave the frontier?—were made the subjects of careful consideration, but, pending action by Congress, left undecided.

In 1851, the Hon. S. Butler King submitted a plan which received the verdict of a universal approval. It was, practically, that the Government should guarantee to any company or persons who would undertake and complete the road a net dividend of 5 per cent for fifty or one hundred years; the road to be constructed under the supervision of an engineer appointed by the Government, the cost of the road not to exceed a certain sum, and the guaranty not to begin until the road was completed and equipped for operation. Some, however, thought it would be inexpedient for the Government to exercise the power of constructing the road by its own immediate agents. Such a policy would increase the patronage of the Executive to a dangerous extent, besides introducing a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigilance could prevent or detect. The work could only be done under the active supervision of individual and private interests. Therefore, it should be committed to companies incorporated by States, or to agents whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved. Congress might assist them in the work by grants of land or money, or both, under such conditions and restrictions as might be imposed. And, while there was no authority for the appropriation of money for the construction of the road, there might be important collateral considerations urging its beginning of the undertaking. Such a road would be a powerful bond of union between the East and the West. Commercially, it was rapidly becoming indispensable, and the peculiar geographical position of California and the Pacific possessions invited American capital and enterprise into those fruitful fields.

In 1853–54, nine routes were surveyed across the continent on various parallels between British America and Mexico, under the supervision of Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War. The results were summarized in the interests of the extreme southern line. Up to this period, the Canadians and many residents of the United States believed that a railway could not be built south of the British possessions, unless it was carried far down toward Mexico. In spite of all this, however, the Union Pacific shouldered the enterprise, and in four years built a total of 1,090 miles. With each returning session of Congress thereafter convened, the benefits and peculiarities of these several routes were submitted. The impracticability of building the road had been from time to time removed by reports of engineers engaged in surveying designated routes, and many advocates were found who urged that the geography of the country and other features of excellence demonstrated, incontestibly, that the old Mormon trail up the north side of the Platte River was the most available.

In June, 1857, a number of distinguished gentlemen from various portions of the United States visited Omaha and conferred with interests and corporations having in view the construction of the Pacific road by way of Platte Valley and South Pass. The party included among its number Col. Orr, of South Carolina; Gen. Robinson, John Covode and Mr. Bradshaw, of Pennsylvania; Judge Barber, of Wisconsin; Col. Curtis, of Iowa; Mr. Hosmer, of Ohio; and Mr. Pierce, of Indiana. While in Omaha, they examined the city and vicinity, visited the Platte River, and united in recommending that an appeal to Congress be made for such reasonable grant of land and other aid as would give an impulse to the building of the road.

As regarded the Platte Valley route, its superiority was insisted upon, and the truth of history cited in that behalf. In the early days of Brigham Young's domination, trusty emissaries were by him dispatched for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the best road from the Missouri to Salt Lake. After every possible and impossible route from each point on the Missouri River between Kansas City and Sioux City had been thoroughly explored and measured, the shrewd and wily leader, who had more at stake than any man who ever crossed the Western prairies, chose the North Platte route. The speed and safety with which he and his followers traversed it show the careful consideration he had bestowed upon the subject, and attest a sagacity and prudence which only a thorough knowledge of the country would enable him to employ. The first emigrants to California crossed the Missouri at St. Joe, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Independence and elsewhere. But, after the country had been explored thoroughly, the emigration of 1852 was by way of Council Bluffs and the North Platte route.

From the earliest days of the Territory, the people and the official representatives of Nebraska favored the speedy completion of a line through the valley of the Platte. By referring to the proceedings of the Legislature, the reader will see that this was one of the first and most cherished hopes of the new country. Every Governor, from Cuming to Saunders, advocated the measure, and a most urgent spirit was manifested throughout the decade from 1855 to 1865.

The subject received some attention in the Thirty-sixth Congress, but little, owing to the Kansas complications, and the scarcely less perplexing condition of Central American affairs. Early in the session, a committee was appointed in the Senate to inquire into the subject and report, and on the 20th of January, 1858, the committee, through Senator Gwin, of California, reported a bill which proposed to locate the road at some point between the Big Sioux and Kansas Rivers to San Francisco. The bill provided for the donation of alternate sections of land on each side of the route, and $12,500 per mile, the same to be advanced upon the completion of every twenty-five miles of the road, until $25,000,000 are reached; the amounts thus advanced to be returned in mail service and transportation of men and munitions of war; 5 per cent of the stock to be issued, the President of the United States to receive bids and locate the road. The bill, however, was killed in the Senate, and this comprehensive measure effectually postponed to agitate another Congress. At the session of 1859–60, another effort was made, and a bill introduced into the House by Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, which met with more favorable consideration than that which greeted the report of Mr. Gwin's committee. It provided for the construction of a road across the continent, with branches from two points on the navigable waters of the Missouri, to converge and unite within 200 miles of that stream, thence run to the navigable waters of the Sacramento. The bill had been referred to a select committee on the Pacific road revived for the purpose, became the subject of a prolonged and acrimonious debate, and amended in several particulars.

While Congressional efforts failed of securing results, this failure directed attention to the subject and excited general comment. A meeting of the citizens of Omaha was convened at Pioneer Block, on Saturday evening, January 29, 1859, at which a memorial was adopted, which had been prepared by a committee appointed for the purpose at a previous meeting, consisting of William A. Gwyer, G. C. Morrell and A. D. Jones, and addressed to Congress for the Pacific Railroad up Platte Valley. This document was most carefully drawn, presenting valuable information in reference to and setting forth the advantages of the central route more clearly and explicitly than in any previous paper on the subject ever submitted. It proposed Fort Kearney as the central point of the road, leaving the construction of its branches to the indomitable energy and enterprise of the American people. The advantages of the Platte Valley and South Pass routes as at that time known and surveyed, were set forth in a cogent and comprehensive manner. This was circulated in the Territory, and, after receiving generous recognition, forwarded to Washington.

After a month's discussion of the Curtis bill and its amendments by Congress, a motion to strike out all after the enacting clause, and authorizing the President of the United States to receive bids to contract for the construction of three routes to the Pacific, same to be submitted to the Thirty-seventh Congress, prevailed, and the subject, for the time being, was dropped.

The great difficulty embargoing action at this time seemed to be the selection of a route. As already stated, several routes had been surveyed, and the particulars concerning each detailed in reports which filled thirteen volumes; whether the more northerly or the more southerly route of those surveyed was the more preferable being the point at issue. Representatives of the Northern and Eastern States supported the former; Representatives from the South, the latter. The result was a dissension which promised to be interminable. At this point, the war came, and the solution of what promised to be a Congressional problem of undoubted preplexity was reached. Had it not been for this, the great undertaking might still have remained a project; but the war which settled controversies that had grown gray and decrepit with age, brought this one to a close. The isolation of California was perceived to involve a peril to the Union, and the construction of the transcontinental road became not only a necessary but a strategic move. Those who favored the extreme southerly route were no longer able to take part in the debates of Congress, nor was Congress then in a position to decree the construction of a railway by the southern route. Hence, time, causes and concomitants of an indisputable character, combined to lend their aid and procured the materialization of an enterprise which had been most earnestly advocated by distinguished statesmen since the days when the Republic came from the victorious patriots of the Revolution, with its territorial limits established and recognized in the definitive treaty of peace of 1783. Since the days when Lewis and Clark concluded an expedition from the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri to the mouth of Columbia River, 4,000 miles through a bleak, unbroken wilderness; since the days when Benton, Plumbe, Whitney, Curtis and others urged the importance, as also the necessity, of connecting the East and the West with links that should confirm and strengthen these sections with each succeeding decade.

During 1861, the war, its causes, the means for its support and the results it would promote, monopolized public attention not less than private sepculation. It neutralized all other objects. "The Romance" of building the Pacific road, as that venture was suggested by some to have been, became dim and somber in the realities of the strife. In March of that year, a meeting of the select committee on that subject was convened, but adjourned without accomplishing other than a transient agitation of the question.

Early in 1862, the possibility of constructing the road was again mooted, and at this period first took definite shape. The seed planted by the fathers of the Republic, and men of enterprise who followed in their wake, had not fallen upon stony ground, nor had it been dropped altogether amid tares and thistles. On February 5, 1862, Mr. Rollins, of Missouri, by unanimous consent introduced a bill to aid in constructing a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes, which was read a first and second time in the House, referred to the select committee on the Pacific Railroad, and ordered to be printed. It was substantially the same as that presented by Gen. Curtis at the previous session, which met with general approval among friends of the enterprise all over the country. Indeed, it was considered as among the most sufficient, well considered and complete of any that had ever been submitted for the consideration of Congress.

The bill was presented, reported to the House, placed upon the regular calendar, made the special order, etc., and on April 8, 1862, Mr. Campbell, of the special committee, reported a substitute, giving it direct corporate capacity. In this form the bill was made the subject of debate, participated in by Representatives Campbell, Vallandigham, Kelley, Lovejoy, Dunn, Edwards, Potter, Nelson, Watts, Pike, Morrell, Fessenden and others; a number of amendments accepted and passed, the final vote being taken on May 6, 1862, when its adoption was declared seventy-nine to forty-nine, and the bill sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On May 12, 1862, Senator McDougal of California, reported the bill and amendments according to instructions derived from the Senate Select Committee on the Pacific Road, and moved that the same be made the special order for the Thursday following, with the pledge on the part of friends of the bill that there would be no discussion of its merits. The motion was laid on the table, whence it was not taken until June 11, and after running the gantlet of amendments, postponement and other parliamentary experiences of a dilatory character, was finally adopted June 20, 1862, by a vote of thirty-five to five, and sent back to the House.

The Senate amendments were more in form than substance, the leading of which was that 25 per cent of all the aid given by the Government to branches. and 15 per cent of the aid given the main line should be reserved until the final completion of the road; also, that the Government should have a lien upon the road and its fixtures for all bonds advanced. With these exceptions, the amendments were deemed immaterial, and the committee in the House recommended a concurrence therein. The recommendation was accepted, and the bill with its amendments as returned by the Senate adopted in the House June 24, 1862, the vote being 104 yeas to 21 nays.

The bill was approved July 1, 1862, when it became a law, and provided among other things, that Walter S. Burgess, William P. Blodgett, Benjamin H. Cheever, Charles F. Fletcher, of Rhode Island; Augustus Brewster, Henry P. Haven, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Henry Hammond, of Connecticut; I. Sherman, Dean Richmond, Royal Phelps, W. H. Ferry, H. A. Paddock, Lewis J. Stancliff, Charles A. Secor, Samuel R. Campbell, Alfred E. Tilton, John Anderson, Azariah Broody, John S. Kennedy, H. Carver, Joseph Field, Benjamin F. Camp, O. W. Childs, A. J. Bergen, Ben Holliday, D. N. Barney, S. D. W. Bloodgood, W. H. Grant, T. W. Olcott, S. B. Ruggles, J. B. Nelson, of New York; Ephriam Marsh, C. M. Harker, of New Jersey; J. Edgar Thompson, Benjamin Haywood, Joseph H. Scranton, Joseph Harrison, George W. Cass, John H. Bryant, Daniel J. Morrell, Thomas M. Howe, William F. Johnson, Robert Finney, John A. Green, E. R. Myre, Charles F. Wells, Jr., of Pennsylvania; Noah L. Wilson, Amasa Stone, S. S. L. Hommedien, John Brough, William Donnison, Jacob Bleckensdorfer, of Ohio; William M. McPherson, R. W. Wells, Millard P. Hall, A. Beatty, John Corby, of Missouri; S. J. Hensley, Peter Donahue, C. P. Huntington, T. D. Judah, James Bailey, James T. Ryan, C. Hosmer, C. Marsh, D. O. Mills, S. Bell, Louis McLane, G. W. Mowe, Charles McLaughlin, Timothy Dame, John R. Robinson, of California; John Atchison and John D. Winter, of the Territory of Nevada; John D. Campbell, R. N. Rice, Charles A. Trowbridge, Ransom Gardner, Charles W. Penny, Charles T. Gorham, William McConnell, of Michigan; William F. Coolbaugh, Lucius H. Langworthy, Hugh T. Reid, Hoyt Sherman, Lyman Cook, Samuel R. Curtis, Lewis A. Thomas, Platt Smith. of Iowa; William B. Ogden, Charles G. Hammond, Henry Farnum, A. C. Babcock, W. S. Gale, Nehemiah Bushnell, Lorenzo Bull, of Illinois; W. H. Swift, S. T. Dana, John Bertram, F. S. Stevens, E. R. Tucker, of Massachusetts; Franklin Gorin, L. J. Bradford, John T. Lewis, of Kentucky; James Dunning, Edwin Noyes, Joseph Eaton, of Maine; H. H. Baister, George W. Collamer, Henry Keyes, Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont; W. S. Ladd, A. S. Berry, B. F. Harding, of Oregon; W. Bunn, Jr., John Catlin, Levi Sterling, John Thompson, E. C. Phillips, W. D. McIndoe, T .B. Stoddard, F. H. Brodhead, A. H. Virgin, of Wisconsin; Charles Paine, Thomas A. Morris, D. C. Bronham, Samuel Hanna, Jonas Volaw, Jesse L. Williams, Isaac Elston, of Indiana; Thomas Swan, Chauncey Brooks, Edward Mekins, of Maryland; F. R. E. Cornell, David Blakely, A. D. Seward, Henry A. Swift, Dwight Woodbury, John McKusick, John R. Jones, of Minnesota; J. A. Gilmore, C. W. Woodman, of New Hampshire; W. H. Grimes, J. C. Stone, Chester Thomas, John Kerr, W. R. Davis, L. C. Challis, J. Miller, of Kansas; Gilbert C. Monell, A. Kountze, T. M. Marquette, W. H. Taylor, Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, John Evans, of Colorado, together with five Commissioners, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, etc., are hereby created and erected into a body corporate and politic in law and deed by the name, style and title of "The Union Pacific Railroad Company."

The bill further provided for the laying-out and construction of a continuous railroad and telegraph line, with the appurtenances, from a point on the 100th Meridian of longitude west of Greenwich, between the south margin of the Republican River and the north margin of the valley of the Platte River in the Territory of Nebraska to the western boundary of Nevada Territory; for the amount of the capital stock; the appointment of Commissioners and other officers; the election of Directors; the right of way through public lands; the extinguishment of Indian titles; the donations of alternate sections; except mineral lands; the conveyance of lands upon completion of forty consecutive miles of road, and the issue and payment of bonds therefor; the designation of the route of the road; time of completion; for the completion of the main line in 1876; the company to make annual reports containing names of stockholders and directors, amount of stock subscribed, description of lines of road surveyed and cost, receipts and expenses; also of general indebtedness, and to do and perform such other duties and be entitled to such other privileges as belong to a body corporate and politic.

Subsequently, an act amendatory of this act creating the corporation was introduced into Congress directing that the first meeting be held at Bryon Hall, in the city of Chicago, on the first Tuesday of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, and a notice thereof published once a week for six consecutive weeks, commencing on the 20th of July, 1862, in one daily newspaper in each of the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

The objects of the meeting were the completion of the organization and the opening of books of subscription to the capital stock. The act was approved July 12, 1862, and duly promulgated and the meeting was held as provided, Gen. A. R. Curtis, of Iowa, presiding, Robert Finney, of Pennsylvania, and J. R. Robinson, of California, officiating as Secretaries, and there being seventy-three Commissioners in attendance. The convention was permanently organized by the election of W. B. Ogden, of Illinois, as President, and H. V. Poor, of New York, Secretary. Resolutions were adopted in reference to points raised during the deliberations. A committee of thirteen was appointed to advise and co-operate with the officers, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President and Secretary, upon notice of not less than ten days.

On the 29th of October, 1863, this great national enterprise was formally organized in the city of New York by the election of a board of thirteen Directors, on the part of the stockholders, and the appointment of two Directors on the part of the Government, as follows, pursuant to the charter: George Opdyke, John A. Dix, T. C. Duvant, E. W. Dunham, P. Clark, E. T. M. Gibson, J. F. D. Louier, G. T. M. Davis, A. G. Jerome, August Belmont, L. C. Clark, Charles Tuttle, Henry V. Poor, and George Griswold, New York City; J. V. L. Pruyn, Albany; E. H. Rosekrans, Glenn's Falls; A. A. Lowe, San Francisco; W. B. Ogden and J. F. Tracy, Chicago; Nathaniel Thayer and C. A. Lombard, Boston; C. S. Bushnell, New Haven; J. H. Scranton, Scranton; J. Edgar Thompson, Philadelphia; Ebenezer Cook and John E. Henry, Davenport; H. T. McConeb, Wilmington, Del.; Augustus Kontze, Omaha; John J. Blair, Belvedere, N. J.; and S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison, Kan., who were elected at the same meeting—John A. Dix, President; T. C. Durant, Vice President; John J. Cisco, Treasurer, and Henry V. Poor, Secretary.

At that time four lines of railroads had been projected, and were in process of construction across the State of Iowa to points on the Missouri River—the Burlington & Missouri, the most southern; the Mississippi & Missouri the next north; the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska, farther north, and the Dubuque & Sioux City. The first named was in operation about one hundred miles westward from Burlington, with its western terminus undecided. The Mississippi & Missouri was in operation from Davenport to Grinnell, with its western terminus established at Council Bluffs, opposite Omaha. The Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska road was in operation from Clinton and Lyons to Marshalltown, and the Dubuque & Sioux City was operated a short distance west of Dubuque with its western terminus at Sioux City. For this latter road a connection with the trunk line of the Pacific road was expressly provided in the act of Congress incorporating the Union Pacific, obliging that company to construct a branch to a point opposite Sioux City, whenever a road should be completed there to cross the State of Iowa.

At the same time there was no inconsiderable anxiety throughout the West, traveled by these competing lines as to what place on the Missouri River the President would select as the initial point of the road, and Omaha or Council Bluffs, it was insisted upon, offered superior inducements in that connection. In support of this conclusion, it was argued that the managers of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska route had abandoned their original design, intending to diverge their road into the line of the Mississippi & Missouri road between Des Moines and Council Bluffs, or to follow the Boyer or some other valley and strike the river as far south and as near to Council Bluffs and Omaha as possible. Further, that there were many evidences that the Burlington & Missouri road would be diverged to a point as near as practicable to, but south of the Platte River. These two roads would, therefore, if ever completed, have a terminus at no great distance from that of the Mississippi & Missouri road, while the latter was being built due west on its original line of survey to its first chosen terminus. On its line were the important cities of Davenport, Iowa City, Des Moines and Council Bluffs. The country through which its route extended was not surpassed in richness. The superior advantages of its western terminus had been conclusively demonstrated, and it was apparent that the situation of the Iowa roads led to Omaha as the point opposite Iowa from which the main branch of the Pacific road should be constructed for the best accommodation of the various and heavy interests involved. The principal argument, however, advanced, was contained in the act of incorporation providing that the line of said railroad should commence "at a point on the 100th Meridian west from Greenwich, between the south margin of the valley of the Republican River and the north margin of the valley of the Platte River, in the Territory of Nebraska, at a point to be fixed by the President of the United States," etc., and the only question which remained to be disposed of was whether the road should commence in the Republican or in the Platte Valley. The preliminary surveys had demonstrated that it was wholly impracticable to construct a railroad west from the parallel designated in the Republican Valley, while it could not be gainsaid that the eastern terminus at the 100th parallel would not be in the valley of the Platte. Such being the facts, the main branch must be located from Omaha opposite the western terminus of the Mississippi & Missouri road, unless in the decision of the matter all geography and all topography should be set at naught.

These arguments and considerations undoubtedly weighed the balance in favor of Omaha, for on the morning of Wednesday, December 2, 1863, the Engineer of the road received a telegram from New York announcing that the President of the United States had fixed the initial point of the road on "the western boundary of the State of Iowa," opposite Omaha, and directing him to formally "break ground" and inaugurate the great work of that day.

Preparations for the ceremony were immediately commenced. A Committee of Arrangements was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Augustus Kountze, Dr. E. Lowe, John McCormick, A. J. Hanscom, B. F. Lushbaugh, A. J. Poppleton, John I. Redick, Ezra Millard, E. Esterbrook, E. B. Taylor, George M. Mills, W. F. Sapp, Jesse Low, O. P. Hurford, E. Creighton, J. J. Brown and George B. Lake. Two o'clock was selected as the hour at which the ceremonies would commence, and the grounds at the northern end of the levee, donated by the city to the railway company, the point selected.

At 2 o'clock, on the date indicated, the exercises were opened with a solemn and impressive prayer by the Rev. T. B. Lemon, in which he invoked the blessing of Divine Providence upon the great work about to be inaugurated. At its conclusion, the Engineer of the Board, assisted by Augustus Kountze, of Omaha, George Francis Train, of New York, Dr. Atchison, of the Western Stage Company, and William E. Harvey, Territorial Auditor, with pick in hand, commenced to clear the ground preparatory to removing the "first shovelful of earth." This preliminary having been concluded, Gov. Saunders, Mayor Kennedy, of Omaha, and Mayor Palmer, of Council Bluffs, proceeded to remove the earth amid the roar of artillery from either shore of the Missouri, and the shouts of the assembled multitude. These proceedings were followed by addresses by Gov. Sanders, Mayor Kennedy, A. J. Poppleton and George Francis Train, the festivities of the day concluding with a supper and ball at the Herndon House, a general illumination of the city, and other observances.

The location of the road and the commencement of operations looking to the building of its route, tended to fill up Nebraska, then a Territory with a thrifty population, as also to develop its agricultural and mineral wealth. The immediate effects were, of course, experienced first by that portion of the domain through which the road passed, and in other portions of the Territory as its influence gradually extended to the population. The great empire west of Omaha, along the base of the Rocky Mountains, rich in mineral wealth beyond any other portion of the country, has since been populated by millions of people, engaged not in agricultural pursuits, but in digging gold. These people must be fed and supplied with every article of prime necessity from the Missouri River. The productive lands of Nebraska have been brought into requisition to furnish them with wheat, corn, potatoes and other cereals and esculents, while the wholesale merchants of her metropolis are employed in contributing to their necessities. The building of the road cheapened transportation also, promoted the interests of agriculture, and resolved the West instead of the East into markets for Nebraska farmers. Millions of acres are now cultivated where there once was but a limited area, and sources of wealth then unknown, were soon after developed and became prosperous before Nebraska emerged from its condition of pupilage and put on the habiliments of a State.

It might be here stated that after the location of the road had been settled in favor of Omaha, combinations were formed for the purpose of influencing the President to change the same, so far as to take it north of the city, to the vicinity of De Soto, in Washington County, for the better accommodation of the Galena & Chicago Union, and the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska roads. A committee visited the President in behalf of the change, but responding that the road had been located in conformity with the requirements of the charter, the President added that he had no lawful right. and no disposition to revoke the decision rendered in that connection during December, 1863.

To aid in the construction of this great National highway, the United States Government conferred upon the Union Pacific a magnificent land grant, amounting to 12,000,000 of acres, or 19,000 square miles—a domain equal in area to the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont. These lands are contained in alternate sections of one square mile each, within a breadth of twenty miles on either side of the railroad, and extend along its entire line.

They are situated on about the 41° of north latitude, the central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, giving a climate equally removed from the severe cold and long winters of the North, and the sultry, relaxing influences of the South. They extend throughout Central Nebraska, Southern Wyoming, the northern portions of Colorado and Utah, and include within their limits the splendid agricultural lands of the Platte Valley, the great natural pasturages of Laramie Plains, the valleys of Lodge Pole Creek and Bear River, and the rich iron and coal-fields between Carbon and Evanston. A part of the valuable lands have been placed in the market and disposed of to settlers at low prices and upon easy terms of payment. The intervening square miles have been reserved by the Government and placed under the provisions of the homestead act, by which act an adult or person at the head of a family may have eighty acres free by making it his or her home.

The great Platte Valley, upon which many of the lands in Nebraska are located extends for more than 300 miles, is from ten to fifteen miles in width, and widely celebrated for its picturesque scenery, rich, productive soil, and mild and healthful climate. From any point on the railway the traveler beholds stretching far away to the distant horizon the gently undulating prairie, a flowery meadow of great fertility, clothed with nutritious grasses and watered by numerous streams, the margins of which are skirted with timber. The climate is temperate and salubrious, the winters of short duration, the air dry and pure. Fever and ague is of rare occurrence, and epidemics are unknown. The soil is of a rich, alluvial character, with a retentive subsoil, containing the most fertilizing properties. Springs and streams are numerous, and the rolling surface secures drainage and prevents stagnation. The greater portion of the prairie is ready at once for the plow, requiring but one year to open a farm. Wood is found in sufficient quantities for fuel, and timber grows with great rapidity. Efficient herding laws render fencing unnecessary. All the productions of Northern and Eastern States are raised in profusion. By soil and climate this section is admirably adapted to wheat growing, producing a greater average yield per acre than any other State. For stock raising in all its branches, it is unsurpassed, and market facilities, both East and West, are unequaled. The liberal provision made for education, the freedom from State debt, the rapidity with which these lands are settling, the flourishing towns and villages springing up along the line of railway, offering inducements to the merchant and mechanic, render this country a most desirable location for the industrious man of limited means, to secure a comfortable home and acquire competence, independence and position.

Western Nebraska and Southeastern Wyoming are watered by the North Fork of the Platte and its affluents, among which are Laramie and Sweetwater Rivers, and Lodge Pole Creek. The valleys of these streams are among the most remarkable grazing grounds in the world. The Laramie Plains, an extensive plateau with an altitude of 7,000 feet above the tide, are situated in the southern portion of Wyoming, west of the Black Hills, and extend to the Wasatch Mountains, covering an area of about 30,000 square miles. The healthfulness of the climate, the dryness and purity of the atmosphere, and the nutritious grasses upon which stock can subsist during the entire year, are destined to render these plains the pasture grounds of innumerable flocks and herds, and the source of untold wealth. The grasses of these high plains, when ripe, dries upon the stalk, forming hay superior to that prepared by the most careful curing in the Eastern States. For years past, large herds of cattle and numerous flocks of sheep have been fattened upon these grounds, and it has been found by experience that the per cent of annual loss of stock herded upon these plains is less than among the carefully fed and sheltered herds in the older States.

For more than 400 miles, the Union Pacific passes through a region remarkably rich in coal, iron and other mineral deposits. Immense deposits of excellent coal are found in the Laramie Plains, and the mountains at the west.

These are included in the land grant of the company, and are of incalculable value to the country along the line of the road, by which ready means of transportation are furnished both East and West. The existence of these large deposits of mineral fuel in connection with the vast quantities of iron ore in close proximity to this great natural thoroughfare have exerted a most powerful influence in the development of the resources of this region and of the great West.

Work was commenced at once and progressed expeditiously and satisfactorily through 1864. The road had been located and placed under contract from the west bank of the Missouri River, a distance of 100 miles westerly, in the great Valley of the Platte River, and surveys continued from that point to the 100th Meridian of longitude. They had been run from Camp Walbach, in the valley of Lodge Pole Creek and La Porte in the valley of Cache la Poudre Creek, to a point near the crossing of Laramie River, thence by Budger's Pass to Green River, and thence by the valleys of Echo and Chalk Creeks respectively, and Weber River, to Great Salt Lake City. Also, a line from a point in the Weber Valley, near the mouth of Chalk Creek, by Kansas Prairie, Tempanago's Valley and the valley of Utah Lake, to a point in the Tuilla Valley.

In the fall of 1864, Jesse L. Williams, one of the Government directors, and Silas Seymour, consulting engineer of the road, visited this portion of the line, entering the Great Platte Valley at the crossing of the Elkhorn River, and, upon their return to New York, united in a recommendation that the company change the location of the line between the Missouri River and Platte Valley, for the purpose of avoiding the heavy rolling grades of eighty feet per mile, which had been adopted by the engineers then in charge of the work, substituting therefor a line about nine miles longer with maximum grades of forty feet per mile.

The matter was laid before the Board of Directors at their meeting, in January, 1865, when a resolution was adopted approving of the change, provided the facts assumed in the arguments of the Government director and consulting engineer, in relation to the topography of the country and feasibility of the proposed line should be borne out by actual surveys. A survey of the proposed route was accordingly made, which showed results much more favorable than had been assumed, and the work of grading was therefor suspended upon the old line and commenced upon the new.

Inasmuch as the action of the board, including the five Government directors, had been unanimous in adopting this change of route, and their action had been informally approved by the then Secretary of the Interior, who was present while the subject was under discussion, and in view of the further fact that the arguments of the consulting engineer had been indorsed by the most experienced railroad engineers and managers in the country, no doubt was entertained that the President of the United States would also approve of the change of route whenever the subject should be properly submitted for his decision.

Application was consequently made to the President on the 12th of May, 1865, for his approval of the change of route, accompanied by a report of the consulting engineer and a carefully prepared statement of the reasons upon which this application was based. In reply, His Excellency, while being of the opinion that he was empowered, at the request of the company to approve the abandonment of the existing location and the adoption of the contemplated or new location to the extent described in the map delineating the same, was constrained to defer action until a thorough examination of both locations was made and a report, setting forth their relative advantages, was submitted to him. In June, Lieut. Col. James H. Simpson was appointed for the purpose of making a personal examination of the respective routes, and, on July 4, arrived at Omaha, where he was joined by Springer Harbaugh, Government director, and Consulting Engineer Silas Seymour, who accompanied him in his examination of the routes and so much of the adjacent country as could have the most remote bearing upon the subject.

Upon his arrival, Enos Lowe and Gilbert C. Monell, composing a committee representing the commercial and financial interests of Omaha, as also of resident stockholders, addressed Col. Simpson and Director Harbaugh on the subject of the proposed route, which was regarded as injurious to the city and her interests. The original location of the lines, for 100 miles west of Omaha, had given a new impulse to enterprise, rapid improvements had been made and a large amount of capital invested about that city and Council Bluffs, with full faith that the location was permanent and would not be changed, insisted the committee. In this view, her citizens had guaranteed to secure the right of way through the city for all necessary tracks and sufficient ground for buildings required for the terminus, besides 500 acres of bottom land between the bluff and the river; private individuals had subscribed 700 acres on the same terms, and the business of Omaha was made to adapt itself to the future development thus inaugurated. Soon after a portion of these donations were completed by transfer, continued the committee, work was suspended on the direct route and a diverging line located, running six miles east of south of the former, where it intersected the old route from Bellevue and thence returned to the direct line from Omaha. Shortly after, works contracted for at Omaha were suspended and preliminary steps taken to remove the same to Bellevue.

In view of this procedure, the committee could see nothing but a covert desire to change the terminus for speculative purposes, or, by holding it subject to change, expose to present loss and future peril a large national and commercial interest, depending upon the work as primarily located and being conducted in honesty and good faith. If Omaha was not entitled to the central point, as already stipulated, or if the fixed line of direction west could be so changed as to render the initial point useless as a terminus, then let permanent change of the latter be at once made.

Supplementary to the above, the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company filed a remonstrance with the Secretary of the Interior against the proposed change of route, for the reason that since the passage of the Pacific Railroad Act, Congress had made an appropriation of lands through Nebraska to aid in the extension of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad through that Territory to the junction of the Pacific road at the 100th Meridian, and the alteration of the route as suggested would be an invasion of the Territory justly and properly that upon which the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was dependent for business and whose resources it would develop.

To these protests of the citizens of Omaha, Mr. Durant, Vice President of the road, responded, though he was unable to see why either communication should effect the question at issue, and reluctant to notice the complaints or censure of parties rendered hostile because a great work could not be made to serve local interests. The object of the change, he stated to be a change of the ruling grades from eighty to forty feet between Omaha and Platte Valley. The case as presented by a committee "who claim to be representing the commercial and financial interests of Omaha," might bear the construction of a "covert design to change the terminus for speculative purposes" if the real facts in the case justified such a conclusion. The laws of Congress required that 100 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, between the Missouri River and the 100th Meridian, be completed within three years after the filing of the company's assent to the organic law, filed June 27, 1863. This and a knowledge of the difficulties to be overcome under the most favorable auspices, in order to complete sufficient of the road in one season to redeem the pledge, was in mind when orders were given to commence at Bellevue as the only alternative to save the enterprise, and the only thing to be done seemed to be to organize, under the general railroad act of Nebraska, by which to legalize proceedings, then lay a temporary track at or near Bellevue to the intersection of the original location over which to convey the necessary material for the track from that point westward into the Platte Valley.

To the protest of the Burlington road, Gen. Dix replied that "the apprehended invasion of the territory for which that railroad proposes to furnish railroad facilities is altogether imaginary * * and in order to remove all objection to the proposed measure, I am authorized by the executive committee to say that" the Pacific road "will waive all claim to any lands to which the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company is now entitled under existing acts of Congress as far as such claim may arise from the proposed change of line. That I may not be misunderstood, I put the proposition in another form of words—that the Union Pacific Railroad Company will not claim any lands, by reason of the change of line, to which the other company is now entitled."

This concluded the correspondence *in re* the proposed change of route, and, on September 23, 1865, the report of Col. Simpson in relation to the application of the Union Pacific road for an amended location of a portion of the route of their road, with a recommendation that the same be granted, was submitted to President Andrew Johnson, and by him approved on the express condition that the company amend line No. 3 to make it conform to the Missouri Valley route, with ruling grades ascending westward and eastward of thirty feet to the mile.

While this action had been severely condemned by citizens of Omaha and Council Bluffs, as already indicated, the benefits to be derived by the former city and the country contiguous thereto very soon manifested themselves, and, as the road progressed, daily became apparent. They were evidenced by the tide of emigration setting hitherward, the purchase of property and the improvements made in every direction.

By this time work had been pushed forward in all the departments with such commendable vigor that ten miles of track had been laid and was progressing at the rate of one mile a day. Eighty miles of iron, four locomotives, thirty platform, a number of freight and several passenger cars were received from below, together with an abundant supply of chairs, spikes and switches. During the winter, the track was laid down as far west as Columbus, producing a thorough revolution in the freighting business of the Platte Valley. The company at this time employed six steamboats in transporting supplies to Omaha and thirteen sawmills in their preparation. Extensive buildings for the accommodation of the company were in progress of construction, and a survey of the bridge was ordered, with a view to its completion by the time any of the Iowa roads should be finished to the east bank of the Missouri.

On Tuesday, March 13, 1866, it was announced that sixty miles of the road had been completed and awaited examination by the Commissioners of the Government. The latter, consisting of Gen. S. R. Curtis, Col. J. H. Simpson and W. M. White, reached Omaha on April 15 of the same year, and, the following day, accompanied by a party of friends, boarded a train of cars and proceeded to North Bend, the point to which the road had been completed, returning to Omaha the same evening; soon after, the first 100 miles of the railroad were completed; in July, 1866, 135 miles were announced as ready for the "cars" west of Omaha, and 305 miles of the road and its various branches as finished, stocked and in operation, with machine shops, depots and water stations in good supply and order. Its fine bridges spanned all the principal streams which were the terror of emigrants in the days when the slow, toiling team carried him and his household goods to the mountains of gold or the green valleys and plains of the Pacific Slope. The North Platte was thus rendered the superior route for emigration, whether to the gold fields of Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Nevada and California, or the fertile lands of Utah, Oregon and Washington. Its formindable obstacles had been overcome and it was rendered freer from danger of interruption by the incursions of hostile Indians than any other of the routes which stretched out over the mountains and plains. Travel westward increased astonishingly, and Omaha at once became the great point of departure for emigrants tending in that direction.

While the Union Pacific had nearly crossed the plains of Nebraska and was rapidly approaching the Rocky Mountain Range, the Central Pacific was making equally gratifying headway. During the fall of 1867, the last and greatest of the tunnels on the western link was opened and the crossing of the Sierra Nevada Mountains into the Great Salt Lake Basin was effected. This achievement of hewing and blasting a pathway through primeval barriers, although included within 150 miles, was equivalent to more than 600 miles of ordinary railroad in cost and resistance to overcome. Early in 1868, the national highway pierced the rich mineral regions of the mountains and continued its movement to the Pacific. But as the eventful day approached when the last link was to be riveted in the great chain of railway communication across the continent, the struggles of rival interests to cover the remaining intervening space became intense. To the public eye there had only been presented the grand spectacle of a wonderful prosecution of the greatest of modern enterprises, and the admiration of a whole people had been challenged by the energy and indomitable pluck which laid this iron highway across the wild and almost unexplored wastes that stretched but yesterday from the Missouri to the Pacific.

When the railroad first approached completion, the various connecting lines between the Missouri River and the Atlantic seaboard began negotiating for through arrangements over its rails; for a long time interests and the confidence inspired in the owners of the Central and Union Pacific by the brilliant prospects of business before them delayed this; but toward the close of 1869, an arrangement was effected with the Chicago & North-Western Railroad line by which their through freighting interests were consolidated on a pro rata basis, thus giving the Pacific roads a terminus at Chicago, with close connections thence to the Atlantic coast. The effect upon the Pacific Mail Company of the competition thus created, both in time and rates, was marked. In the zenith of its prosperity, the company dispatched a steamer weekly to California by the isthmus. Soon after, their stock steadily declined, and, in January, 1870, the company, anticipating disastrous results from the competition, made overtures to the Central Pacific looking to the abandonment of its California line. The proposition was to concentrate the company's vessels upon the China line and its natural branches and connections, giving up the traffic from the Atlantic coast to the railroads, provided the latter would pro rata with them on through business between New York and Eastern Asia. But the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company began to regard the growing trade of China with jealousy, and, threatening to put on a line to contend with the Pacific Mail, the railroad companies returned no answer, wishing to be free to make the best terms it could and not be compelled to carry the losing steamship company on their backs.

The race between the Union and Central Pacific to build the greatest number of miles of road, and thereby measure the relative power of each, gave birth to a spirit of rivalry vexations, if not injurious.

No great enterprise can be presented but enlists the opposition of those who are jealous of all success in which they do not share, or who are greedy to reap the benefits of other men's brains and energies. And so as the Union Pacific approached its connections with the Central Pacific, two classes of obstacles seem to have been thrown in its way. Nature's obstacles had all been overcome. The Rocky Mountains had been scaled, broad rivers bridged, desert plains crossed and 1,000 miles of track laid across the wide prairie, before untraversed save by the Indian and the buffalo. While the managers of this enterprise grappled with and subdued material difficulties, it was necessary to contend with a more difficult description of obstacles they encountered in their rear. At Washington and New York, there was a steady adverse interest at work, and yet this grand work was brought to its conclusion in spite of these hindrances.

The race between the Union and Central to build the greatest number of miles of road and thereby measure the relative power of each, gave birth to rivalry annoying, if not factious, unpleasant, if not damaging. But other forces were drawn into the contest. The special Commissioner, who, it was claimed, had been selected by the Secretary of the Interior, like Baalam's ass, to prophesy evil things of one branch of the enterprise, returned from his visit and submitted a report which demonstrated the spirit and the folly of opposition. Once again, in 1869, trouble was brought about through the efforts of James Fisk, Jr., who, acting in his own behalf, or prompted by a combination, was the last person who honored himself by throwing a pebble in the way of the undertaking. During that year, he purchased a limited number of shares of stock, paying for them with the check of another party indorsed by himself. The check was dishonored and the stock was not delivered, though it had been transferred to Fisk's name on the books of the company. Fisk allowed it to remain there until the annual election of directors, when he interposed his claim and applied to Judge Barnard, in New York, for an injunction restraining action until his relations with the company should be judicially determined. These proceedings, however, came to a sudden termination by the witnesses refusing to testify, under a decision of Judge Blatchford, declaring the proceedings in the State courts null and void. The difficulties between the Union and Central were settled on April 9, 1869, under the following circumtances: It seems that the railroad committee of the House of Representatives on that date, after a stormy meeting, agreed to ask the passage of a joint resolution declaring that no bonds be issued to either corporation for the eighty-mile section between Ogden and Monument Point until Congress arranged a plan for the junction of the two roads.

In the meantime and prior to the introduction of this resolution, the agents and representatives of the two companies held a conference at which preliminary steps were initiated for a consolidation of the two lines, and writings drawn up to that effect. The junction was mutually agreed upon and located at Promontory Point, between Ogden and Monument Point, and both companies severally bound themselves to put all their energies into the business of pushing on the road to completion. This agreement concluded, all rivalry between the companies ceased, though it did not affect the New York suits against the Union Pacific, already mentioned, which remained pending. There were financial troubles, too, which occasioned no inconsiderable apprehension at times, which were provided for about this time.

It will be remembered that the charter of the Union Pacific Company required that the books be kept open for subscription until $100,000,000 of stock should have been subscribed and paid for, under which it was impossible to obtain money to build the road. Capitalists could not be found to take the whole amount; if they put in $20,000,000 and the enterprise failed, they might lose the whole, while, if successful, other parties who had not participated in the risk of loss could come in as subscribers to the remaining $80,000,000, and take four-fifths of the profit earned by the capital and at the risk of the first investors. It was necessary that the chance of profit to the builders should be commensurate with the risk incurred. To effect this object, the Credit Mobilier, whose business it was to furnish capital and take such risks, was utilized, and subsequently, other capitalists were introduced. In view of the risks, it was important to the contractors to be protected from personal liability, and hence that they should be incorporated. It was asserted that they obtained an excessive premium for assuming the labor and risk of construction; but this should be estimated by the then existing conditions and chances of success or failure. The general belief was that the expense of the Rocky Mountain section of the work would be ruinous, that the profit to builders would consist mainly of stock in the road, and that the road would not for the first ten years pay the expenses incident to its operation.

As a consequence, no little trouble was experienced in obtaining funds, not only to carry on, but complete, the undertaking. After seeking in vain for essential help in New York, Albany, Philadelphia and elsewhere, one of the corporators visited Boston and was successful in securing at first only small investments. Gradually, a large proportion of the company's indebtedness centered in that city, and, in 1889, when it became necessary to negotiate the sale of the first mortgage and land grant bonds of the company, to secure money for the completion and equipment of the road and payment of outstanding indebtedness, these were taken up in Boston. This was in April, and the news was a source of infinite joy to the citizens of Omaha.

The depression which had weighed upon matters in that city because of the temporary financial embarrassment of the company was severe and unquestionably possessed a serious influence upon the business prosperity and general progress of Nebraska. This was felt in every department of trade and by every individual in the community. The company's successful financial negotiations set the city once more afloat upon the highest tide of material prosperity, and similarly affected the surrounding country.

The company met all obligations held in large amounts in Nebraska, and, having furnished once more the sinews of commerce, so to speak, work was at once resumed and pushed to completion with the greatest possible expedition. Five years before, many who were at this period residents of Omaha and witnessed the ceremony of breaking ground, as quiet spectators, listened to the remarks of the speakers and heard with misgivings repeated declarations from friends of the enterprise that the work would not be completed within ten years. Precisely one-half of that period had elapsed, and the greatest and grandest enterprise of this or any other age became an indisputable fact. The wonderful energy which characterized the management of the road from its inception to its ultimate completion became the marvel of the period, not only in this country, but throughout civilized Europe. Eleven hundred miles of railway constructed through a country fifteen hundred miles distant from the great iron manufacturing districts, in the presence of hostile Indians who opposed its progress at every step, and all this within a period of five years, was an achievement without parallel in the annals of time. At this accomplishment, of the most daring enterprise and fruition of the efforts of such indomitable energy and perseverance as the world never before saw, not only a continent, but a world rejoiced. Not only this, but, as succeeding generations contemplate its results, they will stand awestruck at the stupendous and magnificent character of the enterprise—the grandest conception of the world—and realize that Americans of the present day were able to fashion as readily and as ably as they were to conceive; that with them thought and power went hand in hand.

The completion of the road, the great event of the nineteenth century, occurred on Monday, May 10, 1869. On that day, two oceans were united, a continent was spanned with iron bands, and a revolution was accomplished in the commerce of the world. The Anglo-Saxon and the Celt met in friendly greeting the tawny Asiatic at Promontory Point, and rejoiced together over the final consummation of the enterprise which their united labors had achieved. California shook hands with New York and New England, and the mingled screams of steam whistles upon engines constructed at points 3,000 miles distant waked the echoes of the mountains. Fruitful as has been the present century in important discoveries and useful inventions, varied and multiform as have been the improvements wrought out by patient toil and unequaled energy of the men of the age in which they lived, no single achievement will compare in its immediate and ultimate consequence to the material prosperity of the people, not only of America, but of Europe and Asia, with the grand work which reached its final consummation on Monday, May 10, 1869.

Looking backward from tidewater at San Francisco to tidewater at Washington, the pathway traveled seems to lie over an ocean of land, whose waves run from ripples up to the height of the Alleghanies, downward to the calm, long swell again in the bosom of the Eastern lakes, and so on to Omaha. Then come the waves again. The train starts at an elevation of near a thousand feet above tide. In 500 miles, it has been borne up to 7,000 feet; fifty miles beyond, it stands upon the king billow of all the voyage, at Sherman, on the summit of the Black Hills, over 8,000 feet above the ocean. From this point, the immense waves succeed each other rapidly; in twenty-four miles, the surface has sunk away 1,000 feet; in seventy-five miles, 1,000 more, and then, in 100 miles, the great land wave has run up nearly 2,000 feet, where the great watersheds of the continent divide on the crest of the Rocky Mountains. And this rolling of land, which becomes so strong at Cheyenne, sweeps on without break for 500 miles, to the basis of Salt Lake, and crest after crest bears up the train 1,000 feet, and from them it sinks as often and as far.

Leaving the Union Pacific road at Promontory, there is the same succession, till at Reno, near the California line, the ridges of 1,000 feet seem but as ripples compared with the mighty ranges which swell up into the ever snow-capped Sierra Nevadas, where the train stands at an elevation of over 7,000 feet again. From this summit, in 100 miles, the descent reaches a point only fifty-six feet above the Pacific at Sacramento. These all have been mighty billows, and to cross them, as ships tack to gain an advance on a level sea, so the great engines which drag the trains have tacked time and again to climb a single wave, and time after time have tacked again to reach the trough of the valley below it. Looking westward, this constant succession of mountains cannot be felt, but looking eastward, the continent seems as an ocean rolling into veritable mountains with wreaths of clouds along their crests for spray.

Of the wondrous results which followed this signal triumph, much has been said and written. But it is probable that the human mind can comprehend them only to a limited extent—for the human mind rarely comes up to the full height of its own victories. Along the procession of years that has passed, it sees their influence, and, by their light, is able to peer farther into the future than it otherwise could; but still, the reach of its vision is limited by the finiteness of its nature. It can only see a part of the great totality. It sees how the great railroad has peopled and developed the vast wilds of a continent; its influence upon the commercial, intellectual, social and material interests of the world come to it in sanguine but dimly comprehensive shades, and it is powerless to view the immensity and universality of the results accomplished. These will come to the knowledge of posterity as the fruition of the past has come to their ancestry. Mankind waits for time for the solution of all problems.

The revolution effected by the new route in international communication has been beyond all calculation. It has made a short cut from Europe to Asia, and practically brought Hong Kong 5,000 miles nearer to England than before.

To America, the line opened up a mode of traveling between New York and San Francisco, which contrasted favorably with the tedious voyage by the Isthmus of Panama, or the long and dangerous route across the plains, which have been strewn by the skeletons of thousands who have fallen a prey to the tomahawk and scalping-knives of the Indians, or to fatigue and starvation.

But to Europe, the increased facilities for travel were immense. To-day, the journey between London and Yokohama, in Japan, can be accomplished in less than a month, and mail facilities have improved proportionately.

Now the teas of China and the silks and spices of India find their way to the markets of New York and London, not by the slow and hazardous routes employed in years gone by, but across the continent of America, by the more safe and expeditious means of the great railway, the completion of which electrified the nation and astonished mankind. Marking, as it did, a new era in commerce, is it surprising that the people of Omaha, situated, as it is, midway between the two oceans and at the initial point of the route, united their rejoicings and congratulations over the spiking of the last rail? Omaha owed all she was to the Union Pacific Railway. When the great enterprise was commenced, her population scarcely exceeded five thousand, and her commerce with the West was transported on ox and mule trains, subject to the delays and dangers incident to high waters, treacherous quicksands and hostile Indians. Limited as was this Western trade, it was divided between Leavenworth, Omaha and the intermediate river towns. Upon its completion, Omaha counted a population exceeding twenty thousand, and a commerce with the West embracing the trade of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana, carried forward by the iron horse and undisputed by former business rivals. No wonder, then, at the rejoicings that were heard on every side; that a procession of almost unlimited dimensions, made up of the civic and military, embracing alike the merchant and the laboring man, the professional and the artisan, turned out en masse to swell the throng of ten thousand souls who assembled on Capitol Hill to witness and participate in the ceremonies of the day. To Omaha, the completion of the work possessed a peculiar and significant importance. Here through trains to the Pacific are made up; here is collected the commerce of the converging lines which form connections with the Grand Trunk, are billed through to that proud city by the blue waters of the bay which flow outward through the Golden Gate to the Pacific; and here the returning commerce of California, Nevada, Oregon and the far-off trade of the Western Hemisphere is distributed to the various quarters of America and Europe.

The question which was then propounded, "Will it pay?" has since been answered. Amidst the general jubilation over the great event of the century, this question was constantly recurring to persons of a business and practical turn of mind. In 1868, there were estimated to have been one hundred ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 80,000, plying from the Atlantic shore around Cape Horn; of steamships connecting with China and California at Panama, there were fifty-five, with a total tonnage of 120,000; while the tonnage of overland wagon trains, stages, etc., was estimated at 30,000. The return tonnage was fully as much, and it may be safe to assume that the freight both ways was not far from 500,000 tons. If the general rule of the increase of travel deduced from an examination of railway statistics, when applied to the Pacific Railroad, holds good, these figures would be increased during the first year of its operation to at least 500,000 passengers, at $150 each, or $75,000,000; calculating the cost to shippers of freight at $10,000,000, the gross proceeds would be $85,000,000—an amount far above the running expenses, interest on capital and tear of material. The history of railroads shows that the longest lines pay the best, and the Pacific will not be proved an exception.

The Union and Central Pacific have been in successful operation for nearly fifteen years. The question as to whether they can be employed alike in winter and summer has been long since answered. Through the rigors and storms of winters almost unparelleled in severity, these companies have demonstrated their capacity to run trains over mountain tops and through the passes and canons with a regularity and certainty which none of the great lines of the East have ever surpassed. Their roads must, therefore, through all future time, constitute the outlet for the immense network of railways which skirt the shores of the great lakes and converge at Chicago. The fact that Nebraska occupies a central position between the great oceans, on the direct line from Boston, New York and Chicago, is evident to all, and is the converging point for the following lines from the latter city and elsewhere to form connections with the Union Pacific:

1. The Chicago & North-Western.
2. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.
3. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
4. The Hannibal, Kansas City & St. Joe.
5. The Sioux City & Pacific.

As such, they will constitute the main artery of travel and commerce across the continent—the great highway for an exchange of commodities between the Orient and the Occident. Europe and America must in all the future employ these avenues across the continent in their intercourse, socially and commercially, with the Asiatics. They will always remain the main lines of communication.

As is known, the Union Pacific terminus was at Omaha, to which point Congress authorized the company to construct a bridge for the transfer of Eastern freight and passengers. Upon the completion of the bridge, the delivery of freight and passengers destined for the East was sought by the State of Iowa in her territory by prohibiting railroads deriving their charter from that State from making deliveries beyond her boundaries. The Union Pacific had no status in Iowa, that State not having passed an enabling act authorizing the company to have its terminus within her limits. The city of Omaha had made grants of land to the company, and the county of Douglas had voted bonds in aid of establishing the terminus of the road on the west side of the river, which the Union Pacific had stipulated to do upon accepting these gratuities. Apprehending that an attempt would be made through the Union Pacific company to transfer a very important portion of their business to Council Bluffs, Omaha citizens became considerably excited. In March, 1872, when the bridge was completed, the Iowa railroads refused to run their trains through to Omaha or permit them to be run by any transfer company, insisting upon the delivery of freight and passengers on the eastern side of the river, where the same should be received by the Union Pacific. The latter company, being prohibited, under the terms of its contract with Omaha, and by want of legal authority, from running through trains over the bridge and delivering within Iowa, contracted temporarily with a third party to make the transfer over the bridge. A commercial necessity soon disposed of the affair, however, and upon the arrival of freight and passengers at Council Bluffs, they were immediately transferred to the Omaha side by the transfer company, which was subsequently regularly incorporated. The terminus question was definitely settled in May, 1873, and the General Superintendent of the road was ordered to proceed without delay to complete plans for the depot and general offices preparatory to their construction at Omaha.

When work on the Union Pacific Railroad was organized in 1865, there were many who opposed the inauguration of the undertaking on the ground that it was a chimera, which could not be practically carried into successful operation and become a paying institution. They brought forward other objections—the difficulty of securing Eastern connections to this gigantic highway by reason of the presumed impossibility of bridging the Missouri River. It was insisted upon that the bottom of the "Big Muddy" was of a character so soft and yielding as to preclude the possibility of sinking stationary piers and erecting a solid superstructure of masonry indispensable to the construction of this all-important work. Many engineers of science and ability shared in this view of the subject, and the objections thus canvassed occasioned serious doubts in the minds of persons of intelligence, not few in number, who were otherwise in favor of the magnificent scheme of uniting two oceans with iron bonds.

This question involved many considerations of great importance, not only to the Union Pacific Railroad, but also to the various railroads which should sooner or later connect with it or at its eastern terminus, as it was therefore to be considered with reference to its present and future relations to the interests of all parties concerned.

The successful building of the bridge across the Missouri at Kansas City in 1866 had the effect of allaying fears to a certain extent, and those who had demurred to the project were obliged to cease giving utterance to their annoying predictions.

On the 25th of July, 1866, Congress adopted an act providing for the construction of certain bridges across the Mississippi, Missouri and other rivers in the Northwest, and, in December of the same year, Silas Simpson, Consulting Engineer, addressed a communication to Oliver Ames, President *pro tem.* of the Union Pacific road, giving his views as to the location and proper construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Omaha. It was based upon information contained in a report upon the same subject submitted by Chief Engineer Dodge, and was considered sufficiently reliable to enable Mr. Seymour to arrive at substantially correct conclusions in comparing the relative advantages of the different routes prepared for discussion. These conclusions may be briefly stated as follows:

1st.—If the company desired to build a bridge within the shortest possible time for the least amount of money, and with a view of deriving the greatest amount of benefit from it during the construction of the road, then throw across a low wooden bridge, with draw, at some point either at or just below what is known as the Telegraph Crossing. This could be done for about $350,000.

2d. If the company decide to build a permanent bridge at a point to be mutually agreed upon, that should accommodate not only its own traffic, but the traffic of all its Eastern tributaries, for all time, it was recommended that, if the approaches would permit, a high bridge, without draw, with iron superstructure and stone piers, be built, at an estimated cost of about $850,000.

At this time, the Union Pacific was completed and in operation a distance of 305 miles westward from the Missouri. Upon the eastern side of the river, the grading of the Chicago & North-Western road was completed to its western terminus—a point almost directly opposite the Union Pacific depot grounds; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific had been located, and would be completed to the Missouri River within the ensuing two years; the Burlington & Missouri River road was in process of construction, while the Sioux City and other feeders of the Union Pacific were under survey or construction.

The different railroad interests on the east side of the river had, up to this time, failed to agree upon a common focal point at which to converge for the purpose of transferring their business to and from the Union Pacific, and it was esteemed by Mr. Seymour as somewhat premature to attempt to locate and construct a bridge that should necessarily force such a combination of interests as would induce them to render the aid necessary to its construction, or obligate themselves to use the bridge for any length of time after its completion.

The feasibility of building the bridge having been disposed of, the next question of interest in that behalf which attracted public attention at Omaha and the vicinity was the matter of location. Of course, in its consideration, there were many combating interests called into existence and exercise, and lively discussions concerning the project were had through the press and on the platform. Arguments for its location at Childs' Mills, three miles below the city, where it was claimed the structure could be erected for $500,000 less than at any other point selected, were advanced; also, for its building at Bellevue Crossing, South Omaha and elsewhere. Engineers claimed that, if the President of the United States had been aware of the great advantages opposite the mouth of Pappillon Valley, he would have fixed the initial point of the road with reference to a crossing at that point, instead of at the point designated by him above Omaha City.

Childs' Mill lay nearly in an air line between the natural point of convergence of the three lines of railroad terminating or to terminate at Council Bluffs and the southerly bend of the Union Pacific road when it left Mud Creek and entered the Pappillon Valley, when the saving in distance, adaptation to a high bridge and cheapness of construction were advantages which could not be ignored.

South Omaha Crossing was situated about three-fourths of a mile from the workshops of the company, which would render it available for future use; in addition, the company, by erecting the bridge here, would virtually comply with its implied obligations to the Government and the people with reference to the terminus of the road as fixed by the President of the United States.

The estimated total capital chargeable to the bridge if erected at Childs' Mill would be $2,882,131; and $2,596,356 if erected at South Omaha, showing a difference in favor of the latter of $285,775.

In March, 1868, Messrs. Alvin Saunders, Francis Smith, Augustus Kountze, Ezra Millard, Enos Lowe and O. P. Hurford, a committee representing the city and citizens of Omaha, empowered with authority to enter into and consummate any arrangements calculated to adjust and settle the entire question of the final location of the bridge, addressed a communication to the railroad officials submitting reasons why a crossing at some other point than at Childs' Mills should be determined upon. These arguments proved irresistible, and the indomitable energy, perseverance and business tact of these gentlemen eventually prevailed, in spite of the efforts of consolidated railway interests, who, seeing the necessity of direct railway communication with the Union Pacific, offered large pecuniary inducements for the location of the bridge at some point where it would be most serviceable to them and secure advantages.

The committee above designated proceeded to New York, where the question was to be finally decided at a meeting of the road Directory, and presented their reasons for its present location so forcibly as to accomplish the object of their mission, and on March 26, 1868, Chairman Saunders telegraphed, "The bridge is located at Train Table. Omaha pledges the depot grounds and $250,000; Council Bluffs pledges $200,000; ground and right of way will be condemned."

Upon the announcement of this intelligence in Omaha, the utmost joy and enthusiasm was manifested throughout the city. Bonfires were lighted, houses illuminated, church bells rung, and citizens manifested unalloyed pleasure in all available ways.

In July, 1868, Douglas County voted to issue county bonds to the amount of $250,000, and Pottawatomie County to issue $205,000, to be paid to the company upon certain conditions and at specified periods.

These questions being disposed of, bids for the construction of the bridge were sought, to which numerous replies were made, resulting in the execution of a contract in that behalf with L. B. Boomer & Co., of Chicago, bearing date September 4, 1868. After some delay in the arrangement of preliminaries, and during the same fall, ground was broken and work upon the foundations of the structure commenced, under the directions of Gen. W. S. Smith as Chief Engineer. The work was to be immediately commenced, and to be made ready for the track September 10, 1869, and the pneumatic machinery for sinking the columns was expected to have been completed and delivered in 1868, but was not furnished until January, 1869. The first section of cylinders was received March 10, 1869, and on the day following, the construction of the bridge was formally commenced, by the placing of a cylindrical section in position, or sinking the north column of Pier 11. On the 23d of April, soundings were taken, when it was found that the column was within a few inches of the rock. On the 27th of April, the first section of the south column of Pier 11 was placed in position for sinking. The south cylindrical section of that column was placed in position May 7, and on that day, while forcing out the water from the column with twenty-eight pounds' pressure, the latter parted forty feet below the surface, and was lifted nearly twenty feet into the air.

According to plans and specifications prepared in accordance with the views of the engineer, the bridge was to consist of eleven spans of superstructure, of 250 feet each, supported by one masonry abutment and eleven piers, formed of iron columns, sunk by the pneumatic process. Three columns were to be sunk from each pier, with their centers on a line at right angles to the line of the bridge. The up-stream column was intended to be, and is, five feet in diameter, and the two other columns eight and one-half feet in diameter, with spaces intermediate of twenty feet and ten feet respectively, making the length of the pier fifty-two feet. In the line of the bridge, the soundings taken indicated that rock underlaid the river at depths varying from twenty-four feet on the west side to seventy-five feet on the east side, below low water mark, the greatest depth of water being, at the time the survey was made, fifteen feet. These iron columns were sunk and fastened to the rock, thereby insuring the stability of the foundations. The small column extended from the rock to the level of low water only, and forms the support of the lower end of the iron ice-breaker, the upper end resting against the side of and fastened to the adjoining main column.

The two main columns extend from the rock to the bridge seat, which is fifty feet above high water mark, and are upward of one hundred feet in length each, with twenty feet distance between high and low water. They are formed of sections ten feet in length, with a flange at each end bolted together with one-inch bolts, four inches apart, the thickness of the iron being one and three-fourths inches in the up-stream column, one and one-half inches in the lower column, and that of the flanges three inches. The average weight of the sections is eight and one-half tons. The columns, being sunk and fastened, were filled with cement nipple masonry, the spaces between the columns between high and low water mark also being filled with the same material; resting upon iron floors; supported by brackets bolted to the columns and enveloping the masonry thus laid, are large iron plates riveted together, as also to the columns. Above high water mark, and extending up to the bridge seat, cast-iron cross-bracing and wrought-iron tie-rods are placed.

The pneumatic process of sinking iron columns was invented by Dr. Potts, in England, about forty years ago, and first applied to the sinking of a hollow iron pile in the Goodwin Sands for the foundation of a beacon light. On these sands many vessels had been lost in consequence of the inability of English engineers to erect a light-house or beacon to indicate their existence. It was found impossible to drive a steel bar into these sands to a greater distance than ten feet, and, as they shifted to a depth of over twenty feet by the action of storms, until the discovery of Dr. Potts all attempts to indicate their location had failed. Dr. Potts sunk a hollow iron pipe to the depth of sixty-eight feet, which withstood the action of the severest storm, and long served for the foundation of a beacon to point out to navigators the location of the sands they had so much dreaded. Soon after this success, the process was used in England in sinking piers for bridges, and at the present time it is being applied is preparing foundations for numerous bridges and sea-walls on the continent. Various improvements have since been made on the original invention, the most important being the application of the air-lock by Messrs. Fox, Henderson & Co., the constructors of the Crystal Palace, London. In France, the process is regarded with great favor by engineers, and is in extensive use. It was first introduced into the United States by Charles Pontez, since when a great many foundations have been sunk and bridges built, among which are those over the Great Pedee, Santee and Cape Fear Rivers at the South, and Harlem River at the North, the piers over which are laid upon pneumatic cylinders. The greatest work of the kind in this country, however, is the enormous iron coffer dam, weighing 190,000 pounds, sunk by Gen. W. S. Smith at Waugoshouse, in the Straits of Mackinaw. The same engineer also sunk nine cylinders by this method in the Savannah River for the piers of a bridge, to carry the Charleston & Savannah River over that stream.

When a pile is to be sunk, one of the lower sections of the cylinder is placed in position, and an air-tight cap bolted upon it, the air exhausted by air pumps driven by a steam engine, when the cylinder is driven down by its own weight and that of the atmosphere. The cap is then removed, another section bolted on, and the same process repeated. The cylinder is thus driven to a depth dependent upon the character of the material encountered. When the resistance to the sinking becomes so great that the cylinder can be driven no farther in this way, the process is reversed and air is forced into the cylinder until the water is pressed out under the bottom, and through a discharge pipe provided for that purpose. This method of excavating by an air current, invented and patented by Gen. Smith, was found so effective here that the first cylinder was sunk forty feet in twenty-four hours.

On the 26th of July, 1869, the second column of Pier 10 and one column of Pier 7 were partly finished, when Mr. Boomer attempted to make a change in his employes, and the entire force abandoned the work. Further labor in the enterprise was not undertaken for some months, and matters remained quiescent until April, 1870, when T. E. Sickles, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, decided to push the bridge forward to completion. A second contract was executed with Boomer & Co., which had in the meantime been organized into and was then known as the "American Bridge Company," whereby they agreed to furnish the materials and proceed with the sub and superstructures.

This contract was dated September 15, 1870, after which work was commenced and prosecuted with vigor until its completion, on Monday, March 11, 1872, or just three years to a day from the date of its commencement.

The tests of its capacity were begun on the afternoon of Wednesday, March 13, 1872, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The test train consisted of an engine that had been employed in the construction of the bridge, in front of which were ten unladen flat-cars, preceded by an equal number of cars loaded with stone, so that each car weighed thirty tons. This train moved through the spans very slowly, and, after reaching the east end, returned with greater speed, the motion of the bridge under the great weight being scarcely perceptible. During the afternoon, a loaded freight train passed over the bridge at the usual rate of speed since permitted. The first passenger transfer train, under the management of G. W. Homan, Jr., crossed the structure on the following Friday afternoon. March 22, the train being made up of an engine, two freight and three passenger cars.

The bridge, with its approaches, is 7,000 feet in length, and originally cost a total of $1,450,000.

By far the most extensive manufactory in the city of Omaha is that of the shops built in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad. This being the head of the great railroad belt spanning the plains and arching the Rocky Mountains, and being also nearest the great producing and manufacturing centers, is also the chief source of supplies for this line.

The building of these shops began in 1864, soon after the grading upon the road bed commenced. The work was pushed rapidly ahead, and, in the fall of 1865, was completed and in operation.

During the year 1880, there were built 120 coaches of various kinds; twelve second-class coaches were arranged for second-class sleepers, and about fifty others remodeled and changed. Four depots and a section house were built on the Albion Branch of the Omaha, Niobrara & Black Hills Railroad; two depots were erected on the St. Joseph & Western; two depots on the main line; two on the Lincoln Branch; two depots and two section houses on the Grand Island & St. Paul Branch; fifty cars were rebuilt, a large lumber shed, 40x85 feet, and also a large stable for the company's horses, 35x85 feet, were built during the year.

The expenses incurred upon the repairing of passenger, freight, mail, baggage and express cars amounted to $521,285.

A gradual and rapid extension of these shops has been made from year to year since they were built, as became necessary in the manufacture of supplies required upon newly constructed lines and branches, and also in keeping up with the large increase of travel and traffic over the line.

They comprise more than a dozen large and substantially constructed brick buildings, and occupy an extensive area of ground.

The capital as a permanent investment in buildings and machinery is estimated at more than $1,000,000.

The shops comprise a car-building department and a department for the construction of locomotives, etc. The car department at present employs about five hundred men, and the locomotive department over one thousand, making a grand army of employes of more than fifteen hundred men.

In 1880, there were employed in the car department 490 men, to whom was paid out monthly, for wages, the amount of $30,000. In the locomotive department, including firemen and engineers employed on the line between Omaha and Grand Island, there were employed 850 men, who received as wages, for the year, $548,304.92.

The total number of mechanics, laborers, firemen and engineers in all the departments was 1,340, whose wages aggregated, during the year, $908,304.72.

The general supervision of the shops is under I. H. Congdon, who is also the General Master Mechanic.

Robert McConnell is the Master Mechanic in charge of the locomotive department, including all its subordinate departments of foundry, blacksmith shops, machine shops, etc.

The car department is under the superintendence of George E. Stevens.

The Union Pacific Building has an interesting history, and is an old landmark in Omaha. It was erected for hotel purposes in 1857, by Dr. George L. Miller, Lyman Richardson and George Bridges, and called the "Herndon House," after Lieut. Herndon, who was lost on the Central America. It was opened and run in magnificent style by M. W. Keith, from whom it passed into the hands of J. T. Allen, Mrs. Bronson and others. In 1870, the premises were rented to the Union Pacific, and in 1875, that corporation purchased them from Dr. Monell for $42,000. During the summer of 1878, the structure was entirely rebuilt, and to-day is one of the handsomest and most perfectly arranged buildings in the city. The cost of the improvements made at this time was $54,000. On the first floor are the land, express, Division Superintendent, Train Dispatcher and coal departments. The Auditor, Cashier, General Superintendent, General Freight and Ticket Agents ank Paymaster's offices are located on the second floor, while Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company occupies the third story.

The value of the property is quoted at $100,000.

As early as 1875, the local managers of the Union Pacific road, with prominent citizens of Omaha and the trans-Platte counties, had under consideration the project of a railroad line connecting with the Union Pacific at Valley Junction, running through Saunders, Butler and Polk Counties, and extending ultimately to and along the Republican Valley. No publicity was given to the scheme. but when it became known that an effort was made to organize a narrow gauge route, and after some negotiation, Douglas County was asked to issue $125,000 in bonds to aid in the construction of a narrow gauge road from Omaha to the Republican Valley, the proposed issue was defeated at an election called to vote thereon, and articles of incorporation were thereupon signed to build a standard gauge railroad along the route and through the counties above indicated. The capital was placed at $500,000. Sidney Dillon, A. J. Poppleton, Jay Gould, S. H. H. Clark, J. W. Gannett and T. L. Kimball were elected a Board of Directors, and that body chose S. H. H. Clark President; Sidney Dillon, Vice President; and J. W. Gannett, Secretary and Treasurer. The parties interested were men of capital, and guaranteed the construction of the road from Valley Junction to Wahoo, in Saunders County, by January 1, 1877, and its extension and completion, in consideration of a moderate amount of aid for the enterprise from Saunders and other counties traversed by the road. The counties expressed a willingness to bind themselves to a reasonable amount to any legitimate, bona fide company, that would build a road or put up a forfeit in case of failure to carry out the contract.

A meeting of the people of Saunders County was convened at Wahoo on the 27th of August, 1876; the County Commissioners were requested to accept the proposition of the Union Pacific and issue bonds to the extent of $140,000 to aid in the construction of the road. Some opposition was offered to the instructions thus addressed. The Union Pacific put up $50,000 cash, as a forfeit, and $1,000 to pay the expenses of an election, and the people became satisfied that the proposed railway was a straightforward, honest project At an election held in the county, on October 10, 1876, the consent of citizens was obtained to issue the bonds. This was regarded as an event of the greatest importance to Omaha and the State, and on Wednesday, October 25, of the same year, work on the road from the Union Pacific to the east bank of the Platte River was commenced. Work was pushed so vigorously that the entire twenty miles, including a bridge over the Platte nearly half a mile long, was completed on December 23, or, in round numbers, sixty days. The only work done under contract was the grading, the bridging, tieing and track-laying being done by the railroad company. The bridge over the Platte is 2,300 feet in length, and approached from both directions by an easy grade.

Omaha & Republican Valley Railway, a branch of the Union Pacific, extending from Valley Station, on the Union Pacific, to Osceola, the county seat of Polk County, a distance of eighty-five miles, was commenced in 1876, and completed to its present terminal point in 1879. It traverses Saunders, Butler and Polk Counties, Wahoo, David City and Osceola being the chief towns on its line. It enters Saunders County at the northeast corner, and leaves it at or near the extreme southwest corner, from where it bends quite abruptly to the north until David City is reached, when it again turns to the southwest to Osceola, describing in its course the letter S. It is a most important transportation route for that section of the State, and, when completed farther up the Republican Valley, will assume greater importance.

St. Joseph & Denver City Railway, extending from St. Joseph, Mo., to St. Paul, Neb., came under the control of the Union Pacific in the spring of 1879, and is now their prominent outlet to St. Louis and other points to the southeast. The St. Joseph & Denver road was chartered by the Legislature of Kansas, February 17, 1857, by the title of the Marysville, Palmetto & Roseport Railroad Company, with authority to build a line of road from either of the above-named places to a connection with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, at or near Roseport. The corporate name was changed to St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad April 17, 1862. The authority to build a road from the Nebraska State line to Fort Kearney was obtained under the general law of Nebraska, on the 11th of August, 1866. The Northern Kansas Railroad Company was consolidated with this company, and the right to lands granted by act of Congress, July 23, 1866, of 1,700,000 acres, was thereby obtained. The capital stock was also increased to $10,000,000. Subscriptions from municipal corporations to the amount of $1,025,000, and from individuals to the extent of $1,400, were secured in aid of building the road. On these subscriptions work was commenced, and eighty miles of the line were completed and in operation in October, 1870, at a cost of about $1,500,000. In 1871, the road was extended forty-eight miles, and in the following year it was completed to Hastings, when it passed into the hands of the Union Pacific, who extended it to Grand Island on their line of road during the summer of 1879, and in 1881 to St. Paul, the county seat of Howard County.

Omaha & Denver Short Line.—The history of the building of this line contains many points of interest. In 1873, the Union Pacific road first fostered the enterprise of building the road, which was then known as the Julesburg Cut-off, but which, known by the other name, has a much sweeter sound and significance. Much of the projected line was graded between 1873 and 1875, when certain complications with the then inimical Kansas Pacific forced an abandonment of the scheme. Upon the completion of the Union Pacific purchase of the Kansas Pacific, however, the former corporation, true to its good judgment and enterprising spirit, early in 1880 recommenced the construction of the line. The old grade was changed in various places, and the line was practically rebuilt from Denver Junction to La Salle, a distance of 150.5 miles.

The Omaha Short Line is a logical outgrowth of the commercial situation of the West as viewed by the intelligent mind. The facts surrounding its existence are sufficiently convincing of the truth of this statement. The shortening of the distance between Omaha and Denver (practically between the producing West and the consuming East) is the first noteworthy fact. By the old route, the distance from Omaha to Denver was 622 miles; by the new route, it is 569. By the old route, the passenger time from Omaha to Denver was thirty-one hours; by the new route it is twenty-three and one-half hours. By the old route, the freight time from Omaha to Denver was ninety-six hours; by the new route, it is only forty-eight hours. In connection with these facts, and to some extent explanatory of them, must be considered the natural advantages of the new road. From Omaha to Denver it is practically an air line, as will be seen by the map exhibited. At no point on the road from Denver Junction to Denver does the curve exceed one degree in a distance of 5,700 feet. For miles the road runs as straight as human skill could place it. Supplementing this advantage is the one derived from level grade. The maximum grade of the Omaha Short Line is sixteen feet to the mile, and its average is less than ten feet. It follows the Platte River from Omaha to Denver, and the utilization of this water grade enables it to possess the smallest grade (for the number of miles extended) of any railroad in the United States. Its contiguity to the river bears another significance which is worthy of earnest attention, which is the fact that it runs through the only agricultural belt of that prairie land which has come to be all that remains of the Great American Desert. The gentle sweep of the ground from the river makes irrigation a positive temptation, and the success of the method at Greeley and other points is all the proof needed to establish the utility of yielding. Thus the new line runs through a country which, before many years, must supply that local traffic which is an important factor in the business of any road, and which no line competing with this can possibly be able to command. The picture of the Omaha Short Line running from Denver Junction to Denver through a country green with vegetation and beautified by the presence of thriving agricultural hamlets and thrifty-looking farms and farmhouses, is one which speaks the word of promise to the ear, and will not blast it to the hope.

The positive side of the question is thus displayed. The absolute advantages of the Omaha Short Line are established. It follows that a comparison be made between these advantages and the facilities possessed by competing lines.

From the Missouri River to Denver (that is, from Kansas City), the distance is 639 miles by the way of the Kansas Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. From the Missouri to Denver (that is, from Omaha), by way of the Short Line, the distance is 569 miles. The difference in favor of Omaha is seventy miles. From the Missouri to Denver, by the way of the Denver & Rio Grande, and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, is 754 miles. The difference in favor of Short Line is 185 miles. From Leadville to the Missouri, by the way of the Denver & Rio Grande, the distance is 792 miles; by the new route, the distance from Leadville to Omaha is 742 miles; difference in favor of Omaha, fifty-one miles. From the Missouri at Kansas City to Chicago is 469 miles; from Omaha to Chicago is 498 miles. This constitutes a difference in favor of Kansas City of twenty-nine miles. But the new route from Omaha to Denver, being seventy miles shorter than that from Kansas City to Denver, the difference between the distances from Denver to Chicago by the two routes in question is, at the end, forty-one miles in favor of the Omaha route.

In the matter of distances, all other things being equal, the route which is the shortest (no matter if the difference in distance be trifling) secures command of the trade. It can produce the necessary result cheaper and quicker than any other competitor. If no other reason than this existed for the supremacy of the Omaha Short Line and the consolidation of freight business and travel upon the route which passes through and is in a great measure tributary to Omaha, this matter of distance would alone be sufficient. But other reasons do exist which add certainty to certainty. The uniformity of grade of the new line has been mentioned before. In the computation of results, it is even more important than distance. Experienced and disinterested experts claim that an engine can pull sixty cars over the new line easier than it can pull twenty over the Denver & Rio Grande and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and that the difference between the new line and the Kansas Branch in the same respect is proportionately large. This means cheap and quick freights and transportation, and the practical command of the great business of Colorado, all in one way or another tributary to Denver, by the Omaha Short Line. It means more than any practical consummation that has before been reached, that Omaha, by virtue of its geographical position, by virtue of its possession of the concentrated interests of the Union Pacific Railroad, and by virtue of the friendliness of that corporation for its own interests and for those of Omaha, is the established gateway between the East and West—between the gold-producers and the gold-buyers—between the two elements of the most important commerce of the richest and greatest nation on the earth. For, the supremacy once established, as it now is, cannot be overcome. Nature has conspired to produce the result, and to make it irrevocable; and the advantages which nature has offered have been (and must, in the logic of things, hereafter forever be) utilized.

And now the marriage ceremony has been performed. The guests, who owed their presence to that high priest of the occasion, the Union Pacific Railroad, are all departed; Denver and Omaha are joined, the fates say for better, not for worse. From that great union, what great things are not in store for all of us? From that union will spring wealth and power and happiness—an acquaintance and a friendship of men with men. Let Herr Joseffy, watched over by the Denver critic, give us that wedding march again—the one that "tells of a future rich with promise"—the one that "fills all hearts with joy," and is "freighted with a benison" (benisons are rated third-class) "that brightens alike the past, the present and the future."

The Union Pacific Railway, the greatest trunk line on the American continent, gives Omaha direct connection with the coal, iron, silver and gold regions of Wyoming and Colorado, the silver belt of Utah, Idaho and Montana, and the bullion and fruit exporting region of California and the Pacific coast. The headquarters of the Union Pacific Railway have been located at Omaha ever since the road was chartered. After the consolidation of the Kansas Pacific Railway with the Union Pacific, eighteen months ago, the headquarters of the Kansas Pacific were also removed to Omaha. All the various branches and leased lines operated by the Union Pacific Railway management now have their principal offices in Union Pacific headquarters in this city.

The following officers of the Union Pacific are located in these headquarters: S. H. H. Clark, General Manager; Thomas L. Kimball, Assistant General Manager; J. T. Clark, General Superintendent Union Division; P. T. Nichols, Superintendent Eastern Division; C. S. Stebbins, General Ticket Agent; O. P. McCarthy, Assistant General Ticket Agent; E. K. Long, Ticket Auditor; J. W. Morse, General Passenger Agent; S. B. Jones, Assistant General Passenger Agent; E. P. Vining, General Freight Agent; P. P. Shelby, Assistant General Freight Agent; Joseph W. Gannett, Auditor; G. W. Hall, Assistant Auditor; A. S. Van Kuran, Auditor of Agent Accounts; F. D. Bown, Cashier; S. T. Josselyn, Paymaster, Union Division and branches; A. C. Powell, Paymaster, Kansas Division and branches; A. D. Clark, Purchasing Agent; J. J. Dickey, Superintendent of Telegraph; L. H. Korty, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph; M. H. Goble, Freight Auditor; F. A. Nash, Car Accountant; D. O. Clark, General Coal Agent; J. Blickensderfer, Chief Engineer; E. Lane, Superintendent of Bridges; Leavitt Burnham, Land Commissioner; Howard Kennedy, Secretary, and P. L. Perine, Cashier, Land Department; R. H. Wilbur, Traveling Auditor; Horace Newman, Stock Agent; E. M. Morsman, General Manager Pacific Express; W. F. Bechel, Auditor Pacific Express; Andrew J. Poppleton, General Attorney; John M. Thurston, Assistant Attorney.

The literary bureau of the Union Pacific is a very important feature in the workings of that immense establishment. Mr. R. E. Strahorn, chief of this department, is ably seconded by Mr. T. W. Blackburn.

The following is the present mileage of the Union Pacific Railway.

UNION DIVISION.

	Miles.
Main line (Union Pacific Railroad), Council Bluffs to Ogden	1,033
Omaha & Republican Valley Branch, Omaha to Lincoln and Stromsburg, and Grand Island to St. Paul	132
Omaha, Niobrara & Black Hills Branch, Duncan, Neb., to Norfolk and Lost Creek to Albion	84
Colorado Division (Colorado Central Railroad), Cheyenne to Denver Central and Georgetown.	178
St. Joseph & Western Division, St Joseph to Grand Island	252
Marysville & Blue Valley Branch, Marysville to Beatrice	38
Echo & Park City Branch, Echo, Utah, to Park City	32
Utah & Northern Branch, Ogden, Utah, to Butte City, Montana	416
Julesburg Branch	151
Fort Russell, Almy and other spurs	11
Total Union Division	2,329

KANSAS DIVISION.

Main Line (Kansas Pacific Railway), Kansas City to Denver	539
Leavenworth Branch, Leavenworth to Lawrence	34
Carbondale Branch, Lawrence to Carbondale	32
Junction City & Fort Kearney Branch, Junction City to Concordia	70
Solomon Branch, Solomon to Beloit	57
McPherson Branch, Salina to McPherson	86
Cheyenne Division (Denver Pacific Railway), Denver to Cheyenne	106
Boulder Branch, Brighton to Boulder	27
Boulder and Caribou Branch, Boulder to Marshall.	6
Wyandotte & Enterprise Spurs, Armstrong to Wyandotte and Detroit to Enterprise	4
Total Kansas Division	1,011

DENVER AND SOUTH PARK DIVISION.

Main Line (Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad), Denver to Buena Vista	136
Morrison Branch, Bear Creek Junction to Morrison	9
Leadville Branch, Buena Vista to Leadville	36
Gunnison Branch, Buena Vista to Hancock	20

	Miles.
Fairplay Branch, Garos to Fairplay	10
Breckenridge Branch, Como to Boreas	10
Total Denver and South Park Division	230
Nevada Central Railroad, Battle Mountain to Austin	96
Grand Total under Union Pacific Railway management	3,068

The Union Pacific is working a construction force on each of the following lines, representing 1,200 miles of projected lines, all of which will be built within the next two years:

Grand Island & St. Paul Branch, between St Paul and Scotia, Neb.

Greeley, Salt Lake & Pacific Branch, between Greeley, Fort Collins and La Porte, Colo.

Boulder Canon Branch, between Boulder and Caribou, Colo.

Breckenridge Branch, between Boreas and Breckenridge, Colo.

Gunnison Extension, between Hancock and Irwin, Colo.

Laramie & North Park Branch, between Laramie and Soda Lakes, Wyo.

Utah & Northern Branch, between Dillon and Helena, and Silver Bow and Deer Lodge, Montana.

The Oregon Branch, between Granger, Wyo., and Boise City, Idaho, and Baker City, Ore., and between junction on Snake River, and Galena, on Wood River, Idaho.

Surveyors are in the field locating other branch lines in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, Idaho and Oregon; 328 miles of track have been laid by the Union Pacific the past year, and fifty or more miles are graded and ready for the iron.

The Union Pacific main line and branches afford Omaha business men facilities for carrying on trade in Nebraska, Wyoming, Black Hills, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana, and Omaha jobbers now reach all parts of the section named. The completion of the Oregon Branch will add Oregon and Washington to this list.

The most important line opened during the past year is the Omaha & Denver Short Line. Trains began running over this line November 6, and business has increased since that day. Mail service will be put on January 2. This line is important because it puts Omaha on the shortest lines from all points east to Denver and Colorado points, and because it opens up more direct communication between this city and Denver and Colorado points. The line is more nearly straight than any other line of equal length in America and has fewer grades.

Transactions of the land department of the Union Pacific for 1881:

Acres sold, 1881	95,000 00
Amount sold for	$471,000 00
Average price per acre	$4 95
Number purchasers	1,065 00
Average number acres to each	89.20 00

TOTAL TRANSACTIONS.

Acres sold	2,227,500 00
Amounts sold for	$9,969,500 00
Average price per acre	$4 47¼
Number purchasers	19,210 00
Average number acres to each	115.95 00

BURLINGTON & MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.

The completion and opening of a third line of railway from Chicago to Omaha marked another epoch in the history of the great metropolis and the Northwest. To the Chicago & North-Western Railway is due the credit of having been the first connecting line of the Union Pacific Railroad. Western railway enterprise rapidly developed another link by the completion of the Iowa Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and that was quickly followed by the Burlington & Missouri River Railway, a continuation of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, affording three great eastern outlets to the Union Pacific via Chicago. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, running through the richest portion of Southern Iowa, a region abundantly supplied with timber and coal, and presenting a diversity of agricultural facilities, was projected in about 1850, but, owing to local and political causes, its progress toward completion was like a desperately fought campaign, with a succession of battles where every advantage was carried inch by inch at the point of the bayonet. The line of the road was surveyed from Burlington to Ottumwa, seventy-five miles, in 1853. It was put under contract the following year, but was not completed until 1859. Ottumwa was the Western terminus for six years, at which time, in 1865, the company recommenced operations and began to push slowly toward the advancing Union Pacific. The road was completed to Albia in 1866; to Chariton in 1867; to Afton in 1868, and the balance in December, 1869. This is one of the best constructed railroads in Southern Iowa. The road-bed and track are apparently as firm as the hills, and cars glide along in a manner rarely realized upon Western railroads. The western portion of the road is more primitive, but still very firm, the embankment being well rounded and rendered secure by an admirable system of drainage. The ties were selected with great care, and consist chiefly of oak, with a sprinkling of walnut, cherry and locust. These are laid 2,500 to the mile. The track was laid with sixty-pound rails, two and a half inches wide and four inches deep. Notwithstanding the fact that the Missouri River at Omaha is five hundred feet above the Mississippi River at Burlington, the gradients are easy, the greatest being less than seventy feet to the mile. This fact is largely due to the engineering skill of those who laid out the road. There are upward of five hundred bridges crossed by this line of road; these are of all sizes, from a single span over a miniature creek to a splendid structure half a mile long, like that over the Des Moines River. All these bridges are models of symmetry and strength, resting upon stone foundations or firmly set piles, and are entirely safe, giving no perceptible vibrations as trains pass over. To secure a supply of water for the engines, reservoirs and ponds were constructed at suitable points all along the line. This was accomplished in some instances by damming small streams. The water was elevated into tanks, holding nearly 50,000 gallons each, by automatic wind-mills. There is no danger that the supply will ever be short, as experience has demonstrated. The Burlington & Missouri Railroad connects at Ottumwa with the Des Moines Valley Railroad and the North Missouri road, and, at Pacific Junction, with the St. Jo & Council Bluffs road. Among the important branches and extensions of the road is one from Red Oak Junction to Nebraska City and the Nebraska Extension to Lincoln. The experimental trip over the road was made January 17, 1870, and was the first passenger train from Chicago to Council Bluffs by the new line. The trip of 496 miles was made in a trifle over twenty-two hours, and was a very successful one, demonstrating to the satisfaction of all the practicability and comfort of the route.

To give an idea of the earnings of the Burlington & Missouri road in its infancy, the following statement is given: In 1861, with seventy-five miles of road, the amount of earnings was $183,983.60; in 1862, with the same number of miles, $239,182.62; in 1863, with same number of miles, $292,121.93; in 1864, with the same number of miles, $431,005.98; in 1865, with the same number of miles, $466,745.27; in 1866, with the same number of miles, $481,248.08; in 1867, with 140 miles of road, $680,-086.51; in 1868, with 173 miles of road, $926,709.22. The Iowa census report of 1869 showed the aggregate of live stock and wool carried eastward from the several stations along the line of road, during the year ending April 30, 1869, to exceed that carried on any other Iowa road. The scenery along this line of railroad is everywhere diversified and beautiful, and the last twenty miles up the Missouri Valley is perfectly magnificent. The high bluffs that fringe the valley on either side, marking the ancient boundaries of a mighty river, are picturesque beyond description. The road from Burlington to Omaha traverses eleven counties and runs through the county seat of each. Everywhere along the line, new and prosperous villages soon sprang up, the most noted of these being Mount Pleasant, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Albia, Chariton, Osceola, Afton, Corning, Villisca, Red Oak Junction and Glenwood.

A portion of Iowa, hitherto comparatively undeveloped, was, by the building of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, opened up with quick and easy access to the great produce markets of the East, and now attains marked prominence on one of the great national highways. The main line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska extends from the city of Plattsmouth to Kearney Junction, where connections are made with the Union Pacific, a distance of 190 miles. This company was organized under a liberal charter, in 1869, with a capital stock of $7,500,000, which was divided into 75,000 shares, funded debt, first mortgage 8 per cent convertible bonds, dated July 1, 1869, with semi-annual interest, payable in January and July, and the principal payable July 1, 1894. On the 1st of May, 1871, the capital stock of the company was increased to $12,000,000.

The company received a land grant from the Government amounting to 2,382,208 acres, also a grant from the State of Nebraska of 50,000 acres, and when they took possession of the Omaha & Southwestern road, they acquired the land grant made to that line by the State, to the extent of 100,010 acres. It may be proper to state here that the Omaha & Southwestern road, although chartered from Omaha to Lincoln, was only built to the Platte River, where it formed a junction with the Burlington & Missouri road, over which it secured track service into Lincoln until its transfer by lease to the latter line. On the 1st of August, 1879, the company owned and operated in the State of Nebraska 443 miles, as follows: From Plattsmouth, via Lincoln, to Kearney Junction, 190 miles, where connections were made with the Union Pacific road; from Plattsmouth to Omaha, twenty-one miles, where connections are made with the Union Pacific, Omaha & North-Western, Chicago & North-Western and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific roads. In brief, at Omaha, connections are made with lines radiating east, west and north. From Lincoln to York, fifty-five miles; from Lincoln to Brownville, on the Missouri River, 65 miles; from Crete to Beatrice, thirty miles; from Hastings to Bloomington, sixty-nine miles. The lines above mentioned traverse the following counties, making connections with other lines at the points named: Douglas, Sarpy, Cass, Otoe, Nemaha, Lancaster, Seward, York, Saline, Fillmore, Clay, Adams, Kearney, Buffalo, Webster, Franklin and Gage; while their projected lines, some of which are under construction, traverse Hamilton, Hall, Merrick, Jefferson, Thayer, Nuckolls, Harlan, Furnas, Red Willow, Hitchcock, Dundy and Johnson Counties. The track was laid to Kearney Junction Sept. 15, 1872; to Central City Feb. 1, 1880; to Columbus May 18, 1880; to Culbertson July 2, 1881.

In brief, the Burlington & Missouri lines occupy the garden, as it were, of the Platte and Republican Valleys. This corporation has adopted and pursued, from the date of its organization, a most liberal and comprehensive policy toward the country through which its lines of road are constructed. To a much larger extent than is usual in railway corporations, it has exhibited a disposition to make its interests and that of the country through which it passes identical. In fact, the history and development of the Burlington & Missouri River road is most intimately interwoven with the development and prosperity of the great South Platte country, and the popular voice is that every movement of this corporation has tended directly toward the material advancement of that beautiful portion of the State occupied by its lines, which has made it one of the most prosperous as well as popular roads in the West. Their lines are well and safely built; their bridges and culverts are constructed upon the most approved system; their rolling stock is ample, and their passenger equipment combines all of the more modern improvements for the speed, comfort and safety of passengers.

The construction of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Bridge, at Plattsmouth, spanning the Missouri River, was commenced in 1879, under the supervision of George S. Morrison, Chief Engineer of that company. The channel of the river at the point where the bridge crosses it is only 344 feet, a narrowness that was secured by many years of rip-rapping by the railroad company, who constructed formidable piers and dykes of stone, on the Iowa side, in order to turn the channel permanently in the direction of the rocky bluffs on the Nebraska shore. These improvements, although attended by an enormous outlay of money, have so securely hemmed in the channel as to make the enterprise of bridging the stream an easy and comparatively cheap undertaking.

The bridge is constructed of steel spans, of 300 feet in length each. These spans are supported in the center and at the ends by piers of great solidity, constructed of stone and iron. The substructure of these piers is the bed rock, which at that point is reached at fifty feet below low water mark. This work was effected by compressed air, the machinery for which was purchased at a large cost. The pier on the Nebraska shore, however, rests on the bed of the rock bluffs, which is at about low water mark. The bridge is approached from the Iowa side by a high grade of considerable length, while on the Nebraska side it is approached through a deep cut in the bluffs. The bridge is fifty feet above high water mark, thus doing away with the necessity of a draw.

Omaha & Southwestern Railroad.—The initial proceedings in the organization of this corporation have been outlined in the organization of the North-Western road (see history of the C., St. P., M. & O. R. R.), and it is unnecessary to here repeat what has already been detailed. The public meetings held, and which were addressed with great eloquence by many of Omaha's most distinguished citizens, were primarily convened in the interests of the Southwestern, but finally gave birth to that and the North-western. The people felt that they needed both, that both were alike necessary to Omaha, and that both should be constructed with as little delay as possible.

The company was organized on the 27th of November, 1869, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, of which amount, as in the case of the North-Western, $100,000 was ordered to be paid in by installments, as the money should be needed for the work as it progressed. On the same day, the articles of incorporation were promulgated before Milton Barlow, a notary, and the following officers elected: S. S. Caldwell, President; Henry T. Clark, Vice President; Enos Lowe, Treasurer, and A. S. Paddock, Secretary; George W. Frost, Enos Lowe, Clinton Briggs, S. S. Caldwell, John Y. Clopper, H. T. Clark, Ezra Millard, Jonas Gise and Alvin Saunders, Directors; S. S. Caldwell, G. W. Frost, Enos Lowe, Alvin Saunders, Henry T. Clark and Jonas Gise, Executive Committee.

Under the direction of these officers, the affairs of the road were conducted with signal ability, with a view solely to the completion of the first ten miles before the 1st of February, 1870.

The work of grading was let severally to Smiley & Meson, McCarthy & Fleming, William Knight and John Green, and commenced without delay, so that its completion was reached and the last rail laid on the evening of January 29, 1870, at a total cost of $195,000.

The celerity with which this and the North-Western road was incepted, pushed forward and completed the desired number of miles, was something marvelous, and exceeds any undertaking in these respects in the annals of railroad enterprise. Sixty days previous to their completion, the ties of both roads were in the primeval trees of the forest and virgin to the ax; the iron composing the rails was in a crude state, untouched by the hand of man, and the necessary preliminary manufacture to place them in their future location transpired 600 miles away from where they were subsequently to be laid. The reflection of these facts almost induces one to the conclusion that the fanciful doings of mythologic ages or the astounding scenes detailed in Aladdin have been realized at a later day.

The roads were duly accepted by the commissioners appointed to inspect them, and the lines were added to the transportation resources of the country.

The road became a branch of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, and, in connection with the Atchison & Nebraska and Missouri & Pacific Railways, forms a through line from Omaha to St. Louis on the west side of the Missouri River.

The Nebraska Railway, now owned and operated by the Burlington & Missouri River road, which extends from Nemaha City, in Nemaha County, on the Missouri River, to Central City, in Merrick County, passing in its course through Brownville, Nebraska City, Syracuse, Palmyra, Bennet, Lincoln, Seward, York and Aurora, was organized in 1871, under the title of the Midland Pacific Railroad. The line was built from Nebraska City to Lincoln, a distance of fifty-eight miles, in 1871, and extended to Seward, eighty-three miles from Nebraska City, in 1874. It was the intention of the original company to build the line to Fort Kearney, or to some point farther east on the Union Pacific road. A branch was also projected from the main line, at some point in Otoe County, to Fort Riley, in Kansas. The line was, however, sold under foreclosure, and the company re-organized under the title of the Nebraska Railway, and was operated as such until it passed into the hands of the Burlington & Missouri Company, in 1876, who extended the line west from Seward to York, and from Nebraska City to Nemaha City, its present southeastern terminus. It was subsequently extended westward from York to Aurora, in Hamilton County, from whence it turns abruptly to the north to Central City, the county seat of Merrick County. The line passes through the rich farming counties of Nemaha, Otoe, Lancaster, Seward, York and Hamilton, connecting at Brownville, on the Missouri River, with the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs road, at Lincoln with the entire system of railroads radiating from that center, at Seward with another branch of the Burlington & Missouri, and at Central City with the Union Pacific. The original company were the recipients of a land grant to aid in the construction of their line from Nebraska City to Seward, of 10,184,448 acres. By an act of the State Legislature, approved February 22, 1875, the company were also granted a certain amount of saline lands, but, as it did not comply with the conditions of the grant, such lands reverted back to the State.

The general officers of the Burlington & Missouri Company, located in Omaha, are: G. W. Holdrege, General Superintendent; George B. Harris, General Freight Agent; H. M. Smith, Assistant General Freight Agent; C. D. Dorman, Auditor; J. G. Taylor, Assistant Treasurer; L. E. Calvert, Chief Engineer; P. S. Eustis, General Ticket Agent, George Hargreaves, Purchasing Agent; George W. Sharpless, Car Accountant at Lincoln; J. D. McFarland, Land Commissioner; John C. Bonnell, Assistant Land Commissioner; C. Ernst, Cashier Land Department; C. E. Yates, Superintendent of Telegraph, at Plattsmouth; D. Hawksworth, Master Mechanic, C. S. Dawson, Store-keeper.

The officers in charge of the operations of the four divisions are: Burlington & Missouri Railway Division and Nebraska Railroad Division, D. E. Thompson, Assistant Superintendent; C. P. Olsen, Foreman of Bridges; J. P. Taylor, Roadmaster between Omaha, Plattsmouth and Lincoln, including Plattsmouth and Omaha yards; J. H. Daily, Roadmaster between Lincoln and Kearney, including Lincoln yards; P. Leahy, Roadmaster between Nemaha and Central City.

Atchison & Nebraska Railroad Division, J. McConniff, Assistant Superintendent; C. B. Coon, Foreman Bridges and Roadmaster.

Republican Valley Railroad Division, A. Campbell, Assistant Superintendent; P. Olsen, Foreman Bridges; C. B. Rodgers, Roadmaster between Hastings and Culbertson; E. F. Highland, Roadmaster between Crete and Amboy.

For all divisions, T. McAlpine, Chief Operator, Lincoln office.

The following new lines have been constructed:

Line.	Dist.	Approx. Cost.
Beatrice to Wymore	12.3	$ 182,816 80
Endicott to Wymore	27.1	398,457 80
Table Rock to Wymore	38.2	569,758 00
Nemaha to Calvert	9.6	143,828 00
Indianola to Nebraska and Colorado State Line	91.8	1,321,349 40
	179.0	$2,616,349 40

The Omaha passenger traffic of the Burlington & Missouri has increased wonderfully in the past year, and the managers of the company have taken several important steps looking to the proper care of this important and constantly increasing business. It will be noticed, among other changes, that an additional local train has been running for several months past between Omaha and Lincoln, arriving in Omaha when business commences in the morning, and leaving after the close of business in the evening, thus opening up to Omaha the trade of all that section of the State between here and Lincoln. In addition to this, the through train on the road is now run so that connections are made through in one day to all parts of the Burlington & Missouri's system of lines east of Red Cloud and Kearney.

The company's land sales for the year 1881 were 124,979.54 acres, for the sum of $617,399.9[illegible], being a trifle less than $5 per acre.

Rolling Stock: Passenger cars, 36; combination cars (passenger and baggage), 11; mail and baggage cars, 6; baggage cars, 5; mail cars, 2; officers' car, 1; pay car, 1; way cars, 31; box cars, 1,631; stock cars, 366; flat cars, 684; coal cars, 387; locomotives, 70.

Agencies, 114. Number of men on rolls, November, 1881, 4,080; in machine shops, Plattsmouth, 791.

Miles of Road in Operation: 938 in Nebraska, 40 in Kansas, 5 in Iowa.

SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Sioux City & Pacific Railroad has, during 1881, built and opened for business in the State about 110 miles of main track. Of the above, twelve miles was an extension of the Niobrara Division from Plainview to Creighton, which is in the heart of Knox County, and a most inviting section of country for immigration. The remaining 100 miles was an extension of the main line of the Elkhorn Valley from Neligh to Long Pine. This runs through a part of Antelope County, and also through Holt, and into an unorganized section of high rolling prairie, which is excellent soil and well watered, and now open to homesteading. All the above extensions open up trade to Omaha, the future of which can only be measured by similar events of other sections of the State by this and other roads. This road has now in operation 280 miles of road in Nebraska; has fifty miles more graded, which will be ironed to Fort Niobrara as soon as the opening spring will permit track-laying—by May at the furthest. Its officers are: Oliver Ames, President; P. E. Hall, General Manager; J. E. Anesworth, Chief Engineer, in charge of construction; J. S. Wattles, Superintendent; J. R. Buchanan, General Passenger Agent; K. C. MacLean, General Freight Agent.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.

This road, (the big four), which connects Omaha with the vast lumber region of Wisconsin and the great milling interests of Minnesota, is one of the leading lines running into Omaha and is the popular route to the principal points of the great Northwest. The general offices, located at St. Paul, Minn., occupy one of the handsomest brick buildings there.

Officers of the company: H. H. Porter, President, Chicago, Ill.; E. W. Winter, Assistant President, St. Paul, Minn.; R. P. Flower, Second Vice President and Treasurer, Oshkosh, Wis.; C. F. Hatch, General Superintendent, St. Paul, Minn.; T. B. Clark, General Traffic Manager, St. Paul, Minn.; J. H. Hiland, Assistant Traffic Manager, St. Paul, Minn.; W. H. Truesdale, Assistant Traffic Manager, St. Paul, Minn.; C. D. W. Young, Auditor, St. Paul, Minn.; H. H. Atray, Assistant Auditor, St. Paul, Minn.; G. A. Hamilton, Local Treasurer, St. Paul, Minn.; T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.; W. H. S. Wright, Purchasing Agent, St. Paul, Minn.; C. W. Porter and W. H. Phipp, Land Commissioners, Hudson, Wis.; J. H. Drake, Land Commissioner, St. Paul; F. M. Luce, Car Accountant, Chicago, Ill.

The Nebraska Division, Sioux City to Omaha, including its branches, under the able management of its present officers, is doing a very large passenger and freight business.

The construction of the Norfolk Branch, which leaves the main line at Emerson, running west forty-nine miles, and will terminate at Norfolk, is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible; also work on Florence Cut-off is rapidly approaching completion. Florence Cut-off is about six miles north of Omaha and will save a heavy grade.

The stations opened during the year 1881 are Wakefield, Wayne, Flournoy, Craig and Hiland. A beautiful passenger depot has been built by the C., St. P., M. & O. and S. C. & P. R. R., at Blair.

General offices of Nebraska Division are located at Omaha, in Creighton Block.

Officers for the division: George V. Morford, Superintendent, Omaha; J. A. Munroe, General Agent, Omaha.

Omaha & Northwestern Railway.—On the 15th of February, 1869, the Legislature of Nebraska appropriated 2,000 acres per mile to any railroad which should complete ten miles of its route within one year, the grant in no case to exceed 100,000 acres. The members of the Legislature, appreciating the importance of prompt action and realizing that railroads alone could effect the desired end, wisely concluded upon the action, appropriating altogether 500,000 acres of land for the purpose of internal improvements. Movements to take advantage of this act were inaugurated during the summer of 1869 in various portions of the State, while Omaha remained quiescent, so to speak. Finally, at what might be called the eleventh hour, her citizens awoke, and, with that energy and enterprise which are the characteristics of Western men, succeeded in completing twenty miles of road leading to the southwest and northwest, which have become two of the most important lines in the Western country.

Early in October, 1869, James E. Boyd, one of the directors of the Central National Bank, made, through the public press, a proposition, the substance of which was that he would be one of twenty men to advance $10,000 for the purpose of constructing the Omaha & Northwestern road. A route was projected from Omaha to the Niobrara River, which forms the northern boundary of the State; the route was designed to be up the Missouri Valley some twenty-five miles, and, crossing the divide, descend into the beautiful and fertile valley of the Elkhorn River, which it would follow to a point some twenty miles distant from its terminus, thence cross the divide between the waters of the Elkhorn and Niobrara to the mouth of the latter. This point is 250 miles by river above Sioux City, and must open to Omaha the entire trade of the Upper Missouri country to Fort Benton and is in direct communication with the various Indian reservations and military posts of Northern Nebraska and Dakota Territory.

The proposition of Mr. Boyd met with favorable responses from C. H. Downs, George M. Mills, William F. Sweesy and Jonas Gise, but, as this included but one-fourth of the required number, the project was abandoned, and, for a time, nothing more was done.

Some time after, the public became aware of the true condition of the railroad question, when meetings were held and largely attended, and at last the ball was put in motion, which resulted in the building of the Northwestern and Southwestern roads. The first meetings were called in the interest of the latter; but a short time subsequent, at a private meeting of wealthy and influential citizens, including the five gentlemen above mentioned, it was determined that if any road was built, the Northwestern should be included. After this meeting, the matter was thoroughly canvassed and agitated, and the general feeling obtained that one was equally as important to Omaha as the other. When the question of voting county bonds was brought up, the Northwestern took precedence and was voted one-half more important than the other.

On the 19th of November, 1869, the articles of incorporation were drawn up, and, on the 27th of the same month, they were signed before L. L. Maguire, notary public, by the following gentlemen, who were the corporators: J. A. Horbach, Ezra Millard, J. E. Boyd, J. S. McCormick, H.

Kountze, C. H. Downs, J. H. Millard, J. A. Morrow, W. A. Paxton, Jonas Gise, E. Creighton and A. Kountze. The first meeting of the incorporators and stockholders followed, at which it was decided to commence building the road at once on the most practicable route. At the same meeting, James E. Boyd, Ezra Millard, J. A. Horbach, John A. Morrow, Jonas Gise, John I. Redick, A. Kountze and J. S. McCormick were elected directors. To conform to the requirements of the charter, $100,000 of the capital stock of $1,000,000 had been previously subscribed and 10 per cent of that amount paid in. At the same meeting, the Board of Directors elected James E. Boyd, President; J. A. Horbach, Vice President; J. H. Millard, Treasurer, and A. M. Motherhead, Secretary. Notices asking for proposals for grading the road were ordered to be published in the daily papers, same to be opened in December.

On the 29th of November, a meeting was held at which the "Mill Creek" route was adopted; 10 per cent of the amount subscribed in addition to that already paid was called for, and it was further agreed that the balance should be called in by instalments of 10 per cent as fast as the necessities of the road required. Subsequently, J. E. House was appointed Chief Engineer of the company, and, on December 1, bids for grading were opened and the contract let to William A. Paxton, at 45 cents per cubic yard.

The work progressed with wonderful rapidity, and, on February 3, 1870, the road was completed ten miles on its route and in running order, at a cost for materials of $198,000.

During 1870, twenty-six and one-half miles of road were completed to De Soto and a lease entered into with John I. Blair of a branch of the Missouri & Pacific road, known as the "De Soto Plug," by which communication between Omaha and Blair became direct and regular. Business grew in proportions, the country contiguous to the line contained a population of 40,000, and was being rapidly settled by an energetic, industrious class of farmers and business men. The road received $200,000 in 10 per cent twenty-year bonds from Douglas County; $150,000 in 8 per cent twenty-year bonds from Washington County for the building of the road from the south to the north line of the latter county; in addition, 2,000 acres per mile from the State and liberal donations from other northern counties. It was proving a valuable auxiliary to Omaha and rapidly bringing Northern Nebraska into full communion with the East. The financial condition of affairs was at this time most satisfactory. The cost of the road had been thus far $450,000, for which cash was paid and no mortgage bonds issued. October 7, 1871, the road was completed to Herman, on the line of Washington and Burt Counties, and located seven miles north to Tekama, with the prospect of extending a branch by way of Logan Creek and Elkhorn Valley to the mouth of the Niobrara.

During 1872, the road-bed to Tekama was graded, but the high price of iron and equipments precluded the furnishing and operation of this extension. On January 1, 1873, the liabilities of the corporation included $470,000 worth of bonds, $320,000 of which were held by seven of the original incorporators as security for funds advanced on former construction account, and $150,000 were owned abroad. The assets consisted of the road-bed, equipments, etc., and the remainder of unsold lands donated by the State, aggregating altogether about $600,000. This year occurred the memorable financial panic, resulting, in a large measure, from the withdrawal of the active wealth of the country from immediate circulation. These, with other causes, which precipitated, in a greater or less degree, the catastrophe of 1857, brought about the crisis of 1873. Work was suspended and so continued through 1874, when the dire effects of the monetary stringency suggested were supplemented by those incident to and growing out of the grasshopper plague. On July 1 of this year, payment of interest on the first mortgage bonds of $470,000 was not made, and trouble commenced. The completion of the road to Tekama was again delayed and not consummated until August 26, 1876, at which time the company received $45,000 in bonds from Burt County. The following year, the Union Trust Company, as Trustees for certain of the bondholders, filed a bill in chancery praying for a decree of foreclosure and sale of the road to satisfy their claims. The decree was entered May 10, 1878, and, on October 5 of the same year, the Northern Nebraska Railway Company was incorporated by John A. Creighton, John A. Horbach, H. W. Yates, Frank Murphy and Herman Kountze, stockholders in the Omaha & Northwestern road, in anticipation of the sale of the latter road, as provided for in the decree. The latter took place on the 24th of October following, when it was purchased by the Union Trust Company for $105,000, and taken and operated by the new corporation, which, in May, 1879, put the line from Tekama to Oakland, in Logan Creek Valley, sixty-four miles from Omaha, under construction, and completed and placed the same in operation during the ensuing December.

In the previous October, negotiations were commenced between the Northern Nebraska Railway and the St. Paul & Sioux City Railway Companies for a consolidation of their several interests, resulting in a contract therefor, dated November 29, 1879, under which the sale of the Nebraska Railway franchises to the St. Paul Railroad Company was perfected and concluded in March, 1880. During that year, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Company was organized in Wisconsin and purchase made thereby of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis, the West Wisconsin, North Wisconsin and St. Paul & Sioux City roads. Since that date, the Omaha Northwestern road has been owned and operated by the new corporation, which owns 180 miles of track, equipped with furniture, tackle and apparel in Nebraska, including the Norfolk Branch, a line of road from the main line at Emerson Junction to Norfolk, a distance of forty-seven miles, commenced in 1880 and finished in 1881.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Omaha is the business and financial headquarters of the Pacific Express Company.

The Pacific Express Company, which grew out of the express department of the Union Pacific Railway, was incorporated under the laws of Nebraska in November, 1879. The business has grown from one line of railway until it now covers over ten thousand miles of railway, besides many miles of stage lines. Having about twelve hundred agencies and lines extending from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to Montana on the north, and as far east as Toledo and Detroit. Through way bills are made to all the principal cities of the Union.

The principal offices, including the auditing of the accounts, are in Omaha, and all remittances come to this city.

About two thousand five hundred employes are on the pay-rolls, fifty of whom are employed in and about Omaha; 225 men are employed as express messengers.

The gross earnings of the company for the year 1881 were not less than $2,500,000. (All moneys come to Omaha.)

The officers and Directors for 1881 were: T. L. Kimball, President, Omaha; A. L. Hopkins, Vice President, New York; J. W. Gannett, Secretary and Treasurer, Omaha; Sidney Dillon, New York; Jay Gould, New York; E. M. Morsman, General Manager, Omaha; W. F. Bechel, Auditor, Omaha; L. A. Fuller, Superintendent, St. Louis, Mo.; J. K. Johnston, Superintendent, Kansas City, Mo.; W. R. Bresie, Assistant Superintendent, Springfield, Ill.; M. T. Geutsch, Assistant Superintendent, Salt Lake City; James Aiken, Assistant Superintendent, Texarkana, Ark.; H. D. Colvin, General Agent, Chicago, Ill.; E. Chapin, General Agent, Toledo, Ohio; R. Stanberry, General Agent, Galveston, Texas.

The American Express Company operates the B. & M., the S. C. & Pac.. and the St. P., M. & Omaha Railway in Nebraska; also, the C., B. & Q., and the Chicago & North-Western, going east. Increase in business for 1[illegible] 30 per cent. W. J. Hancock, Superintendent, Council Bluffs; H. H. Browning, Agent, Omaha. The office of the United States Express Company is located at 1215 Farnham street. Their business for 1881 increased 33 per cent over 1880. They employ twelve hands and five teams in this city. Officers: T. C. Platt, New York City; H. Kip, General Superintendent, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Shepard, Superintendent Western Division; W. H. Quick, Superintendent Iowa and Nebraska Division; S. A. Huntoon, Local Agent.

The total local business of the three companies is estimated at $300,000 for the year, a remarkable exhibit, equal to the combined business of the cities of Des Moines, Burlington, Dubuque and Keokuk, Iowa, and Peoria, Ill.

Telegraph facilities, of course, exist in all parts of the State where civilization has advanced.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

BY HON. A. H. BOWEN.

THE first temperance organization in this State was that of the Independent Order of Good Templars, which became established, as a State body, on July 9, 1867, at Nebraska City. The convention of which the Grand Lodge was formed was composed of thirty-six delegates, from thirteen subordinate lodges, located in the counties of Nemaha, Otoe, Cass and Douglas. The assembly was called to order by W. S. Peterson, Deputy Right Worthy Grand Templar, of Des Moines, Iowa, who had been commissioned by the Right Worthy Grand Lodge to institute a Grand Lodge for this State. The organization was duly perfected by the election of the following officers, namely: Grand Worthy Chief Templar, Rev. J. M. Taggart; Grand Worthy Chief, Frank G. P——; Grand Worthy Vice Templar, Julia Ensign; Grand Worthy Secretary, A. F. Harvey; Grand Worthy Treasurer, J. W. Barnes; Grand Worthy Master, S. S. Alley, who, with their appointed associates, were regularly installed by Mr. Peterson. The report of the Committee on the state of the Order showed that on May 1, 1866, three subordinate lodges existed in the State, and that at this date, July 9, 1867, there were fourteen lodges, with a membership of 1,172. The *Temperance Platform*, a newspaper published at Des Moines, Iowa, was adopted as the official organ of the Grand Lodge. The lodge then adjourned to meet in the city of Omaha, on the third Thursday of June, 1868, of which meeting, if ever held, no record has been preserved.

We next find them in their third annual session in the city of Plattsmouth, on June 16, 1869, with seventeen representatives from nine lodges in attendance, the Rev. J. M. Taggart, Grand Worthy Chief Templar. From the report of the Grand Secretary there were thirty-five working lodges in the State, with an aggregate membership of 1,439. The Treasurer reported receipts of $1,140.22, and expenditures of $988.37, leaving a balance on hand of $151.85.

The main object of the organization was to harmonize action, and also to instigate and mature general plans for campaign work, and to determine upon the best methods of attacking the fortifications and strongholds of the enemy. With this end in view, a committee on political action was appointed, which submitted the following report, and it was adopted by the lodge:

> *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge does not deem it policy to propose the organization of a Temperance party at this time, or to allow subordinate lodges to begin any such aggressive movement against intemperance as looks to the adoption of local laws in contradiction to the laws of the State.

G. Stevenson was elected Grand Worthy Chief Templar; J. Q. Gass, Grand Worthy Secretary, and F. P. Todd, Grand Worthy Treasurer. This session closed its labors and adjourned to meet at Lincoln, June 15, 1870, at which time they assembled with sixteen representatives present, representing ten subordinate lodges. Among the representatives present were such men as John M. Thurston, of Omaha; J. E. Philpot, of Lincoln; R. B. Windham, of Plattsmouth, all of whom have since gained State reputations at the bar—legal bar—though a part of them have not always proved true to their faith. Owing to the absence of the Grand Secretary, J. Q. Gass, there was no statistical report of the strength of the Order in the State. Grand Worthy Chief Templar in his report called attention to the necessity of political action on the part of the friends of temperance, in strong and forcible language. A resolution was introduced by Col. J. E. Philpot, advocating the petitioning the Legislature to abolish the license system, and enact in lieu thereof a law making the sale of intoxicating liquors a felony punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. The resolution was referred to a committee, which subsequently reported a substitute calling upon all temperance men in the State to repeal the license laws and enact a local option prohibitory law in lieu thereof, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge. A petition of this sort was afterward prepared and numerously signed throughout the State, and presented to the next sitting of the Legislature, where it received contemptuous treatment, being on motion referred to the Committee on Highways, Bridges and Ferries, with instruction to "*ferry it out of the State.*"

A plan of organization for work among the children was perfected at this meeting, whereby those too young to become members of this order could be trained in strong temperance principles, and the work was placed in the hands of the Grand Worthy Chief Templar.

The lodge then elected W. D. Blackburn Grand Worthy Chief Templar, and W. P. Roberts Grand Worthy Treasurer, and other officers, after which it adjourned to meet in Omaha in June, 1871. The lodge met as determined at the last session, and numbered thirty-nine delegates, representing twenty-three subordinate lodges. At the last meeting, a spirit of discouragement seemed to prevail among the members, the work appearing to make slow progress, and prospects somewhat clouded. During the year, however, much effective work had been done throughout the State, through the instrumentality of a number of public lecturers, prominent among whom were W. F. Carron, of Iowa; Mellissa Emery, of Illinois, and Rev. George S. Alexander, of this State, and the workers became inspired with renewed zeal. There were twenty-two new subordinate organizations effected during this period, and five lodges re-established, and one Degree Temple instituted. There was, also, established during the year, a Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, under the direction of W. F. Carron, which served for a time to stimulate and give strength to the entire order, but of its further existence and history nothing appears.

As shown by the official reports, the condition of the movement was in stronger and better condition than at any previous time. Large accessions had been made during the past year, numbering some 1,700 members, and for the quarter ending April 30, 1871, reports were received from thirty-two lodges, aggregating a membership of 1,579, as against the returns made by only five lodges with a total membership of 352, for the same time in 1870.

Although hitherto unsuccessful in obtaining aid from the Legislature, which they had so frequently presented with numerous petitions, the members of the lodge were by no means disheartened on this account, or deterred in making still further attempts in this direction, and an effort was determined upon to secure the incorporation of the principles of prohibition in the organic law of the State. In furtherance of this design, a resolution was presented to and adopted by the lodge, requiring the appointment of a committee of three to draft a memorial and petition to the Constitutional Convention then being held in the city of Lincoln, asking that body to incorporate in the new Constitution a clause prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. Those named on this Committee were John M. Thurston, A. J. Harding and Oscar Holden. The Committee met and following the preamble, setting forth the grievances, drew up the following, which was voted the sense of the entire lodge:

> Now, therefore, we most earnestly petition your honorable body to incorporate in the new Constitution of the State of Nebraska a provision providing that a majority of the legal voters in each county shall have the power, by vote, within their respective counties, to restrict and prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

A copy of both the memorial and petition, signed by numerous individuals, was forwarded to Col. J. E. Philpot for presentation to the Convention. But, as in other instances, this effort terminated fruitless of favorable results.

During the year, the Grand Lodge was incorporated under the laws of Nebraska as a State institution.

An amendment to the Constitution of the lodge was made, changing the time of the meeting of its sessions, and fixing the time on the third Wednesday of January, of each year.

The officers elected were John M. Thurston, Grand Worthy Chief Templar; W. P. Roberts, Grand Worthy Secretary, and Rev. J. M. Yearnshaw, Grand Worthy Treasurer. With the completion of its business, the lodge adjourned, and met again in Lincoln, on January 17, 1872. The reports continued to show considerable progress made, and that the work had been faithfully prosecuted among the auxiliary orders. The statistics show the numerical strength to be 2,226, and of this number 1,873 were received into membership during the year, while the losses, from withdrawals, expulsions, deaths, etc., amounted to 1,818.

The financial status of the order was in healthy condition. The disbursements for the year amounted to $1,225, and the receipts from various sources were $1,326.20, leaving a balance in the treasury of $101.20. In addition to this cash balance, the supplies on hand, furniture, etc., amounted to $346.75, making the total assets of $447.95, with only $42.30 of liabilities, leaving an excess of assets of $405.65. The lodge was represented by J. M. Yearnshaw in the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, which assembled in the city of London in July of that year.

It was deemed policy on the part of the lodge to look to and seek aid from a "higher power." Accordingly, a petition to Congress was made up and sent to the proper authorities for presentation to that body, asking that a Commission of Inquiry be constituted to examine into and ascertain the results and effects of such liquor laws as then existed. Little hope, however, was entertained of its recognition by the power, the main object being to keep the subject fresh in the minds of legislators. A bill asking for such Commission was introduced into the House at that time, as also at various times since, but which seem to have become submerged in the mass of "unfinished business," since nothing is heard of them after their introduction. A similar bill was introduced into the Senate of the Forty-seventh Congress, which passed that body and is now pending in the House of Representatives.

The lodge elected J. A. Fairbanks Grand Worthy Chief Templar; F. G. Keens, Grand Worthy Secretary, and W. P. Roberts, Grand Worthy Treasurer, as its officers for the ensuing year. The assembly of the ninth annual session of the lodge was held in the city of Lincoln, on the 20th of January, 1875. As usual, the official reports of the temperance work exhibited large and favorable increase throughout the State. Sixty-seven lodges were instituted during the year, making a total of 128 lodges in the State, with an aggregate membership of 3,419, being a net gain over the year 1874 of 1,193 members. Two Juvenile Temples were also organized, both in Dodge County, and initiatory steps taken for the establishment of several others.

Reports from various lodges in different parts of the State evidenced gratifying prosperity and a feeling of enthusiasm prevailing among members generally. After electing David McCasland Grand Worthy Chief Templar, J. W. Albright, Grand Worthy Treasurer, and F. G. Keens, Grand Worthy Secretary, the lodge adjourned and assembled the following year at Tecumseh. At this meeting there were present fifty-two delegates from forty-three lodges.

The state of the movement did not exhibit the same increase and progress as in previous years. For this year, 1876, there were reported 2,320 members in good standing as against the 3,419 reported the year previous, or a falling off of 1,099. This diminution, however, may be accounted for in many instances, from the financial embarrassment attending many of the people of the State, by reason of the failure of crops, the grasshopper plague and other disasters, and, in certain localities, whole lodges were disbanded for want of the necessary means to carry them on and pay their dues, and others seriously crippled in their usefulness in carrying forward the relentless warfare, and to this cause the falling off is due, rather than to any want of sympathy or devotion to the cause of temperance. The officers elected by this session of the Grand Lodge were: Rev. D. B. Lake, Grand Worthy Chief Templar; F. G. Keens, Grand Worthy Secretary, and J. W. Albright, Grand Worthy Treasurer. The convening of the eleventh annual session of the Grand Lodge took place at Lincoln, January 17, 1877. Upon the assembly of the lodge, the Hon. S. D. Hastings, of Wisconsin, was introduced, and, on motion, was invited to preside. The order was also honored by the presence of ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax, and entertained by one of his eloquent speeches.

This year there were reported ninety-one lodges, numbering 2,480 members, and, although the number of members was still far short of what it was in 1875, yet it was highly encouraging to the friends of the movement to realize that their numbers began again to swell after having passed through the "dead sea" of the grasshopper plague of 1876. This backset of the order incited the leaders to still greater efforts, and during the year much valuable and effective work had been done both in organizing and also in developing a temperance sentiment by the delivery of public lectures. Prominent among those to engage in this work was Hon. S. D. Hastings, whose valuable influence an assistance did much toward the advancement of the cause in the State. It was during this year, also, that the hosts of rum were met upon their own threshold by that mighty warrior and champion in the cause, John B. Finch, whose glittering poniard pierced with death-dealing wounds and made the monster writhe in the tortures of pain. The combat was hotly pressed. Stab after stab mutilated the horrid form of this demon of hell, whose hideous howls bespoke the power of his antagonist and indicated his willingness to withdraw from the deadly onslaught. A spirit of enthusiasm was aroused and the strength of the order grew with surprising rapidity. Phalanx upon phalanx hurried to arms, and the solid ranks of the temperance forces were swollen by numerous recruits and myriad enlistments. The statistical reports for the years 1878, 1879 and 1880 show a remarkable increase, from year to year, both in the organization of lodges and in membership. For the year 1878, there were reported 100 lodges in the State, with a membership aggregating 3,536; for 1879, 130 lodges and 5,152 members; for 1880, 158 lodges and 6,232 members, or nearly double what it was two years previous.

In 1881, the movement witnessed a retrograde action to some extent. The number of organized lodges had fallen to 113 and the membership was reduced to 5,054, and of this number 3,831 were members that had been newly initiated during the year. The grand total of those who had identified themselves with the various lodges from the beginning of the movement, in the State, up to this time, is 10,572, including, also, those who were, but are not now, members.

Financially, the order fared favorably, always being able to keep the receipts more or less in excess of the liabilities, until recently, when the liabilities are greater than the cash receipts. The Treasurer's report for 1881 shows the total receipts to be $2,744, while the expenditures were $2,963.10, with assets amounting to $230.24 and liabilities of $1,243.76, which makes a present indebtedness of $794.42. At this session, the lodge elected Ada Van Pelt, Grand Worthy Chief Templar; F. G. Keens, Grand Worthy Chief Secretary, and Eva Ransom, Grand Worthy Treasurer. The next meeting was held at Lincoln, January 15, 1879, lasting three days. There were in attendance ninety-five delegates from sixty-eight lodges. The time was mostly spent in the transaction of formal business and hearing reports, among which was the report of the representatives to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, which was held during the year then passed in Minneapolis, Minn., the delegates from this lodge being F. G. Keens, Ada Van Pelt and John B. Finch. After electing as its officers Ada Van Pelt, Grand Worthy Chief Templar; F. G. Keens, Grand Worthy Secretary, and Ella Keens, Grand Worthy Treasurer, the lodge adjourned.

The fourteenth annual session was held at Lincoln, January 21, 1880; present, 105 delegates, representing eighty-one subordinate lodges. Officers elected were: John B. Finch, Grand Worthy Chief Templar; Ada Van Pelt, Grand Worthy Secretary, and F. G. Keens, Grand Worthy Treasurer. The fifteenth annual session, at Lincoln, January 19, 1881, was composed of 107 delegates from sixty-nine lodges. The following were elected officers for the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year: John B. Finch, Grand Worthy Chief Templar; Philip Crother, Grand Worthy Secretary, and F. G. Keens, Grand Worthy Treasurer. The sixteenth annual session of the Grand Lodge was held at Hastings, in January, 1882, and elected as its officers for the ensuing year John B. Minnick, Grand Worthy Chief Templar; Philip Crother, Grand Worthy Secretary, and T. B. Dawson, Grand Worthy Treasurer.

In recapitulation, the following table shows the condition and strength of the order for the different years from its beginning down to the year 1881, both as to the number of lodges and membership:

Date.	No. of Lodges.	No of Members.
1867	13	674
1868	31	1,647
1869	35	1,439
1870	—	—
1871	32	1,579
1872	25	1,261
1873	23	967
1874	61	2,226
1875	99	3,419
1876	75	2,320
1877	91	2,480
1878	100	3,536
1879	130	5,155
1880	158	6,263
1881	113	5,054

Not being able to obtain the report of the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, in January, 1882, the condition of the order cannot be given, although, it may be added, that, during the year previous to that time, the movement suffered material retrogression.

THE TEMPLE OF HONOR.

Next to the Good Templar organization, the Temple of Honor stands as a power in this State, or rather, we should say did stand, for of late this order has been doing but little aggressive work in the State. This order was organized and commenced work here on the 7th day of March, 1877, on which date Lincoln Temple, No. 1, was organized by Deputy Most Worthy Templar J. A. Watrous, of Wisconsin, who had been sent to this State for that purpose by the national organization, known as the "Supreme Council of Templars of Honor and Temperance," and whose chief officer was at that time John N. Stearns, of New York. Lincoln Temple was, at its organization, composed chiefly of reformed men, and, at the time of the organization, numbered about 200 members. This organization was followed by similar organizations in Pawnee City, Hastings, Beatrice, Crete, Sutton, Seward, Bennet, Juniata, York, Nebraska City, Fairbury, Falls City, Plattsmouth, St. Edwards, David City and Fairmont, with an aggregate membership of 1,245. In January, 1878, the different temples called a convention of representatives from each temple to meet at Lincoln on the 27th of February, 1878, for the purpose of organizing a Grand Temple for this State, the several subordinate temples then being under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Council. On the 27th of February, pursuant to said call, representatives from the several subordinate temples met in the hall of Lincoln Temple, at the city of Lincoln, and Col. J. A. Watrous, who was present representing the Supreme Council as a Deputy, instituted the Grand Temple of Templars of Honor and Temperance for Nebraska with the following officers, who had been elected by said convention, viz.: Grand Worthy Templar, A. H. Bowen, of Juniata; Grand Worthy Vice Templar, L. W. Billingsby, of Lincoln; Grand Worthy Recorder, D. H. Wheeler, of Plattsmouth; Grand Worthy Treasurer, C. W. Barkley, Seward; Grand Worthy Chaplain, J. L. Edwards, Pawnee City; Grand Worthy Usher, George E. Brown, York; Grand Worthy Guard, C. J. Heffly, Bennet; Past Grand Worthy Templar, J. B. Sorter, Seward.

After installation of officers and the transaction of some routine business, the Grand Temple adjourned to meet at Lincoln in annual session on the 21st of May, 1878, at which time and place they accordingly convened. The reports of officers showed the organization of new temples at Syracuse, Fairfield, Peru and Dewitt, with 126 members, making the aggregate membership in the State 1,371. The G. W. T., G. W. O. T. and G. W. R. were re-elected and installed, and, after the transaction of the usual business, adjourned to meet on the 20th day of May, 1879, at Lincoln, on which day the Grand Temple assembled with representatives present from fourteen temples. The report of the Grand Worthy Templar showed twelve new temples organized during the year, and the temple work generally prosperous throughout the State. Four temples were reported as having ceased to work, viz., Kearney, Pawnee City, Hastings and Sutton, and their charters were declared forfeited. The following officers were elected at this session: A. H. Bowen, G. W. T.; L. D. May, G. W. V. T.; D. H. Wheeler, G. W. Recorder. This session lasted three days and was harmonious and pleasant, and much important work was done. Final adjournment took place on the 22d of May, to meet in Omaha on May 18, 1880, at which time and place we find them with representatives present from fifteen temples. The report of the Grand Templar showed six new temples organized and three re-organized, with one suspended. The report of the Grand Recorder showed a membership in good standing of 1,471—twenty-seven live and active temples. A. H. Bowen refusing longer to serve as Grand Worthy Templar, W. A. Hosford was elected to that office, with D. H. Wheeler, Grand Worthy Vice Templar, and A. H. Bowen, Grand Worthy Recorder. The Grand Temple remained in session until the evening of the 19th, when it adjourned to meet at Lincoln on June 14, 1881, where we find them with representatives present from but four temples. The report of officers showed a great falling off in both temples and membership. Sickness in the family of the Grand Templar, coupled with financial embarrassments, had prevented his giving that personal attention to the order that was necessary to keep alive an interest that was already waning, owing largely to the wearing away of the novelty that had surrounded the order in the earlier days of its history. But little was done at this session other than to bewail the past and try to shift the responsibilities of our rapid decline from the shoulders of those directly responsible therefor, to others who were in no way to blame. We think, however, that all who were present at that session have by this time come to the conclusion that it is impossible for an order having so much machinery connected with it as this order has, to live and thrive in the West without hard work and a personal supervision of some one competent to keep it moving. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, ending June 13, 1882: J. E. Morrison, Grand Worthy Templar; E. M. Buswell, Grand Worthy Vice Templar; A. H. Bowen, Grand Worthy Recorder.

THE RED RIBBON MOVEMENT.

This movement was commenced here in October, 1877, by John B. Finch, then a stranger to nearly every person in the State, but whose name has since become a household word in thousands of families, not only in Nebraska, but throughout the entire West. Mr. Finch came to Nebraska upon the invitation of Mrs. Ada Van Pelt, then Grand Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Nebraska, who had met him in the early summer at a meeting of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of that body, and, recognizing in him a power as a public speaker and logician, and a person thoroughly educated in the temperance reform, she persuaded him to come to this State. He commenced his labors at Nebraska City, speaking there night after night for some weeks to crowded houses; from there, he went to Lincoln, where he spoke every night for nearly six weeks, completely demoralizing the rum power of that city and inducing several thousand to sign the pledge of total abstinence and don the "red ribbon." He continued speaking, principally in the South Platte country, up to the 1st of May, 1878, at which time he had pledged 29,900 persons to total abstinence, and raised, in the different localities where he had spoken, for the establishment of local reading-rooms, $9,540. It has been estimated that from the first eight months of Mr. Finch's labors here, 50,000 persons were induced to sign the pledge, and $20,000 subscribed to furnish reading-rooms in the State, nor [illegible] we think the number or amount overestimated. Mr. Finch returned to his home in New York, in May of 1878, returning to Nebraska in the fall of the same year, and took up his residence at Lincoln, where he now resides. For an account of his subsequent work, the reader is referred to that part of this chapter devoted to the Independent Order of Good Templars, whose Grand Chief Mr. Finch became in 1880, and held that office for two terms, being succeeded, in 1882, by John S. Minnick, of Brownville.

In addition to Mr. Finch as a red ribbon worker, we have had at various times other speakers, who have done great good, noticeable among whom are George Woodford, of Illinois, and George W. Bain, of Kentucky, both of whom are earnest and forcible speakers.

As a society worker, no person has ever done so much nor so hard work for any society as has been done by Mrs. Ada Van Pelt, Past Grand Chief Templar for the order of Good Templars, a woman of feeble health, unable to walk without the aid of canes, yet she traveled up, down, crosswise and every other way, of this State from the time of her election to the office of Grand Worthy Chief Templar, in January, 1877, to the time when she was, on account of her health, reluctantly compelled to refuse the office, in January, 1880. Traveling by every conceivable means of transportation and in all kinds of weather, she brought that order up from a mere handful of raw recruits, undisciplined, and with but little or no knowledge of the true principles of the reform in which they were engaged, to the magnificent well-drilled and well-equipped army of 6,263 persons, which she turned over to her successor.

In the labor of Mrs. Van Pelt, she was ably assisted by F. G. Keens, Grand Worthy Secretary, than whom no more efficient Lieutenant can be found anywhere, and whose abilities have been so marked as to meet with recognition from the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the world, which has twice elected him Secretary of that body, in which capacity he is now acting.

LEGISLATIVE.

The friends of temperance have not hesitated to present their views to and ask relief from the different Legislatures from the admission of the State down to the present time. For several years, their requests, if not treated with actual contempt, were, at least, not given that respectful consideration which, in a country like ours, is due by the servants of the people to those placing them in power. And here we may add, without losing sight of the subject matter under consideration, that the average Nebraska legislator, as soon as he is clothed with his official power, seems to forget that he is the servant of those who, by their franchises, have placed him in power, and, contradictory to the true spirit, usurps the power of a master, and, by his actions and votes while in the legislative halls, arrogates to himself all the brain of the district which he is representing, and when those residing in his district, in a respectful manner, petition him to do certain things for them, he, in his superior wisdom, either treats their petitions with contempt and ridicule, or coolly informs their messenger that the people do not know what they want; that he is there to legislate for them, and that his valuable time cannot be spent in giving attention to such trivial matters as the suppression of the liquor traffic, notwithstanding such appeals and petitions may be signed by thousands of the best citizens of the State, as was the case before the Legislatures of 1879 and 1881. It is hardly necessary to add that but few persons ever serve a second term in our State Legislature.

The first respectful recognition ever obtained by the friends of temperance from any Legislature was that accorded by the Legislature of 1873. In the House, at this session, a special committee of five gentlemen, to wit, J. H. Masters, of Otoe County; A. H. Babcock, of Pawnee; A. K. White, of Lancaster; A. Nelson, of Burt, and J. E. Cramer, of Fillmore, were appointed, to whom were referred the petitions presented to that body praying for temperance legislation, which committee, in conformity with the prayer of several hundred petitioners, afterward, by their Chairman, Mr. Masters, introduced House Roll, No. 130, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State of Nebraska." This bill was read twice and referred to the special committee on temperance, who subsequently (being unable to hold this back any longer) reported a substitute as House Roll, No. 182, and entitled "An act to amend Chapter 29 of the criminal code of Nebraska," which was again referred to the same committee, who subsequently reported it back to the House with favorable recommendation, and, being placed on the general file, came up in its order before the committee of the whole House, where it was considered briefly, and when the committee arose they reported it back to the House with recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, which recommendation was agreed to and the bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 20 to 16. Thus ended the legislative fight with the Legislature of 1873.

But the friends of temperance were far from being discouraged or disheartened. Through several preceding Legislatures they had been snubbed and refused any hearing whatever, and now to have been given a respectful hearing, and having found sixteen out of thirty-eight members who recognized the necessity of greater security from the encroachments of the liquor power in the new and growing State, they justly felt that their principles were gaining ground, and they went to work with a firmer determination that they would secure some more stringent laws at the next session of the Legislature, in 1875. Actuated by this determination, the first and principal thing for them to do was to see that, wherever it was possible, strong efforts should be made to select such men for legislative honors as were in sympathy with them in this reform movement.

This course was followed and the result was the Legislature of 1875, though not flooded with petitions, enacted an amendment to the then existing law, whereby all applications for license to sell liquor should "lie over for the space of two weeks," to allow objections to be filed against the granting of such license, and providing further, that in case any objection or remonstrance was filed, the County Commissioners, or City Council, before whom the application was then pending, should appoint a day for the hearing of proofs under such objection or remonstrance, and, if it was proven that the party applying for license had violated any of the provisions of law in relation to any of the restrictions placed upon the traffic, or if any former license had been revoked, then the license prayed for should be refused, otherwise the board might grant the license, thus making, in fact, a local option law of what heretofore had been a general license law.

This bill was introduced by the Judiciary Committee of the House, consisting of J. M. Thurston, D. C. McKillup, George Hastings, M. V. Moudy and Albinus Nance (now Governor of the State). The passage of the bill was regarded by the temperance people of the State as a signal victory—as it truly was—and, under its provisions, the sale of liquor was kept out of a large number of counties in the State, from the date of its taking effect to the present time, proving conclusively that even local prohibition would prohibit.

So fully did this law meet the approval of the masses of the temperance people of the State that they permitted the session of the Legislature, in 1877, to pass by, unnoticed by them, at least, so far as any attempt for further legislation on this subject.

Early in the year 1877, the temperance tidal wave that had been for several years past surging in the Eastern and Middle States struck Nebraska. This wave, started by the prayers and tears of the earnest, zealous Christian temperance women in Ohio, rolled in every direction from that central starting-point, and by the time it struck our young State, its force had not been at all diminished, but rather had added power to itself, so that it was able, as it proved here, to sweep everything before it and leave in its track, in the place of the hovel of the drunkard, a pleasant and happy home; for there was peace, joy and hope in that household now, where there had been nothing but wretchedness and despair before. Many a parent had been made to rejoice by the reclamation of a drunken son; many wives now look back to those days as the beginning of all their real domestic happiness, the time when the husband arose by the help of "Him who is mighty to save," and broke the chains that had so long held him in abject slavery to this tyrant alcohol, and asserted his freedom from such slavery forevermore.

Thousands of families now living in Nebraska look back upon those days as the days of their emancipation, with hearts filled with gratitude to Him, who, in answer to prayers sent up all over this land, had brought about such glorious results. With this general awakening, there was added to the heretofore weak temperance army of Nebraska thousands that had been gathered in from the ranks of the enemy, and who, after having taken the oath of allegiance and been mustered into the temperance army, became stalwarts both in principles and as workers, and they, seeing the iniquity of the license system, introduced, with the aid of a few of the old workers, the war for prohibition, absolute and entire, of both manufacture and sale of intoxicants.

All the legislation that had ever been asked for up to this time had been, at most, for a "local option law," whereby localities might, by their votes, determine whether or not license should be granted. But the reformed men, feeling the individual insecurity of themselves and such others as they might hope to persuade to abstain from their cups so long as the licensed dram-shop, fitted up in the gorgeous splendor, was permitted to exist in the State, raised the war-cry of "moral suasion for the drunkard and legal suasion for the drunkard-maker," and the battle of prohibition commenced in earnest in Nebraska, and, though the enemy's flag still floats here, yet its armies have become so crippled that an unconditional surrender may be looked for in the no distant future.

It is true, that the war-cry, "moral suasion for the individual, prohibition for the State," had run along the lines of Good Templarism for years, but, owing to a want of force, confidence or moral courage, it had never become the grand guiding thought of the temperance people until after this general revival had taken place in the State.

With augmented ranks and looking to the Good Templars as the natural leaders, plans began to be matured early in 1878, looking forward to a vigorous campaign in the fall elections and in the Legislature that should convene in January, 1879. In the election of 1878, a sufficient number of members were elected to both Houses of the Legislature to insure the passage of a strong prohibitory law, had not some of those elected on that issue proved recreant to the trust reposed in them and sold their principles, their friends and themselves, for money considerations or the promise of political preferment.

Immediately following the election of members of the Legislature in 1878, F. G. Keens, Grand Worthy Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, by direction of that body, placed in the hands of each member of the House and Senate a copy of Pittman's "Alcohol and the State," and other works on prohibition, political economy, etc., so that each member, when called upon to vote on or discuss the principles of prohibition, might be able to do so intelligently, and to show, also, that it was for the best interests of the State; and, from the subsequent operations while this subject was under consideration before the Legislature, it was clearly shown that these books had done their work. The opponents of prohibition were completely disarmed. They did not attempt to discuss the question at all, and, even when challenged to a joint discussion of the principles, refused to have anything to say upon the subject.

Early in the session of this Legislature, the temperance people began to flood the House with petitions praying for the passage of a prohibitory law. Every day for nearly two weeks, petitions were presented, coming from every organized county in the State, and numbering their signers by tens of thousands, all praying for the one thing—the prohibition of the liquor traffic. These petitions were referred to a special committee for examination, counting, etc.

Early in the session, a bill that had been carefully prepared by a committee selected by the temperance people was introduced in the House by Hon. W. T. Scott, of York County, prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, who, after some weeks, reported the same back, recommending its passage, when it was referred to the general file, and came up in its order in committee of the whole House, where, for the first time, it met with serious opposition; but, after a lively debate, occupying an entire day, the committee arose, reporting the bill back to the House, with recommendation that it do pass, and the bill was made the special order for 2 o'clock P. M., February 6, at which time the bill came up for its final passage, which resulted as follows: Yeas, forty; nays, thirty-nine.

A constitutional majority not having voted in favor of the bill, it was declared lost, forty-three votes, a majority of all members elected, being necessary to pass any bill. In the loss of this bill, the temperance people charge it directly to those who had been elected to the House as temperance men and strong prohibitionists, who proved recreant to the trust confided in them and voted against the bill.[*]

While this bill was actually pending in the House, public meetings were held nearly every night in Lincoln, and were addressed by John B. Finch, Chancelor Fairfield of the State University, Hon. O. P. Mason, and members of the Senate and House.

So strong was the desire to hear the principles discussed that the House passed a resolution appointing a committee, consisting of Messrs. Simonton, Graybill and Loveland, to invite John B. Finch to address the members of the Legislature on the subject of prohibition in the Representatives' Hall, on Monday evening, January 27. It is needless to say that Mr. Finch accepted this invitation, and made such an argument as only he could make.

I should be doing injustice to this subject were I to close the history of this memorable fight without special notice of two very remarkable speeches made in the House when the bill was on its final passage—one by the Hon. Mr. Batty, of Adams County, who had been a consistent opponent (if a man at the present time can consistently oppose such legislation) of the bill ever since it had been pending before the House; the other by the Hon. Mr. Sessions, who had been elected from Lancaster County as a Prohibitionist, and whose every vote had been with that party whenever the question of prohibition had appeared, directly or indirectly. This speech, however, was remarkable as coming from him. He arraigned the bill then pending as an outgrowth of fanaticism, the only effect of which would be, should it become a law, to make whisky free as water throughout the State, asserting that wherever prohibition had been tried, it proved an utter failure, and referred to the States of Maine and Vermont especially to prove the truth of his statements, claiming that the persons interested in the passage of this bill (referring to the temperance lobby) had no interests in the State, neither did they care for the principles they advocated, further than the advancement of some individual ends, political or otherwise; again asserting that he was a Prohibitionist, had always been a Prohibitionist, and closed by voting for the bill.

With Mr. Batty it was different. With him, this bill would deprive the people of the State of one of their inherent rights; he differed with the gentleman who said that "if this bill should become a law, the result would be free whisky," and said that if this bill passed and became a law, it would be the death-knell to his political party (Mr. Batty being a Democrat); that this class of legislation was in direct opposition to the bill of rights as ennunciated in our constitution and guaranteed to the people by the Federal Constitution. He was therefore opposed to the bill, and therefore voted against it. Mr. Batty has since changed his views on the subject, and is to-day as strongly in favor of as he was formerly opposed to prohibition.

The lobby and outside work during the pendency of this bill was placed under the general supervision of F. G. Keens, of Kearney, Grand Worthy Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, and Gen. A. H. Bowen, of Hastings, Grand Worthy Templar of the Grand Temple of Honor, each of whom performed his duties in such manner as to meet the warm approval of the temperance people of the State, and as well made a large number of warm personal friends among those who, at the outset, were bitterly opposed to the principles they were advocating.

It is a well-known fact that the liquor element was backed by unlimited wealth, and for weeks money was used freely by the liquor lobby. * * * * *

Their work was not of a noisy character, but more on the principle of a still-hunt, and the result proved that they bagged the game.

It cannot be denied that the defeat of this measure at this time was a great disappointment to its friends. Had they been defeated in a fair fight and by their enemies, they could have borne it easier; but to be defeated by those in whom they placed the most implicit confidence and trust, for a time, had a very demoralizing effect, and each looked upon the other with distrust; for, as they reasoned, "if those in whom we trusted so implicitly have betrayed us, who is true and whom can we trust?"

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[*] We think best to cut out what our worthy author has to say reflecting on those members who saw fit to vote in the negative. It is not our province to publish such severe remarks, however true they may be, because this volume is not like a newspaper, which gives the injured party an opportunity to reply and defend himself, but what is here published is forever on record, and cannot be replied to, modified or retracted.—Ed.

Neither did this discouragement entirely wear away until after much hard and laborious work had been done by the temperance leaders in the State. Such workers as Mrs. Van Pelt, John B. Finch, F. G. Keens and others found greater difficulty, in the summer and fall of 1879, in dispelling the gloom cast over the work by this defeat—"selling out," as it was justly termed—than any other obstacle that met them, and it was not until nearly the commencement of the campaign, preparatory to the Legislature of 1881, that the shadows were entirely cleared away. Not that there was any division in the temperance ranks, but a general feeling that it was useless to attempt to cope with the moneyed power of the liquor influence in the State. But this spirit of discouragement wore away, and the spring of 1880 found the forces better in hand and with a more determined purpose than ever before known in the State, and, notwithstanding it was a Presidential year, they resolved to take an advanced step and try to secure a sufficient number of friends in the Legislature, to be elected that year, to secure the submission to the electors of the State of an amendment to the State constitution forever prohibiting the manufacture and use of alcoholic liquors within the State. With this purpose in view, the workers were re-organized in every county in the State, and all went to work with a will. The principles of prohibition were discussed more generally than ever before, and many who had either been openly opposed to it, or, what was even worse, belonged to that class who looked upon the matter with utter indifference, now took a firm stand in favor of the submission of such an amendment. It is right, they argued, that the people should have an opportunity to express themselves upon this great question for or against the further continuance of this traffic in the State, and the ballot was the only way to settle the mooted question.

With this question before the people, the election of 1880 was held, and when the returns were in, it was conceded by all that more than three-fifths (the number necessary to submit an amendment of the constitution to the people) of both houses of the new Legislature were in favor of submitting the proposed amendment.

On the assembling of the Legislature, petitions from all over the State began to pour in praying for the submission of this amendment, and early in the session, Church Howe introduced House Roll No. 85, being a joint resolution, providing for the submission to the electors of an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the State of Nebraska.

This bill was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, who subsequently reported the same back, with recommendation that it do pass. On February 10, the bill came up in Committee of the Whole, where its merits were discussed by its friends and opponents in the following order: F. T. Ransom, of Otoe, opened the debate in opposition to the measure, taking the ground that "it was unconstitutional; that it would destroy the vested rights of the people engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquor, and thereby deprive all such of their property without due process of law." This was answered on the part of the friends of the amendment by H. S. Kaley, of Webster County, who took the ground that the constitutionality of the measure was not before them as a court to pass upon, but, though it had been, its constitutionality had been fully adjudicated and passed upon by the highest tribunal in the land, and cited numerous cases where the same question had been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Kaley was followed by T. M. Franse in opposition, but, from his argument and the manner he had of glancing at the clock, it soon became evident that he was talking against time, and therefore but few members in the House paid him respectful attention.

He, however, occupied the time of the committee until it rose and reported the bill back, asking leave to consider it again at the next sitting, which was granted.

It was again before the House in Committee of the Whole on the 11th of February, and at this sitting, the entire day was taken up by Joseph Hollman in opposition to the bill, which again went over in the same way to the next sitting of the committee, on February 12, and another opponent occupied the entire day in its discussion.

The same scene was enacted on the 13th and 14th, when the bill was reported back to the House without recommendation.

On February 15, it was ordered engrossed for a third reading, and on the following day was reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills as properly engrossed, and, on motion of Mr. Howe, was re-committed to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, where it remained until February 23, and was reported by that committee with the same favorable recommendations as before.

Why this re-committal and this delay of one week is a question that has often been asked, but which, so far, has received no satisfactory answer.

During this week of delay, the enemies of the bill were not idle. Money, political promises, Federal patronage and everything that could be brought to bear upon the cupidity of the individual member was used to influence votes against the passage of the bill. [We do not publish what is said about a United States Senator because he has been found innocent of the charges by a committee of the Legislature.—Ed.]

On the 23d of February, when the bill was reported by the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, some sharp sparring in parliamentary practice was indulged in as to the ordering of the bill to a third reading. It was the desire of its friends that this order be made, while the opposition sought to cause more delay by endeavoring to have it placed on the general file, from whence it would come up in regular order before the House in Committee of the Whole. After spirited filibustering by the opponents, occupying one whole legislative day, it was finally ordered to a third reading by a vote of fifty-six for to twenty-two against, and which was regarded as a test vote on the final passage of the bill.

During the progress of this debate, if it may be characterized as a debate, the lobby and galleries of the House were filled by leading citizens of the city of Lincoln, and also by influential citizens of both sexes, from all parts of the State, watching the proceedings with intense interest, and who expressed their approval of a strong point made by those favoring the bill by clapping of hands, whereupon Kyner, of Douglas County, arose, and, addressing the Chair, stated that ever since the measure had been pending before the House, that body had been under the *control of a mob*, which had now taken possession of the galleries and lobby, and were attempting to bulldoze the Legislature into passing this bill, and moved that the lobby and galleries be cleared, and, upon the call of the yeas and nays, resulted with four votes in the affirmative, namely: T. M. Franse, J. H. Kyner, F. T. Ransom and F. A. Sears, as against seventy-three votes in the negative, and the lobby and galleries were not cleared.

On the next day, February 24, Mr. Howe, the champion of the bill, claiming to have his forces well in hand, prepared for the final vote on its passage. When the bill came up in the evening session in its order, it was noticed that several of those who had been active as its supporters had mysteriously disappeared. Mr. Howe moved a call of the House, which was ordered, and on a call of the roll it was found that J. H. Helms and S. V. Moore, of Otoe, and J. C. Robberts, of Butler County, were absent without leave, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched to command their presence. After a protracted delay, up to 11 o'clock P. M., further proceedings under call of the House were dispensed with, and the bill was put upon its final passage, with the following result:

The roll was called and resulted: Yeas, forty-nine; nays, twenty-eight; absent, seven; as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Babcock, Baldwin, Brown, Case, Cantlin, Carman, Cook, Cole, Correll, Dailey, Dew, Dowty, Filley, Graham, Gray, Hall, Heacock, Hostetter, Howe, Jackson (of Pawnee), Jensen, Johnson, Jones, Kaley, Kempton, King, Laughlin, Linn, McClun, McDougal, McKinnon, Mickey, Moore (of York), Montgomery, Palmer, Putney, Reed, Root, Reyman, Shick, Scott, Silver, Slocumb, Walling, Wells, Wilsey, Windham and Mr. Speaker—forty-nine.

Voting in the negative—Messrs. Ayer, Bailey, Bartlett, Bick, Bolln, Broatch, Franse, Frederick, Fried, Gates, Helms, Herman, Hollman, Jackson (of Douglas), Kloepfel, Lamb, Lehman, McShane, Mullen, Overton, Paxton, Peterson, Ransom, Sears, Sill, Watts, Whedon and Ziegler—twenty-eight.

Absent and not voting—Messrs. Kyner, McClure, Moore (of Otoe), Parry, Roberts, Sprick and Wyatt—seven.

The constitution requiring in his three-fifths of all the members, less than three-fifths of all the members having voted in the affirmative, the bill did not pass.

Pending the roll-call, Mr. Brown handed the following to the Clerk as an explanation of his vote:

> MR. SPEAKER:
>
> I wish to explain my vote. I do not believe there is a man on the floor of this House who has been more sorely tried during the struggle or discussion on this great question than myself. I am well aware that I represent a divided people, and that I have been sorely pressed from both sides; and while I believe that the majority of my people wish me to vote to submit this question to the people, and while I am goaded with the thought that the distilling of whisky is a crime, and that youth is charmed and cheated by it, and that old age is often covered with shame and disgrace, and knowing that the death-struck forms of prostrate men that lie all along the path of life admonish us, and believing that there is music in the voice of the mother over her reformed son, and that there is a charm in the willing step of the prodigal as he returns to the home of his youth and the bosom of his sire, and knowing that there is beauty in the form of virtue as she stands with her foot on the neck of prostrate vice, I wish to vote "Yes."

Pending the roll-call, Mr. Ransom handed the following explanation of his vote to the Clerk:

> MR. SPEAKER:
>
> Believing that if the amendment proposed by the bill should be submitted to and adopted by the people of the State, such action would be an attempt to deprive citizens of the United States and of this State of their property without due process of law, I vote "No."
>
> F. T. RANSOM.

And thus again the temperance people were defeated. Of those voting against the bill, special mention should be made of Messrs. Ayer, of Buffalo; Helms, of Hamilton; and Sill, of Dodge County—the two former having been elected by a strong temperance constituency, and directly upon that issue. In fact, so strong was the temperance sentiment in both those counties that none but avowed temperance men could have been elected to any such position. How they explain their conduct in this matter to their respective constituencies we do not know. To the temperance people at the capital who presented them with the petitions signed by a large majority of their respective counties, they simply stated that "they knew better what their people wanted than the people themselves." Perhaps they did, but, we confess, to an outsider it looks strange. With reference to the constituency of Mr. Sill, we cannot speak to a certainty; we can say, however, that, up to the vote on the final passage of the bill, he had acted with its friends and voted with them.

Mr. —. —. ———, of —— County, also deserves special mention. Mr. ——— was one of the firmest supporters of prohibition, and especially of this bill, from the time of the assembling of the Legislature until the day the bill was defeated. He was in excellent health when the House, at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 24th of February, took a recess until 7:30 o'clock the same evening. On the assembling of the House at the last-named hour, it was discovered that this gentleman was absent, and upon further inquiry, it was reported that he had suddenly been taken *violently ill*. A messenger with a carriage was immediately dispatched for him to his rooms in the Commercial Hotel, and the messenger hurriedly ran up stairs and bolted into the honorable gentleman's room, where the display of food on a table in front of the gentleman, and the rapid manner he was causing it to disappear, proved conclusively to the messenger that, if the honorable gentleman was not already sick, he was in a fair way to become so unless something was done to prevent a further disappearance of the rich viands spread before him. As the messenger appeared, Mr. ———'s appetite suddenly forsook him, and he threw himself on his bed, and neither the prayers, tears, eloquence or entreaty of the messenger, mingled, perhaps, with language a little more forcible than æsthetic, could induce him to step into the carriage and go to the House and record his vote on this bill. His recovery was as speedy as his attack, and the morning found him in his seat as usual, with the same bland smile upon his countenance, and rolling his eyes toward the galleries as though he had not been on the verge of death on the night previous.

A prominent physician, also a member of the House, stated that the cause of the attack was a large roll of greenbacks that had been administered by a brother member in Room No. —, at the Commercial Hotel during the evening recess. This charge was made openly, and has never been denied by either of the alleged high contracting parties.

While the temperance people were defeated as regards the submission of the constitutional amendment, they were by no means routed, but rallied at once to the support of a bill introduced by Hon. C. B. Slocumb on the 7th day of February, and succeeded in securing the passage of this bill through both houses, and on the 28th day of February it was approved by the Governor and became a law, taking effect June 1, 1881.

The main provisions of this bill are that no license can be issued for a longer period than one year, and not beyond the municipal year of the board or tribunal issuing it. In cities over ten thousand inhabitants, no license, no matter for what period it may be issued, can be issued for a less sum than $1,000, and in localities other than cities over ten thousand inhabitants, the minimum price for a license is $500, and the authorities may go as much above these sums as they may see fit (every person licensed should file a bond in a sum of not less than $5,000, etc., etc. See law).

This law took effect, as before stated, on June 1, 1881. In the meantime, municipalities in many localities throughout the State that had elected officers in sympathy with the liquor interests went on and issued license under the provisions of the old law for the municipal year ending April, 1882. This was the case in Omaha, where the City Council had granted license extending through the municipal year of 1881, under the provisions of the old law, the parties licensed paying into the City Treasury $100 for such license. After June 1, the temperance people claimed that such licenses were no authority to continue the traffic, and complaints were filed and arrests made in many places against those who attempted to follow the trade under such protection. The first prosecutions under this law occurred in the First Judicial District, Hon. A. J. Weaver, Judge, presiding, and these cases were prosecuted by W. H. Morris, the District Attorney for that district, and resulted in a conviction. This case was not appealed, but rested upon the decision of the District Court. In the meantime, several arrests had been made in Omaha, but, from want of proofs in the Examining Courts, the parties were invariably acquitted. Finally the temperance people of that city called a meeting for the purpose of devising means whereby the law might be enforced. This meeting appointed a committee, consisting of Col. Watson B. Smith (since murdered by the liquor cohorts of that city), Hon. O. F. Davis, Gen. E. Estabrook, and two other gentlemen whose names we have forgotten, whose duty it should be to secure evidence against the parties notoriously violating the law, and present the same to the next Grand Jury assembling in that county. They did their work so thoroughly that a large number of indictments were found on their evidence, and a test case was made from one of these indictments, viz., that of the State of Nebraska versus Andrew Pleuler. The indictment charged him with "selling liquor without having a license therefor under and pursuant to the act of February 28, 1881." Upon a plea of "not guilty," there was a trial before Judge Savage and a jury. The State proved the selling of spirituous and malt liquors on June 22, 1881, in the city of Omaha, and that defendant had not procured a license therefor from the city pursuant to said act, and rested their case. The defendant then, by his counsel, Hon. E. Wakeley and Gen. J. C. Cowin, moved that the jury be directed by the court to return a verdict of not guilty, and that defendant be discharged, basing said motion upon the unconstitutionality of the act. This motion was promptly overruled by the court, whereupon the defendant took the stand and testified that, at the time and place the liquor was sold as charged in the indictment, he was carrying on business under a license dated January 1, 1881, for which he had paid the sum of $100; that he had complied with all of the provisions of the law under which said license was issued. This license was then offered in evidence, but was excluded. The court then charged the jury that if the defendant sold liquor as charged, and had not a license therefor, under the act in question, the verdict must be guilty. The jury promptly returned such a verdict, and judgment was pronounced thereon, but its execution suspended to enable him, the defendant, to bring writ of error to the Supreme Court.

This case was brought to the Supreme Court, and argued at the July, 1881, term, by Hon. E. Wakeley and J. C. Cowin for the plaintiff in error, Pleuler, and by G. W. Ambrose and E. Estabrook on behalf of the State.

The plaintiff in error raised two points, substantially as follows: 1st, That the law is unconstitutional. 2d, That the privilege of selling liquor given by the license of January 1, 1881, was not taken away by the new act.

Probably no case ever before the Supreme Court was argued more fully or ably than was this. On the part of the plaintiff in error, he was backed by the so-called "Merchants' and Manufacturers' Protective Association," an association formed by the wholesale and retail liquor-dealers of the State, together with the brewers and distillers, while on the part of the State, only volunteer counsel could be obtained, the Attorney General being so engrossed with other public duties as to be unable to give that time and study to the case that was necessary to a fair representation of that side of the case. Much credit is due to the counsel who tendered their services in behalf of the State for the thorough and exhaustive arguments they presented.

The court, after hearing argument of counsel, took the matter under advisement, and soon after decided the case, affirming the action of the court below, and fully deciding all points raised by counsel, and sustaining the law in every particular. For a full report of this case, including briefs of counsel, see Eleventh Nebraska Reports, 547 *et seq.* This decision had the effect of causing the dealers in two of the judicial districts in the State to observe at least outward respect toward the law. These districts were the First, Hon. A. J. Weaver, Judge, and W. H. Morris, District Attorney, and the Fourth, Hon. George W. Post, Judge, and M. B. Reese, District Attorney. These gentlemen, in their official capacity, looked upon a violation of this the same as a violation of any other criminal statute, and did not hesitate to enforce it in the same manner, and the result is that the provisions of this law are now observed. In the other districts, particularly in the Fifth, there has been no attempt to enforce it, with the exception of the cases mentioned, from Omaha, in the Third District.

In the Fifth District, up to the present time, it has been impossible, under the charge of the court and the manipulations of the District Attorney, to procure an indictment under this law, though it is openly violated every day in every county in the district, and yet the territory embraced in this district is strongly prohibition in sentiment. Since January 1, 1882, there has been a partial observance of the law in Omaha, and the number of saloons has been decreased from 156, on June 1, 1881, to about forty, January 1, 1882.

With a rigid enforcement of this law throughout the State, the number of saloons would be reduced more than one-half, but its enforcement cannot be expected in some of our judicial districts under the present judicial officers.

To Hon. C. B. Slocumb, of Jefferson County, the author and champion of this law through the Legislature, the friends of temperance are greatly indebted, and they only hope that the time may come when they may express their appreciation of his labors in this behalf in a more substantial manner than by mere words. Though defeated upon the question of a prohibitory amendment in the Legislature of 1881, it was not because the measure had not able and tried friends, and many of them, in both houses, and except the backslidings heretofore referred to, they each did their duty, and where all did well, it is hard to particularize; suffice it that they are still true to the principles they then advocated, and ready to do battle for them until the liquor power shall surrender, and the spotless flag of prohibition shall wave all over our young and growing State.

THE TEMPERANCE PRESS.

The temperance people are under great obligations to the press generally throughout the State for a liberal use of their columns, and, in a large number of instances, one or more columns of a paper have been given up to the exclusive use of lodges and other temperance organizations. In fact, so general has this been that it would be difficult to name a paper in the State which has not made this offer, and wherever made, it has been generally accepted, and much good has been accomplished in this manner.

In addition to the local press, there have been established at several different times, papers devoted exclusively to the temperance work. These are, respectively, the *Nebraska Plaindealer*, published by W. W. Beach, at Lincoln, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge at its annual session, in January, 1877, as its official organ. This was succeeded by a paper published under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, by Mrs. P. W. Martindale, called the *Spirit of the Hour*, and started into life in the spring of 1878; but, like its predecessor, it did not receive the necessary support, and ceased to exist during the following winter, and was followed by the *True Citizen*, published at Kearney by A. C. Edwards, who continued its publication until January, 1880, when it, too, succumbed to the want of support, and went to that country where all good newspapers go that are starved to death.

The Grand Lodge again took the matter in hand, and, by its Executive Committee, purchased the material of a paper in Lincoln, and placed it under the management of L. C. Pace, Esq., who began the publication of the Lincoln *World*, as an organ directly in the interest of the Grand Lodge. The *World* started out as a first-class temperance sheet, and, had it met with the support that it deserved, would have proven of great value to the order of Good Templars and the cause of temperance generally; but it was refused support, and began to fall short of what it started out to be, and Mr. Pace, not being able to live on air, ceased its publication—not, however, until, failing to get greenbacks out of its publication, he infused too much "greenback decline" in the paper to suit the masses, and the result was that, when he retired from the field, it was thought best by those having its control to change the name of the paper, which was accordingly done, and from the *World* sprang forth the Lincoln *Tribune*, by Frank Sibley, who soon ran it into the ground.

Recently there was started at Lincoln a temperance newspaper styled the *Nebraska Liberator*, against which, as a temperance sheet, there is some objection, containing, as it does, inconsistent with its teachings, obnoxious advertisements of Hostetter's, hop and other bitters, or bad whisky under new names. When these are dropped, it should, and doubtless will, receive the support of every temperance family in the State. When the temperance man realizes that a temperance paper is as necessary in his family as a political paper, then the problem of prohibition is solved in the State; until that time arrives, we are refusing to use the best weapon within our reach, and are not entitled to success.

STATE SOCIETIES.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

THE Fifth Territorial Legislature, in an act approved Oct. 14, 1858, providing for the organization of County Agricultural Societies, established a Territorial Board of Agriculture to receive and digest reports from, and of, the several organizations, and to hold annual meetings for the purpose of deliberating and consulting as to the wants, prospects and condition of the agricultural interests throughout the Territory.

This Board, as originally constituted, consisted of Thomas Gibson, Harrison Johnson, A. D. Jones, E. Estabrook, J. M. Thayer, Christian Bobst, Robert W. Furnas, Jesse Cole, S. A. Chambers, Jerome Hoover, Mills S. Reeves, Broad Cole, J. C. Lincoln, Harlan Baird, Joel T. Griffin and E. H. Chaplin, duly created a body corporate, with perpetual succession, empowered to fill vacancies in its memberships, and to elect officers at its discretion.

The first meeting of the Board was held in Omaha October 30, 1858, the election of officers for the ensuing year resulting as follows: President, R. W. Furnas; Secretary, A. D. Jones; Treasurer, J. M. Thayer; Board of Managers, E. H. Chaplin, H. Baird, M. S. Reeves, Broad Cole and C. Bobst. It was determined at this meeting that the first annual fair be held three days in succession, commencing on the third Wednesday of September, 1859, in such county as offered the largest donations, privileges and best accommodations; the President and Secretary being appointed a committee to report and publish such list of premiums as they might deem advisable, in behalf of the Board.

The list of premiums having been published accordingly, and Otoe County being selected as the location, the first Territorial Fair was held at Nebraska City September 21, 22 and 23, 1859, the list comprising premiums on farm stock, blooded and ordinary, of all kinds then in the West, farm implements, domestic manufactures and dairy products, American cloth manufactures, needle, shell and wax works, paintings and drawings, stoves and stone ware, cabinet ware, book binding and printing, flowers, fruits, vegetables, grain and field crops, listed in nearly the same order in which they have been mentioned. A premium was also offered for the best essay on the character, composition and improvement of soils in Nebraska, for which it appears there was no competition. The amount actually awarded aggregated $355, in addition to a gold watch, saddle and bridle, and two sets of jewelry, valued at $115, and a goodly number of diplomas. The address of the occasion was delivered by J. Sterling Morton. At the end of the report of the fair, to the next Legislature, the Committee "beg leave to say that this first Territorial Fair of Nebraska, though not a complete success, is far from a failure. Taking all things into consideration, it is a marvel that we have done half so well."

This was the only Territorial Fair ever held in Nebraska, no decided effort appearing to have been made toward another exhibition until 1868, when the Board, having been resolved into a State organization by the admission of the Territory, held the second annual fair, also at Nebraska City, on October 7, 8 and 9 of the year mentioned, the officers of the Board, elected on the 30th of January previous, being as follows: John Patrick, President; E. A. Allen and Samuel Maxwell, Vice Presidents; C. H. Walker, Secretary, and L. A. Walker, Treasurer. The oration was delivered by Major H. T. Brooks, of Pearl Creek, N. Y. The premium list of this fair was more comprehensive than of the one previous, embracing fourteen classes, the competition was brisk, and the Board greatly encouraged. As according to the by-laws of the Board, its election of officers should be held at its regular annual meeting, the second election of the year occurred on October 9, placing in office R. W. Furnas, President; O. P. Mason and Dr. G. B. Graff, Vice Presidents; the other offices being filled as before. The second report was made to the fourth State Legislature, and comprised, in addition to a list of premiums awarded, the address of Maj. Brooks, and discussions of the Board on various subjects pertaining to agriculture.

Nebraska City was again, and for the last time for several years, selected by the Board, the third Annual exhibition being held there on the last three days of September and first day of October, 1869. I was in many ways an improvement on either of the ones preceding, and was referred to in the reports in terms of great self-complacency by the Committee. No change was made in the Presidency. Gov. A. Saunders and Hon. J. Sterling Morton were elected Vice Presidents, and D. H. Wheeler, Secretary, L. A. Walker retaining his position as Treasurer.

The fourth fair was held at Brownville, September 20 to 23, 1870, the display again being a fine one, except as to fruits, the extreme cold weather about the middle of April killing the greater portion of the fruit in the State. The only result of the election was to place George Jennings and Oliver Harmon in the Vice Presidencies.

The fifth exhibition was at Brownville, September 26 to 29, 1871, J. S. Morton and J. T. Allen superseding Jennings and Harmon.

The sixth annual fair was held at Lincoln, September 3 to 6, 1872. Special premiums were offered on this occasion, in addition to the regular list, of $200 for the best essay on the timber question, $50 for the best essay on the swine question, and $100 for the best essay on the subject of live fences. The address was delivered by Dr. H. Latham, of Laramie City, W. T., and the former officers re-elected, with the exception of the Treasurer, who was succeeded by J. W. Moore.

Lincoln being again selected as the location, the seventh exhibition was given at that place in September, 1873, Hon. J. Sterling Morton officiating as orator of the occasion. Gov. R. W. Furnas positively declining re-election to the Presidency, Mr. Morton was chosen to fill the position, and M. Dunham and C. H. Walker elected Vice Presidents, no change being made in the other incumbencies.

The eighth and ninth annual fairs were held at Omaha, in September, 1874 and 1875, respectively. On the first occasion, Prof. A. L. Perry, of Williams College, delivered the agricultural address, his subject being "The Foes of the

Farmers." No change was made in the officers. In 1875, Hon. Moses Stocking was the orator of the day, and succeeded, at an election held in January, 1876, to the Presidency, J. F. Kinney and C. Mathewson being elected Vice Presidents.

The tenth agricultural exhibition was held at Lincoln in September, 1876, Hon. J. F. Kinney delivering the centennial address. In the succeeding January, M. Dunham was elected President; C. Mathewson and Edward McIntyre, Vice Presidents; D. H. Wheeler and J. W. Moore retaining their former positions.

The eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth annual fairs were also held at Lincoln, an address on "How the West has moved on," being delivered by Prof. Rodney Welch, of the Chicago *Times*, in 1877; on "Agriculture in Nebraska," by Hon. A. S. Paddock, of the United States Senate, in 1878, and on "Our Nebraska Farms," by Col. Champion S. Chase, Mayor of Omaha, in 1879. In January, 1878, C. H. Winslow was elected Vice President in place of Edward McIntyre, and Christopher Hartman, Treasurer, in place of J. W. Moore. In 1879, R. W. Furnas was chosen to succeed C. H. Winslow, deceased, and in January, 1880, the Vice Presidencies were conferred upon J. T. Clarkson and J. B. Dinsmore, no change except those mentioned being made.

Omaha was honored by the Board as the location of the fourteenth exhibition, held in September, 1880. On the third day of the fair, Hon. James W. Savage, Judge of the Third Judicial District of Nebraska, delivered an oration upon "A Farmer's Life," being the yearly agricultural address. The premiums offered upon this occasion aggregated $10,000.

The fifteenth annual exhibition, also at Omaha, was held on September 12 to 17, 1881, $15,000 being offered in premiums. The display was a remarkably fine one, especially in the Fine Stock and Speed Departments, and more especially as contrasted with the first fair, that of 1859, which, in the words of Hon. J. Sterling Morton, rejoiced in "some corn, a few specimens of small grain, half a dozen swine, a few Devonshire cattle, owned by Gov. Furnas, a trio of Durhams, and a few fine horses, horticulture rejoicing in less than half a peck of all kinds of fruit." The address of the occasion was delivered by Gen. C. H. Van Wyck. The present officers, elected in January, 1881, are: Hon. J. T. Clarkson, President; G. W. E. Dorsey, First Vice President; Edward McIntyre, Second Vice President; J. C. McBride, Secretary; C. Hartman, Treasurer. The Board of Managers consists of G. W. E. Dorsey, J. F. Kinney, R. W. Furnas, C. H. Walker and A. D. Williams. It is a noticeable fact that Gov. R. W. Furnas is the only member of the Board who has been such without interruption since its organization.

The State Board of Agriculture embraces all of the minor kindred organizations, the Horticultural Society and others, reports of which are incorporated in the official statements of the Board to the Legislature. These will be found treated of under their own heads. It has, since its institution as a territorial organization, fostered, encouraged and developed the farming interests of Nebraska, stimulating honest rivalry—one of the best promoters of prosperity. To it the State owes much of its present popularity, and to the indefatigable efforts of its officers, past and present, is due in a great measure the fact not that Nebraska is an agricultural State, but that she is pre-eminently, because scientifically, such.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the first territorial fair of the Board of Agriculture, held in 1859, four premiums only were awarded on fruits, eight diplomas given for the best displays of various flowers, and two for the best native wines, this being the extent of the horticultural exhibit. At the second fair, in 1868, three awards were made on apples, two on canned fruits, and three on flowers, the eight premiums being divided among five exhibitors.

Maj. H. T. Brooks, in his address delivered upon this latter occasion, said: "Fruit is a subject so vast and fundamental as to demand your prompt and unremitting attention," dwelling particularly upon the need of scientific horticulture, and the facilities offered by the location for securing the best possible results.

The consequence of this and similar encouragement was to incite liberal discussion among those interested in the subjects of fruit and forestry—the result being the organization of a State Horticultural Society at the third annual meeting of the Agricultural Board, whose object was declared to be the promotion of pomology, arboriculture, floriculture and gardening.

The first meeting of the new society was held at Nebraska City September 29, 1869, twenty-three persons uniting themselves as charter members. The election of officers resulted: J. H. Masters, President; R. W. Furnas, Secretary; and O. P. Mason, Treasurer. Committees were appointed and something of a plan of action determined upon.

At the first semi-annual meeting, at Brownville, commencing January 5, 1870, what was at the time a really remarkable display of fruits was made and intelligently discussed, and, at a special meeting at Omaha, in June of the same year, the attention of the society was more particularly directed to vegetables and flowers, the show of these being such that a committee was appointed to examine the articles displayed and award premiums, it being thought best that official notice be in this way taken of the efforts of those interested. This committee, in view of the fact that no list had been published or competition asked for, recommended that a diploma be awarded to each and all of those represented.

The Legislature of 1870 made an appropriation of $2,000 to the society, but at the annual fairs of that year and of 1871, the horticultural exhibits were, as heretofore, merged in those of the Agricultural Board, this Board and the new society making an arrangement in 1872, whereby the pomological and fruit displays at the State Fair should be under the control and management of the latter organization. No change was made through election until September, 1871, when a Vice Presidency was instituted, J. T. Allen being chosen to fill the position, and D. H. Wheeler superseding O. P. Mason as Treasurer. Meetings were held at Nebraska City in August, and at Lincoln in September, 1872, the latter in connection with the agricultural exhibit, being particularly fine as to apples, grapes and pears.

At the regular meeting of the society in January, 1873, a committee was appointed to attend the pomological exhibition at Boston, in September of that year. This delegation, comprising R. W. Furnas, J. S. Morton, James T. Allen and J. H. Masters, not only attended the meeting referred to, but placed on exhibition a car load of Nebraska fruits and evergreens, consisting of 237 varieties of apples, forty-nine of pears, twenty-four of peaches, fourteen of grapes, three of native plums, and three of evergreens, a special car being constructed and placed at their disposal for the trip by the Missouri & Burlington Railroad Company. At this same meeting, James T. Allen was elected President, E. N. Grennell, Vice President, D. H. Wheeler, Secretary, and John Evans, Treasurer.

Nothing of especial interest occurred in the proceedings of the society from this time until January, 1876, when a partial change of officers was effected, the new incumbents being R. W. Furnas, President; E. N. Grennell and Charles Mathewson, Vice Presidents; D. H. Wheeler and John Evans retaining their positions as Secretary and Treasurer respectively. The society during the summer had charge of the Nebraska display in Horticultural Hall at the Centennial Exposition, a display attracting general attention and receiving special honorary awards.

In 1879, the society passed resolutions of respect upon the death of an old and valued member—Hon. C. H. Winslow, of Cass County. At the annual election, John Evans was superseded as Treasurer by Christopher Hartman.

In 1880, Samuel Barnard was chosen Second Vice President in place of Charles Mathewson. In 1881, R. W. Furnas retiring, the Presidency was bestowed upon E. N. Grenell, Samuel Barnard was elected First Vice President, and A. W. Hawley, Second Vice President, these with D. H. Wheeler, Secretary, and Christopher Hartman, Treasurer, constituting the present list of officers. The Board of Directors consists of E. N. Grenell, Christopher Hartman, D. H. Wheeler, L. Crounse, R. W. Furnas and J. H. Masters. The annual display, made at Omaha, September 12 to 17, 1881, was unusually complete in all its details, competition being encouraged by premiums aggregating $1,200.

The society since its organization has received three medals from the American Pomological Society, the first as early as 1871, for the best collection of fruits displayed, the second in 1873, for the best State collection of apples, and the third in 1875, again for the best collection of fruits. It was also the recipient, in 1874, of a silver medal from the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. As has been implied, Nebraska's horticultural exhibit at the Centennial Exposition was in every way a remarkable one. In recognition of this fact, and for its special merits, the following awards were made, the society receiving a Commissioner's medal in token thereof. "For eight varieties of pears, shown without the name of the grower, but all well grown. The Flemish Beauty, Louise, Bonne de Jersey, White Doyenne and Duchess d'Angouleme are superior specimens, large, smooth and well colored."

"For 263 varieties of apples—a remarkably fine collection, and for the unusually large number of finely grown varieties; also for their general freedom from insect markings, fungus and weather discolorations."

It has been the object of the society to promote horticulture by setting forth the best methods, and making the experience of each horticulturist available for all. To this end comprehensive and frequent reports have been published containing discussions, suggestions and essays, and in this way it has been grandly successful, fully demonstrating the fact that Nebraska is peculiarly and especially adapted to the culture of the finest fruits, flowers and forest trees.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The men who founded Lincoln wisely set apart one of the most valuable blocks in the city plat and called it the "Historical Block," with the intention of utilizing the revenue, some day, for the preservation of the historical data of the State. Shortly after the organization of the commonwealth, a body was organized under the title of the "Nebraska State Historical Library Association," and preliminary steps were taken toward the institution of a society which should not only have the will and purpose to save the valuable records of those early days, but, through the increase in value of the historical block, the requisite means for carrying out that noble aim. Hon. John Gillespie was President of the Association. The many duties and absorbing subjects incident to the founding of a new city and the erection of a State government, for a time compelled the retirement of this matter to a greater degree of obscurity than its importance merited, and so considerable time elapsed between the inception and the formal operations of the Historical Society.

In order to revive general interest in the work, ex-Gov. Furnas, on the 12th of August, 1878, sent to many of the older settlers and leading men a circular letter reading thus:

BROWNVILLE, NEB., August 12, 1878.

My Dear Sir: Feeling, as I presume every citizen of this State does, the necessity for a State Historical Association, after consultation with persons in several parts of the State, it is thought advisable to call a meeting at Lincoln, on the same day as the State Fair, to effect the organization of a State Historical Society. I would like your views, and, if favorably entertained, the use of your name in such a call. Please advise me at your earliest convenience.

In response to this request, Gov. Furnas received letters from all whom he addressed, expressing approval of the plan. Thereupon, the following call was published:

The undersigned, impressed with the importance of collecting and preserving, in particular, such historical material as shall serve to illustrate the settlement and growth of the State of Nebraska, and knowing that much valuable to that end can now be obtained from living tongues and pens of those familiar from organization, and which may be lost by further procrastination, adopt this method of securing the organization of a State Historical Society. We call on friends of the object in view throughout the State, to meet at the Commercial Hotel in the city of Lincoln, on the evening of Wednesday, September 25th, 1878, for the purpose herein indicated.

ALVIN SAUNDERS,
A. S. PADDOCK,
ROBERT HAWKE,
R. R. LIVINGSTON,
D. H. WHEELER,
E. LOWE,
JOHN L. CARSON,
SILAS GARBER,
FRANK WELCH,
ROBERT W. FURNAS,
GEORGE L. MILLER,
J. STERLING MORTON,
J. C. LINCOLN,
WILLIAM ADAIR,
J. L. EDWARDS,
ELAM CLARK,
E. B. FAIRFIELD,
G. C. BARTON.
E. H. ROGERS,
THOMAS W. TIPTON.

The plan was duly carried out, and the following proceedings were had:

LINCOLN, NEB., September 25, 1878.

Pursuant to a call heretofore published, the following named gentlemen convened at the Commercial Hotel, Lincoln, Neb.:

Dr. George L. Miller, Chris. Hartman and J. T. Allan, Douglas County; Gov. Silas Garber and H. S. Kaley, Webster County; S. R. Thompson, T. P. Kennard, W. W. Wilson and Samuel Aughey, Lancaster County; Rev. J. M. Taggart and J. H. Croxton, Otoe County; C. H. Walker, Franklin County; Hon. L. Crounse and E. N. Grennell, Washington County; Prof. C. D. Wilbur, Saline County; J. Q. Goss, Sarpy County; D. H. Wheeler and William Gillmore, Cass County; O. T. B. Williams, Seward County; L. B. Fifield, Buffalo County; Rev. L. B. W. Shryock and E. Shugart, Gage County; William Adair, Dakota County; and Robert W. Furnas, Nemaha County.

Robert W. Furnas called the meeting to order, on whose nomination Dr. George L. Miller was elected temporary Chairman. R. W. Furnas was elected Secretary, on motion of D. H. Wheeler.

Dr. Miller, on taking the chair, delivered a short, appropriate and pressing address on the importance of forming a historical society, and regretting that it had not been done before.

On motion of S. R. Thompson, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen Committee on Organization: S. R. Thompson, J. Q. Goss, D. H. Wheeler, J. M. Taggart and Lorenzo Crounse.

The committee in due time made the following report, which was adopted:

Your committee, to which was referred the matter of organization, report favorably, and recommend that the name of the organization be "Nebraska State Historical Society." That the officers be one President, two Vice Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary. Also a board of five Directors. Membership to be elective, upon the payment of a fee and annual assessment to be agreed upon hereafter. Also that committees be appointed on permanent officers and constitution and by-laws.

In compliance with recommendations to the report, the Chair appointed the following committees:

On Permanent Officers—T. P. Kennard, Silas Garber, E. N. Grennell, O. T. B. Williams and C. D. Wilbur.

On Constitution and By-Laws—D. H. Wheeler, J. T. Allan, L. B. W. Shryock, J. H. Croxton and Samuel Aughey.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet at same place to-morrow evening.

GEORGE L. MILLER, *Chairman.*

ROBERT W. FURNAS, *Secretary.*

LINCOLN, NEB., September 26, 1878.

Pursuant to adjournment, the meeting convened with the following additional named gentlemen: H. T. Clark, Sarpy County; J. H. Brown, A. Humphrey, J. H. Ames, John Cadman and A. G. Hastings, of Lancaster County; J. A. MacMurphy, Cass County; Hiram Craig, Washington County; J. J. Budd, Douglas County; F. J. Hendershot, Thayer County; S. A. Fulton, Richardson County; Theron Nye, Dodge County.

Dr. Miller, Chairman, being absent, Gov. Silas Garber was called to the chair.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, through Prof. Aughey, presented a constitution and by-laws which, after being read in full, were adopted.

The constitution and by-laws are somewhat lengthy, and were published in pamphlet form, so that those who desire may obtain a copy from Prof. Aughey. They are consequently omitted from this sketch. The membership fee was fixed for the present at $3.

Mr. Kennard, from the Committee on Permanent Officers, reported as follows, which report was adopted and the officers declared duly elected:

President—Ex.-Gov. Robert W. Furnas, Nemaha County.
First Vice President—Dr. George L. Miller, Douglas County.
Second Vice President—Judge E. S. Dundy, Richardson County.
Treasurer—W. W. Wilson, Lancaster County.
Secretary—Prof. Samuel Aughey, Lancaster County.
Corresponding Secretary—D. H. Wheeler, Cass County.
Directors—Gov. Silas Garber, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Prof. C. D. Wilbur, Dr. G. C. Monell, and Hon. Lorenzo Crounse.

The committee recommend that the President and Secretary be ex officio members of the Board of Directors, which, by vote, was agreed to.

Meeting adjourned to meet again at the same place September 30th next.

SILAS GARBER, *Chairman.*

ROBERT W. FURNAS, *Secretary.*

Annual meetings have been held, and the value of the proceedings may be estimated by the character of the papers read on those occasions: The "Discovery of Nebraska," by Judge Savage; the "Philosophy of Emigration," by Hon. J. W. Woolworth, and the history of the times when Nebraska was created a State, by Senator Gere, form some of the most entertaining pages in this volume. The official roster has remained substantially unchanged.

The question of title to the Historical Block has been raised. By an act of the Legislature, the city of Lincoln became possessed of the said Block 29 for use as a market square. The State Historical and Library Association, which is still in existence, is now contesting the validity of that possession. As the case is still pending, prudence dictates all omission of opinion here. The hope may, however, be properly expressed, that nothing will intervene between the expectation and the realization of the most sanguine desires of this most noble association. The preservation of historic data is of far more value than can be calculated in dollars and cents. Should the handsome property fail to find ultimate lodgment with the association, probably the people of the State will not allow interest in the matter to die out. By the obtaining of clear title to the Historical Block, and the union of the two societies in future effort, vastly better results would accrue than could be looked for in any other direction.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to a call made by the Omaha Medical Society, a number of delegates from the profession in the various counties of the State met at the rooms of Dr. James H. Peabody, in Omaha, on May 11, 1868, for the purpose of taking some action toward a State organization. After time being taken for due consideration of the objects and needs of such a society, and for the drafting of a constitution, permanent organization was effected at a second meeting, held in Omaha, June 24, 1868, it being determined that such an institution "organized and conducted so as to give frequent, united and emphatic expression to the views and aims of the medical profession in this State must at all times have a beneficial influence and supply more efficient means than have hitherto been available here for cultivating and advancing medical knowledge, for elevating the standard of medical education, for promoting the usefulness, honor and interests of the medical profession, for enlightening and directing public opinion in regard to the duties, responsibilities and the requirements of medical men; for exciting and encouraging emulation and concert of action in the profession, and for facilitating and fostering friendly intercourse between those who are engaged in it."

The members of the society were, by the constitution, divided into three classes—delegates, members by invitation and permanent members. The annual meetings were set for the first Tuesday in June in each year. Standing committees were established and a code of ethics adopted, this constitution being signed by the following persons as charter members: G. C. Monell, M. D., H. P. Mathewson, M. D., James H. Peabody, M. D., J. C. Denise, M. D., S. D. Mercer, M. D., of Douglas County; R. R. Livingston, M. D., of Cass County; D. Whitinger, M. D., N. B. Larsh, M. D., of Otoe County, and J. P. Andrews, M. D., and August Roeder, M. D., of Washington County. The convention, having adopted the constitution and by-laws, formally resolved itself into a "State Medical Society" and proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: President, Gilbert C. Monell; First Vice President, Robert R. Livingston; Second Vice President, Napoleon B. Larsh; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Denise; Permanent Secretary, S. D. Mercer; Treasurer, Daniel Whitinger.

The first annual convention was held at Nebraska City, June 1 and 2, 1869, interesting reports being made by the sections on surgery, anatomy and physiology and materia medica. James H. Peabody was elected as President; N. B. Larsh, First Vice President; F. Renner, Second Vice President; D. W. Hershey, Treasurer, no change being made in the Secretaries. At the second anniversary, also at Omaha, June 7 and 8, 1870, changes were again made, placing N. B. Larsh in the chair, John Black and L. H. Robbins, as Vice Presidents, and H. P. Mathewson, as Treasurer, upon this occasion. Resolutions of the highest respect were passed upon the personal and professional character of August Roeder, deceased.

The third session, held at Lincoln in June, 1871, placed in office: R. R. Livingston, President; A. Bowen and V. H. Coffman, Vice Presidents; George Tilden, Corresponding Secretary. The fourth, at Plattsmouth, June, 1872, promoted A. Bowen to the Presidency, making other changes as follows: William McClelland and L. J. Abbott, Vice Presidents, and V. H. Coffman, Corresponding Secretary. In addition to the usual reports and discussions, an address of some length on "The Medical Profession," was delivered by the retiring President.

On June 3 and 4, 1873, the society convened for the fifth time at Nebraska City, H. P. Mathewson being chosen as President for the ensuing year; D. W. Hershey and F. G. Fuller, Vice Presidents; R. R. Livingston, Corresponding Secretary; James H. Peabody, Treasurer.

At the sixth session, at Omaha, June 2 and 3, 1874, John Black was elected President; William English and Harvey Link, Vice Presidents; F. G. Fuller, Permanent Secretary. At the seventh anniversary, held at Plattsmouth, June 1 and 2, 1875, the election placed in office L. H. Robbins, President; E. Van Buren and George Tilden, Vice Presidents, and A. Bowen, Treasurer.

For some reason, the eighth annual session was not held until September 26 and 27, 1876, Lincoln being the place of meeting. On this occasion, J. P. Peck was elected President; A. Woolsey and H. D. Gilbert, Vice Presidents, and L. H. Robbins, Treasurer, it being always understood that the offices not mentioned were retained by their former incumbents.

The ninth session was held at Omaha, the tenth at Fremont and the eleventh at Nebraska City, in June of 1877, 1878 and 1879 respectively. At the first of these meetings, L. J. Abbott was elected President; E. M. Whitten and Harvey Link, Vice Presidents. In 1878, E. M. Whitten was promoted to the Presidency; Alexander Bear and M. W. Stone, chosen Vice Presidents; A. S. v. Mansfelde, Recording Secretary; R. C. Moore, Treasurer. In 1879, Harvey Link was elected President, F. G. Fuller succeeding Alexander Bear, as First Vice President.

The twelfth regular convention was held at Kearney, on June 1 and 2, 1880. Resolutions of respect were passed upon the deaths of Dr. William E. Donelan and Enos Lowe, both of whom were prominently identified with the early settlement of Nebraska, and also upon that of Dr. D. H. O'Linn, a younger practitioner and one of the finest surgeons in the State. Changes were made by election as follows: President, S. D. Mercer; Vice Presidents, W. M. Knapp and F. B. Reed.

The thirteenth annual meeting, at Norfolk, June 7 and 8, 1881, placed in office M. W. Stone, of Wahoo, President; A. H. Sowers, of Hastings, First Vice President; A. H. Jackson, of Cincinnati, Second Vice President, re-electing A. S. v. Mansfelde, of Ashland, Recording Secretary; R. R. Livingston, of Plattsmouth, Corresponding Secretary, and R. C. Moore, of Omaha, Treasurer, these constituting the board for 1881 and 1882. The society has, from time to time, issued full and valuable reports of its proceedings, accomplishing, as far as possible, that which it aimed to do upon its institution—elevating the standard of medical education and promoting the usefulness, honor and interests of the medical profession.

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Nebraska State Bar Association was organized January 6, 1876. The object of the organization is best stated by quoting Article 11 of the constitution:

> The association is established to maintain a high standard of professional integrity among the members of the Nebraska Bar, to cultivate social intercourse and courtesy among them; to encourage a thorough and liberal legal education, and to assist in the improvement of the law and the due administration of justice to all classes of society without distinction.

The constitution provided for its incorporation under the laws of the State, appointing the President to take the necessary steps in the matter. Its property is exempt from any individual rights. Any member of a county association may become a member, and all Judges of the Supreme, District and Federal Courts of Nebraska are members by virtue of their offices and have all the privileges of membership, except voting.

Its constitution not only provides for punishment of its members for misconduct toward the association and the administration of justice, but is a vigilance committee to look after and punish in the courts the misconduct of non-members. There are four standing committees, as follows: On Amendment of the Law, Judiciary, Grievances and Legal Education. Upon the first published lists, there are seventy-two members, but the association now numbers about 225.

S. H. Calhoun, E. Wakeley and C. F. Manderson have successively held the position of President, while D. G. Hull has been Secretary since its organization. Annual addresses have been delivered by J. M. Woolworth, J. M. Love, A. J. Poppleton, E. Wakeley and T. M. Marquette, and Judge Isham Reavis is the orator for 1882. These addresses have been noted for their depth of thought, advanced ideas, brilliancy of diction and eloquence of delivery.

STATE BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS.

An act of the Legislature, approved February 24, 1879, created a Board of Fish Commissioners, for the propagation and distribution of fish in the public waters of Nebraska, appointing as members of the board Hon. William L. May, Hon. H. S. Kaley and Dr. R. R. Livingston, and placing $500 per annum at their disposal. This board organized on June 21 of the same year, with W. L. May as President, and H. S. Kaley, as Secretary; communication was at once opened with the fish commissioners of other States and with the United States Commissioners, for the purpose of harvesting from their experiences the best and most economical method of carrying out the intentions of the act, and visits were made, by the members of the board, to various hatcheries in the State and elsewhere.

Having no means for building a proper hatchery, and with the expectation of receiving 500,000 California salmon eggs, a contract was entered into by the commission, with Romine & Decker, of Sarpy County, whereby that firm was to receive and care for these eggs, delivering the young fry to the board when ready for distribution. As it happened, however, only two-fifths of the number of eggs expected was received, the result being over 190,000 young salmon, subsequently placed in the creeks and the smaller rivers of the State; these, so far as can now be ascertained, have done sufficiently well to prove that the streams of Nebraska are well adapted to their occupancy and growth.

During the summer of 1880, the commission procured through Prof. Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner, an allotment of German carp, 133 of which were safely introduced into the hatchery. Early in 1881, 400,000 California salmon eggs were obtained through the Smithsonian Institute, and somewhat later an additional 1,500 German carp were brought from Washington by Commissioner B. B. Kennedy, successor to Hon. H. S. Kaley, deceased, assisted by Mr. Romine, of Romine & Decker, only five of the fish being lost in transportation; 90 per cent of these salmon were successfully hatched and distributed among the streams of the State, about equally north and south of the Platte River. The German carp, together with those previously procured, have been retained at the hatcheries for breeding purposes, the product to be distributed in due season. Of the carp, the board unite in saying that it is perhaps the best fish for the waters of Nebraska, being able to exist and even thrive in waters too muddy and befouled for any other fish to live in, and being remarkably hardy and prolific, requiring little care or protection.

In 1881, the Legislature made a special appropriation of $3,800, with which to purchase a suitable site and to erect a hatchery, excavate ponds and build a dwelling-house for the superintendent, an additional appropriation of $3,600 being made for the payment of salaries and the purchase of spawn, fry, and for incidental expenses, the total being very nearly what the board asked for and sufficient to enable it to proceed rapidly and independently in the work which it has begun.

THE NEBRASKA PRESS ASSOCIATION.

An organization was effected on December 6, 1859, of what is known as the Editors' and Publishers' Association of Nebraska Territory. The first meeting was held at the Herndon House, Omaha, the following persons being present: Thomas Morton and M. W. Reynolds, of the Nebraska City *News;* R. W. Furnas, of the Brownville *Advertiser;* T. H. Robertson, of the Omaha *Nebraskian;* E. Giles, of the Plattsmouth *Sentinel;* Burbank & Jamison, of the Falls City *Broad Axe;* E. D. Webster, of the Omaha *Republican*, and ex-editors H. D. Johnson, J. W. Pattison and S. Belden. On this occasion, M. W. Reynolds was elected President; R. W. Furnas, Vice President; M. H. Clark, Secretary. Among the resolutions adopted at this meeting is one "That a public journal is an impersonality, and should be so treated on all occasions; and that in our intercourse with each other, we will neither use offensive personalities nor encourage them in others; but that we will at all times discourage their use as ungentlemanly and degrading to the profession of journalism"—a resolution, the spirit of which was better observed, possibly, in the early days, than it is at the present time. With the election of George A. Hensdale and Hon. J. Sterling Morton to honorary membership, the meeting adjourned.

No further record of this association is to be found, and no further re-unions held until September 14, 1864, when the members of an "Editorial Convention" assembled at Nebraska City, the object, as expressed in the call, being to adopt uniform rates of advertising. T. H. Robertson, of the *Nebraskian*, was elected President; W. H. H. Waters, of the Nebraska City *Press*, Secretary; and a committee to prepare a schedule of prices, appointed, consisting of Sturgis, of the Bellevue *Times;* Taylor, of the Nebraska *Republican*, and Giles, of the *Cass County Sentinel*. The rates, as adopted, secured publishers $2.50 for weekly subscriptions, $1 per month for daily subscriptions, $5 per year for tri-weekly subscriptions. Legal and transient advertisements to be inserted at the rate of $1.50 per square for first insertion, $1 for each subsequent insertion, and the price of all job work advanced 50 per cent.

In January, 1873, a preliminary meeting of "the Nebraska Press Association" was held at the Capitol Building, in Lincoln, at which Maj. Caffrey officiated as Chairman, and J. A. MacMurphy as Secretary. With the appointment of committees the meeting adjourned until February 27, 1873, on this occasion adopting a constitution and by-laws. As instructive of the changes that have taken place so rapidly in Nebraska journalism, a list of those attending the February meeting is appended. William Caffrey, Brownville *Advertiser;* C. H. Gere, *State Journal;* F. M. MacDonagh, *Nebraska Watchman* (Plattsmouth); F. Renner, *Staats Zeitung* (Nebraska City); W. H. H. Waters, Nebraska City *Chronicle;* Charles Little, *Saline County Post;* F. H. La Munyon, North Platte *Enterprise;* W. A. Brown, Nebraska City *Press;* John A. MacMurphy, *Nebraska Herald;* C. C. Rawlins and P. E. Beardsley, Lincoln *Leader;* J. M. Van Arman, representing *State Journal;* E. Rosewater, Omaha *Bee;* St. A. D. Balcombe, Omaha *Republican;* George A. Randall, Lincoln *Statesman;* T. Coleman, Beatrice *Express;* W. C. Cloyd, Seward *Atlas;* E. W. Deere, *Saunders County Republican;* C. F. Bayha, Dakota City *Mail;* B. M. Brake, correspondent Omaha *Herald;* L. E. Cropsey, correspondent *Inter Ocean* and Omaha *Republican*. Honorary members, Silas A. Strickland, W. A. Gwyer, R. W. Furnas.

No meeting was held in 1874. The next meeting of the Association being in the Senate Chamber, at Lincoln, January 24, 1875, C. H. Gere in the chair. An election of officers was held, resulting in Web. Eaton assuming the Presidency; T. Wolfe, the Vice Presidency; and John A. MacMurphy, the Secretaryship. In August, 1875, the Association took an excursion to Atchison, Topeka, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha. In his report for this year, Secretary MacMurphy makes a few remarks, which, as showing the character of the men and the work of the press generally, are here incorporated.

"This was our first excursion out of the State. It was a very pleasant one. We think the editorial fraternity and the State are better for it. We became acquainted with each other, and made many lasting personal friendships, which do much to soften the asperities of future newspaper battles. We are proud of our young editors of the West. They are a fine body of men, noticeably young men. We found many of them college-bred men. We found more honest, hard-working, regular-bred printers, who have worked their way up from the case, who saved their earnings, and soberly and manfully have set themselves to work on their own account, and each and every day their education will become deeper and truer, and more lenient, we hope. There is no business more honored, or of more value to the human race. May they all strive to place the *Newspaper* on a higher and a broader plane, giving it its true place, as a great moral engine, for the elevation of their kind, and the teaching of true theories of civilization."

* * * * * * * *

"May we all pull together for our common welfare, until the newspaper owner is not considered a mere pack-horse for the aspiring politician, the grasping office-holder, or the grudging speculator and man of money to ride to power, plunder, fame or wealth upon.

"Nor yet should the patriot and statesman be willing to mount to honor and fame over our broad shoulders and willing hearts, while we are left to do the fighting at home, bearing the cursing, heading the quarrels and getting ready for another battle—all without money and price, adequate to our support or equivalent to the brains, labor and time expended. In proportion to our employment, we are harder worked and poorer paid than any class of men in the United States, Methodist itinerants excepted, and they fare about as well considering they seldom have any cash capital at stake, while we often have. These things should not be."

The Association from this time on increased in membership and importance, taking up and discussing at different times, all of the bearings of the foreign advertising business, so that much better rates were secured by those prepared to follow the suggestions made.

In 1877, the Association, as such, visited Salt Lake, publishing "on the wing" aboard of the cars, a little paper called the *Quill-Driver*, it being the second paper ever printed under the same circumstances, so far as known. The parting editorial is as follows:

"We have had a 2,000 mile journey, threaded the wonderful cañons, climbed the lofty crags, slid down the gloomy mining shafts, angled in the sparkling brooks, viewed the little salt sea, plucked the bright flowers, tasted the sulphur springs, been drenched with the mountain rain, snowballed one another, danced in Zion, been preached at by a snowy-bearded prophet, tete-a-teted with Tom Thumb, Brigham Young, Frank Leslie, and the copper-colored Shoshone; and now for the beautiful green prairies of Nebraska."

At this time, J. C. McBride was President, and J. A. MacMurphy Secretary. The different views of so large a body of men on the Mormon question produced quite a discussion upon their return to editorial work, and influenced public opinion in Nebraska to no small extent.

The election of officers for 1878 resulted in the choice of J. A. MacMurphy, President; A. L. Wigton, Vice President; Fred. Nye, Secretary; Thomas Wolfe, Treasurer.

In July of that year an excursion to the Wisconsin lakes was indulged in, by way of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The participants, in the words of the report, "coming home happy, hopeful, hearty and sober, with the same empty pockets with which we started, and hearing the 'devil' yelling for copy."

In 1879, the officers were: Thomas Wolfe, President; A. D. Williams, Vice President; H. M. Wells, Secretary; J. C. McBride, Treasurer. An excursion was taken to St. Louis during the summer.

In 1880, Charles H. Gere was President; M. A. Brown, Vice President; H. M. Wells, Secretary; G. B. Moore, Treasurer. In 1881, the offices were filled in the same order as above, by M. A. Brown, E. M. Correll, A. E. Cody and George B. Moore. In May of this year, the excursionists visited Chicago.

At the regular annual meeting, held at Lincoln February 22 and 23, 1882, Hon. E. M. Correll, of the Hebron *Journal* and *Woman's Journal*, was elected President; A. L. Wigton, of the Hastings *Gazette*, Vice President; O. M. Druse, of the *Nebraska Farmer*, Secretary; G. B. Moore, of the Nemaha *Granger*, Treasurer; M. A. Brown, of the Beatrice *Express*, Orator; J. A. MacMurphy, of the *Nebraska Herald*, Poet.

The Association is prosperous and growing in power and influence yearly. Its membership is representative of all sections of the State, and its tendency the creation of personal good will and harmony.

MILITARY HISTORY.

THE military history of the Territory may perhaps be most appropriately treated under three distinctive heads, relating to three different phases of military service. The history of the Territory's participation in the actions of the civil war, and of the continuous succession of troubles occurring on the frontier, is, of course, the most important branch. Besides this, however, is the subject of a general military nature concerning the department of which Nebraska at present forms a considerable portion; and finally, the topic of the State militia, which, being yet in its infancy, does not furnish material for any prolonged consideration.

Treating of these various branches of the subject, there appears in this chapter first an account of the early militia organizations, for local defense; second, the record of Nebraska's share in the rebellion, which was of a nature well calculated to develop any amount of latent pride over the operations of its troops; then the continued and perplexing border troubles; following that, the general departmental history of the different military districts of which Nebraska has made a part; and in conclusion, the subject of the State militia as at present constituted.

While this arrangement of the chapter necessarily divides the militia into separate sections, the reader will, at a second glance, perceive the advantages gained by a more thorough chronological presentation of facts, since it is true that the Territorial and the State militia are very distinct features in the general military history of Nebraska.

The authority under which the first militia was organized was a proclamation issued by Acting Governor Cuming, December 23, 1854, in which he recommended that "the citizens of the Territory of Nebraska organize in their respective neighborhoods into volunteer companies, constituting in all two regiments, one north and one south of the river Platte," which formed a social as well as natural dividing line for many years. The companies were to elect their own officers, the regimental commissions being designated by the Acting Governor, and the companies were advised to "keep such arms and ammunition as they can procure in good order and ready for service," and to establish night sentinels in the frontier districts. Block houses were suggested as a suitable place of refuge in case of attack. The regiments were designed solely for defensive work, in the face of a by no means imaginary foe. The Indians, while sectionally peaceful, were subject to constant influence through intercourse with more war-like tribes, and, worst of all, through frequent incursions of the savage Sioux.

In the spring of 1855, depredations were committed upon the property of settlers in Dodge County, supposed to be the work of Pawnee Indians. Gov. Izard thereupon appointed Gen. J. M. Thayer and Gov. O. D. Richardson a commission to hold council with the chief of the Pawnees, and through the interpreter, assure him of the Government's desire for peace, but at the same time to impress on his mind the fact that outrages of such a nature would not be tolerated.

The council was held at the village of the Pawnees, on the Platte, and the report of the council is given in the language of that document: "We left Omaha by the way of Belleview (as it was then spelled), and there were met by Mr. Allis, the United States Interpreter for the Pawnees, who accompanied us on this service. On the third day from the time of our departure, we arrived at the upper village of the Loup and Tapa bands of the Pawnees, and had a talk with the chiefs in council, in presence of the bands, numbering, perhaps, two or three hundred. We were received and treated in a very friendly manner by them.

After stating to them the fact of the stealing of a number of oxen on the Elk Horn, and your instructions to us, they replied through the interpreter that they were glad to hear of the kind and friendly feelings that were entertained toward them by the Government and people of the Territory. They said they wished to be on friendly terms with us; that they were glad we had come among them; that they knew of no depredations committed by the Pawnees upon the whites; that the Poncas were frequently about, and were enemies of theirs, and constantly annoyed them. They presumed the Poncas did the thing complained of.

"We then left them, returned to the north side of the Platte, and in the morning proceeded down the river some four miles, opposite to where the lower village (or as it is called, the Grand Pawnee Village) stands. After waiting a short time on the bank of the river, the chiefs of the Grand Pawnees came across, and through the interpreter we made known to them our business. In a few minutes they replied that they knew of no depredations by the Indians of their band or tribe upon the whites of Nebraska. That a few days since some of the Poncas were about, and they sent out a number of their tribe to find them. They came across one ox that was wounded; that they killed the ox and used him; that the ox had several Ponca arrows in him, and they supposed from that that the Poncas shot him with arrows; that they had had nothing more to do with the affair than above stated. In answer to the question how it happened that the ox was in the direction of their village from the Horn, they said it was a trick of the Poncas to drive the ox toward their village to throw suspicion off from themselves on to the Pawnees. The chiefs of both bands were distinctly told that though the whites were friendly to the Indians, yet they will not suffer the Indians to take their property or injure them in any way; and that the Indians will be held to a strict account and punished for any injuries they may inflict upon the whites."

The result of this commission was practically of no great value, except to impress a mild lesson on the Indians of their responsibility for outrages committed on the whites. This lesson, as subsequent pages reveal, was not heeded by the savages.

The commissions issued to Territorial militia in 1855, the year the system was organized, were: John M. Thayer, Brigadier General, First Brigade; Peter A. Sarpy, Quartermaster General, First Brigade; William English, Commissary General, First Brigade; John B. Folsom, Adjutant, First Brigade; H. P. Downs, Inspector General.

First Regiment; J. D. N. Thompson, Adjutant; A. J. Hanscom, Colonel; William C. James, Lieutenant Colonel; Hascal C. Purple, Major; Thomas L. Griffy, Adjutant; John B. Robertson, Quartermaster; Anselum Arnold, Commissary; M. H. Clark, Surgeon; George L. Miller, Assistant Surgeon.

Second Regiment; David M. Johnson, Colonel; Richard Brown, Quartermaster; Gideon Bennet, Commissary; William McLennan, Adjutant; Isaiah H. Crane, Surgeon; William Hamilton, Assistant Surgeon.

The appearance of hostile Sioux near Fontenelle in July, 1855, first caused Gov. Izard to call upon Gen. Thayer for active service. The General was authorized to raise a volunteer company of forty men, and place them under proper equipment for effective duty. The first company of volunteer militia was also assigned to service under him, and further authority given him to demand an increase of force, if necessary.

DEATH OF LOGAN FONTENELLE.

When the country of the Omahas was sold to the Government of the United States, a colony came from Quincy, Ill., to Nebraska to seek for themselves and their children new and better homes. Upon arriving at Bellevue, Neb., they found there Logan Fontenelle, the chief of the Omahas. He was a half-breed, his father having been a Frenchman, his mother an Omaha squaw. Logan had been educated at St. Louis, and was much more than ordinarily intelligent and brave. As he was familiar with all Eastern Nebraska, the colonists requested him to accompany them in their search for a suitable location for a settlement. He acceded to their request. This was in 1854. The Quincy colonists, consisting of Dr. M. H. Clark, James A. Bell, W. W. Keep and some others, under the guidance of Logan Fontenelle, started out together, journeyed up the Elkhorn, and finally found a spot with which all were satisfied. They named it Fontenelle in honor of their guide. They then returned to Quincy for their families, leaving Logan to guard their claim. Upon their return he joined his tribe.

In the spring of 1855, the Omahas were removed on to their reservation, and the money due from the Government was paid to them just above Decatur. Upon getting on the reservation, they, as had been their custom from time immemorial, went out on a buffalo hunt. Their course was due west, where were to be found, not only plenty of buffalo, but also plenty of Sioux, the latter as much their enemies as they were the enemies of the buffalo. It had been for years the custom of the Sioux to come and fight them every summer. The two tribes had had a number of battles already on the Elkhorn, and the Omahas saw that it was beginning to be of no use for them to fight the Sioux, so now they decided to retreat. After retreating two or three days, they supposed themselves out of danger and crossed to the south side of the Elkhorn, finding there fresh buffalo tracks. These they followed into the brush. After this they camped, and in the morning Logan, Joe La Flesche, and Sansouci started on ahead of the village, two or three miles, chasing some elk which started up in their course. La Flesche and Sansouci continued the pursuit of the elk for some distance, Logan falling in the rear or taking a divergent course; at any rate, he was never again seen alive by his companions. Soon after missing Logan, they saw behind them the Sioux still in pursuit, and made the best possible speed back to the village. In a short time, they were all surrounded and fired upon by the Sioux. This was about 10 o'clock in the morning, and the trouble lasted until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. About this time, the Omahas saw some Indians riding Logan's horse, with a small piece of his scalp dangling from one of their belts. The Omahas asked for a parley, and inquired if the owner of the horse had been killed. Upon receiving an affirmative answer, they cried out, "You have killed our chief and our best friend," and after the Indian fashion the whole village set up a wail of lamentation. This ended the battle; the Sioux returned to their own country, and the Omahas went out in search of the body of their fallen chief. Passing down Beaver Creek six or seven miles, they found it, the breast pierced with seven arrows, the back part of the skull broken in with a tomahawk, and a portion of the scalp removed. The young men washed him and dressed him in a piece of rawhide. In the vicinity of his body were two large pools of blood and an old shirt, with the left side shot away. Logan had been armed with a double barreled gun, one barrel rifle, the other shot gun, and in his last brave struggle for his life had shot away a large portion of the left side of the body of one of his enemies, who was probably the worst wounded man that ever survived his injuries. Joe La Flesche placed his body on the back of a large mule, and conveyed it to Bellevue for burial.

The Sioux themselves gave substantially the same account of his capture and death. After discovering him, they chased him fifteen miles, and failing to overtake him, gave up the chase. Watching him with disappointed eyes, they saw him descend into the creek, and as he did not appear on the other side, one of their number went stealthily forward to reconnoiter. This Sioux, upon reaching the bank of the creek, saw Logan vainly endeavoring to extricate his horse (a noble animal, which had saved his life that morning by its speed and endurance), from the treacherous mire of the bottom of the creek. Logan had attempted to cross the creek on what he supposed to be a solid beaver dam, but it proved too soft to bear his horse's weight, and his efforts, though strenuous, were vain. Upon taking in the situation, the Sioux crawled back out of sight and gave the signal to his companions. They speedily surrounded Logan, who was unconscious of their movements until it was too late to escape. However, he resolved to sell his life as dearly as possible, and as his enemies rushed upon him, he shot both barrels of his gun at one of them, hitting him in the left side, with the result we have outlined above. The odds against him were, however, so great that he was almost immediately killed by about seven arrows piercing him in the breast, and by having the back part of his head broken in with a tomahawk. This occurred on the 15th of June.

His body was wrapped up in a rawhide and removed to Bellevue for burial. His brother, Henry Fontenelle, made him a coffin, but as it was some time before this could be accomplished, and as the weather was warm, his body was so swollen that the coffin proved too small. He was, therefore, buried without one at Bellevue, on July 1, 1855. A large number of Omaha braves attended the funeral, the services of which were conducted by Stephen Decatur. Thus, unfortunately for the Omahas, was their brave chief, and one of the bravest of men, slain and laid to rest. His influence over his tribe was supreme, and they with good reason sincerely mourned his loss. He was sufficiently intelligent to perceive the tendency of modern progress, the results of the contact of the white man with the Indian, and the course that was necessary for the latter to pursue in order to prevent his, to most others, seemingly inevitable annihilation. And it is safe to say that had it been decreed him to live, the Omahas would to-day have been living upon a considerably higher plane of civilization than is now the case.

The so-called "Pawnee War" occurred during the summer of 1859. From the official reports the following statement of the disturbance is compiled:

About July 1, 1859, messengers arrived in Omaha, from Fontenelle and vicinity, announcing that the settlements along the Elkhorn had been broken up by the Pawnee Indians, who were driving off stock, burning fences and houses and threatening the lives of the inhabitants. A Citizens' Committee, consisting of John Evans, John M. Taggert, S. Searte and W. M. Saint, appealed to Gov. Black for aid in suppressing the troubles. The committee reported the Indians, encamped near Fontenelle, had been engaged in pilfering until finally, emboldened by the non-interference of the whites, they made more effective assaults, in one of which the settlers had killed four of the Indians. The situation was a threatening one, requiring prompt action. Gov. Black was absent, in Nebraska City, when the summons arrived, and Secretary J. Sterling Morton was called upon to act in his stead, by virtue of his legal authority. A numerously signed address was sent him, urging vigorous measures. In response, Secretary Morton issued a call upon Col. Charles May, Commandant of Fort Kearney, for troops to repel the incursions of the savages, the strength of whom was reported to be 700 or 800 warriors. In reply to this call, word was sent Acting Gov. Morton that all of the disposable force then stationed at Fort Kearney had just been dispatched to protect the transportation train of Russell, Majors & Waddell, Government contractors, but that he would immediately send an express to Lieut. B. H. Robertson, commanding Company K, Second Dragoons, and order him to proceed without delay, with his company, to the relief of the settlers.

Meantime, Maj. Gen. John M. Thayer, at the solicitation of many of the inhabitants of Omaha, and in compliance with earnest petitions from Fontenelle and other points on the Elkhorn River, set out for the scene of the disturbances, at the head of the Light Artillery Company, of Omaha, Capt. James H. Ford in command.

Upon the evening of the 5th of July, Gov. Black, with a portion of Company K, United States Dragoons, in command of Lieut. Robertson, arrived at Omaha. A dispatch was that day received from Gen. Thayer, dated in camp at Fontenelle, July 2, stating that the reports first received were fully verified, and that the settlements for fifty miles had been broken up. The General expressed the belief that no peace could be effected without first instituting rigorous measures, and that he was ready to open hostilities on receipt of the Governor's orders.

Gov. Black, in the face of this emergency, called for volunteers, procured horses and equipage from the firm of Wood & King, of Omaha, liverymen, who completely emptied their stables at his request, and laid in stores from the stocks of Lacy & McCormick and George Clayes, general merchants. These business men were prompt, humane and patriotic, responding when slight chance of compensation was apparent. The morning of July 6 witnessed the departure of the company, under command of Lieut. Robertson, and accompanied by Gov. Black in person.

The work of depredation was continued by the Indians. Dispatches were sent by Gen. Thayer, showing a deplorable condition of affairs in the vicinity of Fontenelle, and urging stringent processes. The post offices in the Territory named had been destroyed and Government property burned.

On the morning of the 8th, Gov. Black's troops joined the forces under Gen. Thayer, south of the Elkhorn. By the consolidation of these divisions, about 200 men, mostly mounted, were placed under organization and elected commanding officers. This was as follows: Commander-in-chief, Gov. Samuel W. Black; Major General commanding expedition, John M. Thayer. The staff of the Governor was: Lieutenant Colonels John McConihe, R. E. Bowie, C. D. Woolworth, Samuel A. Lowe. The staff of Gen. Thayer was: Captains R. H. Howard, A. S. Paddock, Witt Black, J. W. Pattison. The companies of troops were: No. 1, Omaha Light Artillery, with one six-pounder gun; Captain, James H. Ford; First Lieutenant, E. G. McNeely; Sergeant, William Searight.

No. 2, First Dragoons, Captain, George F. Kennedy; First Lieutenant, J. C. Reeves; Second Lieutenant, C. A. Henry; First Sergeant, J. S. Bowen.

No. 3, Second Dragoons, Captain, R. W. Hazen; First Lieutenant, William West; Second Lieutenant, H. C. Campbell; Sergeant, Abram McNeil.

No. 4, Fontenelle Mounted Rifles, Captain, William Kline; First Lieutenant, James A. Bell; Second Lieutenant, William S. Flack; Sergeant, John H. Francis.

No. 5, Columbus Infantry, Captain, Michael Weaver; First Lieutenant, William Grauman; Sergeant, John Browner.

No. 6, Columbus Guards, Captain, J. Rickley; First Lieutenant, J. P. Becker; Second Lieutenant, J. C. Woolfel.

When organized, the regimental officers were: His Excellency, Samuel W. Black, Commander in Chief; John M. Thayer, Major General; William A. West, Colonel; B. H. Robertson, United States Army, Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel R. Curtis, Inspector General; Experience Estabrook, Adjutant; —— Reed, Major; W. T. Clarke, Quartermaster; A. U. Wyman, Commissary; Henry Page, Wagonmaster; J. P. Peck, William McClelland, Surgeons.

The command numbered as follows:

	Men.	Wagons.	Horses.	Days' Service.
No. 1.	16	1	21	20
No. 2.	52	4	57	16
No. 3.	51	5	46	16
No. 4.	40	6	36	16
No. 5.	37	4	11	16
No. 6.	11			6

The entire roster of this expedition is preserved in the journal of the Council, pp. 270 to 276, Session Proceedings of 1860.

The campaign was a brief but effective one. After a demonstration or two, the Indians, then on their way to the summer hunting-grounds, were overcome and surrendered to terms just to them, but efficient for the protection of settlers.

Gen. Thayer stated that "the troops came upon the Indians and the Indians surrendered. The line was formed, the cannon was planted and the chiefs of all the different bands came forward, throwing down their arms and raising white flags. The interpreter was directed to communicate with them, and they asked to have a council. They acknowledged that their young men had committed these depredations, and offered to give them up and did bring forward six, who were delivered up. Two of them were shot as they were trying to escape the next day. The guard so informed me. I did not see it done."

The duty of protecting property and the lives of citizens was fully appreciated by the civil and military branches of the Territorial Government. It is, however, beyond the intention of this chapter to enter into a detailed history of the Indian tribes of Nebraska, and hence we leave this work to those who have the special task in hand. An exhaustive history of the "Pawnee War" and the Indian tribes is shortly to be issued by a citizen of Omaha.

THE REBELLION.

The patriotic devotion of Nebraskians to the cause of the Union during the dark days of 1861 to 1865 forms the most interesting section of this work, as it does of the military history of all loyal States and Territories. We have endeavored by care and research to treat this subject in a fitting manner.

A casual glance at the statistics furnished by the War Department might create the impression among those not posted in the matter that Nebraska was remiss in doing its duty to the country in the hour of peril. The number of troops furnished, it is true, was small. The fact must, however, be borne in mind that the Territory, at the outbreak of the civil war, although embracing a vast amount of country within its limits, was decidedly poor in population, there being, according to the census of 1860, but 28,841 white inhabitants to occupy its 125,994 square miles of area. Of this small handful of people, there entered into military operations, during the progress of the war, 3,307 men—about one-ninth of the entire population. Considering its resources, therefore, it will be seen that Nebraska gave not only reasonably, but generously.

The spirit of loyalty to the Union which characterized the people of Nebraska was intense. The stormy days of the border troubles had strengthened them in their adherence to the spirit of the constitution. In the exposition of this feeling, a few quotations may not be out of place.

On the 14th of November, 1860, after the canvass of the returns announced Lincoln's election to the Presidency, the Omaha *Republican* spoke editorially as follows anent the rapidly complicating political issues of the day:

"In the election of Lincoln, the Republicans have performed a conscientious duty; they have achieved a brilliant triumph in the success of a noble principle, and now we await with considerable interest the result. Previous to the late elections, Southern politicians made frequent and bitter threats of secession in case of Lincoln's election. Will they do it now? Speaking for ourselves, we must candidly say that we feel but little apprehension of such a result. The present is not the only time that the fanatical spirit of the South has broken out in open threats of secession and nullification; and it is our belief that the present state of agitation will end in equally as harmless a manner as those which have arisen before. * * *

"To South Carolina we look for the inauguration of this movement if it occurs; and she falters, hesitates and appears frightened at the peril of her position. The leading secessionists urge that immediate action must be taken; that the people must not wait for an overt act on the part of Mr. Lincoln. And yet South Carolina trembles while she gazes into the yawning abyss which stands ready to receive her at the first decisive step; she dare not brave the peril to which this movement would subject her. * * *

"It is an easy matter to dissolve this Union on paper and in windy resolutions, but practically, as South Carolina learned in Calhoun's time, great and insurmountable obstacles stand in the way."

Again, January 2, 1861, the *Republican* said: "On the 4th of March, Mr. Lincoln will be inaugurated. Then the people will be at ease; public confidence will return; treason will be promptly rebuked; the constitution respected; the laws enforced and the Union preserved. The only anxiety felt by the people is for the few remaining months of Buchanan's term."

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the Territory was passed by the Legislature on the 10th of December, 1860, as is shown in our history of the slavery question further on. Three weeks later, it was returned to that body unsigned by Gov. Black, accompanied by an elaborate veto message setting forth his views of the constitutionality of the slave traffic. It is but justice to state, however, in this connection, that the Governor, although an advocate of slavery, did not indorse secession, and his death, two years later, while gallantly leading a brigade of troops to battle, gave ample evidence of his loyalty to the Union.

In commenting upon Gov. Black's message, the Hon. T. W. Tipton, of Nemaha County, then a member of the Council, made the following remarks: "In my humble opinion, this veto message is a most remarkable production—remarkable on account of the pertinacity with which His Excellency follows up this question of human freedom with ponderous documents, earnest protests and unavailing entreaties. In its component parts, it is equally remarkable, whether you consider it a system of dove-tailed fallacies, special pleadings or sublimated foolishness. If His Excellency had a mint of gold with which to bribe this Legislature, and we possessed all the logical acumen and captivating eloquence of our race; were we willing to receive the one and exert the other, we could neither give dignity to this document nor force to its conclusions. The honest hearts of our constituents would consign us, for our efforts, to everlasting political infamy."

Messrs. Strickland, Goss and Belden also spoke spiritedly and at length on the bill, which, notwithstanding the gubernatorial veto, was passed, the Council voting 10 to 3 and the House 33 to 2, in its favor.

The news of the fall of Fort Sumter evoked intense enthusiasm and an unbounded spirit of loyalty throughout the Territory. In Omaha the stars and stripes were hoisted upon the Territorial capitol, the post office, hook and ladder building and many stores and private dwellings. Business was for a time neglected; the situation was earnestly discussed and public gatherings held. Immediate steps were taken to lend all possible aid to the General Government, and the formation of two companies of infantry, one of dragoons and a squad of artillery was commenced in the city.

The first material evidence of the inauguration of war was seen on the 23d of April, when two companies of United States troops arrived in Omaha from Fort Kearney, en route to Leavenworth and the front. They encamped at the steamboat landing for a day, awaiting the arrival of a transport. Meanwhile, local preparations went hurriedly on. The infantry and dragoon companies drilled nightly and were in a short time enabled to report their ranks filled.

Gov. Black appointed George F. Kennedy, of Florence, Acting Brigadier General of the First Brigade of Nebraska troops pending the organization and enrollment. On the 18th day of May, Gov. Alvin Saunders, who had just succeeded to the executive chair, issued a proclamation calling for the immediate raising and equipment of a regiment of infantry, that being the quota assigned to the Territory under the first call for troops.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the President of the United States has issued his proclamation, calling into the service of the United States an additional volunteer force of infantry and cavalry, to serve three years unless sooner discharged; and the Secretary of War having assigned one regiment to the Territory of Nebraska: Now, therefore, I, Alvin

Saunders, Governor of the Territory of Nebraska, do issue this proclamation, and hereby call upon the militia of the Territory immediately to form, in the different counties, volunteer companies, with a view of entering the service of the United States under the aforesaid call. Companies, when formed, will proceed to elect a Captain and two Lieutenants. The number of men required in each company will be made known as soon as the instructions are received from the War Department, but it is supposed now that it will not be less than seventy-eight men. As soon as a company has formed and has elected its officers, the Captain will report the same to the Adjutant General's office. Efforts are being made to trample the stars and stripes—the emblem of our liberties—in the dust. Traitors are in the land, busily engaged in trying to overthrow the Government of the United States, and information has been received that these same traitors are endeavoring to incite an invasion of our frontier by a savage foe. In view of these facts, I invoke the aid of every lover of his country and his home to come promptly forward to sustain and protect the same.

Done at Omaha, this 18th day of May, 1861.

By the Governor,

Alvin Saunders.

A. S. Paddock, *Secretary of Nebraska.*

This appeal was responded to somewhat slowly, the obstacle being that the Territory was without means of defraying the expense of keeping the men in readiness until the entire regiment was mustered into service. Under the provisions then in force, the State or Territory was obliged to stand the expense of maintenance until the regiments were ready to be turned over to the General Government. To obviate this difficulty, Gov. Saunders requested of the War Department that the several companies might be turned over as fast as recruited, thus relieving the Territory of the ext[illegible]ost.

[illegible]e attitude of the Territory toward the suppression of the rebellion is set forth in the following resolutions, introduced into the Eighth Assembly, by Mr. Clark, of Douglas:

Whereas, The country is now shaken beneath the tread of two mighty armies—the one marshaled for the re-establishment of the authority of the Government throughout the whole Union; the other, organized for its overthrow; and,

Whereas, We believe this to be a crisis in the history of the Nation, in which it may well be said, "he who is not for us is against us," therefore,

Resolved, That this body deems it its first duty to renew its vows of allegiance to the Federal Government, and to re-affirm its devotion to the Constitution bequeathed us by the wise and good men who established our liberties.

Resolved, That disavowing, as we do, the right of any State or States to nullify a Federal law, or secede from the Federal Union, we regard such secession or nullification as treason against the United States, and believe it to be the first and holiest duty of the Government to uphold its laws and repress treason.

Resolved, That we most heartily indorse the following resolution of the Congress of the United States, namely, "That the present civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion and resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war on their part is not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

Resolved, That as in times past, Nebraska has ever been dutiful and obedient to paramount law—the Constitution and laws of the United States—so in the future, it will remain faithful and loyal to that paternal government, which has been the source of prosperity and progress.

Resolved, That, relying upon the justice and righteousness of the cause in which the Nation has been called to arms, and fully indorsing and sustaining the determination of the government alike to quell internal rebellion, and resist and repel external insolence and invasion, and believing it to be the very glory of American citizenship to follow the flag whithersoever, whensoever and by whomsoever is may be borne aloft; and with a just sense of the responsibility which the declaration involves, we declare, "we are for our country, and against all assailants."

Resolved, That whenever an American citizen unsheaths his sword or shoulders his musket at his country's call, he shall leave the spoilsman, the partisan and the politician in a nameless grave behind him.

Mr. Holladay, of Nemaha, also presented the subjoined resolution:

Whereas, The country we all love so much and revere, the liberties secured by the blood of our Revolutionary fathers, and which have, through succeeding generations, been transmitted to us as an inestimable inheritance, are being jeopardized and their perpetuity threatened by an internecine foe, a people with whom we have, for nearly a century past, fraternized as one great and common family, but whose conduct now leads us to exclaim, "For it was not an enemy that reproacheth me; then I could have borne it; but it was thou, a man mine equal, my guide and mine aquaintance;" and

Whereas, All reason has seemed in vain, and, painful as it may be, it has become necessary that the powerful arm of the Government must be brought into requisition to preserve and perpetuate itself—the most beneficent the world ever saw; and as the powers that be, into whose keeping the people have entrusted the sacred boon, have been and now are endeavoring to perform faithfully its duties, it becomes the duty not only of individuals, associations and communities, but of the Legislative assemblies of the States and Territories, to contribute words of cheer, and show forth, by expressions, desires for and confidence in the efforts to crush out treason, put down rebellion and restore peace, harmony and prosperity between the North and South, old friendships revived and all the relations of uninterrupted brotherhood respected; therefore be it

Resolved, That we approve of the war by our Government for the suppression of the causeless and unholy rebellion now waged against it.

Resolved, That we hold rebels against our Government to be outside the pale of its protection.

Resolved, That we do earnestly pray the administration to use every means in its power to maintain the cause of the Government, protect the flag of our country on every inch of American soil, suppress the rebellion and show forth to the world that we have yet a government.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Congress of the United States, now assembled at the city of Washington, to amend the act of confiscation of certain property so as to embrace all kinds of property.

These resolutions—the last clause of which was directly aimed at slavery, and intended to suggest approval of the emancipation of slaves held by men engaged in rebellious acts—were passed. Mr. Clark, of Douglas, moved that copies be sent to the President and Congress, which motion prevailed.

Monday, June 3, the Omaha Guards, a company for home protection, were organized, with Thomas Watson, Captain, and John Horbach, Lieutenant. On the same date, an organization of German citizens was formed, under the title of the "Union Rifle Company." William Baumer was chosen Captain, and P. Walter and H. Koenig, Lieutenants. Thirty-six patriotic German citizens came up from St. Joseph to cast their fortunes with this company.

At about the same time, a company known as "Nebraska Rangers" was organized, under command of Capt. W. G. Hollins, and their services offered to the Governor under the call for volunteers. These men were all old Indian fighters, and accustomed to the perils and alarms of war.

Early in June, a company of dragoons was recruited in Cass County, under command of R. G. Doom, with Isaac Chivington and G. D. Conley as Lieutenants.

Authority having been granted Gov. Saunders by the War Department to muster the Nebraska volunteers into the United States service by companies as fast as organized, Companies A and B were, on the 11th of June, sworn into service. The two companies were drawn up on the green south of the Herndon House, where they were inspected by the Governor and Lieut. Merrill, U. S. A., and were accepted by the latter without delay. Company A (Plattsmouth) contained eighty-five men, and was officered by R. R. Livingston, Captain; A. F. McKinney, First

Lieutenant; N. F. Sharp, Second Lieutenant. Company B (German volunteers, Omaha) numbered eighty-four men, and was officered as organized. After being mustered in, the troops were reviewed by the Governor and dispersed to their quarters, Company A being stationed at the Herndon House, and Company B at the Territorial Capitol.

In Burt County, Capt. Stephen Decatur raised a company entitled the "Nebraska Frontier Guards." At Florence, Capt. George F. Kennedy organized a company to join the First Regiment, and brought it down to Omaha. On the 15th of June, a company from Nebraska City, under Capt. Allen Blacker, and one from Brownville, under Capt. Thompson, were sworn into service at Omaha. On the same date, Capt. Hollins' company, with S. M. Curran and J. N. H. Patrick as Lieutenants, was also accepted by the recruiting officer.

Commissions were distributed to the following gentlemen by Gov. Saunders as field officers of the First Regiment: John M. Thayer, Colonel; Henry P. Downs, Lieutenant Colonel; William D. McCord, Major; Enos Lowe, Surgeon.

John McCormick received the contract for supplying the troops during their stay in Omaha.

June 26, a company of volunteers from Page County, Iowa, came over to Omaha to join the First Regiment. It was commanded by T. M. Bowen, Captain; G. W. Burns and Alex. Scott, Lieutenants. There were eighty-five men in the ranks.

Meanwhile, the six companies on the ground went to work vigorously to master the manual. Drills night and day were the order of the hour. Gov. Saunders appointed George Spencer Regimental Sutler, and went to Washington to see about procuring equipments for the troops.

June 30, Company G was sworn into service. This company was officered by John McConihe, Captain; John Y. Clopper and Michael Riley, Lieutenants.

July 17, another company from Page County, Iowa, Joseph Butler, Captain, came over and joined the ranks.

At this juncture, a miniature Indian scare arose, the redskins along the Platte Valley showing symptoms of an uprising. Acting upon information sent in, Secretary Paddock telegraphed to Fort Kearney to have a company sent out to investigate the reports. Application was also made to the War Department for authority to use the First Regiment for frontier defense, but sanction was not obtained. Alfred Mathias, of Nebraska City, and John Taffe, of Dakota, were appointed by Acting Governor Paddock Aids-de-Camp for the purpose of organizing scouting parties to look after the conduct of the Indians. Every precaution was taken to guard against a general uprising of the aborigines against the scattered settlers of the Platte Valley.

The tenth and last company of the Nebraska First was sworn in July 22. It was commanded by J. W. Paddock, Captain; Robert A. Howard and E. Lawler, Lieutenants. Hon. T. W. Tipton was made Chaplain of the regiment. John O'Neal, a member of Company E, deserted shortly after being mustered in, and was overtaken and killed at Saratoga, while resisting arrest.

FIRST INFANTRY (AFTERWARD FIRST CAVALRY).

On the 30th of July, the long delay came to an end, and five companies of the First Regiment embarked on the steamer "West Wind" for St. Joseph, Mo., arriving there August 1. Here they were to receive their equipments and await orders to the front. A large crowd of Omaha's inhabitants assembled at the landing to witness the departure of this first consignment of the Territory to the national defense. One week later, the remaining five companies also took their departure by river for St. Joseph.

August 12, a call was issued for two companies of cavalry to join the First Regiment. Under this call, Capt. M. T. Patrick formed a company, which was sworn into service August 28, with William Kelsay and J. J. Lower as Lieutenants. A second company was also organized at Omaha, with John T. Croft, Captain, and M. S. Summers and Jere C. Wilcox, Lieutenants. These companies, however, did not become attached to the First Regiment, but joined a cavalry organization, of which mention will be made further on.

August 3, the battalion went to Independence, Mo., and returned to St. Joseph on the 5th. August 8, they left for St. Louis, and arrived there on the 11th. On the 13th, they left St. Louis for Pilot Knob, where they arrived on the 14th. On the 15th, they were joined by the remainder of the regiment, and on the 19th the regiment left on the cars for Syracuse, Mo., where they remained until the 21st of October, when they marched with the army of Gen. Fremont for Springfield, Mo., in which region the rebel Gen. Price was becoming troublesome. On the 24th of that month, they passed through St. Louis en route. The *Democrat* of that city said of them:

"In the afternoon, Col. Thayer's Nebraska First (as splendid a set of men, and as well equipped, full one thousand strong, as ever defended a righteous cause) came from Ironton and passed directly through the city, on their way to the seat of war. The Iron Mountain cars, which received them in the morning at Ironton, landed them at night in Jefferson City or farther on. In view of the fact that this was the first regiment that has thus passed the city, Gen. Fremont and Aids were out to receive them, and Musical Director Waldauer, of the staff, with the magnificent band under his supervision, most eloquently performed the honors of the occasion. It was, taken all in all, one of the finest sights ever witnessed in this city; thousands of citizens thronged the sidewalks and housetops to witness the lengthened train of thirty-nine cars and four locomotives as they passed along. Ladies by hundreds waved their handkerchiefs for joy, while men had no fears in giving lusty cheers for the Union."

The First arrived at Springfield November 2. On the 9th, they started on the return march; arrived at Sedalia and went into camp, between Sedalia and Georgetown, on the 16th of November; went into winter quarters at Georgetown. From December 8 until December 15, they were engaged in scouting after bushwhackers. On the 15th, they marched, with the expedition under Gen. Pope, to near Warrensburg, Mo.; on the 27th, marched toward Milford, Mo., on Blackwater, participating in all the skirmishing and hard marches, which resulted in the capture of about thirteen hundred rebels, who were on their way to join the rebel Gen. Price. Many arms, great quantities of quartermaster's and commissary stores, together with a large drove of stock, were captured at the same time. The regiment then returned to Georgetown, where typhoid fever caused much suffering, and where they remained until February 2, 1862, when they started en route for Tennessee. They reached Jefferson City, Mo., on the 7th. Being compelled to go on foot, it was quite a hard march for the regiment; went by railroad to St. Louis, Mo., where they arrived on the 9th. They immediately embarked on board the steamer White Cloud for Fort Henry, Tenn., where they arrived on the 11th. The regiment then received orders to go up the Cumberland River to Fort Donelson, at which place they arrived and disembarked on the night of the 13th. The ground was covered with snow, and the weather was very cold. The next morning, the regiment was ordered to the battle-field. Companies B and H were thrown out in advance as skirmishers, with Capt. Baumer in command. After getting about a mile in advance of the regiment, he was ordered back. Col. Thayer was in command of the brigade to which the regiment was attached, in Gen. Lew Wallace's division, Lieut. Col. McCord commanding the regiment. February 16, the enemy ran up the white flag and surrendered, unconditionally, to Gen. Grant. The regiment then marched into the town of Dover, Tenn.

This was the first regular engagement in which the regiment had participated, and all stood up to the work nobly.

In commenting upon this first engagement, Adjt. Gen. John R. Patrick, from whose report, published by State authority in 1871, many of the facts herein stated are obtained, says that "it is deeply to be regretted that the records in the office are so incomplete that the number of killed, wounded and taken prisoners in the different engagements in which the regiment participated cannot be given."

On the 17th, the First Regiment marched to Fort Henry, where they remained in camp until March 6, when they embarked on the steamer John Paris for Crump's Landing, Tenn.; arrived there on the 13th; remained on board the steamer until the 17th, when they disembarked and went into camp near the landing. The regiment remained here until the 6th of April, when they marched for Pittsburg Landing. Through a mistake of the guide, the regiment did not reach the field of battle until the first day's fight was over. They formed in line of battle on the right wing of Gen. Grant's army, in Col. Thayer's brigade, Gen. Lew Wallace's division. At daybreak, April 7, they engaged the enemy, and had very hard fighting all day, opposed to favorite rebel regiments. Time and again the enemy charged up to close quarters, but the well-directed volleys of the brigade caused them to waver and fall back, until finally, by a sudden charge of the First Nebraska, they were driven from the field. In both of these great battles, Gen. Lew Wallace spoke, in his report, in the highest praise as to the bravery and gallantry displayed by the officers and men of the First Nebraska.

Col. Thayer submitted the following account of the participation of the Second Brigade in the battle of Pittsburg Landing:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE ARMY IN THE FIELD,
PITTSBURG LANDING, April 10, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor herewith to submit a report of the part taken by the Second Brigade in the battle of Pittsburg Landing.

Early on Sunday morning, the 6th inst., hearing at my camp at "Stony Lonesome," cannonading in the direction of Pittsburg, I immediately caused my command to be put in a state of preparation to march at a moment's notice, and anxiously awaited orders. Soon Maj. Gen. Wallace and staff rode up, and gave me the desired command to move to the scene of action. At 12 o'clock, the brigade was in line of march, the Sixty-Eighth Ohio, Col. Steadman, being directed by me to remain at that point, in conjunction with Col. Kinney's Ohio regiment, for the purpose of preventing an approach of the enemy by the Adamsville road. We arrived upon the field at Pittsburg at dark, and, throwing out a strong force of pickets in front of our line, we bivouacked in order of battle, the troops lying down with their arms in their hands. During the night, a severe thunder storm came on. Those who slept awoke to find themselves in a drenching rain. But they bore their hardships with fortitude and cheerfulness. Capt. Noah Thompson, of the Ninth Battery of Indiana Light Artillery, having come up in the night, and placed his battery in position in the open field in front, at daylight on the morning of the 7th, I moved the First Nebraska, Lieut. Col. McCord, forward, so that its left rested on the battery. I then placed the Twenty-Third Indiana, Col. W. L. Sanderson, on the right of the First Nebraska, having the Fifty-Eighth Ohio, Col. Bausenwein, immediately in the rear of the two, while Thompson's Battery opened fire upon a battery of the enemy discovered upon the hill directly in front. Having silenced it, I received orders from Gen. Wallace, in person, to advance in echelon. I did so, across the deep ravine and up the steep declivity where the rebel guns had been planted, keeping Capt. Baumer and his company of the First Nebraska, as skirmishers, in advance, which movement was executed in good order. Here the General directed a change of front of his division, which was executed by a left wheel of the whole line. Advancing in line a short distance, we were soon under a heavy fire of the enemy's guns, both artillery and infantry. Moving forward, we emerged from the timber into a small cleared field, where Capt. Thompson, having moved forward also, planted his battery. I then moved the brigade by the right flank nearly half a mile into the timber again, for the purpose of extending our line to the right, and then forward to the brow of a steep hill, where we remained some three-quarters of an hour, when the enemy's battery was again silenced. The order then came from Gen. Wallace to move forward; we did so, and emerged from the timber into a large open field. Moving my brigade onward in full line of battle, reserving our fire, we crossed a deep ravine and passed up on to the high ridge beyond under a terrible fire of musketry and artillery from the rebels. Arriving on the brow of this ridge, I gave the order to open on them, which was promptly done. Our fire told with fatal effect, for they immediately fell back. A few moments previous to this, observing a body of the rebel cavalry advancing in the outskirts of the timber on my extreme right, evidently with the intention of flanking us, I directed Col. Sanderson, of the Twenty-Third Indiana, to move by the right flank some twenty rods, so as to bring his regiment directly in front of them, and to drive them back, a movement which he promptly and successfully accomplished. On getting in front of them, the cavalry discharged. The Twenty-Third Indiana immediately returned their fire, and, under the lead of their Colonel, then pressed forward, and the right flank company of the First Nebraska, Capt. Baumer, also giving them a right oblique fire, the rebels at once fled in confusion. Still fearing a flank movement of the enemy, and observing Col. Whittlesay coming up with two regiments, I at once rode up to him and requested him to move to the right as rapidly as possible, which he readily did.

The action now became general along the line. I again gave the order to "forward," and the line advanced as regularly, and with a front as unbroken as upon the parade ground, the First Nebraska, Lieut. Col. McCord, moving up directly in front of the enemy's battery. Advancing about twenty rods, and finding that the enemy had made another stand, I ordered a halt, and directed another fire upon them, which continued some fifteen minutes, when, discovering the enemy again receding, we pushed on nearly half a mile, halting as we ascended the brow of each hill (the ground being composed of hills and valleys), and giving them another volley, and then moving forward again. Perceiving the enemy's battery again in position, supported by heavy bodies of infantry, another halt was ordered, and another fire opened upon them, which became continuous along my whole line.

The battle now raged with unabated fury for nearly two hours. The enemy's battery was exceedingly well served, it having obtained excellent range. I had no artillery to oppose it, but the fire of our infantry was terrific and incessant, and was admirably directed, the men loading and firing at will with great rapidity. Learning from Col. McCord and Maj. Livingston that the ammunition of the First Nebraska was nearly exhausted, and from Maj. Dister, of the Fifty-eighth Ohio, that theirs, also, was nearly out, I rode to Gen. Wallace, who was on the left of the Divison, and requested of him a fresh regiment. He at once ordered the Seventy-sixth Ohio. Col. Wood, which I conducted to my line, and directed the First Nebraska to file to the rear, when the Seventy-sixth Ohio took its place. The First Nebraska and Fifty-eighth Ohio then fell back a few rods to a ravine. These movements were executed with perfect order. My own ammunition wagon having failed to come up, on account of the ravines which were impassable for teams, over which we had crossed, Gen. Wallace sent me one of his own, which fortunately had arrived by another route. The two regiments refilled their cartridge boxes, and in twenty minutes from the time they left the line they were again in their position before the enemy. But the enemy was now fleeing. The General here ordered forward his whole Division in pursuit, himself leading it, which was continued for a mile and a half, where we bivouacked for the night.

Thus did we drive the enemy before us from five o'clock in the morning till five in the evening, never receding an inch, but pressing steadily forward over a distance of four miles, the enemy contesting the ground rod by rod with a courage and determination that would have honored a better cause.

I cannot speak in terms of too high praise of the officers and soldiers under my command. Their conduct was most gallant and brave throughout. They fought with the ardor and zeal of true patriots. It gives me pleasure to speak of the different regiments and their officers. Nobly did the First Nebraska sustain its reputation, well earned on the field of Donelson. Its progress was onward during the whole day, in face of a galling fire of the enemy, moving on without flinching, at one time being an hour and a half in front of their battery, receiving and returning its fire, its conduct was most excellent. Lieut. Col. McCord and Maj. R. R. Livingston, of this regiment, were constantly in the thickest of the fight, executing every order with the utmost promptness and alacrity. They are deserving the highest commendation for their gallantry.

The Twenty-third Indiana, by its conduct on the field, won my unqualified admiration. It moved constantly forward, under the lead of its brave commander, Col. Sanderson, under a heavy fire, charging upon the enemy's cavalry and utterly routing them. The coolness and courage of the Colonel aided much in the success of the movement of the brigade. Lieut. Col. D. C. Antony, and Maj. W. P. Davis, of the same regiment, behaved gallantly through the action, and were ever at the post of duty. The former had his horse shot under him. This regiment, with its Colonel and other officers, have earned distinguished honor for themselves, and for the noble State which sent them into the field.

The Fifty-eighth Ohio proved themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them. They fought with unabated courage during the day, never yielding, but firmly advancing, pressing the enemy before them. They have my highest esteem for their noble conduct in this battle. Col. Bausenwein, Lieut. Col. Rempel and Maj. Dister, of this regiment, were conspicuous for their coolness and bravery throughout the day. Ever exposed to imminent danger throughout the day. Ever they readily performed every duty, and handled their regiment most admirably.

Most honorable mention is due to Surg. E. B. Harrison, of the Sixty-eighth Ohio, Surgeon of the Brigade, and to William McClelland, Acting Surgeon of the First Nebraska, for their prompt attention to the wounded. They labored at the hospitals with ceaseless devotion for days and nights after the battle, in administering relief. Their services were invaluable.

I must also express my obligations to the members of my staff, S. A. Strickland, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; my Aids-de-Camp, Capt. Allen Blaker and Lieut W. S. Whitten; and also to Lieut. Col. Scott and Capt. Richards, of the Sixty-eighth Ohio, and Mr. George E. Spencer, who acted as volunteer aids, for their prompt conveyance and execution of orders in the face of every danger.

I directed the men to lie down when not engaged, and to fire kneeling and lying down as much as possible, and also to take advantage of the ground whenever it could be done; by adopting this course, and continuing it throughout the day, I have no doubt that the lives of hundreds of our men were saved.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to congratulate the General upon the part his division took, and upon the success which attended all his movements in the memorable battle of Pittsburg Landing.

I have the honor to be, very truly yours,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Colonel Com'd 2d Brig., 3d Div., Army in Field.

CAPT. FRED. KNELLER, *A. A. Gen., 3d Div.*

Here the regiment lost between twenty and thirty men. Capt. McConihe and Lieuts. Gillette and Curran were wounded. Gen. Thayer commanded a brigade composed of the First Nebraska, Twenty-third Indiana, Fifty-eighth Ohio, and Thompson's Indiana Battery. The regiment again earned honorable mention in the official report of the engagement. At Corinth, and in the other battles in the summer of 1862, the regiment did its full duty.

From the 17th of April, the First Regiment was engaged in sundry skirmishes and marches up to the 27th of May, when it was advanced to the front, near Corinth, where they remained until June 2. They then started on the march to Memphis, arriving there on the 17th, and went into camp. They remained there, doing guard, railroad construction and other duty, under Gen. Wallace, until the 24th of June, when the regiment embarked on board the steamer Robert Allen for Helena, Ark.; arrived there on Sunday, and went into camp at Grave Yard Hill. The regiment was engaged in several scouts and expeditions during their stay there, under Gen. Curtis. September 2, they went on board the steamboat Emma, and moved up the Mississippi River some thirty or forty miles, and returned on the 4th. Meanwhile, recruiting for the regiment was going on rapidly at Omaha. October 4, Col. Thayer received his commission as Brigadier General, and R. R. Livingston was promoted to the command of the regiment, Lieut. Col. Downs having resigned the previous winter.

October 5, the regiment left Helena, on board steamer Rocket, en route for Sulphur Springs, Mo.; arrived there on the 11th and went into camp; on the 26th, marched toward Pilot Knob, Mo., where we arrived October 30, and went into camp near Ironton, Mo.; November 2, marched for Patterson, Mo.; arrived on the 4th, and completed the fortifications near Patterson; December 9 and 10, marched for Reeves' Station, on Black River; returned to Patterson on the 19th; on the 21st, left Patterson again, and arrived at Van Buren, Mo., on the 24th; on January 9, 1863, marched toward Donovan, and returned next day. On the 14th, the regiment broke camp and marched to Alton; arrived there on the 18th, and remained until the 28th, when they marched for West Plains, which point they reached on the 30th; marched from there to Salem, Ark., reaching there February 2. From there, the army, under command of Gen. Davidson, returned, as the co-operating troops that were to strike about Batesville, Ark., could not get up White River. From the 2d until the arrival of the regiment at Arcada, three miles south of Pilot Knob, Mo., on the 21st, the officers and men suffered many hardships. On the 27th, they marched to Ironton, Mo., and went into camp at that place, and remained there until March 8, when they broke camp and moved to St. Genevieve, reaching that point on the 10th. This was one of the most severe marches of the entire campaign. A great part of the time, from February 2, the men were on half rations, and in several instances the men had to march through the snow in their bare feet, with often not clothing sufficient to protect them from the inclemencies of the weather. On the 11th, they embarked on steamer Nebraska for Cape Girardeau, Mo., and arrived there the next day. They disembarked and went into camp. They remained here, doing camp and picket duty, until April 26, when the enemy, under command of Gen. Marmaduke, attacked Cape Girardeau and were repulsed with great loss. The regiment took an active part in the fight. On the 29th, they marched in pursuit of the enemy, overtook and skirmished with them on May 2, at Chalk Bluffs, on the St. François River. On the 3d, they started on the return march for Cape Girardeau; arrived there on the 5th, where the regiment remained until the 26th, when they left for Pilot Knob, which point they reached on the 29th, went into camp, and remained, doing camp, guard and picket duty and constructing fortifications, until August 28, on which day they took the cars for St. Louis, and arrived there and went into camp at Camp Gamble on the 29th, where they were engaged, until November 1, scouting and doing guard duty in St. Louis and adjoining country. October 11, 1863, the following order was promulgated:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 11, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 278.

2. In accordance with authority this day received from the General in Chief the First Nebraska Infantry will be mounted without unnecessary delay. Horses will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department in St. Louis. Requisitions for horse equipments and cavalry arms will be made upon Col. F. D. Callender, Chief of Ordnance, St. Louis Arsenal.

The regiment will be recruited to the full complement of a cavalry regiment as soon as practicable; but the formation of the Eleventh and Twelfth Companies will not be commenced until the present companies are recruited to the maximum.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield.

O. D. GREENE, *Ass't. Adjt. Gen'l.*

Official:
F. A. MCDONALD, *Adjt. First Reg. Neb. Cav. Vet. Vols.*

November 6, the following special order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 6, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 304.

6. The First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, Col. R. R. Livingston, having been mounted by direction of the General in Chief, as a cavalry regiment, it will hereafter be known as the First Nebraska Cavalry, and will be organized, armed, equipped and paid as a cavalry regiment.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield.

O. D. GREENE, *A. A. Gen'l.*

The regiment having been mounted during the month of November, on the 30th they started for Rolla, and arrived there December 1. On the 10th, they started for Batesville, Ark., being part of a brigade under command of Col. Livingston, who was ordered to take possession of that district, then held by the rebels; arrived there on the 25th, the rebels having left before the regiment got there. From this time until June 18, 1864, the regiment was engaged in scouting and doing picket duty. January 18, 1864, the regiment assisted in the capture of a squad of rebels on Black River. On the 19th, they charged into the town of Jacksonport, Ark., at which time a number of rebels were killed, including one captain. Also, many prisoners were captured. On the 23d, a detachment of the regiment, under Lieut. Col. Baumer, was ordered out to hunt up and scatter the bands of rebels under Col. Freeman. They followed them to the Sycamore Mountains, and came up to their force at the town of Sycamore. After a running fight of three days, the rebels were whipped out, and the regiment returned to Batesville; arrived there on the 30th. The rebels lost, in this three-days' fight, twenty-one men killed, forty captured, and their train, consisting of six wagons. February 11, the regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Baumer, went on a scout to Pocohontas, returning on the 20th; the regiment at Batesville scouting the adjacent country until April 17, on which day they broke camp and went to Jacksonport, arriving on the 19th. The day following their arrival at Jacksonport, they were attacked by the rebels, who made a dash upon the camp. The rebels fought well until the regiment got over their surprise, when they retreated on double-quick, crossing Village Creek to their main force, destroying the bridge after them.

The following is Lieut. Col. Baumer's report of the fight:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEBRASKA CAVALRY, VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
JACKSONPORT, Ark, April 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from District Headquarters, I have the honor of submitting to you a report of the late action of the regiment.

On the morning of the 20th of April, about half past 8 o'clock A. M., I heard continuous firing upon the picket posts in front of the regimental camp, and ordered boots and saddles to be sounded, and caused the dismounted to fall in with their arms. Some Orderlies were sent out to ascertain if the pickets were attacked and came back with the information that about twenty rebels had made their appearance in front of the pickets, on the Elgin road, but had fallen back to a troop of about one hundred and fifty rebels then formed in the woods, near the lower river road. Notice was given to the commander of the battery stationed on the left of the regiment, to have his pieces in readiness, and information was also forwarded to district headquarters by the regimental Adjutant. At the same time, I sent Capt. Ribble with eighty dismounted men, armed with Springfield muskets, and with squadron D and B, as reserve, to advance on the lower river road, and find out the intention of the enemy. Capt. Ribble saw the rebels formed in line of battle, and sent the infantry as skirmishers, to the front, when a heavy fire of musketry commenced, which induced me to send two more squadrons, C and A, to the support of Capt. Ribble's advance. The fire was continually heard receding from camp, and I then started with squadrons K and F to the place where the firing occurred, leaving squadrons G, H, E and I, with the remainder of the dismounted men, to protect the battery. The rebels had been driven the first time, by the fire of the infantry, and retreated two miles, pursued by the four companies of cavalry. The road was very narrow, and only two men could ride abreast, and the enemy was formed in line to make a stand. I detached squadron D and C to protect our right flank, also, Company A to protect our left, and avoid an ambuscade. The infantry came up, and advanced as skirmishers, on both sides of the road, followed by squadron F as reserve, and by parts of squadrons B and K. The rebels fled, after a short fire, and left two dead bodies on the ground. After advancing in the same manner two miles further the enemy had formed another line, and tried to make a stand, when squadrons F and K with not more than thirty men, charged them at once, nnder a galling fire from the enemy. The rebels five times broke ranks, and fled in every direction. Two men of Company F, privates Tappin and Kellogg, were wounded in the breast and shoulder (not severely). One rebel prisoner fell into our hands. The infantry, although marching at double-quick time, could not keep up with the mounted men, and it not being prudent to follow up the charge, I was compelled to halt, and advance slowly and cautiously with the infantry, followed up the mounted men. In making forward, squadrons E and B came up, and the pursuit was continued faster for two miles farther, to Village Creek, over which the enemy had crossed, and were then trying to burn the bridge over the same. The infantry deployed as skirmishers soon made the enemy retire from the bridge, and the fire was soon extinguished by our men, and the bridge repaired so that the infantry could pass over. The rebels left several horses tied up in the woods across the creek. Our men went to get them, and were received by a heavy fire, which, fortunately, did no harm. They returned with several of the enemy's horses. The skirmishers were placed behind logs, and kept very quiet, when the rebels made an attack with a furious yell, which was replied to by a roaring fire of musketry from our men, and the rebels then kept very quiet on their side. I dispatched a messenger back to Jacksonport, asking for ammunition, as some men had already fired theirs away. In the meantime, cavalry was kept alert, on the flanks and rear, to guard against surprise, and then awaited orders from district headquarters. In the afternoon, two pieces of artillery and the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry came up. Orders were at the same time received not to cross the bridge, which was impassable for artillery, and the return march was commenced, the infantry in front, and squadrons G and E, which had then arrived from Jacksonport, for rear guard. The command arrived in camp at about 4 o'clock P. M., having marched fourteen miles, including seven miles running fight, and a skirmish on the bridge for nearly one hour. Some of my men went over the bridge without orders, and on for half a mile to the first house, where they saw four dead bodies and two rebels severely wounded, and learned also that Gen. McCrea's whole command had been there, and were then in retreat. Both officers and men behaved well, and I had several times to give orders to keep my men from marching ahead too far.

On the evening of the 21st of April, I received instruction to have all the mounted men of my regiment, (numbering two hundred and forty), ready to march in the night, with eight days' rations. At 1 o'clock A. M., April 22, I received orders to start, and the march was commenced, with the First Nebraska Cavalry in the advance of the cavalry column, on the Augusta road. Village Creek was crossed near Litchfield, and the column halted soon after, at 6 A. M., April 22, at Picket Farm, to feed the horses, and rest for an hour. The roads were bad and muddy on account of recent rains. At 7 o'clock A. M., the column, Companies I and G as advance guard, started onward on the road toward Augusta. After passing an evacuated rebel encampment, changed direction toward Cache River, which the enemy had crossed on the 21st. The column thus marched to Augusta, stopping a quarter of an hour on the way at Connor's Farm, to feed. Arrived at Augusta at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 22d, having marched forty-four miles in twelve hours. The command remained in Augusta until the morning of the 24th. During this time it rained continually, and the men were quartered in houses. On the 23d, a detachment of one hundred and fifty men, under command of Lieut. House, was sent north for the purpose of gathering up horses and mules. The party went twelve miles and returned at 5 o'clock P. M., with seven animals and two rebel prisoners. At 6 o'clock A. M., April 24, the command was ordered to march back to Jacksonport. The First Nebraska formed the rear, and Companies I and G rear guard, under command of Capt. Ribble. Three squadrons, C, A, and K, were ordered to drive in all beef cattle, horses, mules, and all able-bodied negroes, near the line of march. The squadrons named went ahead of the column and scoured the road on both sides, bringing into Jacksonport nearly four hundred head of beef cattle of every description, also eighteen horses, sixteen mules, and six negroes. The rear guard arrived in camp at 7 o'clock P. M., on the 2d, having marched thirty-five miles.

Both men and horses endured the fatigue and exposure well, and the men are in the best of spirits.

I remain, Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BAUMER,
Lieut. Col., Commanding 1st Reg. Neb. Vols.

CAPT. H. C. FILLIBROWN,
A. A. G., District N. E. Arkansas.

The regiment continued scouting and skirmishing until May 25, when they left Jacksonport for Duvall's Bluffs, arriving there on the 30th. They remained there until June 10, when the veterans of the regiment left, on the steamer Westmoreland, for a place of rendezvous, under command of Col. Livingston, for the purpose of being furloughed. The detachment of non-veterans remained at Duvall's Bluffs under command of Lieut. Col. Baumer.

The regiment arrived at St. Louis, Mo., and was furloughed by authority of the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service for Nebraska, on the 21st and 23d of June, leaving on the 23d and arriving at Omaha on the 28th. The furloughs were granted until August 13.

June 22, a public meeting was held in Omaha for the purpose of making due preparations for the reception of the troops. They were welcomed home with great enthusiasm, a banquet being laid in their honor at the Territorial Capitol, and the citizens vieing with one another to make their vacation enjoyable. Earnest efforts were made during the furlough to recruit the ranks of the regiment, Col. Livingston issuing, on July 14, a stirring appeal for that purpose, which was generously responded to.

The non-veteran portion of the regiment--270 strong—had an engagement with the rebels at Clarendon, Mo., June 27, killing over sixty of them. The Nebraska troops lost three men.

On July 21, the non-veteran portions of Companies A, B and D left Duvall's Bluffs for Omaha, Neb., for the purpose of being mustered out of the service, the remainder of the recruits remaining in Arkansas. The First Regiment rendezvoused at Omaha, August 13, 1864, and was assigned to duty in Nebraska. The non-veterans of Companies A, B and D, at Omaha, were mustered out of the service.

On the 18th of August, the regiment left Omaha for Fort Kearney, Neb.; arrived there on the 23d; distance marched, 198 miles; August 31, encamped at Plum Creek; August 24, Lieut. Pollock and sixty-four men taken prisoners at Grand Prairie, Ark., by Shelby's command; Private Hendricks, Company I, and Corporal Slocum, Company G, killed. The prisoners were paroled September 1.

SECOND NEBRASKA CAVALRY.

We here interrupt the history of the First Regiment, at the point where it ceased duty in the war of the rebellion and assumed duty on the frontier, in order that the reader may have a clear understanding of the necessities that led up to that assignment. A return to the summer of 1862 is made in this narrative. At that time, the question of protection of settlers in the newer portions of Nebraska arose into grave prominence.

During the latter part of the summer of the year 1862, the Indians in Minnesota commenced plundering, killing and capturing the settlers of that State, upon its northwestern border. Some six hundred persons were killed, and over one hundred taken into captivity. As they were being driven from the scene of their depredations, many of them crossed the Missouri River, and fears were entertained for the safety of our pioneer settlers. At this time, Hon. Alvin Saunders was Governor of the Territory, but he being temporarily absent, the duties of the Executive fell upon Hon. A. S. Paddock, then Secretary of the Territory. He at once, as Acting Governor, dispatched Lieut. Col. John Taffe, Aid-de-Camp on the Governor's staff, to the northwestern counties to ascertain the intentions of the Indians. He also took arms and ammunition to distribute amongst the settlers for their protection.

On the 9th of September, 1862, Acting Governor Paddock telegraphed to the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, at Washington, as follows:

> OMAHA, N. T., September 9, 1862.
>
> *Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*
>
> Powerful bands of Indians are retiring from Minnesota into the northern counties of this Territory. Settlers by hundreds are fleeing. Instant action is demanded. I can turn out a militia force, a battery of three pieces of six-pounders, and from six to ten companies of cavalry and mounted infantry. The territory is without credit or a cent of money. Authorize me by telegraph to act for the General Government in providing immediate defense, and I can do all that is necessary with our militia, if subsisted and paid by Government.
>
> [Signed] A. S. PADDOCK,
> *Secretary and Acting Governor of Nebraska.*

Acting Gov. Paddock was authorized to use all necessary precaution to protect the settlers from the depredations of the Indians, and to communicate with Gen. Pope, who was then in command of this department, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn. On the 12th of September, 1862, he addressed a communication to Gen. Pope, informing him of Col. Taffe's departure with arms and ammunition for the settlers, and inclosing copies of telegrams and communications from the Secretary of War. Gen. Pope immediately sent Gen. Elliott, his Inspector General, to Omaha to consult with the Governor, and to see what was necessary to be done for the full protection of the Territory, with full power to act in the matter, the result of which was the issuing of the order for the organization of the Second Nebraska Cavalry as a nine-months' regiment. Steps were immediately taken, and through the indefatigable efforts of Acting Gov. Paddock, aided by the assistance of the regiment, they were soon organized and in the field, with Hon. R. W. Furnas as Colonel. Company A was mustered in at Florence, October 23, 1862, numbering 103 men, under Peter Reed, Captain; S. E. Seely and E. H. Clark, Lieutenants. Company B (Burt County) followed on the 24th, with R. T. Beall, Captain, and C. D. Davis and C. F. Porter, Lieutenants. Company C, 103 strong, was commanded by T. W. Bedford, with J. W. Coleman and A. M. Atkinson, Lieutenants. This company came from Nemaha County and entered service October 30. Company D, from Sarpy County, mustered in November 3, under Capt. J. Edwards, Lieuts. Henry Gray and Wilbur Angus. Following these came Company E, Capt. Robert W. Furnas; Company F, Capt. Dominick La Boo; Company G., Capt. O. P. Bayne; Company H, Capt. John W. Marshall; and Company I, Capt. John Taffe. These companies came from Nemaha, Otoe, Richardson, Cass and Burt Counties, respectively.

There were on duty at this time in the Territory two companies of the Tenth Regulars at Fort Kearney; two companies of the Fourth Cavalry in the mountains west of Laramie; six companies of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, under Col. Collins, at Fort Laramie; and two companies of Kansas cavalry. Companies B and C of the Second Nebraska, just organized, were detailed to Fort Kearney for post duty there.

Company K, Second Nebraska Cavalry, mustered in January 22, 1863, under Capt. Edwin Patrick; Lieutenants, William James and Phillip Williams.

The field and staff officers of the Second Regiment were as follows:

R. W. Furnas, Brownville, Colonel; W. F. Sapp, Omaha, Lieutenant Colonel; George Armstrong, Omaha, Major; John Taffe, Dakota County, Major; John W. Pearman, Nebraska City, Major; Aurelius Bowen, Nebraska City, Surgeon; H. M. Atkinson, Brownville, Adjutant; J. S. Mc-

Cormick, Omaha, Quartermaster; J. Q. Goss, Bellevue, Commissary.

February 1, 1863, an order was issued establishing a depot of supplies at Omaha for the District of Nebraska Territory. Lieut. Wilcox was appointed Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

Company L, Second Nebraska Cavalry, was organized at Brownville March 15, with S. F. Cooper, Captain, and O. B. Hewitt and F. B. Chaplin as Lieutenants. Company M came from Richardson County, commanded by D. W. Allison, Captain, and J. J. Bayne and Daniel Reavis, Lieutenants. These two companies were in excess of the call, but were gladly received and joined to the regiment, which was now ready for duty.

In April, 1863, the Second Nebraska was ordered to report for duty at Sioux City, preparatory to joining the expedition up the Missouri under Gen. Sully. By this action, less than four hundred men were left for duty in the Territory, and Gen. Craig, who had relied upon their cooperation in his plans for frontier defense, came to the conclusion that he was too badly handicapped by this action of the Government, and tendered his resignation as Commander of the District.

Under Sully, the Nebraska troops took part in various skirmishes with the bloodthirsty Sioux, still on the warpath, after their barbarous raids in Minnesota and Dakota. On the 3d of September, 200 miles above Fort Pierre, the great battle of Whitestone Hills was fought, with the Brule, Yankton and Blackfeet Sioux, numbering nearly two thousand strong. In this fight, the Indians were completely defeated, abandoning all their camp property and animals, and losing 150 braves killed, 300 wounded, and 200 who fell prisoners. The whites lost severely. Of the 350 Nebraska troops in line, seven were killed, fourteen wounded and ten missing.

In the latter part of September, 1863, the regiment returned to Omaha, under orders from the War Department, and was there mustered out of service, having served acceptably in that most difficult of all warfare —against the Indians.

Annexed is a copy of Col. Furnas' report to Brig. Gen. Sully, giving an account of the fight with the Indians on the 3d of September, 1863:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND NEB. CAV., CAMP NO. 35,
DAKOTA TERRITORY, Sept. 6, 1863.

SIR: On the 22d of August, 1863, I left the mouth of Little Cheyenne River, Dakota Territory, under command of Brig. Gen. Sully, in company with the remainder of the troops of the General's expedition, arriving at the foot of Long Lake, Dakota Territory, on the 29th of the same month, where, it was hoped, we might encounter the hostile Indians. Scouting parties sent out in various directions returned and reported no Indians to be found; but the trail of Gen. Sibley's command, on Apple Creek, was discovered; and an old Indian, captured some days before, reported that Gen. Sibley had been through that country a short time previous, and had had two fights; and that many Indians had crossed the Missouri River after the fight, but had re-crossed to this side of same recently, and were to be found somewhere in the direction of Elm River, Dakota Territory. On the march from this camp, additional scouting parties were sent out by the General, but without ill-success; and our rations beginning to run short, the expedition took a circuitous route for Fort Pierre, by way of James River. It was with feelings of despondency, at what appeared to be the inevitable ill-success of the expedition under Gen. Sully, from causes that could not be avoided by any human power, that I realized that it must probably return without accomplishing that for which it was designed.

On Thursday, September 3, 1863, about 4 o'clock P. M., and soon after going into camp, the scouts of the expedition reported six hundred Indian lodges ten miles distant, and in compliance with Gen. Sully's orders, I immediately proceeded with the eight companies (namely, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M), of the Second Nebraska Cavalry, numbering in all present, three hundred and fifty in rank and file under my command, from camp No. 35, to assist Maj. House, commanding the Third Battalion of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, in surrounding the hostile Indians.

On approaching the Indian encampment, I found House's battalion drawn up in order of battle on the north side, and on reconnoitering the enemy's position, perceived that the Indians were leaving as fast as possible. I immediately ordered Maj. House to pursue on the left flank of the enemy, while I with the Second Nebraska, moved on their right flank. Arriving opposite that position, I perceived the Indians at halt, formed in line of battle, apparently awaiting our attack. I immediately formed my men in line of battle. As the enemy was thus situated, and my men formed, I intended to have advanced the Second Battalion (Companies F, G, L and M), commanded by Capt. La Boo (Maj. Pearman being field officer of the day, was, by order of Brig. Gen. Sully, left in command of the camp. The command therefore devolved upon Capt. La Boo, senior Captain), with the First Battalion commanded by Maj. Taffe, (Companies E, H, I and K) as a reserve, and await further orders from the General commanding. As it was nearly dark, I felt that time was precious, and if anything was to be done that night, it must be done speedily, and made up my mind to attack the enemy immediately. I therefore changed my plan of operations. I ordered Maj. Taffe, with his battalion to proceed to the head of the ravine in which the Indians were posted to cut off their retreat in that direction, which order was promptly executed, and his command formed in line, awaiting further orders. I then ordered the Second Battalion to advance directly upon the enemy, which it did. Maj. Taffe, then, by my order, came forward, the line of the two battalions forming an obtuse angle. When within four hundred yards I ordered my men to dismount, and after advancing one hundred yards nearer, ordered the Second Battalion to open the battle by a volley from their Enfields, which they did with precision and effect, creating quite a confusion in the enemy's ranks At this time, I perceived what I supposed to be Maj. House's Battalion, about a mile distant, advancing upon the enemy's rear. In the order in which my line was now formed, I advanced upon the enemy, pouring in upon him as I advanced a fire from my whole line, which was immediately and vigorously returned by the Indians. When within thirty yards of the enemy's lines, I ordered a halt in rear of a slight elevation of ground, in front of which was a ravine in which the Indians were posted. The fight now became general, and my whole line was hotly engaged. At this juncture, what I supposed to be House's Battalion (as it was not quite dark) advanced and commenced an attack upon the enemy's left. As they were now formed, and fearing that the Indians would attempt to escape by way of a ravine a short distance beyond the left of my line, or get in my rear by the same way, I ordered Maj. Taffe to extend the left wing of my line, in order to cover this supposed outlet for the Indians with my guns. The battle now raged with great fury for some time on both sides. The enemy successively, by a desperate charge, attempted to turn my right and left flanks, but they were repelled with slaughter. They fell in every direction in front of my line, by the unerring aim of my brave soldiers, who, both officers and men, fought with the courage and coolness of veterans, exposed as they were to a galling fire from the enemy during the whole time. At this juncture, I became convinced that House's Battalion, mistaking my command in the darkness for Indians, were firing into it. I therefore ordered my men to fall back, out of range of House's guns, and mount their horses, as the Indians were now in rout, and were fleeing out of range of my guns, up a ravine, some distance to the front. The horses becoming alarmed, and to a considerable extent unmanageable, for a short time created a slight confusion, as the men were in the act of mounting, but it was only momentary. As my squadrons were again formed in line on the crest of a hill, two hundred yards in the rear of my last line of battle, mounted, and ready to follow up the victory, the enemy was fleeing, leaving everything behind him. But it being very dark, and in view of the position of the Iowa Sixth, I deemed it imprudent to attempt a pursuit before morning, as it was then half past 8 or 9 o'clock P. M. Having no means of communicating that night with the General commanding, I ordered my men to dismount and lay on their arms, holding their horses, until early dawn, when I marched from the battle-ground of the previous evening, and went into camp about a mile from it, and at the upper end of the Indian encampment. On passing over the ground of the recent encampment of the Indians, and of the battle, I found that the enemy had abandoned all their tents, clothing, cooking utensils, valuables, supplies, and in fact everything they possessed was strewn over the ground of their retreat for miles. Their flight had been so precipitous that they had abandoned everything but their dead, whom they carried away as fast as they fell. Their rout was so complete and their flight so sudden that many of their children were left behind, on account, as I suppose, of their being an incumbrance to their flight.

From the best information derived from guides, the enemy's strength was not less than one thousand warriors. Their loss in killed will not fall short of one hundred and fifty, as scouts, sent out next day after the battle, report their dead as scattered over the country for miles, on the line of their retreat, and their wounded are twice that number. The casualties in the Second Nebraska Cavalry are seven killed, fourteen wounded, and ten missing men. There were five horses killed, nine wounded and nine missing. I found, among the effects of the Indians, minie rifle cartridges; also several boxes of army revolver and rifle cartridges were found, and various other articles, some of which were undoubtedly taken from the whites in the late Minnesota massacre. The enemy were composed of Santees, Brula, Yanktons and Blackfeet Sioux, and Cuthead Indians, and were evidently the same Indians with whom Gen. Sibley had an engagement on Apple Creek. The Indians are now destitute of supplies, clothing, and almost everything else, they having abandoned all except their ponies and arms. Many of the former were, however, killed or captured during the battle. I would have pursued the enemy the following morning after the battle, were it not for the exhausted condition of my men and horses.

The officers and men under my command are not only entitled to my thanks, but the confidence of their country, for their bravery, efficiency and promptness on this occasion. Not a man, in any capacity, flinched a particle. My special thanks are due Adjt Henry M. Atkinson, Reg. Q. M., J. S. McCormick and Com. Lieut. J. Q. Goss, for valuable services rendered me immediately preceding, and during the engagement.

Surg. Bowen and Asst. Surg. Latta were on the ground, and are entitled to great credit for the prompt manner in which attention was given the wounded.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. FURNAS, *Col. Second Nebraska Cavalry*

CAPT. JOHN H. PELL, *A. A. G. Indian Expedition.*

The following correspondence and orders explain themselves. As will be seen by them, the regiment did good service. Their campaign was thorough and hard, though short, and brilliant in the extreme:

HEADQUARTERS N. W. EXPEDITION,
FT. ANTIETAM, D. T., September 17, 1863.

DEAR COLONEL: As we are about to separate, after months of hard campaigning, you, to your family fireside, I, where I may be ordered, I cannot part with you without thanking you for your valuable services to me in the duties of the late campaign, and I hope, Colonel, if you ever again throw aside the "pipe of peace," and buckle on your saber, I may have the good fortune to have you associated with me. With the kindest feelings for your future success, I remain, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY, *Brigadier General.*

COL. R. W. FURNAS, *Commanding Second Nebraska Cavalry.*

HEADQUARTERS N. W. EXPEDITION,
FT. ANTIETAM, D. T., September 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 62.

In separating from this brigade, the Second Nebraska Cavalry, the commanding General takes the opportunity of thanking Col. Furnas, and the officers and men of the regiment, for the great assistance they have rendered him in the late campaign, and for the cheerfulness with which they have obeyed all orders.

Though we have been associated together but for a short time, the circumstances under which we have been placed, have been of such a nature that they will not be soon forgotten.

The kindest feelings of the Commanding General toward the regiment, will accompany it on its parting.

By order of Brig. Gen. Sully.

JOHN H. PELL, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS, 2D NEBRASKA CAVALRY,
OMAHA CITY, November 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 12.

In parting with the 2d Nebraska Cavalry, by reason of the expiration of its term of service, it is a pleasant duty of the Colonel commanding to bear testimony to your good conduct in all the essentials which constitute the soldier, in camp, on the march, and on the battle-field. This the Colonel is free to say, notwithstanding the numerous and continued embarrassing and perplexing circumstances which have surrounded the regiment from its organization to the present time.

The field of operation to which you were assigned on your departure from home, and during nearly the whole campaign presented but forlorn hopes of usefulness. During your absence, your own borders were invaded, and some of your families massacred by the hands of hostile Indians. Yet your duties in a distant field were faithfully and promptly performed. It was not surprising, however, under these circumstances, that you should at times complain. Otherwise would have been unnatural. Fortune favored you with an opportunity of avenging yourselves upon a foe, and of rendering service upon the field of battle. The battle of White Stone Hill, and its results, will ever be an all-sufficient voucher for you. There you displayed coolness and courage unsurpassed, even by veterans. The severest chastisement ever inflicted upon Indians was administered by you. To you of the Second Nebraska Cavalry, who participated in that battle, is due that victory, and you alone. For it you are entitled to the thanks of your country; for it, a grateful people of the Northwest will ever bear you in remembrance. It was a proud day for you, and amply rewarded you for all the toils and hardships you endured.

While congratulating you upon the results of the expedition, the Colonel commanding cannot fail to express his grief for the loss of those of his command who were killed in the engagement of September 3, and others who fell by disease during the campaign. His sympathies are tendered to their friends and relatives, and to those who were wounded.

Should your country ever again require your services, he knows you will prove as prompt in responding in the future as in the past. We now separate, and go to our respective homes. The best wishes of the Colonel commanding attend you.

By order of Col. R. W. FURNAS.

H. M. ATKINSON, *Adjutant.*

In the summer of 1863, the Seventh Iowa Volunteer Cavalry was ordered out, and assigned to duty along the line of the overland stage route from Fort Kearney to the Western frontier, because of Indian troubles. Maj. (afterward General) George M. O'Brien, in command of the troops, constructed fortifications and placed the region under his supervision in a thoroughly defensible position. He chose a site for a post at Cottonwood Springs, and erected the post, calling it Fort Cottonwood. At a later date, the name was changed to Fort McPherson, and the post became one of the most important among the frontier defenses.

FIRST BATTALION NEBRASKA VETERAN CAVALRY.

When the Second Nebraska Cavalry was mustered out of service, in the fall of 1863, Gov. Saunders authorized the raising of an independent battalion of cavalry from the ranks of the Second to serve for the balance of the war. Maj. Armstrong was commissioned to organize this body, which, in four companies, was mustered into service as the First Battalion Nebraska Veteran Cavalry and assigned to duty on the plains. The companies were commanded thus:

Company A—Captain, George Armstrong; Lieutenants, C. F. Porter and H. F. C. Krumme.

Company B—Captain, Z. Jackson; Lieutenants, J. N. Tuttweiler, James M. Nosler.

Company C—Captain, Henry Kuhle; Lieutenants, M. B. Cutler, George P. Belden.

Company D—Captain, A. F. C. Krumme; Lieutenants, William R. Bowen, S. A. Lewis.

In the spring of 1864, the Indians throughout the Territory, who had been comparatively quiet for some time, began to become troublesome and dangerous. Gen. Mitchell, then in command of the district, became convinced of the necessity of vigorous action, and at once set about prosecuting the war against the savages. The difficulty of the situation was aggravated by the fact that the Mormons in Utah and the emissaries of the Confederate Government used every means to induce the Indians to rise against the settlers in the northern border States and Territories. Renegade whites were frequently seen in the Indian camps and on the battle-field, urging their more respectable barbarian allies to atrocities of the most fiendish nature.

On the 1st of July, a dispatch was received at Omaha announcing the killing of two whites and the wounding of several others by the Indians on the Pawnee Reserve, near Fremont. The Yankton Sioux were the perpetrators of this crime. A company of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry was dispatched in pursuit of the offenders. Speaking of this and kindred attacks, the Omaha *Republican* said:

"The time has arrived when it becomes a necessity to wage a war of extermination against the Indians who infest the north side of the Platte. Outrages are becoming so numerous and so flagrant that white settlers must either receive ample protection or abandon the frontier settlements."

July 19, news was brought to Omaha of the killing of three men and the loss of much stock on ranches in the neighborhood of Julesburg. Gen. Mitchell, with two companies of cavalry and a park of artillery, started from Fort Kearney in pursuit. Three weeks later, a party of 100 Indians attacked a train of nine wagons east of Plum Creek, killing the men in charge and driving off the stock. Two women and four children were taken away as prisoners. A day or two later, another train was attacked near the same place, and three whites killed. Several ranches in the neighborhood were raided and destroyed. In these villainies the Indians were assisted by whites, supposed to be remnants of Quantrell's gang. Capt. Summers and eighty men left Fort Kearney to overtake, if possible, the savages and rescue the prisoners in their hands. Much fear was entertained at this time that an attack would be made on Laramie, and protection was begged for from that quarter. The whole country between Forts Kearney and Laramie was ravaged by the Indians. August 18, a party of sixteen whites was killed by the savages on the Blue River, in Southern Nebraska. Gov. Saunders called upon the people to organize militia for home protection. This call was responded to with an alacrity born of fear. Four companies were organized at Omaha, with the following commissioned officers:

Company A—R. T. Beall, Captain; George C. Yates, First Lieutenant; J. H. Barlow, Second Lieutenant.

Company B—John Taffe, Captain; Edwin Patrick, First Lieutenant; Abraham Deyo, Second Lieutenant.

Company C—Charles S. Goodrich, Captain; Martin Dunham, First Lieutenant; David T. Mount, Second Lieutenant.

Company D—Jesse Lowe, Captain; E. Estabrook, First Lieutenant; O. B. Selden, Second Lieutenant.

A gun squad was also organized, with the following officers: E. P. Child, Captain; A. J. Simpson, First Lieutenant.

These, with two other companies under Capts. Porter and Riley, organized some two years before, afforded a home guard large enough for all practical purposes.

In addition to the companies mentioned above, Gov. Saunders authorized the calling into active service of the following militia companies, constituted and commanded thus:

Company A—First Regiment, Second Brigade; fifty-three men, rank and file; mustered into service August 12, 1864; served four months and nine days; Thomas B. Stevenson, Captain; F. J. Bruner, M. B. Corbin, First Lieutenants; R. Andrews, Second Lieutenant.

Company B—First Regiment, Second Brigade; fifty-three men, rank and file; mustered into service August 13, 1864; served six months; Isaac Wiles, Captain; Henry J. Straight, First Lieutenant; Leslie C. Johnson, Second Lieutenant.

Company C—First Regiment, Second Brigade; fifty-seven men, rank and file; mustered into service August 24. 1864; served five months and thirteen days; Alvin G. White, Captain; William B. Rapier, First Lieutenant; Levi Anthony, Second Lieutenant.

Company A—First Regiment, First Brigade; forty-seven men, rank and file; mustered into the service August 30, 1864; served two months and twelve days; John R. Porter, Captain; Allen T. Riley, First Lieutenant; Martin Dunham, Second Lieutenant.

A detachment of artillery militia, under command of Capt. Edward P. Childs, numbering thirteen men, rank and file, was mustered into the service August 30, 1864, and served two months and twelve days.

A company of Pawnee Indians, under Capt. Frank North, were called into the service by command of the Provost Marshal General for the term of one year. They were known as Company A, Pawnee Scouts, and numbered ninety men, rank and file. They were mustered in January 13, 1865.

Under authority of the War Department, a company of Omaha Indians, eighty-five strong, served one year, under command of Capt. Edwin R. Nash, from July, 1865.

There are no statistics in the office showing the part taken by them against the Indians. The following order was issued upon the expiration of their term of service:

STATE OF NEBRASKA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEP'T,
February 12th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 4.

The commander-in-chief tenders to the several militia companies organized during the past summer under General Orders No. —, thanks on behalf of the people of Nebraska, and compliments them alike for the ready and willing response to the call, as well as the bravery and endurance with which they have met the perilous duties they have been called upon to undergo. Leaving behind them all the comforts of home, they, the citizen soldiers of Nebraska, marched cheerfully, and without a murmur, and whenever duty called, were to be found ever on the alert to repel the skulking attack of the treacherous Indian foe. The battles of Plum Creek and Cottonwood attest their bravery. scouts and skirmishes without number bear witness to the hard and perilous duties they had to perform, and testify also to the eager willingness these citizen soldiers ever manifested.

Their conduct during the fall and winter campaign warrants the assertion that, should there again be a call for Nebraska to defend her frontier against savage foes, her citizens will at least *emulate* the example of these noble men.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:
R. S. KNOX, *Adjutant General.*

The General Government armed and subsisted them, but the Territory was obliged to defray all other expenses, in order to do which the Territory was obliged to issue bonds in 1865 to the amount of $36,000. The total expenses amounted to the sum of $40,000 and upward.

Returning to the narrative of these Indian troubles, dropped for the moment that we might preserve continuously a statement of the method and time of calling out local defenders, we find that, in July and August, 1864, there was an outbreak of serious nature against the settlers in the western portion of the Territory by the Indians of several bands. The Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches were evidently confederated for the purpose of attacking the frontier settlements and emigrant trains in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Southeastern Idaho. Suddenly, and almost simultaneously, without the slightest warning, ranchmen and emigrants were assailed at no less than four different places, remote from each other, thus proving beyond doubt that the plan had been matured, and the co-operation of the several tribes secured in the work of destruction. The necessities of the General Government had caused the withdrawal, from time to time, of nearly all the United States troops stationed in Nebraska for the purposes of defense in such emergencies as this; so that, when the outrages were perpetrated, there were no sufficient forces at hand to punish the offenders. The attack was made upon settlements along the Little Blue River in Nebraska, and men, women and children were slain; or, where women were not killed, they were reserved for a life involving worse horrors than the infliction of a speedy though barbarous death. More than three hundred miles in extent were the places of assault, driving emigration from the road and settlers from their homes. When call was made for aid in defending the lives and property of the people, and the Pacific Telegraph Line, which ran through the region of hostilities, the few troops within hearing nobly and promptly responded.

Friday, August 26, was a momentous day in Omaha's history. For some time, suspicious characters had been observed around town, and rumor quickly gave rise to the belief that they were members of Quantrell's noted guerrilla band. On the day mentioned, the news was suddenly brought in that a large number of Indians had appeared in the neighborhood. Settlers and refugees began to flock into town from the Elkhorn Valley, bringing dire reports of the prospects of a bloody war. All business was suspended. Every citizen was pressed into service, and day and night the city was kept under a strong guard. Scouts were sent out in every direction, and excitement ran riot for two or three days. No Indians materialized, however, and it finally developed that the whole scare had originated from the sudden appearance of a band of friendly savages from one of the reservations. The alarm was not without its beneficial results, as it showed the young city's ability to take care of itself in event of open hostilities.

Capt. Murphy, from Fort Kearney, met a party of 500 Indians near the Blue River on the 15th of August, and had a prolonged contest with them. Two soldiers were killed in this engagement.

Gen. Curtis arrived to take command of the district in person.

THE FIRST REGIMENT IN NEBRASKA.

It is at this date we find the First Nebraska Cavalry doing noble duty on the frontier. We left their history where they were detailed for duty against the Indians, August 18, 1864, at which date they left Omaha for Fort Kearney.

September 1, 1864, the regimental headquarters of the First were at Plum Creek. The dismounted portions of Companies E, H and G remained at Plum Creek during the month. On the 3d, Companies F and I, and a portion of Companies E, G and H, left Plum Creek with the command of Gen. Curtis, and marched on an expedition after hostile Indians on the Republican and Solomon Forks of the Kansas River, returning to Fort Kearney September 26, having marched 800 miles in twenty-three days.

The regimental headquarters during the month of October was at Fort Kearney; companies stationed at Fort Kearney, Plum Creek and Mellallas Station, engaged in scouting and escort duty; October 11, Private Fitzpatrick, of Company G, wounded in skirmish with Indians near Medway's Station while guarding mail coach; on the 13th, Privates Jackson and Kelley, of Company I, killed, and Blacksmith Lyons and Bugler Walker, of Company I, wounded in fight with Indians near Mellallas Station; Lieut. Pollock and paroled prisoners, taken at Grand Prairie, Ark., now reported at Benton Barracks, Mo. During the month of November, the regiment was engaged in building quarters, guarding overland route, scouting and escort duty; regimental headquarters at Fort Kearney during the month of December. The commissioned officers of Companies B and D having been mustered out with the men who did not re-enlist, the veterans and recruits were assigned to other companies by authority of Maj. T. J. Weed, Commissary of Musters, Department of Kansas.

The famous Chivington massacre took place at about this time, creating no little stir among both Indians and whites. Although this event happened within the borders of Colorado, it may not be altogether out of place to refer to it here, inasmuch as it affected the same Indians who were making so much trouble in the Territory of Nebraska. The so-called "massacre" was the result of a most dastardly outrage on the part of the Indians, who murdered in cold blood two women prisoners whom they had agreed to turn over to the troops. Exasperated by this exhibition of bad faith, Col. Chivington, commanding the troops in that district, determined to mete out a speedy punishment. Pursuing the savages, he overtook them after a three-days march, and gave battle, killing over four hundred and dispersing the balance. In this slaughter, many women and children were included, though unintentionally, as the details of the encounter showed. Sentimentalists, however, raised a loud wail of indignation through the land, and preferred all manner of charges against the officer in charge. In the end, public opinion indorsed Col. Chivington in his action, and held that, from the circumstances, it was justifiable upon every principle of modern warfare.

In his annual message to the Territorial Legislature, January 7, 1865, Gov. Saunders spoke on the Indian question as follows:

"I congratulate you upon the termination of the Indian war on our own frontier, which, for a time, since the close of your last session, disturbed the quiet which had hitherto prevailed in our Territory, and created the most serious apprehensions for the safety of the exposed settlements on our western and northern borders. From facts which have come to the knowledge of this department, it is deemed certain that these Indian depredations and disturbances were the result of combined action between several tribes, instigated, aided and counseled by lawless white men, who hoped to share in the plunder which would result from their robberies and massacres. It is by no means certain that these coadjutors of the savages were not the emissaries of the rebel government, prompted to their inhuman work by the hope of creating a diversion in favor of their waning cause in the South. Portions of the Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches were evidently confederated for the purpose of attacking the frontier settlements and emigrant trains in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Southeastern Idaho. Suddenly and almost simultaneously, without the slightest warning, ranchmen and emigrants were attacked at no less than four different points, remote from each other, thus proving, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the plan had been matured, and the co-operation of the different tribes secured in the work of destruction. The necessities of the General Government had caused the withdrawal, from time to time, of nearly all the United States troops stationed in this Territory for its defense; so that, when the outbreak commenced, we possessed no adequate force to suppress it. The few United States volunteers within reach did their duty nobly. The Nebraska First, rendered illustrious by so many brilliant achievements in the South, and the Second Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, promptly responding to the call of the Executive, moved at once to the post of danger; and the militia, with equal alacrity, hastened to the relief of their brethren on the more exposed frontier, and the emigrants upon the plains. These efforts were crowned with substantial success. The feeble settlements were protected from the impending danger; the Indians, with very few exceptions, were driven from our border, and the various lines of communication between the Missouri River and the mountains and mining districts of the West were again opened to the traveler and emigrant. It is to be regretted that these savages were not more severely punished so as to effectually deter them from a repetition of their barbarities in the future. But, considering the limited number of troops available for the purpose, the result of the campaign furnishes the people of the Territory abundant reason for congratulation.

"The militia engaged in repelling these hostile savages were provided with subsistence, transportation, ammunition and ordnance stores by the Federal military authorities; but in no case have they received compensation for their personal services or for services of the horses furnished by them. I therefore urgently recommend that, at an early period of your present session, you provide by law for their full and just compensation for these services. Congress will doubtless promptly reimburse the Territory for these expenses when the question shall be properly presented for its action; and I therefore respectfully suggest that provision be made for an early settlement of these just claims, in order that Congress may be enabled to act upon them before the close of the present session."

Just as Gov. Saunders was felicitating the Legislature upon the subsidence of the Indians, they broke out again. On the 6th of January, a band of 500 Indians attacked the stage and telegraph stations at Julesburg, destroying them and a large amount of supplies belonging to the Pacific Telegraph Company. Capt. O'Brien, commanding the post there, attacked the Indians with eighty men, and, after a fight of six hours' duration, routed them. Nineteen whites—fifteen soldiers and four citizens—were killed. The same day, a train was captured by the Indians west of Julesburg, and five men killed and twelve were reported missing. Another train east of the same place was taken the same day, and one man killed. These depredations aroused the anxieties of the settlers again to a high pitch. Gen. Mitchell started out from Omaha for the seat of war in haste, determined upon summary action. January 17, the savages burned three ranches west of Julesburg and ran off the stock. During January, 1865, the companies belonging to the First Regiment stationed at Omaha, Plum Creek and Fort Kearney, engaged in guarding the overland mail route, scouting and escort duty.

In February, Company A marched from Fort Kearney to Julesburg, Colo., escorting supply-trains, and returned, having marched a distance of 580 miles; Companies F and K, and detachments of Companies E, G, I and H, marched from Fort Kearney and Plum Creek to Julesburg and Mud Springs, in pursuit of Indians and repairing telegraph line; returned during the month; distance marched, 700 miles. March 1, regimental headquarters still at Fort Kearney; Company C moved from Fort Kearney to Omaha on the 6th; same day, Company F and detachments of Companies E, G and I left for Fort Laramie, W. T., a distance of 400 miles; on the 26th, the regiment moved to Cottonwood Springs.

April 12, left Cottonwood Springs for Fort Kearney, arriving there on the 14th; engaged in scouting and escort duty.

During the month of May, regimental headquarters were at Fort Kearney, and were engaged in scouting, guard and escort duty; Company F left Fort Laramie, W. T., on the 3d, on a scout west to Wind River Mountains, and returned on the 22d; left Fort Laramie on the 25th for Fort Kearney; they were at Julesburg on the 31st, having marched during the month 660 miles; on the 12th, Private Lohones, of Company H, was wounded in the hip by an arrow, in a skirmish with the Indians near Dan Smith's Station; on the 18th, Private Bond, of Company K, was wounded in a skirmish with the Indians near Elm Creek, Neb.; Company C arrived at Fort Kearney on the 31st. During the month, the following special order was received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, January 31st, 1865.

13. SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 49.

[*Extract.*]

Upon the receipt of this Order by the Commanding General, Department of Kansas, the First Battalion Nebraska Veteran Cavalry will be consolidated with the First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, the consolidated force to bear the designation of the First Nebraska Cavalry.

The Commanding General, Department of Kansas, will charge the proper Commissary of Muster with the prompt execution of this Order.

The consolidation effected, the Commissary of Muster will forward to this office the transfer rolls, as directed in circular No. 64, August 18th, 1864, from this office.

By order of Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, *A. A. Gen.*

During the months of June and July, the headquarters of the regiment remained at Fort Kearney; Col. Rivingston was mustered out of the service in accordance with the provisions of General Order No. 83, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Current Series.

July 13, 1865, the citizens of Omaha tendered Gen. Thayer, who had come home after four years of hard work, a complimentary public dinner. At about this same time, Col. Livingston was mustered out of service, and the command of the First Nebraska Veterans, who had been consolidated with the First Battalion Nebraska Cavalry, passed to Lieut. Col. Baumer, who was then promoted to the colonelcy.

The consolidation of the First Battalion Nebraska Veteran Cavalry with the First Regiment Nebraska Veteran Cavalry having been effected on the 18th of July, the following order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT NEBRASKA VETERAN CAVALRY,
FORT KEARNEY, N. T., July 18th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.

From and after this date, the organization heretofore known as the First Battalion Nebraska Veteran Cavalry Volunteers ceases to exist, it having been consolidated with the First Regiment of Nebraska Veteran Cavalry Volunteers, as per S. O. No. 49, War Department, Washington, D. C., dated January 31st, 1865, providing for the consolidation of one fraction of a State or Territory.

The officers and men of the several squadrons of the First Battalion Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, who have been transferred to fill vacancies in squadrons of the First Regiment Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, will report to the respective squadrons to which they have been assigned, without delay, and will be carried on the rolls of said squadrons as members thereof.

By order of Major THOMAS J. MAJORS, Com'd'g Reg't.

GEO. E. BELDEN, *Lieutenant and Acting Adj't.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, Co. B, First Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav.

July 19th, the following special order was promulgated:

HEADQUARTERS EAST SUB-DIST. OF THE PLAINS,
FORT KEARNEY, N. T., July 19th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 66.

[*Extract.*]

VII. * * * The consolidation of the troops of the First Nebraska Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry and the First Battalion of Veteran Cavalry having been effected, Major Majors, the senior officer present, will proceed without delay to consolidate the men of the respective companies according to the rolls as furnished by the Assistant Commissary of Musters of this Division.

VIII. The commanding officers of the respective companies of said regiment, in accordance with the consolidation, will at once take charge of the men assigned to their respective companies, and, under direction of the senior officer of the regiment present, forthwith attach them to their companies for duty, excepting those belonging to Company C, now at these headquarters.

IX. All officers of the regiment not on detached duty will proceed at once to their respective company headquarters.

By command of Brigadier General Heath.

Wm. R. Bowen, *Lieut. and A. A. A. G.*

Maj. Thos. Majors, *First Neb. Cav. Vet. Vol.*

On the 20th of July, the regiment was distributed for duty, as per the following order:

Headquarters, Sub-Dist. of the Plains,
Fort Kearney, N. T., July 20th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 67.

[*Extract.*]

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II. * * First Lieut. Martin B. Cutler, Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, will immediately proceed with his company (A) to Pawnee Ranche. He will furnish mounted escorts to the overland stage coaches to and from Sand Hill to Thompson's Station, and will establish ten (10) men of his command at each stage station.

III. * * Capt. W. W. Ivory, First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, with his company (H), will proceed to Midway Station, and will furnish mounted escorts to the overland stage coaches from Plum Creek to Cottonwood, keeping ten (10) men at each stage station.

IV. * * Capt. T. J. Weatherwax, First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, with his company (G), will retain his company headquarters at Plum Creek, and furnish mounted escorts to the overland stage coaches from Plum Creek to Hook's Station, establishing ten (10) men at each stage station.

V. * * Capt. Henry Kuhl, First Lieut. John Talbot, and Capt. Henry T. C. Kramme, First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, will immediately report with their companies (F, I and K) to the Post Commandant at Fort Kearney, for duty.

VI. * * First Lieut. William B. Stout, First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, will immediately proceed with sixty-five (65) men of his company (E) to Post South Loup Fork, relieve Company E, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and await further instructions.

VII. * * Second Lieut. Lewis J. Boyer, First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, will immediately proceed with thirty-five (35) men of his company (E), to Gened, and await further instructions.

X. * * All officers belonging to either of the above-named companies, not on detached service, will immediately proceed to their respective commands for duty.

XI. * * The prompt execution of the movements contemplated in this order, as far as they relate to the First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, is confided to Major Majors, the senior officer of that regiment present.

By command of Brev. Brig. Gen. Heath.

Maj. Thomas Majors, *First Neb. Cav.*
William R. Bowen, *Lieut., and A. A. G.*

An attack was made, July 25, upon Platte Bridge Station by 1,000 Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Blackfeet and Comanches. The telegraph line was destroyed for some distance, and Lieut. Collins and twenty-six soldiers were killed and nine wounded. Two weeks later, Capt North's Pawnee scouts attacked some Cheyennes at Fort Connor, D. T., and killed twenty-six of them. During the following month, Gen. Heath made an expedition west from Fort Kearney, engaging the Indians in two fights and killing fifty of their number.

Up to October 21, the First Regiment was engaged in protecting the United States overland mail route, escorting coaches from Fort Kearney to Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory, scouting, etc.; on the 21st, a detachment of Company C, under command of Lieut. Smith, fought 300 Indians near Alkote Station, Neb., losing three men killed and one wounded; on the 31st, Capt. Krumme, with thirty-seven men of Company K, fought a number of Indians on Whiteman's Fork of the Republican River; they killed twenty-one Indians and completely routed their entire force without losing a man of the company; on the 6th of November, the Indians attacked the station at Pole Creek, and at about the same time, another party attacked the mail escort about a mile above the station; the men at the station drove the Indians off, then, led by Sergt. Elwood, of Company H, went to the assistance of the mail escort; two men of Company H and nine head of horses that were out grazing were captured by the Indians; Company H recaptured thirty head of cattle that the Indians had stolen from a train a few nights previous. From the great disparity in numbers, and, under all the circumstances, the Sergeant, together with the men under his command, deserve more than a passing notice. The gallant conduct of Sergt. Cain, whom some of the men wanted to fall back to the station, in keeping them together when opposed to such superior numbers, by appealing to their pride as war-worn veterans, he got them to make a firm stand. Private John Boyle was shot in the leg with an arrow, which he pulled through, and then fired seven shots before any of the men knew he was wounded; he was recommended by Capt. Ivory as deserving a medal of honor from the Legislature of the Territory.

In December, the headquarters of the Nebraska First were moved from Fort Cottonwood to Omaha, with Maj. Armstrong in command. In March, however, they were moved back to Fort Kearney. Gov. Saunders, on the 23d of January, 1866, sent a communication to the Legislature asking it to pass a joint resolution requesting Congress to muster the First Nebraska Veterans out of service. The Legislature complied with this suggestion and made the request.

In May, 1866, the "Laramie Treaty" was made with the hostile tribes, thus giving a reasonable assurance of a season of peace along the frontier. The shadow of war having thus been lifted from the Territory, Congress authorized the disbandment of the Nebraska troops, and, accordingly, on the 10th of June, the following order was issued to the regiment:

Headquarters Department of the Missouri,
Fort Kearney, N. T., June 10, 1866.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, NO. 2.

1. The field and staff officers and companies of the First Veteran Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, now at Fort Kearney, N. T., under the command of Lieut. Col. William Baumer, will turn over all public property in their possession to the Post Commander of Fort Kearney, and proceed, without delay, to Omaha, Nebraska Territory, reporting to Brig. Gen. P. St. George Cook, U. S. A., for muster out of service.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, by public trains to Columbus, Nebraska Territory, and arrangements will be completed with the railroad company for their transportation from that point to Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

The public trains having completed the transportation of troops heretofore directed, will proceed direct to Fort Leavenworth, as originally ordered.

All companies of the First Veteran Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry arriving at this post will proceed, without delay, to Omaha, Nebraska Territory, and report for muster out of service. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation, as herein directed.

By command of Maj. Gen. Pope.

James McBell, *Ass't. Ad'jt. Gen.*

Lieut. Col. Baumer, *First Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav.*

On the 17th, the following special order was issued:

Headquarters, Post, Fort Kearney,
June 17, 1866.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 148.

In compliance with Special Field Order No. 2, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Kearney, Nebraska Territory, June 10, 1866, all companies of the First Nebraska Veteran Volunteer Cavalry arriving at this Post will proceed without delay to Omaha, Nebraska Territory, and report for muster out of service.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation as herein directed.

By order of Capt. George P. Sadd, Commanding Post.

R. E. Jones,
First Lieut. Fifth U. S. Volunteers, and Post Adj't.

Upon the receipt of the above order, the regiment marched to Omaha, Neb., and, on the 1st of July, 1866, they were mustered out of the service.

They marched, during their term of service, upward of 9,000 miles, and were transported, by steamboat and railroad, over 5,250 miles, making an aggregate of about 15,000 miles traveled by them.

The regiment served faithfully in defense of the glorious principles of liberty to all men, for upward of five years, hewing their way through the columns of the traitorous foes in many a hard-fought battle of the South, as attested on the fields of Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Sycamore, Chalk Bluffs, Red Banks, Cape Girardeau, Milford, Jacksonport, Clarendon and many other hotly-contested fields of battle. And after their presence was no longer needed to assist in crushing the most gigantic rebellion ever written upon the tablets of history—after the last traitorous foe had laid down his arms and acknowledged the supremacy of the Stars and Stripes over the Stars and Bars of the so-called Southern Confederacy—after all this, when they had an opportunity of returning to their homes and firesides, and enjoying the repose they had so nobly earned, they rushed to the protection of our own borders from the ravages of hostile Indians, and to the First Nebraska are we indebted that our Territory was not overrun and our bounteous harvest-fields turned into graveyards for our citizens—that the tomahawk and scalping-knife were driven from our midst, and that we now enjoy the prosperity of a quiet peace. All honor to the noble soldiers of the First Nebraska Cavalry!

THE CURTIS HORSE.

Mention has been made of two companies of cavalry which were raised at Omaha under Capts. Patrick and Croft. These were soon after joined by Company C, Nebraska City, J. M. Young, Captain, and Company D, which was mustered in at St. Louis, with Harlan Beard as Captain. These four companies were afterward merged into the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, under which name they went through the war. They were also designated by the name of the "Curtis Horse." These troops served their time in the army of the Southwest, where they participated in some of the hardest-fought battles of the war. The general officers of this regiment were as follows: W. W. Lowe, Colonel; M. T. Patrick, Lieutenant Colonel; W. B. George, Adjutant; Enos Lowe, Surgeon; Jerome Spillman, Chaplain. W. W. Lowe was commissioned Brigadier General March 30, 1865.

Owing to the newness of the Territory, the population of Nebraska was in a great measure a "floating" one, and a large number of those who should have been credited to the Territory are not, because of their having been enlisted or mustered into the service in Iowa. The regiment known as the Curtis Horse, from that State, held a liberal quota of Nebraskians, and therefore should be here described. The following history of the First, or Nebraska Battalion of the Curtis Horse, is taken from the history, as compiled by First Lieut. W. T. Hays, according to the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH IOWA CAVALRY,
CAMP NEAR NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 12, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 146.

First Lieutenant William T. Hays, Company H, Fifth Iowa Cavalry Volunteers, is hereby detailed, until further orders, to write out and compile a history of the Fifth Regiment of Iowa Cavalry, from date of its organization to the present time, in accordance with instructions of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, February, 1864, a copy of which instructions is hereby furnished.

By order of MAJ. T. M. YOUNG, *Commanding Regiment.*

J. P. LEWIS, *Lieut. and Acting Adjt.*

The above is a true copy of original detail.

WILLIAM T. HAYS.

HEADQUARTERS ST. LOUIS DISTRICT,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 20, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 75.

I. Pursuant to special order No. 74, of the Department of the Missouri, to carry out special instructions from the Secretary of War, directing the organization of a cavalry regiment to be called the "Curtis Horse," the following detachments and companies are united for that purpose, viz.:

Nebraska Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. M. T. Patrick, four companies.

Detachment of Iowa and Minnesota troops, known as the command of Capt. Schaeffer de Boernstein, three companies.

Detachment under same command, twenty-seven men, company of Osage County Mounted Rifles, commanded by Capt. Kidd, one company.

Other detachments and companies may be attached hereafter, not to exceed twelve companies.

II. The following field officers are designated, and will be mustered into service pursuant to order No. 48, War Department, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly. W. W. Lowe, Captain U. S. Army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, as Lieutenant Colonel; Carl Schaeffer de Boernstein, as Major. The remaining field officers will be appointed upon the completion of the regimental organization; staff chosen by the field officers and Captains of the command, except when otherwise prescribed by law, or by orders of the War Department, relating to military organizations.

By order of BRIG. GEN. CURTIS, *Commanding.*

N. P. CHIPMAN, *Maj. and A. A. General.*

To Lieut. Col. PATRICK.

The four companies designated the Nebraska Battalion, commanded by Capts. William Kelsay, J. T. Croft, J. Morris Young and Harlan Beard, were lettered respectively A, B, C and D, and composed the First Battalion.

February 1, 1862, the final appointment of officers was made, completing the organization of the Curtis Horse Cavalry Regiment, as follows: W. W. Lowe, Colonel; M. T. Patrick, Lieutenant Colonel; W. B. McGeorge, Adjutant; Enos Lowe, Surgeon; B. T. Wise, Assistant Surgeon; Jerome Spillman, Chaplain; Joseph Heusman, Chief Bugler; William A. Thayer, Leader of Band; William Campbell, Wagonmaster.

First Battalion—Carl Shæffer de Boernstein, Major; William Ashton, Adjutant; Jonathan Berlin, Quartermaster; Martin Stowel, Sergeant Major; Rodolph Crandall, Quartermaster Sergeant; Marcellus Pruyn, Commissary Sergeant; C. H. Gibson, Veterinary Sergeon.

Company A—John J. Lowe, Captain; Horace Walter, First Lieutenant.

Company B—John T. Croft, Captain; Milton S. Summers, First Lieutenant; E. G. McNeely, Second Lieutenant.

Company C—J. Morris Young, Captain; Alfred Matthias, First Lieutenant; A. B. Langdon, Second Lieutenant.

Company D—Harlan Beard, Captain; William Curl, First Lieutenant; William C. McBeath, Second Lieutenant.

Company A was recruited at Omaha, N. T., by M. T. Patrick, and was composed of men from Nebraska, some men returning from the plains and some thirty men, with William Kelsay, from Sidney, Iowa. It was mustered into the United States service at Omaha, N. T., September 14, 1861, by Lieut. J. N. H. Patrick, M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, N. T., Captain; William Kelsay, of Sidney, Iowa, First Lieutenant; John J. Lower, of Omaha, N. T., Second Lieutenant.

Company B was recruited at Omaha, N. T., J. T. Croft, and was composed of men from the Territory, those returning from the plains, and some thirty men with Milton S. Summers, from Mills County, Iowa. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Omaha, N. T., September 21, 1861, by Lieut. J. N. H. Patrick, John T. Croft, of Omaha, N. T., Captain; Milton S. Summers, of Mills County, Iowa, First Lieutenant; J. C. Wilcox, of Omaha, N. T., Second Lieutenant.

Company C was recruited at Nebraska City and in Page County, Iowa, by Capt. J. M. Young and Alfred Matthias, and was mustered into the United States service at Omaha, N. T., September 19, 1861, as a half company, and, October 3, 1861, as a full company, by Lieut. J. N. H. Patrick, J. Morris Young, of Page County, Iowa, Captain; Alfred Matthias, of Nebraska City, N. T., First Lieutenant; Charles A. Langdon, of Page County, Iowa, Second Lieutenant.

Company D commenced recruiting at Omaha, N. T., and was mustered into the service of the United States a half company, with William Curl as First Lieutenant, at St. Louis, Mo., by Lieut. J. N. H. Patrick, October 30, 1861. William Ashton joined the company with a detachment of thirty-five men from the Twentieth Missouri Infantry, which organization had been abandoned. The company, being fully organized, was mustered into the service of the United States at St. Louis, Mo., by Lieut. J. C. Bundy, November 13, 1861, Harlan Beard, of Nebraska Territory, Captain; William Curl, of Nebraska Territory, First Lieutenant; William Ashton, of St Louis, Mo., Second Lieutenant.

The month of January, 1862, had been employed in organizing, drilling, arming and equipping the Curtis Horse for the field, and, considering the many disadvantages under which the regiment labored in regard to its organization from such heterogeneous material, the work of mounting, arming and equipping was, by the systematic labor of Col. Lowe, consummated in a very short time.

The arms issued to the regiment, although the best that could be procured at the time, were very poor and inefficient. They consisted of Hall's carbines, Remington's revolvers and the old heavy pattern cavalry saber, of poor material. One-half of the men had carbines, the other half revolvers and each man a poor saber. In this condition, the regiment started to the field, to take part in the important operations against Fort Donelson and Corinth.

The alterations in the battalion for the month of January, 1862, were as follows: J. C. Wilcox, Second Lieutenant Company B, appointed Captain Company H, to date from January 4, 1862.

First Sergeant Robert H. Rose, appointed Second Lieutenant Company K, *vice* Bass, appointed Battalion Adjutant, to date from January 18, 1862.

First Sergt. E. G. McNeely appointed Second Lieutenant Company B, *vice* Wilcox promoted, to date from January 23, 1863.

Sergt. William C. McBeath, appointed Second Lieutenant Company D, *vice* Ashton promoted Battalion Adjutant, to date from January 25, 1862.

February 8, 1862, the regiment left Benton Barracks, under orders for Fort Henry, Tenn.; marched down to St. Louis, and, during the day, embarked on the steamers "Continental," "W. Graham" and "Hannibal" and arrived at Fort Henry about 5 o'clock A. M,, February 11. During the day, disembarked and went into camp about one-half mile from the fort.

February 14, Maj. Kelsay, with the First Battalion, crossed the Tennessee River, reported to Col. Morgan L. Smith and went into camp at Fort Heiman.

February 15, by order of Gen. Grant, Lieut. Col. Patrick and Capt. West, Von Minden and Haw, with 100 men, marched up the Tennessee River and destroyed the bridge of the Memphis & Ohio Railroad, crossing the Tennessee River, thus preventing reinforcements of rebels coming from Memphis to Fort Donelson. This command returned to camp on the morning of the 16th, having marched seventy miles in twenty-four hours.

During the latter part of the month of February, some scouting was done by the regiment, capturing a few guerrillas and some horses, but no movements of importance took place. Fort Donelson had fallen and the enemy had mostly moved up the Tennessee River, leaving the country around Forts Henry and Heiman comparatively quiet.

The alterations in the battalion for the month of February, 1862, were as follows:

Capt. William Kelsay, Company A, to be Major, to date from February 1, 1862.

First Lieut. John J. Lower appointed Captain Company A, *vice* Kelsay promoted, to date from February 1, 1862.

Second Lieut. Horace Walters appointed First Lieutenant Company A, *vice* Lower promoted, to date from February 1, 1862.

J. N. H. Patrick appointed Regimental Quartermaster, to date from February 21, 1862.

Maj. William Kelsay died February 28, of typhoid fever, and was buried at Fort Heiman, Ky., March 1. The death of this generous and efficient officer was deplored by the regiment and especially by the First Battalion, with whom he was more immediately identified.

March 11, Capt. J. T. Croft, commanding First Battalion, in accordance with orders from Gen. Grant (and with a view of dispersing the rebel forces under Clay King, who were enforcing their conscript law in the country around Paris, Tenn.), marched with 250 men out on the Paris road twelve miles, where he was ordered to await the arrival of Lieut. Col. Patrick, with the Second and Third Battalions of the Curtis Horse, and also Capt. Bullis' Battery, from Paris Landing. At 11 o'clock A. M., Capt. Bullis arrived with his battery, and Capt. Croft at once, without waiting for the command of Col. Patrick, moved his command to within two miles of Paris. The rebel pickets, six in number, were surprised and captured. The command arrived at Paris at 5 o'clock P. M., and entered the town on a charge. The enemy, to the number of 500, were camped on a ridge half a mile west of town. Two guns were placed in position on a hill opposite the enemy's camp, and commenced a vigorous shelling. After firing a few rounds, Capt. Lower, with Companies A and B, charged toward the enemy's camp, but, encountering fallen timber, behind which the enemy were hid, and receiving a galling fire from superior numbers, they, after about fifteen minutes' severe fighting, fell back on the main force. The guns were then all placed in position and fired 250 shots, which completely dispersed the enemy. The whole time occupied was thirty-five minutes.

Our little force then fell back into the town, when it was thought advisable to retreat to Fort Heiman, as the enemy were known to have a large force, and were expecting, hourly large reinforcements from Humboldt. The whole force accordingly fell back, and the next day met Lieut. Col. Patrick (who had crossed the river the day before with the Second and Third Battalions) about three miles from Fort Heiman.

In the battle of Paris, the first blood of our regiment was shed for the suppression of the great rebellion. The loss in this affair was Sergeant Geary, killed; Sergeant Davidson, Corporal Thomas, and Privates Warren and Musgrave, wounded (Coporal Thomas died since of wounds); and P. M. McGuire, taken prisoner—all of Company A. Private Nicholson, of Company B, was killed. Battalion Sergt. Maj. Stonewall was killed, and Capt. Bullis, of Bullis'

Battery, died of wounds the next day after the fight. A few days after the affair at Paris, the First Battalion moved up to camp, and the regiment was all together again.

The camp was pleasantly situated three miles from Fort Heiman, on the Paris road, and about the same distance from Paris Landing, on the Tennessee River.

The month of March passed away without anything of importance occurring. From two to four companies of the regiment were kept on the scout all the time, and frequent captures were made of guerrillas and horses.

June 25, 1862, the Curtis Horse was assigned to the State of Iowa, and called the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The field and staff of the regiment at this date was as follows: W. W. Lowe, Colonel; M. P. Patrick, Lieutenant Colonel; A. B. Bracket, Major; William Ashton, Lieutenant and Adjutant; Enos Lowe, Surgeon; B. T. Wise, Assistant Surgeon; Charles B. Smith, Quartermaster.

The alterations in the battalion for the month of June, 1862, were as follows:

W. B. McGeorge, Regimental Adjutant, resigned June 9, 1862; Horace Walter, First Lieutenant Company A, resigned June 1, 1862; Fred Williams, Second Lieutenant Company A, resigned June 9, 1862; Regimental Commissary Sergt. Rodolph Crandall, appointed Second Lieutenant Company L, to date from June 10, 1862.

August 26, the rebel Col. Woodward made an attack on Fort Donelson with a force of 600 men, but was repulsed by the garrison, consisting of three companies of the Seventy-first Ohio, under command of Maj. Hart. Col. Lowe, commanding post of Forts Donelson, Henry and Heiman, was advised of the attack on Fort Donelson, and immediately started to reinforce the garrison with six companies of the Iowa Fifth—A, B, D, E, K and L. The Colonel, with his command, arrived at Fort Donelson at 9 o'clock P. M., at which time the enemy had fallen back up the river.

On the morning of the 27th, at daylight, Col. Lowe started in pursuit, Company B, numbering thirty men, commanded by Lieut. Summers, being in advance. After marching about six miles, and when near the ruins of the "Cumberland Iron Works," the enemy's pickets were discovered. The advance charged them, and soon came in sight of a reserve of rebel infantry, who threw down their arms and fled, the advance following them to within seventy-five yards of their camp, which was discovered to consist of a considerable force, with one piece of artillery. Having learned this much, Sergt. James H. Wing, commanding the advance, wheeled his party about and fell back on the main column, and one-half mile to the rear.

Companies B and D were immediately dismounted and thrown out as skirmishers, and were soon sharply engaged with the enemy, driving them in fine style. A deep and muddy creek stopped the advance of Company D, but Company B crossed on a bridge and pushed forward, turning the enemy's flank, when the piece of artillery opened on them with solid shot, and then with grape and canister. Hearing the cannon, Col. Lowe gave Lieut. Summers an order to mount his men and charge the gun, which was accordingly done with drawn sabers. The gun was supported by three companies of infantry, well protected on the right by the steep bank of the river, and on the left by a strong fence and heavy timber; but, riding down the gunners, the gallant Lieut. Summers dashed into the center of the enemy's line and scattered them like chaff. As soon as the center was broken, the flanks also broke and fled. Flushed with this success, many of the company dashed on in pursuit of the flying enemy, running headlong into the main body of the enemy, four hundred strong, admirably posted in cellars of burned houses and among the ruins of the iron works. Here several of our men were captured, and those who were not were too few in numbers to bring away the gun. The horses attached to it were killed or so badly hurt as to be useless, the ammunition and caissons were destroyed, and the gun dismounted and left. Finding it impossible to dislodge the superior portion of the enemy with the force under his immediate command, which was only 130 men, Col. Lowe returned to Fort Donelson.

Our loss in this affair was: Company B, First Lieut. Summers, mortally wounded, died at a house near the scene of action, August 29; Second Lieut. E. G. McNeely, severely wounded and captured; Privates C. P. Hughes and Louis Disher, killed; Privates H. B. Moncravia and R. B. Nelson Mann, mortally wounded; Sergts. James H. Wing and George McLean, Corp. Jason Lanceford, Privates George H. Traver, Philip McGarry, Samuel Hopkins and Richard Brackensky, wounded.

The loss of Lieut. Summers was severely felt by his regiment. A more gallant officer never drew his sword for his country. Riddled with balls, he fell from his horse near the enemy's cannon, and was surrounded by a crowd of them, who attempted to bayonet him; but, although unable to rise to his feet, he cut at his assailants with his saber, and split one of them from his shoulder to the center of his body, and cut the hand of another nearly off. He fought with his saber until it became so bent as to be useless, and then shot five times with his revolver, when the crowd of rebels, pressing on him from all sides, wrenched his pistol from his grasp and made him a prisoner. When taken, he had seven minie balls in his body and a bayonet wound in the thigh.

The alterations in the battalion for the month of August, 1862, were as follows:

First Sergt. M. A. Hinds, appointed Second Lieutenant Company A, to date from August 1, 1862; First Lieut. Milton S. Summers died from wounds received in action, August 29, 1862.

The alterations in the battalion for the month of September were as follows:

Second Lieut. E. G. McNeely appointed First Lieutenant Company B, *vice* Summers, killed, to date from September 1, 1862; First Sergt. D. H. Stephens appointed Second Lieutenant Company B, *vice* McNeely, promoted, to date from September 1, 1862.

November 1, the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. Patrick, moved from Fort Heiman, Ky., and at Fungo were met by Brig. Gen. Ransom, with a force consisting of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry, detachment of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, detachment of the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, one company of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and one section of Floyd's Battery. The whole command moved to La Fayette and encamped. November 5, marched to White River and encamped. November 6, Lieut. Col. Patrick, with the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, and one company Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, marched to Gordon Springs, expecting to find a force of the enemy there, but they had left. Col. Patrick captured some wagons, flour, etc., and returned to Cross Roads, where he was met by Gen. Ransom's command, and went into camp November 7. At daylight, the command left camp.

Lieut. Col. Patrick, with his cavalry and artillery, marched to Garretsburg, where they encountered and captured the enemy's scouts. Here Col. Patrick's rear guard, commanded by Lieut. Gallagher, was attacked, and Lieut.

Gallagher and Private Roach, both of Company L, were killed. On arriving at Garretsburg, the enemy were found in line of battle in front of the town; after some skirmishing, Col. Patrick opened on the enemy with his artillery, when they fell back two miles. Gen. Ransom, then coming up, entered the town; and Col. Patrick, with his cavalry, again moved out on the Nous road, where he found the enemy in force. Dismounting his cavalry, he engaged them till Gen. Ransom came up, when they routed the enemy completely, with a loss of seventeen killed, eighty-five wounded and sixty prisoners. The command went into camp near the scene of action.

The Fifth Iowa Cavalry returned to Fort Heiman November 11.

Gen. Ransom, in his official report of this march, gives great praise to Col. Patrick and his cavalry for their services.

The alterations in this battalion for the month of November, 1862, were as follows:

J. Morris Young, Captain Company C, appointed Major, to date from November 1, 1862; Harlan Beard, Captain Company D, appointed Major, to date from November 1, 1862; First Lieut. William Curl, appointed Captain Company D, *vice* Beard, promoted, to date from November 1, 1862; Second Lieut. William C. McBeath, appointed First Lieutenant Company D, *vice* Curl, promoted, to date from November 1, 1862; First Sergt. William Buchanan, appointed Second Lieutenant, *vice* McBeath, promoted, to date from November 1, 1862.

The alterations in the battalion for the month of December, 1862, were as follows:

First Lieut. Alfred Matthias, appointed Captain Company C, *vice* Young, promoted, to date from December 22, 1862; Second Lieut. Charles A. B. Langdon, appointed First Lieutenant Company C, *vice* Matthias, promoted, to date from December 22, 1862; First Sergeant William Wilhite, appointed Second Lieutenant Company C, *vice* Langdon, promoted, to date from December 31, 1862.

The alterations in the battalion for the month of January, 1863, were as follows:

John J. Lower, Captain Company A, resigned January 26, 1863; Sergt. Samuel Paul, appointed Captain Company A, to date from January 29, 1863.

The alterations in the battalion for the month of March, 1863, are as follows:

John T. Croft, Captain Company B, resigned, to date from March 5, 1863; First Lieut. Erastus G. McNeely, appointed Captain Company B, *vice* Croft, resigned, to date from March 6, 1863; First Sergt. James Wing, appointed Second Lieutenant Company B, *vice* Neely, promoted, to date from March 6, 1863.

The regiment lay in camp at Fort Donelson during the month of May, 1863. Part of the regiment was employed, during the month, in working on the new fort there. May 19, Lieut. Col. Patrick, under orders from Col. Lowe, left Fort Donelson in command of seven companies of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, three companies of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and two companies of the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry; two companies of the Seventy-first Ohio Infantry, and Steinbuck's Battery, and went into camp. From camp three companies of cavalry, with six wagons, went to the head of Yellow Creek, and brought in 16,000 pounds of bacon, four barrels of salt, one keg of powder and some muskets. May 21, most of the command lay in camp, the cavalry scouting and bringing in large supplies of bacon, etc. May 22, the command was ordered to return. May 23, while returning, and on Yellow Creek, Company A, being in the advance, was fired on by guerrillas from a hill. Capt. Paul's horse was killed under him, and he received a slight wound in the chin. The guerrillas were pursued for some distance, but made their escape.

Lieut. J. N. H. Patrick, R. Q. M., resigned, to date from May 14, 1863.

June 5, 1863, the regiment left Fort Donelson under orders from Gen. Rosecrans, en route for Murfreesboro, Tenn., where they arrived June 11, and were assigned to the First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, commanded by Col. Minty.

June 15, the First Brigade moved to Lebanon, where the enemy were reported in force. On the appearance of our forces, they fell back to Alexandria, our forces following and skirmishing with them, developing a heavy force supplied with artillery. Two of the enemy were killed; no loss on our side. The brigade then fell back to Murfreesboro.

From June 18 to 23, the battalion lay in camp at Murfreesboro; June 24, broke camp at daylight, and marched out ten miles on the Woodbury pike; returned to Murfreesboro and marched out eight miles on the Salem pike, and camped.

Gen. Rosecrans had commenced his grand movement against Bragg's army, and the movements of the regiment were from the left of the right flank of our army. June 25, the regiment marched to Shelbyville pike and went into camp at noon. At 2 o'clock P. M., the Fifth Iowa Cavalry was ordered out to make a reconnoissance in the direction of Guy's Gap. Two other regiments had been ordered to make this reconnoissance and failed.

The Fifth Iowa Cavalry drove the enemy over a mile through a dense thicket of cedars, where the ground was so stony it was almost impossible to get a horse over it, developing the enemy's force and position. The enemy opened on our regiment with artillery, when it was ordered to fall back, having fully accomplished the object of the reconnoissance with only two men slightly wounded. Citizens reported the enemy's loss to be thirty killed and wounded. The regiment was highly complimented by Gens. Stanley and Gordon Granger for their promptness and gallantry in this affair.

June 25, the regiment lay in camp near Guy's Gap; June 28, 29 and 30, in camp seven miles from Murfreesboro. The alterations in the battalion for the month of June, 1863, were as follows:

First Sergt. Thomas W. Ritcher, appointed First Lieutenant Company A, to date from June 13, 1863.

July 1, 1863, the regiment moved to Murfreesboro, and went into camp on the Woodbury pike. The duty of the regiment while at Murfreesboro was very heavy, it being the only cavalry regiment there. The regiment picketed ten roads, which each day required two officers and seventy-two men, besides doing heavy scouting duty, guarding trains, etc.

September 6, 1863, the regiment, except Companies I and K, left Murfreesboro en route for McMinnville, Tenn., where it arrived September 8, and went into camp. While here, the regiment did heavy scouting duty, detachments going to Sparta, Woodbury and Tracy City, after guerrillas, who at that time infested the country. In one of these, Lieut. D. H. Stephens, Company B, was wounded.

September 26, 1863, the regiment left McMinnville en route for Bellefonte, Ala., camped at Hillsboro, and arrived at Dechard Station September 27, at noon. Here we found orders waiting the regiment to remain for further orders. September 30, 1863, the regiment went into camp near Winchester.

October 4, 1863, Col. Lowe received orders to move in the direction of Murfreesboro, to watch for Wheeler, who had crossed the mountains, and was expected every hour to make his appearance at some point on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. The regiment left camp October 5; broke camp at sunrise, and marched to Elk River bridge and encamped. The bridge across Elk River is one of importance, and it was feared Wheeler would attempt to destroy it. October 6, at daylight, Col. Lowe struck camp and marched to Tullahoma, where he learned the enemy was in force at Wartrace. Col. Lowe at once pushed on with his force to Duck River bridge. Here the Colonel left his wagon train and pushed on in the direction of Wartrace, a brigade of infantry following on the cars. The infantry passed the cavalry, and formed in line of battle about a mile from Wartrace, and near a railroad bridge the enemy had just burned. Here they remained. Col. Lowe pushed his cavalry on a brisk pace, feeling through the woods for the enemy. When within half a mile of Wartrace, Lieut. Col. Patrick ordered out Company H, and charged with them into Wartrace, finding the enemy in heavy force, in heavy timber, on the left. The whole cavalry force was now ordered up, and, opening on the rebels, drove them in the direction of Shelbyville, following them till dark, when the regiment returned to Duck River bridge and went into camp at 12 o'clock, midnight.

The enemy's force at Wartrace was one entire brigade of cavalry under Wheeler. Our loss in this affair was one man, Henry Perkins, Company K, mortally wounded. He died three days after, in hospital at Tullahoma. The enemy's loss is not known, but reported to be between thirty and forty. Some of their wounded were captured next day in Shelbyville.

October 7, Col. Lowe left Duck River bridge and followed on after Wheeler, passing through Shelbyville, and joined the Second Cavalry Division (Gen. Crook) near Farmington, at 9 o'clock P. M. Col. Lowe was placed in command of the First Brigade, Lieut. Col. Patrick commanding the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The pursuit of Wheeler, who was rapidly retreating for the Tennessee River, was vigorously pushed. October 9, the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, being in the front, and Company H in advance, the whole column kept up such a brisk skirmish with the enemy's rear that their rear guard, said to be a brigade, were obliged to give battle in order to cover their retreating columns. Accordingly, they formed in line of battle near the south bank of Sugar Creek. The Fifth Iowa Cavalry came and formed in line of battle, under a heavy fire, within two hundred yards of the enemy's line, and charged them with sabers, completely routing the enemy, killing thirty, wounding a large number, and taking ninety-five prisoners. Our loss, one man, E. H. Sloan, Company H, shot in the finger. The charge of the regiment in line across an open field was a brilliant affair, and received high compliment from the General commanding for gallantry and effectiveness.

The pursuit of the enemy was continued to the Tennessee River; but Wheeler had, by marching day and night, and scattering his forces, made good his escape.

From the Tennessee River, the Second Cavalry Division turned in pursuit of Roddy's command. Marching through Athens and Huntsville to Salem, Tenn., from Salem the Second Division turned back in the direction of Huntsville, and went into camp at Marysville, Ala., October 17. Lieut. Col. Patrick left camp October 19, with the Fifth Iowa Cavalry and a detachment of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, in pursuit of Roddy, whose command was said to be at Athens, Tenn.

Col. Patrick marched all night, reaching Athens at sunrise, to find that Roddy had withdrawn his command across the Tennessee River.

Col. Patrick returned with his command to Marysville, having marched seventy miles in twenty-four hours.

November 14, Maj. Young, of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, commanding a select force of 400 men of the Fourth United States Cavalry, Seventeenth and Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry, and Fifth Iowa Cavalry, under orders from Col. Lowe, commanding the Second Cavalry Division (temporarily), moved from Marysville to prevent a flank movement of the enemy across the Tennessee River. Maj. Young, with his command, crossed the mountains in the rear of Huntsville, by way of Belvin's Gap, to avoid the spies of the enemy. At Whitesburg they captured a drove of hogs, and on arriving at the Tennessee River, took possession of the ferry-boat, by which the islands adjacent were secured, and many valuable horses captured that had been secreted by the enemy. Destroying the ferry-boat, the command moved on to Triana, where it was discovered that the enemy had taken the precaution to secure all the boats on the opposite side of the river, under guard, to be sent over only on notice of their friends by preconcerted signals.

As the destruction of these boats was one of the main objects of the expedition, volunteers were called for to cross and secure them.

Sergt. Phelps, Company G, and eleven men from the Fifth Iowa, were selected from those volunteering, and, by means of some bateaux and canoes, and under cover of sharpshooters placed on this side, they dashed across, securing, without loss, two large ferry-boats. With these boats, a party of thirty men started on the river to secure all the boats between there and Decatur, while the command moved down the bank, co-operating on this side of the river. At the mouth of Limestone Creek, the command concentrated, expecting to find the headquarters of the marauding bands that were harassing the country. Closing there from the river and land side, at 1 o'clock, midnight, of the 15th, it was discovered to be only a secret landing-place for the boats from the other side sent out by the enemy on their expeditions of plunder and conscription. The boat party reported there with eight large boats, being all there were on the river from Whitesburg to Decatur.

At 2 o'clock A. M., the enemy were seen at Decatur signaling our presence with rockets—red, white and blue. They could also be heard busy with pick and shovel throwing up works. At daybreak, the object of the expedition being accomplished, the boats were hauled up the creek and cut to pieces; and, looking upon the threatening cannon of the enemy, and their infantry still at work fortifying against the threatened attack upon Decatur, our command took their leave on the return march to camp, which they reached November 17.

In this expedition, in which the detachment of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry bore so prominent a part, a rebel captain and eight soldiers were captured; nine large ferry-boats captured and destroyed, eight of them from under the enemy's guns; 200 fine mules and horses captured: one mill in the possession and employ of the enemy destroyed, and contrabands brought in to complete the organization of a regiment then forming at Maysville.

On the receipt of the report of this expedition, Gen. Elliott, Chief of Cavalry, writes: "The success of the scout under command of Maj. J. M. Young, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, shows that he has been energetic, and shows judgment in the management of his command."

On the 14th inst., a communication was received addressed as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUMBERLAND,
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE COOK,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division, Marysville, Ala.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of Maj. J. M. Young, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, of his expedition through the country situated between the Memphis & Charlestown Railroad and the Tennessee River, between the 14th and 17th inst.

The Major General commanding directs that you tender his thanks to Maj. Young for the brave, energetic and prudent manner in which the expedition was conducted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Brig. Gen. and A. A. G.

November 25, the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, with most of the Second Cavalry Division, moved to Huntsville and went into camp. November 27, the Fifth Iowa Cavalry and seven companies of the Fourth United States Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Patrick in command, moved from Huntsville at dark and marched out toward the Tennessee River four miles and camped. November 28, broke camp at sunrise and marched to the Tennessee River, thence up the river to the town of Vienna, and went into camp at dark. Next morning, November 29, the Paint Rock River having risen from continuous rains so that wagons could not be crossed, Maj. Beard, Fifth Iowa, in command, started with seven companies of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry and five companies of the Fourth United States Cavalry, crossing the river at a ford which was very near swimming the horses; the command reached Claysville, opposite Guntersville, at sunset, and went into camp.

The enemy appeared in considerable force at Guntersville, and a brisk firing was kept up between our pickets and theirs, but without loss to our side. After dark, a detachment under Lieut. Beatty, Fifth Iowa, was sent down to the river, and succeeded in capturing two wagons, three yoke of cattle, and destroying a ferry-boat. November 30, Maj. Beard moved from Claysville at sunrise, leaving the Fourth United States Cavalry to picket the Tennessee River at Deposit and Claysville. The command reached Law's Landing at noon; here Companies C and E were left on picket. The balance of command moved on up the river to Snodgrass Landing, going into camp there at dark. During the night, our pickets captured a drove of hogs and some salt, and some clothing, which were on their way to the rebels across the river.

December 1, the command broke camp at sunrise, leaving Companies G and K on picket. The command moved up the river to McKutchin's Ferry. A strong picket of the enemy were across the river, and also a large number of cattle and hogs and sheep in pens.

The enemy turned all of the stock out of the pens as soon as they discovered our force, and drove them into the woods. After remaining here about two hours, the command moved down the river about six miles, and went into camp at Larkin's Ferry. December 2, at sunrise, Maj. Beard, with Companies A and M, moved up the river to McGwin's Ferry, leaving Company H on picket at Larkin's Ferry. The balance of the command, with Lieut. Col. Patrick, came up from Vienna via Paint Rock bridge, and established the headquarters of the command at Dodsonville.

December 6, the companies on picket duty along the Tennessee River were ordered to report at Dodsonville. On December 7, the command, except four companies, left en route for Huntsville. Companies F, G, H and I, under command of Maj. Bracket, remained in camp at Dodsonville, and patrolled the Tennessee River from Clayville to the mouth of Crow Creek, a distance of forty miles. Lieut. Col. Patrick, with his command, reached Huntsville December 8, and went into camp. The detachment at Dodsonville, during their stay there, performed very heavy picket and patrol duty.

December 19, Maj. Bracket sent Sergts. McGuire and Ireland, and Private Ireland, all of Company H, to Paint Rock, with dispatches and letters. When within four miles of Paint Rock, the party were captured by twenty-one guerrillas and taken to the top of the mountain, where they were stripped of money and clothing. Private Ireland, who had charge of the dispatches, secreted them inside of his drawers, and the enemy failed to find them. Next morning the prisoners were left under guard of two guerrillas, while the balance of the gang went down the mountain to watch for more booty. Our brave boys, watching an opportunity, sprang on their guards, took their guns away from them, and told them to go down the mountain and give no alarm, and their lives should be spared; but, after going about fifty yards, the guards drew their revolvers (which our men, in the excitement, had overlooked) and commenced firing, but without effect. Our men then fired, killing both the guerrillas, and made their escape to camp. The bodies of the guerrillas were found next day where they fell, their companions having decamped in such haste as to leave them unburied. December 20, Maj. Bracket issued a complimentary order relating to the above occurrence, of which the following is an extract:

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT FIFTH IOWA CAVALRY,
DODSONVILLE, Ala., December 20, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 2.

The Major commanding having sent P. Morgan, McGuire, and Sergeant William Ireland, and private George Ireland as bearers of dispatches from this command to Paint Rock Bridge, and the said men having been captured by the enemy * * * * *
* * * merit from the officers and soldiers of this command the highest encomiums; and the Major commanding takes this method of acknowledging his obligations and returning his thanks to private George Ireland for preserving the official dispatches in his possession, and commend all the above-mentioned men to honorable distinction.

By order of A. B. BRACKET,
Major Commanding Detachment Fifth Iowa.
WILLIAM MCCAMANT, *Lieut. and Acting Adj't.*

January 1, 1864, more than three-fourths of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry having re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, preparation was made to leave the field by turning over horses, arms and equipments, and January 7, at noon, the regiment left Pulaski en route for Nashville; dismounted, marched out ten miles and left; January 8, broke camp at sunrise and marched to Columbia and camped; January 9, broke camp at sunrise and marched six miles to Carter Creek and went into camp. January 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., the regiment embarked on a train of cars and arrived in Nashville at 8 o'clock P. M. and went into barracks.

The work of re-mustering the regiment occupied the time until January 14, from which time the movement of the regiment was delayed waiting for the payment of the veteran bounty until January 29, on which day the veterans were paid; and at 5 o'clock P. M., the regiment embarked on the steamer J. H. Baldwin, en route for Illinois, at which place it arrived January 31, at noon.

February 1, Companies L and M were furloughed at Cairo and embarked on a steamer for St. Louis. Companies G, I and K were also furloughed, and left on cars for Minnesota. At noon, the same day, Lieut. Col. Patrick, with the remaining companies of the regiment, left Cairo on a special train for Davenport, at which place he arrived

February 3, and furloughed the remaining companies to their respective homes, to report at Davenport March 5.

March 22, the regiment left Davenport by railroad en route for Nashville, where it arrived March 31, and went into camp near the city.

The alterations in the First Battalion for the month of April, 1864, were as follows:

First Sergt. Joseph Rich, appointed Second Lieutenant, to date from April 17, 1864; First Lieut. C. B. Smith, Company A, resigned, to date from April 25, 1862.

About May 1, Col. Lowe was assigned to the command of the Third Cavalry Division, and Maj. Young and Lieuts. Hains and Watson detailed on his staff.

All the unarmed portion of the regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Patrick, remained in camp near Nashville, to draw horses and arms for the regiment.

During the month of June, 1864, Lieut. Col. Patrick succeeded in obtaining some 360 horses and a few carbines, and horse equipments enough for the whole regiment.

His portion of the regiment was employed in taking trains of horses and cattle from Nashville to Chattanooga, the armed portion of the regiment doing duty at and around Pulaski.

July 5, the detachment at Pulaski was ordered to Decatur, and July 8, the detachment at Nashville (except some recruits who were not armed) broke camp at midnight, and moved into Nashville, where men, horses and horse equipments were put on a train of cars and started for Decatur at 1 o'clock P. M., arriving at a station about three miles from that place at 2 o'clock in the morning of July 9, where the train was unloaded, and the command arrived at Decatur at 2 o'clock P. M.

The officers and men of the regiment worked all that night mounting, equipping and preparing for the Rousseau raid. All the necessary preparations being completed, on Sunday, July 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., Gen. Rousseau's command left Decatur, Ala., to carry the banner of our country through regions of rebeldom where it had not been since the war commenced. The command of Gen. Rousseau consisted of the Eighth Indiana, Second Kentucky and Ninth Ohio Cavalry, composing the First Brigade, under command of Col. T. J. Harrison, Eighth Indiana Cavalry; the Fifth Iowa and Fourth Tennessee Cavalry and a section of artillery comprising the Second Brigade, under command of Lieut. Col. Patrick, Fifth Iowa Cavalry; Maj. Beard commanding the regiment.

The whole command was well armed, lightly equipped, and carried five days' rations of bread and bacon and fifteen days' rations of coffee and sugar. No wagons accompanied the expedition, and but one ambulance to each regiment; three pack mules to each company, carrying ammunition, rations, axes, etc.

The command of Gen. Rousseau moved out of Decatur quietly, and perfect order and discipline were maintained on the entire march. Company C, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, Capt. Matthews commanding, was detailed as provost guard. No soldier was allowed to enter or take anything from dwelling-houses. When it became necessary to collect provisions, a squad, under the command of a commissioned officer, was detailed to collect them. To these wise precautions of Gen. Rousseau may be attributed much of the successful issue of his raid; for no one cause produces so much demoralization in the army as permitting soldiers to straggle from their commands in order to plunder and maraud. The command marched about seventeen miles and made their bivouac in the town of Somerville, Ala. July 11, broke camp at daylight, and marched and went into camp. July 12, broke camp at daylight, resumed the march, passing through Blountsville about noon, and, crossing the sand mountain, went into camp five miles from Ashville at midnight, except the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, which moved in and occupied the town of Ashville. July 13, the command broke camp at daylight, and marched into Ashville and went into camp until 2 o'clock P. M., when the command resumed the march in the direction of the Coosa River, where it arrived at Springville about 8 o'clock P. M. About two miles from Springville, the first casualty of the expedition occurred. The Fifth Iowa Cavalry was rear guard of the command, Companies E and D being about 300 yards in rear of the regimental mule train. Capts. Curl and Wilcox were riding along about half way between the rear guard and mule train, when a party of seven bushwhackers, who had been concealed in the thick brush close to the road, hailed them and ordered them to surrender, but, hoping to escape, they put spurs to their horses. The bushwhackers fired on them, killing Capt. Curl instantly and wounding Capt. Wilcox severely, a ball and seven buckshot passing through his right thigh and one buckshot through the calf of his right leg. The command went into camp on the bank of the Coosa River. That night our two Parrott guns, the mule train and four companies of the Eighth Indiana Cavalry were ferried over the river, with orders to move down the south side of the river to cover the crossing of the main column at a ford four miles below, called Ten Islands, or Jackson's Ford, from the fact of Gen. Jackson having crossed there during the Creek war. At daylight, on the morning of the 14th, the artillery and cavalry began to move down on the south side of the river. The enemy, to the number of 500, under Gen. Clanton, collected during the night, to prevent, if possible, our crossing, but the four companies of cavalry being armed with Spencer carbines, drove the enemy steadily before them. At the same time, the main column moved down to the ford, and the advance moved over to the island, but, as they attempted to cross from the island, they were fired upon by the enemy, 500 of whom were posted where they could command the ford.

As the river here was over one-fourth of a mile wide and very rocky and swift, it was deemed impolitic to attempt the crossing under fire of the enemy. Sharpshooters were sent over to the island, and the remaining eight companies of the Eighth Indiana Cavalry were sent back to cross at the ferry, and come down in the enemy's rear. But before they could get around, the four companies of cavalry had driven the enemy down to the ford and formed line in the enemy's rear. When the bugle sounded the charge, the enemy fled in confusion, leaving ten killed, many wounded and fifteen prisoners in our hands, our loss being one man (Eighth Indiana Cavalry) wounded. The main column then crossed the ford, among the rocks, many horses falling and their riders having to abandon them and struggle through the rushing waters to the shore. To have crossed this ford in the face of the enemy would have resulted in serious loss to us, but the whole command crossed over safely, resuming the march, the Fifth Iowa in advance. During the afternoon, arrived at an extensive iron works, which it was found had been employed in manufacturing shot and shell for the enemy. The buildings and their contents were burned. The command only halted long enough to prepare a hasty meal and then moved on. Soon after starting, the advance encountered a reconnoitering party of the enemy sent out from Talladega, but the well-directed fire of our advance sent them back to Talladega as fast as their horses could carry them. The march was continued till 2 o'clock in the morning, when the command bivouacked within ten miles of Talladega at daylight. July 15, the command was again moving and marching rapidly forward, reaching Talladega about 9 o'clock A. M. Here Gen. Rousseau burned the depot of the Blue Mountain & Selma Railroad, filled with cotton and supplies for the rebel army. The telegraph was destroyed for some distance, the railroad torn up and a bridge burned.

The command moved out of Talladega about 12 M., and, about two miles from town, encamped long enough to prepare dinner, and then marched until 3 o'clock the next morning, when the command bivouacked, and the weary men, throwing themselves from their horses, slept for an hour. At daylight, the command again moved on till 2 o'clock P. M., when they halted for two hours to feed their horses and get dinner. At 4 o'clock, the command again moved on, reaching Tallapoosa River about 8 o'clock P. M.

At Stone Ferry, where the main command crossed, a very rapid and dangerous ford, several of the men were obliged to swim ashore, leaving their horses in the stream. The artillery and mule train were ferried over, which occupied all night, the ferrying being done by Company H, Fifth Iowa.

The command left the Tallapoosa River about sunrise, July 17, marching rapidly forward; arrived at Lochapoka, on the West Point & Montgomery Railroad, about 8 o'clock P. M. As the destruction of this railroad was the main object of this expedition, the work was at once begun by burning the depot. One-half of the command worked all night tearing up and burning the railroad, the other half lying on their arms all night. At daylight, July 18, Maj. Beard, in command of a detachment, consisting of Companies B, F, H, and M, Fifth Iowa, and two companies of the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, started out for the purpose of destroying some trestle work on the railroad near Chehaw Station. When near the station, the detachment encountered a force of 1,200 of the enemy, who had just arrived on a train from Montgomery A brisk fight ensued for half an hour, but the enemy being in such superior force, we were obliged to fall back about a mile, when a line of battle was formed and reinforcements sent for. The remaining companies of the Fifth Iowa and the Eighth Indiana Cavalry came up, and, advancing on the enemy dismounted, completely routed and dispersed them, killing thirty and wounding a large number. Our loss was one man in Company H, D. D. Sage, and two men in Company M, killed, and eight wounded, all of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. Soon after the fight, the entire command left Lochapoka, moving along the railroad in the direction of West Point; marched through Auburn, burning the depot there, and camping on the railroad some three miles from Auburn.

July 18, at daylight, the command resumed the march along the railroad, destroying the track as it went. This railroad was made of strap rail laid on sleepers of pitch pine, which, being very dry, burned freely, consuming the ties. About noon, the command reached the town of Opelika, and halted for the purpose of preparing dinner. About 1 o'clock P. M., the Fifth Iowa was ordered out to destroy a mile of railroad in the direction of West Point. The road running through thick timber and brush, Lieut. Hays, Company H, was ordered to take twenty men, and form a skirmish line, and move on the right of the advance of the regiment, to protect the working party and prevent surprise by the enemy. The skirmish line had not advanced more than 300 yards when it was fired on by bushwhackers, concealed in thick brush, and Private James Koonts was instantly killed. Soon after the regiment was ordered back to Opelika, and the whole command started on the return march to our lines. We moved down the railroad toward West Point, thereby inducing the enemy to believe we intended to attack that place. When within fifteen miles of West Point, Gen. Rousseau left the railroad and marched directly to the town of La Fayette, reaching that place at dark. Information was received that the enemy were in force in our immediate front. Preparations were at once made for battle; the mule train was broken up; the pack-saddles burned; all the ammunition distributed among the men, and the march resumed in the direction of Carrollton. Silently the command filed out of La Fayette, and through the dark forest, expecting every moment to encounter the enemy. The march was continued till 3 o'clock in the morning, when Gen. Rousseau halted his command in a dark wood, and in a few moments the wearied men and horses had sunk to rest, and the stillness of death reigned over the entire command. It was subsequently learned, that while we were bivouacked there, the enemy's cavalry, to the number of 4,000, had passed within two miles of us in the direction of West Point, from which point we were only eighteen miles distant, and to the relief of which the enemy's cavalry were hastening, as they expected us to attack that place at daylight in the morning. But the well-executed strategy of Gen. Rousseau threw the enemy entirely off our track; nor did they become aware of our actual route until we were beyond their reach.

At daylight, July 31, the march was resumed about 2 o'clock P. M. The command passed through Carrollton. Here the advance was fired on by citizens, but without loss to us. One citizen was killed. About 9 o'clock, the command passed through Villa Rica, and at midnight bivouacked in the woods.

July 22, arrived at Marietta at sunset, and went into camp, the men and horses nearly worn out with an almost continuous march of thirteen days and nights, during which time the command marched 380 miles, entirely in the enemy's territory, destroyed thirty-five miles of railroad, five large depots filled with cotton and supplies for the rebel army, one shot and shell manufactory, one locomotive and train of cars and captured many valuable horses and mules, inflicting a loss on the enemy estimated at $20,000,000. Our loss, one Captain and four privates killed, and eight privates wounded. All the above loss was in the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, except one man of the Eighth Indiana Cavalry, wounded, which shows the prominent part the Fifth Iowa bore in what may well be determined the most successful raid of the war.

At noon of July 26, Gen. McCook started on his memorable and disastrous raid in rear of Atlanta. The object of the raid was the destruction of the enemy's communications on the Atlanta & Macon Railroad, the objective point being Lovejoy Station. All that afternoon and the following night, the march was continued very slowly down the Chattahoochie River, and, at sunrise of July 28, had only reached Campbellton, from which point the command passed down the river under fire of the enemy, a force of whom were posted behind houses across the river, in Campbellton. About 4 o'clock P. M., the pontons were laid across the Chattahoochie River, at a point about five miles below Campbellton, and the command crossed and pushed rapidly forward, reaching Palmetto Station, on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, about dark. Here were stationed about 600 of the enemy, who, after a slight skirmish were driven off and the depot fired, the telegraph torn down and the railroad track torn up for a short distance. The command started out, leaving the Fifth Iowa Cavalry to bring up the rear. After waiting an hour, and seeing the depot and large cotton warehouse nearly consumed, the Fifth Iowa Cavalry closed up the rear. The command marched all night, arriving at Fayetteville, nineteen miles from Palmetto, at daylight on the morning of July 29. Before arriving at Fayetteville, the command met with a train of 500 wagons, containing the extra baggage of the rebel army at Atlanta, sent out on this road for safety, and so secure did they feel, that no guards or pickets were posted, and the whole train and the officers and men fell an easy prey into our hands. We captured 250 prisoners, most of them officers. About 2,000 fine mules and horses were taken with the train, which was loaded with every species of army property. The wagons, with their contents, were burned.

The destruction of this train was an immense loss to the enemy. The command moved on from Fayetteville to Lovejoy Station, where it arrived about noon, and commenced tearing up the Atlanta & Macon Railroad, and also burned the depot at Lovejoy. Remaining there about two hours, the Fifth Iowa Cavalry was ordered out in advance of the column on the return, the command marching on two roads. The Eighth Iowa being in the rear, was cut off by a brigade of the enemy, and a sharp fight ensued in which the Eighth Iowa lost two lieutenants and twenty men killed. Part of the command turned back and relieved he Eighth Iowa from the perilous position.

The Fifth Iowa Cavalry moved out rapidly, and, on arriving at the bridge over Flint River, found the enemy in the act of firing the bridge. They were quickly driven away by the advance, and the Fifth Iowa crossed over with our two Parrott guns, which were placed in position to cover the bridge, the Fifth Iowa supporting the battery In a short time, the whole command arrived and crossed the bridge, which was then destroyed. The Fifth Iowa Cavalry was then ordered out in advance on a road leading to the right of Fayetteville, and, after marching about two miles, were ordered back to the command. Again they were ordered out on the same road, and, arriving at the place they had previously reached, were ordered back to the command, who, during all this marching and counter-marching, were quietly sitting on their horses in the road. In this way three precious hours were lost. Finally, at dark, Gen. McCook sent four companies of the Fifth Iowa to the rear, with orders to remain four hours after the whole command had passed. The balance of the command he placed in front, Company H, Lieut. Hays in command, in the advance, with orders if he met the enemy to charge into them and not suffer the command to halt for a moment.

The command then started out on a road leading some four miles north of Fayetteville. Soon after starting, the advance ran into a force of the enemy and opened on them such a brisk fire that they fled, escaping in the darkness. The command moved very slowly during the night, and at daybreak had not marched more than ten miles. The mule train and prisoners impeded the march very much, delaying the column half an hour at a time in crossing streams and swamps.

About 10 o'clock A. M., July 30, the advance reached the town of Newman, and five companies of the Fifth Iowa and two companies of the Eighth Indiana, under command of Maj. Beard, charged into the town, but were obliged to retire under a heavy fire of the enemy, about 1,000 of whom occupied the town. Gen. McCook then formed the Fifth Iowa and Eighth Indiana in line of battle before the town, while he moved the mule train, prisoners and the balance of his command around the town on the left, the movement occupying two hours, and compelling the command to march at least five miles out of a direct course, thereby enabling the enemy to concentrate a large force in our front. After passing Newman about four miles, the command turned to the right and moved on a road leading directly to the Chattahoochie River. We had moved on this road about five miles, when the advance was attacked by Wheeler's Cavalry, who stubbornly contested our advance. After an hour's skirmishing, the two Parrott guns were put in position and shelled the enemy vigorously. They charged the guns three times and were repulsed each time with considerable loss. The ammunition being exhausted, the guns were spiked and abandoned, after cutting down the wheels.

It was now found that the enemy had completely surrounded us with a heavy force of cavalry, commanded by Gens. Wheeler, Jackson, Hune, Ross and Rody. Accordingly, orders were issued to each regiment to form and charge through the enemy's lines, which was done successfully, with the exception of the Eighth Iowa, which regiment, being ordered to cover the rear, was cut off by the enemy and nearly all captured. After breaking through the enemy's lines, the command scattered, reaching the Chattahoochie River at different places. Gen. McCook with the Fifth Iowa, Eighth Indiana and Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, arrived at Philpot Ferry about midnight, and commenced crossing in a ferry-boat, the Eighth Indiana crossing first. This occupied the time till sunrise, about which time the enemy appeared in force and attacked our men who had not crossed the river, and who, finding themselves opposed to overwhelming numbers, abandoned most of their horses and escaped, mostly by swimming the river. After crossing, Gen. McCook marched out to Rock Mills, and then collecting the mounted men, he ordered the dismounted men to take to the woods and make to our lines the best way they could. The General then pushed on with the mounted men in the direction of Carlton, but before reaching that place made a circuit of some thirty miles in the direction of Rome, and finally reached Marietta five days afterward. The dismounted men took to the woods in small parties, and, having no arms to defend themselves with, became an easy prey to the citizens, who patrolled the woods in every direction with packs of hounds, picking up our men. Some of the poor fellows were out twelve days in the woods before reaching our lines, and endured almost unparalleled privations of hunger and fatigue, being hunted by the inhuman enemy like wild beasts.

The loss of the Fifth Iowa in this ill-fated raid was heavy, and First Lieut. Hays, Company H, taken prisoner and 119 men killed, wounded and captured.

The only alterations in the battalion for the month of July, 1864, were as follows: William Carl, Captain Company D, killed near Coosa River, July 13, 1864.

August 1, 1864, Col. Lowe was ordered to Nashville to take charge of the dismounted cavalry of the Department of the Cumberland, to superintend the mounting, arming and equipping of the same.

On the 28th of August, the regiment, Maj. Young commanding, was again called on as a part of the Third Cavalry Division, to take part in the grand movement of Gen. Sherman, to turn the rebel flank and fall on their rear at Jonesboro.

On the 24th of August, Maj. Young was placed in command of the Third Brigade, composed of the Fifth Iowa and Third Indiana—Lieut. Col. Kline having to go to the rear from sickness.

Skirmishing continually until the night of the 3d of August, the army secured the crossing of Flint River within two miles of Jonesboro, and, on the morning of the 31st of August, the Third Cavalry Division, under Gen. Kilpatrick, was ordered down the river one and a half miles, to secure and hold the bridge and ford directly west of Jonesboro. The First Brigade of the division was placed to protect our right and rear on this side of the river, while the Second and Third Brigades, some 600 in all, were sent across to hold the opposite side. When, at 3 o'clock P. M., the rebels made their grand assault on our main line, our little cavalry force threatened and harassed their left flank so seriously, that they detached from their main force Gen. Cleburn's famous division of infantry, to fall on our devoted band and punish our temerity. Stubbornly contesting every inch of ground against overwhelming numbers, closing in on both flanks, we held the enemy until their main attack was repulsed by our army in front. The Fifth Iowa Cavalry was complimented by Gen. Howard, commanding, in an order, of which the following is an extract: * * "Embalming forever the name of every hero who fell from our ranks that day, the Fifth Iowa, though least in numbers, lost heaviest in the action—Second Lieut. McGuire killed, and eight men wounded and ten missing."

The alterations in the regiment for the month of August, 1864, were as follows:

First Lieut. William McBeath, appointed Captain of Company D, vice Curl, killed, to date from August 17, 1864.

Second Lieut. Peter McGuire, killed in action near Jonesboro, Ga., August 31, 1864.

Lieut. Col. Patrick, resigned Septamber 31, 1864.

During the month of October, the regiment were, most of the time, in camp, drilling and equipping for the field. The 27th of October, Maj. Young, with the effective force of the regiment, started by rail, for Louisville, Ky., to procure horses for the regiment. He succeeded in obtaining 500 horses at Louisville, and started, November 3, for Nashville, reaching camp November 14. Soon after, 500 Spencer carbines were obtained for the regiment. November 22, the regiment, under command of Maj. Young, left camp for Columbia, Tenn., marched to Franklin and encamped. November 23, marched to within four miles of Columbia and went into camp. At 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 24th, Maj. Young received orders from the commanding officer at Columbia, to march his regiment into town at once, as the enemy were expected to attack the place. The regiment, accordingly, moved out and reached Columbia at sunrise, and was at once ordered out on the Mount Pleasant road. The rebel cavalry had driven a brigade of our cavalry, under Col. Capron, in from Mount Pleasant. The Fifth Iowa was formed in line of battle, about a mile from Columbia, but the enemy did not attack. About 4 o'clock P. M., the regiment moved back to Duck River, and went into camp about a mile from Columbia. November 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., the Fifth Iowa was ordered out, to make a reconnoissance on the Pulaski road, to develop the location and strength of Hood's force, who was investing the town. Moving outside of our lines, the Fifth Iowa advanced gallantly on the enemy, and drew their fire, standing their ground till the enemy moved a heavy force of infantry against them, when the regiment was ordered to fall back, which they did without loss.

The regiment was highly complimented by Gen. Stanley, under whose supervision the reconnoissance was made, for their gallantry and promptness.

November 26, the regiment moved down Duck River near the bridge, and was formed in line of battle, remaining till noon, when it was ordered up Duck River to prevent the rebel cavalry, under Frost, from crossing Col. Capron's Brigade, to which the Fifth Iowa had been assigned. Went into camp on Lewisburg pike, and next morning, November 27, Companies B, D and H, of the Fifth Iowa, were sent on a reconnoissance to Lewisburg and returned at 5 o'clock P. M., with information that a rebel force of cavalry were moving up from Columbia in the direction of Shelbyville.

November 28, four companies of the Fifth Iowa crossed Duck River on a reconnoissance, and, after marching out three miles from the river, developed a heavy force of Forrest's Cavalry advancing, and were obliged to fall back over the river. The different companies of the Fifth Iowa were posted at several fords to keep the enemy from crossing. They made their appearance at all points along the river, but, by hard fighting, the Fifth Iowa kept them from crossing till dark, when it was found they had crossed in heavy force above and entirely cut off the Fifth Iowa, Sixteenth Illinois and Eighth Michigan, who were penned up in a bend of the river with a line of the enemy across their entire rear. As Col. Capron, commanding the brigade, could not be found, Maj. Young, commanding the Fifth Iowa, assumed command of the above-named regiments, and at once prepared to charge out through the enemy's lines. Advancing cautiously until within sight of the enemy's campfires, Maj. Young gave the order to charge, when the whole force dashed gallantly through the enemy's lines and down the road in the direction of Franklin, and at 11 o'clock that night reported at Gen. Wilson's headquarters.

Maj. Young was highly complimented by Maj. Gen. Wilson, commanding Cavalry Corps, for his gallantry in bringing the command through the enemy's lines. The loss of the Fifth Iowa at the fords on Duck River was fifteen men killed, wounded and missing. November 29, the whole Cavalry Corps moved in the direction of Franklin and camped near that place. November 30, the Fifth Iowa crossed the Harpeth River and was placed to hold the ford at the crossing of the old Franklin & Nashville road, which they did during the battle of Franklin, and, after the battle, covered the rear of Gen. Thomas' army as it fell back as far as Brentwood.

The regiment went from there across the Nashville pike and camped about 4 P. M.

The alterations in the battalion for the month of November, 1864, were as follows:

Capt. Alfred Mathias, Company C, mustered out, to date from November 14, 1864.

Maj. Harlan Beard, appointed Lieutenant Colonel, vice Patrick, resigned, to date from November 19, 1864.

December 3, Col. Beard, with the effective part of the regiment, started to Hopkinsville, Ky., to press horses, and returned to camp December 9, with 400 fine horses.

The Fifth Iowa Cavalry was here assigned to the First Brigade of the Sixth Cavalry Division, commanded by Col. T. J. Harrison. December 12, the entire Cavalry Corps moved across the Cumberland River, and went into camp on the Charlotte pike inside our line, preparatory to the grand movement of Gen. Thomas against Hood's army, which was investing Nashville.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of December 15, the movement began, the cavalry, the Fifth Iowa in advance, moving out of our lines and on the Charlotte pike. After marching about three miles, the Fifth Iowa encountered a strong force of the enemy posted behind a stone fence. They opened on us with shell, the first shot killing Lieut. John W. Watson, Company H. The regiment then drove the enemy from behind the fence and four miles beyond without further loss. The regiment then went into camp. December 17, the regiment marched about six miles on the pike, and then turned in the direction of Franklin, where they arrived about 10 o'clock A. M.; the command commenced skirmishing with Chalener's rebel cavalry, driving them from the town. The regiment was then sent out on the Spring Hill pike on a reconnoissance, but did not meet the enemy. They camped at night eight miles from Franklin.

December 18, at daylight, the regiment moved out on the pike, and, after passing Spring Hill about two miles, ran into the enemy's pickets, driving them into a line of rifle-pits. The Seventh Ohio and Fifth Iowa were drawn up in line of battle, and were under a severe fire of artillery for ten minutes, when the Fifth Iowa was dismounted and advanced on the enemy at a charge, drove them from their works and two and a half miles beyond, inflicting a severe loss on the enemy. Our loss was one man slightly wounded. The regiment then returned and camped in the woods, out of which they had driven the enemy.

December 19, the regiment lay in camp waiting for rations till 4 o'clock P. M., then marched to within four miles of Columbia and went into camp.

December 25, the Fifth Iowa took the advance at daylight, and, after marching three miles, commenced skirmishing with the enemy, driving them into Pulaski, where they made a stand. The Fifth Iowa formed in line and charged through the town and across the bridge over Richland Creek, taking fifty prisoners. Our loss was First Sergt. Klint Poins, Company I, and Private Christian Brennar, Company C, killed; Private Christopher Shuck, Company C, mortally wounded same day; Private William Armstrong, mortally wounded, died four days afterward; Corp. Edward C. Taiker, Company C, and Corp. James Rannals, Company I, wounded. The regiment moved on, skirmishing with the enemy, and drove them into barricades five miles from Pulaski. The Seventh Ohio was then ordered up, and both regiments gallantly charged the barricades under a withering fire, but were obliged to fall back about 300 yards, being charged by five regiments of infantry and five regiments of cavalry, but our men held the ground till the main force (Gen. Hatch's command) came up and drove the enemy in confusion from their works. The Fifth Iowa then went into camp. The loss of the Fifth Iowa in this fight was, in wounded, Private Winfield Combs, Company A; Privates M. C. W. Bayliss and Peter Berington, Company B; Privates Christian Bersmyer and Henry Saulsbury, Company E; Privates Samuel G Allison and James B. Gallord, Company G; Sergeant William Sutler, Corp. S. W. Hoffman, Privates E. C. Blakesley and George Wheeler, Company I; Private Matthias Christnach, Company L; Private Fred Sable, Company M.

December 26, the regiment moved out at daylight and marched fifteen miles on Lamb's Ferry road, and went into camp.

December 27, the regiment lay in camp waiting for rations.

December 28, the regiment moved out at daylight, marched on the Florence road and encamped three miles beyond Lexington.

December 29 and 30, the regiment lay in camp.

December 31, the regiment broke camp at daylight, marched twenty miles and camped on the bank of Elk Creek.

The alterations in the regiment for the month of December, 1864, were as follows:

Second Lieut. John W. Watson, Company H, killed in action near Nashville, December 15, 1864.

J. C. Wilcox, Captain Company H, appointed Major, vice Beard, promoted, to date from December 20, 1864.

PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A joint resolution of the Territorial Legislature, approved by the Governor January 25, 1864, expressed the sentiment of the Legislature toward the soldiers in the following words:

> WHEREAS, A wicked and uncalled-for rebellion now devastates a large portion of our beloved country, threatening its very existence; and whereas, our brave men have, at their country's call, gone to fight her battles and preserve the institutions of our fathers, therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That the thanks of the people of this Territory are due and are hereby tendered through their Legislative Assembly to the brave men who have gone from our Territory to battle for the preservation of our country. That we look with pride and satisfaction upon the record our soldiers have made since the war of the rebellion was inaugurated, and that their unsurpassed bravery on every field, from Fort Donelson, where the blood of Nebraska first mingled with the crimson tide of the brave of other States, who consecrated with their lives the first great victory of the war, down to the heroic defense of Cape Girardeau, where the sons of our Territory, almost unaided, achieved one of the most brilliant and decisive victories that will adorn the annals of the present struggle, a record which commands the admiration of the world, and places us under a debt of gratitude to those brave men which we can never repay.
>
> *Resolved*, That our warm and earnest sympathies are extended to the friends and relatives of the gallant dead of our Territory, who gave up their lives that their country might live.

The resolutions were duly authorized to be transmitted to Gen. John M. Thayer, Col. Robert R. Livingston and Lieut. Col. M. T. Patrick, to be by them communicated to the men in the field.

During the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, 1866, the following bill was passed:

> CHAPTER 289—"AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE REIMBURSEMENT TO THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA OF CERTAIN EXPENSES INCURRED IN REPELLING INDIAN HOSTILITIES."
>
> "*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of War be and is hereby instructed to examine, adjust and allow the expenditures and liabilities of the Territory of Nebraska, made and incurred in the year 1864, for the pay, equipment and maintenance of territorial troops in the suppression of Indian hostilities, and protection of the lives and property of citizens of the United States, exposed to the attack of Confederate tribes; and the amount so allowed, when approved by the proper accounting officers of the treasury, shall be paid into the Territorial Treasury by a warrant payable to the order of the government of that Territory, and shall be in full for all claims in the premises on the part of said Territory, or the troops thereof: *Provided*, That no allowance shall be made for troops beyond the companies called out by the government of said Territory in that year, and placed under the General commanding the troops of the United States in that Territory. Nor shall any rate of pay or expenses of any kind be allowed higher or greater than those allowed by law to like troops regularly enlisted in the service of the United States, and the sum of $45,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Approved, July 27, 1866.

THE DISTINGUISHED SOLDIERS.

In this connection, it might not be out of place to mention briefly the honors subsequently paid to prominent actors in Nebraska's war history. Gen. Thayer and Mr. Tipton were sent to the United States Senate upon the admission of Nebraska as a State. Alvin Saunders, the war Governor, and Hon. A. S. Paddock, Secretary of State, were honored in a like manner. Col. Livingston was nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but the political preponderance was too great the other way. Col. Sapp afterward moved to Council Bluffs, and was sent to Congress from that district.

While speaking of the civil war, the important part taken in it by the women of Nebraska must not be overlooked. Although their work lay at home instead of in the field, they labored none the less devotedly in the interests of their country than did their fathers, husbands, brothers and sons, who, by the accident of sex, were called upon to take up arms in its behalf. When the Sanitary Fair took place in St. Louis in 1864, the earnest efforts of Nebraska women resulted in the contribution of a large amount of money and supplies, estimated at $10,000. In the spring of 1865, active preparations were made to take a leading part in the approaching fair at Chicago. A concert given at the Herndon House, Omaha, February 15, netted over $400 for the purpose. Contributions flowed in for the cause from all over the Territory, and a special department in the fair was assigned to Nebraska, which was presided over by Mrs. Gov. Saunders and Mrs. O. F. Davis. The money and supplies devoted to this worthy object by the people of the Territory amounted in value to fully $25,000, according to the authority of one of the leaders of the movement.

The peace party in Nebraska during the war was neither particularly strong nor rampant. Politically, the Territory was pretty close, though the Union party always managed to carry it by fair majorities. The few open sympathizers with the Southern cause found it more comfortable to temper their expressions and actions, and no serious outbreak of dissatisfaction occurred during the whole progress of the rebellion.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE

The early military history of Nebraska is comparatively unimportant, and calls for but casual mention. Up to 1853, the territory now included within the boundaries of the State formed a portion of the Division of the West, a military command embracing everything west of the Mississippi River. On the 31st of October, 1853, the Department of the West was formed under the successive commands of Brig. Gen. Newman S. Clarke, Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Twiggs, Brig. Gen. Persifer F. Smith, Brig. Gen. William S. Harney and Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, covering a period of about eight years, with headquarters at Leavenworth, Kan. July 3, 1861, the name was changed to the "Western Department," under Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont, at St. Louis. November 9, 1861, the Territory was assigned to the Department of Kansas, in charge of Maj. Gen. David Hunter, at Fort Leavenworth. March 11, 1862, Nebraska became part of the Department of the Mississippi, Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck commanding, at St. Louis, but, on the 2d of May, was transferred back to the Department of Kansas, Brig. Gen. James Blunt. October 11, 1862, the Department of the Missouri was formed, with Gen. J. M. Schofield in command, at St. Louis, and Nebraska was included therein. January 1, 1864, the Territory was again put into the Department of Kansas, under Maj. Gen. S. R. Curtis, at Leavenworth. January 30, 1865, saw it put back into the Department of the Missouri, under Maj. Gen. John Pope, at St. Louis. The Department of the Platte was organized out of the preceding department April 1, 1866, and the headquarters established at Omaha. The new department included the States of Iowa and Nebraska, and the Territories of Wyoming, Utah, and that portion of Idaho east of the 114th meridian. The first department commander was Brig. Gen. Philip St. George Cook, who continued in charge until the 23d of January, 1867, when he was succeeded by Gen. Christopher C. Augur. December 11, 1871, Gen. E. O. C. Ord was appointed commander, and on the 27th of April, 1875, Gen. George Crook, the present commander, assumed charge.

Following is a list of the present military posts in the Department of the Platte, with the date of establishment of each, the posts being named alphabetically:

Fort Bridger, Wyoming, 1857.
Fort Cameron, Utah, May 25, 1872.
Fort Douglas, Utah, October, 1862.
Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, July, 1867.
Fort Hall, Idaho, 1870.
Fort Laramie, Wyoming, 1849
Fort McKinney, Wyoming, July, 1878.
Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, July, 1879.
Fort Omaha, Nebraska, 1868.
Fort Robinson, Nebraska, March, 1874.
Fort Russell, Wyoming, 1867.
Fort Sanders, Wyoming, 1866.
Fort Sidney, Nebraska, 1867.
Fort Steele, Wyoming, June, 1868.
Fort Thornburg, Utah, 1881.
Fort Washakie, Wyoming, June 28, 1869.

There is also a military depot at Cheyenne, W. T.

Besides these posts, the following ones, which have been prominent in their day, have been abandoned:

Fort Kearney, one of the old landmarks of pioneer history, was abandoned in 1867, after an eventful existence of twenty years. The first post was established at this point by a small detachment of volunteers under Capt. Childs, in 1847, and the place was first called Fort Childs, after the commander. In 1848, Col. Phil Kearney, the gallant soldier of the Mexican war, took command, with the Second United States Dragoons, and the fort was named in his honor Fort Kearney was, in its day, a very important post. Situated on the line of the great overland trail, it threw its protecting influence far about, and was a welcome point of refuge to many a band of harassed emigrants.

In 1861, when the war broke out, the temporary commander, Capt. C. L. Tyler, ordered all the artillery spiked on the plea that the post was threatened by rebels. This wanton act aroused the ire of the soldiers to such a pitch that Tyler, who was a blatant Confederate sympathizer, found it convenient to make his way into the rebel lines, and afterward rose to the rank of General in the Southern service. During the war, Fort Kearney was the seat of nearly all the offensive military movements against the savages.

Fort McPherson, first known under the name of Cantonment McKean, and afterward as Cottonwood Springs, was established in 1863, and abandoned in April, 1880.

Fort Hartsuff, Neb., was established in 1874, and discontinued in May, 1881.

Camp Sheridan, Neb., was established in September, 1874, and vacated in May, 1881.

Fort Omaha was first known as Sherman Barracks, afterward as Omaha Barracks, and finally, in 1878, was given its present name.

There are at present on duty at the various posts in the department seventy-six officers and 700 men. The officers of the Department of the Platte and of the Nebraska posts are as follows:

Brig. Gen. George Crook, U. S. A., commanding.

Personal Staff—Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry, Aid-de-camp; First Lieut. J. G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, Aid-de-camp; First Lieut. W. S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry, Aid-de-camp.

Department Staff—Maj. James P. Martin, Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. William B. Royall, Third Cavalry, Assistant Acting Inspector General; Maj. H. B. Burnham, Judge Advocate; Maj. M. I. Ludington, Chief Commissary; Lieut. Col. John E. Summers, Medical Director; Maj. T. H. Stanton, Chief Paymaster; First Lieut. D. C. Kingman, Engineer Officer.

General staff officers in addition to the department staff—Capt. John V. Furay, Depot Quartermaster, Omaha; First Lieut. E. D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry, Assistant Acting Quartermaster, Omaha.

Medical Department—Surgeon, W. H. Forwood, Fort Omaha; Assistant Surgeon, Richards Barnett, Fort Omaha; Assistant Surgeon, Henry Lippincott, Fort Niobrara; Assistant Surgeon, James P. Kimball, Fort Sidney; Assistant Surgeon, W. B. Brewster, Fort Robinson.

Pay Department—Maj. Robert D. C. Clarke, Omaha; Maj. A. S. Towar, Omaha.

Post Chaplains—George A. England, Fort Omaha; George W. Simpson, Fort Robinson; William T. McAdam, Fort Niobrara.

Fort Niobrara (present)—Capt. R. H. Montgomery, Fifth Cavalry, commanding; Capt. W. W. Rogers, Ninth Infantry, Company B; First Lieut. Frank Michler, Fifth Cavalry, Company F; Second Lieut. J. V. S. Paddock, Fifth Cavalry, Company D; Second Lieut. H. W. Macomb, Fifth Cavalry, Company B; Second Lieut. J. M. McCarty, Ninth Infantry, Company B; Second Lieut. L. W. Cornish, Fifth Cavalry, Company F; Acting Assistant Surgeon, G. W. Towar.

Absent—Maj. J. J. Upham, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. J. Vokmar, Fifth Cavalry, Company D; First Lieut. A. W. Greely, Fifth Cavalry, Company B; First Lieut. W. L. Carpenter, Ninth Infantry, Company B; First Lieut. George B. Davis, Fifth Cavalry, Company D; Capt. J. S. Payne, Fifth Cavalry, Company F.

Fort Omaha (present)—Col. J. H. King, Ninth Infantry, commanding; First Lieut. M. C. Foote, Adjutant, Ninth Infantry; First Lieut. J. Regan, Regimental Quartermaster Infantry; Capt. Samuel Munson, Ninth Infantry, Company C; Capt. Leonard Hay, Ninth Infantry, Company K; Capt. Jesse M. Lee, Ninth Infantry, Company D; First Lieut. James Stembel, Ninth Infantry, Company K; First Lieut. John A. Baldwin, Ninth Infantry, Company D; Second Lieut. George Palmer, Ninth Infantry, Company K; Second Lieut. Charles P. Stevens, Ninth Infantry, Company C; Second Lieut. A. S. McNutt, Ninth Infantry, Company D; First Lieut. T. H. Capron, Ninth Infantry, Company C.

Fort Robinson (present)—Maj. E. V. Sumner, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. J. M. Hamilton, Fifth Cavalry, Company H; Capt. J. B. Babcock, Fifth Cavalry, Company M; Capt. A. Morton, Ninth Infantry, Company G; First Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, Fifth Cavalry, Company H; First Lieut. C. H. Watts, Fifth Cavalry, Company M; First Lieut. W. S. Wyatt, Ninth Infantry, Company G; Second Lieut. H. J. Goldman, Fifth Cavalry, Company M; Second Lieut. C. C. Miner, Ninth Infantry, Company G; Second Lieut. E. P. Andrus, Fifth Cavalry, Company H.

Fort Sidney (present)—Lieut. Col. C. E. Compton, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. Emil Adam, Fifth Cavalry, Company C; Capt. William E. Forbush, Fifth Cavalry, Company L; Second Lieut. C. R. Noyes, Ninth Infantry, Company F; Second Lieut. W. E. Almy, Fifth Cavalry, Company C.

Absent—Capt. G. B. Russell, Ninth Infantry, Company F; Capt. George F. Price, Fifth Cavalry, Company E; First Lieut. W. B. Pease, Ninth Infantry, Company F; First Lieut. P. P. Barnard, Fifth Cavalry, Company E; First Lieut. Charles H. Rockwell, Fifth Cavalry, Company L; Second Lieut. John F. Barnett, Fifth Cavalry, Company E; Second Lieut. H. W. Wheeler, Fifth Cavalry, Company L.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adjt	Adjutant.	destd	deserted	R. Q. M	Regimental Quartermaster
Asst. Surg	Assistant Surgeon.	e	enlisted.	Reg. Com	Regimental Commissary.
Brig. Gen	Brigadier General.	e. and mus	enlisted and mustered into service.	res	residence.
Bat	Battalion.	Far	Farrier.	resd	Resigned.
Bug	Bugler.	Hos. Stew	Hospital Steward.	re-e	re-enlisted.
Col	Colonel.	Lieut	Lieutenant.	Surg	Surgeon.
Cav	Cavalry.	Lt. Col	Lieutenant Colonel.	Sergt	Sergeant.
Chap.	Chaplain.	Maj	Major.	Sergt. Maj	Sergeant Major.
Com Sergt	Commissary Sergeant.	mus	mustered into service.	trans	Transferred.
Capt	Captain	m. o	mustered out.	Vol	Volunteer.
Corp	Corporal.	nat	nativity	Vet	Veteran.
disab	disability.	prmtd	promoted.	Wag	Wagoner.
disd	discharged.	Q. M. S	Quartermaster Sergeant.		

The first report issued from the Adjutant General's office was dated January 1, 1871, while Gen. John R. Patrick held that office. It contained both a sketch of the operations of the forces in the field during the rebellion, and a roster of all who entered the United States service during that period from Nebraska. The edition is exhausted, and we have secured a copy of the now rare work, from which we produce the roster verbatim, besides much of the descriptive matter. This feature is one of the most valuable of the history, and will continue to become more highly prized as the years roll by. Gen. Patrick, in his preface, said: "At the time of my entering upon the discharge of the duties of Adjutant General, I found very incomplete records, and all papers pertaining to the office in a terrible condition. I have tried my utmost to complete and perfect the rolls and records, and I can only express regret at not being more successful. As it is now, the records of the office are not by any means complete, and probably they will ever so remain, for the reason that, prior to the recent act of the Legislature creating the office, there had been no one whose duty it was to look after the records and properly file them so as to preserve them for future use."

In the record, several privates are reported as "deserters," but the truth is that many such left the army after honorable service on the plains without the formality of discharge, but after need of their service ceased. Congressional action has been proposed to relieve such men of the apparent, though technical, dishonor:

FIRST REGIMENT OF NEBRASKA VETERAN VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Col. John M. Thayer, res. Omaha, nat. Massachusetts, mus. June 15, 1861, promoted to Brigadier General Oct. 4, 1862.

Col. Robert R. Livingston, age 35, res. Plattsmouth, mus. Oct. 4, 1862, m. o. July 1, 1865.

Lieut. Col. Hiram P. Dowans, res. Nebraska City, mus. June 15, 1861, resigned Dec. 31, 1861.

Lieut. Col. William D. McCord, res. Plattsmouth, mus. Jan. 1, 1862, resigned April 22, 1862

Lieut. Col. Robert R. Livingston, age 35, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Canada, mus. April 22, 1862, promoted Colonel Oct. 4, 1862.

Lieut. Col. William Baumer, age 37, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, mus. Oct. 4, 1862, m. o. July 1, 1866.

Maj. William D. McCord, res. Plattsmouth, mus. June 15, 1861, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel Jan. 1, 1862.

Maj. Robert R. Livingston, age 35, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Canada, mus. Jan. 1, 1862, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel April 22, 1862.

Maj. William Baumer, age 37, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, mus. April 22, 1862, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel Oct. 4, 1862.

Maj. Allen Blacker, res. Nebraska City, mus. Oct. 4, 1862, resigned March 18, 1865.

Maj. George Armstrong, res. Omaha, mus. Sept. 24, 1864, transferred from First Battalion, Nebraska Cavalry, m. o. July 1, 1866.

Maj. Thomas J. Majors, age 24, res Brownville, nat. Iowa, mus. July 19. 1865, m. o. July 1, 1866.

Adjt. Silas A. Strickland, res. Bellevue, mus. July 8, 1861, resd April 22, 1862.

Adjt. Francis L. Cramer, age 26, res. Page County, Iowa, nat. Pennsylvania, mus. April 26, 1862, disd for prmt. Oct. 24, 1863, appt. Maj. 1st Ala. Cav. Vols.

Adjt. Francis A. McDonald, age 28, Page County, Iowa, nat. Ohio, mus. Jan. 1, 1864, resd April 22, 1865.

R. Q. M. J. N. H. Patrick, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, mus. July 13, 1861, resd Feb 5, 1862.

R. Q. M. John E. Allen, res. Omaha mus. Feb. 5, '62, resd May, 9, '62.

R. Q. M. Charles Thompson, res. Omaha, mus. May 9, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865.

Reg. Com. John Gillespie, age 28, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, mus. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July 10, 1865.

Surg. Enos Lowe, res. Omaha, mus. June 15, 1861, trans to Curtis' Horse Jan. 5, 1862.

Surg. James H. Seymour, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, mus. Jan. 5, 1862, died at Helena, Ark., Sept. 6, 1862.

Surg. William McLelland, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, mus. Sept. 7, 1862, m. o. July 1, 1866.

Asst. Surg. William McLelland, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, mus. July 25, 1861, prmtd Surg. Sept. 7, 1862.

Asst. Surg. N. B. Larsh, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, mus. Oct. 25, 1862, resd Nov. 28, 1864.

Asst. Surg. George W. Wilkinson, res. Omaha, mus. Nov. 28, 1862, m. o. July 10, 1865

Chap. Thomas W. Tipton, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, mus. July 23, 1861, m. o. July 10, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergt. Maj. William S. Whitten, res. Nebraska City, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd to 2d Lieut. Co. E July 25, 1861.

Sergt. Maj. William W. Ivory, age 32, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 15, 1861, mus. July 28, 1861, prmtd to 2d Lieut. Co. C Jan. 5, 1862.

Sergt. Maj. John P. Murphy, age 23, res. Clarinda Page Co., Iowa, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Jan. 5, 1862, prmtd to 2d Lieut. Co. F Feb. 5, 1862.

Sergt. Maj. Andrew C. McMahan, age 27, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Feb. 5, 1862, returned to Co. A May 25, '62.

Sergt. Maj. Abijah S. Jackson, age 38, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 18, 1861, mus. May 25, 1862, prmtd to 2d Lieut. Co. E Aug. 5, 1862.

Sergt. Maj. Edwin R. Capron, age 27, res. Nebraska City, nat. Vermont, e. June 15, 1861, mus. Aug. 5, 1862, died July 10, 1865.

Q. M. Sergt. John Gillespie, age 29, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1862, returned to Co. C Feb. 1, 1862.

Q. M. Sergt. Edwin R. Capron, age 27, res. Nebraska City, nat. Vermont, e. June 15, 1861, mus. Feb. 1, 1862, returned to Co. D July 20, '62.

Q. M. Sergt. John W. Robinson, age 25, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. July 1, 1862, mus. July 20, 1862, disd July 10, 1865.

Com. Sergt. Charles Schmidt, res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 11, '61, disd for disability Jan. 13, 1862.

Com. Sergt. Charles Thompson, res. Omaha, nat. Michigan, e. July 22, 1861, mus. Jan. 13, 1862, prmtd to 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. May 19, 1862.

Com. Sergt. Stephen W. Moore, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. July 20, 1861, mus. May 21, 1862, prmtd to 2d Lieut. Co. H Oct. 1, '62.

Com. Sergt. John Gillespie, age 30, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, '61, mus. Oct. 1, 1862, prmtd to 1st Lieut. and R. C. S. Nov. 5, '63.

Hos. Stew. Edward Donovan, age 28, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ireland, e. June 11, 1861, mus. July 2, '61, prmtd to 2d Lieut. Co. K Oct. 1, '61.

Hos. Stew. George Sholtz, age 37, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Jan. 1, 1862, disd for promotion Oct. 4, 1862.

Hos. Stew. John M. Stewart, age 27, res. Brownville, nat. Scotland, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Oct. 7, 1862, disd July 10, 1865.

Prin. Mus. Robert A. Collins, age 31, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Kentucky, e. June 11, 1861, mus. July 1, 1861, disd Jan. 1, 1863, e. July 10, 1863. as Principal Musician, trans. to Co. C Dec. 8, '63, as Farrier.

Chief Bug. John G. Hooper, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Nov. 5, 1863, disd Aug. 10, 1864.

Chief Bug. Henry Voght, age 29, res. St. Louis, St. Louis Co., Mo., nat. Lichten, e. May 28, 1861, mus. Aug. 11, 1864, disd July 10, 1865.

Saddler Carl Lindell, age 38, res. Omaha, nat. Sweden, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Nov. 5, 1863, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

Leader Joseph Brown, age 25, res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 18, 1862, in compliance with Special Order, Nov. 206, Headquarters Army of the Southwest, Maj. Gen. Curtis commanding.

Musician Francis Brown, age 24, res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 11, 1861.

Musician William Achter, age 30, res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 11, '61.

Musician Emil Burmester, age 24, res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 11, '61.

Musician Fred Bimmerman, age 25, res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 11, 1861.

Musician Fred Boehm, age 18, res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 11, 1861.

Musician Gustavus Eberdt, age 20, res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 11, '61.

Musician Ben Rempil, age 36, res. Plattsmouth, e. and mus. June 11, '61.

Musician Fred Rendelman, age 27, res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 11, '61.

Musician Augustus Saltzman, age 19, res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 11, 1861.

Musician E Wagener, age 30, res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 11, 1861.

Musician William Wagener, age 28, res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 11, '61.

Musician Andrew Frank age 24, res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 11, 1861.

COMPANY A.

Capt. R. R. Livingston, age 35, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Canada, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, prmtd to Maj. Jan. 1, 1862.

Capt. A. F. McKinney, age 30, res. Plattsmouth, e. June 11, 1861, never mus., died May 6, 1862, for disability.

Capt. Lee P. Gillette, age 33, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. June 15, 1861, mus. May 6, 1862, prmtd from 1st Lieut. Co. D, re-mus. as vet. Aug. 17, 1864.

First Lieut. A. F. McKinney, age 30, res. Plattsmouth, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, prmtd Captain.

First Lieut. N. J. Sharp, age 26, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Illinois, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Jan. 1, 1862, resd May 30, 1862.

First Lieut. John W. Haygood, age 43, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Kentucky, e. June 11, 1861, mus. May 30, 1862, m. o. Aug. 27, 1864.

First Lieut. Martin B. Cutler, age 31, res. Rock Bluffs, nat. New York, e. April 27, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., received injury while in line of duty, causing varix of the right femoral vein and hernia of right side.

Second Lieut. N. J. Sharp, age 26, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, prmtd 1st. Lieut. Jan. 1, 1862.

Second Lieut. John W. Haygood, age 43, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Kentucky, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Jan. 1, 1862, prmtd 1st Lieut. May 30, 1862.

Second Lieut. John G. Whitlock, age 27, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. June 11, 1861, mus. May 29, 1862, re-mus. Aug. 17, 1864.

First Sergt. John G. Whitlock, age 27, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, prmtd 2d Lieut. May 29, 1862.

First Sergt. Joseph W. Johnson, age 28, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. June 11, 1861, mus. June 1, 1862, m. o. Aug. 27, 1864.

Com. Sergt. Wesley Montgomery, age 22, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, '63, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Com. Sergt. Hiram S. Herring, age 26, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Michigan, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, deserted Sept. 18 at St. Helena, Ark.

Q. M. Sergt. Joel K. Mullen, age 24, res. Plattsmouth nat. Indiana. e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug 27, 1864.

Q. M. Sergt. George D. Webb, age 24, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 11, '61, died Jan 23, '62, at Georgetown, Mo., of pneumonia.

Q. M. Sergt. Andrew C. McMaken, age 27, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana e. June 11, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, 1863, disd. Dec. 30, 1863, per S. O, No. 355, Headquarters of Mo., re-e. Aug. 1, 1864, appointed Q. M. Sergt. Jan. 1, 1865.

Sergt. Daniel E. Kidder, age 42, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New Hampshire, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died June 17, 1864, at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Sergt. William W. Kennedy, age 30, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died Sept. 4, 1861, at St. Joseph, Mo., cars ran over him causing amputation of both legs.

Sergt. Joseph W. Johnson, age 28, res. Plattsmouth nat. Ohio, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Jan. 24, 1862, prmtd 1st Sergt. Jan. 1, 1862.

Sergt. Andrew C. McMaken, age 27, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Oct. 1, 1861, trans. to N. C. S., Feb. 5, 1862, Sergt. Maj., trans. back to Co. as Sergt May 27, 1862, reduced to ranks March 1, 1863.

Sergt. J. W. Carrothers, age 26, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Feb. 6, 1862, m. o. Aug. 27. 1864.

Sergt. William G. Woodruff, age 25, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. June 11, 1861, mus. March 1, 1863, re-e [illegible]n. 1, 1864.

Sergt. John Hess, age 30, res. Plattsmouth, [illegible] Germany, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Dec. 1, 1863, m. o. Aug 27, 1864.

Sergt. William L. Wells, age 21, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Sept. 11, 1862, received gunshot wound in right side, bearing reg. colors, at the battle of Cape Girardeau, Mo., April 26, 1863, re-e. vet. vol. Jan. 1, 1864.

Sergt. Joel R. Mullen, age 24, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Dec. 1, 1863, m. o. Aug. 27, 1864.

Sergt. William Chalfant, age 21, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Aug 21, 1864, reduced to ranks Aug. 25, 1864, re-in. as Sergt. Nov. 1, 1865.

Sergt. James F. Armstrong, age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1864, deserted Oct. 12, 1865, taking a U. S. horse and equipments and arms.

Sergt. John J. Prehm, age 21, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1864, re-e. as vet. vol. Nov. 18, 1863.

Sergt. William M. Bain, age 22, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Sept. 1. 1864.

Sergt. James F. Wood, age 19, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Iowa, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1864, deserted Nov. 4, 1865, taking U. S. horse and equipments, arms, etc.

Sergt. Arthur Carmichael, age 20, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Illinois, e. July 7, 1861. mus. Nov. 1, 1865.

Sergt. Henry C. Powers age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. June 11, 1861, mus. May 2, 1866.

Corp. John A. Carrothers, age 26, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, promoted Sergt. Feb. 6, 1862.

Corp John Hess, age 30, res. Plattsmouth, nat Germany, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, promoted Sergt. Dec. 1, 1863.

Corp. Benj. Hemple, age 26, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, trans. to Regimental Band July 6, 1861.

Corp. William B. Hart, age 40, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died Dec. 8, 1861, at St. Louis, Mo.

Corp. William G. Woodruff, age 25, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, reduced to ranks March 1, 1862, appointed Corp. Nov. 7, 1862 promoted Sergt.

Corp. William L. Wells, age 21, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, promoted Sergt. Sept. 12, 1862

Corp. E. L. Reed, age 21, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, disd. Aug. 28, 1862, for disability.

Corp. T. D. Kendall, age 25, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. August 27, 1864.

Corp. Andrew C. McMaken, age 27, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. June 11, 1861, mus. July 6, 1861, prmtd to Sergt Oct. 1, 1861, afterward reduced to ranks, and appointed Corp. April 1, 1863.

Corp. Joseph W. Johnson, age 28, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. June 11, 1861, mus. October 1, 1861, prmtd Sergt. January 24, 1862.

Corp. Joel K. Mullen, age 24, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, June 11, 1861, mus. Dec. 8, 1861, promoted Sergeant, Dec. 1, 1863.

Corp. Nathaniel Earhart, age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. June 11, 1861, mus. July 24, 1862, deserted Aug. 18, 1864.

Corp. William W. Irish, age 25, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Vermont, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Feb. 5. 1862, reduced to ranks by his own request, April 16, 1863; re e. as veteran, June 1, 1864.

Corp. Ira B. Eldridge, age 29, res. St. Louis Co., Mo., nat. Ohio, e. Feb. 9, 1862, mus. Mar. 1, 1862 discharged Nov. 3, 1863, to take commission in colored regiment.

Corp. Wesley Montgomery, age 22, res. Plattsmouth, nat. N. Y., e. June 11, 1861, mus. Sept. 12, 1862, prmtd Com. Sergt. Nov. 1, 1863.

Corp. James F. Armstrong, age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Oct. 18, 1862, reduced to ranks May 6, 1863.

Corp. William G. Woodruff, age 25, res. Plattsmouth, nat. N. Y., e. June 11, 1861, mus. Nov. 7, 1862, prmtd Sergt. March 1, 1863.

Corp. Cyrus P. Ross, age 19, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. June 11, 1861, mus. April 16, 1863, died, May 11, 1863, at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Corp. Albert E. Tozier, age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Aug. 27, 1864.

Corp. William M. Bain, age 22, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd Sergt. Sept. 1, 1864.

Corp. H. Clay Randall, age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Illinois, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1864, reduced to ranks Sept. 21, 1864.

Corp. George Hardivick, age 27, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Kentucky, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1864.

Corp. Henry C. Powers, age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1864.

Corp. Israel F. Bates, age 26, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1864.

Corp. James S. Swem, age 22, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Michigan, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1864, deserted Sept. 7, 1864; returned Sept. 19, 1865, and restored to duty as a private.

Corp. Arthur Carmichael, age 20, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Illinois, e. July 7, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1864, reduced to ranks, Dec. 26, 1864; re-instated Jan. 1, 1865; prmtd Sergt. Nov. 1. 1865.

Corp. George H. Dudley, age 33, res. Omaha, nat. Vermont, e. Jan. 4, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865; destd Sept. 8, 1865.

Corp. Leonidas Rogers, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. Jan. 2, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865; destd Nov. 1, 1865.

Corp. A. Babcock, age 33, res. Nemaha, nat. Va., e. Nov. 1, 1863, mus. May 2, 1866, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Corp. Jared Woolcott, age 24, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Michigan, e. June 11, 1861, mus. May 2, 1866.

Corp. Henry Jones, age 21, res. Nemaha, nat. Wisconsin, e. Nov. 26, 1863, mus. May 2, 1866.

Corp. George Dunaway, age 21, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 27, 1864, mus. May 18, 1865.

Corp. William Powell, age 21, res. Fort Kearney, nat. Ohio, e. Aug. 12, 1864, mus. May 28, 1865.

Corp. Thomas O. Ellis, age 23, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Missouri, e. Aug. 16, 1864, mus. Jan. 1, 1865, destd Oct. 12, 1865.

Saddler, Josiah Thomas, age 29, res. St. Joseph, nat. Ohio, e. Aug. 5, 1861, mus. Jan. 1, 1865, died March 8, 1866.

Wag. George Hardwick, age 27, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Kentucky, e. June 11, 1861, re-e. as vet. Nov. 25, 1863, prmtd Corp. Sept. 11, 1864.

Wag. Ephraim W. Long, age 26, res. Brownville, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 1, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Blacksmith C. H. Catlin, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Jan. 11, '64, trans. from 1st Bat. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd Oct. 9, 1865.

Blacksmith Howard Allen, age 35, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York. e. Oct. 17, 1862, died May 16, 1865.

Bug. Henry O. Mason, age 20, res. Decatur, nat. New York, e. Nov. 27, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Bug. James K. Royce, age 23, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ireland. e. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 27, 1864.

Bug. Charles Lyter, age 18, res. Memphis, Tenn., nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 27, 1862, destd Jan. 15, 1866.

Musician Robert A. Collins, age 31, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Kentucky. e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died Jan. 27, 1863, for disab.

Musician O. S. Thompson, age 27, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died June 8, 1862.

Musician John Smith, age 30, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 11, '61, trans. from Co. B, June 20, 1861, re-e. and destd Sept. 7, 1864.

Musician Celon Williams, age 20, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Illinois, e. June 11, 1861, trans. to Co. C Nov. 1, 1862, assigned to Co. A, and m. o. Aug. 27, 1864.

Far. John Kerwin, age 30, res. Omaha, nat. Eng., e. Dec. 1, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd Oct. 9, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Aughe, James E., age 25, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 27, 1864.

Armstrong, James F., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, prmtd Corp. Oct. 18, 1862, reduced to ranks, prmtd Sergt. Sept. 1, 1864.

Allen, Howard, age 35, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Nov. 18, 1863, died May 27, 1865.

Archer, D. A., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New Jersey, e. Dec. 15, 1863, mus. Jan. 7, 1864, destd Oct. 9, 1865.

Atkins, James, age 21, res. Fort Kearney, nat. Ill., e. Aug. 17, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd July 20, 1865.

Allen, Edward W., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. N. B., e. Dec. 1, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865, died April 12, 1866.

Artman, Peter, age 26, res. Nemaha, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 30, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Brown, Stephen J., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Canada, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, re-e. vet. vol., Jan. 1, 1864.

Brand, John, age 26, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, re-e. vet. vol. Nov. 12, 1863, destd Sept. 12, 1865, arrested Sept. 28, 1865, and restored to duty without trial.

Barr, John W., age 20, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 27, 1864.

Boyce, James, age 23, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 27, 1864.

Berlin, Fred, age 27, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, trans. to Co. B July 1, 1861.

Burris, S. B., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died Feb. 11, 1862, for disab.

Bates, Wm. H., age 21, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died Feb. 26, 1863, for disab., caused by wounds received at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 7, 1862.

Bates, Israel F., age 26, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd Corp. Sept. 1, 1864.

Bates, James R., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 11, '61, re-e. Jan. 1, '64, apptd Bug. Jan. 18, 1865, destd Oct. 17, 1865.

Bain, William. M., age 22, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd Corp. Jan. 1, 1864.

Bates, Seth R., age 19, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. Sept. 27, 1864, mus. Oct. 3, 1864, destd Oct. 7, 1865.

Buckley, Martin, age 18, res. Memphis, Tenn., nat. New York, e. July 1, 1862, destd Oct. 8, 1862.

Butts, William H., age 19, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. July 7, 1861, re-e. vet. vol. Jan. 1, 1864, died Aug. 27, 1864, for disab.

Benningfield, J., age 47, res. Georgetown, Mo., nat. Kentucky, e. Nov. 29, 1861, mus. Nov. 29, 1865, died March 12, 1864, for disab.

Biglow, Joseph H., age 38, res. Fort Kearney, nat. New York, e. Dec. 7, 1864, mus. May, 1865, died Sept. 8, 1865.

Bradley, Elijah, age 22, res. Julesburg, Colo., nat. Kentucky, e. Feb. 8, 1865, mus. May 18, 1865.

Brown, Benjamin A., age 42, res. Omaha, nat. Tenn., e. Jan. 3, 1864, mus. May 18, 1865, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Brown, Nathan, age 18, res. Cottonwood, nat. Missouri, e. Aug. 12, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Billitter, William T., age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 1, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Babcock, A., age 33, res. Nemaha, nat. Virginia, e. Nov. 1, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865, prmtd to Corp. May 2, 1866.

Bates, James, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Eng., e. Jan. 1, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865, prmtd to Corp. May 2, 1866.

Collier, John W., age 25, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died for disab. July, 1862.

Chalfant, Wm., age 21, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Penn., e. and mus. June 11, 1861, re-e. as vet. vol. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd to Sergt. Aug. 2, 1864.

Craig, William. W., age 28, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, taken out of service on writ of habeas corpus.

Child, Everald S., age 19, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 27, 1864.

Crawford, John A., age 23, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died Feb. 8, 1862, at St Louis, Mo., for disab., e. as vet. Nov. 9, 1863, destd Aug. 2, 1864.

Carmichael, J. E., age 23, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died Jan. 2, 1863, for disab.

Chapple, James, age 20, res. Plattsmouth, nat. England, e. and mus. July 7, 1861, m. o. Aug. 27, 1864.

Carmichael, Arthur, age 20, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. July 7, 1861, re-e. as vet. vol. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd to Corp. Sept. 1, 1864.

Cane, Martin, age 30, res. Batesville, Ark., nat. Georgia, e. Jan. 14, 1864, mus. April 29, 1864.

Cherry, Winchester, age 21, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Vermont. e. Jan. 14, 1864, mus. July 22, 1864, destd Sept. 7, 1865, at Sandhill Station.

Carter, Nelson G., age 44, res. Neb. City, nat. Canada, e. Dec. 1, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Couch, Wm. R., age 31, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. Sept. 7, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd Sept. 15, 1865.

Caldwell, David, age 45, res. Nemaha, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 1, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Caldwell, Joseph W., age 18, res. Nemaha, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 10, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865, m. o. April 30, 1866.

Child, Ranald P., age 28, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Indiana, e. May 1, 1861, trans. from 6th Mo. Inf., 1861, re-e. as vet. vol. Jan. 1, 1864, destd Sept. 13, 1864, retrnd, destd sec. time, retrnd Nov. 25, 1865.

Clayton, James, age 44, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Maine, e. Oct. 4, 1862, trans. from Co. K, 1st Neb. Vol., July 2, 1863, disd March 8, 1864, for disab.

Donovan, Edward, age 28, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, trans. to non-com. staff, as reg. Hos. Stew., July 21, 1861.

Decature, C., age 41, res. Plattsmouth, nat. France, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, re-e. Nov. 12, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo.

Decker, Benj. G., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, at Batesville, Ark.

Davis, A. G, age 21, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 7, 1861, died December 5, 1861, at St. Louis, Mo.

Dawson, Louis F., age 31, res. Nebraska City, nat. Tennessee, e. Nov. 22, 1863, mus. Dec. 5, 1863, destd April 5, 1865, at Ft. Kearney, Neb.

Darrel, William, age 21, res. Nebraska City, nat. Kentucky, e. and mus. Nov. 27, 1863, disd, Special Order 474, War Dept., Washington, A. G. O., Sept. 4, 1865.

Davis, William S., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. July 1, 1864, destd Oct. 21, 1865.

Dunaway, George, age 20, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 27, 1864, mus. Oct. 3, 1864, prmtd to Corporal May 2, 1866.

Dougherty, William, age 26, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Dec. 1, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Deplyn, Wesley, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Iowa, e. Nov. 13, 1862, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd Nov. 1, 1865.

Decota, Celestine C., age 43, res. St. Louis, Mo., e. and mus. Nov. 18, 1863, e. as vet. vol.

Earhart, Nathaniel, age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, prmtd Corp. Jan. 24, 1864.

Ellis, Thomas O., age 23, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Missouri, e. Aug. 16, 1864, mus. Aug. 26, 1864, prmtd Corp. Jan. 1, 1865.

Evans, George W., age 24, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Canada West, e. and mus. Aug. 8, 1864, destd Sept. 13, 1864. (Bounty jumper).

Eaton, George A., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Aug. 12, 1864, mus. Aug. 15, 1864, disd July 10, 1865, disability.

Eldridge, Ira P., age 29, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Feb. 9, 1862, prmtd Corp. March 1, 1862.

Frost, Frank, age 21, res. Fort Kearney, nat. New York, e. Nov. 24, 1864, destd Feb. 26, 1865, from Ft. Kearney, Neb.

Faussett, Joseph D., age 22, res. Nemaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 20, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd Nov. 1, 1865.

Gester, Thomas E., age 28, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 27, 1864.

Green, Calvin C., aged 45, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Vermont, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died Oct. 17, 1862, St. Louis, Mo.

Gillette, Walter, age 20, res. Ft. Kearney, nat. Michigan, e. July 30, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd Oct. 7, 1865.

Herring, Delvin S., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died of fever at St Louis, Mo., June 20, 1862.

Hyatt, A. J., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, destd March 5, 1863, at Iron Mountain, Mo.

Hyatt, Alvin, age 45, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, disd March 5, 1863, for disab. at St. Louis, Mo.

Hagood, John W., age 43, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Kentucky, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, commissioned Second Lieut. Jan. 1, 1862.

Hill, Samuel, age 36, res. Memphis, Tenn., nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 15, 1862, died Oct. 10, 1862, at Memphis, Tenn.

Haslewood, William S., age 24, res. Ft. Kearney, nat. Missouri, e. March 20, 1865, mus. May 18, 1865.

Haslewood, John J., age 19, res. Ft. Kearney, nat. Missouri, e. March 20, 1865, mus. May 18, 1865.

Hale, Stephen M., age 18, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 25, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Henderson, George W., age 18, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 30, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Hannell, Edward, age 20, nat. Dakota Territory, e. Nov. 23, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd Sept. 11, 1865.

Hannell, A. H., age 19, nat. Dakota Territory, e. Nov. 23, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Huyett, Daniel, age 20, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. Jan. 3, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Harris, James H., age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. Jan. 3, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd Sept. 11, returned Oct. 11, 1865.

Irish, William W., age 25, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Vermont, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, prmtd Corp. Feb. 5, 1862.

Ierhilder, Ulric, age 22, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Germany, e. and mus. July 18, 1861, disd May 21, 1862, disability.

Johnson, Joseph W., age 28, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e and mus. June 11, 1861, prmtd Corp. Oct. 1, 1861.

Johnson William J., age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. Jan. 3, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd Jan. 25, 1866.

Johnson, Jonas, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Sweden, e. Dec. 3, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 18, 1865, destd Sept. 11, 1865, destd again Dec. 2, 1865.

Jones, Henry, age 19, nat. Wisconsin, e. Nov. 26, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865, prmtd Corp. May 2, 1866.

Keeze, Francis E., age 19, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Connecticut, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 27, 1864.

Kitchen, Solomon B., age 20, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Virginia, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, re-e. vet. vol. Nov. 12, 1863, St. Louis, Mo.

Karnes, Andrew S., age 23, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Virginia, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. March 30, 1865, m. o. Oct. 7, 1865.

Kidder, Albert E., age 20, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Massachusetts, e. July 15, 1864, mus. July 22, 1864, disd July 10, 1865, disab.

Konp, Fredrick, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. Jan. 4, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Kerwin, John W., age 30, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. Dec. 1, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd Oct. 6, 1865.

Kinnaman, Richard, age 45, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, disd St. Louis, Feb. 2, 1862, disab.

Levi, Harris L., age 35, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, disd Nov. 14, 1863, disab.

Lawmaster, John, age 28, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died June 24, 1863, at Ironton, Mo.

Lockhart, Calender J., age 25, res. Rock Bluffs, nat. Pennsylvania, e. July 7, 1861, mus. July 11, 1861, disd Aug. 25, 1865, disab.

Lockhart, S. S., age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. Oct. 17, 1863, destd Aug. 29, 1865.

Lawn, Frank, age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 20, 1861, trans. to Miss. Marine Brigade, April 10, 1863.

Lenox, James, age 18, res. Rolla, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Dec. 5, 1863, mus. April 29, 1864, destd Oct. 21, 1865.

Lee, Daniel, age 21, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. Aug. 8, 1864, destd Sept. 13, 1864, bounty jumper.

Montgomery, Wesley, age 22, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, prmtd Corp. Sept. 12, 1862.

Mullen, R., age 24, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, prmtd Corp. Dec. 18, 1861.

McMaken, Andrew C., age 26, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, prmtd Corp. July 6, 1861.

Moore, William C., age 26, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died March 30, 1863, at Ironton, Mo.

Monterey, Adolphus, age 29, res. Plattsmouth, nat. France, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, disd Oct. 16, 1863, disab.

McDonald, John, age 19, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Scotland, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, trans. as deserter May 19, 1862, to reg. art. by order of Maj. Gen. Halleck.

Marquett, T. M., age 28, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, disd Sept. 1, 1861, for disab.

McDonald, James A., age 18, res. Memphis, Tenn., nat. Missouri, e. and mus. July 15, 1862, died Sept. 25, 1862, at St. Louis, Mo.

Mitchell, James, age 19, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. Jan. 10, 1864, mus. Feb. 19, 1864, vet., prmtd Corp. March 1, 1866.

Mayfield, James M., age 19, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. Feb. 11, 1864, mus. Feb. 13, 1864, destd Oct. 21, 1865.

Miller, Henry, age 24, res. Ft. Kearney, nat. Germany, e. Feb. 1, 1865, mus. March 30, 1865, m. o. April 5, 1866.

Merry, George W., age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 13, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Mellus, William R., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Massachusetts, e. Jan. 4, 1867, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd July 25, 1865.

Myers, James, age 18, res. Nemaha Co., nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 25, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd Oct. 11, 1865.

Maskell, Zebulon J., age 22, res. Dakota, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 23, 1863, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865, killed Nov. 2, 1865, by Private Edward W. Allen, pistol shot.

McDonald, George, age 29, res. Ft. Kearney, nat. Kentucky, e. Aug. 17, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd Oct. 21, 1865.

Owens, Thomas S., age 30, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Kentucky, e. Nov. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 18, 1863.

Oakley, Francis, age 25, res. Ft. Kearney, nat. Kentucky, e. Aug. 30, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Pareel, Frank, age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 27, 1864.

Pool, William H., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 27, 1864.

Powers, Henry C., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ind., e. and mus. June 11, 1861, re-e. vet. vol. Nov. 12, 1863, prmtd Corp. Sept. 1, 1864.

Peter, Samuel, age 44, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Kentucky, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 27, 1864.

Pratt, A. H., age 30, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Maine, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 27, 1864.

Prehm, John J., age 21, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, re-e. as vet. vol. Nov. 18, 1863, prmtd Sergt Sept. 1, 1864.

Pool, Carrell B., age 26, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Missouri, e. Aug. 1, 1864, mus. Aug. 3, 1864, died July 10, 1865, for disab.

Pool, James A., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Iowa, e. Dec. 14, 1863, mus. Feb. 9, 1864, destd Oct. 12, 1865.

Powell, William, age 21, res. Ft. Kearney, nat. Ohio, e. Aug. 13, 1864, mus. March 30, 1865, prmtd Corp. May 28, 1866.

Porter, Cyrus O., age 18, res. Ft. Kearney, e. Aug. 13, 1864, never mus., destd June 6, 1865.

Ramsey, John A., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died Feb. 16, 1863, for disab., e. vet. vol. Jan. 23, 1864, destd Oct. 9, 1865.

Randall, H. Clay, age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, re e. vet. vol. Nov. 18, 1863, prmtd Corp. Sept. 1, 1864.

Rose, C. P., age 19, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, prmtd Corp. April 16, 1863.

Russell, William, age 27, res. Texas, Mo., nat. Tennessee, e. Dec. 15, 1863, mus. April 29, 1864, m. o.

Richustein, Julius De, age 28, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Switzerland, e. July 20, 1864, mus. Aug. 3, 1864, destd May 2, 1866.

Robins, Charles A., age 30, res. Plattsmouth, e. and mus. July 7, 1861, died Jan. 31, 1862, for disab.

Smith, Lawrence, age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, destd Aug. 10, 1861, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Smith, H. F., age 21, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, killed in battle at Cape Girardeau, Mo., April 26, 1863.

Severn, James S. age 22, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Michigan, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, re-e. vet vol. Jan. 1. 1864, prmtd Corp. Sept. 1, 1864.

Shiner, Asa, age 22, res. Plattsmouth, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died Oct. 12, 1861, at Syracuse, Mo.

Sharp, Joseph G., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died Feb. 1, 1862, for disab.

Scull, Henry S., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, re-e. as vet. vol. Nov. 12, 1863, destd Oct. 12, 1865.

Shirley, Alfred, age 18, res. Ft Kearney, nat. Ohio, e. Aug. 31, 1864, mus. July 15, 1865, destd Jan 3. 1866, returned and deserted second time Dec. 26, 1866.

Smith, Milton G., age 35, res. Texas, Mo., nat. Tennessee, e. Dec. 15, 1863, mus. April 29, 1864, drowned in Missouri River at Omaha, Neb., Aug 16, 1864.

Smith, John, age 17, res. Memphis, Tenn., nat. New York, e. and mus. June 27, 1862, trans. to Reg. Band July 1, 1862.

Slyter, Charles, age 16, res. Memphis, Tenn., nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 27, 1862, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

Shea, John, age 20, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. July 15, 1861, died Aug. 30, 1863, at Ironton, Mo.

Simpson, F. C., age 41, res. Rock Bluffs, nat. Ohio, e and mus. July 7, 1861, died May 5, 1862, for disab.

Smith, John, age 30, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. June 11, 1861, trans. from Co. B June 20, 1861, re-e. and destd Sept. 7, 1864.

Thompson, Jacob, age 29, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Norway, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died Jan. 16, 1862, St. Louis, Mo.

Tozier, Albert E., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, prmtd Corp. January 4, 1864.

Tresler, John W., age 33, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died November 11, 1861, at Quincy, Mo.

Thomas, Josiah, age 29, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Aug. 5, 1861, re-e. as vet. vol. Nov. 25, 1863, app. Co. Sadl'r Jan. 1, 1865.

Thompson, John. age 24, res Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. Arkansas, e. and mus. Aug. 25, 1861, trans. to 6th Mo. Inf. as deserter from said reg.

Taylor, James C., age 18, res. Batesville, Ark., nat. Alabama, e. April 14, 1861, mus. April 29, 1864, destd October 12, 1865.

Tucker, William S., age 35, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Pennsylvania, e. July 30, 1863, mus. August 3, 1864.

Teas, Louis, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. December 10, 1861, mus. January 7, 1864, destd September 2, 1865.

Teodorski, B. W., age 18, res. Victoria, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. August 11, 1862, trans. from 31st Mo. Inf. to Co. C, thence to Co. A Nov. 1, 1862, m. o. April 10, 1863.

Wood, James F., age 19, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd Sergt. Sept. 1, 1864.

Wolcott, Fred, age 20, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Michigan, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, re-e. as vet. January 1, 1864, prmtd Corp. May 2, 1862.

Wray, David A., age 20, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, destd March 6, 1863, at Iron Mountain, Mo.

Williams, Celon, age 20, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, trans. to Co. C November 1, 1862, assigned to Co. A, m. o. August 27, 1864.

Wahl, John, age 23, res. Plattsmohth, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, re e. as vet. January 1, 1864, at Batesville, Ark.

Walcott, Charles H., age 44, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Connecticut, e. July 30, 1864, mus. August 3, 1864, died May 21, 1865, for disab.

Warner, Sylvester, age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Pennsylvania, e. July 22, 1864, mus. July 25, 1864, destd October 21, 1865.

Williams, Thomas, age 38, res. Ft. Kearney, nat. Wales, e. March 14, 1865, mus. May 18, 1865, destd September 13, 1865.

Witcher, William H., age 28, res. Batesville, Ark., nat Tennessee, e. Jan. 14, 1864, mus. April 29, 1864, died March 4, 1865, for disab.

Henderson, Anderson, colored clerk, age 28, res. Jacksonport, Ark., nat. Tennessee, e. and mus. April 27, 1864, destd Nov. 24, 1864.

Holliday, Peter. colored clerk, age 24, res. Jacksonport, Ark., nat. Tennessee, e. and mus. April 27, 1864, destd Nov. 24, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Capt. William Baumer, age 37, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, prmtd Maj. April 22, 1862.

Capt. Charles E. Provost, age 30, res. Omaha, e. June 15. 1861, mus. May 1, 1862, trans. from Co. D May 1, 1862, dismd Dec. 4, 1863.

First Lieut. Peter Walter, age 36, res. Omaha, nat. Bavaria, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, resd March 7, 1865.

First Lieut. E. Bimmeman, age 32, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. June 11, 1861, mus. March 7, 1862. resd Jan. 12, 1863.

First Lieut. Theodore Leubben, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Holstein, e. June 11, 1861, mus. Jan. 12, 1863.

Second Lieut. Henry Koenig, age 26, res. Omaha. nat. Prussia, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, resd March 7, 1862.

Second Lieut. E. Bimmeman, age 32, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. June 11, 1861, prmtd First Lieut. March 7, 1862.

Second Lieut. Theodore Leubben, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Holstein, e. June 11, 1861, mus. March 7, 1862. prmtd First Lieut. Jan. 12, 1863.

Second Lieut. Anton Althans, age 34, res. Omaha, nat. G'd Kes. D.. e. June 11, 1861, mus. Jan. 12, 1863, m. o. Aug. 20, 1864.

Sergt. Theodore Leubben, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Holstein, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, prmtd Second Lieut. March 7, 1862.

Sergt. Anton Althans, age 34, res. Omaha, nat. G'd Kes. D, e. June 11, 1861, mus. March 7, 1862, prmtd Second Lieut. Jan. 12, 1863.

Sergt. Louis Backstein, age 29, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, destd at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 9, 1862, returned March 27, 1863.

Sergt. Adolph Burmester, age 29, res. Omaha, nat. Hamburg, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Sergt. William Longsfield, age 38, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Corp. Phill Carolus, age 36, res. Omaha. nat. Bavaria, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Corp. Joseph Haacker, age 34, res. Omaha, nat. Mecklenburg, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Corp. Henry Buchren, age 40, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, wounded in battle at Shiloh, April 7 1862, and died.

Corp. Joe Kendenburg, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Holstein, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Corp. Golfrice Merker, age 32, res. Omaha, nat. G'd D'k Sw. e. and mus. June 14, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Corp. Charles Stahl, age 36, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Corp. Christopher Salzer, age 33, res. Omaha. nat. Wurtemburg, e. and mus June 11, 1861, drowned Sept. 2, 1863, in Mississippi River at St. Louis.

Drummer George Uhl, age 14, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Illinois. e. and mus. Aug. 9, 1861, died at expiration term of service, Nov. 10, 1864.

Bug. Henry Vogt, age 28, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Lichtenstein, e. and mus. May 29, 1863, prmtd chief bug. of regiment Aug. 11, 1864.

Wag. Henry Mangder. age 23. res. Omaha, nat. Holstein, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Nov. 10, 1864.

Wag. Charles Whittenbecker, age 35, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died for disab. at St. Louis, Mo., March 14, 1863.

Wag. Theodore Kircht, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died in hospital at Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 18, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Abbrecht. Bernhard, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Wurtemburg, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, destd at St. Louis, Mo , Feb. 9, 1862.

Batterman William, age 31, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Bauer, Thomas, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Bavaria, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Beger, Henry, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Saxony, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, destd at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 9, 1862.

Beger, Robert, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Saxony, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 14, 1861, destd at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 9, 1862.

Benedix, Herman, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Beurleu, Fred, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Wurtemburg, e. and m. June 11, 1861, died at Milwaukee, Wis., on Surgeon's certificate, Aug. 6, 1862.

Blunie, Fred, age 33, res. Omaha, nat. Bremen, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, died at St. Louis, Mo., 1862.

Boegle, Joseph, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Baden, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, destd at Memphis, Tenn., July 26, 1862.

Bremer, Henry, age 31, res. Omaha, nat. Lengfi., e. and mus. July 21, 1861, died at St. Louis, Mo.

Bash, Louis, age 32, res. Omaha, nat. Wurtemburg, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Bait, Fred, age 19 res. Omaha, nat. Wurtemburg, e. Jan. 15, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, m o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Bremer, J. T., age 20, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Louisiana, e. and mus. Oct. 3, 1861, re-e. as vet. Nov. 16, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., assigned to Co. G Dec. 3, 1864.

Buttrom, Lewis, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Roeth, e. Oct. 3, 1861, mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Burmester, Emile, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 3, 1861, mus. June 11, 1861.

Brown, Joseph, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 3, 1861, mus. June 11, 1861, trans. to regimental band July 3, 1861.

Brown, Frank, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 3, 1861, mus. June 11, 1861, trans. to regimental band July 3, 1861.

Boehn, Fred, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e June 8, 1861, mus. June 11, 1861, trans. to regimental band July 3, 1861.

Boyce, Luke, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. June 8, 1861, mus. June 11, 1861, trans. to Co. E June 18, 1861.

Barlow, R., age 28, trans. to Co. E June 1, 1861.

Bishop, John M., age 24, res. Nebraska City, nat. Germany, e. and mus. Nov. 12, 1863, assigned to Co. G Dec. 3, 1864.

Carturs, C. N., age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Holland, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Cramer, Anson, age 21, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Prussia, e. and mus. Oct. 2, 1861, died in hospital at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 14, 1862.

Daily, Arson, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. New Brunswick, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, trans. to Co. E June 18, 1861, disd. Nov. 10, 1864, at Omaha.

Edelberg, Joseph, age 30, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Ehlers, William, age 34, res. Omaha, nat. Holstein, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Eckle, Malh, age 35, res. Omaha, nat. Luxemburg, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, wounded in battle at Ft. Donelson Feb. 15, 1862, died. at St. Louis Dec. 25, 1862.

Eberhart, Gus, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. and mus. July 21, 1861.

Freidrich, Charles, age 17, res. Omaha, nat Missouri, e. Jan. 24, 1863, mus. July 21, 1861, trans. July, 1861, to Co. K.

Tees, John J., res. Omaha, nat. Baden, e. and mus. Jan. 24, 1863, assigned to Co. G, Dec. 3, 1864.

Gischmund, James, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Switzerland, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, destd from hos. at St. Louis, Mo., 1862.

Geldammer, Fred, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Saxony, e. June 11, 1861, mus. June 30, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Gilman, Isaac, age 37, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. June 11, 1861, mus. June 18, 1861, trans to Co. E. June 18, 1861, vet.

Hehm, Julius, age 17, res. Omaha, nat. Weimar, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug., 1864.

Hahn, Albert, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Weimar, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Henson, John, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, wounded at Shiloh, Tenn., in battle, April 7, 1862, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Haensler, J., age 29, res. Omaha, nat. Belgium, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, destd from hos., St Louis, Mo., Dec. 21, 1862.

Herbert, J., age 20, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Bavaria, e. and mus. Aug. 9, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Herman, Tabrannus, age 24, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Baden, e. and mus. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Hill, Charles, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. and mus. Sept. 18, 1861, destd. at Arcadia, Mo., Feb. 22, 1863.

Hirdeburg, Louis, age 28, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. Prussia, e. and mus. Sept. 18, 1861, disd. May 8, 1862, for disab. at St. Louis, Mo.

Harbin, Gilbert, age 18, res. Sarpy Co., e. and mus. June 11, 1861, trans. to Co. E June 18, 1861, disd civil authority July, 1861.

Inhoff, Phil., age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Jack, John, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Wurtemburg, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, disd June 23, 1863, for disab. at St. Louis, Mo.

Jaeger, Golbenck, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Wurtemburg, e. and mus. June 21, 1861, destd at Iron Mountain, Mo., March 9, 1863.

Johnson, Edward, age 34, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, trans. to Co. E June 18, 1861, destd July 1, 1862, at Saratoga, N. Y.

Langtim, Fred, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Holstein, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, disd at Keokuk, Iowa, Dec. 10, 1862.

Lauber, Fred, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Baden, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, re-e. vet. vol. Jan. 1, 1864, at Batesville, Ark., assd to Co. G Dec. 3, 1864.

Lane, Henry, age 33, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. and mus. June 21, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Lank, Fred, age 34, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Leppold, Joachim, age 35, res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Muck, Charles, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Baden, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Mergen, John, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Holland, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Mergen, Nichols, age 29, res. Omaha, nat. Holland, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Mergen, Halh, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Holland, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, wd. at battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 7, 1862, died at Ironton, Mo., April 10, 1863.

Methug, Henry, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died at Crumps' Landing, Tenn., March 26, 1862.

Miller, Jack, res. Omaha, nat. France, e. and mus. June 30 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Mohle, Will, age 24, res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Moegle, Christ, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Baden, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Miller, John, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. France, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, died at Omaha July 3, 1861.

Miller, James, age 22, res. Bellevue, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, trans. to Co. E June 18, 1861.

McKinsey, William T., age 20, res. Bellevue, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, trans. to Co. E June 18, 1861.

Monon, James, age 36, res. Athens, Ill., nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, trans. to Co. E June 18, 1861.

Napoleon, Louis, age 31, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died in hos. boat, en route from Helena, Ark., to St. Louis, Mo., Oct., 1862.

Obert, Aleoscius, age 38, res. Omaha, nat. Wurtemburg, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Pfister Henry, age 31, res. Omaha, nat. Switzerland, e. and mus, June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Ramstein, George, age 31, res. Omaha, nat. Baden, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Retsloff, Christ, age 32, res. Omaha, nat. Mecklenburg, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, died at St. Louis, Mo., Dec 12, 1862.

Roggensocck, John, age 30, res. Omaha, nat. Mecklenburg, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, killed at battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 7, 1862.

Rumer, John, age 37, res. Omaha, nat. Bavaria, e. and mus. July 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Rumphs, August, age 27, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. Prussia, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861, m. o. Nov. 10, 1864.

Rust, F. J., age 37, res. Omaha, nat. Hanover, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Rittenhouse, Frank, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, trans. to Co. E June 18, 1861.

Rockel, Albert, res. St. Joseph, Mo., e. Aug. 15, 1861.

Sachse Edward, age 30, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Prussia, e. and mus. Aug. 9, 1861, died by order of Maj. Gen. Halleck Dec. 10, 1861, at St. Louis Mo.

Schaefer, Henry, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Wurtemburg, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Schenklenberg, George, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, destd at Arcadia, Mo., Feb. 22, 1863, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Schull, Charles, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Bavaria, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, destd at Arcadia, Feb. 22. 1863, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Schwab, John, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Switzerland, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Seitz, Firdel, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Baden, e and mus. June 11, 1861, destd at Arcadia, Mo., Feb. 22, 1863.

Shaw, Sam, age 42, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 16, 1861, died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 29, 1863.

Springer, William, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. L. Det., e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Stark, John, age 32, res. Omaha, nat. Radeburg, e. and mus. June 11, '61, dead at Iron Mount'n, Mo., March 4, '63, m. o. Aug. 26, '64.

Stucke, Jacob, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Switzerland, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, died Aug. 18, '62, at St. Louis, Mo., upon Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Schmidt, Christian, age 34, res. Omaha, nat. Anholt, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Scholtz, George, age 37, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, trans. to Med. Dept. as Hos. Steward Jan. 1, 1862.

Salzman, A., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, trans. to regimental band July 3, 1861.

Salzman, Frank, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 11, 1861.

Shipley, Joseph, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, trans. to Co. E June 18, 1861.

Tanner, Jacob, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Switzerland, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Torrence, Charles, age 34, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, trans. to Co. E June 18, 1861.

Uhl, Charles, res. St. Joseph, Mo., e. and mus. Aug. 9, 1861, died at St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 9, 1862.

Volls, Louis, age 35, res. Omaha, nat. Baden, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, destd at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 9, 1862.

Waldtschmidt, Albert, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, m. o. Nov. 10, 1864.

Willberger, John, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Switzerland, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug, 26, 1864.

Wirtz, Abraham, age 35, res. Omaha, nat. Switzerland, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 26, 1864.

Wittcold, Henry, age 36, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Hanover, e. and mus. Aug. 9, 1861, destd at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn, April 19, 1862.

Wagner, E., age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, trans. to regimental band July 3, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Capt. J. D. N. Thompson, res. Brownville, mus. June 15, 1861, resd Jan 5, 1862.

Capt. Thomas J. Majors, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Iowa, mus. Jan. 5, 1862, prmtd to Maj. May 1, 1864.

Capt. Thomas H. Griffin, age 26, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Ireland, mus. May 1, 1864, m. o. July 1, 1866.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Majors, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Iowa, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Capt. Jan. 5, 1862.

First Lieut. Reuben J. Beyer, res. Brownville, mus. June 5, 1862, resd Sept. 4, 1862.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Griffin, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Ireland, mus. Sept. 7, 1862, prmtd Capt. May 1, 1864.

First Lieut. David W. Smith, age 18, res. Bonhomme, D. T., nat. Pennsylvania, e. Aug. 8, 1861, mus. July 19, 1865, disd July 1, 1866.

Second Lieut. Reuben C. Beyer, res. Brownville, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd First Lieut. Jan. 5, 1862.

Second Lieut. Thomas H. Griffin, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Ireland, mus. Aug. 11, 1862, prmtd First Lieut. Sept. 7, 1862.

Second Lieut. William A. Polock, res. Brownville, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Sept. 15, 1862, disd Oct. 3, 1865.

Second Lieut. Wilson E. Majors, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Iowa, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Oct. 3, 1865, disd July 1, 1866.

First Sergt. William A. Polock, age 44, res. Brownville, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Second Lieut. Sept. 2, 1862.

First Sergt. Thomas H. Griffin, age 27, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Ireland, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Dec. 31, 1861, prmtd Second Lieut. Aug. 11, 1862.

First Sergt. Stephen P. Buckley, age 25, res. Brownville, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, 1862, reduced to Sergt. Nov. 23, 1863.

First Sergt. Lorenze Winkleman, age 29, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Germany, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Dec. 26, 1863, reduced to ranks by his request Nov. 1, 1865.

First Sergt. E. K. Caldwell, age 19, res. Nemaha City, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Oct. 1, 1865, m. o. July 1, 1866.

Second Sergt. Edward D. Smith, age 27, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, reduced to ranks Aug. 28, 1861.

Third Sergt. E. S. Burns, age 31, res. Nemaha City, nat. Indiana, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 13, 1861, reduced to ranks July 19, 1861.

Fourth Sergt. John Gillespie, age 29, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 13, 1861, prmtd R. Q. M. Sergt. July 8, 1861.

Fifth Sergt. Ruel Hayes, age 37, res. Brownville, nat. New Hampshire, e. and mus. June 13, 1861, reduced to Corp. July 30, 1862.

Sergt. N. M. Lull, age 29, res. Brownville, nat. New York, e. June 13, 1861, mus. July 19, 1861, disd for disab. Feb. 15, 1862.

Sergt. L. B. Butler, res. Mt. Vernon, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Aug. 28, 1861, disd for disab. Oct. 15, 1861.

Sergt. George D. Doolittle, age 31, res. Nemaha City, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Oct. 15, 1861, reduced to ranks March 1, 1862.

Sergt. J. M. Rogers, age 27, res. Nemaha City, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. March 1, 1862, disd for disab. June 11, 1862.

Sergt. Wilson E. Majors, age 19, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Iowa, e. June 13, 1861, mus. March 1, 1862, reduced to ranks March 17, 1863.

Sergt. William H. Tucker, age 21, res. Nemaha City, nat. Illinois, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Sept. 24, 1862, reduced to ranks by his own request Oct. 1, 1865.

Sergt. D. L. Blanchard, age 18, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Iowa, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Nov. 2, 1865, m. o. July 1, 1866.

Sergt. S. F. Buckley, age 25, res. Brownville, nat. Pennsylvania, e. July 6, 1861, mus. Dec. 5, 1863, m. o. July 1, 1866.

Sergt. E. K. Caldwell, age 19, res. Nemaha City, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Feb. 9, 1864, prmtd First Sergt. Oct. 1, 1865.

Sergt. James Gruwell, age 23, res. Nemaha City, nat. Indiana, e. Sept. 5, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, 1863, killed by Indians at Olkali, Neb., Oct. 22, 1865.

Sergt. George B. Hartman, age 25, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Virginia, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 13, 1862, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Sergt. T. M. Medley, age 18, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Indiana, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, 1863, disd July 1, 1865.

Sergt. David W. Smith, age 18, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Aug. 18, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, 1863, reduced to ranks Feb. 8, 1864.

Sergt. George W. Sprague, age 22, res. Brownville, nat. New York, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, 1863, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Sergt. Lorenze Winkleman, age 29, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Germany, e. June 13, 1861, mus. July 1, 1862, prmtd First Sergt. Dec. 26, 1863.

Q. M. Sergt. E. A. Groves, age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, 1863, m. o. July 1, 1866.

Com. Sergt. John T. McGill, age 23, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, 1863, reduced to ranks Nov. 1, 1863.

Com. Sergt. George W. Hughes, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, 1865, m. o. July 1, 1866.

Fifer W. T. Clarke, age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Michigan, e. June 6, 1861, mus. July 6, 1861, died at Van Buren, Mo., Jan. 7, 1863.

Drummer George P. Belden, age 20, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 13, 1861, disd for disab. March 20, 1863.

Co. Saddler A. W. Throckmorton, age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. Feb. 17, 1864, mus. Nov. 1, 1865, disd July 1, 1866.

Farrier Robert A. Collins, age 40, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Kentucky, e. Sept. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1863, disd July 1, 1866.

Corp. H. M. Lull, age 29, res. Brownville, nat. New York, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Sergt. July 19, 1861.

Corp. L. B. Butler, res. Mt. Vernon, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Sergt. Aug. 28, 1861.

Corp. George D. Doolittle, age 31, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15. 1861, prmtd Sergt. Oct. 15, 1861.

Corp. Charles E. McPherson, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861. mus. June 15, 1861, reduced to ranks Aug. 4, 1861.

Corp. J. M. Rogers, age 27, res. Nemaha City, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Sergt. March 1, 1862.

Corp. Nelson E. Majors, age 19, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Iowa, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Sergt. March 1, 1862.

Corp. William H. Tucker, age 21, res. Nemaha City, nat Illinois, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Sergt. Sept. 24, 1862.

Corp. Samuel Shaw, res. Brownville, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, trans. to Co. B, 1st Neb. Vol. Inf., Oct. 16, 1861.

Corp. F. R. Arnold, age 27, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. March 1, 1862, reduced to the ranks April 3, 1862.

Corp. Charles August, age 19, res. Brownville, nat. England, e. June 13, 1861, mus. March 1, 1862, reduced to the ranks Sept. 5, 1862.

Corp. D. L. Blanchard, age 18, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Iowa, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Sept. 29, 1865, prmtd Sergt. Nov. 1, 1865.

Corp. Stephen H. Buckley, age 25, res. Brownville, nat. Pennsylvania, e. July 6, 1861, mus. Aug. 7, 1861, prmtd Sergt. March 1, 1862.

Corp. E. K. Caldwell, age 19, res. Nemaha City, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Sept 24, 1862, prmtd Sergt. Feb. 9, 1864.

Corp. D. L. Chase, age 23, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Jan. 7, 1865, killed by Indians at Olkali, Neb., Oct. 22, 1865.

Corp. K. E. Conover, age 18, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. New York, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Jan. 1, 1864, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Corp. Charles Crow, age 31, nat. Connecticut, e. Feb. 28, 1865, mus. Nov. 5, 1865, disd Feb. 28, 1866.

Corp. William M. Gillespie, age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Jan. 1, 1864, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Corp. James Gruell, age 23, nat. Indiana, e. Sept. 5, 1861, mus. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd Sergt. Nov. 1, 1865.

Corp. George B. Hartman, age 25, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Virginia, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd Sergt. Nov. 13, 1862.

Corp. F. A. Hacker, age 18, res. Nemaha City, nat. Indiana, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Jan. 7, 1865, reduced to ranks March 13, 1865.

Corp. John Hillman, Jr., age 19, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, 1865, m. o. July 1, 1866.

Corp. Robert Little, age 26, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. July 19, 1861, reduced to ranks by request Aug. 29, 1861.

Corp. William W. Miles, age 25, res. Brownville, nat. Virginia, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Aug. 28, 1861, died at Syracuse, Mo. Nov. 23, 1861.

Corp. J. C. Martin, age 29, res. Missouri, nat. Virginia, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Jan. 1, 1864, died Nov. 4, 1864.

Corp. F. M. Medley, age 18, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Virginia, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd Sergt. Nov. 1, 1865.

Corp. J. C. Miller, age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 13, 1861, mus. April 5, 1862, reduced to ranks Jan. 1, 1864.

Corp. John T. McGill, age 23, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Sept. 24, 1862, prmtd Com. Sergt. Nov. 1, 1863.

Corp. Thomas Pamers, age 29, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Illinois, e. July 1, 1861, mus. Jan. 1, 1864, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Corp. Israel H. Prince, age 35, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Maine, e. Aug. 8, 1861, mus. Jan. 12, 1862, killed accidentally at Cape Girardeau, Mo., May 8, 1863.

Corp. William T. Polock, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Illinois, e. June 1, 1864, mus. March 23, 1866, died July 1, 1866.

Corp. David W. Smith, age 18, res. Dakota Ter., nat. Pennsylvania, e. Aug. 6, 1861, mus. Nov. 20, 1861, prmtd Sergt. Nov. 1, 1863.

Corp. F. M. Stanley, age 20, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Illinois, e. June 13, 1865, mus. Sept. 2, 1862, reduced to ranks March 1, 1863.

Corp. Lorenzo Winkleman, age 29, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Germany, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Sept. 15, 1862, prmtd Sergt. July 1.1862.

Corp. John Gillespie, age 30, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Aug. 12, 1862, prmtd Com. Sergt. of regiment Oct. 1, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Arnold, A. R., age 30, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, destd at Helena, Ark., Aug. 12, 1862.

Arnold, F. R., age 27, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, destd at Helena, Ark., Aug. 10, 1862.

Arnold, L. B., age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Aubry, A. J., age 33, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Missouri, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, destd Aug. 10, 1864.

August, Charles, age 19, res. Brownville, nat. England, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, destd Nov. 5, 1862.

Axthelm, Adam, age 42, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Prussia, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died July 1, 1866.

Bennett, William S., age 18, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Missouri, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, destd Jan. 9, 1865.

Blanchard, D. L., age 18, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Iowa, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Corp. Sept. 29, 1865.

Boyles, George W., age 18, res. Mt. Vernon, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, trans. to Co. D, July 30, 1861.

Brown, J. M., age 24, res. Brownville, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26, 1862.

Buckley, Stephen F., age 25, res. Brownville, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 6, 1861, prmtd Corp. Aug. 7, 1861.

Baily, John C., age 18, res. Franklin, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. and mus. Sept. 1, 1861, destd at Helena, Ark., Aug. 14, 1862.

Boyer, Felix, age 40, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. Sept. 1, 1861, trans. to Co. A Nov. 1, 1862.

Butler, J. N., age 29, nat. Ohio, e. April 7, 1864, died July 1, 1866.

Burns, E. S., age 31, res. Nemaha City, nat. Indiana, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died for disab. May 31, 1862.

Caldwell, E. K., age 19, res. Nemaha City, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Corp. Sept. 24, 1862.

Campbell, R. M., age 21, res. Brownville, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, trans. to Co. H Oct. 18, 1862.

Canaga, Jacob C., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 20, 1861, destd at Ft. Kearney, Neb., Oct. 4, 1864.

Chamberlain, J. F., age 18, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Massachusetts, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, destd at Laporte, Colo., July 6, 1865.

Chapin, E. M., age 26, res. Brownville, nat. Massachusetts, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, destd at Georgetown, Mo., Feb. 2, 1862, supposed to have been killed by bushwhackers.

Chase, D. L., age 23, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Corp. Jan. 7, 1865.

Canover, E. K., age 18, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. New York, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Corp. Jan. 1, 1864.

Curtis, Nathan B., age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Vermont, e. and mus. Aug. 8, 1861, wounded at Shiloh, died Nov. 25, 1862.

Callen, Hugh T., age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Collins, Robert A., age 40, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Kentucky, e. and mus. Sept. 10, 1862, prmtd Co. Farrier.

Crow, Charles, age 31, nat. Connecticut, e. Feb. 28, 1865, prmtd Corp. Nov. 5, 1865.

Chester Leftridge, age 23, nat. Missouri, e. May 6, 1864, died.

Dickerson, J. L., age 18, res. Brownville, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, trans. to Co. D July 30, 1861.

Doolittle, George D., age 31, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died Nov. 15, 1864.

Eunis, George W., age 21, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Frick, Charles, age 26, res. Brownville, nat. Maryland, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, destd at Pilot Knob, Mo., Nov. 5, 1862.

Fuller, John M., age 17, nat. Indiana, e. Oct 21, 1864, died Oct. 21, 1865.

Fuller, Milton J., age 28, nat. Michigan, e. Oct. 12, 1864, killed at Ft. Kearney April 12, 1865, in firing a salute at the fall of Richmond.

Frink, Morgan, age 43, res. Missouri, nat. Virginia, e. March 11, 1864, destd.

Gibson, Robert, age 21, res. Brownville, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, killed, accidentally, at Lawson's Station, Mo., Aug. 28, 1861.

Griffin, Thomas H., age 26, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Ireland, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd First Sergt. Dec. 31, 1861.

Gillespie, John, age 30, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Corp. Aug. 12, 1862.

Gillespie, William M., age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Corp. Jan. 1, 1864.

Groves, Elmer A., age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Q. M. S. Nov. 1, 1863.

Green, F. B., age 23, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. New York, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died June 27, 1863, at Ironton, Mo.

Guie, Samuel R., age 20, res. Brownville, nat. England, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Gruwell, James, age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. Sept. 5, 1861, prmtd Corp. Jan. 1, 1865.

Goines, Madison, age 18, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. Oct. 5, 1861, destd Dec. 25, 1861.

Hartmus, George B., age 25, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Virginia, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Corp. Aug. 29, 1861.

Hacker, F. A., age 18, res. Nemaha City, nat. Indiana, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, m. o. July 1, 1866.

Hamilton, J. B., age 31, res. Hannibal, Mo., nat. Kentucky, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1861, destd at Georgetown, Mo., Feb. 2, 1862.

Harrison, Charles, age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Kentucky, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died at St Louis for disab. Dec. 22, 1862.

Hazard, Radimus, age 32, res. Brownville, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, trans. to Co. E July 16, 1861.

Hardin, W. J., age 18, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, trans. to Co. D July 30, 1861.

Hester, Robert, age 32, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died at Helena, Ark., Sept. 11, 1862.

Hill, George W., age 19, res. Brownville, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died Dec. 24, 1861, disab.

Hillman, John, Jr., age 19, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 13, 1861, prmtd Corp. Nov. 1, 1865.

Hughes, George W., age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 13, 1861, prmtd Com. Sergt. of Co. Nov. 1, 1865.

Hannibal, Lewis, age 16, res. Brownville, nat. Iowa, e. Sept. 10, 1864, mus. Oct. 25, 1864, died July 1, 1866.

Jeffries, Isaac, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died for disab. at St. Louis May 23, 1862.

Johnson, E. L., age 28, res. Brownville, nat. New York, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died at Cape Girardeau, Mo., March 22, 1863.

Little, Robert, age 26, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Laporte, Alonzo, age 21, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 24, 1860, destd at Laporte, Colo., July 6, 1865.

Laflin, Joseph, age 20, nat. Illinois, e. Aug. 16, 1864, destd at Ft. Kearney, Neb., Oct. 2, 1864.

Lisk, Samuel, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Illinois, e. March 4, 1864, destd at Laporte, Colo., July 6, 1865.

Miles, William W., age 25, res. Brownville, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Corp. August 28, 1861.

Martin, J. C., age 29, res. Missouri, nat. Virginia, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Corp. Jan. 1, 1864.

Mason, Thomas J., age 24, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, trans. to Company D July 30, 1861.

Mauch, Isaac C., age 30, res. Brownville, nat. Virginia, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, m. o. July 1, 1866.

Medley, F. M., age 18, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Indiana, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Corp. January 1, 1864.

Miller, J. C., age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 18, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, re-instated Corp. January 1, 1864, m. o. July 1, 1866.

Myers, Davidson, age 24, res. Missouri, nat. Missouri, e. June 18, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died at St. Louis for disab. February 15, 1862.

Myers, David M., age 18, res. Missouri, nat. Illinois, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, destd at Alkali, Neb., Dec. 8, 1865.

Myers, George W., age 20, res. Missouri, nat. Illinois, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died at St. Louis, Mo., Sept., 1861.

McCauley, F. O., age 21, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Missouri, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, disd at St. Louis for disab. Aug. 19, 1862.

McCauley, F. B., age 18, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Missouri, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died at St. Louis Sept. 10, 1864.

McDonald, W. H., age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died at St. Louis April 16, 1862.

McGill, John T., age 23, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, disd for disab. Jan 28, 1866.

McGinnis, Thomas, age 38, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. Aug. 10, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

McKee, William, age 25, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, disd July 1, 1866.

McLeod, Thomas D., age 20, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Ohio, e. June 18, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died for disab. at St. Louis Dec. 8, 1863.

McMoore, John, age 18, res. Nemaha City, nat. Indiana, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died at Georgetown, Mo., Feb. 11, 1862.

Martin, P. S., age 38, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. May 3, 1864, mus. June 15, 1861, disd July 1, 1866.

McKnight, Thomas, age 18, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Dec. 7, 1863, disd July 1, 1866.

McPherson, Charles E., age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Majors, Nelson E., age 19, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Iowa, e. June 18, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd 2d Lieut. Oct. 3, 1865.

Mayes, Ruel, age 37, res. Brownville, nat. New Hampshire, e. June 18, '61, mus. June 15, '61, app. 2d Lieut. 124th U. S. C. I. March 7, '65.

Neely, David, age 22, res. Missouri, nat. Missouri, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, destd at Georgetown, Mo., December 4, 1865.

Kirby, Joseph, age 30, res. Washington, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. September 1, 1861, m. o. July 1, 1866.

Keeler, W. M., age 20, res. Memphis, Tenn., e. July 30, 1862, destd at Helena, Ark., August 12, 1862.

Ketcham, M. B., age 21, res. Detroit, Mich., nat. Pennsylvania, e. September 10, 1864, mus. October 25, 1864, disd July 1, 1865.

Kaiser, Peter, age 28, nat. Germany, e. October 12, 1864, disd October 12, 1865.

O'Brien, James W., age 25, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Canada East, e. June 18, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, destd at Helena, Ark., Aug. 21, 1862.

O'Pelt, J. B., aged 22, res. Aspinwall, nat. Missouri, e. June 18, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, disd November 10, 1864.

Powers, Thomas, age 29, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. July 1, 1861, prmtd Corp. January 1, 1864.

Prince, Israel N., age 35, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Maine, e. June 18, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Corp. Jan. 12, 1862.

Prouty, F. L., aged 27, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Vermont, e. June 18, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, disd for disab. at St. Louis June 5, 1862.

Price, James, age 25, res. Rolla, Mo., nat. Kentucky, e. and mus. December 5, 1863, destd at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August, 1864.

Pardee, William H., age 19, res. Richardson County, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. October 12, 1864, disd October 12, 1865.

Peterson, William, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Germany, e. and mus. May 9, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

Polock, William T., age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. January 1, 1864, prmtd Corp. March 23, 1866.

Palmer, Frederick, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. March 2, 1865, destd at Alkali, Neb. October 4, 1865.

Riley, Patrick, age 32, res. Brownville, nat. Ireland, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, destd at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August, 1864.

Ralston, A. B., age 27, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Ohio, e. June 18, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, drowned at Helena, Ark., October 3, 1862.

Ryan, Martin, aged 28, res. Missouri, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. October 15, 1861, disd July 1, 1866.

Reynolds, Thomas, age 29, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. August 20, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

Sayle, John W., age 20, res. Nemaha County, nat. Illinois, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died at Paducah, Ky., June 25, 1862.

Shirts, James H., age 23, res. Missouri, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. August 12, 1861, died at Fort McPherson, Neb., October 12, 1865.

Smith, David W., age 18, res. Dakota Territory, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. August 8, 1861, prmtd 1st Lieut. July 12, 1865.

Smith, Thomas C., age 20, res. Brookfield, Mo., nat. Indiana, e. and mus. August 12, 1861, destd October 4, 1865.

Shoffer, John W., age 19, res. Nemaha County, nat. Illinois, e. June 18, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, destd at Alkali, Neb., December 8, 1866

Snyder, Henry, age 21, res. Nemaha County, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died for disab. at St. Louis Feb. 16, '62.

Sprague, George W., age 32, res. Brownville, nat. New York, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Sergt. November 1, 1863.

Stanley, F. M., aged 20, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Illinois, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, killed by Indians at Alkali, Neb., Oct. 22, '65.

Stanley, Samuel, aged 18, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Illinois, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died at St. Louis June 18, 1864.

Stewart, John M., age 27, res. Nemaha County, nat. Scotland, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Hos. Stew. July 7, 1863.

Summers, James E., age 18, res. Missouri, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. August 12, 1861, destd October 4, 1865.

Saling, Richmond, age 18, res. Sarpy County, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. May 13, 1864, disd February 26, 1865.

Scarlatt, Charles E., aged 17, res. Cass County, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. Feb. 2, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

Stalt, Arthur, aged 35, res. Iowa, nat. England, e. and mus. February 24, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

Smalley, Milton, age 37, res. Cass County, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. September 20, 1864, disd September 20, 1865.

Thomas, William M., age 21, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, died at Keokuk, Iowa, Nov. 5, 1862.

Tidwell, John W., age 23, res. Nemaha City, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. July 19, 1861, destd at Sulphur Springs October 30, 1862.

Tucker, James H., age 18, res. Nemaha City, nat. Illinois, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, disd November 10, 1864.

Tipton, Thomas E., age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. December 1, 1863, prmtd Corp. November 1, 1865.

Triggs, Jonathan, age 22, res. Knox County, Iowa, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. March 8, 1864, m. o. July 1, 1865.

Thockmorton, A. W., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Feb. 17, 1864, prmtd to Saddler November 1, 1865.

Tuttle, Truman, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. and mus. Feb. 12, 1865, destd at Alkali, Neb., October 4, 1865.

Tucker, William H., age 23, res. Nemaha City, nat. Illinois, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, disd July 1, 1866.

Walker, Daniel, age 40, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 10, 1861, died at Helena, Ark., October 2, 1862.

Wells, John B., age 42, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, disd November 17, 1865.

Wells, J. R., age 18, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, destd Oct. 4, 1865.

Williamson, Henry, age 50, res. Brownville, nat. North Carolina, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 15, 1861, disd March 25, 1865.

Winkleman, Lorenze, aged 29, res. Mt. Vernon, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 13, 1861, destd December 1, 1865.

Williams, Ceylon, aged 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 11, 1862, m. o. November 10, 1864, Company Bugler.

Wilson, John, age 46, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Scotland, e. and mus. Sept. 10, 1863, destd at Omaha January 1, 1865.

Workman, John, age 18, res. Kansas, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. November 1, 1864, disd November 1, 1865.

Wescott, Riley, age 22, res. Iowa, nat. New York, e. and mus. Feb. 28, 1865, destd November 1, 1865, at Alkali, Neb.

Vincent, Eugene, age 21, nat. New York, e. and mus. February 27, 1865, destd November 1, 1865, at Alkali, Neb.

The following-named enlisted men were transferred to Company C July 10, 1865, per Special Order No. 49, War Department, January 1, 1865, on consolidation of First Battalion Nebraska Veteran Cavalry with First Regiment Nebraska Veteran Cavalry:

Sergt. John W. Mathews, age 21, res. Salt Lake, Utah, nat. England, e. June 30, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

Sergt. Judson A. Langstaff, age 36, res. Sarpy County, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. October 17, 1863, disd July 1, 1866.

Corp. Robert Tidwell, age 18, res. Nemaha County, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. November 10, 1863, disd July 1, 1866.

Corp. Henry Redner, age 22, res. Kearney City, nat. Tennessee, e. and mus. July 3, 1865, destd at Alkali, Neb., October 4, 1865.

Corp. George D. Scott, aged 18, res. Nemaha City, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 16, 1863, disd July 1, 1866.

Corp. Joseph L. Marsh, age 19, res. Atchison, Mo., nat. Ohio, e. November 1, 1863, disd July 1, 1866

Corp. A. G. Clime, age 33, res. Otoe County, nat. New York, e. March 2, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

Bug. Gottlieb Mahle, age 26, res. Washington County, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 21, 1863, disd July 1, 1866.

PRIVATES.

Packett, Sylvester, age 18, res. Atchison, Mo., nat. Illinois, e. January 1, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

Phebus, J. S., age 22, res. Nebraska City, nat. Indiana, e. November 2, 1863, disd July 1, 1866.

Peterson, Charles O., age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Illinois, e. October 26, 1863, disd July 1, 1866.

Rogers, Robert, age 25, res. Brown County, Kan., nat. Illinois, e. November 13, 1863, disd July 1, 1866.

Ray, C. H., age 18, res. Nemaha County, nat. Illinois, e. November 25, 1863, disd July 1, 1866.

Reed, Smith H., age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. September 13, 1863, disd July 1, 1866.

Smith, W. A., age 18, res. De Soto, nat. England, e. September 22, 1863, disd July 1, 1866.

Smith, Thomas, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. December 12, 1863, disd July 1, 1866.

Sangavelt, Felix, age 27, res. Kearney City, nat. Maine, e. July 31, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

Skinner, William H., age 20, res. Nemaha City, nat. Maine, e. November 13, 1863, disd July 1, 1866.

Searl, C. L., age 18, nat. Illinois, e. July 3, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

Stillwell, William, age 38, res. Nemaha County, nat. Ohio, e. November 1, 1863, disd July 1, 1866.

Springer, John, age 27, res. Decatur, e. May 8, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

Tindall, Mathew, age 25, res. Decatur, e. January 3, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

Tindall, William, age 18, res. Decatur, e. January 3, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

Bug. C. M. Thames, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. November 27, 1863, mus. December 8, 1865, disd July 1, 1866.

Thompson, J. G., age 20, res. Decatur, e. Oct. 26, 1863, disd July 1, 1866.

Teeter, David, age 18, res. Washington Co., nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 27, 1863, disd July 1, 1866.

Westman, John, age 18, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 1, 1863, destd (date unknown).

Webster, Daniel, age 18, res. Washington Co., e. Jan. 3, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

Wilson, J. W., age 45, res. Nemaha Co., nat. North Carolina, Nov. 1, 1863, disd July 1, 1866.

Waugh, J. C., age 18, res. Savannah, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Jan. 4, 1864, disd July 1, 1866, app. Corp.

Whitney, Oliver, age 18, nat. New Jersey, e. June 20, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

Wood, Silas, age 18, res. Washington Co., e. April 21, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

Williams, Ezra, age 18, res. Cass Co., nat. Ohio, e. March 21, 1864, disd July 21, 1866.

Wheeler Arthur, age 18, res. Cass Co., nat. Illinois, e. March 21, 1864, disd for disability Sept. 3, 1865, at Fort Kearney.

Worth, Artford, age 31, res. Council Bluffs, Iowa, nat. Germany, e. March 26, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

Wilson, Andrew, age 18, nat. Missouri, e. May 21, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

Walter, Wm. L., age 18, res. Cass Co., nat. Illinois, e. May 17, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

White, Ainsley De, age 18, res. Bellevue, e. April 21, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

White, Luke, age 20, res. Burt Co., e. May 23, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

White, John, age 35, res. Burt Co., nat. Minnesota, e. May 23, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

Wallace, Lewis, age 19, nat. Minnesota, e. June 1, 1864, destd at Alkali, Nebraska, Nov. 1, 1865.

Wallace, Samuel, age 18, nat. Tennessee, e. Nov. 27, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

Williams, George S., age 19, nat. Ohio, e. Aug. 19, 1864, disd July 1, 1866.

Zook, Isaac V., age 18, nat. Indiana, e. Aug. 1, 1864, destd at Alkali, Neb., Oct. 4, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Capt. Allen Blacker, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Maj. Oct. 4, 1862.

Capt. John C. Potts, age 23, res. Nebraska City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 10, 1861, mus. Oct. 4, 1862.

First Lieut. Lee P. Gillette, age 29, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Capt. Co. A May 6, 1862, wounded in right arm at battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 7, 1862.

First Lieut. John C. Potts, age 23, res. Nebraska City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 10, 1861, mus. Oct. 4, 1862, prmtd Capt. Oct. 4, 1862.

Second Lieut. Chas. E. Provost, res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, prmtd Capt. Co. B May 1, 1862.

Second Lieut. Elias M. Lowe, age 27, res. Nebraska City, nat Indiana, e. June 10, 1861, mus. Dec. 1, 1862, died Aug. 24, 1864.

First Sergt. Samuel Henderson, age 37, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, died on Surgeon's certificate of disability March 11, 1862.

First Sergt. John Lee, age 23, res. Nebraska City, nat. Canada, e. June 10, 1861, mus. Sept. 30, 1862, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Second Sergt. William Whitten, res. Nebraska City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, app. Sergt. Maj. June 20, 1861.

Q. M. Sergt. Edward Capron, age 27, res. Nebraska City, nat. Vermont, e. June 13, 1861, mus. Feb. 1, 1862, returned to Co. July 20, 1862, app. Sergt. Maj. Sept. 23, 1863.

Sergt. Albert R. Rhodes, age 26, res. Nebraska City, nat. Maine, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Sergt. George B. Ellis, age 33, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Sergt. John Lee, age 23, res. Nebraska City, nat. Canada, e. June 10, 1861, mus. May 1, 1862, prmtd to 1st Sergt. Sept. 30, 1862.

Sergt. David Roberts, age 27, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. June 10, 1861, destd Memphis, Tenn., July 23, 1862.

Corp. J. O. Rhodes, age 23, res. Nebraska City, nat. Maine, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, transferred to regimental band July 28, 1861, died of disease March 11, 1862, in hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Corp. Thomas Nicholson, age 25, res. Nebraska City, nat. England, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, reduced to ranks by his own request, destd Sept. 1, 1861.

Corp. Daniel L. Mason, age 24, res. Nebraska City, nat. Massachusetts, e. and mus. June 12, 1861, died of disease in hospital at Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 13, 1862.

Corp. Basil Burgess, age 28, res. Nebraska City, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, reduced to ranks by his request, April 4, 1862, died of disease in regimental hospital, Crump's Landing, Tenn.

Corp. John Lee, age 23, res. Nebraska City, nat. Canada, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, wounded at Fort Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1862, app. Sergeant May 1, 1862.

Corp. Errard Capron, age 27, res. Nebraska City, nat. Vermont, e. and mus. June 13, 1861, app. Q. M. Sergt. Feb. 1, 1862.

Corp. John N. Penwell, age 23, Nebraska City, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, destd at Memphis, Tenn., July 23, 1862; returned and m. o. August 24, 1864.

Corp. J. A. Burton, age 25, res. Nebraska City, nat. Indiana, e. June 10, 1861, mus. June 10, 1862, re-e. vet. vol. Jan. 1, 1864, assigned to Co. F Dec. 3, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Alexander, T. W., age 24, res. Nebraska City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. Oct. 10, 1861, destd Helena, Ark., Aug. 26, 1862.

Allen, M. B. C., age 24, res. Nebraska City, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, died in General Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., April 8, 1863.

Abernathy, George, age 24, res. Nebraska City, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 4, 1861, mus. Oct. 10, 1861, m. o. Nov. 10, 1864.

Aurins, John H., age 27, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 27, 1861, mus. Nov. 27, 1861, from recruiting office before being assigned to Co.

Adamson, Milton M., age 16, res. Nebraska City, nat. Iowa, e. Oct. 11, 1861, mus. Oct. 11, 1861, assigned to Co. I Dec. 3, 1864.

Balt, George, age 20, res. Nebraska City, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, trans. to Co. B, June 30, 1861.

Burton, J. A., age 25, res. Nebraska City, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, app. Corporal Dec. 1, 1862.

Burgis, Basil, age 28, Nebraska City, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, acted Corporal till Sept. 1, 1861.

Burt, Richard, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. New Jersey, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, m. o. August 24, 1864.

Bloon, F., aged 30, res. Nebraska City, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, trans. to Co. B June 30, 1861.

Brundage, Elijah, age 22, res. Nebraska City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, destd Pilot Knob, Mo., June 20, 1863; returned and re-e. and assigned to Co. H, Dec. 3, 1864.

Brown, John H., age 23, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, died in regimental hospital, Georgetown, Mo., Jan. 21, 1862.

Boyles, George W., age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, trans. from Co. C July 30, 1861, re-e. Nov. 17, 1863.

Clark, John A., age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, killed by a citizen at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 28, 1863.

Carr, William, age 23, res. Nebraska City, nat. England, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, re-e. as vet. vol. Jan. 1, 1864, assigned to Co. G Dec. 3, 1864.

Casteo, Francisco, age 19, res. Nebraska City, nat. Mexico, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, re-e. as vet. vol. at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27, 1863, assigned Co. F Dec. 3, 1864.

Cale, William H., age 37, res. Nebraska City, nat. Virginia, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, re-e. as vet. vol. Jan. 1, 1864 assigned to Co. G Dec. 17, 1864.

Curtis, Henry, age 17, res. Nebraska City, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, died at General Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16, 1862.

Coleman, Amos, age 26, res. Nebraska City, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. March 30, 1863, recruit from depot, assigned to Co. I Dec. 3, 1864.

Cutler, William, age 34, res. Nebraska City, nat. Kentucky, e. and mus. Sept. 24, 1863, assigned to Co. I Dec. 3, 1864.

Dalton, Owen, age 30, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Dosier, John L., age 32, res. Nebraska City, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Dickerson, Ira L., age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, trans. from Co. C July 30, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Ellis, George B., age 33, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, prmtd Sergeant.

Ellis, Samuel B, age 26, res. Nebraska City, nat. Maryland, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, died at Helena, Ark.

Ellen, Thomas, age 24, res. Nebraska City, nat. Europe, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, re-e. vet. Jan. 1, 1864, assigned to Co. F Dec. 3, 1864.

Evans, Charles E., age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. Dec. 2, 1863, assigned to Co. I Dec. 3, 1864.

Fox, Patrick, age 25, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, re-e. as vet. Nov. 14, 1863, assigned to Co. G Dec. 3, 1864.

Fahe, Michael, age 35, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Ford, Samuel, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Maryland, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, destd at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 7, 1863, returned and m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Flanagan, Michael, age 27, res. Nebraska City, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Ford, William, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Maryland, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, trans. from Co. H, died on Surg. cer. disab. Oct. 16, 1862.

Folsom, Levi B., age 15, res. Omaha, nat. Massachusetts, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, died for disab. Oct. 16, 1862.

Folsom, Cyrus, age 36, res. Nebraska City, nat. Vermont, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, destd March 20, 1862, returned to Co., m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Folsom, S. B., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Massachusetts, e. and mus. Oct. 28, 1863, assigned to Co. F Dec. 3, 1864.

Glendening, John J., age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, died at St. Louis, Dec., 1861.

Gosling, Frederick, age 40, res. Nebraska City, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, died for disab. March 9, 1864.

Garside, John, age 45, res. Nebraska City, nat. England, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, trans. to Invalid Corps Sept. 3, 1863.

Goff, Bartlama, age 19, res. Nebraska City, nat. Maine, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, re-e. as vet. Nov. 17, 1863, assigned to Co. I Dec. 3, 1864.

Hill, Henry C., age 25, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, destd Oct. 16, 1863.

Hall, W. A. M., age 21, res. Nebraska City, nat. District of Columbia, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, re-e. as vet. Nov. 17, 1863, assigned to Co. F Dec. 3, 1864.

Hand, William H., age 14, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, assigned to Co. H Dec. 3, 1864.

Hare, Brayton C., age 22, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, died for disab. Dec. 9, 1862.

Hobden, James, age 22, res. Nebraska City, nat. England, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, died Oct. 16, 1862, at hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

Heatham, Erasmus, age 23, res. Nebraska City, nat. Kentucky, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, died Oct., 1861, for disab.

Hein, Charles, age 36, res. Nebraska City, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Hartman, Christian, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 13, 1861.

Haddock, William, age 22. res. Nebraska City, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, dropped from rolls, supposed to be dead.

Hinesoy, Nathan P., age 26, res. Nebraska City, nat. Delaware, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, re-e. as vet. Nov. 17, 1863, assigned to Co. I Dec. 3, 1864.

Huff, George, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, destd July 23, 1862, at Memphis, Tenn.

Huff, Henry, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus., June 15, 1861, destd July 23, 1862, at Memphis, Tenn.

Heller, Calvin, age 17, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri., e. and mus. June 15, 1861, destd Aug. 10, 1862, at Helena, Ark.

Hardin, Walter J., age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. July 30, 1861, trans. from Co. C July 20, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Horeb, Daniel, age 19, res. Memphis, Tenn., nat. Tennessee, e. and mus. July 1, 1862, destd Aug. 5, 1862, at Helena, Ark.

Hays, S., age 16, res. Helena, nat. Arkansas, e. and mus. Aug. 1, 1862, died Dec. 3, 1862.

Joice, John D., age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, died Oct., 1861, disab. by wound recd at Pilot Knob, Mo.

Klome, Herman H., age 25, res. Nebraska City, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, died Jan. 31, 1863, disability.

Kublen, Lawrence, age 35, res. Nebraska City, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Kain, Henry, age 25, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, assigned to Co. H Dec. 3, 1864.

Keller, Edward, age 26, res. Nebraska City, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, destd July 23, 1862, at Memphis, Tenn.

King, James W., age 33, res. Nebraska City, nat. Virginia, e. and mus. Nov. 12, 1861, assigned to Co. 1 Dec. 3, 1864.

Loveless, Archibald, age 20, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. and mus. Sept. 6, 1861, destd from Hospital April 8, 1863.

Morton, Jessie B., age 20, res. Nebraska City, nat. Pennsylvania., e. and mus. June 10, 1861, died for disab. Feb. 17, 1864.

Molo, William B., age 24, res. Brownville, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 9, 1861, trans. from Co. B June 30, 1861.

Millman, Henry L., age 24, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Martin, W. W., age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, died at Keokuk, Iowa, May 1, 1862.

Maxwell, John, age 28, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. and mus. Aug. 24, 1861, wounded in head by musket ball at battle Ft. Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1862, dropped from rolls April 16, 1863.

Mason, Thomas, age 24, res. Brownville, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, trans. from Co. C July 30, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Metz, Charles, age 37, res. Nebraska City, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Morain, Samuel, age 17, res. Omaha, nat. Virginia, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, destd Omaha, July 18, 1861.

Nægle, Christian, age 24, res. Nebraska City, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, trans. to Co. B June 30, 1861.

Naile, John W., age 26, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Sept. 6, 1861, died at Paducah, Ky., Feb. 28, 1862.

Naile, John, age 23, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Sept. 6, 1861, died at St. Louis, Mo., in hospital, Dec. 2, 1861.

Nichols, Samuel P., age 18, res. Batesville, Ark., nat. Wisconsin, e. and mus. Feb. 3, 1864, assigned to Co. G Dec. 3, 1864.

Oston, Jordan, age 22, res. Nebraska City, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, drowned at White River, Jacksonport, Ark., May, 17, 1864.

Olt, William, age 17, res. Nebraska City, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Olt, Christian, age 45, res. Nebraska City, nat. France, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, died Jan. 2, 1863, at Georgetown, Mo.

Pierce, Richard, age 20, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Quincy, Henry, age 19, res. Nebraska City, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. June 10. 1861, destd Oct. 16, 1862, at Sulphur Springs, Mo.

Roberts, David, age 27, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, appointed Sergt.

Robinson, John M., age 21, res. Memphis, Tenn., nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 1, 1861, trans. to N. C. S. as Q. M. Sergt. July 20, 1862.

Rosencranz, G. W., age 42, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. and mus. March 28, 1863, recruit from depot, assigned to Co. H Dec. 3, 1864.

Shoemaker, W. S., age 17, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Schueyarb, Gottlieb, age 35, res. Nebraska City, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Shaw, W. H., age 38, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, killed accidentally at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 29, 1863.

Shaw, Robert H., age 29, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, trans. to Co. F as drummer Sept. 6, 1861.

Stanley, Charles D., age 26, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 29, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Stephens, John, age 31, res. Nebraska City, nat. Nova Scotia, e. and mus. June 11, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Shoeb, William, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. and mus. July 2, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Stogden, Washington, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. Oct. 29, 1863, died at Helena, Ark., March 19, 1864.

Tait, Thomas, age 27, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. June 10, 1861, mus. June 10, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Van Orman, Geo. W., age 21, res Nebraska City, nat. Illinois, e. June 10, 1861, mus. June 10, 1861, trans. to Marine Brigade Jan. 19, 1863.

Van Orman, M. A., age 23, res. Nebraska City, nat. Illinois, e. June 10, 1861, mus. June 10, 1861, died in hospital, at St Louis, Mo., Feb. 28, 1862.

Vanteburg, William, age 27, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Nov. 16, 1863, assigned to Co. I, Dec. 3, 1864.

Ward, John S., age 45, res. Omaha, nat. Connecticut, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Wilson, John B., age 28, res. Nebraska City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, m. o. Aug. 24, 1864.

Watson, Elhanman, age 24, res. Nebraska City, nat. Connecticut, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, destd at Nebraska City, July 30, 1861.

Whittaker, John M., age 17, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. and mus. Oct. 19, 1861, killed in battle at Ft. Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1862.

Wright, Robert, age 44, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Nov. 9, 1863, assigned to Co. I, Dec. 3, 1864.

Young, Hiram, age 27, res. Nebraska City, nat. Canada, e. and mus. June 10, 1861, died July 5, 1862, Memphis, Tenn.

COMPANY E.

Capt. W. G. Hollins, mus. June 18, 1861.

Capt. S. M. Curran, age 32, mus. April 26, 1862.

First Lieut. S. M. Curran, age 32, mus. June 19, 1861, prmtd Captain April 26, 1862.

First Lieut. William S. Whitten, mus. April 26, 1862, trans. to Gen. Thayer's staff May 25, 1863.

First Lieut. W. H. B. Stout, age 29, mus. Feb. 14, 1865.

Second Lieut. J. N. H. Patrick, mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd R. Q. M. July 13, 1861.

Second Lieut. William S. Whitten, res. Nebraska City, e. June 15, 1861, and mus. July 25, 1861, prmtd 1st Lieut. vice Curran.

Second Lieut. George W. Reeves, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. June 18, 1861, mus. April 26, 1862, disd August 5, 1862.

Second Lieut. A. S. Jackson, age 38, res. Washington, D. C., nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Sept. 20, 1862.

Second Lieut. Lewis J. Boyer, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 18, 1861, mus. May 1, 1864.

First Sergt. S. B. P. Bartholomew, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, trans. to Co. K Oct. 15, 1861.

First Sergt. A. S. Jackson, age 38, res. Washington, D. C., nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 18, 1861, prmtd Sergt. Maj. May 25, 1862.

First Sergt. L. J. Boyer, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 18, 1861, mus. March 27, 1863, prmtd 2d Lieut. May 1, 1864.

First Sergt. Calvin P. Moore, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. C. W., e. March 29, 1864.

Q. M. Sergt. John M. Hoey, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 18, 1861, mus. May 1, 1864.

Q. M. Sergt. Addison R. McGinnis, age 20, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. Kentucky, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Dec. 11, 1864, disd for disab. Sept. 18, 1865, vet.

Q. M. Sergt. William T. Harvey, age 38, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Oct. 1, 1865, disd for disab. Jan. 4, 1866. vet.

Q. M. Sergt. John Fitzgerald, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Canada, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Feb. 1, 1866.

Com. Sergt. Orland Smith, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, 1863, vet.

Sergt. Parson Sears, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, died Oct. 25, 1862, of typhoid fever, at St. Louis, Mo.

Sergt. George W. Reeves, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd 2d Lieut. April 26, 1862.

Sergt. William T. Harvey, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd Q. M. S. Oct. 1, 1865.

Sergt. John M. Hoey, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 18, 1861, mus. May 1, 1864, reduced to ranks, Aug. 14, 1862.

Sergt. L. J. Boyer, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 18, 1861, mus. September, 1861, prmtd 1st Sergt. March 27, 1863.

Sergt. Luke Boyer, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, 1862, vet.

Sergt. Galen H. Baldy, age 21, res. St. James, N. Y., nat. New York, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Feb. 1, 1866.

Sergt. John Fitzgerald, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Canada, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Sept. 24, 1862, prmtd Q. M. Sergt. Feb. 1, 1866.

Sergt. Charles Smith, age 30, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Feb. 20, 1862, reduced to ranks, March 2, 1863, destd March 8, 1863.

Sergt. William Bartholin, age 34, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Denmark, e. and mus. Dec. 9, 1863, disd April 18, 1866.

Sergt. John S. Iler, age 23, res. Tiffin, Ohio, nat. Maryland, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Oct. 1, 1865, vet.

Sergt. F. C. Washburn, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Oct. 1, 1865, vet.

Sergt. John M. Wilson, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. March 29, 1864, died at Fort Kearney, Sept. 19, 1865, disease.

Corp. Israel Harr, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, reduced to ranks Feb. 20, 1862.

Corp. John H. Quinn, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, killed by falling off car at Franklin, Mo., Sept. 22, 1862.

Corp. B. P. Cady, age 25, res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, reduced to ranks Jan. 16, 1862, vet.

Corp. George F. French, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Massachusetts, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, died Nov. 24, 1861, Syracuse, Mo., disease.

Corp. William Harbin, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Virginia, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, reduced to ranks, destd at Pilot Knob, Mo., August 31, 1861.

Corp. John M. Hoey, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd Sergt. May 1, 1862.

Corp. L. J. Boyer, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd Sergt. September, 1861.

Corp. Frank Perkinson, age 29, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, disd Aug. 24, 1864.

Corp. Rufus Bayne, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Virginia, e. March 18, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vols., consol., July 10, 1865.

Corp. Charles Deane, age 22, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. March 30, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Company C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vols., consol., July 10, 1865.

Corp. Thomas Fimple, age 26, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Iowa, e. March 10, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vols., consol., July 10, 1865.

Corp. William W. Clemens, age 18, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Iowa, e. March 10, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st. Bat. Neb. Vet. Vols., consol., July 10, 1865.

Corp. John Hughes, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. May 8, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol., consol., July 10, 1865.

Corp. Luke Boyce, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Oct. 1, 1861, prmtd Sergeant Nov. 1, 1862.

Corp. Geise Blackerb, age 24, res. Frankford, N. Y., nat. Germany, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Jan. 16, 1862, disd disab. at St. Louis, Mo., April 26, 1862.

Corp. John Iler, age 23, res. Tiffin, Ohio, nat. Maryland, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Jan. 16, 1862, prmtd Sergeant Oct. 1, 1865.

Corp. Galen H. Baldy, age 21, res. St. James, N. Y., nat. New York, e. June 18, 1861, mus. May 1, 1864, prmtd Feb. 1, 1866, vet.

Corp. Thomas B. Carlin, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, 1861, reduced to ranks, trans. to 38th Reg. Ill. Vols. Jan. 1, 1862.

Corp. Lyman Crippen, age 25, res. Omaha nat. Ohio, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Jan. 16, 1862, died June 13, 1864, at Freeport, Ill., disease, vet.

Corp. Milton Davenport, age 21, res. Pawnee, e. June 16, 1861, mus. Oct. 1, 1865, vet.

Corp. James Dougherty, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. District of Columbia, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Feb. 18, 1863, destd June 18, 1865.

Corp. Raymond Foster, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Nov. 18, 1862, destd Feb. 28, 1863, at Arcadia, Mo.

Corp. Radamus Hazard, age 31, res. Omaha, nat. Michigan, e. June 18, 1861, mus. May 1, 1862, reduced to ranks May 4, 1863.

Corp. William R. Jones, age 27, res. Big River Bridge, Mo., nat. Illinois, e. Sept. 12, 1861, mus. Feb. 20, 1862, reduced to ranks May 1. 1862, on account of ill health.

Corp. James E. Miller, age 20, res. Bellevue, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Oct. 20, 1862, reduced to ranks, April 7, 1863, vet.

Corp. William Mayberry, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 16, 1861, mus. Jan. 10, 1862, destd Sulphur Springs, Mo., Oct. 20, 1862.

Corp. W. H. Mower, age 27, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Kentucky, e. June 18, 1861, mus. May 1, 1862, reduced to ranks.

Corp. William O. Byrne, age 27, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Nov. 8, 1863, reduced to ranks.

Corp. Orris F. Odell, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. March 31, 1864, disd Sept. 23, 1865.

Corp. Frank Rittenhouse, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. June 18, 1861, mus. March 2, 1863, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Corp. Lemon Sweager, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 18, 1861, mus. May 1, 1862, reduced to ranks July 1, 1862.

Corp. F. C. Washburne, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. June 18, 1861, mus. March 2, 1863, prmtd Sergeant Oct. 1, 1865.

Corp. James R. Hulton, age 18, res. Iowa, nat. Iowa, e. June 18, 1861, killed accidentally at Jacksonport, Ark., May 7, 1864.

Bug. Fred Bœhm, age 17, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. March 15, 1864, mus. Sept. 1, 1865.

Bug. Robert Sweeny, age 34, res. Big River Bridge. Mo., nat. England, e. Sept. 1, 1861, destd at Omaha, Aug. 14, 1865, vet.

Bug. George C. Edson, age 18, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Pennsylvania, e. March 1, 1864, mus. March 1, 1866.

Bug. Buchard Whitcomb, age 18, res. Omaha, e. May 15, 1864, destd at Genoa, Sept. 16, 1865.

Drummer Jared Norton, age 45, res. Bellevue, nat. New York, e. June 13, 1861, died for disab. Sept. 9, 1863.

Fifer S. P. Henry, age 52, res. Salen's Grove, nat. Connecticut, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 18, 1861, disd for disab. Feb. 4, 1862.

Teamster Isaac Gilman, age 35, res. Harrison, Iowa, nat. Ireland, e. June 13, 1861, mus. June 18, 1861, vet.

Far. Benj. F. Wise, age 31, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. March 30, 1861, mus. June 7, 1864, trans. to Co. C, vet., died Aug. 12, 1865.

Blacksmith Antony Cole, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, 1863, vet.

Saddler Thomas Tlappeck, age 19, res. Cape Girardeau, Mo., nat. Bohemia, e. May 12, 1863, mus. Nov. 1, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Allsopp, William, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Atkinson, William, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, died for disab. at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 18, 1862.

Boyce, Luke, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd Corporal Oct. 1, 1861.

Blackerb, Geise, age 24, res. Frankford, N. Y., nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd Corporal Jan. 16, 1862.

Baldy, Galen H., age 21, res. St. James, N. Y., nat. New York, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd Corporal May 1, 1864.

Boehm, Frederick, age 17, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. and mus. March 15, 1864, prmtd Bugler, Sept. 1, 1865.

Barnhart William, age 34, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. April 15, 1864, mus. Aug. 15, 1864.

Bacon, Thomas, age 30, res. Batesville, Ark., nat. Kentucky, e. Jan. 5, 1864, mus. June 1, 1864.

Bartholin, William, age 34, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Denmark, e. and mus. Dec. 9, 1863, prmtd Sergt. Dec. 9, 1863.

Brockman, Hiram, age 21, res. Nebraska City, nat. Illinois, e. April 18, 1864, mus. April 23, 1864, destd at Duvall's Bluff, June 29, 1864.

Brown, Alexander, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. June 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., consol., July 10, 1865.

Brown, John, age 20, res. Decatur, nat. Minnesota, e. May 23, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., consolidated, July 10, 1865, destd Sept. 24, 1865.

Brown, Henry, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Minnesota, e. May 23, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., consol., July 10, 1865, destd Sept. 24, 1865.

Ball, Samuel, age 43, res. Brownville, nat. Maryland, e. March 28, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., consol., July 10, 1865, died for disab. Sept. 23, 1865.

Ball, Calvin, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. May 31, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., consol., July 10, 1865, destd at Ft. Cottonwood Jan. 9, 1866.

Bender, James W., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. May 18, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., consol., July 10, 1865, destd at Ft. Cottonwood, Dec. 25, 1865.

Braden, Thomas, age 23, Plattsmouth, nat. Illinois, e. March 29, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., consol., July 10, 1865.

Carlin, Thomas B., age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. June 18, 1861, mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd Corporal Nov. 1, 1861.

Cole, Antony, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. June 18, 1861, mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd Co. Blacksmith Nov. 1, 1861.

Crandal, Edward, age 41, res. Omaha, nat. Virginia, e. June 18, 1861, mus. June 18, 1861, destd in face of enemy at battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 9, 1862.

Clune, John C., age 45, res. St. Johns, N. Y., nat. Ireland, e. June 18, 1861, mus. June 18, 1861, died Dec. 16, 1866, at St. Louis, Mo., general debility.

Crippen, Lyman, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. June 18, 1861, mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd Corporal Jan. 16, 1862.

Carliss, William, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 18, 1861, mus. June 18, 1861, vet.

Corney, George B., age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Massachusetts, e. June 18, 1861, mus. June 18, 1861, died for disab. Aug. 18, 1862.

Cox, James R., age 26, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 30, 1861, died at Memphis, Tenn., July 8, 1862, disease.

Coleman, William H., age 15, res. Cape Girardeau, nat. Indiana, e. March 24, 1863, destd April 3, 1863.

Campbell, John, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Feb. 21, 1864, mus. Feb. 27, 1864.

Clark, Luther, age 36, res. Illinois, nat. Illinois, e. Sept. 1, 1861, mus. Nov. 16, 1863, vet., died April 30, 1866.

Clark, Johnson, age 24, res. Batesville, Ark., nat. Arkansas, e. Dec. 30, 1863, mus. June 1, 1864, destd Sept. 19, 1865, at Genoa, Neb.

Clark, Robert F., age 19, res. Batesville, Ark., nat. Arkansas, e. Dec. 30, 1863, mus. June 1, 1864, destd Sept. 19, 1865, at Genoa, Neb.

Case, William F., age 19, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Ohio, e. March 10, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, died Sept. 23, 1865, for disability.

Crane, John, age 20, res. Omaha Agency, nat. Minnesota, e. June 1, 1861, mus. June 7, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Cady, Rufus P., age 25, res. Omaha, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Jan. 16, 1862, vet.

Dailey, Orwin V., age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Michigan, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Dailey, John D., age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Maryland, e. Jan. 4, 1861, mus. Jan. 7, 1864, vet.

Delaney, John, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, destd June 15, 1863.

Davenport, Milton, age 21, res. Pawnee City, nat. District of Columbia, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd to Corporal Oct. 1, 1865.

Dougherty, James, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd to Corporal Feb. 18, 1863.

Doyle, Patrick, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, destd Aug. 8, 1861.

Douk, Charles, age 31, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, died June 10, 1863, for disab.

Donely, James, age 24, res Syracuse, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. Oct. 1, 1861, destd Nov. 22, 1862.

Derossett, James H., age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Tennessee, e. and mus. Jan. 20, 1864, destd Dec. 27, 1867.

Donovan, F. C., age 43, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Kentucky, e. March 29, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1864, died for disab. May 3, 1865.

Divoine, Frank, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. May 3, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd Oct. 4. 1865.

Dougherty, Joseph, age 18, res. Batesville, Ark., e. Jan. 1, 1864, June 3, 1864, vet.

Edson, George B., age 18, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Pennsylvania, e. March 1. 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. E, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Foster, Raymond, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd Corporal Nov. 18, 1862.

Foster, John, age 35, res. Peoria, Ill., nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, died June 21, 1864.

Fitzgerald, John, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Canada, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prtmd Sergt. Sept. 24, 1862.

Fullerton, Henry T., age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. March 16, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, destd Jan. 10, 1865.

Fellinger, Henry, age 34, res. Cape Girardeau, Mo., nat. Georgia, e. May 12, 1863, mus. Nov. 16, 1863, died Feb. 7, 1866.

Fisher, Michael, age 18, res. Alton, Mo., nat. Pennsylvania, e. Jan 23, 1863, mus. Nov. 16, 1863, died Feb. 7, 1866.

File, Jacob, age 23, res. Nebraska City, nat. North Carolina, e. April 13, 1864, mus. April 23, 1864, destd June 20, 1864.

Fletcher, Jacob, age 31, res. Rock Bluffs, nat. Indiana, e. March 15, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Vet. Vol. Neb. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd Sept. 27, 1865.

Flemming, John H., age 23, res. Cottonwood, nat. Missouri, e. Dec. 16, 1864, mus. May 29, 1865, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Vet. Vol. Neb. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd Sept. 26, 1865.

Fletcher, James R., age 20, res. Falls City, nat. Missouri, e. April 28, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Vet. Vol. Neb. Cav., July 10, 1865, died Sept. 23, 1865, for disability.

Grice, Lycurgus, age 35, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Gosling, James, age 48. res. Omaha, nat. England, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, died July, 1861, by civil authority.

Gillman, Isaac, age 37, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, vet.

Groves, Jacob, age 19, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Iowa, e. March 28, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Gordon, Isaac, age 27, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Pennsylvania, e. March 27. 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10. 1865.

Hazzard, Radamus, age 31, res. Omaha, nat. Michigan, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd Corp. May 1, 1862, m. o. Nov. 16, 1864.

Higgins, James, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, destd Aug. 27, 1861.

Hulton, John L., age 18, res. Iowa, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. June 18, '61.

Hulton, James R., age 19, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, killed accidently on picket guard, near Jacksonport, Ark., vet.

Harbin, Lafayette, age 18, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, died by civil authority July 18, 1861.

Hedrick, Henry, age 20, res. Batesville, Ark., nat. Georgia, e. Jan. 4, 1864, shot to death at Powhattan, Ark., by order of Gen. Joe Shelby, C. S. A.

Hase, Fred, age 19, res. Cape Girardeau, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. May 12, 1863, mus. Nov. 16, 1863, died at Plumb Creek, Neb., May 2, 1865, of erysipelas.

Heritage, Harris, age 30, res. Big River Bridge, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 20, 1861, died Nov. 16, 1861, of small-pox, at Pornleyton.

Hayes, James, age 26, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Iowa, e. Sept. 27, 1861, mus. Nov. 16, 1863, vet.

Holden, Walter, age 24, res. Georgetown, D. C., nat. Ireland, e. July 9, 1862, mus. Nov. 16, 1863, died at Ft. Kearney July 16, 1865.

Halm, Henry, age 26, res. Cape Girardeau, Mo., nat. Germany, e. May 12, 1863, mus. Nov. 16, 1863, captured near Luningburg, Ark., exchanged, recaptured at Grand Prairie, Ark., died a paroled prisoner at St. Louis, Mo., of small-pox.

Heath, Andrew W., age 16, res. Jackson Co., Kan., nat. Indiana, e. May 26, 1863, mus. June 7, 1864.

Harrison, William H., age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. March 30, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st. Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd at Genoa, Neb., Sept. 16, 1865.

Hobbs, John L., age 18, res. Rock Bluffs, nat. Missouri, e. March 10, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Houton, Charles, age 20, res. Decatur, nat. Minnesota, e. May 23, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Harr, Israel, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 18, 1861, mus. Feb. 20, 1862, died March 20, 1865, disab.

Harbin, William, age 25, res. Omaha. nat. Virginia, e. June 18, 1861, destd at Pilot Knob, Aug. 30, 1861.

Iler, John S., age 23, res. Tiffin, Ohio, nat. Maryland, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd Corp. Jan. 16, 1862.

Johnson, William, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, vet.

Johnson, Edward, age 34, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, destd July 1, 1861.

Johnson, George, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. and mus. Feb. 24, 1864.

Jackson, John, age 17, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, died by civil authority July 8, 1861.

Jones, William R., age 27, res. Big River Bridge, Mo., nat. Illinois, e. Sept. 12, 1861, prmtd Corp. Feb. 20, 1862, died July 1, 1862, disab.

Jordian, Josiah, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. July 20, 1864, mus. July 25, 1864, vet.

Joyce, Harry A., age 18, res. Omaha Agency, nat. Illinois, e. April 29, 1864, mus. June 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Jefferson, Thomas, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Minnesota, e. June 1, 1864, mus. June 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd at Ft. Kearney Sept. 24, 1865.

Johnson, James, age 18, res. Omaha Agency, nat. Minnesota, e. May 23, 1864, mus. June 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd from hospital, Ft. Kearney, Sept. 24, 1865.

Knowles, William, age 30, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, vet.

Kenedy, Thomas, age 26, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. Sept. 30, 1861, mus Oct. 28, 1864, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Kenedy, John, age 28, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ireland, e. March 19, 1861, mus. March 26, 1864, vet.

Logan, Josiah, age 44, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, vet.

La Flesh, William H., age 19, res. Harrison Co., Iowa, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, died for disab. Oct. 14, 1862.

Lemon, Augustus, age 26, res. Washington, Mo., nat. Germany, e. Sept. 12, 1861, died for disab. Feb. 10, 1862.

Laird, George C., age 18, res. Gilman's Ranch, e. Feb. 22, '65, mus. July 9, '65, trans. from Co. A, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, '65.

Luning, Frederick, age 34, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Germany, e. March 28, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Lindley, Richard, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. May 29, 1864, mus. June 27, 1864, trans from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd at Cottonwood.

McEume, Owen, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, died Aug. 18, 1864.

Moore, George H., age 29, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, destd June 15, 1863.

Moury, John, age 50, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, trans. to Co. H, 1st Neb. Vol., July 13, 1861.

Moury, Phillip, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, trans. to Co. H, 1st Neb. Vol., July 13, 1861.

Mehrens, Herman, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Miller, James E., age 20, res. Bellevue, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd Corp. Oct. 20, 1862, vet.

Mayberry, William, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd Corp. Jan. 10, 1862, vet.

McCartey, Dennis, age 35, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, died at Helena, Ark., Sept. 29, 1862, disease.

McKinsey, William F., age 22, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, died at Pittsburg Landing of disease May 4, 1862.

McGinnis, A. R., age 20, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. Kentucky, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd Q. M. S. Dec. 11, 1864.

Mower, William H., age 27, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Kentucky, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd Corp. May 1, 1862, destd Oct. 20, 1862.

McGrath, James, age 30, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, killed at Memphis, Tenn., by stab of knife, June 19, 1862.

McEvans, Henry, age 21, res. Nebraska City, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, destd Aug. 27, 1861.

McFarlan, Charles, age 25, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Milverstreet, Godfred, age 25, res. West Liberty, Iowa, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 27, 1863, mus. Dec. 5, 1863, vet.

Marshall, John W., age 30, res. Nebraska City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 3, 1863, mus. Nov. 16, 1863, died in Little Rock, Ark., in prison, July 22, 1864.

Morgan, Charles, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. April 20, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

McGuire, James, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Virginia, e. March 29, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Noonen, James, age 20, res. Athens, Ill., nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, vet.

Noble, John, age 33, res. Cape Girardeau, Mo., nat. South Carolina, e. May 12, 1863, mus. Nov. 16, 1863, died.

Nelson, John, age 31, res. Syracuse, Mo , nat. Ireland, e. Oct. 1, 1861, mus. Nov. 16, 1863, vet.

Noble, James, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Minnesota, e. May 23, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

O'Neil, John, age 29, res. Atchison, Kan., nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, killed by William Corbin, by stab of knife, July 15, 1861.

Owens, Evans, age 18, res. Bellevue, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, destd Sept. 18, 1864, vet.

O'Byrne, William, age 27, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd to Corp. Nov. 8, 1863, died Aug. 16, 1864.

Orrsborne, William, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Iowa, e. May 15, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd Aug. 25, 1865.

Odell, Orris F., age 23, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. March 31, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, prmtd to Corp.

Polton, Isaac F., age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Pierce, Charles A., age 16, res. Minneapolis, Minn., nat. Massachusetts, e. March 19, 1864, mus. June 11, 1864.

Perkins, Jesse, age 28, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. March 27, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Polix, Henry, age 45, res. Rock Bluffs, nat. Ohio, e. March 1, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Pile, Henderson, age 43, res. Nebraska City, nat. Tennessee, e. March 28, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, died Sept. 23, 1864.

Paniska, Jacob, age 20, res. Decatur, nat. New York, e. May 23, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Pierce, Jackson V., age 21, res. Omaha, e. April 28, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, destd Aug 25, 1865.

Rittenhouse, Frank, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd to Corp. March 2, 1863.

Rice, Joseph, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Jan. 4, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, destd Sept. 19, 1865.

Rose, Orthoel, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Jan. 18, 1861, mus. June 18, 1861. died May 23, 1863, at Cape Girardeau, small-pox.

Rose, John, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Jan. 18, 1861, mus. June 18, 1861, died March 24, 1862, at Evansville, Ind., disease.

Russell, George, age 18 res. Nebraska City, nat. Missouri, e. March 30, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Rush, Richard, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. April 23, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Shoemaker, Adam, age 29, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, destd Feb. 28, 1863.

Saling, Jefferson, age 18, res. Saling's Green, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, destd Sept. 18, 1864.

Smith, Orlando, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd Com. Sergt. Nov. 1, 1863.

Smith, Charles, age 30, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd Sergt. Feb. 20, 1862, destd March 4, 1863.

Sweatland, George W., age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, vet.

Shipley, Joseph, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Rhode Island, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, vet.

Staples, Frank, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Rhode Island, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, died January, 1863, for disab.

Sweager, Lemon, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd Corp. May 1, 1862, destd Sept. 19, 1865, vet.

Sweeney, Robert, age 34, res. Big River Bridge, Mo., nat. England, e. Sept. 1, 1861, mus. Nov. 16, 1863, prmtd Co. Bug. and destd Aug. 14, 1865, vet.

Sartin, Abner, age 18, res. Springfield, Mo., nat. Missouri, e Dec. 15, 1863, mus. June 4, 1864, destd Sept. 26, 1865.

Sawyer, Philo H., age 23, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 16, 1863, mus. Dec, 5, 1863.

Stewart, Charles H., age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. Dec. 2, 1863, mus. Nov. 16, 1863, veteran.

Swihart, William, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. May 15, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, transferred from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd Aug. 25, 1865.

Tlappick, Thos., age 19, res. Cape Girardeau, nat. Bohemia, e. May 12, 1863, mus. Nov. 16, 1863, app. Co. Saddler Nov. 1, 1864.

Torrence, Charles, age 34, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, destd Aug. 8, 1861.

Watson, William, age 40, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, died July 25, 1862, for disab.

Wilkinson, Clayborne, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Arkansas, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, trans. July 11, 1861, to Co. H, 1st Neb. Vol.

Wilkinson, William, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, vet.

Washburne, F. C., age 24, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, prmtd Corp. March 2, 1863.

Wadden, August, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Germany e. and mus. June 18, 1861, died Sept. 8, 1864, at Duvall's Bluffs, Ark., of disease.

Wilson, John W., age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. March 29, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, died Sept. 19, 1865, at Fort Kearney, of disease.

Wickliff, William, age 28, nat. Ohio, e. March 29, 1864, mus. April 12, 1864, veteran, died Jan. 10, 1866, for disab.

Yates, Alfred, age 23, res. Washington, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 30, 1861, never mus., destd April 15, 1862.

COMPANY F.

Capt. Thomas M. Bowen, age 26, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Iowa, e. June 24, 1861, mus. June, 1861, resigned Feb. 4, 1862.

Capt. George W. Burnes, age 28, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Ohio, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Feb. 5, 1862, resigned Sept. 7, 1862.

Capt. Lyman Richardson, e. June 1, 1862, mus. Sept. 8, 1862, died Sept. 8, 1864.

Capt. Henry Kuhl, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, died Oct. 11, 1865.

Capt. Edward Donovan.

First Lieut. Alexander Scott, age 27, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Feb. 5, 1862, res. March 4, 1862.

First Lieut. John P. Murphy, age 23, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 24, 1861, mus. March 4, 1862, prmtd Capt. Co. I, Sept. 28, 1865.

First Lieut. William M. Alexander, age 24, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Sept. 23, 1865.

Second Lieut. Alexander Scott, age 27, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, prmtd 1st Lieut. Feb. 5, 1862.

Second Lieut. John P. Murphy, age 23, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Feb. 5, 1862, prmtd 1st Lieut. March 4, 1862.

Second Lieut. Fred. Smith, age 26, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. England, e. June 24, 1861, mus. March 4, 1862, dismissed by court martial, Jan. 16, 1864.

Second Lieut. Merril S. Tuttle, trans. from Co. A, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, died.

Second Lieut. William B. Raper, age 32, res. Pawnee, e. Nov. 11, 1864, mus. Nov. 22, 1865.

First Sergt. Fred Smith, age 26, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. England, e. June 24, 1861, prmtd 2d Lieut. March 4, 1864.

First Sergt. W. M. Alexander, age 24, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 24, 1861, mus. March 4, 1862, prmtd 1st Lieut. Sept. 23, 1865.

First Sergt. Joseph Hill, age 17, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Nov. 25, 1865, vet.

Q. M. Sergt. Joseph E. Richey, age 28, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Canada, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Nov. 6, 1863, died Nov. 3, 1866.

Q. M. Sergt. Samuel Alexander, age 19, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 1, 1861, mus. Dec. 16, 1865.

Com. Sergt. Jabez Fickling, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, 1863, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Com. Sergt. Joseph Hill, age 17, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Dec. 1, 1864, prmtd 1st Sergt. Nov. 25, 1865.

Com. Sergt. George Shaw, age 26. res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. New York, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Dec. 19, 1865.

Second Sergt. William D. Jaycox, age 29, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. New York, e. June 24, 1861, mus. March 4, 1862, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Second Sergt. George Shaw, age 26, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. New York, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Nov. 10, 1864, prmtd Com. Sergt. Dec. 19, 1865.

Third Sergt. Wm. D. Jaycox, age 29, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. New York, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Jan. 5, 1862, prmtd Second Sergt. March 4, 1862.

Third Sergt. William B. Folsom, age 31, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. June 24, 1861, mus. March 4, 1862, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Third Sergt. Joseph Blair, age 21, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Nov. 10, 1864.

Fourth Sergt. William B. Folsom, age 31, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Jan. 5, 1862, prmtd 3d Sergt. March 4, 1862.

Fourth Sergt. George Shaw, age 26, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. New York, e. June 24, 1861, mus. April 9, 1862, prmtd 2d Sergt. March 10, 1864.

Fifth Sergt. William B. Folsom, age 31, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Oct. 14, 1861, prmtd 4th Sergt. Jan. 5, 1862.

Fifth Sergt. George Shaw, age 26, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. New York, e. June 24, 1861, mus. March 4, 1862, prmtd 4th Sergt. April 9, 1863.

Fifth Sergt. Joseph Blair, age 21, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. June 24, 1861, mus. April 9, 1862, prmtd 3d Sergt. Nov. 10, 1864.

Fifth Sergt. James D. Curran, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Dec. 1, 1864, died Dec. 16, 1865; disab.

Sixth Sergt. G. W. McMiller, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Dec. 1, 1864, died May 2, 1866.

Sergt. John P. Murphy, age 23, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 24, 1861, prmtd 2d Lieut. Feb. 5, 1862.

Sergt. J. N. Lyons, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, trans. to Co. I, 8th Reg. Iowa Inf. Vols., Nov. 14, 1864.

Sergt. William D. Jaycox, age 29, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, prmtd 3d Sergt. Jan. 5, 1862.

Sergt. William B. Folsom, age 31, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, prmtd 5th Sergt. Oct. 14, 1861.

Sergt. William P. Swiggit, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Jan. 8, 1862, wounded at battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 7, 1862.

Sergt. George Shaw, age 26, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. New York, e. June 24, 1861, prmtd 5th Sergt. March 4, 1862.

Sergt. Smith P. Tuttle, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. June 24, 1861, mus. December 1, 1863, re-e. November 11, 1863, died December 16, 1865, for disab.

Sergt. Abraham D. Hiles, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Dec. 16, 1865.

Sergt John L. Tippin, age 25, res. Amity, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. October 23, 1861, mus. December 16, 1865.

Sergt. Thomas K. Tippin, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. June 24, 1861, mus. March 4, 1866, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.

Sergt. Thomas Eilan, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Europe, e. June 15, 1861, mus. May 3, 1866, vet.

First Corp. George Shaw, age 26, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. New York, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Jan. 1, 1862, prmtd 5th Sergt. Nov. 6, 1863.

First Corp. Joseph E. Ritchie, age 28, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Canada, e. June 24, 1861, mus. March 4, 1862, prmtd Q. M. S. Nov. 6, 1863.

First. Corp. Abram D. Hiles, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Dec. 1, 1864, prmtd Sergt. Dec. 16, 1865.

Second Corp. Joseph E. Ritchie, age 28, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Canada, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Jan. 1, 1862, prmtd to 1st Corp. March 4, 1862.

Second Corp. Lewis H. Frost, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. June 24, 1861, mus. March 4, 1862, reduced to ranks, died May 19, 1865, for disab.

Second Corp. Abram D. Hiles, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Nov. 10, 1864, prmtd to 1st Corp. Dec. 1, 1864.

Third Corp. Samuel Buck, age 31, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Ohio, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Jan. 1, 1862, died at Evansville, Ind., March 19, 1862.

Third Corp. Abram D. Hiles, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. June 24, 1861, mus. April 9, 1863, prmtd to 2d Corp. Nov. 10, 1864.

Fourth Corp. Abram D. Hiles, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Nov. 5, 1863, prmtd to 3d Corp. April 9, 1863.

Fourth Corp. David Clevinger, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. June 24, 1861, mus. December 9, 1863, killed by bushwhackers March 28, 1864, on White River, Ark.

Fourth Corp. Joseph Hill, age 17, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. June 24, 1861, mus. March 28, 1864, prmtd Com. Sergt. Dec. 1, 1864.

Fifth Corp. Joseph Blair, age 21, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Jan. 5, 1862, prmtd 5th Sergt. April 9, 1862.

Fifth Corp. David Clevinger, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. June 24, 1861, mus. November 5, 1863, prmtd 4th Corp. December 9, 1863.

Fifth Corp. Joseph Hill, age 17, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd 4th Corp. March 28, 1864.

Sixth Corp. Louis H. Frost, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. June 24, 1862, mus. September 16, 1861, prmtd 2d Corp. March 4, 1862.

Sixth Corp. Abram D. Hiles, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. June 24, 1862, mus. Jan. 5, 1862, prmtd 4th Corp. Nov. 5, 1863.

Seventh Corp. David Clevinger, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. June 24, 1862, mus. March 19, 1862, prmtd 5th Corp. November 5, 1863.

Eighth Corp. Jabez Fickling, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. June 24, 1862, mus. July 14, 1862, prmtd Com. Sergt. November 1, 1863.

Corp. Felix R. Vancaton, age 27, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, reduced to ranks January 1, 1862, died September 28, 1862, disab.

Corp W. B. Folsom, age 31, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, prmtd 5th Sergt. October 14, 1861.

Corp. George Shaw, age 26, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, prmtd 1st Corp. January 1, 1862.

Corp. John E. Ritchie, age 28, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Canada, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, prmtd 2d Corp. January 1, 1862.

Corp. Alrah Strong, age 63, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Vermont, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, reduced to ranks July 24, 1861, died March 21, 1862, disab.

Corp. James W. Edwards, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, died September 16, 1861, disab.

Corp. James McCormick, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, destd July 24, 1864.

Corp. Anthony Brown, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, died at Warsaw, Mo., October 31, 1861.

Corp. James D. Curran, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. June 24, 1861, mus. January 1, 1862, re-e. January 1, 1864, prmtd 5th Sergt. December 1, 1864.

Corp. George Medaugh, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Jan. 1, 1862, died at St. Louis, Mo , April 5, 1863.

Corp. Newton D. Kelley, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Jan. 5, 1862, died November 10, 1864.

Corp. Carl. Lindell, age 38, res. Omaha, nat. Sweden, e. June 24, 1861, mus. April 9, 1862, appointed Regimental Saddler Nov. 5, 1863.

Corp. Robert G. Tippin, age 20, res. Amity, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. October 23, 1861, mus. Jan. 7, 1862, re-e. January 1, 1864, reduced to ranks May 1, 1865.

Corp. John Y. Phillips, age 29, res. Nesbraska City, nat. Indiana, e. March 29, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb Cav., June 10, 1865, died October 26, 1865, disab.

Corp. A. B. Wager, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. July 27, 1861, mus. August 8, 1865.

Corp. William H. Frank, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. July 1, 1864, mus. November 1, 1865.

Corp. Edward R. Brown, age 17, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Illinois, e. June 24, 1861, mus. November 29, 1865.

Corp. Francis M. Study, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Dec. 16, 1865.

Corp. Eugene F. Smith, age 20, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. May 5, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav.

Corp. Josiah Benton, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. June 15, 1861, trans. from Co. D, 1st Regiment Neb. Cav., December 7, 1864.

Corp. Daniel Cameron, age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Scotland, e. February 26, 1864, trans. from Co. B, Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Corp. James Smith, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. May 21, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Corp. James M. Garrett, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Tennessee, e. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. November 14, 1863, destd September 2, 1865.

Corp. Thomas Ellam, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Europe, e. June 15, 1861, trans. from Co. D, 1st Neb. Vol., Dec. 7, 1864.

Bug. John Y. Hooper, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, apptd Chief Bugler May 1, 1862.

Bug. William Evans, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. March 26, 1864, trans. from Company C, 1st Reg. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Bug. M. C. Johnson, age 16, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 24, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, died May 2, 1866.

Saddler Charles Smith, age 21, res. Brownville, nat. Massachusetts, e. May 5, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, died Oct. 1, 1865, disab.

Saddler Carl Lindell, age 38, res. Omaha, nat. Sweden, e. Nov. 5, 1863, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Wagoner Thomas D. Bradfield, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Wagoner Ed P. Talcott, age 32, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. March 18, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Blacksmith John F. Lindley, age 35, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, vet.

Blacksmith N. P. Campbell, age 43, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. March 30, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, died Sept. 4, 1865, disab.

PRIVATES.

Alexander, David, age 25, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, died Sept. 28, 1865.

Alexander, Samuel, age 19, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. Nov. 1, 1861, prmtd to Q. M. S. Dec. 1, 1865.

Arnold, James E., age 19, res. Omaha, e. June 24, 1861, mus. June 24, 1861, died at Syracuse, Mo., Oct. 3, 1861.

Antony, Levi, age 29, res. Little Blue, N. Y., nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 21, 1864, dropped by order of Col. Livingston.

Abby, Enoch, age 15, e. March 12, 1863, retained by civil authority.

Bolt, Ira W., age 20, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Nov. 11, 1863, died May 2, 1866.

Bœgle, James H., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Nov. 11, 1863, destd Oct 7, 1865.

Blair, R. H., age 42, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Tennessee, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, died for disab. April 1, 1862.

Blair, Joseph, age 21, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, prmtd 5th Corp. Jan. 5, 1862.

Biran, Chauncey A., age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Brown, Edward R., age 17, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, wounded in battle, Chalk Bluffs, May 3, 1863, re-e. and prmtd Corp. March 29, 1865.

Brown, James, age 18, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. New Jersey, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.

Bailey, William D., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Michigan, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, died for disab. Feb. 11, 1862.

Buck, Samuel, age 31, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, prmtd 3d Corp. Jan. 1, 1862.

Burns, J. C. R., age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, destd April 8, 1863.

Butler, Edward, age 18, res. Ft. Kearney, nat. New York, e. Feb. 22, 1865, mus. May 18, 1865, died March 19, 1866.

Butler, George W., age 19, res. Little Blue, N. Y., nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 19, 1864, mus. July 6, 1865, died Nov. 4, 1865.

Barker, John A., age 18, res. Little Blue, N. Y., nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 19, 1864, mus. July 6, 1865, died Nov. 4, 1865.

Briles, Jacob, age 18, res. Little Blue, N. Y., nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 19, 1864, mus. July 6, 1865, died Nov. 4, 1865.

Burton, Josiah, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, trans. as Corp. from Co. D, 1st Reg. Neb. Vet. Vol., Dec. 7, 1864, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.

Burns, Isaac, age 18, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. Aug. 1, 1864, mus. Oct. 25, 1864, died disab. Nov. 9, 1865.

Chandler, Henry, age 38, res. Omaha, nat. Maine, e. June 15, 1861, mus. June 24, 1861, trans. to Co. I, 1st Reg. Neb. Cav., July 11, 1861.

Clevinger, David, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. June 15, 1861, mus. June 24, 1861, prmtd 7th Corp. March 17, 1862.

Cooper, Isaiah, age 21, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 15, 1861, mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Nov. 11, 1863.

Campbell, Samuel M., age 21, res. Red Oak Junction, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. June 15, 1861, mus. June 24, 1861, died for disab. June 20, 1862.

Cook, Charles G., age 26, res. Batesville, Ark., nat. Mississippi, e. May 11, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864.

Carlette, Henry, age 18, res. Little Blue, nat. Nebraska, e. Nov. 19, 1864, mus. May 18, 1864, died Nov. 24, 1865.

Casted, Francisco A., age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Mexico, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, trans. from Co D, 1st Reg. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., Dec. 7, 1864.

Calahan, Alex. W., age 21, res. Jacksonport, Ark., nat. Mississippi, e. May 15, 1864, mus. May 24, 1864, taken pris. Aug. 24, 1864, missing while in action, Jones' Station, Ark.

Curran, James D., age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, prmtd Corp. Jan. 1, 1862, re-e January, 1864.

Cameron, Daniel, age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Scotland, e. Feb. 26, 1864, mus. May 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Campbell, Nicholas P., age 43, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. March 30, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, died for disab. Sept. 14, 1865.

Cyphers, Peter, age 19, res. Ft. Kearney, nat. Indiana, e. Feb. 1, 1865, May 18, 1865, died Jan. 31, 1866.

Davis, Isaac W., age 20, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 15, 1863, mus. Nov. 17, 1863, died Oct. 24, 1865, for disab.

Davis, Isaac, age 29, res. Keokuk, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 27, 1861, mus. June 24, 1862, trans. from Co. I, 8th Iowa Inf. Vol., Nov. 14, 1861, destd Nov. 1. 1864.

Dougherty, John, age 18, res. Ft. Kearney, nat. Massachusetts, e. and mus. Feb. 1, 1864, died Jan. 31, 1866.

Eden, John, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, trans. from Co. D, 1st Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., Dec. 7, 1864.

Ellam, Thomas, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Europe, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, trans. from Co. D, 1st Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., Dec. 7, 1864.

East, Theophilus, age 18, res. Ft. Kearney, nat. Iowa, e. Oct. 15, 1864, retained by civil authority Dec. 20, 1864.

Evans, William, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. March 26, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Reg. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., as Bugler, June 10, 1865.

Fairchild, Dayton F., age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Nov. 11, 1863.

Frost, Lewis R., age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, prmtd 6th Corp. Sept. 16, 1861, died May 19, 1865, for disab.

Fickling, Jabez, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, prmtd 8th Corp. July 14, 1862.

Flannigan, F. J., age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, destd April 9, 1863.

Foster, James O., age 32, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.

French, Samuel, age 23, res. Nebraska City, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 28, 1864, mus. Dec. 1, 1864, destd Aug. 25, 1865.

Furrough, James B., age 18, res. Little Blue, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 19, 1864, mus. July 6, 1865, died Nov. 24, 1865.

Fancer, James A., age 26, res. Fort Kearney, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 1, 1864, mus. Oct. 25, 1864, destd Jan. 1, 1865.

Frank, William H., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. July 1, 1864, mus. July 21, 1865, prmtd to Corp. Nov. 1, 1865.

Goodman, Daniel B., age 16, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. Nov. 18, 1863, died Dec. 28, 1865.

Greenwood, W., age 18, res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, died at Georgetown, Mo., Jan. 6, 1862.

Garret, James M., age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Tennessee, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. as vet. Nov. 14, 1863, destd Sept. 2, 1865.

Gue, George G., age 16, res. Fort Kearney, nat. New York, e. Feb. 22, 1864, mus. May 18, 1865, died March 19, 1866.

Greene, Leonard, age 21, res. Nebraska City, nat. Missouri, e. Feb. 22, 1865, mus. July 6, 1865, destd Sept. 14, 1865.

Greene, William, age 19, res. Nebraska City, nat. Missouri, e Feb. 22, 1865, mus. July 6, 1865, destd Sept. 14, 1866.

Griffey, Jared, age 17, res. Fort Kearney, nat. Illinois, e. Feb. 10, 1865, mus. May 18, 1865, died at Cottonwood, Neb., Oct. 6, 1865.

Hiles, Abram D., age 23, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, prmtd to 6th Corp. Jan. 5, 1862.

Hurst, Warren G., age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Virginia, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Hill, Joseph, age 17, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, prmtd to 5th corp. Jan 1, 1864.

Helmick, Thomas, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, destd from Ft. Donelson battle-field, Feb. 16, 1862.

Harrah, Daniel D., age 23, res. Little Blue, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 19, 1864, mus. May 18, 1865, died Nov. 24, 1865.

Halmark, Pinkston, age 24, res. Cape Girardeau, Mo., nat. Tennessee, e. March 28, 1863, mus. Nov. 7, 1863, destd Sept. 22, 1865.

Haines, Wilson D., age 22, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. April 19, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864, destd Oct. 7, 1865.

Hall, William A., age 24, res. Omaha, nat. District of Columbia, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, trans. from Co. D, 1st Reg. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., Dec. 7, 1864.

Hall, John M., age 23, res. Little Blue, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 19, 1864, mus. July 6, 1865, died Nov. 25, 1865.

Irwin, William, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Tennessee, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, died June 18, 1862, for disab.

Isham, Thomas B., age 19, res. Fort Kearney, nat. Tennessee, e. Feb. 1, 1865, July 6, 1865, died June 31. 1866.

Junkins, David L., age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, died at Ft. Laramie June 8, 1865, of disease.

Junkins, James, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Johnson, M. C., age 16, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.

Johnson, Charles, age 29, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, died Nov. 17, 1862, disab.

Jones, W. F., age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. July 30, 1861, mus. July 31, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Jones, William H., age 23, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. Feb. 1, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Kelley, Newton D., age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, appointed Corp. Jan. 5, 1862.

Kellogg, Homer P., age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.

Kellog, Murry, age 19, res. Omaha, nat Indiana, e. and mus. Jan. 4, 1865, died Jan. 31, 1866.

Knight, Solomon, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June June 24, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1861.

Lindell, Carl, age 38, res. Omaha, nat. Sweden, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, prmtd Corp. April 9, 1862.

Lindley, John F., age 35, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.

Lyons, William, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, trans. to Co. I, 8th Iowa Inf. Vol., Nov. 14, 1861.

Lother, Robert, age 21, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 1, 1863, mus. Nov. 17, 1863, destd March 28, 1866.

Lorton, Thomas, age 26, res. Brownville, nat. Kentucky, e. Aug. 10, 1861, destd at St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 11, 1861.

Long, George W., age 25, res. Batesville, Ark., nat. Tennessee, e. Feb. 1, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864, died Jan. 20, at Keokuk, Iowa.

Medaugh, George W., age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, prmtd Corp. Jan. 1, 1862.

McCool, Jeremiah, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, destd Aug. 18, 1862.

McClelland, Willis, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, died for disab. Sept. 16, 1861.

McKissick, Robert, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, died Nov. 10, 1865, for disab.

McMiller, George W., age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd 6th Sergt. Dec. 1, 1864.

Miller, R. C., age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Tennessee, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Mooney, William H., age 27, res. Omaha, nat. North Carolina, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, died Feb. 27, 1865, at Omaha.

McSlackey, Isaac D., age 28, res. Batesville, Ark., nat. Missouri, e. Jan. 1, 1864, destd Feb. 20, 1864.

McKittrick, Joseph L., age 21, res. Batesville, Ark., nat. Ohio, e. March 1, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864, died March 5, 1866.

McConas, Henry, age 18, res. Batesville, Ark., nat. Virginia, e. March 1, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864, died March 2, 1866.

Malone, John, age 18, res. Little Blue, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Dec. 31, 1864, mus. July 6, 1865, died Dec. 15, 1865.

Nesbet, George, age 18, res. Little Blue, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 19, 1864, mus. July 6, 1865, died Nov. 24, 1865.

Nesbet, James P., age 20, res. Ft. Kearney, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Feb. 22, 1865, mus. May 18, 1865, died March 19, 1866.

Nesbet, John W., age 18, res. Ft. Kearney, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Feb. 22, 1865, mus. May 18, 1865, died March 19, 1866.

Ordway, F. D, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. Nov. 18, 1863, died Dec. 16, 1865, disab.

Owens, Silas R., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, died June 27, 1862, for disab.

Owens, John W., age 16, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, died April 21, 1862, for disab.

Oliver, John, age 21, res. Ft. Kearney, nat. Virginia, e. Feb. 7, 1865, mus. May 18, 1865, died March 19, 1866.

Parker, Payton N., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. Nov. 18, 1863.

Pasley, Robert W., age 36, res. Omaha, nat. Virginia, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, died in hospital at Paducah, Ky., April 15, 1862.

Porter, Luther D., age 25, res. Red Oak Junction, Iowa, nat. Wisconsin, e. Aug. 1, 1864, mus. Oct. 25, 1864, destd at St. Louis March 8, 1866.

Perkins, John M., age 17, res. Little Blue, nat. Illinois, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. July 6, 1865, died Jan. 31, 1866.

Perdue, Clarbourn, age 43, res. Ft. Kearney, nat. Virginia, e. Feb. 24, 1865, mus. May 18, 1865, died Dec. 16, 1865, for disab.

Robbins, John C., age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, destd from Guard House Aug. 4, 1862.

Roth, Jacob, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, destd Aug. 16, 1864.

Rawlings, B. S., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, destd Oct. 13, 1865.

Raper, W. B., age 32, res. Little Blue, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 19, 1864, mus. May 18, 1865, prmtd to 2d Lieut. Aug. 25, 1865.

Rosseau, Howard, age 17, res. Ft. Kearney, nat. Iowa, e. Jan. 27, 1865, mus. July 16, 1865, destd Sept. 12, 1865.

Seulsburg, John S., age 19, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. June 24, 1861, mus. June 24, 1861, vet.

Swiggit, W. P., age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. June 24, 1861, mus. June 24, 1861, prmtd Sergt. Jan. 8, 1862.

Story, William B., age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. June 24, 1861, mus. June 24, 1861, died at Helena, Ark., Sept. 16, 1862.

Scholes, John W., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. June 24, 1861, mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, destd April 1, 1865.

Sheets, Calvin D., age 20, res. Omaha, nat. North Carolina, e. June 24, 1861, mus. June 24, 1861, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Storrs, Miles L., age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. June 24, 1861, mus. June 24, 1861, disd March 29, 1863, for disab.

Storrs, Eugene O., age 17, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. June 24, 1861, mus. June 24, 1861, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Swatman, E. A., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Canada, e. June 24, 1861, mus. June 24, 1861, destd Aug. 8, 1862.

Squires, Eugene W., age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, destd Oct. 13, 1865.

Slutts, Joshua, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, disd April 30, 1866.

Study, Archibald, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, disd Oct. 31, 1862, for disab.

Study, Francis M., age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd Corp. Dec. 16, 1865.

Shaw, Robert H., age 29, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Inf., destd Oct. 7, 1862.

Smith, Eugene F., age 20, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. May 5, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, as Corp.

Smith, Charles, age 21, res. Brownville, nat. Massachusetts, e. May 5, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, disd Oct. 1, 1865, for disab.

Smith, Hiram, age 18, res. Rock Bluffs, nat. Missouri, e. March 15, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Smith, James, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. May 21, 1864, mus. July 7, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865. prmtd Corp. May 8, 1866.

Smith, William, age 20, res. Ft. Kearney, nat. Indiana, e. Feb. 1, 1865, mus. July 7, 1865, disd Jan. 31, 1866.

Shadbolt, Henry, age 18, Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. April 24, 1864, mus. July 7, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Shirley, Robert M., age 18, nat. Iowa, e. Oct. 23, 1864, mus. Dec. 19, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Shepherd, Sylvester R., age 24, res. Nebraska City, nat. Missouri, e. Feb. 1, 1865, mus. July 6, 1865, disd Jan. 31, 1866.

Strong, Alvah, age 63, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Vermont, e. June 24, 1861, mus. July 24, 1861, disd March 21, 1861, disab.

Tippin, Thomas K., res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. June 24, 1861, mus. July 24, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd Sergt. March 4, 1866.

Tippin, John L., res. Amity, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 23, 1861, mus. July 3, 1864, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd Sergt. Dec. 16, 1865.

Tippin, Robert G., res. Amity, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 23, 1861, mus. July 3, 1864, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd Corp. Jan. 1, 1864.

Tippin, James R., res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. Aug. 1, 1864, mus. Oct. 21, 1864.

Tippin, Isaac, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 22, 1861, died at St. Louis, Mo., April 4, 1862.

Tuttle, S. P., res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 7, 1862, pmtd Sergt. Dec. 1, 1863.

Thomas, J. C. M., res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, disd Dec. 6, 1861, for disab.

Thomas, Martin E., res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, died at Syracuse, Mo., Oct. 31, 1861.

Tucker, John, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. April 26, 1864, mus. June 28, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, disd Oct. 26, 1865, for disab.

Turner, James M., res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. May 5, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Talcott, Edward P., res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. March 18, 1864, mus. Dec. 31, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, as Wagoner.

Valentine, Alexander, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, died at Helena, Ark., Sept. 16, 1862.

Vancaton, Felix R., res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. June 24, 1861, mus. Jan. 1, 1862, disd for disab. Sept. 28, 1862.

Wager, Philo R., res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, disd May 2, 1866.

Wager, A. B., res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. July 27, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd Corp. Aug. 8, 1865.

Wilson, Joshua J., res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, destd Oct. 11, 1865.

Williams, John M., res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 24, 1861, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Wilshier, W. J., res. Davenport, Iowa, e. and mus. Sept. 12, 1861, trans. from Co. I, 8th Iowa Inf. Vols., Nov. 14, 1861, disd April 20, 1862, for disab.

Watson, Cyrus H., age 20, res. Red Oak Junction, Iowa, e. Aug. 1, 1864, mus. Oct. 25, 1864, destd Sept. 2, 1865.

Waggle, William W., age 17, res. Little Blue, e. Dec. 31, 1864, mus. July 6, 1865, disd Jan. 31, 1866.

Wilson, Benjamin, age 44, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 28, 1864, mus. Dec. 9, 1864, disd July 10, 1865, disab.

COMPANY G.

Capt. John McConihe, res. Omaha, nat. New York, mus. June 15, 1861, wounded at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 7, 1862, trans. and prmtd Lt. Col. 149th N. Y. Vols. Sept. 2, 1862.

Capt. Thomas J. Weatherwax, age 36, res. Omaha, mus. Sept. 2, 1862.

First Lieut. John Y. Clopper, res. Omaha, mus. June 15, 1861, trans. to Merrill's Horse.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Weatherwax, res. Omaha, mus. Oct. 30, 1861, prmtd Capt. Sept. 2, 1862.

First Lieut. Morgan A. Hance, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. June 30, 1861, mus. Sept. 2, 1862.

Second Lieut. Morgan A. Hance, nat. Ohio, mus. Oct. 30, 1861, prmtd First Lieut. Sept. 2, 1862.

Second Lieut. John S. Seaton, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Sept. 25, 1861, mus. Sept. 2, 1862.

Sergt. John Butler, res. Ft. Kearney, nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 30, 1861, mus. July 29, 1861, re-e. Nov. 20, 1863.

Sergt. William A. Smith, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Virginia, e. Sept. 30, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1865.

Q. M. Sergt. George J. Reeves, nat. England, e. Jan. 17, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1864, as Q. M. Sergt.

Com. Sergt. William A. Tiffany, nat. New York, e. March 31, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1864, as Com. Sergt.

Sergt. Luther M. Cook, nat. Virginia, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, disd Nov. 17, 1865, disab.

Sergt. Timothy Calman, nat. New Brunswick, e. June 30, 1861, mus. Dec. 4, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.

Sergt. Henry Bullinger, res. Hannibal, Mo., nat. Switzerland, e. June 30, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1865.

Sergt. Thomas B. Smith, nat. Pennsylvania, e. March 1, 1861, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., as Sergt.

Sergt. Louis R. Watchell, nat. Illinois, e. March 26, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., as Sergt.

Sergt. Edward F. Lee, nat. Maryland, e. June 30, 1861, destd July 6, 1863.

Sergt. Peter Garlock, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. New York, e. Oct. 16, 1861, destd while on veteran furlough.

Sergt. Mark Hansen, nat. Denmark, e. June 30, 1861, disd Nov. 10, '64.

Sergt. Henry Erdman, nat. Ohio, e. June 30, 1861, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Sergt. William Miller, nat. New Hampshire, e. June 30, 1861, disd March 13, 1865.

Corp. Harvey W. Campbell, age 18, nat. Missouri, e. June 30, 1861, mus. Aug. 2, 1863, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.

Corp. David Crawley, age 25, nat. Tennessee, e. June 30, 1861, drowned in Tennessee River April 15, 1862.

Corp. Richard Cox, age 30, nat. England, e. June 30, 1861, disd Aug. 14, 1863, for disability.

Corp. Lorraine Dutton, age 25, e. June 30, 1861, accidentally shot at Pilot Knob, Mo., Sept. 21, 1861.

Corp. Henry Erdman, age 19, nat. Ohio, e. June 30, '61, prmtd to Sergt.

Corp. Fred Longley, age 23, nat. England, e. Feb. 22, 1864, mus. March 9, 1864, destd Dec. 3, 1865.

Corp. David Lloyd, age 21, nat. Ohio, e. March 20, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864, destd Dec. 3, 1865.

Corp. John Price, age 17, nat. England, e. Nov. 9, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st. Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, as Corp.

Corp. Francis M. Gibson, age 23, nat. Ohio, e. April 9, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, as Corp.

Corp. Mark Hanson, age 28, nat. Denmark, e. June 30, '61, prmtd Sergt.

Corp. George Larkins, age 23, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, died in hospital March 28, 1862.

Corp. William Miller, age 19, nat. New Hampshire, e. June 30, 1861, re-e. Nov. 20, 1863, promtd to Sergt.

Corp. L. W. Dougherty, age 22, nat. New York, e. March 20, 1862, mus. Nov. 19, 1863, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, destd while on vet. furlough.

Corp. Thomas Burns, age 24, nat. Ireland, e. June 30, 1861, accidentally drowned at Memphis, Tenn.

Corp. Henry Bullinger, age 32, res. Hannibal, Mo., nat. Switzerland, e. June 30, 1861, prmtd Sergt. Sept. 1, 1865.

Corp. Isaac Gohenton, age 21, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Virginia, e. Oct. 5, 1861.

Corp. August Dock, age 18, res. Hannibal, Mo., nat. Germany, e. June 30, 1861, mus. Dec. 20, 1865, vet.

Corp. Michael J Davis, age 22, nat. Pennsylvania, e. April 10, 1864, mus. Dec. 20, 1865, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Corp. William M. Cales, age 40, nat. Virginia, e. Nov. 17, 1863, mus. Dec. 20, 1865, vet.

Corp. Felix J. Verdin, age 21, nat. Arkansas, e. Jan. 20, 1864, mus. Dec. 20, 1865.

Corp. Peter Hilton, age 18, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 16, 1861, died at Helena, Ark, Sept. 23, 1862, of disease.

Corp. Daniel Murphy, age 44, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, destd Aug. 8, 1861.

Corp. William W. Carpenter, age 26, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Kentucky, e. Sept. 26, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, '64, destd Nov. 1, 1865.

Corp. John J. Carpenter, age 22, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 26, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, disd for promotion.

Corp. Lewis P. Wall, age 19, nat. Ireland, e. June 30, 1861, disd Aug. 29, 1862, for disab.

Corp. Nicholson Colgan, age 36, nat. Ireland, e. June 30, 1861, destd March 2, 1863.

Bug. John Lennett, age 31, nat. Germany, e. March 28, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864, vet.

Bug. Leonidas Stout, age 18, nat. Ohio, e. March 14, 1864, mus. March 25, 1864, destd Dec. 2, 1865.

Musician John W. Maxwell, age 44, nat. New York, e. June 30, 1861, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Blacksmith Harrison Martin, age 26, nat. Virginia, e. March 15, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864.

Far. John Hahn, age 38, nat. Germany, e. Jan. 16, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Saddler Lorenzo S. Mills, age 44, nat. Ohio, e. March 18, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Teamster Joseph Tucker, age 24, nat. Indiana, e. Aug. 20, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Teamster John L. Bremmen, age 22, nat. Louisiana, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, re-e. Nov. 10, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Arnold, Jesse, age 21, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, destd June 1, 1863.

Arkle, George, age 31, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, destd Aug. 4, 1861.

Arnold, Casper, age 40, nat. Germany, e. March 7, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, '65.

Adams, Andrew, age 19, nat. Norway, e. Feb. 8, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, '65.

Brady, Patrick, age 28, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, destd Aug. 4, 1865.

Bell, Samuel F., age 26, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, disd Aug. 24, 1864.

Burke, A. J., age 26, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, disd Oct. 22, 1865, disab.

Burns, Th., age 24, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, prmtd Corp.

Burns, Robt. T., age 18, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. Oct. 18, 1861, disd Dec. 22, 1862.

Burton, Richard, age 18, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 21, 1861, disd Feb. 11, 1862.

Barry, Richard J., age 22, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Pennsylvania, e. Sept. 27, 1861, disd Aug. 18, 1862.

Bullinger, Henry, age 32, res. Hannibal, Mo., nat. Switzerland, e. June 30, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd Corp.

Blanche, Joseph, age 30, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, destd Sept. 26, 1864.

Buschgens, Lewis, age 37, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, destd Aug. 8, 1861.

Bartholomew, Lew. B., age 26, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, disd June 9, 1862.

Bishop, John M., age 24, nat. Germany, e. Nov. 12, 1863, mus. Dec. 5. 1863, re-e. Nov. 10, 1863. (Error.)

Breiner, John L., age 22, nat. Louisiana, re-e. Nov. 10, 1863.

Bartley, Charles, age 18, nat. Germany, e. Feb. 19, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Buck, Aaron McD., age 19, nat. Illinois, e. Feb. 1, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B 1st Bat. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Buck, Wm. B., age 18, nat. Illinois, e. Feb. 1, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd Dec. 2, 1865.

Both, Robert, age 41, nat. Germany, e. March 28, 1864, mus. April 6, 1864. trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Bates, Wm. H. H., age 24, nat. Kentucky, e. Feb. 4, 1865, mus. March 22, 1865, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd Nov. 10, 1865.

Babbitt, Frank E., age 18, nat. New Jersey, e. Jan. 27, 1865, mus. March 22, 1865, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Barnett, Jeremiah M., age 18, nat. Arkansas, e. Jan. 25, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864, killed in action near Duvall's Bluffs, Ark., Aug. 26, 1864.

Colling, James, age 35, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, disd Nov. 24, 1864, disab., having lost left hand at battle Fort Donelson.

Cunningham, Lewis, age 43, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, wounded at battle of Chalk Bluffs, Ark., May 2, 1863, disd for disab. Nov. 9, 1863.

Carpenter, John J., age 22, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 26, 1861, mus. Nov. 19, 1863, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd Corp.

Carpenter, W. W., age 26, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Kentucky, e. Sept. 26, 1861, mus. Nov. 19, 1863, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd Corp.

Cordory, Wm. D., age 18, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 4, 1861, mus. Nov. 19, 1863, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, destd Nov. 1, 1865.

Cross, John H., res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 16, 1861, destd Oct. 19, 1861.

Calvert, Wm. E., age 22, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 28, 1863, mus. Nov. 29, 1863, destd Sept. 7, 1865.

Carr, William, age 26, nat. England, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, disd Feb. 18, 1866, disab.

Cale, Wm. M., age 40, nat. Virginia, re-e. Nov. 7, 1863, prmtd Corp.

Cameron, George, age 18, nat. Scotland, e. Feb. 25, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865,

Culp, John W., age 18, nat. Illinois, e. Feb. 1, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd Dec. 3, 1865.

Carpenter, John W., age 18, nat. Tennessee, e. Jan. 15, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Caakley, Joel, age 24, nat. Illinois, e. Feb. 26, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd Dec. 1, 1865.

Combs, Julius J., age 20, nat. Illinois, e. Feb. 15, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, died Feb. 18, 1866.

Clark, James M., age 18, nat. Missouri, e. March 24, 1864, mus. March 25, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd Oct. 30, 1865.

Chenoworth, George, age 21, nat. New York, e. March 26, 1864, mus. April 6, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st. Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd Dec. 10, 1865.

Collingwood, Chas. L., age 18, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Jan. 17, 1865, mus. March 22, 1865, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Daily, Antony, age 44, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.

Devine, John, age 35, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, destd Aug. 14, 1861.

Donohoe, James, age 28, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, destd Aug. 9, 1861.

Donohoe, Timothy, age 22, nat Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, destd Feb. 1, 1862.

Dock, August, age 18, res. Missouri, nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, re-enlisted March 24, 1863; promoted Corp. Dec. 20, 1865.

Doathy, Charles, age 19, nat. Maine, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, destd July 30, 1861.

Doathy, Franklin, age 27, nat. Maine, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, destd July 30, 1861.

Dewitt, John P., age 18, res. Syracuse, Mo., e. Oct. 2, 1861, destd Oct. 5, 1861.

Dixon, John H., age 25, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, destd Aug. 4, 1861.

Davis, Michael J., age 22, nat. Penn., e. April 10, 1864, mus. Aug. 20, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, prmtd Corp. Dec. 20, 1865.

Davis, Charles W., age 18, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. Jan. 12, 1865, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd Dec. 10, 1865.

Duling, John, age 19, nat. Ohio, e. March 29, 1864, mus. April 6, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Dewire, John, age 18, nat. New York, e. Jan. 18, 1865, mus. March 22, 1865, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Engell, Albert, age 34, nat. France, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, destd Sept. 21, 1861, at St. Louis, Mo.

Edenfield, Jonas, age 19, nat. Ohio, e. March 25, 1864, mus. April 6, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Farrell, Dennis, age 29, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, died June 9, 1862, at St. Louis, Mo.

Fitzmorris, Robert, age 30, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, died. Nov. 10, 1864.

Fitzpatrick, Michael, age 18, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. Sept. 30, 1861, mus. Nov. 19, 1863, re-e. Nov. 24, 1863; died Feb. 13, 1866.

Friend, James, age 18, nat. Missouri, e. Jan. 7, 1864, mus. Aug. 30, 1864, died in hospital at Duvall's Bluffs, Ark., July 24, 1864.

Fortenburg, Thos. B., age 20, nat. Arkansas, e. Feb. 6, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864, destd Aug. —, at Duvall's Bluffs.

Freeman, Henry, age 23, nat. North Carolina, e. Feb. 9, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864.

Fees, John J., age 21, nat. Germany, e. Jan. 4, 1863, mus. Nov. 20, 1863.

Fox, Patrick, age 28, nat. Ireland, re-e. Nov. 14, 1863.

Folsom, Levi B., age 18, nat. Massachusetts, re-e. Oct. 28, 1863.

Grady, Charles, age 23, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Gordan, George M., age 25, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, destd Jan. 13, 1862.

Garlock, Peter, age 31, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. New York, e. Oct. 16, 1861, mus. Nov. 19, 1863, re-e. Nov. 20, 1863, prmtd Sergt.

Gochereon, Isaac, age 21, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Virginia, e. Oct. 5, 1861, mus. Nov. 19, 1863, re-e. Nov. 24, 1863, prmtd Corp. Dec. 7, 1863.

Glen, John, age 36, e. and mus. May 21, 1864.

Gibson, Francis M., age 23, nat. Ohio, e. April 9, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864.

Hesse, Gustav A., age 28, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.

Hogan, Thomas, age 33, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Hare, William, age 18, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, destd Aug. 1, 1864.

Helms, William S., age 20, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 4, 1861, mus. Nov. 19, 1863, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Helms, Benj. F., age 18, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 7, 1861, mus. Nov. 19, 1863, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Hilton, Peter, age 18, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 16, 1861, died Sept. 23, 1862, at Helena, Ark.

Halsey, John, age 18, nat. Arkansas, e. Jan. 23, 1864.

Hindman, William, age 26, nat. Tennessee., e. April 16, 1864, destd at Duvall's Bluffs, Ark., June 6, 1864.

Harris, Henry, age 31, nat. England, e. Jan. 17, 1865, mus. March 22, 1865, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Ironsides, Geo. E., age 42, nat. District of Columbia, e. Jan. 17, 1865, mus. March 22, 1865, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd Oct. 12, 1865.

Johnson, George, age 44, nat. England, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, died April 9, 1863, disab.

Jeffries, George V., age 39, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Jackson, James, res. Syracuse, Mo., e. Oct. 14, 1861, mus. Oct. 17, 1861, destd Oct. 17, 1861.

Johnson, William R., age 19, nat. Indiana, e. May 6, 1864, mus. May 14, 1864.

Jenkins, Thomas, age 20, nat. Missouri, e. Feb. 3, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd Dec. 8, 1865.

Jenkins, Andrew J., age 23, nat. Missouri, e. Feb. 3, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Johns, John, age 21, nat. Indiana, e. January 10, 1865, mus. March 22, 1865, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd November 30, 1865.

Johns, Henry, age 31, nat. Ohio, e. January 24, 1865, mus. March 22, 1865, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd November 30, 1865.

Kelley, John, age 31, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, died November 10, 1864.

Kent, Horace, age 23, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, destd August 8, 1861.

Kehoe, John, age 30, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, died March 27, 1862, at hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

Kupter, John, age 21, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. March 11, 1864, destd November 1, 1865.

Kemmis, Thomas A., age 34, nat. New York, e. February 22, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Kuck, Henry W., age 23, nat. Missouri, e. Jan. 28, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Kirkham, Solomon, age 45, nat. New York, e. Feb. 17, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Kuck, Victor, age 18, nat. Germany, e. Feb. 4, 1865, mus. March 22, 1865, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Lamis, Charles A., age 44, nat. Prussia, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, re-e. January 1, 1864.

Larkins, Martin, age 31, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, re-e. January 1, 1864.

Lucy, John, age 26, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, died November 10, 1864.

Luce, John B., age 31, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, died August 20, 1863, for disab.

Lee, E. F., age 25, nat. Maryland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, destd July 6, 1863.

Lewis, James K., age 32, nat. Tennessee, e. June 26, 1861, mus. April 30, 1864.

Laskowki, Henry, age 18, nat. Missouri, e. February 9, 1861, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd December 8, 1865.

Lane, James K., age 18, nat. Ohio, e. February 19, 1861, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd January 31, 1866.

Lane, James, age 25, nat. Ireland, e. March 31, 1861, mus. April 6, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, dishonorably disd.

Lloyd, James S., age 18, nat. Tennessee, e. June 29, 1864, drowned in Eleven Point River, Ark., February 21, 1864.

Long, George W., age 25, nat. Tennessee, e. February 1, 1864, trans. to Co. C, 1st Neb. Vol. Cav., Feb. 2, 1864.

Lamber, Frederick, age 28, nat. Tennessee, re-e. January 1, 1864, died November 17, 1865, for disab.

Lewis, James K., age 18, res. Missouri, e. February 20, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd December 8, 1865.

Mawson, James G., age 18, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, re-e. November 20, 1863.

Miercier, Julius, age 25, nat. Canada, e. August 10, 1861, mus. November 19, 1863, re-e. January 1, 1864, destd July 22, 1864, while on vet. furlough.

Maxwell, J. W., age 44, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, died November 10, 1864.

McNurty, Patrick, age 32, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, died November 24, 1865, disab.

Miller, Omar, age 36, nat. Switzerland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, died December 7, 1862, disab.

Motley, Joseph, age 29, nat. North Carolina, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, died November 14, 1863, disab.

Martin, A. K., age 36, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, died October 21, 1862, at hospital, Keokuk, Iowa.

McHolls, William, age 24, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, destd June 22, 1862.

Mullin, Michael, age 32, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. September 30, 1861, mus. November 19, 1863, re-e. January 1, 1864.

McGrady, James, age 27, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. England, e. September 27, 1861, destd April 9, 1863.

Morton, Westle, age 25, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, died August 24, 1861.

Moore, John Thomas, age 17, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. November 27, 1863, destd July 3, 1864.

Mullin, John, age 20, nat. Arkansas, e. January 27, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864, destd August —, 1864.

McDonald, Lewis, age 18, nat. Michigan, e. January 28, 1864, destd April 7, 1864.

Marriman, Martin D., age 21, nat. New York, e. March 12, 1864, mus. April 2, 1864, died February 26, 1866, disab.

Merritt, Charles E., age 22, nat. Illinois, e. March 31, 1864, mus. April 2, 1864, destd September 2, 1865.

McAtte, James, age 18, res. Missouri, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 27, 1861, mus. Dec. 29, 1861, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, died July 17, 1865, for disab.

Nicholas, Samuel P., age 18, nat. Missouri, e. Feb. 3, 1861, mus. April 30, 1861, destd Dec. 4, 1865.

Orchard, John, age 16, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, disd July 29, 1861, by Probate Judge.

Price, John J., age 27, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 15, 1861, died Dec. 7, 1863, in hospital, Rolla, Mo.

Palmer, John H., age 28, nat. Indiana, e. June 25, 1861, died April 10, 1864, in hospital, Batesville, Ark.

Reeves, George J., age 21, nat. England, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, trans. to Co. H, 1st Neb. Vol., Oct. 1, 1866.

Rice, Alexander, age 19, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, destd Aug. 4, 1861.

Riley, John, age 37, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Riley, Michael, age 27, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, died July 24, 1861.

Randal, Erwin, age 45, nat. Arkansas, e. Dec. 27, 1863, mus. April 30, 1864.

Rhoads, David, age 19, nat. Arkansas, e. Jan. 14, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864.

Richardson, William, age 21, nat. Tennessee, e. Jan. 28, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864, destd Aug., 1864.

Rushing, Philip, age 29, nat. Tennessee, e. Jan. 29, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864, destd Sept. 16, 1865.

Sweeney, Timothy, age 35, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Schollard, Thomas, age 31, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, destd March 2, 1863.

Short, Author, age 22, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.

Sullivan, John B., age 43, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, taken out of service by writ of habeas corpus.

Shea, Dennis, age 21, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Shelby, Henry, age 32, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Stewart, George B., age 19, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 30, 1861, killed in battle at Fort Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1862.

Smith, William A., age 24, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Virginia, e. Sept. 30, 1861, mus. Nov. 19, 1863, re-e. Nov. 4, 1863.

Smith, Josh. H., age 19, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Virginia, e. Sept. 30, 1861, disd Oct. 1, 1862, disab.

Smith, Philander, age 18, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 30, 1861, re-e. Nov. 4, 1863, destd Nov. 1, 1865.

Smith, William J., age 23, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 16, 1861, mus. Nov. 19, 1863, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Scrachely or Symchally, John, age 23, nat. England, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, died in hospital, Keokuk, Iowa, July 25, 1862.

Serson, Anthony, age 41, nat. Bohemia, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Summers, Nicholas, age 31, nat. France, e. and mus. March 30, 1863, destd Sept. 10, 1865.

Shaddon, Robert D., age 18, nat. Arkansas, e. Dec. 27, 1863, mus. April 7, 1864, destd May 3, 1864.

Sawrie, James H., age 20, nat. Tennessee, e. March 9, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864. destd June 6, 1864.

Steele, Wm. H., age 19, nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 17, 1861, mus. Nov. 19, 1863, destd Nov. 1, 1865, vet.

Sizumore, William, age 25, nat. Missouri, e. Jan. 22, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864.

Truskett, Thomas W., age 38, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Maryland, e. Sept. 30, 1861, mus. Nov. 19, 1863, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Truskett, John, age 17, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd Feb. 3, 1863, disab.

Turney, Michael, age 30, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, and accidentally drowned near Duvall's Bluffs, Ark.

Urvin, John, age 20, nat. England, e. March 31, 1864, mus. April 29, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Vance, Joseph S., age 21, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 8, 1861, mus. Nov. 19, 1863, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Veridin, Felix G., age 21, res. Missouri, nat. Arkansas, e. June 20, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864.

Verra, Anthony, age 44, nat. Holland, e. March 21, 1864, mus. March 26, 1864, destd Nov. 13, 1864, from camp of paroled prisoners.

Wall, L. P., age 19, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, prmtd Corp.

Warner, Charles W., nat. New York, e. Sept. 20, 1861, mus. March 19, 1863, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Webster, Daniel, age 44, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, disd March 3, 1863, disab.

White, G. A., age 23, nat. Virginia, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, disd Feb. 1, 1862, disab.

Welch, William, age 28, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Welch, Michael, age 25, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, destd Sept. 9, 1865.

Welch, James, age 41, nat. Ireland, e. Aug. 28, 1861, mus. Nov. 19, 1863, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Willis, George, age 38, nat. England, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, disd March 16, 1863, disab.

Wolf, Christian, age 25, res. Hannibal, Mo., nat. Germany, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, re-e. Nov. 24, 1863.

Wicks, A. W., age 37, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, destd July 30, 1861.

Wallace, Thomas A., age 41, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, destd July 30, 1861.

Wills, Joseph A., age 26, nat. Kentucky, e. Jan. 26, 1864, mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Wiley, Demps., age 36, nat. Kentucky, e. Feb. 8, 1864, mus. Aug. 30, 1864, disd for disab at Fort Kearney, Neb.

Woolums, John, age 30, nat. Ohio, e. Feb. 12, 1863, mus. Feb. 13, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Capt. George T. Kennedy, age 40, res. Florence, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, resd September 6, 1862.

Capt. William W. Ivory, age 37, res. Otoe County, nat. Pennsylvania, e. July 3, 1861, mus. September 6, 1862.

First Lieut. Lyman M. Sawyer, age 23, res. Otoe County, nat. Ohio, e. July 3, 1861, mus. July 6, 1861, resd January 12, 1863.

First Lieut. Silas A. Strickland, res. Bellevue, e. July 3, 1861, mus. July 24, 1861.

First Lieut. William T. Clark, age 30, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. July 25, 1861, mus. January 1, 1863, prmtd Capt. and Acting Adjt. Gen. of Volunteers.

First Lieut. William R. Bowen, e. January 9, 1864, mus. July 9, 1864, trans. to Co. H July 10, 1865.

Second Lieut. William T. Clark, age 30, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. July 25, 1861, resd October 6, 1862, appointed 1st Lieut. January 1, 1863.

Second Lieut. Silas A. Strickland, res. Bellevue, e. and mus. July 3, 1861.

Second Lieut. Stephen W. Moore, age 27, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Ohio, e. July 3, 1861, mus. October 1, 1862, re-e. August 16, 1864, resd March 27, 1865.

Second Lieut. James M. Noster, age 20, res. Des Moines, Iowa, nat. Maryland, e. February 2, 1864, mus. February 15, 1865, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Cav., July 10, 1865.

First Sergt. Claiborn Wilkinson, age 28, res. Otoe County, nat. Arkansas, e. June 18, 1861, mus. July 3, 1861, trans from Co. E, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vols., July 3, 1861, disd June 11, 1862, for disab.

First Sergt. James I. Shaw, age 22, res. Clay County, nat. New York, e. June 3, 1861, mus. June 12, 1862, re-e. November 10, 1863.

Q. M. S. William P. Wiley, age 23, res. St. Joseph, Mo., e. June 3, 1861, mus. November 5, 1863, disd February 27, 1864, to accept commission in the Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops.

Q. M. S. Frederick Harris, age 19, res. St. Joseph, nat. Ireland, e. June 3, 1861, mus. January 1, 1864, vet., m. o. May 3, 1866.

Com. Sergt. Stephen W. Moore, age 27, res. St. Joseph, nat. Ohio, e. June 3, 1861, mus. May 27, 1862, prmtd 2d Lieut. Oct. 1, 1862.

Com. Sergt. John B. Boon, age 24, res. Otoe County, nat. New York, e. June 3, 1861, mus. November 5, 1863, disd November 10, 1864.

Com. Sergt. John W. Riber, age 25, res. Decatur, Ill., nat. Indiana, e. September 5, 1861, mus. August 1, 1865.

Sergt. William H. Hesbill, age 20, nat. Michigan, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, disd March 31, 1862, for disab.

Sergt. James E. Cox, age 24, res. Otoe County, nat. Michigan, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, killed at battle of Shiloh April 7, 1862.

Sergt. James I. Shaw, age 22, res. Clay County, nat. New York, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, prmtd 1st Sergt. July 12, 1862.

Sergt. George Clinton, age 38, res. Otoe County, nat. Vermont, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, had certificate of disab., never returned.

Sergt. Patrick Coyle, age 33, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. July 3, 1861, mus. April 1, 1862, re-e. Nov. 16, 1863, disd Nov. 17, 1865.

Sergt. Thomas K. Price, age 27, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. England, e. July 3, 1861, mus. July 24, 1861, disd September 4, 1863, to take command 1st Lieut. Co. G, 4th U. S. Colored Troops.

Sergt. Aaron M. Adamson, age 24, res. Richardson County, nat. Iowa, e. July 3, 1861, mus. June 12, 1862, disd to accept promotion in colored troops December 31.

Sergt. William P. Wiley, age 23, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Virginia, e. July 3, 1861, mus. Oct. 8, 1862, prmtd Q. M. S. Nov. 8, 1863.

Sergt. Deforrest Herrick, age 18, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Canada, e. July 3, 1861, mus. November 5, 1862, re-e. January 1, 1864.

Sergt. John W. Riber, age 25, res. Decatur, Ill., nat. Maryland, e. September 5, 1861, mus. November 5, 1863, re-e. January 1, 1864, prmtd Com. Sergt. August 1, 1865.

Sergt. John H. Thomas, age 28, res. Pawnee County, nat. Ohio, e. July 3, 1861, mus. November 25, 1863, disd November 10, 1864.

Sergt. Egbert Shaw, age 37, res. Clay County, nat. New York, e. July 3, 1861, mus. January 1, 1864, disd November 10, 1864.

Sergt. Frederick Elwood, age 23, res. Gage County, nat. New York, e. July 3, 1861, mus. August 9, 1865.

Sergt. Riley H. Caine, age 20, res. Otoe County, nat. Indiana, e. July 3, 1861, mus. December 18, 1865.

Sergt. Henry Kain, age 28, res. Iowa, nat. New York, e. January 1, 1864, mus. December 6, 1864, vet., trans. from Co. D, 1st Neb. Vol.

Sergt. Henry H. Huffmaun, age 20, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. January 23, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., destd January 5, 1866.

Sergt. John Hainy, age 29, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. June 8, 1846, mus. August 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, reduced to ranks August 1, 1865.

Sergt. Jonathan J. Potts, age 27, res. Gage County, nat. Illinois, e. July 3, 1861, mus. January 5, 1866.

Corp. Patrick Coyle, age 33, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, prmtd Sergt. April 1, 1862.

Corp. Aaron M. Adamson, age 24, res. Richardson County, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, prmtd Sergt. June 12, 1862.

Corp. John H. Boon, age 24, res. Otoe County, nat. New York, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, prmtd Com. Sergt. Nov. 5, 1863.

Corp. De Forrest Herrick, age 18, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Canada, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, prmtd Sergt. November 5, 1862.

Corp. A. B. Steinberg, age 24, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. New York, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, wounded in left shoulder at battle of Shiloh April 7, 1862, died of wounds.

Corp. Egbert Shaw, age 37, res. Clay County, nat. New York, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, prmtd Sergt. January 1, 1864.

Corp. William P. Wiley, age 23, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Virginia, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, prmtd Sergt. October 8, 1862.

Corp. Thomas H. Price, age 27, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. England, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, wounded in head at Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1862, prmtd Sergt. April 21, 1862.

Corp. Frederick Elwood, age 23, nat. New York, e. July 3, 1861, mus. April 21, 1862, wounded in hip by guerrillas, prmtd Sergt. Aug. 9, 1865, vet.

Corp. John H. Thomas, age 28, nat. Ohio, e. July 3, 1861, mus. April 21, 1862, prmtd Sergt. Nov. 25, 1863.

Corp. John Q. Adams, age 24, nat. Illinois, e. July 3, 1861, mus. July 21, 1862, destd July 20, 1865.

Corp. John W. Riber, age 25, res. Decatur, Ill., nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 5, 1861, mus. July 21, 1862, prmtd Sergt. Nov. 5, 1863.

Corp. Thomas E. Keene, age 22, res. Otoe Co., nat. Pennsylvania, e. July 3, 1861, mus. Oct. 8, 1862, reduced to ranks March 29, 1863.

Corp. Riley H. Caine, age 20, res. Otoe Co., nat. Maryland, e. July 3. mus. April 1, 1863, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd Sergt. Dec. 18, 1865.

Corp. Paul Fitzpatrick, age 20, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. July 3, 1861, mus. Jan 1, 1864, reduced to ranks April 21, 1865.

Corp. Jonathan J. Potts, age 27, res. Gage Co., nat. Illinois, e. July 3, 1861, mus. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd Sergt. Jan. 5, 1866.

Corp. William C. West, age 23, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 1, 1862, mus. Jan. 1, 1864, disd to accept commission in 62d U. S. Colored Infantry.

Corp. James O. Young, age 19, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. July 3, 1861, mus. Jan. 1, 1864, disd Aug. 10, 1865, disab.

Corp. James Jones, age 43, res. Omaha, nat. Scotland, e. July 25, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from Co D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Corp. James Bowen, age 18, res. St. Francois Co , Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 19, 1861, mus. Aug. 1, 1865, destd Sept. 24, 1865.

Corp. Charles L. Coder, age 21, res. Richardson Co., nat. Ohio, e. July 3, 1861, mus. Aug. 1, 1865, disd Nov. 4, 1865.

Corp. Francis D. Louas, age 21, res. Richardson Co., nat. New York, e. July 3, 1861, mus. Aug. 1, 1865, destd Sept. 23, 1865.

Corp. David W. E. Douglas, age 32, res. St. Francois Co., Mo. nat. Indiana, e. Aug. 19, 1864, mus. Dec. 18, 1865.

Corp. Patrick Egan, age 18, res. St. Paul, Minn., nat. Canada, e. Feb. 27, 1864, mus. Dec. 18, 1865.

Corp. Thomas T. Mumford, age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Feb. 22, 1864, mus. Dec. 18, 1865.

Corp. George N. Russell, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. March 25, 1864, mus. Dec. 18, 1865.

Corp. John W. McNabb, age 30, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. March 6, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, reduced to ranks Dec. 18, 1865.

Corp. Neal Murphy, age 25, res. Carondelet, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. Sept. 10, 1863, mus. June 5, 1866.

Corp. William H. Hand, age 17, res. Clay Co., nat. New York, e. Jan. 1, 1864, mus. June 5, 1866.

Corp. Richard T. Arnold, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. June 30, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd Jan. 5, 1865.

Corp. Thomas McCauley, age 19, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. March 25, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, reduced to ranks Aug. 1, 1865.

Bug. Kenneth L. McKay, age 19, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.

Bug. George R. Mower, age 22, res. St. Joseph, Mo. nat. Iowa, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864. disd March 10, 1866, for disab.

Saddler John R. Kirby, age 21, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Virginia, e. July 3, 1861, mus. Nov. 4, 1864, re-e. January 1, 1864.

Blacksmith Edward Miller, age 20, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. May 28, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Blacksmith Thomas J. Richardson, age 29, res. Nebraska City, nat. Virginia, e. July 3, 1861, disd November 10, 1864.

Far. Miles Mortonton, res. Omaha, nat. Sweden, e. August 30, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, never appeared.

PRIVATES.

Adams, John Q., age 24, res. Gage County, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, prmtd Corp. July 21, 1862.

Anderson, Rufus, age 32, res. Douglas County, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, disd February 3, 1862 disab.

Ashing, J. G., age 23, res. Franklin Co., Ark., nat. Arkansas, e. August 19, 1863, mus. August 22, 1863, destd September 23, 1865.

Boyle, John, age 33, res. Pawnee County, nat. Ireland, e. June 3, 1861, mus. July 3, 1861, vet., wounded in action October 18, 1865, disd December 16, 1865, for disab.

Bill, A. J , age 25, res. Missouri, nat. United States, e. September 19, 1861, died of disease at Fairfield, Mo., November 13, 1861.

Bowen, James, age 18, res. St. Francois Co., Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 19, 1861, mus. October 13. 1863, vet., prmtd Corp. August 1, 1865.

Beard, John L., age 23, res. Missouri, nat. Maryland, e. September 19, 1861, mus. October 29, 1863, disd November 10, 1865.

Bennett William H., age 24, res. St. Francois Co., Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 19, 1861, died in hospital at Savannah, Tenn., May 12, 1862.

Baker, James, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. October 20, 1863, mus. December 5, 1863, vet., destd February 7, 1865.

Beardshaw, Alexander, age 20, res. Chicago, Ill., nat. Canada, e. Feb. 24, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864, destd Feb 18, 1865, on furlough.

Boyles, George W., age 25, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. November 14, 1863, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol., December 6, 1864, destd September 10, 1865.

Brundage, Elijah, age 25, res. Otoe County, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. November 14, 1863, trans. from Co. D, 1st. Bat. Neb. Vol., December 6, 1864, destd June 24, 1865.

Brown, William G.. age 20, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. December 15, 1863, mus. January 4, 1864, destd September 7, 1865.

Coder, Charles L., age 21, res. Richardson County, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, prmtd Corp. August 1, 1865.

Campbell, Robert, age 25, res. Nemaha County, nat. New York, e. and mus. June 15, 1861, disd February 3, 1862, for disab.

Crawford, W. B., age 27, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus, July 3, 1861, died at Syracuse, Mo., October 16, 1861, from being thrown from a mule.

Crawford, W. E., age 16, res. St. Francois Co., Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 19, 1861, mus. October 13, 1863, disd March 29, 1864, for disab.

Crawford, James A., age 21, res. St, Francois Co., Mo., nat. Missouri, e. September 19, 1861, mus. October 13, 1863, re-e. January 1, 1864.

Caine, Riley H., age 20, res. Otoe County, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, prmtd to Corp. April 1, 1863.

Clark, Leander J., age 31, res. Otoe County, nat. Virginia, e. October 1, 1863, mus. December 5, 1863, destd December 1, 1865.

Doyle, Owen, age 25, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. August 19, 1864, mus. August 22, 1864, destd September 2, 1865.

Dodson, James, age 15, res. Otoe County, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, disd February 15, 1862.

Dodson, Levi, age 53, res. Otoe County, nat Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, disd August 4, 1862, for disab.

Dust, Benjamin F., age 21, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, disd November 10, 1864.

Dingee, David, age 25, res. Richland County, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, disd May 10, 1862. for disab.

Dingee, Charles H., age 21, res. Richland County, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, died in hospital at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1862.

Dingee, Richard, age 29, res. Richland County, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, died in hospital at Memphis, Tenn., May 27, 1863.

Douglas, John C., age 18, res. Missouri, nat. Missouri, e. September 17, 1861, mus. October 13, 1863, vet., destd August 16, 1865.

Douglas, Davis N., age 21, res. Missouri, nat. Indiana, e. September 17, 1861, mus. October 13, 1863, re-e. January 1, 1864, disd November 10, 1866, for disab.

Davidson, Daniel, age 36, res. Missouri, nat. New Jersey, e. September 19, 1861, wounded in both legs at battle of Grand Prairie, August 24, 1864, disd April 10, 1865, for disab.

Dungan, George, age 22, res Florence, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, destd while on furlough February 1, 1862.

Douglas, David W. E., age 32, res. Missouri, nat. Indiana, e. August 19, 1864, mus. August 22, 1864, prmtd Corp. December 18, 1865.

Elmore, LaFayette, age 20, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Indiana, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, destd June 18, 1862.

Eddie, Lucas, age 24, res. Otoe County, nat. New York, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, disd November 10, 1864.

Elwood, Frederick, age 23, res. Gage County, nat. New York, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, prmtd to Corp. April 21, 1862.

Ewin, William, age 24, res. Gage County, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, re-e. Nov. 10, 1863, destd September 1, 1865.

Egan, Patrick, age 18, res. St. Paul, Minn., nat. Canada, e. February 27, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864, taken prisoner at battle of Grand Prairie, Ark., prmtd Corp. December 18, 1865.

Fleming, S. B., age 22, res. Otoe County, nat. Nova Scotia, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, died of disease at Warsaw, Mo., November 11, 1861.

Fairfield, Joseph B., age 48, nat. New York, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, destd February 20, 1863.

Fitzpatrick, Paul, age 20, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, re-e Nov. 10, 1863, prmtd Corp. Jan. 1, 1864.

Flannigan, F. J., age 25, e. and mus. July 8, 1861, trans. to Co. F, 1st Neb. Vol., July 8, 1861.

Ford, William, age 21, nat. Maryland, e. and mus. July 8, 1861, trans. to Co. D, 1st Neb. Vol., July 8, 1861.

Golding, Edward P., age 17, res. St. Joseph Mo., nat. Massachusetts, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, re-e. Nov. 16, 1863, destd Sept. 7, 1865.

Godsel, Edward, age 40, res. Otoe County, nat. England, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, re-e. Nov. 10, 1863, disd for disab. March 29, 1866.

Goff, William H., age 27, res. Gage County, nat. Virginia, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, disd February 11, 1862, for disab.

Gruell, James, e. and mus. September 5, 1861, trans. to Co. C, 1st Neb. Vol., October 1, 1861.

Harris, Frederick, age 19, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd Q. M. S. Jan. 1, 1864.

Howe, Ira, age 22, res. Pawnee County, nat. New York, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, re-e. November 10, 1863, wounded in action May 24, 1864, died from hospital at Fort Leavenworth.

Hardy, Alfred, age 39, res. Gage County, nat. Ohio, e and mus. July 3, 1861, disd February 16, 1862.

Hand, William H., age 17, res. Clay County, nat. New York, e. and mus. January 1, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Neb. Vet. Vol., December 16, 1864, vet., prmtd Corp. January 5, 1866.

Hurley, Benjamin F., age 19, res. Hall County, nat. Indiana, e. December 29, 1863, mus. January 17, 1864, destd September 5, 1865.

Haney, John, age 29, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. June 8, 1864, mus. August 31, 1864.

Ivory, John A., age 19, res. Nebraska City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, disd August 13, 1864.

James, William W., age 23, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, disd Sept. 3, 1865, for disab.

Jones, Virece, age 20, res. Missouri, nat. Missouri, e. September 19, 1861, died at Bolivar, Tenn., June 9, 1863.

King, Ambrose H., age 17, res. Richardson County, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, destd May 11, 1862.

Kinsey, Levi, age 24, res. Richardson County, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, died in hospital at Evansville, Ind., March 18, 1862.

Kinsey, Jacob W., age 23, res. Richardson County, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, re-e. November 10, 1863, destd September 23, 1865.

Keene, Thomas E., age 22, res. Otoe County, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, prmtd Corporal October 18, 1862.

Kellerman, John, age 19, res. Missouri, nat. Missouri, e. September 19, 1861, died in hospital at Ironton, Mo., June 23, 1863.

Kendall, Thomas E., age 18, res. Arkansas, nat. Arkansas, e. February 15, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864, destd August 26, 1864.

Lolmas, Frederick W., age 21, res. Richardson County, nat. New York, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, re-e. November 10, 1863, wounded in action May 12, 1865, prmtd Corporal for gallant conduct, received medal of honor from Congress.

Laudon, Henry C., age 17, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, disd January 25, 1863, for disab.

Lord, Samuel, age 19, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Illinois, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, disd November 10, 1864.

Ludwick, Samuel, age 18, res. St. Paul, Minn., nat. Illinois, e. February 27, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864.

Lyons, John, age 20, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. February 16, 1865, mus. March 22, 1865, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Master, Henry, age 18, res. Richardson County, nat. Germany, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, disd March 29, 1862, for disab.

Music, Joel L., age 21, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, destd in face of enemy at battle of Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 16, 1862.

Mowrey, John, age 50, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, trans. from Co. E, 1st Neb. Vol., July 31, 1861, disd February 11, 1862, for disab.

Mowrey, Phillip, age 18, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, died of disease at Georgetown, Mo., January 18, 1862.

Miller, Conrad, age 57, res. Nebraska City, nat. Germany, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, disd March 1, 1863, for disab.

Miller, Andrew age 17, res. Nebraska City, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, re-e. January 1, 1864.

Maxtead, Levi, age 26, res. Nebraska City, nat. Michigan, e. June 3, 1861, mus. July 3, 1861, re-e. Nov. 10, 1863, destd Sept. 1. 1865.

Murry, James, age 24, res. Nebraska City, nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 13, 1861, died at Fairfield, Mo., Oct. 31, 1861, disease.

McGlouhlin, Wm., age 21, res. Missouri, nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 10, 1861, died in hospital, St. Louis, Jan. 7, 1862.

Murphy, Neal, age 25, res. Carondelet, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. Sept. 10, 1861, mus. Oct. 13 1863, taken prisoner at battle Grand Prairie, Ark., Aug. 24, 1864, prmtd Corp. Jan. 1866.

Matthieusen, Carl, age 25, res. Council Bluffs, Iowa, nat. Germany, e. Jan. 16, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Matthieusen, Ludwig, age 22, res. Council Bluffs, Iowa, nat. Germany, e. Jan. 16, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, died in hospital, Ft. Sedgwick, Dec. 25, 1865.

Moran, John, age 40, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. Feb. 29, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Moran, James H., age 35, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. Jan. 18, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Moore, Henry A., age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Feb. 27, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Mumford, Thomas T., age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Feb. 22, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, prmtd Corp. Dec. 16, 1865.

Martin, George, age 18, res. Decatur, e. Jan. 3, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Messer, Jesse, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Jan. 28, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

McCauley, Thomas, age 19, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. March 25, 1864, mus. Aug. 1, 1865.

Morris, George, age 21, nat. Ohio, e. Jan. 28, 1863, mus. Nov. 26, 1863, disd Feb. 15, 1866.

Nurse, Samuel W., age 44, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Feb. 10, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Nowles, Thomas, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Iowa, e. Feb. 20, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd Sept. 4, 1865.

Oppy, John, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Virginia, e. Feb. 1, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Ogburn, Thomas F., age 17, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. March 22, 1865, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd Oct. 15, 1865.

Patchen, John, age 30, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Massachusetts, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, disd Dec. 8, 1862, disab.

Potts, Jonathan, age 27, res. Gage Co., nat. Illinois, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd Corp. Jan. 1, 1864.

Penderbaugh, Daton, age 25, nat. New Jersey, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, died in hospital at Paducah June —, 1862.

Patterson, Thomas L., age 21, res. Aspinwall, nat. Indiana, e. Feb. 18, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1864.

Powers, Thomas, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Massachusetts, e. Feb. 18, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1864, wounded in action with Indians Nov. 16, 1865.

Pierce, Winfield S., age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Iowa, e. March 21, 1864, mus. March 25, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1864, never appeared.

Price, Moses, age 35, res. Kearney City, nat. New Jersey, e. Nov. 19, 1863, mus. Dec. 5, 1863, vet.

Riber, John W., age 25, res. Decatur, Ill., nat. Maryland, e. and mus. Sept. 5, 1861, prmtd Corp. July 21, 1862.

Reeves, George, age 21, res. Florence, nat. England, e. and mus. June 30, 1861, trans. from Co. G, 1st Neb. Vols., Oct. 1, 1861, disd Dec. 21, 1862, for disab.

Reeves, Christopher, age 24, res. Omaha, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, trans. from Co. K, 1st Neb. Vols., Sept. 3, 1861.

Robinson, Wm. F., age 21, res. Carondelet, Mo., nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, destd Aug. 10, 1861.

Robertson, Joseph, age 18, res. Carondelet, Mo., nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 14, 1863, mus. Oct. 13, 1863, destd Sept. 9, 1865.

Rosecrans, Geo. W., age 43, res. Otoe Co., nat. New York, e. March 28, 1863, mus. Nov. 17, 1863, trans. from Co. D, 1st Neb. Vet. Cav., Dec. 6, 1864, disd July 10, 1865, for disab.

Russell, George N., age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. March 26, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, prmtd Corp. Dec. 18, 1865.

Story, James D., age 19, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, destd May 11, 1862.

Smith, John J., age 16, res. Savannah, Mo., nat. Illinois, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, re-e. January 3, 1864, destd October 1, 1865.

Sager, Isaac, age 32, res. Nebraska City, nat. Virginia, e and mus. July 3, 1861, vet., died of disease at Nebraska City, July 5, 1864.

Sager, Levi, age 19, res. Nebraska City, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, destd January 18, 1862.

Sager, John, age 23, res. Missouri, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. September 19, 1861, died November 10, 1864.

Seward, Lorenzo D., age 28, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, destd August 10, 1861.

Seward, Stephen W., age 21, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, destd August 10, 1861.

Shannon, George, age 18, res. Cass County, nat. New Jersey. e. October 16, 1862, mus. November 26, 1863, died October 21, 1865.

Schernekan, Augustus, age 25, res. Grand Island, nat. Germany, e. October 18, 1862, mus. October 29, 1863, died October 21, 1865.

Simpson, John, age 21, res. Missouri, nat. Missouri, e. March 10, 1864, destd April 10, 1864.

Schneekloth, Hand, age 25, res Omaha, nat. Germany, e. January 16, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Slightam, George H., age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. February 20, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, but never appeared.

Stevens, Melvin, age 18, res. Aspinwall, nat. Iowa, e. February 19, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd September 8, 1865.

Sayle, James, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Iowa, e. February 25, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Smith, Willis, age 19, res. Brownville, nat. Tennessee, e. January 30, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Shields, David, age 27, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. February 27, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd October 18, 1865.

Squires, Jabez, age 48, res. Nebraska City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. March 26, 1864, mus. April 6, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Shaylor, Thomas, age 29, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. March 4, 1864, mus. April 21, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Sage, Henry, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. April 5, 1864, mus. April 25, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Springer, James, age 20, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. July 3, 1864, mus. April 25, 1865, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Snyder, Jacob L., age 26, res. Dakota, nat. Pennsylvania, e. January 24, 1865, mus. March 22, 1865, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Stapleton, James, age 18, res. Dakota, nat. Illinois, e. January 17, 1865, mus. March 22, 1865, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Swinson, Augustus, age 38, res. Omaha, nat. Sweden, e. August 20, 1864, mus. August 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Thomas, John H., age 28, res. Pawnee County, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, prmtd Corp. April 21, 1862.

Taylor, William L., age 27, res. Richardson County, nat. Tennessee, e. November 10, 1863, mus. December 5, 1863, died of disease at Batesville, Ark., March 24, 1864.

Tracey, Richard E., res. Missouri, nat. Missouri, e. March 10, 1864, destd April 17, 1864.

Taylor, Solomon, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. March 4, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd August 16, 1865.

Taylor, John E. W., res. Nebraska City, nat. Missouri, e. February 1, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd August 16, 1865.

Tansil, Alverado, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. June 15, 1864, mus. August 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, died March 10, 1866, disab.

Tamion, Barney, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. August 25, 1864, mus. August 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Vogan, Samuel, res. Kansas, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, re-e. November 10, 1863, destd September 24, 1863.

Vedder, William, res. Vermillion, Ohio, nat. Ohio, e. February 27, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864, destd September 5, 1865.

Van Buren, Martin, res. Decatur, nat. Minnesota, e. March 25, 1864, mus. August 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, but never appeared.

West, William C., res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. October 1, 1862, mus. October 29, 1863, prmtd Corp. January 1, 1864.

Whaley, Jacob, res. Nebraska City, nat. Connecticut, e. March 4, 1863, mus. October 13, 1863.

Wade, Alfred, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. February 29, 1864, mus, March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd October 13, 1865.

White, Alfred, res. Nebraska City, nat. Missouri, e. February 21, 1864. mus. March 25, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Wright, William J., res. Nebraska City, nat. Missouri, e. February 25, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd August 16, 1865.

Wood, Cain M., res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. February 29, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd September 4, 1865.

Withelin, John G., res. Nebraska City, nat Wisconsin, e. and mus. Jan. 12, 1865, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Wilbur, George H., res. Omaha, nat. Virginia, e. January 27, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, but never appeared.

Warner, Thaddeus, res. Iowa, nat. Illinois, e. September 5, 1864, mus. September 6, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Young, James C., res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 3, 1861, re-e. January 1, 1864, prmtd Corp. January 1, 1864.

Grisby, Washington, res. Independence, Ark., nat. Arkansas, e. February 11, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864, destd June 21, 1864.

Johnson, Harrison, nat. Arkansas, e. February 25, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Capt. Jacob Butler, age 32, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. July 17, 1861, resd January 31, 1862.

Capt. Henry H. Ribbel, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. July 21, 1861, mus. January 30, 1862, resd August 22, 1865.

Capt. John P. Murphy, age 28, res. Pittsburgh, Penn., nat. Pennsylvania, e. June 24, 1861, mus. September 23, 1865, trans. from Co. F, September 23, 1865.

First. Lieut Henry H. Ribbel, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. July 21, 1861, prmtd Capt. January 30, 1862.

First Lieut. Francis D. Cramer, age 26, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Pennsylvania, e. July 17, 1861, mus. January 30, 1862, prmtd Reg. Adjt. April 24, 1862.

First Lieut. Emory Peck, age 25, nat. New York, e. July 17, 1861, mus. May 1, 1862, resd November 4, 1864.

First Lieut. John Talbott, age 29, e. and mus. November 29, 1864.

Second Lieut. Francis L. Cramer, age 26, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Pennsylvania, e. July 17, 1861, prmtd 1st Lieut. January 30, 1862.

Second Lieut. Emory Peck, age 25, nat. New York, e. July 17, 1861, mus. January 30, 1862, prmtd 1st Lieut. May 1, 1862.

Second Lieut. Francis A. McDonald, age 28, res. Iowa, nat. Ohio, e. July 17, 1861, mus. April 30, 1862, trans. to Regimental Staff November 5, 1863.

Second Lieut. George P. Belden, age 21, mus. June 7, 1864, trans. from Co. A June 7, 1864.

First Sergt. Emory Peck, age 25, nat. New York, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, prmtd 2d Lieut. January 30, 1862.

1st Sergt. Francis A. McDonald, age 28, res. Iowa, nat. Ohio, e. July 17, 1861, mus. January 30, 1862, prmtd 2d Lieut. April 30, 1862.

1st Sergt. James H. Bangs, age 21, res. Amity, Iowa, nat. Michigan, e. July 17, 1861, mus. May 1, 1862, re-e. November 16, 1863, died November 6, 1865, for disab.

Q. M. S. Henry Haishbarger, age 22, nat. Indiana, e. August 10, 1861, mus. January 1, 1864, died November 24, 1865.

Q. M. S. Samuel H. Lutes, age 21, res. Nodaway, Mo., nat. Pennsylvania, e. July 17, 1861, mus. November 27, 1865, died December 31, 1863, re-e. as vet.

Q. M. S. William D. Stollard, age 19, res. Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. July 17, 1861, mus. June 2, 1866.

Com. Sergt. William J. Jones, age 20, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. Wisconsin, e. July 17, 1861, mus. January 1, 1864.

Second Sergt. Francis A. McDonald, age 28, res. Iowa, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, prmtd 1st Sergt. January 30, 1862.

Third Sergt. John W. Bassford, age 23, res. Missouri, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. July 17, 1861.

Fourth Sergt. William C. Floyd, age 26, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, died May 5, 1862, for disab.

Fifth Sergt. James H. Bangs, age 21, res. Amity, Iowa, nat. Michigan, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, prmtd 1st Sergt. May 1, 1862.

Sergt. Joseph Goddard, age 23, res. Marysville, Mo., nat. Pennsylvania, e. July 17, 1861, mus. January 30, 1862, m. o. November 10, 1864.

Sergt. Wilson Larimer, age 22, res. Ottumwa, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. July 17, 1861, mus. May 1, 1862, m. o. November 10, 1864.

Sergt. Samuel H. Lutes, res. Nodaway, Mo., nat. Pennsylvania, e. July 17, 1861, mus. October 6, 1865, prmtd Q. M. S. November 27, 1865.

Sergt. Jasper Dye, nat. Ohio, e. July 17, 1861, mus. November 27, 1865.

Sergt. Henry F. Hughs, res. Cass County, nat. Ohio, e. August 25, 1864, mus. November 27, 1865.

Sergt. Isaac N. Wray, res. Missouri. nat. Ohio, e. July 17, 1861, mus. November 27, 1865.

Sergt. Edmund Royston, res. Missouri, nat. England, e. July 17, 1861, mus. March 21, 1866.

Sergt. Andrew Christenson, res. Omaha, nat. Denmark, e. August 29, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, reduced to ranks at his own request August 31, 1865.

Sergt. Hansford Hensen, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Kentucky, e. June 6, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd January 3, 1866.

Sergt. George B. Lewis, res. Missouri, nat. Pennsylvania, e. August 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, prmtd 1st Sergt. November 27, 1865.

Sergt. Michael Barada, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. Feb. 1, 1861, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd Nov. 10, '65.

Sergt. William McNatt, res. Nebraska City, nat. Iowa, e. June 18, 1861, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd Oct. 1, '65.

Corp. Joseph L. Ware, age 19, res. Missouri, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, destd Feb. 24, 1862.

Corp. George W. Ames, age 27, res. Iowa, nat. New York, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, destd Oct. 2, 1863.

Corp. Joseph Goddard, age 23, res. Marysville, Tenn., nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, prmtd Sergt. June 30, 1832.

Corp. Wilson W. Larimer, age 22, res. Ottumwa, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, prmtd Sergt. May 1, 1862.

Corp. Samuel H. Lutes, age 21, res. Nodaway, Mo., nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, prmtd Sergt. Oct. 6, 1865.

Corp. Gilbert C. Lyons, age 25, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, reduced to ranks, 1861, at his request, blacksmith.

Corp. Isaac Lewis, age 22, res. Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, died in hospital, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1, 1861.

Corp. J. Benson Thompson, age 19, res. Iowa, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, killed in battle, Pittsburg Landing, April 7, '62.

Corp. Henry Hushbarger, age 22, nat. Indiana, e. Aug. 10, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, 1863, re-e. Nov. 10, 1863, prmtd Q. M. S. Jan. 1, 1864.

Corp. Wm. J. Jones, age 20, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. Wisconsin, e. July 17, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, 1863, prmtd Sergt. May 1, 1862.

Corp. Chatfield H. Butler, age 26, res. Iowa, nat. Iowa, e. Sept. 25, 1861, mus May 1, 1862, m. o. Nov. 10, 1864.

Corp. Samuel Bamhart, age 31, res. Missouri, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 16, 1861, mus. May 1, 1862, reduced to ranks April 6, 1862.

Corp. Edmund Roston, age 18, res. Missouri, nat. England, e. July 17, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1862, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd Sergt. March 21, 1866.

Corp. William D. Stollard, age 19, res. Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. July 17, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1862, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd Q. M. S. June 2, 1866.

Corp. Thomas B. Hatch, age 19, nat. Ohio, e. July 17, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, 1862, re-e. Nov. 10, 1863, disd June 13, 1865, for disab.

Corp. Jasper Dye, age 18, nat. Ohio, e. July 17, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, 1862, prmtd Sergt. Nov. 27, 1865.

Corp. Isaac N. Wray, age 21, res. Missouri, nat. Ohio, e. July 17, 1861, mus. Oct. 6, 1865, prmtd Sergt. Nov. 27, 1865.

Corp. George Acton, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. France, e. Nov. 1, 1863, mus. Oct. 6, 1865, disd Nov. 24, 1865, for disab.

Corp. Louis H. Laflin, age 24, res. Nebraska City, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 7, 1862, mus. Oct. 6, 1865, m. o. Oct. 12, 1865.

Corp. Joseph A. Brady, age 19, res. Iowa, nat. Illinois, e. July 17, 1861, mus. Nov. 27, 1865, disd for disab. Feb. 10, 1866.

Corp. George M. Dailey, age 21, res. Hamburg, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. Feb. 5, 1863, mus. Nov. 27, 1865, m. o. June 15, 1866.

Corp. James M. Gibbs, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Sept. 7, 1864, mus. Nov. 27, 1865, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, '65.

Corp. Abraham D. Linville, age 22; res. Iowa, nat. Missouri, e. Aug. 26, 1864, mus. Nov. 27, 1865.

Corp. Michael Shough, age 21, res. Marysville, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 5, 1863, mus. Nov. 27, 1865, m. o. Jan. 15, 1866.

Corp. Andrew W. Gillespie, age 18, res. Missouri, nat. Missouri, e. June 13, 1864, mus. March 21, 1866.

Corp. Gottlieb Green, age 20, res. Council Bluffs, Iowa, nat. Germany, e. June 16, 1864, mus. March 21, 1866.

Corp. Robert McElvoy, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. July 17, 1861, mus. March 21, 1866.

Corp. Edward Burgess, age 32, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 25, 1864, mus. March 21, 1866.

Corp. H. C. H. Fitzgerald, age 29, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. June 1, 1864, mus. March 21, 1866.

Corp. John Earl, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. July 14, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, reduced to ranks Aug. 15, 1865.

Corp. Nathan P. Kinsley, age 28, res. Iowa, nat. Delaware, e. Nov. 16 1863, vet., destd Nov. 17, 1865.

Corp. John L Rhodes, age 22, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Indiana, e. July 17, 1861, m. o. Nov. 10, 1864.

Corp. Merril B. Slocum, age 21, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Sept. 13, 1862, killed in action at Grand Prairie, Ark., Aug. 24, 1864.

Corp. Nelson Fenton, age 30, res. Decatur, Mo., nat. Iowa, e. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd Nov. 27, 1865.

Bug. George Acton, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. France, e. Nov. 1, 1863, mus. Dec. 5, 1863, prmtd Corp. Oct. 6, 1865.

Bug. Walter Walker, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 3, 1863, mus. Dec. 5, 1863, disd Dec. 5, 1865.

Saddler Andrew Lundwall, age 43, res. Omaha, nat. Sweden, e. Aug. 28, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Blacksmith Gilbert C. Lyons, age 25, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Ohio, e. July 17, 1861, vet., disd for disab. July 28, 1865.

Far. Stanton Fordyce, age 44, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio. e. July 13, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, never reported.

Wag. Richard Sellers, age 24, res. Rockport, Mo., nat. England, e. May 4, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd Feb. 14, 1866.

PRIVATES.

Abbott, William, age 19, res. Missouri, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, died in hospital at St. Louis, Mo., May 30, 1862.

Agon, Martin, age 16, nat. Ireland, e. Aug. 25, 1861, killed in action at Cape Girardeau, Mo., April 26, 1863.

Arnold, Henry M., age 21, res. Rolla, Mo., nat. Tennessee, e. Dec 9, 1863.

Adamson, Milton M., age 16, nat. Iowa, e. Oct. 11, 1863, destd Sept. 1, 1865.

Andersen, Christian, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Denmark, e. Aug. 21, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Bratman, Richard, age 21, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, disd for disab. Dec. 9, 1862.

Brady, Joseph A., age 19, res. Iowa, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, vet., prmtd Corp. Nov. 27, 1865.

Bates, Benjamin F., age 29, res. Iowa, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, died in hospital at Keokuk, Iowa, July 16, 1862.

Butler, Chatfield H., age 26, res. Iowa, nat. Iowa, e. Sept. 25, 1861, prmtd Corp. May 1, 1862.

Barnhart, Samuel, age 31, res. Missouri, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 16, 1861, prmtd Corp. May 1, 1862, destd Nov. 9, 1862.

Bean, Caswell C., age 45, res. Rolla, Mo., nat. Tennessee, e. Dec. 9, 1863, disd for disab. March 11, 1864.

Bordeaux, John, age 18, nat. Colorado, e. May 4, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Backstien, Lewis, age 30, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. July 12, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans, from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd June 5, 1862.

Biliter, Mark J., res. Elkhorn, nat. Indiana, e. May 9, 1864. mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Bird, Jackson, age 23, res. Decatur, nat. Minnesota, e. May 23, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd March 27, 1866.

Blackwood, Perry, age 23, res. De Soto, nat. Georgia, e. May 29, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Blackwood, William, age 21, res. De Soto, nat. Georgia, e. May 29, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Blackwood, Joseph, age 18, res. De Soto, nat. Missouri, e. May 29, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Blivin, Albert H., age 21, res. De Soto, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Aug. 14, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Bruce, Joseph N., age 24. nat. Indiana, e. May 10, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Brown, John, age 18, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Iowa. e. May 26, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd Jan. 18, 1866.

Burgess, Edward, age 32, res. Omaha, nat Missouri, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, prmtd Corp. May 21, 1866.

Bigway, George, age 38, res. Omaha, nat. Wisconsin, e. July 6, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd Nov. 20, 1865.

Carr, John, age 26, res. Missouri, nat. Ireland, e. July 15, 1861, mus. July 17, 1861, disd Nov. 10, 1864.

Chandler, Henry, age 38, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, trans. from Co. F July 25, 1861, destd Feb. 26, 1862.

Carter, Garnet D., age 30 nat. Tennessee, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, died in hospital at Iron Mountain, Mo., March 3, 1863.

Cottel, Cornelius, age 25, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 3, 1863, destd Sept. 25, 1865.

Curtis, Francis A., age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Sept. 30, 1864, mo. o. Oct. 12, 1865.

Coleman, Amos, age 27, res. Nebraska City, nat. Indiana, e. March 30, 1863.

Cutler, William, age 34, res. Nebraska City, nat. Kentucky, e. Sept. 24, 1863, mus. Dec. 5, 1863, destd Sept. 5, 1865.

Cutler, George, age 21, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Germany, e. Oct. 20, 1863, mus. Nov. 16, 1863, destd Dec. 26, 1864.

Carson, James, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 25, 1864, mus. Sept. 28, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd Nov. 18, 1865.

Criss, George W., age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. June 1, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Crippin, William D., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. June 14, 1864, mus. Aug. 13, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd Jan. 3, 1866.

Christenson, Andrew, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Denmark, e. Aug. 20, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.

Dailey, George M., age 21, res. Hamburg, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. Feb. 5, 1863, prmtd Corp. Nov. 27, 1865.

Dye, Jasper, age 18, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, prmtd Corp. Nov. 1, 1861.

Dawson, John, age 24, res. Cape Girardeau, Mo., nat. Ohio, e. May 25, 1863, mus. Sept. 5, 1863, given up to 12th Mo. Cav. as a deserter Nov. 27, 1863.

Doiler, Edward, age 28, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 27, 1863, destd from recruiting officer.

Drost, Richard H., age 32. res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. New Jersey, e. Nov. 26, 1863, destd Dec. 26, 1864.

Davis, John W., age 27, res. Nebraska City, nat. Missouri, e. March 19, 1864, mus. March 25, 1864, destd, retaken and was confined by civil authorities.

Decorah, George, age 23, res. Decatur, nat Minnesota, e. May 25, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Dozier, Zack T., age 18, res. Rockport. Mo., nat. Missouri, e. and mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Ervin, Robinson C, age 26, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, disd Feb. 22 for disab.

Earl, John, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Tennessee, e. July 14, 1861, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.

Evans, Charles E., age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Dec. 3, 1863, disd July 25, 1864.

Edwards, Jonathan, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Aug. 29, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, disd Nov. 21, 1865.

Esaw, Edward, age 19, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. May 25, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Ferry, Levi W., age 20, nat. Ohio, e. Aug. 6, 1861, disd May 16, 1862, for disab.

Flinn, Isaac, age 21, res. Read Station, Mo., nat. Maine, e. Dec. 10, 1862, died of disease, Jefferson Barracks, Dec. 4, 1863.

Fisher, George F, age 21 res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Ohio, e. Aug. 17, 1864, mus. Oct. 23, 1864.

Farrens, Robert A., age 21. res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Iowa, e. Aug. 17, 1864, mus. April 21, 1865.

Fitzgerald, H. C. H., age 29, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. June 1, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, prmtd Corp. March 21, 1866.

Fahee, Michael, age 38, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. Aug. 22, 1864, mus. Aug. 27, 1864, disd Feb. 20, 1866, for disab.

Fletcher, Frank, age 20, res. Decatur, nat. Minnesota, e. May 25, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Fordyce, Stanton, age 44, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. July 13, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, never reported.

Fisher, Frank, age 39, nat. Germany, e. and mus. Sept. 20, 1864, destd March 7, 1865.

Grantzack, Jacob, age 38, nat. Germany, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, died in hospital, Syracuse, Mo., Oct. 12, 1861.

Gray, David C., age 20, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, died in hospital at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 1, 1861.

Gill, John, age 19, nat. Tennessee, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, destd July 24, 1862.

Guthery, Samuel, age 15, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 31, 1863.

Glover, John W., age 22, nat. Virginia, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, re-e. as vet. Nov. 16, 1863, destd Aug. 24, 1865.

Graham, Silas G., age 23, res. Nebraska City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 25, 1863, mus. Dec. 5, 1863.

Gibbons, Joseph, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. England, e. and mus. Sept. 20, 1864, m. o. Oct. 12, 1865.

Goff, Barthama, age 22, res. Hamburg, Iowa, nat. Maine, e. Nov 17, 1863, vet.

Gibbs, James M., age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Sept. 7, 1864, prmtd Corp. Nov. 27, 1865.

Gillespie, Andrew W., age 18, res. Missouri, nat. Missouri, e. June 13, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, prmtd Corp. March 21, 1866.

Green, Gottlieb, age 20, res. Council Bluffs, Iowa, nat. Germany, e. June 16, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Hiles, John, age 19, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, died in hospital at Cape Girardeau, Mo., March 28, 1863, of disease.

Hushbarger, Henry C., age 22, nat. Indiana, e. Aug. 10, 1861, prmtd Corp. Nov. 1, 1861.

Hatch, Thomas B., age 19, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, prmtd Corp. Nov. 1, 1862.

Howard, Jeremiah, age 18, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, disd Feb. 3, 1863, for disab.

Huffman, Franklin, age 28, nat. Kentucky, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, disd May 2, 1862, for disab.

Harding, Amos J., age 23, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Aug. 31, 1862, disd April 2, 1864, to enable him to accept a commission in Sixth Missouri Cavalry.

Hennessy, James, age 21, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. and mus. Nov. 28, 1863, destd from recruiting office Nov. 28, 1863.

Hughes, Henry F., age 20, res. Cass County, nat. Ohio, e Aug. 25, 1864, mus. Aug. 27, 1864, prmtd Sergt. Nov. 27, 1865.

Hillman, John W., age 18, res. Kansas, nat. Indiana, e. Sept. 20, 1864, mus. Nov. 17, 1864, m. o. Oct. 12, 1865.

Helling, John, age 26, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Sept. 20, 1864, m. o. Oct. 12, 1865.

Hickman, Theodore, age 18, res. Missouri, e. July 7, 1864, mus. August 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Hitting, Peter, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. May 24, 1864, mus. August 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd November 27, 1865.

Holman Leroy L., age 29, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri. e. September 2, 1864, mus. September 5, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd July 10, 1865.

Haines, William L., age 19, res. Missouri, nat. Kentucky, e. June 10, 1864, mus. August 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd July 10, 1865.

Hunter, George, age 27, res. Decatur, nat. Minnesota, e. May 25, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd Nov. 20, 1865.

Hutchins, Isaac, age 18, res. Iowa, nat. Missouri, e. May 7, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864 trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, destd Jan. 8, 1866.

Hall, George P., age 21, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. July 20, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865, disd Aug. 16, 1865, for disab.

Jackson, Martin, age 19, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, re-e. Dec. 31, 1863, destd Sept. 5, 1865.

Jackson, Lewis C., age 21, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Iowa, e. Aug. 17, 1864, mus. Aug. 21, 1864, killed in action near Miller's Ranch, Nebraska, Oct. 13, 1864.

Jones. William J., age 20, res. Sidney. Iowa, nat. Wisconsin, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, prmtd Corp. Nov. 1, 1861.

Johnson, Hamer G., age 25, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 20, 1863, mus. Dec. 5, 1863, destd Sept. 5, 1865.

King. James W., age 38, res. Nebraska City, nat. Virginia, e. Nov. 12, 1863, mus. Dec. 5, 1863, disd for disab. July 10, 1865.

King, William, age 18, res. Iowa, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, disd for disab. July 24, 1862.

Kauble, Francis M., age 21, res. Missouri, nat. Indiana, e. July 17, 1861, disd March 13, 1863.

Kurren, Patrick, age 42, res. Memphis, Tenn., nat. Ireland, e. July 12, 1862, disd Sept. 28, 1865.

Ken, William F., age 27, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 28, 1863, mus. Dec. 25, 1863, destd Dec. 26, 1864.

Kelley, Samuel J., age 19, res. Missouri, nat. Ohio, e. Aug. 1, 1864, mus. Aug. 12, 1864, killed in action near Miller's Ranch, Nebraska, Oct. 13, 1864.

Kelley, John W., age 18, res. Missouri, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Aug. 31, 1864, destd Nov. 21, 1865.

Lytle, Francis B , age 16, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, disd for disab. Feb. 25, 1862.

Lockwood, Samuel R., age 28, res. Peru, nat. Ohio, e. Sept, 30, 1862, died of disease July 2, 1863, Ironton, Mo.

Legrand, Emile, age 33, res. Nebraska City, nat. France, e. Feb. 6, 1863, died of disease Dec. 29, 1864, St. Louis, Mo.

Laflin, Lewis H., age 24, res. Nebraska City, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 7, 1862, mus. Nov. 16, 1862, prmtd Corp. Oct. 6, 1865.

Lane, Reuben B., age 18, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. Iowa, e. July 6, 1863, destd July 19, 1863.

Linville, Abraham, age 22, res. Iowa, nat. Missouri, e. Aug. 26, 1864, mus. Aug. 27, 1864, prmtd Corp. Nov. 27, 1865.

Musser, Samuel A., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, trans. to Marine Brigade.

McElroy. Robert, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, prmtd Corp. March 31, 1866.

Mayer, William C., age 19, nat. Ohio, e. April 6, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 8, 1863.

Moore, William P., age 24, res. Missouri, nat. Indiana, e. Sept. 15, 1861, destd Oct. 30, 1862, from general hospital.

Merriman, Charles, age 26, nat. Canada, e. Sept. 20, 1862, destd April 9, 1863.

McClosky, James J., age 35, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 30, 1863, disd for disab. June 13, 1865.

Null, George W., age 19, res. Marysville, Mo., nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, disd Jan. 11, 1866.

Norton, William H., age 26, res. Missouri, nat. New York, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, re-e. Jan 1, 1864, destd Sept. 5, 1865.

Pangbum, John W., age 18, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, killed in battle at Ft. Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1862.

Predmore, John C., age 21, res. Plattsmouth, nat. South Carolina, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Nov. 16, 1863, m. o. Oct. 12, 1865.

Quinn, Leonidas, age 29, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 24, 1862, mus. Nov. 16, 1863, m. o. Oct. 12, 1865.

Royson, Edwards, age 18, res. Missouri, nat. England, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, prmtd Corp. Sept 1, 1862.

Rhodes, Jacob, age 20, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 16, 1861, died of disease at Helena, Ark., Sept. 4, 1862.

Rhodes, John L., age 22, res. St Louis, Mo., nat. Indiana, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, prmtd Corp.

Reed, Francis B., age 31, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 16, 1862, disd for disab. March 7, 1863.

Root, Nathan, age 16, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. Sept. 20, 1862, destd June 20, 1863.

Roberts, William, age 21, res. Nebraska City, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Nov. 16, 1863, m. o. Oct. 12, 1865.

Rancire, William S., age 40, nat New York, e. Sept. 30, 1862, destd Feb. 2, 1863.

Riley, Charles, age 25, res. St. Louis. Mo., nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 26, 1863, destd from recruiting office Nov. 27, 1863.

Summers, Marian, age 21, nat. Illinois, e. Aug. 1, 1861, died of disease in general hospital, Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 16, 1862.

Shepard, Benj. F., age 19, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, died of disease at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 30, 1864.

Stollard, William D., age 19, res. Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, prmtd Corp. Sept. 1, 1862.

Skinner, John W., age 19, nat. Missouri, e and mus. July 17, 1861, died of disease at St. Louis, Mo., May 16, 1862.

Smith, Erastus A., age 25, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Massachusetts, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disd Jan. 3, 1866, for disab.

Smiles, James S., res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat Missouri, e. May 30, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Smiles, Joseph S., age 19, res. Clarinda, Iowa, nat. Missouri, e. May 30, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav. July 10, 1865.

Silman, John, age 31, nat. Germany, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, died of disease in hospital at Georgetown. Mo., Jan. 15, 1862.

Swingle, Thomas J., age 25, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, disd Feb. 10, 1864, for disab.

Shaw, Auston, age 26, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 1, 1861, destd Oct. 30, 1862, from General Hospital.

Stingly, William, age 55, nat. Virginia, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, disd March 24, 1862, for disab.

Stoddard, S. B., age 32, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Massachusetts, e. Oct. 16, 1863, destd Feb. 2, 1864.

Slocum, Merrill B., age 21, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Sept. 13, 1862, prmtd Corp.

Shough, Michael, age 21, res. Marysville, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 5, 1862, mus. Nov. 16, 1863, prmtd Corp. Nov. 27, 1865.

Scarbrough, Elijah, age 24, res. Leavenworth, Kan., e. and mus. Sept. 20, 1864, m. o. Oct. 12, 1865.

Tindall, Henry H., age 24, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, disd by court martial Millallas' Ranche, Neb., Dec. 4, 1864.

Tiethill, Euphrates, age 20, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, disd March 24, 1862, for disab.

Tom. George, age 19, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Germany, e. Sept. 8, 1863.

Thompson, John O., age 25, e. and mus. Nov. 29, 1863, destd from recruiting officer Nov. 29, 1863.

Vantilburg, William, age 27, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 16, 1863, destd Sept. 5, 1865.

Woods, William J., age 23, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, m. o. Nov. 10, 1864.

Weaver, Jacob, age 25, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, died of disease on hospital boat April 16, 1862.

Wan, Isaac C., age 18, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, destd June 2, 1862.

Way, Samuel H., age 25, res. Nodaway Co., Mo., nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, destd Sept. 5, 1865.

Way, Isaac H., age 21, res. Nodaway Co., Mo., nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd Corp. Oct. 6, 1865.

Wray, Francis M., age 19, res. Nodaway Co., Mo., nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 17, 1861, died of disease in hospital at Ironton, Mo, March 1, 1863.

Williams, John, age 23, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 28, 1863, destd from recruiting officer.

Waldron, Charles, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Nov. 28, 1863, mus. Dec. 5, 1863, destd from recruiting officer.

Wright, Robert, age 44, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 3, 1863, destd Sept. 5, 1865.

Yorbraugh, Thomas J., age 21, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. North Carolina, e. July 3, 1863, destd July 19, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Capt. Joseph W. Paddock, mus. July 22, 1862, trans. to Gen. Steel's staff April 19, 1862.

Capt. Edward Lawler, mus. May 1, 1862, prmtd from 1st Lieut. and resigned Nov. 28, 1865.

Capt. H. F. C. Krummine, mus. Aug. 30, 1861, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, resd Dec. 23, 1865.

Capt. Lewis Lowry, age 26, res. Camelville, nat. Pennsylvania, prmtd from 2d Lieut.

First Lieut. Robert Howard, mus. July 22, 1861, trans. to Missouri Cav. Aug. 31, 1861.

First Lieut. Edward Lawler, mus. June 1, 1862, prmtd from 2d Lieut., prmtd Capt. May 1, in Neb. Vet. Cav.

First Lieut. Edward Donevan, mus. June 1, 1862, prmtd to 2d Lieut., prmtd Capt. Co. F, 1st Neb. Vet. Cav.

First Lieut. James Steele, prmtd to 1st Lieut. from Q. M. S.

Second Lieut. Edward Lawler, mus. July 22, 1861, prmtd 1st Lieut. Jan. 1, 1862.

Second Lieut. Edward Donevan, mus. Oct. 1, 1861, prmtd from Hos. Stew. by General Order No. 8, Oct. 1, 1861, prmtd 1st Lieut. June 1, 1862.

Second Lieut. Lyman Richardson, mus. June 1, 1862, app. 2d Lieut. June 1, 1862, prmtd Capt. of Co. F, 1st Neb. Vet. Cav., Sept. 20, 1862.

Second Lieut. Lewis Lowry, mus. June 1, 1863, prmtd 2d Lieut. from Corp., prmtd Capt.

First Sergt. Charles Cox, age 29, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, destd Dec. 9, 1861, returned under President's proclamation, May 1, 1863, disd expiration of service.

Second Sergt. William G. Hackett, age 43, res. Omaha, nat. Maine, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, reduced to Corp. Nov. 1, 1861, destd Dec. 10, 1861, returned April 6, 1863, and disd for disab. Nov. 19, 1863.

Third Sergt. Theo. S. Gilmore, res. Omaha, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, trans. to gunboat service Sept. 1, 1861.

Fourth Sergt. Michael O. Rourk, age 30, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. July 21, 1861.

Fifth Sergt. William G. McMurtrie, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, prmtd 1st Sergt. Nov. 1, 1861, died at Camp Denison, Ohio, June 18, 1862.

First Corp. James C. McNulty, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Massachusetts, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, prmtd 1st Sergt. April 26, 1862, reduced to 3d Sergt. Nov. 1, 1862, disd for disab. April 10, 1863.

Second Corp. Thomas Kelley, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. July 22, 1861, reduced to ranks Sept. 1, 1861, disd Dec. 15, 1865, for disability.

Third Corp. Lewis Lowry, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, prmtd 2d Lieut. Jan. 1, 1863.

Fourth Corp. Charles Thompson, res. Omaha, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, prmtd Com. Sergt. 1st Reg. Neb. Inf., prmtd 1st Lieut. and Reg. Q. M. 1st. Neb. Inf. May 19, 1862.

Fifth Corp. Andrew Dunn, age 46, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, reduced to ranks June 18, 1862, disd expiration of term of service Nov. 10, 1864.

Sixth Corp. Thomas Doak, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, disd for disab. June 19, 1862.

Seventh Corp. Thomas Burgyon, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. July 22, 1861, prmtd Sergt. Nov. 1, 1861, reduced to ranks Aug. 11, 1862, disd for disab. at General Hospital, Keokuk, Iowa, June 23, 1863.

Eighth Corp. John T. Nelson, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. July 22, 1861, died at General Hospital Evansville, Ind., March 19, 1862.

Musician Hans P. Jensen, age 17, res. Omaha, nat. Denmark, e. and mus. July 22, 1861, prmtd to Com. Sergt. Nov. 1, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Armstrong, John, age 25, res. Missouri, nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 16, 1861, mus. Nov. 11, 1861, destd at Sulphur Springs, Mo., Oct. 25, 1862, returned Jan. 25, 1863.

Arnold, W. C., age 28, res. Missouri, nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 16, 1861, mus. Nov. 11, 1861.

Adams, John H., age 23, res. Ohio, nat, Ohio, e. Aug. 31, 1862, prmtd 2d Lieut. in a Missouri regiment.

Allen, Chauncy H., age 27, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e, Sept. 17, 1862, disd at expiration of service Sept. 17, 1865.

Albertson, Peter, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Denmark, e. Aug. 13, 1864, transferred from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, disd for disab. Nov. 8, 1865.

Buchanan, Levi, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 22, 1861.

Buchanan, Victor, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 22, 1861, disd for disab. Nov. 8, 1865.

Burmaster, Emile, res. Omaha, e. and mus. July 22, 1861, trans. to Co. B, 1st Neb. Inf. Vols., Jan. 27, 1862, by Special Order No. 9, Head. quarters 1st Neb. Inf. Vols.

Bechner, Henry, res. Omaha, e. and mus. July 22, 1861, trans. to Co. B, 1st Neb. Inf. Vols., Jan. 27, 1862, by Special Order No. 9, Headquarters 1st Neb. Inf. Vols.

Bransen, David, res. Omaha, e. and mus. July 22, 1861, destd from Co. I, and not received in this company.

Bush, Lewis, res. Omaha, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, trans. to Co. B, 1st Neb. Inf. Vols., Jan. 27, 1862, by Special Order No. 9, Headquarters 1st Neb. Inf. Vols.

Barker, Stephen, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., e. Sept. 7, 1861, died at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30, 1861.

Boyer, Simon, age 18, res. Potosi, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 7, 1861, mus. Nov. 11, 1861.

Baker, Moses, age 25, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 16, 1861, destd at Sulphur Springs, Mo., Oct. 19, 1862.

Baker, Jacob, age 17, res. Potosi, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Sept 16, 1861, mus. Nov. 11, 1861.

Baker, Thomas, age 49, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. New York, e. Sept. 21, 1861, destd at Sulphur Springs, Mo., Oct. 19, 1862.

Bartholomew, L. R. P., res. Omaha, e. and mus. June 18, 1861, trans. from Co. E to Co. K, 1st Reg. Neb. Inf., Oct. 14. 1861.

Beyer, Joseph E., age 17, res. Potosi, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. June 16, 1861, destd near Pilot Knob, Mo., Sept. 20, 1861.

Black, Henry L., res. Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. June 20, 1861, disd for disab. Oct. 24, 1861.

Breeding, Stephen, age 21, res. Memphis, Tenn., nat. Tennessee, e. July 14, 1861, destd at West Plains, Mo., Feb. 8, 1863.

Bridwell, Hamilton, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 25, 1862, mus. Nov. 18, 1862, destd July 4, 1864, on furlough.

Bagley, Thomas H., age 32, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. Sept. 25, 1862, destd at Pilot Knob, Mo., July 12, 1863.

Beardsley, Joseph H., age 25, res. Weeping Water, nat. New York, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Nov. 18, 1863, prmtd Corp. Dec. 15, 1864, disd by reason of expiration of term of service Nov. 3, 1865.

Beebee, David, age 27, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Nov. 18, 1863, disd expiration of term of service Oct. 16, 1865.

Bates, Charles, age 28, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. Sept. 27, 1862, mus. Nov. 16, 1863, disd by special order No. 162, of War Department, May 29, 1865.

Bond, Isaac, age 22, res. Rolla, Mo., nat. Tennessee, e. Dec. 3, 1863, mus. June 14, 1864, died at Post Hospital, Ft. Kearney, Neb., May 29, 1865.

Badger, Joseph H., age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Feb. 15, 1864, mus. Feb. 20, 1864.

Bellver, Jacob, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. March 25, 1864, mus. March 26, 1864.

Connell, John, age 50, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. July 22, 1861.

Carroll, James D., res. Omaha, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, trans. to Co. F, 1st Neb. Infantry, July 26, 1861.

Clevinger, Thomas F., age 22, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. North Carolina, e. Sept. 7, 1861, mus. Oct. 26, 1864, destd at Helena, Ark., Aug. 13, 1862, returned Dec. 1, 1863, ordered to duty by Col. R. R. Livingstone, General Order No. 49, Headquarters 1st Neb. Infantry, and disd by reason of expiration of term of service, Dec 3, 1865.

Carpenter, Thomas J., age 18, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 7, 1861, mus. Oct. 26, 1864, destd at Helena, Ark., Aug. 13, 1862, returned Dec. 1, 1863, ordered to duty by Col. R. R. Livingstone, General Order No. 49, Headquarters 1st Neb. Inf., and disd by reason of expiration of term of service, Dec. 3, 1865.

Carpenter, William C., age 31, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 7, 1861, destd at Helena, Ark., Aug. 13, 1862.

Clayton, James, age 44, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Maine, e. Oct. 4, 1862, trans. from Co. A, First Reg. Neb. Inf., July 2, 1863.

Clark, James W., age 25, res. Weeping Water, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 8, 1862, mus. Nov. 1, 1863, prmtd Corp. Dec. 15, 1864, disd by reason of expiration of term of service, Oct. 8, 1865.

Cardwell, George W., age 25, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Tennessee, e. Sept. 19, 1862, mus. Nov. 1, 1863, prmtd Corp. Dec. 15, 1864, disd by reason of expiration of term of service Sept. 19, 1865.

Combo, John, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. Feb. 3, 1863, mus. Nov. 1, 1863, destd on furlough given July 4, 1864.

Clothier, Daniel, age 18, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. New York, e. June 8, 1863, mus. Nov. 1, 1863.

Conners, John, age 45, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. June 26, 1863. mus. Nov. 1, 1863, disd for disab. at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 27. 1864.

Cardwell, Daniel, age 24, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Tennessee, e. Sept. 5, 1863, mus. Sept. 12, 1863.

Copeland, Augustus, age 18, res. Batesville, Ark., nat. Arkansas, e. Feb. 23, 1864, destd at Batesville, Ark., March 5, 1364.

Chipman, James, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. Jan. 4, 1864, mus. Feb. 19, 1864, prmtd to Corp. Dec. 15, 1864, destd Aug. 26, 1865.

Cardwell, Hiram B., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Iowa, e. Dec. 4, 1863, mus. Jan. 7, 1864.

Callahan, Arthur, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Maryland, e. Oct. 4, 1864, mus. Oct. 13, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Doak, James H., age 24. nat. Illinois, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, prmtd 5th Sergt. June 1, 1862, disd at expiration of term of service Nov. 10, 1864.

Deese, Jessie, age 16, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 20, 1861, died at General Hospital, Paducah, Ky., May 10, 1862.

Driskell, Elisha, age 23, res. Rolla, Mo., nat. Indiana, e. Dec. 5, 1863, mus. June 4, 1864.

Denesen, William, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. July 11, 1864.

Effelburg, Joseph, res. Omaha, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, trans. to Co. B, 1st Reg. Neb. Inf. Vols , July 27, 1861, by Special Order No. 9, Headquarters 1st Neb. Inf. Vols.

Eustice, John C., age 31, res. Potosi, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. Sept. 16, 1861, mus. Nov. 11, 1863, disd expiration of service Nov. 10, 1864.

Frederick, Carl, res. Omaha, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, trans. to Co. B, 1st Reg. Neb. Inf. Vol., July 27, 1861, by Special Order No. 9, Headquarters Neb. Inf. Vol.

Foster, James O., res. Omaha, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, trans. to Co. B, 1st Reg. Neb. Inf. Vol., July 27, 1861, by Special Order No. 9, Headquarters 1st Neb. Inf. Vol.

Foster, Richard R.. age 35, res. Nebraska City, nat. New Hampshire, e. Sept. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 11, 1863, prmtd Corp. Feb. 1, 1863, disd by Special Order No. 355, Headquarters Department of Missouri, Dec. 28, 1863.

Felthauser, Michael, age 21, res. Nebraska City, nat. Germany, e. Nov. 23, 1863, mus. Dec. 5, 1863.

Fletcher, George, age 36, res. Nebraska City, nat. England, e. Feb. 14, 1863, mus. Nov. 11, 1863.

Garmer, James, age 30, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. July 22, 1861.

Gottlieb, Jacob, res. Omaha, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, trans. to Co. B, 1st Regt. Neb. Inf., July 27, 1861, by Special Order No. 9, Headquarters 1st Neb. Inf.

Griffin, John, age 31, res. Memphis, Tenn., nat. Ireland, e. July 5, 1862, destd at Arcadia, Mo., Feb. 22, 1863, returned May 1, 1863, destd at Cape Girardeau, Mo., May 22, 1863.

Gaither, Harrison, age 43, res. Rolla, Mo., nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 27, 1863, mus. June 4, 1864, disd for disability at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 27, 1865.

Galligan, James, age 34, res. Rolla, Mo., nat. Arkansas, e. Nov. 30, 1863, mus. June 4, 1864, disd for disability at Post Cottonwood, Neb., Nov. 15, 1865.

Hendrickson, W. H., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, prmtd to Sergt. Dec. 15, 1864.

Hallowell, Franklin, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, prmtd to Sergt. Dec. 15, 1864, disd at expiration of service Nov. 10, 1864.

Humphreys, Hugh F., age 18, res Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, prmtd to Sergt. Dec. 15, 1864.

Hansley, John, res. Omaha, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, trans. to Co. B, 1st Neb. V. I., July 27, 1861, by S. O. No. 9, from Headquarters 1st Neb. V. I.

Hall, Andrew, age 24, res. Memphis, Tenn., nat. Ohio, e. July 14, 1862, destd at Helena, Ark., Aug. 13, 1863.

Hill, Abel, age 21, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. Sept. 13, 1862, mus. Nov. 11, 1863, prmtd to Com. Sergt. Dec. 15, 1864, disd at expiration of term of service Sept. 13, 1865.

Hutchinson, John, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. April 28, 1864, mus. April 30, 1864, destd at Post Cottonwood, Neb., Aug. 26, 1865.

Hensman, John, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. Dec. 17, 1863, mus. Jan. 17, 1864, prmtd Corp. Sept. 24, 1865.

Johns, George B., age 24, res. Darphin, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 5, 1861, disd for disab. May 8, 1862.

Jensen, Peter, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Denmark, e. Aug. 20, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Johnson, David, age 31, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. May 29, 1864, mus. May 30, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Johnson, John T., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. May 1, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864. trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 29, 1865.

Kendrick, John F., age 29, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, prmtd Corp. Nov. 1, 1865. disd for disab. Nov 16, 1866.

Kingrey, Peter, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 22, 1861, disd for disab. April 18, 1862.

Kennedy, James B., age 32, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. Kentucky, e. Sept. 7, 1861, destd at Helena, Ark., Aug. 13, 1862.

Kitt, Joseph, age 18, res. Arago, nat. Germany, e. June 15, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Lane, Henry, res. Omaha, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, Special Orders No. 9, Headquarters 1st Neb. Inf. Vols.

Land, Riley, age 32, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 5, 1861, mus. Nov. 11, 1863.

Luthell, James, age 18, res. Van Buren, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Jan. 20, 1863, destd at Arcadia, Mo., Feb. 25, 1863.

Loury, Marion, age 24, res. Rolla, Mo., nat. Tennessee, e. Nov. 29. 1863, destd from guard-house at Batesville, Ark.

Liskey, Lewis, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Wisconsin, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 16, 1865, disd for disab. at Post Cottonwood, Neb., Nov. 15, 1865.

Lyons, James, age 33, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Lichty, Frederick, age 33, res. Brownville, nat. Sweden, e. June 1, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd at Post Cottonwood, Neb., Dec. 28, 1865.

Lornson. James, age 28, res. Omaha. nat. Denmark, e. Aug. 19, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Lyons, Jonathan, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Iowa, e. March 25, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, trans. from Co. C, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Murphy, Daniel, age 29, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. July 22, 1861, prmtd Corp. Feb. 1, 1863.

Mynehan, Jerry, age 40, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. July 22, 1861, died at Fort Kearney, Neb., Sept. 1, 1864.

McKinnis, James, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, disd by reason of expiration of term of service, Nov. 10, 1864.

McDaniel, Thomas P., age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, prmtd Corp. Oct. 1, 1863, disd at expiration of term of service, Nov. 10, 1864.

Meadough, Nathan, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, prmtd Corp. Jan. 1, 1863, prmtd Sergt. Oct. 1, 1863, disd at expiration term of service, Nov. 10, 1864.

Meadows, William L., age 23, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. Indiana, e. and mus. Sept. 7, 1861.

Meadows, Thomas J., age 25, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. Kentucky, e. Sept. 7, 1861, died at General Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30, 1861.

McCarthy, John, age 18, res. Pilot Knob, Mo., nat. England, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Nov. 11, 1863, disd at expiration of service, Nov. 1, 1865.

Marlow, William, age 36, res. Rolla, Mo., nat. Indiana, e. Dec. 5, 1863, mus. Jan. 4, 1864, disd for disab. at Fort Kearney, Neb., July 10, 1865.

McCauley, Francis O., age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 7, 1863, mus. Jan 4, 1864, trans. from Co. A, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Morgan, James P., age 1[illegible], res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. May 6, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Murphy, John. age 32, res. Brownville, nat. England, e. July 8, 1864, mus. Aug. 31. 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 186[illegible].

May, William M., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. Dec. 11, 1864, mus. Dec. 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Moraday, Walker, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Virginia, e. June 28, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd at Cottonwood, Neb., Aug. 25, 1865.

Morrin, Isaac, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. Aug. 22, 1861, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Morton, George, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. June 20, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

O'Neil, James 1st, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. July 22, 1861, prmtd Corp. Nov. 1, 1861, prmtd Sergt. Oct. 1, 1863, disd at expiration of service, Nov. 10, 1864.

O'Neil, James 2d, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. July 22, 1861.

Oliver, Lutheran, age 42, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Nov. 25, 1863, mus. Dec. 5, 1863.

O'Pelt, William E., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. May 4, 1864, mus. Aug. 30, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Proffilt, Wm., age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, died in hospital at Georgetown, Mo., Jan. 20, 1862.

Parker, John, age 42, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Jan. 20, 1865, mus. Jan. 25, 1865, trans. from Co D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Pairey, Wm. E., age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. June 20, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd at Cottonwood, Neb., Sept. 2, 1865.

Peterson, James, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Denmark, e. Sept. 15, 1864, mus. Sept. 28, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, died on the march near Meed Springs, D. Ter., July 19, 1865.

Pickles, John, age 40, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. June 8, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Privette, Jasper, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 19, 1864, mus. Dec. 16, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865

Roggensock, John, res. Omaha e. and mus. July 21, 1861, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 27, 1861, S. O. No. 9, Headquarters 1st Neb. Inf. Vols.

Rettslof, Christian, res. Omaha, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 27, 1861, S. O. No. 9, Headquarters Neb. Inf. Vols.

Renstein, George, res. Omaha, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, trans. from Co. B, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 27, 1861, S. O. No. 9, Headquarters Neb. Inf. Vol.

Randibaugh, Alfred, age 28, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Pennsylvania, e. Aug. 10, 1861, mus. Nov. 11, 1863, prmtd 4th Sergt. Nov. 1, 1861, prmtd 1st Sergt. Nov. 1, 1862.

Raymond, Wm., age 20, res. De Soto, Mo., nat. Illinois, e. Sept. 21, 1861, died at the General Hospital, Evansville, Ind , March 8, 1862.

Reeves, Christopher, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. July 1, 1861, trans. from Co. H, 1st Reg. Neb. Inf., Sept. 16, 1861, destd at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1862.

Rhoades, Abraham, age 21, res. Syracuse, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 7, 1861, mus. Nov. 17, 1863, disd expiration of service Nov. 10, 1864.

Ross, Levi, age 23, res. Rolla, Mo., nat. Tennessee, e. Dec. 1, 1863, mus. June 4, 1864, died at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1864.

Rector, Samuel, age 41, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Tennessee, e. Aug. 1, 1864, mus. Aug. 5. 1864.

Raymond, Alfred, age 18, res. De Soto, Mo., nat. Illinois, e. Sept. 21, 1861, disd for disab. at general hospital, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30, 1862.

Rattcliff, James W., res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. Oct. 16, 1864, mus. April 20, 1865, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd at Cottonwood, Neb., Aug. 26, 1865.

Sheffield, John, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. July 22, 1861, died at general hospital, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30, 1861.

Smith, Philip, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. July 22, 1861, died at Post Cottonwood, Neb., Dec. 26, 1865.

Shoaf, George, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, disd for disab. June 20, 1862.

Steele, James, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, prmtd Q. M. Sergt. Jan. 1, 1863. prmtd 1st Lieut. Co. K.

Salen, Festus, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. May 30, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Seay, Alfred B., res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd at Cottonwood, Neb., Nov. 8, 1865.

Slagler, Robert, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. May 20, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Vol. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Smith, Isaac, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. June 20, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Smith, Joseph, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. Sept. 14, 1864, mus. Sept. 24, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb, Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, destd at Cottonwood, Neb., Sept. 2, 1865.

Stevenson, Robert, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Aug. 26, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Stout, Mardania, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. May 26, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, trans. from Co. D, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865.

Turpin, Richard, res. Omaha, nat. Virginia, e. and mus. July 29, 1861, destd at Memphis, Tenn., July 25, 1862.

Terry, David, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. July 22, 1861, died at Helena, Ark., Sept. 2, 1862.

Thomas, Claybrook, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. July 21, 1861, prmtd Corp. Nov. 1, 1862, disd at expiration of service, Nov. 10, 1864.

Talley, William H., age 38, res. Rolla, Mo., nat. Tennessee, e. Dec. 1, 1863, mus. June 4, 1864, destd at Post Cottonwood, Ark., Dec. 28, 1865.

Wilson, John W., age 30, res. Rolla, Mo., nat. Tennessee, e. Nov. 30, 1863, mus. June 4, 1864, m. o. in compliance with instructions from War Department May 27, 1865.

Watson, William W., age 34, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. Dec. 19, 1863, mus. Jan. 7, 1864, prmtd Corp. Oct. 6, 1865.

Wilkins, Samuel H., age 40, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. Feb. 23, 1863, mus. Feb. 27, 1864.

Woolsey, Richard, age 26, res. Nebraska City, nat. Missouri, e. April 12, 1863, mus. April 23, 1864.

Woolsey, John, age 20, res. Nebraska City, nat. Missouri, e. April 12, 1863, mus. April 23, 1864.

Watkins, Joseph, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. Jan. 14, 1864, trans. from Co. A, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, disd for disab. Nov. 8, 1865.

West, William, age 24, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 3, 1862, mus. Oct. 29, 1862, trans. from Co. K, 1st Bat. Neb. Vet. Cav., July 10, 1865, disd at expiration of service Sept. 3, 1865.

Young, Joseph, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. July 22, 1861, destd near Bolivar, Tenn., June 9, 1862.

Dougherty, William, age 33, res. Batesville, Ark., nat. South Carolina, e. Feb. 6, 1864, mus. May 3, 1864, destd at Omaha, Neb., Feb. 27, 1865.

Smith, Alfred, age 44, res. Batesville, Ark., nat. North Carolina, e. Feb. 8, 1864, mus. May 3, 1864, destd at Omaha, Neb., Dec. 28, 1865.

CURTIS' HORSE, UNITED WITH FIFTH IOWA CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Capt. M. T. Patrick, age 29, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd Lieut. Col. Nov. 13, 1861.

Capt. William Kelsay, age 31, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, prmtd Major Feb. 1, 1862.

Capt. John J. Lower, age 35, res. Davenport, Iowa, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Feb. 1, 1862, resd Dec. 19, 1862.

Capt. Samuel Paul, age 25, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. Ireland, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Jan. 20, 1863, prmtd from Q. M. Sergeant.

First Lieut. William Kelsay, age 31, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd Capt. Nov. 13, 1861.

First Lieut. John J. Lower, age 35, res. Davenport, Iowa, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Nov. 14, 1861, prmtd to Capt. Feb. 1, 1862.

First Lieut. Horace Wallers, age 24, res. Whitestown, Indiana, nat. Pennsylvania, e Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Feb. 1, 1862, resd June 1, 1862.

Second Lieut. John J. Lower, age 35, res. Davenport, Iowa, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd 1st Lieut. Nov. 13, 1861.

Second Lieut. Horace Wallers, age 24, res. Whitestown, Ind., nat. Pennsylvania, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Nov. 14, 1861, prmtd 1st Lieut. Feb. 1, 1862.

Second Lieut. F. A. Williams, age 26, res. Whitestown, Ind., nat. Connecticut, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Feb. 1, 1862, resd June 8, 1862.

Second Lieut. Marion A. Hinds, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Aug. 1, 1862, prmtd from 1st Sergt.

First Sergt. Horace Wallers, age 24, res. Whitestown, Ind., nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd 2d Lieut. Nov. 9, 1861.

First Sergt. F. A. Williams, res. Whitestown, Ind., nat. Connecticut, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus Nov. 13, 1861, prmtd 2d Lieut. Feb. 1, 1862.

First Sergt Marion A. Hinds, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Feb. 1, 1862, prmtd 2d Lieut. Aug. 1. 1862.

First Sergt. Thomas W. Ritchie, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1862, prmtd from Q. M. Sergt.

Q. M. Sergt. Rudolph Crandall, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd 1st Bat. Q. M. Sergt.

Q. M. Sergt. Marion A. Hinds, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Nov. 21, 1861, prmtd 1st Sergt. Feb. 1, 1862.

Q. M. Sergt. Thomas W. Ritchie, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd 1st Sergt. Sept. 1, 1862.

Q. M. Sergt. Samuel Paul, age 25, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. Ireland, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1862, prmtd Capt. Jan. 29, 1863.

Sergt. F. A. Williams, age 26, res. Whitestown, Ind., nat. Connecticut, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd 1st Sergt. Nov. 13, 1861.

Sergt. Samuel Paul, age 25, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. Ireland, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1862, prmtd from 4th Sergt. to Q. M. Sergt. Sept. 1, 1862.

Sergt. Dudley Mizner, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1862, prmtd from 3d Sergt.

Sergt. Thomas W. Ritchie, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd Q. M. Sergt. Sept. 1, 1862.

Sergt. Dudley Mizner, age 26, res. Omaha. nat. New York, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd from 1st Corp. to 3d Sergt.

Sergt. Alonzo H. Taylor, age 27, res. Omaha. nat. New York, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1862, prmtd from 4th Sergt. Sept. 1, 1862.

Sergt. Samuel Paul, age 25, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd to Second Sergt.

Sergt. Alonzo H. Taylor, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd from 3d Corp., prmtd 3d Sergt. Sept. 1, 1862.

Sergt. Joseph Graham, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1862, prmtd 5th Sergt. Sept. 1, 1862.

Sergt. George Davison, age 25, res. Sidney, Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, disd for disab. at Cairo, Ill., Aug. 14, 1862.

Sergt. Joseph Graham, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd from 4th Corp. prmtd 4th Sergt. Sept. 1, 1862.

Sergt. Joseph Curry, age 26, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. New York, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1862, prmtd from 8th Corp.

Corp. Dudley Mizner, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd 3d Sergt.

Corp. Napoleon B. Adkins, age 27, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. Tennessee, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Dec. 1, 1861, prmtd from private, Dec. 1, 1861.

Corp. David Geary, age 23, res. Rockport, Mo., nat. New York, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Aug. 21, 1861, killed in battle at Paris, Tenn., March 11, 1862.

Corp. George T. Paddock, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. April 16, 1862, prmtd from private April 16, 1862.

Corp. Alonzo H. Taylor, age 27, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd 4th Sergt.

Corp. Francis J. Mellville, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. April 16, 1862, prmtd from private April 16, 1862.

Corp. Joseph Graham, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd 5th Sergt.

Corp. George Meyer, age 35, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. Germany, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. April 21, 1862, prmtd from private April 21, 1862.

Corp. William Birt, age 27, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, died at Ft. Heiman, Ky., July 29, 1862.

Corp. Thomas Walker, age 22, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. Ohio, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Aug. 2, 1862, prmtd from private Aug. 2, 1862.

Corp. George Thomas, age 24, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, reduced to ranks.

Corp. Charles G. Schofield, age 45, res. Magnolia, Iowa, nat. Iowa, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1862, prmtd from private Sept. 1, 1862.

Corp. Hiram Waters, age 26, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, reduced to ranks.

Corp. Francis M. Harris, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Wisconsin, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd from Bug. Sept. 1, 1862.

Corp. Joseph Curry, age 25, res. Rockport, Mo., nat. New York, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd 5th Sergt. Sept. 1, 1862.

Bug. Carl Pulsifer, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. New Hampshire, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1862, prmtd from private Sept. 1, 1862.

Bug. Charles Handt, age 26, res. Rockport, Mo., e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, trans. to band, re-trans. from band May 18, 1862.

Bug. Francis M. Harris, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Wisconsin, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd 7th Corp. Sept. 1, 1862.

Far. James Pegg, age 24, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Far. Philip Holderagher, age 29, res. Sidney, Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Wag. Daniel Lee, age 27, res. Sidney, Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, destd at Ft. Heiman, Ky., June 8, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Adkins, Napoleon B., age 24. res. Sidney, Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861 prmtd 1st Corp. Dec. 1, 1861.

Billings, Thomas, age 27, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Brott, Martin, age 25, res. Sidney, Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Campbell, William, age 29, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Coon, Michael, age 24, res. St. Joseph, Mo., e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, destd Oct. 1, 1862.

Crandall, Marion, age 25, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, died for disab. at Fort Heiman, Ky., May 3, 1862.

Curry, Dexter, age 24, res. Sidney, Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Davis, William L., age 26, res. Magnolia, Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, died for disab. at St. Louis, Mo., April 5, 1862.

Edwards, Jacob, age 24, res. Sidney, Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Feltnurn, Charles, age 26, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Goodrich, Charles, age 22, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Giffey, John, age 27, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, died for disab. at St. Louis, Mo., April 21, 1862.

Hall, Justice, age 23, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Harnerol, Thomas, age 26, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Hinds, Marian A., age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd Q. M. Sergt. Nov. 21, 1861.

Holdegel, Hugo, age 26, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Hoover, Joel, age 22, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Hurol, John D., age 27, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Lawrence, William, age 26, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Lewis, Isaac J., age 31, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Lytle, Frank, age 29, res. Sidney, Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Marten, Henry, age 24, res. Sidney, Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Marten, Moses, age 26, res. St. Joseph, Mo., e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

McKirahan, Josiah, age 29, res. St. Joseph, Mo., e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

McGuire, Patrick M., age 23, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, killed at Paris, Tenn., March 11, 1862.

Melville, Francis J., age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, taken prisoner and paroled, prmtd 3d Corp. April 16, 1862.

Meyer, George, age 31, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. Germany, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd 4th Corp. April 2, 1861.

Miller, John, age 28, res. Sidney, Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Minker, Cass, age 24, res. Sidney, Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, destd at Fort Heiman, Ky., July 29, 1862.

Musgrave, Joseph. age 21, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, died at Paducah, Ky., June 27, 1862.

Olsun, Owen, age 22, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Omus, John N., age 23, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Paddock, George T., age 26, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd 2d Corp. April 16, 1862.

Pokette, Paul, age 34, res. Sidney, Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Pulsifer, Carl, age 23, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd 8th Corp. Sept. 1, 1862. (Age 26 on Company Roll.)

Pulsifer, Frank, age 24, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Rapp, John, age 22, res. Sidney, Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Reese, Thomas J., age 23, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Richardson, James, age 26, res. Magnolia, Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, died for disab. March 19, 1862.

Richardson, William, age 29, res. Sidney, Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, killed May 10, 1864.

Robinette, James, age 30, res. Sidney, Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Runyan, W. D., age 27, res. Omaha, e. and mus. August 29, 1861.

Saling, Milton, age 23, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Schofield, Charles G., age 38, res. Magnolia, Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Schofield, Moses, age 20, res. Magnolia, Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd 6th Corp. Sept. 1, 1862.

Scofield, William A., age 22, res. Magnolia, Iowa, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Sharp, Thomas, age 19, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Sherman, Marshall, age 20, res. Magnolia, Iowa, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, died for disab. at Fort Henry, Tenn., Nov. 6, 1862.

Snyder, William, age 23, res. Magnolia, Iowa, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, died at Fort Heiman, Ky., April 2, or May 1, 1862.

Stroud, Chauncy W., age 26, res. Magnolia, Iowa, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Swift, Nathan, age 24, res. Magnolia, Iowa, nat. Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Tamblin, Charles, age 26, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, died for disab. at St. Louis, Mo., April 24, 1862.

Tuttle, Walter, age 29, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, died at Fort Heiman Ky., April 16, 1862.

Watson, Charles, age 25, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Wilson, Thomas, age 28, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

White, George, age 31, res. Sidney, Iowa, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Welting, George, age 24, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

Warren, John W., age 26, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, killed at Paris, Tenn., March 11, 1862.

Walker, Thomas, age 22, res. Sidney, Iowa, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, prmtd 5th Corp. Aug. 2, 1862.

Waters, Michael, age 26, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Cartin, John W., e. and mus. July 1, 1862.

Franklin, Joseph, e. and mus. Sept. 10, 1862.

Holt, Henry, e. and mus. Nov. 24, 1862.

Mitchell, Herman, e. and mus. Sept. 10, 1862.

O'Rourke, Thomas, age 28, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Ireland. e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1861, trans. from Co. L, June 8, 1862, also reported as Patrick Gwinn, destd at Ft. Heiman, Ky., June 8, 1862.

Quin, Michael, age 28, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. Aug. 29, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1861, trans. from Co. L, June 8, 1862.

Thayer, William B., e. and mus. Aug. 29, 1861, trans. from Band Leader May 18, 1862.

Vickers, Joseph or Joel, e. and mus. Sept. 10, 1862, taken prisoner Oct. 28, 1862.

Walters, John A., e. and mus. Aug. 17, 1862.

COMPANY B.

Capt. John T. Cropt. age 39, res. Omaha, nat. Massachusetts, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

First Lieut. Milton S. Summers, age 32, res. Glenwood, Iowa, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861, wounded and died Aug. 29, 1862.

First Lieut. Erastus G. McNeely, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 10, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1862, prmtd from 2d Lieut.

Second Lieut. Jeremiah C. Wilcox, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861, prmtd Capt. of Co. H.

Second Lieut. Erastus G. McNeely, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 10, 1861, mus. Jan. 24, 1862, prmtd 1st Sergt, taken prisoner at Cumberland Iron Works, Tennessee, prmtd 1st Lieut. Sept. 1, 1862.

Second Lieut. Douglas H. Stevens, age 21, res. Ft. Calhoun, nat. Illinois, e. Sept. 1, 1861, mus. Sept. 1, 1862, prmtd from 1st Sergt.

First Sergt. Erastus G. McNeely, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 10, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, prmtd 2d Lieut. Jan. 24, 1862.

First Sergt. Douglas H. Stevens, age 21, res. Ft. Calhoun, nat. Illinois, e. Sept. 1, 1861, mus. Jan. 24, 1862, prmtd from 3d Sergt, prmtd 2d Lieut. Sept. 1, 1862.

First Sergt. James H. Wing, age 24, res. Glenwood, Iowa, nat. Maine, e. Sept. 19, 1861, mus. Sept. 1. 1862, prmtd from Q. M. Sergt.

Q. M. Sergt. James H. Wing, age 24, res. Glenwood, Iowa, nat. Maine, e. Sept. 19, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1862, taken prisoner at Cumberland Iron Works, Tennessee, Aug. 27, 1862, prmtd Sergt.

Sergt. John R. Reddick, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861, died Oct. 8, 1861.

Sergt. Douglas H. Stevens, age 21, res. Ft. Calhoun, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. Sept. 1, 1861, prmtd 1st Sergt. Jan. 24, 1862.

Sergt. William P. Snowden, age 36, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Sergt. George W. McLau, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861, taken prisoner at Cumberland Iron Works, Tennessee, Aug. 27, 1862, paroled.

Corp. D. B. Topham, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Connecticut, e. Sept. 10, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Corp. George Fuller, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Sept. 10, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Corp. John S. Thompson, age 34, res. Ft. Calhoun, nat. Scotland, e. Sept. 8, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Corp. O. H. Bowman, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Sept. 10, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, taken prisoner at Cumberland Iron Works, Tennessee, Aug. 27, 1862, died Dec. 4, 1862.

Corp. William Pierce, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Sept. 7, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, reduced to ranks Dec. 10, 1861.

Corp. Philip McGeary, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Iowa, e. Sept. 5, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, taken prisoner at Cumberland Iron Works, Tenn., and paroled.

Corp. James W. Landon, age 23, res. Magnolia, Iowa, Pennsylvania, e. Sept. 1, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Corp. Chester McEvers, age 23, res. Magnolia, Iowa, nat. Illinois, e. Sept. 1, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Corp. Charles L. Slade, age 23, res. Ft. Calhoun, nat. New Hampshire, e. Sept. 17, 1861, mus. Dec. 18, 1862, promoted from private.

Bug. Joseph Hinsman, age 38, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Saddler S. A. McCluthic, age 23, res. Glenwood, Iowa, nat. Illinois, e. Sept. 7, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Far. Moses Robson, age 25, res. Ft. Calhoun, nat. Vermont, e. Sept. 8, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Wag. John Buttle, age 33, res. Glenwood, Iowa, nat. England, e. Sept. 20, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

PRIVATES.

Adams, Jacob, age 21, res. Glenwood, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. Sept. 2, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Austin, Rufus, age 18, res. Ft. Calhoun, nat. New York, e. Sept. 17, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Allen, F. A., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861, died Jan. 8, 1862.

Atkinson, E., age 31, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Baxter, Samuel, age 25, res. Glenwood, Iowa, nat. Canada, e. Sept. 12, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Bennorgs, Michael, age 26, res. Ft. Calhoun, nat. Canada, e. Sept 16, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, died June 16, 1862.

Blackwood, William, age 19, res. Ft. Calhoun, nat. Tennessee, e. Sept. 17, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Baker, David, age 32, res. Omaha, nat. Maine, e. Sept. 17, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 8, 1862.

Bayliss, M. C. W., age 31, res. Omaha, nat. South Carolina, e. Sept. 15, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Brown, G. W., age 24, res. Glenwood, Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. Sept. 17, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Brown, Nelson, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Canada, e. Sept. 14, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Benzinger, A., age 44, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Sept. 20, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, died Feb. 6, 1862.

Billings, D. K. P., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861, taken prisoner at Cumberland Iron Works, Aug. 26, 1862, paroled.

Brauschinsky, Richard, age 34, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. Sept. 20, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, taken prisoner at Cumberland Iron Works Aug. 24, 1862, escaped and returned to company.

Clark, I. B., age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Virginia, e. Sept. 15, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Chatfield, S. E., age 21, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Sept. 12, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, died for disab. at St. Louis, June 18, 1862.

Collins, Jacob, age 47, res. Ft. Calhoun, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 18, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Davis, Warren, age 17, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Deshen, Lewis, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Switzerland, e. Sept. 14, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, killed in battle at Cumberland Iron Works, Aug. 24, 1862.

Dougherty, William, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Edwards, Charles, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Edson, Henry, age 17, res. Glenwood, Iowa, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Sept. 14, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, died for disab. at Cairo, Sept. 21, 1862.

Franklin, C. S., age 18, res. Ft. Calhoun, nat. New York, e. Sept. 19, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, taken prisoner Aug. 24, 1862, escaped and returned to company Aug. 28, 1862.

Good, Richard, aged 25, res. Glenwood, Iowa, nat. Wisconsin, e. Sept. 17, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, taken prisoner Aug. 27, 1862, escaped and returned to company Aug. 28, 1862.

Glenn, P. F., age 22, res. Pleasant Valley, Iowa, nat. New Mexico, e. Sept. 17, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, destd Nov. 5, 1861.

Glaye, Antonia, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. New Mexico, e. Sept 18, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Hughes, J. W., age 22, res. Glenwood, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Hughes, C. P., age 19, res. Glenwood, nat. Ohio, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, killed in battle Cumberland Iron Works, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1862.

Hall, Thomas, age 19, res. Glenwood, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Herrall, G. F., age 18, res. Glenwood, nat. Prussia, e. Sept. 9, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Hopkins, S. H., age 20, res. Glenwood, nat. Michigan, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861, taken prisoner Cumberland Iron Works, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1862.

Hursey, Joseph, age 43, res. Omaha, nat. Vermont, e. Sept. 15, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, died Feb. 8, 1862.

Hinsman, Joseph, age 38, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. and mus. Sept., 21, 1861, prmtd Chief Bugler.

Kyniston, J. T., age 20, res. Glenwood, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Sept. 17, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Kiser, James, age 28, res. Glenwood, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 14, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, died Jan. 1, 1862.

Lunceford, J., age 23, res. Glenwood, nat. Virginia, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Lappin, George, age 21, res. Glenwood, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 14, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, taken prisoner Cumberland Iron Works, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1862.

Livermore, E., age 24, res. Ft. Calhoun, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 17, 1861, mus Sept. 21, 1861.

Mann, R. N., age 22, res. Glenwood, nat. Canada, e. and mus., Sept. 21, 1861, killed in battle Cumberland Iron Works, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1861.

Martin, Moses, age 56, res. Omaha, nat. Vermont, e. Sept. 20, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, died Feb. 3, 1862.

Moodie, Thomas, age 27, res. Glenwood, nat. Vermont, e. Sept. 20, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Martin, William, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Sept 10, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Maucravia, B., age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Nevada Territory, e. Sept. 11, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, wounded, died of wounds at Ft. Donelson, Tenn., Oct. 4, 1862.

Morsely, H. C., age 35, res. St. Joseph, Mo., nat. Massachusetts, e. and mus. Oct. 1, 1861, died for disab. at Ft. Heiman, Ky., June 16, 1862.

Nichelson, C. C., age 19, res. Ft. Calhoun, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. Sept. 17, 1861, killed in battle at Paris, Tenn., March 11, 1862.

Purcell, Bryson, age 19, res. Glenwood, nat. Illinois, e. Sept. 11, 1861, mus. Sept. 17, 1861, died Dec. 5, 1861.

Pollock, James, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. Sept. 17, 1861.

Redmond, S. J., age 19, res. Glenwood, nat. Kentucky, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Ramos, William, age 27, res. St. Louis, nat. Mexico, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861, trans. to Co. G July 16, 1862.

Silcott, L. W., age 23, res. Glenwood, nat. Iowa, e. Sept. 15, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Stillwell, R. M., age 56, res. Ft. Calhoun, nat. Canada, e. Sept 17, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, trans. to Co. H. Jan. 1, 1862, R. N. Stillwell on original roll.

Stillwell, R. B., age 22, res. Ft. Calhoun, nat. Canada, e. Sept. 17, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, trans. to Co. H, Jan. 1, 1862.

Stillwell, J. A., age 17, res. Ft. Calhoun, nat. Canada, e. Sept. 17, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, trans. to Co. H, Jan. 1, 1862.

Simpson, L., age 27, res. Omaha, e. Sept. 12, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, died for disab. at St. Louis, Mo., March 3, 1862.

Smith, Alex., aged 19, res. Omaha, e. Sept. 1, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, died Nov. 28, 1861.

Shultz, Henry, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. Sept. 12, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Shildknerth, J., age 18, res. Glenwood, Iowa, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Sla[illegible]er, Charles L., age 22, res. Ft. Calhoun, nat. New Hampshire, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861, died Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd Corp.

Tarris, [illegible]anwell, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. New Mexico, e. Sept. 10, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Tavey, William, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Canada, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Traver, George R., age 17, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861, taken prisoner at Cumberland Iron Works, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1862, escaped and returned to company.

Towers, J. B., age 27, res. Omaha, nat. New Brunswick, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Williams, Benjamin, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 10, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Williams, George, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Sept. 10, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, destd at Ft. Heiman, Ky., Aug. 20, 1862.

Williams, James, age 22, res. Ft. Henry, nat. Kentucky, e. Sept. 10, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, destd at Ft. Heiman, Ky., June 17, 1862.

Williamson, Aug., age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Virginia, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Wortman, Joseph, age 22, res. Glenwood, Iowa, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 16, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Wheelock, Charles, age 28, res. Glenwood, Iowa, nat. Vermont, e. Sept. 14, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Brington, D., res. Omaha, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1861, taken prisoner at Cumberland Iron Works, Aug. 27, 1862, escaped and returned to company.

McGuery P., age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. Sept. 5, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861, taken prisoner at Cumberland Iron Works Aug. 27, 1862, escaped and returned to company.

Brown, James, e. Sept. 10, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Stuart, John, e. Sept. 10, 1861, mus. Sept. 21, 1861.

Davidson, P., e. and mus. Oct. 4, 1862.

Cibbs, M. e. and mus. Oct. 4, 1862.

Wyatt, H., e. and mus. Oct. 4, 1862.

Henderson, H., e. and mus. Oct. 4, 1862.

Hammond, J. H., mus. Oct. 4, 1862.

Donler, Maxim, age 23, nat. Belgium, e. Aug 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 4, 1862.

Jernion, Peter, age 24, nat. Prussia, e. Sept. 9, 1862, mus. Oct. 4, 1862.

Martin. Theodore, age 30, nat. Holland, e. Aug. 11, 1862, mus. Oct. 4, 1862.

Monsel, John B., age 21, nat. Holland, e. Aug. 13, 1862, mus. Oct. 4, 1862.

Miller, John, age 25, nat. Holland, e. Aug. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 4, 1862.

Plager, Henry, age 25, nat. Prussia, e. Aug. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 4, 1862.

Thompson, S. W., age 26, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Sept. 1, 1862, mus. Oct. 4, 1862.

Weber, Michael, age 18, nat. Holland, e. Jan. 6, 1863, mus. Aug. 15, 1863, joined from Co. I.

Smith, John F., nat. New York, e. and mus. Sept. 24, 1863, trans. to Co. K Dec. 31, 1863.

Perkins, Henry, age 22, nat. Missouri, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Co. K Dec. 31, 1862.

COMPANY C.

Capt. Morris J. Young, age 28, res. Iowa, nat. Indiana, e. Aug. 16, 1861, prmtd Major Nov. 1, 1862.

Capt. Alfred Manthias, age 35, res. Nebraska City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Aug. 16, 1861, mus. Dec. 22, 1862, from 1st Lieut.

First Lieut. Alfred Manthias, age 35, res. Nesbraska City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Aug. 16, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861, prmtd Capt. Dec. 22, 1862.

First Lieut. Charles Langdon, age 25, res. Page City, Iowa, nat. New York, e. Aug. 16, 1861, mus. Dec. 22, 1862, prmtd from 2d Lieut.

Second Lieut. Charles Langdon, age 25, res. Page City, Iowa, nat. New York, e. Aug. 16, 1861, mus. Oct. 14, 1861, prmtd 1st Lieut. Dec. 22, 1862.

Second Lieut. William T. Wilhite, age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Illinois, e. Sept. 7, 1861, mus. Dec. 31, 1862, from 1st Sergt.

First Sergt. William T. Wilhite, age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Illinois, e. Sept. 7, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861, prmtd 2d Lieut. Dec. 22, 1862.

Q. M. S. Charles Alley, age 29, res. Nemaha County, nat. Ireland, e. Oct. 8, 1861.

Sergt. Thomas Whitehill, age 25, res. Iowa, nat. Vermont, e. Sept. 7, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861.

Sergt. Alba Brown, age 26, res. Nebraska City, nat. Vermont, e. Sept. 24, 1861, mus. Sept. 26, 1861.

Sergt. W. S. Redding, age 24, res. Brownville, nat. Delaware, e. Sept. 7, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861, disd for disab. at Ft. Heiman, Ky., Nov. 1, 1862.

Serg. John Casky, age 31, res. Iowa, nat. Alabama, e. Sept. 8, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861.

Corp. W. T. Parcel, age 26, res. Cass County, nat. New York, e. Sept. 8, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861.

Corp. Samuel Campbell, age 19, res. Brownville, nat. Mississippi, e. Sept. 26, 1861, mus. Sept. 30, 1861.

Corp. Samuel S. Harry, age 29, res. Iowa, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Sept. 5, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861.

Corp. Simpson W. Hill, age 32, res. Peru, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 26, 1861, mus. Sept. 30, 1861.

Corp. Hiram Brubaker, age 21, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 9, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861, trans. to Co. D Dec. 17, 1862.

Corp. Wesley H. Pincil, age 28, res. Washington Co., nat. Illinois, e. Sept. 19, 1861, mus. Sept. 20, 1861.

Corp. Thomas J. Bull, age 24, res. Iowa, nat. Illinois, e. Sept. 28, 1861, mus. Oct. 2, 1861.

Corp. Charles F. Watson, age 23, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. Sept. 3, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861.

Corp. P. C. Richards, age 23, res. Peru, nat. Virginia, e. Sept. 7, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861, trans. to band, rejoined from Co. D June 12, 1862.

Bug. William A. Davidson, age 23, res. Peru, nat. Indiana, e. Sept. 7, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861.

Bug. Almon Norris, age 18, res. Nemaha Co., nat. Pennsylvania, e. Sept. 7, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861, trans. to band, rejoined from Co. D June 12, 1862, killed at Lafayette, Tenn., Oct. 2, 1862.

Bug. W. S. Runyan, age 28, res. Missouri, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Sept. 30, 1861, mus. Oct. 2, 1861.

Bug. Lorenzo Roe, age 24, res. Brownville, nat. New York, e. Sept. 7, 1861, trans. to band, rejoined from Co. D June 12, 1862.

Saddler C. P. Langan, age 29, res. Nebraska City, nat. Kentucky, e. Oct. 5, 1861.

Far. A. K. Farnham, age 35, res. Nemaha Co., nat. Canada West, e. Oct. 12, 1861.

Far. F. Gibbons, age 24, res. Brownville, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Sept. 7, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861, trans.

Far. Chris. C. Shuck, age 22, res. Brownville, nat. Iowa, e. Sept. 26, 1861.

Wag M. V. Bowman, age 20, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. Sept. 7, 1861.

Wag. Davis Halleck, age 29, res. Peru, nat. New York, e. Sept. 22, 1861.

PRIVATES.

Armstrong, William, age 20, res. Brownville, nat. New York, e. Sept. 7, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861.

Adams, George M., age 20, res. Cass Co., nat. Illinois, e. and mus. Oct. 9, 1861.

Allen, Florence, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. Sept. 28, 1861.

Barnum, H. S., age 24, res. Gage Co., nat. New York, e. Sept. 1, 1861, mus. Sept. 28, 1861, disd for disab. at Ft. Heiman, Ky., Nov. 11, 1862.

Brown, William, age 25, res. Cass Co., nat. Pennsylvania, e. Sept. 12, 1861, mus. Sept. 28, 1861.

Britt, G. P., age 37, res. Iowa, nat. New York, e. Sept. 28, 1861, mus. Oct. 2, 1861, disd for disab. at St. Louis Oct. 4, 1862.

Breuner, C., age 28, res. Iowa, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 28, 1861, mus. Oct. 2, 1861.

Burns, James, age 34, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. and mus. Oct. 11, 1861.

Brockman, John, age 19, res. Brownville, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. Sept. 7, 1861.

Corbin, Daid, age 25, res. Nebraska City, nat. Massachusetts, e. Sept. 8, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861.

Capelman, John, age 26, res. Nebraska City, nat. Canada West, e. Sept. 19, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861.

Casky, Sampson, age 19, nat. Iowa, e. Sept. 8, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861.

Coffinberry, Corwin, age 19, res. Gage Co., nat. Michigan, e. Sept. 1, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861, disd for disab. at Corinth June 3, 1862.

Coleman, William, age 32, res. Richardson Co., nat. England, e. and mus. Sept. 26, 1861, trans. to Co. D.

Donnor, W. R., age 18, res. Iowa, nat. Germany, e. Sept. 30, 1861, mus. Oct. 2, 1861.

Dunning, J. O. B., age 48, res. Nebraska City, nat. Maine, e. Sept. 1, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861, trans. to Co. D.

Deuel, Henry, age 18, res. Peru, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 26, 1861, mus. Sept. 30, 1861, died.

Evans, Jackson, age 24, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 26, 1861, mus. Sept 27, 1861, trans. to Co. D.

Foley, John, res. St. Louis, Mo., e. and mus. Jan. 6, 1862, destd.

Griffin, Ethan A., age 22, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 7, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861.

Gordon, Warren, age 22, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New Hampshire, e. Sept. 10, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861.

Garvin, John C., age 24, res. Iowa, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Sept. 24, 1861, mus. Sept. 26, 1861.

Hughes, James, age 29, res. Nemaha Co., nat. Indiana, e. Sept. 26, 1861, mus. Sept. 30, 1861, died at Ft. Heiman, Ky., July 6, 1862.

Hulburt, H. O., age 24, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. Sept. 16, 1861, mus. Sept. 20, 1861.

Hayden, B. F., age 22, res. Nemaha Co., nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 1, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861, died at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Feb. 12, 1862

Hatcher, John R., age 20, res. Peru, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 26, 1861, mus. Sept. 30, 1861, destd at St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 1, 1862.

Johnson. William B., age 19, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Ohio, e. Feb. 6, 1862.

Knight, Daniel, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. Sept. 26, 1861.

Lewis, D. J., age 20, res. Iowa, nat. Iowa, e. Sept. 24, 1861, mus. Sept. 27, 1861.

Lowry, William H., age 18, res. Peru, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 26, 1861, mus. Sept. 30, 1861.

Lowry, James C., age 26, res. Peru, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 7, 1861, mus. Sept. 19. 1861, disd.

Lown, Lewis, age 32, res. Iowa, nat. Virginia, e. Sept. 6, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861, died at Ft. Heiman, Ky., March 31, 1862.

Malone, Stiles, age 23, res. Iowa, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 6, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861.

Miller, Charles H., age 24, res. Missouri, nat. Michigan, e. Sept. 30, 1861, mus. Oct. 2, 1861.

Murphy, William H., age 20, res. Iowa, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 8, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861.

Moeler, Conrad, age 27, res. Nebraska City, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 11, 1861.

McFarland, age 29, res. Richardson Co., nat. Ireland, e. Sept. 8, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861.

McCrery, William, age 20, res. Iowa, nat. Ireland, e. Sept. 8, 1861, mus. Sept. 19, 1861.

McCabe, John, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. Sept. 26, 1861.

McClaren, John, age 28, res. Iowa, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. Sept. 28, 1861.

McClaren, Allen, age 19, res. Iowa, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. Sept. 28, 1861.

McClaren, George, age 30, res. Hannibal, Mo., nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 6, 1861, mus. Nov. 9, 1861.

Mooney, Henry, age 20, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. and mus. Jan. 1, 1862.

McMichael, John, age 22, res. Iowa, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. Sept. 28, 1861, died.

McCarty, Dan, age 34, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. and mus. Jan. 8, 1862, trans. to Co. H.

Nelson, William, age 26, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. and mus. Sept. 26, 1861.

Neagle, John, res. St. Louis, Mo., e. and mus, Jan. 6, 1862, destd.

Olney, George W., age 23, res. Lancaster Co., nat. New York, e. and mus. Sept. 10, 1861.

Oswald, Philip, age 43, Omaha, nat. Germany, e. and mus. Sept. 28, 1861, died.

Price, John H., age 23, res. Iowa, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. Sept. 8, 1861, died for disab. at Corinth June 3, 1862.

Prayne, M., age 20, res. Iowa, nat. New York, e. and mus. Sept. 28, 1861, prmtd Bat. Com. Sergt.

Page, William A., age 26, res. Nebraska City, nat. Georgia, e. and mus. Sept. 16, 1861, died at Paducah, Ky., May 30, 1862.

Russell, N. F., age 18, res. Nemaha Co., nat. Indiana, e. and mus. Sept. 7, 1861.

Russell, William T., age 20, res. Nemaha Co., nat. Indiana, e. and mus. Oct. 7, 1861.

Root, Orsa P., age 19, res. Peru, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. Sept. 7, 1861.

Ramsey, George W., age 50, res. Cass Co., nat. Maryland, e. and mus. Sept. 18, 1861, died for disab. at Fort Heiman. Ky., Nov. 11, 1862.

Richardson, John, age 22, res. Peru, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. Sept. 22, 1861.

Richards, Henry, age 20, res. Nebraska City, nat. Prussia, e. and mus. Sept. 28, 1861, died for disab. at Montgomery, Tenn.

Stephens, George, age 20, res. Nebraska City, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. Sept. 2, 1861.

Sean, William P., age 19, res. Peru, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. Sept. 29, 1861.

Scott, Obidiah, age 33, res. Peru, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. Sept. 22, 1861, trans. to Co. D.

Taker, E. P., age 22, res. Richardson Co., nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Sept. 26, 1861.

Tener, John, age 22, res. Iowa, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Sept. 8, 1861.

Tripp, John C., age 24, res. Peru, nat. Illinois, e. and mus. Sept. 26, 1861.

Ulrich, Florence, res. St. Louis, Mo., e. and mus. Jan. 6, 1862, destd.

Waters, C., age 26, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Sept. 25, 1861.

Williamson, George, age 29, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. England, e. and mus. Jan. 6, 1862.

Wisarver, C., age 28, res. Nemaha Co., nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Oct. 7, 1861, died for disab. at Corinth June 3, 1862.

Savery, James, died at Corinth June 3, 1863.

Russell, Wesley H., destd Sept. 21, 1862.

O'Gorman, James, e. and mus. Sept. 8, 1862.

Jameson, John J., e. and mus. Sept. 8, 1862.

Ashley, John C., age 28, nat. Indiana, e. Sept. 13, 1862.

Wilson, Francis M., age 23, nat. Indiana, e. Aug. 11, 1862, mus. Jan. 11, 1864, joined from Co. F.

COMPANY D.

Capt. Harlon Baird, res. Dakota, nat. Kentucky, e. and mus. Nov. 13, 1861, prmtd Major Nov. 1, 1862.

Capt. William Curl, res. Dakota, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 30, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, 1862, from 1st Lieut.

First Lieut. William Curl, res. Dakota, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 30, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, prmtd Capt. Nov. 1, 1862.

First Lieut. W. C. McBeath, res. Dakota, nat. Kentucky, mus. Nov. 1, 1861, prmtd from 2d Lieutenant.

Second Lieut. William Aston, age 31, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. England, e. Oct. 10, 1861, mus. Nov. 10, 1862, prmtd Bat. Adj. Jan. 9, 1862.

Second Lieut. W. C. McBeath, res. Dakota, nat. Kentucky, mus. Jan. 19, 1862, prmtd 1st Lieut. Nov. 1, 1862.

Second Lieut. William Buchanan, age 29, res. Winterset, Mich., nat. New York, e. Oct. 15, 1861, mus. Nov. 1, 1862, from 1st Sergt.

First Sergt. William Buchanan, age 29, res. Winterset, Mich., nat. New York, e. Oct. 15, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1862, prmtd 2d Lieut. Nov. 1, 1862.

Q. M. S. Joseph Rich, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Massachusetts, e. Oct. 2, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1862.

Sergt. Cyrus Day, age 42, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Oct. 11, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1862.

Sergt. Ernst Hukride, age 23, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Germany, e. Sept. 17, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1862, died at Fort Heiman, Kentucky, Oct. 22, 1862.

Sergt. E. G. Coombs, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Vermont, e. Oct. 1, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1862.

Sergt. George Emmerson, age 21 res. St. Louis, nat. England, e. Oct. 28, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1862.

Sergt. C. R. Gray, age 22, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. New York, e. Oct. 30, 1861, from 8th Corporal.

Sergt. David B. Deal, age 23, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 10, 1861, mus. Jan. 25, 1863, from 1st Corp.

Corp. David B. Deal, age 23, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 10, 1861, trans. to Co. L Jan. 1, 1863, rejoined Co. D as Sergeant Jan. 25.

Corp. Charles R. Decker, age 20, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 10, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Corp. William Harvey, age 30, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Germany, e. Oct. 12, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Corp. Larkin Carter, age 23, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 21, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, died for disab. at Paducah, Ky., June 23, 1862.

Corp. James H. Jones, age 28, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Virginia, e. Oct. 21, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, died for disab. at St. Louis June 25, 1862.

Corp. Logan Howell, age 24, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 21, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Corp. Herman Hoppe, age 24, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Germany, e. Sept. 17, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Corp. C. R. Gray, age 22, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. New York, e. Oct. 30, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, prmtd Sergt.

PRIVATES.

Amos, William, age 23, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Scotland, e. Oct. 11, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, destd Jan. 13, 1862.

Bell, Dora, age 35, res. Eddyville, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 27, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Besco, Henry, age 57, res. Eddyville, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 27, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, died Feb. 7, 1862.

Brashapy, Richard, age 38, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Germany, e. Oct. 30, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, destd Oct. 30, 1861.

Bessmer, Chris, age 19, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Germany, e. Sept. 17, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Bessmer, Conrad, age 20, res Warrenton, Mo., nat. Germany, e. Oct. 21, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Bryan, Thomas, age 19, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 21, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Bender, J. F., age 22, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 10, 1861, mus Nov. 13, 1861.

Cheever, Allen, age 29, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 30, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, destd Oct. 30, 1861.

Coleman, William, age 32, res. Richardson Co., nat. England, e. Sept. 26, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, joined from Co. C.

Collins, Thomas, age 19, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 21, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Day, Elisha R., age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Vermont, e. Oct. 2, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, died for disab. at St. Louis Feb. 27, '62, or April 8.

Dutton, Horace, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Oct. 1, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Douglas, Isaac, age 56, res. Winterset, Iowa, nat. Kentucky, e. Oct. 15, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, died Feb. 7, 1862.

Dyer, Thomas, age 24, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Kentucky, e. Oct. 31, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Delventhal, William, age 21, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 10, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Drummond, D., age 21, res. Joliet, Ill., nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 21, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Dunning, John, age 48, res. Nebraska City, nat. Maine, e. Sept. 1, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, from Co. C prmtd Bat. Sergt. Maj. April 29, 1862, reported Co. Q. M. S.

Dickmier, Henry, age 19, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Germany, e. Nov. 21, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Duncan, John, age 25, res. Tennessee, nat. Tennessee, e. April 19, 1862, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, died at Fort Heiman, Ky., May 17, 1862.

Evans, Jackson, age 28, res. Nebraska City, nat, New York, e. Sept. 27, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, joined from Co. C, died Dec. 15, 1861.

Engel, George, age 24, res. Warrenton, Mo. nat. Germany, e. Nov. 10, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Feets, Frederick, age 21, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Germany, e. Sept. 17, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Feets, Herman, age 23, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Germany, e. Sept. 17, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Foit, August, age 19, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Sept. 17, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Frans, William, age 25, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Germany, e. Oct. 21, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Froderman, Henry, age 50, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Germany, e. Oct. 10, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Frost, William, age 18, res. Cass Co., nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 14, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, died Dec. 4, 1869.

Grandon, Ezekiel, age 31, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 11, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, disd for disab. at St. Louis May 17, 1862.

Gerard, Simeon, age 22, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 10, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

*Garrison, Wiston, age 29, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 11, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, died at Fort Heiman, Ky., May 17, 1862.

Hill, John H., age 35, res. Omaha, nat. France, e. Oct. 1, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, trans. to Co. L Oct. 1, 1862.

Hoppe, Frederick, age 21, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Germany, e. Nov. 10, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Judd, Alexander, age 23, res. Winterset, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 15, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Johnson, William H., age 23, res. Tennessee, nat. Tennessee, e. May 1, 1862.

Kipp, John, age 23, res. Fort Heiman, Ky., nat. Tennessee, e. June 7, 1862.

Leonard, James, age 48, res. Eddyville, nat. Maryland, e. Oct. 27, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, disd for disab. at Fort Heiman, Ky., April 27, 1862.

Lane, Ed R., age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 11, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Lemmon, John S., age 21, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 10, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

McAllister, O., age 34, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Oct. 11, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Morrow, Thomas E., age 23, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 10, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Marshall, George W., age 28, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. New York, e. Oct. 30, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Maynard, John H., age 21, res. Joliet, Ill., nat. New York, e. Oct. 21, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Miner, Orrin S., age 38, res. Joliet, Ill., nat. Vermont, e. Oct. 21, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, destd at Fort Heiman, Ky., May 17, 1862.

McFarland, Levi S., age 23, res. Rochester, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 20, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Noble, Peter, age 20, res. Nebraska City, nat. Scotland, e. Oct. 10, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Nichous, Charles, age 20, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Germany, e. Sept. 17, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Nagele, John, age 35, res. Rolla, Mo., nat. Germany, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, died for disab. at St. Louis June 23, 1862.

Neely, James M., age 23, res. Missouri, nat. Tennessee, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, reported James McNeely.

Powers, J. B., age 26, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Massachusetts, e. Oct. 30, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, destd Nov. 30, 1861.

Plum, William, age 22, e. Oct. 1, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Rose, Daniel, age 29, e. Oct. 21, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Senecal, Ambrose, age 26, e. Sept. 17, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Sage, Philip G., age 25, res. Fontenelle, nat. New York, e. Oct. 19, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, destd.

Selkin, Levi, age 27, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 30, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Scott, Obidiah, age 33, res. Peru, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Sept. 22, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, from Co. C.

Summers, James, age 42, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Virginia, e. Nov. 10, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Scherman, Charles, age 28, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Germany, e. Sept. 17, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Sperry, James A., age 30, res. Winterset, Iowa, nat. New York, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, appointed 2d Class Music Reg. Band March 1, 1863.

Sutherland, John, age 21, res. Ft. Heiman, Ky., nat. Tennessee, e. April 11, 1862.

Tice, Henry, age 26, res. Cass Co., nat. Germany, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, disd for disab. at Ft. Heiman, Ky., June 23, 1862.

Transier, John, age 30, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Germany, e. Nov. 10, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Treadway, Sam, age 43, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Connecticut, e. Oct. 21, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861, prmtd Bat. Hos. Stew.

Utley, George W., age 30, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Kentucky, e. Nov. 10, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Wolf, Daniel, age 28, res. Winterset, Iowa, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 15, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Winter, Frederick, age 19, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Germany, e. Sept. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Willis, Ephriam, age 26, res. Nebraska City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Sept. 10, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Wehmeir, John, age 34, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Germany, e. Sept. 12, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Yeater, Henry, age 24, res. Warrenton, Mo., nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 12, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

Peterson, B., age 30, res. St. Louis, Mo., nat. Massachusetts, e. Oct. 30, 1861, mus. Nov. 13, 1861.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Brainard, Joseph, e. July 18, 1862, mus. Aug. 22, 1862, destd.

Harris, James H., e. July 18, 1862.

Smith, Samuel, e. Sept. 10, 1861.

Brubaker, Hiram, age 21, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 9, 1861, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, joined from Co. C.

Richards, Philip, age 21, res. Peru, nat. Virginia, e. Sept. 7, 1861, mus. June 1, 1862, joined from Band, trans. to Co. C June 12, 1862.

Roe, Lorenzo P., age 24, res. Brownville, nat. New York, e. Sept. 7, 1861, mus. June 1, 1862, joined from Band, trans. to Co. C June 12, 1862.

Norris, A. N., age 18, res. Nemaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Sept. 7, 1861, mus. June 1, 1862, joined from Band, trans. to Co. C June 18, 1862.

NEBRASKA MILITIA, FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Capt. John R. Porter, age 40, res. Omaha, mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

First Lieut. Allen T. Riley, age 38, res. Omaha. mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Second Lieut. Martin Dunham, age 27, res Omaha, mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

First Sergt. Henry C. Hall, age 23, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Q. M. Sergt. Justin Davis, age 19, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Com. Sergt. Abner G. Murphy, age 23, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Second Sergt. Frank Winship, age 23, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Third Sergt. Jarvis H. Kimball, age 24, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Fourth Sergt. Perry Cain, age 18, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Fifth Sergt. Andrew J. Swartz, age 26, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

First Corp. Henry Wait, age 18, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Second Corp. George Hunt, age 21, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Third Corp. William Trumbull, age 19, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Fourth Corp. Pardon Marshal, age 26, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Fifth Corp. Thomas B. Adams, age 22, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Far. Henry Nye, age 33, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Arnold, John A., age 40, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Astman, Henry, age 22, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Brown, John, age 44, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Boden, William, age 18, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Bouvier, Louis, age 45, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Crowell, William, age 35, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Canon, Childs, age 36, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Denton, John, age 29, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Dooley, James, age 22, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Donaldson, John J., age 36, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864, destd Sept. 17, 1864.

Gow, William, age 17, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Gow, Frank, age 18, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Givens, Edward, age 21, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Gotzsche, Henry, age 35, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Hunt, William, age 19, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Hamilton, Green, age 22, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Higgs, Samuel, age 21, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Inscho, States C., age 18, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Johnson, Joseph H., age 25, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Jenkins, Frank M., age 23, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Lee, Charles, age 21, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864, destd Sept. 29, 1864.

Merchenett, James, age 36, e. and mus. Aug 30, 1864.

McMichael, Green'b., age 49, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864, destd Sept. 17, 1864.

McMichael, William H., age 19, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Morgan, Joseph S., age 19, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Murphy, Daniel, age 23, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1884.

Menbenett, William, age 38, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.
Neighley, James L., age 18, e. and mus. Aug 30, 1864.
Rupel, James, age 46, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.
Smith, Charles S., age 17, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.
Stevens, Benjamin F., age 19, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.
Smith, Samuel C., age 25, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.
Sheldon, James L., age 21, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864, destd Sept. 17, 1864.
Windheim, Peter, age 38, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.
Wilbur, George W., age 47, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.
Young, Charles, age 25, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864, destd Sept. 17, 1864.

NEBRASKA MILITIA, SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Capt. Thomas B. Stevenson, age 28, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
First Lieut. F. J. Bruner, age 28, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864, killed in a skirmish with Indians on Elk Creek, Neb., Oct. 7, 1864,
First Lieut. M. B. Corbin, age 34, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864, prmtd from 1st Sergt. Oct. 20, 1864.
Second Lieut. Robert R. Andrews, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864, resd Oct. 12, 1864.
First Sergt. M. B. Corbin, age 34, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864, prmtd 1st Lieut. Oct. 20, 1864.
First Sergt. George W. Shirley, age 38, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864, prmtd 3d Sergt. Sept. 17, 1864.
Second Sergt. Daniel Z. Moore, age 30, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Third Sergt. George W. Shirley, age 38, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864, prmtd 1st Sergt. Sept. 17, 1864.
Third Sergt. Samuel Ivers, age 44, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864, prmtd from 4th Sergt. Sept. 17, 1864.
Fourth Sergt. Samuel Ivers, age 44, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864, prmtd from 3d Sergt. Sept. 17, 1864.
Fourth Sergt. Ashbury Edmistron, age 28, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864, prmtd from 1st Corp. Sept. 17, 1864.
First Corp. Ashbury Edmistron, age 28, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864, prmtd 4th Sergt. Sept. 17, 1864.
First. Corp. George H. Terrell, age 40, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864, prmtd from private Sept. 17, 1864.
Second Corp. George Whittaker, age 21, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Second Corp. Zeddekiah Kirk, age 30, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Third Corp. John S. Somer, age 33, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Jacob, age 20, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Bartholomew, Joseph M., age 27, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864, destd near Ft. Riley, Kan., Sept. 19, 1864.
Bowen, A. F., age 16, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Barker, John C., e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864, trans. to Co. B, Militia Vol., Sept. 19, 1864.
Cassell, William H. H., age 20, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Cummings, David, age 43, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Cox, Granville H., age 44, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Cross, Michael, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864, died in hospital at Ft. Kearney, Neb.
Dunn, George S., age 19, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Fitchey, James, age 54, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Gibbons, William, age 20, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Gibbons, Frank, age 25, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864, disd Sept. 12, 1864, by Col. O. P. Mason.
Holland, Thomas, e. and mus, Aug. 12, 1864.
Holland, O. A., e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Henderson, H. H., age 23, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Heag, Michael, age 25, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Heiling, John, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864, destd Aug. 22, 1864, at Beaver Creek, Neb.
Howard, Elisha A., age 23, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Holbert, Edwin W., age 35, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Irby, John A., age 34, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Jarvis, Samuel B., age 31, e. and mus. August 12, 1864.
Johnson, Orion, age 28, e. and mus. August 12, 1864.
Kroll, Theodore, age 26, e. and mus. August 12, 1864, destd August 22, 1864, at Beaver Creek, N. T.
Kirk, Zeddekiah, age 30, e. and mus. August 12, 1864, prmtd 2d Corp.
Laird, Henry, age 19, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Lewis, Theodore, e. and mus. August 12, 1864, destd at Platte Junction, N. T., August 25, 1864.
Lacister, George W., age 38, e. and mus. August 12, 1864, destd October 6, 1864.
Martin, James, age 37, e. and mus. August 12, 1864.
McKinney, Albert, e. and mus. August 12, 1864, destd at Platte Junction, August 25, 1864.
Meagel, Robert, age 38, e. and mus. August 12, 1864.
Montgomery James, age 21, e. and mus. August 12, 1864.
Moore, John W., age 22, e. and mus. August 12, 1864.
Murphy, James M., e. and mus. August 12, 1864.
Mycock, Thomas, e. and mus. August 12, 1864.
Mycock, George, age 21, e. and mus. August 11, 1864.
Nelson, James R., age 33, e. and mus. August 12, 1864, destd at Ft. Riley, Kan., Sept. 17, 1864.
Patten, William, age 26, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Patterson, Jessie, age 18, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Polite, William, age 18, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Powell, William, age 21, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Porter, Cyrus O., age 18, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864, left sick at Ft. Riley, Kan., supposed to have destd and joined Kansas regiment.
Roberts, Josiah, age 36, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864, destd at Rock Creek, N. T., Sept. 22, 1864.
Shœb, Bennard, age 36, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Shirley, Alfred, age 18, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Slusher, A. J., age 25, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Sutton, George B., age 29, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Swalley, Milton, age 37, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864, left sick at Nebraska City, Aug. 18, 1864.
Taggart, Robert M., age 18, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Taylor, Daniel S., age 27, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Tinnell, James, age 44, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Turrell, George H., age 40, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864, prmtd Corp. Sept. 17, 1864.
Venson, Darius, age 19, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Waldo, George W., age 17, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
White, Peter, age 32, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Wilson, Christopher S., age 39, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Wooley, Henry J., age 18, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Worrell, Henry C., age 30, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Whittaker, George, age 21, e. and mus. Aug. 12, 1864, prmtd Corp.

COMPANY B.

Capt. Isaac Wiles, age 34, res. Plattsmouth, mus. Sept. 9, 1864, com. Aug. 29, 1864.
First Lieut. Henry J. Straight, age 25, mus. Sept. 9, 1864, com. Aug. 29, 1864.
Second Lieut. Leslie C. Johnson, age 25, mus. Sept. 9, 1864, com. Aug. 29, 1864.
First Sergt. Marshal McElwain, age 28, e. Aug. 13, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Second Sergt. Eugene H. Laye, age 21, e. Aug. 13, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Third Sergt. Edwin A. Kirkpatrick, age 20, e. Aug. 22, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Fourth Sergt. William R. Mayfield, age 22, e. Aug. 18, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
First Corp. Lewis A. Young, age 40, e. Aug. 23, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Second Corp. William R. Allison, age 21, e. Aug. 25, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Third Corp. Mitchel Murray, age 20, e. Aug. 13, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Fourth Corp. Eli F. Ballard, age 21, e. Aug. 29, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Adams, John W., age 19, e. Aug. 13, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Adsten, O. P., age 18, e. Aug. 25, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Bachelor, John, age 17, e. Aug. 18, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Beaver, Robert A., age 18, e. Aug. 13, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Bolar, Archibald, age 36, e. Aug. 18, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Burger, Eli M., age 24, e. Aug. 13, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Barker, John C., e. and mus. Sept. 17, 1864.
Bryan, William T., age 25, e. Aug. 24, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Burdsall, Samuel W., age 18, e. and mus. Sept. 12, 1864, destd Sept. 13, 1864.
Carroll, Edward A., age 25, e. Aug. 15, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Coles, Andy, age 26, e. Aug. 18, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Calvin, John W., age 27, e. Aug. 24, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Craig, Josiah, age 24, e. Aug. 22, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Carson, William A., age 17, e. Aug. 29, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Cwewdson, George W., age 17, e. Aug. 29, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Davis, Frank A., age 21, e. Aug. 15, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Ellington, James M., age 18, e. Aug. 15, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Frazier, Widdons, age 17, e. Aug. 15, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.

Garrett, Robert T., age 17, e. Aug. 29, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864, died in hospital at Ft. Kearney Nov. 1, 1864.
Giles, Ed., age 18, e. Aug. 29, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864, destd Sept. 13, 1864.
Hudgeons, James, age 18, e. Aug. 23, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Hendricks, James, age 32, e. Aug. 15, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Hudson. William, age 32, e. Aug. 24, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Hathaway, Lewis, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1864.
Hathaway, Bethuel, e. and mus. Sept. 21, 1864.
Johnson, Iscelus C., age 22, e. Aug. 13, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Jeffers, John M., age 18, e. Sept. 7, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Keeves, John L., age 27, e. Aug. 15, 1864, mus. Sept 9, 1864.
Mayfield, John J., age 18, e. Aug 13, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Mutz, George W., age 18, e. Aug. 25, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Records, William M., age 18, e. Aug. 17, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Shoop, William A., age 20, e. Aug. 17, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Smith, John C., age 20, e. Aug. 21, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Spires, Augustus, age 33, e. Aug. 17, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Stocking, Charles L., age 21, e. Aug. 29, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Snyder, John, age 27, e. Aug. 29, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Taylor, William, age 26, e. Aug. 13, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Todd, Ami B., age 22, e. Aug. 13, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Ward, Benjamin, age 17, e. Sept. 3, 1864. mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
West, William F., age 25, e. Aug. 25, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
White, Irvin S., age 28, e. Aug. 23, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.
Young, Francis M., age 23, e. Aug. 15, 1864, mus. Sept. 9, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Capt. Alvin G. White, res. Pawnee, e. Aug. 18, 1864, mus. Sept. 1, 1864, commissioned Sept. 1, 1864.
First Lieut. William B. Raper, res. Pawnee, e. Aug. 18, 1864, mus. Sept. 1, 1864.
Second Lieut. Levi Anthony, res. Blue Springs, e. Aug. 18, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
First Sergt. John Barrett, res. Beatrice, e. Sept. 6, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Second Sergt. George W. Butler, res. Pawnee, e. Aug. 25, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Third Sergt. Daniel S. Harrah, e. Aug. 25, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Fourth Sergt. William Alexander, e. Sept. 6, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
First Corp. James Grant, e. Sept. 6, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Second Corp. Isaac Claiborne, e. Sept. 1, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Third Corp. Luther M. Mumford, res. Pawnee, e. Aug. 25, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Fourth Corp. Christian Parli, res. Pawnee, e. Sept. 1, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Far. Benjamin F. Ferguson, res. Pawnee, e. Aug. 25, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Blacksmith, William Jacobs, res. Pawnee, e. Aug. 30, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Trumpeter, Kenion T. Skeen, res. Pawnee, e. Aug. 29, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Aikens, William, res. Gage Co., e. Aug. 25, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Adams, Nelson, res. Gage Co., e. Aug. 29, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Ayers, Alrah, res. Pawnee, e. Aug. 27, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Barker, John A., res. Pawnee, e. Aug. 25, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Butler, Edward, res. Pawnee Co., e. Aug. 25, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Brown, William T., res. Gage Co., e. Aug. 28, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Briles, Jacob, res. Pawnee, e Aug. 25. 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Bailey, Charles, res. Gage Co., e. Sept. 6. 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Buss, Charles, res. Beatrice, e. Sept. 7, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Catlen, James P., res. Pawnee Co., e. Aug. 24, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Conoly, John, res. Pawnee Co., e. Aug. 26, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Crall, Benjamin, res. Pawnee, e. Sept. 10, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Cartwright, Edward, res. Beatrice, e. Sept. 4, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Corlett, Henry, res. Pawnee, e. Sept. 1, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Dobbs, William J., res. Gage Co., e. Aug. 27, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Dunn, John H., res. Gage Co., e. Aug. 27, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Dunn, William J., res. Pawnee, e. Sept. 21, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Eastman, Josiah, res. Gage Co., e. Aug. 27, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Furrow, James B., res. Pawnee, e. Aug. 25, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Fisher, John J., Sr., res. Pawnee Co., e. Aug. 24, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Fisher, David K., res. Blue Spring, e. Sept. 1, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864
Fisher, John J., Jr., res. Blue Spring, e. Aug. 27, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864, disd Oct. 1, 1864, as a deserter.
Graham, Francis M., res. Blue Springs, e. Aug. 27, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Graves, Henry, e. Aug. 29, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Gregory, John W., e. Aug. 30, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Hall, John M., res. Pawnee, e. Aug. 25, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Kennedy, Lewis M. B., res. Pawnee, e. Sept. 1, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, '64.
Kennedy, Lewis M. B., res. Pawnee, e. Sept. 1, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, '64.
McCoy, James, res. Pawnee, e. Aug. 25, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
McMuford, Henry L., res. Pawnee, e. Aug. 25, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Midge, Wm., res. Beatrice, e. Sept. 7, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
McManis, Abraham P., e. Aug. 27, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Mattengley, Joel T., e. Sept. 7, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Meligan, Joseph, e. Sept. 7, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Nesbit, George, res. Pawnee, e. Aug. 25, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Pierce, Aswell, res. Pawnee, e. Sept. 1, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Reese, Francis M., e. Aug. 27, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864
Shannon, Wm. A., res. Pawnee, e. Sept. 1, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Shellanberger, D. M., e. Aug. 27, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Spray, James H., e. Aug. 24, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Ward, John A., res. Pawnee, e. Aug. 25, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Wickham, Horace M., res. Beatrice, e. Sept. 7, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, '64.
Wymore, James A., e. Aug. 27, 1864, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.
Woods, Lewis H., res. Pawnee, mus. Sept. 22, 1864.

DESERTERS AND MEN REJECTED BEFORE MUSTER.

Corkey, Jerome. rejected by the Surg. Aug. 25, 1864.
Covert, James consent of parents wanting, Aug. 25, 1864.
Griffing, Osmyn, rejected on account of disab. Aug. 25, 1864.
Randolph, Lewis, rejected on account of disab. Aug. 25, 1864.
Nesbit, John W., destd Aug. 25, 1864.
Shepherd, Jacob, destd Aug. 25, 1864.
Sheperd, John, destd Aug. 25, 1864.

NEBRASKA MILITIA—FIRST CAVALRY.*

COMPANY A.

Capt. John [illegible] Brown, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 13, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867, Captain commanding company responsible for arms, etc.
First Lieut. S. J. Alexander, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 13, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867.
Second Lieut. Geo. M. Humphrey, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 13, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867, detached as mustering officer, assistant Q. M. & Com. of subsistence by order of the Governor.
First Sergt. Henry M. Preston, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 13, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867, with horse and equipments.
Second Sergt. William Watts, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 15, 1867, mus. Sept. 15, 1867, with horse and equipments.
Third Sergt. Joseph Baker, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 13, 1867, mus. Sept. 14, 1867, with horse and equipments.
Fourth Sergt. Orthello Sherman, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 13, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867, with horse and equipments.
Com. Sergt. A. T. Hobbs, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 15, 1867, mus. Sept. 15, 1867, with horse and equipments.
Corp. Charles M. Nightingale, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 13, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867, with horse and equipments.

PRIVATES.

Andrews, Samuel, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 15, 1867, mus. Sept. 15, 1867.
Austin, Robert, res. Big Sandy, e. Sept. 15, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867, with horse and equipments, no voucher issued.
Breese, Joseph M., res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 18, 1867, mus. Oct. 20, 1867, with horse and equipments.
Breese, Isaac C., res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 18, 1867, mus. Oct. 20, 1867, with horse and equipments from Oct. 10, to muster out.
Blair, George, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 25, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867, with horse and equipments from Sept. 3, to muster out.
Blair, William, res. Big Sandy, e. Sept. 17, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867, with horse and equipments.
Campbell, James, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 15, 1867, mus. Oct. 20, 1867, with horse and epuipments.
Crinklaw, Angus, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 15, 1867, mus. Oct. 20, 1867, with horse and equipments from Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.
Campbell, John, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 15, 1867, mus Oct. 20, 1867, with horse and equipments.
Cline, Pope, res. Big Sandy, e. Oct. 20, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867, no vouchers issued.
Debus, Louis, res. Big Sandy, e. Oct. 13, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867, with horse and equipments.

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*Company mustered into State service Aug. 13, 1867, and mustered out, Nov. 15, 1867.

Dein, Jacob, res. Big Sandy, e. Oct. 15, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867, with horse and equipments, no vouchers issued.
Eastman, Elijah, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 20, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867, with horse and equipments, from Sept. 15 to muster out.
Evans, James H , res. Big Sandy, e. Sept. 2, 1867, mus. Oct. 20, 1867, with horse and equipments.
Foss, William, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 15, 1867, mus. Sept. 15, 1867, with horse and equipments.
Ferry, Allen, res. Big Sandy, e. Oct. 20, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867, with horse and equipments, no voucher issued.
Gutzmer, Fred., res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 14, 1867, mus. Oct. 20, 1867, with horse and equipments from Aug. 24 to muster out.
Gaylor, Joseph, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 15, 1867, mus. Nov. 19, 1867, with horse and equipments.
Gallant, Jesse, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 15, 1867, mus. Sept. 15, 1867.
Gallant, William, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 15, 1867, mus. Nov. 19, 1867, with horse and equipments, Sept. 14 to Nov. 14.
Helvy, Albert, res. Big Sandy, e. Oct. 2, 1867, mus. Nov. 2, 1867, with horse and equipments, no voucher issued.
Hamer, Warren, res. Big Sandy, e. Oct 2, 1867, mus. Nov. 2, 1867, with horse and equipments, no voucher issued.
Kellogg. Mason E., res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 15, 1867, mus. Sept. 15, 1867, with horse and equipments.
Kellogg, Philander, res. Big Sandy, e. Sept. 15, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867, with horse and equipments, no voucher issued.
Kenser, S. S., res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 17, 1867, mus. Oct. 20, 1867.
Kenser, John W., res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 25, 1867, mus. Oct. 20, 1867.
Luce, Alden, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 15, 1867, mus. Sept. 15, 1867, with horse and equipments.
Leming, Daniel, res. Big Sandy, e. Sept. 14, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867, with horse and equipments, no voucher issued.
Lamb, Elihu, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 14, 1867, mus. Oct. 20, 1867, with horse and equipments, from Sept. 20 to muster out.
Lamb, Fyra, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 14, 1867, mus. Oct. 20, 1867.
Lamb, John, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 14, 1867, mus. Oct. 20, 1867.
Lamb, Henry, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 19, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867, with horse and equipments, from Aug. 25 to muster out.
Marks, William, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 15, 1867, mus. Sept. 15, 1867, with horse and equipments.
Miller, Conrad, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 14, 1867, mus. Oct. 20, 1867.
Palmerston Archie, res. Big Sandy, e. Sept. 6, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867.
Register, Job, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 15, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867, with horse and equipments, absent 30 days.
Register, Robert, res. Big Sandy, e. Sept. 15, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867, with horse and equipments, no voucher issued.
Snook, William, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 18, 1867, mus. Sept. 18, 1867, with horse and equipments.
Stailey, Ephraim, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 14, 1867, mus. Oct. 20, 1867.
Stailey, Jason, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 14, 1867, mus. Oct. 20, 1867.
Thomas, Frank, res. Big Sandy, e. Aug. 15, 1867, mus. Sept. 15, 1867, with horse and equipments.
Wilson, Jospeh B., res. Big Sandy, e. Sept. 2, 1867, mus. Oct. 20, 1867.
Woods, Joseph W., res. Big Sandy, e. Sept. 12, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867, with horse and equipments.
Wilson, Wm. T., res. Big Sandy, e. Sept. 25, 1867, mus. Oct. 20, 1867.
Hoffie, Herman A., res. Big Sandy, e. Oct. 20, 1867, mus. Nov. 14, 1867, with horses and equipments, no voucher issued.

NEBRASKA CAVALRY MILITIA—FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Capt. John R. Brown, res. Fairbury, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
First Lieut. Samuel J. Alexander, age 24, res. Meridian, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Second Lieut. Andrew D. Butler, res. Pawnee City, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
First Sergt. Julius O. Tallmage, age 22, res. Meridian, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Q. M. Sergt. Henry C. Wiswell, age 27, res. Lincoln, e. and mus. June 5, 1869.
Com. Sergt. James F. Thomas, age 25, res. Pleasant Valley, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
First Dep'y Sergt. Erasmus M. Correll, age 22, res. Meridian, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Second Dep'y Sergt. Charles B. Coon, age 26, res. Kiowa, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Third Dep'y Sergt. Lewis A. Bruner, age 22, res. Beatrice, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
First Corp. King D. Fisher, age 50, res. Camp Butler, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Second Corp. M. N. Miller, age 48, res. Camp Butler, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Third Corp. John Cave, age 24, res. Camp Butler, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Fourth Corp. John Nightengale, age 26, res. Meridian, e. and mus. July 1, 1869.

PRIVATES.

Alexander, Melvin, age 14, res. Meridian, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Alexander, Divitt C., age 32, res. Meridian, e. and mus. June 1, 1869, two horses, harness and wagon, used as company team.
Austin, Joseph D., age 24, res. Meridian, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Ballard, Charles, age 22, res. Camp Butler, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Butler, David, age 19, res. Pawnee City, e. and mus. July 1, 1869.
Blair, George, age 19, res. Meridian, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Blair, William, age 19, res. Meridian, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Clark, Adulbert B., age 23, res. Ft. Butler, e. and mus. Aug. 1, 1869.
Culver, James S., age 23, res. Ft. Butler, e. and mus. Aug. 1, 1869.
Culver, Lewis H., age 19, res. Fairbury, e. and mus. July 1, 1869.
Crassman, Oliver, age 33, res. Ft. Butler, e. and mus. July 1, 1869.
Chierhart, Joseph, age 15, res. Meridian, e. and mus. July 31, 1869.
Dean, Jacob, age 24, res. Meridian, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Eberstein, Charles, age 21, res. Ft. Butler, e. and mus. Aug. 1, 1869.
Fisher, William, age 17, res. Ft. Butler, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Fisher, Sylvester, age 19, res. Ft. Butler, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Fisher, James, age 24, res. Ft. Butler, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Fryer, Lewis, age 27, res. Kiowa, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Frawadsky, Frank, age 33, res. Meridian, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Flating, Peter, age 29, res. Meridian, e. and mus. Aug. 1, 1869.
Gere, George G., age 20, res. Pawnee, e. and mus. July 1, 1869.
Galer, Joseph, age 16, res. Meridian, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Heffington, James, age 47, res. Ft. Butler, e. and mus. July 1, 1869.
House, John N., age 18, res. Ft. Butler, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
House, E. P., age 33, res. Meridian, e. and mus. July 1, 1869, teamster.
Hobbs, William, age 21, res. Ft. Butler, e. and mus. July 1, 1869.
Haynes, Jacob F., age 22, res. Kiowa, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Johnson, Otis T.. age 21, res. Ft. Butler, e. and mus. July 1, 1869.
Martin, Henry, age 22, res. Ft. Butler, e. and mus. Aug. 1, 1869.
Martin, A. S., age 21, e. and mus. Aug. 1, 1869.
Marion, William, age 20, res. Beatrice, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Miller, Charles H., age 26, res. Meridian, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Murphy, Patrick, age 54, res. Meridian, e. and mus. July 30, 1869.
Nightengale, William, age 29, res. Meridian, e. and mus. July 1, 1869, company teamster.
Noble, George D., age 25, res. Kiowa, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Parker, Leonard, age 16, res. Ft. Butler, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Powell, James D., age 23, res Meridian, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Ryburn, William A., age 18, res. Fairbury, e. and mus. July 1, 1869.
Royce, Benjamin R., age 27, res. Lincoln, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Robertson, Francis, age 40, res. Kiowa, e and mus. June 1, 1869.
Ring, Alex. C., age 21, res. Ft. Butler, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Spangler, Edward, age 21, res. Kiowa, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Steward, James, age 50, res. Meridian, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Strickland, John, age 21, res. Meridian, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Strickland, Franklin, age 36, res. Ft. Butler, e. and mus. July 1, 1869, company teamster.
Stone, Walter, age 18, res. Ft. Butler, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Steward, David H., age 15, res. Meridian, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Shaller, Joseph, age 18, res. Meridian, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Shook, Granville, age 17, res. Ft. Butler, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Tennery, Lewis A., age 19, res. Pawnee, e. and mus. Aug. 1, 1869.
Wheeler, John W., age 20, res. Meridian. e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Ward, Joseph, age 21, res. Pawnee, e. and mus. July 1, 1869.
Weisell, George, age 18, res. Meridian, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Woods, Joseph N., age 19, res. Beatrice, e. and mus. June 1, 1869.
Walker, Joseph, age 36, res. Meridian, e. and mus. July 1, 1869.
Woods, Joshua, age 20, res. Pawnee, e. and mus. July 1, 1869.
Zaddach, Hinnick D., age 28, res. Meridian, e. and mus. July 1, 1869.
Mœler, Benedick, age 28, res. Meridian, e. and mus. Aug. 1, 1869.

PAWNEE SCOUTS, NEBRASKA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY A.

Capt. Frank North, age 24, res. Pawnee Reservation, nat. New York, e. Jan. 13, 1865.

First Lieut. Charles A. Small, age 22, res. Pawnee Reservation, nat. Maryland, e. Jan. 13, 1865, m. o. March 7, 1866.

Second Lieut. James Murie, age 28, res. Pawnee Reservation, nat. Scotland, e. Jan. 13, 1865.

First Sergt. William N. Harvey, age 21, res. Pawnee Reservation, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 12, 1864.

Q. M. Sergt. Large Fox, age 28, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 9, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865, reduced to ranks.

Q. M. Sergt. John M. Taylor, age 25, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 25, 1865, mus. March 1, 1865.

Com. Sergt. Second Chief, age 33, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Com. Sergt. La-shat-kit-e-butts, age 32, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 9, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Second Sergt. The man that strikes the enemy, age 35, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865, died at Ft. Kearney March 20, 1865.

Second Sergt. Hawk Chief, age 25, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Third Sergt. Afraid-to-Shoot, age 26, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Third Sergt. La-shaw-te-wah-de, age 30, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Fourth Sergt. Wandering Chief, age 30, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Fourth Sergt. La-w[illegible]h-his, age 35, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan 13, 1865.

Fifth Sergt. The Brave, age 35, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Fifth Sergt. Kih-e-ka-rus-oo-kah-wah, age 33, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1865, mus. March 1, 1865.

Sixth Sergt. Hawk Chief, age 25, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865, prmtd to 2d Sergt.

Sixth Sergt. La-sharo-kit-poo, age 33, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 15, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

First Corp. First-to-run, age 30, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865, died at Julesburg June 20, 1865.

First. Corp. Ste-tock-hah-hoo-la-rick, age 30, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Second Corp. Hawk Chief, age 25, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Nov. 20, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865, prmtd to Sergt.

Second Corp. White Eagle, age 28, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Nov. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Third Corp. Big Wheel, age 28, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 9, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Third Corp. Wandering Sun, age 45, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Fourth Corp. Wandering Sun, age 45, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Fourth Corp. Stars, age 32, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Fifth Corp. White Eagle, age 28, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Nov. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865, prmtd to 2d Corp.

Fifth Corp. Pe-ah-see-te-tah-hoo-la-rick, age 32, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Sixth Corp. Going-to-War, age 21, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Sixth Corp. Hawk Chief, age 25, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Nov. 20, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865, prmtd to 2d Corp.

Seventh Corp. Chief Bird, age 31, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Eighth Corp. Stars, age 32, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865, prmtd to 4th Corp.

Eighth Corp. Ta-we-doos-led-e-hor, age 28, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 9, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Bug. Samuel White, age 19, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Dec. 12, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Bug. Setting Fox, age 24, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865

Bug. See-led-e-ho-l'-ta-wah, age 21, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Blacksmith All Kinds of Birds, age 21, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Dec. 14, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Far. Male Horse, age 25, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 11, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Saddler Little Chief, age 32, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 9, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Saddler Why-are-you-so-long-Coming, age 35, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 11, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Wag. Bob White, age 22, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Wag. Lit-tah-we-ka-we-it, age 21, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Buffalo Horns, age 19, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Second Curley Head, age 21, res. Pawnee City, e. Nov. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Curley Head, age 24, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 19, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Little Bear, age 21, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Dec. 14, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Coming-in-the-Dark, age 35, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Why-are-you-so-long-Coming, age 35, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. June 9, 1865, mus. January 13, 1865, appointed Saddler.

Swift Fox, age 24, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 11, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Wandering Fox, age 28, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 9, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Homely Man, age 21, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Dec. 27, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Little Fox, 2d, age 21, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Fox, age 21, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Beaver, age 22, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Little Crow, age 24, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 16, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

White Fox, age 24, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Nov. 20, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Black Bird, age 24, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Nov. 20, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Fox, 2d, age 21, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Nov. 20, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Man-that-steals-Horses, age 24, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Nov. 21, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Traveling Fox, age 21, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

An Axe, age 25, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Chicken-hawk, age 22, res. Pawnee Reservation, e Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Little Ears, age 25, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865, killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol Aug. 18, 1865.

Eagle Chief, age 26, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Setting Fox, age 23, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865, appointed Bugler.

Little Hawk, age 27, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

The Fox-caught, age 24, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Second Man-that-steals-Horses, age 35, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865, destd June 24, 1865.

White Man, age 31, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Going-everywhere, age 30, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1866.

War Chief, age 19, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Man Eagle, age 30, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

He-is-all-right, age 35, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Half-a-day, age 22, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Hunts-the-enemy, age 30, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

The Eagle of the Valley, age 22, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Nov. 20, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Squaw-cloth, age 27, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Nov. 20, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Smoke, age 26, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Dec. 8, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

The-brave, age 24, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Dec. 8, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Brave-boy, the Second, age 21, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Dec. 8, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Wild-man, age 21, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Dec. 26, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Killed-his-enemy, age 22, res. Pawnee Reservation, Dec. 26, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Takes-a-horse-from-the-enemy, age 23, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 9, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

The Buffalo Hunter, age 36, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 9, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

The Boss, age 28, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 9, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Head-of-the-war-party, age 25, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 11, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Little Birds, age 35, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 10, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Birds, age 21, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Nov. 23, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

White Owl, age 22, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

War-pipe, age 30, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Takes-the-horse, age 28, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Brave-man, age 24, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Bring-another-horse, age 30, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Going-with-the-war-party, age 21, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Hunts-the-enemy-for-a-great-distance, age 32, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan, 9, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

The-Great-Spirit-sees-me, age 35, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Dec 20, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Wounded-man, age 23, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Going-with-them, age 21, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

All-the-time-at-war, age 22, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Nov. 18, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Chief-of-all, age 26, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Brave-boy, age 22, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Nov. 20, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

White, age 26, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Nov. 23, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

A. Shield, age 30, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Wants-to-be-rich, age 35, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Tracks-on-the-hill, age 27, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Wants-to-be-rich, the Second, age 32, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

I-am-the-bravest, age 26, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Wandering Eagle, age 23, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 8, 1865, destd before muster.

Camanche-fox, age 24, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Dec. 27, 1864, destd before muster.

Little Fox, the Third, age 23, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Nov. 22, 1864, destd before muster.

Little Eagle, age 25, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Nov. 20, 1864, destd before muster.

Giving-up-his-seat, age 30, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 10, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865, destd before muster.

White Bob, age 22, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Kee-wook-oo-weete, age 24, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Oct. 15, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Large-fox, age 28, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 9, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

La-kah-dix-tah-oo-kah-tar-har, age 25, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 15, 1865, mus. March 1, 1865.

Low-we-loo-koo-la-it, age 27, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Nov. 20, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Te-wah-lah-ee-la-ta-nik, age 29, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 11, 1865, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Te-kit-ta-lah-we-le, age 35, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Dec. 20, 1864, mus. Jan. 13, 1865.

Fox-the-third, age 20, res. Pawnee Reservation, e. Jan. 12, 1865, destd before muster.

OMAHA SCOUTS—NEBRASKA VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY A.

Capt. Edwin R. Nash, age 29, res. Decatur, e. April 16, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

First Lieut. Michael Evans, age 29, res. Decatur, e. April 16, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Second Lieut. Gavin Mitchell, age 24, res. Decatur, e. April 16, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

First Sergt. Chas. D. Wessman, age 22, res. Decatur, nat. New York, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865, reduced to ranks July 1, 1865.

First Sergt. James R. Allen, age 26, res. Decatur, nat. Illinois, e. March 1, 1865, mus. July 1, 1865.

Q. M. Sergt. Lewis B. Higley, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 10, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Com. Sergt. Monroe D. Childers, age 21, res. Decatur, nat. Virginia, e. March 18, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865, reduced to ranks Nov. 24, 1865.

Com. Sergt. Henry Ewing, age 34, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Second Sergt. Little Priest, age 36, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Third Sergt. Norton White, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 6, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Fourth Sergt. Henry B. Kaup, age 21, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 20, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Fifth Sergt. Arcadus Williams, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Illinois, e. March 16, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Sixth Sergt. Mumford J. Street, age 36, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

First Corp. James R. Allen, age 26, res. Decatur, nat. Illinois, e. March 1, 1865, prmtd to Orderly Sergt. July 1, 1865.

First Corp. Thomas Emmerson, age 28, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 25, 1865, mus. July 1, 1865.

Second Corp. George R. Stroud, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Iowa, e. March 18, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Third Corp. Robert Smith, age 21, res. Decatur, nat. Pennsylvania, e. March 18, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865, m. o. June 27, 1866, term of service expired.

Fourth Corp. Daniel Saun[illegible], age 24, res. Decatur, nat. New Brunswick, e. March 18, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865, m. o. June 27, 1866; term of service expired.

Fifth Corp. Henry Decova, age 36, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Sixth Corp. South Wind, age 34, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Seventh Corp. John Rayment, age 29, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Eighth Corp. Robert Lincoln, age 30, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Farrier Young Calf, age 38, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Blacksmith Black Wolf, age 28, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Bug. James Jones, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. York, e. March 10, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Bug. William R. Long, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 20, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Saddler Solomon Hill, age 22, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Wag. John Hill, age 39, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Breeze, Jackson, age 28, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Ball, Leon, age 30, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Bird, James, age 31, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Buchanan, Henry, age 33, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Bird, Little, age 22, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865, killed in action at Tongue River Aug. 29, 1864.

Bonaparte, John, age 35, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Brown, Henry, age 37, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 8, 1865.

Boyd, Little, age 28, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 8, 1865.

Crosby, John, age 32, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Coffee, James, age 34, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Clay, Thomas, age 32, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Chambers, Benjamin, age 33, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Chief, Little, age 28, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Chief, Good, age 24 res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Callers, William, age 33, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Childers, Monroe D., age 21, res. Decatur, nat. Virginia, e. March 18, 1865, mus. Nov. 24, 1865.

Decorah, Thomas, age 38, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Deville, Wite, age 23, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Devoin, John N., age 29, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 25 1865, mus. May 8, 1865.

Ewing, Henry, age 34, res Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 25, 1865, mus. May 8, 1865, prmtd Com. Sergt. Nov. 27, 1865.

Eaton, George, age 25, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Earth, Bad, age 32, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Emmerson, Thomas, age 28, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865, prmtd Corp. July 1, 1865.

Earthquake, Thomas, age 26, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Feather, Bright, age 26, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Hemans, David, age 24, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Holestone, Jake, age 25, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Hensley, William, age 25, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Harrison, John, age 26, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Henry, John, age 26, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Hoon, Isaac, age 28, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865, died at Fort Reno, D. T., June 8, 1866.

Hoon, James. age 28. res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Hatchet, William, age 31, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Hog, Little, age 22, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Hagaga, Edward, age 25, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865 mus. May 3, 1865.

Johnson, John, age 23, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Leigh. Thomas, age 24, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Lamb, George, age 28, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Mix, Charles, age 31, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Man, Large, age 34, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Nichols, John, age 28, res. Decatur, nat, Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Omaha, John, age 28, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Ox, James, age 24, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Priest, John, age 24, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Preacher, Good, age 26, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Rice, Henry M., age 26, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Soul, Myron, age 31, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Snow, Milton, age 31, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Snyder, John, age 28, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Shorty, Mike, age 29, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Sap, George, age 31, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Sherry, James, age 19, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Seaton, James, age 29, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865, killed in action at Fort Reno, D. T., Nov. 1, '65.

Thompson, Clarke, age 22, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Twins, James, age 29, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. Feb. 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Thunder, Green, age 26, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

White, Asa, age 26, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Wolf, White, age 27, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Walker, Chief, age 24, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

White, Isaac, age 23, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 25, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Wind, Raised, age 30, res. Decatur, nat. Wisconsin, e. March 5, 1865, mus. May 3, 1865.

Wessmann, Charles D., age 22, res. Decatur, nat. New York, e. March 5, 1865, mus. July 1, 1865.

NEBRASKA MILITIA—DETACHMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Capt. Edward P. Childs, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864, detachment called into service by proclamation of Gov. Alvin Saunders, by order of Maj. Gen. Curtis, Commanding.

First Lieut. James M. Johnson, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Sergt. William Millar, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Corp. William Quinn, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Corp. Barton Arlington, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Donavan, Timothy, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Homer, Wallace, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Kuhn, Joseph, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

O'Byrne, Nicholas, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

O'Fallon, James, res Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Reid, Donald, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Stewart, Thomas J., res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

Sickles, John res. Omaha, e. and mus. Aug. 30, 1864.

FIRST BATTALION NEBRASKA CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Capt. George Armstrong, res. Omaha.

Capt. Charles F. Porter, mus. Nov. 29, 1864.

First Lieut. Charles F. Porter, mus. Jan. 14, 1864.

First Lieut. John Talbot, mus. Nov. 29, 1864.

Second Lieut. Henry F. C. Krumme, mus. Jan. 14, 1864.

Second Lieut. Merril S. Tuttle, mus. Nov. 9, 1864.

First Sergt. William Carrol, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Michigan, e. Dec. 14, 1863, mus. Nov. 20, 1858, vet.

First Sergt. Sebald V. Schlesinger, age 20, res. Decatur, nat. Austria, e. Oct. 4, 1863, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, vet.

Q. M. S. Francis O. McCauley, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 7, 1863, mus. June 17, 1861, vet.

Q. M. S. Peter Lemon, age 32, res. Cuming City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 7, 1863, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, vet.

Com. Sergt. Abram Hirsch, age 45, res. Dakota, nat. France, e. Nov. 23, 1863, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, vet., reduced to ranks.

Com. Sergt. Hiram Creighton, age 43, res. Decatur, nat. Georgia, e. Oct.

3, 1863, mus. Oct. 24, 1862, vet., killed in a fight with Indians at D. Smith's Station, Neb., May 12, 1865.

Com. Sergt. Adoniram Bailey, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Maine, e. Jan. 4, 1864, mus. Oct. 23. 1862.

Second Sergt. Merril S. Tuttle, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 17, 1863, mus. July 30, 1861, vet., prmtd 2d Lieut. Nov. 9, 1864.

Second Sergt Warren B. Franklin, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Dec. 1, 1863, mus. Oct. 23, 1863, vet.

Third Sergt Sebald V. Schlesinger, age 20, res. Decatur, nat. Austria, e. Oct. 4, 1863, mus. Oct. 24, 1862, vet., prmtd 1st Sergt.

Third Sergt. John W. Mathews, age 41, res. Ft. Kearney, e. July 30, 1864, mus. Oct. 7, 1864.

Fourth Sergt. William P. Pudney, age 39, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Nov. 1, 1863, mus. Jan. 24, 1863, vet.

Fourth Sergt. Judson A. Langstaff, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 17, 1863, mus. Jan. 24. 1863, vet.

Fifth Sergt. George P. Belden, age 20, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 3, 1863, mus. Jan. 14, 1864, vet.

Fifth Sergt. Francis O. McCauley, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 7, 18[illegible], mus. June 17, 1861, vet.

Sixth Sergt. Peter Lemon, age 32, res. Cuming City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 6, 1863, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, vet., prmtd Q. M. S.

Sixth Sergt. John S. Crume, age 36, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois. e. Sept. 13, 1863, mus. Oct. 30, 1862, vet., disd for disab.

First Corp. Smith N. Reed, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 13, 1863, mus. Oct. 13, 1862, vet., reduced to ranks.

First Corp. George H. Dudley, age 38, res. Omaha, nat. Vermont, e. Jan. 4, 1864, mus. Sept. 7, 1862, vet.

Second Corp. John S. Crume, age 36, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. Sept. 13, 1863, mus. Oct. 30, 1862, vet., prmtd Sergt.

Second Corp. Leonidas Rogers, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. Jan. 2, 1864, mus. Jan. 4, 1864.

Third Corp. Azariah Babcock, age 38, res. Nemaha City, nat. Virginia, e. Nov. 1, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, vet., reduced to ranks.

Third Corp. Robert Tidwell, age 18, res. Nemaha City, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 10, 1863, mus. Jan. 4, 1864.

Fourth Corp. Hiram Creighton. age 42, res. Decatur, nat. Georgia, e. Oct. 3, 1863, mus. Oct. 24, 1862, vet., prmtd Com. Sergt.

Fourth Corp. Henry Redner, res. Ft. Kearney, nat. Georgia, e. July 30, 1864.

Fifth Corp. Warren B. Franklin, age 24. res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Dec. 1, 1863, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, vet., prmtd Sergt.

Fifth Corp. George D. Scott, age 18, res. Nemaha City, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 13, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, vet.

Sixth Corp. Judson A. Langstaff, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 17, 1863, mus. Jan. 24, 1863, vet.

Sixth Corp. Joseph L. Marsh, age 19, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 1, 1863. mus. March 29, 1862, vet.

Seventh Corp. George W. Muray, age 18. res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 14, 1863, mus. March 29, 1862, vet.

Seventh Corp. Adoniram Bailey, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Maine, e. Jan. 4, 1864, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, vet., prmtd Com. Sergt.

Eighth Corp, Thomas G. Thompson, age 20, res. Decatur, nat. Norway, e. Oct. 26, 1863, mus. Oct. 24, 1862, vet., reduced to ranks.

Bug. Henry O. Mason, age 20, res. Decatur, nat. New York, e. Nov. 27, 1863, mus. Oct. 24, 1862, vet.

Bug. Gotleib Mahle, age 26, res. Brownville, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 21, 1863, mus. Oct. 30, 1862, vet.

Saddler Hugh H. Hunter, age 43, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 17, 1863, mus. Sept. 13, 1861, vet., disd for disab.

Wag. Ephraim Long, age 26, res. Brownville, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 1, 1863, mus. Jan. 14, 1864, vet.

Far. Edward F. Smith, age 44, res. De Soto, nat. England, e. Sept. 22, 1863, mus. Oct. 24, 1862, vet.

Blacksmith Colonel H. Catlin, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Jan. 11, 1864, mus. Jan. 14, 1864, vet.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Edward W., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. New Brunswick, e. Dec. 1, 1863, mus. Aug. 10, 1864, vet.

Arman, Peter, age 26, res. Nemaha, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 30, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, vet.

Adkins, James, res. Ft. Kearney, e. Aug. 17, 1864, mus. Oct. 7, 1864.

Brown, Benjamin A., age 42, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Jan. 3, 1864, mus. Oct. 24, 1862, vet.

Billiter, William T., age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 1, 1863, mus. Jan. 11, 1864, vet.

Ball, William A., age 35, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Jan. 11, 1864, vet., disd for disab.

Beals, Elwin H., age 21, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 20, 1863, mus. Nov. 29, 1862, vet.

Bailey, Adoniram J., age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Maine, e. Jan. 4, 1864, mus. Oct. 23, 1863, vet., prmtd Corp.

Brown, Nathan, res. Cottonwood, e. Aug. 12, 1864, mus. Oct. 7, 1864.

Bates, James, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Jan. 14, 1864.

Babcock, Azariah, age 38, res. Nemaha City, nat. Virginia, e. Nov. 1, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, vet.

Curkey, John, age 20, res. Decatur, nat. Illinois, e. Jan. 3, 1864, mus. Jan. 14, 1864.

Carter, Nelson, age 44, res. Nebraska City, nat. Canada, e. Dec. 1, 1863, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, vet.

Couch, William R., age 31, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. Sept. 7, 1861, mus. Oct. 30, 1862, vet.

Caldwell, David, age 45, res. Nemaha City, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 1, 1863, mus. Feb. 24, 1863, vet.

Caldwell, Joseph W., age 18, res. Nemaha City, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 10, 1863, mus. Jan. 4, 1864.

Dudley, George H., age 33, res. Omaha, nat. Vermont, e. Jan. 4, 1864, mus. Sept. 7, 1862, vet., prmtd 1st Corp.

Dougherty, William, age 26, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 1, 1863, mus. March 26, 1863, vet.

Daplyn, Wesley, age 18, res. Nemaha City, nat. Iowa, e. Nov. 13, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, vet.

Fausett, Joseph D., age 22, res. Nemaha City, nat. Tennessee, e. Nov. 20, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, vet.

Gillett, Walter, res. Ft. Kearney, nat. Tennessee, e. July 30, 1864, mus. Oct. 7, 1864.

Hail, Stephen M., age 18, res. Nemaha City, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 25, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, vet.

Henderson, George W., age 18, res. Nemaha City, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 30, 1863, mus. Dec. 17, 1863. vet.

Harnell, Edward, age 20, res. Dakota, nat. Dakota, e. Nov. 23, 1863, mus. Dec. 17, 1863, vet.

Harnell, A. H., age 19, res. Dakota, nat. Dakota, e. Nov. 23, 1863, mus. Dec. 17, 1863, vet.

Halleck, Abel. age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Wisconsin, e. Jan. 1, 1864, mus. Jan. 24, 1863, vet.

Harris, James H., age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. Dec. 5, 1863, mus. Oct. 30, 1863, vet.

Huyett. Daniel, age 20, res. Decatur. nat. Nebraska, e. Jan. 3, 1864, mus. Jan. 14, 1864.

Hirsch, Abraham, age 45, res. Dakota, nat. France, e. Nov. 23, 1863, mus. Dec. 27, 1861, vet., disd for disab.

Johnson, Jonas O., age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Sweden, e. Dec. 3, 1863, mus. Aug. 2, 1861, vet.

Johnson, John W., age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Dec. 8, 1863, mus. Jan. 4, 1864.

Johnson, James, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. and mus. Jan. 12, 1864.

Johnson, William, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. Jan. 3, 1864, mus. March 24, 1863.

Jones, Henry, age 19, res. Nemaha City, nat. Wisconsin, e. Nov. 25, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, vet.

Jones, William R., res Ft. Kearney, e. Aug. 30, 1864, mus. Oct. 7, 1864.

Konp, Frederick, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. Jan. 4, 1864, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, vet.

Kerwin, John W., age 30, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. Dec. 1, 1863, mus. Oct. 28, 1862, vet.

Lorr, Alfred, age 39, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Sept. 13, 1863, mus. Oct. 30, 1862, vet.

Laird, George, res. Gilman station, e. Feb. 22, 1864.

Matthews, John W., age 41, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. Sept. 5, 1863, mus. Oct. 30, 1862, vet., prmtd 2d Sergt.

Miller, John, age 33, res. Omaha, nat. France, e. Nov. 24, 1863, mus. Jan. 4, 1864.

Marsh, Joseph L., age 19, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 1, 1863, mus. March 29, 1862, vet., prmtd 6th Corp.

Mellus, William R., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Massachusetts, e. Jan. 4, 1864, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, vet.

Myers, James, age 18, res. Nemaha City, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 25, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, vet.

Maskell, Zebulon I., age 22, res. Dakota City, nat Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 23, 1863, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, vet.

McDonald, George, res. Ft. Kearney, e. Aug. 17, 1864, mus. Oct. 7, 1864.

Orcutt, Adolphus, age 18, res. Nemaha City, nat. Kentucky, e. Nov. 26, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, vet.

Ogburn, James H., age 18, res. Omaha, nat, Wisconsin, e. and mus. Jan. 9, 1864.

O'Sullivan, Francis, age 42, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 25, 1863, mus. Nov. —, 1861, vet., disd for disab.

Oakley, Francis, res. Ft. Kearney, e. Aug. 30, 1864, mus. Oct. 7, 1864.

Pockett, Sylvester, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. Jan. 1, 1864, mus. Jan. 4, 1864.

Phebus, Joseph S., age 22, res. Nebraska City, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 3, 1863, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, vet.

Peterson, Charles O, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 26, 1863, mus. Jan. 4, 1864.

Rogers, Leonidas, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. Jan. 2, 1864, mus. Jan. 4, 1864, prmtd 2d Corp.

Rogers, Robert, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 3, 1863, mus. Oct. 30, 1862, vet.

Ray, Charles H., age 18, res. Nemaha City, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 25, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, vet.

Ritchey, Hiram J., age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 17, 1863, mus. Nov. —, 1862, vet.

Reed, Smith N., age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Sept. 13, 1863, mus. Oct. 30, 1862, vet. (see Corp).

Smith, Thomas, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. Jan. 1, 1864, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, vet.

Smith, Walter A., age 16, res. De Soto, nat. England, e. Sept. 22, 1863, Oct. 24, 1862, vet.

Scott, George D., age 18, res. Nemaha City, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 13, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, vet., prmtd 5th Corp.

Skinner, William H., age 20, res. Nemaha City, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 13, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, vet.

Searl, James, age 29, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Kentucky, e. Nov. 1, 1863, mus. Dec. 13, 1862, vet.

Searl, Calvin L., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. Jan. 3, 1863, mus. Jan. 6, 1864.

Stillwell, William, age 38, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 1, 1863, mus. March 29, 1862, vet.

Sullivan, John B., age 45, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 27, 1863, mus. Jan. 24, 1863.

Sanquinette, Felix, res. Ft. Kearney, e. July 30, 1864, mus. Oct. 7, 1864.

Tindall, William, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. Jan. 3, 1864, mus. Jan. 14, 1864.

Tindall, Matthew, age 23, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. Jan. 3, 1864, mus. Jan. 14, 1864.

Teeter, David, age 18, res. Cuming City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 27, 1863, mus. Oct. 24, 1862, vet.

Thomas, Charles M., age 18, res. Nemaha City, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 30, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, vet.

Tidwell, Robert, age 18, res. Nemaha City, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 10, 1863, mus. Jan. 4, 1864, prmtd Third Corp.

Thompson, Thomas G., age 20, res. Decatur, nat. Norway, e. Oct. 26, 1863, mus. Oct. 24, 1862, vet., see Corp.

Waugh, James C., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. W——, e. Jan. 4, 1864, mus. March 15, 1862, vet.

Watts, Dudley, age 37, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. Sept. 19, 1863, mus. Jan. 4, 1864.

Watkins, Joseph, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Jan. 4, 1864, mus. Jan. 14, 1864.

Wilson, John W., age 45, res. Nemaha City, nat. North Carolina, e. Nov. 1, 1863, mus. Jan. 4, 1864.

Webster, Daniel, age 19, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. Jan. 3, 1864, mus. Jan. 14, 1864.

Young, Henry, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Oct. 29, 1863, mus. Jan. 4, 1864, disd for disab.

COMPANY B.

Capt. Zaremoa Jackson, age 38, nat. Pennsylvania, mus. April 20, 1864.

First Lieut. Joseph N. Tuttwiler.

First Lieut. W. H. B. Stout, mus. Feb. 14, 1865.

First Lieut. James M. Nosler, age 20, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. Feb. 2, 1864, mus. Aug. 30, 1861, vet.

First Sergt. James M. Nosler, age 20, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. Feb. 2, 1864, mus. Aug. 30, 1861, vet.

First Sergt. John Brown, age 33, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. Jan. 25, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Q. M. Sergt. George J. Reeves, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. Jan. 8, 1864, mus. July 8, 1861, vet.

Com. Sergt. William A. Tiffany, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. March 31, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864.

Second Sergt. Charles Monroe, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. Jan. 30, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, vet.

Second Sergt. William S. McNatt, age 22, res. Nebraska City, nat. Iowa, e. March 18, 1864, mus. Oct. 21, 1861, vet.

Third Sergt. William S. McNatt, age 22, res. Nebraska City, nat. Iowa, e. March 18, 1864, mus. Oct. 21, 1861, vet., prmtd Second Sergt.

Third Sergt. Michael Barada, age 24, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. Feb. 1, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Fourth Sergt. Michael Barada, age 24, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. Feb. 1, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, prmtd Third Sergt.

Fourth Sergt. Frank Dozier, age 25, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Kentucky, e. March 4, 1864, mus. Jan. 21, 1863, vet.

Fifth Sergt. Edward A. Evans, age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. Feb. 24, 1863, mus. March 19, 1864, reduced to ranks.

Fifth Sergt. William H. Weeks, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. March 18, 1864, mus. April 9, 1863, claimed to be a vet.

Sixth Sergt. Frank Dozier, age 25, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Kentucky, e. March 4, 1864, mus. Jan. 22, 1863, vet. prmtd Fourth Sergt.

Sixth Sergt. Henry H. Huffman, age 20, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. March 25, 1864, mus. March 29, 1862, vet.

Sergt. John Brown, age 33, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. Jan. 25, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, prmtd First Sergt.

First Corp. John Brown, age 33, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. Jan. 25, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, prmtd Sergt.

First Corp. Daniel Cameron, age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Scotland, e. Feb. 25, 1864, mus. March 23, 1863, vet.

Second Corp. William H. Weeks, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. March 18, 1864, mus. April 9, 1863, claimed to be vet., prmtd Fifth Sergt.

Second Corp. William H. Jones, age 28, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. Feb. 1, 1864, mus. Oct. 30, 1862, vet.

Third Corp. Henry H. Huffman, age 20, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. March 22, 1864, mus. March 29, 1862, vet., prmtd First Sergt. April 1, 1865.

Third Corp. James Ratliff, age 21, res. Nebraska City, nat. Kentucky, e. Oct. 16, 1863, mus. Dec. 9, 1862, vet.

Fourth Corp. Daniel Cameron, age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Scotland, e. Feb. 25, 1864, mus. March 23, 1863, vet., prmtd First Corp.

Fourth Corp. Frederick T. Longley, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Mississippi, e. Feb. 22, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Fifth Corp. William H. Jones, age 28, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. Feb. 1, 1861, mus. Oct. 30, 1862, vet., prmtd Second Corp.

Fifth Corp. David Lloyd, age 21, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. March 20, 1864, mus. March 25, 1864.

Sixth Corp. James Ratliff, age 21, res. Nebraska City, nat. Kentucky, e. Oct. 16, 1863, mus. Dec. 9, 1862, vet., prmtd Third Corp.

Sixth Corp. John Price, res. Omaha, e. Nov. 10, 1864, mus. March 22, 1865.

Seventh Corp. George W. Wilburn, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Virginia, e Jan. 27, 1864, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, vet., reduced to ranks.

Seventh Corp. Francis M. Gibson, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. April 9, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864.

Eighth Corp. John White, age 25, res. Nebraska City, nat. Missouri, e. March 18, 1864, mus. March 25, 1864, claimed to be vet.

Eighth Corp. Frank Bradley, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Louisiana, e. March 26, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864.

Bug. John Lennett, age 31, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. March 28, 1864, mus. Oct. 14, 1861, vet.

Bug. James Edenfield, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. March 29, 1864, mus. April 6, 1864, claimed to be a vet.

Bug. Leonidas Stout, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. March 14, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Blacksmith Harrison Martin, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Virginia, e. March 15, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864.

Blacksmith John Hahn, age 34, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. Jan. 16, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864.

Saddler Lorenzo S. Mills, age 44, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. March 8, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Wagoner Edward P. Talcot, age 32, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. March 18, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Arnold, Kasper, age 40, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. March 7, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Adams, Andrew, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Norway, e. Feb. 8, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Barothy, Charles, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. Feb. 18, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Buck, Aaron McD., age 19, res. Brownville, nat. Illinois, e. Feb. 1, 1864, mus. March 24, 1863, vet.

Buck, William B., age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Illinois, e. Feb. 1, 1864, mus. March 24, 1863, vet.

Brown, George, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. March 20, 1864, mus. March 25, 1864.

Both, Robert, age 40, res. Nebraska City, e. March 28, 1864, mus. April 6, 1864.

Bradley, Frank, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Louisiana, e. March 26, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864, prmtd 8th Corp. May 1, 1865.

Bates, William H. H., res. Dakota City, e. Feb. 4, 1865.

Babbitt, Frank E., res. Dakota City, e. Jan. 27, 1865.

Cameron, George, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Scotland, e. Feb. 25, 1864, mus. March 23, 1863, veteran.

Calp, John W., age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Illinois, Feb. 1, 1864, mus. March 24, 1863, vet.

Carpenter, John W., age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Tennessee, e. Jan. 13, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Cokely, Joel, age 24, res. Brownville, nat. Illinois, e. Feb. 26, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Combes, Julius T., age 20, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. Feb. 1, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Clarke, James A., age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Missouri, e. March 24, 1864, mus. Dec. 9, 1862, veteran.

Chenoweth, George, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. March 26, 1864, mus. April 6, 1864.

Colleugwood, Chas. L., res. Dakota City, e. Jan. 17, 1865.

Davis, Michael J., age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. April 10, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864.

Duling, John, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. March 29, 1864, mus. April 6, 1864.

Davis, Charles W., res. Omaha, e. Jan. 12, 1865.

Dewise, John, res. Dakota City, e. Jan. 18, 1865.

Evans, Edward A., age 24, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. Feb. 24, 1865, mus. March 19, 1864, see Corp., destd March 15, 1865.

Edenfield, James, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. March 29, 1864, see bugler.

Foster, George M., age 18, res. Nebraska City, e. March 24, 1864, mus. March 25, 1864, died April 16, before company mustered.

Gibson, Francis M., age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. April 9, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864, prmtd 7th Corp. April 1, 1865.

Harris, Henry, res. Dakota City, e. Jan. 17, 1865.

Ironside, George E., res. Dakota City, e. Jan. 17, 1865.

Jenkins, Andrew J., age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. Feb. 3, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Jenkins, Thomas, age 19, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. Feb. 3, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Johns, John, res. Dakota City, e. Jan. 10, 1865.

Johns, Henry, res. Dakota City, e. Jan. 24, 1865.

Kemmis, Thompson A., age 34, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Feb. 22, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864.

Kuck, Henry W., age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. Jan. 28, 1864, mus. March 24, 1863, veteran.

Kirkham, Solomon, age 45, Brownville, nat. New York, e. Feb. 17, 1864, mus. Oct. 30, 1863, veteran.

Kuck, Victor, e. Feb. 4, 1865.

Longley, Frederick T., age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Mississippi, e. Feb. 22, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, prmtd 4th Corp.

Lewis, James K., age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. Feb. 20, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Laskowski, Henry, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. and mus. March 19, 1864.

Lane, James, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. March 31, 1864, mus. March 25, 1864, claimed to be veteran.

Lane, James K., age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. March 19, 1864, mus. March 25, 1864.

Lloyd, David, age 21, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. March 20, 1864, mus. March 25, 1864, prmtd 5th Corp.

Lyons, John, res. Dakota, e. Feb. 6, 1865.

Matthiewson, Ludwig, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. Jan. 16, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Matthiewson, Carl, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. Jan. 16, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Moran, John, age 40, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. Feb. 23, 1864, mus. Jan. 22, 1863, vet.

Moran, James H., age 35, res. Omaha, nat. Canada, e. Jan. 18, 1864, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Moore, Henry A., age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Feb. 27, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864.

Mumford, Thomas F., age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Feb. 23, 1864, mus. Dec. 9, 1862, veteran.

Messer, Jesse, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Jan. 28, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Martin, Moody, age 24, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, Jan. 3, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864, died May 23, 1865, in hospital at Dakota, Neb.

Martin, George, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. Jan. 3, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864

Nurse, Samuel W., age 44, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Feb. 10, 1864, mus. Oct. 24, 1862, veteran.

Nowles, Thomas, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Iowa, e. Feb. 20, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Oppy, John, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Virginia, e. Feb. 1, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Ogburne, Thomas F., res. Dakota City, e. Feb. 25, 1865.

Powers, Thomas, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Massachusetts, e. Feb. 18, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Patterson, Thomas L., age 21, res. Aspinwall, nat. Indiana, e. Feb. 18 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Pierce, Winfield S., age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. March 21, 1864, mus. March 25, 1864.

Russell, George N., age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. March 25, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864.

Schneckloth, Hans, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. Jan. 16, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Slightam, George H., age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Feb. 20, 1864, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, veteran.

Stevens, Melvin, age 18, res. Aspinwall, nat. Iowa, e. Feb. 19, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Sayle, James, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Iowa, e. Feb. 25, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Smith, Willis, age 19, res. Brownville, nat. Tennessee, e. Jan. 30, 1864, mus. March 24, 1863, veteran.

Smith, William A., age 52, res. Nebraska City, e. March 15, 1864, rejected for over age.

Shields, David, age 27, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. Feb. 27, 1864, mus. Dec. 9, 1862, veteran.

Stout, Leonidas, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. March 14, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864, appointed bugler.

Squires, Jabez, age 48, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. March 26, 1864, mus. April 6, 1864.

Shaylor, Thomas, age 29, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. March 4, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864.

Sage, Henry, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. April 5, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864.

Summerland, Charles, age 40, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. March 15, 1864, rejected for impaired vision.

Strayer, Daniel, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. March 20, 1864, mus. March 25, 1864.

Springer, James, age 20, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. Jan. 3, 1864, mus. April 20, 1864.

Snyder, Jacob S., res. Dakota City, e. Jan. 24, 1865.

Stapleton, James, res. Dakota City, e. Jan. 17, 1865.

Taylor, John E. W., age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Missouri, e. Feb. 1, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Taylor, Solomon, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. March 4, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

White, Alfred, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Missouri, e. March 21, 1864, mus. March 25, 1865.

Wright, William J., age 21, res. Nebraska City, nat. Missouri, e. March 25, 1864, mus. April 6, 1864.

Woods, Orrin M., age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. March 29, 1864, mus. April 6, 1864.

Wade, Alfred F., age 19, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. Feb. 29, 1864, mus. March 19, 1864.

Wilburne, George W., age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Virginia, e. Jan. 27, 1864, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, vet.

Wilhelm, John G., res. Omaha, e. Jan. 12, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Capt. Henry Kuhle, age 34, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Denmark.

First Lieut. Martin B. Cutler, age 29, res. Rock Bluff, nat. New York.

Second Lieut. George P. Belden, age 21, nat. Ohio.

First Sergt. William R. Davis, age 39, res. Rock Bluff, nat. North Carolina, e. March 10, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, died.

Second Sergt. Calvin P. Moore, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Upper Canada, e. March 29, 1864, mus. April 17, 1865.

Q. M. S. Marion West, age 25, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Missouri, e. March 30, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Com. Sergt. Calvin P. Moore, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Upper Canada, e. March 29, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, prmtd 1st Sergt. April 17, 1865.

Com. Sergt. George Thorndyke, age 35, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Massachusetts, e. March 30, 1864, mus. April 17, 1865.

Second Sergt. Thomas B. Smith, age 27, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Pennsylvania, e. March 1, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, vet.

Third Sergt. Lewis Wachtel, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. March 26, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Fourth Sergt. Charles Vinton, age 36, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Massachusets, e. March 1, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, vet.

Fifth Sergt. Alfred Y. Cline, age 33, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. March 27, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, vet., reduced to ranks April 12, 1865.

Fifth Sergt. Jonathan Lyon, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Iowa, e. March 25, 1864, mus. April 17, 1865.

Sixth Sergt. George Thorndyke, age 35, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Massachusetts, e. March 30, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, prmtd Com. Sergt. April 17, 1865.

Sixth Sergt. John M. Wilson, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. March 29, 1864, mus. May 18, 1865.

First Corp. Jonathan Lyon, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Iowa, e. March 25, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, prmtd 5th Sergt. April 17, 1865.

First Corp. Eugene F. Smith, age 20, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. March 5, 1864.

Second Corp. Eugene F. Smith, age 20, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. March, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, prmtd 1st Corp.

Second Corp. John Y. Phillips, age 29, res. Nebraska City, nat. Indiana, e. March 29, 1864.

Third Corp. Rufus Bain, age 26, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Virginia, e. March 10, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, reduced to ranks Feb. 10, 1865.

Third Corp. William W. Clemmons, age 18, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Iowa, e. March 10, 1864.

Fourth Corp. Orris F. Odell, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. March 31, 1864, reduced to ranks May 18, 1865.

Fourth Carp. Charles Dean, age 22, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. March 30, 1864, mus. Feb. 2, 1865.

Fifth Corp. John Y. Phillips, age 29, res. Nebraska City, nat. Indiana, e. March 29, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, prmtd 2d Corp.

Fifth Corp. Thomas Fimple, age 26, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Indiana, e. March 10, 1864, mus. Feb. 10, 1865.

Sixth Corp. John M. Wilson, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. March 29, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, prmtd Sergt. May 18, 1865.

Sixth Corp. John Hughes, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. May 8, 1864, mus. April 17, 1865.

Seventh Corp. William W. Clemmons, age 18, res. Bock Bluff, nat. Iowa, e. March 10, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, prmtd 3d Corp

Seventh Corp. Rufus Bain, age 26, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Virginia, e. March 10, 1864, mus. March 18, 1865.

Eighth Corp. Jesse Perkins, age 28, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. March 29, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, reduced to ranks Feb. 2, 1865.

Eighth Corp. Alfred G. Cline, age 33, res. NebraskaCity, nat. New York, e. March 27, 1864, mus. May 18, 1865, vet.

Bug. William Evans, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. March 26, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Bug. Richard Whitcomb, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Iowa, e. March 31, 1864.

Blacksmith and Far. Nicholas P. Campbell, age 48, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. March 30, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Blacksmith and Far. Benjamin F. Wise, age 31, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. March 30, 1864.

Saddler Charles Smith, age 21, res. Brownville, nat. Massachusetts, e. May 5, 1864.

Wag. John Springer, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Nebraska, e. May 31, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Ball, Samuel, age 43, res. Brownville, nat. Maryland, e. March 28, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864,

Ball, Calvin, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. May 3, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Bender, James M., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e, May 18, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Burch, Benjamin, age 20, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. March 29, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Benninger, Joseph, age 21, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. March 29, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Brayden, Thomas, age 23, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ilinois, e. March 29, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Brown Henry, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Minnesota, e. April 21, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Brown, John, age 20, res. Decatur, nat. Minnesota, e. May 23, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Bain, Rufus, age 26 res. Bock Bluff, nat. Virginia e. March 10, 1864, mus. Feb. 10, 1865, prmtd 7th Corp. March 18, 1865.

Brown, Alexander, res. Omaha, e. June 27, 1864, mus. June 28, 1864.

Case, William, age 19, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Ohio, e. March 10, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864.

Carrie, Robert, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Virginia, e. May 22, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Creek, John, age 35, res. Omaha, nat. Minnesota, e. June 1, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Crane, John, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Minnesota, e. June 1, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Cline, Alfred G., age 33, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. March 27, 1864, mus. April 12, 1865, vet., prmtd 8thCorp. May 18, 1865.

Cowles, Charles, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Iowa, e. March 30, 1864, destd May 23, 1864.

Dean, Charles, age 22, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. March 30, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, prmtd 4th Corp. Feb. 2, 1865.

Davidson, Philander, age 29, res. Nebraska City, nat. Ohio, e. April 10, 1864, destd May 5, 1864.

Dunovan, F. C., age 43, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Kentucky, e. March 29, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Deroin, Frank, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. 23, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Dubois, John, age 25, res. Decatur, nat. Minnesota, e. May 23, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Edson, George C., age 18, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Pennsylvania, e. March 13, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864.

Fletcher, Jacob, age 31, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Indiana, e. March 15, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864.

Fletcher, James K., age 20, res. Falls City, nat. Missouri, e. April 28, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Fimple, Thomas, age 26, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Indiana, e. March 10, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, prmtd 5th Corp. Feb. 10, 1865.

Flemming, John H., res. Cottonwood, nat. Iowa, e. Dec. 16, 1864.

Garrett, John, age 18, res. Rock Bluff, e, March 10, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, died in hospital at Ft. Cottonwood, Neb., June 11, 1865.

Groves, Jacob H., age 19, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Iowa, e, March 28, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864.

Gordon, Isaac, age 27, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Pennsylvania, e. March 27, 1864, mus. July 7, 1864.

Harrison, William H., age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. March 31, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, vet.

Hobbs, John L., age 18, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Missouri, e. March 10, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864.

Hughes, John, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. May 8, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, prmtd 6th Corp. Ap[illegible], 1865.

Honton, Charles, age 20, res. Decatur, nat. Minnesota, e. May 23, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Joice, Harvey A., age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Illinois, e. April 29, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Jefferson, Thomas, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Minnesota, e. June 1, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Johnson, James, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Minnesota, e. May 23, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Luning, Frederick, age 34, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Germany, e. March 28, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864.

Lindley, Richard, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. May 29, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

McGuire, James, age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Virginia, e. March 29, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864.

McWinthey, Francis, age 19, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. March 30, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864, died in hospital at Ft. Cottonwood, Neb., June 4, 1865.

Morgan, Charles, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. April 20, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

McAtee, James, res. Cottonwood, e. Nov. 27, 1864, mus. Dec. 19, 1864.

Noble, James, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Minnesota, e. May 23, 1864, mus. June 7. 1864.

Osborne, William E., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Iowa, e. May 15, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

O'Niel, Benedict, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. May 4, 1864.

Odell, Orris F., age 22, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. March 31, 1864, mus. May 18, 1865.

Polin, Henry, age 45, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Ohio, e. March 1, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864.

Pile, Henderson, age 43, res. Nebraska City, nat. Tennessee, e. March 28, 1863, mus. April 27, 1864.

Pierce, Jackson B., age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. April 28, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Painskey, Jacob, age 20, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. May 23, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Perkins, Jesse, age 28, res. Nebraska City, nat. New York, e. March 29, 1864, mus. Feb. 2, 1865.

Russell, George W., age 18, res. Nebraska City, nat. Missouri, e. March 30, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864.

Rush, Richard, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. April 23, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Swihart, William E., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. May 15, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Smith, Hiram, age 18, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Missouri, e. March 15, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864.

Smith, James, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. May 21, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864, vet.

Shadbolt, Henry, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. April 21, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Shirley, Robert, res. Cottonwood, e. Oct. 24, 1864, mus. Dec. 10, 1864.

Turner, John M., age 22, res. Brownville, nat. Kentucky, e. May 14, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Tucker, John, res. Omaha, e. April 26, 1864, mus. June 28, 1864.

Urvin, John, age 20, res. Plattsmouth, nat. England, e. March 29, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864.

Woods, Silas, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. April 21, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

Woods, James W., age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. March 31, 1864.

Williams, Ezra, age 18, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Ohio, e. March 21, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864.
Wheeler, Arthur, age 18, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Illinois, e. March 21, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864.
Wright, John, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. April 7, 1864, mus. June 7. 1864.
Werth, Albert, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. March 26, 1864, mus. April 27, 1864.
Wilson, Andrew, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. May 4, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.
Walton, William S., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Illinois, e. May 17, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.
White, Ansley De, age 18, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. April 21, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.
White, Luke, age 20, res. Decatur, nat. Nebraska, e. May 23, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.
Wallace, Lewis, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Minnesota, e. June 1, 1864, mus. June 7. 1864.
Whitney, Oliver, res. Omaha, e. June 18, 1864, mus. June 28, 1864.
Wallace, Samuel, res. Cottonwood, e. Nov. 27, 1864, mus. Dec. 19, 1864.
Zook, Isaac V., age 18, res. Omaha, e. May 1, 1864, mus. June 7, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Capt. Henry T. C. Krumme, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
First Lieut. William K. Bowen, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, com. June 9, 1864.
Second Lieut. Samuel A. Lewis, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, com. June 8, 1864.
First Sergt. Jacob P. [illegible]ple, e. Aug. 30, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
First Sergt. Michael Evans, e. May 22, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, disd for promotion May 2, 1865.
Q. M. Sergt. Louis Neals, e. May 6, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Com. Sergt. John Haney, e. June 8, 1864, mus. Aug 31, 1864.
Second Sergt. Charles W. Benton, e. May 8, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Third Sergt. Joseph W. Crowell, e. and mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Fourth Sergt. George B. Lewis, nat. Indiana, e. May 6, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Fifth Sergt. Andrew Christenson, e. Aug. 19, 1864, mus. Aug. 31. 1864.
Sixth Sergt. Hansford Henson, e. June 6, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
First Corp. John W. McNab, e. May 6, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Second Corp. Thomas McCauley, e. May 23, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Third Corp. James Jones, e. July 25, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Fourth Corp. Richard Y. Arnold, e. June 20, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Fifth Corp. Nelson Feauto, e. Aug. 30, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Sixth Corp. John Earl, e. July 14, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Seventh Corp. James P. Morgan, e. May 6, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Eighth Corp. Arthur P. Calahan, e. Oct. 4, 1864, mus. April 1, 1865.
Eighth Corp. Louis Backstein, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, reduced to ranks April 1, 1865.
Bug. John Bordeaux, e. May 4, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Bug. Peter Albertson, e. Aug. 23, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Saddler Andrew Lundwall, e. and mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Wag. Joseph Tucker, e. and mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Far. Nils Mortenson, e. Aug. 30, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Blacksmith Edward Miller, e. May 23, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Christian, e. Aug. 21, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Backstein, Louis, e. July 12, 1864, mus. April 1, 1865.
Bigway, George, e. July 1, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Billeter, Marks J., e. May 9, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Bird, Jackson, e. May 23, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Blackwood, Perry, e. May 29, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Blackwood, William, e. May 29, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Blackwood, Joseph, e. May 29, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Bliven, Albert H., e. Aug. 14, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Bruff, Joseph M., e. May 10, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Brown, John, e. May 26, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Burgess, Edward, e. Dec. 14, 1864, mus. Dec. 16, 1864.
Bush, James, e. Jan. 20, 1864, mus. Jan. 28, 1865.
Carson, James, e. Sept. 28, 1864, mus. Sept. 28, 1864.
Criss, George W., e. June 1, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Crippen, William L., e. Jan. 14, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Calahan, Arthur P., e. Oct. 4, 1864, mus. Oct. 18, 1864, prmtd 8th Corp. April 1, 1865.
Collins, Leonard A., e. May 4, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864, died May 4, 1865.
DeKora, George, e. May 23, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Dozier, Zachariah, e. and mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Edwards, Jonathan, Jr., e. Aug. 29, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Esaw, Edward, e. May 23, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Fitzgerald, H. C. H., e. June 1, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Fletcher, Frank, e. May 23, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Fordice, Stanton, e. July 18, 1864, mus. Aug. 31. 1864.
Gibbs, James M., e. Sept. 7, 1864, mus. Sept. 8, 1864.
Gillespie, Andrew W., e. June 18, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Green, Gottlieb, e. Jan. 16, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Hall, George P., e. July 20, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Hickman, Theo F., e. July 7, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Hittering, Peter, e. May 24, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Holman, Leroy L., e. Sept. 2, 1864, mus. Sept. 8, 1864.
Humes, William L., e. June 10, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Hunter, George, e. May 23, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Hutchens, Isaac, e. May 7, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Jenson, Peter, e. Aug. 20, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Johnson, David B., e. May 29, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Johnson, John T., e. May 1, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Kitt, Joseph, e. June 15, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
King, William, e. Jan. 1, 1865, mus. Jan. 28, 1865, destd June 18, 1865.
Lichtie, Frederick, e. June 17, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Lornson, James C., e. Aug. 19, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Lyons, James, e. Aug. 13, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
May, Williams M., e. Oct. 11, 1864, mus. Oct. 18, 1864.
Monday, Walker M., e. Jan. 21, 1865, mus. Jan. 28, 1865.
Morrin, Isaac, e. Aug. 22, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Morton, George O., e. June 20, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Murphy, John, e. July 8, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Opelt, William F., e. May 1, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Parker, John F., e. Jan. 20, 1865, mus. Jan. 28, 1865.
Parvey, William C., e. June 20, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Peterson, James, e. Sept. 15, 1864, mus. Sept. 28, 1864.
Pickils, John, e. June 8, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Privitt, Jasper, e. Nov. 7, 1864, mus. Dec. 16, 1864.
Salem, Festus W., e. May 30, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Seay, Alfred B., e. Aug. 21, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Sellers, Richard, e. May 4, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Slagle, Robert M., e. May 20, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Smith, Isaac, e. May 20, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Smith, Joseph T., e. Sept. 14, 1864, mus. Sept. 28, 1864.
Stevenson, Robert W., e. Aug. 26, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Stout, Mordecai, e. May 26, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Surles, Joseph S., e. May 30, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Surles, James S., e. May 30, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Swenson, Augustus, e. Aug. 30, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Tansel, Alvarado, e. June 15, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Tunisson, Barney, e. Aug. 26, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Van Buren, Martin, e. May 23, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Warner, Thaddeus, e. Sept. 5, 1864, mus. Sept. 8, 1864.
White, John, e. May 23, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.
Williams, George, e. Aug. 19, 1864, mus. Aug. 31, 1864.

SECOND NEBRASKA CAVALRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Col. R. W. Furnas, res. Brownville, e. Dec. 8, 1862, mus. March 24, 1863, com. Captain Company E, 2d Neb. Cav., Dec. 8, 1862, appointed Col. March 24, 1863.
Lieut. Col. William F. Sapp, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Jan. 24, 1863.
Maj. George Armstrong, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Nov. 3, 1862.
Maj. John Taffe, res. Omadi, e. Dec. 12, 1862, mus. Jan. 24, 1863, com. Captain Company I Dec. 12, 1862, prmtd Major Jan. 24, 1863.
Maj. John W. Pearman, res. Nebraska City, e. Dec. 8, 1862, mus. March 24, 1863, enlisted Co. F Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd Major March 24, 1863.
Surg. Aurelius Bowen, res. Nebraska City, e. and mus. Dec. 20, 1862, com. 2d Lieut. Co. C Oct. 30, 1862, prmtd Reg. Adjt. March 24, 1863.
Asst. Surg. W. S. Latta, res. Plattsmouth, e. and mus. Nov. 5, 1862.
Asst. Surg. H. O. Hanna, e. and mus. April 10, 1863.
Reg. Adjt. Henry M. Atkinson, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. March 24, 1863.
Reg. Q. M. Josiah S. McCormick, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Nov. 3, 1862.
Reg. Com. John Q. Goss, res. Bellevue, e. Nov. 4, '62, mus. April 24, '63.
Sergt. Maj. W. N. McCandlish, res. Fontanelle, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. April 24, 1863.
Q. M. Sergt. Zaremba Jackson, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. April 24, 1863.
Com. Sergt. Charles H. King, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. April 24, 1863.
Hos. Stew. Charles Pauell, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 24, 1862, mus. Dec. 5, 1862.

Hos. Stew. Samuel Latta, e. Nov. 21, 1862, mus. April 24, 1863.

Saddler Sergt. John A. Hall, res. Florence, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. April 24, 1863.

Far. Charles H. Moore, e. Nov. 22, 1862, mus. April 24, 1863.

COMPANY A.

Capt. Peter S. Reed, age 36, res. Fontanelle, nat. Pennsylvania, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

First Lieut. Silas E. Seeley, age 28, res. Fontanelle, nat. Michigan, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Second Lieut. Elias H. Clark, age 34, res. Ft. Calhoun, nat. Indiana, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

First Sergt. Presley H. Greene, age 23, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, was 1st Sergt. to May 1, 1863, then private.

First Sergt. William R. Bowen, age 26, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. May 1, 1863, was 1st Sergt. to June 1, 1863, then private.

First Sergt. Bradford Bailey, age 23, nat. Maine, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. June 1, 1863, was 1st Sergt. to July 1, 1862, then private.

First Sergt. George W. Wolcott, age 27, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. June 1, 1863.

Q. M. Sergt. John C. Seely, age 32, nat. New York, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, was Q. M. Sergt. to June 1, 1863, then private.

Q. M. Sergt. Isaac M. Davis, age 25, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. June 1, 1863.

Com. Sergt. William R. Bowen, age 26. nat. Pennsylvania, Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, prmtd to 1st Sergt. May 1, 1863.

Com. Sergt. John K. Smith, age 45, nat. New York, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. May 1, 1863.

Second Sergt. Bradford Bailey, age 23, nat. Maine, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, prmtd 1st Sergt. June 1, 1863.

Second Sergt. George W. Wolcott, age 27, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. June 1, 1863, prmtd to 1st Sergt. July 1, 1863.

Second Sergt. Jonathan E. Dorsey, age 24, nat. Virginia, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. July 1, 1863.

Third Sergt. George W. Wolcott, age 27, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Third Sergt. Jonathan E. Dorsey, age 24, nat. Virginia, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. June 2, 1863.

Third Sergt. James S. Riddler, age 32, nat. Scotland, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. July 1, 1863.

Fourth Sergt. Jonathan E. Dorsey, age 24, nat. Virginia, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Fourth Sergt. James S. Riddler, age 32, nat. Scotland, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. June 1, 1863.

Fourth Sergt. William Mulliken, age 23, nat. Massachusetts, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. July 1, 1863.

Fifth Sergt. John K. Smith, age 45, nat. New York, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Fifth Sergt. James S. Riddler, age 32, nat. Scotland, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. May 1, 1863.

Fifth Sergt. William Mulliken, age 23, nat. Massachusetts, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. June 1, 1863.

Fifth Sergt. Warren B. Franklin, age 23, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. July 1, 1863.

Sixth Sergt. James S. Riddler, age 32, nat. Scotland, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Sixth Sergt. James C. Crawford, age 26, nat. New Jersey, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. May 1, 1863.

Sixth Sergt. Warren B. Franklin, age 23, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. June 1, 1863.

Sixth Sergt. Henry L. Howard, age 44, nat. England, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. July 1, 1863.

First Corp. John Lyons, age 36, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862, was Corp. to June 1, 1863, then private.

First Corp. Joseph H. Hutchison, age 22, nat. Wisconsin, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. June 1, 1863.

Second Corp. James C. Crawford, age 26, nat. New Jersey, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, was Corp. to May 1, 1863, Sergt. to June 1, 1863, then private.

Second Corp. Elisha Aldrich, age 44, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Third Corp. Charles Eisley, age 24, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, Corp. to June 1, 1863, then private.

Third Corp. John G. Knight, age 34, nat. Massachusetts, e. Oct. 18, 1862.

Fourth Corp. Elisha Aldrich, age 44, nat Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, prmtd to 2d Corp.

Fourth Corp. Austin W. Beales, age 20, nat. England, e. Oct. 22, 1862.

Fifth Corp. Peter Lemon, age 23, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, Corp. to June 1, 1863, then private.

Fifth Corp. John F. Scott, age 36, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 22, 1862.

Sixth Corp. Henry L. Howard, age 44, nat. England, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, prmtd to Sergt. July 1, 1863.

Sixth Corp. Arthur Bloomen, age 24, nat. Ireland, e. Oct. 23, 1862.

Seventh Corp. Daniel G. Selden, age 31, nat. New York, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862, Corp. to June 1, 1863, then private.

Seventh Corp. John Lepray, age 40, nat. Scotland, e. Oct. 14, 1862.

Eighth Corp. Andrew J. Critchfield, age 40, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, Corp. to June 1, 1863, private to July 21, then Corp.

Eighth Corp. Absalom N. Yost, age 27, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 22, 1862, Corp. from June 1 to July 21, 1863, then private.

Far. George A. Hamer, age 34, nat. Massachusetts, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Smith John H. Stock, age 26, nat. Prussia, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Saddler John A. Hall, age 40, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, was Saddler to April 21, 1863, Reg. Sad. Sergt. to July 6, 1863, private.

Saddler William F. Green, age 25, nat. New York, e. Oct. 22, 1862.

Wag. Milo F. Young, age 36, nat. Vermont, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, Wagoner to June 1, 1863, then private.

Wag. Daniel W. Case, age 27, nat. New York, e. Oct. 22, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Aldrich, Oney, age 18, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Bowen, J. Stevenson, age 20, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Beales, Robert B., age 19, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Bingham, William G., age 38, nat. New York, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Baker, Levi, age 25, nat. Maine, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Billeter, James, age 45, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Billeter, Marks J., age 21, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Baker, Andrew, age 22, nat. Maine, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Beales, Austin W., age 20, nat. England, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, prmtd Corp. July 1, 1863.

Bannester, Chester, age 40, nat. New York, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Baily, Adoniram J., age 20, nat. Maine, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Bell, William, age 19, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Burton, Isaac B., age 29, nat. New York, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Bloomer, Arthur, age 24, nat. Ireland, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862, prmtd Corp. June 1, 1863.

Beebe, John, age 23, nat. Wisconsin, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Bone, Sherrod, age 44, nat. Tennessee, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862, destd April 29, 1863.

Barber, Charles H., age 19, nat. New York, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Barber, Horatio G., age 18, nat. New York, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Baker, Seth M., age 43, nat. New York, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Rowen, William R., age 26, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. June 1, 1863.

Bailey, Bradford, age 23, nat. Maine, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. July 1, 1863.

Craig, James, Jr., age 20, nat. Wisconsin, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Cox, Josiah, age 26, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Crawford, James C., age 26, nat. New Jersey, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. June 1, 1863.

Dodge, Edgar A., age 25, nat. Vermont, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Dickerson, William R., age 26, nat. New Jersey, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Eberline, Casper, age 36, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Eisley, Charles, age 24, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. June 1, 1863.

Franklin, Warren B., age 23, nat. Massachusetts, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, prmtd Sergt. June 1, 1863.

Francis, Samuel A., age 40, nat. Alabama, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Fleishour, Edward, age 25, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Franklin, Lemuel, age 18, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Graver, Frank, age 33, nat. Prussia, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Gugin, James, age 37, nat. Canada East, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Gugin, John, age 33, nat. Canada East, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Green, William F., age 25, nat. New York, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, prmtd saddler June 1, 1863.

Grovehan, Charles, age 18, nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Gilbert, Leonard, age 25, nat. New York, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Greene, Presley H., age 23, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. May 1, 1863.

Hennemann, Christy, age 28, nat. Bavaria, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Henton, Thomas, age 34, nat. New York, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Hutchinson, Joseph H., age 22, nat. Virginia, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862, prmtd Corp. June 1, 1863.

Howard, Fernando C., age 19, nat. Michigan, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

House, John George, age 32, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Hall, John A., age 40, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. July 6, 1863.

Johnson, Thomas, age 21, nat. Ireland, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Kerwin, John W., age 34, nat. England, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Knight, John G., age 34, nat. Massachusetts, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, prmtd Corp. June 1, 1863.

Koup, Henry, age 18, nat. Prussia, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Koup, Frederick, age 25, nat. Prussia, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. [illegible] 23, 1862.

Knoell, John, age 28, nat. Germany, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Keyes, Benjamin L., age 45, nat. Vermont, e. and mus. Oct. [illegible] 1862.

Long, Josiah, age 33, nat. New York, e. and mus. Oct. 23, [illegible]

Lepray, John, age 40, nat. Scotland, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, prmtd Corp. June 1, 1863.

Lee, William E., age 28, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Lyons, John, age 36, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. June 1, 1863.

Lemon, Peter, age 23, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. June 1, 1863.

Mulliken, William, age 33, nat. Massachusetts, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, prmtd Sergt. June 1, 1863.

McGinness, John, age 30, nat. Ireland, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Moore, George, age 21, nat. Michigan, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, died of disease Feb. 20, 1863, at St. James, Neb.

Myers, Henry B., age 30, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Mellus, William R., age 18, nat. Massachusetts, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1863.

McCandlish, William N., age 22, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862, prmtd Sergt. Maj. April 23, 1863.

Osterloh, John, age 25, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Pugsley, Joseph F., age 38, nat. New York, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Peck, George W., age 21, nat. New Jersey, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Patterson, Thomas S., age 38, nat. Pennsylvania, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Reese, Sidney, age 28, nat. New York, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1863.

Runnyan, Washington, age 20, nat. Iowa, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Slightam, George H., age 19, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Schawb, Jacob, age 21, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Stankey, Ferdinand, age 23, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Schaderman, John J., age 33, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Schuth, Julius, age 19, nat. Louisiana, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Shick, Amos, age 34, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Scott, John F., age 36, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862, prmtd Corp. June 1, 1863.

Sampson, Chester O., age 35, nat. Vermont, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Smith, Thomas, age 20, nat. England, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Seeley, John C., age 32, nat. New York, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. June 1, 1863.

Selden, David G., age 31, nat. New York, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. June 1, 1863.

Swarts, Dolphin, age 21, nat. Ohio, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862, destd April 29, 1863.

Turner, William, age 19, nat. Massachusetts, e. and mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Valentine, Charles, age 22, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Wilburn, George W., age 20, nat. Virginia, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Wilson, Thomas, age 28, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Wagner, George, age 26, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Ward, Augustus L., age 33, nat. Massachusetts, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 23, 1862.

Young, Milo F., age 36, nat. Vermont, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. June 1, 1863.

Yost, Absolom M., age 27, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. June 1, 1863, prmtd Corp. June 1, 1863.

COMPANY B.

Capt. Roger T. Beall, age 28, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 11, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

First Lieut. Charles D. Davis, age 37, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Second Lieut. Charles F. Porter, age 33, res. Decatur, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

First Sergt. Samuel A. Lewis, age 43, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Q. M. S. Benjamin F. Dilley, age 32, res. Omaha, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862, reduced to ranks May 1, 1863.

Com. Sergt George C. Close, age 40, res. Tekama, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862, reduced to ranks June 1, 1863.

Second Sergt. William B. Stout, age 25, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Third Sergt. Giles Mead, age 38, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Fourth Sergt. James B. Cox, age 23, res. Decatur, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Fifth Sergt. William G. Cunningham, age 23, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862, reduced to ranks at his own request March 1, 1863.

Sixth Sergt. Thomas R. Wilson, age 35, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

First Corp. Almon Brewster, age 28, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Second Corp. James S. Gibson, age 27, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Third Corp. Nathan T. Brewster, age 30, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Fourth Corp. Michael Shaffer, age 31, res. Ft. Calhoun, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Fifth Corp. William Shipley, age 44, res. Ft. Calhoun, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Sixth Corp. William Frazier, age 43, res. Ft. Calhoun, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862, reduced to ranks for non-performance of duty, May 30, 1863.

Seventh Corp. Leroy Tucker, age 42, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Eighth Corp. Jonathan B. Thomas, age 27, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Teamster Jeremiah Barnhart, age 44, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862, died of pneumonia Feb. 16, 1863.

Teamster Lewis P. Peterson, age 28, res. Decatur, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Far. James Isom, age 26, res. Omaha, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862, murdered at Omaha Aug. 25, 1863.

Far. Austin H. Gales, age 28, res. Arizona, e, Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Saddler James Foley, age 18, res. Omaha, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862, reduced to ranks June 1, 1863.

Wag. Lymon A. Harmon, age 27, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Ault, Augustus, age 18, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Blackwood, William, age 19, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 21, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Blackstone, Charles, age 29, res. Decatur, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Bowman, Jesse, age 44, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Butler, Stephen, age 28, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Bouvier, Louis, age 44, res. De Soto, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Barger, George, age 44, res. Ft. Calhoun, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Boslick, Daniel, age 24, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Bouvier, Oliver, age 18, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Bates, James, age 19, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Brown, Benjamin A., age 43, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Blackstone, Edward, age 20, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Creighton, Hiram, age 41, res. Decatur, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Cunningham, James A., age 25, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Cunningham, Marshal, age 19, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Coulter, James J., age 19, res. De Soto, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Cox, John, age 44, res. Decatur, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Coulter, John, age 30, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Coulter, Elnathan, age 33, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 11, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Cooper, William Y., age 31, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 11, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Church, William, age 32, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Carter, Thomas M., age 27, res. De Soto, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Chase, Joseph R., age 20, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Crest, John W., age 35, res. De Soto, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Drum, Cornelius, age 18, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Emanuel, Johnson, age 35, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Ferris, Edwin T., age 18, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Gilbert, Bent, age 32, res. Decatur, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Glover, Eli, age 18, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 11, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Gibson, George W., age 19, res. Tekamah, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Harney, Milton M., age 21, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Humphries, Edmond, age 42, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Hall, George P., age 19, res. Tekamah, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Ide, Stevenson, age 42, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Jackson, Zaremba, age 36, res. Decatur, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Lawrence, George, age 24, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Lusk, Chester, age 29, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 13, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862, prmtd 5th Sergt. March 1, 1863.

Lydeck, Hiram E., age 23, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Logan, John H., age 20, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Matthews, John, age 21, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

McNealey, Henry, age 24, res. De Soto, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Mason, Henry O., age 19, res. Tekamah, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Mergaradge, George, age 24, res. De Soto, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

McNeely, William L., age 18, res. De Soto, e. Oct 11, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

McGuire, Elisha, age 27, res. Arizona, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

McAlister, William G., age 18, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Nuese, Samuel W., age 43, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Olinger, William G., age 19, res. Omaha, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Prusia, John, age 26, res. Decatur, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Pilcher, Edward, age 24, res. De Soto, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Powell, Charles, age 41, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862, prmtd Hos. Stew. Dec. 5, 1862.

Price, Thomas E., age 21, res. Ft. Calhoun, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Pullen, James, age 31, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 11, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862, prmtd 6th Corp. May 30, 1863.

Ridell, Christopher, age 29, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Ruby, Orson, age 18, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Smith, Edward F., age 43, res. Ft. Calhoun, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Shafer, Erastus, age 21, res. Ft. Calhoun, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Stockton, Washington, age 23, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1864.

Smith, Walter A., age 18, res. Ft. Calhoun, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Shipley, Lafayette, age 20, res. Ft. Calhoun, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct 24, 1862.

Smith, Jacob, age 19, res. De Soto, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Shield, Frederick, age 32, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862, prmtd to Q. M. Sergt. May 1, 1863.

Spellman, Jesse, age 31, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Schleisenger, Sibalt Y., age 18, res. Decatur, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Stockton, Joseph. age 21, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Thompson, Thomas G., age 19, res. Tekamah, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1864.

Seter, David, age 18, res. De Soto, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Temple, William, age 29, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 13, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Temple, Hutchinson, age 24, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 13, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Tucker, Erastus F., age 18, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Frister, Marion, age 18, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Whipple, Charles R., age 30, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

White, Charles R., age 24, res. Cuming City, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

White, Almon M., age 18, Decatur, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Wallace, Reuben, age 44, res. De Soto, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Walker, Peter S., age 44, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

West, John E., age 31, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 11, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

Watson, James M., age 31, res. De Soto, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 24, 1862.

COMPANY C.

Capt. Theodore W. Bedford, age 29, res. Brownville, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

First Lieut. James W. Coleman, age 35, res, Brownville, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Second Lieut. Henry M. Atkinson, res. Brownville, mus. Oct. 30, 1862, prmtd Reg. Adjt. March 24, 1863.

Second Lieut. Jacob B. Berger, age 32, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 8, 1862, mus. May 9, 1863.

First Sergt. Jacob B. Berger, age 32, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 8, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862, prmtd 2d Lieut. May 9, 1863.

First Sergt. Joshua M. Beane, age 23, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 6, 1862, mus. May 9, 1863.

Q. M. Sergt. William B. Raper, age 29, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Com. Sergt. George Crow, age 41, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Second Sergt. Hiram O. Minick, age 30, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 6, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Third Sergt. Eben E. Cunningham, age 23, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 6, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Fourth Sergt. William B. Metcalf, age 21, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 6, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Fifth Sergt. William G. Swan, age 23, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Sixth Sergt. Thomas C. Demman, mus. Oct. 30, 1862, died of disease in hospital at Ft. Kearney Aug. 3, 1863.

Sixth Sergt. Norman F. Hewett, age 25, res. Pawnee City, e. Oct. 6, 1862, mus. Aug. 14, 1863.

First Corp. Elijah O. Smead, age 26, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Second Corp. Andrew J. Purcell, age 25, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Third Corp. Richard S. Hanaford, age 44, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 4, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Fourth Corp. Christopher Tucker, age 28, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Fifth Corp. Robert L. Coleman, age 22, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 4, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Sixth Corp. Pleasant G. Swan, age 22, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 6. 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Seventh Corp. John J. Harkendorf, age 23, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Eighth Corp. Peter Covert, age 24, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Far. Benjamin F. Furgeson, age 45, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Far. John C. Gibson, age 26, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 8, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Saddler Samuel Allen, age 54, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 27, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Wag. Homer Johnson, age 40, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Amick, Gideon, age 31, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 20, 1862. mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Allen, James, age 26, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Bay, Humphrey, age 34, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Blakely, Benjamin F., age 30, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Boyles, James H., age 24, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 21, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Beane, Joshua M., age 23, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 6, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862, prmtd 1st Sergt. May 9, 1863.

Butler, David, age 40, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Brown, Levi N., age 22, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862, died of disease at Florence, Nov. 9, 1862.

Campbell, David, age 30, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Callen, Samuel, age 45, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 4, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862, discharged.

Cole, Benjamin, age 12, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Coleman, Nathan A., age 26, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Cook, William A. C., age 21, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Cooper, Ephraim, age 28, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Combs, Munroe, age 18, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Couch, Wm. R., age 30, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Crume, John S., age 34, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 23, 1862. mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Chaffin, Daniel Y., age 22, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Current, John, age 32, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 27, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Davis, John W., age 31, res. Peru, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Dustin, Jacob, age 44, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 6, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Eaves, Benjamin, age 26, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Hahn, Edward, age 26, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Harrison, Moses, age 18, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Harris, James H., age 22, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Harrison, Wm. H., age 21, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Harms, Conrad F., age 35, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 4, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Hayes, Hiram, age 40, res. Brownville, e. Oct 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Hewett, Norman F., age 25, res. Pawnee City, e. Oct. 6, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862, prmtd 6th Sergt. Aug. 14, 1863.

Hutchinson, Harbin, age 20, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Hughes, Amos T. D., age 30, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 4, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Hergesheimer, C. A., age 23, res. Rulo, e. Oct. 9, 1862, mus Oct. 30, 1862.

Johnson, Oscar M., age 27, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Jones, Wm. H., age 22, res. Peru, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Jones, Phineas, age 30. res. Brownville. e. Oct. 7, 1862, mus. Oct 30, 1862.

Kemmer, John, age 18, res Brownville, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Kennedy, John, age 35, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 6, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Kennedy, Alrah H., age 31, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 7, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862, destd June 26, 1863, on march from Cottonwood Springs, N. T., to Fort Kearney, N. T.

Kent, Wm. M., age 28, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Kirkham, Solomon, age 46, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 9, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Lilly, Guilford, age 32, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Lee, Thomas C., age 30, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Lichte, Frederick, age 30, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Lowe, Alfred, age 40, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 4, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Matthews, John J., age 42, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Mason, George W., age 31, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

M[illegible]le, Gottleib, age 26, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Metcalf, Thomas J., age 22, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

McCaslin, John F. C., age 35, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

McIninch, Benj. F., age 23, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

McMullin, Hamilton, age 21, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862, died of disease in hospital at Fort Kearney, N. T., March 1, 1863.

Montieth, John, age 27, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Moore, Alfred B., age 33, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Neely, George W., age 27, res Brownville, e. Oct. 8, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Otterberry, John, age 34, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862, died of disease at Florence, N. T., Dec. 7, 1862.

Price, John, age 33, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Price, Moses, age 34, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Pangburn, Garrett L., age 36, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Riordan, Michael, age 24, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Reed, Smith N., age 27, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Redfern, Henry B., age 26, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Rogers, Robert, age 26, res. Salem, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Rogers, Jacob H., age 26, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Scrimcher, John L., age 39, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 10, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Sedorus, Jackson, age 26, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Sedorus, Nathaniel, age 22, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Sedorus, John, age 22, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Sedorus, Frederick, age 44, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Smith, John L. G., age 28, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Stewart, Nephi, age 27, res. Omaha, e. and mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Stewart, Lorenzo, age 44, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Sweem, Edward, age 37, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Tindall, Albert, age 28, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Tiner, Richard, age 23, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Tidwell, Silas. age 26, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Townsend, William, age 31, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Wyne, John C., age 29, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Wells, Victor S., age 19, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Wells, Oliver P., age 23, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

Zook, Odum C., age 22, res. Brownville, e. Oct. 8, 1862, mus. Oct. 30, 1862.

COMPANY D.

Capt. Henry L. Edwards, age 29, res. Bellevue, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

First Lieut. Henry Gray, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. New Jersey, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Second Lieut. Wilbur B. Hugus, age 23 , res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 14, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

First Sergt. George A. Oliver, age 31, res. Bellevue, nat. New York, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Q. M. S. Charles E. Butterfield, age 33, res. Bellevue, nat. New York, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Com. Sergt. Lathrop B. Kinney, age 34, res. Bellevue, nat. New York, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Second Sergt. Horace C. Newman, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Michigan, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Third Sergt. Abner W. Trumbull, age 32, res. Bellevue, nat. New York, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Fourth Sergt. Joseph Dyson, age 42, res. Bellevue, nat. Maryland, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862, killed in action June 22, 1863, at the Pawnee Reservation, Neb.

Fourth Sergt. Joseph M. Whitted, age 36, res. Bellevue, nat. Tennessee, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. June 23, 1863, prmtd from 5th Sergt.

Fifth Sergt. Joseph M. Whitted, age 36, res. Bellevue, nat. Tennessee, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Fifth Sergt. William D. Rowles, age 37, res. Bellevue, nat. Maryland, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. June 23, 1863, prmtd from 6th Sergt.

Sixth Sergt. William D. Rowles, age 37, res. Bellevue, nat. Maryland, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Sixth Sergt. Newell R. Wilcox, age 29, res. Bellevue, nat. New York, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. June 23, 1863, prmtd from 1st Corp.

First Corp. Newell R. Wilcox, age 29, res. Bellevue, nat. New York, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

First Corp. William O. Pierce, age 34, res. Bellevue, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. June 23, 1863, prmtd from 2d Corp.

Second Corp. William O. Pierce, age 34, res. Bellevue, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Second Corp. Samuel Miller, age 44, res. Bellevue, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. June 23, 1862, prmtd from 3d Corp.

Third Corp. Samuel Miller, age 44, res. Bellevue, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Third Corp. Hascall Skinner, age 39, res. Bellevue, nat. New York, e. Oct. 24, 1862, mus. June 23, 1863, prmtd from 4th Corp.

Fourth Corp. Hascall Skinner, age 39, res. Bellevue, nat. New York, e. Oct. 24, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Fourth Corp. Edward A. Gerrard, age 27, res. Bellevue, nat. England, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. June 23, 1863, prmtd from 5th Corp.

Fifth Corp. Edward A. Gerrard, age 27, res. Bellevue, nat. England, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Fifth Corp. Hansford Henson, age 37, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. June 23, 1863, prmtd from 6th Corp.

Sixth Corp. Hansford Henson, age 37, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Sixth Corp. William P. Rowe, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. June 23, 1863, prmtd from private.

Seventh Corp. James R. Crandall, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862, reduced to ranks March 1, 1863.

Seventh Corp. William Hogoboom, age 21, res. Bellevue, nat. Wisconsin, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. March 1, 1863, prmtd from 8th Corp.

Eighth Corp. James M. Martin, age 29, res. Bellevue, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. June 23, 1863, prmtd from private.

Eighth Corp. William Hogoboom, age 21, res. Bellevue, nat. Wisconsin, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Teamster Thomas Todd, age 25, res. Bellevue, nat. Kentucky, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Teamster Michael Sutley, age 42, res. Bellevue, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus, Nov. 3, 1862, disd for disab. April 8, 1863.

Far. Joseph Iceton, age 31, res. Bellevue. nat. England, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Far. Rufus Anderson, age 31, res. Bellevue, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862, from enrollment to April 10, 1863.

Far. James R. Crandall, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. April 16, 1863, prmtd from private.

Sad. Harrison Brown, age 45, res. Omaha, nat. Nova Scotia, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862, disd for disab. April 8, 1863.

Sad. George Acton, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. France, e. Oct. 21, 1862, mus. April 10, 1863, prmtd from private.

Wag. John G. Hollett, age 28, res. Bellevue, nat. Maryland, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862, disd for disab. April 10, 1863.

Wag. Rufus C. Anderson, age 33, res. Bellevue, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. April 10, 1863, prmtd from Far.

Bug. Samuel P. Martin, age 33, res. Bellevue, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Bug. John L. Polen, age 28, res. Bellevue, nat Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Acton, George, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. France, e. Oct 21, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Albertson, Peter, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Denmark, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Barrett, Joshua, age 22, res. Bellevue, nat. New Jersey, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Bosteder, Aaron E., age 22, res. Bellevue, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Breckenridge, Samuel M., age 40, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Cane, Richard, age 24, res. Bellevue, nat. Maryland, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Cresenson, Andrew, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Denmark, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Clauson, John H., age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Denmark, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Cannon, Childs P., age, 34, res. Bellevue, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Crowell, Joseph W., age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Crowell, Calvin G., age 37, res. Bellevue, nat. New York, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862, died at Bellevue of typhoid fever, Dec. 19, 1862.

Crowell, Albert G. W., age 18, res. Bellevue, nat. New York, e. and mus. Feb. 1, 1863.

Crist, George W., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Chapman John, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Cole, Cyrus, age 18, res. Bellevue, nat. Canada, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Driscoll, Lewis W., age 20, res. Bellevue, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Driscoll, William E., age 18, res. Bellevue, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862, disd for disab. April 1, 1863.

Douglas, James H., age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Driscoll, John S., age 22, res. Bellevue, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Deybach, Dominique, age 37, res. Omaha, nat. France, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Eby, Henry M., age 31, res. Bellevue, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Eby, John M., age 27, res. Bellevue, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Floyd, James, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Canada, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Fitzgerald, H. C. H., age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Gunnels, Daniel, age 24, res. Bellevue, nat. Tennessee, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Goss, John Q., age 35, res. Bellevue, nat. England, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862, prmtd Reg. Com. April 24, 1863.

Goodfellow, Math. A., age 41, res. Bellevue, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Gibbs, James M., age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Hunt, George D., age 20, res. Bellevue, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Huff, Hiram, age 20, res. Bellevue, nat. Canada West, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Huff, James, age 18, res. Bellevue, nat. Canada West, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Hotchkiss, Charles L., age 45, res. Bellevue, nat. Connecticut, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862, disd for disab. April 9, 1863.

Hunt, William A., age 18, res. Bellevue, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Howard, Jesse, age 30, res. Bellevue, nat. New York, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Hotaling, Moses, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Johnson, Peter, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Denmark, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Johnson, James, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Denmark, e. Oct. 19, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Keene, William H., age 21, res. Bellevue, nat. Massachusetts, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Knewdson, John, age 31, res. Omaha, nat. Denmark, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Laing, Charles G., age 28, res. Bellevue, nat. Scotland, e. Oct. 21, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Lee, William L., age 25, res. Bellevue, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 21, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Laing, Robert, age 32, res. Bellevue, nat. Scotland, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862, disd for disab. April 9, 1863.

McGarey, Michael, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

McTwiggin, William, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Rhode Island, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

McCune, John, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

McMillan, Daniel, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Scotland, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Minturn, William H., age 19, res. Bellevue, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862, died of typhoid fever, Omaha, N. T., June 2, 1863.

Minturn, Daniel F., age 22, res. Bellevue, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

McAusland, Andrew G., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Newfoundland, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Martin, Enos L., age 28, res. Bellevue, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

McEvoy, James, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Martin, James W., age 29, res. Bellevue, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862, prmtd to Corp. June 3, 1863.

Martin, Samuel P., age 33, res. Bellevue, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Mitchell, Francis L., age 33, res. Bellevue, nat. New York, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Nicholson, Milton G., age 19, res. Bellevue, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Osborne, George, age 28, res. Bellevue, nat. New York, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1863, wounded severely in action at Pawnee Reservation June 22, 1863.

Orchard, John, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Peters, James E., age 19, res. Bellevue, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Prentice, Alexander R., age 34, res. Bellevue, nat. Scotland, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Preston, Cornelius K., age 21, res. Bellevue, nat. New York, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Polen, John L., age 28, res. Bellevue, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Paddock, Robert W., age 27, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862, killed Dec. 22 1862, by being thrown from his horse, near Omaha.

Peters, Amos D., age 21, res. Bellevue, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Randolph, Simeon P., age 35, res. Bellevue, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Russell, James, age 44, res. Bellevue, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Russell, Michael, age 20, res. Bellevue, e. and mus. April 15, 1863.

Roberts, Cornelius B., age 22, res. Bellevue, nat. Kentucky, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Ralph, Wallace A., age 29, res. Bellevue, nat. Vermont, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Roberts, Francis, age 19, res. Bellevue, nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Ramaly, Wilson, age 19, res. Bellevue, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 19, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Roberts, Sidney, age 30, res. Bellevue, nat. Kentucky, e. Oct. 19, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Rowe, William P., age 22, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Simpkins, Alph W., age 19, res. Bellevue, nat. New Jersey, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Scherb, Louis, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. France, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Simpkins, Arlonus W., age 21, res. Bellevue, nat. New Jersey, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Stowe, Albinia L., age 22, res. Bellevue, nat. Iowa, e. Oct. 16, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Trumble, Charles H., age 21, res. Bellevue, nat. New York, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Todd, Thomas, age 25, res. Bellevue, nat. Kentucky, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Walker, Walter, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Weaver, James J., age 40, res. Bellevue, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

Wilkinson, John C., age 18, res. Bellevue, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 3, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Capt. Robert W. Furnas, age 38, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd Colonel March 24, 1863.

Capt. Lewis Hill, age 25, res. Brownville, nat. New York, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. March 24, 1863.

First Lieut. Lewis Hill, age 25, res. Brownville, nat. New York, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd Capt. March 24, 1863.

First Lieut. John H. Maun, age 41, res. Brownville, nat. Ireland, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. March 24, 1863.

Second Lieut. John H. Maun, age 41, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio. e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Oct. 25, 1862, prmtd 1st Lieut. March 24, 1863.

Second Lieut. Alexander S. Stewart, age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. March 24, 1863.

First Sergt. Alexander S. Stewart, age 23, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd 2d Lieut. March 24, 1863.

First Sergt. John W. Bliss, age 27, res. Peru, nat. Massachusetts, e. Oct. 28, 1862.

Q. M. Sergt. John W. Bliss, age 27, res. Peru, nat. Massachusetts, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd to 1st Sergt.

Q. M. Sergt. John T. Scott, age 34, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 27, 1862.

Com. Sergt. John T. Scott, age 34, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 27, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd to Q. M. Sergt.

Com. Sergt. Joshua P. Burdick, age 30, res. Brownville, nat. New York, e. Nov. 8, 1862.

Second Sergt. Joshua P. Burdick, age 30, res. Brownville, nat. New York, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd to Com. Sergt.

Second Sergt. Alfred A. Morgan, age 21, res. Brownville, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 3, 1862, died at Omaha Oct. 17, 1863, of consumption.

Third Sergt. Alfred A. Morgan, age 21, res. Brownville, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 3, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd to 2d Sergt.

Third Sergt. Joseph O. Hamilton, age 44, res. Brownville, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 8, 1862.

Fourth Sergt. Joseph O. Hamilton, age 44, res. Brownville, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd to 3d Sergt.

Fourth Sergt. Francis L. Prouty, age 28, res. Peru, nat. Vermont, e. Oct. 28, 1862.

Fifth Sergt. John W. Moore, age 20, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 13, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, returned to Capt. Richard's Co. of Col. Pinick's Reg. Mo. Vols.

Fifth Sergt. William A. Woods, age 19, res. Pawnee City, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 7, 1862.

Sixth Sergt. William McGha, age 22, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 12, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, reduced to ranks.

Sixth Sergt. John R. York, age 19, res Brownville, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 3, 1862.

First Corp. William E. Furnas, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 4, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, died at Omaha, Dec. 17, 1862, of typhoid fever.

First Corp. Russell Hill, age 24, res. Brownville, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 15, 1862.

Second Corp. Francis L. Prouty, age 28, res. Peru, nat. Vermont, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd to Sergt.

Second Corp. Abraham Penny, age 31, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 4, 1862.

Third Corp. William A. Woods, age 19. res. Pawnee City, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 7, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd to Sergt.

Third Corp. Andrew Scott, age 22, res. Pawnee City, nat. Scotland, e. Nov. 9, 1862.

Fourth Corp. John R. York, age 19, res. Brownville, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 3, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd to Sergt.

Fourth Corp. Thaddeus Trimmer, age 22, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 8, 1862.

Fifth Corp. Russell Hill, age 24, res. Brownville, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd to 1st Corp.

Fifth Corp. Moses H. Thompson, age 21, res. Brownville, nat. Tennessee, e. Nov. 8, 1862.

Sixth Corp. John D. Galligher, age 18, res. Pawnee City, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 6, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Sixth Corp. William Toliart, age 34, res. Brownville, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 4, 1862.

Seventh Corp. Abraham Penny, age 31, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 4, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Seventh Corp. Thomas H. Shannon, age 26, res. Pawnee City, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 6, 1862.

Eighth Corp. Henry J. Shuey, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 4, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Eighth Corp. Anson B. Wilkinson, age 30, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 14, 1862.

Musician John L. Colhapp, age 25, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 31, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Musician Samuel E. Halleck, age 28, nat. New York, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Far. Smith Thompson, age 25, res. Brownville. nat. England, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Far. George Robinson, age 38, res. Brownville, nat. England, e. Oct. 31, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, died at Ft. Pierre, D. T., Sept. 1, 1863, of consumption.

Wag. Lewis S. Kennedy, age 25, res. Pawnee City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 6, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, trans. to Co. M, 2d Neb. Cav., May 1, 1863.

Wag. David Atkins, age 38, res. Brownville, e. Nov. 15, 1862.

Saddler Civilian Waters, age 25, res. Pawnee City, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 9, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Teamster Thomas Paxton, age 44, res. Brownville, nat. Kentucky, e. Nov. 5, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Teamster George W. Dodge, age 38, res Brownville, nat. Vermont, e. Nov. 14, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, died by order of Gen. Craig, April, 13, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Argabright, John, res. Nemaha City, e. Feb. 27, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Burleigh, John, res. Nemaha City, e. March 23, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Brown, Nelson, age 25, res. Omaha. nat. Canada, e. Nov. 20, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Buffington, Philip, age 28, res. Brownville, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 28, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, trans. to Co. M., 2d Neb. Cav., May 1, 1862.

Brand, Lawrence, age 36, res. Brownville, nat. Bavaria, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Bleven Noys, age 18, res. Aspinwall, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Baldwin, L. Benjamin, age 44, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 27, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Brown, Marion O., age 19, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Bridge, Lawrence, age 21, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 14, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Boyle, Thomas, age 17, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Burg, William R., age 19, res. Pawnee City, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 12, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Belden, George P., age 20, res. Iowa City, Iowa, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1862, mus. June 15, 1863.

Coulter, David M., age 40, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Collins, Leonard A., age 21, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Colhapp, John L., age 25, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 31, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Columbia, John L., age 34, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Coleman, Isaac H., age 38, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Dozier, Zachary T., age 19, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Duell, George, age 18, res. Peru, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Dickson, James, age 19, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 6, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, died for disab. at Nemaha City, N. T., May 14, 1863.

Daniels, William A., age 20, res. Nemaha City, nat. Alabama, e. Feb. 4, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Empson, Watson, age 19, res. Brownville, nat. England, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Fairburn, William M., age 28, res. Pawnee City, nat. Scotland, e. Nov. 12, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Fowler, Ezekiel W., age 44, res. Pawnee City, nat. New Hampshire, e. Nov. 5, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Flinn, William R., age 44, res. Brownville, nat. Maryland, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Fishburn, Eli, age 34, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 4, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Grant, James A., age 20, res. Beatrice, nat. New York, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Graves, Lewis, age 22, res. Brownville, nat. Canada, e. Nov. 4, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Grammar, Joseph M., age 29, res. Pawnee City, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 7, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Galliger, John D., age 18, res. Pawnee City, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 6, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Halleck, Samuel E., age 28, nat. New York, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Hart, Henry, age 44, res. Brownville, nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Hallinan, William, age 22, res. Brownville, nat. Ireland, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Hewett, Obadiah B., age 34, res. Brownville, nat. Maine, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Jones, Joseph E., age 40, res. Brownville, nat. Wales, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Jones, Joseph, age 40, res. Brownville. nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 12, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Jones, William C., age 19, res. Brownville, nat. Iowa, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Kelley, Fountain, age 40, res. Brownville, nat. Kentucky, e. Nov. 14, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Lewis, John W., age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Mississippi, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Long, Milton E., age 24, res. Brownville, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Lewis, Green, age 19, res. Brownville, nat. Mississippi, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Lyttle, Francis, age 36, res. Brownville, nat. North Carolina, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Mufford, Thomas T., age 22, res. Brownville, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus Dec. 8, 1862.

McGha, William, age 22, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 12, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Morgan, Charles, age 19, res. Brownville, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 12, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Miller, John A., age 21, res. Brownville, nat. Iowa, e. Nov. 22, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Nesbitt, John W., age 18, res. Pawnee City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 9, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Parli, Frederick, age 26, res. Pawnee City, nat. Switzerland, e. Nov. 12, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Parli, Arnold, age 24, res. Brownville, nat. Switzerland, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Paxton, Thompson, age 44, res. Brownville, nat. Kentucky, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Partch, Warren, age 20, res. Brownville, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Richardson, C. P., age 30, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Roy, Joseph L., age 28, res. Brownville, nat. Canada East, e. Oct. 29, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Robinett, Ezekiel, age 20, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Rheimus, Augustus, age 22, res. Peru, nat. Holstein, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Rogers, David, age 18, res. Pawnee City, nat. Tennessee, e. Nov. 11, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Ricketts, Thomas L., age 44, res. Brownville, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Roberts, James, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 14, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, accidentally killed by a pistol shot, at Omaha, Nov. 22, 1863.

Shuey, Henry J., age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 4, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Sapp, Henry T., age 29, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 27, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Shields, David, age 27, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Smith, James, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 4, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Shannon, Milton A., age 22, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 17, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Stanford, William J., age 21, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 4, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Scrivner, John A., age 25, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Scrivner, William W., age 24, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, died at Omaha Dec. 17, 1862, of apoplexy.

Schmitz, Joseph, age 30, res. Nemaha City, nat. Baden, e. March 1, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Smith, Elisha, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Tennessee, e. Nov. 15, 1863, mus. Dec. 8, 1863.

Thompson, John, age 21, res. Brownville, nat. England, e. Nov. 11, 1863, mus. Dec. 8, 1863.

Taylor, Emer, age 22, res. Pawnee City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 4, 1863, mus. Dec. 8, 1863.

Thompson, William N., age 21, res. Brownville, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 15, 1863, mus. Dec. 8, 1863.

Tripp, David R., age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 8, 1863, mus. Dec. 8, 1863.

Thompson, William, age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 4, 1863, mus. Dec. 8, 1863.

Wymore, Frederick, age 44, res. Pawnee City, nat. Kentucky, e. Nov. 6, 1863, mus. Dec. 8, 1863.

Wymore, James T., age 24, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 6, 1863, mus. Dec. 8, 1863.

Waldter, Louis, age 31, res. Brownville, nat. Prussia, e. Nov. 14, 1863, mus. Dec. 8, 1863.

Wymore, James A., age 19, res. Pawnee City, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 6, 1863, mus. Dec. 8, 1863.

Whitlow, Peter, age 40, res. Brownville, nat. Kentucky, e. Nov. 15, 1863, mus. Dec. 8, 1863.

Welch, Alexander, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Canada, e. Jan. 6, 1863, mus. July 15, 1863.

Zook, James H., age 18, res. Brownville, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

COMPANY F.

Capt. Dominick Laboo, age 35, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 9, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1682.

First Lieut. Charles W. Hall, age 21, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Oct. 8, 1862, died Oct. 24, 1863, of typhoid fever.

First. Lieut. Robert Mason, age 31, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 9, 1862, commissioned 1st Lieut. Oct. 28, 1863, never mus.

Second Lieut. Robert Mason, age 31, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 9, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Second Lieut. Henry R. Newcomb, age 31, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 20, 1862, commissioned 2d Lieut. Oct. 28, 1863, never mus.

First Sergt. Henry R. Newcomb, age 31, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Q. M. S. William C. Johnson, age 24, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 24, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, reduced to ranks June 10, 1863.

Q. M. S. George P. Tucker, age 28, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 13, 1862, mus. June 1, 1863.

Com. Sergt. Byron L. Conway, age 28, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 21, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Second Sergt. George P. Tucker, age 28, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 13, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd Q. M. S. June 1, 1863.

Second Sergt. Wesley Queen, age 26, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. June 10, 1863.

Third Sergt. John H. Rector, age 45, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Fourth Sergt. Sylvester Hollister, age 44, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Fifth Sergt. Daniel Thomas, age 44, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Sixth Sergt. Elias C. Miller, age 26, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 26, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

First Corp. William L. Hulin, age 30, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, died March 20, 1863, at Nebraska City, congestion of brain.

First Corp. Calvin Chapman, age 20, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 7, 1862.

Second Corp. Calvin Chapman, age 20, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 7, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd 1st Corp.

Second Corp. William P. Hardin, age 33, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 24, 1862.

Third Corp. William P. Hardin, age 33, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 24, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd 2d Corp.

Third Corp. Joseph H. Austin, age 35, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 7, 1862.

Fourth Corp. Joseph H. Austin, age 35, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 7, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd 3d Corp.

Fourth Corp. John Armstrong, age 33, res. Otoe City, e. March 1, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Fifth Corp. John Hays, age 20, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 1, 1862.

Fifth Corp. Marcus B. Corbin. age 33, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, reduced to ranks Jan. 30, 1863.

Sixth Corp. William Gibbons, age 18, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, reduced to ranks Feb. 28, 1863.

Sixth Corp. Lewis G. Hall, age 27, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 13, 1862, mus. Jan. 30, 1863.

Seventh Corp. John Hays, age 20, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd 5th Corp.

Seventh Corp. William Lathrop, age 27, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Feb. 1, 1863.

Eighth Corp. Calvin Bradway, age 44, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 7, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, appointed Far. Feb. 1, 1863.

Eighth Corp. Court C. Cowden, age 20, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. March 29, 1863.

Teamster James B. Mattingly, age 44, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, disd April 10, 1863, disab.

Teamster Charles Prue, age 29, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Blacksmith Theodore Tipton, age 23, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 24, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Blacksmith Sylvanus Prout, age 29, res. Otoe City, e. March 20, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Blacksmith and Far. Calvin Bradway, age 44, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 7, 1862, mus. Feb. 1, 1863.

Saddler. George V. Hall, age 20, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 13, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Far. William Lathrop, age 27, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd Seventh Corp. Feb. 1, 1863.

Wag. Peter Laboo, age 33, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Abbot, Isaac W., age 24, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 14, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Alexander, William, age 22, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Alexander, John W., age 19, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862,

Allen, David A., age 38, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, disd for disab.

Brown, Thomas E , age 24, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 20, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Boulware, George W., age 33, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 23, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Becker, Peter J., age 45, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 24, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Barrett, John, age 25, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 30, 1862, mus. Dec. 8. 1862.

Beltz, Conrad, age 32, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 14, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Corbin, Marcus B., age 33, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 31, 1862, mus. Jan. 30, 1862.

Creighton, Charles, age 29, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, disd April 10, 1863, disab.

Colburn, David B., age 25, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 29, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, destd April 14, 1863.

Culp, Peter H., age 25, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 21, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, destd Oct. 9, 1863.

Coomer, George W., age 17, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 19, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Carter, Nelson, age 44, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Clibourn, Isaac S., age 18, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Cowden, Court C., age 20, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd 8th Corp. March 29, 1863.

Clarke, Alexander, age 18, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Dec 8, 1862.

Coon, Florilla, age 40, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Cogswell, Lucus H., age 27, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Doll, George A., age 18, res. Otoe City, e. April 10, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Dorsey, Wyman B., age 18, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 14, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Fish, William, age 20, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Feltheizer, Michael, age 20, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 6, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Gill, Marion, age 24, res. Otoe City, e. April 10, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Golay, George W., age 21, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 7, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Garvis, Jacob, age 29, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 21, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Gibbons, William, age 18, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Feb. 28, 1863.

Hays, Robert, age 18, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Harrison, Henry M., age 18.

Hollister, Alfred, age 18, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Holland, Isham, age 32, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 9, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, destd April 14, 1863.

Hillman, Thaddeus, age 21, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Higgins, William, age 18, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Hall, Lewis G., age 27, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 13, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd 6th Corp. Jan. 30, 1863.

Humphrey, Oliver N., age 21, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Holden, William, age 18, res. Otoe City, e. April 10, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Hurst, William, age 32, res. Otoe City, e. April 15, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Iler, James, age 38, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 3, 1863, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

James, Anthony, age 25, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 21, 1863, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, wounded in action Sept. 3, 1863.

Jones, George W., age 24, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 30, 1863, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Johnson, William C., age 24, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 24, 1863, mus. June 10, 1863.

Kinney, John F., age 18, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 24, 1863, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Kent, Wyman, res. Nebraska City, destd April 14, 1863. (Wymana Camp on m. o. roll).

Lorton, Thomas, age 28, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Lyons, James L., age 24, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Livingood, Andrew J., age 23, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 17, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Livingood, George W., age 20, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 17, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Livingood, Levi, age 24, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 17, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Long, Jesse H., age 18, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 24, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, disd April 10, 1863, for disab.

McDaniels, Edgar B., age 29, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

McCauley, Francis O., age 21, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 4, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, destd April 14, 1863.

McMillen, Hugh, age 35, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 24, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Morton, Alex L., age 23, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 29, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

McLellan, John A., age 28, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Martin, Levi, age 20, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, '62.

McQuaig, Hugh, age 25, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 12, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, Hugh McQuary on m. o. roll.

Melburn, Edward, age 28, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 17, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Martin, John H., age 19, res. Otoe City, e. April 15, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Newbill, William F., age 20, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 24, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Nois, William F., age 25, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 26, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Nois, Charles, age 18, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 26, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Napoleon, Risingt, age 32, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 9, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Pearman, John W., age 31, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, disd to take position of Major March 24, 1863.

Pettit, George H., age 18, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Plucknett, James, age 26, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Phebus, Joseph S., age 21, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 31, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Price, Henry, age 23, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Prue, Charles, age 29, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Queen, Wesley, age 26, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd June 1, 1863, to 2d Sergt.

Radley, James, age 18, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 26, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Redfield, Nathan, age 41, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 7, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Ratcliff, James H., age 20, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Stufft, Christian, age 30, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Scott, Samuel, age 18, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 16, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Sears, Harley, age 33, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Scarlett, Stephen, age 45, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 14, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Swally, Milton, age 35, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 17, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Spaulding, John, age 28, res. Otoe City, e. April 10, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Schoomerns, Dedrick J., age 31, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 9, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Stewart, Charles, age 25, res. Nebraska City, e. April 10, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Stafford, John, age 37, e. April 15, 1863, mus May 18, 1863.

Terrill, Dwight, age 32, e. April 15, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Tigart, John F., age 18, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. May 18, 1863, died Oct. 15, 1863, in hospital at Omaha, disease.

Thomas, Lewis M., age 19, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 14, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Tipton, Theodore, age 23, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 24, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Updegrove, Orson H., age 32, res. Nebraska City, e. March 24, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Welsh, John, age 30, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 24, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

White, Absalom K., age 28, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, disd April 10, 1863, for disab.

Wickett, Henry, age 26, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 14, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, disd April 10, 1863, for disab.

Whitworth, William, age 25, res. Nebraska City, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, destd March 30, 1863.

Witty, Anderson F., age 24, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 27, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, died at Camp 13, D. T., Aug. 3, 1863.

White, John S., res. Nebraska City, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Wheeling, Frank, age 18, res. Nebraska City, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Capt. Oliver P. Bayne, age 37, res. Falls City, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

First Lieut. Chauncy H. Norris, age 26, res. Falls City, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 11, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Second Lieut. Joseph F. Wade, age 22, res. Falls City, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

First Serg. Samuel R. Stumbo, age 25, res. Falls City, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Q. M. Sergt. Philip Breainer, age 35, res. Falls City, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, reduced to ranks May 1, 1863, by order of Col. Furnas.

Q. M. Sergt. Joseph Broady, age 30, res. Falls City, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. May 1, 1863.

Com. Sergt. Edmond J. Shellhorn, age 25, res. Falls City, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Second Com. Sergt. Elias T. Minshall, age 40, res. Falls City, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 4, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Third Com. Sergt. James Cameron, age 25, res. Falls City, nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 4, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Fourth Com. Sergt. George W. Blackburne, age 25, res. Falls City. nat. New York. e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Fifth Com. Sergt. Sylvanus N. Duryea, age 31, res. Falls City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 27, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Sixth Com. Sergt. William J. Powell, age 32, res. Falls City, nat. Kentucky, e. Oct. 29, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

First Corp. Albert Dickerson, age 27, res. Falls City, nat. Kentucky, e. Oct. 29, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Second Corp. John Crook, age 29, res. Falls City, nat. Tennessee, e. Oct. 26, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Third Corp. Mathew Moore, age 24, res. Falls City, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Third Corp. Edgar Sprague, age 28, res. Falls City, nat. New York, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Fourth Corp. Enoch G. Willett, age 38, res. Falls City, nat. New York, e. Nov. 3, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Fifth Corp. Pharagus Pollard, age 32, res. Falls City, nat. Tennessee, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, died of diarrhœa, at Camp No. 13, D. T., July 28, 1863.

Fifth Corp. Abel M. Gifford, age 40, res. Falls City, nat. New York. e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Aug. 1, 1863.

Sixth Corp. Andrew J. Bannister, age 28, res. Falls City, nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, reduced to ranks Aug. 1, 1863.

Sixth Corp. Alexander Grant, age 34, res. Falls City, nat. Scotland, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Aug. 1, 1863.

Seventh Corp. Carrol D. Reavis, age 32, res. Falls City, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 4, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Eighth Corp. William S. Lewis, age 39, res. Falls City, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Far. Zachariah J. Parsons, age 34, res. Falls City, nat. Maryland, e. Nov. 6, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Blacksmith Peter Shellhorn, age 30, res. Falls City, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Saddler Elijah J. Davenport, age 43, res. Falls City, nat. New York, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Wag. John Dorrington, age 19, res. Falls City, nat. New York, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Trumpeter Lawrence B. Farrell, age 26, res. Falls City, nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, reduced to ranks.

Trumpeter Socrates C. Duryea, age 34, res. Falls City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 27, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Trumpeter Lewis J. Roberts, age 32, res. Falls City, nat. Kentucky, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, reduced to ranks.

Trumpeter Julius Beach, age 31, res. Falls City, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Allen, David, age 37, res. Falls City, nat. Massachusetts, e. Nov. 22, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Allen, Edward S., age 20, res. Falls City, nat. Massachusetts, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Ackerman, Jacob, age 18, res. Falls City, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Ackerman, Daniel C., age 22, res. Falls City, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 22, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Adkins, Abraham, age 35, res. Falls City, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Alford, James A., age 33, res. Falls City, nat. Virginia, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Adams, Jacob, age 32, res. Falls City, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 4, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Beane, Henry, age 32, res. Falls City, nat. Germany, e. Nov. 22, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Beach, Julius, age 31, res. Falls City, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd trumpeter.

Barada, Julius C., age 25, res. Falls City, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, destd April 1, 1863.

Buckley, Isaac, age 21, res. Falls City, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 7, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Bruette, Maurice, age 43, res. Falls City, nat. Canada, e. Nov. 24, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, died at Falls City, Neb., Jan 19, 1863.

Breamer, Philip, age 35, res. Falls City, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. May 1, 1863.

Broady, Joseph, age 30, res. Falls City, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Bobst, Samuel B., age 18, res. Falls City, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Bannister, Andrew J., age 28, res. Falls City, nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Aug. 1, 1863.

Cottrell, James, age 38, res. Falls City, nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Cromwell, John T., age 21, res. Falls City, nat. Tennessee, Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, disd for disab. July 10, 1863.

Carey, George, age 18, res. Falls City, nat. New York, e. Oct. 31, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, died of pneumonia at Omaha, Neb. Feb. 2, 1863.

Coulson, Loomis R., age 35, res. Falls City, nat. New York, e. Nov. 14, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Cameron, Daniel, age 21, res. Falls City, nat. Scotland, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, trans. to Co. L Sept. 1, 1863.

Clark, George, age 25, res. Falls City, nat. New Jersey, e. Nov. 2, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Dupris, John, age 21, res. Falls City, nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 29, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, enlistment papers give John Dupee.

Dugger, David A., age 29, res. Falls City, nat. North Carolina, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Duryea, Socrates C., age 34, res. Falls City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 27, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd trumpeter.

Davenport, George W., age 19, res. Falls City, nat. New York, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Davenport, Charles W., age 18, res. Falls City, nat. New York, e. Nov. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, killed in battle, White Stone Hill, D. T., Sept. 3, 1863.

Elder, Dumah B., age 32, res. Falls City, e. March 11, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863, trans. from Co. L Sept. 1, 1863.

Early, James M., age 18, res. Falls City, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Freel, Oliver, age 21, res. Falls City, nat. Iowa, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Freel, John W., age 29, res. Falls City, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Freel, Andrew W., age 24, res. Falls City, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 3, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Freel, John W., age 23, res. Falls City, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 5, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Freel, Charles W., age 18, res. Falls City, nat. Iowa, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Farrell, Lawrence B., age 26, res. Falls City, nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Farrell, Patrick, age 21, res. Falls City, nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Forbes, Luther C., age 18, res. Falls City, nat. Iowa, e. Nov. 22, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Fallsted, John, age 34, res. Falls City, nat. Germany, e. Nov. 25, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Greenup, Thomas J., age 18, res. Falls City, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Grant, Alexander, age 34, res. Falls City, nat. Scotland, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtd Corporal Aug. 1, 1863.

Gall, David, age 29, res. Falls City, nat. Virginia, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Gifford, Able M., age 40, res. Falls City, nat. New York, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Hamel, Frank, age 22, res. Falls City, nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Heaston, John, age 33, res. Falls City, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 4, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Holcomb, Herman, age 32, res. Falls City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 6, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Hanna, Rudolph M., age 18, res. Falls City, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 27, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Haining, Alexander R., age 41, res. Falls City, e. March 3, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863, trans. from Co. L Sept. 1, 1863.

Ireland, James, age 29, res. Falls City, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 26, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Jenkins, Charles, age 31, res. Falls City, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 22, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Lane, Edmond L., age 33, res. Falls City, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 14, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Linskey, Michael, age 29, res. Falls City, nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 6, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

McKinney, Wilson, age 20, res. Falls City, nat. Iowa, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, trans. to Co. K Jan. 1, 1863.

Marion, Thomas, age 33, res. Falls City, e. March 17, 1863.

Matten, David, age 28, res. Falls City, nat. Germany, e. Nov. 2, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

McClain, William A., age 25, res. Falls City, nat. Virginia, e. Nov. 2, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, trans. to Co. L Sept. 1, 1863.

McGuire; Paris, age 19, res. Falls City, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 3, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862

McMullen, John, age 31, res. Falls City, e. Feb. 1, 1863.

Mills, John W., age 23, res. Falls City, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Moore, Mathew, res. Falls City, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Mermard, William, age 21, res. Falls City, nat. Iowa, e. Nov. 25, 1862, mus, Dec. 8, 1862.

McCoy, George W., age 18, res. Falls City, nat. Virginia, e. Nov. 7, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

O'Donnel, John S., age 30, res. Falls City, nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 5, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

O'Laughlin, James, age 29, res. Falls City, nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 7, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Pickett, Richard, age 38, res. Falls City, nat. Kentucky, e. Nov. 12, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Pickett, John, age 18, res. Falls City, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 27, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Penn, William C., age 18, res. Falls City, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, died at Ft. Pierre, D. T., Aug. 3, 1863.

Pendergrass, John, age 33, res. Falls City. nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 5, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, disd. on account of disab. June 17, 1863.

Roubidoux, Mitchell, age 21, res. Falls City, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, destd Sept. 9, 1863.

Roberts, Lewis J., age 32, res. Falls City, nat. Kentucky, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Riley, John R., age 35, res. Falls City, nat. New Jersey, e. Nov. 11, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Riley, James, age 34, res. Falls City, nat. New Jersey, e. Nov. 11, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Robertson, Henry C., age 18, res. Falls City, nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Robinson, David, age 22, res. Falls City, nat. Kentucky, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Simpkins, James P., age 21, res. Falls City, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 16, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, destd July 1, 1863.

Seaman, George W., age 18, res. Falls City, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Sprague, Edgar, age 28, res. Falls City, nat. New York, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Stephens, Peter, age 22, res. Falls City, nat. Canada, e. Nov. 6, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

St. Pierre, Abraham, age 23, res. Falls City, nat. Canada, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Schuler, John, age 29, res. Falls City, nat. Germany, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Sparks, William J., age 24, res. Falls City, e. Nov. 6, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Sweetwood, George, age 18, res. Falls City, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 25, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Taylor, James P., age 18, res. Falls City, nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Velvick, Charles, age 39, res. Falls City, nat. England, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Van Order, John E., age 22, res. Falls City, nat. Wisconsin, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, killed in battle at White Stone Hill, D. T., Sept. 3, 1863.

Wheeler, Lemuel A., age 28, res. Falls City, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 29, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Wingate, Jacob, age 27, res. Falls City, nat. New Jersey, e. Nov. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Whitemore, Gilbert, age 25. res. Falls City, nat. New York, e. Nov. 17, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

White, Daniel, age 20, res. Falls City, nat. Tennessee, e. Nov. 25, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Wade, Mitchel, age 25, e. April 17, 1863, destd July 1, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Capt. John W. Marshall, age 30, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, mus. Dec. 3, 1862.

First Lieut. Isaac Wiles, age 30, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 3, 1862.

Second Lieut. Abraham Deyo, age 40, res. Rock Bluff, nat. New York, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. Dec. 3, 1862.

First Sergt. Neal Bohannon, age 25, res. Rock Bluff, nat. North Carolina, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Dec. 3, 1862.

Q. M. S. Marshall McElvain, age 26, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 15, 1863, mus. Dec. 3, 1862.

Com. Sergt. Martin B. Cutler, age 27, res. Rock Bluff, nat. New York, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 3, 1862.

Second Sergt. Henderson Linville, age 43, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Tennessee, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Dec. 3, 1862.

Third Sergt. William Gilmour, Jr., age 24, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Michigan, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 3, 1862.

Fourth Sergt. Elias Sage, age 42, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. October 17, 1862, mus. December 3, 1862.

Fifth Sergt. Charles J. Cutler, age 20, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Pennsylvania, e. October 17, 1862, mus. December 3, 1862.

Sixth Sergt. John J. Worley, age 40, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. October 21, 1862, mus. December 3, 1862.

First Corp. Alfred Haun, age 26, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Pennsylvania, e. October 23, 1862, mus December 3, 1862.

Second Corp Eugene H. Sage, age 20, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. November 19, 1862, mus. December 3, 1862.

Third Corp. Lemuel D. Lemon, age 34, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Indiana, e. October 23, 1862, mus. December 3, 1862.

Fourth Corp. John Allinson, age 20, res. Plattsmouth, nat. England, e. October 20, 1862, mus. December 3, 1862.

Fifth Corp. George Swain, age 40, res. Rock Bluff, nat. New York, e. October 22, 1862, mus. December 3. 1862.

Sixth Corp. Thomas O. Ellis, age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Missouri, e. October 22, 1862, mus. December 3, 1862, reduced to ranks at his own request July 31, 1863.

Sixth Corp. Henry M. Craig, age 33, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Pennsylvania, e. November 10, 1862, mus. August 1, 1863.

Seventh Corp. Henry M. Craig, age 33, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Pennsylvania, e. November 10, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Seventh Corp. Jacob J. Crockett, age 35, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New Hampshire, e. October 24, 1862, mus. August 1, 1863.

Eighth Corp. Jacob J. Crockett, age 35, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New Hampshire, e. October 24, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Eight Corp. Thomas B. Smith, age 26, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Pennsylvania, e. November 19, 1862, mus. August 1, 1863.

Far. Charles S. Moore, age 40, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Georgia, e. November 22, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862, prmtd Chief Far. April 24, 1863.

Far. William R. Johnson, age 33, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Indiana, e. October 22, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Far. Daniel Clemmons, age 43, e. February 7, 1863, mus. February 21, 1863.

Saddler Stephen Davis, age 27, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Pennsylvania, e. November 21, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Wag. John R. Palmer, age 33, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Kentucky, e. November 10, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Archer, David A., age 20, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New Jersey, e. November 1, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Amick, John P., age 24, res. Eight Mile, nat. Ohio, e. October 21, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Amick, William C., age 24, res. Eight Mile, nat. Ohio, e. October 24, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862, disd for disab. April 18, 1863.

Archer, David L., age 44, res. Eight Mile, nat. New York, e. November 1, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862, died in hospital in Omaha, N. T., March 2, 1863.

Badger, Joseph H., age 28, e. March 2, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Black, Amandus W., age 24, res. Weeping Water, nat. Ohio, e. October 30, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Buck, John S., age 20, res. Three Groves, nat. Illinois, e. October 26, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Benson, A. V., age 44, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Pennsylvania, e. November 22, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Beaver, Peter T., age 40, res. Oreapolis, nat. Virginia, e. December 5, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Culen, Franklin, age 41, res. Eight Mile, nat. New York, e. November 1, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Cannon, Samuel L., age 18, res. Union, nat. Missouri, e. December 9, 1862. mus. December 13, 1862.

Crabtree, James, age 37, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. October 24, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Cardwell, Hiram, age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Iowa, e. November 6, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Cooper, Stearnes F., age 24, res. Plattsmouth, e. November 1, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862, disd February 16, 1863, to enter recruiting service.

Cooley, Perrin, age 38, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Missouri, e. November 1, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Caldwell, Francis E., age 26, res. Glendale, nat. New York, e. November 22, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Clark, James H., age 34, e. February 20, 1863, mus. February 21, 1863.

Colimar, Asa, age 23, e. April 20, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Decker, Theodore F., age 22, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Pennsylvania, e. October 22, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Doom, James E., age 33, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. October 21, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862, disd April 18, 1863, for disab.

Davis, Phillip, age 31, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Indiana, e. November 6, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Davis, George, age 21, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Wisconsin, e December 2, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Davis, Stephen A., age 20, res. Mount Pleasant, nat. North Carolina, e. October 30, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Ellis, Thomas O., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Missouri, e. October 22, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Fletcher, Sherman L. age 28, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. October 23, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Fowler, Henry, age 42, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. November 2, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Fowler, William G., age 19, e. April 24, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Folden, Warner, age 32, res. Liberty, nat. Indiana, e. October 30, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Farrin, William, age 23, res. Weeping Water, e. November 22, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Gottbredt, John, age 25, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Germany, e. December 9, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Garrison, George, age 26, res. Liberty, nat. Indiana, e. November 4, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Gordon, Roswell G., age 26, res. Weeping Water, nat. New Hampshire, e. November 22, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Hull, John E., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Virginia, e. October 20, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Hughes, Henry F., age 18, res. Mount Pleasant, nat. Ohio, e. November 22, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Hughes, Thomas E., age 21. res. Mount Pleasant, nat. Ohio, e. November 21, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Hubbard, Henry, age 26, res. Weeping Water, nat. New York, e. November 22, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Johnson, Alfred, age 44, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. November 1, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Johnson, Leslie C., age 23, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. November 3, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862, prmtd Chief Bug. April 29, 1863.

Jeffries, John M., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. November 8, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862, disd April 9, 1863, for disab.

Kempton, Abraham, age 18, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Pennsylvania, e. November 24, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Kendall, William H., age 31, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Pennsylvania, e. November 1, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

King, Charles H., age 44, res. Plattsmouth, nat. New York, e. October 17, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862, prmtd to Reg. Com. Sergt. April 23, 1863.

Lambert, John, age 41, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Ireland, e. October 23, 1862. mus. December 13, 1862.

Linville, Abraham D., age 20, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Missouri, e. October 23, 1862, mus. December 13, 1862.

Latta, William S., age 36, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. March 24, 1863, disd Feb. 5, 1863, commissioned Assistant Surgeon in same regiment.

Latta, Samuel G., age 24, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 21, 1862, mus. March 24, 1863. prmtd Hos. Stew. April 24, 1863.

Lockhart, Sylvanus L., age 23, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 22, 1862, mus. Dec. 13, 1862.

Mitchell, James, age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 4, mus. Dec. 13, 1862.

McMaken, Henry C., age 22, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 18, 1862.

McMaken, Charles H., age 19, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 18, 1862, died in hospital at Omaha, N. T., Jan. 16, 1863.

Minshall, James, age 44, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 13, 1862.

Mayfield, James, age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 13, 1862.

Miner, William, age 21, res. Plattsmouth, nat, Indiana, e. Nov. 30, 1862, mus. Dec. 13, 1862.

Murdock, John, age 26, res. Mt. Pleasant, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 13, 1862.

Osborne, Mansfield, age 34, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Dec. 13, 1862.

Palmer, Robert J., age 32, res. Bock Bluff, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Dec. 13, 1862.

Parks, George, age 40, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 13, 1862.

Peacock, John W., age 23, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Dec. 13, 1862.

Ramsey, John A., age 18, res. Oreapolis, nat. Mirsouri, e. Nov. 24, 1862, mus. Dec. 13, 1862.

Richie, Hiram J., age 20, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 13, 1862.

Robbins, Thomas R., age 23, e. March 11, 1863, mus. May 18 1863.

Simmons, Thomas A., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. North Carolina, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 13. 1862.

Shoop, Henry K., age 41, res. Eight Mile, nat. Virginia, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Dec. 13, 1862.

Shoop, William A., age 18, res. Eight Mile, nat. Missouri, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Dec. 18, 1862.

Scott, Stacy R., age 28, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Kentucky, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Dec. 13, 1862.

Schnall, James H., age 23, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Michigan, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Dec. 18, 1862.

Smith, Henry W., age 28, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Kentucky, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Dec. 18, 1862,

Searl, James, age 37, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Kentucky, e. Dec. 2, 1862, mus. Dec. 18, 1862.

Story, William J., age 18, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 24, 1862, mus. Dec. 13, 1862.

Story, Alexander M., age 18, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Dec. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 18, 1862.

Smith, Ambrose, age 27, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 26, 1862, mus. Dec. 13, 1862.

Schroeder, Julius, age 26, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Germany, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Dec. 13, 1862.

Sumner, John, age 42, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Vermont, e. Nov. 17, 1862, mus. Nov. 18, 1862.

Sage, Henry W., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 19, 1862, mus. Nov. 18, 1862.

Smith, Thomas B., age 26, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 19, 1862, mus. Nov. 18, 1862, prmtd Corp. Aug. 1, 1863.

Shamp, Edward T., age 30, res. Oreapolis, nat. Ohio. e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Nov. 18, 1862, disd for disab. April 9, 1863.

Thomas, James W., age 22, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Nov. 18, 1862.

Turner, Freelove, age 23, res. Plattsmouth, nat. England, e. Nov. 3, 1862, mus. Nov. 18, 1862.

Tess, Lewis, age 19. res. Plattsmouth, nat. Missouri, e. Dec. 9, 1862, mus. Nov. 18, 1862.

Towner, Benjamin McD., age 19, res. Rock Bluff, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 21, 1862, mus. Nov. 18, 1862.

Turner, Daniel P., age 27, res. Plattsmouth, nat. England, e. Nov. 3, 1862, mus. Nov. 18, 1862.

Vinton, Charles H., age 32, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Massachusetts, e. Nov. 2, 1862, mus. Nov. 18, 1862.

Vanhorn, William C., age 29, res. Plattsmouth, nat Ohio, e. Nov. 8, 1862, mus. Nov. 18, 1862.

Ward, Oliver, age 36, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Nov. 18, 1862.

Wood, John W., age 18, res. Plattsmouth, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Nov. 18, 1862.

Wilcox, Clark, age 30, res. Rock Bluff, nat. New York, e. Nov. 6, 1862, mus. Nov. 18, 1862.

COMPANY I.

Capt. John Taffe, age 35, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 3, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, prmtd Major Jan. 24, 1863.

Capt. Silas T. Leaming, age 28, res. Decatur, nat. New York, e. Nov. 18, 1862, mus. Jan. 24, 1863.

First Lieut. Silas T. Leaming, age 28, res. Decatur, nat. New York, e. Nov. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, prmtd Capt. Jan. 24, 1863.

First Lieut. Moses H. Deming, age 35, res. St. James, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 14, 1862, mus. Jan. 24, 1863.

Second Lieut. Moses H. Deming, age 35, res. St. James, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 14, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, prmtd 1st Lieut. Jan. 24, 1863.

Second Lieut. Jacob H. Hallock, age 29, res. Dakota City, nat. New York, e. Oct. 18. 1862, mus. May 20, 1863.

First Sergt. Nathan S. Porter, age 29, res. Ponca, nat. New York, e. Oct. 24, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, disd for disab. May 2, 1863.

First Sergt. Thomas L. Griffey, age 35, res. Dakota City, nat. Kentucky, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. May 1, 1863.

Q. M. S. Samuel Gamble, age 43, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Q. M. S. James A. Goodrich, age 37, nat. Massachusetts, e. Nov. 18, 1862, mus. June 30, 1863.

Com. Sergt. Orville D. Smith, age 28, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Second Sergt. Jacob H. Hallock, age 29, nat. New York, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, prmtd 2d Lieut. May 20, 1863.

Second Sergt. Benjamin F. Chambers, age 30, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. May 1, 1863.

Third Sergt. Thomas L. Griffey, age 35, nat. Kentucky, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, prmtd 1st Sergt. May 1, 1863.

Third Sergt. Samuel Whitehorn, age 44, nat. Vermont, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. May 1, 1863.

Fourth Sergt. Britton Willis, age 42, nat. Kentucky, e. Nov. 20, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Fourth Sergt. George F. Woods, age 31, nat. New York, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. May 1, 1863.

Fifth Sergt. David F. Ames, age 40, nat. Vermont, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Fifth Sergt. Patrick Twohig, age 30, nat. Ireland, e Oct. 18, 1862, mus. May 28, 1863.

Sixth Sergt. Benjamin F. Chambers, age 30, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, prmtd 2d Sergt. May 1. 1863.

Sixth Sergt. Samuel Williamson, age 43, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. June 30, 1863.

First Corp. George E. Ironsides, age 40, nat. District of Columbia, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

First Corp. John McQuilken, age 32, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. May 1, 1863.

Second Corp. Samuel Whitehom, age 44, nat. Vermont, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, prmtd 3d Sergt. May 1, 1863.

Second Corp. Cass Jones, age 22, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. May 27, 1863.

Third Corp. Oliver W. Baltzley, age 27, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 24, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, reduced to ranks at his own request May 27, 1863.

Third Corp. Patrick J. Winston, age 31, nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. May 6, 1863.

Fourth Corp. George F. Woods, age 31, nat. New York, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, prmtd 4th Sergt. May 1, 1863.

Fourth Corp. Nelson Feanteau, age 19, nat. Iowa, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. May 28, 1863.

Fifth Corp. Edward Arnold, age 40, nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Fifth Corp. John Malone, age 48, nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Aug. 31, 1863.

Sixth Corp. James A. Goodrich, age 37, nat. Massachusetts, e. Nov. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, prmtd Q. M. S. June 30, 1863.

Sixth Corp. Henry N. Pritchard, age 24, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. June 30, 1863.

Seventh Corp. Patrick Twohig, age 30, nat. Ireland, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, prmtd 5th Sergt. May 28, 1863.

Seventh Corp. Bernard Cavenaugh, age 28, nat. England, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. June 30, 1863.

Eighth Corp. Dennis Armour, age 25, nat. New York, e. Dec. 6, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Eighth Corp. John Blessing, age 30, nat. Germany, e. Oct 18, 1862, mus. June 30, 1863.

Teamster James Clark, age 36. nat. Vermont, e. Nov. 9, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, disd for disab. May 2, 1863.

Teamster William Bonton, age 29, nat. New York, e. Nov. 6, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Blacksmith and Far. Martin Chapman, age 25, nat. England, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Blacksmith and Far. William Gribble, age 33, nat. England, e. Nov. 26, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Blacksmith and Far. Alfred Elam, age 44, nat. Virginia, e. Dec. 17, 1862, mus. April 8, 1863.

Saddler John Andres, age 31, nat. Germany, e. Nov. 25, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Wag. Ralph Goodwin, age 24, nat. England, e. Nov. 25, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Bug. George Smith, age 44, nat. England, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Bug. Peter Myers, age 41, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Alexander, James, age 34, nat. Ireland, e. Oct. 31, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Anderson, Ole, age 22, nat. Wisconsin, e. Oct 29, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Armour, William W., age 29, nat. New York, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Armour, Dennis, age 25, nat. New York, e. Dec. 6, 1862, mus. May 28, 1863, reduced from Corp. at his own request.

Ashton, Henry B., age 18, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Arnold, Edward, age 40, nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. May 27, 1863, reduced from Corp. at his own request.

Ames, David F., age 40, nat. Vermont, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. June 16, 1863, reduced from Sergeant at his own request.

Barker, Alanson, age 30, res. New York, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Berger, Gotlieb, age 24, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, died for disab. May 2, 1863.

Berger, Gustave, age 24, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Berger, Frederick, age 30, nat. Germany. e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Blessing, John, age 30, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Baltzley, Oliver W., age 27, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 24, 1862, mus. May 27, 1863.

Bouton, William, age 29, nat. New York, e. Nov. 6, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Bliven, Curtis B., age 21, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Brown, James, age 21, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Boyle, Charles, age 44, nat. Ireland, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, died for disab. May 2, 1863.

Clopping, Henry, age 25, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Collings, William H., age 18, nat. England, Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Cavenaugh, Bernard, age 28, nat. England, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, prmtd to 7th Corp. June 30, 1863.

Dwyre, John, age 38, nat. Ireland, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

DeBorde, George W., age 40, nat. North Carolina, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

DeBorde, Thomas J., age 21, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Elam, Alfred M., age 44, nat. Virginia, e. and mus. Dec. 17, 1862, prmtd to blacksmith, April 8, 1863.

Ferber, Ernest, age 24, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 27, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862

Ferber, Gustavus, age 22, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Freeman, Francis, age 44, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 24, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Freeman, Charles H., age 18, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 14, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Freeman, James E., age 21, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 27, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, killed in skirmish with the Indians Sept. 5, 1863, near White Stone Hill, Dakota Territory.

Feauteau, Nelson, age 19, nat. Iowa, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, prmtd to 4th Corp. May 28, 1863.

Gribble, Barnabus S., age 24, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Gribble, William, age 33, nat. England, e. Nov. 26, 1862, mus. Dec. 17. 1862, reduced to ranks April 8, 1863.

Garner, James M., age 44, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Garner, Leander, age 18, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Gyte, William, age 26, nat. England, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Gambell, Samuel, age 43, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, reduced to ranks June 30, 1863, at his own request.

Haas, Theodore, age 23, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Harris, Henry, age 29, nat. England, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Heyden, Walter C., age 27, nat. New York, e. Oct. 24, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Hunt, John, age 27, nat Illinois, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Hay, Robert, age 19, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Hammell, Achan, age 19, nat. Dakota, e. Oct. 29, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Hammell, Edward, age 21, nat. Dakota, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Haling, Pearl, age 18, nat. Wisconsin, e. Oct. 29, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Hirsch, Abraham, age 44, nat. France, e. Nov. 17, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Jones, Thomas B., age 21, nat. New York, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Jones, Cass, age 22, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, prmtd 2d Corp. May 30, 1863.

Johns, John, age 21, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Johns, Henry, age 19, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 20, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Jordan, Francis, age 35, nat. England, e. Nov. 13, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Ironsides, George E., age 40, nat. District of Columbia. e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, reduced to ranks May 30, 1863, at his own request.

Lampson, Amos, age 44, nat. New York, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, died for disab. May 2, 1863.

Lyons, James, age 32, nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 29, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

McQuilkin, John, age 32, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, prmtd May 1, 1863, 1st Corp.

Millage, John, age 20, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Millage, Henry, age 18, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Maskell, Zebulon, age 23, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 29, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Myers, Peter, age 41, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, prmtd bugler.

Morton, Henry, age 18, nat. England, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Malone, John, age 43, nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862, prmtd 5th Corp. Aug. 31, 1863.

McCormick, John P., age 20, nat. Nova Scotia, e. Nov. 20, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Nelson, Bringle, age 36, nat. Norway, e. Nov. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 17, 1862.

Nixon, William, age 33, nat. Scotland, e. Nov. 3, 1862, mus. Dec 7, 1862.

O'Connor, James, age 22, nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 5, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862.

Pilgrim, William, age 23, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862.

Pritchard, Henry N., age 24, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862, prmtd 6th Corp. June 30, 1863.

Packwood, Thomas H. B., age 21, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862, killed in skirmish with Indians, Sept. 5, 1865, near White Stone Hill, D. T.

Ross, Duncan, age 19, nat. Scotland, e. Nov. 22, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862.

Smith, Thomas, age 39, nat. England, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862.

Smith, George, age 44, nat. England, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862, prmtd bugler.

Schull, Henry, age 22, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 20, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862.

Schull, Isaac, age 19, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862.

Shook, Elias, age 20, nat. Wisconsin, e. Oct. 24, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862.

Scollard, John, age 18. nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 5, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862.

Scollard, Patrick, age 19, nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862.

Snyder, John C., age 31, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 26, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862, died for disab. May 2, 1863.

St. Clair, Samuel R., age 18, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 29, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862.

Stapleton, Richard, age 37, nat. Ireland, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862.

Verdon, John W., age 19, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862.

Whitehorn, Lorenzo, age 19, nat. New York, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862.

Williamson, Samuel, age 43. nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 18, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862. prmtd 6th Sergt. June 30, 1863.

Wamsley, John M., age 32, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862.

Wiseman, Henson, age 44, nat. Virginia, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862.

Wentworth, Levant, age 32, nat. New York, e. Nov. 17, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862.

Wright, David, age 36, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 20, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862.

Winston, Patrick J., age 31, nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 10, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862, prmtd to 3d Corp. May 30, 1863.

Willis, Britton, age 42, nat. Kentucky, e. Nov. 20, 1862, mus. Dec. 7, 1862, reduced to ranks June 30, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Capt. Edwin Patrick, age 37, res. Omaha, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

First Lieut. William B. James, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 24, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Second Lieut. Phillip P. Williams, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. Oct. 24, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

First Sergt. Henry Krumme, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Maryland, e. Nov. 18, 1863, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Q. M. Sergt. Samuel Stopher, age 44, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863, Q. M. to March 1, 1863, then private.

Q. M. Sergt. E. W. Hutchison, age 32, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. Dec. 19, 1862, mus. March 1, 1863.

Com. Sergt. Jacob A. Dunham, age 34, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 21, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Second Sergt. Albert W. Merrick, age 30, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Third Sergt. Hugh S. Blair, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 21, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863, killed by Indians while scouting near White Stone Hill, D. T., Sept. 5, 1863.

Fourth Sergt. Cyrus P. Smith, age 42, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Oct. 10, 1862, mus. May 1, 1863.

Fourth Sergt. E. H. Gibson, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. Dec. 8, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863, Sergt. to May 1, 1863, then private.

Fifth Sergt. Robert C. Avery, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Michigan, e. Nov. 22, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863, Sergt. to May 1, 1863, then private to the time of his desertion, Aug. 1, 1863.

Fifth Sergt. Smith G. Ward, age 26, e. April 9, 1863, mus. May 1, 1863.

Sixth Sergt. Henry B. Parker, age 24, res. Elkhorn City, nat. Michigan, e. Dec. 27, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

First Corp. Andrew J. Harmon, age 30, res. Omaha, nat. Connecticut, e. Nov. 5, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Second Corp. Judson A. Langstaff age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 4, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863, was Corp. to March 6, 1863, then private.

Second Corp. Isaac V. Cornish, age 25, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. March 26, 1863.

Third Corp. Cyrus P. Smith, age 42, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Oct. 10, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863, prmtd to Sergt. May 1, 1863.

Third Corp. Calvin C. Kinney, age 37, res. Omaha, nat. Connecticut, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. May 1, 1863.

Fourth Corp. John Hensman, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. Oct. 9, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Fifth Corp. Henry A. Pierce, age 32, res. Fremont, nat. New York, e. Dec. 26, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Sixth Corp. E. W. Hutchinson, age 32, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. Dec. 19, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863, prmtd to Sergt. March 1, 1863.

Sixth Corp. Thomas J. Smith, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. Dec. 1, 1862, mus. March 1, 1863.

Seventh Corp. James B. Davis, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Iowa, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863, Corp. to June 19, 1863, then private.

Seventh Corp. Edgar Stopher, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Iowa, e. Jan. 14, 1863, mus. Jan. 19, 1863.

Eighth Corp. Albert Skinner, age 20, res. Eldorado, nat. Michigan, e. Dec. 27, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Blacksmith Perry Stuck, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Far. Frank Dozier, age 24, res. Omaha, nat. Kentucky, e. Oct. 24, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Saddler E. C. Whitting, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Oct. 10, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Wagoner Osman J. McNeal, age 26, res. Elkhorn, nat. Ohio, e. June 13, 1863, mus. Jan. 22, 1863, wagoner to January 23, 1863, then private.

Wagoner Joseph Tucker, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Dec. 14, 1862, mus. Jan. 23, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Avery, Robert C., age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Michigan, e. Nov. 22, 1862, mus. May 1, 1863, destd August 1, 1863.

Anderson, John C., age 28, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 22, 1862, mus. May 22, 1863.

Brown, Henry, age 39, res. Buchanan, nat. Indiana, e. Nov. 27, 1862, mus. May 22, 1863.

Britton, Edward, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. France, e. Nov. 28, 1862, mus. May 22, 1863.

Beck, Charles, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. May 22, 1863.

Brown, William S., age 21, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Jan. 3, 1863, mus. May 22, 1863.

Bohliber, Jacob, age 39, res. Omaha, nat. Germany, e. Oct. 17, 1862, mus. May 22, 1863.

Chapin, Luther V., age 32, res. Elkhorn City, nat. New York, e. Jan. 16, 1863, mus. May 22, 1863.

Cornish, Isaac V., age 25, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. May 22, 1863, prmtd Corp. March 26, 1863.

Clemens, Robert M., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Dec. 25, 1862, mus. May 22, 1863.

Corman, James, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e, Jan. 1, 1863, mus. May 22, 1863, destd March 13, 1863.

Cheeney, Winchester, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Vermont, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. May 22, 1863.

Caldwell, Stewart S., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. March 5, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Coulter, John H., age 27, e. April 20, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Davis, James B., age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. June 19, 1863.

Doyle, William H., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Gibson, E. H., age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. Dec. 8, 1862, mus. May 1, 1863.

Galley, James H., age 22, res. Columbus, nat. England, e. Dec. 29, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Gwinn, Alfred H., age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. Jan. 14, 1863, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Holtane, Thomas H., age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Oct. 27, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1862.

Hurley, Benjamin F., age 18, res. Wood River, nat. Indiana, e. Jan. 5, 1863, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Hashberger, John, age 23, res. Buchanan, nat. Ohio, e. Dec. 27, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Hashberger, James M., age 24, res. Buchanan, nat. Ohio, e. Dec. 27, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Hudson, James, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. Dec. 30, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Hallock, Abel, age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Wisconsin, e. Jan. 5, 1863, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Helms, Andrew, age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Virginia, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Hamilton, Samuel O., age 30, res. Omaha, nat. Maryland, e. Nov. 1, 1863, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Holley, John A., age 17, res. Omaha, nat. Tennessee, e. Jan. 5, 1863, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Hawkins, Henry, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. Dec. 1, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863, died on account of disab. at Camp Sully June 19, 1863.

Hopkins, A., age 22, res. Omaha, e. Nov. 5, 1862, destd before muster.

Hindsley, James H., age 32, res. Omaha, nat. Delaware, e. Nov. 25, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863, died on account of disab. at Camp Sully June 19, 1863.

Johnson, Luke, age 18, res. Columbus, nat. New York, e. Jan. 2, 1863, mus. Jan. 22, 1863, killed by Indians while scouting near White Stone Hills, D. T., Sept. 5, 1863.

Kowski, M., age 32, res. Omaha, nat. Poland, e. Oct. 21, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Kinney, Calvin C., age 37, res. Omaha, nat. Connecticut, e. Oct. 28, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863, prmtd Corp. May 1, 1863.

Kitchen, Daniel W., age 21, res. Columbus, nat. Nova Scotia, e. Jan. 3, 1863, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Lowe, Philip, age 28, res. Eldorado, nat. England, e. Dec. 28, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Logan, David A., age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Illinois, e. Nov. 22, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Langstaff, Judson A., age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Nov. 4, 1862, mus. March 26, 1863.

McKinney, Wilson, age 20, res. Falls City, nat. Iowa, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

McNeal, Osman J., age 26, res. Elkhorn City, nat. Ohio, e. Jan. 13, 1863, mus. Jan. 23, 1863

Moran, John, age 44, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. Jan. 2, 1863, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Moore, Warren T., age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Morley, Calvin, age 41, res. Elkhorn City, nat. New York, e. Dec. 27, 1862, Jan. 22, 1863.

McKnight, Thomas, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Moran, James, age 31, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. Nov. 1, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Morgan, Charles F., age 27, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e. Nov. 15, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Moore, Henry H., age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Oct. 30, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Milverstedt, Godfreid, age 26, res. Omaha, nat. Prussia, e. Oct. 26, 1862, mus. May 18, 1863.

North, Luther H., age 18, res. Genoa, nat. Ohio, e. Dec. 21, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Orvis, Julius K., age 25, res. Fremont, nat. New York, e. Dec. 26, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Penn, William H., age 19, res. Eldorado, nat. England, e. Dec. 28, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Putney, William P., age 37, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Pickett, William H., age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Ireland, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Pollard, Elijah R., age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Tennessee, e. Dec. 28, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Prior, Garvin, age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Jan. 2, 1863, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Pyles, George W., age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. Jan 2, 1863, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Pyles, Jeremiah, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. Jan. 2, 1863, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Richardson, Henry, age 19, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Jan. 5, 1863, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Rowell, H. C., age 42, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Nov. 22, 1862, destd before muster.

Richardson, George, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. March 5, 1862, mus. May 18, 1863.

Stopher, Samuel, age 44, res. Omaha, nat. Pennsylvania, e Oct. 21, 1862, mus. March 1, 1863.

Stopher, Edgar, age 20, res. Omaha, nat Iowa, e. Jan. 18, 1863, mus. Jan. 22, 1863, prmtd Corp. June 19, 1863.

Sowder, W. J., age 24, nat. Missouri, e. Nov. 21, 1862, destd before muster.

St. Pierre, Abram, age 28, e. Nov. 8, 1862, trans. from Co. G, 2d Neb. Cav., April 1, 1863, and re-trans. to same Co. June 1, 1863.

Skinner, James L., age 19, res. Eldorado, nat. Michigan, e. Dec. 29, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Sullivan, John B., age 44, res. Omaha, nat. Wisconsin, e. Oct. 23, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Stewart, George, age 41, res. Omaha, nat. New York, e. Oct. 7, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Small, Charles A., age 21, res. Genoa, nat. Maryland, e. Dec. 31, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Smith, Thomas J., age 20, res. Omaha, nat. Missouri, e. Dec. 1, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863, prmtd Corp. March 1, 1863.

Tucker, Joseph, age 23, res. Omaha, nat. Indiana, e. Dec. 14, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863, prmtd Wag. Jan. 23, 1863.

Thomas, Valentine H., age 20, e. March 28, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Thompson, Thomas, age 28, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. Nov. 4, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Taylor, Joseph W., age 21, res. Omaha, nat. Iowa, e. Oct. 22, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Van Alstine, Charles, age 32, e. Feb. 4, 1863, mus. Nov. 9, 1863.

Ward, Smith G., age 26, e. April 9, 1863, mus May 19, 1863, prmtd Sergt. May 1, 1863.

Ward, George C., age 18, res. Omaha, nat. England, e. Jan. 3, 1863, mus. Jan. 22, 1863, destd July 17, 1863.

Wilkison, Junior, age 18, res. Omaha, nat. Iowa, e. Dec. 25, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863, died at Omaha, N. T., March 2, 1863.

Wilkison, Freeman, age 22, res. Omaha, nat. Iowa, e. Dec. 25, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Wing, John A., age 25, res. Omaha, nat. Ohio, e. Dec. 1, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Will, John, age 31, res. Columbus, nat. Prussia, e. Dec. 31, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

Weeks, William H., age 21, e. April 9, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Zeigler, John, age 36, res. Columbus, nat. Germany, e. Dec. 29, 1862, mus. Jan. 22, 1863.

COMPANY L.

Capt. Daniel W. Allison, age 28, res. Falls City, mus. March 23, 1863.

First Lieut. John J. Baiyne, age 28, res. Falls City, mus. March 23, 1863.

Second Lieut. Daniel Reavis, age 31, res. Falls City, e. and mus. March 23, 1863.

First Sergt. Daniel W. Pierce, age 33, res. Falls City, e. March 7, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

Q. M. Sergt. John C. Pierce, age 37, res. Falls City, e. March 1, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

Com. Sergt. Addison J. Comstock, age 28, res. Falls City, e. March 6, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863, reduced to ranks.

Com. Sergt. Alexander R. Haining, age 41, res. Falls City, e. March 5, 1863, trans. to Co. G, 2d Neb. Cav., Sept. 18, 1863.

Second Sergt. Ambrose King, age 19, res. Falls City, e. Dec. 7, 1863, reduced to ranks.

Second Sergt. Edwin S. Towle, age 21, res. Falls City, e. Dec. 7, 1863.

Third Sergt. John W. Russell, age 23, res. Falls City, e. February 24, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863, destd June 18, 1863.

Third Sergt. John Vassar, age 21, res. Falls City, e. March 10, 1863.

Fourth Sergt. Edwin S. Towle, age 21, res. Falls City, e. March 7, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863, prmtd 2d Sergt.

Fourth Sergt. Bernard L. Hind, age 35, res. Falls City, e. March 5, 1863.

Fifth Sergt. John Vassar, age 21, res. Falls City, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863, prmtd 3d Sergt.

Fifth Sergt. Robert Forbes, age 45, res. Falls City, e. March 5, 1863.

Sixth Sergt. Bernard L. Hind, age 35, res. Falls City, e. March 7, 1863, prmtd 4th Sergt.

Sixth Sergt. William L. Kirkland, age 20, res. Falls City, e. March 2, 1863.

First Corp. James Name, age 19, res. Falls City, e. March 7, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

Second Corp. William L. Kirkland. age 20, res. Falls City, e. March 7, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863, prmtd 6th Sergt.

Second Corp. James Stumbo, age 40, res. Falls City, e. March 5, 1863.

Third Corp. James Stumbo, age 40, res. Falls City, e. March 5, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863, prmtd 2d Corp.

Third Corp. Daniel McLeod, age 19, res. Falls City, e. February 28, 1863.

Fourth Corp. Daniel McLeod, age 19, res. Falls City, e. February 28, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863, prmtd 3d Corp.

Fourth Corp. Joshua Kinsey, age 29, res. Falls City, e. March 2, 1863.

Fifth Corp. Joshua Kinsey, age 29, res. Falls City, e. March 2, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863, prmtd 4th Corp.

Fifth Corp. Samuel W. Simmonds, age 28, res. Falls City, e. March 10, 1863.

Sixth Corp. Samuel W. Simmonds, age 28, res. Falls City, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863, prmtd 5th Corp.

Sixth Corp. David R. Rogers, age 20, res. Falls City, e. February 28, 1863.

Seventh Corp. David R. Rogers, age 20, res. Falls City, e. February 28, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863, prmtd 6th Corp.

Seventh Corp. George Poteet, age 26, res. Falls City, e. March 7, 1863.

Eighth Corp. Abner M. Rutherford, age 25, res. Falls City, e. March 3, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863, reduced to ranks.

Eighth Corp. Jacob Coffman, age 30, res. Falls City, e. March 3, 1863.

Far. Henry W. Ward, age 25, res. Falls City, e. March 7, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

Blacksmith John Hanslip, age 26, res. Falls City, e. March 12, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

Wag. John W. Minnick, age 25, res. Falls City, e. March 7, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

Saddler Christian Cook, age 40, res. Falls City, e. March 23, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Brooks, John M., age 18, e. March 3, 1863, mus. March 23,1863.

Bolles, F. Elam, age 32, res. Falls City, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

Burch, Richard, age 35, res. Falls City, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

Cox, George, age 19, res. Falls City, e. March 12, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

Coffman, Jacob, age 30, res. Falls City, e. March 3, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863, prmtd 8th Corp.

Crigley, Edward, age 23, Falls City, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

Crigley, Daniel, age 26, res. Falls City, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

Campbell, Joshua, age 31, res. Falls City, e. March 9, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

Comstock, Addison J., age 28, res. Falls City, e. March 6, 1863, see Com. Sergt.

Cameron, George, age 18, res. Falls City, e. March 6, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

Cornell, W. H. H., age 22, res. Falls City, e. March 9, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

Cameron, Daniel, age 18, res. Falls City, e. Oct. 25, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862.

Collins, Michael, age 18, res. Falls City, e. Feb. 28, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

Cleaveland, Richard B., age 32, res. Falls City, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

Clark, Nicholas, age 30, res. Falls City, e. March 23, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

Cook, Christian, age 45, res. Falls City, e. and mus. March 23, 1863, app. Saddler.

Dickson, Milton, age 29, res. Falls City, e. Feb. 25, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

Dunnagan, Franklin, age 19, res. Falls City, e. March 7, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863, died April 10, 1863, at Sargent's Bluffs, Iowa, disease.

Doney, Robert C., age 19, res. Falls City, e. Feb. 28, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

Elder, Doornah B., age 32, res. Falls City, e. March 11, 1863, mus March 23, 1863, trans. to Co. G, 2d Neb. Cav., Sept. 18, 1863.

Ellis, Henry, age 21, res. Falls City, e. and mus. March 23, 1863, destd June 18, 1863.

Elshire, Daniel, age 19, res. Falls City, e. March 7, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

Firebaugh, L. Elias, age 30, res. Falls City, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

Fletcher, Thomas, age 28, res. Falls City, e. April 5, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.
Gansenhauser, Charles, age 34, res. Falls City, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Goodwin, Thomas J., age 33, res. Falls City, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Hunter, Stephen, age 20, res. Falls City, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Hobbs, William, age 28, res. Falls City, e. March 7, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Haising, Alexander R., age 41, res. Falls City, e. March 5, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863, prmtd Com. Sergt.
Heppes, Joel, age 40, res. Falls City, e. March 2, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863, died Sept. 18, 1863, of wounds received in action at Ft. Antietam, D. T
Hatfield, James, age 18, e. April 29, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.
Horner, Amos F., age 24, res. Falls City, e. March 24, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.
Heney, John, age 28, res. Falls City, e. March 26, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.
Holbrook, Isaac, age 27, res. Ft. Scott, Kan., e. March 20, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Hodges, Earl, age 19, destd from 13th Kan. Reg., returned.
Ives, Orrin, age 30, res. Falls City, e. March 5, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863, destd July 26, 1863.
Kinsey, Jacob, age 42, res. Falls City, e. March 5, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Kerrick, Baser J., age 21, res. Falls City, e. Feb. 27, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
King, Ambrose, age 18, res. Falls City, e. March 5, 1863, see 2d Sergt.
Lee, E. Samuel, age 23, res. Falls City, e. March 3, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863, destd July 26, 1863.
Lyons, Stephen W., age 31, res. Falls City, e. March 7, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Marcum, Francis M., age 18, res. Falls City, e. March 5, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Mayfield, George, age 34, res. Falls City, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Myers, Hudson, age 21, res. Falls City, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
McDowell, Andrew J., age 32, res. Falls City, e. March 11, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
McLain, Jacob P., age 18, res. Falls City, e. and mus. March 23, 1863.
Massey, Thompson W., age 22, res. Falls City, e. February 28, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Mallen, Zachary T., age 22, res. Omaha, e. April 24, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.
Morgan, William W., age 30, res. Falls City, e. March 7, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
McLean, William A., age 22, died November 7, 1862, of disease, at Ft. Randall, D. T.
Pike, George W., age 20, res. Falls City, e. March 6, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Poteet, George, age 26, res. Falls City, e. March 7, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863, prmtd 7th Corp.
Pitzer, Samuel C., age 21, res. Omaha, e. April 24, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.
Ranscar, David, age 28, res. Falls City, e. March 14, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Rice, James C., age 22, res. Falls City, e. March 3, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Robinson, James, age 28, res. Falls City, e. March 4, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Rice, John B., age 21, res. Falls City, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Ross, David D., age 28, res. Falls City, e. and mus. March 23, 1863.
Rutherford, Abner M., age 25, res. Falls City, e. March 3, 1863, (see 8th Corp.)
Stearnes, William P., age 18, res. Falls City, e. March 1, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Stevenson, James, age 19, res. Falls City, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Spencer, Elijah, age 40, res. Falls City, e. March 6, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Shoemaker, Evans, age 21, res. Falls City, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Smith, Richard B., age 22, res. Falls City, e. March 7, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Schmidt, Henry, age 27, res. Falls City, e. February 28, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Stumbo, John, age 18, res. Falls City, e. March 4, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Smith, Lorenzo W., age 28, res. Falls City, e. March 11, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Sampson, Eli, age 27, res. Falls City, e. February 17, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Schmidt, Michael, age 18, res. Falls City, e. and mus. March 23, 1863.
Short, Jackson, age 19, res. Falls City, e. Feb. 28, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Short, Pryor J., age 19, res. Falls City, e. March 22, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Turney, John, age 20, res. Falls City, e. March 21, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863
Tesson, Joseph H., age 22, res. Falls City, e. March 16, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Thomas, Landa J., age 27, res. Ft. Scott, Kansas, e. March 26, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Vassar, Nicholas S., age 32, res. Falls City, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Vatter, Abraham, age 19, res. Falls City, e. March 3, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Woodward, William R., age 20, res. Falls City, e. March 1, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Watson, William S., age 19, res. Falls City, e. March 9, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Wyatt, John, age 18, res. Falls City, e. March 8, 1863, mus. March 23, '63.
Warley, Robert, age 28, res. Falls City, e. March 7, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Whitehead, William R., age 18, res. Falls City, e. March 9, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Wing, Jacob, age 20, res. Falls City, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Weeks, William T., age 24, res. Ft. Scott, Kansas, e. March 20, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.
Young, William, age 26, res. Falls City, e. Feb. 28, 1863, mus. March 23, 1863.

COMPANY M.

Capt. Stearns Cooper, age 24, res. Plattsmouth, e. Feb. 16, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.
First Lieut. Obadiah B. Hewitt, age 34, res. Nemaha City, e. and mus. March 24, 1863.
Second Lieut. Francis B. Chaplain, age 34, res. Nemaha City, e. March 9, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.
First Sergt. George W. Whiteside, age 26, res. Nemaha City, e. March 12, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.
Q. M. Sergt. Darius Phipps, age 33, res. Brownville, e. March 11, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.
Com. Sergt. John F. Morris, age 36, res. Brownville, e. March 11, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.
Com. Sergt. Edgarton E. Peck, age 31, res. Nemaha City, e. March 13, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.
Second Com. Sergt. Lewis E. Armstrong, age 20, res. Nemaha City, e. March 2, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.
Third Com. Sergt. Lewis S. Kennedy, age 25, res. Nemaha City, e. and mus. March 24, 1863.
Fourth Com. Sergt. George W. Wilkerson, age 30, res. Nebraska City, e. Feb. 20, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.
Fifth Com. Sergt. Lafayette M. Rogers, age 25, res. Pawnee City, e. March 4, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.
Sixth Com. Sergt. Edgarton E. Peck, age 31, res. Nemaha City, e. March 13, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, prmtd Com. Sergt.
Sixth Com. Sergt. Martin Jordan, age 23, res. Brownville, e. March 13, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.
First Corp. Uriah Sullivan, age 36, res. Nemaha City, e. Feb. 26, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.
First Corp. Andrew J. Houchin, age 26, res. Brownville, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.
Second Corp. Andrew J. Houchin, age 26, res. Brownville, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.
Second Corp. Azariah Babcock, age 32, res. Nemaha City, e. March 6, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.
Third Corp. John H. Argebright, age 21, res. Nemaha City, e. Feb. 27, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.
Third Corp. George W. Desert, age 25, res. Nemaha City, e. March 2, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.
Fourth Corp. Azariah Babcock, age 32, res. Nemaha City, e. March 6, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.
Fourth Corp. Joseph Barkhurst, age 28, res. Nemaha City, e. Nov. 21, 1862, mus. March 24, 1863.
Fifth Corp. Erastus C. Stone, age 23, res. Nemaha City, e. Nov. 21, 1862, mus. March 24, 1863.
Fifth Corp. Benjamin F. Stark, age 35, res. Nemaha City, e. Nov. 17, 1862, mus. March 24, 1863.
Sixth Corp. John W. Culp, age 18, res. Nemaha City, e. Feb. 24, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.
Sixth Corp. Charles C. King, age 25, res. Nemaha City, e. March 23, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Seventh Corp. George W. Desert, age 25, res. Nemaha City, e. March 2, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, prmtd 3d Corp.

Seventh Corp. Isaac Hayward, age 24, res. Brownville, e. Feb. 28, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Eighth Corp. Alonzo Burns, age 19, res. Nemaha City, e. Feb. 24, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Eighth Corp. Uriah Sullivan, age 36, res. Nemaha City, e. Feb. 26, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Far. Philip Buffington, age 28, res. Nemaha City, e. Nov. 28, 1862, mus. Dec. 8, 1862, trans. from Co. F May 1, 1863.

Blacksmith Michael Connelly, age 32, res. Nemaha City, e. March 13, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Saddler L. F. Rogers, age 30, res. Pawnee City, e. March 2, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Wag. John Edgarton, age 26, res. Pawnee City, e. Feb. 27, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Archer, Charles, age 19, res. Plattsmouth, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Artman, Peter, e. April 3, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Burns, Alonzo, age 19, res. Nemaha City, e. Feb. 24, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, prmtd 8th Corp.

Boynton, John L., age 34, res. Nemaha City, e. March 17, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Buck, William B., age 19, res. Nemaha City, e. March 6, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Buck, Aaron McD., age 18, res. Nemaha City, e. March 9, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Boyles, John, age 18, res. Brownville, e. Feb. 20, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Barker, Hugh J., age 30, Plattsmouth, e. Feb. 24, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Barker, L. D., e. April 18, 1863, mus. March 18, 1863.

Beasly, Charles, age 44, res. Nemaha City, e. March 23, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Barkhurst, Joseph, age 28, res. Nemaha City, e. March 6, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, prmtd 4th Corp.

Burley, John, age 21, res. Nemaha City, e. March 23, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Culp, John W., age 18, res. Nemaha City, e. Feb. 24, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Chronie, E. E., e. April 1, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Campbell, John, e. April 1, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863, destd June 21, 1863.

Curtis, John F., age 19, res. Nemaha City, e. March 21, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Cooper, Solomon A., age 26, res. Nemaha City, e. March 21, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Campbell, Isaac, age 23, res. Otoe City, e. March 19, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Collins, Stephen L., age 42, res. Nemaha City, e. March 16, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, destd April 4, 1863.

Crewdson, William W., age 27, res. Nemaha City, e. March 10, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, destd April 4, 1863.

Cockerhaw, John R., age 19, res. Nemaha City, e. March 2, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Caldwell, David, age 45, res. Nemaha City, e. March 23, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Carpenter, George, age 20, res. Brownville, e. March 13, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Catlin, Joseph, age 19, res. Nemaha City, e. March 13, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, died of disease at Nemaha City, N. T., March 27, 1863.

Colerick, Robert H., age 18, res. Nemaha City, e. Feb. 28, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, died of disease at Nemaha City, N. T., April 8, 1863.

Daplin, Wesley, e. May 6, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Deane, John, age 18, res. Nemaha City, e. March 13, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Edwards, John, age 23, res. Pawnee City, e. Feb. 26, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Edwards, Albert R., age 18, res. Brownville, e. March 18, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Edwards, Robert, age 21, res. Pawnee City, e. March 1, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Essex, John, age 34, res. Brownville, e. Feb. 20, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Fausett, Joseph D., age 23, res. Brownville, e. March 12, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Floyd, William P., age 18, res. Nemaha City, e. and mus. March 24, 1863.

Ginder, James, age 44, res. Nemaha City, e. March 16, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Ginder, Joseph, age 20, res. Nemaha City, e. March 16, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Graham, Francis M., age 19, res. Nemaha City, e. March 2, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Gibson, John B., age 30, res. Nemaha City, e. Feb. 20, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Grosbeck, William D., age 31, res. Wyoming, e. March 16, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Hager, John, age 32, res. Nemaha City, e. March 4, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Hail, Stephen M., age 18, res. Nemaha City, e. March 13, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Henderson, George W., age 18, res. Nemaha City, e. March 17, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Hall, Edward, age 18, res. Nemaha City, e. March 16, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Hayward, Isaac, age 24, res. Brownville, e. Feb. 28, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, prmtd 7th Corp.

Hampton, William, age 23, res. Nemaha City, e. March 4, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, died at Camp Cook, D. T., date not given.

Jones, Henry, age 18, res. Pawnee City, e. March 3, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Jones, Richard P., age 18, res. Nemaha City, e. March 23, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Jordan, Martin, age 23, res. Brownville, e. March 13, 1864, mus. March 24, 1863, prmtd to 6th Sergt.

Johnson, Alonzo age 36, res. Nemaha City, e. March 9, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, died of disease at Omaha, N. T., April 21, 1863.

Johnson, William J., age 23, res. Brownville, e. March 14, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, destd June 21, 1863.

Jeffers, Robert, age 23, res. Brownville, e. March 6, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Johnson, Delmont M., e. May 9, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Knight, Thomas P., age 18, res. Brownville, e. March 18, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Kuck, Henry W., age 26, res. Nemaha City, e. March 16, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

King, Charles C., age 25, res. Nemaha City, e. March 23, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, prmtd 6th Corp.

Lane, Michael, e. and mus. March 24, 1863.

Myers, James, age 18, res. Nemaha City, e. March 1, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Moore, Daniel W., age 30, res. Plattsmouth, e. February 20, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Mason, Joel, age 40, res. Nebraska City, e. March 17, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Merideth, William H., age 20, res. Nemaha City, e. March 21, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Morris, John F., age 36, res. Brownville, e. March 11, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Orcutt, A. D. L., age 18, res. Nemaha City, e. March 11, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Pierce, Asahel, age 21, res. Nemaha City, e March 23, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Rainey, Andrew J., age 24, res. Nemaha City, e. March 4, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, destd April 5, 1863.

Ray, Charles H., age 18, res. Brownville, e. March 12, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Rathbone, Harvey T., age 18, res. Brownville, e. February 28, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Rains, Benjamin, e. March 31, 1863, mus. May 18, 1863.

Smith, Willis, age 18, res. Nemaha City, e. March 9, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Sellers, Richard, age 22, res. Brownville, e. February 28, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Swalley, Jonathan R., age 30, res. Wyoming, e. March 16, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Scott, George D., age 17, res. Nemaha City, e. March 13, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Stevens, Henry E., age 18, res. Nemaha City, e. March 23, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Stark, Benjamin F., age 35, res. Nemaha City, e. March 17, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863, prmtd Corp.

Skinner, William H., age 19, res. Nemaha City, e. and mus. March 24, 1863.

Shannon, G. D., age 33, res. Pawnee City, e. March 2, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Stone, Erastus C., age 23, res. Nemaha City, e. March 21, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Thomas, Charles, age 18, res. Nemaha City, e. March 2, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Wilson, William T., age 20, res. Nemaha City, e. and mus. March 24, 1863.

Woods, John, age 21, res. Pawnee City, e. February 26, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

Zook, William R., age 20, res. Brownville, e. February 28, 1863, mus. March 24, 1863.

MILITIA.

STATE MILITIA LAW—ENACTED FEBRUARY 28, 1881.

SECTION 1. Every able-bodied male citizen of this State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not expressly exempted by law, and officers of the United States, shall be subject to military duty and be designated as the militia.

SEC. 2. When it is necessary to execute the law, suppress insurrection or repel invasion, or when a requisition is made by the President of the United States for troops, the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, shall, by his proclamation, require the enrollment of the militia of the State, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, in the manner herein provided.

SEC. 3. The active militia shall be designated as the "Nebraska National Guard;" shall be recruited by volunteer enlistment; shall consist of not more than 2,000 men, and shall be assigned to regiments and brigades by the Commander-in-Chief. All enlistments therein shall be for three years, and made by signing enlistment papers presented by the Adjutant General, and taking the following oath or affirmation which may be administered by the enlisting officer or any commissioned officer of the rank of captain, to wit: "You do solemnly swear [or affirm] that you will bear true allegiance to the United States and the State of Nebraska, and that you will support the constitutions thereof, and that you will serve the State of Nebraska faithfully in its military service for the term of three years unless sooner discharged, or you cease to become a citizen thereof; and that you will obey the orders of the Commander-in-Chief and such officers as may be placed over you, and the laws governing the military forces of Nebraska—So help me God."

SEC. 4. The Nebraska National Guards heretofore mentioned, shall be liable at all times to be ordered into active service, and shall be first called out by the Commander-in-Chief on all occasions for military service within the State, in time of war, invasion, riot, rebellion or reasonable apprehension thereof; or upon requisition of the President of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief may order out for active service such further portion of the militia as he may deem necessary or to comply with the requisition of the President of the United States, designating the same by draft, if a sufficient number shall not volunteer, and may organize the same in the manner therein provided for organizing the Nebraska National Guards and commissioned officers therefor, and when so ordered out for service, the militia shall be subject to like regulations and services from the State, like compensation as that prescribed for the army of the United States. *Provided*, That the Nebraska National Guards shall not be called into the service of the United States, but the members thereof are subject to be called into the service of the United States only in the manner herein provided for calling the militia into the active service of the United States.

SEC. 5. In case of a draft, the Commander-in-Chief shall apportion it equitably among the several counties, taking care that the said apportionment shall be equitably made among the several townships or precincts of the counties in such manner as he may prescribe. He shall, in case of any such draft, appoint a time and place of parade, and shall have such other and further power as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act relative to any such draft.

SEC. 6. The names of all male citizens of this State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, shall, annually, at the time of assessments of property for taxation for county and State purposes, be enrolled alphabetically by the township or precinct assessors of the townships or precincts in which they separately reside. On such enrollment list and opposite the name of every person exempt from military duty, or a minor, or in the active militia, the assessor shall write the word "exempt," and the reason of such exemption, "minor" or "active militia," as the case may be, and shall sign such lists and file them in the offices of the respective County Clerks at the time prescribed by law for filing and returning the assessment rolls, and the clerk shall, on or before the first day of August in each year thereafter, make a certified report thereof to the Adjutant General.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia, and may employ it or any part of it in the defense or relief of the State or any part of its inhabitants or territories, and shall have all the powers necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. His staff shall consist of an Adjutant General, with the rank of Brigadier General, a Quartermaster General, a Surgeon General, a Commissary General, each with the rank of Colonel, an Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; one Inspector General with the rank of Major; one Advocate General with the rank of Captain, appointed by him, who shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by him or assigned to them by general orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

SEC. 9. The Nebraska National Guards shall consist of not more than two regiments of infantry, one company of artillery, two battalions of cavalry (of not more than three nor less than two companies) and such independent companies and battalion as the good of the service may require. All enlistments shall be for the term of three years, and made by signing duplicate enlistment papers in such form as may be prescribed by the Adjutant General, and one to be filed with the records of the company or band to which such enlistment is made. No enlistment shall be allowed other than able-bodied male citizens of this State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. In time of peace, no minor shall be enlisted without the written consent of his parents or guardians, and no allowance, pay or compensation shall be given by the State to any enlisted man not certified by the Surgeon of his regiment to be able bodied in accordance with the standard prescribed by the Surgeon General.

SEC. 10. The regiments, battalions and companies shall constitute one brigade under the command of a Brigadier General appointed by the Commander-in-Chief. The said Brigadier General shall nominate on his staff a Brigade Adjutant with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, one Brigade Commissary, and one Brigade Quartermaster with the rank of Major, and two aids-de-camp with the rank of Captain.

SEC. 11. Each regiment shall consist of not more than ten (10) companies and regimental band, with a Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel and Major. Each Colonel shall nominate on his staff one Surgeon with the rank of Major, one Chaplain with the rank of Captain, one Adjutant with the rank of First Lieutenant, one Quartermaster with the rank of First Lieutenant, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Commissary Sergeant, one Hospital Steward, one Drum Major and one Fife Major; and shall issue his warrants for such appointments.

SEC. 12. Each company of infantry shall consist of not more than fifty nor less than forty men, with one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, five Sergeants, eight Corporals and two Musicians, to be nominated by the company. Each regimental band shall consist of not more than twenty nor less than twelve members.

SEC. 13. The company of artillery shall consist of such officers and men and be attached to such regiment as the Commander-in-Chief shall order. All meetings for nominations of commissioned officers shall be ordered by the Commander-in-Chief under such regulations as to time and place as he may prescribe, due notice thereof to be given by him to the commanders of regiments and battalions, and by them to the respective commands by reading such orders at a meeting of such commands.

SEC. 14. The brigade, regimental and company officers shall be chosen from among the officers and men of the Nebraska National Guard upon recommendation of the respective commands, subject to the approval of the Governor, who shall issue his warrant of commission to such officer.

SEC. 15. The commandant of each company from its enlisted men, shall nominate its Sergeants and Corporals to the commander of his regiment (on recommendation of the members of each company), who shall issue his warrant of appointment to the person nominated.

SEC. 16. All persons serving three years consecutively in the Nebraska National Guards are entitled to an honorable discharge.

SEC. 17. The resignation of any staff officer shall be made to his immediate commanding officer, and if approved by him shall be forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, who shall accept it and grant an honorable discharge. The resignation of any other commissioned officer, shall be made to the Commander-in-Chief through the respective company, regimental and brigade commanders, who shall indorse their approval or disapproval thereon, provided that the resignation of an officer shall not be accepted while under charges for the commission of any offense.

SEC. 18. The commissioned officers, both field, line and staff, may, at his option, be honorably discharged after serving three years from the date of the warrant of their appointment.

SEC. 19. Each company and band may make by-laws for its government which shall be binding on its members when approved by the Commander-in-Chief, and all fines and penalties imposed by such by-laws shall be collected as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 20. Upon the organization of any company of the Nebraska National Guards on the requisition of its commanding officers and the approval of the Governor, the Quartermaster General shall furnish such company, at the expense of the State, with suitable arms, armories, ammunition, equipments, colors, camp equipage and transportation from its armory to the place of parade or encampment.

Provided, That when any arms, equipments, colors or camp equipage are delivered to any commander, he shall execute and deliver to the Adjutant General, a bond, payable to the State of Nebraska, in a sufficient sum and with sufficient sureties to be approved by the Governor, conditioned for the proper use of such arms, equipments, colors and company equipage and the return of the same when requested by the proper officers in good order, wear, usages and unavoidable loss and damage excepted.

SEC. 21. The armory of each company shall be subject to the orders of the Quartermaster General, and be under the charge of its commanding officer, who shall keep therein all property furnished the company.

SEC. 22. The Quartermaster General shall cause annually to be inspected the armories of all State property in the possession of the National Guard, and cause to be repaired all such property as he shall find to be damaged.

SEC. 23. Every commissioned officer shall furnish himself with a complete uniform, such as prescribed for officers in the United States army of the same rank.

SEC. 24. The regulation uniform of the United States army is hereby prescribed for the members of the Nebraska National Guards, and all the uniforms for the members shall be furnished by the State on requisition by the commanding officer of each company, accompanied by a sworn statement of the number of men in active service and belonging to his company, which shall be made by such commanding officers upon the Quartermaster General, who shall furnish such commanding officer with the uniforms.

SEC. 25. Every uniform so furnished by the State, shall continue to be its property for three years, when it shall become the property of the company, but until such time, said uniform shall remain in the company armory or room, or in charge of the commanding officer of such company or some suitable person by him appointed for that purpose except when worn in the discharge of military duty, and every non-commissioned officer or private who shall neglect to return any property of the State to the officer or person in charge of the armory when notified by the commanding officer of the company so to do, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars ($50), to be prosecuted and collected as in other cases of misdemeanor.

SEC. 26. No arms shall be issued to any company until the same is uniformed and properly organized as herein provided, and it is hereby made the duty of the Adjutant General to collect all arms heretofore issued to persons not now regularly organized as members of Nebraska National Guards, and who do not now preserve any regular organization, and who do not uniform themselves and meet for drill and improvement in military science.

SEC. 27. The Adjutant General shall issue all orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and shall keep a record of the proceedings of his office. The records of the brigade and of each regiment, company and band shall be kept by its proper officer in such form as the Adjutant General shall prescribe; he shall also furnish all proper blank books, forms and blanks, and such military instruction-books as the Commander-in-Chief shall approve, and annually report to the Commander-in-Chief the condition of the National Guards, with a roster of all the commissioned officers, and such other matter relating to the National Guards as he may deem expedient, including an itemized statement of the amount of apportionment required by the Legislature for his department under the provisions of this act, and on or before the first Monday in January annually make a return of the Guard of the State, their arms, accouterments and ammunition to the President of the United States.

SEC. 28. The Quartermaster General shall take care of all public property belonging to his department, and annually report to the Commander-in-Chief on or before the first Monday in December of each year a complete inventory of such property, and the place in which it is deposited, with a detailed account of all articles consumed or issued and money expended in his department not previously reported.

SEC. 29. The Surgeon General shall examine and determine the candidates for regimental Surgeons and Hospital Stewards; shall have general supervision and control of all matters pertaining to the medical department of the National Guards, prescribing in general orders the physical and mental disabilities exempting from military duties.

SEC. 30. The Commissary General, in time of war or insurrection, shall procure supplies and subsistence for the troops, and shall report the state of his department to the Commander-in-Chief on or before the first Monday in December of each year.

SEC. 31. The Quartermaster General and Commissary General shall execute all orders given them by the Commander-in-Chief, and shall each execute a bond, with sureties to the State, to be approved by the State Treasurer, in the sum of $15,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their office.

Sec. 32. When ordered out for inspection the regiments shall be inspected in accordance with the rules of the United States Army by the Inspector General who shall report the quality and condition of the uniforms, arms and equipments of both officers and men, and the other details of his inspection to the Adjutant General.

Sec. 33. The commander of each company shall, annually, in October, make a certified return of the equipment of his command to the commanding officer of his regiment, and like returns of staff officers and regimental bands shall be made by their regimental commanders and of other staff officers by their immediate commanders.

Sec. 34. The commandant of each company shall, within ten days after each parade or encampment required by law, make return to the regimental commandant of the state of his company, of all their arms, ammunition, uniforms and equipments. The commandant of each regiment shall make like returns, together with the roster of its officers, to the Brigadier General within twenty days after each encampment or parade, who shall make a like return for the brigade, with a roster of its commanding officers, to the Adjutant General, on or before the first day of December annually. The Adjutant General may order from each company such additional returns and muster-rolls as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 35. The Commander-in-Chief shall appoint a board of five commissioned officers who shall prepare rules and regulations to establish a uniform system for the government of the several organizations, and report the same to the Commander-in-Chief; when approved by him he shall cause the same to be published by general order, for the information and guidance of the Nebraska National Guards.

Sec. 36. There shall be paid for each day's service in complete uniform, when called out by the Commander-in-Chief, the same pay, transportation, ration commutation and forage, as is prescribed by the army regulations of the United States to privates, musicians and officers; *Provided*, That on parades and encampments authorized by this act, they shall receive transportation and commutation of rations only; *Provided further*, That the Adjutant General shall receive an annual salary of $500: "*Provided*, Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the Commander-in-Chief to call out the Nebraska National Guards for any purpose except to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, or to repel invasion."

Sec. 37. Pay-roll for services shall be forwarded in duplicate to the Adjutant General within ten days after such services by the company, regiment, brigade, field and staff officers and bands by their respective commandants, with a certificate under oath by such commandants that the person therein named has performed the duty and is entitled to the pay therein specified. The Adjutant General shall forward one of such pay-rolls, if approved by himself, to the Commander-in-Chief within ten days thereafter, and if approved, shall be certified to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Sec. 38. The Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and required, upon presentation of the proper vouchers and pay-rolls, to draw his warrant on the State general fund and against the appropriation made by the Legislature authorized by this act.

Sec. 39. The commanding officer shall deduct from the pay of any member of his command the amount of all fines, penalties and dues due from such member under the by-laws of such company or any provision of this act.

Sec. 40. Regimental Surgeons, when not on regular duty with their regiments, or officers ordered on special service by the Commander-in-Chief, shall receive such pay for their service as may be determined by the Commander-in-Chief.

Sec. 41. The Adjutant General shall report to the Legislature, on or before the first day of each biennial session thereof, the amount of funds required to pay the officers and men, armory rent, clothing, arms and equipments, transportation, rations, forage, stationery and fuel, and the Legislature may provide by an appropriation out of the State general fund, a sufficient sum of money to meet the requirements of this act.

Sec. 42. The officers and men of the Nebraska National Guards shall be exempt from working on roads and highways, and from the payment of any poll-tax levied for that purpose, and shall be exempt from sitting on any grand or petit jury within this State while a member of the Nebraska National Guards.

Sec. 43. The Nebraska National Guards shall parade for drill one day annually in September, by company or regiment, as ordered by the Brigadier General, and the infantry shall encamp for drill four successive days, between the 10th day of August and the 20th day of September, by regiment or brigade, annually or bi-annually, as ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, but such regiment shall perform such encampment duty at least once in two years.

Sec. 44. The place of such encampment shall be designated by the proper commanding officer, subject to approval by the Commander-in-Chief. Orders for encampment shall be given at least twenty days prior thereto, and for said parade at least five days prior thereto, by depositing the same in the mail, properly addressed to the person to be notified, or by leaving the same at his usual place of abode, or by reading the same to his respective commands. Each section of artillery shall parade one day in September for drill in its own town, and the Commander-in-Chief may, at his discretion, order any section of artillery to attend regimental encampment. No member of the Nebraska National Guards shall be exempt or relieved from military duty by membership or service in any fire company.

Sec. 45. Every company when encamped shall have roll call on the first day at noon, and at tattoo on the remaining days at reveille—at noon and at tattoo; absence without leave from either of said roll calls shall be deemed as absence for the entire day and so reported on the pay-roll. The commander of the regiment shall detail officers from his staff, who shall attend the roll calls of the companies, and report to him the names of absentees of such companies, and such report shall be forwarded to the Adjutant General.

Sec. 46. The commanding officer of any encampment or parade, may cause those under his command to perform any field or camp duty he shall require, and may put under arrest during such encampment or parade any number of his command who may disobey a superior officer, or be guilty of disorderly or unmilitary conduct, and any other person who may trespass upon the parade or encampment ground, or molest the orderly discharge of duty by the members of his command; and he shall prohibit the sale of all spirituous and malt liquors within one mile of such parade or encampment.

Sec. 47. The Brigadier General shall direct such target practice at the annual parade or encampment as he may deem expedient, and shall attend such encampment and report the conduct and discipline thereof to the Commander-in-Chief, who, if he shall judge that such encampment has been prejudicial to good morals or military discipline in any regiment, shall not permit another encampment of such regiment until its commanding officer has resigned or been removed.

Sec. 48. The commanding officer of each encampment shall make a requisition on the Quartermaster General at least ten days prior thereto for the necessary transportation, tents, blankets, camp equipage and supplies therefor, and, if approved by the Adjutant General, shall furnish the same.

Sec. 49. The commandant of each regiment may order semi-monthly evening drills by any company of his command from October to April, inclusive, of not less than one hour each, and shall inspect at least one evening drill of each company during said period, or detail a field officer for such inspection. The officer making such inspection shall receive his necessary traveling expenses, to be paid upon certified vouchers of the proper officer, approved by the Adjutant General.

Sec. 50. The Commander-in-Chief shall have power to enforce discipline, and may prescribe all needful rules and regulations to maintain order and discipline among the officers and men of the State National Guards by general orders issued by him to the several commands, and to enforce the same; may order courts of inquiry and courts martial under a regulation as to the formation of and power of said courts and mode of procedure in the trial of offenses against the military law of the State, and detail as to the carrying into effect the finding and judgments of said courts; *Provided*, That the courts organized by virtue of this act shall not have power to fine or imprison any officer or soldier for any crime committed by him punishable by criminal procedure under the laws of the State.

Sec. 51. Any commissioned officer of the several commands shall have the ordinary powers of a sheriff to arrest any officer or enlisted man for the commission of any crime punishable under the laws of the State, while on any duty authorized by this act, and may proceed against any such offender by information or complaint before any court of law having cognizance of such offense, and may call to his aid as many of his men as may be necessary to make such arrest.

Sec. 52. In no case shall the appropriations for carrying out the provisions of this act exceed $5,000 for the first year, and $2,500 for each succeeding year, until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 53. Chapter forty-three of the General Statutes of Nebraska, entitled, "An act to authorize the raising of troops on extraordinary occasions, and to authorize the organization of State troops," which passed and took effect March 4, 1870, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

THE NEBRASKA NATIONAL GUARD.

His Excellency, Hon. Albinus Nance, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lincoln, Neb.

Staff of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief—Brigadier General S. J. Alexander, Lincoln, Adjutant General; Col. Cyrus N. Baird, Lincoln, Quartermaster General; Col. Melville W. Stone, M. D., Wahoo, Surgeon General; Col. L. D. Richards, Fremont, Commissary General; Lieut. Col. E. P. Roggen, Lincoln, Assistant Adjutant General; Maj. Franklin Sweet, Central City, Inspector General; Capt. J. S. Lehew, Sutton, Judge Advocate General.

First Regiment of Nebraska National Guards, Field and Staff—Colonel, L. W. Colby, Beatrice; Lieutenant Colonel, W. J. Keller, Sutton; Major, George B. Adamson, York; Adjutant, Charles O. Bates, Beatrice; Quartermaster, S. J. Shirley, Juniata; Surgeon, F. J. Schug, Columbus; Assistant Surgeon, A. O. Kendall, Sutton; Chaplain, S. F. Britt, Beatrice.

Sergeant Major, Robert Hollingsworth, Nelson; Quartermaster Surgeon, John Tannahill, Columbus; Commissary Surgeon, E. L. Beeson, Bennet; Drum Major, M. L. Pembleton, Wahoo.

Company A, York—Captain, W. T. Scott; First Lieutenant, N. P. Lundeen; Second Lieutenant, L. J. Gandy.

Company B, Sutton—Captain, W. D. Young; First Lieutenant, F. C. Matteson; Second Lieutenant, George C. Roys.

Company C—Mustered out of service under General Order No. 7, A. G. O., November 15, 1881.

Company D, Columbus—Captain, R. H. Henry; First Lieutenant, J. W. Earley; Second Lieutenant, Aug. Lockner.

Company E, Wahoo—Captain, C. M. Copp; First Lieutenant, J. Mumford; Second Lieutenant, J. W. Morse.

Company F, Juniata—Captain, A. V. Cole; First Lieutenant, vacancy; Second Lieutenant, E. L. Dutton.

Company G, Beatrice—Captain, O. M. Enlow; First Lieutenant, vacancy; Second Lieutenant, F. Hall.

Company H, Nelson—Captain, J. Ritterbush; First Lieutenant, E. M. Benson; Second Lieutenant, H. W. Short.

Company I, Bennet—Captain, L. P. Derby; First Lieutenant, E. M. Cobb; Second Lieutenant, A. P. Varney.

Company K, Central City—Captain, D. S. Greiner; First Lieutenant, W. W. Wolcott; Second Lieutenant, A. Fitch.

Blue Springs Light Artillery Company (attached to First Regiment N. N. G.), Blue Springs—Captain, C. M. Murdock; First Lieutenant, Alfred Perkins; Second Lieutenant, Frank E. Rice.

Each company has fifty privates, five sergeants and eight corporals.

ORDERS.

Headquarters National Guard of Nebraska,
Adjutant General's Office,
Lincoln, July 5, 1881.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 1.

I. The organizations known as Companies F and H, Second Regiment Nebraska State Militia, of Wood River and Omaha, respectively, are hereby discontinued, and all officers and enlisted men, with the exception of Capt. Henry Bolln, Company H, now belonging to said companies, are hereby *honorably discharged* from the service of the State.

II. Capt. Henry Bolln, Company H, is charged with the duty of collecting and forwarding to these headquarters all public property now in the hands of Company H, Second Regiment Nebraska State Militia.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

S. J. Alexander, *Adjutant General.*

Headquarters National Guard of Nebraska,
Adjutant General's Office,
Lincoln, July 5, 1881.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.

I. Under the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to establish a Military Code for the State of Nebraska," approved February 28, A. D., 1881, the active militia of the State will be known and designated on and after June 1, A. D. 1881, as the "Nebraska National Guard."

II. The following-named companies of the organizations heretofore known as the Nebraska State Militia are hereby transferred to the "Nebraska National Guard," and will constitute the same unassigned, viz.:

Co. D, Second Regt. N. S. M., York, Co. A.
Co. E, Second Regt. N. S. M., Sutton, Co. B.
Co. G, Second Regt. N. S. M., Omaha, Co. C.
Co. I, Second Regt. N. S. M., Columbus, Co. D.
Wahoo Foragers, Wahoo, Co. E.
Juniata Independents, Juniata, Co. F.
Beatrice Guards, Beatrice, Co. G.
Alexander Guards, Nelson, Co. H.
Bennet Rifles, Bennet, Co. I.
Merrick Rifles, Central City, Co. K.

III. Commanding officers of the Nebraska National Guard will be supplied with new Enlistment Books and Blanks, and upon receipt of same will immediately proceed to enroll their companies in conformity to the new Military Code.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. Alexander, *Adjutant General.*

Headquarters National Guard of Nebraska,
Adjutant General's Office,
Lincoln, July 5, 1881.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 3.

I. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to establish a Military Code for the State of Nebraska," approved February 28, A. D. 1881, the commissioned officers of the "Nebraska National Guard" will meet in the city of Lincoln, Neb., on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of effecting a regimental organization from among the officers of said guard.

II. Commissioned officers may be represented by proxy, provided the proxy of said absentees is placed in the hands of the officer so attending.

III. Commissioned officers will report in full uniform.

IV. A full representation from each company is urgently requested.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. Alexander, *Adjutant General.*

Headquarters National Guard of Nebraska,
Adjutant General's Office,
Lincoln, July 13, 1881.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 4.

I. Under the provisions of general orders, No. 3, dated from these headquarters, July 5, A. D. 1881, the commissioned officers of the National Guard of Nebraska met in convention in this city on the 12th inst., and perfected a regimental organization of the First Regiment of the Nebraska National Guard by choosing the following named officers from among their number:

Leonard W. Colby, Beatrice, Colonel.
W. J. Keller, Sutton, Lieutenant Colonel.
George W. Adamson, York, Major.

II. The aforesaid officers having been officially recommended to the department for appointment, the same are hereby approved, and from and after this date they will constitute the field officers of said regiment, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. Alexander, *Adjutant General.*

Headquarters National Guard of Nebraska,
Adjutant General's office,
Lincoln, July 13, 1881.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 5.

The following officers are announced as the staff of the Governor and Commander in Chief:

Col. Cyrus N. Baird, Quartermaster General.
Col. Melville W. Stone, M. D., Surgeon General.
Col. L. D. Richards, Commissary General.
Lieut. Col. E. P. Roggen, Assistant Adjutant General.
Maj. Franklin Sweet, Inspector General.
Capt. J. S. Lehew, Advocate General.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. Alexander, *Adjutant General.*

Headquarters National Guard of Nebraska,
Adjutant General's Office,
Lincoln, August 11, 1881.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 6.

I. Pursuant to the provisions of Sections 43 and 44 of an Act to establish a Military Code—approved February 28, A. D. 1881—an Encampment of the First Regiment of the National Guard of Nebraska, together with the Blue Springs Light Artillery, is hereby ordered for four successive days, between the 5th and 10th days of September, 1881.

II. The commanding officer of the First Regiment having designated the City of Lincoln as the place at which the encampment will be held, the same is hereby approved and is so ordered.

III. Transportation and commutation of rates will be furnished by the State.

IV. The Blue Springs Light Artillery is hereby attached to the First Regiment, N. G. N.

V. The several companies composing the First Regiment, and the Blue Springs Light Artillery Company, will report with only such men as are fully uniformed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. Alexander, *Adjutant General.*

Headquarters National Guard of Nebraska,
Adjutant General's Office,
Lincoln, November 15, 1881.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 7.

I. Satisfactory evidence having reached this Department that Company C, First Regiment Nebraska National Guard, Omaha, Nebraska, has, through a lack of interest displayed in continuing its organization, wholly failed to manifest that spirit which has been necessary for its progress and the ultimate success of its command, it is therefore ordered, in the interest of the service, that said command be relieved, and its officers and men be discharged from the service of the State of Nebraska.

II. Col. C. N. Baird, Quartermaster General, will proceed at once to collect and take charge of all property now under control of Company C, First Regiment, Nebraska National Guard, belonging to the State of Nebraska.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. Alexander, *Adjutant General.*

POPULATION OF NEBRASKA.

BY PRECINCTS.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1870.	1880.
ADAMS.		
Ayr Precinct		1123
Cottonwood Precinct		761
Denver Precinct, including Hastings City		3830
Hastings City		2817
Juniata Precinct, including Juniata Village		1440
Juniata Village		494
Kenesaw Precinct		738
Little Blue Precinct		841
Silver Lake Precinct		584
West Blue Precinct		918
ANTELOPE.		
Cedar Precinct		530
Center Precinct		864
Elm Grove Precinct		892
Mills Precinct		534
Sherman Precinct		295
Twin Grove Precinct		838
BOONE.		
Ashland Precinct		250
Beaver Precinct		603
Boone Precinct		382
Cedar Precinct		673
Dublin Precinct		190
Manchester Precinct		816
Oakland Precinct		377
Plum Creek Precinct		284
Shell Creek Precinct		595
BUFFALO.		
Beaver Precinct		141
Buffalo Precinct		182
Cedar Precinct		170
Center Precinct		955
Divide Precinct		407
Gardner Precinct		377
Gibbon Precinct		743
Grant Precinct		262
Kearney Precinct, including Kearney City		2123
Kearney City		1782
Loup Precinct		257
Odessa Precinct		234
Schneider Precinct		244
Shelton Precinct		917
Taylor Precinct		159
Western Precinct		360
Information as to changes in minor civil divisions incomplete.		
BURT.		
Arizona Precinct	534	626
Bell Creek Precinct	287	646
Decatur Precinct, including Decatur Village	614	1035
Decatur Village		533
Everett Precinct	277	915
Oakland Precinct	227	1455
Riverside Precinct	139	325
Silver Creek Precinct	271	476
Summit Precinct *a*		377
BURT—Continued.		
Tekamah Precinct, including Tekamah Village *b*	498	1082
Tekamah Village		776
BUTLER.		
Alexis Precinct *c*	197	566
Bone Creek Precinct *d*	384	608
Center Precinct *e*		501
Franklin Precinct, including David City Village *f*		1513
David City Village		1000
Linwood Precinct *g*		1078
Oak Creek Precinct *h*	119	524
Olive Precinct *i*		501
Read Precinct *j*		382
Reading Precinct *k*		805
Richardson Precinct *l*		91
Savannah Precinct *m*		401
Skull Creek Precinct *n*	238	659
Spurk Precinct *o*		53
Summit Precinct *p*		435
Ulysses Precinct *q*	352	569
Union Precinct *r*		513
CASS.		
Avoca Precinct	480	572
Center Precinct, incl. part of Weeping Water town *s*		702
Weeping Water Town (part of)		90
Eight-Mile Grove Precinct *t*	480	851
Elmwood Precinct	317	769
Greenwood Precinct *u*		883
Liberty Precinct	400	1281
Louisville Precinct *v*	636	749
Mount Pleasant Precinct	320	568
Plattsmouth City and Precinct (co-extensive in 1880)	1944	4175
Plattsmouth Precinct *w*		1208
Rock Bluffs Precinct	756	1211
Salt Creek Precinct *x*	478	653
South Bend Precinct	311	741
Stove Creek Precinct	480	785
Tipton Precinct	315	717
Weeping Water Precinct, including part of Weeping Water Town *y*	481	818
Weeping Water Town (part of)		227
Weeping Water Town (in Center and Weeping Water Precincts)		317
CEDAR.		
Precinct 1—St. James	327	316
Precinct 2 (including St. Helena Village)		616
St. Helena Village		200
Precinct 3		503
Precinct 4—Wacapona		194
Precinct 5		388
Precinct 6		129
Precinct 7		139
Precinct 8		159
Precinct 9		109
Precinct 10		116
Precinct 11—Lime Creek		230
Information as to changes in minor civil divisions incomplete.		

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a In 1880, from part of Tekamah. *b* In 1880, part to Summit. *c* In 1874, parts to Savannah, Summit and Olive; in 1878, name changed from Pepperville. *d* In 1874, parts to Linwood, Franklin, and Skull Creek. *e* In 1874, from part of Oak Creek. *f* In 1874, from part of Bone Creek. *g* In 1874, from part of Bone Creek. *h* In 1874, parts to Center, Richardson and Spurk. *i* In 1874, from part of Alexis. *j* In 1874, from part of Ulysses. *j* In 1874, from part of Ulysses. *k* In 1874, from part of Ulysses. *l* In 1874, from part of Oak Creek. *m* In 1874. from part of Alexis. *n* In 1874, from part of Bone Creek. *o* In 1874, from part of Oak Creek. *p* In 1874, from part of Alexis. *q* In 1874, parts to Read, Reading and Union. *r* In 1874, from part of Ulysses. *s* In 1874, from parts of Louisville and Weeping Water. *t* In 1874, from part of Oreopolis. *u* In 1874, from part of Salt Creek. *v* In 1874, part to Center. *w* In 1874, from part of Oreopolis. *x* In 1874, part to Greenwood. *y* In 1874, part to Center.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1870.	1880.
CHASE.		
(Unorganized.) (Not divided into precincts.)		
CHEYENNE.		
Antelope Precinct	....	38
Big Springs Precinct	....	99
Court House Rock Precinct	....	85
Lodge Pole Precinct	....	97
Potter Precinct	....	66
Sidney Precinct	....	1173
CLAY.		
Edgar Precinct, including Edgar Town	....	1080
Edgar Town	....	577
Fairfield Precinct, including Fairfield Town	....	919
Fairfield Town	....	400
Glenville Precinct	....	504
Harvard Precinct, including Harvard Town	....	1384
Harvard Town	....	768
Leicester Precinct	....	508
Lewis Precinct	....	503
Lincoln Precinct	....	621
Logan Precinct	....	438
Lone Tree Precinct	....	544
Lynn Precinct	....	600
Marshall Precinct	....	408
School Creek Precinct	....	808
Scott Precinct	....	500
Sheridan Precinct	....	405
Spring Ranch Precinct	....	447
Sutton Precinct	....	1630
COLFAX.		
Adams Precinct	....	517
Colfax Precinct	....	652
Grant Precinct	....	585
Lincoln Precinct	....	592
Maple Creek Precinct	....	527
Midland Precinct	....	651
Richland Precinct	....	409
Schuyler Precinct, including Schuyler Village	....	1377
Schuyler Village	....	1017
Shell Creek Precinct	....	448
Stanton Precinct	....	333
Wilson Precinct	....	497
CUMING.		
Bismarck Precinct	....	641
Cuming Precinct	....	499
Lincoln Precinct	....	324
Logan Precinct	....	668
St. Charles Precinct	....	760
West Point Precinct	....	1543
Wisner Precinct	....	1134
Not published by precincts in 1870.		
CUSTER.		
Precinct 1	....	154
Precinct 2	....	419
Precinct 3	....	133
Precinct 4	....	89
Precinct 5	....	361
Precinct 6	....	343
Precinct 7	....	330
Precinct 8	....	179
Precinct 9	....	203
DAKOTA.		
Covington Precinct, including Covington Village	225	315
Covington Village	194	224
Dakota Precinct, including Dakota City Village	595	830
Dakota City Village	300	364
Omadi Precinct *a*	552	915
St. John's, Summit and Pigeon Creek Precincts *b*	....	1153
DAWSON.		
Coyote Precinct	....	313
Cozad Precinct	....	292
DAWSON—Continued.		
Platte Precinct	....	400
Precinct 1	....	326
Precinct 2, including Plum Creek Village	....	968
Plum Creek Village	....	344
Precinct 3	....	265
Wood River Precinct	....	345
DIXON.		
Clark Precinct	....	129
Daily Precinct	....	296
Galena Precinct	....	181
Hooker Precinct	....	335
Ionia Precinct	334	162
Logan Precinct	....	186
New Castle Precinct	....	244
North Bend Precinct	....	122
Otter Creek Precinct	....	200
Ponca Precinct, including Ponca City Village	843	1167
Ponca City Village	....	594
Silver Creek Precinct	....	402
South Creek Precinct	....	163
Springbank Precinct	....	408
Summerhill Precinct	....	182
Information as to changes in minor civil divisions incomplete.		
DODGE.		
Cuming Precinct	....	594
Elkhorn Precinct	....	346
Everett Precinct	....	915
Fremont City and Fremont Precinct (co-extensive in 1880)	1195	3013
Logan Precinct *c*	723	1012
Maple Precinct, including Hooper Village	456	942
Hooper Village	....	204
North Bend Precinct, including North Bend Village	809	996
North Bend Village	....	415
Pebble Precinct	521	1101
Platte Precinct	....	686
Union Precinct	....	766
Webster Precinct	....	892
Information as to changes in minor civil divisions incomplete.		
DOUGLAS.		
Chicago Precinct *d*	260	656
Douglas Precinct *e*	174	918
Elkhorn Precinct *f*	296	376
Florence Precinct *g*	395	564
Jefferson Precinct *h*	....	325
McCardle Precinct *i*	440	609
Millard Precinct *j*	....	520
Omaha City and Omaha Precinct (co-extensive in 1880) *k*	16083	30518
Ward 1	....	6300
Ward 2	....	5932
Ward 3	....	2912
Ward 4	....	4285
Ward 5	....	3537
Ward 6	....	7552
Platte Valley Precinct	631	997
Saratoga Precinct *l*	....	878
Union Precinct *m*	217	610
West Omaha Precinct *n*	....	674
DUNDY.		
(Unorganized.) (Not divided into precincts.)		
FILLMORE.		
Belle Prairie Precinct	....	472
Bennett Precinct	....	502
Bryant Precinct	....	499
Chelsea Precinct	....	577
Exeter Precinct, including Exeter Town	....	993
Exeter Town	....	412
Fairmont Precinct, including Fairmont Town	....	1137
Fairmont Town	....	600
Franklin Precinct	....	540
Geneva Precinct, including Geneva Town	....	945

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[a] In 1874, part to Pigeon Creek. [b] Not separately returned. [c] In 1870, published as Logan Creek. [d] In 1874, part to Millard. [e] In 1872, part to West Omaha. [f] In 1874, part to Jefferson. [g] In 1872, part to Saratoga. [h] In 1874, from parts of Elkhorn and Union.

[i] In 1872, part to West Omaha; in 1874, part to Millard. [j] In 1874, from parts of Chicago and McCardle. [k] In 1872, part to Saratoga. [l] In 1872, from parts of Florence and Omaha. [m] In 1874, part to Jefferson. [n] In 1872, from parts of Douglas and McCardle.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.		
FILLMORE—Continued.		
Geneva Town	....	376
Glengary Precinct	....	588
Grafton Precinct	....	725
Hamilton Precinct	....	440
Liberty Precinct	....	695
Madison Precinct	....	583
Momence Precinct	....	502
Stanton Precinct	....	403
West Blue Precinct	....	603
FRANKLIN.		
Antelope Precinct	....	158
Ash Grove Precinct	....	271
Bloomington Precinct, including Bloomington Town	....	858
Bloomington Town	....	524
Buffalo Precinct	....	242
Franklin Precinct	....	597
Grant Precinct, including Riverton Town	....	681
Riverton Town	....	426
Lincoln Precinct	....	331
Macon Precinct	....	346
Marion Precinct	....	155
North Franklin Precinct	....	403
Oak Grove Precinct	....	221
Salem Precinct	....	239
Turkey Creek Precinct	....	668
Washington Precinct	....	295
FRONTIER.		
Details cannot be given, as the Precincts were not separately returned.		
FURNAS.		
Arapahoe Precinct, including Arapahoe Town	....	1130
Arapahoe Town	....	470
Beaver City Precinct, including Beaver City Town	....	591
Beaver City Town	....	153
Burton's Bend Precinct	....	303
Dexter Precinct	....	349
Edison Precinct	....	306
Eureka Precinct	....	440
Lincoln Precinct	....	400
Lyndon Precinct	....	429
Maple Creek Precinct	....	346
Medicine Creek Precinct	....	463
New Era Precinct	....	320
Richmond Precinct	....	453
Rockton Precinct	....	184
Sherman Precinct	....	144
Spring Green Precinct	....	267
Wilsonville Precinct	....	282
GAGE.		
Adams Precinct	....	507
Beatrice Precinct, including Beatrice City	624	3386
Beatrice City	....	2447
Blakely Precinct	....	579
Blue Springs Precinct, including Blue Springs Village	354	1297
Blue Springs Village	....	513
Clatonia Precinct	....	696
Elm Precinct	....	305
Glenwood Precinct	....	530
Grant Precinct	....	488
Hanover Precinct	....	267
Highland Precinct	....	592
Holt Precinct	....	277
Hooker Precinct	....	179
Liberty Precinct	770	764
Lincoln Precinct	....	165
Logan Precinct	....	379
Mud Creek Precinct	....	364
Nemaha Precinct	....	413
Paddock Precinct	....	712
Rockford Precinct	....	569
Sherman Precinct	....	171
Sicily Precinct	....	524
Information as to changes in minor civil divisions in complete.		

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1870,	1880.
GOSPER.		
East Muddy Precinct	....	225
Elk Creek Precinct	....	224
Robb Precinct	....	233
Turkey Creek Precinct	....	700
West Muddy Precinct	....	291
GREELEY.		
Adell Precinct	....	114
Cedar Valley Precinct	....	302
O'Connor Precinct	....	284
Scotia Precinct	....	516
Spring Creek Precinct	....	243
HALL.		
Alda Precinct *a*	....	1037
Cameron Precinct *b*	....	506
Grand Island Precinct, including Grand Island City *c*	....	3549
Grand Island City	....	2963
Ward 1	....	1722
Ward 2	....	1241
Lake Precinct *d*	....	317
Martinsville Precinct *e*	....	320
Prairie Creek Precinct *f*	....	245
South Loup Precinct *g*	....	456
South Platte Precinct *h*	....	948
Wood River Precinct *i*	....	1194
HAMILTON.		
Aurora Precinct	....	1232
Beaver Precinct	....	725
Bluff Precinct	....	425
Cedar Valley Precinct	....	82
Deep Well Precinct	....	449
Farmers' Valley Precinct	....	621
Grant Precinct	....	492
Hamilton Precinct	....	439
Monroe Precinct	....	664
Orville Precinct	....	485
Otis Precinct	....	546
Platte Precinct	....	452
Scoville Precinct	....	461
Union Precinct	....	496
Valley Precinct	....	606
Information as to changes in minor civil divisions incomplete.		
HARLAN.		
Albany Precinct	....	260
Alma Precinct	....	720
Antelope Precinct	....	597
Fairfield Precinct	....	222
Mullally Precinct	....	376
Orleans Precinct	....	970
Prairie Dog Precinct	....	387
Republican Precinct	....	604
Sappa Precinct	....	295
Springbrook Precinct	....	400
Spring Creek Precinct	....	602
Turkey Creek Precinct	....	227
Washington Precinct	....	476
HAYES.		
(Unorganized.) (Not divided into precincts.)		
HITCHCOCK.		
Culbertson Precinct	....	704
Driftwood Precinct	....	308
HOLT.		
Atkinson Precinct	....	417
Center Precinct	....	1063

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a In 1874, from parts of the 1st, 2d and 3d precincts. *b* In 1880, from part of South Loup. *c* In 1874, from parts of the 1st and 2d precincts. *d* In 1879, from part of Prairie Creek. *e* In 1874, from part of the 3d precinct. *f* In 1874, from parts of the 1st, 2d and 3d precincts; in 1879, part to Lake. *g* In 1874, from part of the 3d precinct; in 1880, part to Cameron. *h* In 1874, from parts of the 1st and 2d precincts. *i* In 1874, from part of the 3d precinct.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1870.	1880.
HOLT—Continued.		
Ford Precinct	....	277
Inman Grove Precinct	....	242
Keya Paha Precinct	....	338
Paddock Precinct	....	477
Steel Creek Precinct	....	473
Unorganized Territory	....	291
HOWARD.		
Cotesfield Precinct	....	608
Dannebrog Precinct	....	1083
Fairdale Precinct	....	241
Kelso Precinct	....	570
Saint Labory Precinct	....	341
Saint Paul Precinct	....	1322
Spring Creek Precinct	....	226
JEFFERSON.		
Antelope Precinct	296	436
Buckley Precinct	....	762
Cub Creek Precinct	261	590
Eureka Precinct	....	302
Fairbury Precinct, including Fairbury Village	370	1581
Fairbury Village	....	1251
Gibson Precinct	....	356
Jefferson Precinct	....	236
Lincoln Precinct	....	196
Meridian Precinct	....	507
Newton Precinct, including Steel City Village *a*	442	1215
Steel City Village	....	375
Pleasant Precinct *b*	....	227
Plymouth Precinct	....	448
Richland Precinct	....	523
Rock Creek Precinct	....	352
Washington Precinct	....	370
Information as to changes in minor civil divisions incomplete.		
JOHNSON.		
Helena Precinct	383	722
Lincoln Precinct *c*	....	568
Nemaha Precinct, including Tecumseh Town *d*	722	2177
Tecumseh Town	....	1268
Spring Creek Precinct *e*	521	546
Sterling Precinct, including Sterling Town *f*	480	1378
Sterling Town	....	560
Todd Creek Precinct	542	1190
Vesta Precinct	639	1014
KEARNEY.		
Cosmo Precinct	....	261
Eaton Precinct	....	195
Grant Precinct	...	400
Hayes Precinct	....	428
Kearney Precinct	....	142
Liberty Precinct	....	280
Lincoln Precinct	....	433
Lowell Precinct	....	262
May Precinct	....	192
Mirage Precinct	....	360
Newark Precinct	....	384
Oneida Precinct	....	348
Sherman Precinct	....	387
KEITH.		
Alkali Precinct	....	46
Ogalalla Precinct, includingOgallalla Town	....	148
Ogalalla Town	....	114
KNOX.		
Bohemia Precinct	....	411
Central Precinct	....	238
Creighton Precinct	....	795
Eastern Precinct	....	416
Niobrara Precinct, including Niobrara Village	....	849
Niobrara Village	....	475
Verdigris Precinct	....	536
Western Precinct	....	421
LANCASTER.		
Buda Precinct 14 *g*	....	565
Centerville Precinct 13 *g*	....	601
Denton Precinct 3 *g*	....	381
Elk Precinct 5 *g*	....	464
Grant Precinct 17 *g*	....	623
Highland Precinct 2 *g*	....	522
Lancaster Precinct 18 *g*	....	667
Lincoln Precinct	2441	250
Little Salt Precinct 7 *g*	....	493
Middle Creek Precinct 4 *g*	....	467
Midland Precinct, including part of Lincoln City *g*	....	4860
Lincoln City (part of)	....	4421
Mill Precinct 20 *g*	....	627
Nemaha Precinct 25 *g*	....	1024
North Bluff and Oak Precincts *h*	....	1113
Olive Branch Precinct 1 *i*	....	749
Panama Precinct 26 *i*	....	549
Rock Creek Precinct 22 *i*	....	661
Saltillo Precinct *i*	....	865
South Pass Precinct 15, including Firth Town *i*	....	1013
Firth Town	....	230
Stevens Creek Precinct 23 *i*	....	357
Stockton Precinct 24 *i*	....	557
Waverly Precinct 21, including Waverly Village *i*	....	652
Waverly Village	....	182
West Oak Precinct 6 *i*	....	337
Yankee Hill Precinct 12 *i*	....	1111
Lincoln City (comprises all of Capital Precinct No. 11 and part of Midland Precinct	....	13003
Ward 1 (in Capital Precinct)	....	3923
Ward 2 (in Midland Precinct)	....	4421
Ward 3 (in Capital Precinct)	....	4659
LINCOLN.		
Brady Island Precinct	....	69
Cottonwood Springs Precinct	....	283
Fox Creek Precinct	....	32
McPherson Precinct	....	91
North Platte Precinct, including North Platte City	....	2873
North Platte City	....	363
O'Fallon's Precinct	....	284
MADISON.		
Center Precinct *j*	....	518
Deer Creek Precinct *k*	....	584
Emerick Precinct *l*	....	197
Fairview Precinct *m*	....	324
Grove Precinct *n*	....	370
Jefferson Precinct *o*	....	345
Norfolk Precinct *p*	593	1216
Schoolcraft Precinct *q*	....	533
Shell Creek Precinct *r*	....	302
Union Creek Precinct, including Madison Village *s*	256	1200
Madison Village	....	417
MERRICK.		
Central Precinct *t*	....	169
Chapman Precinct *u*	178	443
Clarksville Precinct *v*	....	873
Lone Tree Precinct, including Central City Town *w*	243	1319
Central City Town	....	648
Loup Precinct *x*	....	408

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a Since 1870, name changed from Jenkins, and part to Pleasant. *b* Since 1870, from part of Newton. *c* Since 1870, from part of Spring Creek. *d* Since 1870, name changed from Tecumseh. *e* Since 1870, part to Lincoln. *f* Since 1870, all of Weston annexed. *g* In 1873, formed. *h* Not separately returned. *i* In 1873, formed. *j* In 1874, from part of Norfolk. *k* In 1874, from part of Battle Creek. *l* In 1875, from part of Shell Creek. *m* In 1876, from part of Union Creek. *n* In 1879, from part of Battle Creek. *o* In 1879, from part of Battle Creek. *p* In 1874, part to Center. *q* In 1874, from part of Shell Creek. *r* In 1874, part to Schoolcraft; in 1875, part to Emerick. *s* In 1876, part to Fairview. *t* In 1873, from part of Lone Tree. *u* In 1870, name changed from Precinct No. 3; in 1873, parts to Loup, Prairie Creek and Vieregg; in 1874, part to Midland. *v* In 1870, from part of Precinct No. 1. *w* Formerly Precinct No. 2; in 1873, parts to Central, Loup, Mead and Prairie Island; in 1874, part to Midland. *x* In 1873, from part of Lone Tree and Chapman.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1870.	1880.
MERRICK—Continued.		
Mead Precinct *a*	....	325
Midland Precinct *b*	....	332
Prairie Creek Precinct *c*	....	490
Prairie Island Precinct *d*	....	83
Silver Creek Precinct *e*	....	421
Vieregg Precinct *f*	....	478
NANCE.		
Cottonwood Precinct	....	95
Fullerton Precinct	....	497
Genoa Precinct	....	390
Loup Ferry Precinct	....	143
Timber Creek Precinct	....	87
NEMAHA.		
Aspinwall Precinct	572	735
Bedford Precinct	195	580
Benton Precinct	456	951
Brownville Precinct, including Brownville Town *g*	2386	1601
Brownville Town	1305	1309
Douglas Precinct	393	880
Glen Rock Precinct	582	752
La Fayette Precinct	618	1072
London Precinct *h*	....	699
Island Precinct *i*	....	167
Nemaha City and Nemaha City Precinct (co-extensive in 1880)	628	908
Peru Precinct, including Peru Town *j*	1164	1187
Peru Town	....	567
Saint Deroin Precinct	276	190
Washington Precinct	323	789
NUCKOLLS.		
Alban Precinct	....	120
Beaver Precinct, including Superior Village	....	642
Superior Village	....	458
Bohnart Precinct	....	405
Elk Precinct	....	588
Liberty Precinct	....	400
Nelson Precinct	....	898
Nora Precinct	....	208
Sherman Precinct	....	496
Spring Creek Precinct	....	237
Spring Valley Precinct	....	244
OTOE.		
Belmont Precinct *k*	508	722
Berlin Precinct *l*	....	558
Delaware Precinct *m*	597	453
Four-Mile Precinct *n*	571	670
Hendricks Precinct *o*	440	396
McWilliams Precinct *p*	480	457
Nebraska City Precinct, including Nebraska City *q*	....	4818
Nebraska City	6050	4183
North Branch Precinct *r*	....	564
Osage Precinct	218	560
Otoe Precinct *s*	1044	1018
Palmyra Precinct *t*	886	1392
Rock Creek Precinct *u*	....	721
Russell Precinct *v*	....	1148
South Branch Precinct *w*	....	316
Syracuse Precinct, including Syracuse Village *x*	640	1138
Syracuse Village	....	510
Wyoming Precinct *y*	911	801
PAWNEE.		
Clay Precinct	....	658
Miles Precinct	....	356
PAWNEE—Continued.		
Mission Creek Precinct	....	413
Pawnee Precinct, including Pawnee City Village	....	1332
Pawnee City Village	....	763
Plum Creek Precinct	....	442
Sheridan Precinct	....	367
South Fork Precinct	....	786
Stemaner Precinct	....	518
Table Rock Precinct	....	1447
Turkey Creek Precinct	....	267
West Branch Precinct	....	334
Not published by precincts in 1870.		
PHELPS.		
Center Precinct	....	305
Cottonwood Precinct	....	50
Divide Precinct	....	601
Industry Precinct	....	370
Lake Precinct	....	339
Prairie Precinct	....	318
Rock Falls Precinct	....	129
Westside Precinct	....	110
Williamsburg Precinct	....	221
PIERCE.		
Dry Creek Precinct *z*	....	379
Pierce Precinct, including Pierce Village *aa*	152	328
Pierce Village	....	73
Slough Precinct *bb*	....	110
South Branch Precinct *z*	....	266
Willow Creek Precinct *bb*	....	124
PLATTE.		
Bismarck Precinct *cc*	....	480
Burrows Precinct *dd*	....	533
Butler Precinct	328	850
Columbus Precinct, including Columbus City *ee*	1233	2656
Columbus City	536	2131
Creston Precinct *ff*	....	300
Granville Precinct *gg*	...	302
Humphrey Precinct *ff*	....	384
Looking Glass Precinct *gg*	....	330
Lost Creek Precinct *gg*	....	703
Monroe Precinct *hh*	338	534
Pleasant Valley Precinct *dd*	....	430
Shell Creek Precinct *cc*	....	398
Sherman Precinct *cc*	....	435
Stearns Precinct *cc*	....	401
Walker Precinct *dd*	....	447
Woodville Precinct *dd*	....	339
POLK.		
Canada Precinct	....	833
Clear Creek Precinct	....	402
Hackberry Precinct	....	827
Island Precinct	....	278
Osceola Precinct	....	1315
Platte Precinct *ii*	44	673
Pleasant Home Precinct	....	868
Stromsburg Precinct	....	1091
Valley Precinct	....	569
Information as to changes in minor civil divisions incomplete.		
RED WILLOW.		
Beaver Precinct	....	417
Danbury Precinct	....	521
Driftwood Precinct	....	449
Indianola Precinct	....	1231
Red Willow Precinct	....	436

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a In 1873, from part of Lone Tree. *b* In 1874, from parts of Chapman and Lone Tree. *c* In 1873, from part of Chapman. *d* In 1873, from part of Lone Tree. *e* In 1870, from part of Precinct No. 1. *f* In 1873, from part of Chapman. *g* In 1871, part to London. *h* In 1871, from part of Brownville. *i* In 1872, from part of Peru. *j* In 1872, part to Island. *k* In 1877, from part of Delaware, and parts to Four-Mile and Nebraska City. *l* In 1873, from parts of Delaware, North Branch and Wyoming. *m* In 1873, part to Berlin; in 1877, part to Belmont. *n* In 1877, from part of Belmont. *o* In 1874, part to South Branch. *p* In 1873, part to Rock Creek. *q* In 1877, from part of Belmont. *r* In 1870, from part of Syracuse; in 1873, part to Berlin. *s* In 1873, part to Rock Creek. *t* In 1870, part to Russell. *u* In 1873, from parts of McWilliams and Otoe. *v* In 1870, from part of Palmyra. *w* In 1874, from part of Hendricks. *x* In 1870, part to North Branch. *y* In 1873, part to Berlin. *z* In 1872, from part of Pierce. *aa* In 1872, parts to Dry Creek and South Branch; in 1879, parts to Slough and Willow Creek. *bb* In 1879, from part of Pierce. *cc* In 1873, from part of Columbus. *dd* In 1873, from part of Monroe. *ee* In 1873, parts to Bismarck, Humphrey, Shell Creek, Sherman and Stearns; in 1875, part to Creston. *ff* In 1875, from part of Columbus. *gg* In 1875, from part of Monroe. *hh* In 1873, parts to Burrows, Looking Glass, Lost Creek, Pleasant Valley, Walker and Woodville; in 1875, part to Granville. *ii* In 1870, published as Platte River.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1870.	1880.
RICHARDSON.		
Arago Precinct, including Arago Village *a*	1245	888
Arago Village	364	154
Barada Precinct, including Barada Village	886	1207
Barada Village	....	70
Falls City Precinct, including Falls City Village *b*	1166	2819
Falls City Village	607	1583
Franklin Precinct	225	677
Grant Precinct	515	739
Humboldt Precinct, including Humboldt City	605	1627
Humboldt City	....	917
Liberty Precinct	506	685
Muddy Precinct	408	728
Nemaha Precinct	404	566
Ohio Precinct	622	921
Porter Precinct	219	546
Rulo Precinct, including Rulo Village *b*	1326	1418
Rulo Village	611	673
Saint Stephens Precinct	601	484
Salem Precinct, including Salem Village	681	1085
Salem Village	304	473
Spicer Precinct	338	691
SALINE.		
Atlanta Precinct *c*		554
Big Blue Precinct	818	847
Brush Creek Precinct *c*	....	792
Crete City, including Crete Town *d*	....	2509
Crete Town	....	1870
De Witt Precinct *e*	....	886
Dorchester Precinct *f*	....	958
Johnson Creek Precinct *g*	....	1245
Lincoln Precinct *d*	....	767
Monroe Precinct	287	631
North Fork Precinct *g*	....	692
Olive Precinct *e*	....	300
Pleasant Hill Precinct *g*	....	1014
South Fork Precinct *h*	....	649
Swan Creek Precinct	448	513
Turkey Creek Precinct	394	655
Wilbur Precinct, including Wilbur Town *i*	....	1484
Wilbur Town	....	710
SARPY.		
Bellevue Precinct	961	704
Fairview Precinct	381	651
Forest City Precinct	383	562
La Platte Precinct	299	389
Papillion Precinct	333	943
Platford Precinct *j*	556	632
Richland Precinct *k*	....	600
SAUNDERS.		
Ashland Precinct, including Ashland Town	....	1118
Ashland Town	653	978
Bohemia Precinct	....	529
Cedar Precinct	....	817
Center Precinct	....	688
Chapman Precinct	....	638
Chester Precinct	....	501
Clear Creek Precinct	....	723
Douglas Precinct	....	950
Elk Precinct	....	856
Greene Precinct	....	585
Marble Precinct	....	806
Marietta Precinct	....	576
Mariposa Precinct	....	779
Newman Precinct	....	562
Oak Creek Precinct, including Valparaiso Town	....	600
Valparaiso Town	....	300
Pohocco Precinct	....	753
Richland Precinct	....	592
Rock Creek Precinct	....	602
Stocking Precinct, including Wahoo City Town	....	1804
Wahoo City Town	....	1064
Union Precinct	....	704
SAUNDERS—Continued.		
Wahoo Precinct	....	627
Not published by precincts in 1870.		
SEWARD.		
Precinct A *l*	....	293
Precinct B *l*	....	491
Precinct C *l*	....	688
Precinct D *l*	....	635
Precinct E *m*	....	755
Precinct F *m*	....	555
Precinct G, including Seward City *m*	....	2229
Seward City	....	1525
Precinct H *m*	....	581
Precinct I *n*	....	553
Precinct J *o*	....	635
Precinct K *p*	....	468
Precinct L *p*	....	561
Precinct M *p*	....	595
Precinct N *p*	....	642
Precinct O *o*	....	1037
Precinct P *n*	....	429
SHERMAN.		
Clear Creek Precinct	....	448
Deer Creek Precinct	....	176
Hayestown Precinct	....	274
Lower Loup Precinct	....	133
Oak Creek Precinct	....	218
Upper Loup Precinct	....	817
SIOUX.		
(Unorganized.) (Not divided into precincts.)		
STANTON.		
Humbug Precinct	....	251
Kingsburg Precinct	....	179
Stanton Precinct	....	1388
THAYER		
Alexandria Precinct	....	816
Belvidere Precinct	....	805
Carleton Precinct	....	757
Davenport Precinct	....	228
Gilead Precinct	....	481
Grant Precinct	....	310
Hebron Precinct, including Hebron Town	....	1132
Hebron Town	....	466
Kiowa Precinct	....	387
Rose Creek Precinct	....	730
Spring Creek Precinct	....	472
VALLEY.		
Arcadia Precinct	....	285
Calamus Precinct	....	206
Liberty Precinct	....	279
Mira Creek Precinct	....	242
North Loup Precinct	....	510
Ord Precinct	....	491
Springdale Precinct	....	311
WASHINGTON.		
Bell Creek Precinct	200	774
Blair Precinct, including Blair City	917	2197
Blair City	494	1317
Cuming City Precinct *q*	543	688
De Soto Precinct	288	224
Fontanelle Precinct	400	708
Fort Calhoun Precinct. incl. Fort Calhoun Village	868	859
Fort Calhoun Village	236	240
Grant Precinct *r*	479	753
Herman Precinct *s*	....	540
Lincoln Precinct	276	671
Richland Precinct	221	605
Sheridan Precinct	260	612

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a Since 1870, parts to Falls City and Rulo. *b* Since 1870, from part of Arago. *c* In 1872, from part of Walnut Creek. *d* In 1871, from part of Camden. *e* In 1874, from part of Swan City. *f* In 1874, from part of Camden. *g* In 1871, from part of Walnut Creek. *h* In 1871, from part of Swan City. *i* In 1877, from part of Walnut Creek *j* In 1870, part to Richland. *k* In 1870, from part of Platford. *l* In 1873, from part of Oak Grove. *m* In 1873, from part of Seward. *n* In 1873, from part of Camden. *o* In 1873, from part of Milford. *p* In 1873, from part of Beaver Creek. *q* In 1873, part to Herman. *r* In 1873, part to Herman. *s* In 1873, from parts of Cuming City and Grant.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.	1870.	1880.
WAYNE.		
La Porte Precinct, including La Porte Village *a*	......	410
La Porte Village	......	63
Leslie Precinct *b*	......	232
Spring Branch Precinct *c*	......	171
WEBSTER.		
Batin Precinct	......	270
Elm Creek Precinct	......	367
Glenwood Precinct	......	372
Guide Rock Precinct	......	957
Harmony Precinct	......	502
Inavale Precinct	......	427
Oak Creek Precinct	......	418
WEBSTER—Continued.		
Pleasant Hill Precinct	......	409
Potsdam Precinct	......	485
Red Cloud Precinct, including Red Cloud Town	......	1960
Red Cloud Town	......	977
Stillwater Precinct	......	589
Walnut Creek Precinct	......	348
WHEELER.		
(Unorganized.) (Not divided into Precincts.)		
YORK.		
Details cannot be given, as the Precincts were not separately returned.		

a In 1875, formed, and embraces Towns 25, 26 and 27, Ranges 2 and 3, and Towns 25 and 26, Range 4. *b* In 1875, formed, and embraces Towns 25 and 26, Range 5. *c* In 1875, formed, and embraces Towns 25, 26 and 27, Range 1.

BY COUNTIES.

AS SHOWN BY THE CENSUS OF 1860, 1870 AND 1880.

COUNTIES.	1860.	1870.	1880.	REMARKS.
Adams	....	19	10235	Organized in 1871.
Antelope	....	....	3953	Org. from original ter. in 1871.
Blackbird	....	81	109	Comprises Omaha and Winnebago Indian Reservations.
Boone	....	....	4170	Org. from original ter. in 1871.
Buffalo	114	193	7531	
Burt	388	2847	6937	
Butler	27	1290	9194	
Calhoun	41	....	....	Never had a legal existence.
Cass	3369	8151	16683	
Cedar	246	1032	2899	
Chase	....	....	70	Formed in 1873; unorg. and at. to Frontier for judicial purposes.
Cheyenne	....	190	1558	
Clay	165	54	11294	Organized in 1871.
Colfax	....	1424	6588	
Cuming	67	2964	5569	
Custer	....	....	2211	Org. in 1877 from original ter.
Dakota	819	2040	3213	
Dawson	16	103	2909	Organized in 1871.
Dixon	247	1345	4177	
Dodge	309	4212	11263	
Douglas	4328	19982	37645	[and at. to Hitchcock for jud. pur.
Dundy	....	....	37	Formed in 1873 fr. orig. ter.; unor.
Fillmore	....	238	10204	Organized in 1871.
Fort Randall	353	....	....	
Franklin	....	26	5465	Organized in 1871.
Frontier	....	....	934	Formed in 1872 from original ter.
Furnas	....	....	6407	Formed in 1873 from original ter.
Gage	421	3359	13164	
Gosper	....	....	1673	Formed in 1873 from original ter.
Grant	....	484	....	No records by which to account for its disappearance.
Greeley	....	....	1461	Formed in 1871 from original territory; organized in 1872.
Green	16	....	....	
Hall	116	1057	8572	
Hamilton	....	130	8267	
Harlan	....	....	6086	Formed in 1871 from original ter.
Harrison	....	631	....	Never had a legal existence.
Hayes	....	....	119	Formed in 1877 fr. orig. ter.; unor.
Hitchcock	....	....	1012	Formed in 1873 from original ter.
Holt	....	....	3287	Formed in 1876 from original ter.
Howard	....	....	4391	Formed in 1871 from original ter.
Jackson	....	9	....	Never had a legal existence.
Jefferson	....	2440	8096	In 1872, part to Thayer.
Johnson	528	3429	7595	
Jones	122	....	....	Never had a legal existence.
Kearney	474	58	4072	Organized in 1872.
Keith	....	....	194	In 1873, from part of Lincoln.
Knox	152	261	3666	In 1873, name changed from L'Eau qui Court.
Lancaster	153	7074	28090	
Lincoln	....	17	3632	In 1873, part to Keith.
Lyon	....	78	....	Never had a legal existence.
Madison	....	1133	5589	
Merrick	109	557	5341	
Monroe	....	235	....	Never had a legal existence.
Nance	....	44	1212	In 1879, fr. what was for. known as the "Pawnee Indian Reserv'n."
Nemaha	3139	7593	10451	
Nuckolls	22	8	4235	Org. in 1871; prev. at. to Jefferson for jud. pur.
Otoe	4211	12345	15727	
Pawnee	882	4171	6920	
Phelps	....	....	2447	Formed in 1873 from original ter.
Pierce	....	152	1202	
Platte	782	1899	9511	
Polk	19	136	6846	
Red Willow	....	....	3044	Formed in 1873 from original ter.
Richardson	2835	9780	15031	
Saline	39	3106	14491	
Sarpy	1201	2913	4481	
Saunders	....	4547	15810	
Seward	....	2953	11147	
Sherman	....	....	2061	Formed in 1873 from original ter.
Shorter	117	....	....	Never had a legal existence.
Sioux	....	....	699	Formed in 1877 fr. orig. ter.; unorg.
Stanton	....	636	1813	
Taylor	....	97	....	Never had a legal existence.
Thayer	....	....	6113	In 1872, from part of Jefferson.
Valley	....	....	2324	Formed in 1871 from original territory; organized in 1873.
Washington	1249	4452	8631	
Wayne	....	182	813	
Webster	....	16	7104	Organized in 1871.
Wheeler	....	....	644	Formed in 1877 fr. orig. ter.; unorg.
York	....	604	11170	
Unorg'd ter'y*	1765	235	2913	
Total	28841	122993	452402	

* Reduced by formation of Chase, Cheyenne, Dundy, Hayes, Hitchcock, Keith, Lincoln, Sioux, Antelope, Brown, Custer, Greeley, Howard, Knox, Sherman and Valley Counties.

ADAMS COUNTY.

ADAMS County lies about one hundred and twenty miles west of the Missouri River, and twenty-four miles from the south line of the State. It is bounded by the county of Hall on the north, Clay on the east, Webster on the south, and by Kearney on the west.

The county lies upon the vast plain that regularly ascends in almost unbroken gradation from the valley of the Missouri to the Rocky Mountains. The elevation above sea level is about eighteen hundred feet, and rises gradually to the westward.

The surface of the county is very regular, being an almost level plain, broken only by low bluffs along streams, and sufficiently rolling to afford good drainage.

It is abundantly watered with a number of streams, which become confluent, forming the head-waters of the Little Blue River; also by a number of creeks, the principal being Thirty-two Mile and Pawnee, together with others of less importance, and numerous smaller tributary streams.

The soil, from two to six feet deep, is of a loose, friable and porous character, and is of that peculiar mixture which absorbs and retains moisture. The fertility of the soil has been fully tested in the production of large crops of grains, vegetables, etc., and, with proper tillage, is capable of marvelous production—sure to yield bountiful harvests, the result of patient and honest labor.

The peculiar under-drainage of this land baffles almost philosophy itself. While the soil is extremely loose and porous for considerable depths, and surface water does not accumulate from rainfalls, but sinks away readily, leaving the surface, in a few hours afterward, perfectly dry, yet the moisture is sufficient for the speedy growth of vegetation, and is capable of enduring drouthy seasons with less serious results than are the Eastern States, where the rainfall and moisture are more abundant.

The rainfall, however, in most seasons, has been sufficient for the production of reasonably abundant crops, realizing to the farmer ample recompense for the bestowal of his labors.

The natural growth of timber in this, as in most all counties of the State, is limited, and is confined to narrow belts lying along the banks of the water-courses. This want, however, while to some extent a drawback to the country, is being supplemented by the artificial growth of forests. This branch of husbandry has been undertaken with excellent success, and will prove, in a few years, a source of very great value to the county.

Taken as a whole, the county is one among the best for farming in the State, and offers inducements to settlers that are unexcelled by any others.

The county contains an area of 576 square miles, or an acreage of 368,640 acres. The amount of the land granted to the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in this county was over twenty thousand acres, and to the Union Pacific Railroad about fifteen thousand acres. There are now no lands in the county belonging to the Government and subject to the rights of settlement by pre-emption or homestead. Neither are there any waste lands in the county to speak of, nearly the whole being susceptible of easy and profitable cultivation.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first permanent settlers to locate in Adams County were Mortimer Kress, alias Wild Bill, and his partner, Jerome Fouts, or California Joe, whose careers on the plains have been attended with numerous thrilling experiences and narrow escapes. Kress was born in Williamsport, Penn., in 1841, and came to Nebraska in 1865. For four years, he led a migratory life on the frontier, experiencing many thrilling encounters with both the Indians and border ruffians, in which he showed himself to be possessed of that bold and fearless spirit that afterward led him through his most eventful course.

Kress and his partner, Fouts, came into the county in 1869, and located claims, on March 5, 1870, at a point near where the Little Blue River enters Clay County. During their stay of three years together on their claims, they followed the occupation of trappers and hunters. After this, they struck out for wider and more romantic and dangerous fields. For some years, they figured prominently in the wild and sensational occurrences of the mountains and plains, experienced many thrilling adventures with the Indians, with narrow escapes amid exciting and almost hopeless contests.

After scouting for some years through Western Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico and Colorado, they returned to more peaceful quarters, settling down to quiet lives on their claims in Adams County, and are now numbered among the best and most peaceable citizens of the county.

But the settling of Kress and Fouts was but the vanguard of the host. The summer and fall of 1870 witnessed the influx of other settlers. Those coming in during the year were: Charles Mont (known as "Dutch Charley"), James Bainter, Charles Bird, W. S. Moot, J. W. King, John Ovary, Charles Janes and Volney Janes, Isaiah Sluyter, S. L. Brass, Isaac Stark, Titus Babcock, W. M. West, W. W. Selleck.

In April of 1871, a colony of Englishmen came in and settled upon the land upon which the town of Hastings was laid out. Among this colony were Walter M. Micklen, Thomas Johnson, John G. Moore and Thomas Watts. It was the homestead taken by Micklen that embraced the original town site. Other settlers continued to come in, until, in the latter part of the year 1871, the county contained a voting population of twenty-nine.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The first settlers seem not to have suffered molestation from the Indians, who at that time kept scouring the country round on their hunting expeditions, and in keeping with their wandering and nomadic natures. Not a solitary instance occurs of their ever having committed any atrocities upon any of the settlers, their depredations being confined to petty thefts. This may be accounted for, however, by the fact of the hostile tribes having been brought into subjection before the settlement of the county was made, and, perhaps, the nearness of Government forces, being stationed at Fort Kearney, in the county next west, had its influence to terrify and keep in subjection their savage propensities. The thoughts of Spencer balls and drilled soldiery was rather too formidable for the bow and arrow and the undisciplined squads of the plains.

The only instances of massacre of any sort occurring within the limits of the county were upon parties of emigrants, who, at that time, were making their way in various sized trains across the plains and over the mountains to the gold-fields of California. The old emigrant trail passed through the county, entering it at the southeast, passing up the water-courses, along Thirty-two Mile Creek, in a northwesterly direction, and leaving the county near the northwest corner.

At a point on this trail, about four miles south of the present site of Juniata, were discovered traces of what evidently was a massacre. There were traces of graves and remnants of articles of hardware, showing that, in all probability, parties had been murdered, and the articles they had with them, such as were considered useless to the assailants, were burned.

At another time, in the fall of 1870, a party consisting of five emigrants, on their way to California, were overtaken by a band of treacherous savages, and, being few in number compared with their enemy, were unable to defend themselves, and four of the party were fiendishly slaughtered, one having, by some means, made his escape and returned to Spring Ranch to relate the sad fate and experience with which they had met.

A single instance of attack upon settlers took place in the summer of 1870, on some parties near Kiawa Ranch; but it was not long until a company of United States regulars, under Capt. Spalding, came to the rescue.

The troops, after a brief contest, put the band to rout, without serious results on either side, only one soldier receiving a wound from the encounter.

Five of the soldiers were afterward awarded medals from the Government for feats of meritorious soldiery on this occasion. Scares of Indian outbreaks were numerous, but not extensive.

The tribes which made Adams County part of their hunting-grounds were the Sioux, Cheyennes and Pawnees; of these, the Sioux tribe were the most vicious and dreaded.

ORGANIZATION.

By a proclamation issued by Secretary of State W. H. James, then Acting Governor, an election for the choosing of a board of county officers, and also for the location of the county seat, was called, to take place on the 12th day of December, 1871, the election to be held at the residence of Titus Babcock. The officers to be chosen were three Commissioners, Clerk, Judge, Treasurer, Sheriff, Surveyor, Superintendent of Schools, Coroner, Judges and Clerks of Elections. The election was held on the day appointed, resulting in the choice of the following officers: Commissioners, S. L. Brass, Edwin Allen and W. W. Selleck; Titus Babcock, Probate Judge; R. D. Babcock, County Clerk; J. W. Stark, Sheriff; J. S. Chandler, Treasurer; W. W. Camp, Coroner; Adna H. Bowen, Superintendent of Schools.

The choice of seat of government for the county was made in favor of Juniata. But, as is the case in the selection of a location for the county seat in most new counties this was the result of political chicanery and wire-pulling. At that time, the law required that all voters should have their names registered in the proper record in order to entitle them to the exercise of the right of suffrage. On the day of election for the organization of the county and fixing the county seat, there were about twenty-two, otherwise legal voters, coming from southern and central part of the county, who naturally desired the county seat to be located in that section. But these, who were overwhelmingly in the majority, were disqualified on account of failing to register, and their votes refused. The following are those who have been elected to the office of Commissioner since the organization of the county:

1873, Edwin M. Allen, S. L. Brass, W. W. Selleck; 1874, S. L. Brass, W. W. Selleck, R. S. Langley; 1875, W. W. Selleck, R. S. Langley, A. D. Yocum; 1876, A. D. Yocum, R. S. Langley, J. R. Ratcliff; 1877, A. D. Yocum, J. R. Ratcliff, Edward Moore; 1878, J. R. Ratcliff, Edward Moore, A. D. Yocum; 1879, Edward Moore, A. D. Yocum, C. G. Wilson; 1880, A. D. Yocum, C. G. Wilson, A. V. Cole; 1881, C. G. Wilson, A. V. Cole, W. W. Hopper; 1882, A. V. Cole, W. W. Hopper, G. H. Edgerton.

The following are the Clerks who have held office during the respective dates, the term of office being two years each:

R. D. Babcock, 1871; A. H. Cramer, 1873-75-77; R. B. Tussey, 1879-81.

Probate Judges—Titus Babcock, 1871; Benjamin Smith, 1873-75-77-79; George F. Work, 1881.

Sheriffs—Isaac Stark, 1871; James B. McCleary, 1873-75; S. L. Martin, 1877-79; George Hutchinson, 1881.

Treasurers—John S. Chandler, 1871; W. B. Thorne, 1873-75-77-79; E. Steinan, 1880; W. S. Crow, 1881.

Thorne, who held the office of Treasurer of the county for nearly four terms, was discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $52,000, and was expelled from office. The case, however, is still undecided, and is in process of litigation. After the expulsion of Thorne, Steinan was chosen to fill the unexpired term of office.

Superintendents of Schools—Adna H. Bowen, 1871; A. H. Brown, 1873; A. L. Wigton, 1875-77; (L. Darling was appointed to fill the unexpired second term of Wigton, who resigned to accept a seat in the State Senate); Miss Lucy A. McFadden, 1879-81.

Surveyors—William Scott, 1873; William Van Allen, 1875. Jasper N. Smith was elected in 1877, but never qualified or took charge of the office, and Van Allen held over till 1881, when T. E. Farrell, the present incumbent, was elected.

Coroners—H. C. Humbert, 1873; C. M. Wright, 1875; W. Ackley, 1877; William H. Lynn, 1879; Josephus Williams, 1881.

Adams County, with its first organization, fell within the Third Judicial District, into which the State was divided and courts were held, presided over by Judge Daniel Gantt, Jr., one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State. The State was re-districted in 1875, and six judicial districts created, in each of which a Judge was elected. Adams County then formed a part of the Fifth District, and in the fall of 1875, William Gaslin was elected Judge for the district, and again re-elected in the fall of 1879, the term of office being four years.

By legislative act, all counties having a population of 8,000 and over were entitled to a District Clerk. Previous to the attainment of this number of population, the Clerk of the county was, *ex officio*, Clerk of the District Court. In 1879, Adams County attained the requisite number, and the office of Clerk of the District Court was created as a county office. A. H. Cramer was elected to the office the same year, and holds for a term of four years.

Since the organization of the county, several important cases have come up for trial before this court. Most of these, and all the leading ones occurring in the county, are detailed elsewhere in these pages. But by far the most important case tried before the court was that known as the "Olive trial," which took place in April, 1879. Although the act was done in Custer County, yet, that county not being organized, the Judge appointed that the trial be had in Adams County. The trial lasted about two weeks, at an expense to the State of about $10,000.

There were several parties implicated in the offense, which was of the nature as follows:

It appears, from the facts in the case, that two parties, Luther Mitchell and one Ketchum, had been charged with stealing cattle, and warrants were issued for their arrest. A brother of Olive, the man on trial, was detailed by the officers to assist in making the arrest. The parties were found in Mitchell's house, and in the attempt to make the arrest, resistance was made by Mitchell and Ketchum, and in the melee that followed, Olive was fatally shot, and the attempt at arrest became ineffectual. This act on the part of Mitchell and Ketchum called for revenge from the friends of the unfortunate man Olive, whom they had killed. Accordingly, a party organized, with I. P. Olive, brother of the murdered man, at its head, for the purpose of meting vengeance upon the perpetrators of the deed. The party was formed by I. P. Olive, John Baldwin, William H. Green, Frederick Fisher, Barney J. Gillan, Pedro Dominicus, Dennis Gartrell. After capturing their victims, they subjected them to excruciating torture, hanging them up for short times, and then again letting them down, pouring coal oil on their clothing, to which they set fire, roasting the men alive, almost, the bodies, when found, being partially burned up.

For this act of extra judicial vindication of justice, the party were indicted by the Grand Jury and held for trial. The trial came off, and two of the party, Olive and Fisher, were found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to ten years in the State Penitentiary. The trial was carried to the Supreme Court on a technicality of law, and, after being reviewed by that tribunal, was returned with instructions for a new trial, and the prisoners remanded to the Sheriff of Custer County to be held for trial. The trial has never come off, and the parties are now at large, and the whole matter has been dropped.

Baldwin and Green were tried, but the jury disagreed, and the prisoners were held in the Kearney County jail to await a second trial. In the meantime, the prisoners succeeded in breaking jail and made their escape, and have not since been heard from. Brown gave State's evidence and was released, and the others effected escape and were never tried, and, to all intents and purposes, the trial was dropped, and all parties concerned have their liberties.

CRIMINAL.

The catalogue of crime of a revolting character in Adams County is comparatively blank. But two instances of homicide have occurred up to this time. One of these was the murder of Henry Stutzman, by a young man by the name of John McElvoy, in the year 1879.

McElvoy, a boy about twenty years old, was on a journey on foot, going, as he represented, to where some of his relatives were living, in some part of Northwest Kansas. Toward nightfall, he went to the house in which Stutzman was living and procured lodging.

Stutzman, being limited in accommodations, gave him a berth in his own bed, the two sleeping together. During the night, it appears, McElvoy shot Stutzman with a pistol he had upon his person, presumably to get possession of Stutzman's money. After taking what money he could find about the place, McElvoy went out to the stable, taking the two mules belonging to Stutzman, and proceeded to abscond with his booty. His scheme, however, was soon discovered, and he was captured before he had gotten out of the county.

His trial came on, and he was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. Through the efforts of the attorneys who appeared in his defense, he was granted a new trial. Upon the second trial coming on, he appeared, plead guilty to the charge of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for life, at hard labor. Thus does he pay the penalty of his crime in the forfeiture of his liberty in the prison cell of shame.

During the same year occurred another murderous tragedy. A man by the name of Baldwin, a night telegraph operator in the office of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad depot at Hastings, murdered one Alfred Yocum. After killing Yocum, he set the depot building on fire to cover up, as he thought, all traces of his terrible crime. He was arrested and arraigned, tried, found guilty and sentenced to ten years' confinement in prison. Although the evidence was sufficient to settle the guilt upon Baldwin, yet the cause or purpose which led to the commission of the crime has never been discovered.

With these two instances, and excepting, also, less important offenses and deeds of villainy, ends the story of crime in Adams County.

FIRST THINGS.

The first religious service held in the county was on the third Sunday in January, 1871, in the residence of William Kress. The services were held by the Rev. J. W. Warwick, a Baptist minister. Meetings were afterward held in residences and such places as were found convenient.

The first death was that of William Akers, in the fall of 1871. The first child born was Helen Lucey, the daughter of Francis Lucey, a Frenchman, who settled in the county in 1870. The first couple in the county who resolved to join together their lives and fortunes in the holy bonds of matrimony were Roderick Loomis and Miss E. K. Warwick.

A Fourth of July celebration was held, in 1871, at Liberty farm, and was participated in by the settlers of Adams County, although the place of celebrating was situated a short distance into Clay County. There were about one hundred and fifty people present on the occasion, which was a creditable number for the time and place.

The Rev. J. W. Warwick was the orator of the day. A bountiful repast was served to those present, and the celebration enlivened in spirit by music, vocal and instrumental. The dance, also, as on all such gala times, could not be omitted.

RAILROADS.

The railroad facilities possessed by Adams County are superior to most others in the State. The advantages also in the settling up and developing of the new country are due largely to the establishment of these roads. The ready and easy communication to the leading markets, thus giving the farmer an outlet for his grain, his pork, beef and mutton, and the manufacturer easy means of transportation for his manufactured articles, is an advantage too great for estimation or calculation.

The inducements to attract the tide of emigration hither, and to bring in settlers to fill up and develop these broad fertile prairies, is thus the work, mainly, of the railroads, which, in reality, may be considered the pioneers of the Great West.

Cotemporaneously with the early settlement of the county was the construction of the railroad through it. The line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, crossing the county from east to west, in the northern part, was graded in 1871, and in 1872, the county was crossed by the iron rail and locomotive. The St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad was also built during this year.

Thus Adams County, even when her settlements were few and far between, boasted of two lines of railroad. These advantages gave the county extensive popularity abroad, and brought in scores of settlers. In 1878, a branch of the Burlington & Missouri River road, called the Republican Valley road, was constructed, leading from the city of Hastings, on the main line of the road, southward through the county, and connecting with an east and west line of the same road.

During the following year, a branch road was built by the Union Pacific Company from Hastings northward to Grand Island, on the main line of that road.

This gave the county fifty-seven miles of railroad, running north, south, east and west, and centering at the town of Hastings. The valuation of the railroad property in the county, in 1880, was $317,275. Of this amount, the share of the Burlington & Missouri River road, with about twenty-four miles of road, was $193,245. The St. Joseph & Western, formerly called the St. Joseph & Denver City, with fifteen miles of track, was $51,680; and the Republican Valley, having about seventeen miles, was $72,350. No bonds were issued by the county in aid of the construction of these lines. The only aid given them in the county was that given by Denver Precinct, which voted bonds in aid of the building of the Republican Valley Railroad to the amount of $20,000. It will thus readily be seen that the construction of these several lines of road could not but prove of inestimable value and advantage in the development of the county. The railroads, owning great quantities of the land, procured by the grant to them by the United States Government, exerted a wide influence in advertising the sale of these lands and inducing settlers to locate upon and improve them. As a factor in the development of the county, as, in great measure, is true of the entire State, the railroads performed the largest part.

The growth of the county in population may be seen by a comparison of the populations at various intervals. In 1870, the county contained but 19 people; in 1874, 2,694; in 1875, 3,093; 1876, 3,940; 1878, 5,583; 1879, 8,162; 1880, 10,239. From only 19 in 1870, the population increased in ten years to 10,239 in 1880, the average ingress of settlers of settlers being about 1,000 annually.

The increase in the valuation of the taxable property of the county has been equally great. In 1872, the value of taxable property was $957,153; in 1875, it was $1,117,328.50; 1876, $1,048,913.60; 1877, $923,594; 1878, $1,289,658; 1879, $1,734,848; 1880, $1,943,060; 1881, $2,234,579.

There were in the county in 1880, 124,740 acres of improved land, valued at $545,748; and in 1881, the number of acres was increased to 136,251, and the valuation was $504,414. The unimproved land in 1880 was $155,890, valued at $422,213, while in 1881 it was 149,436 acres, with a value of $360,860. The total value of the farm property in 1881 was $865,274.

The number of town lots in the county in 1881 was 462, valued at $136,823; in 1881, the number of lots was increased to 902, with an assessed value of $154,378. The total value of all the property in the county for the same year was $2,234,579.

The increase in the acreage of cultivated crops is only equaled by the growth of the county in population and productions, live stock, etc. For a period measured by only ten short years from 1869, when not a foot of the wild prairie sod had been turned by the plow of the husbandman, and not a grain planted, is seen, in 1879, a wide breadth of land cultivated and planted to the various grains and cereals. In the year 1880, there were cultivated in wheat 57,809 acres; in corn, 31,276 acres; oats, 5,793 acres; barley, 4,433 acres; broom corn, 571 acres; rye, 295 acres; potatoes, 58 acres; meadow, 353 acres.

In 1879, there were of fruit trees: 18,364 peach, 17,627 apple, 9,839 plum, 1,814 cherry, 529 pear, 3,574 grapevines. In 1880, the number of fruit trees was 82,493; forest trees, 923,456; grapevines, 6,237.

The number of live stock of the different kinds in 1879 was: Horses, 2,510; mules and asses, 572; cattle, 4,071; sheep, 977; hogs, 8,166.

In 1880, there were of the same animals: Horses, 4,219, valued at $94,298; mules and asses, 744, value, $21,610; cattle, 4,938, value, $41,077; sheep, 321, value, $209; hogs, 9,023, value, $6,677. The amount of merchandise was $54,473; the amount invested in manufacturing was $5,350; value of agricultural implements employed, $50,240.

For 1881, there were 4,121 head of horses, valued at $92,234; 722 mules and asses, value, $18,520; 5,718 head of cattle, value, $40,552; 673 sheep, value, $649; 8,669 hogs, value, $9,066; the amount of merchandise on hand, $78,815; amount invested in manufacturing, $6,184; value of agricultural implements, $36,406. From these figures and facts may be gathered an idea of the material growth of the county in areal improvement, production of grains, live stock, etc.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing industry of the county is yet but imperfectly begun. The comparatively recent date of its settlement, however, fully accounts for this, and the success which has attended those that have been started clearly demonstrates that no reason exists why the business of manufacturing may not be prosecuted extensively and with profit in Adams County.

There are now three flouring-mills in the county—one on the Little Blue River, in the southern part of the county; one at Millington, in the eastern portion; one at Juniata, and another at Hastings. These institutions, with the extensive Lewis Header Works at Hastings, are the leading manufactories in the county. Besides these, however, there are several smaller establishments, a more detailed account of which appears elsewhere in this history.

COUNTY SEAT REMOVALS.

The locating of the county seat in this, as is generally the case in most new counties, is a matter giving rise to much dissension and spirited contests. At the time of the organization of the county, in 1871, the trouble began upon this question. The majority of the settlers living toward the central and southern part of the county favored its establishment in that vicinity, while those living in the north part of the county favored Juniata as the place to locate the seat of government. But for an oversight which occurred, the place desired by the southern residents, who, in numbers, were vastly in the majority, would have been selected. They were, however, legally disqualified and prohibited from voting on account of having failed to be registered as voters, in compliance with the law then in force. Thus, by accident, it might be said, Juniata became the county seat of Adams County. But the thing was far from being permanent or conclusive. The prominence which Hastings began to assume gave the people living in that district a consciousness that they had not only the power, but likewise the just right and title, to have the seat of government established with themselves, while Juniata hoped and struggled to retain the same.

An effort toward removal was made in 1875, the fight being between Hastings and Juniata, the one attempting to drag it away, and the other holding on tenaciously to restrain its removal from them.

The election was held and the vote counted, and Juniata came out victorious in the contest. The final result was disputed, and a board was called to canvass the vote. In the prosecution of their duties, the board deemed it in accordance with the justice of the case to throw out in toto the vote of Cottonwood Precinct, on the grounds that the Election Board of that precinct had taken their oath of office before one of the County Commissioners. A mandamus from the Supreme Court was sued out, compelling the Canvassing Board to count the vote of the rejected precinct.

In compliance with this order of the court, the vote was counted, and with the result as stated above.

Hastings was not satisfied with this effort, however, and was determined, after accumulating additional strength and power, to renew the struggle. The attempt was again made in 1877, resulting in a victory in favor of Hastings, which, therefore, was declared the county seat. The selection, however, was but the natural sequence of favorable position and convenience. Being a center for diverging lines of railroads, and the commercial metropolis of the county, conveniently located and all, renders it an extremely wise and politic selection, and one which is more than likely to become permanent and settled.

The election was quite an exciting one. A number of citizens from Hastings went up to Juniata, to "superintend the casting of the vote." As party feeling ran high on the county seat question, this produced some excitement, and a disturbance was apprehended, which, however, did not occur, the election passing off quietly, and resulting, as we have said, in a victory for Hastings.

Juniata, however, did not yield her claim without a struggle. The vote was canvassed and the matter taken into the courts to be contested. Referees were commissioned by Judge Gaslin, then District Judge; depositions were taken, and all evidence gathered bearing on the case. The papers were in the custody of the Judge in his office at Kearney, awaiting his examination and judgment. In the meantime, the office occupied by the Judge was burned, and all the papers destroyed. There was then no evidence before the court except the election returns, which, of course, were in favor of Hastings. The matter was not re-investigated, and Hastings was declared to be the county seat.

The most noticeable want in the county government is its not having provided suitable buildings for its offices. There are no county buildings at all, the offices and court rooms being in such places as can be rented suitable for such.

Judging, however, from the public spirit and enterprise in public concerns manifested by the people throughout the county, it is safe to predict that it is but a question of brief time when the county will have provided large and suitable buildings in which will be located all its offices for the transaction of the public business.

COUNTY POOR FARM.

This institution for the care and support of the infirm and destitute was established in 1873. The land, comprising a tract of 300 acres, was procured by the county authorities from the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, and is situated near the central part of the county, about four miles south of the village of Juniata. Buildings suitable for the purpose, consisting of a story-and-a-half frame, and stabling. The entire cost of the first buildings was about $1,200. Improvements and enlargements have since been made, in which was expended, in the aggregate, the amount of $3,000. The farm, consisting of fine prairie land, is in a fair state of cultivation.

Owing largely to the industry of settlers and their abilities to make provisions for themselves, the number of inmates is comparatively small. The establishment of the institution, however, is one among the many marks of generosity of the settlers, able-bodied and strong, to so contribute of their means that the weak and helpless may not suffer.

GRASSHOPPERS.

By far the greatest misfortune which the people of Adams County have been called upon to experience was that of the grasshopper plague in 1873. During the latter part of the month of July, and the first part of August of that year, the country was appalled by the presence of swarms of these pestilential insects. Their coming was forestalled at times by the dark cloud-like haze, which the swarms caused as they passed through the air, obscuring the sunlight of the clearest day. Dropping from their flight to the earth, they were a thick seething mass of devouring insects. No sooner had they reached the ground than they began upon the work of destruction. All green vegetation, except grasses, was rapidly consumed, and fields of corn were entirely destroyed and the whole crop practically eaten up. Some wheat which was pretty well ripened remained unharmed by the greedy devourers. The work of devastation lasted only about forty-eight hours and was complete. The satiated insects, after finishing in one place, again rose upon the wing and sought other green fields and again fell to devouring.

Little can be judged of the effect this had upon the country. It was yet new and practically an experiment of the untried lands not yet fully tested. Men whose sanguine dispositions had led them to invest their all, full of faith in the result, looked out with dismay upon the barren fields. Many, depending upon their crops, were left totally destitute. Business was discouraged and slack, for a time. But it did not remain so long. Those having a little means left were forced to buy of the merchants and traffickers, who grew rich in bringing "corn from Egypt" to supply the farmer and those whose destitution and want the plague had caused.

The experience was a trying one, indeed, and one to test the mettle and courage of settlers. With whatever resources they had left and with some little contribution from the Eastern States, the majority stood the scourge like men of spirit. Some, unable to endure, grew sick at heart, and, silently folding their tents, returned to the "old fireside at home." The fall and winter passed and the spring of the next year saw once more the sturdy yeoman, plowing, sowing, planting and delving, hopeful of the coming harvest. Neither were they hopeful in vain. A reasonable crop was the result of their faithful toil. The country was not again visited by the grasshoppers till the year 1876, when they again made their appearance. This time, however, they caused but slight damage, appearing to be weak and unable to carry on, as previously, the work of annihilation.

With having passed through trials like this and drouthy seasons, it would seem that no misfortune could frighten the bold settler to abandon his claim or desert his homestead. Such, however, is the character of those whose names and labors are identified with the development of this new country, that they are not dismayed with misfortunes or frightened with dangers. Brave, courageous, dauntless, they cope with difficulties without dismay, and meet misfortunes without being terrified by them.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An agricultural society was formed by the leading and most enterprising citizens of the county in 1872. The object of the organization, as with all similar ones, was the promotion and advancement of the agricultural interests of the county, and in exciting an interest and spirit of improvement in those engaged in the business; to foster and encourage, by throwing before the farming community incentives to progress, and using all such measures and endeavors as would assist in giving greater elevation to the system and methods of agriculture in all its various branches. The officers now in control of the organization are: A. D. Yocum, President; David Doty, A. N. Hall, C. R. Powers, George W. Moore, S. L. Saulsbury, J. A. Powers, V. Darling and B. F. Munsen, Vice Presidents; A. B. Ideson, Secretary; J. N. Lyman, Treasurer; Directors, William Van Allen, A. J. Orendorf, Andrew Beal, Robert Ash, D. Dillenbeck, W. H. Hopper, Cordon Edgerton, James McElroy, T. C. Fleming, George T. Hutchinson, J. D. Van Horton, L. A. Bowley, J. G. Hazlett, John Shellhamer, H. Graybil.

The first fair was held at a place called Kingston, situated on the Little Blue River, and annual fairs have since been held at different places. The next two were held at a point about midway between Juniata and Hastings. As in the selection of a site for the county seat, some controversy seems to have existed as to the point where the county fairs should be held. For the next four years, it was held at Juniata, then the county seat, and the last one took place at Hastings. The society have procured and fitted up grounds on which exhibitions are made, all necessary buildings, stabling, etc., being provided for the convenience of exhibitors.

Adams County is also included in the boundary of the territory covered by a district association of agriculture. The association was organized in 1878, with A. N. Hall, President; Charles Walker, Secretary; C. C. Ingalls, Treasurer, and A. D. Yocum, General Superintendent.

The territory included in the district comprises all the western part of the State that lies west of a line running along the east line of the counties of Clay and Nuckolls, to the north line of the State. The purpose of the organization is similar to all agricultural societies. Fairs have been held annually at the city of Hastings.

The present official management of the concern is in the hands of the following officers: Louis A. Kent, President; L. B. Palmer, Secretary; C. C. Ingalls, Treasurer; A. D. Yocum, General Superintendent.

The grounds belonging to the Adams County Agricultural Society are made use of by the association. Special attention is given by the association to the exhibition of speed in horse-racing, etc.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The association known as the Farmers' Alliance became organized in Adams County, February 26, 1882. The society elected for its officers A. N. Hall, as President, and William Van Allen, Secretary. The especial object of the organization and that for which it was created is avowedly for the protection of farmers, mechanics and the poorer laboring classes against the oppression of railroads, national banks and monopolies of whatever sort; to oppose and restrain the injurious effects upon them and the revolutionary tendencies produced by the moneyed classes of the land, in influencing class legislation, by the law-making powers of the States and nation, and in seeking to concentrate official power and control in the hands of the wealthy few to whom the laboring hordes must pay tribute as doth the oppressed subject under allegiance to his tyrannical sovereign.

Much spirit and zeal is manifested in the work, which is potent in the control of the political affairs of the county. From present indications, the effort is likely to prove successful, and no doubt will work out a mighty revolution in the political situation of the State and nation.

There are in the county twenty-five subordinate alliances, having an aggregate membership of about 600. The county organization is composed of delegates sent from each of the subordinate alliances. Each subordinate alliance is entitled to one representative at large and one for every ten members. The officers of the county alliance are: W. C. Weaver, President, and H. B. McGaw, Secretary. The association numbers in its membership men of the different political affiliations, uniting upon the universal platform of mutual self-protection.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Whatever else might be said to the discredit of Adams County, no intimations of that sort could, with any degree of justness whatever, be made concerning her public schools. No truer index can be found, pointing as the great indicator on the dial face of time, exhibiting at once both the wisdom of those who bravely set their faces toward the descending sun, and halted upon these lovely plains to develop, beautify and utilize them to their own profit and satisfaction, and also pointing out toward the coming future to a high and superior educational status and to a general dissemination of intelligence among all classes. The spirit of enterprise in the people of a community is not more surely evidenced than by the condition of its schools and the interest manifested in them. Beginning with the earliest settlement of the county, and following it up to the present time, the establishment of the school will be found almost cotemporaneous with the settlement of the land, and it has kept even pace with it at every stage of its progress.

The rapidity with which the educational advantages of the county have advanced and the superior excellence they have attained are truly surprising. This fact will be more easily understood by a proper knowledge of the character of settlers. Instead of being of that class who must themselves be civilized and taught habits of culture and enlightenment, they are those, who, already cultured and imbued with a spirit of its uses and importance, undertake to exert the same benign influences upon the rising generations.

The first school taught in Adams County was in the year 1872, by a Miss Emma Leonard. The place where the school was kept was about a mile south of the village of Juniata. Miss Leonard was also the first in the county to receive a teacher's certificate. This was the germ from which sprang in so brief a time the scholastic supremacy of the county. In the fall of 1872, another school was held at Juniata, Miss Lizzie Scott being employed as teacher. During this and the year following, the work of establishing schools went on as settlements were made, and, by the 1st of October, of 1873, the county numbered thirty-eight organized school districts.

There were in the county, at that time, 467 children of school age; of these, 251 were males and 216 females. Of qualified teachers, there were fourteen males and eighteen females, only twelve being in employment. In the thirty-eight organized districts, there were twenty-five school buildings, one of these being log and the remaining twenty-four frame, which were fitted out and furnished with patent desks and seats, and eighteen were supplied with improved apparatus.

The total value of the school property was $32,621. During the year 1873, the entire expenditures for school purposes was $10,850.46, while the total receipts were $72,972.78. The average cost of tuition for each child attending school was $6.60. There was at this date an accumulated school indebtedness of $44,045. There was paid to teachers, during the year, $1,199.50, the average monthly wages being $39.71 for males, and $32.09 for females.

A comparative statement of the number of organized districts for the years 1872 and 1873 shows the rapid extension of school advantages, and as well shows a corresponding increase in the population of the county from the influx of settlers and other causes. On the 1st day of April, 1872, there were in the county thirteen organized school districts, while, on October 1, 1873, the number was thirty-eight, or an increase of twenty-five in a period of eighteen months.

From these first few years in the history of the schools of the county is seen all along, up to the present time, the same degree of progress, together with a steady and marked improvement in their efficiency and methods of imparting instruction.

In 1880, from the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for that year, there are given sixty-six organized districts and fifty-five school houses. The value of the school buildings was $31,492.20; the value of the schoolhouse sites was $911; the number of children of school age was 3,275, of which number only 2,115 attended school, 1,083 of them being males, and 1,032 females. There were seventy-three teachers employed, thirty-two males and forty-one females, to whom was paid respectively, for services, the sums of $4,865.32 and $7,640.29, or a total sum of $12,505.61.

During the year, there was expended for building, repairs and for other purposes, $20,327.64, and the amount of the school fund on hand was $8,569.24. The bonded indebtedness of the county incurred for school purposes was, on the 4th of April, 1880, $55,786.78; all other indebtedness of schools was on the same date, $8,071.87, making a total indebtedness of $63,858.65.

There are but two graded schools in the county—one at Hastings and one at Juniata. The Hastings school consists of four departments, the primary, intermediate, grammar and high school. Besides these, there is the division into grades, of which there are twelve. There are eleven instructors employed. Prof. O. C. Hubbel is the Principal and is assisted by a corps of ten competent and efficient lady teachers.

The Juniata schools are divided into three departments—the primary, intermediate and high school. The higher department consists of three grades denominated as classes A, B and C. The same divisions are also made in the intermediate department. The attendance on all the departments for the month of January, 1882, was 121. The schools are under the charge of C. C. Sill as Principal, who is also engaged in instructing the higher department. Miss Lucy A. Robertson has charge of the instruction of the intermediate department, and Miss Nettie Winter that of the primary.

There are forty-four pupils in the primary department, forty-two in the intermediate and thirty-five in the high school department.

The educational standard of the county is constantly being improved, special attention being given to the employment of good teachers, whose qualifications and efficiency in the art are advanced under the influence of teachers' institutes, that are held at different times in the year for the special drill of teachers in the work.

TOWNS.

The first attempt at town building in the county was made in the northeast corner of the county, on the line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. The town of Inland was laid off in 1871, by the South Platte Town Company. The town site was located on a section of Government land, which it is well understood was settled by parties at the instigation of the company and from whom, after they had secured the title, the company procured the land. Those thus settling upon the land embraced in the town site were George Sluyter, William Janes, Volney Janes and George Knapp.

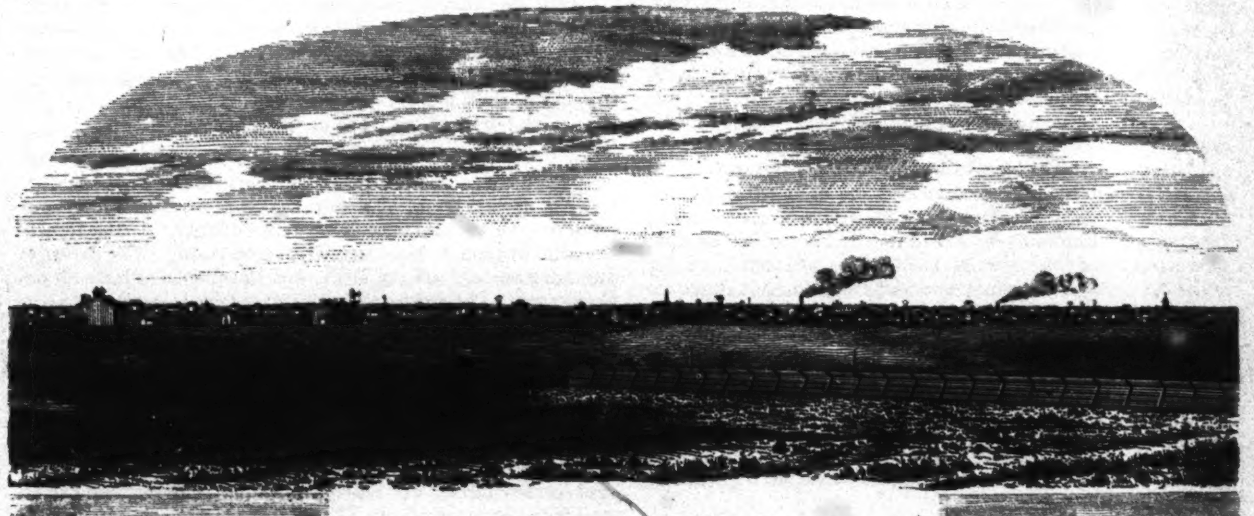
The town had grown to be quite a village, containing several houses, stores, etc., also a large two-story frame school building, costing about $5,000. In 1878, the town was removed from the original site to a point on the railroad about three miles to the east. The entire place was taken away and nothing now remains to mark the site of the village but the old caving cellar excavations and the solitary school building. Other towns were laid out later in the season, Juniata being the next in order of time, followed by Hastings and others in the course of time. A detailed account of the more important of these may be found in the following history:

HASTINGS.

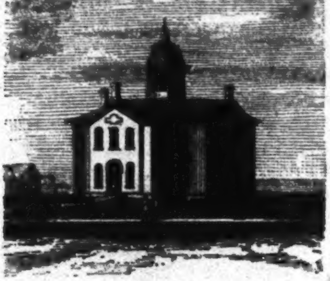
The history of the city of Hastings is one of continuous and unremitting growth. But a few years back and the place she now occupies was an uninhabited and tenantless prairie. Not later than the year 1870, the land upon which the city stands belonged to the Government, subject to the rights of homestead and pre-emption. At that time, no thought was for a moment entertained that here, in a few years, would stand a live, flourishing and prosperous city, numbering a population of thousands of thrifty, intelligent and industrious people. But such in reality is the fact, however marvelous may seem the story, or whatever strides of advancement and progress the city may have made, in springing from a contemplated town site, having existence on paper and marked by only the surveyors' stakes, driven in the prairie sod, to a place with the population of 3,000 people; yet, in truth, such is the fact to record.

In 1871, Walter Micklen, with the idea of opening up for himself a farm upon the wide prairie, entered as a homestead the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 12, Town 7, Range 10 west. Here he hoped, as was his purpose, to secure for himself an existence in the calling of an humble farmer and tiller of the soil. But, as in all ages and among all classes, fortune smiles on those who least expect to be the favored recipient of her gracious blandishments, in the following year Micklen "proved up" on his claim and received a patent from the Government for his land.

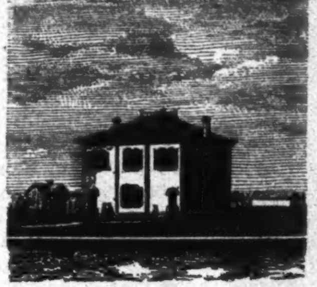
New prospects and projects now presented themselves, and the idea was conceived that it would be a feasible plan to establish a town site somewhere in the neighborhood of Micklen's homestead. This idea, no doubt, took its origin and was fostered from the prospects of a line of railroad being run through the place at an early day. As it was, there was only the one section of land subject to entry by settlers, the surrounding sections being included in the grant of lands made by the Government to the railroad company. A company was formed called the "Hastings Town Site Company," and was composed of Walter Micklen, W. L. Smith, T. E. Farrell, W. B. Slosson, Samuel Slosson and J. D. Carl. The company then laid off Micklen's land into town lots and this formed the original town of Hastings. Micklen was the first to break the monotonous prairie scene by the erection of a sod house, at a point near where H. G. Newsom's residence has since been erected.



HASTINGS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.



FIRST WARD SCHOOL BUILDING.



THIRD WARD SCHOOL BUILDING.

Others now began to come in and make entry and settlement of the adjoining lands. In 1872, Samuel Alexander came here from Lincoln, took a homestead and also built the first business house in the city, putting in a small stock of general merchandise. The railroad was not constructed to Hastings, at that time, and Alexander was obliged to haul his goods from the town of Inland, a small station and the then terminus of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, about six miles east of Hastings. The first town lot was bought by E. Steinan, in October, 1872. A post office was established in the fall of 1872, and Samuel Alexander was appointed Postmaster, for which he received as a salary the paltry sum of $1 per month. Alexander and Capt. Wheeler entered into a partnership, built store room and opened a merchandising house, on the corner of Second street and Hastings avenue, the present location of Morledge & McWade's store. This firm continued for about a month and dissolved, the business passing into the hands of Wheeler alone.

C. C. Ingalls erected the second store-room, and, in connection with F. J. Benedict, commenced business, dealing in agricultural implements. B. H. Brown & Son were also dealers in farm implements, grain, lumber, etc., and erected the third business house. In 1871, J. G. Moore located a homestead adjoining the original town site, and, in the year following, it was laid off into town lots and annexed to the original site as Moore's addition. The store-room erected by C. C. Ingalls was occupied by George H. Pratt and C. K. Lawson, with a general stock of goods. E. Steinan also built store-room in the fall of 1872, in which he put a stock of dry goods, the business being run in the interest of a merchant by the name of Levy, living at Quincy, Ill. The first meat market was opened in the spring of 1873, by T. M. Gregory, and, in the same spring, Charles Kohl sought to pander to the baser appetites of the settlers in the sale of liquors. Joseph Ross started a blacksmith shop in 1872, in Moore's stable, where he remained till the following year, when he removed his shop to a more central part of the place. The first hotel was built by Alexander & W. Linton, and was familiarly known as the "Roaring Gimlet." Another public house, called the Denver House, was built in 1873 by the town company, and it is still run as a hotel. The next public house, the Burlington House, was built in 1873 by J. G. Moore. The growth of the city began now to be more rapid. At the end of the first six months from the time it was laid out, there were between forty and fifty houses in the place. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was located in the county in 1871, and, by the month of July of the next year, regular trains were run through the town. The town, being started by private parties in no way connected with the company, found little encouragement or advantage from that source. By the terms of the contract by which the grant of lands was made to the railroad company, they were required to locate a town site at every twelve miles of the road constructed. The first town in the county on the line established by the company was Inland, and Juniata, located at the proper interval on the line of the road, became the next point established. Juniata was the point most favored by the company, and Hastings, being located between these points and by private individuals, was considerably impeded in its growth by the efforts of the company to build up their own town. Destiny, however, seemed to favor Hastings, and, despite the attempts of the railroad influence to the contrary, was absolutely certain to obtain and retain the ascendency, in point of business importance and size, above that of any other town in the county. Another point of advantage gained by Hastings was in the establishment of the St. Joseph & Western Railroad, formerly called the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, which was built in 1872. The line was projected to run to Denver, Colo., and located to cross the Burlington & Missouri River road at Hastings. In September of 1872, regular trains on this road were run into the place. A farther construction of the road was made beyond Hastings, but the idea of its construction to the city of Denver was abandoned, and the part of the road that had been built beyond the town was taken up, and this made Hastings the terminus of the line and it remained so until the year 1879. The construction of this line gave Hastings absolute superiority over the other towns in the county. That, with such advantage the growth and pre-eminence of the town was certain was now well understood, and the bulk of settlement turned in this direction. The railroad company, seeing also their impotence to distract its progress in favor of their own town, began to interest themselves in Hastings, with a view of securing a share of the profits that were to be derived from this rising city of the plains. The effort was now made to draw the town aside from the private settlements to the property adjoining and belonging to the company. This move was thought likely to prove effectual, and not until the company were made interested in the present site by a deeding to them of a share of the lands held by the original owners of the site, did the movement cease and the town settled to hold its original location.

These spirited competitions made Hastings the central point of attraction and from this she obtained a controlling prominence, operating to reduce the values of property and inducing new-comers to settle in the town. Indeed, so zealous were the company to oppose the town that for a time, after the road was constructed, they refused to stop their trains at Hastings altogether, and goods had to be hauled on wagons from Juniata. But fate, that ever-silent and unaccountable, yet all-powerful and uncontrollable force, works out results least anticipated. So was it with the building up of Hastings. Its ascendency was inevitable and its importance invincible. With the month of October, 1873, ended the first year in the history of Hastings. A review of the business at this time exhibits the following number of houses and institutions: One exclusive dry goods clothing store; one exclusive boot and shoe store; one drug store; six houses dealing in general merchandise and provisions; one book store; two hardware, stove and tinware stores; one furniture store; one harness shop; one bakery; two restaurants; two meat markets; two agricultural implement dealers; three lumber yards; one tailor; two blacksmiths; one wagon-shop; two livery stables; five hotels; two painters; two milliners; one barber; two physicians; four lawyers; one saloon; eight land offices; one printing office; four church organizations.

On the 2d of April, 1874, the County Commissioners declared Hastings an incorporated town, and M. K. Lewis, A. D. Buckworth, J. G. B. Smith, A. W. Cox and A. H. Forcht were appointed a Board of Trustees. A meeting of the Trustees was held May 4, 1874, and M. K. Lewis was chosen Chairman for the ensuing year, and the following officers were duly elected: W. F. J. Comley, Clerk; W. A. Smith, Treasurer; T. E. Farrell, Collector; G. W. Mowery, Marshal; G. D. Pierce, Town Attorney; L. C. Gould, Police Justice; C. K. Lawson and R. V. Shockey, Flue Inspectors. The first regular meeting of the Trustees was held May 11, 1874, and three ordinances passed—one relating to the place of meeting, another regulating sanitary matters, and a third taking precautionary measures against defective flues.

It will thus be seen that it was but a short time following the incipiency of Hastings till it became incorporated as a town, under the control of its own officers, neither did it occupy this intermediate stage for only a very brief period. It was but a few months after the incorporation as a town until the dignified little place was ready to assume city airs, and on the 22d day of September of 1874, an election was held for the choosing of officers under the organization of a city of the second class. John E. Wood was elected Mayor; G. D. Pierce, Clerk; A. L. Wigton, Police Judge; A. Berg, Marshal; Samuel Alexander, Treasurer; T. E. Farrell, Engineer; J. L. Parrott, A. W. Cox, Councilmen from First Ward; J. G. B. Smith, H. A. Forcht, Second Ward; T. E. Farrell, J. M. Smith, Third Ward.

Since the organization as a city of the second class, the office of Mayor has been held by the following named men, with dates of office: John E. Wood, 1874; C. H. Paul, 1875; M. K. Lewis, 1876; A. D. Yocum, 1877; R. A. Batty, 1878; J. S. McIntyre, 1879; F. Forcht, 1879–80, and D. M. McElhinney, 1881.

The present Board of Officers are: D. M. McElhinney, Mayor; Councilmen—First Ward, William Breed, I. W. Cramer; Second Ward, C. L. Stone, O. Oliver; Third Ward, W. A. Camp, C. K. Lawson; J. A. Vanatta, Police Judge; J. H. Fleming, City Clerk; J. B. Heartwell, City Treasurer; T. E. Farrell, City Engineer.

The year 1878 witnessed a revival of the enterprise of constructing railroads. An extension of the Burlington & Missouri River road was made during this year, in the construction of a branch running south from Hastings, making connection with the line of the same road leading westward toward Denver. In the following year, the Union Pacific road also made some extensions, building a short line from Hastings northward, connecting with the main line of that road at Grand Island. The material growth of the city, from the time it started up to the present, has been far too marvelous and rapid to warrant particular mention of the various business houses and institutions which were established from time to time, in almost immediate and unbroken succession. Suffice it to mention, that in a period of only about ten years of existence, it has grown to be a city of considerable size, containing a large number of business houses of various sorts and sizes. The city at present contains four banks, eight churches, seven dry goods stores, seven grocery, seven hardware, tinware and stove stores, four drug, three boot and shoe, three jewelry, two book and stationery, four millinery, and two furniture stores, two harness and saddle shops, five meat markets, two merchant tailoring establishments, four saloons, eight bakeries and confectioneries, three coal yards, four lumber yards, five grain elevators, three agricultural implement establishments, six hotels, six manufactories, and three news journals. As a business point, Hastings takes equal rank with any others in the State, excepting the cities of Lincoln and Omaha. Her merchants are live, energetic, and prosperous, and her trade extends over a wide territory of excellent farming country thickly settled with industrious and enterprising people. Already large business blocks of brick and stone have supplanted the temporary frame buildings incident to new towns, exhibiting the prosperity, not only of the traffickers in goods and wares, but also that of the farmer and those with whom they deal.

As a shipping point, Hastings maintains considerable prominence among the leading towns of the State. There were shipped from this point, in 1881, 1,300 car loads of various kinds of merchandise, stock, etc. Of this the shipment of grain, consisting of wheat, oats and corn, was 907 cars; live stock, 165 cars, and 270 car loads of miscellaneous merchandise.

The receipts of freight were 102 cars of live stock, 635 of coal, 365 of lumber, 280 of general merchandise, ten of salt, twenty-five of lime, and eighteen cars of emigrant movables, household goods, etc. The total number of cars of freight shipped into the place is 1,435. But this includes only such as was shipped in carload lots, and is but small compared with the amounts of freight forwarded and received in smaller quantities.

Dr. Morgan was the first man to establish himself in Hastings purporting to minister to the ills of suffering humanity. Morgan came to Hastings in 1873, and entered upon the practice of medicine. Others soon followed, E. H. Wright coming in 1873, as did also A. D. Buckworth and Thomas A. Urquhart, who had formerly been a surgeon in the Confederate army at Richmond, Va. The prospects of obtaining a livelihood in the dosing of physic in the rapidly growing town attracted the attention of members of the profession, who began to flock into the place, speaking in comparative terms, in countless numbers. At this date, the profession has a representation in the city of nearly a dozen, many of them being able and successful practitioners. The legal profession, too, has its quota. The lawyer (owing, perhaps, to the vast number of the starving hordes of them), by a sort of inspiration, sees the town before it is even laid out, and in cool complacency sits himself down and patiently waits, sly as the wolf that hides behind the clump, for the coming of the client and the victim.

It was even so with Hastings. A. H. Bowen was on the ground in 1871 to give counsel and advice for pay in that most important and well-attended branch of scientific learning, the law.

But the law is best administered when there are two to do it, and directly after Bowen came James Laird, also learned in the law. In 1872, George Donahay and J. H. Darnell came, and the following year found an addition to the ranks of the profession in the persons of B. F. Smith, A. T. Ash and R. A. Batty. The profession at this date numbers eighteen members. Many of those who early established themselves in the law at Hastings still remain, and are reinforced by numerous additions coming in from time to time. Naturally, and by the force of her size and importance, Hastings was made the seat of government for Adams County. The county seat was at first at Juniata. An attempt was made to remove it in 1875. An election for this purpose was held and a vote taken, Juniata and Hastings being the places voted upon. The result of this election was a failure to remove the county seat from the town of Juniata. The effort, however, was again made in 1878, and resulted successfully for the city of Hastings, which thereby became the location of the county seat for Adams County. This, too, was not without its benefits in assisting to build up the city. The county has as yet not provided buildings in which to establish its offices, these being at present located in the Farrell stone block.

Several additions have been made to the original town site, and from the eighty acre lot, which was at first embraced in the site, it has spread over a wide area, covering about eight hundred and eighty acres, or eleven times its original size. The additions are known as Moore's Addition, Johnston's, Haines', Alexander's, Palmer's, McIntyre's, Kerr's, Burlington & Missouri River Railroad's, St. Joseph Railroad's, Ghost's, Nelson's, Balange's, Buswell's, and Grouse's Additions.

The city is now divided into three wards, each of which contains a school building, and each having a representative in the City Council of two members. In 1880, the values of property in Hastings, as shown by the assessor's report for that year, were as follows: Personal property, $139,978; real estate, $158,371; railroad property, there being about six miles of road within the city limits, valued at $16,961; making a total valuation of city property of $315,310.

In appearance the city is neat and attractive. Many fine, long brick business blocks hem in the business streets, while on the backgrounds are to be found numerous elegant, tasty and refined dwellings, and the churches are neat and showy in architecture. The streets are regularly laid out, wide and long, and along these are a profusion of shade trees.

BANKS.

The first banking institution started in Hastings was the Adams County Bank, which began operation in 1873, under the proprietorship of J. S. McIntyre. In 1877, it was turned into a stock company, and George Wilkins, Samuel Alexander and Oswald Oliver became interested parties.

The concern changed hands in 1878, being purchased by A. L. Clark and G. H. Pratt. In July, 1881, it became incorporated as the First National Bank, and has a capital of $60,000.

The officers are: A. L. Clark, President, G. H. Pratt, Cashier; Oswald Oliver, F. J. Benedict, Samuel Alexander, A. L. Clark and G. H. Pratt, Directors.

A bank building was erected in January, 1879, a two-story brick, 22x80 feet, in which is constructed a fire-proof vault. The building cost about $8,000, and the banking furniture about $2,000, the total capital invested in appliances being about $10,000.

Exchange Bank.—This bank was started in October, 1877, by I. M. Raymond, A. S. Raymond and A. Yeazel. It is a private institution, and is engaged in general banking business, with a cash capital of $10,000, and a reserve capital of $40,000.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.—This bank, also a private institution, was established December, 1881, by A. H.

Cramer and H. Bostwick. The institution does business on a capital of $30,000.

A banking house was erected in the fall of 1881, costing, including building and lot, about $9,000. It is a solid brick structure, two stories high, 22x76 feet. The value of the bank furniture is estimated at about $1,800.

City Bank of Hastings.—The City Bank of Hastings was established August 15, 1881. It is a State concern, being incorporated under the State banking laws. The institution has a capital of $50,000, with a paid up capital of $25,000. The officers of the bank are: L. H. Tower, President; J. M. Ferguson, Teller; E. S. Fowler, Cashier; Edwin C. Allen, Chester Hard, Ephraim Fowler, Lyman H. Tower and John M. Furguson, Directors. Edwin C. Allen and Chester Hard are residents of the city of Ottawa, Ill., Allen being President of the National City Bank of that place, and Hard a practicing physician. The remaining members of the company are residents of the city of Hastings. They do a general banking business, buy and sell foreign and domestic exchange, make collections, loan money, etc.

The Nebraska Loan and Trust Company was regularly organized under the laws of the State. Capital stock, $100,000. The officers are: President, James B. Heartwell; Vice President, A. L. Clarke; Treasurer, E. C. Webster.

MANUFACTURES.

As yet the manufacturing industry of Hastings has not attained any very considerable proportions. The absence of water-power facilities is rather against this interest, as is also the scarcity of fuel and raw material. There are, however, a few manufacturing establishments now in successful operation, which promise from indications to attain considerable magnitude.

The leading manufactory is that of the Lewis Header Works. This enterprise began in 1878, under the proprietorship of M. K. Lewis. The progress of the institution from the first has been that of unchecked growth and prosperity.

The result of the first year's operation was the production of only thirty machines, and the work gave employment to a force of only fifteen men. Since then the growth has been great, and during the past year there were manufactured 150 machines, requiring a force of thirty men. The works are engaged in the manufacture of a grain heading machine, called the Lewis Header. This machine is said to present points of excellence superior to all other similar machines.

Improvements are also being made to the machine. Instead of having a gearing in which seven cog-wheels were used, there are now but two, most of the gearing being dispensed with in the use of the chain drive. This method has been attempted by others, but with moderate success. The difficulty, however, is in this instance removed and overcome by using what is called the adjustable sprocket.

Another improvement and point of excellence is that of the chain apron. The canvas, instead of being run by friction rollers, is run by chain apron on sprocket wheels, which avoids all friction and binding on the journals, and consequently lessens the draft of the machine.

In September, 1881, a change was made in the firm, in the addition of other members, the firm becoming M. K. Lewis, Sons & Co., the individual members being M. K. Lewis, F. S. Lewis, E. L. Lewis and W. B. Everett.

The manufactory is a large, frame structure, 62x100 feet, two and one-half stories high, and contains foundry, machine shop, paint shop, blacksmith shop, woodwork department and storage room. The establishment is fitted out with all the necessary machinery necessary for the manufacture of the machine, and a twenty-horse power engine is used to propel the works. The value of the machinery made use of is about $6,000, and the total value of the works, including machinery employed, lots, building, etc., is about $10,000.

The popularity of this machine is rapidly increasing, and it finds a market in Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota. With the present increasing demand for the article manufactured, and a corresponding enlargement of the establishment, this is certain to become one of the leading manufactories in the State.

The next most important manufactory is that of the

Hastings City Mills.—This establishment, for the production of flour, was begun January, 1881, by M. W. Freeman. A mill building was erected, 30x40 feet in dimensions, and two-stories high, with elevator, and is a solid frame structure. The mill contains four runs of the stone buhrs, and is fitted out with all the necessary machinery of the most improved patterns. It has also the new patent La Croix purifier, and is constructed with all the machinery needed in the production of the patent process flour.

The mill has a capacity for grinding 400 bushels of grain per day.

The engine used for propelling purposes is a thirty-five-horse power. Arrangements, however, are being made to put in a sixty-horse power engine at an early day.

The machinery was put in by Nordyke, Marmon & Co., of Indianapolis, Ind.

The flour made is of an excellent quality, and the popularity of the institution is steadily on the increase.

Wire Fence Factory.—This enterprise was begun in the city of Hastings, in May, 1880, by T. M Foulks and N. V. Stein, under the firm name of Foulks & Stein.

The article made is the Acme fence, double strand, untwisted wire and steel barb. This fence is said to present points of excellence over other makes, in that it is lighter, stronger, and is more visible to stock. The works are yet in their infancy, the work being all done by hand, in which two men are employed. The producing capacity is 500 pounds, or about five hundred rods of fence per day.

The establishment is increasing steadily with the increase of the demand for this article of fencing. The entire value of the establishment is about $500.

Carriage Factory.—J. J. Anstrom and J. G. Iddials, under the firm name of Anstrom & Iddials, began the manufacture of carriages at this place in June, 1881. They make all kinds of vehicles, and do all sorts of repairing. The value of the establishment is about $1,500.

Brick Yards.—Prominent among the manufactories of the city of Hastings is that of brick making. Two brick yards are now in successful operation, which have proven a lucrative source of profit to those engaged in the business. The leading of these is that of D. M. McElhinney and S. Johnson. This yard was started in the spring of 1878. During the first year's operation they made 500,000 bricks. The demand for brick was large, and the enlargement of the works was correspondingly great. During the second year, they made about seven hundred thousand brick, and last year turned out nearly one million one hundred thousand brick. The product of the last year amounted to about $8,000. Large shipments of brick are made to other points. About two hundred thousand were shipped to Grand Island alone last year, and also a large number to Kearney and other places.

The average number of men employed the first year was eight, while last season there was employed a force of eighteen in the yards alone.

Another brick yard was started in the spring of 1880 by the firm of Millett & Mulford. The firm soon after dissolved, A. J. Millett becoming sole proprietor. The yard is just getting in fair running shape, much time having been employed in attempting to make use of a patent brick machine, but without satisfactory results.

During the year 1881, the yard turned out about two hundred thousand brick, all of which were used in the erection of buildings in this city.

Sash and Door Factory.—In 1874, Burdick Button opened a carpenter shop in Hastings. He continued the trade of carpenter and builder merely up to last year. He then fitted out his shop with the necessary machinery for the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, screens and general house-finishing work. The value of the machinery used is about $350 and includes a molding-machine, sticker and mortiser, tenon-maker, scroll-saws and circular, rip and cross-cut saws. The building occupied is a one and a half story frame, 18x24 feet, to which an addition is to be made in the spring. The value of the building and lot is about $800. During the past year, the shop turned out work to the value of about [illegible],000, the work being first-class in every particular. The machinery at present is propelled by horse-power, which will be replaced by an engine as soon as the demand for the work renders it justifiable.

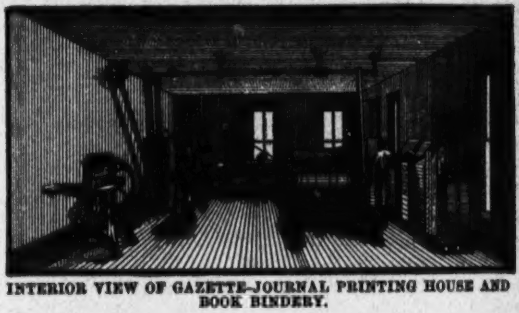
THE PRESS.

But few attempts have been made at journalism in the city of Hastings, nearly all of which have proven successful. At present, the city boasts of three live and ably-edited papers, viz., the *Gazette-Journal*, the Hastings *Central Nebraskan* and the *Adams County Democrat*.

The Gazette-Journal.—This paper was started May 24, 1873, by A. L. Wigton; at that time, the paper had a circulation of about 300. In January, 1874, Wigton sold the paper and went East, but returned again in the fall of the year, and, in October of the same season, obtained possession of the paper by purchase. The entire establishment was burned, September 15, 1879. Previous to this, in January, 1879, J. W. Wigton, brother to the editor, became interested in the concern. The proprietors did not long lament over the ashes of the conflagration, and, in thirty days after the fire, new apartments were duly completed and the journal again put in operation. The new building is a one-story brick, twenty-two feet wide by forty feet in depth. A second change was made in the firm by the addition of George Wigton, who became a part owner on the 1st day of December, 1881, the style of the firm being that of the Wigton Bros. An addition was made to the paper by the purchase, by the owners, of the *Adams County Gazette*. The two papers were then combined and the name changed to that which it now bears. Previous to this, however, the paper was run under the name of the *Journal*. At the time the combination was effected, the *Journal* had a circulation of about 800 copies and that of the *Gazette* was 700, making the united circulation of the new organ about 1,500 copies. The paper is a six-column quarto, eight pages, and is Republican in political principles. Recently, an enlargement was made in the business of the concern in the addition of a book-bindery.

The Hastings Central Nebraskan.—On the 8th day of June, 1876, A. D. Williams began the publication of a news journal at the town of Kenesaw, called the Kenesaw *Times*. The paper was continued at that place for nearly two years, after which, on the 8th of February, 1878, the editor changed his location, removing to Hastings. Here he began anew the editorial work, publishing a paper called the *Central Nebraskan*. About two years after establishing himself at this point, a change was made in the name of the paper, being now called the Hastings *Central Nebraskan*. It was also nearly about this time when he began the publication of a daily edition, which continued about six months and suspended issue. This journal is also Republican in its political affiliation, and was a stanch supporter of the Grant movement in 1880. It also gives special attention to home and farm interests, the editor himself being a practical farmer, naturally harmonizes his sympathies with that class. The paper is a six-column quarto in size and has a circulation of 1,008 copies, and is issued on Wednesday of each week.

Adams County Democrat.—Until recently, the Democracy of Adams County suffered for the want of a local journal to advocate their cause and publicly promulgate the doctrines which they espoused. This demand, however, was supplied by the establishing of a paper at the city of Hastings called the *Adams County Democrat*, by Richard Thompson, on July 10, 1880. After two issues of the paper were made, L. D. Dent purchased an interest in the concern and became associate editor. This management, however, did not long continue, and, in November of that year, the matter was returned in *statu quo*, and Thompson again became sole proprietor, having bought back the interest which had been disposed of to Dent. The size of the sheet is an eight-column folio and it has a regular circulation of about 900 copies. The paper is awake to the spirit and interest of the times, is decidedly anti-monopoly and advocates the strict doctrine of government by the people. It also advocates and gives support to all matters of local interest and improvement. Under the energy and ability of its editors, the circulation and influence of the paper are being rapidly enlarged and it is a potent influence in educating the sentiment of the people of Adams County, both politically and morally, and aids materially in the advancement and progress of the interests of the county generally.



INTERIOR VIEW OF GAZETTE-JOURNAL PRINTING HOUSE AND BOOK BINDERY.

SOCIETIES.

Odd Fellows.—The Hastings Lodge, No. 50, I. O. O. F., became organized August 13, 1874, Alfred Berg, Benjamin E. Boyer, D. W. Dalton, R. A. Batty, Frederick Forcht, C. B. Sperry, Melville Griffith and C. M. Wright being the charter members. The first corps of officers elected by the society was: Frederick Forcht, Noble Grand; Alfred Berg, Vice Noble Grand; Benjamin E. Boyer, Recording Secretary; C. M. Wright, Treasurer; Melville Griffith, Warden; D. W. Dalton, Conductor; G. E. Grant, Right Support Noble Grand; J. T. Ross, Right Support Vice Grand; C. B. Sperry, Outside Guard. At present, the offices are held by members as follows: J. H. Fleming, Noble Grand; J. B. Heartwell, Vice Grand; James McWade, Recording Secretary; N. L. Jorgensen, Permanent Secretary; D. L. McElheny, Treasurer; J. F. Hiler, Right Support Noble Grand; S. M. Clark, Left Support Noble Grand; C. B. Sperry, Warden; E. C. Webster, Conductor; W. W. Brown, R. S. S.; A. L. Wigton, L. S. S. The lodge first held its meetings in the school building, but afterward, removed to a frame building on Second street, between Hastings and Denver avenues. About two years ago, another removal was made into the present rooms, on the second floor of a fine brick building. The main hall is fifty feet long and twenty feet wide, and is nicely furnished with handsome and comfortable cushioned settees and chairs and elegantly carpeted with Brussels. The society is supplied with a full set of jewels, and the walls are decorated with handsome and appropriate hangings. A cabinet organ is also among the articles of furniture. The officers now holding positions in the lodge by appointment are: J. O. Garman, Outside Guard; C. C. Rittenhouse, Inside Guard; L. A. Royce, Right Support Vice Grand; E. C. O'Donal, Left Support Vice Grand. The society has a total membership of fifty-seven. C. C. Rittenhouse is the District Deputy for the society.

Masonic Lodge.—The Hastings Lodge, No. 50, A., F. & A. M., organized in August, 1873, and obtained powers under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge, February, 1874, and soon afterward, in June, 1874, the society became duly chartered. The officers first elected were: A. D. Buckworth, Worthy Master; L. C. Gould, Senior Warden; R. A. Batty, Junior Warden; E. Steinan, Secretary; C. E. Forgey, Treasurer. The present officers are: George H. Pratt, Worthy Master; G. W. Mowery, Senior Warden; D. M. Mc Elhinney, Junior Warden; C. K. Lawson, Treasurer; A. F. Boston, Secretary; J. J. Wemple, Senior Deacon; F. H. Blake, Junior Deacon; Edward Kennard, Tiler. The lodge at present meets in the rooms occupied by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The society is in a flourishing condition and has a membership of eighty-two.

The Hastings Chapter, No. 21, was established January 14, 1881, with the following elected officers: J. J. Wemple, High Priest; Emanuel Fist, King; J. S. Allison, Scribe; R. W. Oliver, Treasurer; William Cline, Secretary; J. J. Raymaker, Captain of the Host; G. J. Evans, Sojourner; Joseph Meyer, Royal Arch Captain; Jacob Fisher, Grand Master Third Veil; B. F. Rawalt, Grand Master Second Veil; Joseph Vandemark, Grand Master First Veil; M. L. Alexander, Sentinel. At present, the lodge is under control of the following members as officers: Emanuel Fist, High Priest; J. S. Allison, King; Joseph H. Vandemark, Scribe; R. W. Oliver, Treasurer; William M. Cline, Secretary; J. J. Raymaker, Captain of the Host; Frederick J. Benedict, Sojourner; Jacob Fisher, Royal Arch Captain; Jacob Meyer, Grand Master Third Veil; Jacob Wolbach, Grand Master Second Veil; Charles K. Lawson, Grand Master First Veil; Andreas Veith, Sentinel. The society has at present thirty-three members and occupies the same hall with the Odd Fellows.

Mount Nebo Commandery.—The Mount Nebo Commandery, No. 11, was established at Hastings on June 14, 1881. Those connected with the first organization of the society were Fred J. Benedict, Oswald Oliver, J. J. Wemple, Joseph S. Allison, John J. Raymaker, Robert W. Oliver, Elijah H. Bartlett, Jacob Fisher, William H. Lanning, Thomas J. Pardoe, Benjamin F. Rawalt, James W. Small, M. L. Alexander, John G. Hayzlett, Alfred L. Webb, Allison B. Ideson, J. N. High, Charles F. Allen, Reuben E. Barney, Charles Cameron, Alexander Campbell, William M. Cline, Henry Gibbons, Paul Kalmuk, Charles K. Lawson, Jacob L. Miller, George H. Pratt, James A. Tulleys, James J. Wogan. At present, the society is under the control of the following official members: J. J. Wemple, Commander; J. J. Raymaker, Generalissimo; J. S. Allen, Captain General; B. F. Rawalt, Prelate; J. W. Small, Senior Warden; W. H. Lanning, Junior Warden; R. W. Oliver, Treasurer; Oswald Oliver, Recorder; M. L. Alexander, Standard Bearer; E. H. Bartlett, Sword Bearer; Jacob Fisher, Warden; William M. Cline, Captain of the Guards; J. J. Wogan, Third Guard; J. A. Tulleys, Second Guard; H. Gibbons, First Guard. The lodge numbers thirty-three members and meets in the Odd Fellows Hall.

Independent Order of Good Templars, No. 223.—This society was formed in 1880 under the auspices of Sister Ada Van Pelt, of Seward, Neb., who was, at that time, holding a series of temperance meetings and lectures at this place. A society called the Independent Order of Good Templars Lodge, No. 223, was organized with the following elected officers: A. Poole, Worthy Chief Templar; Mrs. Flora Tanne, Worthy Vice Templar; L. B. Palmer, Worthy Secretary; John Bexten, Worthy Financial Secretary; L. P. Hawley, Worthy Treasurer; R. S. Lee, Worthy Master; S. P. Tuttle, Worthy Chaplain. At present, the organization is officered as follows: L. B. Palmer, Worthy Chief Templar; Mrs. Flora E. Hill, Worthy Vice Templar; J. W. Gilman, Worthy Treasurer; F. B. Carleton, Worthy Financial Secretary; Perry Shockey, Worthy Secretary; Rev. S. Henderson, Worthy Chaplain; Emma Stein, Worthy Inside Guard. The society, numbering 107 members, holds its meetings in the second story of the Farrell stone block every Tuesday evening. The rooms are neatly furnished and are said to be the handsomest lodge rooms in the State. The organization has for its object the suppression of intemperance and the creation of a higher standard of morality in the community. The Grand Lodge of the State of Nebraska held its meetings at this place on January 19, 1882. The order is in a flourishing condition and receives the attention and support of most all the leading citizens of the place and undoubtedly effects much toward the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating beverages in the city.

Grand Army of the Republic.—The Silas A. Strickland Post, No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic, was established at Hastings on May 8, 1878. The first members of the post were A. L. Wigton, W. W. Dungan, G. F. Work, T. M. Abbott, A. D. Yocum, George Miller, J. D. Crans, L. B. Palmer, A. F. Benjamin, W. S. Martin, Alex Rogers, A. H. Sowers, David Koch, J. N. Lyman, J. F. Heiler. This first organization of the post, however, fell through, but was revived and newly established, October 5, 1880. Those instrumental in the re-organization were Henry Shedd, A. Poole, James Walling, J. Wooster, H. B. Tonner, Henry Williams, H. A. Forcht, J. E. Hutchinson, W. H. Stock, R. R. Morledge, A. H. Bowen, A. S. Hill, Carl Clark, E. H. Bartlett, William H. H. Cutler, John Stabler, Nathan C. Barlow, A. G. Willis, C. L. Kincaid, J. R. Harsh, S. Reinhart, H. B. McGaw, William Callihan, John M. Boyd, C. H. Paul. The present officers of the organization are: A. H. Bowen, Commander; A. J. Millet, Senior Vice Commander; J. E. Hutchinson, Junior Vice Commander; W. H. Stock, Quartermaster; E. H. Bartlett, Surgeon; A. Poole, Chaplain; H. B. Tonner, Officer of the Day; Thomas Abbott, Officer of the Guard; E. Reinhart, Adjutant; A. F. Benjamin, Sergeant Major; J. Walling, Quartermaster Sergeant. Meetings are held in the same rooms with the Good Templars, in the Farrell stone block. A. D. Yocum was the first commander of the post.

Bachelor's Club.—This organization was effected in November, 1881, with the following officers: W. H. Lanning, President; R. A. Batty, Vice President; Groff J. Evans, Secretary; E. Steinan, Treasurer. The club has a membership of forty, and has for its object the cultivation of sociability among its members and general amusement. Preparations are being made to furnish large and comfortable lodge rooms, which are to be supplied with all appliances for games of various sorts, library, etc.

RELIGIOUS.

By no means do the residents of the city of Hastings lack in the spirit of religious beliefs or moral principles. As corroborative of this may be cited the many church organizations which are at present in existence at this place. All denominations that are generally represented in other places, find also existence here, and are liberally supported and attended. The various organizations which have been established here are the Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Baptist, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Catholic, the Evangelical Association and the First German Evangelical Church. A more detailed account of each will be found in the following:

Congregational Church.—The first services at Hastings by the people belonging to this denomination were held in the wagons in which they emigrated hither. The congregation became organized in the fall of 1871, under the directions of the Rev. J. F. Clarkson, who came to the place as Chaplain to a colony of Englishmen that had emigrated to this country and came to settle in Adams County. The services were then held in a sod-house, on what is now known as Moore's Addition to the city of Hastings. Owing to some difficulty between Clarkson and his people, he was dismissed by the congregation from the pastorate of the church. After the dismissal of Clarkson, the people were ministered to by the Rev. Mr. Haviland, who remained only about one month with them. The church had continued to lose ground for some time, and, up to this time, had almost fallen through. Capt. F. S. Wells, at that time Clerk of the organization, also became involved in difficulties with the rest of the people of the congregation, and, for some cause, either to destroy evidences of defects in his official capacity, or else to gratify a vicious propensity, burned the records of the church, which, at that time, were in his possession as the proper official custodian. From the month of September, 1874, however, dates a revival of the denomination. At this time, Rev. M. F. Platt was called to take charge of the congregation, which, through his efforts and instrumentality, became re-organized and once more placed upon a running basis. Services were held in the school building till 1875, when the body removed to Millett's Hall, in which place they continued to worship for about three years. In the fall of 1878, another removal was made and services were held on Sunday afternoons in the Presbyterian Church. Efforts were now made to erect a church edifice, which resulted successfully, and, in the spring of 1879, the building was completed, and, in March of that year, was formally dedicated to religious worship. Rev. H. M. Gates, the Superintendent of Home Missions for the State of Nebraska, preached the dedicatory sermon. The building is a frame structure, fifty-six feet long by thirty-four feet wide, with a wing addition twenty-two feet long by eighteen feet wide, and costing about $2,700. The building is surmounted with a neat and showy belfry and is supplied with a bell, the only church bell in the city. The congregation has a membership of 110, and, at present, is under the charge of the Rev. J. D. Stewart. The officers of the church are: G. F. Work, A. H. Bowen and Davis Lowman, Trustees; Q. A. Dungan and E. A. Waldron, Deacons; Alfred Woolman, Clerk; L. B. Hawley, Treasurer.

Baptist Church.—The early settlers of the city of Hastings whose religious attachments were with the Baptist denomination, organized themselves into a congregation in the year 1874, and, at that time, the Rev. I. D. Newell was in control of the charge, and services were held in Millett's Hall. The church, instead of advancing onward, took the back track and continued to retrograde until the organization had almost fallen through. The year 1876 witnessed a fitful and temporary revival, under the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Guild. But this was destined to be evanescent in character, since the reverend gentleman took more delight in the sports of a Nimrod than in the care of his flock, and found greater solace with the "gun and dog" than in handling the tenets of salvation. Again the church began to decline and was soon on the verge of extinction, and no services were held for a period of six months. In 1879, the Rev. J. E. Rockwood came to the rescue, and under his efforts the congregation enjoyed another resuscitation. Mr. Rockwood continued in the charge for nearly one year, and was succeeded by the Rev. J. H. Mize, who came from the State of Illinois on account of failing health. Mize began his pastoral services in February, 1881, and is still in the charge. Up to this time, the congregation possessed no church edifice in which to conduct their services, but used other churches and such places as could be found suitable for this purpose. A successful attempt to erect a church house was made in the summer of 1881, and, in the early part of the following year, the building was completed, and, on the 31st of January, 1882, the structure was dedicated amid solemn and formal ceremonies to the divine worship of Almighty God. The cost of the building was about $3,000, and it is a substantial wooden structure of neat and appropriate architecture. The members who were prominently instrumental in keeping up the organization were D. S. Cole, Jacob Wooster, Joseph Simms, Frank Talmage, N. T. Eckles and J. H. Vandemark. The history of this religious body would be grossly incomplete and sinfully uncharitable did it not record the noble and laborious efforts of some of its lady members in endeavoring to support and maintain the organization. These whose efforts were conspicuous in this direction were Mrs. Joseph Allison, Mrs. Frank Talmage and Mrs. J. H. Vandemark, who raised money and subscriptions and spared no personal exertions to contribute both of their labor and means.

Episcopalian.—The St. Mark's Episcopalian Church became established at Hastings on May 3, 1880. The leading members in the movement were Charles Cameron, L. H. Tower, I. M. Norton, Oswald Oliver, J. C. Ideson, F. J. Benedict, A. B. Ideson, H. M. Oliver and Robert Oliver, with the Rev. John W. Greenwood as rector of the congregation. A church house was built in 1881, and was dedicated to religious uses on March 26, Bishop Clarkson, of Omaha, conducting the services. The building is a substantial frame, 28x60 feet in dimensions, and was built at a cost of about $3,000. The building is neatly and comfortably furnished and is heated by a furnace. The congregation numbers some seventy members in good standing. The officers of the church, elected April 18, 1881, are: Oswald Oliver and A. B. Ideson, Wardens; Charles Cameron, I. M. Norton, J. C. Ideson, L. H. Tower, H. M. Oliver and George Wilkins, Vestrymen. Services are regularly held in the church building, the Rev. John M. Greenwood being still employed in the service of the people of this place.

Presbyterian Church.—On the 15th day of August, 1873, a little band of people professing discipleship of Calvin and Knox in the faith and doctrines of Presbyterianism, assembled themselves together in a building that was being erected for a Methodist Church to perfect themselves into an organization. The house was yet far from completion, there being no roof on it, except the sheeting, and the genial rays of an August sun poured through the numerous openings of this temporary roofing like beams of celestial light shining in on this little faithful band, as if to light them in the true and perfect way. A pulpit was extemporized of a barrel stood upon end and a bolt of shingles laid across the top. Thus apart from luxury and in the midst of trials and inconveniences, the church society became established, by which was demonstrated that faith in Christian doctrines, and not personal comfort, was the superinducing cause. The first pastor was the Rev. James A. Griffis, and Samuel L. Alexander and A. L. Wigton were elected Elders, and James Reed, Deacon. Services were held in the school building for about two years, and after that in Millett hall. A regular church edifice was built in the summer of 1878. Services have been rendered to the congregation by the Revs. Robert Rutherford and D. S. Schaff; Rev. E. L. Williams being the present pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first services held by the Methodists of Hastings was on the 22d day of September, 1872, at which time the congregation became organized. The services were held in the St. Joe & Denver City Railroad Section House by the Rev. R. H. Crane. This was then called the Juniata Circuit and fell within the bounds of the Beatrice District. Rev. J. B. Maxfield was the Presiding Elder of the district. The class at that time consisted of William Hudson, Leader, Maria Hudson, Benjamin H. Brown, Rebecca Brown, Richard Rainforth, Lizzie Rainforth and Mary E. Ross. A church house was erected on grounds donated to the church by the Railroad Town Company, the donation consisting of three lots on the northwest corner of Second street and Kansas avenue. This building, a small frame, 24x36 feet, was afterward sold to the Evangelical Association of North America, for the sum of $600, and is still in use by that association as a house of worship. This was the first church built in the city and was the only one in the place for about four years after its erection. It was generously extended to the use of all denominations, and was applied to purposes both religious and sometimes irreligious in character. The building of another house began in the summer of 1880, and, on August 12 of that season, the corner-stone was ceremoniously laid, witnessed by a vast concourse of people. A temporary floor was laid, seated with chairs, and divine service and praise were offered. The Rev. Dr. W. G. Miller officiated at the placing of the corner-stone, and also conducted the subsequent services of the day. The church was, at that time, under the charge of the Rev. A. C. Crosthwaite. The foundation of the edifice was laid by Millett and Mulford, and the building, when completed, cost about $6,000, and is a large frame building of showy architecture. The congregation numbers about 125 members, and the services are, at present, conducted by the Rev. S. H. Henderson. The ministers who have officiated at this place are the Revs. R. H. Crain, who was the first pastor; Hiram Hersey, a supply; E. J. Willis, 1874 to 1875; Richard Pierson, 1875 to 1877; Edward Thomson, 1877 to 1878; A. C. Crosthwaite, 1878 to 1881, and the present minister, S. H. Henderson, whose services began in September, 1881. A Sabbath school of about 125 members is also kept up in flourishing condition in connection with the church organization.

Catholic Church.—At first, the Catholic families of Hastings were under the visitation of Father Lecleitner, priest, located at Crete. In 1879, Rev. George Glauber came to the place, and the organization of the congregation was effected. The first services were held at the residence of Thomas E. Farrall. The building of a church began in 1879, and the house put in shape so that services could be held in it, but the building still remains incomplete. The cost of the house was about $1,800. A parish house was erected the following year, costing about $600. The congregation numbers sixty families, under charge of the Rev. James Simeon, assisted by Father E. Rhullier. Belonging to the Hastings Mission are points along the Republican Valley to Indianola, taking in also Harvard, Fairfield and other points, all of which are attended by the priest stationed at the city of Hastings.

Evangelical Association.—The German Evangelical Association was established as a mission at the city of Hastings in 1879. Two years following and about the 1st of April, a church organization was made, the Revs. G. G. Zellhoefer and Jacob Weingart taking charge of the work at the opening of the mission. M. Inhelder came to the charge April 6, 1880, and, continuing at the post, is still ministering to the people of his following. Services were conducted in the first church, built by the Methodists, which the association afterward procured by purchase, and for which they paid $600. The purchase was made in April, 1880; two parsonages were built at a cost of about $800. The mission, at present, includes thirty-two of a membership, all of whom are Germans. The doctrines of this religious denomination are almost identical with that of Methodism, with the exception of slight modifications and differences.

First German Evangelical Church.—This denomination, in name somewhat similar to the preceding, holds doctrines and beliefs, comprised by a union of those of the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations. The church was started in September, 1878, by the Rev. Henry Seikman, who removed here from Wisconsin. Directly upon his arrival in Hastings, he set about to establish a congregation among the devotees of this religious creed. Money was raised by subscription, and, in the fall of 1878, work began upon the building of a church. The edifice was speedily erected, and, in January, 1879, was duly dedicated, the structure costing $750, and is, in size, 24x36 feet. Rev. Seikman still officiates at this place.

Young Men's Christian Association.—An association composed of the more moral and religiously disposed residents of the city was formed in the spring of 1881. The society elected as its officers: James B. Heartwell, President; O. C. Hubbel, Vice President; E. B. Stevenson, Corresponding Secretary; L. H. Felt, Recording Secretary; Walter Snook, Treasurer. The same officers have continued in their respective positions up to this time with but two exceptions, L. M. Campbell being elected Recording Secretary in place of L. H. Felt, and D. Lowman, Treasurer, in place of Walter Snook. The business of the society is in the charge of the following committees: Devotional Committee, of which C. J. Davis is Chairman; Missionary Committee, E. B. Stevenson, Chairman: Reading-room and Library Committee, O. B. Hewitt, Chairman; Lecture Committee, George F. Work, Chairman; Finance Committee, D. Lowman, Chairman; Membership Committee, O. C. Hubbel, Chairman; Employment Committee, J. J. Wemple, Chairman. The society has a membership of sixty, and have provided two large and comfortable reading-rooms, supplied with local papers, periodicals and the Omaha, Chicago and Lincoln dailies. Efforts are now on foot to procure a large library of standard works.

LIBERAL HALL.

This building was erected in 1878 by what was called the Free Religious Church Society. The society was composed of many of the citizens of Hastings, whose opinions upon religious subjects were unconfined by denominational creeds or doctrines, but who held liberal opinions upon the subject; hence, the name of the building. Services were held for a time in the house, but at the present time there are none. John N. Lyman was President of the association; R. A. Batty, Treasurer, and George W. Mowry, Secretary; E. Steinan, M. K. Lewis and A. D. Yocum, Trustees. The building, a large substantial frame structure, forty feet wide by seventy-five long, and one story in height, was erected at a cost of about $2,500. The hall is fitted up with stage and comfortably seated with chairs and has a large seating capacity. The stage is furnished with scenery sufficient for the convenient production of any ordinary drama, and the hall is now used for town hall, opera house and such other general purposes, the convenience of which it may subserve.

SCHOOLS.

The intelligence of a community is the true measure of its value and worth. To the stranger or casual observer, therefore, there can be no surer or readier index of this than to look in upon the public schools. As these will be found efficient and flourishing and the objects of the general public interest, in equal degree, will the people of that neighborhood be found intelligent and educated, active and energetic and thrifty and prosperous in all their business dealings and commercial transactions. The schoolhouse is "the light upon a hill," whose beams radiate into every department of human life, suffusing it with life, brilliancy, energy and prosperity.

The same test, when applied to the city of Hastings, is found to hold good in every particular. But the principle operates conversely and may be applied in the regular order of existence. Hence, the intelligence, enterprise and prosperity of the residents of the city may be regarded as the superinducing cause of the excellency and superiority of the public schools. Most of the population of the city are those who came forth from the thresholds of the schoolhouse, college and halls of learning in the older Eastern States of the Union. Neither in coming to the "Great West," where, generally speaking, the chief inspiration is to acquire wealth, did they forget their own learning or the demands of future generations upon them. From the beginning and simultaneously went out the universal sentiment: "We must educate, we must educate, or we must perish by our own prosperity." Imbued with this noble idea, the people of the city early gave attention to the interests of education, and the schoolhouse went up side by side with the dwelling, the store and the factory. A moment's glance retrospectively is sufficient to perceive the interest and zeal manifested in the educational interest of the city, as is clearly demonstrated by the growth in excellence and efficiency of her schools, from time to time and the undoubted superiority they at present maintain.

The first school in Hastings was taught by Miss Phœbe Denstoe, in the spring of 1873. The place in which the school was held was a small room, 14x16 feet, and had been built and used for a storeroom. This place, however, did not long subserve the convenience of the school. The rapid filling up of the city with people, raised, also, the demand for a more commodious and suitable school building. The need, however, was not without immediate satisfaction. In the summer of 1873, a very handsome two-story frame structure was built in the east part of the then village, which contained four large school-rooms. This house is still in use as a school building for the Third Ward of the city.

It was not long, either, until even these accommodations were outgrown, which necessitated the erection of additional buildings. Accordingly, the building now used for the Second Ward schools was built, and is a one-story wooden structure, containing two rooms.

The progress made by the schools of the city may also be observed from the fact that as early as April, 1877, only four years after their establishment, they became organized under a graded system. There were seven grades formed, with an enrollment of 176 pupils, in charge of four teachers. Subsequent to this, five grades were added, the last three of which formed a high school division. An additional building was erected in the First Ward in 1879. It is a two-story brick, containing five large rooms, besides all the other needful apartments, and was built at a cost of $3,500.

The schools at present, with an enrollment of 500, and an average daily attendance of 400 pupils, are under the general supervision of Prof. O. C. Hubbel, Principal, and the different grades are under the charge of ten teachers, viz., Misses Millie Butterfield, Lizzie Edmundson, Pauline Shallenberger, Belle Clark, Etta Parker, Minnie E. Shedd, Lou Vance, C. M. Aldrich, Mrs. Emma L. Holtz and Mrs. Dell Davis. The general management of the schools is in the hands of a school board, whose duties are to look after the finances and other matters of interest pertaining to the schools, elect and employ Principal and teachers, and have general oversight of the buildings, furniture, etc.

Formerly, the board consisted of six members, two from each of the three wards of the city, but recently, has been reduced to four. Those comprising the present board are: William R. McCully, P. Nowlan, Dr. A. H. Sowers and W. H. Lanning.

It is the design of the schools to give thorough and practical instruction, and to this end the board have endeavored to employ none but first grade Principals and instructors.

Besides the various grades of studies, there are the usual divisions of the primary, intermediate, grammar and high school departments. In the high school department, many of the more advanced branches are included in the curriculum, with the German language as an elective study. All the improved and most approved methods of instruction are made use of and, on the whole, the schools of Hastings are decidedly in a flourishing condition, and equal to, if not superior, to any of the public schools of the State.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Hastings, in advance of most other cities of equal age and size, has a well-organized and efficient fire department. It was not, however, without cause that the department became formed. The existence of conflagrations in their midst, and the cry of fire ringing out at times from myriad voices on the midnight air, warned the people to beware, lest at an unfortunate moment, they be aroused by the same mournful cry when the dwelling is in flames over their heads.

The first fire that occurred in the city took place in 1876, in the burning of a hotel, the Thompson House. This occurrence stirred up the inhabitants of the young city to a greater realization that they were not safe from the devastations of the consuming flames. The idea of organizing a fire department was talked of, and accordingly, a volunteer company, composed of nearly all the young and able-bodied men of the city, formed themselves into a company, with the avowed determination to fight fire. In 1878, the department became established, with John Crans, Chief of the department; Ed Kennard, Foreman of the hose, and Casper Fisher, Foreman of the hook-and-ladder trucks.

A very serviceable hand-engine and also hook and ladder outfit, with fourteen patent Babcock fire extinguishers, were procured. The cost of the engine, hook and ladders and all the appliances, was about $3,300. A two-story frame engine-house was also provided for the use of the department, costing about $1,000.

The organization, however, began to decline, and, practically, had almost become extinct. During the latter part of 1881, it was again re-established, and the following officers elected: Joseph Williams, Chief; J. Cherry, Foreman of engine; Casper Fisher, Foreman of hook-and-ladder trucks.

Hitherto, the department was entirely voluntary service, until about two months ago, when it was made partly a pay concern; $350 are given to the department annually, to be applied to such uses as they may find necessary.

The first fire the department was called upon to extinguish was that occurring September 14, 1879. The fire broke out in the very heart of the city, and would have been put out before it had caused very great damages, had it not been for the breaking of the engine, and which was due to the unskillful operation of it by some of the members of the company.

Owing to this fact, the flames got started anew, and spread with fearful rapidity. Nearly two blocks of business houses were destroyed before the fire was extinguished, resulting in a financial loss of $85,805.

The members of the department with this, their first efforts, found their mettle fully tested and signalized themselves for harmonious action and courage in fighting the scathing fiend.

The next fire occurred July 2, 1881, in which a block of business houses were consumed, with the exception of four small houses.

Undaunted by this accident, the owners set to work to repair their losses, and now on the spot which the flames made bare stand solid business blocks of brick and stone. With the burning of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad depot, in 1879, and the instances above, are the only burnings occurring in the city.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

It is a very noticeable feature characterizing the city of Hastings that her business men and people are full of enterprise and push, always keeping pace with the times in the progress of public improvements. Corroborative of this statement is the establishment of the Telephone Exchange. This improvement was made recently by a company consisting of five members, of which L. H. Tower is President; A. B. Ideson, Vice President; A. Yeazel, Treasurer; J. J. Wemple, Secretary, and John Ragan, Attorney. The company was incorporated January 14, 1881, and began business on May 1 of that year. It is a stock company, the stock being divided into shares of $50 each, and the business started with eighty shares, amounting to a capital of $4,000.

The enterprise, started with thirty-five subscribers, which has increased to the present number of sixty-six. The rate to subscribers is $3.50 per month for business houses and $2.50 for residences. The Western Electric System was first made use of, but this is being displaced by the new Wiley and Scribner improvement, giving general satisfaction.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN M. ABBOTT, attorney at law, was born in Shelby County, Ill., December 28, 1842. He came to Nebraska in March, 1873. He homesteaded eighty acres in Denver Precinct, Adams County, and resided on the same for some five years, practicing law at the same time, after which he removed into Hastings. Mr. Abbott opened a law office in Hastings in June, 1873, and the following month was joined by R. A. Batty. They practiced law together until the latter part of December, 1876. Since then he has practiced alone, with the exception of six months in 1879, when he was associated with J. J. Lewis. Mr. Abbott visited Salt Lake City, Utah, in June, 1877, and in June, 1879, he went to California, and made speeches in Sonoma County, Cal., for the State Republican ticket, in behalf of George E. Perkins, who was elected Governor of the State. Was prominent in moving the county seat from Juniata to Hastings in 1877, and City Attorney of Hastings in 1881 and 1882. Leading speaker for Adams County Farmers' Ticket, which was elected in 1881.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER was born in Prospect, Butler Co., Penn., January 16, 1842, and thirteen years later moved with his parents to Jackson County, Iowa, residing with them on a farm there until 1858, subsequently in Harrison County, Mo , until the spring of 1861, then in Clarinda, Page County, Iowa. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the First Nebraska Infantry, at Sedalia, Mo., and served until discharged at Overton Hospital, Memphis, Tenn., February 16, 1863, after which he returned to Clarinda, Iowa, and worked on a farm. In August, 1864, he re-enlisted in the First Nebraska Infantry, serving until July 1, 1866. Returning to Clarinda, he remained there for about a year, when he entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railway Company, being employed in contracting for grading, etc., in Nebraska. He remained in this capacity for some months, when, having his team stolen by the Indians, he was obliged to quit; he then resided for a short time in Brownville, Nemaha Co., Neb. In 1869, he located at Lincoln, Neb., and was engaged in excavating for cellars and digging wells, etc., for about a year, after which he was appointed janitor of the State capitol building, holding the position until the latter part of 1871, when he returned to his home in Clarinda, Iowa. Remaining there a few months, he returned to Nebraska and located in Hastings, April 22, 1872, taking up 160 acres of land under the Soldiers' Homestead Act. This he improved and farmed for some years, and is now farming some forty acres of it. In July, 1872, he engaged in mercantile business, and continued it about a year. He was appointed Postmaster September 19, 1872, held the office until March 31, 1882. Mr. Alexander was Treasurer of the city of Hastings in 1874-75 and 1876. He was married at Brownville, Neb., September 22, 1871, to Hattie R. Phillips. They have three children—Agnes E., Rachel M. and Esther H.

ANSTROM & IDDIOLS, carriage factory and repair shop. This business was established in June, 1881, by John J. Anstrom and John G. Iddiols, both practical men in this business. In connection with the carriage-making business they also do a general repairing business, and conduct a painting establishment. John J. Anstrom was born in Sweden in 1856, and emigrated to America in the early part of 1873, and came to Nebraska in March of that year. Locating in Omaha, he entered the employ of A. J. Simpson, carriage-maker, etc., with whom he learned the trade of carriage-painter, etc., remaining in his employ until he resigned to come to Hastings, in June, 1881.

John G. Iddiols, his partner, was born in England in 1846, and emigrated to America in 1855. He learned the trade of carriage blacksmith at Haverhill, Mass., serving an apprenticeship of thirteen years; was afterward employed as a journeymen at Boston, Mass., until he came to Nebraska in 1869. Locating in Omaha, he was for two years employed at his trade, afterward in St. John, New Brunswick, in same capacity, until he returned to Omaha in 1875. He then entered the employ of A. J. Simpson, carriage maker, as a blacksmith, remaining with him until he came to Hastings, in June, 1881. Has had nineteen years' experience as a carriage blacksmith.

R. D. BABCOCK, attorney at law, was born in Monroe City, Mich., in 1846, and resided with his parents until March, 1863, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, and was appointed Sergeant of Company D two months later. He served until November, 1865, and when discharged held the rank of Second Lieutenant, Company D, Sixth United States Colored Cavalry. He was then employed in the printing office of his father at Hudson, Mich., until he came to Nebraska in March, 1871. Locating at Juniata, he took up 160 acres of land, and was for some months engaged in improving the same. In December, 1871, he was elected Clerk of Adams County, and held the office two years, during which period he also studied law. Was subsequently in the employ of Bowen & Laird, attorneys and bankers, as book-keeper, etc., for some two years or more, and during that time he had considerable practice in land law, etc. Mr. Babcock was admitted to the bar at Juniata in July, 1876, he then practiced at that place for some months. In January, 1872, in connection with his other pursuits, he in company with his brother, C. C. Babcock, organized the *Adams County Gazette*, publishing it at Juniata until the fall of 1876, when they removed the office to Hastings, Neb., and continued it until November, 1880. Mr. Babcock, on coming to Hastings, opened a law office, and resumed the practice of his profession at this place, making a specialty of land law. He has had some nine years' experience in this special branch of the law.

JOHN F. BALLINGER, attorney at law, was born in Jasper County, Iowa, December 9, 1857, residing there on a farm with his parents until twenty-one years of age, after which he went to Newton, Iowa, and began the study of law with Ryan Bros., attorneys at that place, remaining with them until admitted to practice at the bar, May 7, 1879. He then came to Hastings, Neb., and was employed in various capacities, and for a short time in the construction department of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was appointed Constable of Adams County, April 8, 1880, and held the office until January 1, 1882, and was also appointed Deputy under Sheriff S. L. Martin in the summer of 1880, holding office until January 1, 1882. In November, 1880, he, in connection with his other business, established a collection office in company with J. A. Vanatta, remaining in partnership with him until January 1, 1882, since which time he has conducted the business alone. On October 8, 1881, Mr. Ballinger was elected Justice of Peace, and entered on the duties of the office January 1, 1882, and was appointed Police Judge on the 23d of the same month. In connection with his offices, he also practices law

HARMON H. BALLOU, farmer, Denver Precinct, P. O. Juniata, was born in Chittenden County, Vt., June 24, 1830, and was raised on a farm. On September 10, 1862, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Vermont Infantry, serving until March 1, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability. He then returned to his home in Vermont, and farmed "off and on" for about eight years. He then came to Nebraska in April, 1871, and homesteaded 160 acres in Denver Precinct. This he improved and sold in 1877, and moved on to a farm of eighty acres adjoining. In connection with his farming pursuits, is engaged in the cultivation of strawberries. Mr. Ballou was elected Justice of Peace December 12, 1871, one of the first to fill that office in the county, also a member of the first school board in spring of 1872. Mr. Ballou was married in Chittenden County, Vt., November 8, 1859, to Emily M. Eddy, a native of that State. They have three children—Lucius A. Etta V. and William A.

SILAS M. BATES, farmer and stock-raiser, West Blue Precinct, P. O. Hastings, was born at Oswego, N. Y., in 1833, removing to Onondaga County, N. Y., with his parents when quite young, and resided with them there on a farm. At nineteen years of age, removed to La Salle County, Ill., and was engaged farming in that county until he came to Nebraska, in February, 1874. He purchased 320 acres of land, and took up his residence in the precinct of West Blue, Adams County. Mr. Bates devotes his time to farming in an extensive way. He cultivates 400 acres, and has also for some three years past been engaged in raising stock. He has on his place about one hundred head of cattle, and nearly one hundred and fifty hogs of the Poland-China and Berkshire breeds. Mr. Bates was married in La Salle County, Ill, in 1858, to Margaret E. Greenless, a native of Clinton County, N. Y. They have six children—Fred A., William E., Martin W., Walter S., Charles A. and Alfred L.

HON. ROBERT A. BATTY, attorney at law, was born in Morgan County, Ill., March 6, 1843. He was a student for some two years at Jacksonville College, Ill. On August 1, 1861, he enlisted in the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, and served three years, and subsequently he engaged in mercantile business in Morgan County, Ill., and continued in it for some seven years, and during the last year of that period he also read law. Mr. Batty came to Nebraska in June, 1873, locating at Hastings. He at once began the practice of law in company with J. M. Abbott. He was admitted to the bar at Hastings in May, 1874. The firm of Abbott & Batty dissolved in December, 1876. Mr. Batty then practiced alone until April, 1878, when he associated with him J. F. Nelson, until October of that year, when he dissolved partnership with Mr. Nelson, and joined J. M. Ragan, since which time the firm has been Batty & Ragan. Mr. Batty was elected Mayor of the city of Hastings in the spring of 1878, and to represent Adams County in the State Legislature in the fall of 1878, serving a term of two years.

FRED. J. BENEDICT, wholesale and retail grocer, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1849, and resided with his parents on a farm until he came to Nebraska in June, 1872; located at Hastings, and at once engaged in the lumber business in company with C. C. Ingalls. The firm also carried agricultural implements. Mr. Benedict remained in this business about a year, after which he entered the employ of Messrs. Pratt & Lawson, general merchandise, as a clerk. One year later, he purchased an interest in the business, and in the following year, the entire business, at which time the firm disposed of the hardware and implement stock, and he has since confined himself to dealing in groceries and provisions, etc. He has increased the business largely, and within the past year has to a limited extent done a jobbing trade. He was elected Alderman of the Second Ward about 1878, and re-elected April 4, 1882, and a Director of the First National Bank of Adams County at its organization July 4, 1881. Mr. Benedict is the owner of 640 acres of cultivated land in Adams County. He erected his fine brick business building in 1881, and is now erecting a handsome new building to be occupied by the post office.

A. W. BINDERUP, dealer in coffees, teas and spices, was born in Denmark in 1842. He served in the army some three years; was Second Lieutenant, and was promoted to First Lieutenant for services in the Danish war of 1864. In December of that year, he emigrated to America, residing in the city of New York. He was for some eight years employed as a surveyor and draughtsman. Mr. Binderup came to Nebraska in April, 1873, and located in Denver Precinct, Adam County, on land purchased at that time, on which he resided for some six years. He was employed in the Land Department of the B. & M. R. R. Co., for a year, and afterward as clerk in the mercantile business at Hastings until August, 1879, and, on the 16th of that month, established his present business. He was burned out on July 16, 1881, but immediately resumed. Mr. Binderup built a house in Hastings, and removed his family here in the spring of 1879.

M. BIRNEY, locomotive engineer of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, was born in Ohio October 14, 1854. His parents moved from there to Le Roy, Ill. In 1869, he commenced his railroad life on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, in Illinois. In 1881, he moved to Nebraska and located in Lincoln, and entered the service of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad as locomotive engineer, and from that position to the position of foreman of the shops at Hastings, Neb., for the same company. He was married at Urbana, Ill., December 23, 1877, to Miss Sarah C. Busey, of that city. They have one child—Mae.

FRED. H. BLAKE, meat market and dealer in live stock, etc., was born in England in 1847, and learned the trade of butcher there, serving as an apprentice some seven years. He followed this business in that country until he came to America and located in Hastings, Neb. In December, 1873, Mr. Blake homesteaded eighty acres of land three miles southeast of the city and resided on the same for about five years. In the fall of 1874, he opened a meat market at this place in company with Stock Brothers, remaining in partnership with them until the end of 1878, when the firm closed out the business, and Mr. Blake engaged in the same business in company with John Oliver. Some months later, he sold out his interest and joined John J. Raymaker in June, 1880, under style of Raymaker & Blake, meat market, dealers in live stock, etc., and they also built a packing house, which he conducted in connection with other branches of the business. This firm dissolved partnership in April, 1882, each carrying on the meat market, etc. Mr. Blake was married in England in May, 1868, to Emily F. Jones, a native of that country. They have seven children—Frederick, George, Ada, Thomas, Arthur, Benjamin and Morris.

HARRY BROOKES BORLEY, teaming, draying, etc., was born in England June 3, 1854. He conducted a book store and news depot there, for W. H. Smith & Son, for some two years; emigrating to America in 1873, he located in Adams County, Neb., near Hastings, having purchased 160 acres of railroad land, which he was engaged in farming for about two years. In 1875, he moved into Hastings, and was for one year employed as a clerk in the hardware business, then in the employ of the St. Joe & Western Railway Company as a baggage man, clerk, etc., until March, 1881. Mr. B. established the draying and teaming business in March, 1879, and has carried it on since. He still owns his original farm and rents the same.

BROWN & CHURCHILL, proprietors of New York Art Gallery.

BURDICK BUTTON, proprietor sash, door and blind factory, was born in East Haven, Conn., Jan. 26, 1843, and learned the trade of carpenter, etc., at New Haven, serving as an apprentice some four years, after which he was employed as a journeyman for about nine years, and during three years of that period also carried on a stair building establishment in company with Alex. McWilliams. Mr. Button came to Nebraska in March, 1873. Locating in Hastings, he at once began business as a contractor and builder, which he has since continued, conducting the business alone except for three years, from 1875 to 1878, when he was in company with M. M. Moore. Mr. Button established the factory in the spring of 1881. It is the only one of its kind here. He does principally custom work. He was married at Bradford, Conn., in 1865, to Mary Johnson. She died in 1871, leaving Etta M. Mr. Button was married a second time at Hastings, Neb., in 1876, to Lettie C. Dudley, a native of Michigan.

AMBROSE S. CAMPBELL, of A. S. Campbell & Co., wholesale and retail grocers, was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1855, resided there with his parents and attended school until he came to Nebraska, in February, 1875, locating in Plattsmouth, where he remained until spring, when he went to South Bend, Cass County, and was engaged in buying and shipping grain and live stock for the Chicago market. He followed that business some two years, when he went to Tombstone, A. T., where he resided for eighteen months, during which period he was engaged in prospecting, and also employed as a clerk in mercantile business, subsequently returning to South Bend, and again followed the stock and grain business, until January, 1881, when he came to Hastings, and established his business in company with E. Hayden.

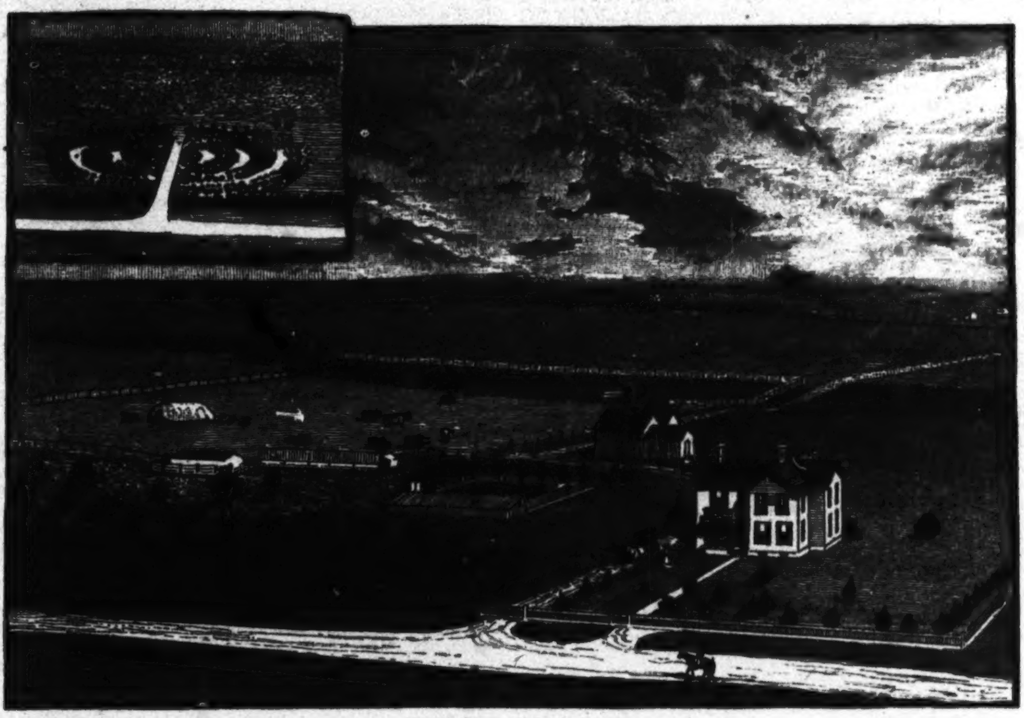
CHARLES CAMERON, merchant, was born in Scotland, March 18, 1839. At the age of five years, he immigrated to Canada with his parents. He began business life as a clerk in the mercantile line, being employed in that capacity some years; and in 1865, he entered into business for himself at New Hamburg, Ontario, carrying it on there until June, 1870, when he changed his base of operations to Lincoln, Neb. In July, 1873, he opened a branch store at Hastings, Neb., under the management of J. D. B. Smith. Mr. Cameron continued to carry on business at both places, until May, 1878, when he discontinued at Lincoln and removed with family to Hastings, since which time he has given his attention to his business at this place. He carries a stock of some $12,000. Mr. Cameron has had an experience in mercantile business of some twenty-five years. He was married at Goderich, Ontario, in April, 1871, to Louisa Seegmiller, a native of Canada. They have one daughter—Wilhemenia, who was born at Lincoln, Neb.

SAMUEL CHANCY, contractor and builder, was born in Bureau County, Ill., in 1834, and learned the trade of carpenter there with his father. At the age of twenty years, he removed to Ogle County, Ill., and was employed at his trade, and also in farming for some nine years, after which he went to Kansas and followed his trade in Atchison and Doniphan Counties for about two years, subsequently removing to Taylor County, Iowa. He was for two years engaged in conducting a meat market, four years in the saloon business, and then for a year in contracting for railroad work. Mr. Chancy then changed his base of operations to Yankton, D. T., where he was for a few months employed as a carpenter. He came to Nebraska in June, 1872, and worked at his trade in Fremont and Crete, until January, 1873, when he came to Hastings, at which time he opened a saloon and conducted it for eighteen months. In October, 1875, he engaged in business as a contractor and builder in company with George Sissney, remaining in partnership with him until January 1, 1882, since which time Mr. Chancy has carried on business alone. Among the prominent buildings which he erected are the Episcopal Church, residences of L. H. Lorver, Hon James Laird, A. B. Ideson, and Alexander brick business block. He has built in all over three hundred buildings in the city, and many others in the country, and employs at times some fifteen men. He also farms some eighty acres of land. Mr. Chancy was married at St. Joe, Mo., in July, 1866, to Mary Denton, a native of England. They have two children—Jesse and Kate.

DELAVAN S. COLE, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Allegany County, N. Y., April 21, 1833. Removing with his parents to Livingston County, Mich., when very young, he resided with them on a farm until 1856, and for several years taught school during the winter months. He then went to Saginaw County, Mich., and farmed there for some fifteen years. He was Justice of the Peace for eight years, and also held the office of School Inspector during thirteen years of that period. Mr. C. came to Nebraska in October, 1871, prospected in the western part of the State for some time, and July 13, 1872, he homesteaded eighty acres of land adjoining Hastings, moving his family on the same in October, 1872, since which time he has been engaged in farming. He owns 240 acres in Denver Precinct. In 1879, he also began the breeding of blooded stock, making a specialty of Ayrshire cattle. He was one of the organizers of the District School Board in 1872, was elected a Director of the same, and held the office three years; was elected Assessor of the precinct in 1874. Mr. C. was married in Livingston County, Mich., in June, 1856, to Laura Scott, a native of Oswego County, N. Y. They have seven children—Elvin S., a farmer in Kansas; Elmer E., stock-raiser in Colorado; Eugene, Jason H., Robert W., Ada E. and Arthur Bliss.

GEORGE CRANE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hastings, Denver Precinct, was born in Yates County, N. Y., in 1844, and at four years of age removed to Hillsdale County, Mich., with his parents. In 1863, he went to California, but remained there only a little over a year, after which he farmed in Hillsdale County, Mich. for some years, then engaged in a grist-mill in Lenawee County for four years. He came to Nebraska in March, 1877, located in Denver Precinct, Adams County, and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising since; cultivates 100 acres of his own land, and some 200 of his father's. Has been School Director for three years. Mr. C. was married in Hillsdale County, Mich., in 1866, to Tammie Morris, a native of New York; they have three children—Edwin W., Kate E. and Stanley E.

GEORGE W. DADE, contractor and builder, was born in Rockport, Mass., in 1832, and learned the trade of carpenter at Newburyport, serving as an apprentice some four years, following the same as a journeyman and contractor there, and in the neighborhood until he came to Nebraska in August, 1872. He homesteaded near the city of Hastings, and at once entered into business as contractor and builder, being the first one to follow that business here. He conducted his building operations alone for some years, when the style changed to Dade & Grant, afterward Dade & Lee, each partner remaining with



RESIDENCE OF D. S. COLE.

him two years. Mr. Dade prefers to conduct his business affairs alone, and has done so for several years past. Among the prominent buildings he has erected here are the Congregational Church, Second Ward Schoolhouse, and many prominent business and dwelling houses. He is also engaged in building to a considerable extent in the country, giving employment at times to fifteen men. He removed his family to Hastings to reside in 1879. Mr. Dade was married in Rockport, Mass., on December 22, 1862, to Mary J. Curtis, a native of Maine. They have five children—George C. (employed with his father), Charles A. (engaged in the same capacity), Frank M., Jennie May and Fannie B.

JESSE H. DARNELL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hastings, Denver Precinct, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1838, and at the age of four years removed with his parents to Henderson County, Ill.; here he learned the trade of carpenter, taught school and read law with Judge A. D. Duff, of Benton, Franklin County, Ill., until 1861, when, in September of said year, he entered in the service of the United States as private in Company F, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers; was mustered into the service, September 12, 1861; was in the battle of Fort Henry, Donelson, and Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, in Tennessee. After the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, was promoted to Commissary Sergeant on the non-commissioned staff; in the spring of 1863, he was promoted to a captain's commission and transferred to Company I, Fifty-ninth U. S. Infantry. Resigned his commission March 19, 1864, when he returned to his former home in Illinois, thence to Mt. Vernon, Iowa, where he became acquainted with Miss Sarah A. Cook, whom he married August 30, 1864, a native of Ohio. He moved to Clinton, Iowa, where he received the appointment as special agent of the Home Insurance Company, of Lyons, Iowa; he held said appointment two years. He resumed his law studies with Thomas H. Garretson, of Victor, Iowa. He was admitted to the bar in Iowa County, Iowa, on the 6th of February, 1871.

LAFAYETTE DOMINY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hansen, West Blue Precinct, was born in La Salle County, Ill., in January, 1846, and followed farming in that county until he came to Nebraska, locating in West Blue Precinct, March 2, 1876. He is the owner of 320 acres of land, 235 of which are under cultivation. Is also engaged in breeding hogs, making a specialty of the Poland-China breed. Mr. Dominy was elected Treasurer of the District School Board in April, 1881. He was married in La Salle County, Ill., in 1867, to Sarah A. Smith, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children—Charles M. and Eva May.

JACOB FISHER, bakery and confectionery, was born in Germany in 1839. Emigrating to America in 1856, he learned the trade of baker, and was employed at it in various States for some four years. In 1862, he entered the employment of the United States Government, in the Commissary Department, remaining in that employment until April, 1865. He subsequently opened a bakery at Brookfield, Mo., and conducted the same for ten years, afterward engaged in same business at Leon, Iowa, for three years. Mr. Fisher came to Hastings, Neb., in March, 1878, and at once established his present business. He employs some four men in his establishment and consumes about forty barrels of flour per month in the bakery, his trade extending to Harvard, Fairfield and Juniata, Neb. Mr. Fisher was married at Brookfield, Linn Co., Mo., September 1, 1867, to Lucretia Long, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children—Frederick W., Frances F., Emma G., Bessie A. and George J.

JOSEPH N. FOUNTAIN, undertaker and dealer in furniture, was born in Canada March 24, 1845, and at twenty years of age removed to Assumption, Ill., where he learned the trade of carpenter, serving as an apprentice for two years, after which he carried on business as a contractor for another two years. Subsequently removing to Decatur, Macon County, Ill., he learned the trade of cabinet maker, and worked at the same as a journeyman until he came to Hastings, Neb., in August, 1877, at which time he opened a wagon repair shop, and was engaged in conducting the same for two years, then employed as a cabinet maker, and in March, 1880, he, in company with George Miller, engaged in the furniture business, and six months later purchased his partner's interest in the business, since which time he has conducted it alone. The business was begun first with a small stock of some few hundred dollars, and has increased until he now carries a stock of over $1,000, and does a business of some $4,000 per year. The "undertaking" branch of the business has recently been added. Mr. Fountain was married at Assumption, Ill., January 11, 1868, to Emily Vilmune, a native of Canada. They have three children—Leonora, Frank Napoleon and an infant son.

FOULKS & STINE, manufacturers of barbed wire. This business was established in April, 1880. They manufacture what is known as the Acme Steel Barbed Wire, and make some 400 to 500 pounds per day, according to the demand. This is one of the industries of this place, and has every prospect of becoming a manufactory of some magnitude in the near future. This business has increased from 150 pounds per day to present amount. T. M. Foulks, the junior member of the firm, is from Kentucky, where he was formerly engaged in the coal business. He came to Hastings, Neb., in 1880, and was variously employed until this business was opened. N. V. Stine, the senior member of the concern, was formerly a resident of Illinois, where he was engaged in farming until he came to Nebraska in March, 1880.

PETER FOWLIE, loan agent, etc., was born in Scotland, February 1, 1841. He began life as a sailor "before the mast," and rose through the different grades to that of Master Mariner. He was for some time in the employ of the W. I. & P. S. N. Co., and followed "the sea" in all some twelve years. He emigrated to America in the early part of 1871, and in September of that year came to Nebraska, pre-empted 160 acres of land in Denver Precinct, Adams County, and resided on the same for about a year; was then appointed Superintendent of Adams County Poor Farm, which he held until March, 1874, and during the year 1873 was also Deputy County Treasurer. In the spring of 1874, he removed to Juniata, Adams County, and carried on a hotel for one year. He was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1874, was elected to the office in 1875. Resigning the same a year later, he entered the employ of the B. & M. R. R. Co. as Tax Agent, remaining in that employ some three and a half years. Mr. Fowlie came to Hastings in March, 1880, and was employed in the office of the Treasurer of Adams County for one year. He also, on his arrival here, began business as loan and collection agent, general brokerage, etc. He is well versed in the law, and is one of the most experienced men in this part of the county in his line.

M. W. FREEMAN, proprietor Hastings City Mills, was born at Maston Locke, N. Y., in 1846, removing, when one year of age, with his parents, to Jackson County, Mich. He began business life with his father, A. A. Freeman, of that place, dealer in grain, produce and lumber, and also proprietor of flour-mill, remaining with him as partner until he came to Nebraska in November, 1880. Locating at Juniata, he was engaged in manufacturing cultivators, etc., for some six months, when he closed up the business and came to Hastings in the summer of 1881, at which time he built his present mill, and opened the same for business January, 1882. Mr. F. was married at Hillsdale, Jackson Co., Mich., in 1869, to Ella Pendleton, a native of Ohio. They have one son—Charles A.

FRANK M. FRINK, farmer, P. O. Hastings, West Blue Precinct, was born in the State of New York, May 24, 1852, and, five years later, removed, with his father, to Brookfield, La Salle Co., Ill., and was engaged in farming there until he came to Nebraska in the spring of 1874, at which time he located in West Blue Precinct, Adams County, and has been engaged in farming since. He cultivates 160 acres of land. Mr. Frink was married, at Glenwood, Iowa, on March 7, 1878, to Florence Mellinger, a native of Ohio. They have two children—Ray and Earl.

GANT, HARRIS & MARQUIS, wholesale and retail dealers in agricultural implements, harvesting machinery, etc. This firm purchased the old established implement business of Stabler & Deisher, at this place, October 6, 1881. They carry the largest stock of implements in Hastings, and handle a very large amount of harvesting machinery. The old firm had the largest trade in their line in this place, and their successors are striving to maintain the same with success. They are also agents for Croft's improved iron windmill and for the principal manufacturers of reapers, mowers, threshing machines and wagons. They have also branch houses at Doniphan, Blue Hill and Glenville, Neb. J. E. Gant, of this firm, has had considerable experience in the implement business. He entered into this line of business some five years ago at Des Moines, Iowa, as clerk and salesman, and was afterward employed as a traveling salesman in that State. He then traveled in the State of Nebraska for some three years, representing Messrs. Seymore, Sabin & Co., threshing machines, and discontinued with them to form this firm. J. W. Harris, the second partner of the firm, came to this State in 1878, and located in Republican Valley, Webster County, where he was engaged in farming two years; afterward in butcher business at Bloomington, Neb., for a year or more. He came to Hastings in June, 1877, and entered the employ of Messrs. Stabler & Deisher, dealers in implements, etc., remaining with them as shipping clerk and salesman until the formation of the present firm. James Marquis, the remaining partner, was formerly a resident of Des Moines, Iowa. He learned the trade of carpenter there, and was engaged as journeyman and contractor for some ten years. In 1877, he opened a coal yard at that place, in company with J. F. N. Drake, under the style of Marquis & Co. This firm continued business for two years. Afterward Mr. Hastings took the business and conducted it alone for two years. He came to Hastings, Neb., August 19, 1881, and was employed as a carpenter until he entered into his present business. He gives his attention to the mechanical part of the business and to the receiving and shipping of goods.

REV. JOHN W. GREENWOOD, A. B., M. A., rector of the Episcopal Church, was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1851. He took a classical course of four years at the University of Rochester, graduating in June, 1873, after which he pursued his theological studies at Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., graduating there in June, 1876; immediately after which he was ordained at St. Luke's Church, Rochester, N. Y., by Bishop Coxe, of Western New York. Mr. Greenwood was in charge of Christ Church, Cuba, Allegany Co., N. Y., for twenty-two months; after which he retired from active labors in the church on account of ill-health. In the spring of 1879, on returning from Europe, he was appointed to St. John's Church, Honeoye Falls, N. Y., remaining there one year. He was then transferred to Nebraska, and came to Hastings in 1880. He at once organized and built St. Mark's Church, at this place, and on September 1, 1881, he organized St. John's Parish, at Harvard, Clay Co., Neb.; since which time he has been in charge of both parishes.

L. J. HALSTED, farmer and breeder of blooded stock, P. O. Hastings, West Blue Precinct, was born in Franklin County, Ind., August 8, 1827, and resided there, assisting his parents in farming, etc., until twenty-seven years of age. He then went to La Salle County, Ill., where he conducted a farm for some thirteen years, after which he changed his base of operations to Livingston County, Ill. In 1871, he entered into stock breeding, carrying it on in that county on quite an extensive scale for ten years. Mr. Halsted came to Nebraska to reside in October, 1881, locating in the precinct of West Blue, Adams County. He has some 320 acres of land in this neighborhood, and 400 more in another part of the county. He brought with him here two car loads of blooded stock from Illinois, and makes specialties of breeding Durham and Hereford cattle, Poland-China hogs, and Normandy horses. Mr. Halsted has had a large experience in this business, and is ably assisted by his sons.

LEVI P. HAWLEY, grocer, was born in Hampshire County, Mass., and resided with his parents on a farm until twenty-one years of age. He married at this time, and stayed in Massachusetts three years, then removed to Winnebago County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming for himself for some four years; afterward removed to Chickasaw County, Iowa, and engaged in same capacity until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the Thirty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and was shortly transferred to the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, and served twenty-seven months. He was wounded in the right side by a rifle bullet at Old Town Creek, Miss. In November, 1864, he returned to his farm in Chickasaw County. He remained there two years, and then removed to Calmar, Iowa, and started a store of general merchandise, and from there removed to Lawler, Iowa, and engaged in merchandise trade, and, in the fall of 1872, removed to Nebraska, having in the previous July taken up 160 acres of land under the soldiers' homestead act in West Blue Precinct, Adams County. He resided on the same some six years, coming to Hastings in the fall of 1878, at which time he engaged in his present business. Mr. Hawley still owns his farm of 160 acres, which he rents, and also owns a free claim of 160 acres in Hall County, Neb.

JAMES B. HEARTWELL & CO., brokers and investing agents. James B. Heartwell, the senior member of the firm, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., July 4, 1843. He began business life at the age of twenty-two years as bookkeeper in the First National Bank at Geneva, N. Y., and remained with them some five years, during which time he was assistant cashier, and also cashier. In 1870, he went to Des Moines, Iowa, and entered into real estate business in the firm of Brown, Heartwell & Co., which firm, after several changes, was merged into the Iowa Loan and Trust Company, of which he was one of the Directors, and was elected Secretary at its organization in February, 1872. Mr. Heartwell came to Nebraska in June, 1879, and located in Hastings. He was still Secretary of the Company, and held the office until January, 1880, when the company organized the Kansas and Nebraska Department, of which he was appointed general manager, which position he resigned in the fall of that year, and on January 1, 1881, he joined E. C. Webster, and established the present business. Mr. Heartwell was appointed Treasurer of the City of Hastings to fill a vacancy, March, 1881, and was shortly afterward elected to that office. Edwin C. Webster, the junior member, was born at Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., April 26, 1850. At eighteen years of age, he began business life as clerk in general merchandise business at that place, and was employed in that capacity three years, subsequently in the employ of the O. & M. R. R. Co., at Cincinnati, Ohio, as office clerk for two years, then at Kansas City, Mo., as station agent of the St. L. & W. R. Co. for one year, afterward bookkeeper for a short time for the R. R. Trans. Co. In the spring of 1875, he went to Des Moines, Iowa, and entered the employ of the Iowa Loan & Trust Company as clerk, and was appointed Assistant Secretary, and held that position until he resigned to come to Hastings, Neb., in January, 1881, and at once entered into this firm.

REV. S. H. HENDERSON, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church; was born in Brownsville, Haywood Co., Tenn., March 4, 1829; moving to Illinois with his parents when quite young, he resided there with them until November, 1845, when he went to Iowa, and was employed in Johnson County at farming, etc. In 1849, he was appointed Deputy United States Surveyor of the State of Iowa, holding the office four years. In November, 1853, he entered the law office of Pleasants & Henderson, at Rock Island, Ill., as a law student, and was admitted to practice at the bar in June, 1855. He was then for a few months engaged in surveying in Wisconsin, after which he was employed as a civil engineer and draftsman at Decorah, Iowa. Mr. Henderson began the practice of law in Mitchell, Iowa, June, 1856, and in the following year he was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in August, 1858, and was received into the traveling connection in the Upper Iowa Conference, and stationed at Mitchell, Iowa. He labored in the Methodist Episcopal Church up to August, 1862, when he took a commission as a recruiting officer, and in that capacity raised a company for the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and was elected and commissioned Captain of the same, and served until August 22, 1863, when he resigned on account of ill-health. In May, 1864, he took an active part in recruiting the Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and was elected Colonel by the officers of the line, and commissioned by Gov. Stone, serving in that capacity 115 days. Mr. Henderson then labored in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Iowa, and was appointed Presiding Elder of the Marshalltown District in 1868, holding the position four years. In 1872, then of the Cedar Rapids District, holding it also four years. In 1876, he was appointed to the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Decorah, Iowa, remaining there one year. He was transferred to Nebraska in October, 1877, and had charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lincoln for two years, then at Falls City until he came to Hastings, in September, 1881, when he entered upon his present duties. Mr. Henderson was elected Chaplain of the State Senate in January, 1881, and has been Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Conference of this State for the past three years.

DAVID H. HOLMES, well borer and florist, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., in 1844; when ten years of age, removed with his father to Wisconsin, residing in Dodge and Washington Counties for some four years, after which he went with him to Calhoun, Mich., and assisted in farming until he enlisted August 24, 1861, in "Merrill's Horse." Serving three years, he subsequently returned to Calhoun, and was employed in farming. In 1866, he removed to Chickasaw County, Iowa, where he was engaged in same capacity for four years. Moving to Lawler, in that county, he carried on a grain and live stock business, discontinuing them to come to Nebraska in October, 1872. He at once homesteaded 160 acres in West Blue Precinct, Adams County, and resided on it for five years, during which period he farmed the same and was for six months also engaged in "well boring." After this he changed his residence to Denver Precinct, and still continued his business as well borer, and was also for a short time engaged in traveling for a nursery. He removed to Hastings in September, 1879, and permanently established himself in business as a well-borer, to which he has quite recently added that of florist, having built a fine green-house, and cultivates flowers, etc., quite extensively. Mr. Holmes was married in Chickasaw County, Iowa, September 19, 1869, to Mary J. Reed, a native of New York. They have two children—Edward J. and Frederick T.

HIRAM E. HOUGHTALING, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hastings, West Blue Precinct, was born in Albany County, N. Y., in 1842, and at thirteen years of age removed with his parents to Adams County, Wis., where he assisted his parents in farming until September 11, 1862, when he enlisted in the Tenth Wisconsin Infantry, in which he served over three years. He was wounded September 19, 1863, at battle of Chickamauga, in right leg. After the war, Mr. H. turned his attention to farming, and followed it in Adams, Marquette and Walworth Counties, Wis., for three years, then in Chickasaw County, Iowa, until he came to Nebraska, October, 1872. He homesteaded 160 acres in West Blue Precinct, Adams County, and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising since. He was married at Friendship, Adams County, Wis., August 12, 1866, to Sarah Buck.

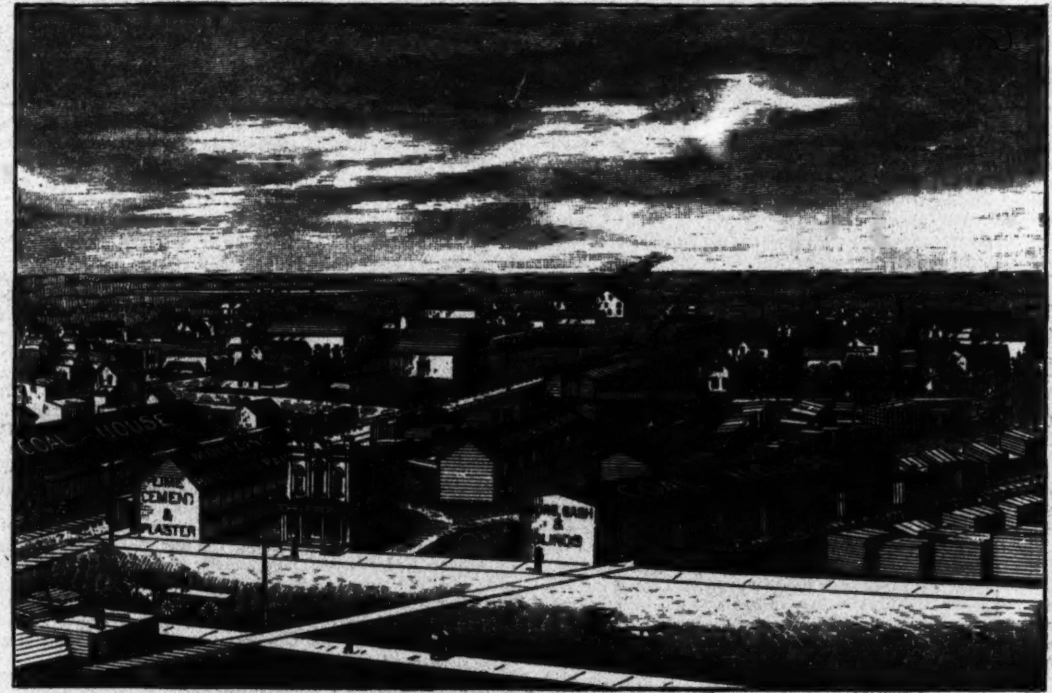
F. P. HOYT, market gardener and breeder of Poland-China hogs, one and one half miles north of Hastings, Denver Precinct; came to Nebraska and located in Denver Precinct, Adams County, March 4, 1880. He cultivates eighty acres of land, devoting ten acres to raising vegetables, greens, etc. Has twenty-four hot beds for forcing the growth of plants, vegetables, etc., requiring the use of 1,400 feet of glass. Mr. H. is a native of the State of Vermont, and learned his present business at Cameron, Clinton County, Mo. Has had experience in the same of over five years.

O. C. HUBBELL, A. M., Principal of public schools, was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, February 23, 1844. Was educated at Hiram College, Ohio, graduating in 1872, after which he was Principal of the public schools of Bedford, Ohio, for five years. Subsequently, engaged in the same capacity at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, for a year. He came to Nebraska in August, 1878, locating at Fairfield, Clay County. He was appointed Principal of the public schools of that place, remaining there six months, after which he went to Sutton, Neb., and was Principal of the public schools there for two years. Coming to Hastings in the spring of 1881, he entered upon his present duties. Mr. H. was married in Hiram, Portage Co., Ohio, in 1869, to Frinda Newcomb, a native of Freedom, Ohio. They have three children—L. Marie, Abraham T. and Tod Vernon.

WILLIAM HUDSON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hastings, Denver Precinct, was born in Orange County, N. Y., March 9, 1816, residing there on a farm until twenty-two years of age, then farming, milling, etc., in Monroe County, N. Y., until he came to Nebraska, March 30, 1872, at which time he homesteaded eighty acres in Denver Precinct, Adams County, and resided on it for some eight years or more. In July, 1881, he purchased a forty-acre farm in the same precinct, and is now engaged in conducting the same. He was married in Monroe County, N. Y., in 1836, to Maria Irish, a native of New York. They have one son—Orlando.

JACOB HUF, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hansen, West Blue Precinct, was born in Bavaria in 1838. He learned the trade of blacksmith in that country, and was for some years employed as a journeyman. He emigrated to America in 1866, locating at Freeport, Ill.; was for three years engaged in conducting a blacksmith shop, afterward engaged in same capacity in Benton County, Iowa, until he came to Nebraska in 1874. He homesteaded eighty acres in West Blue Precinct, on which he has since resided. He now owns 160 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. H. was married in Bavaria in 1864, to Elizabeth Shenaberry, a native of that country. They have three children—Phillipenia, Ludwig and Jacob.

JACOB R. HURSH, watchmaker and jeweler, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., in 1845, residing on a farm with his parents until he enlisted July 18, 1864, in the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving about a year, subsequently returning home. He was for some time employed as clerk in the mercantile business, and also in teaching school. In 1870, he removed to Iowa City, Iowa, and one year later, to Indianola, Iowa, where he engaged in the grocery business in company with J. E. Pritchard. This firm dissolved in the fall of 1871, after which he was employed as clerk in the boot and shoe business, and in May of 1873, he opened a jewelry and watchmaking establishment, which he carried on for some six years. Mr. Hursh first came to Nebraska in August, 1872, and homesteaded 160 acres of land in Denver Precinct, Adams County, returning shortly afterward to his home in Indianola. He remained until July, 1879, when he closed out his business there, removing his stock to Hastings, since which time he has been engaged in the same business at this place. This is the oldest exclusive jewelry and watchmaking establishment in Hastings. Mr. Hursh carries a well-assorted stock of some $3,500. His store is very handsomely furnished, the fixtures costing about $1,200, and in the watchmaking department he employs a skillful and experienced workman.



BADGER LUMBER YARD, C. N. PAINE & CO.

GEORGE T. HUTCHINSON, Sheriff of Adams County, was born near Luray, Page Co., Va., in 1835, removing to Ohio in 1842 with his parents, and resided with them in Licking and Knox Counties for fourteen years, assisting in farming, etc., excepting during the years 1852–53, when he was employed as brakeman on the Central Ohio Railroad. In 1856, he went to Coles County, Ill., and was engaged in farming for several months, subsequently taught school in Shelby County for some four years, after which he rented a farm in the county, and cultivated the same until he enlisted in September, 1862, in the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, serving until May, 1865, returning to his home in Coles County, Ill. He was engaged in farming, and also teaching school during the winter until he came to Nebraska, in March, 1878, at which time he homesteaded 160 acres of land in Cottonwood Precinct, Adams County, and was engaged in farming until January 1, 1882, when he came to Hastings, and entered upon his duties as Sheriff, having been elected in November, 1881. He is the owner of 400 acres of farming land, and a forty-acre tree claim, which he set out in 1874. Mr. Hutchinson was married in Shelby County, Ill., in 1858, to Nancy J. Marts, a native of Indiana. They have six children—William H. (Deputy Sheriff), Lucy E., Theodosia, Joseph C., George C. and Stephen.

A. B. IDESON, manager of Badger Lumber Yard, was born in New York City in 1851, and, when quite young, removed with his parents to Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y. Mr. Ideson began business life in 1869, in the city of New York, entering the employ of Dannat Bros., lumber dealers, as inspector, after which he was salesman and subsequently foreman, remaining in their employ some five years. He then went to Geneva, New York, and opened a lumber-yard in company with A. A. Halsey. Eighteen months later, he sold out and removed to Oshkosh, Wis., where he entered the employ of C. N. Paine & Co., proprietors of the Badger Lumber Yards, as salesman, buyer, etc., and was engaged in that capacity until transferred to Hastings, Neb., in September, 1877, to take charge of the company's business in Nebraska, having established a yard at Hastings in 1874. The company also opened branch lumber-yards at Hansom, Doniphan and other points in Nebraska, which are also under Mr. Ideson's management. Mr. Ideson removed his family to Hastings in 1878. He has since February, 1879, been connected with his brother, John C. Ideson, in the stationery business, under the style of J. C. Ideson & Co. He was elected Secretary of the Hastings Fair Ground Association in 1880, was re-elected in 1881, and Secretary of the Adams County Agricultural Society in 1880–81. The Badger Company also do an extensive coal business at these places, handling some 5,000 tons per annum. They carry a stock of lumber in this State of about 3,000,000 feet.

JOHN C. IDESON, of the firm of J. C. Ideson & Co., books, stationery, etc., was born in New York City in 1848, removing with his parents when quite young to Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y., residing there with them until eighteen years of age. He was then employed as traveling salesman for a nursery for some six years. In 1872, he went to Houston, Tex., where he engaged in the stationery and book business in company with G. W. Baldwin. They carried on business together for five years, after which Mr. Ideson returned to his home in New York State. He came to Nebraska in 1878, and located in Hastings. He purchased 600 acres of land in Hamilton Co., Neb., and was engaged in improving the same until February, 1879, when he engaged in his present business in company with his brother, A. B. Ideson. He confines himself to the management of this business, farming his land by proxy, the same being used for stock-breeding principally, he being interested.

JOHN JACKSON, farmer, P.O. Hastings, West Blue Precinct, was born in Scotland, in March, 1844. He was reared on a farm, and assisted his father in conducting the same until he emigrated to America in August, 1872. He at once came to Nebraska, and homesteaded eighty acres in West Blue Precinct, and has been engaged in farming since. He now owns 160 acres, 135 of which are under cultivation.

SVEND JOHNSON, of the firm of McElhinney & Johnson, contractors, builders and manufacturers of brick, was born in Denmark, May 6, 1851, and came to America in 1868, residing in Racine, Wis.; was employed as a brickmaker until he came to Nebraska in May, 1870. Locating at Nebraska City, Otoe County, he was employed in a brickyard until the spring of 1876, when he joined D. M. McElhinney in his present business and came to Hastings in the following year, when the firm moved its base of operations to this point.

BARTHOLOMEW KERNAN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hastings, West Blue Precinct, was born in Ireland in 1853, emigrating to America in 1867. He settled in Dodge County, Wis., where he was employed in farming for about nine years. He came to Nebraska in March, 1876, purchased 160 acres in West Blue Precinct, and has been engaged in farming the same since; also does considerable in raising Poland-China hogs, and Short-Horn cattle. Mr. Kernan was married in Adams County, Neb., November 28, 1879, to Ellen Scott. They have two children—Mary E. and Margaret.

HON. JAMES LAIRD, attorney at law, was born in Fowlerville, Livingston County, N. Y., June 10, 1849, and several years later accompanied his parents to Michigan, residing in Washtenaw and Lenawee Counties. He enlisted July 24, 1861, in Gen. Stockton's Independent Infantry, which a year later was changed to the Sixteenth Michigan Infantry. Mr. Laird enlisted as a private, but he was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Company G, for gallant and meritorious conduct, and less than a year later to Captain of the company, serving until mustered out, August 26, 1865. During the service in the war, he received four musket-shot wounds and a saber cut, the latter at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864. At the battle of Gaines Hill he was shot through the body and left for dead on the field; was picked up by the Confederates and made prisoner, but thirty days later made his escape. After the war, Mr. L. turned his attention to the study of law, for which he prepared at Wesleyan College, Adrian, Mich. In 1868, he went to Ann Arbor University, Mich.; continued his studies there. He graduated in the law college with the close of the term of 1871, and in June of that year was admitted, at Lansing, to the Michigan State bar, after which he practiced law for a short time. He came to Nebraska on July 10, 1872, located in Juniata and at once began the practice of law, and in 1877, he associated himself with Benjamin F. Smith, since which time they have practiced in partnership. In 1879, the firm moved their law office to Hastings. Mr. Laird makes a specialty of trial cases. He has always taken a large interest in State politics; was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1875, and, in 1880, was one of the Republican Presidential Electors of Nebraska. Mr. L. is a member of the American Bar Association, and also of the State Bar Association.

HERMAN LEPIN, proprietor of the Lepin Hotel, was born in Germany in 1832, and emigrated to America in 1852, locating at Lowell, Lake County, Ind. He was engaged in mercantile business at that place for some nineteen years; also in conducting grist, saw and woolen mills for eight years of that period. In 1871, he removed to Chicago, Ill., and was engaged as a traveling salesman in the hat and cap business, until the fall of 1873, when he came to Hastings, Neb., as general agent for McCormick's harvesting machines, which position he filled for one year, subsequently engaging in hotel business; was burned out September 16, 1879; he then built his present hotel building, and opened the same under the style of "Lepin Hotel," January 1, 1880. His house is quite popular, and he has the best accommodations for forty persons.

MILES K. LEWIS was born in Genesee County, N. Y., August 22, 1825. When he was ten years of age, his father emigrated to the West with his family, and settled in Marion County, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming: remained here for about six years. He made a second removal, locating in Knox County, Ill., again resuming the avocation of farming. During all these changes, Miles was employed with his father, and with him he remained until near twenty years of age. Full of the spirit and enterprise which has since characterized his career, young Lewis, at this early age, launched out upon his own account without a penny, since working out a busy and eventful life marked by numerous changes, and crowned with remarkable success. After leaving the paternal roof, he made his way into the State of Iowa, and entered a forty-acre tract of land, with money made by splitting rails, and, finally, about the year 1851, returned to Johnson County, where he purchased 240 acres of land. For about eight years he was engaged in the cultivation of his farm, from which, by shrewd and judicious management, he realized handsomely; but the occupation of a small farmer was too cramping to his towering ambition, and he grew restless for wider and more lucrative fields. Disposing of his farm, he went to Poweshiek County, Iowa, and purchased a section of land, and began the business of sheep raising on an extensive scale, in which he continued for nearly twelve years; neither were all the bright prospects by which he was now surrounded sufficient to satisfy the activity of his mind and body. Ever progressive, he looked for something higher—something to equal in its attentions the capacity of his own mind. Pursuant to this end, he sold out his property in Iowa, coming to Nebraska in 1873, procured and purchased 400 acres of land near Hastings, and engaged in the editorial field, publishing a newspaper, the *Journal*, at that place, in company with A. L. Wigton. During the following year, the firm, besides their journalistic work, were also engaged in buying and selling real estate. This partnership, however, was short lived, and prior to the ending of the year 1874, was dissolved, Lewis having disposed of his interest in the business. In the spring of the next year, he moved on his farm and began its improvement, and also engaged in the breeding of blooded stock, making a specialty of fine hogs, continuing in this business for only three years. It was given up to be superseded by the enterprise of manufacture. The genius and re[illegible]ss spirit of the man led him into the speculative field of invention, [illegible]ulting in the perfection of a patent grain header. Leaving his farm [illegible] the fall of 1878, he entered upon the manufacture of his machine, and by July of the following year turned out thirty machines. The points of excellence of this, with the improvements that have since been added, render it superior to any heading machine in use. The leading improvements made and that characterizing its superiority mainly, is that of the chain drive and the adjustable sprocket wheels, by means of which the cog wheel gearing is in great part dispensed with, only two cog wheels being used. Another leading feature is the chain apron. The canvas, instead of being propelled by friction rollers, is run by a chain apron on sprocket wheels, and thus all friction and binding upon the journals are avoided and the draft of the machine greatly lessened. In 1880, Mr. Lewis took in his son Frank as partner, the style of the firm being M. K. Lewis & Son, and in the following year, another change was effected in the addition to the firm of his son, E. L. Lewis, and W. B. Everett, the firm name being M. K. Lewis, Sons & Co. The prosperity of this enterprise has continued to advance steadily from the first, and it is numbered among the leading manufacturing establishments in the State. The works at present employ thirty men, and during the present year will turn out 150 machines, which find a ready market in Nebraska, Kansas and Dakota, and are highly esteemed on account of the excellency of their work. At the age of twenty-four, Mr. Lewis was married in Johnson County, Iowa, to Corinthia Parks, a native of Indiana. Their family consists of six children. Mr. L. was elected in the first Board of Trustees when the town of Hastings was incorporated as a village, and was chosen by the board to act as its Chairman. Subsequently he was elected Mayor of the city, which position he occupied for one year. Thus, from a farmer boy, Mr. L. has risen to the position of a wealthy manufacturer, and his name must stand with that of the leading inventors of the age.

DAVIS LOWMAN & SON, real estate agents. Davis Lowman, the senior member of this firm, was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1827, and ten years later removed, with his parents, to Knox County, Ill., and some thirteen years later to Stark County, Ill. In 1851, he engaged in mercantile business at Toulon, that county, and continued it until 1863. He was elected Treasurer of the county in 1853, and held the office for six years. In 1858, he also engaged in the real estate business, in company with the Hon. M. A. Fuller, remaining in partnership with him for some ten years, after which he conducted the business alone for some twelve years longer, from 1856 to 1878. Mr. L. also carries on a farm, and made a specialty of breeding short-horn cattle. He was one of the largest stock breeders in Stark County, Ill. He came to Hastings Neb., in the summer of 1878; in the following October removed his family, and in the fall of the same year established this business. He has had a practical experience in real estate business of over twenty-five years. William L., his son and the junior partner of the firm, is a graduate of Eastman's Commercial School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. This is his first experience in business.

W. H. LYNN, physician and surgeon, was born in Lockport, Ill. He was, for several years, employed in the boot and shoe business with his father at that place, subsequently going to Schuylkill County, Penn., where he was employed for about a year as shipping clerk, and during that period, he also studied medicine with Dr. Halbauer, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. Returning to Lockport, he studied with Dr. Hanley, a graduate of Manchester, England, for eight months, after which he attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., during the winter of 1875–76; subsequently a student at Cook County Hospital, where he remained for three months, under the supervision of Dr. Kauffman. He returned to Rush College in the fall of 1876, and graduated in 1877. The doctor then practiced medicine at Snoddy's Mills, Fountain Co., Ind., for five months; afterward at Wilmington, Will Co., Ill., where he practiced until 1879, when he came to Hastings, Neb., and opened an office for the practice of his profession in the following April. He was elected Coroner of Adams County in November, 1879, holding the office for two years; was appointed County Physician in May, 1879, and is the present incumbent.

ROBERT McCLELLAN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hastings, Denver Precinct, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1830. He assisted his parents in farming until about twenty-five years of age, when he engaged in farming on his own account, conducting a farm of over one hundred acres in that county until he sold out to come to Nebraska. He located in Denver Precinct, Adams County, in April, 1874, purchasing 320 acres of land; has since been engaged in farming, and is also engaged in raising stock, making a specialty of Poland-China hogs.

WILLIAM R. McCULLY, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Washington County, Ind., in 1834, and at four years of age removed, with his parents, to Washington County, Iowa, and in 1855 to Newton, Jasper County, Iowa, where he farmed until he enlisted, in August, 1862, in the Fifth Iowa Infantry, serving two years and two months. He received a gunshot in the head at the battle of Champion Hills, Miss., on May 16, 1863. After his service in the war, he returned to his farming in Newton, and about a year or so later entered into mercantile business, as clerk in a grocery; was employed in that capacity two years. In 1868, Mr. McCully was elected Clerk of the District Court of Jasper County, Iowa; re-elected in 1870, 1872 and 1874, making a term of office of eight years. He came to Nebraska in the fall of 1876, and prospected in the neighborhood of Hastings, and in the spring of 1877, he purchased ninety acres of land adjoining the city, and moved his family here in September of the same year, since which time he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of Poland-China hogs and Holstein cattle. He now cultivates about one hundred and seventy-five acres. Mr. McCully was elected a member of Hastings School Board in April, 1879, term of office one year, and again elected in April, 1881, and April, 1882. He was married at Newton, Iowa, June 13, 1861, to Mary E. Vanatta, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children—Mary, Thomas J., Clarence W., Carrie Bell and Grace Blanche.

DAVID M. McELHINNEY, of the firm of McElHinney & Johnson, manufacturers of brick and builders, was born January 9, 1834, in Washington County, Ohio, his early life being spent on a farm. At the age of eighteen years, he commenced to learn the trade of brickmason at Marietta, Ohio. He followed his trade as a journeyman until 1861, teaching school during the winters of 1859–60. He then engaged in photographing at Pittsburgh, Penn. In 1862, he formed a partnership with his brother, A. M. ElHinney, in general merchandise and photographing along the Ohio River, by boat, for some years. He moved to Wellsburg, W. Va., in 1867, and opened a photograph gallery. He removed to Nebraska in April, 1869, and located at Nebraska City, Otoe County, where he formed a partnership with C. H. Roselius and engaged in the manufacture of brick and building. The firm dissolved in 1876, when he associated with him Mr. S. Johnson, and continued the same business. In the following year, they changed their base of operations to Hastings, where they have been financially successful. Mr. McElHinney was elected Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. of Nebraska in 1873, and was Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. in 1875 and 1876; was elected Mayor of the city of Hastings in 1881. He was married, in June, 1862, to Miss Harriet Barnes, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and has two children.

MISS LUCY A. McFADDEN, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and educated at the State University, in that city, and University College, Canton, N. Y. She taught her first school at Lisbon, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1868, and was employed as teacher in various schools in that city for five years. Miss McFadden came to Nebraska in June, 1872; was for three years employed as Principal of graded school at Harvard, Clay County. Then at Juniata, Neb., in same capacity in graded school of that place, resigning that position to enter upon the duties of County Superintendent January 1, 1880, having been elected in November previous, and was re-elected to the office for a term of two years in November, 1881.

M. M. McGREW & BROTHER, dealers in wind-mills, sewing machines, pumps, etc. This business was established by Mr. Cassell in 1875, and in 1878 purchased by R. T. McGrew. In March, 1880, M. M. McGrew purchased a half interest in the business, and January 1, 1882, R. T. sold out to his brother, J. T. McGrew, so that the above firm is composed of M. M. and J. T. McGrew. This firm are Western agents for the Eclipse Wind-Mill; also represent the Domestic and White Sewing Machine Companies, Fairbanks' scales, etc., and do an annual business of $15,000. M. M. McGrew, senior member of this firm, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., in 1844, and began business life at twenty-five years of age, at Assumption, Ill., entering the mercantile business as a clerk. In 1866, he began drug business on his own account at Assumption, and several years later removed to Oconee, Shelby Co., Ill., remaining in business there until he sold out to come to Hastings, Neb., in March, 1880.

REV. JOHN H. MIZE, pastor of the Baptist Church, was born in North Carolina in 1828, removing, with his parents, to Edwardsville, Ill., when quite young. He was educated at Shurtleff College, being a student there for five years, and was ordained at Troy, Madison Co., Ill., in 1860, and labored in the Baptist Church there for some eight years; afterward at Pinckneyville, Perry Co., Ill., for four years. Mr. M. was also a Trustee of Elmira College, Greenville, Bond Co., Ill., for some twelve years, and during the last year of that period was also Financial Secretary, traveling in the interest of that institution for some twelve months. He was also G. D. W. Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance for Southern Illinois for six years, during which time he was principally engaged in traveling and establishing lodges. Mr. Mize came to Nebraska in February, 1881, locating in Hastings, and at once entering upon his duties as pastor of the Baptist Church. He came here to build a church edifice for this denomination, and work was begun on the same September 22, 1881, and it was dedicated January 29, 1882. He has been Second Vice President of the Nebraska Board of Home Missions since October, 1881.

JOHN G. MOORE, dealer in wind-mills, pumps, pipes, etc., was born in England, December 14, 1842. He went to sea at the age of ten years. Passing through all grades, he reached the rank of captain of sailing vessel in 1865. He was then employed as chief officer on the steamers of the Maltese Cross Line for some years. Mr. Moore emigrated to America in 1871, and located at Hastings, Neb., in April of that year, homesteading eighty acres of land. In the following May, he opened a small store and carried it on for a few months; after which he was engaged in farming until the fall of 1872, when he opened the Continental Hotel at this place, and conducted the same until the spring of 1873, when he built the Burlington Hotel, which he leased. He then opened a real estate office, continuing in that business until the spring of 1874; after which he purchased eighty acres of land in Denver Precinct and farmed the same for about two years. Selling his land in 1876, he removed into Hastings, and began draying and also supplying the city with water, selling the same by the barrel. He discontinued the draying business in 1878, but still continues the selling of water. In 1878, he built the Denver sale and feed stables, and carried them on until May, 1880, after which he entered into his present business. He is the proprietor of the Hastings Wind-Mill Company. Mr. Moore was married in Hastings, November 24, 1874, to Jane Wallace, a native of Scotland. They have three children—William, Mary G. and Joseph Garfield.

R. R. MORLEDGE, of Morledge & McWade, dealers in general merchandise, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., in 1840, residing there with his father, who was engaged in mercantile business. At seventeen years of age, he went to Bethany, Mo., and was for eighteen months employed in the office of the County Recorder. Subsequently removing to Clarinda, Iowa, he farmed until August, 1861, when he enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Infantry. After serving in the ranks for eighteen months, he was appointed clerk in the commissary department, which position he held until the close of the war. Returning to Clarinda, he engaged in the grocery business, remaining in that business for some seven years, selling out on account of ill-health. Two years later, he came to Nebraska, locating in Hastings in August, 1874, and at once engaged in general merchandise business, in company with J. S. McIntyre. Nine months later, Mr. McIntyre sold out his interest to James McWade, and the style has since been as above. The firm began business with a stock of some $3,000, which has, owing to increase in business, been enlarged until they now carry $12,000 to $15,000, and do an annual business of some $40,000. They have also, for the past five years, been engaged in dealing in grain, etc., this branch being under the management of James McWade, the store being managed by Mr. Morledge. The subject of our sketch represented the Second Ward in the City Council during the years 1876, 1877 and 1878. He was married at Clarinda, Iowa, in 1863, to Jennie McMullen, a native of Ohio. They have four children—Bertie, Edgar M., Lula and Ina E.

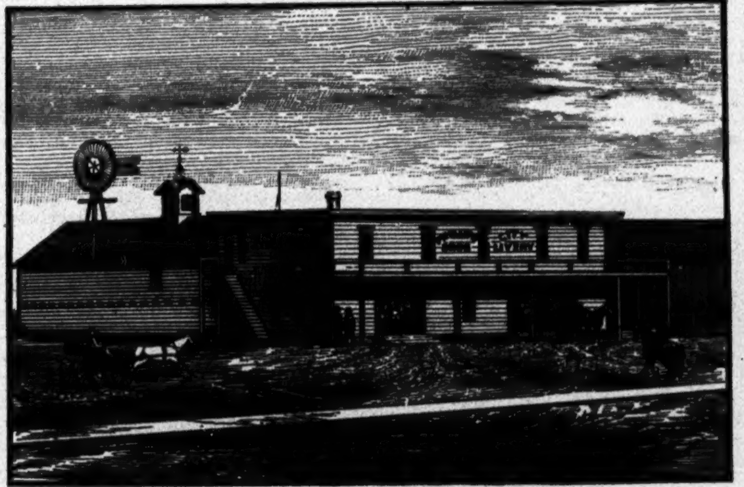
EDWIN N. NOYES, proprietor of New England House, was born in Caledonia County, Vt., in 1827. He learned the trade of stonemason, and was employed at his trade in that neighborhood until 1851, when he moved to Beloit, Wis., and followed his trade there for seven years. He then removed to Poweshiek County, Iowa, where he still followed his trade, adding also the trade of bricklaying and plastering, was also City Marshal for three years and until he came to Adams County, Neb., in the fall of 1872, at which time he took a homestead and timber claim, and resided on the same for three years; he then conducted the Lecleed House, of Red Cloud, in connection with the farm for a year; he then came to Hastings and kept a boarding-house for two years; he then rented his farm and built the New England House, which he is still conducting; has accommodations for thirty guests, with satisfaction to them and profit to himself.

ISAAC M. NORTON, dealer in grain and live stock, was born in

Litchfield, Conn., August 21, 1802, and at fifteen years of age removed to Ontario County, N. Y., where he was engaged in general merchandising business, and also in dealing in grain and produce until 1846, when he changed his base of operations to Janesville, Wis., where he was engaged in the same business for about twenty-six years. He came to Nebraska in 1872, locating at Humboldt, Richardson County, and engaged in dealing in grain and live stock, which business he carried on at that place until 1875, when he gave it to his son John T. Norton, who still conducts it. Mr. Norton, Sr., then came to Hastings and engaged in the same business at this point. He has had an experience in this business of over sixty years, and is the oldest grain-buyer in this place. He ships about 180,000 bushels of grain per annum, fifty carloads of live stock, besides considerable wool, hides and pelts.

OSWALD OLIVER, proprietor of Chicago Lumber Yard, was born in Ireland in 1849, and educated there and in England. He emigrated to America in 1869, and resided in Chicago, Ill., where he was employed as clerk in the lumber business until he came to Nebraska, locating at Hastings, April 1, 1874. He at once established this business, and has conducted it since. In 1878, he opened a branch yard at Glenville, Neb., and another one at Central City, Neb., in 1879. Mr. Oliver was elected Alderman of the First Ward in 1876, and of the Second Ward in 1881.

F. L. PADE, wagon, scroll work, etc., was born in Germany in 1836. He learned the trade of wood turner there, serving as an apprentice some two years. Emigrating to America in 1852, he located in Fond du Lac, Wis., and learned the trade of wagon-maker, serving some four years; after which he was employed as a journeyman wagon-maker for two years. He then worked as a wood turner until 1864, when he opened a wood-turning establishment and conducted it for four years. Subsequently he entered the employ of C. J. L. Myer, sash, door and blind factory, as foreman of wood-turning department, and in 1876 he took charge of Mr. Myers' planing mills, and was engaged in that capacity until he resigned to come to Hastings, Neb., in January, 1878, at which time he opened a wagon repair shop. In the spring of 1880, he added machinery run by horse-power, and since then has done considerable in plain and fancy scroll work; also makes patterns for castings. He was married, at Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1858, to Anna Tesner, a native of Germany. They have five children—Dora, Lena, Louis, Annie and Alfred.



CITY LIVERY, PHILLIPS BROS. PROPRIETORS.

L. B. PALMER, undertaker and dealer in furniture, was born at Iowa City, Iowa, May 17, 1845, and when five years of age removed, with his parents, to Sabula, Iowa; three years later, to Knox County, Ill.; and some time afterward to Monmouth, Ill. On February 1, 1862, he enlisted in the Sixty-second Illinois Infantry, and served four years and two months. Subsequently he was employed as a clerk in mercantile business at Kewanee, Ill., for three and a half years. Afterward farmed in Poweshiek County, Iowa, until he came to Nebraska in October, 1872. Locating in West Blue Precinct, Adams County, he engaged in farming 160 acres of land which he had homesteaded. In the spring of 1877, he came to Hastings, and engaged, in company with A. L. Wigton, in publishing the Hastings *Journal* for one year, and also conducted a real estate office. He was appointed, about that time, Land Agent for the U. P. R. R. Co., which position he still holds. On February 26, 1881, he purchased his present business from A. Veith. Mr. Palmer is also a Notary Public, having been appointed in 1878. He was married, at Malcolm, Iowa, in 1870, to Lucinda M. Spooner, a native of Delaware County, Ohio. They have two living children (Elsie and Grove) and two deceased.

C. H. PAUL, Postmaster, was born at Sanford, York County, Maine, April 11, 1847. At eight years of age, he moved, with his parents, to Manchester, N. H.; resided there until he enlisted, October 21, 1862, in Company A, Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Infantry, being, at that time only fourteen years of age, serving until the close of the war. He was mustered out of service at Goldsboro, N. C., August 5, 1865. At that time, he was Sergeant of Company A. He returned to Manchester, N. H., and entered the post office as clerk; remained there about two and one half years, then removed to Great Falls, N. H., where he was engaged, with his father, in the manufacture of boots and shoes. He remained there about one and one half years; then went to Lynn, Mass., in the same business. In August, 1872, he homesteaded 160 acres of land in Denver Precinct, Adams County, Neb. In the following spring, he commenced the erection of a store building in Hastings, and in May, 1873, opened an exclusive boot and shoe store; continued in that business until 1880, from which time until his appointment as Postmaster, he was variously engaged until he entered upon his duties as Postmaster.

PHILLIPS BROTHERS, livery, feed and sale stables. This business was originally established by Alexander Brothers in the fall of 1872. The business was purchased by the Phillips Brothers in April, 1880. They do a fine livery business and deal quite extensively in buying and selling horses. Frank Phillips, the senior partner of this firm, was born in Fond du Lac County, Wis., in October, 1853, and removed, with his parents, to Nemaha County, Neb., in 1865; resided on a farm with them for some six years, when he went to Peru, Neb., and attended the State Normal School for a year. He came to Hastings, May 18, 1872, and was, for some five years, employed as a clerk in mercantile business. In 1877, he engaged in grocery business, in company with Carson Harnot, remaining in partnership with him some two and a half years; after which he engaged in his present business, in company with his brother, Clark W. Phillips. The junior member of the firm, Clark W. Phillips, came, with his parents to Nebraska in 1865, and resided with them on a farm in Nemaha County until he entered into the present firm.

GUSTAVUS D. PIERCE, attorney at law, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., in 1841. He enlisted, in May, 1861, in the First Michigan Infantry, served three months, and shortly afterward re-enlisted in the Twentieth Michigan Infantry, serving until mustered out, September 30, 1865, at which time he held the rank of First Lieutenant of Company A. Mr. Pierce took an academic course of three years at Ypsilanti, Mich., and a literary course at Albion College, Mich., of nearly two years. Subsequently he studied law at Ann Arbor University, Mich., graduating there March 29, 1871, and on April 4 following was admitted to the bar at Detroit, Mich., after which he practiced law at Howell, Mich., until he came to Nebraska, in the fall of 1872. He taught school for six months at La Platte, Sarpy Co., and came to Hastings in the spring of 1873, and at once opened a law office in company with A. T. Ash. This firm dissolved about a year later. Since then Mr. Pierce has practiced his profession alone, making a specialty of commercial law, collections, etc.

JOHN PLANK, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Windom County, Conn., February 18, 1820, and twelve years later, moved to Monroe County, Mich.; was engaged in farming and also in mercantile business at Dundee, that county, for eight years, and for three years conducted a saw-mill. On June 9, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, and served until discharged on account of disability, December 21, 1862. Returning to Dundee, was engaged in farming there until he came to Nebraska, in the fall of 1871, homesteading 160 acres in Denver Precinct. He resided on the same until the fall of 1880, when he sold out and purchased his present farm of eighty acres, in the same precinct. In connection with his farming pursuits, Mr. Plank intends to raise stock and hogs. He was married in Dundee, Mich., July 4, 1844, to Nancy Miller, a native of New York. They have four children—Jasper N., George W., Francis C. and Florence A. Mr. Plank has held the office of Township Clerk, in Dundee, Monroe Co., Mich., and has been School Director and Treasurer, also a prominent worker in the Sabbath school and church. He has been a teacher of the Bible class and of smaller scholars. He has also held the office of Trustee to church property and also a Deacon in the First Congregational Church, in Dundee, Mich. Since he came to Nebraska, he has held the office of School Director and Treasurer. In connection with farming, is also engaged in breeding cattle, sheep, hogs, etc. Mr. P. was married, in Dundee, Mich., July 4, 1844, to Nancy Miller, a native of New York. They have four children—Jasper N., George W., Frances C., Florence A.

CHARLES R. POWERS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hastings, West Blue Precinct, was born in La Salle County, Ill., in 1837. He resided with his father, and assisted him in farming until he reached the age of twenty-four years. About this time his father died, and Charles took the land and farmed it until he sold out to come to Nebraska in June, 1874. He purchased 290 acres of land, and took up his residence in the precinct of West Blue, Adams County. Mr. Powers ranks among the largest farmers in the county; has some 320 acres under cultivation, and is also extensively engaged in breeding stock. He makes a specialty of the Durham Short-Horn cattle, of which he has about 140 head, and the Poland-China hog. Mr. P. was married, in La Salle County, Ill., in 1860, to Phœbe R. Greenlees, a native of Clinton County, N. Y. They have five children—Clara R., Mary A., Luella R., Robert N. and Arthur H.

GEORGE H. PRATT, Cashier of the First National Bank of Adams County, was born in Collinsville, Lewis Co., N. Y., in December, 1849. He removed some years later with his parents to Oneida, Knox Co., Ill., and was for several years engaged as clerk in mercantile business. In 1867, he purchased the business in company with Charles K. Lawson. They carried on the business at that place until July, 1872, when they came to Hastings, Neb., and opened out in the same line, and continued together in business, off and on, until the fall of 1877. In November, 1877, Mr. Pratt, in company with A. L. Clarke, purchased the Adams County Bank. They conducted the same as a private concern until July, 1881, when it was incorporated into the First National Bank of Adams County. Mr. P. being elected cashier, he owns considerable land in this county, and has at times devoted his attention to farming.

RICHARD RAINFORTH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hastings, was born in Yorkshire, England, July 4, 1847, and was brought up on a farm, emigrating to America in May, 1872. He came to Nebraska in the following June, locating in Denver Precinct, Adams County, where he homesteaded eighty acres, on which he has since resided. He now owns 160 acres, and is connected with his farm pursuits. Is also engaged in raising stock, making a specialty of Berkshire hogs. He was married, in England, April, 1872, to Elizabeth Rainforth, a native of that county. They have six children—Miles C., Thomas R., William H., John E., Albert P. and Arthur H.

JOHN J. RAYMAKER, meat market, and dealer in live stock, etc.; was born at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1848, and learned the butcher business with his father. He then went to Chicago, Ill., where he was for three years employed as a butcher, and carried on business for himself for about one year. After which he came to Nebraska, locating in Lincoln in 1868. He entered the employ of W. H. Boyer, butcher, remaining with him some four years, part of which time he was a partner in the concern. In 1872, he joined George Gerrans, and they conducted a meat market, in partnership, until 1875, when Mr. Raymaker disposed of his interest in the firm, and removed to Marshalltown, Iowa, where he established a meat market in company with George Doyen. This firm, in September, 1878, moved their base of operations to Hastings, Neb., and carried on business together until May, 1879, when Mr. Raymaker sold out to his partner, and in the following June established himself in the present business. In January, 1880, he admitted John F. Montgomery as partner. This firm lasted only a short time, Montgomery selling out his interest in June following to F. H. Blake. Messrs. Raymaker & Blake built a packing house, and, in connection with this, a meat market. Also carried on business as dealers in live stock, poultry, hides and steam sausage manufacturers. In April, 1882, they dissolved partnership in the live stock and meat market business; but continue to jointly conduct the packing house. Mr. Raymaker retained the market and business stand of the firm, and conducts business as above.

C. B. RIGGS, dentist, was born in Knightstown, Ind., in 1855. He began the study of dentistry in the summer of 1870, at Rushville, Ind., with Webb Hays, remaining with him, as a student, until 1875, when he went to Manilla, Ind., and practiced his profession for one year. Subsequently returning to Rushville, in 1876, he managed an office for his former employer about one year, afterward remaining with him as a partner for a year longer. He then went to Indianapolis, Ind., and practiced as an assistant to Merritt Wells, of that place, for a short time. He came to Hastings, Neb., in October, 1879, at which time he opened an office and began the practice of his profession, remaining here until the following June, when he again went to Indianapolis, and practiced in the office of Dr. Ball, of that place. In January, 1881, he returned to Hastings, and in the following April, again began practicing at this place. He also has a branch office at Howard, Neb.

CHARLES C. RITTENHOUSE, architect and builder, was born in Van Wert, August 16, 1852. At eighteen years of age, he learned the trade of carpenter, serving as an apprentice some three years, after which he was, for two years, engaged as a journeyman and contractor. Mr. Rittenhouse then went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and for two years studied architectural drawing, etc., with T. J. Tolin & Son, of that place. He came to Hastings, Neb., August 20, 1877, since which time he has been engaged at his present occupation. Among the principal buildings of which he has drawn the plans, etc., are the First National Bank and Farrell's block, at this place, and public schools at Edgar, Fairfield and Friendville, Neb.

L. A. ROYCE, general real estate and loan agent, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1835, and resided with his parents, on a farm, until twenty years of age. He then went to De Kalb County, Ind., and engaged in mercantile business, remaining there until he changed his base of operations, in 1868, to Victor County, Iowa, where he carried on business for four years. He was subsequently employed, for some years, as cashier of the Iowa County Bank at Victor. During that period, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held the office four years. Mr. R. then went to Brooklyn, Iowa, and was engaged as cashier of Poweshiek County Bank until he came to Nebraska, August, 1878, locating at Hastings. He became associated with the Wigton Brothers, publishers of the Hastings *Journal*, remaining in partnership with them until May 1, 1879. He then joined L. B. Palmer in real estate business. They dissolved September 1, 1880, since which time Mr. Royce has conducted the business alone. He has also been local agent for Hartwell & Co., of this place, since January 1, 1881, and is now local agent for the Nebraska Loan and Trust Company, successors to Hartwell & Co.

JAMES K. SAMPLE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hastings, was born in Clinton County, Ind., in 1837. At seven years of age, removed to Franklin County, Ind. He was employed at farming there until he enlisted, August 6, 1862, in the Fiftieth Ohio Infantry, serving until mustered out, July 1, 1865, after which he farmed in Butler County for about a year, then in Shelby County, Ohio, until he came to Nebraska, in March, 1873. He homesteaded 160 acres of land in Silver Lake Precinct, Adams County, and resided on the same until 1878, when he moved on to his present farm, in Denver Precinct, consisting of 320 acres; is now the owner of 480 acres of land. In connection with his farming pursuits, is also engaged in raising stock, cattle, and Poland and Berkshire hogs. Mr. Sample was married, in Shelby County, Ohio, in January, 1867, to Abby B. Wright, a native of that county. They have four children—Alva C., Harry W., Ethel M. and an infant son not named.

SCALES & CLARK, contractors and builders. This firm was established in the spring of 1881, and is composed of Joseph H. Scales and Benjamin Clark, and, although in business together but a year, have done considerable work, in erecting some of the leading business houses and residences at this place. Joseph Scales, of this firm, was born in Ireland in 1837. Emigrating to America in 1854, he located in Stroudsberg, Penn.; was for some years employed in livery business, staging, etc. In the year 1856 and part of 1857 he was in the employ of Jay Gould, in Luzerne County, Penn., where Gould was in the tannery business under firm name of Pratt & Gould. In 1857, he turned his attention to carpentering, and served some four years at that trade as an apprentice; was then, for a year, engaged in business as a contractor, etc. He entered the U. S. service in 1861. In the fall of 1862, he entered the employ of the United States Government as a carpenter, etc., and was employed in that capacity in New Mexico, Tennessee, etc., until the close of the war. In May, 1865, he went to Brookfield, Mo., and was engaged in business, as a contractor and builder, for some two years; subsequently, in the same capacity, at Chicago, Ill., until he came to Hastings, Neb., April 3, 1878; was employed as a journeyman carpenter for two years, and in the spring of 1880 began business as a contractor, etc., and in the spring of 1881 admitted his present partner, under above style. Benjamin Clark, partner in this business, was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1847. He learned the trade of carpenter with his father at Waterford, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and was employed at the same and engaged in contracting, etc., until he came to Hastings, February 19, 1878, when he followed his trade as a journeyman for about two years, then as a contractor for a year, and joined Mr. Scales in the spring of 1881: has had thirteen years' practical experience as a carpenter, etc.

JOSEPH R. SIMS, contractor and builder; removed when a child with his parents from New Jersey to Scranton, Penn., where he resided until the death of his parents in 1861. After which time he lived in the township of Abington, same county as above, for three years, when he enlisted in the United States Army, Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the period of one year, being discharged June 26, 1865; returned to Scranton, Penn.; began the trade of a carpenter, serving three years as an apprentice; spent several years at his trade in and about the Wyoming Valley, removing, in 1872, to Chicago, Ill., where he was employed as a stair builder; left Chicago in the summer of 1873 for Grand Rapids, Mich., where he opened up as a contractor and stair builder, leaving Michigan, in 1874, for Pittston, Penn., where he married Miss Marion E. Hart, of Pittston, removing with her to Wyoming County, Penn., and started in the fruit-growing business, remaining there for three years; from there to Blairstown, Benton Co., Iowa, where he spent a season at fruit growing; from there to Hastings, Neb., in 1879, where he opened up as a contractor and builder; being foremost in his line, among the principal buildings that he has erected may be named the First and Second Ward School buildings, also the town hall and

Baptist Church, besides numerous residences in the city and county, employing a large force of men throughout the building season. They have two children, named respectfully Ira Thomas and Maud L. Sims.

REV. JAMES SIMEON, Pastor of St. Cecelias Catholic Church; was born in Switzerland in 1823. He came to America in 1848, and studied philosophy at the University of St. Louis, after which he was engaged as a teacher for two years at St. Joseph College, Bardstown, Mo. Returning to Europe, he pursued his studies in Switzerland and in Germany, and was ordained priest at Louvain, Belgium, in 1855. Father Simeon then labored in the Catholic Church in the Rhine Provinces in Germany for some thirteen years, subsequently returning to America in [illegible]. He was for four years in charge of St. Joseph's German Catholic Church at Washington, D. C. He then went to Boston, Mass., and remained there nearly eight years, and, during that period, built the new German Catholic Church of the holy trinity, which cost $200,000, and had charge of the same. From there he went to Philadelphia, Penn., remaining there about one year; was then in the city of New York, at St. Joseph German Catholic Church, and also Chaplain of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd until he came to Nebraska, in August, 1881, when he located at Hastings, and entered upon his present duties.

HENRY W. SKINNER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hastings, was born in London, England, in 1850. He was employed with his father in mercantile business for two years, and afterward learned the trade of carpenter, serving as an apprentice five years. Mr. Skinner emigrated to Nebraska in August, 1871, and shortly afterward pre-empted 160 acres of land in Denver Precinct, and has since been engaged in farming, with the exception of two years—1879–80—when he resided in Hastings, and was employed as a carpenter. He is also engaged in stock-raising, making a specialty of sheep, of which he has 110 head, and Berkshire hogs. The subject of our sketch was married in England, on June 6, 1872, to Maria Boyes, a native of that country.

BENJAMIN F. SMITH, attorney at law, was born at Burbank, Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1847. His parents died when he was nine years of age, at which time he started out in the world to gain his own livelihood, and he was for some seven years employed in various capacities. In October, 1863, he enlisted at Coldwater, Mich., in the First Michigan Sharp Shooters, attached to the ninth corp. At the battle of the Mine Run, Va., in November following, was wounded in the right leg, and, in June 17, 1864, at the attack on Petersburg, he lost his right arm by the explosion of a shell, and was discharged in the following December. Mr. Smith was not actively engaged for several months. He then entered the employ of the United States Express Company, acting as messenger between St. Louis and Cincinnati for a year. In the fall of 1866, he attended a school at Angola, Ind., and taught school five years in the vicinity, during which time he studied law, and was admitted at that place to the bar in 1869. Mr. S. came to Nebraska in 1872. He took up 160 acres of land in Adams County, under the soldier's homestead act, and resided on it for some two years, during which time he practiced law at Juniata. He then removed his residence to that place, and continued to practice alone until 1877, when he associated himself with James S. Laird, and, in 1879, the firm of Laird & Smith removed their law office to Hastings. Mr. S. was Justice of the Peace from the fall of 1872 to 1873. He was the first attorney located in the county. He was elected Probate Judge of Adams County in the fall of 1873, and re-elected in 1875–77–79. Mr. Smith was married at Angola, Ind., in 1868, to Sarah Bigsby, a native of that State. They have two children—Benjamin F., Jr., and Phillip Sheridan.

ADAM H. SOWERS, physician and surgeon, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., August 30, 1832. He emigrated to Fulton, Ohio, in 1853, and four years later he began the study of medicine with Dr. Abraham Honts, of that place, remaining with him as a student off and on for three years, and as a partner some two years. In connection with this, he also, October 1, 1859, entered Starling College at Columbus, Ohio, as a student, remaining until March 1, 1860. On April 21, 1861, he enlisted in the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, and served three months. November 1, 1861, he returned to the college and graduated March 1, 1862, after which he practiced at Fulton, Ohio. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry May 12, 1862, and early in 1865 was promoted to Surgeon, serving until the regiment was mustered out December 8, 1865. He then resumed his practice at Fulton. Removing to Massillon, Ohio, April 1, 1873, he followed his profession there until in 1875, afterward at Newton, Iowa. The Doctor came to Nebraska in August, 1876, and purchased a farm of 160 acres in the precinct of Ayr, Adams County, remaining only ten days, subsequently returning in the spring of 1877, he located in Hastings, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. The Doctor was elected to represent the Third Ward in the City Council in the spring of 1879, and President of the Hastings City School Board. In April, 1881, was appointed Surgeon of the B. & M. Railway. At this place, in August, 1879, and local surgeon of the St. Johns & Western Railway Company, in 1880. The Doctor has been a member of the State Medical Society since June, 1879, and was elected First Vice President in the spring of 1881.

C. B. SPERRY, farmer, etc., was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in June, 1825, and resided on farm with his parents until eighteen years of age, after which he served an apprenticeship of two years to the carpenter's trade, and followed the same as a journeyman in various Eastern States until the spring of 1849. Carried on the carpenter business until the spring of 1857, then moved to Allen's Grove, Walworth Co., Wis., carried on the wagon business until September, 1861, when he enlisted at Beloit, Wis., in the Fourth Wisconsin Light Artillery, serving three years. He returned to Allen's Grove, Walworth County, Wis., and opened a carriage factory, which he conducted until 1872, and in July of that year he came to Nebraska, in West Blue Precinct, Adams County, homesteaded 160 acres and moved on to the same in the following October. He resided on his farm seven years, and was engaged in the cultivation of the same, and also for three years, off and on, carried on a carriage repairing establishment at Hastings. Discontinued the latter business in December, 1881. Mr. Sperry removed his family to Hastings to reside permanently in December, 1879, and at present leases his farm. He was married in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1849, to Helen J. Pearce, a native of that State. They have three children—Andrew, Mary and Harriet.

REV. JEREMIAH D. STEWART, Pastor of the Congregational Church, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., July 25, 1837. Removing with his parents to Warren County, Penn., when quite young, he resided with them on a farm, attended the common school and the Academy at Jamestown, N. Y. When about eighteen years of age he engaged in teaching school, and followed it off and on for several years. Mr. S. was also engaged in farming, stock-raising and dairy business in that county for some ten years. He began his study for the ministry in 1870 under the Rev. William A. Halleck, who was then his Pastor. He was licensed to preach June 11, 1871, by the Western New York Congregational Association, at the annual meeting held at Randolph, N. Y., and was immediately called to the Congregational Church of Sinclairville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. He was ordained by the Council June 12, 1872, and remained in charge of that church three years. In 1874, he was called to Little Valley, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and installed pastor of the Congregational Church, where he remained until he came to Nebraska March 28, 1879. Locating in Hastings, he at once entered upon the duties of acting pastor of the Congregational Church in this place, and was installed pastor one year later. Mr. S. has attended the Chautauqua Sunday-School Assembly every year but one since its organization in 1874, and graduated in the Normal department in 1875, since which time he has given much attention to special Sunday-school work. He now holds the office of Congregational Sunday-school Secretary for Nebraska. He was made an honorary member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions November 30, 1872. Mr. Stewart was married at Farmington, Warren Co., Penn., April 25, 1860, to Miss Flora A. Hill. She died April 25, 1872. One son, aged six years, died April 17, 1872. The only remaining child, Henry A. Stewart, is at present a student at Doane College, Neb. Mr. S. was married a second time at Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y., November 28, 1872, to Mrs. Sarah D. Crain, a widow, and a native of that place. A young lady, Miss May K. Stewart, has been with the family since June, 1877, when she was fourteen years of age.

HORACE C. THATCHER, book-keeper for J. W. Marks & Co., dealers in grain, etc., was born in Aurora, Kane County, Ill., April 13, 1849. He began business life at eighteen years of age, engaging in the grain trade. He followed this business in Iowa, for several years, and also at Chicago, Ill., for two and a half years. Mr. Thatcher came to Nebraska in 1875, and located at Hastings, at which time he entered into partnership with his brother, N. L. Thatcher, for the purpose of conducting a grain business at this place. They remained in partnership, and did a large business at this place until the death of N. L. Thatcher on January 11, 1882. The business was shortly afterward sold to Marks & Co., since which time he has been employed as their book-keeper. Mr. Thatcher has had fifteen years' experience in the grain business.

JACOB THOMAS & CO., merchant tailors. This firm began business at Lincoln, Neb., in March, 1878, and removed to Hastings May 17 following. It is composed of Jacob Thomas and Christian Paulick. They carry a stock of $3,000 to $4,000, and do an annual business of about $8,000. Jacob Thomas, of this firm, was born in Germany, July 29, 1881. He learned the trade of tailor there and emigrated to America in 1868, locating in Milwaukee, Wis. He was employed as a journeyman tailor there until he came to Nebraska in the fall of 1870. He was then employed in the same capacity at Nebraska City for some three years. In 1873, he went to Lincoln, Neb., following his trade there as a journeyman until May 1, 1876, when he joined Charles Aaron, and opened a merchant tailoring establishment at that place. Nine months later, Mr. Aaron retired from the firm, and Mr. Thomas conducted the business alone until March, 1878, when he was joined by Christian Paulick, and removed to Hastings the following May. Mr. Thomas was married at Hastings on March 30, 1880, to Mary Schlupman, a native of Illinois. They have one infant son. Christian Paulick, partner in this business, was born in Germany August 15, 1847. He learned the trade of tailor there, serving as an apprentice three years, and was employed as a journeyman until he emigrated to America in 1873. Locating at Lincoln, Neb., he was employed at his trade as a journeyman until he joined Mr. Thomas, in March, 1878, removing to Hastings in the following May. Mr. Paulick was married in Germany, on June 18, 1870, to Elizabeth Nowka, a native of that country. They have five children—Mary, Fritz, Frank, Annie and Bertha.

L. H. TOWER, real estate and loan office, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., in July, 1846. Three years later, he removed, with his parents, to Oswego County, N. Y., residing there until sixteen years of age, when he went to Ottawa, Ill.; and at the age of twenty-three years, he entered the employ of J. A. McCall & Co., bankers, at Wenona, Ill., remaining with them some seven years. In 1869, in connection with his position in the bank, he also established a real estate and loan business, and conducted the same there until he changed the base of his operations to Nebraska, coming to Hastings in August, 1879, and opening a real estate and loan office in the following October. He was elected President of the City Bank of Hastings at its organization in August, 1881, and has been President of the Hastings Telephone Exchange since it was organized, in January, 1881.

ROBERT B. TUSSEY, Clerk of Adams County, and *ex officio* Recorder of Deeds, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., in 1852. He was engaged for several years in teaching school, subsequently entering the employ of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, in the "car record" office, as book-keeper, etc., which position he resigned, to come to Nebraska, in 1875, locating in Lincoln; was appointed Deputy Clerk of Lancaster County and of the District Court, which position he held two years. He then entered the employ of Messrs. Cobb & Marquette, attorneys, as abstract clerk, remaining in their employ until September, 1878, when he came to Hastings and entered the employ of the Clerk of Adams County, to make out the county tax lists, and in February, 1879, he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the County. In November of 1879, he was elected Clerk of Adams County, and entered upon his duties January 1, 1880, and was re-elected in November, 1881—term of office, two years.

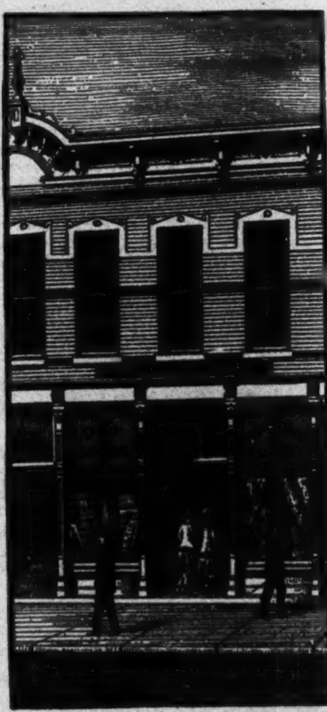
J. H. VAN DeMARK, dealer in coal, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., in 1832, residing there some forty years. He was engaged in farming, and during the last eight years of that period was also engaged in carrying on a livery business at Clifton Springs, Ontario County, and at Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y. He came to Nebraska May 2, 1872. at which time he took up 160 acres in Denver Precinct, and was engaged in farming and improving the same until he came to Hastings in 1878, when he engaged in coal business. He has quite an extensive trade, handling some five thousand tons per annum; is the sole agent at this place for "U. P." Coal Company.

MYRON VANFLEET, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hastings, was born in Clinton County, Mich., in 1848, and assisted his mother in conducting a farm until he enlisted, December 19, 1864, in the Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry, serving until discharged, June 17, 1865, after which he returned home. In 1868, he engaged in the flour and feed business at Laingsburg, Mich., remaining there in that capacity until 1870. He was then not actively engaged until he came to Nebraska, early in 1872, at which time he homesteaded 160 acres of land in West Blue Precinct. This he farmed for about seven years, removing into Hastings in 1880, and resided there for a year engaged in loaning money, etc. In the spring of 1881, he purchased his present farm, consisting of 120 acres, in West Blue, and has resided on it since. Mr. Vanfleet was married in Laingsburg, Shiawassee Co., Mich., in 1870, to Alice Treal, a native of Clinton County, Mich. They have one son—Le Roy Myrtin.

ANDREW VEITH, of Veith & Paxson, hardware merchants, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1844. He learned the trade of cabinet-maker, serving an apprenticeship of two and one-half years, after which he was employed at it as a journeyman until he emigrated to America, in 1870. He was employed at his trade in Menasha and Neenah, Wis., until he came to Nebraska, in 1872, locating at Lincoln. He workell at his trade there for some time, subsequently at Lowell and Crete, Neb., coming to Hastings in May, 1873. He engaged in furniture business and continued in it up to February 6, 1881, when he sold out, and on the 2d of June, following, in company with V. Q. Paxon, purchased the hardware business of H. Forcht & Co. They also do a general tinning and repairing business. Mr Veith was married in Crete, Neb., in January, 1873, to Margaret Meinerts, a native of Germany. They have two children—George F. and Charles A.

N. B. VINEYARD, real estate, insurance, and agent of the Pacific Express Company, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., February 10, 1836, and nine years later removed with his parents to Henry County, Iowa, residing there until 1855, when he went to Iowa County, and in the fall of 1856 began business life as a school teacher, following that profession there some two years. He was subsequently elected Sheriff of the county, and served in that capacity about two and one-half years; was engaged in teaching school until 1864, when he was appointed Deputy, under O. Dillin, Treasurer of Iowa County, serving in that capacity some two years. In the fall of 1866, he was elected Treasurer of the county, term of office two years. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, in May, 1868, after which he was engaged in the real estate business until the end of 1874, and was also agent for the United States Express Company at Marengo, Iowa. Mr. Vineyard then entered the employ of the United States Government as special agent for the pension bureau, which position he resigned in June, 1879, and in the following November came to Hastings, Neb., and at once entered into real estate and insurance business. He was appointed agent for the Pacific Express Company January 1, 1882.

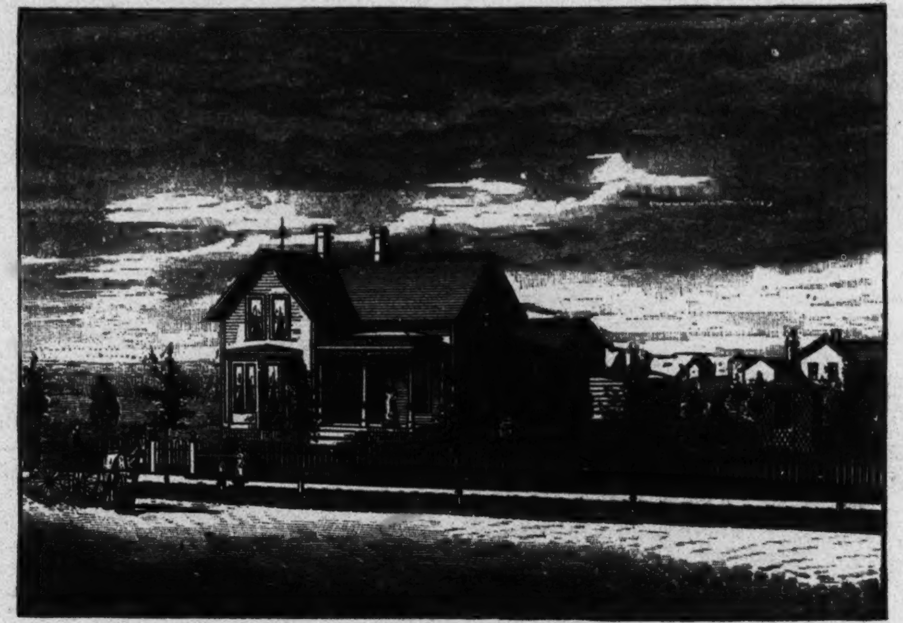
JAMES WALLING, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, was born in Holland in 1848, emigrating to America when quite young. He resided for some years in the city of Albany and Fayetteville and Syracuse, N. Y. In 1871, he went to Atchison, Kan., and was employed in the Atlantic Hotel there for some months, and then in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at Topeka, Kan., until he came to Nebraska in September, 1874, at which time he located at Lincoln, and was for five years employed in the Commercial Hotel, principally as steward. He came to Hastings in 1879, and conducted the Lepin House for some three months, when the building, etc., was destroyed by fire. Mr. Walling then entered the present building and opened the Commercial Hotel in January, 1880. This hotel is substantial, being built of brick; has forty rooms, and a genial landlord who is popular among commercial men.



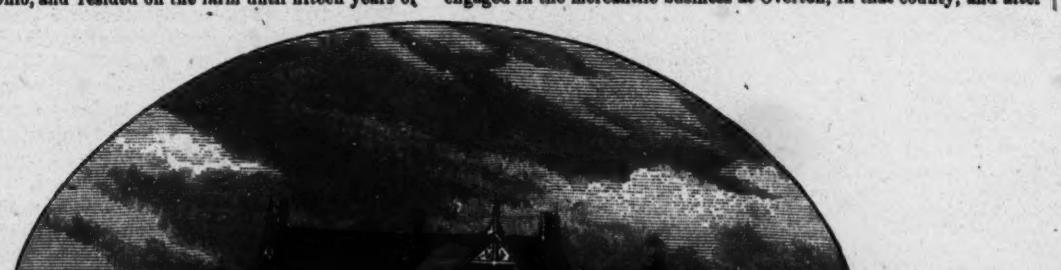
MILLINERY, DRY GOODS AND NOTION STORE.
MRS. S. J. WEIGEL, PROPRIETOR.

S. J. WEIGEL, architect and superintendent, was born in Bergen, N. Y., on October 17, 1852. At twenty-one years of age began the study of this profession with Marine Bros., of New York, remaining three years with them, after which he engaged in business at Rochester, N. Y., then as a contractor and builder at East Saginaw, Mich., until 1876, when he removed to Red Oak, Iowa, where he was engaged as a contractor and draughtsman, afterward in the same capacity at Hastings, Iowa, until he came to Hastings, Neb., in February, 1880, since which time he has been engaged as architect and superintendent. Among the prominent buildings which he has been identified in erecting are the Alexander business blocks, Cramer & Bostwick Bank, Episcopal Church, Post Office Block and many fine dwellings, schoolhouses, banks and other business houses.

MARTIN F. WALLACE, farmer, P. O. Hastings, was born in Brown County, Ohio, on December 21, 1838, residing on a farm there until twenty years of age, when he removed with his parents to Marshall County, Ind. He then turned his attention to mining, and was for seven years employed in iron mines in Fulton County, Ind. In 1866, he engaged in farming in Marshall County, Ind., remaining employed in that capacity until he changed his base of operations to Nebraska, in April, 1878. He homesteaded in May, following, eighty acres in Denver Precinct, on which he has since resided. He now owns 240 acres of land. Mr. Wallace has been for some years actively interested in the educational matters of his district, and was a member of the school board several years. He was married in La Porte, Ind., in 1860, to Nellie Gaddis, a native of Indiana. They have seven children—Frank, Ettie, William, Edward, John, Julius and Frederick.



RESIDENCE OF JACOB WOOSTER.



RESIDENCE OF A. YEAZEL. (See Biography on page 358.)

JACOB WOOSTER, general blacksmith, was born in Pennsylvania September 14, 1841. When quite young, removed with his parents to Washington County, Ohio, and resided on the farm until fifteen years of age. He then learned the trade of blacksmith at Marietta, Ohio, serving as an apprentice nearly four years, after which he became foreman of a shop at the same place for three months, after which he opened a shop on his mother's farm, conducting the same until July, 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry, serving just four years, during which time he was principally employed at his trade, and after leaving the army in 1865, he opened a blacksmith shop at Lower Salem, Washington Co., Ohio. After about two years he sold out and moved to Pinchtown, same county, and started in the same business as above, then two years later he sold out and bought a small farm near Lower Salem, which he ran with his shop for two years, and then removed to Lower Salem, and there he again conducted a blacksmith shop until April, 1873, when he sold out and emigrated to Dawson County, Neb., where he homesteaded 160 acres of land, also at once engaged in the mercantile business at Overton, in that county, and after three years of hard struggling, on account of grasshoppers, closed out his business, a very poor man with a large family to support, in July, 1876, and, in September, removed to Hastings, Adams County; also in November he opened a very small blacksmith shop, and he has been so attentive to his business that it has increased until he has now the largest trade in this line at that place; his principal business is horseshoeing and plow-work. In connection with his shop, he also farms 160 acres of land in this county by proxy. During his residence at Overton, Mr. Wooster held the office of Justice of the Peace for three years, and in April, 1880, he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Hastings Public School, and, in 1881, re-elected. Mr. Wooster was married in Washington County, Ohio, in April, 1864, to Mary J. Wolford, a native of that county. They have seven children living—Lillie F., William G. C., Mary E., Lizzie B., Jacob C., Nellie M., Frederick J. and three children dead.

JOHN J. WEMPLE, manager of the Central Lumber Yard, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1849, and resided with his parents on a farm until he was about twenty years of age. He went to Centralia, Kansas and taught school for two years, afterward engaged for three months in the same capacity at Wetmore, Kan. He was then agent for Wells Fargo's Express Company, and the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railway Company at that place for one year, subsequently in the same capacity at Netawaka, Kan., for eight months, and then at Sabetha, Kan., in the same employ until he came to Hastings, Neb., in May, 1875, as agent for the St. Joe & Denver Railway Company, which position he held until March, 1879. He was also during that period agent for the American Express Company and Western Union Telegraph Company. Mr. Wemple opened the Central Lumber Yard at this place immediately on leaving the railroad company employ, and from that time up to the fall of 1881 he also acted as agent for H. J. Sype & Co., coal, of St. Joe, Mo. He has been connected with the lumber business, and also represented several fire insurance companies; also Notary Public. He has been Secretary of the Hastings Telephone Exchange since its organization in January, 1881, and one-fifth owner. Mr. Wemple is an active member of the Masonic Lodge of this place. Is Past Master Hastings Lodge, No. 50, A., F. & A. M., First High Priest of Hastings Chapter, No. 21, R. A. M., and First Eminent Commander of Mt. Nebo Commandery, No. 21, K. T., and Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Commandery of Nebraska, K. T., and was elected Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of the State of Nebraska in June, 1881.

GEORGE F. WILKIN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hastings, was born in England in 1851.

ALFRED WOOLMAN, dealer in boots and shoes, was born in England in 1842. He learned the trade of shoemaker there, and was employed at it as journeyman until 1864, when he commenced to manufacture and sell boots and shoes at retail, which business he carried on until he emigrated to America in 1871. Coming to Nebraska in that year, he homesteaded eighty acres of land in Clay County, and was engaged in farming the same until he came to Hastings in August, 1881. He at once purchased his present business, and has been engaged since in conducting the same. Mr. Woolman was married in England in 1861, to Emma Smith, a native of that country. They have six children—Clara, Bertha, Ida E., George H., Frank, and one infant daughter named Blanche May.

ABRAHAM YEAZEL, of Raymond Bros. & Yeazel, bankers. He was born in Champaign County, Ill., December 28, 1851, and resided with his parents on a farm. Was educated at the Champaign Industrial University. Mr. Yeazel came to Nebraska in August, 1874, locating in Lincoln, was employed for three years and some months in the office of Messrs. Cobb & Moore, principally engaged in looking after the investments of moneys for the firm. He came to Hastings in October, 1877, and opened a bank on the 15th of the month. His partners are I. M. and A. S. Raymond, of Lincoln, Neb. This firm have a paid-up capital invested of $10,000, and a reserve fund of $40,000. Average deposits, $80,000. Mr. Y. is the resident partner, and devotes his time exclusively to the management of the bank.

JUNIATA.

The village of Juniata lies in the northern part of Adams County, on the line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, and six miles west of the city of Hastings. The place is favorably located on a beautiful level prairie country, splendidly adapted to agricultural pursuits, the soil being fertile and productive and the surface smooth, even and unbroken and easy of cultivation.

In 1871, S. L. Brass and A. H. Bowen located a colony of Michigan people here, the colony consisting of about one hundred families. The section of Government land upon which the town was laid out, and which was surrounded on all sides by lands included in the grant made by the Government to the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, was entered as homesteads by John Stark, Titus Babcock, C. C. Babcock and Isaac Stark. After they had procured patents for these lands, they disposed of them to the South Platte Town Company by sale. In 1871, after the Town Company came into the possession of the lands, they proceeded to lay off one-fourth of the section into town lots, including in the site a fourth of each of the quarter sections, joining at the center of the section, calling the new town Juniata. After the town had been laid off, John M. Jacobson came in, put up a building which he used as a storeroom and hotel.

A newspaper, the *Adams County Gazette*, was started in 1871, by C. C. and R. D. Babcock, which they continued for about nine years, when they removed the paper to Hastings, and soon after sold out to A. L. Wigton & Co., editors of the *Journal*, and the two papers became consolidated into the *Gazette-Journal*. In the spring of 1872, C. R. Jones opened the second business house, embracing general merchandise. During the same year, W. Birdsall and Frank Mitchell opened another general store, W. L. Van Alstine started a lumber yard and Nathan Platte opened the first drug store.

The end of the first year found the promising little town containing about fifteen houses of all sorts, with about fifty of a population.

In the month of June, 1872, the railroad was completed to the place, and trains plied to and fro bringing in supplies of men and material for the further construction of the road, and also settlers, merchandise, wares and other materials. Everything was at this time all astir, the people were happy and prosperous and the new town promising.

This being the pet town of the railroad, they bent every energy to make it the chief commercial emporium and metropolis of Adams County. Every favor possible was shown it by the company and which they withheld from other towns. These advantages operated very greatly in attracting settlers and business men to locate here, and from which the town grew with great rapidity. Besides this the town had the advantages of arising from being the seat of government for the county.

Among the improvements in the place following the building of the railroad was the establishment of a grocery by A. V. Cole, in 1873. In 1872, a large school building was erected, costing about $3,500, and, in the following year, a large flouring-mill was built, being the first gristmill in the county. The growth of the town began to increase in rapidity daily, and it is not wonderful that, from the prospects presented, men of judgment and sound business sagacity were ready to pronounce Juniata the future metropolis of Adams County.

But, in this, were they not to be deceived? Was Juniata to continue in the ascendency and eventually maintain the pre-eminence over other places in the county?

Across the broad level prairie, to the east of Juniata, only a distance of six miles, and almost within sight, had sprung up a little town—a rival. This was Hastings. Little notice was at first taken of this attempt to establish a town. None, except the brave, fearless spirits who were instrumental in locating the place, ever dreamed for it more than a small and unimportant future. But in the midst of disadvantages—hampered by the influence of the railroad company, who sought to crush its existence, in their efforts to build up Juniata, and, in opposition to other adverse circumstances, it continued to grow steadily. It was not without a feeling of jealousy that the people of Juniata watched the progress of their despised rival village. They heard with dismay the ceaseless clatter of hammer and saw, wafted to their ears on the wings of the fresh morning breeze, and saw, with wounded pride, as tipped in the light of the early dawn, the towering church spire glisten in the sun. In the spirited struggle between the two places for the superiority, Hastings began to overbalance, and rose with surprising rapidity over her antagonist. But this was not without its cause. The building of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, making a junction with the Burlington & Missouri River road at this point, brought with it fresh and important advantages, from which the town received a new impetus in its growth. Hitherto the Burlington & Missouri Railroad had no interest in Hastings, except to impede her progress in favor of their own town. But, seeing their ends practically defeated, they turned their attention to Hastings, in which they became pecuniarily interested and now set to work to aid in its advancement to the neglect of Juniata. From this time, a check was thrown upon the advancement of Juniata, and her progress became wearied and slow.

Not until January, 1880, was Juniata incorporated as a village. A Board of Trustees, consisting of I. G. Dillon, C. R. Jones, E. M. Allen, L. F. Pickard and S. L. Brass was elected to take charge of the village government. At a meeting of the board, the following officers were elected: H. E. Wells, Treasurer; Charles Kilburn, Clerk; W. G. Beall, Attorney.

The present Board of Trustees and officers are: I. G. Dillon, C. R. Jones. A. V. Cole, E. M. Allen and S. L. Brass, Trustees; D. H. Freeman, Clerk; George T. Brown, Treasurer; B. F. Smith, Attorney.

A post office was established at the place in April, 1872, and Titus Babcock was commissioned Postmaster, at a salary of $1 per month. Babcock continued to hold the position of Postmaster up to October, 1881, when he was succeeded by William Knickerbocker. Knickerbocker's term of office as Postmaster was extremely brief, having held the position only one month, when, owing to some difficulty between the Stalwart and Liberal factions of the party, he was removed and S. J. Shirley was appointed in his stead. At first, Babcock held the office in his own dwelling.

The first religious services in Juniata were held by the Rev. Clarkson, in the residence of S. L. Brass, in the early spring of 1872. In April of that year, the Methodists effected the first Congregational organization in the place, with the Rev. R. H. Crane as pastor, and, in the year following, began the erection of a church building, which was completed in 1875, as the first church house in the town. The first school was held in the spring of 1872, and was taught by Miss Lizzie Scott.

At the election held December 12, 1871, Juniata was chosen as the county seat for Adams County, where it was retained until 1878, when it was removed to Hastings. After repeated and severely contested efforts, and through much fraudulent scheming on all sides, a more detailed account of which will be found elsewhere, in the history of Adams County.

As a commercial point, Juniata holds considerable prominence. Surrounded as she is by a large and thickly populated farming country, gives the place a correspondingly extensive trade. Until recently, the territory whose supply was derived from Juniata extended for long distances, reaching as far as twenty-five and thirty miles to the south and west and for eight and ten miles to the north and northwest. Besides being the point of supply for this large scope of country, it was likewise the reservoir into which poured vast quantities of grain and other produce, and which from here found shipment to Eastern markets, bringing wealth and business prosperity to the merchants and people of the brisk town. But this was not to last. New villages and trading-points came into existence, and thus the heretofore extensive trade of Juniata was somewhat curtailed. This, in part, will explain why that in previous years larger shipments of grain and produce were made from the place than at present, thus showing that while the country becomes developed to a greater degree, yet the trade and export of products are less since the territory from which it is derived has been reduced. During the year 1881, the shipments of freight were 231 cars of wheat, seventy-one of corn, thirty-seven of barley, thirty-nine of flour, fifteen of broom corn, one of oats, one of flaxseed, three of lumber, one of cattle, sixteen of hogs.

The receipts were sixty-seven cars of lumber, 131 of coal, thirteen of stone, eight of agricultural implements, seven of emigrants' movables, four of salt and one of lime. This embraces simply such freight as was shipped and received in carload lots, and represents but in part the annual shipments.

BANKS.

The first and only banking institution in Juniata was started in August, 1879, by C. R. Jones and J. M. Sewell, under the firm style of C. R. Jones & Co. The members of the firm first came to Juniata in 1872, and engaged in general merchandising, in which they continued until 1879, when they sold out their store and opened a banking house. The bank is located in one of the rooms in the Thorne Block. It is a private institution, and the firm carry on a general banking business in making loans, collections, buy and sell exchange, etc.

FLOURING-MILL.

The only manufacturing establishment at present located at Juniata is a flouring-mill. The mill was built in 1874 by R. S. Langley, D H Freeman & Co. In order to secure the advantages of the institution the people of the precinct voted bonds to the amount of $6,000 in aid of its erection. The project, however, seems not to have resulted fortunately for those directly interested. The bonds which the precinct voted were not paid, and, in attempting to collect them, the matter was taken into the courts to be litigated, and the bonds were decided by the District Court to be illegal, on the grounds that the precinct superseded its authority in issuing bonds in aid of a private enterprise. The matter was carried to the Supreme Court and awaits final determination.

The mill is a large four-story building, and is equipped with all the necessary machinery for the production of an excellent article of flour. The cost of the mill was about $12,000. After its completion, it was placed under a mortgage of $8,000, held by the firm of Nordyke, Marmon & Co., of Indianapolis, from whom the machinery was purchased. The mortgage was foreclosed and the property sold at Sheriff's sale and was bought by S W. Clark, the present owner.

The mill contains three run of buhrs and has a capacity for grinding 100 barrels of flour per day, and feed, etc., to the amount of 100 bushels per day. The motive power is a sixty-five horse-power engine. Shipments are made of the flour to Kearney, Indianola and other neighboring points.

SOCIETIES.

Grand Army of the Republic.—The organization of the society of the Grand Army of the Republic took place on October 24, 1881. The first officers were: B. F. Smith, Post Commander; S. L. Salsbury, Senior Vice Commander; A. H. Brown, Junior Vice Commander; J. W.

Liveringhouse, Adjutant; George T. Brown, Quartermaster; A. Stever, Surgeon; William Spade, Chaplain; A. V. Cole, Officer of the Day; H. H. Ballou, Officer of the Guard; G. S. Guild, Sergeant Major; Moses Van Buskirk, Quartermaster Surgeon. The society meets every Saturday in Wells' Hall. There are at present about thirty-five members. The list of official members remains unchanged, except that S. L. Brass has been elected Senior Vice Commander in place of S. L. Salsbury.

Odd Fellows.—On the 16th day of February, 1880, the society of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows became organized in the village of Juniata, with an initiatory membership of eighteen. The organization was effected by the Deputy Grand Master, D. M. McElhinney, of Hastings, assisted by the Grand Secretary, D. A. Cline, of Lincoln. A delegation from the Hastings Lodge was also present to assist in the work and take part in the exercises. Those leading in the effort at Juniata were S. L. Brass, James Laird, B. F. Smith, George T. Brown, Horace Gable, William Spade, George O. Angel, R. S. Langley. The first officers elected to control the society were: B. F. Smith, Noble Grand; Horace Gable, Vice Grand; S. L. Brass, Recording Secretary; H. A. Moreland, Permanent Secretary; George T. Brown, Treasurer; Josiah Hodges, Warden; R. S. Langley, Conductor; D. Manzer, Outside Guard; J. F. Kelley, Inside Guard; William Spade, Right Support Noble Grand. Upon the completion of the organization, a grand banquet was served and a general good time was enjoyed by all present. The present officers of the lodge are: G. H. Hartsough, Noble Grand; B. F. Kellogg, Vice Grand; P. B. Hungerford, Secretary; E. F. Walker, Permanent Secretary; B. F. Smith, Warden; George O. Angel, Treasurer; A. V. Cole, Conductor; John Tomlin, Right Support Noble Grand; A. H. Brown, Left Support Noble Grand; W. O. Woods, Right Support Vice Grand; W. G. Beal, Left Support Vice Grand; R. H. Nowlan, Right S. Support; W. G. Beal, Left S. Support; Josiah Hodges, Inside Guard; George T. Brown, Outside Guard; R. S. Langley, Post Guard. The lodge has continued to steadily increase in membership until at present it numbers thirty-five. A number of those belonging to the lodge are insured in the Chicago Odd Fellows Benevolent Society. Meetings are held on Thursday evenings of each week in the Masonic Hall.

Masons.—The Juniata Lodge, No 42, A., F. & A. M., was established at Juniata July, 1873. The charter members and first officers were: Edwin M. Allen, Worthy Master; William White, Senior Warden; W. L. Van Alstine, Junior Warden; R. D. Babcock, Secretary; George Kuder, Treasurer; I. G. Dillon, Senior Deacon; B. E. Swift, Junior Deacon; Andrew Clute, Tiler. At the present the lodge is officered as follows: H. A. Guild, Worthy Master; W. D. Sewell, Senior Warden; L. B. Thorne, Junior Warden; E. M. Allen, Treasurer; Ira G. Dillon, Secretary; Pliny Allen, Senior Deacon; John H. Spencer, Junior Deacon; J. E. Adams, Tiler; E. N. Crane, G. S. Guild, Stewards. The first place of meeting was in the school building, were the lodge continued up to May, 1877, when they purchased a two-story frame building, about forty feet long by eighteen feet wide, at a cost of $600. The second floor of the building is fitted up for lodge room and is used by both the Masons and Odd Fellows. There is at present a membership of forty-five live and active workers, and the society is in a very flourishing condition.

Good Templars.—The people of Juniata are unmistakably a temperance people. Their efforts in the suppression of the liquor traffic have been crowned with unbounded success. A society called the Juniata Lodge, No. 20, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, became established in March, 1876. They at first met in the second story of a building over the Star Billiard Hall, where they continued for nearly two years. They then removed to their present quarters in Wells' Hall. The lodge contains about thirty-eight members, and was said by Col. Woodford, a celebrated temperance lecturer, of Illinois, to be the best working lodge in the State. The charter members were W. C. Reilley, J. Bradner, F. Hall, W. H. White, N. Maxon, A. V. Cole, Isaac Vandervart, Mary Robertson, Emma Hiller, Etta Maxon, William Bradner, J. Spindler, Frederick Brown, A. B. Hall. The first officers elected by the society were: A. H. Brown, Worthy Chief Templar; Mrs. Bradner, Worthy Vice Templar; J. H. Hall, Worthy Chaplain; J. W. Bradner, Worthy Secretary; J. Williams, Worthy Financial Secretary; A. B. Hall, Worthy Treasurer; W. C. Reilley; Worthy Marshal; E. Hiller, Worthy Deputy Marshal; J. Robertson, Worthy Inside Guard; J. Vandervart, Worthy Outside Guard. The following is the present official corps: H. A. Guild, P. Worthy Chief Templar; A. H. Brown, Worthy Chief Templar; Lucy A. Robertson, Worthy Vice Templar; M. E. Robertson, Worthy Recording Secretary; Mattie Robertson, Worthy Financial Secretary; Eliza Ovitt, Worthy Treasurer; Lizzie Twidale, Worthy Chaplain; William Spade, Worthy Marshal; A. H. Pritchard, Inside Guard; William Ovitt, Outside Guard. Some idea of the effectiveness of the society in fighting the monster of iniquities—Rum—may be had when it is known that of the several saloons that were in the place not a single one remains. From this, too, it will be seen that Juniata is strictly a temperance town, and her people moral, civil and law-abiding. Nothing speaks better for the people of this village than the absence of the rum shops.

The Degree Temple.—In connection with the society of the Good Templars there is another organization, known as the Juniata Temple, No. 20. This society was instituted March 22, 1877, with H. A. Guild, A. H. Brown, W. White, A. H. Bowen, Georgia Guild, I. W. Stark, G. H. Hartsough, D. H. Hill, D. J. Johnston, Ella Brass, Della Babcock, D. V. Stinchcomb, I. D. Wadsworth, George W. Lindsey, Florence Thorne, Mrs. A. V. Cole, Sophia Harris, F. H. Hall, A. B. Hall, Geo. T. Brown, Nellie Babcock, Julia S. Bowen, Geo. W. Carter, I. Vandervart, Lizzie Twidale, J. H. Spencer, Mary E. Robertson, James Harrish, Lizzie McIntosh and W. A. Nash as its charter members. Officers were then elected to complete the organization, as follows: H. A. Guild, Degree Templar; Lizzie Twidale, Degree Vice Templar; L. B. Partridge, Degree Secretary; W. E. Ovitt, Degree Financial Secretary; Mrs. Ovitt, Degree Treasurer; A. H. Pritchard, Degree Chaplain; William Knickerbocker, Degree Marshal; M. E. Robertson, Degree Deputy Marshal; O. Stever, Degree Guard; W. D. Murray, Degree Sentinel; A. H. Brown, P. D. T.

National Guards.—Company F, of the First Regiment of the Nebraska National Guards was organized at Juniata in May, 1878. The officers of the company were: E. J. Shirley, Captain; E. L. Dutton, First Lieutenant; A. V. Cole, Second Lieutenant. The company has a membership of forty-five men, able-bodied and subject to military service. The company took part in the decoration at Hastings in 1880, and at a celebration at Juniata on the 4th of July were engaged in a sham conflict with parties disguised to represent the Indian warriors under the chieftainship of Sitting Bull. The display was good and the company exhibited marked qualities of disciplined soldiery, and, in the face of unloaded pieces, fought with courage and bravery. They also took part in the State re-union, at Central City, in September, 1880. The commissioned officers in charge of the company at present are: A. V. Cole, Captain; E. L. Dutton, First Lieutenant; William Spade, Second Lieutenant.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The organization of those residents of Juniata and vicinity who espoused the faith and doctrines of Methodism, as taught by Wesley, as the right road to eternal glory, was effected in April of 1872, with the Rev. R. H. Crane, as pastor. Services were held in a building erected by I. G. Dillon and E. M. Allen, to be used as a schoolhouse until the school building, then under contract by Dillon & Allen, should be completed, and the same house is at present occupied by A. H. Brown as a dwelling. Efforts were put forth in the summer of 1873, looking toward the erection of a regular church house, and, in the fall of that year, they began upon the building. The work progressed slowly and was not finished till the summer of 1875, and, in July of that season, the house was dedicated to religious uses. Prof. E. Thomson, now Principal of a Methodist educational institution at York, Neb., preached the dedicatory sermon. The church building is a one-story frame, 30x60 feet, and was erected at a cost of $3,000. It is constructed with a very nice altar and platform, inclosed by railing. The windows are of stained glass of tasty designs, and the auditorium is comfortably seated with chairs. The congregation numbering about fifty members is under the charge of the Rev. Charles Reilley. There is also a Sunday school in connection with the church. The school was instituted in 1877, with fifty members, and T. J. Adams was chosen as Superintendent. The school has increased liberally and has 100 members, and is superintended by Miss Nettie Winter.

Baptist.—An organization into a congregation of those belonging to the Baptist persuasion was effected at Juniata in 1872. The Rev. D. H. Babcock was the minister in charge at that time. Services were conducted in the public school building, in which place they were continued until the building of a regular church house, in 1877. During that year, the edifice was completed, at a cost of about $1,200, and in size is forty feet in length by twenty-four wide. The church was formally dedicated by the Rev. E. H. E. Jameson. The congregation numbers thirty-five members, who are at present without a pastor, as they have been for nearly two years, the Rev. O. A. Buzzell being the last to minister in holy things to the people of this flock. A Sunday school is run in connection with the church, and has a membership of 113, and is superintended by Prof. G. G. Sill. A library is provided for the school, containing 317 volumes.

Congregational.—During the fall of 1873, a number of the residents of the village of Juniata and surrounding country, whose religious views were consonant with those proclaimed by the Congregational denomination, banded together for the purpose of establishing a congregation and church at this place. The congregation held worship in the Baptist Church, the Rev. M. F. Platt conducting the services. Since July, 1880, they have been without any regular pastor. As yet the congregation is not provided with a church edifice of its own, but continue in the use of that belonging to the Baptists. The congregation has a membership of forty-five, all in full standing in the church. Rev. Mr. Platt continued in the services at this place for about seven years, he being the only regularly employed pastor they have had. Efforts are strenuously put forth by the leaders in the church to arrange matters so as to secure a minister so that regular services may be had.

THE PRESS.

The attempts at journalism in Juniata are confined to two instances. The first of these to become established in the order of time was

The Adams County Gazette.—This journal, the first in the county, was started January, 1872, by C. C. & R. D. Babcock. After running it for about four years at Juniata, they removed to Hastings and continued in its publication. In November, 1880, they sold out to J. W. Short and Charles Kelley, who ran it for about one month and disposed of it to Wigton Bros., and it was consolidated with the *Journal* into the *Gazette-Journal*.

The Juniata Herald.—The first issue of this paper was made October 25, 1876, and was established by A. H. Brown. After running for nearly one year, Brown sold out to G. S. Guild, September 15, 1877, who retained it and continued in its publication for almost three years, and, on July 23, 1880, it again changed hands and became the property of William Knickerbocker, the present editor and proprietor. At first, the size of the paper was an eight-column folio, but in June, of 1877, it was changed to a seven-column folio. In December of the same year, another change was made in the size of the sheet, and it was increased to a five-column quarto. In 1877, at the time the paper came into the possession of Guild, the circulation amounted to about 400 copies, from which number it has since varied but little. Only four pages of the paper are of home print, the remainder being printed by a publishing house in the city of Omaha. The paper is alive to the interests of home and the farm, and adheres to its political creed to the doctrines of Republicanism.

SCHOOLS.

To Miss Lizzie Scott belongs the honor of having taught the first day school in Juniata. This was in the spring of 1872, and the school was kept in a small building erected by I. G. Dillon and E. M. Allen to be used as a schoolhouse until they should completed the regular school building, which they had then under contract. The first School Board was composed of H. H. Ballou, Moderator; S. L. Brass, Treasurer, and Titus Babcock, Director. A large schoolhouse was completed in 1872. It is a two-story frame from the main part, being thirty feet wide by forty long, with one large recitation room below and two in the second story, with study rooms attached. The building is constructed with a wing entrance, in which are stairways and hall, cloak rooms, etc. The cost of the building was about $3,500. Arrangements for the grading of the schools were perfected in the spring of 1880, but were not put into effect until the fall of that year. They are arranged with three departments, the primary, intermediate and high school. The high school and intermediate departments are divided into three classes, named A, B and C. The schools at present have an enrollment of 124 pupils, under the general charge of Prof. G. G. Sill, Principal, and also instructor in the higher department; the other departments are taught by Misses Lucy A. Robertson and Nettie Winter.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WINFIELD ACKLEY, physician and surgeon, was born in Fulton County, Ohio, in 1850. He was educated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating there in June, 1876. Afterward he practiced for a year at Lost Nation, Clinton Co., Iowa. The Doctor came to Juniata, Neb., July 21, 1877, and at once began the practice of his profession at this place. He left here in December, 1879, to attend lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., and graduated there February 24, 1880, after which he resumed his practice at this place. Dr. Ackley was elected Coroner of Adams County in 1877, holding it one term; has been a member of the Nebraska State Medical Society since May, 1880, and was appointed Examining Surgeon for United States pensions in March, 1882. He was married, in Jackson, Mich., to Florence A. Thorne, a native of that place. They have one son—Guy.

JOHN E. ADAMS, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, June 29, 1842; one year later, removed, with his parents, to Elkhart County, Ind. On September 24, 1861, he enlisted in the Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, and served until September, 1864, after which he was engaged in draying, etc., at Goshen, Ind., for three years, then at Decatur for two years or more. He came to Nebraska March 14, 1873, homesteading 160 acres in Juniata Precinct; has farmed the same since; was for six years a member of the District School Board. He was married at Goshen, Ind., in 1865, to Eliza Blue, a native of that place. They have four children—Hattie, Florence, Grace and Earnest.

E. M. ALLEN, dealer in lumber, lime, etc., was born in Grafton County, Vt., in 1835. At seventeen years of age, he removed to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he learned the trade of carpenter, and was employed at it and also in contracting for building work some ten years. In 1863, he went to Otsego, Mich., and was engaged in mercantile business some five years, and during the year 1864 also served the Government, being engaged in "recruiting," etc. Mr. Allen was also, for several years, a member of Allegan County, Mich., Board of Supervisors. He came to Nebraska in 1869, locating in Lincoln; he at once began business as a contractor and builder. In the spring of 1871, he changed his base of operations to Juniata, and carried on a contracting and building business, in company with I. G. Dillon, for some eighteen months, subsequently entering the employ of C. R. Jones & Co., general merchants at this place, as clerk, and remaining with them until June, 1876, when he engaged in dealing in lumber, etc., having purchased the stock of W. L. Van Alstyne. Mr. Allen was one of the first Commissioners of Adams County, having been elected in 1871, when the county was organized. He held the office two years; was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Juniata in 1880 and re-elected in 1881.

PETER ANDERSON, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Sweden, May 26, 1832. Followed farming in that country. He emigrated to America in 1864, and shortly after his arrival in New York enlisted in the Second New York Artillery, serving three years. Returning to Sweden, he farmed there; coming to Nebraska in March, 1872, homesteaded 160 acres in Juniata Precinct, residing on the same since; he has now 240 acres. He was married early in 1872, in Sweden, to Hannah Hans. His family consists of three children—Ina, Mary and Edward.

ROBERT ASH, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Bedford County, Penn., in March, 1833. He followed farming in that county until the close of the war, when he changed his base of operations to Washington County, Iowa, where he carried on a farm for six years; then he came to Nebraska in 1872, homesteading eighty acres in Juniata Precinct; has resided on the same since. He now cultivates 200 acres, and is quite extensively engaged in breeding Short-Horn cattle, etc.; is the owner of 240 acres. Mr. A. has held the offices of Road Supervisor, School Director, and is now Assessor of the precinct. He was married, in Alleghany County, Md., February 15, 1855, to Mazy E. Lashley, a native of that State. They have four children living—Almira V., Mershall I., Henry E. and E. Gertrude.

ANSON S. AUSTIN, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., in 1819. He followed farming as an occupation, residing in Seneca, Orleans and Monroe Counties, N. Y., until 1861, when he went to Wayne County, Ind., where he lived for seven years, four or five of which he was engaged in hotel business. He then returned to Monroe County, N. Y., and farmed until he came to Nebraska, in May, 1880. He purchased eighty acres of land in Juniata Precinct, and has resided on it since. In connection with farming, he is also largely engaged in breeding cattle, hogs, etc. Mr. A. was married in Monroe County, N. Y., in 1839, to Caroline Brown, a native of that county. They have two children—Lucy and Otis.

A. H. BROWN, of Brass & Brown, real estate and insurance agents, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1841, and several years later removed, with his parents, to Vinton, Iowa, and learned the trade of printer at that place. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Iowa Infantry. On July 20, 1864, he lost his left arm by a gun-shot wound at the battle of Atlanta, Ga., and was mustered out April, 1865, after which he returned home to Vinton, but did not actively engage in business for some time. On December 17, 1868, he established the *People's Journal* at Vinton, Iowa, and conducted the same, in company with his brother, George T. Brown, for nearly four years. Mr. B. came to Nebraska August 16, 1872, locating in Juniata Precinct, Adams County, homesteading 160 acres; he farmed for a year. In the fall of 1873, was elected Superintendent of the Public Schools of Adams County, holding the office for two years, and from 1873 to 1876, had charge of the editorial department of the *Adams County Gazette*, and, in the latter part of 1876, the Juniata *Herald* was established by the citizens of the place, Mr. B. being placed in charge of the same; retained the position for a year; subsequently did not actively engage in business until he joined Samuel L. Brass, in the spring of 1881, and established this business.

JUDSON BURWELL, farmer and stock-raiser, was born at Burlington, Fulton Co., Ohio, October 18, 1843; was raised on a farm, and, on April 21, 1861, enlisted in Fourteenth Ohio Infantry; served three months, re-enlisting on October 18, 1861, in Sixty-eighth Ohio Infantry, serving three years; was variously employed for some three years. He took first homestead in Juniata Precinct. Then farmed in Wabash and Kosciusko Counties, Ind., until he came to Nebraska in May, 1871, at which time he homesteaded 160 acres in Juniata Precinct, on September 20, 1871. He moved his family to the same, and has resided on it since. Mr. B. has held the office of Assessor of precinct, and member of Board of Election. He was married in Kosciusko County, Ind., in 1867, to Mary A. Robinson, a native of Indiana. They have one daughter—Ella May.

SPENCER W. CLARK, proprietor Juniata Flour Mills, was born in Auburn City, N. Y., in 1831, removing to Ontario County, N. Y. When very young resided there with his parents until he reached the age of fifteen years, when he came west to Salem, Wis., where he learned the trade of miller, serving as an apprentice some three years. Was then engaged in Empire Mills, at Milwaukee, Wis., for eight years, off and on, and in building and conducting mills in various parts of that State. In 1858, he erected stone flouring mills at Fond du Lac, and followed milling there for many years, subsequently in same capacity in Lincoln, Ill., for four and one half years. He then went to Chicago, Ill., where he erected a large mill in company with T. F. Ladue and William Horton, but only conducted it some six months. Returning to Lincoln, he carried on the Logan Mills for some time. Mr. Clark came to Nebraska in June, 1879, locating in Juniata, and, on the 1st of July following, he engaged in present business. His mill stands well in the community. It has all the modern improvements for preparing flour, and has a capacity of 100 barrels per day. There are five men employed in the mill, which is under the direct supervision of Mr. Clark, who has had thirty years' experience in practical milling. He is also engaged in breeding blooded hogs, making a specialty of Berkshire and Poland-China breeds.

ALBERT V. COLE, dealer in general merchandise, was born in Huron County, Ohio, January 14, 1842. His father died March, 1842, when Albert was two months old. At six years of age removed with his mother to Canada, but remained there only three years, when his mother died; returning to Huron County, and a year later removed to Wayne County, N. Y., and resided on a farm. At seventeen years of age, he went to Lenawee Co., Mich., and farmed until he enlisted on September 12, 1861, in Fourth Michigan Infantry. Was discharged April, 1863, and shortly after re-enlisted in Gen. Custer's brigade, Sixth Michigan Cavalry. He was wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., by pistol shot in left arm, which incapacitated him, but he was not discharged until January 6, 1865. During the winter of 1865–66, he attended Eastman's College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and, in the spring of 1867, entered into mercantile business at Addison, Mich. One year later, he joined Ezra B. Strong, and they conducted the business there until Mr. Cole sold out to come to Nebraska in October, 1871. He homesteaded 160 acres in West Blue Precinct, Adams County, residing on the same for over a year. In 1873, he came to Juniata, and engaged in the grocery business, carrying it on alone until he consolidated his business with that of Ira G. Dillon in 1875, and the firm then added general merchandise. On January 1, 1879, Mr. C. purchased his partner's interest, and has since carried the business on alone. He carries a stock of some $10,000, and does an annual business of $20,000 to $25,000. Mr. C. owns some 600 acres of land in the county, which is farmed by renters. He was elected a Commissioner of Adams County in the fall of 1879; term of office three years. He is Captain of Company F, First Regiment Nebraska National Guards, having been commissioned by Gov. Nance in June, 1880. Was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Juniata in April, 1880, and re-elected in 1881. Mr. C. was married in Lenawee County, Mich., September 6, 1869, to Susan P. Crane, a native of Hillsdale County, Mich. They have three living children—Lucy J., Ely and Mabel, and one deceased.

WILLIAM B. CUSHING, dealer in groceries, etc., was born in Livingston County, Mich., in 1838. Was for seven years employed as a clerk in general mercantile business at Brighton, in Livingston County, and there engaged in same business in firm of W. R. Cobb & Co. for three years, selling out his interest to come to Nebraska in June, 1872. He homesteaded eighty acres of land in Denver Precinct, Adams County, and resided on the same for five years, during which time he was employed as clerk in mercantile business at Juniata, and continued in that capacity until he established the business in October, 1879. He carries a good stock of some $1,600, and does an annual business of some $12,000.

IRA G. DILLON, dealer in grain, etc., was born in Hudson, Lenawee County, Mich., in 1836; resided on farm with parents until twenty-four years of age, after which he farmed on his own account for two years, subsequently removing to St. Louis, Gratiot County, Mich. Was employed as a carpenter, and worked in saw-mills for six years or more. He then engaged in furniture business, remaining in the same two years. He came to Nebraska in November, 1871, homesteading eighty acres in Denver Precinct, Adams County. He resided in the same for five years. Mr. Dillon, on his arrival in this State, entered into the business as a contractor and builder in company with E. M. Allen, remaining with him some eighteen months. In August, 1873, he engaged in mercantile business at Juniata, and conducted this business alone until 1875, when he consolidated his stock with that of A. V. Cole. They remained in partnership until January 1, 1879, when Mr. Dillon sold out his interest to his partner. In connection with mercantile business, Mr. Dillon, in August, 1878, built the Dillon Elevator at this place, and entered into the grain trade, in which he is still engaged. He is also a partner in firm of J. M. Sewell & Co., implement dealers at Juniata. The subject of this sketch was appointed Treasurer of Adams County in 1873, to fill a vacancy, and held the office for a few months. Was appointed one of the Trustees of Juniata in December, 1879, elected in April, 1880, and re-elected in 1881-82, each term being elected Chairman of the Board. Mr. Dillon was married at Moscow, Hillsdale County, Mich., in January 1, 1861, to Cornelia Davis. She died July 27, 1865, leaving one daughter—Ina M. Mr. D. was married again at St. Louis, Mich., in 1867, to Laura P. Brundige, a native of Akron, Ohio. They have four children—Lorena, Margaret, Grace and Herbert.

DAVID H. FREEMAN, of W. D. Sewell & Co., dealers in general merchandise, was born in Rochester, N. Y., August 27, 1845, removing at the age of seven years with his parents to Barry County, Mich., and, at fifteen years of age, began business life as a clerk in mercantile business, in which capacity he remained for some eighteen months. He then went to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he entered the employ of the Banner Insurance Company as traveling solicitor, and six months later was appointed Assistant Secretary of the company, occupying that position for a year. Subsequently removing to Morenci, Mich., was employed as clerk in mercantile business until spring of 1864, when he enlisted in Thirteenth Michigan Infantry, serving until the close of the war, after which he went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and was for a year engaged in conducting a hotel at Shaffer Farm. Returning to Michigan, was for four years employed as head clerk by J. K. Boies & Co., dealers in general merchandise at Hudson, Lenawee County. Mr. Freeman came to Nebraska in spring of 1869, locating in Omaha. Was employed as clerk in dry goods business for a year. He then opened a laundry at Lincoln, carrying it on for three years. In February, 1874, he came to Juniata, and conducted a lumber yard for A. W. Cox, of Hastings. In the fall of 1875, in company with R. S. Langley, built and ran the Juniata Grist Mill for eighteen months, then sold out and went to Lincoln, where he was for over two years in the employ of David May, wholesale and retail clothing, etc. He returned to Juniata in July, 1879, and joined W. D. Sewell in present business. This concern is one of the prominent firms of this place. Mr. Freeman was elected Clerk of the Board of Trustees of Juniata in April, 1881. In April, 1882, he was elected Village Trustee. The subject of this sketch was married at Juniata on January 1, 1877, to Emma Miller, a native of Coldwater, Mich. She died September 10, 1880, leaving two children—Erva and William H. He was married a second time at Juniata September 15, 1881, to Julia Anderson, a native of Chicago, Ill.

M. K. HUTCHINSON, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 19, 1844, and nine years later accompanied his parents to Knox County, Ohio, where he was employed in farming. On January 16, 1862, he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry; served only six weeks, being discharged on account of his youth. In December, 1864, he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered out in March, 1866. After farming for a few months in Coles County, Ill., he went to Chicago, where he learned telegraphy, and was employed as an operator at Mattoon, Ill. In September, 1867, he came to Nebraska in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and worked for a short time as operator at Plum Creek, Dawson County. Returning East, he was employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company building lines in Iowa for a few months. He then went to Coles County, Ill.; was employed as clerk in mercantile business and also in farming there and in Humboldt for three years. Mr. Hutchinson then engaged in the lightning rod business, following it in Coles and Champaign Counties, Ill. Returning to Nebraska in that capacity in September, 1878, has followed it since, and since March, 1879, has also been engaged in farming in Juniata Precinct. Mr. Hutchinson was married in Humboldt, Coles Co., Ill., April 7, 1870, to Ada Wells, of Ohio. They have four children—Horace K., Charles L., Ada J. and Robert G.

WILLIAM L. KILBURN, dealer in coal, was born in Lunenburg, Worcester Co., Mass., November 10, 1846, and resided with his parents on the farm until 1860, when he went to Boston, and for a year was employed as clerk in the grocery business; then farmed again with his parents. In 1865, he went to North Carolina, and was for two years engaged in superintending a cotton gin; then for a year was employed as a clerk in the post office at New Berne, N. C. Returning home in 1868, he again farmed, and in the spring of 1869 removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he was employed as a teamster. Two years later, he went to Detroit, Mich.; clerked for a produce and commission house for a short time; then visited Duluth and St. Paul, Minn.; was then for over three years employed as clerk in the grocery business at South Acton, Mass. Subsequently engaging in the grocery business at Worcester, Mass., he carried it on until he sold out to come to Nebraska, in February, 1880. In March, he purchased a temperance billiard hall in Juniata, and conducted it for two months, and in May purchased the coal business of J. S. Chandler. He does a large, increasing business. Last season he handled some 1,350 tons of coal. Mr. Kilburn was married at Brookline, N. H., in November, 1875, to Kate A. Litchfield, a native Pepperell, Mass. They have two children—Adelbert and Josephine.

COLUMBUS A. LANE, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Kennebec County, Me., in 1845, and resided there on a farm until about 1863; was then for two years employed by the United States Government as a carpenter; afterward he removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., and was employed farming, working in lumber woods and teaming, until he came to Nebraska in April, 1872. He pre-empted eighty acres of land in Juniata Precinct, and also took up a tree claim adjoining; he has now 327 acres in all, and is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising.

J. W. LIVERINGHOUSE, dealer in live stock, game, fish, etc., was born in Elkhart County, Ind., February 6, 1844, residing on a farm with his parents until he enlisted, in September, 1861, in the Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, serving in that regiment three years; re-enlisting in February, 1865, in the One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, was elected First Lieutenant of Company E; in the following March promoted Captain, and was shortly afterward appointed Provost Marshal of the District of Kanawha, Va.; was mustered out of service September 1, 1865. During his service in the war, Mr. Liveringhouse was not always fortunate. For instance, at the battle of Chickamauga, in September, 1863, he was taken prisoner by the Confederates and held for five months, when he made his escape to Danville, Va., and, after suffering severe privations and hardships for thirteen days and nights, reached the Union lines at Suffolk, Va. After leaving the army, he returned to Elkhart County, Ind., where he learned the trade of shoemaker, and was employed at it as a cutter for two years. After this he went to Alabama and carried on a green-house for two years. Returning to Indiana, he opened a factory at Goshen for the manufacture of barrel staves and heads; this he carried on for two years; subsequently was for five years in the employ of the Noble School Furniture Company as shipping clerk; was appointed Census Enumerator in the spring of 1880, and held it until July of that year, after which he came to Juniata, Neb., and was engaged in dealing in agricultural implements in company with James Newell until January 1, 1802, when he sold out and purchased his present business of B. W. Hammond. This is the oldest established business in this line in Juniata, and Mr. Liveringhouse has a large trade. He was elected Justice of the Peace in November, 1881, and entered upon the duties of his office January 1, 1882.

WILSON D. MURRAY, undertaker, and dealer in furniture, wagon repairing, etc., was born in Hamilton, Ont., January 12, 1849. He learned the trade of carpenter there, serving as an apprentice some three years, after which he was employed some two years as foreman in carpenter shop, etc.; then employed as a journeyman carpenter in Goderich, Ont., for two years. In August, 1871, he went to Chicago, Ill., where he remained four years employed at his trade, and subsequently made a trip to California; remaining there only a few months, he returned to Iowa, and was employed at his trade in Marengo and Iowa City until he came to Nebraska. In March, 1878, locating at Hastings, he was for three months engaged as a carpenter and builder; subsequently engaged as a contractor, which he followed for six months. He came to Juniata July 4, 1879, and opened a wagon repair shop and also did cabinet work; in the fall of 1881, he added the line of undertaker and furniture. When Mr. Murray came here, he was somewhat in debt, but by perserverance and economy has lifted clear, and is now doing a good business on a capital of $1,000.

JAMES NEWELL, of the firm of Newell Brothers, dealers in agricultural implements, clothes wringers, carpet sweepers, etc., was born in Elkhart County, Ind., in 1841, and resided with his parents on a farm until he enlisted, in September, 1861, in the Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, and served three years and five months. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, on September 19, 1863, and held fifteen months, during which time he was incarcerated in the prisons of Belle Isle, Libby, Danville, Charleston, S. C., Andersonville, Ga., and Florence. After his service in the army, he returned to Elkhart County, Ind., and farmed for some fifteen years; he came to Nebraska in June, 1881, locating in Juniata; he at once entered into partnership with J. W. Liveringhouse in the agricultural implement business. On January 1, 1882, Mr. Liveringhouse went out of the firm, Joseph H. Newell taking his place, and the style is now Newell Brothers.

LORENZO F. PICARD, dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., was born in Stephenson County, Ill., in 1848. He learned the trade of tinner at Lena, in that county, remaining in the employ of Z. Stoner & Co. for six years; he then followed his trade at Marshall, Minn., for two years, subsequently returning to his home in Illinois to settle the estate of his father. He was employed at his trade with J. M. Smith, of Mt. Morris, for a few months; afterward he purchased an interest in the business. The firm dissolved in the spring of 1878, dividing the stock; Mr. Pickard brought his share of the stock to Juniata, Neb., in May of that year, and at once established himself in his present business. He carries a nice stock of some $4,000, and does an annual business of about $10,000. He was appointed one of the Trustees of Juniata in 1880, holding office for several months. The subject of our sketch was married at Lena, Ill., in 1872, to Mary Scoville, a native of Wisconsin. They have three children—Charles F., Frederick and Earl.

SAMUEL J. SHIRLEY, Postmaster, news depot, etc., was born in Cedar County, Iowa, February 21, 1843. At six years of age, he removed with his parents to Le Claire, Scott County, Iowa, and resided with them until fifteen years of age, when he went to Warren County, Ill., and resided with his brother. On July 31, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, Company C, serving three years. He was wounded in the left wrist at Fort Donelson February 3, 1863, and again at Budd's Creek, Tenn., October 28, 1863, by a rifle bullet passing through both cheeks. When discharged he held the rank of First Duty Sergeant. After the war, he went to Benton County, Iowa, whence he was engaged in farming until he came to Juniata in September, 1871, at which time he homesteaded 160 acres in the precinct, and was engaged in cultivating the same for two years. In November, 1873, he moved into the town of Juniata, and was for a year engaged in conducting a restaurant. In the fall of 1874, was elected Justice of the Peace, and held the office for about four years, and during that period also carried on business as Collection Agent, Notary Public, etc. Subsequently, was employed as clerk in the mercantile business for three years, and during the last two years of that period also resided on and attended to his farm. He now owns some 240 acres in the county. Mr. Shirley was appointed Postmaster at this place in October, 1881, and entered upon his duties November 1; also opened news depot at that time. He was one of the organizers of Company F, First Regiment Nebraska National Guards, and was appointed Regimental Quartermaster on staff of Col. L. W. Colby in June, 1881. Mr. Shirley was married in Benton County, Iowa, June 20, 1877, to Abby C. Carr, a native of Providence, R. I. They have five children—Lena, Louie, Lily, Burt and Edith.

PROF. GURDON G. SILL, Principal of Juniata graded school, was born in Warren County, Penn., February 8, 1847; was educated at Union School there, afterward at Union School and Collegiate Institute of Jamestown, N. Y., and also at Oswego Normal and Training School at Oswego, N. Y. Previous to and during intervals of acquiring his finishing education, Prof. Sill taught school at Blockville, N. Y., Soldiers' Orphan School at Titusville and at private school in Brooklyn, N. Y., being engaged in all some six years, after which, having left the Normal School, he was appointed Principal of graded school at Kennedy, Chautauqua County, N. Y., filling that position for a year, after which he was Principal of school at Pittsfield, Penn., for one term. The Professor came to Nebraska in July, 1878, and taught a district school in Cass County for about seven months; was then appointed teacher in grammar department of Ashland High School, and filled that position for two years. He came to Juniata in August, 1881, and entered upon his present duties. He has had a practical experience as a teacher of twelve years, and is highly esteemed in Juniata and the neighborhood.

JACOB SWIFT, farmer, was born in Plymouth County, Mass., April 20, 1833, and some years later, accompanied his parents to Oneida County. Here he was engaged in farming, and also learned the trade of wagon-maker at Taburg, and followed it as a journeyman for seven years. On September 5, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventeenth New York Infantry, serving three years. Returning to Oneida County, was engaged in farming, and for some years had charge of the Blossvale Cheese Factory. He came to Nebraska in February, 1872, pre-empted 160 acres of land in Juniata Precinct, and has been engaged in farming since. Is also engaged in the cultivation of fruit trees. In 1874, Mr. S. opened a wagon-shop at Juniata, and, in company with others, conducted it for some six years. He was married in Oneida County, N. Y., on December 23, 1861, to Frances Guyott, a native of Lewis County, N. Y. They have two children—Rufus G., Theresa.

LE GRAND B. THORNE, dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., was born in Barry County, Mich., in 1843; four years later he removed to Jackson County, Mich., residing with and assisting his parents in farming until twenty-one years of age, after which he farmed 170 acres for himself off and on for ten years. In December, 1871, in connection with his farming pursuits, he built a store at Baldwin, Jackson Co., Mich., and engaged in general merchandise business, carrying it on until May, 1874, when he came to Nebraska and located on 160 acres of land which he purchased in Webster County, residing on the same for two and a half years; he then returned to Jackson County, Mich., moving there in November, 1876, for the purpose of disposing of his land there, returning to Nebraska. In September, 1880, he located in Juniata, and assisted his father, W. B. Thorne, who was at that time Treasurer of Adams County. In March, 1881, he purchased the hardware business of George H. Hartsough, and has conducted the same since; he carries a stock of some $4,000, and does an annual business of $10,000. Mr. Thorne owns 320 acres of land in Webster County, which he rents; he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1875. He was married in Jackson County, Mich., March 4, 1866, to Ella J. Tripp; she died November 8, 1880, in Juniata, leaving two children—Mable E. and Mattie T. Mr. Thorne was married a second time at Juniata, on December 25, 1881, to Mary A. Boulton, a native of Houghton County, Mich.

FRANK E. WILSON, manufacturer of harnesses, was born in Monroe County, Mich., in 1849; he learned the trade of harness-making there, and was employed at it as journeyman for a year, after which he purchased his employer's stock and business and conducted it for some three and a half years; he came to Juniata in October, 1876, was employed at his trade with W. H. Burr until he purchased the business in October, 1878. Is the only one in his line here, and does an annual business of $8,000 to $10,000.

WALKER & WATKINS, livery, feed and sale stables. These stables were built in August, 1879, by the present proprietors; they carry twelve livery horses, and do a large business in the sales department. George Walker, the senior partner, was born in England, in July, 1830; he learned the trade of baker and miller in that country, serving as an apprentice some five years, and was employed at that trade there until he immigrated to America in 1853, locating in Kankakee, Ill.; was for a year employed in a stone-quarry; then in Cook County, building railroads, etc., for four years; afterward at Grand Rapids, Mich., for four years, employed in saw-mills, subsequently in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, employed as teamster for two years; buying horses for the United States Army in and about Detroit, Mich., for some years, afterward teaming in the lumber woods of Michigan, and in same capacity in Miami County, Ohio. He came to Nebraska in October, 1872, homesteading eighty acres in Juniata Precinct, Adams County; resided on the same off and on for five years, coming to the town of Juniata during the winter months; was employed as cook, etc., and moved into Juniata to reside in 1877, at which time he engaged in the livery business; two years later, was joined by John Van Houghton, and eight months after sold out, joining his nephew, George Watkins, in present business, in August, 1879. George Watkins, the junior partner of this firm, was born in Michigan in 1857; removing with his parents when quite young to Washington County, Iowa, he resided there until he came to Nebraska in 1872, residing on a farm in Juniata Precinct until he joined his uncle in this business.

AYR.

This village is situated about twelve miles south of Hastings, and near the center of the county. It is favorably located in the valley of the Little Blue River, which affords water-power facilities, and along its banks range low bluffs and ridges, which, with the natural growth of timber hedging it in, renders the scenery much more beautiful than that of other places on the unbroken monotony of the prairie.

The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad passes through the place, bringing to it the advantages of convenient shipment of produce, stock, etc. By means of these facilities, Ayr has become quite considerable in the exportation of grain, principally wheat, for the production of which the fertile lands lying just out from the river bluffs are well adapted.

The village was laid out in September, 1878, by the South Platte Town Site Company, and named after Dr. Ayr, of Iowa, one of the Directors of the railroad. The site lies upon the junction of four sections, and is formed from a part taken from each. The land at the time was the property of private parties, and a part of it had previously been obtained from the railroad company, having been included in the land grant. Those owning the land were John Radcliffe, who owned Section 33 of the railroad land, and east of this lay a quarter-section owned by Ayers Goble, and south of Radcliffe lay a quarter-section, the property of A. C. Moore, while south of Goble's land and west of Moore's joins the quarters owned by Prof. Meyers.

It was after the building of the railroad in 1878 that the town started, and it was in consideration that the parties owning the land were to donate every other lot, or half of the town site, to the company, providing they locate a station at that point.

O. D. Barras built the first house on the village site—a small frame dwelling—in October, 1878. The next improvement was the erection in November of the same year of a large two-story frame hotel, by R. C. Fleming. The same fall, T. C. Fleming and A. L. West put a storeroom and opened a business house with a general stock of merchandise. Directly following, R. C. Gregg also built a storehouse and opened the first drug store, which he afterward sold to Koehler & Phar. Phar, having since bought the interest of his partner, is now in absolute control of the business. Late in the fall of 1878, John Richards opened a grocery store, McMillan & Hull a general store, and M. S. & T. J. Edgington started a business, dealing in hardware.

In the summer of 1879, Henry Gund & Co. built a large grain elevator, and John Robinson opened a livery barn.

In 1878, A. Peck and Henry Howe put up a building, which they occupied with a saloon, but the business has since closed up, and the room in which tares were sown broadcast is now used in the scattering of precious gems of education and thought among the youth of the village and vicinity, being occupied by a select school.

In the fall of 1879, Isaac Vanderwart built a shop, in which he carried on business as a blacksmith, and the same season the Commercial Hotel was built by A. J. Pate, and also Rev. J. Fleming put up a building known as Church Hall, to be used for religious purposes, in the erection of which he employed his own capital.

The educational facilities of Ayr are in common with those of the country district, and the school is kept in a building situated about half a mile north of town. The first school was taught in the winter of 1878–79, by John Gainor, a son of the Emerald Isle. Gainor was generally considered an excellent teacher, having splendid scholarly attainments, and, with that amusing manner so characteristic of his race, he won the good will and admiration of all his pupils, his only crime being an excessive love for the intoxicating bowl. He was employed by the School Board to teach a second term, but at the close of the school, in the spring of 1879, he "went on a big spree," lasting several days. Chagrined and mortified with his conduct, he secretly left the place, and has not since returned.

A post office was established at Ayr in 1879. Previous to this, it was kept at a point called Gilson, about two miles north of the town site. E. H. Scott was Postmaster, and, through his efforts and influence, the office was changed from Gilson and removed to Ayr. Scott held the position of Postmaster up to the spring of 1881, and was succeeded in office by James Bovard. The office has since largely increased in importance, and is now a money order office.

The first religious services were held by the Rev. J. Fleming, a Presbyterian missionary laboring under the auspices of that denomination. A congregation was organized in the winter of 1878–79, with a membership of thirty. The meetings were held in Church Hall, a structure erected by Mr. Fleming at his own expense, designed especially for such purposes.

In the spring of 1879, a Methodist congregation was also organized, under the direction of Elder Lemons, then Presiding Elder of the district. The Rev. John Holland was their first regular pastor, who remained with the congregation one year, and since that time they have been without a regular minister. At present, the village is devoid, practically, of the much-needed teachings of Gospel precepts.

Dr. S. A. Bookwalter was the first practicing physician to locate in the village, having made his advent in the summer of 1879.

A lumber and coal yard was started in 1879, by William Laughlin and Cyrus McMillan.

In 1880, Mortimer Kress and W. S. Moot moved a large two-story building from Millington to Ayr. The first story is used as a storeroom and the upper floor is fitted for a town hall.

The first and only deaths that have occurred in the place were those of Henry Harm's twin infants, in October, 1881.

The first child born was Harvey Fleming, son of T. C. and Esther J. Fleming.

Notwithstanding the auspicious location of the village, its growth, although promising at first, has of late turned backward, and tends rapidly to decline.

The growth of the place was such that, in 1880, it had a population of 150, but since then it has gradually fallen off, until at the present date it numbers little more than one hundred, and indications point to still further decline.

The Press.—But a single attempt has been made at journalism in the village of Ayr. A paper called the Ayr *Times* was established in January, 1882, the first issue of which was made on the 14th of that month. In size, the sheet is a six-column quarto, is Republican in politics, and has a regular issue of 360 copies. The paper is edited and published by Watkins Bros., the firm being composed of three brothers—C. L., G. M. and F. A. Watkins. The journal is of patent inside. Besides the editorial work, the firm do considerable job work.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL A. BOOKWALTER, physician and surgeon, was born in Lancaster City, in 1851, removing to Illinois some years later. He studied medicine under Dr. McMann, of Gardner, Grundy County, for five years, and during 1869 and 1870 took a course of lectures at Cleveland Medical College, after which he attended Louisville Medical College, Kentucky, graduating in February, 1873. Subsequently practiced at his profession for five years at Melvin, Ford County, Ill. The Doctor then entered the contract service of the United States Army, at Washington, D. C., as Assistant Surgeon, and held the position for six months. He came to Nebraska in May, 1879, and practiced at Juniata until February, 1880, when he came to Ayr, and at once began the practice of medicine here.

JAMES E. BOVARD, Postmaster and Notary Public, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1850, and six years later removed with his parents to Rock Island County, Ill. He assisted his parents in farming for some years, after which he was for several years employed as clerk in the mercantile business. He came to Nebraska in March, 1871, locating in Ayr, Adams County, homesteading 160 acres on which he resided, and was generally employed in carpenter work. In 1874, he returned to Rock Island County, Ill., and was employed for two years in the post office at Port Barnes. Returning to Ayr in 1876, he farmed for three years. Mr. Bovard was appointed Postmaster in the spring of 1881, and Notary Public in March of that year. He was Treasurer of the District School Board during 1878, 1879 and 1880.

ELI M. BURTON, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., in 1841, and resided with his parents on a farm until he enlisted, in August, 1862, in the Sixty-seventh Indiana Infantry, at which time he was appointed Sergeant of Company H. He served three years, after which he returned to his home in Indiana and followed farming. He came to Nebraska in October, 1874, and resided in Burt County for a few months, during which time he was engaged in various capacities. In March, 1875, he homesteaded eighty acres of land in Ayr Precinct, Adams County, and resided on the same until October, 1881, when he moved to his present residence in same precinct, which he rents. He now farms, in all, 240 acres of land, and is also engaged in breeding and raising Poland-China hogs. Mr. Burton was married in Clay County, Ill., in March, 1867, to Susan M. Monroe, a native of Illinois. They have seven children—Caswell, Homer, Ida, Nellie, Edwin, George W. and Annie.

DYER BROTHERS, proprietors of Dyers' Mills. The firm is composed of A. True Dyer and Elbridge G. Dyer. They built their present mills at a cost of $10,000, in 1875, and have gradually increased their trade until they now do a business of some $60,000 to $70,000 per annum. A. True Dyer was born in Raymond, Me., in 1843. He learned the tinner trade, and was employed at it in the State of Maine for some fourteen years. He came to Nebraska in June, 1872, homesteading eighty acres in Denver Precinct, Adams County, and resided on the same until he engaged in milling business in 1875. Elbridge G. Dyer, of this firm, was born in Raymond, Me., in 1848. When quite young, he removed with his parents to Bowdoin, Sagadahoc Co., Me., residing on the farm with his parents until he enlisted, in January, 1865, in the Fifteenth Maine Infantry. He served for a year. Shortly afterward he was employed in a woolen factory at Lisbon Falls, Me., having charge of a hydraulic press for two years. Subsequently he learned the trade of tailor, and was employed at it for two years. Mr. Dyer came to Nebraska in June, 1872, homesteaded 160 acres in Denver Precinct, Adams County, and farmed until he engaged in the present business.

GORDON H. EDGERTON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hastings, was born in Essex County, N. Y., May 10, 1842. At four years of age, removed with his parents to Knox County, Ill., and resided on a farm until he enlisted, in January, 1865, in the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Infantry. Served until mustered out in the following June. He then went to Colorado, where he was employed in mining, etc. In 1867, he went to Omaha, Neb., and was for two years employed as a teamster following the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, afterward teaming in Boonesboro, Iowa; Emporia, Kan., and other places for several years. In April, 1871, he returned to Nebraska and homesteaded 160 acres of land in Little Blue Precinct, on which he since resided. He now owns 320 acres, and in connection with his farming pursuits is largely engaged in breeding Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs. Mr. Edgerton has been a member of the District School Board since 1875, and was elected a Commissioner of Adams County, for a term of three years, in the fall of 1881. He was married at his present residence in March, 1876, to Elva Bird, a native of Iowa. They have two children—Arthur and Goldie.

EDGINGTON BROS., dealers in hardware and furniture. The firm is composed of Thomas J. and Marion S. Edgington. They established this business here in November, 1879; carry a nice stock of $1,200; do an annual business of some $8,000, and have good prospects for increasing their trade. Thomas J. Edgington, the resident partner, was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1840. At the age of five years, removed to Ogle County, Ill., residing with his father on the farm for ten years, afterward in Delaware County, Iowa. Here he learned the trade of printer and followed it until 1862, when he enlisted in the Ninth Iowa Infantry, and six months later was discharged on account of ill health. He, however, re-enlisted in 1864 in the Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, serving one hundred days. Mr. Edgington was then employed as clerk in the mercantile business at Morseville, Jo Daviess County, and Lena, Stephenson County, Ill., until he came to Nebraska in September, 1878. Locating in Nelson, Nuckolls County, at once engaged in the hardware business in company with his brother, Marion S., who is practicing law at Edgar, Neb. In November, they moved their stock to this point. Mr. Edgington was married in Morseville, Ill., in 1865, to Maria Le Barron, a native of Illinois. They have two children—Edith N. and Essie D.

MELVILLE B. FOOTE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Ayr, was born in Fulton County, N. Y., in 1840. Learned the trade of carpenter at Jonesville, Saratoga County, N. Y., serving as an apprentice some two years, and was engaged in business as a contractor and builder at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for about a year. August 6, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York Infantry; was appointed Sergeant of Company E, and served three years. Returning to Northville, N. Y., was for a year employed as a foreman in the cabinet factory. Mr. F. came to Nebraska in March, 1867, locating in Otoe County; was for a year employed as a carpenter, and for four years in farming and contracting. He removed to Ayr Precinct on May 28, 1872, having homesteaded 160 acres on which he has since resided. In connection with his farming and stock-raising pursuits, Mr. F. is also engaged in carrying on a dairy, and in growing fruit, having an orchard of three acres. He was a Director of the district school for some seven years, and was appointed Road Supervisor for the year 1882. Mr. Foote was married at Edinburg, Saratoga County, N. Y., June 17, 1866, to Betsy M. Trowbridge, a native of Fulton County, Ohio. They have four children—Hattie B., Charles W., Eugene and one infant daughter.

ALBERT N. HALL, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Ontario May 6, 1835, removing with his parents to Kane County, Ill., where he resided for sixteen years, after which he returned to Ontario, and was for a few months engaged as a traveling salesman in the marble business. He came to Nebraska in 1858, located near Nebraska City, where he resided for about a year, after which he returned to Kane County, Ill., and farmed there until he enlisted, September 10, 1861, in the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry. He was wounded by rifle ball at the battle of Corinth October 3, 1862, and was transferred to the Fifth Veteran Reserve Corp, in July, 1863, in which he served until mustered out in November, 1864, after which he farmed in Kane County. Mr. Hall returned to Nebraska in 1870, and was engaged in farming in the neighborhood of Nebraska City for about four years. He homesteaded 160 acres in Ayr Precinct, Adams County, Neb., March 26, 1878, and moved on to the same in June following, since which time he has devoted himself to farming and stock-raising in this locality. He was elected President to Adams County Agricultural Society in 1878, re-elected in 1879, and Vice President in 1881; was member of State Board of Agriculture during 1878 and 1879, and elected Vice President of District Agricultural Society in the fall of 1881, and Justice of the Peace in 1878, and re-elected in 1879. Mr. H. was married at Nebraska City in 1858, to Sarah Adelia Foote, a native of New York. They have three children living—Winfield S., Hervey N., Nettie S. and Lattie A., who died April 23, 1876.

CHRISTIAN KOEHLER, of Henry Gund & Co., dealers in grain, etc., was born in Galena, Ill., in 1856. At eighteen years of age, he removed to Freeport, Ill., and was employed as clerk in the lumber business for a year, after which he went to Marcus, Iowa, where he was for three years employed as book-keeper in the grain and coal business. He came to Ayr, Neb., in July, 1879, and entered the employ of Henry Gund, dealer in grain, as manager, and in the summer of 1880 purchased an interest in the concern, and the business is now conducted under style of H. Gund & Co., Mr. K. being the junior partner. In August, 1880, he also, in company with Dr. W. W. Phar, purchased the drug business of R. C. Greig at this place, and remained in partnership with him in that business until he sold out his interest to the Doctor in January, 1882. Henry Gund & Co. have elevators here and at Blue Hill, Neb., both being in charge of Mr. K. Their elevator at this point has a capacity of 15,000 bushels, and they ship some 60,000 bushels of grain during the season, the capacity of elevator at Blue Hill is 10,000 bushels, and they ship from that point about 40,000 bushels. The firm also ship considerable live stock. Henry Gund, the senior member of the firm, is engaged in banking and grain business at Wilbur, Saline County, Neb.

W. W. PHAR, physician and surgeon, and dealer in drugs, etc., was born in Booneville, Ind., in 1854. Was educated at Whittier College, Salem, Henry County, Iowa, then at Keokuk Medical School, graduating there in 1878. Previous to this he practiced medicine with Dr. Farr, of Salem, for four years. After his graduation, practiced his profession at Primrose, Iowa, for about a year. He came to Ayr, Neb., in August, 1879, and at once began practicing medicine. In August, 1880, in company with C. Koehler, purchased the drug business of R. C. Greig, and in January, 1882, Dr. Phar bought his partner's interest in the concern, and now devotes his time principally to the drug business. He carries a nice stock of about $1,000, and does an annual business of $3,000 to $4,000.

JAMES RITCHESON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hastings, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1837, and resided there on a farm until twenty-two years of age, when he went to Henry County, Iowa, and farmed there until he enlisted in September, 1861, in the Fourth Iowa Infantry, serving three years and ten months, after which he returned to Henry County and conducted a farm of seventy-five acres for some nine years. He came to Nebraska February 8, 1874, homesteading 160 acres in Little Blue Precinct, on which he has since resided. In connection with his farming pursuits, is quite extensively engaged in breeding horses, cattle and hogs. He has been Treasurer of the District School since April, 1876. Mr. R. was married in Henry County, Iowa, April 3, 1864, to Mary A. Olinger, a native of Iowa. They have nine children—George W., Samuel L., Rosetta, Viola, Mary B., Martha, Frank, Leon and Guy.

OLIVER C. ROGERS, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., in 1838, removing to the State of New York when very young, and some years later to Winnebago County, Ill., where he followed farming as an occupation until he enlisted, in July, 1861, in the Northwestern Rifle Corps, which was afterward changed into the Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry. He served four years and four months, and during the period received several slight wounds. After the war, Mr. R. returned to Winnebago County and engaged in farming. He came to Nebraska in the spring of 1871, homesteading, in Gilson, Ayr Precinct, 160 acres of land, and resided on the same for two years. In 1873, he removed to his present farm in the same precinct. He owns 320 acres of land, and, in connection with his farming pursuits, is engaged in breeding Durham and Jersey cattle and Poland-China hogs. He has been engaged in farming for the past twenty-four years.

JACOB S. WAY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Hastings, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1842. At nine years of age, removed, with his parents, to Knox County, Ohio; resided there on a farm till twenty-two years of age; afterward in Illinois and Iowa for two years; then farmed in Scotland County, Mo., for seven years. He came to Nebraska in the fall of 1872, homesteaded eighty acres in Ayr Precinct, and has since bought two eighties more, making 240 acres in all. He has resided on this farm since; besides farming and stock-raising, is quite extensively engaged in fruit growing, has 150 peach trees and 200 apple trees, besides numerous other varieties of fruit. Mr. Way was married, in Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1866, to Rachel Logsdon, a native of Ohio. They have eight children—John, William, George W., Mary A., Eva L., Charles H., Ida B. and Harvey.

M. WEINBERG & CO., dealers in general merchandise. This firm is composed of M. Weinberg and S. Mandelbaum. They established this business August 20, 1881, and carry a stock of $5,000 to $6,000. They have also a branch house at Blue Hill, Neb., their main house being in Chicago, Ill. J. K. Moore, their agent at this place, was born in St. Joseph County, Mich., in 1855, removing to Streator, Ill., with his parents, when quite young. He was in the employ of M. Stiefel & Co., clothing dealers of that place, for over seven years. Mr. Moore came to Nebraska in March, 1878, and was employed by Messrs. M. Weinberg & Co. at Hastings until he came to Ayr to take charge of this business. He was married at Hastings, March 29, 1880, to Mary G. Smith, a native of Missouri.

A. L. WEST, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Ayr, was born in Gilmore County, Va., in 1852. At two years of age, removed, with his parents, to Sullivan County, Mo., and came with them to Nebraska in July, 1871. His parents located in Ayr Precinct, and he assisted his father in farming for some seven years. In December, he engaged in general merchandise business at the village of Ayr, in company with T. C. Fleming. This firm dissolved in August, 1879, and Mr. W. conducted the business alone until he sold out, in October, 1880. He then conducted a farm in the precinct of Little Blue for six months, after which he purchased his father's farm in Ayr Precinct, and has resided there since. He is the owner of 825 acres of land, 600 of which are under cultivation, and is also largely engaged in breeding horses and cattle and hogs. He was married at Ayr, Neb., July 27, 1879, and has one daughter—Edna.

KENESAW.

In the summer of 1871, the South Platte Town Company laid out a town site on the line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad at a point nine miles east of Juniata, and gave the town the name Kenesaw, after Kenesaw Mountain.

As was the custom of the company in matters of this kind, the town site was situated on the section of Government land surrounded on all sides by the railroad land.

The land came into the possession of the company by means of their procuring parties to settle upon it as a preemption, and, after a patent was issued by the Government to these parties, the property was immediately turned over to the company, who footed all expenses connected with the procuring of the title, and also remunerated those who settled upon the lands.

The first person to locate in the town was Mrs. M. S. Norton, who came in the spring of 1872 and took up a residence in one of the small houses built by the Town Site Company.

The post office was established in the place during that year, and Mrs. Norton was appointed Postmistress. The duties of the position, however, at this time, were not burdensome, the mail matter being somewhat limited, as was also the salary, which was $1 per month. At first, the post office was kept in a sewing machine box, that being of sufficient size to accommodate the mail.

Josiah Hodges moved to Kenesaw in the following spring and opened the first business house, consisting of general merchandise. Hodges was also successor to Mrs. Norton as Postmaster. In the winter of 1873–74, he sold out his business to Edward Moore, who was the next settler in the town, and also successor to the office of Postmaster.

An implement house was the next business establishment, belonging to E. Steinan, of Hastings, and run by S. S. Dow as his agent.

In the spring of 1878, J. G. Hayzlett started a grocery and hardware store, and in the following year, G. B. Crandall began business with a general stock of goods.

A blacksmithing shop was built by G. W. Baldwin in 1877, in which he carried on his trade, doing all kinds of work connected with the business.

J. G. Reichard built a house in the summer of 1879, which he used as a boarding house.

In the following year, Edward Moore disposed of his business to A. S. Thompson, and during that year Thompson also became Moore's successor as Postmaster.

Later in the fall of the year, J. H. Roberts started a general store, being the last business established in the town.

The comparative growth of the town has been exceedingly slow, the population being only about one hundred. The reason for this may be found in the fact of its not being the favored town in the county, and for this reason must await a slow and natural growth, the result of the settlement and development of the surrounding country. As regards settlement and development, the country surrounding the town is comparatively new. Not later than two years ago, the shipment of grain did not amount to a single carload, while during the last year, the shipments amounted to eighty-six cars.

FIRST THINGS.

The first death in the town was Jesse Hodges, one of Josiah Hodges' children, which occurred in the winter of 1873. The first and only grown person to die was Maria Moore, wife of Edward Moore, occurring in 1875.

The first birth was in 1875, a child of S. S. Dow's.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services were held in Kenesaw in 1873, by the Rev. R. H. Crane, a Methodist preacher. The services were held at the residence of Josiah Hodges, and afterward were held in the school building.

In the following year, a congregation was organized by the Methodists, who were ministered unto in holy things by Rev. Crane.

During the year 1877, the Rev. Giffin made his advent into the town as a "messenger of peace and good will," in the calling of a missionary, sent under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and in the same year effected an organization of the Presbyterian body at Kenesaw. The meetings of the congregation are held in the school building, and Giffin still continues his ministrations with the flock.

EDUCATIONAL.

In perfect keeping with the custom of other parts of the county, the people of Kenesaw wisely saw fit to give early attention to the education of the youth. With the earliest settlement of the place, therefore, a school was established, and W. V. Miller was employed as the first pedagogue in town. Even before it was found necessary to establish a school, a building was in readiness for the purpose.

The building was erected in 1872, and is a large two-story frame, containing three large recitation rooms, with study and cloak rooms. The house is constructed with a two-story wing entrance, built upon the front of the main building and surmounted with a neat and showy belfry. The cost of the building amounted to some $4,000.

The project attending the erection of the house seems to have been the result of attempted sharp practice on the part of the interested parties.

At that time, the only property in the district subject to taxation, excepting what little personal property there was, was the railroad property, consisting of lands, road-bed, etc., the total valuation of which was about $36,000. For the purpose of raising money with which to build a schoolhouse, the district issued its bonds to the amount of $5,000, and which were sold to New York parties for $4,000 in cash. With this money the building was erected.

It was the design, in the first place, to defray the indebtedness incurred by the erection of the building by a tax levied upon the property of the district, consisting of railroad property, mainly, which fact accounts for the erection of so large and expensive a building.

About $2,000 of the debt had been discharged, and a failure to pay up the balance, with interest, resulted in the bringing of suit against the district by the bondholders. A mandamus was served upon the County Commissioners, under the direction of the people of the district, compelling them to lay a sufficient tax on the property of the district to equal in its proceeds the amount of the indebtedness. The rate of levy required to do this was 47 mills on the dollar.

The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad found reason to object to this measure, and at once sued out a writ of injunction restraining the County Treasurer from collecting the tax. The injunction still holds, and judgment was taken against the district, amounting, with principal, interest and costs of suit, to about $3,200.

Thus did the people of the district, in attempting to profit from unfair means, involve themselves in the slough of unnecessary indebtedness.

The schools at present, numbering eighty pupils, are in an excellent condition, under the instruction and control of Prof. A. W. Giffin.

THE PRESS.

There are at the present time no news journals published in the town. A paper was started here June 8, 1876, by A. D. Williams, called the Kenesaw *Times*. After running for about two years, it was removed to Hastings and issued under the name of the *Central Nebraskan*. A further detailed history of the sheet may be found under the history of the city of Hastings.

The month of April, 1874, will be ever remembered by many people of Adams County, and particularly those who had taken their abode in the village of Kenesaw.

It was at this date that what was known as the "April storm" took place, followed by such dire results to the residents of the town. During a pleasant afternoon in the month of April, a dark cloud was seen moving slowly above the horizon. No notice was taken of its appearance as it gradually moved across the face of the heavens, shadowing the earth beneath with darkness and gloom. The nearing of the storm-cloud was heralded by the now stiffening breeze. At length, the storm broke, the winds blew in whirlwinds with terrific force, sweeping to destruction whatever came in their course; the wild thunders bellowed in deafening peals, while momentarily, with blinding glare, flashed the fierce lightnings, and the rain poured in stifling sheets.

The little village, standing out unprotected on the bleak prairie, succumbed to the ravages of the storm. Buildings were shattered to atoms and the fragments strewn far and wide, and household goods were scattered broadcast over the prairie. The terrified inhabitants, drenched with the rains and blinded by the constant flashing of the lightning, sought refuge from the storm. The storm passed by, leaving the scene of destruction complete. But a single house, belonging to A. D. Williams, was left standing in the village. Into this lone structure most of the people had congregated, to obtain shelter from the storm of drifting snow that followed. Others found shelter as best they could. Three parties, E. G. Knapp and his wife and W. V. Miller, crept into a little sod hen-house, about five feet long, three or four feet wide and about three feet high, in which they remained three days and nights, their only sustenance being a can of peaches and two raw eggs which one of the men had gone out and procured among the fragments which lay scattered about.

The storm, in the form of a mild cyclone, was about a mile wide, but seems not to have done much damage outside of the village of Kenesaw.

In the following May occurred another instance long to be remembered by the inhabitants of the village. This was in the shape of a rain-storm. For some time the rain poured incessantly and in torrents. The earth was unable to drink in the mighty cataract, and the floods sought the lowest levels. The town of Kenesaw, being located in a basin-shaped prairie, became submerged in the shallow lake. The water accumulated in the town to a depth of over three feet, and the country was submerged for a distance of a mile around. Cellars became solid pools, and houses were partially filled with water, from which resulted considerable damage.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

H. D. EINSPAHR, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Germany, in 1845. At about fourteen years of age, he began life as a sailor, and followed it on the ocean for some four years. He came to America in 1863, locating in Cook County, Ill., and was for a year employed in farming. In 1864, he enlisted in the United States Navy, serving on the Monitor Osage for thirteen months, after which he farmed for a year in Whiteside County, Ill., and for four years in Cook County; subsequently moving to Chicago, and was for four years engaged in the tallow business. Mr. Einspahr came to Nebraska in February, 1876, and located in Kenesaw Precinct, Adams County. Homesteading 160 acres of land, he has since been engaged in farming, raising stock, etc., making a specialty of breeding horses, and using in all, 520 acres of land. He was appointed assessor of the precinct in March, 1882. Mr. Einspahr was married in Cook County, Ill., in 1866, to Annie Einspahr, a native of Germany. They have seven children—Charles, Henry, John, George, Elizabeth, Herman and Annie.

JOHN G. HAYZLETT, dealer in groceries, hardware, queensware, etc., was born in Western Virginia, in 1830, and when quite young, moved to Hancock County, Ind., residing with his parents there until 1851, when he was married to the only daughter of Judge Hatfield, and, in 1854, removed to Linn County, Iowa, and engaged in the mercantile business in Mt. Vernon. In 1862, he was commissioned as First Lieutenant in Company F, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry Volunteers; in 1863, resigned, and in 1867 was elected Sheriff of Linn County, Iowa, and had the office for three terms by election. In the fall of 1872, Eleanor K., his wife, died, leaving him with seven children—Mary E., Alice E., Emory, Rasey, Jessie, Eddie and Nettie, and in the spring of 1876 he was married again to Mrs. Jennie L. Platner, of Independence, Iowa, and in the fall of 1877 moved to Kenesaw, Neb., and engaged in the business above referred to, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for three years, and is still the incumbent of the office.

HANSEN.

In the northeast part of the county, one-half mile from the Hall County and six miles west of the Clay County lines, is the village of Hansen. It is beautifully located in a rolling prairie, surrounded by fine and well-cultivated farms.

The place, having been recently started, has not, as yet, attained to any considerable size, having only a population of thirty-two.

Hansen was laid out in 1879, by A. B. Ideson and J. J. Wemple, on grounds purchased from Charles and William Haines.

The first building to mark the new town site was that erected by the railroad company for a station and telegraph office. This was in the fall of 1879, and, during the same fall, and in order of time, S. L. Loucks built a hotel, the Hansen House; J. L. Evans put up a storeroom, in which he placed a small stock of goods, consisting of general merchandise; and B. F. Ford also put up a storehouse and engaged in the sale of groceries and hardware. Some time afterward, Ford sold out his stock to Evans. The next business establishment was a lumber-yard, started by James McGregor, in the interests of Paine Brothers, of Wisconsin, lumbermen.

In April of 1880, B. F. Fisher erected a shop, carrying on the trade of a blacksmith; but Fisher's sojourn in the town was extremely brief; he, and also his wife, becoming dissatisfied and homesick, soon after returned to the scenes of their childhood in Illinois. In the following spring, Fisher was succeeded in the business of blacksmithing by Jacob Countryman.

Previous to this, and in the fall of 1880, W. L. Baker took charge of the grain elevator belonging to O. Oliver, of Hastings, and, in November of the last year, also took charge of the elevator built by Hansen, Gregg & Co., in August, 1879.

During the next fall, John Honeywell came and took possession of the Hansen House, in place of Loucks, who removed to Iowa. Directly following, Honeywell's father and brother came. His father opened a small grocery store, and the brother started a shoe-shop.

At this time, Evans sold out his business to Jacob Smith and went back to Iowa.

After the railroad station was completed, the business of the road was taken charge of by E. A. Maurey as agent, who remained till the fall of 1881, and was succeeded by W. H. Smith.

In the summer of 1880, a schoolhouse was built, and in the fall of that year the first village school was held in Hansen. The school has an average attendance of twenty pupils, and, almost from its first establishment, has been under the control of Miss Sperry, of Hastings.

A post office was established in December, 1879, and James McGregor was commissioned to take charge of the office. At this time the business of the office was light, and McGregor appointed Mrs. Maurey, wife of the station agent, to act as Deputy, and the office was kept by her in the railroad station.

Owing to some difficulty between the railroad company and the Post Office Department at Washington, the road declined to carry the mails over their road, and while this lasted, McGregor acted as mail-carrier, transporting it to and from Hastings on his back, walking up in the morning and back again at night. His residence, however, was at Hastings, and his business being at Hansen necessitated his making the trip at all events. McGregor resigned the office in April, 1881, and J. L. Evans was appointed in his stead; and again, in December of that year, Evans resigned, and was succeeded by Jacob Smith, the present incumbent.

Religious services were first held at Hansen in the summer of 1880, by the Rev. Mr. Wessels, a Presbyterian minister. The congregation was organized in 1878, and meetings were held in a country schoolhouse about a mile south of the town, but the place was afterward changed, and services were conducted in the school building at Hansen.

Wessels remained with the congregation till the fall of 1880, and was superseded in the charge by the Rev. E. A. McCullum.

The first death in the town was that of John Honeywell's little boy, Johnny, in February, 1882.

The first child born was Maud Maurey, daughter of E. A. Maurey.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. L. BAKER, manager for H. M. Oliver, dealer in grain, etc., was born in Tioga County, N. Y., in 1850, residing there until eighteen years of age, when he went to Hannibal, Mo., where he was employed in farming for eighteen months, then in same capacity for five years in Barton County, Mo. In 1876, he went to Texas, and was for two years employed in cattle driving, etc.; he came to Nebraska in July, 1878, locating at Glenville, Clay County; entered the employ of H. M. Oliver, dealer in grain, and in August, 1880, came to Hansen to take charge of Mr. Oliver's business at this place. Mr. Baker has charge of two elevators here, having an aggregate capacity of 23,000 bushels; he also carries on a coal business on his own account, and in March, 1882, erected a stone building at this place, and in connection with other business pursuits engaged in hardware business; he carries a stock from $7,000 to $10,000. Mr. Baker was married in Clay County, Neb., December 15, 1880, to Ida Lamb; they have one daughter—Cecil May.

JOHN G. HONEYWELL, proprietor of Hansen House, was born in Summit County, Ohio, in 1844, removing four years later with his parents to Eaton County, Mich., and three years later to Lawn Ridge, Marshall Co., Ill., residing with his parents until he enlisted in August, 1861, in the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and served two months; on August 27, 1862, he re-enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry, serving in that regiment until June, 1865. After the war, Mr. Honeywell attended the Northern University at Henry, Ill., for a year, and subsequently engaged in farming in Marshall County, Ill., for some eight years; he came to Nebraska in January, 1876, homesteading 160 acres in Hall County; was engaged in farming the same until October, 1881, when he came to Hansen and purchased his present hotel building, etc., from Samuel Louks. He has a good barn and livery attached to the hotel, and accommodation for thirty guests. Mr. Honeywell was married in La Salle County, Ill., March 25, 1868, to Frances B. Parker, a native of Washington County, Ill.; they have three children—Athaliah, Fannie B. and La Roy Garfield.

JAMES McGREGOR, agent for C. N. Paine & Co., lumber, etc., was born in Mifflin County, Penn., in 1828, and began business life as a clerk in mercantile business at fifteen years of age; was employed in that capacity in the towns of Reedsville and Lewistown in Mifflin County until 1860, when he removed to Earlsville, La Salle County, Ill.; was engaged in the grain business there for about a year, afterward at Altona, Knox Co., Ill., in grain and live stock business until 1868; afterward he removed to Iowa and followed farming in Johnson and Washington Counties for about eight years. Mr. McGregor came to Nebraska in the spring of 1876, and entered the employ of C. N. Paine & Co., at Fairmont, where he was employed as general salesman for two years, then as bookkeeper for the same firm at Hastings, remaining there until he came to Hansen in November, 1879, and opened a branch yard for the firm at this place, since which time he had charge of the business at this point. The firm of C. N. Paine & Co. carry a stock from $12,000 to $15,000 at this place.

JACOB SMITH, dealer in general merchandise, was born in Germany July 11, 1845, and emigrated to America with his parents when two years of age. He resided in St. Louis, Mo., and in June, 1861, enlisted in the Seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry; in December, 1864, this regiment was consolidated with the Eleventh Missouri Infantry, and Mr. Smith served in that regiment until mustered out in January, 1866; his service was in the band and he held the rank of Drum Major for three years; after leaving the army, he went to Sangamon County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming for about seven years. Mr. Smith came to Nebraska in March, 1873, homesteading 160 acres in Hamilton County; he resided there and was engaged in farming until October, 1881, when he came to Hansen, purchased the general merchandise business of James Evans, and has conducted it since. Mr. Smith was appointed Postmaster at this place in October, 1881. He carries a stock in his store of some $2,500. The subject of our sketch was married in Sangamon County, Ill., in April, 1866, to Mary Crame; she died in 1868, leaving one daughter—Hattie. Mr. Smith was married a second time in Sangamon County, in December, 1869, to Hattie Gould, a native of that county; they have four children—Jay, Carrie, Cora and Annie.

OTHER TOWNS.

Millington.—About three miles northeast of the town of Ayr, on the Little Blue River, is a small point called Millington. It was so named from its being selected as the site of a grist and flouring mill. The erection of the mill began in 1872 by John Dyer, and was completed and in operation in 1874. Before the completion of the establishment, Dyer connected with him in the enterprise his nephews, Elbridge and True Dyer. The mill is a large wooden structure, constructed with three run of buhrs, and is run by water-power taken from the Little Blue River. A store was begun at the place, but survived but a short time, and the building in which it was kept was afterward moved by Keith & Kress to Ayr.

Ludlow.—This is a country post office located about eleven miles northeast of Hastings. The office was established in January, 1880, with G. L. Huff as Postmaster.

Hazel Dell.—This is a post office situated eight miles south of Juniata. The country in which it is located is thickly populated with German settlers. The post office was established on April 7, 1879, and F. M. Thompson was appointed Postmaster. A congregation was organized by the Congregationalists, in 1877, at Hazel Dell Schoolhouse, but, owing to a lack of means to carry forward the work, the attempt soon proved a failure. Rev. M. F. Platt was the chief instrument in its establishment.

Mayflower.—This is a post station in the western part of the county and about seven miles south of Kenesaw. It was christened in honor of the historic vessel, the Mayflower, in which the Pilgrim fathers sailed to the new world.

Kingston.—It is a post office located about five miles east of Ayr, and Little Blue, also a post station, lies about the same distance south of Ayr, while to the west of Little Blue, a distance of about three miles, is Silver Lake, also a country post office.

Morseville and *Rosedale.*—These are post offices situated in the southwest corner of the county, and distant from each other about four miles.

ANTELOPE COUNTY.

ANTELOPE County is situated in the northeastern part of the State, in the fifth tier of counties from the eastern border of the State and in the second from the northern. It is bounded on the north by Knox County, on the east by Pierce and Madison, on the south by Boone and on the west by Wheeler and Holt Counties. It is twenty-four miles from east to west and thirty-six from north to south, containing twenty-four townships, 864 square miles, or 552,960 acres of land. The 42d parallel of latitude very nearly coincides with the northern line of its southern tier of townships.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The county is composed of valley and upland, the Elkhorn Valley traversing it in a northwesterly and southwesterly direction and comprising the larger portion of the county. South of this valley is a range of hills, embracing most of the land in the southern tier of townships, and to the north of it is another range of hills, constituting the divide between this valley and those of the Verdigris and Bazile Creeks. These two ranges of hills vary in height from slight elevations to about 150 feet above the bottom lands of the Elkhorn Valley.

The valley of the Elkhorn itself is composed of "first" and "second" bottom lands. The first bottoms are small irregular tracts, contiguous to the river banks, and, in times of high water, subject to overflow. The second bottoms extend back from these to the foot of the hills on either side, at a distance varying from one to three miles, and at an average elevation of about twenty feet.

The uplands are themselves broken up by transverse ranges of hills and valleys, running nearly north and south, and drained by small creeks flowing for the most part into the Elkhorn. As a general thing these hill ranges are gently undulating and easy of ascent, but occasionally they are too steep and rough to admit of cultivation.

GEOLOGY.

The immediate surface soil of three-quarters of the area of the county is a dark clay loam, the remaining one quarter varying from a rich, sandy loam to a worthless yellow sand. The bottom lands are alluvium and modified loess. The uplands are composed of loess and drift. The sandy portions are either drift or modified loess, but the drift is limited when compared with the loess, and makes very fertile land.

The soil of the hillsides average about eighteen inches in depth, and, on the bottom lands, from two and a half to three feet, though the subsoil, after exposure to frosts and atmospheric agencies, becomes pulverized and productive. There are exceptional places at the foot of steep hills, where the accumulation of vegetable mold has reached a depth of eight or ten feet.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Grasses.—Prominent among the natural resources of the county must be mentioned its grasses. Of these there is practically an unlimited supply. The most valuable variety is "blue joint," which grows everywhere except on the first bottoms of the Elkhorn. Just as soon as prairie fires are prevented in the fall, and the grass allowed to stand through the winter, protecting the roots from exposure by preventing the soil from being blown away, a thick turf is formed; excellent pasturage and heavy crops of nutritious hay result. Besides this, there are small quantities of red top and buffalo grass, and, on the bottoms, three or four varieties of coarse slough grass. There is also a species of wild oats growing on the uplands, which affords excellent pasturage early in the spring, and which is second only in value to the blue joint.

The timber found native in this county is principally cottonwood, ash and oak. Cottonwood is most abundant along the Elkhorn, and oak along the smaller streams. Other kinds of timber are the box elder, basswood, red and white elm and willow. There is plenty of wood in the western part of the county for fuel, though the eastern part is not so well supplied. There is but little brick clay in the county, and the brick made of it is not of the first quality, except that found near Neligh, which is of excellent quality. Wild fruits abound in favorable seasons, the principal kinds being plums, grapes and gooseberries.

Streams and Water Supply.—The main stream of the county is the Elkhorn, one of the most beautiful streams in the State. It enters the county from the west, thirteen miles from the northwest corner, and, after pursuing a tortuous course toward the southeast, leaves it ten miles from the southeast corner. Its average width is here about seventy-five feet; depth, eighteen inches; current, rapid; water, clear and pure; bottom, sandy; fall, about six feet to the mile. From the north it has several tributaries, among them Reynolds, Belmer, Elwood and Hopkins Creeks. From the south seven creeks flow into it, Cedar Creek and Clear Water being the principal ones. The former derived its name from the existence of considerable quantities of cedar timber up its valley, from two to three miles above where Oakdale is located. Both streams have quite rapid currents and considerable volume, and furnish excellent milling facilities.

Springs of hard water are numerous in the creek valleys, and plenty of good well water is obtained by digging or boring on the bottom lands to a depth of from ten to twenty-five feet, and on the uplands from sixty to one hundred and fifty feet, according to the elevation above the water level in the valleys.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first pre-emption claim made in Antelope County was by George St. Clair, commonly known as "Ponca George," a man of Canadian French descent. His claim was No. 941, in the Dakota Land District. The date of settlement was April 25, 1868. On June 30, he entered his claim, which was in St. Clair Valley, one of the finest valleys in the county. St. Clair went West in the same year. Josiah McKirahan, from Belmont County, Ohio, pre-empted Claim No. 957. The date of his settlement was November 2, 1868. He "proved up" on his claim

November 28, 1868, and sold his claim to Cyrus D. Buck May 6, 1869. This was the first deed executed in the county.

Michael J. Hughes brought his family into the county in June, 1868, and moved away in October following. His was the first family that lived in the county.

The first permanent settlement was made by Crandall Hopkins, who came here from Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in November, 1868. The next permanent settlers were Thomas Mahan, Charles Timms, J. H. Snider and family, A. M. Salnave, Jacob Bowsman and William Clark, who came in the early spring of 1869. A few months later, B. A. Trueblood, Albert Sleitter, August Learman, John Cowin, A. M. Towsley and Charles Dworak arrived and made selection of claims.

In 1870, the Cedar Creek settlement was made. Among these settlers were A. J. Leech, Henry King, Edward and Albert Palmer, S. Morgan, Charles Wilson, Anson L. Kimball and Chauncey Seely. This settlement is about seven miles above Oakdale. About a month later, Martin L. Freeman, Thomas Stolp, Louis Contois, Louis Patras and W. W. Putney (followed in about a month by his family) moved into the county.

West Cedar Valley was settled in June, 1872, by Thomas Lawton, William Lawrence, Henry Griffith, Henry Rogers, Henry Karl and I. N. Taylor.

The first birth in the county was that of Anna Kimball, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kimball, May 1, 1870; the first marriage was a double one—Allen Hopkins to Miss Frances Bausman and Elias Ives to Miss Hopkins, sister of Allen Hopkins, August 14, 1869, and the first death that of Mary Frances Snider, October 4, 1870.

The first post office in the county was at Twin Grove; J. H. Snider was first Postmaster.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The early settlers of Antelope County suffered but little molestation from the Indians. From a little pamphlet descriptive of the county, written in 1878, by A. J. Leech, one of the early settlers, we make the following extracts: "In 1870, the settlers suffered from the first Indian raid. A party of ten Indians visited the new settlement, appearing friendly at first, but in two or three instances becoming extremely insolent, firing a number of shots into the house of Louis Petras, finally stealing nine horses and hurrying off toward the Sioux reservations in the Northwest."

"In November, 1870, the Indians made a second raid upon the settlements, breaking into the house of Robert Horne, living on the head of Cedar Creek, carrying off or destroying all his household goods. These Indians were followed by fourteen of the settlers, overtaken and severely punished * * a few miles below O'Neill City. Two of their number were killed and two or three known to be wounded. The whites also suffered in this little battle, two of them receiving severe arrow wounds and having one horse killed and two or three wounded. Since that time the settlers have not been molested by Indians."

There were in addition to the difficulties mentioned in these extracts, a few Indian "scares." One of these scares occurred in the spring of 1872, in the St. Clair Valley. A party of Poncas were on their way to pay a visit to the Pawnees, when they stopped at the house of Mr. Blankenship and ordered something to eat. Perceiving that the settlers feared them, they decided to have some sport, and so made the children turn the grindstone while they ground their hatchets and knives, chased the dog off the place, scattered a sack of seed corn to the winds, etc. Mr. Blankenship now appearing on the scene, took down his musket and ordered them to "Poccachee," which order, not desiring to have any difficulty, they obeyed. After going through similar antics at the house of David Cossairt, they pursued their journey, and no Indians afterward disturbed the settlement.

One of the old settlers of Frenchtown gives the following account of an Indian begging and thieving raid in Frenchtown, of the Sioux tribe, which occurred March 1, 1870. He says there were but four families in the settlement at the time. About a dozen Indians passed down the river (Elkhorn), stopping at Frank Patras', wanting something to eat; they stole a revolver and passed on to Louis Contois', asked lodgings, but the house was full already, so went on to Martin Freeman's, who was not at home, but his brother and wife and child were there. Mrs. F. was frightened by them, so started for a neighbor's, but they overtook her and told her to come back or they would kill her papoose; so she returned and gave them something to eat. Mrs. Freeman was so thoroughly scared that she was determined to leave the place; so Mr. Freeman sold and they went down the river about eight miles. The reds then went to Louis Patras' and succeeded in getting away with most of his chickens and ducks; also shot a cow and pig with their bows and arrows, and, to wind up with, fired a gun-shot into his house. The next day, March 2, Frank Patras, Louis Contois and Andrew Thiboult started for Dakota City, at that time a land office. The following evening, the aforesaid Indians took their back tracks, stealing two horses from Louis Patras, one from Martin Freeman, three from Louis Contois and two from Frank Patras. On learning the condition of affairs, Louis Patras started on foot to meet and notify his neighbors, which, of course, was a useless trip. They lost no time in pursuing the Indians, going first to the Pawnee reservation. On arriving there, they were assured that the thieves were not of their number; they went from there to Lee Snyder's settlement, near Oakdale; while there, saw an account in a Omaha paper of some horses being stolen by the Indians, stating that they had been turned back to the Government at Fort Randall. To this point they directed their course, finding them (the horses) in a reduced condition, scarcely able to walk home, and disabled from performing ordinary work during that season.

In August, 1872, a party of about two hundred Poncas, returning from a hunting expedition, in which they had had a difficulty with the Sioux, paid this portion of the county a visit, and made themselves very obnoxious by their persistent begging; during the few days they were here, they also spent considerable time in hunting, killing thirty elk and a large number of deer. In the month of June previous, a large fine buffalo was killed here, which was the last seen in this part of the country.

MILITARY EXPERIENCE.

Gen. O. P. Hurford, of Oakdale, who commanded the First Brigade of Nebraska Militia under the Territorial Government, contributes to this work the following letter, descriptive of Antelope County's earlier military experiences, which will no doubt be of much interest to our readers.

OAKDALE, Neb., March 11, 1882.

WESTERN HISTORICAL COMPANY:

GENTLEMEN—In undertaking to comply with your request to furnish some account of the military transactions of Nebraska as far as they have passed under my observation, I realize that it is not always easy to hold the militia above ridicule at a time when the fashion was to go to war on the national account. During the rebellion, the animus of the

Indians on the plains seemed to change as the fortunes of the Union forces varied, and when it became necessary for the Government to pay them their annuities in greenbacks instead of gold and silver, they became restless and impudent. Frequent depredations were committed by them upon freighters and the graders and tie-cutters of the Union Pacific Railroad. This state of things was a constant source of anxiety to the settlers along the Elkhorn and Platte Rivers. In addition to this, Gov. Saunders was frequently in receipt of anonymous letters from Kansas and Missouri, warning him that the rebel Quantrell was planning a raid on Omaha, to sack the town and rob the banks. These letters were brought to my attention by the Governor, with instructions to adopt such means as I had at my command to meet the danger should it arrive. While the public mind was thus agitated, we awoke one morning in July, 1864, to find some of the streets of Omaha full of refugees from the Elkhorn, who brought with them the dire report that the Indians were down upon them in force. Whole settlements packed up what movables they could in a hurry, and rushed into Omaha for protection. The thing looked serious. Word was sent to Bellevue, in Sarpy County, where the good people rallied and hastened to the scene of the reported danger. At Omaha, we rushed to arms; horses enough for two companies of cavalry were pressed into service, mounted by willing volunteers and sent to the front. I remember well the high character of some of the volunteers. Side by side in the ranks appeared Hons. P. W. Hitchcock and A. S. Paddock, both of whom served afterward with distinction in the Senate of the United States, and Mr. Hitchcock, also a Delegate in Congress from the Territory of Nebraska.

The battalion, when formed and equipped, was put under the command of Maj. John Taff, who afterward served three terms in Congress for the State of Nebraska. Maj. Taff was ordered to proceed to the front, with instructions to protect the settlements but to avoid hostilities if possible. But when he arrived there he found that the Indians

> "Had folded their tents like the Arabs,
> And silently stolen away."

To use a well-remembered expression of Senator Paddock, "*It was no great war anyhow.*" Instead of their being Sioux, as reported, they were a band of Omahas who were returning from a visit to the Otoes. They had camped at the mouth of the Elkhorn, within easy range of some of Edward Creighton's cattle, and needing something for their larder, they appropriated a steer or two to that account. The keepers of the cattle took fright and fled, bringing with them every settler to whom they could communicate their own panic. When the Indians saw what had been done they were as badly frightened as the rest of us, and pulled out for their reservation. In the meantime, the situation farther west grew every day more and more serious, and the demand for help more urgent. Gen. Mitchell was in command of the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha, but owing to the necessity for troops at the South, he had not men enough at his command to keep the Indians west of Ft. Kearney in check and protect the commerce of the plains. In his extremity, he called upon Gov. Saunders for help, and I was ordered to raise and equip a battalion of mounted militia to co operate with Gen. Mitchell in the field. In order to do so I called for volunteers, but while our people were ready and willing to protect their own homes, it was a much more serious matter for many of them to leave their families and go to the far front without present compensation. To meet this difficulty, I raised a bounty fund by subscription, which was liberally supplied by the business men of Omaha. A number of persons volunteered and supplied their own horses, while other horses had to be pressed or hired, as necessity seemed to require. I obtained the necessary ordnance stores to equip the horses from the War Department. Lieut. Northop was the ordnance officer at Omaha, and as ordnance stores can only be issued on the order of a Brigadier General, I had to apply to Gen. Mitchell, who was on the plains, operating against the savages. The General telegraphed the officer in charge of the stores to deliver me what I wanted, whereupon I wrote an order for what we wanted of cavalry equipments and gave it to one of my staff officers (Col. N. R. Hays), with directions to deliver it to Lieut. Northop, draw the supplies, and have them turned over to the officer in command of new recruits. Col. Hays took the order, and in his zeal to do things just right without knowing exactly how, put *his own approval* upon the order, to the great amusement of the better informed on such subjects. The order, with the indorsement of *approval* by a subordinate, passed as a joke in military circles for some time thereafter. But here in passing, let me pay a willing tribute to the memory of the late Col. Hays. His zeal was only equaled by his usefulness. Located as he was at Columbus, in charge of the Loup Fork Ferry, he was ever watchful and prompt. By his vigilance I was kept fully advised at all times of the movements of the Indians on the Upper Loup Fork River. And thus a company of horse was raised and equipped, put under command of Capt. Ira R. Porter and sent into the field. At Ft. Kearney, they were sworn into the United States service for two months, went to the front and did good work. They claimed to have actually *killed* more Indians than all the United States forces put together. They were honorably discharged when their services were no longer needed, and I had the satisfaction afterward of hearing them well spoken of by the army officers with whom they came in contact.

In closing this hasty sketch, I wish also to bear witness to the uniform courtesy and consideration with which we were treated by the United States Army officers. They seemed to realize the fact that we could do but little, but that what we *could* do was done promptly and with a cheerful zeal.

The militia law of the Territory of Nebraska was notable for the high rank it conferred upon officers serving on the staff of a Brigadier General of militia. My military family was as follows: Col. John R. Meredith, Adjutant; Col. N. R. Hays, Aid de Camp; Col. Frank Welch, Quartermaster; Col. John I. Redeck, Aid de Camp; Col. D. W. Hitchcock, now of railroad fame, was also an Aid de Camp. As there were no applicants for positions on my staff with rank below that of Colonel, the vacancies were never filled. Respectfully, etc.,

O. P. HURFORD.

INDIAN RELICS.

"There are various indications that at some former time the site of Neligh City was the camping-ground and home of some large body of Indians. Traces of their camps are still visible on the surface of the earth, and in excavating cellars, bones of buffalo, elk, deer and antelope, stone arrow-heads and portions of human skeletons are frequently unearthed."—(*O'Neill's Northern Nebraska, 1875.*)

MOUND-BUILDERS.

Were there ever any Mound-Builders in Nebraska? Possibly. About three-fourths of a mile west of Neligh, previous to the advent of the plow, there were indications of the existence of a race anterior to the red man. At this point, when first the early settlers came, a circular embankment, from one to two feet high, was visible, inclosing a space about one half-mile in diameter, and with an opening at the southeast, as if for an entrance. This inclosure, with its embankment, which may have been, in the centuries long ago, breast high and designed for defense, was called by the early settlers "The Fort." Near "The Fort" toward the north were two irregular rows of mounds, about fifteen in number, and of about the same elevation as the embankment. Near by were also found, by Hon. William B. Lambert, numerous specimens of what appeared to be remains of a rude pottery or earthenware, one piece in particular being found nearly entire, bearing a strong resemblance to an urn. Now the embankment and the mounds have been reduced by the plow to a common level with the surrounding prairie, so that their former location is not distinguishable to the eye.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

In the year 1871, the State Legislature passed a law bounding Antelope County as follows: "Commencing at the southwest corner of Township 23 north, of Range 8 west; thence east to the southeast corner of Township 23 north, of Range 5 west; thence north to the northeast corner of Township 28 north, of Range 5 west; thence west to the northwest corner of Township 28 north, of Range 8 west; thence south to the place of beginning." These boundaries have not been changed.

At the time of the passage of the above act, Hon. Leander Gerrard was a member of the Senate. In 1870, some Indians stole some valuable stock from settlers near Columbus, Platte County. Twenty-four hours afterward, Mr. Gerrard, S. C. Smith and E. A. Gerrard were in pursuit. Their route lay through what is now Antelope County, and when near Cedar Creek some of their number became too faint from fatigue and hunger to proceed, having been without food for two days. Opportunity offering, they slew and refreshed themselves upon a fine young antelope, and, being rested, continued the pursuit of the Indians to the

Niobrara River, but failed to overtake them. The circumstance of the killing of the antelope, remembered by Mr. Gerrard, led him to suggest the name "Antelope" for the county then being defined by the law above recited. Hence the name.

In accordance with an act of the Legislature, the first general election was held in June, 1871. Two hundred and two votes were polled, and the following officers elected: Commissioners, E. R. Palmer, L. A. Boyd and William Clark; Clerk, John W. Skiles; Treasurer, R. Marwood; Probate Judge, D. V. Coe; Surveyor, G. H. McGee; Sheriff, Jeptha Hopkins; County Superintendent, A. J. Leech. At the regular election in November following, all of the above officers were re-elected except two—Z. Buoy being elected Commissioner instead of E. R. Palmer, and W. W. Putney being elected Clerk instead of John W. Skiles. In 1875, R. C. Eldridge, of Neligh, was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention. Representatives in the State Legislature from Antelope County have been William B. Lambert, of Neligh, elected in 1877; F. H. Trowbridge, of Neligh, in 1879, and W. W. Putney, in 1881.

COUNTY SEAT.

About the time the county limits were defined, and before any town had been started, I. N. Taylor, agent for the sale of all the lands of the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad Company, in the valley of the Elkhorn—20,000 acres of which lay in Antelope County—was sent by them to examine their lands in Antelope, for valuation, and to report to them on the most eligible location for a county seat. His choice fell upon the present site of Oakdale, and it was subsequently approved by the great majority of the settlers in the county, in the year 1872. A small one-story frame court house was built in 1873, at a cost of $650. This was destroyed by fire on October 6, 1875, and, on account of a desire of a portion of the people to remove the county seat to Neligh, has not yet been replaced. The final location of the county seat will probably be determined by the location of the center of population and wealth. This question has all along been complicated with the difficulties between the county and the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, over that company's lands, located in the county, a brief history of which, as of local interest, we insert.

BURLINGTON & MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD LANDS.

In 1860, the United States made land grants to the U. P. R. R. and the B. & M. R. R., giving them every odd-numbered section within twenty miles each way from the central lines of their respective roads when located. It came to pass after the lines were located that in certain places, especially at the junction of the two roads, near Old Fort Kearney, north of the B. & M. and south of the U. P., these two belts overlapped each other. It then became a question as to whose lands these sections were, lying in both belts. The Secretary of the Interior decided in favor of the U. P. R. R. Company. The B. & M. Company then claimed that the amount of land this decision deprived them of should be made good to them from lands outside their limits. This claim was acceded to, and, in 1871, these outside lands were selected and patented, lying chiefly north of the Platte, in Platte, Boone, Greeley, Howard, Sherman, Valley, Madison and Antelope Counties. After the lands were patented, but before the patents were recorded, a suit was brought, in 1873, by Judge Briggs, of Omaha, Neb., instigated by parties in Antelope County, in the United States Court, to annul the title and recover the lands, alleging that they were obtained by fraud. After considerable delay, a decision was rendered in favor of the company. The case was carried, on appeal, to the United States Supreme Court, and finally, on February 19, 1879, a decision was reached, affirming the title of the B. & M. R. R. Company to the lands. On account of this suit, the B. & M. neglected and refused to pay any taxes on these lands. They were willing to compromise by paying the taxes due for the years previous to the institution of the suit, and after the Supreme Court decision, but not for the time between these two dates. All the counties, except Antelope, compromised on this or some other basis; but Antelope County repeatedly refused to compromise. In 1879, the County Commissioners employed counsel to take charge of the case. In pursuance of their advice all these lands in Antelope were sold for the taxes for the years 1873 to 1878 inclusive, to the county under the provisions of a law passed January 30, 1867, and amended February 25, 1875.

About the same time, the company withdrew their lands from the market. Since then numerous efforts have been made by the company to compromise, but, although a majority of the people have been favorably disposed to a compromise of some kind, by which these lands would be again placed on the market and pay their portion of the taxes, yet there has always existed a party opposed to it, basing their opposition on the ground that the B. & M. Company had not yet offered to pay a sufficiently large per cent of the taxes that are still delinquent. This difficulty has retarded the settlement of the county, as most of the lands are choice, and about 60,000 acres in extent; has caused an unsettled feeling in regard to the final location of the county seat and injuriously affected the public school interests, as they are largely interested in the taxes which will ultimately be paid.

The County Commissioners, in 1881, commenced in the District Court proceedings of foreclosure of the tax certificates. These proceedings will bring the question to a settlement; the B. & M. lands will pay their proper share of the county taxes and be replaced on the market by the company. The total amount of taxes claimed as due by the county, including interest and penalties, is about $55,000. But, as a portion of this was illegally assessed, and, as another portion would doubtless be allowed the company in a court of equity, they have steadily declined to pay the full amount. In the spring of 1881, they offered $18,000, which was refused; in the spring of 1882, they offered $36,000, which was likewise declined, the attorney for the county demanding $45,000. The best information obtainable at the present writing indicates a settlement by the payment to the county of about $40,000.

This question settled, one of the chief obstacles in the way of rapid progress of the county will have been removed.

OTHER RETARDING INFLUENCES.

In addition to the conflict with the B. & M. Company over these lands, as above briefly outlined, may be mentioned the grasshopper visitations. In 1874, the plague was extremely devastating. Almost every green thing was eaten or destroyed, and, in some of the gulches, the grasshoppers piled upon each other to the depth of six feet, where different currents of wind had blown two clouds of them upon each other. In 1875, they were very destructive also, but not so much so as in 1874; in 1876, they came again, but in still more diminished numbers, since which time they have given the settlers no trouble whatever. Their failure to re-appear in succeeding years has been accounted for by some close observers from the fact that in 1877, the month of February was very warm, and consequently they were hatched out much earlier than usual; the weather in March was successively warm and freezing, thus many were frozen to death in infancy, and, April and May being very wet months, those that escaped the frosts of March, were drowned, and thus all the grasshoppers were, in 1877, destroyed by climatic changes before any eggs were laid.

One curious effect of the grasshopper visitation was the breaking-up of Pleasant Valley Precinct organization. The people nearly all left the precinct, and, as a consequence, the County Commissioners withdrew permission for the organization to exist.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The people of Antelope County, although suffering their full share of violent deaths, have been remarkably free from crime. There has been but one murder in the county. This occurred in the spring of 1871, in an altercation between R. A. Rollins and J. P. Fletcher. Mr. Fletcher insisted upon driving along a road, passing within a few feet of Mr. Rollins' door, which Mr. Rollins attempted forcibly to prevent. In the quarrel which ensued, Frank Cottle, an employe of Mr. Rollins, shot Fletcher, killing him instantly. Rollins was shot through the ear. Cottle was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months, but pardoned at the end of three. There was one other murder trial in the county, at Oakdale, on a change of venue from Holt County.

Besides the deaths mentioned in connection with our sketch of Clearwater, there have been two deaths by drowning—Dr. Elwood's child, in July, 1870, and William Clark, one of the first County Commissioners, May 24, 1873, in a slough between Oakdale and the Elkhorn; one, Frederick Whitwer, suicide by shooting, in the spring of 1872; in the succeeding summer, Mrs. Eldridge, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp; July 14, 1874, Mrs. Henry Rogers, either by the sun's heat or that of a prairie fire, which she was fighting, or both; a little son of Spencer Smith, who was thrown from and dragged to death by a horse, and, September 9, 1875, Hugh McCombs, killed by lightning.

In addition, a most singular case of lightning stroke occurred, April 24, 1881, inasmuch as it did not result fatally. James M. Gillespie was holding up a piece of scantling, when the electric fluid passed down it, down his left arm, left side and both legs, shattering the scantling and throwing pieces of it thirty rods and stripping every particle of clothing, including shoes and stockings, from his person. He lay insensible nearly three days and was given up as dead by his friends, but, at the end of this long period, regained consciousness, and is now, with the exception of slight paralysis of his left side, enjoying usual health.

GENERAL TOPICS.

The first Fourth of July celebration occurred in 1871, in a little elm grove about two miles from the present site of Oakdale. A few of the settlers from Madison County came up to participate. Dr. A. B. Elwood delivered the oration. A. J. Leech read the Declaration of Independence, and the Cedar Creek Choir furnished music for the occasion, Judge J. H. Snider being President of the Day. Remarks were made by Rev. Henry Griffiths, who had the day before arrived from England, having been just six weeks on the way.

There are fifty-eight school districts in Antelope County, thirty-five schoolhouses, sixty qualified teachers and about 2,000 children of school age. The value of schoolhouse sites is $800; of schoolhouses, $7,000; of books and apparatus, $500, and of furniture, $2,000; total value of school property, $10,300.

In 1870, there were 150 voters, probably from 500 to 600 people; in 1875, the population was 1,500; in 1880, 3,830, and, in 1881, 4,522, of whom 2,475 were males and 2,047 females. There were only two colored people in the county.

As showing the progress of the county, the following acreage of the four leading agricultural staples may be given. Of wheat, there were 3,776 acres; of corn, 7,657 acres; of oats, 1,550 acres, and of barley, 572 acres.

On the tax duplicate for 1881, the following values of real and personal estate appear: Real estate, $238,722, and of personal property—horses, 2,107, valued at $55,608; cattle, 5,005, value, $48,688; mules, 177, value, $6,085; sheep, 1,139, value, $1,249; swine, 3,563, value, $3,204; vehicles, 704, value, $12,212; money in merchandising, $50,680; manufactures, $8,665; agricultural implements, $16,206; moneys and credits, $18,305; furniture, $5,304; other property, $27,086; real estate in Oakdale, $22,483; in Neligh, $36,296, making a grand total on the tax list of $550,792.

The farmers of this county have paid considerable attention to the planting of fruit and forest trees. Of fruit trees, the apple, plum and cherry are the principal species planted. All of these present a thrifty appearance, and promise large returns, where properly protected by groves of cottonwood or other trees. Peach trees have been to some slight extent experimented with, but, on account of the high altitudes and high winds, so far these experiments have been unsatisfactory. The number of fruit trees planted in Antelope County was about 15,000 up to 1882.

The principal species of forest trees planted are the cottonwood, box elder, maple and walnut. The total number of all kinds of forest trees planted, as returned by the Assessors, in 1881, was 640,000. They are planted in groves, usually in rows six feet apart each way, and cultivated with great care. Mr. A. J. Motter, living in St. Clair Valley, about six miles to the southeast of Oakdale, has a fine grove of seven acres, started in 1873, the larger cottonwood trees having now reached a height of about forty-five feet, and a diameter of over ten inches. The average height of these trees is thirty feet, and average diameter seven inches. The largest of his maple trees are twenty-five feet high, averaging fifteen feet. They were, however, frozen down to the ground in 1873, and eaten by the grasshoppers in 1874, so that the above figures do not show what would be the result of maple tree culture under favorable circumstances. Others have had, or might have had, at least, equal success.

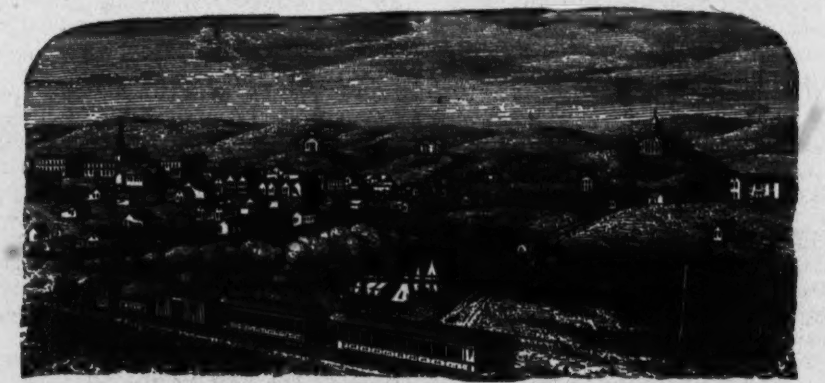
There have been planted over 1,000 grape vines, mostly Concords, which yield prolifically, and the Wilson strawberry finds here a most congenial climate and produces a most delicious berry.

OAKDALE.

This flourishing town is situated in the southeast part of the county, on the south bank of Cedar Creek, about one mile west of its confluence with the Elkhorn, at an elevation of about 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. It was named "Oakdale" from the fact of its existence of considerable quantities of oak timber, on Cedar Creek, above its location, at the time of the first visits of the early pioneers. The town site was laid out by I. N. Taylor in 1872. The first settler here was B. C. Palmer, from Illinois, who came in June of this year. About the same time came Dr. A. B. Elwood, Thomas Potts, T. P. Trask and A. M. Towsley.

In 1872, the town site, consisting of one-half section of land, was sold to individual members of the State Board of Immigration, in consideration of $3.25 per acre, and their bond in the sum of $10,000 to build and put in operation a flouring mill. This contract was substantially carried out in 1873, by the sale by them to R. G. King, of one-half the town site in consideration of $400 and his bond in the sum of $10,000. Mr. King built the mill, a frame three-and-a-half-story building, at a cost of $18,000. It at first had but two run of stone, but now has three, and until 1875 was the only flouring-mill in the county. With the building of this mill commenced the building-up of Oakdale.

The first house and first store in the town were built by B. C. Palmer, in April, 1873, who had moved into the town in June, 1872. Dr. A. B. Elwood moved in about the same time, and was soon after followed by Thomas Potts, T. P. Trask and A. M. Towsley. The second store was built in July of the same year by R. G. King. The first Postmaster was R. P. Elwood, in 1873, and the first school, a select one, was taught by Charles Sale, in a house built by himself for a residence. The first schoolhouse was built on an elevation in the south part of the village, in 1874. A. Coole was the first blacksmith, in 1873. The first marriage was that of John Malzacher to Miss Jennie Elwood, December 25, 1873. On March 9, 1874, occurred the double marriage of Silas Howard to Emma Bennett, and of Albert Bennett to Julia Howard. The first birth, that of William T. Frost, occurred in March, 1873; the first death, that of Clara Potts, daughter of Thomas Potts, was in February, 1873. In this year, Robert Elwood built and kept the first hotel, and Rev. Hiram Keith, Methodist minister, preached the first sermon. The Methodist Church was organized in 1874; the Congregational in 1877; the Presbyterian and Episcopalian in October, 1881. There is but one church edifice in the town, built in 1881, by the Methodists, and dedicated on December 18 of that year, Rev. Mr. Pardee, of Sioux City, Iowa, conducting the dedicatory services. This building is used by all the churches.



VIEW OF OAKDALE.

The village of Oakdale was organized January 13, 1882, by the election of a Board of Trustees, of which the members were: F. H. Green, Chairman; M. W. King, W. S. Smith, D. E. Beckwith and Robert Wilson; D. A. Holmes, Attorney; Samuel McCord, Marshal, and E. P. McCormick, Police Justice. On the same evening, the board passed four ordinances, the third being "to license and regulate the sale of intoxicating, malt, vinous, mixed or fermented liquors in Oakdale."

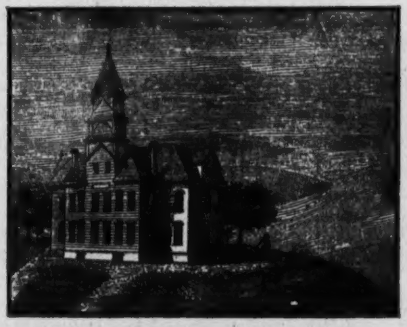
In this town there are now five general stores, one hardware store, one harness shop and two hotels—the Central, started in the spring of 1880, and the Commercial, started in the summer. The census of 1880 shows that the population of the town was then 532, and the children of school age numbered 175.

THE ELKHORN "PEN AND PLOW."

The initial number of this paper was published April 7, 1877, by I. N. Taylor. In the following October, one-half interest was purchased by E. P. McCormick, who thus became co-editor and co-proprietor. In 1879, Mr. McCormick became sole editor, and, in 1880, by purchasing Mr. Taylor's interest, sole proprietor. During the first two years of this paper's existence, it was called the Oakdale *Pen and Plow*. It has always been Republican in politics, and has labored zealously for the promotion of the interests of the county and of Oakdale, the county seat.

OAKDALE SEMINARY.

The Board of Directors of this institution of learning organized October 13, 1881, by electing Rev. George L. Little, of Omaha, President; Rev. Harvey Wilson, Oakdale, Vice President; I. N. Taylor, Oakdale, Secretary, and S. S. King, Oakdale, Treasurer. On the same day, Rev. Harvey Wilson, who was at the time pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Dakota City, was chosen Principal of the seminary. The institution was incorporated October 22, 1881, and its first term of school opened in rented rooms, January 2, 1882. It is the design of the Directors to erect an elegant and commodious fire-proof building, on elevated and sightly grounds, purchased for the purpose in the southwest corner of the town of Oakdale, the corner-stones having been laid April 19, 1882.



OAKDALE SEMINARY.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Post, No. 82, G. A. R., was organized at Oakdale December 17, 1881, and the following officers were elected: P. H. Wintersteen, Post Commander; O. Brittell, Vice Commander; W. W. Wilkenson, Jr., Vice Commander; D. E. Beckwith, Quartermaster; W. F. Conwell, Surgeon; D. F. Cole, Chaplain; N. B. Eggleston, Officer of the Day, and S. T. McNally, Officer of the Guard. The number of members at the time of organization was thirty-five. There are now fifty members.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

B. F. ADMIRE, attorney at law, is a native of Dubuque, Iowa; commenced his law studies with Folkler & Longueville. He afterward attended the law department of the State University of Iowa; graduated from this institution June, 1880; came to Oakdale, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession.

F. H. LE DUE, hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., was born in Charleston, S. C.; served in the late war about two years. In 1874, came to Columbus, Neb.; worked at the tinner's trade till the fall of 1874, when he came to Oakdale, and opened a tinshop. He afterward added stoves and hardware. From a very small beginning, he has worked into a large and flourishing business. He is now carrying a stock of about $4,000. Has been School Director.

O. P. HURFORD was born in Canton, Stark County, Ohio, in 1831; educated with the intention of entering the medical profession; reads five languages, and speaks three of them fluently; selected the mercantile business for a livelihood, and entered into business on his own account, in his native town in Ohio, in grain, milling and merchandise. At the age of twenty-two, emigrated from Ohio to Nebraska, and, in company with Mr. F. A. Schnieder, established the first hardware store, under the firm name of Schnieder & Hurford, in Omaha. In the early part of 1856, he arrived at Omaha with his family, consisting of his wife and one daughter—Etta, in May, 1857. Mr. H. resided continuously in Omaha from May, 1857, until November, 1875, during which time he took an active part in building up the fortunes of Omaha and the State of Nebraska. He was connected with his brother, T. J. Hurford, in the hardware business at Council Bluffs, Iowa, from 1859 to 1870, under the firm name of T. J. Hurford & Brother, and also at Nebraska City, in connection with Mr. John Heth for several years, as Hurford, Brother & Co. From 1861 to 1866, Mr. H. was in company with Dr. George L. Miller, post trader and Government contractor at Fort Kearney, Neb., and was largely interested in freighting to the West before the advent of the Union Pacific Railroad. From 1865 to the present date, he has been identified with the milling business in Nebraska. He built the Papillion Mills, nine miles west of Omaha, in Douglas County, in 1865, and operated them for several years. In connection with Col. Charles Mathewson, and Hon. George W. Frost, he built the Norfolk Mills at Norfolk, Madison County, Neb., about the year 1868, and remained a member of the Norfolk Mill Company for ten years. He left Omaha in November, 1875, and went to Galveston, Texas, where he projected and superintended the building of the first flouring mill in that city. After a temporary sojourn of two years in Texas, he returned to Nebraska, intending to sell out finally and return to Galveston; but, being appointed by the United States Court, in 1877, to take charge of the Oakdale Mills as receiver during a certain conflict over the title to the same, he, after the quieting of the title to the mill property, took permanent possession of the same, enlarged and improved it, and thereby very much increased its capacity and business. Mr. H. was elected County Commissioner of Douglas County in 1860, and served in that capacity for one term of three years. He was appointed by Gov. Alvin Saunders Brigadier General of the First Brigade of Nebraska Militia, under the Territorial Government of Nebraska, in 1862, and served in that capacity until the State organization superseded the territorial form of Government. Mr. H., during his whole business career, has been a liberal contributor to various journals—the Omaha *Herald*, the Galveston *News* and the *Texas Presbyterian*, being the most prominent among them. And Mr. H. assures the author, trusting that the suggestion may not be wholly lost, that a reasonable degree of scientific pursuit, and the judicious cultivation of a literary taste, are likely to afford to the business man a lasting satisfaction that will endure, especially when his efforts in other directions fail. Mr. Hurford stood by Omaha in her infancy, and through her darkest days and hardest struggles. He was one of a committee of gentlemen who went to New York City to secure the re-location of the Union Pacific Railroad bridge from Child's Mills, a point six miles below Omaha, and to get it located at Omaha. The conflict was a desperate one, and had to be waged against other opposing interests that were very strong and very important. Their mission was successful, and was acknowledged to be the last great battle that Omaha had to fight to secure her commercial supremacy. Mr. Hurford proposes now, so far as he is at present able to decide, to make Northern Nebraska the theater upon which to enact the closing scene of his enterprise.

D. A. HOLMES, attorney at law, also firm of Jackson & Holmes, Neligh.

ALBERT JOHNSON was born in Dallas County, Iowa; removed to Jefferson County, Kan., where he lived for ten years; he then removed to Sutton, Clay Co., Neb., and, in partnership with his brother, transacting a general real estate business. After four years of successful business at Sutton, he accepted the position of cashier of the Antelope County Bank at Oakdale, Neb. In a short time, the bank found if necessary to place their lands for sale and real estate mortgage loans in one department. Mr. Johnson took the management, and is now doing a good business. He is a young man, and no doubt will make a success of whatever he takes hold of.

CHARLES F. HUNTINGTON, attorney at law, was born in Brattleboro, Vt.; was raised in Rochester, N. Y. He commenced the study of law at Pennsylvania, attended the Cazenovia Seminary in 1870, 1871 and 1872, also the Syracuse University; was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1879, in Potter County, Penn. He at once came to Oakdale, and has since engaged in the practice of his profession.

S. S. KING, County Treasurer, was born in McKean County, Penn. He enlisted, in 1861, in Company I, First Pennsylvania Rifles; lost his right leg at the battle of North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864, was discharged June 29, 1865; in 1866, came to Dodge County, Neb., took up a homestead claim, which he afterward sold; in 1872, came to Oakdale, followed farming about six years. In 1878, he was appointed County Treasurer, to fill an unexpired term; in the fall of 1879, he was elected to this office; was County Commissioner from 1875 to 1878.

THOMAS KRYGER, bookseller, stationer, and Postmaster, was born in Dunkirk, N. Y.; in 1867, came to Holland City, Mich.; in the fall of 1872, came to West Point, Neb., taught school at Rock Creek seven months, afterward engaged in merchandising; June, 1873, they removed their stock to Oakdale, where he has since resided; was appointed Deputy Sheriff in 1877; July 1, 1880, was appointed Postmaster; was United States Enumerator in 1880.

E. P. McCORMICK, editor Elkhorn *Pen and Plow*, is a native of Ross County, Ohio; in 1868, came to Columbus, Neb.; engaged in the drug business; in December, 1876, came to Oakdale, and on April 7, 1877, helped to establish the paper of which he is now editor and proprietor.

S. S. MURPHY, County Superintendent, is a native of Warren County, Ill.; in 1866, came to Dallas County, Iowa; there engaged in school-teaching and merchandising; in 1878, came to Antelope County, Neb.; has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising. In the fall of 1881, he was elected County Superintendent. He enlisted, in 1862, in Company I, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry; served to the end of the war.

G. C. PALMER, County Judge, was born in Barry County, Mich., raised near Peoria, Ill.; April, 1872, the family came to Oakdale. They opened a general store, which was the first store in Oakdale; continued this business until the fall of 1881, when he was elected County Judge. He was Postmaster from 1874 to 1879.

JUDGE I. N. TAYLOR, real estate, is a native of Ross County, Ohio. In the spring of 1842, came to Jay County, Ind.; engaged in teaching, lecturing and other educational enterprises; in 1860, removed to Washington County, Ill.; in 1862, came to Columbus, Neb., engaged in surveying and real estate. There he held the office of County Judge and County Surveyor, and represented Platte County one term in the Legislature. In 1871 was Secretary of the Nebraska State Emigration Society, with headquarters at Omaha; was also agent of the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad lands in the Elkhorn Valley. He is one of the oldest real estate agents in Nebraska. In the spring of 1877, came to Oakdale, where he has since resided.

R. WILSON, County Clerk, Clerk of District Court and Register of Deeds, is a native of Rock County, Wis.; there taught school several years; in 1873, came to Antelope County. In the fall of 1875, he was elected County Clerk. He is now serving his fourth term. From 1874 to the fall of 1875, he held the office of County Superintendent.

NELIGH.

The town of Neligh is situated on the north bank of the Elkhorn River, on a small plateau or table land, from which there are slight descents to the east and west, and considerably more descent to the south. To the north as a background are the hills which limit the Elkhorn Valley, rising to a height of fifty or sixty feet.

The land of which the town site of Neligh forms part, was originally granted to Nebraska by the United States Government. Subsequently, the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad Company received it as a portion of its grant of 50,000 acres from the State. In 1872, Hon. John D. Neligh and a few others came up the Elkhorn Valley on a tour of observation. Being well pleased with the locality, they decided to purchase a tract of land here of sufficient extent for a town site, and, as it was near the geographical center of the county, make the prospective town the county seat. Accordingly, Mr. Neligh went down to Omaha without unnecessary delay, and bought of the Omaha & Northwestern Company 520 acres of the land north of and forty south of the Elkhorn at $6, Herman Kountze, then President of the company, signing the deed under a misapprehension as to the identity of the land he was deeding away. This was on Friday preceding the October election. Mr. Neligh then hastened home to West Point, reaching there Saturday night. On Sunday morning, he started a young man, Anton Psota, for Neligh, with the intelligence of his accomplishment and designs. Psota lost his way and so did not reach his destination until noon of Tuesday, the day of election. The electors of the county being generally ignorant of the existence of a design to make Neligh the county seat, cast the majority of their votes for Oakdale, that being the most considerable town within its limits at the time.

The town was started by Hon. John D. Neligh, William B. Lambert and John B. Thomson, in 1873, having been platted in February of that year by Neils Larson, Surveyor of Cuming County. Mr. Thomson built the first house in March, and Mr. Lambert the first store. D. V. Coe built the first hotel, which was opened March 5, 1874, with a dance. H. M. Cox came here as the first physician, in September, 1874. The first schoolhouse was completed in January, 1875, and Isaiah B. Miller was the first teacher.

The Congregationalists organized a church in 1875, having held religious services the year previous, Rev. Henry Griffiths being their first minister. Rev. J. M. Wolfe preached the first sermon to the Methodists, who also organized a church in 1875. Rev. John E. Kellogg first preached to the Old School Baptists, who organized a church in 1878, with eleven members. The Episcopalians also have an organization, but no church building as yet.

THE LAND OFFICE.

This is the oldest land office in the State. It was established at Omaha March 1, 1857. It was moved thence to West Point, in April, 1879; thence to Norfolk, in the summer of 1873, and finally to Neligh, July 1, 1881. Hon. William B. Lambert, the present agent, was appointed January 1, 1880. The north half of Antelope County is in the Niobrara District; the south half in the Neligh District. There is considerable Government land yet in the county, subject to homestead and pre-emption, which is being rapidly chosen by settlers.

GATES COLLEGE.

The Columbus Association of Congregational Churches met at Oakdale, in May, 1881, and offered to maintain a college in the town that would subscribe most toward its establishment. The largest bids were made by Neligh and Oakdale, the former offering $7,000 the offer including forty acres of land near Neligh, to the northwest. This being the largest offer, secured the college. A board of fifteen Trustees was appointed, which organized by electing M. L. Holt, President; J. J. Roberts, Secretary, and William B. Lambert, Treasurer. The college was named in honor of H. N. Gates, Superintendent of the Congregational Churches of the State. A two-story brick building has been erected on a hill northeast of the town, affording a fine view of the Elkhorn Valley and surrounding country. This building cost $6,000, and is designed for the use of the preparatory school; a larger and more costly one is to be erected for the purposes of the college proper.

THE NELIGH MILL.

This mill is located in the south part of town, on the north bank of the Elkhorn, which is here 120 feet wide. It is two and a half stories high, and has four run of stone and one set of rollers, and a capacity of 250 bushels per day, doing first-class work. The brick of which it is built are of excellent quality, and were made by John H. Crawford, of clay found near Neligh. They were the first brick made in the county. The mill stands about 250 feet from the river bank; the power is supplied by a sixty-four inch Leffel Turbine wheel, and is transmitted to the machinery by a Roebling wire cable. Grinding commenced at this mill October 10, 1874, and, during the first two and a half months, amounted to within a fraction of 7,500 bushels of wheat, having at that time but two run of stone.

THE PRESS

M. S. Bartlett published the first paper here, moving the Oakdale *Journal*, which he had established and maintained at Oakdale from twelve to eighteen months, to Neligh October 8, 1875, where it became the Neligh *Journal*. He continued its publication until November, 1877. The second paper started here was the Neligh *Independent*, by Field Bros., January 1, 1878. At the end of four months it was discontinued. The Neligh *Republican* was started here Oct. 3, 1879, by C. F. Bayha, he having moved the material of his office here from West Point, Cuming County. Just one year afterward, he sold the paper to S. A. Saunders, who conducted the paper about six months, when he sold it to Beecham & Huxford, the present proprietors, who changed it from a Republican to an Independent paper, with Greenback proclivities.

The *Antelope County Eagle* was started in Neligh by Wellman & Leake, January 1, 1881, who, after publishing it six months, sold it, July 1, 1881, to Judson Graves, who had chosen Neligh as his new field of newspaper enterprise, after having had his office at Vermillion, Dak., swept away by the flood in the spring of that year. The name of the paper was changed by him to the Neligh *Advocate*.

Neligh at the present time contains four general stores, two hardware stores, three groceries, five agricultural implement depots, two blacksmith shops, three hotels, seven lawyers, two newspapers, two banks, two clothing stores, two jewelers, one gunsmith, about 600 inhabitants and 165 children of school age.

SOCIETIES.

The Neligh Lodge, No. 72, I. O. O. F., was organized and chartered April 23, 1879, with twelve charter members. The first officers elected were: L. A. Boyd, N. G.; William Lawrence, V. G.; A. F. Wilgoike, Secretary; V. W. Krise, Treasurer; the lodge now has thirty active members.

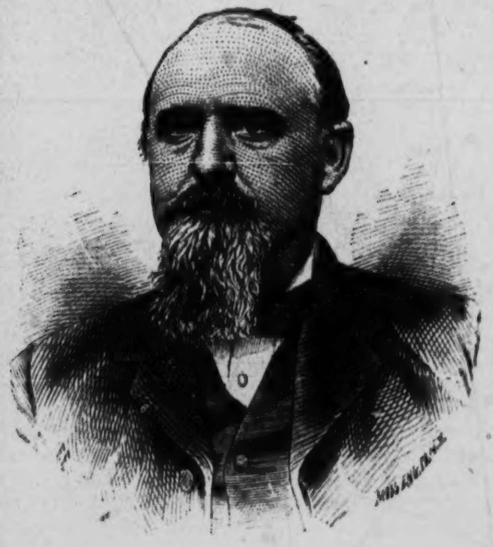
Trowel Lodge, No. 71, A., F. & A. M., was organized January 28, 1878, with thirteen members. The officers were: A. M. Coole, W. M.; Jacob M. Miller, S. W.; J. H. Snider, J. W.; R. C. Eldridge, Secretary, and H. M. Cox, Treasurer; the lodge has now thirty-eight members.

Grand Army of the Republic.—John C. Fremont Post, No. 68, G. A. R., was organized here August 18, 1881, with fifteen charter members, whose names, with the officers elected, are as follows: E. S. Butler, Post Commander; R. V. Coe, Senior Vice Commander; A. Belmer, Junior Vice Commander; Judson Graves, Adjutant; G. F. Wink, Quartermaster; F. H. Trowbridge, Chaplain; J. L. Lewellyn, Surgeon; I. Howell, Officer of the Day, and M. H. Shobe, Officer of the Guard. The membership is now thirty.

C. Giles settled near where Giles Creek empties into the Elkhorn, in 1869. In April, 1870, W. H. Livingston and Christopher Livingston, brothers, and Ralph Livingston, their cousin, settled where Burnett now stands, and in the same year James Scott and C. A. Olescligle.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

C. F. BAYHA, attorney at law and real estate agent, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1863, and came to Dakota City, Neb., and was engaged in contracting and building about five years. In 1866, he established the Dakota *Mail*, and published this paper about six years. This was the first paper published north of Omaha. The printing material of this paper was used in publishing the Omaha *Arrow*, the first paper published in the State. October 1, 1874, he removed the press to West Point, and there published the West Point *Republican* about five years. He then sold out this paper and came to Neligh, and published the Neligh *Republican*. The first paper was issued October, 1879. He sold out this paper October 6, 1880, and has since been engaged in law and real estate, also manager of the Commercial House.



E. S. Butler

EDWARD S. BUTLER, Register United States Land Office, was born in Saco, Me., September 15, 1831. At the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in Company F, First Maine Regiment. In the fall of 1861, was commissioned First Lieutenant Company F, Tenth Maine Regiment; was Provost Marshal of Winchester, Va., in May, 1862; was on the staff of Gen. Crawford in June; was relieved in August to act as Regimental Quartermaster, and was afterward detailed to organize and command the First Division Ambulance Corps of the Twelfth Army Corps; was mustered out in 1863. The regiment again returned to the field, as the Twenty-ninth Maine. He followed afterward as Captain of the first company of Maine Independent Volunteers, to be attached to the Twenty-ninth Maine Regiment in the field, and took the place of Company A, which was mustered out for expiration of service. Later, he was detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster First Brigade, Dwight's Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, and was mustered out at the close of the war. In 1867, came to Stanton County, Neb., made homestead entry, covering the southeast quarter of Section 25, Township 24, Range 3 east, and made a continuous residence thereon for over five years. January 1, 1874, was appointed County Commissioner to fill vacancy; held this office until March, 1874, when he was appointed County Treasurer to fill vacancy. In the fall of 1874, he was elected Treasurer of the county, and held said office successively for about five and one half years. In the fall of 1879, he was elected County Clerk, which office he resigned after holding three months, on account of being appointed Register, which office he took charge of April 1, 1880.

CHENEY & ADAMS, bankers. George E. Cheney is a native of Worcester County, Mass., came to Nebraska City, Neb., in 1855. He soon after removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was engaged in the hotel business several years, then removed to Adair County, Iowa, engaged in merchandising, and later engaged in brokerage in Creston, Iowa. In the fall of 1880 came to Neligh, and has since been engaged in banking. They have also a branch bank at O'Neill City and at Creighton, Neb. W. E. Adams of the above firm, was born in Union County, Ohio In 1870 came to Adair County, Iowa, and engaged in surveying and law. In 1875, removed to Creston, Iowa, and engaged in the law and real estate business; came to Neligh in 1880, and has since been engaged in banking.

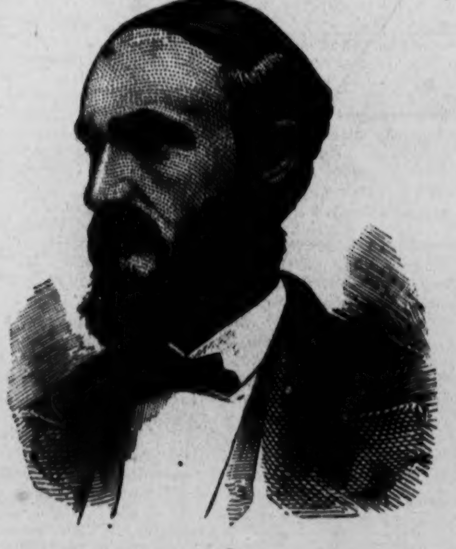
D. V. COE, lumber, was born in Knox County, Ohio. In 1856, came to Independence, Iowa; there was but one store there at that time. He engaged in farming till 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Ninth Iowa Infantry, and served nine months. In 1870, came to Neligh, and took a homestead, which he improved and after sold. Mr. Neligh boarded with Mr. Coe during the time he was here laying out this town. Mr. Coe built a hotel here which he ran about six years. This house he still owns, known as the Commercial House. He was the first County Judge in Antelope County, and held this office about six years. The past two years he has been engaged in lumber.

F. FISCHER, wines and liquors, is a native of Prussia. In 1864, came to New York City, where he remained about eight months, then came to Chicago, and afterward to Waterloo, Iowa; followed the grocery business there about twelve years. In 1879, came to Niobrara, there ran a billiard hall; came to Neligh in 1880; has since been engaged in this business, also at Oakdale.

W. C. GALLAWAY, firm of W. C. Gallaway & Co., Neligh Mills, is a native of Loudoun County, Va. In the fall of 1869, came to West Point, there engaged in merchandising about four years. His goods were the first consignment received by railroad at West Point. In 1874, he came to Neligh; he, with Mr. Lambert, bought this mill from Mr. Neligh, and put it in running order. This structure is of brick, is supplied with all the latest improved machinery, and is probably the best and most complete mill in the State.

JUDSON GRAVES, the present editor of the Neligh *Advocate*, was born December 20, 1833, at Vienna, Oneida Co., N. Y. His father was a farmer, and the names of his father and mother were respectively Horace S. and Hannah Graves. At the age of thirteen, Judson went to Little Falls, N. Y., where he remained five years in the office of the Mohawk *Courier*, serving his apprenticeship to the printer's trade. After leaving the *Courier* office he worked in various newspaper offices in New York State, mainly in Oswego and Syracuse. In 1855, he went to Chicago, and was there engaged on the *Democratic Press*, which was afterward merged in the *Tribune*. Then, after having been in Davenport, Iowa, some time, he went to Peoria, Ill., and for six months had charge of the mechanical and news departments of the Peoria *Transcript*. From Peoria, Mr. Graves went to numerous Western cities, and at length reached Chicago again, and was employed on the *Republican* (afterward the *Inter-Ocean*) and on the *Tribune* until 1868, in the meantime having served one year in the Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being honorably discharged at Montgomery, Ala., in 1865. Leaving Chicago, in 1868, he went to Henderson County, Ill., and published the *Henderson County Plaindealer* for two years; removed it to Young America, Ill. (now Kirkwood), where the paper was published three years as the Young America *Plaindealer*; thence removing it to Galesburg, Ill., he published it as the Galesburg *Plaindealer* seven years. He then went to Vermillion, D. T., and published the Vermillion *Standard* fifteen months, when the floods of 1881 came and wrecked his office with the town. Gathering up and disposing of the debris to the best possible advantage, he moved to Neligh, Neb., and commenced the publication there, July 1, 1881, of the Neligh *Advocate*, a stanch Republican paper, as have been all the papers published by Mr. Graves.

N. D. JACKSON, of the firm of Adams, Jackson & Holmes, attorneys at law, is a native of Woodstock, Me. He attended the law department of the State University of Iowa, and graduated from this institution in 1879. He then came to Nebraska, establishing a law office at Oakdale—the firm of Jackson & Holmes. In the fall of 1881, he came to Neligh and established this office.



Wm. B. Lambert.

WILLIAM B. LAMBERT was born in Nockamixon, Bucks Co., Penn., May 6, 1843. He received, with the exception of one term at an academy, merely a common-school education, and in early life taught school for about one year. In 1860, he removed with his parents to Hunterdon County, N. J., and engaged at farming for his parents, at which he continued for about two years; served for some time in the Quartermaster's Department during the war of the rebellion, and in the spring of 1866 removed to Nebraska, settling first in Omaha, where he was engaged in various pursuits, among others, clerking for the period of eighteen months. In March, 1869, he removed to West Point, Cuming County, and again engaged in clerking, in which he continued until January 1, 1870, when he entered into the hardware and agricultural implement business at that place. In the spring of 1870, when West Point was incorporated, he was appointed and served on the first board as one the Trustees of that town. In 1871, he sold his interest in the hardware and implement business, and engaged once more at clerking, and in connection with W. C. Gallaway in the buying and shipment of grain. In the fall of 1872, he, in connection with Hon. John D. Neligh, and John B. Thomson, founded a new town in Antelope County, which he named "Neligh," in honor of Hon. John D. Neligh, the prime mover in the entire enterprise. During the early part of the summer of 1873, he erected the first store building on the new town site, hauling all of the material used in its construction ninety miles, from West Point. In August following, he brought the largest stock of goods to the new town that had ever been offered for sale in the Elkhorn Valley, at any point west of Norfolk. In the fall of 1874, he received the appointment of Notary Public from Gov. Furnas, being the first notarial appointment ever made for Antelope County. About the 1st of April, 1875, he, in company with W. C. Gallaway, bought the greater part of the interest of Hon. John D. Neligh and John B. Thomson in the town site, and their whole interest in the saw-mill and grist-mill, which was in course of erection. They immediately finished the grist-mill, and started the same into operation September 10, 1875. In the summer of 1875, he was appointed Postmaster, and served as such until January 1, 1877. In November, 1876, he was elected to the State Legislature, being the first resident of Antelope County who had ever been thus honored. While in the Legislature, he took an active part in the fierce senatorial struggle which culminated in the defeat of Hon. P. W. Hitchcock, and the election of ex-Gov. Saunders to the United States Senate. In the spring of 1879, he closed out the store business owing to ill health. In January, 1880, he received the appointment of Receiver of the United States Land Office at Norfolk, Neb., from President Hayes, which he accepted with the sole purpose of getting the Land Office removed to Neligh, in which he succeeded in September, 1881. Always taking a lively interest in educational enterprises, through his instrumentality, more than any one else, the Congregationalists were, in August, 1881, induced to locate Gates' College at the town of Neligh, of which institution he was elected the first Treasurer. In politics he is a life-long Republican, casting his first vote for the re-election of President Lincoln, and serving at various times as a delegate to the State Conventions of his party. He was married on January 2, 1875, in Cuming County, to Sarah Katharine Gallaway, a native of Loudoun County, Va., and has two children—Schuyler Colfax, born August 30, 1876, and Grace Virginia, born January 25, 1879.

THOMAS O'DAY, attorney at law, was born in Litchfield County, Conn. When a boy he came to Henry County, Ill., with his parents. In 1872, he came to Page County, Iowa; then took up the study of law; graduated from the Iowa State University in 1877, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He came to Neligh in 1879.

P. D. S. ROMIG, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps and gents' furnishing goods. Was born in Lehigh County, Penn., in 1858; came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1870; came to West Point, Neb., and followed milling about four years; this business he had learned in Ohio; he continued milling in Neligh about three years. In 1878, he opened this store, commencing with a small stock; he has now worked himself up into a large and prosperous business.

A. F. WILGOCKI, law and real estate agent, was born in Poland. At the age of 17, he entered the military service; was first in the Prussian, after in the Polish revolutionary army; here he studied the profession of civil engineer; remained in the service about ten years. In 1864, he came to Pennsylvania; was employed as civil engineer by the Lake Shore Railway two years. In 1866, he came to Chicago; was employed as engineer on the public works; in 1867, he was employed as engineer on the Sioux City and Pacific Railway; the latter part of the year, he became Assistant City Engineer and City Engineer at Omaha. From 1869 to 1873, he resided in Sioux City; was County Surveyor of Hall County from 1873 to 1876; was engineer of the Missouri River improvements during 1877–78. April 13, 1878, he came to Neligh; in the fall of 1879, he received a call from the Union Pacific Railway to take charge of new surveys. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, at Madison, Neb.; is now engaged in this profession and real estate.

BURNETT.

The town of Burnett is located on the line between Antelope and Madison Counties. The most of the town and the railroad station are in Antelope. The town was named in honor of Mr. Burnett, first Superintendent of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad.

A. M. Burnham was the first settler, and opened the first store in March, 1880. F. Dilts came here in October, 1880, and William Childers, V. B. Lewis and James Childers in 1881. April 1, 1882, Burnett contained forty inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated in the Elkhorn Valley, a short distance south of the river, and is surrounded by a very fertile agricultural region.

The first schoolhouse in the vicinity of Burnett, in Antelope County, was built in 1880, about two miles to the west, Miss Anna Hussie being the first teacher. Previously, however, a schoolhouse had been built in Madison County, about one mile east of Burnett, in 1873, in which Mrs. Alice Livingston was the first teacher, in the same year. In Burnett and vicinity there are a number of church organizations—United Brethren, Baptist, Congregationalist, Methodist and Christian. The first sermon that was preached in the town of Burnett was by the Rev. Mr. Kidder, of Norfolk, in the depot building, very near the close of the year 1879. The first Postmaster in Burnett was Charles Washburn, in 1880. There are now three general stores, two drug and one hardware store, one blacksmith shop and one hotel.

ST. CLAIR.

This post office was so named after George St. Clair, the first settler in the county, as elsewhere stated. It is pleasantly situated on the prairie, and surrounded by a fine farming country, the soil being adapted especially to corn and oats.

The first permanent settlers here were Sarah Fields, Orville Fields, Orson Fields, May 11, 1870; and Henry Eichkoff, July 1, 1870. S. P. Blankenship, Jonas P. Irish, Augustus and Charles A. Oelsligle and David Cossairt came in on March 20, 1871.

The first child born here was James Cossairt, in January, 1873, son of David and Mrs. Cossairt; the first marriage, that of Orville Fields to Miss Alice Bliss, February 1, 1874; and the first death, that of an infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Masters.

In the summer of 1873, Miss Alice Bliss taught the first school in St. Clair Valley, in a schoolhouse which had been built in the preceding spring. A. D. Blankenship preached the first sermon, in 1872, at his residence.

The first post office was established in August, 1876, and named St. Clair, with E. M. Blackford for Postmaster, who has held the office ever since.

CLEARWATER.

This town was named from the creek upon which it is located. The first settler was Robert Marwood, in 1870. Other settlers followed in the summer and fall of 1872, in the persons of S. P. Grow, N. A. De Camp, G. H. McGee, A. J. Wright, E. Stevens and Jacob Garbough.

The first child born was a daughter of Robert Marwood, in November, 1871; the first marriage, that of Calvin Stevens to Elvira Prosser, February 14, 1876, Rev. J. R. Wolfe officiating; the first death, that of a small child of James Choat, accidentally scalded to death in November, 1871. Charles Grow was killed by falling on a circular saw in McGee's mill, April 27, 1874, and on May 1, immediately following, W. S. Metcalf died from the effects of being kicked by a horse about a week previously.

The first public school taught in Clearwater was in the summer of 1872, in a log schoolhouse, by Mrs. Susan De Camp. Rev. Keith, a Methodist minister, preached the first sermon in the fall of 1871. The post office was established in the spring of 1872, and named Antelope, with James H. Smith for Postmaster. The name of the post office was changed to Clearwater in 1880.

G. H. McGee's saw-mill was built in the spring of 1871, and the first store was opened by Dr. Tubbs in 1878.

The Clearwater Congregational Church was organized in 1873, by Rev. H. Griffiths.

WILLOWDALE.

This post office is nicely situated at the head of Willow Creek, and is surrounded by a fine farming and stock-raising, gently rolling prairie.

The first settlers in this section were A. W. Waterman and John Jarmin, in March, 1874; John N. Storey and Andrew and Levi Minkler, in May; Lewis Bitney and Francis McEvony, in June; E. R. Andrews and Eli Bitney came in 1875. The post office was established in 1874, with A. W. Waterman for Postmaster. A store was opened in 1879, at the post office, by E. R. Andrews. The first school was taught by Mrs. A. W. Waterman in 1876. A sod schoolhouse was built here in the spring of 1879. It is a commodious building, still used as a temple of learning. A Congregational Church was organized in June, 1881, by Rev. Henry Griffiths, and a Presbyterian Church, July 17, 1881, by Rev. George Williams, with twenty members.

The first child born here was Myrtle A. Storey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John N. Storey, in November, 1876. The first death was that of Mrs. McEvony, mother of Francis McEvony, in August, 1876. At Willowdale there is now only the post office and a blacksmith shop, the store having been moved to the railroad station at Plainview, Pierce County.

GLENALPINE.

This is a country post office, situated at the head of one of the branches of the Verdigris, hence its name. The first settler was Lucius Kibbee, in 1876. Other settlers came in in 1878—William Campbell, R. Hill, W. H. Silers and A. Miller. The first child born was Julia A. Silers, in 1879. The first marriage, that of S. R. Swetland to Maria Burck, in the fall of 1879; and the first death, that of Lucius Kibbee, in the fall of 1880.

The first school taught at Glenalpine was by Rachael Burck, in the summer of 1880; and the first sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Porter, at the residence of R. Hill, in the fall of 1879. The post office was established May 25, 1880, with William Campbell first Postmaster.

Glenalpine is located on rolling prairie, and is surrounded by a country well adapted to dairying and the raising of cattle and sheep. It is well watered by the tributaries of the Verdigris, and has numerous springs. The valleys are a rich, black sandy loam; table-lands, a clay loam, underlaid with magnesia limestone. The settlers are mainly Scotch, English and Americans.

CLEAR SPRING.

This post office is at the farmhouse of J. A. Douglas, and was established in 1880, with Mr. Douglas for first Postmaster. The first school was taught in this vicinity by S. S. Murphy, in the winter of 1880–81, and the first sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Emmerson in 1879, at the house of J. Davenport.

ORCHARD.

This post office is situated in the northwest part of the county. D. L. Cramer was the first settler, September 17, 1880. Soon afterward, J. M. Wadsworth, George Buffington and S. P. Cramer came into this vicinity. The first marriage was that of Frank Wood to ——— ———, August 1, 1881; and the first death, that of S. S. Cramer, January 25, 1882. During the winter of 1881–82, D. L. Cramer taught the first school at his own house, the schoolhouse not being completed; and at the same place, Rev. Mr. Pollox preached the first sermon January 22, 1882. The post office was established here July 1, 1881, S. P. Cramer first Postmaster; and it was named Orchard, because an orchard of apple trees had been set out in the immediate vicinity. The first store was opened by W. E. Cramer July 1, 1881. Orchard is surrounded by prairie, for the most part level, and a fine grazing country.

OTHER TOWNS.

Jessup is situated in the extreme northern part of the county, on the main branch of the Verdigris. The country is well watered by that river and its branches, and is well adapted to dairying and stock-raising. It was named in honor of ex-Gov. Jessup, of Iowa, and is situated about six miles northeast of Glenalpine.

Frenchtown is situated in the western part of Antelope County, on rolling prairie, gently sloping toward the streams. Farther back, the land is somewhat hilly and devoid of timber, but along the streams some timber grows. The place was named Frenchtown on account of the predominance of French people among the early settlers. The first settlement was made here on August 9, 1869, by Louis Patras, Martin Freeman and Louis Contois. They were soon followed by Frank Patras, Andrew Thibault and James Grenier. The first child born in Frenchtown was Freddie Patras, in 1870; the first marriage, that of Joseph Lessard to Miss Emma Thibault, in January, 1875; and the first death, that of J. O. Grenier, by drowning.

The first school taught here was by Mrs. Buoy, in her own house, in the fall of 1870. A schoolhouse was built in 1871. A Catholic Church was built in the town in 1874. The post office was established in 1871, J. Saxton being appointed first Postmaster. A store was opened in 1874, by Charles W. Graham. The surrounding country is beautiful, well adapted to farming, and inhabited by a peaceful and contented people.

Royal Post Office is situated in the northern part of the county, near the source of the east branch of the Verdigris, which flows northward through Knox County into the Niobrara. The surrounding country is level prairie. It was named Royal after Royal Thayer. The country in this vicinity was settled in 1879, by C. H. Bligh, Henry Dailey, W. H. Couch, J. M. Bennet and Robert Smith—the first two arriving June 3, the others later in the year. The first birth here was that of Samuel Couch, son of W. H. and Mrs. Couch, July 14, 1879; the first marriage, that of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Swetland, February 15, 1880; and the first death, that of Mrs. E. W. Allie, August 20, 1879. The first school taught was in the winter of 1881–82, by Jonas L. Houston, in a log house owned by Robert Smith. The first sermon was preached in the spring of 1882, at the residence of J. P. Anderson, by Rev. Mr. Brown. The post office was established in July, 1880, named Royal, and C. H. Bligh appointed Postmaster. At Royal was organized the first Farmers' Alliance in the county, and it is to-day the strongest, containing forty members.

BLACKBIRD COUNTY.

THE OMAHAS.

THAT portion of Nebraska formerly known as Blackbird County, now called the Omaha Reservation, lies on the Missouri River, immediately north of the forty-second parallel of north latitude. It extends westward from the Missouri about thirty miles, and northward from the parallel about eighteen miles, and contains 310,000 acres. "For election, judicial and revenue purposes," it was, in 1879, by separate legislative enactments, partitioned among Burt, Cuming and Dakota Counties.

It was named Blackbird in honor of the Omaha chief, Blackbird, who was buried in the Blackbird Hills, in an artificial mound, along with his favorite horse, surrounded by provisions enough to last him until his arrival in the happy hunting-grounds, and by implements of the chase to be used there in the pursuit of his favorite game. Being thus prepared for his lonely journey to the unknown world, the entrance to the grave was closed, the favorite horse was permitted to accompany him, and both he and his former rider to crumble to the dust from which they sprang.

The reservation is well watered by the Logan, Blackbird, Omaha and other creeks. The Logan enters it near its northwest corner, and flows through it in a southeasterly direction into Burt County. Blackbird Creek enters it from the south, and flows northeasterly into the Missouri, and the Omaha rises in the reservation and flows northwardly into Dakota County.

The soil is fertile, especially in the valleys, and is well adapted to both agriculture and grazing. There is superior timber of the kinds native to this part of the country—ash, basswood, cottonwood, elm, oak and walnut—which determined their choice of this reservation. Were the Indians civilized, there is nothing here to prevent them from enjoying all the amenities of civilized life.

We can but briefly sketch the history of the Omahas previous to their final settlement on the reservation, in 1855. In 1804, when Lewis and Clarke were on their way across the continent, the Omahas had found their way from the region of the great lakes westward across the Missouri, and had settled near the mouth of the Niobrara. At this time, they numbered about six hundred. The Sioux were then, as since, their inveterate foes, and, to escape their frequent attacks, they removed from the mouth of the Niobrara to the Blackbird Hills, the present reservation, where, for the most part, they have since remained. However, for a period of about twenty-five years just preceding the formation of the treaty of 1854, they had lived along the Missouri, north of the Platte, having their principal villages at Bellevue and Saling's Grove.

By the terms of the treaty above mentioned, they were to receive, in consideration of having relinquished all claim to other territory, and of making the reservation their permanent home, the reservation itself, and annuities as follows: Forty thousand dollars per annum for three years from January 1, 1855; $30,000 per annum for the next succeeding ten years; $20,000 per annum for the next succeeding fifteen years; and $10,000 per annum for the next succeeding twelve years—the President of the United States to determine the proportions of the annuity to be received in money and in goods. For several years they lived on their annuities, the products of the chase, and upon corn raised by the women, their provisions being stored in a cistern-shaped hole dug in the ground, about six feet in diameter at the bottom and about ten feet deep, called a cache, and this process was called caching their food. The Indian looks upon labor as does the white man—he loves it not; and, in addition to his natural aversion to it, there attaches to it a traditionary degradation which creates, in the minds of both male and female, an almost invincible prejudice against the male Indian's performing any labor. Hence the difficulties met with by the Government agents in attempting to persuade the Omahas to leave their villages, go on to farms, and make their living as white men do. Although each single man and head of a family had a certificate from the Government entitling him to a certain portion of land, and although they had houses built thereon, they still insisted on their village life and own ways of providing for themselves.

This state of things continued, in the main, until the year 1873, when the Indians, becoming dissatisfied with Dr. Painter, their Quaker agent, petitioned for his removal. Mr. Gillingham was appointed in Dr. Painter's stead, but hesitated a considerable time before accepting the appointment. It was evident that, unless the Indians could be got to work, they would be dissatisfied with any agent. How to get them to work their farms was still the unsolved problem. Happily for the Omahas, however, they had an intelligent friend in Henry Fontenelle, a brother of their last great chief, Logan Fontenelle, who, in 1855, had been murdered by the Sioux. To him Mr. Gillingham made a statement of his reasons for hesitating to accept the appointment as agent, among which reasons was this unsolved problem. Mr. Fontenelle replied that, to his mind, the solution was easy, and made substantially the following suggestion: "There is to be spent this year the sum of $32,000 for goods and supplies of various kinds. With this money, buy say 100 wagons, 100 sets of harness, 100 plows, etc., bring them all to the agency, call the Indians together, and say to them: 'Here are these things. Every Indian who will go to work on his farm, and give me assurance that he will stay there and make his living in that way, shall have a wagon, a set of harness, a plow, and everything else necessary to cultivate his land and care for his crops. He must not sell them, and if he leaves his farm he forfeits all.' Do not permit the chiefs to distribute the goods; if you do, the plan will fail."

Mr. Gillingham accepted the appointment, acted upon the suggestion, and, in three weeks from the time of the distribution of the farming implements, every Indian was out of the village, on his farm and cultivating the soil. Since this time, there has been no return to village life, and all are making considerable progress in farming. In 1880, they raised 20,000 bushels of wheat—had plenty for their own use, and some to sell.

In 1855, when the Omahas were removed to the reserva tion, they numbered a little over eight hundred. At the present time (1881), they have increased to something over eleven hundred. They are divided into about two hundred families, each family living on a farm. They own, in addition to their ponies, which were not issued to them by the Government as a part of their annuities, about two hundred and twenty-five wagons, two hundred and twenty-five plows and two hundred and fifty cultivators. These are individual property. And as a tribe, they own twenty-four combined mowers and reapers, six mowers, fifty breaking plows and two threshing machines. In 1881, they raised 1,700 acres of wheat, 1,300 acres of corn, 25 acres of oats and 200 acres of potatoes, and, had the season been good, they would have had an abundance.

At the agency there are the following buildings: The agency house, assistant farmer's house, and separate houses for the carpenter, blacksmith, interpreter and miller; a storehouse, implement-house, schoolhouse and boarding-house for the scholars; blacksmith and carpenter shop, steam saw and grist mill, and block-house.

Mr. Robert Ashley, who arrived at Decatur from England in the fall of 1860, now resides at the agency house, and practically has control of the Omahas. He was blacksmith for them from 1872 to 1880, in which latter year he received the appointment as farmer. His brother James, now hardware merchant at Decatur, was blacksmith from 1860 to 1872. In addition to the farmer and blacksmith, there are employed at the agency a carpenter, a miller, a Superintendent of the Industrial School, and one or two teachers, as may be required; a matron, a seamstress, a laundress and cook—all of whom are employes of the Omahas and are paid salaries according to the importance of their positions, out of the annuities. These are all under the agent of the two reservations, which were consolidated in 1876, Col. Arthur Edwards, who resides at the Winnebago Agency. Col. Edwards' successor was appointed by President Arthur on Monday, October 17, 1881. The new agent is Dr. George W. Wilkinson, a long-time resident of Dakota County, and well and favorably known throughout Northeastern Nebraska.

LIST OF AGENTS AT THE OMAHA RESERVATION.

The gentlemen named below have been agents at the Omaha Reservation. We give simply the year of appointment, as each agent served until his successor was appointed. The first was George Hepner, appointed in 1854, who made the first payment of annuities to the Omahas on the reservation; the second was John Robertson, appointed in 1856; then followed William Wilson, 1858; W. E. Moore, 1859; George B. Graff, 1860; O. H. Irish, 1861; R. W. Furnas, 1863; William Callon, 1866; Edward Painter, 1869; T. T. Gillingham, 1873; Jacob Vore, 1876; Howard White, 1878; Col. Arthur Edwards, 1880; and Dr. G. W. Wilkinson, October 17, 1881.

MISSIONS.

As a general thing, missions among the Indians have met with but indifferent success. The first among the Omahas was a failure. This was in 1839. In 1846, a mission among them was but a slight improvement on the first. That established in 1856, however, on the present reservation, by the Rev. William Hamilton, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, has met with considerable encouragement in its results. It is still continued, and the amount of good it does is increasing from year to year.

The Rev. William Hamilton in this year put up the first building at the mission. It is a three-story building above the basement, seventy-five feet by thirty-five feet in dimensions, and is of concrete, except the basement, which is of stone. These stones were found there already quarried out, some of them lying on the surface of the ground, others in the ground, but loose, and about three feet thick, by four or five feet wide and seven or eight feet long. They were exceedingly hard, so much so that it was necessary to keep a man constantly sharpening the stone-mason's tools during the building of the basement wall. Upon being broken open, in the cleavages were plainly discernible the imprints of the leaves of the cinnamon and fig.

During the first three years of the mission, Rev. Dr. Sturgis was Superintendent. Mr. A. Wolfe and wife and Miss Emily Ensign were engaged as teachers. There were also in that field of labor Miss Good, Mr. Salic and some others. Rev. R. J. Burt succeeded Dr. Sturgis, and, in 1867, was himself succeeded by Rev. William Hamilton, who, during the previous ten years, had been stationed at Bellevue. Rev. Mr. Hamilton still continues missionary labor among the Indians, principally away from the mission, but also as assistant there.

The converted Indian shows some improvement over the Indian that remains outside the church. He not only sustains a better moral character, but he takes more pride in his personal appearance, and as a consequence has more self-respect. There are now forty members of the church, rather more of them being women than men. While missionary labor is not as productive of good results as is desirable, yet, if the Indians are ever to be made good citizens, it must be continued, as it is, though slowly yet surely, aiding them in their upward march. This is evident from their attitude toward religious matters compared with the past. At first, when the missionary approached them for the purpose of giving religious instruction, they would cease card-playing long enough to hear the sermon through, but would at its close immediately resume their amusement. Now there are usually about one hundred in attendance on Sunday at the chapel, and their attention is very earnest and intense, though but very few real conversions have been made, and the men generally adhere to plurality of wives. Upon joining the church they insist upon a change of name, giving up the Indian for an English name, to correspond with their change of nature. They also then generally desire a change of dress from the blanket and moccasin to citizen's clothing. The men, however, more readily make this change than the women.

SCHOOLS.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions established a school for the education of the children in the year after it established the mission itself. This school was maintained until 1869, when, under President Grant's Quaker policy, it was broken up, and day schools established in its stead. These schools were continued until 1879, when they were abandoned as virtual failures, and the education of the Indian again devolved on the mission. A portion of the annuity is set apart for the support of the school, viz., $120 for each pupil remaining there one year, provided the number so remaining does not exceed fifty. It is now in charge of H. W. Partch and wife, assisted by as many lady teachers as may be needed. There are in attendance about sixty scholars. This school is held in high estimation by the Indians, and it has had surprising success, when conducted as a mission school. The scholars educated there previous to the Quaker regime of day schools, may, from their superiority in educational attainments, be easily distinguished from any other Indians on the reservation. These day schools failed, not because they were managed by the Quakers, but because they were day schools. The parents, having the scholars under their influence except during the few hours they were in school each day, exerted more power for evil than the teachers could for good, as has occurred with other parents off the reservations; whereas the children at the mission school are from under the baleful influences of their parents during almost all of the school year. In addition to this mission school, there is the Omaha Industrial School at the agency, three miles to the westward. It is in charge of Judge A. D. Cole, of Dakota, as superintendent, assisted by one or two teachers, according to the number of scholars whose parents can be persuaded to permit them to attend; a matron, seamstress, laundress and cook. In connection with this school is a small farm of thirty acres, upon which the boys and young men occasionally perform light labor. The school was established in February, 1881, and is supported by the Indians themselves, out of their annuities. In consequence of the indifference and sometimes opposition of the parents, only about one-half the youth of school age are in attendance, and, while those who do attend learn to read and write English and acquire some of the rudiments of a common English education, yet, so long as they live at home with their parents, and in their social intercourse use the Indian language, and altogether, with the mere exception of their school life, are under Indian influences, so long will they make slow progress and remain essentially Indians. It is but natural that they should prefer their Indian language and customs. They cling to them from choice, and did they not from choice, they would from necessity. Both elevation and degradation are the work of time, and the length of the time is a question of influences. The Indian, to be successfully educated within a reasonable time, must be isolated from Indian surroundings during the time of his education and adolescence; and if he could be during his childhood, the transformation would be all the more rapid and permanent. But of course this is impracticable. If ten Indian youth from each tribe, at the age of ten years, were annually sent East to some good school or schools, and thoroughly disciplined and instructed in the ideas, arts and institutions of modern civilization, and permitted to return to their tribe not before they were twenty-one years of age, they would themselves have made some progress, and be able to do much good to those who had remained at home. It is evident to the observer that an Indian, bad and useless as he is by nature, is made worse and more useless by a *little* education, especially when not accompanied with moral and religious training; and to him is more applicable, perhaps, than to any other race, the oft-quoted couplet of Pope:

> "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing;
> Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."

THE WINNEBAGOES.

The Winnebago tribe of Indians occupy a portion of the original Omaha Reservation.

After selling their lands in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin to the Government, and after various treaties, troubles and wanderings, they at last left Crow Creek, in Dakota Territory, in 1864, and moved to their present location. Here they purchased of the Omahas, in 1865, 97,000 acres of land, paying therefor $50,000. In 1874, they made an additional purchase of 12,800 acres, for $30,000.

In the fall of 1880, a census was taken, and there were found to be 1,422 of them in all, divided into about three hundred families. Two hundred and fifty of them, with their families, are living on what might properly be called farms, the remainder living on and cultivating small pieces of land.

There is not any Indian village on the reservation. There are on the reservation, in addition to the buildings at the agency, 102 houses, built expressly for the Indians. Of these, sixty-two are frame, twenty-five half brick and half frame, and fifteen all brick, the last forty being comfortable two-story dwellings. Besides these, there are a few log houses, and some tepees or wigwams.

In 1881, they cultivated 850 acres of wheat, 1,200 acres of corn and about 30 acres of potatoes. They own individually 200 wagons, 150 plows, and a few single cultivators. As a tribe, they own twelve double cultivators, two reapers, four combined mowers and reapers and nine mowers, besides two threshing machines and a few horse hay-rakes and grain-drills.

They do but little farming compared with what they might do, but do much more work for farmers off the reservation than the Omahas. They also are considerably in advance of the Omahas in the adoption of citizen's clothing.

Col. Arthur Edwards, who was appointed agent in 1880, resides (1881) at this agency. Besides the agency house in which he resides, there are the farmer's house, physician's house, a large storehouse, steam flouring-mill, steam saw-mill, carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop, the Industrial School building, three small schoolhouses, a store and post office, and a block-house.

The Industrial School building is a large two-story frame, with a capacity sufficient to accommodate eighty boarding scholars and eighty day scholars, and was built in 1873. There are in attendance forty scholars, two-thirds of them girls, ranging from seven to eighteen years of age. There are 250 children of school age among the Winnebagoes, but less than 150 attend when the school is most flourishing. As a general thing, the Winnebago scholars are tractable, and find but little more difficulty than the white children in mastering the rudiments of a common English education, except the English Grammar. They are opposed to learning the English language, and, where the opportunity is continued of using their own Indian language, they will continue to use it. This opportunity is one of the great obstacles in the way of civilizing the Indian.

The school is in charge of Rev. S. D. N. Martin, of Kansas, as Superintendent, assisted by his daughter as teacher.

As in the case of the Omahas, all the employes of the Winnebagoes are paid by them, out of interest moneys, however, instead of out of annuities, annually received from the Government, amounting to $44,162.47, the principal being $883,249.58. In the matter of annual income, although they have considerably less land than the Omahas, they are much better off, each individual Indian among the Winnebagoes having a yearly income of over $300; and it will be observed that this is a permanent fund, whereas the annuities of the Omahas expire on January 1, 1895.

The gentlemen named below have been agents for the Winnebagoes: St. A. D. Balcomb, who came with them from Crow Creek, in Dakota Territory; Charles Mathewson, appointed in 1865; Howard White, in 1869; Taylor Bradley, in 1874; and Howard White, again appointed in 1878, since which time one agent has had charge of the affairs of both Omahas and Winnebagoes.

BOONE COUNTY.

LOCATION, NATURAL FEATURES, ETC.

BOONE County is in the fifth tier west of the Missouri and the third north of the Platte. Its boundaries, as defined by statute, are as follows: "Commencing at the southwest corner of Township 18 north, of Range 8 west; thence east along the northern boundary of the Pawnee Reservation to a point where the dividing line between Ranges 4 and 5 intersects the same; thence north to the northeast corner of Township 22 north, of Range 5 west; thence west to the northwest corner of Township 22 north, of Range 8 west, thence south to place of beginning."

The county has an area of 634 square miles, or 437,760 acres. Of this, nearly half was chosen by the Burlington & Missouri Railroad as part of the vast grant which it received from the Government. About twelve thousand acres fell to the Union Pacific in its twenty-mile belt of territory through the State. The remainder, except what has been taken up by actual settlers, is still in the hands of the General Government, and is subject to the homestead, preemption and timber acts. Over one hundred thousand acres of such land now lies vacant, waiting for occupation. For some years, the Burlington & Missouri lands were withheld from the market, owing to a difficulty with the county which will be explained in the county history; and the result was a severe set-back to the growth of the country. Lately, however, the lands have been offered at extremely low rates, and every inducement extended to actual settlers who would buy. The best of these lands can be had at prices ranging from $1 to $5 per acre, and on credits of from one to ten years. The beneficial effects of this action on the part of the company may be seen in the rapid settlements of the few past years.

Boone County is unexcelled in natural advantages for agricultural pursuits. It is situated in the midst of an agricultural district—on the south, Nance County and the Loup Valley; on the west, Greeley County, with the Cedar and North Loup; on the east, Madison and Platte, with Shell Creek and the "Garden Valley" of the Elkhorn; on the north, Antelope, with a continuation of the same winding stream. Boone itself abounds in fertile valleys. Beaver Creek flows across the entire county in a southeasterly direction, giving forty miles of valley, varying from one to three miles in width. Fox Creek flows ten miles across the southwest corner of the county. Cedar River, farther east, flows in a similar direction for a distance of twenty miles In the northeast, Cedar Creek flows twelve miles, and Plum Creek waters twenty miles of the western and southern portions of the county. Besides these, Timber, Rae, Pleasant Valley, Voorhes, Garner, O'Neill and Bogus Creeks, with numerous branches, intersect and water the country lying between the larger parallel water-courses. Fully 40 per cent of the land in Boone County is valleys and bottoms, the fertility of which cannot be excelled. The soil is loose and porous, and absorbs and retains moisture readily. There is just sufficient sand to make it respond readily, and luxuriant vegetation invariably follows careful cultivation. The uplands lie in long sweeping divides between the valleys, and are very fertile, being, for wheat-raising, preferred by many to the valley lands. With the exception of two townships, the entire surface of the county is tillable. In the northwest, the soil becomes too sandy for cultivation, although the grass, which grows there in abundance, is valuable for pasturing purposes. Everywhere throughout the county wild grass grows in abundance, yielding on the bottoms from one to three tons per acre. Tame grass, so far as it has been tried, has yielded abundantly. Grain-raising is the chief occupation of the farmers, and the prosperity which has attended it proves beyond dispute that the country is not unsuited to it. Wheat yields on an average from ten to twenty bushels per acre; corn, from twenty to seventy-five; oats, from twenty to eighty; and other grains in proportion. The facilities for stock-raising which exist in the abundance of water and wild grass have not been overlooked, and already blooded horses and cattle have been introduced and large sheep ranches opened in the county. It has long been believed that this country was unfitted for fruit-raising, but actual experiment has shown that all the varieties suited to this climate can be readily produced. Over five hundred fruit trees are now in thrifty condition in the county, and grapes yield abundantly. Artificial groves are necessary to protect fruit from the sweeping winds, but these are already springing up in every direction. The natural timber supply is not abundant. A few varieties of forest trees are found in the county, and small numbers skirt the streams, but the dependence of the people for wood must soon fall on timber of their own raising.

According to the Assessor's returns for 1881, there are over 37,000 acres of improved land in the county. Of these, 18,818 were sown with wheat; 3,406 with oats; 1,760 with barley; and 454 with flax. There were 11,885 acres planted with corn, and 500 acres on which tame grass was raised.

In the line of stock-raising, the figures give a like indication of the prosperous condition of the county. There were 2,140 horses; 3,706 cattle; 3,808 hogs, and 4,278 sheep in the county in 1881. The total valuation of property in the county, as assessed, was $592,571, of which $211,114 was on personal property. The estimated value of property in the county is estimated at $1,500,000. The financial condition of the county does not make so good a showing, the bonded indebtedness being $89,000, and the floating indebtedness $1,000. Of a necessity, taxes are rather high at present, but the continued prosperity of the past years has placed the people where they are easily able to lift the burden which has thus settled upon them. The estimated expenses of the county for the year 1882 are $28,190.

The population, which the census of 1880 gave at 4,595, and which is now probably 6,000, is composed largely of settlers who have come from Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Northern States further east. Only a small per cent is foreign. Thrift, sobriety and intelligence are characteristics of the people, and schools, churches and the other attendants of civilization have followed rapidly in the wake of business prosperity. Cheap lands, good neighbors and quick returns are the advantages which Boone County offers to those seeking homes.

WATER POWERS.

No better water-powers can be found than are furnished by many of the streams in the county. Especially does the Beaver excel in advantages for milling. The channel is narrow and the banks high, thus making damming an easy and inexpensive jôb. Added to this, the current is very swift, and it has been estimated that a large mill can be operated on every two or three miles of its channel throughout the county. These advantages have not been entirely overlooked, and three large mills are in active operation in the county. In 1875, Sackett & Crouch erected their mill at Albion, on the Beaver, and Hannaman & Tollman erected one at Waterville (since changed to St. Edward), also on the Beaver. Since then, a large mill has been erected at Cedar Rapids, on the Cedar, by the Cedar Rapids Improvement Company. Fuller description of each of these important enterprises will be found in the business sketches of the different towns at which they are located.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Boone County has been in existence some years before the railroad reached its borders, and its traffic was accomplished entirely by wagon. In order to facilitate this means of shipping, active measures were early taken to establish roads and build bridges. In 1872, a contract was made by the Commissioners for five bridges, and within a year, five more were erected. Roads were laid out in all portions of the county. In 1876, in the settlement with the Burlington & Missouri road, a contract was made with Adam Smith to make a graded road from Albion to the Union Pacific at Silver Creek. This was completed and bridges built over the streams and over the Loup River, and the road was much used by the farmers until the railroad came into the county. Since the bridge over the Loup was washed out by a freshet, the road has been almost entirely abandoned.

In August, 1879, an election was called by the Commissioners to vote $33,000 bonds to the Omaha, Niobrara & Black Hills Railroad. The bonds were voted by the people with but little opposition, and the work of building the road from Columbus was begun. The entrance of the cars into Albion was the occasion of great rejoicing. An immense crowd gathered when the track-layers reached the town limits. The first spike was driven by John Peters, amid the cheers of the spectators. On Wednesday, June 29, 1880, the cars arrived, and in the evening, a large procession, headed by the band, marched to the train. Here the numbers were augmented by the full force of the railroad employes, and together they returned to the Commercial Hotel. After a grand banquet, speeches were made by Messrs. Peters, Connelly, Wilkinson, Kearny, Tiffany, Atwood and others of the citizens, and were responded to by employes of the road. These exercises were followed by a dance, which lasted till the "wee sma' hours," and thus the railroad was ushered in. Its value to this country has been great, and especially so to Boone County; for not only does it give the county a ready market for its own products, but, by terminating at Albion, makes it the market for all the vast regions north and west. How long this may continue cannot be foretold, but there is no immediate prospect of an extension of the road.

The present prospects are that Boone will soon have another road crossing its boundaries. Surveys have been made by both the Burlington & Missouri and by the Union Pacific up the Cedar Valley, and in the near future, in all probability, cars will be seen crossing the country through that fertile region.

COUNTY SCHOOLS.

During the eleven years of official existence, Boone County has made rapid strides in the line of establishing and maintaining public schools. Already two new school districts have been created since the last report of the County Superintendent, and new houses are being erected. In the year 1881, five new schools were established, and in that year the county paid out for school expenses $11,994. The report of the Superintendent for that year, closing in April, gives the number of school districts at 42. In these there were 38 schoolhouses, 19 being frame buildings and 19 sod. The total value of the houses was, including the sites, $6,045.80. The total number of teachers engaged was 46—33 female and 13 male. The total amount of wages paid to teachers was $4,041.33, of which the female portion received $2,811.33. The total number of children of school age in the county was 1,422. The average attendance was 709. The total number of days taught was 3,165. The total value of school property was $6,147.25, and the school indebtedness of the county, $14,562.89.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

The early settlers of Boone County had not lived in the county long before they became anxious to get the machinery of law and order into operation, and the act of the Legislature providing for the organization of Boone County was speedily taken advantage of. July 28, 1871, is the date of the first sign of corporate existence, for on that day John Hammond, Harvey Maricle and S. P. Bollman were sworn in as Commissioners by I. N. Taylor, Judge of Probate for Platte County. On the 26th day of August following, they met at Harvey Maricle's house and decided upon the first Tuesday in January, 1872, as the day on which the first election should be held, and Elias Atwood, Sr., Edward Dwyer and M. E. Stevens were appointed Judges of Election; A. W. Dyer and Sylvester Kinney, Clerks. At the third meeting of the board, which was held at John Hammond's house, a county seat was chosen, and, by a two-thirds vote, was located on Section 22, Township 20 north, of Range 6 west, Mr. Maricle dissenting. No definite part of the section was designated, but it was left to be determined afterward where the exact location should be. It was also ordered that the election should be held at the county seat. When January came around, the election took place. The voting took place at the Frontier House, then the only one in the town, and resulted in the choice of S. P. Bollman for Probate Judge; Sylvester Kinney, County Clerk; T. H. Bowman, County Treasurer; Need Myers, Sheriff; William Evans, Coroner; S. P. Bollman, Superintendent; A. Crites, T. T. Wilkinson and Ed. Dwyer, County Commissioners. During this first year of county existence, much difference of opinion arose as to the proper place for the county seat, and the maneuvering which preceded and followed the election, held on the 8th of October, 1872, to settle the question, gives a good insight into the native shrewdness which was characteristic of the early settlers in this section. The struggle was between Albion and Boone, then only post offices, with a decided majority in favor of the former. Loran Clark, who owned the site of Albion, did not feel enough confidence in the strength of the party, however, to go to the expense of platting his town without some guaranty of its becoming the county seat. He therefore drew up a plat on paper and placed it before the people, agreeing that if they should choose his site for the county seat, that he would then survey and record as provided by law.

When the election took place, it was found, by a canvass of the ballots, that Albion had sixty-seven votes, against twenty-one for Boone and another point. The Albion people were happy. Their sense of calm security was soon disturbed, however, for the Boone people, seeing that, legally, no such town as Albion was in existence, immediately had their town surveyed and named it Albion. But "the biter was bit," for, while the proprietors of the new town were chuckling in their sleeves at the new turn of affairs, Loran Clark was on his way to Lincoln. Soon the august power of the Legislature was brought to bear on the question, and Albion was finally determined to be where the traveler now finds it. This incident leads the centennial historian of his county to remark: "It has been said there is nothing in a name; but that must mean under some circumstances, and perhaps it may be true in regard to some names, but our citizens familiar with the location of our county seat will always think there is something in a name, and particularly the name Albion."

From that time, the meetings of the board were held regularly at the hotel until the court house was erected, and the Clerk, who lived about four miles from town, came up to attend the deliberations, carrying his books under his arm and his seal in his pocket. The next transaction of the Commissioners was the contract with H. T. Clark for bridges, which was made November 8, 1872. This leads us to the consideration of what Rev. Mr. Bollman has designated as the bridge era of Boone history. The contract was for five "straining beam" bridges, which were to be put up in the county for $6,000, which sum was to be paid in warrants. In addition to this, it was stipulated that the work on the bridges should be done by men appointed by the Commissioners. When the work actually began, instead of giving it to the Boone County men, Mr. Clark proceeded to build the bridges with his own help.

The board remonstrated, and finally rescinded the contract on their part, and proceeded to make a new contract with Boyd, of Omaha, for five bridges, to be put in at the same price. Mr. Clark, not at all discouraged, proceeded to put in his bridges, and for a time the county was flooded with them. They became so plenty that there were two across the Beaver near the town, side by side, and one of the Commissioners was afterward heard to lament that he "didn't have one put across the ravine between his house and barn." A spring freshet relieved the county of all of Boyd's and two of Clark's structures, however, and they were seen floating from the mud-sills on which they had been placed, and sailing down the streams like ships. Boyd was then engaged to replace his bridges upon piling, and nearly as much money was again expended as the bridges cost originally. In the meantime, Clark had sued for his $6,000, and the county contested his claim. The question was settled by the opinion of M. B. Hoxie, Attorney for the Third District of Nebraska, who advised the county that the contract was valid, and that it would be compelled to pay the debt.

"As a result," says Rev. Mr. Bollman, in his Centennnial History, "of bridge contracts and expenditures, we have seven bridges at various points on the Beaver, one on the Bogus, and one on the Cedar, and a bonded indebtedness for these improvements of $25,000."

Another of those unpleasant occurrences which have injured the county financially and produced much dissension was what may be properly termed the Burlington & Missouri war. Shortly after settlement in the county, in 1871, the Secretary of the Interior withdrew from the gross amount of land to be pre-empted and homesteaded every odd section and fraction of section of public domain in Boone County, in order that the Burlington & Missouri road might select lands to fill a bonus made to them by the Government of the United States. This transaction had the effect to withdraw about half of the lands of the county from the market, to separate settlements, and to drive away many looking for locations, and the feelings of the people were much aroused over the matter. As soon as the lands were patented to the road by the Government, they were assessed and taxes levied. Probably the Assessors were influenced by the popular feeling, and a general determination was expressed to make the most of a bad thing, and get in taxes what they lost in land. The road took no notice of the taxes until in 1874, when the Treasurer offered the lands for sale. An injunction was obtained by the road, and thus began an expensive litigation, which was continued until a settlement was reached in 1877. This was finally effected through the agency of Adam Smith, whose name figures prominently in the history of Boone County. Mr. Smith, who had contracted with the railroad company for 60,000 acres of land in the county on the condition that he should obtain a release from the taxes which had accrued, then began his negotiations with the Commissioners. His first proposition was that if they would release the road he would open a big farm, bring out a colony and introduce blooded horses and cattle into the county; and he finally, in addition to that, agreed to construct a graded wagon road from Albion to the Union Pacific Railroad at Silver Creek.

The Commissioners were getting tired of the continued struggle with the company, and, despairing of ever being able to collect anything by law, concluded to accept the propositions of Mr. Smith, and, for the purpose, went to Lincoln, engaged a lawyer who would not fight, and allowed the company to carry its point on the tax question. By this means, about $80,000 were lost, and the loss fell heavily on the county, which had been depending on this money to pay up the many outstanding claims against it.

Mr. Smith's improvements were made in what is now known as Cedar Rapids, and his road was constructed as agreed. It was used at first, but the bridge over the Loup was washed out in 1879, and the railroad coming in 1880 rendered it of no farther value.

Nothing was done by the county toward building a court house until 1874. In December, 1873, and May, 1874, elections were held to vote bonds to build one, but both times the project was defeated. Finally, in July, 1874, the Board of Commissioners ordered one built, and advertised for bids. W. J. Nelson was the lowest bidder, and got the job of erecting a building 20x32 feet for $1,200. Nothing farther has been done in the line of county buildings, except to add a vault to the court house.

In August, 1879, $33,000 bonds were voted to the Omaha, Niobrara & Black Hills Railroad, and in October, 1879, $20,000 bonds were issued to pay the outstanding warrants.

The present officers of the county are: John Peters, Clerk; S. P. Bollman, Treasurer; W. B. Daniels, Sheriff; F. B. Tiffany, Judge; A. A. Cressman, Superintendent; T. N. Skinner, Surveyor; W. S. Anderson, Robert Cummings and A. Young, Commissioners.

EARLY HISTORY.

"About five years and three months ago," said the Rev. Mr. Bollman, in his Centennial sketch, "in the spring of 1871, the first white men visited Boone County with a view to permanent residence. Previous to this time, no white man, except Government Surveyors, adventurers, explorers, or daring trappers had ever trod the flowery landscape of these delightful valleys, or paused in admiration on our extensive table-lands, at the almost boundless prospect. In all these beautiful regions, the various bands of roving Indians and the native wild animals were the only occupants, and the only sounds were the notes of birds, the war-whoop of the savage or the answering howl of the wolf to his mate. For here unscathed the fox and wild cat alike made their dens while herds of deer, elk and antelope unmolested fed upon the luxuriant grasses of these extensive plains." But a change came over the spirit of the dream of these prairie regions, and the irresistible tide of Western emigration soon penetrated the fertile valley of the Beaver, and the dwellings of civilization began to appear in this section of the "Great American Desert." The first company who ever passed up the valley with a view of locating consisted of six men—S. D. Avery, Ralph Vorhees, Robert Hare, James Hare, and two others, who never located, and whose names have been forgotten.

It had been organized at Columbus by Sam Smith, who, some years before, had gone through the valley in pursuit of a band of Indians and some stolen horses. The men enjoyed the beautiful prospects and were fully convinced of the value of the land, but were quite as certain that civilization would never penetrate the region, and returned to Columbus. The prospects for the early settler were not flattering. On the south was the Pawnee Reservation, and on the north the roving bands of Sioux. Boone itself, the center, was a stamping-ground for both tribes and the scene of many depredations committed upon each other.

After some searching in other sections, Mr. Avery concluded that he would again try his fortunes on the Beaver, and soon a second party, consisting of himself, John Hammond, the two Hares, William Prescott and one other, who did not remain, arrived at the center of the county, where Albion is now located. This company had also been organized at Columbus, and consisted of twelve members, part of whom were to come up and pre-empt the land and the others were to bear the expense. Avery pre-empted one of the quarters of the present town section. The other three were taken in the names of John Stauffer, Robert Kummel and Rev. Henry Wilson, of Columbus. The others who had come up in the party located east of and adjoining the town. This party then returned and still no actual settlement had been made. The 13th of April, 1871, marks the arrival of the first actual settlers. The party consisted of fourteen men from Columbus, as follows: S. D. Avery, Albert Dresser, N. G. Myers, W. H. Stout, W. H. Prescott, John Hammond, Thomas Smith, Julius Day, Charles Bassett, John McGould, Bobert Hare, a Mr. Walkup and the "two Missourians." The two latter were never known by any other name and soon returned from a country which they declared would never settle up. The day following, another solitary individual wandered into the county, following the trail of the first party as he supposed. After a night on the prairie and a return to the "Pawnee House" for a new start, Ed Dwyer succeeded in reaching the camp of the fourteen men near Albion, and has since been one of the active men of the county. On the same day on which he arrived, work was begun on a dug-out.

Of the different views held by the members of the party as to the proper method of construction, the unpropitious circumstances which attended the "raising," and the blizzard which greeted the early settlers, a good account is found in the essay read by Mr. Dwyer at an anniversary, in 1878:

"Next day, all our united efforts were centered in building a sod-house on the claim taken by Need Myers. The location was on the bank of the Beaver about east of the present town of Albion. The confusion at the building of the tower of Babel wasn't a circumstance as compared with the different views each had as to how the thing should be done. There wasn't a man in the outfit that had ever seen a sod-house built before, and, as usual in such cases, each and every one of us firmly believed that we knew just how the thing should be done. There was one thing we all did agree on, and that was that in laying the sod the hair side should be laid uppermost. Well, we crowded things that day and got the wall up five feet, and when we came back to renew our labors next morning, we found a portion of the wall had got tired and was gently reclining flat on the ground. Although every one present knew some one else was to blame for it, yet we went at it again, and that night, after bracing it up with poles and tippiag the breaking-plows against it, we retired within the walls for the night, happy once more. You observe we had no roof on the institution, and some time in the night a terrible northwest zephyr bore down on us. The air was black with flying dirt; everything movable was carried away; we had to tie our hats on with long prairie grass and handkerchiefs. Our wagon cover was found about three months afterward in the Beaver, somewhere near where Mr. Stevens now lives. That storm continued in all its fury for three days and nights, and that little party were compelled to shin it across the Beaver on a fallen log, taking refuge in the wood cañon back of the present location of Sackett & Crouch's mill. But that party was a happy one. They soon built a long shed, army style, covered it with brush and prairie grass, and, after they had got things ship-shape, the principal part of their time was employed in frying flap-jacks, singing songs and dilating on the future prospects of Boone County. The howling storm didn't interfere with our appetites in the least. We had a large fallen tree in front of our "dog-tent," which served for a back-log; wood was plenty, and, although the wind howled over our heads, it couldn't reach us, and almost any time in the night some hungry individual would be up running that frying-pan. When at last the storm had quieted down, the rest of the party went to work and finished the sod-house, and your essayist left on a reconnoitering trip down the valley."

This was the first house in the county, and the hardy band of pioneers all lived together in the little room (14x18 feet) about two weeks. At the end of that time, S. D. Avery and John Hammond went to Columbus for lumber, and soon returned with six teams and loads. On the road, a bridge was constructed across the Beaver, about two miles above St. Edward, which was the first in the county. Work was immediately begun on a frame building, and in May it was completed. It was located in the center of Section 22, being the first frame building and the second building of any kind in the county. It has experienced many changes since that early period. At first, it was a hotel, known as the "Frontier House," then a store building and finally a residence, and is now used as such by Mr. Avery. Elections have been held in it, the County Commissioners have used it for court house, and people have gathered there to attend divine worship when Rev. Mr. Bollman was their pastor. The next frame house erected was a little one by Mrs. Rice, since Mrs. Loran Clark, who came early in 1871, and took the quarter which had been pre-empted by Rev. Mr. Wilson.

Here it was that the first school was held and was taught by Miss Sarah Rice, in 1872, when six or eight scholars attended and $20 per month was considered ample compensation. At this time many other buildings were being erected in all parts of the county. Of the original company who came together, Dresser had located just across the creek north of town. The Hares stopped a mile east of town, where they now live. Stout took his land on the west side adjoining the town site, and Smith located next to him. In June, S. P. Bollman and his son Calvin arrived from Virginia and took a claim two and a half miles northwest of town. Rev. Mr. Bollman had been a minister for many years and often held religious services in various places in the county. After building her house, Mrs. Rice had returned to Columbus, and was there married to Loran Clark, who came into Boone in the fall of the year.

In May of 1871, Elias Atwood and son, Theodore Tilson and William Comstock located three miles west of town. A little later, Joe Green, Albert McIntyre, Charles Downs and C. M. Selby located in what is known as Milwaukee Valley. In June, George Crites and Mark Mattison located. Alex. and Ralph Voorhees stopped at Voorhees Valley, four miles east of town. Ed. Dwyer settled near St. Edward. The first men on the Cedar were the Robinsons, an old man and four sons, who located at Dayton. In the spring of 1872, Messrs. W. H. Randall, Barnes, Garrett and Van Camp pushed ten miles farther up the Beaver and located. In the same spring, the Roe brothers settled in Roe Valley. Others settled occasionally, but no very rapid immigration took place. The winter of 1871 was not intended to encourage the settlers much, as it was one of the most severe ever experienced in this section. The snow piled in so deep that communication with the outside world was next to impossible. It required a week for all the force the settlers could muster to shovel a road from Albion to Boone, a distance of six miles. For many this was the first experience with the "blizzard." The effects of one are thus described by Mr. Dwyer: "When I succeeded in digging out from under my blankets that eventful morning, I had the pleasure of hunting for my boots through about three feet of snow that had found its way into my dug-out. So, after taking a general survey of the premises, I concluded to vacate and went up to Baldwin's dug-out, an institution 9x10; there, too, I found snow over everything. In that single room I found Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and their two small children, a bed, a cooking stove, two or three trunks, some other household furniture and a large span of horses. And for two or three days and nights we all camped in that dug-out about as close as sardines in a box. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and family occupied the bed, and your essayist put in the nights stretched on a couple of trunks. Mrs. Baldwin had only arrived in the country a day or two before, and I remember that the piercing cold and her children's sufferings caused her to shed tears. Our friend Farrell was also snowed under, and when I called round to see him all that was visible of his little dug-out was the chimney. When I peered down that avenue and asked him if he didn't know he was snowed under, his answer was: "No, I have just been reading one of I. N. Taylor's immigration pamphlets and learn that it never snows in Nebraska."

The summer that followed was also one of misfortune for the settlers, for their crops were entirely destroyed by the grasshoppers. In the spring of 1872, the first post office was established in the county and was known as the Hammond Post Office. The first Postmaster was Albert Dresser, and the mail was carried by Michael Welch, on horseback. No bag was necessary, as his pockets were capacious enough for all matter that the week brought to the county. In August, 1873, the office was moved and the name changed to the Albion office. W. H. Gamadge was Postmaster for two years, and was succeeded by Hiram Rice, the present officer. This year also marks the birth of the first child in the county—Clara Boone Mattison. Her name has a patriotic ring to it and shows that at least one family had confidence that Boone would yet be a name to be proud of. In the spring of the year, Elias Atwood, Sr., lost a child—the first death in the county. The winter of 1872–73 developed nothing new in the history of the county, until April of 1873, when one of the worst storms known here occurred. Rev. Mr. Bollman thus describes it:

"On Easter Sunday of 1873, there began with heavy rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, a storm which continued for three days. Shortly after nightfall on the day it commenced, it changed to snow, and, for forty-eight hours, the fall of snow, driven by a fierce northwest wind, was so thick that most of the time a person could not see ten feet from them. Persons could not, in some instances, find their own barns; some were lost and narrowly escaped perishing from exposure. Much stock in the country perished in barns, the snow penetrating and filling them entirely; stock and portions of herds were driven miles before the storm and many perished. The snow packed so firmly and drifted to such an extent that ravines and considerable streams were effectually bridged by it, and loaded teams were driven over them on the drifted snow."

The summer of 1874 again brought the dreaded grasshopper, and again crops of all kinds were devastated. A great many who were able sacrificed everything and left, but the vast majority, who would have been glad to do the same, were unable to. Aid was received and distributed, and the people lived through; 1875 fully repaired them, for the yield of everything was abundant and since that time the growth of the country has been gradual but permanent.

Situated as it was between the Pawnees and the Sioux, Boone has not escaped some Indian scares, although fortunately nothing more serious ever occurred. In 1871, the Pawnee agent sent up word that a band of Sioux were coming and were committing depredations. All the settlers gathered at the Frontier House, except Elias Atwood and his son, who had just arrived and were camping in their wagon. The reason that Mr. Atwood gave for not joining was that if he was killed, he wanted to be killed at home. No Sioux ever appeared, and, after a day or two, the company disbanded. In 1873, a party of Sioux did actually visit the settlement and stole some horses. A company, headed by Albert McIntyre, followed and came in sight of the Indians, but there were too many of them and the horses were never recovered. The next year, 1874, another scare was gotten up among the people north of town by the report of a couple of boys, who had an arrow which they claimed had been shot at them. A few families gathered at Mr. Boardman's house and prepared for defense. S. P. Bollman, believing there was nothing in it, remained at home. In the morning, Calvin Bollman rode over to visit the camp, and, on approaching, gave the war-whoop, which caused much consternation. No Indians ever appeared, and after that no real fright was ever felt, although the Indian tribes often met in conflict, and much thieving was done among them.

ALBION.

The early history of Albion and the county are closely connected. As has been shown, the first settlements in the county were made on the town site, and since that time it has continued to be the center of trade. It was platted October 9, 1872, by Loran Clark and surveyed by George W. Newberry. The land platted was located on the northwest quarter of Section 22, Township 20 north, of Range 6 west. July 6, 1877, Mansfield's Addition was recorded, and, on the 5th of December, of the same year, Clark's Addition was made. In 1879, Clark, Connelly & Stout's Addition was surveyed by C. P. Bollman, and the record made September 26. The first building erected on the town site was the Frontier Hotel, already mentioned. During 1873, it was opened as a generel store by S. D. Avery. After a few months, Mr. Avery sold to Horace Clark, who continued the business. The next business house was a harness shop, opened in 1874, by John Hare. Nothing further was done in the line of building until 1876, when A. L. Nickerson built the store which he now occupies. In 1876, also, Dr. D. A. Lewis built a drug store and carried on his business for some years. The building is now occupied by Gorman's stock of goods. In the spring of 1877, J. W. Riley built the hardware store, which is now occupied by Loran Clark. The growth of the town until 1879 was very slow. But little settlement had been made in the county, and the transactions of business were of little consequence. During that year, however, a sudden impetus was given to business by a rush of immigration to the county, and, during 1880 and 1881, during the building and after the completion of the railroad, Albion grew rapidly. This growth has received no check and still continues, and a constantly increasing business warrants great expectations for its future.

PRESENT CONDITION.

Albion is now a town of about 600 inhabitants. It is centrally located in the county, on the Beaver Creek, and is the terminus of the Omaha, Niobrara & Black Hills Railroad. It is forty-one miles from Columbus, and one hundred and forty miles by rail from Omaha. Its inhabitants are an intelligent and enterprising class of people, and all the institutions common to civilization are found here in flourishing condition. Schools and churches both show a healthy condition of public sentiment and receive a hearty support.

SCHOOLS.

Albion is situated in School District No. 1. It has no district town school, but the building of this district is located conveniently and thus far has been sufficient to satisfy the needs of the community. It was built in 1873, at a cost of $1,300, and was the first schoolhouse in the county. Its present value, including the site, is only $350. John Peters is the present Director of the district, and Mrs. E. M. Weitzel and H. O. Smith were the teachers during the last year. The wages paid are $50 per month; the number of children of school age is 155. Of these, sixty-three are enrolled upon the books and fifty-two are regular attendants. Last year, there were 172 days of school taught.

The Albion Private School was started September, 1881, by Rev. J. A. Hungate. The number of scholars enrolled is forty-five and the average attendance is something less. Rev. Mr. Hungate is assisted by Miss Clara G. Cook and Miss Edna Davis. The building used is the Baptist Church and furnishes very commodious and convenient room. The work done by this school is highly commended and the prosperity bids fair to continue.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Church is the oldest in Albion or Boone County. Rev. S. P. Bollman, who came into the county in June, 1871, and has since contributed in many ways toward the growth and prosperity, held the first religious services. In the spring of 1872, Rev. Mr. Bollman was received into the Nebraska Conference and was appointed to a circuit. Elder Vandoozer was at the time Presiding Elder, and the first quarterly meeting was held at T. H. Bowman's house, in May, 1872. In October, 1874, Rev. Jabez Charles was appointed to the circuit and was followed, in October, 1876, by Rev. D. Andrews. He soon resigned and Rev. William Shertzer took the place. In October, 1877, Rev. C. W. Wells became pastor. During this year, the parsonage was built, at a cost of $300. In 1878, Rev. Thomas Thompson became pastor, and remained two years. The church was built while he was here, at a cost of $1,400. In 1879, Albion was made a station, and, in 1881, Rev. R. F. Bishop became the settled pastor. November 28, 1881, Rev. C. W. Wells was again appointed and is the present pastor. The present membership of the church is seventy-five. The Sunday school is attended by forty scholars.

The Congregational Church was organized at Albion September 4, 1872. The meeting was held at the house of John Hammond and the sermon was preached by the Rev. O. W. Merrill. Rev. A. Dresser assisted, and also Rev. S. P. Bollman. The members who organized the church were Mrs. Emma M. Weitzel, Mr. and Mrs. John Turner, H. Maricle, Mrs. M. Newbury, Mrs. R. J. Dresser, Mrs. Maria Voorhees, Alex. Voorhees, Mrs. Frances Voorhees, George Newbury and R. D. Cross. For some years, the church was supplied by Rev. J. E. Lowes, who traveled in this section. The first regular pastor was Rev. C. C. Humphrey, who came October 1, 1874. In 1876, Rev. James Armstrong became pastor; he was followed, in May, 1880, by the present pastor, Rev. A. A. Cressman. The present membership of the church is thirty-three. As yet, no church building has been erected, but one is now contemplated and bids will soon be received on the work. Hon. Loran Clark has donated a lot and a building will be erected, costing in the neighborhood of $1,000.

The Baptist Church was organized in October, 1878, by Rev. A. J. Wright. Among the earliest members were Deacon S. W. Pierce and wife, Mrs. Lavina Pierce, Mrs. William Crouch, Deacon John Clark and wife, Stephen Clark and wife, Mrs. Waller and Frank Pierce. Rev. A. J. Wright remained as pastor until July, 1880, and, in August of the same year, Rev. J. A. Hungate arrived. The church building was erected in the fall of 1879, and cost $1,200. The lots upon which it stands were donated by A. G. Mansfield. The present membership of the church is twenty-nine.

The Union Sunday School meets every Sunday at the Baptist Church; eighty-five scholars attend, and the school is in a prosperous condition. F. B. Tiffany is Superintendent.

St. Nicholas Catholic Church was organized at Albion in 1877 by Father Smith. Occasional services were held, but the priest did not reside at Albion, and as yet the society has not grown strong enough to support a local priest. Father Smith came until 1880, and in the spring of that year, Father Flood, of Shell Creek, became pastor, and has since visited the parish every two weeks. Among the earliest members were Michael Mathews, John Halligan, Patrick Halligan, John O'Neill, Stephen Thomas, John Raleigh, James Burns, Robert Cunningham, Archie Cunningham, James Mooney, James Toney, Cornelius Deagon and James Tierney. There are now about thirty-seven families in the church, and thirty children attend the Sunday school, which is held every two weeks. When Clark, Connelly & Stout made their addition to Albion, they donated two lots to the church, and, in 1881, a building was erected at a cost of about $700.

SOCIETIES.

Albion Lodge, No. 78, A., F. & A. M., was organized August 1, 1879. The charter members were Henry H. Gillett, Luther Clark, Manley B. Boardman, Adelbert L. Nickerson, Loran Clark, Thomas N. Williamson, Fitz M. Sackett, Peter J. Files, Jacob Widaman, William Willott and Lafayette B. Wumsley. The number of members has since increased to twenty-two and new ones are being constantly added. Regular meetings are held on the last Saturday of each month. The hall, which is used by both the Masons and the Odd Fellows, is in the second story of Judd & Lidell's drug store, and is handsomely furnished by the two societies. The officers of the lodge at the present are: H. H. Gillett, W. M.; Luther Clark, S. W.; Samuel Fox, J. W.; John G. McKay, S. D.; Jacob Widaman, J. D,; William Simpson, Secretary; E. M. Gunther, Treasurer; James Starring, Tiler.

Albion Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F., was organized March 8, 1880. The early members were Henry J. Hudson, H. C. Kilborn, H. M. Grimes, Alex. Pringle, George Garrett, John Kepfer, Samuel Dalton, G. Shaw and William Cannicutt. Although so lately organized, the growth of the society has been rapid and the membership already numbers thirty-two. Regular meetings are held every Tuesday evening in the hall used by the Odd Fellows and Masons. The officers at present are: George Rieder, N. G ; L. P. Judd, V. G.; A. D. Brainard, Secretary; Alex. Pringle, Treasurer; M. C. Kilborn, Warden; Samuel Fox, Conductor; Charles Beitz, Inside Guard; D. G. Bobbs, Outside Guard.

The Albion Cornet Band was organized in the summer of 1880. There are ten members. The instruments were purchased by private subscription of the citizens and cost $225. Mr. A. W. Ladd is leader.

The Albion Orchestra was also organized in 1880 by Mr. Ladd. There are six members and music is furnished for entertainments of all kinds.

THE PRESS.

The first paper ever published in Boone County was the *Boone County News*. It was established in 1874, and for six months maintained a precarious existence. At the end of that time, it succumbed to the inevitable, and Boone was without a paper until the *Argus* office was opened.

The *Boone County Argus* was established in 1876. The first issue was dated June 30, and the salutatory patriotically declares for "Boone County first—the world afterward." W. A. Hutton was editor and proprietor. In 1877, D. A. Willard purchased the property and Col. P. Bollman edited it for a short time. When he retired, James I. Robinson became editor and remained until the fall of 1878, when A. D. Brainard purchased the office. Afterward, in January, 1881, Mr. Robinson purchased a half-interest, since which time no changes have been made. The paper is issued as an eight-column folio, is Republican in politics and anti-monopoly in sentiment. Its circulation is 1,000 and is constantly increasing. Connected with the paper is a fine job office.

The *Boone County News*, a new paper and in no way related to its earlier namesake, was started in 1879 by A. W. Ladd. Mr. Ladd published a paper in Knox County, Ill., before coming here, and the experience there gained enabled him to quickly establish himself in his new home. For nine months, the *News* was issued as a seven-column folio, but increasing business soon compelled enlargement and it is now issued as a six-column quarto. It is the official paper of the county.

HOTELS.

The Commercial Hotel is the largest in town, and was built in 1880 by J. E. Needham and run by him until September of that year. It was then sold to C. A. Oblinger, who ran it awhile and then rented it to D. C. Young. In March, 1881, A. Palmer took the house, and, in January, 1882, H. J. Howard became proprietor. It is largely patronized by the traveling public and is satisfactorily managed. There are accommodations for forty guests.

The Albion House was the first hotel in Albion. It was built in December, 1876, by A. B. Case and run by him two years. S. Z. Williamson then occupied it about one year, and was followed by N. C. Killburn, who only remained eight months. A. B. Case then took charge again, but soon rented to E. V. Van Dorn, who remained about seven months. The house then again was opened by A. B. Chase, who is the present proprietor. During the early years of Albion's growth, it did good service for the traveling public, and it has not been forsaken now that others claim a share of the public patronage.

The Central Hotel was built in 1878 by James Diffenderfer, but was not opened as a hotel until March, 1880, when the present landlord, John Kimmel, rented it. It is located directly opposite the Commercial Hotel, and is patronized by the farmers principally.

BUSINESS.

Albion's position is one which renders it an important business point. Being the terminus of the road, it naturally becomes the marketing-place for a vast extent of country north and west. Added to this, the demand of a large and rapidly settling county, serves to keep the capital collected here in active service. The amount of business done in a year may be safely estimated at $500,000, and is distributed among forty firms, as follows: Six general stores, three groceries, three hardware, two drug, two furniture, two restaurants, two livery stables, two tailors, two banks, three hotels, one jeweler, three implements, two harness shops, one shoe shop, two milliners, two barber shops and one photograph gallery. Besides, there is a flouring-mill, two newspapers, four lawyers and four physicians. There can be no better test of business prosperity than the manner in which a community sustains its papers. In this respect, Albion has no superior.

Albion Flouring-Mills.—Among the many business enterprises of Boone County none has proved of more substantial benefit than these mills. The buildings were erected by Sackett & Crouch in 1875, and are situated about a mile and a half southeast of town, on the Beaver. The mill is three stories high besides the basement and is 30x40 on the foundations. There are four run of stone—three for grinding flour and one for feed. All grades of flour are made, from patent down, and in each the product of the mill is of the best quality. The capacity of the mill is 300 bushels per day. Besides the part occupied by machinery, there is also storage room for from 6,000 to 8,000 bushels. In September, 1881, Sackett & Crouch sold the property to Mann & Peck, who are now engaged in making extensive improvements and will soon have one of the finest mills in the State.

The Boone County Bank is the only institution of the kind open at present in the town. The business was begun in March, 1880, by C. De Roberts. A general banking business is done, collections promptly attended to and taxes paid for non-residents. The office is a neat and commodious building, located on Fourth street, near the *Argus* office.

Thompson & Baker's Bank.—The building which will be used by this firm is now in process of construction, and is situated near the *News* office. A general banking business will be done.

The implement business is represented by three firms, and is one of the most important branches of business carried on here. The whole country west is furnished from this point, and the settlers are largely engaged in grain raising. It is estimated that the machinery business of 1881 amounted to $30,000. The three firms are: Galbraith Bros., who commenced their business in November, 1879; J. W. Riley, whose operations date from 1878, and Bronson & Hamilton, who started May 1, 1881.

The lumber yard of the Columbus Lumber and Grain Company is located west of the depot. This company, which has such an immense business at Columbus, also has a large trade here. Albion furnishes goods to an extended tract of country, and the rapid settlement of this section makes the lumber trade an important branch of business.

Loran Clark & Co.'s lumber yard is located east of the depot and also does an extensive business. Mr. Clark was one of the earliest settlers and is widely and honorably known as a business man. In addition to the yard, this company also controls one of the elevators at this place. The capacity of the building is about 5,000 bushels. A large shipping business is done, and the books show 125 cars of grain exported since the 1st of September, 1881.

Sackett's elevator was opened in August, 1880, and has a capacity about the same as Clark's. Here, also, an extensive grain business is done. Corn is the principal variety shipped. It has been estimated that the grain business alone at Albion amounts to over $100,000 annually.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES S. ARMSTRONG, attorney at law, Albion. Has resided at Albion the past three years, engaged in the practice of law; he has also carried on, in connection with his law business, a general insurance, collection, loan and real estate business. He was admitted to the bar in La Porte, Ind., in 1878, first locating in Michigan City, afterward going to La Porte, where he remained about a year. He is one of the leading Republicans of Boone County, and was the candidate of that party for County Judge at the election in 1881. He is a member of the order of I. O. O. F., and A., F. & A. M. He was born in La Porte, Ind., November 27, 1851. He was married at Omaha, December 10, 1879, to Miss Emma Nye, who is a native of Springville, Ind.

MANLY B. BOARDMAN, Justice of the Peace, insurance, loan and real estate agent, was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1830. His parents moved to Vienna, N. Y., when he was an infant. When fourteen years old, he began clerking in a general store in Genesee County, N. Y., remaining there four years; he then went to Buffalo, where he obtained employment as clerk in a wholesale and retail store two years; he was afterward employed in other towns in New York, and finally obtained employment in a wholesale house in New York City, afterward becoming a partner and continuing there until 1870, when he moved to Caldwell County, Mo., engaging in farming one year; he then moved to Nebraska, locating near Albion, where he has since resided. He has 160 acres, ninety acres being under cultivation. He is one of the Justices of the Peace of Manchester Precinct; was elected on the Republican ticket in 1879, and re-elected in 1881; he held the same office from January 1, 1876, to January 1, 1878, when he declined to accept the office another term. He is also extensively engaged in the insurance business, having a number of the best companies doing business in the State, and is also employed as land examiner for capitalists loaning money in the vicinity of Albion. He was married, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854, to Miss Mary Treat Lamb. They have five children—Minnie S. (now the wife of D. E. Logan), Carrie W., George M., Gracie C. and John L. Mr. B. is a member of Albion Lodge, No. 78, A., F. & A. M.

SAMUEL P. BOLLMAN, County Treasurer, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., May 11, 1818, living there until 9 years old, when his parents moved to Armstrong County, Penn., where he lived until 17 years old. His father dying, he and his mother returned to Westmoreland County, where he resided about eight years; he was there engaged in teaching school and attending Jefferson College; he then taught school in Pittsburgh, Penn., about five years. At the end of that time, he began attending Allegheny Theological Seminary, graduating in 1851. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Blairsville in that year. His first charge was the Washington Church, in Indiana County, Penn., where he remained nearly twenty years. He was elected County Superintendent of Schools in 1854, and held the office three successive terms of three years each. In 1870, he went to Fairfield County, Va., where he united with the M. E. Church, laboring there until June, 1871, when he sold his property there and removed to Nebraska; leaving his family at Omaha, he went to Boone County and located his farm. He was appointed one of the Commissioners to organize Boone County; he acted as Deputy Treasurer of the county during the first term, which was fractional, and, in 1873, he was elected Treasurer, which office he still holds, now serving his fifth term. In politics, he is a stanch Republican. He has been married twice; his first marriage took place in 1841, in Salem Township, Westmoreland County, Penn., his wife being Miss Margaret A. McCutchin, a native of the same county. She died in 1849, leaving three children, one of whom—Samuel H.—is living. In the fall of 1851, he was married, at Cherry Tree, Indiana Co., Penn., to Miss Harriet Gamble, who was born in Susquehanna County, Penn. They have three children living—Calvin P., George M. and Jennie A. (now the wife of James I. Robinson).

D. F. BOTHWELL, stock-dealer, has been dealing in live stock, handling cattle and hogs, since January, 1881. During the year 1881, he shipped twenty-five car loads of hogs to market. He disposes of his cattle to local dealers. He was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1830, living in that and Tompkins County, N. Y., until 1864, engaged principally in farming. He then went to Juneau County, Wis., engaging in meat market and live-stock business until 1870; then went to Missouri, engaging in the stock business in Chillicothe, Jefferson City and Kansas City, until 1873, when he went to Chicago, engaging there in the meat market business until 1876; he then returned to Juneau County, Wis., remaining there until 1879; in that year he moved to Albion, where he has since resided. He was married in Juneau County, Wis., in 1865, to Miss Adelaide Balfour, who is a native of Canada. They have two children—Dana F. and Martin.

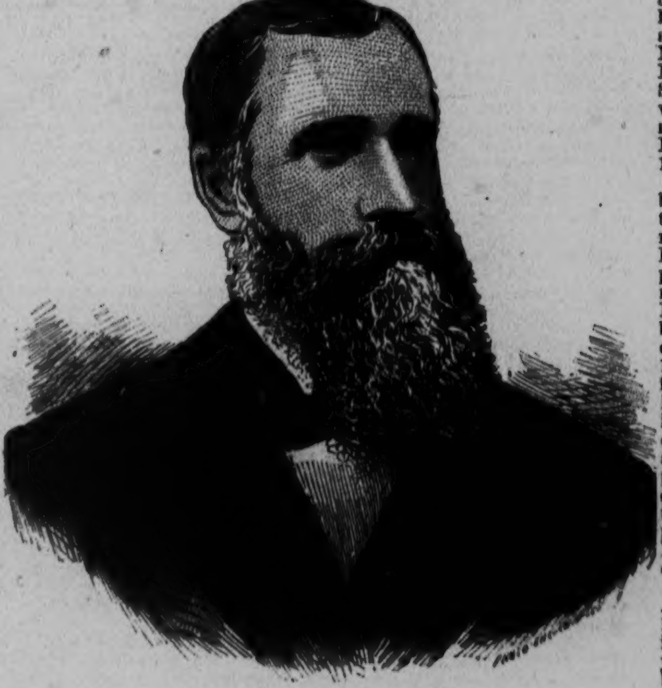
BRONSON & HAMILTON, dealers in agricultural implements, Have been established since May 1, 1881. Their stock averages $6,000; their business is quite large, requiring the work of three men to carry it on during the spring, summer and fall seasons. H. M. Bronson was born in Chenango County, N. Y., in 1847, living there engaged in farming with his father until 1870; he then went to Oneonta, Otsego Co., N. Y., where for ten years he was engaged in the carpenter and builder business. He moved to Nebraska, locating at Albion, in February, 1880; engaged in dealing in lumber, and in contracting and building, until May of the next year, when he went into the present business with John D. Hamilton. He was married in Oneonta, N. Y., in September, 1871, to Miss Lenora Spencer, who is a native of that place; they have one child—a son—Le Grand. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic order.

GEORGE E. BROWN, M. D., has resided at Albion, Boone County, since August, 1880, following his profession; has been engaged in the practice of medicine since 1876, three years of the time in York, Neb., one year at Butte City, Montana Territory, and two years in Albion; he is a graduate of Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, having taken a three-years course; he was born at Lockport, N. Y., in 1850, remaining there until 1868, when he removed to Lansing, Mich., going into the drug business and remaining until 1873, then commenced studying medicine under Dr. B. F. Bailey, Professor of Theory and Practice at Detroit Medical College. Was married in 1879 at York, Neb., to Nirean Quigley, who was born and lived in Andrew, Jackson Co., Iowa, until 1878, when she removed to York.

LORAN CLARK & CO., dealers in lumber, Albion; firm is composed of Loran Clark, Luther Clark and W. A. Mears; has been in existence about two years; they carry a stock of lumber averaging $12,000; the firm were formerly engaged in hardware and grain business, carrying a hardware stock of $6,000, and handling 150 to to 175 car-loads of grain per year; at the present time, they deal in lumber only, doing a large business at Albion and St. Edward.

LUTHER CLARK, of the firm of Loran Clark & Co., Albion, was born in Franklin County, Vt., in 1832; his parents moved to Wisconsin in 1841; he engaged in dealing in grain, produce, etc., at Mazomanie, Wis., in 1854, and carried on that business until 1872; he then carried on a dairy farm until July, 1878, when he moved to

Nebraska, locating at Albion; in December of that year, he became associated in the hardware and agricultural implement business with J. W. Riley under the firm name of Riley & Clark; in the spring of 1881, they sold out to the firm of Loran Clark & Co., Luther Clark being a member of the firm; in January, 1882, the firm gave up the hardware and grain business. Luther Clark was married at Waukesha, Wis., in 1856, to Miss Mary T. Babcock, who is a native of Waukesha County, Wis.; they have five children—Lucian, Loran, Wilmonte, Frank A., Ernest W. Mr. Clark is a member of the Albion Lodge, No. 78, A., F. & A. M., and a member of Unity Lodge, I. O. U. W., at Mazomanie, Wis.



Loran Clark
Albion

LORAN CLARK, Sr., member of the firm of Loran Clark & Co., was born in Franklin County, Vt., in 1830, living there until ten years old, when his parents moved to Waukesha County, Wis.; he remained in Wisconsin engaged in farming with his father until he attained his majority; in 1859, he went to Colorado, engaged in mining which he followed until 1862, when he went to Nevada, engaging in the same business until 1868, when he returned to Colorado; he there engaged in stock raising until the fall of 1871; he then went to Nebraska, locating in Boone County, where Albion, county seat of that county, is now situated; for several years he lived on his homestead, on a portion of which the town of Albion now stands, it being laid out by him in 1872; in the fall of the next year, he engaged in merchandising, opening the first store in Albion, and for four years his was the only store in the town; then for one year he was associated with Ed. S. Connelly in the practice of law; in 1874, he was elected Representative of the then Thirteenth District to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1876; he has been a member of the Republican party since its organization, and is one of the most prominent representatives of that party in Nebraska; in the spring of 1879, he was appointed to the Revenue Service, and was assigned to the cities of New York and Philadelphia for one year, he was then transferred to the West, having charge of all the Territories west of the Missouri River to the eastern line of Oregon and Washington Territory, and north of Utah and Nevada, and including Kansas and Colorado. He was married at Columbus, Neb., in 1872, to Mrs. Elizabeth B. Rice, who is a native of Ohio. He is a prominent Mason and member of Mt. Calvary Commandery No. 1, Omaha, Neb. Mr. Clark has done much for the development and advancement of Boone County, expending his time and money to that end, and with a liberal hand. Albion owes much of her prosperity and rapid growth to him.

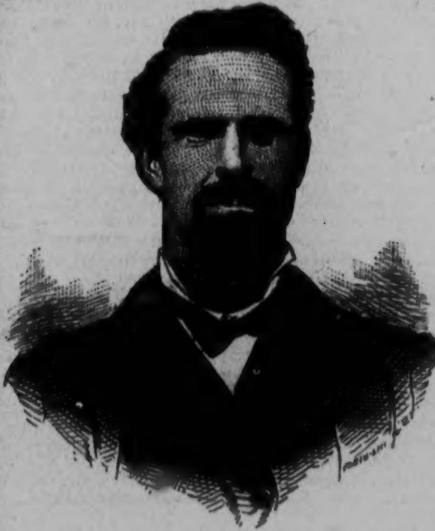
REV. A. A. CRESSMAN, pastor of the Congregational Church and County Superintendent of Public Instruction; has resided in Albion since May, 1880; is pastor of the Congregational Church also at Cedar Rapids and Boone; he was born at Northampton County, Penn., July 4, 1849, living in that county until twenty-one years old; when seventeen years of age, he began teaching school; when he attained his majority, he began his course at the Oberlin Theological Seminary at Oberlin, Ohio, and graduated from there in July, 1875; his first regular charge was at Clarksville, Ohio, where he remained until October, 1876; he then went to Monroeville, Ohio, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at that place, remaining until May, 1879; he then moved to Nebraska, living at Camp Creek until May 17, 1880, when he moved to Albion; he was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Boone County, in November, 1881. He was married in Rochester, Mich., in 1874, to Miss Josephine Redmond, who is a native of Michigan; they have two children—Zephyr May, born February 12, 1877, and Ralph Gates, born February 14, 1880.

WILL B. DANIELS, Sheriff of Boone County, Albion, was born in Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., August 7, 1843; lived there until 1860, when he went to Dunkirk, N. Y., working in the machine shops at that place until February, 1861; he then went to Delaware County, Iowa, and in August, 1861, [illegible] enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth United States Infantry, of which W. T. Sherman was at that time Colonel; he was with Sherman's army until May 19, 1863, when he was wounded in the left shoulder at Vicksburg, Miss.; from the effect of this wound he lay in the Gayoso general hospital ten months; he was discharged at St. Louis in March, 1864; he then returned to Delaware County, Iowa, and engaged in farming; in the fall of 1864, he was married in Delaware County, Iowa, to Miss Sarah N. Browder, who was a native of that county; in 1872, he moved to Boone County, Neb., locating on the southwest quarter of Section 6, Town 19, Range 5; he has in this farm 160 acres, of which eighty are under cultivation; his farm is well improved, has a good frame house, barn and outbuildings; in the fall of 1875, he was elected Sheriff of Boone County on the Republican ticket, he is one of the foremost leaders in that party, and is very popular with the citizens of the county, among both Democrats and Republicans; he is now serving his fourth successive term in the office of Sheriff.

C. F. DEFFENDERFER, undertaker and dealer in furniture, Albion, has been engaged in present business at Albion since April, 1868, carries a stock of $2,000; he was born in Union County, Penn., in 1839, living there until 1878, when he moved to Albion, Neb.; ten years of this time he was employed in the furniture and cabinet business. He was married at Mansfield, Penn., in 1873, to Matilda M. Gray, who was born on the island of Santa Cruz; they have two children—Maud and Herbert.

HON. JOSEPH HAMILTON, real estate, loan and collection agent, was born in New York City July 14, 1826. He resided in his native city until 1849, when he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., to take charge of the mechanical department of the Milwaukee *Daily Sentinel*. In 1850, he started a job printing office, and shortly afterward he started, with W. D. Wilson, the Milwaukee *Daily Journal*. In 1852, he sold his interest in the *Journal* to his partner. In 1857, he again connected himself with the *Daily Sentinel*, and remained with that institution until 1863, when failing health compelled him to seek more active outdoor employment. He then engaged in life insurance and was General Agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, in whose employment he remained for seventeen years, the last two of which he was Inspector of Agencies. In 1874, he was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature, and is the author of the law regarding State printing, which is said to be one of the most complete and thorough laws on the subject of public printing of any State in the Union. He was again a member of the Legislature in 1877, and received the entire vote of his party for Speaker of the House. Mr. Hamilton is a prominent member of the Masonic order, having been advanced to Thirty-second Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He has been Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, and is well known throughout the county as a well-posted Freemason. In 1880, he removed to Nebraska and located in Albion. He has a fine farm adjoining the town, and his residence is one of the best in Nebraska.

REV. J. A. HUNGATE, Pastor of the Albion Baptist Church, was born in Marion County, Ill., in 1857. In 1864, his father, J. D. P. Hungate, a prominent Baptist minister and missionary in Nebraska from 1859, crossed the plains with his family to Oregon and California, returning in 1878. Rev. J. A. Hungate obtained his academic training at Blair, Neb., and he began his collegiate course at Madison University at Hamilton, N. Y., in 1877, graduating in June, 1880. He was licensed to preach in 1878, and ordained in November, 1880. He has been Pastor of the Baptist Church at Albion since the fall of 1880. In the year 1881, Mr. H. started a private school with Miss Clara G. Cook as assistant at Albion. It is designed to be a preparatory department for college. During the first term there were forty-five in attendance from Albion and surrounding counties.



D. A. Lewis. M. D.

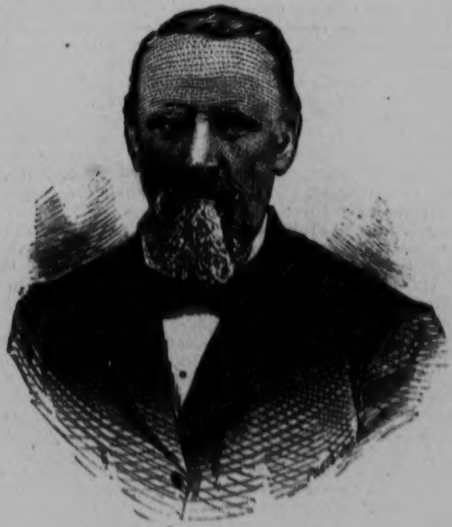
D. A. LEWIS, M. D., Albion, has resided at Albion since 1875, engaged in the practice of medicine. Soon after he arrived he opened a drug store at Albion, and, in 1877, he took his brother, J. T. Lewis, into the store as partner. They continued in business, enjoying a large trade three years. When both were taken sick, his brother dying, he sold out the business, and since that time has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of medicine. He graduated at Keokuk, Iowa, and is the first physician that settled in Boone County. He is one of the prominent leaders of the Republican party at Boone County. He was a delegate from Nebraska to the Chicago Convention in 1880, being an outspoken supporter of Blaine. He is a member of Albion Lodge, No 78, A., F. & A. M. He is of Welsh descent. Was born in Kenosha, Wis., in October, 1847, living there, and at New Lisbon, Wis., until he moved to Albion. He was married at Albion February 15, 1882, to Miss Sadie Thompson.

MANN & PECK, proprietors of Albion Mills, was built by Sacket & Crouch, being completed in April, 1876, who operated it for some time. It is the first mill built in Boone County. It has one of the finest water powers in the State; has a head of twelve feet; has four run of stone and a capacity of 600 bushels per day. It was purchased in the fall of 1881 by the present proprietors, who have put in much new machinery, and made all necessary improvements. H. L. Peck was born in Lorain County, Ohio, in 1841; lived there until 1865, when he went to Sterling, Ill., where he remained eight years engaged in the milling business, which he had learned in Ohio. He then went to Maquoketa, Iowa, engaging in the milling business in that vicinity until the fall of 1881, when he moved to Nebraska. He was married at Hennepin, Ill., in the fall of 1875, to Miss Venora Turner, who was born in Aroostook County, Me. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

JOHN G. MACKAY, Deputy Sheriff, was born in Thurso, Caithnesshire, Scotland, August 20, 1843. He came to America in 1863, landing in New York City. He soon afterward went to Washington, D. C., where he was employed as clerk in the Commissary Department. In 1865, he went to Providence, R. I., where he remained two years. He then returned to New York City, where he resided about seven years. In the fall of 1874, he went to Cincinnati, where he was employed as steward of the Gibson House. He then went to Chicago, holding the position of steward of the Palmer House nearly two years. He then returned to New York City, where he married, May 15, 1877, Miss Jane Olmstead, who was born in that city. In February, 1880, he moved to Nebraska, locating on a farm near Albion, consisting of 240 acres, of which forty acres are in cultivation. He has also two other quarter sections of prairie land on Sections 16 and 17. He is a Republican, and is a strong advocate of anti-monopoly. Was appointed Deputy Sheriff in 1881. He is a member of Albion Lodge, No. 78, A., F. & A. M., at Albion.

THOMPSON F. MARTIN, agent O. N. & B. H. R. R. Co., Albion. Has been in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad during the greater part of the time since 1868. Was first located at Cheyenne, afterward at Antelope, Bushnell, McPherson and Albion. Has been at the last-named place since October 1, 1881. He was born in Philadelphia in 1847, living there only a short time, when his parents moved to Delaware County, N. Y. He went into the employ of the New York & Erie Railroad in 1865 at Hornellsville, N. Y., and remained in the employ of that road until 1868. He was married at Warsaw, N. Y., in 1871, to Miss Lydia E. Thorpe, a native of that place. They have three children—Mary L., Warren B., Julia L.

W. A. MEARS, of the firm of Loran Clark & Co., Albion, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1849; was raised in Wisconsin, where he learned the lumber business in which he is still engaged. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., in 1878, to Miss Annie O. Whipple, who was born in Rockbridge County, Va.



W. J. Nelson

W. J. NELSON, attorney at law, general land and loan agent, Albion, has been engaged in the practice of law since 1866. He moved to Nebraska, locating at Columbus, in April, 1871. During that year, he located his farm in Boone County, on the northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 20, Range 6, of which 100 acres are under cultivation. He also owns the southeast quarter of Section 27, of which twenty acres are under cultivation. His home farm is well improved, having a good frame house, being, at the time it was built, the best house in Albion and vicinity. He moved his family to his farm in the spring of 1872. For several years, the county business was transacted at his house. He is closely identified with the organization and government of the county. He held the office of County Clerk one term and was elected County Judge in 1873. He has done nearly all the surveying and locating farms of settlers in the county. He was born in Stark County, Ohio, January 2, 1839, living there until 1869. He enlisted, in Stark County, Ohio, in August, 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteers as First Sergeant. In the following November, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of his company. In August, 1863, he was again promoted, being made Quartermaster of his regiment; was afterward Brigade Quartermaster and Post Quartermaster at Knoxville, Tenn. In April, 1864, he was made Assistant Quartermaster of the Twenty-third Army Corps. He was afterward Master of Transportation of the Army of the Ohio, under Gen. Schofield, in the Atlanta campaign. Toward the close of the war, he was sent to Washington, D. C., remaining there until the close of the war, Receiving Officer for Sherman's army. He was one of the paroling officers at Greensboro, N. C., and signed the parole of Raphael Semmes. For several months after the war closed, he was engaged in collecting abandoned Government property in North and South Carolina, and moved to Washington the Harper's Ferry arsenal property from Cape Fear River, where it was found. He was discharged at Washington City in September, 1865. He then returned to his home in Ohio, where, until the spring of 1869, he carried on a large flouring mill. He then visited the West, in the interest of an agricultural implement manufactory company, living in Northeastern Missouri and at Keokuk, Iowa, until he moved to Nebraska, in the spring of 1871. He was married near Canton, Ohio, in the fall of 1865, to Miss Kate Kaler, who was born in Stark County, Ohio. They have two children—Harry J. and Cora K. Judge Nelson has been a member of the M. E. Church since he was fifteen years old. He has held all the official positions in that church. He takes very great interest in everything pertaining to its management, and is the most active and energetic member in that church at Albion. He has been a Delegate to every Lay Conference held in the State since his residence therein. He was also Alternate Delegate to the General Conference held at Baltimore in 1876. He is the proprietor of the Albion Cemetery, situated on his land, and which he intends to make one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the West. It is prominently situated on a high knoll, one mile south of Albion, and commands a fine view of Albion and the Beaver Valley, over twelve miles each way. He is also a prominent Republican; was a Delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1881.

C. A. OBLINGER, dealer in groceries, confectionery, bakery, etc., Albion, has resided at Albion since August, 1880. In the fall of that year he built the Commercial Hotel. In July, 1881, he established his present business; carries a stock of $1,500. He was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1847. When nineteen years old, he was established in the boot and shoe, stove and tinware business by his father, who had for many years operated a general store. He carried on his store about nine years. He moved to Nebraska in October, 1875, locating at Seward, engaging in farming and stock-raising. He was married, December 25, 1871, at Germantown, Ohio, to Miss Maggie Hetzler, who is also a native of Montgomery County, Ohio. They have two children living—Elmer and Maud.

JOHN PETERS, County Clerk, Albion, was born at Alton, Ill., in 1844, living there, engaged in the business of house and carriage painting, paper hanging, etc., until 1872, when he removed to Albion. He there engaged in the real estate business, and has located the homesteads of settlers in Boone County. He is also the land agent of the B. & M. R. R., and has sold for it nearly all the land sold by it in Boone County. He has been very energetic and indefatigable in his efforts to direct emigration to Boone County. In this he has been very successful. It is due to him more than to any other citizen that the county has been settled so rapidly. He is undoubtedly better posted regarding the lands of Boone County than any one else. He is now serving his fifth consecutive term as County Clerk of Boone County, having been first elected in 1873. In politics he is a Republican, taking a prominent part in the councils of that party. He was among the first to take up arms for the Union in the late rebellion, enlisting as a private in 1861, at Alton, Ill., in Company D, Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and serving until July 4, 1865, when he was discharged at Louisville, Ky. He was in the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of the Cumberland, taking part in nearly all the battles in which those commands participated. He is Past Grand of Albion Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F., and a member of Albion Lodge, No. 1396, Knights of Honor, at Albion. He was married, in Brighton, Illinois, in 1867, to Miss Sarah E. Widaman, who is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio. They have five children—Norman W., Blanche, Leona, Nellie and Guy.

HIRAM RICE, Postmaster, Albion, has held the office of Postmaster since 1878; was appointed under R. B. Hayes' administration. Prior to his appointment, he had been Assistant Postmaster about one year. He has a cigar, stationery and confectionery store in connection with the office, carrying a stock of $1,000. He is also, to some extent, engaged in loan business. He first located at Albion in 1871, engaging in farming four years and then was in mercantile business about one year. He was born at Racine, Wis., in 1851. When four years old, his parents moved to Minnesota, living there two years; then went to Pike's Peak, remaining there until 1863. They then went to California and Nevada, but remained there only a short time. They returned to Wisconsin in the winter of 1864–65. The subject of this sketch then lived in Wisconsin and Ohio until 1866, when he went to Nebraska, living in Columbus until 1871. He was married in Albion, in the fall of 1879, to Miss Mabel Armstrong, who was born in Michigan. They have one child—Verne Knisely.

J. WATSON RILEY, dealer in agricultural implements and farmer, Albion, has been in his present business over four years, handling over $5,000 in cash goods and $7,000 in commission goods per year. He employs one man permanently and several sub-agents. He is the pioneer hardware merchant of Albion. At first he carried on the business himself, afterward the firm was Riley & Gamage and afterward Riley & Clark. Since the spring of 1881, he has carried on the business himself, dealing in agricultural implements exclusively. He located near Albion in the fall of 1872, settling on the southeast quarter of Section 35, Township 20, Range 6, in Boone (formerly Manchester) Precinct. He has on his home farm 160 acres. He also owns the adjoining quarter section on the west. On the two farms, 145 acres are under cultivation. He was born in Leeds, Eng., February 16, 1830; emigrated to America in 1847; engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods in the State of Connecticut until 1858. He then moved to Dubuque County, Iowa; engaged in farming in that county until 1872, when he moved to Boone County, locating as before stated. He was married, at Rockville, Conn., January, 1852, to Miss Jane E. Wardle, who is also a native of Leeds, Eng. They have seven children living—Jane E. (now the wife of William W. Baker, a farmer, living seven miles northwest of Albion), Frederick W., Samuel, Anna, Hattie, Lizzie and Minnie. He is one of the most prominent of the Republican leaders of Boone County, and has been twice elected County Judge of that county; was first elected in 1875 without opposition, and re-elected in 1877. He is a member of the Albion Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F.

DR. JAMES RUSSELL, dentist, Albion, has resided at Albion the past two years, engaged in the practice of medicine and dentistry, making a specialty of the cure of cancers, in which he is said to be very successful. He has also been engaged in developing his farm in Greeley County, Neb., during his residence in Albion. He has been engaged in the practice of dentistry during the past twenty years. He was born in Middlesex, Vt., in 1823, living there until 1859, when he moved to Wisconsin where he resided about ten years. He then went to Howard County, Iowa, living there until he moved to Albion. He was married in Concord, Vt., in 1849, to Miss Sarah Ann Howard, who died in 1858, leaving three children—Mary, Curtis H. and Clarence. He was again married, in 1858, to Miss Adaline S. Howard. They have one child—Nettie I.

F. M. SACKET, dealer in grain, coal and live stock, Albion, has been dealing in grain the past six years, hauling 200,000 bushels per year. He has dealt in coal for the past two years, handling about 1,700 tons per year. He was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in June, 1848, living there until nine years old, when his parents moved to Wisconsin. He learned the milling business in Wisconsin, beginning in 1865, and followed it until he moved to Nebraska, in 1875. On his arrival at Albion he continued in the milling business, building the Albion mills. He was married at Mauston, Juneau County, Wis., August 20, 1872, to Miss Caloline E. Adler, who was a native of Wisconsin. They have two children—Cora May and Maud S.

J. HENRY SMITH, M. D., Albion, was born in Canada in 1843, living there until 1860, when he came to the United States. He received his preliminary education at Clark Seminary, Aurora, Ill., where he lived for several years. For a time he engaged in the practice of dentistry at Aurora. He took one course of lectures at the Detroit Medical College, at Detroit, Mich., and two courses at Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating from the latter in 1870. He then went to Kendall, Orleans Co., N. Y., engaging there in the practice of his profession about ten years. He then moved to Albion, Neb., where he has since resided. He was married in October, 1871, at Kendall, N. Y., to Miss Mary C. Barnum, a native of Dutchess County, N. Y. They have four children—Carrie W., Louisa, James Barnum and Joseph Pomeroy. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

F. B. TIFFANY, County Judge, Albion, Boone County, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., in 1848, living there until eighteen years old. He then began a preparatory course at Stamford Seminary, New York, and entered the freshman class at Amherst College in 1868. After leaving college he studied law, but owing to ill-health was obliged for a time to give up his studies. Recovering his health, he resumed his law studies and was admitted to the bar. He removed to Nebraska in 1878, but did not permanently locate till 1880, when he went to Albion. In the fall of 1881, he was elected County Judge of Boone County, on the Republican ticket, of which party he is a prominent member. He is a member of Albion Lodge, No. 1396, Knights of Honor, at Albion, being Reporter of the lodge. He is also a prominent member of the Congregational Church. He was married in Waterbury, Conn., in 1874, to Miss Sarah A. Platte, who was born in Wallingford, Conn. They have two children—Mary and Arthur.

ST. EDWARD.

This enterprising village was first laid out and recorded in 1871 by the Cedar Rapids Land and Emigration Company. Settlement had been made before this in the vicinity. As has already been stated, Ed Dwyer, after leaving the early settlers of Albion in their cabin, went down the Beaver Valley to the Indian Reservation. He soon came back, bringing with him A. W. Dyer and a Mr. Graves, who did not remain long. Dwyer took his claim about a mile north of town and Dyer about five miles north of him, at what was known as Boone Post Office. This was in April, 1871, and, for a month, these were the only settlers in this part of the county. In May, J. D. Farrell, L. H. Baldwin and two men by the names of Spencer and Ellis, who never stopped, arrived. In June, J. B. Long and his sons, W. S. and E. T. Long, came out and located two and a half miles north of St. Edward. During the summer, Pat Coyle and M. J. Thompson both located. In May, of 1871, Ed Dwyer's dug-out was built and was the first house in the section. Shortly after they had erected it, Beaver City as St. Edward was once called, was platted. Mr. Dwyer thus narrates the event:

"One day, while working on that dug-out, I observed a team and several men moving around the valley about two miles below here; but, thinking they were land-hunters and expecting they would soon pass up this way, I did not go down to investigate. However, they disappeared the next day before I had a chance to interview them. But on my next trip to Columbus, I learned that that party, with J. North as surveyor, had laid out and surveyed a town site, and had given it the name of Beaver City. The name has since been changed to St. Edward."

The first building on the town site was the frame store building of Joseph Rittel, which was a 10x14 structure, located near the river. This was built in the spring of 1874. In the spring of 1876, Rittel also erected a building, which was used as a hall. The two buildings stood alone until the year following, when Disher & Smith built their building and put in a stock of groceries. The first child born in the neighborhood was Daniel Morgan, in 1874, but B. K. Smith received the silver knife and fork, which the town company offered for the first child. In 1872, a post office was located just east of town and Robert Hardy was appointed Postmaster. It was then known as the Beaver City Post Office. Shortly afterward, it was moved across the Beaver by M. J. Thompson, who became Postmaster, and was called the Waterville office. In 1878, Mr. Thompson moved into town and brought the office with him, since which time it has been called the St. Edward office.

The first Fourth of July celebration in this section of country was a very patriotic one. There were four men in the neighborhood—Ed Dwyer, Milton Hollingsworth, Graves and Baldwin. As alcohol and water were distasteful to the latter, the other three proceeded to carry out the order of exercises; speeches were made, songs sung and the Declaration of Independence repeated from memory. At the close of the exercises, the audience was thanked for its attendance and kind appreciation, and the three dispersed, vowing eternal allegiance to the glorious principles embodied in the constitution.

There have been two additions made to the original town plat. Thompson's was recorded in the summer of 1877 and Hardy's in the spring of 1879. The growth of the town has occurred entirely within two years. Especially has it been marked in the last year, and the prospects are good for a large immigration during 1882. There are at present about 200 inhabitants in the town. That they are an intelligent and refined class of people may be seen by reference to their schools and churches.

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first school ever held near St. Edward was by Kittie Coyle at her home just west of town, in 1871. The public schoolhouse now used in the town was erected in 1875. At that time, $1,000 bonds were issued by the precinct and the building was erected at a cost of $800. At present, two teachers are employed by the board, which consists of three members—D. V. Whitney, Moderator; J. O'Donnell, Director, and W. S. Anderson, Treasurer. The teachers during the last year were T. C. Williams and Miss Nannie Case. The number of scholars in the district is fifty-three, of whom forty-two were regular attendants.

The Boone County Seminary was organized in 1879. It is a Baptist school and thus far has been fairly successful. It is taught by Rev. Z. C. Rush, the Baptist pastor at St. Edward. Rev. Mr. Rush was assisted by his son, C. W. Rush, but at present is conducting the school alone. The first story of the church building is used for a school-room. The first year of school the attendance was fifty. At present, it is about forty. Z. C. Rush is Chairman of the Board of Directors; A. J. Wright, Secretary, and O. K. Smith, Treasurer. The board consists of twelve members.

The Methodist Church was organized at St. Edward in 1873, by Rev. S. P. Bollman, the pioneer preacher of Boone County. The early members were M. J. Thompson and wife, D. E. Collins and wife, Joel Berry and wife and Mrs. Gus. Collins. Elder Bollman was succeeded by Rev. Jabez Charles; next came Rev. C. W. Wells and Rev. Thomas Thompson. Rev. William Gorst succeeded him, and, in September, 1881, Rev. E. L. Fox, the present pastor, arrived. The church building, a neat and commodious structure, is located in the northern part of town, and was erected at a cost of $1,800. At present, there are twenty-seven members in the church.

The Baptist Church was organized February 1, 1874, by Rev. A. J. Wright. The first members were Alonzo Brooks, C. C. Bristol, N. S. Bristol, W. M. Saxton, Sarah A. Bristol, Augusta Bristol, Myra Bristol, Melva Bristol, Nancy Lovelace, L. A. Lovelace, Lottie Cady, Lucy Kilbourn, Lucy Cady, James A. Kilbourn and Mary J. Brooks. The membership has since increased to thirty. Rev. Z. C. Rush succeeded Rev. Mr. Wright, October 1, 1879, and has since been pastor of the church. The church building was erected in 1879, and was dedicated November 18, 1881. It is a two-story building, and cost $1,800. The lower story is occupied by the seminary.

The Presbyterian Church was organized May 11, 1876, with the following members: John McFayden, Margaret McFayden, Charles McFayden, Kate McFayden, Alice McFayden, Israel Haberlin, Kate Haberlin and John Gart. Rev. J. A. Hood was the first supply and was followed by Rev. A. S. Fonda. In September, 1881, Rev. John Barkhard arrived and has since been pastor. The present membership of the church is forty-eight. Services are held in the M. E. Church. The Union Sunday School meets every Sunday at the Methodist Church and is attended by sixty scholars.

Hudson Lodge, No. 92, I. O. O. F., was organized in January, 1881. The charter members were Charles Sutton, Fred Walters, William Vizzard, David Zimmerman, John Jennings and L. P. McCullom. Meetings are held every Saturday over Price's store. The present membership of the society, which is the only one, is fifteen. The officers are: Israel Haberlin, N. G.; William Vizzard, V. G.; L. P. McCullom, Secretary, and E. T. Long, Treasurer, and Fred Walters, P. G.

St. Edward has grown to be a prominent business place, and several important branches flourish there. Once, even, the town rose to the dignity of possessing a newspaper, the St. Edward *Courier*, published by E. H. Thomas, but that highly creditable undertaking fell through after a year's struggle against an unyielding destiny. At present, there are four general stores, one grocery store, two blacksmith shops, one hardware store, one feed store, one furniture store, one shoe shop and one harness shop. There are also a hotel, billiard-hall and a mill.

The Waterville mills were erected by John Gart in 1874. As soon as completed, the structure was sold to Powell, and he soon disposed of the property to Hunneman & Tollman. This firm continued for some time, when Tollman sold his interest to Price. Price afterward sold to Crouch and the firm at present is Hunneman & Crouch. The building ils 32x44 feet, four stories high and contains three run of stone, one for feed. Its capacity is about 275 bushels per day. Over ten feet fall of water is obtained in a very short race, so rapid is the descent of the Beaver. This mill is one of the important institutions of Boone County, and is one of the best in this portion of the State. Its value is $12,000.

The Hardy House was built by Robert Hardy, in July, 1880, and was opened by him. It was soon after rented to James O'Donnell, who ran it for about a year, when H. A. Shaffer took it and has since remained landlord. There are accommodations for thirty guests and in every way the entertainment is first-class.

The grain business is at present represented by Alex. Voorhees, who buys and ships.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BEAVER PRECINCT.

JOEL BERRY, farmer, Section 34, Township 19, Range 5 west, P. O. St. Edward, was born in Rockingham County, Va., June 24, 1810. On account of slavery, his parents moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, when he was quite young. He lived there about twenty years. He then married, September 2, 1830, Miss Mary Befler, who died December 25, 1879, leaving seven children—Joshua, Elizabeth, Magdalena, Emily, Isabella, Mary and Samuel. In 1823, he moved to Seneca County, Ohio, remaining there sixteen years. He then moved to Noble County, Ind., where he resided until 1855, when he moved to Richland County, Wis. In 1871, he moved to Nebraska, settling in Boone County, where he has since resided. His farm, now consisting of seventy acres, is all in cultivation, has good improvements, and adjoins the town of St. Edward. Mr. Berry is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is Trustee. He takes great interest in religious matters. In his younger days he was a great hunter, having killed over seven hundred deer, several bears and large numbers of turkeys and other game. Mr. Berry was married a second time, September 15, 1881, to Mrs. Mary A. Borton.

EDWARD DWYER, farmer, located on Section 27, Town 19, Range 5 west, P. O. St. Edward, was born in New York City March 6, 1834, shortly after his parents removed to Walden, Orange County, where they resided until 1848, when they moved West and located at Shields Town (near present town of Lake Forest), Lake Co., Ill. In 1854, E. D. left home to try the "struggle for existence" on his own account. From that time until the breaking-out of the rebellion in 1861, he drifted around through the lumber regions of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. steamboating on the Mississippi and its tributaries, distilling and teaming in Chicago, Ill. In September, 1861, enlisted in Company I, First Wisconsin Cavalry, at Ripon, Wis.; was afterward transferred to Company C. Was with the regiment at the battles of Chalk Bluffs, Ark., Cape Girardeau, Mo., Chickamauga, the capture of Shelbyville, Tenn., and the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn., besides about all the scouting expeditions and minor engagements participated in by that regiment up to January 9, 1864, when he was severely wounded in an engagement with Gen. Longstreet's forces at Dundridge, Tenn., and was discharged on that account in August of that year. In the fall of 1870, he left Chicago, and after one winter's experience in trying to live in the State of Mississippi he returned North and settled in the then unorganized territory of Boone County, Neb., where he took the first claim that was taken in the Lower Beaver Valley. His farm consists of 160 acres. one mile north of St. Edward, on the line of the O. N. B. H. R. R. He has nearly one hundred acres under cultivation, and about four acres of timber, natural and cultivated. Mr. D. is a Democrat. At the first special election for the purpose of organizing the county in 1872, he was elected County Commissioner, and although not a professional politician, he occasionally takes a prominent part in the political affairs of the county.

CAPT. ROBERT HARDY, real estate dealer, St. Edward, was born in Botetourt County, Va., December 28, 1829, living there until seven years old. His parents then moved to St. Joseph County, Ind. He resided there most of the time until 1871. When nineteen years old he went to Niles, Mich., and learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed exclusively nearly twenty-five years. He married at Springfield, Ohio, June 18, 1851, Miss Olive W. Cushman, who was born in Xenia, Ohio. She died March 5, 1882, leaving two children—Grace and Eva. In 1861, he enlisted in the army, and was elected captain of Company K, Twelfth Michigan Volunteers, serving over a year. He was at the battle of Shiloh, and soon afterward was taken sick, on which account he was discharged. After his discharge he returned home, and regaining his health he entered the Quartermaster's Department, remaining about six months, when the war ended. He then returned to Cass County, Mich., where he had a small farm and blacksmith shop. In the spring of 1871, he moved to Nebraska, taking a homestead in Boone County, in May. He resided there until he proved up his claim. He then returned to South Bend, Ind., where he served two years as City Marshal and two years as Sheriff of St. Joseph County. He then returned to St. Edward, a portion of which is built on his farm, which adjoins it on the south. He built the Hardy House and other buildings, and has done much to improve the town and to have the surrounding country settled up.

RITTEL & LAUDEMAN, merchants, St. Edward, carry a general stock of $4,000 to $5,000. They have a large trade and do an extensive business. Joseph Rittel, senior partner of the above firm, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., July 10, 1828. He then married, October 23, 1850, Miss Susanna Gard, who was born in Dauphin County, Penn. They have one child, Agnes, who is the wife of Peter Laudeman, junior partner of the above firm. Mr. Rittel learned the carpenter's trade in Pennsylvania, following it there until 1861. He then removed to Peru, Ind., living there one year. He resided in other towns in Indiana until the spring of 1874, when he removed to Nebraska, engaging in merchandising at St. Edward, where he has since continued in business. During the past year he has associated with himself in business his son-in-law, Peter Laudeman. Mr. Rittel has always been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now one of the most prominent members of that church at St. Edward.

M. J. THOMPSON, Postmaster, St. Edward, was born in Nelson, Portage Co., Ohio, August 27, 1845. He lived there until 1867, when he came to Nebraska, locating in the western part of Douglas County, where he resided four years, engaged in farming. He married at Fremont, October 16, 1869, Miss Lydia E. Collins, who was born at Camden, Maine. They have two children—George M. and Luella Blanche. In the spring of 1871, he removed to Boone County, taking a claim adjoining the present site of St. Edward; a portion of the town is built on his original homestead. Of this place, 100 acres are in cultivation and twenty-five acres in pasture under fence. He has also a half-section in Woodville Precinct, Platte County, of which one-half is under cultivation. Mr. Thompson is a Republican. He has held the office of Postmaster at St. Edward since 1878; is also Notary Public and agent of the St. Edward Land and Emigration Company. He is largely engaged in real estate and loan business.

CAPT. ALEXANDER VOORHEES, dealer in grain, live stock and coal, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., from which place his parents moved to Chemung County, N. Y., when he was six years old. At the latter place he resided nearly twenty years. He was married, March 7, 1845, to Miss Maria Chamberlain, a native of Sharon, Litchfield Co., Conn. They have two children—Charles C., now a successful farmer of this (Boone) county, and John C., who is interested in quartz mining in Colorado, where he resides. In 1850, the subject of this sketch moved to Horicon, Wis., where he engaged in farming and grain dealing until 1859, when he removed to Hopkinton, Delaware Co., Iowa, and engaged in farming. In 1861, he responded to his country's call by raising a company of volunteers, Company K, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, and was commissioned its Captain, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. He served in the Department of the West, and participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Mobile and many other engagements in the Southwest. From Mobile his command was sent to Grand de Core, La., where for a time he was in command of his regiment. He was mustered out in August, 1865, and returned to his home, where he engaged in mercantile business for two years, then again in grain shipping for two years. Soon after the close of the war he was commissioned a Colonel on the staff of Gov. Merrill, of Iowa, which position he held for four years. In the fall of 1870, he came to Nebraska and located in Boone County, in what has since been known as Voorhees Valley. His family followed him the next spring. He was one of the pioneers of this section, his farm being the first taken in Boone County. He resided on his farm until 1880, when he moved to St. Edward, and again engaged in dealing in grain, live stock, coal and agricultural implements. In 1881, he handled 134 car loads of grain and hogs and forty car loads of coal. Capt. Voorhees is a stanch Republican, and takes a prominent part in political affairs. He is a member of Albion Lodge, No. 78, A., F. & A. M., at Albion. His original farm consists of 160 acres, and is located in a beautiful valley opening into Beaver Valley, a few miles above St. Edward. To this, he and his son Charles, who manages the whole, have added two adjoining quarter sections, making a farm of 480 acres, nearly 200 acres of which are in cultivation.

CEDAR RAPIDS.

This little village on the Cedar, southwest from Albion, some eleven miles, was platted in 1879. A somewhat extended account has already been given of Adam Smith's negotiations with the county, the result of which was the ceding of a vast tract of land to him by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. All that is further necessary to remark is that Cedar Rapids is the spot where Mr. Smith began his improvements, which have been continued by his son, Pierson Smith. There are now about fifty inhabitants in the town and several stores, besides a school and post office. The most important feature is the large mill which has been erected by the Nebraska Land and Live Stock Company. The officers of this company are N. K. Fairbank, of Chicago, President; Pierson P. Smith, Vice President; F. H. Head, Secretary and Treasurer. Work was begun on the mill in June, 1881, and it has just been completed. The mill is 44x37 feet, four stories high, besides the basement. In addition, there is a warehouse having a capacity of 30,000 bushels. The flour is made by the Hungarian process, and there are nothing but rollers in the mill. The capacity is 150 barrels of flour per day. The race is 400 feet long, and in that distance a natural fall of nine feet is secured. The total cost of the mill has been $30,000, and it is beyond question the finest mill in this section of the State. S. S. Hadley is the business manager of the company, and also superintendent of the mill.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR. E. A. GUILLEMOT, physician and surgeon, is a native of New York City, born in 1849. At the age of seven years, he came with his parents to Montreal, Canada, there took up the study of medicine; graduated from the Victoria University in 1875; he then practiced in Canada about six months, then came to Toledo, Ohio, there practiced about three years. June, 1879, he came to Central City; has since been engaged at his profession. The Doctor is now removing to Cedar Rapids, Neb., to engage in the drug business; also follows his profession.

CEDAR PRECINCT.

F. P. ANDREWS, farmer, Section 20, Township 18, Range 8 west, P. O. Moss Side, was born in Lycoming County, Penn., January 1, 1854. He lived there until twenty-two years old, when he came West. He stopped about two years in Ogle County, Ill., and Dubuque, Iowa, and, in 1878, he came to Nebraska, locating at his present residence. He has a good farm, consisting of 320 acres, of which seventy acres are in cultivation.

HON. GEORGE W. BROWN, farmer, Section 8, Township 18, Range 8 west, P. O. Moss Side, was born March 9, 1842, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. While he was an infant, his parents moved to Harrison County, Ohio, where he resided until twenty-five years old. He enlisted, in 1862, in Company K, Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, serving over three years in the army of the Cumberland. Was with Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea. After his discharge, he returned to his home, and afterward attended the law department of Ann Arbor University. He was then admitted to the bar in Ohio, and engaged there in the practice of law. He has also been admitted to the bar in Nebraska. He married, April 28, 1869, Miss Rachel A. Craig, who was born in that county. They have three children living—Ellis G., Clara and Bertha. On the day of his marriage, he and his wife started West. He located near Columbus, in Platte County, living there eight years. He then moved to Boone County, taking, as a homestead, the land on which he now lives. He has a fine farm of 560 acres, lying along Timber Creek, and well fitted for farming and raising live stock. He has 110 acres in cultivation, and eighty acres in pasture and under fence. He is quite largely interested in live stock, having over 300 head of sheep, besides a considerable number of cattle and hogs. He is a stanch Republican, and one of the most prominent leaders of that party in Boone County. He was elected, in 1880, to the Legislature from the old Forty-fifth Representative District, serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was a member of the committee on constitutional amendments. He is a member of Caddel Post, No. 74, G. A. R., at Cedar Rapids, Boone County.

DENNIS TRACY, farmer, Section 20, Township 18, Range 8 west, P. O. Moss Side, was born in Yonkers, Westchester Co., N. Y., July 26, 1845. When twelve years of age, he left home, going to Bainbridge, Ind., where he resided until the breaking-out of the rebellion. He enlisted, in July, 1861, in Company D, Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry, serving three years in the army of the Frontier, and in the Gulf Department. He was taken prisoner at Fordyce, La., and held nearly a year, his term expiring in the meantime. He was exchanged, and immediately re-enlisted in his old company, serving until November, 1865, when he was discharged by general order. He was wounded three times—once at Prairie Grove, Ark., in December, 1862, at the assault on Vicksburg, in May, 1863, and at Mobile, Ala., in March, 1865. After his discharge, he went to Pickens, Ala., where, for two years, he was employed as foreman of a plantation. He then went to Marshall, Texas, engaging in the same business two years. He then went to Knoxville, Ill., remaining two years. He then resided in Madison County, Iowa, two years, and there married, November 19, 1872, Miss Merranda Trester, who was born in Marion County, Ind. He then removed to Burlington, Iowa, where for three years he was foreman of the quarries. He next engaged in farming two years in Decatur County, Iowa, and then came to Nebraska. He has 320 acres in his farm, of which a portion is in cultivation. He is a member of Caddel Post, No. 74, G. A. R., at Cedar Rapids. He is a straight Republican, and is Assessor of Cedar Precinct. He takes great interest in religious and educational matters.

JOSEPH WYSONG, manager of Allerton's Ranch, P. O. Dayton, was born in Urbana, Ill., December 2, 1858. He was left an orphan, and lived with his aunt in Peoria County, Ill., until six years old. After that time, he lived in Fulton County, Ill., until the spring of 1880. He then came to Nebraska to act as manager of the ranch owned by his uncle, Samuel W. Allerton, a well-known member of the Board of Trade of Chicago. He married, at Dayton, Boone Co., Neb., September 14, 1881, Miss Nora E. Mitchell, who was born in Canada. The Allerton ranch is located in the southwestern part of Cedar Precinct, Boone County, and comprises over 13,000 acres. The buildings, consisting of a large two and one-half story frame house (24x40 feet long); barn, 50x54 feet long, with a capacity of sixty tons of hay, a large amount of grain, and shelter for thirty head of horses, cattle sheds, etc., all located on Section 21, Township 8, Range 8 west. Five sections of this ranch border on Timber Creek, which furnishes an unfailing supply of water for stock purposes. Four hundred and eighty acres are in cultivation, and 1,040 acres in pasture under fence, giving employment to nine men, and twenty-five head of work-horses. In the spring of 1882, there were planted on this ranch 350 acres corn, 55 acres oats, 50 acres flax and the rest in wheat. The ranch is also largely devoted to live stock. A herd of 150 head of stock cattle is kept on hand. It is expected by the management to feed annually from three hundred to five hundred head cattle for market. Considerable attention is also devoted to hogs, of which over 300 head are marketed annually.

PLUM CREEK PRECINCT.

H. F. SNIDER & CO. (H. F. and M. E. Snider), dealers in general merchandise, Neoma, have been engaged in business the past five years, carry a general stock of all kinds of merchandise and do an annual business of $6,000; have also a farm of 160 acres, of which 135 acres are in cultivation. It lies on both sides of Plum Creek and is well suited for farming and stock-raising, in which the firm is quite extensively engaged. H. F. Snider was born in Warrick County, Ind., July 18, 1843. He there married, in May, 1860, Miss Nancy Moses, who died a few years later. In 1862, he moved to Tama County, Iowa, where he married, June 22, 1866, Miss Harriet E. Watts, who died December 22, 1874, leaving four children—Lucinda S., John W., Henry F. and James C. He moved to Nebraska in 1872, and located at his present residence in Plum Creek Precinct. He married, in Boone County, Miss Mary E. Heacock, February 10, 1877. He is a Republican, and has been Postmaster at Neoma since the office was established. He has taken an active part in all public affairs in his precinct, which he had organized, as well as the different school districts therein. He also held the office of Justice of the Peace eight years.

BOONE PRECINCT.

HON. B. K. SMITH, farmer, Section 14, Township 19, Range 5 west, P. O. St. Edward, was born in Milwaukee County, Wis., June 23, 1847. His parents moved, while he was an infant, to West Bend, Washington Co., Wis., where he resided until twenty-two years old. He then went to Carroll County, Mo., where he taught school awhile. He then returned to his home in Wisconsin, there engaging in teaching school two or three years. He married, at

Barton, Wis., November 18, 1869, Miss Almina Taylor, who was born at East Troy, Walworth Co., Wis. They have four children—Mabel, Jessie, Leighton and Grove. In 1874, he entered into general merchandising at Barton, Wis., in partnership with J. O. Disher, continuing until 1877, when they disposed of their business there and moved to Nebraska, engaging in general merchandising at St. Edward until the fall of 1880, when Mr. S. sold his interest in the store to his partner. He then removed to his farm, three miles north of St. Edward, and has since resided there. His farm, consisting of 160 acres, is finely located on an elevated table land, from which Albion and a large portion of the surrounding country can be seen. Mr. S. is a Republican and takes an active part in county and State politics. He was elected to the State Senate from the Eleventh District in the fall of 1880, was Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. He originated and carried through the Senate the bill to prevent the adulteration of food and the sale of adulterated food in the State. He is also one of the prominent temperance workers in the State.

BURT COUNTY.

BURT County is in the eastern part of Nebraska. It is bounded on the north by Dakota County, on the east by the Missouri River, on the south by Washington and Dodge Counties, and on the west by Dodge and Cuming Counties. It contains 512 square miles, or 327,000 acres.

The bottom lands along the Missouri vary from no width to eight miles, averaging about four miles wide, and, together with those of Logan Creek, in the western part of the county, compose about one-fifth the area of the county. The remainder of the surface consists of valley and rolling prairie, the average elevation of which above the bottoms is 100 feet.

Burt County is watered by Logan Creek in the western part, having numerous tributaries on either side; Bell Creek, which rises in the northern part of the county and flows southeastwardly into the Elkhorn; Blackbird Creek, in the northeastern part of the county; by Elm, Silver and Tekamah Creeks, and several smaller streams. Silver and Tekamah Creeks lose themselves in a slough about three miles east of Tekamah, which extends from north to south about five miles, and is half a mile in width. The Commissioners of Washington and Burt Counties, on October 4, 1881, decided unitedly to drain this and other sloughs in the two counties, and thus reclaim and fit for cultivation some fifty thousand acres of land.

The county is as yet mostly covered with the original prairie grasses, blue-joint and other varieties, and they furnish an abundance of pasturage and hay; but, as the county becomes more thickly settled, the tame grasses must be introduced, and will undoubtedly succeed. Timothy and Kentucky blue grass have been sown to some extent.

The native timber of the county consists mostly of cottonwood, elm and walnut on the Missouri River; and on the smaller streams, elm, walnut, box elder and ash. The farmers have given considerable attention to tree-planting, the kinds cultivated being generally cottonwood and walnut.

The soil is exceedingly fertile, not only in the bottom lands, but also in the valleys and on the rolling prairie. The bottom lands are especially adapted to the raising of corn, grass and vegetables. The yield of corn is sometimes as high as ninety bushels of ears to the acre. The Loess formation, as in most other counties in Northeastern Nebraska, underlies the soil, and is from twenty to seventy feet thick, furnishing an inexhaustible substratum of fertility.

Burt County is not rich in minerals. Coal in limited quantities has been found in the northeastern part of the county, near Decatur, but it is exceedingly doubtful as to whether it can be profitably mined. There is, however, considerable sandstone suitable for building purposes, both here and at Tekamah. Although quite soft and friable when first taken out of the quarry, it hardens on exposure to the air, and, in a few weeks after such exposure, makes very good foundation stone. The seam at Tekamah, where it is worked, is twenty feet thick, and it crops out on both sides of Tekamah Creek for a considerable distance.

Limestone is found in limited quantities in the northern part of the county, and there is also an abundance of clay, from which a fine quality of brick is made, though Milwaukee brick is generally used for the outside of buildings.

Less than one-third of the land in the county has been brought under cultivation, the number of acres reported for 1880 being 79,000, while the number of uncultivated acres was 197,500. The total value of land under cultivation is estimated at about $400,000, while the uncultivated portion is estimated at $620,000. There are 830 village lots, with a value of $42,000; and 4,140 unimproved village lots, valued at $81,000.

Unimproved farming lands sell for from $5 to $12, and improved lands for from $10 to $30 per acre.

There have been planted 48,000 fruit trees, 1,500 acres of forest trees, and about 4,000 grape-vines.

The fruit trees planted are mainly apple, cherry and plum; forest trees planted, as before stated, cottonwood and walnut; and of the varieties of grapes, mostly the Concord, which is here exceedingly prolific.

The extent to which the various crops were raised by the farmers of Burt County in 1880, was, of spring wheat, 15,500 acres; of corn, 30,840 acres; of oats, 4,275 acres; and of barley, 175 acres. There was no cultivated meadow reported. The averages of the above crops for a series of years are very nearly as follows: Spring wheat, 13 bushels per acre; corn, 38 bushels of ears; oats, 33 bushels; barley, 20 bushels. Winter wheat is raised only as an experiment, or on a piece of land especially well protected.

There are quite a number of farmers in the county who winter from eight hundred to one thousand head of cattle, as it is more profitable to feed out corn than to sell it.

In the county there are three steam saw-mills, the first having been erected in 1857; and four flouring-mills, two using water-power and two steam. The first of these was erected on Logan Creek in 1864, and the last of the four was built at Tekamah in the fall of 1881, where it was very much needed. The foundation walls of this mill are of the sandstone in the immediate vicinity.

INDIANS.

The Omaha Indians occupied this county previous to and at the time of its settlement by the white people. In the spring of 1855, they were removed to their present reservation in Blackbird County, in accordance with the treaty between them and the Government, effected in March, 1854. In Burt County there never were any serious difficulties between the Indians and the settlers. Petty thieving was the most of which the red men were guilty.

In July, 1855, there was considerable excitement and alarm felt by the white people on account of the killing, near Fontanelle, of two young men by the Sioux. This murder occurred, as nearly as can be ascertained, on the 16th of the month. In view of the dangers to which the settlers were supposed then to be exposed, Hon. B. R. Folsom made a requisition on the Governor for arms and ammunition with which they might defend themselves. The requisition was complied with, and a company was organized, with B. R. Folsom, Captain; W. B. Beck, First Lieutenant; and Rev. William Bates, Second Lieutenant. Eighteen persons were enrolled, and military drill was kept up for some time twice a day. No Indian disturbances occurred, and the settlers returned to their labors, their fright gradually wearing away.

An incident connected with the Indians, serving to illustrate the relations existing at that time between them and the whites, may not inappropriately be introduced. In the fall of 1856, one afternoon, about three hundred Omahas came to Tekamah to bury a squaw in one of their early burying-grounds on the point of the hills just north of Tekamah Creek. They made the whole night hideous with their peculiar moaning and lamentations. In the morning, while G. P. Thomas and wife, and her brother, W. B. Beck, were at breakfast, in walked, without permission, two Omahas, who helped themselves to a plate of meat and potatoes, sat down on the stone hearth, ate the food and left without uttering a single word—the family thus unceremoniously intruded upon prefering, under the circumstances, to make no objections, and feeling greatly relieved at their departure.

HARD TIMES.

In most, if not in all new countries, the pioneer settlers see hard times. Those of Burt County were no exception to the rule. In the year 1855, there was a protracted drouth, one of the effects of which was large fissures in the ground, in some cases four inches in width and three feet in depth. Following this drouth was one of the severest winters so far known in the State. On the 2d day of December, the great snow-storm came. It continued six days and nights, snowing incessantly. On the level, the ground was covered to the depth of four feet, and in drifts, to the depth of from five to fifteen feet. Communication with Omaha and Council Bluffs, the settlers' sources of supply, was cut off, and, had it not been for what they considered providential relief, many, if not most of them, would have experienced the horrors of starvation. The extreme cold had driven from the bleakness of the prairies to the shelter of the timbered bottom lands of the Missouri great numbers of deer, antelope and elk, and these furnished an abundance of food until the melting of the snow.

Two of the settlers had a narrower escape than any of the rest. F. E. Lange and Ernest Sandig, who were living in a shanty near Gillick's Bend of the river, were cut off from communication with the others by the river overflowing its banks between them and the bluffs. They subsisted for a number of days on the carcass of an ox that had died from starvation. At length this supply was exhausted, and they had nothing left but a dog, that had died in the same manner as the ox; and the alternative was presented of eating the carcass of the dog or of risking their lives in an attempt to cross the stream. They preferred the latter, and their effort was crowned with success.

ORGANIZATION.

Burt County was so named in honor of Hon. Francis Burt, of South Carolina, Nebraska's first Governor, and its first temporary boundaries were defined by Gov. Cuming's proclamation, issued November 23, 1854. They were as follows: "Commencing at a point on the Missouri River two miles above Fort Calhoun; thence westwardly, crossing the Elkhorn River, 120 miles to the boundary of lands ceded to the United States; thence northerly to Mauvaise River, and along the east bank of the same to the L'Eau qui Court, or Running Water; thence easterly to the Aoway River, and along the south bank of it to its mouth; and thence southerly along the Missouri River to the place of beginning."

Afterward, the boundaries of the county were changed by the Legislature at different times, and, until February 22, 1879, the present boundaries remained, except the northern. Up to that time, the forty-second parallel had been the northern boundary, but on that date, it was extended eight and one-quarter miles to the northward, and was then made and is now, "the middle line of Township 25 north." This was done for "elective, judicial and revenue purposes," for the reason that the reservation afforded a convenient retreat for parties desiring to avoid arrest by State officials for criminal practices, or to which to remove personal property to prevent the collection of taxes thereon. The remainder of the reservations was similarly attached to Cuming and Dakota Counties.

The first election in Burt County was held in December, 1854. All who had taken the oath, as required, that they intended to make Nebraska their future home, were allowed to vote. In this election, Burt and Blackbird Counties were joined, and were entitled to one Councilman and two Representatives. B. R. Folsom was elected to the Council, and Gen. Robertson and H. C. Purple to the House.

B. R. Folsom was appointed Probate Judge on May 16, 1855.

The second election in the county was for county officers, on the 6th of November, 1855, and resulted as follows: For Probate Judge, William Bates; Sheriff, John Nevett; Treasurer, Lewis Peterson; County Surveyor, William F. Goodwill; Register, Peter Peterson; Justices of the Peace, Olney Harrington and Adam Olinger.

The total amount of taxes levied in 1855 was $91.04, the rate being 7 mills, on a valuation of $13,006.

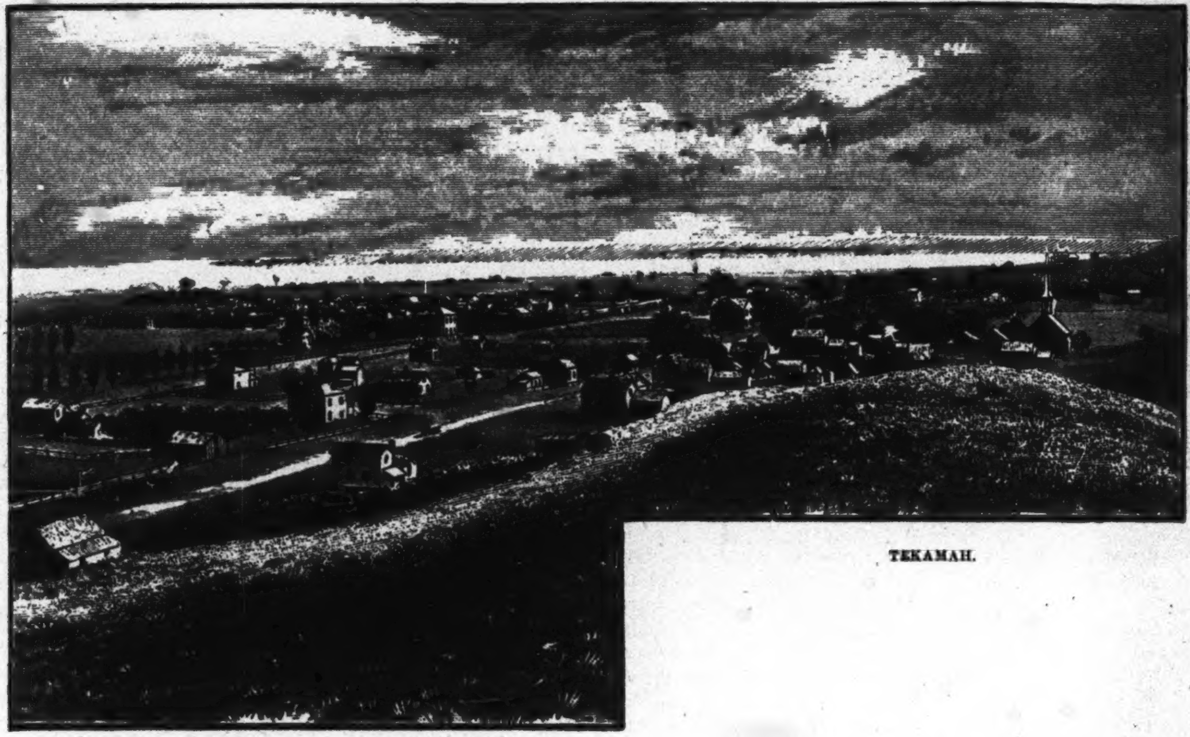
The present county officers are: County Judge, C. Blanchard; Treasurer, Andrew Palmquist; Clerk, W. B. Roberts; Sheriff, A. A. Thomas; County Superintendent, George G. Gates; Coroner, Austin Nelson; Commissioners, P. L. Cook, P. S. Gibbs and Titus E. Hall.

The total value of taxable property in the county in 1881 was as follows: Acres of land, 276,480, at an aggregate valuation of $1,013,975; town lots valued at $122,000; money used in merchandise, $42,921; and in manufactures, $50,000; there were 4,267 horses, valued at $103,740; 17,780 cattle, valued at $160,000; 13,917 sheep, valued at $18,640; 21,880 hogs, valued at $39,220; and other animals valued at $12,265; 1,390 vehicles, value, $18,250; moneys, credits and mortgages, $109,382; furniture, $20,693; railroads, $117,915; and other property, $121,317; making a grand total on the tax duplicate of $1,820,087.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad was completed to Tekamah in the fall of 1876. It was then called the Omaha & North-Western. It was completed to Oakland in 1879, and to Lyons and Bancroft in 1880.

The public schools of the county are among its most valued institutions as they were among its first. There are fifty-five school districts in the county, and fifty-one schoolhouses, mostly frame. The total value of school property in the county, including houses, sites, books and apparatus, is $33,000.

The population of the county in 1879 was 5,165; in 1880, it was 6,937; and in 1881, 7,521. In the latter year, the population by precincts was as follows: Oakland, 1,651; Decatur, 1,148; Bell Creek, 788; Tekamah, 1,199; Silver Creek, 504; Arizona, 615; Riverside, 314; Summit, 369; and Everett, 933.



TEKAMAH.

TEKAMAH.

Tekamah, the county seat, is located in the southeastern part of the county, partly on the bottom lands of the Missouri, and partly on the contiguous bluffs. The name was given to it by W. N. Byers, one of the early transient settlers, the privilege of naming it having fallen to him by lot. He gave it the name Tekamah in commemoration of some place in the Far West which he had visited, or in which he had resided. The first claim made on the present site of Tekamah was by B. R. Folsom, W. N. Byers, J. W. Patterson, H. C. Purple, John Young, Jerry Folsom, Mr. Maynard, William T. Raymond and Mr. White, in the name of the Nebraska Stock Company, on October 7, 1854. This party of pioneers left Council Bluffs, Iowa, on October 2, and, after passing through Omaha, the site of the deserted Mormon city of "Winter Quarters," now Florence, reached the site of the present city of Fontanelle, on October 5. There they found Dr. H. M. Clark and two other men, who had one hour before arrived there, in behalf of the Quincy Company, had staked out their claim, and were preparing to erect "the first tenement west of the Missouri," according to Mr. B. R. Folsom. They, on October 7, reached the present site of Tekamah and staked out their claim, "four miles square." They then returned to Council Bluffs, reaching there on October 9.

The first permanent settlement in Tekamah was made on April 19, 1855, by B. R. Folsom, Z. B. Wilder, John B. Folsom, Niles R. Folsom, William F. Goodwill (who remained permanently), and a few others (among them W. N. Byers, who named the town), who only remained a short time.

A few weeks subsequently, F. E. Lange, W. B. Beck and Deidrick Fees and wife joined the first settlers. Mrs. Fees was the first white woman to come into the county. On the 18th of July following, a little colony from La Salle County, Ill., which had settled upon claims just north of Silver Creek, moved to Tekamah, doing this for safety upon hearing of the killing and scalping of the two white men, Porter and Demaree, near Fontanelle. Fear of the Indians was very great in those days, and greatly retarded the development of the country. This colony consisted of G. M. Peterson, T. Thompson, John Oak and George Erickson, and their families—twenty-four in all.

Tekamah was incorporated as a city very early in its history, on March 14, 1855, and became the county seat at the same time. Olney Harrington was made Postmaster in 1855. Miles Chillcot opened the first store in 1856. Michael Olinger arrived in the fall and built a blacksmith shop. The first child born was in the fall of 1855, to Mrs. Thomas Thompson, who died in child-birth. Hers was the first death, and the child lived but a few days. The first marriage was that of Lewis P. Peterson to Miss Elsa Thompson, in the fall of 1855. The first school was taught by J. R. Conkling in 1857. The first sermon was preached on Sunday, November 5, 1854, by a Methodist minister. Rev. William Bates preached in July, 1855, also a Methodist; and the Rev. Jacob Adriance, of the De Soto Circuit, was the first regular preacher. In August, 1856, a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. L. F. Stringfield. The first physician was J. R. Conkling, of Chicago, who located here in 1857, and was a brother of the present editor of the *Burt County News*, A. T. Conkling. The first lawyer was J. H. Smith, who came in 1862. The first newspaper was the *Burt County Pilot*, established in 1871, by J. Y. Lambert, and which was moved to Blair in 1874. The next was the *Burtonian*, established in 1872, and edited by G. P. Hull, who is still its editor. G. P. Thomas and wife reached here in 1856.

Tekamah has one graded school, with four teachers, and one ward school. The principal school building is a fine two-story frame, costing $5,000, and located in a pleasant park of nearly two acres.

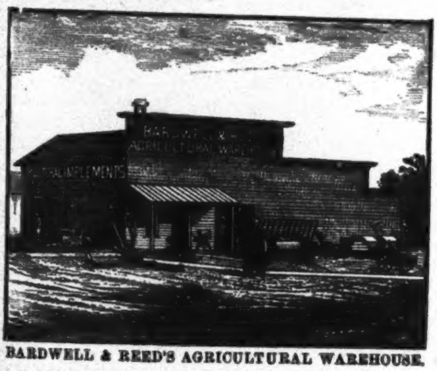
There are now in Tekamah five church organizations—Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran and Episcopalian—all but the last having church edifices.

Tekamah is on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, which affords fine shipping facilities. In 1880, the United States census gave it a population of 776. It is now estimated at 1,000. The town contains various business establishments, and some of its enterprising business men have recently erected fine brick blocks. It has good hotel accommodations, the last hotel being a fine two-story brick, erected in 1880.

There are in Tekamah five general stores, two hardware, three drug and three millinery stores, two agricultural implement depots, two elevators, four blacksmith shops and two lumber-yards, four physicians and five lawyers. Under the operation of the local option law, Tekamah has now no licensed saloons, and contains an orderly, enterprising and intelligent population.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

C. ASTOR, proprietor Astor House, is a native of Bavaria. In 1846, he came to Ripley County, Ind., with his parents; in 1848, came to Jackson County, Iowa; engaged in farming till 1852, when he went to California; followed mining four years, then returned to Jackson County, and was married to Althea Jones. They have three daughters. He then bought a farm of forty acres, where he remained till 1865, when he came to Burt County, Neb., took a homestead of 160 acres, which he still owns, and where he resided till 1877, when he removed to Tekamah, and has since been engaged in the hotel business. He is now keeping the best hotel in Northern Nebraska.



BARDWELL & REED'S AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

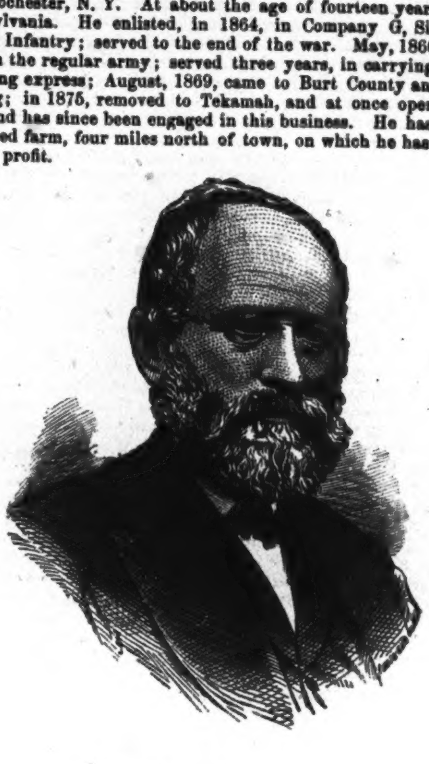
C. E. BARDWELL, firm of Bardwell & Reed, agricultural implements, is a native of Genesee County, N. Y.; came to Omaha in 1866; was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad about six months; then came to Tekamah; followed farming about seven years; in 1873, commenced the agricultural implement business, which he has since continued. Mr. Reed became a member of this firm in 1875; has been Deputy Sheriff two years, Assessor two terms and is now serving a second term as Justice of the Peace.

G. P. BROOKINGS, firm of Brookings & Harrington, lumber, is a native of Sagadahoc County, Me. There he followed lumbering. In 1867, he came to Silver Creek, Neb [illegible]gaged in farming; in 1875, was elected County Treasurer, and at [illegible]e removed to Tekamah, where he has since resided. In 1878, he commenced the lumber business. He owns about eight hundred acres of land, four hundred of which are under cultivation.

ROBINSON CARR, firm of Carr & Thomas, livery and feed stable, is a native of Otsego County, N. Y.; in 1853, came to Wisconsin; followed farming; in 1858, came to Burt County, Neb.; engaged in farming, which he continued till 1876, when he engaged in the livery business. He now owns twenty acres of timber land and property in town.

G. A. CRANNELL, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Tekamah, is a native of Saratoga County, N. Y. In 1857, came to Jackson County, Iowa. In 1861, he crossed the plains to California; there engaged in mining; in 1867, returned to Jackson County; soon after came to Nebraska; located on his present farm. He owns 420 acres of land, which are well improved; was elected County Commissioner in 1881.

JOHN DRISCOLL, firm of Driscoll & Parmelee, meat market, was born in Rochester, N. Y. At about the age of fourteen years, he came to Pennsylvania. He enlisted, in 1864, in Company G, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry; served to the end of the war. May, 1866, he again enlisted in the regular army; served three years, in carrying the mail and running express; August, 1869, came to Burt County and engaged in farming; in 1875, removed to Tekamah, and at once opened a meat market, and has since been engaged in this business. He has just sold an improved farm, four miles north of town, on which he has realized a handsome profit.



B R Folsom

HON. B. R. FOLSOM, retired, was born, February 23, 1809, in Fumbridge, Orange Co., N. Y. His parents soon after removed to Wyoming County, where he was raised; carried on farming, milling and merchandising about twenty-five years; September, 1854, came to Omaha, and, October, 1854, removed to Burt County, where he has since resided, and is now the oldest settler in the State north of Omaha. He, with a party of nine others, made a claim of 640 acres, on which the town of Tekamah now stands. William N. Byers, surveyor, one of this party, surveyed the town site. They also contracted for ten small houses to be erected, and also a town house. The Governor ordered that the census of the county be taken. This occurred the fall before the election; numbered then twenty-six inhabitants. The first two houses built were at the expense of the town company. The first election was held where Cuming City now is, this being then a part of Burt County.

The south boundary line was White Cow Creek, which is now part of Washington County. Mr. Folsom at once engaged in farming and stock-raising. He, with his brother, erected a steam saw-mill at Arizona Bottom, which was the first mill built north of Omaha. He was appointed Probate Judge by the Governor, being the first in the county; was a member of the Legislature in 1861. A company of twenty-two men was raised to suppress the Indians, who had become troublesome. Mr. Folsom was appointed by the Governor Captain of this company. He owns a farm of 130 acres joining the town and a number of residences here, as well as property in other parts of the State. Married, November 14, 1831, Miss Mary Rathbun, of Onondaga County, N. Y. They have two sons and one daughter.

GEORGE FRANK, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Herman, was born in Bavaria in 1849; came to Milwaukee, Wis.; worked at the cooper trade there about seventeen years; in 1867, came to Nebraska, locating on this land. He owns 205 acres, which is improved, with a good house and barn and a large number of trees. He has about forty head of cattle and about seventy hogs. Two teams are used in working this farm. Married, in 1859, Caroline Bree, of Prussia. Have three children—one son and two daughters. He has two sons and one daughter by a former marriage.

ISAAC GIBSON, live stock and farming, was born in Clark County, Ind., December 8, 1814; came to Fairfield, Jefferson Co., Iowa, in 1851; kept a hotel, known as the Gibson House; also engaged in farming; in the spring of 1857, came to Tekamah; bought out a grocery, the only one in Tekamah. He had also bought a farm, which was managed by his sons, consisting of 540 acres. He closed out his store in about 1869, and engaged in real estate, live stock, and superintending his farm. His business now is principally live stock. Has been Justice of the Peace; was elected Probate Judge in 1868; served two years; was County Commissioner four years. His sons, J. S. and G. W., served about one year in the late war. He now owns two farms, one in Section 18, and one in Section 26; also property in town.

WILLIAM N. HAYWOOD, live stock; is a native of Knox County, Ohio; in 1847, came with his parents to Jefferson County, Iowa; first assisted on their farm; afterward worked out, receiving $9 a month; in 1857, he removed to Burt County, Neb., and pre-empted 160 acres of land. He now owns 367 acres. He, with Mr. Templeton, also controls about 4,000 acres on which their cattle pasture. They are now feeding from 1,000 to 1,200 head, the largest stock feeders in Northern Nebraska.

L. HOFFMAN, blacksmith; is a native of Baden, Germany; came to Syracuse, N. Y., in 1851; worked there in the locomotive shops; in 1852, came to Chicago; also worked there at his trade; in 1869, came to Tekamah and at once opened a shop; in 1879, he went to Stanton, thence to Madison, where he spent the summer, then returned to Tekamah, and has since been carrying on this business. He enlisted in 1861 in Company C, Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry. Served his enlistment, three years.

JAMES KING, section boss St. P., S. C. & O. R. R., was born in Ireland; in 1852, he came to Terre Haute, Ind.; two years later, he commenced railroading, and continued till 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-fifth Indiana Infantry; was wounded at Dallas, Ga., June, 1864; was honorably discharged from the service October, 1865, then returned to Terre Haute; in the fall of 1866, came to Omaha; worked for the Union Pacific Railroad three years. July, 1870, he commenced working for this company, and has since continued in their employ. May, 1877, he removed to Tekamah, where he has since resided. By strict attention to business, he has acquired considerable property, consisting in part of two houses and lots and other lots in Tekamah.

JOHN D. MANN, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Tekamah, was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, in the spring of 1854; came to Canada in April, 1869; came to Nebraska and located in Dakota County in 1872. He removed to Burt County and settled on the farm he now owns—320 acres, which is largely improved. He is now serving as School Director.

W. H. MARSHALL, of the firm of Marshall & Shaw, dealers in general merchandise, is a native of Hampton County, Mass.; removed to Connecticut, where he learned the blacksmith trade. In 1867, he came to Washington County, Neb.; worked for T. B. Bailey about one and a half years. He then took a homestead claim of eighty acres in Belle Creek Precinct, where he remained six years. In November, 1875, he came to Tekamah, opened a shop, and carried on that trade till 1879, when he, with Mr. Flint, opened a general store. They continued the business till May, 1881, when the firm changed to Marshall & Shaw. This firm carries a large and well-selected stock, and are doing a large and prosperous business.

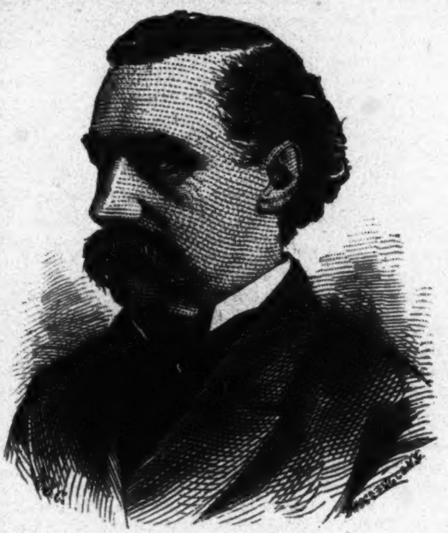
W. W. LATTA, live stock and farming, is a native of Ashland County, Ohio; in the fall of 1853, came to Jackson County, Iowa; followed farming. July, 1857, came to Burt County, Neb., and located on 160 acres of land which had formerly been pre-empted by his brother. He now owns about 2,100 acres, and for the past sixteen years his business has principally been live stock. He now owns 630 head of cattle, and feeds on an average from 200 to 300 head. He also owns a half interest in the hotel block, and other valuable property in town. He had but $600 when he came to Nebraska, and now can retire with a handsome fortune.

W W Latta

He married Miss Mary A., daughter of John R. Mason, of Jackson County, Iowa, May 10, 1857, in Clinton County, Iowa. They have had four children—William R. and Budd, living; two deceased.

J P Latta

J. P. LATTA, banker, born in Ashland County, Ohio, October 31, 1844. At the age of two years, came with his parents to Jackson County, Iowa; assisted on their farm until 1863. Came to Burt County, Neb., and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He owns about 1,000 acres, which is largely devoted to stock-raising. He commenced the banking business in 1877. Since that time his attention has been in this direction. Married Libby Jonas, a native of Jackson County, Iowa, in 1870. Now proprietor of the Burt County Bank at Tekamah.



D. L. McLaughlin M.D.

D. L. McLAUGHLIN, M. D., was born in West Winfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., May 28, 1834. From the age of thirteen, he attended school in New York City until the age of seventeen, when he commenced the study of medicine under Alonzo Clark, M. D., of New York City, which he continued up to the year 1854, during the time also attending a course of lectures in the Berkshire Medical College and also University of Louisiana. In 1855, he graduated from Berkshire Medical College, and at once commenced the practice of medicine in Point Coupee, La., at the same time being proprietor of a large plantation up to the breaking-out of our late civil war, when he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Second Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, and was soon afterward assigned to duty as Hospital Surgeon, first at Yorktown and then at Williamsburg. In 1862, he was made Surgeon in Charge of the Hospitals at Lynchburg, continuing the same up to 1864, when, on account of ill health, he was transferred to the Department of Florida, and was made Staff Surgeon on the staff of Gen. William Miller, serving until the close of the war, when he returned to Virginia and commenced the practice of medicine in Hamilton, near Harper's Ferry, from the spring of 1866 up to 1868. In the summer of 1868, on account of ill health of his wife, the Doctor came to Nebraska and spent that winter in Cuming City. In the spring of 1869, he settled in Tekamah, where he has lived ever since, engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1872, he was appointed Commissioner for the Insane for Burt County, which position he still holds. Is also Local Surgeon of the C., St. P., M. & O. R. R. Was married to Miss Georgetta W. Savage, of Hamilton, Elizabeth City Co., Va., September 23, 1862. She died at Tekamah December 25, 1878, a very accomplished lady who left many warm friends. She left four children—Mary V., William R , George S. and Linnetta M.

HON. AUSTIN NELSON, retired, is a native of Norway. When a child he came with his parents to New Bedford, Mass., where he was raised and educated. In 1856, he came to Nebraska, soon after returning to Massachusetts. He, however, made frequent trips West, and permanently settled in Burt County in 1868; located in Silver Creek, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He owns 400 acres of land, also property in Tekamah. In 1872, he was elected to the Legislature. He then removed his family to Tekamah, where they have since resided.

M. CLINGER, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Tekamah, was born in Shenandoah County, Va., and raised in Montgomery County. In the fall of 1855, he came to Tekamah, there being then but six families in this county. He pre-empted and homesteaded 160 acres of land, which he has since improved. He now owns 332 acres, also improved. He has held the office of Deputy County Treasurer. His son, William G., enlisted, 1863, in Company B, Second Nebraska Cavalry, and served eleven months.

A. PALMQUIST, County Treasurer, is a native of Sweden. He came to America in 1865, and located at Rock Island, Ill.; worked there a the plow works; then removed to Burt County, Neb., in 1866, where he followed farming till 1879, when he was elected to this office, and is now serving on his second term. He owns a farm of 180 acres, also property in town. He has been three years County Commissioner.

E. L. PARMELEE, of the firm of Driscoll & Parmelee, butchers and meat market, is a native of Middlesex County, Conn. When a boy, he was brought up to the butcher business, which he has since followed. In 1871, he, with his father, removed to Humboldt, Kan., and carried on the butcher business about four years. He then returned to Connecticut, afterward to Philadelphia, continuing in this business. In 1877, he came to Tekamah, and has since been identified with this firm in this business.

P. F. PETERSON, Postmaster, is a native of Norway. He came to La Salle County, Ill., when a boy. In 1852, he went to California, engaged in mining, where he remained about two and one-half years. In 1855, he came to Burt County, Neb., pre-empted 160 acres of land, and engaged in farming about sixteen years. He then removed to Blair, and carried on the drug business several years; then returned to Tekamah and was appointed, in 1875, Postmaster, which office he has since held. During the early settlement of Nebraska he held the different offices of County Recorder, Surveyor, Justice of the Peace and County Superintendent of Schools. His daughter, Emma Peterson, was the first white woman born in Tekamah and in Burt County.

J. R. REED, firm of Bradwell & Reed, agricultural implements, is a native of Franklin County, N. Y. At the age of twelve years, came, with his father, to Calhoun County, Mich. In 1863, came to Nebraska; located at Decatur; kept a hotel there two years; followed farming there five years; in 1870, came to Tekamah; ran a livery and hotel about two years; since that time has been engaged in his present business; is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic orders; has been connected with the School Board since coming to the county.

W. B. ROBERTS, County Clerk, is a native of Dearborn County, Ind. When a child, came to Illinois with his parents; in the fall of 1868, removed to Kansas; there engaged in farming; came to Burt County in 1872; located at Decatur; there held the office of Postmaster. In 1875, he was elected County Clerk, and has since been a resident of Tekamah, holding the office of County Clerk for six years.

E. SHAFER, firm of Shafer & Wilson, hardware, is a native of Knox County, Ohio; came, with his father, to Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1844; assisted on the farm; in 1857, came to Burt County, Neb.; followed farming about twelve years; then removed to Tekamah, and, with Mr. Gibson, opened a store, which they carried on several years. The past four years, the business has been carried on by Shafer & Wilson. He owns a farm of 250 acres half a mile north of town, also two stores and three residences in town, with a half interest in the brick store they are now occupying. All of this property Mr. Shafer has acquired since coming to Nebraska by judicious management and strict attention to business.

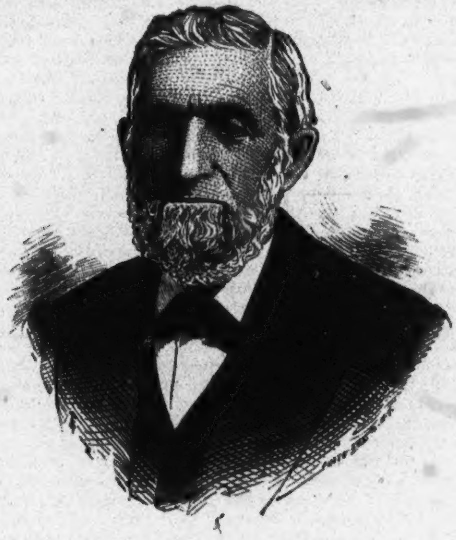
N. J. SHECKELL, attorney at law, is a native of Crawford County, Ind. After receiving his preparatory education, he entered Hamilton & Canada's Business College, at Hartsville, Ind, where he graduated at the age of fourteen years. In 1869, he entered the Hartsville University; graduated from this university in 1873; was admitted to the bar in 1875. He then entered the law department of the State University of Indiana, where he graduated June, 1877. In the fall of this year, he came to Tekamah, and opened a law office; has since followed this profession; was elected Police Judge in 1879; is now acting Town and County Attorney.

T. G. SMITH, furniture and undertaker, is a native of Ontario; came to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1865; worked at house building about one year; then went to Pennsylvania oil region, where he remained about two years; came to Omaha in 1868; there he followed the carpenter trade. In 1873, he came to Tekamah, where he has since resided, following his trade. In 1878, he commenced his present business, which is rapidly increasing. He now occupies a brick store, which he built in 1881, 24x85 feet, cost about $2,500. He holds the office of Coroner of the county.

J. R. SUTHERLAND, contractor and builder, is a native of Woodstock, Can.; in 1866, came to St. Joseph, Mo.; in 1868, came to Omaha; October, 1869, came to Tekamah, and at once commenced this business. He is now the oldest contractor in Tekamah. He built the Odd Fellows' building, school house, the Methodist and Presbyterian churches and many other buildings, and is the principal contractor in this locality; has been a member of the Council since its organization and is Chairman of the board; also President of the School Board; is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

R. A. TEMPLETON, live stock, is a native of Fayette County, Ohio; in 1857, came to Fairfield, Iowa; there engaged in farming and stock-raising; in 1877, removed to Burt County, Neb. He, with Mr. Haywood, fed in 1877, their first season, 100 head of cattle. They are now feeding from 1,000 to 1,200 head. They control over 4,000 acres for pasture and cultivate about 400 acres of corn, on which to feed their stock. They are the largest feeders of stock in this or any of the adjoining counties.

HON. GEORGE P. THOMAS, retired, is a native of Wyoming County, N. Y.; in the fall of 1856, came to Tekamah, bringing with him a steam saw-mill, which he located in the timber, two and a half miles east of this place. He operated it about one year, when it was destroyed by fire. He also engaged in farming and stock-raising. He owns 520 acres, 300 of which are in cultivation. He built an elevator, and has been engaged in the grain trade several years; was also in the drug business during 1876 and 1877. He, with Mr. Latta, built the hotel block. He also built the bank block, which he owns. He has just completed a very fine residence at a cost of about $4,000, the finest in the county; was a member of the first State Legislature; was County Commissioner three years, Sheriff two years and County Treasurer four years.



Geo. P. Thomas

J. R. THOMAS, firm of Thomas & Darst, lumber, is a native of Wyoming County, N. Y. There he ran a saw-mill and farm. In 1868, came to Tekamah; was engaged in farming about ten years. In 1879, he opened a lumber yard, which he has since continued. July 5, 1881, Mr. Darst became a member of this firm.

A. A. THOMAS, County Clerk, was born in Sangamon County, Ill.; raised in Iowa; came to Lyons, Neb., in 1869; engaged in merchandising two years. He then followed farming till 1879, when he was elected Sheriff, which office he held two years. In the fall of 1881, he was elected County Clerk, entering upon the duties of this office January, 1882.

W. B. WHITE, firm of White & Bradwell, livery and sale stable, is a native of Washington County, Ind. In 1870, came to Burt County, Neb. Taught school the first winter; he then became Deputy County Treasurer. Held this office two years. He was then elected County Treasurer; held this office two terms; has been three times member of the State Convention; was a candidate for the position of State Treasurer, receiving fifty-nine votes on the first ballot. In 1879, he held the office of Enrolling Clerk of the Legislature. Is now Secretary of the Burt County Agricultural Society; has held this the past six years, and has been the past three years a member of the State Board of Agriculture. Was superintendent of gates and tickets at the State Fair for 1880 and 1881. He and C. Hartman, of Omaha, are largely engaged in the cattle trade. They are now feeding 650 head. They have 1,280 acres fenced, and under cultivation about 360 acres.

ARIZONA.

This little village is situated nearly six miles in a direct line from Tekamah, and a little to the north of east. The first settler was J. M. Simpson, who arrived here in August, 1855. Asa Chillcot came in 1856. This village has a store, post office, blacksmith shop, church and schoolhouse. Arizona is the home of ex-State Senator Beck, a brother of United States Senator Beck, of Kentucky. Raising corn and feeding stock are the main occupations of the farmers near Arizona.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

M. V. AUSTIN, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Arizona, is a native of Calhoun County, Mich.; came to his present farm in 1869. He owns ninety-five acres of land. Is Treasurer of the School Board. Enlisted in 1862 in Company L, Sixth Michigan Cavalry; was discharged at Leavenworth, Kan., in 1865.

HON. WILLIAM B. BECK, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Arizona. He is a native of Scotland. In 1834, he came with his parents to Wyoming County, N. Y. There he assisted on their farm. In 1849, went to California; engaged in mining; returned to New York in 1851, there continued farming till 1855, when he came to Nebraska, located in Burt County, where he has since resided, except one year in Colorado. He owns one of the best improved farms in this locality, consisting of about 400 acres, and is largely engaged in stock raising. He represented this county in the Legislature in 1855–56. Was also a member of the Senate in 1879.

BENJAMIN L. BEAN, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Tekamah, was born in La Fayette County, Wis.; raised in Iowa County. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company A, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry. Served to the end of the war. In 1866, came to Nebraska. Worked on the Union Pacific Railroad as foreman for A. H. Johnson, contractor, till 1867, when he came to Arizona Precinct, and has since been engaged in farming. He owns 553 acres of land, 140 acres of which is under cultivation. He feeds about forty head of cattle and about fifty hogs.

W. N. BUCK, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Tekamah, is a native of Medina County, Ohio. In 1857, came to De Witt County, Ill. In 1860, removed to Missouri. In 1862, came to Harrison County, Iowa. The following year came to his present locality, where he has since resided. He owns 105 acres of land, which he has improved. He is feeding about fifty-two head of cattle and about thirty hogs.

JOHN L. BURPEE, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Tekamah, was born in Worcester County, Mass., January 1, 1857. He came to Burt County, Neb., in 1858; went to Denver, Colo.; returned to Burt County in 1859, where he remained till 1862, when he went to McKean County, Penn., and engaged in the stave, shingle and mill business; in 1864, returned to Burt County, where he has since resided. He owns 160 acres of land, which he cultivates.

L. H. BURPEE, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Tekamah, is a native of Worcester County, Mass.; came to Nebraska in 1857; located in Arizona Precinct, where he has since resided. He entered 160 acres of land; now owns 200 acres, most of which is under cultivation. He has been twelve years Treasurer of the School Board.

A. N. CORBIN, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Arizona, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn.; in the spring of 1856, came to Jefferson County, Iowa; in the fall of this year, he came to Burt County, Neb.; he pre-empted 160 acres, where he now resides. Owns now about 640 acres. About 200 acres of this land is under cultivation. He now owns seventy-five head of cattle and about seventy-five hogs.

SAMUEL D. CORNELIUS, farmer, Section 17, P. O. Tekamah, born in Huntingdon County, Penn.; came to Tekamah in 1857; ran a hotel there about two years; he then worked at the carpenter trade about six years; in 1859, he was appointed Postmaster; held this office six or seven years. He engaged in farming in about 1863, which he has since continued. He owns 160 acres of land, which he homesteaded.

JOHN DENNY, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Tekamah, was born in Lawrence County, Ind.; there raised and engaged in farming; in 1866, came to Nebraska, and located on this farm. They own 640 acres of land, part of which he entered. He and his sons are largely engaged in live stock. They have 150 head of cattle and about 150 hogs, and employ five teams.

J. F. ELLIS, general merchandise, is a native of Cattaraugus County, N. Y.; came to Omaha in 1867; worked at the carpenter trade about two years; in 1869, removed to Blair; followed contracting and building. He assisted in putting up some of the first buildings there. He also homesteaded eighty acres of land in Sheridan Precinct. In 1871, he bought of Mr. Newton an interest in this store. They carried on the business till 1879, when Mr. Newton retired from the firm. He is Assistant Postmaster. Has been County Commissioner three years.

JOHN FEES, farmer, Town 21, Section 36, P. O. Tekamah, was born March 2, 1856, in Tekamah, he being the first white child born in Burt County. In the winter of 1855, his parents came to Tekamah. Soon after settled on Section 24, Arizona Precinct. Engaged in farming; they removed to this farm in the spring of 1869. His father died in 1879, aged sixty-nine years and eleven months. He now owns about 180 acres of land, including the farm formerly owned by his father. Also about 120 acres of timber land.

A. H. GATES, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Arizona, was born in Erie County, N. Y.; raised in Stephenson County, Ill.; in 1855, came to Nebraska; located on his present farm, consisting of 320 acres of land, which he pre-empted. His house is now surrounded with a large number of trees, also a walnut grove, all of which are his own planting. He enlisted in 1862 in Company B, Second Nebraska Cavalry; served eleven months.

JOHN A. GOODWILL, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Arizona, is a native of Stark County, Ohio. In June, 1857, he came to Omaha; worked in a brick yard about six months, then removed to Burt County, where he has since resided. He owns 358 acres of land, part homestead and part entered. Married, in 1871, Miss Mary Ray, of Muscatine, Iowa. Have five children, two sons and three daughters.

M. M. HARNEY, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Tekamah, is a native of Jacksonville, Ill.; in 1857, came to De Soto, Neb.; in 1858, removed to Cuming City; in 1863, he enlisted in Company B, Second Nebraska Cavalry; served eleven months; in 1864, came to Arizona Precinct; the following year removed to Harrison County, Iowa; followed farming; in 1870, returned to Burt County and settled on this farm. He owns 400 acres of land. One hundred and eighty acres of this is under improvement. He is feeding forty-three head of cattle, and carrying through about seventy head; also about eighty hogs. Employs three teams.

GEORGE C. LATTA, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Tekamah, was born in Jackson County, Iowa, where he was raised; followed farming; in 1878, he settled on this farm. He owns 520 acres of land, which is improved with a substantial class of buildings. He is largely engaged in live stock. He is feeding about 175 head of cattle, and is carrying through about 300 head. His stock is mainly shipped to Chicago. Six teams are in use in working this farm.

JONATHAN LYDICK, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Arizona, is a native of Knox County, Ohio. In 1845, came with his parents to Jefferson County, Iowa. Assisted on their farm. September. 1856, came to this farm, where he made a claim, consisting of 320 acres. He now owns about 1,000 acres, and has one of the best improved farms in this locality. He has from five to six miles of hedge fence which he planted himself. He has just completed a new barn, which occupies the site of one that was destroyed by fire about three years ago.

H. C. LYDICK, farmer, Section 2, P. O Arizona, was born in Knox County, Ohio; came, with his parents, to Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1845. There he remained till 1857, when he came to Arizona Precinct. He made a claim of 160 acres, where his house now stands. Since then he has added from time to time, and now owns about 1,240 acres. Most of this land is under cultivation. He has seven tenants on his lands. He fed in 1881 about two hundred head of cattle and a large number of hogs; enlisted in 1862 in Company B, Second Nevada Cavalry; served eleven months.

ELISHA McGUIRE, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Tekamah, is a native of Carroll County, Ohio; in 1851, came to Iowa City, Iowa; was engaged in driving stage; in about 1858, came to Omaha; also drove stage about two years; in 1860, came to this farm. which he entered. He now owns eighty-seven acres of land. He enlisted in 1863 in Company B, Second Nebraska Cavalry; served eleven months.

W. W. MASON, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Tekamah, is a native of Summit County, Ohio; in 1855, came to Jackson County, Iowa. In 1858, he removed to Kansas; in 1865, came to Burt County, Neb.; located in Arizona Precinct, where he has since resided. He owns 160 acres of land and is largely engaged in live stock. He is now feeding about eighty head of cattle.

W. B. NEWTON, Postmaster, blacksmith and farmer, Section 2, P. O. Arizona, is a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y.; came to Barry County, Mich., in 1851; came to Tekamah, Neb.. in 1857; the following year removed to his present locality. He owns 267 acres of land; about two hundred and twenty of this he has improved. In 1868, he opened a general store; continued this business till 1879, when he sold out to Mr. Ellis. He was appointed Postmaster in 1869. which office he still holds. He opened a blacksmith shop in 1865, which he has since continued. He owns a half-mile race track, which is used for training fast horses. He sold a horse in 1880, trained on this track, for $1,000.

PETER REINERT, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Tekamah, is a native of Prussia; in 1854, came to Waukesha County, Wis.; engaged in farming. In 1862, he removed to McKean County, Penn.; there engaged in farming and lumbering; in 1866, came to Burt County; settled on this land. He owns 220 acres, which is well improved, with a good barn and other outbuildings. He built his residence in 1881; cost about $1,400. He has been connected with the schools since his residence here.

M. L. REYMAN, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Arizona, is a native of Salem, Washington Co., Ind. In April, 1857, he removed to Kansas. In December of this year, he came to Nebraska; located in Arizona Precinct, where he has since resided. He pre-empted 160 acres of land, which he has since owned and improved.

P. L. RORK, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Arizona, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y.; came to Barry County, Mich., in 1835, with his parents; assisted on their farm; enlisted, in 1862, in Company C, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry; served to the end of the war. He then came to Burt County, Neb , and settled on his present farm, consisting of 120 acres of land; has held the office of County Commissioner.

JESSE SPIELMAN, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Tekamah, is a native of Huntington County, Penn.; in May, 1857, came to Burt County, Neb.; has since been engaged in live stock and farming. He owns about 1,160 acres of land, a large portion of which is used for pasture for his stock. He cultivates about two hundred and fifty acres and feeds about one hundred head of cattle and about one hundred and fifty hogs. He was the first Treasurer of Burt County; held this office four years.

H. S. M. SPIELMAN, farmer, P. O. Arizona, Burt Co., Neb., was born in Blair County, Penn., one and a half miles from Williamsburg; moved to Huntington County, and resided there till October, 1857; came to Nebraska; located in this locality. He pre-empted 160 acres of land; now owns 974 acres, including forty acres of his original purchase. He has been connected with the School Board since its organization. He feeds eighty-five head of cattle for beef and one hundred and fifty head of hogs for market yearly on an average.

J. H. STORK, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Tekamah, was born July 8, 1835, in Prussia; in June, 1854, came to Quincy, Ill.; in the spring of 1856, he removed to Fontanelle, Neb., and in the fall of this year returned to Quincy, Ill.; in 1857, he, with Mr. Sprick, returned to Fontanelle; in 1858, came to Omaha, and followed teaming about three years, He then returned to Fontanelle; worked at farming two years; enlisted in 1863, in Company A, Second Nebraska Cavalry; served eleven months, then returned to Fontanelle, where he was married to Frederica Michael, of Mecklenburg, Ger.; had six children, three living, two sons and one daughter; in the spring of 1865, came to this locality. He owns 520 acres of land, on which he has made very fine improvements.

SAMUEL T. STORY, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Tekamah, was born in Washington County, Ark. There he was raised. In 1861, he entered the Confederate army, where he served about one year. He then joined the United States army as Superintendent of Transportation; remained in the service about two years; in 1864, came to Burt County, Neb.; located on this farm. He now owns 954 acres of land, about one hundred and sixty acres of which are under cultivation; employs three teams, and is feeding about one hundred and fifty head of cattle and about two hundred hogs.

F. L. SNYDER, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Tekamah, is a native of Germany. When a child he came with his parents to Pennsylvania; there he assisted at farm work. In November, 1867. he came to Burt County, Neb.; owns now 440 acres of land, and feeds from fifty to eighty head of cattle a season. He was married in 1870, to Mary E. Taylor, of Pennsylvania. She came to Jackson County, Iowa, when a child, with her parents. They have three children, one boy and two daughters. He enlisted, October 1, 1861, in Company C, Twenty-third Pennsylvania Infantry; served about four years; re-enlisted as a veteran in November, 1863; was taken prisoner June 16, 1864, in front of Petersburg, Va.; sent to the Andersonville prison, Georgia, and held till the close of the war.

RIVERSIDE.

About five miles north of Arizona, on the Missouri River, is a small settlement called Riverside. At this point there are located a store and saw-mill. The former post office was discontinued in 1881, by Postmaster General James, as was also that at Bertrand, formerly situated about ten miles northwest from Tekamah, and that at Homestead, about six miles south of Arizona.

Alder Grove Post Office, ten miles southwest of Tekamah, and that at Craig, a small station on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, eight miles west from Tekamah, are still retained, and these villages, being surrounded by fertile farming lands, are destined to become important in the future history of the county.

Golden Spring was so named because of the proximity of a beautiful spring by that name, which flows from the rock and is noted for the purity of its waters. The town is situated about ten miles north of Tekamah, and contains a post office.

DECATUR.

Decatur is situated in the northeast part of the county, on the Missouri River, between Elm and Wood Creeks. The mouth of the latter is on the forty-second parallel of north latitude, the former boundary line between Burt County and the Omaha Reservation.

The first claim located near Decatur was by a Mr. Rose, in 1855, and the second by T. J. Hinman, in August, 1855, who built his house of the first lumber shipped across the Missouri at this point. The town was located in the fall of the same year, by the Decatur Town and Ferry Company, this company being composed of Peter A. Sarpy, Stephen Decatur, B. R. Folsom, T. J. Hinman and others.

Col. Sarpy had an Indian trading post here in 1855, and under him Stephen Decatur and Conrad Engleman were clerks. In 1856, John Chase opened the first store. The first blacksmith was George Irwin, in the same year. The first physician to locate here was Dr. Thomas H. Whitacre, who surveyed and platted the town site. Dr. McDougall came next, but did not remain. Most of the trading done in Decatur at this time was with C. F. Porter, who was then keeping the principal store. Robert Percival was the first Postmaster, in 1857. In this year, property took a sudden rise, and acquired a speculative value considerably above its real value, owing to the fond anticipation, entertained by the people, that the Iowa Central Air-Line, now the Chicago & North-Western, would cross the Missouri at that point. Capt. S. T. Leaming, who was engineer in charge of the party surveying the line of the road; at this time purchased of Mr. Rose his claim of 320 acres, paying him therefor $20 per acre in gold. This transaction gave a great impetus to the sale of lots and lands in and around Decatur. Numerous town shares were valued at $1,000 each, and one share was sold for $1,100. Each share was composed of forty lots, each lot being forty-eight feet front by 145 feet deep. The railroad was, however, finally deflected, and made to cross the river at Omaha, and lands fell to their normal value.

A railroad bridge could easily and cheaply be built across the Missouri at this point, as the river is narrow, there is no soft bottom land on either side, and the solid rock is only twenty-two feet below the river bed, at the corner of the Omaha Reservation.

The Town and Ferry Company was chartered in 1856. Letters patent of the United States, signed by President Abraham Lincoln, were granted to the town of Decatur on May 1, 1862. Decatur was made a city of the second class in the fall of 1869, and reduced to a village in the spring of 1880.

The first Mayor was Capt. Silas T. Leaming, in 1858. As a village, it is now governed by a board of five Trustees.

Hon. Frank Welch was one of the early settlers, locating here in 1857. He was afterward elected to Congress from Nebraska, and died in 1878. T. J. Laughlin came here in 1858.

The first birth in Decatur was that of a daughter to O. F. Wilson, who, with a Mr. Williams, kept the first hotel. The first death was that of John Gardner. A Mr. Paul, who had made a settlement just below Decatur, with the view of starting a rival town, to be called St. Paul, accidentally shot and killed himself in 1859.

To the Congregationalists belongs the credit of having organized the first religious society here, but to the Episcopalians that of having built the first church edifice. At the present time, there are four churches—one Episcopal, one Methodist, one Presbyterian and one Catholic. There are also now at Decatur the following business establishments: Six general stores, one hardware store, two blacksmith shops, two drug stores, two saw-mills and one flouring-mill, two agricultural implement depots, one bank, two law firms, two physicians and one graded school. The school building is a substantial two-story brick, with a large four-story square tower, all resting on a foundation of concrete, and costing $5,800.

There are now published in Decatur a monthly magazine entitled the *Round Table*, and a weekly newspaper called the Decatur *Herald*, both established there in the fall of 1881.

In the spring of this year, a company, composed of A. B. Fuller, W. E. Drury, George E. Atwater and some others, engaged Col. G. F. Straight to test the existence of coal in paying quantity in the strata beneath Decatur. A workable vein of good coal being found there would greatly enhance the business and prospects of the town. Boring was commenced on April 1, 1881, and on October 13, a depth of 480 feet had been reached. At a depth of seventy feet, a thin vein of lignite coal was found; and at a depth of 230 feet, a vein of good bituminous coal, four feet thick, was found, according to Col. Straight, analysis showing nearly 42 (41.85) per cent of fixed carbon.

At from 450 to 470 feet, there was encountered a sort of fine-grained water rock, that would furnish an artesian well with a pressure sufficient to throw a stream twenty feet high. And at a depth of 470 feet was found a layer of the same brown sandstone, which, at Ponca, in Dixon County, at a depth of 570 feet, was found to lie immediately on a vein of coal four and a half feet thick. It is therefore inferred that there is a stratum of good coal here immediately beneath the point of the drill.

Decatur is now the home of the Rev. William Hamilton, who, since the fall of 1837, has labored as a missionary among the Indians. With him it has been a labor of love. Some fifteen years ago, he translated into the Iowa language the Gospel of St. Matthew, with some other portions of the New Testament, and some portions of the Old Testament, which he is now engaged in copying into the Omaha.

Henry Fontenelle, a brother of Logan Fontenelle, the last great Omaha chief, lives on his farm just out of Decatur, on the southeast corner of the reservation. He has considerable influence with the Omahas, and they are greatly indebted to him for the progress in agriculture they are now making.

The Decatur Herald.—This paper was established December 21, 1881. It almost immediately acquired an acknowledged position and influence in the county, and rapidly increased in circulation. It is an excellent local paper, and, in politics, is emphatically Republican. It is published by Price & Neville.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

JAMES ASHLEY, hardware, also of the firm of Drury & Ashley, bankers, is a native of England; came to New York in 1852, and worked in Brooklyn in the iron railing business two years. In 1854, he came to Chicago and followed the same trade there. In the spring of 1857, he came to Dakota County, Neb., and there carried on the blacksmith trade during the summer. In the fall he removed to St. Louis. In the spring of 1858, returned to Dakota County, carried on the blacksmith trade at Logan. In the fall of 1858, he came to Dakota City, and carried on his trade till 1860, when he removed to the Omaha Reservation; worked as the Government blacksmith four years, then came to Decatur in 1864. He, with his brother, carried on a shop two years. He then returned to the agency, where he again worked four years; was then appointed by the agent, Trader with the Omahas; continued two years; then returned to Decatur and went into the hardware business. Their bank was established February, 1879.

W. B. ATWATER, of the firm of Atwater & Byram, dealers in general merchandise, is a native of La Porte County, Ind. In 1857, he came to Minneapolis, Minn. In 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry; served one year in the Sioux war and two years in the South; was six months in Andersonville and other prisons, then returned to Minnesota and engaged in lumbering. In 1867, he removed to Chicago, Ill., and engaged in contracting and building; in 1877, he came to Decatur, Neb., and engaged with his brother in general merchandising. In 1879, he commenced this business. Mr. Byram was admitted as a partner in June, 1880. Their sales average about $17,000 a year.

GEORGE E. ATWATER, of the firm of Atwater & Hoppock, general merchandise, is a native of La Porte County, Ind. In 1872, he came to Decatur, and the following year he established this business. His means then were limited to $25 only. He has worked into a large and prosperous business. Their sales now amount to about $25,000 a year. He is Chairman of the village Board of Trustees, and Vice President of the Decatur Mining Company, organized in February, 1881.

C. B. BARLOW, dealer in drugs and general merchandise, was born in Cheshire, England, in 1861, and came to Paterson, N. J., where he remained a few months, then came to Boston and engaged in silk manufacturing, known as the Boston Silk and Woolen Mills. In 1865, he returned to England; remained there but four months, then came to Chicago. In 1867, he came to Decatur and opened a general store, which he has since continued. In 1878, he bought out a stock of drugs, and has since then carried on this business also. He has been a member of the council two terms.

E. D. CANFIELD, of the firm of Canfield & Hobbs, dealers in general merchandise, was born in Essex County, N. Y., in the spring of 1848, and came to Waukesha County, Wis., in 1858; came to Decatur and worked at the carpenter trade two or three years; he then worked on a contract in building four or five houses on the agency. He was then appointed Assistant Engineer at the Omaha Agency Mills; held that position three and a half years; then removed to Omaha, and clerked in a store fifteen months at $100 a month; he then bought a farm of 120 acres two miles south of Decatur, which he has since improved, working on this farm in the summers and clerking in Omaha about three and a half winters. After living on this farm about three years longer, after repeated solicitations from Bishop Hase, he, with his wife, removed to Dakota Territory and taught school there four years. He was then urgently requested by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs to go about two hundred miles north in the Territory, and take charge of their school. After remaining there about one month his wife died. He soon after resigned his position and returned to Decatur, September, 1881, and became a member of this firm.

CHARLES R. DAKIN, dealer in furniture and agricultural implements, is a native of Concord, Mass. In 1833, he came to Geneva, N. Y.; in 1835, removed to Cleveland, Ohio; clerked in a store, and carried on business about four years. In the fall of 1839, he came to Waukesha County, Wis., and carried on a general store there and in Milwaukee; he closed his Milwaukee store, after running it about eighteen months; continued in business in Waukesha till 1863, when he came to Decatur and opened a farm which he improved. In 1875, he engaged in banking, continued about two years, then sold out to a stock company. He owns 120 acres of land, which is well improved, where he has resided for the past nine years. He has been Treasurer and member of the school board.

W. E. DRURY, of the firm of Drury & Lewis, attorneys at law, and of the firm of Drury & Ashley, bankers, is a native of Erie County, Penn. At the age of eight years he came with his parents to Michigan. At the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in Company G, Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry; served about one year; was discharged on account of physical disability. He re-enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry; served till November, 1865, then returned to Chicago, and in the spring of 1866, came to Decatur and homesteaded 160 acres of land and improved it. He was elected County Superintendent and held that position four years. During this time he took up the study of law; was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1879, and has been actively engaged in this profession since. They established their bank in February, 1879.

HENRY FONTENELLE, farmer, P. O. Decatur, was born at Bellevue, Sarpy County, in 1832. In the spring of 1855, he came to the Omaha Reservation, and on account of trouble between the Omahas and Sioux. he returned to Bellevue, and remained there till the spring of 1856, when he again returned to the reservation, where he has since resided. He also owns 160 acres of land, outside the reserve, in Section 4, Decatur Precinct, which he has improved. Mr. Fontenelle is well informed on all matters pertaining to the county. He has been United States Interpreter twelve years; was Government farmer two years, and was appointed chief of the tribe by the Agent. He has since resigned.

F. E. LANGE, farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Golden Spring, is a native of Saxony; came to America in 1852; was engaged in cabinet-making and car-building in many of the Eastern States. March, 1855, he went to Kansas; thence to St. Joseph, Mo.; in May, 1855, he came to Burt County, and assisted in building the first houses in the county, and was one of six of the first settlers in the county. He owns about a section of land; the spring on his farm was dedicated in the summer of 1857, naming it the Golden Spring. There was a store and other buildings here then, and the intention was to build a town known as Central Bluffs. The first election of officers was in the fall of 1855, when the settlers organized the legislative session. Mr. Lange was elected one of the County Commissioners, and served two terms; he is now serving on his fifth term. He has always been connected with the School Board since its organization.

CAPT. S. T. LEAMING, civil engineer, is a native of Schoharie County, N. Y. When four years old, he came with his parents to La Porte, Ind.; in 1852, he went to California; returned in 1855; then took up engineering, he having studied and been actively engaged in the field before going to California; in the winter of 1856–57, he was employed by the Iowa Central Air Line (now the Chicago and North-Western) Railroad; surveyed the road from Ida Grove to the Missouri River; in 1857, came to Decatur and bought a claim of 320 acres from Mr. Rose, for which he paid $6,400; he now owns 120 acres joining the town on the south, where he resides; also owns about two hundred lots in town. He assisted in organizing the town, and was the first Mayor; he held the office four years; in 1858, helped organize what was known as the Decatur South Pass Air Line Railroad Company; was elected Chief Engineer of said Company, and made the first actual railroad survey ever made in Nebraska—said survey running westward from Decatur 100 miles—and the next year was elected to the Territorial Legislature and served two years; he was appointed to allot the farms for the Omaha and Winnebago Indians; was County Surveyor two years. He enlisted, in 1862, in Company I, Second Nebraska Cavalry; was promoted in 1863 to First Lieutenant, and later promoted to Captain, which rank he held when mustered out.

HENRY MARSH, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Golden Spring, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., about 1854; came to Jackson County, Iowa, in 1859; came to Burt County, Neb., where he has since resided. He owns 800 acres of land, and is largely engaged in live stock; he winters about two hundred head of cattle and about one hundred and twenty-five hogs. Golden Spring Post Office was established in 1874; he was then appointed Postmaster, and has since held this office.

IRA THOMPSON, proprietor Thompson House, is a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he was raised and educated. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and Twelfth New York Infantry, and served to the end of the war. Returned to his native town, where he remained till 1875, then came to Hardin County, Iowa; ran a hotel there; in 1879, removed to Battle Creek, Iowa; there ran a hotel also; in August, 1881, he came to Decatur, and has since had charge of this house.

THOMAS WOOD, grocer, is a native of Leicestershire, England; in 1857, came to Ogle County, Ill.; followed farming. Enlisted in 1861, in Company K, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and served to the end of the war. In 1866, he came to Marshall County, Iowa, and there followed farming; in 1871, he came to Decatur, and ran a threshing machine and engaged in breaking prairie. In March, 1879, he commenced this business; he sold the past year fifty-five hogs, and owns now 140 hogs.

ALDER GROVE

is a post office situated in the northwest part of the county. The first settlements were made here in 1867, by George Robinson, J. A. Brown and George Cox. The first school was taught here in 1871, by C. B. Sawtelle, in the residence of George Robinson. Afterward, in the same year, a schoolhouse was built, and also in the same year the first sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Perkins. In 1880, a church was built by the Methodists. A post office was established in 1876; first Postmaster, A. C. Randall.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BELL CREEK PRECINCT.

JOE BAYER, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Alder Grove, is a native of Franklin County, Penn.; came to Burt County in 1872, and located on this farm, then an unbroken prairie; he owns 440 acres, now well improved and a large part fenced; his house, barn and other buildings will compare with any others in this county. He is wintering about fifty head of cattle, about one hundred hogs, and employs three teams to work this farm.

DAVID CLARK, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Alder Grove, Burt County, was born August 20, 1815, in Jefferson County, N. Y.; at the age of ten years, came to Lorain County, Ohio, with his parents. In 1851, he went to California, where he remained two years, then returned to Ohio. Enlisted in 1863 in Company K, One Hundred and Third Ohio Infantry; served five months, and was discharged on account of physical disability. In March, 1867, he came to this locality, and has since been engaged in farming. He owns 760 acres of land, and is one of the most successful farmers in the county. Married, in 1841, to Miss Lucy A. Foster, of Lorain County, Ohio. They have two children—Hiram G. and Emily (now Mrs. Mennell).

W. A. CLARK, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Craig, was born in Harrison County, Ohio; in the spring of 1868, came to Burt County; entered two sections, 14 and 15; located on Section 15. He afterward sold the south half of this section; in 1869, removed to Section 14, where he has since resided and made extensive improvements. The lumber used in building his house he hauled from Omaha; occupied three days in making the trip. He has two tenants working his land; from four to six teams are employed. In June, 1874, he was appointed Postmaster here. This office was known as Clark Post Office, till the fall of 1881, when it was changed to Craig. He enlisted in 1865 in Company K, One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio Infantry; served four months.

WILLIAM S. CRAIG, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Craig, is a native of Harrison County, Ohio; was there engaged in farming: in 1870, came to Nebraska; located on this farm. He owns about 1,800 acres of land and donated the land where the station and town of Craig are now being built. Mainly through his exertions the station was located here. He has under fence about 450 acres, which are largely used for pasture. His attention has been largely directed to raising sheep. Lately the number has been largely reduced. He now owns about 500. Is Treasurer of the Presbyterian Church, Treasurer of the School Board, Justice of the Peace, and other offices.

ANDREW STRUTHERS, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Alder Grove, was born near Montreal, Can.; in 1863, came to Chicago; in 1864, removed to Iowa; was employed in building bridges for the C., P. & N. R. R., after known as the S. S. & P. R. R. In 1865, he enlisted in Company H, Twelfth Iowa Infantry; served to the end of the war. He then returned and resumed bridge building; continued till 1868, when he came to Burt County, Neb. He owns 240 acres of land, and leases 320 for pasture and hay. He is feeding about fifty head of cattle and about 150 hogs, and requires from four to five teams to work his farm. He was appointed Postmaster in the spring of 1878; still holds this office.

OAKLAND.

This thriving town is situated in the western part of the county, on Logan Creek, in Logan Valley. The first settler here was a Mr. Aaron Arlington, who, with his wife and four daughters, arrived here from Philadelphia in 1859. One of his daughters married a half-breed by the name of Pilcher. At this time, their nearest neighbor was "Commodore" Decatur, over thirteen miles away. John Oak arrived here in 1862, and purchased the site of Mr. Arlington, and it is after Mr. Oak the town is named. The next settler was James Askwig, in 1869, and, about the same time, came A. Morrell, George Healea and J. S. Lemmon, the present Postmaster at Oakland.

The first store was opened by Marks & Ross, in 1870. The first physician was Dr. T. W. Leeper, in 1877, and the first lawyer was A. B. Charde, in 1878. The first preacher was Rev. W. E. Axling, of the Baptist Church, in the year 1875, and the first school was taught by Miss Paulina Clark, in 1878. The present high school building, a neat, two-story frame structure, costing $3,000, was completed in the summer of 1881, and the school opened on September 1 of that year.

In Oakland there are four church organizations, each one having an edifice of its own. These four are of the following denominations: Swedish Lutheran, Swedish Baptist, American Lutheran and Episcopalian. The town has two banks, one flouring-mill, two elevators, three agricultural depots, two drug stores, two lumber yards, three physicians and one newspaper, the *Independent*, established by George W. Brewster, on the 1st of October, 1880. In 1880, the population was 345; in 1881, it is estimated at 700, and is largely composed of Scandinavians.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN P. ANDERSON, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Oakland, is a native of Sweden; in 1857, came to Moline, Ill.; afterward removed to Richland Grove; in 1861, came to Rock Island; there married Miss Matilda Shenstrom, who was born in Sweden; came with her parents to Illinois when a child of two years; they have two children—one son and one daughter. In the spring of 1866, they came to Menona County, Iowa; in June, 1866, they removed to Nebraska and located on the farm, consisting of 160 acres; they boarded with John Oak while he was erecting a cabin, which was the first cabin built north of Oakland, except one built by Josiah Everett a short time before. He drew up a petition giving this precinct the name of Oakland, which was presented to the County Commissioners, and by them approved and adopted. He was one of four who first came to this precinct, except John Oak, who had been here about four months before. In the summer of 1867, the post office was established in Oakland; John Oak was appointed Postmaster, and Mr. Anderson was his assistant. This farm has now a grove of about twelve acres northwest of his house, about three hundred apple trees south of his house, with about a mile of shade trees planted round his farm, which is now one of the most desirable farms in this locality. Mr. Anderson has always taken an active part in the educational interests in his locality.

JOHN G. ARTHUR, dealer in agricultural implements, wagons and buggies; also Victor Folding and Lock Desks, and Domestic Sewing Machines, Oakland. Is a native of Oneida County, N. Y. In the spring of 1879, came to Decatur, Neb.; in September, 1879, came to Oakland, and has since been engaged in this business; he built one of the first buildings in the new town. He owns a farm of 160 acres in Oakland Precinct. Is a Justice of the Peace, a member of the M. E. Church, and Superintendent of the Union Sabbath School. He was married in December, 1880, to Miss Mattie Laughlin, of Fitchville, Ohio.

F. W. BARNS, of the firm of A. E. Wells & Co., bankers, is a native of Racine County, Wis. During 1878–79, he attended Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; in 1880, came to Blair; a few months later, came to Oakland, and at once became a member of this firm.

A. BECKMAN, live-stock dealer and real estate, is a native of Sweden. In 1864, he came to Henry County, Ill.; came to Oakland Precinct in 1864; homesteaded 160 acres; he now owns 240 acres which he improved. In the spring of 1881, he commenced the live-stock business; he handled the past eight months about $95,000 worth of hogs; he also attends to the sale of lands in the Logan Valley.

A. B. CHARDE, of the firm of Charde & Beckman, Logan Valley Real Estate Agency. At about the age of ten years, he came to Jefferson County, N. Y., and there commenced a preparatory course of studies. In 1875, he came to Decatur, Neb., and commenced the study of law with Watson Parrish; completed his studies with F. M. Johnson in 1878; has since been engaged in law and real estate; they are the only real estate firm in the Logan Valley, representing the counties of Burt, Dodge, Washington, Cuming, Stanton, Wayne, Dixon and Dakota; he is also land agent for the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company.

F. J. FRIED, of the firm of Cook & Fried, lumber and coal, is a native of Sweden; in 1874, came to Fremont, Neb., and engaged in the lumber business; in 1877, came to Omaha, and there edited a Swedish paper one year; came to Oakland in 1879; he with Mr. Cook then established this business. He was married in 1878 to Josephine Vickell, of Sweden; they have one daughter.

SAMUEL FRIED, live stock, is a native of Sweden; in 1864, came to Henry County, Ill.; in 1867, came to Oakland, and homesteaded 160 acres of land in Section 31, which he improved; in 1868, he was appointed Postmaster, and held this office till 1875; he then opened a general store, and continued it about three years. He has held various local offices—Assessor, Treasurer of the School Board, and others.

W. L. HANDY, hardware, stoves, tinware, etc. Is a native of Albany, Mo.; in 1872, he came to Blair; worked for Reordan & Kerney, hardware, about five years; the firm of W. L. Handy & Co. was then established, they buying out C. A. Meyers & Co.; this business continued till January, 1880, when Mr. Handy came to Oakland; worked for Blanchard & Latta about one year; W. L. Handy then bought out Blanchard & Latta, and has carried on the business ever since March 12, 1881; he does a business of about $17,000 a year.

HON. ROBERT HANSON, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Oakland, is a native of Denmark; in 1863, he came to Racine, Wis., and worked at the carpenter trade; in 1866, he came to Omaha, and worked at his trade till 1870, when he removed to this farm; he homesteaded 160 acres, and now owns 420 acres of land, about one hundred and twenty-five acres under cultivation and otherwise well improved. He represented this county in the Legislature in 1879; has been School Treasurer since its organization. He was married in 1870, to Miss Sophia Hanson, of Denmark; they have four children—three sons and one daughter.

JAMES HANSON, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Oakland, is a native of Denmark; there learned the trade of carpenter and wagon-maker, with his father, who carried on this business; in 1866, he came to Omaha and worked at his trade there; in 1867, he came to Oakland and homesteaded 160 acres of land, which he has since owned and improved; he also owns about ten acres of timber land and twenty five acres of meadow land. Mr. Hanson is one of the oldest settlers in this county.

JOHN S. LEMMON, dealer in agricultural implements, was born in Fountain County, Ind.; raised in Parke County; in 1854, came to Council Bluffs; in 1856, removed to Fontanelle, Neb., where his father owned a steam saw-mill; worked in this mill till 1861, when he enlisted, November 10, in Company D, Fifth Iowa Cavalry; was taken prisoner August 10, 1864, near Atlanta; remained in prison till April 17, 1865; was mustered out of the service June 5, 1865. In 1868, he came to Oakland Precinct, located on a farm in Section 13, which he has improved. In August, 1879, he came to Oakland and commenced this business. He is a member of the Village Board, is a School Director, Assessor, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace.

J. S. LOVELAND, proprietor of the St. Paul Hotel, is a native of Ogdensburg, N. Y. In about 1854, he came to Bremer County, Iowa, engaged in farming; afterward removed to Ida County. In about 1861, he came to Nebraska and located at Decatur; homesteaded 160 acres of land; was Government carpenter with the Omaha Indians about four years; then returned to Decatur, and kept a hotel about two years. In February, 1881, he came to Oakland and opened this house.

L. J. MALMSTEN, of the firm of Morell & Malmsten, dealers in general merchandise, is a native of Sweden, and came to Oakland in 1869, and engaged in farming. In 1875, he became a member of this firm, and now personally manages the business; is also Deputy Postmaster. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Mary Morell, of Sweden. They have four children, two sons and two daughters.

JOHN L. NELSON, of the firm of Lund & Nelson, furniture and undertakers, is a native of Sweden. In 1867, he came to Galesburg, Ill.; in 1869, came to Rock Island, Ill., and there worked at this business till September 1, 1881, when he came to Oakland and engaged in this business. He was married, in 1872, to Caroline Chillstrum, of Henry County, Ill. They have four children, one son and three daughters.

WATSON PARRISH, attorney at law and banker, is a native of Tennessee. At about the age of two years he came with his parents to Whiteside County, Ill. After receiving a preparatory course of studies, he attended the Knox College at Galesburg. At the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and served three years and four months. He then went to Ann Arbor and entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan; graduated in the class of 1866. In September, 1866, he came to Decatur, Neb.; opened a law office, and has since followed his profession. He was elected to the Legislature in 1869; served during the extra session till 1871. He, with Mr. Griffin, established this bank October 4, 1879. Mr. Parrish has always taken an active part in the Republican State Conventions.

W. E. PEEBLES, dealer in general merchandise, was born in Elgin, Ill. When one year old his parents came to Bremer County, Iowa. His father practiced medicine. In 1867, they came to Decatur, Neb.; in 1868, he attended Parson's College, at Cedar Rapids; remained there two years; then returned to Decatur, and clerked in a drug and grocery store till 1875. He then bought out his employer, giving notes for $500, the amount of the stock, he being then but eighteen years old, and having no money to pay down. By strict attention to business he was enabled to meet these notes when due. He removed to Oakland in 1880, and is now doing the largest business here and second to none in the county, carrying a stock of about $15,000, and selling about $50,000 yearly. Mr. Peebles is an example of what ability and enterprise can accomplish in the West.

JOHN G. PRESTON, farmer, Section 19, P. O. Oakland, is a native of England. In 1842, he came to America; in 1852, he engaged in railroading and continued in this business about twenty-eight years. In 1867, he purchased this land, and in the spring of 1880, located here. He owns 800 acres in this county, also 100 acres in Douglas County; is largely engaged in live-stock, and now owns 185 head of cattle, and 125 hogs. About five teams are used in working this farm, which is one of the largest in this locality.

FRED RENARD, proprietor of the Eagle Mills, was born in Cologne on the Rhine, Germany. In about 1850, he came to Dodge County, Wis., and engaged in farming. In 1860, he came to Washington County, Neb., and also followed farming, where he owns about one section of land. In 1873, he came to Oakland and built this mill, which was the second mill built on Logan Creek. This mill he has since operated. It has three run of stones for wheat and one for corn. He also owns fifty-five acres of land with this mill.

JOHN P. ROSEN, of firm of Rosen, Olander & Co., dealers in general merchandise, is a native of Sweden. In 1869, he came to Oakland Precinct; in 1878, he formed a company known as J. P. Rosen & Co., who bought out the stock of Samuel Fried, carrying on this business till the fall of 1879. He then bought out his former partners and formed the company of Rosen, Olander & Co., which has since continued. He was married, in 1880, to Clara E. Peel, of Des Moines, Iowa. They have one daughter.

DR. R. H. RUST, physician and surgeon and druggist, is a native of Virginia; came, with his parents, to Missouri when a child. In 1849, he commenced the study of medicine; graduated at the Keokuk Medical College in the winter of 1850–51. He has practiced about twenty years in Dallas County, Iowa; in the fall of 1879, came to Blair; June, 1881, came to Oakland and opened this drug store. He is probably one of the oldest practicing physicians in the State.

J. J. STUBBS, grain, is a native of Preble County, Ohio; in 1870, came to Omaha; was employed as civil engineer for the railroad about five years. He then engaged in the grain business, which he has since continued; in the winter of 1879–80, came to Oakland; has since built an elevator, which is used in the storage of grain.

IRA THOMAS, firm of J. R. Thomas & Sons, grain and lumber, is a native of Wyoming County, N. Y.; in 1869, he came to Tekamah, and was afterward editor and proprietor of the *Nebraska Advocate;* business manager for G. P. Thomas & Co. at Oakland in 1879; May, 1880, the present firm was established. Their grain business amounts to about $90,000 a year. They own the only steam elevator in the county. Their lumber business amounts to about $45,000 a year. Their business is done principally in the Logan Valley district.

F. A. WALLERSTEDT, druggist, was born in Mercer County, Ill. At the age of eighteen years, he commenced to learn this business, which he has since followed. In the fall of 1876, he opened a store at Orion, Ill.; continued there in business till the fall of 1879, when he removed to Oakland, where he has since been carrying on a very prosperous business.

LYONS.

Lyons is a flourishing town on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, eight miles from Oakland, and also on Logan Creek, on the far-famed Logan Valley. The first permanent settler in the vicinity of Lyons was Josiah Everett, who, with three brothers, came here in July, 1866. About the same time, however, possibly a little earlier in the year, Peter McMullen, M. Willsey and R. L. Hart came in to select their homesteads, but did not settle until in 1867. In 1868, Mr. Levi Richardson came here from Decatur, with his family, and in 1869, Mr. O. S. Comar and family. In the same year, Mr. Waldo Lyon came here from Arizona, Burt County, and it is after him the town is named.

William Waite moved into the precinct in 1868, and into Lyons in 1874.

The first store was opened by a firm from Onawa, Iowa, in 1871, and Franklin Everett built a large store in 1874. O. S. Comar built the first wagon shop in 1873, and L. A. Peterson built his blacksmith shop in the same year, and was the first regular blacksmith, although Josiah Everett had previously done what labor in that line he was called upon to do.

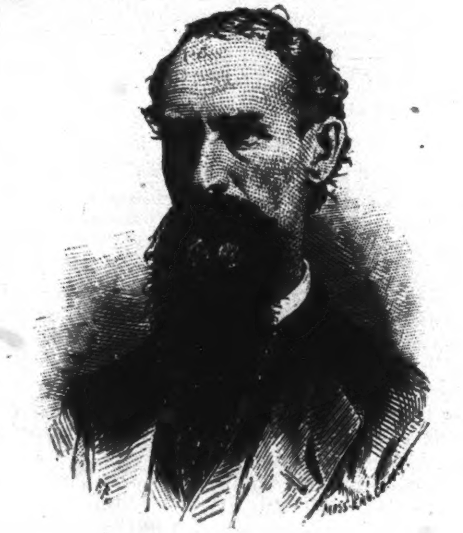
The first child born in the neighborhood was a daughter of Peter McMullen, in 1867. The first death was that of a Mr. Hotchkiss, in 1868. The first minister was Rev. J. M. Peebles, now of Decatur, through whose influence the present Presbyterian church edifice was built. At the present time, there are three churches in Lyons, being, in addition to the Presbyterian above mentioned, a Methodist and a Catholic organization.

Lyons has three general stores, one dry goods and millinery store, two drug stores, two groceries, two hardware stores, two blacksmith shops, one flouring-mill (built in 1870), two lumber yards, two agricultural stores, one bank, and other places of business. There is one lawyer and also one physician.

Lyons has a fine two-story frame school building, costing $3,000, with over one hundred pupils. This village contains about seventy-five buildings, most of which are neat two-story frames, and a population of 250. In 1880, there were less than one hundred in the town.

The farmers of Logan Valley, in which both Lyons and Oakland are situated, are engaged mostly in stock-raising, although grain in considerable quantities is also raised. The soil of this valley is very fertile, and it would seem as though in it were to be found all the conditions of successful and satisfactory farming. The valley is broad, its slopes are gentle and easy of ascent, and, with the never-failing, rapid-running and beautiful Logan Creek, skirted with trees standing singly, in rows and in groves, with its numerous farm buildings surrounded by hedges, orchards and domestic groves of cottonwood, maple and walnut, with its herds of cattle and sheep fattening upon the rich native grasses of its plains and hillsides, with its fields of waving cereals, it presents altogether a scene of picturesqueness, richness and beauty such as the eye of the traveler seldom sees.

This beautiful valley was named Logan in honor of Logan Fontanelle, by the Quincy colonists, and only a few days after they had named Fontanelle after the same friendly Omaha chief.



W C Harrington

TEKAMAH.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

O. S. COMAR, general merchandise, is a native of Bennington County, Vt.; in 1864, came to Columbia County, Wis.; followed wagon making; in 1868, came to Everett Precinct; engaged at farming and wagon-making. March, 1877, he opened a grocery store, and gradually worked into a general stock. He enlisted, in 1861, in Company A, Second Vermont Infantry; remained in the service till the fall of 1864.

FREMONT EVERETT, attorney at law and firm of Everett & Shumway, lumber, was born in Allamakee County, Iowa; in 1868, came, with his parents, to Everett Precinct. In the spring of 1877, he commenced the study of law; was admitted to the bar, at Onawa, Iowa, in 1879; has since been engaged in this profession. Their lumber business was established January 1, 1880.

FRANKLIN EVERETT, Postmaster, banker and live stock, is a native of Somerset County, Me.; in 1852, came to Dodge County, Wis.; in 1854, removed to Allamakee County, Iowa; in the spring of 1868, came to Nebraska; located in Everett Precinct. They were the third family in the precinct. He owns about fifteen hundred acres of land, and is largely engaged in live stock; is now feeding about one hundred and fifty head of cattle and thirty horses. November, 1874, he opened a general store; was then appointed Postmaster; closed out his store September 15, 1880; June, 1881, commenced banking under the firm name of F. Everett & Son; has been two years County Commissioner.

R. S. HART, agricultural implements, is a native of Monroe County, N. Y.; in 1865, came to Nebraska; located in the Logan Valley. He owns 266 acres of land, which he improved and now rents. In the fall of 1881, he removed to Lyons and established this business. He enlisted, in 1861, in Company B, Tenth Wisconsin Infantry; served three years. He then re-enlisted in the Hancock Corps; served to the end of the war. Mr. Hart turned the first sod and broke the land where Lyons is now located.

L. KRYGER, druggist, manager for C. F. Goodman, is a native of Buffalo, N. Y. The past twenty-one years, he has been engaged in this business. In 1871, he opened a drug store at West Point, Neb.; continued there about nine years; June, 1880, came to Lyons; has since had charge of this business.

E. R. LIBBEY, farmer, Section 31, P. O. Lyons, is a native of Pittsfield, N. H.; in 1849, came to Dane County, Wis.; engaged in farming and lumbering; in the spring of 1867, came to this farm. He owns 240 acres of land, about one hundred and sixty acres under cultivation; is one of the first settlers in this locality. He is feeding about twenty-four head of cattle, one hundred hogs, and employs two teams to run this farm.

HON. W. LYON, firm of W. Lyon & Sons, proprietors of Lyon's Mills, was born in Vermont; raised in Connecticut. In 1843, came to Dodge County, Wis.; in the fall of 1865, came to Omaha; opened a general store; continued about one year. He then removed to Arizona Precinct, Burt County, where he was engaged in merchandising, and ran a saw mill. In 1869, came to Lyons. The following year he built this mill. They own over 1,200 acres of land. He formerly owned the land where Lyons now stands. He was a member of the State Senate; also a member of the first State Constitutional Convention.

J. F. PIPER, firm of Blanchard & Piper, general merchandise, is a native of Franklin County, Penn. In 1865, he came to Wayne County, Ohio; in 1877, came to Tekamah, clerked for John F. Kessler about four years in Tekamah and Lyons. In August, 1881, he, with Mr. Blanchard, bought out Mr. Kessler, and have since been carrying on this business.

JOHN RIESCHE, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Lyons, is a native of Hanover, Germany. In 1866, came to Minnesota; came to Burt County in 1870; worked for Mr. Yeaton in 1871. He removed to this farm, which he owns, consisting of 160 acres of land, well-improved, with a good house and barn, and other outbuildings. This property he has made since coming to Nebraska. Married, in 1873, Emily Hendricks, of Hanover, Allamakee Co., Iowa. They have six children, two sons and four daughters.

JOEL S. YEATON, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Lyons, is a native of Somerset County, Me. In 1864, came to Houston County, Minn.; followed farming there five years; came to Decatur, Neb., in the fall of 1869; removed to his present farm in 1870; owns 750 acres of land, and has one of the best improved farms in this county. His house was built in 1872, which cost about $3,000. He was one of the building committee in building the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a member. He has also contributed largely to the support and building of the Presbyterian Church. Joel S. Yeaton was born in Belgrade, Me., June 23, 1824. His wife, Susan T. Yeaton, was born in Somerset County, same State, May 7, 1831. They have six children—Florence May, born April 4, 1851; Zelotes D., May 25, 1853; Elias M., February 10, 1855; Melvin T., January 10, 1856; Edgar A., February 14, 1866; Edna T., July 28, 1868. The first four of the children were born in Somerset County, Me., the two others in Houston County, Minn.

BANCROFT.

This little town, which is also in Logan Valley, was started in the fall of 1880, by the location of a station there by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad. It is on the farm of B. F. Barber, who located there in 1874. Bancroft has, besides the station, a post office, store, blacksmith shop, hotel, and a population of twenty-five.

BUFFALO COUNTY.

BUFFALO County is located nearly in the central part of the State, and on the north side of the Platte River. It is thirty-six miles in length from east to west, and averages about twenty-six miles in breadth from north to south. On all sides except the south, the county is bounded by straight lines. On this side, it is bounded by the somewhat winding Platte River, which separates it from Kearney and Phelps Counties.

The area of the county is about nine hundred square miles, and containing 576,000 acres. The Union Pacific Railroad extends the entire length of the county up the north side of the Platte River, on which are located the following stations and towns: Shelton, Gibbon, Buda, Kearney Junction, Stevenson and Elm Creek.

There are two bridges across the Platte River, each nearly a mile in length, one located at Kearney and the other at Gibbon. Besides, there are numerous other bridges of considerable length and importance across the other streams of the county.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Platte River, which forms the southern boundary of the county, is all the way from three-fourths of a mile to one and a half miles in width, shallow, flowing over vast beds of white sand, with the channel ever changing. Viewed from any point in the county, the Platte presents an appearance that is truly picturesque and beautiful. Viewed from the adjacent bluffs, it appears, as it is, a broad and placid stream, literally dotted with little islands of white sand, which are only temporary; and what is an island of sand one day is liable to be a deep channel the next. Besides these sand islands are many permanent ones having a rich and fertile soil, some of these being several miles long, and all the way from a few rods to two miles in width.

The most of these are covered with a thick growth of brush and small trees, with a few exceptions, where the trees have attained considerable size. Everything in their appearance goes to show that they are all of comparatively recent formation.

Another peculiarity of the Platte River is that many times when the wind blows hard from the north, the deep channels and greater flow of water is on the south side, and when the wind blows hard from the south, the great volume of the water in on the north side.

The county is intersected by many streams. The most important of these is Wood River, which enters the county from the west some eighteen miles north of the Platte River, and flows in a southeasterly direction to within about two miles west of Gibbon, from which it flows nearly in an easterly direction, and parallel with the Platte, at a distance therefrom of from three to five miles, until the eastern boundary of the county is reached, when it takes its course more to the northeast, but still in a direction nearly parallel with the Platte, until it enters that river a little west of Grand Island, in Hall County. This is one of the most beautiful streams of the county, and, with its abundant and rapid flow of water, it affords some of the very best water-power privileges that can be found in the State.

The stream next in importance is the South Loup River, which enters the county from the northwest, making a curve toward the south for several miles, then flowing to the northeast, entering Sherman County a few miles west of the eastern boundary of Buffalo County. This stream, with its many branches that permeate the county, adds much to its appearance, and affords an abundance of water for farming and stock purposes.

Besides the streams named are many "drawers" and smaller streams that are of no importance except to afford water for farming and stock-raising purposes. But, utilized even for these pursuits alone, they add much to the wealth of the county.

The surface of the land is about as follows: First comes the broad, fertile and level valley of the Platte, which varies from two to six miles in width, after which comes a narrow belt of hills, some of which are sandy, and termed the sand hills of the Platte. These sand hills, however, are not numerous on the north side of the Platte. Next after leaving these hills comes a fertile and gently undulating upland prairie, which extends to the South Loup River, broken and diversified only by occasional drawers and very small streams, and nearly every acre of which is suitable for farming purposes. The South Loup Valley is also very fertile.

TIMBER.

The streams of the county are skirted with narrow strips of timber, which add much to the general appearance of the country, but are not of sufficient extent to add materially to the wealth of the county. In some places, there is a considerable growth of trees along the Platte and its islands. It is said that there was once a heavy growth of timber along this river in the vicinity of Fort Kearney, which was located on the south side of the river, south of the present station of Buda. If this is true, the greater portion of it has since been cut off; but the truthful historian must state that the indications are that there was never a very heavy growth of trees along the Platte anywhere in this county. Forest trees, however, when planted out and cultivated for a few years, thrive and grow rapidly. There are now in the county several hundred thousand trees that have been planted and are doing well. It is a very easy matter for every farmer or land-owner to start a grove that will in a few years afford an abundance of fuel for his own use and, some to spare, and in a few years longer, the trees will have attained sufficient size to afford an abundance of lumber for building purposes.

PRIMITIVE OCCUPANTS.

It is but little more than a decade since this was the home of wandering savages, with no settlements by white men except by a few on Wood River, in the eastern part of the county, who had settled there at the time the old overland freight road extended up the Platte Valley.

What is now Buffalo County was the home and hunting-grounds of the once powerful Pawnee Indians. The country of the Sioux was only a little farther west, and over the intervening territory, claimed by both tribes, disputes and quarrels arose that led to a continued war between them, which rapidly decreased the numbers of each tribe. The Sioux, however, proved the better warriors, and, after repeated victories over the Pawnees, the latter, who were at first the more troublesome, were only too glad to be on friendly terms with the white settlers. The Pawnees, finding themselves unable to cope successfully with their enemies in a fair fight, sought to cripple them by stealing their ponies, and were frequently retaliated upon by attacks from the Sioux, who many times succeeded in slaughtering entire bands of Pawnee warriors. But, during all this time, there were no settlers in Buffalo County except the few on Wood River, and toward these both the Sioux and Pawnees were perfectly friendly until the war with the Cheyennes and Sioux began, in August, 1864.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers in the county were Mormons, who made a settlement on Wood River in 1858. The first of these settlers, Joseph E. Johnson, settled on the present town site of Shelton, on a bend of Wood River. He was soon surrounded by several others, among whom were Mr. Huff and a man named Page. These men established ranches and raised vegetables and other crops, with which venture they were remarkably successful. This was made a general stopping over and resting place for the Mormons on their way to Utah. Sometimes large trains remained here for several months. This was also on the old overland freight and emigrant road to California and to Pike's Peak, and, shortly after the settlement of Johnson, a stage station was started about a mile farther west. With the immense overland travel, many hundred wagons sometimes passing daily, this settlement was continually the scene of activity, and great indeed was the amount of business done by these traders and ranchmen. In 1858, Joe E. Johnson started a newspaper called the *Huntsman's Echo*, the publication of which he continued for about two years. This paper was undoubtedly the first one published west of the Missouri River towns. Johnson was a fluent writer, and pictured out in glowing terms the beauties and advantages of this country, and this doubtless did much toward the settlement of the country in after years, his paper circulating, as it did, among people from all parts of the globe who traversed this freight road. This newspaper was published about one hundred yards east of the present newspaper office at Shelton, and there are still standing on that town site many large trees that were planted out by its editor. The largest of these trees was struck by lightning during the summer of 1881, but it still lives, and is a monument to the memory of the first man who ventured to publish a newspaper in Central Nebraska, as well as the first to venture crop-raising in the county. It is said also that Johnson had here the largest and finest flower garden ever planted west of the Mississippi River. He remained here, however, but a few years, when, in 1863, he and his associates removed to Utah, where he continued his paper; but his name will ever be remembered by the citizens of Buffalo County as the first to demonstrate the adaptability of the soil to crop-raising purposes.

The old overland road spoken of extended up the north side of the Platte River between that and Wood River, the most of the ranches being on the latter-named stream, up which the road extended till the bend was reached, where Boyd's ranch was located, from which point it diverged to the south and crossed the Platte River to Fort Kearney, from where it extended on up the south side of the river. Boyd's ranch, of which we write, was owned by James E. Boyd, now the Mayor and one of the leading capitalists of Omaha, and was located about two miles west of the present town of Gibbon.

There were some changes in the proprietorship of these ranches, and but few of the early ranchmen have remained here. Among those now here are the Olivers, who located on Wood River in 1860. All was quiet with the Indians until the Indian war broke out, in August, 1864, with the Plum Creek massacre. As soon as the news of this event, and the information that the Cheyennes and Sioux were on the war-path prepared to slaughter all that came in their way, reached the ranchmen and settlers on Wood River, preparations were made to be ready to leave the country at any time. As the frightened settlers and ranchmen came pouring down the road from farther west with their reports of the vast number of Indians along the route, and stories of the dreadful atrocities committed, nearly all of the Wood River settlers joined and fled to Omaha and other points on the Missouri River. Though the danger was great, the fleeing settlers, in their excitement, greatly exaggerated the real dangers, and every little occurrence excited their fears. Every little herd of cattle, party of horsemen, or moving wagons in the distance, was easily transformed into bands of Sioux or Cheyennes coming down upon them, and of course no time was lost in getting into a safe place without stopping to investigate moving objects in the distance very closely. Mr. Ed Oliver relates some very interesting incidents of these scares, among which is the following: James E. Boyd had near his ranch a small herd of cattle. Another party from the west was coming down the road with a herd of cattle, and the two herds becoming mixed, the travelers were engaged in "cutting out" their own stock, when they were discovered by some of the Wood River settlers and mistaken for Indians, whereupon great haste was made to secure places of safety, and telegraphic dispatches were sent stating that the Indians were upon them. As soon as the mistake was discovered, it of course resulted in a good laugh all around. While some of these events may seem trivial to the citizens of the present day, and it may appear that these early settlers were unnecessarily frightened, or that they did not possess great courage, it must be remembered that the Indians were all about them, and, should an attack be made, it could only result in all who were discovered falling sure victims of the scalping-knife, or to suffer death in still greater torture; it will be seen that their fears were by no means groundless, and that their only safety lay in concealment or flight before the Indians approached near enough to discover them. At one time, after the flight of the settlers, we learn that the only white men left on Wood River were Ed Oliver and a little Frenchman, whose name is unknown; they remained at Oliver's ranch, about one mile west of the present town of Shelton, where they took care of vast herds of cattle and horses left in their charge, and, though there were Indians near, they were not molested. Among the causes, perhaps, that rendered this locality comparatively safe from Indian depredations, are the facts that Fort Kearney was only a few miles distant, and the Indians were usually a little cautious about approaching too near the forts or regular garrisons of the soldiers; and also to the fact that this was in the Pawnees' country, and the Pawnees, being inveterate enemies to the Sioux and Cheyennes, the latter probably did not care to engage in troubles that would doubtless bring both soldiers and Pawnees upon them.

Though, on the outbreak of this Indian war, the ranches were generally broken up, and travel over the emigrant and freight road nearly stopped, this continued so only a short time. There was found to be but little danger of Indians east of Fort Kearney, and the ranchmen and settlers soon returned. Travel and freighting were again resumed, and this portion of the route was considered free from danger. But when the stages reached Fort Kearney, they were attended the remainder of the distance across the plains by a heavy guard, and freight and emigrant wagons were formed into large trains, and the men in attendance thoroughly organized and drilled before leaving the fort for the West.

There were no great changes in the Wood River settlement until the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad through this county, in 1866, when, the railroad doing away with the old overland freighting business with wagons, the old trading and stage ranches were of course abandoned, and from this time forward the resources of the Wood River settlement have been farming and stock-raising. Farms were soon opened up and bountiful crops were raised. Immigration, however, did not commence to any great extent until after the county was organized.

ORGANIZATION.

In the year 1870, the only settlement in the county was a few farmers along Wood River. Some of these, however, desired to organize Buffalo County, it previously existing in name, and attached to Hall County for judicial and revenue purposes. Therefore, in January, 1870, Sergt. Michael Coady, of the United States Army, Martin Slattery and Patrick Walsh, three sturdy and whole-souled Irishmen, who had landed interests in the county, wrote a letter to Gov. David Butler asking for an organization of Buffalo County. We believe Patrick Walsh wrote this letter, and Coady and Slattery signed it with him. These men all happened to be Democrats in politics, and, the administration of the State being Republican, they, thinking it might have a better effect, added a postscript to their letter stating that it was written by "three d——d good Republicans," and regarded this as an excellent piece of diplomatic strategy.

Gov. Butler, in February of 1870, issued a proclamation declaring Butler County duly organized, and ordered an election of county officers to take place in the following October, and appointed the following officers to hold their offices until that time: Treasurer, Henry Dugdale; Clerk, Martin Slattery; Probate Judge, Patrick Walsh; Sheriff, John Oliver; Commissioners, Thomas K. Wood, Ed Oliver and Sam Boyd.

The officers appointed all filled their positions or employed deputies to do their work for them. The settlers of the county were along Wood River, near where the town of Shelton now is. There were also quite a large number of transient settlers at Kearney Station, now known as Buda. Kearney Station was the point from which Fort Kearney received its supplies, and quite an effort was made to make it the principal railroad town of the county. In fact, it was, at the time of the organization of the county, the only town that was started, but the attempt to build up a town proved a failure.

There were a few settlers also at Elm Creek. Charles Davis, afterward a Commissioner, kept the railroad eating-house at Elm Creek Station for a number of years. He was well known to all the old settlers of the State, and was the leading man in the western part of the county. He died at Elm Creek in 1877.

Nearly all of the first officers of the county still reside within its limits, and are among the leading citizens. Ed Oliver is the leading merchant of Shelton. John Oliver has emigrated westward. Thomas K. Wood is operating a cattle ranch on Upper Wood River. Patrick Walsh is a resident of Shelton, where he may be seen leisurely walking the streets almost any day. He is honored and respected by all who know him, and is pointed out with pride as one of the fathers of his county and the original proprietor of the thriving town of Shelton. Martin Slattery is engaged in farming a short distance from Shelton, where he has met with great success; is enjoying good health; has a pleasant home, where he can spend his declining years in peace and comfort. Henry Dugdale died at his home two miles west of Shelton in 1880. Mr. Dugdale settled here in 1859, and, until the day of his death, his career was characterized as one of energy and usefulness.

For the first year after the organization of the county, there was no regularly established county seat. Each officer kept the records pertaining to his office at his own home. The first meeting of the County Commissioners was at Nebraska Center, about two miles from the present town of Gibbon, and held February 26, 1870. After this, for several months their regular place of meeting was at Wood River Center, now Shelton, after which Kearney Station was decided upon as the regular place of meeting.

At the first election, held in October, 1870, the following officers were elected: Henry Dugdale, Treasurer; M. McNamara, Clerk; John Oliver, Sheriff; Patrick Walsh, Probate Judge; Thomas K. Wood, William Booth and Charles Davis, Commissioners. McNamara, who was elected Clerk, failed to qualify, and Michael Coady, of Fort Kearney, was appointed in his place, and he appointed Walsh as his Deputy. As there had been no Superintendent of Schools elected, the duties of that office devolved on the Clerk, and, in his absence, upon his Deputy. The Treasurer elect also failed to qualify, and the Commissioners appointed Walsh to collect the taxes and perform all the duties of County Treasurer. Thus it was that Patrick Walsh filled three of the most important offices at one time. County affairs went on smoothly. The Treasurer accounted for every dollar that came into his hands. Every effort was exerted to keep the county out of debt. The expenditures were not great, and care was taken that no bonds be issued for any purpose. Indeed, at one time, in the fall of the year 1871, the Commissioners loaned the two school districts in the county $1,000 each, rather than that they should vote bonds to build schoolhouses.

The first school district in the county was organized before the organization of the county, while it was attached to Hall County. This district was organized in 1869, and the school was taught by Miss Mary Smith. She is now Mrs. Norton, and is living with her husband at Schaup's Mills, a few miles below Shelton.

The first religious meetings known to have been held were during the winter of 1870–71, by Rev. Mr. Marquette, a Methodist minister, who conducted a revival meeting in the old Wood River Schoolhouse. Several persons professed conversion as a result of his efforts.

The first marriage in the county, after the organization, was that of Owen Curry to Miss Kate Haverty, at Wood River, now Shelton. The marriage occurred August 20, 1871, J. M. Ryan officiating.

After the organization of the county, its settlement was rapid. During the year 1870, a great many families came into the county, and either purchased land or entered homestead or pre-emption claims on lands belonging to the

United States Government. In April, 1871, a large colony came in from Ohio and settled where Gibbon now is. Eighty-five families came in at this time and laid out the town, and each entered a homestead claim and began farming in earnest. They also planted out many fine groves of forest trees, and many of them started orchards. To-day, some of the finest, best-cultivated and most beautifully ornamented farms in the county may be seen on Wood River, near Gibbon. The eighty-five were soon followed by many more, and, during the spring, a large settlement was formed about Gibbon. The farms were opened that year—that is, breaking was done and houses were built, though of course no crops to speak of could be raised until the next year.

When the Ohio colony spoken of arrived, they outnumbered all the other settlers of the county, and they at once set to work to secure the county seat and public buildings, and, with characteristic energy, left nothing undone that would tend to build up the county, and more particularly the town of Gibbon. Less than one month from the time of the first arrivals, a town had been laid out, buildings erected, and the County Commissioners—Charles Davis, William Booth and Henry Dugdale—declared the county seat removed to that place from Kearney Station.

COUNTY SEAT TROUBLES.

In the history of new counties, we almost invariably find that there have been local quarrels and jealousies, in different sections of the county, in reference to the location of the county seat. Each town, of course, wanted it, and struggled to obtain it. Buffalo County was no exception to this rule, and, when the county seat was located at Gibbon, the foundation was laid for political quarrels and dissensions, sectional jealousies regarding the location of the county seat, and from what portions of the county the officers should be elected, that divided the county for many years after. The first serious troubles arose during the summer and fall of 1871 between the Gibbon and Wood River settlements. It seems that each party wished all the officers elected from their own neighborhood. Lines were not drawn between the two great political parties of the day, but each was confined to the settlement to which he belonged. At the October election in 1871, the Gibbon party elected their entire ticket, with one exception, and resulted as follows: Clerk, Aaron Ward; Treasurer, Ed Oliver, of Shelton; Sheriff, Oliver Thompson; Superintendent of Schools, C. Putnam; County Judge, J. N. Allen; Commissioners, B. F. Sammons and William F. McClure. J. N. Allen did not qualify for his office, and F. S. True was appointed Judge to fill the vacancy. C. Putnam resigned his position, and Daniel A. Crowell was appointed Superintendent of Schools.

Measures were soon taken to build a court house at Gibbon, and, bonds being voted, a large and handsome brick structure was erected the next year, at a cost of $22,000. It was thought that building so good a court house here would secure the county seat here for all time, and that, on its completion, the sectional strife throughout the county would cease, but such was not the case.

In the fall of 1872, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company completed their line of railroad, forming a junction with the Union Pacific about five miles west of old Fort Kearney. A town was laid out here and called Kearney Junction. The sale of lots began in September of 1872, and, during the remainder of that year, and during the next, the town grew to be by far the most important one in the county. As soon as this town was laid out, the country around it began to settle up rapidly. Settlers came in by the hundreds and began opening up new farms. As soon as the town was laid out, vigorous endeavors were made to secure the removal of the county seat from Gibbon to Kearney Junction. At first, this was not successful; but in the fall of 1874, by a vote of the people, the county seat was established at Kearney Junction, since which time the county seat fight may be considered as ended, and there has since been comparative harmony on this question.

During the years 1873 and 1874, two iron wagon bridges were built across the Platte River, each nearly a mile in length. One of these was south of Kearney, and cost the county $60,000. The other was built between Gibbon and Lowell, and by Buffalo and Kearney Counties conjointly. About this time, several bridges were built across Wood and Loup Rivers. It was necessary to vote heavy bonds to build all these bridges, and to build new county buildings, as well as to make other improvements. Speculators had a great influence in the early history of the county. An inflated idea of the wealth and rapid growth of the county was believed by the earlier settlers, and high and speculative values placed upon property. The affairs of the county were run upon the same speculative plan, and the county had soon made expenditures beyond the ability of the people to pay, and, though improvements were rapidly made, the county was soon burdened with a heavy bonded indebtedness.

The rich farming lands, however, continued to attract the attention of settlers until, in 1874, the population of the county numbered nearly three thousand.

But to go back a little in the political history of the county. In October, 1873, the following county officers were elected: Clerk, Joseph Scott; Treasurer, James Van Sickle; Sheriff, David Anderson; Judge, A. Collins; Superintendent of Schools, J. J. W. Place.

At the election of Representatives to the Legislature from this Representative district in 1874, William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) of North Platte, was elected, but declined the office on account of his theatrical business, which absorbed all of his time, and D. P. Ashburn, of Gibbon, who was his opponent during the campaign, was allowed to occupy his seat. At this election, Patrick Walsh and D. A. Crowell were also elected Commissioners.

In the election of 1875, much interest was manifested, and sectional feeling was intense. This election resulted as follows: Clerk, S. C. Ayer; Treasurer, James Van Sickle; Sheriff, David Anderson; Superintendent of Schools, D. A. Crowell; County Judge, D. Westervelt; Commissioner, H. A. Lee.

In 1876, S. W. Switzer was elected Representative from Buffalo County, and E. C. Calkins was elected State Senator from this district. J. E. Chidester was also elected County Commissioner.

At the election of 1877, the most of the old officers were re-elected. The complete ticket elected was: S. C. Ayer, Clerk; James Van Sickle, Treasurer; David Anderson, Sheriff; J. J. Whittier, Judge; John Swenson, Superintendent of Schools; Simon Murphy, Surveyor; H. C. Andrews, Commissioner.

In 1878, both James H. Davis and George E. Smith were candidates for Representative to the Legislature from this county, but the election resulted in a victory for the former. There was a great deal of excitement throughout this Senatorial District. John D. Seaman, of Kearney, was nominated by the Republicans, and Frank A. Harman, of Bloomington, Franklin County, was nominated by the Democrats. After a hard and bitterly-fought campaign, Seaman was elected by a majority of thirty-seven votes. During the campaign, much bitterness of feeling was engendered among some of the leading men of the county, that has never since been forgotten.

Though there were some hard times during the early history of the county, which will be described on another page, settlers continued to come in, until, in 1879, the population numbered about seven thousand, and, with the influx of new voters, much of the old sectional strife in politics had died out, but only to give rise to new political issues. Among the great events that now stirred the feelings of the voters of the county were the rumors set afloat, early in 1879, that the County Treasurer, James Van Sickle, was a defaulter to the sum of several thousand dollars, and steps were soon taken to inquire into the real condition of county affairs.

INVESTIGATION OF TREASURER VAN SICKLE.

For some time, it had been suspected that the county treasury was becoming depleted through the mismanagement of the Treasurer, James Van Sickle. It was quite evident that the Treasurer was unlawfully using and loaning out, here and there, money belonging to the county, and that, should he at any time be called upon to produce the money belonging to the county, he would be unable to do so. But, as Mr. Van Sickle was popular, and had held the office for several years, nothing was done for some time. At last, however, in May, 1879, the Union Pacific Railroad Company refused to pay into his hands their taxes, amounting to something over $25,000.

As a result of the refusal of this company to pay this tax, a special meeting of the County Commissioners was called. The Board of Commissioners met about the last of May, 1879. The cash book and ledger of the Clerk were examined. These showed that there ought to be in the treasury $20,924, in cash, vouchers and warrants, exclusive of the school fund from the State. The Treasurer and Sheriff were then cited to appear at once and to produce their books. H. C. Andrews asked the Treasurer to state where these funds were. Treasurer Van Sickle then reported that $2,000 was in More's Bank; $2,475, in the Kearney Bank; and $160 in New York, making a total of $5,735. The remainder, $15,089.72, he reported as loaned out to parties all over the county, and for the security of this fund he claimed to have notes, mortgages and private property enough to cover the amount. He had, in a settlement with the Commissioners a few weeks previous, stated that $4,000 was deposited in More's Bank, and $9,000 in the Kearney Bank. This he now claimed had been paid in by friends from their own money and placed to his credit to prepare for that settlement, and that they a few days afterward had withdrawn it.

Opportunity was now given for any one to make a complaint, that the Commissioners might proceed to impeach Van Sickle, but no such complaint was made, as Mr. Van Sickle was generally respected, and regarded as a well-meaning old gentleman, whose great fault was that he could not refuse when importuned for money by his friends. Though no complaint was made that would lead to impeachment or trial for embezzlement, through sympathy with the old gentleman, it was immediately proposed to put the office in charge of a Deputy. The Union Pacific Railway Company made a proposition to the County Commissioners and the Treasurer's bondsmen that, if they would at once investigate the affairs of the Treasurer, and appoint ex-State Auditor J. B. Weston a Deputy in the office, and give him full charge, and have Treasurer Van Sickle turn over all his real and personal property to his bondsmen to secure the deficiency, they would pay their taxes. This proposition was accepted. No complaint was made, and Treasurer Van Sickle was allowed to retain the office of Treasurer till the close of the term of office for which he was elected. Mr. Weston declined to take charge of the office, and another Deputy was selected. Though no criminal complaint was then made, the Clerk was afterward ordered to commence suit against Van Sickle and his bondsmen for money due. As stated, the Treasurer was not impeached, but allowed to retain his office till the expiration of the term, which was January 1, 1880. At a term of the District Court in April, 1880, the grand jury indicted James Van Sickle for defrauding the treasury. They also indicted L. R. More, C. W. Dake and C. M. Hull for aiding and abetting the same. This man More was said to have been previously concerned in some bond transactions that were of a questionable nature. C. W. Dake was President of the collapsed Kearney Bank, particulars of which are given in the history of Kearney Junction; and C. W. Hull was Cashier of the same bank. Through skillful management on the part of the defendants, this suit was never brought to a trial. The suit brought against the Treasurer and his bondsmen for the recovery of the money due the county resulted in judgment being awarded by the District Court for the sum of $13,144.74. This suit was brought against the bondsmen of Van Sickle's last term, and they appealed from this decision to the Supreme Court, on the grounds that a portion of the defalcation took place during the Treasurer's preceding term of office, and while other men were bondsmen; therefore, that they ought not to be responsible for the entire amount. The case is still pending before the Supreme Court.

The ex-Treasurer, James Van Sickle, is now a poor man, residing at Kearney Junction. When elected to the office of Treasurer, he possessed considerable property, but, after serving in that capacity for six years, he came out a poor man and a defaulter. The money lost was through his carelessness and mismanagement, but he is regarded by the citizens of the county as unfortunate rather than intentionally dishonest. He is kind-hearted and true to professed friends to the extent of actual weakness. He got none of the county money for himself, but simply fell into the hands of false friends, who took advantage of his kind nature to borrow money that belonged to the county, and when he needed it, they either could not or would not repay it, and deserted him, leaving him to face the consequences alone.

So intense was the feeling growing out of this investigation that it was determined on the part of the voters to make a complete change in the officers of the county. Besides the treasury troubles, there had been many escapes from the county jail, which caused some bitter feelings toward Sheriff Anderson on the part of the citizens of the county. As a result of this change, the following officers were elected in the fall of 1879: Clerk, Emory Peck; Treasurer, Joseph Black; Sheriff, S. V. Seeley; County Judge, John Barnd; School Superintendent, J. T. Mallalieu; Surveyor, H. L. Strong; Coroner, F. J. Switz; Commissioners, W. C. Tillson and D. I. Brown.

In 1880, S. C. Ayer and F. G. Hamer were candidates for Representative in the Legislature. After a long and spirited campaign, ably conducted on both sides, the election resulted in a victory for the former. At this time, W. C. Tillson was also re-elected Commissioner for the Second District of the county.

We next come to the election of county officers in November, 1881, when the following gentlemen, who now manage the affairs of the county, were elected: Clerk, Emory Peck; Treasurer, Joseph Scott; Sheriff, W. S. Ball; County Judge, John Barnd; School Superintendent, J. T. Mallalieu; Surveyor, Simon Murphy; Coroner, F. J. Switz; Commissioner, Henry Cook.

Buffalo County is Republican in politics by a majority of more than one thousand, but in the county elections little attention is given to party affiliations. The men who have a majority of friends among the voters are usually elected, whether they happen to be Republicans or Democrats. Nearly all the officers elected, however, are Republicans.

The affairs of the county are moving on smoothly, the people are satisfied, and the Commissioners are doing all in their power to keep the county in good shape financially; but the old debt contracted years ago still hangs over the county. The total debt in outstanding bonds and warrants amounts to nearly $150,000.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In 1875, an agricultural society was organized, but, beyond a mere organization, nothing was done. The crops were so poor that year that no fair was held, and the society has not been kept up.

In April, 1880, another effort was made to organize an agricultural society, and the effort was successful.

In the latter part of the same month, the second meeting of the society was held, a constitution adopted, and the following officers elected: President, H. A. Lee; Vice President, Albert Bessie; Secretary, E. M. Cunningham; Treasurer, John H. Roe; and a board of nine Directors. No fair or exhibition of agricultural products was made during this year.

During February, 1881, the second annual meeting of the society was held, and the same President, Secretary and Treasurer were elected. T. J. Mahony was elected Vice President, and three Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms for which three of the Directors were elected the year previous.

The first agricultural fair was held at Shelton, September 27, 28 and 29, 1881. It was a complete success. Though new buildings had to be erected, there was, when the fair concluded, some money left in the treasury.

The third annual meeting was held at Kearney, during February, 1882, and the old President and Vice President were re-elected. E. M. Cunningham was elected Treasurer, and C. Putnam was elected Secretary. Three Directors were also elected.

The society is in a flourishing condition, and preparations are being made to hold an agricultural and stock fair at Shelton the coming fall of 1882.

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTY.

From the organization of the county in 1870, the settlement increased with rapidity from year to year. The greater portion of these settlers were of a more than ordinarily intelligent class, but were poor. Though possessing but little to start with, they were men of brains, and possessed that indomitable courage and strength of character necessary to the settlers of a new and uncultivated country, where agriculture had not yet been carried on to any great extent. The greater number of these were Americans, yet there was a liberal sprinkling from nearly every civilized nation of the globe, including Germans, Bohemians, Swedes, Irish, and even other nationalities.

As a general thing, these farmers have been successful, and now have fine farms, many of them ornamented with forest and orchard trees. They are making money—many of them becoming rich—and are happy in the knowledge that they have secured pleasant and comfortable homes, and possessed themselves of a competence much sooner than they could have done in their native State or country. But it must not be understood that all this has been accomplished without labor, without trials and hardships that would have caused those possessing less courage or strength of character to leave the country before these fine farms could be well opened up. There were many disadvantages with which they had to contend—notably, dry weather and grasshoppers—during the earlier years of settlement. The scourge of dry weather was caused by the "hot winds" that swept over these prairies from hundreds of miles to the southwest. These hot winds were terrific in their effects—so hot as to almost suffocate the living being who had to breathe them; winds that blew hard from the south for several days, and so hot that fields of grain were scorched and dried to seared and withered leaves and stalks. These winds originated from the barren plains hundreds of miles to the southwest, and passed over a vast extent of almost unbroken prairie land, which was burned over annually. The hot summer sun beat down on these burned-over prairies, the soil of which, before being broken up or plowed, was nearly impervious to water, and the rainfall, instead of penetrating the earth, ran off from the hard and dry surface as from the roof of a house. All this only served to help generate these hot winds. There was nothing in their course that would add moisture or coolness to them. For hundreds of miles they swept over the prairies, carrying desolation as they proceeded. During the first few years after the organization of Buffalo County—notably in the summer of 1874—considerable damage was done to crops from these hot winds. But this is no longer the case. We have given some of the causes of these scorching winds, and will say that these causes, fast ceasing to exist, must in the future leave this county free from this scourge. The prairies to the southwest are fast being broken up for farms, and the rainfall is absorbed by the plowed soil, instead of running off. As a consequence of the opening of farms, the great prairie fires no longer sweep over the country, and these hot winds, will soon only be known in the history of the past.

In the year 1874, besides the hot winds that cut the crops short, the grasshoppers nearly destroyed the corn crop. Some time in July of that year, these ravenous insects passed over in numbers sufficient to form a perfect cloud that materially darkened the light of the sun. To one who is not familiar with the habits and the immense numbers of these grasshoppers or locusts, it would seem incredible that they could appear in such numbers or do so much damage. While many of these dense swarms passed over, yet millions of them came down, and almost entirely ruined the corn crop. The hot winds had injured this crop, and the grasshoppers coming on immediately after, it was but a few hours until the fields were stripped of every green thing. Only the bare stalks of corn were left standing, presenting the appearance of so many naked and slender poles.

Though the corn crop was ruined, the wheat crop this year was very good. The poverty of the settlers, however, and the fact that nearly all of them were new-comers, just opening up their farms, made it necessary that the most rigid economy be practiced during the winter and until another crop could be raised. Though the greatest frugality had to be observed, and many were deprived of most of the luxuries of life, we are unable to find that there were any cases of positive suffering.

Again, in the spring of 1875, the settlers went to work manfully and courageously, planting out and cultivating their crops; all the while adding to the improvements of their farms, and many new settlers came in who went to work industriously to open up farms and establish happy homes. But again this year the crops were light, and, though no hardships were experienced, the profits of farming were not very great.

In 1876, farmers worked with renewed energy, and a much larger acreage was devoted to crop-raising than ever before, but during the summer the grasshoppers again laid waste every green thing. The crop of small grain had not fully matured. Corn was still green, and myriads of these grasshoppers came down and remained for several days. Everything that came in their way was destroyed. Late fields of small grain were injured, and corn-fields were literally stripped, leaving nothing but the stubs of the stalks to mark the waving fields that but a few days before promised a yield of not less than fifty bushels to the acre. Gardens were completely destroyed, and not only all that was above ground, but the ravenous locusts would penetrate into the ground and devour with greed onions and all similar products. So numerous were they that when they settled down on a field it was literally covered. Every g[illegible] stem was covered with them, while they were c[illegible]ded so close together as to form one solid mass.

As a result of this devastation by grasshoppers, the winter of 1876–77 was a hard one for these brave and sturdy pioneers. It is true a light crop of wheat was raised by some, but not near enough to supply the demand. Many of the settlers were just opening up their farms, and had but few acres planted. Nearly all of the population was made up of poor men, who had spent nearly or quite all their means in opening up their farms and in the purchase of their teams and farming machinery. Thus many were left during the winter and until another crop could be raised with but little on which to subsist or feed their teams. During the winter, which was quite severe, many hardships were experienced by many, but they underwent the ordeal bravely. Yellow corn-meal was weighed out and taken care of as though it were more precious than gold dust. Many of the homesteaders were aided, very materially, by friends and the Eastern public. All these hardships were bravely endured, and we think there was little, if any, real suffering. The following spring, they all went to work again with their half-starved teams, and a greater average than ever was planted. This crop yielded bountifully, and since that time there has been no general failure of crops from any cause.

STORMS.

Since the settlement of the county, there have been several heavy wind-storms, but they have generally resulted in no damage to life and properly. The most severe of these was one that passed over Buffalo County on the evening of July 3, 1880. The nation's birthday coming on Sunday, celebrations were held throughout the county on Saturday, the 3d day of July. Toward evening, a black cloud was seen in the western horizon. Slowly it rose. Blacker and blacker it appeared. Rapidly increasing in size, faster and faster it came up, until at last the storm burst with all its fury upon the central and eastern part of Buffalo County. The wind blew with violence and the rain fell in torrents. Considerable damage was done to property, and many persons were severely injured. In Kearney, the storm was light compared to what it was in other portions of the county, but here the roof of the Buffalo County Bank was torn off and dropped into the street. Nearly all of the smaller buildings in the town, such as woodsheds and buildings of this description, were blown down and torn to pieces. Several dwellings were seriously damaged. A large barn was blown over. Wind-mills were blown down and torn to splinters. Chimneys and fences were blown down. Outside of the city, farmhouses and buildings were damaged. Great damage was also done to the growing fields of grain, but in the vicinity of Kearney there was no loss of life. As the storm passed eastward, the damage was greater. At Gibbon, the cupola was blown from the old court house building, then used as the Gibbon Institute building. The damage on the farms in this vicinity was great. Watson's house was blown down and his furniture scattered for a great distance, but as he and his family had not yet returned from the Fourth of July celebration they were not carried away. The crops in many places were entirely destroyed. The house of J. D. Randall was blown across the river and torn into a thousand pieces, and the furniture was scattered for nearly a mile. The family were in this house when it started, and were carried with it about sixty feet, when it separated and left them in an insensible condition scattered over the prairie. The son was the first to recover, and looked after the rest of the family till they had recovered sufficiently to seek a place of safety. Strange to say that beyond being stunned, none of this family were seriously injured. In this vicinity quite a large number of stock was killed. Though in other portions of the county the storm was severe, the damage done to crops and to buildings was but slight.

PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTY.

Since the grasshopper ravages of 1876, the crops of the county have averaged a good yield. The condition of the farmers of the county has continued to improve. The crop of 1881 was by far the best ever raised here, and it has now been fully demonstrated that this county is well adapted to crop-raising. The farmers have, however, discovered that the raising of wheat alone is not a very profitable industry, and they are gradually adding stock-raising on a small scale to their other pursuit of grain-raising, devoting much of their attention to the raising of hogs, cattle and sheep, thereby making a home market for a great deal of their grain.

The hot winds and grasshopper plagues are now matters of past history, and the citizens of the county now fear no more trouble from these sources. While of course some years the crops may be light from one cause or another, this county is regarded as no more liable to crop failures than are counties in the more eastern States. The farmers of the county may all be said to be in a prosperous condition. It is true, the early settlers of the county have worked hard and have undergone some hardships, but those who possess any business tact whatever have made money, and to-day have pleasant and comfortable homes, where their hard-earned independence can be enjoyed. Hundreds of these settlers who came to the county and remained through hard times, as well as good, have their own well-improved farms, are living in comfortable houses, own good teams, have fine farm equipments, and have a fair herd of cattle or sheep. Not a few of the early settlers are really wealthy. Contentment and thrift are well-nigh universal.

A large percentage of the citizens of the county are church-going people. The pioneer preacher followed hard on the track of the school-master, and great indeed was the energy and zeal displayed by these earlier ministers of the Gospel. No sooner was a settlement started and a schoolhouse built than the self-sacrificing clergyman came to plant the standard of the church in the midst of the first grain-fields. As a result of this, church services are now held in many of the country schoolhouses of the county. Sunday schools have also been organized, and are in good condition.

SCHOOLS.

As fast as settlements were made in the early history of the country, one of the first things done was to organize a school district and make arrangements at once for the maintenance of a school. As a result of this, there are now in the county sixty-four school districts, and the schools are in a flourishing condition. The first of these districts, that which is now Shelton, was organized in 1869, before there was a county organization of the county. After the organization of Buffalo County, this district was the only one in the county until the settlement of Gibbon, in April, 1871, when steps were at once taken to organize a district, which was done, and this was the second district in the county. The schools of the county are all in a flourishing condition. The people are of an exceptionally intelligent class, and fully realize the importance of the public schools, and no efforts are spared to make their schoolhouses pleasant and attractive.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The State Reform School is located about two miles west from Kearney Junction, on the high table-lands, a little more than two miles north from the Platte River. At this place the bluffs rise abruptly from the level bottom lands, after which the surface of the land is nearly level, being broken only by small drawers. The lands of the Reform School comprise 320 acres, which is fast being opened up as a farm, and thousands of forest, fruit and ornamental trees have been planted out. The building itself is a large and magnificent brick structure, completed in the spring of the year 1881, and situated on the very highest point of land in the vicinity of Kearney. From the cupola of this building, on a clear day, one of the grandest of landscape scenes can be observed. The broad and placid Platte River can be traced winding its way along the broad valley for a distance of more than twenty-five miles. In fact, from this point, a view is afforded of a radius of more than twenty-five miles in all directions. The towns of Gibbon, Buda, Minden, Lowell and Phelps Center can be plainly seen from this point of observation.

As soon as this building was ready for occupancy, in June, 1881, Hon. G. W. Collins, who had been appointed Superintendent, took charge of it, and, as before remarked, he is rapidly getting the farm under a good state of cultivation. At this writing, there are only little above twenty occupants, who are being taught not only how to gain an honest and independent livelihood, but also are given instructions in the school department, which is designed to be by no means inferior to the course of instruction given in the public schools. The selection of G. W. Collins as Superintendent and Mrs. Slaughter as Matron indicated wisdom on the part of the appointing power. The inmates are not governed by severe modes of punishment—indeed, corporal punishment is unknown in this institution. A kind but watchful eye is ever over each inmate, and, by this law of kindness, little trouble is created, and these degraded creatures are fast becoming transformed into good and noble-minded boys and girls, who, when again allowed to mix with the outer world, will possess not only a liberal education, but will also have a knowledge of some occupation by which they can secure a respectable livelihood and become useful citizens.

When the county seat was located at Gibbon, a very good brick court house was erected, but, on its removal to Kearney Junction, the county being somewhat short of funds, a temporary frame building was erected. This house, though far below other public improvements of the county in cost and magnificence, has thus far answered every purpose for which it was intended, and is indeed a very good frame structure.

The county jail is a fine structure of stone, and, besides the cells and various arrangements for the secure confinement of prisoners, the upper part is comfortably fitted up as a residence for the Sheriff and his family.

RAILROADS.

The Union Pacific Railroad extends through the county from east to west, on the north side of the Platte River. This road was completed in this county in 1866.

The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad enters Buffalo County nearly south from Buda, crossing the Platte River from Newark, in Kearney County, at this point, and then extends northwest to Kearney Junction, where it forms a connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, and is the terminus of the original main line of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Nebraska. This road was completed late in the year 1872.

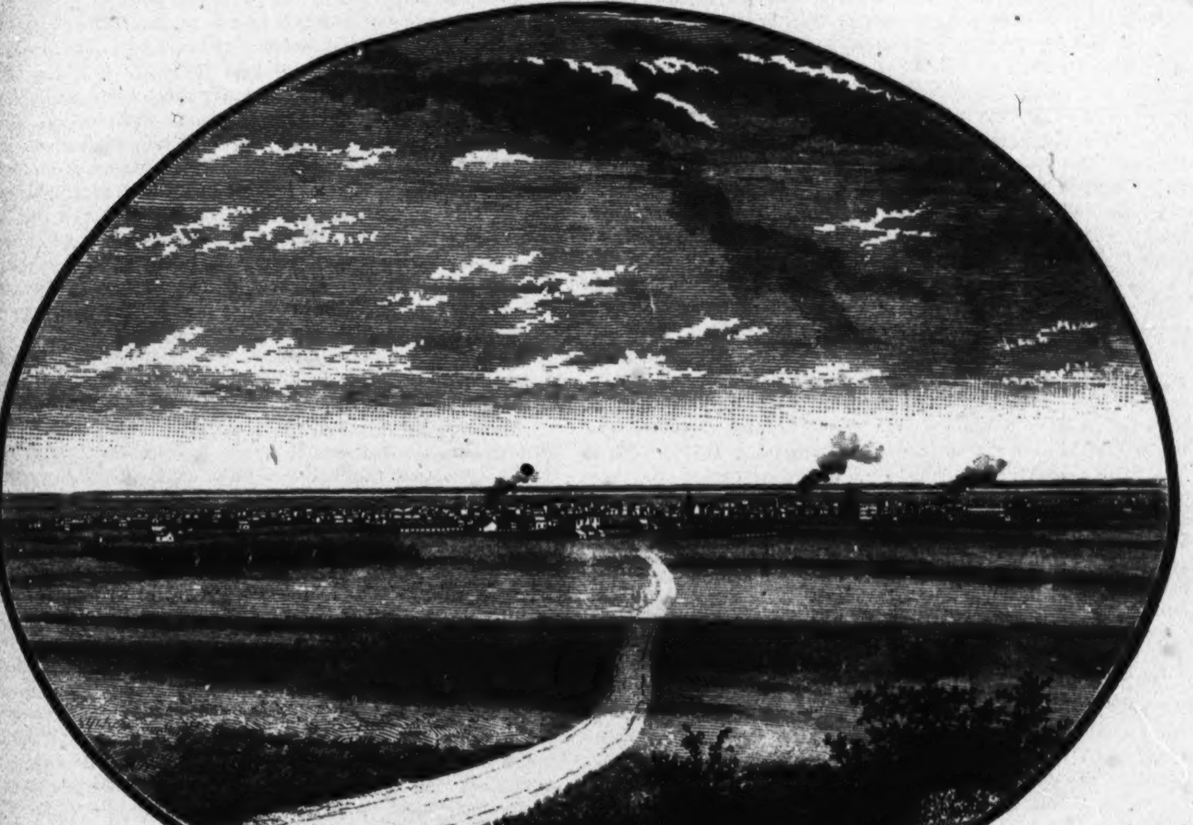
The telegraphic communications are by the Western Union Telegraph Line along the Union Pacific Railroad, and by the Burlington & Missouri Telegraph Line along the Burlington & Missouri River road.

Besides the railway postal routes, east and west routes are established, and mails carried to different points north and south by the stage lines from Kearney Junction.

KEARNEY JUNCTION.

Kearney Junction is situated in the Platte Valley, on the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad, at the point where the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska forms a junction with it. It is 196 miles west from Omaha, and 136 miles west from Lincoln. Its elevation is 2,115 feet above the level of the sea. Its location is a particularly pleasant one. At this point, the low valley lands of the Platte River extend nearly three miles north, when the surface of the land begins gradually to rise like a gently sloping hillside only a few feet in height. This inclined plane extends perhaps about one-fourth of a mile before the summit is reached, after which come the comparatively level prairie lands. The town of Kearney Junction is located at the point where the gently sloping hillside begins. The junction of the two railroads and the business part of the city is on the level land, as is the greater portion of the resident part of the town, though it extends north to the summit of the slight elevation mentioned.

The event that led to the laying-out and building-up of Kearney Junction was the construction of the line of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Nebraska, to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad at some point near Fort Kearney. The survey was made, and it was decided to form a junction somewhere between Kearney Station and Elm Creek, on the Union Pacific Railroad. The next thing was to select a location favorable for the laying-out and building-up of a town. Accordingly, D. N. Smith, who had charge of the town site interests of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, was sent out to select a favorable location and survey a town site. Taking with him an old-time friend and associate, Rev. A. Collins, of Iowa, he started out upon this expedition. They proceeded first to the house of Moses H. Sydenham, who had resided at and in the vicinity of Fort Kearney since 1856, arriving there during a blinding snow-storm, in the early part of April, 1871. The storm continued for three days. As soon as it abated, under the guidance of Sydenham, they proceeded to the railroad, and soon a selection was made, on Section 2, Town 8, Range 16. A survey was made to find the corners of the section, and D. N. Smith concluded to lay out the town site here, it to consist of the entire section which it was intended to survey and plat as soon as the railroad should be completed. This land belonged to the United States Government, and was open to entry only by actual settlers. Therefore, Smith decided to employ four men to pre-empt the entire section. He at once set to work to carry out this plan, and, within a few weeks, four men had settled on the section, each laying claim to 160 acres. According to the laws relating to the settlement of Government lands, each man could enter 160 acres of land, and, after living on it for six months, was permitted to prove up, and, by paying $2.50 per acre for it, was given a deed. Two of these men were George E. and James Smith, who now reside here. A small house, about sixteen feet square, was built of rough boards in the center of the section, so that each corner of the house should be on the land belonging to a separate individual of the party, thus making one house answer the purpose as a residence on each of the quarter-sections claimed by these four men. These men were all young and unmarried. Early in May, this house was completed, and Rev. A. Collins, having decided to locate here with his family, and to cast his fortunes with the proposed new town, arrangements were made that all should live together. At this time, there was no house, nor neighbors for a distance of several miles. Though the railroad passed close to the house, the nearest station was at Kearney Station, about six miles distant. The first family to arrive was that of Mr. Collins, who arrived May 11, 1871. The household goods had been sent from their place of embarkation in Iowa by teams. It was expected that they would have arrived by this time, but they were delayed on the road, and the family had to live in a rather primitive manner for some days. Mrs. Collins relates that, on the evening of their arrival, they all took tea, using a box for a table, a newspaper for a table-cloth, ate from tin plates and drank their tea from tin cups. This, however, lasted but a few days, when the teams, cattle and household goods arrived. About this time, an addition was built to the house for the accommodation of Mr. Collins' family. During the summer, all of the above-named parties continued to live here, also Alfred Gay, who came at the same time. Considerable



KEARNEY, NEB.

improvement was made, but no accession to the population was made, as the railroad was not expected to reach this point till the latter part of the following year. A post office was established in the summer of 1871, and A. Collins appointed Postmaster. Though somewhat lonely, this little party passed a very pleasant summer. The Pawnee Indians passed through here quite often on their hunts, and generally stopped, frequently several hundred camping near this settlement. No injury was ever done by them, as they were always friendly toward the white people. Indeed, they had been of so much service in fighting the Sioux and protecting the Union Pacific Railroad from their depredations that they were allowed by that railroad company to ride free of charge on all freight trains, and the tops of moving freight cars were often seen literally covered with Indians.

Among other events of 1871, late in the summer and early in the fall, the Platte River went nearly dry. There was but a slight flow of water, and this in little rivulets through the vast beds of sand, and many were the shallow ponds left in the river bed. Many of these were filled with fish, and whenever the little party wished fresh fish, the young men would go down with pitchforks, and in a short time would come in with a sufficient supply.

As stated on another page, when the Platte was flowing with its usual volume of water, the greater flow was on the opposite side from which the wind blew. This, with the channels flowing through the sandy bed, and ever changing, furnished many interesting experiences to parties who had to ford the river. The river at this point is about a mile wide, and it was several years before a bridge was built, and at first it was forded on horseback or in wagons, but after a short time a flat-boat was constructed and was drawn across by oxen. This method was quite satisfactory, as, whenever the sand bar or sand island came in the way, the boat was drawn over it, and but few mishaps took place, other than that, many times getting into a deep channel, the cattle had to swim through.

The first death occurred early in 1872. Pleasant Rogers died of hemorrhage of the lungs. He died at the home of A. Collins, and was buried near Kearney.

The first church organization was formed here October 20, 1871, it being of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Rev. A. G. White, then Presiding Elder, assisted by Rev. A. Collins, performed the service. This meeting took place at the residence of Mr. Collins. The church organized with five members, viz.: Rev. A. Collins, Mrs. Louisa E. Collins, Mrs. H. E. A. Sydenham, Alfred Gay and Hannah Jay. Previous to this time, and ever after the arrival of Mr. Collins, church services had been held from time to time with considerable regularity. February 25, 1872, a Sunday school was organized at the house of Mr. Collins. At the time of organization, there were but two children in attendance, the remainder being grown people. During the spring and summer of 1872, this Sunday school was kept up, and people attended from the country for a radius of more than ten miles.

Though D. N. Smith at first intended to lay out the town of Kearney Junction on Section 2, he finally decided to locate the town on Section 1, which joined the old site on the east. This land was owned by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, but, by careful management, the land was finally secured, and, in September, 1872, the entire section, comprising 640 acres, was surveyed and duly platted as a town site, and called Kearney Junction. This site was owned at first exclusively by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company. The first lot disposed of was presented to Mrs. Collins immediately after the survey. Differences arose between the two railroad companies, and finally, to adjust the matter amicably, one-half of the lots were disposed of to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Besides this tract of 640 acres, there were laid out on the south half of Section 35 two additions, by Perkins & Harford. The southwest quarter of Section 36 was also laid out as an addition to the original town site. On the south, a part of the northwest quarter of Section 12 was laid out in town lots by A. Collins, who, during the summer of 1871, had entered a homestead claim on the northwest quarter of this section, to which he removed from his residence on Section 2 in July, 1872.

In the spring of 1872, it had been decided to locate the town on Section 1, and a few settlers had come in during the ensuing summer. The first to locate here was John Mahon, who started a blacksmith shop here early in the summer. David Anderson erected the second house here. F. M. Dart erected a small store and put in a stock of general merchandise. John Murphy erected a hotel, which was known for several years as the Murphy House, and is now known as the Harrold House.

During the same summer of 1872, the schoolhouse was built. This was a small frame building, then standing on the south side of the railroad track, near where the court house now is. This building is now on the north side of the railroad, on Main street, occupied as a printing office by the *Buffalo County Journal*. The first teacher was Miss Fanny Nevins, who still teaches in one of the departments of the Kearney school.

The first child born was Kearney, son of V. B. Clark, born during the fall of 1872.

The first marriage that took place in Kearney was that of Col. W. W. Patterson to Miss Pattie M. Giddings, August 29, 1872. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. A. Collins, and the witnesses were Milton M. Collins and George E. Smith.

After the town was laid out, it continued to grow quite rapidly until the railroad was completed, in December, 1872, and during the winter it still continued to grow. By spring, there were probably twenty buildings in the town. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company had built a large and commodious depot at the point where their railroad formed a junction with the Union Pacific Railroad, and the latter company had built a large depot on their line a few rods distant, and began stopping their trains regularly. Previous to the laying out of Kearney Junction, Kearney Station, five miles east of this point, was the nearest railroad station.

In October, 1872, a weekly newspaper, the Kearney *Times*, had been established by Clapp & Cunningham. Early in February, 1873, Webster Eaton started the Kearney *Daily Press*, and immigration began to pour in. The adjacent country settled up rapidly, and the town was continually thronged with strangers seeking homes in the new town or vicinity. The business done in the town was immense. It was impossible to shelter all who came, and many had to live in tents until houses could be built. Building went on rapidly. This continued throughout the summer. There was never a time when there were not several houses in progress. There were great anticipations for the future of the young city of Central Nebraska. From its location, it was confidently expected that it would soon become the capital of Nebraska. With all this bustle and excitement, there were but few criminal events. It is true that there were some drunken broils, and some troubles with cattle-herders, but this year there were no troubles of any importance. Taking into consideration the crowds of strangers that daily thronged the streets, the town may have been considered comparatively quiet. Churches and Sunday schools were organized. The permanent settlers were from the more thoroughly educated, intelligent and refined of the citizens from older settled places, who came here to establish pleasant and quiet homes and enter upon the business avocations of life, in a town having the many natural advantages possessed by Kearney.

The town had by the close of the year a population of more than one thousand, and it was proposed to incorporate Kearney as a city. About a year previous, at a meeting of the County Commissioners at Gibbon, January 11, 1873, Kearney was organized as a village, upon a petition of the citizens asking that they be incorporated. The first Board of Trustees were E. B. Carter, John Mahon, D. B. Marsh, L. R. More and J. S. Chandler. The first meeting of the board was held January 16, 1873, and E. B. Carter was elected Chairman. During the early part of the year 1874, building still went on, and the population increased very rapidly, and on the first Tuesday in April, 1874, it was voted that Kearney be incorporated as a city, and Nathan Campbell was elected Mayor. The first City Council met on the 13th of April, 1874.

TROUBLES WITH COWBOYS.

At the time the city of Kearney was laid out, and for many years previous, the country about this place had been occupied by the owners of large herds of stock as a herding ground. As the land about Kearney began to be settled by farmers, trouble began between them. The cattle owners disliked to give up their herding grounds, and allowed their stock to run over and destroy the crops of the farmers. From this cause there had been many dissensions and serious quarrels, but there were no general outbreaks, or no lives lost on either side until in 1874, when matters began to assume a serious aspect. At this time the most of the Government lands in Buffalo County, and the northern part of Kearney County, south of the Platte, had been settled by farmers, and the cattle men had given up their claims to them. The old Fort Kearney military reservation, a tract of ten miles square, however, which still belonged to the United States Government, was occupied by the herders. This reservation comprised some of the very finest grazing lands in Central Nebraska, and was covered with herds of cattle continually. These cattle were driven to and from the reservation, and, many times while there, were allowed to wander away from the care of the herders and trespass on the farms of the settlers, and much damage was frequently done to the crops, for which the cattle men generally refused to pay. Thus much bad blood was stirred up between the herders and settlers, and many of their quarrels resulted in hard words and blows, and frequently in threats of instant death at the hands of the herders, who continued to heap abuse on the settlers, and no depredation was of too mean or cowardly nature for them to commit. But bad as they were on ordinary occasions, when at their occupation, it was when they visited the town of Kearney that their diabolical nature was shown at its worst. These herders were continually armed with heavy pistols, and when visiting the town in squads, with the reckless manner peculiar to the cowboy, they would ride to the saloons, and after becoming half-crazed with whisky, ride up and down the streets with their ponies on a full run, and with unearthly yells and whoops, fire their pistols at any object that attracted attention, or fire them in the air with no manifest object other than to frighten the peaceful citizens. It was the chief ambition of these lawless herders to be regarded as dangerous men, and to terrify the settlers. These things had been going on to a considerable extent ever since the foundation of the town, but it was not until the summer of 1874 that they culminated seriously. About this time the cowboys began to become more bold and reckless. Stock was wantonly allowed to destroy crops of the farmer, and whenever they came to Kearney it was but expected that some lawless act would be committed before they departed. When crazy with liquor, they would dash up and down the streets firing their pistols. On many occasions they would shoot into business houses. Whenever this began, the people generally left the streets, fearing that some straggling bullet might reach them. The Harrold House was located south of the railroad track, and many times when guests were resting on the front piazza the herders would be seen coming in from a distance, and as soon as they came within range, the whizzing pistol shots warned them to seek shelter.

On one occasion, when shooting recklessly up the street, a bullet went through the dress of a little girl. On another, a man stood leaning against a post, and as a party of herders passed, they began shooting at the post to see if they could hit it without touching the man.

Of course the greater part of this mischief was done with no intention of wounding any one, but simply to inspire terror in the breasts of the citizens. Yet there had been many cases wherein injuries had been inflicted on the citizens, and as this reckless, dare-devil custom was one not to be encouraged, the citizens at last organized themselves into an armed band, to assist the City Marshal in preserving law and order. Bill Bland, a desperate character, aspired to be a leader among the herders. Among the other desperate and dangerous cowboys was a character known as Junebug, but whose real name was Shoenberg, and another known as Texas Spence. They were all from Texas.

On one occasion, during a general row, City Marshal Bricker went to try to preserve order, when Bill Bland came out and shot at him. During the trouble that then ensued, one of the cowboys, named Peeler, was shot in the neck. A few days after, Texas Spence started a row by firing his pistol into a saloon. It was attempted to arrest him, and there was quite a skirmish on the streets. Two days after, along in the evening, a party of from twenty-five to thirty herders rode up the main street of the town to where now, as then, is located the implement warehouse of A. L. Webb. From there they went across the street to City Marshal Bricker's office looking for him, but not finding him, they then rode to Weibel's saloon, nearly opposite the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad depot, where they remained some time, but were pursued by about thirty men, and finally driven across to the south side of the track, over around the old Methodist Church, which then stood there, not far from the court house. Here the cowboys rallied and started to ride up the street, but the citizens were thoroughly organized and determined to put an end to the annoyances by the herders, and, as they came back toward the railroad track, several shots were exchanged between them. Shoenberg was wounded. Texas Spence was shot through the body, and fell helpless from his horse with a mortal wound. Though unable to move his body, he was struggling and trying to get his hand to his revolver. Though the wound would have been mortal, it is said that through fears on the part of some of the citizens that he would be able to reach his revolver, he was, in the excitement of the moment, struck on the head a stunning blow that hastened his death. This event closed the fight for that day, and the herders, finding themselves too few to cope with the citizens, took refuge in flight.

For some time after this, some caution was exerted by the herders when coming into the city. But immediately after Texas Spence was killed, they camped on an island on the Platte, where they remained for about a month, making plans and waiting for re-enforcements to capture and burn the town and bridges. This plan was, however, abandoned at last, as the citizens had become so thoroughly organized and armed that it could only result in certain death to the parties so rash as to attempt it. The citizens drilled each day, and the Burlington & Missouri Railroad depot was used as an armory. Guards were stationed out day and night, and every precaution taken to guard against surprise.

THE MURDER OF MILTON M. COLLINS.

These troubles with the herders were kept up until September, 1875, when a party of herders, who had been driving a herd of horses from the north, in returning committed many depredations. On the night of the 16th, this party camped on the south side of the farm of Milton M. Collins. He was the son of Rev. A. Collins, who had been County Judge, and was one of the leading citizens of Kearney, and one of the most quiet and inoffensive young men in the community. He was only about twenty-three years of age, and lived on his farm adjoining the city on the south, and only a few rods from the residence of his father. His crops had been many times seriously damaged by the ponies of the herders, but he had always born his losses patiently.

On the morning of September 17, he discovered a herd of forty ponies in his corn-field, with all indications of having been there all night. After consulting with his father, he decided to shut them up in a corral until the owners should come for them. Soon two herders came up, and it was ascertained that the party were camped on the place, but out of sight from the house. They asked young Collins how much they should pay for the damage done. He told them to look around themselves and see what they thought would be right. These ponies were owned by Jordan P. Smith and Cooper. The latter was one of the herders present, and, upon looking around, he said that he was perfectly willing to pay $10 for his half. The other herder thought this would not be enough. Cooper said he would see Smith, the "boss," and then they would return for the ponies. Milton Collins, not caring so much for payment for the damage done as to get rid of the herders peaceably, went over to his father. From there they could see some parties taking out some of the ponies and putting others in. This movement he could not understand, and after some time, as the herders did not return for the ponies, he rode over to his own home to see if he could see anything of them. This was in the afternoon. Not seeing them, he rode toward town to see if he could see them, as he wished them to take the ponies away, fearing that they would break out, and that having secured them, he would be held responsible for their loss if they should get away. On his way he met an acquaintance, Mr. Crowell, and stopped. While talking, Jordan P. Smith, accompanied by three more cowboys, rode up. All were apparently intoxicated. Smith asked Collins where he was going. Collins replied. Smith had previously that day in a saloon sworn to kill Collins. He now started for Collins' corral, and told Collins to come, at the same time ordering Crowell to stay back. The latter, however, hurried to his house, secured his rifle, and followed. Smith asked Collins why he shut up the ponies, and when he attempted to explain, told him if he opened his mouth, he would blow his brains out. On arriving at the corral, Smith told Collins to turn the ponies out, and when he started to get off his horse, was told that if he moved he would be shot. But it was too late for him to stop. Just as he was dismounting Smith fired, shooting him nearly through the heart. Several shots were fired at him as he lay on the ground, by the drunken herders, only one of these shots taking effect. Rev. A. Collins, his father, came rushing out, but as he came near he was stopped with threats of death. Mrs. Collins, wife of the dying man, then came running out, and they were soon permitted to take the body into the house. In a very few minutes he died on the floor of his house, with his infant child playing at his side. About the time Milton M. Collins ceased to live, the herders returned and looked in at the door. The mother of the murdered man was at her own home, not far distant, and seeing that there was some difficulty, started to go over, when she was met by Alfred Gay, a particular friend of the family, who started to take her to the house of her son. They were met by the herders, who threatened to shoot Alfred Gay, but they at last desisted.

As soon as the news of the murder could get to the city, the citizens of Kearney were in arms, and on their way to the scene of the tragedy. By this time the band of herders, thirteen in number, were on the road and making their escape. They crossed the Platte on the bridge south of Kearney, and then scattered out through the sand hills, taking a general course west up the Platte River. There were about twenty men in pursuit, under the leadership of Deputy United States Marshal D. B. Ball. There were also in the party E. C. Calkins, B. H. Goulding, S. W. Switzer, Judge Westervelt and John H. Roe. They pursued the cowboys for many miles up the Platte Valley and through the sand hills, and finally eleven of the party were captured, but Smith, the real murderer on this occasion, and one other, escaped. On their way back to Kearney with their prisoners it was feared by the captors that other parties of herders might be lying in wait for them; therefore, as the trip was made during the night, the greatest precaution was observed. So much had been suffered at the hands of the cowboys that it was determined by the greater number of the party to lynch the prisoners. D. B. Ball, who had charge of the party, besides being an officer, was a conscientious Christian; but tired nature gave way, and he was compelled to get into one of the wagons to go to sleep, first giving orders that on no account should he be awakened. As soon as Ball retired, arrangements were being made to shoot or hang the eleven, but two of the party protesting vigorously, it was at last determined not to undertake it. When the long bridge across the Platte was reached, it was feared that the herders would be assembled to rescue the prisoners; therefore, as a precaution, the prisoners were all made fast in one wagon, and orders given that, in case of an attack, the driver should jump from his seat, and the first fire of the party be directed to the slaughter of the prisoners. It is related of one honored county official that he became so frightened that he lay close to the bottom of the wagon all the way over. But they got over the bridge in safety. The herders had not yet become aware of the capture of a number of their band. After the arrival of the prisoners at Kearney, there were still threats of lynching, but as the real murderer of Collins was not among them, better counsels prevailed. It was decided, however, to put a stop to the depredations of the herders, even if harsh measures had to be resorted to.

It will be remembered that only eleven of the cowboys had been captured at the time mentioned, but the succeeding day Jordan P. Smith, the murderer, and one associate, were captured on an island of the Platte, not far from Plum Creek. He was also brought back to Kearney, and for some time it was feared he would be taken from the jail and hanged by the citizens, but it was finally concluded to allow him to come before the courts and stand his trial. He was at the next term of court indicted, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged; but on some technical point of law he was granted a new trial and a change of venue to Lowell, where he was again found guilty, but only of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for thirty years. He was, however, given another trial; and a change of venue to Juniata, where he was found guilty only of manslaughter, owing to having been drunk at the time the murder was committed, and it was recommended by the jury that the judge use clemency in his sentence; but Judge William Gaslin, the terror of criminals, sentenced him to confinement in the penitentiary for a term of ten years, the longest term possible for the crime of manslaughter.

Smith and his associates were wealthy, and money was spent freely and where it would do the most good, in the attempt to save him from punishment; and as Judge Collins, the father of the murdered man, was the principal witness against Smith, frequent attempts were made by the herders to murder him also, but his house was continually guarded by the citizens, and the greatest caution was exerted to prevent a surprise. On several occasions the presence of mind of Mrs. Collins saved her husband from putting his life in danger. The cowboys were also desirous of removing Mr. Crowell, the other principal witness; but, being cautious, he was never injured.

After the murder of Collins, the citizens organized so thoroughly that the cowboys soon became more quiet and generally were careful not to commit any overt act that would bring the vengeance of the citizens down upon them. About the only serious disturbance after this was during the summer of 1876, when a large, ruffianly-looking fellow, dressed as a cowboy, and armed to the teeth, came to the city, drank freely at the saloons, then swaggered about the streets, flourishing his pistols, telling what terrible deeds he would commit, and claimed that his name was Smith, and said he was from Texas, and was a brother of Jordan P. Smith, and that he had come to execute vengeance on the citizens for his imprisonment. This was allowed to go on for some time, when Robert Stimpson, the City Marshal, attempted to arrest him, but he resisted, struck Stimpson with his quirt, and attempted to shoot him; upon which the Marshal drew his pistol and shot him dead. It was afterward learned that this man Smith was neither a Texan nor a cowboy, but a man who came down from Plum Creek on a drunken spree, and passed himself as a herder from Texas to inspire terror in the breasts of the citizens. It has been thought by many that the death of Smith was unnecessary, but so much trouble had been stirred up by these vicious characters, that it is not surprising that much foolishness, or attempts at violence, should cease to be endured either by the officers or citizens, and it is probable that he would have killed the Marshal if possible.

The last event put an end to these skirmishes between citizens and herders. Law and order had at last triumphed over the brutal propensities of the half-drunken desperado. It must not be understood in these troubles that all the cattle owners or their herders took a part. In fact, the owners were generally opposed to this course, but were powerless to restrain their men, who were generally of a rough, reckless, dare-devil character.

CRIMINAL.

In February, 1875, Mrs. Grabaugh was arrested for whipping her little step-daughter to death. At this time this created much excitement, but the feeling died out to a great extent before her trial, so that she only received sentence to serve a short time in the penitentiary.

Other than this and the troubles with the cowboys that have been described, the criminal record of the city of Kearney has been small. The offenses have been few, and these of a minor character. At the present, the city is quiet and peaceable. Order is preserved, and the laws strictly enforced.

At this time, the excitement over the discovery of gold in the Black Hills was so intense, and the great rush of gold seekers and settlers for that country was so great, efforts were made to make Kearney the terminal railroad point for the travel from the East, and a route was established from Kearney directly to the Black Hills. A mail route was established by this line, and though by far the greater travel was from points farther west, there was at one time a great deal of travel from Kearney. The business men had contributed largely to open up this overland route, but the greater number of them reaped good rewards in the increased trade from these travelers and shippers.

BANK FAILURE

Among the many events in the history of Kearney that caused great excitement was the failure of the Kearney Bank in May, 1879.

Until a short time before the bank suspended, it was regarded as one of the solid institutions of Kearney. C. W. Dake, the President of the bank, was one of the most public-spirited men of the county, and was universally loved and respected. Depositors, and the citizens in general, had unlimited confidence in his business integrity. For some weeks there had been a rumor that the affairs of the bank were in an unsafe condition; yet the confidence of the depositors was so great that but few gave these rumors credence. A very few, however, withdrew their deposits. About this time the investigation of County Treasurer Van Sickle was attracting public attention, and but few suspected the real condition of the bank, and when, one morning, the bank was declared closed, the depositors were taken completely by surprise. Some few, however, took the precaution to at once have their deposits secured. A great number of the depositors were workingmen, whose little all was deposited here, and which represented the savings of many years. When it became public that the bank was closed, the citizens of Kearney were at first dumbfounded with surprise. Then there was a general panic, the citizens nearly crazy with excitement. Besides immediate losses, all branches of business suffered as the result of this failure. A feeling of distrust, and a general lack of confidence, pervaded the entire business community, and as a result of this the business of the town was seriously retarded for some time. Many poor people who had deposited here lost their all. At first there was a general feeling of indignation manifested toward Mr. Dake, many believing that he had enriched himself from their deposits, though this was hardly true, as he too lost all his property. Though many of his actions were inexcusable, and though there had been general mismanagement of the affairs of the bank, the failure was misfortune rather than intentional dishonesty. Mr. Dake had always been foremost in every public enterprise for the purpose of benefiting the city or county. This very public spiritedness caused him to embark in venturesome enterprises and speculations, that caused not only his own ruin, but that of many of the depositors. Among the enterprises in which he was engaged were the Black Hills Stage Route, of which he was the proprietor, and the school section additions to the city of Kearney. Besides this, he was careless in his business affairs. He loaned money recklessly to parties without taking proper security, trusting to their honesty alone, and, as a natural result, lost heavily. Some of the men to whom he had loaned money failed, and were unable to pay to the bank any of their indebtedness; while many others could not or would not meet their obligations when due, thus making its suspension absolutely necessary.

The day previous to the closing of the bank Mr. Dake made an assignment of all his property, both real and personal, to E. C. Calkins and Nathan Campbell, for the benefit of his creditors. The liabilities of the bank were great and the assets small, with a great deal of the property in such a condition that the money could not be realized at once; therefore, a proposition was made to the creditors that they allow a new bank to be started from the assets of the Kearney Bank, the creditors to take one-half of the money due them in capital stock in the new bank, and the remainder in certificates of deposit, which were to be paid in twelve monthly installments. This proposition, however, was not accepted, and only a small percentage of the money due the depositors has ever yet been paid.

C. W. Dake, having put all of his property in the hands of the assignees, and finding that no arrangements could be made by which he could again go into business and pay his debts from his earnings, left the city, penniless, and the last known of him by his Kearney friends he was keeping a boarding-house in Colorado.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first church in Kearney was the Methodist Episcopal Church, organized October 20, 1871, by Presiding Elder Rev. A. G. White, and Rev. A. Collins, at the residence of the latter, with a membership of five. In 1873, a large and commodious church edifice was built south of the railroad track, not far from the court house; but in 1878, it was removed to the north side of the railroad to its present location, and refitted, and furnaces put in. This church has a large membership, with Rev. A. H. Summers as its present pastor.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1872, by Rev. N. Gould, who was familiarly known as Father Gould, and who continued to have charge of the church until 1875, when, on account of old age, he retired, and Rev. Mr. Patterson, from Colorado, took charge of the church. McIntosh's saloon was bought and used as a chapel for worship, and for church services in general, until their church building was erected in 1881. This is a large and magnificent brick structure, which cost nearly $4,000. George T. Cressman is now the pastor.

The Congregational Church was organized in 1872, in a hotel, the Murphy House, now the Harrold House, by Rev. L. B. Fifield. After the organization of the church, services were held at Walworth Hall until 1877, when their church was erected. L. B. Fifield retired soon after to engage in the publication of *Literary Notes*, and the church is now in charge of Rev. Thomas Ayars, the pastor.

The Baptists have a good organization. Their church was built in 1878. It is well built, and of sufficient size. The society is in a flourishing condition.

The Christian Church was built in 1879. This denomination is in a thriving condition.

The Episcopalians have a society organization, and a church building erected in 1882.

The Roman Catholic organization here is quite a strong one. They have a good church building, erected in 1875.

The Swedish Lutheran Church has a good organization, but no house of worship.

The Swedish Methodists also have a church society, but have no church building.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

Robert Morris Lodge, No. 45, A., F. & A. M., was organized in 1875, with E. B. Carter, Worshipful Master, and S. S. St. John, Secretary. It has now a very large membership.

The Royal Chapter of Masons was organized during February, 1882, with the following officers: H. J. Mack, High Priest; G. W. Collins, Secretary; A. L. Webb, King; H. L. Strong, Scribe.

The Commandery of Masons was organized under dispensation in February, 1882, with Henry Gibbons, Eminent Commander, and S. S. St. John, Captain General.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows are well represented in Buffalo Lodge, No. 38, which was organized in 1873, with A. T. Cannon, Noble Grand. The I. O. O. F. Encampment was organized in September, 1881, with C. D. Ayres, Chief Patriarch, and A. T. Cannon, Scribe.

The Grand Army of the Republic has a large organization. The order was organized first in July, 1874, but was disbanded, but re-organized again in December, 1879, with E. C. Calkins, Post Commander; R. M. Grimes, Senior Vice; S. S. St. John, Adjutant; James Jenkins, Quartermaster. This order has now about one hundred members, and is called Sedgwick Post, No. 1. J. W. Wilson is now Commander, and John Hoghe, Adjutant.

The Knights of Honor have a large organization, and are in a flourishing condition. This society was organized December 1, 1879, with A. T. Cannon, Dictator, and John Barnd, Secretary.

The Independent Order of Good Templars was organized in December, 1873, with F. G. Keens, Worthy Chief Templar. This society is in a flourishing condition, and has a large membership. Among its members, F. G. Keens is Worthy Secretary of the Good Templars of the entire world.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was first organized here in 1873, by Mrs. Louisa Collins, Vice President of the State organization. Though at one time the institution became weak, it is now a powerful organization. It has a large and working membership. There is a temperance school here in connection with this society. Also a public reading room, and a large and well-selected library of good books, under the auspices of the society. This public reading room and library is open both day and evening, and is patronized by the young people more especially, and is thus accomplishing untold good in providing a place where young men or women may pass an evening or a leisure hour in storing the mind with useful knowledge, rather than spending the time in idleness, and being led into vice and intemperance, as is the legitimate result of idle moments spent in the streets. The W. C. T. U. is in a flourishing condition.

THE PRESS.

The press of Kearney is moral, enterprising and of superior excellence. Not a newspaper but in the mechanical work presents a neat, clear and beautiful appearance. Each and every paper lays aside all personal and political differences, and works in harmony on any scheme that tends to the upbuilding of the city and its interests. The tone of the press is moral and elevating to the extreme. Where good schools are supported, there are always found good newspapers, and the press is well supported. In Kearney this is specially the case. The citizens of the city, as well as of the surrounding country, are made up of reading people. Every man regards his local newspaper as necessary as his food, and, as a natural consequence, the press of the city is in a flourishing condition, able and well supported.

The *Central Nebraska Press* is one of the oldest newspapers in the county. This paper is Republican in politics and owned by J. P. Johnson, and edited by William C. Holden. It is a large folio sheet, on which four persons are engaged on the mechanical work. The *Press* was established as a daily and weekly newspaper, February 3, 1873, by Webster Eaton. In November, 1873, Rice Eaton came to Kearney and purchased a one-half interest in the paper, and, for the greater part of the time after this, was general manager and editor. The publication of the daily was somewhat irregular, but was kept up most of the time until the paper was sold to William C. Holden, March 18, 1879.

William C. Holden came to Nebraska in April, 1873, and located at Orleans, where he, in connection with Webster Eaton, started the *Republican Valley Sentinel*, the first paper published in Harlan County. After publishing this paper one year, he sold it and removed to Melrose, about two miles distant, and, having purchased a new press and material, he established the *Republican Valley Tribune* at that place. He soon bought the Melrose *Advertiser* and consolidated it with the *Tribune*. This paper he continued to publish until in the fall of 1875 he sold it out. He remained here, however, until the fall of 1877, when he was appointed United States Mail Clerk on the Union Pacific Railroad, where he remained about one year, when he was transferred to the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, where he was until he bought the *Press*, March 18, 1879. He was born at Frankfort, Clinton Co., Ind., November 15, 1842, on a farm, where he remained with his parents until he was fifteen years old, when he started out to learn the printer's trade in the *Banner* office, at Shelbyville, Ind. After remaining in this office three years, he removed to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he worked at his trade until in 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company K, Second Iowa Cavalry, in which he served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka and in the Atlanta campaign, and with Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea. The last battle in which he participated was Bentonville, N. C. He was mustered out of the service at Davenport, Iowa, in August, 1865. He then went to Ottumwa and purchased an interest in the *Weekly Courier*, which he retained for four years, when he sold out and engaged in the insurance business there for about one year, when he removed to Red Oak, Iowa, and still engaged in insurance, until he removed to Nebraska, in the spring of 1873. He was married, November 18, 1865, at Ottumwa, to Miss Louisa S. Ross, who was born near Burlington, Iowa. Seven children are the result of this marriage—Cora S., Harry, Edward M., Catherine, Nellie, Arthur and Wesley.

The *Buffalo County Journal* is a Republican newspaper, published weekly, by L. B. Cunningham. The *Journal* is an outgrowth of the Kearney *Times*, which was established the 12th of October, 1872, by Clapp & Cunningham, who continued its publication until the fall of 1874, when the firm name was changed to Cunningham Bros., E. M. Cunningham having purchased Clapp's interest. The *Times* was published daily from May, 1874, until the summer of 1876. In 1877, the office was leased to A. C. Edwards, who changed the name of the paper to the *Gazette*, and published a Democratic weekly. In December, 1878, he leased it for the remainder of its three years' term to Berger & Julian, who changed its name to the *Nonpareil*, and it was again Republican in politics. In October, 1880, the lease having expired, L. B. Cunningham again took possession of the office and began the publication of the *Journal* as a weekly Republican newspaper, and has continued it ever since. There are five men employed in the office.

Lyman B. Cunningham came to Kearney in August, 1872, and at once began the publication of the *Times*, and, until he leased the office and material, in October, 1877, he continued its editor. From this time until the fall of 1878, he was engaged in farming. He then removed to Kearney and went into the livery and sale stable business. In October, 1880, he again took charge of the newspaper office and began the publication of the *Journal*, but did not sell his stable interest until February, 1882. Mr. Cunningham was born in Giles County, Tennessee, September 3, 1844; was born and raised on a farm. In April, 1853, he removed with his parents to Davis County, Iowa, where he remained on a farm with them until, in 1863, he enlisted in Company A, Iowa Cavalry, as a private; he served until he was discharged, August 16, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa. After remaining at home a short time, he entered Iowa Western University, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, from which he graduated in June, 1870. He then taught school until he came to Nebraska, in the summer of 1872. He was married, in the year 1874, to Mary E. Clapp, of Fairfield, Iowa. From this marriage a son was born—Carl S., born April 22, 1875.

The Kearney *Weekly Nonpareil* is a seven-column quarto weekly newspaper, Republican in politics. It is a first-class weekly newspaper and was established December 14, 1878, by Berger & Julian, who continued to publish it until March 29, 1879, when C. C. Berger sold his interest; after this it was published under the firm name of Julian Bros., until January, 1880, when B. H. Goulding purchased a one-half interest, and, in January, 1881, bought the entire paper, which he has continued to edit and publish ever since. Three persons are employed on the mechanical work, besides the press work. The paper is published on a power press.

Byron H. Goulding, editor and publisher of the *Nonpareil*, came to Nebraska early in the year 1875 and located in Kearney and went into business as a dealer in agricultural implements. He continued in this business until he bought an interest in the *Nonpareil*, in January, 1880. He was born in Falmouth, Ky., July 14, 1849. Here he spent his boyhood days and attended the Center College at Danville, going through a scientific course of study and graduated there in June, 1862. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, as a private. He was at the siege of Knoxville, Lost Mountain, on McCook's raid, at Nashville and in many other skirmishes and raids; was mustered out in April, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. He was Deputy County Clerk of Pendleton County, Ky., from May, 1865, until April, 1866, when he went to Cincinnati and engaged as clerk in a commission house until June, from which time he occupied the position of traveling salesman for a commercial house until May, 1867, when he commenced attendance at the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in August, 1868.

He then took a tour through the South in search of a location, but returned to Crown Point, Ind., and engaged in the practice of law, but soon removed to Texas where he operated a saw-mill until February, 1870, when he was appointed Chief of Police for Northern Texas, in which position he served until November, 1871, when he returned to Crown Point, Ind., and engaged in the grocery business, in which he continued until coming to Kearney, in 1875. He was married, at Crown Point, April 30, 1873, to Miss Mattie Foster. This couple have two sons—George R., born February 12, 1874, and Howard M., born April 11, 1880. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and G. A. R.

The *Western New Era* was founded August 6, 1880, by Dr. J. J. Saville. It is a large, well-edited paper, Republican in politics. Though the youngest of the journals here, it is fully equal to any paper published here, and fully up to the others in the numbers on the subscription books. It is a paper for the farm and the work-shop. Four men are employed in the printing office.

John J. Saville, editor and proprietor of the *Western New Era*, first came to Nebraska from Sioux City, Iowa, as Indian agent at the Red Cloud agency, in July, 1873, which position he retained until December, 1876, when he resigned and came to Kearney, where he concluded to make his home. In March, 1877, he entered a tract of land near the city, on the old Fort Kearney Military Reservation, which had just come into the market. Here he engaged in farming and stock-raising for three years, when he again resumed his profession as a physician, practicing in the city of Kearney. He continued in practice but a short time, until he concluded to establish a newspaper here. Hence he established the *Western New Era*, August 6, 1880. Of this paper, he is still editor and proprietor. He was born in Wayne County, Ind. When very young, he learned the printer's trade. At the age of twenty-two years, he entered the Medical Department of the Michigan University. After completing his course of study here, he went to La Fayette, Ind., where he practiced until the spring of 1856, when he removed to Sioux City and again practiced medicine until the spring of 1859, when he removed to Denver, Colo., and remained until some time in the year 1861, when he began attendance at the Pennsylvania University, from which he graduated in the spring of 1862. After graduating, he enlisted in the Second Regiment Colorado Infantry, as Surgeon. He was stationed at Fort Union, New Mexico, until November, 1862; at Fort Lyon, Colo., until June, 1863; was Medical Director of the district of the border, under Gen. Ewing, until September, 1863, he was ordered to join his regiment, at Fort Smith, and went with them to St. Louis, Mo.; here he resigned and took the position of Government Contract Surgeon, at New Orleans, which position he retained until 1869. Four years of this time, from 1864 to 1868, he was Visiting Surgeon to Charity Hospital at that place. In 1869, he went to Kokomo, Ind., practiced medicine until 1870, and then removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he remained until appointed Indian Agent, at Red Cloud Agency, in 1873. He was married, August 10, 1871, to Clara McBride, of Cleveland, Ohio; they have two sons—Alfred W., born April 29, 1873, and John A., born November 2, 1877.

The *National Soldier*, J. W. Wilson and A. H. Boltin, editors and proprietors, is a twenty-four-column, four-page paper, and the only one in the West devoted exclusively to the interests of the soldiers and sailors who served in the Union army in the late war of the rebellion. This paper was established January 1, 1882, and is published semi-monthly. In each issue are stories and sketches of the late war of the rebellion, that are of interest, not only to the participants, but to the reading public in general. This paper is the firm friend of those who periled their lives in defense of the Union, and advocates such matters as are calculated to secure to them the just consideration which is their due. It advocates the equalization of bounties, as a measure of justice, regarding which there can be no dispute. All news regarding the Grand Army of the Republic is given careful attention and promptly published. This is an ably-edited paper, already well patronized and ought to receive the patronage of every ex-soldier or sailor in the entire West.

EDUCATION.

In but few towns so young and yet so small are educational interests encouraged as they are here. The population is made up of the most intelligent class of people from more eastern localities, and one of the first things attended to on the foundation of the town was the establishment and keeping up of the public school. Under the fostering care of the citizens, the educational interests progressed rapidly until they have now reached a state not excelled, if equaled, in Central or Western Nebraska. The schools have been described, and not only in these do the citizens show their progressiveness and enterprise, but in the providing for and attending lectures, as well as all else that serves to the educational interests of the community, do they manifest their characteristic enterprise and liberality.

There has just been erected a large and magnificent schoolhouse, the plan of which, with its grounds, is located about as follows. It is situated in the western part of the city. The grounds comprise six and one-third acres, which will be planted with shade trees. The building is of brick and its dimensions eighty-three feet by seventy-nine feet. The basement is of rock-faced work, and has four rooms for the primary schools, and the furnace room, which is supplied with two Richard & Boynton double furnaces. The first story above the basement has four rooms, each thirty-two by thirty-three feet in dimensions, and designed for the intermediate departments. The upper story has in one end two rooms, each thirty-two by thirty-three feet, designed for the grammar school and the high school rooms, the main room of which is thirty-two feet by fifty, to which a pleasant recitation room and the Principal's office are attached. The school is well furnished with the most approved apparatus. This schoolhouse cost $27,000.

South of the railroad track is another schoolhouse, a frame structure, used as a primary school.

In the entire school there is an attendance of about 750 pupils. Ten teachers are employed, among whom is Miss Fanny Nevius, who taught the first school in the town, in 1872, in the building now occupied as the *Buffalo County Journal* printing office. There is perfect harmony among the teachers, and the schools are making remarkable progress.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

There is no mill or manufactory, other than a steam flouring-mill, with four run of buhrs, which turns out a large quantity of the finest flour extant.

There is now being built a canal, to pass from the Platte River, west of the city, to Wood River, near Gibbon, which, when built, will add materially to the wealth of the city. It is proposed to start this canal some two or three miles west of the city, pass near the reform school building and through the north part of the city and east to Wood River. This canal, from the natural advantages, will be comparatively inexpensive. The flow of water will be sufficient to run innumerable manufactories and to irrigate the low and level lands, thus making it one of the best gardening points in the West.

Early in 1882, a stock company was formed to build this canal. The subscription to the stock was $67,000, all, except $1,000, taken by the citizens of Kearney; 25 per cent of the stock is already paid in. The Board of Directors, seven in number, are R. L. Downing, Sam L. Savidge, J. H. Roe, J. Fred Wiley, R. E. Barney, F. G. Keens and Nathan Campbell. Nathan Campbell is President; R. L. Downing, Treasurer; F. G. Keens, Secretary.

BUFFALO COUNTY BANK—WILEY BROS., PROPRIETORS.

The banking institutions of Kearney are three in number. The oldest bank is that of L. R. More, which was established in 1873, and is a sound institution. The Buffalo County Bank was established in 1879, and took the place of the Kearney Bank that failed that year. Wiley Bros. are the proprietors, and are doing a large banking business.

Robertson Bros. opened a bank in the spring of 1882. They are young men of experience and have a large capital at their command. They have already established a good business. Their bank building, completed in the spring of 1882, is one of the neatest and most artistic of the business houses in Kearney.

The hotels of the city are well kept and well patronized. The three leading hotels are the Aitken House; the Grand Central, J. H. Irvin, proprietor, and the Commercial House, F. W. Wilms, proprietor. Besides there are a large number of hotels and boarding-houses combined.

BUDA (KEARNEY STATION).

This is a station on the Union Pacific Railroad, located about five miles east of Kearney Junction. A town was laid out here on the completion of the railroad, in 1866, and called Kearney Station. Fort Kearney, on the opposite side of the Platte River, was then a military post, and this was the point for the receipt of supplies. When the town was first laid out considerable effort was made to build up a town of importance. It is said that the town had at one time a population of nearly 600. This population, however, was of a temporary character, if, indeed, there ever were so many residents. The town site was located on the old Fort Kearney Military Reservation, a tract of land ten miles square, a small portion only of which was in Buffalo County. This fact soon tended to its nearly complete abandonment, as a town, as no title to the land could be procured, and they were liable at any time to be compelled by the United States Government to vacate the land. Some years after, however, in 1877, this reservation was opened up to actual settlers and is now covered with well-improved farms.

After its first rapid growth and decline, Kearney Station, or Buda, as it is now called, cannot be said to have been but a little more than a mere supply station for the fort. At the time of the founding of the towns of Gibbon and Kearney Junction, in the years 1871 and 1872, respectively, this, though the only town in the county, was but small.

Kearney Station, the oldest, and, for many years, the only town in the county, and once the county seat, has now entirely disappeared, and the old railroad depot alone remains to mark the place that was, in the early history of the county, a town of considerable importance. Several years ago the name of the station was changed to Shelby, and afterward to Buda, by which name it is now known.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A. E. AITKEN, dealer and trader in real estate, etc., located in Kearney, Neb., in September, 1872, engaged first in erecting dwelling houses for a few months; was also Deputy Postmaster until 1878, and kept a stationery store in connection with the post office. He then rented the Commercial Hotel, and ran the same about two years, then sold out and went to Sacramento, Cal., where he had an uncle in the marble business, for whom he worked as traveling salesman a few months. He then returned to Kearney, Neb., and became agent for the Black Hills Stage & Bridge Company for about four months, after which he began the erection of the Aitken House, which he kept until the latter part of 1881, then rented the same, and since has been engaged in the real estate business. He was born in Cornwall, Upper Canada, July 4, 1845, and was raised on a farm until he was seventeen. He then enlisted in Company A, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry; was a participant in the battles of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Atlanta, Georgia. On the third day of the latter battle he was captured and held a prisoner five months; was finally paroled, and soon rejoined his regiment at Rollins, N. C., and served until the close of the war, and was mustered out in Davenport, Iowa. He then went to Dubuque, Iowa, as steward in a hotel for three years, and became a partner in an eating house at Farley, Iowa; then went to Colorado on a prospecting tour; then returned, and finally located in Kearney. He was married in Hopkintown, Delaware Co., Iowa, in 1867, to Miss Emma Down, of Fort Covington, Franklin Co., N. Y. They have two daughters—Luella and Edith M. Mr. Aitken is a member of Sedgwick Post, No. 1, G. A. R.

DAVID ANDERSON, farmer, located in Kearney Precinct, four miles west of the city of Kearney, on Section 6, on a homestead of 160 acres, in March, 1872. He has since added to his farm, and now owns 240 acres, of which 210 acres are improved. He first located in Elm Creek in the spring of 1871, and farmed a year. He was born in Lake County, Ind., April 28, 1839. He lived on a farm with his parents until he was eighteen years of age. He then visited many portions of the United States and California, where he engaged in mining and prospecting. He went from the latter State to Nevada in 1860, locating at Mono Lake, and engaged in mining for a year, then returned to Indiana. He enlisted in Company K, Fifth Regiment Indiana Cavalry, in August, 1862. He was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and then to the Captaincy of the company. He participated in all of the campaigns of Gen. Stoneman—campaigns of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Virginia, and many engagements and raids; was in the raid after Gen. Morgan, and assisted to capture his (Morgan's) officers, numbering sixty-two men, including Charles Morgan, from whom Mr. Anderson captured his pistols. Mr. Anderson was made a prisoner near Macon, Ga., July 28, 1863, and was held until September 28, 1868. He was mustered out in September, 1864, after which he re-enlisted as Captain of Company I, Sixth Regiment Indiana Cavalry; was engaged in scouting, and served until the close of the war, and was then mustered out in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in November, 1865. He returned to Indiana, then went to Woodford County, Ill., and farmed for five years, after which he traveled as salesman of patent rights for two years; then came to Nebraska. He was elected Sheriff of Buffalo County, Neb., in the fall of 1874, and held the office three terms. During his term of office he took thirty-two prisoners to the State prison, among whom were the notorious murderers—Jordan P. Smith and S. D. Richards, the murderers of Mrs. Harlston and her three children. This same Richards was known to be the murderer of eight persons, and was captured through the influence of Mr. Anderson at Steubenville, Ohio. He also captured Dutch Henry, a notorious horse-thief of Western Kansas and Southwest Nebraska. The Sheriff was obliged to shoot him before capturing him. Twenty-seven bullet marks were found on his person. He has made at least one hundred important captures during his term of service. He was married in Woodford County, Ill., January 24, 1867, to Miss Maggie Sinclair, a native of Tazewell County, Ill., born in 1849. Mrs. Anderson is noted as preventing the escape of eleven notorious prisoners, two of whom were murderers and the balance horse-thieves, in March, 1878. The prisoners had made an opening through the stone wall on the south side of the jail by removing a large stone. One of the worst of the gang had just got through the opening, and was on the outside of the jail, when Mrs. Anderson took a revolver and obliged him to go back into his cell. Mr. Anderson is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Kearney. They have a daughter and a son—Jennie and Charles D.

H. C. ANDREWS, of the firm of Andrews & Grable, attorneys and collecting agents, established the business in 1878, under the present firm name. They do a large collecting business, and have now on hand for collection $250,000 worth of paper. Mr. Andrews was born in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, October 19, 1845. He enlisted in Company D, Eighth Iowa Cavalry; participated in the Atlanta campaign; was taken prisoner at Newnan, Ga., and confined in Andersonville, Ga., and several other rebel prisons, and after having spent ten months in the South, he was finally exchanged, and was mustered out at Annapolis, Md., June 28, 1865. He soon went to Mount Ayr, Iowa, and began the study of law in the law office of Laughlin & Keller, remaining about two years, and, being admitted to the bar on April 1, 1878, he then began practice. He was elected County Superintendent of Schools one term, after which he was elected Clerk of the Court for Ringgold County, and served one term. He took the United States census of the same county for 1870; continued practice until 1878, when he moved to Kearney, Neb., and continued his profession. He was married in Bedford, Taylor Co., Iowa, in 1871, to Miss Mary F. Campbell, of Quincy, Fla. They have two children--Kenneth R. and Ralph F. Mr. Andrews is a member of the subordinate lodge and encampment, I. O. O. F. Also a member of Sedgwick Post, No. 1, G. A. R.

REV. THOMAS H. AYARS, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Kearney, was born in Salem County, N. J., April 19, 1831. He began the study of law at the age of eighteen; entering the University of Virginia, in Charlottesville, Va., and graduating from the law department in 1853; was admitted to the bar in 1854. He went to Chicago, Ill.; practiced law, and engaged in real estate business until 1874, when he came to Lee County, Ill., and engaged in preparation for the ministry, in which he has since been actively engaged, making the latter county his home until 1880. He enlisted in Gen. George B. McClellan's staff; was wounded at Gaines' Mill, by a saber, in the side. He was incapacitated for further service; returned to Chicago, Ill., and never returned to active service, but had charge of the ordnance work in the District of Columbia, just prior to the close of the war.

WINFIELD S. BALL, Sheriff of Buffalo County, Neb., being located in the same in the fall of 1881. He first located in Buffalo County in Center Precinct, on a homestead, in October, 1878, and still carries on his farm. He was born in Bloomingburg, Fayette Co., Ohio, March 26, 1843. He was raised in a village; enlisted at the age of eighteen, September, 1861, in Company C, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Sherman's raid through Mississippi to Meridian, Kenesaw Mountain and campaign about Atlanta, Ga., on Sherman's march to the sea, at the siege of Savannah, Ga., then up through the Carolinas to Richmond, thence to Louisville, Ky. Being mustered out July 15, 1865, he returned home, and in 1867 went to Johnson County, Mo., and engaged in farming nine years; after which he went to Atchison County, Kas., and engaged in farming two years; then moved to Nebraska. He was married in Bloomingburg, Ohio, February 19, 1867, to Lissie Larrimer, of the latter place. She was born March 25, 1849. They have three children—Mary Louesa, born December 5, 1871; Howard Manning, born September 9, 1874, and Albert Oscar, March 19, 1878.

JOHN BARND, County Judge, attorney and counselor at law, collecting agency and private land agent, located in Kearney in the spring of 1874 and began the practice of law. He was born in Finley, Hancock Co., Ohio, February 2, 1844. His father was a physician. The son was raised in a village. He enlisted April 22, 1861, in Company C, Twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served until July, 1865; participated in the battles of Fredericktown, Mo., Forts Donelson and Henry, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Britton's Lane, Tenn., Port Gibson and Raymond, being wounded in the head in the latter battle and taken prisoner. He had four bullets shot through his hat in the battle of Raymond, and a ball grazed his right shoulder at Fort Donelson; was slightly wounded in the hip and ball passed through his canteen, and another ball cut his gun-strap nearly in two; was mustered out in Chicago, Ill., July, 1865; began the study of law in McLean County, Ill.; taught school, etc.; was subsequently examined before the Supreme Court of Springfield, Ill., and admitted to the bar January 9, 1874, and removed to Kearney in the spring of 1874. He was married in McLean County, Ill., in May, 1865, to Miss Mary C. Stevenson, of Lexington, same county. They have had three children—Susan S., Ruth A. and Lizzie. The oldest, Susan S., died in 1874. Mr. Barnd is a member of Sedgwick Post, No. 1, G. A. R., also Knights of Honor, No. 1835; was elected County Judge of Buffalo County in the fall of 1879, and re-elected in the fall of 1881.

REUBEN E. BARNEY, proprietor of livery, sale and feed stables, opened the business in the summer of 1877; uses about ten head of horses in his business. He has a fine barn, 50x116 feet, also a corral, 50x130 feet, and a wind-mill in the same. He first settled in Lowell, Neb., in 1871, and engaged in livery, real estate and stock business about six years. He then moved to Kearney and opened his present business. He was born in Olney, Richland Co., Ill., August 14, 1843; was raised on a farm; moved, with his parents, to Woodford County, Ill., in 1856. He enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After his service in the army, he returned home and lived until he came to Nebraska. He was married, in Kearney, Neb., October 20, 1880, to Miss Mary B. Wilson, of Ohio. They have one son—Robert E. He is a member of the different orders of Masonry in Kearney, being Master of Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Captain in Chapter, Generalissimo in Commandery and a member of City Council.

C. F. BODINSON, dealer in general stock—groceries, queensware and glassware; established the business in June, 1878, and carries about $6,000 worth of stock to supply his trade; employs four men. He was born in Sweden June 29, 1846; came alone to America in 1865 and settled at Bishop Hill, Henry Co., Ill., and engaged as clerk in a general store about two years; then to Galva, Ill., in same business as before until 1870. He then began the grocery trade, in company with another party, continuing three years; sold out to his partner and opened the grocery business alone, and continued until he moved to Kearney, Neb., in 1878. He was married, December 28, 1870, to Miss Louisa Dahlgren, of Knox County, Ill. They have three sons—Perry Fred, Frank Axel and William Leroy. He is a member of I. O. O. F. of Kearney, Neb., also the K. of H. Lodge, No. 1,835.

A. H. BOLTIN, dealer in flour, feed and all goods in the produce line, also keeps a commission house, opened the business in November, 1879. He first located on a homestead, eight miles east of Kearney, in 1876, where he lived three years, then moved to Kearney City and carried on milling and grinding feed one year, then into the present business. He was born in Delaware County, Ind., December 10, 1844; was raised on a farm until 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, Eighty-fourth Indiana Regiment, and served until September, 1863, and was discharged for disability. He then went to Milford, Ill., and lived until 1865; then to Dayton, Ohio, and clerked for Probate Judge, kept books five years; then went to Indianapolis, Ind., and engaged in manufacturing material for plows, etc., until September; moved to Brown County, Ind., and engaged in the same kind of business about a year; then to Kearney, Neb. He was married, in Dayton, Ohio, in the fall of 1870, to Miss Effie A. Heathman, of the latter city. He is a member of the Sedgwick Post, No. 1, and editor *National Soldier*.

EDWARD A. BRAWLEY, manufacturer and dealer in saddlery, hardware, collars, bridles, whips, robes, light and heavy harness of all styles. He bought out J. B. Flint & Co., in January, 1882, locating in Kearney about that date. He was born in Brownsville, Penn., January 6, 1861. He attended school until he was about seventeen years of age, then learned the above trade. He went to Ottumwa, Iowa, in March, 1869, with his parents, where he lived until he came to Nebraska. He is a member of the I. O. G. T., having filled the office of Worthy Marshal.

PROF. W. I. BROWN, Principal of Kearney High School, was born in Ripton, Vt., April 18, 1850. He entered the collegiate institution at Fort Edward, N. Y., at the age of seventeen, and remained there about eighteen months. He afterward finished his preparatory course at the Middlebury (Vt.) High School, and entered Middlebury, College in 1872 and graduated in 1876, receiving the degree of A. B.; three years afterward received the degree of A. M. He then taught Latin, Greek and higher mathematics in the Rutland (Vt.) Military Institute until the fall of 1879, when he took a regular course in the Boston (Mass.) University School of Oratory. He then entered the Union Theological Seminary of 9 University Place, New York City, and remained a year, going to Kearney, Neb., September 1, 1880, where he has since been the Principal. The Kearney High School building was completed October 12, 1881, and contains eight departments. In the main building there are eleven rooms, and ten teachers are employed, with an average attendance of 550 pupils. Among the branches taught are physiology, geology, botany, philosophy, algebra, geometry and civil government, also English literature, book-keeping, Latin, general history, etc. The intelligent classes of the people of Kearney may well feel proud of their excellent school, for it is second to none in the State.

CHARLES J. BURKE, dealer in general line of hardware, carries stock to the value of $8,000; opened the business in April, 1880; employs four men. He first came to Nebraska July 4, 1878, locating in Kearney, and engaged as clerk in a hardware store, and finally bought the same and stock; has since continued trade alone. He was born in Sweden September 25, 1853; came to America in 1856, with his parents, and settled at Galesburg, Ill.; was raised on a farm, and in 1870 went to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and engaged as clerk in a hardware store, learning the tinner's trade, remaining there until he came to Nebraska. He was married, in the latter city, in September, 1877, to Miss Louisa Holt, of Jefferson County, Iowa. They have one daughter, named Lillian Claretta. He is a member of I. O. O. F., Buffalo Lodge, No. 38.

E. C. CALKINS, attorney and counselor at law, located in Kearney, Neb., in June, 1873, and immediately began the practice of his profession. He was born in Erie County, N. Y., June 28, 1847; was raised on a farm; began the study of law in the law office of A. C. Calkins, in Hamburg, N. Y., in 1867; was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of New York in May, 1869. He then became a partner of A. C. Calkins, under the firm name of A. C. & E. C. Calkins, which continued until June, 1873. He enlisted, September 5, 1864, in Company B, Tenth Regiment New York Cavalry; served until June 6, 1865, and was mustered out at camp near Alexandria, Va. He participated in battles of Weldon Railroad, Stony Creek Station (December 1, 1864), Weldon raid (North Carolina), Gerratt's Station, Bell Field, Hatcher's Run (in February, 1865), Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, Sailors' Creek, Farmville (April 7, 1865) and Appomattox Court House. He was a member of Nebraska State Senate in 1877. Was married, in Brownville, Neb., September 28, 1869, to Miss Arethusa J. Patch, of Springville, N. Y. They have two children—Harrison, born August, 1870; Jessie, born December 2, 1879. Mr. C. is a member of Sedgwick Post, No. 1, G. A. R., also K. of H., No. 1,335.

CHLAUS CHRISTENSON, dealer in all kinds of household furniture. Opened the business in October, 1881; carries a stock to value $1,200. He first located in Lincoln, Neb., in 1871, and remained a short time. He settled in Kearney, Buffalo County, on a homestead, and followed farming until 1879; then moved into the city, and lived until 1880; then removed to his farm, and lived until the spring of 1881; moved back to the city, and opened the above business. He was born in Norway April 6, 1837; came to America in 1844. He enlisted in Company G, Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, and was discharged in June, 1864. Participated in battles of Shiloh, Hatcher's Run, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., and many skirmishes.

C. R. CLAPP, proprietor of the Round Front Livery, Sale and Feed Stables; opened the business in October, 1878. Was born in Fairfield, Jefferson Co., Iowa, December 15, 1842; was raised on a farm. He enlisted in Company F, Third Iowa Cavalry; served about four years; returned to his home, and went to Kansas in 1872, locating in Mankato, and farmed two years; then returned to his native county; farmed four years; then to Kearney, Neb. He was married in Jefferson County, Iowa, October 7, 1880, to Miss Etta Wolfe. They have one son—Ernest. Mr. Clapp is a member of Sedgwick Post, No. 1, G. A. R.; also a member of I. O. O. F., Buffalo Lodge, No. 38; also of the Encampment of the same order.

A. B. CLARKE, dealer in real estate, and agent for the B. & M. R. R. lands. The lands are located in Sherman, Valley, Buffalo, Greeley and Howard Counties; also Kearney, Adams, Franklin and Webster Counties, comprising some of the best lands in Nebraska, including 300,000 acres. Mr. Clarke located in Kearney in 1874, and engaged in the drug business three years, since which time he has been engaged in his present business. He was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., July 4, 1840. He formerly followed the drug business fifteen years previous to moving to Nebraska in Rushville, Ill. He enlisted in 1861, in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and served two years, and was Orderly Sergeant. Participated in the battle of Lawrence, Kan., and was there taken prisoner; was soon paroled. He re-enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry in '1864, and participated in battle of Memphis, Tenn., and was mustered out in Springfield, Ill., in fall of 1864. He was married in Rushville, Ill., June, 1866, to Sarah L. Parrott, daughter of Josiah Parrott, Sr., of the latter city. Mr. Clarke is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Rushville, Ill.

DR. GEORGE W. COLLINS, physician and surgeon, and Superintendent of State Reform School, two and a half miles west of Kearney, Neb. The Doctor located in Pawnee City, Neb., in April, 1865, engaged in the practice of law. Was elected to the House Representatives of State Legislature in 1870, he being the Speaker of the House. He practiced law and medicine in Pawnee City until June, 1881. During his life in the latter place, he served as Superintendent of Public Schools one term. He was born in Grundy County, Ill., June 26, 1834. He first began the study of medicine at the age of fifteen; entered the Hahnemann College of Chicago, Ill., remaining during three courses of lectures. He entered the Lombard University of Galesburg, Ill., attending that institution four years; then attended the Chicago Law University three terms, afterward entered the law office of W. W. Stevens, Joliet, Ill., and remained about three years. Was admitted to the bar before Josiah McRoberts some time afterward; then to Pawnee City. He was married in Grundy County, Ill., to Miss Mary J. Randall, of Morris, the latter county. They have five children—Edward L., Hattie V., Kate A., Maggie L. and Walter A. The Doctor is a member of Mount Hebron Commandery; of Kearney, Neb., A., F. & A. M.

F. N. COLWELL, attorney at law, collection and insurance agent, located in Kearney, Neb., 1872, on a homestead, and farmed until March, 1880, when he moved into the city. He was born in Republic, Seneca Co., Ohio, July 28, 1839; was raised in that town; enlisted in April, 1861, in Company A, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers. Participated in the battles of Romney, Winchester, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Antietam and Gettysburg, Wilderness, etc. Was mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1864, returned to his home, but soon engaged in the Quartermaster's Department of the Second Army Corps four months, then went to Taylor County, W. Va., and was appointed Deputy Sheriff of the latter company. Read law, and was admitted to the bar of District Court. In the fall of 1865, removed to his native place and practiced law a year, then emigrated to Des Moines, Iowa, and practiced law two years; moved to Osceola, Iowa, in 1867, and practiced until he removed to Kearney, Neb., in the fall of 1872. He was married in Taylor County, W. Va., in December, 1862, to Miss Mary E. Shields, of Pruntytown, W. Va. They have nine children—Sarah M., born April, 1865; H. Spencer, born in 1867; C. Inez, born in 1868; Nathem P., born in 1869; Albert D., born in November, 1870; Arthur B., born in 1873; Rice E., born in 1875, and Luther E., born in 1880; Paul Clifford, born in March, 1882. Mr. C. is a member of Sedgwick Post, No. 1, G. A. R., also I. O. O. F., Buffalo Lodge, No. 38, K. of H. Lodge, No. 1335; also a member of Masonic order of Osceola Lodge of Iowa.

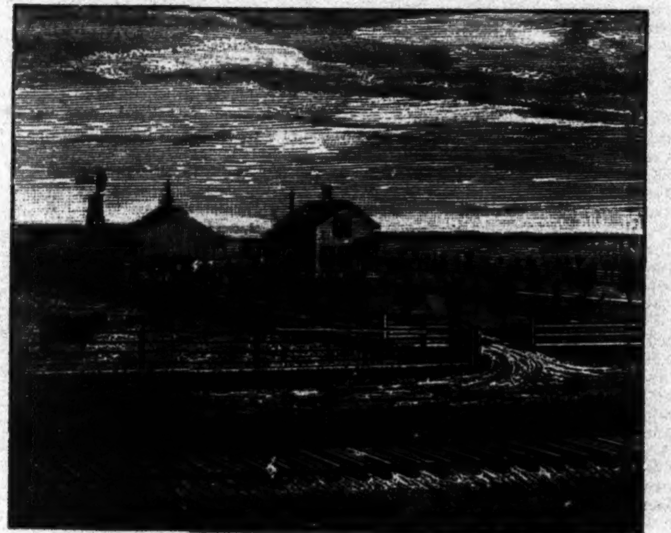
CASPER P. CORNELIUS first came to Omaha in April, 1877, and engaged in various occupations. Came to Kearney in July, 1877, and engaged in well drilling. He was born in Platteville, Wis., December 16, 1853; lived in his native place some time. He attended the Milwaukee (Wis.) Seminary three months; also the State Normal School in his native village. Followed lead mining, etc., until he came to Omaha, Neb. He was married in Kearney, Neb., in the spring of 1879, to Miss Elizabeth Clark, of Pennsylvania. They have one adopted daughter—Viola Olive.

GEORGE T. CRISSMAN, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. He was born in Milroy, Mifflin County, Penn., May 25, 1836. At the age of five years, removed with his father's family to Adams County, Southern Ohio. He entered the South Salem Academy, Ohio, at the age of twenty, and continued two years. During the latter part of this time he became Assistant Professor in the Academy. He then entered Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, as a student, and graduated in 1860 with the degree of A. B., and taking the scientific honor of the college. In September of the same year he entered the Western Theological Seminary of Allegheny City, Penn., in which he received a thorough theological training. In the spring of 1862 he was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Chillicothe, Ohio. For one year he was engaged in doing a missionary work in Southern Ohio, supplying in part his old home church of Eckmansville, Ohio. In the summer of 1863, he was called to take charge of the Presbyterian Church of Morrison, Ill., and was ordained to the full work of the Gospel ministry by the Presbytery of Rock River. For fifteen years in succession he continued a successful pastorate in Morrison until the failure of his wife's health necessitated a change of climate. A pilgrimage then of eighteen months was spent in Colorado to recruit his wife's health. He then went to Kearney, Neb., and took charge of the First Presbyterian Church of that city in October, 1879. Since this time he has been the means of erecting a fine, large brick church building costing $5,500. The church contains a membership of over eighty, and is every way in a prosperous condition. Mr. Crissman was married in Portage City, Wis., August 31, 1865, to Miss Augusta E. Osborne, a very estimable lady of the latter city. Mrs. Crissman was born in Hadley, Mass., February 28, 1840. They have two daughters, Mary A., born April 18, 1867, and Bessie B., born March 25, 1872.

G. HENRY CUTTING, salesman in G. Kramer's large store. Mr. C. located in Kearney, Neb., in May, 1874, and took a land claim, and opened up one of the finest farms in the county, and followed farming up to 1876. He then engaged with Mr. R. R. Greer for three years as clerk, after which he was Department Postmaster eighteen months, then into the present place. He was born near Madison, Wis., September 1, 1851; entered Milton College in 1867, where he remained up to 1873, after which he took Greeley's advice, and went West. He was married in Milton, Wis., December 22, 1875, to Miss Mary E. Anderson. They have three children—Clarence H., Walter J. and Mary Edith. Mr. C. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been Representative to the Grand Lodge several times. He is also a member of K. of H., No. 1335, and was a member of the City Council two years.

EDWARD M. CUNNINGHAM, attorney at law, also fire insurance, collecting and loan agent, located in Kearney, Neb., in August, 1878, and edited the Kearney *Times* four years. Followed farming two years; was admitted to the bar, District Court in Buf falo County, in May, 1879, since which he has practiced his profession. Was City Clerk from April, 1879, to April, 1881. Was born near Pulaski, Tenn., September 18, 1847. Was raised on a farm. He moved with his parents to Davis County, Iowa, at the age of five years. He graduated from the Wesleyan University in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in June, 1872, then went to East Tennessee, and taught school one year, returned, and soon emigrated to Kearney, Neb. Was married in Lexington, McLean County, Ill., November 27, 1879, to Miss Maggie E. Stevenson, of the latter place. They have one son—William S. Mr. C. is a member of Buffalo Lodge, No. 38, I. O. of O. F.

R. L. DOWNING, dealer in lumber, grain, agricultural implements, etc. He first located in Lincoln, Neb., in 1870, and farmed two years, then moved into the city, and engaged in the hardware business about six months, after which he moved his goods and business to Lowell, and remained in the same five years, after which he went to Kearney, Neb., and engaged in his present business. He was born in Bristol, Madison County, Vt., in June, 1844. Was a tinner by trade. He worked at the same three years in Lawrence, Kan., then went to Juneau and Waupun, Wis., and engaged in farming until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Lowell, Neb., in 1875, to Miss Nannie McComb, of Madison, Wis. They have two children—Loy A. and Nellie J. Mr. D. is a member of the Masonic order of Kearney.



RESIDENCE OF ALPHONSO GATES.

R. H. EATON, United States Postal Clerk on the Union Pacific Railroad. Receiving his appointment in July, 1879, he located in Kearney, Neb., in 1878. His brother—W. Eaton—and himself published the *Weekly Central Nebraska Press* and the *Daily Kearney Press*, which they continued until February, 1879. He then engaged in farming, now owning a farm on the Old Fort Kearney Reservation, consisting of 160 acres, all improved. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., December 8, 1838; his father was a farmer. The subject of this sketch went to Rochester, N.Y., and began the printer's trade at seventeen years of age, and continued the same about six years. He enlisted in Company Six, New York Sharpshooters, and participated in the battles of Gettysburg, Mine Run, all the battles of the Wilderness, and Petersburg, June 18, where he had his left leg broken below the knee by a minie ball; he was sent to Alexandria Hospital, and was discharged at Rochester, N. Y., in the summer of 1865. He afterward edited the Fremont *Times*, in Hamburg, Iowa, in company with his brother before mentioned, and continued four years; then published the *Shelby County Record* until 1871; he then returned to New York City, and was employed on the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, until 1878, as compositor and proof reader. He was married in the latter city in 1865, to Miss Matilda M. Aiton, of that city. They have one son—Joel—and Thera (now deceased). His wife died in 1870; he was again married in 1872, in Rochester, to Miss Jane McMillan. They have three children—Mary M., George M. and Byron W. He is a member of Sedgwick Post, No. 1, G. A. R., and of the Masonic order of Avoca, Iowa.

GEORGE E. FORD, of the firm of C. R. Ford. He was born in Peoria City, Ill., August 16, 1850; was educated at Clark Seminary, Aurora, Ill., and completed his education at the Illinois Soldiers' Military Academy, at Fulton, Ill., in 1869. From there he took a position as sorter in a lumber yard in Chicago, Ill., obtaining as a reward for his services the position of delivery clerk, where he remained until the spring of 1871; he then took charge of the lumber yard of F. W. Smith, at De Kalb Center, Ill., a Director of the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association, where he continued until the spring of 1872, and then took a position as Postal Clerk on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, which he held until the fall of 1874; he took the first mail car into Northern Texas over above line, and left the postal service on account of sickness. He then went to Amboy City, Ill., and took charge of the lumber yard of R. Marigold, and continued until the winter of 1874; then went to Rock Falls, Ill.; from there to Nebraska, landing in the town of Hastings, which was then a young and prosperous city. On the 22d day of February, 1875, he started for Kearney to look up a business location, which resulted in his buying one-half of an interest with O. Oliver. After going through the siege with the grasshoppers and drought, he had all he desired of running business to make money in a new country with so many reverses, and he and his partner sold out to Mr. F.'s father, where he has been up to date going through the ups and downs which belong to a new country. He was married at Grand Island, Neb., December 25, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Van Pelt, and has a daughter—Mabel Emma Ford—and is now going to stick to Nebraska, as he is of the opinion, as Col. Sellers has said, "there's millions in it."

ALPHONSO GATES, farmer and stock-raiser, came to Nebraska in May, 1880, and purchased a fine farm one and a half miles southeast of Kearney, consisting of 160 acres, all improved, and being one of the finest locations in Buffalo County. He was born in Boston, Mass., October 16, 1846; he went to sea at the age of fourteen, making a bargain for $6 per month; he was promoted to the various positions, including master of the vessel, taking charge at the age of eighteen; he remained captain of the same vessel five years, following the sea nine years altogether. He then remained in Boston about six years, when he went to Rock Island, where he lived until he went to Kearney, Neb. He was married in the latter city September 2, 1874, to Miss Ellen O. Weatherhead, of the same place; they have one daughter, named Ona Jane, who was born in January, 1876.

FRANK L. GIBBS, Assistant Cashier of the Buffalo County Bank, was born in Troy, Ohio, July 1, 1853. At a suitable age, he clerked in a dry goods store in Elmore, Ohio, and, in the fall of 1872, went to Le Mars, Iowa, where he engaged in a similar business. He served in the Recorder's office one and a half years; followed railroading a short time; he then located in Kearney, Neb., in the spring of 1877; clerked in Moore's Bank two and a half years; then obtained his present position. He was married in Kearney, Neb., in December, 1875, to Miss Emma A. Brigham, of Warsaw, N. Y.; they have a daughter and a son—Suie B. and Henry Leon. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Kearney, Neb.; also a member of the Congregational Church of Kearney. Was elected City Treasurer in 1881.

JAMES E. GILLESPIE, attorney at law and dramatic author, located in Kearney in 1878, and took charge of the public school a year; was then elected Justice of the Peace, and engaged in the practice of law. He took a homestead and timber claim, consisting of 320 acres of land. He was born in Danville, Ky., August 25, 1842; he lived in his native State until eighteen years of age; entered the Central College of the latter city at the age of fourteen, and attended three years. He enlisted in Company I, First Kentucky Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Wildcat, Prestonburg, Perryville, Lebanon, Knoxville and Sweetwater; was wounded and captured in the latter, and confined in the rebel prisons at Belle Isle, Andersonville and Macon, Ga.; escaped several times, and was placed in solitary confinement, but finally escaped into the Union lines, and was mustered out at Camp Nelson, Ky., in January, 1864. He then engaged in teaching until he came to Nebraska in 1877. He was the editor of the Madisonville *Republican*, of the latter place, Kentucky. He was admitted to the bar in the District Courts, in Kearney, Neb., in 1880. His dramatic writings have received many commendations from the press.

W. H. GLENN, Police Judge of Kearney, and City Weigh Master; located in the above place February 28, 1876. He engaged in the feed, stable and restaurant business, and continued through the greater part of 1876. He was elected Police Judge in the spring of 1881, and, by re-elections, has since held the office. He was born in Schuyler County, now Brown County, Ill., July 21, 1835; was raised on a farm. He engaged in teaching at the age of sixteen, and continued the latter occupation until 1874. He then engaged in the grocery business two years, in Ripley, Brown Co., Ill.; sold out, and came directly to Kearney, Neb. He was married in Brown County, Ill., December 20, 1865, to Miss Mary J. Anderson, of the same place. They have seven children—Nettie, Emma, Minnie, Willis, Maggie, Albert (Ellis deceased), and Elmer.

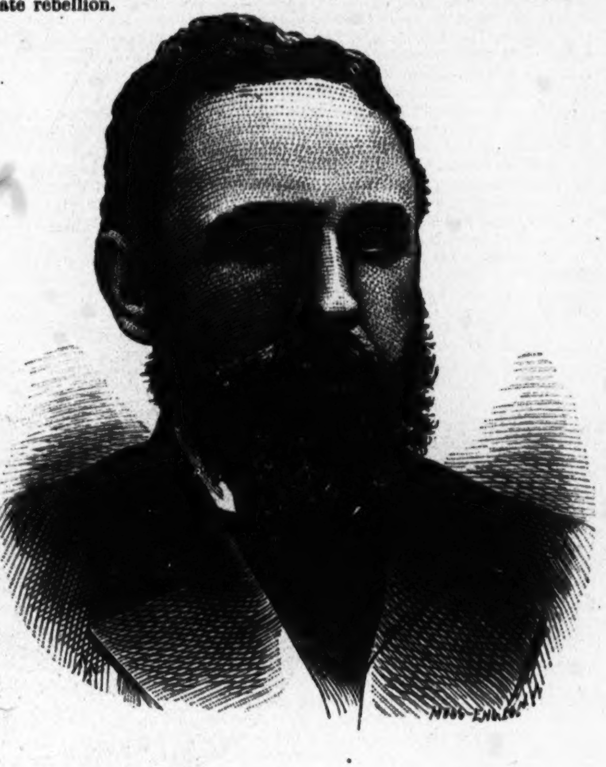
W. H. GOODRICH, dealer in a general stock of boots and shoes, under the firm of Goodrich Bros., and known as the Boston Boot and Shoe Store. They carry a stock of $5,000 to supply their increasing trade. They opened the business in Kearney September 1, 1881, and employ two men. He located in Lincoln, Neb., in June, 1880, and opened the boot and shoe business in company with a brother, who still carries on business in the latter city. He was born in Lorain County, Ohio, March 21, 1859; was brought up a tanner, and followed the same a number of years. He moved with his parents to Marshalltown, Iowa, in 1866, and there engaged in the drug business four years; then to Washington, Iowa, in the boot and shoe trade, and continued until they came to Lincoln, Neb., moving their stock with them. He was married in June, 1880, to Miss Edith C. Rollins, of Marshalltown, Iowa.

L. D. GRANT, dealer in fancy goods, stationery, etc., Post Office Building. Established the business in October, 1879; he first located in Schuyler, Neb., in the spring of 1870, and engaged in gardening and farming two years; then moved to Kearney in 1872, and engaged in the same business until he began his present business. He was born in Monroe County, N. Y., May 14, 1831, and was raised as a farmer. His parents moved to Michigan when he was three years old; living then with adopted parents, he farmed from eighteen years of age until he was thirty. He moved to Armada, Mich., and clerked and followed various kinds of clerking. He was married in the latter place, in October, 1865, to Jennie Frazier, of Armada; they have one daughter—Ella J.—now married to Mr. F. G. Keens, of Kearney. Mr. Grant erected the first dwelling house in Kearney, Neb.

CHARLES E. HANSON, dealer in all kinds of agricultural implements, and deals largely in broom corn seed, etc. Opened the business in the spring of 1882. He was born in Sweden November 18, 1855; came to America, arriving in Chicago, Ill., May 25, 1869. Worked at farming the first five years in Illinois; followed teaming two years; spent the winter of 1877–78 in Chicago, Ill., and went to Nebraska the following spring, and settled in Phelps Center, Phelps County, Neb. He soon became Postmaster in the place, and served as such until December, 1881; thence to Kearney, Neb. He was married in Phelps County, Neb., in the spring of 1880, to Miss Ida H. Halgren, of Sweden; they have one son—Arthur E.

J. D. HAWTHORNE, dealer in a general line of watches, clocks and jewelry, silver and plated ware. Opened business in Kearney in May, 1878, and carries a stock equal to $8,500. He was born in Thorald, C. W., June 23, 1858. He began the jewelry business at age of fifteen, and first opened business in Vinton, Iowa, in 1871, where he continued until 1878, then removed his stock to Kearney. He learned the jewelry and watch trade in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1866. He was married in Vinton, Iowa, in 1875, to Miss L. J. Gwinn, of the latter place. They have two children—Nellie and Lillian. He is a member of the Masonic order of Kearney, also of the A. O. U. W., of Vinton, Iowa.

RICHARD HIBBERD, manufacturer of brick, builder and contractor, opened his brick-yard in August, 1880, which comprises eight acres of ground. He employs from sixteen to fifty men in the manufacture of brick, with a capacity of 40,000 hand-made brick per day, and about twenty-five men in building in the business season. He erected the brick work of the State Reform School, High School Building, Presbyterian Church, store buildings for L. R. More, store for C. R. Finch, and Roberts Bros. new bank building, and a large dwelling for ex-Mayor Campbell, also the deaf and Dumb Asylum at Omaha, Neb., all of which he has erected since he settled in Kearney. He has made and laid 2,500,000 brick since living in the latter city. He was born in North Staffordshire, Eng., April 12, 1845. Came to America in June, 1863. Was married in England, in 1870, to Miss Emma M. Gould. They have five children—John Clement, Charles Francis, Elma M., William Eris and Lucy. He enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Regiment, and served thirteen months during the late rebellion.

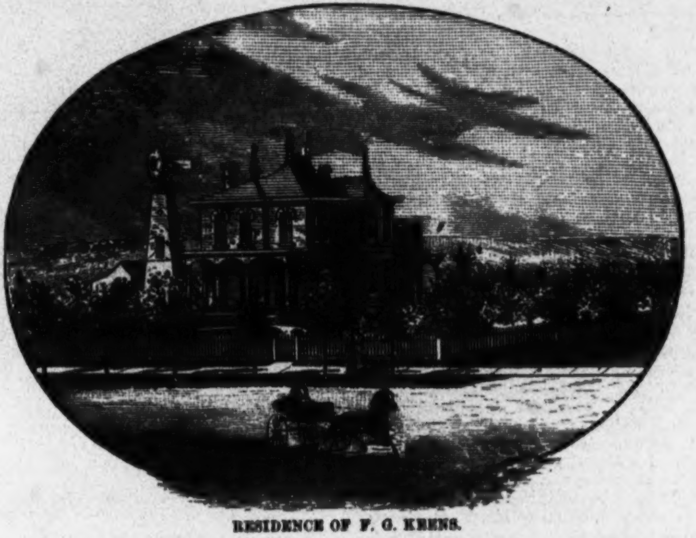


F. G. Hamer

FRANCIS G. HAMER, of the firm of Hamer & Conner, attorneys and counselors, was born near Fostoria, Ohio, February 20, 1843. He began the study of law at the age of 18, at his home near Delphi, Ind. At nineteen, he entered the law office of Perrin & Manlove, of Indianapolis, Ind., where he remained until he was twenty-one, and until after he was admitted to the bar. He then spent some time with his parents on the farm, after which he was engaged for a short time in the real estate business at Chicago, Ill. After prospecting in the great West some months, he located at Lincoln, Neb., on the 7th of January, 1870, and at once began the practice of the law. On the 1st of April, 1872, he formed a partnership with the Hon. A. H. Conner, who had just removed from Indianapolis, Ind. On the 30th of the following May he removed to Kearney, to which place his partner, Conner, also removed in the following October. Mr. H. was married at Eddyville, Iowa, to Miss R. A. McCord, of Delphi, Ind., on the 6th of December, 1869; they have two children—Thomas T. and Grace J. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He was the first lawyer to locate at Kearney, where he has established a lucrative practice, and is known throughout the State as a diligent lawyer and earnest advocate. He has successfully defended in several important murder trials, and has also been employed in many other cases of public interest, both civil and criminal.

J. M. HOPWOOD, firm of A. L. Hopwood & Bro., dealers in general line drugs, paints, oils, etc. Opened the trade in November, 1878. Carries a stock worth from $7,000 to $9,000. Mr. J. M. Hopwood has a drug and grocery store in Phelps Center, Phelps County. Also handles agricultural implements, wagons, etc. Opened the business there in August, 1881. Mr. H. first located in Kearney County, Neb., on a land claim September, 1874. He was born in Greensburg, Greene County, Penn., September 9, 1845. He was brought up a merchant until the age of sixteen. He enlisted in Company F, Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Participated in the battle of Winchester September 19, 1864, and was wounded in the right shoulder. Was mustered out in Savannah, Ga., July 5, 1865. He engaged in farming until he was twenty-five years of age. He then entered a drug store as clerk, and learned the drug business thoroughly. He then went to Vinton, Benton County, where he was in the drug business until he came to Nebraska. Was married, in Iowa County, Iowa, in 1867, to Miss Hannah E. Tufts, of that county. They have four children—William D., Charles W., deceased, James M., deceased, Olive C. and Alonzo L., and an infant son, Arthur Garfield.

J. H. IRVIN, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel. The building is two stories high, 50x75 feet, contains twenty-six rooms, and can accommodate fifty guests. Employ ten persons about the hotel. Mr. I. located in Kearney, Neb., in December, 1874, and became proprietor of the above hotel, keeping the same four years, after which he rented the house and engaged in the stock business in Custer County, sixty-five miles northwest of Kearney. He now owns a cattle ranch, consisting of 150 head of cattle. He has made the stock business a specialty from December, 1874, until February, 1881, when he returned to the hotel, and has since kept the same. He was born in Danville, Ky., June 1, 1831. Was raised on a farm. He lived in Kentucky until he was seventeen years of age, at which time he went to Rushville, Ill., and engaged in the manufacture of brooms until 1855, after which he engaged in merchandising, speculating, etc., until he came to Nebraska.



RESIDENCE OF F. G. KEENS.

LOUIS S. IRVIN, attorney at law, also collecting and loan agent, opened the business in November, 1879; he was born in Rushville, Ill., October 14, 1858; he learned broom making at an early age, and worked at the same until he was about nineteen years of age. Began the study of law in the fall of 1877, in Kearney, Neb., in the law office of Worthen & Elsworth, where he remained one year, then entered the law office of Samuel L. Savidge, and remained until the fall of 1879; was admitted to the bar of the District Court in November of the same year; he then began practicing law, and has since continued; he first came to Nebraska in April, 1875 Was married in Bismarck, D. T., in May, 1881, to Miss Fannie S. Culbertson, of Peoria, Ill., a daughter of the late Maj. A. Culbertson.

DR. C. A. JACKSON, practicing physician and surgeon, came to Hooper, Neb., and located in practice in 1876, where he remained three years; then to Osceola and practiced until October 7, 1881, when he located in Kearney, where he established an office, and where he has since lived. He was born in Stockholm, Sweden, February 28, 1835; began the study of medicine at the age of twenty-one years, entering the Upsala Institute, of Sweden, and graduated March 29, 1859; then practiced until 1865, when he emigrated to America, locating in Chicago, Ill., until 1871; then practiced in La Crosse, Wis., until 1878; then came to Nebraska as before stated.

JAMES JENKINS, dealer in boots and shoes, known as the Chicago Boot and Shoe Store. Established in business in June, 1881; employs two men, and carries a stock worth $3,000. He first located in Kearney Precinct on a homestead, March 22, 1872, and followed farming until he opened the above business. He was born in Wales March 11, 1848; came to America in 1855 with his parents, locating in Dartford, Green Lake Co., Wis.; lived there nineteen years. He began learning the boot and shoe business in 1863. He enlisted September 12, 1864, in Company K, Forty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; was mustered out in Nashville, Tenn.; then followed farming and shoe-making until he came to Nebraska; worked at his trade in Charles City, Iowa, in 1869–70. He was married in Markesan, Wis., January 1, 1868, to Miss Emma L. Morse, of Seneca Falls, N. Y. They have had two children—Frank B. and Florence L. His first wife died August 12, 1875, at Kearney; he was again married July 15, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Morrison, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; they have three children—Charles A., Paul B. and Noble E. Mr. J. is a member of Sedgwick Post, No. 1, G. A. R.

FRANCIS G. KEENS, insurance and loan agency; also life and fire insurance. Opened the business in 1876. He was born in Exeter, England, November 7, 1853; came alone to America in April, 1869, locating in Hillsboro, Ill., where he followed various occupations—any kind of labor—from the fact that he had no money to go any farther; he remained in the latter place about one year; then went to Lincoln, arriving in June, 1870, ahead of the railroad then being built, riding on top of a load of lumber; he then engaged as painter two and a half years in the latter city, meeting with fine success. He then settled in Kearney in July, 1872, and opened a general store, and doing an extensive business a year; he was then appointed Deputy County Clerk for Buffalo County, holding the same two years; then went into the County Treasurer's office, as Deputy, a year, after which he engaged in his present business. He does about one-third of the fire insurance and all of the life insurance of Kearney; he has done during the months of December, January and February, 1882, over $2,500,000 worth of life insurance. He was Grand Secretary for Nebraska of the I. O. G. T. seven years, and is now Secretary of Good Templars of the World. He was married in Kearney in November, 1875, to Miss Nellie Grant, of Romeo, Mich.; they have two sons—Fred and Harry. He erected the first store building in Kearney in July, 1872, and has recently erected the finest brick dwelling in Central Nebraska.

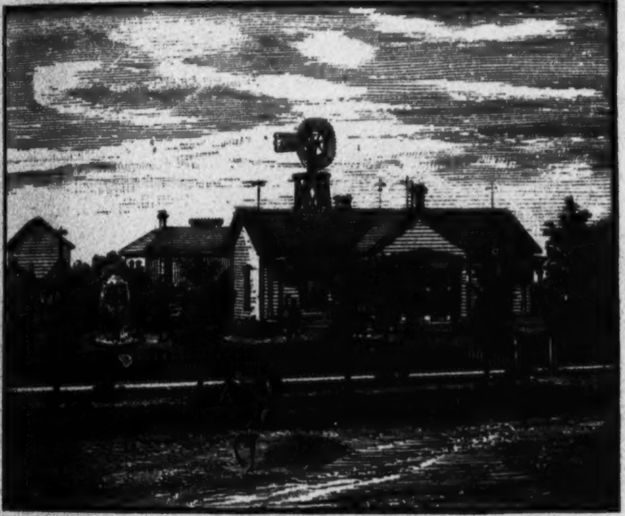
GABRIEL KRAMER, dealer in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, tailoring and millinery. Opened the business in 1877, and carries about $80,000 worth of goods; employs nine men; store building is 22x100 feet, and store up stairs is 28x70 feet, and filled with choice goods from cellar to garret. He was born in Germany February 14, 1842; came to America in 1865, and remained one year in New York City as clerk; then came to Chicago in the same occupation ten years; he then went into business a year, after which he removed his goods to Kearney. He was married in Chicago, Ill., in September, 1876, to Miss Kittie Stein, of Chicago, Ill.; they have one daughter—Maud—born in September, 1880. Mr. K. is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Knights Templar, A., F. & A. M., of Kearney.

JOHN MAHON, dealer in live stock, owns a stock ranch forty miles north of Kearney, on the South Loup River, and now has about six hundred head of cattle. He first settled in Gibbon October 14, 1871, and was some time engaged in prospecting for a location, and in a short time came to Kearney, taking charge of the village site for the Burlington & Missouri Railroad two years; he then assisted to survey the reservation of Ft. Kearney, consisting of a tract of land ten miles square, after which he engaged in farming in the reservation. He was born in Delphi, Delaware Co., N. Y., October 5, 1824; he was bound out as an apprentice to a machinist;

served his time, and followed steam engineering on board of a man-of-war, the steamer Missouri; the latter steamer blew up, and he was transferred to the sloop-of-war Jamestown, being three years in service. He landed in California October 5, 1849, and engaged in working on ships; made some money; bought a sail boat and went up the Sacramento River, running in most all portions of the latter State; worked in the navy yard three years, taking charge of docks. He went to Idaho and kept a general store and a blacksmith-shop two years; then returned to the Eastern States. He was married in Bradford County, Penn., in March, 1869, to Miss Harriet Kellgore, of New Jersey; they have one son—William M. Mr. M. is a member of the Masonic order of California.

JOHN T. MALLALIEW, County Superintendent of Schools for Buffalo County, located in Platte County, Neb,, in August, 1876, and followed teaching one year; removed to Gibbon and became Principal of the Gibbon Academy three years. He was elected County Superintendent of Schools in the fall of 1879; re-elected in the fall of 1881; moved to Kearney in the fall of 1880. He was born in Millington, Md., September 23, 1852; graduated from the Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., in June, 1876. Previous to that time, he had attended an academy in Wilmington, Del., working in a woolen factory, etc. He was married in Harrisburg, Penn., in 1875, to Miss Alice S. Gotwold, of Indiana; they have two children—Thomas and Mary. He is a member of the I. O. G. T. of Kearney.

W. W. MANN, brick manufacturer, contractor and builder, Kearney. All kinds of brick and stone work done.



RESIDENCE OF G. KRAMER.

T. M. MESSICK, dealer in grain and agricultural implements of all kinds. Opened the business in 1874, locating in Kearney in July of that year; his annual sales of implements will equal $40,000. He was born in Nicholasville, Jessamine Co., Ky., August 28, 1843; was raised as a merchant, living there until 1862. He served in the army two years under the rebel General, John Morgan. He then went to Terre Haute, Ind., and engaged in the mercantile business until 1867, when he returned to his native State and lived about a year. He was married in 1868 to Miss Emma J. Farrar, of Lexington, Ky. He went to Monroe, Jasper Co., Iowa, in 1868, and engaged in the grain and implement business until he came to Nebraska. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Kearney, also of a detective association of Lincoln, Neb.

ELISHA MILES, stock-raiser and farmer, located in Kearney in May, 1876, and engaged in the cattle business; he owns a stock ranch between the Dismal and Little Loup Rivers, 120 miles northwest of Kearney, and has about seven hundred cattle on his ranch; he also owns a farm of 160 acres seven miles northwest of the city. He follows buying stock, trading and loaning money. He was born in Washington County, near Louisville, Ky., December 15, 1816; was raised on a farm; has followed the stock business more or less during all his life. He has been in the mercantile business three times during his life, and in the banking business once. He lived in Harrison County, Ind., about eight years; moved to Sangamon County, Ill., in the fall of 1829, with his parents, and lived two years; and moved to Warren County, Ill., in 1831. He was a member of the Black Hawk war in 1832. Moved to Mercer County, Ill., in the spring of 1840. He was married in Knox County, Ill., in 1837, to Hesther Thrash, of Lawrenceburg, Ind.; they have four children living—Millard F., now on their stock ranch; Harriet H., now married to Mr. McClintock and living on the old homestead in Mercer County, Ill.; Catharine, now married to I. R. Kidd, and living in Riverton, Iowa; Nancy S., now married to Mr. James C. Beswick, and living in Kearney. He was a recruiting officer during the rebellion, and held three commissions at times. He is a member of Kearney Commandery, A., F. & A. M.; he was made a Royal Arch Mason in 1854, in Mercer County, Ill.

CHARLES H. MILLER, dealer in a general line of hardware, stoves and tinware; carries a stock to the value of $5,000 to supply his trade. He located and opened business in Kearney in April, 1879; he owns and has operated a branch hardware store at Minden, Neb., where he carries a stock to the value of $1,500; he opened the latter April 1, 1882. He was born in Boswell, Ohio, and has always been identified with the hardware business since he first began business life.

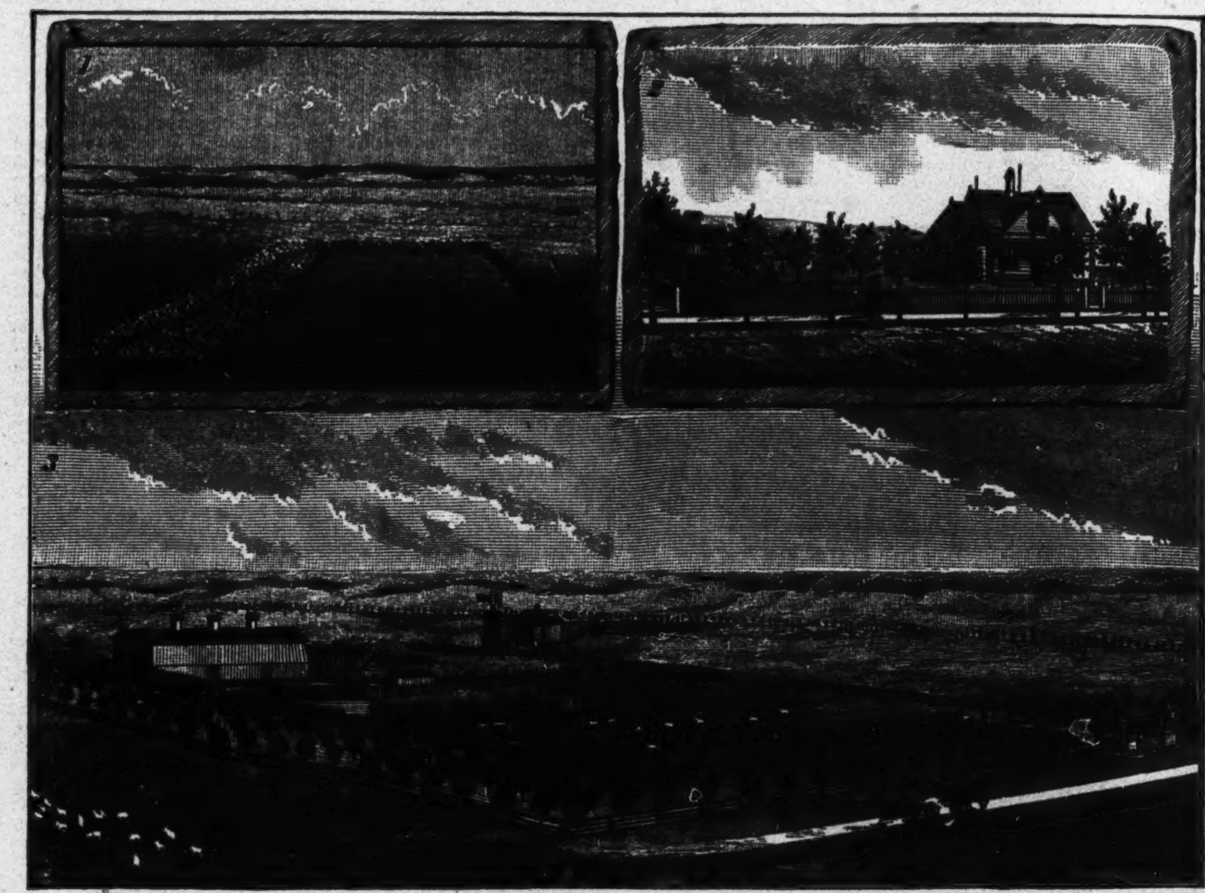
LUMAN R. MORE, President and proprietor of More's Bank. The above bank was established in September, 1872; the deposits average from $50,000 to $100,000 per annum; the building is 50x70 feet and two stories high. Mr. M. is also proprietor of the Kearney Flouring Mills, which have a capacity of 100 barrels in twenty-four hours; he is also the proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel and More's Block, on the south side of the railroad; the latter block was erected in 1874 by Mr. M., the size of which is 49x80 feet and two stories high, and contains the only town hall in Kearney. He also owns a large amount of real estate, etc.; he deals largely in coal, and is the only party in Kearney who sells Wyoming coal. He was born in Delaware County, N. Y., September 22, 1839, and is a first cousin of the renowned Jay Gould, railroad king of the world. Mr. M. was brought up a farmer, and lived in his native county until he was twenty-five years of age; he went to Chicago, Ill., in 1867, and engaged in the lumber and planing-mill business five years, after which he sold out and became a resident of Kearney.

SIMON MURPHY, County Surveyor and City Engineer, which latter office he has filled for the past eight years. He located in Lincoln, Neb., in 1868, and engaged in farming four years; removed to Kearney in 1872, and built the first house on the village site, known as the Harold House Hotel, raising the framework August 1, 1872; completed and occupied it as a hotel September 5, 1872; that latter date was the first day that a passenger had arrived on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad. Mr. M. was the first hotel keeper on the village site, which business he followed six years; he has since been engaged in surveying and engineering. He was born in Marcellus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., May 1, 1833; he lived in New York until 1849; went to Ireland in 1852; returned and entered Oberlin College, Ohio, as a student, in 1853, where he spent five years, after which he went to Southern Ohio and taught school five years; he then went to Valparaiso, Ind., and took charge of St. Paul's Catholic School four years, being married there in 1867 to Miss Ellen Harold, of Ireland; they have four children—John S., Ann, Katie and Ellen. He was elected County Surveyor of Buffalo County in the fall of 1876, and has since held the office by re-elections.

DR. E. W. NORTHUP, practicing physician and surgeon, settled in Kearney in March, 1880, and continued practicing medicine. He was born in Warren County, Penn., in August, 1845; began the study of medicine in 1870, under Dr. C. J. Phillips, of the latter county, and remained with him until the fall of 1873; then took his first course of lectures in an Eclectic College in Philadelphia, Penn., and graduated from that institution in March, 1875. He then began the practice of medicine in Petrolia, Penn., remaining about four months; he then went to Edenburg, Clarion Co., Penn., and practiced until his removal to Kearney. He was married in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in February, 1869, to Miss Josephine Shaw, of Bush, in the latter county; they have one daughter—Alice Maude—born in August, 1879. Mr. N. is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Kearney.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN, wholesale and retail druggist, opened the business in company with Dr. Chase in 1877; Mr. O. bought the entire business in November, 1881; he carries about $4,000 worth of stock to supply his trade. He was born in York, Penn., August 17, 1853; he first engaged as a printer in his native place, and followed the same about two years; he then went to Memphis, Tenn., and worked for his father in a drug store; also traveled, engaged in various occupations, until he came to Kearney. He attended the School of Pharmacy in Maryland College, Baltimore, Md.; also with his father, Dr. S. Ogden. He was married in Kearney September 27, 1880, to Miss Lulu L. Chase, of the latter city; they have one daughter—Quindero Ogden—born August 8, 1881.

EMORY PECK, County Clerk for Buffalo County, Neb., located eight miles north of the city of Kearney on a farm in the summer of 1876; he and his family lived there five years, then removed to Kearney. He was elected County Clerk in the fall of 1879, and re-elected in the fall of 1881. He was born in Madison County, N. Y., May 26, 1836; he left his native State at the age of eighteen; then moved to Winnebago County, Wis.; lived there five years; then to Livingston County, Mo., and followed teaching one year, after which he moved to Clarinda, Page Co., Iowa, and was Principal of the public school one year. Enlisting in 1861, in the First Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Infantry as First Sergeant, he was soon promoted to Second Lieutenant, and soon after to First Lieutenant; participated in the battles of Shiloh and Ft. Donelson, Tenn.; re-enlisted in the same regiment as a veteran, and was placed in the recruiting service with headquarters at Brownville, Neb.; he resigned some time afterward and engaged in farming in Nemaha County, Neb., four years; he then removed to Bates County, Mo., and followed farming eight years, after which he went to Buffalo County, Neb., as before noted. He was married in Winnebago County, Wis., in 1858, to Miss Frances Bunn, of New York City; they have four children—Jennie S., Elmer, Charles and Mattie B. Mr. P. is a member of Sedgwick Post, No. 1, G. A. R.



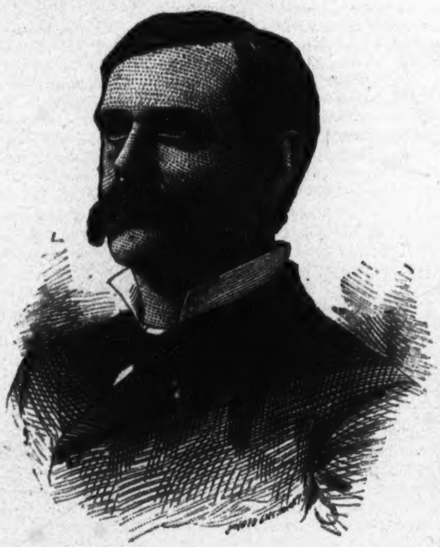
PROPERTY OF COL. JOHN H. ROE.

1—Timber Claim, 160 Acres. 2—Residence at Kearney. 3—Roebelle Sheep Ranch, 7 miles Southwest of Kearney.

SEHON W. POWERS, Special Freight and Stock Agent for the Union Pacific Railroad, Kearney. He located in Kearney in January, 1873, and opened a stock of general merchandise, which he continued until 1876, after which he opened a general line of hardware and continued two years; he next engaged in milling a year; then at his present occupation. He was born in Ellsworth, Mahoning Co., Ohio, June 3, 1844; he lived in his native State until he emigrated to Nebraska. He was married in Portage County, Ohio, to Miss Martha Holly; they had two children—Miranda and John Wesley. His wife died in 1878; he was married again, January 11, 1881, in Grand Island, Neb., to Miss Sylvia L. McNish, of Berlin, Wis.; they have one son, not yet named. Mr. P. is a member of the Masonic fraternity of the East.

THOMAS C. ROBERTS, dealer in general merchandise, opened the business April 1, 1873; employs three clerks; carries $10,000 worth of stock to supply his trade. He located in Kearney in 1873, and immediately opened the above business. He was born in Nashville, Tenn., July 12, 1840; was brought up a grocer, living in the latter city until 1863; then moved to St. Joseph, Mo., and engaged as book-keeper in a wholesale grocery house eight years. His father, William Roberts, was born in 1800, in New Haven, Conn.; went to Nashville, Tenn., when he was twenty-one years of age; lived there until 1863, and moved near St. Joseph, Mo., on a farm, and to this day is noted for being a hale and hearty man. Thomas C. Roberts was married in St. Joseph, Mo., September 19, 1866, to Miss Annie M. Flint, of the latter city; they have two children—Emmie S. and Annie M. Mr. R. is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Kearney. He owns some of the finest blooded fast stock that can be found in the West, among which is the celebrated Orphan Boy; he has also several other fine colts, which bid fair to eclipse any of the fast stock in the Great West.

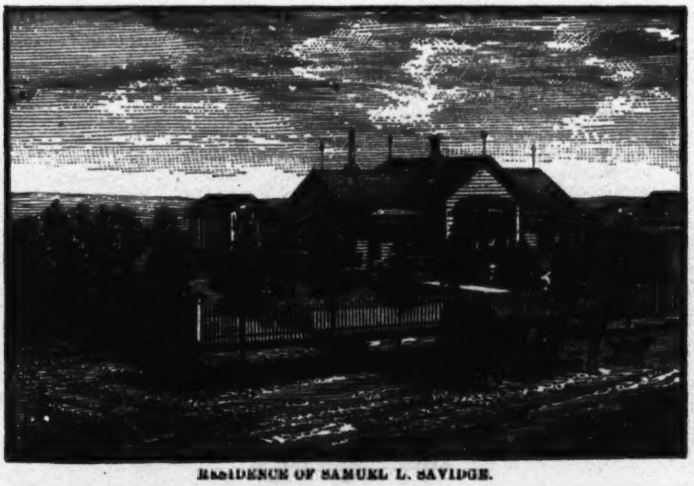
DANIEL W. ROE, dealer in agricultural implements, buggies and carriages of all kinds. Opened the business in the fall of 1880. Located in Kearney in August, 1874, and engaged in the land business with his brother, J. H. Roe, under the firm name of Roe Brothers; was cashier in More's Bank in 1877-78; clerked in the County Treasurer's office until the fall of 1879; then returned to his brother's office, and has assisted him in the same since then. He was born in Delaware County, N. Y., August 18, 1844; was a member of the Delaware Literary Institute; he graduated from Bryant & Stratton's College, Albany, N. Y., in 1866. He enlisted in August, 1864, in Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and participated in several battles and skirmishes; was wounded in the charge on Petersburg, Va., losing his right leg, March 25, 1865; was discharged in August of the same year. After graduating from college in Albany, N. Y., he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Delaware County, N. Y., serving three years; was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in Delaware, Otsego and Chenango Counties, N. Y., two years; then engaged in the manufacture of cheese one year; then went to Cherokee, Iowa; was proprietor of an eating-house and restaurant until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Kearney, in 1877, to Miss Fannie L. Cook, of St. Joseph, Mo. They have one child, a son—Claude W.



John H. Roe

COL. JOHN H. ROE, dealer in real estate, Union Pacific Railway, and Government lands, which are located in Buffalo, Kearney, Phelps, Dawson, Custer and Sherman counties. He has already sold over 700,000 acres during the past eight years, dating from 1874. He came to Omaha, Neb., in 1873, in the employ of the Union Pacific Railway Company, and remained until July, 1874. He has now 570,000 acres of land for sale, comprising some of the best lands in the State for the production of cereals and grazing land. Mr. R. has the finest sheep ranch in the State, located seven miles southwest of Kearney, containing 3,203 acres of land. Now has 1,000 sheep on the same, consisting of high bred and pure blood merinos, and sheared 10,000 pounds of wool in the spring of 1882. He has an offer of 28 cents per pound. Mr. R. was born in Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y., March 10, 1839. He first worked as a farm hand until he was eighteen years old, then entered the Delaware Literary Institute in his native place, and graduated in 1860. Paid his way from his own labor; he entered the New York State Agricultural College in Ovid as a tutor, and continued his studies, preparatory for college, entering the Sophomore Class of 1864 of Hamilton College in Clinton, N. Y. After passing his Junior examination in 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry. In August, he was duly promoted to all of the minor offices. Participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. His regiment was then transferred to the Department of the South, and he was promoted to First Lieutenant on staff duty, subsequently to Captain, and participated in the attack on Fort Wagner, John's Island, Honey Hill. Was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg July 1, 1863, in the face and side by two rifle balls, and a splinter of shell. Was mustered out in Charleston, S. C., in February, 1866. He then returned home, and soon leased a plaster mill, conducting the business a year, then became general agent for agricultural implements three years, and, in 1870, moved to Cherokee, Iowa, and was soon after appointed land and town lot agent for the Iowa Railway Land Company. He laid out the town of Cherokee, Iowa, and remained in the employ of the above company three years, then sold out, and removed to Kearney, Neb. He was married in Norwich, N. Y., January, 1871, to Miss Cerissa A. Whitmore, of the latter place. They have two children—Louie B. and Ormond B.

FRED ROSSO, farmer and dealer in wind-mills, pumps, etc. Began business in July, 1877. He located in Furnas County, Neb., in October, 1876, on a homestead, and has made that his home since. He now owns 320 acres of land in that county. Also 166 acres on Section 31, Township 11, Range 15 east. He was born in Germany March 19, 1850. Left his native county with his parents at four years of age, and came to America. His parents settled in New York; he has lived in Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Nebraska since coming to America.



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL L. SAVIDGE.

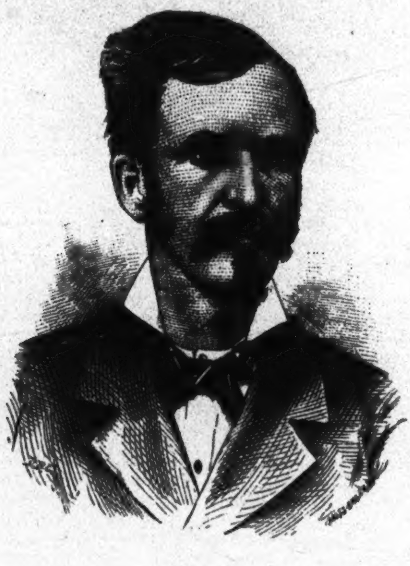
SAMUEL L. SAVIDGE, attorney and counselor at law, located in Kearney in November, 1878, and immediately began the practice of his profession. He was born in Vienna, Ohio, March 13, 1843. Lived in his native city until six years of age, until eleven years of age in Hillsboro, then to twenty-one years of age on a farm in Minnesota; attended school until he was twenty-six years old. Entered Cornell College in Mt. Vernon, Iowa, from which he graduated in 1873, then entered the law office of Thompson & Davis, of Merriam, Iowa; was admitted to the bar in October, 1873, after which he removed to Kearney, Neb. He was married in Mt. Vernon, Iowa, 1874, to Miss Susan E. Bauman, of the latter city. They have two children—Charles H. and May K. Mr. S. is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order of Kearney, Neb.

JOSEPH SCOTT, County Treasurer, Buffalo County, located on a homestead two miles north of Kearney in 1872, being elected County Clerk in the fall of 1873, when he moved to Gibbon, then the county seat of Buffalo County, holding the office from January 1, 1874, to January 1, 1876. The county seat was removed to Kearney in 1875, whither Mr. S. removed at the expiration of his term of office. He engaged in the real estate business, and was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1881.

JOHN D. SEAMAN, dealer in grain and agricultural implements, opened business in spring of 1874; his sales of implements have averaged $30,000 per annum; has bought on an annual average of 200,000 bushels of all kinds of grain. He employs from seven to ten men in the busy season. Mr. Seaman located in Kearney, Neb., Feb. 13, 1873. Opened a farm and followed the business since in connection with other business. He was born in Elkhart County, Indiana, Feb. 15, 1839. Was raised a carpenter, and followed the same until he was twenty years of age, then engaged in the manufacture of lumber until 1865, when he went into the hardware business in his native place as traveling salesman until he came West. He was a member of the Nebraska State Senate in 1879-80. Was married, in Goshen, Ind., in 1859, to Miss H. J. Grant, of the latter place. They have three children—Ada H., Harry L. and Frank G.

W. B. SLAUGHTER, D. D., first settled in Omaha, Neb., in 1866, and was Pastor of the First M. E. Church three years, then took charge of the church at Bellevue and that vicinity two years; from there he went to Brownville, Neb., and preached three years, then to Lincoln, Neb., where he also preached the same length of time, after which he was made Presiding Elder of the Omaha District, which position he filled with honor to himself and the church, and died in the second year of his labor, July 26, 1879. He was esteemed by all with whom he became acquainted as a kind-hearted, diligent worker for the good of his fellow-beings and a true Christian. He was the author of a work entitled the Modern Genesis, which was published to the world, and highly spoken of by critics as a work of good examples. He was born in Yates County, N. Y., July 15, 1822, and was about twenty years of age when he began studying for the ministry. He was married in Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y., June 26, 1856, to Miss Adelaide Butterfield, of Olcott, latter county. Mrs. Slaughter was born Nov. 16, 1832. She has been an active member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, has also exerted a fine influence, and been an active worker for the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. Mrs. S. is favorably known, and highly esteemed by the many intelligent citizens of Nebraska as an active and diligent worker for the elevation of the human family. They have four children—Bradner D. (married and living at Fullerton), Sarah Ellen (married to Mr. A. M. Clark and living in Omaha), Hattie (married to Mr. S. Hawyer, also living in Omaha), William B., Jr. (now attending school in Mt. Vernon, Iowa.)

DAVID W. SMALLEY, clerk, located in Kearney, Neb., September, 1878, and engaged in the dry goods and grocery business two years, then clerked for Stein & Kramer a year, then entered into his present employment for H. Willhelmy. He was born in Grafton, Windham Co., Vt., December 12, 1847. Was raised on a farm until he was twenty-one years old; he then engaged in various occupations, and finally located in Galva, Henry Co., Ill., and worked three years for his brother in the agricultural implement business. Opened a tobacco store on his own account a year, then into the livery business until he came to Kearney, Neb. He is a member of the K. of H. Lodge, No. 1335. Was City Treasurer a year. He was married, in Galva, Ill., August 3, 1869, to Miss Lizzie P. Washington, of the latter city. They have three children—Gracie D., Charlie W. and Warren R.



Geo E. Smith

GEORGE E. SMITH, dealer in fancy goods, stationery, etc. He and his brother, James A. Smith, were the first settlers at this point. They located the first claims and built the first house in Kearney Precinct as early as April, 1871. George E. was the first Postmaster in Kearney, holding the office some four years. He has also been quite an extensive dealer in real estate, acting as local agent of the South Platte Land Company for the sale of city lots and lands adjoining the city. He has held many minor offices in the city, and is now the City Clerk. He was born in Rochester, Ind., January 2, 1843. Was married in Logansport, Ind., in 1872, to Miss Emma H. Clem, of the latter city, a daughter of George P. Clem, Esq. They have four children—Claude V. and Pauline, living; Paul Clem and Karl Emmet, deceased.

SYLVESTER S. ST. JOHN, real estate, insurance, loan and collecting agency, sells private lands. He was born in Fairfield County, Conn., October 8, 1840. He was brought up a printer, and followed that business until he came to Kearney. He ran a job office at Janesville, Wis., under the firm name of Veeder & St. John, and began in the spring of 1868 the publication of the *Rock County Recorder*. He enlisted, August 20, 1862, in the Twelfth Wisconsin Light Artillery, and participated in the battle of Iuka September 19, 1862; second battle of Corinth October 3 and 4, 1862; Grant's raid to Holly Springs, Yazoo Pass expedition, Vicksburg campaign, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, surrender of Atlanta, Ga., and Altoona, and was wounded in the latter battle; in the march to the sea, Raleigh, N. C., and was mustered out at Newbern, N. C., May 1, 1865; returned to his home and soon engaged in the printing business. He was present at the organization of Kearney Township, and was the first Town Clerk, and is at present a member of the City Council. Was married, in Milton, Rock Co., Wis., July 15, 1868, to Miss Hattie E. Carter, of Rock County, Wis. They have five children—Lewellyn N., Roy E., Arthur S., deceased, Ralph W., deceased, Romaine A., Earl V. and Amy M., an adopted daughter. Mr. S. is a member of the Masonic order of this city and Treasurer of Blue Lodge; Captain General of his Commandery.

CHARLES ROBERT STIMPSON, farmer, located half a mile west of Kearney in June, 1872; lived there five years, and followed various kinds of business. He moved on his farm, which is located on the old Kearney Reservation, east of the city, December 1, 1877, without any means, erecting his dwelling just previous to moving, and going in debt for the material, from which it was erected. He now owns about 169 acres of fine land on Section 33, 85 acres of which is under cultivation; fine shade trees, good house and barn, teams and tools. His was the first claim occupied on the reservation. He was born in Huron County, Ohio, February 4, 1833. He went to Minneapolis, Minn., locating at Lake Minnetonka, twelve miles west of the former city, where he lived about twenty years; followed boat building, etc. He was married in the latter place in the spring of 1862, to Miss Arvilla Harrington, of Ashtabula County, Ohio. They have five children—Adella, now teaching school; Byron, Leonard, Homer and Helen. He enlisted in Company F, Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, in 1863. Was transferred to Eleventh Regiment, and was made Commissary Sergeant. Participated in the battles of Nashville and Franklin, and in the Sioux war on the frontier. Was mustered out in Fort Snelling, Minn., in June, 1865.

H. L. STRONG, dealer in real estate, loan and collection agent, opened the business in February, 1882. He first located a homestead on Section 14, Township 10, Range 17, containing 160 acres; bought 160 acres railroad land, making 320 acres. He also raised considerable stock. He was born in Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio, April 19, 1837. He began teaching at the age of seventeen, and followed it five years; engineering three years. He enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was placed on detached service, participating in eleven general battles, among which are Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, Jackson and Red River expedition. He was then topographical engineer for Gen. A. L. Lee, from Baton Rouge to Pascagoula, and was also in battles of Carrion Crow, Brashear City, Fort Donelson and many skirmishes. Was under fire every day from May 1 to July 4; was mustered out in New Orleans, La., October 8, 1865. He returned to Hamilton, Ill., and began traveling from Keokuk, Iowa, for a grocery house as salesman in December, 1865; continued six months, and went to Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged as collector for a wholesale marble company until 1876, then returned to Hamilton, and opened a wholesale marble yard, which he continued until the fall of 1877; sold out, and moved to Nebraska. He was married in Nauvoo, Ill., in 1859, to Miss Arathusa Putman, of Putman, Ohio. He is a member of Kearney Masonic Order, including Chapter, and now holds the office of Excellent Scribe in the latter.

HOBART E. SWAN, farmer, first came to Kearney, Neb., in 1873, and engaged in the lumber and coal business about two years. He also loaned money on real estate. He owns 320 acres of land, east one-half of Section 4, and 160 acres on Section 7, in Kearney Precinct. All of his land on Section 4 is improved, the remainder is meadow land. He was born in Middlesex County, Conn., April 7, 1817. Was raised on a farm; moved to Vermont when he was quite a young man. He was married, in 1839, to Miss Susan A. Wade, of Sharon, in the latter State, May 20, 1839. He moved to East Haddam, Middlesex Co., Conn., and farmed two years; then to West Hartford, Vt., and farmed four years, after which he moved to Lebanon, N. H., and farmed four years. He emigrated to Lake County in Northern Illinois, in November, 1848, where he farmed until March, 1873, at which time he started for Nebraska. They have three children—Clara S., now married to Mr. A. Bridge, and living in Missouri; Mary E., now married to Mr. A. Richley, and living in San Francisco, Cal., and Charles O. Swan, now at home, assisting his father. Mr. Swan has not aspired to any political office.

ANDREW SWENSON, firm of Swenson Bros., dealers in a general line of drugs; opened the business in May, 1880. They carry a stock of $4,500 to supply their trade. Mr. S. first located in Batavia, Kane Co., Ill., in the spring of 1870; then went to Chicago, Ill., three years in the wholesale clothing business; then to Moline, Ill., and engaged in the dry goods and clothing business three years; then to Cambridge, Ill., and engaged in the drug business until he settled in Kearney, Neb. He was born in Sweden October 31, 1845; came to America in 1870. He served two years in the Swedish Army.

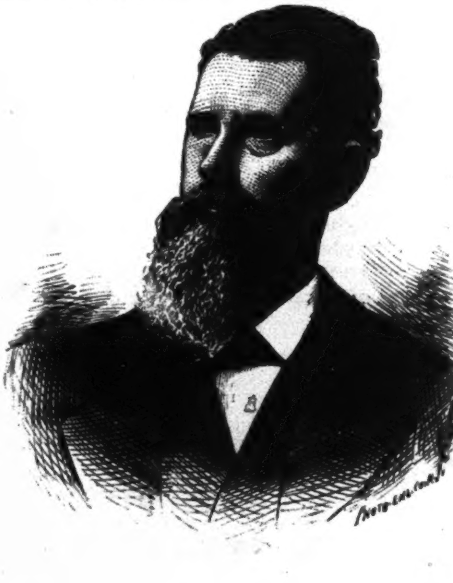
F. J. SWITZ, dealer in all kinds of household furniture—carpets, wall paper, curtains and fixtures; also undertakers and supplies for same. He keeps a stock of from $10,000 to $15,000; opened the business in March, 1875, and employs four men in the business. He first located in Thayer County, Neb., and lived five years. He came to Kearney, Neb., in 1875. He was born in Prussia, Germany, February 20, 1843; came to America in 1854, and located in Cleveland, Ohio, where he lived until 1861. He enlisted on September 19, 1861, in Company G, Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was commanded by the late James A. Garfield. Mr. S. participated in thirteen general engagements, and was mustered out in Columbus, Ohio, December 4, 1864, then returned to Cleveland, Ohio, and lived until 1869, when he went to Lee County, Ala., and engaged in the manufacture of household furniture until he came to Nebraska.

I. B. WAMBAUGH, farmer. He first came to Nebraska in April, 1871, and located on Section 30, Town 9, Range 15, taking a homestead. He has followed farming since living in Nebraska. He has now sold his farm, and located in Phelps County, on School Section 36, Town 7, Range 19. He was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, October 24, 1832; was raised on a farm, and followed horticulture previous to going West. He went to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1854, and engaged in the real estate and patent business until 1860. He then went to Bloomington, Ill., and there engaged in horticulture until April, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; mustered out; re-enlisted in Sixty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry in February, 1862, and served in that regiment until December, 1862; was mustered out in Holly Springs, Miss., by special order of Gen. U. S. Grant. He again entered the service, in August, 1864, being mustered in as Second Lieutenant; and, in September, 1864, he was appointed Captain of Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was in the battle of Corinth, and at Nashville, Tenn., in December, 1864. He had charge of patrol duty from October, 1864, to May, 1865; was mustered out in Nashville, Tenn., June 18, 1865. He returned to Dayton, and again entered into horticulture until 1871, when he came to Nebraska. He was married in Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio, March 13, 1860, to Miss Lizzie Reel, of West Alexandria, Preble Co., Ohio. They have two sons and two daughters—Frank Burton, Mattie May, Howard and Effie Ann. He is a member of I. O. O. F., and Past Grand worthy member of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska; also the Encampment, and is Past High Priest of the same; also a member of Knights of Honor, Kearney Lodge, No. 1335, and D. P. D. and P. D. of same. He is also a member of Sedgwick Post, No. 1, G. A. R.

ROLLIN C. WARD, professor of vocal music, voice culture and thorough bass, harmony, musical composition and instrumentation. He is at present located in Leavenworth, Kan. He employs three vocalists and musicians to assist in conducting musical conventions, and is at present holding musical conventions throughout the West. He holds conventions of five days' duration, in which the theory and practice of music are thoroughly taught. He was born in Johnstown, Penn., October 23, 1854. He began the study of music at the age of seven years. His parents being poor, he was obliged to depend on his own resources and what little assistance he could get from others. By due perseverance he became able to teach his first school at the age of fifteen. He taught vocal music, thorough bass and harmony, in the Eastern States until he was twenty-five, when he entered Prof. R. B. Mahaffy's Normal Musical School, in New Brighton, Penn., near Pittsburgh, under the instruction of Prof. Mahaffy, Carl Retter, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and H. F. Johannesson, of New Brighton, Penn., taking a complete course, and passing examination with the honors of the first prize in all branches of music.

E. R. WATSON, money loaner and insurance agent, opened the business at Kearney in December, 1881; located at Nebraska City, Neb., in May, 1879, and engaged in merchandising and money loaning up to December, 1881, when he came to Kearney, Neb. He was born in Charlottesville, Albemarle Co., Va., July 27, 1850; followed book-keeping until he went to Nebraska City. He began for himself at the age of sixteen. He was married at Greenwood Depot, Albemarle Co., Va., September 18, 1880, to Miss Nannie H. Cocke, of the latter place. They have one daughter—Effie Reede. He is a member of the Widow's Son Lodge, No. 60, A., F. & A. M., of Virginia. Since December 7, 1881, he has loaned over $22,000, secured on real estate and chattels in Buffalo, Kearney and other counties.

G. W. WHITEAKER, firm of Clarke & Whiteaker, dealers in real estate. Mr. W. located in Kearney, Neb., in the spring of 1881, and engaged in the real estate business as above. He had previously bought 320 acres of land near Hastings, Neb. He was born in Alexander County, Ill., January 23, 1845, living in his native county until he was twenty-one. He then went to Jersey County, Ill., and engaged in farming and teaching until 1876, and moved to Macoupin County, Ill.; followed the same occupation until he came to Nebraska. He was married, April 13, 1877, to Miss Electa Potts. They have one daughter—Zella A. Mrs. W. died February 12, 1880. Mr. W. is a member of the Commandery Lodge, A., F. & A. M., of Kearney, and of the M. E. Church. He owns eighty acres of fine land inside the city corporation.



A. L. Webb

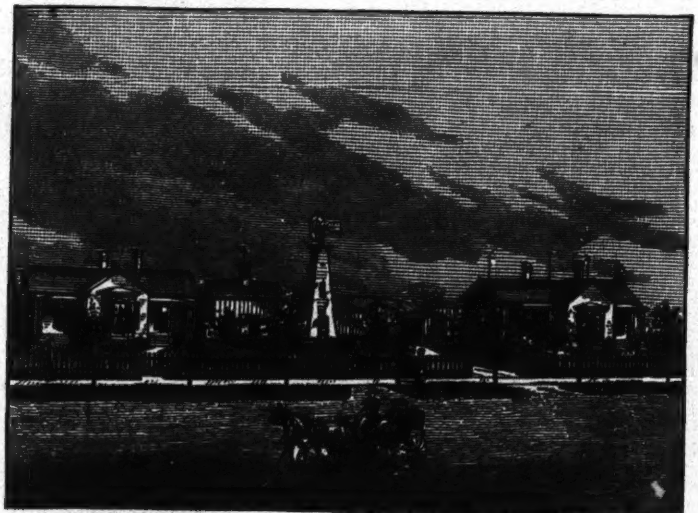
A. L. WEBB, dealer in a general stock of agricultural implements. He was elected Mayor of Kearney, Neb., at the election of 1876, and has held the same by re-election since, excepting 1879. He located on his present place and began building on the corner of Tenth and Wyoming streets in October, 1873, completing a building 24x60 feet, two stories high, and a warehouse 40x50 feet. The store was the ninth building erected on that street. It was set on fire and burned, with his dwelling, on the night of February 27, 1878, by an incendiary, John Nelson, who is now serving out a sentence of twenty years in the State prison. Mr. Webb sells on an annual average $20,000 worth of agricultural implements. He was born in Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y., March 2, 1833. He followed a seafaring life from the age of nine to twenty-six, running away from home at the former age; consequently he has realized many events in the seaman's life which would fill volumes of interesting reading. He opened the sale of agricultural implements and merchandise at Indianapolis, Ind., doing a general business for fourteen years previous to going to Nebraska. During the war of the rebellion, he was engaged in the Government employ as conductor of transportation of live stock between Indianapolis and the Southern States. He has one son, Theron E., born June 11, 1859, by a former marriage. His son is a graduate of the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., and is at present practicing medicine in Shelton, Neb. He was again married, February 26, 1875, in Indianapolis, Ind., to Martha S. Hale, of Pittsboro, Hendricks Co., Ind. His first wife's maiden name was Rebecca A. Alexander, of Pittsboro, Hendricks Co., Ind. They were married February 16, 1858. His wife died February 11, 1863. Mr. Webb is a member of Rob Morris Lodge, No. 46. A., F. & A. M. He also assisted to organize the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 23, in the fall of 1881, and chartered the latter part of January, 1882. He is also a member of Mount Hebron Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar of Kearney, Neb.

HENRY A. WILHELMY, successor to H. Randles, dealer in groceries, queensware, etc., carries a stock equal to $4,000 to supply his trade. He located in Buffalo County, Neb., in February, 1876, on a farm, with his parents. He was born in Janesville, Wis., December 14, 1858; moved to Manchester, Iowa, and lived there until he came to Nebraska. He was married, December 24, 1879, to Miss Electa C. Pettis, of Kearney. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Masonic fraternities.

H. FRED WILEY, Cashier Buffalo County Bank, with Henry G. Wiley, President, and F. L. Gibbs, Assistant Cashier. The bank is owned by H. G. &. H. F. Wiley, and was organized and opened to the business public in June, 1879. The deposits equal from $30,000 to $60,000 annually. They do a general banking business. H. Fred Wiley located in Kearney in June, 1879, and immediately opened the banking business. He was born in Rockingham, Vt., in September, 1858; was raised on a farm; removed to Galva, Henry Co., Ill., and engaged as clerk in a bank about two years; then went to Woodhull, Ill., and engaged in the banking business, in company with his father, H. I. Wiley, until he came to Nebraska. They kept and owned what was known as the Farmers' Bank, in the latter place. He was married, in Galva., Ill., 1879, to Miss Lillie S. Clark, of the latter place. They have a son—Henry C. Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic order of Kearney.

GIBBON.

This town is located about twelve miles east of Kearney Junction, and is pleasantly situated on the south side of Wood River, between that stream and the Platte, which is some two miles distant. The town is in the center of one of the most fertile sections of the county. Between Wood and Platte Rivers is an unbroken extent of fertile bottom lands, while to the north the Wood River Valley is broad and fertile. The town is small, having a population of only about 200. It is, however, one of the most thriving towns on the line of the Union Pacific Railway, in proportion to its size. All branches of business are well represented, and merchants are in a prosperous condition. It is one of those staid, quiet towns that remind one of the prosperous villages of the Eastern States. There are none of the spasmodical bursts of excitement and reckless, rushing spirit manifested, such as are common in many small towns, and which are but ephemeral in their nature. Instead of this everything goes on in an even and business-like manner, and the citizens are prosperous and happy. The town is in the center of a thickly settled community, surrounded by well-tilled farms. Some of the most prosperous farmers in the county are located in this vicinity. But they are not content with making money alone, but have spent much time and labor, and evinced much taste and skill in beautifying these farms and making for themselves pleasant and comfortable homes, surrounded by forest and fruit trees.



RESIDENCES OF HENRY G. AND H. FRED WILEY, KEARNEY.

But this beautifying of homes is not confined to the adjacent farms. The citizens of the town, too, realized from the very first the importance of planting out trees and laying out their grounds in a neat and artistic manner, and, as a result, Gibbon is now one of the coziest and most home-like little villages in the county.

The quietness and attractiveness of the village in outward appearance are not the only qualities that recommend it to the visitor. Its citizens are of an exceptionally moral and intelligent class. Churches and schools thrive in their midst. Gibbon may be said to be the natural home of religious and educational institutions.

Gibbon was laid out and settlement commenced in April, 1871, by a colony from Ohio. This colony was organized in that State during the preceding winter, for the purpose of seeking homes in the then young State of Nebraska, and was composed of families of an exceptionally high grade of morality and intelligence. The colony was called the "Soldiers' Free-Homestead Temperance Colony," and, as its name would indicate, was made up largely of ex-soldiers and their families, and was under the leadership of Col. John Thorpe.

At the time of the arrival of this colony here, there was a side-track on the railroad, but no station and no settlement or habitation, except a small section-house in the vicinity, and, in fact, but comparatively few settlers in the county. In the early part of April, this colony arrived in the midst of one of the most terrific snow-storms ever known on the Western prairies. Having chartered cars to bring them to this point, upon reaching it, these cars were switched off on the above mentioned side-track, and their occupants left to provide for themselves the best they could on this lonely and then desolate prairie. This snow-storm continued for three days. The wind blew so violently and the storm was so cold and blinding that they dared not venture from the cars until both had subsided. After the storm ceased, the weather soon became warm and pleasant, but the party continued to live in these cars until they could erect temporary residences. The first telegraph station was established here, while they were still living in the cars, on a freight car on this side track; Charles Smith, who committed suicide in Omaha some years after, being sent here by the railroad company as the first telegraph operator and station agent. Smith disliked his position so much, however, that after three days he was relieved by James Ogilvie, who retained the position till March, 1881, when he died here. The car was not occupied as a station for many days, when the railroad company shipped in a small skeleton frame building, seven feet wide and nine feet long, which was used as a station for a short time, till a substantial depot was built. This band of pioneers of the colony, who first came, comprised eighty-five heads of families, many of whom were accompanied by their families at this time. Though termed a colony, they were bound together by no rules. There were no bonds between them other than their ties as old neighbors and friends, who had associated themselves together to found a home in Nebraska. After the storm had cleared away, they held a meeting on the prairie and unanimously agreed to stay here and work harmoniously together. This meeting was held on the spot where the office of D. P. Ashburne now stands, and every man who was the head of a family, or over twenty-one years of age, drew lots for a choice of claims. Eighty-five homestead claims were thus selected and duly entered in the Government Land Office. Though these homesteads were selected before they had examined the land closely and by casting lots, there were no dissensions, but all were satisfied. Improvements on these homesteads were commenced at once. Houses were erected and breaking of the prairie sod was at once begun. During the summer of 1871, these farms were all opened up in good shape. Of course, no crops, to speak of, could be raised that year on the newly-broken prairie sod. There were, however, many acres of corn planted on the newly-turned sod, and the efforts of these settlers were rewarded by a fair yield of sod corn. During the first year, a number of accessions were made to this settlement; others of their old neighbors, in Ohio, coming out and locating lands.

Immediately after the selection of land for farms was made, a town was laid out and named Gibbon. The town was laid out by John Thorpe and George Gilman, on the southeast quarter of Section 13, Town 9, and Range 14 west of the Sixth Principal Meridian. An addition to this was laid out by F. S. True, on the southeast quarter of Section 12, of the same town and range. The first building on the town site, except those of a temporary character, was a large hotel by Gilman, Thorpe & True.

At this time, the entire county comprised one school district, and efforts were at once made to organize Gibbon as a separate district. These efforts were successful, and, late in the spring, District No. 2 was formed, and, during the summer, school was taught at the residence of Mr. Wood, by Mrs. Chamberlain. August 15 of this year, the County Commissioners loaned the district $1,000 of the county money, at 5 per cent interest, to be used in the building of a schoolhouse. The building was soon commenced, and early in 1872, the schoolhouse was completed. This is the house now known as the Gibbon Primary School building.

The first birth in Gibbon was that of Gibbon Thorpe George, born in May, 1871; he was the son of L. D. George.

The first marriage was that of Oliver E. Thompson and Miss Clara E. Lou, during the fall of 1871, by Rev. J. N. Allen. Mr. Thompson and his wife still live near Gibbon.

The first death occurred during the summer of 1873. William Brady was accidentally killed while making brick for the Gibbon Court House.

The first store was opened in the spring of 1871, by L. D. George, in the building now owned and occupied by A. D. George.

The post office was established in the spring of 1871, and James Ogilvie was commissioned as the first Postmaster.

The first mill of any kind was the large flouring-mill of I. N. Davis & Co., built during the summer of 1872. It was located on Wood River, about one-fourth of a mile north of town, and is owned by I. N. Davis, of Milford, Mass., and J. H. Davis, of Gibbon. This mill is a very large one, with ample facilities for the manufacture of flour, and is kept running night and day, turning out immense quantities of the very best quality of flour. The mill has four run of buhrs.

In the spring of 1871, the county seat of Buffalo County was located at Gibbon, and the following year a large brick court house was erected, it being supposed that the location of the county seat at this point was for all time; but, in the fall of 1874, by a vote of the people, the county seat was removed to Kearney Junction. This court house was built at a cost of $22,000, and was some years after sold to the Gibbon School District for $2,200.

The first sermon preached at Gibbon was in the spring of 1871, soon after the settlement of the Ohio Colony here, by Rev. J. N. Allen, at the residence of Mr. Woods. From the foundation of the town, it has been noted for its moral and religious influences. There are now Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Congregational Church organizations. The Presbyterians alone have a church edifice. This church was built in 1875, and is a pleasant and well arranged structure. These churches are all in a prosperous condition, each having a good membership.

The Nebraska Baptist Seminary, the only school of this denomination in the State, is located here. The citizens of Gibbon secured the location of the school here by donating property valued at $16,000. The seminary building is the old brick court house, remodeled and refurnished to make it suitable for school purposes, and was presented by the citizens of Gibbon. The school was opened the 8th day of November, 1880, with Rev. George W. Read, Principal. The present year, there are 120 students enrolled. The seminary course embraces a period of three years. The faculty is composed of Rev. George W. Read, Principal, teacher of Latin and history; Rev. George Sutherland, teacher of Greek, philosophy and civil government, and Miss Emma C. Bulkley, teacher of mathematics and English grammar. There is also a preparatory department, of which Miss Anna E. Ball is Principal. A literary society in connection with the institution is well conducted, and meets once each week. A young people's prayer-meeting is held each Sunday evening before church service. Special efforts are made by the faculty to develop the moral as well as the mental faculties of the students.

The condition of society in this village is very superior. Rowdies are seldom, if ever, seen. There is no saloon in the town and never has been. Its quietness and morality remind one of the old Puritan villages of New England.

Though the business houses are but few, a great deal of business is transacted. There are two general merchandise stores, one hardware store, two drug stores, one millinery establishment, one blacksmith shop, a wagon shop, a lumber yard, a coal yard, two grain elevators and one good hotel. There are three physicians, two insurance agents, one real estate agent, but no lawyers. The only paper published here is the *Nebraska Visitor*, a religious and family newspaper, the organ of the Baptist denomination for the State of Nebraska. Its publication was commenced November 1, 1881. G. W. Read and George Sutherland are the editors. The *Visitor* is published monthly.

George W. Read was born near Frankfort, Ky., January 16, 1843; was brought up on a farm; was a member of the Kentucky State Guards, in 1860 and 1861; enlisted in Company C, Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, May 27, 1862; was wounded at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862; mustered out of service September 8, 1862; took part in the chase of Gen. John Morgan, through Indiana and Ohio, in July, 1863; re-enlisted, December 19, 1863, in Company H, Indiana Cavalry; mustered out September 8, 1865, health broken down; recuperated until December, 1866. United with the Baptist Church November 28, 1866; then entered the high school at Dupont, Ind.; entered Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill., October 3, 1867; was ordained to the ministry at Kinmundy, Ill., June 11, 1871; entered the pastorate of Clayton Baptist Church January 26, 1872. He was married to Miss Mattie J. Torbet, of Dupont, Ind., April 30, 1872. Became pastor of Union Avenue Baptist Church, Litchfield, Ill., December, 1875. The loss of his two children and the broken health of his wife, caused resignation and removal to Peru, Neb., as missionary pastor of the Baptist Church, December, 1876. He founded the Nebraska Baptist Seminary, and removed to Gibbon October 1, 1880; Principal of the school and pastor of the Baptist Church since that time. Began the publication of the *Nebraska Visitor* November, 1881.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

S. C. AYER, druggist and dealer in a general line of drugs, paints, oils, cigars and tobacco, opened the business in 1880, and carries a stock worth $2,000. He located in Gibbon April 7, 1871. He engaged in railroading in Illinois on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad one year, then returned to Gibbon and engaged in farming a short time; clerked in a store some time, and was appointed Postmaster in the spring of 1874, keeping a small stock of groceries in the meantime until the fall of 1875. He was then elected County Clerk and Clerk of the District Court, and by re-election held the same until January, 1880. He then was engaged in the law office of S. L. Savidge, in Kearney, Neb., until September, 1880. He served one term in the Nebraska Legislature in 1881–82. He was born in Newbury, N. H., November 13, 1848. He was married in Newport, N. H., August 30, 1871, to Miss Alice J. Fletcher, of the latter city. They have four children—Frank A., Agnes G., Fred C., David A. (deceased) and Sadie L. He is a member of Rob Morris Lodge, No. 46, A., F. & A. M.

WILLIAM T. BEATTY, farmer, P. O. Gibbon; located in Gibbon, October, 1872; purchased a hotel, which he conducted about three years; during this time he took up a homestead five miles northwest of Gibbon. After leaving the hotel he moved on the farm and cultivated the same about three years. He then moved to his present location, purchasing the same, and erecting his dwelling in the fall of 1878, adjoining the village plat on the northeast. He owns a fine tract of eighty acres of land, one and one-half miles east of the village. He was born in Clermont County, Ohio, September 11, 1817; was brought up on a farm; made a trip over the great plains in 1852, to California, and remained in the latter State two years, engaged in mining; returned to Ohio in 1854, and engaged in farming until July, 1861, when he received a commission as Captain of Company C, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Ivy Mountain in East Kentucky and Perryville, Ky., at which battle he received a ball through his right limb and seven balls through his clothes; was confined in the hospital three months; reported to his command in Murfreesboro, Tenn., with a commission as Major, and participated in the battle of Chickamauga, having command of the regiment, where he received three wounds, his horse being shot under him, and was left by Gen. Thomas as a forlorn hope, with orders to hold the position at all hazards. He held the same until he was surrounded and captured, and was held prisoner a year and seven days, being confined in Libby Prison and stockade, at Macon, Ga., and the jail in Charleston, N. C. He was exchanged at Atlanta, Ga. There was a commission awaiting him for Lieutenant Colonel, but he never served under it; was mustered out in Columbus, Ohio, November 10, 1864. He returned home to Cincinnati, Ohio, sold out, and moved to Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind., and farmed five years; sold out and came to Gibbon, Neb., in 1872. He was married in Clermont County, Ohio, June 28, 1838, to Miss Miriam Everson, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have five children—Mary E., Benjamin E., Acenith A., John M. and George S. They are all married, and the two oldest are living in Ohio; the next two in North Platte, Neb., and the other one living in Gibbon.

BENJAMIN F. CRAIG, teacher in the State Reform School, Kearney, Neb., first located in Gibbon June 1, 1871, and engaged in various occupations, making farming his principal business, settling there with his parents. He was born in Washington County, Ohio, June 27, 1856. His people moved to Pennsboro, W. Va, and lived there until 1871, after which they moved to Gibbon, Neb. The subject of this sketch began teaching at the age of twenty-one, and has always been identified with the successful teachers in his vicinity. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Gibbon, Neb.

J. H. DAVIS, of the firm of I. N. & J. H. Davis, proprietors of the Gibbon Flouring Mills. The above mills were erected in the summer of 1878, and began operating the same in November of the same year with a capacity of 75,000 bushels of wheat or 1,500 barrels of flour per year. The mill contains four run of stones; the building is 32x24, with an L 32x26 feet, twenty feet posts and two stories high, with a basement ten feet high. The water power has a head of eleven feet. Mr. Davis located in Gibbon in July, 1878, and began the erection of the above mills, and has been engaged in the milling business since. He was born in Whitingham, Vt., May 6, 1848; was raised on a farm until eighteen years of age, at which time he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, served about a year. He re-enlisted in the Second Massachusetts Light Artillery, was transferred to the Sixth Light Artillery, and served until the close of the war, and was mustered out in New Orleans, La., June, 1865. During his service in infantry he was in the siege of Port Hudson, and defense of New Orleans in artillery. He engaged in contracting and building a year; worked in a grist-mill two years; was proprietor of a boot and shoe store a year, and a general store one and a half years; then worked for a boot and shoe box manufactory; was promoted to overseer, and held the same until he came to Nebraska. He was a member of the Nebraska State Legislature in 1879–80. He was married in Colerain, Mass., in 1864, to Miss Emily Avery, of the latter place. They have two children—Emma L. and Roy A. He is a member of Commandery and Chapter Lodges of Kearney A., F. & A. M.

DAVID M. FULMER, farmer, P. O. Gibbon, bought land in Gibbon in August, 1879, being there on a visit at that date. He soon returned to Syracuse, N. Y., and moved his family to the above place in February, 1880, and located. He now owns 400 acres of fine land adjoining the village site, 320 acres of which is under plow. He was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., February 4, 1831, and was raised on a farm. He owned and operated a farm in the East until ten years previous to settling in Nebraska. He then moved into Marcellus, N. Y., and followed mercantile business. He was married in Onondaga County, N. Y., April 21, 1858, to Miss Ellen E. Longstreet, of the latter county. Mrs. Fulmer was born September 10, 1838. They have five children—Charley E. and Henry E., both teachers of good standing, Clark A., Minnie L. and Nellie E. Mr. Fulmer and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

AMOS D. GEORGE, dealer in general merchandise, opened the business in January, 1879, and carries about $7,000 worth of stock. He first located on a homestead, one mile east of Gibbon, in September, 1871, and still has his farm carried on, with 140 acres under cultivation. He was born in Sunapee, N. H., January 25, 1836; was raised on a farm until he was eighteen years old; then engaged in the mercantile business eighteen years in Boston, Mass. He came directly to Nebraska from Massachusetts. He was married in Marlboro, Mass., in November, 1859, to Miss Lucy M. Chipman, of the latter place. They had two children—M. Edith, now married to Mr. George E. Nathecut, now living in Texas. His wife died in 1868. He married again, November 25, 1869, Miss Abbie M. March, of Bangor, Me. They have four children—Hattie A., Earnest C., Arthur M. and Lucy M. He and his family are members of the Baptist Church. He is one of the Trustees of the Baptist State Seminary, located in a very fine large brick building in Gibbon.

DR. D. H. HITE, located in Columbus, Neb., in May, 1878, and practiced in company with Dr. T. A. Pinckney until October 3, 1878, when he moved to Gibbon and opened a drug store, and continued practice until January 1, 1882 He has now given up practice and keeps a general line of drugs. He was born in Bedford County, Penn., August 15, 1841. He attended school until the rebellion broke out, and enlisted June 1, 1863, in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Kelley's Ford and Mine Run campaign. Was mustered out in July, 1865. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. L. F. Butler, of East Freedom, Blair County, Penn., where he remained four and one-half years, and during the time attended two courses of lectures at the University of Philadelphia, Penn., graduating from the latter institution June 1, 1868, attending a course of lectures at the Michigan University in Ann Arbor, Mich., in the winter of 1869–70, then practiced medicine in Rainsburg, Penn., until June, 1878, then came to Nebraska. He was married in St. Clairsville, Bedford County, Penn., October, 1871, to Miss Nettie Ake, of the latter place. They have two daughters—Nellie and Maggie.

WILLIAM H. KELLEY, dealer in harness, trunks and saddles, opened the business June 6, 1873. Carries a stock worth about $400. He located on a farm near Gibbon April 7, 1871, and followed farming until he opened his present business. He still has his farm cultivated, of which there are about eighty acres improved. He was born on the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea, April 24, 1819. He served an apprenticeship at the harness trade in Liverpool, Eng. Came to America in 1845; first settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked at his trade five years. He afterward worked as a journeyman in many localities; also followed the lakes as a sailor three years. Then followed his trade until 1861, then enlisted in Company G, Fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served in that company three years. Discharged June 30, 1864. He participated in the campaign from Yorktown to Harrison's Landing, on the James River, second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness and Petersburg. He enlisted in Company K, Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry; participated in the storming of Petersburg and Lee's surrender. Was mustered out November 14, 1865, in Richmond, Va. He afterward followed working at his trade, and finally opened business in Chardon, Ohio, in 1869, and continued until April, 1871, and came to Nebraska.

JAMES E. KELSEY, of Gibbon, dealer in lumber and grain, opened business in September, 1879. Does a good grain business. Carries stock of lumber worth $3,000, of all kinds. He first located in Gibbon in the fall of 1871 on a homestead, and has had his farm cultivated since. Has been Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and Assessor about five years, and County Coroner some time. He was born in Tunbridge, Orange Co., Vt. May 18, 1834, moved to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in the spring of 1839 with his parents. He was raised on a farm until he was twenty-one years old; taught school in Sauk County, Wis., two winters. He then went to Owatonna, Minn., and farmed until the spring of 1860. He returned to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and remained until September, 1861. Enlisted September 14, 1861, in Company K, Sixtieth New York Volunteer Infantry. Was promoted September 16, 1862, to Second Lieutenant, afterward to First Lieutenant, and held the same. Participated in the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg and campaign to Atlanta, Ga. Discharged October 31, 1864, returned to St. Lawrence County and engaged in farming until the spring of 1871. He was married in the latter county, New York, in 1868, to Miss Welthia A. Kelsey, of the latter county, New York.

DR. JOSIAH SLICK, physician and surgeon, located in Albion, Neb., in March, 1878, where he practiced his profession until September 1, 1878, then practiced in Sidney, Neb., six months, when he received the appointment of special surgeon in Maj. C. Mauck's expedition to Indian Territory. He resigned and went back to Sidney, and remained from October, 1878, until February, 1879. Resumed practice until May 24, 1879, and went to Livermore, Larimer County, Colo., and remained until September 1, 1879, when he located at Gibbon, Neb., where he has since practiced his profession with the best of success. He was born in Bedford County, Penn., September 10, 1843. He began the study of medicine in Washington, D. C., while he was in the army. He enlisted July 4, 1861, in Company H, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Was a non-commissioned officer of his company. He was a gallant soldier, participating in thirty-three battles and skirmishes. Was wounded three times. Was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and was transferred to Gen. B. F. Butler's staff as Acting Assistant Quartermaster, and was soon promoted to First Lieutenant, then to Regimental Quartermaster. He was then assigned to the One Hundred and Seventh United States Colored Troops, and was soon promoted to Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. He was then mustered out in Louisville, Ky., December 4, 1866. He then went to Washington, D. C., and entered the Quartermaster General's Office as clerk, and pursued his medical studies, in the mean time at the National Medical College of Washington, D. C., from which institution he graduated in March, 1869. He then practiced under the direction of the Board of Health as county physician and vaccinating surgeon until 1873. He then went to Swede Point, Iowa, and opened practice, and continued until March, 1874, then moved to Saylorsville, Iowa, and practiced until March, 1878. He was married in Wilmington, N. C., April 23, 1865, to Miss Agnes Sellers, of the latter city. His wife died February 8, 1865. He was married again September 10, 1866, to Miss Carrie Ferris, of Fairfax Court House. They have four children—Barnett B., James A. G., Bessie and Jessie, the latter two being twins of great promise. The Doctor is a member of Sumner Post, No. 7, G. A. R., of Sidney, Neb. The Doctor has a successful practice worth $3,500 per year.

SHELTON.

This pleasant little town is located on the right bank of the Wood River. The river forms the northern boundary of the village. To the north of this stream the valley extends back for a long distance, and forms a region at once beautiful to look upon and at the same time comprises the most fertile of Buffalo County lands. South from Shelton is a broad and fertile valley, extending to the Platte River, about three miles distant.

The town is in the extreme eastern part of the county, and has many historical associations in the early history of the county. This was the very center of the Mormon settlement, made in 1858, and the identical spot where Joseph E. Johnson settled that year and started his ranche and gardening interests; the very place where he at that early day planted one of the largest and most magnificent flower gardens ever west of the Mississippi River. His log house was located where the residence of B. F. Sammons now stands, and here he started his newspaper, the *Huntsman's Echo*, twenty-four years ago. In this log house was his place of business, from which he sold his newspapers and gardening products to the hundreds of emigrants and freighters who passed almost daily. The grove of large trees in the northeastern part of the town was planted by him. This was the very center of the settlement on Wood River, which has existed here for a quarter of a century. Here, also, was the original farm and residence of Patrick Walsh, one of the leading spirits in the organization of the county, as well as the proprietor of the town of Shelton, which, as a village, is but a few years old. Walsh, it will be remembered, at one time filled with credit to himself nearly all the most important offices of the county, having been elected to one of them and deputized or appointed to the others. Many amusing stories are told of him, among which is a narrative of the manner by which Shelton was so named. Soon after the first settlements here, a post office was established and called Wood River Center. After this a post office was established a few miles east of here, in Hall County, and called Wood River. As a natural consequence, there was much annoyance and difficulty in the receipt of mail, as very frequently mail matter destined to one office was sent to the other through mistake, from the similarity of the names. Some time after the organization of Buffalo County, in addition to attending to his duties, managing the affairs of the county in the different offices he occupied, Walsh was Postmaster at Wood River Center, and, having been annoyed so much in receiving the Wood River mail through mistake, in a moment of honest Irish indignation, he wrote a brief and concise note to the Postmaster General, about in the following words: "To the Postmaster General: Sir—You are hereby notified that, as there is another post office in the State named Wood River, the name of Wood River Center is changed to Shelton, and you will please govern yourself accordingly," and signed his name officially as Postmaster. Upon receipt of this letter, the Post Office Department, either charmed with the audacity of the Postmaster, or, seeing the similarity of the names, changed the name to Shelton without further correspondence.

Though a settlement of importance, previous to 1879, there was no railroad depot here and no town laid out. There was a side-track from the railroad here, but the trains did not stop, more than to slacken speed to throw off mail. In March of that year, however, the services of Simon Murphy were secured as surveyor, and Patrick Walsh laid out a town on his farm, where he had lived for seventeen years. This was the northwest quarter of Section 1, Town 9 and Range 13, west of the Sixth Principal Meridian. This is one-half a mile from the line of Hall County. Additions to this town site were soon laid out by the Union Pacific Rialroad Company and by Sergt. Michael Coady, of Fort Omaha. The latter owns about 200 acres of land adjoining the town on the east.

After the location of the town, a depot was built and Shelton made rapid progress, and it was only a short time until the lots were nearly all disposed of. The village is still small, but is pleasantly situated and an immense amount of business is done here. The population at the present time is about 500, and among this number are several that settled in this vicinity more than twenty years ago, among whom is Ed Oliver, who located about one mile west of here, July 4, 1860, and has been engaged in the mercantile business where Shelton now is since 1870.

Among the old landmarks of the early settlement along Wood River, is an old building in ruins, half log and half dug-out, and situated near the residence of Patrick Walsh, near Wood River, in the northern part of the village. Another is the building now occupied as a drug store by Hostetler Bros., which is the first real business house ever erected here, and which was occupied by Ed Oliver as a business house for a long time. It is now owned by A. F. Bills.

There are now about twenty business houses here, all doing a heavy trade. Shelton, though small, is one of the best grain-shipping points between Grand Island and Kearney Junction.

The only flouring-mill is owned and operated by J. R. George. A fine quality of flour is made.

The hotels are two in number and well conducted. The Commercial House is kept by H. S. Colby. A. D. Burrow is proprietor of the Shelton Hotel.

The professions are represented by two physicians, one attorney, one editor and three ministers of the Gospel.

A bank was started in the spring of 1882, and is doing a good business.

The Methodist Episcopal Church have a large and strong organization. They have just completed a large and well-furnished church edifice. Rev. J. Marsh is the pastor.

The Presbyterian Church has a good organization. Rev. J. G. Tate is pastor.

The Congregational Church is well represented in the village and vicinity. Rev. J. N. Allen is pastor.

There is a large and flourishing union Sunday school, with J. N. Allen, Superintendent.

The public school is in a flourishing condition. The greatest care has ever been exerted to procure good teachers. The school now comprises two departments.

A Masonic society, A., F. & A. M., has just been organized, and is in a flourishing condition. The lodge has erected during the present year a large and substantial building to be used as a Masonic hall.

The first newspaper established was the Shelton *Clarion*, the first number of which was issued in December, 1879, and was continued, having changed editors two or three times until October, 1880, when it was purchased by H. A. McNew, who changed its name to the Shelton *Clipper*, which he has continued to publish ever since that time. The *Clipper* is a six-column, quarto size paper, ably edited, published every Saturday; it has a good circulation, and is Republican in politics.

H. A. McNew, editor of the *Clipper*, was born in Rockcastle County, Ky., February 24, 1860. He came to Nebraska with his parents, in November of 1870, and lived with them and attended school until 1873. At this time, at the age of thirteen years, early in May, he entered the office of the Kearney *Daily Press* to learn the printer's trade. He remained here with the Eatons until they sold to W. C. Holden, in 1879. Here he gained the confidence of his employers to such an extent that he had charge of the office for some time. After leaving the *Press* office, he contemplated going into the cattle business, and spent his time prospecting until March, 1880, when he went into the *Clarion* office, and, in October of the same year, he purchased the paper and began the publication of the *Clipper*, which he has since continued.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THERON F. ALLEN, farmer, located on northwest quarter of Section 11, Township 9, Range 13, Shelton Township, in November, 1878. He also owns forty acres on Section 10 and eighty acres on Section 13. He engages largely in farming and raises some stock. He was born in Erie County, Penn., February 28, 1844; was raised on a farm. He went to Illinois and worked at farming in Boone and Ogle Counties four years; returned to Pennsylvania and farmed about eight years; then came to Nebraska. He was married, in Boone County, Ill., November 17, 1870, to Miss Ellen M. Stall, who was born in Norway March 15, 1848. Her parents came to America when she was six years of age, and settled in Illinois. They have three children—Albert, Frank and Edgar. He is a member of the School Board of his district and a member of the Buffalo County Agricultural Society.

HENRY S. COLBY, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, which he erected in the fall of 1879; size of the same is 24x70 and two stories high, with a wing, of the same height, 26x50; contains thirty-five rooms and can accommodate seventy-five guests. He located five miles north of Shelton, on a homestead, February 7, 1872, where he followed farming until he began the erection of his hotel in Shelton. He was born in Monroe County, N. Y., April 27, 1836. He lived in that vicinity until the rebellion broke out. He then enlisted in Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the following battles: First and Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville, the seven days' fight in front of Richmond (Va.), Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Ann River and Cold Harbor, being wounded five times in the latter battle, three of which were very severe. He was kept in Washington Hospital from June 3, 1864, to February 6, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge. He went to Chicago, Ill., and remained a year, then became engaged in railroading on Michigan Southern; afterward engaged in lumber business three years on the line of the Michigan Central at Mattawan. He then returned to Chicago, and went into the employ of different lumber companies until he came to Shelton, Neb. He was married, in 1855, in Orleans County, N. Y., to Miss Helen M. Webb, of the latter county. They have two children—Frederick E. and Ida E., now both married and living in Michigan. He was again married, in 1871, to Miss Lucinda H. Smith, a native of Cattaraugus County, N. Y. They have one son—Frank V. Mr. C. is a member of Joe Hooker Post, No. 28, G. A. R. He has filled several town offices, such as Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, etc.

JASON R. GEORGE, proprietor of the Shelton Flouring Mill. The original mill was erected by Mr. G. in the fall of 1873, the size of which was 24x36 and two and a half stories high. He has added a new building, 24x40, and three and a half stories high, containing four run of stone, with a capacity of seventy-five barrels in twenty-four hours and from twenty to forty bushels of feed per hour at the same time. Mr. G. also erected a mill, in the summer of 1881, on Beaver Creek, Buffalo County, 24x36 and two and a half stories high, with a capacity of fifty barrels in twenty-four hours. His Shelton mill cost $17,000. The latter mill cost $5,500, including 176 acres of land. He came to Gibbon July 4, 1871, took a homestead and finally located in 1872. He was born in New Boston, N. H., December 16, 1843. He first learned the trade of shoe-cutting in Marlboro, Mass., where he worked four years. He enlisted, September 4, 1861, in Company B, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, and served four years and four months; participated in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, seven days' battle at Richmond, second battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded and discharged. He enlisted, September 24, 1863, in Company F, Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He was mustered out September 18, 1865. He was married, in Lowell, Mass., October 16, 1867, to Miss Mary F. Packard, of the latter city. They have seven children—Leon, Mamie F., Walter R., Albion O., Theron, Marshall and Ethel V. Mr. G. is a member of Jo Hooker Post, No. 28, and occupies the office of Senior Vice.

M. A. HOSTETLER, firm Hostetler Brothers, dealers in general line drugs and groceries, notions, etc., opened the business in March, 1879; carry at present $3,000 stock. There are four men employed in the business. He located in Lowell, Neb., in the spring of 1878, where he engaged in similar business as above noted about a year; then moved his stock to Shelton and opened the business. He was born in Green County, Wis., February 7, 1857; was raised on a farm. He was married, in Shelton, Neb., September, 1880, to Miss Ella Doggett, of Hillsboro, Ohio.

E. O. HOSTETLER, firm of Hostetler Brothers, located in Lowell, Neb., in the spring of 1876 and engaged in the mercantile business, and remained a number of years; then moved to Shelton and opened business. He was born in Holmes County, Ohio, July 26, 1854; was raised on a farm, and followed that business until he came to Nebraska. He was married, in Waverly, Iowa, January 19, 1880, to Miss Laurene Harmon, of the latter place. They have one daughter—Arlie Mae, born December 13, 1881. The above brothers occupy a double store and carry on a fine business.

HARRISON A. LEE, farmer, came to Buffalo County, Neb., in April, 1873, and located on Section 15, Township 9, Range 13, Union Pacific Railway land, all of which he now owns and has well improved. He believes in raising a variety of crops, but makes corn the principal one. having in the present season about two hundred and twenty-five acres; has also a large herd of fine stock, in which he is quite a dealer. Section 15 is finely located in the Platte Valley, between the Platte and Wood Rivers, and is two and a half miles from Shelton Station, Union Pacific Railway. Mr. Lee was born in Farmington, Trumbull Co., Ohio, October 4, 1837; was raised and lived on a farm until December 7, 1861, on which day he enlisted in Company D, Sixth Regiment Ohio Cavalry, as Bugler. He served about a year. During that time, he was under Gen. Fremont, in Western Virginia; participated in the second battle of Bull Run and the battle at Centerville, Va. He re-enlisted, in 1864, in the One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio Infantry and was commissioned First Lieutenant in Company H of that regiment. He participated in the battle of Keller's bridge, near Cynthiana, Ky., where he was taken prisoner, with his regiment, on the the 11th day of June, 1864, by the rebel Gen. Morgan. Fortunately, Gen. Burbridge was close at hand, and compelled the rebel General to disgorge his prisoners, and they reached the Union lines at Augusta, on the Ohio River. He was married, in North Bloomfield, Trumbull Co., Ohio, December 19, 1865, to Miss Mary C. Snyder, who was born in Brookfield, Trumbull Co., Ohio, October 3, 1838. They have one daughter—Louisa, born January 2, 1872. He is a member of the Robert Morris Lodge of Masons at Kearney. He served three years as County Commissioner of Buffalo County. He is at present, and has been since its organization, President of the Buffalo County Agricultural Society. He was one of the committee that came out with Mr. John Thorp to select a location for the Soldiers' Homestead Colony from West Farmington, Ohio. They arrived at Gibbon February 27, 1871, and being favorably impressed with its location, as well as the appearance of the surrounding country, it was decided to come to Gibbon.

HENRY CLAY McNEW, publisher and proprietor of the Shelton *Clipper*. The office was opened and the first paper was published December 1, 1879, by A. C. Edwards, under the style of the Shelton *Clarion*, and continued until October 10, 1880, under that style. Mr. McNew became proprietor in May of the same year. His paper has a circulation of 625. The size is a six-column quarto, eight-page paper. The present proprietor first located in Columbus, Neb., in November, 1870, and engaged in various occupations until 1871, when he went to Kearney, Neb., and remained until the spring of 1873. He then began learning the printer's trade in the *Press* office, and continued until September, 1879, then went to the *Nonpareil* office, and in different locations until he became proprietor as above stated. He was born near Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle Co., Ky., February 27, 1860. He has taken an active part in politics in his county and State.

GEORGE MISNER, farmer, located on Section 24, Township 10, Range 13, in Shelton Precinct, Buffalo County, on a homestead of eighty acres, April 1, 1871, and began breaking the prairie and farming, turning over eighty acres of sod the first year, and the year following he broke up 240 acres, and has now 1,500 acres under cultivation, and employs four men. With the latter's help, and his assistance, they produced 8,000 bushels of wheat and 16,000 bushels of corn in 1875. He has not missed a crop since he has been in the State, and now owns 3,000 acres of fine land. He is now making stock-raising a specialty, and owns at present 500 head of cattle of all kinds, and will turn off 120 head of beeves in the spring of 1882. He was born in Germany March 19, 1848; came to America with his parents in 1847, and settled in Troy, N. Y.; moved to Tama County, Iowa, in 1855. He has always followed farming. He was married in Shelton, Neb., in October, 1877, to Miss Rachel Fieldgrove, of Pennsylvania. They have two daughters—Eldora and Elnora.

F. H. MORE, firm of More & Wood, dealers in general merchandise. Opened the business in June, 1879, under the firm name of More & Nethercut; continued until November, 1881, and changed to the present style. Their average stock equals about $6,000. They employ four men. He located in Shelton at the time of opening the above trade. He was born in Marathon, Cortland Co., N. Y., September 19, 1853, was raised on a farm until seventeen years of age; then taught school four years, after which he followed book-keeping until he came to Nebraska. He was married at Geneva Lake, Walworth Co., Wis., January, 1880, to Miss Nellie E. Barbour, of the latter city.

GEORGE MORTIMER, agent for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Shelton, Neb., located in the above village in January, 1876, where he has since been agent. He was the first Justice of the Peace and one of the first Village Trustees. He located in Omaha in 1875, and was night train dispatcher for the Union Pacific Company about a year. He was born in Murfield, Eng., December 22, 1845; came to America. arriving in New York City August 22, 1863, and followed railroading fourteen years; learned operating in 1867. He was married in Cortland, N. Y., September 10, 1873, to Miss Rose Copeland, of the latter city. Her father, G. N. Copeland, is President of the First National Bank of Homer, N. Y. They have one son, George N. Mr. Mortimer is one of the foremost men in the State to breed and raise fine cattle. Owns and cultivates over 1,000 acres of choice land near town.

EDWARD OLIVER, dealer in general merchandise, coal, etc. Opened the business in the fall of 1872, and carries a stock to the value of $6,000. He first located in Wood River (now Shelton) July 4, 1860, and engaged in farming and stock-raising, chopping wood and hauling the same, trading with emigrants, and anything he could find to do to make a living until he engaged in his present business. He has consequently seen the country expand from a wild prairie where he has killed Buffalo and other wild game. He was born in Manchester, Eng., June 3, 1836, came to America, leaving Liverpool March 31, 1860, and arriving in New York City May 1, then coming almost directly to his present location. He was married at Wood River, December 31, 1862, to Miss Sarah Owen, a native of Wales. Mr. Oliver has been County Commissioner of Buffalo County two terms; served one term as County Treasurer. He is a member of I. O. O. F. of Gibbon, and I. O. G. T. of Shelton.

GEORGE SMITH, farmer, located in Shelton Precinct in the fall of 1871. Moved his family in July, 1872, [illegible] located on Section 27, Union Pacific Railroad land. He now owns [illegible]0 acres, 210 of which is improved. He has twenty acres of fine growing cultivated timber. He is engaged quite largely in stock-raising. He was born in Lawrence County, Penn., April 4, 1833, was raised on a farm and followed farming until he came to Nebraska. He spent three or four years in California in mining, etc. He was married in Lawrence County, Penn., in 1859, to Miss Nancy Fisher, who was born in Lawrence County, Penn., October 25, 1835. They have five children—William J. (now married and farming in Buffalo County), Melvina (now married to Mr. George Barrett and farming in the latter county), Andrew E., Joseph and Ida Jane at home.

JOHN SMITH, of the firm of John Smith & Sons, dealers in all kinds of agricultural implements, wagons and buggies, opened the business in the fall of 1879. He located two and one-half miles northwest of Shelton, on a homestead of 160 acres, in April, 1870, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He now owns 200 acres of fine agricultural land. He was born in Lawrence County, Penn., June 28, 1834; was brought up on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he began to learn the shoemaker's trade, which he followed until he enlisted, August 28, 1861, in Company F, One Hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; participated in the battles of Hilton Head, James Island, S. C., when he was taken prisoner June 3, 1862; was confined four months and paroled, and went to Annapolis, Md. He rejoined his regiment at Fredricksburg, Va., afterward participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., and Knoxville, Tenn. He then re-enlisted and came home on a furlough; afterward joined the army of the Potomac under Gen. U. S. Grant, and was in the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna River, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, until the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee; was mustered out in Harrisburg, Penn., July 28, 1865. He then engaged in the boot and shoe trade in Lawrence County, Penn., which he followed until 1870. He was married in December, 1855, to Miss Sarah Fox, of Harmony, Butler Co., Penn. They have three children—Horatio K., James H., married and living on the homestead, and Albert, deceased. Mrs. Smith died in 1868. Mr. Smith was married again, in 1869, to Miss Sarah Fox Busby, of Lawrence County, Penn. Mr. Smith is a member of Jo Hooker Post, No. 28, G. A. R.; also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Shelton. Residence and business in Block Number 1, Shelton, Neb.

SHELTON BANK opened in Shelton, Buffalo Co., Neb., April 3, 1882, and doing a regular banking business, with J. M. Coleman, President, and A. A. Leachey, Cashier. A. A. Leachey was born in Lancaster County, Penn., August 23, 1852; lived in his native country until 1874; attended the Millersville College two different years; went to Iowa City, Iowa, and entered the Law Department of the Iowa State University and graduated in June, 1875. His diploma is an admission to the bar in the latter State and all the courts of Nebraska. After graduating, he entered into copartnership with D. W. Bruckport, of Independence, Iowa, in the practice of law, until 1876; remained at home until the spring of 1877; then located in Vail, Crawford Co., Iowa, and practiced law until he came to Shelton, Neb.

B. P. THOMPSON, dealer in agricultural implements of all kinds, opened the business in the spring of 1878, locating in Shelton in September of that year, building the first grain warehouse in the village, and was the first dealer in grain, lumber and coal, which business he followed until the fall of 1881. He was born in County Leeds, Canada West, August 15, 1837, and was raised on a farm. He moved to Belle Plaine, Iowa, in 1868, and engaged in grain buying and general produce, which business he followed until he sold out and came to Shelton, Neb. He was married in his native place, in 1862, to Miss Theresa C. Bradley, of the same place. They have two children—Addie C. and Edith L. Mr. Thompson is favorably known as a business man.

CHARLES H. WOOD, firm of More & Wood, dealers in general merchandise. He was born in Wheaton, Du Page Co., Ill., December 6, 1854; was raised on a farm. He went to Lake County, Cal., in October, 1875, and there engaged in the grocery business until March, 1880, when he came to Shelton, Neb., and became a partner in the above-named firm. They are energetic young men and deserve the patronage of the substantial public who are in want of any thing in the line of general merchandise.

ELM CREEK.

This is a station on the Union Pacific Railroad, in the extreme western part of the county. There is one store and a post office here, also something of a market for farm products. This is one of the oldest established stations on this line of railroad, and for a long time a railroad eating-house was located here.

One of the earliest settlers was Charles Davis, who was here previous to the organization of the county, and kept the railroad eating-house. He was for some time one of the county officers, the leading man of his time in the western part of the county, and was well known among the old settlers throughout the State. He died here in 1877.

The country surrounding Elm Creek is settled by a thrifty class of farmers, and will, from prospects, at no distant day, become one of the thriving towns of the county.

Stevenson and Odessa are merely railroad stopping-places, with a side-track.

BUTLER COUNTY.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

BUTLER County is located in the eastern part of Nebraska, lying about fifty-one miles west of the Missouri River, 350 miles from the western boundary of the State, and about midway between north and south. Its northern border is washed by the Great Platte River, which separates it from Colfax and Platte Counties; and it is bounded on the east by Saunders County; south by Seward and west by Polk. It has a climate cool enough for wheat and all northern productions, and sufficiently mild for the growth of fruit, vegetables and coarser cereals of southern localities. In altitude, it is 1,500 feet above sea level, and the contiguousness of the great plains guarantees the continual presence of a pure and constantly moving atmosphere. It is quite regular in shape, being square in all but its northern face, where the high-water mark of the southern shore of the Platte forms the legal boundary line. In area it comprises about 377,600 acres, 500 acres of which are wild forest land and upward of 10,000 tame forest and fruit trees, and the soil is tillable and fertile to the highest degree. It is watered by the Platte, the Blues, the Oaks, Skull, Bone, Wilson, Deer, Plum and other minor streams, together with their numerous branches. Well water is obtainable at a depth of from ten to sixty feet. In an irregular line from four to six miles south from the Platte, the bluffs or breaks spring suddenly up from the level plain, affording a landscape view of surpassing beauty and one peculiarly different from any view east of the Missouri. After pitching and tossing about promiscuously, these ridges and the interadjacent ravines cease, quite abruptly, yet seeming to blend all at once in the perfectly level table-land, unsurpassed in loveliness in any State.

The contrast presented is most enchanting. Away to the southward and eastward lie the beautiful and charming valleys of the Big Blue and the Oak, marked in summer time by a thread-like continuation of green groves and plum thickets, winding in and out and through the nude plains. Approaching these, after crossing the table-land proper, a broad expanse of moderately rolling surface meets the eye, stretching out to the southward as far as it can reach, and including a region most admirably adapted to pasturage and agriculture.

According to received theories this portion has been three times under water—first, in common with the whole earth, under a universal ocean; next, beneath an immense North American inland sea, formed by the bulging up of the Rocky and Appalachian Mountain systems, and finally under a lake of a few hundred miles long, north and south, and somewhat narrower east and west, formed by the general upheaval of the entire continent. Anterior to all this, an island had existed in the universal ocean, whose western shore was not far east of this locality; so that, as it transpires, ancient Butler County occupied a position of honor, near the wave-washed shore, in the old original "Pacific," of the inland sea and the lake, their shore line being common and running in a north and south direction through Saunders County. The surface of the table-land is, approximately, 120 feet above the level of the Platte Valley, or bottom, and overlies the great common sand-bed of the ancient sea or lake. This quicksand stratum is often struck by spade and well auger, in the extreme western portion of the county, always at a depth of about ninety feet, showing that about twenty or thirty feet of this old sand level was cut out and carried down from bluff to bluff by the ancient Platte before it sank into its present narrow channel.

The dark soil of the table-land extends about twelve inches from the grass roots, followed by three or four feet of dark clayey soil, which exhibits a tendency to crumble into pea-sized cubes and other shapes, by exposure to the sun and atmosphere. A soft yellowish clayey drift commences here and extends down about thirty feet, terminating in a thin strata of blue, soapy water-clay, which forms the bottoms of wells, except in the western townships, where it is frequently barren of water, in which event none is found short of the Platte level. Immediately overlying this water sheet is another soil, exactly similar to the surface soils, plentifully interspersed with snail and mussel shells and fragments of rotted wood, pointing to the existence of an ancient swampy forest, thirty or forty feet beneath us. Thence downward to the sand-bed we pass through a stretch of whitish yellow earth, full of chalk lime and coarse gravel seams, with an occasional small boulder. Forty feet through gravel and sand bring us to the immense blue black clay stratum, where the second water sheet is found, and over which are scattered boulders and stones from two to three feet in diameter down to two inches. In the next fifty feet, as shown by shafts at Skull and Deer Creeks, this clay develops into shaley soapstones, after which thin strata of fossiliferous lime rock, more soapstone, some scales of half-formed soft coal; and here geology awaits the further good offices of the drill and blast. The above includes a description of the Platte bottom, except as modified by the wash from the ridges and ravines adjacent to the table-land and rotted vegetation. Under the bluffs, the made soil is marvelously rich and productive.

EARLY HISTORY.

Previous to 1859, the territory included within the present limits of Butler County had never been cumbered with any human habitation, save the dismal "tepee" or "wickee-up." The first people of whom we have any account as inhabitants of Butler County are the Pawnee Indians. So far as may be learned from any vestiges now remaining, and from tradition, only three villages, or permanent homes of this tribe, were ever located within this county, and of these none were on the table-lands and none on any of the tributary streams, except very near their confluence with the Platte, a location where water is always obtainable in midwinter by a people who dig no wells. Traces of temporary residences are still distinct along the line in which the Platte bluffs or breaks meet the table-land. These consist of an abundance of fragments of rude pottery, probably manufactured from the peculiar blue clay, outcropping from and underlying the south bank of the Platte, together with shells, pebbles, pieces of flint, and arrow and spear heads. The Paw, or Pawnee, nation, with its subordinate branches, was certainly a strong and numerous people but a hundred years since. What are left of them now live in Kansas; the Kittikorak's band are in the Indian Territory, and also the Pawnees proper, who were removed there in 1875, the latter for some years occupied a fine reservation near Columbus. The Pawnees anciently lived on Skull Creek, near the spot where Linwood now stands; there they were frequently pounced upon by their murderous and out-numbering foe, the Sioux, their wick-ee-ups demolished and their squaws and papooses strewn around the village, mangled and dead. It is said by the "old men" of the Kittikoraks that not many generations ago the Pawnees were more powerful than the Sioux and held them in abject terror and subjection, which admits the supposition that these fiendish slaughterings perpetuated in the name of Skull Creek may have avenged equally cruel precedents, dating many years back. Kittikorak's band lived for many years upon the present site of the Savannah, which might have been chosen because it was a watering-place for buffaloes and other game. A very aged Pawnee once said to Mr. D. R. Gardner that Kittikorak's band went south when he was but seven years old. This would fix the final desertion of the ancient village about the year 1785, about the close of the Revolution, a period when Ohio and Western Pennsylvania were as thickly settled as Western Dakota is at the present time; hence, Kittikorak may have been entirely oblivious of the white or Cherokee man at the moment when the "emigration fever" unsettled the contentment of his dusky followers, causing them to desert their long-tenanted lodges. No certain evidences of battle exist in or around the village; indeed, the site seems to have been selected with especial reference to preventing surprises, the inevitable concomitant of Indian warfare. The steep bank of the river formed its northern face, while the level bottoms extended four miles to the south and to the east and west indefinitely. The crumbled remains of the ancient lodges present an appearance similar to the circus-ring of the present day, only smaller. Half-rotted remains of upright posts may be found by digging in any of the old wells, and the interior of floor for several feet beneath the surface is a conglomeration of bone fragments, pieces of pottery, pebbles, large stones, etc.

The doorway is plainly marked in each case, and was evidently a covered entrance or projecting hallway. The streets or play-grounds are beaten deep into the earth, from long use, and wind around through the village without any regularity or system. According to living Pawnees, they were a lively, playful people, their games consisting of racing, wrestling, dancing, arrow-shooting and throwing the lance. This lance was a straight ash rod, wound with a raw-hide thong and pointed with a stone or bone. A ring made from ash, from three to six inches in diameter, wound neatly with a green leathern string, formed an important feature in their favorite sport of throwing the lance. The ring was rolled swiftly along by a leader at the head, and arranged in line along the side were the contestants, each of whom tried to throw his lance through the ring as it passed him.

A large rock having a smooth depression in its upper surface, and which must have been brought from a distance, is pointed out as the corn-grinder, or city mills, over which many a squaw has crooned her melancholy airs in years gone by. Traces of that universal companion, the bison, or buffalo, still remain in the "wallows." Crumbling bones on the prairies and faint lines along the hillsides mark the course of their ancient trails, notwithstanding the obliterating effects of the perpetually recurring autumn prairie fires and spring rains.

Probably the exploring party of Gen. John C. Fremont were the first whites who stepped upon Butler County soil. The Mormons came next, on their long, weary and perilous journey to Salt Lake, leaving their foot-prints in the shape of a winding, deeply-beaten roadway, familiarly known to early settlers as the "Old Mormon Trail." This historical trail enters the county in the southeast part of Section 24, Town 13, Range 4, on the east, thence following up one of the continuous divides to the table-land, and thence around its northern edge to the point where Deer Creek leaves the hills, where it descends another short divide to the Platte bottoms. Subsequently, the overland travel to California, and later, to Pike's Peak and the mountains generally, then an immense travel across the county, established two great trails, of which, perhaps, the most remarkable was first traveled by the military, and is now, as then, called the "Old Government Road." This road also entered the county on the east, at a point near the line dividing Skull and Oak Creek Precincts, winding in a very crooked manner along the divide to Section 6, Town 14, Range 4 east, the site of Dave Reed's Ranch, established in 1862 and operated for five years after. From this point it took up the Mormon trail, and followed it to Fort Kearney. The old "Fort Kearney Road," or "Pike's Peak Trail," hugged the Platte, passing through the old sites of Waverly, on Skull Creek, Ellsworth, on Bone Creek, and "Gardner's Ranch," established in 1859 by David R. Gardner, and afterward the site of Savannah, the first county seat. In 1858, an addition was made to the travel on the famous overland thoroughfare, by the location of Shinn's Ferry, at a point midway between the county limits, east and west, near the present residence of Mr. Tennis Hoekstra, on Section 6, Town 16, Range 3 east. On the portion of the old Government road between Deer Creek and the county line west, and dispersed along the foot of the bluffs, were several ranches: McCabe's on Deer Creek, established 1859; Thompson Bissell's, on Elm Creek, established 1860, and Simpson's, afterward Grant's, also established in 1859. Thompson Bissell removed to Saunders County in 1865. D. R. Gardner and David Reed yet claim Butler County as their home. They are among the very oldest citizens and have frequently been vested with positions of honor and trust by those who have since followed them into this prairie domain. Several graves of "Forty-niners" may yet be seen on the hill points, near McCabe's ranch, but of the old ranch little is visible beyond a profuse growth of gigantic weeds. Ranch life in Butler County covered a period of about ten years, ending about 1868, when the county was organized, and "freighters," customs and road laws give way to legislative enactments. Although no longer traveled, these comparatively ancient roads are still plainly visible in their entire length, running at random through meadows, groves and grain fields, always marked by clumps of huge wild sunflowers, endless patches of yellow mayweed, cockle-bur, plantain and other domestic growths, fetched from the trans-Missouri country by the cattle and mules of the freighters and emigrants.

The first attempt to settle in the county was made in 1857 by the Waverly Town Company, of Plattsmouth, upon the banks of the Skull Creek, so named from the surprising number of Pawnee skulls found strewn about near the ruins of an ancient village of that tribe, which once flourished near the spot where Linwood now stands.

At this date, this region was still in the possession of the Pawnees, not to speak of an occasional visit by marauding bands of the Sioux. Messrs. Hultsizer, Barker, Garrison and nine others were the members of this pioneer company, which was of brief existence, owing to the Pike's Peak excitement of the next year (1858–59). They erected the first house in Butler County, which was situated about a half mile above the Linwood mills, on the west bank of Skull Creek.

No white man had broken a permanent trail through the rich fields of the Platte bottoms, but the Mormon trail and the old Government road had wound their silent, lonely lengths in dusty majesty along the divides and table-lands for many years prior. In 1858, after the advent and exodus of the Waverly Town Company, Solomon B. Garfield and James Blair settled with their families on Section 26, Town 17, Range 4, taking up their lonely but romantic abode in the dwelling alluded to, and are entitled to the honor of being the first permanent settlers in the county. As is usual with the pioneers of every new country, they avoided the high ground, preferring to settle along the valleys of the streams, snuggling into the little groves and nooks, under the protection of the hills and bluffs, in the vicinity of the prime necessities of pioneer life, water and wood, each new arrival venturing a little farther up the stream to the next grove or thicket.

Thus such portions of the valleys along the Platte, the Blues, the Oaks, were first selected and occupied by the early settlers, while the highlands were still a vast wilderness, inhabited only by the antelope and coyote, with an occasional herd of buffalo. In 1859, Thompson Bissell, William Bissell, William Earl, J. W. Seeley, Moses Shinn and Messrs. Simpson, Beardsley, McCabe, David R. Gardner, David Reed made settlements in the county. Thompson Bissell, D. R. Gardner, David Reed, Simpson and McCabe established ranches as previously stated, the others locating in the vicinity of Savannah and Linwood. Thompson Bissell remained in the county until 1865, when he settled near Wahoo, in Saunders County, at the point known as Bissell's Grove, where he still resides. Mr. Garfield has been dead some years. David Reed settled upon the Big Blue, in 1867, where he has since continued to live. Mr. Simpson settled upon Oak Creek, some time after, his claim and ranch passing into the hands of Ransel B. Grant, who was murdered by one Robert Wilson. Wilson received summary justice, being hung to a neighboring tree, and his body dropped into the Platte by way of burial. The others, with hardly an exception, remained upon their first locations.

The next year (1860), only two settlers came into the county. These were William Butler and S. D. Shinn. They located in the vicinity of Savannah. Mr. Shinn afterward became proprietor of Shinn's Ferry.

In 1861, A. U. Briggs settled near Grant's ranch. Jehiel Hobart, F. C. Johnson and two or three others, are the only settlers who located here in 1862, making Linwood the point of their settlement. This village is beautifully located on the east bank of Skull Creek, on the old Waverly town site, on a little bench or plain under the bluffs which lie to the south. It was formerly begun and located in 1870-71, but, owing to its distance from the railroad, has never assumed any great proportions, the population now being only twenty-nine. It has a good substantial schoolhouse, an excellent grist and flouring-mill and a store with stock of general merchandise. Among the older inhabitants of Linwood are Josh P. Brown, S. O. Crawford, Gilbert Hobart, John L. Smith, William Spring and James McBride. Several considerable efforts to find coal have been made, but none of the shafts have been sunk deep enough to practically test the presence or non-presence of this valuable mineral, although the superficial indications are said to be quite favorable.

During the years of the war of the rebellion, scarcely any settlers came into the county. Among the few are Levi Clark, who made the first location in Pepperville Precinct, in 1863, and Joseph Shields, who made the first settlement in 1864, upon the Big Blue in the southern portion of the county, on Section 27, Town 13, Range 2.

In 1865, Isaac Clark and Hubbel Pepper made settlements in Pepperville Precinct, at the organization of the county. Three years later, Mr. Pepper was elected as the first County Clerk, which position he held until the close of 1873. In May, 1865, James D. Brown made the first settlement on Oak Creek, and, a few months later, J. C. Hatchett, J. Crowley and Robert Lee arrived, locating in the immediate vicinity. They selected the timber groves bordering the creek as the site of their future homes, and gave the name of Urban to the new settlement. Other settlers came to this point in 1868, locating upon the creek south, among whom were Richard Brooks, on Section 29; Grove Diznee, on Section 30, Town 14, and Willis T. Richardson, in Richardson Precinct. During this year a post office was established at the settlement of Urban under the same name, with James D. Brown as Postmaster. In the winter of 1865–66, a school was opened at the house of J. Crowley, with Mrs. Frances G. Crowley as teacher. In the fall of 1867, a sod schoolhouse was erected on Section 23, in which, in the fall of 1869, Rev. George Worley preached the first sermon ever listened to in the settlement. Two years later, in the spring of 1871, Bert Swan opened a store with a stock of general merchandise, upon Section 25. The first child born was a son of J. C. Hatchett (Thomas), October 1, 1866. Thomas Worrall and Miss Polly Brown were the first parties to contract marriage. The ceremony was performed February 22, 1869. The first time that death made its appearance in this little hamlet was in the fall of 1870, when Mr. L. Simpson was struck down by the hand of the grim destroyer.

In the early part of 1864, Joseph Shields, with his family, settled Section 27, in one of the timber groves of the Big Blue, and made the first settlement made in the southern portion of the county. He was followed by Abraham Towner, in 1866, David Reed, J. M. Palmer, Dr. S. T. W. Thrapp, McD. Towner, in June, 1867. They all located upon the Blues. Towner, Sr., located about four miles west of Ulysses, on Section 11, Town 13, Range 1 west; David Reed, on Section 18, Town 13; J. M. Palmer, on Section 22, upon the present site of Ulysses, and was the original proprietor of a part of the town; Dr. Thrapp, on Section 27; McD. Towner, on Section 21, all in Town 13. In the spring of 1868, Jacob Kenauber, James McIntosh, Ephraim Palmer, settled on Section 13, Town 13, Range 1 west. James Sisty also settled near Mr. E. Palmer in this year, and Sumner Darnell settled upon the north fork of the Blue, in the spring of 1867.

Christopher Davis, James Darnell, George Reed, Robert Reed, G. McCarty, settled in the vicinity of Ulysses. Mr. McCarty homesteaded the town site; George and Robert Reed located on Section 34, Town 13, Range 2; Davis and Darnell about four miles northeast of the town. A school district was organized in 1869. It included a territory nine miles square, and was the first organization effected south of the settlements made on the Platte and upon Oak Creek.

The following are the officers of the first School Board:

Sumner Darnell, Director; Dr. S. T. W. Thrapp, Moderator, and J. M. Palmer, Treasurer. The first school was held in the house of Dr. Thrapp, was of three months' duration and taught by J. M. Wilkinson, ex-County Judge. The following summer, a three months' school was taught by Mr. Metcalf, and since that date the district has never been without a ten months' school each year. A frame schoolhouse, 18x24 feet, was erected in 1871, which was used until 1877. Rev. William Worley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, organized the first circuit in the county and preached the first sermon in the groves of the Blue, in 1868, and yet he can hardly be said to have organized a regular circuit, for his labors partook more of the character of missionary work, spreading the good news of the Gospel of Christ wherever he found a listening heart, either in the dug-out of the pioneer or under the broad canopy of the heavens. The field of his work included the counties of Saunders, Butler, Polk and a portion of Seward. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Comstock, who was assisted by Rev. Mr. Oliver. They completed the organization inaugurated by Rev. William Worley. Rev. Abraham Towner was the first local minister to settle on the Blue, and has always been an earnest worker, and rendered efficient aid to the early fathers of the church, who were called upon to minister to this people.

The first birth occurring was a son to Dr. S. T. W. Thrapp, in 1867. The first marriage in the new settlement took place in 1869. The participants were Mr. Thomas Shields and Miss Adaline Skillman. The ceremony was performed in Seward County, that being the nearest point for obtaining the matrimonial solder. The wedding reception and dance were given at the log cabin of the bridegroom's father, and it was one of the happy events of the times. In 1870, death made its appearance for the first time in the annals of Ulysses by removing a son of Jacob Kenauber. The last sad honors to the dead are indeed a painful duty to perform among many. Still greater is the loss and heavier the grief among a few. In this instance it cast a gloom over the hearts of the settlers long to be remembered. A rude coffin was fashioned by the hands of a stranger, who, by chance, was sojourning in the settlement, assisted by Mr. J. M. Palmer, silently trimmed and draped by willing hands, under the direction of Mrs. J. M. Palmer. There being no clergyman to officiate, the remains were tenderly laid in their last earthly resting-place, without the customary service, on the farm of Mr. Kenauber. This hallowed spot was afterward presented to the county for a public cemetery, and is situated on the hill close to the site of Ulysses.

In 1870, the first settlement was made upon the tableland proper, by O. H. Ford, J. C. Ford, George Fox, J. Zimmerman, Jacob Kleinhan, Thomas Dowling, William M. Bunting, John Bunting, J. D. Van Tassell, William Jackson, Thomas Preston, E. Ackerman, L. Ham, J. Shotwell, E. Shotwell, Milo Yaw and Lewis Brown.

During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, fully 2,500 persons settled in the county, absorbing the valleys and soon after the table and rolling lands of the Platte bluffs and breaks. The immediate cause of this remarkable influx of immigration was the completion of the Union Pacific Railway, affording both an inlet and outlet to this heretofore isolated territory. More than 40,000 acres of prairie sod were overturned by the plow, and hundreds of dwellings erected. That which before had been a lonely, silent region of grass-covered hill, hollow and plain, whose time-honored solitude had been unbroken, save by the whistling winds, the tramp of the bison, or the muttering gibe of the red man, was transformed as if by magic by this billow of human souls into a very garden, with a population containing all the elements and conditions found in communities that have been generations growing up to their present state.

ORGANIZATION.

At the time of the organization of Butler County, in 1868, the following county officials were declared elected: H. Pepper, Clerk; David R. Gardner, Treasurer; C. C. Loomis, Probate Judge; William Butler, Sheriff; J. A. Taylor, Coroner; W. T. Richardson, Surveyor; James Green, Henry Wilson and David Reed, Commissioners. The county seat was located at Savannah.

The first meeting of the Commissioners was held at Bone Creek Schoolhouse October 21, 1868. The only business transacted was the election of a Chairman, which resulted in favor of James Green. The board then adjourned until the following week. At the adjourned meeting, the county was divided into three Commissioners' districts, as follows:

No. 1—Commencing on the east line of the county at the center of Township 14, on the east line of Range 4 east, running west twelve miles to Range 2 east; thence north to the county line and the south boundary of the Platte River shall be the north line of this district. No. 2 shall commence at the center of Township 14, Range 2 east, thence running west to the county line; thence north to the south boundary of the Platte River. No. 3 shall commence on the east line of the county, at the center of the east side of Township 14, Range 4 east, running west to the county line, twenty-four miles; thence south to the southwest corner of the county, nine miles; thence east to the southeast corner of the county; thence north to the point of beginning.

It was also divided into precincts, as follows: Precinct No. 1 shall be called Bone Creek Precinct—begining at the northeast corner of the county, running south to the southeast corner of Township 15, Range 4 east; thence west to the southwest corner of Township 15, Range 2 east; thence north to the county line. Precinct No. 2 shall be called Pepperville Precinct—commencing at the southeast corner of Township 15, Range 2 east, running west to the county line. Precinct No. 3 shall be called Ulysses Precinct—commencing at the northwest corner of Township 14, Range 1 east, running south twelve miles; thence east twelve miles; thence north twelve miles; thence to place of beginning. Precinct No. 4 shall be called Oak Creek Precinct—commencing at the southwest corner of Township 13, Range 3 east, running east twelve miles to the county line; thence north twelve miles; thence west twelve miles; thence south twelve miles.

The County Clerk was ordered to give notice that a special election would be held November 3, 1868, for the election of "one Commissioner for District No. 3, and all precinct officers that may be needed," and an order was passed to employ L. Gerrard as counsel for the county. At a meeting of the board held at the house of County Clerk Pepper, January 4, 1869, the bonds of the several county officers were presented and approved. F. C. Johnson was appointed and commissioned to lay out a county road, commencing at the east line of the county, at the terminus of the Saunders County road, thence running westward by Skull Creek and Bone Creek branches to the northwest corner of Section 7, Township 16, Range 2 east, following, as near as practicable, the old Government trail. At a regular meeting of the board, held at the house of Commissioner Wilson, it appears upon record that W. T. Richardson was appointed County Surveyor, and an order passed to attach Polk County to Butler for revenue purposes. The next meeting of the Commissioners was held at the house of David R. Gardner, the County Treasurer, April 19, 1869. The important business at this meeting was the equalization of the assessment rolls, and the records show that the board "sat three days with open doors for that purpose," and then adjourned to meet July 5 at the county seat.

The first tax was levied in 1869, the rate being 6 mills on the dollar, for county and State tax, and $3 on every quarter-section of land for highway purposes. Total amount of State and county tax, $5,399.98. At a meeting held December 20, an order was passed for the construction of a court house, at Savannah, and, at the next meeting, held January 4, 1870, the name Savannah was given to the county seat.

At the first division of the county into precincts, it was divided into quarters, each quarter comprising a precinct. April 16, 1872, it was divided into nine precincts, each eight miles square, except where the indentations of the Platte form the north boundary. These were named, commencing at the northeast and proceeding west, then east, etc., as follows: Linwood, Savannah, Pepperville, Summit, Center, Oak Creek, Richardson, Ulysses and Reed. It was again re-arranged, on March 3, 1874, by calling each surveyed township a precinct, except Richardson, which included two townships, but has since been subdivided. Their names at present are as follows, following the order indicated above: Platte, Linwood, Bone Creek, Savannah, Alexis, Summit, Olive, Franklin, Skull Creek, Oak Creek, Center, Reading, Reed, Ulysses, Plum Creek and Richardson. The origin of the several names is as follows: Skull Creek from the stream of that name, which heads in this precinct, and which derives its name from the fact of the many skulls that are found scattered along its banks. Bone Creek, Plum Creek and Oak Creek derive their names from the streams that pass through them. Reed is named in commemoration of David Reed, one of the pioneers of the county and among the first to take up land in this precinct. Pepperville, in honor of Hubbel Pepper, an early settler. Richardson, in honor of W. T. Richardson, an early settler and the first County Surveyor. Linwood, from the presence of linn or basswood. Savannah, for an Eastern town of that name. Summit, for the former residence, in Wisconsin, of C. C. Cobb, Esq., who established a mercantile business there in 1872. Center, for its geographical position. Reading, for a Michigan town of that name. Ulysses, in honor of Gen. U. S. Grant.

The Commissioners' Districts are necessarily three in number. They were at first formed by setting off a strip on the southern portion of the county, eight miles wide, and dividing the residue of the territory by a north and south line running centrally through it. October 1, 1872, the boundary lines were changed by dividing the county into three equal divisions, each eight miles wide, the dividing line running east and west. They are now numbered First, Second and Third, commencing at the north division.

During the years 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872, Savannah was the county seat, after a protracted and bitter struggle, involving four elections, two under the general statutes and two by special act of the Legislature, of which the second was discovered to have been held without legal authority. At the fourth and final counting of the votes, it was decided to remove the county seat to "the east one-half of the southwest one-quarter, and the west one-half of the southeast quarter of Section 19, Town 15 north, Range 3 east, of the 6th Principal Meridian, by a majority of thirty-nine votes. The new town was named David City, in honor of one Mr. Davids, a friend and relative of Mr. William Miles, patron and part owner of the site. The ground was immediately surveyed into blocks and lots, a neat and commodious court house erected, to which the records of the county were at once removed, on the 6th of August, 1873.

David City (the "s" is dropped for convenience), soon became a stirring town—the metropolis, business, political and social center of the county.

COUNTY STATISTICS.

At the first assessment of taxes, in 1869, the valuation of the county was fixed at $1,546,716, which included Polk, Hall and Merrick Counties, then unorganized. In 1870, $1,540,526; 1871, $973,814; 1872, $1,059,388; 1873, $942,168; 1874, $1,380,834; 1875, $1,192,644. For the year 1876 it aggregated $1,397,867, which included the following amounts: Number of horses, 1,915. value, $77,349; mules, 168, value, $8,320; cattle, 3,704, value, $51,987; sheep, 266, value, $296; hogs. 2,575, value, $5,600. Number of acres of land returned for taxation, 269,199, value, $1,223,925; town lots, 534, value, $14,230; money invested in merchandise, $11,780; in manufacturing, $4,335. At this date there were about 10,000 acres of trees, fruit and forest, growing in the county, for which the sum of $75,240, was exempted from the total valuation of the county, according to a very sensible legislative enactment of the State. This does not, however, accurately indicate the extent of the forest tree planting at this time, as only a certain proportion are returned by the Assessor. The grasshopper raid of 1874 made slight inroads upon the personal property valuation, and the valuation per acre of lands was considerably reduced; otherwise, the figures for 1876 would have largely exceeded those given. The valuation per acre of lands was formerly uniform at $3 or $4; but in 1875, a more equal and legal system was inaugurated by which the land was estimated in accordance with its bona fide values.

Since 1876, Butler County has gone steadily on in the march of progress. She has withstood prairie fires that swept almost everything out of existence in their fiery track, devastating insects, terrible snow storms, hurricanes, and numerous other disheartening misfortunes, inasmuch that it is truly wonderful how she managed to escape and become successful in her pursuit for prosperity and wealth. In 1859, there were scarcely a dozen settlers in the limits of the county, and the majority of these were scattered along the old wagon trails to the mountains.

In 1868, when the first election was held, sixty-eight votes were polled, which would indicate a population of about two hundred. In 1870, the population had increased to 1,260; in 1873, to 3,800; in 1874, to 4,440; and in 1876, the Assessor counted 4,695. The following is the census returns for 1875 and 1876, by precincts:

PRECINCTS.	1875.	1876.
Linwood	724	753
Bone Creek	404	385
Savannah	239	256
Pepperville	357	358
Summit	200	220
Olive	350	277
Franklin	357	428
Skull Creek	390	416
Oak Creek	245	262
Center	269	258
Union	284	252
Reading	315	349
Read	182	198
Ulysses	107	216
Richardson	57	67
Total	4480	4695

In 1881, the assessed valuation, as returned to the State Auditor, is placed at $2,084,854.36, and includes the following amounts:

Horses of all ages 4,598, value $120,593; average value, $26.22. Neat cattle of all ages, 9,101, value $90,700; average value, $9.96. Mules and asses of all ages, 311, value, $10,441; average value, $33.57. Sheep of all ages, 1,951, value, $2,950; average value, $1.54. Hogs of all ages, 10,254, value, $16,037; average value, $1.57. Carriages and wagons, 1,424, value, $19,800; average value, $13.90. Value of railroad property, $245,337.36; total value of personal property, $647,167.36; number of acres of improved lands, 118,286$\frac{88}{100}$, value, $573,026.83; average value, $4.84. Number of acres of unimproved lands, 217,129$\frac{19}{100}$, value, $772,114.58; average value, $3.09. Total number of acres of all lands, 335,416$\frac{07}{100}$, value, $1,345,141.41; average value, $4.01. Number of improved village lots, 557, value, $75,163; average value, $134.94. Number of unimproved village lots, 1,227, value, $17,383; average value, $14.16.

Estimating all lands at a value of $7 per acre, and all personal property as assessed at one-third of its actual value, and the total actual value of the county reaches $4,382,275.57. Number of acres of land under cultivation, 47,767, including corn, 39,335; oats, 4,852; barley, 717; meadow, 153; flax, 3,122; rye, 896.

Number of fruit trees, 17,944; number of forest trees, 1,700,537; number of grape vines, 493.

Population as returned by the several Assessors as follows, for the year 1881: Platte, 400; Linwood, 755; Bone Creek, 561; Savannah, 408; Alexis, 553; Summit, 380; Olive, 470; Franklin, 1,374; Skull Creek 730; Oak Creek, 525; Center, 502; Union, 541; Reading, 764; Reed, 387; Ulysses, 531; Plumb Creek, 70; Richardson, 83; total, 9,043.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

The following is the roster of county officers since its organization, in 1868. During the years 1868 (fractional)—1869—Clerk, H. Pepper; Treasurer, D. R. Gardner; Probate Judge, C. C. Loomis; Sheriff, William Butler; Superintendent, H Pepper; Coroner, J. A. Taylor; Surveyor, W. T. Richardson; Commissioners, James Green, Henry Wilson, David Read.

1870–71—Clerk, H. Pepper; Treasurer, D. R. Gardner; Probate Judge, B. O. Perkins; Sheriff, H. Garfield; Superintendent, E. G. Paige; Coroner, J. A. Taylor; Surveyor, W. T. Richardson; Commissioners, James Green, Henry Wilson, David Reed.

1872–73—Clerk, H. Pepper; Treasurer, E. M. Perkins; Probate Judge, B. O. Perkins; Sheriff, James Darnell; Superintendent, W. J. Evans; Coroner, S. L. Brown; Surveyor, W. T. Richardson; Commissioners, Henry Wilson (1872), David Reed, A. F. Coon, F. P. Steele (1873).

1874–75—Clerk, C. C. Cook; Treasurer, W. M. Bunting; Probate Judge, J. M. Wilkinson; Sheriff, P. Murphy; Superintendent, W. J. Evans; Coroner, S. L. Brown, Sr.; Surveyor, W. T. Richardson; Commissioners, A. F. Coon (1874), F. P. Steele, Adam Hall, T. B. Myers (1875).

1876–77—Clerk, C. C. Cook; Treasurer, W. M. Bunting; County Judge, A. J. Evans; Sheriff, Abel Hill; Superintendent, A. J. Combs; Coroner, S. L. Brown; Surveyor, P. C. Patterson; Commissioners, Adam Hall (1876), T. B. Myers, William Butler and Adam Hall.

1878–79—Clerk, B. F. Rolph; Treasurer, Frank Davis; County Judge, A. J. Evans; Sheriff, Abel Hill; Superintendent, A. C. Fenderson; Coroner, G. H. Peebles; Surveyor, W. T. Richardson; Commissioners, Adam Hall, William Butler, A. H. Jones, J. M. Palmer (1879).

1880–81—Clerk, B. F. Rolph; Treasurer, Frank Davis; County Judge, George Osterhout; Sheriff, Abel Hill; Superintendent, R. V. Beach; Coroner, S. L. Brown; Surveyor, M. Grove; Commissioners, A. H. Jones, J. M. Palmer, P. B. Royce, J. T. McKnight (1880).

1882—Clerk, James Evans; Treasurer, Frank Davis; County Judge, George Osterhout; Sheriff, James Fenlon; Superintendent, M. C. Delaney; Coroner, S. L. Brown; Surveyor, M. Grove; Commissioners, J. M. Palmer, J. T. McKnight, George Hahn (1881).

SCHOOLS.

The first public building of any description was erected in the summer of 1867, on Section 4, Township 16, Range 3 east. The material used in the construction was small, unhewn logs, the roof, made in the popular style of the times, was poles covered with prairie sod, its dimensions about 10x12. In this unpretending structure the first school was taught, Miss Ada Vanderkok, now Mrs. J. V. Wood, being teacher, and the juvenile members of the families of D. R. Gardner, James Blair, William Butler, James Green and Mrs. Solomon Garfield, the pupils. It was a subscription school, and the wages were set at $20 per month.

In 1869, the present school system was inaugurated, and under the supervision of County Clerk Hubbel Pepper, Superintendent of Public Instruction (*ex-officio*), nine school districts were organized. At the first enumeration it was found that there were but 153 of school age in the county. In 1870, the pupilage had increased to 204, and during this year the first apportionment of the State School Fund was made, Butler County receiving as her share $1,109.50. The following statistics will show the number of school age, number of school districts and yearly apportionment:

	Number of Districts.	Appointment.	Children of School Age.
1870	21	$1,104 50	204
1871	27	1,598 26	605
1872	49	3,568 16	600
1873	55	3,746 41	1300
1874	56	4,195 27	1600
1875	62	5,084 64	1756
1876	61	5,015 79	1756
1877	65	4,369 62	1925
1878	64	5,705 80	2295
1879	65	7,048 12	2645
1880	68	2,931 33	3041
1881	68	5,510 45	2865

From the above it will be seen that the county has received $49,873.35 from the General School Fund of the State.

In 1867, the county owned one log schoolhouse. In 1876, it possessed fifty-four, of which number forty-eight were neat and commodious frame structures, well finished, and valued at $27,718.99, or an average of about $577 each; forty of the number, also, had furniture and apparatus averaging in value $180. There are now in the county one brick, one sod and seventy frame schoolhouses, valued at $43,266.48. Sixty are furnished with patent desks and apparatus. The total expenditures for the year ending 1881, were $33,463.54; total receipts, $38.710.96; total indebtedness, $13,005.77. Seventy-three male and forty-eight female teachers are employed, with a per cent of scholarship that will compare favorably with that of the older counties. As yet the county has but one graded school, which is located at David City. The first teacher's certificate was issued to Allen Jilson October 29, 1869. Charles Miller received the second November 6, 1869. The next on record are L. H. Slater, November 23; F. G. Gilbert, December 9; Jefferson Winship, December 20; J. W. Smith, December 24, making a total of six for the year.

The first school district was formed December 5, 1868, in the vicinity of Savannah, and comprised Sections 1, 2, 3, 10 and 11, Town 16, Range 3 east, and Section 36, Town 17, Range 4 east. District No. 2 was formed March 2, 1869. In educational progress, Butler County is somewhat behind her sister counties, but when we consider her youth, the progress she has made is quite wonderful, and her future looks bright and promising.

RAILROADS.

The first proposition for the purpose of constructing a railroad through the county came from the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Nebraska, in 1872, proposing to build a road from Lincoln to Columbus via Ulysses and David City, asking as a consideration the county's coupon bonds to the amount of $80,000. It was submitted to the people at a special election of this year, and carried by a majority of the votes. A preliminary line was surveyed, but the promised road was never built. In 1874, a company, under the name and style of the Blue Valley Railroad Company, offered to construct a road from Lincoln to Columbus through David City and Ulysses, asking the county's bonds to the amount of $150,000. This proposition was submitted to the people at the general election of 1874, and lost. In 1876, Supt. S. H. H. Clark, of the Union Pacific Railroad, offered a proposition to the voters of Butler County, in which he agreed to build a road from a point at or near Valley Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, through Wahoo and David City, to a point west in Polk County, to be known as the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad. The county voted to issue its bonds to the amount of $119,000, and the road was completed and in operation early in the following year.

The last proposition came from a corporation known as the Lincoln & Northwestern Railroad Company, who agreed to build and operate a road from Lincoln to Columbus, touching Butler at the towns of Ulysses, David City and Bellwood. To this corporation the county issued its coupon bonds to the amount of $50,000, and precinct bonds to the amount of $50,000, making a total of $100,000. The road was completed and in operation during the month of February, 1880, and a short time after was practically sold to the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, the transfer being a lease for ninety-nine years.

HISTORICAL INCIDENTS.

In 1858, Mahala City was made the county seat by a special act of the Legislature. What vaulting ambitions and prospective fortunes were bound up in this little parchment city may never be known, as the writer cannot ascertain that it was ever tangibly located.

In 1859, an attempt was made to effect a county organization, in which the following named persons participated; John Beecroft, Thompson Bissell, William Bissell, James Blair, Solomon Garfield, William Earl, J. W. Seeley. Messrs. Simpson, Beardsley and McCabe, but this organization was never perfected.

August 3, 1860, a patent was issued following the first entry of land, which was made by Josiah W. Seeley, by the "laying" of a military land warrant, issued to one William Bryant for services in the war with Mexico. With the exception of an entry on the fractional southeast quarter of Section 6, Township 16, Range 3 east, by S. D. Shinn, no other portions of Butler County land was subject to individual ownership by patent, deed or otherwise, until the summer of 1867.

In 1867–68, the famous speculator's tract was entered.

In 1869, the United States Government granted 97,000 acres, or nearly one-fourth of the entire county, to the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

In 1872, 5,760 acres lying south of the Blue River were granted to the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company. Some years since, an occasional one of the immense Texan or Cherokee herds were driven as far east as Butler County, passing to and fro, from creek to creek, to the imminent danger and frequent destruction of the small but precious corn fields and gardens of the settlers. Upon a well remembered day in the summer of 1872, these chivalrous, freckled-faced sons of the sunny South, were put to utter rout and confusion, since which time the voice of the Texan herder has been heard in the land no more forever. An intensely dismal, blinding fog had succeeded a fearful night storm, which had the effect to disperse and stampede several thousand steers over the prairie and hills in every conceivable direction. The word was passed from mouth to mouth, steeds were caparisoned and mounted, and then, in the short battle of a few hours, ensued such a scene of carnage as one could scarcely wish to witness. Several hundred of these lank, long-horned, fierce-natured creatures, were ruthlessly slain, butchered and packed away in numerous and various receptacles, the flesh to be eaten, and the hides to be cut into lariats at some more convenient season. In valley, on hill, and all over the plain they fell at the hand of the exasperated settler. Arrests, prosecutions and threatenings followed in due course of time, but for some occult reason no one was so unfortunate as to be convicted, and although the strict morality of the proceeding is questionable, it had the effect to rid this territory of an abomination, both as regards the fierce, unruly nature of the cattle, and certain disagreeable propensities of the herders.

In 1871, Henniganville, afterward "Ollie" (better known as Section 6), planted her towers on a high hill, two miles westward from Old Butler Center, and lifted up her wee small voice in solicitation of the suffrages of the people touching the relocation of the county seat, becoming, indeed, a formidable rival in that long-to-be-remembered contest, and receiving at one time (November 5, 1872) a majority over all other points; but the election proved an egregious blunder on the part of the officials and everybody else, arising from the misconstruction of an ambiguous clause in the statute then in force concerning the relocation of county seats. This bloodless war brought out many amusing incidents, and not a little rancor of feeling grew out of it. Many will recall the sudden appearance of a train of wagons a mile or so in length (the train) slowly creeping over the table-land in the direction of Savannah. This cavalcade of determined citizens proved to be a deputation in the interest of Section 6, proceeding to that town in quest of the archives of the county. A big council followed, resulting in a truce, though many months ensued before all were convinced that there was no "job" in the transaction. The first session of the court was held in the court house at Savannah, May 20, 1871. As may be supposed, the docket was not cumbered to any great extent with the names of litigants and attorneys. One case only was brought forward for trial, and was in reference to the murder of one Edward McMurty, a citizen of Pepperville Precinct, by some Pawnee Indians. For some fancied insult to certain members of their tribe, who were in the habit of begging and pilfering among the settlers on the south side of the Platte, a party of the red-skinned assassins lay in wait for their victim at a secluded spot on Stage Company's Island, and, upon his appearance, riddled him with bullets and arrows, dragged his body into an out-of-the-way place and anchored it out of view in a water-hole by means of a forked branch. A change of venue was had on account of some supposed unfriendliness of the relatives and neighbors of the deceased, and the culprits were placed in the Omaha jail. Several trials were had, but the county officials ultimately wearied of drawing warrants for the payments of huge imaginary doctor's bills and other manufactured expenses on behalf of the prison officials; the incarcerated braves were turned loose to join their dusky comrades in further noble and humanitarian exploits.

April 10, 1871 and April 14, 1872, are remembered as the days of the great snow-storms, the like of which have never been known in this locality in all the annals of time. The former was the more tempestuous of the two, and of only twenty-four hours' duration, and no great losses were sustained. The latter raged for three days and nights. Out of the north-northwest came the hurricane, with terrible violence, laden with snow-flakes as fine as flour, penetrating the slightest crevice and searching out the remotest corner.

Stables and shelter that were ordinarily sufficient for their desired purposes were filled more compactly and solidly than could have been done by the hand of man. Many of the settlers led their cattle and horses into their dwelling houses, and saved a portion of their stock, which otherwise must certainly have perished.

In many cases, farmers found it impossible to go to stables but ten or twelve rods distant, and upward of three hundred head of stock perished from suffocation and exposure.

The year 1872 is marked as the event of the great prairie fire. It was the famous fire year, when the very atmosphere seemed laden with flame, and destruction was on every hand, as Chicago, Peshtigo and many other unfortunates can testify. The loss in Butler County was variously estimated at $15,000 to $20,000—a loss tenfold more damaging and felt more keenly, since it destroyed the pioneers' all. It is almost heart-breaking and discouraging in the extreme to look at a blackened home, the desolate and melancholy remains of one, two or three years of patient, hard, earnest toil, in garnering, saving and suffering upon the prairie, to be landed, as it were, back upon the bed rock of original pioneer helplessness and destitution, after having labored, in season and out of season, to obtain a genuine start on the road to competency and comfort; is one of the sufferings of life that men find it hard to "silver o'er" with æsthetic philosophy and "try, try again" maxims. Happily, a recurrence is now rendered impossible by the improvement made and the greatly extended cultivated area. Several sweeping conflagrations have spread terror among the settlers of Butler County in years gone by, but this was the most notable of all. It occurred in the month of October. This great fire came into Butler County from Polk County, and swept south, thence north, and finally south again, literally singeing over the entire county, reaching out its fiery tongues over impassable spaces, jumping hedge rows a hundred feet in width, and licking up in its unimpeded course hundreds of acres of standing corn, more than five hundred bushels of wheat, and other grains in granary and stack, 200 cords of wood and poles, 1,000 tons of hay in stack, and much farm machinery, while scores of horses, cattle and hogs were roasted alive in pens and stables, and even in the fields. None but its victims can picture or describe the want, suffering and misery that it entailed.

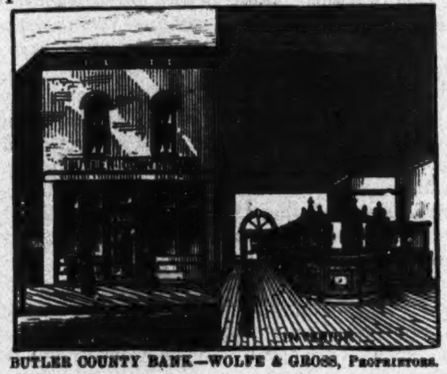
The grasshopper plague and scourge of 1874 was also an occurrence which marked an era in the history of this county. The memories of these scenes are still painfully fresh in the mind to-day—how countless millions of lean, hungry insects came down in great, dark clouds, without so much as a whisper of warning; how, save the ripe and half-harvested wheat, they dev ured everything green reared by the hand of man; stripping the leaves from the trees, both great and small; laying bare as bean-poles the thrifty, half-grown corn-stalks; necessitating the absolute slaughter of the swine, both lean and fat; how the famous "aid society" came, with its remarkable exhibitions of disgusting selfishness and open-hearted generosity; well-paid chicanery, and faithful labor unrequited and unthanked; how the ensuing winter wound its dreary length along, while the unfrequent driblets of "relief coal" were lengthened out by the substitution of hay-weeds and corn-stalks; how, eagerly, upon the advent of spring, the first approach of the tender grass was watched and waited for in behalf of the starving horses and cattle, and the first fruits of the garden and field by their bean and meal fed masters. And then followed the abundant rains, the luxurious grass and the marvelous prodigality of vegetable growth, insomuch that corn in six months fell from $2 to 15 cents per bushel. May the recollection of these historic scenes and incidents of woe and lamentation grow dimmer and yet more dim as the months and years recede, and never be quickened by a similar event.

DAVID CITY.

David City is situated upon the table-land that forms the central portion of Butler County, at the junction of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Nebraska, and the O. & R. V. Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, sixty-three miles from Lincoln, the capital of the State. Its railroad facilities are among the best, enjoying the advantages of two of the most powerful railroads in the West, in its communication east and south, and direct connections north and west. It was designated as the seat of justice of the county in 1873, at which date it was nothing more than a broad expanse of level prairie. A single solitary building, the court house, marked the site of the future town. It now has a population of about thirteen hundred inhabitants, and to-day presents a town well and tastily laid out, with broad streets, inclosing a large park in the center, reserved for the site of the future court house. It is surrounded by one of the finest farming countries of the State, rapidly filling up with a sober and industrious people. The buildings are as yet the primitive structures that characterize the new and rapidly growing town of the Far West, and but few brick blocks can be seen now; yet, for so young a town, its appearance is quite solid and developed.

All branches of business are well represented. It has two private banking institutions, giving ample facilities in this all-important branch of commercial interest. The leading bank of the county, the Butler County Bank, is located here—Messrs. Wolfe & Gross, proprietors; Thomas Wolfe, President; John W. Gross, Cashier. They are the owners of a fine brick block, containing their business chambers and a large vault, affording ample security from the encroachment of fire or burglars, guarded by a time-lock. The bank was established in 1878, and its capital reaches $33,000. The other, the Merchants' and Farmers'

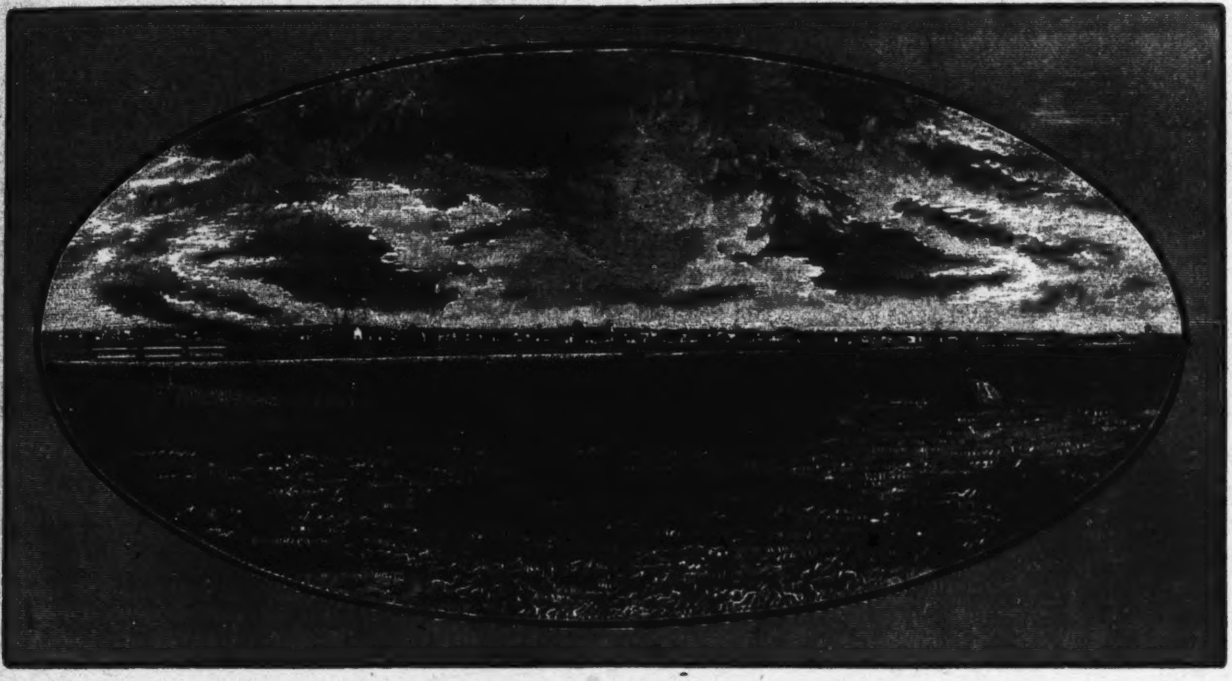
Bank, was organized in 1879. Messrs. Bell & Leonard are the proprietors—James Bell, President; Edward E. Leonard, Cashier. They own a large vault, operated by a time-lock, and transact a general banking business. General merchandise and farm machinery form the leading branches of business. Dry goods, hardware, drugs, stock and grain, are among the important interests, and this is fast becoming an important shipping-point. The professions of law, medicine and dental surgery are well supplied by able and efficient men,and David City has a near and promising future. It has four church edifices, a fine brick schoolhouse, three organizations of secret society, and in social proclivities and enjoyments it is not wanting. It has a well-organized fire department, and a chemical engine and hook-and-ladder truck. In short, it has all the elements that include the complement of a well-organized, thrifty and prosperous town.



BUTLER COUNTY BANK—WOLFE & GROSS, PROPRIETORS.

It was legally incorporated in 1874, and a Board of Trustees and other officers chosen. The first Board of Trustees was made up of B. O. Perkins, Chairman; George L. Brown, C. D. Casper, H. Pepper, William Turner. Horace Garfield was appointed Town Clerk; F. H. Angel, Treasurer; G. H. Peebles, Assessor; Simon Parsons, Collector; G. H. Peebles, Marshal; and H. C. Barnes, Town Attorney.

In 1875, the complement of the town officials consisted of Trustees:—John T. Myers, Chairman; P. Murphy, Frank Davis, A. J. Evans, B. O. Perkins. T. B. Myers was appointed Town Clerk; H. Pepper, Treasurer; G. H. Peebles, Assessor; W. B. Dunlap, Marshal; H. C. Barnes, Attorney; J. Wonderlick, Street Commissioner; William Turner, Police Judge. 1876—J. T. Myers, Chairman; B. O. Perkins, William M. Smithson, John Harper, A. J. Combs, Trustees; T. B. Myers, Clerk; H. Pepper, Treasurer; G. H. Peebles, Assessor; J. C. Browning, Marshal; H. Hawes, Street Commissioner. 1877—William M. Bunting, Chairman; H. Pepper, Abel Hill, J. L. Cooper, B. F. Rolph, Trustees; Calmar McCune, Clerk; A. J. Evans, Treasurer; John T. Myers, Assessor. At the annual election in 1878, the proper officials for a city of the second class were elected, and, pursuant to a call of the Mayor elect, B. O. Perkins, the Council convened April 12, 1878, and organized David City as a city of the second class. The roll of officials for the new city included B. O. Perkins, Mayor; T. B. Myers and W. M. Smithson, Councilmen, First Ward; A. H. Cooley, H. Pepper, Councilmen for the Second Ward; J. A. Cook, City Clerk; Frank Davis, Treasurer; G. H. Mechling, Street Commissioner; H. T. Hawes, Assessor, appointed April 5; and James O. Brien was appointed Street Commissioner to fill vacancy July 6.



DAVID CITY.

The first business of the Mayor and Council after the organization was to fix the bonds of the several officials. The bonds of the City Treasurer were placed at $1,000; of the City Clerk, Assessor and Police Judge, at $500. On November 6, an order was passed to issue the city's bonds to the amount of $2,000, payable in ten years, in payment for fire apparatus, consisting of two chemical fire engines and a hook-and-ladder truck, and on December 4, A. M. Sherburn was appointed Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. The engines and hook-and-ladder truck, which had arrived a short time previous, were accepted and passed over to the charge of the Chief Engineer.

In 1879, the following officials were elected: Mayor, E. R. Dean; J. C. Panter, Councilman for First Ward; M. French, Councilman for Second Ward; A. M. Sherburn, City Clerk; Frank Davis, City Treasurer; A. J. Evans, Police Judge; M. M. Ormsby, City Engineer and Street Commissioner; A. Palmer, Marshal; W. T. Hartley, Assistant Marshal; John Harper, Assessor.

At a meeting of the Council held March 22, 1880, the City Clerk was ordered to issue a call for an election to be held April 6, for the purpose of choosing a board of five Trustees, as the law passed this year made it necessary for a city of the second class to have 1,500 inhabitants, and David City was compelled to give up its franchise as a city. The Board of Trustees elected were W. B. Thorp, Chairman; F. H. Angel, W. G. Boston, L. Spelts, John I. Nelson. Charles E. Hewett was appointed Town Clerk; J. A. Cook, Treasurer; George Raynolds, Marshal; Thomas Evans, Street Commissioner; W. G. Boston, Chief of Fire Department. The Board of Trustees and town officials for the present year (1881) are: W. B. Thorp, Chairman; F. H. Angel, W. G. Boston, L. Spelts, John I. Nelson, Board of Trustees; O. H. Ford, Town Clerk; J. A. Cook, Treasurer; George Raynolds, Marshal; Thomas Evans, Street Commissioner; W. G. Boston, Chief of Fire Department; A. J. Evans, Town Attorney.

The town site was surveyed by W. T. Richardson in 1873. The first house built on the site was the court house, in 1873. Hubbel Pepper placed the next, removing his house from Savannah in fall of 1873. During this year, Joseph Stevens moved a building from Butler Center, and John T. and Thornton B. Myers removed their store from Savannah, and are the pioneer merchants of the town. At the close of 1873, Dr. G. H. Peebles came, opening the first drug store. J. Dean & Son opened a store for general merchandise. W. Y. Turner, Wilmot & Thompson, located here at the same time. During this year F. H. Angel built the first house, and in the winter, Judge B. O. Perkins bought the old court house at Savannah, removed it to David City and opened the first hotel, naming it the David City House. This was the nucleus around which has gathered the now prosperous town, and, although one of the very youngest of the State, it will compare favorably with many that have attained a greater age. The landmarks and scenes of former life are fast fading from view. It has sprung up as if by magic. The wild flowers of the plain, the tall prairie grass, have given place to the dwellings of active business and husbandmen, and a populous, flourishing town.

SCHOOLS.

The graded school is in charge of Prof. R. V. Beach, ex-County Superintendent. The present school building was completed in 1880, and is a large, square, brick structure, surmounted with a tower, valued at $13,000. The school is divided into three departments—primary, intermediate and grammar. The primary department has ninety pupils enrolled, and is in charge of Miss L. Loyde. In the intermediate department, eighty-nine pupils are enrolled, and in charge of Mrs. M. A. Jones. The grammar department is under the personal supervision of Prof. Beach, assisted by Mr. W. I. Austin, with eighty-two pupils enrolled. This department has been very full, and the intention is to complete in it a good common-school education. Many pupils in public schools get no further than the grammar school, and hence the great necessity to make this school as complete as possible. Many topics are taken up, and oral instruction is given upon many subjects that it would be impossible to take up as regular class studies, and more attention is given to language as the vehicle of thought than the technical law of grammar. Writing and drawing are carefully taught, and the common branches are made a principal feature of the course, and effort is made to impress their importance upon the mind of the pupil. The intermediate and primary departments contain the majority in numbers, and the aim here is to be as thorough and complete in the work of educating the scholar as the age will permit.

The school will compare favorably with those of its class throughout the West. The average attendance is very good, and the per cent of scholarship and deportment is well kept up. The teachers are earnest and thoughtful, and their work is faithfully done. Reviewing the work and progress of the past, many facts are to be admired, and some faults and mistakes to be regretted, but the school seems now to be on a sound basis, and holds out the facilities for acquiring a good education.

RELIGIOUS.

The first church organization effected in David City was by the Methodist Episcopal. Rev. Mr. Markett, a missionary preacher, came here in 1871, holding service at the house of Capt. A. F. Coon, at which time he organized a class of communicants. Up to 1874, services were held regularly at Capt. Coon's house, when, mainly through the efforts of Capt. Coon, the present church was erected, at a cost of $1,500, and, later in 1874, a parsonage was built, costing $600. At this date, the church is quite strong and prosperous. The list of officiating clergymen includes Rev. Mr. King, who assumed charge in the fall of 1871, remaining one year. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Lathrop, who served for the same period. His successor was Rev. Mr. Combs, who had charge of the church for the next two years, and was succeeded by Rev. D. S. Davis, who was also its pastor for two years. Rev. William Peck was his successor, officiating for one year, and was then succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. E. S. Roberts, now fulfilling the duties of his second year.

The Congregational Church was organized in 1878, and built its church in 1879. As early as 1870, it was a mission station, and Rev. Amos Dresser was located here from this date to the spring of 1879, and was the first pastor of the church. He was an earnest worker as a missionary, and, during his seven years of service, did much good work in Butler County. He was also an able defender of the anti-slavery movement, and for his principles and sentiments was publicly whipped in the streets of Nashville, Tenn. He is still a hale, hearty old man, and engaged in the frontier mission work.

Rev. A. W. Curtis was called to take charge of the church in the spring of 1879, remaining until the fall of 1880. From the month of October of that year until January, 1881, the church was without a pastor, at which date the present pastor, Rev. H. W. Gates, was settled here. Rev. H. W. Gates was State Superintendent of Missions for seven years, resigning in 1880 on account of ill health.

The church owns one of the finest bells in the State, valued at $500, a gift of Mrs. V. G. Stone, of Malden, Mass., in 1879. It is one of the wealthiest in this section of the State, and has a membership of twenty-six.

In 1870, a Baptist mission was established in Butler County by Rev. Jacob Earnhardt, sent here by the Home

Missionary Society, who had charge of the work until 1874. He was succeeded by Rev. J. N. Webb, who is still in charge of this circuit. A Baptist Church was organized at David City in 1871, but, for want of sufficient support, died after a short time.

October 22, 1879, a second church was organized, by Rev. Mr. Maynard, and the following January, Rev. J. N. Webb became pastor of the church, officiating for one year, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Hapgood, the present pastor, in November, 1881. The church was completed in 1880, at a cost of $1,200.

St. Mary's Church.—Rev. Father Gafron celebrated the first mass at David City at the court house, in 1876. St. Mary's Church was erected in 1877. Father Gafron attended twice each month from Columbus during 1877, at which date he was sent to Northern Wisconsin, and Father Crephine Lapa assumed charge of the parish, which he has maintained up to the present time. An order has been issued dividing the parish, and in future St. Mary's will be the home of the resident priest of the new parish. The present membership is about two hundred, and the church property is valued at $3,000.

SOCIETIES.

David City has four secret society organizations, including Independent Order of Odd Fellowship, Masonic, Knights of Honor and Grand Army of the Republic. They are all in a prosperous working condition, and stand on a sound financial basis. Harmony Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., is the oldest, and was instituted March 26, 1872, at Savannah, while the county seat was located at that town. With the removal of the county seat to David City in 1873, causing a majority of the members to cast their lines in the new town, the lodge was also removed here, in 1874. The first meeting after the removal was held July 16 of this year.

The roll of charter members consists of D. H. Dickinson, M. Miller, William Turner, James Darnell, C. C. Davis, F. G. Gibson, J. Ernhart, James Blair, C. Munn, S. V. Shinn. It has a membership of forty, and the present officers are: James Evans, Noble Grand; C. H. Tyson, Vice Grand; E. L. Heath, Secretary; W. J. Chidester, Permanent Secretary; John T. Myers, Treasurer.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 51, F. & A. M., received its charter June 26, 1874, but was granted a dispensation January 17, 1874. It bears the names of the following charter members: F. E. Wilson, G. H. Phelps, B. F. Rolph, Thomas B. Hill, John Merchant, S. Raymond, C. B. Churchill, William Duncan, P. Murphy, C. C. Cook, S. Darnell, J. L. Cyphers, J. K. Darnell, J. T. Kleinlien, A. H. Jones, A. W. Bealin, G. W. Darnell, Augustus Beard, M. Cady, C. K. Chamberlin. The lodge now numbers about forty members, and the present officers are: T. B. Myers, W. M.; Abell Hill, S. W.; A. H. Ashland, J. W.; Thomas E. Evans, Secretary; John T. Myers, Treasurer; J. E. Jones, Tiler. These lodges own a fine lodge hall over the Butler County Bank, elegantly furnished, and their members include the best and most influential citizens of the county.

Charity Lodge, K. of O., No. 1712, was instituted in 1879, receiving its charter from the Supreme Lodge. The charter members are Louis Smith, Calmer McCune, S. G. Panter, H. M. Montgomery, J. C. Panter, S. S. Raynolds and sixteen others. The object of this society is to unite fraternally all acceptable men of every profession, business or occupation; to give all possible aid in its power to its members and those dependent on its members, by assisting each other to obtain employment; to promote benevolence and charity by establishing a widows' and orphans' fund, from which, upon the death of a member, a sum of $2,000 shall be paid to his family, or as he may direct; and also to create a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members, and to ameliorate the condition of humanity in every possible manner. The order was created March 20, 1876, by the Legislature of Kentucky, and is a body corporate, capable of holding, receiving and granting property, and suing and being sued, under such laws and regulations as it may enact, not in conflict with the laws of the State or of the United States. The lodge has twenty-five members, and the present officers are: W. H. Westover, Dictator; and E. L. Heath, Reporter. It is in a healthy working condition, and, during the past years, has rendered many a deed of charity that will redound to its praise and honor.

Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 10, Department of Nebraska, G. A. R., was organized and mustered by Paul Vanderwoort, of the Provisional Department of Nebraska, April 7, 1877, with the following charter members: B. P. Cook, G. L. Brown, H. G. Townsend, A. B. Langley, T. H. Sanders, O. W. Stroud, John Zeilinger, James Frou, Jacob D. Bear, A. P. Day, D. C. Raynolds, J. V. Woods, Calmer McCune, J. E. Cook, S. L. Brown, E. L. Townsend, C. A. Short, A. F. Coon, W. M. Olmstead, Dan Jacobs, A. J. White, E. B. Taylor, D. Wilmot. This post now numbers over fifty members in good standing, and is in a flourishing condition. The officers for the present year are as follows: B. P. Cook, P. C.; A. J. White, S. V. C.; George Hahn, J. V. C.; J. S. Maloy, Q. M.; W. B. Naracong, Chaplain; J. Bellinger, Surgeon; F. Swartz, O. D.; J. Kraht, O. G.; E. B. Taylor, Adjutant.

Under the auspices of this post, the first annual re-union of the soldiers and sailors of Nebraska was held, at the site of Warren's Grove, near the site of the village of Bellwood, in this county, on October 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1879, and, while it was not as largely attended as subsequent re-unions, was the means of inaugurating the series of annual re-unions that have since been held, at Central City in 1880, and at Lincoln in 1881.

The Butler County Agricultural Society was organized under the provisions of the general statutes, October 18, 1873, with the following-named officers: O. H. Ford, President; J. Winship, D. P. Haynes, Vice Presidents; George L. Brown, Secretary; E. M. Perkins, Treasurer; Miles Warren, James Blair, J. D. Brown, David Reed, G. McCarthy, Board of Managers. The first annual fair under its auspices was held near David City, in October, 1875, on the open prairie, with no inclosure save a single rope stretched around the stand and articles on exhibition. The society is now in a flourishing condition. Its grounds are finely laid out, inclosing a well-arranged hall for the exhibition of produce, and one of the best half-mile trotting-courses in the State. The present officers are: President, George Osterhout; Vice Presidents, G. H. Peebles and F. E. Wilson; Secretary, J. Robert Williams; Treasurer, E. B. Taylor; Board of Managers—D. B. Armagost, C. Davis, Walter Lloyd, W. H. Westover, J. A. Ayres, Jr.

THE PRESS.

The *Butler County Press*, a weekly journal, issued its first number September 25, 1873, under the auspices of W. G. Rutherford and Charles D. Casper, but presently Rutherford retired from the firm in favor of William J. Evans, and under this management it has since been conducted. Its political tone was originally Republican, but subsequently became Independent. It has been kept alive through all conceivable vicissitudes by indomitable will and energy, and has exercised an influence in molding and developing Butler County, and particularly its own favored city.

The David City *Republican* was founded by Calmer McCune, who issued its first number February 6, 1877. It passed into the hands of its present proprietors, Messrs. A. G. Wolfendarger and E. L. Heath, April 19, 1880, they succeeding Mr. McCune. It is a weekly journal, thirty-two column folio in size, and in political sentiment, Republican.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

FOUNTAIN H. ANGLE, dealer in general merchandise, David City. He came to Nebraska in the fall of 1873, and located at David City, and opened the first general merchandise stock in that town, and has not only the pioneer store in David City, but the largest stock of general merchandise, and does more business per annum than any other store in Butler County. Mr. Angle has served as Postmaster of David City four years, and also member of village trustees for two terms. He was a soldier in the late war; enlisting at La Fayette, Ind., in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company H, in 1864, and served until the close of the war. He was born in Putnam County, Ind., May 31, 1845; was married in the State of Iowa to Miss Susan C. Dale.

AYRES & McCOLLOM, dealers in drugs, books and news. This firm was established in November, 1880. They have a fine large store-room, 80x25 feet, and well filled with all kinds of goods generally kept in a first-class drug store, and everything being so neatly arranged as to compare with most of the drug stores in our large cities. These gentlemen are affable business men, and first-class citizens. They have such pleasing manners, that when once a person goes there to trade, they are sure to give them a second call. John A. Ayers, Jr., of the above firm, was born in Henry County, Ill., April 28, 1848. Robert M. McCollom, of this firm, was born in Lee County, Ill., in 1854; is son of Robert S. and Elizabeth McCollom, who were among the first settlers in that county; came there as early as 1848.

WILLIAM G. BASTON, hardware dealer, David City. This gentleman came to Nebraska in August, 1877, and located at David City, and opened the first special hardware store in the county, where he has continued since, first starting with a small stock and in a small building, and has gradually grown with the town and county, and has now one of the largest stores in the county, and is one of the first merchants of David City. He has served as member of the Town Board two terms. Was born in the State of Pennsylvania November 7, 1847. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Fidelity Lodge, No. 51; also of Lincoln Chapter and Commandery. He is now chief of the Fire Department of David City, being elected to that position in the fall of 1881. Was married to Miss Anna L. Jordan, in the State of Iowa in the year 1876, she being of Illinois.

RILEY V. BEACH, Principal of David City Graded School and ex-County Superintendent of Public Schools. Came to Nebraska in the fall of 1870, and settled on homestead on Section 20, in Union Precinct, and was the first school teacher in that town. Was elected County Superintendent in the fall of 1879, and is now local preacher for the M. E. Church at David City. Was born in Delaware County, Ohio, November 29, 1842. Enlisted in the late war in August, 1862, in the One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company B., and served nearly three years. Was captured at the battle of Guntown, Miss., and was prisoner of war nine months. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is now Senior Vice Commander of Lincoln Post, No. 10, at David City.

JAMES BELL, lumber, grain dealer and President of the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, David City. Mr. B. was born in the county of Cavan, Ireland, in 1844. Was married to Miss Rachel McMillen in 1868, and emigrated to Nebraska the same year. Mr. B. took up a homestead on the Platte Valley in Polk County, his nearest neighbor being twelve miles distant. He tells some amusing stories of the bounding deer and antelope coming right into his door yard. Mr. B. opened up and ran a successful farm for six years, at the same time filling the office of School Superintendent for Polk County four years, during which period he organized thirty-seven school districts. Mr. B. moved to David City, Butler County, in 1876, and started the first lumber yard in the county, hauling forty-two car-loads of lumber from Schuyler by wagon, nearly all of which was consumed in building up the town. Mr. B. is about to commence the erection of a large steam elevator for grain and feed. Mr. B. good humoredly acknowledges himself the butt of a practical joke perpetrated upon him by an old ranchman whose love of "the make" corrupted his sense of honor somewhat. Mr. B., ignorant of the proper time to break up the prairie sod, sought information of his ranch host, who blandly but earnestly told him, that the first days of October was just the season to "break" for wheat sowing in the spring, and that he would be pleased to accommodate Mr. B. by doing the work for — cash in advance. To all this Mr. B. agreed, getting his ten acres of virgin prairie sod turned over during the month of October. It is hardly necessary to state that Mr. B. did not sow his ten acres of wheat in the spring. Mr. B. is a wide-awake, intelligent Scotch Irishman, has experienced a good deal of pioneer life, living in and teaching school in sod houses, etc. Of his early associations with Nebraska and Polk County, especially, he feels justly proud, and his faith in the bright prospect of Nebraska's future is only excelled by his successful realization of the past.

EZRA BUFKIN, M. D., came to Nebraska in 1877; located at David City; was a graduate of Physio-Medical College of Indiana, February 12, 1874. Was born in Henry County, Ind., in 1847, June 15. He is a member of the Physio-Medical Society of Indiana, and is one of the leading physicians in Butler County, and has a very extensive practice in the county. He also practiced dentistry, and has an office in David City.

WILLIAM M. BUNTING, of the firm of Bunting & Runyon, real estate dealers, David City. Mr. B. came to Nebraska in June, 1870, and took up a homestead on Section 32, Franklin Precinct, Town 15, Range 3, and was one of the very first settlers on what is known as the Table Lands of Butler County. Here he resided until the fall of 1873, where he was elected to the office of County Treasurer, and then moved to David City. This office he held two terms, and in the spring of 1878 opened his present business. Mr. B. was a soldier in the late war of the rebellion, enlisting in August, 1862, at Mercer County, Ill., in the One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and served until the close of the war. He was wounded at the battle of Resaca, Ga., in the left side, which disabled him from active service about five months. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., Fidelity Lodge, No. 51; also a member of the G. A. R., and was charter member of Lincoln Post, No. 10. He is also a member of the Congregational Church. He is a native of Pennsylvania. Was born in Lancaster County November 25, 1838. Was married in Illinois, in the year 1871, to Miss Anna M. Maury, daughter of Dr. J. A. Maury, who was a very early settler of Mercer County, Ill. She is also a member of the Congregational Church, and is at present Clerk of that church society.

CAPT. ARCHABELL F. COON, Postmaster at David City, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1870, and next spring came to Butler County; homesteaded a place on Section 30, Town 15, Range 3, in Franklin Precinct. Was the gentleman that named the precinct after Hon. Benjamin Franklin, and was among the first settlers in Franklin Precinct. He was a member of the Second Board of County Commissioners, also the founder of the post office at David City, which was first located in Town 14, Range 3. Name of post office Ollie. This office was moved to David City in 1874. He remained on his farm until 1881, when he was appointed Postmaster again. He served as a soldier in the late war, enlisting at Pittsburgh, Penn., as Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Company E, in August, 1861, and was in active service until November, 1864, during which time he was commissioned to the office of Captain. He was born in Pennsylvania January 9, 1817. He was a charter member of the G. A. R., Lincoln Post, No. 10, and was one of the first in instigating the society at David City. He is also one of the organic members of the M. E. Church society of David City, which held their first meeting at his house, and was their Sunday-School Superintendent for a number of years. He also served as President of the Butler County Agricultural Society the first four years of its existence. Mr. Coon was married to his first wife, Miss Rebecca Meredith, in 1842, in the State of Pennsylvania, who died in 1862, by whom he had six children. Was married to his present wife, Rebecca Ross, of Pennsylvania, in 1866, by whom he has one son.

STEPHEN CLINGMAN, lawyer, abstracter and real estate agent, David City, came to Nebraska in 1879, and located at David City, where he completed the first set of abstract books in Butler County. He was admitted to the bar to practice law in Iowa in 1872 at Iowa City, where he was a graduate of the State University in the law department. Was born in Stephenson County, Ill., August 9, 1845. Enlisted in the late war in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in 1864, and served until the close of the war. He is a member of the G. A. R., Lincoln Post, No. 10. He is also Justice of the Peace of Franklin Precinct.

FRANK DAVIS, County Treasurer of Butler County, came to Nebraska in 1870, and took up a homestead one mile south of the present town of David City, on Section 30, Town 15, Range 3, Franklin Precinct, and was one of the first settlers on what is known as the table lands of Butler County. Mr. D. followed farming until the year 1875, when he moved to David City and started clerking for Dean & Son in a general merchandise store, where he remained until 1877, when he was elected to his present office, which important office he has been elected for the third term. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and was one of the charter members of Fidelity Lodge, No. 51. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and also a charter member of Harmony Lodge, No. 31. He is also one of Nebraska's first citizens who served in the late war, enlisting in the Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company F, at

Maquon, Knox County, in August, 1862, and served three years. Is also a member of the G. A. R., Lincoln Post, No. 10. Mr. D. was born in Ohio, Highland County, May 10, 1845. Was married to Miss Jennie Walter, in Illinois, March 13, 1865.

SAMUEL N. DREW, dealer in dry goods, clothing, etc., came to David City in the fall of 1877, and started the store where he now is. Has a fine, large storeroom, 60x20, well filled with the very choicest goods in his line. Was born in Boston, Mass., September 23, 1849. Was engaged as traveling commercial agent in the New England States for ten years previous to coming West. He was one of the charter members of the Knights of Honor Lodge at David City.

JOHN W. EGGNER, grain dealer and proprietor of David City stone yard. This firm ships over 150 car loads of grain per annum, and receives about fifty cars of cut and building stone per annum from Roca, Neb. Mr. E. came to Nebraska in 1870, and took up a homestead on Section 26, Town 16, Range 1 east, Alexis Precinct. Here he resided until 1877, when he moved to David City and started to buy grain for J. C. Morrisey, of Columbus, and was the first grain buyer in the town. In the spring of 1879, started to buy for himself. Was born in the State of New York in March, 1845. Was married in Alexis Precinct, in 1873, to Miss Hattie Johnson; they were the first couple married in that town.

JAMES R. FENLON, Sheriff of Butler County, came to Nebraska in 1871 with his parents, Nicholas and Mary Fenlon, who opened a farm on Section 22, Town 15, Range 3 east, Franklin Precinct. Here James remained working on his father's farm until 1874, when he came to David City, and started to learn the blacksmith trade, and afterward ran a shop for himself up to the time of his election to the present office in the fall of 1881. He was also the first elected Marshal of David City when it had a city charter. Was born in Illinois April 10, 1854. He is a member of the Catholic Church of David City.

JOHN W. GROSS, cashier of Butler County Bank, David City, was born in Johnson County, Iowa, June 11, 1859. He was a student of Iowa College, Iowa City, and was a graduate in the commercial department in 1877, and in April, 1878, came to Nebraska, locating at David City, and was soon afterward appointed Deputy County Clerk, under B. F. Rolph, where he was engaged from July, 1878, to November, 1879; since which time he has been connected with the Butler County Bank; was married, February 15, 1881, to Miss Mary Hermann, of Vandalia, Ill. Mr. G. is one of the pioneer young men of the State, and has always filled his responsible position with great respectability and trust.

ADAM HALL, livery and sale stable and stock-raiser, David City, came to Nebraska in 1870, and located first near Lincoln, but remained there but a short time, and in February, 1871, moved to Butler County, and took up a homestead on Section 25, Township 14, Range 4, in Oak Creek Precinct, where he kept a stock ranch and farmed. Here he resided until 1880, when he moved to David City, and started in the business he is now in. He has served as a member of County Commissioners of Butler County two terms. He served one year in the late war in the Twenty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company B, when he was discharged on account of disability of health; was married to his first wife in the State of Indiana, who died in 1859; was married to Miss Nannie Bozarth, who was a native of Virginia.

JOSEPH A. HARR, dealer in farm machinery, David City, came to Nebraska in 1871, and located in Schuyler, Colfax County, where he took up a homestead and lived there for five years, and in 1877 came to David City, and started in his present business, and is one of the oldest firms in David City. He was born in the State of Maryland February 1, 1848.

CHARLES E. HEWEIT, insurance agent, David City, came to Nebraska in March, 1872, and took a homestead in Furnas County. Soon afterward moved to Fremont, where he engaged in teaching school, which occupation he followed for twelve terms. In 1877, he moved to David City, and opened an office of insurance agency, which business he has continued since, and is now one of the pioneer agents of Butler County. Mr. H. was born in Maine January 30, 1853; has served as City Clerk of David City for two years; was married to Miss Mary Smith, of Iowa, in 1878.

ALLEN JILLSON, jeweler, David City, was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., May 3, 1845; came to Nebraska in 1869; stayed but a short time; returned East, and then, in 1871, came back and took up a homestead on the same section where he now lives. His brother, Harvey, was also born in Schoharie County, N. Y., and is about twelve years Allen's senior; had preceded him three years, and was one of the first Justices of the Peace in Butler County. Mr. J. has been engaged teaching school in Butler County during the winter and working at farming in the summer. He was the first to receive a second grade certificate for teaching in the county, and among the first to receive first grade; was married, at Fremont, Neb., in 1875, to Miss Maggie J. Porter. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; now engaged in the jewelry business at David City, Neb.

HENRY W. KELLER, of the firm of Keller Brothers, family grocery store, David City, came to Nebraska, with his parents, in September, 1866, and took up a homestead on Section 18, Township 16, Range 1, in Alexis Precinct, then called Pepperville Precinct. Here he remained until 1877, when he moved to David City, and started their present business, in company with his brother, which was among the first business in the town. He was born in Stephenson County, Ill., October 19, 1847; was married, November 2, 1872, to Miss Sarah J. Kent, of Platte County. Mr. K. was one of the first settlers of Butler County.

EDWARD E. LEONARD, cashier of Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, David City. Mr. L. came to Nebraska, and located at David City in 1877, when he engaged as book-keeper and assistant cashier of the Butler County Bank, which position he held until 1879, at which time he helped organize the above named bank, and has been the cashier since the bank was started. He is an old-time banker, having had over twelve years experience at the business. He was born in Cass County, Ill., November 11, 1852. Mr. L. is one of the leading business men of David City, and has the confidence of the entire public in all his business transactions. This bank has the indorsement of the well-known National Bank of Omaha, Murray Hill Bank of New York, and also of Preston, Kean & Co., Chicago.

JAMES S. MALOY, dealer in farm machinery and real estate, David City. He came to Nebraska in 1870, and first located in Lancaster County, on Section 2, in Highland Precinct, where he resided until he came to David City, which was in the spring of 1878, and has made his home there since; was born in Boston, Mass., February 18, 1817; was a sailor on the foreign seas for over twenty-five years with merchant ships. In December, 1861, he enlisted in the war of the rebellion, in the Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, at Milwaukee, and served until the close of the war; was in all of the principal engagements of the Army of the Potomac. He is a member of the G. A. R., Lincoln Post, No. 10.

ELI R. MANLEY, carpenter and builder, David City; came to Nebraska in 1869, and located at Ashland, Saunders County. Here he worked at his trade until the fall of 1870, when he came to Butler County, and built the first dwelling-house in David City for J. C. Wunderlich, and has since been connected with building of most of the principal houses in the town, and superintended the building of the David City Schoolhouse. He is a member of A., F. & A. M.; was born in Pennsylvania July 27, 1823; was a soldier in the Mexican war, and served over three years in the war of the rebellion, enlisting in Putnam County, Ill., in Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Was married to Miss Mary J. Buckley, in 1850, in Pennsylvania.

MATT. MILLER, attorney at law and insurance agent, David City, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1870, and started farming in Savannah Precinct; followed it but a short time, when he failed in health, and went back East; but, being so pleased with the new and enterprising State, after his recovery, in about eight months, he returned to Nebraska, with the determination of making his home there, and commenced his farming again during the summer, and in winter he taught school, and reading law books, which he followed until the spring of 1879, when he moved to Schuyler, Neb., and, finishing reading law, was there admitted to practice March 23, 1881, before Judge Gaslin, who was sitting in place of Hon. George W. Post. In June, this same year, he moved to David City, and opened his first office for practice. Mr. M. is a native of Scotland; born in the city of Glasgow February 9, 1850. Was graduate of Commercial College at Portage City, Wis., in 1867. Was married in Savannah Precinct, Butler Co., Neb., by Rev. Cyrus King, to Miss Sarah C. Whipps, June 24, 1878.

THOMAS J. MURPHY, M. D., David City, first came to Nebraska in 1868, and located in Pawnee County. He received a common school education in the city of Dubuque, Iowa; also started reading medicine in that State; but did not take a course of lectures until the winter of 1873–74, when he attended the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was graduate of St. Joseph, Mo., Northwestern Medical College in winter of 1881. He had commenced to practice at David City, in March, 1877; was born in Ireland, March 25, 1842. He is member of Northwestern Medical College Alumni Association, at St. Joseph, Mo., and is now Vice President. He is also a member of the Catholic Church, and was one of the original members of the society at David City. He was also a soldier in the late war of the rebellion, enlisting in 1862 at Lansing, Iowa, and was afterward commissioned to First and Second Lieutenant.

FRED W. PADDOCK, general merchandise, of the firm Paddock & Schweser, David City; came to Nebraska in 1877, and located at Columbus, where he clerked in general merchandise store for G. C. Morresey. Here he remained until November, 1877, then moved to David City, and went in partnership with Jacob Reinhardt. He continued with him until January, 1880, when the present firm was organized. They now do a business of about $25,000 per annum. Mr. Paddock is a native of Germany, being born November 11, 1840, and emigrated to the United States the same year he came to Nebraska. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at David City.

G. HIAL PEEBLES, M. D., came to Nebraska in 1870, and bought some land near where the present village of David City now is, and, in

1878, moved his family to David City, where they have resided since. He received his literary education at Milton, Wis., and graduated at Rush Medical College at Chicago, in January, 1864, and also at Medical College at St. Louis in 1868, also receiving ad eundem degree. He is a member of the State Medical College Society, and is Professor at the Omaha Medical College and Disease of Children, and adjunct of Diseases of Women, where he delivered two lectures every week. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., and one of the original members of Fidelity Lodge, No. 51, at David City, also of the Chapter, Council and Commandery. Was married at Edenburg, Ill., in 1877, to Miss Mary Halford. The Doctor was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., December 26, 1840. He is one of Butler County's first citizens, and has always worked for the best interest of his town and county.

HUBBELL PEPPER, general merchandise store at David City, Neb. He was one of the early settlers of Butler County, who came to Nebraska in 1865, and located in the northwest corner of Butler County. Took up a homestead on Section 10, Town 16, Range 1 east, in Pepperville Precinct, which was named after him. Mr. P. was elected the first County Clerk of Butler County in 1868, and served three terms. His first term he held his office at his house, as the county had not built a court house. The second term he moved to Savannah, as that was the first location of the county seat. In the fall of 1874, the county seat was removed to David City, the now present county seat of said county, Mr. P. being the first family to remove to David City that winter. Mr. P. went into partnership with F. H. Angel, and opened the first general merchandise store in the town. He enlisted in the late war, at West Union, Iowa, in 1862, in Company F, Thirty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Born in Luzerne County, Penn., August 11, 1841. Is a member of G. A. R., Lincoln, No. 10, at David City. He was married to Miss O. E. Boydston, at Lincoln, in the year 1865. Their family consists of three sons—Fred H., Arthur S. and Ray E.

HON. BENJAMIN O. PERKINS, retired farmer, real estate dealer at David City. He came to Nebraska in the year 1869, and located in Butler County, Bone Creek Precinct, Section 4, near the village of Savannah, then the county seat of Butler County. Here he resided until the fall of 1870, when he was elected to the office of Probate Judge of Butler County, and was also the second Probate Judge-elect of Butler County. Upon taking his seat of office, he moved to Savannah, in which official duty he served two terms. In the fall of 1873, when the county seat was moved to David City, Mr. P. was compelled to move his family to the above office, and abandoned his farming, and has continued to take up his abode there since, and has always been an active worker in the general interest of the country and town. He also served as the first Mayor of David City, when the town received her city charter, which she held for two years, and then went back to the old town charter. Mr. P. is a native of Illinois, being born in Morgan County, January 8, 1825, but was raised and educated in Iowa. He was married, in Warren County, Iowa, to Miss Maggie A. Wilson, of that State, by whom he has brought up a family of three children—Minnie, Maggie and Bennie. Mr. P. is a member of I. O. O. F. Harmony Lodge, No. 31, of David City, and also the Temple of Honor.

SOLOMON PERKINS, farmer, Section 18, Town 15, Range 3 east, Franklin Precinct, P. O. David City. This gentleman came to Nebraska in 1869, and located on Section 22, Town 16, Range 3 east, in Bone Creek Precinct, and was the first man to settle near what is known as the Platte Bluffs, in Butler County. Here he took up a homestead, where he continued to live, pursuing his farming for thirteen years, then moved to the place where he now lives, where he has a fine farm of 240 acres. Mr. P. was one of the original members of the First Baptist Church Society of Butler County. Was married in Warren County, Iowa, to Miss Sarah M. Jackson, daughter of William Jackson, who was also one of the early settlers of Butler County. Mr. P. was born in Illinois November 6, 1846. He enlisted at Indianola, Iowa, in Company A, in the Forty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in 1864, and served until the close of the war. They have three children, viz., William L., Elvannah, she being one of the first children born in Butler County, Ivan S., all of whom are now living. They also had one daughter, Mary, who died in March, 1874. This is one of the families that suffered as all settlers did at the time of the grasshopper plagues, droughts, etc.

JACOB REINHARDT, of the firm of Reinhardt & Son, dealer in general merchandise, David City, came to Nebraska in 1869, and located in Lancaster County, in Centerville Precinct, on the old Mormon trail. Here he followed farming until 1877, when he moved to Butler County and located at David City, and went in partnership with J. C. Wunderlich in the meat market, which was the first in the town. This he ran in company with Mr. W., when he sold out and went in the general merchandise trade with F. W. Paddock, and continued with him until January, 1880, when he sold out, and then in April, 1880, started up where he now is with his son John W. Jacob was born in Germany February 19, 1828. Emigrated to the United States in 1847. Was married at Muscatine, Iowa, to Miss Martha A. Mark in June, 1850, who was also born in Germany, by whom he has seven children, six sons and one daughter.

GEORGE W. REYNOLDS, City Marshal and Deputy Sheriff of Butler County, came to David City in 1879 and started farming, which he followed for one year, then was appointed City Marshal, and, in November, 1880, was elected Constable, and, in January, 1882, was appointed Deputy Sheriff under James Fenlon. Was born in Oneida County, N. Y., June 19, 1854. Was married to Miss Josephine Henish, of Iowa, November 7, 1880.

JAKE C. ROBBERTS, attorney of David City, Butler Co., Neb., was born at Grinnell, Poweshiek Co., Iowa, October 2, 1850. He is the son of Rev. James Fletcher and Roxanna Robberts, who settled in Poweshiek County, Iowa, in 1848. He attended Western College, in Linn County, Iowa, one year, and Simpson Centenary College, at Indianola, Warren Co., Iowa, four years. After leaving college he settled on a farm in Decatur County, Iowa, in which county he was made Deputy Treasurer of the county; was twice elected to the office of County Superintendent of Schools for the county; was admitted to practice law in March, 1873, before Hon. James W. Hewett, Circuit Judge. He married Miss Sallie C. Martin, of Leon, Iowa, on December 23, 1873; moved to David City, Butler Co., Neb., in January, 1877, and commenced practicing law. In 1880, Mr. Robberts was elected to the Nebraska Legislature from Butler County, and served in the Sixteenth Session, in 1881, from the Fifty-first District, including Butler, Colfax and Platte Counties. He was Chairman of the Committee of Railroads. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; of the A., F. & A. M., Fidelity Lodge, No. 51, David City, also a member of the I. O. O. F., at David City. Is also a member of the firm of W. J. Cordner & Co., who own a large cattle ranch two miles from David City, and breed Short-Horn Durham cattle.

WILLIS T. RICHARDSON, surveyor of David City, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1868, and took up a homestead on Section 27, Town 13, Range 4, Richardson Precinct, and was the first settler in the precinct, and among the first in that part of the county. Mr. Richardson was the first County Surveyor of Butler County, and held that office for eight years. He surveyed out the town of David City in the spring of 1873. He was born in Durham, Conn., July 20, 1849; was married in Lincoln, Lancaster Co., Neb., in 1869, to Miss Mary E. White. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LOUIS SMITH, harness and saddle manufacturer of David City, came to Nebraska in 1874; located in David City and started to work for Mr. H. T. Hawes in 1875; went in partnership with Mr. Hawes in 1876; in 1878, Mr. Henry Will bought out Mr. Hawes and went in partnership with L. Smith, and on January 1, 1880, Louis Smith bought out Henry Will, and has since run the shop himself, which is the pioneer shop in Butler County. His shop is 20x40; is well filled a with stock of ready-made horse clothing, etc. Besides, Mr. Smith is one of the general men of his trade; is always at his bench working to keep a supply on hand of the very best of work. Mr. Smith was born in Temsdorf, Meahren, Austria, September 8, 1854; emigrated to America in 1874. He was married, January 22, 1879, to Miss Velma Smithson, of Illinois.

FRANK A. SNOW, hardware dealer, came to David City in March, 1880, and opened business where he is now. Although Mr. Snow is but a recent settler in Nebraska, he has soon become one of its leading citizens, and has the largest stock of hardware in Butler County. He is also agent for the United States Express Company. He also does all kind of manufacturing in tin ware, and considerable jobbing trade throughout the county. He was born November 12, 1854; was married in Iowa, to Miss Hortense Cassett, daughter of E. R. Cassett, President of the First National Bank of Pella, Iowa.

EUGENE B. TAYLOR, District Clerk of Butler County, came to Nebraska in 1871, and took up a homestead in Summit Precinct. He worked at improving his farm, etc., until 1880, when he was elected to his present office, when he moved to David City. He served three years as a soldier in the late war, enlisting at Keokuk, Iowa, June 10, 1861, in Company K, Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry; received a slight wound in his left side, and was also a prisoner for a short time. He is now a member of the G. A. R., and was a charter member of A. Lincoln Post, No. 10, and has served as its Adjutant for six years. He was born in Jackson County, Mich., August 17, 1837; was married in Iowa, in 1866, to Miss Lela A. Thayer. Mr. Taylor passed through Nebraska in 1859, in a trip across the plains, and forming a favorable impression of the State at that time, it induced him to go there and settle in 1871.

WILSON A. WELLS, lumber merchant, David City, came to Nebraska in 1869, and first located at Omaha, where he engaged in a lumber yard as salesman, etc., for six years; then moved to David City in the fall of 1877, and opened a yard for himself; is now the oldest lumber merchant of David City, Mr. James Bell being the first to start a yard, but has been out of the business since September 19, 1877. Mr. Wells received the first cars of lumber over the Union Pacific Railroad to David City, and is now receiving over one hundred cars of lumber per annum. Mr. Wells is a native of Michigan; was born February 24, 1847.

ALBERT WILDE, boot and shoe store, David City; came to Nebraska in May, 1875, and settled at the above place, and opened the first shoe store in the town, where he has continued business since. Was born in Germany December 25, 1852; emigrated to the United States with his parents, who first located in Wisconsin, where the subject of this sketch resided until he came to Nebraska. He is one of the original members of the Catholic Church society at David City. Was married, February 7, 1879, to Miss Fannie Mareck, who was born in Wisconsin.

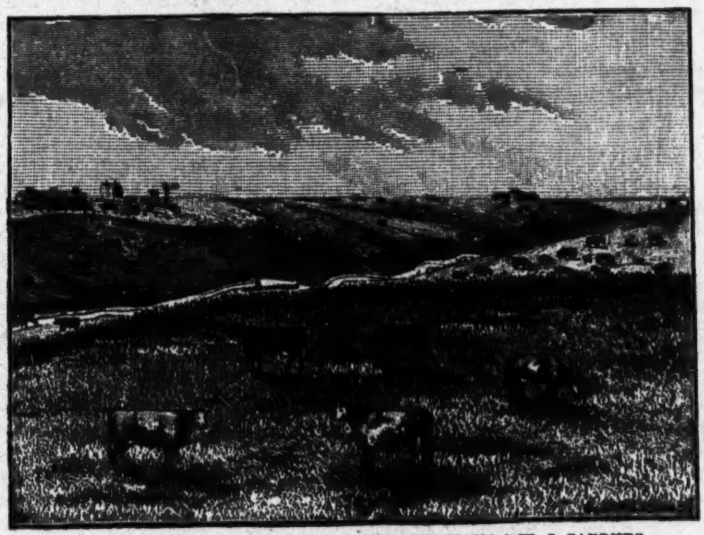
WILLIAM H. WESTOVER, lawyer, of the firm of Robberts, Westover & Williams, at David City. Mr. Westover was admitted to the bar in May, 1879, before the Hon. George H. Post, in Butler County; is a native of the State of Iowa, being born March 19, 1858; came to Nebraska with his parents in the spring of 1870, who located at Lincoln. He was a student of the State University at Lincoln for five years. The above firm are also proprietors of one of the largest stock farms in Butler County, where they have a herd of nearly two hundred head of graded cows for breeding purposes.

LORENZO D. WILGUS, lawyer, Justice of the Peace and Police Judge, David City. Lorenzo D. Wilgus came to Nebraska in 1879, and located at David City, where he finished reading law, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1881. He enlisted in the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company A, generally known as the Round-Head Regiment, on March 4, 1862, and served over two years, when he was discharged on account of disability (of health) incurred while in the service. He is now Pension Agent, and prosecutes claims from several different States. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., Fidelity Lodge, No. 51, and I. O. O. F., Harmony Lodge, No. 31. Was born in Fayette City, Fayette Co., Penn., October 27, 1842. Is also a member of G. A. R., A. Lincoln Post, No. 10, and Corresponding Secretary of Butler County (Neb.) Immigration Society. Lorenzo D.'s grandfather was the original founder and instigator of the U. P. R. R., from Omaha to the Pacific Coast, and drew a chimney corner map of the same route, that is now the main line of the road, in 1844, which said map is still to be seen among the records of the United States Senate.

HENRY WILL, proprietor of Commercial Hotel, David City. The subject of this sketch came to David City, and the State of Nebraska, in 1877, and, in October, 1880, took charge of the Commercial Hotel, where he has remained since, and which is the largest and best hotel in Butler County; has full and complete compartments for the accommodation of the commerciel travelers, and Mr. Will is well known as the popular landlord in the West. He was born in Prussia June 9, 1839; emigrated to the United States in 1866. Was a soldier in the Denmark and Prussian war. Was married, in Illinois in 1868, to Miss Fannie R. Wynt, who was born in New York City, by whom he has three children, viz., Martha M., Fannie R. and Annie M. He is a member of the Knights of Honor at David City.

EUGENE WRIGHT, bakery and confectioner, David City. Came to Nebraska in 1869, and took up a homestead in Alexis Precinct, then called Pepperville Precinct; then located on Section 28, Township 16, Range 1 east, and was among the first settlers in that town. He first came out and made his claim in August, 1869; then returned in November (same year), and has been a citizen of the county since, moving to David City in the fall of 1877, and started clerking for S. N. Drew, and, in 1879, started in the bakery trade, which was the second bakery in the town. Eugene is the son of O. W. and Salley S. Wright; the latter died at David City July 5, 1881. He was born in Michigan, Branch County, in 1849. Was married at Savannah, Butler County, in 1873, by Judge B. O. Perkins, the second Probate Judge of the county, to Miss Phœbe E. Wagoner.

JACOB C. WUNDERLICH, of the firm of J. C. Wunderlich & Co., furniture dealers, undertakers, etc., etc. Mr. W. came to Butler County in the spring of 1869, and first started at farming on Section 32, Town 14, Range 3, in Center Precinct, and moved to David City in 1874, and opened the first meat market in the town in the spring of 1876, which he ran about two years, when he sold out, and was then appointed agent, and sold lots in the winter of 1876. The present firm was organized in December, 1881. He enlisted, in 1862, in the late war of the rebellion with the Thirty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company C. He was born in Germany April 23, 1841. He is a member of the M. E. Church at David City, and is one of the active business men of the town. Mr. Daniel E. Coleman, of the above firm, came to Nebraska in 1871, and also took up a homestead on Section 20, Town 15, Range 2 east, Olive Precinct. Was born in St. Clair County, Ill., June 5, 1844; also serving three years in the late war in the Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and is also a member of the M. E. Church.



STOCK RANCH OF ROBBERTS, WESTOVER & WILLIAMS & W. J. GARDNER.

ULYSSES.

Ulysses is situated on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, in the extreme southern portion of the county, just half-way between Seward and David City, a distance of sixteen miles from either point; located in the valley of the Blue, just south of the two forks of the river, on a gradual inclined lay of land, overlooking the picturesque scenery of the valley. The surrounding country is beautiful in the extreme. Far as the eye can reach, a rolling, billowy landscape is seen, checkered with the squares of emerald wheat and waving corn, of finely cultivated farms, while good substantial homesteads indicate the homes of a refined, intelligent and well-to-do people. The valley attains its broadest extent at this point, and a prettier site for a town could hardly be found. The Blue on either side is lined with heavy timber, including a great many varieties. Its waters are well supplied with the smaller species of fish, and afford ample water-power at this point. In June, 1868, the town site was laid out in a romantic little nook among the trees on the south bank of the Big Blue, and has steadily improved during each succeeding year, being now second in size and importance. J. M. Palmer and George McCarty were the original owners of the town site, which was surveyed by W. T. Richardson. Messrs. George McCarty and Robert Reed opened the first store with a stock of general merchandise in 1868, and in 1871 a second store was inaugurated by Messrs. W. R. Davis and J. N. Batty. Mr. Robert Reed withdrew from the firm of McCarty & Reed in 1873, and opened a store with a stock of general merchandise, making the third business house. Dr. S. T. W. Thrapp was the first physician to locate in the southern portion of the county, and opened his office at Ulysses in 1873. Park G. Dobson erected the first frame house in 1870, and George Reed the first hotel (the Reed House) several years later.

LOCAL INTERESTS.

Manufacturing interests are represented by the Ulysses Flouring-Mill. This mill is an excellent new-process grist and flouring mill. In size, it is 26x60, three stories in height. The river at this point affords a water-power of nine feet head, equal to seventy-five horse-power. It was built by Messrs. George McCarty and J. M. Palmer in 1868 as a saw-mill, and subsequently was furnished as a flouring and grist mill. It now has three sets of buhrs, and all machinery necessary for the complement of a full and complete mill of a capacity of 100 barrels per day. The present proprietor is Mr. Edward Cooper.

BANK.

Banking interests are well represented by the Ulysses State Bank. It was incorporated July 15, 1881, with a capital of $50,000. S. D. L. Emmerson, of Milford, President; Cyrus F. Wyandt, Vice President; Arthur Hale, Cashier. This bank, in addition to its other business, has large real estate transactions.

One steam elevator, with a capacity for handling 9,000 bushels of grain per day, and one operated by horse-power capable of handling 4,000 bushels per day, indicate the principal business interest, but all branches of the trade are fully and impartially represented. To show the amount of business done, we present a statement of freight received and forwarded during the year 1881, as presented by Mr. C. M. Rice, station agent of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, which does not include freight received by local cars:

Freights received per number of car-loads—Coal, 93; lumber, 72; stone, 22; emigrant outfits, 12; cattle, 7; horses, 3; hogs, 1; farm machinery, 1; brick, 6; corn, 5; salt, 4; total, 299.

Forwarded—Wheat, 99; corn, 108; hogs, 75; cattle, 4; emigrant outfits, 2; flax, 1; mill feed, 1; potatoes, 1; barley, 1; sand, 2; total, 294. The amount received for freights per month will average $3,000.

Ulysses was incorporated as a town June 2, 1881, with the following Trustees: A. N. Niles, President; George Reed, Jasper Roberts, C. B. Wilson, Samuel Strowman

SCHOOLS.

Ulysses possesses a school building erected in 1877 at a cost of $3,000, well furnished with patent desks and all necessary apparatus. It is now in charge of Prof. V. E. Reese, and has a full attendance of pupils.

PRESS.

The Ulysses *Dispatch*, a weekly journal published every Tuesday, issued its first number May 6, 1880, under the auspices of its present proprietor and founder, Mr. C. H. Challis. In political sentiment, it is an able supporter of the Republican standard, and its influence has done much in upbuilding the town.

SOCIETIES.

Fortitude Lodge, No. 69, A., F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation issued from the Grand Lodge April 24, 1877, with the following members, viz: O. Bradson, Thomas Carr, Sumner Darnell, David Reed, George Miller, Madison Rodgers, A. Roberts. The officers appointed by the Grand Master were: George Miller, W. M.; Madison Rodgers, S. W.; S. Darnell, J. W.; J. W. Shields, Treasurer; Thomas Carr, Secretary; J. C. Sullivan, S. D.; W. T. Shields, J. D.; O. Bradson, Tiler. A charter was granted October 30, 1878, and its roll bears the names of the following charter members: A. Roberts, Sumner Darnoll, Madison Rodgers, A. B. Jones, George McCarty, W. H. Dobson, J. W. Shields, W. T. Shields, George Lord, J. W. Thrailkill. The lodge is in good working order, with a membership of twenty-nine, under its present officers: George Miller, W. M.; Sumner Darnell, S. W.; A. C. Barrett, J. W.; Robert Reed, Treasurer: R. M. Rankin, Secretary; G. W. Barrett, S. D.; W. H. Bowett, J. D.; W. N. Reid, Tiler.

Lodge No. 68, I. O. O. F., instituted March 22, 1878, by Grand Master D. E. Cline, of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, under a dispensation of the same date. The charter members are James Darnell, Stephen Roberts, George Reed, M. H. Mitchell, C. C. Davis, W. Y. Turner, P. G. Dobson, W. H. Dobson, Sumner Darnell, J. W. Shields. The officers elected at the first meeting of the lodge are: W. Y. Turner, Noble Grand; J. W. Shields, Vice Grand; Stephen Roberts, Secretary; James Darnell, Treasurer. This lodge is in a good working condition and extremely prosperous. The present officers are: W. Y. Turner, Noble Grand; J. W. Shields, Vice Grand; S. Roberts, Secretary; James Darnell, Treasurer.

Farnsworth Post, No. 73, G. A. R., Department of Nebraska, received its charter August 19, 1881, bearing the names of the following charter members: W. H. Stone, Company K, Thirty-fourth Illinois; F. M. Wimberley, Company H, First Iowa Cavalry; E. Holderness, Company B, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; Madison Rodgers, Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana; D. A. Wynegar, Company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois; Joseph C. Lockhart, Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois; Thomas Allen, Company D, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana; Andrew Lamb, Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois; John D. Bonner, Company B, Eighteenth Michigan; Edward M. Pugh, Company D, One Hundred and Second Illinois; George W. Handy, Company F, Eighth Connecticut; Joseph W. Talmage, Company A, First Indiana Heavy Artillery; G. F. Cook, Company B, One Hundredth Indiana; J. C. Coleman, Company E, Two Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania; Thomas J. Phelps, Company F, Thirtieth Iowa; Hiram H. Miller, Company C, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; David Warner, Company K, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio; Lebbeus B. Woods, Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania; James Darnell, Company G, Sixty-first Illinois; Sumner Darnell, Company F, Eighty-sixth Illinois; G. W. Lord, Company D, Second Maine; Harrison W. Greene, Company A, Third Ohio Cavalry; Elijah J. Davis, Company I, Eighty-first Ohio; Samuel Strowman, Company A, First Indiana Heavy Artillery; L. D. Chamberlain, Company B, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; W. D. Cox, Company D, Forty-eighth Illinois; William Crosby, Company C, Eighty-third Illinois; A. O. Bishop, Company G, Eleventh Michigan; Henry Tobey, Company D, Seventy-fifth Illinois; F. W. Ludden, Company H, Fifty-first Wisconsin. The first officers were: H. H. Miller, P. C.; Sumner Darnell, S. V. C.; Madison Rodgers, J. V. C.; J. D. Chamberlain, Adjutant; F. M. Wimberley, Chaplain; G. W. Lord, Surgeon; Samuel Strowman, Q. M.; W. H. Stone, Officer of the Day. The post is named in honor of Brig. Gen. Elon J. Farnsworth, who enlisted as a private in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, was promoted to Captain, and from the rank of Captain, to Chief of Gen. Pleasanton's staff. From this he was raised to the rank of Brigadier General, and placed in command of Brig. Gen. Kilpatrick's division of cavalry. This brave and honored soldier was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 4, 1864. The post has forty members enrolled, and has a good financial standing. The regular meetings are held the first Saturday of every month. The present officers are: Madison Rodgers, P. C.; H. H. Miller, S. V. C.; H. W. Green, J. V. C.; James W. Talmage, Adjutant; Samuel Strowman, Q. M.; W. H. Stone, Officer of the Day; F. M. Wimberley, Chaplain; Henry Tobey, Surgeon.

RELIGIOUS.

The first Methodist Episcopal class organized near Ulysses was at Salem, about the year 1872, Rev. Mr. Burlingame in charge, and Rev. H. T. Davis, Presiding Elder. In the spring of 1873, Abraham Towner, a local preacher, settled at Ulysses and organized the Ulysses class, with J. H. Sherwood, Elizabeth Sherwood, Joshua Worley, Eliza Jane Worley and Hannah Smith as full members, and Dora Smith, Alice Sherwood, Catharine Strowman as probationers. Rev. J. R. Ried, the preacher in charge of the Ulysses mission, took up the work at this point and at Haynes, where a class had been formed during the previous year, as also at Carmel. Rev. Mr. Ried was in charge of this mission for two years and a half, and during this period, the time of meeting of the annual conference was changed from spring to fall.

Rev. A. J. Coombs succeeded Rev. Mr. Ried in the fall of 1874, but, early in his second year, was transferred to David City, and Rev. Joshua Worley, a local preacher, filled the appointments for the balance of the year.

Rev. D. C. Brannan was stationed here in 1876, and Rev. Dayton Andrus in 1877 and 1878. In the fall of 1879, Rev. W. T. Richardson, a local preacher, carried on the work until the spring of 1880, and Rev. Mr. Black, a local preacher, finished the year. In 1880, a lot was secured and a parsonage built.

The conference of 1880 sent Rev. J. G. Walker to Ulysses, who found the Salem and Carmel classes discontinued, and the Ulysses class holding their meetings in the schoolhouse, and trying to obtain a deed for the lot joining the parsonage, on which to erect a church; this was finally secured, at the fourth quarterly conference of this year, and the initiatory steps taken for building it.

Rev. M. Pritchard was Presiding Elder in 1877, and died while engaged in the work. He was succeeded by Rev. A. G. White in the fall of 1877, who had charge of the circuit until the fall of 1879. Rev. W. R. Jones was appointed Presiding Elder at the close of 1879, continuing his labors until the present Presiding Elder was appointed, in the fall of 1881.

The conference of 1881 divided the State into two conferences, the Platte River forming the dividing line, the southern portion still retaining the name of the Nebraska Conference. By this change, Ulysses was cut off from the Lincoln District, to which it had been attached, and made a part of the York District, with Rev. W. G. Miller, D. D., of Utica, as Presiding Elder.

The corner stone of the church was laid October 28, 1881, by Elder W. G. Miller, D. D., and is now nearly completed, the total cost reaching about $1,500.

The society at Ulysses has a membership of thirty, and the entire charge, seventy-five.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EDWARD COOPER, proprietor of the Ulysses Flouring Mills. This mill is situated on the west bank of the Big Blue River, three stories in height and 26x60 feet, furnished with three run of buhrs, and has a capacity of over one hundred barrels per day; is water-power, and has a head of nine feet fall equal to seventy-five horse-power. Mr. Cooper was born in Ohio March 24, 1839; came to Nebraska in the spring of 1874; in the spring following, he brought his family and settled in Seward, where he engaged at contracting and building; during this time he erected a large hotel at Seward, one of the finest in the State outside of Omaha or Lincoln, of which he was sole proprietor. In January, 1882, he traded his hotel with Mr. G. McCarty for his present mill property. Is a member of I. O. O. F.; also Encampment, and K. of H. Was a soldier in the late war of the rebellion, enlisting at Davenport, Iowa, in August, 1861, with the Second Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, Company L, and served three years. Was married, in 1861, to Miss Emily J. Willis. Their family consists of five children, three sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM D. COX, Postmaster, came to Nebraska in 1871, and first settled in Seward County. Here he took up a homestead on Section 18, Town 12, Range 2 east, in Center Precinct; first starting in his sod house until he could earn means enough to make further improvements, passing through the critical period of the grasshopper pest with the rest of the old settlers. Here he resided until January, 1879, when he moved to Ulysses and took his present position. Was a soldier in the late war, enlisting at Washington County, Ill., in 1861, in the Forty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, Company D; served until the close of the war, and was commissioned to First Lieutenant during service. Is a member of G. A. R., and is a charter member of Farnsworth Post, No. 73, at Ulysses; is also a member of I. O. O. F., Ulysses Lodge, No. 68. Was born in Perry County, Ill., April 1, 1842.

WILLIAM CROSBY, general merchandise store, Ulysses, came to Nebraska in the summer of 1870, and located in Seward County, Center Precinct. Here he took a homestead. Here he resided improving his farm until the fall of 1879; then came to Ulysses and opened his present store, and was among the very first to start a store after the completion of the railroad. He enlisted in the Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company C, in 1862, and served until the close of the war. He is now a member of G. A. R., Farnsworth Post, No. 73, and was one of the charter members of said Post. Was born in Tazewell County, Ill., October 4, 1842.

FRANK A. DEAN, of the firm of Dean & Rankin, dealers in hardware and groceries, the firm consisting of Frank A. Dean and Robert M. Rankin. Mr. Dean being born in La Salle, Ill., September 28, 1855. Mr. Rankin was born March 2, 1852. These gentlemen came to Nebraska in January, 1880, and located at Ulysses, and opened a general merchandise store in February, 1880, in a building on the east side of the railroad track. Here they were engaged until September (the same year), when they completed their present building, which was the first store on the west side of the railroad, and is now the largest store building in the town—size, 22x60. This young firm, although they are but new beginners in the State, are among the leading merchants in the county. Mr. Rankin of this firm, is a member of A., F. & A. M., and is now Secretary of Fortitude Lodge, No. 69, at Ulysses.

D. C. HARRISON, school teacher and farmer, Section 19, Town 13, Range 3 east, Plum Creek Precinct, Butler County, was born in Scotland, March 20, 1848; emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1853, who settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. Went to Wisconsin in 1856, and removed to Hocking County, Ohio, in 1858. Fall of 1863, D. C. enlisted in the late war of the rebellion at Nelsonville, Ohio, in the Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving one year. In 1865, removed to Iowa and followed freighting across the plains from Nebraska City to Denver during 1865 and 1866. Then he became a student in Tabor College. After leaving college, he engaged in teaching and farming in Iowa until 1878, when he removed to Nebraska, where he has since lived engaged in teaching school and farming.

ROBERT S. HIRSCH, M. D., druggist, Ulysses, came to Nebraska in 1873; settled at Seward, where he followed his profession a little over one year, when he went to Polk County, and took up a homestead. Here he remained improving his farm and practicing until August, 1879; then removed to Ulysses, and, in the spring following, started in the drug business, and is now the pioneer druggist of the town. Was born in Ladenburg, Germany, January 28, 1849; emigrated to the United States in June, 1867. Is a member of A., F. & A. M., Franklin Lodge, No. 447, of New York City; also I. O. O. F., Ulysses Lodge, No. 68.

HENRY HOPPE, manufacturer and dealer in harness and horse clothing, is a native of Germany, born April 7, 1854; emigrated to America in 1871, and came to Nebraska the same year, and located at Nebraska City. Here he learned his trade with the firm of Smith & McCollum; left them in 1874, and was engaged to work at his trade in various places until August, 1881, when he came to Ulysses and started the shop where he is now, and does a splendid business, and furnishes nothing but first-class work.

CHARLES A. HOWE, furniture and undertaker at Ulysses, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1871, and took a homestead in Union Precinct on Section 2, and has lived in Butler County most of the time since. In 1877, he made a visit in Schenectady County, N. Y., to his only brother, William Howe, whom he had not seen for twenty-nine years. He returned to Nebraska in 1880, and began his present business October 1, same year, He was born, January 16, 1848, at Waukegan, Ill.

GILALMOUS McCARTY, dealer in general merchandise, came to Nebraska in 1856, and located at Plattsmouth, where he engaged in various occupations until May 1, 1862. He took up a homestead there, which he continued to improve until the spring of 1869, at which date he removed to Butler County, and settled on Section 28, Town 13, Range 2 east, upon the present site of the village of Ulysses, of which Mr. McCarty has the honor of being the first settler and the founder of the town, and also being the first merchant and Postmaster, establishing the store the same year he located there, and has continued that business since. He founded the post office in the fall of the same year, and acted Postmaster up to 1879, when he was succeeded by William Cox, the present Postmaster. Mr. McC. is not only the pioneer merchant of Ulysses, but the oldest merchant in Butler County. In the fall of 1868, David Read came to Ulysses and erected a saw-mill on the site of the large grist-mill, in which enterprise Mr. McC. became a partner, and August 26, 1874, he became sole proprietor, said mill being the first grist-mill in Butler County, which was changed from a saw-mill to a grist-mill in the year 1870. He enlisted as a soldier in the late war in the Fifth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, in June, 1862, and served about one year. Is a member of A., F. & A. M., Fortitude Lodge, No. 69, at Ulysses. Was married in 1857 to Miss Matilda Reed, who was born in Ireland, and has always been his constant companion in early pioneer duty, and ever ready to assist and comfort when at times, in the first settlement of the county, disadvantages arose which had a tendency to discourage them. Mr. McCarty is a native of Indiana, being born in Greencastle, Putnam County, October 16, 1839. It is worthy to note here that Mr. McCarty has always been willing to put a shoulder to the wheel and aid all public enterprises for the good of his county, and worked with that untiring energy that few men possess, and, as according to the old proverb, his reward will follow him to that eternal lodge above.

GEORGE MILLER, of the firm of Miller & Sons, proprietors of Surprise Flouring Mills, situated on the Big Blue River on Section 15, seven miles west of Ulysses in Read Precinct, P. O. Ulysses. This mill was erected by the above firm in 1881; is three stories high, 24x50, is furnished with three run of stone with all of the later improved machinery, and has fourteen feed head of power, equal to seventeen horse-power, with a capacity of thirty barrels per day. Mr. M. was born in Cumberland County, Penn., February 2, 1827; came to Nebraska in the fall of 1872, first locating at Seward, where he engaged at farming; this he followed for two years; then sold out and moved to Ulysses, and took charge of the Ulysses Flouring-Mills, remaining there for two years; afterward engaged in the millwright trade, working at various places until he erected their present mill. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M.; was a charter member of Fortitude Lodge, No. 69; was the first Master of said lodge when it worked under its dispensation.

HIRAM H. MILLER, grain and stock dealer, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, November 11, 1840; came to Nebraska in 1878, and located at Seward, where he followed various occupations until he came to Ulysses and engaged at his present business. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Anna Tobey, of Providence, R. I., who is now proprietress of the Ulysses millinery establishment and dress-making. Mr. M. was a soldier in the late war of the rebellion, enlisting September 1, 1862, in the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and served until July 22, 1865; was slightly wounded at the battle of Beverly Ford June 9, 1863, and again October 11, 1864, while in an engagement with the guerrillas at White Plains, Va.

HANS NELSON, pioneer hardware store at Ulysses, was born in Denmark April 10, 1841; emigrated to the United States in 1872, working in various places at common day labor until the spring of 1873; then came to Nebraska and settled in Seward County, where he bought a farm. This he continued to operate until the fall of 1879, when he came to Ulysses and opened the first hardware store in that town.

JAMES B. PARDOE, of the firm of Johnson & Pardoe, grain and live stock dealers, etc., and proprietors of the Ulysses Steam Elevator. The subject of this sketch came to Nebraska in 1871, first engaging in the lumber business with his father who furnished lumber all along the line of the B. & M. R. R., out as far as Hastings from Missouri River; this he followed until 1876; then went to Franklin County, Kan., and started in the grain business. Here he remained until he removed to Ulysses. This firm shipped the first car of grain out of that station December 10, 1879, to St. Louis, and received the first car of merchandise. The above firm have shipped 150 cars of grain and about twenty cars of live stock, from September, 1881, to January 1, 1882. He was born in Westchester County, N. Y., February 16, 1855.

JAMES M. PALMER, farmer, Section 21, Ulysses Precinct, P. O. Ulysses; came to Nebraska in 1867, when he took a trip across the plains with his own team, starting for Pike's Peak, but on his road he met lots of teams returning, pronouncing the country a failure, so they changed their course for California and Oregon, when on nearing the Pacific Coast the party divided, some going to North California, and the rest to Oregon, James S. taking the former course, and resided on the Pacific Slope for over seven years in Northern California and Oregon, engaged in various vocations until the fall of 1866, when he returned to Cass County, Neb., and, for the winter of 1866 and 1867, he spent in visiting his relations in the East. In the spring of 1867, returned to Nebraska; located on the farm he now owns on Section 22, Town 13, Range 2 east, Ulysses Precinct, where he has made his home since; was the second white settler in the precinct. He was elected County Commissioner in the fall of 1879. Has served as School Treasurer ever since the district was organized, except one term of three years. Was born in Windham County, Conn., January 27, 1835. Was married in Seward County, July 2, 1868, to Miss Prudence C. Roberts, daughter of John and Susan Roberts, who were among the early settlers of that county. Their family consisted of five children, three sons and two daughters.

GEORGE REED, farmer and proprietor of the Reed House at Ulysses, came to Nebraska in 1857, and settled at Plattsmouth, where he engaged at freighting across the plains from Plattsmouth to Denver in company with his brothers, in which business they had employed sixteen ox teams, six yoke of oxen making a team, taking usually about two months to make the trip. This he followed until 1864, when his brother Robert and himself bought 250 cows, for the purpose of taking them across the plains to go into stock-raising, but was compelled to abandon that on account of the Indian troubles which broke out in 1864 and 1865; so they brought them out on the Big Blue River for the purpose of wintering them, and, in the spring, they were so well satisfied with the country that they concluded to stay where they were; so they bought a large tract of land near the present town of Ulysses, where he still owns 640 acres, they being among the very first settlers in that part of the county. In 1874, Mr. George Reed built the first hotel at Ulysses. He was born in Ireland in 1836; left his native country with his parents, who located in Liverpool, England, when he was fourteen years of age; came to America in 1851 with his oldest brother, William. In the summer of 1855, his father and mother started for America, and upon arriving at New Orleans they both were taken sick with the yellow fever and died the same hour. The subject of this sketch was married June 17, 1864, to Miss Annie Dobson, who was also born in Ireland. His family consists of three sons. He is a member of I. O. O. F., and is a charter member of Ulysses Lodge, No. 68.

ROBERT REED, grocery store and real estate dealer at Ulysses. Mr. R. came to Nebraska in 1856, and settled at Plattsmouth. Here he first engaged at farming, which he followed until the spring of 1861; then engaged at freighting across the plains; this he continued for six years, and, in 1868, he moved to Butler County; settled near Ulysses, and was one of the very first settlers in that locality. Was born in Ireland in 1838; came to America in 1851 with his parents who died at New Orleans in November, 1852; came up the Mississippi River to Dubuque, Iowa, where he remained until he came to Nebraska. Was marmaried at Savannah, Butler County, in 1870, by Judge B. O. Perkins. Is a member of A., F. & A. M., Fortitude Lodge, No. 69, at Ulysses.

RICHARD M. SIBBETT, lawyer, of the firm of Sibbett, Fuller & Randall, offices at David City and Ulysses. Mr. S. came to Nebraska in 1879; located at David City, opened a law office, and soon afterward the present firm was organized. He was born in England December 6, 1847; emigrated to America in 1869; settled in New York City; here he engaged in merchandise business until 1873; then went to Pennsylvania, and began his law studies in Fayette County, starting to read law with Hon. J. B. Grove; was admitted there to practice in 1879; came in the same year to Nebraska; was re-admitted to practice in the State before Hon. George Post, Judge of Fourth Judicial District.

ADAM E. SPURCK, farmer, Section 8, Plum Creek Precinct, P. O. Ulysses, came to Nebraska in 1868, and first located at Nebraska City, where he remained until February, 1870, when he moved to Butler County, and took up a homestead on Section 14, Town 14, Range 3 east, in Center Precinct; here he resided for five years; then moved to the place where he now resides, which precinct was formerly named after him, but has since been changed to Plum Creek. He makes a specialty of raising stock, and owns now 700 acres of land in Butler County, and also 160 acres on North Loup River, where he has a large stock ranch. Was born at Zanesville, Ohio, October 23, 1840, but was raised in Illinois. Mr. S. met with a very serious accident with a thrashing-machine, which resulted in the loss of his left arm. Was married in Jackson County, Kan., in 1870, to Miss Mary Thompson. He opened the first farm in the territory of Plum Creek Precinct.

WILLIAM H. STONE, farmer and graded stock raiser, Section 9, Ulysses Precinct, P. O. Ulysses, was born in Mount Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, August 18, 1839; is a son of P. C. and Philadelphia Stone, the former of Vermont and the latter of New York, who settled in Ohio at an early day, and afterward moved to Illinois. Here the subject of this sketch remained until he came to Nebraska, which was in February, 1881, and settled on the place where he now lives, where he owns 160 acres. Now keeps on hand nearly one hundred cows for breeding purposes. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in 1861 with the Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company K, and served four years and six months. Is a member of the G. A. R., Farnsworth Post, No. 78, at Ulysses. Was married, January 28, 1863, to Miss Mercy A. Blair, by whom he has four children, two girls and two boys.

LEWIS SWANSON, hardware dealer at Ulysses, came to Nebraska in 1871 with his parents, Andrew and Carrie Swanson, who settled in C Precinct, Seward County, where they purchased a farm. Here the subject of this sketch remained until he came to Ulysses and formed a copartnership with H. Nelson in the first hardware store in the town. This firm dissolved in May, 1881; then he started for himself, where he now is. Was born in Livingston County, Ill., April 20, 1857.

S. T. W. THRAPP, M. D. and loan agent at Ulysses, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 25, 1833; received a common school education in his native State, and in 1853 the Doctor took his first step westward, making a journey through Iowa, Missouri and into Kansas, and in spring of 1854 landed at Plattsmouth, Neb.; here he started speculating in lands, and in 1855 was connected with stock company that laid out a town on the site of the present city of Lincoln. In 1859, he went to Fort Kearney, as appointed by the Governor, and afterward went to Fort Randall, D. T., as Hospital Steward. Here he remained until 1868; was married at Plattsmouth to Miss Margarette Reed. About this time he engaged with the regular army as contract physician with Batteries H and E, of United States Regular Artillery, and in September, 1863, was captured by the rebels, and was prisoner of war nine months, when he retired from service, and came back to Nebraska; then in 1865 came to Butler County, where he has remained since.

Mo D. TOWNER, foreman and head clerk of the firm of Joel Teshue, of Seward, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1854, with his parents, Abraham and Hester Towner, who first located in Cass County, six miles south of Plattsmouth, and was among the very first settlers of that section of the State. Here they resided until 1867, when they removed to Butler County, and located on farm four miles west of the present village of Ulysses. In fall of 1869, Mr. Towner went to Colorado, where he remained until 1871, then returned to Ulysses. He took up a homestead on Section 21, Town 13. Range 2 east, where he remained until fall of 1879, when he moved to Ulysses and took his present position; was born in Bates County, Mo., in 1843, November 16, and served four months in late war of rebellion, in Second Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, Company H; was married in Cass County, Neb., to Miss Lucy A. Davis. Mr. Towner was born in Bradford County, Penn., June 13, 1806.

RISING CITY.

Rising City is an enterprising business town of 300 inhabitants, a station of the O. & R. V. Branch of the Union Pacific Railway, situated near the western boundary of the county, twelve miles west of the county seat.

The town site was originally owned by A. W. and S. W. Rising and A. F. Farpenning, and was surveyed as a town in the fall of 1878, by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who purchased the land from the original proprietors. Although still in its infancy, it has become an important shipping-point for grain and stock, and, by its location, upon the extreme western edge of the table-land, it has a tributary territory of one of the best portions of the county, and also claims a part of Polk County.

The principal business interests are stock, grain and general merchandise, but all branches of business are well represented. It is supplied with good hotels, a comfortable hall, a church edifice costing $4,000, and an excellent school.

On November 1, 1878, J. C. Paxton opened the first store with a stock of general merchandise, and, a short time after, Messrs. J. O. Hurd and A. Cash located here and opened a similar store, and, at the close of the year, A. P. Day built the first hotel.

In the spring of 1879, the present schoolhouse was erected and a school established. Mr. E. Gregg taught until the close of the school year, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. D. A. Shoulty. Prof. Shoulty is assisted by Miss A. E. Walker, and the school registers 138 pupils.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. C. G. Lathrop, in 1871, who became the first pastor of the church. The places of worship at this date were the dugouts of the settlers, and the timber groves of the Big Blue. His ministration to the society covers a period of two years, when he was succeeded by Rev. A. J. Combs, who was stationed here for the same length of time. During the years 1875 and 1876, Rev. D. S. Davis was in charge, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Leach in 1877, who remained but one year, being succeeded by Rev. Dayton Andrus in 1879. Rev. G. W. Selby, the present incumbent, commenced his labors in 1880 succeeding Rev. Dayton Andrus, and is now serving his second year. The church, which has just been completed at a cost of $4,000, is a model in architectural design, and adds very much to the attractive appearance of the town.

The Congregational Church at Summit was organized in 1874, by Rev. Amos Dresser. The society has a membership of twenty-six, and the pulpit is supplied by the church at David City. The church property is valued at $300.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized through the efforts of Rev. D. H. Sholtz, June 5, 1881, who has since become settled as its pastor. The society has a membership of thirty-two, and is attached to the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Nebraska.

Composit Lodge, No. 81, A., F. & A. M., was instituted under a dispensation granted March 20, 1880, with the following officers and members: Frederick E. Wilson, W. M.; Aurelius Roberts, S. W.; Joseph L. Cyphers, J. W.; James O. Hurd, Secretary; Luke L. Pearson, Treasurer; Ambrose H. Jones, S. D.; Jesse H. Rising, J. D.; Arthur R. Quick, Tiler; Samuel W. Rising, Henry W. Chase, John W. Rodgers, Roland Jones, Alexander Miller, Miles M. Warren, William M. Thomas. A charter was granted, June 22, 1881, to the following charter members and officers: Frederick E. Wilson, W. M.; A. Roberts, S. W.; J. L. Cyphers, J. W.; Luke L. Pearson, Treasurer; Lucius A. Warren, Secretary: James W. Combs, S. D.; Jesse H. Rising, J. D.; Arthur R. Quick, Tiler; David G. Haskin, William M. Carnes, Henry W. Chase, Charles G. Combs, John W. Hart, Nelson T. Holderness, James O. Hurd, Ashley Jackson, Ambrose H. Jones, Roland Jones, Samuel W. Rising, John W. Rodgers, George S. Shrader, William N. Thomas, Miles M. Warren, Charles E. Wilcox. The lodge owns a fine large hall, well furnished, and has a membership of twenty-four.

The *Independent*, a weekly journal, issued its first number September 17, 1880, under the management of its present proprietors, Messrs. D. O. and C. E. Verity. In size, it is a five-column quarto, and in political sentiment, upholds its name.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MRS. ANNA E. BRUCE, formerly proprietress of the Bellon House at Rising, is widow of W. J. Bruce, who died in 1868, from disease contracted while serving as soldier in late war of the rebellion, leaving her in rather poor circumstances. The year 1868, she came to Nebraska with her only child, Miss Louie, took up a homestead in Seward County on Section 18, Town 12, Range 3 east. Here she resided, holding her claim for five years, making such improvements as was necessary, and engaged at teaching school, sewing, etc. To make her way through the world with the rest of old settlers, she taught the first school at her own house in District No. 34 of the county, and that was a sod house.

After the expiration of five years, she accumulated some means, then moved to Seward, and built a residence to rent; she then rented the hotel known as the Farmers' Home; this she kept until 1879, when she came to Rising, and built the Bellon House, which was burned to the ground on the morning of March 5, 1882, with a loss of $3,000. Insurance amounted to $1,500. She was born in Summit, Schoharie Co., N. Y., December 10, 1841.

WRIGHT W. CATLIN, marble agent for C. B. Parker & Co., of Lincoln, located at Rising, P. O. Rising City, came to Nebraska in fall of 1871 from Michigan, and took up homestead on Section 4, Town 14, Range 1 east. Here he resided until January, 1882, when he sold his farm and bought the hotel property in Rising, known as the Commercial House, where he now makes his home; is member of Congregational Church society at Rising, and was among the first settlers of Reading Precinct; is also member of A., F. & A. M.

JAMES W. COMBS, druggist and apothecary, Rising, was born in Clay County, Ind., January 14, 1848. He made his first visit to Nebraska in 1867, looked the country over, and returned to Iowa a happier and wiser man. His parents had moved to that State when he was but a small boy. In 1874, he returned to Nebraska, locating in Seward County, and started to farm. This did not prove a very prosperous enterprise, as it was the critical year of the grasshopper pest. He returned to Iowa a still wiser man, but with less capital. In May, 1880, he returned to Nebraska for the third time with full determination to make it his future home, settled at Rising, starting in his present business. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M.; is charter member of Composite Lodge, No. 81; was married to Miss Allie V. Redden of Greeley, Iowa, November 27, 1881.

ALEX P. DAY, of the firm of L. B. Mack & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, Rising. Mr. D. came to Nebraska in 1871, and took up a homestead on Section 14, Town 14, Range 1 east. Here he made small improvements at first for ordinary comforts of the first settler. He continued to work his farm until October, 1879, when he moved to Rising; this being about the time the town was started. He erected the first hotel, known as the Commercial House. This he operated but a little over one year, when he became connected with the above firm. In 1881, they did over $8,000 worth of business. He served as Assessor of Reading Precinct two terms. Was a soldier in the late war, serving one year in the Fourteenth Michigan Light Artillery. Is a member of the G. A. R. Is a charter member of Lincoln Post, No. 10, David City; and is also a charter member of E. M. Stanton Post, No. 20, Rising. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Composite Lodge, No. 81. Was married November 18, 1865, to Miss Mary Wolfe, of Cass County, Mich.; was born March 24, 1844, in Westmoreland County, Penn.

F. ENGELHARD, M. D., of Rising, came to Nebraska in the summer of 1871, and pre-empted a claim on Section 2, Reading Precinct. Here he resided, improving his farm until the fall of 1878; then moved to Rising, and opened the first drug store, which is now operated by Mr. Thelen. He received his literary education at Marburg College, Germany, his native country, graduating in 1866, from the medical department; was an employe of the German Government, practicing his profession in the war of 1866; emigrated to the United States in 1867, first settling at Wheeling, W. Va., remaining there but one year; then went to Wisconsin; thence to Putnam County, Ill., where he resided until he came to Nebraska. Was born December 21, 1843. Was married in Illinois to Miss Louisa Boyrhoffer. The Doctor represented Butler County in the Legislature in 1879.

STEPHEN W. FERGUSON, Station Agent and operator, Rising, for O. & R. V. R. R., came to Nebraska with his parents in 1859, the father being appointed Chief Justice of the Territory by President Buchanan. In 1861, he was elected United States Representative from Nebraska Territory and died before the expiration of his term. Stephen W. was first engaged with the U. P. R. R. Co., on the preliminary survey in 1866, and has been with the company since except two years, when he was in Texas, engaged with the Trans-Continental R. R. Co., as Inspector of construction material; then returned to Nebraska and re-engaged with the U. P. R. R., on the Utah & Northern Branch as Civil Engineer, where he remained until he came on the present line, and took charge of the station at Brainard, where he remained one year; then came to Rising. Was born in Calhoun County, Mich. April 15, 1849, was married January 7, 1879, to Miss Lizzie B. O'Hara, of Fremont, Neb.

ERASMUS GRUBB, loan and collection agency, of the firm of Engelhard & Grubb, Rising, P. O. Rising City, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1877, and bought a farm on Section 9, in Reading Precinct. Here he resided operating his farm and teaching school at Rising, also clerking for J. C. Paxton until May, 1881, when he formed a partnership with F. Engelhard. Was born August 4, 1850, in Pennsylvania. Is now Clerk of Congregational Church society, and a member of that society at Rising.

JAMES O. HURD, of the firm of Cash & Hurd, general merchandise, P O. Rising City. This firm purchased the first business lot on the south side of the railroad track, and are now doing the largest business of any firm in the town; they have a fine stock of goods, and their building is 40x20, two stories high. Mr. Hurd has served as Justice of Peace two years at Rising. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., Composite Lodge, No. 81. Was born in Erie County, N. Y., January 16, 1837. Came to Kane County, Ill., with his parents in 1856, where he resided until he came to Nebraska, which was in the fall of 1879.

AMBROSE H. JONES, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 32, P. O. Rising City, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1871, and located on the same farm where he now lives, which he homesteaded. Enlisted in the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company H, at Chicago in 1864, and served until the close of the war. Has served three years as County Commissioner of Butler County; was also State Register of Sales two years, receiving his appointment by Lieut. Gov. James; also was Assessor of Olive Precinct three terms, and is now Justice of the Peace. Is a member of the Christian Church, and also belongs to the Masonic order, and is a charter member of Composite Lodge, No. 81, at Rising. Was married in Warren County, Ill , to Miss Elizabeth Richey in 1857, by whom he has nine children. Mr. J. was born March 27, 1838, in Onondaga County, N. Y.

JOHN C. PAXTON, dealer in general merchandise, Rising, P. O. Rising City, came to Nebraska in May, 1871, and took up a homestead on Section 20, Olive Precinct. Here he resided until March, 1876, when he was appointed Postmaster of Summit P. O.; November 1, 1878, the post office was moved to Rising and the name changed to Rising City P. O. January 1, 1879; this position he held until February, 1880, when he resigned, and has since given his attention to merchandising. Mr. P. had the honor of starting the first store at Rising, selling his first dollar's worth of goods to Dr. F. Engelhard, November 1, 1878. Is one of the original members of the Congregational Church society at Rising. Served three years in the late war, enlisting in the Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company D. Was married in August, 1861, to Miss Laura J. Camren, in Hancock County, Ill. He was born in Randolph County, Ind., June 16, 1839.

SAMUEL W. RISING, farmer, Section 9, Reading Precinct, Rising City. He came to Nebraska in the fall of 1870, and pre-empted the land where he now lives. He was formerly an old settler in Hillsdale County, Mich., settling there in 1837. Is the son of John and Lucinda Rising; he being of the old English stock; his grandfather was soldier in the Revolutionary war; also in the war of 1812. Samuel was born in Oneida County, N. Y. July 1, 1820, was married to Miss Polly Rising, Hillsdale County, Mich., in 1842, who was born in the same county in 1826. Both of them are of the original (1877) members of the M. E. Church society at Rising City, and have ever since been among its most active members. He is also a member of the A., F. & A. M., and was a charter member of Composite Lodge, No. 81, at Rising; was the first Chaplain of said lodge. It will be proper to say here that it was to Mr. R.'s influence that the village of Rising is partially indebted for its existence, and for the intelligent class of people that now inhabit its corporation and vicinity, as he only solicited this class of people to come there and settle.

ALBERT W. RISING, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 10, Town 14, Range 1 east, Rising. He came to Nebraska in the fall of 1870, and entered the land where he now lives; has the honor of entering the first land in Reading Precinct. In April of the following spring, he moved his family, and located on his claim where he still lives; the village of Rising being situated on the west half of his farm, from which it derives its name. He and wife are both members of the M. E. Church, and were original members of that society at Rising. Mr. R. was born in Hillsdale County, Mich. October 24, 1844, was married in Michigan May 11, 1867, to Miss Nellie Wright, who taught the first district school, in District No. 32, Butler County, in a sod schoolhouse, which was on Section 11. They have one son—Dorr.

COL. AURELIUS ROBERTS, dealer in grain, live stock and farm machinery, P. O. Rising City, came to Nebraska in March, 1868, and took up a homestead in Butler County, Read Precinct, Section 18. Here he resided, improving his farm until the fall of 1878, then opening the grain business, and was among the very first to engage in that business at that station. He represented his district in the Legislature in 1871 and 1872. Was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in April, 1861, in the First Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company E, at the first three months' call. Served his time in that, then returned home, and in November, 1861, re-enlisted with the Eleventh Regulars, United States Infantry. In July, 1862, raised a company of volunteers at Burlington, Iowa, and was made Captain, which was mustered in the Thirtieth Iowa Regiment. In May, 1863, was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirtieth Regiment, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, and had command of the regiment from November, 1863, until mustered out at Washington, D. C., in June, 1865. Was one of the original members of E. M. Stanton Post, No. 20, of G. A. R., Rising, and has served as Commander one term. He is also a member of the A., F. & A. M., and was charter member of Composite Lodge, No. 81, at Rising. Also charter member of the Oliver Lodge, No. 39, at Seward and Fortitude Lodge, No. 69, at Ulysses. Was married to his first wife, Miss Elsada McCray, August 28, 1862, at Burlington, Iowa, who died June 24, 1866. Was married to Miss Lizzie A. Brooks, his present wife, March 28, 1869. The subject of this sketch was born in Washington County, Ohio, July 15, 1835.

WILLIAM N. THOMAS, farmer, Section 6, Town 13, Range 12, Read Precinct, P. O. Cottonwood, came to Nebraska in June, 1869, and took up a Government homestead where he now lives, and was among the very first settlers in that precinct. He hauled his lumber from Nebraska City, a distance of 100 miles, to build his first house. He has continued to live on his farm since, passing through the grasshopper pests, and all the ups and downs of pioneer life. Was a soldier in the late war of the rebellion, enlisting at Darlington, Wis., May 1, 1861, in the Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company H. Was afterward commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company D, of the Thirty-second United States Colored Regiment, and afterward to First Lieutenant of Company C. Was mustered out in 1865, and the same year entered the service again as First Lieutenant in the Eleventh United States Colored Regiment, and was in the reserve of Gen. Sheridan that was ordered to Mexico. Was born in Luzerne County, Penn., February 14, 1842. Is a member of A., F. & A. M., Composite Lodge, No. 81.

EDMUND THELEN, proprietor of the City Drug Store and furniture store at Rising City, emigrated to the United States in 1873. The same year came to Nebraska; settled in Polk County on a farm on Section 9, Town 13, Range 1 west. There he remained improving his farm until the winter of 1878, when he moved to Rising City, where he started the first drug store. He was born in Prussia January 20, 1851; had his education in the college in the city of Bonn, on the Rhine, where he left in 1867. Was married to Miss F. B. Bayrhoffer, daughter of Prof. Ch. Th. Bayrhoffer, of Wisconsin, in 1880.

CHARLES E. VERITY, editor of the *Independent*, Rising City, Neb. In Mr. Verity we have, what is common in Nebraska, a young man of enterprise, possessed of thrift, energy and a character bound to win. Though not yet twenty-one years of age, he has managed the *Independent* for two years, during which time it has won a place in Nebraska country journalism second to none. The *Independent*, under his care, is bright and newsy, and eagerly watched for by its readers. Mr. Verity is a model for the Eastern young man, who, possessed of ability, dare not strike out and try the world single handed and alone. There are many in Nebraska of the same mold, who, having the ability, force its acknowledgment, which comes, in the East, only by years of painful labor. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., January 15, 1862, and received his education in the excellent high school of Kalamazoo, Mich , coming fresh from that school to his present situation; he is still unmarried.

DAY O. VERITY, family grocery, etc., at Rising, P. O. Rising City, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1872, and took up a homestead on Section 32, Summit Precinct, where he resided, improving his farm until the fall of 1879, when he moved to Rising, and in September, 1881, started his present business. Was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., December 1, 1831. Was married, in Michigan, to Miss Sarah A. Ocker, in 1856, by whom he has four children—James E., Menerva A., Eunice E. and Benjamin O.

LUCIUS A. WARREN, dealer in hardware, Rising. This gentleman came to Nebraska in 1871, and located on a farm of 320 acres in Read Precinct, Section 18, Butler County. Here he resided until he moved to Rising, which was April 18, 1879, and engaged in the hardware business in company with C. E. Wilcox, under the firm name of Warren & Wilcox, Mr. W. buying out his interest January 28, 1882. This firm did about $5,000 worth of business in 1881. Mr. W. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and was a charter member of Composite Lodge, No. 81. Is at present their Secretary. Was born in Windham County, Conn., April 15, 1850. Was married to Miss Esther Thomas, his first wife, December 31, 1877, who died December 20, 1878. Was married to Miss Jennie M. Carpenter, his present wife, April 5, 1881.

FREDERICK E. WILSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 18, Town 14, Range 2 east, Union Precinct, P. O. Rising City, came to Nebraska first in June, 1871, and established his claim where he now lives. He has served as Assessor of his precinct one term. Was a soldier in the Mexican war, serving over one year. Enlisted in the war of the rebellion at Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, in the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E, as Sergeant. Was soon afterward commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company F in 1863. This same year was promoted First Lieutenant of Company H. Was recommended as Captain after the battle of Mission Ridge, but was compelled to resign and return home on account of the death of his wife in September, 1864. He is now a member of E. M. Stanton Post, No. 20, of G. A. R., at Rising. Is also a member of the A., F. & A. M., Composite Lodge, No. 81, and was the first Master of that lodge, was also the first Master in Butler County. Was born in Middlebury, Vt., November 15, 1829. His parents, Calvin and Maria Wilson, settling in Butler County, Ohio, in 1836. Was married, March 15, 1849, to his first wife, Margrett McCann; died August 20, 1864. Was married to his present wife, Pamelia Jarrard, November 9, 1866.

BRAINARD.

Brainard is situated upon the extreme eastern end of the table-land, on Section 17, Township 14, Range 4, at the point where the bluffs of the Oak Creek meet the high ground. The old Mormon trail passes through town, and to-day, instead of the fast-disappearing traces of this broad and well-worn highway, we find an enterprising and busy little town. Brainard is a station of the O. & R. V. Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, and is fast growing to be an important shipping-point. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural district, well settled with honest and industrious husbandmen.

The town was located and surveyed in 1878, after the Union Pacific Railroad completed its branch road through the county. Thomas Logan was the first to locate here, and opened the first store with a stock of general merchandise. All branches of business are represented, and the following statement of shipments, furnished by Mr. A. H. Ashald, station agent, will in a measure show the business done:

Freight forwarded—Corn, 54 cars; wheat, 33; hogs, 29; flax-seed, 4; oats, 1; total, 121 cars. Freight received—Lumber, 8 cars; salt, 1; total, 9 cars.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALBERT H. ASHALD, station agent and telegraph operator for the O. & R. V. R. R. Co., Brainard, came to Nebraska in 1875, first engaged with Union Pacific Railway Company at Schuyler, and remained there until December, 1875. He was moved by the company to Fort Steele, W. T., where he took the position as night operator, and afterward station agent. Here he remained until April, 1879, then came out on the present line of road. He is, and was the pioneer operator while the road was being constructed through Polk County, and sent the first message from Polk County to Gov. Albinus Nance, from Hon. W. F. Kimmel, in June, 1879. On July 1, 1879, came to Brainard, took charge of the station where he now is. Was born in the city of Troy, N. Y., January 20, 1853. Was married, in 1875, to Mi-s Kittie McFarland. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., Fidelity Lodge, No. 51, David City. Mr. A. is also a member of the firm of Fox & Ashald, dealers in grain and live stock, at Brainard, said firm shipping for the last three months of 1881 over fifty cars of stock and grain from Brainard.

JAMES D. BROWN, farmer, Section 23, Town 14, Range 4 east, P. O. Brainard; came to Nebraska in 1865, and located on the place where he now lives May 20, and was the first settler in Oak Creek Precinct. Was also the first Postmaster, establishing the Urban Post Office; was also one of the original members of the Baptist Church society in that locality, and has been one of its most active workers since. When Mr. Brown settled on his place, his nearest point to a mill was at Ashland, Saunders County, a distance of forty miles, and also his blacksmithing done. Was born in Bedford County, Tenn., December 15, 1822, his parents moving to Missouri in 1829, where he resided until he came to Nebraska. Was married, in 1841, to Miss Phœbe L. Crawley, who was born in Ray County, Mo., by whom he has thirteen children, ten of whom are now living.

CHARLES FLEDMAN, section-foreman on O. & R. V. R. R. at Brainard; was born in Germany in 1835; emigrated to United States in 1865, and first located in La Salle County, Ill., where he worked by the month until October of the same year; then came to Nebraska, and located at Omaha, where he engaged with the U. P. R. R. Co. in constructing railroad on the main line, where he continued until 1868, then went out to Wyoming in employ of the same company as section boss, where he resided until 1879, and in the spring of 1880 came to Brainard and took charge of the section, where he now is, and is now one of the oldest employes of the company. Was married in Germany to Miss Caroline Martens, in 1863, by whom he has six children, four boys and two girls, the oldest, Emma, being born in Germany. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., Fidelity Lodge, No. 51, at David City.

JOHN R. FOX, dealer in grain and live stock, of the firm of Fox & Ashald, Brainard, came to Nebraska in 1868, and took up a homestead on Section 31, Town 13, Range 4 east, in Oak Creek Precinct, where he resided until 1872, then sold out, and has since been at different places, and engaged in various occupations until October, 1878, when he came back to Butler County, locating at Brainard, and engaged in his present business. Was born in Luzerne County, Penn., July 6, 1847. Was married, April 4, 1879, to Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Illinois. He is a member of I. O. O. F., Harmony Lodge, No. 81, at David City.

ALBERT M. FLEEK, hardware store, Brainard, came to Nebraska March, 1879; soon afterward opened a hardware store at the above place, which was the first hardware store in the town. He was born in Hampshire County, W. Va., August 7, 1847. Was married in Iowa to Miss Rebecca Earskin in 1877. Mr. F. is now Constable of Oak Creek Precinct.

JOHN GROVES, farmer, Section 22, Town 14, Range 4 east, came to Nebraska in May, 1859, locating at Plattsmouth, where he resided two years, working as a common day laborer. He then went out on the old Government trail at the place known as the Pawnee village, where he kept a ranch until 1865, when every person was driven out of that section by the Indians. He then returned to Saunders County, and located at Ashland, where he worked at the mason's trade, and built the first brick house in that town. Here he remained until 1874, when he took his steps westward again, and came to Butler County, and started farming, where he now lives. Was born in Ireland March 2, 1816; emigrated to America in 1820 with his parents, who settled in Canada. John was married in Canada to Miss Dorcas W. Hanson August 26, 1841. He was a soldier in the Canadian war in 1837–38.

WARREN E. JACOBS, grocery store, Brainard, came to Nebraska in 1870, and took up a homestead in Center Precinct, on Section 4, Town 14, Range 3 east. Here he resided improving his farm until May, 1879, then moved to Brainard, started keeping hotel, which he followed up to January, 1882, when he started in present business. Was born in Greene County, Penn., March 16, 1835. Was married in Douglas County, Ill., November 26, 1857, to Miss Eliza A. Kaincaid.

WILLIAM C. JONES, farmer, Section 20, Oak Creek Precinct, P. O. Brainard. The subject of this sketch came to Nebraska in 1856, and settled at Ponca City, Dakota County, where he worked at his trade, which is carpentering. Here he remained until the spring of 1859, then moved down on Salt Creek, in Lancaster County, where he bought a farm of 120 acres. Here he resided that summer, then went to Mercer County, Mo., and started to work at his trade, which he followed there, and also in Madison County, Iowa, when he enlisted in the late war August, 1862, in Company H, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close; then returned to Iowa, where he resided until 1867, when he came back to Nebraska, and settled on his old farm again in Lancaster County, where he made his home until 1879, in the month of March, then bought this place, where he now lives. Was born in Hamilton County, Ind., March 9, 1838. Was married in Livingston County, Ill., to Miss Sarah A. Forney. He is a member of A., F. & A. M.; is charter member of Lincoln Lodge, No. 19, at Lincoln.

THOMAS LOGAN, dealer in general merchandise, lumber and grain, and Postmaster at Brainard. Came to Nebraska in 1875 and opened a farm on Section 10, Township 14, Range 4 east, in Oak Creek Precinct; in the fall of that year, he opened a store on his place, which he ran in connection with his farm until August, 1877; then moved it to Brainard, and was the first store in the town, and also was the founder of the town. In December, 1877, he had the post office established there, he being the first Postmaster, and has held that office since. Mr. L. was born in Lancaster County, Penn., June 2, 1833. He served four years in the late war, enlisting at Jacksonville, Ill., August 1, 1861, in Company G, First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and was in all the principal engagements of his regiment. He was married in 1879, to Miss Emma Brown, of Nebraska. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., of David City.

MATHEW B. MORGAN, dealer in general merchandise, Brainard; came to Nebraska in November, 1875, and located with his brother Thomas on his farm, where he resided till the fall of 1877, then engaged with his brother in the store until October, 1879; then started a store for himself, where he now is. He was born in Lackawanna County, Penn., August 2, 1853; was married to Miss Elmah Conarro, of Butler County, Neb., April 6, 1-81. He started the third store at Brainard; is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., at David City.

SAMUEL S. McELVAIN, farmer, Section 24, Center Precinct, P. O. Brainard, came to Nebraska in May, 1871, and took up a homestead where he now lives, and was one of the first settlers in that locality. He was born in Sangamon County, Ill., January 13, 1851; was married in October, 1878, to Miss Amanda J. Simpson, who was the first white child born in Butler County, the time of her birth being October 8, 1860, at Savannah; she is the daughter of Charles H. and Sibel Simpson. Mr. M. is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., at David City.

BENJAMIN F. SHOWALTER, farmer, Section 18, Oak Creek Precinct, P. O. Brainard, came to Nebraska in 1869 and took up the place where he now lives as a homestead, and was one among the first settlers in Oak Creek Precinct, where he has remained since. Mr. S. was born in Wayne County, Ohio, October 26, 1844; was a soldier in the late war, enlisting at the age of eighteen years, which was in August 1862, at Washington, Iowa, in Company A, Twenty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was married in Washington, Iowa, to Miss Caroline A. Carter, in 1867. Both are members of the Baptist Church, and were original members of that society in their precinct.

BELLWOOD.

Bellwood is located upon Section 19, Town 16, Range 2 east, beautifully laid out, with broad streets and avenues intersecting each other at right angles. With the advent of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, it was made a station, and has constantly increased in population, and is fast becoming a favorite shipping-point for grain and stock. A large grain elevator, and one of the largest and most complete stores of general merchandise in the county, bespeak its enterprise, and, for so young a town, business is well represented. Just outside of the town is the sheep ranch of R. H. Henry, stocked with 3,200 sheep of a choice grade. This is the largest enterprise of the kind in the county. Messrs. J. A. Ayres & Son are the proprietors of a large sheep ranch, situated two and a half miles from David City. It contains 320 acres, well supplied with water, of which 180 acres are inclosed with fence. It is stocked with 600 head of fine, well-graded sheep, for which ample shelter is provided in the way of substantial, well-built sheds. These comprise the only interests of this class in Butler County.

The survey of the town site was commenced January 5, and finished January 8, 1880, by E. L. Dickinson. It was named Bellwood by Mrs. Mary B. Finch, partly in honor of its proprietor and patron, Mr. J. D. Bell, and from its location on Bell Section.

It has an excellent school building, recently erected. The school is in charge of Miss Mollie Terry, and numbers ninety-two pupils, with a good average attendance. The first school district organized in the precinct (No. 4) was in 1871, but the first officers and teachers the writer is unable to learn.

An organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church was effected in the winter of 1876, at the Geard Schoolhouse. The following are the members of the original class: John Wilson, Miss Emma Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Phineas Dodge and wife, Mrs. M. E. Lilly, Mrs. Miles Warren, Charles W. Derby. The society owns a parsonage, but no church, the meetings being held in the schoolhouse.

Messrs. Hutchison & Taylor opened the first store with a stock of general merchandise in February, 1880.

The original post office of the precinct was established at Patron, but was removed to Bellwood August 2, 1880.

E. F. Hutchison is the present Postmaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

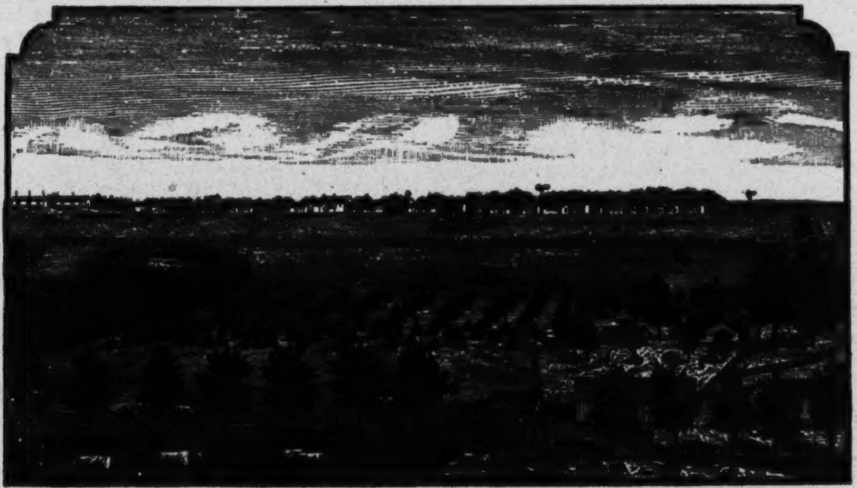
JESSE D. BELL, farmer and dealer in general merchandise, Bellwood, with his family located here in 1880, had the town surveyed, and is the founder of the town of Bellwood, which is located in one of the finest farming sections of the State. Although still in its infancy, it bids fair to become a town of no small importance, as its citizens are energetic, enterprising men. He has laid out several beautiful parks, planted with evergreens and all kinds of shade trees; has over one hundred acres of timber, shade, evergreen and fruit trees on his farm. In the winter of 1881, he erected a fine, large store building, nicely furnished and finished. He is an active member of the M. E. Church. He is a native of New Albany, Ind., born October 22, 1835; he was married to Miss Hattie M. Derby, of Cambridge, Ill., Aug. 8, 1865, at Geneseo, Ill.

SAMUEL L. BROWN, M. D., physician and druggist, Bellwood, came to Nebraska in 1869, and took up a homestead on Section 18, Town 15, Range 3 east, Franklin Precinct; here he resided four years, and was one of the first settlers on what is known as the table lands, in Butler County; then in the years 1874–75–76, he went to Omaha, where he studied medicine in the medical college of that city; he had read medicine several years previous to this time with his father. In January, 1880, he came to Bellwood and started the drug store, which was the first drug store in that town. He was born in Pennsylvania, October 7, 1848. He is now Coroner of Butler County, and Justice of the Peace for Savannah Precinct. Is a member of the K. of H. of David City.

CHARLES W. DERBY, farmer and foreman of R. H. Henry's sheep ranch, of Bellwood, in the winter of 1881–82. This ranch has on hand 3,200 sheep, it being the largest sheep ranch in Butler County. Charles W. came to Nebraska in 1872, bought the place where he now lives, and opened the farm of J. D. Bell, which joined the present flourishing village of Bellwood. He was one of the original members of the M. E. Church society of the place, which consisted of a class of only seven or eight members. Mr. D. was born in Henry County, Ill., Oct. 27, 1851; was married to Miss Ida Warren, in Savannah Precinct, in 1876; she is a daughter of Miles Warren, an early settler of Butler County.

JOSEPH H. DERBY, foreman and manager of J. D. Bell & Co.'s general merchandise store, Bellwood, came to Nebraska in 1880; started at first a small store for himself, which he ran until he was induced by Mr. Bell to dispose of his stock and take charge of his store, which he did in the beginning of 1882. He was born in Cambridge, Henry Co., Ill., July 16, 1861.

JOHN E. KELLOGG, of the firm of Royce & Kellogg, dealers in grain, lumber, etc., at Bellwood. This gentleman is also one of the early settlers of Butler County, who came to Nebraska in 1869, and located in Butler County, on Section 18, Town 16, Range 2 east, where he took up a homestead in Savannah Precinct. Mr. Kellogg had crossed the State as early as 1860, en route for Pike's Peak. He resided on his homestead improving his farm up to 1880, when the village of Bellwood was started, then he moved there and started in his present business. He has served as Assessor and Justice of the Peace of his precinct, and is now Notary Public. He was born in Cortland County, N. Y., February 5, 1839. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-third Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, but was discharged on account of failing health after a little over one year's service.


VIEW OF BELLWOOD, NEB., FROM RESIDENCE OF J. D. BELL, MAY, 1882. FOUNDED BY J. D. BELL, IN 1880.

JOHN W. McDONALD, carpenter and farmer, at Bellwood, came to Nebraska in 1878, and first located at Columbus where he worked at his trade, afterward taking up a homestead in Butler County, on Section 28, Town 16, Range 1 east, in Alexis Precinct, which he started to improve, also working at his trade at various places, and also at David City, where he worked on the court house, which was the first building erected in the town. In 1880, he moved to Bellwood, and has been connected there in erecting most of the principal buildings in that town. He was born in Oswego County, N. Y., July 24, 1848.

CAPT. MILES WARREN, farmer and blacksmith at Bellwood. The subject of this sketch came to Nebraska in 1870, and homesteaded the place where he now lives, and has made his residence there since, and is generally known as Warren's Grove, the grounds where the first Soldiers' Re-union was held in the State of Nebraska. In October, 1880, at the time of the mining excitement at Leadville, Colo., Mr. Warren took a trip out in that country and started a feed store, which he ran for one year, but still retained his residence in Butler County. He enlisted at Branch County, Mich., August 24, 1861, in Company B, Eleventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in November, 1862; and was afterward commissioned as Captain of Company B, Eighth Michigan Volunteer Cavalry. This position he held until September, 1864, when the regiment was discharged. He was one of the early members of Lincoln Post, No. 10, of G. A. R., at David City. He was also the originator of G. A. R. at Longmont, Boulder County, McPherson Post, No. 14; also Charles Russel Lowell Post, No. 88, at Bellwood, of which he is now commander. He is also one of the councilmen of administration of the State in G. A. R. He was born in Erie County, N. Y., July 27, 1828. He is also a member of the A., F. & A. M., and is a charter member of Rising Lodge, Nebraska.

WILLIAM L. WARREN, farmer, Section 30, Savannah Precinct, P. O. Bellwood, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1868, and took up land where he now lives, in the spring of 1869. He was on the first grand jury ever held in Butler County, after the county was organized. He has since served as Justice of the Peace; is a member of the Baptist Church, and was one of the first original members of that society in Butler County, and has always been an active worker in that cause since. He was born in Genesee County, N. Y., September 24, 1824; was married to his first wife in Michigan, 1846, to Miss Phœbe A. Hate, who died February 6, 1862, by whom he had seven children; was married to his present wife Melisa E. Scripter, by whom he has three children.

SAVANNAH.

David R. Gardner made the first settlement at Savannah in 1859, and was the original proprietor of the town site. During the years 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872, while the county seat was located here, it was a thriving village, containing a court house, hotel, two stores, blacksmith shop, and a dozen other buildings. Here the courts and councils for the above years were held, and many a thrilling episode of political, social or other nature transpired within the confines of this little prairie hamlet, ere its dismantlement and removal to its successor, David City. Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" is full of true poetic sentiment, and has had many greater or less exemplifications all over the earth. Born in hope, matured in faith and strangled in friendship while yet a lisping infant; green be her memory forever.

Among her residents in days of prosperity were Judge B. O. Perkins, Samuel Woodward, Hubbel Pepper, Capt. Samuel W. Roys, Capt. Andrew B. Roys, Dr. D. H. Dickinson, Dr. J. F. Gilbert, E. G. Paige, M. Porter and D. Bresee, the village blacksmith. Mr. Gardner, upon his arrival in Butler County, hired out to Mr. S. D. Shinn to assist him in running the ferry. On a particular day of this term of service, he remembers to have ferried 4,000 Pawnees who were crossing the Platte on a buffalo hunt. The entire party had no money to pay toll. It was divided into four bands, each having a chief, and with the four chiefs Mr. Gardner effected a settlement for the tribe, each chief giving his note for $10 without interest, as compensation

for his band; all of these notes were afterward paid according to promise.

MISCELLANEOUS BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES P. DUNLAP, proprietor of the Lone Star Nursery, and farmer, Section 19, P. O. Lone Star, came to Nebraska in June, 1866; first settled in Saunders County, in Newman Precinct, where he resided until 1870, when he came to Butler County; located where he now lives; was among the first settlers in that locality. Here he has one of the finest nurseries in Butler or surrounding counties. It consists of over seven acres of ground and is well filled with all kinds of fruit trees best adapted to the climate of the State of Nebraska and other Western States. Mr. D. was married in Saunders County, Neb., March 23, 1870, to Miss Christina Campbell, who was a daughter of Peter Campbell (deceased), of Chapman Precinct, Saunders County, and the oldest one of this family of children that was captured at Kearney Junction by the Sioux Indians, which is a fact already recorded in this history of Nebraska. He is now Justice of the Peace in his precinct, and was the first Assessor in the four southwestern precincts in Saunders County. He was born in Gasconade County, Mo., March 5, 1845; is a son of Nelson and Mahala Dunlap, from Rockbridge County, W. Va., whose ancestors were early settlers of that country; is a brother of Dr. W. B. Dunlap, of Adams County, Ill. His mother was a sister of Lewis Mc Farland, of Camp Point, Adams Co., Ill., whose ancestors were early settlers of Miami County, Ohio, and are considerably connected with the history of that county. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., Fidelity Lodge, No. 51, David City. Their family consists of four children—Nelson C., Agnes, Christina and Patience

DAVID R. GARDNER, farmer, Section 12, Township 16, Range 2 east, Savannah Precinct. He was born in Otsego County, N. Y., March 24, 1815; is a son of John and Sabra Gardner, whose ancestors were formerly settlers in Connecticut. Mr. G.'s father died when he was only four years of age, leaving a widow with five children, he being the only son, and was immediately taken by his uncle on his mother's side by the name of Hale, his mother being left in rather poor circumstances and could not support him. Here he lived, under the parentage of his uncle, in accordance with the old custom, until he was twenty-one years of age, when he was married to his first wife, Miss Laura Harris, in February, 1836, who died in August, 1836. This same year, Mr. G. left his native State, and made his first step westward; located in McHenry County, Ill., on Fox River; opened a farm there, which he continued to run until the spring of 1838; then moved to Boone County, Ill., near Belvidere. Here he engaged in farming pursuits; was married to his second wife, Miss Sarah Bruce, in September, 1841, who died in 1844, by whom he had two children—John and Lovina A. The former died at the age of two years; the latter is still living, now Mrs. B. F. Skinner, of Nebraska. Mr. G. was united to his third wife, Miss Rossetta Bruce, in 1845, at Belvidere, Ill., who died in 1847; in 1849, was married again to Miss Sarah Wakefield, his present wife, who has borne him two children—Laura A. and John L. The latter died in the fall of 1878; the former now being Mrs. John Bredwell, of David City. Mr. Gardner continued to reside here two years; then moved to what is now known as Savannah, and started a ranch, where he has continued to reside since, making him among the very first prominent settlers of Butler County. Upon the organization of the county in 1868, he had the county seat located at Savannah, and served as the first County Treasurer of the county, and served as such for two years. Mr. G. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the first lodge of that society in Butler County was organized at his house. He also served as the first Postmaster of the county. He resided in Illinois until the spring of 1859, when he took his second step westward, with his family, with the intention of going to Pike's Peak, at the time of the mining excitement; and upon reaching Shinus Ferry, that crossed Platte River, Neb., he met about two hundred teams en route for the same point. Here they also met a number of other teams, that were returning from the prospected golden land, who informed them that the whole thing was a failure, which caused the whole company to disband, some returning to their Eastern homes, others going to Dakota and Kansas and others of the party pulled on for the West; but then, Mr. G. says, "Well, boys, I shall not go either east, north, south or west, but shall stay just where I am;" so he turned around and hired out to the parties that were running the ferry to work in helping to run the boat, and took up his residence on the island, which was at that time part of Butler County.

DAVID READ, farmer, Section 17, Town 13, Range 1 east, P. O. Cottonwood, Read Precinct. The subject of this sketch was born in Haram, Suffolk County, Eng., September 8, 1827; is a son of Stephen and Mary Read, who were of the old English stock, and his ancestors were always engaged in farming as far back as he has any knowledge. This occupation he followed until he came to America. He received a common-school education in his native country, such as the country afforded, and in the spring of 1855, emigrated from England and settled at Quebec, Can. Here he lived until the fall of 1858, still engaged at farming; then came to Nebraska. In this State he made his first settlement in Cass County, near Plattsmouth. After one year there, he sold his farm in that locality, and moved on Salt Creek, the same county, near Ashland, In 186[illegible], he took a trip across the plains, and in the fall of 1861, he returned to Butler County, and started a ranch at the junction of the old Government and Mormon trails, at the head of Skull, Plum and Bone Creeks, on Section 5, Oak Creek Precinct. This he continued to run until 1867; then came to the place where he now lives and took up his homestead. Mr. Read was one of the first County Commissioners of Butler County and served in that position for five years; was married, in England, to Miss Jane E. Baker, November 4, 1850, who was ever ready to aid in all trials and troubles of pioneer days and ever ready to extend a welcome hand to all new settlers on coming to make their future homes in the West. Mr. R. was the second settler in his precinct, of which he has the honor of naming. He was also the founder of the names of Coon Creek and various other streams in Butler and Seward Counties.

CLARK STERNS, farmer, Section 25, Skull Creek Precinct, P. O. Newton, Neb. The subject of this sketch came to Nebraska in 1871, with his parents, and located on the place where he now lives, and was among the first settlers of that precinct. He has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and School Director in his precinct a number of terms, but his attention has been mostly to farming; was born, September 12, 1845, in the Dominion of Canada; is a son of John and Lucinda Sterns, who came from Canada and settled in Illinois in 1855; lived there until 1867; then moved to Iowa Black Hawk County, where they resided until they came to Nebraska. His father was born in Canada, December 6, 1806, and his mother was born July 25, 1810, who still live and enjoy good health, and are the oldest couple in Butler County.

CASS COUNTY.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GENERAL FEATURES.

CASS County, situated on the bank of the Missouri River, is bounded on the north by Sarpy and Saunders, on the west by Lancaster and on the south by Otoe County. Its topography is in keeping with its location; for a narrow strip along the Missouri River, the surface is broken by abrupt bluffs, cut through with frequent draws[*] or hollows; behind these bluffs the land is undulating, and, as one goes westward, it becomes level. It has been called a land of valleys, the appellation being more poetical than accurate, as the bottoms, while many in number, are very limited in extent, the larger part of the county being level or slightly undulating. The soil is a light, friable loam, varying in depth from eighteen inches to twenty feet, according to location, with a light, porous, sponge-like, clay subsoil, capable of holding moisture in reserve.

An abundance of limestone, blue, gray and white, prevails, the former of so superior a quality that it will endure a pressure of 44,000 pounds to the square inch, as has been demonstrated by actual tests. In the vicinity of the Platte, red sandstone is found in profusion, being used for building purposes to some extent, in the town of Louisville. Coal measures underlie the Missouri bluffs at various places, generally in insufficient quantities to pay for handling. One three-foot vein has been discovered below the town of Rock Bluff, the coal taken therefrom being of a light, porous nature. Along the Missouri River below Plattsmouth, there are extensive deposits of ochre, some of the beds being from three to four feet thick and of a fair quality. Kaolin is also found in large quantities in the vicinity of the Platte and other parts of the county, and two kinds of fire-clay are found near Louisville, which, when combined, make a composition capable of resisting extraordinary degrees of heat, being consequently of great valne for smelting purposes.

The climate of Cass County varies in no important respects from that of the other counties in the southern section of the State, which is dealt with as an entirety in this regard. Mild, dry, open winters are the rule, rather than the exception; springs, with moderate rains, and summers, in which the otherwise excessive heat is tempered by cool breezes from the northwest. The rainfall is abundant, the maximum annual supply during the past fifteen years being 49.71 inches, and the minimum 31.35 inches. In this matter, there has been a very appreciable increase during the last fifteen years, ending 1880. Dividing the time into periods of three years each, and adding the rainfall of each period, the result is as follows: 1866-67-68, 101.06 inches; 1869-70-71, 111.70; 1872-73-74, 130.51; 1875-76-77, 130.08; 1878-79-80, 129.03.

The county, in addition to the liberal rainfall that it receives, is abundantly watered, the Missouri, as has been said, bounding it upon the east, and the Platte River, extending nearly across the entire northern border. In addition to these is the Weeping Water River, rising a little west of the center of the county, flowing in a southeasterly direction and emptying into the Missouri, its length being thirty-five miles. Pawnee, Cedar, Turkey, Four Mile Creek and others, varying in length from four to twelve miles, rise in the central portions, flowing northwardly into the Platte, and a number of minor streams water the northwestern portions, tributaries to Salt Creek, which cuts across the northwest corner of the county. Branches of the Little Nemaha supply the section south of this, and creeks of minor importance empty into the Missouri on the east. There are three large and good water-power grist-mills on the Weeping Water River, within four miles of Weeping Water Village, and some half-dozen on this stream within the limits of Cass County. There are no manufactories proper on the stream, although a woolen mill was started at Factoryville some years ago, which did not succeed. Cass County is well timbered. The principal varieties of native trees are cottonwood, hickory, oak, cedar, maple, locust, plum, willow, hackberry, elm, ash, thorn-apple, spruce and arbor vitæ. In addition to the natural groves along the Missouri and the streams, large number of forest trees are annually being set out, growing with wondrous rapidity, cottonwood having arrived at the height of twenty feet, and to a circumference of eighteen inches, in four years; the entire number of forest trees in the county, in 1880, was 899,790.

It is said that there are 150 varieties of wild and tame grasses, luxuriant in growth and excellent in quality, the whole county being covered with them. All of the grasses of the temperate zone will and do thrive here, apparently, just as well as the strong native grasses.

PRODUCE.

The principal products of the county are wheat, oats, rye, barley, flax, hemp, corn, and, in fact, all the cereal and vegetable products to be found in the temperate zone. Of these, from fifteen to twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre have been produced; fifty to seventy bushels of corn; thirty to forty-five bushels of barley; thirty to seventy bushels of oats and thirty to forty-five bushels of rye.

As a fruit region, Cass County is surpassed by very few in the State, apple orchards being found in connection with nearly every farm; peaches are successfully raised, and some twenty varieties of grapes cultivated, the climate of this section keeping the grape from mildew and rot. The yield is generally large and the flavor excellent. Wild grapes are also abundant. Agriculture generally is carried on in an intelligent and scientific manner, the committee on discretionary premiums and awards of the first Territorial fair (that of 1859), reporting Judge H. C. Wolph, of Cass County, as having the best-cultivated farm of forty acres. The stock interests have been and are by no means neglected; the county being settled at an early day and many of the first settlers drifting in from Iowa and Missouri during war times, they brought with them much good stock from these older States.

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[*] A long, irregular depression, leading from the divide or high land to a lower level, creek drainage or open bottom, is in common Western parlance called a "draw," sometimes, but incorrectly, "drawer."

In fine cattle, the short-horns have played an important part, and the breeders of the county stand deservedly among the first in the State. L. G. Todd, Hon. Lawson Sheldon, Edward Woolsey and others, have seen to it that the Durham breeds were represented in Cass as legitimately and as purely as in any county in the State. Latterly, the Devons, Jerseys and Alderneys have come in for their share of attention. The history of the stock interests in the West is a record of improvement. A few years ago, Texas cattle were in the majority, and continued so until the breeders and sellers recognized the necessity for a change, in order to compete with the Eastern breeders of fine, close-grained, minimum-horned, fine-boned cattle, which could carry a large amount of meat, according to their size. Consequently during the last few years full-blooded and grade bulls have been largely introduced, the result being that what are called native cattle have become a shorter-horned, broader-haunched, weightier cattle than formerly, selling in the market on a fair level with Eastern corn-fed and English beef. To Cass County the above remarks are particularly applicable, the improvement being noticeable not only as regards beef cattle, but as to the milk and butter producing strains—the Ayrshires and Alderneys.

A fair degree of attention has been given to the breeding of horses, the Dubois family, on the Weeping Water, years ago, introducing the Clay trotting stocks in the county, the progeny of the old Clay horse being scattered widely over the southern part of the county. The Percherons and the Normans have been fairly well bred and largely introduced by the Holmes brothers and others.

Hogs are largely raised, the breeds being standard; the number of hogs in the county, according to the census of 1881, was 47,533, demonstrate more clearly than could be done in any other way, the magnitude of the product. Other figures of that census are as follows: Number of horses in the county, 8,431; cattle, 24,694; mules and asses, 1,021; sheep, 629; number of acres of improved lands, 203,468; of unimproved lands, 127,331. Of the improved lands, during 1881, 653 acres were in winter wheat, the product being 8,231 bushels; 32,178 acres in spring wheat, product, 325,621 bushels; 805 acres in rye, product 12,592 bushels; 72,518 acres in corn, product, 3,347,381 bushels; 6,099 acres in barley, product, 87,327 bushels; 7,153 acres in oats, product, 7,153 bushels. In addition to these there were 206½ acres in blue grass and 1,164 acres in timothy; 3,038 acres of cultivated timber, the number of forest trees in the county being 2,717,516. The number of fruit trees are divided as follows: Apple, 91,460; pear, 2,440; peach, 36,276; plum, 2,361; cherry, 15,143. There are also 83,989 grape vines. In the eastern part of the county, fencing is pretty general; in the interior and western precincts, the general herd law of Nebraska precludes the necessity of fencing, but all through the county the cultivation of hedge-rows, timber belts and wind-breaks receives considerable attention with the most flattering success. In 1881, the county had 341½ miles of hedging.

The streams are generally well bridged, there being about 200 bridges in the county, over twenty feet in length, ten of these being iron bridges. The population of the county as enumerated at different periods has been as follows: 1855, 712; 1856, 1,251; 1860, 3,369; 1870, 8,151; 1875, 10,452; 1879, 13,435; 1880, 16,688; 1881, 18,357. It is now increasing very rapidly.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Very shortly after the Louisiana purchase, whereby the Government became possessed of all the lands formerly held by the French, within the present boundaries of the United States, an expedition, known as that of Lewis and Clarke, was organized, leaving its camps near the mouth of the Missouri, on May 21, 1804, and reaching the mouth of the Platte on July 21 of the same year. It is barely possible that the French Jesuits may have ascended the river years before, while the territory was in possession of their own country; but, if so, all record of their zealous efforts at proselytism, such as they are known to have made in other sections, is lost as to this one; and, notwithstanding possibilities, it is safe to assume as historic facts that Lewis and Clarke were the first white men who traversed the region of which Cass County is now a part.

In 1805, Manuel Lisa, who gave Bellevue its name, undoubtedly made some explorations south of the Platte, as did Francis De Roin, in 1810, acting for the American Fur Company, and subsequently establishing, for it a trading-post in what is now Sarpy County. In 1819, Long's exploring expedition, with the "Western Engineer," the first steamer on the Missouri, was sent by the Government to explore the great river and the regions between it and the Rocky Mountains, leaving St. Louis, Mo., in July, reaching the mouth of the Platte September 17.

The traders and trappers presumably crossed the Platte at various times during the twenty years following, but the next visit to that section of which there is historic record is that of Fremont, in 1842, his expedition camping for one night on the projecting bluff just below the present site of Plattsmouth, the place still retaining the name of Fremont's Point.

About the year 1848, a Mormon by the name of Libeas T. Coon, established a ferry—a flat-boat propelled by sweeps—across the Missouri, landing in the vicinity of this point, on the Nebraska side, for the convenience of the Saints, whose exodus to the far West was in full progress. In this manner, a highway became established along the south bank of the Platte, but no settlements were made below that river and along the Missouri for some years, the territory being occupied by the Pawnees and Otoes, and the Indians protected in their rights by the Government, forts flanking the Missouri and no one being allowed to remain on Nebraska soil without a special permit from the Secretary of War.

The first permit of this kind as regards Cass County was obtained by Samuel Martin, who had been living on the east bank of the Missouri, to establish a trading-post at or near the confluence of the two rivers. Accordingly, very early in the spring of 1853, he brought over on the ice the logs of his house in Iowa, and, with the assistance of James O'Neil and Col. J. L. Sharp, erected a substantial two-story building, afterward known as the "Old Barracks," for a trading-house, and, shortly subsequent, a smaller one for a council house. The former of these has something of a history, to which reference will be made, and the latter, built a little north and west of the "Old Barracks," was used in later years for the county offices.

Of Samuel Martin, but little is known; he came from Illinois to the east bank of the Missouri in 1849 or 1850, he and O'Neil succeeding Libeas T. Coon as ferry proprietors, in 1852; he was a fearless pioneer, so well acquainted with Indian life and customs as to have no trouble with the Pawnees and Otoes, with whom he dealt. He was one whose reputation was not the best, in all things—very profane, indulging in intoxicants to excess, and keeping an Otoe squaw who lived with him as his wife. His was the first settlement and his, also, the first funeral of a settler, for, on December 15, 1854, less than two years after his crossing the Missouri, he crossed another and a deeper river and was laid away on a hilltop overlooking the land of his choice, just where no one knows. Of his mourners, the last who died, said, that on a bitter cold winter day, he assisted in making a coffin and burying the dead, a little west of the present high school building, in Plattsmouth, where it is now surrounded by several old-time graves. Which one is his has been forgotten.

In using the term settlement, white settlement is, of course, referred to. Martin had with him several half-breed employes, but was alone as regards those of his own race, O'Neil and Sharp returning to Iowa after assisting him in the erection of his two log houses, the former not removing to Nebraska until a year later, and the latter never making it his home.

By a treaty made with the Omahas on the 15th, and with the Otoes on the 16th of March, 1854, a proclamation of these treaties being made by President Pierce, on the 24th of June following, the larger portion of the lands bordering on the Missouri were opened for settlement, so far at least that the restriction requiring a special permit was removed. The Indians received as an equivalent for their lands a stated amount of provisions and other necessities, and it is related that the Otoes, on the south shore of the Platte, then numbering about 600, used so little judgment in the consumption of salt pork and sugar, that more than seventy of them died within a week after the arrival of the steamer with these supplies.

Previous to this time, and in anticipation of the treaty, large numbers of emigrants had gathered upon the Iowa shore, waiting its consummation. Immediately upon the proclamation of the President, although the lands were not yet formally opened for pre-emption, a rush was made for the best claims along the river, it being estimated that 250 men penciled their names upon claim stakes within the present limits of Cass County, before the legal organization of the Territory.

These claims, as allowed by the Government, were any subdivision of a section, as, a half, a fourth, or an eighth, the lines conforming to and running parallel with the lines of the section, if already surveyed, and, if not surveyed, as most of the lands then were in that condition, the claimant fixing his own boundaries to be corrected after survey. Thus, a pre-emption claim of 160 acres was the most allowed by the Government, it being understood that the right to that amount selected of any lands not already taken, was to be respected until the title could be perfected by entry, upon the organization of the Territory and the establishment of a land office. Preceding and taking the place of law at this time was the "Claim Club," a secret organization, with officers known only to the initiated, one of whom was a Secretary, with whom the member filed a description of his claim, the club, as a whole, protecting his right thereto against "claim jumpers." The club, however, had another purpose than this very fair one, inasmuch as its members were allowed to enter an additional 160 acres, making 320 acres in all, preventing those not members, or who were late-comers, from taking choice claims, the idea being to prevent the extra 160 acres from being pre-empted, until the lands were placed in the market by the Government, and could be purchased on land warrants, or otherwise. An offender against the laws of the club, an interloper, as he was called, was generally very summarily dealt with. The punishment was only graded to the offense so far that if the offender consented to leave the Territory and not return, relinquishing all right and title to the claim which he had jumped, he was usually allowed to do so. If he refused, or if he came back, after being driven out, his shrift was frequently a short one.

The first settlers, as has been implied, selected claims in the vicinity of the Missouri River, rapidly taking up all of the best lands in that section. It was not until the latter part of 1855 that other parts of the county began to be occupied to any extent, John Scott locating in what is now Eight Mile Grove Precinct; Samuel Kirkpatrick, in the western part of Liberty; Lorenzo Johnson, near Four Mile Grove, and a few others in various parts of the central portions of the county. In 1856, Adam and James Ingram staked claims in the vicinity of Louisville; John Kanoba and J. G. Hanson, in what is now Avoca Precinct; Peter Beaver, Capt. D. L. Archer, William, Samuel and Thomas Thomas, on Four Mile Creek. The largest settlements were within the present limits of Plattsmouth and Rock Bluff Precincts. The returns of 1856 show a population of 1,251.

The buildings of these early days were, a large majority of them, simply dug-outs, with a fair sprinkling of substantial log houses, two or three of which are yet standing. A dug-out, as usually constructed, was a cut in a hillside, a wall of square-cut prairie turf constituting the front and filling up the angles between it and the side hill. The roof was covered with rails or poles, covered by a thick layer of prairie grass and then with earth. The winter of 1856 was a hard and cold one, much suffering ensuing among the settlers, who, in their primitive dwellings, often but poorly supplied with provisions, were obliged to lie wrapped in their blankets day and night to avoid freezing. The point of supplies was Iowa, and along in November the river was so filled with floating ice as to prevent the ferry-boat from running for some weeks, the wagons which had previously been sent over for supplies being driven down to the Iowa bank day after day in hopes of a chance to cross. At length, there was an opening, the boat was sent over, loaded and started on its return trip; then came the ice again. "Work, for God's sake, work, or we are lost!" cried Mickelwait; and they did work and so escaped. On December 1, 2 and 3 of this year occurred the heaviest snow storm of that or any previous season of which there is any record, followed by a rapidly falling temperature; the snow with its weight bore down the roofs of those who had neglected to prop them up, and demolished numbers of Indian "tepees."

INDIAN TROUBLES.

During the spring of 1856 occurred what is denominated the "Whitmore scare," a family by the name of Whitmore being driven away from their home in the vicinity of Salt Basin, now Lincoln, by the Indians, fleeing toward the Missouri. the number of Indians doubling and the tale of their atrocities becoming intensified with every mile of their flight. The news was circulated with great rapidity, and, Weeping Water being announced as the rendezvous, there was soon congregated at that place a force of about 500 men from Omaha, Nebraska City and from all parts of Cass County. A six-pound cannon was sent down from Omaha to Plattsmouth upon the boat "St. Mary's," by Gen. Thayer, who immediately followed it, commanding the forces from Douglas County, the remainder being under the orders of Capt. Robert Collins. Scouts were sent out as far as Salt Basin and Ashland, returning on the night of April 16, with one prisoner, who was lodged in an improvised guard-house that is yet standing. Picket lines were established, and, at 12 o'clock those not on duty turned in. The night was a cold one, a bleak wind from the north whistling through the cottonwoods upon the river, and one of the pickets is reported to have dodged his head every time he turned upon his beat, the move allowing the wind to strike his musket so as to produce a peculiar humming sound, with the exclamation: "There's an arrow; they'll get me next time." Later in the night, a general cry of "Indians" was heard, the supposed enemy being afterward discovered to consist of tree stumps. Consternation prevailed, and, there not being even enough trees for the officers, a majority of the command were for a time in a very precarious situation. About 2 o'clock in the morning the prisoner was taken sick, and, under the escort of five men, was allowed the privilege of taking the air, the further privilege of freedom being one of which he was not slow to avail himself, darting from their hands under the banks of the Weeping Water. With daylight, the command disbanded, its members returning to their homes, to find, upon investigation, that the Pawnees were not upon the war-path beyond the fact that a small party of them had killed one man for plunder.

The cannon had been landed from the boat at Plattsmouth, and was not taken to Weeping Water at all. When the occasion which demanded its service had passed, it was sent for, it is said, several times by the Omaha people, who wished it to make a noise with on the 4th of July. For some reason, however, it could not be found, its whereabouts not being discovered until the morning of that day, when it awoke with its six-pound thunder the patriotic citizens of Plattsmouth. Upon the 5th, it was returned.

Before going further, it may be well to say something of the amenities of this early civilization, so far as to record the first marriage, and the only one of the year, as occurring upon November 16, 1854, the contracting parties being Elza Martin, of Fremont County, Iowa, and Sarah Morris, of Nebraska Territory; the ceremony was performed by Abraham Towner, and the event recorded by Joseph Lousignont, Register of Deeds, on February 5, 1856, no marriage register being opened previous to that time. On March 18, 1855, occurred a double wedding at the residence of John Clemmons, of Rock Bluffs Precinct, Vinson Fought and Christenia Clemmons, both of Cass County, and Levi Churchill, of Andrew County, Mo., and Rebecca Clemmons, of Cass County, being the parties chiefly interested, Abram Towner officiating, this time in his capacity of County Judge, while in the first instance it was as a licensed probationer of the M. E. Church. Five other marriages are recorded for the year 1855, as follows: March 20, Douglas Griswold and Elizabeth Williams, of the county of Cass, Rock Bluffs Township; May 20, Thomas M. Hammer and Permelia A. Walker; August 28, "on the camp-ground in Cass County," J. McF. Haygood and Mary E. Brown; November 8, Augustus Spires and Lavina Murray; December 25, Rev. George Swaim, of Otoe County, and Caroline Gibson, of Cass. These were all recorded in February, 1856, the entry being made after the majority of those of the year succeeding, as well as the record of "no fees" or "fees not collected."

The first white child born in the county was Nebraska Stevens, daughter of William Stevens. The exact date of the event is not known, but it was some time in January, 1855. The second birth was that of Lavina Todd, daughter of L. G. Todd, and afterward the wife of Thomas J. Thomas, in the month following. The first white boy to make his debut was Fred Mickelwait, born March 19, 1855.

It is probable that the first sermon preached in the county was in October, 1854, at the house of Thomas Ashley, by Abraham Towner. Much of the early religious history of the locality is irrecoverably lost, and while, without doubt, the people were favored with frequent visits from missionaries of various denominations, but little is known regarding them. Rev. W. D. Gage and Rev. A. J. Armstrong, of the Methodist Church, preached several times during 1855, but no permanent organization of any kind seems to have been effected until that of the Baptists, October 17, 1856, under the ministration of Elias Gibbs. Further attention will be given to these matters in the history of Plattsmouth.

CLUB LAW.

From June, 1854, to September, 1855, club law reigned supreme, not only as regards claims, but in the preservation of order in the community. It is possible that some mistakes were made in the decisions of the club, but its influence was, upon the whole, a salutary one. How often it was obliged to issue its edict of banishment from Nebraska soil will probably never be known, but it is said that each defendant was accorded a fair trial before sentence, and an opportunity to speak in his own behalf.

With the advent of Territorial law, the authority of the club became more restricted, the necessity of its arbitrary mandates being lessened by the adoption of the Iowa code and the establishment of a land office. It still, however, preserved its organization and a few times during 1856 and the spring of 1857, the last, and, it is thought, the most severe exercise of its power being made in April of the latter year, claimed its original, self-constituted right of directing the course of justice.

In April, 1857, one Charles Kelly lived in the vicinity of Fremont's Point, his house being the rendezvous of what was commonly called the Johnson gang, comprising himself, Thomas Massey, John Johnson and Lewis Johnson, all of whom were charged with claim-jumping and suspected of crimes of a more serious nature. A meeting of the club was called, these men, together with about thirteen others, being arraigned before it. A trial was given them, and, it being then night, the prisoners were divided into two squads, the less dangerous placed in charge of the younger members of the party, and the Johnsons taken away some distance from the main body to be more securely guarded by those of sterner stuff. When morning came, the four men were missing; none knew or would tell what had become of them; no search was made for them, and the other thirteen prisoners being safely set over the river, with the admonition never to return, the club disbanded and its members returned to their homes. It is said that these men had been asked if they had any reasons to give why the community had further use for them; that they answered "No." It is said that the old house at the point had a bad name, that the men who were missing had no friends among the settlers, and, moreover, that they were feared, that they were thought revengeful and were known to be desperadoes. It is said that Wheatley Mickelwait's boat was found by him the next morning in a different place from where he had left it the evening before, that there were more footprints leading to the water's edge than there were returning from it. It is said that the proceedings of that April night were never talked of afterward, and that no one can now be found who attended the trial of these men whom the community had no further use for.

This proceeding virtually ended the reign of club law in Cass County, it being doubtful whether another meeting was ever held. Mob justice, however, once again made itself felt seven years later. Horse-stealing was a common thing; the people had suffered much at the hands of depredators, who came from Iowa, secured their spoils and recrossed the river; pursuit seemed to be useless and the processes of law unavailing. It was while things were in this condition, in June, 1864, that a particularly bold strike was made by three thieves, two horses being taken from Capt. Isaac Wiles and one from John Snyder. Pursuit was at once made, but it is probable that the villains would have escaped as usual had not they fallen out as to the division of the spoils, the one who felt himself defrauded betraying the two others to the pursuers. The informer was taken in hand, and, following his directions, the others were discovered, secreted in a loft at "Mullin's Ranch," on the divide south of South Bend. With some little difficulty they were secured, and, being taken back to Eight Mile Grove, a trial was accorded them before a self-constituted court. Allowed the privilege of defense, there could be no reply made to the charge, there being no room for any possible mistake as to their identity, intention or act. A plea was offered for the one who had betrayed his companions in guilt, but, as no promises had been made to him, and as, in the minds of the hardy and honest settlers, his treason rather augmented than palliated his offense; and, moreover, as his action was entirely due to the feelings of malice and revenge, and in no degree to that of repentance, it was considered that there was no excuse for dealing less severely with him than with the others. The settlers present having resolved themselves into a jury, a vote was taken, and, without a dissenting voice, the three men were condemned to die, a sentence followed by immediate execution.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first school in Cass County was a singing-school, taught by Charles West, in a little log building just west of Plattsmouth. This was in 1855. A year later, the first school devoted to the three R's, the useful rather than the ornamental, was opened by Mary Stocking, in a frame building erected by James O'Neil, on Gospel Hill, in the southwestern part of the city, subsequently used for church and District Court purposes. In 1857, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gorrell assumed charge of the city school, in another locality, however, and whether Miss Stocking continued to occupy the house on Gospel Hill is not now known. In any event, her marriage is recorded in 1858, to J. R. Tyson, it being reasonable to suppose that at that time, if not before, she retired to private life.

D. H. Wheeler, County Clerk and ex-officio Superintendent in 1860, in his annual report for the year ending September 30, reports twenty-six subdistricts, sixteen male and four female teachers employed, and an enrollment of 289 male and 280 female scholars. The total receipts for the year were $2,828.84; the disbursements, $1,272.28; reference is also made in this report to one private school in the county and to the seminary at Oreopolis, an account of which may not be out of place here.

At the session of the Legislature held in October and November, 1858, a charter was granted to certain individuals to establish a seminary in Cass County. The Trustees appointed by this act of incorporation met and organized on the 1st day of June, 1859, and resolved to take immediate action to procure a location of ten acres of ground upon which to erect a building, and procured the funds and material necessary for the building of such a house as they had resolved upon. The contributions received in aid of the seminary, particularly worthy of note as the first of the kind in the Territory, were as follows: The Oreopolis Town Company donated ten acres of land, 100 average town lots in the town and $500 in money; Mr. Loudin Mullin gave $5,000; Dr. John Evans, $500; Rev. George Loomis, $500; Dr. H. Smith, $500; E. D. Rand, $500; A. W. Carpenter, $500; sundry persons, $500, the total amounting to $13,500. On June 28, 1859, the building contract was let to Loudin Mullin to erect and inclose a good substantial and well-arranged three-story brick building, 38x80 feet in size, capable of accommodating 250 students. The building was externally completed December 1, 1859, but not altogether finished until September, 1861. Notwithstanding the favorable auspices under which the seminary appears to have started, it must be counted, in almost every sense, a failure. The building was occupied for school purposes for two or three years; but little interest being manifested and the attendance being small, the project was entirely abandoned and the building subsequently torn down. Its history is interesting only by reason of the spirit manifested by its sanguine inaugurators, and because upon its success was founded the hopes of Oreopolis, and with it she ceased to exist. There is now nothing to mark the spot, either of the aspiring town or the pretentious seminary.

In 1861, the county had twenty-nine subdistricts, nine male and fourteen female teachers, who received during the year $1,029.20. In 1870, the number of subdistricts had increased to sixty-one, with 2,722 children between the ages of five and twenty-one years; the number of teachers employed and of scholars enrolled is not given in the Superintendent's report. In 1871, Cass County made no report except an enumeration of children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, the number being 3,315. The Superintendent at this time complained of the great need of competent teaching talent, well qualified teachers who have made ample preparations for a life work in the schoolroom. A year following, he says: "There has been a decided improvement in the general tone of the schools in Cass County during the past year. * * Of the whole number of teachers engaged, fifteen or twenty may be considered professional teachers." This last report shows seventy-nine subdistricts, an enrollment of 2,131 scholars and $11,144.63 paid to teachers during the school year.

In the report of 1873, the Superintendent speaks of the increased interest manifested by the people in the cause of education, and gives the enrollment during the year of 1,260 male and 1,120 female scholars; the average monthly salary paid to male teachers as $36.22.5, and to female teachers $24.60.4, and the number of schoolhouses in the county as sixty, four of which are "log, sod or dug-out."

In 1874, Cass County had eighty-three subdistricts, 2,014 children between five and twenty-one years of age, 1,456 male and 1,250 female scholars enrolled and four private schools additional, with an attendance of 131.

From this time on the progress of the schools has been eminently satisfactory, more particularly during the years 1880 and 1881. The report of 1879 shows eighty-four subdistricts, eighty-six schoolhouses and an enrollment of 3,644 scholars; value of school buildings, $71,698,44; total amount paid to teachers, $18,379.79. In 1880, the total expenditures for school purposes was $30,557.69. The county had eighty-six subdistricts, eighty-four schoolhouses, 5,507 children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, 2,111 males and 1,819 female scholars enrolled, seventy-one male and ninety-two female teachers employed. The value of the schoolhouses was estimated to be $73,030; of schoolhouse sites, $4,142; school books and apparatus, $2,295; the amount paid in teachers' wages, $19,640.89; bonded indebtedness, $32,022.96; all other indebtedness, $11,134.63.

The report for the year ending December 31, 1881, shows eighty-eight subdistricts, sixty-five male and eighty-seven female teachers employed and 2,226 male and 1,944 female scholars enrolled.

ORGANIZATION.

Upon the organization of Nebraska Territory, following the transfer of the Indian title to the Government, Francis Burt was appointed Governor, and Thomas B. Cuming, Secretary. On October 10, 1854, the new Governor arrived at the old mission house at Bellevue in ill health, continuing to fail until October 18, when he died. Thomas B. Cuming thereupon became Acting Governor, and, with characteristic energy, immediately set about securing proper Territorial organization, one of his first official acts being the appointment of Marshals to enumerate the population, such enumeration to commence October 24, and returns made on or before November 1, 1854.

There were then but comparatively few actual residents in the county, many who expected to be such still living upon the Iowa shore, and it is said to be a fact that Marshal Murphy, who took the census, actually crossed the river and secured the most of his material for the returns upon the other side. Twenty-six Representatives and thirteen Councilmen were allowed for the Territorial Legislature by the organic act, of which the result of the enumeration was to apportion Cass County one Councilman and three members of the Lower House, a general election being ordered for December 12, 1854.

In the proclamation of Gov. Cuming, calling this election, Cass County was described as "the county lying between the Platte River on the north and the Weeping Water on the south, and from the Missouri River on the east to the limit of the ceded lands on the west"—a distance of about one hundred miles. It was divided into two precincts—Martin's, comprising the northern part of the county, and Kenosha, the southern part. In Martin's Precinct the polls were at the "Old Barracks," with James O'Neil, Stephen Wiles and Thomas G. Palmer as Judges, and T. S. Gaskill and Levi G. Todd, Clerks. In Kenosha Precinct, with the polls at the house of Col. Thompson, I. S. Griffith, Thomas B. Ashley and L. Young acted as Judges, Benjamin B. Thompson and William H. Davis officiating as Clerks. The following is a list of the voters in the former precinct: C. H. Walcott, Calvin C. Green, Wheatley Mickelwait, John Watson, Robert Colnes, Henry Watson, John P. Slain, Gardner Powers, Jackson Cardwell, Joshua Murray, Alvers Murray, Elias Gibbs, George Gibbs, Giles Panmon, Hugh Slain, Andrew J. Todd, Edwin R. Todd, Hiram Napier, William E. Gentry, John Jackson, John Simpson, Chaucer A. Lloyd, Moses R. Jackson, Samuel Hahn, Josiah Howdeshell, James L. Berger, Jacob Adams, Silas Green, William W. Craig, Andrew Slain, Archibald Napier, William Stephens, Matthew Hughes, Benjamin F. Phelps, R. B. Case, M. B. Case, Luke Wiles, Wilson Chivett, John P. Shafer, Columbus Nuckolls, Erastus McCune, Edward Rogers, William Shafer, Calvin Hammond, Reuben Pettit, Broad Cole, Ellis Sniffen, L. Scott, William W. Gullion, William Ballou, William H. Obison, Solomon T. Cook, Philip E. Channon, M. Hayden, John Hudgens, Elijah O'Neil, William O'Neil, John Johnson, Welcher Cardwell, Seth Johnson, Lewis Johnson, H. Queen, John Lathan, Jonathan Murray, Levi Todd, John Murdock, Levi Walker, Martin Keplinger, Thomas G. Palmer, Stephen Wiles, James O'Neil, Timothy T. Gaskill, George W. Kelly, Jonathan Kerns, David C. Brannon, Oliver Phipps, Samuel Martin and Joseph Rawls.

The number of these voters is seventy-eight, many of them not being actual settlers in Nebraska until 1855 and 1856, two of them registering upon the books of the old settlers' association at having come in 1857, and very many of them remaining as permanent residents in Iowa.

The poll-books of this election for Kenosha Precinct cannot now be found, but it is inferred from the total returns that about sixty votes were there polled.

The result of the election was to send as Representatives from Cass County I. M. Latham, J. D. N. Thompson and William Kempton, Lafayette Nuckolls going as Councilman. All of these were at the time residents of Glenwood, Iowa, and none of them ever became settlers in Nebraska, although Lafayette Nuckolls subsequently had business interests in Cass County.

The first Legislature, which convened January 16, 1855, further defined the boundaries and established the seat of justice in the county, by an act approved March 7, these boundaries being the same as before, on the north and east, a line twenty-four miles in length running directly west from a point one and a half miles north of the mouth of the Weeping Water, for the southern limit, and another at right angles with the first, proceeding north to the Platte, constituting the western boundary. On March 30, 1855, Gov. Cuming appointed Abraham Towner Probate Judge, an office at that time of considerable importance in county affairs. Thomas J. Palmer, Register of Deeds, A. C. Towner, Sheriff, and Thomas B. Ashley, Justice of the Peace for Kenosha Precinct. On the same day, Judge Towner, by the authority vested in him, divided Cass County into two precincts, lines being drawn, "Beginning at the mouth of Rock Creek, then up the creek to the main fork, near John Clemmons, thence up the north fork to the old emigrant road, and thence westward along the same to the west line of the county"—north of this line to be Plattsmouth Precinct and south of it Rock Bluffs. The name of the former precinct, giving the county seat its name, is said to have been suggested by Col. I. L. Sharp.

The first county election was held on April 10, 1855, with James O'Neil, Elias Gibbs and Stephen Wiles as Judges, and Charles Walcott and P. Shannon as Clerks of Plattsmouth Precinct, and Thomas B. Ashley, Frank McCall and Curtis Rakes, Judges, and William H. Davis and John Griffith, Clerks of Rock Bluffs Precinct. Levi G. Todd and Allen Watson were elected Justices of the Peace for Plattsmouth Precinct, and Thomas B. Ashley and Thomas Thompson for Rock Bluffs. Bela White was elected County Treasurer, the only general office not already filled by appointment.

The first suit brought before Justice Todd, of which we have any record, is one in which James O'Neil was plaintiff and James Raines defendant, the case one of forcible entry and detainer, being called April 16, 1855. The decision was in favor of the plaintiff, and an appeal was entered on April 21; the first docket of the District Court being lost, it is impossible to be certain, but it is probable that this was the first case, also, in that court. What the decision then was is unknown.

On May 1, 1855, Thomas J. Palmer was superseded as Register of Deeds by William H. Davis, the former not being a resident of the county. On June 4 of the same year, Sheriff Towner was ordered to assess the county. Of this assessment there is no record, beyond the fact that an enumeration of the inhabitants appears to have been made, the result showing a total population of 712.

At the second general election, held this time on the first Tuesday in November, as provided by the statute, being November 6, 1855, Samuel M. Kirkpatrick and Wheatley Mickelwait were candidates for the Council, the vote standing eighty-three to forty-two in favor of the former. John McF. Haygood, John F. Buck and William T. Laird were elected to the Lower House; Henry C. Wolph, Probate Judge; Joseph Longsignaut, Register of Deeds; Welcher Cardwell, County Treasurer, and William Young, County Surveyor. The vote on Sheriff stood sixty-five for Lois Lucas and sixty five for William Ellington, necessitating a special election on November 17, 1855, at which there was again a tie. At the third election, on December 1, William Ellington was successful.

These early legislators, reference not now being made to those of the Second General Assembly more than those of others, were frequently men of more sturdy common sense than of education and culture. It is related of a delegate from Cass County that upon being invited to a reception given by the Governor, he helped himself liberally to chicken salad, to him a new dish, and, after tasting it, leaned over to his near neighbor, asking, "Don't you think this hominy is just a little sour?" It was another one who moved that the vote be taken *vice versa*, but it was one from another county, who, in the Fourth or Fifth Assembly, asked that Cass County be requested hereafter to send legislators who knew enough to spell keg with two g's.

On March 3, 1856, H. C. Wolph, in his capacity as County Judge, divided Rock Bluffs Precinct into Cassville and Kenosha, and also appointed a grand and petit jury preparatory to the holding of the District Court. The first session of this court in Cass County was held in April of 1856, Judge Edward Harden presiding. All records of this term appear to be lost, but it is doubtful whether any business of importance was transacted, as a number of cases which were appealed prior to this time do not seem to have been taken up until the September session.

COUNTY SEAT TROUBLES.

In the year 1861 began a contest for the county seat, located at Plattsmouth by an act of the first Territorial Legislature. A special election was called for April 15, at which Plattsmouth received 368 votes, Rock Bluffs 223 votes, and Mt. Pleasant 109 votes, an additional 28 votes being polled for various other places. This phase of the controversy, as between Plattsmouth and Rock Bluffs, was concluded with this election, the latter decreasing in population in about the same ratio as the former increased. On October 18, 1875, however, another election was held to consider relocation, Plattsmouth receiving 856 votes, Weeping Water 1,034 votes, Louisville 147 votes, Rock Bluffs 93 votes. A majority of three-fifths being required to make a change, this contest had no other result than to encourage Weeping Water to renew its efforts to secure what they so much desired, a third election being held May 14, 1878. This gave Plattsmouth 1,061 votes, Weeping Water 1,391 votes, Louisville 64 votes, and scattering, 81 votes. Shortly after this time, Plattsmouth began to increase very rapidly in population, and it is probable that the controversy will not be renewed for some years.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

The last regular election, which has been referred to, was that of November 6, 1855. Since that date, the various county offices have been filled as follows:

Register of Deeds—1857, James R. Porter; 1859, William Spratlin—each holding office for two years.

County Clerks—1857, I. N. Wise; 1859, D. H. Wheeler; 1861, B. Spurlock; 1863, B. Spurlock; 1865, B. Spurlock; 1867, B. Spurlock; 1869, Isaac Pollard; 1871, D. W. McKinnon; 1873, D. W. McKinnon; 1875, C. P. Moore; 1877, J. D. Tutt; 1879, J. D. Tutt; 1881, J. W. Jennings—each elected for two years.

Sheriffs—1857, W. D. McCord; 1859, W. D. McCord; 1861, C. H. King; 1863, P. P. Gass; 1865, A. B. Taylor; 1867, J. W. Johnson; 1869, J. W. Johnson; 1871, J. W. Johnson; 1873, M. B. Cutler; 1875, M. B. Cutler; 1877, R. W. Hyers; 1879, R. W. Hyers; 1881, R. W. Hyers.

Treasurers—1857, J. D. Simpson; 1859, J. D. Simpson; 1861, S. Duke; 1863, S. Duke; 1865, S. Duke; 1867, S. Duke; 1869, W. L. Hobbs; 1871, W. L. Hobbs; 1873, J. C. Cummins; 1875, J. C. Cummins; 1877, J. C. Cummins; 1879, J. M. Patterson; 1881, W. H. Newell.

County Surveyors—1857, William Young; 1859, William Young; 1861, A. B. Smith; 1863, A. B. Smith; 1865, A. B. Smith; 1867, George W. Fairfield; 1869, George W. Fairfield; 1871, P. C. Patterson; 1873, William Young; 1875, William Young; 1877, George W. Fairfield; 1879, George W. Fairfield; 1881, George W. Fairfield.

As at first established, the powers of the Probate Judge were almost unlimited as to county affairs. This authority was largely curtailed by the second Territorial Legislature, a Board of County Commissioners being provided for, three to be elected in 1856, two of whom were to hold office one year, and one two years, elections to be held each year to fill the vacancy created, and all future Commissioners to remain in office three years. At the general election of November 4, 1856, J. Vallery, Jr., Robert Palmer and W. D. Gage were elected as the first board. They have been succeeded in office as follows: 1857, William Young and R. R. Davis; 1858, George Mayfield; 1859, John Mutz; 1860, L. G. Todd; 1861, J. Vallery, Jr.; 1862, William L. Thompson; 1863, Issac Pollard; 1864, M. L. White; 1865, D. Cole; 1866, A. Carmichael; 1867, James O'Neil; 1868, J. B. Moore; 1869, Benjamin Albin; 1870, J. Vallery, Jr.; 1871, L. H. James; 1872, T. Clark; 1873, M. L. White; 1874, W. B. Arnold; 1875, B. S. Ramsey; 1876, E. G. Dovey; 1877, James Crawford; 1878, Samuel Richardson; 1879, Isaac Wiles; 1880, James Crawford; 1881, Samuel Richardson.

The following is a list of Probate Judges following H. C. Wolph, elected in November, 1855: 1857, Charles L. West; 1859, Robert M. Clarke; 1861, Robert M. Clarke; 1863, E. T. Harmon (succeeded, at his death, which occurred almost immediately following his election, by D. H. Wheeler); 1865, J. W. Marshall; 1867, W. D. Gage; 1869, A. L. Child; 1871; H. E. Ellison; 1873, H. E. Ellison; 1875, W. H. Newell, 1877, A. N. Sullivan; 1879, A. N. Sullivan; 1881, A. A. Laverty. It may be well to add that in 1861 the office of Register of Deeds as a distinct incumbency was abolished, the duties of the position being assumed by the County Clerk.

Until 1869, the County Clerk was ex officio County Superintendent of Public Instruction. At this time, the two offices were rendered separate and distinct, and W. A. Patterson elected as the first regular Superintendent. In 1871, he was superseded by U. W. Wise, who continued in office until 1875, when he was succeeded by G. B. Crippen. Following him, the incumbents have been: D. D. Martindale, 1877 to 1879; E. H. Wooley, 1879 to 1881; and Cyrus Alon, elected in 1881 for a term of two years.

WAR HISTORY.

Early in the spring of 1861 came the news of the firing upon the "Star of the West." There were many who still thought that war might be averted, but of these pacificators few could be found in Cass County. The news reached Plattsmouth just as the *Platte Valley Herald* was going to press. Its editor was away, and Dr. R. R. Livingston in charge. He had the press stopped, a brief announcement of the facts inserted in the forms, and, when issued, scattered the papers broadcast. He had dodgers printed and distributed, and that very night a meeting was held, and, so far as could be under the circumstances, the organization of what was afterward known as Company A, of the First Nebraska Volunteers, effected. From this time, and for the next three months, additions to the number of enrollments were made constantly, meetings were held, arms were procured from Omaha, being brought down by boat; speeches were made, and, on June 11, 1861, the company was mustered into the service of the United States.

Prior to this, however, and while the company was yet in Plattsmouth, the ladies of the city, prominent among them being Mrs. J. D. Simpson, Mrs. Moses Dodge, Mrs. O. F. Johnson, Mrs. Dr. Donelan, Mrs. Clements, and Misses Sarah Baker, Mollie and Sadie Minshall, made and presented to the company two beautiful flags, the presentation address being made by Rev. Philo Gorton, of the Methodist Church, and the response by Dr. Livingston, then Captain, the entire company kneeling, swearing ever to cherish, follow and protect the standard given. A sharp rivalry existed as to which company in the Territory should receive the honor of the name A, the Cass County organization being successful, chiefly through the efforts of Dr. R. R. Livingston. The further history and complete roster of the company will be found in the proper place.

In addition to the above organization, very many of Cass County loyalists entered other Nebraska regiments, and the names of others may be found in the rosters of Iowa and Missouri companies. Altogether, she contributed her full quota of men to the Union cause—men who did their duty nobly and well in the heat of battle, on the wearisome march, in the murderous prison pen. Their deeds are not forgotten; nor are their names lost.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

The first session of the District Court was held in the first schoolhouse in Plattsmouth, erected very early in 1856, by James O'Neil, on Gospel Hill, in the southwestern part of the city. The September term of 1856 was probably held in the same place, the court business being then transferred to a frame building situated just across the Branch, near the river; then to the Thomas and Bradford building, in the same vicinity; then to a building standing on the south side of Main, near Fifth street, erected in 1858, by Buttery & Barnes; then to the old Masonic Hall on the north side of Main; and finally, in 1863, to its present location, on Main, between Third and Fourth streets—the first court house built and occupied for that purpose, although previous to this a frame structure had been erected, which was blown to pieces in a high wind before completion. The present court house, built in 1862 and 1863, is a two-story brick building, almost too limited in size for the purpose for which it was designed. It will undoubtedly soon be superseded by a more pretentious building, as it would have been long before this, had it not been for county seat troubles. The first floor of the building is used as offices by the County Clerk, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, the second story being used as a court room, and as the office of the Clerk of the District Court. It may be mentioned in this connection that, until 1875, the county was in the Third Judicial District, with Douglas County. In the year mentioned, the Platte River was taken as a boundary, and Cass County placed in the Second District, with Nemaha, Otoe and Lancaster Counties.

Until 1865, the county had no regular jail building, various rooms being used for the purpose prior to that time. In 1864, action was taken by the County Commissioners, and, during the following year, the present jail building, a small but substantial structure, situated on Third, near Main street.

RAILROADS.

The Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska.—In September, 1869, the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, having been voted $200,000 in bonds by the county, and $50,000 in bonds by the city of Plattsmouth, entered upon Nebraska soil, extending itself to the western borders of Cass County in the succeeding year. Its course was directed along the extreme northern boundary, reaching Oreopolis, Concord, and Cedar Creek Stations, and causing to be established Louisville, South Bend and Greenwood—the last three being organized subsequent to the entry of the road, and prior to 1873. The general headquarters of the Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska were placed at Plattsmouth, in accordance with the stipulations of the contract made with that city, and the shops of the road erected there. A description of these will be found in the proper place.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, of which Ottumwa had been the terminus for some time, took a new start in 1879, and, under State legislation of ten years before, constructed a bridge across the Missouri, uniting it with the Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska. This bridge, the finest on the river, may be briefly described as follows, from data secured from Mr. George S. Morrison, the Chief Engineer, by Mr. J. A. McMurphy, of Plattsmouth, at the time of its construction: It consists of two through spans, of 400 feet each, over the main river; three deck spans, of 200 feet each, over the adjacent sand-bar; and 1,560 feet of iron viaducts, of which 1,440 feet, in forty-eight spans of thirty feet each, are on the east side. The five main spans rest on six piers, numbered in order. Pier 1, on the west shore, is founded on the rock, thirty feet below low-water mark, excavation being made in an open coffer-dam through blue clay and bowlders. This coffer-dam was filled with beton and rubble stone, and masonry was begun at two feet below low water. Pier 2, in the middle of the river, is founded on the rock, thirty-two and one-half feet below low water, by sinking a pneumatic caisson twenty-one by fifty-one feet through about fifteen feet of sand, the caisson being surmounted by a timber crib-work, filled with beton, and masonry begun at two feet below low water. Pier 3, on the east shore, is founded on the rock, fifty-two feet below low-water mark, in a similar way to Pier 2, the chief difference being the greater depth of sand lying on the bed rock. The masonry begins a little over six feet below low water. Piers 1, 2 and 3 are of the same general form, and are finished at sixty-two feet above low water. Under the coping courses, they measure eight by thirty-three feet, the ends being semi-circles of four feet radius. They are built with a batter of one-half inch per foot, on the sides and ends, the ends being changed to a pointed form at thirty-four feet below the coping courses, the lines being arcs of circles struck from points seven feet apart. At the foot of the battered work, these piers are thirteen by forty-four feet. Pier 4 is founded on the rock, fifty-four feet below low water, by sinking a pneumatic caisson, eighteen by forty feet, through sixty-five feet of sand. The masonry of this pier begins one foot above low water, the intermediate space between it and the caisson being occupied by a crib filled with beton. Pier 5 rests upon seventy-eight piles, driven inside of a crib eighteen by forty feet, to an average penetration of thirty feet below low water. These piles are capped with a grillage, and surrounded inside the crib with beton; the masonry is begun at low water. Piers 4 and 5 measure seven by twenty-seven feet under the copings, have semi-circular ends, and are about thirty feet high. Pier 6 is founded on concrete, three feet thick and twelve feet wide by thirty-three feet long. All the piers are of first-class rock, faced masonry laid in Portland cement, the first three being backed with beton, and the last three with rubble. Piers 3, 4, 5 and 6 carry the three deck spans, each 200 feet long between centers of end-pins, thirty feet high, and sixteen feet wide between centers of chords. They are Pratt trusses, with single intersection webs and inclined end-posts, and have each eight panels of twenty-five feet. The floor beams rest on the top chords, and the track-stringers are riveted to the web of the floor beams. There is a grade of one-half per cent on three spans, made by placing each span at a different elevation, the second and third being respectively one and two feet higher than the first, and the grade in each span being made by varying the depth of the floor beams on the chord. The third span rests in recesses left at the proper elevation in the masonry of Pier 3. The 200-feet spans are entirely of iron, except the pins, which are of steel. Piers 1, 2 and 3 carry the 2,400 -feet spans. These are each 400 feet long between centers of end-pins, fifty feet high and twenty-two feet wide between centers of chords. They are pin-connected, Pratt or Whipple trusses, with inclined end-posts, the web being arranged with double intersections. Each span has sixteen panels of twenty-five feet. The ties are in two lengths, and couple on pins passing through the centers of the posts. Attached to the pins at the middle of the posts a strut extends between each pair of posts, and a system of diagonal wind-bracing connects these struts with the top lateral struts. The middle of each inclined end-post is supported by a horizontal lattice-work strut which reaches to the first vertical post. The floor beams are riveted to the posts immediately above the bottom chord, and act as lateral struts, the lateral ties being coupled on pins passing through jaw-nuts, screwed on to the ends of the lower chord pins, the stringers being riveted to the webs of the floor beams. In these trusses the top and bottom chords, inclined end-posts, main and counter ties, lateral rods, pedestals, rollers, and all chord and lateral pins, are of steel. The intermediate posts, end-suspenders, lateral struts, portals, stringers and floor beams are of iron. The floor system is uniform on the iron viaduct and the five spans. The track stringers are spaced nine feet between centers. On these rest nine by nine inch oak tires, spaced fifteen inches apart centers. These are generally twelve feet long locked by oak guard-rails ten by ten inches in size. Placed on the ends of the ties, at intervals of five feet, ties sixteen feet long project, carrying a foot walk of two-inch oak plank on each side, and at twenty-five feet intervals, ties eighteen feet in length are inserted to carry an iron stanchion, through which passes a wire cable for a hand-rail. Between the rails are placed two, four and five inch angle irons for inner guard-rails, bolted to each tie, and distant six inches from each rail. The cost of the bridge, as reported for taxation, was $600,000. Its superstructure and substructure were designed by Chief Engineer George L. Morrison, and it was completed and tested by severe tests on August 30, 1881, the first train crossing it at that date.

The Missouri Pacific.—A branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, extending from Atchison, Kan., to Omaha, Neb., was constructed in 1881 and 1882, passing through the center of Cass County from north to south, without assistance from the county, entering it at a point one and a half miles west of the old post office of Avoca, and leaving it by means of a substantial wooden bridge at Louisville. The towns most directly benefited are Weeping Water, Louisville and Avoca, a new town laid out in January, 1882.

FERRIES.

As has been already stated, a ferry was established at or just below Plattsmouth as early as 1848, by Libeas T. Coon, a Mormon, who was succeeded by Wheatley Mickelwait and James O'Neil early in the '50's. In 1855, the Legislature granted a charter to Wheatley Mickelwait, James O'Neil, J. L. Sharp, J. G. Palmer, Lafayette Nuckolls and their associates. A flat-boat was run until 1857, followed by the Emma, the Survivor, the Paul Wilcox, the Mary McGee; then a wire cable ferry, succeeded by the Luella, and finally by the Belle Morgan, still in use. The history of these boats will be found in detail in the early history of Plattsmouth. The original incorporators under the laws of the Territory, successors by purchase to the charter granted by the first Legislature, were Thomas K. Hannah, Thomas E. Tootle, E. G. Dovey, Henry Amison, W. H. Anderson and Charles Staude. This was about 1860. In 1868, the franchise was sold to the city, and the ferry is now under the management of Miles Morgan.

CASS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The organization of this society was effected in 1857, with Thomas Patterson, President; J. D. Simpson, Secretary; W. H. Davis, Treasurer; and W. D. McCord, General Manager. Three exhibitions were made, of which no record is to be found, and of which little can be remembered, except that they were attended with interest, and fitly displayed the products of the new country—products as yet not cultivated to the degree of perfection they were afterward destined to reach. In 1861 came the war, and more vital interests absorbed the attention of those chiefly concerned, the result being that the society suspended its operations entirely.

In 1869, as the result of an effort of the best citizens of the county, a re-organization was effected, Maj. D. H. Wheeler being elected President, a position he now holds.

Various grounds have been used for the purposes of the society, it owning none of its own. Since 1875, it has, by a special arrangement, made use of the elegant and beautifully situated property of the Plattsmouth Driving Park Association, treated of in its proper place.

The fifteenth annual exhibition of this society, held September 7, 8 and 9, 1881, offered and paid premiums on six kinds of graded cattle, and on all kinds of live stock, there being also a manufacturers' exhibit, and one of horticultural products. The present officers are as follows: President, Daniel H. Wheeler, Plattsmouth; Vice President, Harmon Bestor, Plattsmouth; Secretary, J. W. Wise, Plattsmouth; Treasurer, S. L. Thomas, Plattsmouth. Board of Directors—J. Vallery, Jr., H. E. Palmer, J. B. Meisinger, F. R. Guthmann, B. W. Briggs, A. B. Todd, J. C. Cummins. General Superintendent, Joseph C. Gilmore; Assistant Superintendent, Ami B. Todd; Chief of Police, R. W. Hyers. Vice Presidents—J. E. Morrison, Plattsmouth City; J. H. Burnett, Plattsmouth Precinct; Levi Churchill, Rock Bluffs Precinct; William Eikenberry, Liberty Precinct; O. Tefft, Avoca Precinct; James Hall, Mt. Pleasant Precinct; J. M. Craig, Eight Mile Grove Precinct; Ben Ward, Louisville Precinct; F. M. Wolcott, Center Precinct; Timothy Clark, Weeping Water Precinct; Cyrus Alton, Stove Creek Precinct; W. H. Pool, Elmwood Precinct;

Jason Streight, South Bend Precinct; Edwin Jeary, Salt Creek Precinct; M. B. Cutler, Greenwood Precinct; J. M. Higgins, Tipton Precinct.

CASS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This association was organized December 20, 1866, with John Black, President; F. B. Reed, Corresponding Secretary; R. R. Livingston, Recording Secretary; W. E. Donelan, Treasurer. A few meetings have been held, but no other election has taken place, the Treasurership being now vacant, made so by the death of W. E. Donelan, an old citizen and a fine physician. The society is still living, but dormant.

PIONEER ASSOCIATION OF CASS COUNTY.

Pursuant to a call issued by a few of those who were interested, a meeting of old settlers was held at the court house in Plattsmouth on November 29, 1875, the following persons being present: G. H. Black, A. L. Child, Julia Child, E. Donevan, P. P. Gass, J. W. Haines, R. R. Livingston, C. P. Moore, Conrad Ripple, Thomas Thomas, William S. West and D. H. Wheeler. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, reporting on the 7th of the following month. This constitution provides that the society shall be known as the Pioneers' Association of Cass County, Nebraska; that its leading objects shall be the procuring of a record of statistics, history, privations, incidents and adventures of the first settlers in the county, thus reviving the recollections and sympathies of the past, strengthening the old bonds of union, and transmitting the record of the hardships of those fast passing away, to future generations.

It was further established that the oldest member, as to date of settlement, should act as President; the next oldest, First Vice President; and that any one who located in Nebraska prior to 1861 might become a member of the association upon payment of an initiation fee of $1, ladies to be exempt from such payment.

By the provisions of this constitution, W. H. Shafer, who located in Cass County May 25, 1854, assumed the Presidency, William Young and Benjamin Albin being First and Second Vice Presidents, respectively—positions that have been retained by the original incumbents. William L. Wells was elected Secretary, an office in which he was soon after succeeded by John A. MacMurphy. Thomas Thomas has been the Treasurer of the association since its institution, and Dr. A. L. Child was elected the first Recorder on December 9, 1876.

On August 19, 1877, a meeting was called, at which it was resolved to hold a re-union on September 16. The association met accordingly, it being recorded on the minutes of the occasion that "the contrast between these tables and those of early days could not but produce deep feeling and comment." One or two meetings have been held since, considerable interest being manifested, and a number of papers read by those "who came in early days."

The following are the members of the society who came in 1854: B. Albin, Mrs. N. J. Edgerton, William Gilmour, Lucy E. Gilmour, William Gilmour, Jr., J. McF. Haygood, Mrs. Elizabeth Herold (née O'Neil), Joshua Murray, George E. Pronger, L. W. Patterson, Mary Patterson, W. H. Shafer, E. S. Sharp, Mrs. Eliza Siebold, Mary Sullivan, Thomas Wiles, Levi Walker and William Young.

Those who record themselves as having arrived in 1855 are: J. W. Berger, H. C. Chubbuck, William Herold, Amanda M. Miller, Mrs. Nancy E. Patten, Mrs. E. M. Walker, Lewis H. Young, F. H. Young and Mrs. Sarah Young.

The old settlers of 1856 are: George D. Amick, V. M. Beaver, F. M. Dorrington, R. G. Doom, Henry Eikenberry, George W. Fairfield, Joshua Gapen, Mrs. Maria Gapen, J. G. Hayes, L. F. Johnson, L. C. Johnson, W. Jean, Mrs. M. M. Richardson, J. F. Stohl, Mary J. Taylor, W. L. Tucker, Mrs. S. E. Tucker, Mary E. Todd, Samuel L. Thomas, Thomas Thomas, George W. Thomas, J. W. Thomas, Mrs. Susannah Thomas, Jacob Vallery, Sr., Isaac Wiles, J. N. Wise, Parker L. Wise, William S. West and Daniel H. Wheeler

In 1857 came A. L. Child, Mrs. Cora W. Child, Julia E. Child, M. B. Cutler, Shadrach Cole, E. E. Cunningham, Mrs. G. W. Fairfield, Abram Hull, John W. Haines, Mrs. Mary Haines, J. W. Marshall, W. H. Smith, A. B. Taylor, A. B. Todd, E. R. Todd, T. J. Todd, William L. Wells and Charlotte A. Wheeler.

In 1858, of the members of the association there arrived F. A. Bates, J. C. Gilmore, Mrs. J. C. Gilmore, A. L. Sprague and Mrs. E. C. Streight.

In 1859 came Thomas Creamer, Mrs. M. C. Dorrington, Ben Hemple, Mrs. Lou S. Johnson, C. H. King, F. D. Lehnhoff, Thomas A. Sullivan, Mrs. S. A. Thomas and Jennie R. Wells.

As coming in 1860 but two names are recorded—those of E. J. Craig and Anna M. Craig.

In addition to the above are John W. Jennings, who settled in Sarpy County in 1855, and removed to Cass County ten years later; and John A. MacMurphy, one of the earliest settlers in Burt County, and for the past twelve years a resident of Plattsmouth. All of the others are and have been since the dates mentioned, residents of Cass County.

HARD WINTERS AND STORMS.

The winter of 1856 was an unusually severe one, its rigors being felt more keenly in contrast with the pleasant winters preceding it. Much suffering was necessarily occasioned, very many of the settlers being but poorly provided with the necessaries of life, either as regards food or shelter. Deep snows covered the whole earth, and many lives were lost. From this time, however, the winters for many years were unmarked by any great severity, while the summers were healthy and pleasant and the crops good. In the '70's, from 1871 to 1876 more particularly, came the grasshopper scourge, devastating very much of the West, but causing a loss to Cass County at no time of more than a small per cent of its agricultural products. The severest loss from this cause was in 1875, when the estimated loss was about one-third of the whole.

In 1871, a hail-storm, traversing the northern tier of precincts, cut and damaged the grain very badly, and in 1875, a tornado swept the county from northwest to southeast, beating down the grain just as much of it was ripe for the harvest.

The winter of 1880–81 was an unusually hard one, the latter part of it, and the early spring being marked by heavy rains, which prevented the planting of corn until a late date, and which left the ground so cold and damp that much of that which was planted did not come up. The high water in the Missouri during the spring of 1881 affected the county comparatively little, the banks on the Nebraska side of the river being generally high. On the whole, the county has been, during the twenty-eight years of its settlement, remarkably fortunate in all that contributes to its material wealth and prosperity. Its future is unclouded.

PLATTSMOUTH.

Plattsmouth, the county seat of Cass County, is located on the west bank of the Missouri, a few miles below the mouth of the Platte River, twenty-one miles south of Omaha and thirty miles north of Nebraska City, its situation being particularly favorable to its material growth and permanent prosperity. It rests, like Rome, upon its seven hills, but, unlike its ancient prototype, no pestilential marshes lie within its borders, the entire city being at all times above high water, and secured from the ill effects of stagnant pools and streams by the natural drainage which its slopes afford.

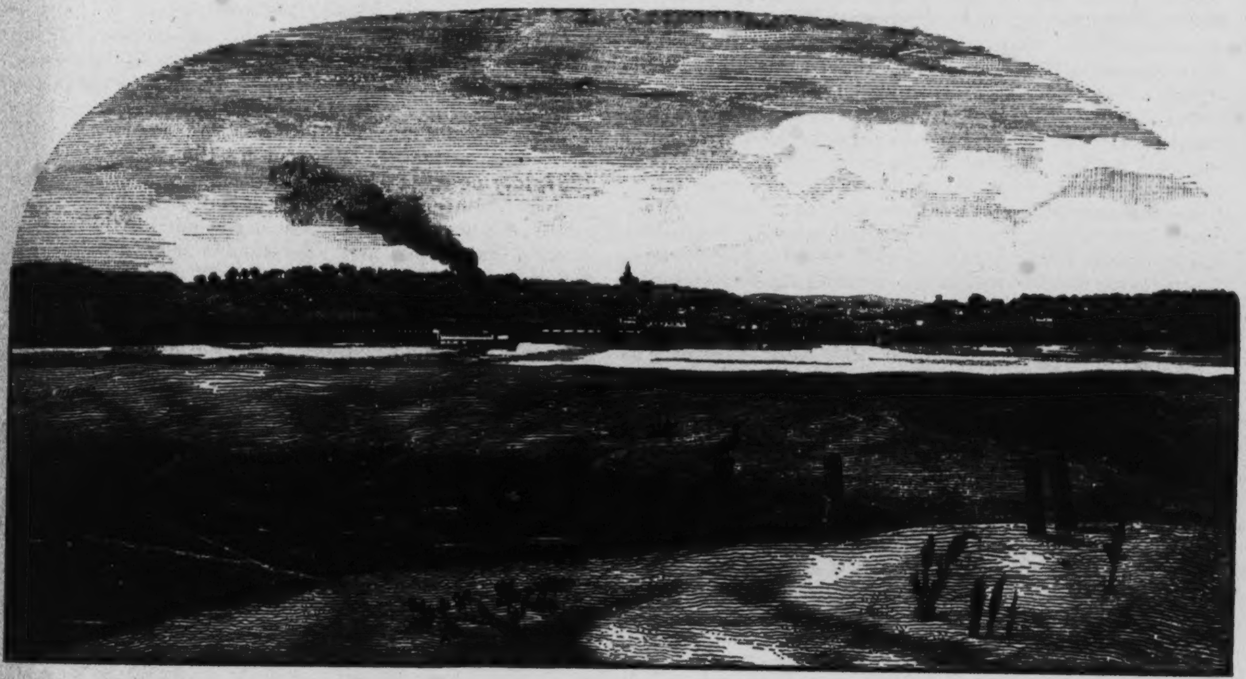
EARLY SETTLEMENT.

A narrative of the early settlement of Plattsmouth will be found in part in the history of the county, the first settler being, as has been said, Samuel Martin, who, under a special permit from the Secretary of War, crossed the Missouri early in the spring of 1853 for the purpose of establishing a trading post below the mouth of the Platte River. Martin brought with him from Iowa, on the ice of the Missouri, the logs of a house which he had erected in that State, using the material in the construction of a substantial two-story building on the north side of Main street, on Lots 6 and 7, Block 31, of the present town site. In this work he was assisted by James O'Neil, Col. J. L. Sharp, and possibly others. In the fall of the same year, a second house was erected, a short distance from the first, by James O'Neil, working in Martin's employ.

The Plattsmouth Town Company was organized October 26, 1854, by Samuel Martin, James O'Neil, C. Nuckolls, J. L. Sharp, Manly Green and Lafayette Nuckolls. In November, 1854, the city was laid out and platted by O. N. Tyson, the surveyor of the company, and on March 14, 1855, a special act of the Legislature was approved, defining the boundaries of Cass County and establishing the seat of justice, duly incorporating the city of Plattsmouth.

At this time, the formidable rival of Plattsmouth was Kenosha, situated about twelve miles farther south, upon the Missouri River, and considerable feeling existed as to which of the two towns would secure the county seat, the disadvantage under which the former labored being its location in the extreme northeastern corner of the county. It is related in this connection that a self-constituted committee of Plattsmouth citizens, going to Omaha as lobbyists, had a map of Cass County, prepared by one Henry Coulson, showing the mouth of the Platte to be nearly ten miles farther north than it actually was, as respects its vicinity to Plattsmouth. This map, being laid before the committee having the matter in charge, was regarded as answering conclusively the only argument on the question, and Plattsmouth was accordingly made the county seat.

About this time, a ferry was established across the Missouri, under a charter granted to Wheatley Mickelwait, James O'Neil, J. L. Sharp, J. G. Palmer, Lafayette Nuckolls and their associates, this being one of the seventy acts of incorporation of the first Territorial Legislature, being approved March 1, 1855. Until 1857, a flat-boat was run, followed by the Emma, and by the Survivor in 1859, the latter sinking while in passage in 1860. Then came the Paul Wilcox, that struck a snag and went down; then the Mary McGee, cut to pieces by the ice on April 8, 1877; then a wire cable ferry, succeeded by the Luella; and finally the Belle Morgan, still in active use. The Survivor was first put on early in 1859, by Peter A. Sarpy, and run in opposition to the Emma for about a year, before a compromise was effected by which it succeeded the former boat. The contest was a warm one, both ferries carrying passengers and teams free of charge for a good portion of the



PLATTSMOUTH.

time, and frequently offering a bonus for patronage, it being related of Sarpy that, upon one occasion, he offered to take one wagon of a train over the river for nothing, or, as he told the leader, if they would all go by his boat, he would give them a dollar and a gallon of whisky.

Peter A. Sarpy, so closely identified with the early history of the State, and of Sarpy County, was a man of whom many incidents are related indicative of strong character. A brusque and fearless trader with the Indians, over whom he had the control of a king; a leader of civilization, who yet left it behind him to a great extent when he turned his back to the rising sun; a man stern and unyielding in the discipline which he exercised over his French and half-breed employes, and yet, withal, a polished, suave, punctilious French gentleman. The story of his direct connection with the history of Cass County can be told in a few words. At the time he placed the Survivor upon the river, he was living at St. Mary's, Iowa. He removed from that point to Plattsmouth in 1861, engaging in the mercantile business with Henry Kahl, and removing from St. Mary's to Plattsmouth a steam flouring-mill, which he continued to run for several years, when it was sold to Campbell & Wethely, subsequently changing hands several times, until it was removed to Kearney, Neb. For many years, he had been suffering with an incurable disease, and, during the fall of 1864, continued to grow weaker and weaker, until, in January, 1865, in the early morning following a cold winter night, during which he had several times gotten up from the bed on which he lay, and, putting on coat and hat, gone out into the bitter air—he died. He had said, an hour before, "I shall not last much longer," and, as the faintness of death began to come upon him, asked help of his faithful nurse, who alone was with him, in moving from the bed to the sofa in the room, breathing his last before it was reached. He was buried in the old cemetery west of the high school building, and subsequently his remains were removed by his relatives to St. Louis, where they now rest.

Plattsmouth was made a post office in the fall of 1855, Wheatley Mickelwait being the first Postmaster. It is said that for a time all the mail matter received was carried upon the person of the Postmaster, there being no regular depository until at least a year later.

At the time of incorporation, the new town contained six houses, there being, in addition to those mentioned as erected by and for Martin, three log houses on Main street, between Third and Sixth, built by T. G. Palmer, Wheatley Mickelwait and William Garrison, respectively; and a frame building. the first in Plattsmouth, bearing upon its front the legend, "Farmers' Hotel."

The first merchant was, as has been said, Samuel Martin, who enjoyed a monopoly in the business until he died, December 15, 1854. He was succeeded in the "Old Barracks" by Slaughter & Worley, who occupied the building until the fall of 1856, when the one afterward known as the "Old New York Store" was built, this being used, in addition to the purpose for which it was intended, as the first regular post office, with John A. Worley as Deputy Postmaster. During the summer of this year, Garrison, Griffith & Co. put up another frame store building on Main street, where they remained for some years, the firm changing, however, in course of time, to Nuckolls, Garrison & Co., and then to Garrison & Jones. Joseph Harper also went to merchandising, on the corner of Main and Sixth streets, within a few months. During the same summer, Wheatley Mickelwait erected three other frame buildings, one of which was the Nebraska House, or City Hotel, built for the Town Company, and which was destroyed by fire January 2, 1882. The other two buildings were residences for himself and T. G. Palmer, in the latter of which Col. P. A. Sarpy died in 1865. Two saw-mills were built in Plattsmouth during the year—the firstby Heisel & Rauth, the latter soon withdrawing from the firm, however, and a number of buhrs put in by Conrad Heisel. The other mill was erected by Enos Williams, on the south half of Block 36, the land being donated by the Town Company. The earliest physicians in Plattsmouth were Drs. E. A. and W. E. Donelan, who opened an office and the first drug store during the summer of 1856. J. H. Brown, attorney at law, began business a year earlier, and A. H. Townsend, Willet Pottinger and T. M. Marquette, of the same profession, at various times during 1856. The same year also saw the first school in Plattsmouth, taught by Miss Mary Stocking, on Gospel Hill.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The organization of the city under the charter of March, 1855, was effected December 29, 1856, by the election of Wheatley Mickelwait to the Mayoralty, and Enos Williams, W. M. Slaughter and Jacob Vallery, Aldermen. This Council met and proceeded to business January 29, 1857, their first ordinance, approved by the Mayor March 2, 1857, levying a tax of one-half of 1 per cent on all taxable property within the corporate limits of the city of Plattsmouth, the amount collected to be expended in the improvement of the streets and alleys and steamboat landings at and in the city. On December 7, 1857, the Council voted each member an annual salary of $100, being something over $16 apiece for each session held during the year. This is a noticeable fact, in view of the action taken by the succeeding Council on December 30, 1858, in ordaining that the Mayor and Alderman receive for their services during that year the sum of 5 cents each, payable in city scrip; the Assessor, Recorder and Treasurer being paid $25 apiece for the same term.

This latter Council assumed its duties through an election held January 4, 1858, and consisted of E. A. Donelan, Mayor; J. D. Simpson, T. M. Marquette and Joseph Harper, Aldermen. The last of these, resigning his position on December 18, was succeeded by J. W. Marshall. The third election, held on January 7, 1859, resulted in the continuance in office of E. A. Donelan, J. D. Simpson and J. W. Marshall, there being, in addition to the last two, David Sampson, W. E. Donelan, F. Clements and J. C. Cummins, elected as Aldermen, the increase in number being due to an amendment of the city charter. The records, under date of March 19, 1859, show the following entry: "The laws of the Territory were received last week, and, by the act relating to the number of Councilmen in Plattsmouth, it was found that there should be but five members in the place of six." The error that had been made occasioned a special election, held April 6, 1859, the new board consisting of W. B. Warbritton, John Pattison, F. Clements, D. Sampson and T. M. Marquette.

In January, 1860, W. B. Warbritton assumed the Mayoralty, and, after the regular election of 1861, was again declared successful. The Council, however, after due investigation, at a meeting held in April, 1861, declared the election null and void, by reason of fraud, in which there was no suspicion of any incumbent having had a part, and a new election, held during the same month, placed W. E. Donelan in the chair. His successors have been as follows: 1862, T. K. Hanna; 1863, W. H. Spratlin and M. L. White, the latter officiating from September until the end of the term, W. H. Spratlin having left the city; 1864, M. L.

White; 1865, C. L. Cooper; 1866, C. L. Cooper and J. N. Wise, the latter from January to April of the official year; 1867, Willett Pottenger; 1868, Willett Pottenger; 1869, D. H. Wheeler; 1870, Ambrose Lazenby; 1871, M. L. White; 1872, M. L. White; 1873, R. R. Livingston; 1874, R. R. Livingston; 1875, R. R. Livingston; 1876, R. R. Livingston; 1877. J. W. Johnson; 1878, J. W. Johnson; 1879, J. W. Johnson; 1880, J. W. Johnson.

The present city officers, elected in April, 1881, are: John O'Rourke, Mayor; J. D. Simpson, Clerk; J. M. Patterson, Treasurer; R. Vivian, Police Judge. The Board of Aldermen consists of Fred Gorder, J. M. Schnelbacher, J. V. Wechbach, Jerry D. Hartman, D. Miller, Alva Drew, P. McCallum and C. S. Dawson.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in Plattsmouth was taught by Mary Stocking, in a frame building then standing on Gospel Hill. This was in 1856. A year previous, Charles West held a short session in a log house just west of the city—a fact to be recorded as part of the county history, rather than that of Plattsmouth. In 1857, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gorrell assumed charge of the city school, occupying a building located on the present site of Carruth's Block, the school being subsequently removed to the north side of Main street, and, in 1859, returned to its former location. It was at this time under the management of Mr. Dana Pearson. In 1860, the city had two schools, both primary, with two female teachers and an enrollment of ninety scholars. In 1861, the attendance had increased to 214 scholars taught by two male and two female teachers, the former receiving $37.50 and the latter $20.50 a month. In 1862, the larger school was removed to the site of Fitzgerald's Block, where it remained until 1871, under various teachers. In 1872, it became established as a graded school, under the charge of Mr. Wales, the room over F. S. White's store on Main street being occupied for the purposes of the school. On July 2, 1872, the proposition of issuing city bonds to the amount of $25,000 was submitted by the Council to the voters of Plattsmouth, a majority thereof deciding in favor of such issue at a special election held July 22. In February, 1873, these proceedings were legalized by the Legislature. Mr. C. F. Driscoll and Mr. M. L. White were appointed supervising architects of the structure, which was completed in the spring of 1873, being occupied for the first time on April 14. It is a large, well-built, four-story brick building, centrally located, and containing seven rooms of a size well adapted to the purposes for which they are intended. The entire structure is well lighted and well ventilated, and is heated by hot-air furnaces and hard-coal stoves, so that the right temperature can always be secured. Upon entering the new building, the schools were placed in charge of Prof. A. E. Ross, who remained only until January 19, 1874, when he was succeeded by Mr. Starbird. Since this gentleman's retirement, in June, 1874, at the completion of the school year, the Principals of the city schools have been as follows: Prof. H. A. Sturges, September, 1874, to June, 1875; Prof. A. R. Wightman, September, 1875, to June, 1876; Miss Gertrude Johnson, September, 1876, to March, 1877; Prof. W. W. Drummond, April, 1877, to June, 1878; Prof. J. W. Love, September, 1878, to June, 1881. The present incumbent is Prof. Wellington W. Drummond, who assumed charge in September, 1881. He has control, under supervision of the School Board, of all the public schools of Plattsmouth, including those taught in the high school building and in the four ward buildings, erected in suitable locations in 1872 and 1873 and 1882. There are employed in these schools, in addition to the Principal, seventeen female teachers; the former receives a monthly salary of $65, and the latter $30 to $55 each.

The entire enrollment of pupils numbers 1069, divided as follows: High school, 56; grammar departments, 140; primary, 873. The course is divided into eleven grades, each requiring a year's attendance and study; eight of these constitute the primary and grammar school course, the remaining three belonging to the high school. The course of study is thorough and practical, comprising, in addition to the common school branches, the higher mathematics, the natural sciences, civil government and book-keeping. The schools of Plattsmouth rank to-day with the best in the State.

RELIGIOUS.

The churches of a country are to a great extent the citadels of its morals, and, to a certain degree, the standing of a community, as regards progressive civilization, can be accurately judged of by the number and condition of the religious organizations in its midst. Plattsmouth can stand the test with pride, for, ever since the first settlement of the territory which she now covers, the religious element has been pronounced and efficient in gathering to itself the best men and women of the community.

The first sermon preached in the county was in October, 1854, at the house of Thomas Ashley, by Abraham Towner, appointed Probate Judge by Gov. Cuming on the 30th of the succeeding March. Religious services were held at various times and places during 1855 and the early part of 1856, by Judge Towner and various evangelists and missionaries, accurate data of which efforts to build up the church have been lost.

The First Baptist Church was organized October 17, 1856, with ten members, the first meetings being held in a school building erected on Gospel Hill, by James O'Neil. For about fifteen years, the society experienced the usual tribulations of the early church, being strong enough in 1872 to erect a church building of their own, at a cost of $1,800. The first pastor was Rev. Elias Gibbs, succeeded successively by R. L. Brenton, E. W. Hall, C. A. Miller, P. McCleod, T. J. Arnold and J. H. Storms. The present membership is thirty-two. The Sunday school in connection with this church is in a prosperous condition, under the superintendency of W. H. McKnew.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church was organized June 29, 1857, with twenty members, under the pastorate of Rev. Hiram Burch. The first Trustees were L. G. Jeffries, Ezra Bradford and William McCarty, the first two of these being succeeded, in 1860, by B. Spurlock and S. Duke. Succeeding Mr. Burch, the church has been under the spiritual charge of the following ministers: Rev. Philo Gorton, Rev. J. Spelman, Rev. M. Amsbury, Rev. J. G. Miller, Rev. David Hart, Rev. J. B. Maxfield, Rev. J. J. Roberts, Rev. J. W. Presson, Rev. Charles MacKelvey, Rev. M. Adair, Rev. J. S. Orr, Rev. George De La Matyr, Rev. John Gallagher, and the present Pastor, Rev. C. P. Wilson. A commodious church structure was erected in 1869, on the west side of Sixth street, between Main and Pearl. As has been said, the original membership was twenty. In 1869, it had increased to ninety, decreasing to eighty in 1876, fourteen being added in 1880, and, under the stimulus of protracted meetings and earnest pastoral effort, a large number of accessions were received during 1881, the present membership being about one hundred and fifty. The records of the Sunday school in connection with the church cannot now be found. It was organized early in the history of the society, and has now an average attendance of about two hundred, under the superintendency of W. H. Newell.

The First Presbyterian Church was instituted in May, 1858, through the earnest efforts of the Rev. John Hughes, who had been endeavoring to gather the scattered members of the denomination together for some time previous. The first services were held in the schoolhouse on Gospel Hill, and the original membership was sixteen. Mr. Hughes remained in pastoral charge of the society until 1864, being succeeded at that time by Rev. J. V. Demorest. In March, 1866, the ministry was assumed by the Rev. Mr. Cole, followed, in September, 1867, by Rev. C. D. Roberts. Rev. D. W. Cameron, the first settled rector, assumed the duties of his office in 1870, and was succeeded, in 1872, by Rev. W. T. Bartle, followed, in May, 1875, by the present incumbent, Rev. W. T. Baird. The society afterward erected a fine brick church building on Main street, near Sixth, with twenty-eight feet front and a depth of sixty feet, and with a seating capacity for 300 persons. The actual membership is ninety. The Sabbath school, with an enrollment of 170, is under the charge of Thomas Pollock.

The German Presbyterian Church was instituted September 10, 1876, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Swartz, who remained with the church for about two years, and was succeeded, in 1878, by Rev. Joseph Steinhartt, followed, in the spring of 1880, by Rev. F. S. W. Bruechart, who retained charge until the spring of 1881, from which time, for a full year, a vacancy existed, filled, in January, 1882, by Rev. Joseph Wittenberger. The society, since its organization, has worshiped in the German schoolhouse in the northwestern part of Plattsmouth, and has at present a membership of thirty.

The Christian Church was organized in May, 1858, through the instrumentality of Elder Thomas J. Todd and visiting Elder Charles Evans. The ministers of the church since its institution have been as follows: Rev. J. Conoren, Rev. D. R. Dungan, Rev. P. Vogel, Rev. M. Comes, Rev. G. B. Mullis, Rev. C. Alton, Rev. S. B. Bass, Rev. A. P. Aton, and the present pastor, Rev. C. L. Crowther. Thomas J. Todd has acted as Elder since the organization of the church, Thomas Wiles still occupying his original duties as clerk.

In 1874, upon the dissolution of the Congregational society, the Christian organization made arrangements by which they were allowed to use the church structure erected by the former institution, located on the corner of Locust and Eighth streets. The present membership is sixty-four.

St. Luke's Church.—The first services of the Protestant Episcopal Church held in Plattsmouth were in the old Masonic Hall, on Main street, on Aug. 3, 1860, under charge of Bishop Talbot. For about ten months, the congregation was visited by irregular supplies, using the Masonic Hall, and a warehouse, also used for school purposes, on Main, above Fourth street. The first regular supply which they enjoyed was that of Rev. Isaac A. Hagar, who commenced his work June 16, 1861, remaining until the early part of 1865, the church organizing under the name of St. John's, November 27, 1864, with Wardens and Vestry as follows: John Black, John Pattimer, William H. Anderson, D. H. Wheeler and William Ford. On March 19, 1865, Rev. George C. Betts assumed the rectorship, coming to it from the Methodist Church, over which he had been officiating in Denver, Colo. A donation of about $11,000, made in 1866, by Mrs. Edmund Murray Young, of New York City, induced a change of name to St. Luke's, this being a condition of the gift, and enabled the congregation to erect a church building, a handsome gothic structure, on the corner of Third and Vine streets, in the fall of the same year and spring of the year succeeding. The first services were held in the new church May 12, 1867, its dedication taking place on June 16 of the same year, under charge of Bishop Clarkson and assistant clergy. On the 15th of July following, Rev. Henry St. George Young became settled as rector, succeeded, in November, 1871, by Rev. H. C. Shaw, who remained with the church one year. Rev. A. R. Graves took charge in November, 1872, and Rev. H. B. Burgess, formerly Professor in a theological college, in June, 1874. During Mr. Betts' rectorship, a pleasant frame parsonage was built, by means of individual contributions from the leading men of the church. The present Vestry is as follows: Senior Warden, Walter J. White; Junior Warden, Fred Latham; Vestrymen, M. H. Smith, William Balance, J. D. Cox, E. B. Lewis and D. H. Wheeler. There is an active working guild in connection with the church, of which Mrs. R. R. Livingston is President.

St. John's Catholic Church.—As early as 1860, an irregular organization was effected among the adherents to the Catholic faith, a church building being erected in 1861, and the believers ministered to at uncertain intervals by various supplies until 1862, when Father Tekachet assumed the pastorate, remaining with the church until 1864, and succeeded by Father Emanuel. No further change was made until the spring of 1870, when Father Hays assumed spiritual charge, which he retained for about two years, and being followed by Father Bobal. In 1874, Father Jennett commenced ministering to the society, leaving it in May, 1876. Under his directions, and, to a great extent, through his efforts, a new and more commodious church building was erected, situated on the north side of Oak street, near Fifth. For a time after Father Jennett's withdrawal, the church was without regular priestly service, Father P. Lynch, the present pastoral incumbent coming in the early part of 1880. The present membership is 430. During 1881, the church building was repaired and repainted, and a fine brick building, occupied by a parochial school, erected at a cost of $3,000.

A church of the Congregational denomination was organized in 1870, with five members, under the pastorate of Rev. Frederick Allen. Soon after, a place of worship was erected and finished clear of debt. The second incumbent was Rev. Roswell Foster, who came in 1872, and remained one year, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Manwell. In 1874, the church was disbanded, having then a total membership of thirty-five.

THE PRESS.

Early in 1857, the Plattsmouth *Jeffersonian*, the first paper in Plattsmouth, made its appearance, under the charge of L. D. Jeffries, assisted by J. D. Ingalls, to the latter of whom L. D. Jeffries soon after sold his interest. The paper soon died a natural death, and no files or more accurate data regarding it than the foregoing are known to be in existence.

Soon after its dissolution, in the latter part of 1858, Alfred Townsend removed the material with which he had been publishing the *Platte Valley Times*, at Pacific City, Iowa, to Plattsmouth, issuing the *Platte Valley Herald*, an old paper under a new name, for about a year, when he moved again, still farther west.

In the spring of 1859, the *Cass County Sentinel*, published at Rock Bluffs, was removed to Plattsmouth by its editor and publisher, E. Giles, who continued to issue it for a few months, when he sold his material to Joseph I.

Early, who started the *Democratic Times*, a paper which shared the fate of its predecessors.

In February, 1865, the first number of the *Nebraska Herald* was published, by H. D. Hathaway, who continued in proprietorship until March, 1872, when he went to the Lincoln *Journal*, where he has remained since. The purchaser was John A. MacMurphy, formerly of the *Blair Times*, and later a correspondent for Omaha and other papers under the pseudonym of "Tiptop." No change has since been made in the ownership. In 1871, under the management of H. D. Hathaway, the *Herald* was issued as a daily, discontinuing this for a weekly issue soon after J. A. MacMurphy assumed charge. The experiment of a daily journal was again made during the campaign of 1876, and possibly for a short period at other times. The *Herald* is now issued every Thursday morning, an eight-column folio, Republican in politics, as it has always been. It was first published on the northeast corner of Main and Second streets, thence being removed to a substantial brick building erected in 1875 by its proprietor.

In November, 1870, Fox & Fullilove commenced the publication of the *Cass County Sentinel*, the material of which was purchased by F. M. McDonagh in the fall of 1872, who originated the *Nebraska Watchman*, which he continued in Plattsmouth until 1878 when it was removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and thence to Omaha, where it still exists, under the original proprietorship.

In October, 1875, J. B. Pieper started the *Deutsche Wacht*, a German weekly, which ceased publication early in 1877, the material being purchased by J. A. MacMurphy, of the *Herald*, who contemplated running a German column in his own journal—a project that was subsequently abandoned.

In 1877, M. L. Thomas, now of the Red Cloud *Chief*, moved a newspaper outfit which he had from Sarpy Center to Louisville, commencing the publication of the *Cass County Chronicle*. A few months after, he removed the paper to Plattsmouth, and, during the summer of 1878, received H. M. Bushnell into partnership. In January, 1879, the paper, which had been Republican in politics, was sold to J. S. Gregory, and, under the editorship of George W. Thompson, and the name of the *Cass County Sentinel*, furthered the Greenback movement for about one year, when it died a natural death.

In June, 1879, H. M. Bushnell commenced the publication of the Plattsmouth *Enterprise*, a daily edition being issued until January, 1881, when it was changed to a weekly. The *Enterprise* is a six-column quarto, Republican in politics, and is issued every Saturday morning.

In the spring of 1880, Crites & Wentworth started the Plattsmouth *Courant*, of which a few numbers only appeared, when the material was divided between the partners and the paper discontinued.

Z. C. Wentworth at once commenced the publication of the Plattsmouth *Independent*, which lived through the campaign of 1880.

The first issue of the Plattsmouth *Journal* as a daily publication appeared November 5, 1881, under the proprietorship of C. W. Sherman, who had been conducting the *Mills County Times* at Glenwood, Iowa. A weekly edition was commenced December 5, 1881. The paper is devoted to Free Trade Democracy, the daily appearing every day in the week except Sunday, the weekly issued Friday morning.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The first regular physicians to settle in Plattsmouth were Drs. E. A. and W. E. Donelan, who opened an office on Main street in the fall of 1856. After a few years, the former of these removed to St. Joe, Mo., the latter remaining in Plattsmouth until his death, which occurred in 1878. They both were gentlemen of high standing and good ability. Two years after their arrival, Dr. R. R. Livingston opened an office, practicing until June, 1861, when he entered the service of the United States as Captain of Company A, First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the war, he returned to his chosen field of practice where he has remained in active professional service since. In 1861, Dr. G. H. Black; in 1862, Dr. W. H. Schildknect, and, in 1863, Dr. John Black located in Plattsmouth, since which latter date a goodly number of others have followed their example. The present number of practicing physicians in the city is nine. Most of these gentlemen are members of the Cass County Medical Society, to which reference has been elsewhere made.

THE BAR.

The history of the legal profession in any county is of special interest as bearing upon the advent and comparative purity of justice. With the lawyer comes law and with law comes order, something altogether inconsistent with the rulings of the vigilants and the verdicts of claim club courts. Moreover, while it may be said that the record of the bar belongs more properly in the sketch of the county rather than in that of the county seat, it is so far true that the intelligence and industry of the profession are among the most important factors in the upbuilding and prosperity of the place, distinct, in a sense, from the prosperity of the county at large; that it is thought best to refer to it in this place rather than in another.

The first lawyer located in Plattsmouth in 1855, not only preceding the first session of the District Court, but also, it is probable, the first Justices of the Peace, who assumed their positions in September of that year. This was J. H. Brown, who constituted the entire "Bar Association" for about a year, A. H. Townsend arriving in the summer of 1856, prepared to take the other side of any case in the courts. Willett Pottenger, who yet remains, and T. M. Marquette, now of Lincoln, followed during the succeeding fall, the last two forming a partnership in 1857. In the spring of 1857, came S. H. Elbert, afterward of the Government Land Department, located at Washington, and subsequently Secretary of Colorado Territory. The firm of Maxwell & Chapman commenced business in 1865; the former, too, afterward became Chief Justice of Nebraska and the latter senior member in the firm of Chapman, Beeson & McLennan, the firm being changed to Chapman & Beeson in 1882. The present number of attorneys now practicing in Plattsmouth is nineteen.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

The Post Office.—As has been said, the first Postmaster at Plattsmouth was Wheatley Mickelwait, who received his commission in June, 1855. Until the erection of Slaughter & Worley's building, a year later, there cannot be said to have been a post office, except in name, the mails being so light that they were usually carried in the pockets of the official recipient until delivered. In 1857, Wheatley Mickelwait was succeeded by O. F. Johnson, who retained the position until 1861, when he was superseded by the present Postmaster, Capt. J. W. Marshall. Since its institution, the location of the office has been changed no less than ten times, being at no time, however, off of Main street.

Surveyor General's Office.—In 1867, Plattsmouth received the location of the office of the United States Surveyor General for the States of Iowa and Nebraska, removed at that time from Nebraska City. The first chief of the department subsequent to the removal was P. W. Hitchcock, succeeded in May, 1869, by R. R. Livingston, who gave way to E. E. Cunningham, on May 5, 1871, who in his turn was superseded by John R. Clark, on December 26, 1875. The present incumbent, George S. Smith, assumed the duties of the position April 14, 1879.

MISSOURI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

It may be questioned whether the subject of river improvement properly belongs in a sketch of Plattsmouth, but at least so far as it concerns local interests, and, as regards the improvement of the Missouri in the immediate vicinity of the city, the argument against the insertion of a few notes in this place upon the subject may be waived. An office was established in Plattsmouth February 1, 1881, under the immediate supervision of W. H. McKnew, United States Assistant Engineer, having in direct charge the improvement of the Missouri River from a point fifteen miles above the city to a point the same distance below. A low-water survey was immediately commenced south of the city and extending to Jones' Point, followed, as soon as practicable after ice blockades and damaging floods, by the construction of barges, skiffs, wire net machines, buildings, and the collection of all material requisite to the prosecution of the work. The labor of placing screen dykes in position was begun July 5, 1881, 2,050 linear feet of dyke being put in place between that date and August 3, 1881, when the work was necessarily discontinued, on account of extremely low water. During the fall of this year, borings for the purpose of ascertaining depth of bed-rock and the position of various strata were made, the result of which was entirely satisfactory, showing bed-rock in line of the proposed channel directly above the mouth of the Platte River, not less than ninety feet below the surface. Later in the fall, a low-water survey was made for the purpose of accurately locating channel lines, shore lines, islands and sand-bars. The appropriations of Congress for the purpose indicated have, up to this date, been small, but it is expected that work will be actively resumed early in 1882 under more favorable auspices.

SOCIETIES.

During the month of October, 1857, a notice was circulated among the residents in the vicinity of Plattsmouth who claimed to be Masons, calling upon them to meet at the city hall on Tuesday evening, October 22 of the year mentioned. But little of importance appears to have been done at this meeting, but, from this time until the 1st of January, 1858, efforts were made by some of those interested to secure the co-operation of all other members of the order, and finally, upon this last date, eleven of them met and addressed a petition to the M. W. Grand Master of the Territory of Nebraska, praying for a warrant of dispensation to empower them to assemble as a legal lodge to discharge the duties of Masonry, according to the ancient forms of the fraternity. Under date of January 18, 1858, a letter of dispensation was received from the M. W. Grand Master, constituting the said petitioners into a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, to be known as Plattsmouth Lodge, No. 6. These charter members were as follows: E. A. Donelan, D. H. Wheeler, J. W. Marshall, Thomas K. Hanna, J. Harper, J. C. Cummins, William B. Porter, J. Minchell, Sr., William H. Bassett, Enos Williams and William M. Slaughter. On February 20, 1858, these persons assembled and opened the lodge in due and ancient form—Past Grand Master, W. D. McCord, who had previously been appointed Deputy Grand Master for the occasion, authorizing the following officers to discharge their several duties in a regular manner: E. A. Donelan, W. M.; D. H. Wheeler, S. W.; J. W. Marshall, J. W.; Thomas K. Hanna, Treasurer; J. C. Cummins, Secretary; William B. Porter, S. D.; Joseph Harper, J. D.; George W. Colvin, Tiler. The officers for 1882 are: V. V. Leonard, W. M.; A. O. Ashley, S. W.; Robert Ballance, J. W.; L. D. Bennett, Treasurer; Frank H. Wilson, Secretary. The membership is 102, and the lodge is in a flourishing condition.

Nebraska Chapter, R. A. M. No. 3, was organized July 24, 1865, with the following officers: Harry P. Duell, H. P.; W. D. Gage, K.; R. G. Doom, Scribe; T. K. Hanna, Treasurer; J. C. Cummins, Secretary. The present officers are: F. E. White, H. P.; R. R. Livingston, K.; Robert Ballance, Scribe; J. W. Marshall, Treasurer; E. B. Lewis, Secretary.

Mt. Zion Commandery, No. 5, K. T., was organized March 4, 1874, the dispensation being granted November 12, 1873. The first officers of the institution were: D. H. Wheeler, E. C.; R. R. Livingston, Gen.; E. T. Duke, C. G.; Robert Ballance, S. W.; F. E. White, Jr. W.; H. Newman, Treasurer; J. N. Wise, Recorder. The officers for 1882 are as follows: R. R. Livingston, E. C.; J. N. Wise, Gen.; Robert Ballance, C. G.; F. E. White, S. W.; E. B. Lewis, J. W.; J. W. Marshall, Treasurer; D. H. Wheeler, Recorder.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Plattsmouth Lodge, No. 7, was instituted under a charter granted August 24, 1862, with the following officers: R. M. Clark, N. G.; E. P. Bemarden, V. G.; Burwell Spurlock, Secretary; Charles H. Woodcot, Treasurer. The officers for 1882 are: J. H. Heffner, N. G.; Simon D. Mayer, V. G.; P. P. Gass, Secretary; J. M. Schnellbacher, Treasurer. The lodge is in a prosperous condition, with an enrollment of sixty-four members in good standing.

Plattsmouth Encampment, No. 3, was instituted September 7, 1870.

Knights of Honor.—Plattsmouth Lodge, No. 1,043, was organized April 24, 1878. Its first officers were: D. H. Wheeler, Dictator; J. W. Jennings, V. D.; W. L. Wells, A. D.; E. D. Stone, Reporter; A. W. McLaughlin, Treasurer; Richard O'Neil, Guide. The officers for the term beginning January 1, 1882, are: P. B. Murphy, Dictator; J. P. Young, V. D.; J. B. Strode, A. D.; W. N. Laman, Reporter; J. W. Marshall, Treasurer; J. A. Conner, Guide. The membership of the lodge is thirty-eight.

Grand Army of the Republic.—John McConihie, Post No. 45, commemorates by its name the services of a brave Nebraska volunteer, the Captain of Company G, First Nebraska Infantry, who was severely wounded at Shiloh; was afterward commissioned Colonel of a New York Regiment, at the head of which he was shot while charging the works at Petersburg. The post was organized April 26, 1880, with R. R. Livingston, First Commander; John O'Rourke, Sr. V. C.; S. M. Chapman, Jr. V. C.; John A. MacMurphy, Quartermaster. The following officers were elected in January, 1882; J. B. Strode, First Commander; G. W. Clutter, S. V. C.; J. W. Woodrie, J. V. C.; Peter Merges, Quartermaster; R. R. Livingston, Surgeon, W. H. Worden, Chaplain.

Equitable Aid Union.—Plattsmouth Lodge, No. 235, was organized February 9, 1881, with D. H. Wheeler, Chancellor; John W. Jennings, President; Mrs. Frances E. White, Vice President; Mrs. Edna E. Young, Auxiliary;

J. B. Strode, Ad.; William H. Pickens, Accountant; Frank Carruth, Treasurer. The officers for 1882 are: J. W. Jennings, Chancellor; Mrs. Edna E. Young, President; George A. Ashmun, Vice President; Mrs. Julia A. Ashley, Auxiliary; J. N. Wise, Ad.; J. P. Young, Accountant; Frank Carruth, Treasurer.

Temple of Honor and Temperance.—Plattsmouth T. H. & T., No. 15, was organized December 28, 1877, with the following officers: D. H. Wheeler, W. C. T.; William J. Agnew, W. V. T.; G. E. Dovey, W. R.; J. A. Connor, W. F. R.; Thomas Pollock, W. Treasurer. The incumbents elected in January, 1882, are John Wayman, W. C. T.; H. F. Wilson, W. V. T.; P. P. Gass, W. R.; M. Schlegle, W. F. R.; J. S. Duke, Treasurer.

Independent Order of Good Templars.—Plattsmouth Lodge, No. 2, I. O. G. T., was organized January 2, 1878. The first officers were: R. B. Windham, W. C. T.; Mrs. Ella Chapman, W. V. T.; William J. Wise, W. R. S.; W. J. Blackburn, W. C.; James E. Morrison, W. F. S.; John Leesley, W. T.; R. O. Fellows, W. M.; Thomas W. Shryock, P. W. C. T. The officers elected for the quarter beginning February 1, 1882, are as follows: A. C. Eastman, W. C. T.; Amanda Porter, W. V. T.; Mrs. D. B. Smith, W. R. S.; Mrs. Frank Squires, W. C.; Frederick Ramsey, W. F. S.; Samuel Harris, W. T.; Charles Rankine, W. M.; J. A. McWilliams, P. W. C. T.

Plattsmouth Driving Park Association.—On April 25, 1879, an organization under the name and title of the Cass County Fair Ground Association was effected, with John Fitzgerald, President; J. Vallery, V. P.; John A. MacMurphy, Secretary, and A. W. McLaughlin, Treasurer. On January 28, 1880, the name of the society was changed to that of the Plattsmouth Driving Park Association, in order to prevent misapprehension as to its object and its confusion in the public mind with the County Agricultural Society. Immediately upon this change being effected, the association was duly incorporated under the laws of the State, said incorporation to continue for twenty-one years unless sooner dissolved by a two-thirds vote of the members. An issue of stock was immediately made to the amount of $25,000, in shares of $5 each, and soon after, the association purchased, for $2,000, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 12, Range 13 east—a magnificent tract of level land about a mile and a half from the center of the city, with one of the finest natural groves in the State. These grounds have since been improved, by being properly fenced and by the erection of stables and a Judge's stand. The officers for 1882 are as follows: U. V. Matthews, President; J. V. Weckbach, Vice President; J. A. MacMurphy, Secretary; A. W. McLaughlin, Treasurer.

Fire Department.—Plattsmouth has had during the past ten years two fire departments, both being volunteer organizations. The first of these, known as the "Union Fire Company," grew out of a movement inaugurated February 8, 1873, its first officers being elected on February 22, as follows: President, J. A. MacMurphy; Secretary, A. d'Allemand; Treasurer, H. Newman; Foreman, R. R. Livingston; Assistants, Joseph Connor and Frank Stadter. The company did good work for several years, when it went out of existence through lack of public support. On February 11, 1880, the "Plattsmouth Fire Department" was organized with fifty members, thirty-five of these being active and fifteen honorary. The present officers are: President, J. V. Weckbach; Vice President, J. M. Schnellbacher; Secretary, Charles J. Pettee; Treasurer, F. R. Guthmann; Chief Engineer, F. E. White; Assistant Engineers, A. O. Ashley and C. Koehnke. The department, at a meeting held in January, 1882, made arrangements for the purchase of a Babcock chemical engine, the municipality and the public being appealed to for the requisite funds. It is well provided with ladders and other apparatus necessary to the control of fire, and has done very efficient service in the few cases where such has been called for since its organization.

Board of Trade.—The organization of the Plattsmouth Board of Trade was effected in February, 1880, by the election of the following officers: A. W. McLaughlin, President; J. V. Weckbach, Vice President; Frank Carruth, Second Vice President; D. H. Wheeler, Secretary; John O'Rourke, Treasurer, and a Board of Directors, consisting of M. L. White, J. W. Johnson, F. E. White, Frederick Gorder, F. R. Guthmann, A. W. McLaughlin and J. A. Connor. The object of the organization was to devise ways and means to build up the town, encourage public enterprise and secure for the city a number of improvements long needed and essential to its permanent prosperity. The board soon after it was constituted, raised the sum of $2,500, which they offered as a bonus to any one who would build a first class hotel—something that the city had needed for years, and more especially since the destruction of the Saunders House, on January 29, 1880. This offer was accepted by Guthmann Bros., a firm of enterprising citizens, in the spring of 1881, the result being a substantial three story brick building, designed by Thompson & Driscoll, and erected on the southeast corner of Third and Main streets, at a cost of nearly $30,000. The formal opening of this hotel occurred December 8, with a banquet, given by the Board of Trade, many distinguished guests from abroad being present. To the efforts of this organization is also due, to a great extent, the recent enlargement of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad shops, the board donating to the corporation the land necessary for the extension. The officers of the board for 1881 were: D. H. Wheeler, President; J. V. Weckbach and Frank Carruth, Vice Presidents; J. B. Strode, Secretary; John O'Rourke, Treasurer, J. M. Patterson succeeding J. A. Connor on the Board of Directors, the only change that was made. The election of 1882 resulted as follows: A. W. McLaughlin, President; Frank Carruth and J. V. Weckbach, Vice Presidents; J. B. Strode, Secretary; John O'Rourke, Treasurer; J. W. Johnson, J. M. Patterson, F. E. White, George S. Smith, F. R. Guthmann, J. A. Connor and George E. Dovey, Directors.

BANKS.

The first bank in Plattsmouth was a private concern opened in 1859, by Tootle & Hanna. In 1866, John R. Clark was admitted into partnership, the firm name continuing as Tootle, Hanna & Clark until the business was closed up, in 1872.

The First National Bank was organized in January, 1872, with John Fitzgerald, President; C. H. Parmele, Vice President; John R. Clark, Cashier; these three, with E. G. Dovey, R. C. Cushing and others constituting the Board of Directors. Business was commenced January 8 in the present location, Fitzgerald's Block. The capital stock of the concern is $50,000; the average deposits, during the first year of its existence, were $60,000, the amount being increased to $120,000 during 1881. The officers for 1882 are as follows: John Fitzgerald, President; F. E. White, Vice President; A. W. McLaughlin, Cashier; John O'Rourke, Assistant Cashier; John Fitzgerald, A. W. McLaughlin, A. E. Touzalin, J. R. Clark, R. C. Cushing, G. E. Dovey and F. E. White, Directors.

The Bank of Cass County was instituted December 30, 1880, by A. E. Touzalin, H. W. Yates, John Black and D. H. Wheeler, the following being the list of officers: John Black, President; E. M. Yates, Cashier; A. E. Touzalin, H. W. Yates, John Black, F. R. Guthmann and E. M. Yates constituting the Board of Directors. They began business in February, 1881, with a capital stock of $50,000. During the year ending February, 1882, the average deposits have been equal to the capital stock. The officers last elected are: John Black, President; C. H. Parmele, Vice President; J. M. Patterson, Cashier, the board consisting of these three and Frederick Gorder, A. B. Smith and J. Morrisey.

HOTELS.

The first hotel in Plattsmouth was the Nebraska House, or City Hotel, built for the town company, by Wheatley Mickelwait, during the summer of 1856, and destroyed by fire January 2, 1882. It was situated on the corner of Main and Third streets, and, at the time of its destruction, was the property of Fred Goos. For many years this was the only hotel of any importance in the city.

In 1869, the Saunders House was erected on Upper Main street, taking its place as a first class hotel immediately upon its opening. This building was entirely destroyed by fire after ten years of service—on January 29, 1880—the loss being $27,000. From the time of this loss to the city, Plattsmouth was in sad need of a hotel until the organization of a Board of Trade, in 1880, the board soon after it was constituted offering the sum of $2,500 as a bonus to any one who would build a first-class hotel; this offer was almost immediately accepted by F. F. Guthmann & Bro., the firm commencing the erection of the building in the spring of 1881. It is a subsantial three-story brick building, situated on the corner of Main and Third streets, and completed at a total cost of $30,000. It was opened for business on August 23, 1881, under the name of the Perkins House, being named in honor of C. E. Perkins, of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company. Its lessee is John McKeever, late of Minonk, Ill.

Upon the destruction of the City Hotel, on January 2, 1882, its owner, Fred Goos, immediately commenced the erection of a fine three-story building, 44x70 feet in size, and to be used for hotel purposes.

PUBLIC HALLS.

Fitzgerald's block, a fine three-story building, erected in 1867 by John Fitzgerald, of Lincoln, was adapted as to the third story, for a public hall, a use to which it has been put ever since. As the city has increased in size and importance, the necessity of something more in keeping with its pretensions has been keenly felt, not necessarily to take the place of the hall, but to satisfy a want created within recent years. This want is about to be satisfied.

The Waterman Opera House.—This will, perhaps, be the finest and largest building yet erected in Plattsmouth. The plans are those of a local architect, G. H. Thompson. The building itself, at the time of writing, in the last stages of completion, occupies a space of 66x110 feet, on the corner of Main and Fourth streets. The elevations are of cut stone, pressed brick and iron. The first floor of the building is divided into three large and fine storerooms, with plate glass in the entire front. The opera house proper has a seating capacity of 1500 people. The stage is the largest of any building in the State, being 25x48 feet, with four dressing rooms, each 10x10 feet in size. The main entrance is on the corner of the block, and there is a back entrance on the alley way where the baggage elevator will be situated. The entire building will be lighted with gas. The owners are H. A. Waterman & Son, the firm expecting to invest in the property not less than $40,000 by the time it is entirely completed.

MANUFACTORIES.

Plattsmouth, while not pre-eminent as a manufacturing city, except as regards the shops of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, has always had her full share of those producing interests that go to make a locality self-reliant.

The history of the Plattsmouth Mills has already been given, erected in 1856 by Heisel & Rauth, Conrad Heisel subsequently assuming exclusive proprietorship. The mill building is constructed of oak and cottonwood, and is located on the corner of Washington avenue and Eleventh street. It has two run of stone, a capacity of twenty-five barrels of flour per day, in addition to feed; has an engine of thirty-five horse-power and employs four men.

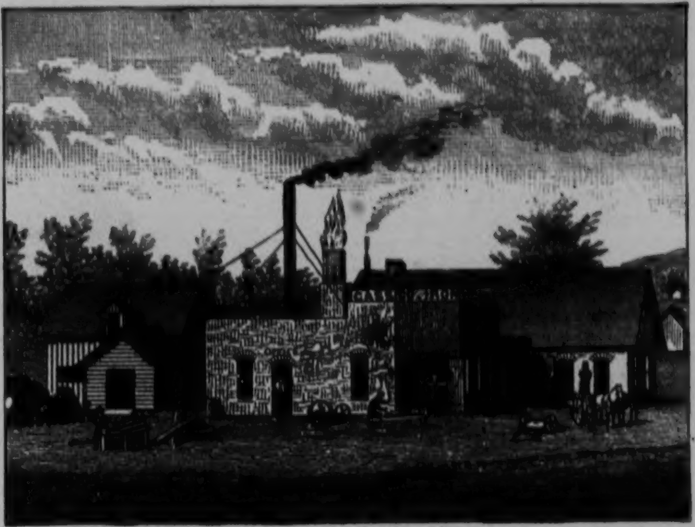
The Cass County Iron Works commenced business in 1869, a good brick building being erected upon Washington avenue, near Tenth street. During 1881, John Wayman, the original and present proprietor, used twenty-three tons of pig and scrap iron, manufacturing three tons of sash weight, three cane mills, a four-horse engine and boiler and several store fronts.

There are three wagon manufactories in the city, the oldest being that of J. M. Schnellbacher's, whose establishment is located on Fifth street, between Main and Vine. During 1881, he manufactured fifty lumber wagons, three carriages, four buggies and eight spring wagons. He employs five blacksmiths, two wagon-makers and two painters.

Five brick yards represent that industry, that of J. Hartman, established during 1879, produced, during 1881, 500,000 brick; Reuland Bros., who commenced business in 1880, burned the same amount; J. Bons & Son, 530,000 brick; Guthmann & Rauen, 600,000 brick; Lehnhoff & Speck opened a new yard on a larger scale in the spring of 1882.

The first cigar factory in Plattsmouth was established in 1869, by Julius Pepperburg, who now employs five men, using, during 1881, 12,301 pounds of leaf tobacco, and manufactured 300,850 cigars. C. Schlegel employs three cigar makers; used, during 1881, 3,251 pounds of leaf tobacco and produced 75,000 cigars. Frank Nieman employs two men.

The Burlington & Missouri Railroad shops are the largest single industry of Plattsmouth. Upon the incorporation of Plattsmouth, a number of lots were reserved and set aside by the city government for depot grounds and general railroad purposes, in anticipation of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Nebraska, then already talked of. Six of these lots were subsequently voted, on February 5, 1859, to Dr. R. R. Livingston, "as compensation for services previously rendered the city, solely for the benefit of the city, inasmuch as he had no property therein," and, on the 19th of the same month, this gentleman was deputized to go to Burlington to use his best endeavors toward securing the road. From this time, for a period extending over ten years, constant efforts were made by public spirited citizens, resulting in a special election, upon April 24, 1869, at which $50,000 in bonds, as has been said, was voted by the city, donations also being made of additional lots to the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, on condition that it should erect and permanently maintain a depot and shops in Plattsmouth, making and continuing it the headquarters of the company in Nebraska, it being further stipulated that the road was to be put through to the west end of the county in good running order and actual operation within sixteen months from June 3, 1869. A contract to this effect was closed and duly signed by Mr. W. Thielson, the authorized agent of the company, and by the City Council, June 15, 1869, ground being broken at the foot of Main street by Hon. D. H. Wheeler, then Mayor of Plattsmouth, early in July. In September, 1869, the first locomotive, the "American Eagle," was landed, and from this time the work progressed rapidly, the exact terms of the contract as to the completion of the road as prescribed being complied with. The principal offices of the company being subsequently removed to Omaha, however, a compromise was effected, the city ultimately paying but $25,000 to the company, in addition to the lots mentioned. The first shops, of frame, were destroyed by fire very shortly after their erection, as were the ones replacing them, the disaster being occasioned by sparks from passing locomotives. The present shops, erected at various times between 1874 and 1881, are located upon fourteen acres of ground belonging to the company, inclosed in a tight board fence, ten feet in height. All the buildings are of brick and stone. The principal machine shop, a substantial structure, 45x140 feet, is where the iron work used for building and repairing locomotives, is gotten out, and, in fact, most of the work for the entire line of road. It is provided with all tools and appliances necessary, in the way of lathes, planers, etc., of the latest and most improved patterns, having in connection with it a tool shop, twenty feet square, in which all of the smaller tools used in the shops are stored and kept in order. The blacksmith shop, 65x200 feet, is devoted to all blacksmith work necessary to the repair of the company's rolling stock, as well as to the making of frogs for switches, for the entire road. This shop has a capacity for forty working forges, and has in use two 1,500 pound steam hammers, a heavy drilling machine and a bolt heading machine that heads all the bolts for the road. It has also a separate engine from which the power is derived for the operation of its massive machinery. The wood-working shop is 60x120 feet, with an engine room separate, the engine being of sixty horse power and of the company's own manufacture. The shop is fitted up with all kinds of wood-working machinery, including an exhaust fan used to blow the shavings to the boiler-room, to be used as fuel. The boiler shop is 60x60 feet, and is used for the manufacture of all boilers and tanks used by the road. The building incloses eight tracks for engines being built or repaired, and thirteen stalls for freight cars. The dry-house is of brick, 20x70 feet, built under the patent of Curran & Wolf. It contains three tubular boilers, with fifty-six-inch shell and with locomotive fire-boxes and smoke-stacks eighty-four feet in height. These furnish steam for the hammers and stationary engines and are also used in heating the various shops, the pipes through which the steam is transmitted being underground. The general storehouse is three stories in height, 50x175 feet. The first floor is devoted to the offices of the company and to a storeroom 30x50 feet. The second floor is used for patterns and light material and for the storage of records. The basement is designed for the storage of castings and other heavy supplies. The building is amply provided with steam elevators and is very complete. The oil-house, used for the storage of lubricating oils, has a capacity of two carloads. The company have erected as supplementary to their works, a reservoir, holding 100,000 gallons of water, situated immediately south of the machine shop. The water pressure is about 450 pounds, the water being brought down from the reservoir to the yards by two six-inch pipes, being distributed to the hydrants by four-inch pipes, the hydrants each being provided with an attachment permitting the use of two hose. The round-houses are three in number, including one twenty-stall round-house for engines, sixty feet deep, one twenty-stall round-house for the manufacture and repair of coaches, eighty feet deep, and one ten-stall round-house, sixty feet deep, with an addition of like capacity used as a freight car shop. In addition to these are a paint-shop and a storeroom for lumber, south of which is a lumber yard covering four acres. The freight house is 30x100 feet, and the passenger depot 30x120 feet. The employes of the company at Plattsmouth number about 500, an aggregate of $30,000 being paid monthly in salaries.



CASS COUNTY IRON WORKS.

The Missouri & Nebraska Coal Mining Company was organized in September, 1878, with B. Lange as President; Gustav Beneke, as Treasurer, and D. C. Sutphen, as Secretary. The mining property is located on the bank of the Missouri River, at a point familiarly known as Jones' Landing. In 1878 and 1879, the shaft was sunk to a depth of fifty feet, the excavation being 7x14 feet in size at the opening. The product was light and porous, and, being in insufficient quantities to pay for mining under the present methods, the effort was practically abandoned in 1879, although the company still has a legal existence.

GENERAL BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The first express office in Plattsmouth was that of the United States Express Company, established in 1857, under the charge of T. K. Hanna, who retained the position until 1865, being succeeded by J. D. Simpson. In 1864, an office of the American Merchants Union Express Company was opened, with D. H. Wheeler in control, the agency being removed a year later. In 1870, the American Express Company entered the field, with J. D. Simpson as agent, having charge of both this and the United States Company for some months, when the latter withdrew, leaving the American as the only express company in Plattsmouth. No change has ever been made in the agency, J. D. Simpson being the present incumbent.

In October, 1880, Morrisey Bros. moved their grain elevator from Columbus, Neb., locating it on the west side of Second, between Vine and Oak streets. The original cost of the building was $7,500, but since its removal, improvements, including a fifty-horse-power engine have been added, to the extent of $15,000, the elevator now having a capacity of thirty to forty carloads a day. In addition to this, Plattsmouth has a large grain warehouse, erected and owned by J. A. Connor.

As early as 1868, E. G. Dovey & Son commenced packing pork for the local market, their facilities being exceedingly limited until 1880, when they erected a substantial brick packing-house in the rear of their store building, on Main street. During 1881, the firm cut up 1,100 hogs, weighing in the aggregate 275,000 pounds.

Plattsmouth's star is now in the ascendency. Given a population of 4,180 by the census of 1880, she fairly claims an increase of nearly, or quite, one-half as much, on January 1, 1882. Her people are enterprising and wide-awake, her natural location good, and there is no reason why the hill city should not retain the place of prominence which she has acquired, and add unto her honors greater yet.

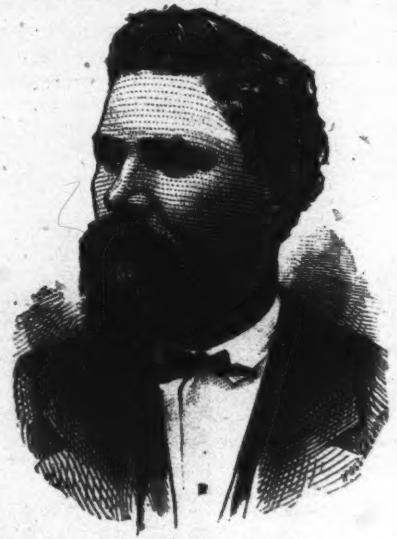
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACOB ADAMS, deceased, was born in Surry County, N. C., September 13, 1814. At five years of age, he moved to Ohio, where he was engaged in farming for several years; afterward likewise engaged in Henry County, Ind., Missouri, and Mills County, Iowa. He came to Nebraska in 1854, but only remained a few months. Returning in March, 1864, he located on his present farm in Plattsmouth and resided there until his death. He was for a number of years a member of the District School Board. He was married, in Andrew County, Mo., September 8, 1844, to Rachel Wiles, a native of Andrew County, Mo. He died here January 15, 1874, leaving four children—Elizabeth A. (now the wife of Hon. Samuel Maxwell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State), Lydia E., Loveria A. and William Thomas, who assists his mother in conducting the farm.

CYRUS ALTON, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Cass County, was born in DeKalb County, Ind., January 4, 1841; was educated in Newville Academy, Ind., taking a three years' course. In 1858, he began business life as a school teacher; was employed there and in the State of Ohio. Going to Newaygo County, Mich., in 1867, he taught school for a short time, and was appointed County Superintendent of Schools in 1868, to fill a vacancy; was elected to the office in 1869 and re-elected in 1871. He resigned the position to come to Plattsmouth, Neb., in the fall of 1872; was pastor of the First Christian Church for one year. In 1874, he homesteaded 160 acres in Furnas County, Neb., and was engaged in breaking prairie and farming on the same about two years, after which he moved on to a farm in Cass County, where he has since resided; during which time, in connection with looking after the farm, he has also labored in the Christian Church and taught in district schools. He was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for this county in the fall of 1881, and entered upon his duties January 5, 1882.

REV. JOHN T. BAIRD, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1834,; was educated at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., graduating in 1858, and afterward at the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J., graduating in 1861. He came to Nebraska in September, 1864, and was ordained at Brownville, Neb., by the Presbytery in June, 1865. He had charge of the Presbyterian Church at that place until he came to Plattsmouth in July, 1875, and entered upon present duties. Mr. Baird was married at Brownville, Neb., September, 1875, to Maria G. Wood, a native of New Orleans, La. They have three children—William N., Mary A. H., and Caroline I.

ROBERT BALLANCE, foreman of Roundhouse B. & M. R. R. Co., was born in Canada December 22, 1849; came to United States when quite young and learned the trade of machinist in the shops of the M. C. R. R. Co. at Michigan City, Ind., serving an apprenticeship of four years. He came to Plattsmouth, Neb., in 1870, and was employed as a machinist in the shops of the B. & M. R. R. Co. until appointed to present position in May, 1881. Mr. Ballance was married at Plattsmouth, Neb., January 31, 1878, to Margaret B. Buttery, a native of Ohio, but for many years a resident of Plattsmouth. They have two children—Harriet A. and William.



J. W. Barnes

HON. JOHN WESLEY BARNES, real estate and mining broker, Plattsmouth, was born near Springfield, Ill., March 21, 1835; moved with his parents to Nodaway County, Mo., in 1841; lived with his parents in that then sparsely settled country on a farm until 1848, when he moved with his parents to Washington County, Ill., and there worked with his father on a farm until 1855; being then twenty years old, he went to Simpson County, Ky., and hired to his cousin, James N. Barnes, to work on a farm; becoming ambitious to do better, in the fall of 1856, Mr. Barnes started on horseback from Franklin, Ky., for the great Northwest, and arrived at Plattsmouth, Neb., on the 10th day of December thereafter. By his energy and activity in trade and industry, he soon managed to pre-empt a quarter section of land near Mt. Pleasant, in Cass County, which he soon afterward mortgaged to one Daniel Klepser for money, and entered the Glenwood High School, Iowa, in the spring of 1857. This was his first regular course of schooling, and feeling keenly the need of a liberal education, young Barnes applied himself very diligently to his books until the fall of 1859, when he went to Missouri and engaged in teaching; in the spring of 1860, be went to Kentucky and was married to Miss Ellen Jackson, bringing his young bride to Nebraska with him the same summer, who, like the prairie flowers, withered away and left him the following winter. In November 1861, he was again married to Miss Martha D. Gage, of Mt. Pleasant Neb., and settled down at once to cultivating and improving his farm.

since which time he has been identified with the interests and industries of the young and growing State of Nebraska. In 1867, he moved to Plattsmouth and entered into the real estate business in company with Mr. Thomas Pollock. In the fall of 1871, he was elected a member of the State Republican Central Committee, and was re-elected again the following fall. In 1872, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives in the Nebraska Legislature, and re-elected to the same position again in 1874. In 1875, he was appointed Inspector of Government Surveys under Gen. E. E. Cunningham, Surveyor General of Nebraska and Iowa. In 1876, he was appointed by President Grant Receiver of Public Moneys at Beaver City, Utah. In June, 1877, he resigned his position as Receiver and went to the Black Hills; returning a few months later, he has since been actively engaged in the real estate and mining business, with headquarters at Plattsmouth. Mr. Barnes is emphatically a self-made man, and a genial Western pioneer.

WILLIAM BALLANCE, foreman of copper, tin and sheet iron department of the B. & M. R. R., was born in Canada July 27, 1848, removing to Michigan City, Ind., when quite young; he learned the trade of coppersmith in the shops of the Michigan Central Railway at that place, continuing in its employ for seven and a half years. He then engaged himself with the Union Pacific Railway Company at Rawling Springs, W. T., having charge of the coppersmith shops for six weeks. He came to Plattsmouth, Neb., in February, 1870, assuming his present duties. He was married in Michigan City, Ind., July 6, 1870, to Euphemia Hill, a native of Glasgow, Scotland. They have two children—Mary J. and Francis Robert.

ALLEN D. BEESON, of the firm of Chapman, McLennan & Beeson, was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1838. He studied law at a Cincinnati (Ohio) law school, graduating in April, 1864; was admitted to the bar shortly afterward and practiced until the following September, when he removed to Red Oak, Iowa, and was engaged in the practice of his profession at that place for some ten years. He was appointed County Judge for Montgomery County, in 1867, to fill a vacancy made by death, and held the office until the end of 1868; was also attorney for the land department of the C., B. & Q. R. R., Red Oak, Iowa, from 1876 to 1880. Mr. Beeson came to Nebraska in 1878, and located in Cass County. He was mainly engaged in settling his affairs in Iowa until he entered the firm in 1881. He came to Plattsmouth to reside in December, 1880.

CAPT. LLOYD D. BENNETT, of D. H. Wheeler & Co., real estate office, etc., was born at Brownsville, Fayette Co., Penn., February 11, 1832. At the age of about fifteen years, he was employed in the drug business, serving some three years, after which he pursued the study of medicine for one year. In 1852, he removed to California, remaining there some four years, engaged in placer mining. Returning East, he engaged in the drug business at Osceola, Iowa, continuing in it till 1859; he also, in 1857, entered into the grist-mill business in company with his father. In 1859, he came to Nebraska and remained for a short time at Plattsmouth, returning to Osceola, Iowa, and continuing the grist-mill till he enlisted September 13, 1862, in the Thirty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; was commissioned Captain of Company D, November 24, 1862. He served in the Sixteenth Army Corps till March, 1863; was then transferred to the Fifteenth Corps, and was under Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea, serving as Assistant Inspector General on the staff of Gen. Elliott Rice, till he was mustered out in June, 1865. Four months later, he went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and was engaged in speculating in oil, etc., till he came to Plattsmouth in February, 1868, and entered into partnership with D. H. Wheeler, with whom he has been connected since in the real estate and insurance department of their business. Capt. Bennett was agent for the American Express Company, from 1876 to 1879, and in June of the latter year, he also engaged in the grocery business in company with E. B. Lewis, under the style of Bennett & Lewis, which firm still carries on business here. He is also a Notary Public, having been appointed in 1869. Capt. Bennett was married at Plattsmouth, in June, 1859, to Margaret L. Duke, a native of Virginia; they have three children—Carrie L., Grace L. and Elberta.

HARMON BESTOR, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, January 25, 1839, and resided with his parents on their farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Henry County, Ill., and was engaged in farming some seven years; subsequently, he engaged in the oil regions of Pennsylvania in refining oils, etc.; then again in farming in Henry County for a year. He came to Nebraska in 1869, and resided with William B. Porter, a farmer in Plattsmouth Precinct, during which period he was engaged in growing hedge plants. In 1870, he moved onto his present farm, composed of 160 acres in Plattsmouth Precinct, and has been engaged in conducting the same ever since. He is also engaged in raising stock, making a specialty of blooded hogs. He was Assessor of the precinct during 1879 and 1880. Mr. Bestor was married in Henry County, Ill., in February, 1863, to Sophia Combs; she died there in April, 1865, leaving one son—Henry. Mr. B. was married a second time in Plattsmouth Precinct, in February, 1870, to Ada Porter, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio; they have three children—Charles K., Guy H. and Francis M.

SPENCER S. BILLINGS, retired merchant, was born at Somers, Conn., December 8, 1816. He was for some years engaged in the study of medicine, and, in 1840, removed to Peoria, Ill., where he practiced medicine for a year with Dr. Mossman; afterward was engaged in farming for two years near Knoxville, Ill.; then engaged in mercantile business at Bonaparte, Iowa, for some four years, and afterward at Keokuk, Iowa, until he came to Nebraska in 1861, locating at Plattsmouth; he was for some six years engaged in mercantile business; since then, he has been principally engaged in building and in improving his property generally. Mr. Billings was married in Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1845, to Lucinda Johnston, a native of Pennsylvania; she died in 1878, leaving six children—Elizabeth I., Clinton J., Ella M., Harriet L., Grace D. and George S.

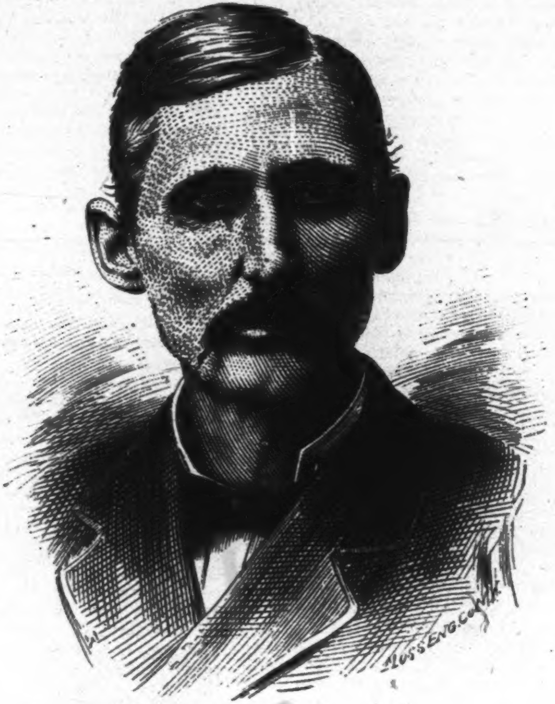
GEORGE H. BLACK, M. D., was born in Huntingdon, Penn., November 22, 1817. He pursued his medical studies under Dr. A. Blimyre at Mansfield, Ohio; afterward at Willoughby College, Lake County, Ohio, and began the practice of medicine at Caledonia, Marion Co., Ohio, in 1843, continuing there only a few months; then at Fraziersburg, Ohio, for five years. In 1848, he removed to West Carlisle, Coshocton Co., Ohio, practicing there till the spring of 1851, when he went to California, remaining there some fifteen months, during which time he practiced medicine, and was also engaged some in mining, etc. Returning to Ohio, he practiced at his profession at Delhi, Delaware County, for eight years. Dr. Black came to Nebraska in the autumn of 1861, located at Plattsmouth, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine at this place since. In connection with his practice, he entered into the drug business in 1862, in company with J. H. Buttery and M. L. White, and remained in the firm some five years. The Doctor served the city as Councilman during 1864 and 1865. He was married at Mansfield, Ohio, in October, 1843, to Sarah P. Buttery, a native of England; they have three children—Charles E., Frederick H. and Nellie, now Mrs. C. H. Smith.

JOHN BLACK, M. D., President of the Bank of Cass County, was born in England November 14, 1821; came to America in 1838, and resided with his parents in Ohio. He was educated at Cleveland Medical College, graduating there in the spring of 1847; afterward, he practiced in Marion County, Ohio, until 1854; then at Marysville, Mo., up to 1863. He came to Nebraska and located in Plattsmouth, where he practiced for some fifteen years. In 1867, he began, in connection with his practice, business as broker and dealer in real estate, and has carried it on since. He was elected President of the Bank of Cass County in 1881.

HENRY BOECK, furniture, was born in Germany in 1833. He learned the trade of cabinet-maker there, serving an apprenticeship of three years. Mr. Boeck came to America in 1852, and was engaged in millwrighting, etc., at Pittsburgh, Penn., St. Louis, Mo., and Peoria and Pekin, Ill., until he came to Plattsmouth, Neb. In 1856, he was engaged in mill-building for some months, after which he returned to Illinois, coming here again in 1858, and again returning to his home in Illinois a short time afterward. He finally settled in Cass County, Neb., in 1860, and was engaged in cabinet-making and farming until 1864, when he commenced his present business at Plattsmouth. Mr. Boeck was married at Plattsmouth, in 1864, to Elizabeth J. Young, a native of Missouri; they have one daughter—Ida.

JOHN BONS & SON, manufacturers of brick. John Bons, the senior member of this firm, is a native of Germany. He came to Nebraska in 1868, locating in Plattsmouth. He was for some three years engaged in lime-burning and stone-quarrying, since which time he has been engaged off and on in the manufacture of brick. He also opened the Platte Valley Hotel at this place about 1874, and carried it on for some six years. In November, 1879, in company with his son, Henry M., he opened a grocery and bakery at this place; they carried on the business until May, 1881, when they began the manufacture of brick under the above style, and at the same time also opened the B. & M. R. R. Hotel. The firm manufactured 525,000 brick during the season of 1881. Henry M. Bons, the junior member of this firm, was born in Germany in 1850; came to America with his parents in 1851, residing with them in Missouri. He began business life in the employ of his father, who was engaged in the lumber business, and also in conducting a stone quarry and farm; after this, he was engaged in the lime business at Atchison, Kan., in company with his father, for three years. Since 1869, he has been engaged with him and others in the manufacture of bricks here and at other places in this State and Iowa. Mr. B., Jr., also conducted a saloon at this place for three years in connection with his other pursuits. He was married in Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1875, to Emma M. Robling, an early settler in Omaha, Neb.; they have two children—Frank A. and Florence P.

JONAS H. BUTTERY, drugs, oils, etc., was born in Mansfield, Ohio, July 6, 1832. He learned the trade of tin and coppersmith there, serving as an apprentice three years. He was then employed at his trade at Ashland, Ohio, Bloomington, La Salle and Peru, Ill., for several years, and afterward in the same capacity at Burlington, Iowa, for two years. He came to Plattsmouth, Neb., in 1857, and opened the first tin shop in the place, in company with A. G. Barnes, remaining in that business a year. He was then variously employed until 1860, when he went to the Rocky Mountains, and was engaged in freighting, teaming, etc., for a short time. Returning to Plattsmouth, he entered into the grocery business in company with M. L. White. They carried on the business until some time in 1862, when drugs were added, and Dr. George H. Black admitted as partner. The firm was then Black, Buttery & Co., until 1867, when Dr. Black went out and the style was again White & Buttery until 1869. when Mr. Buttery sold out his interest to his partner, but shortly afterward bought back the old business, and since then has carried on the drug business alone. Mr. Buttery was also, from 1864 to 1867, engaged in freighting, etc., across the plains, in company with M. L. White. He was Street Commissioner of Plattsmouth during 1857, and also served the city as Councilman during 1871 and 1872. Mr. Buttery was married at Plattsmouth, May 5, 1858, to Margaret E. Jacobs, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children—John, Marquis E., Frank and Adelaide E.


Ross Eng. Co. N.Y.

Samuel Chapman

FRANK CARRUTH, photographer and jeweler, was born in La Porte, Ind., April 27, 1844. Removing to San Francisco, Cal., some years later, he learned photography, with Bradley & Rulofson, serving some three years at this business, after which he returned to the East and conducted a photograph gallery at Chicago, Ill., for a short time. In 1867, he went to Michigan City, Ind., and conducted a gallery there till 1870, during which time he was employed in learning and working at the trade of watchmaker, after which he was employed as a messenger in the American Express Co., till he came to Nebraska in February, 1871. He located in Plattsmouth and engaged in his present business. Both branches of the business, however, have increased largely and he now has the leading trade in his business here. Mr. Carruth was married at Michigan City in 1868, to Phœbe S. Beckner, a native of Indiana. They have two children—Fred and Glenn.

HON. SAMUEL CHAPMAN, attorney at law, Plattsmouth. The subject of this sketch was born in Blairsville, Indiana Co., Penn., October 28, 1839. His father was a farmer of very little means, and, with a family of seven children, among whom Mr. Chapman was one of the youngest, chose the "Far West" as the home in which to rear them, where his boys might have a better chance in life than their father before them. He was a man of great energy and industry; never having had the advantages of a single day's schooling, he had managed to give himself a more than ordinary education, and has mastered all the higher branches of mathematics. In 1843, he settled at Burlington, Iowa, in the (then) Territory of Iowa, and there Mr. Chapman grew to manhood on his father's farm. In April, 1861, Mr. Chapman was a student in Yellow Spring College, in Des Moines County, and was one of the first boys in Iowa to enlist, when Sumter was fired upon, his date of enlistment being April 18, 1861, in the First Iowa Infantry (three months' volunteers). After his term of enlistment in this famous regiment had expired, he again enlisted in the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and served his full term of three years, participating in all the engagements in which that regiment met the enemy during its existence, and upon being mustered out of the service, in November, 1864, Mr. Chapman immediately came to Nebraska, landing in Plattsmouth on the 1st day of January, 1865. Here he read law with Hon. I. M. Marquett; was admitted to the bar during the year 1867, and commenced law practice with the Hon. Samuel Maxwell (now a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State) during that year. Here Mr. Chapman has worked hard, and during the fifteen years of his active law practice has built for himself an enviable reputation as a sound lawyer and successful practitioner. Mr. Chapman has twice represented his District (the Fourth Senatorial) in the State Senate, during both of which terms he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

DR. A. L. CHILD was born at Rochester, Vt., in August, 1810. Was largely self-taught, but graduated from the Randolph, Vt., Grammar School in 1830; emigrated to the West in 1833; studied medicine at Cincinnati, Ohio, and there attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, and subsequently attended a course of lectures in Western Eclectic College, also in Cincinnati. Practiced medicine for some six years, and then accepted and held the office of Superintendent of Common Schools of Portsmouth, Ohio, for five years. In 1850, he was appointed Principal of the Walnut Hills High School, near Cincinnati; left the school after three years' service, and traveled for some four years. He moved to Cass County, Neb., in April, 1857; went to farming on Cedar Creek, and worked at it till the fall of 1869, when, being elected Probate or County Judge, he moved into Plattsmouth, where he has resided since his term of office expired. Dr. Child commenced meteorological observations and records in Nebraska in 1857, and began reporting to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington in 1861. With other Smithsonian reporters, his services were transferred to the United States Signal Office in April of 1878, at which time the signal office established a river observing station at Plattsmouth, which was also placed in charge of the Doctor. Both the Meteorological and River Observations and Reports have been continued (omitting a few of the meteorological instruments for a year past) up to the present time, February, 1882. He has written and published much on meteorological subjects, and in 1876 he wrote and published a "Centennial History" of Cass County and Plattsmouth City, Neb.

CHITTENDEN BROTHERS, dealers in groceries, provisions, fruits, etc., Plattsmouth. This firm is composed of Charles F. and William R. Chittenden. They were formerly engaged at Indianola, Warren Co., Iowa, in running an omnibus line, known as the Chittenden Brothers' Transfer Company, carrying on the business together for some six years. They came to Plattsmouth, Neb., in October, 1880, and commenced present business with a stock of some $1,200, which has since been increased to $2,500.

DR. G. W. CLUTTER, dentist, Plattsmouth, was born in Virginia in 1818, and removed to Iowa with his widowed mother in 1856. In 1863, enlisted in Fourth Iowa Cavalry, serving till August, 1865. Commenced the study of dentistry the winter of that year with Dr. Norris, at Fairfield, Iowa. Practiced his profession at Washington and Fairfield, Iowa, over twelve years; came to Nebraska in the fall of 1878, located at Plattsmouth, and has been engaged in the practice of dentistry ever since. Is a prominent member of the Nebraska State Dental Association.

SHADRACH COLE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, March 14, 1819. He resided with his parents during his youth, assisting his father on the farm, and also taught school for several years. He was married in Pickaway County, Ohio, November 29, 1846, to Nancy Killer, of that county. He came to Nebraska June 7, 1857, residing near the city of Plattsmouth for some months, locating on his present farm in Plattsmouth Precinct in the following spring, since which time he has been engaged in conducting the same, and also in raising stock, etc. He owns some 640 acres of land in Plattsmouth Precinct. Mr. Cole was President of the Precinct Board of Education for several years, and was Assessor of the precinct for a year. He was ordained a clergyman of the United Brethren Church some seventeen years ago, and has been actively identified with the church since. He was a delegate to the General Conference of his church in 1881. His wife died at his present residence January 12, 1882, leaving eight children—Zerah W., Mary E., Alice A., Shadrach O., Ida A., Alva R., Stephen B. and Ransom M.

WILLIAM T. COLE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Shelby County, Ohio, November 18, 1838; he removed with his parents in 1845 to Pickaway County, and assisted them in farming until he enlisted in 1862, in Eighty-eighth Ohio Infantry, serving until mustered out July 3, 1865. Returning to Pickaway County he again farmed for two years. Coming to Nebraska in 1867, he located on a farm in Rock Bluff Precinct, and was engaged in conducting the same until 1874, when he removed on to present farm in Plattsmouth Precinct, and has been engaged in conducting it since. He owns 203 acres of land. Mr. Cole was married in Pickaway County, Ohio, September 7, 1865, to Harriet A. Peters, a native of that place. They have two children, Ella E. and Elmer E.

JOHN R. COX, hardware merchant, was born at Cambridge, Md., in 1841; he was employed in hardware business as clerk till he came to Nebraska in 1865, locating in Omaha; he was engaged as Government Claim Agent for three years, and was also Deputy Clerk of Douglas County, Neb., during 1867 and 1868; he then went to Kansas City, Mo., was engaged in grocery business for a year, and afterward conducted a steam-cracker factory for about one year, then was employed as a traveling salesman for a short time. In 1872, he entered the employ of Messrs. Gardner & Co. hardware merchants, and remained with them till he came to Plattsmouth, Neb., in September in 1880, and commenced his present business in the following October.

JOHN C. CUMMINS, of Cummins & Rickey, dealers in lumber, was born at Rushville, Ind., April 5, 1831; removed to Iowa in 1844; was engaged in mercantile business at Knoxville, Iowa, for some four years; then in company with his brother purchased the business which they carried on for some five years. He came to Nebraska in April, 1857, located at Plattsmouth, and entered the dry goods business, in company with his brother, S. H. Cummins, continuing in the business for one year; was then engaged in farming near the city for three years. In 1861, he again clerked in mercantile business for some years, after which he returned to farming. In 1869, he entered into mercantile business at this place in company with R. G. and E. Doom, remaining in the firm till the spring of 1870, when he engaged in agricultural implement business with others, under style of Russell, Cummins & Co., continuing in that firm only six months; he again turned his attention to farming. In the fall of 1878, was elected County Treasurer, and re-elected in fall of 1875, holding the office in all four years, after which he once more devoted his whole attention to farming. March, 1879, he entered into the lumber business in company with J. G. Richey, and they have continued together since. Mr. Cummins was married at Afton, Iowa, in October, 1857, to Salena Colvin, a native of Ohio. They have four children—Charles, Edgar D., Frank L. and Ada May.

MICHAEL M. CURRAN, auction and commission, and proprietor of "Parlor Restaurant," was born in Ireland in 1847; was employed for some years as foreman in a brewery. He came to America in 1872, locating in Cass County, Neb.; was engaged in farming for about four years; came to Plattsmouth in 1875; was engaged in restaurant and carrying on boarding houses here and at Republican Valley, Cass County, for several years. In 1878, he began auction and commission business at this place in company with J. C. Ford; three months later, he purchased his partner's interest, and has continued the business alone since; he opened the Parlor Restaurant in November, 1881. Mr. Curran was elected City and County Constable in 1877–79, and re-elected in 1881.

O. H. DOGGE, M. D., was born in Germany in 1841. He was educated in medicine in that country, graduating in 1868. He served as a physican and surgeon in the "Danish war" of 1864, the "Austrian war" of 1866, and the "Franco-German war" of 1870 and 1871, and also practiced at his profession generally. He came to America in 1871, resided at Milwaukee, Wis., and was engaged in the practice of medicine there and at Maryville, Wis., until he came to Plattsmouth, Neb., in May, 1881, and has been engaged in practicing since, and also carries on a drug business.

ROBERT DONNELLY, blacksmith and horseshoeing shop, was born in Ireland in 1849; he came to America in 1854, and resided with his parents at Weathersfield, Henry Co., Ill.; he learned the trade of blacksmith at that place, serving an apprenticeship of some three years, after which he was employed as a journeyman until he came to Plattsmouth, Neb., in March, 1870. Shortly after his arrival here, Mr. Donnelly, in company with C. J. Hoffman, purchased the blacksmith business of C. E. Forgy; they carried on the shops together for some four years, since which time Mr. Donnelly has been engaged in business alone. He also conducted a wagon shop in connection with present business for some six years, but now leases that branch. Mr. Donnelly has had sixteen years' practical experience as a blacksmith. In 1879, he built a large brick shop, and since then his trade has more than doubled.

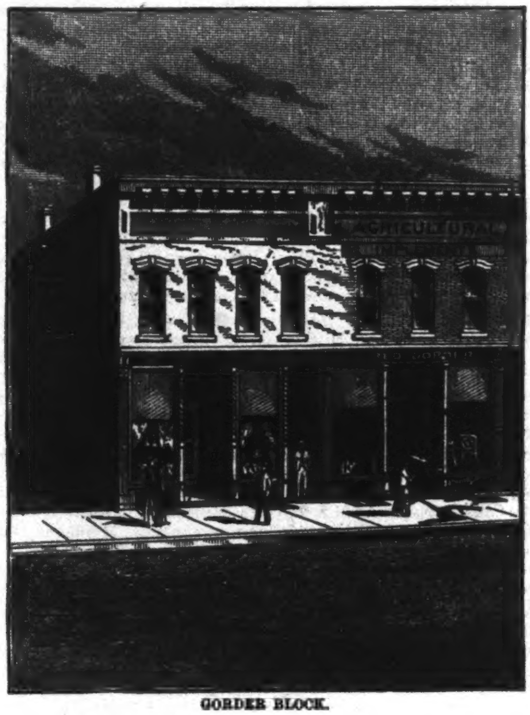
E. G. DOVEY & SONS, general merchandise. Edward G. Dovey, the founder of the firm, came to Nebraska, in 1862, located in Plattsmouth, and purchased the general merchandise business of Davis & Argyle, in company with Henry Amison. The latter retired in 1868, and Mr. Dovey conducted the business alone for some two years; about 1875, he admitted his son George E., as partner in the concern. Mr. Dovey, Sr., also carried on a pork-packing establishment in connection with his mercantile business. He was County Commissioner for two years, and also served the city as Councilman during 1876, and was for some years Vice President of First National Bank here. He died in July, 1881, leaving three sons, George E., Oliver C. and Horatio; the two former now conduct the business; the pork-packing establishment is doing well and the mercantile business has increased largely in the past four years.

DANIEL S. DRAPER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in town of Floyd, Oneida Co., N. Y., February 4, 1836. He resided on a farm with his parents, and assisted them in conducting the same until twenty-eight years of age, when he took a farm, and carried it on on his own account for some seven years. He came to Nebraska in 1871, and located on present farm in Plattsmouth Precinct, and has been engaged in conducting same and raising stock since. He owns 280 acres of land. Mr. Draper was for many years Justice of the Peace, holding office until January 1, 1882, and was elected Assessor of the precinct for the years 1581 and 1882. He is a strong Democrat; he was married at Oneida County, N. Y., April 5, 1865, to Rosanna N. Carpenter, a native of that place. They have eight children—Jennie E., Minnie S., Daniel D., Florence J., Irene R., Jessie S., Horatio Tilden and Ada Estella.

WELLINGTON W. DRUMMOND, Superintendent of City Schools and Principal of High School, was born in England May 11, 1847; was educated at Rugby School and Oxford College, graduating at the latter in 1869; came to America in 1870; was engaged in traveling for two years, coming to Nebraska in spring of 1872, and locating at Lincoln, Neb., removing shortly afterward to Omaha; was not actively engaged in business till fifteen months later, when he engaged in teaching schools in Cass County till March, 1876; was then elected Principal of Schools at Plattsmouth, filling the position up to August, 1878; then at Fremont, Neb., as City Superintendent of Schools and Principal of High Schools for three years. Returning to Plattsmouth, he entered upon present duties September 5, 1881.

JAMES C. EIKENBARY, of Jones & Eikenbary, Bonner Livery and Sale Stables, was born in Des Moines County, Iowa, in 1849, and came to Nebraska in 1856, locating with parents in Cass County. He resided with his father until 1869, then farmed on his own account for some six years, after which he had charge of the Cass County Poor Farm for over five years. July 2, 1881, he joined W. D. Jones in this business. They have fine, large brick stables, and a good established business. Mr. Eikenbary was married, in Cass County, Neb., September 8, 1869, to Dora Roberts, a native of Kentucky. They have five children—Henry E., May, Ella, Elizabeth and William C.

GEORGE W. FAIRFIELD, civil engineer and surveyor, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., May 1, 1825; when quite young, removed with his parents to Ohio, thence to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he was educated at Methodist Male and Female College as a civil engineer and surveyor, graduating in June, 1848. Was then for one year in the employ of John M. Wilt, surveyor of Allen County, Ind. In 1850, was appointed surveyor of the county, and held the office two years, subsequently in the employ of the Toledo, Ft. W. & W. Ry. Co. as civil engineer and surveyor for a year; then with C. & Ft. W. Ry. Co. as division engineer for two years. He came to Nebraska September 23, 1856, in the employ of C., B. & Q. Ry. Co., as civil engineer, remaining with them some five months in Iowa and Nebraska, making preliminary surveys across the country, after which he purchased and entered a claim of 120 acres of land adjoining the city of Plattsmouth, residing on it until he removed into the city in 1859. Mr. Fairfield has followed the practice of his profession in this State for the past twenty-six years. He was elected Surveyor of Cass County in 1864, and held the office until 1871; was again elected in 1879, and has held the position since. He has been engineer of the city of Plattsmouth since its incorporation, also held the position of Deputy Clerk of District Court, for six months of 1865; in the fall of that year, was appointed Deputy Sheriff, under A. B. Taylor, Sheriff of Cass County, filling the office one term; was elected Coroner in 1866, holding office two years. In 1867, was appointed United States Gauger of First District of Nebraska, resigning one year later. He has also, at various times, served as Councilman, Assessor, etc. In the spring of 1881, was appointed Deputy United States Surveyor, and still holds the office. Mr. F. was married, at Fort Wayne, Ind., September 29, 1854, to Sarah J. McMaken, daughter of Joseph H. McMaken, who presided as Judge of Third Judicial District of Indiana for thirty years. They have four children—Joseph H., Belle, Mac and Susan.

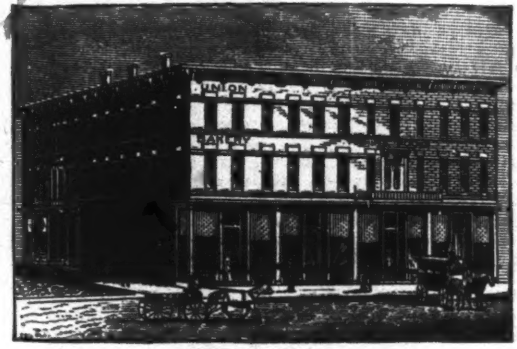


GORDER BLOCK.

FREDERICK GORDER, dealer in wagons, agricultural implements, etc., was born in Germany, April 28, 1838. Came to America in 1853; resided in Jefferson County, Wis., and was engaged in farming until he came to Nebraska, in 1868, locating in Cass County; he was engaged in farming until he came to Plattsmouth, in 1873. Mr. Gorder was for some time engaged in managing the affairs of the Plattsmouth Grain and Stock Company, and began his present business in 1877. He also deals quite largely in coal. He was elected a member of the City Council in the spring of 1880, and President of the Council in the spring of 1881. Mr. Gorder was married, in Jefferson County, Wis., February 14, 1862, to Charlotte Wehrbein, a native of Germany. They have seven children—Emma, Frederick H., Annie, August, Louisa, William and John.

JACOB GRASSMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Germhny October 28, 1830. At the age of nine years, he emigrated with his parents to Pike County, Ohio, and resided on a farm there until he came to Nebraska, in 1865. He located on the present farm in Plattsmouth Precinct. Has been engaged in conducting the same, and also in raising stock, since. He owns 173 acres of land. Mr. G. was married, in Pike County, Ohio, June 17, 1857, to Kate Laub, a native of Germany. They have five children—Caroline, Michael, a bookbinder by trade, and is in Omaha, Neb., Charles, Wesley and Edward.

EDWIN S. GRENSEL, foreman of machine shops B. & M. R. R. Co., was born at Detroit, Mich., August 22, 1845. Learned the trade of machinist in the shops of C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., at Aurora, Ill., serving an apprenticeship of four years. In 1864, he went to Burlington, Iowa, and was employed in the machine shops of the B. & M. R. R. Co. for twelve years. In 1867, he came to Plattsmouth, Neb., engaging in his present capacity. He was married, at Dallas City, Ill., October 13, 1869, to Laura H. Bailey, a native of Wellsville, Ohio, and has three children—Carrie L., Lilly and Edwin M.



GUTHMANN BLOCK.

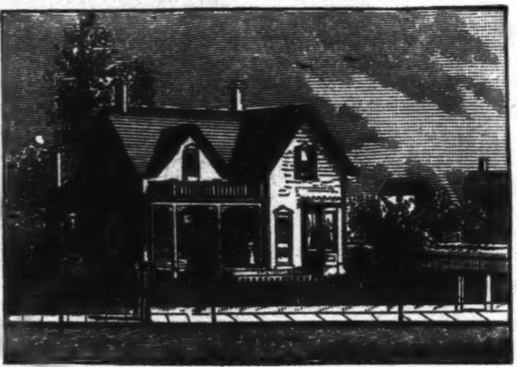
FRANZ FRIEDRICH GUTHMANN, of F. F. Guthmann & Brothers, bakery, confectionery and grocery, was born in Germany October 7, 1849. Grozherzothum Baden; came to America in 1867, and located in Plattsmouth, Neb., but only remained some six months, going to Montana, where he was engaged in mining for over a year; returning to Plattsmouth, he managed his brother's farm a year, after which he went to California, remaining there some two years, employed in a bakery; then in the same capacity in St. Joe, Mo., for six months, and at Plattsmouth for ten months. In 1873, he opened a bakery at Lincoln, Neb., and carried it on for about one year; then in the same business at Seward, Neb., for some years. In 1880, he opened a bakery in Denver, Colo., but only carried it on for a few months, returning to Plattsmouth in July of the same year. He, in company with his brother, Oswald Guthmann, built the hotel known as the Perkins House, and in May, 1881, they entered into present business. Mr. Guthmann was married, at Lincoln, Neb., in April, 1874, to Sophia Finke, a native of Germany. They have two children—Kate and Lydia.

OSWALD GUTHMANN, of the firm of F. F. Guthmann & Brother, was born in Germany, Grozherzothum, Baden, August 4, 1854, and came to this country in the fall of 1871; he then worked in the bakery and grocery for his brother, F. R. Guthmann, until 1873; he then engaged in a saloon business with a partner, but only remained about two months in that business; he then sold out and moved back to his old place to work, in 1876. In the spring, he engaged in the bakery business, and kept the business till 1879, then sold out. He was out of business a trifle over a year, and then he went in company with his brother, Franz Friedrich Guthmann, and built the hotel called the Perkins House, and started in business in May, 1881. Oswald Guthmann was married, 1877, at Plattsmouth, Neb., to Elizabeth Ripple, born in Plattsmouth, Neb. They have two children—Maria and Conrad.

FRANCIS R. GUTHMANN, retired merchant, was born in Germany, in 1841, and came to America in 1857. He learned the trade of baker at St. Joe, Mo., and was employed at it some four years; then at Denver, Colo., in same capacity, for ten months, afterward in Montana, where he was engaged carrying on a boarding-house and bakery until July, 1868, when he came to Nebraska, settling in Plattsmouth, where he had, in December, 1864, purchased some property and erected a stone building on it. He was not actively engaged in business until September, 1869, when he opened a bakery and restaurant. In 1871, he added a grocery stock, continuing the business until 1874, when he sold out. Mr. Guthmann also carried on a billiard hall and saloon in connection with his other interests, from 1870 until May, 1881, and was also engaged in pork packing from 1869 to 1874. He was a member of the City Council during 1877 and 1878. Mr. Guthmann was married, at Plattsmouth, January 10, 1878, to Annie M. Pankratz, a native of Wisconsin. They have two children—Nellie J. and Charles F. M.

WILLIAM GUTHMANN, of Guthmann & Rauer, manufacturers of brick, Plattsmouth, was born in Germany in 1839; was engaged in farming, with his parents, until he came to America, in 1865. He was then employed upon steamers, running between St. Joe and Omaha, for about seven months, at the conclusion of which period he went to Montana and became engaged in mining, remaining there three years. He came to Nebraska in 1869, locating in Cass County, and engaged in farming until 1878, when he removed to Plattsmouth, and was employed in saloon and billiard hall, with his brother, until July, 1881. On June 26, 1881, he purchased the interest of G. Howard, in brick-yard of Howard & Rauer. The firm manufacture 600,000 brick per annum. Mr. Guthmann was married in Germany, in 1864, to Elizabeth Jokim, a native of that country, and has now six children—Caroline, Mary, Annie, William, Jr., Louisa and Edward.

MICHAEL A. HARTIGAN, attorney at law, Plattsmouth, was born in Luzerne County, Penn., July 12, 1849; was educated at St. Joseph's College, Penn. Graduated in 1867, intending to pursue the Catholic ministry. He, however, went to Owego, N. Y., and read law with Judge J. E. Parker, of the Supreme Court of New York, till the end of 1869, and in July, 1870, was admitted to the bar at Kansas City, Mo., but on account of ill health did not practice for some two years. He began the practice of his profession at Big Rapids, Mich., in 1872, continuing there for two years; afterward at Reed City, Mich., till he came to Plattsmouth, Neb., October 20, 1879, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law at this place.



RESIDENCE OF J. S. HARTMAN.

J. S. HARTMAN, contractor, builder and manufacturer of brick, Plattsmouth, was born in York County, Penn., in 1845. Resided on farm with parents until twenty years of age. He enlisted in the spring of 1865 in One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Infantry, and served three months, after which he learned the trade of brick-mason, at Galion, Ohio, serving as an apprentice some three years. He then went to Sedalia, Mo., and was employed in a wagon-shop for a year. Mr. Hartman came to Nebraska, in 1871, located in Omaha, and was employed as a brick-mason until he came to Plattsmouth in 1872. He then worked as a carpenter for two years. In 1874, he began business as a contractor and builder, and in 1879 he opened a brick-yard. Manufactures about 550,000 bricks per annum, and gives employment to twenty-two men. Mr. Hartman was elected Alderman of Second Ward in spring of 1881. He was married at Plattsmouth, Neb., in October, 1874, to Susan Cook, a native of Nebraska. They have three children—Lilly, Etta and Mamie.

DAVID HAWKSWORTH, Master Mechanic of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, Plattsmouth, was born in England in 1831; was employed there in the machine department of the Manchester Southern & Liverpool Railroad Company and other companies. He came to America in 1849, residing at Burlington, Iowa. He was engaged as Engineer, on Mississippi River ferry boats, several months; then in the machine-shops of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, located at Toledo, Ohio, for a few months; afterward ran an engine in a saw-mill for a short time; returning to Burlington, Iowa, was employed in machine-shops for three years. In the spring of 1854, was employed by the Omaha Town Site Company as engineer on ferry boat between Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, until July of that year. He was then employed as engineer and machinist on railroads and in conducting a saw-mill until the fall of 1859, when he entered the employ of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company as machinist, at Burlington, Iowa. He remained in that capacity until June, 1862, when he enlisted in the United States Navy, and was appointed Second Assistant Engineer on the United States gun-boat, "Indianola," serving until captured below Vicksburg, in February, 1863. He was detained as a prisoner three months, then released, and shortly afterward was appointed Second Assistant Engineer on the United States gun-boat, "Marmora," serving until mustered out in July, 1864. He then again entered the machine-shops of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, at Burlington, Iowa. Was appointed general foreman of the shops in 1868, holding the position until he came to Plattsmouth, Neb., in September, 1875, since which time he has held the position of Master Mechanic of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Nebraska. Mr. Hawksworth was married, at Burlington, Iowa, in 1863, to Kate Schaffer, a native of Germany. They have five children—Frank, Mary, Joseph, David, Jr., and one infant son.

HANSEN & CHASSOT, groceries, provisions and commission, also insurance agents. P. J. Hansen, of this firm, was born in Germany in 1840. He was employed in mercantile business from 1855 to 1861; then in the employ of the Judiciary Government of Germany as Secretary until 1876. In October of that year, he came to America and located at Plattsmouth, Neb., was employed as clerk in mercantile business until January 1, 1881, when, in company with Mr. Chassot, he purchased the grocery stock of F. Herrmann, and commenced his present business. He is also a Notary Public, having been appointed November 1, 1881. C. E. Chassot, the junior member of the firm, was born in Germany in 1846. Came to America in 1868, and was engaged in farming in the States of Iowa and Michigan for some years. He came to Plattsmouth, Neb., in 1874, and was in the employ of the B. & M. R. R. Co., until he entered into partnership with Mr. Hansen in this business. The firm are agents for several insurance companies, including that of the Western Horse and Cattle Insurance Company, Omaha, Neb., and are also agents for two European steamship companies.

HARRIS & UNRUH, furniture and undertakers. Charles L. Harris, of this firm, was born in West Virginia in 1833. He learned the trade of carpenter and builder at Rochester, N. Y., serving as an apprentice some two years; was then employed at it in various places in the State of Michigan. In 1861, he enlisted in Grady's Sharpshooters attached to the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served three years; after which he was employed at his trade and engaged in contracting for building works in Michigan until 1867, when he began business at Richmond, Mich., as an undertaker and dealer in furniture, remaining there until the spring of 1879, when he removed to Galion, Mich., and continued the same business there for two years. He came to Plattsmouth, Neb., in August, 1881, and commenced his present business in company with John Unruh, who has had considerable experience as a practical cabinet-maker.

FREDERICK HERRMANN, dry goods, etc., was born in Watertown, Wis., in 1856. He was employed as clerk in mercantile business there for three and one-half years. In 1874, he went to San Francisco, Cal., and was engaged in the same capacity for two years; returning to Watertown, Wis., in 1876, he was again employed as clerk in the mercantile business till he came to Plattsmouth, Neb., in 1877, remaining only a short time. He was then employed in conducting the branch store of Messrs. Schnasse & Gramberg, at Rapid City, Dak., for six months. Returning to Plattsmouth January 1, 1878, he, in company with F. J. Maldaner, purchased the general merchandise of Schnasse & Gramberg, at Plattsmouth, and they conducted the business together till in 1880, when Mr. Herrmann purchased his partner's interest in the concern; one year later, he sold out his stock of groceries, crockery, etc., and now confines himself to dry goods, gentlemen's furnishings, etc.

CHRISTIAN G. HEROLD, dealer in clothing, hats, caps, etc., Plattsmouth, was born in Germany, in 1833. He served two years at the trade of locksmith and machinist; was then employed in "Needle Gun" factory, under his uncle, for about a year; came to America in 1849, resided at Peru, Ill., and was employed in a carriage factory for two years; then at Iowa City, Iowa, as clerk in a mercantile business, till the fall of 1854, when he was sent by his employers to open a branch business at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he remained, managing the business for some two years. In 1856, he commenced mercantile business on his own account, at Glenwood, Iowa, in company with A. Lesard, they opened a branch business at Plattsmouth, Neb. in the fall of that year, and ran both stores till some time in 1858, when the firm dissolved and the Glenwood business was closed out. Mr. Herold then ran the business at Plattsmouth alone till 1861, when he was joined by his brother William. This firm dissolved in 1864, since which time C. G. Herold has carried on the business alone. He was married at St. Joe, Mo., in 1865, to Elizabeth Balsingar, a native of Switzerland. They have three children—Charles, Edward and Ernest.

WILLIAM HEROLD, dry goods, groceries, etc., Plattsmouth, was born in Germany in 1831; was employed as butcher there for several years. Came to America in 1849, residing in Peru, Ill.; was engaged as a butcher till 1851, when he went to California, and was employed in the butchering business for several years. He came to Nebraska in 1855, located at Plattsmouth, and during that year and 1856, was engaged in trading with the Indians at Louisville, Neb.; then carried on a general merchandise business at Glenwood, Iowa, for two years, in company with his brother, Christian G. Herold. Returning to Plattsmouth, he engaged in farming, for a year or so, and in 1860, entered into mercantile business and has been engaged in it since. He was married in Plattsmouth, in 1858, to Elizabeth O'Neil, oldest daughter of James O'Neil, one of the earliest settlers in this part of the State. They have four children—James, Emma, Henry and Dora.

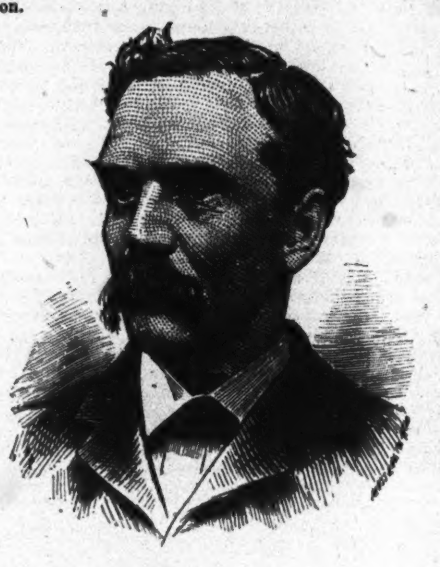
NICHOLAS HOLMES, farmer, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Germany, in 1831, and was employed in farming for some years. He came to America in 1855, and was for two years employed as a laborer in Ozaukee County, Wis. In 1857, he came to Nebraska, and pre-empted 160 acres in Weeping Water, Cass Co., on which he resided for six years, after which he moved on to his present premises in Plattsmouth Precinct. He is a very large farmer and stock-raiser, and owns some 640 acres of land. Mr. H. was married in Plattsmouth, in the fall of 1860, to Miss Henrietta Obernotte; they have seven children—Mary, Nicholas, Peter, Lena, Rose, George and Joseph.

HENRY HOWLAND, carriage and wagon maker, Plattsmouth, was born in Montgomery County, Penn., in August, 1826. He learned the trade of wagon-maker with his father; subsequently he went to Philadelphia, Penn., where he was for six years employed in distillery, until January 4, 1854, when he came West, into Mills County, Iowa, and was employed at his trade there for some three years. Coming to Nebraska in May, 1857, he located in Plattsmouth and engaged in his present business, and has carried it on since; he has also been engaged in introducing an oscillating coupling, his own patent, for buggies and spring wagons. He owns 150 acres of land north of Plattsmouth, which he pre-empted April 1, 1861, and resides on the same. He was married, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, May, 1857, to Catharine Kuntz, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children—Jasper N., Frederick G., William I. and Annie Belle.

REUBEN W. HYERS, Sheriff of Cass County, Plattsmouth, was born at West Point, Iowa, September 17, 1843; removed with parents, when quite young, to Pekin, Tazewell Co., Ill., and resided on a farm till 1862, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Infantry, serving some three years. He was taken prisoner June 10, 1864, on the Struges raid in Northern Mississippi, being confined in Andersonville Prison till the close of the war, in all some ten months. After the war, he returned to Tazewell County, Ill., and was engaged in farming till he came to Nebraska in 1870. He located in Cass County, and was engaged in farming for some seven years. Mr. Hyers was elected Sheriff of Cass County, in the fall of 1877, he came to Plattsmouth in January, 1878, and entered upon the duties of his office; was re-elected in 1879, and again elected in 1881, term of office two years. He was married in Tazewell County, Ill., March 13, 1867, to Martha King, a native of Jerseyville, Ill. They have four children—Alberta, Wilbur, Gustave and Rosa.

NELSON JEAN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Owen County, Ind., in 1820. He resided on a farm with his parents until eighteen years of age, when he learned the trade of cabinet-maker, serving an apprenticeship of three years, after which he was employed at it as a journeyman, and also did considerable job work in that line and carpentering. He came to Nebraska in August, 1856; located on his present farm in Plattsmouth Precinct, and has been engaged in conducting the same since. He owns 175 acres of land and does considerable in raising and feeding stock. Mr. Jean was married in Greene County, Ind., August 4, 1844, to Mary J. Goldy, a native of Palestine, Lawrence Co., Ind.; they have five children—Harriet J., Sarah, Mary, Charles L. and Alice.

JOSEPH W. JOHNSON, ex-Sheriff of Cass County, was born in Leesburg, Highland County, January 19, 1835. He learned the trade of blacksmith there, serving as an apprentice three years, and was then employed at it till he came to Nebraska in 1857, and took up a land claim of 160 acres at Cedar Creek, Cass County, and was employed some three months in clearing; then went to Mills County, Iowa, and conducted a saw-mill in company with Clark Bros. till the spring of 1878; then for a year engaged in general trading through Kansas and Indian Territory. His next trip was to Pike's Peak, Colo. Taking a saw-mill with him, he erected it near Canon City, but ran it only a short time, there being no market for his lumber. Returning to Plattsmouth, he enlisted early in the spring of 1861, and was mustered into Company A, First Nebraska Infantry, and served till August, 1864, and when mustered out held the rank of First Sergeant of the company. In the spring of 1865, he opened a blacksmith shop at Plattsmouth in company with C. E. Forgy. In the spring following, he purchased the interest of his partner and conducted the business alone till the autumn of 1867. He was elected Sheriff of Cass County about this time, and entered upon the duties of his office in November of the same year; was re-elected in 1869, and again elected in 1871, holding the office in all six years. Since the latter part of 1873, he has been engaged in farming and dealing in real estate. He was elected Marshal of the city of Plattsmouth in 1867, and held the office one term. Was Deputy Treasurer of Cass County and Tax Collector during 1874, Mayor of Plattsmouth during 1877 to 1880, and was elected President of the Board of Directors of Plattsmouth in January, 1882. He was married in Plattsmouth, in the spring of 1865, to Mary Henton, an early resident of the place. They have five children—John J., James E., Mary A., Frank and Algernon.



J. W. Jennings.

JOHN W. JENNINGS, County Clerk, Plattsmouth, was born in New Jersey, 1839; when quite young, he removed with his parents to Schuylkill County, Penn. In 1855, he came to Nebraska; located at Omaha; was engaged in real estate business for some two years. Removing to Bellevue, Neb., in 1857, he engaged in the lumber business, continuing in it till 1861, when he enlisted in the Second Iowa Cavalry, serving till October, 1865; when he mustered out, he held the rank of Adjutant of the regiment, having been promoted through the various grades in regular order. Mr. Jennings was then engaged in mercantile business at Factoryville, Cass Co., Neb., till 1869; from then till 1872 he was employed as a miller in flour-mill, afterward in various capacities till he came to Plattsmouth; in 1875, was appointed Deputy County Clerk and occupied the position up to January 5, 1882, when he resigned to enter upon his duties as County Clerk, having been elected to that office November 8, 1881.

OSCAR F. JOHNSON, druggist, was born in Jamestown, N. Y., July 4, 1824. When twelve years of age, he began to learn this business. Removing to Buffalo at an early age, he was for some years employed in the mercantile business, and during that period he studied and perfected himself in this business, after which he followed the drug business as a clerk, and was for three years in the business for himself in the State of New York. He came to Nebraska September 10, 1856, and resided in Plattsmouth Precinct on a farm. In 1857, he was appointed Postmaster of Plattsmouth, which position he held for some years, and during that time also carried a stock of drugs, and was for several years engaged in freighting across the plains. He then farmed in Plattsmouth for a few years. In the fall of 1864, he entered into the drug business in company with E. A. Donelan. In April, 1868, he began on his own account, and a year later he was joined by E. B. Lewis, who continued with him for one year, since which time Mr. Johnson has carried on business alone. He carries a stock of about $2,500, and has been engaged in this business, off and on, for about forty years. Mr. Johnson was married in Omaha in 1858, to Letitia Klepser. They have three children—Letitia, Kate and Oscar K.

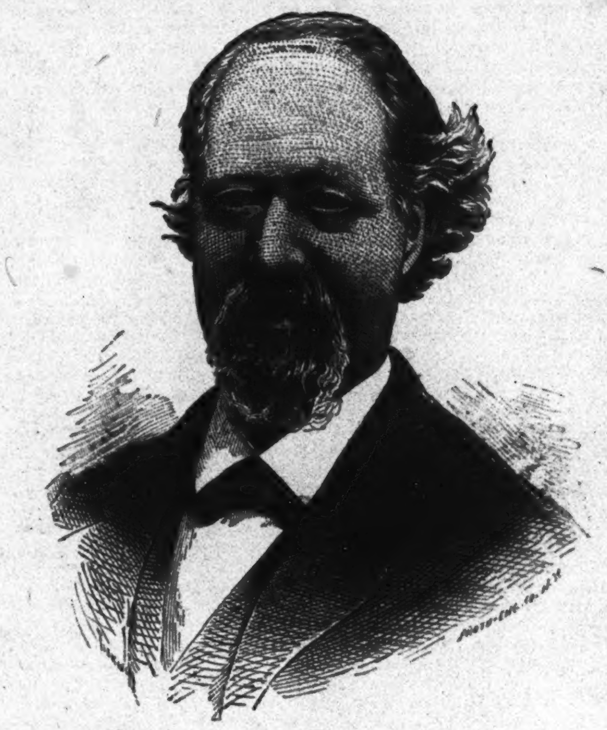
FREDERICK LATHAM, agent for the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, was born in England July 27, 1837. He was educated as a chemist, but did not engage in that profession. Was employed in farming until he came to America in 1864. He then followed farming in Canada, coming to the United States in 1870, being employed in the Engineer Corps of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company, located in Iowa, for several months. Mr. L. came to Plattsmouth, Neb., January 1, 1871; was employed three months in the drug business; was then appointed Cashier of the freight department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company at this place. Four years later, he was also appointed Cashier for the same department of the Burlington & Missouri Railway Company, and during 1881 was also Cashier for the K. C. R. R. Co. at this place, holding all three positions until January 1, 1882, when he was appointed agent for the Burlington & Missouri Railway Company at Plattsmouth. Mr. L. was married at Rice Lake, Can., May 24, 1866, to Elizabeth S. Bird, a native of Canada. They have one daughter—Hattie Gore, born at Osceola, Iowa.

ANSON A. LAVERTY, County Judge, Plattsmouth, was born in Jackson, Mich., in 1833, and educated at Ann Arbor University, Michigan. Afterward he engaged in teaching schools in Eaton County, Michigan, having removed there in 1844; he also farmed some and held the office of Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Highways and Inspector of schools, at various times in that county. In 1867, he went to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and held the office of Justice of the Peace there for six years, and also practiced law in the Justice Courts. He came to Nebraska in April, 1872, located in Cass County; traveled for a short time, in this State and Kansas, and then settled on his farm in Cass County, and was engaged in conducting it until he came to Plattsmouth, and entered upon his duties as Judge of Cass County, January 5, 1882, having been elected in the fall preceding. He held the office of Justice of the Peace in this county for some six years or more. He was married in Eaton County, Michigan, in 1852, his wife dying in 1858, leaving two children—Alexander and Alvin. He was married a second time at Eaton County, Michigan, to Mary McClintic, a native of Ohio. They have six children—J., Guy, Jessie, Richard, Clyde and Cora. Mr. Laverty's family still reside on the farm.

FREDERICK D. LEHNHOFF, of Lehnhoff & Speck, manufacturers of brick, was born in Germany in 1831; came to America in 1847, and resided on a farm with his parents, in Jefferson County, Wis., until he came to Nebraska in 1859; located in Cass County. He was engaged in farming up to the spring of 1864, when he came to Plattsmouth; was engaged in conducting a saloon for seventeen years; in connection with this he was also engaged in general merchandise business from 1869 to 1874, and also carried on a wood yard from 1869 to 1878. He has been engaged in the manufacture of brick since 1874. He associated himself with Claus Speck in present brick yard, at 9 and 10 Washington avenue, in 1880. In the spring of 1881, they manufactured about 700,000 brick. He served this city as a Councilman in 1865. Mr. Lehnhoff was married in Cass County, Neb., in 1862, to Kate Reichert, an early settler in the State. They have four children—Matilda, George D., Frederick and Henry.

EUGENE B. LEWIS, of Bennett & Lewis, dealers in groceries, fruits, etc., was born in Kalamazoo County, Mich., in July, 1851; came to Nebraska in 1863, located at Plattsmouth, and two years later was employed in learning telegraphy, being engaged at it altogether some four years. He was then in the employ of the United States Mail Service for ten years, two years of which were spent on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, and eight years on the Union Pacific Railroad. In June, 1880, he entered into present business in company with J. D. Bennett. Mr. Lewis was married at La Porte, Ind., September 22, 1880, to Miss D. Searles, of that place.

ROBERT RAMSAY LIVINGSTON, physician and surgeon, was born at Montreal, Canada East, August 10, 1827, and received his early education at the Royal Grammar School, under Alexander Skakel, LL. D., and graduated in medicine at Magill College in 1849, after which he attended lectures at College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. Subsequently he became interested in copper mines and went to Lake Superior. In 1859, the Doctor came to Plattsmouth, and at once began the practice of his profession. In 1861, he had charge of the *Platte Valley Herald*, during the absence of the proprietor. While editing this journal, the war of the rebellion broke out, and Dr. Livingston took a prominent and active part in sustaining the Union. The same day on which the news of the firing on the Star of the West arrived at Plattsmouth, he stopped his press, then working off the weekly issue, and had a large number of posters printed calling on all the loyal men of Cass County to meet in the hall over the printing office. That night he organized a full company of infantry and headed the list of enrolled privates with his own name, but was immediately and unanimously elected Captain. This occurred prior to any call for troops, and he maintained that company until the 11th day of June of the same year, when it was mustered in as Company A of the First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, and to him is due the credit of having raised and organized the first military company in the Territory for the suppression of the rebellion. In December of 1861, he was promoted Major, in June, 1862, to Lieutenant Colonel and to Colonel in the fall of the same year. The regiment served principally in the South, participating in the engagements of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth and many others. In the summer of 1863, the subject of our sketch was appointed commanding officer of the post at St. Louis, Mo., and a few months later commanding officer of the District of St. Louis. He also served with distinction in Arkansas, and for his services in that State, the Arkansas Legislature passed a joint resolution of thanks. In 1863, the First Nebraska Infantry re-enlisted as veterans, and were changed to cavalry, and while on veteran furlough in 1864, were assigned to duty in Nebraska in the war with the hostile Sioux. Here also he, by untiring energy, soon rid the Territory of these savage bands. In the spring of 1865, he was promoted to Brevet Brigadier General, and mustered out in July of the same year, after which he returned to the practice of his profession at Plattsmouth. The Doctor was appointed Surveyor General for Nebraska and Iowa in the spring of 1868, and held the office for two years. About this time he became interested in the building of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Nebraska, and was appointed Chief Surgeon of the road in 1869, and is the present incumbent. He was instrumental in organizing the Nebraska State Medical Society; was elected President of the same, and filled that office one year; was subsequently elected Corresponding Secretary, and filled that position for a number of years; is President of the Faculty of the Omaha Medical College and Lecturer on principles and practice of surgery for that institution. The Doctor was for several years Mayor of Plattsmouth. He is a leading member of the Masonic order; was Master of Plattsmouth Lodge, No. 6, for four years, High Priest of Nebraska Chapter, R. A. M., for three years, and Grand High Priest of the R. A. M. of the State of Nebraska for eighteen months; has also been Eminent Commander of Mount Zion Commandery, No. 5, K. T., since its organization in 1873, and is a member of the Board of Fish Commissioners for the State of Nebraska.



Robt. R. Livingston, M.D.

REV. P. LYNCH, of St. John's Catholic Church, was born in Ireland and educated at All Hallow's College, Dublin, Ireland, graduating in 1873; was consecrated by Bishop Whelan. He came to America in

1873, and was Assistant Priest at St. Philomena Cathedral, Omaha, Neb., for eighteen months; then Assistant Priest at St. John's Catholic Church, Columbus, Neb., for six months; afterward in charge of Catholic Mission at North Platte, Neb., until he came to Plattsmouth in 1880.

PATRICK McCALLAN, Foreman of boiler shops of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, Plattsmouth, was born in Ireland, in April, 1840, coming to America with parents in the same year; resided on a farm in Des Moines County, Iowa, for some years. He learned the trade of boiler maker at Burlington, Iowa, serving as an apprentice some three years; then employed as a journeyman for three years. In 1865, he entered the employ of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, at that place as a boiler maker, and was employed in that capacity until he came to Plattsmouth, Neb., in September, 1875, entered upon his present duties. He was elected to represent the Fourth Ward in the City Council in 1878, and re-elected in 1880. Mr. McCallan was married at Burlington, Iowa, in April, 1874, to Catherine Ward, a native of Ireland. They have two children, Daniel and Catherine.

DR. JOHN L. McCREA, dentist, was born in Butler, Ohio, in July, 1827. He was engaged in mercantile business at Pella, Iowa, for three years; afterward at Oskaloosa, Iowa, for a few years. He also studied medicine at that place for several years, and afterward dentistry, and began the practice of the latter in 1866, at Oskaloosa, remaining there some two years engaged in that capacity, after which he practiced dentistry at Albia, Iowa, until he came to Plattsmouth, Neb., in March, 1870, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession. He has also practiced medicine (homœopathy) for several years past.

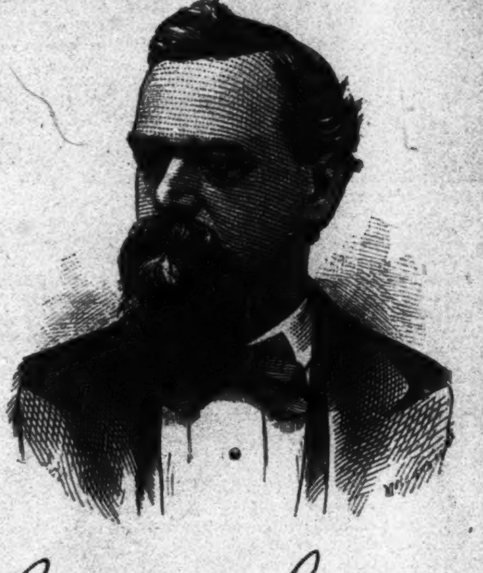
MARSHALL McELWAIN, house and sign painter, Plattsmouth, was born in Portage County, Ohio, August 18, 1835. He learned the trade of painter at fifteen years of age, and was employed at it there some years. He came to Nebraska, April, 1857, located at Plattsmouth, and has been engaged in his present business during his residence in this State. In 1862, he enlisted in the Second Nebraska Cavalry, as Quartermaster Sergeant, serving in that capacity thirteen months. He then re-enlisted in the Nebraska State Militia, as Orderly Sergeant, serving some seven months. Mr. McElwain was Assessor of Plattsmouh City Precinct during 1872-73. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff in 1877-79, and re-appointed in 1882. He was married in Plattsmouth, May 15, 1866, to Sarah E. Harper, a native of Illinois; they have four children—Bertie A., Myron A., Roy L. and Rena J.

ANDREW W. McLAUGHLIN, Cashier of First National Bank, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1833. He was for four years employed as Superintendent of Cambridge Coal Mining Company, in Guernsey County, Ohio; in 1860, he removed to the Pacific slope, remaining there some seven years, during which time he was engaged in mining, freighting, etc., and was also engaged some four years of the time in mercantile business at Centerville, Idaho. Returning to Cambridge, Ohio, he was employed in mercantile business for a year; in 1869, he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa; was employed for some ten months by the St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad, as Chief Clerk in the freight office; afterward in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in the same capacity until he came to Nebraska, in the spring of 1873. He located at Plattsmouth, and was variously engaged until April, 1874, when he was appointed Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank. In the following November, he was appointed Cashier, and has occupied the position since.

WILLIAM NELSON McLENNAN, of the firm of Chapman, McLennan & Beeson, attorneys at law, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, October, 1854. He graduated at Oberlin College, Ohio, in the class of 1879, and came to Nebraska in the same year, locating at Nebraska City, where he was shortly afterward admitted to the bar; was then engaged in the practice of his profession at that place for some months, coming to Plattsmouth in the early part of 1881, and entering into the present firm.

WILLIAM H. MARTIN, farmer and stock-raiser, Plattsmouth, was born in Goochland, Va., October 14, 1824, and resided there until nineteen years of age, when he removed into Giles County, and was engaged in farming for some twenty years. He came to Nebraska in 1865, and located in Plattsmouth, since which time he has been engaged in farming. In March, 1877, he moved on to his present farm, in Plattsmouth Precinct. Mr. Martin cultivates 200 acres of land, and raises considerable live stock. He was married in Monroe County, Va., to Nancy J. Saylor, of that place.

JAMES S. MATHEWS, attorney at law, Notary Public, Plattsmouth, was born in Alleghany County, Md., February 3, 1841; removed with his parents eight years later, to Jefferson County, Iowa, residing on a farm until July 18, 1862, when he enlisted in the Fifth Iowa Infantry; was discharged July 30, 1864; re-enlisted February 2, 1865, in the Second Regiment United States Veteran Volunteers, serving until mustered out, March 5, 1866; subsequently he attended the commercial college of Bryant & Stratton, at Burlington, Iowa, graduating in August, 1866. He then taught school for several months, at Richland, Iowa. Mr. M. came to Nebraska in 1867; homesteaded eighty acres of land in Cass County; he was engaged in farming until 1876, when he came to Plattsmouth, and entered the employ of the Hon. S. M. Chapman, attorney at law, as clerk, remaining in that capacity some five years, during which time he read law, and was admitted to the bar, at Plattsmouth, May 1, 1879, and in August 9, 1881, he opened his present law office; was appointed Notary Public in 1878. Mr. Mathews was married in Cass County, January 1, 1868, to Martha I. Rouse, a native of Illinois. They have five children—Olive, Luella, Susie, Lillie and Ernest.



J W Marshall

JOHN WESLEY MARSHALL, Plattsmouth, was born March 8, 1832, in Hendricks County, Ind.; was the eldest son of Rev. Joshua and Mary Marshall, who were born in North Carolina of Quaker parents, and raised in that church, but for the sin of marrying "out of meeting" they were "disowned," and soon after joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Marshall is now over seventy-four years of age, is hale and vigorous; has been for over fifty years a zealous minister and worker in the church—twenty years in Indiana, and some thirty-three years in Wapello County, Iowa. J. W. Marshall, with his parents, in 1847 emigrated to Iowa, and settled in Wapello County, at a point now known as Kirkville. He was, on the 3d of April, 1851, married to Margaret Maria, daughter of Dr. H. Kirkpatrick; Mrs. Marshall was born in Guernsey County, Ohio. They opened a farm and lived on it until the fall of 1855, when they moved to Mills County, Iowa, then a very wild country. In the spring of 1856, he built a house on his land, which is now the site of the flourishing town of Malvern, and aspires to be the county seat of Mills County. His house was built of hewed cottonwood logs, which he hauled fourteen miles, from a point opposite Rock Bluff, Neb. The winter of 1856-57 was the most severe ever known in this great valley. Snow fell the first week in December three and one-half feet on the level, which, with a crust on the top of it strong enough to bear a man, but not sufficient for beasts, made it impossible to travel with teams only on the very few roads that were kept open at great cost of time and labor. This snow continued all winter, the thermometer ranging much of the time twenty and as low as forty degrees below zero. The deer, of which there were hundreds on the prairies, were driven by the severe storms into the timber for shelter, where, breaking through the crust on the deep snow, they became an easy prey to men and dogs, seventy-six being killed in one week in Cutler's Grove, just above Malvern. Selling his farm to Judge Tubbs, then, as now, one of the most enterprising and best-known business men in the county, he moved to Plattsmouth May 1, 1857, where he has since resided. In the fall of 1857 came the great crash. In a few days' time, men with their pockets full of State and Territorial bank paper found themselves penniless. The banks had all failed. (The United States was not then in the money business.) Cottonwood lumber was the circulating medium. Mr. Marshall was engaged at carpenter work and farming for three years. In 1865, he engaged in general merchandise with one Joseph Harper, a very active, energetic business man. The following year the business was closed out, Mr. Harper going to Colorado. In June, 1861, Mr.

Marshall was appointed Postmaster, and has now served twenty-one years. In the meantime he has filled various important positions; was one of the charter members in the organization of Plattsmouth Lodge, No. 6, A., F. & A. M.; served the lodge as its second Master, and for six years as Treasurer. In the fall of 1862, was commissioned by Gov. Saunders to raise a company of cavalry for the Indian service, the Indians at that time being very hostile on our northwestern frontier. He soon raised a company of one hundred men; was elected Captain, Isaac Wiles, First Lieutenant, and A. Deyo, Second Lieutenant; ordered to Omaha, where, with three other companies, they encamped in the woods in the snow and rain for a week or so, where the men suffered greatly, as they had not yet been supplied with blankets or clothing by the Government. Finally, were regularly mustered in for nine months, as Company H, Second Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, and were quartered in the Territorial capitol building for the winter, there being no session of the Legislature that year. Starting out in April with his company, he made the campaign with Gen. Sully during the summer of 1863, which extended north and west some five hundred or six hundred miles to White Stone Hills near Devil's Lake, where the only battle with the Indians occurred; thence, returning, reached home about the middle of October, and were mustered out in December, 1863. The campaign was a very severe one, not so much on account of the hostile Indians, as because the country was literally parched with the drought and exceeding hot weather, the thermometer indicating for days at a time 108 to as high as 116 degrees in the shade, and much of the time alkaline water in small lakes or pools was all that could be had, and for hundreds of miles the grass, only two inches long, was as dry as in January. Quitting the military, Mr. Marshall took personal charge of the post office, which during his absence had been filled by Milo Fellows, his Deputy. In 1865, was elected as County Judge, and served two years, filling the two offices at the same time; has also served as a member of the City Council; was from 1865 to 1867 Chairman of the County Republican Central Committee; was several times urged to become a candidate for the Legislature, but declined, preferring to attend strictly and singly to the duties of his office as Postmaster, and for many years has given no attention to any other business. His wife died in November, 1865. He now lives with his daughter, Mrs. Hays, the widow of the late J. Newt. Hays, the founder of the Fremont *Tribune*, and well known throughout the State as one of the foremost journalists of his time. Like the Omaha *Herald* (strictly religious) a sketch of this man Marshall's character would hardly be complete without touching this feature of it. Born and raised a Methodist, after some four years of research and deep study, at the age of thirty years, he became a Unitarian in belief, and now, at the end of twenty years, is of the same faith, being a firm believer in One God, and of the religion of character, truth and justice.

HAMILTON MEADE, M. D., Plattsmouth, was born at Charleston, S. C., in February, 1858; was educated at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, graduating there in 1874; he then practiced medicine at Boston and Worcester, Mass., for about three years, afterward at Malvern, Iowa, till he came to Plattsmouth, in January, 1880, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession.

PETER MERGES, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Plattsmouth, was born in Germany in 1844; came to America in 1856; resided at Oshkosh, Wis., and while there learned the trade of marble cutter, serving an apprenticeship of some four years. In 1861, he enlisted in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, serving three years and three months; returning to Oshkosh, Wis., he was for two years employed at his trade; he then attended school at Chicago, Ill., for six months, after which he was employed as salesman in marble business at Fond du Lac, Wis., till he came to Plattsmouth, Neb., in 1869. Engaged in marble and stone cutting business in company with his brother, N. C. Menges, for two years, and at the same time he was engaged in the manufacture of brick. In 1871, he purchased an interest in the boot and shoe business of J. S. O'Brien, and carried on business with him some nine months, when he purchased the entire business and has conducted it alone since. In January, 1880, his entire stock was destroyed by fire, and he lost nearly everything he had accumulated in business, but not discouraged, he began again, shortly afterward, and is now the largest exclusive boot and shoe dealer in this city.

WILLIAM MERTENS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Prussia, in 1827; was engaged in farming in that country, and came to America in 1849, locating in Jefferson County, Wis. He was for six years engaged as clerk in mercantile business, and then for some years in general speculation. Coming to Nebraska in 1866, he located on his present farm, in Plattsmouth Precinct, and has since been engaged in conducting the same and raising stock. He owns some ninety acres of land.

DAVID MILLER, of Streight & Miller, manufacturers and dealers in harness, etc., Plattsmouth, was born in Washington County, Ohio, in 1849. In 1856, he removed with his parents to Ottumwa, Iowa. He learned trade of harness-maker at Osceola, Iowa, serving an apprenticeship of three and a half years, was then employed at trade in Iowa, Illinois, and Minnesota, until he came to Plattsmouth, Neb., in 1871, and was employed as journeyman harness-maker, until he joined Jason Streight in his present business in 1878. This is the oldest harness business in Plattsmouth, it being established in 1866, by Jason Streight. Mr. Miller was elected City Councilman from the Third Ward, in the spring of 1880, and served two years and also elected Assessor of the Third Ward, in the spring of 1881. He was married at Plattsmouth, in 1878, to Mrs. Irish, formerly, Miss Mattie Mitchell, a native of Ohio. They have two children—Thomas E. and Harry.

SAMUEL MILLER, physician and surgeon, was born in the county of York, Can., in 1824; was a student of the Toronto School of Medicine for three and one-half years. January 9, 1851, he passed his examination before the Medical Board of Upper Canada; was licensed to practice by Lord Elgin, Governor of Canada; was engaged in his practice in Ontario until 1859. September 3, 1857, he was appointed during pleasure to be Assistant Surgeon of the Second Battalion of the Wentworth Militia. Held that position until he resigned two years later, going to Texas County, Mo. He practiced there for two years, then at St. Louis, Mo. In March, 1862, was appointed Surgeon in the Mound City Hospital, Mo., remaining there until the following June. He then practiced in Hamilton, Can., for some years, in Franklin County, Mo., for six years, and at Sheldon, Iowa, for one year, after which he traveled in Kansas. He came to Nebraska in October, 1879, located at Alma, Harlan County, and followed the practice of his profession until he came to Plattsmouth, December 14, 1881.

LLEWELLYN A. MOORE, florist, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, March 3, 1854. Came to Plattsmouth, Neb., in 1856, with his parents during his youth. He was employed as a gardener. In 1870, Mr. Moore built a hot-house, and at once entered upon the business of raising flowers; his business since its inauguration has developed rapidly, now requiring three buildings, even these being insufficient to meet the large demands made upon the products of his rare skill and taste.

JAMES E. MORRISON, attorney at law, was born in Lee County, Iowa, in August, 1849. He was educated at the Fort Madison Academy, Lee County, Iowa, taking a four years' course; afterward at Iowa State University, graduating there in the class of 1876, and was admitted to practice at the bar by virtue of his diploma. He was then engaged in teaching school till he came to Nebraska in May, 1877, locating at Plattsmouth, and practicing his profession alone till September, 1879, when he associated with him W. L. Browne. They continued in partnership till October, 1881, when Mr. Browne retired from the firm.

MICHAEL B. MURPHY, flour, feed and commission merchant, was born in Ireland in September, 1839; came to America in 1841, and resided with parents at Detroit, Mich., and while there learned the trade of harness-maker, serving an apprenticeship of five years. He was then employed as a journeyman harness-maker in Canada, and in Ohio and other States, carrying on business for himself at Ottumwa, Iowa, for one year. He came to Nebraska in 1863, located in Plattsmouth, and was engaged in the manufacture of harness for a year, after which he was engaged in ranching in Lincoln County, Neb., in company with his brother, E. B. Murphy, for some three years. Returning to Plattsmouth, he was for three years engaged in the harness business in company with J. Streight. Mr. Murphy then entered the employ of the United States mail service; was employed three years as route agent on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, and afterward on the Union Pacific Railroad as postal clerk, remaining in that capacity until the spring of 1881, and in the following October began his present business. He was Marshal of the city of Plattsmouth for some seven or eight years. He was married at Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1860, to America A. Baker. She died September 22, 1868, leaving three children—Minnie C., Frederick A. and America A. Mr. Murphy was married again at Plattsmouth in 1873 to Frances L. Mitchell, a native of Ohio. They have one son—Charles Bennett.

PATRICK B. MURPHY, proprietor of Central Dining Hall and Monarch Billiard Hall, was born in Ireland in 1838, coming to America one year later. He resided with parents in Wayne County, Mich. Was employed in farming, and also learned the trade of carpenter there, serving an apprenticeship of three years, and was employed as a journeyman several years. He came West in 1867, and was for two years engaged in erecting ranch buildings, etc., in this State and Colorado, finally locating in Plattsmouth in 1869. He was engaged for some four years as a contractor and builder. He was elected Marshal of the city in 1874, and re-elected in 1876 and 1878. During 1877, Mr. Murphy was engaged in mining in the Black Hills, Dakota. He served as a Deputy under M. B. Cutler, Sheriff of Cass County in 1874 and 1875, and under Sheriff Hyers in 1878, 1879 and 1880, resigning in July, 1881. He opened the Monarch Billiard Hall, which is on the temperance plan, and has proved a decided success. Mr. Murphy opened the Central Dining Hall in February, 1882.

THOMAS L. MURPHY, contractor Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, was born in Ireland. He came to America in 1851. After residing in New York City for some two years, he went to Dubuque, Iowa, and lived with his uncle on a farm for some years; then employed in the construction department of the Union Pacific Railroad for about a year. He came to Nebraska in 1862. Was engaged in freighting across the plains and mining in the Western States for five years, after which he again worked for the Union Pacific Railroad, and also for the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company in the State of Iowa. He came to Plattsmouth in 1869, and was employed by John Fitzgerald, railroad contractor, as foreman. In 1870, he entered the employ of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company in Nebraska; had charge of stone quarries in Cass County for six months, then in charge of laying track on the main line for two years, and afterward in charge of the construction train for over six years, then roadmaster for the company at this place for two years, and since September 1, 1881, has been engaged in his present business.

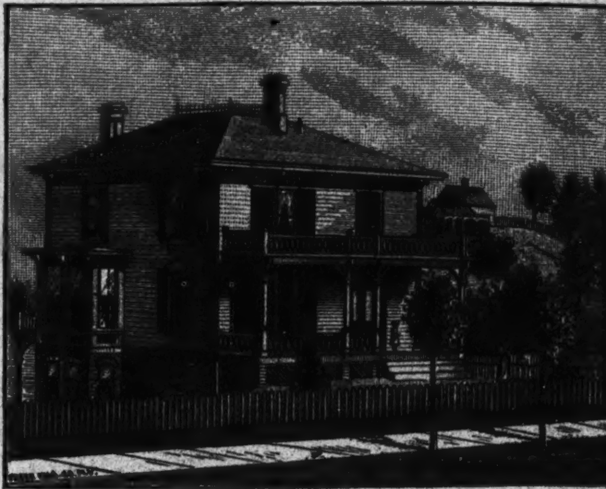
JOSHUA MURRAY, farmer, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Moniteau County, Mo., in 1838, and reared on a farm. He came to Nebraska in the fall of 1854, pre-empted 160 acres of land in Rock Bluff Precinct, and farmed there for some seventeen years, after which he was for about nine months employed as a clerk in the mercantile business at the city of Plattsmouth. He then turned his attention again to farming, moving on to his present farm in Plattsmouth Precinct. He is the owner of 240 acres of land, and is largely engaged in raising stock. He has at times held various offices in the precinct. Mr. Murray was married in Mills County, Iowa, August 1, 1860, to Lucina Walker. They have five children—Alvis C., Estella M., Charles E., Emery E. and Joshua L.

W. R. MURRAY, farmer, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Moniteau County, Mo., September 29, 1841, and came to Nebraska with his parents in the fall of 1855, residing with them on a farm in Rock Bluff Precinct. He assisted his father in farming. In 1864, he began on his own account, moving on to his present farm in Plattsmouth Precinct. Mr. Murray owns 240 acres of land, and is also largely engaged in raising stock, and has at times held many of the precinct offices. He was married, in Cass County, in 1868, to Harriet Jeans. They have six children—Luella, Nelson, Lorena, Alice, Ada and William R., Jr.

WILLIAM H. NEWELL, of W. H. Newell & Co., dealers in live stock and grain, was born in Center County, Penn., December 3, 1847. At seventeen years of age, he removed to Scioto County, Ohio, and was for some time employed in attending to the furnaces in and about the iron mines. He enlisted August 7, 1862, in the Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, and served till the war closed. Was then engaged as station master on the Portsmouth Branch of the C. R. R., and also in contracting, mining, etc., till he came to Nebraska in 1870. He located in Cass County, and engaged in farming till January, 1875, when he entered upon his duties as County Judge, having been elected in October, 1874. He held that office until December, 1877, and was then engaged in farming for two years. January 1, 1879, he entered into his present business in company with C. H. Parmele, and they have continued together since under the above style. Mr. Newell is also Treasurer of Cass County, having been elected to that office in November, 1881. He was married at Bloom Station, Scioto County, Ohio, to Matilda Searle, a native of that place. They have five children—Bertha, Mary, Ella, James W. and Josephine.

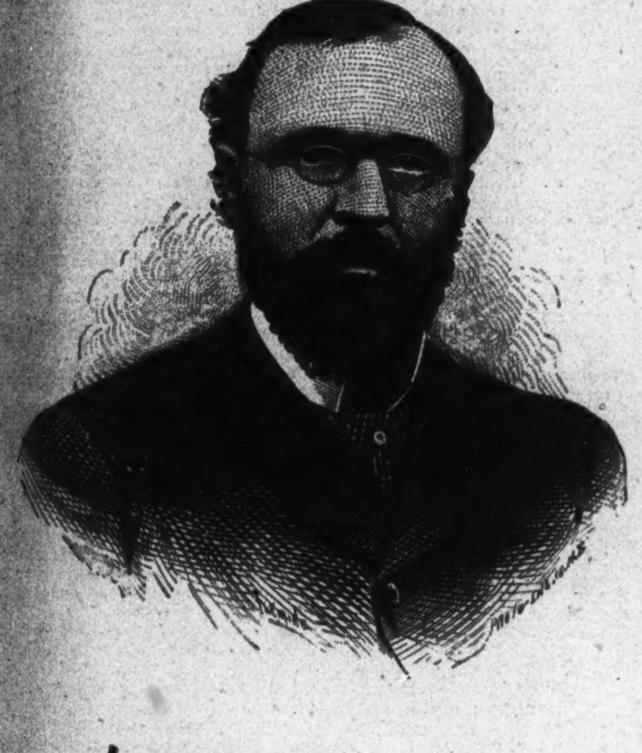
MICHAEL O'DONOHOE, attorney at law, was born in Ireland October 22, 1842. Was educated in the Dublin model schools, and was for over ten years employed as a teacher in the national schools of that country, in Kings County. He came to America in 1866. Was employed in the Lodi Chemical Works, N. J., for a few months, after which was a correspondent on the staff of the New York *Herald* for a short time, then in the engineer corps of the Union Pacific Railroad Company out West, and was also on the police force at Chicago, Ill., for a short time in 1868. He came to Plattsmouth, Neb., in 1869, and was in the employ of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company in various capacities for some six years, after which he made a trip to Ireland in 1875, returning here in the latter part of 1876. In 1877, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and he held that office till January, 1882. He has been and still is agent for the property of John Fitzgerald, of Lincoln, at this place, since 1879, and is also agent for the Red Star and American Steamship Lines. He began reading law with George S. Smith, of Plattsmouth, Surveyor General of Nebraska, in 1877, and was admitted to the bar November 20, 1879.

CAPTAIN JOHN O'ROURKE, Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank, was born in Ireland in December, 1834, and employed as a practical miller until his emigration to America in 1857. He first located in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., remaining there three years in the capacity of a book-keeper, then entering the employ of John Fitzgerald (now of Lincoln, Neb.), at that time contractor on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; as clerk and paymaster at Neenah, Wis., and subsequently at Greenfield, Mass., in the same employ. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the "old Montgomery Guards" at Milwaukee, attached to the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, being almost immediately commissioned Captain of Company D, of which he continued in charge until December, 1861, re-enlisting and receiving his commission as Captain of Battery L, First Illinois Light Artillery, in February, 1862. On February 10, 1864, while in the advanced line of the army before Petersburg, W. Va., his left shoulder was broken and himself taken prisoner, being first confined in Libby Prison Hospital, then in prison at Macon, Ga., and subsequently at Charleston, S. C., where he was one of the six hundred officers who received the fire of the Union guns, during the siege of that city. After five unsuccessful attempts to escape, made at various times, he at last, and all alone, succeeded in eluding his guards at Columbia, S. C., in March, 1865, after thirteen months of imprisonment, reaching the Union lines at Charleston four weeks thereafter. He was then appointed paymaster's clerk, a position which he retained until the cessation of hostilities in the fall of 1865. In 1866, returned to Milwaukee, where he kept books for a short time, then locating and remaining in Juneau County, Wis., as one of the firm of John Fitzgerald & Co. for several years. In the fall of 1867, was elected to represent Juneau County in the General Assembly, and, in 1868, as County Treasurer. At the expiration of his term of office, he entered the employ of John Fitzgerald as confidential clerk and secretary. Coming to Nebraska and locating at Plattsmouth in November, 1874, he was appointed Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank, and has been annually re-elected since. Was elected Treasurer of the Plattsmouth Board of Trade in 1881, re-elected in 1882, and elected Mayor of the city in April, 1881 for a term of two years. He was married in Milwaukee January 19, 1875, to Annie M. Gilmore, a native of that place, and has four children—Marie E., John Gilmore, Annie Louise and Joseph Thomas.



RESIDENCE OF CAPT. JOHN O'ROURKE.

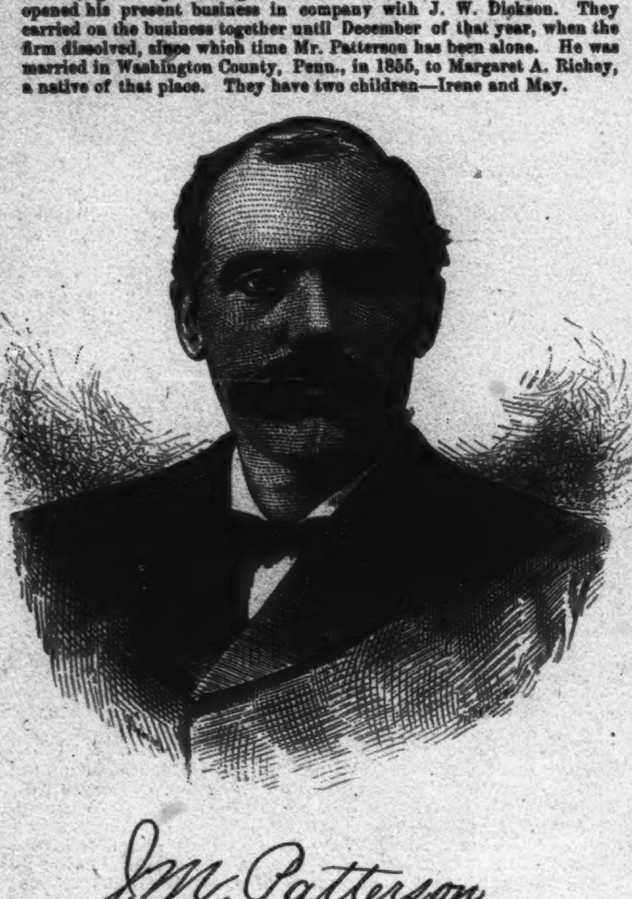
HENRY E. PALMER, special agent Home Insurance Company, New York, for Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and the Territories, Plattsmouth, was born in Centerville, town of Madison, Lake County, Ohio, July 31, 1841. Moved with his parents to Fairfield, Sauk County, Wis., in April, 1853. Tiring of a farmer boy's life among the stumps of the then far-off Western home, the schoolhouse five miles away, and the chances for even a common-school education proportionately as much farther as one can imagine, he mentally resolved and carried the resolution into effect, by stepping out from under the parental roof into the wide, wide world, to enter life's earnest battle on his own account when only eighteen years old (no one guessed him to be over fourteen), on March 7, 1860; with only a brave heart, willing hands and faithful feet, breathing a prayer for dear mother, the four brothers and sisters, and the stern but ever loving father, alone in the world he tramped it from Baraboo, Wis., to Omaha, in the then Territory of Nebraska. Entirely alone, he crossed Iowa when there were but fifty miles of railroad in the State, working for his board from Omaha to the mountains as assistant cook for the train, walking the entire distance to Mountain City, Colo., 1,250 miles, in two months. Was engaged in mining until July 12, 1861, when his companions, twenty-three out of a party of twenty-four prospectors, started for the Confederate army. Young Palmer said, "No, I will not go with you; I am from Ohio, and will fight for the stars and stripes," starting the same day by horse team for Leavenworth, Kan., the nearest point for enlistment, 800 miles away. At Maryville, Kan., then an outpost settlement, fearing that the war would be over before the team could reach the Missouri River, he left the wagon, and with James Crawford—now brother-in-law of Nebraska's present Member of Congress—walked to Atchison, Kan., 130 miles, in forty consecutive hours, arriving at Fort Leavenworth July 30. Enlisted, and was mustered in as private July 31, 1861; was promoted Second Lieutenant of Artillery, October 7, 1861, for brav-



ery on the battle-field at Drywood, Mo., September 2, 1861; was ordered to Wisconsin in December following, after forty recruits for Lane's brigade. Gov. Randall refused to let them leave the State, but assigned them to the First Wisconsin Cavalry, that the State should have credit, promoting Lieut. Palmer to First Lieutenant, a position which he soon after resigned to accept a captaincy on the staff of Gen. J. H. Lane, who was then organizing the Texas expedition. Gen. Lane soon after went into the United States Senate, leaving his staff to carve out their own fortunes. Young Palmer sold his captain's uniform, and for the second time enlisted as a private; was immediately raised from the ranks to Regimental Commissary Sergeant, Fourth Kansas Infantry. By command of Gen. Denver, the Third and Fourth Kansas Infantry were consolidated, and the field and staff, including non-commissioned staff, of the Fourth Kansas, were mustered out, and Sergt. Palmer was again a civilian, April 19, 1862. With a recruiting commission, he raised Company A, Eleventh Kansas, Infantry, and started for Arkansas, August 20, 1862, as Second Lieutenant, in command of Company A, a position held by him through the several battles of Maysville, Cane Hill, Boston Mountain, Prairie Grove and Van Buren, no other officer being present for duty until December 31, 1862, when he was promoted First Lieutenant; February 20, 1863, to Captain same company. In June following, his regiment was ordered to St. Louis, en route to Sherman's army, but owing to the depredations of guerrillas, was turned to Western Missouri, and then by order of the Secretary of War, mounted and formally changed to Eleventh Kansas Cavalry. For over a year Capt. Palmer fought Quantrell, and at the Lawrence raid, memorable to the everlasting degradation of the demoniacal guerrillas, was the only commander who had the pleasure of punishing the murderous villians. Capt. Palmer was married September 28, 1863, to Miss Bettie Houck, of Westport, Mo., a blood relative of Gen. R. E. Lee. This marriage, a most happy one, was severed by death, who took both mother and child, February 18 and 27, 1865. During the Price Campaign in 1864, Capt. Palmer joined Jo Shelby's rebel riders with twenty Federal soldiers, picked men from ten cavalry companies, all disguised as guerrillas; after two days' service with Shelby, "bushwhacked" his advance, and kept up constant communication with Gen. Curtis, and at Lexington, when ordered to surrender his command, which had been increased to 280 men, charged through Fagan's division of 7,000 rebels to the retreating Unionists. In January, 1865, Capt. Palmer was ordered to Fort Riley, Kan., and early in February—part of the time in command of the entire regiment—marched through the most frightful storms to Fort Kearney, Neb., where, on March 3, 1865, he learned the painful news of the death of his wife and child. In June, 1865, Capt. Palmer was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. P. E. Connor, as Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the District of the Plains, 17,000 troops in the district; 2,500 were engaged in guarding the overland mail line. In September and October, same year, took part in the Powder River Expedition, and was present at the several Indian battles in the Big Horn Country, at Tongue River fight, where 145 men, Indians and whites, were killed, and the troopers were compelled to ride 135 miles without food or rest; mustered out of the service November 2, 1865, by reason of expiration of term. Capt. Palmer declined a Second Lieutenancy in the Second United States Cavalry, and in the spring of 1866 left Kansas City, Mo., for Fort Laramie, with four wagon-loads of Indian goods, from Laramie to Clear Fork on Powder River. After a five days' stay at Clear Fork, the entire party were captured by the Cheyennes. After some parleying, they permitted Palmer and his party to proceed northward to the Big Horn River, where Capt. Palmer built the first ferry on that stream, and the first cabin in all that region of country, his nearest neighbor being at Fort Reno, 200 miles away, with three half breeds and 700 full-blood Indians as companions. Here he remained until the breaking-out of the Red Cloud war in July, 1866, when old Davy, the chief, quietly confiscated all his goods, and confined the Captain in a tepee for three weeks. After moving to a point near what was subsequently Custer's last battle-ground, the Captain was permitted to keep his scalp, and foot it to Montana, where he engaged in mining until March, 1867, when he, with a party of sixteen, started to cross the range for Salmon River; five of the party froze by the wayside. As one of the founders of Salmon City, first City Clerk, editor *Salmon River Mining News*, and Chief of the Vigilantes, Capt. Palmer was a well-known citizen until October, 1867, when he moved to Virginia City, and with Judge Stackpole, now Postmaster at Deer Lodge, successfully served as mine host of the International Hotel. Returning to the States via Fort Benton in the fall of 1868, Capt. Palmer drifted around among his relatives until January 3, 1869, when he located at Plattsmouth, Neb., in the grain business, shipping the first two car-loads of grain ever shipped by rail from Southern Nebraska. June 25, 1870, Mr. Palmer was married to Laura Z. Case, then a resident of Plattsmouth, and has now two children—George Henry and Clara Agnes. Mr. Palmer embarked in the insurance business in November, 1870; has devoted all his time since that date to the science of fighting fire; has been an active member of the Northwestern Underwriters' Association, a contributor to insurance journals, as well as a correspondent of several papers, and at the present writing is Grand Scribe in the Grand Chapter of Masons, as well as one of the Council of Administrators for the Grand Army of the Republic, and also Vice President of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska Board of Fire Underwriters. In politics, a Republican of the Blaine species; has served as a member of the State Central Committee, and as a delegate to many State Conventions.

CALVIN H. PARMELE, of W. H. Newell & Co., dealers in grain and live stock, was born in Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1828. When quite young, removed to Pekin, Tazewell Co., Ill. Was for several years engaged there in staging and livery business; afterward in the State of Iowa, employed as manager for the Western Stage Line for four years. He came to Nebraska August 29, 1857, located at Plattsmouth and was engaged for some three years in the livery and staging business, then freighting from the Missouri River to Colorado till 1867. He was then engaged in buying and improving lands in Cass County, and also in general speculation. Began mercantile business in 1878 in company with W. H. Baker, continuing with him for two years. He also engaged in the grain business in company with William R. Darrah for two years. In January, 1879, Mr. Darrah drew out of the firm and Mr. Parmele associated himself with W. H. Newell; they have conducted the business together since. Mr. Parmele has served the city as Councilman for several years, and was at one time Deputy Sheriff for two years. Was one of the organizers of the First National Bank here, in 1872, and has been a Director of the same since. Has been Vice President of the Bank of Cass County since December, 1881. Mr. Parmele was married at Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1855, to Catherine Baker, a native of Kentucky. They have five children—Myrtle (now Mrs. S. H. Atwood), Nellie (now Mrs. W. J. Agnew), Charles, Hallie and Thomas.

AMBROSE PATTERSON, livery, feed and sale stables, was born in Washington County, Penn., in February, 1834, resided with parents on a farm until about 1855, then engaged in the mercantile business for some two years. He came to Nebraska in 1857, located at Rock Bluff, and was engaged in farming for some ten years; also freighted across the plains for several years. He also carried on a general merchandise business in company with his brother, J. M. Patterson, from 1861 to 1863. In 1867, he went to Philadelphia, Penn., but remained there only a short time, going to Norfolk, N. J., where he was engaged in fruit and vegetable growing until 1879, when he came to Plattsmouth, Neb., and engaged in speculating in cattle, horses, etc. In January, 1881, he opened his present business in company with J. W. Dickson. They carried on the business together until December of that year, when the firm dissolved, since which time Mr. Patterson has been alone. He was married in Washington County, Penn., in 1855, to Margaret A. Richey, a native of that place. They have two children—Irene and May.



J. M. Patterson

HON. JAMES M. PATTERSON, at present Cashier of the Bank of Cass County, was born in Washington County, Penn., on September 28, 1836. During his boyhood, and up to the time of his removal to Nebraska, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native county and State. On the 14th day of March, 1861, he anchored in the then Territory of Nebraska, at Rock Bluff, in Cass County, where he resided continuously for thirteen years. At this place he formed a copartnership with his brother Ambrose Patterson, and for two years the two brothers were extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1863, this copartnership was mutually dissolved, after which the subject of this sketch engaged in agricultural pursuits, and also engaged in the experiment of sheep-raising and wool-growing in Nebraska. For this latter purpose, Mr. Patterson brought overland from Washington County, Penn., nine hundred head of sheep and placed them on his farms near Rock Bluff. This experiment of sheep-raising and wool-growing not proving very profitable, Mr. Patterson abandoned it, and, in 1866, again engaged in mercantile pursuits with Mr. James A. Walker as a copartner. The firm of Patterson & Walker was well known throughout the county, and for seven years they did a very extensive business in their line, and also were engaged extensively in the grain trade. In 1873, this copartnership was mutually dissolved, and in the following year, 1874, Mr. Patterson moved with his family to Plattsmouth, where he has resided ever since. In 1870, Mr. Patterson was elected to a seat in the Legislature of Nebraska from Cass County, and was a member of that body when Gov. Butler was impeached, and when Gen. John M. Thayer was defeated for re-election to the United States Senate. In the spring of 1877, Mr. Patterson was elected to the office of City Treasurer for Plattsmouth, and has been re-elected each year ever since; and in the fall of the year 1877 he was elected County Treasurer for Cass County, and again re-elected in 1879, retiring from this office January, 1882. In December, 1881, he was chosen Cashier of the Bank of Cass County, and is also one of the directors of that institution. On August 17, 1858, Mr. Patterson was married in Washington County, Penn., to Miss Ellen H. Campbell, a native of that county and State. Their family consists of nine children, the eldest, Jennie C. (now the wife of Hon. R. B. Windham), James (book-keeper in the Bank of Cass County), Thomas M., Samuel, Eliza, Ellen, Edith, Charles and Ray.

JULIUS PEPPERBERG, manufacturer of cigars and dealer in cigars and tobacco, was born of Jewish parentage in the city of Warsaw, Russian Poland, December 22, 1847, where he served an apprenticeship of three years at cigar making, and was retained by his employers as a journeyman for two years. He came to America October 25, 1865, and was employed in one of the leading cigar manufactories in New York city for seventeen months. Then his spirit of energy turned his footsteps westward as far as Chicago, Ill., where he was employed as a cigarmaker for a year and ten months in the cigar factory of John Hoeff, on Randolph street, to Januany 10, 1869, when he, in company with L. Brom, left Chicago, Ill., for the city of Plattsmouth, Neb., where they established the first cigar factory, Mr. Pepperberg having the honor of being the first practical cigar-maker and to establish the first cigar factory in the city of Plattsmouth, Cass Co., Neb. April 1, 1872, the firm moved from Plattsmouth, Neb., and established a cigar factory and store at 459 South State street, Chicago, Ill., where they continued the business together till January 6, 1874, at which time the firm dissolved partnership. Mr. Pepperberg being infatuated with the far Western country, again returned, January 8, 1874, to the city of Plattsmouth, Neb.; re-established here his cigar factory. Although commencing with the small capital of $800, his manufacture of fine cigars has gained for him a wide-famed reputation in his business, which is steadily increasing. He now employs six to eight hands, manufacturing 300,000 cigars per year. Mr. Pepperberg served the city of Plattsmouth as Councilman during the years 1876 and 1877; re-elected to the same office in 1879. He was married at St. Joseph, Mo., October 17, 1877, to Miss Alice Straus, a native of Livon, Belgium. They have one son—Abraham, born in Plattsmouth, Neb., August 21, 1880. Mr. Pepperberg also has the honor of being a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities.

WILLIAM B. PORTER, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Parisville, Butler Co., Penn., January 23, 1823, and when quite young removed with his parents to Jefferson County, Ohio. He learned the trade of tanner, serving an apprenticeship of two years; was employed at it some time; then carried on a tannery at Springfield, Ohio, for five years; afterward farmed in Henry County, Iowa, until he came to Nebraska in 1856. He located on his present farm in Plattsmouth Precinct, and has been engaged in conducting the same since, and is also engaged quite extensively in raising stock, etc. Mr. Porter was from 1865 to 1868 also engaged in "freighting," in company with his brother, James R. Porter and others, and was Master of the State Grange for some four years—from about 1872 to 1876. He owns considerable land in this county. Mr. Porter was married in Jefferson County, Ohio, December 31, 1846, to Deborah H. Naylor, a native of that place. They have five children—Ada, Elizabeth, Julia H., Carrie N., William B., Jr.

GEORGE E. PRONGER, contractor and builder, was born in Utica, N. Y., May 15, 1830. He learned the trade of carpenter there and was employed at it until he came to Nebraska, June 12, 1856, locating in Plattsmouth. He was for four years engaged in doing general carpenter work, and since then has carried on business as a contractor and builder. He built the first dwelling house in Plattsmouth. Mr. Pronger was married at Utica, N. Y., in 1851, to Mary A. Jordan, a native of that place. They have four children—George F. (in the employ of the B. & M. R. R. Co. here), Hattie, James (engaged in mercantile business at Crete) and John E.

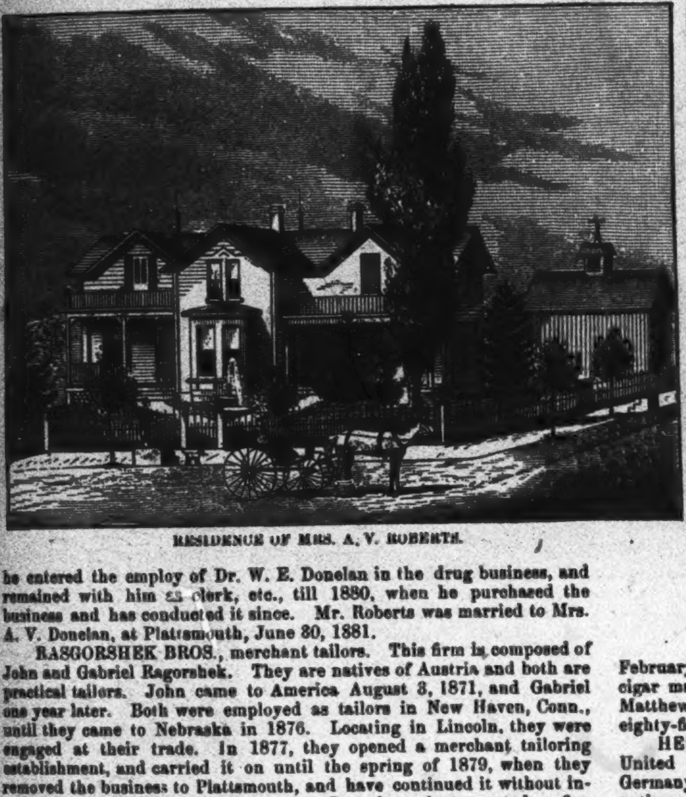
LEONIDAS QUINN, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Preble County, Ohio, August 6, 1833, and at the age of five years removed with his parents to Scott County, Iowa, residing on a farm with them until he came to Nebraska in 1857. He was employed in general farm work in Cass County until he enlisted, in September, 1862, in the First Nebraska Infantry, serving three years and two months, subsequently returning to Scott County, Iowa, and residing there during the winter of 1865. Returning to Nebraska in the spring following, he purchased his present farm in Plattsmouth Precinct, and has been engaged in conducting the same, in connection with raising live stock, since. His farm contains 160 acres. Mr. Quinn has been a Director of the District School Board for the past six years. He was married at Rock Bluff, Cass County, December 29, 1867, to Margaret J. Murray, a native of Missouri. They have four children—Elizabeth, Josephine, Hettie May and Myrtle E.

JOHN RICHARDSON, farmer, P. O. Eight Mile Grove, was born in Hancock County, Me., May 10, 1818, and was reared on a farm. At the age of seventeen years, he went to Worcester County, Mass., learned the trade of tailor, following it some four years, and was for fifteen years engaged in conducting a tailoring establishment at Roxbury, Mass. He came to

Nebraska in October, 1857; was for a year engaged in farming in Eight Mile Grove, after which he moved on to this farm in Plattsmouth Precinct. He owns 160 acres of land and is also engaged in raising stock. Mr. R. has at times held various district offices. He was married at Belfast, Me., November 23, 1846, to Mercy Maria Ames. They have three children—John H., Anna May and Florence.

S. H. RICHMOND was born in Toronto, Can., December 28, 1847. He came to the United States in 1870, and studied medicine at Ann Arbor University, Mich., graduating in the class of 1873 and 1874. During the summer of the latter year, he attended the St. Paul School for Medical Instruction at St. Paul, Minn.; was then a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating in 1875, after which he practiced at his profession at various points in the United States and Canada. He came to Nebraska in the fall of 1878, and practiced in various parts of the State; finally settled in Plattsmouth December 20, of that year, and has followed his profession here since.

JOSEPH M. ROBERTS, drugs, paints, oils, etc., was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1851; came to Nebraska in March, 1864, located in Cass County, and was engaged in farming with his father till 1871, when he came to Plattsmouth and attended school for a year. In 1872, he entered the employ of Dr. W. E. Donelan in the drug business, and remained with him as clerk, etc., till 1880, when he purchased the business and has conducted it since. Mr. Roberts was married to Mrs. A. V. Donelan, at Plattsmouth, June 30, 1881.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. V. ROBERTS.

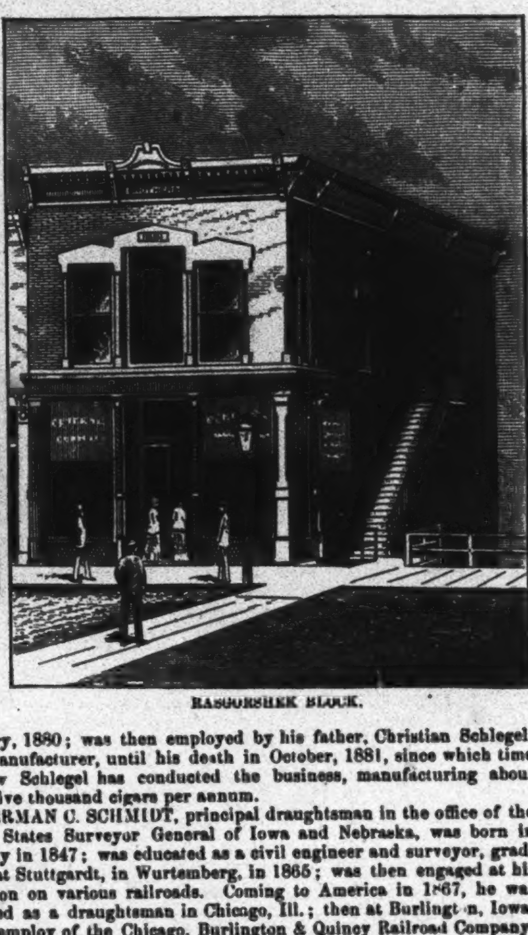
RASGORSHEK BROS., merchant tailors. This firm is composed of John and Gabriel Ragorshek. They are natives of Austria and both are practical tailors. John came to America August 3, 1871, and Gabriel one year later. Both were employed as tailors in New Haven, Conn., until they came to Nebraska in 1876. Locating in Lincoln, they were engaged at their trade. In 1877, they opened a merchant tailoring establishment, and carried it on until the spring of 1879, when they removed the business to Plattsmouth, and have continued it without interruption since. Messrs. Rasgorshek Bros. have just erected a fine brick building in which to carry on their business. It is fitted up with all the latest improvements and they are manufacturing gas on the premises for lighting the building.

PETER E. RUFFNER, dealer in agricultural implements and wagons, was born in Laura, Page Co., Va., in 1847. He came to Nebraska in September, 1868, and located in Plattsmouth; was employed as clerk in mercantile business for some four years; afterward he carried on a dry goods business in company with Jacob Vallery, Jr., for ten years. In 1877, he entered into his present business in company with E. W. Black; they continued the business together until September, 1881, since which Mr. R. has carried on the business alone. He was married in September, 1870, to Agnes Black, a native of Ohio; they have three children—John W., Sperry B. and Ella May.

JOHN A. SCHAEFER, foreman of blacksmith-shops, Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, was born at St. Louis, Mo., May 17, 1849. He learned the trade of blacksmith at Burlington, Iowa, serving an apprenticeship of four and a half years. He entered the employ of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, at that place, in 1869, as a journeyman, remaining there until in September, 1875, when he came to Plattsmouth, still in the employ of the company in the same capacity, and was appointed foreman a few months later.

W. H. SCHELDKNECHT, homœopathic and eclectic physician, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1839; removed from there to Henry County, Ind., with his parents. He studied medicine there with Dr. Brewster for some three years, afterward at the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, for over a year. He began the practice of medicine in Henry County, Ind., in 1857, continuing there some two years; came to Nebraska in 1859, located at Plattsmouth, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession since. He was married in Henry County, Ind., in 1858, to Mary Adams, a native of that county; they have three children—Lydia A., Sarah E. and Etta.

MATTHEW SCHLEGEL, manufacturer and dealer in cigars, was born in Switzerland in 1842; came to America in 1856. He learned the trade of cigar maker at Rock Island, Ill., and was employed at it there some ten years; afterward at Chicago, Ill., for eight years. He came to Plattsmouth in 1878, and entered into the manufacture of cigars in company with his brother, A. Schlegel, remaining with him until February, 1880; was then employed by his father, Christian Schlegel, cigar manufacturer, until his death in October, 1881, since which time Matthew Schlegel has conducted the business, manufacturing about eighty-five thousand cigars per annum.



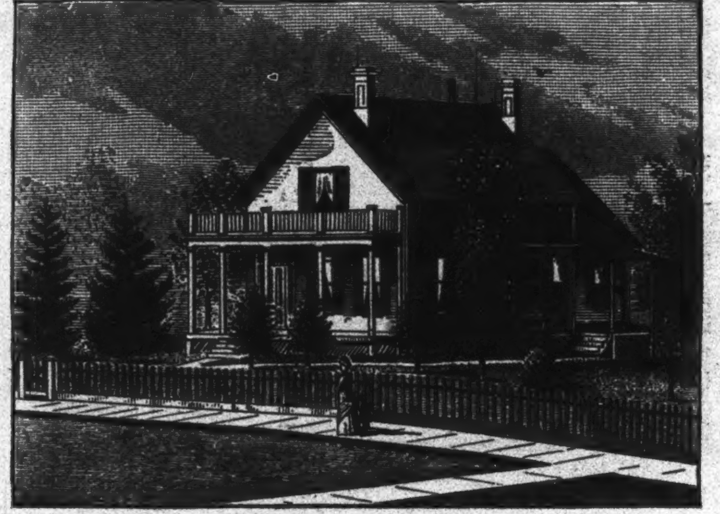
RASGORSHEK BLOCK.

HERMAN C. SCHMIDT, principal draughtsman in the office of the United States Surveyor General of Iowa and Nebraska, was born in Germany in 1847; was educated as a civil engineer and surveyor, graduating at Stuttgardt, in Wurtemberg, in 1865; was then engaged at his profession on various railroads. Coming to America in 1867, he was employed as a draughtsman in Chicago, Ill.; then at Burlington, Iowa, in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, till he came to Plattsmouth in 1869, where he remained in the employ of that company till 1870, when he went to Louisville, Cass Co., Neb., and was engaged in mercantile business in company with J. T. Hoover; returning to Plattsmouth, he entered upon his present duties in July, 1872.

WILLIAM HENRY SHAFER was born in Pendleton County, Ky., April 4, 1824; he resided with his parents in that State until fifteen years of age, when he went with them to Indiana and was engaged in farming in various parts of that State, and also for a short time in Mills County, Iowa. Coming to Nebraska in June, 1854, and, locating on his present farm of 80 acres in Plattsmouth, he moved his family on to it November 19, 1854, and has been engaged farming at this place, off and on, for the past twenty-eight years. From 1859 to 1869, he was also engaged in freighting across the plains to Denver, Colo., and from 1876 to 1881 in freighting to the Black Hills, Dak.; he is also largely engaged in stock-raising, and is the owner of 515 acres of land in Cass County. He is the oldest settler now living in Plattsmouth, and assisted in the first survey of Plattsmouth town site, in 1854. Mr. Shafer was married at Florence, Ind., in 1846, to Elizabeth Gullion, a native of Indiana; she died here in 1872, leaving ten children—John F., Malysa Jane, Missouri Ann, Sarah E., Allis M., Zelilda, Hattie, Ida, Milton W. and Daniel H.

JOHN W. SHANNON, livery, feed and sale stables, was born in Colborne, Canada, in 1821. Learned the trade of tailor, and was employed at it for some years. Came to the United States in 1852, and was employed at his trade in the States of New York and Ohio until 1859, when he went to Pike's Peak, Colo., and was engaged in mining for a short time. On October 1, 1860, he went to Taos, N. M., recommended by Gov. Gilpin, of Colorado, to Kit Carson, Indian Agent at Taos; Mr. Shannon remained there only a short time; coming to Nebraska in 1861, he located in Plattsmouth, and was engaged in freighting until June, 1864; he then purchased an interest in the livery business of E. Buttery, continuing in partnership with him some twenty-six months; the concern then changed to Shannon & Orr, but the firm only lasted a few weeks, Mr. Shannon purchasing his partner's interest, and since then he has continued business alone. Mr. Shannon served the city as Alderman of the Third Ward during one term.

HERSHEY SHOPP (deceased) was born in Cumberland County, Penn., May 31, 1832; resided on a farm near Harrisburg until he with his parents removed West. He was engaged for some thirteen years in farming near Newcastle, Henry Co., Ind., where he was married to Miss Susan E. Horning, a native of Franklin County, Penn. Came to Nebraska in the fall of 1865, and located in Plattsmouth Precinct; in 1867, he built a handsome brick residence, where Mrs. S. and their two sons—Franklin B. and Charles H.—still reside, on a farm two and one-half miles south of Plattsmouth. He was a strong supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and gave substantial support to the same during his life. He died in great peace, surrounded by his family and many friends, January 31, 1877.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE S. SMITH.

WILLIAM C. SHOWALTER, Clerk of the District Court of Cass County, was born in Washington County, Iowa, in 1850, and resided with his parents on the farm till 1872, then attended Washington County Academy for one year, and afterward Iowa State University for one year. He came to Nebraska in 1874, and attended the State University at Lincoln for two years, after which he was engaged in teaching school at Pleasant Ridge, Cass Co., for twenty-one months. In the fall of 1879, he was elected Clerk of the District Court; he came to Plattsmouth and entered upon his duties in January, 1880; the term of his office is four years. Mr. Showalter was married, in Cass County, December 20, 1881, to Florence Richardson, a native of the State.

JOHN D. SIMPSON, agent for American Express Company news depot, etc., was born in Huntingdon, Penn., September 12, 1826. In 1838, the family removed to Delphi, Carroll Co., Ind.; in 1841, he removed to Galena, Ill.; was employed there as clerk in a mercantile business for three years; returned to Delphi, Ind., and was in the County Treasurer's office, under his father, and then clerk in mercantile business till the fall of 1850, when he went to Mineral Point, Wis.; was employed as book-keeper till the spring of 1851; returning to Delphi, Ind., was engaged for two years in making a numerical index of the county; then as book-keeper in the produce and packing business till he came to Nebraska in 1856. He located in Plattsmouth, and for one year was employed as clerk in mercantile business. In the autumn of 1857, he was elected County Treasurer, and re-elected in 1859, holding the office in all four years, after which he went to Denver, Colo., remaining there some four years, one year of which he was engaged as book-keeper for the *Rocky Mountain News*, and afterward in the employ of the United States Quartermaster, having charge of the mustering and disbursing office. Returning to Plattsmouth in the winter of 1864, he was engaged as book-keeper in general merchandise business till 1866, when he entered into partnership with W. Mickelwait and J. S. Sharp in the lumber and grocery business, remaining in the firm till 1869, when he disposed of his interest there and took the agency of the American Express Company, which he held till June, 1873. Mr. Simpson also had the agency of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad for six months, being the first agent of that railroad appointed in the State. He went to Omaha in 1873, and was employed as Secretary of the Brewer & Bemis Brewery Company for one year. Returning to Plattsmouth in 1875, he was engaged for five years as messenger for the American Express Company on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, and, in October, 1880, was again appointed agent for that company at this place. He opened a news depot, etc., at the same time. He was elected City Clerk in 1875, and has held the office since, being re-elected yearly; he also served the city as Councilman in 1858. He was married in Delphi, Ind., in 1853, to Kate Klepser, a native of Ohio; they have two children—Lelia and Edith L.

GEORGE S. SMITH, United States Surveyor General for Iowa and Nebraska; was born in Warren County, Ill., January 6, 1846. He was educated at Abingdon College, Abingdon, Ill., graduating there in 1867. Afterward, he read law with the Hon. C. M. Harris at Chicago, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in September, 1868; was then engaged in the practice of his profession at Afton, Iowa, for two years. He came to Nebraska in February, 1870, located at Plattsmouth, and was engaged in the practice of law alone until 1872, when he associated himself with the Hon. T. M. Marquette, continuing with him until the latter part of 1874; then in company with R. B. Windham for over a year; and, in January, 1880, he associated with him J. B. Strode, and is now a member of the law firm of Smith & Strode. Mr. Smith was, in 1875, elected a member of the Second Constitutional Convention of Cass County, and, in the latter part of 1876, District Attorney of the Second Judicial District, holding the office from January, 1877, to January, 1879. He was appointed United States Surveyor General of the States of Iowa and Nebraska April 14, 1879, by President Hayes, and has occupied that office since. Mr. Smith was married, in Warren County, Ill., October 9, 1867, to Annie Whitman, a native of that place. They have two children—Guy W. and George Anna.

ANSELMO B. SMITH, civil engineer and surveyor, was born in Eden, Vt., February 28, 1833. Was educated at the private school of the Rev. Edwin Wheelock as a civil engineer and surveyor, and, in 1849, he began the practice of his profession at Eden, Vt., continuing there till 1852, when he removed to Macoupin County, Ill., where he was engaged as deputy surveyor of the county. Returning to his native heath, he again followed his profession, till he came to Nebraska. In

July, 1856, Mr. Smith located in Cass County, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession since. In 1869, he entered the employ of the B. & M. R. R. Co. as town site surveyor, and has occupied that position since. In 1867, he laid out the city of Lincoln for the State of Nebraska; laid out all the towns on the route of the B. & M. R. R. in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, that have been built since 1869. He was elected surveyor of Cass County in 1857, and held the office for six consecutive years. Mr. Smith's parents followed him to Plattsmouth, in 1864. His father died here in 1868, and his mother in 1871. Mr. Smith has considerable land interest in Cass County, but, since 1871, he has resided at Denver, Colo. He was married at Plattsmouth April 8, 1862, to Sylvira E. Mullin, a native of Henry County, Iowa. They have four children—Elmer L., Warren M., Lois Clara, Myrtie B.

DANIEL B. SMITH foreman of paint shop B. & M. R. R. Co., was born at St. Louis, Mo., December 29, 1848. He learned the trade of painter at Burlington, Iowa, in the shops of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., serving as an apprentice some four years. Was then employed as a journeyman in various parts of Iowa and Missouri for about one year, subsequently carrying on a painting establishment at Burlington, Iowa, for two years. In 1871, he again entered the employ of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. as a journeyman painter, at Burlington, Iowa, remaining in that capacity until he came to Plattsmouth, Neb., in November, 1874, and entered upon present duties. Mr. Smith was married, at Burlington, Iowa, October 19. 1869. to Ada Bradley, a resident of that place. They have five children—William D., George F., Lettia A., Eva G. and Zella.

WASHINGTON SMITH, foreman of coach-building department of the B. & M. R. R. Co., was born in New York City July 31, 1836, removing to Michigan City, Ind., in 1855, where he learned the trade of cabinet-maker with his father, and became employed in bridge and depot building for the N. A. & S. R. R. He remained at this work until 1858, leaving it to engage at house carpentering. In 1859, he entered the employ of the M. C. R. R. Co. as pattern maker, continuing in this capacity until early in the rebellion, when he went to Nashville, Tenn., in the service of the United States Government, as foreman of night gang on coach and locomotive work. Eighteen months later, he returned to Michigan City, Ind., again entering the employ of the M. C. R. R. Co. He came to Plattsmouth, Neb., January 24, 1870, engaging with the B. & M. R. R. Co. as pattern maker, and was appointed to present position in June, 1876. He was married, in Michigan City, Ind., July 31, 1867, to Hattie I. Skinner, a native of Fremont, Ohio, and has now three children—Nellie, died February 12, 1882, Mattie and Lulu.

SOLOMON & NATHAN, dry goods, etc. This firm is composed of Elias Solomon and Isaac Nathan, who were both born in Russia. Were for several years engaged in selling jewelry throughout England; came to America in 1866, and carried on the same business, and also dealt in general merchandise in South Carolina and California, till they came to Plattsmouth, Neb., in 1869. They then began present business in a small way, and have gradually increased their trade, and now stand among the leading merchants of this place.

FRED H. STEIMKER, foreman of freight car building department B. & M. R. R. Co., was born in Germany September 11, 1845; served eighteen months at trade of cabinet maker; came to America in 1861, residing with his parents in Des Moines County, Iowa, until 1867, being engaged in farming, then entered the employ of the B. & M. R. R. Co. at Burlington, Iowa, in the car repairing and building department, remaining there until April, 1878, when he came to Plattsmouth, Neb., and shortly afterward was appointed to present position.

JESSE B. STRODE, of Smith & Strode, attorneys at law, was born in Fulton County, Ill., February 18, 1845. Was educated at Abingdon College, Ill. In 1867, was elected Superintendent and Principal of the public schools at Abingdon, Ill., after which he engaged in the mercantile business in company with T. L. Frazier. They continued together about a year, when Mr. Frazier sold out his interest to G. A. Marshall, and Mr. Strode carried on the business with him for one year longer. In 1873, Mr. Strode was again elected Superintendent of public schools at Abingdon, Ill., and held the position some six years. He was Mayor of Abingdon during the years 1871 and 1872, and also served the city as Councilman for six years. He came to Nebraska May 1, 1879; was admitted to the bar at Plattsmouth in November following. He was employed during the summer of 1879 in the office of George S. Smith, U. S. Surveyor General of this State and Iowa, and January 1, 1880, Mr. Strode joined Mr. Smith in the practice of law at Plattsmouth.

ALBERT N. SULLIVAN, attorney at law, was born in Canada in 1848. He pursued a literary course of studies at Prince Albert College, Canada, for two years. In 1866, he went to Lycoming County, Penn., and was employed in the lumber business for three years. He came to Nebraska in 1869, located in Cass County, and was engaged in teaching school for a short time and farming until about the end of 1877. He entered upon the duties of County Judge in January, 1878, having been elected in the previous fall; was re-elected in the fall of 1879, and served until the end of 1881. Mr. Sullivan, in connection with other pursuits, read law, and was admitted to the bar at Plattsmouth in the spring of 1879, and since his retirement from the office of County Judge has devoted himself to the practice of his profession. He was married at Plattsmouth, in June, 1871, to Mary Jean, a native of Indiana, but for a number of years a resident of Cass County, Neb. They have four children—Hattie, Charles, Anna and Blanche.

ANDREW B. TAYLOR, farmer and stock-raiser, was born at Red Sulphur Springs, Monroe County, W. Va., May 10, 1829. He was employed on various farms in and about that county until he came to Nebraska, May 16, 1857, and purchased his present farm in Plattsmouth Precinct. He was then employed at general farm work for others for about two years, after which he settled on the farm he had previously purchased, and has been engaged in conducting the same since. Mr. Taylor is also a large stock breeder, having been in that business since 1860, and, in 1879, he began the breeding of blooded cattle and hogs. Has a farm of 320 acres. He was elected Sheriff of Cass County about 1864, and served two years. Mr. Taylor was married at Rock Bluff, Cass County, in 1861, to Adeline Murray, a native of Missouri. They have two children—William and John.

JONATHAN P. TAYLOR, Roadmaster Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, was born in England December 9, 1836. He came to America in 1858. Was employed for a few months on the railroad at Halifax, N. B., then as foreman on the Grand Trunk Railway for some seven years, residing at Stratford, Ont., subsequently farming for two years in Canada, after which he went to Ashtabula, Ohio, and was engaged in superintending the construction of a railroad through there for about a year. He then went to Union City, Ind., and was employed on the Indiana Division of the Pan Handle Railroad under J. N. Converse, having charge of the construction train until he resigned that position to come to Nebraska in the fall of 1869, locating at Nebraska City. He was employed on the Nebraska Railroad under J. N. Converse, as Roadmaster, having charge of all construction on the road, and when the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company purchased the Nebraska Railroad in May, 1877; he remained in their employ in the same capacity until August 22, 1881, when he was appointed Roadmaster of the First Division. Mr. Taylor came to Plattsmouth to reside in September, 1881. He was married at Marion, Grant County, Ind., September 27, 1868, to Lydia A. Love, a native of that State. They have one daughter—Mary Ellen, born in this State.

SAMUEL L. THOMAS, farmer, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, October 14, 1835; when quite young, removed with his parents to Indiana, and came with them to Nebraska, in the fall of 1856. He resided with them on a farm in Plattsmouth Precinct until 1860, when he came on to his present farm in the same precinct; in 1859, he learned photography, and in the fall of 1860, opened a gallery at Plattsmouth, continuing in that business one year; in 1866, he again entered into the business, being engaged in it some two years. He has always resided on his farm, with the exception of three years, from 1865 to 1868, when he rented it and resided with his family in the city of Plattsmouth. He has, since 1872, been quite extensively engaged in the breeding of blooded stock, making a specialty of Devons, and since 1879, has also given considerable attention to bee culture, and has now some forty stands of bees. He was elected Vice President of the State Bee Keeper's Association, February 12,1881, and re-elected January 13, 1882; was elected Treasurer of Cass County Agricultural Society, in March, 1881. He was married in Glenwood, Iowa, on April 18, 1861, to Sarah A. Shields, a native of Johnson County, Ind. They have three children—Walter L., William M. and Louis S.

THOMAS J. THOMAS farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Wabash County, Ind., November 28, 1848. He came to Nebraska with his parents in the fall of 1856, resided with them on a farm in Plattsmouth Precinct, and assisted his father in conducting the same until about 1874, when his father gave him 240 acres of land, since which time he has been engaged in cultivating it, and raising stock. He was married, at Plattsmouth, Cass County, November 20. 1873, to Albina Todd, a native of that place, she being the first female white child born in the county. They have three children—George W., Susanna V. and Lizzie Galena.

AMMI B. TODD, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O Plattsmouth, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., April 9, 1842. He removed with his parents to Ohio at three years of age, and three years later accompanied them to Owen County, Ind. He came with them to Nebraska, May 25, 1857, and assisted his father on his farm in Plattsmouth Precinct, until August 13, 1864, when he enlisted in the Second Nebraska Cavalry, serving until discharged February 13, 1865; returning to his father's farm, he resided with him until about 1873, when he moved on to his present farm, since which time he has been engaged in conducting the same and also raising stock. He owns some 400 acres of land. Mr. Todd was married at Plattsmouth, May 16, 1871, to Margaret Thomas, widow of William L. Thomas, of Plattsmouth. Mrs. Todd has two living children by her first husband—Leila Thomas and Harry Thomas.

W. L. TUCKER, carpenter and joiner, Plattsmouth, was born October 30, 1828, in Beaver County, Penn., twenty-seven miles from Pittsburgh. At the age of ten years his parents moved to the State of Ohio, nine miles east of Richland County. At the age of sixteen years, he went to Mansfield to learn the cabinet trade, and served as an apprentice three years, then worked two years and six months at journeyman work; then came to Ripley County, Ind., and contracted for a short time; then came to Holt County, Mo., and contracted to build a number of schoolhouses and dwelling houses. Here he was married to Miss Sarah E. Ramsay, a native of Indiana, June 26, 1851; then he contracted for work up to the time he moved to Mills County, Iowa. Early in the spring of 1856, he left his family at Glenwood, and came over to Plattsmouth, Neb.; bought a claim in the west part of the Eight Mile Grove and pre-empted the same; built a house and worked in Plattsmouth a short time, then returned to Glenwood, and contracted the balance of that year. Early in the spring of 1857, he moved his family to Plattsmouth, and contracted for quite a while, then started in the cabinet business in an up-and-down cottonwood house, that stood where William Herold's store is now; went in partnership with a Mr. Johnson, and carried on the business of making furniture for a number of years. After that he worked at the carpenter trade up to the time he enlisted in the Union army, Company A, First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry Veteran Volunteers, July 31, 1864; served one year and eleven months; mustered out of service July 1, 1866, at Omaha, Neb.; then returned to Plattsmouth and resumed his old occupation of carpenter and joiner and contractor, and during all these intervals, has built over 130 houses, besides churches and schoolhouses, and piece and day work too numerous to note (in the year 1857–58, he built eighteen houses, in one of which Dr. Winterstene now lives); he built the first drug store that was built here. He is still contracting and building at the present time. His family consists of six children: James T., born in Missouri; Mary E., born in Iowa; Lily Jane, Penninah A., Agatha M. and William M., born in Nebraska.

JACOB VALLERY, Sr., farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Germany, 1813; learned the trade of tailor in that country, and was employed at it some six years. He came to America in 1836; located in Pike County, Ohio, and was engaged in farming, and also merchandising until he came to Nebraska, in 1856. Mr. V. did not remain very long; he purchased 1,000 acres of land in Cass County, and returned to Pike County, Ohio, where he continued farming and merchandising, and was also Sheriff of Pike County for eight years, after which he returned to Nebraska and settled on his present farm in Plattsmouth Precinct, and has been engaged in conducting the same, and breeding stock since. He is the owner of over 1,000 acres of land in this county. Mr. V. was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1874. He is a member of the Agricultural Society of Cass County, and served on the Board of Directors of the State Board of Agriculture. He was married in Pike County, Ohio, September 4, 1840, to Mary Vallery, a native of Germany. They have eight children—Mary, Jacob W., Louisa, Lotta, Peter, Conrad, John and Christinia.

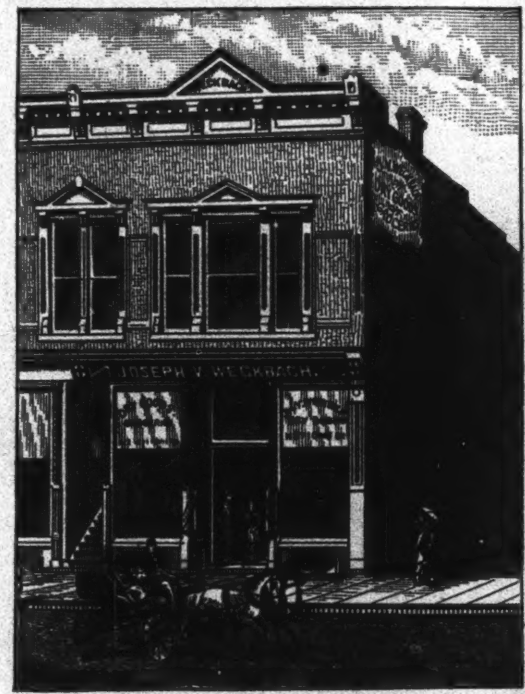
PERRY WALKER, farmer and dealer in live stock, etc., P. O. Plattsmouth, was born at Ludlow, Windsor Co., Vt., August 26, 1830, and resided with his parents on a farm until twenty-one years of age, when he went to California, where he was engaged in mining some four years, after which he returned East, to Du Page, Ill., and farmed there until he came to Nebraska, in 1864, at which time he purchased his present property in Plattsmouth Precinct, and has resided on it since. He owns some 1,300 acres of land, and a fine apple orchard, of between thirty and forty acres. He also buys and sells live stock for the Chicago market. Mr. Walker was married in Du Page County, Ill., in the fall of 1855, to Sarah Fox; she died in 1858, leaving two children—Myron C. and Hattie A. He was married again in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., on November 24, 1861, to Emma Sayles, a native of that place. They have six children—Herbert J., Rhec, Marvin F., Grace, Clara and Cora.

LEVI WALKER, farmer, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1804; he resided there with his parents, on the farm, until seventeen years of age, when they removed to Owen County, Ind.; he was there engaged in farming for some twenty years. In 1846, he enlisted and served through the Mexican war, after which he farmed in Muscatine County, Iowa, for a few months, then in Buchanan County, Mo., until he came to Nebraska in the spring of 1855. He located on a farm in Eight Mile Grove, Cass County, and resided there some two years, removing on to his present farm in Rock Bluff Precinct, in 1857; he remained one year, going to Mills County, Iowa, where he remained a short time, then in Missouri for a few months, returning here in 1859; has been engaged in conducting the farm since. He owns about eighty acres of land. Mr. Walker was married in Clay County, Ind., in 1827, to Drusilla Thomas, she died in 1849, leaving three children—Manda M., Juretta and Mary J. He married a second time, in Buchanan County, Mo., March 6, 1851, to Margaret E. Hendricks, a native of Kentucky. They have one daughter—Nancy E.

H. A. WATERMAN & SON, dealers in lumber, laths, shingles doors, etc., Plattsmouth. This firm is composed of Henry A. and John Waterman. They came to Nebraska in 1870; located in Plattsmouth, and engaged in the present business, which they have carried on without interruption since. In 1875, they opened a branch business at Louisville, Cass Co., Neb.; are represented by C. W. King. They carry a stock, including both places, of about $15,000. H. A. Waterman was engaged in farming in the State of New York. His son, John Waterman, was engaged in grain business, at Ottawa, Ill., for five years, and previous to coming here was engaged for four years in the grain and lumber business, at Buda, Cass Co., Ill.

HENRY WATSON, gardener, was born in South Carolina about 1820, and reared in Adair County, Ky. About 1850, he went to Schuyler County, Mo.; was engaged in farming for a year or so; then in Mills County, Iowa, until he came to Nebraska, in the fall of 1854, locating on a farm in Plattsmouth Precinct. He was engaged in conducting the same until 1877, when he moved into the city of Plattsmouth, since which time he has been engaged in growing fruit, gardening, etc. Has an orchard of some four acres. Mr. Watson was married in St. Clair County, Mo., to Jane Shaylor, a native of Ohio. They have two children—Curtis, born June 1, 1852, in Mills County, Iowa, and Mary, born in the same place, July 24, 1854.

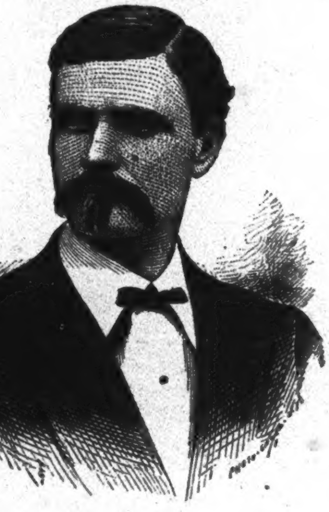
WAYMAN & HEFNER, proprietors Cass County Iron Works. John Wayman, of this firm, was born in Floyd County, Ind., in 1838. He learned the trade of machinist at New Albany, Ind., serving five years. In 1859, he was employed as engineer, and remained in that capacity until December, 1862, when he enlisted in the United States marines; served as First Assistant Engineer on the gunboat Monarch till January, 1864, when he was mustered out. Afterward employed as a steamboat engineer for about five years. He came to Nebraska in 1869; located at Plattsmouth and began a machine shop, in company with F. W. Curtis. They conducted the business together for some four years. Mr. Wayman then ran the business alone, increasing it largely, and adding the foundry in 1876. In January, 1882, he associated with him B. F. Billings, of Louisville, Ky., a practical molder, and they now propose to also manufacture stoves. The business began twelve years ago in a very small way, has increased every year, until the firm now employs ten men and have every facility for carrying on quite a large foundry, etc.


JOSEPH V. WECKBACH.

GENERAL STORE OF JOSEPH V. WECKBACH.

JOSEPH V. WECKBACH, general merchandise, was born in Germany, in 1844; came to America, and located in March of the same year at Plattsmouth, Neb. He carried on a blacksmith shop till 1869. Afterward he purchased a farm in Cass County, and was engaged in conducting the same two years; then engaged in managing a grocery and bakery business for two years. In 1874, he purchased a grocery business. Two years later, he added dry goods; in 1878, clothing, and is now engaged in conducting a large and increasing general merchandise business. He has been a member of the City Council for the past eight years. He was married at Plattsmouth, July 8, 1865, to Kate Guthmann, a native of Germany. They have nine children—Annie, Charles, Mary, Lydia, Edward, Eugene, Louis, Matilda and Kate.

C. E. WESCOTT, dealer in clothing, furnishing goods and hats and caps, was born in Cheshire, Berkshire Co., Mass., in October, 1841. He began his business life at La Porte, Ind., in 1859, being employed as clerk for seven years in the store of Polaski King, of that place. Was then, for some eighteen months, engaged in mercantile business in California. Returning to La Porte, Ind., he entered into clothing and dry goods business, in the firm of Wescott & Hagenbuck, continuing in that firm for some two years or more. He then disposed of his interest on account of ill-health, and was engaged in farming in Fayette County, Iowa, for three years, after which he resided in Brush Creek, Iowa, for two years; was engaged in general speculation, and then returned to La Porte, Ind. There employed as clerk in mercantile business till he came to Plattsmouth, Neb., in April, 1879, when he commenced his present business in company with C. A. Powell. January 1, 1880, Mr. Wescott purchased his partner's interest. On January 29, 1880. he was burned out, losing his entire stock. but began afresh in April of that year, and is now doing quite a large business.

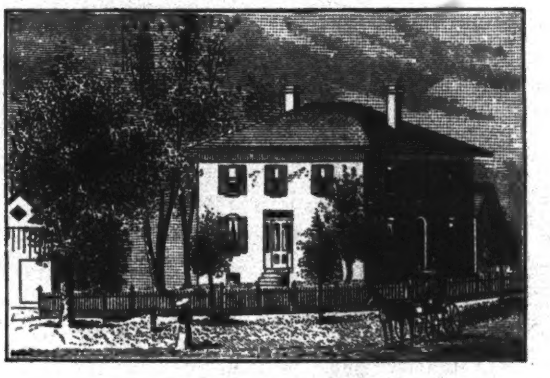


F E White

FRANK E. WHITE, dealer in grain and coal, was born in England, January 20, 1848; came to America in 1855, and resided with his parents in Utah until he came with them to Nebraska in 1857, and located at Plattsmouth. He began active life in 1859 as an employe in a brick yard; was engaged in that capacity for a few months; then drove a team across the "plains" for his father, who was engaged in freighting, for one summer; then farming for a short time, after which he was employed as a teamster by his father for about four years. His next employment was in house-moving at Council Bluffs, Iowa, remaining in that occupation for one season; then at Lincoln, Neb., for some eight months, superintending the delivery of stone for the capitol building. Returning to Plattsmouth, was variously engaged during the summer; was then employed in mercantile business for about three years. In 1871, he entered into grain business, in company with N. L. Thatcher and I. Mullholland, continuing with them two years; afterward in the same business with M. B. Cutler for eighteen months, and then with W. B. Darrah for two years. Since then, Mr. White has been engaged in grain and coal business alone. He was elected City Clerk in April, 1875, and filled that office one year. Was nominated on the Democratic ticket, in the fall of 1880, as State Senator, but was defeated. Mr. White was married at Plattsmouth, in 1875, to Lottie E. Vallery, who was the second white child born in Cass County. They have two children—Lulu and an infant daughter.

FRANK S. WHITE, dry goods, groceries, etc., was born in England in 1824. Was for some years engaged in mercantile business. Came to America in 1855. Was engaged in farming in Utah till he came to Nebraska, in 1857, locating at Plattsmouth. He was engaged in farming during 1858, and was also for eight years engaged in teaming, etc., and during one year of the time he also did considerable shipping and forwarding freight across the plains. In 1865, he opened in the mercantile business, and has been engaged in it since. Mr. White has also done business as an auctioneer for the past sixteen years. He was, previous to 1866, Street Commissioner for five years, and also served the city as Councilman for two years. Mr. White was married in England, in 1843, to Annie Butterfield. She died in 1867, leaving six children—Walter J., Alfred W., Francis E., Rose A. (now Mrs. V. V. Leonard), Arthur C. and John. Mr. White was married again at Plattsmouth, in June, 1871, to Diana Edgerton, a native of England. They have one daughter—Florence.

WALTER J. WHITE, bridge builder, was born in England July 10, 1844; came to America in 1855 with his parents, and resided in Utah until he came to Plattsmouth in 1857. He was employed by his father in freighting and teaming until twenty-one years of age, and then engaged in contracting for road work until about 1875, since which time he has been engaged in bridge building. and also at times deals in wood and ice, and does considerable house moving. Mr. White has built all the wooden bridges constructed by and for Cass County in the past five years. He was Street Commissioner for Plattsmouth in 1871–72. Mr. White was married at Plattsmouth, October 24, 1866, to Miss Annie Betts, who was born in Ireland, and is granddaughter of Lady Elizabeth Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey, Winchester, England. They have two children living—Lillian Evelyn and Mabel Frances.



RESIDENCE OF M. L. WHITE.

MARQUIS L. WHITE, retired merchant, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1815. Was for several years employed as salesman in mercantile business at Guilford, N. Y. In 1835, he went to Chicago, Ill., and was variously engaged in farming, trading, etc., until 1843, when he entered into mercantile business in the firm of Hamilton & White. The firm carried on the business until 1848. Mr. White then carried on a general merchandise business at Waupun, Wis., for two years; then in same business, in connection with flour-mill at Mackford, Green Lake Co., Wis., for some four years, afterward carried on a hardware business at La Salle, Ill., for a year, and for three years at Burlington, Iowa. He came to Nebraska in 1858; located at Plattsmouth; was engaged in farming, building, etc., and for six months in mining and merchandising west of here. In 1861, he entered into the grocery and drug business in company with J. H. Buttery, remaining in that business until 1871, since which time he has been principally engaged in dealing in real estate and improving his property. From 1875 to 1876, he was engaged in dealing in ice at Omaha, Neb., in partnership with Richard Kimball, and, from the spring of 1877 to the fall of 1878, he, in company with others, ran quartz crushing mills at Lead City, Dak. Mr. White was elected Mayor of Plattsmouth four times, and was elected County Commissioner of Cass County twice.

DANIEL H. WHEELER, of D. H. Wheeler & Co., law office, real estate and insurance agents, was born in Flowerfield, St. Joseph County, Mich., November 26, 1834. His early life was spent upon the farm, where he remained till he attained his majority, at which time he learned the trade of a distiller, serving one year. He came to Nebraska in 1856, locating in Plattsmouth, clerking in various parts of the State till May 8, 1857. At this time, he associated himself in the hardware business with H. P. and J. W. Coolidge, under the style of Coolidge, Wheeler & Co., the firm name being changed to Coolidge & Wheeler, upon the withdrawal of J. W. Coolidge in 1860. In the following year, Mr. Coolidge disposed of his interest in the business, assuming the offices of County and City Treasurer, which he retained for two years; at the conclusion of this time he again entered the hardware business, in company with E. T. Duke, the firm continuing at Plattsmouth till 1875, when the base of their operations was changed to Omaha, Neb. Two years later, Mr. Wheeler sold his interest in the establishment to his partner. In 1859, Mr. Wheeler in addition to his other business, opened his office as a real estate agent, continuing alone in the business till 1865, when he associated with him E. C. Lewis and J. C. Marshall, the firm continuing unchanged till Mr. Lewis' death in 1867, Mr. Marshall withdrawing from the partnership at about the same time. In March, 1868, he was joined by L. D. Bennett, the partnership continuing to the present time. Beginning in 1861, Mr. Wheeler for a period of six years read law with the Hon. T. M. Marquette, being admitted to the bar in 1869. In the following year, he became associated with J. C Fox in the practice of his profession, and subsequently with J. W. Stinchcomb and with E. D. Stone, the latter remaining in the firm till December, 1878, since which time Mr. Wheeler has been alone in the law business. In 1859, Mr. Wheeler was elected Clerk of the Courts for Cass County, which position he filled for two years. In December, 1860, was chosen Assistant Secretary of the Fourth Territorial Council; was appointed Probate Judge of Cass County in December, 1863; was appointed United States Agent of the Pawnee Indian Reservation, entering upon his duties July 6, 1865, and serving until October, 1866, during which time he held the rank of Major in the United States Army. In 1869, was elected Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, a position which he retained for about twelve years; from 1878 to 1879, was Secretary of the State Senate, and in 1875 and 1876 was Secretary of the Centennial Commission. Mr. Wheeler has been a member of the State Horticultural Society since its organization, being Treasurer thereof for several years and Secretary since 1875. He was elected Mayor of Plattsmouth in 1869, serving one term, and has held various other city offices during his career. Since January, 1881, has been President of the Plattsmouth Board of Trade. On February 26, 1857, at Kalamazoo, Mich., Mr. Wheeler was married to Charlotte A. Lewis, a native of New York, a union that has been blessed with four children—Daniel H., Jr., Myron E., Frank L. and William H.

HON. ISAAC WILES, farmer, was born in Henry County, Ind., October 5, 1830, and removed with his parents to Andrew County, Mo., in 1841, remaining there till 1852, then went to California, and was engaged in farming until 1855. He then came East again, and located in Mills County, Iowa, for a short time; came to Nebraska in 1856; located in Cass County, near Plattsmouth, and was engaged in conducting his farm until he enlisted in October, 1862, in the Second Nebraska Cavalry, having assisted in raising Company H of that regiment. He was appointed First Lieutenant of that company November, 1862, and served in that capacity some fourteen months. Shortly afterward, in recruiting men for the First Nebraska Militia, he was commissioned Captain of Company B, in which position he served six months. Mr. Wiles then returned to his farm, and has been engaged in conducting the same since. He was a member of the First District School Board, and served three terms in the Nebraska Legislature previous to 1869. Was elected Commissioner of Cass County in 1869; term of office three years, and has been a member of the Plattsmouth School Board since the spring of 1881. Mr. Wiles was married, in Mills County, October 30, 1856, to Nancy E. Linville, a native of Missouri. They have nine children—Mary, Ursula, Abraham L, Jessie G., Edgar M., Grace, Thomas F., Luke and Isaac Ray L.

STEPHEN WILES, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Henry County, Ind, January 25, 1826. At the age of thirteen years, he removed with his parents to the State of Missouri, and was engaged in farming there until October, 1854, when he came to Nebraska and took up about two hundred and forty acres of land in Plattsmouth Precinct, and has resided on the same ever since. Mr. Wiles is a successful farmer and stock-raiser, and is now the owner of over eight hundred acres of land in this county. He has been a member of the District School Board for many years, and for several years past has held the office of Treasurer of it. He was married in Buchanan County, Mo., January 13, 1848, to Catharine E. McCorkle, a native of that State; they have twelve children—James, Rebecca, Thomas, Isaac, John, George, Barbara, Isabella, Nancy, Stephen A., Joseph E. and Benjamin Franklin.

THOMAS WILES, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Andrew County, Mo., September 29, 1845. He came with his father, Luke Wiles, to Nebraska in September, 1854; Mr. Wiles, Sr., purchased some lands from the Indians, near Plattsmouth, but only remained three years; going to Mills County, Iowa, he turned his attention to farming. Thomas resided on the farm in Mills County, Iowa, with his father, until August 12, 1862, when he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, serving until mustered out, August 20, 1865; he then attended school at Tabor, Iowa, for some two years, and again came to Nebraska in 1868, locating on the old farm purchased from the Indians in 1854, in Plattsmouth Precinct. He has since been engaged in conducting the same, and is also engaged in raising and feeding stock. Mr. Wiles was married in Mills County, Iowa, in January, 1868, to Barbara Y. Linville, a native of the State of Missouri; they have three children—Loren M, Canna Grace and Thomas, Jr.

REV. SAMUEL P. WILSON, Pastor of the M. E. Church, was born in Ohio County, Ky., in 1848. Removing, some years later, with his parents, to Warren County, Ill., he was educated in the schools of Monmouth, Ill., and studied theology under several prominent clergymen of the M. E. Church for four years; was ordained as Deacon by Bishop Thomas Bowman, at Geneseo, Ill., in September, 1872. He came to Nebraska in April, 1873, and had charge of the M. E. Church at Beatrice for eighteen months; then at Tecumseh for one year; was ordained Elder by Bishop Gilbert Haven, at Lincoln, Neb., September 19, 1875; had charge of the M. E. Church at Pawnee City two years; Brownville two years; and Nebraska City two years. He came to Plattsmouth September 24, 1881, and entered upon his present duties.

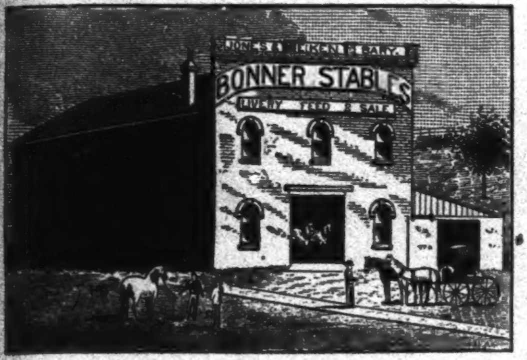
HON. R. B WINDHAM, attorney at law, was born at St. Joe, Mo., in 1846. He enlisted in 1864, in the Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry, serving till the close of the war. Was then engaged in mercantile pursuits at Glenwood, Iowa, until he came to Plattsmouth in 1867; he was then engaged in the real estate business till 1871, and was also Deputy Clerk of Cass County; for three years of that period, Mr. Windham also read law—for a part of the time with the Hon. Samuel Maxwell, now Chief Justice of this State. He then pursued his studies at the University of Michigan, graduating there in 1873, and was shortly afterward admitted to the bar at Detroit, Mich. Returning to Plattsmouth in the fall of that year, he practiced law in company with George S. Smith, now United States Surveyor General of this State, until the end of 1875, after which he continued his practice alone till July, 1880, when he associated with him D. A. Campbell. Mr. Windham was elected to the State Legislature from Cass County in 1878, and re-elected in 1880.

WILL. S. WISE, law office, real estate, etc., was born in La Grange Co., Ind., June 30, 1855. He came to Nebraska in 1871; located in Plattsmouth, and was for some time employed as clerk in the jewelry business; then engaged at "ranching" in Gosper Co., Neb. In October, 1876, he began to read law with the Hon. R. B. Windham, of this place, and was admitted to practice at the bar in October, 1878. He then attended Ann Arbor University, Michigan, graduating March 26, 1879. Returning to Plattsmouth, he opened a law and real estate office in August of the same year. He is a son of Parker L. Wise, who came here in 1856.

EDWIN H. WOOLEY, attorney at law, was born in Pike County, Ill., in 1855, and received the benefit of the educational institutions of that locality. He came to Nebraska in 1871, and located at Lincoln; was a student of the State University for three years, after which he was employed as a teacher in the public schools of Lincoln, Neb., for about one year. In 1875, he came into Cass County and taught the Concord School until the spring of 1876, then came to Plattsmouth, and was employed as teacher in the High School until elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction in the fall of 1879, which office he filled until January, 1882; he then began the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar at Plattsmouth in the latter part of 1879.

REV. ALPHA WRIGHT, Post Chaplain United States Army (retired), was born at Wilmington, Windham Co., Vt., April 16, 1818. When quite young, he removed with his parents to Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y.; in 1835, was ordained at Canandaigua, N. Y., by Bishop Morris, of Ohio, in the same year; he then labored in the M. E. Church, in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin and Missouri, from 1836 to 1863, when he was appointed Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He was stationed at St. Louis, Mo., on the staff of Gen. Ewing, and had charge of the refugees and contrabands for the Department of Missouri, serving till the war closed. December 11, 1866, he was appointed Chaplain in the United States Army; was stationed at Fort Laramie, W. T., four years; Ft. Russell, W. T., two years; and, in 1872, was appointed Chaplain at Ft. Omaha, Neb., remaining in that position till relieved at his own request, October 3, 1879. In 1866, Chaplain Wright purchased land at Plattsmouth, built on it in the summer of 1867, and moved his family here. He united with the Presbyterian Church, and, since November, 1879, has had charge of the Presbyterian Church at Bellevue, Neb.

JOHN P. YOUNG, proprietor Post Office News Depot, was born in Pike County, Ohio, July 20, 1846, and resided there with his parents on a farm. He began business life at Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1860, being employed as clerk in mercantile business for several years; afterward resided at St. Joe, Mo., eighteen months, but was not actively engaged in business; he then went to Queen City, Mo; here he was engaged in conducting a general merchandise business for others till he came to Plattsmouth, September 18, 1872, and was employed as clerk in mercantile business. May 9, 1876, Mr. Young began business in his present stand with a stock of $350—all the money he had. He has increased it year by year, until he now carries a stock of over $3,000, consisting of stationery, confectionery, toys, cigars, school supplies, etc. For the year 1881 his sales reached $18,000. Mr. Young owns real estate and personal property to the amount of $8,000. Mr. Young was married at Queen City, Mo., May 22, 1878, to Edna E. Campbell, of Queen City, Mo., a native of Ohio.



BONNER STABLES.

WEEPING WATER.

There is an Indian tradition that somewhere near the source of the river now known as the Weeping Water, there once dwelt a powerful but peaceful tribe, governed by sound laws, ruled over by a chief as mild tempered as he was valorous, whose warriors were as straight as their own arrows, as strong and fleet as the horses which they rode, whose maidens were lithe and lovely, their beauty far exceeding that possessed by any of the surrounding tribes. And it is further said that the fairest of these maidens was the chief's daughter—so fair that she captivated the heart and brain of the ruler of a still more powerful tribe upon the west, who asked her father for her, was refused, and finally succeeded in abducting the maiden while she was bathing with her companions in the deep, still lake adjacent to the village.

Pursuit was made, the lodges being left in charge of the women and the infirm. The chase was a long and hard one, and the result most disastrous, every man of the pursuers being killed in the fight that followed.

For three long days and nights those who had been left at the village waited, then started out in search of their fathers, husbands and lovers, to find them dead upon the plains; and, finding them, to weep so long that their falling tears formed a stream that still exists—Nehawka—the weeping water.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Upon the north bank of this river, about eighteen miles from its mouth and surrounded by hills and groves, stands the town of Weeping Water. Its first settler was Elam L. Flowers, who located in the vicinity in 1855, erecting a log house, afterward used for a dwelling, schoolhouse, church, warehouse, again a dwelling, and finally for a stable, being torn down by Dr. M. M. Butler, in 1875. In 1856, Philander and Hiram Cranney settled on the claim now occupied by Hon. F. M. Woolcott, building a sort of a house, half dug-out and half of poles, which they lived in until 1859, when they emigrated to Utah. Later, in 1856, and during the spring of 1857, there was a large immigration into the river counties of Nebraska, of which Cass County and this section thereof received its full share. The immigrants were of two classes—those who had failed or expected to fail in the East, and moved West in hopes of retrieving their shattered fortunes, and those who, with a small capital, came as speculators, laying out paper cities and buying and selling claims. This latter class surveyed and platted three towns on the north bank of the Weeping Water—Grand Rapids, whose site comprised 320 acres of land; Weeping Water, adjoining it upon the west, and Caledonia upon the north, the latter two of these comprising 160 acres each. Of these three, Weeping Water was incorporated by special act approved February 13, 1857. None of them were ever organized, the present town occupying the site of Grand Rapids, and being the result of a new survey and incorporation in later years.

In 1857, Messrs. Fair and Nace commenced the erection of a dam and grist-mill, a project that was afterward abandoned by them, the incomplete structure being sold to William and Eugene Reed, who finished it, the first corn being ground in the fall of 1861, and, a bolt being put in, the first flour made in the spring of 1862. William Reed retiring in 1864, the firm was changed to Clinton & Reed at that time, and in 1869 Samuel Clinton, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, purchased Eugene Reed's interest, being at present sole proprietor. During the period from 1857 to 1866, nothing of material interest occurred, save as is related in the general history of the county. In the latter year, the first store in the village was opened by Willis Clarke, in the building afterward used by George Lambing, the blacksmith, and now occupied as a wagon shop. In 1867, he disposed of his establishment to Willis J. Horton, the firm subsequently being Horton & Jenks. In the spring of 1868, Reed & Bradley built the store building now occupied by Reed Bros., opening the same for business on July 15 following, and shortly after this Horton & Jenks moved into a structure erected by them on the next square east, now occupied by Fleming & Race.

ORGANIZATION.

In 1869, the town was platted by E. L. Reed, Samuel Clinton, F. M. Woolcott and Geary Treat, the almost exclusive proprietors of the half section upon which it was situated. On December 7, 1870, it was incorporated by the County Commissioners under the general law. On December 28, of the same year, an organization was effected by the election of William C. Jenks, E. L. Reed, L. F. Reed, J. W. Thomas and P. E. Beardsley as Trustees, the first and second of these being chosen Chairman and Clerk respectively. On March 25, 1871, these Trustees met and adopted a constitution and by-laws for the town government, the most important provisions being that the town government should be vested in five Trustees empowered to appoint a Constable, Assessor, Collector, Street Commissioner and Treasurer, and also to impose fines, not to exceed $100 for each offense, for any breach of the peace or infringement of the town ordinances. The first of these ordinances was adopted May 8, 1872, providing for the granting of a license for the sale of malt, spirituous and vinous liquors to any person complying with certain specified conditions, as to the presentation of a petition signed by ten freeholders, the filing of a bond in the sum of $1,000 that the applicant would not keep a disorderly house or permit gambling, and the payment of $100 to the Town Treasurer for the school fund. In 1872, George Lambing superseded P. E. Beardsley as Trustee, no further change being made in the Board until 1875, when William H. Reed and A. S. Frink were elected in place of E. L. and L. F. Reed. In 1876, these two and George Lambing were superseded by J. Chase, H. T. Woods and A. O. Ashley. No Assessor's report is to be found upon the town records until June 5, of this year, it being as follows: Real estate, $13,925; personal property, $24,997; total taxable property, $38,922. Upon this report being received, a tax of 10 mills on the dollar was forthwith levied for town purposes.

In 1877, A. Taylor, D. D. Johnson and James Clizbe were elected, and W. C. Jenks and J. W. Thomas re-elected Trustees. In 1878, all of these, with the exception of D. D. Johnson, went out of office, their places being filled by H. G. Race, P. S. Barnes, E. L. Reed and J. Chase. In 1879, D. C. Fleming and George W. Lambing succeeded H. G. Race and P. S. Barnes. In 1880, no change was made, and in 1881 the present incumbents elected, as follows: Calvin Russell, H. G. Race, George W. Lambing, J. W. Marshall and P. S. Barnes, Calvin Russell being Chairman of the Board, and H. G. Race, Clerk.

The original town site comprised something less than three hundred and twenty acres. In addition to this, what was known as the Fleming & Race Addition was surveyed in July, 1876, and formally annexed August 29, 1881.

A post office was established at Weeping Water in 1858, with William Young as Postmaster. His successors have been as follows: 1859 to 1860, Hiram Cranney; 1860 to 1863, William C. Jenks; 1863 to 1868, E. L. Reed; 1868 to 1879, L. F. Reed; succeeded by E. L. Reed, who is the present incumbent.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school within the present limits of Weeping Water was taught during the summer of 1859 by Mrs. Celestia Bellows, who received therefor the sum of $12 a month. For about six years a private house was used as a school room, until, in 1865, the citizens by donations of labor and money erected a stone building north of the present site, for school purposes. This was used until 1874, when a large frame building was constructed at a cost of $3,000, that amount having been voted in bonds in July, 1873.

The school at present is in charge of Harlow Bellows, who, with two female assistants, teaches an average attendance of 150 scholars.

RELIGIOUS.

The First Congregational Church of Weeping Water was organized on November 18, 1860, with seven members, under the ministerial charge of William Catlin. Of these members four had previously belonged to the Methodist or Disciples' Churches. The services were, for several years, held in dwellings, and, during one summer, in a grove just outside the city limits. A schoolhouse being completed in 1865, it was used by the society as a place of worship until 1871, when its own church edifice was finished, the corner-stone of which had been laid June 18, 1870. This is a large and fine building, constructed of white limestone, with a seating capacity of 250.

Mr. Catlin remained in charge of the church for five months only, being superseded by M. F. Platt, who retained the pastorate until July, 1866. The ministers succeeding him have been as follows: Frederick Alley, July, 1866, to May, 1870; Simon Barrows, July, 1870, to November, 1873; M. F. Platt, November, 1873, to March, 1874; James B. Chase, Jr., March, 1874, to August, 1878; Charles F. Graves, June, 1880, to date. The present membership of the church is about one hundred and thirty.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Weeping Water was organized in the fall of 1868, by Rev. A. J. Swartz, who remained with his charge one year. The society first worshiped in the stone schoolhouse, built in 1865, continuing to occupy it until its own building was completed in 1873. The corner-stone of this was laid July 1, 1871, and the dedicatory service held in January, 1874. It is a substantial stone structure, with a seating capacity of 300, and costing about $8,000. Succeeding Rev. A. J. Swartz, the ministers in charge have been as follows: Revs. J. B. Maxfield, Mr. Smith, A. L. Folden, David Marquette, E. Wilkinson, John Gallager, P. S. Mather and George H. Wehn, the last of whom is the present incumbent. The membership in January, 1882, was about one hundred.

The Sunday school in connection with this church was organized in 1871, with William C. Jenks as Superintendent. Since then the office has been filled by Mrs Sarah Jenks from 1872 to 1873; D. C. Fleming, 1873 to 1876; C. M. Shelton, 1876 to 1878; W. K. Lukeborough, 1878 to 1879; D. C. Fleming, 1879 to 1882, and S. D. Fitchie, 1882. The school is in a very flourishing condition, with an average attendance of sixty-five.

SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F., Prairie Lodge, No. 25, was organized in Otoe County about eight miles southwest of Weeping Water, the charter being granted March 24, 1871. The charter members were John Young, William H. Young, Charles W. Hays, William H. Beck and J. R. Young, and the first officers as follows: John Young, N. G., William H. Young, V. G.; C. W. Hays, Secretary; William H. Beck, Treasurer. On January 10, 1874, the lodge was removed to Weeping Water, and the following officers elected: G. Dolbow, N. G.; M. M. Butler, V. G.; G. W. Lambing, Secretary; J. R. Young, Treasurer. The society was organized in a house built upon the open prairie, continuing to occupy it until the change was made to Weeping Water, where rooms were fitted up for lodge purposes over a business house. It is now constructing a fine stone building at a cost of $6,000. The present officers are: J. T. Marshall, N. G.; F. S. Klepser, V. G.; B. C. Yeomans, Secretary; G. S. Barry, Treasurer. Trustees, D. T. Dudley, S. A. Ripley and M. M. Butler.

I. O. G. T., Weeping Water Lodge, No. 3, was instituted December 20. 1880, with F. F. Rexford, W. C.; Mrs. A. E. Mather, W. V.; Miss Helen Ashmun, Recording Secretary; F. X. Brossmer, Financial Secretary. The present officers, elected in November, 1881, are as follows: S. W. Coglizer, W. C.; Florence Coglizer, W. V.; Rev. A. C. Graves, P. W. C.; A. Woodford, Secretary; Grace Clizbe, Financial Secretary. This lodge is the last one of several organized in Weeping Water at various times, all of which have done good work while in existence. The temperance element is large and enthusiastic, and the present lodge ably sustained, and with a good membership.

G. A. R., John Bishop Post, No. 61, was organized April 7, 1881, with the following officers: Commander, M. F. Waite; Adjutant, C. A. Webster; Officer of the Day, S. G. Coglizer; Senior Vice Commander, F. F. Rexford; Surgeon, J. W. Thomas; Chaplain, Charles Thorngate. The present Commander, elected in January, 1882, is S. W. Beardsley, and the Officer of the Day, D. D. Johnson, the other incumbencies being retained by the officers previously elected.

Weeping Water Council of R. A.—A Council of the Royal Arcanum was instituted January 17, 1882, with eleven members, and officers as follows: Charles Philpot, Regent; George W. Barrett, V. R.; Bird Critchfield, P. R.; James Stockham, Secretary; Lewis Foltz, Treasurer.

THE PRESS.

The *Cass County Register* was published by Richard Claiborne from September, 1875, to January, 1876; a period of nearly five months then ensuing, during which Weeping Water had no paper of its own. In April, 1881, J. A.

Matthews commenced the publication of the *Cass County Recorder*, a six-column quarto, which suspended publication in 1882, and was succeeded by a vigorous Republican newspaper, edited and managed by Keithley Bros.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

In 1869, Samuel Clinton, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, purchased the mill formerly owned by William and Eugene Reed, the early history of which has been given. The mill is a very fine stone structure, three stories in height, with three run of buhrs, and a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day.

On August 1, 1880, the firm of Reed Bros commenced a general banking business, under the name and title of the Weeping Water Bank. This institution became incorporated February 1, 1882, the name being changed to the Bank of Weeping Water, with E. L. Reed, President, and R. S. Wilkinson, Cashier, these, with William H. Reed and Helen Reed, constituting the Board of Directors. The capital stock was $25,000. A few months later, this bank was consolidated with a branch of the First National Bank of Plattsmouth. At about the same time, still another bank was opened, a branch of the Cass County Bank of Plattsmouth.

Weeping Water has, in 1882, seven general stores, two hardware stores, three drug stores, one jewelry store, two boot and shoe stores, two millinery stores, two meat markets, two harness shops, two wagon shops, four blacksmith shops, two livery stables, one barber shop. In addition to these, there are two agricultural implement warehouses, doing a good business, and two large lumber yards. Two hotels, the Missouri Pacific House, and Kings Hotel, are in successful operation, a third one to cost $20,000 being contemplated.

The amount of retail business transacted in Weeping Water during the year 1881 aggregated about $450,000, this figure including a lumber trade of $40,000, and one of feed and provisions amounting to $50,000.

The first lawyer to locate in Weeping Water was J. E. Pickering, who remained, however, less than a year, leaving in 1879. The profession is now represented by four attorneys, of whom B. A. Gibson claims seniority as to settlement.

The medical profession has five representatives, the first to locate in Weeping Water being Dr. J. W. Thomas, now of Thomas & Hall, who entered Cass County December 10, 1867.

RAILROADS.

In 1881, the Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company commenced building a line of road from Atchison, Kan., to Omaha, Neb., traversing Cass County from north to south, and asking no aid from the county nor from the town of Weeping Water, except as to the latter the right of way, and depot grounds.

Weeping Water had a population, according to the census of 1880, of just 400. Since then the prospect of railroad facilities, its own natural advantages, and the enterprise of its citizens, have caused a remarkable influx, the number of actual residents being estimated in January, 1882, as about six hundred and fifty. Its trade covers a territory of nearly one hundred and fifty square miles of the richest farming lands in the county, and its future can only be a bright one.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSEPH M. BEARDSLEY, of J. M. Beardsley & Co., lumber, coal, etc., was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., in 1836. He was engaged in school teaching in that State and Illinois until he came to Nebraska in the spring of 1859, locating in Weeping Water. He was for some months employed in mill and dam building. During the winter of 1859–60, he conducted a saw-mill in Mills County, Iowa. Returning to Weeping Water, he farmed until early in 1862, when he enlisted in the First Nebraska Infantry, and served three years and six months. Subsequently returning to his farm, he conducted the same until 1869, when he went to Plattsmouth, Neb., having been elected County Clerk. He filled the office for one term. Was then Clerk in the office of the United States Surveyor General at Plattsmouth for about four years, and was also from 1872 to 1875 in real estate business in company with T. Pollock, after which he again returned to his farm in Weeping Water, to which he gave his whole attention, until March, 1880, when he purchased one-half interest in the hardware business of C. M. Chase at this place, and on July 15, 1881, he also entered into partnership with E. L. Reed, and opened out in lumber, coal, etc. Mr. Beardsley was married in Cass County, near Weeping Water, August 21, 1867, to Charlotte E. Klepser, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children—Abbie I., Charles P., Nellie E., Frederick and Eva.

MICAJAH M. BUTLER, eclectic physician and surgeon, was born in Hancock County, Ind., November 15, 1845. He read and studied medicine and surgery with his brother, Dr. B. W. Butler, for some fourteen years. Subsequently attended the Eclectic College at Cincinnati, Ohio, for two years. Dr. B. came to Nebraska in 1870; located at Plattsmouth, and was engaged in the practice of his profession in company with Dr. W. H. Schildknecht, until he came to Weeping Water in August, 1873, since which time he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession in this locality. The Doctor was elected Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee in October, 1881. He was married at Weeping Water August 19, 1874, to Stella A. Paine, of Painesville, Ohio. They have two living children—Miss Charrie A. and Agnes E. They lost one daughter, Mattie Rawls, who died October 25, 1880, aged two years and eight months.

TIMOTHY CLARK, farmer, stock-grower and stock-dealer, Section 18, Town 10, Range 11, P. O. Weeping Water. Mr. Clark was born in Washington County, Penn., September 6, 1820. When but six months of age his father died, leaving a brother and two sisters and a widowed mother very poor in worldly goods, and unable to keep the family together. At the age of six years, Timothy was taken by a neighbor, where he lived until the age of fourteen, when he considered himself capable of taking care of himself, and did so from that date. When nineteen years of age, he went to Ohio, from there to Virginia, and then returned to his native State, remaining there six months, going to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1842. He came all the way by steamer from Pittsburgh, via St. Louis, making the trip in six weeks, frequently detained on sand bars for a day or more by reason of low water. A Rev. Mr. Clark was on board bound for the same destination, who held religious services on the boat each Sabbath. The year 1843 was the time set for the end of the world, and the negro boat hands constantly sang the refrain, "O you can't stand the fire of 1843!" When Mr. Clark arrived at Illinois, he opened a shop and went to work at his trade, that of tailor, which he followed for a year, when, with James P. Green, he went into the general merchandise trade. At the end of six months, he thought it advisable to get out of the firm, and he sold out to his partner, who failed in six months, and Mr. Clark lost everything. He then went to Beardstown, Ill., and opened a tailor shop, where he remained a year, when he moved to Fremont, Ill., where he plied his trade for three years, when he was obliged to leave the shop on account of ill health. He bought a farm and went to farming. In 1870, he came to Nebraska, landing in Nebraska City March 4. He purchased his present farm containing 500 acres, and has turned his attention largely to raising stock and hogs, up to the present time, feeding the pure breed Poland-China hogs, known as the "Platte Valley Farm" stock. Mr. Clark has also bred many thoroughbred Short-Horn cattle. Mr. Clark was married in Rushville, Ill., January 29, 1845, to Miss Anna Benninger, by Rev. John Clark. She was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., May 27, 1817. They have four children—Thomas King, born in Tremont, Ill., June 6, 1850; John William, in Tremont, January 17, 1852; Edith, in Tremont, June 2, 1854; Timothy Byron, in Spring Lake, Ill., April 24, 1858, and Rebecca K., June 24, 1847, and died in Spring Lake April 29, 1856. Mr. Clark served one term of three years in the office of the County Commissioner. Mr. Clark and wife, though advanced in years, are both well-preserved in mind and body, and contemplate, at an early day, disposing of the fine "Platte Valley Farm," and retiring from active life to live on their well-earned competency of worldly goods.

JAMES CLIZBE, farmer, P. O. Weeping Water, was born in Wayne County, Mich., in 1836, and came to Nebraska in 1858, landing at Bellevue. He followed freighting across the plains for about six years, after which was engaged in conducting the Cascade Mills near here for some years, and also for two years followed mercantile business at Weeping Water, and since then farming. He owns about 240 acres of land, and conducts a dairy in connection with his farm ing pursuits. He was married in Cass County, in the fall of 1865, to Amelia C. Doane. They have six children—Grace E., James L., May B., Edith D., George E., Jessie E.

SOLOMON DEWEY, of Schluntz & Dewey, dealers in general merchandise, Weeping Water, was born in Coshocton, Ohio, January 4, 1852, and at the age of eleven years removed to Hadley, Mich., with his parents. They resided on a farm, and when Mr. Dewey was not actively employed in attending to his duties on the farm, he taught school. He came to Nebraska, September 6, 1878, and located at Louisville, Cass County. Residing there, he was engaged for some five months in teaching school at Cedar Creek; then was for eight months engaged in furniture business in company with his brother, Nelson Dewey, at Louisville, and also taught school there during three months of that period. In August, 1879, he joined Christian Schluntz, and opened a general store at Cedar Creek; they carried on the business there until December 15, 1881, when they moved the stock to Weeping Water. Mr. D. is the resident partner. Mr. Schluntz resides at Cedar Creek, where he is engaged in milling.

SAMUEL D. FITCHIE, of Fitchie & Ashmun, dealers in hardware, stoves, etc., Weeping Water, was born in Allegheny City, Penn., September 25, 1839; was employed there for a short time as clerk in mercantile business. He came to Nebraska in October, 1855. His business life really began when, at twenty years of age, he entered the employ of a mercantile firm at Denver, Colo.; he continued with them, as a clerk, for about two years, after which he began on his own account, but only carried on the business a few months, being burnt out in the great Denver fire, after which he was again engaged in mercantile business, this time at Fort McPherson, Neb., and also in freighting, for about six years. Subsequently engaged in freighting at Cheyenne, W. T., for a few months. He then purchased the merchandise stock of Howley, White & Co., of Nebraska City, and carried on that business for a space of three years, under style of White & Fitchie. Mr. Fitchie's health failing, his next venture was in farming and feeding cattle, remaining in that some five years, residing near Nebraska City. In the fall of 1878, he was appointed Government Store-keeper, at Omaha, Neb., remaining in that capacity some two years, then at Nebraska City, in the spring of 1881. He engaged in the grain business, in company with James Berkley, at that place, and is still associated with him in that business. Mr. F. came to Weeping Water in the fall of 1881, with the intention of locating an elevator, but instead purchased the interest of James A. Schermerhorn, in firm of Schermerhorn & Ashmun, and the business is now carried on as above. Mr. F. was at one time Probate Judge of Lincoln County, Neb. He was married at Fort McPherson, Neb., in 1865, to Ruhamah H. Baker, a native of Ohio. They have seven children—Ingletta, James R., William C., Harry E., Leila A., Samuel B. and Kate.

FLEMING & RACE, dealers in general merchandise. D. C. Fleming, the senior member of this firm, was born in Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, March 15, 1845. When quite young he removed, with his parents, to Hardin County, Iowa, and was employed there at farming; also taught school until he came to Nebraska in 1869. He was then for some months employed in teaching district school near Rock Bluff, Cass County. In 1870, he purchased a farm in Avon Precinct, Cass County, and was engaged in conducting the same for over two years. In the spring of 1873, he came to Weeping Water, and entered into hardware business in company with M. E. Woods. This firm continued in business only one year. In May, 1874, Mr. Fleming joined Charles Kimball in general merchandise business, and on September 10, 1874, Mr. Kimball disposed of his interest to H. G. Race, since which time the business has been conducted under the above style. Mr. Fleming was for several years a member of the Town Board of Trustees, and also School Director for some years. H. G. Race, of this firm, was born in England December 28, 1845; came to America in 1859, residing in Hardin County, Iowa; was engaged in farming until 1871, when he removed to Utah, and was for two years engaged in mining. Mr. Race came to Nebraska in 1874, locating in Weeping Water; he shortly afterward joined Mr. Fleming in present business. He has been Clerk of the Town Board of Trustees since April 1, 1881.

WILLIAM D. GIBBON, physician and surgeon, Weeping Water, was born in Pembrookeshire, South Wales, November 12, 1850. He attended the Pharmaceutical College, at that place, for some three and a half years, then at St. Mary's College, Paddington, London, England, for some eighteen months. He came to America in 1871, located at St. Louis, Mo., and was a student at St. Louis Medical College for one year. In March, 1878, he came to Weeping Water, Neb., and has followed the practice of his profession since, and since 1879 has also been engaged in dealing quite extensively in real estate. The Doctor was married at Weeping Water, in February, 1874, to Julia E. Jenks, a native of Illinois, but came to this State, with her father, in 1857. They have one son—William D., Jr.

BENJAMIN A. GIBSON, law office, real estate, etc., Weeping Water, was born in Alstead, Cheshire County, N. H., February 5, 1857. He was educated at St. Johnsbury Academy, Vermont, and Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H. Subsequently he read law with Edmund L. Cushing, ex-Chief Justice of the State of New Hamsphire, during 1876, 1877 and part of 1878. Coming to Nebraska May 21, 1878, was engaged in traveling through the State, finally settling in Nebraska City, early in 1879; he read with M. L. Hayward, of that city, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1879, after which he practiced law there until December, 1881, when he came to Weeping Water and opened a law and real estate office, in partnership with J. B. Meikle. Mr. Gibson is also a Notary Public, having been appointed November 16, 1881.

REV. CHARLES FRANCIS GRAVES, present pastor of the Congregational Church of Weeping Water, was born in the town of Burke, Franklin County, N. Y., July 15, 1845. He began to work his own way in life at a very early age, and, in order to find suitable employment, went to Burlington, Vt., while still so young that this place has always been home to him. For a few years he drifted about rather aimlessly, worked on a farm near Burlington awhile, then in a wholesale liquor store in Boston, then served nearly a year in the war of the rebellion, in the Second New Hampshire Volunteers; was sent home hopelessly ill with consumption; finally recovered, and went back to Burlington, and then settled down to fitting himself for his chosen life work, teaching, working on a farm in summer and teaching school in winter. While fitting for his profession in Essex Academy, Essex, Vt., he was converted, mainly through the influence of the preceptress, and, after long and prayerful consideration, finally determined to leave his chosen profession, and fit himself for the work of the ministry. While still at Essex Academy, he began his preparatory course, which he finished at Underhill Academy, Underhill, Vt., in 1870, and entered the University of Vermont, at Burlington, Vt., in the autumn of that year. He graduated with his class in 1874, his standing procuring him admission into that most honorable body, the Phi Beta Kappa Society. For one year after leaving college, he taught in the Vermont Episcopal Institute, a military school near Burlington, and then bade farewell to a profession he has always honored next to his chosen life work. In the fall of 1875, he entered Yale Theological Seminary at New Haven, Conn., and spent the next summer in preaching, under the auspices of the A. H. M. S., in Greenwood and Waverly, Neb. Having organized the present Congregational Church at the latter place, he returned to the seminary with the determination to devote himself to missionary work. In May, 1877, he was licensed to preach by the New Haven West Association, and was graduated in May, 1878, in regular course, having been chosen by his class for one of the commencement orations. In June, 1878, he took charge of the First Congregational Church of Sutton, Clay County, Neb., and was ordained by a council called by the church for this purpose in March, 1879. In June of this year he married Miss L. S. Merwin, of New Haven, Conn., and in June, 1880, he received and accepted a call to the First Congregational Church of Weeping Water, of which church he is still pastor.

HENRY HUBBARD, farmer, P. O. Weeping Water, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in October, 1834, and reared on a farm until eighteen years of age. He then went to Michigan, where for a year he followed milling, and was for three years engaged in same capacity in McHenry County, Ill. He came to Nebraska in the spring of 1859, remained for a short time at this place and went to Pike's Peak, Colo., and followed mining and ranching for two years, off and on. Returning, he ran a saw-mill for a year or so, and afterward conducted Reed Bros.' Mill for about eighteen months. In the spring of 1864, he enlisted in the Second Nebraska Cavalry, and served thirteen months. In 1866, he built a saw-mill near here, and carried it on for three years. He then settled on his present farm and has given his attention to conducting the same since. In 1878, he again tried milling, and followed it for three or four years. He has 295 acres of land and considerable live stock. Mr. Hubbard was married in McHenry County, Ill., in 1865, to Mary J. Broadley. They have five children—John, Frank, Maud, Annie and Harry.

JOHN MARSHALL & SON, manufacturers and dealers in boots and shoes. This firm does an exclusive boot and shoe business, and is the only firm in this place that confines itself strictly to this business. When Mr. M. first began in the business in 1872, it was with a stock of about $100. In 1877, the firm erected a new business house, and largely increased their trade. They now carry a stock of some $4,000. John Marshall was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1830. He learned the trade of shoemaker, there serving an apprenticeship of six years. He carried on business there in boots and shoes for many years, and was also engaged in the grocery and provision business for some fifteen years. He emigrated to America in 1872, remaining a few months in Atchison, Kan. He came to Nebraska in April, 1872; he located for a short time four miles south of the town of Weeping Water, removing into town in September, 1872. He purchased the shoemaking establishment of John Sanford. In 1877, he added a stock of boots and shoes, and in June, 1878, he admitted as a partner in the business his son, John T. Marshall, who is also a practical shoemaker. Mr. M. has eight other children—Alfred L., engaged in drug business at Avoca, Neb.; William, employed in the business; Paul J.; Charles, in a boot and shoe business at Syracuse, Neb.; Lucy, Mary Isabella, Louisa and Arthur at home.

JAMES B. MEIKLE, law office, real estate, etc., was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, February 13, 1857; resided with his parents on a farm, and began life, after receiving a good education, as a school teacher; was employed in that capacity about four years, and also farmed to a limited extent. In April, 1879, he commenced to read law with Messrs. Jones & Gilmer, attorneys, at Warren, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court, Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1881. After prospecting for some time in Iowa, he came to Weeping Water in October, 1881, and began the practice of law, and in December following, associated himself in his present business with B. A. Gibson. Mr. Meikle was appointed Notary Public in December, 1881.

WILLIAM MICKLE, of Hatch & Mickle, clothing, fancy goods, boots and shoes, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, February 8, 1847. When quite young, he removed to Richland County, Ohio, with his parents; was employed there for some two years on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad in various capacities. In 1864, he enlisted in the Eighty-second Ohio Infantry, and served one year. Subsequently he went to Macon County, Ill., and engaged in the cattle business for some two years; then farming in Washington County, Iowa, and also dealing in live stock until he came to Nebraska in March, 1881, locating in Cass County; he farmed until the following November, when he came to Weeping Water, and joined George Hatch and opened present business. This firm carries a stock of some $3,500, and is gradually working into a good trade.

S. W. ORTON, of Thomas & Orton, drugs, toilet goods, etc., was born in Washington County, N. Y., June 2, 1844. He studied medicine, chemistry, etc., for some three years at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. He enlisted in the spring of 1862, but was not accepted on account of his youth. He, however, enlisted in January, 1863, in the Thirteenth New York Infantry, and served one year. He again enlisted in January, 1864, in the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery, serving until September, 1865. Subsequently he w[illegible] to Fulton County, N. Y., and was engaged in teaching scho[illegible]nd farming for some months; then for three months in Bu[illegible] County, Ill. He came to Nebraska in 1867, located in Elmwood Precinct, Cass County, and was engaged in farming some fourteen years, and also taught school during twelve years of that period. He came to Weeping Water in September, 1881, and joined Dr. J. W. Thomas in this business. Mr. Orton was Assessor of Elmwood Precinct for some four years. He was married at Bellevue, Sarpy Co., Neb., December 31, 1868, to Sarah A. Burrows, a native of Michigan. They have three children—Mary, Allie and Chauncey.

JOSEPH F. PARKINS, dealer in agricultural implements, etc., was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1846; came West to Tama County, Iowa, in 1864, and while there learned the trade of plasterer and was employed at it. He came to Nebraska in 1869, located at Weeping Water and was for two years employed at his trade; subsequently he conducted the "Cascade Grist Mill," near this place, for two years in company with W. H. Detwiler, and afterward alone for four years. He entered into his present business in 1877, in company with P. S. Barnes, under the style of Barnes & Parkins. This firm dissolved March 1, 1881, since which time Mr. Parkins has conducted the business alone. He has during the past year also been engaged in dealing in live stock. He deals in all kinds of farming and agricultural implements. Mr. Parkins was married at Weeping Water, January 18, 1872, to Mary J. Detwiler, a native of Wheeling, Va. They have two children—Clara E. and Earl D.

HON. EUGENE L. REED, of Reed Brothers, dealers in general merchandise, was born at Vienna, Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1841. He removed in 1846, with his parents, to Iowa, and came to Nebraska in 1857. Locating in Kenosha, Cass County, he was for a few months engaged in the manufacture of brick. He then returned to his former home in Clay, Iowa, and was engaged, in company with his father, in conducting a saw-mill. In 1859, he returned to Nebraska, settling in Weeping Water, and, in company with his father, built a grist-mill, and was engaged in that business until he enlisted, in June, 1861, in Company A, First Nebraska Infantry, serving until discharged, on account of ill-health, October, 1862. Returning to Weeping Water, he was again engaged in conducting the grist-mill. His father, W. H. Reed, sold out his interest in the mill in 1864 to S. Clinton, and Mr. E. L. Reed continued the business with him until 1869, when he sold out. He then purchased the interest of P. E. Beardsley in the firm of Reed & Beardsley, and, in company with his brother, continued the business, under the style of Reed Bros. His brother, Lucius F. Reed, died January 28, 1880, but the business style remains unchanged. In August, 1880, the firm connected a banking establishment with their merchandise business. February 1, 1882, the banking business was changed into an incorporated bank, with E. L. Reed as President. Mr. Reed was appointed Postmaster in 1863, and held it until 1868. His brother, L. F. Reed, was appointed Postmaster in 1869, and in 1879 Mr. E. L. Reed succeeded him, and has held the office since. In 1870, he was elected to the State Senate from Cass, Sarpy and Saunders Counties, to fill a vacancy, serving one year. Mr. Reed has been a partner in the firm of J. M. Beardsley & Co., lumber, etc., of this place, since August, 1881. He was married at Weeping Water, Neb., in November, 1864, to Anna Bellows, a native of Ashtabula, Ohio. They have three children—William E., Stella and Clinton.

J. A. REICHENBACH, of S. A. Reichenbach & Bro., dealers in lumber, lime, shingles, etc., Weeping Water; was born in Ashland, Ohio, in 1854. He learned the trade of tanner there, and was employed at it some eight years; afterward employed as a carpenter for about five years. He then went to Newton, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming for about a year. He came to Nebraska in the fall of 1877, located a farm near Wahoo, and was engaged in conducting the same for some two years, after which he opened a lumber-yard at Osceola, Neb., in company with his brother, S. A. Reichenbach. They carried on business there until July, 1881, when they removed it to Louisville, Cass County, and also opened a branch at Weeping Water, the latter place being in charge of J. A. Reichenbach.

FRED F. REXFORD, farmer, Weeping Water, was born in Franklin County, N. Y., September 14, 1839, and brought up as a farmer. On August 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Second Ohio Cavalry, and served four years. He came to Nebraska in April, 1866, purchased his present farm and has resided on it since. He owns 120 acres of land, and is to some extent engaged in raising stock. Mr. R. was married in Percival, Fremont County, Iowa, in March, 1868, to Susan Torrence; they have four children—Herbert, Willis, Ada and Charles.

JOHN S. TEWKSBURY, of Tewksbury & Kirkpatrick, millers, Weeping Water, was born in Sandwich, N. H., in February, 1828; when quite young, he removed to Massachusetts, where he was employed in railroading there and other places for some twenty years, principally in building and contracting work. He came to Nebraska in June, 1857, locating in Eight-Mile Grove Precinct, where he followed farming for some years, and was also for five years engaged in dealing in grain. In 1875, he removed to Weeping Water, built this mill, and has conducted the same since. In May, 1882, he admitted D. A. Kirkpatrick as a partner. Mr. T. is also quite extensively engaged in raising stock, and has 320 acres of farming land.

REV. GEORGE H. WEHN, pastor of M. E. Church, Weeping Water, was born at Johnstown, Penn., July 16, 1847. He attended the following institutions of learning: Mount Union College, Ohio, Allegheny College, Pennsylvania, and Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill. He was licensed to exhort in December, 1869, at Beatrice, Neb., and to preach in July following. Was admitted to the Nebraska Conference at the spring session of 1871, on trial. Received into full connection and ordained Deacon at Plattsmouth, Neb., December 20, 1873, by Bishop Edward G. Andrews, and elected and ordained Elder at Lincoln, Neb., by Bishop Gilbert Haven, September 19, 1875. Mr. Wehn has labored in the M. E. Church at different places over the State since 1868. He was appointed and took charge of his present congregation in September, 1881. He was married at Urbana, Ill., September 6, 1871, to Miss Sue C. Hartzell, a native of Somerset, Penn.; they now have four children—Maggie, Daisy, Suie and Fleming Foster.

HON. FRANK M. WOLCOTT, real estate, was born in Summit County, Ohio, in 1837; came to Nebraska in the spring of 1857; locating in Cass County, he took up 160 acres of land in Center Precinct, and was for some seven years engaged in loaning money, dealing in real estate, etc. In 1864, he purchased his present residence and farm of 220 acres in the suburbs of Weeping Water, and has since then been engaged in conducting the same. In 1870, he was appointed agent for the B. & M. R. R. Co.'s lands in Cass and Otoe Counties, and in connection with this he also carries on a general real estate business. He was elected a member of the Assembly from Cass County in the fall of 1870. He is also a Notary Public, having been appointed December 9, 1881. He was married in Summit County, Ohio, in the spring of 1864, to Henrietta M. Brooke, a native of New York City. They have three children—Lucy, Creda and Lloyd.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville is situated on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, eighteen miles northwest of Plattsmouth It was incorporated by a special act of the Territorial Legislature, in February, 1857, having been laid out during the preceding month, and one log cabin built by Gardner Powers. Under this act, however, the town was in reality nothing but a paper city, no further buildings being erected until the construction of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, in 1870. At this time, J. T. A. Hoover put up a store building and received a commission as Postmaster, being succeeded in the mercantile business in 1871 by B. G. Hoover. In 1872, a second stock of general merchandise was opened by A. B. Fox, the firm shortly resolving itself into Fox & Glover, and finally to J. V. Glover. In May of 1873, Dr. J. M. Waterman commenced practice in Louisville, and opened a drug store. In 1874, S. F. Rockwell opened the third general store, and from that time to the present the material progress of the town has been rapid.

RELIGIOUS.

The First Congregational Church, of Louisville, was organized in the district schoolhouse, on November 23, 1877, the first members being Mrs. Bella R. Waterman, D. D. Martindale, Mrs. Esther A. Martindale, John H. Bauer, Mrs. John H. Bauer, B. F. Diffenbacher, Mrs. B. F. Diffenbacher. From the schoolhouse, the society removed to the depot building, and, in May, 1878, laid the corner-stone of a new church edifice, which was built at a cost of $1,600, and occupied for the first time in January, 1879. The pastor from the first has been Benjamin F. Diffenbacher, of Sarpy Center, Sarpy Co., Neb.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1877, under the ministry of Rev. D. Marquette, who was succeeded by Rev. John Gallagher, Rev. Mr. Matthews then assuming the pastorate, which he retained until May, 1880. Soon after this, the church practically disbanded, re-organizing in January, 1882, under the spiritual charge of Rev. Mr. Robinson. Since the completion of the Congregational Church edifice, the society has made use of that building. The present membership is about twenty.

The First Baptist Church, of Louisville, was instituted in May, 1879, with six members, having since that time been ministered to by irregular supplies, and using the schoolhouse and the hall over J. V. Glover's storeroom as a place of worship. In January, 1882, the society purchased, for $50, the Baptist Church building at Eight Mile Grove, which they removed to Louisville. The present membership is about fifteen.

In addition to the above churches, there is an organization of Christian Brethren, using the Congregational Church occasionally, under the ministry of Rev. C. Alton.

A Union Sabbath school was instituted in 1873 in the depot building, removing thence to the schoolhouse, where it holds its sessions at present under the ministrations of Elijah Jenkins. The enrollment is about seventy, and the average attendance fifty scholars.

EDUCATIONAL.

Louisville, having never been incorporated, except as a paper city, its rights under the original charter being forfeited, through not being acted upon, has no town schools in the proper sense of the term. The district schoolhouse, located within the town limits, is presided over by D. D. Martindale, with an average attendance, during 1881, of fifty scholars.

The post office was established in 1870 under charge of J. T. A. Hoover, who was succeeded, in the fall of 1879, by J. V. Glover, who still retains the position of Postmaster.

MANUFACTORIES.

The Louisville Stone Ware Company was organized as a joint-stock concern, with a capital of $5,000, in June, 1878. Its first officers were: J. T. A. Hoover, President; J. V. Glover, Secretary; A. B. Fox, Treasurer. The company immediately secured valuable franchises, which it yet retains, upon clay banks in the vicinity, and erected stone buildings and kilns, with a capacity of producing 12,000 to 15,000 gallons per month. The present officers are: S. A. Milgrim, President; M. D. Polk, Secretary and Treasurer.

A steam-mill was put up in 1876 by Huber & Son, subsequently passing into the hands of A. H. Jackman. Its present capacity is fifteen barrels of flour per day.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

In 1878, a grain elevator was erected by Fox & Glover, the firm being succeeded by A. B. Fox, in 1879, who enlarged the building, its entire cost being $1,500. It is now managed by C. Came. The first lumber yard was opened by Elijah Noyes, in 1873; it is now owned by H. A. Waterman & Son, of Plattsmouth. A second lumber yard was opened by S. A. Richenbach, in 1881.

In the mercantile line, Louisville possesses four general stores, two grocery stores, one agricultural warehouse, three drug stores, one clothing store, three jewelry stores, there being in addition to these one livery stable, one blacksmith shop, one wagon shop, two meat markets, one barber shop, one paint shop, one harness shop and one billiard hall.

There are two hotels—the Louisville House, established, by Frank Albee, in 1874, and still under the same proprietorship, and the Hall House, under the charge of A. W. Hall, first opened in June, 1879, under the name of the Dooley House. A new hotel, 32x52 feet, two stories in height, is now being erected by A. W. Hall, at a cost of $3,000.

Louisville has three practicing physicians and the same number of attorneys.

RAILROADS.

The Burlington & Missouri Railroad entering Cass County in the fall of 1869, reached Louisville in the spring of 1870, erecting depot buildings which were destroyed, together with a large freight train, by fire on the night of August 20, 1879; these have since been replaced. The Missouri Pacific Railroad, connecting Omaha, Neb., and Atchison, Kan., reached Louisville from the north in December, 1881, bridging the Platte River.

The town site covers 200 acres of land, occupied by a population, in 1879, of 250; in 1880, of 327, and, in January, 1882, 450, estimated.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES F. CAME, grain dealer, Louisville. The subject of our sketch was born in Center Harbor, N. H., April 3, 1840. When about twelve years of age, his father moved to Andrew, Jackson Co., Iowa, where Charles lived until 1861, when he enlisted in the Second Iowa Cavalry, Company M, Col. Elliott. He enlisted August 28, and the regiment was organized at Davenport, Iowa, and soon after went to Benton Barracks, Mo., where they remained until February, when they were sent to Bird's Point, Mo. Here the regiment were initiated into the service in a manner calculated to inspire in them a profound love for the service. At 8 P. M. they were ordered to Charleston, eight miles away, to protect it from a raid by Jefferson Thompson. The route for most of the way lay through a heavy cypress swamp, in which they floundered and struggled the entire night. When they arrived at Charleston early in the morning, nearly every man in the regiment had lost his hat. The Second Cavalry operated chiefly in the department of the Mississippi, taking a part in the Grierson raid to Palo Alto, and, like most of the cavalry service, was extremely varied; in almost continued skirmishing, duty, in many short engagements, and attached to various commands. Mr. C. was with his regiment until the spring of 1864, when his regiment veteranized, at which time he was sick, after which time he was transferred to the Engineer Corps. At Memphis, he was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, and for a time acted in that capacity, though he never received his commission. The Second was a great deal of the time engaged with Gen. Forrest's guerrilla force, an engagement taking place nearly every week with some part of his command. Company M went into the service with 101 men, and when it was mustered out only fifteen of the original men answered the roll call. At the close of the war, Mr. C.'s health was much broken down, and he spent several years in travel in Wisconsin, Colorado, and in the South to recuperate his wasted health. In 1870, he came to Nebraska, and purchased a farm in Cass County, which he still owns. His health has greatly improved here. He was married, in Monticello, Iowa, December 25, 1869, to Miss Catharine Ewing, of Monticello, who is a native of Mercer County, Penn.

JONATHAN D. FERGUSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 4, Town 11, Range 11, Louisville Precinct. He was born in Mercer County, Penn., July 14, 1836; came to Cass County, Neb., June, 1858, purchasing his present large farm of Jacob Berger in 1867. May, 1861, Mr. F. crossed the plains to the "Buckskin Joe," a mining camp 100 miles southwest of Denver, returning to Cass County in the fall. In the summer of 1862, accompanied by his wife, he again crossed the plains, his wife remaining a year and a half in Denver, while he was freighting from Denver to the mines. Mrs. F. returned to Nebraska in the fall of 1864. That season the Indians were very troublesome, committing many murders, and civil occupations were for awhile generally suspended. Mr. F. was employed in haying, hunting up dead bodies, etc. He worked at mowing with a revolver at each side, and rifle strapped to his back. The man that would take his chances commanded good pay. He continued freighting until the spring of 1867. He was married in Louisville Precinct, December 15, 1859, to Miss Mary Berger, who was born in Mercer County, Penn., June 22, 1845. They have ten children—William T., born in Colorado August 28, 1862; George Edwin, born March 28, 1865; Leonard Clark and Dennis Allen, twins, born December 26, 1867; Elmer Leslie, born August 27, 1870; Cora May, born November 1, 1872; Carrie Bell, born September 21, 1874; Exie Jane, October 31, 1876; Jessie Lulu, December 6, 1878, and a babe August 4, 1881.

JOHN V. GLOVER, merchant, Louisville. He was born in Orange County, Ind., October 15, 1843. The family left Indiana in the spring of 1853, and moved to Glenwood, Iowa, where they lived until the spring of 1856, when they moved to Nebraska, settling in Sarpy County. In the spring of 1862, at the age of nineteen years, he took a trip across the plains, and, in the fall of that year, when in Montgomery, Colo., enlisted in the Independent Battery Colorado Artillery, commanded by Capt. William McClain, and, up to 1864, was engaged in frontier duty. They had a severe engagement with the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians about sixty miles northwest of Fort Larned, four men being killed. As a specimen of the Indian policy, they relate, when they followed up the Indians, who fled when they returned to the Fort, they found the Indians regaling themselves on Government flour and bacon dealt by the generous hand of Capt. Palmetar, and well-recruited up for another campaign, there being about 5,000 warriors. In the fall of 1864, they went to Missouri, and gave chase to Gen. Price, following him to the Arkansas River. Mr. G. was discharged under general order at Fort Leavenworth June 30, 1865, Going to Lawrence, Kan., he remained at that place until the fall of 1868, working at the trade of carpenter, when he returned to Nebraska, and engaged in farming for five years. In February, 1874, he started in mercantile trade in Louisville. In January, 1878, he was burned out, which swept away every cent. In 1879, he erected a brick and stone store, two stories in height, 24x54 feet, and opened up with a full stock of general merchandise, doing a large mercantile retail trade, that has nearly doubled in the last year. In April, 1880, he was appointed Postmaster at Louisville. Mr. G. was married in Paola, Kan., July 4, 1865, to Miss Alma E. Wilson, of Paola. They have four children—Florence A., born August 17, 1866; George V., August 15, 1868; Walter, September 20, 1871, and Clara M. W. July 4, 1875.

BENJAMIN G. HOOVER, dealer in farm and other machinery. Mr. Hoover was born in Greenville, Ohio, December 8, 1849, where he lived until the age of thirteen years. In May, 1863, his father moved to Cass County, Iowa. In 1870, he went into general merchandise in Louisville, which he followed up to 1874, when he went into the jewelry and notion trade, which he followed for three years. In the spring of 1877, he engaged in his present trade. It has grown from $20,000 in 1880 to $40,000 in 1881. Mr. Hoover was married in Louisville Precinct, October 8, 1870, to Miss Emily O. Twiss, of Louisville, who was born in Indiana in May, 1855. They have three children—Earl E., born December 14, 1871; Charles C., July 2, 1875; and Maud, September 5, 1880.

CAPT. JAMES T. A. HOOVER, farmer and manufacturer, Section 23, Town 12, Range 11. Capt. Hoover was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, September 26, 1826. His father was a revolutionist, and determined to throw off the fetters of his government by going away from it. All his sons except James were in the Emperor's service, and he declared that James, the youngest, should never go into the service, and in 1844, when James was about eighteen, he emigrated to America, settling in Darke County, Ohio, and engaged in farming. James, for many years, was Captain of a company in the Fifth Ohio Militia. In August, 1861, he received a commission from Gov. Dennison to raise a company for the Fifty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which he did, and in January, 1862, was elected and commissioned Captain of Company D. Their first engagement was with the enemy at Fort Donelson, and after that followed the fortunes of his regiment, which was attached to the Twelfth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, participating in the battles of Corinth, Island No. 10, Shiloh, the first battle of Vicksburg, etc., campaigning in Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana chiefly. At the battle of Shiloh, Capt. Hoover was wounded by a fragment of a shell, which struck him in both legs, the same fragment taking off both legs of Corp. Meyar, of which wound he died. The Captain, also, at Shiloh, received a saber wound in the wrist by a long Texan. In 1863, much broken down in health, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted, when he returned home in April, and in May of the same year moved to Cass County, Neb., and purchased the farm on which he now resides, containing 320 acres of land. He has on his farm the finest deposit of white clay yet discovered in the West for the manufacture of terra cotta stone ware, fire-brick, fire-clay, etc. Samples of the clay have been used in Germany, England, New Jersey, Ohio and Chicago, and stood the highest test. Capt. Hoover principally erected the Louisville pottery; laid out the village of Louisville, owning a third interest in the original plat. He has manufactured fire and building brick for several years, and is now making preparations to manufacture the present season half a million brick. In 1865, Capt. Hoover was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, serving the term 1865–66. He is a fluent writer and talker in the German, English and French languages. He was appointed Postmaster at Louisville in the spring of 1869, and held the office until April, 1880, when he resigned, to be succeeded by John V. Glover. He was married in Greenwich, Ohio, December 31, 1848, to Miss Isa Huoffunhele, who was born in Lebanon, Penn., September 3, 1832. They have nine children—Benjamin G., born December 5, 1849; Ellen C., May 28, 1852; James M., January 8, 1854; Elizabeth, December 18, 1856; Mary, March 19, 1858; Amelia, September 27, 1859; Andrew, December 10, 1861; William Herman, May 1, 1871; Isabella, September 25, 1872; all, except the two latter, born in Ohio.

MILTON D. POLK, Louisville, attorney, was born in Mechanicsburg, Ind., March 29, 1857; attended the public and high schools at Greensboro, Ind. In the fall of 1872, his father, John F. Polk, a civil engineer, moved to Plattsmouth, Neb. Mr. P. taught school in 1874, and then entered the Nebraska University, where he finished his studies. In 1879, he entered the law office of his uncle, Judge R. L. Polk, then Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit of Indiana. He was admitted to the bar in Indiana in 1879, and immediately came back to Nebraska, and was admitted to the District Court of Nebraska in 1882. Mr. Polk is principal owner of the Louisville Pottery, a large stone building, with all the fixtures for the manufacture of pottery. He was married in New Castle, Ind., December 28, 1880, to Miss Kate Alsbaugh, of New Castle, where she was born April, 1857.

FRANK STANDER, farmer, Louisville, was born in Germany, May 26, 1835, immigrating to America in 1853. He resided in Wisconsin, and was variously employed. He came to Nebraska in October, 1858, and in the following year moved on to his present farm in Louisville Precinct. He is the owner of 440 acres of land, and considerable property in the village of Louisville, and also raises considerable stock. Mr. S. has, at times, held various district offices. He was married in the town of Summit, Waukesha County, Wis., March 28, 1859, to Eliza Regula. They have twelve children—George, James, Henry, Helen, Peter, Elizabeth, William, Russell, Lewis, Lester, Arthur and Olive C.

FREDERICK STOHLMANN, farmer, Louisville, was born in Germany March 14, 1831. Here he learned the trade of "dyer." He emigrated to America in 1849, settled in Waukesha County, Wis., and was employed there as a farm hand. In the fall of 1858, he purchased his residence farm in Louisville Precinct, and moved on it in 1859. He owns some 320 acres of land, and in connection with his farming pursuits, raises considerable stock. He has, at times, held various district offices. Mr. S. was married in Waukesha County, Wis., May 15, 1859, to Kunigunde Schoennan. They have seven children—George, William, Frederick, Andrew, August, Louisa and Amelia.

WILLIAM A. URWIN, farmer and stock-raiser, Louisville. Mr. Urwin was born in Northumberland, England, June 10, 1820, and emigrated to America in 1850, arriving in New Orleans May 4, came up the Mississippi by steamer to Galena, Illinois, and went to work in the lead mines in that vicinity, where he worked about four years, then came to Cass County and pre-empted 160 acres of land on Section 27, where he remained about seven years. He then purchased on the Cedar Creek, Cass County, 200 acres of land, which he highly improved. In 1872, he moved to his present farm, containing 590 acres, erected a brick dwelling the same year, since making many other substantial improvements. Mr. Urwin was married in Durham, England, September 6, 1839, to Ellen Wanless. She died in Council Hill, February 22, 1853, aged about thirty-five years, leaving three children—Elizabeth, born November 16, 1840; Thomas, May 26, 1842; and John September 10, 1843. Mr. Urwin married again in 1853, to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, who had two children—Joseph, born in England, March 18, 1838; and Ann, May 4, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Urwin have one child—George, born August 28, 1854, who is married and engaged in farming in Louisville Precinct, P. O. Louisville.

BENJAMIN WARD, of Lafferty & Co.'s Livery Stable, Louisville, was born in Putnam County, Ind., July 9, 1847, and resided for some years with his parents in Missouri and Iowa. In 1859, he came with them to Nebraska, and assisted his father in farming in Plattsmouth Precinct, afterward in Eight-Mile Grove. In 1864, he enlisted in the Second Nebraska Cavalry, and served about eight months. He was for some two years engaged in teaming, freighting, etc., to Denver, and for a year lived in Montana, where he teamed six months, and then gave his attention to mining; subsequently was for a year in British Columbia, trading with the Indians. Returning to Nebraska, he farmed for four years near this place, and was afterward for two years in agricultural implement business at Louisville, in company with B. G. Hoover; was for six months engaged in hardware business, with his brothers; then again in Colorado for eight months, employed by the "Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company." He returned here in May, 1882, and joined George Lafferty in this business. Mr. Ward was married in Glendale, Cass County, Neb., October 24, 1869. They have four children—Dora, Emma R., Hannah E. and Grace B.

ISAAC M. WARD, dealer in hardware, Louisville. He was born in Putnam County, Ind., January 27, 1849; when a child, his parents moved to Andrew County, Mo., where they lived until 1854, when they moved to Mills County, Iowa, in November, 1860; they moved to Cass County, Neb., in December, 1881. Mr. W. moved to Louisville, and with his brother, Benjamin, engaged in hardware trade under the style of Ward Bros. In January, 1882, Isaac bought out the interest of his brother in the business, keeping a full and select stock of goods, with an increasing trade, particularly during the year past; a tin shop is connected with the store. Mr. W. was married in Cass County, Neb., February 19, 1871, to Miss Juliette Warford. She is a native of Ohio, born May 23, 1852. They have four children—Harriet Eva, born October 17, 1871; Rhoda Olive, born May 28, 1873; Marion Oliver, born May 21, 1878; and Arthur, born June 25, 1880.

JOHN M. WATERMAN, M. D., druggist, Louisville. He was born in Decatur, Otsego County, N. Y., September 8, 1833, where he attended the public schools. In March, 1854, he undertook the journey to California, took the overland route, going by rail to Alton, Ill., where he took a steamer to St. Louis, and up the Missouri to Council Bluffs, arriving there April 20, and on the 8th of May started over the plains via the South Pass; their train consisted of two wagons, sixteen oxen, seventy-five head of cattle, and twenty-five men in the party, stopping in Oregon to get grass, and arriving in Maysville, Cal., in November. It was his intention to engage in mining, but he found other employment. He remained at Maysville about one year, when he returned by water, and the Nicaragua route, when Gen. Walker was filibustering in that region, arriving in New York in December, 1855. Dr. W. commenced the study of medicine in 1850, but was obliged to relinquish his studies, on account of an affection of the eyes. In 1860, he again resumed his studies in the office of Dr. A. P. Chamberlain, where he remained until September, 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-Ninth New York Infantry, and immediately after being mustered into service, was appointed Hospital Steward, and served in that capacity until January 18, 1862, when the Thirty-ninth was consolidated with the Seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, when he was appointed Orderly Sergeant of his company. Served until May 17, 1862; appointed Hospital Steward, and served as such until commissioned First Lieutenant, November 18, 1863. April 13, 1864, he was commissioned Captain of Company D. He participated in the battle of the Wilderness, where he received a flesh wound in the hip, and at Weldon Road a bullet passed through his hat; was with Gen. Grant all through the summer of 1864, and but two days off duty during his term of service. He was discharged at Yallen House, Va., October 12, 1864. Dr. W. graduated at the Physico-Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, in the winter of 1872-73. In 1876, he took the chair of Professor of Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, which he held for three years, locating in Louisville, and practicing medicine from 1873 up to his connection with the institute, and since. Dr. Waterman was married in Worcester, N. Y., November 30, 1865, to Miss Frances R. Butler, who died April 3, 1870, aged about thirty years, leaving one child—L. E., who was born July 17, 1866. Dr. W. again married, at Plattsmouth, Neb., March 29, 1876, to Miss Bella R. Ramsey, who was born in Beaver County, Penn., January 11, 1842.

TAYLOR F. WELBORN, farmer and horse dealer, P. O. Louisville. Mr. Welborn was born in Muhlenburg County, Ky., March 3, 1849. When three years of age, his parents moved to Schuyler County, Mo., where they lived until 1865. They lived near the union camp, which had occasional skirmishes with the rebels, and between the union and rebel soldiers, they from time to time lost all their live stock and grain. Mr. Welborn has 220 acres of good land, which he has purchased since 1870, and is largely engaged in grain and stock raising. Mr. W. was married, January 1, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth Warrell, who was born in Jefferson County, Ind., August 29, 1847. They have one child—John F., born March 20, 1875. Mr. Welborn's parents, William and Tabitha C. Welborn, are living on the place, the father born in Kentucky June 10, 1804, and the mother in Tennessee February 8, 1811.

GREENWOOD.

Greenwood is situated on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, thirty-seven miles from Plattsmouth and eighteen miles from Lincoln, being in the extreme northwestern corner of Cass County. The quarter-section of land upon which it is located was, in 1869, the property of S. C. Bethel, from whom it was purchased by a company of farmers residing in the vicinity, and donated to the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, on condition that the said company put in not less than $10,000 worth of improvements—a condition that has not been strictly complied with, the land being subsequently transferred to an organization known as the South Platte Land Company, who still hold such portions of it as have not been sold to individual residents.

The earliest settler upon the town site was S. C. Bethel, who erected a small store building in the vicinity of the road-bed—the track not having yet been laid—early in 1870, this being the only business house in the vicinity for about two years. He was succeeded in it, some years later, by Bethel & Stephenson, who sold to Mayfield & Gullion, it then being transferred to J. S. Green & Co., and the stock—altogether of groceries—subsequently sold to O. M. Carter, of Ashland, who closed it out.

In 1872, Swank & Maston erected a store building and opened a stock of general merchandise, their successors being as follows: John Wilburn, Gustavus Hinkley, William Ethridge, A. E. Ethridge, J. S. Foster & Co., J. S. Foster, E. A. Ryder & Co., and finally, E. A. Ryder, who still continues the business. The second general store was opened in the fall of 1875 by J. D. Tutt, succeeded by Mrs. E. A. Noel, who shortly afterward suspended business. Other early mercantile enterprises have been as follows: A stock of drugs, opened by Dr. M. Youngstead, in the storeroom of Mayfield & Gullion, in 1873, subsequently removed to a building erected for its reception, and closed out; a drug store opened by A. E. Ryder, in 1876, and still continued under the same proprietorship; a confectionery and grocery, in 1877, by M. E. Chevrout, of which the same can be said, and the first hardware store, in 1878, by Hoham Bros,, succeeded by O. C. Hoham. Prior to these last, however, was a grain warehouse, 16x24 feet, built by W. S. Bethel, in 1871, and now owned by Joseph Connors, of Plattsmouth, and a grain elevator, erected in 1873, by the Grange organization and afterward transferred to Thomas Gorton, of Illinois. A second elevator, still in active operation, was built by George W. Clark, in 1878.

Greenwood was made a post office during the latter part of 1870, Smith Bethel being commissioned Postmaster; his successors have been as follows: 1873 to 1875, John T. Wilburn; 1875 to 1876, Gustavus Hinkley; 1876 to 1882, H. H. Alder; 1882, J. C. Stevenson.

The Greenwood *Eagle*, a five-column quarto paper, was first issued October 14, 1881, by Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Elliott, and still continues to be issued weekly.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious organization effected in Salt Creek Precinct was that of the Christian Church, instituted at what was known as the Shafer Schoolhouse, situated about two and a half miles north of the present site of Greenwood. This was in 1863, and under the ministration of Rev. D. R. Dungan, an evangelist, who succeeded in gathering together a little flock of ten members, who continued to worship for eleven years in various schoolhouses in the vicinity, the membership slowly increasing until they were able, in 1874, to erect a substantial frame church building at Greenwood. Rev. D. R. Dungan's successors have been as follows: Rev. Michael Combes, Rev. S. Sommers, Rev. George W. Mayfield, Rev. C. A. Miller, Rev. Rufus Pertle, Rev. James Conran and Rev. William H. Hardman, who assumed charge in February, 1882. The present membership is about 100.

The Salt Creek Congregational Church was organized on Saturday, November 20, 1864, through the instrumentality of Rev. Reuben Gaylord, the first place of worship being a schoolhouse about a mile south of the subsequent town site. The original members were Elic Coleman, William Coleman, William Laughlin, Sarah Montgomery, Anna Coleman and one other. In December, 1870, the name of the society was formally changed from that of the "Salt Creek" to the "Greenwood Congregational Church." During 1872 and 1873, a church structure was erected, being dedicated on April 6 of the latter year, by the Rev. O. Merrill, Superintendent of Home Missions. The first pastor of the society was Rev. M. V. Platt, who was superseded by Rev. David Knowles, upon the dedication of the church building. Rev. Mr. Knowles remained in charge until the year 1874, when Rev. Mr. Platt again assumed the pastorate, to be once more succeeded by his predecessor, in 1878. In 1879, Rev. William Leavitt commenced a ministry, continuing two years, Rev. Mr. Knowles assuming the charge, which he yet retains, in 1881. The present membership of the church is twelve.

The Greenwood Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church was established in November, 1880, comprising four societies within a radius of five miles square. Rev. W. K. Loofbourrow was placed in charge of the circuit, preaching upon alternate Sundays to each society. The entire membership is about ninety. One church building, nearly five miles east of Greenwood, was erected at the time of the organization, and a parsonage in Greenwood purchased for $600. The society at Greenwood worships at present in the Congregational Church building, contemplating, however, the erection of a structure of their own in the near future.

In addition to the above societies, a number of adherents to the Catholic faith, lacking any distinct organization of their own, have worshiped, during 1881, under the spiritual charge of Rev. Father P. Lynch, of Plattsmouth, who officiates in the schoolhouse once a month.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Until 1878, the district schoolhouse nearest to Greenwood was situated about one and a half miles south of the town. At that time, a new building was erected, with a seating capacity of 100, at a cost of $800. The average attendance, during 1881, was about 100. The present teacher is Miranda Palmer.

Greenwood Temple of Honor, No, 42, was organized in November, 1881, with the following officers: E. A. Ryder, G. P.; W. K. Loofbourrow, W. C.; Edwin Jeary, Recording Secretary; W. S. Elliott, Corresponding Secretary; Truman Sampson, Treasurer. The membership is about fifteen.

Greenwood has two hotels—the Fouts House and the Greenwood House; the former of these was established as the Cottage House, in 1878, by James & Cannon, who were succeeded by A. E. Mowerer, the hotel being purchased by P. D. Fouts and its name changed in 1881. The Greenwood House was opened in 1881 by George W. Mayfield, formerly the proprietor of a hotel of the same name, established in 1877 by Mrs. Ann Wilburn, which was closed in 1880.

The only lumber yard is that of J. W. Quackenbush, who succeeded the first proprietor, J. S. Foster, in 1879. The yard was opened two years previous.

In addition to these enterprises, the general business interests of Greenwood are represented by three general stores, one grocery store, one flour and feed store, one drug store, two millinery stores, one news and notion store, one shoe store, one harness shop, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, three carpenter shops, one barber shop, one butcher shop, one restaurant, one billiard hall and two livery stables. New buildings are being erected for other business houses, the upper portion of one of these costing $5,000, being intended for a public hall. The shipments upon the Burlington & Missouri Railroad from Greenwood, during 1881, were as follows: The number of carload lots being given—corn, 482; wheat, twenty-seven; rye, eight; oats, four; barley, two; hogs, seventy-nine, and cattle, twenty-eight. Greenwood has never been incorporated. Its population, according to the census of 1880, was 200; its population on January 1, 1882, as estimated, is 290.

ROCK BLUFF CITY.

The first white settler in what was afterward Rock Bluff was Benedict Spires, a German, who crossed the Missouri in 1854. During the same year, F. M. Young, Sr., William Young, N. R. Hobbs, William Gilmour, Sr., Abram Towner, Benjamin Albin and J. McF. Haygood arrived, and, in 1856, there came, among others, Thomas Patterson, Robert W. Stafford and H. H. Fowler, who laid out the town, it being duly organized June 10, 1856, and a scattered settlement, adjacent to it, organized as North Rock Bluff in the year succeeding. A special act of the Legislature was approved, November 3, 1858, consolidating the two towns and incorporating Rock Bluff City. About the same time, Mr. E. Giles established the *Cass County Sentinel*, in the new city, removing the same to Plattsmouth in 1859. For about twelve years the place flourished, its natural advantages and the enterprise of its citizens making it a formidable rival to Plattsmouth until the latter secured the railroad.

In 1870, Prof. J. D. Patterson, a prominent educator at that time, securing a very eligible site from the town company, erected a two-story brick building, 25x50 feet in size, at a cost of $3,500. This was opened on September 1 of the same year, and was virtually the first high school in the county. After a struggle of three years, Prof. Patterson was forced to abandon the enterprise through lack of proper support. The building is now occupied by a district school. The population of Rock Bluff, according to the census of 1880, was 150. It contains a Methodist Church, erected in 1874, now owned by its former mortgagor, Mr. J. M. Chalfant. A large frame mill was erected early in the history of the town, but is not now in operation, being used merely as a grain warehouse. There are also two general stores, a blacksmith shop and the post office in charge of Mr. A. J. Graves.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ROCK BLUFF PRECINCT.

GEORGE D. AMICK, farmer, was born in Bedford County, Penn., March 20, 1831, and reared on a farm in Guernsey County, Ohio. In 1854, he went to Burlington, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming for two years. He came to Nebraska in October, 1856, and pre-empted 160 acres in Rock Bluffs Precinct, on which he has since resided engaged in farming and raising stock. He has 275 acres of land and a fine orchard. Mr. Amick was married in Noble County, Ohio, in 1850, to Mary Archer, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children—Minerva, John and David.

ENOS BERGER, farmer, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Virginia March 26, 1815, and reared on a farm; at fifteen years of age, he accompanied his father to Henry County, Ind. Three years later he learned the trade of stone-cutter, followed it for eleven years as a journeyman and two years as a contractor, afterward farming for two years in Indiana, and for four years in Andrew County, Mo., during which time he built the county court house; also farmed in Warren and Madison Counties, Iowa, and was for four years Treasurer and Recorder of the latter county. Here he purchased a steam saw-mill, ran it for a year, and, in January, 1857, moved it to Rock Bluffs, Neb., and carried it on for some five years or more. In 1860, he engaged in farming, and has followed it since, and is largely engaged in raising stock. He owns 240 acres of land. Mr. Berger was married in Fayette County, Ind., May 16, 1839, to Elizabeth Wallace. They have seven children—Josephine S., Mary E., James W., Fannie, George T., John P. and Luella M.

JAMES W. BERGER, farmer, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Andrew County, Mo., January 16, 1846. In 1858, he came with his father, Enos Berger, to Rock Bluffs, Neb. He assisted his father in conducting a saw-mill for some years, and was for a short time engaged in freighting across the plains. Also for several years assisted his father in farming. In 1875, he moved on to his present farm and has conducted it since. Mr. B. was married, November 26, 1874, to Julia C. Johnson. They have three children—John W., Fannie M. and George Enos.

GRANVILLE E. FLEMING, farmer, P. O. Mt. Pleasant, was born in Fayette County, Penn., in 1830, and reared on a farm in Wayne County, Ohio. In 1855, he went to Madison County, Iowa, where he remained for two years. He came to Nebraska in February, 1857, located in Rock Bluffs, and. for some five years was engaged in conducting a saw-mill. In 1862, he went to Mills County, Iowa, and, until 1868, conducted a mill there. Returning, he purchased his present place, consisting of 222 acres, and, in connection with farming, also raises considerable stock. Mr. F. was married in Cass County in 1860, to Ann E. Coleman. She died in 1863, leaving two children—Ellen and Eliza. He was married a second time in Mills County, Iowa, in 1866, to Matilda McMerlin. They have four children—Cora, Marvin, James and Torrence.

JOSHUA GAPEN, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Tyler County, W. Va., August 2, 1827, and resided on a farm with his parents until the spring of 1855, when he went to Des Moines County, Iowa, and was engaged in farming there until he came to Nebraska December 26, 1856. He was for three years employed on farms and doing general carpenter work in Cass County, and, in 1859, he moved on to his present farm, since which he has been engaged in conducting the same and raising stock, etc. He owns some 490 acres of land in this county. Mr. Gapen was married in Plattsmouth Precinct, Cass County, Neb., January 8, 1857, to Maria Eikenbary, a native of Union County, Ind. They have eight children—John S., Martha, Henry O., William E., Lenora, Matilda, Lloyd and Annie.

W. W. GRAVES, farmer, P. O. Rock Bluff, was born in Tennessee in 1818, and reared on a farm. Here he also learned the trade of brickmaker, and followed that occupation and farming for some years. In 1852, he removed to Mills County, Iowa, and was engaged in manufacturing brick and farming for about eleven years. He came to Nebraska in 1863, and followed his trade for a year in Plattsmouth, after which he erected a saw-mill and conducted it for about three years, subsequently removing to Rock Bluff. Was for several years engaged in the manufacture of brick, and has followed farming and gardening, which is his present occupation. Mr. Graves was married, in Tennessee, in 1837, to Mahala Graves. They have ten children—Harriet, Alexander, Calvin, Lawson, A. Jackson, Julian, Mary, Sherad, Charles and Mary.

WILLIAM J. HESSER, nurseries, was born in Fayette County, Penn., in 1834, and reared in Jay County, Ind., on a farm. Here he followed mercantile business for five years, and in 1858, he engaged in nursery business, following it there until he came to Nebraska, in the fall of 1868. He was for two years engaged in gardening in Mount Pleasant Precinct, Cass County, and then moved to his present grounds, in Rock Bluff Precinct, five miles southwest of the city of Plattsmouth, which is his post office address. Mr. Hesser has sixty acres of land, all splendidly improved, with fine orchards, greenhouses, hot-houses, etc., having in the latter some two thousand square feet of glass. There is a natural spring on his grounds and magnificent flower-beds, trees, shrubbery, etc., which makes his place one of the handsomest in the State. Mr. Hesser is assisted in his business by his son, Samuel Clayton Hesser, and his daughter, Miss Mary Hesser, who attends to the greenhouses.

MOSES HIATT, farmer, Rock Bluff, was born in Peoria County, Ill., in April, 1834, residing on a farm there until he reached the age of fifteen years, after which he was employed in farming in the States of Missouri and Iowa. He came to Nebraska in February, 1862, located in Rock Bluff, and was for two years engaged in raising stock. He then turned his attention to farming, and is now following both pursuits. He owns some forty acres and a fine orchard. Mr. Hiatt was married at Sidney, Iowa, June 24, 1855, to Melissa C. Kauble. They have four children—Rose, Berrien W., Charles M and Demmit L.

J. B. HOLMES, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., May 6, 1831, and reared on a farm. After he reached the age of manhood, he was for some years engaged in farming and lumbering. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in the One Hundred and First New York Infantry, and served eight months as Lieutenant of Company D. Mr. Holmes came to Nebraska in May, 1865, and located in Rock Bluff Precinct. He owns 320 acres of land here and 240 in Seward County. He is largely engaged in buying and shipping stock and also conducts a farm. The subject of our sketch was married at Hampden, Delaware Co., N. Y., January 3, 1855, to Mary A. Law. They have five children—Chestinia I., William A., John, Alvin and Elizabeth.

CONSTANT J. MARTIN, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in France, September 12, 1832. He came with his parents to America when quite young, and resided with them, in Stark County, Ohio, for some time, and afterward in Allen County, Ind., until twenty-one years of age. During his residence with his parents, he assisted them in farming. Subsequently he was employed for three years as an engineer of a chair factory at Fort Wayne, and then for a year employed as clerk in mercantile business. He came to Nebraska in the fall of 1857, residing in Plattsmouth. He was variously employed until May 16, 1859, when he moved on his present farm in Rock Bluff Precinct, since which time he has devoted himself to farming and stock-raising. He owns some 328 acres of land. Mr. Martin was married at Fort Wayne, Ind., on March 3, 1857, to Lucy J. Pagnard, a native of Switzerland. They have three children—Charles L., Mattie M. and Rose Lily.

JOSEPH B. MOORE, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Marshall County, Va., February 25, 1826. At the age of twelve years, he removed with his parents to Des Moines County, Iowa. After residing some years with them on a farm, he engaged in farming on his own account, until he came to Nebraska, in the spring of 1857, at which time he pre-empted 160 acres in Rock Bluff Precinct, and has devoted his time to farming since. He now owns 266 acres of land and raises considerable live stock. He was elected a Commissioner of Cass County about 1871, and held the office three years. He was married in Des Moines County, Iowa, in 1849, to Mary Eikenbarry, a native of Indiana. She died in 1864, leaving five children—Samuel L., Clara, John E., William F. and Charles R. Mr. Moore was married again in Rock Bluff, in 1866, to Lucretia Young, a native of Kentucky. She died in the latter part of that year. He was married again in the same place, in May, 1881, to Dora Oldham, a native of Missouri.

ANDERSON ROOT, farmer and dealer in stock, P. O. Three Mile Grove, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, August 14, 1842, and reared on a farm. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Second Ohio Cavalry, and was discharged in March, 1863. After the war, he farmed again for two years. He came to Nebraska in October, 1865, and located in this precinct. Here he farmed for seven years, and then went to Lincoln and conducted the State Agricultural Farm for three years. In 1876, he returned and settled on his present farm, and is largely engaged in dealing in and raising stock. Mr. Root was married in Mercer County, Penn., in the fall of 1864, to Margaret L. Snodgrass. They have four children—Charles T., Robert S., Eliza J. and Ralph Roy.

WILLIAM H. ROYAL, farmer, carpenter and builder, was born in Crawford County, Penn., May 27, 1824; he resided with his parents on the farm until nineteen years of age, during which time he learned the trade of carpenter, and was employed at it there and in Cincinnati, Ohio, for some years, and was engaged for three years at the latter place as a contractor. He came to Nebraska June 2, 1857. Locating at Rock Bluff, he was for two years employed at his trade. In 1859, in company with John A. Latta, he built a grist-mill at that place and assisted in conducting it for several years. They then purchased a saw-mill in Mills County, Iowa, and ran it for several years. Mr. Royal then joined A. Patterson and E. Berger; they purchased a saw-mill at Gibbs' Island, Cass County, to which they built a distillery and ran both for some four years. In 1870, Mr. Royal purchased his present farm, consisting of eighty acres in Rock Bluff Precinct. He does considerable in stock-raising, and is also engaged in building, etc. The subject of our sketch was married in Crawford County, Penn., in March, 1846, to Elizabeth Latta, a native of that county; she died at his present residence on February 2, 1873, leaving three children—William, John Glenn and Emma.

JOSEPH SANS, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Germany April 5, 1805; he learned the trade of cabinet-maker there, serving an apprenticeship of two and a half years. He came to America in February, 1852, residing in Pittsburgh, Penn., for some two years, during which time he was employed at his trade, and also worked in a brewery; subsequently at Columbus, Ohio, for eighteen months, where he worked as a carpenter; then in the same capacity at Des Moines and Fort Dodge, Iowa, for three years. He came to Nebraska in 1858, locating at Rock Bluff, and was employed for one year as a carpenter; he then went to Denver, Colo., and was engaged as a carpenter, and also in mining until 1861, when he returned to Rock Bluff, and was engaged in freighting for some three years. In 1864, he purchased 160 acres in Rock Bluff Precinct, since which time he has been employed in farming and working at his trade; he now owns 280 acres of land, and considerable live stock. Mr. Sans was married at Rock Bluff, on February 13, 1862, to Caroline Spiers, a native of Missouri; she died in August, 1875, leaving five children—Joseph V., Charles, Arabella, Lily and John. He was married again at Rock Bluff, December 25, 1876, to Flora F. Frans, a native of that place; they have two children—Emma and Bettie F.

JOSEPH SHERA, merchant, Rock Bluff, was born in Ireland October 8, 1834. Here he followed mercantile business for nine years as clerk, buyer, etc., and for eight years as a merchant. He immigrated to Nebraska in June, 1864, and located in Rock Bluff, engaging in general merchandise on his arrival here. He owns 200 acres of land in the town site, and 100 acres of farming land, and is also engaged in raising stock. Mr. Shera was married in Dublin, Ireland, in 1858, to Annette Brown; they have five children—Charles H. J., William S., Netta, Ida and one infant daughter.

B. SIEBOLD, farmer, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Germany, January 29, 1834, where he followed farming as an occupation. He emigrated to America in 1847. Farmed for a year in Pittsfield, Penn., and in Waukegan, Ill., for some years. He came to Nebraska in June, 1857, and was employed on a farm, etc., for four years. In 1861, he pre-empted 160 acres, on which he has since resided; has now 145 acres, and is also engaged in raising stock. Mr. S. was married in Cass County in January, 1861, to Eliza Clemmons; they have one son—Elmer E.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Orange County, N. Y., June 3, 1828, residing there with his parents until eighteen years of age, when he turned his attention to railroading and was employed in the construction department of various railroad companies in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois for some twelve years, as foreman and contractor; he came to Nebraska in June, 1858, locating in Eight-Mile Grove, Cass County; he was engaged in farming 160 acres of land there, which he had pre-empted in 1857, for some two years; he then moved to his present farm in Rock Bluff Precinct, and has been engaged in conducting the same since; he owns 172 acres of land. Mr. Smith was Justice of the Peace at this place for some six years; has been a Notary Public since 1877, and has for the past seventeen years taken an active interest in the educational affairs of the district. He was married in Orange County, N. Y., October 4, 1855, to Abigail E. Seybolt, a native of that county; they have three children—Willard F., Florence G. and George S.

THOMAS A. SULLIVAN, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Ottawa, Ontario, in 1832; was employed for some years as clerk in mercantile business, coming to the United States in 1856. He resided for a short time in Buffalo, N. Y.; subsequently, he was engaged in mining, etc., in Colorado and Kansas until he came to Nebraska in 1859, locating on his present farm in Rock Bluff Precinct; he has been engaged in conducting the same since, and during the years of 1860, 1861 and 1862, he was also engaged in freighting. He owns 400 acres of land, and does considerable stock-raising. Mr. Sullivan was a Director of the district school for some two years. He was married at Rock Bluff in 1862, to Mary Murray, a native of Missouri; they have four children—George, Arthur, Adeline and Mary.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Rock Bluff, was born in Monroe County, W. Va., in May, 1837. He was employed there as a farmer for a short time, and also in same capacity at Davenport, Iowa, for a year. He came to Nebraska in the spring of 1857, and was employed on farms in Cass County until he enlisted, in 1864, in Second Nebraska Cavalry, and served some nine months. In 1866, he commenced to farm on his own account, in Rock Bluff Precinct, and since 1874 has also been engaged in stock-raising. He owns some two hundred acres of land. Mr. Taylor was married in Plattsmouth, January 16, 1868, to Mary Polin, daughter of Henry Polin, who settled in Cass County, in 1856. They have five children—Charles E., William H., Anna, Grace and Nellie.

JACOB R. VALLERY, farmer, P. O. Eight Mile Grove, was born in Pike County, Ohio, January 4, 1848, and came to Nebraska, with his parents, in 1856, and assisted his father in farming until he reached the age of about twenty-six years, when he moved on to this farm in Rock Bluff Precinct, and has since farmed for himself. He owns about four hundred acres of land, and is largely engaged in raising stock. Mr. Vallery was married in Cass County, December 8, 1875, to Mary Richardson, and they have two children—May and Grace.

JAMES A. WALKER, farmer, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Washington County, Penn., in September, 1838, and raised on a farm, and conducted one for several years. He came to Nebraska in May, 1864, and for six years was engaged in mercantile business, at the town of Rock Bluff, in company with J. M. Patterson, after which he moved on to his present farm, and has conducted the same since. He owns 300 acres of land and is also engaged in raising stock. Mr. Walker was married in Cass County, in November, 1867, to Annie Simpson. They have three children—Alexander E., Eliza A. and one infant son.

I. S. WHITE, farmer, P. O. Rock Bluff, was born in Davis County, Mo., May 19, 1835, and raised on a farm in Livingston County, that State. Here he farmed for himself for two years, after which he removed to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, where he lived for a few months. He came to Nebraska in August, 1856, and located in Rock Bluff, since which time he has devoted himself to farming. He owns over nine hundred acres of land, and for the past fourteen years has also been largely engaged in raising and feeding his live stock. Mr. White enlisted in August, 1864, in the Second Nebraska Cavalry, and served eight months. He was married in Livingston County, Mo., February 28, 1854, to Ann Smith. They have two children—Cecilia and Mark.

JAMES W. WILEY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Rock Bluff, was born in Wood County, Ohio, August 29, 1849. He came, with his father, Dr. W. W. Wiley, to Nebraska, in the spring of 1857; his parents resided in Omaha for some three years. In 1860, they removed to the farm in Rock Bluff Precinct, and James W. assisted his father in managing the same until 1875, when his father gave him 160 acres of land, and since then he has been engaged in conducting the same, and also in raising stock. He was married in Liberty Precinct, Cass County, September 9, 1875, to Martha J. Hastings, a native of Virginia. They have three children—Edna A., Dovie E. and Robert R.

DR. WILLIAM W. WILEY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Rock Bluff, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, February 18, 1817, and resided with his father, Dr. James Wiley, until his death, thirteen years later. He was then variously employed until he reached the age of nineteen years, after which he studied medicine for a year, under Dr. Devonbeaugh; subsequently he went to Macon County, Ill., and studied and practiced medicine, under Dr. Burrell, for nine months. The Doctor died, and he took his practice and continued it for three years, and afterward practiced in Wood County, Ohio, nine years. Dr. Wiley was then for three years, incapacitated on account of ill health. He came to Nebraska in 1857, and located in Omaha, residing there nearly two years, but was not actively engaged in business. In the spring of 1858, he purchased 160 acres in Rock Bluff Precinct, and moved his family on to it in January, 1859, since which time he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He now owns 785 acres of land. The Doctor was married, in Wood County, Ohio, May 30, 1844, to Gertrude Miranda Bell, a native of that county. They have six children—Arminta, Hattie, James W., Edward, Lottie A. and Alma.

FRANCIS M. YOUNG, Sr., farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Rock Bluff, was born in Floyd County, Ky., August 10, 1837. When quite young he removed, with his mother, to Platte County, Mo., and resided with her there, and in Nodaway and Andrew Counties, until he came to Nebraska in the spring of 1855. He located in Rock Bluff Precinct, on land pre-empted, in August, 1854, since which time he has been engaged in farming. About 1866, he began stock-raising, making a specialty of sheep, of which he has 320 head. Mr. Young was married at Rock Bluff, February, 1867, to Sarah E. Lewis, a native of Missouri They have six children—Charles Howard, Annie M., Clara C., Burton O., Viola and one infant son.

F. M. YOUNG, Jr., farmer, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Platte County, Mo., February 14, 1841, and was raised on farms in the State of Missouri and Mills County, Iowa. He came, with his father, to Nebraska, in 1855, and resided with him on a farm in Rock Bluff, until he reached the age of thirty years, since which time he has farmed for himself. He owns some 290 acres of land and a nice orchard, and is also engaged raising stock. In 1864, he enlisted in the Second Nebraska Cavalry, and served seven months. Mr. Young was married, in Cass County, Neb., February 14, 1871, to Sarah E. Law. They have two children—Alba R. and Mabel.

WILLIAM YOUNG, farmer and fruit-grower, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Floyd County, Ky., August 25, 1808. He was raised a farmer; was married, December 25, 1832, to Mahama Murry; moved to Johnson County, Mo., in the spring of 1837, and in the fall of the same year he moved to Platte County, Mo., and in 1842 to Nodaway County, Mo.; followed farming and filled the office of Justice of the Peace. His wife died March 20, 1849, leaving four children—Levina, Francis M., Elizabeth J. and Mary. He was married again, May 12, 1850, to Rebecca McBroom, and removed to

Mills County, Iowa, and again filled the office of Justice of the Peace. On November 3, he came to Nebraska, staked out a claim of 320 acres (supposed to be, as there were no lines to be governed by), and moved his family on to the same March 5, 1855. They lived in a tent, with the wolves and wild cats about them, till he built a log cabin, but received no harm from his friendly neighbors, except the loss of a few sheep. He was elected County Surveyor the first year, and ran the first county road in Cass County. They lived here two or three years without any school. There being no schoolhouse, Mr. Young gave up one of the rooms of his house for a schoolhouse, and employed a lady teacher. He had, by this time, built a double log house, and when Uncle Sam's boys came along, they ran a line both ways through his farm, so that he sleeps on one quarter section and eats on another. In 1878, he was elected County Surveyor, and served two terms in succession, having served as County Commissioner two terms previous, and served as Road Commissioner several years, locating roads and bridges all over the county. Being seventy-four years of age, he has retired from active business life, and is now engaged in fruit-growing and bee-keeping. His second wife, Rebecca, died February 19, 1865, leaving four children—David A., Ellen, Jennie and John W. John W. died October 15, 1865, being about three years of age.

SOUTH BEND.

South Bend is located on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad twenty-three miles northwest of Plattsmouth and on the south bank of the Platte River. The first settlers in the vicinity were T. W. Fountain and W. D. Hill, who settled in Cass County about half a mile from the present town site in 1856. A town was laid out by speculators in 1857, nothing, however, being done in the way of improvement at that time. The first house was erected by Henry Keyes, in 1860, the next building being a grain house erected by the railroad company in 1870, and leased to T. W. Fountain for a time, being subsequently used for depot purposes. It may be well to state that the frame house built by George D. Mattison, in 1865, was and is just outside of the town limits.

In 1871, an elevator, 24x32 feet, was erected by T. W. Fountain, who sold it to C. H. Pinkham, in 1873, succeeded by E. E. Day in 1881.

The first store was opened with a stock of general merchandise, in 1872, by C. H. Pinkham, who was about the same time commissioned Postmaster of the newly-established office, being succeeded in the position by R. G. McFarland in 1881. In 1873, a lumber yard was established by T. W. Fountain, who disposed of the same to D. Dean & Son, in 1879. In 1875, J. Streight & Son, afterward H. J. Streight & Co., opened a stock of general merchandise, and, about the same time, James G. Romine started a drug store, which he subsequently sold to Greenslate & Co. In 1876, the first hotel—the Grand Central—was built, still remaining under the original proprietorship, that of Dr. William Kirk, and a year later, the American House was opened by George H. McCain.

RELIGIOUS.

The First Congregational Church was organized in February, 1881, in Dill's Hall, with a membership of seventeen. After holding a few meetings in that place, they removed to the schoolhouse which had just been finished, where they continued to worship under the ministration of Rev. D. F. Diffenbacher, of Sarpy Center.

The Methodists, of which there are a number in the vicinity, hold irregular meetings, but have effected no organization.

EDUCATIONAL.

South Bend never having been incorporated, depends upon the regular district schools as regards educational facilities. A schoolhouse was erected in 1874, within the town limits, and another in 1881, the two buildings being placed under the charge of J. M. Campbell, as Principal, and Anna Lykes, as assistant, the schools being graded at the time, in November, 1881. The average attendance is 100.

In 1879, a good wagon bridge was constructed across the Platte River by a joint-stock company, connecting Cass with Sarpy County and materially assisting in the growth and prosperity of the town. Previous to this, the only means of crossing the river had been by skiff or upon a flat-boat ferry, run by Decker, under an old charter of 1857. This bridge was swept away by the high waters of the Platte, in the spring of 1881, having been less than two years in existence, a company of citizens at once establishing another ferry to supply the want of the two counties, and measures are now being taken toward the erection of a new bridge.

South Bend has now in the way of business houses two grain elevators, one lumber yard, three general stores, one clothing and dry goods store, one furniture and agricultural implement warehouse, one hardware store, three drug stores, one shoe shop, one meat market, two blacksmith shops, one machine shop, two hotels and one restaurant; also two practicing physicians and one attorney. Its shipments upon the Burlington & Missouri Railroad during 1881, have been as follows; Corn, 353 cars; wheat, thirty-three cars; barley, four cars; rye, two cars; cattle, one car; hogs, fifty-seven cars. The population of the town, in 1880, was 250; in January, 1882, 300, estimated.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES CRAWFORD, farmer, was born in Orange, Richland County, Ohio, January 8, 1833, and moved with his parents to Knox County, Ill., when quite young, residing there until he went to California some years later, where he was engaged in placer mining up to 1861. He then enlisted in the Second California Cavalry and served some thirty-seven months, principally engaged in garrison duty and Indian campaigns. He returned to Illinois in 1865, and came to Nebraska in the spring of 1866, locating on his present farm in South Bend Precinct, Cass Co., and has been engaged in conducting the same since. Mr. Crawford has been a member of South Bend District School Board since 1868, and Justice of the Peace since 1869; he was elected a Commissioner of Cass County in 1877, and is still filling that office. He was married in Knox County, Ill., in January, 1866, to Melissa Crawford, a native of Illinois. They have four children—Robert, aged sixteen years; Diana, aged nine years; James, aged seven years; and Mattie, born in 1881.

CHARLES N. FOLSOM, agent for D. Dean & Son, lumber, coal and lime, Louisville, P. O. South Bend. He was born in Montpelier, Vt., August 19, 1848. He attended the public schools of his town until 1867, when he entered the Empire Commercial College of Newburg, N. Y., where he attended one year, when he returned to Montpelier in March, 1869; came West to Ashland, Neb., and entered eighty acres of land, twelve miles northwest of Ashland, subsequently making additions to his original purchase, and now owns 480 acres of land, mostly under improvement, with an orchard of 200 apple trees, besides a large bearing vineyard, also several acres of forest trees. In the fall of 1869, he engaged as salesman in the general merchandise house of Voientine & Hain, where he remained a few months. He then engaged as book-keeper in the real estate office of Fuller, Willsie & Barr, where he remained a little over two years. In 1872, Willsie & Barr retired from the firm, and Mr. Folsom became the junior of the firm of Fuller & Folsom, and continued until 1874. In 1875, he received a Government appointment as Transcribing Clerk in the Surveyor General's office at Plattsmouth, remaining there a little less than a year. He then returned to Ashland, and went into the banking house of I. L. Simington & Son, as book-keeper and cashier. In July, 1877, he went into the employ of Dean & Son, and has remained in their employ since, taking charge of their yard in Clear Creek. In 1879, was sent to Greenwood, Neb., and, in July the same year, he was sent to Gaylord, Kan., where he stayed only a few months, the company disposing of their business, when he returned to South Bend. Mr. F. was married in Omaha, March 25, 1878, to Miss Pearl A. Davis, daughter of Capt. William Davis, of Weston, Neb. She was born in Indiana August 26, 1858. His father and mother, David W. and Maria D. Folsom, live in South Bend.

JAMES G. ROMINE, farmer and Superintendent of the State Fish Hatchery, Section 25, Town 12, Range 10, South Bend Precinct. Mr. Romine was born in Culpeper, Virginia, April 30, 1825; he left Virginia in the spring of 1852 and moved to Andrew County, Missouri, where he lived until the fall of that year, when he moved to Montgomery County, Iowa, September, 1855; he moved to Cass County, Neb., in the year 1854, but returning to Iowa in 1855, he bought a claim which he pre-empted and enlarged when it came into the market in 1857; in 1861, he crossed the plains and engaged in freighting to Denver, and then went into partnership with G. D. Connelley and E. D. Buren until 1863, when they opened a cattle ranch at Julesburg, which they successfully prosecuted till January, 1865, being stocked with 200 head of young cattle, eighty yoke of oxen, several horses and fifteen wagons. In 1864, the Indian outbreak occurred to the west of them, when murder and plunder was the order of the day; during that time, the ranchmen lost their stock and many of them their lives. In January, 1865, the Indians attacked Romine & Co. and ran off with all their stock, Messrs. Romine and Buren escaping each with a pony and their scalp-locks—Mr. C. being in Nebraska with $300, being all that was saved, losing fully $80,000. On the morning of January 7, the stage driver of the overland mail, west bound, gave the Indian alarm; he had been attacked and an arrow was sticking in his clothes; he refused to proceed a mile farther to the station. Two men were sent to Ft. Sedgwick, two miles from the ranch, to notify the garrison and get help. The commander at the fort treated their demand as an insult, and roughly informed them that they need not come there with any of their Indian stories, and that he would take care of the Indians. Early in the forenoon, four men of a train that had stopped at the ranch, well mounted, rode back to reconnoiter for Indians and were attacked and driven back; two of the party were killed and another wounded. The garrison was then informed; the commander got out his force of about forty soldiers, which was joined by a force of twenty citizens, and went out to meet the Indians; they were deluded for a time into a trap, and obliged to retreat; about nineteen of the soldiers were killed, and seven of the citizens. Mr. R. returned to Cass County in February, and with the same company fitted out four mule teams and engaged in freighting, which business they successfully followed until the Union Pacific Railway was opened, when freighting became an institution of the past; Mr. Romine then bought land and went into farming. In 1877, he projected and engaged in fish culture successfully; in addition to his private venture, hatching German carp and California salmon for the State. The fishery that he was proprietor of has since been sold to the State, and he has since been Superintendent of the State Fish Hatchery.

DANIEL SWEENY, farmer and stock-grower, dealer in lime and quarry-stone, Section 22, Town 10, Range 12, P. O. South Bend. Mr. Sweeny was born in Point Albert, Vermont, March 25, 1822. When he arrived at fourteen years of age, his parents moved to the State of New York, where they resided two years, in 1846, moving to Michigan, where they resided till the spring of 1851, when Daniel moved to Livingston County, Ill., where he lived until the spring of 1863, when he moved to Cass County, purchasing his present farm, now owning 400 acres of land, well improved, all fenced and good buildings, an orchard of 1,000 apple trees, 300 cherry trees, grapes and other small fruit. Mr. Sweeny bought 320 acres of his land for $1.25 per acre, a portion of it—160 acres—having been sold for $1,000 before the freighting era; Mr. Sweeny originally purchased 1,200 acres, but by sales reduced his farm to 400 acres; on his farm there are inexhaustible quarries of brown sandstone, limestone, magnesia limestone, of white and various shades of yellow, which are quarried and extensively used for finishing stone; also extensive beds of very rich and pure iron ore. Mr. Sweeny also manufactures large quantities of excellent lime. He lived in a tent the first summer; on moving to his place, and immediately set about building a house; he went to Iowa and purchased green cottonwood lumber, of which he built his house; the house shrank and warped until it scarcely resembled a habitation; he then went to work, quarried red sandstone and erected a stone house two stories in height, burned his own lime and performed his own carpenter labor, finishing up his house in good shape. Mr. Sweeny was married in Michigan, December 23, 1843, to Miss Mary Grout, who was born in Jamestown, N. Y., October 22, 1829. They have seven children—James F., born February 9, 1845; Sophia A., born April 7, 1851; Gustavus, born September 27, 1854; Edward Solomon, born December 16, 1857; Mary Alice, born May 21, 1861; Rosa Addie, born July 7, 1864; and Jessie Daniel, born March 28, 1867; Mary Lucinda was born March 27, 1845, and died September 9, 1846.

FACTORYVILLE.

Factoryville is situated on the Missouri River, eighteen miles south of Plattsmouth, five miles southwest of Union, and upon the south branch of the Weeping Water. Located on high land, it is surrounded on all sides by fertile farms and groves of natural and cultivated timber, while the beautiful stream upon which it lies contributes not a little to its advantage and general appearance.

The first settler on the land now known as Factoryville was George Hunt, who crossed the Missouri in 1856, and, at once perceiving the value of the water-power, erected a frame mill on the south branch of the Weeping Water. This mill, after a continuous service of nearly twenty-four years, was torn down in 1880. No other settlement was made in the immediate proximity until 1869, when George Jennings removed from Sarpy County and put up a large frame mill building, naming the quarter-section upon which it was situated Factoryville. At this time a post office was established under the above name, with John W. Jennings as Postmaster.

In 1880, a third mill was erected by Lawrence Miller, being completed in October of that year. It has a massive stone foundation, a frame superstructure and cost $10,000. This mill, with the heaviest water-power in the county—thirty-five-horse-power—has a capacity in its present condition of twenty-five barrels a day. It occupies the same site as the old Jennings mill, Mr. Jennings selling his property to John Dill, who subsequently transferred it to Miller. Its present proprietors are Miller & Banning. Besides the mill, there are in Factoryville one general store and two blacksmith shops, the first being the establishment of John Murfin, who opened a stock of goods in 1870, and since that time has had five different competitors. There is also one physician, Dr. Robert Bruce Wallace. John Murfin is the present Postmaster. The population of the village is fifty.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES E. BANNING, of Miller & Banning, proprietors Factoryville Flouring Mills, was born near Wheeling, W. Va., in 1842, and removed with his parents to Des Moines County, Iowa, when quite young, residing with them on a farm until fourteen years of age, when he went to Story County, Iowa, and was employed in flouring-mills, etc., there and in other places in that State, until he came to Nebraska in 1859, locating in Otoe County; he was for some six years engaged in farming, after which he was engaged in freighting across the plains; he came to Factoryville in 1874, leased the flouring-mill, and was engaged in conducting it up to July, 1880, when the mill building was torn down by Lawrence Miller and a new one erected and finished in October, 1880, since which time the business has been carried on by Mr. Banning in company with Lawrence Miller; capacity of mill, twenty-five barrels per diem.

HON. EVANDER W. BARNUM, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., September 28, 1826; he followed farming in that county for several years, and in Miami County, Ohio, for four years; he came to Nebraska in 1857 and located on his present farm in Liberty Precinct, which now consists of 600 acres; besides farming, Mr. Barnum raises considerable stock. He was elected Justice of the Peace about 1858, to the Territorial Legislature in 1860 and 1861, and to the State Senate from Cass County in 1872, serving a term of two years. Mr. Barnum was married in Otsego County, N. Y., February 23, 1860, to Eliza Gilchrist, a native of the county; they have one son, Thomas G.

HON. JOHN F. BUCK, farmer, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., May 31, 1815; he removed to Peoria County, Ill., in 1831, with his parents, and resided with them on a farm until twenty-one years of age, after which he conducted a farm for himself until he came to Nebraska in May, 1855, locating on his present farm in Liberty Precinct, and has followed farming since, and was also for some years engaged in stock-raising; he is the owner of 478 acres of land. Mr. Buck was elected, in November, 1855, to represent Cass County in the second Territorial Legislature; he has been Justice of the Peace for some twenty years, and has also been identified with the school offices of the district for many years. He was married, in Peoria County, Ill., November 5, 1839, to Mary Schryder, a native of Cayuga County, N. Y.; they have five living children—Maria A., Sarah, Abbie J., John S. and Theodore D.—and five deceased.

HON. JOSEPH T. CANNON, farmer, P. O. Factoryville, was born in Shelby County, Ohio, in 1814. Here he farmed for some years, and was also employed in woolen mills. In 1839, he was licensed to preach, and for fourteen years labored in the Methodist Church in various districts in Missouri. He became connected with the conference of that denomination in 1851, and was ordained Deacon by Bishop Wall, at Hannibal, Mo. Mr. Cannon came to Nebraska in 1855; was for a year engaged in mercantile business at Nebraska City, and for three years labored in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1859, he removed to Liberty Precinct, and has since been principally engaged in farming. In 1860, he went to Central City, Colo., and labored in the church there for a few months, returning here on account of ill-health. He is still a member of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, but has for the past ten years been superannuated. Mr. Cannon was elected to the State Legislature, from Cass County, about 1870, and served one term. He was married in Berrien, Mich., on November 7, 1835, to Phœbe Jorden. She died here in 1871, leaving three children—Samuel L., William T. and Mary A. He was married a second time in Cass County, in 1874, to Mary S. Daley. They have one son—Joseph Wallace.

JOHN FREW, farmer, P. O. Factoryville, was born in Allegheny County, Penn., March 2, 1816, and raised on a farm until he reached the age of eighteen years. He then learned the carpenter trade, and followed it there for some years. In 1855, he removed to Jackson County, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming for about fourteen or fifteen years. He came to Nebraska in 1869, and located in this precinct. He owns 120 acres of land and a fine residence, lately erected by him. In connection with his farming pursuits he also raises stock. Mr. Frew was married in Washington County, Penn., to Eliza A. Gregg. They have six children—Emma J., Annie, Margery, Flora, Harvey and William.

STEPHEN B. HOBSON, farmer, etc., P. O. Factoryville, was born in Wayne County, Ind., February 12, 1822. He removed with his parents to Henry County, Ind., when very young, and resided with them on a farm until twenty-two years of age. He assisted his father in general farm work and also in conducting a nursery, subsequently moving to Andrew County, Mo.; was engaged in nursery business there for a short time, after which he took up a farm; set out an orchard, and conducted the same for some twelve years. Mr. Hobson came to Nebraska in 1856, and pre-empted 160 acres of land in Liberty Precinct, and has resided on the same since. In 1857, he set out an apple orchard of seven acres, and has devoted considerable of his time to the cultivation and improvement of apples. He is in possession of a valuable receipt for the preservation of that fruit, the result of his own personal experiments. Mr. Hobson was President of the State Horticultural Society in 1876. He was married in Henry County, Ind., in 1843, to Mary A. Current, a native of Virginia. They have three children—Rebecca M., George A. (Clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church) and Samuel Lee.

HON. SAMUEL M. KIRKPATRICK, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Nehawka, was born in Adams County, Ohio, August 31, 1815, He resided there on a farm with his parents until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to Montgomery County, Ind.; was engaged in farming and dealing in live-stock until 1838, when he removed to Louisa County, Iowa, and followed the mercantile business some years; was Clerk of the county four years, and in that capacity, also ex officio School Fund Commissioner of Public Schools. In the spring of 1845, he made a trip to the Pacific Slope, remaining there two and a half years, engaged in mining and mercantile business, after which he returned to his home in Iowa, and resided there until he came to Nebraska, in June, 1855, and located on his present farm in Liberty Precinct. He built a saw-mill and carried it on until May, 1856, since which time he has been engaged in conducting his farm and raising stock, etc. He is the owner of 360 acres of land. He was elected a member of the Territorial Council, in 1855; re-elected in 1856, serving the two following years. In 1861, he was elected to represent Otoe, Cass and Dodge Counties in the council. In 1864, he represented Cass County in the House of Representatives, at which time he served as Speaker. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1871, and also of that of 1875, when the present Constitution was ordained. He was married at Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1836, to Elizabeth McMillan, a native of Virginia. She died in 1839. He was married again in 1841, at Thorndown, Boone Co., Iowa, to Elizabeth Craig, a native of Ohio. They have eight children.

JOHN MURFIN, dealer in general merchandise, Factoryville, was born in England March 8, 1829. He was brought up in the general dry goods business, and was employed at it some twelve years as clerk and traveling salesman in that country. He emigrated to America in 1856; resided in New York City, and was employed as a traveling salesman in the dry goods business for ten years; subsequently carried on a mercantile business at Portsmouth, Scioto Co., Ohio, for about three years, and came to Nebraska in 1869. He resided for a few months in Plattsmouth, and located in Factoryville in the spring of 1870, since which time he has been engaged in his present business. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1870, and held the office some eight years, and was appointed Notary Public in 1879. He was married in Manchester, Eng., in 1849, to Sarah James, a native of Sheffield, Eng. They have five children—Edwin J., attorney, at Nebraska City, Lucy Atherstone, Annie Mary, Ellen Ophelia and Alice.

JOHN W. PITMAN, farmer, P. O. Factoryville, was born in Harrison County, Ind., in March, 1834, and was employed in the mercantile business there for several years. In 1855, he removed to Weston, Marion Co., Iowa, and was for about four years engaged in the mercantile business. He came to Nebraska, May 28, 1859; preempted 120 acres in Mount Pleasant Precinct, and farmed for a year, after which he went to Nebraska City, and followed freighting across the plains. In 1871, he returned to Cass County, and has since resided in Liberty Precinct. He owns 320 acres of land, and is largely engaged in raising stock. Mr. Pitman was married at Pleasantville, Marion Co., Iowa, January 29, 1857, to Lydia Goodwin. They have seven children—Relia A., Melissa J., Hattie, Charles L., James, Edward A. and Birdie D.

ISAAC POLLARD, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Nehawka, was born in Windsor Co., Vt., July 11, 1830. He resided on a farm with his parents until twenty-one years of age, subsequently going to California, where he was engaged in mining some four years. He came to Nebraska in June, 1856, and pre-empted 160 acres in Liberty Precinct, on which he has since resided, and devoted his time to farming and stock-raising. Mr. Pollard is the owner of 1,500 acres of land, on which he has three miles of stone fencing. He was elected Commissioner of Cass County about 1860, for a term of three years, and Clerk of Cass County about 1869, holding the office two years. Mr. Pollard was married in Windsor County, Vt., March 11, 1861, to Viola Welch, a native of New York. They have seven children—Hattie A., Lottie M., Emma A., Mark T., Herbert W., Mary and Raymond.

L. C. POLLARD, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Windsor County, Vt., February 10, 1837, and resided there with his parents on a farm until he came to Nebraska in the spring of 1858, locating on his present farm. He has been engaged in conducting the same since, with the exception that he went to Colorado in 1860, where he was engaged in mining for a year. He is the owner of 450 acres of land, of which fifty is an orchard. He also devotes considerable of his time to stock-raising. Mr. Pollard was married in Doniphan County, Kan., in the spring of 1864, to Ellena Nelson, a native of Norway. They have four children—Adeline, Nelson, Sallie and Leona.

GEORGE F. SCHRYDER, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Cayuga September 10, 1822. At fifteen years of age, he removed with his parents to Peoria County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming until he came to Nebraska in 1856. Located on his present farm in Liberty Precinct. He has been engaged in conducting it since, and also in stock-raising. Mr. Schryder was married in Peoria County, Ill., January 3, 1852, to Margaret A. Parr, a native of Ireland. They have three children—Sarah M., Ida May and George Lincoln.

HON. LEVI G. TODD, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., and resided there until twenty-three years of age, during which time he was principally engaged in farming. Mr. Todd crossed the Missouri River, going into Nebraska in the fall of 1853, and resided for a short time with Samuel Martin, an Indian trader, who claimed and caused the present town of Plattsmouth to be surveyed and platted until May, 1854. Mr. Todd taught school in Mills County during the winters of 1853 and 1854. During these winters, there were no settlements made in Nebraska except those made by Indian traders and others here by Government leave. Mr. Todd was back and forth during the fall and winter, settling permanently in the spring of 1854. Mr. Todd entered on and improved a claim of about 200 acres in Cass County, near Plattsmouth. He sold this farm as a claim to James R. Porter in the winter of 1856 or 1857 for the sum of $3,400. In the spring of 1857, he moved to Liberty Precinct, where he preempted 160 acres, and has been engaged in conducting the same since. Now owns 1,240 acres of land in this county. Since 1857, he has been engaged in breeding blooded stock, and is the owner of the famous bull, Royal Rose, A. H. 312862. Mr. T. was elected to the Territorial Legislature from Cass County in 1862, and a commissioner of Cass County previous to 1862, serving three years. Was nominated Governor of the State on the Greenback ticket in 1879, but was defeated. Mr. T. was married in Lee County, Iowa, in the spring of 1856, to Lydia Jones, a native of Ohio. They have seven children—Albina, Lizzie, Lewis C., Harry G., Jessie, John and Goodsell.

GEORGE S. UPTON, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Hardin County, Ky., July 19, 1850; removed with parents when quite young to Holt County, Mo., and resided there until they came to Nebraska in January, 1865. His father, J. S. Upton, located on a farm in Liberty Precinct, and George assisted him in conducting the same until twenty-two years of age, when he began on his own account. He owns some 240 acres of land, and is also engaged in raising considerable blooded stock. He was married in Liberty Precinct, Cass County, December 11, 1873, to Fannie J. Reynolds, a native of Missouri. They have two children—La Roy and Exmoor Wallace.

ROBERT BRUCE WALLACE, physician and surgeon, was born in Sheridan County, Mo., March 10, 1846. Was a student for some time at Mount Pleasant College, Randolph County, Mo., and in 1864, he came to Nebraska, locating in Nebraska City; was for over a year employed in teaching school. Returning East in 1866, he attended the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Penn., graduating there in 1868. Subsequently he returned to Nebraska City, and was employed in the drug business for a year, and as clerk in a hotel for one year. He then went to Wyoming, Otoe Co., Neb., and practiced medicine until he came to Factoryville in 1873, since which time he has followed the practice of his profession in this locality. Dr. Wallace has been a member of the Otoe County Medical Society for the past ten years, and President of the society since September, 1881, and has also been a member of the State Medical Society for about seven years.

CHARLES H. WINSLOW, deceased. The subject of our sketch was born in Augusta, Me., November 13, 1816. He followed the manufacturing of marble there, and in New York, New Jersey, Illinois and Missouri for many years. He came to Nebraska in 1863, locating in Otoe County, near Nebraska City. He was engaged in farming two years. Subsequently he purchased a farm in Liberty Precinct, Cass County, and, moving on the same, was engaged in conducting it until his death. He was a Director of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture for nine years, a member of the Cass County Agricultural Society for some years, and a strong supporter of temperance. Mr. W. was married, November 13, 1851, to Sarah M. Hunter, a native of Augusta County, Va. He died September 10, 1878, leaving five children——Kate (now Mrs. S. A. Davis), Jennie (now Mrs. J. S. Howard), and Henry A. Charles A. and Martha C. Winslow are living at this time in Jefferson City, Mo.

WILLIAM W. WOLFE, farmer, P. O. Factoryville, was born in Morgan County, Ill., November 9, 1831, and was reared in Des Moines County, Iowa, near Burlington. At the age of nineteen, he removed to California and followed placer mining for two years. Subsequently returned to his home in Iowa and farmed until he came to Liberty Precinct, Cass County, in May, 1856. Was for some months employed in freighting and otherwise engaged until 1864, when he settled on a farm and has since devoted his time to farming and stock-raising. He has some 275 acres of land. He was married in Liberty Precinct, March 27, 1865, to Lucinda Jane Brinson, a native of Missouri. They have two children—Wesley T. and Jacob J.

AVOCA.

Avoca is located near the southern line of Cass County, fifteen miles west of the Missouri River and eighteen miles east of the west line of Lancaster County. It is at the railroad crossing of the Missouri Pacific and Wabash roads, and in the midst of some of the finest lands of the State.

Avoca was platted in February, 1882, by George Fairfield, for Amos Tefft, the owner of the land and first settler. Others began at once to come in and the thirty-five acres of the original plat were soon disposed of. Within one month, eight business houses were established, and the new town, at time of writing, has two general stores, one hardware store, one agricultural warehouse, one grocery store, one furniture store, one drug store, one livery stable, two lumber yards, three blacksmiths, one meat market and one restaurant. It is not improbable that the repair shops of the Missouri Pacific may be located at Avoca, in which case she is certain to attain a high position among the towns of the county.

The post office was established in 1857, with J. S. Carr as Postmaster, the office being then situated about two miles east of the present village. The various incumbents have been J. S. Carr, Thomas Armstrong, P. Clouser, Amos Tefft and Edward Tromble, who still retains the position, the office having been transferred to the village.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE W. ADAMS, farmer and dealer in stock, P. O. Weeping Water, was born in Crawford County, Penn., December 23, 1836, and reared on farms in Indiana and Illinois. In 1855, he removed to La Salle County, Ill., where he followed farming. He came to Nebraska July 3, 1858, pre-empted 160 acres, and, in June following, moved on to the same, since which time he has followed farming and dealing in and raising stock. Mr. Adams had no means on his arrival here, but has by industry and thrift accumulated a comfortable fortune. He owns 520 acres of land, nearly all improved, besides considerable blooded cattle, horses, hogs, etc. Mr. Adams was for four years Assessor of this precinct. He was married in Cedar County, Iowa, in 1858, to Sabra Gerard, of Indiana. They have one son—Himenus.

HON. ORLANDO TEFFT, farmer and stock grower, P. O. Avoca, Nebraska, Section 33, Town 10, Range 12. He was born in Elgin, Ill., December 26, 1843. He was educated in the schools of that town, finishing his education in the Elgin Academy. In 1857, his father, Amos Tefft, moved to Cass County, Neb., and engaged in farming, locating on Section 31, in Avoca Precinct, where they lived for several years. In 1866, he purchased his present farm, containing 480 acres, which he has well improved by erecting good buildings, fences, and planting a good orchard ; has been engaged in stock-raising chiefly. In 1878, Mr. T. was elected a representative in the Nebraska Senate, and re-elected in 1880. He was married in Cass County, July 4, 1868, to Miss Elizzie H. Kirkpatrick. They have one child—Clarence E., who was born May 24, 1871. Mr. T. is a man of Western growth and enterprise. He ardently supported C. H. Van Wyck in the session that elected Van Wyck United States Senator, receiving several votes for that position himself.

OTHER TOWNS.

Three Groves P. O. is located about fourteen miles south of Plattsmouth, under charge of B. Droset.

Union is in the southeastern part of the county, in Liberty Precinct. There has never been a village of the name, but a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the vicinity in 1869, a church building being erected and dedicated, the dedicatory service being held May 7, 1871, Thomas B. Lemon officiating. Occasional services are still held, but the church has no regular incumbent.

Eight Mile Grove is situated in the precinct of the same name, eight miles southwest of Plattsmouth; the earliest settlement in the vicinity was made in the spring of 1856 by John Craig, Daniel and Peter Beaver and William Berger, taking claims later in the season. In the fall of the same year, George Walradt came into the precinct. A Baptist Church was organized in 1870 and a small church building of that denomination dedicated January 1, 1871. It has since been torn down. A Methodist organization is now in existence, ministered to by the Rev. Mr. Cooley. There is also one store and a blacksmith shop. The present Postmaster is Dr. Sharpe.

Concord.—The first settlers near Concord, in Eight Mile Grove Precinct, seven miles northwest of Plattsmouth, were Peter and Daniel Beaver, who located in the township in 1856. The Omaha & Southwestern Railroad having its terminus for awhile on the north side of the Platte, opposite this point, a town was laid out, in 1871, and a ferry established by W. W. Conner. Subsequently, a station was established by the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, though no settlement was ever effected on the town site. The station house was subsequently demolished for fuel by the natives, and nothing remains to testify to the existence of the so-called city.

Cedar Creek was laid out in 1865 in the northern part of the county, in Eight Mile Grove Precinct, about ten miles west of Plattsmouth. The original proprietors were John Inhelder, Isaac and George Sales, the two last transferring their interest to Inhelder shortly after the inauguration of the enterprise. It has never been anything but a paper city, though having at one time two stores and being something of a grain-purchasing point. It has now one small store and one or two dwelling-houses on the town site, the accredited population of the census of 1880, which gives the place seventy-five inhabitants, taking note of several surrounding sections.

Mt. Pleasant P. O. is located about eight miles west of the Missouri River and the same distance from the south line of the county, in the township of the same name. The most noteworthy feature of the precinct is the fact of the existence of a Good Templars Lodge, which is the only one which lived through the war. It has also a Methodist Episcopal Church organization, which holds services at irregular intervals. The post office is located at a farmhouse and there is no village of the name.

Sunlight is in the southwestern part of the county, in Stove Creek Precinct. A paper city of the same name was laid out in 1857, but no settlement sufficient to constitute a village has ever been made, although there is now a store, in connection with the post office, and a blacksmith shop.

Elmwood is a post office in Elmwood Precinct, located twenty-two miles southwest of Plattsmouth. S. E. Greenslate, Postmaster. In the vicinity are two stores and a blacksmith shop, and a dozen or more houses.

Other post offices in the county, located at farmhouses, and with out any settlement in close propinquity, are Mainland and Bushberry, in Elmwood Precinct; Eagle, in Tipton Precinct; Victoria, in Weeping Water Precinct; Nehawka, in Liberty Precinct, and Center Valley, in Avoca Precinct.

In addition to the above names might be mentioned those of scores of paper cities, which have had no existence whatever, except in imagination. Of these, at various times during the antebellum days, shares have been quoted and sold in the towns of Bluffdale, Centerville, Carlyle, Capital City, Cladonia, Clay City, Elgin and El Dorado.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EIGHT-MILE GROVE PRECINCT.

HENRY AHL, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in Germany December 16, 1851, and emigrated with his parents to America in 1854, and was raised on a farm in Mills County, Iowa. In 1864, his father, John Ahl, moved to Eight-Mile Grove, and Henry resided with him on a farm until he reached the age of twenty-six years, when he began to farm on his own account. He has in his farm 145 acres, and is also engaged in stock-raising. He was married at Eight-Mile Grove, Neb., May 7, 1879, to Bertha Walradt; they have two children—Mary and Carrie.

HON. SAMUEL BARKER, stock dealer, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Derby, England, February 22, 1830. He emigrated to America in 1853, and followed farming in Jefferson County, N. Y., for some time, and afterward in Washington County, Iowa. He came to Nebraska in 1856, and for a year or so resided at Weeping Water; then removed to Eight-Mile Grove, his present residence. Mr. Barker is a large farmer, and is also extensively engaged in buying and shipping live stock. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1877, to represent Cass and Saunders Counties, and served one term. Mr. B. was married in Cass County to Lydia M. J. Wood; they have fourteen living children and three deceased.

PETER T. BEAVER, farmer, P.O. Cedar Creek, was born in Virginia May 10, 1817, and was for some years employed in farming, working in saw-mills, etc.; then in same capacities in Ohio and Stark County, Ill., and farmed four years in Floyd County, Iowa. He came to Nebraska in August, 1856, and located in Eight-Mile Grove, since which time he has given his attention to farming and raising stock. In 1864, he enlisted in the First Nebraska Cavalry, and served fourteen months. In 1877, he went to the Black Hills, Dak., and built a saw-mill, which is still conducted by two of his sons. Mr. Beaver has a nice home, and owns over two hundred acres of land. He has held many of the precinct offices. He was married in Ohio, August 20, 1842, to Mary S. Armstrong; they have eleven children—Valentine M., Robert A., Martin L., Lucinda E., John H., Mary M., David J., Albert R., Isabella L., Alice L. and William H.

JOHN H. BECKER, farmer, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Germany November 8, 1840, and emigrated to America in 1857, and followed farming as an occupation in Tazewell County, Ill., until he came to Eight-Mile Grove, Neb., in March, 1878, since which time he has farmed and raised stock. He is the owner of 720 acres of land, and is one of the leading farmers in this county. Mr. Becker was married at Pekin, Ill., May 12, 1864, to Harriet Fuller, they have six children—George A., William A., Mary E., Henry E., Phillip T. and Dora A.

FRANK P. BUSHE, farmer, P. O. Cedar Creek, was born in Philadelphia March 27, 1838, and, when quite young, removed with his parents to Du Bois County, Ind., and a few years later went to Kentucky, where he was employed in the coal mines; afterward in the same capacity in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa He came to Nebraska in 1867, homesteaded forty acres in Eight-Mile Grove, and has farmed since; has on his premises three stone buildings, consisting of a barn, granary and chicken house. Mr. Bushe was married in Rock Island, Ill., in 1859, to Claopha Whelder; they have ten children—Mary, Annie, Margaret, Kate, John, Emma, Rose, Ida, Matilda and Frank.

JOHN M. CRAIG, farmer, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1840, and raised on a farm and followed farming there for a livelihood. He came to Nebraska in 1860, and located in Eight Mile Grove, since which time he has followed farming and stock-raising, and was also, from 1862 to 1867, engaged in freighting across the plains. Mr. Craig was for seventeen years Clerk of the township.

JAMES MONROE CRAIG, farmer, P. O. Eight-Mile Grove, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, December 9, 1854, and, a few years later, removed to Green Lake County, Wis. He came with his parents to Nebraska in the fall of 1860, and resided with them in Plattsmouth for two years. His father then moved on to a farm in the neighborhood, and, in 1873, to this farm in Eight-Mile Grove Precinct. Mr. J. M. Craig has always given his attention to farming, etc.; has some 320 acres of land. His father, Samuel Monroe Craig, died here in August, 1881, and the subject of our sketch manages the estate.

GEORGE A. CREAMER, farmer, P. O. Cedar Creek, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, October 9, 1816, and followed farming as an occupation, removing to McLean County, Ill., in 1850. He farmed there until he came to Nebraska in April, 1859; was for four years engaged as a carpenter at Oreopolis, Cass County, and, in 1863, moved on to his present farm in Eight Mile Grove. He owns eighty acres of land, and, in connection with his farming pursuits, raises considerable stock and fruit. He has been Justice of the Peace for the past fifteen years. Mr. C. was married in Bloomington, Ill., in 1856, to Elizabeth J. Hefner. They have five children—Emily F., Charles L., Mariam R. Margaret J. and Manda L.

HON. JOSEPH C. GILMORE, farmer, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Mercer County, Penn., December 17, 1832. Here he was variously employed, and, in 1854, went to Walworth County, Wis., and farmed until he came to Nebraska in August, 1859. Located at Four Mile Creek, Cass County, for a short time, subsequently moving to Lancaster County; was for several years engaged in farming. In 1859, he was elected Probate Judge of that county, and filled the office one year. In 1860, he returned to Cass County, and resided in Plattsmouth; was for eight years engaged in freighting across the plains to Denver. He then settled on his present premises in Eight Mile Grove, and has since given his attention to farming and raising stock. He is the owner of 240 acres of land. Mr. Gilmore was elected to the State Legislature in 1877, to represent Cass County, and served one term; and he has also filled many of the local precinct offices. He was married at Geneva, Wis., to Elizabeth J. Forest. They have three living children—William L., Surveyor on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, Myrtle and Coral; and one deceased, Charles.

O. H. GOODWIN, farmer, P. O. Plattsmouth, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., June 2, 1831, and, at ten years of age, removed to Potter County, Penn.; five years later, he returned to his native place and was employed on farms for some time, after which he learned the trade of blacksmith, and was employed at it there for twelve years. He then went to Jones County, Iowa, where he farmed and followed his trade, and also for three years carried on a blacksmith shop at Davenport, Iowa. He came to Eight Mile Grove in April, 1869, and has since given his attention to farming. He is the owner of 420 acres of land. Mr. Goodwin has filled the offices of Director and Treasurer of the school district for several terms. He was married in Davenport, Iowa, in 1866, to Elizabeth E. Propst. They have one son, Robert.

JOHN H. HASEMEIER, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1814, and here he followed farming. He immigrated to America at the age of seventeen years; was for some years employed as a laborer in Franklin County, Penn., and for twelve years in various capacities at New Castle, Henry County, Ind. In the fall of 1867, he came to Eight-Mile Grove, and has since followed farming and stock-raising. He owns 260 acres of land, five acres of which is a fine orchard. Mr. H. was married in Franklin County, Penn., February 9, 1848, to Mary Magdalena Potter, a native of Washington County, Ind. They have four children—Jacob A., doctor at Louisville, Mary C., Benjamin and Charles D.

JOHN IMHELDER, farmer, P. O. Cedar Creek, was born in Switzerland in 1808. Here he carrried on a saw and grist mill, and immigrated to America in 1856; was for two years employed as a laborer at Davenport, Iowa, then in Rock Island, Ill., in the same capacity. He came to Nebraska in 1859, located in Plattsmouth Precinct and farmed for two years; then moved to Eight-Mile Grove. He had some 520 acres of land, but gave it to his children, with the exception of forty acres, part of which is the town site of Cedar Creek. Mr. Imhelder was married in Switzerland in 1831; his wife died in 1838, leaving four children—Jacob, John, Mary and Ulrich. He was married a second time in Switzerland in 1839, to Claopha Frey. She died in 1854, leaving eight children—Barbara, Catharine, Claopha, Burkhardt, Christian, Matthew, Margaret and Henry. Mr. I. was married a third time in Davenport, Iowa, to Elizabeth Sulzer. Christian Imhelder, farmer, was born in Switzerland in 1845; came to America with his father, John Imhelder, and located with him in Nebraska. He now farms eighty acres in Eight-Mile Grove. Mr. I. was married at Cedar Creek in 1878, to Clemenza Bates. They have four children—Emma, John, Frank and Henry.

JUSTUS LILLIE, farmer, P. O. Cedar Creek, was born in Medina County, Ohio, in 1839, and reared in Kalamazoo, Mich., where he was for some time employed in a saw-mill. In 1855, he went to Bureau County, Ill., and followed farming, until he enlisted, September, 1861, in the Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and served until July 4, 1864. Returning to Kalamazoo, Mich., he was again employed in a saw-mill. He came to Eight-Mile Grove in 1871, and has followed farming since. He owns eighty acres, and is also engaged in raising stock. Mr. Lillie was married in Kalamazoo, Mich., in March, 1865, to Emma Cooley. She died in 1879, leaving one son—Albert. He was married a second time in Cass County, April 24, 1882, to Annie Vetch.

JOHN T. MOORE, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in Peoria County, Ill., in 1841, and followed farming as an occupation. He came to Nebraska in December, 1877, and located on his present premises—eighty acres of land in Eight-Mile Grove, since which time he has been engaged in farming and raising stock. Mr. Moore was married in Peoria County, Ill., in August, 1865, to Mary E. Eldred. They have five children—William, Minnie, Jennie, May and Jessie.

HON. JOHN F. POLK, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in North Carolina in 1833, and reared in Henry County, Ind. Here he taught school for some years, and in 1856, was elected to the office of Surveyor of the County, holding the same for some sixteen years. He came to Nebraska in the fall of 1872, and in the following spring located on his present farm, in Eight-Mile Grove. He owns 261 acres of land and is also engaged in raising stock. In 1878, in company with his son, Milton B., he purchased the works, etc., of the Louisville Stoneware Manufacturing Company, and they conduct the same together. Mr. Polk was elected to the State Legislature in 1879, to represent Cass County, and filled the office one term.

JOHN RAMSEY, farmer and stock-dealer, Section 32, Town 12, Range 12, P. O. Eight-Mile Grove, was born in Beaver County, Penn., March 4, 1837; worked at the trade of carpenter in Pennsylvania three years, and came to Cass County in February, 1859, purchasing his present farm in 1864, which he has brought under a high state of improvement; a thrifty orchard of 100 trees and grapery of fifty vines, besides other small fruits. Mr. Ramsey was married in Cass County, January 17, 1861, to Miss Dorthy Ann Hobson, who was born in Yadkin County, N. C., June 16, 1839, and who came to Nebraska with her brother-in-law, R. R. Davis, in 1858. They have six children—William B., born October 16, 1861; Hugh B., December, 1862; Larrence P., June 2, 1866; Charles D., November 13, 1870; John M., June 29, 1873, and James B., May 17, 1877. They have buried one child, M. D.; born February 7, 1880; died November 20, 1881.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON, farmer, P. O. Eight-Mile Grove, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, December 12, 1827, residing with his parents until seventeen years of age, when he went to Noble County, Ohio, and was there employed some six years as a packer in the tobacco business; afterward as a chair-maker for some nine years. He came to Nebraska in the spring of 1860, and located on his present farm at Eight-Mile Grove, Cass County, and has been engaged in conducting it since. He owns 320 acres of land. Mr. Richardson was Justice of the Peace at Eight-Mile Grove for two years, and at Mount Pleasant two years. He was elected Commissioner of Cass County in the fall of 1878, and entered upon his duties in January, 1879, serving three years; was elected for another three years in the fall of 1881. Mr. Richardson was married in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1849, to Jane E. Thomas. She died in Cass County, Neb., March 24, 1864, leaving three children—Mary E., now Mrs. J. R. Valley; Margaret E., now Mrs. Daniel Satchell, and Jane C. He was married a second time, in Cass County, Neb., in August, 1864, to Mary E. Kennedy, widow of the late Barton Kennedy. They have three children—William T., Frank S. and Florence E.

GEORGE E. SAYLES, merchant, Cedar Creek, was born at Dover, N. H., April 21, 1848, and lived in Illinois until 1857, when he came to Nebraska with his parents. He resided with them on a farm in Eight-Mile Grove for ten years, after which he farmed for himself in the neighborhood until the fall of 1880, when he engaged in the mercantile business. He carries a stock of about $6,000. He was appointed Postmaster at Cedar Creek, July 11, 1876, and still holds the office, and has also been for the past six years Director of the District School Board. Mr. Sayles was married in Cass County, July 4, 1870, to Frances A. Cooley. They have four children—Susan A., Ida H., George R. and Eva E.

CHRISTIAN SCHLUNTZ, proprietor of Cedar Creek Mills, was born in Germany in 1836. Here he learned the trade of miller, and immigrated to America in 1857; was for three years employed at his trade in Mills County, Iowa, and subsequently farmed for a year. In 1861, he crossed the Missouri River and conducted Sarpy's Mill, at Plattsmouth, for a few months, after which he returned to Mills County and followed milling there for two years. Returning to Plattsmouth, he was for a few months engaged in mill business; then for several years in Rock Bluff. In August, 1869, he purchased his present mill property, which he has since largely improved, and the mill, etc., is now valued at $15,000. It has a water-power equal to 20-horse power, and a capacity of 100 bushels of flour per day. He has also improved his residence property, and has one of the handsomest houses in the county. Mr. Schluntz was married at Mills County, Iowa, in 1860, to Margaret Schœaning, who died in 1866, leaving two children—Mary and Dorethea. He was married a second time in Cass County, Neb., in 1867, to Emma Roenau. They have one son—Henry.

FRANK P. TRASTER, merchant, Cedar Creek, was born in Wooster, Ohio, February 29, 1856. Here he was educated in medicine, but turned his attention to school teaching and followed it some months in Hancock County, Ohio. In 1876, he went to Tazewell County, Ill., and taught school near Pekin for four years, during three years of which period he also read law. He came to Nebraska, April 29, 1880, and for nearly one year farmed in Eight-Mile Grove; then taught school at Cedar Creek, and on April 1, 1882, he engaged in the mercantile business. He carries a stock of about $2,000.

GEORGE WALRADT, farmer and stock-grower, Section 17, Town 12, Range 12, P. O. Eight-Mile Grove, was born in Fort Plains, N. Y., December 25, 1835. When about fifteen, he went into the employ of William French, a large farmer, merchant and distiller, of Montgomery County, N. Y., where he remained several years. At twenty years of age, he went to Yonkers, on the Hudson, and found employment at the castle of Edwin Forrest, the great tragedian, as coach-driver, where he remained a little more than a year, when he came West, stopping a few months in Bureau County, Ill., coming to Nebraska in the fall of 1856. In Bureau County, he purchased an ox team there, sending for his wife, coming through with his ox team. Like many of the pioneers, he came having very little means, consisting of an ox team and $30.63. He pre-empted eighty acres of land on the River Bottom, near Plattsmouth, which he sold, and subsequently purchased 160 acres of Charles Tozier, adding to his original purchase until at the present time he owns 420 acres. He was married at Yonkers, N. Y., January 17, 1856, to Miss Mary Ann Hunter. She died in Eight-Mile Grove, August 3, 1870, leaving four children—Abram B., born June 6, 1858; Bertha, July 20, 1861; Mary, December 24, 1862, and George, May 13, 1865. Mr. Walradt was again married, December 14, 1875, to Mrs Jane Thompson, who was born in Scotland, July 14, 1843, and who had, when married the second time, four children—Benjamin, born January 15, 1863; Eleanor, January 6, 1865; Jane, November 28, 1868, and Jane, September 13, 1871. They have three children—Amanda, born June 24, 1876; Nettie, August 27, 1879, and Andrew, May 30, 1880. Mr. Walradt made a trip across the plains to Denver, with flour, in the spring of 1864.

MT. PLEASANT PRECINCT.

HIRAM P. BLANCHARD, farmer, P. O. Center Valley, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1834, and was reared on a farm in Kalamazoo County, Mich., after which he followed farming there as an occupation for some years. He came to Nebraska July 26, 1872, and located on his present premises. He owns 160 acres of improved farming land. Mr. Blanchard was married in Kalamazoo County, Mich., in 1865, to Amanda Melvina Harrington. They have three children—Lafayette W., Genevria and Nancy Ordelia.

HON. JAMES HALL, farmer, P. O. Eight-Mile Grove, was born in Highland County, Ohio, June 23, 1826, removing when quite young to Madison County, Ind., where he was raised on a farm and followed farming as an occupation. About 1854, he went to Clark County, Iowa, where he farmed for some years, and for four years filled the office of Sheriff of the county, and was also Postmaster at La Porte, that county, for some years. He came to Nebraska about 1869, and located in Mount Pleasant Precinct. He is the owner of 320 acres of land, and raises considerable live stock. Mr. Hall was elected to the State Legislature in the fall of 1881, to represent Cass County. He was married in Madison County, Ind., April 3, 1851, to Elizabeth Cassel. They have eight children—Joseph H., Martha C., Sumner S., Allie L, John H., Emma J., George and M. Anderson.

OTTO MUTZ, farmer, P. O. Eight-Mile Grove, was born in Mills County, Iowa, in 1855, and removed with his parents to Nebraska a year later; he was raised on a farm in Eight-Mile Grove, and at eighteen years of age began business life as a school teacher; followed it for five years, since which time he has devoted himself to farming; has been residing on his present farm since the spring of 1882. Mr. Mutz was married in Cass County in 1876, to Ella P. Russell. They have three children—Mamie P., Lena F. and Edna W.

THOMAS L. WILES, farmer, P. O. Weeping Water, was born in Mills County, Iowa, July 30, 1853, and came with his parents to Nebraska in 1854. Until he reached the age of twenty-two years he assisted his father, Stephen Wiles, in farming in Plattsmouth Precinct, after which he farmed there on his own account for some six years, then moved on to his present farm. He has here 320 acres, and is quite extensively engaged in raising stock. Mr. W. was married in Plattsmouth October 27, 1875, to Sarah E. Horning. They have three children—Lydia E., Ray C. and an infant son.

ELMWOOD PRECINCT.

SILAS E. GREENSLATE, merchant. Mr. Greenslate was born in Otsego County, N. Y., April 22, 1836. When about four years of age his father, Herman Greenslate, moved to Pennsylvania. In 1848, his father moved to Decorah, Iowa. Silas lived in Iowa until 1870, following his trade of carpenter, and engaged in manufacturing lumber, when he came to Blair, Neb., and took a sub-contract on the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad. In 1871, he homesteaded 160 acres of land in Elmwood Precinct, which he improved. In the spring of 1874, he engaged in general merchandise, opening up a full stock of general merchandise in Elmwood. In 1880, he purchased a building and drug store in South Bend, where he has since kept a full line of drugs and medicines. Mr. Greenslate was married in Castalia, Iowa, May 5, 1863, to Miss Louisa P. Williams. She was born in Wales, March 4, 1845. They have five children—Delbert W., born August 20, 1864; Bertha, October 2, 1870; Ellis, November 25, 1873; Dean and Fern, May 8, 1881; Opal was born June 10, 1867, and died March 15, 1868, and Leslie, born March 24, 1869, and died October 13, 1869.

NOAH R. HOBBS, M. D., Elmwood, Neb. He was born in Livingston County, Me., February 16, 1852. When eight years of age, his father moved to Cass County, Neb. He attended the public schools of Nebraska until the age of sixteen years, when he entered the Naomi Institute, managed by Prof. J. D. Patterson, and remained there two years, until the institute burned down. He then returned home and took charge of his father's farm until the age of twenty years, when he entered the office of Dr. E. J. Chapman, at Missouri Valley, Harrison County, Iowa, where he remained reading medicine for three years, attending lectures in the Rush Medical College during the time, graduating at the session of 1875-76, on the 16th day of February, the day he was twenty-four years old. In August, 1876, he started on horseback and with $6 in cash, intending to locate at Hastings, Neb., but having friends at Elmwood, he stopped to pay them a visit. He concluded to set up in practice there, and has remained there ever since. He has a large and steadily increasing practice, giving special attention to the surgical branch of medicine. In 1879, he commenced the erection of a residence in Elmwood, one of the finest and most complete to be found in this section, with forty acres of ground attached to it and a stock farm of 160 acres adjoining. Dr. Hobbs is the third son of William L. Hobbs, one of the early settlers of Cass County, locating in 1860, a prominent man in the Territory and State, holding the office of County Treasurer several years. He was at one time very wealthy in lands and other property, but the crash of 1875 swept it all away, and he went to the Black Hills in May, 1877, and engaged in mining. His wife and younger children live in Plattsmouth. Dr. Hobbs was married in Lincoln, Neb., May 28, 1879, to Miss Anna James, of Cass County. She was born in Marcellus, N. Y., January 13, 1862. Her parents were natives of England.

DR. JAMES A. KENASTON, physician, Elmwood, was born in Cabot, Caledonia Co., Vt., April 2, 1826, where he attended the public schools of the place, until at the age of eleven years, when his father moved to Delaware County, Ohio, and he there attended school. When fifteen years of age, he, with his brother, Harvey E., Samuel Place and Nelson Fancher, equipped with a team and covered wagon, guns, ammunition and provisions, started West, their destination being the Territory of Wisconsin. When they arrived at Sterling, Ill., James stopped with an uncle to recruit his health, the rest of the party proceeding on their way, arriving in Grant County by the middle of November. James stayed with his uncle, Mark Daniels, during the winter, and hunted deer and other game that abounded on Rock River, killing deer and trapping wolves. In March, the year following, he pursued his journey on foot to Wisconsin. He found employment in the lead mines that summer. The morals of the mining regions in Wisconsin were of the same grade as the morals of the gold mining regions of the early times. Gambling and fighting were common affairs. James stayed there till about the 18th of December, when, with a friend, named Garlinghouse, the snow being deep, he started for Ohio with a horse and "jumper." The snow being nearly wanting at Chicago, they discarded the "jumper," and proceeded on horse-back on the plan of "cut and tie," arriving home in Ohio at 12 o'clock at night, January 3, 1843, making forty-five miles the last day, James walking all that day. James parted with his brother, Harvey, in Wisconsin, in December, 1842, and never met him again until December 24, 1881, in Dubuque, Iowa. Dr. K. was married in Worthington, Ohio, May 31, 1849, to Miss Caroline E. Scanland, who was born in Hardy County, Va., September 12, 1829. In 1850, they moved, by team, to Pre-emption, Mercer Co., Ill., and in 1855, to Palmyra, Iowa. Two years later, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Adam Beck, and completed his studies in 1860. In 1857, he received a license at the quarterly conference of the United Brethren to preach, renewing his license in 1861 at the Annual Conference. In the spring of 1864, he enlisted, at Polk City, Iowa, in the Forty-fourth Regiment Iowa Infantry; ordered to Memphis, Tenn.; July 5, the regiment was ordered to La Grange; from the last-named place was ordered to Davenport, Iowa, where he was discharged in September, 1864. He was Corporal of Company H July 6; he was detailed to take charge of the convalescent camp of the Forty-fourth, which was still continued at Memphis, while the regiment was quartered at La Grange. He was ordained Elder in the fall of 1864, and placed on the Fairview Circuit, Iowa, practicing his profession in Westfield. In 1866, he moved to Caloma, following his profession and continuing to preach. In the fall of 1868, he was sent by the Annual Conference, held at Hopkins Grove, to Nebraska as a missionary. That winter he lived in Plattsmouth, preaching on the Plattsmouth Mission, organizing several societies. The same season, he filed a pre-emption, which he homesteaded in the spring of 1869, this farm being carried on by one of his sons. He has led a very busy life in Nebraska and been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1871, he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention. They have ten children—Helen M., born October 15, 1850; Harney, February 25, 1852; Flora T., February 25, 1856; Walter A., September 5, 1858; Sanford, October 16, 1860; James, October 29, 1862; Robert Logan, May 30, 1866; Harry W., January 30, 1868; Hampton R., March 24, 1870; and Roy, January 20, 1875. The two first were born in Illinois, six in Iowa and the two latter in Nebraska.

JOHN McCAIG, deceased, was born in the North of Ireland, August 12, 1806, of Highland Scotch parentage. He was married in the North of Ireland, in 1828, to Miss Jane Marrow, and emigrated to America in 1830. She died in July of that year. They had one child (John), who died at the age of eight months, his death preceding that of his mother. Mr. McCaig again married, in Cornwall, Canada, August 26, 1835, to Miss Mary Gillie, of Cornwall. The father, William Gillie, was a Scotch sailor, living in Woolwich, Eng., where she was born January 17, 1810. Mr. McCaig was drowned while crossing Rock River, in Illinois, having moved to Ogle County, Ill., in 1848. He left seven children—David, born December 2, 1836; William, February 25, 1838; Sarah Jane, May 6, 1843; John, May 4, 1845; Daniel, February 17, 1849; and Joseph, August 17, 1850. Agnes was born December 30, 1841, and died December 2, 1842. Three of the sons served in the army during the late rebellion. David was Second Lieutenant in Company G, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry, enlisting in August, 1862, in the Fourth Army Corps, under Gen. Thomas; was promoted to First Lieutenant June 27, 1864. While in Nashville, the company commanders of this corps were, in May, 1865, examined for promotion. Lieut. McCaig was promoted to Captain in the regular service, his commission being sent to him after the close of the war and signed by President Andrew Johnson. He was discharged from the service June 27, 1865; was in the field constantly up to the time of his discharge. William enlisted in the Fifteenth Illinois Infantry in June, 1861; was in the Army of the Tennessee, participating in all the engagements of his regiment for three years, being discharged from service in June, 1864. John, at the age of sixteen, enlisted in the One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Infantry for one hundred days, in April, 1864, but served six months, when he was discharged. He then enlisted in the Seventy-fourth for three years, in which he served until its discharge in 1865, when he was transferred to the Thirty-sixth Illinois; went South as far as New Orleans, and was discharged with the veterans of that regiment in October, 1865. Capt. David McCaig was elected a member of the Legislature in 1868, serving the biennial term, the Legislature holding a special term to pass the fifteenth constitutional amendment. In April, 1866, all the sons, with their mother, moved to Nebraska, purchasing land upon which they made their home and upon which they now reside, on Section 34, Elmwood Precinct. They have 580 acres of excellent land, which is well improved; are extensively engaged in grain and stock-raising.

CENTER PRECINCT.

THADDEUS ADAMS, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in Owen County, Ind., in 1849. Removing with his parents, when quite young, to Clay County, Ill., was reared on a farm there, and came to Nebraska in 1868. He assisted his father, who resided in Plattsmouth Precinct, in farming until he reached the age of twenty-three years, when he went to Plattsmouth City, and was for two years employed in the machine shops of the B. & M. R. R. Co. He has since then given his attention to farming. In February, 1876, he moved onto his present premises in Center Precinct. He owns 400 acres of land and also raises considerable stock. Mr. Adams has been Road Supervisor of this precinct.

WILLIAM B. ASHMUN, farmer, P. O. Weeping Water, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., July 5, 1815, where he was reared on a farm. In 1833, he removed to Talmadge, Portage Co., Ohio, and followed farming there for some years. He came to Nebraska in May, 1869, and located his family on this farm in the following March. He has eighty acres of land, all improved; has a beautiful residence and a fine orchard. He is also engaged in raising stock. Mr. Ashmun has four sons—William H., hardware merchant at Weeping Water; George A., engaged in lumber business; Russell, a farmer; and Edward H., Congregational clergyman for the past five years. He was married in Plattsmouth, in February, 1874, to Cecilia A. Lonsdale, a native of Illinois.

CHARLES C. BABCOCK, farmer, Section 14, Town 11, P. O. Weeping Water. He was born in Mercy, Oneida Co., N.Y., June 20, 1846. In 1847, his parents moved to Jefferson County, N. Y. Charles attended the public schools most of the time up to August, 1862, when, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, and mustered in at Albany in September. They went South, and went into camp, while the battle of Antietam was in progress; had their first engagement with the enemy at the third day's fight at Fredericksburg, under the masterly generalship of Gen. Burnside. After their corral there, managed to get across the Rappahannock. The regiment was originally recruited for two years, and was discharged at the expiration of that term. Mr. Babcock, with other recruits, was put into the Twentieth New York, First Army Corps, which was doing provost duty for the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Chancellorsville, they were in the reserve. They were engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded; a ball entering his right cheek passed through the cheek, emerging from the neck, breaking the bones of the cheek and angle of the lower jaw. He was taken prisoner, and kept six days. His head was drawn down to his shoulder, and a high fever followed. On the night of the third day, he lay in a severe rainstorm all night, to which he owes his life. His neck straightened up, and, the fever leaving him, the pain was greatly reduced. While they were loading up the prisoners, he managed to escape by crawling under a barn, and hiding. In the summer of 1864, Mr. B. was detailed to go to the mining regions of Pennsylvania to enforce the draft, and was discharged June 20, 1865, at Fortress Monroe. Mr. B. came to Nebraska in the fall of 1868. In 1874, he went to California, Washington Territory, Vancouver, Sitka, Alaska, and to the Claska Mines, returning to Nebraska in the fall of 1875. His father, Halsey Babcock, served two years in the Thirty-fifth New York, who, with his mother, Maria Babcock, are living in Cass County, Neb.

PATRICK BLESSINGTON, farmer, P. O. Louisville, was born in Ireland in March, 1822, where he learned the trade of weaver. In 1849, he emigrated to America, and, for eighteen months, was employed in woolen mills at West Winchester, N. H.; then employed in farming in Columbus, Ohio, for two years, and subsequently in Berrien County, Mich., for a year, after which he went to Chicago, Ill., and was employed as night watchman in the post office. He came to Nebraska, locating at this place in Center Precinct, and is engaged in farming and raising stock. He owns 320 acres of land. Mr. B. was married in Omaha May 20, 1863, to Ellen Killkeney. They have seven children—Bridget, John, Allie, Daniel, May, Margaret and Kate.

HON. HENRY W. FARLEY, farmer, P. O. Weeping Water, was born in Hollis, N. H., April 12, 1820, and reared on a farm. He learned the trade of wagon-maker, and, at 20 years of age, removed to Lexington, Mass., where he followed his trade for a few months, after which he taught school for several years. In 1845, he went to Boston, and a year later to Roxbury, Mass., following his trade there and elsewhere for about ten years. He came to Nebraska in 1857, pre-empted 160 acres in Weeping Water, but resided in Rock Bluff, where he was engaged in farming and working as a carpenter. In 1860, he removed onto his pre-emption, and resided on the same for thirteen years, and since then on his present farm. He owns 160 acres of land. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1874 to represent Cass County, and served a two years' term. Mr. Farley was married at Roxbury, Mass., in 1850, to Sarah Chamberlain. They have six children—Charles, Elizabeth, Henrietta, George, William and Margaret.

GILBERT M. FLOWER, farmer, P. O. Weeping Water, Section 31, Township 11, Range 11. He was born in Orleans, Jefferson Co., N. Y., August 30, 1842. When five years of age he left his native State, his parents moving to Boone County, Ill., living there three years, when they moved to Brighton, Washington Co., Iowa. In the spring of 1856, they moved to Cass County, Neb., G. M. then being about fourteen years of age. His father located at the Falls of the Weeping Water, where he lived awhile, when he, with his father, Elam L. Flower, kept a ranch on the old Government road, Gilbert working on the ranch summers, and attending school at Mount Pleasant in the winter. In the spring of 1863, he and his father engaged in freighting, which they followed until the Union Pacific Railway closed the enterprise in 1866. Mr. F. spent the winter of 1865 and 1866 in Salt Lake City, spending nine months in the Territory. In 1870, his father purchased the farm of 175 acres which Gilbert now owns. Mr. F. was married in Rock Bluff, January 11, 1873, to Miss Julia A. Calkin, who is a native of Elizabethtown, N. Y. They have four children—Edith May, born November 11, 1877; Leroy M., July 4, 1879, and Gilbert H., September 20, 1880; Amie A. born March 20, 1882; Emma A. was born February 20, 1875, and died September 20, 1875. His brother, Perley Flower, and sister, Mrs. R. G. Gordon, and himself, are the oldest living residents, since the death of their father, living in Cass County, west of Louisville.

ROSS G. GORDON, farmer, Section 21, Town 11, Range 11, P. O. Weeping Water. He was born in Sutton, Canada East, December 2, 1834; he is the fifth child of thirteen children of Ransom S. Gordon, who was a native of Lyme, N. H.; when sixteen years of age, Ross went to New Hampshire, and entered the Orford Academy, attending that school four terms. In the fall of 1856, he settled in Rockville, Iowa, where he remained until the spring of 1859, when he came to Cass County, Neb., and pre-empted the land on which he has since lived most of the time; he has 200 acres of land, good farmhouse and other improvements. In November, 1862, he enlisted in the Second Nebraska Cavalry, for nine months; was altogether on the frontier service in Dakota and Minnesota, chiefly engaged with Little Crow and his band. He served thirteen months, being discharged in December, 1863. In 1873, Mr. G. formed a party of fifteen, with about as many settlers, to organize the county of Gosper. In compliance with law, they posted a notice for forty days, locating the place of election on Section 1, Town 7, Range 21, which is now the present mail station between Plum Creek and Arapahoe. The day before election, they started out to survey and find this place, but did not find it until the next day late in the forenoon, and there they found themselves several miles from any water; they sent back a messenger to have the teams bring up some water. It was a dry election for a Western town, in fact nothing to eat and nothing to drink but water; but the county was organized; Ross Gordon was elected County Clerk, and held the office for upward of three years, when he resigned, and returned to his farm in Cass County. Mr. G. has held the office of Assessor in Center Precinct several terms. Mr. G. was married in Cass County, January 22, 1866, to Mrs. Berinthia Flower Amick. They have two children—Perley, born April 12, 1868; and Winogene, March 25, 1872.

SAMUEL L. GRAHAM, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 14, Town 11, Range 11, P. O. Weeping Water. He was born in Little York, Warren Co., Ill., November 15, 1845, where he lived until 1871, when he moved to Cass County, Neb. For one and one-half years, he was engaged in the furniture trade in Alexis, Ill. In May, 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry for 100 days, and served six months. Was mustered out in Quincy, Ill. Was in Gen. Curtis' command; engaged chiefly in garrison duty in Fort Leavenworth, Olathe and Fort Scott, Kan. Participated in the chase of Gen. Price, when the regiment returned to St. Louis, after which, with his regiment, was discharged from service at Camp Butler, Ill. In October, 1864, Mr. G. purchased, in Cass County, 240 acres of land, which is well improved by building and fencing, and an orchard of 150 trees, many of them in bearing condition. He was married in Little York, Ill., December 24, 1868, to Miss Emily I. Taylor. She was born in Washington, Fayette Co., Ohio, November 24, 1849. They have four children—Laura M., born December 17, 1869; Leonard G., August 25, 1871; Hetty E., September 2, 1878, and John R., April 7, 1881; Delbert L. was born July 13, 1873, and died August 25, 1875. Mrs. Graham's parents, Dr. Alexander Taylor and Harriet A. Taylor, live at Ashland, Neb. Mr. G.'s father, Thomas Graham, a native of Pennsylvania, lives in Monmouth, Ill., at the advanced age of seventy-three. His mother, Jane Graham, died in Little York August 6, 1878, aged sixty-one.

GARRY TREAT, farmer, P. O. Weeping Water, was born in Talmadge County, Ohio, September 20, 1838, and raised on a farm. He came to Nebraska in 1860, and located on his present farm in Center Precinct, and followed farming. A year later, he went to Tabor, Iowa, remaining there some six years. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and served three years. Mr. Treat returned to his farm in Nebraska in 1867. He is the owner of 200 acres of land, and is largely engaged in raising stock. He was married in Tabor, Iowa, February 25, 1867, to Catherine Hanley. They have two children living—Charles H. and Annie May.

CEDAR COUNTY.

CEDAR County is located in the northeast corner of the State. It is bounded on the north by the Missouri River, on the east by Dixon County, on the south by Wayne and Pierce and on the west by Pierce and Knox Counties. It contains nearly 730 square miles, or 467,000 acres.

The county was organized by act of the Territorial Legislature, February 12, 1857, and, by the same act, bounded as follows: "Commencing at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, at which the line dividing Ranges 1 and 2 west intersects the same; thence south to the southeast corner of Township 28 north, Range 1 west; thence east to the southeast corner of Township 28 north, Range 3 east; thence north to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up said channel to the place of beginning." Subsequently, the boundaries were [illegible] changed by statute as to give to Pierce County the southeast corner township, as above defined.

SURFACE, SOIL AND PRODUCTS.

The surface of the county consists principally of gently rolling prairie. Valleys are numerous and some of them are of considerable extent. Those of Antelope and Beaver in the northern, of Bow Creek in the central, and of the north fork of the Logan Creek in the southern part, are the principal valleys. In extent, the valleys comprise nearly half the surface, and, in some places, notably at the head of the main bow, are as level as a floor for miles. The uplands are composed principally of gently rolling prairie, but along the Missouri River, the hills are higher and more precipitous, but very seldom are they too much so to admit of cultivation.

The surface soil of the county is for the most part a clay loam or vegetable mold, varying from two to ten feet or more in depth, and as rich as the most exacting agriculturist could desire. The subsoil is well adapted to both excessively wet and excessively dry weather. In many places on the surface rest numerous bowlders of considerable size. There is an immense amount of chalk rock in the county, which makes excellent building stone, except for the foundations of buildings. The color of it varies from light blue, through the various shades of yellow to almost white. On account of its softness, it can be sawed or planed into any shape, and, on exposure, it does not generally disintegrate, but appears to grow harder with age. A farmhouse is built of it about one mile south of St. Helena; some houses have been built of it at the Santee Agency, Knox County, and some at Yankton, Dak. If it absorbs moisture and freeze, it will disintegrate to the depth it has been frozen. Good brick clay is also found in abundance.

There are considerable quantities of timber on the Missouri bottoms and along some of the creeks; elm, basswood, box-elder, ash, hickory, soft maple, black walnut, red cedar, willow and the coffee tree are to be found. Quite a number of forest trees have been planted, of the various kinds indigenous to the climate, and at the present time the catalpa tree is receiving considerable attention. The number of forest trees reported, in 1881, as under cultivation, was 323,100, and of fruit trees of all kinds, 1,415.

The same kinds of grasses grow here as in other counties in Northeastern Nebraska, blue joint being the principal variety, which yields luxuriant pasturage and abundance of hay. Tame grasses have received but little attention, as there is but little necessity for it. Clover does well, but some of the early settlers think the subsoil of Nebraska is generally too warm for timothy.

There is an abundance of water in Cedar County. The Missouri River bounds it on the north, and receives the water from East, Middle and West Bow Creeks, besides other smaller streams. Logan and Middle Creeks and several branches of the north fork of the Elkhorn drain the southern portion. Excellent springs abound, and good wells may be had by digging from ten to seventy-five feet.

THE INDIANS.

The Indians have at different times caused the people of Cedar County considerable trouble. In the year 1858, a party of Ponca Indians stole five oxen belonging to Platt Saunders and Martin Chapman. These Poncas were returning from a visit they had just made the Omahas by permission of the agent on their reservation in Dakota, and stole the oxen for food. Notice was given to the settlers in the county, and a party of forty-nine of them started in pursuit. After having followed the trail a day or two, they discovered the Indians on the opposite side of the creek, drying the flesh of the oxen which they had killed. The creek prevented an attack, and the Indians, about thirty in number, including men, women and children, fled, leaving behind all their provisions, and all escaped except one woman with her papoose. With her as a prisoner, the settlers proceeded to the Ponca Agency, and reported the theft. The Ponca chiefs, upon receiving the woman, whipped her with their lariats unmercifully, and would doubtless have beaten her to death but for the interposition of the agent. They then sent out a party of warriors to bring in the depredators, and, upon ascertaining the amount of loss Saunders and Chapman had suffered, made it good.

In 1862, about fifty of the citizens of Cedar County joined Company I, of the Second Nebraska Cavalry, raised for the purpose of defending the frontier settlements against Indians. Of this number were John Andrews, Henry Clopping, Ernest and Augustus Ferber, William Guite, Henry Morton, Henson Wiseman and Moses H. Deming, the latter being First Lieutenant of the company.

In 1863, this regiment went to Dakota to join Gen. Sully's command, and, during the absence of Mr. Wiseman, a party of Yankton and Santee Sioux attacked his five children, who were at home alone, and killed them all. Mrs. Wiseman was that day in Yankton, and thus escaped the fate of her children. Three were killed outright, a boy aged seventeen, who had evidently done noble battle in defense of his sister and younger brothers; another boy, aged thirteen, and one eight years old. The youngest of the family, a little five-year-old boy, lived three days; the girl, aged fifteen, lived five days, but never spoke after the return of her friends. Her person bore evidence of the most brutal outrage, a cartridge had been exploded in her mouth and an arrow pierced the lower part of her body, passing out above the hips.

These atrocious murders, seldom exceeded in fiendishness and cowardice, caused great consternation among the early settlers, as, during the absence of the Second Nebraska Cavalry in Dakota, they were without defense.

In the year 1864, occurred what is called the great stampede. The Sioux, Cheyennes and other hostile tribes of Indians threatened the annihilation of the frontier settlements. Almost the entire population of the counties lying west of Cedar were fleeing before a supposed pursuing body of 10,000 warlike Indians. The settlers of Cedar County hastily consulted among themselves and decided to remain and defend themselves as best they could. At St. James, a fortification, 100 feet square, with an embankment nine feet high around the court house, was constructed. The inhabitants of St. Helena also fortified themselves, four families in number, re-enforced by quite a number of Norwegian families from across the Missouri River in Dakota. Thus they awaited an expected attack by the Indians, which, for some unexplained reason, although carefully planned, was never attempted to be put into execution. Portions of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry were stationed at St. Helena and at St. James. At the latter place, a fort, called Fort Jackson, was built and the company remained about a year, when they were removed. Since then the Indians have caused the settlers but little trouble.

Other circumstances have retarded the settlement of the county. The war of the rebellion may be mentioned as one, and much of the choicest land has been held by non-residents, so that but little has been subject to homestead or pre-emption. The grasshopper visitations of 1874 have also had much to do with it, but now a steady increase in the number of inhabitants is observable, and the prospect is exceedingly encouraging for a bright and prosperous future.

In 1872, the County Commissioners purchased a piledriver, to be used in building bridges. About fifty pile bridges have been built, besides many others. Communication between the different parts of the county is, therefore, easy, especially as the roads are always good. Probably no country in the world has better natural roads than Nebraska. The great need of Cedar County now is a railroad to facilitate communication with the outside world, to render markets more easily accessible and to induce more rapid immigration into the county.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The county was organized by an act of the Territorial Legislature approved February 12, 1857, and the county seat located by the same act at a town called St. James, by the mouth of the River Petit Arc. The first election was held in the fall of 1857, and the following officers chosen: Commissioners, John Patterson, A. S. Chase and D. F. Ames; Probate Judge, M. Jones; Clerk, George L. Roberts. In 1858, an election was held with the following result: Commissioners, Abraham Haling, John Patterson and D. F. Ames; Probate Judge, George L. Roberts; Clerk, Nelson Collamer; Treasurer, George A. Hall. The county officers elected in 1860, were the following: Commissioners, Dennis O'Flaharty, Amos L. Parker and Joseph Hochstein; Probate Judge, Guy R. Wilbur; Clerk, Baptiste Jocsten; Treasurer, Thomas Ebinger; Surveyor, Andrew McNeal; Superintendent of Schools, R. T. O'Gara.

Cedar County was represented in the Territorial Legislature by George A. Hall, elected in 1865, re-elected in 1866, and in the State Legislature by Lewis E. Jones, elected in 1868; L. M. Howard, elected in 1872; George A. Hall, elected in 1876, and J. A. Zeigler, in 1878. John Aten was elected to the State Senate in 1876.

The first children born in the county were twins, a son and daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hall.

There are three saw-mills in the county, one in connection with the Bow Valley Mills below St. James, one on St. Helena Island, just below St. Helena, built in 1878 by A. J. J. Lee, and one in the St. Helena timber above St. Helena, built in 1870, by J. J. Ferber.

The first saw-mill in the county was brought in by the company which settled at St. James in 1857; the second was brought in in 1858, by Lewis E. Jones, and located near St. Helena. In the spring of 1860, it was burned down, but rebuilt the following summer.

COUNTY MATTERS.

At a special election held April 8, 1876, the electors of Cedar County voted in aid of the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills Railroad, $150,000 in bonds. The total taxable valuation for 1875, upon which the amount of bonds was based was $1,013,495. The amount of bonds was, therefore, nearly 15 per cent of the assessed valuation. As no county could legally bond itself for more than 10 per cent of such valuation, the bonds were declared illegal by the Supreme Court of the State, and were not issued. The road was partly graded to the middle of the county, when work ceased.

The schools of Cedar County are in good condition. There are thirty-one districts, twenty-nine schoolhouses, 1,168 children of school age, and thirty-eight teachers. The schoolhouse sites are valued at $807, houses at $13,645, books and apparatus at $1,230. The school at St. Helena is in an exceptionally flourishing condition, about seventy scholars being in attendance.

The taxable property in the county in 1881 was as follows: horses, 1,618, value, $57,716; cattle, 9,603, value, $95,312; mules, 49, value, $2,097; sheep, 2,652, value, $3,980; hogs, 3,121, value, $5,043; vehicles, 422, value, $7,246; money in merchandise, $10,527; in manufactures, $888; agricultural implements, $14,888; credits, $22,100; furniture, $3,235; other property, $8,062. Number of acres of improved lands, $29,862, value, $94,737; number of acres of unimproved lands, 310,351, value $668,407; number of improved village lots, 115, value, $9,543; unimproved, 12,591, value, $18,116. In explanation of the assessment of this large number of unimproved village lots, it may be added that 10,768 of them are in the paper town of Curlew, which town, although having a legal, has no real, existence, and the lots in it are worth no more than open prairie.

The population of the county in 1860 was 246; in 1870, 1,082; in 1880, 2,789, and in 1881, 2,933. Males, 1,591; females, 1,342.

THE FLOOD OF 1881.

In Cedar County the great flood of March, 1881, caused great loss of property, but fortunately no loss of human life. A number of farms on the Missouri bottom were overflowed, some of them with all the improvements in buildings and fences, together with most or all of the live stock, not only submerged but washed away and destroyed. Their owners, who thus without warning lost the toilsome accumulations of years, were in many cases obliged to commence life anew, as they had begun ten, fifteen or twenty years before. Among those who lost heavily was Sabie Strahm, after whom the town of Strahmburg received its name. About sixty acres of his land was washed away, together with house and barn, horses and cattle, his total loss being about $12,000. John Nelson, a farmer living about half a mile south of Green Island, lost about fifty cattle, eight horses, twelve mules and the frame portion of his house. The other part of his house was constructed of brick, and furnished a refuge for six hours for fifty people while the flood was at its height. Upon the roof of this house, while destruction was going on around, prayers were offered up by Rev. Mr. Seccombe, for the safe deliverance of themselves and others in similar dangers. About eight at a time, they were safely conveyed in a skiff to Henry Morton's house, a mile and a half away. At Mr. Grimes' house, two miles east of Green Island, thirty people collected for safety. From the house they were driven to the barn, and from the roof of the barn some of them fled to a scaffolding constructed in the branches of a large tree. Here they remained from 3 o'clock in the afternoon to 3 o'clock next morning, when, as the weather had become freezing cold, they crept back into the barn. When daylight came, five young men and two young women, Emma Mallory and Mattie Mix, started over cakes of ice for land, four miles away, which they reached in safety, the water being fourteen feet deep under the ice most of the way. But, during the continuance of this great flood, the center of danger and interest, and the scene of the most destruction in Cedar County, was at Green Island, immediately opposite Yankton, Dak. The town was situated on bottom land, close to the river and from six to fifteen feet above it. Before the flood, it was a busy town of 150 inhabitants, containing about fifteen dwelling houses, the post office, a blacksmith shop, a hotel, a store and two churches—Methodist and Congregational. The waters began to rise on Tuesday, March 30, and entirely surrounded the town. Many people, apprehensive of high water, had moved their stock and household goods to places of safety. On Wednesday the 31st, the gorge in the narrows above broke, and suddenly there rushed down around and upon the devoted little town an irresistible and overwhelming torrent of waters bearing on their bosom great masses of ice, which carried away and destroyed almost everything in their course. The Congregational Church, a fine structure with a tall spire, unable to withstand the tremendous blows of the immense cakes of ice, left its foundation, turned half way round, and swaying as it went, gracefully floated away with the current, until, about a mile below, it was lost to view behind some trees, where it was broken to pieces. It is said that people in Yankton, watching its tall steeple as it swayed, seemed distinctly conscious of hearing the tolling of its bell, although they well knew there had never been a bell inside the church. Shortly after the church, building after building followed, including the schoolhouse and large hotel, until all were gone but one, which was but partially destroyed. On the roofs of several, their owners and others floated, until they either were rescued or rescued themselves. Within two hours this all occurred. "The most imaginative writer of fiction never pictured a destruction more swift, more dreadful nor more complete." The farms were destroyed by the washing of sand on to their surface, covering them up to the depth of several inches. On the old town site of Green Island (Strahmburg) there have been since erected two hotels, a blacksmith shop and a house or two.

A new town by the same name has been since started about three miles up the river, and one mile back. It is pleasantly situated on high land, out of the reach of floods. It contains a blacksmith shop, store, hotel, four dwelling houses, and about twenty-five inhabitants.

The total loss of property, real and personal, by reason of the great flood of March 31, 1881, in Cedar County, is estimated at $100,000.

A large, new steam ferry-boat now connects the old town of Green Island with Yankton. Its first trip was made April 18, 1882.

ST. HELENA.

St. Helena, the county seat, is located in the northern part of the county on a bluff of the Missouri. The highest point of the bluff is about 140 feet above the river, and descends perpendicularly to it. The surface slopes gently to the south, and to the south and west, at the distance of about half a mile, is a range of hills about fifty feet high and of easy ascent. St. Helena is 120 miles above Sioux City and three miles below the mouth of the James River in Dakota.

The place was selected for a town by Carl C. P. Meyer, who, with some others, arrived here in 1858, and named by him St. Helena before any settlement was made. The site was pre-empted by John H. Meyer and sold by him to a town company, consisting of Lewis E. Jones, President; Michael Jones, Secretary; Daniel H. Collamer, Treasurer; J. Myron Collamer, Charles B. Evans, Augustus Nette and John H. Meyer. Early in 1859, two log houses were built in St. Helena, one by Peter Jenal, the other by P. C. Nissen, and four frame dwelling-houses were erected by Henry Felber, who had moved up from St. Louis in the spring. Mr. Felber built the present Felber House, which was the fifth frame house erected. It was originally a two-story building, but, being somewhat torn to pieces by a tornado, in 1860, it was rebuilt as well as could be out of the same material. P. C. Nissen, who had arrived here in 1858, built the first store in 1861. The next store was built by Henry Felber, in 1868, and a blacksmith shop was started by Peter Johanson the same year. A three months' school was taught in 1859 in a log house by Dr. Bunting, the first school in the county. In 1869, one of the first four frame houses built in the town was converted into a schoolhouse and has been thus used ever since.

The Catholic Church was organized in 1864, Rev. Father Daracher, a Catholic missionary from Council Bluffs, being the first priest. In 1872, the Catholics, aided by the Protestants, built a fine large frame church edifice, at a cost of about $4,000.

The Presbyterians also have religious services, but neither organization or church building.

The first birth in St. Helena was that of Julius Ferdinand Jenal, December 28, 1860; the first marriage that of P. C. Nissen, to Ulila Feanto, September 3, 1862, and the first death that of a child of Abraham Haling.

St. Helena now contains three general stores, one hardware store, two drug stores, two hotels, two agricultural implement dealers, one lumber yard, one harness shop, one shoeshop, one furniture store, one brewery, three blacksmiths, one brick yard, one schoolhouse, one church, six lawyers, two doctors, one newspaper and about 250 inhabitants.

St. Helena was incorporated in 1871, and has had several Boards of Trustees, but recently, looking upon such bodies as expensive luxuries, has ceased to elect them.

In 1869, an election was held to relocate the county seat, the result of which was to confirm the transfer of it from St. James to St. Helena, made by a special act of the Legislature, passed in 1865. The buildings occupied as a court house are two small, commodious, frame ones, purchased for the purpose by the County Commissioners. There is also a jail adjacent to the court house, which, though small, serves all the purposes of such an institution; and also a city hall. St. Helena is connected by flat-boat ferry with the Dakota side and has a daily mail to Gayville. The post office was established in 1858, Michael Jones, first Postmaster.

The *Cedar County Advocate* was started in St. Helena in 1874 by L. W. Chandler, and, after about eighteen months, moved by him to Vermillion, D. T. In the fall of 1875, the *Cedar County Bulletin* was started by J. W. Sheppard and sold by him to Lewis E. Jones, about January 1, 1877, who changed its name to the *Cedar County Nonpareil*. This paper passed into the hands of several parties, until, on March 8, 1882, it was purchased by J. H. Felber, its present publisher. Mr. Felber was born March 28, 1843, in Switzerland; came with his father to America in 1852; to Nebraska in 1859; followed his trade as carpenter in 1868; carried the mail between Sioux City and Niobrara until 1870. In 1873, he opened a general merchandise store, which business, together with the publication of the *Nonpareil*, he still continues.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILBUR F. BRYANT, attorney at law and Postmaster, is a native of Coos County, N. H. In 1875 and 1876, studied law in Lebanon. In the fall of 1876, came to Yankton; completed his law studies with Mr. Gamble; was admitted to practice in April, 1877; has also been engaged in teaching school in Green Island; was County Attorney in 1879 and 1880; was appointed Postmaster January 17, 1881. Married, October 1, 1881, to Miss Katy Saunders, of Cedar County, Neb.

E. P. DRAKE, firm of Drake & Lemon, real estate and implement dealers, is a native of Addison County, Vt. Came to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1857, with his parents. This firm was established in August, 1880. They are the largest dealers in their line of any in the county. Their trade is rapidly increasing.

THOMAS EBINGER, County Treasurer, is a native of Switzerland. In 1864, came to Bond County, Ill. Followed merchandising for two years. In 1866, came to Hancock County; engaged in vine culture. In 1870, came to St. Helena, and has since been largely engaged in the culture of grapes. Was Assessor four years; was clerk in the Treasurer's office eight years. In the fall of 1881, was elected to this office. Married in 1864 to Mina Fleishhauer, of Reutlingen, Germany. They have one daughter—Bertha, born in 1865, in Illinois.

C. T. EVANS, proprietor of the St. Helena House, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1837. Came to Alton, Ill., with his parents, in 1838; returned to Alton in 1854, and in 1855 moved to Leavenworth, Kan. In 1856, removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Ran the Waverly House for about two years. Came to Cedar County, Neb., in 1858. His father took a claim of 320 acres where St. Helena is now situated. In 1860, he removed to Omaha. Returned to Cedar County. In 1869, he opened this hotel, which he owns, also 320 acres of land. Married in 1865 to Miss M. E. Kincaid, of Omaha. They have three children—Ada F., Anson W., Dora A. His father has held many important offices in this county; represented this county in the Legislature in 1870 and

1871; County Judge in 1871. He is now a resident of Omaha; moved there in 1878.

P. C. NISSEN, hardware and agricultural implements, was born in Schleswig, Germany; in 1855, came to St. Louis, Mo.; was employed in the State and county offices and City Assessor's office about three years. In the spring of 1858, came to St. Helena, Neb. The following year, he opened a general store and sold the first goods in Cedar County; was also Postmaster eight years; was elected County Clerk in 1868; held the office until 1879. He closed out his store in 1865. This was the only store in the county for several years. His present business was established in the summer of 1880. Married, September 3, 1862, to Ulla Feauto, of Dubuque, Iowa. They have four children—one son and three daughters.

REV. HENRY SCHOOF, pastor of St. Mary's Church, was born in Westphalia, Germany. At the age of sixteen, he entered the gymnasium at Attendorn, where he remained three years. He then entered the Gymnasium of Brilon; continued there two years. He then entered the University of Muenster; continued his studies there three years. In 1877, came to Milwaukee; attended the St. Francis Seminary. December, 1877, came to Omaha. Was ordained by Bishop O'Conner. December, 1879, came to Fremont, Neb.; was assistant of St. Patrick's Church. In the summer of 1879, came to St. Helena. Since then he has had charge of St. Mary's Church, St. Helena; also of St. Boniface Church, at Antelope Creek, until April, 1882.

J. C. STRATMAN, general merchandise, was born in Prussia; at the age of six years, he came to Cape Girardeau, Mo., with his parents, and assisted in farming. In 1861, he came to Dyersville, Iowa, also engaged in farming. In about 1864, he came to Cedar County, Neb. In 1874, he went to Portage Lake, Mich. In the fall of 1874, he returned to Cape Girardeau, and clerked for his uncle in his wholesale grocery store three years. In 1877, he returned to St. Helena, and engaged in business with H. B. Suing two years; sold out his interest and went to Maryville, Mo.; soon after, he returned and bought out M. M. Palmer; has since been carrying on this business. He is also largely engaged in live stock, has just made a shipment of thirteen cars to Chicago.

H. B. SUING, general merchandise, was born in Dubuque, Iowa; at the age of five years, he came with his parents to Cedar County, Neb.; assisted on their farm until he reached the age of seventeen, when he went to Yankton; was a clerk there in a general store three years. In 1878, he came to St. Helena and opened this store; after running it one year, Mr. Stratman became a member of the firm, and continued so two years. Since this time Mr. Suing has been alone in this business.

DR. H. V. VAN VELSOR, physician and surgeon, was born in Ontario, Canada; at about the age of twenty-one, he took up the study of medicine and graduated, in 1876, from the medical department of the University of Michigan. He then commenced the practice of his profession at Burnside, Mich., and continued there till the winter of 1879, when he came to St. Helena, where he has since resided, and engaged actively in his profession.

GUY R. WILBUR, County Judge, is a native of Boone County, Ill., and came to Dixon County, Neb., with his parents in 1858. In the winter of 1877, he commenced the study of law with Judge Barnes, of Ponca. He was admitted to practice in 1879, and was Deputy County Clerk of Dixon County from 1877 to 1879. In September, 1879, he came to St. Helena and was elected County Judge in the fall of 1881, is also Notary.

ST. JAMES.

St. James is located in the Bow Valley, about three miles from the Missouri, and eight miles southeast from St. Helena. This valley is exceedingly fertile, has many fine farms and is here about a mile wide. The town was originally laid out about a mile northwest of its present location, by Col. C. C. Van and Moses H. Deming, who arrived here from Des Moines, Iowa, in 1856. In 1857, twenty families moved in from Harrison County, Iowa, the heads of some of these families being James Hay, Mr. Wadsworth, John McCoubray and O. D. Smith. About the same time, Henson Wiseman moved in from Sioux City. Mr. Wiseman now owns the farm once owned by William Thompson, who moved into Cedar County from Sergeant Bluffs, Iowa, and who was the first permanent settler, planted the first corn and made the first land entry in the county. The first habitation in St. James was a cavern dug into the hillside by some of those who first arrived, which they named the "Arcade." A log house was built by Marshall Townsley in 1857; other log houses were built the same year, and, by a special act of the Legislature, St. James was made the county seat. In 1858, Col. Van built a saw-mill about a mile east of the then town site, and a few frame houses were erected. A court house was also built that year, thirty feet by forty-five, and two stories high. In the fall, Erastus Meech opened a store, the first in the town; a blacksmith shop was started in 1859, and Moses H. Deming opened a store and was appointed Postmaster. At this time, and for a year or two afterward, St. James contained a population of about fifty inhabitants. In 1861, the first school under the present State school system was taught by Miss Bell Hay, subsequently Mrs. O. D. Smith. The first natural death in the vicinity was that of Benjamin F. Wiseman, in 1859.

In 1864, the flouring-mill at the present site of St. James was commenced, and, in 1868, it was completed by Henry Hoese, the entire cost of building it having been about $6,000. It is a large two-story mill, with four run of buhrs, on Bow Creek. After it was completed, the town gradually was moved to its immediate vicinity.

St. James now contains two general stores, one drug store, one blacksmith, a schoolhouse, two doctors, two hotels, a Methodist Church, the mill and about 100 inhabitants.

About one and a half miles below St. James, on Bow Creek, is Bow Valley Mill, built by Lewis E. Jones in 1867. It is eighty feet square, three stories high, contains four run of buhrs and cost about $8,000. Attached to it is a circular saw-mill. There is also a flouring-mill about ten miles above St. James, on Bow Creek, called Paragon Mills. It was built by M. M. Palmer & Co., of Yankton, costing about $25,000. It is sixty feet square, three stories high, and contains two run of buhrs.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

P. W. BROWN, general merchandise, is a native of Highland County, Ohio. In 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served eighteen months; discharged on account of a wound received in 1863. He re-enlisted in the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; he served to the end of the war. In the spring of 1866, he came to Dakota Territory; in 1867, he engaged in farming. In February, 1881, he came to St. James, and has since been engaged in merchandising. Has been Postmaster since coming here, doing a business of about $18,000 a year.

JAMES HAY, general merchandise, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., where he learned the carpenter's trade, and where he worked about fifteen years; he then started a boot-tree and last factory; carried on this business about seven years. In the spring of 1856, he came to Calhoun, Iowa; in the fall of this year, he came to Bow Valley, Cedar Co., Neb., and is one of the first settlers of the county. He entered 160 acres of land and engaged in farming. In 1874, he removed to St. James and opened this store, which he owns; also one-half of the town site of St. James and a farm of eighty acres. He has been School Director and Probate Judge. He married in 1839, to Margaret Stewart, of Allegheny County, Penn.; they have four children—Isabella C., now Mrs. Smith; Robert, who served one year in the late war; Charlotte, now Mrs. Ferber; and Oello, now Mrs. Taggart. They are members of the church of the United Brethren.

OTTO F. HOESE, proprietor St. James Mills, was born in Prussia. At the age of four years, came to Dixon County with his parents. In 1867, they removed to St. James. His father put up this mill, which has since been rebuilt and has been kept constantly running; is supplied with four run of buhrs, with excellent water-power. In 1878, he bought his father's interest in this mill; has since been alone in the business, having worked at this trade since the age of fifteen years.

LEWIS E. JONES, proprietor Bow Valley Mills, P. O. St. James, is a native of Wales. In his early years followed the sea, having made several voyages to the Baltic, Mediterranean and Black Seas, also made several voyages between different ports of Great Britain and those of the United States. After leaving the sea, he worked on several newspapers in New Orleans. In 1848, he came to St. Louis, Mo; published the St. Louis *Christian Advocate* for six years, having formerly worked on the *Missouri Republican*. In 1858, came to Cedar County; laid out the town of St. Helena and published the St. Helena *Gazette*. This paper, however, was of short duration. He built a steam saw-mill, which he ran about ten years. This mill is now the property of J. J. Felber. In 1869, he removed to his present locality and built these mills, consisting of a grist and saw mill. These mills are run by water and are the finest in Northern Nebraska. Mr. Jones represented this county in the Territorial Legislature; has also been County Commissioner most of the time since coming to the county. He owns several hundred acres of land and formerly owned the land where St. Helena is now located.

COL. C. C. VAN, farmer, was born about twenty-four miles east of Montreal, December 13, 1814, and at the age of fourteen years, he went to Montpelier, Vt. There he was apprenticed to the carriage and blacksmith trade; worked there about fourteen years. In 1834, came to Lockport, N. Y.; was foreman in a blacksmith shop about six months. He then bought out the shop on credit; ran it about three years. In 1837, he took a sub-contract on the canal in Coshocton County, Ohio; worked about six months; lost in this transaction all he was worth. In the fall of 1837, came to La Salle County, Ill.; rented a blacksmith shop, and carried on this business three years, and cleared $2,700; then sold out his business. In 1841, came to Fairfield, Jefferson Co , Iowa; invested this amount in land, which he subsequently lost. He then, with Mr. Crocker, started a blacksmith shop; carried on the business seven and a half years; cleared about $6,000. In 1849, came to Des Moines, and, in company with B. F. Allen, built a steam saw-mill, which they ran a short time, afterward sold; was admitted to the bar in March, 1853; soon after went to Council Bluffs, and opened an office for the sale of Mexican land warrants. May 16, 1853, left for Wood River, Neb., to purchase live stock. An acquaintance whom he had met on his journey stole from him $1,050 and went to California. He followed in pursuit of the robber; returned to Des Moines in April, 1854; soon after went to Harrison County, Iowa, and engaged in laying out town sites, additions to the town of Calhoun and Magnolia. He also laid out West Point, and with others laid out Cincinnati, Iowa, and assisted in laying out Cuming City, Neb.; in 1855, he opened a store in Calhoun, Iowa; ran it about three weeks; sold out to his partner; two weeks later opened another store, ran it about six months, then sold out; about two months later, bought another stock of goods. This he sold before opening. In the fall of 1856, he, in company with Deming & Son, came to Sioux City to buy property which they thought too high. There they met William Thompson, whom they hired as a guide to take them to Bow Creek, Neb. They came by New Castle, theirs being the first wagon that was driven south of New Castle. They located at St. James. His residence had always been in Des Moines till 1871, when he removed to St. James. He now owns 1,300 acres of land in this locality, 280 acres at Running Water, D. T., about 360 acres elsewhere. June 4, 1846, he was commissioned Adjutant of the Iowa Militia; afterward commissioned by Gov. Chambers Colonel of the Third Regiment, Second Brigade, First Division Iowa Militia. August 11, 1862, was commissioned as a recruiting officer of Polk County, Iowa, by N B. Baker, Adjutant General of Iowa. Was two years Director of the State Fair; the past two years President of the County Fair. He has planted a large variety of forest and other trees, embracing 4,000 walnut trees, bearing the past two years 2,000 maple trees, from which he is now making sugar, and 2,000 box elder and cottonwoods. The water-power in this locality is unsurpassed. A large number of mills could be run at little expense.

HENSON WISEMAN, farmer, Section 8, P. O. St. James, was born, November 5, 1817, in West Virginia. Mr. Wiseman came to Iowa, in 1839; he worked at various kinds of labor; removed to Fort Des Moines in 1850, where he remained several years. In 1856, came to Sioux City and shingled the first house there. In the spring of 1857, he came to Cedar County, where he now resides. Located in this precinct. He owns 240 acres of land, which he improved with a good house, barn and other improvements. He is engaged in bee culture—by far the largest in the country. He enlisted, in 1862, in Company I, Second Nebraska Cavalry: served thirteen months. During his absence, his family was attacked by the Indians. Five of the children were killed and all of his property plundered. Mrs. W. had gone to Yankton to buy supplies for the family; otherwise she would have shared the fate of her children.

OTHER TOWNS.

Strahmburg.—Elm Grove was the name of a post office about a mile above the present site of Strahmburg, near a beautiful little grove of elms, from which it received its name. It was established in 1862, Mr. Clark being appointed first Postmaster. In 1870, it was discontinued, and there was no post office until, in 1873, when the town of Strahmburg having been laid out the year previously, directly opposite Yankton, a post office was established there and named Green Island. The first settler here was Sabie Strahm, who came in 1856. In 1857, H. Bailey and Judge Hanson moved into the vicinity. The first child born here was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, in 1873, and Mrs. Bailey's was the first death. Strahmburg, or Green Island, as it is more generally called, from the time it was laid out, in 1872, gradually grew and became quite a prosperous town until the flood of 1881, reference to which is made below. In addition to the stores, dwellings, etc., there were two handsome church buildings, a Methodist Church, costing about $600, and a Congregational Church, costing about $1,000.

Aten.—This little village is situated on high land, just at the edge of the Missouri bottom, a mile back from the river, and about three miles above the old site of Green Island. It was started in 1881, after the flood had subsided and named Aten, after John Aten, a former State Senator from Cedar County, and Postmaster at the present time of the place, having received his appointment January 11, 1882. A store was opened here July 25, 1881, by James Marsh. There is also here a blacksmith shop and hotel, and about fifty inhabitants.

St. Peter is situated in the valley of East Bow Creek, about twelve miles nearly south of St. James. It is on rolling, newly-timbered prairie, and was named St. Peter after John Peter Abts, who came here in 1870, and was the first settler in the vicinity. Other early settlers here were Seraphim Wohlman, Charles Marks and Frank Hirsching, in 1872. The first birth was that of Elizabeth Abts, and the first marriage that of Joseph Morton to Miss Mary Wohlman, in 1873. The first school was taught in Mr. Pickel's house, in 1873, by Miss Mary Barks. A schoolhouse was built in 1878. The post office was established in 1875, John Peter Abts being appointed first Postmaster.

Lawn Ridge.—This post office is situated in a level prairie country in the south part of the county. The first settlement was made in 1870 by R. T. O'Gara. The first child born was Joseph O'Gara, June 30, 1872, the first marriage that of William O'Gara to Isabelle Bush, November 10, 1874, and the first death that of John L. Miller, July 30, 1878. In 1874, R. T. O'Gara taught the first school in a private house. In 1875, a schoolhouse was built. The post office was established July 12, 1878, John T. Miller, Postmaster.

Bow Valley Post Office is in the northern part of the county, in the valley of the Middle Bow Creek, about six miles south of St. Helena.

Menominee Post Office is in the northern part of the county, six miles west of St. Helena, in the valley of Antelope Creek.

Norris Post Office is in the southern part, about eighteen miles south of St. James.

Paragon was first settled in 1869 by Peter Dutcher; other very early settlers were Barney Corbey, John Dutcher and Orlando Dutcher; first marriage was that of John Dutcher; first birth, Ella Butler; first death, Mrs. Butler. The first school was taught by Wesley Stevens in 1872; the place was then called Smithland; first religious services were held by Elder Daman: first Postmaster was Michael Smith The Paragon Mills were built by Bedford Bremner. W. D. Gould opened the first store.

CHEYENNE COUNTY.

CHEYENNE County is located in the extreme western part of the State. It is one of the largest counties of the State, being 102 miles in length from east to west, and fifty miles in breadth from north to south, and contains 5,100 square miles, or 3,264,000 acres. The elevation above the level of the sea, is, in the eastern part, about 3,350 feet, increasing to 5,000 feet on the western boundary.

There are a number of streams intersecting the county, the greatest of which are the North Platte River, which flows in a southeasterly direction across the county, from the extreme northwest, and the Lodge Pole, flowing across the southern half of the county, in an easterly direction. The last-named stream is a tributary of the South Platte River, into which it empties at Julesburg. Besides these are Blue River and Coldwater, Red Willow, Wild, Rush and Pumpkin-seed Creeks, tributaries of the North Platte, which afford an abundance of clear running water for stock-raising purposes, and would also be sufficient for irrigating the narrow but fertile valleys bordering them. There are also hundreds of "draws," or cañons, many of which have running water, and the most of which, unless in exceptionally dry seasons, afford an abundance of water for the immense herds of cattle roaming over these prairies.

EARLY HISTORY.

Relating to the early history of the county, previous to its organization in 1870, but little can be narrated, beyond a description of events daily transpiring along the great freight roads up both the North and South Platte, which are but similar in their nature to those described in another portion of this work.

In early days, previous to the construction of the Union Pacific Railway in 1867, the only settlements were at the ranches on the great emigrant and freight roads, started and kept up at first to supply freighters and emigrants and for the purpose of trading with the Indians. Afterward, the ranches were located nearer to each other, and kept up as mail and stage stations, also as telegraph stations, after the building of the famous Creighton telegraph line, in 1861.

During the early troubles with the Indians, between 1850 and 1860, several battles were fought on the North Platte River, notably among them that of Ash Hollow, where Gen. Harney defeated a large body of Indians, in 1855. It was at this battle that Gen. Harney received the title of "The Hornet," from the Indians. The latter being unfamiliar with the long range at which rifle shots could be fired with accuracy, first beat a retreat, and, halting on a knoll, where they thought themselves out of danger, they turned their backs to the soldiers and indulged in many inelegant and taunting gestures; these were soon brought to a close by a well-directed volley of rifle shots that caused the Indians to fly in disorder. Little Thunder, afterward a Brule Chief, in describing this fight to W. M. Hinman, then interpreter at Fort McPherson, says Harney was called "The Hornet" because the Indians at this time regarded themselves as badly stung.

There were also about this time several sharp fights with the Indians near Julesburg, which place, though just across the boundary of Nebraska, in the present State of Colorado, has a history which concerns the earlier history of Cheyenne County so closely that it will frequently in this narrative be necessary to refer to it. Julesburg derives its name from a Frenchman named Jules Beni, who owned a ranch at this point, which was, at the time of the mail and stage routes, used as a ranch for the keeping of stage horses. The noted desperado, Alf Slade, was at that time Superintendent for the stage company and Jules had charge of their stock at this point. Though an efficient Superintendent, Slade was one of the most cruel and desperate characters who ever frequented the frontier, and any little difficulty or altercation with him usually resulted in the slaughter of his opponent in cold blood. One day, having some difficulty with Jules, he told him he would cut off his ears and wear them as a charm on his watch chain. Slade then started across the yard for his arms, and Jules, knowing the other's threats were generally no idle boast, shot and wounded him. Then, fearing the vengeance of Slade and his associates, he at once fled to the brushy cañons in the vicinity, and remained concealed for some days, until he could prevail on one of his associates to take charge of his cattle. He then left the frontier, going to St. Louis, where he remained some time, but returned, in 1860, to Cottonwood Springs, a little more than 100 miles east of his old ranch, and on the Platte River, where he established a grocery store, intending to remove his cattle to this point. As soon as the proper arrangements were made, he, accompanied by a few men, started westward for his cattle, which were then on the North Platte, near Fort Laramie, but he had only got well started on his return trip, when he was overtaken by Slade, with several of his men. Slade, on coming up to Jules, shot and wounded him, after which he cut off the poor Frenchman's ears, and finally, put him to death, by slow and cruel tortures of the knife. He then, after giving a share of the murdered man's cattle to the ranchmen who had been keeping them, drove off the remainder as his own property. After drying the ears of poor Jules, the monster attached them to his watch chain, where he wore them as a fulfillment of his terrible threat and as a warning to all who dared oppose him. Some years afterward, however, Slade came to a violent death, he and several associates being hanged by a vigilance committee. His cold-blooded murders and desperate deeds became too terrible to be borne, even by men whose lives had long become inured to scenes of bloodshed.

Julesburg continued, for many years, to be the most important station between Cottonwood or Fort McPherson, as it was called, after the location of the fort there in 1863, and the Rocky Mountains.

Quite a town had grown up; Fort Sedgwick had been located here and garrisoned by United States soldiers, when it was surprised, on the 2d day of February, 1865, by a large body of Sioux Indians, who, after a short but sharp battle, succeeded in killing fourteen soldiers and a number of settlers. The greater portion of the latter, however, escaped to the fort, located a short distance from the settlement, where they witnessed the plunder and burning of the town. The Indians, after stealing all they wished, ornamenting themselves in the most fantastic manner from their spoils, among other things tying long pieces of cloth to the saddles of their ponies and to themselves, to be used as streamers, set fire to the town and rode about in a wild manner, waving the scalps of their victims, keeping up their heathen orgies for some hours.

While the town was yet burning, quite an amusing incident took place at the telegraph station, where a large number of glass jars containing nitric acid were stored. The Indians first thought these jars contained alcohol, but, on investigation, learning their mistake, they in their rage, broke the jars, letting the acid run out upon the earth floor. Upon this they set up a war dance, but the acid burning through their moccasins, their amusement was soon turned to a very thoroughly earnest dance, while yells of agony rent the air. Of course, they could not guess the cause of their pain, and, rushing out from the building and running about in agony, continuing their yells, they attracted the attention of several of their comrades, who promptly proceeded into the building to investigate. These, too, soon came out in the same uncomfortable predicament, and, with the added yells of rage and agony, the surprise of all may be said to have been complete. Nor did these Indians ever understand the cause of this occurrence, but, in their superstitious ignorance, ascribed their troubles to supernatural power, thinking themselves injured by the evil spirit. The above incident was told, some years after, around an Indian camp-fire, in the presence of Hon. S. F. Watts, now a member of the Nebraska Legislature, who was thoroughly conversant with the Sioux language.

These troubles with Indians were kept up for many years. Stock was run off from the ranches. Settlers were attacked and killed, stages and emigrant trains were attacked, and, unless the greatest caution was used, there was great danger that small and unprotected parties would be surprised by Indians. At one ranch — that of a French Canadian, known as French Louis—attacks were made and stock run off, at intervals of every few weeks, until, when nearly ruined, and about the time of the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, in 1867, he removed to Sidney, then just laid out, and started a store, selling supplies and whisky to the men engaged in the construction of the railroad.

The Indian war was practically ended in 1869, when Gen. Carr, then in command of Fort McPherson, under the guidance of Buffalo Bill (W. F. Cody), then chief of scouts, pursued a large body of Sioux up the Platte River, and, overtaking them a short distance from Fort Sedgwick, defeated them with great slaughter. This battle was fought on Sunday, July 11, 1869.

Though the war was considered ended, it was for some years unsafe for small parties to venture any great distance from the larger settlements. The savages were somewhat cowed by their defeat, but yet murders and stealing of cattle and horses were quite frequent.

ORGANIZATION.

On the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad to within about fifty miles of the western boundary of the State, in the fall of 1867, a town was laid out and called Sidney. The town grew quite rapidly, and the settlement of Cheyenne County centered here. Previous to 1870, however, this county was attached to Lincoln County for revenue and judiciary purposes; but this proving unsatisfactory to the citizens, a meeting was held in the summer of 1870, when it was resolved that steps at once be taken to effect a separate organization. Thomas Kane was appointed to go to Lincoln, the capital of the State, and effect arrangements with the Governor that the county might be organized that year. After listening to the representations of Mr. Kane, Gov. David Butler, in August, issued a proclamation calling a special election for the purpose of electing county officers. At this election, the following officers were elected: Thomas Kane, Treasurer; John Ellis, Sheriff; D. Kelliher, Judge; H. L. Elsworth, Fred Glover and Charles A. Moore, Commissioners, and H. A. Dygart, Clerk, though he only held the office for a short time, when the vacancy was filled by D. A. Martin.

The early records of the county are very incomplete, a great portion of them not having been preserved, and the writer has to derive the greater part of the earlier history of the county from the memory of the early settlers. There may be some events, therefore, concerning this organization that are not here recorded. The first regular election was held in October, 1871, one year after its organization. At this time, Dennis Carrigan was elected Commissioner; George C. Cook, Sheriff; George W. Heist, Judge; James A. Moore, Treasurer, and L. Connell, Clerk.

The first school district in the county was organized at Sidney in 1871. In the fall of that year, some half a dozen voters met in the village of Sidney and organized a school district, and elected C. E. Borgquist, Moderator; Dennis Carrigan, Director, and Joseph Clayborne, Treasurer. The first school was taught in the winter of 1871–72 by Mrs. Irene Sherwood, at her residence, there being some ten or twelve pupils in attendance. This school has developed until at the date of this writing (1882), there are 150 pupils in attendance. There are two departments and the schools are regularly graded, with three grades in each department. Prof. J M. Brenton is Principal, and has charge of the grammar and high school department. Mrs. N. L. Shelton has charge of the other department, in which are the primary and intermediate grades.

In the entire county of Cheyenne there are but three school districts, that of Sidney, just described; one at Antelope, having fifteen pupils of school age, and one at Lodge Pole, having about the same number of pupils.

The first white child known to have been born in the county was Fanny, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fisher, who was born at Sidney in 1869. Miss Fanny is now just blooming into womanhood, and is one of Sidney's brightest young ladies.

It is believed that the first marriage of white persons in the county was that of Henry Neuman and Miss McMurray, who were married in September, 1869. The courtship of Miss McMurray and Mr. Neuman was commenced in Sidney, when it was but a very small village, at a time when there were but few ladies in the county, and their married life has been a prosperous one. They are still residents of Sidney and are one of the first families of the town.

The first newspaper established in the county was the Sidney *Telegraph*, the first number of which was issued in May, 1873, by L. Connell, it being a four-column folio sheet, independent in politics.

The military post at Sidney was established late in 1867, and, during the following year, Fort Sidney was established, which has since remained a military post of considerable importance.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

After the organization of the county, the Indians gave no particular trouble, except an occasional attack on herders or surveying parties unprotected by soldiers or small parties who ventured out. Of course, there are many such incidents as these, where parties were killed and scalped, though there was no real Indian outbreak. To illustrate about the character of these attacks, we relate the following: In the summer of 1872, Prof. I. W. LaMunyon, now a resident of North Platte, had charge of a surveying party, surveying the lands along Pumpkin-seed Creek, being attended by a company of cavalry from Fort Sidney. No hostile Indians having been seen, and, apprehending no danger, this company took occasion one day to ride off to Sidney, leaving the surveyors unprotected. Some time during the day, while engaged in their labors, the party was attacked by a band of Indians. A hole of some feet in circumference and about two feet in depth had been dug for the purpose of storing casks of water, etc., and to this Prof. LaMunyon led his men, where they took refuge, putting up their water casks and provisions about the sides for a better protection. Here they endured an attack of several hours' duration. The plan of attack was that generally adopted by the Indians—to put their ponies on a full run, and, riding in single file, throwing themselves on the outer side of their ponies, shoot under their necks, while describing a circle about the besieged. Though a sharp firing was kept up on both sides for several hours, strange to say none of the surveying party were hurt. Many of the ponies of the Indians were killed, and several Indians were slain. Finally, the soldiers appearing in sight, the Indians fled, and, though pursued, made good their escape.

STOCK RAISING.

The first large herd of cattle brought into the county was in 1868, when Edward Creighton started a stock ranch, bringing in a herd of several thousand head. Previous to this time, the danger from Indians was so great that cattle had to be closely guarded to prevent them from being stolen. The luxuriant growth of the richest of wild grasses upon the prairie, and the dryness of the climate, which insures the preservation of its nutritious qualities during the winter; together with the fact that the winters are usually very mild with but little snow, and little shelter therefore is required—these things render this county peculiarly well adapted to the raising of cattle, now the main industry of the county.

The cattle business has continued to increase till there are now in the county probably nearly 300,000 head, though the assessment returns show only 110,000 head. But the reader must understand that in these new counties where stock run at large, and where this is the one great interest of the county, the returns for assessing purposes are generally made for only from one-third to one-half of the number really owned in the county. One of the reasons for this perhaps is that, as the cattle all run at large, only being collected or "rounded up" once during the year, and that during the summer after the assessment in the spring; and as it is impossible to estimate, with any accuracy, the percentage of loss through cattle thieves, accidents, or losses during the winter; it is thought better that the number and value of cattle be under rather than over estimated. There are also a considerable number of horses raised in the county. These may now be estimated to number about 20,000. The sheep-raising interest has been given but little attention until quite recently. The number now in the county may be estimated at 8,000. This industry is very profitable, and many of the owners of the smaller herds of cattle are fast disposing of their cattle to invest in sheep.

The raising of cattle as a business is here conducted far differently than in an agricultural community, where there are crops to be protected. The land being all, or nearly all, Government property, it is by mutual consent of the cattle owners divided among themselves into tracts termed "ranges," each range comprising an acreage in proportion to the number of cattle owned by the proprietor, and generally consisting of several thousand acres. The proprietor has no legal title to his range, but simply builds a ranche, and sometimes two or three on the range claimed by him. His rights to this are maintained by a mutual understanding among the cattle owners, and this right is respected by his brother cattle owners, and any encroachments by outside parties are promptly punished by the proprietors of the ranges, assisted by his men, who are known by the suggestive appellation of "cowboys."

The prairies for thousands of square miles are one vast pasture, where the cattle, with no respect to ownership, are allowed to roam wild. These cattle, however, are "rounded-up" or collected each year, and the younger ones branded with the owner's private mark.

To those unacquainted with the methods of carrying on the immense cattle business in this great free pasture region of America, these "round-ups" need to be described: Late in the spring, after the grass has attained considerable growth, so that cattle may with grazing a few hours in the day obtain sufficient food, large bodies of men termed cowboys are organized, after which they scatter out over a vast extent of territory, frequently embracing several thousand square miles, and ride toward a common center, driving all the cattle they can find before them. These cattle are all supposed to be branded, each owner having a private brand by which his cattle are known, and, as fast as the ranges are reached, all the cattle bearing the brand or private mark of the owner of that range are "cut out," together with the calves accompanying them, and left in charge of the cowboys in the employment of this owner, who proceed to corral them, after which they are counted and the young are branded. This is generally kept up about three months during the summer, usually being completed some time in July. These round ups are attended with considerable excitement, as the cattle are wild, and unused to the sight of mankind. When being driven in large herds, it requires much skill, experience and good horsemanship to cut out, that is, to separate, the wild steers one by one, as the range to which they belong is reached. While these annual round-ups are made as thorough as possible, there are, of course, many cattle that are not secured, therefore it is impossible for an extensive cattle owner to ascertain with accuracy just how many cattle he owns.

Of late, so much has been said and written regarding the lawlessness of the "cowboys," it is eminently proper that a word concerning their real character be given a place in this work. In the first place, it must be said that, whatever his faults, the cowboy is a hard and faithful worker. His life on the broad and unsettled plains is one of freedom and liberty. The greater portion of his life is spent where law, legally executed, has little force. From the very nature of his habits he becomes somewhat rough and wild. The rifle or pistol is the only effective protection of life or property, and where such is the case—where each man takes the law in his own hands, and where he is deprived of the refining influences of society, where rough sports and daily exercises are such as to fit him physically for his hard and wild life, it is but natural that he becomes somewhat hardened in his nature and that he becomes daring and reckless of life. It is not strange that, when released from rough and wild life, he enters upon drinking sprees, and with a crowd of congenial spirits, gives himself up to the coarser instincts of his nature. Nor is it strange that, when a large crowd of these rough men are brought together in a frontier town, where drinking and gambling are the attractions and principal amusements, they let themselves loose, and, crazed with poisonous liquor, their deeds are many times lawless and horrible to witness. Still, these men have many excellent traits in their rough nature. They are honest; a thief is despised, and if one falls into their hands, he is, generally, promptly shot or hanged. They despise cowardice, and are wont to try to inspire terror in the breasts of a "tenderfoot," as they term those who are from the more civilized settlements of the East, and are unaccustomed to the rough life of the unsettled plains, and woe unto the "tenderfoot" if he proves himself a coward. Yet these very men, rough in their natures as they are, will spare no effort, or acknowledge no difficulty too great to attempt to surmount, no danger too great for them to risk, to aid even a stranger who is in distress.

AGRICULTURE.

The soil of Cheyenne County is fertile, and well adapted to the raising of all kinds of crops common to this latitude; but from the great elevation above the sea level, the rainfall is slight, and crop-growing is not successful, except when irrigation is adopted. On some of the streams, notably on the Lodge Pole, where the farmers have adopted the plan of irrigation, bountiful crops have been raised, especially potatoes and other vegetables. We observe in Sidney that potatoes raised here bring about one-fourth greater price than those brought in from the East, the quality being much better. Some seasons there is doubtless a sufficient rainfall to insure the growth of crops along the valleys of the streams, but such seasons are very infrequent. There is an increased rainfall each year, but as yet not enough to make crop-raising a success.

The county is now in a flourishing condition. There are outstanding only $22,000 in bonds. County warrants sell for 98 cents. The taxable property as returned to the Assessor is: personal property $1,988,793 and real estate $79,241, or a total $2,068,034. In these returns, however, as far as they are a guide in estimating the wealth of the county, it must be remembered that probably less than one-half of the personal property is assessed at all, and this is at but little more than one-third of its actual value.

The officers of Cheyenne County at present are: Commissioners, A. J. Walrath, T. H. Lawrence and J. W. Haas; Clerk, J. J. McIntosh; Sheriff, S. O. Fowler; Judge, J. Neubauer; Treasurer, James Sutherland; Superintendent, Joseph Oberfelder; Surveyor, L. H. Bordell; Coroner, J. A. Carley.

The county is divided into six precincts. Their names and population, according to the census of 1880, are as follows: Sidney, population 1,157; Antelope, population 54; Potter, population 62, and the three combined precincts of Big Spring, Lodge Pole and Court House Rock having a population of 262. The entire population of the county, according to this census, was 1,535.

Along the Union Pacific Railroad, extending the entire length of the county from east to west, are several telegraph and mail stations, but the only town in the county of any importance is Sidney.

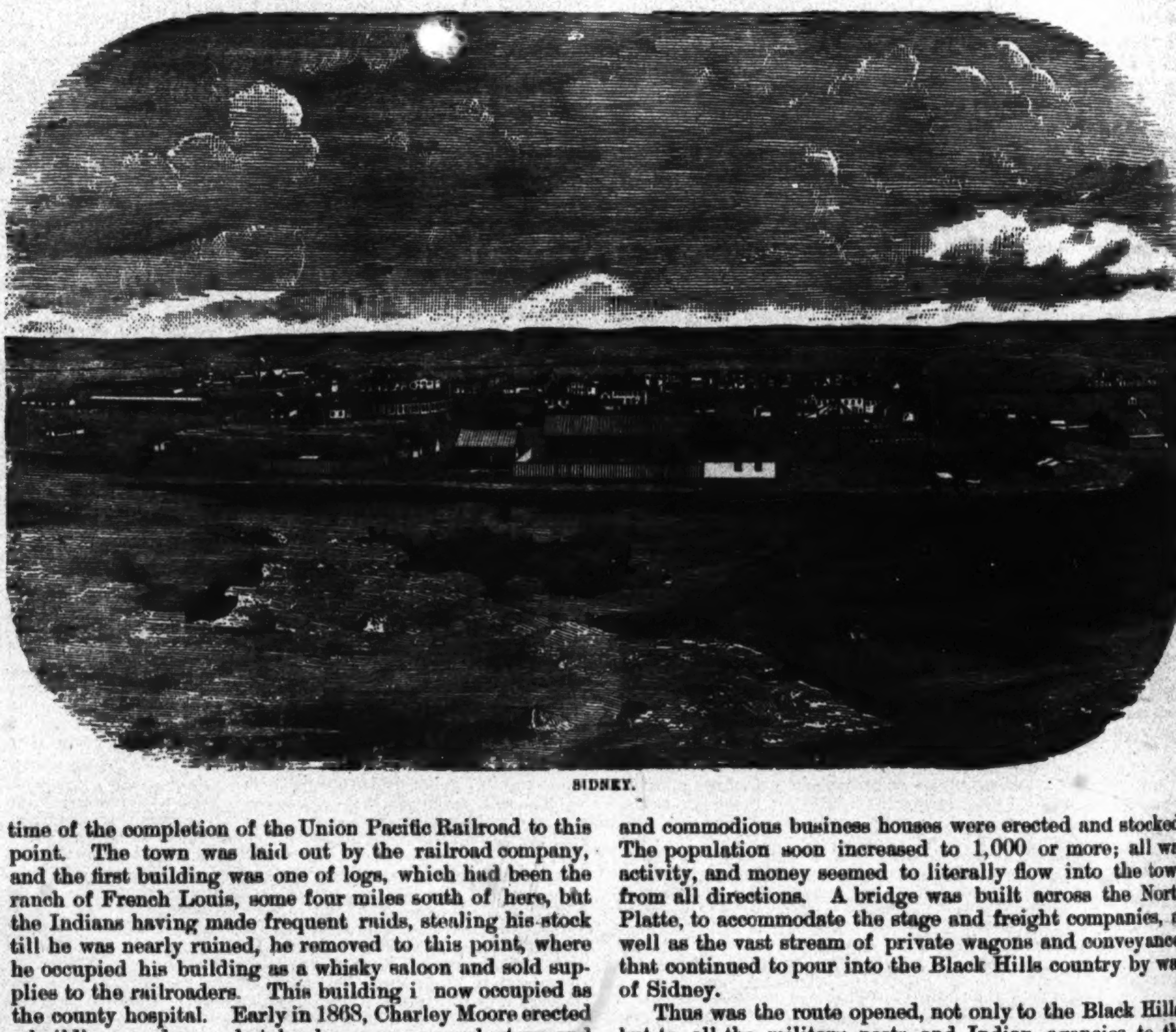
SIDNEY.

This is the county seat of Cheyenne County, and was, as has been before stated, laid out in the fall of 1867, at the time of the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad to this point. The town was laid out by the railroad company, and the first building was one of logs, which had been the ranch of French Louis, some four miles south of here, but the Indians having made frequent raids, stealing his stock till he was nearly ruined, he removed to this point, where he occupied his building as a whisky saloon and sold supplies to the railroaders. This building is now occupied as the county hospital. Early in 1868, Charley Moore erected a building used as a hotel; also as a general store and whisky saloon. About the same time, Tom Kane erected a store for the sale of general merchandise. Let it be understood by the reader that in these times whisky was a staple article in trade in all grocery or general stores. Mr. Kane also kept the post office here, he being the first Postmaster. D. Carrigan at this time erected a building, which he occupied as a saloon.

No town at this time was nearer than 100 miles in any direction, and, as this settlement was in the very center of a stock-growing region, it soon grew to be a prosperous little village. The railroad company made Sidney a freight division, and at once erected a round house and other necessary buildings.

Though prosperous as a frontier town, Sidney had a population of only about 500, till after the discovery of gold in the Black Hills country. That region was opened up in 1876, and, as Sidney was the best located point, there were stage and freight stations soon established, and the greater portion of the immense travel was direct from this town. In the great rush of travel to the Black Hills, hundreds of strangers thronged the streets daily. Large and commodious business houses were erected and stocked. The population soon increased to 1,000 or more; all was activity, and money seemed to literally flow into the town from all directions. A bridge was built across the North Platte, to accommodate the stage and freight companies, as well as the vast stream of private wagons and conveyances that continued to pour into the Black Hills country by way of Sidney.

Thus was the route opened, not only to the Black Hills, but to all the military posts and Indian agencies to the northwest, including the Big Horn and Powder River Districts. The wholesale houses of Sidney did an almost fabulous amount of business, in the sale of goods to supply all this country. A large number of six-horse mail coaches, making time at the rate of ten miles per hour, were put on



SIDNEY.

the route. The freight business carried on along this route was immense. It was no uncommon event for 1,000,000 pounds of freight to leave Sidney daily. One business firm alone frequently shipped as high as 400,000 pounds of freight per day.

With these large crowds of strangers, many of them a rough class of adventurers; with this as a common center for the cowboys for hundreds of miles of country; with this as headquarters for hundreds of "bull-whackers"—as the ox team drivers on the freight road were termed—and the drivers of mules and horse teams on this route—known as "mule-skinners"—it is not strange that they, when at rest from their labors and "turned loose," as it were, among the saloons and dance-houses of the town, soon became, not only objects of wonder and curiosity, but of terror as well. The rush, buzz, noise, cracking of whips, shouting of drivers, orders of "bosses," etc., served to create a din and noise to be heard throughout the town and many times their broils and reckless use of fire-arms endangered the lives of peaceable citizens and mere lookers-on. Then in the evening and through the entire night, when every store, saloon and other business house was brightly lighted, the billiard balls clicking merrily as they chased each other over the green cloth in the billiard halls; the rattling of drinking glasses; the breathless silence of the faro rooms; the boisterous shouting and laughing in the bar-room; the half wild, and often, half intoxicated men and women in the dance-houses; the busy merchant, flushed with excitement, as he flits about the store to attend upon his waiting customers who pay down the cash for everything—when all these are described, the reader has a good idea of Sidney as it was in 1876 and for a few years following.

Sidney was then emphatically a rough frontier town, and, with the gathering of this motley crowd, it is not surprising that murders were frequent and that crime ran rampant. Though murder was so frequent, yet there has never to this day been a murderer executed legally, though in some instances the people have taken the law into their own hands and occasionally lynched a desperado. One of these events that created some excitement at the time was the hanging of Charles Reed, in May, 1879, for the murder of Henry Loomis. Mr. Loomis was a young man generally respected, and the circumstances attending the murder and hanging were about as follows: Loomis and others, one evening, were walking up street, and, passed the house of a woman, the mistress of Reed. This woman was standing outside her door, and Loomis addressed her. She chose to regard his remark as an insult, and called upon Reed for protection. The latter immediately drew a pistol and shot Loomis, inflicting a wound in the thigh, from the effects of which he died the next day, after having his leg amputated. Upon his death, Sheriff Zweifel began a search for Reed, found him concealed in the bluffs north of town and brought him back, lodging him in jail. All day long, a crowd was gathering in the street for the purpose of lynching Reed, should Loomis die. Some time during the following night, a large crowd, thoroughly armed, that the guards might be beaten back, proceeded to the jail and quietly took Reed out and hanged him to a telegraph pole, giving him the choice of being pulled up by the neck, or of having the rope placed around his neck and then to climb up a ladder and jump off. He chose the latter and coolly bade the crowd good-bye, and, jumping off, was soon in eternity.

It would be unnecessary to give an account of the scores of murders committed, or of the lynchings, as these affairs are greatly similar in detail. Sufficient is it to say that the town is becoming more moral in its tone, there now being only four murderers in jail here, and their crimes were all committed outside of the town. The last lynching that has taken place was in March, 1881, when one McDonald was hanged. The town had generally been under control of a gang of gamblers, and, early in the year 1881, it was determined by a number of the citizens of Sidney to break up the gambling and disorderly houses of the town. A raid was therefore made on them and considerable trouble between the two factions was engendered. The Sheriff being absent, William Strate was made a jailer, and left in charge of the jail and was made a Deputy Sheriff for the time, and he was one of the leaders of this movement. The gamblers resisting, a general row ensued, during which many of them, and among them an ex-Sheriff of the county, were arrested and incarcerated in the jail. The man McDonald, with some others, resisted, declaring they would not be arrested, and that they would shoot the man that attempted it. These threats were made in the excitement of the moment, and there was probably little idea of carrying them into execution. However this may have been, there was trouble, and McDonald, who had been one of the leaders of this opposition, and a few of his associates, were arrested and confined in the jail. During the night, and it is supposed, with the connivance of the jailer, McDonald was taken out and hanged to a telegraph pole. McDonald, though a rather hard character and a gambler, was perhaps no worse than scores of others, and, aside from his petty lawlessness and the threat of violence made during this excitement, nothing detrimental to his character was known.

The above was the last lynching that has occurred, though there was serious talk of taking out and hanging one of the murderers confined in the jail for a cowardly and brutal murder committed in the early part of the present year, but better judgment prevailed.

It will be worthy of mention that Sidney is the place where the famous outlaw, "Doc" Middleton, now confined in the State penitentiary for life, committed his first crime. In a fight with a number of soldiers, he killed one in self-defense, and, fearing that trouble would ensue, he fled to the unsettled country to the northward and became a highwayman. Occasionally, however, he, with his band, came in the vicinity of Sidney. On one of these occasions, in April, 1869, Charles Reed, who was hanged the following month for the murder of Loomis, undertook to betray Middleton and his associates into the hands of the authorities. Middleton and his men had stolen some horses near Ogallala, and were pursued by Sheriff Hughes, of Keith County, with a number of men, and, with the assistance of Reed, they were discovered in the bluffs west of town, and, though Middleton escaped, one of his men, Joe Smith, was shot and killed. The next day, Middleton, meeting one of his acquaintances, whom he knew before going to the bad, sent in word that if he could be assured of a pardon for the killing of the soldier in 1877, he would willingly give himself up and stand his trial for the other crimes committed by him. This being refused, he kept up his wild life, till some time after he was captured by detectives, some sixty miles north of Columbus, and taken to Cheyenne, where he was tried for crimes committed in Wyoming, and sentenced to prison for life.

For some years murders were so frequent in and about Sidney that the citizens became hardened and careless as to the taking of life, and but little attention was given to murders committed in drunken broils. It was quite frequent in the dance-houses here that some one would be killed during a quarrel, but no attention would be given to the matter further than to tumble the corpse into a corner out of the way until the dance and the amusements of the evening were over, and then take the corpse out for burial. That the reader may have some idea of the disregard for life common to the frontier, we give an account of a single dance at one of the ranches. During the winter of 1881, a dance was gotten up at a ranch north of Sidney; women and whisky were provided and arrangements made to have a good time. The men in attendance were soldiers, cow boys and border desperadoes. The dance proceeded without serious interruption till about half-past 10 o'clock, when the effects of bad whisky began to be seen. Men and women became noisy, boisterous and quarrelsome; but still no one was killed till a soldier accidentally shot himself, death resulting in a few moments. As his body obstructed the floor, it was thrown into a corner, and the music and dance went on. Quarrels were numerous, and after awhile a row ensued, shooting being commenced between Jack Page, who is now in jail at Sidney awaiting trial, and another party. Shots were fired among the crowd, and the shooting soon became general. Several men were wounded and one woman was shot in the back, but Page killed his man and his body was also thrown into the corner, out of the way, and the dance was again resumed. But it was only a short time till there was another outbreak. The lights were then blown out, another man was killed, and finally, the dance was broken up.

Now, while so much has been written here in reference to the roughness of the town, it must not be understood that there was no good society. While, as a frontier town, law was disregarded, yet a man could seek almost any society to which he was inclined. If the stranger attended his own affairs, and kept away from drinking and dance houses, he was perfectly safe. The business houses were as free from quarrels as they are in more Eastern towns. The class that made the trouble were not residents, but desperate characters drawn together from all parts of the world, who, of course, when they came into town, proceeded to have a good time in their own depraved manner, and the rows were generally confined to the streets or the saloons. It is true, loose women and gamblers made Sidney a temporary residence, and, during the great rush of travel to the Black Hills, reaped a rich harvest. These, however, have nearly all gone, and the days of lawlessness in Sidney may be said to be past. The present Prosecuting Attorney of this Judicial District, V. Bierbower, is a resident of Sidney, and, being familiar with the crimes peculiar to the frontier, will doubtless prosecute until crime becomes unpopular in his district, judging from the fact that during the last term of court, out of twenty-eight prisoners arraigned, he succeeded in convicting twenty-seven.

THE SIDNEY OF TO-DAY.

The greater part of the Black Hills travel by this point has ceased, and Sidney is beginning to settle down as a quiet and prosperous little town in the center of the strock-growing region. Its trade throughout Sioux County on the north, and with the stock ranches, insures its continued prosperity.

The schools of the town have been described on another page, and we only say here that they are in a thriving condition.

The only two churches having houses of worship erected are the Catholic, with Father Conway in charge, and the Methodist, with Rev. J. Turner as Pastor. There are also many citizens here representing the Episcopal, Lutheran and Presbyterian Churches, though these are not organized; but services are sometimes held.

The Sunday schools are in a flourishing condition.

There is one newspaper published here—the *Plaindealer-Telegraph*—it being a consolidation of the old *Telegraph* and the *Plaindealer*. The history of the two papers is as follows: The *Telegraph* was founded in May, 1873, by L. Connell. In December, 1875, he sold it to J. B. Gossage, who, in January, 1876, admitted G. B. Darrow as a partner. In 1879, the *Telegraph* was again sold, and a joint-stock company was formed, with Brainard & McNulty as Editors. In 1880, James McNulty assumed entire control, and continued to publish a creditable paper until March, 1881, when the *Telegraph* was sold to A. C. Drake, editor of the *Plaindealer*.

The *Plaindealer* was established in October, 1878, by W. H. Michael, who, upon retiring from the profession, sold it to A. C. Drake. As before stated, this gentleman purchased the *Telegraph*, and the two papers were consolidated. Mr. Drake continued the paper until his death, when Mrs. A. C. Drake took charge of it and still continues to publish the *Plaindealer-Telegraph*, the only newspaper in the county. It is a bright and newsy paper.

Fort Sidney is still located here, and is still quite an important station for operations to the country northwest of here.

The cemetery here is well filled, when we consider the fact that it is only a little more than ten years since it was started by the burial of a man killed by Indians. There are about two hundred graves; only a few of those buried here, however, died of natural death. There are a few children buried here who died from natural causes, but of the adults, only a very small percentage. Some were killed by Indians, but by far the greater number were either murdered or killed in drunken brawls. Many of these were soldiers. There are also a few Pawnee Indians, who either died of disease or were killed in fights with the Sioux while engaged in the service of the United States Government as soldiers.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

VIC BIERBOWER, District Attorney for the Fifth Judicial District of Nebraska, with headquarters in Sidney, Neb. Mr. B. located in Nebraska City in 1871, and engaged in the practice of law up to 1876, when he moved to Sidney and opened a law office. Since connected in the practice of his profession, he has frequently been assigned as special U. S, Attorney on important cases. He was appointed District Attorney by the Governor of Nebraska in 1880, and was unanimously elected to the same position by both parties in November, 1881. Out of forty-five cases tried, he has convicted forty-two, among which are four murder cases, two for manslaughter, twenty for shooting with intent to kill, and the remainder for horse-stealing. He was born in Shelly's Island, Dauphin Co., Penn., March 30, 1847; lived in his native State until 1866, entering Dickinson College at Carlisle, Penn., in 1862, and graduated in 1866. He was admitted to the bar in Keytesville, Mo., and for three years edited the Marshall *Banner*, of Marshall, Mo., with Charles Maynard, firm of Maynard & Co. He was also Superintendent of Public Instruction in his county. Their newspaper office was attacked by a secession mob, and twice set on fire. Maynard was shot and crippled for life and Mr. B. was severely cut and wounded. The same was occasioned by hostile feelings engendered by the late war. They kept up the publication of their paper until Mr. B. came to Nebraska. He was a delegate to Chicago National Convention, June, 1880, and is also Western attorney for U. P. R. R. Co. He is a brother of Ellis L. Bierbower, U. S. Marshal of Nebraska.

C. E. BORGQUIST, dealer in a general line of drugs, medicine and liquors. Opened business in April, 1871, carry a stock to the value of $5,000. He came to Sidney in 1869, as Hospital Steward in the U. S. Army, and as soon as he was discharged he opened the above business. He enlisted in 1849, in Company C, First Regiment Mounted Rifles of Regular Army. He served in the latter regiment five years, a part of which time was Sergeant. He enlisted in Fifth Cavalry in Company K, and served four and one-half years; served during the rebellion as Hospital Steward. Has participated in many Indian skirmishes. He was born in Sweden, May 14, 1826, and came to America in 1849. He was married in Boston, Mass., August 19, 1862, to Miss Mary Kinney, of Ireland. They have two children—Paul Ray and Mary Christina. He was elected County Treasurer of Cheyenne County, Neb., in 1870. He is one of the original school officers of Sidney acting in that capacity in the latter place on the organization of the first school in Cheyenne County. He owns and occupies the best business building in Sidney, which he erected in 1876; it is built of concrete, the walls of which are two feet thick and fire proof. The size of the building is 44x53, two stories high, and cost $10,000.

FRED E. CLARY, firm of Maple & Clary, dealers in drugs, medicine, stationery, notions, etc., etc. Opened business in May, 1878, alone, Dr. Maple becoming a partner in the spring of 1880. They carry a stock of $3,500. Mr. Clary came to Sidney, Neb., in 1875. Was appointed Postmaster in 1878. Held the office until January 1, 1882. He was born in Maquoketa, Iowa, September 9, 1851, and lived in his native State until he was twenty-two years of age. He learned telegraph operating, and followed the business until 1878, in Nebraska, Wyoming and Utah, and operated in Sidney until he was appointed Postmaster. He was married in Maquoketa, Iowa, in November, 1877, to Miss Rose E. Van Evera of Canajoharie, N. Y.

E. DORAN, firm of Doran & Tobin, proprietors of Capital Billiard Hall. Opened in May, 1880, and keep all kinds of wines, liquors and cigars. He located in Sidney, in 1877. Worked on a stock ranch for his brother-in-law a year; then went into the liquor business in another part of the village of Sidney, until he moved to his present place. He was born in Waddington, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y , January 3, 1838. He owned and operated a woolen mill, also kept a hotel, etc. He was married in his native place in 1867, to Miss Catharine Behan of the same place. They have four children—Henry T., Charles E., Rebecca J. and Wallace S. He enlisted in the fall of 1861, in Company G, Sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, as private, and served one year and a half; he was then made drummer of his company and served until the close of the rebellion, being mustered out in July, 1865.

SAMUEL O. FOWLER, Sheriff of Cheyenne and Sioux Counties, came to Sidney in August, 1876, and went into the employ of the Sidney & Black Hills Stage Company as blacksmith, and a portion of the time as messenger on their treasury wagon, remaining in their employ three and one-half years. He was appointed Sheriff of Cheyenne County, Neb., in April, 1881, and by election has since held the office. During this term of office he has arrested three murderers, two of whom are serving life sentences, and the third is serving out a term of twenty years in the Nebraska State Prison. He has also arrested many horse thieves and notorious characters; by strategy and perseverance he was the means of the capture in Nemaha County, Kan., of the notorious murderer and robber, H. B. Coyne, who has a life sentence. Mr. F. was born in Madison County, N. Y., September 7, 1853, and was raised in a village and learned the trade of blacksmith. He went to Del Norte, Colo., in 1871, being one of the pioneers in that country. He was one of the first prospectors in the San Juan mines in the latter State, and was one who assisted to lay out the plat of Ouray City, Colo. He also spent some time in New Mexico, Texas, etc., being gone five years, and following various occupations during the time. He has taken the 32d degree in Masonry, now being a member of the Scottish Rite.

A. J. HASKELL, dealer in a general stock of groceries and provisions, hardware, lumber and all kinds of ranchers' and miners' supplies, wholesale and retail. He opened the hardware and lumber business in May, 1877, and the grocery and provision business in September, 1881. He carries a stock of $15,000. He erected his own store buildings, one of which is 30x120, and another of 30x110 feet. He has erected and now owns thirteen dwelling houses, which he rents. He first located in Sidney in 1876, and followed contracting and building until 1877. He was born in Medford, Mass., August 27, 1832. He learned the carpenter and joiner trade in his native place, also carried on and owned a sash, door and blind factory in Plymouth, Mass., a year. He enlisted in August, 1861, in the Fourth Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry; served fourteen months, being Orderly Sergeant, and participated in the battle of Osceola, Mo. He ran a ferry-boat on the Missouri River from Belmont to St. Joseph, Mo., one year; he then engaged in contracting and building two years in Belmont and Troy, Kan.; followed the lime business three years; farmed three years near Beaver Creek, Neb., after which, he went to Sidney, Neb. He was married in Rockport, Mass., in 1854, to Miss Adeline Pool of the latter place. They have one daughter—Lucy C. Haskell, now married to Mr. J. Papst, and living in Sidney, Neb.

GEORGE H. JEWETT, Postmaster, located in Camp Sheridan, Neb., in 1873, as post trader, where he remained four years. Then went to Sidney, and engaged in contracting and forwarding Government supplies, for the use of Government troops in Camps Robinson, Sheridan and Red Cloud Agency, which business he still continues. He was appointed Postmaster December 15, 1881. The office does an average business of $3,500 per month in money orders and sells stamps to the amount of $6,000 per annum. Mr. J. was a member of the State Legislature of Nebraska in 1879–80. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1848. Was raised on a farm. Enlisted, in September, 1864, in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and participated in Butler's attack on Fort Fisher and many skirmishes, etc. He was mustered out June 8, 1865. He afterward clerked in the Quartermaster's department for the Government in Forts Rice and Randall, D. T., and clerked for the post trader at Fort Randall two years. He was married in Niles, Mich., in December, 1877, to Miss Minnie Mead, of the latter city. He is a member of the Masonic order of Sidney and the I. O. O. F., of Yankton, D. T.

S. KELLNER, dealer in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, etc., opened business in the spring of 1877. He has a store 72x21 feet and employs three men in the business. He was born in Hungary, Europe, September 14, 1853; came to America in 1865, and located in Cleveland, Ohio, seven years. He located soon afterward in St. Louis, Mo., and was with his father in business until 1876; then went to Laramie City with a brother, in the dry goods business, where they owned and operated a store, until he came to Sidney, Neb. He is a member of the Sidney Fire Department. Mr. K. began business with a very small capital. By attention to business and fair dealing he has now the most extensive dry goods store in Sidney. He is a thoroughly wide-awake business man and merits the patronage of the public.

JAMES J. McINTOSH, County Clerk of Cheyenne County, Neb., located at Brady Island in February, 1869; engaged as operator in the employ of the U. P. R. R. Co., where he remained three months; then went to Potter, Cheyenne County, as agent and operator, five years; after which he came to Sidney. He was elected County Commissioner in 1873, but resigned after one year's service. He was also interested in the cattle business at the same time. He afterward moved on his stock ranch, twenty-eight miles west of Sidney, and lived two years; then disposed of his stock interest and moved to Sidney. He was elected County Clerk in the fall of 1877, and by re election has since held the office. He was born in the Province of Ontario, Can., at a place named St. Andrews, June 17, 1850. He was married in Omaha, Neb., in 1871, to Miss Mary Heelan, of Chicago, Ill. By their union they had two sons—John Thomas and James L. His wife died in April, 1875. He was again married, in May, 1880, in Sidney, to Miss Mollie Kelly, of Grand Island, Neb. They have one daughter—Grace. He is a member of Frank Welsh Lodge, No. 75, of Sidney, Neb.

DR. J. B. MAPLE, physician and surgeon, associated with Dr. F. B. Winnett for practicing medicine; also engaged in the drug business, under the firm name of Maple & Clary; they deal in a general line of drugs and stationery. Dr. Maple is Pension and Examining Surgeon for Western Nebraska. He located in Sidney in March, 1879, and continued the practice of medicine and engaged in the drug business in 1880. He was born near Hammondsville, Ohio, February 7, 1838; was raised on a farm and taught school three years of his life when living at home, and began the study of medicine, entering the Ohio Wesleyan University, in 1860, and remained a year. He enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Regiment, in the one hundred days service; served his time and returned to the latter university and remained until 1863. He entered the Michigan University, in Ann Arbor, in the medical department, in 1864, and remained through one course of lectures. He then went to Washington, Ind., and engaged in business a year; then to Clayton, Ill., two years; then to Southern Illinois and began the practice of medicine, where he continued until 1870; moved to Stonington, Central Illinois, and practiced until 1879. He entered the Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., in 1878, and graduated in March, 1879. He is now Moderator of the Sidney School Board. He was married in Clayton, Ill., in 1866, to Elizabeth McWhinney, of the latter place. They had two daughters—Dolly and Pearle. His wife died in Sidney, Neb., in July, 1879.

JUDGE JULIUS NEUBAUER, County Judge, Cheyenne County, Neb., settled in Lincoln, Neb., in the fall of 1874, and engaged in the hotel business until February, 1877, when he sold out and moved to Sidney, where he kept a restaurant until December 4, 1877, when his place burned. He then kept the Moore Hotel and was Justice of the Peace, which he followed some time; then built a new restaurant and kept the same until 1878; was elected County Judge in the fall of 1879, and by re-election has since held the office. He was born in Prussia, Germany, October 31, 1836; came to America in 1856, in company with a brother, and located in Chicago, Ill., where he followed various occupations two years; then went to Kansas City, Mo.; remained there about two years; then to Lawrence, Kan., and worked as before until 1861, when he enlisted in the Second Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and served six months. He then settled in Fort Scott and followed different occupations, and in 1864 went to Germany; remained six months; returned to Fort Scott for some time; returned to his native country and lived four years, in the settlement of his father's estate; returned to Fort Scott in 1870, and went into the bakery and restaurant business until 1874, when he went to Lincoln, Neb. He was married in West Point, Neb., in 1871, to Miss Maria Siewert, of his native place—Germany. They have three children—August Leslie, Maria Dorethia Walleska and Julius Cæsar. Mr. N. is a member of the E. V. Sumner Post, No. 12, G. A. R., and Frank Welsh Lodge, No. 75, A., F. & A. M.; also Sidney Lodge, No. 91, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Sidney Fire Department. He is the Commander of the E. V. Sumner Post and Past Master of the Masonic order of his place, and present United States Commissioner of the First District Court.

JOSEPH OBERFELDER, firm of Oberfelder & Co., dealers in a general line of clothing, revolvers, ammunition, saddlery, pocket cutlery, blankets, chaperjos, oil slickers, etc. Opened the business January 6, 1877. Carry a stock of $20,000. They also own a similar store in Council Bluffs under the firm name of Oberfelder & Newman, and a branch house in San Francisco, Cal., under the firm name of the Amazon Distilling Company. He was born in New York City September 18, 1857. He graduated from Grammar School No. 19, New York City, at the age of thirteen. He then began book-keeping, and remained in the city until February, 1876, then went to Omaha, Neb., in the employ of Max Meyer & Co. as cashier and book-keeper, taking charge of the entire financial part of the business a year. He soon afterward became identified with the above firm in Council Bluffs, Sidney and San Francisco, Cal. He went to New York City in 1881, and was married to Miss Hannah Rosenthal February 2, 1881. During his life in New York City, he was Secretary, and afterward President of the Cooper Union Literary Class. Was President of the Charles Sumner Literary Union and Secretary of the Hamilton Literary Society, all of New York

City. He is County Superintendent of Public Schools of Cheyenne County, Neb.

ROBERT S. OBERFELDER, firm of Oberfelder & Co., located in Sidney, Neb., in 1876. He was born in New York City December 8, 1854. He entered Grammar School No. 13, and graduated from that school at the age of thirteen. He also attended the Thirteenth Street High School in the evenings. He was employed as decorator and designer for the large furniture house of B. L. Solomon & Son five years. He came to Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1874, and went into the employ of Oberfelder & Newman, and became a member of the same firm in two years afterward, where he remained until 1876, then came to Sidney and opened business as before stated. He has since, in company with his brother and other parties, opened branch houses in San Francisco, Cal., and 266 Canal street, New York City. During his life in the latter city he was President of the Cooper Union Literary Class and Dramatic Director of the Shakespeare Dramatic Association, also Director of Murray Hill Dramatic Association and Vice President of the Jefferson Literary Union.

E. A. POWELL, Jr., business manager for J. Sutherland & Co., a large grocery house of Sidney, Neb. He was born in Northport, Tuscaloosa Co., Ala., January 31, 18 5. He entered Eastman's Commercial College in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 31, 1873, and graduated from the same September 30 of the same year. He then returned to his native place as book-keeper for McLester, Hayes & Co. one and a half years. He then went to Buffalo, Colo., and engaged in the stock business which he is now carrying on in company with his brother, W. J. Powell. They have about 500 head of cattle of all kinds. He came to Sidney, Neb., in July, 1877, and engaged in book-keeping for D. Carrigan in a general store until November, 1877, when he returned to his native place and was married, November 29, 1877, to Miss Allie Lee, of Livingston, Ala. They returned to Sidney in March, 1878. He then engaged as book-keeper for Kennard & Simpson, which he continued some time, then went to Colorado and took charge of their cattle ranch until October, 1880. Returned to Sidney as book-keeper for J. W. Haas, then in the forwarding and commercial business, and from the latter proprietor to J. Sutherland & Co., taking charge of the latter business. They have two children—Agnes Lee and William James, Jr.

A. A. RICKER, dealer in boots and shoes, leather, findings, etc. Employs two workmen in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and keeps $3,000 worth of stock. Opened business May 1, 1880. He was born in Buckfield, Oxford Co., Me., April 17, 1837; lived in his native State, enlisting September 10, 1862, in Company C, Twenty-third Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry. Was mustered out in Portland, Me., July 15, 1863. He went to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1864, and clerked in a wholesale grocery house about two years, when he returned to his native State and farmed until 1880, then went to Sidney, Neb. He was married in Buckfield, Me., in February, 1859, to Miss Josephine B. Stevens, of Vermont. They have two children—Albert E. and Angie M. He is a member of E. V. Sumner Post, No. 12, G. A. R.; also Director of Sidney School Board.

I. RUBEL, of I. Rubel & Co., dealers in liquors, cigars, etc., wholesale and retail; carry a stock worth about $15,000. Opened business in February, 1879, locating in Sidney about that time. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 26, 1851. Came to America in 1869, locating in Chicago, Ill., where he engaged as traveling salesman. He afterward moved to Platteville, Wis., and engaged in the liquor business until he came to Nebraska. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Sidney Lodge, No. 91.

SIMON RUBEL, dealer in hides, furs, etc., opened the business in Sidney in the fall of 1880. He is stationed in Sidney, and employs a buyer on the road. He does a good business, and is known as a good business man. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 21, 1854. Came to America in 1869 with his brother and located in Chicago, Ill., and engaged as traveling salesman six years. He then went to Platteville, Wis., and embarked in the liquor business until 1879, and afterward went on the road as salesman until he settled in Sidney, Neb. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Platteville, Wis.

JOSEPH SHARMER, President of the Sidney Exchange Bank, and a member of the firm of J. Sutherland & Co. He is also largely engaged in stock-raising. He located in Sidney in 1874, bringing stock with him for a stock ranch. He was born in Germany May 25, 1829. Came to America in 1847; followed the sea for a number of years; went to California in 1853, and engaged in mining and stock-raising and other business until 1869; then went to Nevada and engaged in stock-raising until 1871. Went to Brookville, Kan., in the latter year, and followed the same business until the spring of 1874, when he came to Sidney as before stated.

DR. J. J. SOLOMON, homœopathist physician and surgeon, located in Sidney in February, 1881, and continued his profession. He was born in Old Mexico March 11, 1846, and began the study of medicine at the age of twelve years and entered the Parcilesis College, of his native city, and graduated in March, 1873. His father was a physician and surgeon. He then went to Brackettsville, Texas, and practiced his profession about two years; then to New Orleans, La., and finally traveled in many of the Southern and Eastern States, locating in Sidney as above noted. He was married in Colorado, in 1879, to Miss Ella A. Ellison, of Minnesota. They have two children—Jennie and Alonzo. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic Order, I. O. O. F., and K. of P. He enlisted in 1862 in Company C, Forty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment. Was assistant physician part of his service. He was mustered out in 1863. He participated in several skirmishes. He is now a member of G. A. R. of Golden, Colo.

JAMES SUTHERLAND, Cashier of the Sidney Exchange Bank, with Joseph Sharmer, President, the above being a private bank organized and opened for business in February, 1880. The average annual deposits equal $30,000. The above parties are also owners of a large grocery store, doing a wholesale and retail business under the firm name of J. Sutherland & Co. The same parties also own a large warehouse on the north side of the Union Pacific Railway, where they transact a heavy forwarding and commission business, and now handle nearly all the freight for the Black Hills country. They also do a large trade with the stock ranchers of the surrounding country. Mr. J. S. first located in Sidney in the spring of 1875, and engaged in railroading, merchandising, etc., until he began to be interested as above noted. He was born in Scotland April 27, 1851. His parents came to America in 1853, and settled in Canada West, where he lived and attended school until he was eighteen years old. He then went to Negaunee, Mich., and engaged in book-keeping for the Iron Cliffs Company five years. He then went to Marquette, Mich., as station agent on the M. H. & O. R. R. one year; then to Chicago, Ill., and worked for Sherer & Parsons in a wholesale grocery house a few months, when he removed to Sidney, Neb. He was married on Shelly's Island, in the Susquehanna River, Penn., September, 1881 to Miss Ida Shelly, of the above island. He was elected County Treasurer of Cheyenne County, Neb., in the fall of 1881, and was appointed to fill vacancy in March of the same year. Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Sharmer are large owners of the most desirable real estate in the village.

DR. F. B. WINNETT, physician and surgeon, associated with Dr. J. B. Maple for the purpose of practicing medicine only. Dr. W. located in Sidney in the spring of 1877, and began the practice of medicine. He was born in Washington County, Penn., August 10, 1848. Began the study of medicine at eighteen years of age, entering Hogue's Summit Academy in the study of Latin in connection with other branches, and remained three years; then went to Beallsville, Washington Co., Penn., under a medical preceptor two years. He then entered the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, Penn. He graduated the summer of 1870 at Long Island College Hospital. He began the practice of medicine at Scenery Hill, Washington Co., Penn., and continued eight years. After five years of successful practice in the latter place, he received the degree of ad eundem. He is largely engaged in sheep-raising in Cheyenne County, Neb., now owning several sheep ranches, and has 10,000 sheep now on the same. He in company with Dr. Maple are surgeons for the Union Pacific Railroad from North Platte to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and from Denver Junction to Sterling. They also have charge of the Cheyenne County Hospital work. He was married in Washington County, Penn., in 1868, to Miss Isabelle Scott, of the latter county, Penn. They have two children—John Elmer and Wray Biddle.

CHASE COUNTY.

CHASE County is located in the extreme western part of the State. There are only two streams of any great importance, and these can only be utilized for stock-raising purposes. Stinking Water Creek flows across the northeastern part of the county. This has a tributary entering it from the north. Frenchman's Creek enters the county from Colorado and flows across its entire length, in nearly an easterly direction.

The bottoms of these streams are level, after which comes a bluffy region, intersected by numerous cañons, and then comes the broad and gently rolling lands of the divides. The bottom lands are composed of very fertile soil and are covered with a heavy growth of tall and nutritious wild grass. The bluffs afford some of the finest grazing lands, besides affording a partial shelter for cattle in time of storms. The uplands afford some of the finest and best pasturage, being covered by a heavy growth of the nutritious buffalo grass.

The only occupation carried on here is stock-raising, and immense herds of cattle roam at large over these beautiful prairies. No care whatever is given them, except at the time of the annual round-up, either late in the spring or early in the summer, when all that can be found are driven into the different ranges, as the herding grounds of each owner are termed, and there the cattle are corraled and branded, then turned loose again. The land nearly all belongs to the United States Government, and the ranches are selected and occupied only by a law of justice understood by themselves.

The soil of almost the entire county is rich and fertile, but the climate is so dry that the raising of grain is rendered impossible. The bottom lands, however, could be easily irrigated, and would, without doubt, by this means produce large crops.

The county is unorganized and is attached to Frontier for elective, revenue and judicial purposes. It exists only as a precinct of Frontier and only has governing and elective powers as such. The population of the county is not more than seventy-five, and these are all men engaged in raising and caring for cattle. There are a number of cattle ranches on both the Frenchman and Stinking Water Creeks, but these are only temporary in their character.

There are two post offices in the county—Frease and Wauneta, both located on Frenchman's Creek.

CUSTER COUNTY.

CUSTER County is situated in the geographical center of the State, and is forty-eight miles in extent from north to south and fifty-four miles from east to west, and contains 1,658,880 acres. The county is well watered by numerous streams. The South Loup River enters from the west, about eighteen miles from the northern boundary, and flows east of southeast into Buffalo County, leaving Custer not far from the southeast corner. The Middle Loup flows southeast across the northeastern part of the county. Between these streams are Mud Creek and Clear Creek, tributaries of the South Loup River. All of these streams have also numerous but nameless small tributary creeks flowing into them.

The two Loup Rivers are streams of considerable importance, and have wide valleys. Though they are sandy in places, as a general thing they are fertile. Ascending from these level bottom lands are many high bluffs intersected by deep draws and cañons. These extend for some distance back, when the uplands, or divides, between the streams, are reached, and here are broad and comparatively level table-lands.

In most places, the bottom lands are thickly covered with blue stem grass, which here grows to an immense height and makes the very best quality of hay. The bluffs are steep and much broken by intervening hollows, which, in the winter, break the cold winds sweeping over the prairies, and afford shelter for the herds of cattle roaming over them. Here, too, is found an excellent quality of grass on which cattle thrive. Back from the bluffs, on the upland prairies, there was, a few years ago, one immense expanse of thick and matted buffalo grass, growing a few inches high, but now, in many places, this is giving way to a heavy and high growth of grass of different varieties. This changing of the buffalo grass to other and larger varieties has been observed to keep pace with the settlement of the country.

In the early years of the settlement of Nebraska, the buffalo grass covered the prairies all the way east to the Missouri River, but now it is common only to the uncultivated and thinly settled portions of Western Nebraska.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Until a little more than ten years ago, the territory now known as Custer County was occupied only by Indians and wild animals, the latter being very numerous. The cattle-raisers were at an early day attracted to this region, on account of the advantages offered by the natural resources of the country, and, for some years, they occupied it as a herding-ground. This was one of the best portions of the cattle range, and immense herds wandered at will over these rich pasture grounds.

In a short time, however, after the settlement of Central Nebraska commenced, the natural fertility of the soil attracted the attention of those who desired to devote their energies to farming, but even then they were deterred from settling, as it is rather a serious undertaking to start a farm in a country that the cattlemen have learned to regard as their own. The latter regard settlers as intruders, and, in many instances, resort to any means, however unlawful, to discourage settlement. Their cattle, of course, are allowed to run at large, until the county has become so thickly settled that the farmers can by force of numbers compel the owners of the cattle to obey the herd law. Hence, for the first few years, the settler has to protect his crops both night and day. Nothing but constant attention will suffice, as thousands of cattle are roaming at large over the prairies.

It was not until the years 1877 and 1878 that any settlements of importance were made by farmers. During these years many had come in, entered homestead claims and begun farming. Breaking was done and crops raised. The yield of all kinds of grain was abundant, and the farmers were well satisfied with the productiveness of the soil, and their success held out inducements to others to also enter claims and prepare for raising crops. The tide of immigration to Custer County had set in and the lands in the most fertile portions of the county were fast being taken up.

THE COWBOYS.

From the very first, however, there were troubles with the cattlemen, arising from various causes. This was one of the richest of herding grounds, and the cattlemen, through the right of possession, regarded the country as their own, and seemed to think that the settlers were encroaching on their rights. Besides this, it was thought at this time that only the more fertile bottom lands could ever be utilized for agriculture, and if these were occupied by farmers cattle would be shut off from the water courses, and stock-raising on a large scale would become impossible in the county. Thousands of acres of valuable grazing lands would thus be made practically valueless. Another thing that tended to keep up this strife between the stock-raisers and farmers was the fact that many unprincipled men annually came to the county for the purpose of stealing cattle. As thousands of cattle pastured here were unattended and never seen by the owners or their herdsmen, except at the time of the annual round-up each summer, stealing them was neither a difficult nor a dangerous matter. The thieves could go out and shoot down cattle, take off their hides, dress them for beef and haul them to the railroad stations, selling and shipping them by wagon loads. Every one knows the feeling of hatred that always exists on the Western borders toward horse and cattle thieves. As soon as the cattle-owners became aware that hundreds of their cattle were stolen every year, they became enraged, and could they have discovered the real thieves it is probable that they would have been promptly lynched. Not knowing the real offenders, however, and already prejudiced against the settlers, they at once attached to these the responsibility for the loss from which they suffered.

From these and various other causes, troubles of a serious nature soon arose. The cattle were restrained by no fear of punishment, and often did much damage to the crops of the farmers, and, on the other hand, the stealing of cattle was kept up. Besides this, the loss incurred from natural causes was only too willingly attributed to the settlers. Soon a strong feeling of enmity was aroused on both sides, and no pains were spared by the herders to harass the settlers all they possibly could.

These things continued to go on from bad to worse until at last all law and order were set at defiance. The cowboys had determined to drive the settlers from the country, and no measures were too harsh for them to undertake.

In the fall of 1878, these troubles had reached such a height that they at last culminated in one of the most heart-rending and appalling crimes that ever was in the province of history to describe. This was the tragedy that was brought to a close by the inhuman murder of Luther M. Mitchell and Ami Ketchum—a horror truly sickening in its details.

MURDER OF MITCHELL AND KETCHUM.

One of the most wealthy of the cattle-owners of Nebraska was I. P. Olive, who owned many thousand head of stock that found pasturage in Custer County. He had, from time to time, lost a great many animals, some of them undoubtedly stolen by cattle thieves. For this reason he became the prime mover in the attempt to expel the settlers from Custer County. His headquarters were in this county, although he resided in Plum Creek, Dawson County. He had come to Nebraska from Texas, on account of having been concerned in the killing of several men while there, and it is said that he had been guilty of other murders. Fearing both legal and personal vengeance, he fled to Nebraska. He was accompanied by his brother, Robert Olive, who had, to prevent all knowledge of his whereabouts, assumed the name of Stevens.

Luther M. Mitchell and Ami Ketchum were homesteaders, living on Clear Creek, where they had made a settlement some time previous. Mitchell was an old man, sixty-three years of age, a farmer, who had removed here from Merrick County. Ketchum had resided in the State for some years, and had worked at his trade, that of a blacksmith, in several towns, but, having decided to go to farming, he entered a homestead here.

For some time there had been trouble between the Olives and Ketchum. In the attempt to frighten or drive the settlers from the county, they found Ketchum too courageous to be frightened, and too quick and accurate in the use of firearms to be driven successfully. Between Stevens, or Bob Olive, and Ketchum, there had been a great deal of difficulty. Stevens, as he was then known, had on several occasions threatened to kill Ketchum and had also accused him of stealing cattle.

Some days previous to the trouble that resulted in the death of Stevens, one Manley Capel had been arrested on the charge of stealing cattle in Custer County, and, in his confession, seemed to implicate Ami Ketchum.

Stevens, or Bob Olive, was well known as a desperado, and it was also known that he and Ketchum were enemies. Yet, Sheriff David Anderson, of Buffalo County, made him a deputy for the occasion, and gave him a warrant for the arrest of Ketchum. This warrant was sworn out by some members of the Olive gang, and it has been a question whether this warrant was gotten out in good faith, believing Ketchum to be a cattle thief, or merely as a pretext to get him into the custody of the Olives. It is now generally thought that Ketchum was innocent of any crime, that he was merely a peacable settler, whom Stevens was anxious to kill on account of the old enmity, and because he could not be driven from the country by threats. It is also generally believed that had he fallen into Stevens' hands, he would have been killed on some pretext or other; that there are reasons to believe these opinions to be correct, as the following sketch of the ensuing tragedy will show.

Stevens engaged three others to accompany him, all rough and desperate men, among whom was Barney Armstrong, and proceeded to the home of Ketchum, arriving there on Wednesday morning, November 27, 1878. Mitchell and Ketchum were getting ready on that morning to go to a neighbor's to return a bull they had been keeping. Mrs. Mitchell was preparing to go with them to visit the family of this neighbor—one Mr. Dows—during the day. When they were nearly ready to start, a stranger rode up and asked Ketchum, who was a blacksmith, to shoe his horse. Ketchum told him that he could not on that day, and asked him to return the next morning, which he promised to do, and rode off. It has since been supposed that he came there in the interests of the Olives, to see if the intended victims were there. Mitchell and Ketchum had put their rifles in the wagon, hoping to see some game on their journey. Ketchum also took his pistol, which he always carried, from the fact of Stevens having threatened his life.

While the men were taking care of the animal, Mrs. Mitchell took her place on the seat to hold the team. While Mitchell and Ketchum were tying the bull to the side of the wagon and gathering in the long lariat rope by which it was tied, Mrs. Mitchell observed a party of men riding toward them, but it attracted no particular attention, as they were frequently visited by hunters and land-seekers. As these men came up, they dashed along, four abreast, and, when they came near, began shooting. Stevens, or Bob Olive, was the first to fire, and, as he did so, he called to Ketchum to throw up his hands. For reply, Ketchum drew his pistol, and, at his first shot, Stevens fell forward in his saddle, mortally wounded. Meanwhile, the other men kept up the shooting, and Ketchum was wounded in the arm. The children came running out of the house, when one of the men began firing at them, but without effect. Mitchell reached into the wagon, secured his rifle and began firing, but Stevens now turned and rode off, and he was soon followed by the remaining cowboys. There were from twenty-five to thirty shots fired, but only with the effect stated. As soon as the cowboys had ridden away, Mitchell and Ketchum packed up a few of their household goods and started to go to Merrick County, where Mitchell had formerly lived. They did this as they feared violence from the now enraged cowboys. Arriving in Merrick County, they went directly to the residence of George Gagle, where they stopped, and the men went at once to Dr. Barnes' to attend to Ketchum's wounds. The next morning, acting upon the advice of their friends, the men, Mitchell and Ketchum, having secured a place of safety for Mrs. Mitchell and the children, started for Custer County, to give themselves up and stand a trial for the killing of Stevens. On their way, when they reached Loup City, they visited Judge Wall for legal advice. Judge Wall advised them to go no farther, as the cowboys were waiting for them, prepared to lynch them. They remained here two or three days, and then went to the house of John R. Baker, on Oak Creek, in Howard County, where they were arrested by Sheriff William Letcher, of Merrick County, and Sheriff F. W. Crew, of Howard County, giving themselves readily into custody.

I. P. Olive had offered a reward of $700 for the arrest of Mitchell and Ketchum, and several Sheriffs, among whom were Crew, of Howard; Gillan, of Keith; Anderson, of Buffalo, and Letcher, of Merrick, were anxious to capture them that they might secure the reward. But after they were captured and in the hands of Crew and Letcher, these officers were unwilling to incur the responsibility of taking them to Custer County, and turning them over to the bloodthirsty cowboys; therefore, they were finally taken the Buffalo County Jail, in Kearney, and placed in charge of Capt. David Anderson, the Sheriff of that county, for safe keeping. The prisoners were first held without any legal authority, as I. P. Olive had given the warrant for their arrest, issued in Custer County, into the hands of Barney Gillan, Sheriff of Keith County, to serve. The prisoners had engaged T. Darnall, of St. Paul, Neb., and E. C. Calkins, of Kearney, as their attorneys. The attorneys endeavored to keep the prisoners in the jail at Kearney, fearing that violence might be done them. The feeling in Kearney at that time was against Mitchell and Ketchum, who were represented as having killed Stevens while he was fulfilling his duty as an officer of the law. A question arose among the Sheriffs as to the division of the money offered as a reward for Mitchell and Ketchum, which Olive had declined paying until they were delivered in Custer County. A proposition was finally made to Sheriff Anderson to take them to that place, and $50 were offered him for his services. This he declined to do, however, unless he was paid enough to enable him to employ a sufficient number of men to guard the prisoners. It was finally arranged that Gillan, since he held the warrant for their arrest, should take the prisoners to Custer County, and he promised to notify their attorneys, Calkins and Darnall, so that they could accompany them. As Gillan was a Sheriff, and his desperate character was not then known, even these attorneys did not anticipate any serious difficulty. They, however, kept close watch lest the prisoners should be stolen away.

On the forenoon of the 10th day of December, Darnall, fearing that the prisoners were about to be taken away, was keeping close watch until after the emigrant train came in. This train was late, but Darnall remained at the depot until he thought it was about time for it to leave, when he started away. In the meantime, Gillan had taken the prisoners from the jail, and at just the last moment hustled them on the cars. Darnall, then fearing trouble, telegraphed to Gillan at Elm Creek, the next station west of Kearney, asking him if he would hold the prisoners at Plum Creek until the arrival of the next train from the East. Gillan replied that he would do so. To still further secure their safety, he also telegraphed to Capt. C. W. McNamar, an attorney at Plum Creek, asking him to keep close watch, to see what was done with the prisoners on their arrival at that town. Plum Creek was the home of I. P. Olive, and here he was surrounded by many friends and employes. They, with wagons, met the party as they got off the train, and, putting the prisoners into a wagon, started at once for Custer County. This was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Capt. McNamar being unable to prevail on them to remain, and believing that it was the intention to murder the prisoners, followed them for some distance, when the party separated, some going in one direction and some in another. He followed after the prisoners, however, until after dark, when he lost their trail. The Olive party kept on, all coming together on the Loup River, about five miles from Olive's ranch, where they went through the process of transferring the prisoners from Gillan to Olive. Among those who took the prisoners were Bion Brown, Pedro Dominicus and Dennis Gartrell. Gillan and Dufran walked up the road for a short distance, while the remainder of the party started on for Devil's Cañon, Olive riding ahead and Gartrell driving the wagon. Olive stopped under a large elm tree. Two ropes were thrown over a branch and Gartrell tied one around Ketchum's neck and Pedro Dominicus tied the other around Mitchell's neck. The ropes were not prepared with slip nooses, however, but were simply tied that their agony might be prolonged. The prisoners were handcuffed together. Ketchum was first drawn up. Olive caught up a rifle and shot Mitchell. Olive and Gartrell then caught hold of the rope and drew Mitchell up. Fisher and Brown pulled on Ketchum's rope. A fire was then kindled under them. Accounts differ as to whether this was done purposely or not. The party had been indulging freely in whisky, and some of them claim that this fire was started accidentally. However this may be, the bodies were frightfully burned. The next day, when the bodies were found, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Ketchum was still hanging, with his legs burned nearly to a crumbling condition. Mitchell's rope had either burned off or had broken, and he was lying on the ground, one arm drawn up to Ketchum by the handcuffs, while the other was burned off up to the shoulder.

As soon as the bodies were found, Capt. McNamar returned to Plum Creek and reported the fact. I. P. Olive lived here and also several of the men who participated in the murder. They were well known as desperate and dangerous characters, and no one cared to attempt to arrest them. Indeed, returning at once to Plum Creek, Olive and his men had threatened to kill any one who should attempt to molest them.

After a few days, a conference was held at the office of E. C. Calkins, at Kearney, to see what could be done. Sheriff James, of Plum Creek, Dawson County; Sheriff Anderson, of Buffalo; Judge Gaslin, E. C. Calkins and others were present. The Judge expressed a willingness to issue a warrant, but the question was who should serve it. Sheriff James refused to do so, fearing that the murderers could not be captured, and even if they could, that he would soon be hunted down by their confederates. Sheriff Anderson objected to going into another county to make an arrest, attended with so much danger, but said that if the murderers came into Buffalo County, he would not hesitate to attempt their arrest. Two warrants were then made out, for the citizens of Kearney and the law-abiding portion of the inhabitants of Plum Creek had resolved that the capture should be made. Atty. Gen. C. J. Dilworth, who resided on his farm in Phelps County, near Plum Creek, had for some time, with the assistance of others, been working up a plan for the capture of the gang. On Saturday, January 5, 1879, he telegraphed to Kearney Junction that arrangements had been made to take the murderers, and that the citizens of Plum Creek only awaited assistance. At the former place, a well-armed and determined party had been organized under the leadership of Lawrence Ketchum, a brother of one of the murdered men. This party had been anxious to attempt the capture of Olive, but had hitherto been held back by the wiser counsels of Dilworth, who sought by the use of a little strategy to surprise the criminals, and thus save the loss of life that would necessarily result from an open attack.

On receipt of the message above referred to, the Kearney party took the first train bound west and arrived at Plum Creek after dark. Here they were met by some of the citizens, who took them to a place of concealment, and, upon reconnoitering, it was decided to wait until the next morning, when there would be no suspicion, and they could be captured one at a time. On Sunday morning, Baldwin was seized at break of day at his hotel while starting a fire. A number of the party were concealed in the post office, where Olive and a number of others were captured, one at a time, as they came for their mail. Fisher and others were arrested singly on the street. There was no bloodshed, and but little show of resistance. The prisoners were then taken to Kearney on a special train. On their arrival, Olive, Green and some of the others, fearing that they were to be lynched, turned pale and showed the most craven fear. They were all confined in the Kearney jail at first, but subsequently, were distributed to jails in different parts of the State. On Monday morning, after the capture of Olive, the Mexican, Pedro Dominicus, Barney Gillan, Sheriff of Keith County, and Phil Dufran were captured and brought into Kearney.

The time appointed for their trial was the next spring. The place selected by the Presiding Judge, William Gaslin, was at Hastings. An indictment was found against I. P. Olive, John Baldwin, William H. Green, Fred Fisher, Barney Gillan, Pedro Dominicus, Bion Brown, Phil Dufran, Dennis Gartrell, Barney Armstrong, Peter Bielec and a man called McInduffer, for the murder of Mitchell and Ketchum.

The trial of I. P. Olive and Fred Fisher began at once and lasted for some time. Brown and Dufran turned State's evidence, and the evidence showed the murder to have been committed in the manner above stated. But Olive and his relatives were wealthy, and no expense was spared in conducting the case in their behalf. During the trial, which attracted the attention of the entire State, hundreds of indignant citizens of various parts of the State went to Hastings, hoping to see justice done. Judge Gaslin was scrupulously honorable, and the murderers had a fair trial. It was known, however, that money was spent freely in behalf of the prisoners, and at one time it became so apparent that the ends of justice would be thwarted, that the people talked of lynching the prisoners, but, as a company of soldiers guarded them, this was not attempted. Although the evidence was strong against the prisoners, showing that they had deliberately planned and executed a most foul and cowardly murder, the jury went out and after some time returned with a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Judge Gaslin then sentenced I P. Olive and Fred Fisher to imprisonment for life in the State penitentiary, to which place they were taken.

Immediately after the sentence of Olive and Fisher, their friends began to try to devise plans to secure their release, and the trial of their associates in crime was postponed. The following year, these efforts were successful, and the convicts were released from the penitentiary, upon a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, ordering them to be set free on account of technical irregularities in the proceedings of their trial. Let it here be stated that Custer County had recently been formed from territory that had, before the county organization, been in two judicial districts, but now was understood to be attached to the western district. The Supreme Court held that the prisoners must be tried within the limits of Custer County, and at the same time held that this county was in no judicial district, and hence, that the murderers could be tried before no District Judge in the State. This was the decision of two of the Judges of the Supreme Court, but Judge Samuel Maxwell, all honor to him, dissented in one of the ablest legal documents ever prepared in that court.

The decision of the court, of course, practically released the convicts and put an end to the prosecution of their associates, nearly all of whom, however, had been allowed to escape from the county jails in which they were confined.

PROGRESS

Custer County has continued to attract the attention of settlers, and there has not been a year since the organization of the county in which there has not been considerable settlement. Homestead claims have been entered and developed into good farms, which produce bountiful crops.

The troubles with the stockmen were kept up for some time, but now life and property are as safe here as in other localities. At the present time, there is a large immigration to the county, and the better quality of Government lands are fast being taken up. The population of the county will now number about 3,000.

Stock-raisers are fast being driven back by settlers, and many herds have left the county. There are yet, however, immense numbers of cattle that find pasturage on the fertile prairies of the county, and the ranches of large stock-owners are quite numerous.

The settlements are gradually extending back to the uplands, and everywhere that farming has been attempted good crops have been raised. But the main industry of the county is no doubt destined to be a combination of crop and stock raising, and this is already being looked to by the settlers, who are fast getting small herds of cattle around them.

As the settlement of the county went on, several little towns were started, but thus far they have grown to no great size. The principal towns in the county are Broken Bow, the county seat; Custer City and Westerville. None of these towns have yet achieved much importance as business centers, but each is in the center of a thriving settlement, and there is no doubt that each will eventually make a prosperous town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

L. D. GEORGE, stock-raiser and farmer, owns a farm two miles northwest of Gibbon, Buffalo County. He has a stock ranch, and has control of three sections of land in Georgetown, Custer Co., Neb. He began the stock business in 1875, and makes a business of buying and selling stock. He first located in Gibbon, Neb. With the Ohio colony in 1871, at which place he farmed until 1875, then settled on his stock ranch as above described. Georgetown was named after Mr. L. D. George, and his son was the first Postmaster of the place. Mr. G. was born in Sandwich, N. H., August 29, 1829; lived in his native place until he was seventeen years old; lived in Boston, Mass., three years; then followed the shoe business in Danvers, Mass., until he came to Nebraska. He was married in the latter place in 1851, to Miss Harriet E. Guilford, of the same place. They have one son and four daughters. N. C. George, now married and living on their ranch; Ella M., married to Mr. W. P. True, also living on the ranch; Ida M., married to Mr. John C. Snyder, and living near Gibbon; Cora J. Morgan at home, and Flora married to Mr. F. Silvernail, and living three miles north of Gibbon. Mrs. G. died in Massachusetts in 1863.

CLAY COUNTY.*

THE history of Clay County does not date far back into the past. Only a few years have elapsed since the Territory it now comprises was an undivided portion of the "Great American Desert," uninhabited by civilized man, and, indeed, regarded as incapable of sustaining settlement at all. The bison, the wolf and the antelope alone were the monarchs, whose possessions were invaded only by occasional visitations from some roving bands of Indians.

To fix the date of the advent of the first white man in this country is impossible, but it is generally regarded as most probable that one of the expeditions of "The Path-Finder" (J. C. Fremont) passed through this section in 1840, and this was the first time the soil was pressed by the foot of white civilized man.

A freight and stage route was established in 1849, leading from Atchison, Kan., to the Pacific Coast, by way of Fort Kearney, and passed through this county. It was on this route, and more as a station than as a permanent establishment, that the first permanent settlement was made by James Bainter, in 1864, who built a ranch on the opposite side of the river from where the village of Spring Ranch now stands. It was also a relay station for the celebrated "Pony Express." This institution, which did such excellent service as a carrier of news before the advent of the railroad and telegraph, deserves more than a passing notice as a matter of historical interest.

The design of it was to afford a speedy mode of transporting letters and dispatches and it was admirably managed Letters were frequently carried from Atchison to Sacramento, a distance of 2,000 miles, in eight days, and, on one occasion, dispatches were sent from St. Joseph, Mo., to Denver, Colo., 625 miles, in fifty-nine hours, the last ten miles being made in thirty-one minutes.

The means employed were ponies and riders, the animal being kept on a full run between stations, which were twenty-five miles apart, and, upon one messenger reaching a station, whatever the time of day or night, or the condition of the weather, another, ready mounted and waiting, took the little mail-sack, and, plying whip and spurs to his steed, dashed off wildly for the next post.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first white settler upon the territory now known as Clay County was John B. Weston, since Auditor of the State of Nebraska, who settled some time in 1857 and built a log house at Pawnee ranch, on Section 16, Town 5, Range 8, on the Little Blue River, in Spring Ranch Precinct.

In the early summer of 1870, Peter O. Norman and his brother, natives of Sweden, settled and built a dug-out on the creek, and were the first white settlers in School Creek Precinct. In October, 1870, John Kennedy came from Ohio and settled and built his dug-out on Section 2, Town 8, Range 5, in the north part of the precinct. January 27, 1871, Albert K. Marsh settled and built a log house on the creek below the Normans. His wife was the first white woman in the precinct. A. A. Corey settled on the creek near the Fillmore County line, early in 1871, and built a log house, At that time the creek was heavily timbered. In the same spring, J. Steinmetz and the Ballzer boys settled on the prairie on Section 34. F. M. Brown, Charles W. Brown, George Brown and R. G. Brown came April 10 and took up a section of land, excepting one eighty, and are among the early settlers in School Creek. W. Cunning and wife settled on the northeast quarter of Section 34, May 4, 1871, spending four weeks under a wagon-bed before building his dug-out. Mrs. Cunning was one of the earliest white married women who came into the town. R. L. Garr and family settled the same year. W. E. Bemis settled in September, 1871. The Normans built a frame house in 1871 out of elm boards, which they sawed out with an old-fashioned whip saw.

The Conants, William and his brother T. Van Tress, came in and settled May 1, 1871, and were the first settlers in Lincoln Precinct. They built sod houses. W. T Mc-Night came in and settled, August 14, 1871.

May 10, 1875, D. A. Smith shot and killed Orin Conant. The dispute arose about a claim. Smith was afterward indicted for manslaughter, but, on a final trial, was discharged.

Glenville Precinct was first settled by Daniel Fitch, a frontier trapper, in 1871. Later, by J. W. Small and Leroy S. Winters. The St. Joe & Denver Railroad passes northwest through this precinct.

W. H. Chadwick and J. D. Moore came together and located on Section 12, Town 7, Range 7, May, 1871. L. J. Starbuck and B. F. Hocket came and settled on Section 2 at the same time. These were the first settlers in Lynn Precinct. They all built sod houses, Hocket building his first. M. L. Latham and C. D. Moore came soon after. Mr. Latham was the first Commissioner from the Harvard Precinct. At that time there were plenty of antelope on the prairie.

A. D. Peterson, a native of Sweden, settled in Lewis Precinct in the spring of 1870. Louis Peterson and Jonas Johnson, of the same nationality, came in soon after. John S. Lewis, of Virginia, after whom this precinct was named, settled April 20, 1872.

The first election in the precinct was for member of Constitutional Convention, in May, 1875; all the precincts in the county at this time adopted names, it being the first election held after the county was divided into sixteen precincts. Lewis then polled thirty-nine and now polls sixty votes. I. C. Christianson, a Dane, was the first of that nationality in the precinct; this was November 1, 1873; the Danes now number about sixteen in the county.

Luther French, native of Ohio, settled permanently on the north one-half of the northwest quarter of Section 2, Town 7, Range 5, in 1870, and was the first white settler in Sutton Precinct. Soon after, he built a dug-out, logging it up on the inside, covering the roof with bark and shingling it with dirt. His first neighborly call was soon after the house was finished, by Capt. Charley White, of Indian fame, and Miss Nellie Henderson, who came on horseback eight miles from the West Blue and chased down and caught an antelope on the way. Mr. French was the first Postmaster in Sutton and the second in the county. He laid his homestead out as the town of Sutton, August 10, and sold it November 1, 1871, to I. N. and M. Clark, who came from Illinois and Ohio respectively. H. W. Gray and son, with G. W. Bemis, came from Iowa May 4, 1871, and settled on Section 2.

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* In compiling the history of Clay County, we are indebted largely to a history of the same prepared by Dr. M. V. B. Clark, of Sutton, and read by him on a Fourth of July occasion, 1876, portions of which are incorporated wholly as written by him, its authenticity having been ascertained to be unquestionable.

That same spring, William and Henry Smith, the Brownells and Hollingworths, and J. S. Schermerhorn, James Vroman and the Angbergs came, soon after Mr. French.

May 10, 1871, Henry Evans and wife came in and settled. Mrs. Evans was the first married woman in the precinct. J. R. Maltby came in the summer of 1871. On June 8, 1864, however, James Bainter had settled and built at Spring Ranch, and thus was the first permanent settler in the county. He took the first homestead in the county, in 1864, on Section 8, Town 5, Range 8, and ran the ranch on the overland stage route.

Mr. Bainter had a store and about $5,000 worth of goods, besides live stock, produce, etc.

A Pawnee Indian first brought him the news that the Sioux were coming and had attacked the other ranch above. He sent his family to Pawnee ranch, about a mile east, then kept by the Ropers, and, mounting a fast horse, rode up the river to meet them. He found them about nine miles up the river; after shooting at them at long range, he turned and ran his horse back, loosed his stock and went to Pawnee ranch. He soon saw the smoke of his store, house and stable and other improvements. Shortly afterward, Pawnee ranch was attacked by from 150 to 200 Sioux. There were with him in the ranch (a sod building with palisades around it) three other men, besides several women and children. They fought for three days, keeping the Indians at bay, and were materially assisted by Mrs. Bainter and the other women, who showed great bravery in assisting to watch the enemy and in loading guns for the men as fast as they were discharged. At last, Mr. Bainter succeeded in killing the Sioux chief, when they withdrew from that immediate vicinity. A large number of Pawnee Indians came up soon after, who were friendly, especially toward Bainter, and, with their assistance, the Sioux were driven off for that time.

The Sioux soon after attacked all the ranches along the Little Blue and Bainter and all the settlers were driven out; a large number of settlers and nearly all the stage-drivers were killed; also one wagon train of nearly sixty persons were slaughtered.

James Urquhart, Nicholas Nagle, Thomas Reed, Swingle and Schwab were among the early settlers.

Leicester Precinct is situated in the northwest corner of the county and is watered by branches of the West Blue River. Among the first settlers were William Woolman, A. Woolman, Joseph Rowe and Stephen Brown, who came in the winter of 1871.

Miss Truelove Tibbles, an adopted daughter of Rev. William Woolman, was drowned accidentally in April, 1876, while attempting to cross one of the creeks in this precinct. The Coroner's inquest in this case was the third one in the county and the first one under Dr. Clark, then Coroner.

G. W. Briggs and George McIntire were among the first settlers in Scott Precinct. It is situated on the west boundary of the county directly south of Leicester. The Burlington & Missouri Railroad passes through the northern portion and the St. Joe & Denver Railroad cuts across a very small part of the southwest corner of the precinct.

Lone Tree Precinct is east of Scott and was first settled by John P. Scott in 1871, who was for some time the only settler between Spring ranch and School Creek. He settled near the "Lone Tree," from which the precinct received its name. He was Postmaster of White Elm Post Office in this precinct until the winter of 1872-73, when the office was moved to Fairfield. Charles Osborn was among the first settlers. The St. Joe & Denver Railroad crosses a considerable portion of the southwest part of this precinct.

Glenville Precinct was first settled by Daniel Fitch, a frontier trapper, in 1871. Later, by J. W. Small and Leroy Winters. The St. Joe & Denver Railroad passes northwest through this precinct. The town of Glenville is located in this precinct.

The settlement of Fairfield Precinct commenced at Liberty Farm ranch, at the mouth of Liberty Creek on the Little Blue. The first settler in the precinct was at the ranch and was agent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Pony Express. It was a post on their route from Atchison, Kan., across the continent to Pike's Peak and San Francisco, Cal. These posts were also the depots of the United States Overland Mail Service. So troublesome were the warlike Sioux in these days that the Pony Express riders were, when carrying on the business of the company, usually chased by them from one post to another; their custom was to ride always at full gallop through this part of the country, then considered a dangerous part of the route. The Indians repeatedly broke up the route and at times it was entirely abandoned to them. Some time in 1858, James H. Lemon kept the ranch and was succeeded by Benjamin Royce, who, with his brother John, natives of Ogle County, Ill., settled in the latter part of 1867. Ben was at that time a State militia man, in the United States service, and stationed at the military post at Kiowa, on the Blue, in Thayer County. He was in numerous battles between the Sioux and the settlers.

Soon after he took his claim, the Indians broke up the entire settlement along the Blue, stealing the stock, burning the ranches and driving the settlers down the river to Kiowa.

In the fall of 1868 and spring of 1869, the Indians were driven back, and practically gave up their hold on the country, and from this time forward settlements took place with astonishing rapidity.

T. A. Shaw, John R. Lawhead, Cyrus Griffith, John R. Thompson and Reuben Peachy were among the early settlers. Mr. Peachy built and stocked a store some time in 1870. He was the first Postmaster appointed in this county after the re-establishment of the mail routes. The mail was brought from Hebron via Kiowa, Liberty Farm and Spring ranch, to the stockade at Red Cloud, on the Republican River.

Early in 1870, Richard Bayly, a worker in metals and one of the Commissioners of Clay County, settled on his farm at the mouth of Buffalo Creek and operated a blacksmith shop. H. J. Higgins settled soon after. Up to this time the settlements had been confined to the river and its tributaries, but, in the fall of 1871, the table-lands on either side of the Little Blue began to be occupied.

Alfred Mills built a water saw-mill on the river near the old Liberty Farm ranch in the year 1871. In 1872, a small run of stone was put in to grind feed. Among the early settlers coming in 1872 are A. S. Willis and his son-in-law. W. H. Frey, both Justices of the Peace.

W. A. Way came from Crete, and, after contesting the title right of James C. Vroman, who came the year before, extinguishing the title to the two eighties lying directly south of the original town, they laid it out in 1872 as the first addition to the town of Sutton.

Situated on three eighties at the northwest part of Section 2 is the town of Sutton, the county seat, the largest town in the county.

The Chandlers, J. Longstreth, A. S. Twitchel, Charles Moon, John D. McMillan and D. L. Herrick were among the early settlers.

In February, 1872, John Yates made the first settlement in Sheridan Precinct and built a frame house. He was followed by Dennis Layhane, Richard Hillard, R. M. Mariner, a carpenter, and Patrick Nagle, a railroad man, and T. R. Elder. All these men were on their claims six weeks after Yates' settlement. A school district was organized in September, 1872; a house was erected in December, 1872. Joseph Tout, afterward American Express agent at Sutton, taught the first school, with sixteen scholars.

In February, 1873, a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, Rev. Mr. Penny, pastor, with a membership of fifteen. A Union Sunday school was organized in June, 1873, with twenty-five scholars. The Superintendents have served in the following order: J. M. Ramsey, S. B. Montgomery, Daniel Michael and John Yates. The first birth was Johnnie Nagle, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Nagle. Mrs. Nagle was the first woman in the precinct. The first death was an infant child of Daniel Michael.

From 1862 to 1869, there were no settlements along the Little Blue above Meridian, in Jefferson County, and no whites except a few adventurous hunters at Liberty Farm.

A portable circular steam saw-mill was brought into the county by J. Stover & Co. in the fall of 1871, and was the first mill in the county and remained till the fall of 1872. It was operated near the old Spring ranch, after which this precinct was named.

Peck & Meston, of Harvard, submitted a proposition to build a grist-mill at Spring ranch in consideration of $7,000 precinct bonds, to be voted under the Internal Improvement Act of the State Legislature. It was submitted to the people August 3, 1873, and carried. Afterward, the bonds were adjudged by the United States Courts to be illegal, a mill not being within the meaning of the act under which they were voted and issued. The mill was built, 28x40 feet, three stories high and with three run of stones, and commenced operations in August, 1874. It is situated on the Little Blue River, on the northwest quarter of Section 17, Town 5, Range 8 west. June 1, 1876, it passed into the hands of Alex Meston, one of the partners, and is being successfully operated by him.

Albert Curtis was the first settler in Logan Precinct, and came on March 7, 1871. Following him came John Yandle, Riley Thurber, May, 1871, Wright Stacy, E. M. Isham, Nathan Tucker, A. Christison, the Pascall brothers, Fletcher Page. So rapidly did this precinct settle up that all these men had settled, built and commenced cultivating the land before June 1 the same year. J. B. Dinsmore, afterward County Clerk, settled in this precinct May 28, 1872. In July, came Ashley and Woodhead. M. J. Hull settled here November 1, 1871.

August 3, 1872, the first school district in the precinct was organized as District No. 21, with J. B. Dinsmore, Director; A. S. Harding, Moderator, and A. N. Walworth, Treasurer. The first schoolhouse was partly dug-out and partly sod, built by a "bee," everybody turning out to help. It was heated by a miserable old sheet-iron stove. The first teacher there was Josephine Reed, at $25 per month. District No. 24 was organized ten days thereafter; the first schoolhouse was built in this district. The Big Sandy Grange was organized in this precinct in the spring of 1873, Jonathan Sanderson, Secretary.

In July, 1872, Flavius Northrup came from Buffalo County, Wis., and settled in Marshall, and was the first settler in Marshall Precinct. He brought with him about seventy-five sheep, the first brought into the county for permanent rearage. When he first came, the wolves troubled the flock considerably, and, in the great snow storm of the following spring, many of them perished; but the flock afterward increased, and sheep-raising here is counted a success.

In September, 1872, W. S. Randall and his brothers, Addison and Warner, came in from Washington County, Iowa, and settled upon Sections 28 and 30, and have since erected comfortable frame houses.

W. S. Randall was a candidate for member of the Constitutional Convention of this State from Clay County, in April, 1875. He was put in nomination by a number of citizens, without reference to party, and was barely defeated by Dr. M. W. Wilcox.

William Tolle and J. Prawl came in from Missouri and settled in October, 1872. This was in one of the center precincts in the county, now called Marshall with a post office at Marshall Center. Davis Post Office is also situated in Marshall Precinct.

In November, 1871, J. K. Sanborn made the first settlement in Edgar Precinct, and built a log house. A. F. and Jacob Ritterbush came in the spring of 1872, and settled on lands adjoining the town site of Edgar. Mr. Carr came in soon after. Henry Gipe pre-empted the land on which Edgar now stands. The first store in what is now Edgar was started by Ritterbush & Graham in a log house. S. T. Caldwell started the second store and Ritterbush & Mills the third. The first post office in that part of the county was established at Edgar. A. F. Ritterbush was the first Postmaster, W. A. Gunn the second and W. J. Waite the third Postmaster. Situated in this precinct, on the St. Joe & Denver City Railroad, is the flourishing town of Edgar, with a weekly newspaper; it is the third town in size in the county.

David D. Jones and family, from Columbus, Ohio, settled here June 7, 1872.

CELEBRATIONS.

The first celebration in the county since its organization was at Sutton, July 4, 1872, H. W. Gray, President of the Day; Rev. A. Burlingame, Chaplain; A. C. Burlingame, Reader of the Declaration; R. G. Brown delivered the oration, followed by Hon. W. H. H. Flick, of the House of Delegates of West Virginia. It will be long remembered as one of the best we ever had.

At the celebration July 4, 1873, it being a union celebration between Harvard and Sutton, E. J. Moger, of Harvard, was President of the Day; Rev. A. Burlingame, Chaplain; Miss Anna Foster, Reader of the Declaration; Attorney General Roberts, Orator; T. Weed, Marshal.

At the celebration July 4, 1874, Dr. W. M. Wilcox was President of the Day; Rev. A. Burlingame, Chaplain; T. Weed, Reader of the Declaration; Hon. John I. Redick, of Omaha, Orator; George Stewart, Marshal.

July 4, 1875, H. W. Gray was President of the Day; T. Weed, Chaplain; Mrs. I. N. Clark, Reader of the Declaration; the orators were R. G. Brown, J. E. Bagley, G. W. Bemis and George Nuse, the latter in German; James Sheppard, Marshal.

The Centennial celebration, July 4, held at Sutton, had for its officers; C. M. Turner, President of the Day; Rev. C. L. Smith, Chaplain; Dr. W. M. Sammis, Reader of the Declaration; Dr. M. W. Wilcox, Orator, followed by George Nuse in German, and N. Anderson in Swede; Dr. Martin V. B. Clark, compiler and reader of the history of Clay County.

Sixteen years previous to the 4th day of July, 1881, before the county was organized, part of the Second and Sixth Michigan Cavalry camped between Spring and Pawnee ranches, in this county, on their return from Salt Lake. Our townsman, F. M. Davis, County Treasurer, was in the Second Cavalry and took part in the celebration. They had speeches, etc., by "the boys," and two gallons of whisky with which to "cheer up, comrades, and be gay."

ORGANIZATION.

William H. James, Acting Governor of Nebraska, on a petition of citizen voters, issued a proclamation September 11, 1871, authorizing an election and designating the time and place of holding the same to elect a board of county officers, and locate the county seat. Accordingly, the first election in this county was held on the 14th day of October, 1871, at the house of Alexander Campbell, on Section 6, Town 7, Range 6, near the present water-tank on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, east of Harvard. At that election, there were eighty-nine votes polled; fifty-six of these were cast for Sutton, making it the county seat. The Commissioners elected at that election were: A. K. Marsh, three years; P. O. Norman, two years; A. A. Corey, one year; John R. Maltby, Probate Judge; F. M. Brown, Clerk; J. Hollingsworth, Treasurer; P. T. Kearney, Sheriff; R. S. Fitzgerald, Surveyor; J. S. Schermerhorn, Superintendent of Public Instruction; J. Steinmetz, Coroner.

The first session of the Board of Commissioners was on November 4, 1871; at that meeting the county was divided into three equal parties and designated as Commissioner and voting precincts, and were named Harvard, Little Blue and School Creek.

The Commissioner precincts remain, but the voting precincts were increased to sixteen in the spring of 1875.

December 4, 1871, R. G. Brown was appointed Treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of Hollingsworth to qualify. At the December 4 session of the Commissioner Board, G. W. Bemis was appointed Assessor for School Creek, and resigned; J. C. Merrill was appointed to fill the vacancy; Charles Canfield for Harvard and John W. Langford for Little Blue Precincts.

The population in the fall of 1871, when the county was organized, is estimated on the basis of the vote then taken at 356. The census taken by the Assessors in the spring of 1876 was 4,797, and, in 1881, the population was about 12,000.

COUNTY SEAT CONTESTS.

As is common in the establishment of new counties, much difficulty and controversy has attended the locating of the county seat of this county. With the first organization of the county, this was the "bone of contention" between competing sections. At that time the contest lay between Harvard and Sutton, the voting strength of the two places being almost equal.

An election for the removal of the county seat was held on August 14, 1875. The places voted for were Sutton, Harvard, Fairfield, and the center of the county. At this election nothing could be final, as the law in such cases required that when three or more places are voted for, the three receiving the highest number of votes should be the places submitted to the vote of the people at another election, and the two receiving the greatest number of votes at this election should again be submitted to the people at a third election, and the one receiving three-fifths of all the votes cast should be the county seat.

Accordingly, Sutton, Harvard and Fairfield were the points submitted at an election held on September 20, 1875. On the count of the vote, that of Edgar Precinct, in favor of Fairfield, was thrown out for fraud. The vote was recanvassed October 5 by a board composed of J. B. Dinsmore, Cyrus Stayner and E. P. Burnett, and on a mandamus sued out by citizens of Harvard, the vote of Edgar Precinct was counted, the vote standing: Sutton, 497; Harvard, 391; Fairfield, 355. Another election was necessary to decide the matter between Sutton and Harvard, which was held on the 7th of November, 1876, and stood as follows: Sutton, 606 votes; Harvard, 802; neither place receiving three-fifths of all votes cast, no removal was effected. The attempt to remove the seat of government was not again made until January 9, 1879, at which time no change was effected. The law had been changed and now required that the place for which the highest number of votes was cast should be the county seat.

Another election was held February 20 of that year, and, upon the count of the vote by the election board, the vote of Harvard Precinct was thrown out on general principles of fraud, and because the returns were not good returns, not being certified and sworn to by the Judges of the Election, as is required by law, and for other informalities.

Harvard's enemies were jubilant over this result, and the County Commissioners made declaration that the county seat was at Clay Center, ordering the county officers to remove their offices, records, etc., to that place. In obedience to this order, all went, except E. P. Burnett, County Judge, who refused.

On July 14, 1879, John M. Mills filed letters of impeachment before the Commissioners, against Judge Burnett, for his refusal to comply with the order made by that body. A summons was served upon Burnett to appear before the Commissioners and show cause for his non-removal. Burnett filed a long answer, setting forth his reasons for refusing. This, however, did not serve to satisfy the judgment of the Commissioners, and accordingly, on the 22d of July, 1879, Judge Burnett was impeached from office. The office of County Judge was then declared vacant, and W. S. Prickett was appointed to fill the unexpired term. Soon after this action of the County Commissioners declaring the office of County Judge vacant, a mandamus was issued by the Supreme Court compelling the County Clerk to remove his office and records back to Sutton. The Clerk obeyed this order, and the other county officers who had taken up their abode at Clay Center followed him and removed back to Sutton.

At the next meeting of the Board of County Commissioners held at Sutton about September 1, 1879, they passed a resolution expunging from their records the record of all proceedings against Judge E. P. Burnett; whereupon the Judge took possession of his office and records that had previously been ordered from him.

After the county seat had been declared to be at Clay Center, a party of men with teams and wagons proceeded to Sutton on a Sunday night, seized the county records, the Treasurer's safe, etc., loaded them into the wagons and took them to Clay Center, in the act of doing which one of the party lost a horse, having died from over exhaustion. Great rejoicing was indulged in over the result, by those friendly to the change, while the defeated Harvard party remained dejected and crestfallen. On the 31st of October, 1879, a celebration was held in Clay Center, a barbecue was prepared, speeches were made, songs were sung, bands of music played the march of victory and the day was spent in general jollification. From early morning, long processions poured in from all parts of the county, with flags, bands and banners bearing such mottoes as "Solid for Clay Center," "We Demand a Fair Count," "The Faithful Few," etc. The jubilation, however, was ill-timed, as was subsequently determined.

An investigation was made, the vote reviewed by a canvassing board and, under a mandamus from the Supreme Court, the vote of Harvard Precinct, which had been thrown out, was counted in, and the result showed that no change had been made in the location of the county seat. The Commissioners were then compelled to countermand their hasty actions and order the officers and records back to Sutton. An election was then held on November 7, 1879, at which time the change was effected by a comparatively legal vote, and resulted in favor of Clay Center by a majority of 100 votes, the vote being 1,967, for Clay Center and 1,867 for Harvard, and thus a just and final determination of the matter was made.

During all these campaigns, much spirited work had been done. Much personal abuse, calumny and vituperation was indulged in by both parties, in speeches, through the press and in numerous printed circulars of various kinds and character, and a feeling of bitterness and hatred was engendered both between individuals and sections, which will require a long time to obliterate. The Burlington & Missouri Railroad, always hating Sutton, took active part against that place in favor of Harvard, omitting nothing to detract from the advantages of the one and add to those of the other. Various negotiations were made by the road with the citizens of Sutton, by which they were to receive certain favors as a town, in consideration that they voted for Harvard for the county seat, but a failure on the part of the company to comply with the agreement, released the citizens from obligations under it. As an instance of the extent to which the railroad company went in this matter, they even took up the "editor's pass," held by F. M. Comstock and J. S. Le Hew, editors of the *Clay County Globe*, at Sutton, whose influence was given in favor of their own town and Clay Center and against Harvard.

With the last election, the location became permanently fixed, and, notwithstanding the feeling of enmity that yet remains with some, there are but few in the county who are not satisfied with the result, believing it to be just and equitable to all concerned.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

Beginning with the organization of the county, the following persons have been elected as the officials of Clay County, with the date of service, the term of office being two years, excepting the office of Commissioner, which is three years, one being elected each year:

1871—Commissioners, A. K. Marsh, A. A. Corey, P. O. Norman; Treasurer, J. Hollingsworth; Clerk, F. M. Brown; Surveyor, R. S. Fitzgerald; Coroner, Jacob Steinmetz; Superintendent of Schools, J. Schemmerhorn; County Judge, J. R. Maltby; Sheriff, P. T. Kearney.

1872—During this year Surveyor Fitzgerald died; Hollingsworth failed to qualify, and R. G. Brown was appointed to fill his place. The Commissioner elected this year was J. B. Dinsmore, who failed to serve out his term, having resigned to accept the office of Sheriff the following year. A. Tracy was elected to fill the unexpired term of J. Hollingsworth.

1873—Commissioners, Ezra Brown, A. K. Marsh, R. Bayly; Treasurer, F. M. Davis; Clerk, F. M. Brown; Surveyor, J. F. Fleming; Coroner, M. V. B. Clark, M. D.; Superintendent of Schools, D. W Garver; County Judge, E. P. Burnett; Sheriff, J. B. Dinsmore.

1874—Commissioner elected, C. M. Turner; Commissioners, Ezra Brown, C. M. Turner, R. Bayly; Treasurer, F. M. Davis; Clerk, J. B. Dinsmore; Surveyor, M. S. Edington; Coroner, M. V. B. Clark, M. D.; Superintendent of Schools, F. W. Broobank; County Judge, E. P. Burnett; Sheriff, O. P. Alexander.

1876—Commissioner, F. Northrop.

1877—Commissioners, F. Northrop, Ezra Brown, R. Bayly; Treasurer, W. S. Randall; Clerk, E. E. Howard; Surveyor, W. A. Gunn; Coroner, M. V. B. Clark, M. D.; Superintendent of Schools, I. D. Newell; County Judge, E. P. Burnett; Sheriff, A. J. McPeak.

1878—Commissioner elected, W. R. Hamilton.

1879—Commissioners, R. Bayly, F. Northrop, W. R. Hamilton; Treasurer, G. H. Van Duyne; Clerk, W. J. Keller; Surveyor, L. A. Varner; Coroner, J. G. Nuss; Superintendent of Schools, I. D. Newell; County Judge, E. P. Burnett; Sheriff, J. P. Nixon. The county having the necessary population, D. T. Phillips was elected Clerk of the District Court.

1880—Commissioner elected—C. Stayner.

1881—Commissioners, R. Bayley, W. R. Hamilton, C. Stayner; Treasurer, G. H. Van Duyne; Clerk, L. F. Fryar; Surveyor, L. A. Varner; Coroner, J. G. Nuss; Superintendent of Schools, I. D. Newell; County Judge, E. P. Burnett; Sheriff, J. P. Nixon.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Court House.—A court house, and the first in the county, was built at Sutton, that being at that time the county seat, in the winter of 1871–72. It was a two-story frame, the upper story being used as a court-room, and the offices were located in the lower story.

At the election held February 20, 1879, the question whether a three-mill tax should be levied for building a court house was put to the vote of the people, and was carried. During that year, it was declared by the Commissioners, upon the determined result of the election of February 20, that Clay Center was the county seat, and preparations were made immediately by those favoring that location to have it moved to that place. In May, W. D. Young built a large frame house, which he rented to the County Commissioners for a court house, to be used until another could be erected. Upon a subsequent investigation, it was found that Clay Center was not the county seat, and the officers were ordered back to Sutton, and thus Clay Center, as the county seat, with all the preparations that had been made, stood tenantless. As soon, however, as the location was fixed, all arrangements were made for the building of a court house, the evident intention of those favoring Clay Center as the county seat being to erect such costly buildings as to render any further removal impracticable, except with much outlay and expense to the tax-payers of the county, and thus to clinch the determination of the present site.

The contract to erect a court house was awarded to W. D. Young in February, 1880, the estimated cost being $11,000. Work began upon the building the 1st of May, and it was completed by November 1, costing, including furniture, "etc," and fixtures, "etc," $22,000, or double the estimated cost. It is a large two story brick, sixty-four feet long by forty-seven feet wide, and upon the center of the roof rests a substantial dome. In the second story is the court room, 40x47 feet, adjoining which are the jury room, judge's and witnesses' rooms. On the first floor are the county offices, these being constructed with fire-proof vaults, for the security of records, the Treasurer's office being also supplied with a burglar-proof safe. The building is of appropriate architecture and commands a fine appearance.

County Jail.—The first jail built for the incarceration of criminals in the county was in 1876, and was a small wooden structure. When the seat of government was supposed to be permanently fixed at Clay Center, steps were at once taken by the Commissioners to erect a court house and jail. The contract to build a jail was awarded to F. A. Pyle and W. D. Young, on April 1, 1879, the main building to be 24x36 feet in linear dimensions and 12 feet high, to which should be a wing 24x26 feet in size and 14 feet high—the whole to cost, when completed, $2,250. Before work was commenced under the contract, a temporary injunction was sued out before Judge Weaver by citizens of the county, restraining work upon the building until a final determination of the vote upon the location of the county seat. Upon a recanvass of the vote, it was found that the county seat was still at Sutton, but at the election of November 7, 1879, it was changed to Clay Center. Work, therefore, began upon the jail building in January, 1880, and was completed during that spring, costing $2,200, being a wooden structure, the main part of which is twenty-four feet wide by thirty-eight feet long and one story high; on the rear of this is a wing twenty feet wide by forty feet in length, in which are the cells, which are lined with steel cages. It is a very neatly constructed building, being tastefully finished, and has capacity for the "accommodation" of several "guests."

Poor House.—The people of Clay County, out of their abundance, have always found charity for their poor and needy. For the comfort of those who are unable to care for themselves they have made suitable provision. In May, 1874, the County Commissioners bought a quarter section of railroad land, two miles east of Clay Center, for a poor farm. A house was built in February, 1880, and is a two-story frame, the main part being 24x46 feet, to which a two-story wing, measuring 20x26 feet, is appended. The farm, a fine body of land, is in a fair state of cultivation, and the institution is run under contract by A. C. Masterson, who receives a half share of all that is produced upon the farm and $3.50 per week for the support of each inmate, of whom there are now twelve.

RAILROADS.

The iron horse, which in the West heralds the advance of civilization, made its first appearance in Clay County in the autumn of 1871, when the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska was completed to Sutton, at which place a settlement was made in the summer of 1870. During the summer of 1872, the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad (since changed to the St. Joseph & Western) was completed, and the young county was traversed by two well-equipped lines of railroad, affording facilities for transportation which the pioneers of other States did not enjoy for many years. Both of the roads, however, were constructed more for the purpose of obtaining large grants of land from the Government than as lucrative enterprises in themselves. The Burlington & Missouri River road runs across the northern portion of the county, nearly east and west, and the St. Joseph & Western enters the southeast corner and passes through the county in a northwesterly direction. By means of these lines of railway, the people of the county are supplied with all desirable conveniences for travel and the transportation of products to the best markets both East and West.

COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS.

The Clay County Agricultural Society was formed April 15, 1872, at the Court House in Sutton.

A. K. Marsh was chosen President, and J. M. Ramsey, Secretary.

Annual fairs were held, ever since its establishment, at Sutton, until 1881, when the exhibition took place at Clay Center, the county seat.

The fair grounds, embracing forty acres of land, are owned by a stock company composed of about fifty of the most wealthy citizens of the county, and the use of these grounds is extended to the society for making their exhibits. The grounds are supplied with a large floral hall, which is the only permanent building that has yet been constructed.

So far the society has not failed to make a creditable exhibition, even during the disastrous years of the grasshopper plague, and has always paid up the premium list in full, and at present has a balance in the treasury.

A meeting of the society was held March 4, 1882, in the court room at Clay Center, at which the following officers were chosen:

D. Leitch, President; J. E. Kenyon, First Vice President; E. Austin, Second Vice President; N. G Perryman, Third Vice President; A. P. Randall, Vice President; C. Shetler, Vice President; A. J. McPeak, Secretary; G. H. Van Dryne, Treasurer; T. R. Elder, Superintendent; Jesse Eller, Marshal. Board of Directors: George Schwartz, of School Creek; J. A. Davis, of Lincoln; N. M. Huling, of Harvard; S. V. Phelps, of Leicester; A. M. Lathrop, of Inland; Thomas Wood, of Lynn; P. McMartin, of Lewis; Thomas Thorpe, Sr., of Sutton; E. D. Kessler, of Sheridan; C. Eller, of Marshall; D. Van Meter, of Lone Tree; I. D. Newell, of Glenville; D. Nettleton, of Spring Ranche; W. T. Newcomb, of Fairfield; H. C. Hart, of Edgar; Riley Thurber, of Logan; John C. Ward, Center, Director at Large.

Clay County Sunday School.—On Thursday, February 11, 1872, a Union Sunday School was organized at the residence of T. Weed by the Rev. Mr. Jones, a Congregational minister, who was laboring in this county under the auspices of the A. M. H. M. Society.

T. Weed was chosen Superintendent, and Charles Moon, Assistant Superintendent; Dr. Martin Clark, Secretary, and John R. Maltby, Treasurer. The charter members were I. N. Clark, Dr. Martin Clark, J. R. Maltby, W. Cunning, and T. Weed and wife. The first session of school was held in a small frame building standing near where Mr. Wittenberg's store now stands. This same building is now owned and used by J. M. Gray & Co., as a lumber office. There were only seven persons present at this session of school. The school remained in this building until spring, when the Clark Bros. kindly donated their hall for its use. This building is now known as the Clark House.

It remained in Clark's Hall until a schoolhouse was built east of town, which was occupied until the court house was built, where it was held for about two years, and then removed to Grosshans' Hall, remaining there until the Congregational Church was built in 1876. While in Grosshans' Hall the M. E. friends withdrew, forming a school of their own. The first Sunday school concert was given in Clark's Hall. The subject was the stories of the Bible. Miss Letta Gray conducted the singing, and the Rev. D. B. Perry, now President of Doane College, came from Aurora, walking part of the way, to attend and take part in the concert. This first concert was quite a novelty in the new community. It was quite a success. The hall was filled, and an instructive and entertaining time was enjoyed.

The next concert was given in the schoolhouse. The subject was Bunyan's Pilgrim, Mr. Perry taking the part of pilgrim. Mrs. G. W. Bemis conducted the musical part, using a melodeon, borrowed for the occasion of Mrs. R. G. Merrill. This melodeon was the first musical instrument ever landed on the banks of School Creek, excepting the inevitable fiddle. This concert was more widely advertised than the first one, and drew an immense crowd, and was an event in the annals of the new town. People came from the Blue on the north, and from all the county around. The house held but a small part of the crowd. The night was warm, and people sat in wagons around the house; the programme was carried out in full, and all went away well pleased. There have been twenty-eight teachers since the organization of the school, viz.: Mrs. T. Weed, Mrs. Corey, Mrs. Charles Moon, Mrs. George Cunning, Mrs. W. Cunning, Mrs. George Brownell, Mrs. A. S. Twitchell, Mrs. E. P. Burnett, Mrs. C. F. Graves, Mrs. A. Higginbotham, Mrs. J. B. Dinsmore, Mrs. Goodrich, Miss Phœbe Dewstowe, Mrs. Pruyn and Mrs. J. Rowley, Mr. I. N. Clark, J. R. Maltby, E. H. White, Father Burlingame, S. B. Montgomery, W. E. Thompson, S. M. Emerson. C. F. Graves, J. D. McMillian, A. G. Sherwood, A. S. Twitchell and E. P. Burnett.

There have been six deaths of members of the school, viz.: Father Burlingame, Farris Brownell, Mrs. Farmer (née Dewstowe), Nellie Marsh, Mamie Clark and Lizzie Galletly.

There have been seven accessions to the church from the Sunday school, viz.: Mina Marsh, Ella Twitchell, Jessie Galletly, Mary Galletly Margaret Galletly, William Galletly, and Farris Brownell.

Soon after the organization of the school, a committee of three ladies were selected, viz.: Mrs. Dr. Clark, Mrs. W. Cunning and Mrs. T. Weed, to solicit funds for a library. Mrs. Dr. Clark could not serve on account of domestic duties, and Mrs. I. N. Clark served in her place. They raised $43 in two hours' time. The largest amount given by any one was $5, and the smallest 50 cents. One saloon-keeper, Mr. Curran, gave $3, and Dennis Lynch, another saloon-keeper, gave 50 cents; Mr. Lynch said, "Yis, ladies, I don't belave yer docthrine, but I'll give ye 50 cints anyhow." When taking into consideration the small number of people here at that time (there were only about forty, all told), we think they gave liberally. The money was expended for books, which, together with fifty volumes donated by the A. M. H. M. Society, made a fine library. The school has distributed about 15,000 Sunday-school papers in ten years, and has raised about $300 for expenses. We had the largest and most successful school while we were in Grosshans' Hall that we have ever had. There were a large number of boys in school at that time, who have since graduated. There was a hearty co-operation among parents and the teachers and officers; without this, no school can succeed.

In looking back over the last ten years, it seems that more might have been done, and yet some progress has been made. This was the first Sunday school organized between Crete and the Rocky Mountains that we have any record of.

Medical Society.—The Central Nebraska Medical Society was instituted June 24, 1876, at the village of Sutton. The society comprises the counties of Clay, Fillmore, York and Hamilton, and at its organization contained fifteen members, which have since been increased to twenty-five. The officers elected by the society at that time were: Dr. J. R. C. Davis, of Aurora, President; Dr. M. V. B. Clark, of Sutton, Secretary and Treasurer.

The object of the association is to regulate the practice of medicine within this territory, having adopted a fee bill, and also for mutual exchange of ideas on the theory and practice of medicine. None, except physicians of the regular school, are admitted to membership. The present officers of the society are: Dr. William Knapp, of York, President; and Dr. A. O. Kendall, of Sutton, Secretary and Treasurer.

Regular meetings are held quarterly at the towns of Sutton, Fairmount, York and Hamilton, respectively.

Old Settlers' Association.—On the 8th day of October, 1880, several of the old settlers of Clay County met in Sloat's Hall, in the village of Harvard, for the purpose of forming themselves into an association. A society was formed under the name of "The Pioneer Settlers' Association of Clay County," and a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the fee for admission of members fixed at 25 cents.

The objects of the society were for the taking of steps to commit to record for preservation the early incidents of the settlement of the county, and to perpetuate pioneer reminiscences. For this purpose, a historian was chosen as one of the regular officers of the association, whose duty was to gather and put in proper shape all matters of historical interest pertaining to this county. The first officers elected were as follows: I. N. Clark, of Sutton, President; George Noble, of Fairfield, First Vice President; C. J. Martin, of Clay Center, Second Vice President; M. J. Hull, of Edgar, Historian; H. E. Goodall, of Lynn, Secretary; D. N. Nettleton, of Spring Ranche, Treasurer; T. R. Elder, Officer of the Day.

The following-named gentlemen were appointed a committee to obtain signatures, and work up the interests and advancement of the society: J. B. Dinsmore, of Sutton; J. J. Walley, of Edgar; L. Brewer, of Fairfield; Samuel Sloat, of Harvard; L. N. Bryant, of Spring Ranche.

The next meeting was held on the first Tuesday of December, 1880, but owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance was small. The membership at this time was increased to forty. Nothing of importance was transacted at this meeting more than the adding of assistant historians to the list of officers. So far, but little has been done by the association toward carrying out the objects of its formation.

STORMS AND OTHER CALAMITIES.

Sunday night, April 13, 1873, there commenced a storm that will be long remembered by the early settlers of Clay County. It had been raining through the day, and just before dark the wind veered from southwest around to northwest—the rain increasing. Long before light, Monday morning, the rain changed to sleet; and at daybreak—the morning still dark—the air was filled with what seemed like solid snow; so wet was it, and carried so swiftly by the gale, that it was almost impossible to move against it; it would wet a person through like rain in a few moments. All day Monday and Monday night, Tuesday and Tuesday night, it snowed, the storm increasing all the time until Wednesday morning. Many banks of snow were as high as the houses, and many of the draws, creeks and rivers, were level full of snow. Driven before the gale, almost the entire live stock of the county perished in the snow. In School Creek Precinct, Mrs. Kelley and child were trying to go a few rods to a neighbors, got lost, chilled and froze to death in the wet snow; before starting out, she remarked that she would die with her child if she could not get through with it alive. They were both found dead after the storm.

A heavy snow-storm occurred through this section of the State in November, 1871. The snow fell with bewildering rapidity and drifted into massive heaps, covering buildings and blockading roadways. During the storm, a man by the name of McGoon, living three and a half miles south of the town of Harvard, started on foot for that place, accompanied by his son. So thick did the snow fall, blown swiftly by the winds, that it was with difficulty they could maintain their course in the direction of the town. Upon nearing the town, the old man became fatigued and bewildered, and was unable to keep up with his son, who could not afford his father any assistance, and pressed on to secure his own safety. Blinded and overcome by the shifting snow, the old man lost his way, and upon search being made, as soon as it was safe to venture out, he was found on the edge of town frozen stiff.

In the summer of 1861, a severe hail-storm passed across the northern part of the county, coming from a northwest direction. The storm was accompanied with a heavy wind, blowing in a circular motion, and hail fell for about three-quarters of an hour, covering the ground, and was carried, with the water, into heaps. Extending over a course five miles in width, crops were beaten into the ground by the hail and entirely destroyed, resulting in great loss to many.

On the 14th of November, 1872, a fire broke out from a dug-out, and spread over a large territory in the vicinity of Harvard, and reaching to the property of E. J. Moger, burned his implements and tools, also a stable, in which were four valuable horses and two cows, all of which perished in the flames.

Some time later, as the section men on the B. & M. Railroad were burning a fire brake along the south side of the track, the wind carried some fire to the opposite side of the track, which caught in the grass and began spreading. A heavy wind was blowing, and the fierce flames rolled swiftly through the thick carpet of dead grasses, consuming houses and all combustible material that lay in their course. The wide spread burnings were unmanageable, and were not extinguished until they had burned over a wide scope of country, extending northward nearly to the Platte River, destroying property to the value of several thousands of dollars. The railroad company at once dispatched agents to the burnt district to ascertain the condition of things and to assess the damage to settlers, whose losses were adjusted and paid, to the satisfaction of all.

In July, 1874, swarms of grasshoppers came from the northeast in such countless numbers as to make the sunlight dim. So swiftly did they destroy the crops, that a forty or an eighty-acre corn-field would not last them more than two hours. The rank growing corn would literally bend over to the ground by the weight of grasshoppers. Potatoes, garden vegetables, and crops of all kinds, excepting wheat and barley already harvested, sugar-cane and broom-corn, were swept out of existence in every part of the county in the short space of two days. Not a bushel of corn was raised in the county. The year before, settlers burned corn—it being only 15 cents a bushel. The grasshopper year it was shipped from Iowa and brought $1 per bushel. The people had nothing but wheat and barley to eat and feed their stock. When winter set in, many of the settlers had no money, no fuel, and scarcely anything to eat. Want and starvation was upon them, when, by the timely aid of the Eastern States, the settlers were rescued from actual death by starvation. In the fall of 1874, a committee to procure and distribute aid was formed at Sutton, consisting of C. M. Turner, Chairman and distributing agent, with F. W. Hohmann, R. G. Merrill, George Stewart and J. Steinmetz.

Mr. Turner went to Omaha at his own expense and secured from the State Aid Society the power to constitute Sutton an aid supply depot. Parts of Fillmore, York and Hamilton Counties were included in this aid district. There were distributed from Sutton depot four carloads of coal, four carloads of miscellaneous supplies, including flour, meal, bacon, dried apples, sugar, etc. Lieut. Brown, of the Fourth United States Infantry, from Omaha Post, assisted by Mr. Turner, distributed a large lot of army clothing to the most needy.

The committee to procure and distribute aid was formed at Harvard before that at Sutton. Harvard was a distributing point for Edgar, also for Hamilton County, and distributed large quantities of supplies.

An aid society was formed at Edgar, which drew its supplies from Harvard (W. A. Gunn, President, and M. J. Hull, Vice President), and did the principal part of the work. There were distributed about three carloads of coal, one carload of miscellaneous supplies, besides one-half carload of United States Army clothing.

STATISTICS OF PROGRESS.

The first district was organized in December, 1872. The three earliest teachers in the county were W. L. Weed, District No. 2, Thomas M. Gregory, District No. 5, and Laura M. Bancroft, District No. 6; Mr. Gregory taught the first school commencing about the first of December, 1861, before the district was organized. There are at present sixty-nine districts and seventy-four schoolhouses. Of these schoolhouses, sixty-eight are furnished with patent seats and furniture. The districts were originally organized on a basis of nine government sections to the district, but have been modified to some extent, smaller districts being called for as the population increases.

Directors' reports for the last year (1881), just sent in to the County Superintendent, furnish the following statistics:

Number of children of school age in the county—	
Males	2,008
Females	1,819
Total	3,827
Total value of school property	$53,991 46
Number of teachers employed	89
Total of wages paid teachers	$20,548 71
Total cost of running schools (teachers' wages included)	29,953 26

Every district in the county had schools during the year. Fifty-seven districts had six months and more school during the year and sixty-three districts had four months and more.

In the organization of the county, the districts, or most of them, were bonded for the building of houses, purchase of furniture, etc. This indebtedness has been disappearing quite rapidly in the last few years, and the entire indebtedness of the county is now $13,092.91. This will probably all be discharged in two years more.

Reviewing the history of Clay County, it is justly astonishing to note the rapidity with which it has sprung from an uninhabited waste in 1870 to the thickly populated and comparatively wealthy community it now is, with its many fine farms, numbering thousands of improved and fertile acres, and its several thrifty, growing and prosperous towns. The county is regarded as one of the most fertile in this section of the State, and with its excellent natural resources, railroad facilities, good government and industrious people, there is no reason why this county should not become one among the wealthiest and most important counties in the State.

HARVARD.

In the northwestern part of Clay County, and about sixteen miles east of the city of Hastings is situated the village of Harvard. The town is located in the midst of a beautiful level prairie, stretching away in gently undulating swells in every direction. To the northward and in the direction of the School Creek Valley the character of the surface of the land becomes more broken by the presence of low bluffs hemming in the valley of the stream, which, with the straggling growths of timber, add much to the beauty of the landscape.

The land upon which the town site was located was obtained from the Government by pre-emption. George W. Van Guilder, E. J. Stone, N. W. Brass and Bart Mosher being the pre-emptors. These parties proved up on their property in September, 1871, at which time they received Government patents for the same.

During the fall of the same year, the land was sold and became the property of the South Platte Town Company. But, as in other instances, the settlement upon the property was made by these men at the expense and instigation of the company, who, by the terms of the grant, were required to locate town sites on the Government sections.

In the fall of 1871, the town company laid off the site into lots and advertised its location. At this time, only the four pre-emption houses were to be seen, to note the spot where, hid in the tall grasses, were the surveyor's stakes, marking out the features of the future village of Harvard. Little more than a decade of years brings one back to the time when that whereon now stands a thriving village, encircled by all that adorns and embellishes her civilized life, was an uninhabited prairie, the grazing-grounds of wild herds and the hunting lands of savages. How marked the change! How wonderful the progress! With what spirit of satisfaction must the pioneer and early settler, supplied as he now is with comfort and plenty, look back to the time when in the canvas-covered wagon, he made his way across the monotonous prairie scene, unadorned by human habitation. With what delight did he who was here already welcome him that had newly come! With what pride and satisfaction did they watch the progress of development as wrested from the hands of untamed nature, converting the land into a garden and paradise, blooming with the lily and the rose, and where peace and plenty find undisturbed lodgment at the hearthstone of every home.

To recount the steps of progress in the development of any new country is a matter full of interest to any one, and particularly to those whose lives and labors have been identified with the work, who have endured its trials and hardships, performed its labors, and, in due season, gathered the fruits.

Future generations, too, look back and bless with grateful recollections those dead sires whose hands have wrought out and transmitted to them these beneficent inheritances.

The fertility of the land surrounding the place gave it wonderful advantages and augured favorably for its future. Being well adapted to agriculture it was soon settled with many thrifty and industrious farmers, and, in the supplying of these with necessaries, naturally induced the upbuilding of the town and gave it prosperity.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first building erected on the site was the railroad station, which was built in the fall of 1871, directly after the place was laid off. In February of the following year, E. H. Birdsall established the first business house, having erected a small storeroom in which he placed a small stock of goods, consisting of general merchandise. During the same spring, O. G. Peck and A. Meston started a lumber yard; F. Mann and J. Decker started a feed store, and William Rowe opened a shoeshop. Later in the spring, L. J. Keeny built a storeroom and established the second business house, with general stock. W. F. Gue located a land and real estate office in the interests of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company near about the same time. The influx of population was now almost continuous, during the spring and summer of the year 1872. Those coming in and establishing in business were W. E. Welton, who was an artificer, skilled in the handling of iron, after whom came A. H. Myers, also a blacksmith; I. J. Starbuck was the next man to settle in the town, and began business as a land agent and was engaged in locating homesteads.

The first hotel was built in the place during the spring by E. W. Dimick and Brad Stone, and was called the Harvard House. Mr. Estes put up the next building, which was occupied by C. K. Morrill with a drug store, and in which the post office was kept by E. J. Stone.

In July, J. D. Todd opened a furniture establishment. The next to settle in the town was E. P. Burnett, who opened a law office as the first attorney in Harvard. Following Burnett was J. F. Sawtell, who came later in the summer and erected a large two-story frame building to be used as a business house; this was the first two-story structure built in the place.

In the fall of the year, a man by the name of Strickland came and opened a small grocery store. Mr. Strickland lived in Michigan and had emigrated from that State to Nebraska under peculiar circumstances. When living in Michigan, his occupation was that of a Methodist preacher, but he became enamored of a lady—a grass widow—in whose treacherous charms he became ensnared. Turning his back upon his wife and four or five children, and, in company with his paramour, they twain emigrated to Nebraska, taking up their abode at Harvard as man and wife, when he began business as a small grocer. During his stay in the town, he very cleverly ingratiated himself into the good graces of the people, passing himself off as a worthy citizen and won the respect of many. He was also accustomed to take part in church affairs, often supplying the place of the regular pastor in his absence. By this and other means, he, in a short time, came to be regarded as the pillar of the Methodist Church. Things passed off pleasantly to the guilty pair for a time, but it was not always to continue thus. Were they surely not to be discovered in their guilt and overtaken in their iniquity? In about three or four months following their advent, the Postmaster received a letter from a son of the reverend gentleman, relating the circumstances of the departure of his father, giving a description of him and sending a photograph and making inquiry if such person was living in Harvard. The description and all corresponded exactly, and the Postmaster replied that the parties were here. Thus was the recreant husband and father exposed in the disgrace of his own and his accomplice's crime. Confronted by these facts by those upon whose generosity and credulity they had so deceitfully imposed, and threatened with social ostracism, they took a moonlight departure and fled the town, their whereabouts having since remained a mystery to the citizens of Harvard.

During the summer and fall of 1872, building was quite brisk, about thirty houses having been erected in that time, and, by the end of the year, the town had accumulated a population of about 200. The town being located on the main line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, is possessed of abundant shipping facilities. The road was built and in operation just before the town was started, and thus it did not want for the advantages arising from such source, which also in great part accounts for the rapidity of its growth.

Directly following the completion of the railroad, the tide of emigration set in more briskly, and soon the surrounding country was teeming with an industrious population of settlers. From these accumulated advantages the village flourished with renewed vigor and grew with increased rapidity.

From the beginning, the place has built up gradually, with a stability denoting permanence, and for this reason the town has not experienced that retrogression so common with new towns. At present it contains a population of nearly 1,000, and in all is a live and prosperous business town.

But few incidents of historic merit have transpired within the village since its establishment. Generally speaking, the settlers are quiet, peaceable and cultured in civility, so that the pages of her record are free from the stains of crime or the marring presence of startling or sensational escapades.

The earliest celebration held by the settlers of Harvard and vicinity was on the 4th day of July, 1872. The people, though wrapt up in the pride of their newly adopted State, did not forget their mother country or the heroic deeds of their fathers whose memory they assembled together to celebrate in appropriate and venerating ceremony. There were about 300 people present on the occasion, and the exercises consisted of an oration by the Hon. N. H. Harwood, of Lincoln, martial music, picnic dinner, dancing, pyrotechnic display, etc. The celebration was held in a rude pavilion, constructed of poles, wagon-covers and brush, in which a temporary floor was laid for dancing. Even here, on the frontier of the wierd and lonely Western prairies, the spirit of freedom animated those, who, as yet, were strangers in a far-away and uncivilized land, and the day was one of general enjoyment and rejoicing.

Not a little mirthfulness was aroused on that day by the eccentric actions of a couple of Russians, who had but lately come to this country, and, being unused to the customs and manners of the people, were likewise objects of curiosity to others. The old Russian and his wife had come to the celebration presumably to promulgate the fact that, in adopting the American Union as their home, they also indorsed the cause which gave it existence.

The ceremony, however, was new and odd to the foreign couple, and, not feeling inclined to take active part, they went apart a short distance from the rest of the people, and assumed a prostrate position side by side, on the ground, with their forward side downward.

As they thus lay stretched out flat upon the earth, resting their heads in their hands and propped up by resting their elbows on the ground, they watched with much interest everything that passed, occasionally giving vent to remarks of such ludicrous character as to excite outbursts of hilarity by those within hearing.

Although the day was not fruitful of remarkable incidents, yet it is one long to be remembered as the first Fourth of July celebration that was ever held in the village of Harvard. The music for the day was under the direction of L. S. Backus, who went into the country a distance of six miles to procure a melodeon belonging to Thomas Majors, to be used on the occasion. The Declaration of Independence was also read as a part of the exercises, this honor being conferred upon E. J. Moger.

The day passed off very orderly under the police regulation of O. G. Peck, who had been chosen to act as Marshal for the day. Since that time a Fourth of July celebration has been held at Harvard regularly every year except one.

CORPORATION.

On the 2d day of July, 1873, in accordance with a petition signed by E. H. Birdsall and eighteen others, the Commissioners of Clay County granted a village charter to Harvard, and appointed a board of five Trustees, composed of E. H. Birdsall, E. P. Burnett, J. D. Bain, W. A. Farmer and G. W. Howard. At a meeting of the board July 19, 1873, E. H. Birdsall was chosen Chairman; E. P. Burnett, Clerk; William Mulliken, Treasurer; W. F. Gue, Assessor; C. W. Gardener, Marshal; and S. M. Risley, Pound Master. G. W. Howard resigned as member of the board, and Rev. B. F. Haviland was appointed in his place. S. M. Risley failing to qualify as Pound Master, E. P. Davison was appointed.

Harvard became organized as a city of the second class in the spring of 1879, and on the 7th of April an election was held for the choosing of officers for the city government. W. J. Turner was elected Mayor; W. H. Hammond and Ezra Brown, Councilmen for the First Ward; C. J. Scott and P. B. Lyon Councilmen for the Second Ward; T. R. Hall, Clerk; L. A. Payne, Treasurer; T A Barbour, Police Judge, and J. T. Fleming, Engineer. On July 7, T. A. Barbour resigned, and D. T. Phillips was appointed to the office of Police Judge. T. R. Hall, Clerk, removed outside of the corporate limits and resigned the office, and was succeeded by L. A. Varner.

Harvard had now grown to be a city, possessed of all the dignity of her youthful aspirations. But alas for the uncertainties of human affairs. For one year she held her position, until the ruthless voice of the Legislature announced her incapable of maintaining such a position, and in the pride of her importance she was stripped of all that made her a city and again returned to her earlier proportions as a village. The law making this change, among its provisions, fixed the limit for the incorporation of cities and towns, requiring that places with a population of 1,500 might be incorporated as cities of the second class, and declared all places with less population as villages. Unfortunately, Harvard lacked the requisite population, and was forced to succumb to the pressure which so uncharitably robbed her of the glories she had assumed.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

The following shows the names of those who have held official positions in the village government since its incorporation up to the present time, with the dates of service:

1873—Trustees, E. H. Birdsall, E. P. Burnett, J. D. Bain, W. A. Farmer, G. W. Howard; Chairman of Board, E. H. Birdsall; Clerk, E. P. Burnett; Treasurer, William Mulliken; Marshal, C. W. Gardner; Assessor, W. F. Gue; Pound Master, S. M. Risley. Howard resigned Aug. 20, and Rev. B. F. Haviland was appointed and took the oath of office as member of the board June 7, 1874. S. M. Risley failed to take the oath of office as Pound Master, and the office being declared vacant, E. P. Davison was appointed.

1874—Trustees, W. H. Hammond, W. A. Mulliken, C. W. Gardner, E. P. Burnett; Chairman, W. H. Hammond; Clerk, W. R. Mulliken; Treasurer, J. F. Sawtell; Assessor, C. K. Morrill; Pound Master, E. P. Davison; Marshal, L. Webster. At the regular election for the choosing of a Board of Trustees, only four men were elected, the vote on the fifth man being a tie. Accordingly an election was called to take place May 19, at which time W. A. Farmer was elected as the fifth member of the board. L. Webster resigned the position of Marshal and Joe Spotts was appointed July 1. C. K. Morrill also resigned, and on July 16 E. C. Morse was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1875—Trustees, W. H. Hammond, M. Estes, L. Stein, C. D. Moore, T. J. Dowd; Chairman, W. H. Hammond; Clerk, T. J. Dowd; Marshal, Joe Spotts; Assessor, E. C. Morse. Afterward Dowd resigned the Clerkship on the board, and O. W. Birmingham was appointed. T. A. Barbour was appointed Treasurer June 9, and W. A. Farmer was appointed Attorney. T. A. Barbour was appointed Assessor in place of E. C. Morse, who moved away.

1876—Trustees, M. Estes, M. D. Kellogg, C. D. Moore, L. Stein and G. W. Howard; Chairman, M. Estes; Clerk, G. W. Howard; W. H. Hammond, appointed Treasurer; Marshal, Joseph Spotts; Assessor, T. A. Barbour. W. H. Hammond resigned the position of Treasurer November 15, and on December 21st, C. D. Moore was appointed.

1877—Trustees, T. A. Barbour, C. D. Moore, P. M. Culvard, L. C. Howard and L. G. Hurd; Chairman, T. A. Barbour; Clerk, L. G. Hurd; Treasurer, H. R. Wheeler; Marshal, Joseph Spotts.

1878—Trustees, W. J. Turner, L. G. Hurd, A. D. Davidson, E. J. Moger and W. H. Disbrow; Chairman, E. J. Moger; Clerk, L. G. Hurd; Marshal, Joseph Spotts.

1879—It was during this year that the organization as a city of the second class took place, with the following officers: Mayor, W. J. Turner; Clerk, T. R. Hall; Treasurer, L. A. Payne; Police Judge, T. A. Barbour; Engineer, J. T. Fleming; Councilmen of the First Ward, W. H. Hammond and Ezra Brown; Councilmen of the Second Ward, C. J. Scott and P. B. Lyons. On July 7, D. T. Phillips was appointed Police Judge, vice T. A. Barbour, resigned. City Clerk T. R. Hall removed outside of the city, and the office of Clerk being declared vacant, L. A. Varner was appointed.

1880—During this year, after the existence as a city of the second class, and the place again became a village, the following officers were elected: Trustees, W. J. Turner, Ezra Brown, H. G. Starkey, H. R. Wheeler and J. A. Swope; Chairman, W. J. Turner; Clerk, I. B. Littler; Treasurer, L. A. Payne; Attorney, L. A. Varner; Marshal, C. W. Gardner. July 19, Gardner resigned, and Joseph Spotts filled the office of Marshal, and William Gallap held the position of Night Patrolman.

1881—Trustees, W. T. Perry, L. G. Hurd, B. C. Oyler, L. A. Varser and O. M. Gilchrist; Chairman, W. T. Perry; Clerk, F. W. Burdick; Treasurer, L. A. Payne; Attorney, L. A. Varner.

EDUCATIONAL.

The educational advantages of Harvard are of a very superior character. The people, realizing the value of such institutions, are liberal and generous in their support. Excellent buildings are provided and teachers of the highest standard are employed, and who are thoroughly qualified to impart valuable instruction.

The first school was taught in the winter of 1872–73 by Mrs. C. K. Morrill, and was kept in Morrill's residence. There were about thirty-nine pupils in attendance during that winter. The contract for building a schoolhouse was given to O. G. Peck and A. Meston, and work began upon it in the winter of 1872–73, with J. W. Massey as foreman upon the building. During the year 1873, the building was completed, at a cost of about $5,000. Bonds to the full amount had been voted by the district for building purposes, but which have since been nearly all discharged.

The building is a large two-story frame, with a main building forty-seven feet long by twenty-seven feet wide, to which are built a front and rear wing, each twenty-four feet wide by twelve feet in length, and two stories high The house contains three large recitation rooms, with suitable cloak and ante-rooms, and is furnished throughout with patent seats and desks and is provided with the latest improved apparatus, maps, charts, etc.

The organization of the district was effected in July, 1872, and embraces a territory six miles square. The design in making the district of so large size was to accommodate the then sparsely settled country districts with school advantages. The territory is now divided into five subordinate districts, four of which are comprised of the surrounding country and one made up of the village, and all under the same management.

The first school board, consisting of three members, was E. J. Moger, Alexander Meston and M. L. Latham, who, as now, acted in conjunction in the management of the affairs of all the districts. The size of the board has since been increased, and now contains a membership of six persons. The following are the names of those on the present School Board: H. C. Brown, M. Estes, Ezra Brown, E J. Stone, T. R. Wyckoff and William Newton. H. C. Brown is Moderator, M. Estes, Treasurer, and Ezra Brown, Director.

The schools in Harvard were graded, and are made to comprise the primary, intermediate and grammar or high school grades. There are at present nearly two hundred pupils in the village schools, who are under the management of a Principal and three assistant teachers. Those at present in control of the village school are F. L. Forman, Principal; Ella McBride, assistant; L. A. Varner, teacher of the intermediate department; and Clarey Geary, teacher of the primary school.

In the entire district, including the country districts, and known as District No. 11, the enrollment for the year 1881 was 471, under the management of eight teachers.

RELIGIOUS.

The spirit of religious principle was not without its many adherents among the early settlers of the town. At a very early date in the period of its existence, religion received attention and found liberal support. By no means, as is too frequently misjudged of these new towns, was Harvard filled with that class of ruffians and boors who spurn things sacred with basest contempt, and look upon Christian teaching with eyes blinded to its importance and feelings hardened against its benign influences. On the other hand, the character of its people from its earliest existence was of the best, which has not only remained so, but also has witnessed material advancement. Even as early as August, 1871, was established the practice of religious worship in the place. The exercises took place under the more especial direction of the Rev. Numan Brass, a Methodist, and were conducted in his shanty on the claim which he pre-empted.

This was the germ—the beginning of that practice of spiritual teaching, which, with the progress of settlement, has since grown to such wide extension, wielding a mighty influence in giving the character and tone to the place which it at present maintains. Following this, services were held in private dwellings, and for a time they were conducted in a railroad passenger coach, after which they were held in the school building upon its completion, where they were continued until the erection of a regular church edifice.

The establishment of a regular church organization took place among the Methodists in July of 1871, with Numan Brass as pastor. The congregation at that time comprised ten members. The organization took place in the pastor's residence, and it was following this that services were held in the railroad coach, then at the residence of Alexander Meston, after that in the school building. This denomination has continued to advance slowly, and at present numbers about sixty members and is under the charge of Rev. Mr. Wilkinson. Two other church organizations were effected in the following year in the month of July, and near about the same time, by the Baptists and Congregationalists. The Baptist Church became organized at the residence of Charles H. Warner, under the direction of Rev. J. N. Webb. Services were held during the day, following which a conference was held by those present, and a number expressed a desire to have a regular church established. Accordingly, pledges of faith were drawn up and signed by about ten persons, which completed the organization. The first service held as a church body was on the 26th day of January, 1878, at which time the Rev. J. D. Newell officiated. By a vote of the church, Mr. Newell was retained as their regular pastor. This body as yet have no church house of their own, and conduct their services in the other churches and in the school building.

The Congregationalists, headed by Prof. D. B. Perry, of Crete, Neb., established a church body with about twenty-five members. The place where the organization took place was in the residence of Alexander Meston, where meetings were afterward held for some time. The congregation began upon the erection of a church building in the early part of the year 1882. The building is a large frame, thirty-four feet wide by forty feet long, and cost about $2,500. The architecture is handsome and showy, and the house is surmounted with a belfry and steeple. The house is supplied with a large bell, and is comfortably furnished with all needful appliances for the conducting of services. Until the completion of the building, the congregation used the chapel belonging to the Presbyterians, in which they held meetings in the afternoons of Sundays.

The Presbyterian body in Harvard became established on January 13, 1878, with a membership of fourteen. The work of organizing took place in the schoolhouse and was led by Alvin M. Dickson, D. D., of Edgar, and H. M. Giltner, of Aurora. Edwin H. Nye, was elected Elder. The first Board of Trustees that was elected failed to serve, and in the fall of 1878 a new board, consisting of H. R. Wheeler, T. A. Barbour, C. H. De Groff, L. A. Campbell and W. H. Chadwick were elected.

Services were held in the schoolhouse up to September 1, 1878, when they were conducted in Phillips' Hall for one year. The building of a chapel began in the summer of 1879, and was completed in the fall, and dedicated in November of the same year. The building is a small frame, and cost about $600. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. G. L. Little, of Omaha. The church was established by the Rev. J. L. Lower, whose labors ever since have been confined to this field.

The present officials of the church are Edwin Updyke and D. M. Waggoner, Elders; C. H. De Groff, L. J. Titus, D. J. Hume, N. H. Pontius and J. Gardner, Trustees.

The present membership is forty-three. The total of those who have been identified with the church since it started is about seventy, including those who have moved away, died, discharged and present members.

The Catholics also have recently effected an organization, but as yet the body is weak, and are ministered to by priests from other places. They have no church building.

The Episcopalians established themselves as a body on the 20th of September, 1881. At that time, the St. John's Episcopal Church was organized with Rev. John Greenwood, of Hastings, Pastor, and had a membership of fourteen. The officers elected were John D. Hayes, Senior Warden; and D. Nichols, Junior Warden; N. H. Lewis, F. L. Forman, William Newton, Vestryman. W. H. Canfield, Treasurer, and W. E. Orwin, Secretary. The congregation has a present membership of twenty-five, and is in all respects in a healthy condition as a body. The congregation is without a building, and uses the Presbyterian Church.

The first attempt at church building in the town occurred in the fall of 1878. The plan upon which the building was to be effected was, that all denominations were to contribute, and that the one which gave the largest amount toward the enterprise was to hold the deed to the property. The title fell to the Congregationalists, who gave the largest amount. There was yet, however, considerable indebtedness on the church for lumber, etc., and the congregation being unable to pay it off, the building was suffered to be sold at sheriff's sale to satisfy the liens of those who furnished the material for its construction. The building was bid in by the Methodists at a reduced figure, and is now occupied by that body.

As an aid in the propagation of the spirit of religion among the people, it was thought judicious to sow the seed in early years in the minds of the youth, so that in after time it might yield its fruits in abundance. To this end a Sunday school became organized at a very early date. In the fall of 1872, a Union Sunday school was instituted, in which all denominations participated. The organization of the school took place at the residence of Alexander Meston, and for the first year was kept in Sawtell's Hall, and then in the schoolhouse. For a period of about eight years the institution flourished in this united capacity, and in the year 1880, when the strength of the various church bodies became sufficient, the school broke up and was superseded by schools, established and supported by the various church societies.

The Presbyterians were the first to break off from the Union School and institute one of their own. This took place in January, 1879. The school began with eighty members, which has since increased to one hundred, and is under the superintendence of D. M. Waggoner. The school has also a library of one hundred and thirty volumes, and is in a flourishing condition. Following this in January of 1881, the Methodists also established a school of their own, which has continued successfully ever since.

THE PRESS.

The history of journalism in Harvard is but a repetition of several unsuccessful and short-lived attempts in the publication of newspapers.

Some four efforts have been made to publish a newspaper at different times since the establishment of the town, but only a solitary one has held out to the present time.

The first undertaking of this kind was made in the spring of 1878, by Webster Eaton, who established a paper called the Harvard *Leader*.

This institution, however, was of short duration, and, after running about seven months, suspended issue, and the editor and proprietor, whose sense of manhood and honor seems not to have been of the highest order among the citizens of the community, quietly "fled the country."

In the spring of the following year, a second attempt was made toward the editorial work, by W. A. Connell, in the publication of a paper called the Harvard *Advocate*. But Connell seems not to have met with much better success than his predecessor.

Although a man of some ability as an editor, yet he, like many of his craft, had his signal failure in the love of ardent drink, and spent too much of his time within the dominion and reign of spirits to be successful. Losing his patronage mainly on account of his intemperate habits, his paper, after an existence of about two years, "passed in its types," and the editor emigrated to other fields of labor.

After Connell had taken up his departure, he was succeeded in the enterprise of journalism by D. T. Sherman, who established a paper in the fall of 1876, called the Harvard *Sentinel*. This sheet, however, like all the others, had a somewhat limited existence, but enjoyed a reasonable share of prosperity. After running for about two years, it was sold to G. W. Limbocker. Limbocker, previous to his purchasing the *Sentinel*, had already begun the publication of the *Clay County Journal*. After the exchange of the *Sentinel* was made, it was joined with the *Journal*, which gave the latter sheet a reasonable patronage.

The *Journal* has already had an existence of over three years, and is now in successful operation, and promises to maintain prolonged continuance, being liberally patronized and supported by an intelligent and reading public.

The paper is Republican in politics, as were also each of the others that preceded it, that being the almost universal sentiment of the community.

In justice to the people of Harvard and vicinity, it may be added, that, in no instance can it be imputed that the cause of the failure of so many attempts at journalism in their midst, is due to a want of encouragement or support on their part. On the contrary, it is due altogether to the character, both of the editors and the papers themselves, to which alone belongs the stigma.

POST OFFICE.

A post office was established at Harvard in December, 1871, and E. J. Stone was appointed to the position of Postmaster.

Upon its first establishment, the office was kept in a storeroom erected by M. Estes, and occupied also by C. K. Morrill with a stock of drugs.

The office at first was somewhat migratory, and the location depended largely upon the whereabouts of the Postmaster, since he was accustomed to carry the mail in his plug hat.

Previous to the establishment of the office at this place, settlers usually got their mail at Grand Island, at a distance of about thirty miles.

Stone held the position of Postmaster until June 1, 1872, and was succeeded by M. Estes, whose appointment lasted till the winter of 1876–77, when the commission was given to S. C. Sloat, the present incumbent. The office was made a money order office in July, 1875.

FIRES.

Until comparatively a recent date, the village has escaped the destructive influence of the flames.

Not until the spring of 1880 did the all-consuming conflagration arouse the people to the cry of fire! At that time, a building occupied by P. Lyons and J. W. Wigman as a hardware store, was burned. Having no means by which to extinguish the fire, all the people could do was to stand aside and watch the darting flames as they fitfully played through the frail timbers of the wooden structure.

During the same spring, a residence belonging to Henry Disbrow was burned.

Again in the month of January, 1882, the fiery demon set about the work of destruction, and a large frame grain elevator, belonging to W. J. Turner, was completely consumed.

With these three instances terminate the losses the town has sustained from burnings. The lack of a well-regulated fire department or other means with which to extinguish fire, and prevent its spreading, leaves the village in a very unsafe situation. The continuous lines of frame buildings, together with the gales of wind characteristic of the country, add vastly to the unsafe condition of the place, and, in case of the occurrence of fire, would render its extinguishment almost impossible, even with proper means, and much more so without any such conveniences.

The people, however, are fully awake to the unsafe condition of the town in emergencies of this sort, and steps have already been taken to establish a fire department.

Bonds to the amount of $3,000 have already been voted for this purpose, with which water cisterns are to be constructed, and an improved hand fire engine procured.

The organization also of a well-regulated fire company is to be made in the near future.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

The spirit of fraternal and social feeling nowhere finds more liberal or better cultivation than among the citizens of Harvard.

No better illustration of this truth can be given than to point to the existence and condition of her social and fraternal institutions. Chief among these are those of the Odd Fellows and Masons, while more particularly for the benefits than as a social body is also the existence of the society of Good Templars. The social and hospitable character of the people is of the highest and most praiseworthy type.

Harvard Lodge, No. 44, A., F. & A. M., was the first of the secret orders to become established here.

This lodge was instituted in October, 1873, under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge.

The officers chosen for its management were:

A. J. McPeak, Worshipful Master; F. M. Davis, Senior Warden; Ezra Brown, Junior Warden; W. C. Massey, Secretary; S. C. Sloat, Treasurer; L. B. Munger, Senior Deacon; A. P. Davidson, Tiler.

The lodge became chartered in October of 1874, with the same officers as under the dispensation.

The first meetings were held in Sawtell's Hall, and afterward the society moved into their present quarters in Sloat's Hall, and now occupy rooms in conjunction with the Odd Fellows. The present officers are:

L. B. Munger, Worshipful Master; J. H. Washburn, Senior Warden; J. D. Hayes, Junior Warden; O. W. Birmingham, Secretary; J. D. Bain, Treasurer; G. W. Limbocker, Senior Deacon; N. H. Lewis, Junior Deacon; C. D. Moore, Tiler.

Harvard Lodge, No. 70, I. O. O. F., was instituted November 8, 1878, in Phillips' Hall, by Special Deputy D. M. McElhinney, of Hastings, assisted by about ten members from Hastings and about twenty from Sutton.

The charter members were D. W. Dalton, J. S. Filler, J. D. Hayes, W. H. Hammond, J. H. Jordon, B. F. Hockett, D. T. Phillips, E. Austin, T. H. Matters and F. W. Burdick.

The first officers elected were: J. S. Filler, Noble Grand; D. W. Dalton, Vice Grand; F. W. Burdick, Recording and Permanent Secretary; William H. Hammond, Treasurer.

On the night of the first initiation, eight members were admitted into the order. The lodge has grown steadily, handling its finances carefully, and now numbers forty-five members, and is in possession of a fine regalia, and the rooms in Sloat's Hall into which the society moved, from that in which it was instituted, are nicely furnished, with all the appliances for the use and comfort of the lodge.

The lodge has lost W. A. Farmer, one of its members, by death.

In 1879, the lodge was represented in the Grand Lodge by D. W. Dalton; in 1880, by F. W. Burdick; and, in 1881, by W. H. Hammond.

In the year 1880, the west half of the county was made to comprise District No. 12, and F. W. Burdick was appointed District Deputy Grand Master for this district. The present officers of the lodge are: W. T. Shackelford, Noble Grand; N. H. Lewis, Vice Grand; T. H. Matters, Recording Secretary; B. F. Hockett, Permanent Secretary; J. H. Jordon, Treasurer.

The Olive Branch Lodge, No. 16, of the Degree of Rebekah, of the Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted March 18, 1881, by the District Deputy Grand Master, F. W. Burdick.

The charter members were N. H. Lewis, J. D. Hayes, B. F. Hockett, W. T. Shackelford, F. W. Burdick, W. H. Hammond, G. H. Washburn, W. H. Wade, E. Austin, J. H. Jordon, E. D. Moore.

The officers elected for this branch of the order were: E. Austin, Noble Grand; Mrs. N. H. Lewis, Vice Grand; Mrs. Lydia A. Hayes, Secretary; J. H. Jordon, Permanent Secretary; Mrs. J. H. Jordon, Treasurer. The lodge, since its establishment, has continued to work harmoniously, and is now in a flourishing condition with a membership of forty-five. The present officers are Mrs. N. H. Lewis, Noble Grand; Mrs. Lydia A. Hayes, Vice Grand; Mrs. Kate Shackelford, Secretary; Mrs. J. H. Jordon, Permanent Secretary; Mrs. E. Austin, Treasurer.

Good Templars.—For the suppression of the scourge of intemperance in the town, which, to an extent, had taken fast hold upon it, and for the purpose of harmonizing efforts in this direction, a number of the more law-abiding and peaceable people formed themselves into a society of Good Templars, called Harvard Lodge, No. 92, of the Independent Order of Good Templars. The following persons were chosen to exercise official control over the lodge: C. P. Baldwin, Worthy Chief Templar; Mrs. J. D. Moore, Worthy Vice Templar; W. H. Chadwick, Worthy Chaplain; E. P. Burnett, Worthy Secretary; B. R. Sloat, Worthy Financial Secretary; T. A. Barbour, Worthy Treasurer; J. J. Starbuck, Worthy Marshal; Mrs. S. Backus, Worthy Deputy Marshal; Mrs. B. R. Sloat, Worthy Inside Guard; M. L. Latham, Worthy Outside Guard; Mrs. L. B. Legrant, Worthy Right Hand Support; Mrs. E. H. Manchester, Worthy Left Hand Support; Ezra Brown, Past Worthy Chief Templar.

Much faithful work has emanated from this lodge, which has been attended with the most gratifying results. There is yet, however, very much before it calling for further efforts in the same direction, for, although much good has been done, much more remains to be done.

The lodge is still in operation, with about twenty-five members. The society has not provided any regular hall or rooms in which to hold its meetings, but has continued to meet in the residence of Mrs. Sadie Likens.

The present officers of the lodge are: George Nye, Worthy Chief Templar; Miss Emma Keebler, Worthy Vice Templar; Miss Mary Burdick, Worthy Secretary; Mrs. Rilla Gattis, Worthy Financial Secretary; V. L. Carr, Worthy Treasurer; L. Gattis, Worthy Marshal; Ella Jordan, Worthy Deputy Marshal; George Moore, Worthy Inside Guard; Miss Kate McKenzie, Left Hand Support; Miss Laura Barber, Right Hand Support; Mrs. Sadie Likens, Lodge Deputy.

HOTELS.

The first public house in the town of Harvard was erected in 1872, by E. W. Dimick and Bradford Stone, and was called the Harvard House, but has since changed to Commercial. The building, after its completion, was sold to Ira F. Pearsall. The house now stands unoccupied, except by the myriad vermin which infest its walls.

Previous to the erection of this house, however, a sort of place of public accommodation was kept by F. M. Davis in one of the houses belonging to the railroad company.

In the winter of 1872-73, Jacob Goehring erected a small house where the Metropolitan Hotel now stands, which he ran as a public house. This building was afterward moved from its location, and at present is occupied by a saloon belonging to Goehring.

On the ground occupied by this building, Goehring began the erection of a large hotel in the summer of 1879, which he completed that year and opened for the accommodation of guests. Goehring, after running it for a time, rented the building to J. B. Spafford, and he and the hotel were run in very good style by his wife, and most everything that guests of pliant associations desired were usually supplied. After Mrs. and Mr. Spafford gave up the house, possession was taken by E. P. Church, the present proprietor.

The next house built for public accommodation was the Grand Central Hotel, which was erected in the summer of 1881 by D. T. Phillips, and this house, although newly started, is fast growing into popularity for its excellent accommodations.

BANKS.

Harvard numbers among its monetary institutions two banks. The first of these was established in the city on February 1, 1878, by L. A. Payne and W. A. Farmer, under the firm style of L. A. Payne & Co. Farmer died in the fall of 1880, and on the 1st of April of the next year a new firm was organized, consisting of L. A. Payne, W. H. McBride and J. R. Penfield. The institution is private and has a cash paid-up capital of $20,000, with deposits of about the same amount. A banking building was erected in the fall of 1878, and is a two-story brick, substantially constructed. The building was remodeled in 1880, specially fitting it up for banking uses. In connection with a regular banking business, the firm are also engaged in general insurance, steamship agencies, and deal in general exchange, both foreign and domestic.

The Exchange Bank was established in December, 1881, by Edward Updyke and L. J. Titus. Previous to this the firm had been engaged in the broking business, which they abandoned for the purpose of banking. The cash capital of this institution is $35,000. This also is a private bank, and as a financial institution is on a solid basis and is conducted on fair and business principles.

MANUFACTURING.

As a manufacturing village, Harvard makes no pretensions. But, at so early a period in the existence of the place, little, or rather nothing, in this line could be, in justice, expected. Yet a start has been made in this direction in the establishing of the White Lion Flouring Mills. The mill was built in October, 1879, and was completed and ready for operation in December of that year. The capacity of the mills is forty-five barrels of flour per day, besides from 120 to 150 bushels of feed, and is engaged in a custom and merchant trade, making large shipments to Chicago, besides doing a general trade in the State. The mills have three run of stones and are run by steam power.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN D. BAIN, of J. D. Bain & Co., dealers in lumber, coal, etc., was born in Scotland in 1844, emigrating with his parents to America at the age of two years, and resided on a farm in Ogle County, Ill., until he enlisted in September, 1861, in the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until July 11, 1865. He then went to Inkster, Wayne Co., Mich., where he was employed in mercantile business with his uncle for some three years. Mr. Bain came to Nebraska in April, 1868, locating in Lincoln; was for two years engaged in mercantile business in company with his brother, R. A. Bain; then for a short time was employed in the lumber business. He came to Harvard, March 22, 1873, and engaged in the lumber business in company with E. H. Birdsall; two years later, Mr. Birdsall retired, and Bain conducted the business alone until December 12, 1879, when he was joined by his Uncle Robert Inkster, of Michigan. Mr. B. has also been engaged in mercantile business here in company with M. J. Pike since October, 1880. The subject of our sketch was married at Lincoln, Neb., in April, 1870, to America Jones, a native of Ohio; they have two children living—Ellen and Edith.

TRUMAN A. BARBOUR, attorney at law, Harvard, Clay County, Neb., was born in Norfolk, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., May 26, 1846. About the year 1848, his parents removed to Russell in said county, and some five years later to the adjoining town of Pierpont, where he remained with his parents on a farm until he became twenty-one years of age, surrounded by such associations, and enjoying the limited educational advantages incident to limited means and the early settlement of a timbered country. At the age of twenty-one, he learned the trade of carpenter and builder, and was employed in this capacity until he came to Lincoln, Neb., in the month of April, 1872, and the following June to Clay County, where he located at Harvard, and pre-empted 160 acres of land in Inland Precinct. Continuing his trade at Harvard, and, in the year 1874, opening out, in addition to his other business, an office for the general transactions of real estate, insurance and collection business; he devoted his leisure time to the reading of law under the direction of County Judge E. P. Burrett, and somewhat later with the Hon. John D. Hayes, until he was admitted to practice at the bar at the term of the District Court, commencing at Sutton May 21, 1878, since which time he has given up the pursuits of his trade and devoted his time to the business of his profession. Mr. B. was early identified with the organization of Harvard as a village, having held the offices of Treasurer, Assessor, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and at the changing to an organization of a city of the second class in April, 1879, he was elected Police Judge, but soon resigned not wishing to perform the duties of this office. Having never married, we leave him to the glowing surroundings of a bachelor's life, and the pursuits of a profitable and well-merited business.

ROBERT G. BROWN, attorney at law, was born at Marshall, Clark County, Ill., October 4, 1848, and was reared on a farm. He began the study of law at eighteen years of age, and was admitted to practice May 23, 1870, at Marshall. He came to Nebraska in the spring of 1871, homesteading eighty acres in Sutton Precinct, Clay County, residing on the same for about a year. In the fall of 1871, he began the practice of his profession at Sutton. Mr. B. was elected Treasurer of Clay County at its organization, October 14, 1871, for a term of one year, and Mayor of Sutton in the spring of 1879. He was Delegate from the State to the Republican National Convention of 1876. Is a member of the Nebraska State Bar Association. Mr. B. was married in Marshall, Ill., May 4, 1881, to Ella B. Constable of that place; they have one daughter—Alice M.

WILLIAM D. COOK, proprietor of White Lion Flouring Mills, was born in Hertfordshire, England, in 1855; he learned the trade of carriage builder there, serving as an apprentice some five years. He emigrated to America in 1870, locating in Washington County, Wis.; was for four months employed at his trade at the town of Young America; then millwrighting in various States, until he came to Nebraska in the spring of 1874, locating in Hamilton County. Has since been engaged with his father, Charles S. Cook, in conducting a large sheep-breeding ranche. In October, 1879, he came to Harvard, built these mills and has, in connection with his ranche, carried them on since.

THOMAS J. DOWD, watchmaker and jeweler, was born in Ireland in 1839, immigrating with his parents to America in 1845. He resided for a short time in the city of New York, and afterward at Waterford, Racine Co., Wis. He learned the trade of watchmaker and also that of jeweler and engraver at New Orleans, serving some three years. On April 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company M, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Gettysburg and many others, and was mustered out July 14, 1864. After this, he returned to Waterford, Wis., and engaged in business as a watchmaker and jeweler, carrying on business there some years. Mr. Dowd came to Nebraska in

1871, at which time he homesteaded 160 acres in Linn Precinct, Clay County, and in April, 1873, removed his family on to the same; they only resided in that precinct a short time, removing to Harvard. In April, 1873, Mr. D. established himself in his present business in a small way. In July, 1879, he opened a branch store at Aurora, Neb.; discontinuing this March 26, 1881, he, in the following October, opened a branch store at Hastings, Adams County, which he still continues, carrying a stock there and at this place of about $7,000; both of his stores are handsomely fitted up with fixtures that cost over $1,000. He has had a practical experience in this business of about twenty-four years. Mr. Dowd has also been connected with many other business enterprises in this place. He was married at Waterford, Wis., in 1866, to Mary J. Malone, a native of Massachusetts; they have seven children—Thomas J., Jr., Andrew W., Annie, Ellen, James E., Richard and Joseph.

A. T. GILCHRIST, of the firm of Gilchrist Bros., grocers, Harvard, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1850. He began business life at the age of fourteen years, being employed as a clerk in grocery business, for some years. He then conducted a grocery business, at Fort Edward, N. Y., for three years. He came to Harvard, Neb., and established present business, April 17, 1879, in company with his brother, O. F. Gilchrist. They carry a fine stock, worth about $5,000, and do a large and rapidly increasing business.

JOHN D. HAYES, attorney at law, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., August 24, 1842. He enlisted in November, 1861, in Company I, First Regiment Berdan Sharp Shooters; was wounded in the left foot, at the battle of White Oak Swamp, and mustered out in April, 1863, on account of disability. He read law for about two years at Genesee, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court, in Rochester, N. Y., December 4, 1865, and in February following began the practice of law, at Alma, Mich., removing to St. Louis, Gratiot Co., Mich., in the spring of 1868; continued to practice there until he came to Nebraska, July 10, 1870; locating in Grand Island, Hall County, at once began practicing in that place. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Omaha, in 1872. In 1873, Mr. H. opened a branch office in Harvard, and February, 1878, closed out his business at Grand Island, and resolved to reside here. While residing in Grand Island, was elected Probate Judge of Hall County, entering upon the duties of his office in January, 1876, resigning the same in February, 1877. He was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction in November, 1872, holding the office until the end of 1875. Was appointed United States Commissioner in 1872, and still holds the office.

HENRY J. KELLER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Harvard, was born in Switzerland in 1851, emigrating to America, with his parents, in 1855. Resided in Michigan, and learned the trade of shoe-maker in St. Clair County, serving an apprenticeship of two years, and followed the same for a living until he came to Harvard, in May, 1873, since which time he has been engaged in present business. This is the oldest established house in this line in the place. He also deals in sewing machines. Mr. K. was married in Harvard, January 14, 1877, to Antonia Rodner, a native of Germany. They have three children—Gertrude, Arthur and Susan.

DAVID T. PHILLIPS, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, Harvard, was born in Erie County, Ohio, March 7, 1838, and sixteen years later removed to Henderson County, Ill., and a few years later into Iowa, being employed in working on a farm, etc.; then in the same capacity in Warren County, Ill., for two years; after which he was for some years employed in the coal business in Clarion County, Penn. Returning to Illinois, he was engaged in merchandising in Jefferson County, until he came to Nebraska, in July, 1878, at which time he engaged in general merchandise at Harvard, retiring two years later on account of ill health. Early in 1881, he built his present hotel building, and opened the same for business in June of that year. He keeps a good hotel, and has accommodations for some thirty guests. In the fall of 1879, Mr. P. was elected Clerk of the District Court for a term of four years; he also held the office of Justice of the Peace for three years, and was Police Judge for one year.

LUCIEN A. PAYNE, banker, Harvard, was born in Perry County, Ill., in 1841, removing when quite young, with his parents, to Whiteside County, and was reared on a farm. His first business occupation was teaching school, after which he was employed as a clerk in mercantile and lumber business, on the Mississippi River for four years. In 1868, was appointed Deputy Clerk of Whiteside County, and filled the office for four years, subsequently removing to Texas; was for eighteen months engaged in the mercantile business. Returning East, he entered the employ of the Hall Safe and Lock Company. He had charge of their branch business, in St. Paul, Minn., some eight months; afterward was general agent for Nebraska. After leaving their employ, came to Harvard and engaged in the banking business, February 1, 1878, in company with W. A. Farmer. His partner died October 16, 1880, and after conducting the bank alone for six months, he associated with him W. H. McBride and J. R. Penfield, and the business is now conducted under the firm name of L. A. Payne & Co. Mr. P. was appointed Treasurer of the town of Harvard, in 1879, and still holds the office. He is also a Notary Public.

JAMES RICHARD, blacksmith and repair-shop, Harvard, was born in Scotland July 10, 1847. He learned the trade of blacksmith, serving an apprenticeship for some four years. He came to America in May, 1873, and resided in Paterson, N. J., employed two years at his trade; then followed his trade in Fort Henry, N. Y., and Whitehall and Joliet, Ill. He came to Harvard, Neb., in June, 1877, and at once engaged in the business, which has largely increased. In the fall of 1881, he erected his large, handsome shop and added machinery run by a wind-mill, with power equal to three horses, and is doing the largest trade in his line in this place.

JOHN F. SAWTELL, dealer in general merchandise, Harvard, was born in New Hampshire, August 24, 1834, residing on a farm until twenty years of age. He then went to Boston where he was for two and a half years employed in teaming, etc., and also for four years as warehouseman. Subsequently engaged in grocery business, at North Cambridge, Mass., for a year, and for four years in boot and shoe business in Boston. Afterward represented the Gold Medal Sewing Machine Company for six months in Michigan. Mr. S. then went to Lynnfield, Mass., and was engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, until he sold out to come to Nebraska in August, 1872. Locating in Harvard Precinct, on a homestead of eighty acres, he was, for some years, engaged in farming and also for three years engaged in dealing in agricultural implements. In August, 1877, he engaged in mercantile business, and has continued it since. Mr. S. was married in Boston, December 31, 1865, to Addie A. Jamieson, a native of Bangor, Me. They have three children—John S., Addie K. and George C.

C. J. SCOTT, contractor and builder, was born in Canada March 1, 1846; removing to "Eau Claire, Wisconsin," he learned the trade of carpenter, with "S. M. Bangs," for whom he worked five years, and followed his trade there until he came to Nebraska, in November, 1877. Locating in Harvard, was for a few months employed as a journeyman carpenter. In July, 1878, he began business as a "contractor and builder." Among the many leading buildings he erected here, are the Congregational Church, a portion of "L. A. Payne & Co.'s" Bank, and a large number of dwelling houses—the Starkey store building; C. Forman's house; I. P. Howard's drug store; Gilchrist Bros.' store; finished up Methodist Episcopal Church and portion of L. A. Payne & Co.'s bank; J. D. Dowd's store; Congregational Church; McKinzie House; and a large number of other dwelling houses. Followed his trade there until he came to Nebraska, employed as foreman by N. B. Rundle: built the County Court House, which cost $85,000, and many other of the best buildings in Eau Claire. When Harvard became a city, he was elected Councilman of the Second Ward; served one year, and the city went back to a village.

SAMUEL C. SLOAT, Postmaster, was born in Mount Morris, Genesee County, N. Y., in 1840, and some years later removed with his parents to Clinton County, Mich., residing on a farm until he enlisted, in April, 1861, in the Eighth Ohio Infantry, serving three years and three months, after which he farmed in Clinton County for five years, and was variously engaged in that county until he came to Nebraska in April, 1871—homesteading 160 acres in Lincoln Precinct, Clay County; farmed the same for about five years. Came to Harvard in 1876, and was appointed Postmaster January 29, 1877, and about that time also engaged in book and stationery business, which he still conducts, in company with Ezra Brown. Mr. S. was married at Mapleton, Clinton County, Mich., April 22, 1866, to Lucetta S. Birmingham, a native of New York. They have one son—George R.

LOUIS STEIN, dealer in agricultural implements, was born in Germany in 1835, and served some years at the trade of harness-maker. Immigrating to America in 1852, he followed his trade in the Southern States for several years. In 1858, he settled in Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill., and was engaged in general merchandise business, afterward conducting a soda factory, and also a brewery. He came to Nebraska in 1872. Homesteading eighty acres in Lynn Precinct, Clay County, resided on the same for a short time. In 1873, he engaged in the grocery business in Harvard, carrying it on for about five years, during which time he also conducted a meat-market. In 1876, he was appointed agent for the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company at this place, and the year following engaged in his present business. He deals in all kinds of farming implements, machinery, etc. Mr. S. was married in Bloomington, Ill., in 1861, to Caroline Frey; she died in 1868, leaving two children—Herman and Clara. He was married a second time in Bloomington, Ill., to Katharine Schmidt. They have two children—Edmund and Otto.

LISCOME J. TITUS, of the firm of Updike & Titus, proprietors of the Exchange Bank, was born at Princeton, N. J., November 18, 1841, and was reared on a farm. He enlisted, August 26, 1862, in the Fourteenth New Jersey Infantry, serving three years, after which he went to Hopewell, N. J., and was for seven years engaged in dealing in live stock, in company with Edward Updike and others, during which period he also conducted a farm, and for some years later. He came to Nebraska in April, 1879, locating in Har-ward, engaged in brokerage and loan business, in company with Edward Updike, and on December 6, 1881, they organized the Exchange Bank, to which he now gives his attention. Mr. T. was married at Pennington, N. J., October 4, 1866, to Mary Updike. She died October 9, 1878, leaving two children—Edward G. and George H. Mr. T. was married again at Harvard, Neb., November 29, 1880, to Lelia A. DeHart. They have one son—Louis B.

EDWARD UPDIKE, of the firm of Updike & Titus, proprietors of Exchange Bank, was born at Dutch Neck, N. J., in 1840, and reared on a farm. He enlisted in June, 1862, in the Fourteenth New Jersey Infantry, and when mustered out three years later, held the rank of Second Lieutenant of Company C. After the war, he returned home and followed farming until 1876, when he engaged in the butchering business at Hopewell, N. J., remaining in that business until he sold out to come to Nebraska in April, 1879; locating in Harvard, he at once engaged in business with L. J. Titus as brokers and loan agents, and on December 6, 1881, they organized the Exchange Bank.

GEORGE H. WASHBURN, of the firm of "G. H. Washburn & Co.," agents of Spring Ranche Mills, was born in Franklin County, Vt., in 1832, removing to Wayne County, Penn., when quite young, and still later to Grant County, Wis. He learned the trade of miller, and was employed in that capacity six years. He enlisted August 4, 1862, in the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, serving three years, after which he returned to Grant County, and was for four years engaged in mercantile business at Castle Rock; then farming for several years. He came to Nebraska, June 2, 1878; located in Hamilton County, and has since carried on a farm there. In August of that year, he entered the employ of the Spring Ranche Mills, as miller; was engaged in that capacity eighteen months, and came to Harvard in December, 1879, to represent the mills at this place, and in July, 1881, in company with F. M. Van Gliden, purchased the agency for Harvard.

HON. M. W. WILCOX, physician and surgeon, was born in Honeoye Falls, N. Y., in 1834, and educated at Ohio Medical College, and Chicago Medical College, graduating from the latter in 1864. He then practiced medicine at Carey, Wyandot County, Ohio, for two years, Granby, Mo., two years or more, and at Mattoon, Ill.; was also Postmaster at that place. He came to Nebraska in the fall of 1871, located in Lincoln for a short time, removing to Sutton, Neb., in the spring of 1872, where he practiced for four years, then at Fairbury, in Jefferson County, for eighteen months. He came to Harvard in the spring of 1879, and resided here since. The Doctor was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1875, and elected, in 1876, to represent the Twenty-second District in the State Senate.

REV. EDWARD WILKINSON, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in England January 6, 1822; he learned the trade of a carpenter, and was employed at it as a journeyman and also as a builder for some years, during which period he also labored in the church as a local preacher, having studied for the ministry in his early years. Mr. W. emigrated to America in April, 1859, and entered at once the regular ministry as a "supply" at Worthington, in the Pittsburgh Annual Conference, and was ordained Deacon at Blairsville, Penn., by Bishop Janes, in the spring of 1860; he joined the Michigan Conference in the fall of the same year; was ordained Elder in 1864, at Niles, by Bishop Baker, and labored in Michigan until his removal to Nebraska in May, 1878, at which time he took charge of the M. E. Church, at Fairbury, where he remained for two and one-half years; afterward in charge of the church at Weeping Water, Neb., for three years; Valparaiso one year; and at Wahoo for two years; he came to Harvard October 1, 1881, and at once entered upon his present duties.

THOMAS R. WYCKOFF, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Brown County, Ohio, November 11, 1834, and three years later removed with his parents to Putnam County, Ill., where he was reared on a farm. He enlisted in August, 1862, in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, serving until June 23, 1865, after which he farmed in Livingston County, Ill., until he came to Nebraska in March, 1871, and was for two years engaged in farming in Fairmont. On August 23, 1872, he homesteaded 160 acres in Harvard Precinct; moving on the same in February, 1878, he has since farmed in this place; is also largely engaged in breeding horses and hogs. He has been for many years a member of the District School Board. Mr. W. was married in Livingston County, Ill., in September, 1860, to Margaret H. Wright; they have six children—Flora J., Jacob A., George B., Alphonso, Charles W. and Levina A.

SUTTON.

Luther French, born at Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio, looked over and located his homestead upon the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 2, Town 7, Range 5, upon which is the original town of Sutton, on the 14th day of March, 1870. June 5 of the same year he moved upon it and made permanent settlement, camping near the north section line on the creek for a few weeks, when he built his house, partly on the banks of School Creek; he was the first white settler in the town and precinct. The house is still standing on the margin of the grove and was logged up on the inside, covered with bark and dirt; having the ground for a floor, and is in much the same condition as when built, though long since abandoned. On one side of the dug-out was a blind chamber, under ground; this was connected with the outer world by a subterranean passage some rods in length and reaching down to the creek bank below. Here Mr. French gathered and hid his treasures—a flock of motherless children, when attacked by Indians.

That summer, Mr. French broke about six acres of land at the east part of town. His nearest neighbors in the county were at Spring Ranch, on the Little Blue, some twenty-five miles southwest, at which place the settlement of the county commenced. The next settler on the town site was James C. Vroman, who took a soldiers' homestead upon the quarter-section south of Mr. French, built a dug-out on the creek near C. M. Turner's present residence and began cultivating the land. During 1870, there were plenty of elk, deer, antelope, beaver and wolves.

In the spring of 1871, Mr. French sowed about four acres of wheat, threshed it by "treading out," winnowed it in the wind and had it ground at Milford, Seward County, forty-eight miles below here, on the Big Blue, which at that time was the nearest grist-mill. The neighbors had a bee to aid him in the harvest and are said to have got a "little too much in their heads," ending in a frolic and a general good time of fun and rejoicing.

May 4, 1871, H. W. Gray, his son John M., son-in-law, G. W. Bemis, with W. Cunning and wife, came into the town, all settling on land immediately adjoining town. Mrs. Cunning was the first married white woman that settled near town.

In May, 1871, the first business house was established by one Mr. McTyge; was built of boards and located nearly between the houses of H. W. Gray and A. A. McCoy; there the town started and grew for several months till the railroad crossed the draw, and then it moved west to its present location. Mr. McTyge's stock consisted of whisky and groceries. About the same time, Kearney & Kelley started a saloon in a tent. P. H. Curran and Mart Higgins started another saloon soon following.

These saloons preceded the railroad builders, and most of them vanished as the railroad passed forward to the west.

Andrew Sherwood was the first cunning worker in metals among us, and commenced blowing his forge and swinging his hammer in a sod shop, just below the French dug-out, in June, 1871. About this time, J. R. Maltby came up from Crete, Neb., followed soon after by William A. Way. These men jumped the claim of J. C. Vroman, contesting it at Lincoln and Washington, and succeeded in getting it canceled, and the title perfected in themselves, as elsewhere recorded. In February, 1873, they laid it out as the first addition to Sutton.

August 23, 1871, Thurlow Weed came from Lincoln and brought with him a carload of lumber, the first one in the county, and for some time managed the lumber trade for Monnell, Lashley & Weed, of which firm he was a member. On the following day, John M. Gray & Co. shipped a carload of lumber from Lincoln, and have continued in the same business until the present time. J. M. Gray was commissioned a Notary Public soon after, the first one in the county. Among the early men of the town who have gone away are Asa Tracy, who kept the first boarding and lodging house, and afterward a store, he has gone West; Charles Calkins, who followed the same business, has gone West. Old Father Lynch, a comical and very good-natured man, kept a saloon in the building now occupied by Bagley & Bemis; after losing his health, he left the business, bequeathed his property to charitable purposes and died.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.
SUTTON, NEB.

Thornton R. Linton came from Iowa and commenced the livery business with four horses, September 20, 1871; his first stable was built out of poles covered with prairie hay; he now has a spacious stable on Saunders avenue, well supplied with horses and carriages.

August 10, 1871, Mr. French laid out the town in about 600 lots, and, on a suggestion of Mr. Maltby, it was named Sutton from a town of the same name in Massachusetts.

FIRST THINGS.

The first caucus in the town was held in the fall of 1871 at French's dug-out.

October 14, 1871, an election was held at the house of Alexander Campbell, near Harvard, at which election Sutton was made the county seat by a vote of fifty-six to thirty-three, and retained it up to November 7, 1879.

The first white child born here was the little daughter, since deceased, of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Gross, born February 15, 1872.

The first death was that of little Maude Tracy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Tracy, April 21, 1872. It was the first shadow that death had cast over the town. She was a general favorite; every one missed her. To her funeral all went. Although no solemn bell tolled, every one was sad, and the well-known requiem was sung at her grave—"She sleeps in the valley so sweet."

The first shooting affray that occurred in the town and in this part of the county was occasioned by a jealousy between Mullen and his partner, saloon-keepers. Flynn shot

Mullen in the face, although not seriously. These fellows were fascinated by the charms of an Omaha belle.

Gray & Bemis established a nursery business November 1, 1871, shipping a general assortment of fruit trees, small fruits, shrubs and ornamental trees.

In February, 1872, the first directory of the town and county was published by Houston & Street, since dissolved, at Lincoln. The description of the town in that directory forms the basis of nearly all that has since been written. The directory contained: In dry goods and groceries, three; flour and feed, two; drugs, one; hardware, one; lumber, two; hotels, one; implements, one; nursery, one; livery, one; fur and hides, one; meat market, one; real estate, two; doctors, one; attorneys, one; Notary Public, one; shoemaker, one.

William Woolman was then the shoemaker, and also the first resident minister in the town. In all there were but twenty-one business and professional men.

Then the combined capital of the town was $15,000; amount of business per year, $25,000; whole number of houses and buildings in town, twenty.

To-day we have in dry goods and groceries, three; dry goods, five; groceries, four; hardware, two; drugs, four; millinery, two; meat markets, two; shoemakers, four; blacksmiths, three; carriage-makers, two; cabinet-maker and furniture, one; builders, four; jewelry, one; livery, one; hotels, two; lumber dealers, two; grain dealers, six; stock dealers, three; implements, three; proprietary medicine manufacturers, two; newspaper, one; lawyers, seven; doctors, four; clergymen, two; Notaries, four; brick makers, one; ice dealers, one; billiard halls, two; harnessmakers, two; barber, one.

POPULATION.

Eleven years ago the population was in all, thirty-five; population now, 1,000.

November 1, 1871, Isaac N. and Martin Clark came from Illinois and Ohio, respectively, and purchased the unsold portion of the town site of Mr. French for $4,000. They immediately commenced the building which is now the Clark House, and, in February, the following year, put in a stock of hardware and drugs. These stocks were the first of the kind in the town or county, and the earliest on the Burlington & Missouri, west of Crete. I. N. Clark & Co. opened the hardware February 20, and Martin Clark & Co. the drugs, February 10, 1872.

C. M. Turner, on November 17, 1871, came up from Crete and built a store near where he lives, facing north to a street which has since been moved several lots south, and is now called Elm street. December 9, he opened a stock of general merchandise, and shipped the first full carload of flour to the town. Corey & Co. came up at the same time and built beside Mr. Turner. These two firms were always spirited rivals. Corey & Co. sold out to Stewart & Evans, went to Crete and have since failed.

At this time most of the town was all on this now obliterated street, which extended down as far as the present switch, and was called "Whisky Row." Afterward, the town, like a balky, head-strong horse, went east across the draw, the Clarks and Grays building the trestle bridge east of the court house to go over on. I. N. Clark & Co. built and stocked a hardware store down on Main avenue; also Martin Clark & Co. a drug store; this was late in 1872.

Then came Merrill & Co., built and stocked a general store, early in January, followed by John I. Smith in the harness business, and Charles Meyer, boot and shoe shop. About the same time, A. Burlingame bought out Judge Maltby's interest in the building he had previously built for a post office. Afterward, Mr. Burlingame added a lean-to, and J. M. Gray put up a building south of the post office. Charley Calkins and W. B. Jenkins built houses and Gray moved the Mines building, which was the first schoolhouse, over for an office. The new town flourished. A lot of sorghum cane growing in that part of town gave it the name of Sorghum. The impetus given by the establishment of the depot and the surveying of the first addition to Sutton, by Maltby & Way, checked the progress of the building of East Sutton for a business point, and, accordingly, the business men one by one came back, and, excepting J. M. Gray & Co. and H. W. Gray, located on Saunders avenue. Fixed in the memory of the actors in that movement are the awful big stories Gen. Warren Hull used to spin in the stores through the winter, and the lays of Charley Meyer's clarionet in the summer evenings, when his day's work was done. That part of the town afterward built south of the track was called Scrabble Hill.

Thompson & Young commenced the agricultural implement business January 1, 1872, and were the earliest in that business in the county. They sold the first year $10,000 worth of implements, and were succeeded by Thompson Bros.

Stewart & Evans succeeded to the business of Corey & Co. October 9, 1872. Two years later, George Stewart & Co. purchased and carried on the business.

April 1, 1873, William A. Way came up from Crete and started a hardware store in the Fitzgerald building; this was the third building south of the track; the first was built by F. A. Gross, in the fall of 1872. In the spring of 1873, Kribbler built a furniture store now occupied by George Henry. Soon after commencing business, Mr. Way built the building now occupied by Weed & Co., who succeeded him in business in 1874.

In the fall of 1873, Way & Stewart built the double building occupied by Keller & Co. and Merrill & Co.

Among the early settlers in Sutton Precinct are Russell and John Merrill and their families, who settled on Section 20; Russell built his house in the summer of 1871, a frame house ceiled, which was a great luxury in those times. John built in the fall. Most of the houses were made of sods, with roof covered with sods and ground floors. The settlers often used boxes and nail-kegs for chairs, and board home-made tables were common articles of furniture.

Indeed, the people in the town and country never dreamed of a suite of rooms, but were very proud if they had one room in a house. Dug-outs, constructed in the banks of ravines, were also a very fashionable way of living, when the people were either afraid of the winds or came in too late to build better houses.

Merrill & Co. commenced business on Main avenue in January, 1873, and dealt in dry goods and groceries. Russell raised and the firm shipped the first car of grain from this county, August 14, 1873.

Conner and Sheppard, respectively from Ohio and Illinois, opened an exclusive grocery store in March, 1873, and were the first exclusive grocers in the town.

December 15, 1873, Markus Wittenberg, a native of Hungary, came from Topeka, Kan., and opened a confectionery and fruit store; afterward added groceries and dry goods.

August 10, 1873, Mrs. C. M. Church opened a millinery store. Mrs. M. V. Foote's was the first one in the place.

Melvin Bros. came from Fillmore, Neb., and commenced business in dry goods and groceries in August, 1873. Gross, Kribbler, Turner and the Melvins' are the pioneer store builders in that flourishing part of town, south of the track.

Grice & Towslee established their harness business February 25, 1875, successors to John I. Smith, a very talkative chap, who flourished in Sorghum's palmy days, and whose business card still remains all over the front of his former shop on Main avenue. On the same day, J. F. Evans & Co. opened their lumber yard, successors to Monnell, Lashley & Weed.

F. W. Hohmann came in from Lincoln, Neb., and opened a dry goods and grocery store, in June, 1874; he was a musician by profession and organized cornet bands at Harvard and Sutton.

John B. Eaton & Son built a grain warehouse February 1, 1874. The building was afterward sold to Eaton & Pyle, and later passed into the hands of F. A. Pyle & Co. Eaton & Pyle enlarged it to a horse-power elevator, having a storage capacity of 7,000 bushels and a daily capacity of 1,000.

J. F. Evans & Co., T. A. Margrave, manager, commenced the grain business in the fall of 1874. This company are extensive dealers, it being a series of seven, extending from the Mississippi River to Sutton, there being five in Iowa and two in Nebraska. The daily capacity of their elevator in Sutton is 2,000 bushels.

McKee & Robinson commenced the photograph business in the summer of 1873. Afterward, McKee succeeded to the business.

W. J. Keller & Co., druggists, commenced operations November 30, 1875; they are successors to J. Thompson & Co., who commenced business in the fall of 1873.

Alcorn & Clyde commenced business in agricultural implements September 15, 1875, successors to Alcorn & Colvard.

J. E. Ryan, from Illinois, commenced business May 1, 1876, operating the first exclusively dry goods store in the county.

May 19, 1876, Mrs. F. A. Gross opened a millinery store and dress-making establishment.

In the spring of 1876, B. B. Cronin commenced in the boot and shoe trade, the first of the kind in Sutton.

The Sutton Brick Company, J. S. LeHew, Superintendent, I. N. Clark, Treasurer, commenced the successful manufacture of brick June 1, 1876.

April 22, 1876, Sherwood & Torrey opened their meat market. Krieger & Ballzer were in this business before them, and had a shop just north of Gray's lumber yard. After, the shop was moved on to Saunders avenue. W. Cunning bought into the firm and sold out again to Kreiger.

Afterward, Cunning was appointed Deputy Sheriff, which office he held four years. Earlier he used to be a great man to drive work, and did most of the heavy hauling in the town. Later, Eugene Bemis succeeded to the business, and had a dray built, the first one in the town.

The first builder in town was Henry Potter, now of Spring Ranch. He built P. H. Curran's saloon, near the last of May, 1871.

The first plastered building in Sutton was the county court house, built and plastered early in 1873. The masons came from Crete.

Other trades not before mentioned are A. A. Scott, Montgomery & Bro., Emery & Bro. and I. B. Terryll, builders; W. W. Jordan and Farris & Co., masons; Spencer & Co., William Smeltser and James McVey, blacksmiths; Daniel Cronin and F. J. Hoerger, carriage and wagon makers; Paul Braitsch, successor to J. D. Harris, jeweler; B. B. Cronin and George Karcher, shoemakers; Ramsey & Griffith, house and sign painters; John Nehf, harnessmaker; Augustus Meyer, barber; William Ryan, P. H. Curran and James Stewart, billiards.

BUILDINGS.

Among the residences having considerable pretensions to elegance are the houses of J. B. Dinsmore, I. N. Clark, G. W. Bemis, J. M. Gray, R. S Silvers, R. G. Brown and O. A. Kendall.

Noticeable among the many buildings that space does not allow mention is the two-story building, with Masonic hall above, of I. N. Clark & Co.; store building of Conner & Sheppard, one story, 22x70, the two-story building, with Odd Fellows hall, of John Grosshans, 24x60, and the one-story building of Mr. Griess, hardware, 24x60; one story, of Weed & Co., and store, same size, occupied by J. E. Ryan, and Turner & Hunter's store, 20x80; county court house, two stories; new public school building, 40x40, with appropriate and artistic projections each way, twenty-four foot posts, with a belfry and dome; it has two rooms below and a chapel, full size, above, with all the modern conveniences of cloak and apparatus rooms; cost $4,000.

The First Congregational Church, the first church building in the town or county, is 28x40 feet, sixteen-foot ceiling, and was erected in the fall of 1875; cost $1,500.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of brick, now building, 30x40, eighteen feet high. Total number of buildings in the town eleven years ago, twenty; total number of buildings now, 284.

In that period of time, there has been five business failures, the period including the money panic of 1873 and grasshopper famine of 1874.

The County Commissioners appointed the first Board of Trustees for the town of Sutton in November, 1874; they were F. M. Brown, Martin Clark, James Melvin, John C. Merrill, William A. Way.

A. B. Lucore settled and built a large two-story business house, 18x40 feet, on Main avenue, in the spring of 1873. He first came to Sutton with Messrs. Gray, Cunning and Bemis, in 1871, and located at that time on land a few miles east of town, upon which he built a large frame house.

A colony of Germans from Southern Russia, near the port of Odessa, on the Black Sea, came to Sutton and settled in the town and adjacent country in the fall of 1873. The principal leaders of the colony were John Grosshans, Henry Griess and Henry Hoffman. The whole number of families is fifty-five. They bought, in the aggregate, 16,120 acres of land at an average cost of $7 per acre, making $112,840 that was paid the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company and to the homesteaders for land. Their property in Sutton cost them $18,000; their combined wealth in this county is $500,000. They are a sober, temperate people and belong to the German Reformed Church.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The first rail laid on the town site of Sutton by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company was put into its place on the 12th day of August, 1871. Not long after, Mr. Joseph Wilsey, an attorney of Crete, representing the railroad company, waited on Mr. French in his dug-out and induced him to sign a contract, deeding the right of way through town to the company, the consideration of which was a promised depot at Sutton. This deed was not recorded until after French sold to the Clark Bros., and was consequently invalid.

A freight car had been used here for a station house, and was known as 124, which number was painted on a bleached buffalo skull, hung to a stick and nailed to one end of the car.

December 15 or 16, 1871, the company moved their station from this place to a new town they had laid out four and a half miles east, called Grafton, which consisted of four houses.

Originally, the intention of the Burlington & Missouri Company was to make a station here, the distance being about half way between Fairmont and Harvard and between Lincoln and Kearney, and the ready access to water in the valley of School Creek, and the friendly protection of the neighboring hills and the timber on the creek, were appreciated by Col. Thomas Doane, Chief Engineer of the company. The cause of the long and disagreeable contest is now a matter of great interest.

The railroad company, with its untold landed wealth, brought everything to bear on the struggling town that had started out so full of hope and good intentions. It instructed its officers to deny the existence of Sutton, even as a town, as well as a station. How bravely and well the people bore up—often heavy-hearted, but never quite discouraged—under their trials, it will be for our readers to conclude; as to who were in the right and who were victors in the end, remains for you to decide for yourselves.

It has been claimed by the company that because Sutton tolerated saloons, and also because the title to the Vroman claim was in dispute, were sufficient reasons for discarding it as a station.

The people were ever willing to give a reasonable proportion of their lands for a station. In due time, the contest between Vroman and Maltby and Way was decided and the title perfected in Maltby and Way.

About the 1st of January, 1872, Mr. T. Weed, deputed by the citizens, was sent to Crete with a proposition to the railroad company from the land-owners of the town, offering one-half of the unsold portion of the Clark, Maltby & Way eighties, upon which the town was afterward built. In addition, Maltby & Way offered twenty acres of the best of their land for depot grounds. Col. Doane wanted two-thirds of the lots besides depot grounds, and negotiations failed.

Simultaneously with this movement, Mr. I. N. Clark waited on D. N. Smith, President of the Town Site Company, an organization accessory in fact, though not in pretense, to the railroad company. This so-called company had charge of and manipulated the location of towns and stations. Mr. Clark remonstrated with Mr. Smith as to the action of the company in removing the station, but Mr. Smith would do nothing to relieve the situation.

Winter, cold and excessively snowy, had set in, and the settlers, strangers in a new country, with entire dependence on the railroad company to transport fuel and food, made the prospect gloomy indeed.

Stolid, cold, calculating—a perfect diplomatist—was this man Smith. Although acting under orders, he was very courteous. He "never quite gave Sutton up," and it was puzzling to know just what he meant, he had such perfect command of himself and his words.

The next movement for a depot was undertaken by Judge Maltby, who went to Boston at his own expense and interviewed the chief officers of the road. He found that they were, or claimed they were, entirely ignorant of the action of the Town Site Company in relation to this place and promised him they would investigate the whole trouble.

Later in the fall, another proposition was made to the company by the land-owners, similar to the first, except that reservations were made for public parks.

Toward Christmas, Marthis & Robbins, dealers in groceries at Grafton, indicated their desire to move to Sutton, with their building and goods.

In accord with the enterprising and liberal spirit, characteristic of the early men of the town, the Clark Bros. donated them a lot, and W. Cunning and G. W. Bemis took their teams, and, with other public-spirited citizens, went up to Grafton and moved the building and goods to Sutton, free of charge.

The resolute determination of the people to keep up the warfare at whatever cost, had then grown to be a settled fact. It was the all-absorbing theme in the stores, on the street and at the fireside. Nothing else was scarcely thought of.

In those days of trial, and before the people had the luxury of a county paper, the Good Templars Lodge, then in full blast, issued occasionally a manuscript paper for amusement. In one of these papers there appeared a poem, written by G. W. Bemis, now an attorney; the poem is here given to show the burden of thought. It was published by the *Daily State Journal*, a paper which uniformly stood by Sutton through its dark days:

GRAFTON TO SUTTON.

"What a clanking of hammers and ringing of saws;
How they sound through the valleys and ring in the draws;
Oh! Sutton is growing, in the midst of the fray,
With the city of Grafton only *four* miles away.

"How the B. & M. engines shriek, whistle and squall,
And send forth the order that Sutton must fall;
How they thunder and mutter and groan night and day,
With the city of Grafton only *three* miles away.

"Then came Mr. Marthis, and thus he did say,
'I am tired of Grafton; if only I may,
I'll come down to Sutton, without delay.'
Soon Grafton will be only *two* miles away.

"Then started the wagons and horses and men,
The steeds, how they foamed, as a whip now and then,
Came down on their sides, near the close of the day,
With the city of Grafton only *one* mile away.

" Then rushed down the hill the black and the gray,
Close followed the crowd to have sport on the way,
And the shout that went up at the end of the fray,
Said 'The city of Grafton is in Sutton to-day.'"

In July, 1872, I. N. Clark & Co. shipped a carload of heavy hardware, the first one into the county, over the St. Joe & Denver City Railroad, to the station now known as Edgar, and teamed it to Sutton. This company being a rival line gave a low rate on freight and it had a great influence in re-establishing the station at Sutton. Our merchants, learning self-reliance, were now shipping a large portion of their goods over this route, and by this means Chicago to-day has lost thousands of dollars in trade that now goes to St. Joseph and will continue to go there.

Early in April, 1873, the last effort was made to secure a station. I. N. and M. Clark and H. W. Gray, at their own expense, made a journey to Lincoln and Plattsmouth to treat directly with the officers of the road, and laid the matter for the last time before the company. There had, however, been some changes in the officers of the company—Col. Doane was supplanted by C. F. Morse as Superintendent. and D. N. Smith by Arthur Gorham, as President of the Town Site Company.

The new Superintendent was quite bashful and seemed ill at ease. These men showed him by freight receipts of the St. Joe & Denver Railroad that it would be easy to throw $20,000 a year out of their hands and into the hands of their rivals. No argument had been so attentively listened to as this. The Superintendent promised to lay the matter before Mr. Perkins, President of the road, and gave substantial encouragement that there would be a station at Sutton.

About the 20th of April, 1873, President Gorham came up to see about the equalization of taxes, and repeated the provisional promise of the Superintendent.

About the 1st of May, 1873, Arthur Gorham and D. N. Smith came to Sutton to negotiate with the citizens and make, if possible, final arrangements for the establishment of a depot. The first day's session was in the court-room, at which time Messrs. Gorham and Smith were the principal speakers. The next day's session was in the Treasurer's room. Everything went swimmingly on until they came to the Clark eighty, of which they wanted one-half. That was refused and one-third offered. To this D. N. Smith, after considerable parley, remarked that "there may be equities in this case that would allow these young men to get off with donating one-third," and called on Messrs. Weed, Gray, Tracy and others, who expressed themselves to the end that one-third was enough for Clark Bros. to give. The company exacted a donation of forty acres from J. M. Gray; forty acres with consideration from G. W. Bemis, which was refused and accepted by W. Cunning; also a donation of forty acres each from Henry Beale and J. R. Maltby; one-half of the Maltby and Way eighties, and twenty acres from F. A. Gross. In addition, the citizens were to grade the switch, and vote for Harvard for the county seat.

The company afterward paid the land-owners in bulk $5 per acre, as a consideration to make their title good. Instead of twenty acres, as formerly offered, they accepted 100 feet additional south of their right of way for depot grounds.

In the fall of 1873, the depot was built, since which time the company and our citizens have had intimate and pleasant relations.

Nowhere between the Blue and Platte Rivers have the company such a pure and inexhaustible water supply as in the large well at the water-tank in Sutton. The first station agent at Sutton was R. M. Grimes, now Postmaster at Kearney; L. S. Sage is the present agent. William Irving, the present Superintendent of the company, furnishes the following statistics:

During 1873, Sutton Station in freight received 2,483 tons; forwarded 1,154 tons. During 1875, freights received, 4,239 tons; forwarded, 5,255 tons. During 1875, from Sutton were shipped 120,681 pounds of merchandise and 528 carloads of grain. The same year were received 1,389,716 pounds of merchandise; 414 barrels of salt; 94 barrels of lime; 54 barrels of coal oil; 101 barrels of apples; 11 carloads of emigrants' movables; 26 cars of corn for seed; 209 cars of lumber and 183 cars of coal, etc.

CLARK'S SQUARE.

A tract of about twelve acres in the northern part of Clark's eighty has been laid off and platted as "Clark's Square." School Creek makes a horseshoe bend in passing through this square, which is heavily timbered and deeply shaded with large rock elms.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

The following are the names of those who have held offices connected with the town since its incorporation up to the present time, together with the dates of official service:

1874—Trustees, W. A. Way, F. M. Brown, J. J. Melvin, J. C. Merrill and M. V. B. Clark; Chairman, F. M. Brown; Clerk, R. G. Brown; Treasurer, F. M. Davis; Marshal, I. D. Emery.

1875—Trustees, W. A. Way, J. C. Merrill, Paul Braitsch, George Sewart and M. V. B. Clark; Chairman, J. C. Merrill; Clerk, J. S. Le Hew; Treasurer, F. M. Davis; Marshal, W. Wilkinson.

1876—Trustees, F. A. Pyle, E. P. Church, J. W. Shirley, James Sheppard and I. N. Clark; Chairman, E. P. Church; Clerk, J. S. Le Hew; Treasurer, F. M. Davis; Marshal, A. Brown. F. M. Davis resigned the office of Treasurer, and J. A. Tout was appointed, December 9, 1876, to fill the vacancy. During the early part of the year a petition, signed by R. G. Brown and twenty others, was presented to the Board of Trustees, asking that they incorporate Sutton as a city of the second class. In response to this request of the citizens, Ordinance No. 24 was passed by the board, whereby the town was incorporated as a city of the second class. An election was held and the following officers elected: Mayor, I. N. Clark; Police Judge, J. R. Maltby; Clerk, J. S. Le Hew; Treasurer, J. A. Tout; Marshal, C. F. Meyer; Councilmen for the First Ward, J. S. Sheppard and W. E. Bemis; Councilmen for the Second Ward, T. Weed and F. A. Pyle. This administration was characterized by general activity and improvement; being now a city, it was the great object to have the town fulfill in its appearance all that was indicated in the name.

Among the improvements were the revision and publication of the ordinances and the construction of sidewalks. During the previous year a sidewalk was built along Saunders avenue, the leading thoroughfare of the place, and was also the first walk built in the town. This, too, was the beginning of the era of planting shade trees. During the year a double walk iron bridge was built across School Creek by Raymond & Young, contractors A spirit of public improvement was aroused, and which has since continued, making the town of Sutton the neat and attractive place it now is.

In compliance with the statutory enactment regulating such matters, the next election of city officers was held on the first Tuesday of April, 1878, at which time the following persons were chosen to the respective positions: Mayor, I. N. Clark; Clerk, J. S. Le Hew; Treasurer, L. R. Grimes; Police Judge, E. P. Burnett; Marshal, C. A. Melvin; City Engineer, Frank Conn; Councilmen for the First Ward, W. E. Bemis, elected for two years, and J. S. Sheppard, elected for one year; Councilmen for the Second Ward, F. A Pyle, elected for two years, and James Thompson, elected for one year. J. S. Le Hew was appointed Police Judge, May 6, 1878, vice E. P. Burnett.

At the next regular election in 1879, R G. Brown was chosen Mayor; Police Judge, J. Rowley; City Clerk, A. L. Lamont; City Treasurer, J. S. Le Hew; City Marshal, R. H. Stewart; City Engineer, F. A. Pyle; Councilman for the First Ward, F. J. Hoerger; Councilman for the Second Ward, James Taompson. A. L. Lamont resigned the office of City Clerk, and A. A. McCoy was appointed, August 30, 1879.

"How the mighty city of Sutton is fallen!" The winter of 1879, as in many other similar instances, proved a period of misfortune to the flourishing young city of Sutton. During that time the Legislature passed a law requiring all places to have a population of 1,500 before they could be incorporated as cities of the second class. But Sutton, by all known methods of computation, could not raise her numbers to that point by a few hundreds, and thus in the period of youth "was cropped the golden plumes of this proud young city."

Accordingly, with the beginning of the next year, in abject humiliation, she was compelled to resume the less elegant garments of a village. The officers elected in 1880 to take control of the village were as follows: Trustees, M. Wittenberg, C. W. Brown, James Thompson, George Honey and A. E. Meyer; Chairman, A. E. Meyer; Clerk, A. A. McCoy; Treasurer, J. S. Le Hew. A. A. McCoy resigned the office of Village Clerk, January 4, 1881, and William F. Stone was appointed.

1881—Trustees, R. G. Merrill, M. V. B. Clark, F. A. Pyle, J. E. Bagley and Henry Grosshaus; Chairman, J. E. Bagley; Clerk, W. F. Stone; Treasurer, J. B. Dinsmore.

1882—Trustees, R. G. Merrill, F. J. Hoerger, F. M. Brown, W. W. Wieden and T. R. Linton; Chairman, F. M. Brown; Treasurer, J. B. Dinsmore; Clerk, W. F. Stone.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school building in Sutton was a frame house, built by Owen Mines, which stood nearly between the residences of C. M. Turner and Mr. Rowe. It was sold at sheriff's sale to the Clark Brothers, to satisfy a lumber debt in favor of Mr. Weed; afterward it was rented for one year at what it cost, to Thompson & Young; then sold to J. M. Gray & Co., for an office, which they now occupy. William Weed taught the first school in the town and the second in the county, commencing about the 20th of January, 1872, with an average attendance of fourteen.

Another building was erected for school purposes in the fall of 1872, and stood on J. M. Gray's homestead, just outside of the town limits, on the east side. This building continued in use as a schoolhouse about two years, when it was sold to District No. 20, about six miles south of town, and is now occupied by that district as a schoolhouse. The present school building was erected in the spring of 1876. It is a handsomely constructed, two-story frame building, forty feet long by the same in width, with artistic and appropriate projections, and is surmounted with a neat and showy belfry and dome. The house contains three large rooms, two of these being in the lower story and a full size chapel in the upper, besides the necessary cloak apparatus and ante-rooms.

The building is tastefully finished and is situated on a picturesque elevation to the rear of the town, from which it presents a handsome appearance. Surrounding the house are beautiful grounds, embracing about two acres, tastefully ornamented with a profusion of shade trees, and neatly divided off with curving promenades and inclosed by a board fence. Besides this, the old court house is made use of to accommodate the schools, in which one of the primary departments is kept. The school was graded by Prof. J. W. Johnson in the fall of 1876, and was divided into the primary, intermediate and grammar school departments. A more thorough classification has since been made, and besides these grades a higher department was added.

There are two primary departments, each of which is further subdivided into Classes A, B and C. The intermediate department comprises Classes A and B; the grammar school, A, B, C and D, and the higher department includes the advanced classes.

Besides the rudimentary and common branches, many of the more advanced branches are taught, including algebra, geometry, philosophy, physiology, botany, physical geography and rhetoric.

The school enrolls a total of 215 pupils, about 180 of these being in regular attendance, under the instruction of Prof. W. C. Picking, as Principal, Laura E. Sawyer, assistant, and Nellie Henderson, Mattie Torry and Katie Conn, teachers of the primary departments.

RELIGIOUS.

Christian Church.—The first sermon at Sutton was preached December 30, 1875, by Elder J. M. Yearnshaw, of Lincoln, three members being in attendance. The first sermon at Marshall was on the 3d day of January, 1876. Meetings continued until the 11th. January 9, a Sunday school and Church was organized, the result of Elder Yearnshaw's labors The first sermon preached at Fairfield was by Elder Newcomb, February 13, 1876; members present were only three. April 18, 1876, a series of meetings were commenced by Elder R. C. Barrow, State Evangelist of Nebraska. A church of twenty-six members was organized at Sutton on the 16th, the meeting closing on the 19th. At the present time the church at Sutton numbers twenty. Total number of churches in the county, four; total number of members, 175. The first and only Christian Sunday school in the county was organized September 14, 1874, with four scholars, by Mrs. P. A. Halleck at her residence in Sutton; at the expiration of nine months, the school numbered thirty-five, when the place of meeting was changed to the court house, and continued at that place until the County Commissioners closed the court house to all church organizations.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—About the last of June, 1871, William Whitten, a theological student from Toulon, Ill., preached at the house of P. Fitzgerald, in the northeast part of the county, and organized a class. The Harvard and Glenville classes were organized in May, 1872. In April, 1873, Rev. E. J. Willis was sent by the conference to the Harvard Circuit, which comprised all of Clay County. First Quarterly Conference of this church was held at Harvard June 21, 1873. Soon after this conference, the southern portion of the county was organized into the Little Sandy Circuit, Rev. Mr. Penny, supply. There are now twenty appointments in the county, with a membership of more than 500. The Sutton class was organized by Rev. A. J. Swarts in the fall of 1874. This society is now supplied with a fine brick church and parsonage, costing in all $3,600; Rev. H. A. Ewell is now pastor.

Congregational Church.—First services of this church were held in the grove at Sutton in July, 1871, by Rev. Mr. Jones. May 16, 1872, Rev. O. W. Merrill, then Superintendent of Home Missions for Nebraska, organized a church, with eight members. The first regular continuous services were conducted by Rev. D. B. Perry, now President of Doane College, Crete, Neb. The Sutton Congregational Society built the first church building in the county. The society numbers over 200 in the county. A union Sunday school was organized June 25, 1872, the first in the county, T. Weed, Superintendent. The Congregational school now averages fifty pupils. This church has organizations at Spring Ranch, Fairfield and Harvard. For the north half Clay, Rev. John Gray, pastor; south half Clay, Rev. Thomas Pugh, pastor. The Harvard society is building a church building and has over forty members.

Catholic Church.—The first mass was celebrated by Father Kelley at Clay Center in a tent, June 15, 1871, with eight members, most of whom were railroad men, building the road-bed of the Burlington & Missouri. Meetings were held south of Sutton at the house of M. McVey, in Sheridan Precinct. Work began upon the erection of a church in the fall of 1878, and was completed in the following spring. The building is a large frame, 30x60 feet in dimensions, and cost together with furniture, about $2,000. The building first used by the congregation was a small frame, which has since been removed and is now in use as a county schoolhouse. The congregation has a membership of fifty-five families, under charge of Father J. Jenette, of Exeter.

A congregation was started by the German Congregationalists in November, 1880. The work of organizing was under the special charge of Rev. W. Sess, of Crete, assisted by the Rev. E. Jose and others. The church began with sixteen members and the early services were held in the old court house, in which building they are still held, and are conducted by Rev. Mr. Jose, who has since remained with the charge from its organization. There are at present twenty members. A Sunday school was organized at the same time with fifteen members, and which now has a membership of forty.

The German Reformed Church was established at Sutton in the fall of 1874 by emigrants from Russia. The preliminary meetings were held in Grosshaus Hall. The organization was effected by Rev. Mr. Dickeman, and the congregation had about twenty-five members. From Grosshaus Hall they removed to the Odd Fellows' Hall, where they remained till the regular church house was built, in the fall of 1878. The building is frame, and is 30x60 feet in size. There are at present about eighty-three families in the congregation and about 300 members, with the Rev. William Bonekemper as pastor.

THE PRESS.

The Sutton *Times*, weekly, was established and issued its first number on Friday, June 20, 1873. It was at that time a five-column quarto, with "patent inside." It had nine columns of advertising and eleven columns of local reading matter. In the first issue was an article on the early settlement of Sutton. There were represented in its advertising matter twenty-three different branches of business and professions. It was afterward enlarged to an eight-column folio, "patent inside," and eight columns of advertising and forty-four advertisers. Excepting for a short time after starting, it was the official paper of the county. Republican in politics. Edited and published at commencement by Wellman & Brakeman, and successively by Wellman & White, Wellman Bros. and by Frank E. Wellman.

The *Clay County Herald* was started and issued its first number Saturday, June 21, 1873; edited and published by J. M. Sechler and William J. Cowan. Its last issue was published in the fall of 1873, when it failed. It was a seven-column folio, "patent inside," with a liberal amount of advertising. Independent in politics.

The *Clay County Globe*, semi-weekly, was established and issued its first number July 14, 1875, F. M. Comstock, editor, J. S. LeHew, business manager. It was a four-column folio, all printed at home. Independent in politics. October 1, 1875, it was purchased by E. H. White, who edited and published it weekly. Republican in politics. October 29, 1875, it was enlarged to a six-column folio, "patent inside," and was the official paper of the town of Sutton. It contained six columns of local reading matter and six columns of advertising and forty-two advertisers. The paper again changed hands, and was purchased by I. D. Evans, editor and proprietor of the Sutton *Register*, into which the *Globe* was merged.

The Sutton *Register* was established February 12, 1880, by I. D. Evans, and is a six-column quarto in size, Republican in politics. The paper is alive to all matters of local interest, and has a circulation of 600 copies.

POST OFFICE.

Luther French was the first Postmaster, and was appointed in the summer of 1871; at this period, the office was in French's dug-out, and he was in the habit of carrying the mail matter in his coat pocket. Afterward, as the mail receipts increased, he distributed the mail to the settlers from an 8x10 glass box. A. Burlingame, formerly a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, came in from Iowa and settled, August 18, 1871. He succeeded Mr. French as Postmaster, January 1, 1872, and has held the appointment continuously to the present time. His salary was increased from $12 to $400 per year, July 1, 1872, two years before a railroad station was built here. A money-order office was established July 1, 1873. Post Office Money Order, No. 1, was issued July 7, 1873, to Russell Merrill for $10.50, in favor of Samuel Burns, a crockery dealer in Omaha. During the contest with the railroad company, the post office department was a stanch friend of the town. The terms of the contract for carrying the mail between the railroad company and the department obliged the company to deliver all mails, not only at but literally into the post office, when the same was less than eighty rods from the station. To the credit of Postmaster General Creswell be it said, he always exacted the fulfillment of this provision, Stopping the cars to leave the mail, allowed passengers to get on and off, which, for convenience of travel, made Sutton a station. But this would not serve the purpose of the company, and, accordingly, trains were run by fast enough to prevent passengers getting on or off, and the mail-bag was thrown off and the outgoing mail was caught from the hands of the Postmaster. On the morning of August 19, Postmaster Burlingame refused to endanger his life any longer by holding the mail-bag out for the swiftly passing train, and left it in the office—as was his right to do. About this time, the mail agent threw out the mail-bag into the ditch. From this time forward, the attitude of the company was very hostile, and the war grew to be a bitter one. Our Postmaster reported the behavior of company to the department, and the Government ordered the mail to be carried to and from Grafton at the company's expense. T. R. Linton, who in those days was the freighter to and from that point, took the contract at $100 a quarter, and continued for some time until the company, tired of paying for the carrying from Grafton, sought of the department the privilege of again delivering it in Sutton. The company accordingly built a crane nearly opposite Gray's lumber yard, upon which they expected to catch the outgoing mail-bag as the train flew through the town. This was in the fall of 1872. Shortly afterward, some of "the boys" sawed the crane down, which was the only unlawful act committed by the citizens during the contest.

In those sober days of struggle, there were some incidents of a laughable nature that gave zest to the contest and served to smooth over its asperity and bitterness. One sifting, snowy morning, the Burlington & Missouri route agent was sure he espied the mail-sack hanging on the crane for the first time; he accordingly hung on the Sutton mail-sack and grabbed what he supposed was the Eastern mail; but it was so tightly fastened to the crane that he came near being jerked out of the car. The object proved to be a dead dog, which some one had hung to the crane for a joke.

The company then offered to stop at the water-tank, as the tank near Harvard was dry, and they could take water and mail at the same time. All this time the office was kept in the middle building in the wooden row opposite Gray's lumber yard, and was over eighty rods from the tank. By this means the company succeeded in obliging the department to furnish a carrier.

In this manner, the office was supplied with mail until the final solution of the difficulty by the establishment of a depot.

A second change of Postmaster was made in 1877, occasioned by the death of A. Burlingame, then holding that position. His death occurred February 17, 1877, and his son, A. C. Burlingame, was appointed to the vacancy on March 3 of that year.

ORDERS AND SOCIETIES.

Freemasons.—A preliminary meeting of the Masonic fraternity was held in the hall of what is now known as the Clark House, but not finding a suitable room in town, no action was taken to organize a lodge. Nothing more was done toward an organization until late in the fall of 1873. Meetings were held to arrange matters of organization at the court house. The first regular communication of this lodge was, U. D., at Melvin's Hall December 23, 1873. Evening Star Lodge, A., F. & A. M., U. D., was the name adopted. The officers at that time were J. Arnot, W. M.; M. W. Wilcox, S. W.; J. C. Merrill, J. W. June 28, 1874, the lodge received a charter from the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, A., F. & A. M. The charter members were R. L. Garr, J. B. Dinsmore, A. K. Marsh, C. L. Henny, F. M. Brown, J. C. Merrill, M. W. Wilcox, C. M. Turser, James Arnot, M. J. Hull, William D. Young, M. V. B. Clark, J. M. Gray, J. J. Melvin, I. N. Clark. In June, 1874, the lodge moved from Melvin's Hall to their present hall over I. N. Clark & Co.'s store. At the session of the Grand Lodge of the State, in June, 1876, M. W. Wilcox was appointed Grand Orator. The growth of the lodge has been steady and now numbers about fifty members. The loss of members by death is extremely small, numbering but two. These were A. L. Lamont, who died August 12, 1879, and James Thompson, who died in February 1881. The present officers are J. C. Merrill, Worshipful Master; M. V. B. Clark, Senior Warden; F. M. Brown, Junior Warden; F. A. Alexander, Secretary; George Honey, Treasurer; H. Lehrman, Senior Deacon; Charles S. Miller, Junior Deacon. The lodge meets on the second and third Thursdays of each month and is in a flourishing condition.

Lebanon Chapter.—The first regular communication of the chapter took place at the hall of A., F. & A. M., December 23, 1875, M. J. Hull, G. H. P.; A. K. Marsh, G. S. W.; George VanDuyne, G. J. W. The society existed under a dispensation until December, 1876, when it became chartered, with Milton J. Hull, George H. VanDuyne, W. D. Young, A. K. Marsh, John C. Merrill and Frank A. Pyle as charter members. Regular meetings have since been held in the Masonic Hall, and the chapter has at present a membership of fifty. During the year 1881, the chapter was represented in the Grand Chapter by F. A. Pyle. At the last election, the following officers were chosen: Frank A. Pyle, High Priest; M. V. B. Clark, Scribe; R. G. Merrill, Captain of the Host; J. C. Merrill, Principal Sojourner; R. G. Brown, Royal Arch Captain. Only one death has occurred among the members—that of William A. Farmer, in October, 1880. The present membership is fifty; is well supplied with a full set of emblems and a very handsome wardrobe, costing about $250.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Sutton Lodge, No. 53, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted at Grosshaus' Hall, in Sutton, on the evening of November 15, 1874, by the Grand Master, Ira A. Gallup, assisted by brothers from Crete, York and Fairmont Lodges. Charter members were W. A. Way, George Stewart, J. F. Evans, I. B. Tyrrell, E. P. Church and George Kreiger, all fifth degree members; Evans and Church, Past Grands. W. A. Way was elected N. G.; I. B. Tyrrell, V. G.; George Stewart, Secretary, and George Kreiger, Treasurer. Following the installation of officers by the Grand Master, came petitions from R. G. Merrill, S. B. Montgomery, W. J. Keller, S. Carney and J. Grice to join by initiation, and D. J. Towslee as an Ancient Odd Fellow, all of whom—a dispensation permitting—were elected, initiated and made members the same evening, and Sutton Lodge started on its mission of "friendship, love and truth" with twelve members. It now has a membership of sixty-five. The Grand Master assigned Clay and Hamilton Counties as District No. 28, appointing E. P. Church District Deputy. In the summer of 1878, the lodge began the erection of a building, which was completed in the spring of the following year and is a handsome two-story brick, the second story being occupied by lodge rooms. It is the finest building in the town. The society is in fine condition and has given considerable aid toward both its own and also members of other lodges, particularly during the grasshopper years. The present officers are J. W. Shirley, Noble Grand; G. W. Bemis, Vice Grand; J. B. Royce, Secretary, and A. G. Sherwood, Treasurer.

A higher order of Odd Fellowship was instituted in May, 1877 when the Wildey Encampment became organized. The charter members were J. W. Shirley, J. W. Keller, George Stewart, Fred Hoerger and Dr. A. O. Kendall. The present officers of the lodge are W. J. Keller, Chief Patriarch; H. Lehrman, High Priest; W. D. Young, Junior Warden; J. S. LeHew, Senior Warden; Paul Braitsch, Treasurer; H. Nagle, Sentinel.

Grand Army of the Republic.—This society was established on the 28th of April, 1879, with twenty members. The first meetings were held in the Odd Fellows' Hall. The officers elected at that time were W. S. Randall, Post Commander; J. C. Merrill, Vice Commander; A. K. Marsh, Junior Vice Commander; Dr. M. V. B. Clark, Post Surgeon; I. N. Clark, Quartermaster; I. B. Tyrrell, Post Chaplain; E. H. White, Quartermaster Sergeant; W. T. McKnight, Adjutant; E. E. Howard, Sergeant Major. In about two years after the society began, they removed from the Odd Fellows' Hall into their present armory. The organization is known as the Geo. G. Meade Post, No. 19, and now numbers forty-two members in good and regular standing. The present officers are C. W. Walter, Post Commander; Dr. M. V. B. Clark, Senior Vice Commander; C. Newman, Junior Vice Commander; I. N. Clark, Quartermaster; R. A. Hawley, Post Chaplain; R. H. Stewart, Adjutant; W. J. Keller, Officer of the Day; Dr. M. V. B. Clark, Surgeon.

Knights of Honor.—The Grove Lodge, No. 1,477, of the Knights of Honor, was instituted at Sutton on the 19th day of March, 1879. The preliminary meeting and organization took place in the hall of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which place they have since remained, holding meetings regularly on the second and fourth Friday nights of each month. The first officers elected in the control of the society were W. J. Keller, Dictator; F. J. Hoerger, Reporter; J. W. Johnson, Financial Reporter; E. H. White, Treasurer; J. T. Mollyneaux, Past Dictator and also representative of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor. At the organization, the lodge had a membership of twenty-two. Many changes have been made in the membership of the lodge since it began, sometimes falling below the original number, and again increasing above it, and at this time it contains nineteen members in good standing. The officers chosen at the last election were as follows: Paul Britsch, Dictator; I. D. Smith, Vice Dictator; R. H. Stewart, Assistant Dictator; J. M. Ramsey, Reporter; J. W. Shirley, Financial Reporter; F. J. Hoerger, Treasurer; J. B. Dinsmore and A. C. Clyde, representatives to Grand Lodge. Only one regular member of the lodge has died since it was instituted. This was Thomas Davis, Jr., who died October 25, 1879, to whose widow the lodge paid a benefit of $2,000. The total expenditure for each member, including all dues and assessments, for the past three years amounts to only $46, or an average annual tax on each member of $15.33⅓. The lodge at present is in good working order, and has among its members many live and energetic business men.

Military Company.—Company B, of the First Regiment of the State Guards, was formed November 15, 1878. A meeting was held in Odd Fellows' Hall by those of Sutton's sons whose proclivities bent in the direction of the chivalrous and heroic, and the company made up, numbering forty members. The officers chosen were W. J. Keller, Captain; J. S. LeHew, First Lieutenant, and G. W. Bemis, Second Lieutenant. Of these officers, Keller is now Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment, and LeHew Judge Advocate General on the Governor's staff. As a mark of the worth and merit of this company, it was awarded the title of the Governor's Guards by special commission of the Executive of State. The company is supplied with a complete outfit of equipments—guns, uniforms, accouterments, etc., each member owning a separate wardrobe for the storage of his private equipments. It was the first uniformed and equipped company in the State. They have also a large armory, in which the munitions are stored. The company was ordered to arms in the summer of 1880 to quell the riot at the smelting works in the city of Omaha. They remained in waiting for three days, when the matter subsided and the order was countermanded and the company discharged. On March 8, 1882, they were again called out to put down the strike among the graders on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, at Omaha. At this time the company was on duty for twelve days, guarding the graders' camp, and, although subjected to much abuse, which, as soldiers, they could not resent, yet no occasion was presented for opening hostilities. As an indication of the merit of this body of men, they were specially appointed to remain in the suppression of the strikers, and were the last company to be discharged from duty. At present the company is officered as follows: W. D. Young, Captain; F. C. Matteson, First Lieutenant; George C. Roys, Second Lieutenant; J. H. Johnson, First Sergeant. Meetings for drill are held on Saturday nights of each week and target practice once each month.

Scientific Association.—A scientific association was formed by a few of the citizens of Sutton, which has for its object the advancement of science and the pursuit of technical knowledge. The association organized by electing M. V. B. Clark, M. D., President; E. H. White, Vice President; U. H. Malick, B. S. Secretary, and H. W. Gray, Treasurer. Dr. Clark, President of the association, is a practical chemist of excellent ability. Among the important discoveries within the fields of scientific research and investigation is that made by Dr. Clark, President of the society, in ascertaining the first inventor of the lucifer match and the date of its invention. Among the records and papers of the association are documents of authenticity in proof of this discovery, which Dr. Clark has carefully detailed in a carefully prepared paper. The discovery, not yet published to the scientific world, shows that the lucifer match was invented by Zuleina Platt, afterward Mrs. C. E. Evans, June 27, 1828, at Waterford, N. Y., which antedates and overthrows the acknowledged theory that it was first discovered by John Walker, chemist of Stockton-upon-Tees, in 1829.

HOTELS.

William Shirley came from Lincoln, Neb., December 7, 1871; in February, 1872, he built the first hotel in the place. The part built then was moved back, in June, 1874, and is now used for a kitchen, and in its place was built the present Central Hotel, which was formally opened for guests June 22, 1874, the event being celebrated in the evening by toasts and speeches. The house is now occupied by M. Wittenberg with a stock of dry goods.

The building now known as the Clark House was used, up to January 1, 1873, by Clark Bros., for the sale of hardware and drugs. At that date it was opened as a hotel, by Dudley Hoisington, until the 10th of August, 1873, when it passed into the hands of E. P. Church. Mr. Church is a native of New York, but came to Sutton from Beatrice, Neb., and was engaged in the hotel business up to November, 1881, at which time he removed to Harvard and is now engaged as proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel at that place.

The Occidental Hotel was built by R. G. Brown in the spring of 1878. It is a large two-story frame, containing twenty-five rooms, and has capacity for the comfortable lodgment of about thirty guests and cost $4,500. The house was run by W. J. Abbott about six months, when it was taken charge of by J. T. Mollyneaux, who has since continued proprietor.

BANKS.

Among other of her institutions, Sutton numbers two banks of deposit. The first of these and the earliest of the kind in the place was started on January 1, 1877, by L. R. Grimes and J. B. Dinsmore. The firm at that time occupied a room since used by A. H. Keller for a drug store, in which they remained for about ten months, when they removed into their present quarters, in a small brick banking house, erected in November, 1877, for banking purposes specially. After running for about three years, the firm was changed to that of J. B. Dinsmore and F. C. Matteson as the firm of J. B. Dinsmore & Co. The cash capital of the institution is $20,000, with a reserve capital of $15,000, the deposits amounting to $35,000.

The Sutton Bank began business in April, 1880, under the control of L. D. Fowler and George H. Cowles; the latter gentleman is a non-resident of the place, being interested in a similar establishment in the State of Iowa, the business here being under the management of L. D. Fowler. The capital stock of this bank is $30,000, with deposits amounting to $65,000. Both are private institutions and are engaged in general banking business, making loans and collections and dealing in foreign and domestic exchanges.

PROFESSIONAL.

Lawyers.—The following is a list of the lawyers in the order in which they settled and commenced practice: Robert G. Brown, a native of Illinois, settled April 10, 1871, the first lawyer in the county. His first case and the first lawsuit in the county was before John R. Maltby, Probate Judge, November 2, 1871. The case was about a well, James S. Schermerhorn, plaintiff, vs. David P. Jayne, defendant. Mr. Brown was attorney for the plaintiff and won the suit, receiving a fee of $10. He is a Notary Public and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 14, 1876.

Hosea W. Gray, a native of Pennsylvania, settled May 4, 1871, and commenced practicing law November 2, 1871, having been consulted in the Schermerhorn vs. Jayne case. His next case was before A. K. Marsh, Justice of the Peace, where he appeared for the defendant in the case of Ellison vs. Hull, and won the suit.

H. W. Gray and A. A. McCoy, both from Marion, Iowa, commenced their law, collection and real estate business March 12, 1874. Mr. Gray was formerly a member of the Constitutional Convention of Iowa. The firm has since dissolved and McCoy has moved away.

J. S. LeHew, a native of Ohio, came here from Fillmore County in 1874; was admitted to the bar in February, 1875, and commenced the law, pension and collection business. He has been Town Clerk for two successive years.

John E. Bagley, a native of Iowa, came from Falls City, Neb., to this place September 4, 1874, and commenced practicing law. He is now in the law firm of Bagley & Bemis.

E. H. White, a native of Ohio, and G. W. Bemis, a native of New York, were admitted to the bar May 23, 1874, and commenced practice together, continuing so for about seven months. Mr. White is alone in the law and collection business. He was the founder of the York *Monitor*, the first newspaper in York County, and settled here in

July, 1878, and, for a short time, owned a half interest in the Sutton *Times*; he was also editor and proprietor of the *Clay County Globe*, a newspaper published weekly in Sutton, but afterward sold the paper to I. D. Evans. G. W. Bemis is a Notary Public, and is now in company with Mr. Bagley in the law business. J. S. LeHew and J. W. Shirley are Justices of the Peace.

Jeff L. and W. F. Stone came to Sutton August 1, 1879, and engaged in the practice of the law as the firm of Stone & Stone. Both gentlemen came from Marion, in the State of Iowa.

Physicians.—Following is a list of physicians in the order in which they settled in town: Martin V. B. Clark, M. B., M. D., a native of Cuyahoga County, Ohio; graduated from the College of Pharmacy, of Baldwin University, Ohio, February 28, 1867, and in medicine at the Cleveland Medical College, Ohio, February 4, 1869; was Professor of Pharmacy four years in the former college, and a member of the convention to revise the United States Pharmacopœia of 1870; commenced the practice of medicine at this place November 1, 1871, the first physician in the county.

Markus W. Wilcox, M. D., a native of Genesee County, N. Y., took his first course at the Eclectic School, Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1850, and took an ad eundem degree at the Chicago Medical College in 1864; commenced practice in this place in July, 1873; he was Commissioner of Insanity for this county and United States Pension Surgeon, both positions having been previously held by Dr. Clark, from 1873 to 1875; he left Sutton in 1878, taking up his location at Harvard.

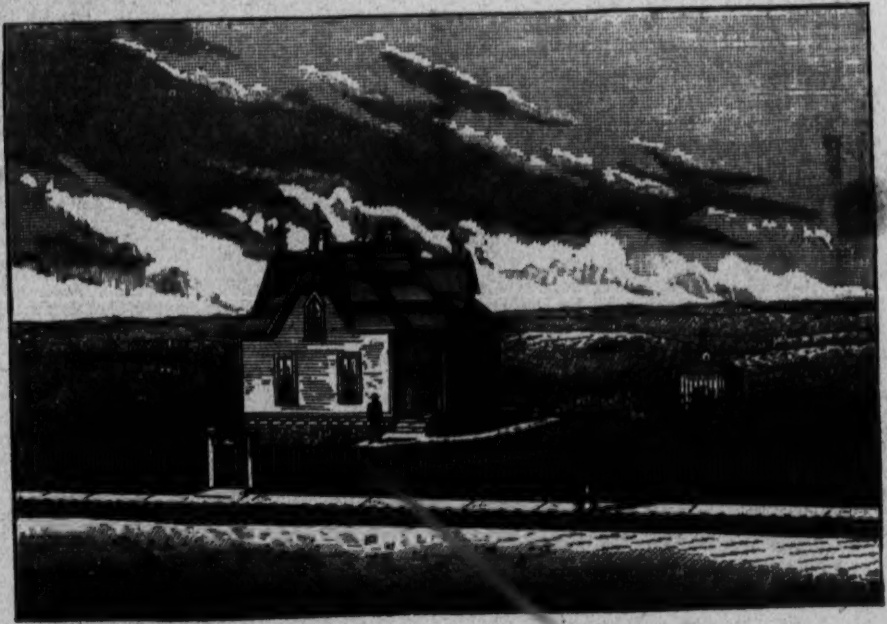
W. M. Sammis, M. D., a native of Illinois, took his first course at the Kentucky School of Medicine and graduated at the Louisville Medical College early in 1875; was for some time thereafter in the Louisville City Hospital; settled here and commenced practice July 26, 1875.

R. M. Cotton, M. D., Ph. D., a native of Portage County, Ohio, graduated in Technology, with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and in medicine at the University of Michigan, 1875; settled here and commenced practice March 1, 1876. Both of the latter gentlemen have since sought other fields of labor.

A. O. Kendall came to Sutton August 26, 1876, and engaged in the practice of the healing art, and has attained considerable repute as a practitioner. Dr. Kendall is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital, New York, having finished a course at that institution in 1869, and was engaged in the practice of his profession at Middleton and Lafayette Mills, Wis., prior to his coming to Nebraska.

MANUFACTORIES.

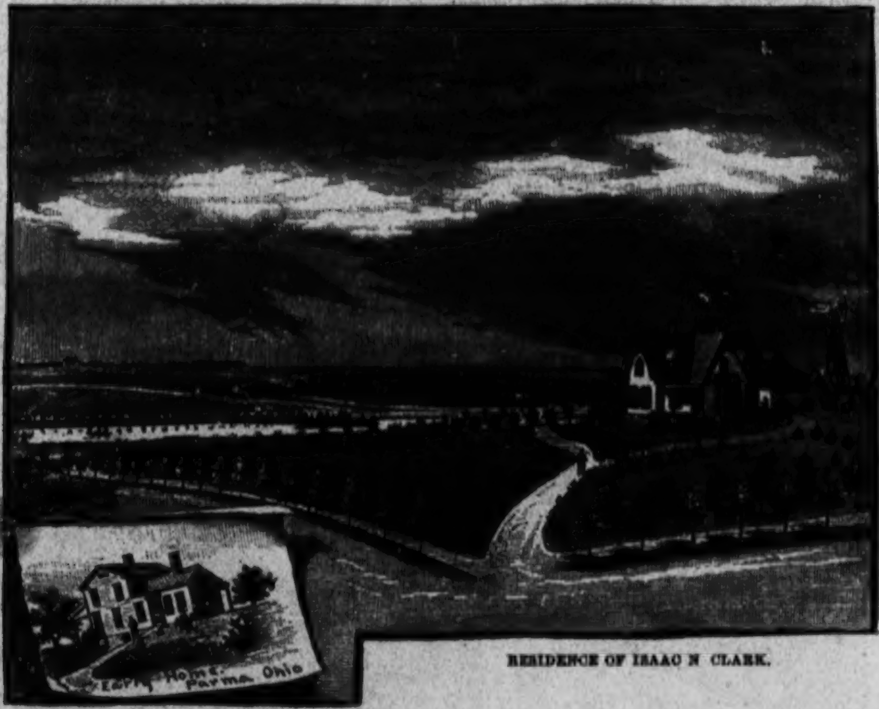
As yet but a single attempt has been made to establish a manufactory at Sutton. This was a brick-making institution, which was begun on June 1, 1876, by I. N. Clark, J. S. LeHew, Jacob Case and Paul Britsch. During the first eyar's operations, they manufactured 120,000 brick. In the following year, a change in the firm was made, the business coming into the exclusive possession of Clark & Case. The firm began the use of a patent brick press in 1880, and in that year made 300,000 brick, the largest production they have yet made in any one year; the product of the last year's operation was 130,000. The brick used in the construction of the court house, at Clay Center, the Methodist Church, at Sutton, and also several residences, was made by this firm.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE W. BEMIS.

PROGRESS.

Born in a fierce storm, like our common country over one hundred years ago, to-day Sutton stands forth a bright example of what can be accomplished in eleven years by the resolute efforts and persevering industry of Western Americans. In these days, the growth of cities and States is measured by events, not years. And so to those who have been actors in the scenes here portrayed, the span of time seems full twenty years. What the future great city, Sutton, shall be when our forms shall have gone back to dust, let others tell. Its past has been told. Established and builded by brave-hearted men and women, whose names here committed to the imperishable page, are so wedded to deeds that the historian can scarce separate them. May the memory of their struggles be kept ever green by posterity.



RESIDENCE OF ISAAC N CLARK.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN E. BAGLEY, attorney at law, was born in Richland, Keokuk County, Iowa, October, 1848, and was reared on a farm. In 1871, he began the study of law in the office of E. Odell, at McGregor, Iowa, following it off and on for several years. He came to Nebraska in the spring of 1874; resided for a few months at Falls City, Richardson County, during which period he studied law with A. J. Weaver, District Judge, and was admitted to practice at the bar in May, 1874, at Pawnee City, Neb. He came to Sutton September 2, that year, and began the practice of his profession, and on November 1, 1875; became associated with George W. Bemis, under the style of Bagley & Bemis, which firm still conducts a law office at this place. Mr. Bagley was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Sutton in April, 1881, and Chairman of the School Board in 1880, and re-elected in 1881. He was married in Scott County, Iowa, July 10, 1871, to Rose Anna Johnson, a native of Iowa. They have four children—Horace B., Blanche, Minnie and one infant daughter.

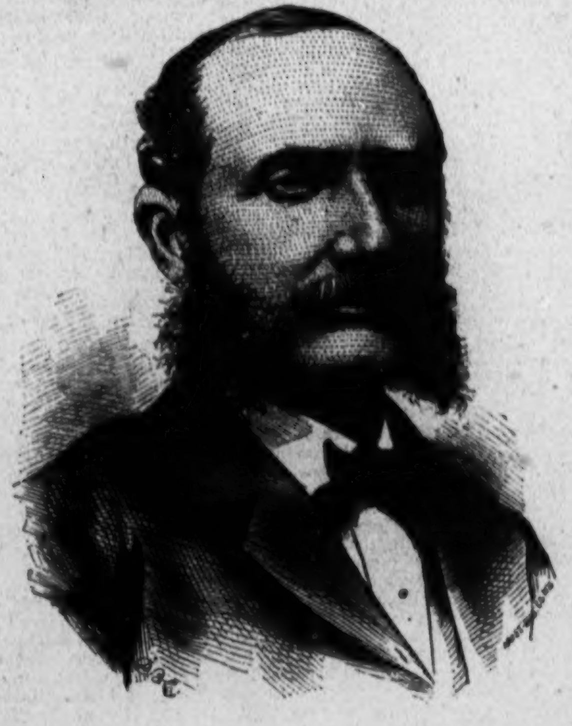
GEORGE W. BEMIS, of the firm of Bagley & Bemis, attorneys at law, was born in Mayfield, Fulton County, N. Y., September 1, 1846; removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at seventeen, and engaged as salesman in hardware for two years, and was Deputy Postmaster at that place for one year; afterward followed merchandising at Marion and Belle Plaine, until he came to Sutton in May, 1871, being among the first to settle in that then wilderness. He homesteaded eighty-one acres on the town site section of Sutton, which he still owns and has finely improved. His village residence appears on page —. He studied law with Col. H. W. Gray, and was admitted to practice in the spring of 1874, and rose rapidly to a large and lucrative practice, being in 1876 appointed City Attorney, and in that capacity drew the first ordinance ever passed in the city. In May, 1882, he defended and cleared A. M. Anderson of the murder of John Johnson, a case of great notoriety in Clay County, Neb., his effort in that behalf being admittedly the most ingenious and able ever made in the county. He has been a partner with John E. Bagley for seven years past. Mr. Bemis was married at Marion, Iowa, January 1, 1868, to Ada A. Gray; they have four children—Albert L., George W., Jr., Anna and Eugene.

ISAAC N. CLARK was born at Parma, near Cleveland, Ohio, June 18, 1836. At the age of three years, he learned his first lessons in one of the log schoolhouses of that new country. At the age of ten years, he assisted his father on the farm. From the age of fourteen to twenty years, his winters were spent at school, either at Brooklyn Academy or Baldwin University, Berea. At the age of twenty-one, he went to Hiram College, Ohio, to attend a Teachers' Institute, and there received a certificate to teach school from James A. Garfield, then President of that college and School Superintendent of that county. The following winter he taught in his native town. The following spring he went to Jefferson County, Mo., per-

I. N. Clark

cured the school at Blackwell Station and taught until October; then went to Champaign County, Ill., and engaged in farming until the war of the rebellion. He enlisted with the Illinois volunteers, on the 4th day of June, 1861; he was soon after ordered to St. Louis and mustered into Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was appointed a Corporal and stationed at the United States Arsenal, to guard rebel prisoners confined there, until September, when, from camp exposure, he took inflammation of the eyes, and was sent to the hospital, near Carondelet, Mo., and, after weeks of suffering, this terminated in ulceration of the left eye; was transferred to the Sisters of Charity Hospital, Pine street, St. Louis, and though the best of medical skill was provided, the disease resulted in a permanent opacity, for which he was honorably discharged on the 4th day of October, 1861. For this disability he has received a pension. In September, 1863, he returned to Ohio, and was married to Miss Mary Miner, of Olmsted Falls, Ohio. She was a native of West Fairlee, Vt. She was born June 27, 1838; was a school teacher for eleven years previous to her marriage, and afterward shared with her husband in the trials of building up a home on the prairies of Central Illinois. In January, 1872, came with his family to Sutton, Neb.; she began with the early workers to assist in organizing the Sabbath school, church and other societies of Sutton. The result of this matrimonial union has been the family consisting of Harry M. Clark and Davie Clark, twins, the latter died at seven months. Harry is now sixteen years old, attends school and assists his father in his hardware store; Myra E. Clark, twelve years; Bertie W. Clark, ten years, both born in Champaign, Ill.; and Roy N. Clark, four years old, born in Sutton, Neb. In 1865, the precinct of Champaign, Ill., was divided and the new township of Hensley was created, and Mr. Clark was elected its first Town Clerk, which office he held for three years, and also the office of Assessor and Collector. In October, 1871, he, in company with his brother Martin, started West to look up a location to engage in the mercantile business, and landed at Sutton, then the end of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska. The Clark Bros. soon after purchased the unsold portion of Sutton, consisting of 400 lots, and at once went about building a store building 20x60, with a capacity to accommodate two stocks of goods. The same was completed January 1, 1872, and the family moved from Illinois and reached Sutton the 15th of that month. The winter was unusually cold, and the only room vacant in the place was the rear part of the hardware store, built of stock boards and unplastered. The new store building in the meantime was fitted up, and, on February 17, 1872, the opening stock was purchased in Lincoln, Neb., and amounted to $600. The Omaha tribe of Indians, 400, came through on their annual hunt, and camped at Sutton, and, during their stay, had a lively trade with them in ammunition, hunter's and trapper's outfits. For several years afterward this roving band would repeat their annual visits to Sutton to traffic in furs for merchandise. In the fall of 1872, the hardware business had so increased as to need more room, and a new building 22x60 was built to accommodate the same. In 1873, Mr. Samuel Carney, a skillful tinner, who had been in the employ of Mr. Clark, became a partner of I. N. Clark & Co. In 1874, a change of business center and a growing business required the building of the large two-story building now occupied on Saunders avenue. In 1876, he was elected a member of the Board of Village Trustees. The same year the M. E. Church decided to build, and chose Mr. Clark Chairman of their Board of Trustees. He went to Lincoln and procured a donation of two car-loads of stone. He organized the Sutton Brick Company, and made the brick for the church building, and the same was completed in December of that year. Mr. C. gave liberal donations to that as well as to most of the church enterprises of this town. In May, 1877, the town of Sutton was organized as a city of the second class, and elected I. N. Clark its first Mayor, and with an excellent Board of Councilmen, which the young city had chosen to assist him, that municipal year was characterized by general improvement and activity. In May, 1878, he was re-elected Mayor. His Glen Lake improvement on a branch of School Creek, in the western suburbs of the city, is now a fine body of water, yielding hundreds of tons of ice annually, and affording a fine place for boating and skating, and is stocked with German carp fish from the State fisheries. In October, 1880, he was elected President of the Pioneer Settlers' Association of Clay County, and at this writing enjoys the surroundings of a happy family and a pleasant home.

SAMUEL CARNEY, of I. N. Clark & Co., hardware merchants, was born in Bedford, Penn., January 27, 1850. He began learning the trade of tinner at the age of seventeen years, at Altoona, Penn., serving three years as an apprentice, after which he followed his trade at Bedford for fifteen months; afterward engaged in stove and tinware business at Shellsburg, Penn., for some nine months. He came to Nebraska in May, 1872, homesteading eighty acres in Fillmore County, and came to Sutton in the following month; was employed as clerk, etc., by I. N. Clark, until September 1, 1873, when he was admitted as a partner. He was married in Sutton, January 1, 1876, to Eugenie M. Gray, a native of Marion, Iowa; they have two children—Bertha and Holladay.



Martin V. B. Clark, M. D.

MARTIN V. B. CLARK, M. D., third son of David and Ximena Clark, was born in Parma, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, April 28, 1840, of Connecticut parentage. Commencing his education at the district school, he pursued it during the winter at Baldwin University, and in the summers studied and worked on the farm. He early displayed a taste for natural science, constructing at the age of fourteen an induction electric machine and telegraph. Farm life gave young Clark easy access to practical field work which he improved in mastering botany without an instructor. During his boyhood he collected and classified the flora, fossils, rocks, and the implements of the Mound-Builders of his native county. He enlisted under Lincoln's first call for three years troops as a private in Company C, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers, June 20, 1861, going directly from his father's corn-field into the regiment. He was afterward transferred to and was honorably discharged as Sergeant of Artillery. At the close of the war, he went back to the farm and his studies, and was married July 4, 1866, to Mary D. Henry, of Parma, Ohio. Their children were Ally E., Mamy L., deceased, Edith and Ruth. Dr. Clark graduated in pharmacy at Baldwin University February 4, 1867, receiving the degree of Bachelor in Medicine, and in medicine in the Cleveland Medical College February 28, 1869, receiving the degree of Doctor in Medicine. He was Professor of Pharmacy and Toxicology at Baldwin University, Ohio, for a period of five years, and was a member of the convention to revise the U. S. Pharmacopœia for 1870. He emigrated to Nebraska, and with his brother bought out the town of and settled at Sutton, Neb., November 1, 1871, and is the pioneer physician and druggist of Clay County. In the year 1873, he was elected Coroner, serving three successive terms, and was appointed United States Pension Surgeon, Commissioner of Insanity, and one of the first five Trustees of the village of Sutton, and was twice re-elected to the last named office. In July, 1881, he made a difficult chemical analysis of the viscera of J. S. Johnson, poisoned with arsenic near Sutton, in Clay County. Dr. Clark was elected a Lecturer on Natural Sciences to the York, Neb., Seminary in 1880, and is a member of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences. He has been identified with every political, scientific and material interest of his adopted town and county. Successful as a druggist, his reputation and skill as a surgeon and obstetrician is approached but by few. Among his literary works worthy of notice is the centennial history of Clay County. Chiefest of all, his was the record of an honorable life, and of such as he were the early builders, contributing and helping with a tireless hand to establish society, church and state, thus preparing the way for posterity to enter upon and possess a rich inheritance.

DOUGLAS C. CONNER, dealer in groceries, etc., was born at Athens, Ohio, October 14, 1849. His parents died when he was quite young, and he began to earn his livelihood at a very early age. Was employed on farms and in lumber woods until he came to Sutton in December, 1872, and, in February following, established this business in company with J. S. Sheppard. In June, 1880, his partner retired, and Mr. C. has since conducted the business alone. He carries a nice stock of about $3,000, and does an annual business of $10,000.

HON. J. B. DINSMORE, banker, was born March 15, 1838, in Ripley, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and was raised on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He then went to Wyandotte County, Kan., where he was engaged in farming one season, and after this followed the same occupation in Saline County, Mo., for eighteen months. Returning to his home in New York, he enlisted in the Ninth New York Cavalry, Company I, in September, 1861, and was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant of that company in November, 1862, and was mustered out of service October 25, 1864. After his return from the army he was engaged in farming about one year at Ripley, N. Y., after which he established a mercantile business at Ashville, Chautauqua County, in that State, which he followed until 1872. Disposing of his business, he came to Nebraska May 8, 1872, and took a homestead of 160 acres in Clay County, upon which he resided for about three years, and then took up his residence in Sutton. Was elected Sheriff of Clay County in October, 1873, holding the office until January 1, 1876. Was elected Clerk of the same county in the fall of 1875, and was ex officio Clerk of the District Court, entering upon the office January 1, 1876, and serving for a period of two years. In May, 1873, prior to his election to the office of Sheriff, was appointed Commissioner of the county, which position he held until he entered upon the duties as Sheriff. On January 1, 1877, he, in company with L. R. Grimes, established a bank at Sutton, and about three years later Mr. Grimes retired from the firm, and F. C. Matteson became an owner of a half interest in the concern, the style of the firm being J. B. Dinsmore & Co. The capital stock of the bank is $20,000; deposits, $35,000, the firm carrying on general exchange and banking business. Besides his interest in the bank, Mr. Dinsmore is owner of a section of land in this county, which is let to renters. In November, 1880, he was elected to the State Senate from this district, and at the early part of the session was elected President *pro tem.* of that body.

HOSEA W. GRAY, senior member of the firm of J. M. Gray & Co., was born in Tioga County, Penn., April 7, 1816. At an early age, he removed with his parents to Bradford County, in the same State. His education was obtained in the common schools of the country, by private tutors, and at the Athens Academy. His business life began at the early age of fourteen ; when at intervals not engaged in studies, he was employed for several years as clerk in a store. At the age of nineteen years, he engaged as a teacher in Lycoming County, Penn., which occupation he followed in that county and Bradford until the year 1838, when he emigrated to the West. Spent a year in Illinois, and, finally settled at Marion, Linn County, Iowa, in the year 1839. He was elected Sheriff of that county in the fall of that year, and was re-elected for four terms in succession; in all eight years. Mr. Gray had previously read law with his father, who was a lawyer, and was admitted to the bar at Marion, Iowa, in 1847. After entering the profession, and some practice, he was elected Clerk of the District Court in 1848. Retiring from office in 1850, he purchased a stock farm of 640 acres, and gave his attention for some years to his farms. In 1856, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the present constitution of Iowa. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the work of that convention, which has remained unchanged, was celebrated at the capital of the State, on the 19th of January last, by the surviving members, of whom Mr. Gray was one. In the year 1857, he was appointed one of the fiscal agents of the State to settle with the custodians of the school funds, and the same year was appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings, in which capacity he served three years, and during which term the Blind Asylum at Vinton was located and erected. In 1857, Mr. Gray engaged in the mercantile business under the firm style of Peddicord, Gray & Co. Three years later the style changed to H. W. Gray & Co. In April, 1861, before any requisition had been issued, he enlisted a company, and tendered them for active service. The company of which he was Captain was mustered into service as Company A, Sixth Iowa Infantry. He received a commission also as Lieutenant Colonel. After two years' service he resigned on account of severe and protracted sickness. In doing so, he received universal expressions of regret from brother officers, and an assurance of reinstatement by the Adjutant General whenever the state of his health would admit of his again taking the field. This he was precluded from doing, but he rendered important services in recruiting and organizing troops for the war. At the close of the war, having disposed of his mercantile business, he retired to his farm, which he superintended during the next four years. In April, 1869, his wife, who had been an invalid for some years, died. Soon afterward he sold out, and, in 1871, came to Nebraska. In that year he entered by pre-emption 160 acres of land in Fillmore County, and with his son established themselves in the lumber trade under the firm name of J. M. Gray & Co. The business has been prosperous, and is continued under the same firm at Sutton, Clay Co., Neb. In 1872, Mr. Gray opened a law office in the same town. He has been successfully engaged in the practice to the present time, but is now retiring from the business on account of advanced age. He was married in the year 1840, in Linn County, Iowa, to Annie M. Smith. Her family were from Guilford, N. C., but she was born and raised at Indianapolis, Ind. As before stated, she died in 1869. Seven children—John M., Clinton B., Ada A., Celestia A., Eugenia M., Hosea W., Jr., and Abraham L. survive her, to cheer the declining years of their aged father. In their society, retired from the anxieties and cares of business, with a competence for necessary wants, the subject of this sketch hopes to await the sunset of life in virtuous contemplation.

WILLIAM GRIESS, of the firm of H. Griess & Son, dealers in grain and produce, was born in Russia October 26, 1852, and was reared on a farm. He emigrated to Nebraska with his father in June, 1873, and located in School Creek Precinct, Clay County, His father purchased 1,680 acres and gave him 640 acres of it, which he farmed for some five years. He came to Sutton to reside February 12, 1879, and joined his father, H. Griess, in his present business on September 1 of that year. The subject of our sketch was married in Russia March 25, 1873, to Katherina Ochsner, a native of that country. They have four children—William, Lydia, Margaretha and Mary A.

JOSEPH GRICE, manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddlery, etc., was born in the county of York, Ontario, March 31, 1847, removing with parents to Cedar County, Iowa, when quite young; he learned this trade at Springdale and Blairstown, Iowa, serving as an apprentice some two and a half years. He then went to Quincy, Ill., where he was employed as a harness-maker, etc., in Government work, until 1864, after which he followed his trade in Caldwell, Mo. He came to Sutton in February, 1874, and in company with D. J. Towslee purchased this business. They dissolved July 15, 1878, since which time Mr. G. has conducted the business alone. November 1, 1881, he opened a branch establishment at Aurora. He has the oldest established business in this line in Sutton, and carries a nice stock of about $4,000. Mr. Grice was married at Sutton, October 14, 1877, to Nettie J. Hileman, and they have two children—Eugene C. and Aves L.

HENRY GROSSHAUS, of the firm of John Grosshaus & Co., dealers in grain, was born in Russia March 18, 1858, immigrating to America in 1873 with his father, John Grosshaus. They located in Sutton, Neb., in August of that year. Mr. Grosshaus, Sr., having purchased 800 acres of land in the neighborhood, Henry has since assisted him in conducting his farms. The father and son engaged in the grain business in the fall of 1876. Henry Grosshaus is also engaged in the agricultural implement business at this place in company with his brother August. This business was established in the spring of 1881.

RICHARD A. HAWLEY, dealer in grain, flour, seed, etc.; was born in Kent, England, February 17, 1837, emigrating to America in 1849, residing in Rochester, N. Y., for three years, after which he went to Rock County, Wis., where he practiced dentistry. He enlisted in February, 1864, in the Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. Subsequently was employed in the United States Government printing contract at Madison, Wis. He came to Nebraska in March, 1867, homesteaded 160 acres in Nemaha County, and was for eight years engaged in farming, and during this period was also Justice for six years. Moving to Brownville in that county, he engaged in the implement and grain business. Two years later, he admitted D. E. Douglas as a partner, continuing to conduct the business with him until November 1, 1879. Mr. Hawley came to Sutton in the fall of 1879, purchasing an elevator at that time; has since been engaged in his present business. He was married in Rock County, Wis., in 1859, to Elizabeth J. Warner, of Green Bush, N. Y. They have seven children—William W., Rhoda, Weltha, John, Maud, Frank, and one infant son.

WILLIAM J. KELLER, druggist, was born in Rimersburg, Penn., in August, 1844, and eleven years later removed to Dane County, Wis., where he resided with his parents on a farm. He learned the trade of blacksmith, serving some three years. Mr. K. enlisted August 14, 1862, in the Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry, serving until July 17, 1865, after which he followed his trade in Dane County until he came to Nebraska in the spring of 1873, at which time he took up a timber claim of eighty acres in Sutton Precinct, Clay County, and has since improved it yearly. Since his arrival here, has been engaged in the grain business, as clerk in a general merchandise store, and also as traveling salesman in the agricultural implement business. In November, 1875, he purchased Thompson's interest in the drug business of Thompson & Wilcox. In 1876, Dr.

Wilcox sold his interest to Dr. Kendall, and, in May, 1877, the Doctor retired, since which time Mr. Keller has continued the business alone. In November, 1880, he added a stock of jewelry, and, since January, 1882, has also been engaged in real estate and loan business in company with J. S. Le Hew. He has filled several of the town offices, and was elected Clerk of Clay County in November, 1879, for a term of two years. Mr. K. organized the Governor's Guards at this place, which were afterward mustered into the First Regiment of Nebraska National Guards, of which he is Lieutenant Colonel, commissioned in July, 1881.

JOSEPH S. LE HEW, attorney at law, was born near Granville, Licking Co., Ohio, March 14, 1841, residing on a farm until fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the trade of blacksmith and served three years, after which was employed as a journeyman. He enlisted September 7, 1861, in the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry. At the battle of Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, was taken prisoner and held until exchanged, some three months later; also received several wounds; was mustered out November 21, 1865. Married to Elenora Pier, at Van Wert, Ohio, October 1, 1866. Subsequently was, for two years, engaged in the manufacture of brick, in company with his brother, at Van Wert, Ohio; then traveling in Indiana in the insurance business, also reading law. He came to Nebraska in May, 1871; homesteaded 160 acres in Grafton Precinct, Fillmore County, where he followed farming and also manufactured brick, it being the first made in that county. He came to Sutton in September, 1874, and in November joined John E. Bagley in a law office, and was admitted to practice in February, 1875. The firm dissolved some months later, since which time he has practiced alone. In 1875, in company with C. M. Comstock, he established the Sutton *Globe*; was, however, connected with this enterprise only a few months. In January, 1882, he formed a partnership with W. J. Keller, for the purpose of dealing in real estate, etc. Mr. Le Hew was appointed Justice of the Peace in the summer of 1875, and filled that office until January, 1882; was Clerk of Sutton from 1878 to 1880, and during 1880 held the office of Treasurer of the town. He drew up the military code of the State, in company with Capt. W. T. Scott, which was passed and approved by the Governor February 28, 1881, and was appointed Judge Advocate, with the rank of Captain, on the Governor's Staff, commissioned July 13, 1881.

LINTON BROTHERS, livery, sale and feed stable. This firm is composed of Thornton R. and William R. Linton. They established this business in October, 1871, and it is now the oldest in the county. They have a fine large stable, which they built in the fall of 1878, at a cost of $4,000. Thornton R. Linton was born at Leesville, Lawrence Co., Ind., December 18, 1845, and five years later moved with his parents to Leon, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until nineteen years of age; afterward engaged in the same capacity in Illinois and Missouri. He came to Nebraska in May, 1871, and homesteaded eighty acres in Sutton Precinct, Clay County; was for a few months engaged in teaming, etc., and entered into his present business in October following. He is the owner of some 580 acres of land, and is largely engaged in farming and breeding cattle, hogs, etc. He was married at Sutton, in November, 1875, to Annie Hollingsworth, a native of Illinois. They have one daughter—Lena.

MERRILL & CO., general merchants. This firm is composed of J. C. and R. G. Merrill. They established this business in January, 1878, carrying a stock of about $3,500. Their business has largely increased and a stock of $15,000 is now carried. They do an annual business of about $25,000, besides which they are largely engaged in farming, stock-raising, etc. J. C. Merrill was born in Fulton County, Ohio, November 19, 1843, and resided on a farm until twenty-three years of age, with the exception of five months during the war, which he served in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio Infantry. In September, 1866, he went to Ai, Ohio, and was for about four years engaged in mercantile business. He came to Nebraska in May, 1871, homesteading 160 acres in Sutton Precinct, Clay County. He resided on the same for two years, after which he removed here, engaging in mercantile business in January, 1878. He was married in Fulton County, Ohio, March 26, 1865, to Hattie S. Felter, of Augusta, Penn. They have five children—Annie H., George A., Rose, Claude and Gertrude.

R. G. MERRILL was born in Fulton County, Ohio, January 12, 1846, and was reared on a farm. He enlisted May 2, 1864, in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, serving five months, after which he returned to the parental roof. At the age of twenty-one, he engaged in farming on his own account, following the same in Fulton County for about four years. He came to Nebraska in May, 1871; homesteaded 160 acres in Sutton Precinct, Clay County, residing on it for about two years, after which he removed here, and in January, 1878, joined J. C. Merrill in his present business. Mr. Merrill was married in Fulton County, Ohio, in 1868, to Lucy Quiggle, a native of Geauga County, Ohio. They have three children—Ray C., Elmer C. and Bernice L.

WILLIAM C. PICKING, Principal of the Sutton High School, was born in Franklin County, Penn., February 19, 1854, and was reared on a farm. His father was a teacher, and also managed a farm. Mr. P. began to teach at the age of sixteen years in Franklin County, following it there and in Center County for about five years, off and on, during which period he studied hard and improved his education. In the spring of 1872, he went to Ogle County, Ill., and taught a district school for seven months. Subsequently attended the State Normal School for a term, after which he taught in Madison and Ogle Counties, Ill., for about one year, and again attended the State Normal School for one year. He then had charge of the Magnolia High School, Putnam County, for one year, and two years at Lostant in charge of the graded school. He came to Nebraska in June, 1880; had charge of Juniata graded school for six months, and came to Sutton, April 18, 1881, at which time he entered upon his present duties.

JOHN B. ROYS, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in La Moille County, Vt., in 1833, and nine years later moved with his parents to Woonsocket, R. I. He assisted his father in farming and in the blacksmith shop until he reached the age of seventeen years, when he went to Boston, Mass., where he learned the trade of builder. Here he was engaged as contractor and builder for over twenty years. In 1871, he was appointed Assistant Inspector of Buildings for the city of Boston, and held that position for about four years. Mr. R. came to Nebraska in March, 1878, after three years of travel in New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, California, Kansas and portions of other States West, looking for a new home, and located in Sutton Precinct, Clay County, and adjoining the town of Sutton. He is the owner of 320 acres, and is largely engaged in farming; also breeds cattle and hogs, making a specialty of thoroughbred Durham cattle and thoroughbred Poland-China Hogs. Mr. R, has a fine residence, which he built in July, 1879, at a cost of $5,000.

JACOB STEINMETZ, of the firm of Jacob Steinmetz & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, was born in New York City November 5, 1840, and fifteen years later removed with his parents to Ashland County, Ohio, where he was for some years employed on a farm. He served as a soldier during the war. Afterward he conducted a grocery business at Ashland for two years and a brewery for one year. He came to Nebraska in February, 1871, and in the following May pre-empted 160 acres in School Creek Precinct, Clay County, residing on the same until October, 1881, when he removed his family to Sutton. In 1877, he came to Sutton and engaged in selling agricultural implements, employed by McCormick & Co., of Chicago, and in the spring of 1878 engaged in the implement business, in company with C. W. Walther. This firm lasted one season. Mr. S. then engaged in the same business in company with J. B. Kart and M. Baltzer. The latter retired from the firm in the spring of 1880, and the two remaining partners have since conducted the business. Mr. S. was elected Coroner of Clay County at its organization for a term of two years, and also as Justice of the Peace for two years, and held the office of Assessor of School Creek Precinct from 1875 to the end of 1880. He was married at Ashland, Ohio, in 1861, to Elizabeth Goreiner, a native of Ohio. She died in 1876, leaving three children—Mary E., Georgiana S., Elizabeth I. He was married again, at Sutton, in February, 1879, to Minnie Flach, a native of Germany. They have one daughter—Amelia M. Mr. Steinmetz built the first frame house on School Creek, hauling the lumber from Crete, fifty miles away. In 1872, in company with P. Curren, he established the first butcher shop in Sutton.

JOHN W. SHIRLEY, broker and loan agent, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, March 14, 1833, and resided on a farm until sixteen years of age, when he went to California, where he resided for twenty-two years, during which period he was engaged in mining in that State and Arizona, and was also for eight years engaged in the cultivation of hops. He came to Sutton, Neb., in October, 1874, and at once established himself in this business; in connection with this, in 1877, he built an elevator, and for two years conducted a grain business. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1876, and re-elected in 1878 and 1881. He was married in California, in 1860, to Mary Powers; she died in 1871, leaving two children—Howard and Annie. Mr. S. was married again at Sutton, Neb., in October, 1876, to Mary B. Detwiller, a native of Virginia; they have three children—John M., George and Marril.

RICHARD S. SILVER, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Bedford County, Penn., in November, 1843, and resided with his father on a farm until he was twenty-three years of age, and three years of that time was employed in a grist-mill. He then farmed on his own account and raised considerable sheep and cattle; was also for five years engaged in the grain business. He came to Sutton in April, 1878, purchased 400 acres adjoining the town of Sutton, and 645 acres in Fillmore County, besides other lands. Is the owner in all of 885 acres, nearly all of which is under cultivation. Is also largely engaged in breeding stock, making a specialty of Durham Short-Horn cattle and Merino sheep; has on hand 525 of the latter. On January 1, 1882, in connection with other pursuits, he formed a partnership with Francis M. Brown, for the purpose of buying and selling live stock. Dissolved partnership with Mr. Brown May 1, 1881, and continued shipping and feeding cattle and hogs, without a partner. Mr. S. is one of the largest farmers and stock-raisers in the county. He was married in Bedford County, Penn., in 1866, to Mary Berkheimer of that place; they have seven children—Carrie B., Binnie M., Ida R., Annie G., Rachel M., May and Richard.

MARKUS WITTENBERG, general merchant, was born in Hungary in April, 1838, and nineteen years later emigrated to America; he located in Leavenworth, Kan., and was for six months employed as a tailor and also in peddling. After this, he went to Osage County, Kan., and engaged in farming. He enlisted in the summer of 1862, in the Twelfth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, serving for three years, returning to this farm in Osage County; he conducted the same for some five years; subsequently removing to Topeka, Kan., he was engaged in conducting a confectionery and cigar store, until he came to Sutton in December, 1873, at which time he opened a fancy grocery store; three years later, he added a stock of dry goods, etc., and in December, 1881, he divided his stock. He has now two stores, one consisting of general merchandise, and the other a grocery establishment. Mr. W. was married in Topeka, Kan., in March, 1872, to Rachel Schumacher, a native of Alsace; they have four children—Belle, Nanette, Herman and Abraham.

WILLIAM D. YOUNG, of the firm of Young & Torrey, dealers in wind-mills, pumps, etc., was born in Dane County, Wis., in August, 1848, where he was employed in farming until he came to Nebraska in October, 1867. Remained for one year in Hamilton County; then for some six months at Fort MacPherson in charge of cattle-trains on the U. P. R. R.; after which, he returned to Hamilton County, homesteaded eighty acres of land in 1869, and farmed two seasons. Returning home to Madison, Wis., he remained there until he came to Sutton January 1, 1872, at which time he engaged in the implement business and followed it for four seasons in company with R. M. Thompson. He then entered the employ of the "King Bridge Company," of Cleveland, and for two years was engaged in obtaining contracts for that concern in this neighborhood. In 1876, Mr. Young began business as a contractor and builder, which business he still pursues. Among the notable buildings he has erected in this county are the county poor house, county jail and court house. He, in connection with other business pursuits, joined O. S. Torrey in dealing in wind-mills, etc. On March 1, 1882, Mr. Y. was appointed Deputy Sheriff of the county in 1876, and held it for three years. Was appointed First Sergeant of "Governor's Guards," in 1878; Second Lieutenant in June, 1880, and Captain in July, 1881.

EDGAR.

Edgar, the third town in size in Clay County, is situated in the southeastern part of the county on the St. Joe & Western Railroad. The country surrounding the town is a fine, fertile, gently rolling prairie, better in quality of soil than any other section of the county and is in an excellent state of cultivation. The town is regularly built and numbers many nice residences and substantial business houses, and contains a population of about 800 people.

The land embraced in the town site originally was the property of Henry Gipe, who took the same as a pre-emption, to which he obtained title by the Nebraska Land and Town Site Company furnishing him money for that purpose. After Gipe had perfected the title in himself, he deeded half of the quarter-section to the company, upon which the town was laid out and surveyed by A. R. Butolph, in May, 1878. The railroad was completed to this point in July of the previous year.

A post office called Edgar was established in June, 1872, and was kept by A. J. Ritterbush in a log cabin which stood on his claim just outside of the afterward surveyed limits of the town. Here Ritterbush also kept a small store of general goods. The first house on the site was a sod house erected by Gipe, when he took his pre-emption, and the railroad station and section-house were built in the summer of 1872. Thus far favorable auspices preceded the location of the town and the excellence of the surrounding country all bade fair for its progress. During the summer of 1873, the country was rapidly taken up by permanent settlers, and during the year several business houses were opened in the town. The first of these was a general store opened by S. T. Caldwell, about the time the town was laid out, and a month later, A. J. Ritterbush established a store in town consisting also of general merchandise.

During the month of August, Rev. F. A. Penny built a dwelling, followed soon after by a storeroom by C. E. Green, in which he put a stock of general merchandise, and a similar store was opened in the month of September by J. G. Glazier, followed by a drug store belonging to T. A. Hendricks, in the month of October and a lumber yard belonging to Weed & Son.

During the winter of 1873–74, W. Richhart opened a harness-shop, but did not continue the business long at this place. In the early spring of 1874, J. Carlin and W. F. Whitmore built a blacksmith shop which was operated by James Cranz, Edgar's first cunning worker in iron. Very soon after this, A. Sherwood also built a blacksmith shop and carried on that trade.

Cyrus Stayner established a furniture store during that spring and W. F. Whitmore a livery barn, while later in the summer A. B. Canfield began business, handling general goods.

In the fall of the year, E. E. Howard began business, dealing in hardware. S. J. Whitten established a lumber yard, J. D. Beck erected the third blacksmith shop and George Weisen opened a flour, feed and exchange store. Several residences were erected during this time, one by S. J. Whitten, one by A. Sherwood and one by W. F. Whitmore. At the end of 1874, two years from the time the place started, it contained only about seventy-five population, although there had been several business houses established. This, however, was due to the fact that nearly all of those engaged in business in the town resided on their claims in the country. A lull in the progress of the town followed the grasshopper plague, but in 1876 and following, the growth became very rapid, and, in the short period of about five years has sprung from a little town to the flourishing place it now is, with four dry goods and shoe stores, three drug, one boot and shoe, three grocery, one millinery, two harness and saddlery, one furniture, two jewelry, two general and two hardware stores, three churches, three hotels, one bank, two wagon and carriage shops, two lumber and coal yards and two implement establishments, etc. The town is made up of a more than ordinary class of enterprising men and is a place of general activity and business prosperity.

INCORPORATION.

Edgar was incorporated as a town on the 15th of March, 1875, and John Glazier, Andrew Sherwood, S. J. Whitten, Henry Gipe and E. E. Howard were appointed the first Board of Trustees. Since then the following persons have been elected to office under the village government for the various years up to the present:

1876—Trustees, S. J. Whitten, J. H. Brown, J. G. Prosser, E. E. Howard and J. P. Hawkins: Chairman, S. J. Whitten: Clerk, A. B. Canfield; Treasurer, G. M. Murdock; Marshal, J. P. Hawkins.

1877—Trustees, E. E. Howard, J. H. Brown, J. G. Glazier, W. Ovelman, O. Crossman; Chairman, J. G. Glazier, Clerk, A. B. Canfield; Treasurer, G. M. Murdock, Marshal, Henry Gipe.

1878—Trustees, A. B. Canfield, A. Curtis, J. G. Glazier, J. F. Evans, S. J. Whitten; Chairman, A. B. Canfield; Clerk, J. Converse; Treasurer, I. V. Howard.

1879—Trustees, A. B. Canfield, L. Porter, S. J. Whitten, M. S. Edgington, J. H. Brown; Chairman, L. Porter; Clerk, C. H. Treat; Treasurer, M. S. Edgington; Marshal, W. Shelton; Attorney, M. S. Edgington. At the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, the appointment of Clerk was reconsidered and A. H. Jones was appointed Clerk and Marshal.

1880—Trustees, J. G. Prosser, J. H. Brown, J. G. Glazier, S. J. Whitten, E. E. Howard; Chairman, J. G. Prosser; Clerk, A. B. Canfield; Treasurer, S. J. Whitten; Marshal, J. R. Pond.

1881—Trustees—E. E. Howard, O. A. Avery, J. G. Glazier, S. J. Whitten, J. G. Prosser; Chairman, J. G. Prosser; Clerk, C. H. Treat; Treasurer, S. J. Whitten; Attorney, S. A. Searle; Marshal, J. Downer.

1882—Trustees, H. F. Grant, J. G. Glazier, C. F. Barrington, J. H. Brown, J. D. Whitten; Chairman, H. F. Grant; Clerk, C. H. Treat; Treasurer, J. H. Brown; Attorney, M. S. Edgington; Marshal, H. E. Wells.

EDUCATIONAL.

The beginning of the intellectual training of the youth of Edgar dates from the fall and winter of 1873, when Mrs. Julia Pond was employed to teach the village school, which was kept in a small frame building, erected by M. Wagner, near where the present schoolhouse stands. The house was 24x30 feet in size, a single room, and cost $3,000, and was afterward sold to M. J. Hull for $150, and is the same building in which the post office is now kept by Mr. Hull. This house continued in use for school purposes about seven years, but at length grew inadequate for the increased proportions of pupilage. A new building was erected in the summer of 1880, and is a large two-story T-shaped house of fine architecture and elegantly finished with belfry, bell, etc., and comfortably seated with patent seats and desks and suitably furnished with all needful apparatus for illustrations, etc. The building when completed cost $4,300 and the furniture about $900, making the total cost $5,200.

The school register shows an enrollment of 250 pupils and an average attendance of about 200. The school was graded in September, 1881, and embraces the primary, intermediate and grammar school departments. Besides the common branches ordinarily taught in village schools, are included the higher branches of geometry, physiology, philosophy, physical geography, botany and rhetoric. The schools are in excellent condition, under charge of H. K. Wolf, Principal, Miss Mary Warren, teacher of the intermediate, and Miss Mary Gray, teacher of the primary department.

RELIGIOUS.

The earliest public services by the professors of Christianity in Edgar were held by the Methodists in the railroad section-house in the summer of 1873, conducted by Rev. F. E. Penny. Prior to this, meetings were held in the country districts in private residences, and a congregation was already organized when the place of meeting was made at Edgar. After holding services for a few Sundays in the section-house, the congregation moved to the depot. This was in the spring of 1874. The depot was used as a church house until the fall of 1874, when the congregation began to occupy the Presbyterian Church. They have at present a membership of seventy in full standing, and are under charge of C. A. Lewis. Included in this charge are points located at Bethel, Montgomery, Heasley, Klingerman and Star Schoolhouses, at which services are held, the whole circuit having 160 members.

The next congregation organized was the Presbyterian, which took place July 1, 1875, with seven members, by the Revs. Nelson Robinson, of Omaha, and J. H. Reynard and A. M. Dixon, of Edgar, the meeting being held in the old schoolhouse. Religious services had been held by the people of this faith as early as February, 1875, when they were preached to by Rev. Mr. Robinson in the same house. Rev. Mr. Dixon was called to the charge upon its organization, and remained pastor about five years, giving it up in July, 1880, and was immediately succeeded by the Rev. Edward Middleton. For about a year and a half the congregation met in the schoolhouse until the completion of the church edifice, in the spring of 1877, which was dedicated to spiritual and religious uses by Rev. Mr. Kerr, then Presbyterian missionary for this synod. The house is a frame, 30x40 feet in size, with cupola and bell, and cost, when completed, $2,600. At present, the congregation numbers sixty members, under charge of A. B. Byram, and the church receives liberal attention and support. A Sunday school was established in the early part of the year 1877, with twenty-five members, and Samuel Pomeroy was chosen Superintendent. The school now has eighty members under the superintendence of Rev. A. B. Byram, who began his services as pastor of the church in July, 1881. There is also a small library belonging to the school comprising about thirty volumes.

The Baptist was the next, and, up to this time, the last congregation organized in the town, and this took place in the school building on June 27, 1874, by the Rev. J. W. Eller, who preached for the congregation about three months, after which they were without any pastor or services nearly three years, and the whole thing had become disorganized. A re-organization was made on January 28, 1877, by Rev. J. N. Webb; this time they had eleven members, and Rev. W. S. Higgins was called to the pastorate and remained about one year and was followed by Rev. J. W. Carson, whose services continued about two years; then for a period of one year the church was without a pastor, after which Rev. W. H. Wilson, the present minister, accepted the call. The first services were held in the schoolhouse. After this, for about two years, in the Presbyterian Church, and again, for about the same length of time, in the Methodist Church. Work began upon the church building in October, 1881, and, by the month of November, the house was ready for worship, and was dedicated December 15, 1881, by Rev. W. R. Connelly. The church house is a neat frame edifice, with belfry, and is supplied with a large bell, and is also well seated and furnished, carpeted, etc., and is also constructed with a baptistry.

The Sunday school was organized December 22, 1881, and Dr. E. T. Cassell was elected Superintendent. The first Sunday, there were 114 scholars in attendance, and on the second, 130, and at present the school averages about 100 scholars.

THE PRESS.

The earliest attempt to publish a newspaper at Edgar was made in November, 1875, by F. M. Comstock, and, after running for a short time, the concern passed into the hands of W. J. Waite, Comstock leaving the country. After dragging out a precarious existence for about one year, the paper was forced to succumb to the inevitable hard times with the proprietor. The material was mortgaged to secure indebtedness, and was held by the mortgagers after the failure of the project, until some one wilfully, and with malice aforethought, broke into the office one night and the apparatus was carried away; and thus ended in calumny that which started out presuming to be a public benefactor, looking to the public good.

Another journal soon after found existence under the name of the Edgar *Leader*, which was established in 1877 by H. A. Day and C. E. Keith, who continued its publication about one year, when it also yielded to the pressure common to such enterprises—lack of funds—and was transferred to S. T. Caldwell and E. E. Howard to discharge indebtedness, and the editors sought pasture elsewhere. The material was sold to M. J. Hull, May, 1879, with which he began the publication of the Edgar *Review* at that date. This live sheet started out a five-column quarto in size, but was recently changed to an eight-column folio. Is Republican in politics, and has a circulation of 400 copies, and, at the present time bears evidences of prolonged existence and is a source of profit to its owner, as well as a valuable educator of the public mind.

POST OFFICE.

The Edgar Post Office was established in June, 1872, before there was anything of a town or even any attempts made to start one, and was kept by Andrew J. Ritterbush in a log cabin which he had built on his claim, and which stood just outside of where the line of the town site afterward was surveyed. Soon after the town site was located, W. A. Gunn received the appointment of Postmaster, and the office was brought into the town and was kept in S. T. Caldwell's storeroom, where it remained about three years, when it was removed to a small building which Gunn erected specially for a post office, and stood just across the street from Caldwell's store. After holding the position of Postmaster for about three years, Mr. Gunn retired and was succeeded, in February, 1876, by W. J. Waite, the office being kept in the room in which Gunn left it. Waite's term of office was somewhat brief, having held it only about nine months, when, owing to some discrepancies in his financial accounts with the post office department, in which his bondsman was called upon to make up the deficit, amounting to a large sum, he was expelled from the office and the appointment given to M. J. Hull, in September, 1876, who took charge of the office on the 12th day of October of the same year. With Mr. Hull's incumbency, a change was made in the location of the office, being held in a small frame building belonging to Cyrus Stayner, which is now used as a barber shop. Shortly following, Hull purchased Caldwell's old storeroom, in which he kept the office, but which [illegible] subsequently moved back, and it is now used as the Edgar *Review* printing office. About two years since, Mr. Hull purchased the old schoolhouse, which he moved on to the place on which the printing office had formerly stood, and the office was brought into that building, in which is also kept a jewelry and stationery and notion store.

SOCIETIES.

The Odd Fellows fraternity was instituted at Edgar in March, 1880, as Edgar Lodge, No. 80. The meeting preliminary to its establishment was held in S. B. Montgomery's lumber office, with eight persons present, and from this meeting application was made to the Grand Lodge for a charter, which was granted March 2, 1880, and the organization was effected on March 9, 1880, in the Masonic Hall, by A. A. McCoy, who was appointed Special District Deputy to institute this lodge, numbering at that time fourteen charter members, and D. M. Hamilton was chosen Noble Grand; James Hazlett, Vice Grand; S. B. Montgomery, Secretary, and J. L. Bradley, Treasurer. The lodge has grown steadily since its inception and now has a membership of thirty-two, having lost only two members by withdrawals. Meetings are held in Howard's Hall, and the society is supplied with all the necessary paraphernalia for the performance of its ceremonies, and financially is in good condition, having on hand a surplus of $80 of a relief fund. The present officers are A. Knacker, Noble Grand; J. N. Johnson, Vice Grand; D. M. Hamilton, Secretary; W. Deffinbaugh, Permanent Secretary; S. B. Montgomery, Treasurer.

Edgar Lodge, No. 67, of the Masonic Brotherhood, was established under a dispensation on February 28, 1877. The first meetings were held in Harvison's Hall, and the officers elected were M. J. Hull, Worshipful Master; E. E. Howard, Senior Warden; C. H. Kitridge, Junior Warden; J. G. Glazier, Treasurer; S. J. Whitten, Secretary. A charter was granted to the lodge June 20, 1877, and the organization under that authority was effected, August 4, 1877, by George Lininger, Grand Master, the order numbering twenty-seven charter members, and at the present time has forty-seven members. Meetings are held in Whitten's Hall, under the following officers: S. J. Whitten, Worshipful Master; G. M. Murdock, Senior Warden; S. A. Searle, Junior Warden; C. H. Treat, Secretary; J. G. Glazier, Treasurer; O. B. Canfield, Senior Deacon; Henry Dalton, Junior Deacon; P. G. Hayes, Tiler. The lodge is in fine working order and possesses a very excellent wardrobe and a complete outfit of jewels.

Edgar Chapter, No. 22, of Royal Arch Masons, became established at the town of Edgar, on June 30, 1881, in the Masonic Hall. The organization was perfected by electing M. J. Hull, High Priest; S. T. Caldwell, King; S. Johnston, Scribe; E. E. Howard, Captain of the Host; J. P. Nelson, Principal Sojourner; S. J. Whitten, Royal Arch Captain; W. Ong, Grand Master of the First Veil; J. Van Valin, Grand Master of the Second Veil, and R. Hollingsworth, Grand Master of the Third Veil. The society operated under a dispensation for about seven months, and, on the 7th of February, 1882, became chartered by the Grand Chapter, having fourteen charter members. The institution of the Chapter was conducted by Grand High Priest E. P. Davidson, of Tecumseh, Neb., and the following officers were duly elected and installed: M. J. Hull, High Priest; G. M. Murdock, King; J. R. Kidd, Scribe; E. E. Howard, Captain of the Host; S. J. Whitten, Royal Arch Captain; S. A. Searle, Grand Master of the Third Veil; J. G. Glazier, Grand Master of the Second Veil; J. G. Prosser, Grand Master of the First Veil; G. W. Barnes, Sentinel. The society is supplied with a fine set of jewels and other furnishings. Meetings are held in the Masonic Hall on the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

HOTELS.

The first house kept in the town for the accommodation of the traveling public was a sort of boarding establishment run by Charles McGowan, and this, however scant its accommodations were compared with the demand, must be regarded the first hotel in Edgar. In the summer of 1875, J. W. Gunn erected a small frame house which he used as a hotel until the spring of 1878, at which time it came into the possession of F. Weidman, who was soon after this succeeded by J. W. Wilkerson. During Wilkerson's ownership of this house, he erected a large two-story hotel alongside of it, and, in the fall of 1880, disposed of both houses to James Cutler, in whose possession they remained one year, when he, in turn, sold out to the present owner and proprietor, C. G. Hayes. During the spring of 1882, the old hotel was moved back, and on its former location a large addition was built to the main house. The Edgar House was built in August, 1877, by C. F. Barrington and W. C. Ovleman. Several additions were afterward made to it, and, in 1881, the name was changed and called the Sherman House. During September of 1877, another hotel was built by C. Sirini and christened by the singular name of "Try Our House."

With these three instances ends the establishment of hotels, all of which are now in successful operation.

BANKS.

The first monetary institution established at Edgar was a bank started by C. P. Packer and J. W. Kernohen. After running the institution about two years, it was sold out and removed to Fairfield, the original owners becoming interested in the Grand Island Banking Company, located in the city of Grand Island.

The Edgar Bank was established by J. B. Dinsmore, E. E. Howard, I. V. Howard and L. R. Grimes, as the firm of Dinsmore, Howard & Co., in September, 1879. In 1880, Grimes retired from the institution. The firm are engaged in a general banking, exchange and collection business, and have a capital of $25,000, and an average of deposits of $30,000.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DAVID F. ANDERSON, physician and surgeon, Edgar, was born in Darlington, Beaver Co., Penn., June 5, 1845. Was educated at Monmouth College, Ill., and during 1872 and 1873 practiced medicine under Dr. Robinson, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa; and then attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating in 1874, after which he practiced in Fulton and Texarcana, Ark. He came to Edgar in May, 1879, and at once opened an office for the practice of his profession. The Doctor is a member of the Nebraska State Medical Society and the Republican Valley Medical Society.

O. A. AVERY, dealer in grain and live stock, was born in Corinth, Vt., February 10, 1837, and, at eighteen years of age removed to Boston, Mass., where he was for three years employed in a mineral water manufactory. He enlisted, October 22, 1858, in the Fifth United States Cavalry, serving for five years, and, on June 25, 1863, re-enlisted in the Third Rhode Island Cavalry, and was commissioned First Lieutenant, and promoted to Captain March 24, 1864. Was mustered out January 26, 1866; subsequently was for a year engaged in a grist-mill at Corinth, afterward carrying on a fruit farm in Union County, Ill., until he came to Nebraska. In January, 1870, he homesteaded and timber-claimed 320 acres in Sheridan Precinct, Clay County, and resided on the same for nearly six years, farming and improving his property. He came to Edgar in 1876, and was employed in various capacities until he engaged in this business in February, 1880. He is also engaged in farming and breeding stock. While residing in Sheridan Precinct, he held the office of Justice of the Peace for two years, and was for several years a member of the School Board. He was elected a Trustee of Edgar in April, 1881. Mr. Avery was married, at New Orleans, May 25, 1866, to Rosa L. Hoffman, a native of Georgia. They have five children—Carrie, Clarence, George, Robert and one infant son.

REV. ALBERT B. BYRAM, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Edgar, was born in Darke County, Ohio, October 31, 1843, and raised on a farm in Iowa. He was educated at the State University of Iowa City, graduating in 1874, and afterward at the Northwestern Theological Seminary, at Chicago, graduating there in 1877. He was licensed to preach, by the Chicago Presbytery, in the spring of 1876, and in April, 1877, took charge of the Presbyterian Church at Greenville, Ill., remaining there until he came to Nebraska, in June, 1880, at which time he took charge of the First Presbyterian Church at Fremont, remaining there for a year. He came to Edgar, in July, 1881, and entered upon his present duties. He is a very able speaker, and popular with his congregation. Mr. Byram was married at West Liberty, Iowa, in July, 1878, to Mary E. Dawson, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children—Elbert W. and Ethel.

O. B. CANFIELD, physician and surgeon, Edgar, was born in Perrysburg, Ohio, December 11, 1855, and resided in Illinois, with his parents, accompanying his father, A. B. Canfield, to Edgar, Neb., in 1875, and during the winter of 1876 and 1877, he took a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago; also attended Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, graduating there June 26, 1877, after which he began the practice of his profession at this place. The doctor has been a member of the State Medical Society for over two years.

M. S. DOUGHERTY, manufacturer of and dealer in harnesses.

WILLIAM R. FULLER, musical merchandise, jewelry, etc., Edgar, was born at Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y., in 1845, and some years later moved to Dowagiac, Mich., where he resided with his father and assisted him in carpenter work. He enlisted August 6, 1862, in the Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, serving for three years. After the war he attended the State Normal School, at Whitewater, Wis., for a year, after which he taught school for some years. He came to Nebraska, April 2, 1870, homesteaded 160 acres in Sherman Precinct, Nuckolls County, and resided on the same for ten years, during which period he farmed and also taught school. He came to Edgar in January, 1880, and engaged in this business in company with D. E. Hughes, and in September, 1881, he bought out his partner, since which time he has conducted the business alone. He was elected Justice of the Peace in November, 1881. Mr. F. was married in Beatrice, Neb., in November, 1872, to Flora Follett, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children—Carl R., Lottie, Loren A. and one infant daughter.

CORYDON F. GLAZIER, of the firm of Glazier Bros., dealers in pumps, implements, etc., Edgar, was born in Bennington County, Vt., in 1852, removing with parents to Putnam County, Ill., in 1855; was reared on a farm. He came to Nebraska, in 1870; was for two years engaged in dealing in live stock at Ashland, and came to Edgar in 1872, and was for five years in mercantile business in company with John G., his brother. On his arrival here he also engaged in the Halladay wind-mill business, and in 1880 he admitted his brother, D. E. Glazier, as a partner. Mr. G. is also engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married at Edgar, in December, 1875, to Libby Canfield. They have one son—Fremont.

JOHN G. GLAZIER, merchant, was born in Jamaica County, Vt., August 30, 1847, and, eight years later, removed with his father to Putnam County, Ill., where he was reared on a farm. In 1862, he went to Peru, Ill., and entered the employ of Lininger Bros., general merchants, as clerk. He came in that capacity with the firm to Ashland, Neb., in 1869, remaining in their employ there for three and a half years. In August, 1873, he came to Edgar, and at once engaged in general merchandise business in company with his brother, George F. Glazier, under the style of Glazier Bros. They dissolved in 1878, and, one year later, John F. closed out the entire business. Was one of the organizers of the Grand Island Banking Company in January, 1880, and was elected Vice President. He managed the company's business at this place for about a year, then sold out his interest in the concern. In August, 1881, he again engaged in mercantile business, and has continued since. He has also, for some time, been engaged in the cultivation of trees, etc. Mr. G. has been a member of the school board for some years, and has, at various times, filled the office of Treasurer of that body. He was elected a Trustee of the town, in April, 1882. Mr. Glazier was married at Ashland, Neb., in 1870, to Luella E. Pratt, a native of New York. They have four children—John L., Jessie L., William C. and Harry M.

CHARLES G. HAYES, proprietor Commercial Hotel, was born in Ottawa, La Salle Co., Ill., November 16, 1849, and was reared on a farm. He came to Nebraska in 1867, and was for ten years employed in farming in Cass County. He came to Edgar in the fall of 1877, and at once engaged in the livery business, which he has carried on since. On April 25, 1880, he purchased the Commercial Hotel, since which time he has added many improvements. He has now a good house and accommodation for forty guests. He was married, in Ashland, Neb., March 7, 1872, to Martha J. Pratt, a native of New York. They have two children—Stella M. and Lulu.

MILTON J. HULL, Postmaster, was born in Waterloo, Monroe Co., Ill., August 22, 1841, and was reared in Jersey County on a farm. Enlisted in the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry April 1, 1861, and served for four years, subsequently following teaching. In 1867, he attended Eastman's Commercial College in Chicago, where he graduated, after which he farmed in Jersey County until he came to Nebraska in the fall of 1871, at which time he homesteaded 160 acres in Logan Precinct, Clay County, and resided on the same for four years. He was appointed Deputy Clerk of Clay County in January, 1876, and removed to Sutton, where he resided, and engaged in that capacity until the following October. Was then appointed Postmaster of Edgar, since which time he has resided here. Since the spring of 1877, has also been engaged in conducting a book and stationery store, and, in 1879, established the Edgar *Review*, of which paper he is still the proprietor. Mr. Hull has always taken an active part in all enterprises for the improvement of the town and people. He is a prominent leader in the Masonic Lodge of the place. He was married at Whitehall, Ill., in October, 1870, to Maria C. Bingham, a native of Michigan.

JOSEPH R. KIDD, of the firm of Kidd & Dalton, general merchandise and agricultural implements, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, January 3, 1843, where he was reared on a farm. He enlisted November 10, 1863, in the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, after which he came home and farmed until he came to Nebraska in February, 1874. He homesteaded 160 acres, and tree-claimed the same amount, in Sheridan Precinct, Clay County, and resided on the same five years, during which time he was principally engaged as a carpenter and builder. In January, 1878, he engaged in the implement business, and in August, 1880, he admitted Henry Dalton to a partnership, at which time they added general merchandise, and now do business as above. Mr. K. was married in 1867, at McConnellsville, Ohio, to Josephine Young, a native of that place. They have seven children—Annie B., Luella, Mattie, Albert, Loren, Frederick and Hattie.

SIMEON B. MONTGOMERY, of the firm of "Frees & Montgomery," lumber and coal, was born in Brown County, Ohio, August 11, 1842. He enlisted October 21, 1861, in the Seventieth Ohio Infantry, and served three years, after which he returned to his home in Ohio, and learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for a livelihood. He came to Nebraska April 12, 1872, and homesteaded 160 acres in Sheridan Precinct, Clay County, residing on the same about two years, then in Sutton. Immediately on his arrival he began business as a contractor and builder, following it for about five years. He built the present schoolhouse at Sutton in 1876, and also one at Glenville. Mr. M. came to Edgar July 24, 1877, and entered the employ of J. C. Clarke & Co., lumber, etc., remaining in their employ eleven months, afterward with Day & Frees in the same business until January 1, 1882, when the firm changed to "Frees & Montgomery." They also have a branch house at Fairfield, this county. Mr. M. was married in Adams County, Ohio, November

28, 1867, to Jane Peterson, a native of that place. They have four children—Sallie B., William, George T. and Ollia M.

JOHN P. NELSON, insurance agent, came to Nebraska in October, 1878, located in Edgar, and at once established himself in this business, and is now the oldest exclusive insurance agent in the place. Mr. Nelson is assisted in this business by A. M. Murphy, who has had considerable experience in this line. Among the companies they represent, are the North American of Philadelphia; Hartford Fire and Marine; Springfield Fire and Marine of Springfield, Mass.; the Phœnix of Brooklyn, and many other leading companies.

N. B. OLSEENE, wagon-maker, blacksmith, etc.; born in Sweden in 1848, and learned this trade there with his father. He emigrated to America in 1867, and worked at his trade in Galesburg, Ill., and in Kansas and Missouri. In 1872, he went to Chicago, Ill., and worked for two years as a blacksmith, etc., afterward in the Moline Plow Works, Moline, Ill., until he came to Nebraska in the fall of 1877, and he carried on a blacksmith shop in Geneva, Fillmore County, for over four years. He came to Edgar January, 1882, and at once engaged in this business, which is the principal one in this line in the place. Mr. Olseene was married at Chicago in February, 1873, to Gustinia Anderson. They have two children—Herman and Robert.

JOHN G. PROSSER, agent for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was born in Johnstown, Penn., March 21, 1836. He learned the trade of carpenter, and in October, 1854, entered the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, at Chicago, and was employed with them some three years as a brakesman; then with the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, as brakesman and conductor for five years; afterward Ticket Agent at St. Joe, Mo., for nearly five years; then Baggage-master on the St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad for two years; then in Nashville, Tenn., for a year. He came to Nebraska, April 20, 1872, and was employed in the construction department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company until August following; was then appointed agent, at Alexandria, and two months later, agent at Davenport, where he remained for thirteen months. He came to Edgar October 15, 1873, at which time he was appointed Station Agent at this place. Mr. Prosser has been a member of the Board of Trustees, of Edgar, off and on, for four years, and at present is Chairman of that body. He was married in Utica, Mo., January 1, 1861, to Mary E. Bruce, a native of Kentucky. They have nine children—William, John, Charles, Lily, Gertrude, Francis, Louis, Frederick and James.

S. ADDISON SEARLE, attorney at law, was born in Andover, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, August 4, 1854. He was educated at Grand River Institute, Austinburg, Ohio, graduating in the class of 1877; shortly afterward went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he read law with Messrs. De Wolf & Schwan, and was admitted to the bar September 8, 1879, and subsequently practiced his profession in that city until he came to Nebraska; in February, 1880, he was admitted to the Supreme Court, at Lincoln, on March 17, and for a few months practiced at Clay Center; came to Edgar in the fall of 1880, and at once opened a law office. Mr. Searle was admitted to practice in the United States Courts, at Omaha, on May 2, 1881. In connection with his practice, he is also engaged in farming and stock-raising.

JOHN V. STAYNER, proprietor of the Edgar Photograph Gallery, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, December 30, 1845. Ten years later, he accompanied his parents to Iowa; was for some years employed in farming, in Jones County, then at cabinet work at Monticello, Iowa, until he came to Nebraska, June 2, 1872. He homesteaded eighty acres in Edgar Precinct, and resided on the same for five years. In June, 1874, he engaged in furniture business, in company with his brother Cyrus. This gallery was also opened at the same time, and when the Stayner Brothers dissolved, in 1878, Cyrus took the furniture business and John V. the gallery, which he has conducted since; is versed in all branches of photography, viewing, etc., and has the leading gallery in the county. In connection with this he manufactures all his fancy frame work, and in this branch he has no competitor in the county.

GEORGE W. UPDIKE, of the firm of Stout, Updike & Voorhees, real estate, collection and loan agents, Edgar, was born in Pennington, N. J., in 1853. In 1872, he removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and was for about a year or more employed in the insurance business. He came to Nebraska in the fall of 1876, locating in Hastings; was engaged in this business in company with his brother, F. D. Updike, under the style of Updike Brothers, until January, 1881. He then went to Washington Territory, where he remained for a few months. He came to Edgar in January, 1882, and joined H. W. Stout in this business, he (Mr. Stout) having established the business here in 1881. They have recently taken into their firm Mr. C. A. Voorhees, of Pennington, N. J. These gentlemen are active, enterprising men, popular, and do the leading business in their line in this place.

JOHN J. WALLEY, of the firm of Brown & Walley, dealers in agricultural implements, was born in Milford, Otsego Co., N. Y., December 26, 1840, and resided on a farm with his parents until he enlisted, August, 1862, in the One Hundred and Fifty-second New York Infantry, serving until August, 1865. After the war, he engaged in the mercantile busines in Eaton County, Mich., following that business for a short time only. He went to McHenry County, Ill., and was engaged in farming until he came to Nebraska, in May, 1872. He homesteaded 160 acres in Edgar Precinct, Clay County, residing on the same until February, 1879, when he removed to Edgar. Mr. Walley engaged in the implement business in November, 1878, with Joseph R. Kidd, continuing in that line until he sold out to his partner in the September following. In November, 1879, he joined M. J. Hull in the book and stationery business, remaining in partnership with him until June, 1881, when he sold out and joined J. H. Brown in this business. He was elected Assessor of Edgar Precinct in the fall of 1875 and 1876.

CHARLES H. WARREN, dealer in grain and live stock, was born in Hector, Tompkins Co., N. Y., October 25, 1842. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in the Eighth New York Cavalry, and participated in thirty-two engagements, serving four years and nine months, after which he farmed in Ontario County, N. Y. He came to Nebraska, March 31, 1872; homesteaded 160 acres in Linn Precinct, Clay County, and resided on it for five years. He came to Edgar in May, 1877, entering the employ of C. F. Shedd & Co., dealers in grain and live-stock, and remained with them as manager of their business, at this place, until the summer of 1882, when he engaged in the business for himself. He purchased an elevator, February 24, 1882, with a capacity of 10,000 bushels, and this, with his experience, places him among the leading dealers in this county. He is the owner of 360 acres of land in the county, and is also engaged in farming and stock-raising; has filled various local offices and been Treasurer of the School District for three years. Mr. Warren was married in Ontario County, N. Y., February 14, 1866, to Cornelia Hartsough, a native of New York. They have five children—Emelia B., May H., Arthur H., Herbert and Lucretia.

S. J. WHITTEN, dealer in lumber and coal, was born in Canada, May 12, 1846, and, after leaving school, was for several years employed in mercantile business; came to Nebraska in April, 1871. He pre-empted eighty acres in Seward County in January, 1872. He went to Crete, Saline County, where he was employed as a clerk in the mercantile business. He came to Edgar in April, 1874, and engaged in the lumber business in company with Marion Hart; a few months later, he bought out his partner's interest, and conducted the business alone until 1877, when he sold out, built an elevator and entered into the grain business, in which he remained some three years. He then bought back the original lumber business, and has given it his attention since. In the fall of 1881, he put in a lumber yard at Blue Hill, Neb. Mr. W. was married in Crete, Neb., March 30, 1875, to Annie M. Blair, a native of Canada. They have two children—Florella and Winifred.

REV. WILLIAM H. WILSON, pastor of the First Baptist Church, was born at London, Ontario, August 1, 1847, and educated at Toronto University, Toronto, Ontario, graduating there in 1868, after which he taught school for some years. In 1872, he renewed his studies for the ministry at the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, graduating from there in 1874, after which he had charge of the Baptist Church at Latham, Logan County, Ill., for three years, and at Effingham, Ill., for eighteen months. Subsequently was for a year in charge of the Latin and Greek Department in the Ewing College, Franklin County, Ill. He came to Edgar in April, 1881, and at once entered upon his present duties. Mr. W. was married in Brantford, Ontario, May 27, 1875, to Elizabeth Dimmock, a native of England. They have three children—Carl, Percy D. and Myrtle.

HARRY K. WOLFE, Principal of the Edgar High School, was born in Bloomington, Ill., November 10, 1858, and came with his parents to Nebraska in 1872, residing with them in Grant Precinct, Lancaster County, assisting on the farm until he reached the age of seventeen years, when he went to Lincoln and attended the State University, where he graduated in the classical course June 10, 1880. His first school was in District 39, Lancaster County. In January he took charge of the Ponca High School in Dixon County, Neb. He came to Edgar in September, 1881, and at once entered upon his present duties.

FAIRFIELD.

The town of Fairfield is situated in the southeastern part of Clay County, about six miles from the south line and about ten miles from the west line of the county. It is favorably located in a fine and fertile prairie country, well adapted to agriculture. The St. Joe & Western Railroad, on which the town is located, was completed to this point on July 2, 1872. Some time in 1871, Maximilian Reed took up the northeast quarter of Section 4, Town 5, Range 7. This claim he sold to A. B. Smith, H. J. Higgins, R. Bayly, Cornelius Dunn and others—twenty in all—and they projected a town upon it.

In June, 1872, the St. Joe & Denver City Railroad Company built a depot on land adjoining on the east of the little town started by the citizens. Near and around the depot, the Town Site Company of that road projected a town and invited the owners and business men of the old town to come over. The new town site being on railroad land, and they not being able to perfect the title to the same until a foreclosure suit against all the lands of that company was settled, the old town refused to move, even in the face of a threat from the company to remove their depot from the vicinity.

As soon as the title was perfected in the company, they at once began to lay off the town, and the survey began on the 11th of September, 1874, by A. R. Buttolph. The first lot was sold on the 18th of September to J. H. Epley, and five lots were sold on that day. The first settler in the town was John Clancy, who ran the boarding car while the track was building, and afterward, kept a sort of boarding establishment in the section-house.

In September, 1872, A. B. Smith and H. Spencer erected a room and opened a store, consisting of general merchandise, on the town site established by the citizens. J. H. Epley came from Crete, Saline Co., Neb., in May, 1873, and also started a general store, where Smith & Spencer were located. These parties remained on these quarters until the new town was surveyed, when they moved their stores into the town and were the first business establishments in the place.

The first building on the town plat following the depot and section-house was a lumber office belonging to D. Jaynes, and was built in the fall of 1872, but Jaynes closed out his lumber yard the next spring, and the office is now occupied by J. E. Broderick as a residence, and about the same time A. B. Chandler and R. M. Aikens put up a carpenter shop, which is the building now made use of by McPeak & Sons, with a stock of hardware.

Immediately after the title to the town site was obtained and the permanence of the location insured, the town began to build up. It was then that Smith & Spencer and Epley brought their stores into the town. During the month of September, considerable progress was made—J. C. Clark started a lumber yard; D. McDonald erected a blacksmith shop; J. W. Small opened a real estate and law office, and J. E. Hopper and J. H. Conrad started a drug store, and, by the end of that year, there were six business houses, a lumber yard and grain elevator, and the town had a population of about fifty people. It now has a population of about 600 people, and contains many substantial business houses of varied sorts.

INCORPORATION.

The town of Fairfield was incorporated by the Commissioners of Clay County in June, 1878, and J. R. Maltby, J. H Epley, L. Fryar, W. S. Prickett and D. Howe appointed a Board of Town Trustees. The board met and elected J. R. Maltby, Chairman; O. G. Maury, Clerk; C. F. Shedd, Treasurer; A. A. Kelsey, Marshal; W. S. Prickett, Attorney. On September 24, P. G. Hayes was appointed Marshal, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Kelsey. The board passed the first ordinance on the 23d day of July, 1878.

The officers elected for the year 1879 were: Trustees, J. E. Hopper, G. E. Glass, C. Palmer, J. R. Mattison and H. Spencer; Chairman, C. Palmer; Clerk, O. G. Maury; Treasurer, John Biddle.

1880—Trustees, J. E. Hopper, Charles Palmer, O. H. Judd, G. E. Glass and H. Spencer; Chairman, C. Palmer; Clerk, F. H. Willis.

1881—Trustees, J. R. Maltby, D. Howe, J. Tweed, D. Murdock and E. L. Brewer; Chairman, D. Murdock; Treasurer, J. H. Case; Clerk, J. C. Hedge.

1882—Trustees, W. S. Randall, T. J. Loomis, A. Broderick, C. F. Shedd and J. C. Hedge; Chairman, W. S. Randall; Clerk, D. Howe; Treasurer, Charles Lewis.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was taught in the town of Fairfield in the winter of 1873–74, in a small frame building erected specially for school purposes, in the fall of 1873. The house is a one-story frame and at that time was the best school building in the county, being twenty-six feet wide by forty feet in length, and cost $1,440. This building continued in use for a schoolhouse until becoming inadequate for the accommodation of the school, a new school building was erected, in the summer of 1881. After the new house was completed, the occupancy of the old building for school purposes was discontinued, and it was sold to the Christian denomination in the fall of 1881, and is now used by that body for a church house, having undergone suitable reconstruction for that purpose.

The new school building, erected in the summer of 1881, is a fine large two-story frame structure, of tasteful architecture, being constructed with appropriate and proportioned projections, and contains four large schoolrooms, with recitation and principal's, cloak and ante-rooms, and all other necessary apartments. The schoolrooms are fitted out with the most improved furniture, patent seats and desks and all needful apparatus. The cost of the building when completed was $5,000. The building stands on an eminence back of the town, which slopes off in all directions, and from which a view is had over the surrounding landscape for a distance of more than twenty miles. The school was graded in the fall of 1881, being divided into the primary, intermediate and grammar school departments, under charge of A. A. Randall as Principal, and Miss Emma McKee and Mrs. Alice Cooper, as teachers.

The district in which the town is included embraces a territory three miles square, and, the town being located in the corner section of this territory, places the school beyond the convenient accommodation of those living in the remote section of the district. For the accommodation of such, a schoolhouse was erected to the southeast of the town, a distance of about two miles. At present, the schools in the town have an average attendance of about eighty pupils, the enrollment being about 100.

RELIGIOUS.

Fairfield contains four religious societies—the Methodist, Congregational, Christian and Catholic. The first of these established in the town was the Congregational. The congregation was organized by Rev. J. A. Jones, at the residence of H. J. Higgins, on Liberty farm, on the Little Blue River, on the 1st of January, 1872. Preaching was held in residences for some time, and, in the fall of 1872, the place of meeting was at Fairfield, services being held in the depot, where they were continued until the approach of cold weather, and then went to Smith & Spencer's store, and, in the spring of the next year, in Epley's store, and again, in about a year from this, the congregation worshiped in the Brown Schoolhouse, now called Palmer Schoolhouse. During the summer of 1874, the place of meeting was changed to the school building in the town, in which they remained until the church was built, excepting a short time in the fall and winter of 1877, when they met in the Methodist Church on every other Sunday.

Work began upon the building of a church in 1878, and the house was not completed wholly until the early part of 1882, and was dedicated on March 5 of that year by Rev. Mr. Merrill, of Omaha, State Superintendent of Home Missions. The building is a one-story frame, 30x60 feet in size, and cost $2,800. The congregation, with a present membership of seventy, continued under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. A. Jones until November 1, 1872, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Pugh, who was followed by Rev. Mr. Abbott, on January 12, 1877, and was, in turn, succeeded by Rev. R. Williams, the present pastor.

The Methodists were the next to organize a church in the town, which was effected in August, 1873, in the depot, by Rev. F. A. Penny. Services were continued in the depot until the schoolhouse was completed, when they began the use of that building and occupied it until the church building was completed, in the summer of 1878. The church is constructed after the Gothic style of architecture, is 30x50 feet in dimensions, and is nicely finished with stained glass windows, etc., costing, when completed, $2,150. The congregation, numbering 120 members, is under the charge of Rev. C. A. Mastin.

A Sunday school was organized in the summer of 1878, with fifty scholars, and W. R. Stevens was elected Superintendent; the school, now numbering 120 members, is under the superintendence of W. S. Randall.

The Catholics organized themselves into a congregation in October, 1877, there being about seven families, and took place in J. R. Maltby's residence. Services were held monthly during that fall in Conrad's Hall by Rev. J. G. Glauber. The erection of a church began in the latter part of the year 1878, and was completed in the spring of 1879, so that services could be held in the house, but was not entirely finished until the spring of 1882. The building is a small frame, costing about $550. The congregation at present, numbering some twenty families, including those in the adjacent country districts, is under the ministration of Father Simeon, of Hastings.

On June 16, 1878, the Christians, under the leadership of W. T. Newcomb, organized themselves into a religious body, comprising twelve members, the meeting being held in the schoolhouse in which they worshiped until the fall of 1881, when the new school building was completed and the old one was purchased by the congregation, and, after undergoing suitable remodeling, has since been used by them as a church house. The early services were conducted by W. T. Newcomb, who officiated in that capacity as early as the spring of 1877. In November, 1878, Rev. George Lobengier took the charge for one year, and was followed by the Rev. William Sumpter, who remained about two years, and since his resignation, the body has been without any regular pastor.

A parsonage was erected in the fall of 1879, costing about $900, the total value of the church property being $1,500. A Sunday school was started in the spring of 1879, with thirty-five scholars, and S. J. Anthony was chosen Superintendent. The school now numbers fifty members, with F. D. Smith, Superintendent.

A union Sunday school was begun in the spring of 1872, the first meeting being held at the residence of H. J. Higgins, at Liberty farm, where it was kept during that year, until the approach of winter, at which time the school was dismissed for the winter, and, on the 9th of the following March, was started up again, and L. Brewer was elected Superintendent. With the beginning of the next winter, the school was disbanded again, and met March 7, 1874, in Brown's, now Palmer's, Schoolhouse, and elected W. R. Stevens Superintendent. Meetings continued to be held in the schoolhouse until the fall of 1877, when they were changed to the Methodist Church, remaining here about one year; were again held in the schoolhouse until the erection of the Congregational Church, in which the school has since been kept. Other congregations at times branched off, starting schools of their own, so that what remains of the union school originally started belongs almost exclusively to the Congregational Church, and has a membership of 100, under the supervision of Lyman Porter.

THE PRESS.

A newspaper, called the Fairfield *News*, was started in Fairfield in June, 1877, by J. H. Case and O. G. Maury. The first issue of the paper was made on the 7th of that month The establishment of the paper was attended with the most liberal encouragement of the citizens of the town, who guaranteed for it a list of 300 subscribers, eight columns of advertisements and a bonus of $300. The paper was a six-column quarto size, Republican in politics and had a circulation of about 350. After about two years' operation, Case retired from the concern, and it was controlled by Maury for about one year, when it was sold to J. W. Small, the present editor and proprietor. Soon after the paper was started, it was changed to an eight-column folio size, which it has since remained. At the present time, the paper has a circulation of 580 copies, and still retains faith in the political creed of the Republican party. On account of the opinions promulgated by the *News* on county seat and other local matters, much dissatisfaction and enmity was aroused against it by those holding adverse opinions. So far were these petty disagreements carried, that in opposition to the *News* a second paper was begun by a stock company, composed of a number of the citizens of the town, to which they gave the name of the Fairfield *Herald*, the company being known as the Herald Publishing Company. The capital stock of the concern is $1,000, and is divided into 100 shares of $10 each. The company is operated by the thirty-seven stockholders, who meet quarterly and choose an editor, two assistants and a business manager. With the first starting, W. T. Newcomb was chosen editor, and the present editor is S. G. Wilcox.

POST OFFICE.

A post office was established in the fall of 1871, at a point two miles northwest of where Fairfield now stands, called White Elm, and was kept by J. P. Scott, Postmaster. By authority of the proper government officer, the location of the office was changed and brought into the town on June 27, 1873, at which time it passed into the hands of L. Brewer, who was commissioned Postmaster.

The office, after being called by various different names by the citizens, was finally given that which it now bears. Mr. Brewer has continued Postmaster since his first appointment up to the present, with the exception of about seven months, in the year 1881, when H. S. Gould received the commission, but his term of office was exceedingly brief, Mr. Brewer again succeeding to the office, on January 1, 1882.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

The Fairfield Lodge, No. 84, A., F. & A. M., began under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge, on September 3, 1880, the first meeting being held in Hopper's Hall, with ten members present. The officers appointed by the Grand Master were B. F. Rawalt, Worshipful Master; O. P. Alexander, Senior Warden, and K. I. Willis, Junior Warden. A charter was granted to the lodge June 22, 1881, there being twenty-two charter members. The lodge then proceeded to organize under the charter, and elected B. F. Rawalt, Worshipful Master; O. P. Alexander, Senior Warden; K. I. Willis, Junior Warden; W. S. Randall, Treasurer, L. F. Fryar, Secretary; J. McDonald, Senior Deacon; B. R. Royce, Junior Deacon; Richard Bayly, Tiler, who were duly installed into their respective offices by J. A. Tulleys, Past Grand Master, on the 26th of July, 1881. The present officers of the lodge, elected December 27, 1881, are B. F. Rawalt, Worshipful Master; O. P. Alexander, Senior Warden; W. S. Randall, Junior Warden; J. W. Small, Treasurer; A. A. Randall, Secretary; John Hedge, Senior Deacon; B. R. Royce, Junior Deacon; George W. Noble, Tiler. The lodge, numbering twenty-five members, composed of the leading business men of the town, is in harmonious and flourishing condition, and is supplied with jewels and all paraphernalia necessary for the performance of the ceremonies of the order.

Grand Army of the Republic.—This organization was formed in August, 1880, consisting of twenty-six members, by Col. Woods, of Omaha, in Conrad's Hall, and W. S. Randall was elected Commander; B. F. Rawalt, Senior Vice Commander; S. J. Anthony, Junior Vice Commander; L. Brewer, Chaplain; D. A. Keeny, Quartermaster; O. P. Alexander, Surgeon; W. H. Fry, Adjutant, and B. R. Royce, Officer of the Day. At a regular meeting on the third Wednesday in December, 1881, G. W. Noble was elected Commander; J. W. Small, Senior Vice Commander; J. C. Hedge, Junior Vice Commander; L. Brewer, Chaplain; J. E. Hopper, Quartermaster; O. P. Alexander, Adjutant; W. S. Randall, Surgeon; B. F. Rawalt, Officer of the Day, and Jeff Ogg, Officer of the Guard. The society met in Conrad's Hall for about three years, when they moved into their present quarters, in Hopper's Hall, where they hold regular meetings on the third Wednesday of each month.

Temperance Alliance.—A few of the people of the town of Fairfield met in the Methodist Church in November, 1881, for the purpose of organizing themselves into a Temperance Alliance for the suppression of the traffic in the sale of intoxicating liquors and to assist in raising up the fallen inebriate. There were only about a dozen persons present, and the organization was effected by electing F. H. Willis, President and B. F. Rawalt, Secretary. Little benefit, however, resulted from the attempt, and what was done was subsequently abandoned. During the holidays of that year, George Woodford, of Illinois, delivered a series of seven lectures on temperance, and an organization was perfected, numbering about 350 members, with B. F. Rawalt, President; F. Malone, Secretary, and Mrs. Clara Brodrick, Treasurer. The society hold regular meetings on the first and third Friday evenings of each month, in the Methodist and Congregational Churches alternately. The Alliance, now numbering 472 members, has been active in the furtherance of the objects of its formation, and has done much toward ridding the town of saloons and in stimulating many who had become besotted with drink to become sober and temperate men.

Fire Department.—Although the town has thus far escaped the destructive influence of fires, yet, acting on the principle, "In time of peace prepare for war," the citizens have wisely made provision for defense against and the suppression of fire. The appliances provided for this purpose consist of a well wind-mill and force-pump; three cisterns, of 300-barrel capacity, are constructed at the intersection of the principal streets, and one 200-barrel cistern near the well, each of these cisterns being connected with the well by means of underground pipes, through which the water is carried to fill them. In each of the cisterns is a wooden pump, by means of which the water is raised into buckets, which are made use of until an engine can be procured. A hook-and-ladder company was organized during the last year, with E. W. Lewis, Foreman, and the department consists of volunteer action on the part of the citizens, the hole in case of fire being under the direction of an engineer, who is appointed by the Town Trustees, together with his assistant. At the present time, D. Howe occupies the position of Chief Engineer, and K. J. Willis, Assistant Engineer. With these appliances, the town is comparatively safe from fire, which has been the cause of materially reducing rates of insurance by diminishing the possibilities of risks.

HOTELS.

The first place opened in Fairfield for the accommodation of the traveling public was the Section House, kept by John Clancey, and which was continued until the winter of 1876–77, when W. W. Wattles erected the Exchange Hotel, which now is the only public house in operation in the place. In the fall of 1879, Mrs. C. J. Yates built the Metropolitan Hotel, which she used in the accommodation of guests, but, being confronted with opportunities more suitable to the taste than that of being landlady of a hotel, she soon relinquished the business for pursuits in the matrimonial relation.

BANKS.

Until a very recent date, Fairfield did not possess a single banking institution. The first concern of this kind was established on May 11, 1881, by J. W. Small and W. S. Randall, called the Fairfield Exchange Bank, and is engaged in general banking business, with a paid up capital of $3,000 and deposits amounting to about $12,000.

On the 14th of May of that same year, a second monetary institution became established under the name of the Fairfield Bank by a company composed of W. T. Newcomb, S. J. Anthony and O. C. Hubbell. The concern began business with a cash capital paid up of $2,000, and has a reserve capital of $1,500 and deposits averaging about $8,000, and are also engaged in the transaction of a general banking business. Both of these banks are private institutions.

PROGRESS.

From the time the town was first started, it has maintained a steady growth, always in the rear of the settlement of the country districts. It is supported by a fertile country district occupied by many prosperous and well-to-do farmers, and it awaits only time for a further development of the country when Fairfield shall become a city of considerable magnitude and importance.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RICHARD BAYLY, of the firm of Bayly & Gordon, wagon-makers and repair shops, was born in the township of South-east Hope, on what was then known as the Huron Track, Ontario, December 15, 1839, where he learned the trade of blacksmith, serving three years, after which he carried on the business for six years, and during that time acquired a knowledge of wagon-making. In 1865, he engaged in the oil business in Enniskillen, Ontario, for three years. In 1868, he went to Chicago, and was employed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, building shops, stations, etc. He came to Nebraska April 28, 1870, homesteading 160 acres in Fairfield Precinct, and was for six years engaged in farming. In 1876, he engaged in this business, and carried it on for three years, after which he engaged in the implement business in company with Louis F. Fryor for two years. In March, 1881, he again engaged in wagon-making and undertaking, and admitted Charles Gordon in as partner in the following December. Mr. Bayly was elected Commissioner of Clay County in 1873, re-elected in 1876, and again in 1879.

LEANDER BREWER, Postmaster, was born in Tinmouth, Rutland County, Vt., February 15, 1820, and was reared on a farm, residing there until 1848, then moved to Allegan County, Mich., where he farmed until he enlisted, September 30, 1861, in the First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, serving for eighteen months. Returning to Allegan County, he farmed for several years, then engaged in the milk and dairy business, and also engaged in growing fruit. He came to Nebraska April 25, 1872, homesteaded 160 acres in Lone Tree Precinct, Clay County, and resided on it some two years. He was appointed Postmaster of Fairfield in June, 1878, which position he still occupies, and is also engaged in farming.

JAMES H. CONRAD, druggist, was born at Parkersburg, Va., September 29, 1849, removing to Marengo, Iowa, at the age of ten years; he resided with Dr. J. W. Grant until twenty-one years of age; during five years of that period he studied medicine, and was for two years engaged in practicing. He came to Nebraska in March, 1873, located in Fairfield Precinct, Clay County, and was for a year engaged in farming. Moving into town in 1874, he engaged in livery business, in which he still continues. Shortly after his arrival here, he also engaged in the drug business in company with J. E. Hopper; they dissolved partnership eighteen months later, since which time Mr. Conrad has conducted the business alone. He carries a nice stock of $2,500, and has the oldest established business in this line in town. He was married in Victor, Iowa, July 4, 1872, to Sarah J. Archer, a native of Lisbon, Iowa. They have two children—Winnie and Francis.

JOHN H. EPLEY, wagon work, contractor and builder, was born in Freeport, Ill., in 1842. He learned the trade of millwright and followed it for a livelihood in Illinois and Iowa, and during his residence in the latter State, took a course at the Iowa University. He came to Nebraska in March, 1870; built the Crete Flouring Mills, and was employed in erecting other mills through the State for three years. Mr. E. came to Fairfield in 1873, and was engaged in the mercantile business until July, 1879. He, in connection with this, built a grist-mill at Liberty Farm Ranch, this county, and conducted it until March, 1882. He established his present business in the spring of 1881. Mr. E. was married in the fall of 1875, in Clay County, Neb., to Emma Toms. They have four children—Victor F., Mattie, Claude and Blanche.

JOHN C. HEDGE, manager for Frees & Montgomery, dealers in lumber, etc., was born in Greene County, Penn., in 1844, and reared on a farm in Washington County, Penn. He enlisted March 9, 1865, in the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving four months; then went to Illinois, where he was engaged in various employments. Subsequently employed in Fairfield, Iowa, by a coal and grain company. He came to Nebraska in April, 1878, and was employed by his present employers at Edgar, Neb., until he came to Fairfield, Neb., in February, 1880, to take charge of their business at this point. He was elected Town Clerk in April, 1881, and a member of the Town Board in 1882.

DENNISON HOWE, a retired merchant, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., January 22, 1822, and five years later went to Orleans County in that State, and was reared on a farm, which he afterward followed on his own account. At eighteen years of age, he was engaged as a clerk, which he followed for two years, and subsequently was proprietor of a mercantile establishment at Knowlesville in Orleans County. He came to Nebraska June 10, 1877, engaging in the mercantile business, which he followed for three years, when he turned over the business to his sons, John and George W. Mr. Howe is the owner of 160 acres of land adjoining the town of Fairfield, and has twice been elected on the Board of Trustees of that place.

JOHN E. HOPPER, general merchant, was born in England February 27, 1840, and fourteen months later his parents emigrated to America. He learned the trade of tinsmith in Cleveland, Ohio, working at it from 1856 until he enlisted, July 30, 1861, in the Sixth Michigan Infantry, serving for nineteen months, when he was discharged on account of disability, and subsequently followed his trade in Allegan County, Mich., until he came to Nebraska in March, 1872, at which time he homesteaded 160 acres in Linn Precinct, Clay County, and farmed for about two years, when he came to Fairfield, in the fall of 1873, and took charge of the St. Joe & Western Railroad section-house, which he conducted for two years, then followed the grain business for a few months. In October, 1875, he established a general merchandise business at that place, in company with J. W. Small, who retired in the following April, since which time Mr. Hopper has been alone. Mr. H. was married in Allegan County, Mich., August 4, 1861, to Nancy E. Smith. They have three children—Cora A., Minnie A. and Archie B.

WILLIAM L. HOWE, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., April 22, 1859, and reared on a farm; at eighteen years of age, he purchased land in that county, and, in company with his brother, Lewis B. Howe, conducted a large farm. He came to Nebraska in March, 1880, and purchased eighty acres adjoining the town of Fairfield, and, in connection with his brother, Lewis B., farms some 250 acres. He is largely engaged in raising sheep, of which he has some three hundred, and his brother 1,500. Is also engaged in breeding Poland China hogs. Mr. Howe was married at Fairport, Monroe County, N. Y., December 18, 1879, to Hattie E. Lusk, a native of Newark, N. Y.

C. T. MILLS, Sr., manufacturer and dealer in furniture, and undertaker, was born in London, Eng., in 1820, where he learned the trade of cabinet-maker, serving as an apprentice some seven years, and worked at it as a journeyman in that country until 1867, when he emigrated to America and was for two years employed at his trade in Chicago. Then employed on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad till 1870, at carpentering. Then went to Lincoln, Neb.; worked at carpentering till 1872; left there and took a pre-emption; lived on it two and a half years; sold improvements and moved up to Fairfield in 1875, and then was employed on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad as carpenter; built his store at the commencement of 1881, for the sale of furniture.

WORTHY T. NEWCOMB, of the Fairfield Bank, was born in Portage County, Ohio, in 1850, and educated at Hiram College, Portage County, Ohio, graduating there in 1873, after which he was for two years engaged in preaching in Jefferson County, N. Y. He came to Nebraska in February, 1876, located in Edgar Precinct, Clay County, and was for several years engaged in farming. He then came to Fairfield and carried on a meat market for a year, and in the fall of 1880, joined S. J. Anthony in dealing in live stock, etc., and in May, 1881, organized the bank in company with S. J. Anthony and O. C. Hubbell.

GEORGE W. NOBLE, collection agent, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., March 30, 1844, and there learned the trade of bookbinder with his father. Entered the army May 26, 1861, with the Second Delaware Infantry, and was discharged August 13, 1864, and re-enlisted March 21, 1866, in the Second Battalion Eighteenth United States Infantry, and was discharged in 1869. Mr. Noble came to Nebraska in May, 1869, and took the first homestead in Clay County, upon which he remained four years, when he sold his place and purchased an eighty acre tract in the same county. He took up his residence in Fairfield, in 1879, and in the fall of that year was elected Justice of the Peace, to which office he was re-elected in 1881, carrying on also a collection business. He is a member of the G. A. R. and A., F. & A. M., and Vice President of the Old Settlers' Association. He was married in 1878, in this county, to Annie E. Thompson, a native of Columbia City, Ind., and has a family of two boys—John H. and George W.

WILLIAM S. RANDALL, dealer in agricultural implements, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1840, and reared on a farm in Washington County, Iowa. He enlisted in August, 1861, in the Eighth Iowa Infantry, serving until May, 1866, after which he farmed in Washington County, Iowa. He came to Nebraska in the spring of 1873, and homesteaded in Marshall Precinct, Clay County, residing on it four years, during which period he farmed. He was elected Treasurer of Clay County in the fall of 1876, and was re-elected in the fall of 1877. During his term of office he resided in Sutton. He came to Fairfield in the spring of 1880, and engaged in the implement business in company with L. F. Fryar and in May, 1881, in company with J. W. Small, organized the Fairfield Exchange Bank.

BENJAMIN F. RAWALT, agent for H. Gregg & Bros., dealers in grain, etc., was born in Fulton County, Ill., and reared on a farm. He enlisted August 18, 1862, in the Eighth Minnesota Infantry, serving for three years, after which he farmed in Wabasha County, Minn. In 1869, he removed to De Kalb County, Mo., where he farmed for two years; then in St. Joe, Mo., employed for two years as clerk in a wholesale grocery, after which he traveled in that business through this State, and in April, 1874, engaged in mercantile business as a clerk at Fairbury, Jefferson County, Neb., continuing there for four years, and in August, 1878, he came to Fairfield and engaged in present capacity. In January, 1882, he also engaged in the implement business, and admitted as a partner Eugene Brewer in the following February, and is also a stockholder in the *Herald* Publishing Company, of this place. Is at present assistant editor and Secretary of the Association.

CHARLES F. SHEDD, of the firm of C. F. Shedd & Co., dealers in grain, etc., was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1842, and reared on a farm in Lee County, Iowa. He enlisted September 15, 1861, in Company I, Engineer Regiment of the West, serving for thirteen months. He then farmed in Iowa for some years, and was for a year in business in Northern Wisconsin. He came to Nebraska in August, 1873, homesteaded 160 acres in Lone Tree Precinct, Clay County, on which he resided for two years. He came to Fairfield in 1875, where he was engaged in the grain, stock and lumber business in company with Snively & Hedges, and in 1879, he also engaged in business at Frisco, Colo., where he is engaged in manufacturing lumber, etc., and also in negotiating in mines. Was elected President of the Frisco Discovery & Mining Company in December, 1879, and Treasurer of Royal Mountains and Mining Company in 1880. The firm of C. F. Shedd & Co. has branch houses at Edgar, Carleton and Belvidere, and shipped the first grain from Clay and Thayer Counties in 1873. Mr. S. was married in St. Joe, Mo., in 1874, to Mary L. Badger. They have three children—Carrie E., James A. and Hattie May.

ALBERT S. WILLIS, deceased, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., December 25, 1819. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years, and removed to Marquette County, Wis., in 1850, where he also followed his trade. Ten years later, he went to Burr Oak, Mich., where he was engaged in the commission and lumber business; after this he came to Nebraska, and engaged in farming, at which he is still engaged. His son-in-law, William H.

Frey, deceased, was born at Noblesville, Ind., March 1, 1840, and followed farming in St. Joseph County, Mich., and enlisted in the First Michigan Volunteers September 8, 1861, serving until the close of the war, at which time he held the rank of Captain of Company B. He came to Nebraska in 1871, and homesteaded 160 acres of land in Clay County, and, in 1876, took up his residence at Fairfield, following the business of Justice of the Peace, collecting agent, etc. In 1868, he married Emma Willis, at Burr Oak, Mich. He died September 19, 1880, leaving a family of a wife and two children —William R. and Lewis.

CLAY CENTER.

Clay Center, the county seat of Clay County, was laid off in the summer of 1879, by O. P. Alexander, acting as Trustee for the Town Site Company, composed of R. G. Brown, of Sutton; E. P. Church, of Harvard; R. Bayly and O. P. Alexander, of Fairfield, and is located at the exact center of the county. The land was purchased from the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, and laid off, comprising 600 lots. The first building erected on the site was a large one-story frame, belonging to W. D. Young, and used by the county for a court house, and was built in May, 1879. The next building was a restaurant belonging to J. N. Mills, erected in June, 1879, and, in July, the post office was brought from Marshall, about two miles east, and established at the center, and was kept by the present incumbent, Mrs. Sophia Cruickshank, in a small house, the front part of which is used as a post office and the back part as a residence.

About the first of the next year, G. E. Birge and L. D. Fowler built an abstract and loan office, in which business they are still engaged and have the only set of abstract books in the county; the firm also carried on a banking business. In August, 1881, a new firm was formed and incorporated, succeeding that of Birge & Fowler, known as the Clay County Abstract and Loan Company, and has a capital stock paid up of $15,000. The company is composed of G. H. Cowles, President; L. D. Fowler, Vice President, and G. E. Birge, Manager.

In January, 1881, W. D. Young built a carpenter shop, which was occupied June 1 by Mrs. E. C. Tout and in which she kept a general store, continuing in the business until December, and was succeeded by D. Leitch, who keeps a general store in the same room, in which also Mrs. A. L. Strong keeps a stock of millinery goods.

The location of the county seat at this time was somewhat precarious. From the election held February 20, 1879, its relocation was declared by the Commissioners to be at Clay Center, being so determined from the vote cast. This declaration gave rise to the town of Clay Center, and incited to its upbuilding. In accordance with an order from the Commissioners, most all the county officers went to that place. But, as was afterward determined, the movement was too hasty. Much dissatisfaction existed as to the determination of the result of the election and the vote was recanvassed, and, in obedience to a mandamus of the Supreme Court, the vote of precincts, which had been thrown out on the ground of fraud, were ordered to be counted, and it was found out that Clay Center was not the county seat. The officials were then obliged to pack up their records and matters and betake themselves back to Sutton. On November 7, the election was held, and, by the legal vote of the people of the county, the seat of government was fixed at Clay Center.

On the first of the new year, the offices were again transferred to the Center. A jail-house was immediately afterward built, costing $2,200, and is a single story frame, the main part being 24x38 feet, to which adjoins on the rear a wing, 20x40 feet, in which are the cells, which are frame, lined with steel cages.

Following this, in the immediate order of time, was the erection of a hotel by C. L. Holbrook, which he ran as a public house until August of the same year, when it was rented to P. T. Walton and used for the same purpose up to February, 1881, at which time it was sold to J. B. and S. S. Tuttle, the present owners and proprietors.

The next building was a law office which was built in March, 1880, by S. A. Searle, and, following this, was the erection of a storeroom, by S. A. Allen, in which for a short time he kept a stock of drugs; the business, however, ceased and the house was sold and is now used for a residence, and, in March, C. N. Green built a house for saloon; H. L. Corey and J. H. Davis built a livery barn and residence, and also a residence by C. J. Martin was built during that month. In November, 1880, E. P. Burnett put up a residence, as also Mrs. D. C. Marsh, the latter being used for a short time for a boarding-house, while the court house was in process of erection.

The contract for the erection of the court house was given to W. D. Young, in February, 1880, and, in the following May, work was commenced upon the building, which was completed by the 1st of November, according to the terms of the contract. It is a large two-story brick structure, 47x64 feet in dimensions, and is capped with a large and substantial dome.

The upper story embraces the court-room, which extends in length to the entire width of the building, and is forty feet wide, adjoining which are the jury, judge's and witness rooms, while in the first story are located the county offices, which are constructed with fire-proof vaults, and the Treasurer's office, supplied with a burglar-proof safe. The proposed cost of the building was $11,000, while the actual cost, when completed, was $22,000, including furniture, fixtures, "etc., etc., etc.," as appears on the statement submitted by the contractor.

G. S. & J. C. Ward, before the town started, had opened a blacksmith shop just outside of where it was laid off, and, in January, 1880, they moved their shop into the town, where they continued the trade of blacksmithing and repairing. A church edifice was erected in December, 1880, by the Christians, who had hitherto been holding services in a country schoolhouse, south of where the town now stands, and is a 24x46 frame house, costing about $1,200. A schoolhouse was built in July, 1881, in which was taught the first school in the town by Mrs. Charles Wagner.

A second church was established in February, 1882, by the Congregationalists, with thirty members, and Rev. G. A. Taylor, pastor. Services are held in the court-room, but active steps are being taken for the building of a regular church house at an early date.

An attempt at journalism was made at this point, in February, 1881, by W. A. Connell, who started the Clay Center *Citizen*. The paper survived six months, when the editor "vamosed," and the sheet collapsed. The concern was held under mortgage to its full value, and the editor went away, leaving it a "boon" to his creditors. It was sold to satisfy the mortgage, and was bought by a stock company, composed of some of the citizens of the town, who published it for a short time, when the company dissolved and sold the material to the proprietor of the Fairfield *Herald*. The town has no railroad communication, but is reached by stage and mail lines from Edgar, Fairfield, Harvard and Sutton. The splendid location of the place and its being the county seat, augurs favorably that, in case a railroad is run through the town, as is talked of, as being probable, it is only a question of short time until Clay Center shall become the chief town and commercial emporium of the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE E. BIRGE, manager of Clay County Abstract and Loan Company, was born in Horicon, Wis., in December, 1855, removing to Appleton, Wis., in 1874. Was educated at Lawrence University; then employed as book-keeper by the Appleton Manufacturing Company, of which concern his father is President. He came to Nebraska in October, 1878, and was appointed Deputy Clerk of Clay County in January, 1879, filling that position two years, during which period he resided in Sutton. He then came to Clay Center and engaged in the brokerage and loan business in company with L. D. Fowler, of Sutton, and this business was merged, August 1, 1881, into the company for which he is manager.

EDWARD P. BURNETT, Judge of the County Court of Clay County, was born in De Kalb, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., August 30, 1845, and was reared on a farm until twenty-one years of age. In 1866, he went to Pierce County, Wis., where he engaged in school-teaching. In the fall of 1868, he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and entered the Law Department of the university, graduating therefrom in March, 1870. Returning to River Falls, Pierce Co., Wis., he practiced law until he came to Nebraska in August, 1872. Locating at Harvard, Clay County, he resumed his chosen profession. In the fall of 1873, he was elected Judge of the County Court, and removed to Sutton the county seat. He has held the office continuously since November, 1873, having been re-elected in 1875, 1877, 1879 and 1881. In December, 1880, he removed his family to Clay Center, the present county seat, where he now resides. The Judge was married near Delavan, Walworth Co., Wis., January 16, 1877, to Mary A. Nickerson; they have two children, a son and daughter.

GEORGE F. DICKSON, Deputy Treasurer of Clay County, was born in Scotland September 11, 1843, and emigrated to America in March, 1860. He resided on a farm in Macon County, Ill., until he enlisted October 1, 1861, in Company I, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and served for three years, after which, he engaged in farming in Dane County, Wis. He came to Nebraska in November, 1868, homesteaded 160 acres in Hamilton County, and farmed the same for about six years. He was elected Sheriff of Hamilton County at its organization and served two terms of two years each. In 1874, he removed to Sutton and was for eighteen months engaged in general merchandise business, and was for three years employed by Frank Pyle in the grain business. He was appointed Deputy Treasurer of the county in January, 1880, and re-appointed in January, 1882. He was married in Dane County, Wis., February 7, 1871, to Mary J. Edie; they have four children—Alice, Frank, Edwin and one infant daughter.

LOUIS F. FRYAR, Clerk of Clay County, was born in Darke County, Ohio, in 1849, and raised on a farm there until sixteen years of age, when he removed to Rock Island, Ill., and was there employed in farming until August 1, 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving four years and nine months. Subsequently returning to Rock Island, he again devoted his time to farming. He came to Nebraska in 1869, and homesteaded 160 acres in Thayer County, residing on it for two years; then farmed in Fairfield Precinct, Clay County, for about two years, and also merchandising for about that length of time; after which, he moved to the town of Fairfield and engaged in the implement business in company with R. Bayly, remaining with him some years; and, in January, 1880, joined S. Randall in the same business and is still a member of the firm of Randall & Fryar. Mr. F. was elected Clerk of the county in November, 1881, entering upon the duties of his office January 5, 1882, and is now residing in Clay Center. He was married in Sutton, Neb., in 1873, to Laura Bancroft; they have three children—Louis C. and infant twins.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, Deputy Clerk of the District Court, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., April 9, 1846, and reared on a farm. He enlisted August 13, 1861, in Oneida Cavalry, and was mustered out June 23, 1865. After the war, he engaged in mercantile business at Onalaska, La Crosse Co., Wis., for three years; then in the livery business for a year. Subsequently, he went to Rome, N. Y., where he was for two years employed as clerk in a wholesale grocery. Afterward, in Iroquois County, Ill., until he came to Nebraska September 15, 1872, homesteading 160 acres in Harvard Precinct, Clay County, farmed the same for three years; he then purchased eighty acres in Lincoln Precinct, and farmed there until he came to Clay Center in January, 1880, having been appointed to his present position about that time. Mr. Martin was married in Sutton, Neb., March 20, 1875, to Louisa M. Tuttle; they have two children—Lyle and Belle.

JONAS P. NIXON, Sheriff of Clay County, was born in Adams County, Ohio, December 2, 1837, and reared on a farm. He learned the trade of carpenter with his brother, and was employed at it off and on for several years. He began to farm on his own account at the age of twenty-three years. On November 1, 1861, he enlisted in the Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E; was discharged January 4, 1864, and re-enlisted immediately, serving until August 26, 1865; when mustered out, he held the rank of First Lieutenant. After the war, he returned to his farm in Ohio, where he remained until December, 1869, when he removed to Mount Pleasant, Henry Co., Iowa, where he was employed as a carpenter. He came to Nebraska April 2, 1872, resided for a short time in York County, and, on June 22, homesteaded 160 acres in Clay County. Mr. N. followed farming for some years. He was elected Sheriff of Clay County in November, 1879, and re-elected in 1881. Since he entered upon the duties of his office he has resided at Clay Center. He was married in Adams County, Ohio, February 7, 1861, to Mary E. McFadden, a native of Brown County, Ohio; they have four children—Annie L., Mary A., James W. and one infant son.

O. H. PARSONS, Deputy Sheriff of Clay County, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, April 14, 1847, and was reared on a farm. At the age of twelve years, he removed to the home of his uncle in the same county, and assisted him in farming. He enlisted August 30, 1864, in the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Ohio Infantry, Company K, serving until July 7, 1865. After the war, he again turned his attention to farming, following it in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa; returned in 1868 to his home in Ashtabula County. He farmed until early in 1870, when he came West, crossing the Missouri River March 19 of that year. He homesteaded eighty acres in Hamilton County, and farmed the same until 1875. Was about that time appointed a keeper in the State Penitentiary at Lincoln, which position he held for twenty-three months, resigning on account of ill health, subsequently went to Sutton, where he was for three years engaged in mercantile business and as a carpenter. Was appointed Deputy Sheriff in January, 1882, since which time he has resided in Clay Center.

GEORGE H. VAN DUYNE, Treasurer of Clay County, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1834, and reared on a farm. In 1866, he removed to Livingston County, N. Y., and followed farming for about eight years. During his residence in that county, he held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Assessor, etc. He came to Nebraska in April, 1875; homesteaded eighty acres in School Creek, Clay County, and has farmed the same since. He was elected Treasurer of Clay County in November, 1879, and re-elected in 1881.

JUSTUS E. WHEELER, Deputy Clerk of Clay County, was born in Freeport, Ill., in 1846. He enlisted, in July, 1863, in the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and served three years. He has followed clerking and book-keeping for an occupation since he began to earn his own livelihood. In 1870, he went to Chicago, Ill., where he was employed as a book-keeper. He came to Nebraska in October, 1874, and was for seven years employed in farming in Lynn Precinct, Clay County. Mr. W. was appointed Deputy Clerk in January, 1882, and now resides in Clay Center.

GLENVILLE.

This little town first sprang into existence in the fall of 1873, and is situated in the western part of Clay County, about nine miles east of Hastings. The town is laid off in the center of a Government section of land, which had purposely been pre-empted for a town site at the instance of the Town Company, by R. S. Winters, Daniel Fitch and Robert Thompson, the site embracing a square of forty acres, taken from the intersecting corners of the four quarter-sections.

The sod claim-houses were the first structures seen on the site until in August, 1872, when the railroad was completed to the place and the station and section-house was built. In the next spring, J. W. Sturgis built a storeroom and put in a stock of general merchandise, who, together with three or four men in the employ of the railroad, were the only inhabitants of the town at this time. During the summer, Charles Clutz came, going in as partner with Sturgis. Later in the fall, Bennett Cox erected a storeroom and dwelling, opening the store with a general stock of goods, which he operated for about one year, and, in 1879, David Stein and P. H. Cone took the building, running a general store. Edward Davis began working in metals, erecting a blacksmith shop in 1878. In 1878, Luke Galdenstein built a storehouse for the handling of general goods; H. M. Oliver put up a grain elevator and started a lumber and coal yard, and, in the next year, the Keystone Hotel was built by G. Z. Fink, who kept it about a year, selling out to a Mr. Warrick, who lived in the house a short time and moved away, renting the building to Richard Harris.

A post office was established at Glenville in June, 1873, and was kept by Joseph Kentner, Postmaster, in Sturgis' store. Kentner held the position only a few months, and, in the winter following his appointment, Bennett Cox received the commission and the office was taken to his store. Cox continued Postmaster up to the end of 1880, and was succeeded by Luke Galdenstein and the office is now kept in his storeroom.

The earliest religious services were held in Glenville in July, 1873, when a number of the young men of the town held a sort of Sunday school in the railroad depot. But a few persons were present on this first day, and it was announced that a similar meeting would be held on the next Sunday. When the day came, wagon load after wagon load might be seen gathering in from all parts of the country to this rude teaching of the sacred word. On this day the house was filled and numbers turned away for want of room. A regular union Sunday school was organized and J. W. Small was elected Superintendent, and the school has since continued. The first sermon preached in the town was by Rev. Charles Clutz in the depot. Several congregations have been organized in the surrounding county, which now hold services in the schoolhouse and Baptist Church in the town. These denominations are the Presbyterian, Rev. R. J. Smith, pastor; the American Baptists, Rev. M. Wilson, pastor; German Baptists, Rev. Mr. Crane, pastor; Methodist, Rev. F. Campbell, pastor, and the Evangelical Association, Dr. Oyler, of Harvard, pastor, and the Catholics, who are occasionally ministered unto in holy things by the priest from Hastings.

The first and only church house that has been erected in the place was that built by the Baptists in the winter of 1881-82. It is a small, one-story frame, costing about $1,000, and was dedicated April 23, 1882. A school district was organized in the town in the winter of 1871-72, and R. Thompson, D. Fitch and R. S. Winters composed the School Board.

A contract to build the schoolhouse was given to W. D. Young, at that time a partner of Thompson, one of the board, for which he was to receive the bonds of the district to the amount of $3,350, at 10 per cent interest. The contract was then sub-let by Young to Ramsey, who was to complete the house and furnish all the material for $1,200. The bonds turned over to Young were sold to New York parties, and have since been nearly all paid off, amounting, with the interest, to something like $5,000, making that virtually the cost of the house, which, together with the furniture, did not cost one-fourth that amount. Just where the profits went one is left to conjecture. During that last term, the school enrolled sixty pupils.

The first death in the place was Elizabeth Carroll, the wife of George Carroll, a section-boss on the railroad, and the first child born was Thomas, the son of these parties.

The town at present numbers about twenty-five houses in all, and has a population of about fifty. Of business houses, it has one general merchandise, one drug, one hardware, one grain elevator, lumber and coal yard.

The town is situated in a fine fertile prairie district, well settled and improved. For its future promise much cannot be predicted, from its nearness to other and better towns, which naturally must drain the bulk of the trade, leaving Glenville with only a small territory and limited trade for its support, and from these considerations it is safe to judge for the future that the town will attain little growth beyond its present proportions.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

I. D. NEWELL, County Superintendent of Schools, Clay County, Neb., is the son of a Baptist minister, who was one of the early home missionaries of that denomination in Illinois. He was born in Rushville, Schuyler Co., Ill., July 2, 1837; educated at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill. When President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 men for three months, he was the first man in Bunker Hill, Ill., to enlist At the close of the three months, he enlisted a second time as a private. Served four years in the army and came out as a Captain. Was at the capture of Fort Henry and in the battles of Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, the siege of Corinth and the second fight of Corinth. In the latter fight, he bore the colors of his regiment and received honorable mention for bravery from the Colonel of his regiment and the brigade commander, in their reports of the fight. Spent the last two years of the war in command of a vessel on the Mississippi River, under Gen. Ellet. After the close of the war, he entered the ministry of the Baptist denomination; graduated in theology at Crozer Theological Seminary and settled as pastor in Moline, Ill. Failing health induced him to remove to Clay County, Neb., in the summer of 1872, where he took a homestead on Section 6, Town 6, Range 8 west. For three years he preached in the county, until poor health and the lack of an adequate support drove him from the field. Was first elected County Superintendent in Clay County in the fall of 1877, and has continued in office until the present time, his present term expiring in January, 1884. A man of positive character and entertaining high views of education, his administration of the office he holds has awakened some opposition, but in the main his policy is approved by the people of the county.

MARK A. PERKINS, physician and surgeon, was born in Wayne County, N. C., June 23, 1838. He studied medicine at New Garden, Guilford County, under Dr. Samuel D. Coffin, and began the practice of medicine in 1862, at Pikeville, N. C., where he remained for a year, engaged in that capacity; then in Dublin, Wayne Co., Ind., for four years; then in Pikeville, N. C., off and on for several years. He went to Cartersville, Darlington Co., S. C., where he practiced, carried on a turpentine factory and was engaged in mercantile business, residing there some six years; subsequently practiced and farmed in Richland County, S. C., for four years. The Doctor came to Glenville May 7, 1881, and at once began to practice. On June 1, 1882, he purchased a drug store, which he conducts in connection with his practice.

SHERIDAN PRECINCT.

THOMPSON R. ELDER, farmer, Sutton P. O., was born in Brown County, Ohio, November 18, 1837, and was reared on a farm. He removed to Champaign County, Ill., in 1859, and followed farming there until he enlisted, August 22, 1862, in the Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry, and was discharged in February, 1865, on account of disability. Returning to his home in Illinois, he again followed farming. Mr. E. came to Nebraska April 8, 1872, and homesteaded 160 acres in Sheridan Precinct, Clay County, on which he now resides. He is one of the leading politicians among the farmers of this county and is President of the County Alliance. He was married in Brown County, Ohio, September 5, 1859, to Mary W. West. They have six children—Bettie, Ada, Phillip, Sarah W., Fannie B. and Addie T.

OTHER TOWNS.

Inland was the first town laid out in Adams County by the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Town Company, and was situated on that road about six miles east of Hastings, and was established in the early part of the summer of 1871. Owing largely to its nearness to the city of Hastings, it made slow progress, and, up to 1878, contained three small business houses, a few residences and a large two-story school building.

In 1878, the station was moved three miles east to a point on the railroad just inside of the boundary of Clay County, and the old town became extinct, nothing remaining to mark that it ever had been, except the schoolhouse and a few traces showing where houses had once stood.

The present town of Inland comprises a station, grain elevator and one general store belonging to J. S. Brooks, in which he keeps the telegraph and post office. The land on which the town is situated was owned originally by F. Fixen, who procured the same from the railroad company. The grain elevator was built in the summer of 1879 by N. L. Thatcher, who used it until the following year, when he sold it to J. D. Bain and W. J. Turner, both of Harvard. The business is run in the interests of these parties by J. R. McIntosh, and, during the year 1881, shipped 23,807 bushels of wheat, 2,975 bushels of barley and 2,300 of corn; the total sales of grain for that year amounted to $23,061.

Spring Ranche was first settled on June 8, 1864, and was named Spring Ranche from the presence of numerous springs of water in that locality. The first settler was James Bainter, who was soon followed by Robert Cargill, Lewis Thayer and D. W. Evans.

The first marriage in the town was that of E. J. Jackson to Mary N. Cargill, in the fall of 1874. The first death was Edward Harper, in 1864, and the first child born was Sheridan Bainter, May 11, 1871. The earliest officers in the town were L. N. Bryant, Justice of the Peace, and James Bainter, Constable.

In the spring of 1872, Miss Annie Foster taught the first school in James Bainter's residence, and, during that summer, a schoolhouse was built.

The earliest religious services were held in 1871, in Bainter's house, and were conducted by Elder J. W. Warwick. In the fall of 1881, the Presbyterians erected a church, which was directly followed by one belonging to the Congregationalists.

A post office was established in 1870 and called Spring Ranche; the first Postmaster was Lewis Thayer.

A grist and flouring mill called the Spring Ranche Mills was built in 1874 by the firm of Peck & Meston. A store, comprising a small stock of general merchandise, was started in 1871 by James Bainter, in his own dwelling, and which was the first store in the town.

The early settlers in this part of the county suffered greatly from depredations by the Indians, having been chased out at two different times and had all their property burned up. The first instance of this sort took place on the 9th of August, 1864, the settlers having fled for their lives, but bravely returned after the savages had completed their desolations and disappeared, and began to repair the losses they had sustained and start anew. After the lapse of a short time, when they had succeeded in gathering a few buildings and some property about them, they were again invaded, in July, 1866, by the terrifying enemies, and forced to a second flight, while leaving behind houses and effects to feed the sportive bonfire of their assailants. At this time, all the settlers left and none returned until the spring of 1870, since which they have suffered no disturbance from the "noble warriors of the plain."

A more detailed account of these Indian troubles is to be found in the history of Spring Ranche Precinct as part of the general history of the county.

Davis Post Office is situated in the southeastern part of Clay County, midway between Clay Center and Edgar; was established in 1878, and N. Nagel was commissioned Postmaster, the office being kept in the farmhouse, and is reached by overland mail lines from Edgar and Clay Center.

COLFAX COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

COLFAX County is one of those rich, prosperous eastern counties of Nebraska situated in the great Valley of the Platte. Dodge County lies to the east, Platte to the west, Stanton to the north and Butler to the south. The county is 41° 30′ north latitude, and is located in almost the exact geographical center of the United States. About 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, the atmosphere is, as a rule, pure, dry and invigorating. The general surface of the county consists of undulating prairie highlands not broken or abrupt, but stretching out in long reaches. What timber land is left consists of cotton-wood, box-elder, ash, walnut and soft maple, found principally along the streams. About a million forest trees are still standing. The valleys are well drained by the Platte River and its tributaries, and as the soil therein is a rich loam, plentifully intermixed with sand, immense and fine quantities of hay are raised. Springs abound throughout the county. Shell Creek, which joins the Platte in the southeastern part of the county, and flows northwest, contains good water powers. In 1868 the first grist mill was erected by J. P. Becker, on that stream, in the western part of Colfax County. It has now four run of stone. In 1870 Wells & Nieman erected their mill on Shell Creek. In 1874, W. Dworak built a grist mill five miles northwest of Schuyler. Messrs. Hansel & Nowak also built a fourth mill two miles northeast of town. The grist mill of Wells & Nieman has been discontinued, the firm having just built a fine steam mill at Schuyler. The Big Maple and the Little Maple creeks also water the county to the north and northeast, but have no improved water powers.

The farming lands which lie principally outside the valleys are prolific in the yield of corn, but wheat does not greatly flourish. Unimproved land sells usually at about $7 per acre, while improved land will range all the way from $10 to $30 according to location. The railroad lands are now about all taken up; only about 30,000 acres lying outside the ten-mile limit being in the market.

Traces of coal have been discovered both in Colfax and Butler Counties, but little has been accomplished towards developing the deposits.

As to live stock, Colfax County is well adapted to the carrying on of this business—especially as it has been noted above, in the Valley of the Platte which abounds in the fine quality of grasses. The best varieties of horses principally raised are the Norman and Clydesdale, of cattle the Short-horn, and of sheep the Merino and Cotswold.

Colfax County contains 276,480 acres of land, and, according to the last return made by the assessors, 67,040 acres of this is improved, and 158,346 unimproved—the total valuation $820, 146. It is but fair to remark that on account of the great proportion of foreign population the returns do not represent the actual condition of the county. In most cases the figures have been received from but six out of the eleven assessors, and those who have made returns say that in many cases they found it almost impossible to make their mission plainly understood. With this explanation, the figures, which are in some cases estimates, are given as being the only data, though somewhat unreliable, that could be obtained. The personal property is assessed at $505,048; improved village or city lots $81,950; unimproved $104,730. This makes the total valuation of property throughout the county, over $1,500,000. This estimate is far below the actual value of such property.

Of the 60,559 acres under cultivation, 26,628 have been sown to wheat, and 28,189 to corn. There are only a thousand acres of cultivated timber in the county. The live stock exhibit is as follows, the returns being made for 1881: Cattle in the county, 9,058; sheep, 10,763, horses, 2,802.

According to the last settlement made with the County Treasurer, January 20, 1882, there was a balance in the treasury of $29,326.97. The estimated expenses for 1882 are $42,800; the bonded debt of the county, principally on account of bridge and court-house, is $121,500. At the time the county was organized in 1869, it contained a population of but 200. Within the next two years this figure had increased to nearly 1,500. In 1875 the population was 3,651; in 1882, 7,264. In 1869 the property of the county was assessed at $613,615; in 1870, 800,950; 1874, $1,322,610; 1882, $1,512.739.

Until the summer of 1866 the increase in population and property valuation was very slight. There were, generally speaking, no houses in the county which were not along the old military road, until the iron horse bounded over his own track; when not only did new settlers locate, but property advanced in value and the new civilization came into life. The military road followed quite faithfully the Platte River, while the railroad passed several miles to the north of it. It passed through the entire southern part of Colfax County, there being eighteen miles of road within its bounds. As early as 1860, the Western Union Telegraph Company put up one wire along the military road, but in 1869 this was taken down and a new set of poles and three wires placed in position. Two years later the U. P. R. R. put up a new set of poles and two wires. So that now Colfax County is bound by "all the modern improvements" to the outside world, and its means of communication are complete.

EARLY HISTORY.

In April, 1856, a company was formed in Omaha for the purpose of founding a city at some point on the Platte River beyond North Bend. Gen. Estabrook, Col. Miller, Isaac Albertson and E. W. Toncray, were among the prominent members therof, and the latter two were sent out to fix upon a site. In crossing the Elkhorn, Mr. Albertson met with a mishap, which might have cooled the ardor of one less persevering, but not his. At the date mentioned there was no bridge west of Omaha, and when that stream was reached he prepared to transfer his team and other *impedimenta* the best way he could. After swimming over his animals he placed his wagon on a raft and started. The Elkhorn had other than peaceful designs upon himself and companion, however, and turned over everything human into its raging bosom. The raft and wagon sped down the stream and stuck fast in the mud and thick brush, and the wet, tired and hungry survivors had to carry on a long process of tunneling and chopping before they reached their wagon. The two men finally halted on the east bank of Shell

Creek a little above where it enters the Platte, Range 4 east, and proceeded to found the town of Buchanan. The locality was a few miles east of Schuyler, and the date April 27, 1856. Isaac Albertson and E. W. Toncray afterward held many offices of local trust, being among the foremost citizens of the county. Mr. Albertson was the first Probate Judge of Platte County, and Mr. Toncray the second Mr. Albertson lives at present in Fremont, E. W. Toncray at Buffalo. A month later the founders of Columbus passed through Buchanan. Soon afterward the erection of a log "town house" was commenced, but that was about the extent of Buchanan's growth.

The following is a verbatim copy of the paper attached to the original plat of Buchanan:

> We, Isaac Albertson and Lorin Miller, have this day taken of the public lands the following described parcels and laid the same out into lots and blocks according to the annexed plot, to-wit :—The east ½ of the n. w. ¼ and the n. e. ¼ of section 10, and the west ½ of the n. w. ¼ o section 11, townships 17 north, range 4 east of the sixth principal meridian ; and hereby locate the same as the town of Buchanan, the same being and lying in the County of Platte and Territory of Nebraska. This was sworn to in presence of A. B. Pattison. The plat was filed and recorded at 4 o'clock P. M., December 4, 1857, J. P. Becker, Register. Buchanan had seventeen streets running north and south, and nine east and west. A fine park was also laid out, dividing ranges 4 and 5 west ; thence north to the northwest corner of township 20, north of range 4 west ; thence east by the 5th standard parallel to the line dividing ranges 1 and 2 east ; thence south to the point of beginning.

According to the latest returns from the census enumerators the population of Colfax County is 6,588.

But Columbus to the west and North Bend and Fremont to the east sapped its "life" away, and Buchanan went down finally as hundreds of other paper towns of the West have done. The next permanent settler after the arrival of Mr. Albertson was Daniel Hashberger, who arrived in October, 1856, and still resides upon a portion of the claim he then selected. At the time of his settlement, there were but twenty-five people in Platte County; among those were the families of Albertson and Toncray at Buchanan. These people were among the unfortunates who were obliged to suffer the hardships of the hard winter of 1856-57. Mr. Hashberger was one who braved the storm to Omaha and return. In February, 1857, his provisions being almost exhausted, he started to make the trip on foot, for the purpose of buying flour, etc. He was unable to return for over a week, on account of the terrible weather. At length hearing that the road was opened to the Elkhorn River he hired a team and managed in the course of two days to transfer himself and provisions to that locality, where he rested long enough to "dump" his goods. Mr. Hashberger then continued his way afoot. The biting weather, however, soon enabled him to start back to the Elkhorn with two yoke of oxen and bring the precious freight to its destination. This journey occupied sixteen days. Fuel was also very scarce that winter, and so difficult to be hauled when obtained, that most of the families in the county were obliged to resort to hand sleds. To Fort Calhoun, Washington County, for flour and to Omaha for provisions, were the trips which had to be taken, rain or shine, frost or fire, in order to keep body and soul together. It was a fortunate circumstance for the early settlers, however, that game was so abundant. Mr. Albertson, for instance, during the first winter of his stay, shot thirty-three deer and eight elk.

Among the settlers best known who came during the next year, were R. W. Corson, who was the second Justice of the Peace of the county of Platte, Henry Kemp and Joseph Skinner. Mr. Kemp settled in the summer and Mr. Skinner in the fall. It soon became somewhat evident that Buchanan would never be a metropolis, and an attempt was made by parties from Council Bluffs to establish a town, the city of Neenah, five miles west of the present Schuyler. Another log shanty was erected, called the "town house," but the city was even shorter lived than Buchanan. This "city" was located near Shinn's Ferry. The schemes of speculators evidently did not flourish, and those who settled with the design of tilling the ground fared little better, when they had to pay $3 a bushel for miserable soft, seed corn, which they obtained from the Pawnees.

David Anderson, who was an early settler of Colfax County, writes the following, in the nature of a reminiscence: "When I first located in what is now Colfax County, in 1860, I found Judge Albertson and family on the homestead they now occupy; William Davis living on the farm he still owns, two miles east of Schuyler; R. W. Corson moved on to his present farm the same spring; and Daniel Hashberger was engaged raising corn and entertaining pilgrims, where he now resides. William Gillson owned a farm adjoining Hashberger's, that now embraces a portion of what is known as Clarkson's Addition to Schuyler. Mr. Rolfer, an old Hollander, lived and kept ranche at the slough bridge on the farm now owned by Mr. Hall. James Jeffries owned and lived on the Hurford farm, three miles west of Schuyler. Bushnell, late of Butler County, lived on the adjoining place west; and next to this farm was the famous "Russell's Ranche," well known to everybody, owned and run by Joseph Russell, an eccentric old Englishman, who, notwithstanding his many eccentricities and bluff manners, was a good neighbor, and valuable citizen. I have known of more than one hundred emigrants to be comfortably entertained at Russell's during one night, old Californians, Colorado miners, Oregon farmers, ranchmen from off the plains and freighters to the mountains. Russell's House, in fact, became famous as a place of hospitality and fun. Nothing remains to-day to mark the spot that once was so full of life and animation, but a few locust and cottonwood trees set out by Mr. Russell, whose body is now encased beneath the sod somewhere in the State of Missouri. Directly south of Russell's Ranche the well-known Shinn's rope ferry crossed the Platte River." Moses Shinn, afterward one of the wealthiest citizens of Omaha, preached the gospel in those days to emigrants who passed through that city *en route* for the great West. When the Pike's Peak excitement was on the "rampage," he is said to have reaped many sly dollars by interspersing among his sermons well-turned advertisements, holding up the advantages of Shinn's ferry over the Columbus institution.

Previous to the building of the Union Pacific road, there were not, in fact, more than a dozen families, who could be called actual settlers in what is now Colfax County. There were the Albertsons, the Toncrays, Michael Erb, Jonas Welch, William Wetherer, Abram Beaman, Joseph Russell, Joseph Skinner, William Davis, Messrs. H. Bushnell, George Spaulding, S. H. Fowler, the Quinns, A. Dunlap, and a few others along the line of the military road, from east to west. Soon after Buchanan was platted, however, Mr. Albertson was appointed Postmaster, who continued to be oppressed with this honor for some time. When the road was built the trains, at first, ran very irregularly. It happened, moreover, that they generally passed Buchanan at night, the mail bag being thrown at random, if the train was anywhere in the vicinity of the "post office." The Postmaster's duties, therefore, as an anxious office holder in continual search of his official documents, were quite arduous. Mr. Davis, the incumbent, at this time, felt that sufficient safeguards were not thrown around the sanctity of the United States mail, upon being informed, once upon a time, that a squad of Indians were coming up the track trying to sell the contents of the bag to all the section hands whom they passed. P. M. Davis therefore sent in his resignation, and Mr. Albertson again assumed the duties of his position. A petition was circulated for the appointment of Daniel Hashberger at "Shell Creek." It was granted by the Government, and the new appointee marched over to Buchanan; Mr. Albertson reached overhead and unfastening from the rafters a pine box, about three feet in length and two in width, passed the office and its honors over to Postmaster Hashberger, who took both with him to the future Schuyler.

THE FIRST MURDER.

Five or six years previous to the time when these occurrences were taking place, a tragedy had stirred the monotony of these early days. It was the first within the present limits of Colfax County. The facts are stated by one conversant therewith, to be as follows: "The tragedy occurred about three quarters of a mile east of Folda & Lawrence's stock ranche. High waters occasioned a delay in the crossing of two or three weeks, and during that short period about one thousand wagons gathered on the north bank of the treacherous quick-sand hole, called the Great Platte River. As the trains and teams arrived they were numbered so that there would be no quarreling about crossing first. At the close of the first day's ferrying, Hill was killed. His teams and loose stock were the last that were crossed that evening. The last boat load were cows; one young calf jumped overboard and came to this shore. As soon as the boat landed the cow came back also. Hill came back with the boat to look after them. He got the cow tied up, then went to the camp of the Brady brothers. As it was their turn first in the morning, Hill asked the privilege of taking his cow over in one of their wagons. One of the boys said something about his keeping his cow on the other side when he had her there. Hill became enraged, and, as he was under the influence of whisky, became very abusive. One of the Brady boys knocked him down with a wagon wrench, the blow breaking his left cheek bone. Hill raised himself into a sitting posture, and drawing a pistol, shot Brady in the arm. The other brother knocked him over, took the pistol from him and shot him through the head, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested and taken before Justice Kemp, whose place was two miles above. After spitting all over the stove several times, in order to get time to "reflect," he announced as his decision— "No cause for action." So that, "legally" speaking, the shooting was no murder, although the man was killed instantly.

EARLY JUSTICE.

The only docket illustrative of how justice was meted out in early days, has been brought to light, somewhat the worse for wear and tear, and bears initial date of August 8, 1862. R. M. McMurrey upon that date makes his first complaint against Peter Ruh, charging that Mr. Ruh made threats against his life and property. As it is the first document of the kind, it is given verbatim:

August 8, 1862, *Platte County.*—I this day enter complaint against Peter Ruh for threats which he has made against my life and property at different times. I make oath that my life and property is in danger and request that said Peter Ruh be bound over according to law to keep the peace

R. W. McMurrey.

Sworn to this 8th day of August, 1862, before me,

R. W. Corson, Justice.
August 8, 1862.

Peace warrants granted R. M. McMurrey by me,

R. W. Corson, Justice.

Peace warrant served August 8. Returned August 11.

T. B. Skinner, Constable.

For serving warrant,	$3 00
Mileage	70
Justice's fees, affidavit	25
Justice's fees, oath	10
Issuing warrant	50
Recognizance	50

Commitment on the evidence of Wm. Penn, Dan'l Hashberger Geo. N. Russell, and Hiram Bushnell.

Oath of evidence	40
Commitment	50
Hiram Bushnell charges for himself and team for conveying officer and prisoner to the Sheriff	$4 00
Constable's assistance	1 50
Witness fees	75
Mileage	45

For taking and guarding the prisoner the service of the following named persons; Thomas Russell, $1; William Penn, $1; George Russell, $1; M. Belden, $1; H. Bushnell, $1; N. B. Gillson, $1; D Hashberger, $1; Jas. Hashberger, $1. R. W. Corson, Justice.

The next entry is an affidavit to the effect that Daniel Hashberger and James Hashberger refuse to work or pay road tax. Alexander Albertson, Supervisor of Buchanan Precinct, Platte County, made affidavit to the above, October 7, 1862. Justice Corson issued summons two days thereafter, which was returnable on the 21st, but was served (by copy) on the 10th, by F. B. Skinner, Constable. It is next on record that Constable Skinner made a mistake in his copy, the suit was thrown out and "the defendant pays poll tax, $1; complainant pays costs." It seems that the cause of the difficulty was that the Hashberger brothers were at work upon a bad hole near their house and Supervisor Albertson ordered them to a distance, which they couldn't see "any sense in," since there were others in that locality who could conveniently attend to the work there.

Although there was no regular "claim club" near Schuyler it occasionally happened that a case seemed too urgent to be passed over to cool-headed legal justice, and the settlers took the law into their own hands. Witness the following incident told in the Schuyler *Sun*, by "One of the Regulators":

In 1863, one Wm. Gillson sold his farm to an old man named Truesdell—said farm being situated just south of where Schuyler now is, and is now known as Clarkson's Addition to South Schuyler. After the sale was made, the money paid and the deed delivered, the U. P. station was located, when Gillson became dissatisfied and one day asked the old man if he had had the deed recorded. Being told that he had not, Mr. Gillson suggested that as he (himself) was going to Columbus he would take the deed and leave it at the County Clerk's office. Some five or six weeks afterward Truesdell called on Gillson and told him he had not left it at the office as he had so understood he would. Gillson told him then he could not have the deed as he wanted to trade back, but the old gent would not do it. Gillson ordered the old man to "git" and he went. As Gillson had not given possession, he thought he had the best end of it, but as he soon found out he had more than he wanted. Mr. Truesdell went down to Uncle D. Hashberger's and told him about it. Uncle Dan went to Russell's Ranche on the afternoon of Feb. 4, 1864, and had a long talk with Joseph Russell, Sr. That evening about 25 wood-choppers and teamsters went to Uncle Hashberger's. It was about 7 o'clock when we arrived at Uncle Dan's, put up our teams and went in to warm and fortify ourselves against the evening with "old rye;" you may think that "old rye" is a weak fortification, but it was strong for us; then you know we needed something to keep our courage up, for there were only about forty of us to one. We organized and chose a captain—one John Ross. Just then the picket came in on a run and said he guessed Gillson had "smelled a mice" and was going to leave. The captain sent a guard of three to watch him, and if necessary to capture him; but upon the arrival of the guards all was quiet at the front. The guards went in and had a quiet chat with Gillson until the arrival of the main squad. Then things took a lively turn. The captain demanded the deed. At first Gillson denied having it, but on presenting him with a hemp collar he said he had lost the deed. He was told to write one. He said he could not—but that hemp collar persuaded him that he could, and in a hurry too. He wrote the deed, but it was of no account unless acknowledged by a proper official. We sent for Justice Corson, who came and acknowledged the document. The deed was duly signed by both Mr. and Mrs. Gillson, and John F. Eby, W. H. Penn as witnesses. Then we went for some more "old rye," and named our brave little band the "Regulators;" then went home to sleep the sleep of the just.

When we had all about forgotten this trivial incident, down came the Sheriff from Columbus and told us that we could consider ourselves under arrest and to appear at Columbus forthwith for trial. He caught all but Russell, who was in Omaha. We telegraphed him to come instanter and to bring with him a good lawyer. He came next day by coach and brought Nebraska's best criminal lawyer, the Hon. A. J. Poppleton. Just as soon as the coach stopped at the American Hotel, Russell was arrested. We were brought to trial before Justice Hudson, but Poppleton quashed the whole thing, and we were all set at liberty to roam and regulate as we had a mind to. Gillson thought that the neighbors showed partiality, so he moved to Oregon.

OTHER PIONEER EVENTS.

The first deed of land recorded for Colfax County was that by which Abram P. Beeman, then of Platte. transferred the fractional lot 6, Section 27, Township 17, east of the Sixth Principal Meridian, being part of the island in the Platte River, to James Hashberger. The land consisted of 33. 80 acres, and the date was August 18, 1860.

The first homestead entry made in what is now Colfax County, was by Samuel H. Fowler, January 9, 1863, in Section 13, Township 17, Range 2. After the county was organized, Joseph Marshall made the first entry—March 2, 1869. Then came D. W. Egbert, Joseph Papez, John Steible, J. W. F. Williams and E. D Ralston. The latter date was March 24, and at the same time five of the Edgars and the two Tennants entered land. After this the number was legion.

Of the early marriages which took place before Justice Corson are these: James Beaman and Eliza M. Hazen, August 22, 1863; William Warren and Evaline Baldwin, April 10, 1865; Frank McCormick and Agnes Clough, May 27, 1868; Nathan Woods and Angeline Hashberger, August 22, 1868.

In 1867, P. P. Landon, G. M. Young and James Case settled in what was then Colfax Precinct. Among the other early settlers of Colfax County was Mr. Kirk, who came from Omaha in April, 1868, and stopped at "Buchanan." The town then contained two families—Isaac Albertson, (one); J. M. Paine, F. E. Frye and Mrs. Perigo (two). Mr. Kirk finally settled on the southwest quarter, Section 32, Township 18, which was ten miles from Schuyler *via* Buchanan.

At this time north of Shell Creek and east of the ten mile limit were Messrs. Albertson, Paine and others, Levi Kimball, one mile east of Albertson's, F. Dunn, P. P. Landon, G. M. Young, on Maple Creek. He commenced a house as soon as he could haul lumber from Fremont, that being the nearest point from which it could be brought. Levi Kimball commenced to build on his pre-emption about this time also. This was afterwards the farm of Neil R. Bellong. He completed his house first. Mr. Kirk had partially finished his, and moved into it May 20. Before the last trunk was taken into the house there commenced one of the hardest blows and thunder storms ever experienced. The door not being hung, threatened to sail off on the wings of the wind. No wonder the women of the house tremblingly asked, "Will we blow away?" But the wind passed and with it their fears.

Della West, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. M. West, was the first child born in Schuyler, the date being November 30, 1869. When Mr. West first came to Schuyler, in October of that year, the place contained but twenty buildings. He at once contracted with J. D. Marlin and H. P. Upton, and had erected a building just back of the Grange corner, using the front as a provision store and the back part as a dwelling house. Here it was that the first child in Schuyler was born.

ORGANIZATION.

Colfax County was originally a portion of Platte. By act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1869, it was detached from Platte and erected into a separate county. The Republican voters predominating, the newly-formed county received its name, Colfax, in honor of the then Vice-President, Schuyler Colfax. It was by the very last act of the Legislature that the creating act was passed. By a supplementary act, Schuyler was fixed upon as the county seat. At this time the town was the property of the U. P. R. R. Co. Its buildings consisted of a railroad station, a section house, and several smaller buildings.

As originally defined, the boundaries of Colfax County were as follows: "All of Ranges 2, 3 and 4, north of Platte River and east of the sixth principal meridian, included between the fourth and fifth standard parallels, comprising Townships 17, 18, 19 and 20." By legislative act, approved March 3, 1873, the limits were thus defined: "Commencing at a point where the dividing line between Ranges 1 and 2 east intersects the south bank of the Platte River; thence along said south bank to a point where the dividing line between Ranges 4 and 5 east intersects the same; thence north to the northeast corner of Township 20, north of Range 4 east; thence west to the northwest corner of township 20, north of Range 2 east; thence south to the place of beginning."

After the county was created, in 1869, the first meeting of Commissioners was held on March 20. Messrs. Wm. Davis, Q. B. Skinner and Robert C. Kenney had been appointed Commissioners, the meeting being held in the house built by Wm. Brown, the tinner. C. M. Greenman was appointed County Clerk until his successor could be elected and qualified. After organizing, with William Davis as chairman, they proceeded to divide the county into three commissioner's districts—No. One including all of Range 2 east of the sixth principal meridian; No. Two, all of Range 3 east of the sixth meridian; No. Three, all of Range 4 east of that meridian. At the meeting held March 22, the Commissioners could not agree upon a Probate Judge, but Daniel Hashberger was appointed Treasurer for Buchanan Precinct. R. W. Corson was appointed Probate Judge, March 27; H. H. Foutz, Justice of the Peace for the Buchanan District; Levi Kimball, Constable; James McAllister, Justice of the Peace of Center Precinct; David Andersen, Constable. Then, on April 5, M. B. Hoxie was worked into the roster as District Attorney, and J. C. Maple as School Superintendent. Mr. Maple refused to qualify on the 10th, and Nathan Woods became the lucky man of office. "Judge" Corson refused to qualify as Probate Judge, and Obadiah Hall was appointed in his place. The school lands selected were Section 16, Township 17, Range 2 east; Sections 16 and 36, Township 18, Range 2 east; Section 16, Township 17, Range 3 east; fractional part of Section 16, Township 17, Range 4 east—all lands to be put upon the market at the next annual land sale, in June, 1869. E. E. Greenman, Levi Kimball and George Lawrence were appointed Commissioners for the sale of the lands.

In July, the Commissioners agreed to pay six mills for county purposes; one mill on the dollar for sinking fund; two mills for building, and one for county school purposes.

In August, the county was divided into Elderad, Shell Creek, Schuyler and Grant precincts.

In September, County Surveyor John Phinney was instructed to locate a county road across Sections 27 and 28. The County Clerk was also authorized to advertise for building bridges across Shell and Maple Creeks, and the sloughs on the route of the road; also to advertise for a general election, to be held October 12, 1869. The election was duly held, and resulted as follows: Isaac Albertson, Probate Judge; R. W. Corson, Treasurer; J. W. F. Williams, County Clerk; Adolph Ernst, Sheriff; L. C. Smith, Surveyor; John Van Housen, School Superintendent; Alva Skinner, Coroner; Commissioners—J. P. Maple, Frederick Stevens and D. Anderson.

On the 6th of November the Commissioners received a petition from the inhabitants of Schuyler asking that their settlement might be incorporated as a town. The petition was accepted and placed on file, B. F. King, W. P. P. St. Clair, H. P. Upton, C. M. Greenman and S. P. Van Doozer being appointed trustees of the new corporation.

When Colfax County was detached from Platte, the latter had but just erected a court-house building (?) and as Schuyler had now become the shire town of a new county, it became a matter of general interest to ascertain if she was liable for old debts. So on January 4, 1870, when the discussion in regard to the erection of county buildings was foremost with the voters of Colfax County, the commissioners offered a resolution donating $100 to E. Esterbrook, the lawyer of Omaha, for his opinion in the matter. Finally James M. Woolworth of that city was fixed upon, and on the 20th he sent in his opinion as below:

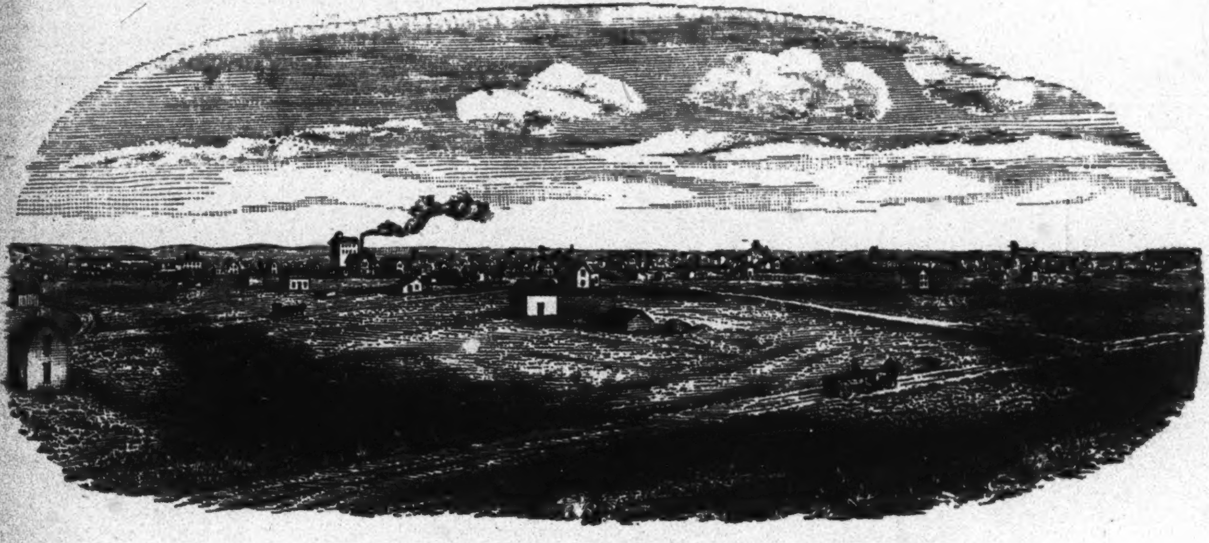
J. W. F. Williams Esq., County Clerk, Colfax County. Dear Sir; Yours of the 19th inst. is received. You do not say whether you employ me to contest the claim of Platte County, or to give you an opinion of its validity. I have assumed that it is the latter service which you now wish, and I have accordingly examined the question with the care and research which its importance demands. The question is, whether the new county is justly liable for a proportion of certain debts of the old county. You mention certain circumstances as if you supposed that they qualified the liability of your county, and I proceed first to enquire whether your supposition is correct The first of these circumstances is that the court house was not built when your county was erected. You say, however, that the bonds were at that time issued, and had been then nego iated by the contractor. It is simply the case of one party giving another his note for work done or to be done. He certainly is indebted on the note when he gives it. He has by advancing it contracted a debt. So, too, Platte County having contracted for the building of a court house, and given the contractor its bonds in part payment, had become indebted thereon. This was then, an indebtedness of the old county which was imposed by the law on the new county. Nor, in my opinion, is the case changed by the circumstances secondly mentioned by you, that the people living in what is now called Colfax County voted against the bonds. When the vote was taken they lived in Platte. They and the other people in the county in which they all resided voted on the question. The majority were in the affirmative. They must rule. The relations of the parties can not be changed by the minorities withdrawing, unless the Legislature so provides.

He then proceeds to cite sections of the law bearing upon the case, to the effect that Colfax County was liable, and concludes by stating: "My fees for this opinion are $50. I have not been applied to on this matter by Platte County."

In July, Clarkson Bros., proprietors of the town of Schuyler, donated Block 113 as a site for the county buildings, and soon afterward Colfax County settled with Platte for $5,223,48, so that everything was prosperous for a start on a clean financial basis. According to the assessment of 1868, it was decided that when the county was erected in 1879, the debt assumed was as nine to seven, Colfax County assuming 7-16 of the entire court-house indebtedness. The balance due Platte in all other funds was only $49.57.

The next important matter which came up for the consideration of the county Solons was the project of issuing bonds to aid in the construction of bridges across Shell, Maple and Rawhide creeks, and the sloughs along the county road. The bonds, $20,000, were voted by twenty-seven to fifteen, which figures indicate the political strength of Colfax County at that time. Eight bridges were to be constructed by the contractor, I. D. Marlin, for $6,350.

A special election was called for February 11, 1871, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to issue $60,000 in bonds to build a bridge across the Platte River, and $20,000 to erect a court-house. The voters favored both propositions, and H. P. Handy was awarded the contract to construct the wagon bridge across the Platte for $57,400. It was located three-quarters of a mile east of Schuyler, its length with approaches, being 2,000 feet. The award was made on account of an informality in the bid of H. T. Clark, of Bellevue, whose figures were the lowest. The matter was taken into the court and decided in Mr. Clark's favor. As finally completed, the bridge proper was 1,350 feet in length, and cost $65,000. It consisted of nine spans 150 feet each, eight stone piers, and two abutments. The structure was commenced in September, 1871, and completed July 15, of the next year. In its construction, 428.576 feet were used, 2,376,000 pounds of rock and 40,000 pounds of cement. Since then the bridge has been almost entirely rebuilt, much of the superstructure having been washed away. It is a very important factor in binding together the interests of Colfax County and the county to the south.



SCHUYLER.

The court house is a very creditable structure of brick, two stories in height, with a tin roof and an ornamental tower, forty-four feet high. Its dimensions are eighty-three by forty feet. The lower floor is divided into apartments, for the county officers, containing also cells for the prisoners. The court room in the upper story is forty by fifty feet. The stone used in the construction of the court house came from the La Platte quarries, and the brick from Omaha. Charles Lightfoot was the contractor, he being awarded the work for $18,300.

The present county officers are: John Lapache, County Clerk and Clerk of the District Court; Wm. Brown, Treasurer; James P. Smith, Sheriff; M. Zentmyer, Judge; J. P. Strong, Superintendent of Public Instruction; E. E. Greenman, Surveyor; Commissioners, F. J. Smith, Chairman; Thomas Verba and Wesley Shafer.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Colfax County Agricultural Society was formed in the summer of 1872, and a piece of ground selected for fair grounds, two miles north of town, belonging to N. W. Wells. The society did not obtain a firm footing until 1879, when it was reorganized under the above name, and held a successful exhibition. In 1880 and again in 1881 good fairs were held. At present the association is in a flourishing state, numbering over 120 members, with the following officers: William Draher, President; James Coventry, Vice-President; J. M. G. Curray Secretary; James Hughes, Treasurer; W. Shafer, J. P. Strong, John Busch, A. E. Cady, V. W. Graves, John McIntosh and C. C. Cannon, Directors; T. S. Clarkson, General Superintendent. The grounds consist of twenty-three acres of land, partially fenced, the entire property being valued at $1,800. The association, as at present existing, is one of the business and industrial forces of Colfax County, which [illegible]ly recognized.

SCHUYLER.

In and around Schuyler, however, the advent of the Union Pacific Railroad put an end to what may be called the "early times," although for several years thereafter the town was not "densely populated." Among others who arrived just after the depot, section house, and one or two sod shanties had been erected was H. Holcomb, now proprietor of the *Herald*.

After the railroad station and section house had been erected in 1868, the next building which appeared in Schuyler was the dwelling erected for W. P. P. St. Clair, the agent and telegraph operator. Next L. C. Smith & Brother opened the first general store in the spring of 1869. They obtained their stock of goods from Omaha, the building in which they exhibited the "spread" being twelve by sixteen feet in dimensions. Thomas Shaw started in business as a blacksmith at about the same period. Afterwards came Frank Tolda, Sumner Brothers, Parker Brothers and others. Up to the spring of 1869, in fact, Schuyler was but a railroad station. In these early days the section boss was J. J. Riley, now of Columbus. He has the honor of erecting the very first house built in Schuyler.

The town of Schuyler was platted by H. M. Hoxie and Webster Snyder, officials of the U. P. R. R., April 6, 1869. E. E. Greenman, County Surveyor, laid it out. Soon afterward the town site passed into the hands of Clarkson Brothers. In January, 1870, an addition—South Schuyler—was made by Daniel Hashberger, Clarkson's Addition being filed the month before. Additions have since been made by M. B. Hoxie (May, 1870); J. T. Clarkson, (5th addition, December, 1880); and Clarkson Dorsey's (July, 1881).

The Land Office of the U. P. R. R. Co. was established in 1881, C. P. Tury having charge of it until 1877, since which time J. T. Clarkson has managed the business.

By the spring of 1873 Schuyler had so increased in population and prospects that it was determined to adopt a city form of government. A special election was called May 12, 1873, when the following officers were elected: Mayor, F. E. Frye; Police Judge, C. M. Greenman; Councilmen, John Carel, C. P. Tury, A. P. Upton, J. C. McBride, C. E. Sumner, and D. H. Van Antwerp; Marshall, M. Helmer. The municipal form of government existed until 1879, when by the passage of an act fixing the population limit of all second-class cities at 1,500, Schuyler was debarred from the newly acquired honors. From present appearances, however, it is believed that she will at once regain her old name and place among the cities of the State.

THE PRESS.

The Schuyler *Sun* was established in 1871, by J. C. McBride. It first appeared as the *Register*, on September 30 of that year. The first number was a creditable issue, but does not much compare with the present appearance of the journal. Of the twenty-eight columns, seven were taken up with advertisements and thirteen with miscellaneous matter. William West, one of the present proprietors of the *Sun*, set up the first type upon that journal or in the county. He continued to act as foreman of the office until he became part proprietor. During the third year of his management Mr. McBride was elected State Treasurer, selling the paper to Charles N. Coates in October, 1874. He continued to edit and publish it until October, 1875, when it came into possession of E. M. Allen. He associated Miles Zentmyer with himself, who changed the *Register* to the *Sun* and its politics from Republican to Democratic. In March, 1877, A. E. Cady purchased the journal and in the fall of the same year William West purchased a one-third interest, forming the present partnership. The *Sun* is at present Republican in politics, a seven-column folio, well printed, well edited and well supported.

The Schuyler *Herald* was established as the *Democrat* in June, 1878. Its editor and proprietor was George S. Witters. In December, 1879, James A. Grimison purchased the journal and changed its name to the *News*. H. Holcomb assumed the management in September, 1881, M. Zentmyer taking editorial charge. During Mr. Grimison's administration the *Herald* was independent in politics; it is now Democratic, "stalwartly" so. Its form is a seven-column folio. The *Herald* is a good local and county paper and receives its just share of patronage.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first fire company organized was the Rescue Company No. 1. This occurred in the fall of 1875. For four years the company used a truck and ladders of home manufacture. In 1879 the Star Company No. 2 was organized and the town bought two engines, one a Champion chemical engine which was given to the Rescue Company, and the other a water engine given to the Star Company. Together they cost $2,800. The town also built a building opposite the Opera House, for the engines, at a cost of $650. The Rescue Company has twenty-three members and the following officers: G. H. Wells, Foreman; W. Hrubesky, First Assistant; James Hughes, Second Assistant; Charles Kreyneborg, Treasurer; and J. B. Sides, Clerk.

There are forty-five members in the Star Company. The officers are: H. Ramsey, Foreman; Alex. Sutherland, First Assistant; David Edwards, Second Assistant; William Markham, Secretary; and Fritz Lambert, Treasurer.

Both companies are under the control of the department the officers of which are: G. H. Wells, President; D. H. Van Antwerp, Marion McLung, secretaries; and C. C. Cannon, Chief. Three wells are maintained by the city to supply the water engine. In addition to these means of protection from fires there is a steam pump belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad, which, with the hose of the department, will throw water over the business portion of the town. Since the organization the companies have been instrumental in saving property from sixteen fires.

THE SCHOOLS.

The two schools which furnish education to the youth and maiden of Schuyler are under the management of J. P. Sprecher. Only one building belongs to the district, that situated in the east end of the town. This is valued at $1,500. Three rooms are rented near the center of town, and yet the accommodations are so far from being sufficient that $7,000 has been voted for the erection of a fine brick schoolhouse in the western part. The average daily attendance is 244. The schools are divided into eight grades, but there is no regular high school. The principal, Mr. Sprecher, occupies about one-fourth of his time in superintending. The School Board is as follows: T. W. Whitman, Moderator; L. D. Chambers, Director; Dr. James Woods, Treasurer. Corps of teachers: J. P. Sprecher, Principal; Mrs. Ballou, Misses Williams, Hus[illegible]etter, Capwell and McCall.

THE CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Church is one of the oldest in this section. It was organized December 15, 1869. Alexander Sutherland was the first minister, Robert and Mary Edgar and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Fraser were the first deacons. Prominent among the other early members were: Mr. and Mrs. John Curry, Mr. and Mrs. Hector Curry, and Mrs. John McPherson. In 1874 Rev. Mr. Sutherland left Schuyler and for about a year the charge was without a pastor. In January, 1875, Rev. J. A. Hoor arrived and has since remained. The regular members of the church now number forty. The elders of the church are: John Curry, H. C. Russell and J. F. Woods. A flourishing Sunday-school is maintained, the attendance is over 100. There are ten teachers besides the superintendent, Miles Zentmeyer. The church building was erected in 1871. In 1876 it was moved to its present location and entirely refitted. At present it is worth, with the lots, $1,200.

Methodist Episcopal Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church of Schuyler was organized in 1869 by the Rev. Mr. Van Doozer. He, with a handful of faithful church men and church women, put their shoulders to the wheel and worked so successfully that a neat church edifice was erected at a cost of $2,000. The society now consists of over fifty members. It has a growing Sunday-school. Rev. W. Gorst, the pastor of the church, superintends one of the leading religious organizations of the town.

Holy Trinity Church. This parish was organized July 4, 1870. In 1869 Rev. O. C. Dake held occasional services in the village, but the society was not approved by the Bishop until 1878. The charter members were: Homer Holcomb, C. Gennet, C. S. Parker, F. H. Parker, John Gasmann, N. E. Gasmann, John B. Lord, James Campbell, Dugald H. Hunt, Charles Campbell, F. E. Froye and W. A. Marlowe.

The first parish meeting was held July 17, 1870. Rev. O. C. Dake presided. H. Holcomb was appointed Secretary; N. E. Gasmann, S. W.; F. H. Parker, J. W. Rev. O. C. Dake was the first rector, but only remained a short time. Rev. Frank Bullard then preached here as a missionary and was followed by Rev. Dr. Rippey who was located here. After his resignation Rev. Samuel Goodale, Rev. Messrs. Shaw and Higgs, who worked together, and Rev. Matthew Henry, succeeded each other as missionaries. Rev. John McNamara then became settled as rector and was followed by Rev. John G. Gasmann, who was the last incumbent. At present the number of communicants is twenty-five.

The church building was erected in 1870 at a cost of $3,000. The money was given by Miss Coles, of New York, and the church is dedicated to the memory of her father, Edwin M. Coles, ex-governor of Illinois. In addition the church owns a valuable half block in the western part of town.

St. Paul's Church. The Catholic society has not been making much progress in Schuyler. It was organized in 1879 and the church was built in the same year at a cost of $700. Meetings are held occasionally by Father Ryan, of Columbus, and by Father O'Connor, of Fremont. The present membership of the society is about forty.

Seventh Day Adventists. Services have been held by this denomination since August, 1881. Although no regular society has been formed, the attendance has averaged twenty or thirty, and the members have rented a room for holding services. Rev. A. J. Cudney has had charge of the meetings.

SOCIETIES.

Acacia Lodge No. 34 (*A., F. & A. M.*) The charter was granted to this Lodge on the 19th of June, 1872. The charter members were: G. H. Wells, J. C. McKenzie, Frank E. Freye, Charles E. Sumner, W. G. Sutherland, Levi C. Smith, O. J. Smith, Charles A. Parker, George Turner, John B. Lord, James A. Fraser, James W. Munroe and John Welch. Meetings are held on the first Thursday of each month. The present membership is forty-one and the officers are: C. J. Phelps, W. M.; T. W. Whitman, S. W.; James Hughes, J. W.; G. H. Wells, Treas.; L. D. Chambers, Sec.: H. Holcomb, S. D.; C. C. Cannon, J. D.

The lodge owns a fine two-story brick building which was erected at an expense of $2,900. The hall is also used by the Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor.

Schuyler Lodge No. 28, (*I. O. O. F.*) was organized July 8, 1871. The charter members were: D. H. Dickason, William H. Sumner, Matthew Miller, Oliver L. Robinson, William Sears, Thomas Copeland and John M. G. Curry. Its meetings are held every Saturday in the Masonic Hall. The number of members is sixteen. The present officers are: J. F. Woods, N. G.; J. P. Smith, V. G.; W. M. Sumner, Sec.; J. M. G. Clay, Treas.

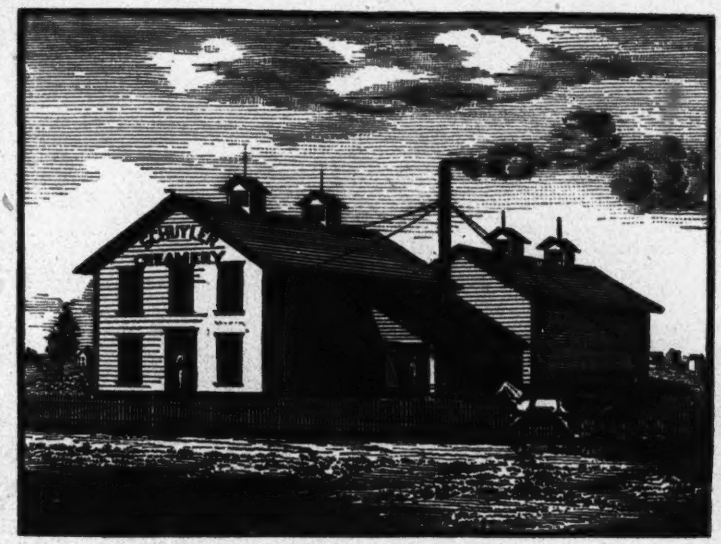
The Sheridan Post, No. 34, *G. A. R.*, was organized at Schuyler, February 25, 1880. The charter members were: J. F. Owen, C. C. Cannon, J. B. Sides, W. Shafer, Daniel Vanhousen, L. D. Chambers, E. O.

Bradford, H. C. Russell, J. H. Dunnan, and E. L. True. The present membership is seventy. The officers are: W. H. Russell, Commander; J. F. Owen, S. V.; Z. E. Moon, J. V.; C. C. Cannon, Officer of the Day; W. Shafer, Adj.; J. R. Clark, Quartermaster; J. B. Lides, Officer of the Guard. Meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

The Schuyler Dramatic Company. This society was organized in 1876, when the Opera House was completed. Its object has been to furnish the citizens with home entertainments. To this end $700 of scenery has been purchased, which is kept in the Opera House. The present membership of the society is thirty, and the officers are: H. Holcomb, President; W. H. Sumner, Treasurer; Miles Zentmeyer, Secretary; and C. C. Cannon, Stage Manager.

Enterprise Lodge, No. 954 (*K. of H.*), was organized March 15, 1879. The charter members were: E. L. Truley, H. Holcomb, A. E. Cady, C. J. Phelps, H. C. Wright, J. J. Riley, T. B. Crewitt, James Woods, Samuel Cary, and E. B. Hirst. The membership has since increased to eighteen. Meetings are held every two weeks. The present officers are: H. C. Russell, Dictator; E. M. Allen, V. D.; Samuel Curry, Treas.; J. F. Woods, Financial Reporter; and A. E. Cady, Reporter.

Zajadni Jednota Lodge, No. 42 (*C. S. P.S.*), was organized at Schuyler June 1, 1879. The charter members were: Adolf Vavra, Joseph Kubit, Frank Simka, Stuton Hurt, Jan Faltys, Jan Prokes, Joseph Dvorak, Martin Prokes, Frank Otradovsky, Mark F. Bedner, Jan Blaha, Joseph Smattan, Joseph Zersan, and V. Maly. Meetings are held on the first Sunday of each month. There are thirty-one members in the society at present. The officers are: Joseph Zerzan, Pres.; John Prokes, VicePres.; Peter Rank, Treas.; V. Maly, Sec.; Joseph Dvorak, Financial Secretary.



SCHUYLER CREAMERY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Until comparatively a recent date, the business men of Schuyler had no banking institutions in their midst. F. E. Frye & Co., were the first bankers, but after running a few years suspended during the hard times of 1873. In March, 1874, Sumner, Smith & Co., established a bank. Mr. Smith soon retired, and since then the institution has been conducted by Sumner & Co.—C. E. and W. H. Sumner. In November, 1881, Thomas Bryant established "The Farmers' Bank."

Wells & Nieman's Flour Mills. In 1870 Messrs. N. W. Wells and H. W. Nieman erected, on Shell Creek, the second grist mill in the county. This they operated until the winter of 1881—82, when they built a new steam mill in Schuyler in connection with their elevator, on the U. P. track. The little building on Shell Creek, two miles north of the city, was torn down, and a portion of it and the machinery used in the erection of the finest flour mill in the State. The engine, a 175 horse power, is the Reynolds Corliss make. The mill is one of the most complete roller establishments outside of Minneapolis. Twenty rollers will be employed when the mill is in operation, and four runs of stone. Six middling purifiers, four packers, five cleaning machines, etc., will also be used. When fairly in working order the mill will have a capacity of 300 barrels of flour per day, and twenty men will be employed.

The new elevator at the west end of the mill has a capacity of 20,000 bushels. The main building is 40x70 feet, four stories and basement—the engine house being of brick 36x40 feet. The buildings owned by this firm cover a large area. Everything is of the most substantial mould. The basement floor is of cement, the foundation walls of solid masonry, and the frame work of the mill constructed of heavy timbers. The building has been erected to last; and the firm will become more than ever a corner stone of Schuyler's business life.

In connection with their regular business of milling, Messrs. Wells & Nieman operate two extensive cattle ranches, one situated on Shell Creek, at their old mill site, the other in Wyoming Territory. They have now on hand some 2,500 head. Their shipments are to Chicago and points further west.

Creamery Association. This company has just organized and has not as yet got fairly under headway. Its articles of incorporation were filed for record February 22, 1882.

The capital stock is limited to $25,000. Our operations can be begun as soon as one-tenth is subscribed. This has already been done and four acres of land in the south of town have been purchased. The company is now adopting a plan for ice houses and will begin active operations at once. The officers are: J. A. Hood, President, Arthur Bryant, Treasurer, and H. C. Russell, Secretary. The remaining members of the Board of Trustees are F. Folda and L. C. Smith.

The brewery is owned and operated by Martin Jetter. It was built in 1875, and has a capacity of about 1,500 barrels. A malt house is also run in connection with the brewery.

Among the successful business men of Schuyler may be mentioned Messrs. Fuller & Legg, who came into the State five years ago with a few Short-horn cattle and some horses. They now own a farm of 3,000 acres, three miles north of Schuyler, and 500 head of fine cattle. Last year they had over 1,000 acres of wheat under cultivation, and have $50,000 invested in machinery, stock, etc.

Fogg House. C. P. Fogg, present proprietor of this hotel, opened his first house in 1874. It was burned in October, 1877; and in January, 1878, he commenced to build the present hotel. It was completed in May. The Fogg House is first-class in all its accomodations, and is finely patronized by the traveling fraternity. The property is valued at $6,000. The building, whose dimensions are 60x52, three stories, will accommodate comfortably fifty guests. This hotel is one of the most popular in this section of the State.

The Commercial Hotel.—This is one of the oldest buildings in the town and for many years was the only hotel. It was built by H. P. Upton in 1868 and for some years was run by him. It has since passed through various hands, and been managed by an almost innumerable number of occupants. It was bought in 1880 by Dr. Ballou, and was opened by the present proprietor, J. L. Kinney, June 1, 1881. There are accommodations for about fifty guests, and the house has a good custom.

The Schuyler Opera House. This building was erected in 1879 by the Rescue Fire Company, and has since remained in the hands of the original members of that company. It is a one-story building, with a seating capacity of 500, located in the central part of town. It cost when built $2,500. The internal arrangements are complete. The stage is well fitted up and furnished with $700 of scenery belonging to the Dramatic Company. The present Board of Trustees are: George H. Wells, C. P. Fogg, and W. Hrubesky.

E. L. True is President, D. H. VanAntwerp, Secretary, and H. Holcomb, Treasurer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

B. S. BLISS, Schuyler, Neb., dealer in hogs and feeder of cattle; began business in September, 1876. He handles on an average twenty carloads of stock monthly, at an average cost of about $900.

HENRY BOLTON, firm Roberts & Bolton, dealers in general merchandise; established in fall of 1878. They do an extensive retail trade; employ three clerks to assist in the business. Mr. Bolton located in Schuyler, December, 1878, and immediately began business. He was born in Hancock Co., Ill., September 7, 1855, and was brought up on a farm till he was eighteen years of age, at which time he got a position as clerk in a general store at Malvern, Iowa, about ten months. He then went to Red Oak, same State, where he clerked in a similar store four years, then went to Schuyler. Was married in Red Oak, Iowa, October 8, 1881, to Miss Ellen Shelton, a native of Monmouth County, Ill.

C. BRANDT, dealer in hogs. He ships on an average twelve carloads monthly, at a cost of from $890 to $920. He began business in September, 1880. Mr. Brandt located in Omaha in 1867, and engaged in coopering, etc., until he came to Schuyler, in 1880. He was raised on a farm near Davenport, Iowa, where his parents have lived for many years. He was born in Holstein, Germany, September 27, 1845. His parents came to America in 1857, and located as above named. He was married in Omaha, in the fall of 1878, to Miss Antoinette Sinkula, who was born in northern Wisconsin.

WILLIAM BROWN, County Treasurer, Colfax County, also dealer in general line hardware, stoves, tinware and agricultural implements. He began with a small stock in 1872, and has made a gradual increase. He erected a warehouse, etc., a short time since. Was elected County Treasurer in fall of 1879, and re-elected in fall of 1881; bond required, $80,000 for the above office, in Colfax County. Mr. Brown located in Schuyler in October, 1871, and worked at the tinner's trade until beginning the hardware business. He was born in Chatham, N. B., July 9, 1849. Was married in Schuyler, June 10, 1880, to Miss Lucy E. Davis, who is a native of Livingston County, Mich. They have two children, named Harold and Maude. Mr. Brown, in the election for County Treasurer, received 403 majority on the Democratic ticket; but the county was then about ninety Republican majority.

JOHN W. BROWN, attorney at law and collection agent, settled in Schuyler, June 9, 1870, at which time he began his profession. He took up a homestead of eighty acres in Grant Precinct, improved the same, and still has it cultivated. He was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., September 29, 1818. He began the study of law in Batavia, N. Y., in May, 1839, in the office of Albert Smith, and continued two years and about three months; then entered the law office of J. McGuire and remained a year, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Owego, N. Y., and soon began the practice of law in Mecklenburg, Schuyler Co., N. Y. Continued until 1864, then moved to Gloversville, and practiced until 1870, after which he went to Nebraska. While at Mecklenburg he served four years as District Attorney of Schuyler County, N.Y. Was elected County Judge of Colfax County, Neb., in fall of 1871, and served full term. Elected County Treasurer in fall of 1873, and served one term. He was married in Rush, Monroe Co., N. Y., September 21, 1843, to Miss Phebe Green, a native of Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y. They have one son, James T., now married and living in Madison, Neb., engaged in the practice of law.

THOMAS BRYANT was born in England, and emigrated with his parents to Wisconsin in 1844. His father settled in Racine County, where he remained until 1852, when he removed to Sheboygan Falls, in the same State. In the spring of 1853 the subject of this sketch entered the office of the Sheboygan Falls *Free Press* to learn the printers' trade. The office was moved to Fond du Lac in the fall of the same year, and Mr. Bryant went with it, where he finished his trade. After attending Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wis., he worked at his trade until the spring of 1859, when he purchased a half interest in the Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*. At the breaking out of the war he disposed of his interest in this newspaper to his partner, J. A. Smith, Esq., and enlisted in August, 1861, in Company K, First Wisconsin Infantry. He was made Sergeant-Major of his regiment in 1862, and after participating in the battle of Perryville, in October, was promoted to a lieutenancy in the Thirty-Second Wisconsin Infantry. In April, 1864, he was made First Lieutenant; in September of the same year, Captain of his company. With the exception of about six months that he was detailed on staff duty, he served with his regiment, being mustered out with it at Washington, in June, 1865. On his return to Fond du Lac he purchased a half interest in his old paper, the *Commonwealth*. In the fall of 1866 he was elected County Treasurer of Fond du Lac County, which office he held for four years, being re-elected in 1868. In 1867 he was married to Miss Helen Thatcher, of Ripon, Wis., and they have one son, Lucius T. Mr. Bryant established the Farmers' Bank at Schuyler, Neb., in 1880, and opened it for business on November 1. This bank has a capital and surplus of $25,000, and is on a firm foundation. It has a good line of deposits, and its business is rapidly increasing. Mr. Bryant is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Knight Templar in good standing, in Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commandery, No. 5.

CHARLES C. CANNON, dealer in general line of furniture and undertakers' goods. Established in business in fall of 1873. His average monthly invoices of goods during 1881 equal $500. Mr. C. located in Omaha in the spring of 1868, and went into the employ of the U. P. R. R. Co., as carpenter in the car shops, about six months, after which he took charge of the carpenter work for the company at Lodge Pole division with headquarters at Cheyenne, Wyoming Ter., two years, and had on an average twenty-five men under his supervision. From there he went to Schuyler, Neb., in 1871, and farmed one season, and now owns 160 acres of land. He there soon after began work at his trade and dealt in furniture, since which time he has made the furniture business a specialty. During the time in Schuyler he has been engaged in different trade, four years in dry goods and grocery business. He now keeps a full assortment of household furniture and undertakers' goods. He was born in England, November 29, 1843. Came to America with his parents in 1845. He enlisted August 28, 1861, in Company A, First Massachusetts Light Artillery, and participated in twenty-three different engagements. His company was a part of Sixth Army Corps of the Potomac. He was wounded in the left breast in battle at Charles City Cross Roads, in 1863, in Gen. McClellan's retreat to his base of supplies at Harrison's Landing. He was mustered out August 28, 1864, at Charleston, Va., and finally discharged and paid off in Boston, Mass. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., May, 1867, to Miss Ellen O. Huntley, who was born in the latter city.

A. E. CADY, one of the proprietors of the *Sun*, was born in Watertown, Wis., December 7, 1853. His father was a wholesale iron merchant, but young Cady learned his trade in Red Oak, Iowa, having ambitions other than the mercantile. From Red Oak he removed to Fond du Lac, where he married Miss Nellie E. Hessler. They have one daughter. At Fond du Lac Mr. Cady was employed in the La Belle Wagon Works, and removing to Milwaukee engaged as book keeper for various commercial houses. In March, 1877, he moved to Schuyler and purchased the *Sun* office from E. M. Allen. He has never held a public office, confining himself to building up the journal, which has become one of the institutions of the county.

JOHN T. CLARKSON, agent for Union Pacific Railroad, and non-resident lands in Colfax County, Schuyler, Neb.

W. DWORAK, dealer and purchaser of all kinds farm produce. He also owns a flouring mill on Shell Creek, four miles north of Schuyler. His mill contains four run of stone, is forty by sixty feet on the ground, and four stories high, and has a capacity of 100 barrels in twenty-four hours. He sells his produce entirely at wholesale. In his different branches of business he employs ten men. He was born in Bohemia, Austria, November 22, 1818. He came to America in 1853, and settled in Manitowoc, Wis., where he engaged in buying grain and farmers' produce until 1868, when he moved to Nebraska and settled. He began the grain business after coming to Nebraska; erected his flouring mill in 1873. Was married in his native country March, 1848, to Miss Magdalena Cekter, who was born in Bohemia in 1823. They have seven children living, Wacla, Jr., married; Adolph, married; Stephen, married; Emanuel, married; Anna, married; Julia and Mary, unmarried; Anton, deceased. Mr. D. pays out in cash monthly for grain and produce about $7,000.

D. B. DUFFY, firm of Woods & Duffy, contractors, builders and house movers. The present firm was formed January 15, 1882. Mr. Duffy located in Schuyler in August, 1880, and worked for a contracting and building firm four months, and in the winter or 1881 began business for himself, opening a carpenter shop, etc. He was born in La Salle County, Ill., July 4, 1851. Learned his trade in the latter State. Was married in Schuyler, Neb., in September, 1881, to Miss Hattie Comwell, a native of Ohio.

JOSEPH DURAS, firm of Duras & Kreymborg, jobbers and dealers in dry goods, hats, caps, clothing, notions, boots, shoes and groceries. They began business in Schuyler, in February, 1878. Mr. Duras located in Omaha in October, 1873, a short time, then went to Crete, Neb., and engaged in the sale of farm implements the first year, and second year in the grain business in company with another party. After which he went to Fremont and clerked in a dry goods store two years, then went to Schuyler. He was born in Bohemia, Austria, April 4, 1839. Came to America in 1873, arriving in New York City, February 17. Was married in Fremont, Neb., in February, 1877, to Mrs. Sophe Dege, a native of Germany. She had three children by a former husband, named Margaret, Annie and Fred. Dege. Mr. Duras and Mrs. D. have a daughter Josephine.

CHARLES P. FOGG, proprietor Fogg House. Settled in Schuyler, Neb., in 1870. First engaged draying and livery business. Followed first business three years and continued the latter until spring of 1877. He began the erection of the Fogg House; completed and opened the same in the season of 1875, but it was burned in fall of 1877. He began the erection of his present hotel in January, 1878 and opened the same May 1 following. It contains twenty-seven sleeping rooms, accommodates sixty guests. Hotel has a north frontage of sixty feet and east of fifty-two feet and thirty feet deep, two and a half stories high. Cost, $4,500; total cost, furniture and hotel, $6,000. Mr. Fogg was born in Cornville, Somerset Co., Me., December 9, 1842. Was married in Greenville, Me., 14 August, 1862, to Miss Lucinda P. Foss who was born in Brighton, Me. Have one son, Joshua L.

F. FOLDA, dealer in general merchandise. Began business in Schuyler, 1869. Employs from two to four clerks. Mr. F. was born in Bohemia in July, 1839. He followed the boot and shoe business five years previous to emigrating to America in 1857. He first located in Kewaunee and Manitowoc Counties, Wis., and farmed three years, after which he clerked and worked for others in business until 1869, when he moved to Nebraska and settled in Schuyler. Mr. F. has an extensive trade and is well and favorably known for his manly and upright qualities. He was married in Kewaunee County, Wis., to Miss Johanna M. Erickson, a native of Denmark. They have one son and one daughter named Engelbert F., and Martha F. Mr. F. was a representative to the Legislature in 1875 for Colfax and Platte Counties.

N. E. GASMANN, firm Gasmann & Kahl, dealers in general line groceries, queensware, crockery and glassware. Established January 15, 1882. He was born in Norway March 3, 1818. Came to America in 1843 with his parents. The family consists of father, seven sons and seven daughters. They settled in Oconomowoc, Wis., Waukesha Co. The father brought his family up on a farm. The subject of this sketch lived with his parents in the latter place fifteen years. Then moved to Amherst, Portage Co., Wis., and kept a general merchandise store until he moved to Schuyler, Neb., in the spring of 1870. He bought twenty acres of land adjoining the city limits in southwest. He remained there two years. Engaged in coal, lime and brick business, after which he went to the Yankton Agency, D. T., and engaged as Government farmer for the Sioux Indians four years. He then returned to Schuyler a short time, after which he went to Ogalalla on U. P. R. R. and engaged in merchandising and stock dealing, his son, Frederick W., taking charge of store. N. E. Gasmann was there four years, then returned to Schuyler in October, 1879, and since which he has been engaged in improving it, etc. He was married January 1, 1845, in Norway, to Miss Constance Gasmann, who was born in Norway February 7, 1825. They have five children. Hance J., deceased; James S., deceased, and John J., deceased; Frederick W., living in Yankton, D. T.; Maggie C. and Lillie E. at home. Mr. G. went to Norway in fall of 1844 and remained during the winter, and returned in the following spring. During his life in Ogalalla, he was elected County Commissioner which position he held during his life time.

HUGH GILLIES, firm of McClure & Gillies, dealers in general line of drugs, patent medicine, paints, oils and glass, began business in February, 1879. They buy about $400 worth of drugs monthly. He was born in County Halton, Ontario, May 22, 1853. He went to the West Indies in 1867, and took charge of a sugar plantation on the island of Jamaica. During the time he took the yellow-fever, and in his convalescence he returned to his native place and remained a short time, but soon returned to the field of his employment and remained until 1873. He then returned to Ontario, and clerked in a dry-goods store at Point Edward one year. He then engaged as traveling salesman for the sale of agricultural implements two years. He then went in company with his brother, John Gillies, M. D., C. M. (a graduate of McGill College in Montreal, Canada), in the drug business about three years, he having charge of the business, after which he came to Nebraska and formed the above business in Schuyler. He was a member of I. O. O. F., in Canada.

H. HOLCOMB, real estate, collection and insurance agent, also one of the proprietors of the Schuyler *Herald*, owned by Zentmyer & Holcomb. Mr. H. engaged in the above business in summer of 1869; he also does a large collection business for Eastern manufacturers of farm machinery, and other parties throughout the Western country. He made his first residence in Schuyler in March, 1869. Mr. H. was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., November 21, 1836, and was brought up a farmer, but changed his occupation to clerking for some time. His father being in advanced years, Mr. H. Holcomb again assisted on the farm until the death of his father, when he sold the farm and engaged in the mercantile business. He came West in 1869. He was County Judge of Colfax County in 1875-77. He has been Notary Public for many years, which position he still occupies. Mr. H. was married in Charleston, Canada West, December 22, 1864, to Miss Alvira E. Hamblin, who was born in Canada, November 12, 1842. Mr. H. has been a member of Acacia Masonic Lodge No. 23, of Schuyler, since its organization.

JAMES HUGHES, proprietor of livery, feed and sale stables, firm of Hughes & Son,—son's name, Frank M. They began business in April, 1877. They kept a livery of twenty-four horses, and carriages to match. Employ three men in the business, and keep as fine a livery as can be found in Nebraska, west of Omaha. Mr. H. located in Maple Creek Precinct, Colfax County, in April, 1872, and began the manufacture of brick and farming, which continued until fall, 1875; then moved to Schuyler. He was elected Sheriff in fall of 1875—served two years. He was born in Lawrence County, Pa. (then Beaver County), May 4, 1833. He was engaged in brickmaking, farming and various occupations previous to coming West, living in Missouri seven years and Illinois ten years before going to Nebraska. Was married in Alexandria, Clark Co., Mo., June 10, 1857, to Miss Mary L. McGinnis, a native of Wheeling, W. Va. They have three children: Frank M., May and Eda. His wife died August 7, 1867. He was married again in fall of 1869 in Hancock County, Ill., to Mrs. Frances Simmons, a native of the latter county, Illinois. Mr. H. has been a member of the Masonic Order many years.

DAVID JENKINS, SR., was born in Wales February 4, 1830. Came to America in 1852. Was married in May, 1852, to Miss Margaret Owens, who was born in Wales, April, 1829. They have four sons—David, Albert, John E., Walter S.,—married and living in Butler County. He first lived in Utica, N. Y., then moved to Chicago. They moved from there in 1856 to Watertown, Wis., and lived until 1865 there. Moved to Cambria, Columbia Co., Wis., and lived until 1870, and moved to Butler County and settled in Linwood Precinct. They now own 400 acres of land. Mr. Jenkins is a practical painter, and has made that his business since boyhood. His son David A. is also in company with his father. They are opening up a fine business, and are now doing an average business of about $4,000 per year.

MARTIN JETTER, proprietor Schuyler Brewery, which was erected in 1870 by Mr. Fritz Lammert. Dimensions, 16x50 feet, 2 stories high; capacity, 15 barrels per day when running; consume about 2,500 bushels of barley per annum, and manufacture 1,000 barrels of beer annually. Employ 3 men. Mr. J. was born in Germany January 19, 1845. Came to America in 1865 and worked two years in a brewery at Dunkirk, N. Y., then about a year in Burlington, Iowa, and from there to Omaha, Neb., and worked in same business until 1875, when he bought the above brewery in company with Max Lenz. Continued in company a year, when Mr. J. bought the whole interest. He was married in Ann Arbor, Mich., to Miss Barbara Seyfried, a native of Germany. Have three children—John M., Fred W., and Lena C. Mr. J. was a member of I. O. O. F., of Omaha, Neb.

STEPHEN H. JONES, dealer in all kinds of grain, established in Schuyler in December, 1881, under firm name of S. H. Jones & Co. They also buy grain at Wahoo, Neb., under firm name of Ostenberg & Co.; also at Mead, Neb., under firm name of Ostenberg, Condit & Co. They have received 40,000 bushels of grain in about two months at Schuyler. They employ seven hands in all places. Mr. Jones first located in Fremont, Neb., in September, 1875, where he remained about a year in the grain business; then went to Wahoo, and was there in grain and stock business five years, after which he came to Schuyler and began the above business. He formerly lived at Blue Mound, Wis., where he spent his school-days, after which he made teaching his profession. He was born in the latter place December 1, 1850. Was married in Wahoo, Neb., May 28, 1880. They have an infant son, not yet named.

J. C. KAHL, firm of Gasmann & Kahl, dealers in general line of groceries, queensware, glassware, lamps and notions, established December 15, 1881. Mr. K. was born in Fort Atkinson, Jefferson Co., Wis., April 12 1857. The first business in which he engaged was clerking in his native city in a general store until 1874, when he went to Sioux Falls, D. T., and clerked in a drug and dry-goods store two and a half years. He then went to Brule City and took a claim, but soon joined a C. M. & St. P. R. R., surveying party, which business he followed five months; then went to Springfield and took charge of a dry-goods and drug store two years and three months after which he located in Schuyler, Neb.

J. L. KINNEY, proprietor Upton House, Schuyler, Neb. The hotel contains twenty-four sleeping rooms and can accommodate forty guests. Mr. K. began business in it June 1, 1881. He first located at Dry Creek, Colfax County, six miles north of Schuyler, and farmed twelve years, now owns 200 acres of good farming land which he still has carried on. He was born in Greene Co., Pa., November 6, 1835, lived in his native place until 1855, when he moved to Lincoln, Ill., and engaged in farming and hotel keeping. He enlisted in August, 1862, Company F, Seventy-third Regiment, Illinois Infantry, participated in twenty-six different engagements, not including many skirmishes, was wounded five times, but was not in the hospital to exceed ten days. Was mustered out in Nashville, Tenn., and was discharged and paid off at Springfield, Ill., March 10, 1867. He was married in the latter city December 19, 1861, to Miss Catherine Coukle, a native of Dayton, Ohio. He has two children by first wife, Bettie and Jesse L., the latter assisting his father in the hotel. Mrs. Kinney died in the fall of 1866. Mr. Kinney was again married in 1868, in Lincoln, Ill., to Miss Symantha Kern, a native of Monongahela County, W. Va.

CARL KREYMBORG, firm of Duras & Kreymborg, came to Fremont in 1873, and learned the butcher trade and remained in latter city four years. Then went to Scribner, Dodge County, and kept a meat market one year, sold and moved to Hooper, in same county, and followed the business two years. Then moved to Schuyler, and began business as above in 1878. Was married in Scribner, in June, 1877, to Miss Augusta Dahl, a native of Germany. They have three children, Ferdinand, Carl and Otto. He is a member of K. of H., No. 954. Also a member of Schuyler Fire Deparlment. He was born in Germany, November 23, 1840. Came to America in 1868, to remain. He followed the sailor's life on the lakes four or five years before going to Fremont, Neb. He began a seafaring life at the age of sixteen years and followed that occupation until 1868, beginning as a cabin boy one year, two years as light sailor, three years as first-class sailor. Went to navigation school six months, passed examination and served two years as second mate, returned to school and after due time passed a satisfactory examination, and served three years as first mate.

JNO. LAPACHE, County Clerk of Colfax County, and Clerk of District Court. He first settled in Schuyler, in November, 1868, and clerked in a general store about three years, after which clerked in a hardware store five years and eight months, then clerked in a general merchandise store a short time, when he went to Fremont, Neb., and clerked in a hardware store three years, then came to Schuyler and engaged in same capacity a short time. He was elected County Clerk in the fall of 1879, and re-elected in the fall of 1881. It requires bonds to amount to $5,000, for the office. He was born in Tabor, Bohemia, December 21, 1853. Came to America in the fall of 1867, with his parents and lived in Chicago, Ill., one year. He was married in Albion, Boone Co., Neb., December, 1874, to Miss Mary Connell, a native of England. Have two children, Theresa and Edward. Mr. L. is a member of Knights of Honor Lodge, No. 954.

JAMES C. MACKENZIE, farmer, Section 24, Township 18, Range 3, east, Grant Precinct. He first settled in Omaha, in November, 1869, and took eighty acres of land, a contract of grading on the Omaha & South Western R. R., where he was engaged until March 1, 1870. After which he went to Schuyler and followed the business of plasterer and mason until 1877, and moved on his farm in November, of that year and began stock and grain raising. He was born in Halifax, N. S., March 17, 1842, where he lived until moving to Nebraska. He learned the mason trade at a proper age and followed the same a number of years. He was also engaged in the gold mines in Goldenville Guysborough Co., N. S., seven years. He was married to a very estimable lady, Miss Nellie Jordan, in 1877, who was born in Waitesfield, Vt., August 6, 1858. They have three children, Alexander D., born February 5, 1878, Lillias May, born March 29, 1880, and Evaline, born December 13, 1881. He is a member of Queens Masonic Lodge, 110, of Shirbrook, N. S., and is now a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 34, of Schuyler.

VACLAV MALY, dealer in general merchandise, began business in Schuyler, March 1, 1878. He buys goods equal to $600 worth on a monthly average. Mr. M. first located in Cuming County, one and one-half miles from West Point, on a farm, in May, 1867, where he lived until he went to Schuyler, in 1877, he first engaged as clerk in the employ of F. Folda, a dry goods merchant, a year and nine months. He prospected three months, then engaged in business in the spring of 1878. He was born in Bohemia, Austria, November 12, 1846. Came to America with his parents in 1854, and located in Manitowoc County, Wis. They lived in that county until they moved to the West, in 1867. He was married in West Point, Neb., October 6, 1869. Has two children by first wife, Emilie and Jaroslav. His wife died January 11, 1879. He was married again August 9, 1879, to Miss Mary Markovec, a native of Bohemia, Austria. Have one son by last wife, Stanislav. Mr. M. is a member of the Bohemia Benevolent Society, C. S. P. S., and is secretary of the same.

JAMES McINTOSH, firm of G. H. Wells & Co., dealers in a general line of family groceries. He came to Schuyler, in the fall of 1871. When he engaged in the liquor business about four years. Then engaged in the grocery business about two years after which he became a member of the present firm. They pay out monthly for goods about $1,200. Mr. McIntosh has not been a politician and has only been a member of the town board two years. He was born on Prince Edwards Island, June 26, 1835. Living there until he was fifteen, went to St. Johns, N. B. where, for his later life in that place, he was engaged in the hotel business about thirteen years, and previous to that he was engaged in the grocery business there. Was married in the latter place December 4, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, a native of St. John, N. B. They have five children living, James S., Laura E., William, Lizzie and Arthur.

JOHN MILLER, dealer in general line of dry goods, ready-made clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, and groceries, established his business April 5, 1880. Employs three clerks, and oversees the store himself. Pays out on a yearly average $12,000 for goods of all kinds. Mr. M. located in Colfax County, April 3, 1869, taking a homestead of eighty acres, where he lived three years and improved the same. He was elected County Commissioner and served three years, at the end of which time or in the fall of 1875, was elected County Treasurer; was re-elected in the fall of 1877, serving four years. He was also engaged in the hardware business during the last two years of his administration as County Treasurer, previous to which he was in company with Mr. F. Folda in grain and implement business two years. He was born in Dearborn County, Ind., June 10, 1840. He was engaged in mercantile business from boyhood up to 1861, when he went to New York city, and clerked three years in one place. He then went to Middleton, Dane Co., Wis., and lived a year; then went to Colfax County, Nebraska. Was married in Hudson, N. Y., in 1864, to Miss Fredericka Godschow, a native of Mecklenberg, Germany. They have four children—Josephine, John, Louise and Amanda. Mr. Miller is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 34, A., F. & A. M.

JOHN NOVOTNY, firm of Novotny & Co., dealers in lumber and building materials, established the business in March, 1878. They handle about 125 car-loads of lumber alone yearly, and about two car-loads sash, doors and blinds and building paper. They also deal in hard and soft coal, and employ from two to three men in their business, not including their own help. Mr. N. first located in Colfax County, in the fall of 1869, on a homestead of eighty acres of land, and remained there and farmed until the time of beginning business in Schuyler. He was born in Bohemia, Austria, June 24, 1847; came with his parents to America in 1856. He was married in Schuyler, Neb., October 10, 1874, to Miss Magdalen Sinula, a native of Kewaunee County, Wisconsin. They have three children—Mary T., Edward and Emily.

JUDSON L. PACKARD, firm of Packard & Sumner, dealers in grain, lumber, etc. Mr. P. settled six miles north of Schuyler, in Colfax County, on a soldiers' homestead of 160 acres, in 1871, where he lived about five years, improving his farm, etc. He then moved into the city and worked for Sumner Bros. eighteen months. Then Sumner Bros. and Packard purchased the interest of R. Falconer & Co., dealers in lumber, when the present firm was begun and has since continued. Mr. P. was born in Chittenden County, Vt., town of Jericho, January 1, 1843. His parents moved to Decora, Columbia Co., Wis., in 1850. The father being a farmer, his son, Judson L., was brought up on a farm. He enlisted in Company H, Twenty-Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, June 11, 1862, as a Corporal, and afterwards promoted to Sergeant. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, capture of Little Rock, Gen. Banks' Red River expedition, and the taking of Mobile with the Spanish forts, and from there was sent into Texas, and remained at Brownsville until October 25, 1865. Was mustered out October 25, 1865, returned to Decora, Wis., and lived a year. Went to Milwaukee, Wis., and took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, remaining about eight months, after which he went to northern Michigan and taught school six months, when he returned to Decora, Wis., where he was married, June 28, 1868, to a very estimable lady, Miss Marion Tillotson, who was born in the latter town, October 12, 1850. They have five children—Minnie I., Gordon S., Bertha M., Judson L., Jr., and an infant daughter not yet named. Mr. P. is a member of Acacia Lodge, A., F. & A. M., No. 34.

ROBERT PETTITT, farmer, Section 1, Township 18, Range 3, P. O. Schuyler, was born in Sussex, England, March 17, 1817. He there married, in 1842, Miss Elizabeth Kenward. They have eight children—Fred, Caleb, Albert, Frank, Walter, Lucy, Sarah Jane and Isabel. He emigrated to America in 1850, locating in Saratoga County, N. Y., residing there two years. He then moved to Henry County, Ill., where he resided about nine years, after which he moved to Ford County, Ill., where he remained till 1876. In that year he removed to Nebraska, and soon after his arrival settled in Colfax County. Mr. P. has been engaged in farming since he came to America, and now has a fine stock farm of 260 acres, of which sixty-five acres are in cultivation, the rest grass land, a portion being under fence. He devotes much attention to raising fine stock, chiefly sheep, keeping about seven hundred head on hand.

CHARLES J. PHELPS, attorney at law, located in Colfax County in 1869, at which time there was less than two hundred inhabitants in the county. The county was organized by act of Legislature in the same year. There were no highways or bridges in the county excepting the Government military road and bridge, and only one schoolhouse. Mr. P. settled on a homestead of eighty acres, where he lived five years, improving the same, and occupied in the study of law and practice of the same. He made the first brick manufactured in the county, on the farm, and erected the first brick house in the county. He tried his first suit in Schuyler. Was born in Hartford, Conn., September 13, 1839. Was married in the latter city, March, 1861, to Miss Sarah E. Wells, who was born in Hartford, Conn., July 30, 1840. They have five children: Helen C., born April 11, 1865; Edna E., born December 5, 1866; Sarah L., born October 4, 1880; Harry E., born March 20, 1862; Mary E., born April 27, 1863. Mr. P. is Master of Acacia Lodge, No. 34, A., F. & A. M. He was admitted to the bar of the District Court, in Schuyler, in April, 1873; also admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, at Lincoln, in 1875; admitted to U. S. Circuit Court at Omaha, in 1875, and to the bar of practice of U. S. Supreme Court, at Washington, D. C., December 20, 1881. He has a large practice in the State and Federal courts of Nebraska.

JOHN PROKES, meat market, sells fresh, salt and smoked meats. Began business in September, 1879. His average monthly sales are $650; employs three men. He first located in Omaha in 1873, and worked in a meat market one year; then went to Fremont, where he worked at same business eighteen months; then to Wahoo, and worked for one party three years in same business, after which he went to Schuyler and began business for himself. He was born in Bohemia, Austria, January 26, 1856; came to America in 1873. Was married in Wahoo, Neb., October, 1878, to Miss Anna Simodines, who is a native of same place in Austria. Have a son, Louis. Mr. P. is a member of the Schuyler Fire Department; also a member of the Bohemian society, C. S. P. S.

A. T. ROWE, farmer, lives one mile east of Schuyler. Came to Nebraska and settled in Schuyler, April 2, 1869, where he lived one year, after which he moved to Grant Precinct, where he lived until 1882, and then moved to present location. He was born in Bethel Township, Oxford Co., Me., February 4, 1839. He lived in his native State, where he followed farming and lumbering, until he moved to Nebraska. He enlisted in the nine months' service, Company B, Twenty-Third Regiment Maine Infantry Volunteers, September 10, 1862, and was mustered out in Portland, Me., July 15, 1863. He was married in the latter city, November 24, 1864, to Miss Amaretta Bean, who was born in Bethel, Me., September 16, 1839. They have five children—Marion E., Howard A., Sarah A., Clara C. and Amy. Mr. R. has been a Justice of the Peace of his precinct several years, a member of the school board, and President of County Sunday School Association.

JOHN J. RILEY, roadmaster of the O. N. & B. H. Railroad, located at Shell Creek, Platte Co., now called Schuyler, Colfax Co., in April, 1866. He engaged as foreman of track repairs on the U. P. R. R., and has held other positions since he came to Nebraska, having made railroading his business. He built one of the first frame buildings in Schuyler, and has consequently witnessed the entire growth of that enterprising village. He was born in Gloucester, N. J., March 16, 1832. His parents moved to New York City in 1838. He went to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1848. He was employed on the Camden & Amboy R. R. (New Jersey) from 1851 to 1854, and was in the employ of the North Pennsylvania R. R. twelve years previous to coming to Nebraska. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1856, to Miss Kate E. Bonner, of Bucks County, Pa. They have four children living, whose names are—Lillie E., now married to C. B. Havens, and living in Omaha; Harry A., fireman on the U. P. R. R.; Jennie E. and Minnie A., at home. He is a member of Masonic Acacia Lodge, No. 34, of Schuyler, and Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 28; also of the Knights of Honor, No. 954. Has been Mayor of the city of Schuyler one term, and was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the village of Schuyler.

H. C. RUSSELL, law firm Russell & Chambers, attorneys at law and collecting agents, established in business by Mr. R., in 1876 at which time he located in Schuyler. They do an average yearly business of $3,000. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, November 26, 1843. Enlisted April 19, 1861 in Company H, Second Regiment Iowa Infantry, and participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth and the Atlantic campaign; was wounded in Shiloh, March, 1864, when on private duty belonging to G. M. Dogge's scouts. He was mustered out in Louisville, Ky., in 1864. Afterwards joined secret service, and was mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., in 1865. He began reading law with his father S. A. Russell at Washington, Iowa in 1868 and continued until 1872. He entered the Iowa State University in Iowa City in 1870, and graduated from the law department in June, 1872. His diploma being an admission to the bar, he began the practice of law in Crawfordsville, Iowa, and continued until 1876, at which time he went to Schuyler, Neb. Was elected County Judge of Colfax County, Neb., in the fall of 1877 and re-elected in 1879, holding the office four years. Was married in Washington, Iowa, November 26, 1868, to Miss Amanda Cowden, a native of Mercer County, Ill. They have two daughters, Lizzie E. and Mary A. Mr. R., has been commander of Sheridan Post No. 34 since its organization

JOHN B. SIDES, firm of Oman & Sides, proprietors Schuyler Marble Works manufacturers American and Italian marble. Mr. Sides located in Colfax County three and a half miles northwest of Schuyler on a farm in 1871, where he lived about two years, then moved to Schuyler where he worked at the carpenter and painter trade until he began his present business. He was born in Lancaster County, Pa., October 10, 1832; was raised on a farm and naturally first began that business. He moved to Whiteside County near Sterling, where he followed farming until he came to Nebraska in the spring of 1871. He was married in Pennsylvania, July 14, 1851, to Miss Sarah E. Longanecker who is a native of Pennsylvania. Have six children living—Letetia, married to A. B. Ellis and living in Schuyler; Amelia, married to Wm. F. Brittican and living in Pennsylvania; Henry N., living in Schuyler; Ella M., married to James M. Hull and living in Glasgow, Mo.; Elmer E. and Addie K., at home. Mr. Sides enlisted August 10, 1862 in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in nine months service, participated and was taken prisoner in the battle of Chancellorsville. He re-enlisted in the spring of 1864 in Company F, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and was mustered out October, 1865. He is a member G. A. R., Sheridan Post No. 34.

J. P. SMITH, Sheriff of Colfax County, Neb., first settled on a homestead in Colfax, Colfax County, in 1872, where he lived four years, sold his farm and moved to Schuyler, prospected in various sections of the West about eighteen months, after which he went into the employ of Wells & Nieman in the grain business, where he remained three years, and was elected Sheriff of Colfax County in the fall of 1881. He is a member of Schuyler Lodge No. 28 I. O. O. F., he is also a member of K. of H., Schuyler Lodge 954. Was born in Douglas County, Ill., October 3, 1847, where he lived until 1866, being raised on a farm, he went to Marshall County, Iowa, December, 1865 and engaged in farming a number of years; removed to his native place in Illinois and lived a year; then to Nebraska. He was married in Marshall County, Iowa, February 17, 1866, to Miss Emma Beach, who was born in Knox County, Ohio. They have three children, Henry J., Jennie Y. and Fred.

L. C. SMITH, dealer in general merchandise. His was the first store that was begun in Schuyler, dating back to May, 1869. When Mr. S. settled in Schuyler there was only one house in the town. The first summer there was the largest immigration of any time since. There was but very little railroad or government land taken at that time. The government land is now all taken, and about two-thirds of all railroad inside first ten miles limit. Mr. S., mentions the fact of riding all day with his brother, and never seeing but one house during their journey. Now the country is quite fully settled up, and fast developing. He had about $350 capital on beginning business, he built up a business employing $30,000 capital up to 1874; between the latter date and 1878 they lost in the business about $10,000, since which date their business has gradually increased; there were only three merchants in the village that survived the business depressions between 1873 to 1878. He now does an average annual business of about $12,000. He also does a large butter and egg business, aggregating in 1880, $11,949.75; in 1881, $8,597.42, and in 1882, to January 25, $409.71. The firm name from commencing until spring of 1879 was L. C. Smith & Bro., when L. C. Smith purchased the whole interest. His net yearly proceeds, $2,000. He was born in Jackson County, Mich., November 20, 1838. He entered the Eclectic College of Cincinnati, Ohio, November, 1864, and graduated the following March. He afterward practiced in Calhoun County, Mich., until he moved to Nebraska. He also studied medicine in Litchfield, Mich., under A. R. Brown, M.D. He enlisted in spring of 1862 in Capt. Andrews, Light Artillery, at Coldwater, Mich. as private, but was soon placed in charge of a hospital at West Point, N. Y., about six months, after which he was put in the field and participated in the battles of Richmond, Ky., and previously at Henderson, Ky. He was discharged on account of physical disability brought on by service in army. Was married in Litchfield, Mich., November, 1869, to Miss Lottie L. Mason, who was born in Lysander, N. Y. Have a son and daughter: Julia M., born September 20, 1874; Walter L., born November 12, 1876. Mr. S. is a member of Masonic Order, Acacia Lodge, No. 74. He is also a policy holder in Chicago & New York Masonic Life Insurance Company.

OLNEY J. SMITH, dealer in all kinds of grain, etc. Established his present business in latter part of October, 1877. He does a large grain business. Mr. Smith first located in Schuyler, in April, 1869, and engaged in merchandising with his brother, L. C. Smith, which business was continued up to October, 1878, when he sold out to his brother and now gives his entire attention to grain buying. He was born in Pulaski, Jackson Co., Mich., December 2, 1842. Was engaged in farming during his early life in Michigan. Was married November 18, 1876, to Miss Cornelia Thompson, a native of Greene County, N. Y. They have one son, William Martin Smith, born November 18, 1878. Mr. S. enlisted in Company H., Fourth Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Served eighteen months and was discharged on account of a wound received at Malvern Hill during the seven days' battle on the last day of battle, on June, 1862. Mr. Smith participated in the siege of Yorktown, also a battle on the Chickahominy and many skirmishes. He was discharged in fall of 1863, at Washington, D. C. He was kept a prisoner at Castle Thunder a mouth after time of being wounded. He afterward re-enlisted in November, 1864, in Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery; served until the close of the war and was mustered out at Greenville, La. He was a member of the A., F. & A. M., of Michigan.

WM. STEVENS, farmer and stock raiser. Bringing 100 head of improved stock with him to Schuyler from Hamilton County, Pa., he settled in Polk County, Neb., in May, 1871, and began farming and stock-raising, lived there four years, sold out and moved to Richland, Colfax Co., within two miles of the above station on the U. P. R R., and opened a stock and grain farm, remained five years, sold out and moved to Schuyler, bought a fine farm of 160 acres adjoining city limits on the south, where he has since resided and now owns a herd of 150 head of fine cattle. He was born in Wilmington Township, Canada West, August 2, 1836. When he was at home he was brought up on a farm and engaged in lumbering, etc. Mr. S. and family have lived in Kansas, also Northern Wisconsin and Iowa, where he was engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in Kansas, in 1859, to Miss A. L. Stevens, a native of Vermont. They have six children living. They have six children, Ida M., Ada B., Etta, Anna, William H. and Lilian L.

CHARLES E. SUMNER, firm of Sumner & Co., bankers and real estate and loan agents, Schuyler, Neb.

EDWARD L. TRUE, firm of Sumner & True, dealers in general merchandise, Schuyler, Neb.

D. H. VAN ANTWERP, carpenter and joiner, contractor and builder, also agent for Aldrich windmills. He located in Schuyler in February, 1870. He has consequently seen the city enlarge from a few houses. He was born in the town of Sidney, Shelby Co., Ohio, June 15, 1837. His parents moved to Rock County, Wis., in spring of 1841. He lived there until 1867, and at a proper age learned the carpenter trade, enlisted in June, 1861., in Company K, Seventh Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and 1st; advance to Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, White Sulphur Springs, Chantilla, second battle of Bull Run, and Antietam, also Gainsville. He was made Sergeant; was mustered out at convalescent camp by a general order of W. W. Belknap, September, 1863. He then returned to Wisconsin and worked at his trade some time, then went to Austin, Minn., where he remained some time after which he went to Schuyler, Neb. He was married in Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., April 17, 1863, to Miss Addie S. Cooley, who is a native of the latter place and a graduate of Oxford Academy. They have two children living, Geo. L., Frank A., drowned April 16, 1877, and Earl Elihu. Mr. Van Antwerp has been a member of I. O. O. F., Schuyler Lodge, No. 28, since organization of same, and is now secretary. He is a member of G. A. R., Sheridan Post No. 34. He has been engaged in building county bridges to the extent of over 5,000 feet; also many bridges for U. P. R. R., between Omaha and Sidney. Has also built many buildings, public and private, in Colfax County, amongst which was the finest private residence in the county, the latter of which was in company with a Mr. White.

G. H. WELLS, firm of G. H. Wells & Co., dealer in general family groceries, boots and shoes, glassware, crockery, etc. Mr. Wells began his present business in fall of 1879. They pay out monthly on an average $1,200 for goods. Mr. Wells came to Nebraska in fall of 1869, and remained in Omaha until March 1, 1870, when he settled in Schuyler, and engaged in photographing; also took a homestead, on which he made valuable improvements, etc. He was elected Sheriff in fall of 1871, and re-elected in fall of 1873, serving four years. Was elected again in fall of 1877, and re-elected in fall of 1879, and served full term; equal a total of eight years' service as Sheriff. He was elected Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms and Postmaster in the State Legislature in 1877-78. He was born in Wallace, Nova Scotia, May 18, 1843; was married June 30, 1880, to Miss Anna E. Albertson, a native of Michigan. His wife's father settled in Colfax County, Neb., in 1856, thus being one of the pioneers. They have a daughter, Clara May. Mr. Wells was made a member of Masonic fraternity in Prince Edward Island in 1868. He is now a member of Acacia Masonic Lodge No. 34, of Schuyler, Neb.

WILLIAM WEST, one of the proprietors of the Schuyler *Sun*, was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, January 16, 1839. He was married in Jackson, that State, May 22, 1865, to Sarah J. Ewing, who was born in Madison County, April 6, 1844. The children born to them have been Hally M. West, and Rea Cady West. Mr. West learned his trade in Jackson, Ohio, and has followed it faithfully since. He remained in Jackson six years, following his trade for short periods at Xenia and Kenton, Ohio He also served over a year in the union army, coming to Nebraska in November, 1870, when he took a soldier's homestead of 160 acres, near Schuyler. He moved into town in 1876, and purchased a third interest in the *Sun* in the fall of 1877. Mr. West has never held any public position, and glories in the fact. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, however, and of the G. A. R.

THERON W. WHITMAN, Deputy County Clerk of Colfax County, settled in Maple Creek Precinct April 6, 1872, on a farm; which occupation he followed about three years. He took his present position March 1, 1875, and has held the same under successive Clerks since. He taught school two winters when he first settled. Was born in South Weymouth, Mass, August 3, 1845. The first business which he followed was cutting in a boot and shoe house, or factory, in his native place, and followed it until July 1, 1864, when he enlisted in Company A, Sixtieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out December 1, 1864. He then returned to his former occupation a short time; then as clerk in a general store until he moved to Nebraska. He was married in his native town April 2, 1867, to Miss Mary A. Loud. She was born in the same village. They have three children, Fred W., Grace R., and Emma A. He is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 34, A., F. & A. M., Schuyler, Neb.

DR. JAMES A. WOODS located in Schuyler, October 31, 1872, and immediately began the practice of his profession. He was born in Crawford Co., Pa., November 20, 1844, but was raised in Ohio. He entered the Cleveland Medical College of Ohio in October, 1868, and graduated from that celebrated medical school in February, 1870. He began the practice of his chosen profession at Arlington, Hancock Co., Ohio, with success two years, then went to Milton Centre, Wood Co., Ohio, and practiced two years with like success, after which he moved to Schuyler, Neb. He enlisted in February, 1864, in Company L, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, as a private. His battery was on garrison duty, and participated in several skirmishes. He was mustered out August 29, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio. He was married in Williamstown, Hancock Co., Ohio, November 24, 1870, to Miss Sophronia Cline, a native of Richland County, Ohio. They have three children, Carrie A., Kate L., and Dale J. The Doctor is a member of the K. of H., Enterprise Lodge, No. 954.

JOSEPH F. WOODS, Postmaster, settled in Richland Precinct, Colfax County, in March, 1869, and took a homestead of 160 acres, Township 17, Range 2 east, where he lived about five years engaged in farming, and which land is still carried on as a farm under his supervision. But Mr. Woods then moved into Schuyler, and engaged in general merchandise until December 8, 1878, at which time his establishment burned. He then turned his attention to improve stock of horses for some time. He was appointed Postmaster for Schuyler, and took charge of the office February 21, 1876. The proceeds of the office in 1881, including stamps and box rent, was $2,747.49. Money orders issued, of which the domestic equal to $32,974.25; Canada equal to $129.25; British equal to $85.96, and German equal to $500. The fees equal $313.80. Total equals, $33,511.26. Mr. Woods was born in Stark County, Ohio, July 1, 1842. He enlisted in Company G, Eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the three months' service in 1862 as a private. Was taken prisoner in Harper's Ferry battle, which was fought September 13, 14, and 15, 1862; surrendered to rebels on 15th September. He was immediately paroled, and exchanged the following spring. Re-enlisted June 3, 1863, in Company L, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, and was made Sergeant. Participated in many skirmishes. Mustered out August 23, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. He went to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was paid off and discharged. He attended a commercial college at Oberlin, Ohio, graduating fall of 1866. He taught writing school, and various occupations until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Schuyler, Neb., January 4, 1872, to Miss Maria Curry, then Mrs. Matherson. They have three children, named Anna Matherson, by first husband, Etta V. Woods, Alma L. Woods, and Horace C. Woods. Mr. Woods is a member I. O. O. F., Schuyler Lodge No. 28; K. of H., Enterprise Lodge, No. 954; also of G. A. R., Sheridan Post, No. 34. Mr. Woods and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

MILES ZENTMYER, attorney and counsellor at law. He does a large collection business for Eastern parties, and deals in real estate. He is also one of the proprietors of the Schuyler *Herald*, owned by Zentmyer & Holcomb. Mr. Zentmyer first located in Schuyler in January, 1873, emigrating from Huntingdon, Pa., where he was born June 25, 1842. He enlisted, August, 1862, in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers Infantry, in the nine months' service. He began the study of his profession in October, 1863, in the law office of Scott, Brown & Bailey, in his native town, where he remained; and also taught school several terms, etc., until February 25, 1865, when he again enlisted as a private; and March 1, 1865, he was appointed First Lieutenant of Company F, Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers Infantry. In his nine months' service he participated in battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville. He was discharged December 6, 1865, in Victoria, Texas, and was mustered out in Philadelphia, Pa., January 16, 1866. Eighteen months after being mustered out he entered the former law office and resumed his studies, and was admitted to the bar August, 1869, and began the practice of law in his native place, where he remained until he moved to Nebraska. Was married in Huntingdon, Pa., May 26, 1874, to Miss Jennie M. Crewitt, also a native of the latter place. They have one son, George Aubrey, born May 2, 1881. Mr. Z. is a member of Acacia Masonic Lodge, No. 34; also I. O. O. F., Schuyler Lodge, No. 38. Was elected County Judge in fall 1881. He run for Lieutenant-Governor of Nebraska on the State Democratic ticket in 1876. He and Mrs. Zentmyer are members of the Presbyterian Church of Schuyler.

JOSEPH ZERZAN, firm of Zerzan & Nieman, dealers in general line hardware and agricultural implements. Mr. Zerzan located in Omaha in the spring of 1869 and engaged as clerk in a grocery store a year. He then went in company with another party in the grocery and liquor business two years. Sold out, went to West Point, Neb., and put up a building and went in the grocery business, which he continued alone three years, after which he became agent for sewing machines and continued in their sale a year or over. He then went to Schuyler, Colfax County; took a claim of land, which he cultivated and improved two seasons, teaching school during the winter time. He then clerked in a hardware store about five years, after which he bought his employer's interest in the business and formed the present copartnership. Was born in Bohemia, Austria, April 14, 1849. Came to America in 1864. Lived in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, a short time, engaged for the N. W. R. R. He was married in the latter city, November, 1870, to Miss Mary Shouka, who was born in his native place also; five children, Josephine, Mary K., Emma, Edward and George. Mr. Zerzan is a notary public and insurance agent. He is Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska C. S. P. S. He is also President of Zapadni Jednota, No. 42, C. S. P. S. Has served as Justice of the Peace two years; was a member of the Town Board when he lived in West Point, Neb.

BENTON.

This is a station containing a postoffice and a few families, situated eight miles southwest of Schuyler. It was formerly called Richland, the town being laid out on the north side of the railroad track and comprising a tract of forty acres. A dozen years ago Richland had as good an outlook as Schuyler, but fortune passed her by. R. L. Payne, now a resident of Schuyler, was the first storekeeper. The station is now situated on the south side of the track.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COLFAX PRECINCT.

NEIL BOLLONG, farmer. Section 14. P. O. Schuyler. Was born in Nova Scotia, June 4, 1818. He there married, February 6, 1840, Miss Eliza Shelnut. They have nine children—John, Mary C., Lucinda, Neil, William, Hector, Anna, Eva and Grace. He lived there until the early part of 1870, when he came to Nebraska, arriving at present residence in April of that year. He has a good farm of 240 acres, 160 in cultivation, the rest grass land. He is quite largely interested in live stock, having a large herd of cattle and feeding several cars for market annually. He also keeps 500 to 800 head of sheep and other stock.

JOHN CRAIG, farmer, Sec. 3. P. O. Schuyler. Was born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 15, 1851. Was there married March 10, 1870, to Miss Amanda Bower. They have one child—Stella. Soon after his marriage he came west, locating at his present residence in Colfax County. He has a large farm, consisting of 1,160 acres, 320 acres in cultivation, the rest grass land. His improvements are very good, his barn is probably the largest in the State, being 64 feet wide by 100 feet long and the posts twenty-seven feet high. It has a capacity of 300 ton of hay, 5,000 bushels of corn and 5,000 bushels of other grain and affording shelter for 2,000 head of sheep and twelve head of horses as now arranged. Mr. Craig is largely interested in live stock, having at present over 2,000 head of sheep. His receipts from this source alone in 1881 has been upward of $3,500. He is also preparing to engage in raising horses, his farm being well suited for raising live stock of all kinds. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

FRANCIS DUNN, farmer, Section 13, Township 18, Range 4. P. O. Schuyler. Was born in County Derry, Ireland, August 11, 1831. He emigrated to America in 1856, living one year at Mapleville, Rhode Island. He then went to Philadelphia, where he married, in February, 1858, Miss Jane McKee, who was born in County Antrim, Ireland. They have six children, William H. H., Elizabeth Jane, John, Abraham L., Annie and James A. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican and takes an active part in political matters. He came to Nebraska in 1864, locating at his present residence. He was the first settler on Maple Creek, in what is now Colfax County. He has 440 acres in his home farm, 225 acres in cultivation, the rest grass land. Has also 165 acres in Section 33, Township 19, Range 5, of which 100 acres are in cultivation. He farms over 325 acres, raising grain of all kinds. He keeps an average of eighty head of cattle, 100 head of hogs and some horses and sheep, but devotes his attention to cattle and hogs.

CHRISTIAN FUNK, farmer, Sec. 22. P. O. Schuyler. Was born in Rockingham County, Va., November 10, 1842, living there until the spring of 1862, when he went to Ford County, Ill., residing there two years. He then went to Henry County, Ill., where he resided until the spring of 1875. He married, in Henry County, Ill., November 29, 1866, Miss Lucy Ellen Jenkins, who was born in Rappahannock County, Va. They have eight children—Louis, Fannie, George, John Christian, Ira William, Oscar, Mina Eugenie and Charles. In the spring of 1875 he moved to Nebraska, locating at his present residence in Colfax County the next year. His farm, consisting of 440 acres, is finely located on the table land between the Platte Valley and Maple Creek; 200 acres are in cultivation, the rest grass land. He has a herd of 120 head of good grade cattle. He devotes his attention chiefly to raising and dealing in cattle and farming, though he keeps a considerable number of other stock.

JAMES JOHNS, retired. Section 15. P. O. Schuyler. Was born in Cornwell, England, June 17, 1817. He was married there, April 6, 1843, to Miss Louisa Martin. She died July 27, 1878, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth, who is still living. She is the wife of John Vincent, a farmer in Colfax County. Mr. Johns emigrated to America in 1847, locating in Grant County, Wis., where he engaged in lead mining. He went, in 1851, to California, where he was seven years engaged in gold mining, he then returned home, remaining two years. He then went to Montana, engaging in gold mining four years, when he returned to Grant County, again engaging very largely in lead mining until 1875. He is one of the early settlers in Grant County and is well known in that section. He moved to Nebraska in 1875, locating at the present residence. He has a large farm of 520 acres, well suited for farming and stock raising; 200 acres are in cultivation, twenty acres in pasture under fence, the rest grass land. His farm is operated by his son-in-law, John Vincent. He is largely interested in live stock, having a heard of 150 head of cattle and some other stock.

HENRY G. KOON, proprietor of Colfax County Nursery, Section 32, Township 18, Range 4., P. O. Schuyler, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., May 17, 1810. He resided there until 1845 engaged in mercantile business. He married in Yates County, N. Y., May 12, 1837, Miss Susan Ann Hart. They have one child, Henry H. He moved to the West in 1845, living in Iowa and Illinois until 1878. He resided in

Chicago twelve years, having a drug store a portion of the time; was there at the time of the great fire, losing all his property except his real estate. In August, 1876, he came to Nebraska, locating at his present residence and has since engaged in farming and nursery business. He has a farm of eighty acres, of which he is farming fifty acres, the rest being a nursery consisting of fruit, shade and forest trees, plants, flowers, etc. It was established twelve years ago and is now one of the best nurseries in the State. Mr. K. is a member of the order of I. O. O. F.

PATRICK MURPHY, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Schuyler, was born in Ballymore, County Galway, Ireland, August 16, 1840. He emigrated to America in 1865, living in Utica, N. Y. two years. He then went to Cleveland, O., remaining during the winter and in the spring of 1868 went to Sterling, Ill., where he married August 8, 1870, Miss Margaret Couvoy, who is also a native of Ballymore. They have six children, John, Mary, Maggie, Annie, Bridget and Kittie. In February, 1871, he moved to Nebraska, locating in Colfax County. He is a Democrat and takes an active part in politics. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace of Colfax Precinct the past six years. He is a member of the Catholic Church. He has a good farm of 320 acres, 200 acres in cultivation, eighty acres in pasture under fence, the rest meadow; has good improvements. He devotes considerable attention to live stock raising, having seventy head of cattle, a large number of hogs and horses.

GEORGE F. STEVENS, farmer, Section 1, Township 18, Range 4, P. O. Schuyler, was born in Winthrop, Maine, December 28, 1830. When twenty-two years old he went to Ohio, working on what is now the C. Ft. W. & P. R'y, over three years, the last two years as assistant foreman. In the spring of 1856 he came to Omaha, working at the carpenter's trade one year; he then went to farming in Douglas County. He married at Omaha, July 3, 1858, Miss Mary Christina Kofoed, who was born in Denmark. They have seven children, John H., Vesta C., George L., Henry O., Quincy H., Melvina Bell, and Francis A. He lived in Douglas County until 1871, when he disposed of his farm and moved to his present place in Colfax County. His farm now consists of 200 acres, one half in cultivation. He is a Republican and while a resident of Douglas County, he took an active part in politics, and did much in connection with the early Territorial Government.

JOHN N. VINCENT, farmer, Section 15, Township 18, Range 4, P. O. Schuyler, Colfax Co., Neb. Was born in Cornwall, England, January 24, 1845. His father died in a few months and in 1847 his mother emigrated to America with her family, locating in Galena, Illinois. He resided there, working in the lead mines until 1871. He married at Hazlegreen, Grant Co., Wis., October 4, 1867, Miss Elizabeth A. Johns, who was born in that county. They have five children, Nettie Grace, William, Louisa (died October 7, 1876), and Emily. He moved to Nebraska, arriving in January, 1871, locating at his present residence soon afterwards. He has since that time been engaged in farming and stock raising. He has a good farm of 240 acres adjoining the farm of Mr. Johns, sixty acres in cultivation, the rest in grass land. The two farms make one of the finest stock ranges in Colfax County. He has also a herd of 125 head of cattle and keeps upward of fifty head of hogs.

WILLIAM M. WALKER, farmer, Section 4, Township 18, Range 4, P. O. Schuyler, was born at Rockland, Mass., March 9, 1845. When fifteen years old he went to sea, and on his return in 1863 he enlisted in Company G., Forty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, better known as the "Boston Tigers." He was a Corporal and served about a year. His time having expired, he was discharged and again went to sea as Third Lieutenant in the United States Revenue service. At the end of a year he resigned and returned to Boston. He was then employed as salesman in Boston. In 1867 he came to Nebraska, remaining at Omaha about two years. He married at Rockland, Mass., February 2, 1869, Miss Lydia M. Reed. They have three children living, Horace R., Lydia R., and Mercy A. In 1871 he moved to Colfax County, locating at his present residence. He there has a very large farm well suited for farming and live stock raising, of which he cultivated over three hundred acres. He has also a herd of over one hundred head of cattle and a large number of sheep and hogs, his stock all being of good grade. Mr. W. is a Republican and has held the office of County Commissioner, of Colfax County, one term. He is a member of Sheridan Post, No. 34, G. A. R. at Schuyler.

WILSON PRECINCT.

JOHN L. CUSHMAN, farmer, Section 18, Township 19, Range 2, P. O. Wilson, was born in Lewis County, N. Y., July 29, 1834, living there until six years old, when his parents moved to Oneida County, in the same State, residing in that county until 1860. He then returned to Lewis County and there married April 11, 1860, Miss Helen Johnson who was born in Herkimer County, N. Y. They have five children, Minnie, George, Carl, Claude, and Lois. He enlisted in Company I, Fifth New York, Heavy Artillery, serving nearly three years in the Army of the Potomac. After his discharge he returned to Lewis County, engaging in farming until 1872, when he moved to Nebraska, arriving in February of that year and locating at present residence. He has 280 acres, 200 in cultivation, the rest grass land. He devotes considerable attention to his stock-raising, having a good herd of cattle and other stock. He is a Republican. Is Postmaster at Wilson and has held the office of Justice of the Peace of Wilson Precinct.

JOSEPH SMITH, farmer, Section 2, Township 19, Range 2, P. O. Fulton, was born in Clarion County, Pa., April 12, 1834. He there enlisted in 1861 in Company K, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving nearly four years in the Army of the Potomac, was in many of the battles in which that army participated. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg and was twice taken prisoner, once at Gaines Hill, being held in Libby prison forty days, and was afterward captured at the battle of the Wilderness, lying in Andersonville prison five months. While there his time expired. After his discharge he returned to Pennsylvania, living there two years. He then went to Boone County, Iowa, where he resided four years. In 1871 he came to Nebraska, locating in Midland Precinct, Colfax County. He soon afterward moved to his present residence in Wilson Precinct. He married in Colfax County, Oct. 19, 1872, Miss Isabel Sayers. She died, leaving four children, William, John, Charles and Riley. He married in July, 1881, Miss Elizabeth Zartman, who was born in Ohio. He has 240 acres in his home farm, one-half in cultivation, the rest grass land. Has also 160 acres in Section 18, Township 19, Range 3, forty acres in cultivation. He operates both farms himself. Has on his home farm a thrifty grove of twenty acres. He raises a considerable number of live stock, keeping a good herd of cattle and marketing 100 head of hogs annually.

STANTON PRECINCT.

JEREMIAH HATCHER, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Leigh, was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, December 7, 1844, his parents moved to Belmont County, Ohio, the next year. He remained there until 1871. He enlisted in 1861, in Company A, Forty-third Ohio Infantry, serving in the Army of the Cumberland until July, 1865. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea. After his discharge he returned to Belmont County, Ohio. He was there married July 2, 1868, to Miss Mary E. Lindsey, they have six children, Orville, Annie, May, Lindsey, Emma and Gracie. Mr. Hatcher and his family left Ohio in the fall of 1871, stopping in Johnson County, Iowa, the following winter. The next spring they moved to Nebraska, locating at present residence in Stanton Precinct. He has 200 acres, eighty acres in cultivation, the rest grass land. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. A. M. WALLING, farmer, Section 18, Township 20, Range 2, P. O. Leigh, was born in Scott County, Iowa, June 21, 1842. When he was three years old his parents moved to Linn County, Iowa, where he resided a number of years. He enlisted in 1861, in Company A, Eighth Iowa Infantry, serving nearly two and one-half years as a private. In 1863 he veteranized and was made Captain of a company in the colored regiment in Tennessee. When this regiment was disbanded, he was given the choice of a discharge or a First Lieutenancy in the Third United States Heavy Artillery. He accepted the latter and served in this position until the early part of 1866, when he was discharged. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862, and laid in Libby Prison nearly seven months. He had three brothers in the service, one being killed at Atlanta, Ga., in the same charge in which Gen. McPherson fell and the other two serving nearly five years each. He is a member of the Sheridan Post, No. 34, at Schuyler. After his discharge he returned to his home in Linn County, Iowa, where he was marred December 25, 1867, to Miss Mary M. Leigh, who was born in Montgomery County, Ind. They have three children, Guy J., Maude E., and Minnie M. He continued to reside in Linn County, engaged in farming, until the spring of 1874, when he removed to Nebraska, locating in Colfax County. His residence is located at the town of Leigh, a thriving village in the northwest part of Colfax County. It has several dwellings, a store, post office, blacksmith shop, church and school house. Mr. Walling has there a good farm of 200 acres, one-half in cultivation, the rest grass land, a portion being in pasture under fence. His improvements are excellent, being fully equal to any other farm in Colfax County. He has also 160 acres on Section 8, which was his original homestead, of this, 100 acres are in cultivation. The farm is otherwise well improved. He devotes considerable attention to live stock, chiefly to cattle and hogs, marketing an average of 100 head of the latter per year. Mr. Walling is a staunch Republican, taking a very active interest in State and county politics. He is one of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party in Colfax County. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1875, and was elected a member of the Legislature in 1880. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

L. K. WATTERS, farmer, Section 32, Township 20, Range 2, P. O. Leigh, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, February 8, 1843, living there until eleven years old, when his parents moved to Cedar County, Iowa. He then enlisted in 1862, in Company B, Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, serving until June, 1865. He was wounded in the year 1864, during the Red River Campaign under Gen. Banks; from that time until his discharge did camp duty chiefly. After his discharge he returned to his home and worked for his father on the farm one year. He then purchased a farm and farmed for himself. In the winter of 1868 he returned to Belmont County, Ohio, where he was married February 11, 1869, to Miss Catherine J. Lindsey. They have four children, Nellie Mabel, Joseph Earnest, Thomas Henry and Arthur Garfield. After his marriage he returned to Johnson County, Iowa, residing there engaging in farming until the spring of 1872. He then moved to Nebraska and located in Colfax County. They were the third family to settle in Stanton Precinct. He has a fine farm of 340 acres, well improved with a good frame house, barn and other conveniences; 140 acres are in cultivation, fifty acres pasture under fence and the rest meadow. He has a good herd of cattle and quite a large number of hogs, marketing an average of 100 head of the latter yearly. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a strong Republican and takes an active part in county politics, frequently being a Delegate from Stanton Precinct to Republican county conventions.

CUMING COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

CUMING County is located in the second tier of counties from the Missouri River, being west of Burt and north of Dodge County. It is in the northeastern part of the State, being a portion of that fertile region included in the Elkhorn Valley. This included is an area of country equal to Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and no agricultural district in the world has so little waste land. The soil is a rich vegetable mould,on the uplands, one foot to two and one-half feet deep; this is interspersed with a fine sandy loam. The subsoil is porous, and, as much of the underlying strata is a soft sandstone, there is no such thing as a "baked soil." It improves also by cultivation — never "runs out" — ground which formerly yielded but twenty-five or thirty bushels of corn to the acre, now producing from fifty to eighty, without the aid of fertilizers.

The county, containg 504 square miles, is well watered, the Elkhorn River being the principal source of supply. It performs some of its greatest eccentricities in Cuming County, favoring that region with over thirty miles of valley. Rock, Sand, Plum, Pebble and Cuming creeks also diversify and fertilize the country.

In addition to the abundance of the water supply there are good limestone ledges, especially in the vicinity of West Point, and excellent clay in places, for making brick. Indications of coal have also been discovered, but no paying deposits have yet been worked.

WATER POWERS.

The Elkhorn River near which West Point is situated, has naturally a fine water power. This was not improved until 1867, when Messrs. Bruner & Neligh commenced building a dam, in order to obtain power for the operation of a grist mill. At this time the one on Rock Creek was the only grist mill north of Omaha. The dam was completed and control obtained over a body of water equal to 500-horse power. By the next year the mill was completed, and drew its support from a radius of from fifty to one hundred miles around. The establishment of the mill had a great effect in the founding of West Point itself.

The Rock Creek mill was built by August Lambrecht and Christian Neumann, in 1866, being completed in February of that year. The previous year these gentlemen had erected a saw mill, which when timber was plenty, was a paying institution. In 1870 Mr. Lambrecht came into possession of the grist mill and is still operating it. It has two run of stone for flour and one for feed; patent flour is also manufactured. The property is valued at over $12,000.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The following extract taken from the centennial history of Cuming County, written by E. N. Sweet, formerly editor of the West Point *Republican*, is as concise an account of the early history of the county for the first two years as can be obtained. For "the truth of history," however, several corrections in the text have been made:

> In the summer of 1856, Benjamin B. Moore left Hillsdale, Mich., and accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Anna Moore, daughter, Miss Kate Moore, and three sons, Abram, George, and Oscar, came to Nebraska, and after viewing the country in different parts of the State, came to the conclusion that no portion of it excelled the Elkhorn Valley in beauty and fertility, and accordingly made a claim and erected a cabin at Catherine, or Dead Timber, being the first actual settler of the county. The winter following was an unusually severe one, and the snow fell to such a depth that it was utterly impossible, for a time, to drive a team to Fontanelle, an embryo town in Dodge County, and in consequence Mr. Moore and his sons were compelled to haul provisions from that place over the snow crust on a hand-sled. But, fortunately, the family were enabled to get an abundant supply of fresh meat without going far from home, without money and without price. The Elkhorn Valley was literally filled with antelope, deer, and elk, and when the deep snow covered the face of the country, they flocked to the friendly shelter of the timber on the river bottoms, and during the winter Mr. Moore and his sons killed not less than seventy of them with axes in and around Dead Timber, the snow crust being firm enough to bear a man, while the animals would break through, thus becoming an easy prey. This winter, 1856-57, was the most severe one ever experienced since the settlement of Nebraska, and caused the death of hundreds and hundreds of animals. Even to this day may be seen the decaying bones of antelope, deer, and elk, which died of cold and starvation in the deep encrusted snow that had drifted into the bottoms and thickets along the river. In the summer of 1857, the Moore family left their claim at Dead Timber, and settled at what is known as DeWitt, on the southwest quarter of Section 4, in Township 22, Range 6 east, at which place Mrs. Anna Moore and Oscar Moore still reside. There are now only three of the family living—Mrs. Anna Moore, Mrs. Kate Crawford, wife of Hon. J. C. Crawford, of West Point, and Oscar Moore, the younger son. George Moore enlisted in the federal army and died in the West, Abram Moore was accidentally shot and killed, and Benjamin B. Moore died at his residence on the second day of September, 1870.
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> In March, 1857, Uriah Bruner, John J. Bruner (now of West Point, then of Omaha), Henry A. Kosters, Wm. Sexauer, Andrew J. Bruner, Peter Windheim, Henry Eikey, Charles Beindorf (some of whom still reside in Omaha), and other citizens of Omaha, associated themselves together under the name and style of "The Nebraska Settlement Association," and appointed a committee to go up the Elkhorn and fix upon a proper site for the location of a town. Early in that month, Uriah Bruner, John J. Bruner, and other members of the association who had been appointed as such committee, started upon a prospecting tour to the Elkhorn, while the snow was still on the ground, being compelled to build bridges across Bell Creek, in Washington County, across Logan Creek and across Cuming Creek, in order to get their teams across those streams, which were swollen by the floods of spring. Their journey, on account of the bad state of the roads and swollen streams, was necessarily slow, but in a few days they reached the Elkhorn without accident or serious difficulty. Arriving at or near where West Point now stands, the members of the committee were very favorably impressed with the general make up of the country, with the beauties of the undulating land, the apparent richness of its soil, and especially were they favorably impressed, and highly pleased, with the splendid stream of water which gracefully wound its way down the broad valley, and its excellent facilities for being improved for manufacturing purposes. "Here," said they, with one accord, "will we 'set our stakes,' here will we locate a town, and establish industries." The committee made a favorable report to the association at Omaha, and it was unanimously agreed that the report be accepted, and that a town be located as recommended. Accordingly claims were taken, and the company purchased a steam saw-mill, which arrived at the town site in the month of June; men were set to work putting up machinery; a log house was erected, and during the summer a town site was surveyed (being a portion of the present site upon which West Point is located) by Andrew J. Bruner. The town was first named Philadelphia, but was soon after changed to West Point. The several townships in the county were surveyed into subdivisions during the summer of of this year, the survey of the township in which West Point is situated being made August 4, to August 7. Several of the members of the committee sent out by "The Nebraska Settlement Association," took "squatter's" claims in the neighborhood of the town site, and John Gaul and a man named Smith also made claims. Mr. U. Bruner and John J. Bruner, and other members of the settlement association, remained until the saw-mill was partly completed, but they finally all returned to Omaha, to await the settlement and development of the country.
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> In the month of March, 1858, John D. Neligh, James C. Crawford, and George W. Houser, of Pennsylvania, and Josiah McKirahan and John McKirahan, of Ohio, arrived in Omaha, and hearing a glowing account of the Elkhorn Valley, came to Cuming County. They were so

well pleased with the outlook that they took "squatter's" claims, in accordance with claim laws established by early settlers throughout the State (the lands in Cuming County not yet having been thrown open for homesteads), near West Point, built temporary houses out of adobes, and commenced breaking prairie with a view to permanent location. Some of the party also took pre-emption claims—the first taken in the county being by Josiah McKirahan, on the 14th day of April, 1858, being the north-west quarter of Section 21, in Township 22, Range 6 east. Mr. Neligh and Crawford bought the unfinished saw-mill of the "Nebraska Settlement Association," and also its claim to the town site, and during the summer the saw-mill was completed. Soon after the parties just referred to had made a commencement, other settlers gradually dropped in, among whom were John Bromer and family, and ere long quite a settlement had gathered in the valley, within a few miles of West Point. The citizens soon felt the urgent need of a post office, and petitioned the Postmaster General for the establishment of an office and the appointment of a postmaster. The petition was promptly recognized by Aaron Brown, Postmaster-General, and on the 15th day of May, 1858, an office was established, and J. C. Crawford was appointed Postmaster. About the 1st of the following month, Mr. Crawford's bond having been filed and approved, the post-office was opened in the "Claim-house" on the town site. Mails were carried to and from West Point to Fontanelle semi-occasionally by the Postmaster, or by any traveler who happened to be coming to or going from the so-called town.

Early during the year 1858 the first death occurred—the wife of John Gaul. She was buried about one-half a mile north of the court house.

The winter of 1858–59 was a hard one, but crops seemed to promise well for the coming season, and quite a flood of immigrants poured into the county.

The "Pawnee war" occurred during the succeeding summer, the red men believing evidently that they could "clean out" the whole valley. The following account is given, referring more particularly to the trouble, as seen from the West Point standpoint. For more general mention, the reader is referred to the following extract from the history of the State:

> In the last part of June of that year, about three thousand Pawnee Indians came up the Elkhorn Valley, ostensibly on their way north on a hunting expedition, but as the sequel proved, their main errand was to plunder the whites; they seemed to be in a half-starved condition, and in order to satiate their hunger commenced a systematic warfare upon the settlers' pigs, poultry, and stock whenever favorable opportunity offered. They made their appearance in the vicinity of West Point on the 29th of June, and butchered a heifer belonging to Mr. Clemens. The Indians having committed numerous depredations further down the valley, the citizens organized and started in pursuit. At about sundown on the 29th, a company of volunteers from Fontanelle and vicinity, commanded by Captain Kline, arrived at West Point. The following night was spent in notifying the citizens of the prospective trouble, and nearly all of the settlers came to West Point. Soon after sunrise the next morning, two Indians were seen approaching the town from the south, which created no little excitement. Two young men mounted horses and started for the Indians, who immediately turned and ran toward the river, which, upon reaching, they swam and made their escape. Later in the day a number of Indians made their appearance across the river, opposite the saw-mill, and two Germans seeing their approach, concealed themselves between the saw-mill and river, with a view of sending some of them to their "happy hunting grounds." Their guns, however, missed fire, and the Indians discovering that danger was brewing, retreated. Upon discovering that a strong force was rendezvoused at West Point, the Indians moved up the river, and a party of thirty men, commanded by Captain Patterson, a young lawyer of Fontanelle, started up the river on the east side, in order to protect the few settlers in the vicinity of De Witt. Soon after arriving at De Witt, where B. B. Moore resided, the whites saw eleven Indians approaching, and conceived the idea of making them prisoners. Accordingly the party moved into the kitchen, where Mrs. Moore and daughter were preparing dinner, with a view of decoying the Indians into the sitting-room, which was divided from the kitchen by a light board partition. The Indians came to the house, and entered the sitting-room, whereupon a part of the whites passed out of the kitchen and took a position near the south door to prevent their escape. Soon after firing commenced, by which party is unknown, and then followed a scene which beggars description. With a wild war-whoop the Indians rushed out of the house, dashed through the lines of the whites, and ran toward their camp, on the opposite side of the river, followed by a deadly shower of leaden hail. The battle-cry sounded by the retreating Indians was answered by their comrades across Elkhorn (a distance of two miles or more), and as the echo and re-echo of the terrible war-whoop found its way along the river and over the prairie, consternation filled the breasts of all who heard it, and many of the settlers were panic-stricken. A proposition was made by Joseph McKirahan to follow the retreating Indians to their camp, but the party from Fontanelle refused to do so, or give their horses to those who volunteered. Just how many Indians were killed is not known, but members of the tribe have since admitted that only three reached their camp, and that one of them was mortally wounded. One Indian was left dead at Moore's house, and two others were left badly wounded. They were put in a wagon when the party started for West Point; one died on the way, and the other was supposed to be dead and thrown into the river at a point where the mill-dam now is. He proved, however, to have been playing "possum," and struck out for shore, but never reached it. An ounce or two of lead caused him to sink to rise no more. The only white man wounded was a Mr. Peterson, of Fontanelle.
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> Immediately after the fight, the party started for West Point, the men from Fontanelle, especially, being much excited. Jo. McKirahan tried to prevail upon the teamsters to take a feather-bed and a trunk, belonging to the Moore family, which was refused, and in their terror they even forgot to take Mrs. Moore and her daughter with them. Mr. Moore's pony team was hitched to a wagon as speedily as possible, and the family drove rapidly toward town, with the exceptions of the boys, who were left to gather up the cattle and drive them along, Josiah McKirahan also remaining behind to assist them. When McKirahan and the boys arrived near the Webb place, they saw two men standing on the bluffs—since Dupray's farm—and believing them to be Indians, the boys proposed to run; Josiah demurred to this, declaring that his boots were too large, and that he could not run and would not. The supposed Indians proved to be Babbitt and McClellan, who accompanied the party to West Point.
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> The party which left De Witt so precipitately had intended to make a stand at West Point, but upon arriving there and finding that the remainder of the party from Fontanelle had already started home, the Fontanelle people all refused to remain, and followed as speedily as possible. It was rumored that several hundred Indians were preparing to swarm down upon the little band of settlers, to avenge the death of their fallen braves, which caused a panic, such a one as the citizens of West Point have never witnessed since. Children screamed, anxious mothers wept, and tremblingly drew their frightened little ones around them, expecting every moment to hear the shrill war-whoop, and to see the merciless savages come dashing among them with gleaming tomahawks and circling scalping knives; while sturdy fathers and husbands firmly awaited the expected onslaught with nerves highly strung, and rifle firmly clutched, determined to defend their loved ones to the last. During the excitement a consultation was held, and the majority determined to abandon West Point and go to Fontanelle with all of their effects they could take. Messrs. Neligh, Crawford, McClellan, Babbitt, Schadaman, and Thomas, who were opposed to the move, remained behind a short time after the rest had left, and secreted the most valuable articles which could not be taken along. There were only two persons left in the county, A. L. Ward and Caspar Eberline, both of whom were several miles above De Witt at the time of the fight, in blissful ignorance of the stirring scenes being enacted. Upon returning home they comprehended the situation, and followed as expeditiously as possible. The cattle around West Point were collected together before the citizens all left, and placed under the charge of W. R. Artman and John McKirahan, of West Point, Johnson and Sprietk of Fontanelle, and the Moore brothers, of De Witt, who volunteered to drive them. After leaving West Point, this party, having become separated from the main body of the fugitives, imagined that perhaps the Indians had murdered their friends, and fearing that they themselves would soon be attacked, deserted the cattle and hid in the slough grass of the friendly river bottom. In the evening the rear guard of the party found the cattle and drove them along, and, proceeded four or five miles, found the herders in the tall grass, where they had lain. The entire party reached Fontanelle in safety and without molestation.
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> On the 4th day of July a party was organized at Fontanelle to go to De Witt, consisting of J. D. Neligh, Josiah McKirahan, J. C. Crawford, John McClellan, A. Clements, J. B. Robinson, Thomas Parks, John Shoer, William Keyes, and others, for the purpose of seeing what the Indians had been doing. The party arrived at West Point on the 5th; Neligh and Clemens were left at that place to prepare dinner, and the party, with this exception, proceeded to De Witt. Arriving at Moore's house they found a dead Indian lying on the kitchen floor with a bucket of water beside him, a pan of unbaked biscuit on the stove-hearth, dishes broken, feathers strewn on the floor, and bureau drawers broken and contents strewn about. While the party was viewing the picture of desolation and death, from without came the startling cry of "Indians! Indians! Indians!" and in an instant all was commotion. A general rush was made for the wagons in which their arms were lying, and in the excitement which followed, a gun was accidently discharged, its contents lodging in Mr. Shoer, killing him instantly. The alarm was discovered to have been a false one, and soon after the sad accident the party started for Fontanelle, where they arrived the same evening, bearing with them the lifeless body of their unfortunate comrade.

The winter of 1858-59 was what is known as the "hard winter." During this year (1859) Mr. Neligh lived on potatoes, without salt, while Mr. Crawford was obliged to take that tiresome trip to Omaha for provisions. Corn was a luxury, and mills—coffee mills—the only means known of getting it into meal—were almost as great a rarity as the grain itself. This year and the year 1860 were of so discouraging a nature that many settlers left the country, and it was only by the persistency of such men as Messrs. Neligh and Crawford that the West Point settlement was not completely disorganized. As showing the extent to which the county was depopulated the fact is significant that when the census was taken in the summer of 1860 but five legal voters were enrolled. The spring of 1861 opened with no brighter prospects, but the two gentlemen named above set themselves pluckily to work and "corraled" numbers of emigrants who were intending to locate elsewhere than West Point. During the fall of 1861 and the spring of 1862 the times improved, and among the prominent settlers who located were Charles Schuth, Martin Stuefer, Joseph Emley and Judge Newborn. The spring and summer of 1864 were very favorable seasons as far as an increase in population is concerned, and the next year (1866) was a "boom" in every direction. In 1868 Messrs. Bruner and Neligh completed the grist mill at West Point, which had a most enlivening effect not only in drawing business to the town but to the county at large. The town continued to grow until the completion of the Elkhorn Valley branch of the Sioux City & Pacific road to West Point, in November, 1870, when it and the county took a leap forward such as had not been witnessed since the settlement began. The history of the early settlement in the vicinity of Wisner will be found in the sketch of that place.

On July 3, 1860, a patent was issued to Patrick Murray, giving a title to the northeast quarter of Sections 3 and 10, Township 2, Range 6 east, this being the first in the county.

J. C. Crawford was given the first recorded bill of sale, June 12, 1862.

Benjamin B. Moore made the first homestead entry. February 16, 1863.

On June 1, 1865, A. E. Fenske opened the first store in West Point and in the county.

The first law suit was commenced before Justice Crawford, then of Bismarck Precinct, the day for hearing being set for February 9, 1866—William Warblow *vs.* Ferdinand Fullner, being the title of the case. Suit was brought to recover $20 and costs, the plaintiff alleging that Mr. Fullner, the County Treasurer, had maliciously killed his dog. The defendant filed an affidavit for a change of venue, on the ground not only that the citizens were biased but the Justice also. The motion was not granted. An answer was filed, motions and counter-motions were made, and finally the case was continued to the 16th of that month. On the afternoon of the 15th Mr. Fullner started from West Point to Tekamah to engage an attorney to conduct his case. He was overtaken in a drifting, blinding snow storm and perished on Logan Creek. In the same storm a Mr. Noyce and his son, residing near DeWitt, were also overtaken and frozen to death.

In the summer of 1867 Josiah McKirahan opened the first hotel, in West Point. It was called the West Point House, and is still standing.

The first warrantee deed, of record, was given by Matthias Schumacker to Catherine B. Neligh, December 17, 1867.

The first church building erected in the county was that built by the Catholics, in St. Charles Precinct, during the spring of 1867.

ORGANIZATION.

Cuming County was one of the original counties of the Territory which were formed, when Secretary Cuming became Governor of Nebraska upon the sudden death of the Governor. Its boundaries were defined by a territorial act approved March 16, 1855, as follows:

> SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska:* That the boundaries of Cuming County shall be fixed and established as follows: Beginning on the north line of Burt County twenty miles west of the Missouri River, running thence south to a point six miles south from the north line of Dodge County, thence west to the west line of Dodge County, thence north along the east line of McNeale County twenty-four miles, thence east to a point east and no farther than the beginning, thence on a right line to the place of beginning, shall be known as the County of Cuming.
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> SECTION 2. The seat of justice of said county shall be and hereby is located at the town of Catharine.
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> SECTION 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

During the succeeding summer Cuming County was surveyed, and in 1857 its boundaries were established definitely, to wit:

"Beginning at the northwest corner of Township 20, north of Range 9, east of the sixth principal meridian, thence north to the northwest corner of Township 24, north of Range 9 east, thence west to the northwest corner of Township 24, north of Range 5 east, thence north to the southwest corner of Township 21, north of Range 5 east, thence east to the place of beginning, and all of the Territory comprised within the said limits." The seat of justice was changed from Catharine, now known as Dead Timber, Dodge County, to "Manhattan."

The originators of Catharine in the summer of 1857, abandoned that locality and settling upon Section 4, Township 22, founded "De Witt." In March of this year the settlement at West Point was commenced, and by another year, the two places became rivals for the county seat. A petition for the calling of an election was signed extensively—considering the number of legal voters in the county—and forwarded to the Probate Judge of Burt County. The request having been granted, the first election in Cuming County was held at West Point, on Tuesday, October 12, 1858. As it was understood that the result of the election would decide the location of the county seat, the nineteen citizens who cast votes were pretty vigorously "canvassed." The result, a majority of five for West Point, returned the following officers: W. R. Artman, Probate Judge; James C. Crawford, Treas.; G. W. Houser, Clerk; John D. Neligh, Treas.; Henry Cline, Sheriff; A. A. Arlington, John Bromer, and Josiah McKirahan, Commissioners. The newly elected officers qualified at Tekamah, Burt County. West Point was recognized as the county seat, and the old log shanty became the "court house." In the fall of 1859 this decision locating the county seat at West Point was sustained, almost unanimously. The first session of the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for Cuming County, was held in West Point commencing on the 28th day of June, 1859. The following named persons were sworn in as grand jurors: William Loney, H. D. Peterson, L. D. Rhodes, A. L. Ward, J. B. Thomson, William Malcho, William Farley, H. Kloke, H. J. Wortman, James Wilson, C. L. Siecke, Charles Schuth, L. Grassett, James E. Spencer, M. Nelson, C. H. Wilde. This jury found a bill of indictment against A. M. Little for the crime of larceny. R. F. Stevenson and E. M. Clark were admitted to practice in this court at the time named. The first case taken up was the County of Cuming against Ernst Krespean, and the first case tried was one in which Josiah McKirahan was plaintiff and Wm. Ritzloff was defendant.

On January 4, 1872, an election was held, in pursuance of call, and $30,000 bonds voted for the erection of a court house. R. B. Rockford was awarded the contract for $25,000, in May of that year, he binding himself to complete the building by January 1, 1873. Shortly after his time expired, suit was brought against him and his bondsmen to recover damages. The plaintiffs were awarded damages in the sum of $4,523.65. Subsequently the verdict was set aside, and the case dismissed for want of prosecution. The court house was completed in the spring of 1874, at a cost of $40,000. It is imposingly and solidly constructed of brick, two stories and basement, with a fine lofty tower. Its dimensions are 80x40 feet. The building stands on an eminence overlooking West Point, and is quite a prominent land mark.

In the winter of 1873, the boundaries of Cuming were defined so as to take in two townships from the Indian reservations, and were thus described: Commencing at the southwest corner of Township 21, north of Range 4 east; thence east to the southeast corner of Township 21, north of Range 7 east; thence north to the northeast corner of Township 24, north of Range 7 east; thence west to the northwest corner of Township 24, north of Range 4 east; thence south to the place of beginning.

The present county officers are: F. A. Mewis, County Judge; A. D. Beemer, Sheriff; H. D. Readinger, Superintendent of Public Instruction; F. W. Ragoss, County Clerk and Clerk of the District Court; D. W. Clancy, Treasurer; J. A. Nason, Surveyor; H. Klosner, Coroner; Commissoners, Chairman, Conrad Paul; Charles Schuth and W. W. Cones.

GENERAL COUNTY TOPICS.

Cuming County is specially adapted for the raising of corn, the yield on the uplands being as high as seventy-five bushels to the acre, and in the valleys eighty. Wheat yields, with proper care, from fifteen to twenty-four bushels.

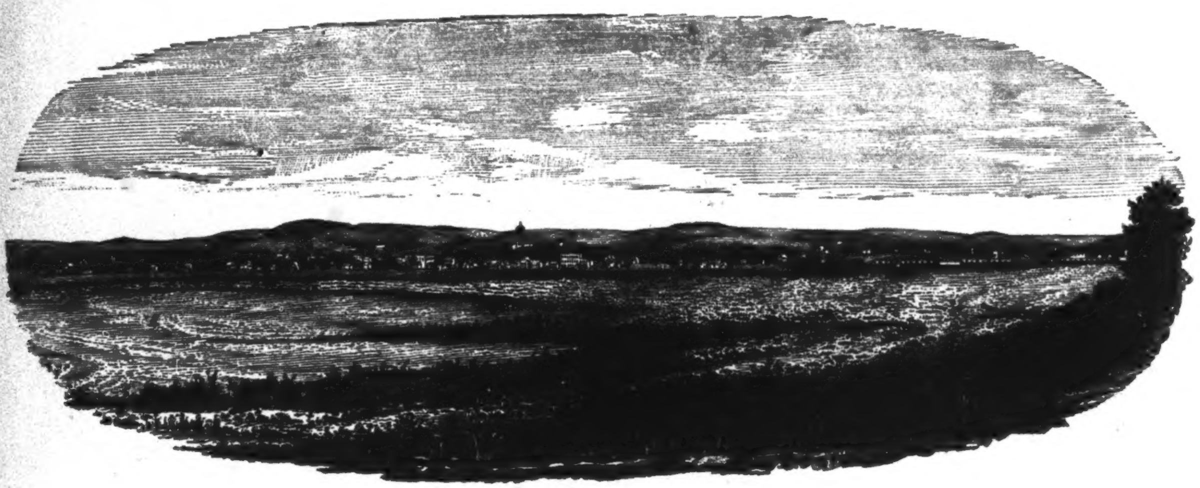
In this county there is no Government land, the 160,000 acres in the market being sold on an average at from $5 to $10 per acre—improved farms at from $10 to $25.

According to the Assessors' returns for 1881, the following figures represent the total valuation of real estate and personal property: West Point City, real, $84,814; personal, $45,028. West Point Precinct, real, $104,579; personal, $30,351. Wisner City, real, $27,928; personal, $49,958. Wisner Precinct, real, $180,635; personal, $45.808. Lincoln, real, $122,800; personal, $9,089. Bismarck, real, $120,224; personal, $30,831. St. Charles, real, $112,644; personal, $2,920. Logan, real, $149,664; personal, $27,303. Cuming, real, $110,525; personal, $22,043. Bancroft Town, real, $3,883; personal, $1,769. Total real estate, $1,017,696; personal property, $226,000. Grand total, $1,243,696. The first assessment, made in 1863, exhibits a contrast to the above figures: Real estate, $2,635; personal, $4,654. Grand total, $7,289.

According to the census report of 1880, the population of Wisner Precinct was 1,130; St. Charles, 769; West Point, 534; West Point City, 1,008; Logan Precinct, 669; Cuming, 498; Lincoln and Bismarck, 965. Total, 5,573. A later enumeration places the population at 6,135. In 1860 there were sixty-one persons in the county.

The first county tax was levied July 6, 1863, proportioned as follows: Six mills on the dollar for the general fund; one mill for sinking fund; four for school purposes, and six for special road fund; total taxes to be collected, $106.91.

The whole county was an election precinct, and in October, 1862, at the regular election for county officers, John Bromer was chosen Road Supervisor; B. B. Moore, Assessor; John McKirahan and John D. Neligh, Clerks of Election; John Bromer, Judge of Election.



WEST POINT.

Rock Creek Precinct was created in July, 1868, but named Bismarck in August, 1870, and its bounds redefined; St. Charles Precinct in May, 1871; Cuming and Logan in August, 1874.

SCHOOLS.

On April 11, 1864, School District No. 1 was organized. It embraced all the territory east of the Elkhorn River, John D. Neligh being elected Chairman of the Board, which at once voted $60 toward erecting a suitable building to encourage the cause of education.

The first school in the county, however, was taught by Mrs. J. C. Crawford, in the winter of 1865. It was opened in her own house, and a dozen scholars were in attendance. The locality was in what is now Bismarck Precinct and the school was a private one.

In the summer of 1866 a brick schoolhouse was erected in West Point, District No. 1, also one in District No. 3, Rock Creek.

By 1869 the county had increased considerably in population, and it became evident that its school system should assume some definite form. In April of that year the School Board appointed a Superintendent of Public Instruction in the person of Robert Robb, since which time the public schools have been brought under a systematic and effective management.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year ending April, 1881, shows that there are 2,216 children of school age in the county, of which 1,332 attend school, that $10,392.80 was paid out for wages, the total expenditures being $20,268.35. The value of school property was $23,156.

The present condition of the public schools of West Point and Wisner will be found in detail elsewhere.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Cuming County is connected to the country south and north by the Elkhorn Valley branch of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad; which passes northwest and southeast through its central portions. At an election held in West Point June 17, 1870, it was resolved to issue $100,000 bonds to aid in the construction of the road through the county; the first $50,000 to be delivered when the line should be completed to the county line and graded to West Point, and the second $50,000 when the road should be completed to West Point, and the railroad company had given bonds that the road should be completed for fifty miles from Fremont, within a specified time. The election resulted in a decisive majority for the railroad enterprise, and on November 25 the road reached West Point, trains commencing to run regularly to Missouri Valley Junction a few days thereafter. As one of the local papers announced at the time, West Point was "out of the woods." So was the whole county for that matter, and from this time its growth was steady. At present it is considered one of the most prosperous counties in the State, and the Elkhorn Valley road has, virtually, made it what it is.

WEST POINT.

West Point, the county seat of Cuming County, is situated on the Elkhorn River, southeast of the central part of the county. The Sioux City & Pacific road (Elkhorn Valley Branch) passes through it, the growth of the town dating from 1870, the railroad having reached West Point in November of that year. It is now a town of 1,100 inhabitants, and is quite a shipping point for grain and live stock. For the five months ending January 31, over one hundred car-loads of live stock and thirty-five of grain have been shipped from this point. Its general trade is also good, and, through the exertions of the West Point Manufacturing Company and the Butter and Cheese Association, the town bids fair to be considerable of a manufacturing and dairy center. It has a fine court house, a splendid schoolhouse in process of erection, and its business edifices are, many of them, built solidly of brick. West Point has grown and is growing.

West Point was surveyed and platted by Niels Larsen, County Surveyor, in October, 1869, and recorded in May, 1870. The land upon which the town site was located embraced the homesteads of John D. Neligh, Thomas King and J. B. Hulst, and portions of David Neligh's and M. J. Hughes'. The streets were laid out eighty feet wide, except Sheridan, Willow and David, which were sixty-six feet in width. Additions were afterwards made as follows: Douglass' Addition, in April, 1870; Blair's, in April, and Hughes' and Coburn's in August, 1871; Neligh's First Addition in June and the Second in August, 1875.

The town was incorporated by unanimous vote of the County Commissioners, May 17, 1869, the following being appointed Trustees: J. B. Thompson, John D. Neligh, John J. Bruner, John Bromer and Herman Kloke.

West Point became a city in 1872, J. D. Neligh serving as the first Mayor. Then, in order, came J. C. Crawford, Herman Kloke, William Drahos, J. D. Neligh and Otto Bauman. In 1879, by State enactment, a return was made to a town form of government. Its present officers are: Trustees—Chairman, Otto Bauman; G. A. Crowell, Jerome Vostrovsky, James Mortison and David Neligh; Clerk, H. J. Stevens; Treasurer, Jerome Vostrovsky; Policeman, Carl Schwenk.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Very soon after the town was definitely located the citizens took precautions against the destruction of their property by fire. In 1871 the West Point Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was organized and a truck was purchased by the city at a cost of $300, and in November, 1874, the West Point Engine Company No. 1 was organized. For this the city purchased a Babcock fire engine, which together with 300 feet of hose cost $1,500. The building occupied by both companies is furnished by the city and is conveniently located, besides having a large alarm bell attached. In the Hook and Ladder Company there are twenty-five active members. Its present officers are: Foreman, Chris. Rupp; Secretary, Carl Schwenk. There are thirty active members in the Engine Company. Foreman, Fred. Melcher; Secretary, Jim Selah. The entire department is under the charge of Otto Bauman.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse in West Point was a small brick building, still standing, which was erected in the summer of 1866. The first term of school was taught by Miss Buckley. From that time, although the demand for larger rooms was constantly increasing, no action was taken by the school district until April, 1874. At that time an issue of bonds for $15,000 for building purposes was voted, but the issuing was enjoined and at the succeeding term of court the injunction was made perpetual. Nothing further was done at the time, but in July, 1880, bonds to the amount of $7,500 were issued. These together with money already in the treasury formed a sufficient sum with which to begin operations, and the work of construction was let at $10,300. This includes the finishing of only one room. The added expense of finishing the interior of the building will swell the total to $15,000. As may be judged, this will be one of the finest school buildings in this section of the State. The spot chosen for its location is sightly and the dimensions of the building, seventy-five by seventy-nine feet, two stories in height, will render it a fit crowning to the eminence on which it stands. When completed it will contain eight rooms, together having a seating capacity of 600 students. The School Board, which is managing the construction of the building and also watching the interests of the school, is composed of six members: J. W. Pollock, N. Fodrea, Uriah Bruner, Otto Bauman, Fred Reppert and Dr. Thompson. There are four teachers at present engaged, W. C. Catherwood, the principal being assisted by Misses Matson, Miller and Belle St. Clair. Together the teachers are paid $210 per month, the principal receiving $75, the assistants $45 each. The present attendance is 250.

CHURCHES.

St. Mary's Church.—The first Catholic organization in the county was at St. Charles Precinct, where services were held as early as 1862 by the Benedictines of Nebraska City. These were the first religious services held in the county. The first church in the county was erected there in 1867 and was presided over by Father Erlach assisted by Theo. Groenebaum until August, 1868, when he was succeeded by Rev. Father Uhing. During his pastorate, St. Mary's Church was organized at West Point and in August, 1875, the church building, then one of the finest north of Omaha, was dedicated. Among the original members were the following heads of families: John Kloke, Andrew Weise, P. F. O'Sullivan, Andrew Herman, John Grohowsky, Charles McDermot, Mrs. Rosa McKegan, Patrick McLaughlin, Michel Galligher, Daniel Clancy, John Conlin and Frank Gatzmeyer. The church, which stands on an eminence in the northeastern part of town, is valued, together with the parsonage which is attached and the four lots, at $5,000. The present membership at West Point is seventy, and thirty scholars attend the Sunday school and are instructed by the priest. In addition to his work at this place Rev. N. Horne, who succeeded Father Uhing in 1877, also conducts services at Wisner and St. Charles. Among the early members of the church at the latter place were Charles Cappius, Anthony Fischer, William Goecken, Fred Grovijan, Henry Harstick, Joseph Caup, Charles Meister, Francis Scharfen and Charles Schuth. In 1881 work was begun on a new church edifice at St. Charles, equal in size to that at West Point, which will soon be dedicated as St. Boniface Church. There are now seventy members of the church at St. Charles. There is also a large Sunday school and a day school managed by the Catholics. This church will soon be placed under the charge of a special missionary priest. At each of their churches the Catholics have cemeteries. At West Point the cemetery comprises five acres located west of the depot.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—As early as 1859 occasional services were held in West Point by Rev. Jacob Adrian, of Fremont, and others. In April, 1866, the Nebraska Conference sent Rev. Louis Janney into Cuming County to what was known as the DeWitt Mission. His first appointment was at B. B. Moore's house at DeWitt. In June the first quarterly meeting was held at the same place, and the Methodist Society organized. The first members were Rebecca Biggar, William Chapel, Eliza Chapel, Augusta Frost, Mrs. Moreland, William Frost, Daniel Crellen, James Crellen, Mrs. Hannah Crellen, G. W. Fetter. During the year which followed the organization, there was no preaching, but in April of 1868 Rev. J. E. Spencer arrived and remained one year. He was succeeded in 1869 by Rev. F. M. Esterbrook, who was reappointed twice, remaining until April, 1872. From this time until 1873 the pulpit was filled by Rev. W. Peck, and until 1874 by Rev. Mr. Basset. In the fall of 1874 the western circuit was established, and the church at that place no longer remained a part of the West Point charge. In the fall of this year Rev. George Scott arrived and remained in charge two years. He was followed in October, 1876, by Rev. J. B. Leedom, who remained three years. In 1879, the present Pastor, Rev. J. W. St. Clair, arrived, and has since carried on the work of the church. During the years of Mr. St. Clair's pastorate, the church building has been erected. Prior to this, services had been held in private houses, the German Evangelical Church, and latterly in Krauses' Hall. The building is a commodious wooden structure, having a parsonage attached, and a fine bell swinging in its tower. Together with the lots its value is $2,600. The present membership of the church is twenty-six. The Sunday school is attended by 110 scholars.

Christ's Church of the Evangelical Association of North America, is one of the oldest religious organization in the county. As early as 1868 Rev. C. Saunders preached here, and June 10, 1869, its articles of incorporation were filed with the County Clerk. The charter members were John Herwig, Charles Brockmann, Charles Boekenhouer, Charles Sengel, Augustus Retch, Godlove Kranse and John Shenke. During the year 1869 Mr. Saunders was assisted by Rev. Mr. Harwig. From 1870-1871 Rev. H. Kohl was Pastor, after him Rev. Otto Rohl remained three years, assistsd first by Rev. M. Knoll, and from 1872–1873 by Rev. John Pflaum. In 1874 Rev. J. Knocke became pastor, remaining one year. After him followed Rev. F. Loehle, from 1875–1877, Rev. L. Reep, from 1877–1878 and Rev. S. W. McKesson, from 1878–1880. In 1880 Rev. W. F. Schwerien, the present pastor, arrived and took the charge. The church, a substantial brick building situated east of the court house, was erected in 1871. Its present value, with the lots and parsonage, is $3,500. From the beginning the church has been prosperous, and at present there are fifty-nine members whose names are enrolled upon its books. About seventy-five scholars attend the Sunday school. In addition to his work here, Rev. Mr. Schwerien also has a charge in Wayne County.

St. Paul Evangelical Lutheran Church.—For some years before any organization had been effected at West Point, Rev. A. W. Freese, who was located at Rock Creek, preached at the house of Martin Stuefer at irregular intervals. In 1871 the existing society was organized, with a membership of nineteen. Martin Stuefer, John G. House, William Stuefer, Nicholas Maack, Fred. Herman, Fred. Wickert, John Kerkow, Christain Eschenburg, Conrad Schneider, Carl Knapp, Ernst Kerkow, Carl Sass, Gottlieb Boldt, William Boldt, Fred. Piper, Fred. Sengpiel, John Wendt, John Sass, F. W. Ragos, F. Nitz. In 1874 the church building was erected, which together with the lot is valued at $1,500. Mr. Freese continued to act as pastor until April, 1881, when he was relieved by Rev. W. H. Harms, who is the present pastor. Mr. Harms resides in Logan Precinct, where there is also a church organization, and preaches at West Point once in two weeks. There are at present twenty-two members in the church, no Sunday school is attached. The church belongs to what is known as the Missouri, Ohio and other States Synod.

The Congregational Church of West Point is one of the latest religious institutions organized in the town. On November 10, 1878, Rev. H. N. Gates of the American Home Missionary Society, was present and established the church, which at that time consisted of six members—Rev. and Mrs, George Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Schofield, Mrs. H. M. Briggs and Mrs. E. T. Wilkey. The first pastor of the church, to whose labors the existence of the church is due, was Rev. George Scott, who began this work October 10, 1878, and left the field July 9, 1881. The present minister, Rev. James Oakley, began his work in August, 1881, The church building, costing with the grounds $1,900, was dedicated October 10, 1880. The present membership of the church is eleven. The attendance at the Sunday school, which was started about a year ago, is seventy scholars. In addition to his work as pastor of the church at this point, Mr. Oakley also has charge of a congregation at Wisner, where he preaches each alternate Sunday.

The Methodist Episcopal Church (German), was organized in West Point in 1879, with Louis Graunke, William Neiman, C. Lastrum, J. C. Stoetzel and D. Sievers as charter members. Rev. C. Lavenstein was the first pastor and remained until September, 1879, when he was succeeded by Rev. T. C. Schramm, who at present fills that office. The church building, the second story of which is occupied as a parsonage, was built in October and November of 1879, at a cost, including the lot, of $1,000. The present membership is thirty-eight, and thirty scholars in the Sunday-school. The pastor of this church also preaches every two weeks at Pebble, Dodge Co., where a church has been in existence since 1877.

The West Point Cemetery was laid out in 1868 by John D. Neligh, who now owns and controls it. It is situated on the summit of the bluffs which skirt the town. Besides its sightly location, its attractiveness is added to by a neat fence and the orderly arrangement of its lots and avenues.

THE PRESS.

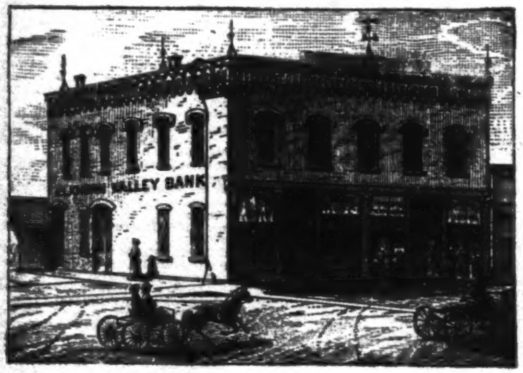
The West Point Republican was established November 18, 1870, its editor and proprietor being E. N. Sweet. It continued under his management until the fall of 1874, when C. F. Bayha assumed control. The paper passed out of his hands in September, 1879, when M. S. Bartlett became sole editor and proprietor. As its name indicates, this journal is Republican in politics. It was established as a seven-column folio, and after several changes in form became an eight-column folio. The aim of the *Republican* is to be a fair and thorough exponent of local and country affairs, and its proprietor succeeds in doing all he attempts. The office is on Main street. Attached to it is a good job office. The *Republican* is an institution which West Point could not discard.

The West Point Progress was established in August, 1876, by the Progress Publishing Company. In the course of three months, P. F. O'Sullivan, the present editor and proprietor, came into its possession and has continued to publish it since. The *Progress* is an eight-column folio, published on Thursday, and is Democratic in politics. It is the only English paper of that political persuasion in this section of the State.

Nebraska Volksblatt and Staats Zeitung, was established in Nebraska City, February 19, 1868, by Dr. Frank Reuner. It passed through several hands and was finally removed to West Point. The *Volksblatt* was purchased from C. Bayha, who had managed it for two years, by L. B. Schonlau, its present editor and proprietor, in 1879. It was started as a six-column folio, its size having been increased two columns. The journal is Democratic in polltics and is the only German newspaper in Northeastern Nebraska.

HOTELS AND PUBLIC HALLS.

Krause's Hall. This commodious room is in the second story of Krause's brick block, which was erected in 1873, at a cost of $9,000. Although it has a capacity for seating 1,000 people, only 300 seats are at present in use. The hall, which is the only public hall in the village, has a fully equipped stage and all the paraphernalia necessary for dramatic entertainments.



VIEW OF KRAUSE'S HALL.

The Neligh House. This hotel, the largest in West Point, was erected in 1873, the work being finished January 9, of that year. In May the house was opened to the public by Reid & Lipsey, who continue as managers until September, when Mr. Neligh took charge. In December the management passed into the hands of Mr. Randall, who occupied the house till February, 1874. A. D. Breemer next ran the place until November, 1878, after which Mr. William Sievers occupied it two months. The ownership of the property now passed from the hands of Mr. Neligh, and Mr. Hale, the purchaser, had charge until November, 1879. He was followed by E. L. Eno, who remained till August, 1881; at that time, W D. Moulton became proprietor and has since continued to run the house. The building, a fine three story brick, is conveniently located and has facilities for accommodating sixty guests. The whole property at present is worth $12,000. Both the comfort of the internal arrangements and the care and skill of the proprietor tend to render it the popular hotel of the place.

The Pennsylvania House was erected under the name of the Thurston House by D. B. Thurston, in 1872. It was first occupied by him and then passed into the hands of Mr. Prouse, who changed the name to the Commercial House. Messrs. Meckling and Shelley next became proprietors. The latter gave it its present name. In December, 1881, the house came under the control of the present proprietor, James Rouse. It is centrally located and fitted to accommodate thirty guests. Its custom is largely from regular boarders.

SOCIETIES.

Jordan Lodge No. 27 (*A., F. & A. M.*), was first organized at West Point in 1869 and received its charter December 25 of that year. The charter members were: E. K. Valentine, Jesse A. Nason, J. Douglas, Emory Briggs, William C. Orr, Stephen Tripp, Ed. S. Butler, N. R. Uren, David B. Thurston and Frank Kipp. In 1879 the records of the society together with its furniture were destroyed by fire. Its present membership is thirty-two. It holds its meetings regularly on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at its room in Vostrovsky's building. Its present officers are: C. T. Pulsifer, W. M.; William Bockenhouer, S. W.; A. D. Beemers, J. W.; J. Vostrovsky, Treas.; F. E. Krause, Sec.; James Allen, S. D.; Edwin J. Roming, J. D.; E. Briggs, Tiler.

Lodge No. 52 (*I.O.O.F.*), was organized November 11, 1874. Upon its charter are the names of P. Schwenk, August Mewis, M. Meyer, J. Zeeman and B. G. Yoder. Its membership has since increased to forty-three. Its meeting are held every Wednesday. Its present officers are: F. Diers, N. G.; F. Sonnenschein, V. G.; Edmund Krause, Sec.; P. Poellot, W.; F. Krause, Treas.

Jaraslor Lodge No. 38 (*C. S. P. S.*). This is a Bohemian society similiar in its purposes and workings to the Knights of Honor. It was organized at West Point, April 29, 1879, the first president being J. Vostrovsky, who first introduced the Order. The charter members were: F. Schmela, F. Wisner, C. Jankels, F. Spala, V. Duda, M. Sadlo, A. Pospisil and J. Daleys. There are at present twenty-one members. Its meetings are on the first Sunday of each month. The officers are: V. Kriz, Pres.; F. Seb, Sec.; A. Pospisil, Treas.

*The West Point Lodge No.*24 (*K. of P.*), was organized April 8, 1880, with a membership of twenty-four, as follows: J. C. S. Tate, A. D. Beemer, H. H. Freeze, Charles Rosenthal, M. S. Bartlett, L. G. Bley, James Allen, Gus Drahos, Peter Chambers, F. G. Reppert, W. R. Withey, Carl Lang, H. J. Kloke, J. D. Neligh, E. Briggs, Julius Thiele J. D. Selah, J. L. St. Clair, Stephen Person, H. D. Calland, M. McLaughlin, C. S. Demary, F. J. Andrews, D. C. Giffert. Its membership has since increased to thirty-eight, and its meetings are held regularly every Thursday evening. The officers for 1882 are: C. S. Demary, O. G.; J. H. Wallace, I. G.; A. D. Beemer, M. A.; J. L. St. Clair, P.; James Allan, K. R. S.; C. Rupp, M. F.; J. D. Selah, M. E.; Julius Thiele, V. C.; M. McLaughlin, C. C.; L. G. Bley, P. C.

Valentine Lodge No. 1280. (*K. of H.*) This Lodge was chartered in August, 1879. There were seventeen charter members: Fred. Sonnenschien, Edmund Krause, Eugene Moore, F. E. Krause, Wenzel Drahos, E. Briggs, Fred. Reppert, Charles Boekenhouer, Joseph Drahos, J. Romig, William Boekenhouer, F. J. Andrews, Moses Herner, E. K. Valentine, E. C. McNish, L. Grenke and George Scott. The membership increased rapidly but on account of some delinquency the Lodge was dropped by the Grand Lodge and many of the members never re-joined. The present number is twenty. Its meetings are on the second Monday of each month. The officers are: J. L. St. Clair, D.; J. Romig, V. D.; F. Sonnenschein, R.; F. E. Krause, Treas.; W. E. Krause, D. D. G.

Elkhorn Valley Lodge No. 22 (*K. of P.*), German, was organized February, 1876. The charter members were: H. Luhens, M. Meyer, Thomas Roeh, B. Goldsmith, John Forror, L. Thiemke, William Melchow, A. Langer and C. Schwenk. The present number of members is forty-two. Its meetings are held every Saturday. The present officers are: John Forror, D. G. C.; F. Sangpiel, P. C.; Gustav Will, C. C.; Fritz Herman, V. C; Gustav Ollerman, P.; Carl Schwenk, K. R.; Anton Heyduck, M. F.; Anton Langer, M. E.; L. Thiemke, M. A.

MANUFACTORIES.

West Point Manufacturing Company was incorporated November 4, 1874, by John D. Neligh, E. K. Valentine, Thomas F. Fish, Uriah Bruner and J. C. Crawford. Its purposes were to engage in the manufacture of flour, feed, paper, agricultural implements and anything else which could be made profitable. Its capital stock was $500,000. A furniture factory was erected and machinery placed in position during 1875, $30,000 bonds were voted by the precinct, and in 1876 machinery arrived from the East for a paper mill and foundry. During that year a building of brick, two stories, 60x120 feet, was erected for a paper mill. Two years later, the entire property formerly owned by the manufacturing company passed into the control of the West Point Butter and Cheese Association, who are transacting the business under a lease.

The West Point Butter and Cheese Association was incorporated in 1878. There are six members in the company. Benjamin D. Brown, of Indianapolis, W. B. Eager, Chauncey Hale and Thomas King, of Orange County, N. Y., James A. Brown and John J. King, of West Point. The capital stock is $25,000 and has never been increased, although at present the company has over $200,000 invested. The present officers are: Benjamin D. Brown, Pres.; W. B. Eager, V.-Pres. and General Superintendent; Chauncey Hale, Sec.; Thomas King, Treas. In the absence of Mr. Eager, John J. King has entire charge of the business.

Most important of the enterprises which the company controls is the creamery, which was established in the spring of 1879. The buildings are located about half a mile southeast of town and consist of the building containing the machinery, and stables for 400 cows. As the butter manufactured is solely from milk furnished by cows owned by the company, the capacity of the factory is not great. About 600 pounds can be made per day, and from thirty-five to forty tons are shipped annually.

The most important features of the business are those connected with the management of the cows. Near the creamery the company controls about 1,300 acres of land. Of this 320 acres are cultivated, corn being the almost exclusive product, thirty hands and twelve teams are kept constantly employed and a boarding house is maintained upon the farm. No hay is used, the food of the cows being entirely of what is known as ensilage. The process of preserving green products was discovered some twenty years ago, in France and has since grown rapidly in favor with cattle men in the East. As it is comparatively a new thing in the West, a description of the process as carried on by this company, may not be out of place. Although grain of any kind may be preserved, yet corn is more often employed. This is cut while the stalks are yet in the milk. After this it is run through an ensilage cutter. The one owned by the company has a capacity of about thirty tons per day, and was procured at a cost of $150. It is run by a portable engine of ten horse-power. By this process the stalks are cut in fine pieces. These are then placed in the silos, cellars or storehouses, set into the hill and arranged for the purpose. Those used here are twelve by forty feet, and nineteen feet deep and hold 175 tons of ensilage. When they are full they are covered and weighted, about thirty tons being necessary for a silo of this size. The stalks, thus kept from the air remain fresh and may be taken out at any time and fed. The slight fermentation which has taken place produces no effect on the milk and the food is relished by the cattle. This ensilage can be stored at a cost of ninety-two cents per ton, and it is estimated that one ton is equal, for feeding purposes, to three tons of wild hay.

In addition to the land used here, the company owns 1,120 acres nine miles north of town, which is used as a place for keeping the cows when dry; also for general stock raising. There is shed room on this place for 400 cattle. From 400 to 500 hogs are raised here every year and over 20,000 bushels of corn are fed. The cows used are mostly fine grades, and the stock is being raised by the introduction of full bloods. There are already twenty-five full blood Jerseys and Guernseys. Experience has shown that they are not more difficult to keep in this country than the ordinary stock, and by actual experiment the company has found that about thirty per cent of Jersey milk is cream, while but twelve per cent of the milk of an average cow is valuable for butter purposes. The butter manufactured by the company is shipped to Omaha and New York City.

In addition to the creamery, the company also owns all the business formerly carried on by the West Point Manufacturing Company, to which it has added many important branches. In the summer season when the butter trade is dull it runs its milk condenser which is located in the Paper Mill building. The machine was put in in the fall of 1879 and has a capacity of 6,000 quarts per day. Its cost, including engine, pumps, etc., was $10,000. The cans used for storing are made by the company. The tin shop contains a full set of tools, which cost $3,000.

The paper mill, which has been closed for two years, will be opened in the spring with an entirely new set of machinery, and will probably prove a remunerative industry.

The planing mill, which was one of the earliest factories in the county, and was formerly run by the manufacturing company, has been greatly enlarged. The management is in the hands of Marvin Lord and from eight to ten men are continually employed. Among the machines for wood work are three moulding machines, two planers and matchers, a re-rower and a mortice machine, shaper, gig-saw, and band-saw. For iron work there is an iron planer, lathe, bolt cutter, and pipe cutter. The work of the mill is exclusively for the company, furnishing materials to fill its building contracts. At present the work is upon the finishings for the schoolhouse. The manager of the carpenter work of the company is Mr. John Wanamaker.

Considerable enlargement and many improvements have been made in the grist mill since it came into the hands of this company. It now has four run of stone and complete machinery for making patent flour. There are now being put in a dump scales and a link belt elevator. The mill is run day and night. The chief miller is Mr. Alec. Rose, who is assisted by four men.

The brick yard is located just in the rear of the paper mill. The company owns a Sword's patent brick machine, and in 1881 made 1,000,000 brick.

The ice house is situated near the mill and over 800 tons of ice are put up yearly, for use in connection with the creamery.

When all its various lines of business are being carried on, the company has over 100 men on its pay rolls. The benefits of enterprise to the prosperity of the country can not be over-estimated. And thus far the returns have been such as to warrant the permanence and constant enlargement of this branch of West Point industry.

West Point Match Factory. This industry was inaugurated in the town in the fall of 1881. As yet but little progress has been made, and all the operations are performed by hand, and 300 boxes are manufactured per day. Adams & Co., the proprietors, will soon undoubtedly have occasion to enlarge their factory, as the matches made are of good quality and find ready market.

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

Banks.—Bruner's Bank was organized in 1871 by Neligh, Bruner & Kipp. In 1872 the firm was changed to Bruner & Kipp, Mr. Neligh retiring, and in 1874 Mr. Bruner bought out Mr. Kipp's interest, and still continued the business under the title of Uriah Bruner's Bank.

Elkhorn Valley Bank was established in 1875 by J. W. Pollock, who still continues the business, occupying the corner of Krause's Block.

Lumber Yards.—H. D. Colland's lumber yard was opened in the central part of town in 1878, where the business is still continued.

C. C. & G. A. Crowell opened a lumber yard in the northern part of town in 1870. In addition, they also manage a grain depot, which was established at the same time.

H. Hauker & Bro.'s lumber yard is located in the eastern part of town. The business was begun in the spring of 1879.

Drahos Grain Elevator. This building, of about 12,000 bushels capacity, and the only elevator in West Point, was erected in 1874, by the Grange Company of Cuming County. The hard times of 1874–75 causing the company to suspend, the elevator passed into the hands of W. Drahos in 1877. Since that time it has been managed by him, and through it has passed much of the produce shipped from Cuming County.

Among the best known merchants who are doing a good business in West Point may be mentioned W. E. Krause, who established himself in 1869; J. Vostrovsky, in 1870, and Otto Baumann in 1873.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MAURICE S. BARTLETT, born at Andover, Mass., April 4, 1846. Parents moved to Indiana in 1856. Enlisted in spring of 1864 in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Fred Ross. Served 100 days. Enlisted in the early part of 1865 in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Discharged in fall of same year. Went to Calumet Co., Wis., in 1866. The following year commenced work in a printing office and continued up to date. Commenced business for himself in the spring of 1874 at Oakdale, Neb. Established Oakdale *Journal*. Bought West Point *Republican* in fall of 1879.

OTTO BAUMANN, general merchandise, is a native of Bavaria. In 1865 came to Akron, Ohio, tended mason and other kinds of labor. In 1866 came to Washington, Mo., there worked in a pork house. In 1867 came to Omaha, worked in a brewery about three months, then opened a boarding house, continued about eighteen months. In 1869 came to Fremont, kept a hotel, was burned out August, 1870; he then removed to West Point, opened a hotel and saloon, continued about two years. In 1873 he with others entered into partnership in merchandise, bought out his partner in 1875, has since carried on this business. From a small beginning he had worked himself up into a large and prosperous business. His sales now average about $45,000 a year; he owns and occupies a brick store which he built in 1881—cost about $5,000; he also owns one of the finest residences in town, which he built in 1880—two story brick and mansard roof, cost about $4,000. Mr. Baumann is Chairman of the Town Board, also School Treasurer.

D. W. CLANCY, County Treasurer, is a native of Rochester, N. Y., where he was brought up. In 1856, came west, was employed by the U. P. R. R. as foreman in constructing bridges, etc. at Utah, and other points, remained in their employ about five years. In 1869 came to Cuming County, located on a farm of 160 acres, about five miles north of West Point, which he has since occupied. In the fall of 1881, he was elected to his office. Has been director of School Board about five years; has been connected with the School Board since its organization.

Z. A. CROWELL, firm of C. C. & Z. A. Crowell, lumber, grain and coal, is a native of Barnstable Co., Mass., in 1867 came to Omaha, in 1870 came to West Point, and established this business; he is also a member of the firm of Hungate, Crowell & Co., Blair, and Baker & Crowell, Scribner. This is by far the most extensive lumber yard in the county, doing business of about $150,000 a year.

T. M. FRANSE, attorney at law, is a native of Dauphin County, Pa., took up the study of law at Pottsville, Pa., was admitted to the bar in 1873—there practiced about one year. In 1875 came to West Point, has since been engaged in the practice of this profession. He was elected in the fall of 1881, a member of the Sixteenth Session of the House of Representatives, Fifteenth Representative District.

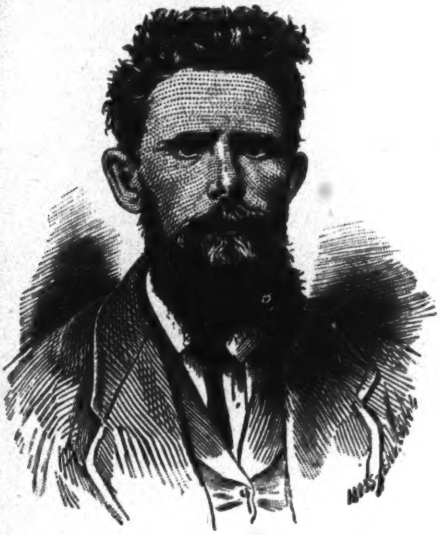
DANIEL C. GIFFERT, livery and live stock, was born in Chicago, Ill., there he was raised and learned the trade of cabinet making. Carried on the furniture business with his brother several years. In 1877, came to West Point, engaged in the live stock business, which he has since continued. He handles by far the largest number of hogs and other live stock of any in the county.

CHARLES HARDING, foreman West Point Creamery, is a native of Pike County Pa. When a child came to Orange County, N. Y., where he was raised and educated. In 1877, came to West Point, at once commenced work for this company. In 1881 he was promoted to the position of foreman of this creamery. This company controls about 1,000 acres of land at this locality and owns about 550 head of cattle. They also have about 1,000 acres at their Plum Creek farm, where they own about 150 head of cattle. They employ about twenty-five hands; they average about 150 pounds of butter a day.

C. HIRSCHMAN, Deputy County Clerk, was born in Bavaria, came to Omaha in 1874, there he was clerk in a store about five years. In 1879 came to West Point and engaged in merchandising, which he still continues. January, 1882, was appointed to this office.

W. E. KRAUSE, general merchandise, was born in Prussia in 1849. Came to Canada in 1861, there he commenced to learn the dry goods business. In 1867 came to Chicago, entered a wholesale dry goods house, where he remained three years. In 1871 came to West Point, he with his brother opened a general store.

They continued until 1874, when his brother sold his interest to Mr. Leppen. This partnership continued until 1876, when Mr. Leppen withdrew from the business. Mr. K. commenced this business with a capital of $1,500. Now carries a stock of about $15,000. He owns and occupies a store called the Krause Block, which was built in 1873, costing about $10,000, with a hall forty-four by seventy feet, used for entertainments. The Elkhorn Valley Bank is also located in this block.

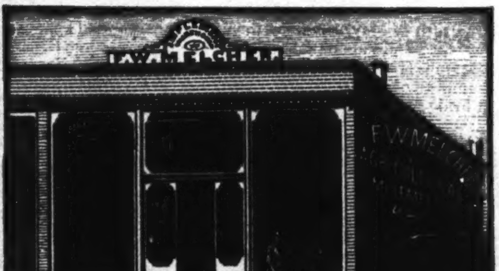


J. C. Crawford

HON. J. C. CRAWFORD, attorney at law, was born in Northampton County, Pa., October 23, 1836, came to Nebraska in 1857, and to West Point in 1858. Was admitted to the bar by Judge Kellogg in 1861. In the fall of 1862 enlisted in Company A, Second Nebraska Cavalry, was mustered out in fall of 1863, returned to Cuming County, engaged in farming until 1870, then took up the practice of his profession which he has since followed. He was the first Postmaster of West Point, the first County Treasurer and second County Clerk of Cuming County. He served six years in the State Legislature—from 1873 to 1879—having been twice elected to the Senate and once to the House of Representatives.

JOHN J. KING, superintendent of the West Point Butter and Cheese Association, is a native of Orange County, N. Y. In 1877 he with his father came to West Point, engaged in live stock, the following year this institution was incorporated. He was then chosen superintendent, which position he has since ably filled.

JOHN J. LONG, farmer, Section 26, Township 6, P. O. West Point, Cuming County. Was born in Jackson County, Ohio, February 13, 1842. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in the Army of the Cumberland under Gen. Thomas until the close of the war. He was discharged at Wheeling, W. Va. He married in Adams County, Ohio, June 12, 1863, Miss Sarah E. McNeil, who was born in that county. They have three children, Corlia V., Charles A., and Lulie. He lived in Jackson County until November, 1877, when he moved to Nebraska, locating at present residence in Cuming County. He has there a farm of 320 acres, 180 acres in cultivation, the rest being grass land. He raises corn chiefly. Is also engaged in stock raising. Has a considerable number of cattle on hand. He is preparing to raise and deal in cattle extensively. He does a large business with machinery during the threshing and shelling season. He is a Republican.



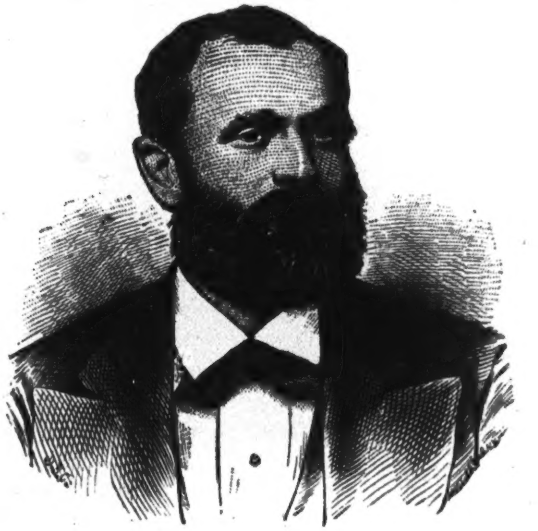
F. W. MELCHER'S STORE.

F. W. MELCHER, agricultural implements and sewing machines. Was born in Dodge County, Wis., in 1865. Came with his parents to West Point. Assisted on their farm. In 1876 he commenced this business with a capital of thirty-five cents. He is now doing the largest trade in his line of any of the county. He owns and occupies a brick store 22x81, built in 1881, also a frame structure in the rear, 22x33 feet, and is supplied with all the leading farm machinery and carriages, buggies, spring wagons, etc.

HENRY LUHENS, billiards and saloon. Was born in Cook County, Ill. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry. Served three years and four months. In 1865 went to St. Louis and engaged in the grocery trade. In 1867 came to Omaha and ran a hotel. In 1872 came to West Point. Also engaged in the hotel business. He owns 320 acres of land, improved, which he devotes to farming and live stock. When a resident of Omaha he was a member of the City Council.

W. D. MOULTON, proprietor Neligh House, also book keeper for the West Point Butter and Cheese Association. Was born in Orleans County, Vt. Since the age of fifteen he has been engaged in book keeping. In 1870 came to Titusville, Pa. In 1876 came to Wisner. In 1878 removed to West Point. Has since had full charge of this office. August 12, 1881, he took charge of the Neligh House, which is the largest and finest house in northern Nebraska.

EUGENE MOORE was born at Dahlonega, Wapello Co., Iowa, in 1854 and when quite young removed with his parents to Ottumwa, where he went to school, clerked in various stores and offices, and taught school until 1875, when he took up the study of phonography and was appointed official stenographer of the Sixth Judicial District of Nebraska by Judge E. K. Valentine, in March, 1877, and later, upon Mr. Valentine's election to Congress, Judge J. B. Barnes re-appointed him, which office he now holds. In March, 1882, Mr. Moore was admitted to the bar at West Point, Cuming County, Nebraska, which has been his home for the past five years. The subject of this sketch is a notary public, real estate and insurance agent. In 1979 he was married to Miss Anna M. Lamb, at Eddyville, Iowa.



John D. Neligh

JOHN D. NELIGH, superintendent of the water power of the West Point Butter and Cheese Association. Is a native of Northampton County, Pa. At the age of sixteen he commenced to learn brick manufacturing. Followed this business a number of years. In 1856 he came to Iowa City, Iowa. In the fall of 1857 came to Omaha. March, 1858, removed to West Point, where he has since resided. He is one of the oldest settlers here. He built the West Point House. Ran it several years. In 1866 he built his present residence where he has since resided. In 1872 he built the Neligh House, which is by far the largest and best house in northern Nebraska—cost about $12,000. This he disposed of in 1879. In 1867 he, with Mr. Bruner, built the West Point Mill, now operated by the West Point Manufacturing Company, under a lease. In the fall of 1858 he was elected member of the Legislature. October 12, 1858, he was elected Register, this being the first election in the county. October, 1859, was elected Probate Judge October, 1862, was elected County Clerk. Held this office eight years. Was elected Chairman of the School Board, April, 1864. He represented Burt and Cuming Counties in the Legislature in 1864. In the fall of 1866 he was elected to the Territorial Council, representing Washington, Burt, and Cuming Counties. Held the office of Postmaster from 1862 to 1870. In the spring of 1871 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention, comprising the counties of Wayne and Cuming. In 1872 was elected a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia. Was President of the West Point Agricultural Society in 1873, and President of the Grange Company. In the fall of 1874 the West Point Manufacturing Company was organized. He was elected President and has since been annually elected to this position. Was appointed Chairman of the Town Board in 1869. In 1873 it became a city of the second class and he was elected Mayor. Elected again in 1876. He was appointed in 1871, by the Legislature, a member of the Board of Immigration.

F. W. RAGOSS, County Clerk, is a native of Prussia; there learned the jewelry trade in 1868. Came to New York; worked at his trade there and at other points. In 1870 came to West Point; opened a jewelry store, which he has since carried on. In 1877 he was appointed County Clerk, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of T. Roch. In the fall of 1881 he was elected to this office by a majority of 245 on the Democratic ticket. Has been several terms a member of the Town Board.

HENRY D. READINGER, County Superintendent, was born in Berks County, Pa. There he was brought up, and engaged in school-teaching; afterwards removed to Lehigh County—followed merchandising. July, 1876, came to West Point; taught school here three years and three months. In the fall of 1881 he was elected to this office.

A. M. ROSE, miller at the West Point Mills, was born in England. When a child, came to New York with his parents; learned this trade in Albany, N. Y.; worked for A. D. Shepard & Co., twenty-two years. In the fall of 1879 came to West Point, and at once took charge of this mill.

HON. R. F. STEVENSON, attorney-at-law, was born in Ogle County, Ill.; there took up the study of law. Was admitted to the bar in 1868 in Dixon, Ill.; practiced with Judge Eustace. February, 1869, came to West Point, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been a member of the Constitutional Convention twice, also represented this county in the Legislature. He enlisted in 1864 in Company F, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry. Was honorably discharged in January, 1866.

WILLIAM STUEFER, real-estate and law-office, was born in Dodge County, Wis. His father carried on a general store in Watertown; there he assisted in the store. In 1863 they came to West Point; settled on a farm, where he was engaged several years. In 1873 he was elected Coroner; held this office two years. In 1875 was appointed Deputy County Clerk. In 1877 he was elected to this office, which he held until January, 1882.

DR. T. D. THOMPSON, physician and surgeon, is a native of Berks County, Pa., his father being a practicing physician of Reading. At an early age he took up this study under his father's instruction, and, later, continued his studies at the Medical Department of the University of Philadelphia, Pa.; graduated from the institution March 13, 1873. He then continued the course of 1873-74. He then commenced practicing in Reading, where he continued two years. In 1876 came to West Point, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He is the examining physician for all life insurance companies and other societies, also one of the Commissioners of the Board of Insanity. His practice is by far the most extensive of any of the physicians in this locality.

J. VOSTROVSKY, general merchandise, was born in Bohemia. In 1864 came to St. Louis; in 1865 came to Cedar Rapids, Iowa; in 1870 came to West Point. A few years later went to California, where he remained three years. Then returned to West Point, and opened a general store, which he has successfully continued. He now owns and occupies a very fine brick store twenty-two by eighty-one feet, which he built at a cost of about $4,000. This structure is provided with a hall where six secret societies regularly meet. Mr. V. commenced business with a capital of seventy-five dollars; now carrying a stock of $20,000. He has been Town Treasurer the past three years. Is also a member of the Town Board.

F. W. WELNA, Deputy County Treasurer, was born in Bohemia. In 1864 came to Milwaukee, thence to Chicago. In 1869 came to West Point; was a partner in the brewery here about six years. In 1879 he was elected Clerk of the District Court. In the fall of 1881 he was appointed to his present position. He was also agent for the Mason & Hamlin organ and other musical instruments.

H. ZERRUNG, drugs, etc., was born in Morrow County, Ohio, in 1852. Came to Tama County, Iowa, in 1872; came to Blair, Neb., the following year. Came to West Point and established this business. In 1877 he was elected County Treasurer; held this office two years. In the fall of 1881 he was elected Senator, representing the Ninth Senatorial District.

WISNER.

Wisner, the second town in size in Cuming County, is located on the Elkhorn sixteen miles northwest from West Point. Like all these western towns its real existence dates only from the time of the arrival of the railroad Settlement had been made in the vicinity as many as sixteen years previous to the laying out of the present site. In 1865 Joseph Emley, D. P. Simmons and George Graham found themselves on the extreme western verge of the settlement, as they located their farms from one to three miles east of the present town. Messrs. Emley and Simmons had come from Wisconsin, bringing their families and driving their stock, and commenced operations immediately after locating. Below Emley's farm half a mile was Josiah Newburn and a mile farther Dr. H. H. Howe. These comprised the settlers in this section of the county. In July of 1865 R. A. Thompson settled on Sand Creek, two miles above town, and in the fall of the same year Silas Scott and Jake Huffman passed on and located on the Humbug, nine miles west. At this time Dr. Howe kept a post office, known as the Dewitt Post office, which had been intended for the settlement six miles farther east. The mistake was not discovered until the mail carrier claimed extra wages for the six miles. This resulted in the removal of the office. But Dr. Howe petitioned and obtained another office which was located as the Lake View office. This office remained until Wisner was established, when it was changed to the Wisner office.

EARLY HISTORY.

In the latter part of the summer of 1865 Mrs. Margaret Sharp, now of the Black Hills, taught a term of school at her home six miles below town. About twelve scholars attended. The school was not continued, as the only object in starting it had been to secure the State apportionment. In 1868, however, a schoolhouse was built near the farm of Joseph Emley at a cost of $600, all the lumber being hauled from Fremont by team. The first term was taught by J. W. Hopper, who had as many as fifteen scholars. Mr. Hopper now farms near Omaha. Shortly after the schoolhouse was completed, religious services were held by Rev. Louis Janny, of West Point. This was the first religious meeting held in this vicinity. From this time the settlement was well established and new settlers dropped in occasionally until 1871, when the railroad gave a new impulse to immigration. In 1869 George Gibson opened a small store about two miles below town and did considerable business. During this year, also, Albert and Oliver Emley located themselves about half a mile west of town, and were the nearest settlers when the town was platted. Of the important events which happened in connection with the opening of Wisner, the following extract from the centennial address of E. N. Sweet will give a good idea:

> Early in the spring of 1871, a company was organized by the stockholders of the F., E. & M. V. R. R. Co., known as the Elkhorn Land and Town Lot Company. A tract of land was purchased in Elmont Precinct, on the line of the F., E. & M. V. Railroad, upon which a town site was surveyed and platted, and named Wisner (after S. P. Wisner, at that time Vice-President of the railroad company). On or about the 20th of July, the railroad was completed, and on the 26th of July town lots were sold at auction to the highest bidder. Considering that at this time the town only existed on paper, prices ruled high. Sixty-three lots were sold, the highest price paid being $305 for lot twelve, in block thirty-six, and the lowest price paid being $55, for lot four, in block twelve. The total proceeds of the sale were $8,130, and the average price of lots sold was $129.05.
>
> The following reference to the town, written by the editor of the West Point *Republican* a short time before the sale, indicates how important a town Wisner was at the time of the sale of its site. He says: "We stopped a few moments at the town of Wisner (named after the worthy Vice-President of the S. C. & P. R. R.) and met with a warm reception, the thermometer indicating ninety degrees in the shade. This town at present boasts of a railroad grade, a farmhouse, a surveyed and staked plat and a name."

The surveying of the town was done by J. W. E. Farrell. Immediately after the sale of lots parties commenced the erection of dwellings and places of business.

The first work was begun by George Canfield upon the Wisner House, and the first building completed was a warehouse and office by John W. Pollock. Other buildings followed rapidly. George Gibson moved his store to Wisner and built a building on the corner opposite the Wisner House. The post office was also removed to Wisner, and Hawey Robinson, who ran a hardware store in the building now used by Meicher Bros., was the first Postmaster. He was succeeded by Almon Castle, after whom C. C. McNish held the position. A. R. Graham succeeded him and is the present incumbent.

The little building now used as a residence by August Mavis was the first schoolhouse. The first school was taught by George Selah, now of Kansas City. About fifteen scholars attended school and Mr. Selah was paid $45 per month for his services. In the evening he held a writing school, and many of the Wisner scribes took their first lessons under his supervision.

Prominent among the men who devoted their energies to the upbuilding of the place were George Canfield, J. W. Pollock and E. M. Clark. Mr. Canfield has since gone to Omaha. Mr. Pollock is in West Point, engaged in banking. Mr. Clark died at his home January 27, 1875. Although R. H. Maxwell had lost a child in the winter of 1873, Mr. Clark's death was the first of an adult which had occurred in the town and was universally lamented. Mr. Clark came from Monroe, Wis., where he had studied law, and practiced a short time at West Point. After this he came to Wisner, where he labored for the interests of the town and county in a manner which placed him among the foremost men of this section.

In 1872 the growth of the town was constant. The Fourth of July of this year is the date of an occasion long to be remembered by the early residents. Great preparations had been made for the first celebration in which Wisner had indulged. The committee on speakers, which consisted of William Miller, George Canfield and Albert Emley, had spared no expense and secured the services of John D. Howe, of Omaha, and R. F. Stevenson, of West Point. Capt. E. S. Butler, committee on arrangements, had provided ample tables whereon to spread the feast with which the hunger of the multitude was to be satisfied. Not the least important among the means of enjoyment was the platform, sixteen by thirty-two feet, which had been constructed for a bowery dance. It is estimated that 300 people enjoyed the festivities of the occasion. Charles Barber read the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Stevenson spoke in the forenoon, and Mr. Howe in the afternoon. Later in the day the dancing began, the flying steps of the gay followers of Terpsichore being inspired by a violin played by Mr. Burdett and an accordeon in the hands of Ed Robbins. In the evening, dancing was continued in the Wisner House parlors and also in Gibson's Hall. How the music was distributed the witness deposeth not.

In this year also occurred the first marriage celebrated in the town. George Gibson and Miss Ella Simmons were made one February 15, amid the congratulations of all.

Katie Pollock, born in this year, was the first child, the record of whose birth graces the pages of Wisner history.

On the 14th of May, 1873, the town was incorporated by resolution of the County Commissioners and John W. Pollock, George E. Gibson, W. T. Clendening, H. J. Robinson and A. A. Castle, were appointed Trustees. In the summer of this year the schoolhouse was erected, and in June the iron bridge which crosses the Elkhorn at this place was constructed, the contract was let by the Commissioners to the King Iron Bridge Company for $7,000. The advantage of the bridge can not be over estimated, as it was the means of bringing a large amount of trade to Wisner from the south side of the river, In the fall of 1873, the first camp meeting held in the Elkhorn Valley was opened near Wisner. Rev. Messrs. Skinner, Scott, Janney and others conducted the services, and the meetings were largely attended. Since 1873 the growth of the town has been gradual, but the improvements have been permanent. In August, 1874, the town was the scene of an excursion from Blair, Fremont and towns along the line. Six hundred people were aboard the train which bore the participators, and for a day the town was flooded with the pleasure seekers. The excursion was gotten up by Mr. McBride of Blair.

In 1874 also, the Wisner *Times* was started by Bever & Lewellan, but had a short lived existence, being published only about six months.

In 1879 the town ceased to be the terminus of the road, and for a time the shipping business, which had been extensive, was injured, but the rapidly settling country was more than compensated for that loss.

Thus has the town gradually come to its present importance. Its population at present is estimated at 400. The present trustees are C. H. Averill, Chairman; G. A. Hiller, Treas.; J. C. Kringle, Clerk; S. S. Krake, Justice of the Peace and C. F. Mewis. The school building was erected in 1873, while John W. Pollock, George Canfield and E. M. Clark were Directors. Its original cost was $900, since that time an addition has been made costing $400. Its rooms are now crowded, and a new building is being talked of. The whole number of scholars in the district is 112; eighty is the average attendance. They are instructed by two teachers, Miss Ellen M. Austin and Miss Ida Averill. The present school board are: W. W. Cones, Treas.; I. H. Vail, School Director; and Albert A. Emley, Moderator.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is the oldest church in Wsiner. Until the summer of 1874 Wisner was only a station of the West Point circuit; at that time a reparation was effected and it was made the head of a circuit. The earliest members of the independent organization were: William and Mrs. Bartley; James Bennett; David Fay; Hulda Fay; Joseph E. Spencer; Mrs. Ellen Spencer; George and Rebecca Scott. Rev. I. H. Skinner was the first Pastor, and remained until the fall of 1877. He was followed by Rev. Alfred Hodgett who remained two years. Rev. W. F. Calder next succeeded and remained until 1881, when the present Pastor, Rev. W. H. Carter, arrived. The church services are held in the schoolhouse. In the spring work will be begun on a church building, which will cost $1,200. A contract to deed lots, when the building is completed, is now on file. The parsonage and lot now owned by the church is valued at $500. The membership at Wisner is ten and in the circuit fifty-one. Rev. Mr. Carter is assisted by Rev. W. H. Gifford, and meetings are held at the Pilger, Lucas, Plum Creek, Perrine, Ellis, Pleasant View and La Porte schoolhouses.

The Catholic Church was organized at Wisner in 1879, and the building was dedicated July 27, of that year. This is the only church building in the place and was erected at a cost of $1,200. Services are held regularly at monthly intervals by Rev. N. Horne, of West Point. Among the original members were: Peter Baker; James Connor; Charles Gahagen; Thomas Higgins; Caspar Lummel; James Lavelle; Felix Mc[illegible]d; Michael McNamara; William Niedermeyer and John Phillips. The number of members has now increased to twenty-four. In connection with the church is a flourishing Sunday school.

The Congregational Church was organized at Wisner in 1881, by Rev. James Oakey. In 1873, Rev. George Little, a Presbyterian minister, had organized a society composed of eight members. They were, Mr. and Mrs. Fish, Theodore Fish, Mrs. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Pollock, and Mr. and Mrs. Will Smith. Rev. Mr. Little stayed one year, and, although the society had grown to twelve members, no one appeared to maintain it. In 1876 Rev. George Scott, the Congregationalist minister of West Point, began to hold meetings, but no organization was effected until February, 1881. The charter members were: Mr. and Mrs. Mathewson, Mr. and Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Castle, Mrs. Vail, and Mrs. McMillan. Rev. Mr. Oakey now preaches every two weeks in the schoolhouse. The present membership of the church is eleven.

Meetings are held occasionally in the schoolhouse by Rev. Mr. Fricke, of the German Lutheran Church, but no organization exists.

The Union Sunday school meets regularly every week at the schoolhouse. There are sixty scholars, and five teachers. W. W. Cones is superintendent of the school.

SOCIETIES.

Wisner Woman's Suffrage Association was organized in November, 1881, by Mrs. Colby, who came from Beatrice for the purpose. The object is to urge the adoption of an amendment to the constitution by which the word male shall be stricken out. Secondary to this is the amusement and literary culture of the members. Its meetings are held every two weeks. There are at present thirty-one members. The officers are: Mrs. D. Sutlief, Pres.; Miss Ellen Austin, Vice Pres.; Mrs. J. C. Kringle, Treas.; J. C. Kringle, Sec.; Mat Robinson, Cor. Sec.

Wisner Council No. 828 *(Legion of Honor).* This lodge has been lately organized, its first meeting being held January 10, 1 82. There were twenty-three charter members, of whom fifteen are the present officers: A. R. Graham, P. C.; C. C. McNish, C.; Thomas A. Mitchell, V. C.; William Nicholson, Sec.; W. McLaughlin, Treas.; J. Phil Bernhardt, Col.; Charles W. Kay, Sec.; William T. Clendening, Chaplain; N. Saulsbury, Guard; G. W. Howe, Guide; Dr. Charles M. Sutlief, M. D.; James R. Cury, Orator; B. H. Finch, S. N. Kay, and Adolph Becker, Trustees. The remaining charter members are: G. F. Hosford, Henry Perrine, C. H. Averill, S. S. Krake, M. T. Sperry, Almond Castle, Albert Emley, Ernst Hirth, John A. Lucus. The meetings of the lodge are held every second Wednesday.

Wisner Lodge, No. 61 (*I. O. O. F.*), was organized September 12, 1876, by St. John Goodrich, D. G. M., of Omaha. The charter members were: George G. Gans, August Mewis, Joseph Lewellan, Henry Fauble, John Bressler, W. L. Higgins, Theodore Bath, Joseph Agler, James Fox, and Fred Marx. On the same evening the following were initiated: C. C. McNish, R. H. Maxwell, R. J. Silliman, Henry H. Howe, M. C. Robinson, John Fauble, and Just Jenson. The business session of this first meeting was followed by a banquet at the Elkhorn Valley House. The present officers of the lodge are: A. Berker, J. N. King, G. W. Wightman, Trustees; E. Hirth, N. G.; H. Harris, V. G.; C. C. McNish, Sec.; Fred Marx, Treas.; A. Berker, W.; C. M. Sutlief, C.; Henry Fauble, L. S. S.; John A. Lucus, R. S. S.; J. A. McBurney, R. S. to N. G. John Fauble, L. S. to N. G.; G. W. Wightman, R. S. to V. G.; J. N. Kay, L. S. to V. G.; Henry Belas, I. G. There are at present twenty-six members in the lodge. Meetings are held every Saturday evening.

BUSINESS.

The business of the place, amounting yearly to $250,000, is represented by 42 firms, and is distributed as follows: General merchandise, 5; drugs, 2; hardware, 3; harness, 1; shoemakers, 2; blacksmith shops, 3; grain elevators, 3; coal dealers, 2; stock dealers, 3; saloons, 2; agricultural implements, 2; banks, 2; hotels, 2; attorneys, 2; doctors, 3. Besides these, there are one butcher shop, one real estate office, one lumber yard and one wagon shop.

The Wisner Wind Mill is almost as much of a curiosity in this country as it is a prosperous business enterprise. It was erected in the fall of 1878 by Hoefs & Sluether, who have run it since that time. The mill is the Holliday patent, and has a forty-foot wheel, giving it an eighteen-horse power. In 1881, there were ground in its one run of stone 10,939 bushels of grain. Much is due to the location for the successful use of wind as a motive power. In this respect the mill has unexcelled facilities, being located on the most prominent of the many high bluffs which skirt the Elkhorn north of Wisner. The wind mill alone cost $1,500. The building, which is forty by forty, together with all appliances, including the mill, is valued at $7,500. The proprietors report the cost of running it to be very light, as compared with steam or water power.

The Wisner House, at present the only hotel in the place, was one of the first buildings erected at Wisner. In 1876, Mr. Canfield sold it to R. M. Forbes, who occupied it until 1881. On the first of May of that year it was opened by Hale Perrine, the present proprietor. It is a two-story wooden building, situated in the center of the town. There are accommodations for fifty guests, and the management has been such as to make it popular with the traveling public.

For some years a house known as the Elkhorn Valley House has been opened to the public. It was built by J. H. Bever, in 1872. It is now used as a private residence.

During the eight years in which Wisner was the terminus of the railroad, it became an important shipping point, and the business was fully represented. Elevators were built by J. W. Pollock, for the Railroad Company, in 1872; by J. W. McLaughlin, in 1874, and by W. T. Clendening, in 1877. Since the western trade has been cut off by the extension of the road, this business has lost much of its importance, and all grain is now handled by Arthur Truesdell, who occupies the Railroad Company's warehouse. In the place of grain raising, the settlers have entered largely into stock growing, and at present there are three firms engaged in buying and transporting: McLaughlin & Smock, J. H. Emley, and E. E. Perrine.

George Graves' lumber yard, the only one at Wisner, was opened soon after the location of the town, by J. W. Pollock, who sold to L. B. Wadleigh. He remained in the business until the spring of 1878, when Mr. Graves bought him out. The increasing demands of a rapidly-settling country renders this one of the most important branches of business in the town.

The banking house of W. W. Cones was established in April, 1877. It was the first bank in the place, and has continued in a prosperous business.

The Wisner Bank was opened in August, 1881, by McNish & Graham. A general banking business is done.

BANCROFT.

Bancroft is a new station, situated on the Omaha & Northern Nebraska Railroad, in the extreme northeastern part of the county. It was platted in November, 1881, and already shows signs of a heavy growth.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. W. W. CONES, banker and agricultural implements. Was born in Cincinnati, Ohio; there was engaged in various pursuits. In 1857 came to Muscatine and Iowa City, Iowa; built the gas works in both these places. In June of the following year he returned to Cincinnati; in 1861, returned to Iowa City and took charge of the gas works; in 1864, he came to Scott County, Iowa, bought a farm about five miles from Davenport, where he resided several years. He was elected, in the fall of 1867, a member of the State Senate; served two years. In 1875, came to West Point, engaged in banking firm of Cones & Pollock; continued two years. In 1877, he removed to Wisner, where he has since resided. In the fall of 1881, he was elected County Commissioner.

G. W. HOWE, drugs and fine groceries. Is a native of Akron, Ohio, where he was raised and received a liberal education. At about the age of eighteen he removed to McGregor, Iowa. There entered a drug s ore, where he remained for many years engaged in th s business. There he held the office of City Clerk several years. August, 1880, came to Wisner, bought out this drug store which he has since conducted. His father built the Ohio canal extending from Cleveland to Portsmouth, which was completed in 1828. Cost the State $8,500,000.

L. C. KRINGEL, firm of Kringel Bro's & Merriam, general merchandise, is a native of Denmark. Came to Shelby County, Iowa, in 1870, where he engaged in farming. In the fall of 1876, came to Douglas County, Neb., worked for the U. P. R.R. Co., about five years. In the summer of 1881, came to Wisner, and engaged in the mercantile business. His brother, J. C., is now holding the office of Town Clerk, and is also notary public.

J. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO., general merchandise. Mr. McLaughlin is a native of Carroll County, Ohio; in 1869 came to Cedar County, Iowa; was engaged with his brother in farm machinery about three years, after engaged in the drug business, two years. In 1874 came to Wisner; he with his brother established this business which is now the largest store in Wisner. His brother died October, 1880. They are also extensively engaged in live stock and grain. They own a farm of 320 acres improved located at about seven miles from Wisner, which is devoted to stock raising.

C. C. McNISH, firm of McNish & Graham, bankers and attorneys. Was born in Green County, Wis., attended the State University, in 1873, was in the law office of Lewis McKenney & Tenney, of Madison, about two and one-half years. March, 1875, he came to Wisner, has since followed this profession. He has been Postmaster, and three years a Member of the Iowa Board. In the fall of 1878, he was elected District Attorney, of the Sixth Judicial District. Mr. A. R. Graham, of the above firm is Postmaster, having been appointed March, 1880. They are about completing a Congregational church here at a cost of about $1,200.

HALE PERRINE, attorney-at-law, also proprietor Wisner House, is a native of Monroe, Green Co., Wis. In 1874 he commenced the study of law; was admitted to the bar in 1876. He then came to Wisner and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1881 he became a member of the firm of Robinson & Perrine, drugs and general merchandise. He took charge of Wisner House May, 1881. This is the only first-class house in town, being centrally located, with accommodations and fare equal to any in Northern Nebraska.

M. C. ROBINSON, firm of Robinson & Perrine, drugs and general merchandise. Was born in Huron County, Ohio, raised in Lorain County, Ohio. At the age of eighteen came to Michigan, engaged in farming in 1871. He came to Wisner, Neb., opened a stock of drugs and groceries, and has since continued this business. Mr. R. has been engaged in business longer than any other in Wisner. In 1881 Mr. Perrine became a member of the firm.

LIONEL SCHAUMANN, cigars and tobaccos, wines and liquors. Was born in the Province of Hanover, July 4, 1844. In 1865 came to New York City. In 1866 came to Omaha, was employed as clerk till 1872. He then engaged in bottling beer. Followed this business about one-half year. In 1877 came to Wisner and bought out August Dormann. Has since carried on this business. He is also agent for the Western Horse and Cattle Company, of Omaha, and agent for the ocean Lloyd line of steamers.

CHARLES M. SUTLIEF, M. D., was born in Lorain County, Ohio. At the age of fifteen began a preparatory course at Oberlin College, where he continued his studies for five years; then began studying medicine with Sampsell & Rufy, at Elyria, Ohio, attended four courses of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City; graduated February 26, 1874. Commenced practice in Logan County, Ill., continued in practice there until April, 1879, when removed to Elyria, Ohio, and resumed practice, and continued in practice there until April, 1881, when he removed to Wisner, Neb., where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

DAKOTA COUNTY.

DAKOTA County is situated in the northeastern part of the State. It was created by the First Territorial Legislature, in response to a petition signed by J. D. M. Crockwell and thirty-one others on March 7, 1855, with the following boundaries: Commencing at the southwest corner of Township 27, Range 6 east, thence north to the Missouri River, thence down to the channel of the river to the south line of Township 27, thence west to the place of beginning. The boundaries remained as above described until 1858, when a bill was passed by the Legislature annexing to Dixon County one-half of Townships 27, 28 and 29, and all of Townships 30 and 31, thus reducing the county in size by nearly three townships, and making it the smallest county in the State except Sarpy. In 1879 its southern boundary was removed downward to the middle line of Township 25, thus including for "elective, judicial and revenue purposes," the Winnebago and a portion of Omaha Reservation. The extent of the county proper is about 225 square miles, or a little less than 130,000 acres.

SOIL AND STREAMS.

Dakota County was named after the Dakota Indians. The northern boundary of it lies in very nearly 42° 30,' north latitude, and its average elevation above the sea is not far from 1,100 feet. The bottom lands, including those of the creeks as well as those of the Missouri River, embrace nearly one-half of its entire extent. They are generally of a rich vegetable mold and very productive. To the northwest of Dakota City, on the Missouri bottom there are some small sloughs, which in times of high floods in that river are full of water, and even themselves sometimes overflow. Rather more than half of the county is valley and uplands, which vie with the bottom land in fertility. The loess formation is here thicker perhaps than in any portion of the State, extending to the depth of over 200 feet. Here as everywhere in this geological formation, the water in wells and springs is exceedingly clear, and contains but little mineral, just enough to render it palatable but not enough to render it injurious, and that little carbonate of lime. On the uplands, springs abound, there being scarcely a farm there without a spring. The county also has plenty of running water. The Omaha Creek enters it from the south and after receiving from the west, Fiddler and Wigle creeks, as tributaries, empties into the Missouri just east of Homer. Pigeon Creek waters the central portion, and Elk Creek, the western, both creeks losing themselves in sloughs in the Missouri bottom to the west of Dakota City.

The native prairie grasses yet prevail, slough grass on the bottoms, blue joint on the uplands. Timothy is, however, being successfully introduced, and Kentucky blue grass is successfully introducing itself; crowding out all other varieties wherever it gets a start.

Dakota County is remarkable for the variety and large size of its forest trees. With the exception of the Indian Reservations just south of it it probably surpasses in the value of its forests and shrubs any other portion of the State of equal entent. Of these forest trees may be mentioned the cottonwood; trees of this kind having been found five and a feet half in diameter, over sixty feet to the first considerable limb, and over three hundred years old; black walnut which grows here to a diameter of from three to five feet, and to a height of forty feet without a limb. Dakota County sent 500,000 feet of this lumber to market in 1865 and 1866. White ash grows here to a diameter of two feet. Hackberry is also found, and makes the best of firewood. There are also the sugar maple, box elder, coffee-tree, and long-headed black, and silver leaved willows, all growing to tree size in St. John's timber in the northern part of the county. Besides these there are various other kind of trees, and shrubs.

GEOLOGY.

Dakota County is also distinguished by the great development, within its boundaries, of that important geological formation, known as the "Dakota Group." It was so named from the above fact by Prof. Hayden. Because of overlying strata toward the West its breadth can not be accurately ascertained; but there is evidence that from north to south, "it has been continuous from the Gulf of Mexico to Greenland and other Arctic lands." The group itself is distinguished by the non-existence of antecedents of its flora. This is a remarkable circumstance, and there are but two hypotheses proposed for its explanation. One is that when the proper time came for this flora to appear its varieties were created by the fiat of the Supreme Being. At present, however, naturalists do not incline to this theory, but, looking upon nature as a connected whole, adopt the only hypothesis remaining; that there was a gradual advancement from the primitive types, but that the intermediate links between these and the Dakota flora have been swept away.

The Dakota group consists mainly of sandstone, of different kinds and of different degrees of hardness, from very soft to very hard. A great deal of it is, however, a medium between the two extremes and is very valuable for smaller structures, from the ease with which it can be quarried and dressed. It is here also that is found an intensely hard quartzite suitable for the foundations of the largest structures. On the hill-top in this county may be seen a peculiar species of limestone, called from the abundance of its fossils, the *Inoceramus* limestone bed. It often breaks up into flagging stone, and, because capable of resisting great pressure, furnishes good building material. There is also an abundance of clay which makes excellent brick, and plenty of sand for plastering, both in the Missouri bottoms and uplands.

There is a considerable quantity of peat, on both Elk and Pigeon Creeks, but no use has yet been made of it; and there is a little coal, but its commercial value has not yet been ascertained.

PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS.

Turning from its natural resources, we find that in the twenty-six years of its history, Dakota County has made considerable progress in the acquisition and building up of property, one of the main tests of civilization. In the county there are three flouring mills, all run by water power, and three steam saw mills. There are 2160 horses, valued at $42,800; 11,576 cattle, valued at $102,000; 21 sheep, valued at $21; 9,200 hogs, valued at $6,576; and 77 mules, value $1,870. These are the taxable values, which are one-third the actual values. The total taxable property in the county is as follows: Land, $430,440; town property, $44,911; personal property, $192,710; rail. road proporty, $127,651; making a total taxable valuation of $795,712.

In 1881 there were produced in the county of the various crops very nearly as follows: spring wheat, 8,880 acres, yielding 69,500 bushels; corn, 13,500 acres, yielding 547,000 bushels; oats, 1,400 acres, yield 29,800 bushels; potatoes, 250 acres, yield 20,000 bushels; and of barley 120 acres, yielding 765 bushels.

Of forest trees there have been planted 565 acres, the varieties being mostly cottonwood, maple, box elder and walnut.

Of fruit trees there have been planted 8,843, mainly apple, cherry and plum.

ORGANIZATION.

Dakota County was organized in 1855. Chauncey H. Horr was appointed Probate Judge and William Pilgrim, Recorder.

The first election was held in November, 1856, at which time the following officers were elected: Probate Judge, Chauncey A. Horr; Clerk, Jacob H. Hallock; Treasurer, William Young: Recorder, William Pilgrim; Sheriff, G. W. Williamson; County Commissioners, Samuel Gamble, A. H. Baker and John J. Trecy. There were also chosen at this election as member of the Council, A. W. Puett; and as members of the Legislature, Samuel F. Watts and Thomas Coleman.

The first election of which there was a record made was held on August 3, 1857, at which the following officers were elected: Probate Judge, Alexander Johnston; Clerk, J. M. Griffin; Treasurer, Charles Young; Register of Deeds, John M. Hayes; Sheriff, T. C. Ryan; Surveyor, Robert Alexander; Superintendent of Common Schools, Harlan Baird; County Commissioners, Samuel Gamble, A. H. Baker and John J. Trecy. Some of the above persons failing to qualify, a special election was held on November 30, following, at which the vacancies were filled as follows: Probate Judge, Chauncey A. Horr; Treasurer, George A. Hinsdale; Surveyor, Michael O'Grady. Thus was the county started off on its political career.

The officers whose terms expired in January, 1882, are the following: Probate Judge, K. W. Frazer; Clerk, W. C. McBeath; Treasurer, G. W. Wilkinson; Surveyor, George C. Granger; Sheriff, N. Maher; Coroner, Robert Campbell; Superintendent of Public Instruction, T. J. Sloan; County Commissioners, John C. Gribble, Henry Ream and John Boler.

Attempt to Remove the County Seat. Dakota City had been made the County Seat by an Act of the Legislature passed January 23, 1856. In 1858 some of the people desired its removal to a more central location. Accordingly on August 2, of that year a vote was taken upon the question of removal. At this election there were cast 569 votes, St. John's receiving 263, Dakota City, 260. A majority not being in favor of removing the county seat, it remained and still remains at Dakota City.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There are thirty-three school districts, and thirty-three schoolhouses; 744 male and 722 female, scholars; fifteen male and thirty-two female teachers. Total wages paid to male teachers $1,962, to females, $2,838. The schoolhouses are valued at $18,600, sites at $1,235, and books and apparatus at $385.

POPULATION.

The population of Dakota County in 1869 was 1,598; in 1874, 2,759; in 1879, 3,108, 1712 being males, and 1,496 females.

The people were divided among the precincts as follows: Omadi, 873; Dakota, 805; Covington, 262; St. Johns, 696; Summit, 297; Pigeon Creek, 275. We give the census of 1879 because that of 1880 is incomplete and unreliable. Judging from that portion that is complete, the population of the county was at that time 3,500.

RAILROADS.

The first railroad built in Dakota County was the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills Railroad, in 1876. The gauge was three feet six inches. The county voted bonds to the amount of $95,000, which were given to the company on the completion of its contract, viz.: The building of the road from Covington to the northern boundary line, a distance of twenty-two and a quarter miles.

In the fall of 1880 the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Company completed its line to Cobrom Junction, five miles west of Dakota City, and having in the meantime purchased the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills Railroad, and changed it to a standard gauge. The purchasing company now has thirty-eight miles of railroad in the county, valued at $384,000.

INDIANS.

The history of Dakota County since its settlement by white people, furnishes but little of interest connected with the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. There are, however, a few incidents which should be recorded and preserved.

In September, 1855, a party of twenty-one Sioux Indians came upon the little company of settlers at the mouth of the Omaha creek, stole all their provisions, and also their boat, thus cutting off communication with the Iowa side of the river, their source of supplies. After fasting three days, they at last picked up a hawk that had been killed about that length of time, and with its flesh appeased their hunger.

Three or four days after the stealing of the provisions by the Sioux, a party of Poncas came along, one of whom attempted to carry off what clothing he could get his hands on. He was fired upon by Mr. George T. Woods, who was doing guard duty while his comrades labored, and was thus driven away.

About this time Charles Roulaux, who previous to the stealing of the provisions and boat had gone over the river, returned with food, thus removing the dangers of starvation, and, having been an Indian trader, he understood their language and had influence over them. A parley was held which settled all difficulties, after which there were no further Indian troubles in that part of the county. A more serious trouble however, occurred during the same summer in the St. John's timber, in the northern part of the county. Adam Benners, with his family, had moved in, in June of that year. During his absence, three Ponca Indians entered his cabin, where lay his wife sick in bed, her newborn babe by her side. The Indians pulled the feather bed off onto the floor, Mrs. Benners with it, and ransacked the house generally. Mrs. Benners died from the shock of the fright and exposure, and was survived but a short time by her babe. Gen. Harney was at the time at Ft. Randall. The three Indians were delivered up to him by their tribe, and were tried, condemned and executed for their crime.

"THE LOGAN WAR."

In order to understand the *rationale* of the so-called "Logan War," it is necessary to premise that in those days of self and mutual defense, it was customary for the settlers to organize themselves into "claim clubs" for the purpose of defending each other in the possession of their "claims." Each man was allowed to hold 320 acres of land, and if any outsider attempted to "jump" a claim of any member of the club, he was usually dealt with in a very summary manner. The decision of the club was final. At that time there was such a club at Omadi and another at Logan. At the latter place Mr. Joseph Conley held possession of a claim, which some one attempted to wrest from him by force. The friends of either party arrayed themselves in opposition, and considerable excitement ensued throughout the county. The club at Omadi were notified late at night of the difficulty and appealed to for aid. They promptly turned out about thirty strong with their arms, and reached Logan by daylight next morning. The "jumper," with his friends was overawed by this unexpected show of force, and, relinquishing his claim, retired without causing any bloodshed.

HARD TIMES.

Plenty reigned throughout the county until the fall of 1857. Up to this time the settlers had had plenty of gold and silver money to meet their wants, and their crops had been good. But now their hard cash was all expended, and the greater number of the "wild-cat" banking institutions that existed at that time in the Territory, suddenly failed, and the paper money thus becoming worthless as suddenly ceased to circulate. Immigration also ceased. The wheat crop for this summer was a failure. There was, however, a fair crop of corn, and on this mainly, supplemented with a little bacon and crust coffee, the settlers managed to subsist through the succeeding winter. White wheat bread was during this year considered a great luxury. Misfortunes seldom come singly, and so it proved with our Dakota pioneers, for in addition to and in the midst of all their troubles they were in the spring of 1858 obliged to "prove up" on and pay for or lose their "claims." In the year 1857 the land had been surveyed and this spring it was offered in the market for sale. Many borrowed money at the rate of 40 per cent interest, mortgaging their lands for security. The Pike's Peak gold fever breaking out before these mortgages were canceled, drew many to the mountains with the hope of bringing back gold enough to redeem their farms. Some were successful, others never returned, and the lands of these went to the mortgagees. Those who remained at home went earnestly to work raising crops and making improvements, and were soon very generally out of debt and on the high road to prosperity.

OMADI.

Omadi was located on the Missouri River at the mouth of the Omaha creek. The first "claim" in this vicinity was probably that of Charles Roulaux, which was on the exact place of the subsequent town site of Omadi. Mr. Roulaux was found here by a company who for a 4th of July holiday, had crossed the Missouri about a mile above, from Sergeant's Bluff, Iowa, where for some months they had been living on claims, with the view of making their permanent home on the east side of the river. Once across, however, they were much better pleased with the Nebraska side. This party consisted, so far as can now be ascertained of the following persons; Geo. T. Woods, Robert Alexander, J. W. Hallock, John Bay, Albert Puett, and John Gallagher. Within a few days Chauncey A. Horr crossed the river and joined the party. The first "claim cabin" built in this part of the county was by John B. Artaux, and George T. Woods and Chauncey A. Horr, built the first cabin on purchased land in July, 1855, to live in during the erection of their saw mill at Omadi, which was commenced in September, 1855, and completed on April 1, 1856, and was the first mill built in the county. All the lumber used in its construction was hewed out of the log by Mr. Woods, with a broadax. Messrs. Woods and Horr bought of Charles Roulaux, twenty acres of land for their mill site, paying therefor $200, and in the summer of 1856, one of them was offered $1,800 for his half interest. At this time the county was settling up so rapidly, that the mill could not saw lumber fast enough to supply the demand. Cottonwood lumber sold readily for $30 per 1,000. During this summer Stephen Draper brought in a steam saw mill and located it at Omadi. In the fall of 1855, Jesse Wigle, Benjamin Hicks, Harlan Baird, Abraham Hirsch, and a Mr. Moore came to the settlement, and in the spring of 1856, settlers began to come in very fast. The town was started and named "Omadi." Besides the two saw mills, there was built a good frame schoolhouse, the first in the county, a fine store, kept by W. C. McBeath, who materially aided the early settlers during the hard times, of 1857, and numerous other buildings. The town grew and prospered until in 1857, it had about 400 inhabitants. It would doubtless have been a flourishing town to-day had it not been that, in the spring of 1858, the waters of the treacherous Missouri began to wash away its west bank, and undermine the town site, so that in order to save the buildings it was necessary to remove them. Its inhabitants began to scatter. Some moved out on to farms, others to Dakota City, still others left the State, and by the year 1865, every house was gone, and the river had complete possession of the ancient town site of Omadi.

The first school taught in the county was by Miss Putnam of Sioux City, in the Omadi schoolhouse, in the spring of 1857. Religious services were also held in this schoolhouse, being conducted by Presiding Elder Smith of Omaha, of the Methodists. Omadi also has the honor of having had the first newspaper published in the county. It was called the Omadi *Enterprise*, and was edited by George Rust, afterwards editor of the *Stock Journal* in Chicago. The *Enterprise* was established in 1857, was sold to Griffin & Taffe in 1858, and expired in the same year. The first death in the county was either that of a niece of Charles Roulaux, or the wife of Adam Benners, who was killed in the St. John's timber in 1855 by the Ponca Indians, and the first birth in the county was that of Miss Emma Wigle.

TOWNS.

The towns of Dakota County may be conveniently classified as paper, extinct and surviving towns. In the days of the first settlers, there seems to have been a general desire on their part to live in villages, as much perhaps from motives of companionship and protection as from speculation; although the latter motive played no inconsiderable part. In 1856 a mania for speculating in town lots took possession of the settlers along the Missouri, and a large part of the land in the county lying along its bank, was laid out in streets, alleys and blocks. In the southern part of the county was

Blyburg, named in honor of John Bly, one of the early settlers. It was laid out by Col. Pleyel, but never contained more than two cabins, and was soon deserted by its proprietor.

Verona was laid out in 1856, opposite the mouth of the Floyd, by Roberts and Kerr. This town never contained any houses.

Franklin City was located up the river about two miles above Dakota City. A large number of lots were sold in this city to eastern parties, but no building was ever erected here, and it soon ceased to exist, except in the memory of those who had invested their money in its real estate.

Logan.—This is also one of the extinct towns of the county. It was situated on the Missouri, about two miles northwest of Dakota, extending for one mile along its bank. In 1856 and 1857 it was the rival of Omadi, and contained at that time about twenty-five houses. Among its early settlers were Harry Lyon, S. Whitehorn, Leonard Bates, D. B. Dodson, J. Westcott and Col. Warner. In the year 1857, its inhabitants began to desert it, and by 1860, it was almost entirely deserted. A family by the name of Virden was the last to leave. At the present time there is little left to mark its former site.

Pacific City.—This is another of the deserted cities of Dakota County. Its site was one mile south of Covington, and was laid out by Hunt and Hollman. Afterwards an addition was made by Sanford and Martin. In 1857 it contained about ten good frame buildings, but its inhabitants soon became dissatisfied with the location and moved away. Mr. Sanborn's family was the last to leave.

Randolph was a post office until 1877 but is now discontinued. It was named after the first mail-carrier between Sioux City and the Elkhorn Valley, Jasper Randolph. It is situated on Wigle Creek four miles west of Homer.

Lodi was a post office until 1875, when it was discontinued. It is situated two miles north of Homer, on Omaha Creek, where is still located Oake's mill, the first mill built on this creek.

DAKOTA CITY.

A preliminary survey of this city was made in 1855, and in September, 1856, it was surveyed under the direction of the Dakota City Company, of which Augustus Kountze, since then a wealthy banker of Omaha, was president. The first building erected in Dakota was a log cabin with a flat dirt roof, with the ground for a floor, by B. F. Chambers, in May, 1856. This building was afterwards improved and occupied as a hotel under the name of the "Chihuahua House," by Dr. J. D. M. Crockwell. Among the early settlers of Dakota city may be mentioned Joseph Hollman, who came in 1856, also W. G. Crawford, F. A. Robinson, John Naffziger, William H. James, who in 1871, became Secretary of State, and John Taffe, afterwards a member of Congress. In 1857 John Naffziger opened the first store, and Messrs. Hollman & Crawford opened a law office.

Probably no city in Nebraska ever entertained more sanguine hopes of becoming a metropolis than did Dakota in its early days. Through the influence of Dr. Crockwell the United States Land Office was established here in 1857.

The necessities and the prospects of the city were such as to warrant the building of a large three-story hotel, with a two-story wing, at a cost of $16,000 in gold. This hotel was called the Bates House. E. F. Mason, of Elyria, Ohio, was, on account of his experience and ability in that direction, engaged to manage it. The United States Court was held here twice a year, in spring and fall. William F. Lockwood having been in 1861, appointed by Abraham Lincoln, Judge of the Third Judicial District of the Territory, built a fine residence here. Speculation in town lots was active, and everything seemed to point to a bright and prosperous future.

Upon the admission of Nebraska as a State, however, the prospects changed. The United States Court ceased to hold its semi-annual sittings here. The business of the Land Office diminished, and in September, 1875, it was removed to Niobrara. The business and officers connected with Land Office and Court having departed, the grand hotel was no longer needed and was gradually going to decay, until in 1879, it was torn down and sold as old lumber. From 1867 to 1870 the improvement of the town was slow, but in this latter year it took a fresh start. A new court house was built, costing $15,000. It is a fine three story structure, two stories brick with a mansard roof, and of sufficient capacity to meet the wants of the county for many years. A two story brick schoolhouse had been built in 1866, at a cost of $4,500. The upper story of thit has been used by the Masons for a lodge room ever since. There is also a neat frame schoolhouse in which the high school is held.

LOCAL MATTERS.

There are in Dakota City three general stores, two drug stores, one hardware store, one blacksmith shop, one tin-shop, one millinery store, one hotel, two physicians, five lawyers, two church buildings and four church societies—Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian and Episcopalian. The Methodist church is of brick and was built in 1873, at a cost of $4,000.

There is a population of about 400 in the town, of whom 163 are children of school age. It is finely situated on a plateau sufficiently elevated to be out of reach of high floods of the Missouri, and is to some extent protected by the surrounding bluffs. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R., has a neat station here; and being thus favorably situated, there is no good reason why it should not steadily increase in population and influence in the county.

The first birth in Dakota City was that of a son to Mrs. James W. Virtue, who a short time afterwards died, and hers was the first death.

The first marriage was that of John Naffziger to Miss Surinda Packard, who had previously taught the first school. Mr. William Adair, a local historian of Dakota County, came to Dakota City in 1856, and the same year L. Whitehorn opened a brick-yard—the first industrial enterprise started here. In October, 1881, the Rev. H. Wilson, the Presbyterian clergyman at Dakota, was elected to the presidency of a new educational institution at Oakdale, Antelope County.

Dakota City has two newspapers. The *North Nebraska Eagle* was started in 1876 by Atlee Hart and Will S. Jay, as a seven-column quarto. On October 11, Mr. Jay sold his interest to E. J. DeBell. Mr. DeBell, on October 30, 1877, sold to C. D. Martin, and on the 8th of March Messrs. Hart & Martin bought the *Dakota County Mail*, which had then been published six years at Dakota City. Mr. Martin sold on May 1, 1879, to George T. Woods, who almost immediately sold to Will S. Jay. The *Eagle* was then changed from a Democratic paper to an independent one, and it still continues to be published on that basis. On July 21, 1881. Mr. Atlee Hart bought out Mr. Jay's interest, and thus became sole proprietor. The *Eagle* has a large circulation among the people of the county, and is highly appreciated by them.

The *North Nebraska Argus* is also published in Dakota City. It was established on the 7th of May, 1880, by C. D. Martin, and in September his daughter, Miss E. C. Martin, became associate editor. It is Democratic in politics and is the official paper of the county. These are the only papers now published in the county.

Omadi Lodge No. 5, A., F. & A. M., was chartered June 2, 1858, with eight members. The names of the principal officers were as follows: Mahlon G. Wilkinson, W. M.; E. G. Lamson, S. W.; A. W. Puett, J. W. The lodge was moved to Dakota City in 1862. It now has forty-six members.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CONRAD AMBRECHT, farmer, Section 11 P. O. Dakota City, was born in Kor Hessen, Germany, August 6, 1818, came to Wheeling, W. Va., August 6, 1850, worked at various kinds of labor. In 1857 came to Dakota County, having no money he was obliged to borrow sufficient to reach here. He pre-empted a piece of land, after earning sufficient he bought a yoke of oxen and a cow, and for the first seven years had less than ten head of cattle. Now owns 200 acres of land, with sixty-five head of cattle and about forty hogs and two teams. Married in 1850 to Malesene Hasse, of Hanover; she died in the fall of 1877; have four children—Anna, now Mrs. Beermann; William A., Louis H. and Mary C.

M. O. AYERS drugs, books and hardware, is a native of Lee County, Iowa. His father came to Fort Madison, Iowa, in about 1832, was one of the first settlers of the county. At about the age of sixteen he was employed as clerk in a drug store at Des Moines, Iowa, has followed this business the past eighteen years. In 1868 came to Dakota City, was employed a short time as clerk, he then bought out his employer and has since carried on the business. August, 1881, he added to his business a general line of hardware. Was appointed Postmaster July, 1880.

THOMAS C. BAIRD, Sheriff, was born in Butler County, Iowa, in 1855, came with his parents to Nebraska, located in Dakota County where they have since resided. His father made a claim of 160 acres; now owns over 400 acres. They are largely engaged in live stock. He was elected Sheriff of this county in the fall of 1881. At the breaking out of the war, his father raised a company and was commissioned Captain; in 1862 he was promoted to Major, and again promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, holding this rank when mustered out.

A. H BAKER, live stock, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1834, came to McHenry County, Ill. In the fall he removed to Delaware County, Iowa. September, 1855, came to Dakota County, Neb. Is one of the first settlers of the county. He assisted in building a water saw mill at Omadi, which they afterwards sold, and bought a steam saw mill, run it about seven years. In about 1863 he removed to Decatur, worked at the mason trade about two years, then returned to Dakota, run a saw mill about two years, then removed to the Winnebago Agency, run the mill there about two years, then returned to Dakota City, where he has since resided. Owns 160 acres of land and largely engaged in live stock. He was one of the first County Commissioners, served one term; has been a member of the Legislature, Probate Judge, and various other offices. He was one of the partners who built the Emmit Mill at Jackson, the only one now living in the county. Married September 20, 1857, to Rose Hallack, of Erie County, N. Y.; they have three daughters. Is steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN BLESSING, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Jackson, was born April 14, 18[illegible] in Wurtemberg, Germany. In 1850 came to Erie County, N. Y., there learned the carpenter trade where he worked about five years. In the spring of 1857 came to Dakota County, located in Omadi Precinct in 1862; he enlisted in Company I Second Nebraska Calvary, served thirteen months, then returned and located in Dakota Precinct in 1874. Came to his present farm, now owns about 300 acres partly improved, also ninety-three head of cattle, five horses, about thirty-five hogs, etc., when first coming to the county they lived about eighteen months on corn bread, not being able to procure anything better. Married in 1856 to Mary Willyoung, of Elsace; they have ten children—four sons and six daughters.

DAVID BOALS, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Covington, was born in Center County, Pa.; raised in Venango County, there worked at the carpenter trade from 1840 to 1856; then came to Dakota County, pre-empted 160 acres of land. After years of hard struggles, he has finally succeeded in getting a very comfortable home. Has been twenty-one years School Director. Has been Treasurer of the School Board since the district organization. Married in 1847 to Hannah J. Boyd, of Mercer County, Pa; was raised in Ohio. They have four children—William H., George L., Marenda O. (now Mrs. Plank), and Lizzie. Sarah A. died July 4, 1856, in her fourth year; she was the first white child buried in this county. Mrs. B. walked from the river to Dakota City, where she remained over night, she being the first white woman remaining over night there; the following day they removed to this farm.

WILLIAM BOUTON, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Dakota City, is a native of Delaware County, N. Y. Came to Dakota County in 1856; located on this land, which he pre-empted. Owns 160 acres, which he has improved. Married in 1865 to Susan Biggerstaff, of Dakota County. They have five children, two sons and three daughters.

WILLIAM CHENEY, live stock, is a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y. February, 1855, came to Dakota County, where he has since resided, and is one of the first settlers of this county. He took a claim of 160 acres; now owns 452 acres, also property in Dakota City. In 1866 he went to the Winnebago Reservation; was engineer of the mill about ten years. He then returned to Dakota City; has since been engaged in live stock.

DR. E. J. DEBELL, physician and surgeon, is a native of Greene County, N. Y. In 1866 he commenced the study of medicine, graduated at the Albany, N. Y. Medical College in 1869. Then came to Illinois in 1870, practiced about one year. In 1871 went to Nebraska, located at the Winnebago Agency, was physician for the tribe four years in 1875, went to Dakota City, engaged in practice in 1879. He was appointed Agency Physician at Pine Ridge, D. T., held the position two years, then returned to Dakota City, following his profession.

D. C. DIBBLE, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Dakota City, is a native of Delaware County, N. Y. There taught a district school in all some seven years, also engaged in farming. In 1864 came to Adrian, Mich.; engaged in merchandising about two years, then returned to his native State. In 1868 came to Dakota County; located on his farm. He now owns 300 acres under fence, and is one of the most successful farmers in this county; he is also largely engaged in live stock. When in Delaware County he was one of the original originators of the Town Insurance Co., at Meredith; was one of the directors. Since coming to Dakota County, has been County Commissioner one term. Married January, 1861, to Miss Jane M. Wood, of Delaware County, N. Y. They have two children—one son and one daughter. Their son is attending the institution in Delaware County, N. Y., preparing for a college course.

J. O. FISHER, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Dakota City, was born in Blackstone, Mass.; raised in Connecticut. In 1852 went to California; returned to Connecticut in 1856. The year following, came to Nebraska; located in Dakota Precinct. Owns 400 acres land—about 160 acres in cultivation. He has an orchard of about 200 trees, and other improvements. Now wintering 108 head of cattle, about 100 hogs and three teams. Was County Commissioner three years. Represented this county in the Territorial Legislature during the winter of 1862-63. Has been six years School Director.

HON. KELLY W. FRAZER, County Judge, is a native of Holmes County, Ohio. In April, 1856, came to Madison County, Iowa. In 1858 he moved to Knox County, Neb.; made a claim of 160 acres of land, and started a blacksmith shop, this being the first in the county. This he ran, in connection with a hotel, till the spring of 1861. He then accepted a position on the Ponca Reservation, where he remained till the spring of 1865, then returned to Niobrara. In 1866 he represented that district in the first State Legislature. In 1867 came to Dakota City. Was elected County Judge in 1869 and, with the exception of one term, has held this office since. In 1873 he was admitted to practice in the District Court of Nebraska. He performed the three first marriage ceremonies in Knox County, Neb. The first was D. W. Dodson to Miss Mary Brookhart, May 30, 1861; second marriage was George Ligner to Miss Jenevive Belonja, a half-breed; the third was Henry Sturgis to Miss Maria Paxton.

AUGUST T. HAASE, carpenter and builder, was born in Hanover, Germany. In 1850 commenced to learn his trade in Wheeling, W. Va. In the spring of 18[illegible] came to Dakota City, where he has followed this business. He built Lutheran Church, Court House, a number of schoolhouses, and many other buildings in town and surrounding country. In 1864 was married to Louisa Eckhart, of Dakota City, formerly of Canal Dover, Ohio, born in Philadelphia, Pa. They are both members of the Lutheran Church. Have three children—one daughter and two sons.

WILLIAM LAPSLEY, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Dakota City. Was born August 5, 1805, in Indiana County, Pa. In 1833 he engaged in merchandising. Continued about seven years, then engaged in woolen manufacturing. Continued at this business about twenty years. March, 1858, came to this farm. Owns 320 acres, is wintering about thirty head of cattle, about 100 hogs, and requires three teams to run this farm. When in Pennsylvania, was one of the Township Auditors. The first wheat raised in Dakota County was from this farm, and threshed by flails. Married in 1835 to Isabella Mathews, of Indiana County, Pa. They have eight children—four sons and four daughters.

GEORGE LEAMER, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Dakota City. Is a native of Blair County, Pa. In 1867 came to Dakota County and settled on this farm. He now owns 505 acres of land, all of which he has improved since coming here. His residence is of brick, built in 1872, cost about $4,000, and is one of the finest in the county. He has been for the past ten years a member of the school board. Married in 1852 to Margaret Geesey, of Blair County, Pa. Their family consists of eight sons.

W. C. McBEATH, ex-County Clerk, is a native of Wayne County, Ky. In 18[illegible] came to Dakota County. Was engaged in merchandising about three years. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Co. D, Fifth Iowa Cavalry. In 1862 was promoted to Second Lieutenant, afterwards First Lieutenant. Was mustered out September, 1865, with the rank of Captain. Remained South about three years, then returned to Dakota County, and has held the office of county clerk the past twelve years.

CHARLES D. MARTIN, of Dakota City, Neb., was born at Bath, Grafton Co. N. H., March 26, 1817. Came to Ohio when seventeen years of age, and attended a collegiate institute there four years. Taught school in Miami County. In 1844 was appointed Postmaster in Athens County, Ohio. In 1849 went to New Orleans and spent the winter. Spent the summer of 1850 in South Arkansas. On July 5

1854, came to Dakota County, Neb., and on September 11 entered a pre-emption claim adjoining Covington, and built a cabin thereon. In 1858 was Justice of the Peace in Covington. In 1861 was appointed United States District Clerk for the Third Judicial District of Nebraska; served six and one-half years. In 1864 was appointed Receiver of the United States Land Office at Dakota City; served four years and seven months. In 1877 became editor of the Dakota City *Eagle*, and in 1880 became editor of the *North Nebraska Argus*, which paper he still publishes. He was married May 9, 1848, to Miss Nancy Dunlap, and has four children—one son and three daughters.

JOHN MITCHELL, blacksmith. Is a native of Westmoreland County, Pa. In 1856 came to Jefferson County, Iowa, with his parents. In 1865 removed to Richland, Keokuk Co., Iowa, there commenced to learn this trade, where he served four years. April 11, 1869, came to Dakota City, where he has since resided and carried on this trade. For the past fourteen years he has taken an active part in music, and has taught several terms. Married, September, 1877, to Miss Mattie Oesterling. She was born in Sioux City, Iowa. They have one daughter now three years old, who has also a natural talent for music. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN NAFFZIGER, farmer, is a native of Bavaria. In 1826 came to Canada. In 1851 came to Lee County, Iowa. In 1856 he removed to Dakota County, Neb., where he has since resided. He entered a one-quarter section of land, which he improved; also engaged in merchandising, his being the first goods sold in Dakota City. After selling goods a few years, removed to his farm, where he remained till 1874, when he sold his farm and returned to Dakota City, where he has since resided. Has been Probate Judge one term, County Commissioner two terms, represented this county in the Legislature one regular and one special term, and has held various other minor offices. His son William has taught school several terms, is now engaged in farming.

PIUS NEFF, County Treasurer, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1848. Came to Canada with his parents in 1856. Came to Oswego County, N. Y., and worked at pottery trade six months. In 1857 came to Kansas; lived there and in Missouri till 1859, when he removed to Dakota City, Neb., worked at the pottery trade, and was here in all about six years. He then removed to Woodbury County, Iowa, carried on the business about three years. In the fall of 1868 returned to Nebraska and located on a farm in Dakota Precinct. He now owns 320 acres, all improved. In 1873 he was elected County Treasurer; held the office two terms; he was again elected to this office in the fall of 1881.

J. OESTERLING, proprietor Farmers' Hotel, Dakota City, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, March 24, 1821. In 1846 he came to Columbus, Ohio; in 1847, to Cincinnati; in 1849, to Indianapolis, Ind.; in 1854, to Des Moines, Iowa; in 1856, to Sioux City, Iowa; in 1858, to Frankfort, Knox Co., Neb.; there he was hotel-keeper and Postmaster two years. In 1860 he moved to Niobrara, where he kept a hotel, store and postoffice three years. In 1864, moved to Dakota City, Dakota County, where he carried on the fur trade two years; then moved to Covington, where he kept a hotel about nine months; returned to Dakota City, and built the hotel he now occupies. He has been Coroner in Dakota County two years. He now owns sixty acres in town lots in Frankfort, Knox Co., and forty-one acres adjoining the town; also 160 acres near Niobrara. He was married August 5, 1848, to Miss Mary E. Guyer, of Bavaria. They have seven children; three sons and four daughters.

HON. ISAAC POWERS, JR., attorney at law, was born in Lenawee County, Mich. In 1855 came with his parents to Iowa; two years later they removed to Kansas. In about 1866 he commenced the study of law. Came to Dakota in 1870; has since followed his profession. Was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1875; was a member of the State Senate in 1877 and in 1881. November, 1881, he was elected a member of the Board of Regents of the State University.

ESTON RUSH, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Dakota City. Is a native of Somerset County, Pa. In 1851 came to Wapello County, Iowa; in 1857 came to Dakota County. Located on this farm. He owns 225 acres of land, all under fence. He built the first house covered with shingles in this precinct. Married, March 17, 1844, to Mary Ann Wirsing, of Somerset County, Pa.; have six children, one son and five daughters. Members of Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN T. SPENCER, attorney at law, Dakota City, was born in Crawford County, Pa., June 24, 1844, on a farm. After leaving the common school he prepared for college at the State Normal School, Edinboro, Pa., and graduated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., June 23, 1870. He was then principal of the Union School, at Sherman, N. Y., one year (1870-71), in the mean time studying law. In September, 1871, came to Dakota City, Neb., and was admitted to the bar the same fall. Was elected County Superintendent in 1872, and appointed to the same position in 1874. This year he became editor of the *Dakota City Mail*; the duties of which position he performed four years. In 1874 he was appointed U. S. Circuit Court Commissioner, which position he still holds. In 1877 was appointed a member of the Board of Education of the State Normal School, which position he also retains. On July 1, 1879, he became Superintendent of the Industrial School at the Winnebago Agency; remaining in that position two years. April 1, 1882, he purchased one-half interest in the *North Nebraska Eagle*, becoming responsible editor of that paper. Mr. Spencer was married September 13, 1871, to Miss Ettie Mershon, a graduate of the State Normal School, Edinboro, Pa., who has been Principal of the Dakota City Schools five years. They have four children, two sons and two daughters.

HENRY STOTT, County Clerk, was born in Connecticut. When a child came with his parents to Wisconsin. In 1857 they removed to Nebraska. Located at Dakota City. His father held the office of Receiver of Government Lands, where he was employed several years. In the fall of 1881 he was elected County Clerk.

JAMES STOTT, retired. Is a native of England. Came to Massachusetts in 1832. Then to Connecticut. Soon after to Wisconsin. In 1856 came to Dakota County. Entered 120 acres of land by pre-emption. Engaged in farming in a small way. He now owns about 1,500 acres. He has been engaged also in the wood and shingle business. Was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in which he served about five years. In the spring of 1865 was appointed by the Commissioners of the county as County Assessor. Also, in the fall of 1865, was elected County Clerk. Held the office two terms. He was appointed Receiver of the Government Land Office. Held this office about twelve years.

SAMUEL WHITEHORN, farmer, Section 23. P. O., Dakota City. Was born in Rutland County, Vt. At the age of seventeen came to Yates County. There commenced to learn the tailoring trade, where he worked several years. Then removed to Ontario County. Worked there one year. In the fall of 1837 came to Seneca Falls. Carried on this business about two years, then returned to Yates County where he carried on business till 1856, when he came to Dakota County. Located at Logan. Followed teaming. In 1857 came to Dakota City and engaged in making brick one season. Since then he has followed farming. In about 1872 removed to this farm, consisting of 132 acres. Has held the office of Probate Judge. Enlisted in 1862 in Company I, Second Nebraska Cavalry, and served thirteen months. Married October 17, 1837, to Mary Beach, of Seneca County, N. Y. She died June 11, 1846, aged thirty-four years. Have two sons. Second marriage to Sarah A. Evans, of Seneca County, N. Y., October 29, 1846. They have four children, three daughters and one son.

SUMNER WHITTIER, general merchandise. Is a native of Essex County, Mass. In 1869 he received a position as traveling salesman for shoe manufacturing goods from Boston. Held this position seven years, then came to Whiting, Iowa, and he, with his brother, carried on a general store. June, 1877, came to Dakota City and opened a general store which he has since continued, doing a business of about $30,000 a year. Is the only house carrying a general stock in Dakota City.

DR. G. W. WILKINSON, physician and surgeon. Is a native of Parke County, Indiana. In 1848 he attended the Indiana Asbury University. Finished his course of studies in 1852, then came to Peoria, Ill., where he studied medicine. Graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1857. Then returned to Peoria and practiced medicine there one year. In the spring of 1858 came to Dakota County, Nebraska, and continued in the practice of medicine. At the breaking out of the war was commissioned Surgeon of the First Nebraska Cavalry. Served to the end of the war. Was surgeon for the Winnebago tribe of Indians two years. Was appointed Register of the United States Land Office at Dakota City, Nebraska, in 1870. Held that office five years. Was elected County Treasurer of Dakota County in 1877. Held that office four years. In the fall of 1871 was appointed Agent for the Omaha and Winnebago tribes of Indians which position he now holds.

ST. JOHN'S.

In June, 1855, Adam Benners moved into the county, and settled in the St. John's timber. During the summer or fall of this year Mrs. Benners was killed by Indians, an account of which is elsewhere given. Mr. Benners' family was the first white family to settle in Dakota County.

In 1856, however, a colony of Catholics from near Dubuque, Iowa, consisting of about sixty persons, moved into what is now St. John's Precinct. This was named St. Patrick's colony and was in charge of Father Jeremiah Trecy. Father Trecy was accompanied by his father and mother, and a widowed sister, Mrs. Coyle, Daniel Duggan, George Portiss, James Callaghan, Michael McKivergan, four Ryans, John, James, Patrick and Nicholas, William Hogan, James Jones, Simon Magen, Patrick Twohig, John Trecy and Edward Jones, all but the last three having families. In a few weeks afterward Joseph Brannan, Michael McCormick, a Mr. Hayes, Charles Boyle, Cornelius O'Connor, Thomas Ashford, Michael Deloughrey and Edward McDonald moved in. These persons scattered around on claims of 320 acres each, and began to make for themselves homes.

In 1856 the town of St. John's was laid out, and a steam sawmill was built. In 1857 a Catholic church was built, a grist mill was attached to the sawmill, a log schoolhouse was erected and the first school taught by Miss Rosanna Clark. Mr. Thomas Curran kept the first store, and Joseph Brannan the first general store, The town flourished until 1858, when it had attained a population of nearly 200. By the time the people began to be convinced that the location was not favorable, and this with the hard times, caused in part by the failure of so many "wild cat" banks, resulted in the gradual depopulation of St. John's. Only one of the old settlers remains upon its former site, Edward McDonald.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN BOLER, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Jackson, was born in Chicago, Ill At the age of two years his parents removed to Stephenson County, Ill., June, 1856 they came to Nebraska, located in Dakota County ; made a claim of 120 acres. He now owns 200 acres, largely improved. He is now wintering seventy-five head of cattle, ten horses and other stock ; was road superintendent ; was appointed to fill the vacancy of County Commissioner, February, 1880, caused by the death of P. Ryan.

JACKSON.

This town, one mile south of St. John's, and ten miles west of Dakota City, was first known as Franklin. Being at the head of Elk Creek Valley, it was very likely to be on the line of a future railroad, and settlers were gradually accumulating here. Gerald Dillon built here in 1860 the first frame house in the county, and was the first Postmaster in Franklin. As there was already a post office by this name, the name of the town was changed to Jackson. Giving up all hope of St. John's, Joseph Brannan moved his store to the new town of Jackson in 1860. A store had however been kept there a short time by Thomas Barrett. During the same year a brick house was built here by John McGinn, Michael Kennelly built a blacksmith shop, Clark & Preston built a grist-mill, a schoolhouse was built, and Gerald Dillon taught the first school. Father Dillon, who had succeeded Father Trecy at St. John's, preached the first sermon in Jackson. In 1862 John Brannan was appointed Postmaster, and has held the office ever since, a period of over nineteen years. At Jackson there are now six general stores, two hardware stores, one drug store, one boot and shoe store, three blacksmith shops, three hotels, one brick yard, three steam saw-mills near, in the St. John's timber, which belt of timber now contains about two thousand acres, one agricultural store, one frame schoolhouse, a brick church, costing $5,000, owned by the Catholics, and a population of about four hundred and fifty. It is surrounded by a rich farming country, and nearly every business man in it owns a farm. It contains 200 inhabitants, and is prospering finely. It has no lawyer and but one physician.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSEPH BRANNAN, general merchandise, is a native of Ireland, when a boy came to New Orleans. In 1851 came to Keokuk, Iowa, the following year he was married to Miss Margaret O'Brien; she was born in Ireland. They have four sons and two daughters. In the spring of 1852 removed to Missouri, was engaged in contracting and building roads. In 1851 came to Omaha, the following year came to Dakota County, opened a general store at St. John's, and was there appointed Postmaster, in the spring of 1865 removed to Jackson, where he has since carried on a general store; was soon after appointed Postmaster here, which office he still holds, and is now the oldest Postmaster in the State.

D. GARVEY, firm of D. Garvey & Co., hardware, is a native of Canada. In 1869 came to Plymouth County, Iowa, engaged in farming. In 1876 came to Jackson, opened an agricultural implements store; August, 1881, added to this business a general stock of hardware, stoves, etc.

G. D. RYAN, general merchandise and agricultural implements, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in the spring of 1857, came with his parents to Dakota County, assisted on their farm, also taught school one year. In the fall of 1873 this business was established the firm of D. Ryan & Son, they continued until 1875, when his father retired from the business. Mr. Ryan carries a large and well selected stock, occupying two stores, doing a business of about $40,000 a year—the largest in the county.

HOMER.

This flourishing town is situated on the west bank of Omaha Creek in the southeastern part of the county, and nine miles southwest of Dakota City. It is surrounded by a very fertile farming country, and is very near the junction of three rich valleys, viz.: the Fiddlers', and Wigle Valley and that of the Omaha Creek. The town was started in 1872 by John and Joseph Smith, two brothers who had lived in the vicinity since 1856. Mr. M. S. Mansfield arrived there in 1872, and built the first store. There are now two stores, a blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, post office and schoolhouse, and the village contains about ninety inhabitants. A school was kept here in 1872, and there have also been religious services held here since that time, principally by Methodist ministers. A Presbyterian Society was organized in 1880, the schoolhouse being used instead of a church.

HUBBARD.

Hubbard is located on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad, fourteen miles from Covington. It was named in the honor of Judge A. W. Hubbard, first president of the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills Railroad. The town site was bought and surveyed in 1880, by the C. St. M. & O. R. R., who built the station before any other building was erected. At Hubbard there are now in addition to this depot, a store, post office, blacksmith shop, stock yards, and schoolhouse. John F. Myers was the first storekeeper and Postmaster. Hubbard is situated in Pigeon Creek Valley, the soil of which is very rich. The country in the vicinity of Hubbard is thickly settled with an industrious and thrifty class of farmers who thoroughly appreciate their advantages. The village itself contains about thirty inhabitants.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HARLON BAIRD, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Homer; is a native of Bourbon County, Ky. In 1836 came to Indianapolis, Ind.; engaged in live stock and lumbering about six years. In 1852 came to Butler County, Iowa, engaged in buying and selling lands, also farming. November, 1855, came to Dakota County; settled on this farm. He is one of the first settlers of the county. He owns about 480 acres, all under fence. His cattle yards are probably not excelled by any in the State, being protected on all sides by mounds, with a sufficient supply of shade trees: there is also a stream of water constantly flowing through these yards. In 1861 he was commissioned Captain Company D, Fifth Iowa Cavalry. In 1862 was promoted to Major, and again promoted in 1863 to Lieutenant Colonel. Was mustered out June 26, 1865. Was a member of the State Senate in 1868.

CHARLES U. BLIVEN, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Dakota City; was born October, 1811, in Washington County, R. I. At about the age of ten years he came with his parents to Allegany County, N. Y. There he learned the carpenter trade. In about 1832 came to Tioga County, Pa.: followed the carpenter trade. In 1842 came to Rock County, Wis.; also worked at his trade. In 1850 removed to Fayette County, Iowa. Also worked at his trade in Davenport; built the first frame building there. In 1853, came to Minnesota; in the fall of 1855 returned to Davenport. In 1856 came to Dakota County; worked at his trade till 1862, when he removed to Henry County, Ill.; in 1866 to Washington County, Ill. Returned to Dakota County in 1870, where he has since resided. Owns eighty acres of land which he has improved.

SAMUEL A. COMBS, proprietor Frontier Mills, P. O. Homer; was born in Michigan; raised in Ontario County, N. Y. There commenced to learn the milling business. Has worked at the trade the past twenty-one years. In 1866 came to Lenawee County, Mich. In 1868 came to Dakota County, where he has since resided. He bought this mill in 1871, which he has since operated. In 1870 he was Postmaster at Lodi. Justice of the Peace in 1871.

J. W. DAVIS, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Homer; is a native of Piscataquis County, Me. At the age of twenty, came to Grant County, Wis.; engaged in farming and hotel. In 1850, at the age of twenty-four, went over-land to California. In 1860, went to Pike's Peak. Came to Dakota County in 1861; located on this farm; owns 140 acres of land, which he has improved with a good house and barn equal to any in the county. Was a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1862 and 1863; has also been a County Commissioner. He enlisted in the Mexican War; served about nine months, to the end.

ANTHONY J. MEYERS, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Hubbard; was born in Lycoming County, Pa. In 1855 came to Dubuque, Iowa; followed plastering and bricklaying during the summer, and on the police force winter, for two years. In 185[illegible] he came to Dakota County, where he has since resided. He owns 340 acres of land, all under fence except some timber land. He has about sixty head of cattle and horses; requires two teams to work this farm. Married in 1852, to Catharine McGinley, of Lancaster County, Pa. They have five sons and five daughters.

CAPT. C. O'CONNOR, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Homer; is a native of Ireland, born in 1821. Came to Boston, Mass., in 1829, with his parents; there he was raised, and learned the carpenter trade. In 1852 removed to New York City; followed his trade until 1857, when he came to Dakota County, where he has since resided. Owns 1,300 acres of land; about 240 acres in cultivation. Is wintering about 300 head of cattle, 100 hogs, twenty horses, etc. He represented this county three terms in the Territorial Legislature. Was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1867. He, with the assistance of Rev. J. F. Tracy, established the first school in this county, in the summer of 1859, taught by Miss Rose Clark, of Hartford, Conn. In 1857 a company was formed, of which he was elected Captain, and commissioned by Gov. Richardson, of Nebraska (which commission he still holds) to suppress trouble with the Indians. During the war, he, with the assistance of Col. B. Bates, of this county, raised a company of cavalry (Company I, Second Nebraska), which rendered good service against the Indians in Northern Dakota under Gen. Sully.

HENRY REAM, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Homer. Is a native of Somerset County, Pa. In 1853 came to Agency City, Wapello Co., Iowa; there taught school. May, 1855, removed to Woodbury County, Iowa. May, 1856, came to Dakota County, Neb., entered 160 acres of land; he now owns 360 acres, largely improved. He is one of the oldest settlers in this locality. He is now wintering about 100 head of cattle, 100 hogs, and employs two teams on his farm. Has held the office of Sheriff two years. He is now serving his ninth year as County Commissioner.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Dakota City. Is a native of Cedar County, Iowa. At about the age of seventeen he removed to Kansas, where he remained about five years, then returned to Benton County, Iowa. In 1865 came to Dakota County, where he has since resided. He owns 680 acres of land, about 400 under cultivation. Is largely engaged in live stock; he is wintering 151 head of cattle and about 130 hogs; four teams are used in working this farm. He has one of the finest orchards in the county. Has been three years County Commissioner.

COL. J. F. WARNER, lawyer by profession, engaged in farming and fruit growing, P. O. Homer. Is a native of Wayne County, Ohio. At the age of sixteen came with his parents to Iowa. Studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. The following year came to Nebraska, locating in Dakota City. When the Rebellion broke out, went to his old home in Iowa, raised a company, entered the Seventh Infantry as Lieutenant; served over three years in that regiment; was promoted to rank of Captain; resigned on account of injuries received; returned to Iowa; was chosen colonel of one of the border state regiments. When the war was over, returned to Nebraska, and soon thereafter located on the farm on which he now resides. Land improved, with 1,000 apple trees, 100 cherry trees and 2,000 grape vines and other fruit. Was a member of the Electoral college in 1868, and as delegate elector cast the maiden vote of the State for Grant and Colfax. Was the candidate of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats for Congress in 1872. Represented his county in the State Legislature in 1879-80.

COVINGTON.

Covington is situated on the Missouri River, five miles north of Dakota City, and directly opposite Sioux City, Iowa. It was first taken as a town site by the old Sioux City Company, of which J. K. Cook was President. It was laid out and called Harney City, after Gen. Harney, who at the time was in charge of the troops in the vicinity. In 1856 the town site was jumped by a company composed of Gustave Pecant, Thomas L. Griffey, J. Ludwig, William Rapp, — Culver, — Betts, — White and —— Copelan, and called Newport, but before electing town officers, the name was changed to Covington.

After organization, the lots were deeded to the members of the company by Thomas L. Griffey, as Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

The first settler in this vicinity was Gustave Pecant, in 1856; who with John Feenan, James Farrell, John Stranney, D. Caughlin and James McKinney, were among the first settlers in the town of Covington; and the first settlers in the immediate vicinity were James Stott, Dr. Pinkerton, J. Fitzpatrick, William Farrell, Eugene L. Wilbur, R. R. Kirkpatrick, and C. D. Martin, all in 1856.

C. D. Martin, on the 11th of September of this year, moved into his log cabin, adjacent to the town, which in 1881, is still standing. In the ensuing winter, he ran a hand shingle factory, employing four men, making cottonwood shingles, which sold for $7 per 1,000, and in the fall of 1858, R. R. Kirkpatrick built a steam mill for the exclusive grinding of corn meal.

The first school taught in Covington was by Miss Mary Pinkerton, sister of Dr. Pinkerton, and the first preaching was by Rev. Thomas M. Chestnut, a Presbyterian clergyman, of Sioux City, each alternate Sunday. The Methodists built the first church edifice here in 1871.

Covington is the northern terminus of the Omaha division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, and also of the Ponca, and of the Norfolk branch of the same road. It contains one grocery store, one blacksmith shop, one drug store, one school building, two hotels, two physicians, and four church organizations, all of which use the only church building in the town, which belongs to the Methodists. The village contains about one hundred and seventy-five inhabitants.

The first child born in Covington was John Quinn, in 1857. The first marriage was that of John Feenan to Miss Margaret Boyle, in the same year, and the first death was that of an old man, found dead near the river.

Elk Valley is located between the two branches of the railroad, about five miles west of Hubbard, and eight miles north of Emerson. There is here only a post office, J. M. Winter being Postmaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

T. CARRABINE, dealer in cattle, P. O. Elk Valley. Is a native of Canada. In 1866 came to Dakota County. Soon after opened a general store at Covington, which he continued about three years. He has since been engaged in buying and raising live stock, and is now one of the heaviest stock dealers in the county. He owns 320 acres of land, about 200 acres in cultivation.

OTHER TOWNS.

Emerson is a railroad town, situated near the southwest corner of the county proper, but just within the limits of the Winnebago Reservation, in Middle Creek Valley. The station was established in 1881, and is at the junction of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, and its Norfolk branch. The village contains a post office, two stores, a hotel, and a schoolhouse, in which religious services are held bi-weekly.

Summit precinct was organized as a voting precinct in 1878. It is so called because the waters are divided by the high land within its limits, and flow in either direction, north and south. A Catholic Church was built there in 1878, as an auxiliary to the church in St. John's precinct, and is ministered unto by the same pastor. There are three schools within its boundaries, and its people are remarkably thrifty farmers. They are also remarkable for their intelligence and political faith, priding themselves upon uniformly polling a vote solid for the Democratic candidates, in both local and general elections. There is a flag station on the railroad within the precinct, but no post office.

Emmett.—Situated in the northern part of the county, was post office until 1873, when it was discontinued.

DAWSON COUNTY.

DAWSON County is in extent twenty-four miles north and south, and forty-two miles east and west. It covers an area of 1,008 square miles, or 645,120 acres. It is situated 215 miles west from the Missouri River and is bounded on the north by Custer County, on the east by Buffalo, on the south by Phelps, Gosper and Frontier, and on the west by Lincoln County.

The broad and meandering Platte River enters the county from the west, about six miles from its northern boundary, and flows a little east of southeast, until the extreme south part of the county is reached, from which point it flows due east about twelve miles to the eastern limits of the county. The Platte covers about 20,000 acres of land in Dawson County. Besides the Platte there are no streams of great importance. Plum Creek, however, flows into the Platte from the south side. On the north the tributaries of this river are Buffalo Creek and several very small creeks, most of them containing running water only a portion of the year. Flowing across the northeastern portion of the county is Wood River, which is a stream of considerable importance. All of the streams mentioned have small streams flowing into them that have running water a portion of the year, and when the water does not flow they furnish an abundance of water for stock purposes. The beds of the streams are dotted with deep holes, that always contain water furnished by springs at the bottom. The many streams and cañons give the county an abundance of drainage and render Dawson one of the best counties for stock raising in Western Nebraska; affording an abundance of water and at the same time fertilizing the land, which yields an abundant growth of rich wild grasses. Of the uplands there is but a small part unavailable for agricultural pursuits, and the county is fast gaining a reputation for the abundant yield of farm products.

During the earlier history of Nebraska it was said that no crops could be raised west of Fort Kearney, but this has long since been proved a fallacy. Yet the prevalence of this idea and the fact that Dawson County proved so valuable grazing ground for the immense herds of cattle that once roamed over these prairies, incited the cattle owners to efforts to prevent settlement by discouraging stories concerning the country here, have seriously retarded the farming interests of the county. But notwithstanding all this, the population is now about 4,000, more than three-fourths of whom reside on well tilled and productive farms. Further there is a steady and continued emigration to the county and nearly all new-comers engage in farming or farming and stock raising combined. At the present time, there are no large stock ranches in the county. Though the stock raising interest of the county is a large one, it is generally carried on in connection with crop raising and there are no herds in the county larger than of a few hundred head each. Nearly all the most successful farmers have either cattle or sheep. It is no uncommon thing to find on these well-tilled farms all the way from fifty to several hundred head of cattle, or sheep numbering from a few hundred to two or three thousand, and there is yet a sufficient acreage of unoccupied lands in the county to afford abundant pasturage. The grass is so nutritious in quality, even after drying on the ground, that except during extraordinarily cold and stormy winters, cattle thrive without feed; but the more careful and judicious farmers see that a sufficient supply of hay is put up and find that it pays.

The Union Pacific Railroad extends through the county along the north side of the Platte River, on which the following named stations and towns are located:—Overton, Joselyn, Plum Creek, Gould (formerly Cozad), and Willow Island.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In the times of the old overland freight and emigrant road across the plains, that route extended up the Platte river, on the south side, through Dawson County. The immense amount of travel and freighting carried on over this line is described on another page of this volume; so that it is unnecessary here to refer to events, other than those of mere local importance. The telegraph line was established through the county, and along the above-mentioned route in 1861, and in this county was the only place where it was ever injured by the Indians, except when they occasionally burned a telegraph station in time of war. The damage done here was small. They, during the early days of the telegraph line, looked upon it with suspicion. They saw the long poles and the wires stretched at the top and reasoned that the white men were building a high fence and supposed that the wires would extend all the way down to the ground; and thinking that this fence would impede their progress in hunting, set to work to cut it down. They were stopped, however, before much damage was done, and as soon as it was explained to them, no attempt was ever again made to destroy it.

There were ranches established every few miles along the route in this county. The most important of these was that on Plum Creek, which was a telegraph and stage station, and the most important one between Fort Kearney and Cottonwood Springs, or Fort McPherson, as it was frequently called after the establishment of a fort there. Here also was the scene of more Indian troubles than at any other place along the line. Just after leaving the station, and passing along the level valley of the Platte, the route led to a point where the bluffs and cañons were near to the road and afforded the most perfect concealment for hostile Indians. Here they would conceal themselves and as an emigrant train came slowly along, they would dash out, attack the train, capture it if possible, and if not, dash back again on their ponies and were perfectly secure, as it would be vain to try to capture them when so completely in ambush and able to retreat unseen were it necessary. Several murders were committed here by the Indians. The most notable of these was the Plum Creek massacre that took place August 7, 1864. The Indians had secreted themselves at the point above mentioned. As all had been peaceable for many years, the travelers were not on the lookout and as a train passed along, the Indians dashed out and killed the entire party, eleven in number, and after plundering the wagons of all they desired, they set fire to them. This took place near the telegraph station, and the people there believing that it was the outbreak of an Indian war that had been threatened for many months, telegraphed the warning at once all along the line. As was feared, arrangements had been made to begin attacks at the same time at different points along the route, and then to follow along up the river. But as this was the first point attacked, and the news was so quickly sent to the other stations, time was afforded to prepare for the savages, and but comparatively few white men were killed in the first general attack. This, however, was the beginning of a war against the Sioux and Cheyennes which lasted for several years. Immediately after this outbreak most of the ranchmen of what is now Dawson County, joined with the terror-stricken ranchmen and settlers from further west and fled from the country. For some weeks, all was panic and confusion. However, the stage stations were soon re-established and the regular mail and passenger stages again resumed travel, but were always accompanied by a heavy guard. In a short time after, the freighters, too, again resumed their business and the exportation of freight went on without interruption, to any great extent. They, however, were compelled to stop at Fort Kearney and thoroughly organize their men and form in large trains, before being allowed to go farther west. Each of these trains, after the men were thoroughly organized and drilled formed a formidable force. By preconcerted arrangements, their wagons could, at the very first alarm, be placed in such a position as to form a perfect barricade, and but little injury was ever done them, except when a freighter would occasionally try to get through with but a few wagons and men, when they were sometimes attacked and killed. These bluffs at Plum Creek were regarded as the most dangerous part of the way, and probably more men were killed here than at any other one point along the entire route.

After the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad in the fall of 1866, the immense travel and heavy freighting business was of course discontinued on the old overland route up the south side of the Platte River. Some of the ranchmen and stagers with their assistants left the country, and others remained somewhere in the vicinity and engaged in other pursuits. Among those who remained in what is now Dawson County was Daniel Freeman, who had carried on a ranch on the overland route since 1861. Some time after he removed to Plum Creek station on the line of railroad and opened a small store.

PIONEER HISTORY.

In 1872 the most of the settlement was made in the vicinity of Plum Creek, though occasionally a settler scattered out into other parts of the county. Capt. H. C. Stuckey, Jeremiah Smith and Simon Fetters settled in what is now Mellott Precinct, and each took a homestead claim. During the year immigration continued, and by fall, Dawson County had attracted considerable attention and land seekers, looking at the natural advantages of the county were numerous. During the spring and summer, a very large acreage of prairie land was broken or plowed, but of course only small crops were raised. There was, however, a great deal of sod corn planted out, and the yield was fair.

The first 4th of July celebration in the county was held at Plum Creek, in 1872. J. H. McCall, who settled on Plum Creek in 1869, was president of the day, and Daniel Freeman, the pioneer settler of the county, was the orator. The settlers from all parts of the county attended, and though of course they were few in number, an enjoyable and enthusiastic celebration was held. Numerous were the speeches made and the toasts responded to. There was a general social reunion among those who were acquainted, and those who were not spent their time forming the acquaintance of their fellow pioneers.

The first post office was established at Plum Creek, in the spring of 1872. It was kept at the Union Pacific depot. An old box was used as a receptacle for the mail, and the telegraph and station agent, J. A. McDonald, was the Postmaster. He died in January, 1873.

In 1872 there was but one school district, and that comprised the entire county, and when the census was taken in the spring, there were but six children of school age in the county.

The first Sunday school was organized at Plum Creek, in the summer of 1872, with J. W. Stuckey, superintendent. Though the school was small, it was a very pleasant one, and attended by nearly all the residents in the vicinity, both young and old.

Churches were soon organized and, during the latter part of the year, regular services were held, and the attendance was good. The greater number of these pioneer settlers were either church members or regular attendants at religious services.

The first party or social gathering known to have been held after the organization of the county was a dance held at Plum Creek, on New Year's night, that of 1872.

The first birth in the county was that of Esther M., daughter of E. H. and Mrs. Alice Krier, born the 18th day of July, 1872, at Plum Creek.

The first boy born in the county, was Willie, son of S. S. and Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, born August 18, 1872.

As stated, Dawson County was visited by many during the year 1872. So well were they pleased with the county, and such encouraging reports did they give to their friends in the East, and so active was the County Immigration Society in using every effort to induce settlement, that, early in the following year, immigration began to pour in, and new farms were located in different parts of the county.

The greater number of these new settlers selected lands in the vicinity of Plum Creek, though a large number were scattered all along the Platte River, and its tributaries. The breaking plow was soon started, and by July a very large acreage had been added to the cultivated lands of the county.

The settlers of the previous year had been industrious in breaking the prairie and opening up their farms, and in the spring of 1873, these farms were planted out to small grain, corn and vegetables. These crops all thrived and grew rapidly, during the early part of the season, but late in the summer the grasshoppers appeared and did a great deal of damage. Though the crops were not entirely destroyed, they were cut short, so that the yield was very light. The settlers were thus brought to the necessity of practicing the most rigid economy, for it will be remembered that during the previous year they could raise no crops of any consequence, as the sod was then turned over and had to lie unused one season to allow the roots and fibres of the tough sod to decompose, before it could be planted or tilled. About the only crop ever attempted on the newly-turned sod was corn, which was planted in the following manner. After breaking, an incision was made in the sod with an ax or sharp spade and the corn dropped in, and the sod pressed together again with the foot. Some years, when the season has been favorable, very good crops of corn have been raised in this manner. The settlers of 1873 had no crops planted, except sod corn, and of course their entire crop was gone when the grasshoppers destroyed this, which was just coming into ear, and being green and tender was the first thing attacked. The settlers of both 1872 and 1873, were generally men of limited means, and the loss of this crop placed them in straightened circumstances, though enough was saved so that there was probably no suffering.

Among the settlements made in the spring of 1873 was that in the vicinity of Overton, on the Union Pacific Railroad. Amongst the first settlers here were James N. Patton, Prof. D. B. Worley, and George Slocum. The first house here was built by James N. Patton, and the second by George Slocum.

Platte Precinct was also settled in April of the same year, by P. B. Danielson, who settled on one of the large islands of the Platte, and the island on which he settled still bears his name. This island affords some of the most beautiful and picturesque scenery to be seen anywhere in the county.

Coyote Precinct was settled in April, 1873, by S. S. Baldwin, who had taken a claim there, and during the spring and summer several more had settled in the vicinity.

In March, of the same year, settlement was made at Willow Island by Josiah Huffman, and during the season a number of farms were opened up in this vicinity.

During April, James P. Mellott moved to the Wood River Valley in the northeastern part of the county. He was the first settler in this beautiful valley, and for a long time lived miles away from any neighbor.

In the fall of 1873, John J. Cozad bought a tract of 40,000 acres of land near the western part of the county and sought to found a town to bear his name. He returned to Ohio and organized a colony, about thirty of whom made a settlement in December of the same year.

During the summer of this year, the population much more than doubled, and, as has been stated, settlements had been made at and in the vicinity of the railroad stations of the county; but the only town to assume any proportions as a village was Plum Creek, the county seat, the growth of which was wonderful.

The first newspaper published in the county was at Plum Creek. It was called the *Pioneer*, and was established by Daniel Freeman, the pioneer settler of the county. The first number was issued November 20, 1873.

In 1873, a nursery was established near Plum Creek by Thomas H. Tipton. For some years this nursery flourished, but was finally given up.

During the year several churches, secret societies, and other social organizations were established in the county, and its citizens by this time began to have social advantages nearly as good, if not quite equal to those of the Eastern States from whence they came, to establish homes for themselves on the then wild and uncultivated prairies.

Though Plum Creek was already quite a village, it was not laid out and platted as a town until 1873. This was the first town in the county.

During the summer the public improvements of the county began to assume considerable proportions. As soon as they were fairly settled, the public-spirited citizens set earnestly to work to make such improvements as were needed to facilitate the business and social advantages of the county. School districts were organized and several good schoolhouses were erected this year. Two wood bridges were already built across Buffalo Creek, in Range 21, and an iron bridge across the same stream at Overton. A substantial bridge across the Platte at Plum Creek, had long since been commenced. This bridge was about one mile in length and was completed and opened up to travel with appropriate ceremonies, the county celebration of the nation's birthday being held here. This was the first bridge across the Platte River west of Columbus, and is an evidence of the public spirit and enterprise of the citizens of the county. Though this was a large expense for a small number of people to undertake, this was a wise investment. It opened up an avenue of approach to the Union Pacific Railroad, at Plum Creek, from the south side of the river, and naturally drew the trade of the Republican Valley, which by this time had a large settlement, but no railroad nearer than the Union Pacific. Joining as it did the two fertile sections, the building of this bridge must be pronounced a most judicious outlay.

During the fall of 1873, a great deal of local excitement was created over what was supposed to be a gold mine, about one and a half miles east of Plum Creek. Pieces of metal said to be gold, were alleged to have been taken from the earth at this point, and it was but a short time until prospectors and gold seekers from all parts of the country flocked to this point in eager search for the precious metal, only to find their search to be in vain.

The date of the first marriage was November 24, 1873, when Hon. T. L. Warrington and Miss Mary A. Smith were united in wedlock at Plum Creek, by Judge R. B. Pierce. This couple still reside here. Mr. Warrington is one of the leading men of the county. He has represented the county in the Legislature of the State and is now, in addition to his law practice, engaged in business and is also one of the editors of the *Dawson County Press*.

INDIAN SCARES.

During the first three years after the settlement of the county, Indian scares were frequent. The Indians passed through the county in large numbers, and frequently remained for some time. They were never hostile, however, and there was never a particle of danger, but the greater number of settlers were from the Eastern States, who had read and heard so many of the sensational stories afloat in relation to the dangerous character of the Indians, that whenever they appeared, it was the signal for a general fright. Many times frightened settlers sought refuge in flight to Plum Creek Station. To them the windmill at the railroad water tank here, towering, as it did, high above all else, was ever a beacon of safety. At Plum Creek the citizens had formed a company of militia to be ready to fight the Indians, should it prove necessary. The only danger from them, however, was that they would sometimes steal little things; and from their persistent habit of begging they were a source of great annoyance to the citizens.

When James B. Mellott first settled on Wood River, in 1873, he was twenty miles from the nearest neighbor. One day when he was working about one mile from the house, with only two little girls left at home, two Indians insisted on going into the house, but were stopped by the girls; and while one ran to call their father, the other, about thirteen years of age, seized a gun, and by presenting it toward them, with finger on the trigger, she kept them out till Mr. Mellott arrived and sent them away.

Though Dawson County was, at the time of its settlement, occupied as a herding ground by the cattle men, no serious trouble with them was ever experienced by the settlers. As fast as farms were settled up, the cattle owners gradually went back further with their herds, and beyond their efforts to discourage settlers from locating here, with stories of the unproductiveness of the country, the county was never injured by them. The county was for a long time the headquarters of many of the prominent cattle owners of Nebraska, and all was generally peaceable between them and the settlers.

In 1874, the court house that had been commenced some time before was completed. It is a fine and commodious building, and for general appearance, durability and convenience it is excelled by but few in Central or Western Nebraska.

GRASSHOPPERS.

During the summer of 1874, the grasshoppers appeared in immense numbers, and destroyed all vegetation that was yet green. The crop of small grain was, however, very good, as the grasshoppers came after the harvest had commenced and only exceptionally late fields of grain were destroyed. The corn crop was completely ruined, and with the fact that the settlers were generally men with limited means, and that this was the first crop of the larger number of them; and that some of them had only located that year and consequently had no crops planted; and last, that the crops were cut short the year before, the settlers were left in rather reduced circumstances, and want and suffering were imminent. Many privations had to be endured and the most rigid economy practiced, and it is probable that many families would have suffered from hunger, if not brought to actual starvation, were it not for aid so generously furnished them by the citizens of the Eastern States and by the Government. Many of them also had to accept aid the following spring to enable them to procure seed.

Many of the citizens were so discouraged with the failure of crops in 1874, that they left the county. Some of them, however, returned again to their farms, and are now prosperous farmers and have beautiful homes and well tilled farms.

Again in 1875, crops were planted out, and the farmers worked with a will, but again a few grasshoppers appeared and in some localities did considerable damage; however, the crops of the country in general averaged a good yield.

Since that time the grasshoppers have never appeared in sufficient numbers to do any damage.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Until the year 1871 the number of settlers in the county were but few. As a store was located there, Plum Creek Station was the center of settlement. These few settlers, early in 1871, began to consider the project of organizing Dawson County, and made a request of the Governor that he grant them authority to organize. Accordingly, Acting-Governor William H. James issued a proclamation June 26, 1871, forming Dawson County, and appointed an election to be held the 11th of the following July. He also appointed J. W. Delahunty, R. O. Keefe and Otto Hansen judges of election, and John Kehoe and E. Delahunty clerks. At this election, on July 11, 1871, the result was as follows: Clerk, Daniel Freeman; Treasurer, Patrick Delahunty; Sheriff, John Kehoe; Judge, Richard O. Keefe; Surveyor, David Meek; Coroner, Patrick Gaffney; Commissioners, Joseph Smith, Otto Hansen and J. W. Delahunty. This election was held at the store of Daniel Freeman, at Plum Creek. At this time the entire population of the county was not to exceed forty persons. During this year the population increased but a very little. The first settlement after the organization of the county of any importance was at Plum Creek, and in some other parts of the county, in 1872. The circumstances of this settlement were as follows: In the winter of 1871-72, a colony was organized at Philadelphia for the purpose of forming a settlement somewhere in Nebraska. This county was chosen, and the colony, numbering sixty-five persons, left Philadelphia April 2, 1872, under the leadership of Capt. F. J. Pearson. Upon their arrival at Omaha, they stopped for supplies, and then came directly on, arriving here April 9, 1872. Upon their arrival, they lived for some days in the four cars in which they came. These cars were switched off on the side-track here, where they remained until temporary residences could be erected. The colony at once drew lots for a choice of claims of land. Then a committee was elected, who were sent East for teams and supplies of farming implements. The county having appropriated money for immigration purposes, a County Board of Immigration was formed soon after the arrival of the colony. Among those who came with this colony were H. C. Stuckey, G. W. Carter, George B. Miller, C. W., B. F., and Edward Krier, William Manspeaker, J. E. Mellinger, W. H. Kennedy, C. Lamma and family, and Thomas J. Bender, John McDonald and Joseph King, each with their families.

PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COURTY.

Since 1875, when the immigration to the county was very small, the population has been steadily on the increase, and every year a large acreage has been added to the cultivated lands of the county. At the present time the population numbers about 4,000 and the immigration is still great.

For the past few years, aside from the history of the towns, there have been but few historical events of any importance other than an account of the steadily increasing progress and prosperity of the county.

The soil has a great depth, the fibrous roots of trees being frequently found at a depth of fifteen or more feet.

The natural supply of timber, except on the banks of Wood River, is very small, but the settlers at an early day began planting large groves of trees; and it is now indeed rare to pass through any settled portion of the county without seeing the prairies dotted with thriving groves of trees. The planting and cultivation of trees for timber, fuel and windbreaks, will ever prove a profitable source of revenue to the county. With very little labor it is easy, too, for every farmer, within a few years from the time of planting, to have trees abundant for the purposes above mentioned, and by planting a liberal number of the slower-growing trees of the hard wood variety it will be easy for the next generation to have an abundant supply of hard wood lumber and timber.

A number of orchards have already been planted out, and, where they have received the proper care, are doing well. One thing that seriously retarded the growth of orchard trees in the earlier years of the history of the county was the fact that the settlers were unused to raising fruit trees in a country possessing such a peculiar quality of soil, and they did not understand how to protect them from the heat in summer or the cold in winter.

There are a great variety of wild grasses in the county which grow luxuriantly. They grow upon nearly every rod of ground above the water lines, and yield the finest of pasturage and hay, and furnish the basis for more net gain than any other resource of the county. Tame grasses grow as well here as in most Western States, though as yet but very few meadows have been planted, as the necessity of tame grasses has not been felt.

Dawson County is the stock-raisers' paradise. No where can there be found better grazing ground than this, and by carrying on farming in connection with raising cattle and sheep, the farmers have been very successful.

The yield of crops since the soil has been well under cultivation has been very good. All products common to this latitude can be raised here, and farmers are fast becoming wealthy.

The affairs of the county may all be said to be in an admirable state of progression. The bonded indebtedness of the county is considerable, but they have their full value in good improvements.

There are thirty-three school districts in the county, nearly all of which have substantial frame schoolhouses.

CRIMINAL.

During the early history of the county there had been but little crime of any serious nature. There have never been but two murders committed in the county.

On the 17th day of June, 1876, Deputy Sheriff Charles Mayes, was shot and killed by Tom Hallowell, upon whom he was trying to execute a writ of ejectment.

There had been some trouble in relation to a homestead claim between Julius Trackett and Hallowell. There had been a contest suit commenced before the Government land office. Hallowell was living on and had possession of the land in question. Trackett got out a writ of ejectment, and the Deputy Sheriff, Mayes, was to serve it. Hallowell having threatened to shoot any man who attempted to remove him, Mayes secured the attendance of Julius Wien and R. C. Freeman. They started from Plum Creek to the land in question. which was on Danielson Island, about five miles from town. Upon their arrival, Hallowell ran into the house saying he would shoot the first man who entered. Mayes demanded that he open the door. He fastened the door and refused to open it. The officers broke open the door, Mayes taking the lead, and as he was entering Hallowell shot him, killing him instantly. Freeman and Wien then attempted to enter, when Hallowell fired again, wounding Wien slightly. This enraged the little German and he at once forced his way in, but Hallowell's gun was now empty and the murderer begged not to be shot, and gave himself up. He was then ironed and Freeman took him to Plum Creek, while Wien remained with the dead body of Mayes.

During the afternoon an inquest was held on the body, the jury deciding that he came to his death, while engaged in the discharge of his duties and at the hands of Thomas Hallowell.

Charles Mayes was universally loved by the people, and all the afternoon, groups of men were seen in and about Plum Creek, conversing on the subject, and feelings of indignation were freely expressed against the murderer, and there were some fears of violence.

About eleven o'clock that night a large number of masked and armed men came into town from all sides and collected around the court house. So quietly was this done that but few of the citizens, except those in the party, were aware that there was any unusual occurrence. Guards were stationed in different parts of the town to prevent the approach of any one not connected with the party. Only two persons, however, undertook to come up. One of these was Attorney General, C. J. Dilworth, then Prosecuting Attorney for that judicial district, who was then living on his farm in the corner of Phelps County, not far from Plum Creek. He having heard that there were threats of violence, started at once to endeavor to prevent it. But, arriving late in the evening, he was stopped by armed and disguised men. Though he remonstrated with them and tried to pass on, he was not allowed to do so, and after repeated efforts finally gave up the project of trying to enter the town.

This crowd of armed men formed around the court house and told the jailer to open the door. This he refused to do, at the same time telling them he had no keys and that he too was locked in, and that it was impossible to open the door. The door was then burst open, and five armed men entered. One immediately blew out the light, and the jailer was set upon and overpowered, and blindfolded carefully and bound down in his chair with a rope, and the chair made fast to a bedstead. The lamp was then relighted and the lock of the first door forced. They then proceeded to the iron cell in which the prisoner was confined. The lock was taken off and the culprit seized. He begged to be spared, if for but one day more, but was at once gagged and a rope placed around his neck. He was then dragged out and around to the back of the court house, from where a flight of iron steps, bordered with an iron rail, ascended to the court room, in the second story. He was then taken to the top of these stairs, the rope made fast to the railing, when he was thrown over. He was soon dead, and the crowd quietly dispersed, leaving the dead body of Thomas Hallowell dangling here with his feet about eighteen inches from the ground, where he was found by the citizens at daybreak the next morning. The coroner's jury sitting upon the case, brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts: but it was never known who were the participators in the deed of lynching Tom Hallowell.

Another tragedy took place on the 13th of June, 1881, when James Weaver was shot and killed by Henry W. Valck. The scene of this tragedy was about twenty-five miles from Plum Creek, on the south side of the Platte River. There had been considerable difficulty between these parties for some time previous. One of the subjects of dissension was a quarrel over a debt claimed to be owing to Weaver by Valck. This was a debt due to Weaver by Valck for having hauled the goods of Valck from Juniata the April previous, when he removed here. He did not pay this at the time, and Weaver, when he left the country to work on the cattle range during the season of the round-up, left a small bill owing to a neighbor, having made arrangements with Valck to pay this for him out of the money due. On returning, however, he was surprised to have the bill presented, and was angry because Valck had not paid it as he had agreed. He therefore went to him to talk to him on the subject. Angry words were exchanged, which resulted in Valck's drawing a pistol with which he shot Weaver dead. Valck, however, claimed that Weaver had first attempted to shoot, and that he was obliged to kill him in self defense, and having employed a shrewd and successful criminal attorney, he succeeded in escaping punishment for the crime.

STORMS AND FLOODS.

The winter of 1880-81, was a particularly severe one. The winter opened with a severe storm in October, which was succeeded by heavy storms every few days. Nearly every day during the winter the wind blew a perfect gale. These storms were often so blinding and cold, that it was unsafe for the farmer or stock raiser to venture from the house, for days at a time, and even after the snow had ceased to fall, it was so dry and light, that whenever the wind blew hard the air was as full of snow as if it were continually falling. This long, cold and severe winter was very hard on stock in the county. The previous mild winters, during many of which the ground was never covered with snow,—cattle lived very well with little or no feed, and without shelter. Thus the farmers were unprepared, having but little hay and few or no sheds for protection, therefore the percentage of loss of stock from cold and hunger was very large. Added to the above misfortunes, cattle from the ranges further to the northwest, driven by the storms, came into the county by thousands and devoured all the hay, straw, corn stalks, etc., that came in their way, rendering the feed for the cattle in the county still more scarce.

The next spring, as soon as the snow began to go off,—it having covered all Western Nebraska—the small streams and drawers were all filled to overflowing, and then the larger streams and even the broad Platte River, flowed with a tremendous current, and the valleys of all the streams were overflowed and considerable damage was done to farm property. Several bridges in the county were washed out, and many more were seriously damaged.

The affairs of the county are ably administered. The following named parties are now the efficient county officials. Commissioners—Jos. H. Malone, Plum Creek; E. S. Rice, Ringgold; Thomas J. Shull, Overton. Judge—R. B. Pierce, Plum Creek. Clerk—J. H. MacColl, Plum Creek. Treasurer—C. L. Ervin, Plum Creek. Sheriff—Hugh MacLean, Plum Creek. Superintendent of Public Instruction—James M. Tipton, Plum Creek. Coroner—H. O. Smith, Plum Creek. Attorney—A. S. Baldwin, Plum Creek, Surveyor—R. C. Beatty, Plum Creek.

PLUM CREEK.

This town is located on the north side of the Platte River, on the Union Pacific Railroad. Its location is on the level lands of the Platte, though it is at some distance. To the north the land gently rises. The town is situated about 230 miles west from Omaha and only about twelve miles from the center of Dawson County, of which it is the county seat. The town is well laid off. The business houses, though not large, are neat structures and so built as to add much to the general appearance of the town. There is also the same careful yet plain taste displayed in the many residences erected here. Plum Creek is the center of a heavy trade. No towns of any commercial importance being nearer than Kearney on the east and North Platte on the west, it draws the trade from an immense scope of country. Favorably located as it is, it is a great shipping point of live stock. This is the market for the exports from the Loup Valley in Custer County.

EARLY HISTORY.

Previous to the organization of the county in the summer of 1871, Daniel Freeman, Patrick Delahunty and Anton Abell, a cattle dealer, had settled here. Daniel Freeman had started a little store, and Delahunty looked after the Union Pacific Railroad interests. No town was laid out and but few additions were made to the settlement in the immediate vicinity of the present village until the arrival of the Pennsylvania Colony, April 9, 1872.

The town and railroad stations were named from the stream of Plum Creek, which empties into the Platte on the south side and some miles further east. The settlement of the county was going on rapidly during the year 1872, and as Plum Creek Station was the center of the new settlements, preparations were made to start a town.

The first post office was established in the spring, and James McDonald, the station agent, was the first Postmaster.

The first Fourth of July celebration was held here in 1872. All enjoyed a pleasant time and celebrated enthusiastically.

At the time of the first settlements much fear was entertained that they would be attacked by the Indians. There was never any real danger, but to guard against any surprise, a militia company was organized and called the Dawson Guards. The officers of this company were: J. H. McColl, Captain; C. W. McNamar, First Lieutenant; Anton Abell, Second Lieutenant, and B. F. Krier, First Sergeant.

By the latter part of the year churches and Sabbath schools had been organized and it was determined to build a village. Hence Plum Creek was laid out in 1873, after which its growth was very rapid. The first house was built late in the spring of 1873, and by November of the same year there were sixty dwellings, two wholesale stores and several retail stores. Several churches had organized and Sunday schools had been established; a bridge had been completed across the Platte River south of town, drawing the trade from a long distance, and the trade of the town was already very large. In the village improvements were continually going on, and for months the sound of hammers and saws were heard every day.

The first dwelling erected after the laying out of Plum Creek was by Judge R. B. Pierce. The first business house by J. W. Ayres and the first hotel was built soon after by T. Martin.

So rapidly did the town grow, that by the first of the next year there were about 100 dwellings, twenty-two business firms, one newspaper, two hotels, two lumber yards, one bank, three church organizations and a good public school building. All was life, push and energy. With the heavy trade of more than fifty miles distant both from the north and south, the business firms were all doing well.

The first newspaper, the *Dawson County Pioneer*, was established November 20, 1873. Daniel Freeman was proprietor, and T. W. Smith, editor.

During the early years of the settlement of the county, and in the period when it was a point of interest to strangers seeking a home on the western prairies, and Plum Creek was therefore continually crowded with them, a gang of lawless three-card monte men, gamblers, blacklegs and cut-throats on general principles, sought to establish foothold here. For some time they overran the town, and law and order were set at defiance. This town, then on the extreme frontier, was a specially desirable point for them to make a rendezvous. From here they could go either east or west at will on the great thoroughfare of the nation, operate on the railroad trains, seeking their victims at will, practice their swindling operations on them there, or seduce them off at some way-station where they could be plundered. From here they could work to the large cities of the East or to the mining camps of the West, and if liable to get into trouble, they could return to their headquarters here in a short time. But their principal field of operations was on the heavily laden immigrant trains, along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and among the strangers stopping off at Plum Creek. From the first the moral and law-loving citizens of the village sought to rid themselves of these vicious and degraded characters; but whenever remonstrated with they were impudent and defiant. Their numbers were so great, and so thoroughly were they organized and banded together, that it was impossible to mete out to them the legal punishment deserved. Therefore, after the citizens had exhausted every possible manner trying to get them to leave peaceably, they resolutely formed themselves into a vigilance committee, waited upon these desperadoes and gave them twenty-four hours to leave the town never to return. Being satisfied that the citizens were in earnest, and that if they were so foolhardy as to remain, their lives would certainly be the penalty, they left at once, never to venture to return again.

On the 7th day of March, 1874, Plum Creek was incorporated as a village. The same year the post office became a money order office. The court house was completed and improvements went on quite rapidly.

Other than the lynching of Hallowell in June, 1876, the particulars of which have been given on another page of the history of Dawson County, there have been but few events of historical importance except the account of the steady growth of the village.

Great excitement was created here in December of 1878 and early in 1879 over the atrocious murder and burning of Mitchell and Ketchum, in Custer County, by the Olive gang. A complete account of this murder is to be found in the history of that county.

CHURCHES.

Considering the fact that the town is almost on the frontier, it is remarkable to how great an extent religion has established a foothold here. Churches were early established and have a large membership, besides which the greater number of the citizens are church-going people. All moral and religious institutions receive encouragement in Plum Creek.

As early as 1867, Father Ryan, of the Catholic Church, who resided at Columbus, came to Plum Creek and held services at the railroad section-house. Ever after Catholic services were held here from time to time, and in the very earliest history of the town a substantial organization was formed, and at the present time services are held each month by Rev. Father Conway, of North Platte.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the fall of 1872 by Rev. William Wilson. Ever since that time services have been regularly kept up, and the society is now in a flourishing condition, with Rev. G. S. Miner, pastor.

In 1873, the Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. S. N. Robinson. The organization has since been kept, and is now in a thriving condition, with Rev. John Branch, Pastor.

In April, 1874, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarkson organized the Plum Creek Parish. Much interest was manifested by the members, and by April, 1875, a church was built. This was done chiefly through the untiring perseverance of W. T. Tucker and his family. This is a very neat and pretty edifice, and was consecrated St. Peter's Church. This was the first church edifice erected in Dawson County. Services have been held here regularly since the building of the church. Rev. W. V. Whitten is now the Rector.

In 1874, a Baptist Church was organized here, and has been kept up ever since.

The Old-School Baptists also have an organization.

The Evangelical Church has a large and flourishing organization, with Rev. H. M. Leiphart, Pastor.

The above churches nearly all have a Sabbath school organization, besides which is a large Union Sunday school, with T. W. Smith, superintendent.

SOCIETIES.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is represented by Dawson Lodge No. 93. This lodge was organized in 1875, and is now in a flourishing condition. A. J. McCann is Noble Grand, and C. H. Nixon, Secretary.

The only Masonic institution is Thistle Lodge, No. 61, A. F. & A. M., and was chartered in June, 1874. The affairs of this institution are in a good condition. There is a good working membership. F. H. Young is Master, and A. S. Baldwin, Secretary.

As early as September, 1873, a lodge of Sons of Temperance was formed here, and contributed much to the social pleasures in those earlier days.

THE PRESS AND SCHOOLS.

The "*Dawson County Pioneer*" is the oldest established newspaper in the county. It was founded November 20, 1873, with Daniel Freeman, publisher; and T. W. Smith, editor. February 12, 1874, it was purchased by F. J. Pearson, who, with A. H. S. Perkins, published it until February 8, 1877, when it was sold to a joint stock company formed at Plum Creek, consisting of J. S. Stuckey, R. F. James, C. W. McNamar and Benj. F. Krier. C. W. McNamar was editor. On January 17, 1878, B. F. Krier purchased the office and has since continued to edit and publish the *Pioneer*. This paper is a large one, Republican in politics, has a large circulation, and is doing well. The material of the office comprises a large and well assorted stock.

The *Dawson County Press*, is a large and well printed weekly newspaper and was established May 26, 1881, by Hon. T. L. Warrington and W. J. Lamma, who continue to edit it in an able manner.

The press of the village is moral and elevating in its tone, ably conducted, fully up to the times on all topics of general interest, and well patronized by the intelligent and reading citizens of the village and county.

The citizens are a wide-awake and intelligent class of people and everything that tends to the moral or intellectual advancement of the town is encouraged. As upon the first settlement, among the first things was the starting of a public school and the establishment of a Sunday school; so since that time all educational plans have been fostered here.

At the present time the village of Plum Creek has a population of about 600. The population is constantly increasing. A number of business houses and residences have been erected during the past year, and improvements are constantly going on. A bank was established during the spring of 1882. There is a good schoolhouse, and two good hotels. The railroad company have a good depot building and stock yards. Plum Creek may be said to be one of the most prosperous villages of Western Nebraska.

The present officers of the village are: Trustees—C. W. Krier, Dorn, Chairman; J. Edgar Mellinger, Clerk; C. L. Ervin, Treas.; D. C. Van Dorn, William J. Flemming. Attorney—T. L. Warrington.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ANTON ABEL, farmer, stock-raiser and dealer. Came to Plum Creek, Neb., in the fall of 1870. Coming to hunt buffalo and pass the winter in sporting, he returned in February, 1871, to his native country (Denmark) to bring his family. He returned to America and to Plum Creek, Neb., in the fall of 1871, and took a pre-emption claim of land in the spring of 1872, which now joins the village limits on northeast side, and he now owns 720 acres of fine land, all in one body as last described: has it all fenced and 150 acres under plow, and the balance to pasture. He owns 130 head of cattle, 300 sheep and 100 hogs; he also owns 600 head of sheep which he lets on shares to his neighbors. He was born in Denmark, March 16, 1837; came alone to America in 1859, and worked in the Southern and Northern States, followed a sea-faring life, etc.; was also engaged for our Government during the Rebellion as ship calker and carpenter on U. S. gunboats two years. He farmed two years in Illinois; was in the wood business on the Missouri River two years, making Omaha his headquarters; kept store in Plum Creek two years. He was married in Denmark, in 1859, to Miss Fredericka Shultz, a native of Denmark. They have two children, Ferdinand and Anna C. Mr. Abel has been County Commissioner of Dawson County and a member of the State Militia. He is also a member of Thistle Lodge, No. 61, A., F. & A. M.

A. S. BALDWIN, attorney and counsellor at law; settled in Lincoln, Neb., in the fall of 1870, and practiced law until the fall of 1878. Moved to Williamsburg, Phelps County, and practiced until January 1, 1879, when he located in Plum Creek, where he has since practiced his profession. He was elected to the House of Representatives of State Legislature in fall of 1880, and was appointed County Attorney in January, 1882. Was County Commissioner of Phelps County five years. He was born in Portage County, Ohio, February 6, 1844. He entered the Miami University, of Oxford, Ohio, in 1858, and remained until the spring of 1861. Then attended Garfield's College, of Hiram, Ohio, and returned to the Miami University, September 1, 1866, and left at the close of the Junior year in 1868, and entered the law office of Gen. John C. Lee, of Toledo, Ohio, and remained two years. Was admitted to the bar in June, 1870, and came to Nebraska the following fall. He was married in Tiffin, Ohio, September, 1870, to Miss Eva M. Philips, of the latter place. He is a member of Thistle Lodge, No. 61, A., F. & A. M., and secretary of the same. He is also a member of Dawson Lodge, No. 93, I. O. O. F.

DR. WILLIAM M. BANCROFT, physician and surgeon; located in practice of his profession in Plum Creek in 1873. He was born in Dover, Del., November 11, 1849. He began the study of medicine in 1869, in Philadelphia, Pa., entering the medical department and surgery of the University of the latter city at nineteen years of age, and graduated in March, 1871. He then practiced his chosen profession, and became proprietor of a drug store in his native city until he came to Nebraska. In his youth he attended Reynold's Seminary, of Dover, Del.; afterward attended Mount Vernon Grammar School, of his native State, completing the course of the Senior class. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., May 29, 1872, to Miss Florence May Mather, of the latter city. They have one son, Jesse S. The Doctor has been County Coroner for the past eight years, and County Physician, also Physician to the Commission of the Insane Asylum. He is also a member of the State Medical Association of Nebraska. He is widely known as a very successful physician and surgeon in his vicinity.

F. L. BRADLEY, firm of Thomas & Bradley, dealers in a general stock of hardware, stoves and tinware, and agricultural implements; opened business February 1, 1882. He first located a homestead four miles southwest of Overton, and lived there a year; then moved to Plum Creek and engaged in the livery business until October, 1881, after which he engaged in the meat business some time, then into his present business. He was born in McConnelsville, Morgan Co., Ohio, December 6, 1858; lived on a farm in his native State until he moved to Nebraska. He was married in Kenton, Ind., September, 1881, to Miss Dora Frankinburger, of the latter city.

JAMES P. CARR, firm of J. Carr & Co., dealers in groceries and provisions; opened business in the spring of 1880, and carry a stock of $2,000 to supply their trade. He first located in Plum Creek in the spring of 1873; kept a billiard hall about three years; then went into stock business and farming, which he still carries on. He was born in Bradford County, Pa., March 8, 1854; was raised on a farm, and lived in his native place until two years previous to coming to Nebraska. He was married in Plum Creek, August, 1875, to Miss Ada M. Martin, of Ohio. They have three children, James M., Claude J., and Freddy E. He is a member of Thistle Lodge, No. 61, A., F. & A. M.

DR. A. T. GATEWOOD, dentist and druggist, located in Cozad, Neb., in 1873 and engaged in the practice of his chosen profession seven years, after which he came to Plum Creek, bought an interest in the drug store, which is now operated under the firm name of Gatewood & O'Brien and they carry a stock worth $1,400. Mr. G., was born in Maiden, W. Va. December 12, 1850. He began the study of dentistry in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1868, attended lectures and was employed in a dental office five years, one of the leading dental offices in the city. He then moved to Half Way, Polk Co., Mo. and practiced dentistry three years, after which he immigrated to Nebraska, edited the 100th *Meridian* in 1879-80 at Cozad, Neb., and established the *Dawson County Press* published at Plum Creek, Neb. He is a member of Cozad Lodge No. 55, I. O. O. F. He has the reputation of being a first class dentist, and one of the live business men of his village.

S. O. HALL, dealer in a general line of household furniture, fancy goods and undertaker, opened the business June 1, 1879, and carries a stock of $700 worth of goods. He located in Plum Creek in September, 1878 coming for his health. He was born in Sweden, February 4, 1845. Came to America in 1852, locating in Kane County, Ill., where he lived until the beginning of the Rebellion, and enlisted in December, 1863, in the Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and served on the frontier in bushwhacking, etc. He was discharged in April, 1865, in Macon City, Mo. He returned to Kane County, Ill., and farmed until 1866, when he moved to Fairfield, Jefferson Co., Iowa, and engaged in various occupations. He next moved to Morris, Grundy Co., Ill. and worked at carpenter trade two years. He then moved to Corning, Iowa, and followed building and contracting until 1872, when he moved to Clark County, Iowa and followed the same business until 1878, when he moved to Nebraska. He was married in Clark County, Iowa, in 1872 to Amanda J. Gustin, a native of Marion County, Iowa. They have three children, Jennie A., born November, 1873, Blanche E., born January, 1876 and Freddie, born July, 1879. He is a member of Instruction Lodge No. 275 of Corning, Iowa, A. F. & A. M.

H. T. HEDGES, Postmaster, located in Schuyler, Neb., in 1873, and engaged in the drug business eighteen months. Then moved to Plum Creek, opened a drug store which he continued up to April 1, 1882 and sold out. His was the first drug store opened in the village of Plum Creek. He was born in Long Island, N. Y., October 17, 1847, and was raised on a farm. He attended a preparatory school in East Hampton, Mass., and entered the sophomore class in Yale College in 1866, from which college he graduated in 1869 with high honors. His father, Harvey Hedges, was also a graduate of Yale College and a thoroughly educated man. His father was the Suffolk County Delegate to the State Convention that nominated delegates to the National Convention in '56 that nominated John C. Fremont, and was well known as a free soil Democrat of the Dix school, and a prominent supporter of our Government. The grandfather was a captain of a company in the war of 1812. After H. T. Hedges graduated from Yale College he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and engaged in the coasting trade from December, 1869, to the spring of 1873, and removed to Nebraska in July of the same year. He was appointed Postmaster in Plum Creek October 1, 1875 and has held the office since, having just received an appointment for four years. He was married in New York City April 26, 1876, to Miss Helen Brinckerhoff of the latter city. Mr. H., is a member of Thistle Lodge No. 61 A. F., & A. M. Mr. H., is a thorough western man and fully alive to the interests of his village.

JOHN HERON, dealer in general merchandise. Firm of Mr. Heron opened business in fall of 1873. Carries $7,000 worth of stock in general merchandise and among the most extensive establishments in the village and now the oldest established business place. He was born in Lower Canada, December 20, 1837. His father belonged to the Hudson Bay Fur Company and was an extensive dealer in furs. Mr. John Heron deals largely in furs in Nebraska. He lived in Canada until 1856 and moved to Ohio. Soon drifted to Missouri, then to Illinois, afterward to Indiana and finally located in Nebraska and has been engaged in various kinds of business. He enlisted in Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry in 1864. Was in battle of Nashville and at the taking of Fort Anderson, on Cape Fear River, and battle of Sugar Loaf Hill, N. C. Was mustered out in Louisville, Ky., in 1865. He was married in Clarke County, Ind., in 1859, to Miss Marion Boyer of the latter county, Indiana.

THOMAS J. HEWITT, attorney at law and farmer. Located in Plum Creek June, 1873, and engaged in stock raising and the practice of law, which he has since followed. His farm is located five miles northwest of Plum Creek, in Precinct No. 1, Section 12, Town 10, Range 22, and contains 320 acres seventy-five of which is improved. Makes a specialty of the stock business. Mr. H. was born in Franklin County, Pa., December 5, 1837. Lived on a farm until he was eighteen years of age. Then took charge of his father's business, who owned a large farm in Ogle County, Ill., moving there in 1855. He began the study of law in 1857 and entered the law office of Campbell & Carpenter, of Polo, Ogle Co., Ill., and entered the law department of the Chicago University, Ill., and graduated in July, 1860, and was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of law at Forreston, Ogle Co., Ill., and continued until 1873, when he settled in Plum Creek. He enlisted, in the spring of 1861, in Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was elected First Lieutenant at the organization of the company. Was in battle of Shiloh, there being wounded in the left foot and right limb and was obliged to resign in September, 1862. He was married in Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., December 31, 1862, to Miss Fannie A. Rockwood, of Owego, N. Y. They have eight children, named, Anna M., deceased, Lucy R., George W., Samuel K., Philo J., Thomas Miner, J. Theodore, and Ireneaus P. Mr. H. is a member of Thistle Lodge, No. 61, A. F. & A. M., and a member of the higher orders of Masonry including the thirty-second degree. He was a member of the Illinois Legislature from Ogle County, in 1866 and 1867, and is now notary public of his county.

DR. HOSEA HUDSON, physician and surgeon. Located in Plum Creek in 1874 and continued practice. He took up a soldier's homestead of 160 acres and lived on the same some time previous to moving into the village. He was born in Columbia County, N. Y., October, 1829. He began the study of medicine at the age of nineteen years. Also taught a number of terms of school. He entered the medical department of the University of New York in the city, attending lectures, etc., and practiced medicine in the country. He went to Bedford County, Pa., in 1857 and practiced medicine until he enlisted, in August, 1862, in the nine months' service. He was elected Second Lieutenant of Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam and Chancellorsville. He afterward practiced in Bedford County, Pa., and re-enlisted in Company C, Two Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as First Lieutenant, having charge of his company, and participated in battle of Hatches Run, and was mustered out on Arlington Heights, June 1, 1865. He next turned his attention to the practice of dentistry, in Bridgeport, until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Bedford County, Pa., in January, 1861, to Miss M. E. Oliver of the latter county. They have five children, Josephine, Frances E., Ada M., Ellen, and Florence. He is United States Examining Surgeon for Dawson County, Neb.

R. F. JAMES of the firm of H. O. Smith & Co., located in Plum Creek in 1873, and honorably filled the office of Sheriff of Dawson County seven years and made many important arrests during his term of office, after which he became interested as a partner in the above firm. He owns a sheep ranch seventeen miles northeast from Plum Creek, controls about six sections of land. He sold about $7,000 worth of sheep in 1881. He now owns some fine blooded merino sheep and has about 1,200 head of all kinds on hand. His sheep paid seventy per cent on the investment in 1881. Mr. J. was born in Zanesville, Ohio, August 7, 1847. He left home at the age of nine years, went to California and followed various kinds of business in the latter State, Idaho, Nevada and Oregon, until 1872, and in the winter of that year he settled in Nebraska, was married in Scotchville, Nev., in July, 1872, to Miss Jennie L. Hogue, of Oskaloosa, Iowa. They have three children, Gilbert, George E. and Richard F., Jr. Mr. James is a member of Thistle Lodge, No. 61, A., F., & A., M., also I. O. O. F., Dawson Lodge, No. 91.

BENJAMIN F. KRIER, proprietor and publisher of *Dawson County Pioneer*. He located in Plum Creek in 1872, and farmed until 1876, then began connected with the above newspaper. He was born in Montgomery County, Pa., August 15, 1855, attended school until he was fifteen, and enlisted in Company D., Third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, in the Third Missouri service; re-enlisted in 1862, in Company G., Tenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry; served two years; re-enlisted in same company and regiment and participated in all the engagements of U. S. Grant's campaigns from Beaver Dam Station, May 4, 1864, Wilderness, Spottsylvania C. H., and was wounded at Gault House in the face and was discharged November 22, 1864, returned home and learned the printer's trade at which he worked until the spring of 1872, in Trenton and Newark, N. J. He then came to Nebraska with the Philadelphia Colony; was married in Trenton, N. J., in 1871, to Miss Mary E. Hibbert of the latter place. They have four children, Josephine, Samuel T., Clara H., and Hibbert T. Mr. K. is a member of Thistle Lodge, No. 61, A., F. & A. M.

JOHN F. KUTZ, manager of the dry goods house for Wolbach Bros., dealers in general dry goods, etc. The business was opened in 1878 and is one of the most extensive establishments in the village. Mr. Kutz located in Grand Island in 1877 and engaged with the above firm and continued there until he came to Plum Creek, in charge of store. He was born in Prussia, Germany, November 8, 1854, came to America in 1864 and located in Fort Atkinson, Wis., and clerked in a dry goods store three years, then went to Milwaukee, Wis., and attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College six months, after which he clerked about the same length of time in a large store in Chicago, Ill., then moved to Nebraska. He was married in Plum Creek, in 1881, to Miss Leah Cornet, of Brussels, France. He is a member of Thistle Lodge No. 61, A., F. & A. M.

GEORGE LITTLE, firm of J. Carr & Co., dealer in general line groceries and provisions, etc. Came to Nebraska in 1872, lived in Kearney, Buffalo County, a year, engaged in various occupations. Came to Plum Creek in 1873, and clerked in a lumber yard three years; then into general merchandise until he engaged in the above business. He was born in Hennepin, Putnam Co., Ill., December 30, 1849. Was engaged in farming and stock raising in Buchanan County for a number of years, previous to moving to Nebraska. Was married in Mahaska Co., Iowa, in 1876, to Miss Clara A. Boyles, of the latter county. They have three children, Dell Flora and Georgia. He is a member of the Thistle Lodge No 61, A., F. & A. M.

C. L. LONG, firm of Long & Warrington, dealers in drugs, medicines, paints, oils, etc. Opened business April 1, 1882, and carry a stock of $6,500 worth to supply their trade. Mr. Long is a real estate dealer, having been extensively engaged in the latter business. He located in Plum Creek in the spring of 1878, began loaning money, discounting notes, etc., which he still follows. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., March 29, 1839. He lived in his native city and on a farm near by with his parents until 1856, when they moved to Galesburg, Ill., and there followed farming until he came to Nebraska. He enlisted August 8, 1862, in Company G, Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers and participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Nashville, Franklin and many skirmishes; was mustered out in Nashville, Tenn., July 8, 1865, after which he returned to Galesburg and lived engaged as before stated until he moved West. He was engaged in real estate in York, Neb., for some time. He was married in Plum Creek Neb., May 5, 1881, to Miss Jessie Hill, of the latter village.

HUGH MACLEAN, Sheriff of Dawson County, Neb. He settled in the above county, four miles north of Plum Creek, in August, 1873, on a homestead and has since carried on his farm and stock-raising. He owns 960 acres of land all in one body. He also owns thirty acres of the finest cultivated timber on his land to be found in the county. One hundred acres of his land is improved. He also has a stock ranch in the hills eighteen miles north of Plum Creek, on which he now has 100 head of cattle. He was elected Sheriff of Dawson County, in the fall of 1879, re-elected in the fall of 1881. He was born in Scotland, November 12, 1847, came to America in 1855, and settled in Canada West, where he lived until 1866, and in that year made a trip across the great Western plains to California and remained one winter, then went to Utah, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, where he followed the occupation of miner and prospector in the gold and silver regions in the aforesaid Territories until 1872, at which time he located in Nebraska. He was married in Scotland, in 1872, to Miss Christy MacLean. Names of family are Christy, Mary, Marion Jessie, Donald N., and John. He is a member of Thistle Lodge, No. 61, A. F. & A. M.

B. H. PEIRCE, County Judge, Dawson County, located in Plum Creek, Neb., in April, 1873. He was obliged to live in a car on the side track of the U. P. R. R. six weeks, at the end of which time he has erected a small house and moved his family in the same. His family were the first to locate in the place. The Judge therefore erected the first dwelling house in the place. The Judge was born in Cecil County, Md., January 30, 1822, was raised on a farm until twenty-seven years of age, then engaged in merchandising in Queen Anne County, Md., four years. Again engaged in farming until 1873, starting for Nebraska, and arrived April 6, 1873. He was elected Probate Judge in the fall of 1873, and by the re-elections has held the office since. He is a member of Thistle Lodge, No. 61, A., F. & A. M. Was married in Queen Anne County, Md., January 30, 1855, to Miss Sarah C. Foxwell, of Sudlersville, Md. They have five children living, John F., Carrie C., Edward H., Susan G., and William E. Carrie C. is now married to Mr. Geo. B. Mullin, and living thirty-five miles northeast of Plum Creek on a stock ranch located on the South Loup River.

H. O. SMITH, dealer in hardware and agricultural implements. Opened the former business in 1875, under the firm name of H. O. Smith & Co., R. F. James being the Co. They carry a stock equal to $12,000 to supply their trade, including agricultural implements. H. O. Smith settled in Plum Creek in 1870, clerked in a general store until 1873, was appointed Postmaster in 1873, and continued in the same capacity until December, 1875. Then became interested in this present business. He was bo[illegible] Ansonia, Conn., April 10, 1849, left home at the age of sixteen and clerked i[illegible]le-sale brush store three years, then went to Nebraska. Engaged in the su[illegible] of 1871, surveying public lands on the Niobrara River. He is now County Coroner. He is a member of Thistle Lodge, No. 61, A., F. & A. M. Was married in 1875, in Plum Creek to Harriet L. McCain, of Philadelphia, Penn. They have four children, Hanford D., Laura L., Edna J., and W. Rollin. Mr. Smith is Senior Warden of St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

T. W. SMITH, dealer in general merchandise, carries $6,000 in stock to supply his trade, one of the most extensive stores in village. Opened business April, 1880. He was born in Scotland, September 25, 1830, came to America in 1857 and located in St. Louis, Mo., where he worked as clerk several years, clerked in Pekin, Ill., three years, then to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and clerked some time, after which he came to Nebraska. He enlisted in the 100-day service during the rebellion, served his time and re-enlisted in Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry as Company Clerk. Was mustered out in Demopolis, Ala., in December, 1865. He was the first publisher of any paper in the county, beginning the publication of the *Dawson County Pioneer*, in November, 1873.

JOHN S. STUCKEY, dealer in real estate and live stock, located on a homestead two miles north of Plum Creek, in 1872. He lived there two years. He was appointed County Treasurer in the spring of 1873, and was elected to the same office the following fall. By re-election he has held the office three terms. He is also engaged in the stock raising and farming. He was born in Bedford, Pa., April 24, 1834. Lived in his native country until he came to Nebraska. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company D., One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania, Volunteer Infantry. He was made Captain of the same. He participated in the battles of Brandy Station, in 1863, and Mine Run, same year, Wilderness, Spottsylvania C. H., Cold Harbor, Monocacy June., in July, 1864, Halltown, Fisher Hill and Winchester, September 19, 1864, and lost his right limb in the latter battle. Was discharged in 1865.

J. S. THOMAS, firm of Thomas & Bradley, dealers in a general line of hardware and agricultural implements, opened the business February 1, 1882. He first located in Plum Creek in 1880, and engaged in various occupations until he could learn by experience what he could best do in Nebraska. He was born in South Wales, April 20, 1854. Came to America December 31, 1879, visited various portions of our country, and finally located in Plum Creek, Neb. He is a member of Dawson Lodge No. 93, I. O. O. F.

J. M. TIPTON, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dawson County, located in Plum Creek, Neb., in June, 1874 and engaged in teaching, which he has since followed. He was elected County Superintendent in the fall of 1881. Was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 1, 1846—parents' names, Thomas Tipton and Julia A. Tipton. Was raised on a farm; moved to vicinity of Mattoon, Ill., in 1862. After attending district schools for some time, he attended the High School one year at Mattoon, after which he taught one year in the district schools, then went to Indiana and taught four years in the district schools of Rush and Newton counties. Entered the State Normal University, at Normal, Ill., and after one term spent there, taught three years in the graded schools of Kentland, Newton Co., Ind. He was married in Kentland, Ind., in 1874, to Miss Sarah E. Frankenberger, daughter of Charles and Mary Frankenberger. Then came to Nebraska in June, 1874. They have one child, a son—Ernest Holmes Tipton. Since coming to Plum Creek, Mr. Tipton has been principal of the Plum Creek schools; now holding this position and that of County Superintendent.

T. L. WARRINGTON, druggist and dealer in all goods found in a general drug store, under firm name of Long & Warrington. Mr. Warrington is also attorney and counsellor-at-law. He located in Plum Creek in 1873, and engaged in the practice of law. Taught the village school six months. He is at present Associate editor of *Dawson County Press*. He was born in Nauvoo, Ill., August 2, 1849; lived in his native place until he was fifteen years of age. He enlisted in December, 1863, in Company M, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and participated in Gen. Bank's campaign on the Red River, and was engaged in scouting in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Was mustered out in Springfield, Ill., June, 1866. He began to read law in Bloomfield, Iowa, in 1871, entering the law office of Traverse & Eichelberger, where he remained six months, and was admitted to the bar of the District Court. He began the practice of law in York, Neb., in 1872. He was married in Plum Creek, Neb., in November, 1873—that being the first marriage in Dawson County. His wife's maiden name was Mary A. Smith, of Long Island, N. Y. They have three children living—Florence L., Carrie L. (deceased), James A., and Francina L. He is a member of Dawson Lodge No. 93, I. O. O. F. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1875, and a member of State Legislature in 1879-80.

OVERTON.

This is the first station on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad in this county, and is ten miles east of Plum Creek. This is one of the very finest locations for a town. It was first settled in June, 1873, by James N. Patton and his family, who built the first house. George Slocum built the next house the same year.

The first church organized here was of the Presbyterian denomination, organized in 1873, by Rev. N. Gould, of Kearney.

A large schoolhouse, costing $2,100, has been erected. Town lots have since been surveyed. There is one store, a number of residences, and a railroad stationhouse. This place is surrounded by some of the very finest farms in the county.

COZAD.

This town is on the Union Pacific Railroad, about fourteen miles west from Plum Creek. The location is an excellent one for a town. There are four stores, one lumber yard here. The buildings are substantial and quite large.

Though small, Cozad has had something of a history. During the year 1873, John J. Cozad came out from Ohio and bought of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, a tract of 40,000 acres of land, and made arrangements with the company to establish a depot here. He then returned to Ohio and organized a colony to come here and locate. In December of that year about thirty men, from that colony, located here. Among these were Samuel Atkinson, and A. T. Gatewood. Land was selected and a town started. Arrangements were made for a colony of 100 families. In the spring of 1873 this colony received many additions, and John J. Cozad was enthusiastic. He took pride in his new town, and at once made arrangements for a large brick yard, and contracted for 500 cords of wood to burn them. He was anxious that the business houses of his town be generally of brick. But this fond hope of his was blasted. The building of the town, however, went on, and during the year a good little village had sprung up that already excited the envy of its rival, Plum Creek. The settlement of the lands adjoining the town went on rapidly. It must be remembered that each alternate section was Government land, and subject to homestead entry.

For the first two years after this settlement was commenced, the grasshoppers seriously damaged the crops, and a great many of the settlers having come out with the expectation of accumulating a fortune without labor, and others having but little means, and losing still more of their crops from not understanding farming in a prairie country, a great number of the first settlers left the country from time to time, discouraged with their prospects here. At the present time the population has so dwindled away that there are now only about seventy-five persons living in the village.

What at one time was a thriving little village, with many prosperous business houses, and a good weekly newspaper published here, thus through discouragement of its citizens, and from dissensions arising between them and J. J. Cozad, the founder of the town, was almost depopulated. Some two years ago, Cozad, thinking he had not been fairly treated, left the town to its fate. But the present time finds those who remained enjoying prosperity. The town is surrounded by some of the richest farming lands in the county, which are now fast being settled up by farmers from almost all States and nationalities, and Cozad is regaining some part of its former prosperity, and this time they have a large community of prosperous farmers to depend upon for the support of the town.

Immediately after the location of the town a post office was established, with A. T. Gatewood the first Postmaster.

There is a good flouring mill here, located in the south part of town, where it was built in 1881, by Claypool & Winchell, who are still the proprietors.

Among the very first settlers who remained here are

Robert Gatewood, D. Claypool, Samuel Atkinson, A. J. Arnold, Charles Smith, and Henry Drew.

Early in the year 1882, the name of the railroad station and the post office here has been changed to Gould, but to the citizens of Dawson County and in history, it will retain the name of Cozad.

At the present time, though small, the town may be said to be in a prosperous condition.

WILLOW ISLAND.

This is as yet nothing but a station on the Union Pacific Railroad. There are but few houses, and no town laid out, though here is the nucleus of a good town, as it is well situated, and surrounded by a prosperous class of farmers. The first settler here was Josiah Huffman, who located here in April, 1873.

DIXON COUNTY.

DIXON County is located in the northeastern corner of the State. It is bounded on the north by the Missouri River, on the east by Missouri and Dakota counties, on the south by Wayne County, and on the west by Wayne and Cedar counties.

The county was organized by act of the Territorial Legislature in 1858, and its boundaries defined as follows:

"Commencing at the southwest corner of Township 27, north, Range 4, east; thence east to the line dividing Sections 33 and 34, in Township 27, north, Range 6, east; thence north to the dividing line between Townships 29 and 30, north, Range 6, east; thence east to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, thence up said channel to a point where the dividing line between Ranges 3 and 4, east, intersect the same; thence south to the place of beginning." The boundaries remain to-day the same as when thus established. The county contains in the aggregate between thirteen and fourteen townships, or 304,000 acres of land.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

The surface of Dixon County is sufficiently diversified for variety and beauty, and in the extreme northern part, along the Missouri, it is almost rugged enough to awaken other emotions. Among these rugged hills in the northern part wind the valleys of Lime, Turkey and Powder creeks; in the central part are the valleys of Silver, Dailey, West, South and Aoway creeks, and in the southern those of Logan and its tributaries. The valleys vary from one-half a mile to three miles in width, and comprise in the aggregate about one-third of the surface of the county. The uplands, comprising the other two-thirds, vary in height from twenty to 100 feet. In most cases the ascent is gentle and easy, but in some places it is steep and difficult. This is the case along the Missouri, where the hills though well adapted to the pasturing of cattle and sheep, are in a few places, too rugged and steep to permit of cultivation.

The soil of Dixon County is deep and fertile. On the uplands it varies from one to three feet in depth, and in the valleys from about two to six feet in depth, and taking the county over it varies in composition from a dark sandy loam to a black vegetable mold. The fibrous roots of trees and plants extend in places to a depth of from fifteen to twenty feet.

The subsoil is of that peculiar nature which permits the absorption of moisture in rainy seasons, and the retaining of it for the use of vegetation during dry seasons. It is, like the subsoil in most of the eastern part of the State, of that remarkable lacustrine deposit, and fertile throughout its entire thickness. This deposit is remarkable here, as in Dakota, Cedar and some counties west of them, in being of as great thickness on the high hills as in the bottom lands.

The Dakota group furnishes excellent building stone. Clay is found from which superior brick is made. Coal is found in thin layers at considerable depths, but none has yet been mined. It doubtless exists in paying quantity, and of fine quality. Peat is found also in certain locations. In Section 29, Township 28, Range 4, east, a peat bog is found containing about eighty acres, on the homestead of J. M. Biggs, the peat being of superior quality.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The principal varieties of trees indigenous to this county are the cottonwood, elm, ash, box-elder, soft-maple, different varieties of oak, black walnut, hackberry, hickory, willow and cedar. Hackberry is a hard wood and makes excellent fuel. Some farmers in different parts of the county have engaged extensively in tree planting and have now fine groves which yield an abundant supply of timber for fence posts and fuel. Very little native timber is to be found along the small streams, but along the Missouri are fine bodies of it, in the aggregate perhaps 10,000 acres

Generally speaking, there has been but little attention given in Dixon County to the planting of trees, either forest or fruit, when the age of the county is taken into account. There have been two reasons for this:—first, the abundance of timber along the Missouri, and second, the discouragements connected with timber culture occasioned by the destructiveness of prairie fires. Notwithstanding the penalties imposed by the State laws upon those guilty of intentionally or carelessly setting fire to the prairie grass during certain seasons of the year, such fires have so far been of frequent occurrence annually, and numerous fine young groves have by them been destroyed. The county is not settled thickly enough to render it possible to have fire guards sufficient for protection. The grasshopper has had almost, possibly quite as much, to do with the neglect of fruit culture as the prairie fire with forest culture. The evils connected with the latter will from year to year gradually diminish. The former may not come again, and it may be truthfully said in regard to them that the disastrous effects of their past visitations have been considerably exaggerated. Men have sometimes been so unjust to the locusts, as to charge upon them the results of their own indolence.

Notwithstanding that Dixon County has numerous and varied resources in her soil, minerals and timber, her native grasses must still be considered her principal and grandest resource. These grow in great luxuriance and variety and are capable of supporting immense herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. Blue joint is the principal variety, but other varieties grow in great abundance. As yet very little has been done in the cultivation of tame grasses. Those who have sown timothy, red top and clover have met with gratifying success, and are confident there is no reason why these grasses can not succeed. Where Kentucky blue grass is introduced it crowds out every other kind. In 1879, E. W. Miller, of Logan Grove, sowed timothy, red top and clover and from this sowing in 1880 had excellent pasture, the tame grasses almost exterminating the wild in many places.

Dixon County is well watered by numerous springs and streams. The Missouri flows along the northern and a part of the eastern boundary. The Aoway Creek, in the central, and the Logan Creek, in the southern portion of the county, are the principal streams. There are numerous smaller ones, most of which have their origin in springs. They flow mostly over hard pebbly bottoms and are so well distributed that there are but few quarter sections of land which have not running water. Excellent water is found by digging wells from ten to seventy feet deep. Well water is generally hard, containing small quantities of carbonate of lime.

THE INDIANS.

Previous to the advent of the white settlers there in 1856, Dixon County was the abode of several tribes of Indians, chief among which were the Dakotas, Omahas and Poncas. The Poncas were the most numerous of these three tribes. Their principal village was near the present location of Ponca, the county seat. The principal village of the Omahas was near the "lone tree," a few miles above the mouth of Dailey Creek. These Indian tribes had frequent battles with each other, sometimes resulting in great slaughter. In one of these savage conflicts between the Omahas and Poncas, which occurred about a mile north of Ponca, near the Missouri, the Omahas, who were on a raid, were led into an ambush and defeated with great slaughter, almost every one of the raiding forty being slain.

At the time of the settlement of the county, the Indians had become so reduced in numbers and ferocity, as not to be particularly dangerous. They were generally peaceable, except when their courage and animosity were quickened and strengthened by alcohol. Still it was not considered safe for the white intruder to go unarmed about his work, or to leave his wife and children unarmed at home. Numerous "scares" occurred, the Indians seeming particularly to enjoy this kind of amusement. As late as 1864, eight years after the settlement of the county, a marauding band of Sioux stole some horses belonging to different individuals, among them Father Ryan, of Dakota County. In passing through Dixon County westward they were discovered and pursued by Jeff Wilbur, who now lives a short distance west of Ponca, fired upon by him when at a distance of only about thirty rods, and escaped; which good fortune they owed to the fact of Mr. Wilbur having borrowed a very poor gun. The horses were recovered, all but one, which the Indians killed, the banks of Silver Creek being too steep and muddy for the horses to cross.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers who came into the county, so far as can be ascertained, arrived in 1856. Among them were John, Solomon B. and Jacob Stough, two brothers by the name of Brown, C. F. Putnam, and W. H. Jones, who located on the west branch of the Aoway Creek, John Paschal located in the Aoway Valley on the farm now owned by C. F. Putnam, upon which he built the first house in the county. In the same year Amos Dexter, and Aretus and Josiah Whitcomb settled in the Missouri bottom, where they built the first saw mill in the county.

In 1857, the settlers who had arrived the year previously, received large accessions to their numbers. E. Arnold and his family, consisting of his wife and two daughters, arrived about May 1 direct from Ireland. Shortly afterward Francis Jordan came in from New York, originally from England. Then came Francis Freeman and Leander Davis. Patrick Dailey settled on Dailey Creek, which was named in his honor. In South Creek Valley the following named parties found homes; John McKinley, Patrick Dempsey, Alexander Curry, Daniel Donlin Murtha Gorman, Michael and William Gillan, John Cavanagh, Andrew Conner, William Biglay, Robert McKenna, and John Green.

In June, 1858, N. S. Porter and C. W. Todd moved in, and in the following August, E. M. Bisbee (at present County Clerk) and a few others. At this time there were about 100 people in the county, twenty of whom were in Ponca.

HARD TIMES.

Dixon County, in common with other parts of the then Territory, suffered largely from the hard times of 1857 and 1858. Gold and silver disappeared, and paper money of the "wild cat" species became utterly worthless. Most, if not all of the settlers, became discouraged in a greater or less degree. Some went back to the East, some went to Pike's Peak in 1859, some stayed on their lands. There is but little doubt that those who remained, although enduring many a hardship and privation, chose the wisest course. Their farms in time became valuable, and they have gradually accumulated a comfortable competence; while those who sought gold in the West, or easier times East, generally returned to Nebraska, if possible, after a few years, no richer than when they went away and unable to content themselves elsewhere.

In 1862 the settlement of the county was again retarded by fears of a general Indian massacre. In response to a call from the General Government for a regiment of cavalry to be raised north of the Platte, about thirty citizens of Dixon County enlisted in Company I, Second Nebraska Cavalry, of which company John Taffe was Captain. Of the thirty were N. S. Porter, E. Arnold and Francis Freeman, of Ponca. After serving nearly a year the regiment was mustered out, the Indians being subdued.

The progress of the county was steady though slow, until the famous grasshopper visitation of 1874. This visitation was a great calamity. The insects came in countless myriads, occasionally flying in such dense clouds as to obscure the sun. They ate the leaves off of nearly all vegetation, and headed the growing wheat in a most complete and admirable manner. In some cases they stripped the bark off young fruit trees. In consequence of these discouragements, many people left the county, and many who remained seemed for a time to lose heart, fearing a recurrence of the Rocky Mountain locust scourge. In 1875 and 1876 they did return as feared, but since the latter year they have not been seen. The settlers in consequence soon regained their former courage and their industry. Progress has during the last six years been rapid, the results permanent. The locust is not again expected, and the effects of a possible visit are but little feared. Many of those who left the county six, seven or eight years ago, have since returned, finding it impossible to remain away. There is an exceeding fascination about these Western plains. Their boundless extent, their exhilarating atmosphere, their healthful climate, their fertile soil, their freedom from restraint, their lack of social caste, and the mutual sympathy and helpfulness of the pioneers, all combine almost certainly and irresistibly to re-attract the wanderer who has once enjoyed these advantages. This is a remarkable thing, that nearly all who have become dissatisfied with Nebraska, and shaken its dust from off their feet, renouncing it and denouncing it in terms never so emphatic, are almost certain in a few years, more or less, to return —no other place is home to them.

True it has its disadvantages. Certain branches of agriculture can not, at present, be profitably pursued. The principal, and almost the only, one of these is the culture of winter wheat. This would be practicable and profitable were it not for the generally dry atmosphere during winter, as a result of which a snowy covering to the earth can not be relied upon. Spring wheat is generally sure, but occasionally hot winds come just in time to prevent its ripening. For every other branch of agriculture belonging to the latitude, the climate and soil are excellently adapted. Since it has been learned that spring wheat occasionally fails, farmers are devoting their attention to corn, oats, rye, barley and potatoes; and to the raising of cattle and swine, and dairying. The results of the change have been most gratifying. Real and personal estate are rapidly increasing in value. Money is more plenty, the rate of interest is decreasing, and immigration is steadily pouring in. Sheep husbandry is not receiving the attention its importance demands. While, for the raising of sheep, the climate of Nebraska is one of the finest in the world, and while in Dixon County there is, and will be for years, plenty of range, yet farmers generally raise but few of them. There is perhaps but one reason assignable for this neglect, that few farmers are, as yet, able to start with a large flock. It does not pay to herd less than about 300 sheep, and it will be necessary to herd them until fences become general.

Then every quarter section shall have become a farm, prairie fires will have ceased, groves and orchards will spring up everywhere, mitigating the severity of the storms of winter, and adding immeasurably to the picturesqueness and beauty of the landscape; peace and plenty will reign supreme, and Nebraska will have become as nearly paradise as is desirable that earth should be. The inhabitants of Dixon County believe that it will be the garden of that future happy land.

That this may be the result they are doing what they can. By improving their farms, by enhancing the value of their property, by developing the resources of the county, by beautifying their homes, by proper attention to educational and religious matters, by adopting judicious measures for self improvement, and by encouraging the better class of immigrants to settle among them, they feel assured that such a desirable condition of things will certainly be brought about.

ORGANIZATION.

Previous to December, 1858, Dixon County was attached to Dakota County for legislative, judicial and revenue purposes. While the county was thus in her minority, in 1857, an election was held in Dakota and Dixon counties, jointly, for the purpose of electing county officers. Two tickets were in the field, Democratic and Republican. E. Arnold, of Ponca, was the only candidate on the Democratic ticket and the only Dixon County candidate who was elected, he being elected Superintendent of Schools.

In December 1858, Dixon County was organized by an act of the Territorial Legislature. On the 12th of the same month, an election was held for the purpose of electing county officers, with the following result: Commissioners, John Cavanagh, Henry A. Fuller and John Massinger; Clerk, E. Arnold; Probate Judge, J. B. Denton; Sheriff, C. F. Putnam; Treasurer, John Malone; Register of Deeds, C. W. Todd.

Dixon County has been represented in the Territorial Legislature by the following gentlemen: D. T. Bramble, elected in 1857; James Barrett, elected in 1858; R. H. Wilbur, elected in 1860, re-elected in 1862; N. S. Porter, elected in 1864, re-elected in 1866. In the State Legislature by O. W. Baltzley, elected in 1868; R. H. Wilbur, elected in 1872; J. P. Walters, elected in 1876; W. H. Vanderbilt, elected in 1878; A. S. Palmer, elected 1880, and in the Senate by the following gentlemen: N. S. Porter, elected in 1868, and O. P. Sullenberger, elected in 1878.

J. B. Barnes, of Ponca, was appointed Judge of the Sixth Judicial District in January 1879, to fill a vacancy, and was elected to the same position in 1880.

N. S. Porter, of Ponca, was appointed Indian Agent at Fort Peck, Montana, Agency in 1878.

The county officers at the date of writing are the following: Commissioners, A. Dregger, R. H. Pomeroy and W. W. Atkinson; Probate Judge, W. C. Smith; Clerk, E. M. Bisbee; Treasurer, R. H. Knapp; Sheriff, E. H. Jones; Surveyor, George C. Granger; Superintendent of Schools, G. W. Walbeck; Coroner, John Lawrence.

The first child born in the county was a son of Daniel Donlins in 1857; the first marriage that of William Gillan and Margaret Gorman, in 1862, and the first death that of Mrs. Michael Gillan, April 1. 1858. The first school in the county was taught by Miss Margaret Gorman, in Daniel Donlin's house in 1857.

County Seat. In December, 1858, an election was held for the purpose of determining the county seat. Several places desired to become the capital of the county, and a heated contest was the result. At that time there was a town named North Bend, at the north bend of the river, of about four houses, and another named Concord on Lime Creek, of about the same size. Ponca was a town then of four log houses and a grocery. North Bend and Concord combined their forces to secure the coveted prize for their part of the county, and laid out a town midway between them, naming it Dixon, which they tried to make the county seat. Their efforts were unsuccessful, and by a small majority Ponca was declared the victor. Since then there has been an attempt to remove the county seat, the election having been held December 27, 1875. Ponca with her railroad and commercial interests, and especially from the converging there of most of the county roads, has thus far been too strong for her competitors. The question is not permanently settled, and for this reason Dixon County, has as yet, no court house.

RAILROAD BONDS.

On the 12th of December, 1875, the electors of Dixon County voted on the proposition of the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills Railroad Company, to build a railroad into Dixon County, if they were encouraged by county aid. $87,000 was the amount required. The bonds were voted, the railroad built, and the bonds issued; twenty year bonds, with ten per cent semi-annual interest coupons. The total taxable valuation of property in the county in 1875, was $587,331. It will therefore be seen that in voting bonds to the amount of $87,000, the people imposed upon themselves a bonded indebtedness of fifteen per cent of the valuation of their property. This is a plain violation of the law of the State, as that limits the amount which any county, city, or precinct may vote to aid works of internal improvement to ten per cent of such valuation. In view of the illegality of the issue of these bonds, the county has taken steps calculated to prevent the collection of them. The Supreme Court of the State decided them illegal, but, having passed into the hand of innocent parties, they have become invested with the general properties of commercial paper, and the Supreme Court of the United States, to which the case has been appealed, has, by previous decisions in similar cases, virtually decided this case in favor of the holders of the bonds.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Up to the present time there have been built ten saw mills in Dixon County.—

1. Dexter & Whitcomb's, on the Missouri bottom, in the fall of 1856.
2. That in connection with Stough Bros.' flouring mill, in Ponca, in 1861.
3. L. T. Hill's, at Ionia, 1864.
4. One by Joseph Stobaugh, near Ionia, in 1868.
5. One by Elias Warner, in 1869.
6. One by Jonathan Martin, about a mile below Ponca, on the Aoway, in 1870.
7. One by M. Wigton, in the "Ponca Bottom," one and a half mile northeast of Ponca, in 1872.
8. One by George Mattison, in 1874.
9. One by Elias, Warner, near Ionia in 1875.
10. One by Lincoln Baltzley, also near Ionia, in 1880.

The public schools of the county are in a very flourishing condition. There are 59 districts and 59 schoolhouses; 58 qualified teachers were employed during 1881, and there are 1,771 children of school age. The schoolhouse sites are valued at $540; schoolhouses, at $8,675; books and apparatus, at $400; total value of school property, $9,615.

The taxable value of personal estate in the county in 1881 was as follows: Horses—number, 2,273; value, $63,687.50. Cattle—number, 9,184; value, $88,121. Mules—number, 61; value, $1,923. Sheep—number, 878; value, $949. Hogs—number, 5,325; value, $5,254. Vehicles—number, 580; value, $7,096. Money in merchandising, $14,173; in manufacturing, $2,150, in agricultural implements, $7 930; credits, $9,077; other property, $10,052. Value of railroad property, $13,745.50; number of acres of improved lands, 24,430—value, $122,150. Number of acres of unimproved land, 222,737; value, $514,567. number of improved village lots, 700; value, $43,148. Number of unimproved village lots, 723; value, $16,598.

Population.—In 1860, Dixon County had a population of 247; in 1870, 1,345; in 1875, 2,386; in 1880, 4,177; in 1881, according to the assessor's returns, 4,188.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The first murder that occurred in Dixon County was the killing of a Mr. Dunn, an elderly gentleman, who was coming into the county from Iowa, by Mat. Miller, in the early part of July, 1870. The murder was committed for money, in a grove not far from Ponca. Suspicion being directed to Miller, he was arrested, brought to Ponca, and tried by a self-constituted tribunal of the whole people, Rev. Mr. Beardshear presiding. At the trial, Miller confessed his guilt, and was condemned to death by a vote of those present; and was hanged near the schoolhouse, on an improvised scaffold constructed of three scantling bound together at the top, July 23, 1870. His body was buried in the cemetery on the hill, just north of town. Rumors have been in circulation that as his neck was not broken, he was resuscitated by certain doctors from Sioux City, and a coffin filled with bricks buried in his stead; but these rumors are without foundation, there being incontestible evidence that he was buried on the next day after being hanged.

One of the saddest cases of accidental death on record is that of Miss Phœbe Almira Baker, who was drowned April 25, 1878, in attempting to cross the Missouri River in a skiff. The river being high, the boat was capsized and it was impossible to save her, nor could the body be recovered at the time. On December 31, 1878, it was found on an island five miles below Sioux City, brought back to Ponca, and interred.

A shooting affray occurred near New Castle, November 11, 1881. W. H. Auchmoody had taken up some cattle as estrays, belonging to L. C. Bishop. Bishop had attempted to take possession of them, refusing to pay the three dollars demanded, whereupon Auchmoody, having threatened to shoot Bishop if he persisted in his attempt to remove them, put his threat into execution, killing Bishop almost instantly. The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of felonious shooting against Auchmoody, who is now under bonds to appear for trial at the next term of court.

In Dixon County the great flood of 1881 did comparatively little damage. Throughout the county the Missouri bottom is quite narrow, averaging about two miles in width, hence it was easy for farmers to move their effects and stock to high ground. Most damage was done near North Bend, where the river makes a wide detour to the north, returning again almost upon itself, thus forming a large peninsula with a narrow isthmus. Cutting across this isthmus the waters caught and destroyed considerable stock belonging to Moses Nelson, washed away about 200 acres of his farm, and demolished his house, causing him a loss of about $5,000. The Sutherland estate, three miles above North Bend, lost in real and personal property about $3,500. Frank Brockey lost eighty-five cattle, seven horses, his house, barn and granary, aggregating $4,000. The total loss of property in the county by reason of the flood would probably amount to about $40,000.

THE DIXON COUNTY "VOLCANO."

This phenomenon acquired an extended reputation a few years since, in consequence of extremely exaggerated descriptions of it, and of imaginary subterranean caverns connected with it, published in the Northern Nebraska *Journal*. It is therefore proper to include in our sketch of Dixon County a recital of what it was and is.

It is located about eighty rods above Ionia and immediately upon the bluffs of the Missouri. It attracted the attention of Lewis and Clarke when on their famous expedition in 1804. It was again observed in 1865, but created most sensation in 1877, when a certain class of people actually feared a calamity was impending. At that time a mass of earth 550 feet long, 110 feet high and thirty-five feet thick, was undermined by the river and fell in. This left exposed certain minerals, which seemed to develop heat and combustion spontaneously. A few volcanic phenomena were feebly exhibited; steam escaped out of crevices in the ground, upon digging down a few feet the heat became too great to proceed, the fumes of burning sulphur were discernible, etc. Lime stone, sulphur, copperas and other minerals abound in the vicinity. As a residue of the combustion there was a highly colored red rock. There is little or nothing now about this matter worthy of mention, except for the purpose of correcting erroneous impressions.

PONCA.

Ponca, the county seat is advantageously located in the Aoway Valley, at the confluence of the South and Aoway creeks. The Aoway Valley is here about half a mile wide, the town site of Ponca being mostly level. Towards the north the hills rise to a height of nearly one hundred feet, and are in places irregular and precipitous. Towards the south they are not so high, and are of more gentle ascent. The Aoway Creek furnishes excellent water power at Ponca.

EARLY HISTORY.

The town was surveyed and platted in 1856, by Dr. Stough and Frank West, who were then its chief proprietors. It was named Ponca, after the Ponca Indians, a large tribe generally friendly to the whites. This portion of Nebraska was their ancient home, and their principal city was located near the present site of Ponca. Many of their tepees were standing as late as 1856. The town site consists of 320 acres. The first building erected upon it was built by Henry A. Fuller, in 1856, and stood for many years at the corner of Fourth and Iowa streets. The second building was erected by Frank Ricker & Bros., and occupied in 1857 by D. T. Bramble, as a grocery. In the fall of 1857 this building was used for a court house, by E. Arnold, first Justice of the Peace in Ponca (to whom we are indebted for many items connected with the early history of Dixon County.) At this first term of court, the Justice's seat was a beer barrel, his desk a whisky barrel, and the strictest order and respect for the dignity of the court was rigidly enforced. Stough Bros., built their flouring mill in 1858. In this mill, before the machinery was put in, the first term of the district court was held by Judge Wakely, the term commencing May 24, 1859. In 1861, a saw mill was erected in connection with the grist mill. In 1862 the first Fourth of July celebration was held in this mill. Esq. William H. James, of Dakota County, was orator of the day, E. Arnold read the Declaration of Independence, and Gustavus Smith and his wife and son supplied the music for the occasion. This was the first flouring mill erected in the county, though in 1856, there had been put in operation a mill for grinding or cracking corn in connection with the Dexter & Whitcomb saw mill mentioned above as the first saw mill in the county. The mill of Stough Bros., was built for the purpose of inducing farmers to raise wheat, is two stories high with two run of buhrs. The first hotel was built in 1860, by Henry A. Fuller, who kept in connection with it a small grocery.

The first birth of Ponca was that of Elizabeth Barrett, August 14, 1859, the first marriage that of D. T. Bramble to Miss Lucinda Brown, in the year 1858, and the first death that of Mrs. Bramble, a few months after being married.

During the decade from 1861 to 1871 the growth of Ponca, in common with that of the county, was very slow. During this latter year three churches were organized or incorporated according to the requirements of the State laws; the Methodist Episcopal, January 28; the "Presbyterian Church of Ponca," February 8, and the "Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church of Ponca," August 20th. The first Lutheran missionary in the county was Rev. Henry Kuhns, of Omaha, in 1866. In 1868, Rev. Samuel Aughey, located at Dakota City, organized a congregation at Ponca, of about twenty members. He preached here until 1870, when the congregation built a very neat, frame church, costing about $2,000, and dedicated it to the worship of God, Rev. Henry Kuhns and J. F. Kuhlman officiating. At the time of the incorporation five trustees were appointed. The membership was sixty. Rev. Mr. Kuhlman was succeeded in 1879, by Rev. G. H. Schnur, who resigned in 1881. The membership is now about 200.

The Presbyterians built their church in 1871, at a cost of about $2,000, and the Methodists theirs in 1873, at a cost of about $1,000. They now have a membership of fifty.

A Catholic church was built in South Creek Valley in the spring of 1875, at a cost of about $800. Rev. Father O'Toole was the first regular priest.

The growth of Ponca continued slow until 1876, when the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills Railroad was completed to that place, from which time to the present, it has made considerable progress. Population has increased, and numerous dwellings and stores have been erected. Stough

& Mikesell built, in 1876, a large two-story brick store, at a cost of $8,000. In 1878 a large two-story frame schoolhouse was built, at a cost of $4,000.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

In the summer of 1878, the Ponca Coal & Mining Company was organized for prospecting purposes. It was known that coal existed in small quantities, and it was believed to exist in larger quantities. This company consisted of twenty members, each of whom was to contribute $100, for the purpose of prospecting. A Mr. Leach contracted to drill down into the earth 600 feet, for $1,950; but on account of differences in the company, failed to fulfill the contract. In 1879 Stough & Welty took the contract off Mr. Leach's hands, a Board of Trustees was elected consisting of John Stough, president; O. P. Sullenberger, secretary; E. M. Bisbee, Treasurer; W. E. Gantt, T. J. Welty, R. H. Knapp, J. P. Hingtgen, A. M. Wilson and J. W. Jones, and the work of drilling was prosecuted with vigor. In February, 1880, a company was organized with a capital of $100,000, designing to develop the coal deposits of the county. In drilling, a layer of coal seven inches thick was penetrated at a depth of 100 feet. Under this was a layer of sandstone 200 feet thick; then came rock of extreme hardness, intermixed with iron pyrites and bog ore. At a depth of 340 feet was found a thin layer of cannel coal. At 408 feet, a vein of coal of fair quality was found two feet five inches thick. November 12, 1880, the miners struck a vein of coal four and a half feet thick, at a depth of 580 feet. This vein of coal was analyzed by Prof. Samuel Aughey, and presented the following constituents:

Moisture	12.01
Volatile Matter	37.00
Fixed Carbon	46.02
Ash	4.97
	100.00

This analysis exhibits its economic value.

In the following month (December) drilling below this four and a half feet vein was continued with the hope of finding a still thicker one, as had been the case in Iowa, but before proceeding far the drill was broken, and it was found impracticable to get the broken drill point out.

Since this time no further efforts have been made. There has been some talk of putting down a shaft. The company have leased for ninety-nine years, 15,000 acres of land, have an authorized capital of $1,000,000, and abundant faith in the value of the deposit of coal, but have not sufficient actual capital to prosecute the work of mining. If Dixon County is to supply Nebraska with coal, as she only a short time since had high hopes of doing—which is still believed by some to be practicable, and which if done would be of incalculable benefit to both the county and State at large—it will probably be done with the aid of extraneous capital and enterprise.

Ponca now contains six general stores, two groceries, two hardware stores, two drug stores, two agricultural implement dealers, four hotels, one grain and one cattle dealer, one lumber yard, one harness shop, three blacksmiths, one boot and shoe store, five physicians, four law firms, two newspapers and a graded school employing four teachers—the principal a man, assistants, ladies. The population is estimated at 900. The railroad company has a commodious depot here, engine house and water tank. The bank of Dixon County was established August 23, 1881. Besides conducting a general banking business, it pays interest on time deposits, thus affording to the people of the county the advantage of a savings bank. A creamery is one of the institutions of Ponca, managed by R. H. Knapp, who purchases the cream from a large number of farmers in the vicinity.

Ponca Cemetery Association.—In 1881, twenty citizens of Ponca and vicinity organized a cemetery association and incorporated it under the laws of the State. This association is taking proper measures to beautify and embellish the cemetery, which in the future will be an object of pride to all and exhbit proper respect for the dead.

Dixon County Teachers' Institute was organized at Ponca, October 28, 1878.

Dixon County Agricultural Association was organized in the spring of 1882, and it is its design to hold a county fair hereafter annually.

The Northern Nebraska Journal.—This paper was established January 16, 1873. At first it was a seven column folio, but was changed to a nine column folio in 1876. Numerous changes of size were made, and experiments tried in the succeeding years. Finally April 1, 1882, it was made a nine column folio again. In politics the *Journal* had been independent up to January 1, 1882, when it became Republican. It has always labored steadfastly to subserve the interests of the people of Dixon County, and has met with gratifying success.

Dixon County Courier.—This paper was established in August, 1877, by J. D. and W. B. Smith, as a seven column folio. In the fall of 1877 Dr. Porter and J. W. Wigton bought it, published it about a year, and sold it to J. W. Wood and Frank Wigton, who published it about two years. They sold to Wilson & Welty. Shortly afterward Welty bought out Wilson, published it about eighteen months, and in July, 1881 sold to Stuart Munn, who in time sold it to J. D. Smith, one of the original proprietors. The *Courier* has always been Republican in politics, and has a large home and foreign circulation.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EDWARD ARNOLD, the subject of this sketch, was born in the vicinity of the City of Cork, Ireland, on the 1st of May, 1824. Emigrated to America in 1845, and landed in New York on the 25th day of October of that year. After a brief stay in the city, he moved to Hampden County, Mass., where he was engaged for several years at cotton manufacturing. Moved with his family to Dixon County in the spring of 1857, where he has since permanently resided. Was elected County Superintendent of Common Schools and appointed Justice of the Peace the fall after his arrival. Was elected County Clerk on the organization of the county in 1858. Taught school in Ponca in the spring and summer of 1862. In the fall of that year he enlisted in Co. I, Second Nebraska Cavalry, in which he served twelve months, until mustered out. Engaged for a brief time in the hotel business in Ponca, from whence he moved on to his farm, two miles west, in the spring of 1869. There he owns 240 acres of land, on which he has built a substantial dwelling house and other improvements. Was invited by the citizens to write up the Centennial History of Dixon County, which was read to a large assemblage of citizens in Ponca on the 4th day of July, 1876. The fall previous was elected the first County Judge under the new constitution. Admitted to the bar of Nebraska in 1880, at the fall term, but does not practice, preferring farm life as being more conducive to health and longevity.

JOHN B. BARNES, Judge of the Sixth Judicial District. Is a native of Ashtabula County, Ohio. There received his preparatory studies, taught school and took up the study of law. In 1863 enlisted in Co. E, First Ohio Light Artillery. Served to the end of the war, returned to Ohio and continued his studies at Grand River Institute, at Austinburg, Ohio. He then came West, and continued the study of law; was admitted to the bar in 1873. Two years later was elected District Attorney; served two terms. He was then appointed by Gov. Nance District Judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Judge Valentine to Congress in the fall of 1879. He was elected to this position by a majority of 1,320 over Mr. Crawford, of West Point.

E. M. BISBEE, County Clerk. Is a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y. In 1857 came to Jackson County, Wis.; the following year came to Dixon County, followed farming and millwright business several years. In 1864 was elected County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the District Court and Recorder; re-elected in 1870; again elected to this office in 1876, which he has since held.

THOMAS J. CANON, livery and sale stable. Was born in Licking County, Ohio. Came with his parents to Jones County, Iowa, where he assisted in farming. In 1860 came to Ponca, engaged in live stock; the following year commenced this business; is now running fifteen horses. Married January 15, 1873, to Jane Barnhill, of Jones County, Iowa. She died September, 1879, aged twenty-six years. Have two children, Joseph E. and Lottie. Second marriage December 15, 1880, to Mary E. Barnhill, also of Jones County, Iowa.

W. T. CHAPMAN, Postmaster. Is a native of Fulton County, Ill. After finishing his education, he entered a store at Lewiston as clerk; remained in this capacity about seven years. In 1880 came to Ponca and opened a grocery store; continued this business until December 16, 1881, when this business was disposed of. August 22, 1881, he was appointed Postmaster.

M. V. COATS, general merchandise. Is a native of Darke County, Ohio. In 1856 came to Iowa County with his parents. In 1869, came to Ponca, made a homestead of 160 acres of land, which he improved. In 1874 he returned to Iowa County; engaged in farming till 1878; went to the Black Hills, remaining there one year, in the fall returning to Ponca and commenced this business. Married January 22, 1882, to Miss Nettie Mershon, of Jones County, Iowa.

S. GAMBLE, real estate. Was born in Westmoreland County, Pa. In 1856 came to Dakota County. Was the first County Commissioner; served two terms; also six years as Sheriff. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. I, Second Nebraska Cavalry. Served thirteen months in the capacity of Quarter-master of the company. In 1867 came to Ponca; opened a general store, this being about the first store started here; carried on this business about ten years. He is now engaged in attending to his real estate interests, being now the largest property owner in Ponca.

W. E. GANTT, of the firm of Gantt & Norris, attorneys at law, was born in Perry County, Pa., in about 1845. Commenced the study of law in New Bloomfield, Pa. Continued his studies about three years. He then took up civil engineering, which he followed about four years. In 1873 he resumed the study of law at Elk Point, D. T. Was admitted to the bar in Vermillion in 1875. Soon after came to Ponca, where he has since been actively engaged at his profession. In 1863 he entered the Signal Service. Was discharged August, 1865. December 1, 1880, Mr. Norris became a member of this firm.

DENNIS HURLEY, firm of Hurley & Radford, live stock, grain and farm machinery. Was born in Ireland. When about one year old came with his parents to Watertown, Jefferson Co., Wis., where he was raised. In 1866 came to Dixon County. About two years later he made a homestead claim of 160 acres of land which he improved. In the fall of 1875 he was elected County Treasurer. Has since held this office three terms.

WM. HUSE, editor of the *North Nebraska Journal*, was born in Binghampton, N. Y., July 7, 1828. After completing his common school and academic education, he studied law at Fowler's Law School, Cherry Valley, N. Y., and also at Balston Springs, when the institution was moved there. After studying law seven years, as was then required, he was admitted to the bar in 1849, and was for four years law partner of M. B. Champlain, Attorney General of New York. In 1855 went to Bowling Green, Mo. In 1865 to Owatonna, Minn. In 1869 to Janesville, Wis., practicing law there four years. In 1873 moved to Ponca, Nebraska, and started the *North Nebraska Journal*, and continued the publication of that paper to the present time.

E. H. JONES, Sheriff. Is a native of Licking County, Ohio, in 1852 came to Tazewell County, Ill., with his parents. In 1854 they removed to Warren County. In 1871 came to Dixon County and engaged in farming. He owns 160 acres of land, mostly improved. Mr. Jones is now serving his second term as Sheriff of Dixon County.

R. H. KNAPP, County Treasurer, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1842. Brought up in Cattaraugus County. In 1856 came to Delaware County, Iowa. In 1873 came to Dixon County and followed farming till 1877, when he was elected County Judge. Held this office two years, also Justice of the Peace one year. In the summer of 1881 he was engaged in the hardware business. Was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1881. He owns 400 acres of land, now rented, also a residence in Ponca, also the Ponca creamery which is making the butter from nearly 1000 cows.

S. P. MIKESELL, firm of Stough & Mikesell, general merchandise. Is a native of Indiana County, Pa. In 1864 he was appointed clerk in the Ordnance Office, War Department, at Washington, D. C. He held that position for two years. In 1866 he came to Nebraska and became a resident of Ponca in 1869, and became a member of the firm which has kept apace with the growth of the country and is now the leading mercantile house in Northern Nebraska.

T. R. ORR, druggist. Was born in Fremont, Ohio. Raised in Cass County, Mich. In 1875 came to Port Huron and there entered a drug store where he was employed one year. He then removed to Chicago and entered a wholesale drug house. Continued two years. In 1878 came to Ponca and established this business.

PATRICK SCOLLARD, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Ponca, Otter Precinct. Is a native of Ireland. In 1847 came to Canada. In about 1852 came to Boone County, Ind., and followed railroading. In 1859 came to this locality where he has since resided. He entered 160 acres of land in the spring of 1860 and now owns 240 acres which he has improved equal to any in this precinct. He winters from 100 to 130 head of cattle, about sixty hogs, and fourteen horses. Enlisted in 1862, Company I, Second Nebraska Cavalry. Served thirteen months. Married in 1875 to Isabella Tracy, of New York. They have three children, William A., Patrick Henry, and Martin E.

FRED. W. SIMS, harness, saddles, etc., is a native of Oneida County, N. Y.; there raised, and worked at this trade about five years. In 1868 came to Dixon County. Took a homestead claim of 160 acres, which he improved. In 1879 removed to Ponca and opened this business. Now employs two hands. He enlisted in 1862, Company E, Ninety-second Illinois Infantry. Served to the end of the war.

J. D. SMITH, editor of the *Dixon County Courier*, was born March, 25, 1851, at Tonawanda, N. Y. He received his education at the common school. At the age of eighteen, having learned the printer's trade at Independence, Iowa, he went to Missouri, serving as civil engineer two years, and in 1871 returned to Independence. Was married in 1873, and in 1874 moved to Cedar County, Neb., where he started the *Cedar County Advocate*, at St. Helena. After publishing this paper nearly a year, he sold it in January, 1875, to L. W. Chandler, and went to Osage, Iowa, where he purchased a half interest in the *Mitchell County News*. In 1876 sold out, and started the St. Ansgar *Register*. In July, 1877, sold the *Register*, and moved to Ponca, Neb., and started the *Dixon County Courier*. Has been connected with this paper most of the time since, and is now its editor.

JOHN STOUGH, firm of Stough & Mikesell, general merchandise, is a native of Westmoreland County, Pa. In 1852, came to Ohio. In the fall of 1856 came to Dixon County. Pre-empted 160 acres of land. In 1860, he, with his brother, built the Ponca Mills, which they operated until 1877, when they sold out to Sheffel & Drager. This firm was established in 1869, and is the leading store in the county, doing a business of about $48,000 a year. They own and occupy this brick store, 27x80 feet, two stories and basement, built in 1875; cost about $7,000. He with his brother also own about 2,000 acres of land, with about 500 acres under cultivation. They own about 300 head of cattle, 800 sheep, and forty horses. Has been a member of the Village Board since its organization.

JACOB THUM, proprietor Central House, was born in Bayern, Germany; there learned the trade of weaver with his father. In 1870 came to Dubuque, Iowa; carried on this business there about nine years, employing three hands. In 1880 came to Ponca; bought this house, which is now the best kept hotel in this county. Married, May, 1873, to Helena Felen, of Chicago. They have five children. Members of the Catholic Church.

T. C. WEST, groceries, grain, flour, feed, etc.; was born in St. Clair County, Ill. There raised. In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican War, from Nashville, Ill.; served about one year. In 1848 came to Delaware County, Iowa. In 1851 removed to Jones County, and assisted in erecting the first buildings in Monticello, and sold the first goods there. In 1865 removed to Cass County, Iowa; in 1877 came to Ponca; opened a furniture store, which was continued a short time. His business in butter, eggs, and produce, in 1881, was about $40,000. He shipped to Denver the first car-load of butter ever shipped from Ponca.

T. J. WELTY, real estate; is a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., came to Ponca in 1869; was engaged in merchandising, firm Gamble & Welty; continued about two years. In the fall of 1871 he was elected County Clerk, held this office four years. Was a partner in the banking house of S. B. Stough for six years prior to 1880. He is the oldest real estate merchant in Northern Nebraska, having established this business in 1870. He has for sale a large amount of improved and unimproved land.

T. R. WILLIAMS & CO., dealers in general merchandise. This firm was established May 10, 1881. Mr. Williams is a native of Wales. In about 1866 he came to Marengo, Iowa; there engaged in merchandising. Also at Vinton, Cherokee, and Sioux Rapids, Iowa. Since coming to Ponca this firm have done a large and prosperous trade, formerly carried on by T. C. West.

R. W. WOOD, law and real estate; born in Morrow County, Ohio, 1842. Served three years and a half in the Federal Army during the War of the Rebellion. Moved to Poweshiek County, Iowa, in 1866. There studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. In the fall of 1878 moved to Dixon County, Neb., and was there connected with the *Dixon County Courier*, published at Ponca, in that county, for eighteen months; since which time he has given his attention to law, loan and real estate business, having prepared a complete abstract of all lands in Dixon County.

WAKEFIELD.

This town is situated on the south side of Logan Valley, on a slight elevation of land. Towards the north, and east is the valley, stretching out about two miles, to the uplands on the other side; towards the south and west is fine rolling prairie extending over into Wayne County. The main branch of the Logan here furnishes excellent water power facilities, which will doubtless, in time be utilized.

One of the first, if not the first settler in the vicinity of Wakefield, was C. T. Barto, who landed here May 3, 1869, with his family, and C. I. Blake, from DeKalb, Ill. In the succeeding fall, George Fenton moved in with his family. In 1870, A. F. Hinds and family; in 1871, Pitt M. Hinds and family; in 1872, William Park, Irvin Packer and G. W. Packer; and in 1873, T. I. Postlethwaite. The first child born in this part of the county was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phillips, on Section 33, Township 27, Range 5, east, May 31, 1869. The first death in this vicinity was that of Oscar Harmon, May 5, 1870, who died, probably from exposure, in a terrible storm of rain and hail. The first death known to be natural was that of Mrs. Pitt M. Hinds, July 3, 1872. The first school teacher was Miss Lucy Morey, who commenced teaching January 7, 1875.

The town of Wakefield was started in August, 1881, by the building of a hotel by D. D. Lash, though Mr. Skinner had previously built a barn, which was the first building. Mr. Skinner built a dwelling house in October, 1881. John T. Marriott built the first store, and became Postmaster, October 31, 1881. A neat frame schoolhouse was completed about May 1, 1882.

Rev. F. H. Calder, a Methodist minister, was the first preacher, conducting religious services in Mr. Marriott's store. The first child born in Wakefield was William T. Jones, son of David and Mrs. Jones, January 12, 1882. Wakefield has two general stores, one hardware store, one blacksmith, one agricultural implement dealer, one hotel, one lumber yard and one bank. The railroad was completed to Wakefield about December 1, 1881, and the depot, a neat and commodious frame building was completed about January 1, 1882.

The town was named after Mr. Wakefield, engineer in charge of the surveying party which located the line of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, through from Emerson to Norfolk. The population of the town is about 100.

MARTINSBURGH.

This thriving village is beautifully situated near the junction of South and Dailey creeks. Both these valleys are wide at this point, and South Creek is skirted with timber. The first settlement in the vicinity of Martinsburgh was made by Jonathan Martin, in 1872. In June, 1873, a flouring mill was completed, and shortly afterwards a great freshet destroyed both mill and mill-dam. In 1874, the town was laid out, and named Martinsburgh, in honor of the oldest settler. In 1874-75 the mill was rebuilt, and is still doing a good business. In 1874, Martin Lockwood, William Lockwood, G. Wright, B. O. Smith, and some others moved into this part of the county. The first marriage was that of B. O. Smith and Miss Mary Glisson, in 1874. The Lutheran Church now in Martinsburgh, was built in 1875. A store was opened in 1875 by Frank Bartlett, in a building intended for a hotel. The post office was established in 1879, and at the time named Justice; but in 1881 it was changed to Martinsburgh. Dennis Hurley was first Postmaster.

Martinsburgh is a pleasant town, is quite rapidly improving, and exhibits in its buildings energy and good taste. It contains a store, a grist-mill, schoolhouse, church, hotel and blacksmith shop, and the town proper about seventy-five inhabitants. It is about centrally located about eight miles southwest of Ponca, and entertains hopes of becoming the metropolis of the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN DUREN, firm of Duren, Wright & Co., Martinsburgh Mills, is a native of Prussia. In 1874 he came to Dixon County, worked in the Ponca Mills. Soon after removed to Martinsburgh and worked in this mill. In 1876 he bought an interest here and has since been connected with this mill. He was married in 1861 to Mary Kohl, of France. They have three children—daughters.

MARTIN LOCKWOOD, real estate, is a native of Washington County, Vt. In 1856 he came to Whiteside County, Ill., with his parents. In about 1860 he came to Allamakee County, Iowa, there married Miss Mary Wright in 1864. She was born in Michigan, daughter of P. G. Wright. They have three sons and two daughters. He followed farming a few years. They then came to Battle Creek, Mich. He was engaged in the sash and blind business about three years. In June, 1870, he came to Nebraska, settled at the head of South Creek, and established the first postoffice there. In 1875 he came to Martinsburgh, bought the undivided half of the town, with the mill. He also was engaged in merchandising about three years. The past two years he has been in the drug business at Ponca with the firm of Orr & Lockwood, but has withdrawn from the firm and engaged in the drug business at Martinsburgh.

J. MARTIN, general merchandise, is a native of Bristol County, Mass. He came to New York at the age of seventeen. In the fall of 1838, he came to Cook County, Ill, where he followed the trade of carpentering fifteen years. In 1860 he built a distillery in Peoria, Ill., and run it till 1866. The following year he came to Nebraska, located two miles east of Ponca, there he built a saw mill. He also built the Martinsburgh Mill in 1872, which he sold in 1875. In 1878 he bought out Wright & Lockwood, and has since been engaged in this business. His trade amounts to about $10,000 a year. He has been Postmaster the past two years, and has also been County Commissioner.

DAVID MURPHY, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Martinsburgh, was born in Ireland. In 1856 he came to New York and in 1859 came to Chicago, Ill., then traveled South visiting Louisiana, Mo., Memphis, Tenn., and other points. July 4, 1863, he came to Quincy, Ill., where he worked on a farm one year, thence to Kansas and St. Joe, Mo. In the summer of 1865 he came to Nebraska City, and in 1867 came to Omaha. The following year he came to Dixon County where he has since resided. He owns 260 acres of land, mostly improved, is School Treasurer of District No. 10. In 1880 he was a candidate for County Commissioner, but was defeated by a small majority.

WILLIAM WITHAM, hotel, is a native of Morrow County, Ohio. In 1856 he came to Jefferson County, Iowa, farmed there about eight years. January, 1865, he came to Dixon County, Neb., where he has since resided. He owns his house, with four acres in Martinsburgh, also a farm of forty acres. He was married in 1856 to Miss H. M. Frost, of Morrow County, Ohio. They have two daughters.

OTHER TOWNS.

Logan Grove.—This post office is located in Clark Precinct in the western part of the county on rolling prairie. It was established in 1877; W. W. Crain, first and present Postmaster. The first settlement in the vicinity was made by Capt. J. A. Burdick, in 1871. J. W. Jones, William Cowie and W. W. Crain were among the early settlers. The first schoolhouse was built and the first school taught in 1872. Rev. W. H. Clark, after whom the precinct was named, preached the first sermon in 1873, at Capt. Burdick's house.

Parkhill P. O. was discontinued about January 1, 1882.

New Castle.—This little village is pleasantly situated in the Aoway Valley, about twelve miles northwest of Ponca, and on the grade of the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills Railroad. The Hoese Bros., William, Henry and Frank, came here in 1856 and built the first house, a log one with a dirt roof. In the spring of 1857 Gustavus Smith moved in with his family. A little later William and Englehart Phister, with their father and mother, arrived. Alexander was first Postmaster, when the post office was about five miles down the valley. The first marriage here was that of James Smith to Miss Eliza Ross, January 16, 1876. The Catholic church was erected in 1873, at a cost of about $1,500. A new frame schoolhouse was completed in the spring of 1882. New Castle now contains the post office, one general store and about thirty inhabitants.

Ionia was at one time a flourishing town. It was situated on the bottoms of the Missouri, but has been moved back up on the bluffs, on account of the washing away of the town site by the Missouri. John J. and H. M. Pierce were the first settlers, in 1857. Henry Hill was the first child born in 1860. A school was taught in 1865 by C. H. Smith. For some years the town grew and prospered. In 1870 a large two story frame hotel was erected, and in 1872, when it was at the height of its prosperity, it contained one general store, one hotel, one blacksmith shop, W. H. Gasline, who started his shop in 1870, one grist mill, one saw mill, one saloon, one shoe shop, a school, and about 100 inhabitants. In addition to the inroads of the Missouri, the high price at which the village lots were held, has prevented Ionia from growing, and now the houses having been mostly moved away on to farms and elsewhere, there is but little left except the post office, a few dwelling houses, a blacksmith shop and a schoolhouse.

Lime Creek.—This post office is situated in Lime Creek Valley about three miles from the Missouri in the northwestern part of the county. The surrounding country is quite rugged and the valleys well timbered. The first settlement was made in 1867 by John Maskell and H. Farsnoy. Other early settlers were Ole Nelson and O. K. Anderson, in 1870. The first school was taught by Miss Frederica Wells, in 1872. A schoolhouse was built in 1874. The first sermon was preached in John Maskell's house in 1870, by Rev. Mr. Coleman. A store was opened by John Walter in 1878, and in 1879 the post office was established, Christian Nelson first Postmaster.

South Creek. This post office is located in the southern part of the county, near the head of South Creek, which determined its name. It is surrounded by rolling prairie. The first settlement in the vicinity was made by William Withern in 1859. The first birth was that of Alice Withern in 1861. The post office was established in 1869; Martin Lockwood, Postmaster. The first school was taught in 1872, by Mrs. Mary Lampha, and the first sermon was preached in the same year by Rev. W. H. Clark.

Aoway Creek is a post office situated in the northwestern part of the county, about eight miles west of New Castle, and near the source of Aoway Creek, on high rolling prairie.

Dailey Branch is a post office in the western part of the county, also on high rolling prairie, near the head of Dailey Creek, and about four miles south of Aoway Creek.

Ellis is a post office in the southern part of the county, at Emerson Junction, on the line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, and the Norfolk branch of the same road.

Silver Ridge is a post office on high rolling prairie, five miles west of Ponca. It was settled in 1858 by Patrick Dempsey; a post office was established in 1877; first Postmaster, W. H. Clark. It has a creamery.

Silver Ridge Seminary. This institution of learning is situated at Silver Ridge P. O., six miles west of Ponca. Its location is elevated, sightly and healthy, retired and free from village distractions and influences. It was opened in October, 1870, and is conducted on the plan of the co-education of the sexes. Rev. Walter H. Clark, A. M., is Principal of the Seminary, and Mrs. Clark has special charge of the young ladies in attendance.

Hawkeye is a country post office in the eastern part of the county, about ten miles south of Ponca, the county seat, in the Elk Creek valley.

Spring Bank is a post office in the southern part of the county, about ten miles south of Martinsburgh, on gently rolling prairie, near the source of Elk Creek.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

R. BURGESS, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Spring Bank, is a native of Weathersfield, N. Y., was raised in Macomb County, Mich., there engaged in farming. He enlisted in 1861, Company L, First Michigan Cavalry, served his enlistment three years, then came to Ridgeway and opened a blacksmith shop, continued about five years. In 1871 came to Nebraska, located on this farm, owns 200 acres. He has held various offices in this precinct, has been Judge and Clerk of election, Assessor, etc., he suggested the name of this precinct and post office, which was submitted to the County Commissioners, by the surveyor, and approved.

C. M. CROWELL, farmer, Section 9, P.O. Hawkeye, is a native of Chenango County, N. Y., born in 1837, raised in Chautauqua County, in about 1858 came to Henry and Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1869 came Dixon County, Neb., made a homestead claim of 160 acres, now owns 320 acres, his improvements are the best of any in this precinct has been County Commissioner two years, Treasurer of the school since its organization. Married in 1850 to Thankful Bush, of Chautauqua County, N. Y. She died in 1857, aged twenty-three years; have two children, one son and one daughter; second marriage in 1859, to Sarah A. Marquiss, of Virginia, they have one daughter.

DODGE COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

DODGE COUNTY is one of the eastern in the second tier of counties, and is seamed through its southern portion by the rich valley of the Platte River, and in its eastern sections by the fertile valley of the tortuous Elkhorn, which, with its branches, spreads over the entire surface. Its area is 540 square miles, and there is not a single township which is not abundantly watered. The beautiful valley of Maple Creek stretches through the center. To the north, Logan and Pebble Creeks wend their peaceful ways, enriching the soil and adorning the country. Their general direction is northwest and southeast from their junction with the Elkhorn River. Cuming Creek, in the north, and Rawhide in the south, flow also into the Elkhorn, and add to the unrivaled agricultural advantages of Dodge County. The Platte and Elkhorn Valleys, with all these "spurs of reaches," if such an expression is allowable, are gardens of the richest and most practical nature. One-third, in fact, of the entire area of the county consists of valley and bottom land, the soil of which is as inexhaustible and prolific as can be found in the country. The bottom lands gradually rise into bench and table-lands and fine rolling prairie, and the soil is almost invariably a deep loam of great fertility; so that throughout the county there is scarcely 10 per cent which can by any stretch of fact be called waste land. Between the uplands are those rich and beautiful tracts of land, varying from three to fifteen miles in width, which have given the county such a reputation for an unexcelled grain-producing country. The county, wedged in as it is at the junction of the Platte and Elkhorn Rivers, and bound together by the union of the Pacific and Elkhorn Valley Railroads, seems to be not only the natural concentration of fertility, but the outlet for the transportation of the great stock product of the State. These prove to be the two facts which are causing so splendid an agricultural and commercial growth in Dodge County. Fremont, North Bend, Hooper and Scribner owe a great measure of their present prosperity to its natural advantages in position, notwithstanding which there are nearly 200,000 acres of unimproved land within the limits of the county.

The following extract, taken from the Centennial address of Dr. L. J. Abbott, of Fremont, explains the origin of the names of these streams which water Dodge County:

> The southern boundary of the county is the Platte River, the largest stream in the State, named by Lewis and Clark in 1804, on account of its width and shallowness. Its general direction is from west to east; it falls at about six feet to the mile.
>
> The Elkhorn River, a tributary of the Platte, is the second stream in importance in the county. It received its name many years ago, probably from Lewis and Clark, at least from some of the early voyageurs. It runs through the entire county from northwest to southeast, a distance of thirty miles.
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> Rawhide Creek received its name from the fact that during the California travel of 1849, a white man is said to have been flayed alive by the Pawnee Indians on its banks. It is a small, sluggish stream, of low banks, and runs from west to east through the entire county, and empties into the Elkhorn River near the southeast corner of the county.
>
> Maple Creek rises in the southern portion of Stanton County, and has a general direction from west to east through Dodge County, and empties into the Elkhorn River at a point nearly opposite to the old town of Fontenelle. It derived its name from the large maple grove originally growing near its mouth.
>
> Pebble Creek has the same general direction as the Maple. It rises in Cuming County, and discharges its waters into the Elkhorn River, near the flourishing village of Scribner. It was named Pebble from the unusual number of pebbles found in its waters at the ford, where the volunteer soldiers crossed it in the Pawnee war of 1859.
>
> Cuming Creek rises in Cuming County, and flows in a southerly direction a distance of about five miles in Dodge County, and adds its waters to the Elkhorn a little above the mouth of Pebble Creek. This stream was named in 1855, in honor of T. B. Cuming, first Secretary and Acting Governor of Nebraska.
>
> Logan Creek, the third stream in point of size in the county, rises in Cedar County, and flows in a southerly direction, and its waters are discharged into the Elkhorn, about five miles above the mouth of Maple Creek. It was named by Col. William Kline, in 1854, in honor of Logan Fontenelle, a friendly Omaha Chief.
>
> Clark Creek, the smallest of all the streams in Dodge County, rises in Burt County and flows in a southerly direction, and joins the Elkhorn nearly two miles below the mouth of Logan. It was also named by Col. Kline, in honor of Dr. M. H. Clark, the first member of the Territorial Council from Dodge County.

WATER-POWERS.

The Elkhorn River and its tributaries furnish good water-powers, and in early years the streams were so well timbered that several saw-mills were operated very successfully. Even now the banks are more or less skirted with timber, but the scarcity of wood has become so evident that there has been and is a concert of action in the planting of groves, which, in the course of years, will overcome this want. The water-powers have, however, been partially utilized in the operation of several grist-mills throughout the county. J. D. Robinson operates one at Pebble, which will be noticed more at length hereafter. Five miles above, on the North Branch of Pebble Creek, is one operated by Wise Bros.—the "Water Lily Mills." Still two miles above, John Snyder owns a third mill, built a few years ago. The "Water Lily Mills" were erected in 1876. Two miles northeast of Hooper, on Logan Creek, is a fine mill, erected in 1870, at a cost of $10,000 (with machinery). It has three run of stone and is owned and operated by A. C. & J. F. Briggs.

GRAIN AND FRUIT RAISING.

Dodge County possesses advantages for the raising of wheat and corn not exceeded by any locality in the State. Containing over 250,000 acres of some of the richest soil in the world, it has become a great grain-raising center, as well as grain distributing point. From Fremont, in the southeastern part of the county, the fertile valley of the Elkhorn stretches throughout the eastern portion of the county, its rich soil varying all the way from four to ten feet in depth. Beyond are the table-lands and rolling prairies. West extends the Platte Valley, varying from three to seven miles in width. This is the garden of the State. The rolling prairies north and south, almost boundless in extent, and scarcely less fertile than the valley itself, are cut by numerous streams and dotted by many towns and settlements. It is estimated that fully one-third of the tillable area of

Dodge County consists of rich bottom land. No wonder that the yield of wheat is so abundant, the average production per acre being eighteen bushels. The grain is hard and plump and will weigh on an average sixty-five pounds to the bushel. Over 40,000 acres of spring wheat are under cultivation, and about an equal area of corn. Last year 30,000 fruit trees were under cultivation, and there is nothing in the shape of fruit that may not flourish in Dodge County. Apples and pears are naturally prolific, while the wild fruits, such as the plum—well, there is no way of keeping it under ground. Grapes are also given much attention and do well. There are 37,000 healthy vines in the county, and more "are in sight." There is no kind of grain or fruit, which, with proper care, will not promptly respond. Still, there are nearly 200,000 acres of uncultivated land in the county, which can be bought all the way from $10 to $20 per acre.

Although timber is not plenty, this difficulty is being obviated by State regulation and individual exertion, so that throughout the county many groves are beginning to appear. This is rendered desirable, both from motives of convenience and as a measure of protection against the heavy winds which sweep over the State and have done great damage in this county. The Elkhorn River, however, is tolerably well skirted with timber. Of native forest trees, over a million and a half are still standing in the county. One serious drawback, in fact, to the general cultivation of fruit, is the absence of trees to protect it from the sweeping winds.

EARLY HISTORY.

In the account which has been given in preceding pages, it has been narrated how Fontenelle was cut from Dodge County and became a portion of Washington. In speaking of early history, therefore, strict reference is made to the early history of Dodge County as it now exists. Nearly two years previous to the taking of the first claim in Dodge County, Fontenelle was settled by the "Nebraska Colonization Company." The first claims made in Dodge County were by John and Arthur Bloomer, near the mouth of Maple Creek, early in April, 1856. During the first part of the next month, they broke twenty-five acres of prairie land, which was the small beginning of agricultural pursuits in Dodge County. Arthur Bloomer is now an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, at Milwaukee, Wis. On the 25th of May, Mrs. Wealthy Beebe, with her children and Abram McNeal, her son-in-law, with his family, located two miles west of Fremont (as yet an unknown settlement). In the following month, George Emerson took a claim five miles west of the present site of North Bend, built a shanty and broke eight or ten acres of land. On the 4th of July, the North Bend Colony, attracted by the promises which the town company held out to them, arrived and settled permanently. An account of this appears in the sketch of North Bend. In August, 1856, the first settlers having claimed the site of Fremont, a town company was formed under the name of Pinney, Barnard & Co., whose doings, with those of the Platte Valley Claim Club, are also detailed elsewhere. On September 3, 1856, the town was called Fremont, in honor of Gen. John C. Fremont, the Republican Presidential candidate and a stalwart Western pioneer. And yet, notwithstanding, it might never have received the name, had not a town on Shell Creek, twenty-five miles west, been previously platted and called Buchanan.

During this year (in June), O. A. Himebaugh entered half a section on Maple Creek, three miles south of the present village of Hooper, where he now resides. He and his brother occupied a cottonwood hut together. There was then a saw-mill at Fontenelle, lumber selling in Omaha at $100 per thousand. John Batie had previously marked a tree on Section 5, Township 18, and entered his claim in the books of the club at Fontenelle. Of him Mr. Himebaugh purchased fifty acres of hardwood timber for $200 in gold. His experience in that region during the pitiless winter which followed was but the common lot of all those early settlers. For two months, from December 1, storm followed storm with such disheartening regularity that the sun failed to show his cheering face. Provisions were scarce and now and then one of the most hardy and intrepid would be detailed from Fontenelle to Omaha. Obliged to avoid gorges where the snow was packed to a depth of from twenty-five to thirty feet, the journey was more than doubled in length. Now and then a stop would have to be made, the horses dug out and a new start made. Mr. Himebaugh himself made one of these terrible journeys. Starting out early one Monday morning, he arrived home late the succeeding Saturday. On a level, even, the snow was three feet deep, and drifted entirely over the cabins, stables and haystacks. Cattle perished in the blinding storm, or were smothered in the rude shelters. Strychnine was applied to their carcasses to prevent a pestilence when the spring thaws should commence, and many hungry wolves perished likewise, but crawled away and died without such thoughtful preservation. The first death of a human being which ever occurred in Dodge County is to be laid at the doors of that awful season. On the 2d of December, Steadman Hager, while driving from North Bend to his home, west of Fremont, became confused and blinded by the storm and perished alone. His remains were found the following April, and his were the first funeral services held in the county, Rev. Mr. Cooley, a Disciple minister, officiating. August 8, 1856, twin daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Abram McNeal, Mr. McNeal being a son-in-law of Mrs. Wealthy Beebe, the first settler of the Platte Valley in this county. Seth Young, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Young, was born at North Bend November 30, 1856. On the 20th of December, the mother died, and was buried where cold winds and driving snows could reach her no more. It being impossible in such a time as this to obtain a suitable coffin, rough cottonwood boards were torn up from the house flooring for its material. About one hundred persons braved the terrible winter of 1856–57.

At this time, the Pawnees were stationed on the south bank of the Platte River, their chief village being nearly opposite Fremont. They had looked on with angry faces at the inroads which the new settlers were making upon the timber land. In the fall of 1856, the people of Fremont derived an advantage over the Pawnees by sending for military aid to Omaha, the "force" being piloted by James G. Smith. When this terrible winter came upon the country, the Pawnees were firmly convinced that "the white man brought the snow" and was "bad medicine" for them. They threatened dire calamities and "looked blood," sending at one time twenty of their strongest and bravest chiefs across the river for the purpose of commanding the settlers to depart. After parleying a time, the brave men of the tribe decided to take "much good supper" instead of many scalps, and their thirst for blood was thus appeased. They were hungry—that's what ailed them—and, having fully satisfied themselves, they left and never returned to molest or threaten. They became unpleasantly neighborly, however, and hardly a day passed during the season of 1857 that they did not come to Fremont in large numbers either to trade with Smith Bros. or steal back some of the goods they had sold the firm. By treaty of September 4, 1857, they were removed to their reservation in the valley of the Loup Fork River. In 1859, when the Pawnees passed through Fremont, going north, bound on the war-path up the Elkhorn Valley, they committed no depredations upon that village, avoiding hostilities of any nature until they reached the settlements on Maple Creek. Fontenelle and the region near by was then a military rendezvous. A full account of the Pawnee war appears in the general history, while the excursion of 1856, taken particularly for the protection of Fremont, will be given in detail hereafter.

The financial panic of 1857 had its due effect upon Dodge County. The summer of this year had been spent mostly in breaking the prairies for crops, only a little sod corn and a few potatoes having been planted. The settlers were, therefore, illy prepared to meet the discouragement of the autumn months. Money became a thing almost unknown. Even postage stamps were a curiosity.

In the spring of this year, quite an influx of settlers had taken place. Among others, there came, in May, H. P. Wolcott, who was joined in August by G. W. Wolcott. Their claims were northwest of Fremont, near the Elm Grove Claim, which soon afterward became the property of John Batie, who moved over from Fontenelle. H. G. Wolcott, a brother of H. P., soon received most enthusiastic letters from him. Along in the fall these letters ceased, and he learned, as he himself relates, that "they did so because he could no longer raise a single stamp to pay their transmittal." And such examples of hardships as Mr. Himebaugh gives in these days of agricultural prosperity can scarcely be realized, but were, however, the common lot of all. The land pre-empted by him came into market in 1858, and he was obliged to hire $150 of a banker of Omaha, at 60 per cent interest. The note was compounded the second year at 25 per cent interest and the third year on the same terms. It was a virtual impossibility to obtain money. So, in 1858, Mr. Himebaugh abandoned farming and started out to dispose of his crop. First, from his farm on Maple Creek, he was obliged to haul his wheat to Omaha and have it ground into flour. With two ox-teams he then started on a journey of 600 miles, for Denver. He took with him 6,000 pounds of flour and was two months on the road. His season's work netted him just $360. The payment which he was finally obliged to meet on the original note amounted to $415. He couldn't meet it and nearly lost his land, with improvements. Many people, in fact all over the county, were preparing to leave the results of hard labor behind. Mr. Himebaugh, however, was given "another chance," and he improved it well.

The season of 1858 was extremely wet, little being raised except sod corn and soggy potatoes. This diet enabled the majority of settlers to endure life. Luckily, the winter of 1858–59 was mild and the following season a good one. Money, however, was terribly scarce. In the spring of 1859, the Pike's Peak immigration brought into the county considerable circulating medium, which revived trade somewhat. Returning soon after, the Pike's Peakers also brought with them stores of provisions, which they sold cheaply and further assisted in bringing good times to the county. The building of the Union Pacific, in 1866, may be said to have permanently ended the early and the hard times of Dodge County.

EARLY HISTORY OF FREMONT.

In his Centennial address, Dr. L J. Abbott has the following to say of the founders of Fremont, before the proceedings of the town company and the claim club became a matter of record. Their interesting minutes are now accessible through the favor of the then Secretary of the Platte Valley Claim Club, E. H. Barnard:

> The site of the present city of Fremont was claimed by E. H. Barnard and John A. Kuntz, in the name of Barnard, Kuntz & Co., August 23, 1856. They set their first claim stake on the swell of ground near the corner of D and First streets, then passing on the California road about two miles, they reached the cabin of Seth P. Marvin in time for dinner. This cabin was the first sign of civilized life thus far west of the Elkhorn River, and was the most easterly outpost of the McNeal and Beebe settlement, at that time three months old. Mr. Marvin's family consisted of a wife and two children—Glen and May. They had arrived at their new home about three weeks previous, from Marshalltown, Iowa. Mr. Marvin received and entertained the strangers hospitably. He was a good talker, and had unbounded faith in the future of the Great Platte Valley as a whole and in that precise locality in particular. It was largely, if not chiefly, due to his efforts that the town company was organized a few days later.
>
> After making their claim, Messrs. Barnard and Kuntz went farther up the valley, and returned two days afterward to the house of Mr. Marvin, where they learned that during their absence a party of four had made a claim which somewhat conflicted with theirs. At first these gentlemen thought they would give the matter no attention, but Mr. Marvin urged them to remain with him until the next day and meet the adverse claimants, and arrange the matter satisfactorily to all. The advice was accepted and acted upon, and that night the parties all met at the house of Marvin for the first time.
>
> The party of four consisted of George M. Pinney, James G. Smith, Robert Kittle and Robert Moreland, the latter a hack-driver from Iowa City and the other three passengers whom he had picked up at Des Moines.
>
> Mr. Marvin proposed that the conflicting claimants throw up their respective claims, and then proceed to form a new town company, taking him in as a member. The proposition was finally agreed to, and on the next morning, August 26, 1856, the new company was organized, under the name of Pinney, Barnard & Co., who immediately proceeded to lay off a plat of ground, one mile square, for a town site.

A verbatim copy of the contract of Pinney, Barnard & Co., relative to laying out the town, is certainly a historical curiosity, and one which will be appreciated by the people of Fremont. Here it is :

> WHEREAS, George M. Pinney, E. H. Barnard, James G. Smith, J. A. Kuntz, Robert Moreland, Robert Kittle, William Pinney and Seth P. Marvin, have in contemplation, and are about to lay out a town on or near the Platte River, in the vicinity of Seth P. Marvin's; therefore it is understood by the parties aforesaid, that as no particular name has been decided upon for said town, it shall be called Pinney, Barnard & Co.'s town plat; and it is also mutually agreed upon by the said persons aforesaid that they shall divide the town plat into sixty-four shares, subject to disposal, as the person or persons choose each for themselves, but in no case shall any person's share be considered valid, unless either himself or his assigns, shall, according to the best of his ability and means, endeavor to build up the town, and contribute with said company, if a majority require, to aid in erecting a steam saw-mill, which shall be the property of said company, unless some individual member of this company shall live in or near this town and shall not be able to contribute to the erection of said mill. In such case, the property shall belong to the actual stockholders in said mill as may hereafter be directed.
>
> We agree also to have a President and a Vice President, whose duty it shall be to preside at the meetings of the stockholders. There shall also be a Secretary, etc. [the paper going on in the usual manner to define the duties of the several officers]. The shares of this town shall be transferred in the name of the company, and the funds paid into the hands of the Treasurer; and any person selling the amount of shares which he is entitled to, shall sell to a person who is willing to conform to this article of agreement. This contract shall be recorded with the Platte Valley Claim Association.
>
> It is therefore enacted that James G. Smith shall act as President of the company; Robert Kittle, Vice President; G. M. Pinney, Treasurer; J. A. Kuntz, Secretary. These officers shall hold their offices for one year, unless any one of them may be considered guilty of improper conduct, in not acting in good faith to the interests of said company. In such case he shall be deprived of his office by a majority of the company, and another be elected in his stead. This contract shall be altered, if a majority of its members are in favor of said alteration.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 26th day of August. 1856.

G. M. PINNEY, [SEAL.]	ROBERT MORELAND, [SEAL.]
WILLIAM PINNEY, [SEAL.]	JOHN A. KUNTZ, [SEAL.]
ROBERT KITTLE, [SEAL.]	E. H. BARNARD, [SEAL.]
SETH P. MARVIN, [SEAL.]	JAMES G. SMITH, [SEAL.]

Upon the same date, August 26, 1856 (in the evening), the settlers of Platte Valley met at Mr. Marvin's house and formed the Platte Valley Claim Club, with the following officers: Seth P. Marvin, President; J. W. Peck, Vice President; E. H. Barnard, Secretary; George M. Pinney, Recorder of Claims. As the Platte Valley west of Range 9 had not at that time been surveyed, the association was a most necessary institution and regulating power, in the protection of claims made by those who really intended to settle and work for the growth of the future town. The jurisdiction of the association at first extended from Fremont up the valley of the Platte River, a distance of six miles from the town, and down the valley ten miles, embracing the lands lying between the bluffs. At this meeting, the following preamble and agreement was adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been found necessary in all new Territories for the settlers to league together for self-protection in order to defend their lands from speculators abroad or at home, and to secure to themselves the fruit of their sacrifices and hardships, together with the hard-earned money which they may have paid for their claims; and

WHEREAS, There is danger that the valuable claims in this land district will be greedily sought for during the coming season by new-comers and land-sharks, who will employ and encourage idle men to take possession of them, and will also combine together to seize upon them at the land sales; therefore, in defense of our property and our families, and to prevent by a timely organization scenes of strife and bloodshed, we do solemnly enact the following articles of agreement:

ARTICLE 1. We whose names are subscribed, claimants upon the public lands, do hereby agree with each other and bind ourselves upon our honors, that we will protect every just and lawful claimant in the peaceable possession of his claim, and that in case of his claim being jumped, we will, when called upon by the proper officer, turn out and proceed to execute all decisions of arbitrators and vigilance committees which may have been duly made.

ART. 2. We further agree that when the surveys have been made and the land offered for sale by the United States, we will attend said sales *en masse* and protect each other in entering our respective claims, each claimant furnishing the means for his said entry.

ART. 3. After the sales, we are to deed and re deed to each other, so as to secure to each claimant the land he has claimed, according to the limits now existing.

[Signed], Seth P. Marvin, Robert Kittle, J. A. Kuntz, A. McNeal, G. C. Beebe, E. H. Barnard, J. W. Peck, R. Moreland, James G. Smith, William E Lee, William B. Lee, E. H. Rogers, John Beebe, Lewis Watters, William Pinney, Washington Whitney, Steadman Hager, Seneca Hager, Eli Hager. Joseph Hager, W. G. Bowman, Cyrus Morton, G. W. Gregor, John A. Marsh, David Reeve, Henry Beebe, L. Gerard, John M. Newton, Isaac E. Heaton, Morris Nichols, William Cargill, Thomas Davis, Charles A. Smith, Jackson Davis, John Davies, M. B. Richmond, William McCartney, Henry Gatewood, Rollin McDowell, J. L. Bowman, Theron Nye, A. J. Chapel, Fred K. Chandler. Prucius M. Wood, J. M. Waldorf, John W. Irion, Harvey Irion, Robert A. Irion, John C. Flor, John C. Hormel, L. H. Rogers, H. A. Peirce, J. T. Smith, Lewis Williams, William R. Davis, Nathan Heaton, Thomas A. Lee, David Mackey, George W. Danes, J. J. Hawthorne, John Neil, C. Master, S. W. Smith, D. Ferguson, Thomas Lee, J. F. Reynolds.

It is safe to say that not a single actual settler of the Platte River Valley, anywhere within the jurisdiction of the association, failed to record his name upon the above document.

The association adopted a regular series of by-laws, providing that no one would be protected in holding more than 320 acres of land, which amount might, however, be in two or more separate parcels, at the will of the holder; that making the claim and commencing the improvement in a conspicuous place would hold the claim for thirty days, if recorded, improvements to the value of $100 being required to be made within twenty days. Provisions were made for the appointment of arbitrators to settle claim disputes between individual members of the association, and also when the claimants of different clubs came in conflict, referring particularly to the Fontenelle Club. The "Captain of the regulators" was to put in force all judgments of the arbitrators, and, if he was powerless to do it alone, could call the association to his aid. If any member should refuse to respond without being able to show good cause, he could be expelled. The election of officers followed the adoption of the by-laws.

The next day after the formation of these two societies, the town company held a meeting on Cedar Island and passed a resolution that all the timber held by the individual members should be hereafter company property; that 320 acres of the best should be set apart for the benefit of the town and the residue divided equally among the members of the company. On September 3, at a gathering in Mr. Marvin's house, the name of the organization was changed to the Fremont Town Association, thus occurred the christening. The first step taken toward the actual upbuilding of a town was a resolution passed on the 4th of September, that "the Fremont Town Association will donate two town lots to any person who will erect a hewn-log house, dimensions of which will be at least 16x20 feet at the base and one and one-half stories in height, said building to be erected in the town of Fremont within six months of the date hereof; and provided that such person has no timber claim of his own we will furnish the requisite timber for such building and fire-wood for one year." On motion it was unanimously agreed that Robert Kittle be entitled to the privilege conferred by the preceding resolution by building a house of "peeled instead of hewn logs." On November 25, a meeting was held in Mr. Kittle's house, which is generally considered the first permanent dwelling erected on the site of Fremont. By-laws were adopted; also Mr. Barnard's plan for laying out the town was unanimously approved of, and that gentleman authorized to survey it. During the previous September, Messrs. Barnard and Kuntz erected a small shanty, which stood on the present site of the Congregational Church. They occupied it on the 10th of that month, receiving as boarders Robert Kittle, James G. Smith, William E. Lee and Leander Gerard, the latter being now a banker of Columbus. The building was a pole shanty, 12x16 feet, but as many as twenty have slept in it at one time. "Necessity is the mother of invention." etc, etc. Previous to the rearing of this structure, Mr. Marvin's house had accommodated those who did not choose to "camp out." Those who wished to be nearer the town site then transferred their affection and their effects from "Marvin's Hotel" to the "Barnard-Kuntz House."

All such proceedings—the building of cabins and the claiming of large tracts of timber land—were looked upon with an evil eye by the Pawnees across the Platte River. Their principal village, three miles south, was 1,500 strong. On September 26, just a month from the time the first settlers of Fremont arrived, the claim club extended the boundaries of its jurisdiction four miles west, or to a point about ten miles west of Fremont and easterly to the Elkhorn River. It resolved, also, that persons having claims within its jurisdiction could hold them for nine months by putting their improvements in the town of Fremont, instead of upon their claims. However it was done, the dusky people across the river seemed to foresee that the "pale faces" were coming fast into their territory, and were concentrating their scattered population into a settlement

The Beebe and the McNeal settlements, two miles to the west of Fremont, saw these preparations going on with uneasiness, and nearly defeated the resolution which had so great an effect in establishing the rival town. They, however, confined themselves strictly to parliamentary tactics. But in October, the activity upon and near the site of the town became so evident that the Indians told the people of Fremont plainly that unless they abandoned their evil intentions of founding a city they would be annihilated—they and their property. They were given three days' grace. A council of war was called and James G. Smith was sent to Omaha for assistance. He returned considerably within the specified time, Gov. Izard furnishing him with a box of muskets, ammunition and a squad of eight troops. Enough soldiers were gathered from the country surrounding Fremont to increase this number to a grand total of twenty-five, "who, by marching and counter-marching, by bonfires and torchlight processions and the burning of haystacks, produced the impression upon the Pawnees that it was a vast army, and had the effect of overawing them. So that at the end of three days they sent a flag of truce and a messenger, saying that the chiefs had reconsidered the matter and concluded to let them go unmolested for the present." The people of Fremont had no further trouble with the Indians, which a little firmness or a good supper would not dispel.

Having thus been suffered to live "on probation," the town company continued industriously and successfully in its efforts to upbuild the town of Fremont. It donated lots to those willing to bind themselves to do something for the good of the town. Now and then it was obliged to bring its members to terms, or to expel them for not living up to their agreement. William Pinney was one of those whom it turned outside of the pale of its protection, as he was a non-resident and seemed not to be disposed to become even a resident of the Territory. His claims were therefore forfeited to the company. Readers of Dickens will recall how one day Betsey Prigg came out plainly and said to Sairey Gamp, she "didn't believe there was no such a pusson as Mrs. Harris." Sairey was constantly talking about Mrs. Harris, but at no time within the memory of man had Mrs. H. appeared to claim her personality. So, when the town company met at Omaha and excommunicated "William Pinney," as no one had ever seen the gentleman, or had any direct tidings from him, it was strongly suspected by many of the members, that, although the name sometimes appeared associated with George M. Pinney—there "wasn't no such a pusson" as William Pinney. However, the record stands approved. Robert Moreland also was declared no longer a member of the company, but was allowed three months' time—until May 1, 1857—to become a settler and build a house. The next month, Mr. Moreland was busy at work and was re-instated in the good graces of the settlers.

On the 6th of April, 1857, occurred an event which really saddened the hearts of the little town. In crossing the ferry, Seth P. Marvin, the father, virtually, of Fremont, was drowned in the Platte River. He came from Michigan and was generally respected. Both associations passed resolutions of sorrow and of condolence with his family. It was this circumstance which first suggested to the claim club the necessity of selecting burial-grounds, and a committee to select them was at once appointed. The first death in Fremont occurred October 30, 1857, being that of Nathan Heaton, father of Rev. I. E. Heaton. But the growing civilization of a new community can only pay to death the respect of a few falling tears. Fremont was, therefore, being stirred in a few days after this sad accident over the establishment of a brick yard. Messrs. Rogers and McCartney were allowed the privilege by the town company, and actually did make the first brick. The agreement specified that the first certificate of stock should not be issued to them until they had manufactured 200,000 brick, and the second only when they had made 500,000—the yard to be located not more than one and a half miles from town, and the manufacture of this amount to be completed in two years. Such stringent terms did the company always insist upon that it was little short of a miracle for a man to make a cent of money without doing his honest stroke of work. The brick yard was located within the town limits, and enough brick turned out to build a few chimneys, etc. The proprietors, however, obtained the first certificate of stock, but never called upon the company for the second. Their business evidently was not sufficiently prosperous to warrant striving after the 500,000 limit.

In March, articles of agreement were entered into with Messrs. Chipman & Davis for the erection of a saw-mill on the banks of the Platte, within three-fourths of a mile from town. The mill was erected upon the present site of the court house, and continued in business for several years.

On June 2, 1857, the following resolution was passed by the Fremont Town Company:

> *Resolved,* That Wilson Reynolds be allowed to draw Lots Nos. 1 and 2, in Block 129, under the donating resolution, if he will build a frame 20x28 feet or larger, one and a half or two stories high, furnish well, keep a public house, and give bonds to the company that he will not sell nor allow the sale of intoxicating liquors; or if he builds a like house for said purpose and gives bonds as aforesaid, on a lot of his own in time.

In April of the next year, the resolution was modified so as to provide for the erection of a brick or wooden structure, 30x40 feet, two stories, ready for occupancy by January 1, 1860, and pledged to temperance for five years. John C. Flor kept the hotel, which was opened soon after the passage of the resolution. The "ranche," as it was called, was situated about a block east of the present site of the Congregational Church, on Military avenue. A little later, "Mother Turner," as she was affectionately called, built the Platte Valley House, on the present site of the New York Hotel. She remained its proprietress for many years, the reputation of her house and her own matronly qualities extending far and wide. She died in Fremont, and there were few "hearts which did not ache," when the news was known. Theron Nye opened a public house at an early day, and was a successful landlord. His hotel was situated on Sixth street. Robert Moreland also kept open house.

Returning to Mr. Flor, it is to be recorded that Miss Alice E. Flor, his daughter, was the first child born in Fremont, date, September 8, 1857.

In August, 1857, John C. Hormel opened a blacksmith shop under the fostering care of the town company. He was the first to engage in that trade in Fremont.

James G Smith was the first merchant and S. B. Colson the first shoemaker.

The first family who settled in Fremont was that of Rev. I. E. Heaton, in October, 1856. He was the first clergyman and preached the first sermon.

Unconscious of the inducements of town companies or the protection of claim associations, Fred Kittle, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kittle, proclaimed in his small voice the first male addition to the population of Fremont, on the 28th of March, 1858.

The first marriage took place August 25, 1856, Luther

Wilson solemnly binding himself to protect Eliza Turner and she to love and obey him. Their claim was mutual.

The last recorded meeting of the more practical claim club of the Platte Valley was held September 19, 1857. The lands were regularly surveyed in 1857, and put upon the market the next year; consequently, it had no further excuse for living and died a perfectly natural death. The town company kept actively in the field until August, 1859, when, having nothing more for which to live, it also sank to rest.

A REMINISCENCE

James G. Smith, at the time ground was broken for the Elkhorn Valley road (1869), made the following interesting remarks in regard to early times: "A little over thirteen years ago, a few persons, numbering about six of us, wandered out to this country and struck our stakes on the site where now stands the pleasant town of Fremont. This country at that time was a vast wild, as it were, unsettled, uncultivated, uninhabited and untraversed, save by the Indian, wolf and prairie dog. As town-making was at that time the order of the day throughout the land, we at once applied ourselves to staking out and making a town. The staking done, the next thing in order was a name for our town, and, after some discussion and suggestions, it was finally agreed that Fremont should be the name. This decision was owing to the fact that it was in the fall of 1856, and at the time when James Buchanan and Col. John C. Fremont were opposing candidates for the Presidency, and a little prior to this a town had been laid out twenty-five miles west of us, near the mouth of Shell Creek, called Buchanan. We, therefore, resolved that we would have opposition towns, with names corresponding to those of the candidates for the Presidency. And, as it is known by all here present, Fremont was beaten by Buchanan in the States, it is equally true that Buchanan was more than beaten by Fremont in this Territory. But few improvements were made during that fall and following winter. And that winter! long will it be in memory by such as were here, in this then new and unprotected land, and may it never be my lot to again witness another such an one. The summer following, our new town commenced to expand. An application was made for a post office, and the request granted. Your speaker had the honor of being appointed first Postmaster of Fremont, and has since had, as John G. Saxe said, in relation to his law profession, 'the greater honor to leave the office' by resignation, and not by being served with a writ of ejectment. We were then a post office town! Very soon after this, Uncle 'Samivel' most graciously authorized postal service from Omaha to Fremont, or, in other words, we were allowed to transport our mail matter from the Fremont office to the Omaha office and *vice versa* in our breeches' pockets, on foot or otherwise, as best suited our taste—the Postmaster at Fremont being allowed the net proceeds of the office to procure and keep up mail service. At this time we were a pocket mail service town. It was not long, however, ere we had an increased service added. This consisted in obtaining permission to get our mails from the Fontenelle office as best we could, in a regular United States mail bag. Fontenelle was at that time a place of considerable note, being the county seat of Dodge County, and favored with a regular mail line from Omaha, mails arriving two or three times a week. At this point in our history, we were an increased mail service town. In rapid succession followed the establishment of a mail route to Fort Kearney, and letting the contract for service on the same to the Great Western Stage Company, of which Col. Hooker, of Iowa, the great eastern stage pioneer, was the father and leading spirit. He immediately stocked up the route with four-horse coaches for the transportation of mail and passengers. We then assumed the enviable position of a four-horse mail service town."

ORGANIZATION.

Francis Burt, of South Carolina, the newly appointed Governor of Nebraska, reached Bellevue October 6, 1854. At the time he was laboring under a painful illness, and died on the 18th of that month. T. B. Cuming, Secretary of the Territory, thereupon became Acting Governer. His first official acts were the formal announcement of Governor Burt's death, and the division of the Territory into eight counties—Burt, Washington, Dodge, Douglas, Cass, Pierce, Forney and Richardson. Dodge County was bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the Platte River, twenty miles west of Bellevue, thence westerly along the said Platte River, to the mouth of Shell Creek, thence north twenty-five miles, thence east to the dividing ridge between the Elkhorn and Missouri Rivers, thence southerly to the place of beginning. The voting precinct was established at the house of Dr. M. H. Clark, in Fontenelle. William Kline, Christopher S. Leiber and William S. Estley, were appointed Judges of Election, and William Taylor and E. G. McNeely, Clerks. The county was named in honor of Augustus Cæsar Dodge, a United States Senator from Iowa, and an active supporter of the Kansas and Nebraska Bill. In accordance with the proclamation of Acting Gov. Cuming, made October 21, 1854, an enumeration of the inhabitants of the Territory was made. The apportionment of Dodge County was one Councilman and two Representatives.

The eight votes cast at Fontenelle, on December 12, 1854, by which Dr. M. H. Clark was chosen to the Territorial Council, and Judge J. W. Richardson and Col. E. R. Doyle to the Lower House, constituted the first election ever held in Dodge County. In regard to their "constituents" left at home Dr. Abbott has the following: "The first Territorial Legislature convened at Omaha on January 16, 1855, and while Messrs. Clark, Robinson and Doyle were attending the Legislature, the town of Fontenelle and the county of Dodge were deserted by their inhabitants, until Col. William Kline, then and now a respected citizen of Fontenelle, and a half-breed Indian, named Joe, were the only constituents left to the honorable members of Dodge. Col. Kline can truly be said to have had at one time in his life, the largest representation, according to population, of any gentleman in Nebraska, if not in the United States." In November, 1855, Thomas Gibson was elected a member of the house of Representatives from Dodge County. At the third election for members, Silas E. Seely secured forty-four votes and Thomas Gibson forty-one votes. Gibson contested Seely's seat, on the ground that Seely had not resided long enough in the legislative district. The legislature vacated the seat held by Seely on his certificate, but did not declare for Gibson, thus leaving Dodge unrepresented in the Lower House the winter of 1857.

Prior to the coming of the first settlers at North Bend, in the southwestern part of Dodge County, a town company had been formed by speculators in Omaha, and land disposed of without even being seen, at quite fabulous prices. In November, 1856, after a colony had been induced to locate by the paper company, George J. Turton built a double log house. It was here that in November the first election within the present limits of Dodge County was held, Mr. Turton being selected as Commissioner, Silas E. Seeley, Representative, and Robert Kittle and George Young, Justices of the Peace.

By legislative act of March 2, 1858, the eastern boundary of Dodge County was re-defined, and in January, 1860, it was so changed (the Elkhorn River being its limits) that Fontenelle, the county seat, was cut off. By an election, held the next month, the honor was transferred to Fremont. The southern boundary had already been changed to its present limits; the northern and western boundaries were left in peace. In February, 1867, a portion of the territory cut off by the act of 1860, known as the Logan Precinct, was re-annexed to the county. In March, 1873, slight changes were made in the boundaries, and in February, 1875, the Legislature prescribed the present limits.

The first meeting of the Commissioners' Court of Dodge County occurred January 6, 1857, the session being held in Fontenelle, at John Batie's house. William E. Lee and Thomas Fitzsimmons were on hand, while L. C. Baldwin, of Golden Gate Precinct, was absent. An order of business was adopted, after which the county was divided into three precincts. All the territory east of the Elkhorn River was fixed as No. 1; all between the Platte River and a line running west, starting from the Elkhorn River on the township line between Townships 17 and 18 to the western boundary of the county, No. 2; all north of said line and west of Elkhorn River, to be known as No. 3. The county was also divided into road districts.

On April 6, 1857, the Commissioners met, but, on account of the drowning of Seth P. Marvin, at the ferry, "without adjournment repaired to the river." The next day Robert Kittle resigned his office as Justice of the Peace. On May 30, Fremont Precinct was organized so as to include all south of township line between Townships 17 and 18, and east of range line between 7 and 8.

Soon after Fremont was platted by the town company in 1856, it became evident that Fontenelle was to be vigorously pushed for the county seat by its somewhat younger competitor. The excitement reached its climax during the winter of 1859-60, when Fremont was growing rapidly and pressing her claims more strongly than ever for the county seat.

The following letter, written two weeks before the passage of the act of January 12, 1860, cutting off Fontenelle, indicates some of the arguments which were being used to defeat Fremont's desires to be both included in Dodge County and obtain the county seat. E. H. Rogers, of Fremont, was then the Representative from the county in the Lower House; James Stewart, of Washington, and John Rick, of Platte:

FONTENELLE, Dodge County, N. T.,
December 29, 1859.

JAMES STEWART, Esq., Member House of Representatives, N. T.:

Dear Sir—I find an urgent letter, signed by a large majority of the citizens of the precinct, favoring the removal of the western line of Washington County, about eleven miles west of the guide meridian, or the township line between Townships 6 and 7. In the precinct south of us, or what is known as the Golden Gate Precinct, I understand they are to a man in favor of the removal of the western line of Washington County, and consider it immaterial whether it goes beyond the guide meridian or not. I learn a petition is circulating there, and is well signed. In Logan Precinct, north of here, on the Elkhorn, where there are about twenty voters, they are to a man in favor of the removal of the western line of the county, and are somewhat indifferent as to its exact location, provided they go into Washington. A petition was sent them by Mr. Gibson (the father of Arthur Gibson), I understand, but has not yet been returned. This is the true state of feeling concerning this question in this part of Dodge County, and I think now four-fifths of the residents of the eastern portion of the county of Dodge favor the removal of the western line. In Fremont, I understand a counter petition is on foot, signed by men and boys, and, indeed, by any one who can write a name. Mr. Rogers is sending a score of letters into the county on the subject, but here there is little attention paid to it.

By next mail I will send you our petition; and, I trust, a bill will pass relocating the western line of your county, so that we will be included, and thereby become the richest and best agricultural county in the territory. Any line west of here taking in Logan Precinct and Golden Gate Precinct, will suit a majority of the people interested in Dodge County. If the bill is put in for the township line between 6 and 7, my impression is it will be better to move the eastern line of Platte County so as to take the remaining twelve miles of Dodge (this making, as is deserved, Buchanan the county seat of Platte), and then, by moving the eastern line of Monroe nine or twelve miles east again, you will give Columbus a central point and the county seat of Monroe. Rick will doubtless favor this strongly. If I can be of any service further in this county boundary movement, let me know, as I am anxious for it.

Respectfully, etc.,
JOHN W. PATTISON.

In further explanation of the above letter, it may be added that Mr. Rogers was sent to the Legislature this year (1859), pledged to work against any attempt to change the boundary between Dodge and Washington Counties. There were eight delegates present at the nominating convention, Mr. Rogers' opponent was Thomas Gibson, then a resident of Fontenelle and therefore interested in removing the western boundary of Washington County so far west as to bring his village somewhere near the center and throw Fremont in a corner, and therefore out of all chances for becoming the county seat. The delegates from the Fontenelle region numbered four, and the delegates from the Fremont district numbered four when they entered the nominating convention. They voted by ballot, and what was the consternation of Fontenelle when the result was announced—five for Rogers, and three for Gibson! In haste and trepidation the Fontenellites returned homeward, and there *each and every man formally swore* that he had voted for Mr. Gibson. It is suspected that a delegate named *Saint* forgot himself and his candidate.

As remarked, by January, 1860, Fremont had so outgrown Fontenelle that the county seat was removed to the former place by crowding the latter out of the county. The first election after the selection had been made, was held on the first Monday of February, 1860, and resulted as follows: E. H. Barnard, Probate Judge; William S. Wilson, Sheriff; H. C. Campbell, Treasurer; J. F. Reynolds, County Clerk; George Turner, George Turten and Thomas Fitzsimmons, Commissioners.

It has been briefly mentioned that Logan Precinct, detached from Dodge County in 1860, was re-attached in 1867. There is a history indirectly connected with that measure which is noted all over the State. The accounts of the matter which appeared at the time in the Omaha papers are said by eye witnesses of a regular Louisiana embroglio to be quite underdrawn. It was during the year 1867 that the question of removing the State capital from Omaha and re-apportioning the State assumed a rank party flavor. The decision of scores of local matters all over the State hinged upon the support or non-support which legislators would accord to one faction or the other of these general subjects of agitation. Among other local measures, the re-attachment of Logan Precinct to Dodge County hinged upon these matters. There was not a man serving in the Legislature of 1867, who did not have some local purpose to serve. A numerous and powerful lobby also was on hand, like a busy stick stirring up an already crackling fire. The culmination of this fierce state of sectional flames occurred February 16, 1867.

It is unnecessary for the purposes of local narrative to go into details or discussions in regard to the rulings of Speaker Chapin, of the House of Representatives. He voted persistently with the minority—16 to 17—and his evident purpose was to block legislation by upholding dilatory proceedings. The House was kept voting upon points of order from noon until 10 o'clock P. M. There seemed to be a complete legislative dead-lock, without the barrier, in the shape of the Speaker, could be removed. Finally, Mr. Harvey, of Otoe County, who had been throughout the proceedings a leader of the majority, rose in his seat, recited the position of affairs, and declaring the course of the Speaker and minority, "unjust, unparliamentary, illegal and revolutionary," moved that the office of Speaker be declared vacant, and that Dr. Abbott, of Washington County, be declared Speaker *pro tem*. The question had scarcely been put when the click of weapons was heard all over the House, which was densely packed, and a bloody conflict seemed inevitable. There was a general rush, many springing toward the Speaker's desk, and some trying to make an exit from the hall. Scores of ugly looking pistols appeared above the heads of the crowd, and Dr. Abbott, now of Fremont, testifies that he saw one representative (who had "already killed his man") handling two revolvers, just as if he meant to use them on the "fractious minority." The Sergeant-at-Arms Howard rushed for an old sword, nearly as long as himself, which hung up in one corner of the hall, and tearing it from its nail, proceeded to the Speaker's desk, and held it aloft to enjoin peace and enforce the decision of the majority. Mr. Chapin drew his pistol, cocked it, and threatened to blow out that officer's brains, but didn't; for he and the minority, shortly afterward tumbled over the shoulders of the crowd, out of sight. Dr. Abbott assumed the chair, and overruled his predecessor's "points of order." Then, as he believes, the majority, being only one in number over the minority, considered it safer to remain in the hall over Sunday and have their meals and refreshments sent in to them. They did so. On Monday afternoon, however, a compromise was decently effected. Logan Precinct was detached from Washington and attached to Dodge, although the measure was strongly opposed by Dr. Abbott. The State capital was removed to Lancaster in October, and re-christened Lincoln.

Fremont had been permanently selected as the county seat; but, it was not until six years thereafter, that the discussion in regard to the erection of suitable buildings took a practical turn. When the Commissioners adjourned April 18, 1866, it was to meet again at the Valley House on May 5, and consider plans which might be sent in for their erection. In June, the plans and specifications of John Ray were accepted—Lots 1 and 2, Block 155, having been selected for the site of the county buildings. The court house, a good two-story brick building, 40x60 feet, was completed in the winter of 1867-68, being accepted in January of the latter year. Its cost was $11,800. The jail was built in 1875, at a cost of $15,000, and is also a creditable and convenient county building.

The present county officers, 1881-82, are: Judge, James Murray; Commissioners—Chairman, Milton May, H. J. Lee, James Caldwell; Superintendent of Public Instruction, George A. Stanley; Clerk, G. C. Kerkow; Clerk of District Court, George H. Torney; Treasurer, J. Grunkranz; Sheriff, Robert Gregg; Surveyor, G. W. D. Reynolds.

The population of Dodge County, in 1856, was about 100; in 1860, 309. In 1870, the population was 4,212; assessed valuation of property, $2,776,900. The latest figures indicate that the population is 12,810.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

During the session of the first Territorial Legislature, Dr. M. H. Clark, the first member of the Council from Dodge County, made a long report in favor of a Pacific Railroad by the Platte Valley route. It was within a month of eleven years that the Union Pacific Railroad reached Fremont (January 24, 1866), and passed along that same Platte Valley for twenty-five miles in the county of Dodge. Soon after the Pike's Peak gold excitement was at its height, the Western Union Telegraph Company built its line through from Omaha to Fort Kearney. This was in 1860. The line was pushed on to the West, the force being employed day and sight. Although the county received an impetus in the emigration toward Pike's Peak, and also in the return of the gold seekers, in the summer of 1859, its condition was not materially improved until it obtained railroad communication. As for telegraph communication, Fremont was merely a "trial station" for a number of years, and the wires were more objects of curiosity than of utility, until the regular office was opened. On the 12th of February, 1869, the Sioux City and Pacific united with the Union Pacific at Fremont. But the event which caused the greatest rejoicing, since from the first it was evident that it was to prove of direct local benefit to the county, was the building of the Elkhorn Valley Branch through the eastern sections of Dodge County, and the rich agricultural districts of Northeastern Nebraska, toward the head-waters of the Niobrara River, and the splendid stock-raising country of Northwestern Nebraska and Southwestern Dakota. This branch inaugurated a new system of railroads, opening up the region to the north, and making Fremont the railroad center of interior Nebraska; or as Robert Kittle of that city remarked, when he held the spike which was to finish the first ten miles of the road, he was about to "drive the last spike in the first link of railroads destined to unite the icy regions of the North with the Sunny South." The project of building a road from Fremont to the Upper Missouri River, *via* the Elkhorn Valley, had been agitated for several years previous to 1869. In the winter of 1868–69, a company of Fremont capitalists and public-spirited citizens was organized to bring the agitation to practical results. The hard times which fell upon business in the spring of 1869 delayed definite action until the following autumn. On September 8, of that year, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the court house in Fremont, E. O. Crosby being Chairman. Several other public meetings were held, and Robert Kittle was finally selected to present a proposition to John I. Blair, President of the Sioux City & Pacific road, known (and justly) as "the great railroad builder of the West."

In three days after the conference with Mr. Blair and his associates had taken place, enough names had been secured to guarantee the raising of $120,000 in bonds, and the right of way up the Elkhorn Valley.

On November 5, 1869, the bells of Fremont were ringing; all its flags and banners were given to the breeze, and a large procession, composed of all her prominent citizens, both male and female, wended its way down E street to Second, thence to the spot where the first ground was to be broken for the Elkhorn Valley Branch of the Sioux City & Pacific road. The Chairman, E. H. Barnard, mounted a wagon and spoke as follows:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Since the prime movers of this impromptu celebration have honored me with the position of Chairman, it becomes my duty to set the ball in motion. That duty I propose to perform chiefly with this spade, which has been furnished me to use in casting up grade for the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri River Railroad, which is to start at this point. Its condition indicates that it is, like myself, unaccustomed to such business; it is both dull and rusty, but may be useful for all that. Before testing it, however, let me say, that we are met here this morning not simply to break ground for a local railroad, but to inaugurate one of the most important enterprises of this enterprising age and country. In my humble judgment, this road is to become a connecting link in a great national railway, reaching from the Niobrara and the prairies of the North, to the Gulf of Mexico in the South. Over this very spot are to pass at no far distant day the products of the three zones, as those of the two hemispheres do now. When that time arrives, the position of Fremont will be truly a commanding one. Located at what will then be the crossing of the two main thoroughfares of the continent, what city can command commerce if not she?" Telling speeches were also made by E. H. Rogers, Dr. L. J. Abbott, Judge Cook, of Iowa (representing John I. Blair), James G. Smith and others.

"In the midst of the general jubilee over this event in the progress of our civilization," says one account, "while congratulations were being made and toasts being read, the clang of hammers was heard as the workmen were busy laying the iron in the roundhouse of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, when, as if to bring the past and present face to face, a solitary Indian strode into the assembly, and gazed with mute astonishment upon the scene—only a moment, and then, as if the sight was hateful, turned and swiftly left the spot. Good-by, red man, you will soon be known only to memory. With three rousing cheers for Fremont and her railroad, the vast assembly dispersed."

On January 1, 1870, the first ten miles of road were completed, accepted by the State Commissioners, and the bonds delivered to Mr. Blair. The terminus was then Maple Creek, and three car loads of excursionists joyously celebrated the event. By November, 1870, the section of the road between Fremont and West Point was in prime working order. Forty-one miles of road were built in one year. L. D. Richards, of the Sioux City & Pacific Company, was the surveyor. He also platted Hooper and Scribner and the other stations along the line of road.

The next year agitation was renewed in regard to direct connection with Lincoln. The survey of the Lincoln and Fremont line, as recorded September 29, 1881, passes from Fremont southwest through Sections 23, 26 and 35, where it crosses the Platte River and Black Island. Communication direct with sections to the southwest is among the probabilities, and should the road be completed, it will be another link in the important chain of roads which encircle and bind Fremont to the growing West.

Properly belonging under the head "Means of Communication," is the fine, new bridge across the Platte River, connecting the interests of Dodge and Saunders Counties. It was completed in December, 1881, and is nearly half a mile in length. The structure consists of six spans. The contractors were Messrs. Hobson, Reese & Sawyer, of Savannah, Mo. The first bridge, a short distance above the present structure, was completed in August, 1871, ten years previous to the building of the present. In March, 1874, a tremendous ice gorge formed just below the island. This acted as a dam, and, setting back the water, was the means of completely sweeping away the bridge.

COUNTY SCHOOLS.

From Superintendent Stanley's annual report for the year ending April 5, 1881, it is ascertained that Dodge County has 68 school districts, and that 86 teachers are employed. Out of a population of over 12,000, those of school age number 3,750. This shows an increase of 234 over the previous year. The value of school property throughout the county is $53,904.15. For construction of buildings, repairs, etc., $9,509.83 was expended; $6,277.80 paid to male and $14,255.38 to female teachers. Four new school houses were erected at a cost of $5,600. A balance of $7,383.38 remains in the treasury to be applied to school purposes. More particular mention of the principal district schools in the county will be found elsewhere.

COUNTY POOR.

The County Poor Farm consists of 160 acres of land, three miles north of the city, the ground being rented. Sixty acres have been put under cultivation. The department is in charge of J. W. Vars. Four years ago, a house was rented in Fremont for the convenience of those who did not receive outdoor relief. Only seven or eight families are permanently supported by the county, which speaks well both for it and its people. The average yearly expense for running the department does not exceed $1,000.

THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The present organization is the result of the union of the County Agricultural Society, formed at Centerville in April, 1872, and the Union Fair Grounds Association, organized in March, 1873.

Early in the spring of 1872, the Maple Creek Farmers' Club suggested the plan of forming a general county agricultural society. In April of that year it was organized, John P. Eaton being President; John Cayton and T. S. Parks, Vice Presidents; W. C. Aiken, Secretary; J. B. Robinson, Treasurer. The membership of the society was twenty-five, and a tract of land was purchased consisting of forty acres of ground, nicely improved for exhibition purposes. The first fair was held at Centerville, September 17 of this year, and regularly afterward until the society was merged with the Union Fair Grounds organization. In March, 1873, the people of Fremont organized the Union Fair Grounds Association, and purchased the eighty acres which include the site of the present exhibition grounds west of the city. The form of their society was a stock company, with a capital of $10,000. Officers, T. Nye, President; Vice President, A. T. Norris; W. C. Aiken, Secretary; W. D. Thomas, Treasurer. Upon the organization, 129 of the 400 shares were taken at once, and, as a business enterprise, the Union Fair Grounds Association seemed to at once prosper and promise greater things for the future.

In March, 1877, the Union Fair Grounds Association offered the Dodge County Society the use of their grounds at Fremont, free of charge, desiring to bridge over any differences which might have arisen, and wishing the Centerville people to hold their fair in that city. The proposition was accepted, and a good fair was held, through the joint exertions of the two societies. In 1878, the Fremont Association held a fair independent of the other society, which even excelled the State exhibition.

To pick up a few threads in the history of the Dodge County Society, it is necessary to state that in 1874 that organization, seeing the success which had attended the Fremont Association as a joint-stock company, assumed that form of organization itself. But not having the capital to work with which the society at Fremont possessed, and finding, moreover, that each member of such an organization held himself individually liable for any and all debts incurred by the society, the Dodge County body changed itself back into its original character in the spring of 1876. The next three years were spent in vain attempts to consolidate the two organizations.

During the winter of 1878, the Dodge County Society made several attempts looking to this end, and finally requested the Union

Fair Grounds Association to offer a proposition for a consolidation. In April, 1879, one was submitted; and finally adopted, with slight changes, in June. By its provisions the property of the association was deeded to the Dodge County Society, on condition that the latter issue a life membership for each share of the Union Fair Grounds Association stock. The association had 350 shares taken, the society fifty-one. The fair grounds were thus located in Fremont.

The consolidated organization known as the Dodge County Agricultural Society has a membership of 360. It owns forty acres of land, one mile west of the city, a like amount having been disposed of to clear an indebtedness. The grounds are nicely fenced, the exhibition buildings being arranged in the shape of a Greek cross. The main building is 80x80 feet, two stories, each of four wings, being 24x30 feet, one story. There is also a well-kept half-mile race course. The entire property is valued at $12,000. Present officers of the society: President, H. B. Nicodemus; First Vice President, H. P. Beebe; Second Vice President, H. Schwab; Treasurer, Arthur Gibson; Secretary, F. I. Ellick.

FREMONT.

FREMONT.

This city, the county seat of Dodge County, is one of the most important business points of Nebraska outside of Omaha. It is situated forty-six miles west of the metropolis and fifty miles northeast of Lincoln, the State capital. The grain and stock products of the rich Platte and Elkhorn Valleys find here at the union of the Union Pacific and Elkhorn Valley roads an outlet to the east. In addition to the advantages which the city derives from being a great shipping point, it is becoming quite a manufacturing center in many lines. Its general trade is, therefore, very large, and prosperity and contentment rest on most faces. Substantial business blocks, first-class hotels, comfortable, and, in some cases, costly, private residences, well-supported newspapers—all unite in testifying to the "good times" which Fremont has so profitably improved. What is surprising, too, is that the city has made most of its progress while localities farther east were depressed in business and really moving backward. The total value of its real estate is $300,000, which figures are significant when it is remembered that Fremont has a population of only about 3,700.

The following article, taken from the columns of the *Daily Herald*, shows as fairly as anything can the business activity of Fremont:

> The year just closed has been a most prosperous and eventful one, judged by the material advancement of our beautiful city. During no other single twelve months has there been an equal aggregate of substantial improvements, which add to the appearance, solidity and wealth of the city. This year has witnessed the completion of one of the finest business blocks, outside of Omaha and Lincoln, in the State—that of May Brothers' wholesale grocery house, which is transacting a business only approached by that of two wholesale firms in the metropolis, with its population of 35,000 inhabitants. It has seen the completion of the most elegant private residence, in all its appointments, in interior Nebraska—that of Geo. W. E. Dorsey, a residence which has cost in the neighborhood of $15,000 and is the pride of every citizen of the "prettiest town in the State." It has brought to completion the extensive creamery building, which in extent and perfection of details has not a superior in all the West, if in the Union, an enterprise whose walls cover the expenditure of about $17,000, and which is destined to be one of the

most extensive and valuable of all the productive enterprises of the State; and following close upon this, it has secured the erection of a foundry building which is only second to the manufacturing interests of Omaha, which has grown up within a score of years, and which is turning out work whose demand reaches all over the State and is growing beyond its limits; now employing more than twenty-four hands and turning out all classes of work in this line. These are only a few of the improvements in the several branches of permanent growth, whose other indications are seen on every hand, as detailed in the items of outlay and improvement collected in our table following. These items, which are of course imperfect in the aggregate, as it is impossible to collect all the details of improvement within the past year, show that there has been expended and added to the material growth of the city during the year the sum of at least $175,000. These are all visible improvements, which stand out as bright landmarks to note the material prosperity of the city, and which go to make up its claim as one of the most prosperous and enterprising of all the communities within the State borders. When we mention that there are business houses in Fremont doing from a quarter to three quarters of a million dollars of business annually; that there is another business house which has recorded a business of more than $1,000,000 during the past twelve months; that we have half a dozen wholesale houses, in the line of groceries, dry goods, hardware and liquors, that are only second to those of Omaha; that we have half a dozen store buildings which in dimensions and elegance are only equaled by the finest in Omaha and Lincoln; that we have the largest hotel buildings and the best hotel facilities in the interior of the State; that we have the most ample school accommodations, soon to be supplemented by the addition of another $7,000 building, now under contract; that the denominations and societies are all represented and flourishing; that we have four banks in successful operation; that there is more money invested in live stock, sheep and horses in Fremont than in any other city in Nebraska; that we have the largest elevators and the most extensive lumber establishments in the interior of the State; that we have more and finer buildings now under contract than any other city—Omaha alone excepted; and that almost without exception all this capital is the accumulation of business enterprise in our own midst; when all this is taken into consideration, we think we can afford to congratulate ourselves upon the stability of foundation and the future outlook of the city in which we all have so much pride and of which we have such well-founded anticipations for the future.

But there are other evidences of progress and improvement in our city, in the way of elegant and substantial buildings, which have not gone into our figures, but they belong to the records of 1881, and, as the enterprises are already under way, should be credited to the progressive achievements of the year. First of all we will mention the elegant new building to be erected on the corner of Main and Sixth streets, the excavation for which has already been begun, and which is to be completed for occupancy by the 1st of July next. This building is being erected by George W. E. Dorsey, who, during the past year, has already added some $20,000 to the permanent wealth of Fremont in his new residence and elevator. This building is to be three stories in height, with basement five feet above the sidewalk, and is to include three business fronts. The corner room will be occupied by Messrs. Dorsey & Toncray as a banking house; the west room will be occupied by Miss Emma Fries, milliner; the center room is not yet engaged. The second floor will be divided into offices, with a stairway entrance on Sixth street. The third floor will be occupied as the Masonic Hall, and doubtless will be the finest room for the purpose, outside of Omaha, in the State. The building covers an area of 59 by 62 feet, the hall occupying the entire upper floor, which will be built with high ceiling, and arranged and furnished in the most convenient and elegant manner. The basement (or what we may be permitted to call the first floor proper) will be occupied by what will be probably the best arranged and most convenient printing establishment in the State of Nebraska—which shall be here nameless, but which we shall know more about hereafter. This structure will be built of pressed brick, with marble trimmings, windows of plate-glass, and with a rich cornice extending around the north and east fronts. It will have a "cutaway" corner in which will be the bank entrance, and it is also contemplated to put in a tiling floor—the first in the city. Mr. Dorsey doesn't do things by halves, and there will be nothing left undone to make this building complete in every respect, and the pride of the city.

The excavation has also been made for another of the finest business blocks in the city—the new wholesale building of Meyer & Schurman, which will be completed during the year. This building will be located just west of their business corner on Fifth street. It will be 44x100 feet, three stories high, with basement—the same dimensions as May Bros.', building, and will be built with pressed brick front, stone trimmings, plate glass, and in all respects a first-class building, worthy of the city, of the firm, and of the year in which it is built. It will probably cost $15,000 or $20,000. When completed, it will make a handsome cluster of buildings on Fifth street, taking in the new Hammond building (one of the finest yet erected in the city), in which will be located the post office.

The streets of Fremont are neat in appearance, all of them being sixty-six feet wide, except Military avenue, which is 100 feet; Broad street, eighty feet; F and H streets, seventy feet each. Lots are 66x132 feet, except around the city park, where they are slightly over forty-six feet in width. Military avenue was fixed by the Government as the old military road to California by Salt Lake City. The fact that the survey was not quite with the points of the compass accounts for the platting of Fremont, the military road being taken as the basis of the village survey. But the streets present a cleanly appearance and the principal avenues are broad, so that it seems to make little difference to the present generation that they do not run true to the points of the compass. The work of the early surveyors was but a minor evidence of the general confidence that the people have in all that the Government does.

The public school system is well under way, and the school buildings would be a credit to a place of twice the size of Fremont. The edifice on Broad street is especially handsome and imposing.

Being the county seat, Fremont has also the county buildings—a substantial court house and jail, of brick, which adds to its attractiveness and general metropolitan aspect.

CORPORATE HISTORY.

Under the provisions of the act to incorporate cities of the second class, passed by the Legislature in March, 1871, the Trustees of the town of Fremont called a special meeting for June 17. The city government was then adopted by ordinance and wards established as follows: That part of the city lying north of Sixth and east of F streets to be the First Ward; north of Sixth and west of F, Second Ward; south of Sixth and west of F, Third Ward; south of Sixth and east of F, Fourth Ward. By the legislative act, the officers were made to consist of a Mayor, Police Judge, Marshal, Treasurer, Clerk and eight Councilmen—two from each ward. The qualification for voters were the same as for county elections, ten days' residence in a ward being required in addition.

The first election, which occurred July 15, resulted as follows: Mayor, Theron Nye; Treasurer, F. W. Hayes; Marshal, Robert Gregg; Clerk, William Martin; Police Judge, S. W. Hayes; Councilmen, James G. Smith, Allen Marshall, M. J. Tompkins, A. C. Jensen, William Thomas, D. B. Short, E. H. Barnard, M. H. Hinman. The present officers are as follows: Mayor, Charles Sang; Treasurer, John E. Shervin; Clerk, George Loeschen; City Engineer, O. Smith; City Attorney, C. Hollenbeck; Police Judge, James Huff; Policeman, Tom Wilson; Councilmen, First Ward, W. T. Munger, J. V. N. Biles; Second Ward, Robert Bridge, E. N. Morse; Third Ward, Claus Plambeck, John F. Haman; Fourth Ward, T. S. Cole, James Murray.

SCHOOLS.

Miss Charity Colson taught the first school in Fremont during the summer of 1858. The following summer Miss McNeal taught the first district school. E. H. Rogers was one of the early educational instructors. Among the early lady teachers were the Misses Van Anda, McCarn and Goff.

Among the early educational institutions were St. James Hall, which was organized in 1869. It afterward passed into the hands of a Board of Trustees, and was regularly incorporated. With the effective organization of the district schools, St. James Hall was discontinued. In its day, however, it found plenty of employment, and well-filled its chosen field of education.

Since Fremont was incorporated in 1871, its schools have been under the control of a Board of Education, who appoint a Superintendent of Instruction. The board serving for 1881–82 is as follows:

President, Ernest Schurman; Vice President, A. P. Hopkins; Secretary, E. N. Morse; other Directors, James Gray, Andrew Bothwell and John Grunkranz. The Superintendent of Instruction is A. E. Clarendon.

The public schools are now thoroughly organized, the present enrollment being 750. The methods of grading and of instruction are in accordance with the most advanced educational thought of the day.

The Central School building on Broad street is of brick, three stories high, with a tower, and presents as fine an appearance as any structure in Fremont. It was built in 1870, at a cost of $28,000. With site, furnishings, etc., this sum would be increased to $32,000. The dimensions of the building are 60x75 feet. It contains nine rooms. The high school and grammar department are in this building. The Principal of the former is Miss Emma Ely; of the latter, Miss Lucy Griswold. The five assistants are Misses Fannie Maxwell, Evaline Clark, Ollie Harmon, Mary Davis and Sarah Rogers.

The East School building was erected in 1876, at a cost, with site, of $8,800. It is also of brick, 55x60 feet, commodious and well arranged, being two stories high. As is the case with the Central School, its grounds are spacious, and ornamented with shade trees. Miss Estes, the Principal, is assisted by Misses Peirce, Emma Gillette and Lizzie Blanchard.

The South School building, erected in 1881, at a cost of $2,400, is two stories in height, 35x40 feet. Miss Inlay, Principal, is assisted by Miss E. Kerr.

The Fifth Street School is a rented building. Miss C. S. Kelley being Principal.

The fine new West Side building, to cost $7,000, now under contract, will be of brick, two stories, two rooms each, with a capacity of ninety scholars, though seats will not be put in for this number until demanded. The building, from the drawings, presents a very fine appearance. It will have a front east of 58 feet 8 inches, and a depth of 46 feet 4 inches. The school-rooms will be each 25 feet 4 inches by 32 feet. Each room will be provided with a wardrobe and teacher's closet. This building will be built in the most substantial manner, with a sixteen inch wall, with interstices to prevent dampness, and will be a creditable addition to the architectural beauty of our city, and supply at least, for the present, the pressing demand for school accommodation.

CITY PARK.

In January, 1857, the Town Company of Fremont reserved the land across Broad street, bounded west by H and east by F streets, for public purposes. In the summer of 1859, E. H. Rogers, Chairman of the Town Board of Trustees, entered at the United States land office the tract now included in the city park. In 1860, he received a patent in trust for the citizens of Fremont. The boundaries of the park were changed by the board, that portion west of Broad street and on that thoroughfare being vacated, and adding block 96 on the east. The park was thus moved one block east, its area being left about the same. When the boundaries were changed, the park was ornamented with shade trees and otherwise much improved. It now contains five acres, bounded by Broad, Main, Seventh and Eighth streets.

CHURCHES.

The churches of a new community walk hand-in-hand with the schools—so with Fremont. The first settlers had hardly time to breathe before the Gospel was being preached in their midst.

First Congregational Church.—The Congregational was the first religious organization in the county, and Rev. I. E. Heaton was the first pastor. On November 2, 1856, soon after his arrival from Wisconsin, he preached the pioneer sermon from Psalm iii, 10: "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." Some twenty-five people had assembled at Seth P. Marvin's house, a mile and a half west of Fremont, and the meeting passed off to the deep satisfaction of all. Perhaps, even, the feeling was mixed with a little worldly pride at the manner in which the impromptu choir acquitted themselves, assisted by Miss Heaton at the melodeon. On the following Sabbath, services were held at the house of Robert Kittle, and from that time onward they have continued to be held regularly at Fremont. On August 2, 1857, a regular church organization was effected, with seven members. Rev. I. E. Heaton continued his pastorate. Two years after a house was purchased. The house, still standing, is occupied by Thomas Wilson, being on Eighth street, between C and D streets. For twelve years the society remained under the care of Mr. Heaton. The dedication of the present neat and commodious edifice, corner of Broad street and Military avenue, took place August 2, 1868. Additions to the building were made in 1874 and 1881, so that now the structure is one of the best in the city. For a long time its fine bell, of over a thousand pounds, not only rung out good tidings but the fierce alarum of fire, or the noisy news of political and local victories. It was, in fact, public property and a public benefactor. To return to the pastors who have had charge of the church up to the present time: Rev. I. E. Heaton was succeeded, in 1869, by Rev. James B. Chase, Jr., who served until 1871; Rev. Roswell Foster from 1871 to 1875; and Rev. George Porter from 1876 to August, 1877. Rev. Albert T. Swing, the present incumbent, assumed the charge February 1, 1878. The comfortable parsonage connected with the church was erected in 1878. A fine $1,000 organ adds to the harmony of the church, which is one of the leading religious organizations of the city. The entire value of the church property is placed at $7,000, the resident members numbering 114. Its large Sunday school, composed of over three hundred children, is in charge of Superintendent E. H. Barnard.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—A class was formed in Fremont during the summer of 1857, consisting of E. H. Rogers, Lucy J. Rogers, Mary Flor, Wealthy Beebe and L. H. Rogers. Rev. Jerome Spillman was appointed to take charge of it, presenting his credentials to E. H. Rogers in the following letter, written by the Presiding Elder of North Bend and Fontenelle Missions, of the Kansas and Nebraska Conference:

"OMAHA, June 22, 1857.

"E. H. ROGERS, ESQ.—*Dear Brother:* This will introduce to you Rev. Jerome Spillman. I have employed him on the Fontenelle and North Bend Missions. He is a young man, as you will see; still he is full of fire and will do you good service. He is now just from the Indiana Asbury University (of the junior class), is a good scholar, and will prosecute his studies until he graduates. Board him if you can. I will be out on the 11th of July. Kind regards to yourself and family.

"Yours truly, J. M. CHIVINGTON."

Soon after, meetings were held regularly at E. H. Rogers' house. After they had been maintained about a year, the Platte Valley Mission was established, excluding Fontenelle, and extending over the region lying west of the Elkhorn River and north of the Platte. This mission was placed in charge of Rev. Jacob Adriance, who remained about two years, being succeeded by Rev. L. D. Smith. From 1861, when the Nebraska Conference was established independent of the Kansas Conference, until 1866, when the church building was erected, Fremont remained a mission station and was supplied by Rev. David Hart, Rev. Theodore Hoagland and Rev. Jacob Adriance. In 1866, Rev. Joel Van Anda was appointed to Fremont as local pastor. Then succeeded Rev. James McChesney, Rev. Charles McKelvey, Rev. G. W. De La Matyr, Rev. L. W. B. Long, Rev. J. W. Shank, and Rev. W. F. Warren, the present pastor. During this period, a strong organization has been effected, the present membership of the church being 115. The Sunday school has 125 scholars. The church property on Broad street, including the building, lots and parsonage, is valued at $4,000.

St. James' Episcopal Church.—On July 14, 1865, Bishop Talbot and Rev. O. C. Dake held the first Episcopal services in Fremont, from which time Mr. Dake became the settled pastor. For some time, the services were held at the residence of Robert Kittle, who was the earliest member of the church. The others who formed the body of the wardens and vestry were Theron Nye, J. F. Reynolds, B. F. Turner and J. G. Smith. Mr. Kittle's house soon becoming too small, services were held in the public schoolhouse. In January, 1866, two lots were bought for $200, and in 1867, a church was erected at a cost of $2,250, most of the money being furnished by St. James' Church of Chicago. In 1870, Rev. Mr. Dake was succeeded by Rev. J. May, who remained during the summer. Following him was Rev. Mr. Sorenson, who remained only a short time. In September, 1871, Rev. Frank Bullard assumed the rectorship, and remained until 1874, in which year he was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Goodale. From April, 1877, the time when Rev. Mr. Goodale's rectorship ceased, until January, 1878, the parish was vacant. At the latter date, Rev. Dr. McNamara took charge of St. James at Fremont, and also of Holy Trinity at Schuyler, continuing his rectorship until March 1, 1881. Since that time, services have been held regularly by Rev. Mr. Doherty, of Omaha. In June, 1879, the church building was found to be unsuitable for use, and was taken down and rebuilt at an expense of $1,400. The present value of the church property, including church, parsonage and lots, is estimated at $6,000. There are at present thirty-four communicants. In the Sunday school, there are nine teachers and ninety scholars.

The Roman Catholic Church was erected in 1869, in which year also the congregation was organized. Both were the results of the efforts of Rev. John Lonergan, who by his own exertions secured money from leading citizens of all denominations, and who for eleven years remained as pastor of the charge. The property upon which the church was erected was donated by Messrs. Blair and Turner. The structure itself cost $2,000. Of the twelve original members of the organization, the names of Andrew Bothwell, Baltes Dunkle, Michael Cauley, Peter Flanigan, John Delaney, John and James Moackler and Patrick Hanlon alone are recorded. Rev. Father Lonergan was assisted in his work by Rev. Fathers Rauch and Shoff. In March, 1880, the charge was given to Rev. T. W. O'Connor, who has since remained as pastor, assisted by Rev. John F. Quinn. In 1880, the church was rebuilt and enlarged, and as it now stands, including vestments, statuary and ornaments, is valued at $3,000. In addition to this, the church owns a lot on First street, valued at $250, and a half-block on Fourth street valued at $2,000. Work has already been begun on a parsonage at an estimated cost of $3,000. In 1871, a lot of five acres was donated to Father Lonergan for use as a cemetery. This has already ceased to accommodate the wants of the Catholic people of the Fremont parish, and new grounds are about to be purchased. Besides the church work in the city, mission stations have been established in Pleasant Valley and at Tillman's, where services have been held once a month. The latter mission is now under the charge of Rev. John Mueller. At Pleasant Valley, the church owns a cemetery lot of forty acres, purchased at a cost of $428. The membership of the city church is at present 300 adults and sixty children. In connection is a Sunday school having five teachers and a membership of sixty. All property is held in the name of the Right Rev. James O'Connor, D. D., Bishop of Dibona, Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska, residing at Omaha.

First Presbyterian Church.—This society was organized November 23, 1873, under the pastorate of Rev. E. Scofield. The latter was succeeded by Rev. A. B. Byrum. Rev. P. S. Hulbert, present pastor, assumed charge of the church in May, 1882. The church edifice of the society is situated on Fifth street, between C and D streets, and was dedicated January 3, 1875; cost of property, $3,500. The present membership of the church is forty. J. Rogers is Superintendent of the Sunday school, which numbers over one hundred scholars. Present officers of the society: Elders, James Smails, Manley Rogers; Trustees, M. H. Hinman, Col. William Marshall, Manley Rogers, William Porterfield, John McCarn, Judge S. Maxwell.

The German Evangelical Church was established in 1873. Prior to this time, meetings had been held on various occasions by Revs. Ball, Knoche and Lochle, but 1878 marks the time of the first settled pastorate. The first minister, Rev. J. P. Just, was sent by the Iowa Conference, and the church building was erected under the same auspices before any local organization was effected. The following names were the first enrolled upon the church record: Ernst Smith, Augusta Smith, Jacob Sanser and wife, Anna Froeshle and Lizzie Harding. Since the expiration of Mr. Just's appointment, the pulpit has been filled by Rev. Fred Bachemeyer, Rev. W. F. Schwerien and Rev. August Haas, the latter being the present occupant. The church is in a flourishing condition, owning its building, lot and parsonage, valued at $1,500, and having a membership of twenty-five names enrolled upon its register. Besides the regular work in this parish, Mr. Haas fills two appointments, the one in this county being at Logan Mills, where a regular organization exists with a fair membership. In connection with the city church is a fine Sunday school, having a membership of seventy scholars. It is carried on and managed by twelve officers and teachers. This is the only German church in the city, and at present belongs in the Nebraska Conference of the Evangelical Association of North America.

First Baptist Church was organized December 19, 1869. The church building, corner of Fifth and C streets, was dedicated December 31, 1871. Rev. J. C. Lewis is the present pastor. The church has a membership of about fifty. Rev. J. W. Osborn, the last regular pastor, had charge of the church four years.

There is also a small Danish Lutheran Society, Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Omaha, presiding.

The Fremont Cemetery Association was first organized in 1862. On December 1, of that year, the following officers were elected: President, Rev. I. E. Heaton; Vice President, Robert Kittle; Secretary, E. H. Barnard; Treasurer, Theron Nye. The first cemetery consisted of a block of about two acres, donated by the Town Company. These grounds were used until 1877, when the association bought forty acres of the State, which has since been tastefully laid out in convenient lots and broad avenues. Its present officers are: President, E. H. Barnard; Vice President, Dr. L. J. Abbott; Secretary, Arthur Gibson; Treasurer, L. H. Rogers.

THE PRESS.

The Fremont *Tribune*, the first paper in the county, made its bow to the public July 24, 1868. The features of its first number may be summed up in this wise: It was a seven-column folio, nearly ten columns being filled with "ads." The paper hoisted the Republican ticket at the head of its editorial columns, Ulysses S. Grant heading the ticket. Besides miscellaneous reading matter and editorials, articles appeared on the business and agricultural advantages of Fremont and Dodge County. Notices of the first meeting of the Dodge County Agricultural Society and of the proposed dedication of the Congregational Church, will serve to fix those dates. The *Tribune* has, in fact, from the first, supplied a want which before July, 1868, had been severely felt.

J. Newt. Hays, who founded the *Tribune*, was born in Springfield, Ohio, in 1839, and learned his trade in a printing office at Greenfield, Ohio, whither his parents had moved. In 1856, his father became a resident of Cass County, Neb., and the son soon followed. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, the latter went from his native State in the service of his country, and returned as First Lieutenant. He next worked "at the case" in the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* office and the Plattsmouth (Nebraska) *Herald*. Subsequently, Mr. Hays was appointed head clerk in the Surveyor General's office. In July, as stated, he removed to Fremont and established the *Tribune*. After four years of unremitting labors, prosecuted with vigor and efficiency, his naturally weak constitution yielded to the strain, and he was obliged to relinquish the management. Mr. Hays was ambitious and able, and left his mark. His death, which occurred at Cheyenne, July 20, 1874, was a blow to his friends and a loss which the entire community deeply felt. During this latter year, Fred Nye, now of the Omaha *Republican*, became editor and proprietor of the *Tribune*, Frank Parcell having acted in this capacity for the two previous years—from 1872 to 1874. The journal continued under Mr. Nye's management until 1876, when Messrs. Michael & Nye assumed control, remaining its editors and proprietors for three years. At this time the establishment was purchased by Messrs. Browne & Hammond. The former remained a partner but a short time, George Hammond purchasing his interest. Mr. Hammond associated with himself his son, Frank, the style of the firm being George Hammond & Son. In January, 1882, Mr. Hammond withdrew, and the *Tribune* came under the management of Frank and Ross L. Hammond, who are its present proprietors. The latter has the editorial management. The *Tribune* is a nine-column folio weekly journal, Republican in politics, one-half home print, of home ambitions—Fremont and the county first, the world afterward. It is finely supported and deserves all its patronage.

The *Tribune* building is situated corner of Fifth and F streets, fronting on the former thoroughfare. It is 44x88 feet, brick, two stories and basement, presenting such a substantial and tasteful appearance as to earn for it the right to be classed among the finest structures of Fremont. In the basement, which is large, light and airy, are the printing press and other components of a first-class job office. In the upper story are the composing and editorial rooms. An elevator connects the two. In every convenience which goes to make up a metropolitan newspaper establishment the *Tribune* has no equal in the interior of the State. The proprietors were fairly in possession of their new building by January, 1882.

The Fremont *Herald* was established by William T. Shaffer in 1870. The journal passed into the control of Z. Shed in about a year, R D. Kelly purchasing the establishment in 1872. Under his management the *Herald* entered such a renewed career of prosperity, that on March 1, of that year, Mr. Kelly inaugurated the enterprise of a daily edition. It was supported from the start. Mr. Kelly continued to publish both editions for three years, when, in 1875, the *Herald* passed into the hands of N. W. Smails, its present editor and publisher. The weekly is a forty-eight-column quarto, and the daily a six-column folio. The daily has been regularly issued for more than nine years, which speaks volumes for the enterprise of the town, as well as attesting the energy of the publisher. Its circulation is mainly confined to home—there being scarcely a family in the city where it is not read. It is also supported to some extent in the towns along the Elkhorn Valley, whose interests are closely allied with Fremont.

There is also issued from the same office a Danish paper, the *Luthersk Kirk-Blad*, the organ of the Lutheran Church for the Western States.

The *Herald* will soon occupy larger and better quarters, demanded by its increasing business, when steam and new presses and material will be added, making it really a creditable representative of what has well been called "the prettiest town in the State."

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In 1868, the first efforts were made toward establishing an efficient fire department for the city, and in November of that year the Frontier Hook and Ladder Company was organized. Since that time, two other companies have been formed, all acting together under the one department. The officers of the department are: President, C. H. May; Secretary, Arthur Gibson; Treasurer, H. J. Lee; Chief Engineer, J. C. Cleland; Assistant Engineer, John F. Haman.

The officers of the Frontier Hook and Ladder Company, which was organized November 27, 1868, are: President, G. L. Loomis; Foreman, J. D. Markey, and Secretary, George S. Tremaine. This company has twenty-five active members, and owns a hook and ladder truck valued at $600. It occupies a building furnished by the city at an expense of $600.

Fremont Fire Engine Company No. 1 was organized February 17, 1872. Its officers are: President, Thomas Frahm; Foreman, R. Mikkelson; Secretary, Emil Hoffmeister. The company now consists of fifty active members and uses a Button hand engine, worth $1,000, which is owned by the city; also two hose carts, worth $250, and 800 feet of new hose, $600. Its rooms are in the first story of the City Hall.

The Red Jacket Engine Company was organized November 27, 1874. Its officers are: President, C. H. May; Foreman, E. N. Morse; Secretary, H. K. Middlekauff. It has an active membership of twenty-two, and an honorary enrollment of fifty. Its No. 3 Champion chemical engine cost $2,000.

The water for the fire engine is drawn from six cisterns, built expressly by the city and located in convenient localities. They contain an average amount of 50,000 gallons of water.

FIRES.

The Fremont Fire Department was established as the third regular organization in the State.

August 9, 1869, occurred the first serious fire after the department had been organized. It originated in the furniture store of William G. Alexander & Son, at the south end of E street. Mr. Alexander lost $5,000. T. S. Cole, hardware merchant, and others suffered. The total loss was $12,000.

August 17, 1870, a fire destroyed the Omaha House, its large barn with horses, and adjoining buildings on E street, between Third and Fourth streets. Loss, $20,000.

June 27, 1871, the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad depot was burned; loss, $4,000.

In July, 1871, the Fremont House on Broad street, was burned to the ground. While it was burning, several members of the department were on the roof, when there was a loud explosion, the roof lifted two or three feet, and the escape to terra firma was hasty and difficult, it being via a rope fastened to the top of the pillars supporting the porch in front. The building was owned and occupied by A. W. Tennant. Total loss, $26,000, upon which there was an insurance of but $12,000.

THE FIRST AND THE LAST MURDER.

The first "civilized" murder which occurred in Fremont took place on November 15, 1869, at the St. Charles Hotel. Four men who lived in West Point came to the city, and two brothers named Gallon put up their horse in the barn connected with the hotel. After remaining in the bar-room a short time, George Gallon returned to the barn to hitch up again. The landlord, John H. Smith, followed him, and the two got into a dispute about the price of feed. When the other brother, Daniel, came out to see what caused the disturbance, Smith was chasing George with a neck yoke upraised and apparently in a great passion. He quieted the two for a time, but the old dispute came up again, and Smith suddenly rushed upon the deceased and dealt him a terrible blow on the head. This threw George upon his knees, and before the other brother could interfere, Smith had dealt him another blow, which crushed his skull. Assistance was at once obtained, and everything done to make the unfortunate man comfortable, but he died the next morning, and his assailant was arrested for murder. He was tried at the next regular term of the Criminal Court, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. The next night the murderer escaped from jail, and no further trace of him was ever discovered.

One of the most singular cases which has ever agitated the community was the St. Louis murder, or as the convicted husband claimed to the day when he committed suicide, "the death of Mrs. St. Louis." In May, 1877, Mrs. St. Louis, the wife of Dr. St. Louis, a physician of Fremont, was taken sick with what appeared to be inflammation of the bowels. Without going into details, it is sufficient to state that she died two weeks afterward. It is stated that after preparing the medicine for his wife, he left her in her dangerous state to others, and gave most of his time to a Mrs. Bloomer, his suspected paramour. Even on the morning after the death of his wife, he was seen going up the steps which led to her room. His strange conduct induced the citizens of the town to have the stomach of the dead woman analyzed. In it were found nine grains of arsenic. Dr. St. Louis was tried in the District Court in Fremont, and the jury disagreed. A change of venue was taken to Saunders County, where he was found guilty. The case was then taken to the Supreme Court, and the decisions of the lower courts were sustained. What may be called his dying confession was made to a Catholic priest shortly before he committed suicide. He disclaimed ever having had any guilty connection with Mrs. Bloomer (who, however, disappeared during the first trial); claimed that his marriage relations had always been happy, and that his wife had repeatedly testified to as much; held that one of his bitter enemies, from whom he had received repeated threats, had been allowed to handle the viscera during the autopsy, and thus introduced poison; asserted that the one and a half grains of arsenic produced in court might have been obtained from many patients who take arsenic medicinally; that the jury was biased, being personal friends of the District Attorney; that, in fact, an innocent man had been condemned to die the death of a felon. Dr. St. Louis was to have been executed in April, 1879. On the morning of the day set for his execution, he shot himself through the head with a small pocket pistol. He breathed his last April 20, 1879, early in the afternoon, dying without a struggle or apparent pang. His family, then at the East, consisted of two little girls.

SOCIETIES.

Fremont, following the general disposition of other growing young cities, boasts a large number of social, secret and benevolent societies, some of which are in a very flourishing condition. What the exhibit is in this line is indicated from the sketches which follow:

Fremont Lodge, No. 15, A., F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge of Nebraska July 24, 1866, with the following charter members: S. W. Hayes, Master; J. H. Crabbs, Senior Warden; Robert Kittle, Junior Warden; E. H. Rogers, Secretary; Thomas Wilkinson, Treasurer; C. S. Curtis, William G. Bowman, Joseph Lamberton and O. C. Dake. The present membership is 100, with the following officers: J. B. Meredith, Master; C. Driscoll, S. W.; Arthur Gibson, Secretary; Allen Marshall, Treasurer. The lodge has pleasant rooms, richly furnished, and is prosperous in every way.

Centennial Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 19, 1876, with the following charter members: W. L. Higgins, A. B. Dawson, M. G. Cook, John McCarn, John Steen, C. E. Mitchell, W. H. Durkee, J. C. Lee, Morris Davidson, W. F. Roseman and George N. Ruggles. The following were received by initiation: R. L. Albertson, A. M. Blakesley, J. W. Perkins, Arthur Gibson, K. Barothy, Otto F. Wilke, Charles Balduff, D. T. Newton, William Gibson, Rev. George Porter, Rev. A. S. Foster. First officers: John Steen, Noble Grand; J. C. Lee, Vice Grand; Arthur Gibson, Recording Secretary; M. G. Cook, Permanent Secretary; A. B. Dawson, Treasurer. The lodge at present numbers 100 members, the officers being George L. Loomis, N. G.; H. H. Pratt, V. G.; Otto Huette, Secretary; John McCarn, Treasurer. The lodge has a new hall, rented for a term of years, in course of furnishing in handsome style, at a cost of $1,200. The Odd Fellows are proud of their organization in Fremont, and have reason to be.

Signet Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons, was first organized in June, 1872. There were seventeen charter members: J. V. N. Biles, Samuel Bullock, H. Fuhrman, E. F. Gray, F. W. Hayes, S. W. Hayes, M. H. Hinman, A. C. Hull, F. Jenewein, L. M. Keene, James H. Moe, W. H. Munger, H. Baxter Nicodemus, J. S. Shaw, W. D. Thomas, A. Townsend, E. Van Buren. The first officers elected were: H. Baxter Nicodemus, High Priest; J. S. Shaw, King, and L. S. Moe, Scribe. The society has now eighty members, and holds its meetings on the second Monday of each month. Its present officers are: A. C. Hull, High Priest; L. D. Richards, King; J. H. Crabbs, Scribe; M. H. Hinman, Treasurer; B. Davidson, Secretary.

Fremont Lodge, No. 859, Knights of Honor, was organized January 24, 1878. There were nine charter members: J. H. Crabbs, D. M. Welty, W. E. Lee, W. H. Turner, L. D. Richards, J. C. Cleland, G. W. D. Reynolds, C. A. Fried and A. C. Hull. Its membership at present is fifty-six. Its meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month. Its officers are E. N. Morse, P. D.; C. J. Chubbuck, Dictator; J. C. Cleland, Reporter; Thomas Frahm, Guide; A. C. Hull, Treasurer.

McPherson Post, No. 4, G. A. R., was organized in 1876 under the command of Samuel Bloomer. There are at present fifty members, all of whom have at some time been regular soldiers. Its present officers are: H. O. Paine, Commander; F. G. Parcell, Senior Vice Commander; N. M. Pilsbury, Junior Vice Commander; Dr. G. O. Schettler, Surgeon; W. A. G. Cobb, Adjutant; G. W. E. Dorsey, Quartermaster; H. G. Wolcott, Officer of the Day; W. G. Froshle, Officer of the Guard; S. S. Pollock, Inner Guard.

Mount Tabor Commandery, No. 9, G. A. R., was organized May 19, 1880, with H. Baxter Nicodemus, Eminent Commander, and William Fried, Recorder. Its charter members were H. Baxter Nicodemus, L. M. Keene, C. Driscoll, E. F. Gray, W. H. Munger, W. D. Thomas, M. H. Hinman, William Fried, L. D. Richards, A. Thompson, J. A. Green, E. Van Buren and L. B. Shepherd. There has been no change of officers since its organization. Its membership at present is forty, and its meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month.

The Royal Arcanum was organized July 15, 1879. The first officers elected were: W. A. Marlow, Regent; Arthur Gibson, Secretary, and L. E. Chubbuck, Treasurer. There are twenty-three members in the organization at present. Its meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Its present officers are: E. C. Usher, Regent; J. C. Cleland, Secretary; C. J. Chubbuck, Treasurer.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—This organization was formed in 1877, with Mrs. J. F. Griswold as President; Mesdames G. De La Matyr and I. E. Heaton, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Henry De La Matyr, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. E. H. Rogers, Recording Secretary. The charter members were Mesdames J. F. Griswold, G. W. E. Dorsey, E. H. Rogers, Jacob Adriance, F. Rogers, Louisa Benton, G. Lumbard, G. De La Matyr, A. R. Wightman, J. V. N. Biles, I. E. Heaton and others. The union has now a membership of sixty, with the following officers: President, Mrs. E. H. Rogers; Treasurer, Mrs. James Balding; Recording Secretary, Mrs. N. H. Bell;

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. G. W. E. Dorsey. Besides doing a lasting amount of good in its chosen field of reform, the union has been the means of establishing a pleasant library and reading-room, which is an especial favor to strangers in the city. The rooms are situated on the main business thoroughfare—Sixth street—and are open to all from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. In addition to State papers and popular periodicals, the ladies have gathered a library of 400 volumes. The project, started as an enterprise, is now an established success.

The financial status of the union is seen from the following figures, taken from the Treasurer's books: Paid for building, $700; $152 raised toward paying for the lot; $200 for furniture; $240 for fuel and lights; $690 for books and periodicals, and $532 for keeping room.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Fremont was organized in December, 1869. Its work thus far has been chiefly in the line of a lecture association, in which capacity it has introduced to the people some of the finest lecturers and entertainments which travel in the West. Its officers are: W. A. Pepoon, President; A. P. Hopkins, Vice President; D. A. Lumbard, Secretary; L. C. Sweet, Treasurer.

The Fremont Shakespeare Club was organized in February, 1878, by some of the leading citizens, as a means of literary entertainment, and has since been maintained with great success. It has thirty-five members and meets every Tuesday evening at private residences The officers at present are: President, H. G. Wolcott; Treasurer, W. L. May; Secretary, Miss E. Hicks.

The Germania Singing Society was organized February 22, 1879, with thirteen members, under the leadership of C. F. Herre, for the purpose of cultivating German music and giving occasional concerts. Its meetings have been held regularly once a month and its regular membership is eighteen. Its present officers are: President, H. Koehler; Secretary, J. T. Hairhouse; Treasurer, O. Mueller.

Baldwin's Cornet Band.—Until October, 1881, Fremont has been the possessor of a cornet band. It was organized in May, 1879, by Bela Baldwin. In addition to $100 subscribed by the members, the city has furnished $160 for the purchase of instruments, which are still held in the city. It is probable that a new organization will soon be effected.

Fremont Sportsmen's Club.—In June, 1874, a club was organized, whose principal object was the enforcement of the game laws. Incidental to that were the other objects of amusement and preservation of specimens for a historical collection. Its meetings are held monthly, and its hunting excursions semi-annually. There are fourteen members. Its officers are: President, W. L. May; Secretary, Arthur Gibson; Treasurer, D. M. Welty.

Fremont Social Club was organized January 9, 1882. Its meetings are held every two weeks, and are intended for social games, dancing and general amusement. Its membership is thirty-five. President, Charles May.

BUSINESS OF FREMONT.

As has been previously stated, Fremont's prosperity rests principally on its unrivalled position as a shipping and distributing point for grain and live stock. Accompanying this constant rush of activity is a splendid general trade; and to supply the wants of a growing, stirring people, quite a reputation is being built up by Fremont as a manufacturing city. Quite a business is also done in the pressing of hay.

Among the oldest and most substantial business firms which have dealt largely in grain, lumber, etc., for many years is Nye, Colson & Co., composed of Theron Nye, S. B. Colson, J. T. Smith and William Fried. This firm was organized in 1865. William Fried was admitted to partnership in 1872. James G. Smith was interested in the business at first and until recently. They handle grain, lumber and agricultural implements, doing a business of over $250,000 per annum. They sell some lumber at wholesale, but theirs is chiefly a retail business. George F. Blanchard established the first hardware store. James G. Smith, the pioneer merchant, now proprietor of one of the leading dry goods stores, commenced business as an Indian trader in 1856. H. Fuhrman has been in business since 1866, and is at the head of a splendid dry goods establishment. In 1869, Otto Magenau established his drug store, and the same year H. J. Lee commenced business as a hardware merchant. Z. Shed's clothing house opened its doors for business in 1876. These are but a few of the more prominent firms engaged in general trade, who are helping themselves and helping Fremont on to wealth and decided commercial stability.

BANKS.

First National Bank.—In July, 1867, E. H. and L. H. Rogers established a private bank, under the firm name of E. H. Rogers & Co. In April, 1872, the First National Bank was formed, with Theron Nye as President; H. J. Lee, Vice President; E. H. Rogers, Cashier; L. H. Rogers, Assistant Cashier; H. J. Lee, J. G. Smith, T. Nye, L. H. Rogers and E. H. Rogers, Directors. At the time the bank was organized, the capital stock was $50,000. In June, 1873, this was increased to $75,000, the deposits being $100,000. The present officers are: President, Theron Nye; Vice President, L. H. Rogers; Cashier, Manley Rogers; Directors, Theron Nye, S. B. Colson, L. H. Rogers, Manley Rogers, H. J. Lee, E. H. Barnard and C. A. Smith. Its financial condition is shown by the following items: Surplus and net profits, over $30,000; loans and discounts, $220,000; deposits, $250,000.

Hopkins & Millard's Bank is a fine brick building, situated corner of Main and Sixth streets. It was erected by Wilson & Hopkins in 1873, two years after their partnership had been formed and business begun. On February 22, 1878, A. P. Hopkins became sole proprietor, and in September, 1879, again entered into partnership with Mr. Millard, under the firm name of Hopkins & Millard. The bank is private and does a large business.

George W. E. Dorsey's Bank was established in December, 1879, and has continued under his charge, doing an extensive banking business. It will occupy rooms in the fine new block to be built by Mr. Dorsey, upon which work has already been begun.

Richard & Keene's Bank was opened for business January 30, 1882. It occupies the front room of the *Tribune* building. Both members of the firm (L. D. Richards and L. M. Keene) are old and well known business men in Fremont.

SHED'S OPERA HOUSE.

The only public hall in the city is the opera house, built by E. O. Crosby. It afterward passed into the hands of a joint-stock company, and being purchased by Z. Shed, became known as Shed's Opera House. It is now managed by Charles D. Marr. The building is situated on Fourth street, near Main, and has a seating capacity of 750.

HOTELS.

Eno's Hotel.—This fine house, formerly known as the Occidental Hotel, is located on the corner of Sixth and Broad streets. It is especially popular with traveling men. The furnishings of the house are rich and tasteful, and the hotel is first-class in every respect. It is operated by E. L. Eno. The house, which is a large three-story brick structure, was erected by a stock company consisting of J. G. Smith, Towner Smith, Theron Nye, George W. E. Dorsey and S. B. Colson. It contains eighty rooms, and is 96x92 feet on the ground. The cost of its erection was $35,000.

The New York Hotel, situated on the corner of Main and Fifth streets, was erected in 1876 by the present manager and proprietor, J. N. McElroy. The house was opened to guests in July of that year, and has since maintained itself in the good graces of the public. The dimensions of the main building are 44x44 feet. It is three stories in height, with a tasteful mansard slate roof and an imposing cupola. The structure is of brick, with a wooden L behind, 30x22 feet. The hotel will comfortably accommodate seventy-five guests. Mr. McElroy has so been overrun with patronage that he has been obliged to rent rooms near by for the convenience of guests, so that the measure of his accommodations has been almost doubled. The property of the hotel proper is valued at $15,000. A four-story addition, 36x72 feet, is now being constructed.

The City Hotel, located on Main street between Fifth and Sixth, is one of the leading public houses of Fremont—in favor with a large class of people. J. H. Meyer, its popular landlord, erected the building in 1873, and has since remained sole proprietor. It is a wooden structure, two stories high, and will accommodate fifty guests. For their convenience a good livery stable is attached to the hotel. The value of the property, as it stands, is $10,000.

The European Hotel was erected by its present proprietor, Christ. Gabler, in 1881. It is a tasty-looking frame building, situated on Main street. It can accommodate twenty-five guests comfortably, and, together with the lot, is valued at $10,000.

There are a number of smaller hotels and boarding-houses scattered throughout the city. Chief are the Farmer's Hotel, built in 1867 by H. O. Matz, and now operated by H. O. Matz, Jr.; the Turn Halle, occupied by John Knoell; the Northwestern, by C. C. Thompson, and the Omaha, by John Jonas.

BOARD OF TRADE.

This was organized May 29, 1880, by the prominent business men of the city, a meeting having been called at the City Hall for the purpose. The following were the original members of the board: Z. Shed, G. W. E. Dorsey, L. D. Richards, Manley Rogers, Andreesen & Meyer, L. M. Keene, C. Christensen, H. J. Lee & Co., Nye, Colson & Co., Otto Magenau, Cole & Pilsbury, Arthur Gibson, D. Crowell, Huette & Son, Hopkins & Millard, J. J. Hawthorne, E. H. Barnard, Welty & Shervin.

The first officers elected were: President, Manley Rogers; First Vice President, H. J. Lee; Second Vice President, Otto Huette; Secretary, Arthur Gibson; Treasurer, E. N. Andreesen. The objects of the organization, as expressed in the preamble, are to promote the commercial, manufacturing and general interests of the city of Fremont and Dodge County.

Its meetings are monthly. Any business man of the city may become a member. Its membership at present comprises thirty-three of the business men of Fremont. Through its efforts the city has established its extensive creamery and canning works, as well as the free bridge across the Platte River. The present officers of the board are: President, Manley Rogers; First Vice President, H. J. Lee; Second Vice President, Otto Huette; Secretary, Arthur Gibson; Treasurer, A. P. Hopkins; Executive Committee, L. D. Richards, E. H. Barnard, Otto Magenau, L. M. Keene, William Fried, H. Fuhrman and George W. E. Dorsey.

MANUFACTORIES.

Fremont Creamery.—One of the manufactures which is giving the city a name as a business center, is the creamery now being operated by a joint-stock company and situated in the southern part of Fremont, beyond the Sioux City & Pacific depot. It commenced business in November, 1881, and arrangements are still progressing to make it one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the United States. At first there was little faith in the practicability of the undertaking. J. J. Hawthorne, however, was the strong believer, when nearly everybody else wavered. He pressed the matter forcibly before the Board of Trade, and almost alone created a public sentiment in favor of the enterprise. To the energy of Otto Magenau is also much of the final success of the enterprise due. Some of the most prominent business men of Fremont are now stockholders, such as Messrs. M. Rogers, George W. E. Dorsey, O. Magenau, A. P. Hopkins, L. D. Richards, C. Christensen, E. H. Barnard, Theo. Huette, etc. The officers of the association are: J. D. Avery, President; Otto Magenau, First Vice President; L. D. Richards, Second Vice President; Otto Huette, Secretary; E. H. Barnard, Treasurer. When fairly in operation, it is estimated that the creamery will require the milk of 2,000 and the cream of 5,000 cows to fulfill all requirements. J. D. Avery, President of the association and Superintendent of the factory, has had an experience of twenty years in the creamery districts of New York, and is well qualified to carry on this large undertaking to a complete success. The cheese-maker, C. W. Stevenson, the engineer and miller, P. Mickkelson, in fact most of the employes are not only experienced hands, but have seen service under the superintendency of Mr. Avery. The building, which presents a very substantial appearance, is built of red brick, and cost over $20,000. The plans were the work of Charles F. Driscoll, of Omaha; the contractor was Peter Nehrboss, of Fremont, and the entire erection has progressed under the personal supervision of Mr. Avery. Neither pains, money nor talent have been spared in any detail. One feature in the arrangement of the building is quite novel, but must prove of much advantage. All employes are to reside in the creamery. They will, therefore, always be on hand, ready to work. The living apartments on the second floor have been pleasantly furnished for this purpose. Everything, in short, points to the assurance that the creamery and those interested in it have "come to stay." Several of the largest stockholders have even purchased herds of cows, and are furnishing the creamery with much of the material supplied. Much stock has been sent from Kansas. Mr. Magenau has himself gone so far as to purchase a large farm and stock it, so positive is his conviction that the creamery is the "biggest thing on ice."

The building is situated near the Sioux City & Pacific and the Union Pacific depots, so that a side track will be built to it at little expense. Its dimensions are 50x100 feet, two and three stories high. It contains within the main walls thirty-three rooms, exclusive of halls, including two refrigerators inclosed by four walls, three of which are built of brick and the space between filled with charcoal. The inside wall is made of ceiling one inch thick. The ice room is situated directly over the refrigerators, and is so arranged that a current of air is constantly passing over the ice and into the refrigerators, so that the latter can be kept at any desired temperature above 36° F. These arrangements insure sweet butter at all seasons of the year. The facilities for receiving milk and cream at the elevated driveway into the weighing-can, thence to the receiving-vats on a lower level, are all brought to perfection with a view of saving labor and economizing both in strength and money expended. The milk vats (or cream-raising vats) are ten in number, and hold 4,500 pounds each. As in all creameries operated on modern principles, the milk is drawn off from below, leaving the cream to be collected afterward. Frazier's improved gang presses, having a capacity of twenty cheeses each, are brought into play. When fully pressed, they are placed in one of the curing rooms, which unitedly have a capacity of over five thousand cheeses. The curing process requires from thirty to sixty days. In the manufacture of butter, the cream is conveyed by conductors into vats standing in the butter room, provided for its reception. The churn is of 800 gallons capacity.

The following additional facts, taken from a local print, furnish everything else necessary to a complete understanding of this very complete establishment: The basement and first floor, including the floor of the refrigerators, are of patent stone and cement, laid by Samuel Hawver, of Omaha, and M. G. Cook, of Fremont, and are equal in every respect to stone itself. The whey and buttermilk is conducted by means of stone underground pipes to vats about seventy-five feet west of the building, the whey for distribution among the farmers, and the buttermilk to be sold to such parties as desire to buy, patrons of the creamery always having the preference. The waste waters and slops are conducted by stone pipes to two cesspools about two hundred feet east and southwest from the building. These pools are laid with brick and arched over, preventing any possibility of offensive odors ever arising from them. All the openings to waste pipes and whey and buttermilk conductors, fourteen in number, are trapped, so as to prevent any possible taint or scent from these openings to reach the building.

The boiler, engine and fuel rooms are located in the southwest corner of the building. The boiler and engine were manufactured at the Fremont Foundry and Machine Shops, the latter having a capacity of twenty-horse power, and the former of thirty-horse power, furnishing steam for heating the entire building, from basement to garret, running the elevator, feed-grinding mill, curd-worker, churn and butter worker, also a rotary pump, with a capacity of throwing 120 gallons a minute.

The three floors directly over the last-mentioned rooms, are devoted to the grinding and storing of grain and feed. The grain elevator takes the grain from the basement to the third and fourth stories where are located the stock-hoppers, from which the buhr, which is on the second floor, is fed directly. The buhr is self-feeding, and has a capacity of sixty bushels per hour. The storage capacity for grain and feed is between one and two thousand bushels. This department is for the benefit of patrons of the creamery, that they may have the advantage of feeding ground feed to their milch cows. In this locality, where water and other cheap powers are not to be had, this branch is indispensable, and will prove a great benefit to the dairymen.

Foundry and Machine Shops.—In November, 1873, George Maxwell built a small foundry on First street. This he operated alone for four years. In 1877, Mr. Sang was admitted into partnership, the firm name being E. M. Maxwell & Co. In 1881, the firm of Maxwell & Sang was formed, and in May of that year a change in location to the present one was made. During the latter portion of that year, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Sang assumed entire control. The buildings, as they now stand, consist of a foundry, machine shop, etc., covering an area of 152x40 feet. Engines, boilers, hay and printing presses—everything in these lines—are manufactured. Mr. Sang is making arrangements to build a large blacksmith-shop, and add a bolt cutter, trip hammer, heading machine and other machinery, so that his present capacity for turning out work will be nearly doubled.

Maxwell's Foundry.—In January, 1882, Mr. Maxwell commenced the erection of buildings for a machine and general repairing shop. The main building is 74x26 feet, with an addition 30x24 feet. The shops will be put in operation at once, and be one of the leading industries of Fremont.

Lowry & Markey's Carriage Works and General Repairing Shop.—This establishment, located corner of Fourth and F streets, is one of the leading manufactories of Fremont. The buildings were erected, and the business was established by Messrs. Bellows & Crow in 1877. They continued to manage the business for two years, when the present firm rented the buildings. One year ago, they purchased the works, and now run them as their own property. The members of the firm are J. J. Lowry and J. D. Markey. Their factory, a two-story frame building, is 24x40 feet, and the general repairing shop 20x54 feet. An annual business of over $15,000 is transacted.

Fremont Flour and Feed Mills were erected in 1867. Messrs. Ostergard & Mikkelson sold out to the present proprietors, H. Sorrensen and John Madesen in November, 1881. The mills contain four run of stone, having a capacity of thirty barrels of flour and 400 bushels of feed daily. The brand of flour, "Best," is standard, and is rapidly gaining power in the market. The mills are located on Broad street, being the only manufactory of the kind in Fremont.

Fremont Brewery was erected in 1871 by Magenau & Co. After passing through several hands, Oswald Muller purchased the interest of his partner in 1879, and it is at present owned and operated by him. The original building was 24x40 feet. A fine malt house 24x80 feet has since been built, the building being three stories and basement. Ice houses have also been erected, so that the establishment is quite extensive and very complete, and at present covers ground nearly a block square. Mr. Muller manufactures 4,500 barrels of beer annually, supplying the county and a territory far beyond. The value of his property as it stands is placed at $20,000. The brewery and malt house are located on North Main street, opposite the City Park.

Fremont Canning Company was established in the summer of 1881 by Messrs. Biles, Lee and Ingalls. Apples, tomatoes and pieplant are canned, and a business of over $2,000 transacted.

Thompson's Brick-yard is located about a mile from the city near the free bridge. It was opened in 1880, and has furnished about 400,000 brick per year since that time.

J. W. Harris' Brick-yard is located near the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad depot. It was opened in 1873 by Howard & Bothwell and continued by them until 1880, when Mr. Harris purchased it. Until 1880, the average number of brick made yearly was 300,000. Last year the number amounted to 950,000, worth about $7,000.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EPHRAIM A. ABBOTT, farmer, resides on Section 30, Town 18, Range 9, P. O. Fremont, is the son of Nicholas and Mary J. Abbott. Was born in Blue Hill, Maine, June, 1833. He came to Nebraska in 1861, living until 1867 in Douglas and Washington Counties. He has a fine farm of 1,220 acres on the line of the Sioux City & Pacific Railway, between Fremont and Nickerson; 450 acres are under cultivation, the remainder being grass land and all under fence; has good improvements, consisting of good house, barn and cattle sheds, etc. He is also extensively engaged in dealing in and raising live stock. Has been in the business since he came to the State. The first years he dealt exclusively in raising small grain. The past seven years he has devoted almost his entire attention to the stock business. Has at the present time a herd of 300 cattle and thirty head of horses and mules, 200 sheep. In the year of 1881, he sold $7,000 worth of fat cattle. His dealings in live stock aggregate over $10,000 per year. He was married at Fremont, March 29, 1870, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Hamilton and Sarah C. Dorsey. She was born in Loudoun County, Va., and came to Nebraska in 1869. They have five children—Myra Kate, Lizzie Keene, George Dorsey, Clara Frances and Pansy Jewett.

LUTHER J. ABBOTT, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Blue Hill, Hancock Co., Me., September 15, 1831. Moved with his parents to Troy, Miami Co., Ohio, in 1834, and lived there until he came to Nebraska in the summer of 1861; he then located on a farm at what is now known as Irvington, and engaged in sheep-raising and practicing for four years; then spent two years at Fontanelle, and finally came to Fremont, where he has resided since 1867. He is Assistant Surgeon for the Union Pacific Railway, and Surgeon for the Fremont Division of the Sioux City & Pacific Railway. He has been President of the State Medical Society. The Doctor has been a member of the Legislature, and was Pension Examiner for a great many years. He has been President of the Board of Education and member of the Board of Health. He is a Commissioner of the State Board of Insanity. He has also held various other positions. Was married at Troy, Ohio, in 1854, to Clara F. Culbertson, a native of that place. They have seven children—Anna E., now Mrs. E. M. Collins, of Fremont; Osee M., John W. C., Jennie H., Luther J., Edward C. and L. Keene; they lost one son—Ephraim B.

J. DIXON AVERY, President of Nebraska Creamery Association. Came to Fremont first in April, 1880, at the invitation of the Board of Trade. In August, 1880, the organization was perfected and he was then made President of the association. In August, 1881, he located at Fremont and superintended the construction of the building. He was born at Sherburn, Chenango Co., N. Y., and lived in Madison County, N. Y., for twenty years prior to coming to Nebraska. He has been engaged in the butter and cheese business for the past twenty years, eleven years of which time he has been in the creamery business. He has two children by his first wife, Fanny Keith, who died in October, 1875. The children are named Arthur Williams and James Dixon. His present wife, whom he married in March, 1877, was Mary Tidd, a native of Otsego, N. Y. They were married at Morrisville, Madison Co., N. Y.

JAMES BALDING, dealer in live stock, Fremont. Has dealt in live stock since 1865. In that year he started the first meat market at Fremont, and carried it on in connection with his other business until February, 1880. He is one of the largest stock dealers at Fremont. He does a business of nearly $50,000 per year. He deals largely in cattle and sheep, also to some extent in hogs. He handled during the year 1881, 800 head of native cattle in partnership with other parties; had 2,600 head of California sheep, and 250 head of hogs, besides 3,100 head of Oregon sheep which he fed during the winter of 1881–82. He is at present interested with Lee & Blewett, in Oregon cattle, purchased during the year 1882. He has also a grazing farm of 280 acres, sixty acres being under fence. He has ample facilities, feed lots, etc., for feeding 10,000 head of stock. He is the son of Thomas and Sarah Ann Balding, and was born in London, England, July 1, 1839. His parents emigrated to America when he was eight years of age, locating at Milwaukee, Wis. He was there engaged driving stock until 1865, when he removed to Nebraska, locating at Fremont. He was married at Fremont January 1, 1867, to Miss Fannie Bullock, daughter of Daniel and Lettie Bullock. She was born in the State of New York. They have one child living—Jessie Fremont. He is a Republican in politics.

CHARLES BALDUFF, bakery and restaurant, Fremont. Has been in business at Fremont since 1871; carries a stock of $1,000; does a business of $10,000 per year. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany in 1842. Emigrated to America in 1845, with his parents, who located on a farm in Montgomery County, Penn. He remained on the farm with his parents until sixteen years old, when he began to learn the bakery business which he has since followed, except five years, two years of which he was in the army. He enlisted in Company B, Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery, in 1864, serving in the Army of the Potomac until after the close of the war. He came to Fremont and engaged in farming until August, 1871, when he opened a bakery and confectionery store in Fremont. He has continued the business since that time, and now enjoys a large trade. He is a member of Centennial Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F., and of Fremont Lodge, No. 859, K. of H. He was married at Fremont in 1868, to Christiana Bosbe, who is also a native of Germany. They have seven children—George, Charles, Carrie, Fred, Louis, Willie and Alma May.

E. H. BARNARD, one of the founders of Fremont, was born in Kirkland, Oneida Co., N. Y., October 7, 1830, and was brought up on a farm. He had an apitude for mathematical studies, and at the age of twenty-one, after a few seasons of school teaching, began life as a civil engineer and surveyor, in Augusta, N. Y. But finding that too narrow a field, he packed his transit and in the spring of 1854 went West to "grow up with the country," and do what came to his hand. Arriving at Rock Island, Ill, he soon found employment in the land agency and insurance office of Messrs. M. B. Osborn & Co. The next year he was sent out to assist in establishing a branch office at Des Moines, Iowa, under the name of Osborn & Co., where he remained about a year. In August, 1856, he came to Nebraska in company with John A. Koontz, and on the 22d of that month discovered and claimed the site where now stands the city of Fremont. Forming a limited partnership, the two young men proceeded to construct a rude log cabin, which was the first building ever built in Fremont, and became at once a residence, boarding-house and hotel. He laid out the town and did such other surveying in the vicinity as was required for the first few months. But his energies were mainly devoted to farming and to the interests of the feeble little town until it had grown strong enough to take care of itself. He held the office of Probate Judge four years; was a member of the Territorial Legislature one term, and of the State Legislature two years. He was a member of the Board of Town Trustees for many years, President of the City Council one term, County Treasurer of Dodge County two years, and in 1869 received the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys for his district, which he declined. He was married at Canajoharie, N. Y., April 7, 1858, to Emma L. Hodge, a native of that place. They have two sons living—Willis and Edwin H., Jr., and have lost two, Frank, aged two years, and Charlie, aged seven years. He is engaged at present in the business of real estate, loans and insurance.

HON. H. P. BEEBE, farmer, P. O. Fremont, Section 4, Town 17, Range 8, was born in Rochester, N. Y., February 22, 1831. He is the son of Prentiss and Wealthy Beebe, the latter a cousin of President Pierce. When he was four years old, his parents moved to Detroit, Mich., remaining there two years and then moving to Green Bay, Wis. He was there married, in 1851, to Miss Lavina Hager, a daughter of Steadman and Lysa Hager. His wife is a native of Vermont. They have seven children living—Wealthy, the wife of Benj. F. French, of Fremont; Steadman; Frances, the wife of J. C. Wallingford, a farmer, in Dodge County; Henry, Curtis, Sarah and Rosa. His father having died, he, with his mother and family, moved to Nebraska in 1856, locating in Dodge County. In that year, he built a log house on the site of his present residence. The following winter was the severest Mr. B. has ever experienced in Nebraska. All supplies had to be obtained at Council Bluff. Mrs. B.'s father was frozen to death within a short distance of his home in a storm, which began on the 1st day of December, 1856. He and his family are the first farmers that settled in this vicinity, and the log house above mentioned was the first house built west of the Elkhorn. He has a fine farm of 160 acres, of which eighty acres are under cultivation, the remainder being grass land. Mr. B. has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He was the first County Treasurer elected in Dodge County. He has since held the office of County Judge one term, and represented Dodge County in the first State Legislature held in Nebraska.

HENRY BECKER, bakery and confectionery, Fremont, has been in business at Fremont, Neb., since the early part of 1881; carries a stock of $400; does a business of over $5,000 per year. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, April 23, 1843. Came to America in 1860, locating at Pittsburgh, Penn., where he learned the bakery business, living there until 1865, when he went to Greenville, Penn., starting in business for himself. He remained there until 1875, when he went to Peoria, Ill., engaging in the same business until 1881, when he moved to Nebraska, locating at Fremont. He is a member of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married, in Chicago, Ill., January 17, 1865, to Miss Margaret Maurer, who was born in Pittsburgh, Penn. They have two children—Amelia and Harry.

WILLIAM J. BIGGAR, Western Union Telegraph Manager, and Headquarters for City Telephone Exchange. He is also proprietor of *Semi-Weekly Press*, a newspaper begun January 1, 1882, under firm name of Biggar & Garrett. Mr. B. settled in Fremont in 1867, as operator for Union Pacific Railway one year, at Brady Island, then returned to Fremont; since been engaged as agent and operator on Sioux City & Pacific Railway two years in Fremont, two years in Hooper, and two years in West Point, since which he has lived in Fremont, Neb. He was born at Niagara Falls, Canada, April 12, 1842; was married in Fremont, April, 1870, to Miss Rebecca A. Van Anda, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. They have three children—Charles Edward, Clifton James and Roy V. Mr. B. has been Postmaster of Hooper two years, and Notary Public for the past eight years.

J. V. N. BILES, dealer in general line groceries, queensware, woodenware, etc. Began the business in 1869. His annual sales are about $50,000. Employs from three to five men. He is also largely interested in hay pressing and shipping. He located in Fremont in October, 1869, and engaged in the above business. Mr. B. was born in Bradford County, Penn., February 5, 1837. He taught school in the East, and followed canal and railroad contracting, also followed the grocery business six years, previous to coming to Nebraska. Was married, in Wyalusing, Penn., October 6, 1861, to Miss Theresa H. Chamberlin, a native of the latter place. They have three children—William J., Fred E. and Edwin Louis. Mr. B. is now serving the third term as a member of the City Council. He is one of the leading members of Blue Lodge, No. 15, and Chapter Lodge, No. 7, A., F. & A. M.

E. A. BLUNCK, dealer in all kinds of agricultural implements; established the business in the spring of 1875, and sells on an average of $45,000 worth of goods. He first located in Fremont in 1874, and engaged as clerk in a machinery store, until he began his present business. He was born in Germany, August 18, 1852; emigrated to America in 1869. He attended school in Davenport, Iowa, two years, and worked at farming some length of time, and in the fire insurance business one year. He was married, in Fremont, Neb., in 1877, to Miss Bertha Kerkow, who was born in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, Germany. Mr. B. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and K. of H., of Fremont, Neb.

DR. JAMES M. BORGLUM, homœopathic physician and surgeon, settled in Omaha in 1869. Began practice in 1874. Between the above dates he was preparing for his chosen profession. He has a practice of from $200 to $400 per month. He was born in Denmark April 18, 1839; came to America in the spring of 1864; settled in Utah Territory, where he lived until 1869, and returned to Omaha. He has made physics a study for years, previous to settling in the West. He entered the Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., in 1869, and graduated from the same institution in the spring of 1874, and began practice in Omaha. He moved to Fremont in the winter of 1874. He was married, in England, in 1864, to Miss Ida Michelsen, who was born in Denmark October 8, 1842. They have eight children—James M., Jr., clerking in dry goods store; Gutzen and Augustus, attending St. Mary's College in Kansas; Solon, Arnold, Anna, Dora and Francis, at home.

WILLIAM C. BRADY, firm of W. C. Brady & Co., dealers in general line groceries, established the business in January, 1880. Mr. B. settled in Fremont, Neb., in May, 1874, and clerked in a dry goods store until about 1880. He was born in Amboy, Lee Co., Ill., March 24, 1855. He began clerking in a dry goods store in his native place when he was quite young, which he followed until going West. Was married, in Fremont, September 20, 1877, to Miss Ella F. Kittle, a native of Buffalo, N. Y. Her parents moved to Fremont, Neb., in an early day, and erected the first log house in the place. They have one son—William C., Jr., born July 16, 1881. Mr. B. is a member of Fremont Lodge, No. 859, K. of H.

BROWN BROS., livery, feed and sale stable, Fremont. Have been in livery and feed business since June, 1880. They use in their livery business twelve to twenty-four head of horses and twelve to twenty vehicles, depending on the season of the year. They also keep a hearse, subject to the calls of the undertakers in the city. They do a livery and feed business of $8,500 per year. They deal in horses quite extensively, handling $20,000 worth per year, besides fifty to seventy buggies, which they dispose of annually. They feed annually 200 head of cattle for market, besides fifty to 100 head of stock cattle. In addition to this, they buy an average of 600 head fat cattle and 300 to 400 fat hogs, which they ship direct to market, doing a general live-stock trade. Their business in cattle and hogs amounts to $25,000 per year. They own a large farm of 400 acres in Dodge County, of which one-half is under cultivation. They operate it themselves, employing two to four men. W. S. Brown was born in Fairfield, Iowa, in 1846. In the fall of 1863, he enlisted in Company I, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, as a private, being afterward promoted to First Sergeant, serving in the Department of Missouri and the Frontier until the spring of 1866, when he was discharged at Little Rock, Ark. He returned to his home in Fairfield, Iowa, and engaged in farming until the spring of 1868, when, with his brother Frank, he moved to Nebraska, locating in Dodge County, engaging in farming during the summer season, and in teaching school during the winters of 1872, 1873 and 1874, in the district in which they resided. He is a member of McPherson Post, No. 4, Grand Army Republic, at Fremont. In politics, he is a Republican, taking great interest in party matters, and the success of the Republican ticket. He was married, in Dodge County, Neb., in 1874, to Miss Ida B. Martin, who was born in Michigan. They have three children—Lottie, Arthur and Cora. F. F. Brown was born at Fairfield, Iowa, in 1848, living there until 1868, when he came to Nebraska with his brother, W. S., with whom he has since been in partnership. He was married, at Pleasant Plains, Iowa, in 1877, to Miss Annie J. Roberts, who is a native of Jefferson County, Iowa. They have three children—Nellie, Ernest and Bertha.

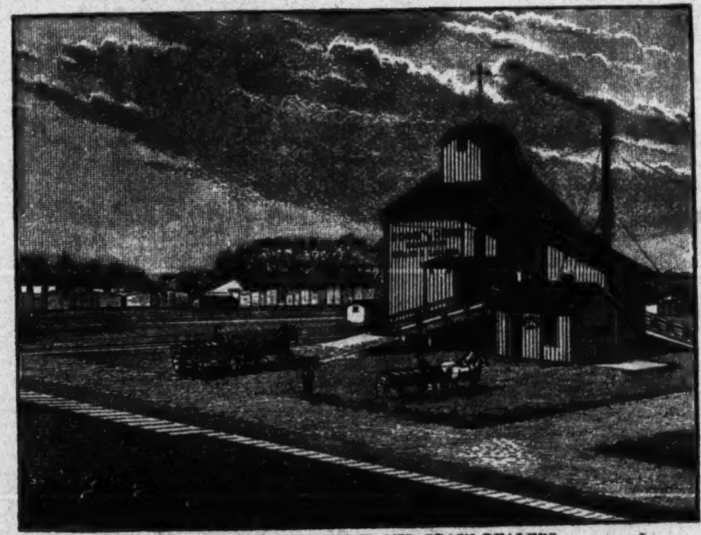
H. C. BROWN, cattle dealer, Fremont, has dealt in cattle since the fall of 1876; he also deals in hogs; he does an average business of $4,000 per year. From 1878 to 1881, he dealt in agricultural implements at Fremont. He has lived in Dodge County, Neb., since September, 1868. Was engaged in bridge-building on the U. P. R. R., working for other parties about a year and a half. After farming awhile, he was employed as overseer of the building of elevators during one summer. He then worked at his trade of carpenter over a year. He then again engaged in farming until he began dealing in agricultural implements in 1878. His land is located on Sections 5 and 8, Township 18, Range 8, consisting of 303 acres, 235 acres being under cultivation. He has good improvements, such as house, barn, corn-cribs, cattle-sheds, etc He was born in Fairfield, Iowa, December 9, 1850, living there until he moved to Nebraska. He was married at Fremont, Neb., December 17, 1874, to Miss Myra J. Goff, who was born in Oneida County, N. Y. They have two children—Mamie and Gracie. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church at Fremont, and is one of the Trustees of that church.

GEORGE H. BULLOCK, dealer in art paper hangings and decorations, painter, etc., Fremont, Neb., has been in his present business at Fremont since 1880; carries a stock of $1,200; does a business of $8,000 per year, giving employment to from five to eight men during the building season, and employing two men at all times. His store is finely decorated, and is undoubtedly one of the finest establishments of the kind in the West. Has been engaged in house and sign painting, paper hanging, etc., since he was twelve years old. He is the son of Samuel and Louise Bullock, and was born in Utica, N. Y., September 19, 1855; when six years of age, his parents moved to Buffalo, N. Y., remaining there six years; they then moved to Nebraska, locating first at Omaha, living there a few months; they then moved to Fremont, where they lived until 1875, when they moved to California. George and his brother Frank W. continued for one year the painting and paper-hanging business, which their father had been engaged in at Fremont. George then joined his parents at San Jose, Cal., remaining there three years. He then went to Portland, Ore., remaining one year, when he returned to Fremont, where he has since resided. He was married September 20, 1874, to Miss May E. Weston, daughter of John and Rebecca Weston; she was born in Marion County, Iowa. They have one child—Gertrude. They are members of the Congregational Church at Fremont. He is a member of Centennial Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F., and of Fremont Lodge, No. 15, A., F. & A. M.

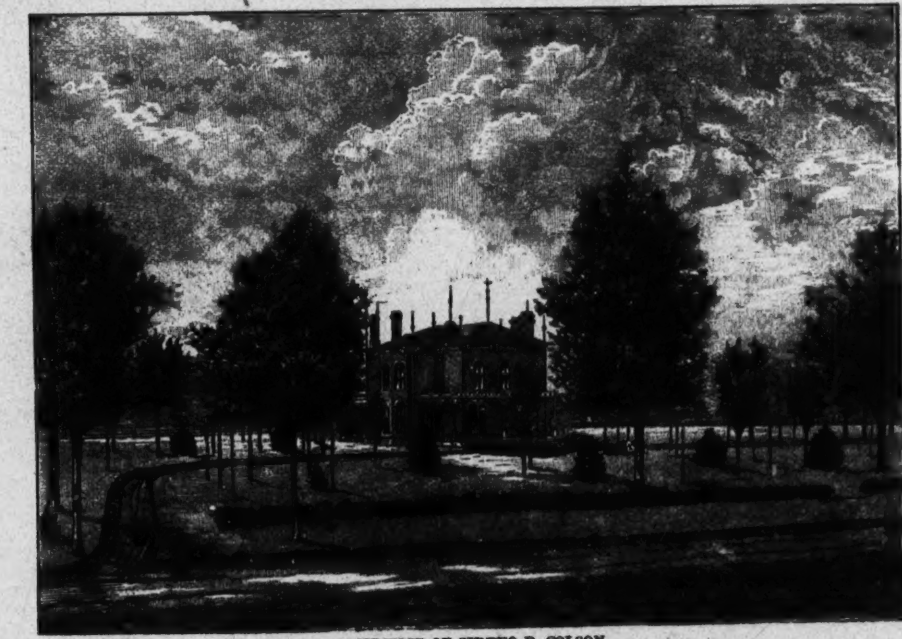
JAMES F. BURNS, proprietor of the New York Hotel, a first-class house in every particular. He located near Scribner, Dodge Co., Neb., in 1873; farmed one year; then returned to Los Angeles, Cal. He was born in Ontario County, N. Y., September 27, 1841. His parents moved to Kalamazoo County, Mich., in 1841. Mr. B. first learned the ax manufacturer's trade in the latter place, and lived there until 1853, during the time at intervals attending the Leona Academy in Jackson, Mich., completing four terms. He then engaged in teaching about a year in Michigan, and one year in Pennsylvania, going to Los Angeles, Cal., first in 1853, and settling, where he engaged in teaching two years; then engaged in merchandising on his own account until 1859, keeping a general stock of goods. He was Associate Judge of the Criminal Court two years, after which he was elected City Treasurer five successive terms, which office he filled with credit to himself and friends; while serving in the office the last year, he was elected Sheriff of his county, which office he held four years by the unanimous vote of the people. He then, in 1873, came to Nebraska and invested in real estate in Dodge County. Returned to California in 1874, having previously been engaged extensively in real estate, he went to settle up the business, remaining until 1877, and returned to Nebraska, where he has since lived. He was chosen State Senator of the Legislature of Nebraska in the fall of 1880, and served two years. He was married in Nevada City, Cal., in February, 1878, to Sarah A. Holmes, of Hartford, R. I. He has one son, Thomas E., now Assistant Superintendent of the City Water-Works in Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. B. is a member of the orders of Masonry, including Knights Templar Commandery. During his term of office as Sheriff in Los Angeles, Cal., he was noted for being a bold and intrepid officer, making over two hundred captures of criminals, including the notorious highwayman and murderer Buckskin Bill, whom Mr. B. tracked for over four months, and finally captured him in the Peninsula of Old California, in Mexican Territory, for which he received the reward of $5,000 paid by the State of California for this noted desperado.

COBB, DERN & CO. (William A. G. Cobb, John Dern and G. W. E. Dorsey), dealers in grain and lumber, Fremont, Neb., have been in business since February 1, 1882; do a general grain and lumber business; their elevator has a capacity of 30,000 bushels; they handle 100,000 to

300,000 bushels of grain per year. They carry a stock of lumber of $30,000. Their elevator was built in 1880, by W. A. G. Cobb and G. W. E. Dorsey, and the firm then was known as W. A. G. Cobb & Co., until the year of 1882, when John Dern bought a one-third interest in the business. William A. G. Cobb was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in February, 1841. Emigrated to America in 1857, locating in Michigan, where he engaged in farming. In 1860, he enlisted in the Eighth U. S. Infantry as private; was afterward promoted to First Sergeant. He was in the Gulf Department, and the army of the Potomac; was taken prisoner in 1861, near San Antonio, Tex., and held until January 1, 1863. He served until 1867, when he was discharged at Raleigh, N. C., as Regiment and Post Commissary Sergeant. He then returned to Michigan, remaining a short time. He went to Germany, remaining about six months. On his return to America, he engaged in railroading in Maryland several months. During the winter of 1868–69, he was in Michigan, and in the spring he moved to Nebraska, locating at Fremont, obtaining a position in a grocery store for a short time. He was then employed by H. J. Lee as clerk in his hardware store; he then carried on a hardware store for himself at Ashland for one year. Returning to Fremont, he went into the employ of W. R. Wilson in the grain business, continuing in this position until the summer of 1877, when he went to Hooper and engaged in the grain business for himself, carrying on the business there until August, 1880, when he sold out and moved back to Fremont, when the firm of W. A. G. Cobb & Co., was formed as above, and where he has since resided. He has also a 400-acre farm in Colfax County, of which 100 acres are under cultivation; there are good improvements on this farm—outbuildings, frame house, barn, corn-crib, and fifty head of graded cattle; also has sixty acres of pasture adjoining Fremont, where he keeps a few head of recorded Short-Horn cattle. He is a member of the Masonic order, and a member of McPherson Post, No. 4, G. A. R. He was married at Fremont, Neb., in the fall of 1870, to Miss Lida E. Mefferd, who is a native of Ohio; they have one child—Gustav, born at Ashland, Neb., in 1872.



COBB, DERN & CO., LUMBER AND GRAIN DEALERS.



RESIDENCE OF SIRENO B. COLSON.

SIRENO B. COLSON, of the firm of Nye, Colson & Co., Fremont, Neb., was born at Madison, Madison Co., N. Y., February 3, 1828, living there engaged in the business of shoe-making until May, 1859, when he moved to Nebraska. He located at Fremont and followed his trade of shoemaker. He was the first shoe-maker at Fremont, and in fact between Omaha and San Francisco. He was afterward in the employ of the U. P. R. R, as local agent, and was the first local agent employed by that company on their line. He was also the first operator employed at Fremont by the W. U. Telegraph Company. He afterward held the office of County Treasurer of Dodge County two terms. He is a member of the firm of Nye, Colson & Co., grain and lumber dealers, and is a stockholder and Director of the First National Bank of Fremont. On January 21, 1868, he married Miss Frances Reynolds, who is also a native of New York; they have three children—Paul, Burnell and Mary.

E. M. COLLINS, firm of E. M. Collins & Co., dealers in agricultural implements. At the beginning, sold from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum. Have now increased their business to from $45,000 to $50,000 per year, and sell all kinds of implements. Mr C. first located in Fremont May 4, 1869, and took charge of an elevator for Nye, Colson & Co., until 1878; engaged in the coal business one year: then embarked in his present business. He was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., September 7, 1845, and was brought up on a farm. He was married in Frement September 14, 1876, to Anna E. Abbott, a native of Troy, Ohio. They have one son, George Stanley Collins. Mr. C. was made a Mason in Canton, N. Y., and is now a member of Fremont Lodge, No. 15, A., F. & A. M., and is an honorary member of the Fire Department. Mr. C. owns 420 acres of fine land four miles northeast of Fremont, in Elkhorn Precinct. He also makes a specialty of stock-raising, consisting of some of the finest blooded stock in the State.

PROF. A. E. CLARENDON, Superintendent and Principal city schools, Fremont. Located in the latter city in July, 1881, and began his labors in the above schools in September of that year, receiving the appointment in July, 1881. He was born in New York City April 29, 1842. Was educated in the public schools and Columbia College of that city. Afterward moved with his parents to Chicago, Ill., at the age of nineteen years and entered the Chicago University, from which he received the degree of A. B. He then returned to New York City with his father, O. T. Clarendon, a civil engineer, with whom he remained and assisted four years at different periods, after which he returned to Chicago, where he received the degree of A. M. of the Chicago University some years afterward, and graduated from the latter institution in June, 1865. He then began the study of law in the Law Department of the Chicago University, and afterward entered the law office of Hon. Judge S Wilcox, of the latter city. He was admitted to the bar in 1867. He then immediately began the profession of teaching in Lewis, Iowa, that being the county seat of Cass County, taking charge of the High School there two and a half years, when he received a call to take charge of the High School at Council Bluffs, Iowa, remaining there some time. He was called to superintend the schools at Glenwood, Iowa, and remained in the latter place about three years, when he was re-called to Council Bluffs as Superintendent of city schools, where he remained until called to his present position in Fremont. He was married in Council Bluffs, Iowa, in April, 1865, to Miss Marcia A. Folsom, of Detroit, Mich. They have two daughters and two sons—Venelia P., Calvin T., Eva N. and Theodore O. Mr. C. is a member of Excelsior Lodge, of Council Bluffs, No. 259, A., F. & A. M., and has taken the Royal Arch degree in Masonry.

DR. JAMES H. CRABB, practicing physician and surgeon. Located in Fremont in the fall of 1864, and began his profession, and subsequently connected the drug store business with his profession after two years. He followed the drug business four years. His practice equals $3,500 to $4,000 per annum. The Doctor was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, near Steubenville, March 8, 1826. He began the study of medicine in 1847, at Mansfield, Ohio, and entered the Cincinnati Eclectic College soon after, and graduated in 1858-59. Practiced a few years prior to graduating. He began practice in 1852, in Wyandot, Ohio, and continued five years; then moved north of the latter place to Nevada, Ohio, and practiced six years, up to the spring of 1864, when he went to Virginia City, M. T., and practiced during the summer of 1864, and returned to Fremont, Neb., in the fall, where he has since followed the profession. He was married in Richland County, Ohio, in December, 1846, to Miss Catharine A. Burger, born near Hagerstown, Md.; they have two sons—David H. (a printer) and Charles W. (a tobacco merchant). The Doctor is a charter member of Fremont Lodge, No. 15, A., F. & A. M., and has been Master of the same seven years. He is also a member of Signet Chapter, No. 8, and Mount Tabor Commandery, No. 9. He is also a charter member of the K. of H., No. 859, and a charter member of the Royal Arcanum. He was elected Probate Judge of Dodge County, Neb., and held the office four years, from November, 1868. He is also a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa.

DAVID CROWELL, lumber merchant, came to Fremont, December, 1877. In 1878, he engaged in his present business. Was born in Cape Cod, Mass. He lived several years in California, engaged in farming and stock-raising, before coming to Nebraska. He has not been a political aspirant. He is a member of the Knights of Honor. He handled 175 cars of lumber in 1881, doing an exclusively retail business. The sales extend as far as Wahoo south, to Hooper and Scribner north, to Elkhorn east, and to North Bend west.

P. D. DENNEY, architect and builder, began business in Fremont in the spring of 1867, and has followed the same since, two years during the time he being engaged in same business in Lincoln. He employed from four to twenty men, according to business season. Mr. Denney first came to Fremont in the spring of 1866, and engaged in working for other parties a year previous to beginning business on his own account. He was born in Susquehanna County, Penn., February 12, 1843: was brought up on a farm, and engaged in lumbering and other occupations, until he moved West. He was married in Fremont, Neb., on November 17, 1868, to Miss Margaret Close, a native of Ohio. They have two children—Roy and Eva. Mr Denney and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fremont.

JOHN F. DIERKS, grain dealer, Fremont, Neb., was born in Oldenburg, Germany, July 16, 1827; came to America in 1853, locating in Will County, Ill. For ten years he was a farmer, then went into the milling business, following that until the early part of 1869, when he began merchandising, following that until the next spring, when he moved to Nebraska, locating at Fremont. He then went into the grain business, working for other parties until 1877. Since that time he has been carrying on the business himself. He handles an average of 130,000 bushels of corn and oats per year, and employs four to six men. He was married in Oldenburg, in 1851, to Miss Catherine Behrens. They have nine children—John F., Catherina (now the wife of J. W. Davis, a conductor on the Union Pacific Railroad), Hannah (now the wife of Lewis Kreymborg, of Fremont), Henry, Freda (now the wife of Peter Bruhm, a merchant in Hooper), Gerhard, Mary, Emma and Bertha. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Dierks has been a member of the City Council and the Board of Education at Fremont, and re-elected as member to City Council again at the spring election.

JOHN D. DODGE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 16, Town 17, Range 7, was born in Essex County, N. Y., February 28, 1833. When he was about two years old, his parents moved to Vermont, where he lived until his twentieth year. He then went to Worcester County, Mass., living there until the fall of 1856, when he went to Knox County, Ill., remaining there until the following spring. He then came to Nebraska, locating at his present residence in Dodge County. Two years and a half later he returned to Illinois; was married at Mount Carroll, Carroll Co., Ill., October 3, 1859, to Miss Elma E. Dickerson, who was born in Chester County, Penn. They have two children—William O. and Clara E. Mr. Dodge has a large farm of 450 acres, about seven miles west of Fremont on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad; 135 acres are under cultivation; sixty acres native timber, consisting of red-cedar, ash, cottonwood and elm, and twenty-five acres timber, maple and cottonwood, that he has planted. The rest of the farm is pasture and hay land. He is a Republican; has held the office of Justice of the Peace of Platte and Fremont Precincts ten years, also was Postmaster ten years at Timberville, Neb.

GEORGE W. E. DORSEY, banker, came to Fremont in January, 1867. He engaged in reading law and farming at first, and commenced to practice and deal in real estate. He continued the practice of law about ten years. In 1878, he commenced banking, and now carries on his real estate business in connection therewith. He also has a fine stock farm near town. He is a native of Loudoun County, Va.

FRANCIS I. ELLICK, Deputy County Treasurer, came to Nebraska in April, 1868, and after remaining a few months went to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he stayed until September, 1871. He then came back to Fremont, where he engaged in mercantile business. In 1879, he became Deputy Treasurer, and has since held that position. He was born in Bohemia, July 20, 1842, and came to America with his parents when quite young. They located at Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1848, and he resided there until moving to Nebraska. He was married at Pittsburgh in June, 1869, to Josephine Lauth, a native of Zanesville, Ohio. They have five children—Francis I., Genevieve, Joseph C., Alfred G. and Clara C. He is Secretary of the Dodge County Agricultural Society, and was Secretary of the Union Fair Grounds Association from 1874 to 1879. In January, 1880, he was elected Secretary of the Dodge County Agricultural Society.

E. L. ENO, proprietor of Eno's Hotel, which was erected in the summer of 1875, by a stock company, and was purchased by Mr. Eno in the fall or winter of 1880, and opened by him August 5, 1881. The hotel contains seventy sleeping rooms, and has accommodations for 100 guests. There are about twelve persons employed about the hotel, and it is said to be one of the finest and most commodious hotels in the State. Mr. Eno has had a life experience in the business, consequently understands his business. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., February 4, 1830, and was raised in a hotel, his father, Harlow Eno, being a practical man in the above business. The subject of this sketch engaged in the grocery business at the age of eighteen years, which he continued until he was twenty-seven years old, in company with a brother. He then kept a hotel in Syracuse, N. Y., a short time, after which he engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business as salesman, at 25 Park Row, N. Y., five years; then into general merchandising three years in Calma and Independence, Iowa; then into hotel business one year in same place; thence to Charles City one year, after which he opened Brown's Hotel in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and operated the same about six years. He then went on a stock farm near Wisner, Neb., three years, then into a hotel at West Point, Neb., and from there to Fremont, as before stated. He was married in Onondaga County, N. Y., March 11, 1858, to Miss Josephine A. Sweet, born in the latter county July 26, 1835. They have three daughters—Lillian J., now married to James Phillips, who are now keeping the Pullman House in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Lettie M., now married to William Moulton, and keeping hotel at West Point, Neb., and Mable Louisa living at home. Mr. Eno is a member of the Masonic Fraternity of New York. Mr. Eno furnished all new at the time he opened and refitted the house.

ELIJAH FERGUSON, engineer at Fremont Mills, Fremont, has held his present position during most of the time since 1874. He began running an engine in the fall of 1859, working at West Cairo, Ohio, until the spring of 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, serving three months. At the expiration of this time, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, serving one year and a half, when he was discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, on account of disability. Recovering his health he again enlisted in 1864, in Company E, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Volunteers, serving until the end of the war. During the greater part of his second term he was employed in the Quartermaster's department. After his final discharge at Columbus, Ohio, in 1865, he again engaged in the business of engineer, which he has since followed almost continuously. He was born in Ohio. In the spring of 1868, he was married in Hancock County, Ohio, to Miss Laura W. Benham. They have two children—Leonard S. and Winfred M. He moved to Nebraska in 1870, and for four years he worked on a farm. He is a straight Republican, but takes no active part in politics.

GEORGE H. FORNEY, Clerk of the District Court, located at Webster, Dodge Co., Neb., March 8, 1870; he engaged in farming and continued to farm until October, 1879, when he was elected Clerk of the District Court for term of four years, ending January 1, 1884. He was born near New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, February 18, 1848. His parents moved to Bureau County, Ill., when he was six years of age, and he lived there until he came to Nebraska. He enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, August 18, 1862, and was discharged June 30, 1865, having served in all the battles of his command; he is a member of the G. A. R., and Post Chaplain of McPherson Post, No. 4, G. A. R., located at Fremont, Neb.

THOMAS FRAHM, dealer in general line of groceries and farm produce, began the business November, 1881; settled in Fremont September, 1869, and began farming and stock-raising; moved in the city in 1873, and engaged in restaurant business one year, then into lumber business six years. He was born in Holstein, Germany, October 4, 1835; came to America in September, 1869; was married in Germany June 12, 1862, to Elsaba Mum, a native of Holstein. They have two daughters, Rickie and Mary C. Mr F. is a member of I. O. O. F., Masonic Order, and K. of H. He served in Prussian war in Denmark four years; his wife died June 29, 1874, in Fremont, Neb.

WILLIAM FRIED, of the firm of Nye, Colson & Co., was born in Sweden, May 21, 1841, and came to America in 1863; he located in Henry County, Ill., and enlisted in an Engineer Corps, army of the Cumberland, in October, 1863; served until May, 1865, when he was mustered out, and returned to Henry County, where he lived until 1868; in that year he came to Fremont, and was employed by Nye, Colson & Co. until he became a member of the firm. He has served in the City Council, and was elected to the Legislature in 1880. He was married at Fremont, May 20, 1875, to Miss C. C. Lobeck, a native of Henry County, Ill. They have one child, Theron William. Mr. Fried is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery of the G. A. R.

CHRISTAN GABLER, proprietor European Hotel, which was erected by Mr. Gabler in the fall of 1881, and contains twenty-eight rooms, and has accommodations for fifty guests. There are ten hands employed about the hotel. The size of the building is 44x74 feet, and two stories high. Mr. Gabler located in Fremont in November, 1879, and kept a boarding house, restaurant and saloon until December, 1881. He was born in Rhine-Prussia, Germany, January 10, 1837; emigrated to America in 1852; was married in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1858, to Miss Barbara Mary Swingel, a native of Germany, and was four years of age when her parents came to America. They have one son and four daughters—James H., Mary A., Carolina, Ella and Christina F. Mr. Gabler is a member of I. O. O. F., of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and a member of K. of H. of Fremont, Neb.

CHAUNCEY D. GARDANIER, Deputy County Clerk, located at Scribner on October 7, 1874; he built the second dwelling house at that place in 1875, and engaged in mercantile business until January, 1881. Since then he has been manufacturing brick at Scribner in partnership with John Romberg. They intend to turn out from 800,000 to 900,000 brick this year. He was born in Marengo, Calhoun Co., Mich., January 29, 1846; that was his home until 1874. During the war, he was twice rejected for army service. He was married at Marengo, Mich., January 19, 1871, to Francilia J. Adams, a native of New York. They have two children, Mary F. and Earl. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

PHILIP GENTZLER, farmer, P. O. Fremont, Section 25, Town 18, Range 8, was born in York County, Penn., July 6, 1841. He is the son of George and Elizabeth Gentzler. He enlisted in 1861, in Company H, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving in the Army of the Potomac and in West Virginia until October, 1864. He then returned to his home in Pennsylvania, remaining one year; from there he went to Chicago, where he remained about two years, working at his trade of carpenter. He then went to Michigan, where he remained a short time. He returned to Chicago, and soon after came to Nebraska. He was married at Fremont, Neb., in July, 1871, to Miss Rosena Stripe, who was born in Germany. They have two children—Elizabeth and Evaline May. Mr. Gentzler has a good farm of 160 acres, 120 acres under good cultivation, and the remainder being grass land. He has also good improvements, consisting of good house, barn, etc. He has another farm of 400 acres on Sections 19 and 20, of which 100 acres are under cultivation, the balance being grass and timber land; 250 acres of it are under fence for pasture. This farm also has good buildings; he deals quite largely in live stock, keeping a herd of 120 head of cattle, and 100 head of hogs. His live-stock aggregates $2,500 yearly. He is a member of McPherson Post, No. 4, G. A. R. Department of Nebraska.

ARTHUR GIBSON, bookseller, stationer and news dealer, came to Nebraska in September, 1855, and located at Fontanelle with his parents; his father, Thomas Gibson, having come to the Territory in 1854. In 1860, he went to Colorado, his father having the year previous established the first paper in Colorado, the *Rocky Mountain News.* He came East in the fall of 1861, and attended school at Denmark Academy, Iowa, until the spring of 1863, when he returned to Colorado, and remained there until the spring of 1865, when he returned to Fontanelle and engaged in the mercantile business for a year, when he sold out and went to Chicago in the winter of 1866–67, and attended Eastman's Business College. He and his brother, Thomas R., now a large stock farmer near Fremont, built a saw-mill on the Elkhorn, five miles east of Fremont, in the spring of 1867, and ran it until the fall of that year, when they built a flouring mill in Fremont, which he ran until he sold his interest to Thomas R. in the fall of 1868, and engaged in his present business as bookseller and stationer. He has built up a good business, and is doing some jobbing. He is proprietor of the Letters Patent for the Schaffer Paper Cutter for job and newspaper offices. He is Treasurer of the Dodge County Agricultural Society, Secretary of the Board of Trade, and of A., F. & A. M., and Deputy G. M. of the I. O. O. F.; Secretary Fremont Cemetery Association, and a Notary Public for Dodge County. He was born in England July 25, 1844, and came to Quincy, Ill., when he was a child. He was married at Fremont November 25, 1869, to Jennie A. Benton, a native of New Haven, Conn. They have one child, Nettie E., born March 12, 1874; another, Emma E., who died December 20, 1881, aged six years. He enlisted in Company B, Third Colorado Cavalry, August 15, 1864, and was First Sergeant thereof; he was mustered out December 28, 1864, at the expiration of his term of service. He is a member of the G. A. R. Mr. Gibson has not been an aspirant for political offices.

THOMAS R. GIBSON, farmer, P. O. Fremont, Section 26, Town 18, Range 8, was born in Northampton, England, February 26, 1842. He is the son of Thomas and Sarah Gibson, who emigrated to America in 1847, locating at Quincy, Ill. His parents came to Nebraska in 1854, living at Fontanelle until 1860, when the family went to Pike's Peak, where they remained until 1864. His father published at Denver the first newspaper in Colorado, having published at Quincy, Ill., the first Republican newspaper in that State prior to his removal to Nebraska. Thomas R. was engaged in freighting across the plains to Denver and other places from 1859 to 1866. He then worked for the Union Pacific Railroad about two years. He and his brothers then operated a saw-mill east of Fremont, on the Elkhorn River, one summer. They got out the lumber for and built the Fremont Mills, the first flouring-mill built in Dodge County. They operated it a year or two, and sold it. He then went to Texas, engaging in railroading, grading in that State forty-seven miles of road. He next went to Colorado, engaging in the same business, and grading forty miles of road. He then returned to Fremont and took the contract of grading the county road from Fremont north to the bluffs. He afterward built a considerable portion of the road-bed of the O. & R. V. R. R. and the Midland Pacific. He next took a contract of building the road-bed of a portion of the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills Railroad; but for this work he never received any compensation. He then began improving his farm, lying four miles north of Fremont, and consisting of 590 acres. It is one of the finest farms in Dodge County, being well suited for both stock-raising and farm. It is beautifully situated on the side of the bluffs, and extending into the Platte Valley. Two hundred acres are under cultivation and the balance being grass land, of which 200 acres are under fence. He has thirty acres in tame grass. His other improvements consist of good frame house, barn, cattle sheds, granary, etc. He deals largely in live-stock, feeding annually for market a large number of hogs and about fifty head of cattle. He was married in February, 1878, in Bradford County, Penn., to Miss Mary R. Ridgway, daughter of Joseph and Celinda Ridgway.

DR. L. W. GIFFIN, homœopathic physician and surgeon, came to Fremont, Neb., May 1, 1880, and began the practice of his profession, opening an office June 1, 1880. He was born in Heuvelton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., February 6, 1858, and was about nineteen years of age when he began the study of medicine, entering the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Penn., and graduated in March, 1876. He also took a course of clinical lectures at Blockley Hospital in the latter city, also of the State hospital in 1874–75–76 and '77. He went to Menasha, Wis., in April, 1877, and practiced in that city and vicinity four years, after which he emigrated to Nebraska. He was made a member of the Masonic fraternity in New York, also a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married to Mrs. Amelia P. Fuller, of Menasha, Wis, who was born in the latter city July 4, 1854. They have two children—Genia F. and Leverett. The doctor is one of the State Censors of the Homœopathic Association. Mrs. G.'s parent's names were: father, Melancthon Burroughs, and mother's name Amanda (Walker) Burroughs.

GEORGE E. GODFREY, farmer, P. O. Fremont, has a farm of 600 acres seven miles east of Fremont, on the old military road, 440 in Dodge and 160 in Douglas County. Of this farm, 300 acres are under cultivation; the remainder is pasture and meadow land under fence. His farm has good improvements, dwelling, creamery building, outbuildings, etc.; he has on hand nearly two hundred head of cattle, 120 of which being dairy stock, consisting of Ayrshire and Holstine. His dealings in live-stock amount to $10,000 per year. He employs ten men and fourteen head of horses. He has been engaged in farming and dealing in live-stock since 1877; is at present largely engaged in the dairy business. He was born in Erie County, N. Y., March 26, 1839; he is the son of Charles E. and Mary Godfrey. His mother's father, Justin Wells, participated in the battle of Lake Champlain in the war of 1812. When quite young, his parents moved to Canada, where they lived a few years, his father being a furniture dealer. They then moved to Oshkosh, Wis., where he lived about seventeen years. He left Oshkosh in 1875, and came to Nebraska, living two years at Omaha, engaged in the manufacture of cigars. He was married at Menasha, Wis., in 1861, to Miss Marie La Grange, daughter of Matthew La Grange. She was born at Sharon Springs, N. Y. They have one child—George H.

E. F. GRAY, attorney at law, came to Nebraska in 1867, and located at Fremont. He was born in Wayne County, Penn., January 30, 1837. In 1846, he removed with his father's family to Rock County, Wis. From thence, in 1858, to Minnesota, and in 1859 to the Pacific Coast, and, finally, began the practice of law in Idaho in 1862. From that Territory he came to Nebraska. From 1867 to 1873, he was District Attorney of the Third Judicial District, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1871. Since 1873, he has given his whole attention to the general practice. He was married at Falls City, in January, 1868, to Marietta Hollebaugh, a native of Frederick City, Va. They have two children—Vesta and Marietta.

ROBERT GREGG, Sheriff of Dodge County, came to Fremont, Neb., in May, 1868, and engaged in carpenter and joiner work; he worked at contracting and building until 1870. In that year he was appointed City Marshal, and served two years, after which he served four years as Deputy Sheriff and Constable, and then again two years as Marshal. He was elected Sheriff in 1879, and re-elected in 1881. He was employed for some time in the United States secret service. He was born in County Cavan, Ireland, April 14, 1844, and came to America alone when fourteen years of age. He located at Bradford, Canada West, living there until two years prior to coming to Nebraska; then lived at Port Austin, Mich., two years. He was married at Bradford, Canada, May 19, 1864, to Eliza Greer, a native of Westport, County Mayo, Ireland.

JOHN GRUNKRANZ, County Treasurer, came to Nebraska in August, 1869; he was employed as a clerk in a mercantile establishment until he started in business for himself in the fall of 1871. He continued at this until 1876, when he entered the Treasurer's office as Deputy. He was elected Treasurer in 1879, and re-elected in the fall of 1881. Is a native of Austria, born May, 1844; he came to America in July, 1865, located first at New York City, thence he moved to Cincinnati, and Newport, Ky., and stopped briefly at Chicago before removing to Nebraska. He was married in Fremont, January, 1871, to Caroline Zingre, a native of Dubuque, Iowa. They have two children—Antoinette L. and Alma I. Mr. G. is a member of I. O. O. F., of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge and Commandery, the fire company, Knights of Honor, and the City School Board.

W. J. HARMON, dealer in live-stock, Fremont, Neb.; has dealt in live-stock during the past four years. Has on hand 250 head of cattle, of which he is feeding fifty head for market. Has 1,350 head of sheep, which he is keeping for breeding purposes, also twenty head of horses; he has also 150 head of hogs. Has invested $12,000 in live-stock. He owns a considerable quantity of land in Dodge and Saunders Counties, amounting in all to 580 acres, 150 acres being under cultivation. He was until recently the proprietor of the Platte bridge, which he and Mr. Staats built across the Platte River, three miles above Fremont. After the death of Mr. S. his interest was purchased by Mr. H., who then moved the bridge down the river, and consolidated with the old bridge and ferry company, carrying on that business until the spring of 1881, when he sold out. He is a member of Fremont Lodge, No. 15, A., F. & A. M. He was born in Suffield, Conn., January 30, 1849, living there until twenty years of age, when he came West. He is the son of Julius and Caroline E. Harmon. He was married in Saunders County, Neb., January 1, 1879, to Miss Nellie Staats, daughter of J. F. and Mary E. Staats. They have one child—William F.

J. J. HAWTHORNE, farmer and real estate dealer, came to Nebraska in the summer of 1856, landing in Nebraska City, where he remained a short time and went to Topeka, Kan., being with the first party that went overland on that route to the latter place. He remained there until the following fall, and came to Fremont, Neb., and settled the following June, 1857, and took up some land near where the city is now located, and has made farming his principal business since. He was appointed Clerk of the Court of Dodge County in 1861, holding the office ten years. He was U. S. Assistant Assessor for Internal Revenue from 1868 until 1867. Served one term as County Commissioner for his county from 1871 to 1874. He was a member of an Indian scouting party in July, 1859, commanded by Gen. John M. Thayer, numbering 400, who were recruited to fight the Pawnee Indians, then making warlike demonstrations in that vicinity. The above number of men was composed of every good and substantial citizen that could be found in the then wild country. Mr. J. S. Black was the then Acting Governer of Nebraska Territory, and accompanied the hardy pioneers in their memorable raid, leaving Fremont July 4, 1857. They were gone seventeen days, and, suffice it to say, that they were successful, and the army of 4,000 Pawnees was compelled to submit to the settlement of the country by the indomitable whites.

ROBERT HEWITT, dealer in all kinds of agricultural implements, Fremont, located in Fremont in October, 1879. Entered into his present business with a partner, and continued until August 29, 1-81, when he purchased the entire interest, and has since continued alone. He sold implements, in 1881, to the value of $25,000. Mr. H. was born in County Cavan, Ireland, October 24, 1845. Came to America in May, 1850, with his parents, and located in Mendon, Adams Co., Ill., where he was raised on a farm, living in that country until the spring of 1879. Was married in Mendon, Ill., October 27, 1879, to Miss Harriet Lunn, who was born in Wales, June 27, 1847.

A. C. HULL, photographer, Fremont, began the business in Fremont in 1870. He first located in Omaha, in 1867, and there engaged in photographing for some time, then went West on the line of the Union Pacific Railway, taking landscape views in the Rocky Mountains, etc., but making his headquarters in Omaha until he went to Fremont. He spent much of his time from 1867 to 1870 amid the wild scenery of Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. He was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., April 14, 1846. Began photographing in 1861, in his native place. He practiced four years in Minneapolis and St. Cloud, Minn., before settling in Nebraska. Was married in Fremont, Neb., in 1878, to Miss Florence C. Miller, a native of Racine, Wis. They have five children—Arundel M., Clyde C., Florence C., Bessie and an infant daughter. Mr. H. is a member of Fremont Lodge, No. 15, A., F. & A. M., and Signet Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.

CAPT. M. H. HINMAN, capitalist, Fremont, Neb., was born in Bradford County, Penn., in 1836, residing there until about the close of the war He learned the trade of carpenter, and followed that until the breaking-out of the civil war. He served in the Pennsylvania militia, and afterward enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving as Captain of that company until 1863, when he was discharged. He then returned to his home, and managed his father's farm until about the close of the war. He then came West, engaging in contracting and building upon the Union Pacific Railway. He located in Fremont in 1869, and engaged in the lumber business; afterward dealt in grain at Scribner. At present he is not engaged in active mercantile business, but is engaged, to some extent, in real estate and loan business. He has three-fourths a section of land in Dodge County, 100 acres of which is under cultivation. Has held the office of County Commissioner, and has frequently been a member of the City Council of Fremont. He was elected Assessor of his precinct in the fall of 1881. He is a Democrat, and takes a great interest and an active part in political matters. He is a member of Fremont Lodge, No. 15, Signet Chapter, No. 8, A., F. & A. M., and Mount Tabor Commandery, No. 9, K. T. He is also a member of McPherson Post, No. 4, G. A. R. He was married at Wyalusing Penn., April 8, 1869, to Miss Emma A. Ackley, daughter of Justus and Permillia Ackley. They have three children—Jessie Emma, Guy M. and Ackley Beach.

JOHN C. HORMEL, dealer in timber, Fremont, Neb. He came to Fremont, Neb., February 1, 1857, and started a blacksmith and wagon shop, being the first blacksmith in Fremont. In 1859, he built the first frame building in Fremont, on the corner of Sixth and F streets, which building has been removed twice since. In 1864 and 1865, John C. Hormel and John C. Flor had a steam saw-mill south of Fremont, on the bank of the Platte River, and were especially engaged in lumber and wood business. In 1868, J. C. Hormel retired from blacksmithing. In 1869, he went on a visit to Germany, amd returned late in the fall. In 1870, he was married in Iowa City, Iowa, to Miss Julia Luther, who was also born in Germany. Returned thence to Fremont, where he is still residing, in 1882. During his residence in Dodge County, he has improved three good farms, with tree and fruit culture, and erected good buildings thereon. He is still engaged in farming and wood business. They have two children—Lily May and Luther C.

ORREN W. HODGE, Eureka Nursery. The nursery was first planted in the spring of 1868 by William H. Hodge. At the time of his death, O. W. Hodge came in possession of the property, which is fifteen acres of land inside of the city limits, on North Broad street. The nursery at present is carried on by O. W. Hodge and L. P. Cummins. They deal in all kind of fruits and forest trees, vines and flowering shrubs of all varieties. O. W. Hodge was born in Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y., November 6, 1826, and, with his father, Jacob Hodge, removed to Rock County, Wis., in 1847. Raised as a farmer. At the time of the gold fever of 1850, went to California; remained nineteen years; engaged in mining for fifteen years, then engaged in store business, clothing, boots and shoes, in Yuba Co., Cal. Married to Miss Caroline E. Pierce in 1856. Removed to Napa City in 1865; carried on a boot and shoe store. In the fall of 1869, removed to Fremont, Neb., with his family, wife and two daughters—Laura and Carrie Hodge. Clerked in a dry goods store for four years; now engaged in nursery and fruit-growing business.

THEO HUETTE & SON, hardware merchants, Fremont, came to Nebraska in October, 1879, and engaged in the wholesale and retail hardware business, and do a large business. They also manufacture galvanized cornices, and make a specialty of creamery supplies. They give employment to ten men. They formerly resided in Sheboygan, Wis.

JAMES HUFF, Justice of the Peace and Police Judge for Fremont City and Precinct. He settled in Sarpy County, Neb., in June, 1862, and lived seven years engaged in various occupations. He enlisted in Second Nebraska Cavalry October 18, 1862, and served on the frontier, and was mustered out September 18, 1863. He located in Everett Precinct, Dodge County, in April, 1869, on a homestead, where he lived until November, 1875, holding various town offices. He moved to Fremont in the latter date, and engaged in various occupations until he was elected Justice of the Peace in November, 1879, and to Police Judge in April, 1880, and has held the same, by re-election, since said time. Was born in Elgin, Canada West, March 20, 1845. Married in Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 6, 1869, to Miss Laura E. Driskell, of Sarpy County, Neb. They have three daughters and two sons—May, Lee, Dennis, Elma J. and Cora.

A. C. JENSEN, stock raiser and dealer, Fremont, buys, sells and raises stock, and has 150 head now on hand. He located in Fremont in 1864, and began the business on a small capital, but by perseverance has accumulated quite a fine stock. He went to the Black Hills, and engaged in freighting two seasons; beginning the stock business in 1879. He was born in Denmark, November, 5, 1833; came to America in 1862. He was married in Denmark, in 1857, to Miss Enger M. Jacobson, a native of Denmark. They have four children living—Abraham C., Isaac E., Jacob P., Francis N. He was one of the first members of the Fremont City Council.

W. T. JONES, proprietor Fremont marble works, and manufacturer of monuments and headstones of Scotch and American granite, Fremont, began business in March, 1878; employs six men besides his own work. In 1881, his sales equaled $8,000. He was born in Richland County, Wis., November 1, 1855. He attended the Worthington Business College, of Madison, Wis., two or three years; went to California in 1870, and remained four years, engaged in various occupations; returned to his native State a short time, and from thence to Fremont, Neb.; learning his trade in Lincoln. He was married in the latter city, February 27, 1877, to Miss Mary D. Converse, born in Plain City, Madison Co., Ohio, January 24, 1855. Mr. J. is a member of Masonic order of Lincoln, Neb., and I. O. O. F. of same place.

L. M. KEENE, banker, Fremont, came to Fremont, Neb., March 31, 1867, and engaged in farming for two or three years. He was elected County Superintendent of Schools, serving one year; he was then elected County Clerk, and served four years; from that time until January, 1879, he was Clerk of the District Court. He has a large stock farm of 1,000 acres, east of Fremont; has other farming interests. He has been City and Precinct Assessor, and a member of the school board. He was born at Appleton, Knox Co., Me., September 16, 1845; he lived in that neighborhood until he came to Fremont. He was married at Fremont, December 7, 1875, to Jennie Marr, a native of Canada, and brought up in Jackson County, Iowa. They have one child—Louie M. Mr. Keene is a member of A., F. & A. M., Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

G. C. KERKOW, County Clerk, and insurance agent and real estate dealer, Fremont, came to Nebraska in September, 1868, and located at West Point, where he resided until October, 1869. He then came to Fremont, and was employed as clerk until 1874. Then he built a store at Scribner and carried on a mercantile business until chosen County Clerk, in the fall of 1879. He was School Treasurer at Scribner. He was born in Prussia June 21, 1852, and came to America in 1867. He lived in Maysville, Dodge Co., Wis., until he removed to Nebraska. He was married at Fremont on May 20, 1877, to Emma Weich. She was born at Sheboygan, Wis. They have one child—Laura Leonora. Mr. K. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN KNOELL, now operating Turner Hall, opening the same in the fall of 1878, Fremont. The above hotel contains eight sleeping rooms, and contains accommodations for twenty guests. Mr. K. located on a farm five miles northwest of Fremont, in 1858, where he followed stock-raising and farming for twenty years. He was born in Germany March 14, 1843; emigrated to America in 1849, and settled in Milwaukee County, Wis., where he lived until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Milwaukee County, Wis., February 16, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Rohr, a native of the latter county, born February 21, 1849. They have a daughter Elizabeth, and a son John. Mr. K. enlisted in Company A, Second Nebraska Cavalry, in 1863, and served eleven months in the frontier Pawnee Indian raids.

HENRY J. LEE, hardware merchant, Fremont, came to Nebraska in 1865, and located at Fremont. He spent his first season freighting between here and Denver, and afterward took to merchandising between Omaha and Kearney, making Fremont his home. In 1870, he commenced the hardware business, on his present site, he and his brother, William E. having built the store in the month of July. The next season, H. J. bought his brother's interest. He is doing a wholesale and retail business. He has served several terms in the City Council, and is now County Commissioner. He was married at Herrick, Penn., to Sophronia S. Ellsworth, a native of Bradford County, in 1869. They have two children—Eva J. and Myra F. Mr. L. is a member of K. of H. He employs seven men in his various departments, and is now doing at least three times as much business as when he first started. His sales now run from $75,000 to $100,000 a year. He also had an interest in the firm of Lee, Blewett & Henry, in the cattle business, in Wyoming Territory, during 1878, 1879 and 1878. Mr. L. is also a member of the firm of Lee, Field & Co., Omaha, and Lee & Chubbuck, West Point. He has been Vice President of the First National Bank, and is still a Director. He was born at Herrick, Bradford Co., Penn., August 25, 1837, and lived there until he came to Nebraska, stopping a few weeks in Illinois and Iowa.

WILLIAM B. LEE, of Fremont, Neb., has resided in Dodge County since 1866, and located on Section 25, near Fremont, engaging in farming about eight years; he then moved into the town of Fremont, and began building houses, for renting purposes, on his property; he has followed that business since; he has also improved three farms; has now two farms, one of 140 acres, 125 of which is under cultivation. His other farm consists of 160 acres, 50 acres being in cultivation. He is a Republican in politics, though in local affairs he is Independent. He was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, November 13, 1833; came to America in 1851, living in Pennsylvania three years. He then went to Wisconsin, where he remained until August, 1856, when he went to Nebraska. He was married at Fremont, Neb., September 29, 1863, to Miss Margaret Cassidy, who was also born in County Monaghan, Ireland. They have five children—Mary Anna, Francis Thomas, Eliza Jane, Agnes Regina and Edwin Alexander. He is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of which he is a Deacon. Accompanied by his wife and children, he visited Ireland in 1877, remaining one year with his friends.

LEE & BLEWETT, stock-dealers, Fremont, have been in live-stock business since 1873, when they began dealing in horses, continuing in that until the winter of 1876–77, when they went to dealing in cattle. In this branch of their business the Henry Bros., of Columbus, were partners. They continued in the cattle business until the spring of 1881, handling, during the year previous, nearly 11,000 head. They then began dealing in sheep, and the firm of Lee & Blewett & Henry Bros. drove 18,000 head, and the firm of Lee, Blewett & Balding, 16,000 head of sheep, and the firm of Lee & Blewett, 800 head of horses during the year 1881. They fed, during the winter of 1881–82, over 7,000 head of sheep. They do an average business of $200,000 per year. While in the cattle business, they required 350 saddle horses, and employed an average of eighty men. They obtain most of their stock from Oregon, and they were the first who fed Oregon cattle in Dodge County.

WILLIAM E. LEE (Lee & Blewett), Fremont, better known as "Commish" Lee, was born in Bradford County, Penn., in August, 1833, living there, until grown, with his father, who was a farmer and lumberman. When eighteen years old he was raft pilot, in the lumber region of Pennsylvania. He went to Wisconsin working at the carpenter's trade in the summer, in the pineries in the winter, and rafting on the Mississippi River in the spring. He then traveled through Minnesota and came to Nebraska, locating at Fremont in August, 1856. He remained there until the fall of 1858, when he went South, through the States of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, engaged in getting out ship timber for the navy. He was so engaged at the breaking-out of the rebellion, which destroyed his business. He then returned to Fremont, having but $80 when he arrived. He went to freighting across the plains, following that until August, 1865, when he went to sub-contracting for the Union Pacific Railroad, at first in partnership with his cousin, John R. Lee, afterward with Edward Blewett, with whom he did most of his heavy contracting, and who has since been his partner. They built fifty-two miles of the road bed of Union Pacific Railroad, and after its completion they went to Texas, engaging in the same business until 1873, using their own teams in nearly all their contracts. He was married in Bradford County, Penn., in the spring of 1869, to Miss Mary C. Biles, who is a native of that county. They have two children—Ratie and Fred. He is a member of Mt. Tabor Commandery, No. 9, K. T., and other branches of the Masonic order, and of Fremont Lodge, No. 859, Knights of Honor. Mr. Lee was one of the first County Commissioners of Dodge County. He has served as Foreman of the Frontier Hook and Ladder Company, and of the Red Jacket Fire Company, and is an honorary member of both. He enlisted in 1862, in Company A, Second Nebraska Cavalry, serving nearly a year; was in Sulley's Indian campaign. In politics he is a Democrat.

EDWARD BLEWETT (Lee & Blewett), Fremont, was born in July, 1848, in England. His parents emigrated to America when he was an infant, locating in Pennsylvania, afterward moving to Wisconsin, where he lived until 1862, when he moved to Nebraska. He obtained employment on one of the overland freight lines, driving team until 1866, when, in company with another party, he engaged in sub-contracting. Through lack of funds to carry on the business and other causes, they failed with an indebtedness of $2,500. He then went to work on the railroad by the day. Though he was not legally bound for any part of the indebtedness incurred; being a minor, he has paid his half of it in full. He is a member of the Masonic order. He was married in April, 1870, to Miss Carrie Van Anda. They have three children—Nellie, Ralph and Myrtle.

J. W. LOVE, of the firm of Barnard & Love, real estate, loan and insurance agents, is a native of Ohio. He was born at Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, December 10, 1850. He moved to Southeastern Iowa in 1860, where he spent the following ten years of his life in farming or getting an education. He is a graduate of the Wesleyan University with the degree of M. A. He was a teacher in the Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, High School and Female Seminary for nearly four years. In 1874, he went to Omaha, Neb., to accept a position as teacher in the city high school, where he remained two years, next going to Plattsmouth, Neb., to take charge of the city schools as Superintendent and Principal. He held this position three years, after which he located in Fremont in his present business. He represents some fifty thousand acres of the finest lands in Dodge, Washington, Douglas, Colfax, Platte and the adjoining counties, and is making a specialty of locating colonies and new-comers to this part of the State. Besides his land business, he is handling hay and stock. During the season of 1881, he put up some three thousand tons of hay; in 1882, nearly six thousand tons, which he bales and ships to all parts of the country. He was married in Illinois, near Chicago, in 1875, to Miss Thirza S. Cushman, of Lewiston, Me. They have one daughter—Para C. Mr. Love is a member of the State Teachers' Association, also of Omaha Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE L. LOOMIS, attorney, came to Nebraska and located at Fremont in 1876; he has practiced here ever since. He was born in Harmony, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., November 28. 1849. He graduated from the Albany Law School (law department of Union College) in 1875, and in August of that year settled in Winneshiek County, Iowa; he remained there one year. Mr. L. was Justice of the Peace for four years. He was married at Jefferson, Hillsdale Co., Mich., July 21, 1880, to Alice M. Hadley, a native of that town. They have one child—Bayard.

SYDNEY S. LOWE, lumber dealer, came to Nebraska in 1874, He spent a winter in prospecting, and finally settled in Fremont July, 1880. He represents the Eau Claire Lumber Company of St. Louis and Eau Claire, Wis. He is a native of Levant, Penobscot Co., Me., where he was born August 12, 1855; lived in Maine until the spring of 1871, when he came to Chicago, and engaged in the lumber business with T. W. Harvey, C. C. Thompson and Palmer, Fuller & Co. For the last two years he has been with the Eau Claire Company. He was married at Dover, Me., November, 1877, to Rhoda L. Crockett, a native of Dover. They have one child—Lottie E. He is a member of the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association.

OTTO MAGENAU, druggist, established his business at Fremont in the fall of 1869. In 1870, he engaged in the bottling business, manufacturing soda water and mineral waters. In 1871, he started with his brother, Eugene Magenau, the brewery now conducted by O. Muller. Since 1881, he has discontinued his interest in the brewery. He is a stockholder, Director and First Vice President of the Nebraska Creamery Association. He has a flourishing dairy farm, with a large herd of Holstein stock. He is a stockholder in the Dodge County Agricultural Association. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 25, 1844, and came to America in December, 1868. He stopped in Dubuque for two months, and then came to Omaha. He was married in Sheboygan, April, 1871, to Jennie Schrage, a native of Sheboygan, Wis. They have three children—Frieda, Isabella and William.

COL. WILLIAM MARSHALL, attorney at law, was born in New Rumley, Harrison Co., Ohio, July 29, 1832. His father moved from there to Coshocton County, Ohio, when William was a child. He raised a company, and entered the service in August, 1861, and served until July 23, 1863, in the Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was Captain of Company G, and was mustered out as Lieutenant Colonel of the same Regiment. He returned to Ohio, and remained there until June, 1866, when he came to Monmouth, Ill., where he lived until October, 1876, engaging in law practice there. He graduated in the Literary Department of the University of Michigan in 1859, and in the Law Department in 1866. He was a State Senator in Nebraska in 1879–80, and is at present County Attorney for Dodge County, Neb., and practicing law there. He removed to Fremont, Neb., October, 1876.

SAMUEL MAXWELL. The subject of this sketch was born May 20, 1825, near Lodi, N. Y. His father was the son of a wealthy farmer, and was himself a farmer. His mother was the youngest child of a large family of children, and, her parents being in comfortable circumstances, spared no expense to give her a superior education, and she became proficient in the Greek, Latin and French languages. Samuel's early life was spent on a farm, and his education, except such instruction as he received from his mother, who instructed him in the Latin and French languages, was obtained at the common schools. His father failed in business, caused to some extent by becoming security for others, but in some degree from lack of business training, and the family became very poor. In 1844, his father removed to Michigan, and Mr. Maxwell determined that he would place his parents in comfortable circumstances before making any effort for himself. To this end he worked out by the month during the first year of their residence there, and afterward conducted a farm during the summer seasons, and taught school during the winter. He also held the office of School Examiner and other like positions. He was very successful as a teacher, and received several testimonials from schools taught by him. He spent several years of incessant labor in securing a home for his parents, but had the satisfaction of seeing them in possession of a competency. In the spring of 1856, he removed to this State, and purchased a claim near Plattsmouth, the public lands not being surveyed. There were but few settlers in Cass County at that time, and Plattsmouth contained but four cabins and one log store building at the foot of Main street, in which the post office was kept. He broke up about forty acres of his claim during the summer of 1856, and during the succeeding winter cut, split and hauled a distance of two miles a sufficient number of rails and stakes to fence by joining to the enclosure of a neighbor about one hundred acres. The land thus inclosed was nearly all broken up during the summer of 1857. In 1857, he, at the request of a number of his friends, was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. The causes of his defeat were his failure to canvass the county and the great number of candidates in Plattsmouth. Before leaving Michigan, he commenced the study of law, and this he continued after removing to this State, but feeling the need of a living teacher, he rented his farm in the fall of 1858, and returned to Michigan, and entered the law office of his brother, Hon. A. C. Maxwell, of Bay City, and continued his studies under his directions. In the fall of 1859, after a thorough and very satisfactory examination in open court, he was admitted to practice in the Circuit and Supreme Courts of that State. He then returned to this State, and was a delegate from Cass County to the first Republican Territorial Convention, and was elected a member of the Legislature of 1859–60. Here he supported the first bill passed in the Territory limiting the rate of interest, the bill providing for a homestead and exemptions, and one providing for a stay of executions. At this time he intended to open a law office in the spring of 1860, but being unable to purchase a suitable library, he declined to do so at that time. Various adverse circumstances not unknown to settlers in a new State, prevented the accomplishment of his purpose for several years. In June, 1864, he was elected a member of the first Constitutional Convention. This convention met at Omaha July 4, of that year, and after organizing adjourned *sine die*, public sentiment in the Territory being very strong against adopting a State Government. The same year he was elected a member of the Legislature, and was chairman of the Committee of Judiciary of the House. He prepared and introduced the bill which was passed providing for a revision of the statutes, and afterward on his recommendation Acting Gov. Paddock appointed Gen. Estabrook to revise the statutes. In 1865, he was again elected to the House. The principal business of this session was the examination and adoption of the proposed revision of the statutes, and the preparation and submission to the people of the Constitution of 1866. In June, 1866, he was elected a member of the House in the first State Legislature, which met at Omaha July 4, 1866, for the election of U. S. Senators. In this Legislature the parties were nearly equally divided, the Democrats and a portion of the Republicans being opposed to State organization. Taking advantage of this sentiment, a motion was made in the Senate to adjourn *sine die*, and was carried. A similar motion was at once made in the House, and upon a call of the roll seemed likely to carry. There was a strong opposition to State Government in Cass County, but Mr. Maxwell believing it to be for the best interests of all to establish a State Government, voted "No," and this caused his colleague, Hon. H. D. Hathaway, to change his vote before it was announced to "No," and the motion was lost by one vote. While a member of the Legislature, no bill was permitted to pass without his examining it. As an illustration of this, near the close of the session of 1864-65, a bill purporting to be the real estate law of a sister State came into the House near the close of the session, having passed the Council. The bill was at once referred, and seemed in a fair way to pass the House. The bill contained five chapters, and no opportunity was had to read the same until the day preceding the adjournment, when Mr. Maxwell took it and read it over carefully and found many objectionable provisions, which he marked. At this time a prominent member of the Council called on him, and Mr. Maxwell called his attention to the objectionable provisions. The member at once said the bill must not be allowed to pass. It then appeared that the Council had passed the bill *without reading* it upon the representation that it was the law of ——. The bill did not pass. In the fall of 1866, he declined being a candidate for re-election, and about the 1st of December of that year entered a law office in Plattsmouth for the purpose of reviewing his law studies preparatory to opening a law office. He remained there until the latter part of March, 1867, when the law firm of Maxwell & Chapman was formed, and at once purchased one of the best private libraries in the State, and opened an office in Plattsmouth. The new firm attended closely to business, and met with almost unvarying success, and in a short time had a very large proportion of the law business of that county, with considerable practice in the adjoining counties. In 1871, Mr. Maxwell was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage and a member of the Judiciary Committee. In the same year, he was selected by the Legislature, together with W. E. Hill, of Nebraska City, and Dr. Scott, of Lincoln, to collect the $72,000 which they were authorized to receive from the insurance companies for the Insane Asylum destroyed by fire, with which sum they were to erect a new building. The money was collected without a cent of expense to the State. Plans and specifications for the new building were adopted, bids were invited on those plans by extended publication, and the contract was let to the lowest bidder who could give a bond to perform the same, and the building was completed according to contract and within the appropriation. In 1872, he was elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court for the term of six years, the Judges at that time being also Judges of the District Courts. He was assigned by the Legislature to the Third District, which comprised all the territory north of the Platte River, except Douglas and Sarpy Counties. He then removed to Fremont. In 1875, a Constitutional Convention having been called by the Legislature, he was elected a member from Dodge County, and was Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. In October, 1875, he was elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court under the new Constitution, and drew the six-year term. In November, 1881, he was re-elected Judge for the term of six years. In 1877, he prepared a digest of the Nebraska Reports; in 1879, a work on practice in Justices' Courts, which has already reached a third edition, and, in 1880, a work on pleading and practice under the code, which has been well received, and has reached a third edition.

GEORGE MAXWELL, foundry and machine shops, came to Fremont, Neb., in March, 1869; commenced the foundry business in 1878, and has continued it since. He was married at Grimsby, Canada West, to Maria Porter; she died in 1861, leaving three children—John, Fanny and Mary. He was married again in Chicago, in 1865, to Ellen Grantham; they have two children—George and Fred.

O. H. MEVIS, dealer in general merchandise, employs four clerks, and does a thriving business; he has a fine store 22x100 feet long, and two stories high; he is also proprietor of the Union Pacific eating house at depot. Mr. Mevis camped in Fremont in 1860, when he was wending his way to Pike's Peak, but did not locate in the former place until January 8, 1879, at which time he began the mercantile business. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., January 22, 1836. He first began in the mercantile business as clerk, at the age of sixteen, in Lansing, Mich., where he remained until 1855; then went to St. Paul, Minn., and clerked until the war broke out; then enlisted in Company D, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry; served until July 12, 1864, and was mustered out in Nashville, Tenn., going directly to Chicago, Ill., and was married on the 17th on the same month, to Miss Anna C. Kirnan of Three Rivers, Canada. During the service in the army he participated in the battles of Mill Springs, Perryville, Tullahoma, Corinth, and all through the latter siege, and ending in the battle of Shiloh. He was captured by the rebels between Louisville and Nashville, being held prisoner ten days, and exchanged, and soon afterward assisted to capture some of his former captors; he afterward participated in battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge: immediately after the battle of Mission Ridge, he was detailed by Gen. Baird, Commander of the Third Division, Fourteenth Corps, to which division he belonged, as assistant in the commissary of musters department, mustering out, and in those old soldiers who wished to enter the veteran service, remaining therein until mustered out; then to Nashville and drew his pay; thence to Chicago; was married, and entered the employ of Potter Palmer as salesman one year in Chicago; then went to Bloomington, Ill., where he clerked fifteen months in dry goods store and a hotel. He then went into the employ of Kirkendall, Pierpont & Co., of the latter city, as traveling salesman for dry goods, where he remained seven years; he then went to Hillsboro, Ill., where he had previously opened the dry goods business on his own account, remaining four years. In the meantime he had purchased the entire interest of Kirkendall, Pierpont & Co., and opened a large retail establishment; sold out in February, 1874; returning to Hillsboro he kept up his store there, and opened trade in Winchester, Ill., also in Exeter and Bushnell, Scott County. He also opened trade in Bunker Hill, keeping up trade in the latter place until removing to Fremont, Neb. His Pike's Peak enterprise in 1860, was a successful undertaking, wherein he was engaged four months.

JOHN C. MIDDAUGH, farmer, Section 11, was born in Luzerne County, Penn., February 25, 1831, living there until 1857, when he moved to Mercer County, Ill. He was married there, June 10, 1862, to Miss Brancht, who was born in Hancock County, Ohio. They have six children—George, Lyman, Edith, William, Raymond and Frank. In the fall of the year of 1873, he moved to Nebraska, locating in Dodge County, where he has since resided; he has a good farm of 160 acres, four and one half miles west of Fremont, near the Union Pacific railroad, 100 acres are in cultivation, fifteen acres in orchard and timber, and the remainder in pasture under fence, and divided into three fields. He has a considerable number of live stock, consisting of eighty head of cattle, some sheep, and about twenty head of horses; he feeds for market an average of twenty-five head of cattle, and fifty head of hogs annually; does an average business of $1,200 per year.

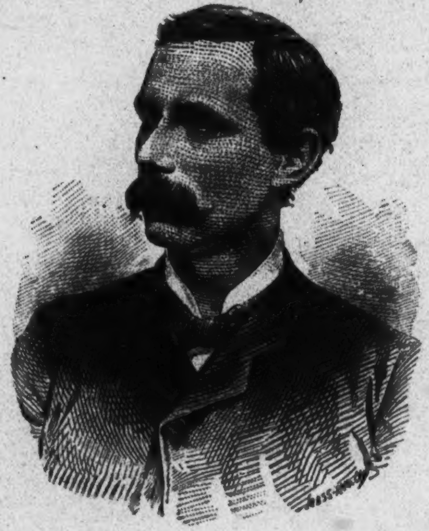
R. MIKKELSEN, Fremont, Neb. He was born in Denmark, May 24, 1844; came to America in 1868; living first in Omaha; about five years engaged in the business of carpenter. He then moved to Fremont, where he has since resided, being employed as miller, millwright, pattern-maker and engineer. He is a member of Fremont Lodge, No. 15, A., F. & A. M. He was married in Denmark, June 24, 1873, to Miss Christina Erikson; they have two children—Anna and George.

MORSE & HAMAN, ice dealers and house movers, Fremont, Neb. Among the many business enterprises at Fremont is that of packing ice, which is carried on extensively by the above firm, who put up annually for themselves a large quantity, besides a considerable amount for other parties. They are also engaged in house-moving, and have all modern equipments for that purpose. During the summer season they also engage in street sprinkling. They employ in this business five teams of their own, besides fifteen or twenty others during the ice packing season; they do a business of $10,000 per year. E. N. Morse was born in Knox County, Ill., in 1846; he served in Battery H, Second Illinois Light Artillery, in the late war. After his discharge he came to Nebraska, locating at Fremont; he has repeatedly been a member of the City Council; was last elected in the spring of 1881; was President of the Council during the year of 1881. He has been a member of the Fire Department from its first organization; he is also a member of Fremont Lodge, No. 15, A., F. & A. M., and of Fremont Lodge, No. 859, K. of H. He was married at Fremont, to Miss Emma J. Goodman, of Racine County, Wis. They have one child living, Edna. John F. Haman was born in Germany, December 8, 1847; came to America in 1869, living in Cedar County, Iowa, until 1871, when he came to Nebraska, locating at Fremont; he was engaged in general labor until 1874, when he became a partner in ice packing and house-moving, with Mr. E. N. Morse, who had been carrying on the business several years prior to that time. He is a member of Centennial Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F., and of Fremont Lodge, No. 859, K. of H.; he is also a member of Red Jacket Fire Company. He was married at Fremont, in 1876, to Miss Anna E. Pageler, who was born in Germany. They have one child, Rosa; he is a Democrat in politics.

ADELBERT OSWALD MULLER, proprietor Fremont brewery, erected in 1871. Mr. Muller bought the same in 1873, and began operating. They can manufacture thirty barrels per day; employ nine men. Mr. Muller settled in Fremont, Neb., January 4, 1873; was born in Saxony, Germany, May 19, 1845; came to America in November, 1872, arriving 20th of same month. He learned the brewer's trade in Germany, and has followed the business twenty-three years. He was married in Germany May 4, 1872, to Miss Louisa Lange, a native of Saxony, Germany, born in 1846. They have four children—Helene, Alfred, Bernhard and an infant daughter.

W. H. MUNGER came to Fremont in October, 1868, and has engaged in the practice of law since that winter. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875. In 1878, he was in partnership with J. M. Woolworth, of Omaha, taking charge of the law business of the firm during Mr. Woolworth's absence in Europe. He was born in Bergen, Genesee Co., N. Y., October 12, 1845; he lived in that county until January, 1866; he was educated in the schools of his native place, and at Brockport and Riga. In January, 1866, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and read law with Judge Barber. He was admitted to practice in September, 1868, and then came to Nebraska. He was married at Fremont, March 30, 1871, to Jennie M. Fowler, a native of Connecticut, a daughter of Samuel Fowler, one of the early freighters of Nebraska, and later a well-known hotel keeper. They have one child, May. Mr. Munger is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

HON. JAMES MURRAY, County Judge, came to Nebraska and located in Everett Precinct, in May, 1872, and engaged in farming until he was elected County Judge in 1881; he was Justice of the Peace, and Deputy County Clerk for several years; he was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1833. In 1840, he came to Wisconsin, locating in Milwaukee County. He enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, as First Lieutenant, Company H, and was promoted Captain of Company H after one and one-half years service. He entered the service in 1862, and was mustered out in September, 1665, after the close of the war; he shared in all the engagements of his command. At the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin, and remained there until he came to Nebraska. He was married to Catharine Slane, a native of Waukesha County, Wisconsin, in April, 1866; she died at Waukesha November, 1870, leaving three children—Mark W., Mary A. and Catherine. The Judge was married to his present wife in April, 1872; she was Anna Wallace, a native of Livingston County, N. Y. They have three children—Maria Luella, Margaret Estella, and James Wallace. The Judge is a member of G. A. R; he was a member of the Legislature in Wisconsin in 1867; was a member of the County Board of Supervisors in 1861, and County Clerk of Waukesha County, in same State, in the years 1869 and 1870.



H. Barton Nicodemus

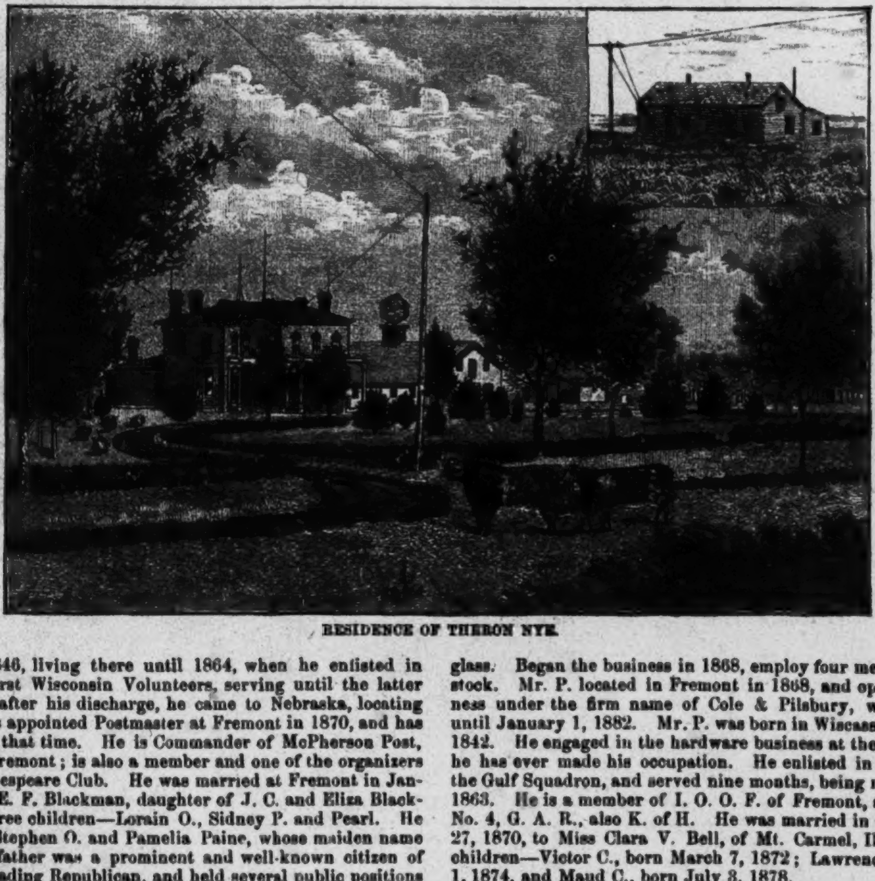
WILLIAM B. NEWLON, firm of Sang & Co., proprietor of Fremont foundry and machine works, the main building of which is 40x152 feet, with a boiler house 32x40 feet, and one story high, constructed of brick. They employ from thirty to fifty men, and pay for monthly wages about $1,500, and do a business of about $5,000 per month. Mr. Newlon came to Nebraska in 1876, engaging in Fremont, as a machinist; he became a partner in the above business February 1, 1882; was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, January, 1852. He learned his trade in Des Moines, Iowa, beginning in 1878; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the latter place. He was married in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1877, to Miss Helen Gray, of the latter city. They have three children—Susie, Helen and William W.

HON. H. B. NICODEMUS, farmer, P. O. Fremont, residence on Section 26, Town 18, Range 8; he is the son of Henry and Margaret Nicodemus, and was born in Frederick City, Md., September 6, 1846. He was married at Frederick City, Md., July 16, 1868, to Miss Alice C., daughter of John and Sarah Fulton; she was born in Woodsboro, Md. They have three children—Charlie, Maggie and Nina. In 1869, he moved to Illinois; the next year they moved to Nebraska, locating at his present residence, four miles north of Fremont, and two miles southwest of Nickerson. He has a fine farm of 1,400 acres in one body, of which 600 acres are under cultivation, the rest is grass land, 850 acres being under fence; he is an extensive raiser of and dealer in live stock; has a herd of 250 head of cattle; he feeds 100 head of cattle and hogs annually for market. His live stock business amounts to about $8,000 per year; the school facilities of his district are excellent; the best school building in Dodge County, outside of Fremont, is located a short distance from his residence, on land adjoining his own. Mr. Nicodemus takes an active interest in all public enterprises; is a prominent and popular leader of the Republican party in Dodge County; he represented his county in the State Legislature in the year of 1876–77, and served as County Commissioner about three months previous to his election to the Legislature. He is also serving his second term as President of the Dodge County Agricultural Society, in which he takes great interest. He is one of the most prominent Masons in the State; was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Nebraska in 1881, and is now Commander of the Mt. Tabor Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, at Fremont.

THERON NYE, of firm Nye, Colson & Co., dealers in lumber, grain and agricultural implements. The business was opened in 1866 by Theron Nye, S. B. Colson, James G. and J. T. Smith, William Fried entering as one of the firm in 1873, Theron Nye buying the interest of James G. Smith January, 1882 Their average annual sale of lumber equals 5,000,000 feet. During March, 1880, they shipped 235 cars of corn. Their average annual sales of agricultural implements equals $10,000. Mr. Nye located in Fremont, Neb. in the spring of 1857, and engaged in farming until he opened the present business. He now owns a fine herd of Short-Horn stock of the best bloods. Mr. Nye has the honor of having been the first Mayor of Fremont, serving two terms in that capacity, being first elected in the spring of 1871. He was County Treasurer of his county two terms, dating from 1863. Has been a member of the Board of County Commissioners, etc. He was born in Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., July 26, 1828; was brought up on a farm until he was seventeen years of age; then engaged in various occupations until he removed to Nebraska. Was married in Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., in May, 1854, to Miss Caroline M. Colson, of the latter county. They have two sons—Fred Nye, now one of the editors of the Omaha *Republican*, and Ray Nye, now book-keeper for the above firm. Mr. Nye is now President of the First National Bank of Fremont, Neb.

REV. THOMAS WILLIAM O'CONNOR, a Catholic priest, was born in Queens County Ireland, in October, 1852. He graduated in All Hallows, Dublin, Ireland, in June, 1875, and was ordained to the holy ministry at that time. He emigrated to America in August, 1875, and located in Albany, N. Y., and became assistant priest in St. Joseph's Church of the latter city, where he remained about two years; then went to St. John's Church, Syracuse, N. Y., in same capacity two and a half years. He then went to Omaha, Neb., and after a few months' residence there was appointed to the charge of St. Patrick's Church and Missions attached in Fremont, Neb. He is now assisted in his labors by the Rev. John F. Quinn.

CHARLES OSTERMAN, dealer in general line of groceries, queensware and notions; began business in 1874; employ three men; the firm name is Osterman, Smith & Co. Mr. Osterman first located in Fontanelle, Neb. in 1856; engaged in farming and stock raising until 1874; then came to Fremont. Previous to going to the former place, he clerked in a grocery store for A. D. Jones, of Omaha, one year. He was born in Germany January 6, 1848; came to America in the spring of 1865 and landed in New Orleans, La. He was married in Fontanelle, Neb., December 25, 1868, to Catharine Kerl, who was born near Jefferson City, Mo. They have six children—Alice, Charles H., Mary, Thomas Theodore Tilton, Theodore and Edwin.



RESIDENCE OF THERON NYE.

H. O. PAINE, Postmaster, Fremont, was born in Grant County, Wis., February 4, 1846, living there until 1864, when he enlisted in Company A, Forty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, serving until the latter part of 1865. Soon after his discharge, he came to Nebraska, locating at Fremont. He was appointed Postmaster at Fremont in 1870, and has held that office since that time. He is Commander of McPherson Post, No. 4, G. A. R., at Fremont; is also a member and one of the organizers of the Fremont Shakespeare Club. He was married at Fremont in January, 1874, to Miss E. F. Blackman, daughter of J. C. and Eliza Blackman. They have three children—Lorain O., Sidney P. and Pearl. He is the son of Judge Stephen O. and Pamelia Paine, whose maiden name was Brunson. His father was a prominent and well-known citizen of Wisconsin; was a leading Republican, and held several public positions in that State. He was also in the Black Hawk war.

H. A. PEIRCE, farmer, came to Nebraska and located in Fremont, Dodge County, April 2, 1857, on same land now joining the town site of Fremont, taking one-half section including what was then owned by Mrs. Seth F. Marvin. Mr. Peirce was married to Mrs. Marvin, January 6, 1859. A sort of banquet was served up for the occasion by the good people consisting of the solids of a pioneer table, and served up stairs in Mrs. M.'s log house, then the largest in town and capable of holding every soul in Fremont, and most everybody was there. Mr. P. has made farming his business. Served as County Register in 1859. Served in the Pawnee raid in 1859. He enlisted in Company K, Second Cavalry Regiment of Nebraska Volunteers, December 26, 1862, and served in the Dakota frontier Indian warfare nine months, and was in the victorious battle of White Stone Hill. He was born in Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., May 15, 1829. His wife was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., April 14, 1835. She was married to Seth F. Marvin August 23, 1853, and moved with her husband August, 1856, who built the third log cabin in that vicinity, one mile west of the present site of Fremont. The first winter of their life in Nebraska there was the stormiest weather ever experienced in Nebraska, and this, with threats from the Indians, made their experience in pioneer life a severe one. Omaha, forty-six miles distant, was the only place to obtain supplies and also their nearest post office. Mr. M. was drowned in Elkhorn River, April 6, 1857, by the capsizing of a ferry boat, leaving a wife and two young children. She wisely concluded to link her destiny to the country against the urgent request of her friends to return In due time she became the wife of H. A. Peirce, as above related. At the present writing, they have three children living, have buried five.

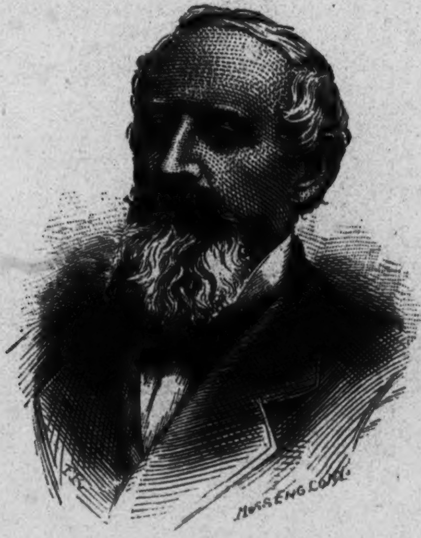
CHARLES O. PILSBURY, of the firm of Pilsbury, Veazie & Co., came to Fremont, Neb., in 1871, where he learned the tinner's trade of Cole & Pilsbury; continued in their employ until January 1, 1882, when he became a partner in the firm of Pilsbury, Veazie & Co. He was born in Bucksport, Me., August 9, 1854. Was married at Taylorsville, Iowa, October 7, 1881, to Miss Emma L. Doane, of the latter place.

N. M. PILSBURY, firm of Pilsbury, Veazie & Co., dealers in general line of hardware, stoves, tinware, wagons, buggies, paints, oils and glass. Began the business in 1868, employ four men, and carry $15,000 stock. Mr. P. located in Fremont in 1868, and opened the above business under the firm name of Cole & Pilsbury, which was continued until January 1, 1882. Mr. P. was born in Wiscasset, Me., February 13, 1842. He engaged in the hardware business at the age of fifteen, which he has ever made his occupation. He enlisted in the navy in 1862, in the Gulf Squadron, and served nine months, being mustered out in May, 1863. He is a member of I. O. O. F. of Fremont, also McPherson Post, No. 4, G. A. R., also K. of H. He was married in Chicago, Ill., October 27, 1870, to Miss Clara V. Bell, of Mt. Carmel, Ill. They have three children—Victor C., born March 7, 1872; Lawrence B., born February 1, 1874, and Maud C., born July 8, 1878.

H. H. PRATT, firm Pratt & Wheeler, dealer in a general stock of jewelry, and everything found in a first-class jewelry store. They opened the business in Fremont, Neb., March, 1877, and now carry a stock worth $10,000, including fixtures. There are three men employed in the business. Mr. P. located in Fremont, Neb., in 1877, and began the above business alone. Mr. Wheeler became a partner in September, 1879. Mr. Pratt was born in Mowers, N. Y., in 1848.

REV. JOHN F. QUINN, a Catholic Priest, was born in Albany, N. Y., January 16, 1847. At a suitable age he attended the schools of his native city; afterward spent two years at Christian Brothers of St. Joseph Parish School. At the age of thirteen he began learning the cooper's trade, spending four years. In May, 1856, he was a member of a Fenian raid, being commissioned as a Lieutenant of the Eighth Irish

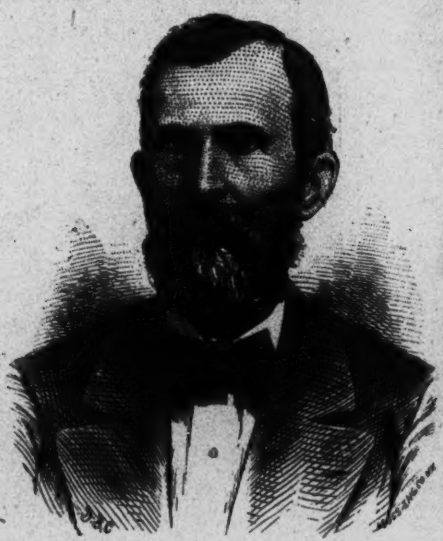
Republican Army. In 1867, he went to the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., spending four and a half years, and completing his philosophy. He then returned to Albany, N. Y., to recruit his health, and in November, 1870, he became editor of the *Catholic Reflector*, a weekly Catholic newspaper published in Albany, N. Y. He remained in that capacity two years. During the latter two years he studied law, and he soon graduated from the Law Department of the Union University of Albany, N. Y., November 11, 1873. He began the practice of law, and continued two and a half years in company with Mark Cohn. On February 22, 1876, he returned to the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, and on May 26, 1877, was ordained to the Holy Priesthood, and came to Omaha, Neb., July 4, 1877, and was appointed Assistant Priest to the Very Rev. John Curtis, the then pastor of Holy Family Church, of Omaha, Neb. Father John Curtis died September 13, 1879, and on the 23d of same month, Rev. Mr. Quinn was appointed pastor, to fill the vacancy, remaining in charge until May 10, 1871, and resigned. He was appointed Assistant to the Very Rev. T. M. O'Connor, where he has since remained. He was enabled to obtain his education by the assistance of Rev. John Quinn.



Wilson Reynolds

WILSON REYNOLDS, capitalist, Fremont, Neb., has resided at Fremont since the spring of 1856. He located at that time a half section of land, one mile north of Fremont. Since that time he has dealt extensively in live stock and real estate, doing a business of $25,000 per year. He has a ranch in Douglas County, consisting of 1,000 acres. Mr. Reynolds has stocked this ranch with hogs for breeding purposes. He has large quantities of land in Douglas County, amounting in all to 3,000 acres, in addition to the land before mentioned. He is a large land owner in Dodge County, having 1,000 acres in one body, two miles northwest of Fremont, a portion of which is under cultivation. He is also engaged in planting timber on his land, and is one of the most prominent and active advocates of timber planters in Nebraska. He was among the first to engage in it. In Dodge County alone, he has planted altogether 100 acres of timber land. In the spring of 1868, he laid out an addition to Fremont, and has planted many of the trees in the city. It is very largely due to his efforts in this direction that Fremont has so many shade trees. He was also interested with Lee & Blewett in their contract for the grading for the Union Pacific Railroad, and in their railroad contracts in Texas. During the first few years of his residence at Fremont, he traded extensively with the Indians. He was born in Cortland, N. Y., December 25, 1825. When he was twelve old his parents removed to Racine, Wis., where he resided until 1849, when he crossed the plains to California. While on this trip he observed the beautiful country along the Platte River, and became convinced that a railroad would be built in a few years along the Platte Valley. After remaining a short time on the Pacific Slope, he returned, and engaged in dealing in live stock, and loan and real estate business. In the spring of 1855, he was married at Racine, Wis., to Miss Morilla Harmon, who was born at Warren, Ohio. She died at Fremont, July 4, 1877, leaving two sons—Cassius and Benjamin Willis. In September, 1878, he married, at Chicago, Ill., his present wife, Mrs. Harriet Byram Chamberlain, who was born at Cortland, N. Y.

ELIPHUS HIBBARD ROGERS, second son of Rev. L. C. Rogers, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., January 12, 1830. In early childhood he met with an accident which crippled one foot through life. But nature had endowed him with an energy and a persistency of purpose which quailed before no obstacle, and made success in life possible to him, notwithstanding his physical disabilities. At the age of sixteen, he had acquired a good academic education, and commenced teaching school. He took time, however, to attend several terms of the O. C. Seminary, at Cazenovia, N. Y., before he attained his majority, and soon after married Miss Lucy J. Goff, at Augusta, N. Y., and, purchasing a farm in the neighborhood, settled down to the life of a farmer. But he soon found that the amount of hard work required by that avocation was out of proportion to the profits, so he sold his farm and in the spring of 1854 removed to Fort Atkinson, Wis., where he remained until the fall of 1856, when he came to Nebraska, and in the following spring settled at Fremont, then a rude frontier hamlet of three unfinished log houses and a "dug-out."



E H Rogers

Since that time, Fremont has been his home, and he has been identified with almost every measure for the prosperity and upbuilding of the town. As President of the first Board of Trustees, he procured the title to the town site from the United States, and deeded it in lots and blocks to the rightful claimants. While in Wisconsin, he had begun the study of law, and was admitted to the Nebraska bar in 1858. The next year, he was elected to the Territorial Legislature, and at once took rank as one of the leaders of the House. In the spring of 1860, chafing under the slow, hard times which settled down over this new country as a result of the financial crash of 1857, and fired with a towering ambition to do and to be something in the world, he converted his farm wagon into a "prairie schooner," after the manner of the times, loaded his family into it, and went to the mining region, then newly discovered, in the vicinity of Pike's Peak, Colo. Shortly after his arrival, he was elected Judge of the Miners' Court for Russell District, and filled the position with acceptance until the autumn of 1861, when he returned home and resumed the practice of the law, to which he soon after added real estate and banking. He also held the office of County Clerk for four years prior to 1867, and for many years filled the position of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for his district. In 1866, he was elected to the last Territorial Council, and also to the first State Senate, and honored both bodies by being their President. Occupying so prominent a position at such a time, he had an important part to perform in setting the machinery of the new State Government in motion. In doing this, he gained for himself a reputation for ability and uprightness worthy of emulation. But no sketch of his life would be complete should it fail to point attention to the strong religious element which entered into his composition. Having been favored with early religious training, his mind and heart soon embraced the truths of religion, and he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church when quite young. During his residence here, he has been twice elected lay delegate to the General Conference of his church, and on each occasion was placed on committees of importance, and acquired a national reputation for his ability in denominational work. At home, he was the main pillar of his church, and by far the largest contributor to its support. Possessing intellectual endowments of a high order, with a genial disposition, united with strong religious convictions and unflinching integrity, he was far richer in qualities which would adorn an exalted office than in those necessary to success as a politician. He may have been wanting in cunning; he may have had too great faith in the professions of men to be worldly wise, and he doubtless erred sometimes in judgment, but he was large-hearted, honest, generous, sympathetic and conscientious. He died August 1, 1881, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, just as he was entering upon his duties as United States Consul at that place. "Peace to his ashes." [This sketch of Mr. Rogers has been kindly contributed to this work by E. H. Barnard, of Fremont.]

L. H. ROGERS, Vice President of First National Bank, came to Fremont March 25, 1857, and engaged in farming. He still owns the original prairie farm, which now has one of the largest groves of forest trees in the county, planted largely by himself in the earlier years of his settlement in Nebraska. In the fall of 1866, he gave up farming and devoted his time to the banking business, with his brother, E. H. Rogers, who had some time before opened the first bank in Fremont, with funds owned by both brothers, and, under the name of E. H. Rogers & Co., the business was carried on, till in April, 1872, its successor, the First National Bank of Fremont, was organized. He was elected Assistant Cashier of that institution, and has been connected with the bank in that capacity until recently, when he was elected Vice President, having also been a Director of the bank since its organization. Lucius Henry Rogers was born in Fayetteville, Onondaga Co., N. Y., March 20, 1834. He was a son of Rev. L. C. Rogers, an itinerant minister belonging to the Oneida Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New York.

MANLEY ROGERS, Cashier of First National Bank, came to Fremont October, 1879, since which time he has been the Cashier of this bank. He was born August 2, 1833, at Mount Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y. In 1850, he removed, with his father's family, to Rockford, Ill., and, in 1852, went to Warren, Jo Daviess County, where he engaged in business for himself, and remained there twenty-eight years. Organized the Farmers' National Bank of that place, of which he was the President nine years. Afterward, until his coming to Fremont, of the banking firm of Rogers & Richardson. He is a member of the Board of Education of this city, also a member of the Board of Education of the State Normal School at Peru, Neb., by appointment of Gov. Nance. He was married in Warren, Ill., January 19, 1858, to Maria Abbey, a native of Painesville, Ohio. They have four children—James H., William Eugene, Jennie Aurand and Lucius H. He is engaged in the land interests with Richards & Keene, and also in cattle-raising.

RICHARDS & KEENE, bankers. L. D. Richards and L. M. Keene commenced business January 1, 1882. They do a general banking, real estate and loan business. Lucius D. Richards, of the above firm, was born at Charleston, Orleans Co., Vt., November 26, 1847. He came to Fremont in May, 1868, and engaged in railroading as a civil engineer. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company I, Fifteenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry; served his time, and re-enlisted in Company K, Seventeenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry; was mustered out in the summer of 1865. He then went to Hannibal, Mo., for a year or two, and in 1867 he went to Iowa and was engaged in civil engineering for the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad. In 1868, was on the survey of that road into Fremont, continued for that company till 1872, when he went to Costa Rica, Central America, and engaged in railroad engineering and construction. In the spring of 1875, he returned to Fremont and commenced the land business, which he has continued down to the present time. He is general agent of the Elkhorn Land and Town Lot Company, having general charge of the management and sale of the lands of this company. He has been Mayor of the city two years. He is now commissioned General of the Nebraska National Guards. He was married at Burlington, Vt., January 9, 1871, to Carrie E. Hills, a native of that place. They have two children—Josephine H. and Fred H. Mr. Richards belongs to the G. A. R., the A., F. & A. M. Chapter and Commandery.

CHARLES SANG, Mayor, Fremont, was born in Waukeemo County, N. C., May 1, 1842. While he was an infant his parents moved to Edgefield District, S. C., living there until he was eight years old, when he moved to Canada. He resided in Canada until his twenty-first year, when he went to Michigan, engaging in contracting in the mining regions until 1868. In the fall of that year, he came to Nebraska, locating in Dodge County, where he has since resided. For several years he was engaged in improving his farm. Since 1874, he has resided at Fremont. In 1877, he became interested in the Fremont foundry with E. M. Maxwell, the firm being E. M. Maxwell & Co. and Sang & Maxwell, which was dissolved in the fall of 1881. The business is now carried on by Charles Sang & Co., W. B. Newlon being the other partner. Mr. S. is a firm adherent of the Democratic party, and is one of its prominent leaders in Dodge County. He was elected County Clerk on that ticket in 1876, serving two terms, being re-elected in 1878. He was elected Mayor of Fremont in the spring of 1881, and re-elected to the same office in the spring of 1882. Is a member of Fremont Lodge, No. 15, A., F. & A. M.

DR. G. O. SCHETTLER, practicing physician and surgeon, located and began practice in Fremont in May, 1881. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 18, 1831; began the study of medicine at the age of twenty-one years, entering the Julius Mexamillian University of Wurzburg, and graduated August 26, 1856. He then became Navy Surgeon in Northern German, Lloyd, from May, 1857, until June 22, 1859, at which time he emigrated to America, locating in Philadelphia, Penn., where he practiced until June 21, 1861, then became Assistant Surgeon of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Was promoted to Regimental Surgeon June 24, 1863, in which capacity he served until August 28, 1863, at which the time of regiment expired. He soon passed examination in regular service, and was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon at Summit House United States General Hospital of West Philadelphia, Penn., and served until May 5, 1865. He was then sent to the Department of the Gulf, at Key West, Fla.; from there to Cedar Keys, where he took charge of a hospital until July, 1865, when he was appointed Surgeon in Charge of United States Post Hospital of Tallahassee, Fla., where he remained until May, 1868; resigned and returned to Philadelphia, Penn., and became Assistant Surgeon Philadelphia, Penn., Eye & Ear Infirmary, under Prof. P. Keyser and James Collins, and remained until May, 1870, and located in Jefferson, Wis.; practiced until 1879, and located in Schuyler, Neb., and practiced eighteen months, previous to locating at Fremont, Neb. Was married, in Philadelphia, Penn., January, 1860, to Wilhelmina Nau, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. They have one daughter—Mary Louise. Mr. Schettler is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Jefferson, Wis., also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Knights of Pythias.

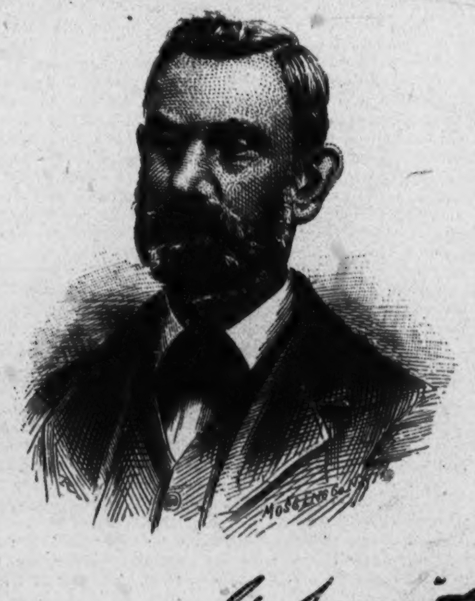
GUS. SCHRAGE, dealer in books, stationery, toys, wall paper, and everything found in the line of novelties, toys and musical instruments, doing a successful business of about $12,000 per annum. He located in Fremont in 1870, remaining two and a half years in the drug business as clerk, then went to Sheboygan, Wis., in same capacity, same year, from thence to Rock Island, four months in same business; then to Dubuque, Iowa, where he remained until March 30, 1875. He then attended college in Sheboygan, Wis., until December, 1876, when he went to Lancaster, Wis., as clerk in a drug store until August 1, 1877; thence to Fremont, Neb., where he was similarly engaged until May 30, 1879. He was born in Sheboygan, Wis., October 3, 1856. He was married in his native place August 21, 1879, to Miss Mary L. End, of the latter place, who was born June 5, 1859.

MORRIS SLOMAN, wholesale dealer in hides, leather, findings, saddlery, hardware, wool, pelts and furs. Established the business in May, 1881. He was born in Detroit, Mich., July 21, 1861. He first began work as a cash boy, in his native city, where he worked about six months, after which, he went into a commission house as general helper a short time. He then entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Detroit, Mich., and graduated in September, 1877. He then engaged as book-keeper and cashier for a clothing house in his native city a year, after which he went to Grand Rapids, Mich., then to Atchison, Kan., where he engaged as traveling salesman in the wholesale hide and leather trade, and continued until January, 1882. Previously having established the above business in Fremont, Neb., he is now working for himself.

CHARLES A. SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser, located in Fremont, Neb., the fall of 1856, and engaged in farming and general merchandising with his brothers, J. G. and J. T. Smith, keeping a store about two years. Charles A. then went to Pennsylvania, where he lived five and a half years, engaged in farming, returning in spring of 1864. Clerked for his brothers two years, then engaged in the drug business in company with Dr. J. H. Crabbs, and continued until July, 1874; then retired from active business and took charge of his farm, where he has since been engaged. He owns 300 acres of land, joining town site on northwest, it being one of the first locations in the West. Mr. Smith was born in Wyoming County, Washington Township, Penn., September 5, 1829. Was married, in Fremont, Neb., in 1870, to Mrs. Sylvia C. Colterell Hart, who was born in New Hartford, Oneida Co., N. Y., October 15, 1833.

JAMES G. SMITH, wholesale and retail dealer in general merchandise at Fremont and North Bend, settled in the present city of Fremont in August, 1856, and was one of its original founders. He was born September 24, 1824, in Wyoming County, Penn., and was married in October, 1853, to Nancy T. Pneuman, of the same place, where they resided until they moved to Fremont. They had two children when they emigrated West, since which more have been added to the number, of which five are now living in order as follows—Bruce E., Lennie L., Roy

L., Archie D. and Bessie. Soon after establishing himself in Fremont, he, in company with his two brothers, Charles A. and Joseph T., commenced the business of merchandising in a very diminutive way; there being but few settlers in the country at that time, but little commerce was in demand. The first winter was spent in a dismal dug-out (the family not yet having arrived). The next spring they erected a hewed-log house, 16x24, on the northwest corner of block 125, which served for both store and residence for several years, by making additions from time to time as necessity required. In 1858, Charles A. withdrew from the business, and returned to Pennsylvania on account of ill health, and in 1868, Joseph T. retired from the firm, leaving him to continue alone. He is also interested in farming and stock-raising in the vicinity of Fremont to a considerable extent. He was one of the original members of, and until quite recently, a partner of the firm of Nye, Colson & Co., and was one of the organizers and original stock owners of the First National Bank of Fremont, and, although never ambitious for notoriety, nor aspiring for public place, he has not unfrequently been chosen to serve in such capacity, having once been elected County Judge and once a member of the Legislature, besides filling numerous other offices of minor importance. He has ever been prominent in all enterprises pertaining to the elevation and best interests of Fremont and the country generally, and his generous disposition and kindly dealings with his fellows are known and appreciated by the many who have made his acquaintance.



James G. Smith

SORENSEN & MADESEN, proprietors Fremont Mill, Fremont; this mill has been built about sixteen years. It is run by steam-power; has four run of stone, and a capacity of eight hundred bushels every ten hours; gives employment to four men, besides the proprietors. It was purchased in the fall of 1881, by the present owners, who have since operated it. They also deal in grain outside of their milling business, shipping grain, flour and feed to St. Louis, Salt Lake and other places. Hans Sorensen, senior partner of the firm of Sorensen & Madesen, was born in Denmark July 23, 1837. He there learned the milling business, and that of millwright. In 1865 he emigrated to America, living in Chicago nearly two years, engaged in contracting and building. He then moved to Nebraska, remaining in Omaha until the early part of 1869, engaged in contracting and building. He then moved to Fremont, where he has since resided, engaged in contracting and building until the fall of 1881. He has built most of the prominent residences in Fremont, besides some of the business houses. He was married, in May, 1869, at Omaha, to Miss Katherina Rasmussen, a native of Denmark. They have one child—Freddie. John Madesen was born in Denmark in 1861; came to America in 1879, locating at Fremont, where he began his present occupation. He was married, at Fremont, Neb., in 1881, to Miss Dora Nelson, who is also a native of Denmark.

GEORGE A. STANLEY, County Superintendent of Schools, came to Nebraska in February, 1876, and after two months' stay in Omaha, came to Fremont, where he has since resided; being in poor health, he engaged in farming for six or eight months, after coming here. He then turned his attention to teaching, taking a school about seven miles west of Fremont. He taught there twenty-one months, and was appointed for County Superintendent July 8, 1879. He was elected that fall, and re-elected in 1881. He was born in Beaver Township, Beaver Co., Penn., July 9, 1846. That was his home until he attained his majority. He then attended Business College at Pittsburgh, and went from there to Lexington, Ky., where he was employed as book-keeper; he remained there about three years, being in the revenue service part of that time. He afterward located in Cincinnati, and later in Chicago, prior to coming to Nebraska. He was married, at Fremont, Neb , April 7, 1879, to Amauda Greves, maiden name Shively, a native of Indiana. They have one child—Gracie.

CAPT. E. G. ST. JOHN, farmer, Section 10; born in Sussex, England, in June, 1840. He served twelve years in the English Army; was Captain in the Second Queens and the Twenty-ninth Regiment. In 1865, he was married, in Bermuda, to Miss Isabelle Grantham, a native of Nova Scotia. In 1870, he resigned his commission and emigrated to America; lived in Chicago one year; he then moved to Nebraska, locating in Fremont, where, for a number of years, he engaged in the lumber business His wife died in 1875, leaving two children—Edward G. and Violet. In the fall of 1879, he purchased his present farm, situated about five miles west of Fremont, consisting of 160 acres, of which 120 acres are under cultivation, twenty-five acres in pasture under fence, and the rest in orchards, groves, etc. He has recently completed an excellent frame house, barn and other buildings. He deals largely in cattle, keeping on hand two hundred head of cattle, and some other stock.

HANS TANK, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Fremont, was born in Holstein, Germany, June 13, 1831. He was there married, November 8, 1857, to Miss Anna Catherina Tank. They have ten children—Maggie, the wife of Fred Geatean, living at Cheyenne; Fred, Detleff, Linna Anna, Lissa, Henry, Mary, Christ and Minna. He has a farm of 320 acres, 160 acres in cultivation; has 120 acres adjoining on Section 25, ninety acres in cultivation. Has all of Section 35, and 160 acres on Section 25, 145 acres in cultivation, and the rest of his land being grass land. He keeps a small number of cattle, sixty head of hogs and several head of horses. He emigrated to America in 1869, coming to Nebraska and locating at his present residence in Dodge County in that year.

CAPT. WALTER TAYLOR, Constable, Fremont. Has held the office of Constable since January 1, 1880. Was first elected in the fall of 1879, and was re-elected in 1881. He is a Republican, and was elected on that ticket. He has also held the office of Justice of the Peace. He has resided at Fremont since May, 1875. He was born in Chincefield, Mass., April 13, 1818. When he was quite young his parents moved to Keene, N. H., where he lived until 1838. He was married, at Walpole, N. H., in October, 1834, to Miss Elvira Walker. Four children were born to them, all of whom died during the first three years of the late war. He moved to Bellows Falls, Vt., in 1838, living there until he moved to Nebraska. For twenty-seven years, he was Deputy Sheriff and Sheriff of Windham County, Vt., and Chief of Police of Bellows Falls. He organized a uniformed company at Bellows Falls, in 1855, and was its Captain several years. He raised the first company of cavalry at Bellows Falls in the rebellion, and was elected Captain, but owing to sickness in his family, he was compelled to resign before reaching the field. He is a member of Order of I. O. O. F. His wife died at Fremont, January 3, 1882.

N. B. THOMAS, dealer in furniture, Fremont, has been in the furniture and undertaking business at Fremont since April, 1880; carried a stock of $3,000 to $5,000; does a cash business of $20,000 per year. He was born in Susquehanna County, Penn., August 20, 1837. When ten years old he went to Philadelphia, and began to learn the carpenter's trade; he lived there ten years, and then went to Scranton, Penn., and helped build the first coal break used there. Next year he went to Janesville, Wis., living there about ten years, working at his trade of carpenter and builder. He next resided at Aurora, Ill., about five years; he then went to California, remaining there about a year; he next went to Minneapolis, where he engaged in contracting and building, and the business of millwright, which he had learned prior to that time. He assisted in the erection of the mills there, after the destruction there a few years ago. He moved to Fremont in the spring of 1880, engaging in the furniture and undertaking business. He has lived in various other places, engaged in contracting, and building, and millwright. He is a member of Mount Tabor Commandery, No. 9, K. T., at Fremont, Neb. He was married at Janesville, Wis., in September, 1864, to Miss Pamelia Eldridge, who is a native of Washington County, N. Y. They have three children —Hattie, Jesse and Nathan B.

W. D. THOMAS, Fremont, has resided in the West since 1856; he was engaged in freighting across the plains to Denver, Kearney, and other places till 1864, making Elkhorn his home during that time. He then engaged in merchandising at Kearney, until the spring of 1867, when he went into the forwarding commission business, at North Platte, Neb., and continued in that business, following up the Union Pacific Railroad to Corinne, when he and his partner sold out their business, during the summer succeding the completion of the road to that point. He then located at Fremont, building his present residence in the fall of that year; since that time he has been engaged in business of various kinds. He is at present engaged with other parties merchandising in Idaho. He was born in Clermont County, Ohio, January 11, 1832, living there, on his father's farm, until he came West. His father, Col. William Thomas, was born August 16, 1801, at Redstone, Fort Washington Co., Penn., and married in November, 1825, to Miss Eliza Doan sister of Dr. William Doan, of Williamsville, a Congressman from that district, from 1839 to 1843. William D. is the second of a family of five children, having three sisters and one brother. He was married at Fremont, January 12, 1868, to Miss Velona Toncray. danghter of Horace and Ann E. Toncray. She was born in Livingston County, Mich. They have three children—Lizzie, William D. and Ramond B. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, being a member of Fremont Lodge, No. 15, Signet Chapter, No. 8, and Mount Tabor Commandery No. 9, K. T. at Fremont. He is a Democrat as is his father, who is still living.

W. H. TURNER, dealer in groceries, provisions, queensware, etc., Fremont, has been in present business at Fremont, Neb., since June, 1878; carries a stock of $5,000; has a large retail trade, amounting to $35,000 per year. He was born in Needham, Mass., in 1843. His father dying, his mother moved to Dubuque, with her children, in 1856. They moved to Nebraska, locating at Fremont the next year. His mother kept the first hotel at Fremont; she operated it until 1868. For several years the subject of this sketch and his brothers were engaged in freighting across the plains. In October, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Second Nebraska Volunteers, serving nearly a year. In 1866, he began work on the Union Pacific Railroad, as a contractor, remaining in that business until the road was completed. He then returned to Dodge County, engaging in farming until he entered his present business. He is a member of the Masonic and K. of H. orders at Fremont, Neb. He was married at Fremont, Neb., in the fall of 1870, to Miss Lucinda Gilley, who was born in Maine. They have two children—Maud and Nona.

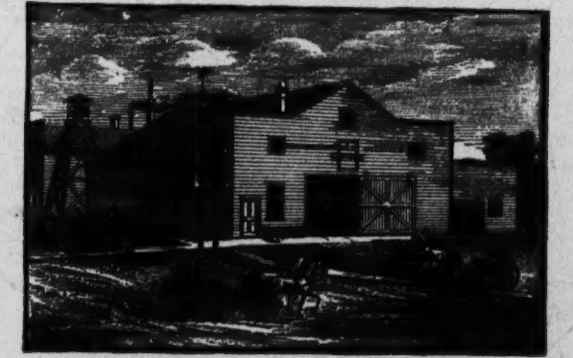
GEORGE TURNER (deceased). Mr. Turner was born in England, September 5, 1829. He was the son of John and Margaret Turner, who emigrated to America when he was an infant, locating at Needham, Mass., where his father introduced the first loom for the manufacture of hosiery. In 1849, he went to California, being among the first to visit the Pacific coast. He was then engaged in mining and dealing in livestock, chiefly in hogs, until 1855, when he was summoned home by news of the death of his father. He remained in Massachusetts about one year and a half, and in April, 1856, married Miss Nancy S. Gilley, a native of Hancock County, Me., and daughter of Elisha and Hannah Gilley. Four children have been born to them, three of whom—George Alfred, Eddie Gilley and Nancy Eliza—are living. In June, 1856, he moved with his family to Dubuque, Iowa, where he engaged in freighting between Dunleith and Dubuque. The next year he moved to Nebraska with his wife and his mother's family, locating at Fremont. He there engaged in trading with the Indians for one year, and then began freighting across the plains to Denver, following that business until 1866, when he and his brothers began sub-contracting on the Union Pacific Railroad which was then building, continuing in that business until the road was completed to Ogden. He soon afterward returned to Fremont, engaging in the wholesale and retail grocery business with W. R. Wilson, until his death, June 10, 1870. He was closely identified with the early history of Fremont and Dodge Counties, taking an active part in all public matters. He was a leading Democrat; he was one of the first Commissioners of Dodge County, holding that office eight years. He gave the right of way to the Union Pacific Railroad through Fremont, and laid out an addition to the town, known as Turner's Addition.

USHER & WILSON, auction rooms, Fremont, have been in business since June, 1881; carry a stock of cigars, notions, new and second hand furniture, trunks, etc., and deal in buggies and other vehicles. They do an average business of $500 per month.

E. C. USHER was born in Madison County, N. Y., in January, 1832, living there on a farm until 1855, when he moved to Knox County, Ill., engaging in farming until 1857, when he moved to Nebraska, locating on a farm in Dodge County. He afterward went to freighting across the plains, following it about five years; he then engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Fremont, for fifteen years. He then visited the Black Hills, and other places, and on his return to Fremont went into his present business with Thomas Wilson. He was married in Madison County, N. Y., in 1853, to Miss Betsey M. Nye. Mr. U. is a Republican in politics, and has held the office of Probate Judge, of Dodge County two terms, and Police Judge at Fremont two terms. He is a member of Fremont Lodge, No. 859, Knights of Honor.

JOHN W. VARS, Superintendent of Dodge County Poor, Fremont; was appointed April 20, 1878, since which he has acted in that capacity. He located in Fremont, Neb., July 24, 1873, and engaged in the grocery business until August, 1876, then into the loan business about two years. He was born in Otsego County, N. Y., October 10, 1821; was brought up on a farm; emigrated to Marquette County, Wis., in 1847, arriving in June of that year, and followed farming, and held various town offices; was Justice of the Peace over twelve years. He removed to Blue Earth County, Minn., in May, 1864, where he farmed five years; then moved to Waseca County, Minn., where he was Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, Police Justice and insurance agent until July, 1878. He was married in Otsego County, N. Y., January 2 1842, to Miss Livina Brown, a native of Otsego County, N. Y.; born February 11, 1820. They have three children—Denzel A., now married and living in Fayette County, Iowa, engaged in mercantile business; Mary Elvira, now married to William Davidson, and living in Waseca County, Minn.; John W., now married and living in Albert Lea, Minn., and Assistant Revenne Collector.

CHARLES B. VEAZIE, of the firm of Pilsbury, Veazie & Co., dealers in a general line of hardware, stoves, tinware, wagons and buggies, paints, oils, glass and putty, Fremont. He came to Fremont, Neb., May 2, 1879, and was book-keeper for Cole & Pilsbury, until January 1, 1882, when he bought out Mr. Cole, and became a partner in the above firm of Pilsbury, Veazie & Co. He was born in De Pere, Wis., April 27, 1840; moved to Bangor, Me., in the spring of 1846, where he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, working at the same until he enlisted April 25, 1861, in Company G, Second Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, then in the Peninsular campaign under Gen. McClellan, after which he was sent to the U. S Army General Hospital, in West Philadelphia, Penn., where he remained from September, 1862, to March 29, 1863, when he was discharged for disability contracted in the service. He then returned to Bangor, and in June of the same year accepted a position on Government work, at Fort Knox, Me., where he remained until the spring of 1865, when he returned to Bangor and again engaged in cabinet-making, until the spring of 1866, when, being burnt out, he went to Belfast, Me., and took charge of a cabinet shop until the spring of 1868, when he went to Bucksport, Me., and opened a furniture store, where he remained until 1871. and sold out; engaged in same business again until he came to Fremont, excepting a year, when he was engaged for the U. S, Government at Hurricane Island, Me. He was married in Bucksport, Me., May 14, 1865, to Miss Addie R. Pilsbury, of the latter place. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Maine.



FREMONT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, TOM WILSON, PROPRIETOR.

THOMAS WILSON, of the firm of Usher & Wilson, Fremont, was born in Lorain County, Ohio, eighteen miles west of Cleveland, in 1834. When sixteen years old he went to Michigan, obtaining employment as driver on the stage lines in that State five years. He then went to Indiana, engaging in the same business about a year; he then returned to his home in Ohio, remaining about a year. He then came West, locating first at Palmyra, Mo., where he established the first drays in use there. He then went to Iowa, engaging in farming and stage business. In 1859, he married in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, Miss Elizabeth Clark. In the spring of 1860, he moved to Nebraska, locating on Maple Creek, in Dodge County, on a farm where he lived five years. His wife died in August, 1865. During this time he served about a year in Company A, Second Nebraska Volunteers, in Gen. Sulley's Indian campaign. In 1867, he opened the first livery stable in Fremont, carrying on the business until 1874, when he sold out, and moved to West Point, Neb., engaging in the same business four years. He returned to Fremont in March, 1878, and purchased the stable he had formerly owned, where he now carries on his livery business. He was burned out in 1879, and for a short time, while his stable was being rebuilt, he carried on the business at another stable. He has twenty-five head of horses and fifteen vehicles in his stable; does a general livery, feed and sale business. His livery and feed business averages $300 per month, and his sales to $4,000 per year. He employs four men. Since June, 1881, he has also been a partner in the auction room of Usher & Wilson. He is a Democrat, and was twice elected City Marshal of Fremont, and has been Chief of Police of Fremont since April, 1881; he was also City

Marshal at West Point for three years; was elected the fourth for the fourth term. In July, 1867, he married, in Dodge County, Neb., Miss Martha Glidon, a native of Cleveland, Ohio. They have three children—Wallace, Lucy and Alice.

NORTH BEND.

This village, second in importance in Dodge County, is located on the north bend of the Platte River, from which fact it derives its name. Before the North Bend Town Company was formed, or a solitary shanty erected on its present site, the locality was a favorite camping place for the endless tide of emigration which poured along the old military road toward Utah and California. Water and grass were here abundant, and everything favorable for an agreeable stopping-place. It was these facts, probably, which finally induced speculators to select the spot as the site for a town. About sixteen capitalists from Omaha, among them Gov. Izard, Secretary Cuming, John I. Redick and Judge Matthews, formed themselves into a company for the purpose of carrying on a profitable speculation and indirectly of building up a town. On the 1st of April, 1856, Messrs. Redick and Matthews located the site, but the land was not surveyed until the following July. In the meantime occurred an event which almost completely dispersed the town organization. Lots were, however, sold to parties who never saw them, at from $50 to $100, so that by the time actual settlers commenced to journey that way, the town company had disposed of $60,000 worth of property.

EARLY HISTORY.

On July 3, 1856, a few Scotch families from Illinois camped about four miles east of North Bend. They were Robert Millar, wife and four children; George Young, wife and three children; John Millar and wife; William and Alexander Millar and Miss Eliza Millar. The latter, with her brothers, had driven a herd of cattle from their home in Illinois. Finding no wood—only water—they retired that night on a cold diet, but arose early the next morning and reached the present site of North Bend at about 9 o'clock A. M. Although pleased with the appearance of the country, the party thought they might do better and passed on. They soon returned, however, and erected two log huts near the present site of James Sloss's farm.

The next month, George J. Turton came from Perry, N. Y. He was an agent of the town company, a practical surveyor, a man of energy—just the sort of an addition the colony needed. He and William Millar built the town house under contract, in which the first county election was held. In 1866, it was taken down and removed, as the building was in the way of the railroad. In July, 1857, James Humphries, M. S. Cotterell, Alex Morrison and John M. Smith brought a steam saw-mill from Cleveland, Ohio, by an ox-team. Mr. Cotterell's companions preceded him. The party had in their possession about $4,000 in gold, which they carried in a pouch, each man taking his turn in protecting the treasure. When they arrived at Omaha, they determined to take an "account of stock," so Messrs. Humphries, Morrison and Smith went off together, and, choosing a lumber pile for a counter, they proceeded to business. The operation over, the party proceeded onward. They had neglected, however, to appoint a custodian of the funds, and each of the three in some way became convinced that his companion had the treasure and the treasury with him. Before they had gone far, the astounding discovery was made that the bank and its deposits—everything upon which the mill and all hopes rested—had been left behind, plainly exposed to the greedy eyes of any chance and thievish wanderer who might be passing along the highway. Three pair of legs shook and three hearts jumped into three throats and remained there until the three pair of legs brought the three pioneers to where the $4,000 in gold remained, safe and entire. There was some relief in the bosoms of those three persons. They proceeded on their way, and soon after (in nearly two weeks), Mr. Cotterell arrived in Omaha. Of course, he immediately inquired for his companions, going to one of those numerous land offices in that city. He says that the walls thereof were hung all around with paper towns. Among them was "Oreopolis," which he found to be on his course toward North Bend, the destination of himself and companions. Mr. Cotterell, armed with a small arsenal, started on his journey alone, intending to put up at "Oreopolis" in some first-class hotel and proceed on his journey the next day. He met a party of five Indians on his way and divided his provisions with them, knowing that he would soon have good "accommodations." This did not seem to satisfy his newly-found "friends." One of them slapped Brother Cotterell on the pocket, and made him to understand that it was money he was after. Brother Cotterell had in the meantime been surrounded, but now made up his mind that he would break through the circle of his enemies and keep his money. He sprang outside the circle, whereupon one of the savages bent down and commenced to tighten up his bow. Brother Cotterell drew his shooting irons and threatened the would-be murderer in a tone of voice the would-be murderer understood, for he and his four companions drew their blankets around them and disappeared over the hills. Well, Mr. Cotterell determined to avoid hereafter all dusky brothers, and looked with more eagerness than ever for the great town of "Oreopolis." He never found it, but was thankful enough finally to put up at Col. Fifield's ranch. Arriving at North Bend July 12, Mr. Cotterell joined his companions, who had reached the town June 29. The mill was erected and all the money and strength and hopes of the newly-arrived colony went into the enterprise. It was the first mill erected in the Platte Valley, and its proprietors (Mr. Cotterell being a millwright) had been induced to locate by the present of 100 lots, the island in the river near the town, and a crimson-colored representation of the financial results which the town company held out as a certainty. Attached to the power was a small iron mill for grinding corn. The mill was in demand even by the people at Fremont, but, although it proved of great advantage to the early settlers for miles around, the originators of the enterprise lost money. It was burned in the fall of 1860 in a prairie fire. Such was the disappointment felt in the financial results of the project that, as Mr. Cotterell says, when he saw the fire coming, he felt a positive relief, and when the mill burned "was glad to see it go."

The following extract from the Centennial history of John Mason Smith, sets forth the most important changes which took place in North Bend within the next two years:

> On the 2d day of August, 1857, another important addition was made to the settlement by the arrival of Mrs. Alexander Morrison, Mrs. J. M. Smith, and Mrs. James Humphries with her five children. In anticipation of their coming, the town house had been chinked and shingled. But they were much disappointed with the looks in general; still, with stout hearts, they accepted the situation, and went to work earnestly and energetically, cheered by the hope that by and by they would get their reward for all their toils and privations. Mrs. Morrison and Mrs. Humphries brought chickens with them from Cleveland; these were the first chickens in the town and settlement. What with the prattle of children, the cackling of hens, the crowing of roosters, things commenced to wear a little of the aspect of civilization.
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> In the month of September another addition was made to the settlement, by the arrival of John Sloss, from Cleveland, Ohio; he

went to work for the saw-mill company; he located on a piece of land four miles east of North Bend, now known as the Sloss farm, and occupied at present by Joseph Skinner.

Another addition and the last in 1857, was made by the arrival of Robert Graham and wife, and James H. Graham, from Columbiana County, Ohio. They located on land about two miles west of North Bend.

The winter of 1857–58 was open and pleasant. About the only cold weather experienced was in the first part of February; this was a good thing for the settlement; had the winter been severe, there is no doubt that there would have been considerable suffering.

On the 1st of January, 1858, the number of persons in the settlement was twenty-eight; of this number, fifteen were children under twelve years of age. In the spring of 1858, the town site was jumped and taken from the town company; they did not comply with the law, and failed to make the improvements in the town which the law required. It was jumped by M. S. Cotterell and J. M. Smith. In fact, the town company had no legal claim, for when they located the town the land had not been surveyed by the Government. The company did not make much fuss over the loss of their town. It may be supposed they had sold all the lots they could sell, and not seeing much more money in the speculation, they let the thing go without showing much fight. J. M. Smith gave up his claim and right in the town site to Mr. Alexander Morrison, and located on the farm on which he now lives, in the month of June, 1858. The first post office in North Bend was established in the spring of 1858, G. J. Turton, Postmaster. The first mail that came to this office was on the 4th of July following; the Northwestern Stage Company put coaches on the road and ran them tri-weekly between Omaha and Fort Kearney. They had a station at North Bend; Mr. Alexander Morrison was the first station-keeper. About the time that the Pike's Peak excitement broke out, they ran a daily mail. This was a thing much needed in the settlement; before the company began to run their coaches, the nearest place that the settlers could get mail was Omaha; fifty miles is a little too far to go to get the mail every day, and sometimes weeks passed before any mail was received; this was very hard upon one or two individuals whose wives were in the east. Mr. M. S. Cotterell, Jr., was one of the band who whistled "The girl I left behind me."

In the fall of 1857, no mail had been received in the settlement for some time. Mr. Cotterell was very anxious to hear from his family who were yet in Cleveland. "He guessed he would take a walk as far as Omaha and get the mail." So off he started, and walked all the way and got the North Bend mail; but there was none for him. What do you think he did? Well, he just turned around and walked back again.

Thomas Patterson and Peter J. Martz settled in the vicinity of North Bend in the summer of 1858, and located on land about three miles east of North Bend, at present owned and occupied by William Cole and Clark Johnson. Another addition was made to the settlement about the 1st of October, 1858, by the arrival of James Sloss, his wife and two children; they came from Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Sloss located on the farm which he now occupies, one mile west of North Bend.

On the 31st of December the number of persons in North Bend and vicinity was thirty-seven, twelve of these were under twelve years of age; the only addition made to the settlement in 1859 was made by the arrival of Mr. David Dickerson and family from New Jersey, and John B. Waterman, from New York. In the spring of 1860, the first public school was opened; it was located on the west line of Robert Millar's farm, being a small frame building 12x18 feet. The school opened with nine scholars, with Miss Mary Heaton, now Mrs. J. J. Hawthorne, of Fremont, as teacher. Her salary was $1.25 per week and board.

Brief reference has been made to the fact that Mr. Cotterell and J. M. Smith jumped the town site. When the town company in Omaha heard of it, they arose in their wrath and wrote to Mr. Cotterell letters of gore, swearing that they would send their vigilance committee after him and "chuck" him under the ice, unless he vacated. Letter followed letter, and, as Mr. C. had frequent occasion to visit Omaha on business, he often heard the talk from the very lips of the members of the company. They knew, it happened, that he was Mr. Cotterell, but were not aware that he was the individual who had jumped the town site. Upon one occasion, he attended one of the indignation meetings called by the North Bend Company, and, as the proceedings took a peculiarly vicious shot at him, he arose and told them that he was the man and the committee could proceed if they so desired there and then. He thought he had as many friends in Omaha as they, and he was willing to "test the matter." When the committee found that Mr. C. was a man not to be "bulldozed," he received many very conciliatory letters, offering to "forgive and forget" if (it amounted to this) he would allow them to get hold of some of the best land of the town site. But as the survey had not yet been made, he knew too much to yield ground.

An event, however, had occurred some time previous to this date, which must be made a matter of record, it being the settlement of the first married couple in North Bend. In May, 1857, George J. Turton returned from the East with his young bride, and went to housekeeping in a room which he had fitted up in the town house.

John B. Waterman and Miss Eliza R. Graham were united in marriage July 28, 1859, this being the first marriage in the settlement.

The first birth which occurred at the Bend was that by which Seth Young became a resident of the settlement, November 30, 1856. On the 20th of December, 1856, Mrs. Young died, hers being the first death.

George Canfield opened the first place of business in North Bend—a grocery store—on July 4, 1866.

In the spring of 1867, Robert Graham started the first blacksmith shop.

In 1867, Williams and Perkins built the first hotel.

John Burger shipped the first wheat to Omaha about the same time, and Robert Hall the first live stock.

In the spring of 1868, Dr. Bell, of North Carolina, settled in North Bend, being the first resident physician.

Mr. Cotterell's experience during the first few years at North Bend was not of a nature calculated to inspire love for the country in which he had settled. He had no team for plowing, and considered himself highly favored when a neighbor would loan him the use of an old one-eyed mule with which to do some work. He raised some fine hills of water-melons, however, and his wife sold the "fruit" at a round price to thirsty travelers from California. The $70 thus obtained was a good start. He finally purchased a bony pair of cows, which could hardly stand when he bought them, but proved "thoroughbreds" and valuable property. Soon after, a pair of young steers, purchased from the Captain of an emigrant train who was "hard-up," gladdened the hearts of Mr. and Mrs Cotterell. Enabled to clear the mortgage from his farm by a profitable corn contract made with the Government, Mr. Cotterell lifted himself into fair circumstances and became one of the fortunates in the new country.

In August, 1874, N. Merriam shipped the first carload of grain to Chicago, and in October, the first carload of hogs. The first cattle to Chicago were shipped by William Cori, in June, 1876. This was the commencement of a large business which has grown up between the two points. Mr. Cotterell erected the first frame house in town, or indeed in Dodge County, in 1857. The next year, he brought his family from Cleveland, Ohio, and occupied the paper town site which he had jumped.

During the next year, Mr. Ely (since County Judge), having married Miss Millar, settled in North Bend and commenced farming.

Little change took place in or around North Bend until the Union Pacific was put through, in 1866. During October of that year, the town was platted, G. M. Dodge, Chief Engineer, of the Union Pacific Railroad, being the surveyor. Of the 240 acres including the town site, 160 belonged to Mr. Cotterell and eighty to S. S. Colwell, of Omaha.

THE NORTH BEND OF TO-DAY.

Since that time the growth of the village has been steady, North Bend has now a population of 700 people. It contains about twenty-five business houses, among them being five general stores, two grocery stores, one furniture, two drug stores, two restaurants, two hotels, one bank, two hardware stores, two wagon shops, three blacksmith shops, two harness shops, a barber shop, meat market, a tailor shop, shoemaker shop, two grain and live stock dealers, etc., etc. The North Bend Hotel was built in 1870, and is at present operated by A. L. Norris. The City Hotel, built in 1876, is owned by John Sievers. The bank is owned by C. C. Kendall.

One of the most important agents of North Bend business prosperity is the wagon bridge across the Platte River, which was constructed in 1880, at an expense of $16,000, and is 2,810 feet in length, although partially destroyed by the river flood of 1881. Negotiations are already being made to repair it.

This means of access to the people south of the Platte has rendered North Bend an extensive shipping point. This branch of business is represented by two large elevators, one of 40,000 bushels capacity, built in 1880, and operated by Downing & Purcell; the other, of 10,000 bushel capacity, built in 1879 by C. Cusack & Co., and now owned by C. C. Kendall. Both firms also handle live stock. One of the largest live-stock dealers in the county is the firm of Smith & Mallon. They deal not only in cattle but in improved horses. The present firm was formed in July, 1881. John Keith, a leading young business man, has charge of the yards. In a word, North Bend is a living business town.

Rev. I. E. Heaton, of Fremont, held religious services in North Bend soon after the settlers had fairly located. The first regular pastor of the Presbyterian Church was Rev. Mr. Proudfit, who was followed by Rev. Isaac Wilson. The latter remained as pastor until 1877. After a vacancy of a year, Rev. Mr. Inches assumed charge, and has since remained. The congregation, one of the largest of this denomination in the State, numbers 100 members, and the Sunday school is successfully maintained with 60 scholars and 8 teachers. Until 1874, the North Bend Methodist Church was a part of the Fremont Circuit. At that time it was separated and placed under the charge of Rev. D. S. Davis, who remained six months. He was followed by Rev. William Peck, who also remained only half a year. Rev. J. G. A. Fleharty followed, remaining two years. After him, Rev. Harriger preached one year; Rev. J. A. Adair two, and Rev. William Peck one. Rev. D. S. Davis then returned, and is the present pastor. There are two appointments connected with the church. The total membership is 55. The Sunday school at North Bend has 60 scholars and 6 teachers.

In the fall of 1881, the North Bend School District erected a new schoolhouse. It is conveniently located, and is a building of which any city might well be proud. Its size and internal arrangements are specially adapted to the purposes to which it is put. The building, which is of wood, was erected at an expense of $4,800. It is divided into four rooms, each having a seating capacity of sixty-four scholars. The building contains a fine bell, weighing 800 pounds. Miss Lizzie McGuire, assisted by Mrs. L. Taylor, and Miss Maggie McClutchey, constitute the present corps of teachers, and furnish daily instruction to 200 pupils. The School Board at present consists of D. L. Norris, Chairman; C. C. Kendall, Director, and James Sloss, Treasurer.

As an indication of the enterprise of the place, the fire department should be noted. It was organized in 1880, under the name of the North Bend Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and possesses, besides the fire bell and building furnished by the town, a hook and ladder truck, 800 feet of hose, and a good Buckeye force pump. Its officers are: A. Crawford, Foreman; B. P. Rice, Secretary, and T. B. Purcell, Treasurer.

In 1879, A. B. Ellwood established a paper known as the North Bend *Independent*, which was edited but not printed at home. After six months, the paper was bought by Millard & Holcomb, and run by them until 1882, under the name of the *Bulletin*. During this time, the paper was printed at North Bend. In 1882, the *Bulletin* was sold to C. W. Hyatt, who has since continued it. It is a seven-column folio, of twenty-four-inch columns, and is ably edited, fully representing the interests of this prosperous business town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS ACORN, proprietor of a meat market, and farmer. Established the business in February, 1879, being the first market begun in the village, and now the only one in operation. He located on his present place, Section 9, Town 17, Range 6 east, containing 120 acres, in 1878, erecting his house in that year. He has since followed farming and stock-raising. Was born in Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Ill., November 18, 1844, and was raised on a farm which business he followed until he went to Nebraska. He was married in Macon County, Ill., December 11, 1867, to Miss Sarah Fertig, a native of Dauphin County, Penn. They have five children—Frederick, Bertha, William, Edward and Martha Ann. Mr Acorn enlisted in the spring of 1862, in Company A, Sixty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in the three months' service; was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., September 27, 1862.

MATTHEW S. COTTERELL is a son of M. S. Cotterell, who was born in Hopkintown City, R. I., June 24 1801. His wife, Silvey Hooper was born in Connecticut, August 8, 1799. Their son, Matthew S. Cotterell, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., May 15, 1821. At the age of seven, he commenced work in a cotton factory at New Hartford, Oneida Co., N. Y. When fourteen years old, he served an apprenticeship to ship-carpentering and joinery in Cleveland, Ohio. He also represented the Fifth Ward in the City Council of the same city in 1854. At the age of twenty-one, he carried on successfully ship and house building in the above city up to 1857. In March 4, 1845, he was married in Cleveland, Ohio, to a very estimable lady, Miss Catherine McNaughton, who was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, May 15, 1821. Mrs. C. speaks the Pawnee language fluently, and has extended many kindly acts to this tribe. Mr. C. emigrated to Nebraska, July, 1857, in company with Alexander Morrisson, James Humfries and J. M. Smith, and settled on the present town site of North Bend. They erected a steam saw-mill and ran it about one year, and then it was destroyed by a prairie fire. Mr. C. built the first frame house in the Platte Valley in 1857. Also he pe-empted land of the United States Government where North Bend is now located. Subsequent to the loss of the mill, he assumed another branch of business, stock ranching, etc., which he continued little beyond the time of the entrance of the Union Pacific Railway, which was June, 1867. He remained in North Bend until October, 1870, when he moved to his present fine home on Section 10, Township 17, Range 6 east. He now owns 640 acres of fine grazing and farm land. He erected his present large, commodious residence in the summer of 1870. In the early settlement of that part of Nebraska, Mr. C. took a prominent part, and was noted for his fortitude, bravery and endurance in contending with the early pioneer hardships of Nebraska. Also he aided to organize a military company in Dodge County, Neb. for home protection in the time of the rebellion, and was elected Captain of the same. He represented Dodge County in the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska in 1860. Mr. C. has done much to induce immigration into Nebraska, and both he and his wife are widely known and highly appreciated for their unbounded benevolence and amiable qualities.

A. CRAWFORD, dealer in general line of household furniture, also undertakers' goods, to the amount of $5,000 to supply his trade. He first located in North Bend Precinct on a farm in 1871, with his uncle, since which he has visited many portions of Wyoming and Colorado, and was engaged in railroading, lumbering, etc., until the fall of 1876, when he returned to North Bend and took charge of the toll bridge crossing the Platte River, where he remained two and one-half years. Born in Prince Edward Island March 17, 1856. Was married in North Bend November 27, 1879, to Miss Jennie Volkman, a native of Omaha, Neb. They have a son—William. Is a member of the North Bend Fire Company.

CHRISTOPHER CUSACK, dealer in lumber, agricultural implements, etc. Begun business in October, 1879; coming to North Bend in April of 1869, first engaged in various occupations about four years, then went West in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as overseer of a grade three years. He then returned to North Bend and engaged in the stock and grain business under the firm name of C. Cusack & Co., two years, when Mr. C. sold to the partner and immediately engaged in his present business. He was born in Halton, Ontario, Can., May 15, 1849, and was raised on a farm. Was married in North Bend, November, 1877, to Miss Eliza J. Scott, a native of Philadelphia, Penn. They have one son—John Scott. Mr. Cusack is a member of Fremont Lodge, No. 15, A., F. & A. M Has been a member of the Town Board three years.

E. W. DICKERSON, farmer, Section 34, P. O. North Bend, was born in Newark, N. J., Oct. 11, 1835. He is the son of David and Jane Dickerson. His parents moved to Delaware, Maryland, and Chester County, Penn, living there nine years. They next moved to Mt. Carroll, Ill., where they resided until 1860. They then moved to Nebraska, locating in Dodge County. He then married, July 29, 1867, Miss Lucinda Dickerson, daughter of Charles and Clarissa Dickerson. They have four children—Fred, Lizzie, Mary, John. During the first few years of his residence in Dodge County, he was engaged in freighting across the plains to Denver. The rest of the time he has been engaged in farming. He has eighty acres, forty acres in cultivation, the rest grass land. Is now operating his father's farm in addition to his own land.

CHARLES P. DICKERSON, farmer, Section 10, P. O. North Bend, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., August 5, 1845. He came to Nebraska with his parents in 1860. For several years after coming to the State, he freighted to Denver and other points on the plains. He married, September 12 1872, Mrs. Jane Stocking, widow of Samuel Stocking. They have four children—Edith and Lucy Stocking, and David and Annie Dickerson. Mr. D. has a good farm of one hundred and forty acres, twenty acres in cultivation, the rest grass and timber land.

F. F. DOUBRAVA, dealer in general line of family groceries, queensware, notions, etc. Began the business in North Bend in September, 1881. Buys on an average $10,000 worth of goods annually. He first located in Fremont in 1872, and clerked in stores up to 1877. He then engaged in clerking in North Bend one and one-half years, after which he engaged in business for a share of profits with Mr. C. B. Tredwell, until he began business on his own account. He was born in Moravia, Austria, October 15, 1846; came to America in the spring of 1860 with his parents. Was married in Onawa, Iowa, October 15, 1873, to Miss Amelia F. Goodrich. She was born in Wisconsin. They have three children—Harry W., Alonzo A. and Ethel M. Mr. D. is at present a member of the Town Board. Was also a member of the I. O. O. F. of Bossobel, Wis.

MICHAEL DOWLING, firm of Dowling & Purcell, grain and stock buyers. Mr. D. first came to Nebraska in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1867, remained in their employ three years, but had an interest in the grocery business in company with T. B. Purcell from the same date. In 1870, he went out of the employ of the above railroad company, and since has devoted his time to his business in North Bend. He was born in Coxsackie, Greene Co., N. Y., August 27, 1846. Was brought up on a farm. He followed steamboating between New York City and South Amboy some time. He then went to Cairo, Ill., and clerked in a restaurant about seven months. He then went into the employ of a Government wrecking boat going to Brownsville Minn., a short time. He then went to Chicago, Ill., and engaged in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad two months, after which he turned his thoughts to the West, and thither went as before narrated. He was married in Omaha, Neb., December 21, 1871, to Miss Mary Purcell, a native of Greene County, N.Y. They have three children—May, Harry and an infant son. Mr. D. is a member of Fremont Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M., also of Signet Chapter, No. 8, and the Commandery, Mt. Tabor Lodge, No. 9, of Fremont.

A. B. ELWOOD, M. D., physician and surgeon, and dealer in a general line of drugs. The Doctor first settled in Oakdale, Antelope Co., Neb., in April, 1871, and practiced his profession about six years. Went to Waterloo, Neb., in October, 1877, and followed his profession until June, 1879, when he moved to North Bend and began the drug business and the practice of his profession, and is now doing a business of about $12,000 per year. He was born in New Lexington, Highland County, Ohio, August 15, 1845. Began reading medicine at the age of fifteen years with his father (Cyrus Elwood), who was a graduate of Rush Medical College of Columbus, Ohio The Doctor entered the Eclectic College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1869, and graduated the following spring, after which he emigrated to Red Oak, Iowa. He there held the position of Deputy Recorder of Montgomery County a year, after which he located in Oakdale. He was married in Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1869, to Miss Mary E. Harris, a native of South Bend, Ind., born April 29, 1846. They have a daughter—Laura A. He enlisted August, 1864, in Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and participated in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., in November, 1864, and was there wounded in the forehead. Was mustered out in Camp Denison, Ohio, in August, 1865. He originated the North Bend *Bulletin* in the fall of 1878, and edited the same eight months, and sold out.

JOHN B. FOOT, dealer in lumber, lime and agricultural implements, began the business in 1876, and does a yearly business of from $20,000 to $30,000 in lumber and implements. He emigrated from Warren County, N. Y., to Colfax County, Neb., with a very limited capital, in May, 1870, and now, as will be seen, is one of the thrifty business men of the village. He first settled in Colfax County, in Town 19, Range 4, Maple Creek Precinct, and farmed some time, after which he moved to Schuyler and worked about a year in a lumber yard, then came to his present place of business in January, 1876, and began business in the latter part of July of that year. He was born in Washington County, N. Y., January 7, 1833, and was raised on a farm, and followed lumbering during the winters of his latter life in his native State. Was married in North Bend July 8, 1877, to Miss D. W. Sexton, a native of Warren County, N. Y. They have two children—George E. and Jessie G. Mr. F. enlisted September 29, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and participated in twenty-seven general engagements, being wounded twice. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and soon afterward to First Lieutenant for meritorious conduct during battles. He has three regular discharges from the Union army. Was mustered out at Raleigh, N. C., August 6, 1865. He never had or asked for a furlough during his eventful army life. He is a member of Fremont Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the Lumberman's Association of Chicago, Ill.

P. GILLIS, firm of Gillis & Purcell, dealers in general merchandise. He located in North Bend in 1869, and engaged as a foreman of a railroad section for the Union Pacific Railroad up to 1879, but was previously interested as a partner in the above firm. He was born in Nova Scotia June 15, 1848. Was engaged in mining in the latter country about eight years previous to going to Nebraska. Was married in North Bend, Neb., in 1874, to Miss Maggie Harvey, a native of Scotland. They have one son—John P. Mr. G. is a member of Fremont Lodge, No. 15, A., F. & A. M. Was one of the first members of the Town Board.

ROBERT GRAHAM, farmer and stock-raiser. He first came to Nebraska in October, 1857, and located in Platte Valley, four and a half miles west of North Bend on a pre-emption claim on what was then called a paper town site, where he engaged in farming and blacksmithing, and has worked at the latter more or less since until within a few years. He lived on his first location until the fall of 1858, when he moved three-quarters of a mile east, and engaged in the same business. Bought some land and lived there until the fall of 1867, similarly employed. They then moved on a pre-emption claim four miles northeast of North Bend and lived until the winter of 1875, when they bought their present fine farm located on Section 10, Town 17, Range 6 east, consisting of 160 acres. He also owns 160 acres on Section 22, Township 18, Range 6 east. Since moving to his present place he has raised stock and grain. He was born in Ireland May 2, 1829. Came to America in 1830 with his parents. Was married in Pittsburgh, Penn., November 24, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Wright, who was born July, 1836. They have six children—Nellie J. (now teaching in Colfax County), Maggie A., Ida M., Wilson N., Joseph T. and Albert J. Mr. Graham has been County Commissioner one term.

JAMES H. GRAHAM, Section 11, P. O. North Bend, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, August 15, 1834, living there until 1855, when he came West stopping in Iowa one year. He came to Nebraska in 1856, locating at his present residence in August. He married in Dodge County, Neb., March 6, 1860, Miss Delilah Stewart, who was born in Illinois. They have five children—Francis Andrew, Sarah Jane, Jessie, Ann and Ada. He and his family are members of the United Presbyterian Church. During the first few years of residence in Dodge County, he was Postmaster at the old post office at Emerson. In politics, he is a Republican. Mr. G. has a large farm consisting of 500 acres, 300 acres in cultivation, a portion of which is in tame grass, 150 acres in pasture under fence, and the rest hay land. His farm is well improved, good house, barn, etc. He deals in and raises large numbers of live stock, carrying 100 head of cattle, about the same number of hogs and some horses.

D. A. HOPKINS, manufacturer, harness, saddles and everything pertaining to the harness trade. He began business November 1, 1880. Sales $600 monthly, carries about $1,800 worth of stock, employes two men besides his own assistance. He first located in Fremont, Neb., in June, 1878, and worked at the harness trade there about two years, after which he went to North Bend, and opened a harness store. He was born in Bangor, Me., June 26, 1856. He began working at the harness trade in Sioux City, Iowa, in the fall of 1872, remaining about six years, after which he went to Vermillion, D. T., where he remained some time engaged in the above business. He was married in the latter city May 1, 1881, to Miss Anna Picket, a native of Lowville, Canada West.

JAMES A. HOUGH, Postmaster, first settled in Omaha, September, 1865, and engaged as master mechanic for U. P. R. R. Co., two years. His family were then at Davenport, Iowa. He then went to North Bend, and was engaged in various occupations, farmed, was Justice of the Peace being elected in 1878. He built a ponton bridge crossing the Platte River in September, 1875, in company with several others. He was appointed Postmaster in January, 1876, and has held the office since March 1, 1877. Mr. H. passed through Nebraska in 1849 crossing the great plains in charge of an outfit of miners, being a joint-stock company originating in Boston, Mass. He was born in China, Me., July 8, 1817, being brought up on a farm. He began learning the trade of machinist at the age of twenty-two in the Boston, Mass., Locomotive Works. He afterward worked at his trade in the latter city, Lowell, Ottawa and Prescott; also for the Grand Trunk Railway. Went to Memphis, Tenn., and accepted the appointment of master mechanic for the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, where he remained until the war broke out. He then engaged in the revenue service and served from 1862–63, being about a year. He then obtained a permit from the Government and went to Pine Bluffs on the Arkansas River, ninety miles below Little Rock, and began a trading post, where he remained a year, after which he went to Nashville, Tenn., in employ of parties from Erie, Penn., to locate lands in Kentucky and Tennessee. Was in Nashville, Tenn., about the time of the great battle in the winter of 1864–65. He then returned to Davenport, Iowa, and from there to Omaha, Neb. Was married in Dover, Me., in November, 1840, on Thanksgiving Day, to Miss Atherlin J. Wiggins, a native of Freedom, Me. They have one daughter living, Helen Augusta, now married to Albert L. Norris, and keeps the North Bend Hotel. Wentworth C., a son, was killed in Texas on a railroad; James A., died in Chicago, Ill. Mr. H is a member of Covert Lodge, No. 11, A., F. & A. M., of Omaha, Neb.

EDWARD JOHNSON, farmer, Section 22, P. O. North Bend, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in March, 1832. He came to America in 1853, living in Philadelphia five years. He then moved to Nebraska, settling in Section 8, Township 18, Range 5, on Maple Creek. He was the first settler in the western part of Dodge County on Maple Creek. He married in Philadelphia, Penn., April 10, 1863, Miss Catharine Scott, who is also a native of Donegal, Ireland. They have six children—Thomas Henry, Minnie Jane, Maggie, Lizzie Ann, Jemima Jane and Edward. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has in his home farm 120 acres, 100 acres in cultivation, the rest in grass land. Has good house, barn, etc. He has two other farms, one of 160 acres on Sections 30 and 31, Town 19, Range 6, 100 acres being in cultivation, and the other being his old homestead consisting of eighty acres, thirty-five acres in cultivation. He has a herd of eighty head of cattle, and markets about fifty head of hogs per year.

MICHAEL JOHNSON, farmer, Section 21, P. O. Purple Cane, was born in Donegal County, Ireland, October 16, 1837. He came to America when about twenty years old living in Philadelphia over a year, and in Warren County, Ill., about two years. He then moved to Nebraska, locating on Maple Creek in Dodge County. He married in that county December 24, 1862, Miss Elizabeth Valentine, who was born in Ohio. They have nine children—Maria, Walter, James, Joseph, William, Mary, George, Emma, and an infant. Mr. J. is a very extensive farmer, has 400 acres in his home farm, 140 acres in cultivation, the rest grass land, forty acres of which is inclosed with a willow hedge; his farm is also well improved, has good house, barn, etc. He has another farm on Sections 7 and 8, of 160 acres, being his first homestead; 120 acres are in cultivation, the rest grass and timber land. He keeps a herd of seventy-five head of cattle, and feeds fifty to one hundred head of hogs annually for market.

JOHN KEITH, member of the firm of Smith & Mallon, extensive stock-raisers and dealers. They now have on hand about three hundred head of horses, many of which are of the best improved breeds. They also have 400 head of fine steers, which they are fattening, and about two hundred head of stock cattle. They are continually changing the number of their stock, and now have on hand 30,000 bushels of grain with which to feed them. They have a farm four miles from North Bend (north) in Union Precinct, consisting of 1,280 acres of choice lands. They also have a large stock ranch in Colorado, thirty miles northeast of Denver City. Mr. K. was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, January 10, 1848. Came with his parents to America in 1852, and settled in Chicago, Ill. He lived there until he enlisted in September, 1862, in Company I, Nineteenth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, as drummer boy, and served as such until he was mustered out, January 10, 1864, at Newbern, N. C. He was a member of the Seventeenth and Twenty-fourth Army Corps, participating in several general engagements. He soon after returned to Chicago, Ill., after being mustered out. Was also a member of Racine (Wis.) College, some time.

C. C. KENDALL, banker, grain and stock-dealer, began banking and grain business in the fall of 1877 and the stock trade in the fall of 1875. He was born in Hampden, Me., January 8, 1846. He first came to Grand Island, Neb., October 5, 1866, as operator for the U. P. R. R., remaining there a short time, and went to Columbus for some time; returned to the former place, where he remained until March 1, 1867, when he went to North Bend and since remained. He is one of the live business men of the latter place. Previous to emigrating to Nebraska, he learned telegraphy, and was afterward employed as operator at La Salle, Ill., Keokuk, Iowa, Chicago, Ill., etc. He is a member of Fremont Lodge, No. 15, of F. & A. M. He was married in Fremont, Neb., October 21, 1868, to Miss Susan A. McFarlane, a native of Pittsburgh, Penn. They have one daughter—Pearl T.

A. J. KENYON, farmer and at present clerking in a lumber yard and attending to the sale of agricultural implements, etc. Mr. K. came to North Bend and located in September, 1868, but came to Omaha in August of that year; employed by the U. P. R. R. Co. as brakeman. He remained employed in that capacity until June, 1871, when he went into the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa *Fé* Railroad as conductor of a train some time and a portion of the time as baggage master, locating at Topeka, Kan. He remained in the employ of the above company until 1873; then went to North Bend and settled on his homestead, three-quarters of a mile east of the village. He owns ninety-two acres on Section 8, Town 17, Range 6 east. He followed farming and stock-raising until May, 1876; then moved in the North Bend Hotel, and kept the same until September, 1876. He then moved into his present home in the south part of the village. He was born in Chittenden County, Vt. (near Burlington), October 30, 1839. He owned and operated a saw-mill in the pineries of Michigan about ten years. He was married in Hudson, Lonawee Co., Mich., February 28, 1861, to Miss Annetta Purnell, a native of New York. Mr. K. has served in several town offices, etc.

MILTON MAY, dealer in a general line of hardware, stoves and tinware, began business in November, 1876; buys on a yearly average from $12,000 to $13,000 worth of goods to supply his trade; employs two men, besides his own assistance. He first located in North Bend in July, 1865, going there in the employ of the Overland Stage Company, in which he remained one year; then prospected in Colorado about the same length of time; then went to *Fremont*, Neb., and worked at the tinner's trade until November, 1876. Was born in Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, October 22, 1834. Was married in Central City, Neb., in 1874, to Miss Flora L. Skinner, a native of Jackson, Mich. Mr. M. was a member of the Nebraska State Legislature in the winter of 1872-73, and is at present a member of the Board of County Commissioners. He enlisted, in August, 1862, in Company H, Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Infantry; was promoted to Second Lieutenant; participated in the campaigns of Sherman and Rosecrans through the Southern States; was mustered out at Washington, D. C., in June, 1865. He is a member of Fremont Lodge, No. 15, A., *F.* & A. M.

JOHN MILLER, farmer and stock-raiser, located [illegible] Section 11, Town 17, Range 5 east, one mile west of the village of North Bend, July 4, 1856; has about two hundred acres of fine land. He lived in North Bend during the winter of 1856, and in the fall of 1857 moved on his present place; has about one hundred acres under cultivation. He has followed farming and stock-raising since coming to Nebraska. He was born in Scotland, July 12, 1826. Came to America in February, 1854. Was married in Illinois, September 17, 1855, to Rachael Woodrum, who was born in Clark County, Ill., January 17, 1833. They have six children and raised them all in Nebraska—Archie W., George J. (married and living at home), Elizabeth C. (married to Robert Wyatt and living in Terryville, I. T.), Sarah Ann, Hattie J. and John Henry, at home. During the Indian troubles in Nebraska, Mr. Miller was engaged in an Indian scouting expedition.

ALBERT L. NORRIS, proprietor North Bend Hotel. He opened the hotel to the public September 1, 1875. The same was erected by Samuel Williams in 1870; contains twenty rooms; can accommodate thirty guests, and has a fine brick barn in connection. Mr. N. located, with his father and their family, seven miles north of North Bend, in the spring of 1868, and took a pre-emption of 160 acres of land, where he farmed about two years; after which he moved to Fremont and was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Dodge County, and served during 1870 and 1871. He then returned to North Bend and engaged in the sale of lightning rods three years, after which he opened his hotel, where he has since been in business. He was born in Seneca County, Ohio (Tiffin City), March 1, 1846. Was married in North Bend, January 4, 1872, to Miss Helen Augusta Hough, who was born in Augusta, Me., March 1, 1849. They have one son—Clarence L., born March 31, 1873. Mr. N. enlisted, in the fall of 1863, in Toledo, Ohio, in Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery, as a private; participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, also, prior to that, in battles of Spring Hill and Columbia; was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, in August, 1865. He has been Chairman of his Town Council and a member of the School Board six years.

A. PELLER, firm of A. Peller & Co., Henry Fuhrman being the company, dealers in general merchandise. They have a fine assortment of dry goods and groceries.

B. P. RICE, dealer in dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, provisions crockery, etc. He first located near Blair, Neb., in July, 1865, and farmed there until 1867, when he came to North Bend and followed the same business until 1873. He began business at Cedar Hill, Neb., in 1873; removed to North Bend in 1876. He was born in Mount Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y., January 6, 1840. Was raised on a farm. Spent two years in a printing office. He enlisted, August 25, 1862, in Battery E, First Illinois Light Artillery, and participated in the battle at Vicksburg and campaigns of Jackson, Tupelo, Nashville, *etc.* Was mustered out in July, 1865, in Chicago, Ill. Was married in Iroquois County, Ill., March 10, 1861, to Miss Candis A. White, a native of McHenry County, Ill. They have four children—Laurilla V., Edith A., Gertie and Frank A. Mr. R. is a member of Fremont Lodge, No. 15, A., F. & A. M.

JOHN SIEVERS, proprietor City Hotel. He opened his hotel in January, 1876. The main building is 20x24 feet and two stories high. There are additions 24x40 feet, 12x40 feet and 10x24 feet. It contains seventeen sleeping rooms and can accommodate *forty* guests. Mr. S. located on a farm on Section 18, Town 19, Range 6 east, containing eighty acres, in Union Precinct, in 1869. He has since sold the same. He was born in Germany, November 8, 1841; came to America in 1858, and settled in Illinois. He enlisted, August 15, 1862, in Company K, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in fifteen general engagements. Was discharged June 20, 1865, in Greensboro, N. C. Was married in Geneseo, Ill., January 23, 1867, to Miss Christina M. Thega, who was born in Germany, October 5, 1842. They have five children—Margaretta E., John C. F., Henrietta D. C., Emma F. and Anna E. H. Mr. S. has been a member of his Village School Board, etc.

JACOB SIMMONS, physician and surgeon, located in North Bend September 13, 1871, and soon after began practicing his profession, which he has since continued, and has an average practice of about $2,500 per annum. Was born in Miami County, Ohio, March 26, 1839. Began the study of medicine at Fort Recovery, Ohio, in 1861, remaining there three years. He then went to Union City, Ind., afterward entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated in February, 1868. Then began practice at Hollansburgh, Darke Co., Ohio, in 1868, where he remained until 1871, and practiced. During the rebellion, he served a short time on State Militia of Ohio. He was married, in Jay County, Ind., in November, 1860, to Miss Lydia A. Reed, a native of Darke County, Ohio. They have three children—Amy M., William T. (deceased), Philip Sheridan and Charles D.

SMITH & MALLON, dealers in grain and live stock, North Bend, have been dealing in grain only a short time, having recently succeeded C. C. Kendall in the grain business. They have been dealing in live stock since the early part of 1881, handling, in 1881, 850 head of fat cattle, 175 head of horses, 160 cars of fat hogs, and feeding 20,000 bushels corn, doing a business of nearly $200,000. They also cribbed 20,000 bushels of corn in the fall of 1881. They have also 1,700 acres of land in Dodge County; 1,200 acres on Sections 6, 17 and 18, Town 18, Range 5, of which 400 acres are in pasture under fence; 200 acres in cultivation, and the rest hay land. The remaining 500 acres are located on Section 35, on Maple Creek; 820 acres in pasture under fence, the rest in cultivation. They carry a herd of 200 head of cattle and 100 head of horses. Are extensively engaged in raising fine cattle and horses, their horses being chiefly of Clydesdale stock, imported for them direct from Scotland. John Y. Smith, of the above firm, was born February 22, 1850, in Lake County, Ill., where he resided until 1878, engaged in farming and dealing in live stock. He there married, August 28, 1878, Miss Emma Louisa Smart, also a native of that county. Soon after his marriage, he moved to Nebraska, locating on Maple Creek, on Section 35, Town 18, Range 5, residing there until the spring of 1881, when he moved to his present residence on Section 6, four and one-half miles north of North Bend. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the State. Has two large barns and other buildings, all well protected by a large grove. Mr. S. is a thorough business man, well-known in business circles in the State and elsewhere, taking a leading part in the stock and grain business of the country. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and a member of Mount Tabor Commandery, No. 9, at Fremont, Neb.

JAMES SLOSS, farmer and stock-raiser, but at present has retired, and his son, Robert Brown Sloss, rents the farm, carrying on the business. James Sloss located just west of North Bend on Section 12, Town 17, Range 5 east, in October, 1858, purchasing the claim of a young man named Miller. The farm consisted of 156 acres timber land. He afterward traded some of his timbered land for prairie adjoining the same on Section 12. He has since increased his acreage, and now owns about 700 acres of Nebraska soil. He raises cattle, buys and sells, and is constantly changing his stock, and now has about 150 head on hand. He was born in Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, March 15, 1820; came to America in 1848, and located in the vicinity of New York City, and engaged in gardening and as coachman about ten years. He went to Cleveland, Ohio; lived there five years; came to Nebraska, and settled as before stated. He remembers that there were only nine votes cast at the first election, which was held in Mr. M. S. Cotterell's house in North Bend. The country was a complete wild as far as the eye could reach in all directions, and there were only about seventeen houses in a range of six miles. Mr. S. erected a small sod house in the fall of 1858 to live in during the winter. Wild game of many varieties could be had for the hunting in any direction. Mr. S. was married, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the fall of 1852, to Miss Nancy Richey, a native of Derry, in the north of Ireland, who was born in June, 1819. They have two sons—James W., now attending Monmouth College, Ill., and completing his fifth year in a classical course. Mr. S. once enlisted, and went out to fight the Pawnee Indians a short time in July of 1859, under Gov. Black and Gen. Curtis. He has not participated much in politics. Has been a member of the School Board eleven years, and Assessor of the precinct three years in succession.

FRANK STOUFFER, firm of J. G. Smith & Co., dealers in general line of dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes, and groceries, etc. The business was began in the fall of 1869, by James G. Smith. Their sales equal about $50,000 annually; employ four clerks, not including the assistance and general superintenence of Mr. Stouffer. Mr. F. Stouffer located in Fremont in July, 1876, and engaged as clerk in the dry goods store of James G. Smith, where he was employed about a year, after which he went to Hooper, in Dodge County, and engaged in general merchandising two and one-half years, when he moved his stock of goods to North Bend. He was born in Franklin County, Penn., February 9, 1850. Was married, in Fremont, Neb., January 8, 1878, to Miss Lizzie L. Smith, who was born in Fremont, Neb. They have one daughter—Nannie K. Stouffer, born November 28, 1880.

F. L. THOMPSON, firm of Cearns & Thompson, manufacturers of and dealers in brooms and shippers of broom corn, began business in September, 1878; employ eight men usually, and manufacture three thousand dozen per annum, amounting to $6,750 gross sales. They also raise their own broom corn. Mr. T. was born in Hopkinton, Worcester Co., Mass., September 2, 1856. He learned the trade of machinist at Taunton, Mass., remaining three years; then worked at Warren, Mass., about six months at the trade, and from the latter place he went to Omaha, Neb., and moved to North Bend in July, 1876. Was married in the latter place, April 21, 1881, to Miss Mary Cearns, a native of Iowa and sister of his partner in the broom business. He is a member of Fremont Lodge, No. 15, A., F. & A. M.

CHARLES THRUSH, farmer, Section 30, Town 18, Range 5, P. O. Schuyler, was born in Somersetshire, England, February 15, 1830. He married, May 5, 1850, in Bristol, county of Gloucester, England, Miss Martha Rees, who was born in Wales. They have seven children—George, Ann, Charles, Thomas, William, John and Elizabeth. He moved to Wales the next year after his marriage, working at his trade of brick-mason, setting machinery in the rolling-mills and at railroad bridge building until 1855. In March of that year, he sailed from Liverpool, arriving at New York City April 17. He first located at Philadelphia, Penn., passing the following summer working at his trade on the viaduct in the Schuylkill River. In the fall of that year, he removed to Missouri, where he was employed the next winter on the North Missouri Railroad. In the spring of 1856, he moved to Omaha, remaining there and in that vicinity one summer and winter. The next spring, he went with the Mormon colony that located at Genoa, which was established as a supply post and recruiting station. He was one of the first eight who took their families there and laid out the town site. He remained there two years, and becoming disgusted with the conduct of affairs he left and located at Monroe, a station ten miles east of Genoa, remaining there two years. He then moved to the southwest corner of Dodge County, on the military road, keeping a ranch from 1861 to 1867. He then moved to his present residence. Mr. Thrush and his family suffered many hardships during the early years of their residence in the State. When he arrived at Omaha, he had only $4 and his tools. When he went to Genoa, he undertook farming, of which he knew very little. He has now an excellent farm of 240 acres, well suited for both farming and live-stock raising; 200 acres are in cultivation and the remainder grass land. His farm is well improved; has good frame house, barn, etc., orchard, and all surrounded by a large grove of thrifty trees. He began planting forest trees in 1868, continuing it several years. He now obtains all his fire-wood, fence-posts, etc., from his grove. He is quite largely interested in live-stock, having a herd of nearly one hundred head of cattle, besides a large number of hogs and other stock.

GEORGE THRUSH, farmer, Section 19, Town 18, Range 5, P. O. Schuyler, was born in Wales April 6, 1851. He is the son of Charles and Martha Thrush. He came to America with them in 1855. He has resided in Nebraska since May, 1856. He was married in North Bend Precinct, Dodge County, Neb., November 15, 1877, to Miss Mattie N. Arman, who was born in Virginia. They have two children—Lillie May and Charles William. He is now engaged in farming. Has a good farm of 160 acres, 110 acres in cultivation, fourteen acres in pasture under fence, the rest meadow. Has also forty acres of hay land on Section 31 in the Platte Valley. On his home farm he has a large number of forest trees of various kinds.

GEORGE YOUNG, Section 12, P. O. North Bend, was born in Linlithgoshire, Scotland, March 30, 1823, but was reared in Edinburgh. He married in Clackmennenshire, November 11, 1845, Miss Ann Miller, a native of that shire. They emigrated to America in 1850, locating in Lake County, Ill., engaging there in farming about four years, and two years in Clark County. He moved to Nebraska in 1856, reaching Omaha on the 4th day of July, and lacated at his present residence soon afterward. In December of that year his wife died, leaving four children—Eliza, James R., Georgiana O. and Seth W., the last named being an infant only a few days old and the first male white child born in Dodge County. His wife was the first white woman who died in the county. Her death was a serious blow to Mr. Y. In 1859, he married Miss Elizabeth Sloss, a native of Ireland. She died the following year. In 1869, he married Miss Jeannetta Morrison, who died in 1872. He again married, in the fall of 1879, Miss Anna C. Kelley, who came to Nebraska in 1857. Mr. Y. was only able to obtain forty acres when the land was put on the market, but has since increased his farm, until he now has 240 acres in one body, which is well improved, 100 acres being in cultivation, twenty acres in pasture under fence and the rest grass land. He has a herd of eighty head of cattle and a considerable number of other stock. He has always taken great interest in all matters of public interest. Is a Republican. Held the office of County Commissioner one term, during which the court house at Fremont was built. He is also a leading member of the United Presbyterian Church, of which he is an Elder.

SCRIBNER.

Nine miles northwest of Hooper, on the Sioux City & Pacific road—Elkhorn Valley Branch—is the village of Scribner, situated in the eastern part of the town of Pebble. It has grown into a village of 225 people, and does a large business in grain, stock and lumber. Few stations on the line of the road differ in the general character of their business prosperity—only in the amount transacted. It is estimated that Scribner's transactions in the grain and stock lines amount to $200,000 annually and as much more in general trade, while its lumber business aggregates about $40,000; therefore, its total annual trade is not far from half a million dollars, which surely speaks in eloquent commercial terms for a village of a little over 200 people.

As a village, Scribner dates from the time of its platting by John I. Blair, proprietor, and L. D. Richards, Surveyor, which event occurred in April, 1871. In 1873, M. H. Hinman built the first grain elevator, the one now owned and operated by Baker & Crowell. The same year, the depot and section-house were erected. In August, 1874, G. C. Kerkow, present County Clerk, opened a general store in the village, and, in October, C. D. Gardanier, now his assistant, established another. W. B. Gardanier, the brother of the latter, came at the same time. In July of this year, George Horton built the Scribner House, now operated by August English, the Farmers' Hotel being erected in 1875. John Erb is the present proprietor. It was also during this year that John M. Diels and J. O. Milligan erected their elevators. The firm of Milligan & Hassen have added to their large business the manufacture of feed, running a good mill. Mr. Milligan is also proprietor of a large general store and deals in agricultural implements. He is also an extensive dealer in stock. J. M. Diels & Son are prominent dealers in stock and lumber. Messrs. Baker & Crowell, however, lead in the latter particular. C. D. Gardanier and John Romburg manufacture brick, their yard being half a mile north of the village.

The general business directory of Scribner makes the following very good exhibit: Three steam grain elevators, two lumber yards, one feed mill, one brick yard, two agricultural implement depots, two drug stores,—general stores, two harness shops, one hardware shop, two blacksmith shops, two furniture stores, one millinery store, one saloon, two livery stables, one butcher shop and two hotels.

The village contains a good graded school taught by Mrs. A. C. Malloy and Miss Kittie Rochford; also two religious societies—the Methodist and Congregational—but no church buildings. These societies, however, are about to be accommodated.

The Congregational Church located at Scribner was organized at Pebble December 28, 1871. At the first meeting, Rev. Thomas Douglas, of Fontenelle, was chosen Moderator and John Cayton, Secretary. The first members were Andrew Warwick, Sarah Warwick, Nina C. Cayton and Maria Wright. The first Trustees were T. W. Putman, Matthew Wright and John Cayton. Rev. Andrew Warwick was called as pastor. After his death, the church had no regular pastor until 1876, when Rev. L. E. Benton was called. In that year the church was moved to Scribner and has since been known as the Scribner Congregational Church. John Gordon and Ferdinand Kohn were the first Deacons. In 1879, Deacons Gordon and Kohn and Mr. McBain were elected Trustees. Rev. A. Doremus was called as pastor in October, 1879, continuing one year. The church has now twenty-two members and has just completed an excellent building at a cost of about $1,600. The present minister is Rev. M. B. Harris.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BAKER & CROWELLS (J. L. Baker and the firm of C. C. and Z. A. Crowell), dealers in grain, lumber, coal, live-stock, etc., Scribner. The firm has been doing business since July 1, 1881. Their elevator has a capacity of 11,000 bushels. They do a very large business, handling 450 cars of produce of all kinds, and 100 cars of lumber, coal, lime, etc.; are also preparing to handle live-stock. They also receive money deposits, issue drafts, and expect to do a general banking business.

J. L. BAKER was born near Boston, Mass., October 11, 1854. He attended school at Dean Academy and at the Friends School, at Providence, R. I., taking there a preparatory course, and receiving a good common-school education. He also received excellent business training; was in the commission business, for other parties, three years; then engaged in the fishing business, fitting-out vessels, etc.; afterward became interested in the Cape Cod National Bank, of which he was Director two years. In the early part of 1881, he left Boston, traveling several months looking for a location for business. In July, he located at Scribner in present business. He is also agent for the lands and lots of the S. C. & P. R. R. He is a member of the Masonic order. He is the son of J. K. and Hannah F. Baker. His father, J. K. Baker, is a prominent citizen of Eastern Massachusetts. He represented his district in the State Legislature six years; two years in the House of Representatives and four years in the Senate, and was a member of the Governor's Council three terms.

J. J BARGE, Justice of the Peace, Scribner, was born in Hanover, Germany, September 6, 1843. Emigrated to America in July, 1859, living in Northern Illinois, working two years for an old Indian chief, and three years at Mendota. He then visited Germany; returning to America in 1865, he lived at Mendota until 1867. In the fall of that year, he went to Bloomington, and worked on a farm a few months; was afterward employed in the sewing machine business, and as a clerk in the post office at Bloomington. He again visited the Old Country, remaining about a year, when he returned to this country. He went to Oregon a short time after his return, remaining there a year. He then came to Nebraska, locating on a farm near West Point. He was there married July 2, 1872, to Miss Louisa Augusta Elwine, who was born in Alt Trebbin, Province of Brandenburg, Prussia. They have three children living—Maria, Joachim F. W. and Dora Cascade. After a residence of four years near West Point, he again visited the Pacific Coast, living in Oregon until the fall of 1879, when he returned to Nebraska, locating at Scribner, where he has since resided. He was appointed Justice of the Peace for Pebble Precinct, to fill a vacancy, January 1, 1880, and was elected in the fall of 1881. He has a large collection business which he makes a specialty. He is also engaged in fire and life insurance, and is the agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. Mr. Barge is a Democrat, and takes an active part in political matters in his county. He is a member of West Point Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F.

JAMES BOOTH, contractor and builder, Scribner, was born near Manchester, Cheshire, England, February 29, 1836. He learned the trade of carpenter and builder. He was married there in February, 1861, to Miss Sarah Jones, who died in 1863, leaving one child—Elizabeth. He came to America in November, 1866, locating in Lawrence, Mass., where he was employed at working at house building, and two years as wood-worker in the machine shops. He afterward went to Cleveland, Oswego Co., N. Y., where he was employed in boat building. He there married Miss Sharon Wilkinson, who was born in Yorkshire, England. He came to Nebraska in 1868, working two years in the Union Pacific Railroad car shops. During the latter part of that time he was foreman of the framing department. In 1870, he moved to Dodge County, locating on Section 20, Town 20, Range 7, and engaged chiefly in farming for several years, doing at times some contracting and building. He built most of the houses between Cuming Creek and Elkhorn River; he has 320 acres in his farm, 280 in cultivation, forty in pasture fenced in with lumber. His farm is carried on by a tenant. He has also 120 acres in Section 30, eighty acres under fence, the rest hay land. He has upward of fifty head of cattle, mostly cows. He is a member of the West Point Lodge, No. 27, A., F. & A. M., at West Point, Neb.

JOHN M. DIELS & SON, dealers in grain, lumber and live-stock, Scribner, do a large business, shipping 150 cars of grain, 100 cars of live-stock, and receiving 100 cars of lumber, twenty-five cars of coal, and a considerable quantity of lime, cement, etc., annually. Their elevator has a capacity of 6,000 bushels. John M. was born in Amsterdam, Holland, October 24, 1830; emigrated to America in 1857, locating in Brooklyn, N. Y., and carrying on a meat market for several years. He was married there in July, 1859, to Miss Annie Kuhn, who is also a native of Amsterdam. They have eight children—Gustave A., John A., Adolph, Rickie, Frank, Henry, Annie and Eva. In 1865, he moved from Brooklyn to Fremont, Neb., where he carried on a meat market and pork packing business until 1874. In that year he moved to Scribner, and established his present business. He is a strong Democrat, taking an active interest in politics. At present he is a member of the Scribner Town Board. Gustave A. Diels, junior partner of above firm, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 24, 1860. He has for several years been actively engaged in business with his father, and is now a partner.

HORTON & GARDANIER, druggists, Scribner, have been engaged in business for the past two years. The business was established in 1875, by C. T. Horton, who carried it on until W. B. Gardanier became a partner, in January, 1880. They carry a stock of drugs, notions, books, etc., of over $2,000, and have a large trade. W. B. Gardanier was born in Calhoun County, Mich., December 27, 1843, living there until 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, Eighth Michigan Cavalry; promoted to First Sergeant till the close of the war; was in the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Tennessee. After his discharge, he returned to Michigan, living there until the summer of 1869, when he came to Nebraska and engaged in the grocery business at Fremont until 1871, when he moved to Pebble. He there had a general store. He then moved to Scribner and built the store now occupied by J. O. Milligan, being about the first store in Scribner. He then engaged in general merchandising about three years, when he sold out. In January, 1880, he became a partner in present business. He was married in Scribner, Neb., February 11, 1875, to Miss Matilda Hasson, daughter of William and Ann Hasson. She was born in New York City. They have three children—Effie A., Fracelia and Inez. He is a member of Hooper Lodge, No. 72, A., F. & A. M. He is a Republican; has held the post office at Scribner since its establishment, in 1875. He has been a member of the School Board, and is now a member of the Scribner Town Board.

C. T. HORTON, partner of the firm of Horton & Gardanier, Scribner, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, April 27, 1843, living there until fourteen years old, when his parents moved to Henry County, Ill. He lived there until 1870, when he moved to Nebraska, locating in Dodge County. He engaged in farming until 1875. He then moved to Scribner and engaged in the drug business, carrying it on alone until January, 1880, when W. B. Gardanier became a partner. He was married in Henry County, Ill., April 20, 1867, to Miss Rosa Anderson, who was born in Sweden. They have five children—Carrie, Clista, Elsey, Edward and Francis.

MILLIGAN & HASSON, dealer in grain and live-stock, Scribner. They are largely interested in grain and live-stock. They have an elevator with a capacity of 10,000 bushels of grain and large stock-yards adjoining. They ship annually 180 cars of corn, eighty cars of wheat, sixty-five cars of hogs, forty cars of cattle and thirty cars of sheep, besides a considerable quantity of other grain. Robert C. Hasson, junior member of the above firm was born in Bureau County, Ill., August 31, 1856, living there until March, 1869. His parents moved to Polk County, Iowa, living there three years; they then went to Dodge County, Neb., locating on a farm in the northwestern part of the county. He lived on the farm with his parents until the spring of 1877, when he took a trip to the Black Hills. He returned to Scribner and obtained employment as a clerk in the store of J. O. Milligan, remaining there a little over a year. He was then employed as station agent and operator for the St. P., M. & O. R. R., at Blair, Neb., which position he held until February, 1881, when he returned to Scribner, entering into his present business into partnership with J. O. Milligan. He is the son of Jacob C. and Isabella Hasson.

JOHN O. MILLIGAN, merchant, Scribner, was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 1, 1841. When he was quite young his parents moved to Bureau County, Ill. In 1862, he enlisted in Company, C, Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until December, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability. He was then employed as clerk in the Quartermaster's department, at Nashville, Tenn., until 1865. He then returned to Bureau County, Ill., where, in December, 1865, he married Miss Katie Neff, who was born in Muskingum County, Ohio. They have eight children—Joseph L., Julian I., Urana, Dora M., Gertrude B., Emma, John O. and Granville. Soon after his return from the army, he moved to Keokuk County, Iowa, where he lived until the spring of 1869, when he moved to Nebraska, locating on Maple Creek in Dodge County. He was among the first settlers in that vicinity. He has there a farm of 2,160 acres, 1,200 under cultivation, the rest being in grass land, of which 320 acres are under fence. He sold during the year 1881, live-stock from his farm, cattle, sheep and hogs, to the amount of $30,000, the greater part being cattle. He feeds on his farm 300 to 500 head of cattle per year. The cultivation of his land is carried on by tenants. In addition to his farming, and live-stock and grain interest, he has a large general store in Scribner, which he carries on himself. He carries a stock of $20,000, including general merchandise and agricultural machinery. He has also a branch house at Wayne, Neb., where he carries a stock of lumber, coal and agricultural implements amounting from $8,000 to $10,000. He is a strong Republican, and prior to his removal to Scribner, he was one of the most prominent and active leaders of the Republican party in the county. His extensive business interests prevent his active participation in politics.

WRIGHT & WHELPLEY, dealers in general merchandise, Scribner, carry a stock of $6,000, and have a good trade, which is rapidly increasing. The store was opened in June, 1881, by J. A. Wright, who carried it on until the following December, when L. D. Whelpley became a partner.

L. D. WHELPLEY, junior partner of above firm, is the son of D. W. and Sarah A. Whelpley, was born in Ithaca, N. Y., April 22, 1858, living there fourteen years. His parents then moved to Nebraska, locating at Fremont. For nearly seven years he was in the employ of H. Fuhrman, of that city.

JOHN A. WRIGHT, son of Matthew Wright, was born in Jefferson County, Penn., June 14, 1855, living there until ten years old, when his parents moved to Nebraska, residing a few months at Omaha, afterward at Papillion, Sarpy County, until 1869, when they moved to Pebble, Dodge County. He clerked three years at Pebble in the store of W. B. Gardanier, and continued in his employ at Scribner until the store was purchased by J. O. Milligan, in whose employ he continued until February, 1881. In June following, he opened the store now owned by Wright & Whelpley. He married at West Point, Cuming County, Neb., Miss Ella C. Owen, daughter of Samuel E. and Charity Owen. She was born in Knox County, Ohio. They have two children—Viola and Arthur.

PEBBLE.

Among the early settlers of the county and those best known is J. B. Robinson, who settled on the east side of Cuming Creek, on Section 21, Township 20, Range 7, in 1859. In 1869, he removed on to Section 36 (school land), on the other side of the stream. When he first arrived from Illinois, in 1859, he found as neighbors Thomas and Samuel Fox and D. A. Hunter, who had emigrated from the same State the year before. They had drawn up a paper town called Galena, but it never prospered further than to receive a christening. In 1868, Mr. Robinson and H. J. Robinson built a saw-mill, which did a large amount of work, the banks of the stream then being heavily timbered and driveways being scattered thickly along its course. In localities, the land was even wooded quite a distance from the creek. The saw-mill was operated but a year and a half, assisting materially in the construction of the grist-mill, which was erected in 1869. The latter passed into the hands of H. J. Robinson, who did not operate it long, being pressed financially. J. B. Robinson and Matthew Wright then formed a partnership, which continued uninterruptedly until 1878, when the former bought his interest and became sole proprietor. The mill has three run of stone with a capacity of 150 bushels daily. The head of water at the dam is twelve feet.

In the year 1870, Pebble was surveyed by F. W. Wirminghaus, County Surveyor, the proprietors being James B. and H. J. Robinson. The plat was recorded August 19 of that year. As the village was not located on the line of the Elkhorn Valley road, the new settlement of Scribner soon outstripped it. It consists at present of but a few families, a post office, a schoolhouse, sheltering some forty-five pupils, a general store, a blacksmith shop and the grist-mill owned by Mr. Robinson.

Logan, on the east bank of the Elkhorn, two miles northeast of Hooper, on Logan Creek; Webster, west of the central part of the county, and Nickerson, a few miles north of Fremont, on the Elkhorn Valley road, are points of minor importance. The latter, however, was platted in 1871 (John I. Blair, proprietor), and promises to grow into considerable of a village.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM GORDON, *farmer*, Section 33, Town 20, Range 6, P. O. Pebble, was born in Aspatria, Cumberland County, Eng., June 12, 1854. He came to America in 1869, living in Onondaga County, N. Y., three years, engaged in gardening, which was his business in England. In 1872, he returned to England, remaining until 1875, when he returned to America, and located in Pebble Precinct, Dodge County, Neb., where he has since resided. His farm consists of eighty acres, sixty acres being in cultivation, the rest grass land. He keeps a few head of cattle and horses, and an average of seventy head of hogs. He was married at Scribner March 13, 1879, to Mrs. Sarah Warwick, widow of Rev. Andrew Warwick.

Mr. G. is an active member and Secretary of the Congregational Church at Scribner.

JOHN GORDON, farmer, Section 34, Town 20, Range 6, P. O. Pebble, was born in Aspatria, Cumberland County, Eng., September 24, 1842. He emigrated to America in 1869, locating in Cortland County, N. Y., working on a dairy farm for three years. He then went to Dane County, Wis., where he remained until March, 1872. In that year he came to Nebraska, locating in Dodge County. He married at Glencoe, Dodge County, Neb., February 20, 1878, Miss Melinda C. Lewis, who was born in Franklin County, Penn. Mr. G. has a good farm of 200 acres, 125 acres in cultivation, the rest being grass and timber land. It is well suited for stock-raising, in which he is quite extensively engaged. He deals also quite largely in horses. He is a Deacon and Trustee of the Congregational Church at Scribner.

T. W. PUTNAM, farmer, Section 25, Town 20, Range 6, P. O. Scribner. He was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., March 23, 1831, living in that county until he was twenty-four years old. He then went to Juneau County, Wis., remaining three years. He next went to Wabasha County, Minn., residing there ten years. During the succeeding two years he lived in Iowa and Missouri, going to Nebraska in October, 1869, and locating in Dodge County, where he has since resided. He has a well-improved farm one mile west of Scribner, consisting of 120 acres, 100 acres under cultivation, the rest being hay land. He keeps a few head of cattle and feeds from forty to fifty head of hogs annually. He has a nice young orchard, consisting of various kinds of fruits, and covering an acre and a half nearly surrounded by a fine grove of young timber. He was married in Chautauqua County, N. Y., October 1, 1855, to Miss Lucretia W. Town. They have six children—Ella, who married William Wright, Willis, Albert, Fred., Cora and Mary. Mr. P. is a leading member and a Steward of the M. E. Church at Scribner, of which his family are members. In politics he is a Republican.

J. B. ROBINSON, merchant and miller, was born near Lewisburg in Union County, Penn., January 17, 1821. He was married in that county May 19, 1842, to Miss Caroline Staughton, who was born in Northumberland County, Penn. They have seven children living, two sons and five daughters—William, married to Miss Shepherd; Mary, married to S. B. Parks, of Cuming Precinct; Alice, married to Wesley Conley; Charles W., married to Miss Parks; Ella, married to Alba H. Briggs; Emma, married to R. L. Graham; and Carrie, who is still at home. Mr. R. resided in Union County, Penn., until 1849, when he moved to Jackson County, Iowa, where he remained two years. He then moved to Jo Daviess County, Ill., living there until May, 1859, when he moved to Nebraska, locating in Cuming Creek in Dodge County. In the summer of that year, all his stock and household goods were destroyed by the Pawnee Indians, who made a raid up the Elkhorn Valley. He resided in Cuming Precinct until the spring of 1869. He then removed to Pebble, operating a saw-mill about eighteen months, when he sold out his interest in the saw-mill and flouring-mill then in process of erection. He subsequently became a partner in the mill with Matthew Wright, who retired from the business in 1879. Since that time he has operated the mill alone, in which he carries a stock of general merchandise to the amount of $4,000. His flouring-mill, known as Pebble Mill, has three run of stone, twelve feet head of water, with a capacity of 300 bushels in a day of twenty-four hours. His farm, on which the little town of Pebble is situated, consists of 480 acres, of which 200 acres are in cultivation, the remainder being grass land. He has 200 acres under fence. He keeps from one hundred to one hundred and fifty head of cattle on hand, and has about the same number of hogs. He feeds about one hundred head of cattle for market annually, and handles from three hundred to four hundred fat hogs per year. Mr. R. is a strong Democrat. He is Postmaster at Pebble; has held the office ever since he moved there.

JOHN C. SEELY, farmer, Section 35, Town 20, Range 6, P. O. Scribner, was born in Niagara County, N. Y., April 3, 1828. He lived in that county until seven years old, when his father moved to [illegible]and County, Mich., where he resided until nineteen years old. He then went to Detroit, Mich., obtaining employment as a clerk in a hat, cap and clothing store for two years. Going thence to La Salle County, Ill., he engaged in farming one year. The year following he was a clerk in a dry goods store in the town of La Salle. He then engaged in general merchandising at Lowell, Ill., for himself, until 1856, when he came to Nebraska, locating at Fontanelle, and remaining in that vicinity until 1860. He took an active and prominent part in the Pawnee war in 1859; was among the first to engage in the pursuit of the Indians up the Elkhorn; was in the first fight which occurred at West Point prior to the arrival of Gov. Black, Gen. Thayer and others with their forces. He joined the expedition at West Point, pursuing the Pawnees to the point known as Battle Creek, where a treaty was made and the forces marched back and disbanded. In 1861. he began freighting across the plains, following that business until the next year, when he enlisted in Company A, Second Nebraska Cavalry, serving nearly a year in Sully's campaign against the Indians of the North. His company was detailed at Fort Randall, where he acted as Quartermaster Sergeant until his discharge the year following. After his discharge, he returned to Dodge County, and engaged in stock-raising, which he has since continued. During the past twelve years, he has also been engaged in farming. He has a good farm of 200 acres, eighty acres being in cultivation, the rest grass land. He married at La Salle, Ill., March 19, 1855, Miss Sarah Seely, who died the same year. He again married in Washington County, Neb., April, 1865, Miss Ada Robinson, daughter of J. B. and Caroline Robinson. His wife died in 1874, leaving three sons—Louis A., Loren C. and James B. Mr. S. is a Republican. He has been a member of that party since its organization. He has held the office of County Commissioner of Dodge County, and represented his district in the State Legislature in 1875.

REV. ANDREW WARWICK, deceased, was born in the town of Sunderland, Cumberland County, Eng., June 6, 1842. He was educated for the ministry, and was a pastor of the Primitive Methodist Church, preaching two years in England. He married at Haltwhistle, Northumberland County, Eng., July 6, 1867, Miss Sarah Snowdon, a native of that county. They have two children—Walter and Andrew. In 1868, Mr. W. emigrated to America, living at Shulesburg, La Fayette County, and at Mazomanie, Dane County, Wis., where he was engaged in the ministry until 1870. In that year, he came to Nebraska, locating in Dodge County, a few miles north of Pebble. After coming to Nebraska, he united with the Congregational Church, and, in 1871, became the first pastor of that church at Pebble, continuing in that position until November 5, 1874, when he was drowned while attempting to cross Pebble Creek in a boat. Mr. W. was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His death was a severe blow to the entire people, who felt that they had lost a valuable leader in all public enterprises.

MATTHEW WRIGHT, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Scribner, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., February 29, 1824. When he was quite young his parents died. In 1846, he went to Clearfield County, Penn., where he began to learn the milling business, which he followed at Curwinsville, in that county, seventeen years. He then went to Brookville and Washington Township, in Jefferson County, carrying on the milling business there until 1868. In October of that year, he moved to Omaha, remaining there until the next spring, when he went to Sarpy County and engaged in milling at the Anchor Mills, until the fall of 1869. He then moved to Pebble Precinct, buying an interest in Pebble Mill, then being built. He and J. B. Robinson operated it until the spring of 1880, when he sold his interest to his partner, and moved to his present residence, where he has since resided. He has a fine farm of 400 acres, well suited for stock-raising, in which he and his son William are preparing to engage extensively. Eighty acres of his farm are on Section 34, Town 20, Range 6, the remainder on Section 3, Town 19, Range 6, adjoining on the south. Of the whole tract 270 acres are under cultivation, and the remainder in hay and pasture land. He has a few acres under fence. He has good improvements, good two story frame house, barn, etc. He married in Brookville, Jefferson County, Penn., December 30, 1849, Miss Maria Pearsall, who was born in Clearfield County, Penn. They have four children—Mary, married to Joseph Burns, a merchant at Fremont; William, John, and Ella, who is the wife of Frank Smith, at Scribner.

HOOPER.

This is one of the lively villages in the eastern part of Dodge County, which owes its origin to the building of the Elkhorn Valley Branch of the Sioux City & Pacific road. It is located in the midst of a rich grain-raising section, from which fact much of its business life springs. The plat of the village was recorded February 4, 1871, John I. Blair, President of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company, being proprietor of the land on which it is located, and L. D. Richards, surveyor. O. A. Himebaugh, who had been located on his farm on Maple Creek since 1856, had been buying grain, lumber, etc., and had established quite a business at a temporary station of the railroad, six miles east of the present site of Hooper. He also acted as a sort of agent in the purchase of lands. Mr. Himebaugh was therefore in a position to know of the proposed location of the village, even before the information reached the wide-awake people of Fremont. He located at Hooper, therefore, as the first settler, building the elevator now operated by Morse (C. L.) & Ritter (J. L.), transacting a large business until the summer of 1878. He dealt in grain, lumber, coal, etc. This was in 1870, before the platting of the village. The next settler was James Colwell, the blacksmith, and the second building erected was the hotel now operated by F. M. Tillman. It was built by August Koplekorn in 1871, and is now the only public house in the village. About the time Hooper was platted, a post office was established, and George W. Pugh appointed to take charge of it. G. S. Peyton is the present incumbent. By 1874, the grain trade had so increased that the erection of a second warehouse became necessary. The building is now occupied for this purpose by L. M. Kellogg & Co. This same year, also, Hooper received an acquisition to its business strength in the person of C. F. Eiseley, who was one of the very early settlers of Washington County, having located on Sections 7, 19 and 9, on Logan Creek, in 1856. His land was about half way between Hooper and Fontenelle. He is now proprietor of a large hardware establishment, and a prominent citizen.

On October 16, 1876, the village was incorporated. Its present officers are: Board of Trustees, Chairman, E. Van Buren; E. H. Airis, George Heine, C. F. Eiseley, there being one vacancy; Clerk, Henry Lucien; Marshal, Thomas Bullock.

As it stands, Hooper is a brisk little village of 200 people. It contains two elevators, four general stores, one hardware establishment, one hotel, a post office, one agricultural warehouse, one brick yard, a drug store, photographic gallery, barber shop, harness shop, shoe shop, two blacksmith shops, one restaurant, a saloon and butcher shop. There is a fine district school, a flourishing Masonic lodge and two churches.

The school building was erected in 1880 and is a fine-looking, two-story brick edifice, situated on an elevated piece of ground overlooking the village. The scholars, which number about seventy, are graded into two departments. This was a new departure, and was but another index of Hooper's determination to grow into a city with metropolitan ways. The building is divided into two commodious rooms, the total value of the property being $5,000. The Principal, P. H. Musgrave, is assisted by Miss Agnes McDonald.

The Presbyterian Church building, erected in 1879 by this denomination, in union with the Methodist society, is also of brick, and is valued at $2,000. These two societies were formed in 1879, and number together over thirty members. Rev. Joel Warner is pastor of the Presbyterian society and Rev. J. Charles of the Methodist; both reside in the village.

The Masonic Lodge, organized in the fall of 1879, has a membership of over thirty and is in a healthy condition. In a word, it is not too much to say that there are few villages of the size of Hooper, which have sprung up on the line of railroads, showing so few evidences of a mushroom growth. Many of its buildings being of brick, present a substantial appearance not expected, but none the less welcomed.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. J. E. DORSEY, farmer, Section 1, Town 18, Range 7, P. O. Hooper, was born in 1838, in Loudoun County, Va., living there until the fall of 1856, when he went to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, where he lived three years. He then came to Dodge County, Neb., locating at his present residence in June, 1859. He is the oldest settler in the Maple Creek Valley now living there. He enlisted in Company A, Second Nebraska Cavalry, serving nearly a year as Sergeant. He was married near Fremont, in January, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Beatie, who was born in Illinois. They have six children—Nettie, Fannie, Frank, Kate, Oscar and Emery. Mr. D. is a Republican. He was a member of the last Territorial Legislature, and prior to that time held the office of County Commissioner of Dodge County, and has since held various precinct offices. He has a fine farm in Maple Creek Valley, consisting of 240 acres, 160 acres being under cultivation, the balance being grass and timber land. There are nearly forty acres in timber, the greater part of it being native timber. He has a considerable number of cattle and about one hundred head of hogs.

JEREMIAH DINSLOW, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Hooper, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., May 7, 1845. His father having died, his mother came to Nebraska in 1856, arriving in November of that year at Fontanelle, where two daughters were living. His mother died in 1858. He continued to make Fontanelle his home for several years, engaging in freighting across the plains to Denver, until the completion of the U. P. R. R. He then came to Dodge County, locating on Section 28, living in that vicinity since that time. He married in Dodge County, Neb., April 13, 1869, Miss Aurelia P. Harwood, who died in November, 1879, leaving one child—Jay. He married, August 20, 1880, Miss Annie M. Sutton, a resident of Dodge County. They have one child—May. Mr. D. is a large land-owner, having 1,080 acres in one body at his present residence, over two-thirds of which are in cultivation, 125 acres in pasture under fence and the rest meadow, besides forty acres in timber on the Elkhorn River and the undivided one-half of 320 acres in Sections 16 and 34, all being in cultivation. During the year 1881, he had a herd of 250 head of cattle, 100 head being fat cattle. He has now a large herd, also 150 head of hogs. He is a member of Hooper Lodge, No. 72, A., F. & A. M., at Hooper, and Signet Chapter, No. 8, and Mt. Tabor Commandery, No. 9, at Fremont. He is a stanch Democrat.

C. F. EISELEY, hardware merchant, Hooper, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 3, 1838. He emigrated to America in 1852, locating in Pittsburgh, Penn., where he learned the confectionery trade. Was afterward employed as pastry cook on steamboats running between Pittsburgh and St. Louis on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, until 1858. He then came to Nebraska, locating on Section 8, Town 19, Range 8, Dodge County. He has 320 acres, 160 acres in cultivation, the rest in grass land, of which thirty acres are in pasture under fence. He lived on his farm until 1874, when he moved to Hooper, and building his present store buildings, engaged in hardware and implement business, which he has since carried on. Carries a stock of $3,000 in hardware, stoves, etc., and $2,500 in agricultural implements. He has an excellent trade, which is rapidly and largely increasing. Mr. E. has been prominently identified with Territorial and State governments. Was a member of the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska in 1865, and was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1877 and re-elected in 1879. He is a strong Republican, taking an active part in politics in Dodge County. He married near Davenport, Iowa, in January, 1864, Miss Josephine Whitney, who was born in Medina County, Ohio. They have three children—Francis, Clyde and Horace. Mr. E. is a member of Hooper Lodge, No. 72, A., F. & A. M.

O. A. HINEBAUGH, retired, Hooper, was born in Erie County, Penn., October 30, 1825, living there until 1849, when he moved to Kane County, Ill., where he resided three years. He then went to De Kalb County, residing there until June, 1856, when he removed to Nebraska, locating on the north side of Maple Creek, on Section 5, Town 18, Range 8, Dodge County. He lived on that farm fourteen years. He then moved to Hooper, building the first elevator at that point. He engaged in the grain business, and for four years he had no opposition, doing during a portion of the time a business of $20,000 per month. He continued in the grain business seven years, and during this time he built the elevator now owned by Morse & Ritter. At the same time, he farmed 700 acres of land with hired help. During the last five years, he has rented his land and is not now engaged in any active business, further than overseeing and improving his farms. He married in Dodge County, Neb., Feb. 5, 1859, Miss Elsina Canaga, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio. They have three children living—Charles, Orlando and Ella.

LOOSCHEN & WIEKHORST, dealers in general merchandise, Hooper, have been doing business the past three years at Hooper. They carry a stock of $8,000 and enjoy a large patronage.

HENRY H. LOOSCHEN was born in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 13, 1855. He emigrated to America in 1872, stopping a short time in Pekin, Ill. He then came to Nebraska, and for a time attended the Great Western Business College at Omaha. Moving to Fremont, Neb., he was employed for five years as a clerk in Fuhrman's store. He was married at Hooper, Neb., January 7, 1882, to Miss Fredina Heina, who was born in Reading, Penn. Mr. L. is a member of Hooper Lodge, No. 72, A., F. & A. M., at Hooper, and Centennial Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F. In politics, he is a Democrat. Has been a Clerk of the Town Board of Hooper two years and in the spring of 1882 was elected one of the Trustees of that town.

MORSE & RITTER, grain and stock dealers, Hooper, have been in grain and stock business the past ten years, feeding annually 400 to 700 head of cattle. They handle a large amount of grain, shipping upward of 700 cars of grain per year. They are also engaged in lumber business, handling 125 cars annually, besides fifty cars of posts. Their stock shipments average 250 cars. They also have a large farm in Everett Precinct, where Mr. Ritter resides. In addition to their business in Hooper, they have a general supply store at Long Pine, Neb.

C. L. MORSE, of the above firm, was born in Lincoln Co., Me., May 19, 1843. In 1864, he enlisted in the Seventh Maine Volunteers (unassigned), serving in the Heavy Artillery until July, 1865, when he was discharged. He then returned to his home in Maine, living there a short time. He afterward went to sea, shipping as a sailor, and following that business until 1868, when he came West, locating in Dodge County. He was engaged in the grain business at Central City, Neb., two years, and after closing that out he moved to Hooper, where he has since resided. He was married in Dodge County, Neb., in April, 1873, to Miss Velona Skinner, who was born in Michigan. They have three children—Hattie R., Milton Le Roy and Walter A. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN ROMBERG, farmer, Section 1, Town 20, Range 7, P. O. Scribner, was born in the city of Hanover, Germany, May 24, 1836. He learned the trade of brick-mason, following that almost continuously about eighteen years. He came to America in 1862, locating in Miami County, Ohio. The next year, he went to Stephenson County, Ill., living there three years. He then returned to Germany, and brought over his parents and family, remaining during the winter in Stephenson County, Ill., and going to Harrison County, Iowa, the next spring, living there until 1872. He was then married in Dunlap, Harrison Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1868, to Miss Annie Schulte, who was born in the Province of Hanover. She died in September, 1881, leaving five children—Albert, Dora, Fannie, George and John. He and his brother George own two sections of land adjoining. They have 450 acres together in pasture under fence. Of his own farm, 220 acres are in cultivation. He raises thoroughbred cattle, keeping on hand about one hundred head. He keeps also about one hundred head of hogs on hand. He first came to Nebraska in 1870, and purchased of the railroad company the tract of land on which his house now stands. He then returned to Iowa and in 1872 moved his family to his land, where he has since resided. He, in partnership with C. D. Gardanier, has just opened a brick-yard, one mile northeast of Scribner, with a capacity of from 130,000 to 14[illegible]0 per kiln. They employ seven men. He is a member of Hooper Lodge, No. 72, A., F. & A. M. In politics, he is a strong Democrat. He was appointed to take the census in his precinct in 1880.

A. M. SPOONER & CO., successors to L. M. Kellogg & Co., dealers in grain, lumber, live stock and coal, Hooper, have been doing business since April 1, 1882, when A. M. Spooner became a partner. They do a large business, handling upward of one thousand cars of produce per year. Their elevator has a capacity of 20,000 bushels.

A. M. SPOONER, manager of the above firm, was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., November 15, 1850, residing there, engaged in teaching school, book-keeping, etc., until the spring of 1877, when he came West, locating first at Fremont, Neb., where he remained until the spring of 1881. He then moved to Hooper, and engaged in dealing in cattle until he entered into his present business. He is a member of Hooper Lodge, No. 72, A., F. & A. M., Hooper, Neb. In politics, he is a Republican, and how holds the office of Justice of the Peace of Hooper Precinct.

F. M. TILLMAN, proprietor of the Tillman House, Hooper, was born in Prussia May 10, 1824. Emigrated to America in 1850, working several years in a tannery at Detroit, Mich. He was married, November 25, 1855, to Miss Anna Enderly, who was born in Switzerland and reared in Alsace. She came to America in 1854. They have seven children—Joseph, Mary, Maggie, Lizzie, Frank, August and Katie. After his marriage, he moved to the copper mines on Lake Superior, where he kept a large boarding-house until 1868, when he moved to Nebraska, locating in Dodge County and engaging in farming. He was the first settler on the table-land between Pebble and Maple Creeks. He has a good farm of 240 acres on Section 26, Town 19, Range 6, all under cultivation and well improved. At present it is carried on by one of his sons, Joseph Tillman. In the fall of 1881, he purchased the hotel now called the "Tillman House," which he has refitted and furnished. It has sixteen sleeping-rooms, affording accommodations for thirty guests, besides office, parlor, dining-room, etc. The house is well kept by its genial and hospitable proprietor. Mr. T. is a strong Democrat and has been prominently identified with the county government since he became a resident. He was twice elected County Commissioner, discharging the duties of that office in a manner satisfactory to himself and his constituents.

MAJ. EVERT VAN BUREN, physician and surgeon, Hooper, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., March 9, 1840; was brought up in Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., and received his education at Canandaigua Academy. After graduating there, he went to Chicago, where he resided the greater part of the time until 1869. He is a graduate of Rush Medical College at Chicago, and has been practing medicine the past eighteen years. He enlisted as a private in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Volunteers. At Paducah, Ky., he was put in charge of the colored hospital of the Eighth United States Colored Heavy Artillery. After the expiration of his term of service, he returned to Chicago, taking another course of lectures during the fall and winter. In February following, he enlisted as Assistant Surgeon in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers. He was afterward promoted to Surgeon, with the rank of Major. At Dalton, Ga., he was placed in charge of the hospital of the First Brigade, Second Division, of the Army of the Cumberland. He continued with his regiment until discharged, by general order, at Savannah, Ga. After his discharge, he returned to Chicago, engaging in the practice of his profession about a year; then went to Lamonte, where he resided until December, 1869, when he came to Nebraska, locating at Fremont, and living there until 1880, when he moved to Hooper, where he has since resided. He is a very skillful and successful surgeon and physician. He was formerly Vice President of the Nebraska State Medical Society, and is now a permanent member of the American Medical Association, there being but three others from Nebraska now residing in the State. He is an active leader in the Democratic party in Dodge County, and has been twice elected Coroner on that ticket; is now serving his second term. He was three times a member of the Fremont City Council and has been a member and President of the Town Council of Hooper two terms.

PETER WIEKHORST was born in Holstein, Germany, April 22, 1845. He came to America in 1869, locating in Stephenson Co., Ill., engaging in farming in that county until 1874. He then moved to Nebraska, locating in Dodge County, and engaged in farming until he entered into his present business. He married in Stephenson County, Ill., December 18, 1869, Miss Amelia Dahl, who was born in Holstein, Germany. They have one child—Edward. Mr. W. is a Democrat.

WILLIAM E. WILSON, farmer, Section 33, P. O. Hooper, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 24, 1840. His parents moved to Lorain County, Ohio, when he was three years old. He lived there until twenty-two years old, marrying there, March 8, 1862, Miss Jane Harrison. They have one child—John Harrison. Soon after his marriage, he moved to Nebraska, locating in Dodge County, where he has since resided. During the first five years of his residence in the county, he was Postmaster at Jalapa, receiving a salary of $5 per year. During the past eight years, he has lived at his present residence, where he has 320 acres, 120 acres in cultivation, 70 acres in pasture under fence, the rest meadow land. He is largely interested in live stock, keeping a herd of 100 head of cattle at all times, besides a considerable number of hogs and horses.

CUMING PRECINCT.

E. C. BURNS, farmer, Section 28, Town 20, Range 7, P. O. Scribner, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., November 13, 1838. When he was three years old, his parents moved to Kalamazoo County, Mich., where he remained until seventeen years old. He then went to Iowa, remaining there about two years. He then went to Steuben County, Ind. In about 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, serving in the Army of the Potomac until December, 1864, when he was discharged. He was taken prisoner in November, 1863, and held one year. After his discharge, he returned to Steuben County, Ind., where he was married, in October 15, 1865, to Miss Melissa E. Getter. They have nine children—Frank, John, Robert, Birge, Mary, Mark, Sarah, Willie and Elnora. In June, 1869, Mr. B. removed from Indiana to Nebraska, locating in Dodge County. He has resided at his present residence since the spring of 1870. He has a farm of 120 acres, of which 100 acres are under cultivation, the rest grass land. He has also 120 acres adjoining, which he farms. Of this tract, there are 40 acres in cultivation, the rest in pasture. He raises a considerable quantity of live stock, keeping on hand 80 head of cattle and 30 to 40 head of hogs for market. He is also engaged in raising thoroughbred horses, in which he takes great interest. Mr. B. is a stalwart Republican, and has twice held the office of County Commissioner of Dodge County. He is a member of McPherson Post, No. 4, G. A. R., at Fremont.

WILLIAM L. GOLDER, farmer, Section 30, Town 20, Range 6, P. O. Scribner, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, April 8, 1835. He came to America in 1858, living until 1861 in La Salle County, Ill., and in Missouri and Kansas. He enlisted, in Kansas City, in 1861, in the First Battery Kansas Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. Two years of this time was passed on the frontier. He was then transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, where he remained until discharged at Johnsonville, Tenn., in 1864. After his discharge, he returned to Kansas for a short time, and then went to La Salle County, Ill., working at his trade of boot and shoe maker at different places. He married, in La Salle County, Ill., December 25, 1867, Miss Jane Isabella Douglas, who was born on Long Island, N. Y. They have five children—Nettie, Maggie, George, Nellie and William. In 1869, he moved to Nebraska, locating in Dodge County, where he has since resided. His farm, which is well located for stock-raising, consists of 415 acres, 250 acres in cultivation, 130 in pasture under fence, and the rest hay land. He has a considerable quantity of live stock; 50 head of cattle, 100 head of hogs, and several head of horses. He is a Republican.

N. D. HARDS, farmer, Section 20, Town 20, Range 7, P. O. Scribner, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., May 11, 1840. When he was four years old, his parents moved to Henry County, Ill., living there until the fall of 1858. They then moved to Miami County, Kan. He remained there until the summer of 1860, when he went to South Bend, Ind., remaining nearly two years. He was married, August 18, 1860, to Miss Caroline M. Bunday, who was born in Randolph County, Ind. They have one child—Irena M. From South Bend, he went back to Henry County, Ill., where, for three years, he was engaged in buying horses for the Government. He then moved to Kansas, where he remained until June, 1874, when, after a trip through Illinois and Indiana, he located in Montgomery County, Iowa, living there four years. He then came to Nebraska, locating in Dodge County. He is now operating a large farm of [illegible] acres, 280 acres being in cultivation, the rest being pasture under fence. He is preparing to engage largely in feeding and raising stock. He is a member of Hooper Lodge, No. 72, A., F. & A. M.

ANDREW D. MURPHY, farmer, Section 12, Town 20, Range 6, P. O. Crowell, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., January 15, 1832, living there until about thirteen years old, when his parents moved to Terre Haute, Ind. They afterward moved to Dubuque, Iowa, where he resided about four years. He then went to Keokuk, Iowa, engaging in mercantile business. Was afterward employed as a clerk, and then went to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., where he engaged in teaching school until 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry; was taken prisoner at Lexington, Mo., and was paroled. He returned to Dubuque, and enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He was promoted to Lieutenant, and resigned at Washington, D. C., on his return from the South. He was also Quartermaster of the Sixteenth. After his resignation, he returned to Jo Daviess County, Ill., and again engaged in teaching until 1879, when he came to Nebraska. He married, at West Point, Neb., July, 1879, Mrs. Clarissa R. Hoy, widow of John Hoy, and daughter of T. S. Parks. She has one son and four daughters, children of her first husband—George P., Elsie, Belle, Laura and Florence A. The farm consists of 240 acres—80 acres in cultivation—160 acres in grass and timber. This tract is known as the "Dead Timber," from the fact that in early times a fire raged there for three weeks, burning up all the timber then growing there. There is also another farm near West Point, Cuming Co., Neb., which is in a good state of cultivation. Mr. M. also deals to some extent in live stock.

C. T. PULSIFER, farmer, Section 2, Town 20, Range 6, P. O. Crowell, was born in Grafton County, N. H., in 1835. He came to Nebraska in 1861, and in that year he enlisted in the first battalion of cavalry raised in Nebraska. It was afterward consolidated at St. Louis, Mo., with the Iowa troops, and he became member of Company A, Fifth Iowa Cavalry. He served three years in the Army of the Cumberland, and was discharged near Atlanta, Ga. He then returned to Nebraska, and being employed on the Union Pacific survey for a time, during the past fifteen years, he has lived in Cuming and Dodge Counties. He was married, in Cuming County, Neb., in October, 1869, to Miss Barbara Long. They have four children—John C., Martha E., Carrie M. and Charles B. F. Mr. P. has a fine farm of 400 acres, 150 acres under cultivation, 80 acres in native timber, the rest grass land. He has been raising and dealing in cattle the past thirteen years, and has 100 head on hand; keeps fifty to sixty head of hogs. He is a Republican, and was elected Surveyor of Cuming County during his residence there. He is a member of Jordan Lodge, No. 27, A., F. & A. M., at West Point.

S. B. PARKS, farmer, Section 21, Town 20, Range 7, P. O. Scribner, was born in White County, Ill., August 28, 1835. When he was only two years old, his parents moved to Galena, Ill., where he resided until 1858. In May of that year, he came to Nebraska, locating in Dodge County, on the Elkhorn River, on claims taken up by his father the year previous. He then engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1859, the Pawnees destroyed his entire herd. At that time, there was not a house or any land broken by the road between his house and Fremont, and only two houses between his place and the Missouri River. He had to go to Omaha to market, and to Fort Calhoun and St. Johns to mill, having to wait on one trip two weeks for his grist, living during that time on mush and milk alone. There being no bridges, he had to swim his cattle across the various streams, and then attach a rope to his wagon, draw that over, and take his load over in a boat. He hauled his wheat to Omaha, receiving 35 cents per bushel. He married, in Cuming Precinct, Dodge Co., Neb., January 2, 1865, Miss Mary E. Robinson. They have three children—Annie E., Nettie E. and Mary A. Mr. P. is a strong Democrat, and takes an active interest in politics.

THOMAS S. PARKS, farmer, Section 21, Town 20, Range 7, P. O. Scribner, was born in Burke County, N. C., May 23, 1804, living there a few years. When he was seven years old, his father died. When he was nineteen years old, he bought a farm in Buncombe County, N. C., to which his mother and family removed. He then married, January 6, 1829, Miss Ann Miller, who was born near the Yadkin, in Wilkes County, N. C. They have four children—Thomas, Samuel P., Clarissa, Rebecca (married to A. D. Murphy), and Mary Ann, married to Charles W. Robinson. Two years after his marriage, he moved to White County, Ill., living there four years. He then went to Galena, residing there until 1870; engaged in farming and mining. In 1857, he came to Nebraska, and located the land where he now lives. Two years later, he attended the first land sales at Omaha, purchasing 1,600 acres along the Elkhorn River. Of this quantity, he still owns 255 acres, 170 being in cultivation, the rest grass and timber land. He has a fine young orchard on his farm, covering three acres, and consisting of various kinds of fruit. Mr. P. is a Democrat, though he does not take an active part in politics.

THOMAS H. PARKS, farmer, Section 29, Town 20, Range 7, P. O. Scribner, Dodge Co., Neb., was born February 18, 1833, in White County, Ill., living in that county and at Galena, Ill., until the spring of 1858, when he and his brother, Samuel B., came to Nebraska, settling on claims taken up by their father the year before. He lived there until after the Pawnee war, and then went across the plains to Nevada, where, for two years, he followed freighting and ranching. He then went to California, remaining about eight years, engaged in farming and freighting. He married, at San Jose, Cal., in October, 1871, Miss Luvena Cahill, a native of Missouri. They have two children—Thomas H. and William H. After his marriage, he returned to Galena, Ill., remaining there one year. He then came to Nebraska a second time, locating on his present farm, consisting of eighty acres, all in cultivation. He has 200 acres on Section 30; grass and timber land.

CHARLES W. ROBINSON, farmer, Section 29, Town 20, Range 7, P. O. Scribner, was born in Jo Daviess County, Ill., October 27, 1855. He is the son of J. B. and Caroline Robinson, who moved to Nebraska, locating in Dodge County in the spring of 1859. He was married in Cuming Precinct, Dodge County, Neb., March 25, 1875, to Miss Mary A. Parks, daughter of Thomas S. and Ann Parks. She also was born in Jo Daviess County, Ill. They have one child—Maud Ella. He has a good farm of 200 acres, sixty acres in cultivation, the rest meadow and pasture land, a portion being under cultivation. His farm is well suited for live-stock raising in which he is interested to some extent.

FRANK E. SMITH, farmer, Section 18, Town 20, Range 7, P. O. Galena, was born in Steuben County, Ind., January 28, 1861. He is the son of Birge and Marietta Smith. Has resided in Nebraska the past five years. He was married at Scribner, Dodge County, Neb., November 18, 1880, to Miss Ella Wright, daughter of Matthew and Maria Wright. They have one child—Georgia. The farm which he is operating belongs to him and to his mother and grandmother who reside with him. It consists of four hundred acres, two hundred and seventy acres in cultivation, and the rest grass land, of which twenty-five acres are in pasture under fence. He is also engaged in breeding and raising horses.

JOHN R. SMITH, farmer, Section 12, Town 20, Range 6, P. O. Scribner, was born in Hocking County, Ohio, June 19, 1827. He there learned the trade of potter. When he attained his majority, he went to Louisville, Ky., working there three years at his trade. During the next two years he worked at his trade at New Albany, Ind. He was there married October 1, 1854, to Miss Barbara E. Keller, who was born at New Albany. They have seven children living—Clara (who married John Keeler), Laura (who married G. W. Whitehorn), Mary (who married A. M. Whitehorn), William Clement, Effie and Ada (from New Albany). He moved to Clark County, Ill., where for twelve years he engaged in farming. In 1870, he moved to Nebraska, locating at his present residence, which is in the site of the town of Manhattan. His farm consists of 346 acres, 226 acres in cultivation. The rest is pasture under fence. He is largely interested in live-stock raising, keeping from seventy to one hundred head of the best grade of cattle on hand, and feeding a considerable number every year. He also keeps from fifty to one hundred head of hogs. Mr. S. and his family are members of the Congregational Church at Scribner.

EVERETT PRECINCT.

ISAAC BANGHART, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Ridgeley, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, May 20, 1837. When he was an infant his parents moved to Millersburg, Holmes Co., Ohio. His father dying a few years after, his mother returned with her family to Jefferson County; when he was thirteen years old, he went to Wayne County, where he worked in a woolen goods manufactory, learning that business thoroughly. He afterward returned to Jefferson County, working in the machine shops at Steubenville for a time, and as locomotive engineer on what is now the Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati Railway until 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-second Ohio Volunteers, serving two and one-half years in the Army of the Cumberland. Was then discharged on account of disability, having been wounded near Atlanta, Ga., and losing his right arm. After his discharge he went to Defiance County, Ohio, residing there until 1868. In that year he came to Nebraska, locating at his present residence in Dodge County. He there married, in July 2, 1874, Miss Mary J. Cook, who was born in Illinois. They have one child—Alvin M. He has 160 acres, all in cultivation, except twenty acres in meadow, eight acres in timber and a fruit orchard of two acres. He is a strong Republican.

VAN BANGHART, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Ridgeley, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, December 25, 1835, living there until 1869. In the spring of 1861, he enlisted in the three-months' service, and after his discharge he enlisted in September of that year in Company G, Second Ohio Volunteers, serving over three years in the Army of the Cumberland. After his discharge, he returned to his home in Ohio. In the fall, went to Defiance County, Ohio, purchasing the farm on which he lived four years. He married in Warren County, Ohio, March 10, 1865, Miss Catherine A. Roat, native of that county. They have seven children living—Thomas, Ida, William, Lillie, Ann, Frank and John. He came to Nebraska in 1869, locating at his present residence. He has 160 acres, 125 acres in cultivation, the rest in grass land, twenty of which is in pasture under fence. Has seven acres in timber and a fruit orchard of 200 trees. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. B. is a Republican. Held the office of Justice of the Peace of Webster Precinct before the formation of Everett.

JOHN P. EATON, farmer, Section 14, Town 18, Range 6 east, P. O. Mapleville; son of Peter and Elizabeth C. Eaton, was born in Barnstead, N. H., August 18, 1843; moved with his parents to Gilmanton, N. H., in 1844, living there until August, 1862, when the enlisted in Company B, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, serving with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac. Was in the battle of Gettysburg. In 1864, was commissioned First Lieutenant of the First United States Volunteer Infantry, and served in Virginia and on the frontier in Minnesota and Kansas. Was discharged in May, 1866, and returned to New Hampshire, but having caught a glimpse of the possibilities of the great West, was restless until the following year, 1867, when he again came West, locating in Dodge County, Neb. He has an excellent stock farm of 490 acres, well improved, a pleasant residence, with good, substantial outbuildings, also good residence for his hired help. He employs one man by the year, and always obtains one with a family. Finds it a better plan to furnish his help a house, garden spot, etc., than to board him at his own residence. Of his farm, 180 acres are under cultivation, twenty acres in forest trees from four to ten years old, and the remainder in grass land, of which 110 acres are under fence. He raises corn, wheat, oats, hogs and cattle. He is an ardent Republican; has held the office of County Commissioner, and was the first President of the Dodge County Agricultural Society. He married at Lee, New Hampshire, in September, 1868, Miss Francena J. Sawyer, daughter of Jefferson and Elizabeth Sawyer. They have one child—Gertrude F. Mrs. E. was born in Lee, N. H., November 4, 1845. Is a graduate of the State Normal School at Framingham, Mass. After graduating, was engaged in teaching in Charlestown and Westboro, Mass.

A. E. McCONNELL, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Pebble, is the son of William and Fidelia McConnell, and was born near Oberlin, in Lorain County, Ohio, January 18, 1850. When seventeen years old, he began clerking in Oberlin Post Office. Two years later, he came to Nebraska and purchased 200 acres of land of his present farm, paying cash for a part, and getting the rest on credit. He then returned to his home in Ohio, and again engaged in clerking, which he followed three years. He then married at Penfield, Lorain County, Ohio, February 7, 1872, Miss Sadie McConnell, daughter of Sela and Sarah Ann McConnell. She is also a native of Lorain County, Ohio. They have three children—Willie, Eddie and Chauncy. Soon after his marriage, he moved to Nebraska, engaging in farming, which he has since followed, except one year, when he engaged in the lumber and grain business at Scribner. His farm, consisting of 240 acres, is finely situated for farming, and is all under cultivation, except five acres in timber of five years' growth. He has a good frame house, barn, and other buildings, and has the grounds around his house laid out in excellent taste and judgment, which causes his place to appear to good advantage. He has also other land for hay and meadow. Mr. McC. has made by his own efforts his property, and well deserves the success he has achieved.

JACOB MILLER, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Mapleville, is the son of George and Margaret Miller, and was born in Switzerland County, Ind., April 18, 1835. He lived there until fourteen years old, when his parents died. He then went to Fayette County, Ill.; remaining about four years. He next went to Waverly, Morgan Co., Ill., where he learned the trade of blacksmith, afterward went to Fayette County, St. Louis, Burlington, Iowa and other places, working at his trade until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, serving until December, 1865. He was regimental blacksmith. He came to Nebraska soon after the end of the war. He married at Fremont, Neb., October 1, 1868, Miss Emily E. Thomas, who died in May, 1874, leaving two children, one of whom, Floyd E., is living. In August, 1875, he married Mrs. Livona M. Harrington. They have two children—Iola M. and Bertie. Mr. M. is a Republican, and is now serving his third year as Justice of the Peace of Everett Precinct.

JERRY MITCHELL, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Hooper, was born in Union County, Penn., December 25, 1842, living there until the spring of 1877. He married in Snyder County, Penn., May 24, 1860, Miss Amelia H. Boyer, a native of that county. They have nine children—Clara Jane (who is married to John Warner, a farmer living on Maple Creek), Henry F., John W., Mary A., William J., Sarah A., Emma C., Charles G. and James E. He had a small farm in Pennsylvania, which he sold, and, in March, 1877, came to Nebraska, locating at present residence. He is one of the most extensive farmers in Dodge County. His farm consists of six hundred and forty acres, of which four hundred and twenty acres are in cultivation, forty acres in pasture under fence, and the rest grass land. He has heretofore dealt largely in live stock, keeping a good herd of cattle, and marketing nearly one hundred head of hogs annually. Mr. M. and his family are members of the Congregational Church. He is a Republican.

REV. JOHN MULLER, Catholic Priest, P. O. Scribner, was born near Tuves, Germany, April 15, 1854. He there received his early education in classic training, spending eight years in the preparatory department. In September, 1876, he came to America, locating at Milwaukee, Wis., where he took a four years' course in the Catholic Seminary. In June, 1880, he took orders, coming to Omaha soon after. He was first assigned to Exeter, Neb., as assistant priest, remaining five months. He was then appointed to his present charge at the Church of Immaculate Conception, in Everett Precinct, Dodge County, Neb. This parish, built in 1880-81, an excellent church building, which is nicely finished and furnished, with seating capacity of over three hundred. It has a membership of thirty families, comprising 200 adult members. Prior to the completion of the church, the parish had no resident priest, services being held monthly in the schoolhouse in the vicinity of the present building.

ASHLEY PARK, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Everett, was born in Will County, Ill., March 31, 1839. While he was an infant, his parents moved to Iowa, living in Clayton and Fayette Counties. In March, 1867, he came to Nebraska, locating at his present residence in Dodge County. He was married in that county October 18, 1868, to Miss Nettie Wilson, daughter of Ebenezer Wilson. She was born in Lorain County, Ohio. They have three children—Ettie, Frank and Bird. His farm, consisting of eighty acres, lies on the south side of Maple Creek. Sixty-five acres are in cultivation, the rest grass land, a portion being under fence. He has a small herd of cattle. He has devoted most of his attention to raising hogs, feeding upward of seventy head for market annually. He also raises some horses for market. He is a Democrat.

ALONZO PARRISH, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Ridgeley, was born August 1, 1844, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, living there until seven years old, when his parents moved to Keokuk, Iowa. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, First Regiment Iowa Cavalry, serving as Sergeant until February, 1865, when he received his discharge. He then returned to his home in Iowa, living there until 1868, when he came to Nebraska, locating in Dodge County. He married in that county, March 12, 1872, Miss Elvira H. Mulloy. They have five children—Musette I., Maud L., Effie M., Raymond H. and Alice E. He has a good farm of 200 acres, forty acres of which are under cultivation, the rest grass and timber land. He raises a considerable number of live stock, keeping on hand twenty-five to thirty head of cattle, sixty head of hogs and eight head of horses. He is a member of the Masonic order. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Maple Creek, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, May 29, 1855. When he was eleven years old, his parents moved to Woodford County, Ill., where he lived until the early part of 1878. He then moved to Nebraska, locating at his present residence in Dodge County. He has a fine farm consisting of 320 acres of land, 240 acres under cultivation, the rest grass and timber land. He has also good improvements. He keeps on hand twenty-five head of cattle, sixty to seventy head of hogs and eight head of horses. He farms quite extensively, raising corn, wheat and oats. He was married in Woodford County, Ill., February 8, 1877, to Miss Ellen Stumbaugh, who was born in Tazewell County, Ill. They have two children—Maud and Daisy. He is the son of John M. and Sarah Phillips. He is a Republican in politics; was elected Constable of Everett Precinct, holding that office one term.

MADISON ROBERTS, farmer, Section 28, P. O. Ridgeley, was born in Franklin County, N. Y., March 3, 1846, living there until twenty-one years old. He then came to Nebraska, living in Sarpy County until 1869, when he came to Everett, locating on his present farm in Dodge County. He was married in Dodge County, Neb., January 14, 1872, to Miss Caroline Pettigrew, who was born in Lee County, Iowa. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. In politics, he is a Republican. His farm, consisting of 240 acres, is well suited for raising grain of all kinds, being very productive—160 in cultivation. He is interested to some extent in live stock.

HORACE L. SILL, farmer, Section 10, Town 18, Range 7, P. O. Fremont, was born February 9, 1809, in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., remaining there until he was twenty-two years old, when he went to Cuyahoga County, Ohio. In September, 1832, he returned to Adams County, N. Y., and married Miss Mary W. Pettibone, a native of that place. She died September 24, 1878, leaving five children living—Ellen, who married Edward R. Clark; Marie Antoinette, who married Levi R. Matthews, one of the foremost farmers of Tazewell County, Ill.; Julius A., Charles W. and Dudley P. Mr. S. lived in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, until 1840, when he went to Racine County, Wis., living there four years. He then returned to Ohio, remaining a little over a year, when he moved to Illinois, residing in Tazewell County until 1876, when he moved to Nebraska, locating at his present residence. His farm, consisting of 160 acres, is well improved, having all under cultivation, and a good house, barn, etc. He voted for Andrew Jackson for President, and was a Democrat until 1858, when he became a Republican, being one of the organizers of that party in Tazewell County, Ill., and has been a firm advocate and supporter of that party since that time. He is a member of the Christian Church.

DUDLEY P. SILL, farmer, resides on Section 13, Town 18, Range 7, was born in Tazewell County, Ill., December 6, 1856. He was married in Fremont, Neb., in the fall of 1877, to Miss Verne French. They have one child—Frankie. He has a farm of 160 acres, of which 100 are under cultivation, the remainder being grass land. He has fine improvements, good frame house, etc.

WILLIAM SPRINGER, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Maple Creek, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1842, living there until 1868, when he came to Nebraska. He was in the army in the late rebellion four years. He enlisted in the fall of 1861, in Company F, Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers, and, his term expiring, he re-enlisted in the same company at Woodville, Ala., serving till the end of the war. He was in the Army of the Tennessee, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. After his discharge, he returned to his home in Ohio. In 1868, he came to Nebraska, and at Omaha in March of that year he married Miss Anna M. Endly, who is also a native of Columbiana County, Ohio. They have five children—Mary Louisa, Lewis J., Albert, Clarence and George. Mr. S. has a good farm, consisting of 160 acres, 120 acres under cultivation, fourteen acres grass land, and the balance in timber seven to eleven years old. His farm has also fair improvements, good frame house, barn, etc. He deals also to some extent in live stock, keeping on hand a small number of cattle and about fifty head of hogs, and several head of horses.

THOMAS W. STREET, M. D., Section 28, P. O. Ridgeley, was born in Ross County, Ohio, January 16, 1826, living there until fifteen years old, when he left there and went to Rush County, Ind., remaining two years. He then returned home, remaining there about four years. He was married in Washington, Fayette County, Ohio, June 11, 1846, to Miss Martha Ann Morris, who is also a native of Ross County. They have five children living—George B., Montraville, Samuel, Mary and Minnie. After his marriage, he moved to Delaware County, Ind., remaining four years. He then went to Pike County, Ill., where he resided three years. He then removed to Indiana and began the study of medicine, at Mt. Pleasant, Jay County, under a preceptor; afterward moved to Missouri, where he took another course of two years. He has been practicing medicine the past twenty-six years, and is one of the best physicians in Dodge County. He afterward lived in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, until the spring of 1869, when he moved to Nebraska, locating at present residence in Dodge County. He has a large practice, to which he devotes almost his entire attention. He has a fine farm of 160 acres, 120 in cultivation, the rest grass land, twenty-five acres being in pasture, under fence. He has been a life-long Democrat, and is today one of the wheel-horses of the Democratic party.

JOHN TYM, farmer, Section 4, Town 18, Range 6, P. O. Ridgeley, was born in Knox County, Ohio, December 23, 1837, living there until 1868, when he came to Nebraska. In 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteers, serving nearly two years in the Army of West Virginia. After his discharge, he returned to Knox County, Ohio, where he was married, September 22, 1863, to Miss Eliza C. Horn, who was also a native of that county. They have one child—Ulysses S. He has lived at his present residence in Dodge County, the past fourteen years. He has a farm of 200 acres lying in Maple Creek Valley, 120 acres being in cultivation, five acres in timber, three acres in orchard, consisting of apples and other fruits, and the rest in grass land under fence. He is interested in live stock, devoting most of his attention to raising and feeding hogs, marketing 100 head annually.

L. A. WARNER, farmer, resides on Section 2, Town 18, Range 7, P. O. Maple Creek, was born in Warren County, Ind., November 22, 1832. When he was about five years old, his parents moved to Vermillion County, Ind., remaining there about five years; they then moved to Knox County, Ill., where they lived about fifteen years. He was married in that county in 1853, to Miss Mahala McCoy, who was born in Indiana. They have four children living—John H., William E., R. E. and Mary Jane, now the wife of Franklin Watson, a farmer in Dodge County. He moved from Knox County, Ill., to Adair County, Mo., just before the war, living there about twelve years, when he came to Nebraska, locating in Dodge County, having taken a trip through Dakota. He resided three years near Nickerson, and then moved to his present residence, his farm consisting of 720 acres, located in Maple Creek Valley. It is one of the finest farms in Dodge County, and one of the most picturesque places in Nebraska. Over five hundred acres are under cultivation, the balance being timber and grass land. A part of the timber (sixty acres) is of native growth. He has over two thousand black walnut, and over three thousand soft maple trees, besides hickory and other kinds of forest trees. He has also a fine fruit orchard, consisting of apples, crabs, etc., and small fruit. He deals quite largely in live-stock, shipping two and three car loads of cattle, and a considerable number of hogs per year. He was among the first that shipped stock from his vicinity. He is a stanch Republican, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace of Maple Precinct about ten years.

JONAS WATSON, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Scribner, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., September 15, 1827, living there over thirty years engaged in farming. He there married, November 7, 1850, Miss Mary McLauchlin, who died January 1, 1858, leaving three children—John, Franklin and Andrew. He again married, September 27, 1859, Miss Barbara Sides, also a native of Lancaster County. They have nine children—Elizabeth, Anna Maria, Samuel Elsworth, Martin, Laura, Frederick, Emma, Kate and Benjamin. In 1858, he moved to Whiteside County, Ill., residing there until 1871, when he came to Nebraska, locating first in Saunders County, where he remained nearly two years. He then moved to Dodge County; has resided at present residence the past four years. During the first three years of his residence in Illinois, he worked at his trade of cooper; since that time has been engaged in farming. He has a good farm of 160 acres, 100 acres in cultivation, the rest grass land, one-half being in pasture under fence; has a herd of thirty-two head of cattle and fifty head of hogs. He has been engaged in the manufacture of sorghum molasses the past two years. He made, in 1881, sixty barrels for himself and neighbors, and expects to increase that amount, in 1882, to 150 barrels for himself alone. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party, and has always been an active and ardent supporter of its principles and candidates.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, son of Matthew and Maria Wright, was born in Brookville, Penn., November 1, 1853. He was married in November, 1877, to Miss Ella Putnam, daughter of Thomas W. and Lucretia Putnam. They have one child—Charlie. He resides on Section 3, Town 19, Range 6, in Dodge County, and during the past six years has been engaged in farming. Is at present interested with his father in their large farm and live stock.

MAPLE PRECINCT.

JOHN BODEWIG, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Hooper, was born in Prussia, July 24, 1829. He was there married, December 1, 1854, to Miss Mary Shurff. They have four children—Jacob, Peter, Christ and Barbara. His family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Bodewig and his family emigrated to America in May, 1867, living in Sterling, Ill., until 1869, when they came to Nebraska, locating at present residence in Dodge County. His farm consists of 400 acres, of which 320 are under cultivation, the remainder being grass land. He has on his farm a fruit orchard of four acres. He has a good house and other buildings.

E. A. CONGER, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Hooper, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, February 4, 1828. When nineteen years old, he went to Owen County, Ind., remaining about five years, He then returned to Monroe County, where, in December, 1852, he married Sivilla Ruble, who was born in Belmont County, Ohio. They have six children living—Levina, Isaac S.; Margaret, the wife of David Coulter, a farmer, of Dodge County; Lydia Ann, who married George Craig; Albert and Alice. He lived in Monroe County, Ill., until 1860, engaged in running a saw-mill. He then moved to Mason County, W. Va., where he farmed until the next December. He then moved to Edgar County, Ill., engaging in farming. He then enlisted, in the spring of 1865, in Company C, One Hundred and Fiftieth Illinois Volunteers, serving until February, 1866, in the Army of the Cumberland, doing guard duty after the close of the war until discharged. He moved to Nebraska in the fall of 1866, locating in Dodge County; has resided at present residence the past fourteen years; has eighty acres in his farm, forty acres in cultivation, twenty-two acres in pasture under fence, and the rest tame grass. He has a small herd of cattle, but devotes most of his attention to training horses.

MICHAEL HERMAN, farmer, Section 11, Town 18, Range 8, P. O. Nickerson, Dodge County, Neb., was born in Germany in 1824. He emigrated to America in 1852, living three years in Pennsylvania. He then went to Franklin County, Wis., where he lived about three years. He was there married in 1857, to Miss Rosa Adelman, who was born in Germany in 1827, and came to America in 1853. They have three children—George, Henry and Lizzie. In 1859, he came to Nebraska, locating near the present site of Nickerson, and living there eleven years. At the end of that time, he moved to his present residence. He has a large farm of 400 acres, 150 acres in cultivation, the rest grass and timber land. He is largely interested in live-stock, having nearly one hundred head of cattle besides stock of other kinds. When he arrived in the county, he had only 15 cents and a yoke of oxen, the wagon he was using belonging to a young man who came with him. He arrived at the time of the Pawnee war, and was summoned to pursue the Indians. The owner of the wagon then, becoming frightened, obtained another team, and, taking the wagon, turned back and left Mr. Herman and his family on the prairie, without shelter or conveyance. He managed to reach his destination, enduring many privations during that and succeeding years. Now he is one of Dodge County's most opulent and respected farmers.

SAMUEL KREADER, farmer, residence on Section 27, Town 19, Range 8, P. O. Hooper, was born June 8, 1825, in Bucks County, Penn., living there until he was nine years old, when his parents moved to Kalamazoo County, Mich., in 1834, living there until 1871, when he moved to Nebraska. While in Michigan, he followed farming for a time. For eight years he worked at the carpenter and joiner's trade. He built a steam saw-mill, which he operated for several years. He learned the blacksmith business while in Kalamazoo County, Mich., and followed that business exclusively for two years after coming to Nebraska. He still continues the business in connection with his farming interests. He has 160 acres in his home farm, which is well improved, thirty acres being in pasture. He has a good frame dwelling, barn, grain and other outbuildings. He has also 120 acres adjoining, eighty acres being under cultivation. He employs three hands and nine head of horses on his farm. He was married in Portage Township, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., September 5, 1847, to Miss Maria Knapp, who was born in Orange County, Vt. They have six children living—Ledren R., John, Orin, Edith, Elmer and Delmer. Mr. Kreader is a member of Hooper Lodge, No. 72, A., F. & A. M., at Hooper.

HORATIO A. MULLIKEN, farmer, Section 19, Town 18, Range 9, P. O. Fremont. He is the son of John W. and Sarah Jane Mulliken, and was born October 27, 1842, in Boston, Mass., living there until the spring of 1861, when he came to Nebraska. For several years he lived in Douglas County, eight miles from Omaha, engaged in sheep-raising. He has resided in Dodge County the past fourteen years. He was married in Dodge County, Neb., Dec. 8, 1874, to Miss Hannah S. Russell, daughter of Ira and Deborah Russell. She was born in Indiana. They have three children—Ruth, Clara and Augusta. He has a fine farm of 480 acres on the line of the S. C. & P. R. R., between Fremont and Nickerson. Two hundred and twenty acres are under cultivation, the balance being meadow and pasture land. He has been in the stock business the last six years, and keeps on hand about seventy head of cattle and 100 head of hogs. He has also several head of horses. His live stock business aggregates $2,500 per year.

PHILIP S. RINE, farmer, resides on Section 2, Town 18, Range 8, P. O. Nickerson. He is the son of John M. and Mary Ann Rine, and is of German descent. He came to Dodge County, Neb., in the spring of 1874. He was married in Dodge County in October, 1875, to Miss Laura Worminghous, daughter of F. W. and Adolphine Worminghous. She was born in Michigan. They have two children—John and Birdie. He has a fine farm of 360 acres under cultivation, and 240 acres in pasture, under fence. He has also 160 acres in Section 34, in Town 19, Range 8, all under cultivation, and 160 acres on Section 3, Town 18, Range 8, hay land. He has an excellent two-story frame house, barn, granary, etc. He is well prepared for handling live stock, in which he deals largely, keeping on hand a herd of 250 head of cattle, feeding about one-fourth of that number for market annually. He handles from $8,000 to $10,000 worth of live stock, sending to market one-half of that amount per year. He is a Democrat in politics.

SAMUEL M. ROUSH, farmer, Section 32, P. O. Hooper, was born in Adams County, Ohio, July 7, 1832, living there until eighteen years old. He then went to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he remained five years. He was there married, March 12, 1852, to Miss Catherine Jane Shoemaker, who was born in that county. They have eight children living—Mary Ann, Eliza Jane, Cassandra, John I., William, Lydia, James and Eva. From Indiana he moved to Champaign County, Ill., residing there nine years. He then enlisted in the One-Hundred-Day service in 1862, in Company F, Seventy-first Illinois Volunteers. At the expiration of his time he was discharged and returned home. In 1866, he came to Nebraska, locating at his present residence in Dodge County. He has a good farm of 264 acres, 200 acres in cultivation, the rest grass land. He also farms 200 acres owned by other parties, giving most of his attention to raising grain, though he raises some live stock.

HON. JULIUS A. SILL, farmer, Section 11, Town 18, Range 7, P. O. Fremont, is the son of Horace L. and Mary W. Sill, was born in Tazewell County, Ill., December 25, 1847, living there until 1875, when he came to Nebraska. He was married at Fremont, Neb., in December, 1876, to Miss Frankie French, who was born in Buchanan County, Iowa. They have one child—Rush. Mr. S. is a Republican, and, at the present, represents the Forty-third District in the Nebraska State Legislature. He is a member of Centennial Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F., at Fremont. His farm consists of 260 acres; is finely located on the table-land between the Platte and Maple Creek Valleys, and is all under cultivation. It is well improved; has good house, barn, etc.

CHARLES W. SILL, farmer, resides on Section 11, Town 18, Range 7; is a brother of Hon. Julius A. Sill, and was born in Tazewell County, Ill., in 1849, living there until he and his brother came to Nebraska. He was married in Dodge County, Neb., in October, 1876, to Miss Hattie Sweet, daughter of William H. and Narcissa F. Sweet, of Dodge County. They have three children—Horace L., Inez and Charles Sidney. He is also a Republican. He is a member of Centennial Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F. He has a farm of 260 acres, all under cultivation, except twenty acres of grass land. He has good buildings, frame house, barn, etc.

WILLIAM H. SWEET, farmer, resides on Section 4, Town 19, Range 8, P. O. Maple Creek, is the son of William H. and Eliza E. Sweet, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., July 27, 1832. His parents moved to Ashtabula County, Ohio, when he was small; when they went to Williamston, Mass., where he lived until he was twenty-four years old. He was married, August 23, 1856, to Miss Narcissa Fidelia, daughter of Lysander and Clarissa Kieth. She was born in North Adams, Mass. They have nine children—Hattie, the wife of C. W. Sill; Emma, Addie, Alice, Willie, Carrie, Jessie, Della and Gertie. Soon after his marriage, he and his wife moved to Peoria County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming about eight years. He then returned to Massachusetts, remaining one year. He then moved to Iowa, where he resided two years. He then came to Nebraska, locating in Dodge County, where he has since resided. He has lived at his present residence about fourteen years. He has a fine farm, consisting of 360 acres on Maple Creek, nine miles from Fremont, and about four miles from Hooper; 250 acres are in cultivation, the remainder being timber and grass land. He raises 5,000 to 7,000 bushels of corn per year, it being his chief crop, though he raises other grain, such as wheat, oats and millet. He has been dealing in live stock about three years; has at present about one hundred head of cattle; has also raised a considerable number of hogs, feeding and sending to market about one hundred and twenty-five head yearly.

G. W. WALCOTT, farmer, Section 26, Town 19, Range 8, P. O. Hooper, was born in 1835, in Trumbull County, Ohio, living there until 1857, when he came to Nebraska. He lived at Bellevue, Dodge County, several years. About seventeen years ago, he moved to his present residence. He has a large farm of 400 acres, which is well improved, 150 acres being under cultivation, and the balance being meadow pasture and timber land; has a good frame house, barn, etc. He keeps on hand about fifty head of cattle, feeding one-fourth of that number for market each year, besides a considerable number of hogs. He also raises some horses, selling several head annually. He enlisted in Company A, Second Nebraska Cavalry, serving about one year as Sergeant. In January, 1862, he married Miss Betsy J. Baker, daughter of Levi and Ruth Baker. She was born in Maine. They have one child—Harland.

UNION PRECINCT.

HON. J. R. CANTLIN, member of the House, Sixteenth Session, Nebraska Legislature, farmer, Section 26, Town 19, Range 5 east, P. O. Webster, born at Ottawa, Canada, July 22, 1841. His parents moved to Ogle County, Ill., when he was five years old, living there nearly two years. They then moved to La Salle County, where he resided about twenty-one years, engaging in farming. In 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteers, serving nearly three years in the Army of the Cumberland. He was discharged on account of disability, in 1865. The next year, he was employed as assistant station agent of the C., B. & Q. R. R., at Riverside, and other stations in Illinois, for three years. He married, at Mendota, Ill., February 12, 1866, Miss Eliza M. Curran, who was born in Johnstown, Penn. They have seven children—John Henry, Ella Maud, George William, Charles Edgar, Robert E., Frank C. and Edna Josephine. In 1869, he came to Nebraska, going into the employ of the U. P. R. R. as agent, at North Platte, where he remained two years. He then came to Dodge County, locating at his present residence in Union Precinct. He has a large farm of 440 acres, 165 in cultivation, the rest grass land, thirty acres being in pasture, under fence. He has a good herd of cattle of good grade, which he is preparing to increase largely. He feeds for market about one hundred head of hogs annually. Mr. Cantlin is a prominent leader of the Republican party in Dodge County, and takes an active part in State and county politics. He has also been closely identified with the Dodge County Agricultural Society, having been a Director, and held the offices of Vice President and Secretary, and doing much to make it successful. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

ALEXANDER W. CHISHOLME, farmer, Section 6, P. O. North Bend, was born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, August 18, 1825; he came to America in 1847, living in Boston principally, until the war; at that time he belonged to the Boston Tigers. He enlisted in the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, in 1861, and was in the Forty-third Massachusetts Volunteers nine months, in the Quartermaster's Department, and discharged at Readville, Mass. Re-enlisted in the Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers until the close of the war, he having been through North Carolina campaign and South Carolina; he was at the battle of Antietam, and was wounded slightly at Dismal Swamp; was forty days in the hospital, and at Gettysburg, the last day of battle, after that brush, only 121 of the old regiment answered roll-call, out of 800 in his regiment; was promoted to Sergeant Major. He was discharged in June, 1865, at Boston. He then went to Chicago, where he married, April 18, 1870, Christina Smith, who was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, August 1, 1825. In the fall of that year, 1870, he came to Nebraska. His farm consists of 160 acres, is finely located, eighty acres in cultivation, five acres in orchard and shade trees, and the rest grass and pasture. He is, to some extent, interested in live stock, such as cattle, horses and hogs. He was a millwright in Scotland, but since he came to America he has followed the carpenter's trade. He is a Republican Greenbacker.

HUGH FOY, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Webster, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, October 8, 1840. His parents emigrated to America when he was only four years old. They located at Nashville, Tenn., where he lived twenty one years. He there learned the cooper's trade by direction of his father, though he preferred the life of a farmer. During his youth, he frequently took a horse from his father's stable at night and worked in the field by moonlight, besides using other means to satisfy his desire, such as bribing the slaves with tobacco to let him hold the plow handle, etc. In 1865, he started North to get him a farm, going to Wisconsin, and afterward working at his trade in Davenport, Iowa, and at Chicago, until 1867, when he went to Omaha, Neb., living there nearly six years. The first year, he was employed in the Union Pacific Railroad freighthouse. During the next two years, he was in the employ of Creighton & Morgan, in the store and traveling for them, and then for over two years was employed as foreman for Bailey & Wightman, grain dealers. He was married at Omaha, August 31, 1869, to Miss Charlottte Kern, who was born in County Clare, Ireland. They have six children living—Mary Ellen, John James, Charlotte Barbara, Anna, Hugh and Emma. In 1873, he moved to his farm, which he had previously purchased, and has since resided there. His farm, consisting of 200 acres, is well arranged. Along the eastern side of his house are barn and other buildings, pasture and meadow, there being a separate pasture for his cattle, horses and hogs, and each having plenty of running water. His farming land lies on the west side. The entire farm, as well as each pasture, the house lot and meadow, is surrounded by a row of thrifty box-elder trees, which he intends to use in making wire fence. His place now presents a very fine appearance, and in a few years will be one of the nicest farms in Nebraska. Mr. Foy is one of the best farmers in the State. He takes great care in planting and cultivating his crops, giving his entire attention to his farm and stock. He is a strong Democrat, and takes an active and prominent part in political matters. He has been Deputy Sheriff of Dodge County. He is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Foy makes a specialty of raising hogs, devoting much attention to that and raising horses, of which he has some very fine ones.

JAMES HARVIE, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Webster, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, December 12, 1848. He emigrated to America in the fall of 1870, coming direct to Nebraska, and locating at present residence, which he took as a homestead. His parents came at the same time, and he resides with them. He has 240 acres, his father owning the remaining eighty acres of the west half of Section 14. Of the two tracts, 180 acres are in cultivation, eighteen acres in trees, and the rest in grass land, eighty acres being in pasture under fence. He has a good herd of young cattle, also markets a considerable number of hogs annually. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He is a stanch Republican. Mr. Harvie takes great interest in school matters; frequently visits the school in his district and gives it great attention. He has been a member of the School Board.

ANDREW HARVEY, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Webster, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, April 3; 1844. He immigrated to America in 1866, living near Cleveland, Ohio, until the spring of 1869, when he came to Nebraska and took up a homestead claim at his present residence. He married, at Omaha, Neb., March 9, 1873, Miss Maggie Ritchie, who was born in County Farfar, Scotland. They have four children—Jeanie, Elizabeth, Mary Ann and Maggie. His farm consists of 240 acres, well suited for farming and stock-raising. He has 125 acres in cultivation, eight acres in trees and the rest in grass, ten acres being tame grass. He is extensively engaged in live-stock raising, keeping on hand an average of fifty head of cattle, as many hogs and a number of horses, marketing a fair number of each annually. He and his family are members of the United Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

JACOB C. HASSON, farmer, Section 4, was born in County Derry, Ireland, January 2, 1817. He there married, May 18, 1847, Miss Isabella Rodgers. They have six children—Jane, Sarah, Robert C., Rose Anna, Thomas John, Andrew R. Soon after his marriage, he sailed for America, landing in New York City, where he lived seven years. He then went to Bureau County, Ill., where he resided fourteen years. He moved to Polk County, Ia., in 1868, living there until 1871, when he moved to Nebraska, locating at his present residence in Dodge County. His farm, consisting of eighty acres, is well improved—good house, barn, etc., and all in cultivation. He has also 120 acres on Section 5, sixty being in cultivation and the rest grass land under fence. He is a leading member and Deacon of the Gilmore Congregational Church. He is a Republican.

EBEN IVES, farmer, Section 36, P. O. North Bend, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, October 18, 1827, living there until eighteen years old. He then went to Des Moines County, Iowa. He afterward went to California in 1850, engaging in mining nearly three years. He then returned to Des Moines County, living there until 1862. He was there married, May 8, 1862, to Miss Caroline Arnold, who was born in that county. They have seven children—Edgar A., Katie, Annie, Eben Albert, Nellie, Carrie Bell and an infant. Soon after his marriage, he moved to Oregon, engaging in stock-raising about five years. He then returned to Des Moines County, living there one year and a half. He again started for the Pacific Coast in the spring of 1869. When he reached Dodge County, he concluded to go no farther, and located on Maple Creek, in the vicinity of his present residence. For some time after his arrival, he had no house and had to camp out with his family, using his wagon as a shelter. He has a fine farm of 440 acres, well suited for farming and stock-raising; of which 120 acres are in cultivation, 200 acres in pasture under fence and the rest meadow land. He is extensively engaged in raising cattle and horses and mules, having a herd of seventy-five head of cattle and twenty horses and mules. He feeds a good number of cattle for market every winter. Mr. I. is a strong Democrat and takes an active interest in politics.

DANIEL JONES, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Webster, was born in Monmouthshire, England, October 7, 1848. His parents came to America in 1856, locating three miles north of Omaha, Neb. He lived near Omaha until January, 1870, when he moved to his present residence in Dodge County. He was married in Chateaugay, Franklin Co., N. Y., January 19, 1876, to Miss Fannie L. Roberts, who was born in that county. They have two children living—Martha and Pearl. He has a fine farm of 240 acres, well improved, 120 acres in cultivation and the rest in grass land. He has another tract of eighty acres on Section 28, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. J. is also quite largely interested in live stock, having a good herd of young cattle at the present time, besides a considerable number of hogs and horses.

PATRICK KELLEY, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Pleasant Valley, was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, December 24, 1837. He emigrated to America in 1858, living in Lake and Cuyahoga Counties, Ohio, until 1869. He married, in Lake County, Ohio, June 4, 1860, Miss Mary Brennan, who was born in County Wexford, Ireland. They have eight children—Thomas, Michael, Martin, Margaret, Ellen, Cornelius, Mary and Patrick. He came to Nebraska, locating at his present residence. He is one of the largest land-owners and farmers in the county, having 560 acres, 300 acres in cultivation, the rest grass land. He is also largely interested in live stock, having a good herd of cattle and keeping a considerable number of hogs. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

C. P. MABEN, farmer, Section 8, P. O. North Bend, was born in Greene Co., N. Y., July 16, 1829, living there until twenty-one years old; he then went to Stephenson County, Ill., residing there nine years. He was married in Broome County, N. Y., March 9, 1850, to Miss Phœbe Hunt, a native of that county. They have seven children—Luther, Grover, Sarah, Mary, William, Chester and James. From Stephenson County, Ill., he moved to Nebraska, living in Omaha about two years; in 1862, he moved to Adams County, Neb.; he there engaged in farming, keeping a ranch and Government contracting. During the first year of his residence, he broke seventy-five acres and put in a crop, but received but little or no return, nor at any time was he successful in raising a crop. Land that was thought worthless at that time for farming has become, owing to climatic changes or other causes, very productive. He had to rely almost entirely upon contracting and his ranch. He and his family experienced much trouble with the Sioux Indians previous to and during the Sioux outbreak in 1864. In the fall of 1863, they first gave trouble, going to his ranch during his absence, and finding Mrs. M. alone, they forced their way into the house, helping themselves to all eatables and other supplies they could find, destroying what they did not want, and threatening her with death when she refused to let them into another room where most of the supplies were kept; before they were able to force themselves into that room, they were frightened off by the approach of a long freight train. In the following February, they again visited the ranch while Mr. M. was cutting wood on the Platte River, and demanded admittance, but were refused by Mrs. M., who sent after her husband by her son, who was hauling the wood across the river. Mr. M. went to the house, and, after putting most of their supplies in the bedroom, he admitted the Indians to the room kept for travelers, built a fire and furnished them with meat, bread and other eatables. With this they were not satisfied, but forced their way into the room where the family were, and, failing to find other supplies there, attempted to enter the bedroom, but were prevented by Mr. M., who stood at the door, though they threatened to scalp him, having their knives and tomahawks drawn; while they were thus parleying, Mrs. M. had started her oldest son to the nearest neighbor's, eight miles distant, for help, but they discovered her intentions and became very angry, threatening the whole family with death, and detaining the boy, though they were told he was only going out after the stock. After a time, they desisted in their attempt to enter the bedroom, but remained two days; they then left, and the next day killed a Mr. Smith, his two sons and a boy named Johnson, who were getting wood about four miles from Mr. M.'s ranch. A day or two after, a short wagon train arrived, and was at the ranch when the Indians returned, and, not noticing the wagons on the other side of the house, they entered and attempted to break into the family's room, but when they had almost broken in, they discovered that Mr. M. had help, and took their departure. They continued to give trouble in this way until the general outbreak in August, 1864, when they made a simultaneous attack along a line of 300 miles. At that time, Mr. M. took his family to Ft. Kearney, and after two weeks, thinking the Indians had become more quiet, he returned to his ranch for his supplies; on the night of his arrival at his ranch, Indians attacked his nearest neighbor (George Martin), who with his two sons was hauling hay; they wounded him and killed one of the horses; he then got down from his load, and, taking the other horse, escaped to his house. In the meantime, the boys, who were some distance behind him, having an ox-team and a horse in the lead, had mounted the horse and started for a cornfield. The Indians, finding that they could not capture Mr. Martin, turned their attention to the boys, wounding both with arrows, and thinking they were dead, took the horse and rode off. Mr. Martin, thinking the boys were killed, took the rest of the family and started for Maben's ranch, four miles distant; the Indians pursued them some distance until they saw Mr. M. approaching, he having discovered the trouble while looking with a telescope from his ranch, and started to assist his friends and neighbors. They all stopped with a wagon train all night, and the next morning, a party, including Martin and Maben, went to secure the bodies of the boys—who they supposed had been killed—and obtain some supplies. On their arrival, they found the boys in bed in the house, they having been seriously, though not fatally, wounded; they had, after the departure of the Indians, pulled themselves apart (one arrow having wounded both), and crawled to the house; they there attended to their wounds as well as they could in the darkness, though they were unable to extract the arrows; these were afterward cut out with a pocket knife by Mr. Maben and others after the boys had been removed to the train. Mr. M. then sent his two boys, who were with him, to Nebraska City, with the wagon train. He then returned to the ranch and remained until his supplies were removed to Ft. Kearney. He then took his family and went to Glenwood, Iowa, where they lived during the next winter; he returned to Ft. Kearney, where he was pressed into Government service, hauling supplies to the soldiers in different places; in the spring of the next year, he took his family to Ft. McPherson, Lincoln Co., Neb., where he again ran a ranch. While there, he held the office of Justice of the Peace. In the spring of 1868, he removed to Washington County, Neb., and engaged in farming; in 1870, he moved to his present residence; he has a fine farm of 160 acres, all in cultivation except twenty acres in pasture, under fence; he and his sons—Luther and Grover Maben—have a stock ranch of 1,000 acres in Holt County, Neb., which is known as Maben Bros'. ranch; on this they have a large herd of cattle; he keeps a good herd on his home farm. He is a stanch Democrat.

DAVID ALDEN PETTEGREW, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Webster, son of D. A. and Lydia Pettegrew, was born in Lee County, Iowa, June 4, 1844. He came to Nebraska, locating in Dodge County, in May, 1869. He married at Florence, Douglas Co., Neb., Miss Melissa Barnes, who was born in Pennsylvania. They have three children living—Earnest J., Lydia and Suwano. His farm, lying on the north side of Section 30, consists of 120 acres, sixty acres under cultivation, and the rest grass land. He is to some extent interested in raising live stock. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

D. A. PETTEGREW, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Webster, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 8, 1819. While he was an infant, his parents moved to Dearborn County, Ind., where he resided until thirteen years old. In 1840, they moved to Lee County, Iowa, being among the first settlers in that county. He there married Miss Lydia Shaw, May 21, 1843, who was born in Clermont County, Ohio. They have seven children—David Alden; Caroline, married to Madison Roberts; Hattie, married to Frank Plantz; Mary, married to Charles Townsend; Lucinda, Dora and Charles. Mr. Pettegrew has a good farm of eighty acres, all in cultivation except fifteen acres in meadow. He is a Democrat.

JAMES ROBERTSON, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Webster, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, June 21, 1843; he there married, November 23, 1865, Miss Jeannette Kirkwood; she died September 21, 1880, leaving five children—John, William, James, Thomas and Ann. He was again married in Dodge County, Neb., July 6, 1881, to Miss Eliza McCreath, who is of Scotch descent; she was born in Illinois. Mr. R. emigrated to America in 1865, locating in Summit County, Ohio, where he remained a little over three years; in April, 1869, he came to Nebraska, locating in Webster (now Union) Precinct, Dodge Co; he has 120 acres—ninety-two acres in cultivation, the rest pasture under fence; his farm is well improved and well stocked; keeps thirty head of cattle, and feeds about seventy head of hogs annually for market. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church; in politics, he is a Republican.

HUGH ROBERTSON, farmer, Section 24, Town 19, Range 5 east, P. O. Webster, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, August 30, 1846; he emigrated to America in July, 1868, arriving in Nebraska in September of that year; he located at his present residence in Dodge County, where he has a good farm of 200 acres—160 in cultivation, ten acres being in timber, and the remaining forty acres in pasture under fence. He deals to some extent in live stock, keeping about twenty head of cattle and sixty head of hogs, and raising some horses for market. His father and mother came to America in 1881, and now make their home with him. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN ROSS, farmer, Section 22, Town 19, Range 5, P. O. Pleasant Valley, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., March 6, 1843. When fifteen years old, he went to Chicago, where for four years he was employed as a clerk in his uncle's bookstore. He then returned to his home in New York, working on his mother's farm two years. In 1863, he shipped in the United States Navy, serving two years, being one year in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, off the coast of North Carolina, and the last year along the Gulf Coast, chiefly at Galveston. After his discharge, he returned to New York, and purchased a farm, which he operated two years. In 1866, he married Miss Adelaide R. Helling, who was born in Montgomery County, N. Y. They have five children—Mattie, William, Addie, John A. and Edith. In the spring of 1869, he moved to Nebraska and pre-empted the quarter section on which he now resides. He afterward abandoned this claim and located his soldier's warrant on the tract. Mr. R. has been very prosperous since coming to the State. When he arrived in Dodge County, he had nothing. He now has a good farm of 120 acres, ninety acres in cultivation, well stocked and free from incumbrance. His improvements are good. He has a grove of two acres, consisting of maple, ash, box elder, etc., which he planted. He takes great interest in educational matters; has been very influential and energetic in establishing and maintaining a good school in his district. He is a leading Republican in Union Precinct, and has served the precinct as its Assessor.

F. C. SCOTT, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Webster, was born in the town of Littleton, Grafton Co., N. H., June 2, 1826; he lived there until 1850, when he went to Massachusetts, working several years at pattern-making in the machine-shops of Lowell, Lawrence and East Boston. Was on the police force of Lowell two years, and a member of the police force of Boston five years; he was a member of the latter force at the time of the draft riot. He was married in New Hampshire, in September, 1852, to Miss Amanda Marshall; they had two children—Frank H and Edwin L. In 1868, he started West, stopping one year in Chicago, in the employ of L. D. Boomer, a railroad bridge contractor; he then came to Nebraska, working in the pattern-shops at Omaha a while, and then came to Dodge County, locating at his present residence. His farm consists of 500 acres—300 acres in cultivation, is well improved; has good frame house, barn and other outbuildings, besides a large grove, some trees in which are one foot in diameter, which he planted. He has now sixty head of cattle, which, in addition to 300 that he has sold, sprang from two cows which he purchased when he first located in the State; he keeps from fifty to seventy-five head of hogs. He was married in Chicago, in 1869, to Miss Mary E. Savage, who is also a native of New Hampshire; they have two children—Lulie and Elmore J. Mr. S. is a member of Fremont Lodge, No. 15, A., F. & M., at Fremont, Neb. He is a Republican,

T. MOSES STUBBERT, farmer, Section 34, Town 19, Range 5 east, P. O. Pleasant Valley, was born in Nova Scotia June 6, 18[illegible]; when eighteen years old, he went with his father into Canada, thence to Pittston, Penn., on a visit to an elder brother, his father returning home; living there one year, he then went to Alton, Madison Co., Ill., where he resided four years, and in Monroe and Montgomery Counties till 1861. He was married in Monroe Co., Ill., March 2[illegible], 1858, to Miss Sarah Honea, who was born in Lincoln Co., Tenn. He enlisted in 1865, in Company H, Third Illinois Cavalry; after the close of the war, his regiment was sent into Dakota, after the Sioux

Indians. After his discharge, he returned to Montgomery Co., Ill., and bought a small farm, on which he lived until 1869, when he sold his property and removed to Nebraska, locating at his present residence in Dodge County; his farm, consisting of 120 acres, lies mostly on the north side of Maple Creek, and is well situated for farming and stock-raising; he has four horses, about thirty-five hogs, and fifty head of graded cattle. Mr. S. is a carpenter; he began his trade with his father, and has followed it almost continuously up to the present time; he has built a great number of houses in this vicinity, and most of the bridges across Maple Creek for several miles in either direction from his house, besides bridges across other streams. He is a stanch Democrat.

WEBSTER PRECINCT.

JAMES GLENN, merchant and Postmaster, Glencoe, was born in Bedford County, Penn., August 6, 1832. He enlisted in Company H, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, in 1863, serving a part of a year. In October, 1850, in Fulton County, Penn., he married Miss Mary Montgomery, who died June 29, 1872. In the fall of 1864, he went to Bureau County, Ill., remaining until 1869, when he moved to Nebraska, locating at his present residence, located on Section 34, Town 20, Range 5, in Dodge County. He has a farm of 160 acres, 120 acres in cultivation, the remainder grass and timber land, a portion being tame grass. During the past eight years, he has had a general store at Glencoe, carrying a stock of $2,000 and doing a yearly business of $6,000. He was married in Dodge County, Neb., September 18, 1875, to Isabella Rogers. They have two children—Guy Albert and Dot Mary. He is a Republican, and has been Postmaster at Glencoe the past eleven years. He was also Justice of the Peace of Webster Precinct two terms.

JOHN HEPBURN, farmer, Section 4, Town 19, Range 5, P. O. Glencoe, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., December 18, 1824. When he was eighteen years old, his parents moved to Scioto County, Ohio, where he resided for ten years. He then married, July 29, 1847, Miss Harriet H. Welcher, a native of that county. They have four children—William A.; Elnora E., who is the wife of R. E. Doran; James A. and Charles W. From Scioto County he went to Parke County, Ind., where he resided three years, engaged in dealing in live stock in that and adjoining counties. He next moved to Polk County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until 1871, when he moved to Nebraska, locating at his present residence in Webster Precinct, Dodge County. His farm consisting of eighty acres, and all in cultivation, is well-improved. He has a good frame house, barn, etc. There is also a grove of forest trees, covering ten acres, around his house. He has on Section 5 eighty acres, of which fifty acres are in cultivation, and thirty acres grass land. Mr. H. is a Democrat. He takes an active interest in all educational matters. He was formerly a member of the Baptist Church, but, since his residence in Nebraska, he has been connected with the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM A. HEPBURN, farmer, Section 5, Town 19, Range 5, P. O. Glencoe, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, Aug. 13, 1848. He is the son of John and Harriet H. Hepburn, of Webster Precinct. He lived in Polk County, Iowa, until grown. Then went to Southwestern Missouri, where for three years he worked in the mines. He came to Nebraska in 1871, and in the fall of that year went to Des Moines, Iowa, and then to Galena, Ill., and various places in Wisconsin. In 1874, he returned to Dodge County, Neb., where he has since resided. He married at Fremont, Neb., August 28, 1878, Miss Lizzie McKinney. They have three children—Hattie Elizabeth, Winfrid Arthur and Lulu May. Mr. H. is a strong Democrat, and takes an active part in politics in his county. He is now a Justice of the Peace of Webster Precinct.

MOSES STURMER, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Glencoe, was born in Lincolnshire, England, February 20, 1853. His parents emigrated to America while he was an infant, locating first in Oneida County, N. Y., afterward moving to Racine, Wis., where they remained until the fall of 1860. They then moved to Leavenworth County, Mo. In February, 1861, they moved to Illinois, living awhile in Macoupin County, and then in Bureau County four years. They moved to Nebraska, locating in Dodge County, in February, 1873, where they have since resided. Mr. S. was married at Watson, in Bates County, Mo., May 25, 1880, to Miss Eva Ann Pitman, who was born in Lee County, Ill. They have one child—Edwin Jacob. He has a good farm of 160 acres, 120 acres in cultivation, the remainder grass land, of which twenty acres are in pasture under fence. He raises corn chiefly, besides wheat and oats. He keeps also twenty to thirty head of cattle, seventy-five head of hogs on hand at all times. In politics, he has always been a Republican.

DANIEL C. WESTFALL, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Glencoe, was born in Juniata County, Penn., December 22, 1844, living there until his twenty-second year. In 1863, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, as Corporal, serving about a year in the First Army Corps, First Brigade, First Division of the Army of the Potomac. After his discharge, he returned to his home in Pennsylvania, living there until 1865. He then went to Bureau County, Ill., where he was married March 18, 1866, to Miss Susan Lewis, who was born in Franklin County, Penn. They have six children—McLain C., Emily C., Cloyde E., Lucien E., Daniel H. and Samuel D. After his marriage, he returned to Pennsylvania, living there until the spring of 1868, when he returned to Bureau County, Ill., living there until February, 1872. He then moved to Nebraska, locating at his present residence in Dodge County. His farm consists of 240 acres, 180 acres under cultivation, the remainder being grass land, of which twenty acres are in pasture, under fence. He has been dealing in cattle the past three years, and has at present seventy head, and nearly one hundred head of hogs. He feeds and markets about eighty head of hogs annually. Mr. W. has one of the best farm houses in Dodge County, and a large barn which he has recently completed. He is well known throughout the county. Is a prominent leader of the Democratic party, and takes great interest in political matters. He is a member of Centennial Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F., at Fremont. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

ELKHORN PRECINCT.

G. W. RANDALL, proprietor of the Lake View Creamery, P. O. Fremont. The factory is located on Section 36, Elkhorn Precinct, Dodge County, four miles from Arlington, their shipping depot on the Sioux City & Pacific Railway, eight miles from Fremont, was established here by the present proprietor in May, 1882. Although in its infancy, this enterprise has now the milk of about two hundred and fifty cows' and manufactures 200 pounds of butter per day. It is carried on upon the most improved plans of working. Mr. Randall is a native of Herkimer County, N. Y., and was identified with the present industry there till 1881, when he came here and located and took up the stock industry, which he still actively carries on.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

DOUGLAS County, from its geographical position, holds an important place in the early history of Nebraska. The expedition of Lewis & Clark, described at length in the general history of the State, passed through this county, and encamped on the plateau which now forms the eastern part of Omaha. Following this came the early settlements of Indian traders, which, however, in the earlier days, were neither extended nor frequent. One T. B. Roye is said to have established a trading-post on the present site of Omaha in 1825, but how long he remained here is not known. During the first half of the nineteenth century, white men frequently visited this locality, but made no attempt at permanent occupation of its green hills and fertile valleys, upon which roamed unmolested the red hunter, in pursuit of the antelope and the buffalo.

THE MORMON ADVENT.

The first important immigration of white men into Douglas County, was what is known in history as the "Mormon Advent." These people, who had been settled in large numbers at Nauvoo in Illinois, were expelled from that State in 1844, and gathering together their possessions, started westward to find a locality where they might be unmolested in their peculiar religious belief. The number of this traveling band is variously estimated, but probably aggregated,—counting all who came, earlier and later,—nearly 10,000 men, women and children. Their route lay across the State of Iowa, and the road by which they traveled was afterwards known as the "Mormon Trail." Many stopped off on the way, but the greatest portion came through and halted at or near the present site of Council Bluffs — a name first given to what is now Fort Calhoun, because Lewis & Clark there held a council with the Missouri and Pawnee Indians.[*]

Here the Mormons first halted after their retirement from Nauvoo, but remained only a brief period when they crossed the Missouri.

This was in the spring of the year, and during the season the Mormons erected houses for temporary protection. The population within a year was quoted at 15,000, and the place was known as "Winter Quarters." Many of the improvements made by the Mormons were visible for years after their final departure to Salt Lake and some still exist, but the most were soon destroyed, and every record of their existence obliterated.

While here the Mormons were necessarily obliged to cut large quantities of lumber for building purposes, and the result is said to have been a comparatively well-built city, when the place and difficulties experienced in framing homes are considered. Residences are said to have lined the streets, interspersed with stores, warehouses and shops, and a busy aspect was apparent in their every day lives. It is credibly asserted that polygamy was not practiced by any of these people then; save by Joseph E. Johnson, a man named Benson and two or three others, whose names can not now be recalled. Yet it is said they were disposed to be equally as vindictive in their enmities, arbitrary in their ruling and domineering in their intercourse as when at Nauvoo; and this spirit has since grown with such rapidity and volume that to-day an apostate will not be suffered to long survive his renunciation of the faith, and a Gentile is forbidden to criticise their theology. During their stay at the "Winter Quarters" death, preceded by the scurvy, invaded their homes and left his mark upon the door-post of nearly every household. Many died during this year and their bodies were laid away on the hillside to the rear of Mitchell's homestead in Florence, with the conscious belief on the part of mourners, that with a few more sun risings they would come to them again. The Mormons, at this time, had a firm belief in the speedy approach of a Millenium.

The depredations of this people on the timber contiguous to "Winter Quarters," of which mention has already been made, excited feelings of indignation among the Indians which found frequent and earnest expression on their part in complaints to the agent employed by the Government to attend to their interests. An investigation was made into the foundation of these complaints, which resulted in his ordering the Mormons to abandon their settlement, and retrace their steps to the east of the Missouri. The larger part of them obeyed the command, recrossed the river and scattered over Iowa generally, settling upon accessible points among the bluffs on the Missouri River from Glenwood to Boyer River.

An elder by the name of Miller took his charge into the defiles of the bluffs directly east of Omaha, which was designated as Miller's Hollow. There a very large number congregated and this place became the headquarters of the Mormons in this part of the country. Nearly all the cultivatable land in the vicinity was "squatted" upon and many small farms were opened. The valley of the Missouri between Miller's Hollow and Traders' Point became nearly a continuous lane, and the surrounding lands were extensively cultivated and fenced. The Tabernacle was located in the extreme southern portion of what is now known as Council Bluffs and was surrounded by extensive settlements giving it the appearance of a country of many years' existence. About 1851 this branch of the sect commenced removing to Salt Lake, and the places remaining unsold to the Gentiles were stripped of most of their improvements and the land again grew up into woods and grass.

The history of Mormon occupation of Douglas County concludes with their expulsion from "Winter Quarters." A few believers in their faith still remain about the vicinity of Florence, but their creed is theoretic rather than practical, their influence is slight and their enterprise as a tale that is told. The crossing at this point for the horde of emigrants who subsequently went over the plains to dwell in the shade of the Temple, was patronized long after the law organizing Nebraska as a Territory was adopted; and until early in the sixties large delegations of these "misguided enthusiasts" annually collected at Florence, Council Bluffs and other accessible points, preparatory to the commencement of their travels to the "Land of Promise." But the Pacific road has since become the avenue of communication, the tide upon which the "Latter Day Saints" seek access to the outside world

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[*] The name Council Bluffs was afterwards given to a post office east of and opposite Bellevue to which immigrants coming west directed their mail matter and became the means of rendezvousing many strangers at the town. The present city was first known as Miller's Hollow, then Kanesville after a Dr. Kane, well-known and popular among the Mormons, and so continued to be known until 1852, when it was laid out and surveyed by A. D. Jones, now of Omaha, and at whose suggestion it was designated by the name "Council Bluffs City."

RENEWAL OF ATTEMPTS AT SETTLEMENT.

After the Mormons had departed, Douglas County, and also the entire Territory, remained in a state of quiescence, so to speak. There is no record of white men visiting its domains either as prospectors or for pleasure, from 1847 until say 1852 or 1853. Occasional visitors no doubt ventured into the country, but none remained. This was in a measure due to its distance from bases of supplies, but largely owing to the claim made on behalf of the Indians for exclusive possession; and the protectorate established by the Government over its "wards" enabled them to successfully repel any invasion of their rights in the premises. This must have been the Golden Age of Indian supremacy; but it was the pride which goeth before a fall.

The white trader, at this time,was indeed endured by the red men, but only for the virtues to be found in his commodities. He was generally a man, according to common rumor, whose honesty was scarcely as intense as his earnestness, and the object of his life work seemed to be the highest personal good at the expense of the Indians, with whom he was constantly associated. He was familiar with hypocrisy, and indicated his admiration of selfishness by being himself selfish. Yet with all his deficiencies—and they are said to have been numerous—he was the advance picket of the army of pioneers who have leveled the mountain, exalted the plain, making the once unfruitful fields to blossom as the rose, and dotting the landscape west of the Missouri with cities, towns and villages.

In striking contrast to this feature of life was the pioneer who followed in the wake of the trader. For the part he played in the development of the Western States and Territories, no class or condition of men have a higher claim to eminence. Of great physical endurance, his intellect was less remarkable than his character. It had little that was brilliant or attractive in it. Its quality was sagacious, not profound; deliberate, not quick; respectable rather than remarkable, and always subordinate to character. He was a man of firm, resolute, persistent nature; patient and steadfast, self reliant, reserved but sympathetic. His temper was calm and impassive, his disposition undemonstrative. His moral sense was just and broad and generous. He had great qualities of attraction, and little habit of conciliation. The present age could have but little appreciation of such a man, little comprehension of the principles and motives of his life, little sympathy with him, and their criticism of him may at times be severe, not to say vindictive. "By their works shall ye know them," and the fruit of his labors stands to-day a bulwark between him and the unjust reflections of a posterity, often superficial, always prejudiced. Think of him as men may, there was something grand in his lonely self reliance, and steadfastness which all must admire.

If the men were subjects which commend themselves to posterity as worthy of emulation, the merits they possessed were duplicated in the pioneer women, who braved every danger, and disputed every obstacle to be with their husbands and fathers and sons in the trackless waste of the great Northwest. As wives, they were the most agreeable companions, and the most faithful and affectionate friends. As mothers, they were the most gentle children ever had the misfortune to lose, who corrected the most pernicious evils by the most tender management. Prudent from affection, they practiced economy from the love they bore their husbands, and at critical periods preserved the needed order in affairs. The life of the pioneer woman was passed in the reclamation of the pioneer from despair, in inspiring his indolence to exertion, and aiding in the cultivation of industry, integrity and manhood.

By some, it is claimed, that the honor of being the first white settler to stake a claim on the plateau now occupied by the city of Omaha is properly due to William D. Brown. This, however, is not sustained by the statement in that connection made by A. D. Jones, who was among the earliest white men to decide upon locating in Nebraska, and making a claim in harmony with such decision.

Mr. Brown had emigrated to the Missouri River early in 1851 and engaged as a ferryman at what was known as Busha Ferry, near Kanesville. Deeming a change advisable he disposed of his interest in the Busha Ferry, and, following down the east bank of the Missouri to a point opposite the present city of Omaha, he determined to establish a new ferry, notwithstanding there were many difficulties to be overcome before the undertaking could be made successful. These included a sandbar in the middle of the river, a wide slough at the east bank that would obstruct the passage of a boat, and a low bottom at the west bank composed of sand and marsh. In spite of these obstructions to a favorable cross navigation of the Missouri, he determined to make the venture, and June 3, 1853, effected an exploration to the Nebraska shore to enable him to ascertain a route that would avoid the sandbar; where to land and what direction his customers would take to reach high land.

At that time Council Bluffs was a city of probably 2,000 inhabitants, and soon after A. D. Jones met Mr. Brown, and was by him informed that he had made two or three trips across the river but had not been on the town plateau, and knew nothing of its advantages as the location of a city. He called his ferry "Lone Tree Ferry," but when inquired of in reference to the origin of the name, replied that "there was no particular one referred to, although there were several isolated trees on the west bank as well as on the east side, which might be designated as the Lone Tree."

From this it becomes clearly apparent that the honor sought to be awarded Mr. Brown has no foundation in fact, and the question once more recurs, who was the first settler to locate in Douglas County with a view to remain permanently after the Mormon hegira? At this time, which was prior to the passage of the organic act opening up Nebraska for settlement, crowds of hungry land speculators and sharpers had congregated in and around Council Bluffs, anxiously awaiting the time when they should be able to appropriate the choice sites bordering upon the river, especially in the vicinity of the present city of Omaha. The Indians yet held possession and had forbidden the whites to cross, or in any way to identify themselves with the Territory to which they (the Indians) still claimed title. This prohibition was generally observed, however, and it was not until the months of January and February, 1854, that these land pirates began to cross in any considerable numbers, stake out claims and make preparations for the building of a town.

During the month of June, 1853, several gentlemen, residents of Council Bluffs, with pre-eminent foresight and daring, for the period, deemed it to their interest to unite with Mr. Brown in the organization of a ferry and town company. After settling upon the preliminaries, they concluded to cross the river in Brown's oar flat ferry, and examine the contemplated town site. This they did on the 25th day of June, 1853, the gentlemen composing the company on that occasion being Dr. Enos Lowe, Jesse Williams, Joseph

Street, William D. Brown and Jesse Lowe, the latter, however, not being a member of the ferry company. They landed on the Nebraska shore about the present western terminus of the bridge, and walked up the shore to a point at which the Union Pacific shops have since been located. Here Jesse Williams gave out, and being unable to proceed further, was left in the care of some emigrants encamped on the bottom until his comrades returned. The remainder of the company continued down the plateau to the edge of the bluffs, about where the old Catholic Church was subsequently erected, and started up a flock of wild turkeys, the first visible signs of life that had appeared to their gaze. Being without arms, they were unable to obtain a brace of the fowl. They proceeded to where since has been located the Willow Springs distillery, then in a westerly direction until they reached the prairie, where they came upon the old military road, which they followed to where Forrest retreat now is, from which point they could overlook the Saratoga plateau From thence they followed a direct course as near as practicable to where Col. Williams had been left, and procuring the company of that gentleman returned to Council Bluffs, hungry and fatigued, but rejoiced over the future prospects of their projected city.

In less than a month after the consultation *in re* the ferry organization, a contract was signed on July 23, 1853, and Dr. E. Lowe dispatched to purchase a steam ferry boat. The purchase was made, the chattel delivered and arrived at Council Bluffs during the following September, whence it made several trips across the river and survived the wreck of matter until the spring of 1855, at which date it was thrown upon the east bank by high water, to the logic of which it succumbed and became a useless appendage of travel. After the formation of the ferry company, Brown's flat ferry was not employed for purposes of navigation and those who insist that they came to Omaha by that conveyance are mistaken.

In the spring of the same year, James C. Mitchell visited the old Mormon rendezvous with a view to the selection of a town site, and late in the summer, according to the memory of his widow still surviving, he returned thither with a company of surveyors, a Mrs. Compton and son, the lady to officiate in the capacity of house-keeper for Mr. Mitchell's employés, and began the platting of the village of Florence, which was subsequently built up, became a formidable rival to Omaha, and finally being left in the vocative by the latter city, fell into decay, its streets and corner lots being vacated in favor of its successful competitor. Beyond this, nothing, it is believed, was attempted by individuals or companies looking to the settlement and development of Douglas County, the peopling of the western district being reserved to a date measurably later.

A. D. Jones had frequently expressed his determination to settle in Nebraska long before an opportunity was offered to carry out his intention. He was a surveyor by profession, and when running lines on the Iowa side of the river, made observations as to the most desirable location for a claim, and in his own mind had selected that one of which he should endeavor to possess himself when occasion offered. The claim was subsequently selected as contemplated and in time became the property of Herman Kountze and S. E. Rogers. Among those with whom he canvassed the prospects, and conferred in reference to establishing claims, was William Knight, a decided character of the day, and others. In November, 1853, a party of gentlemen from Council Bluffs, visited the landing of the ferry boat "Marion," under a promise that the steamer would convey them to the Nebraska shore. A claim meeting was held, pending negotiations with the managers of the boat, in which William Knight occupied a prominent position, and unbosomed himself of his views at every available period, the liveliest and most animated discussions occurring between Jones and Knight. The officers of the steam ferry failed to respond to the wishes of the anticipating claimants, when the latter returned to their homes, with remarks from some that they would go to the upper ferry in the morning, cross in the canoe and come down and make claims on and in the vicinity of the plateau, now Omaha. Believing that then was the time to strike, A. D. Jones conferred with Thomas and William Allen, sub-contractors in the construction of what was formerly known as "the grade" for the Council Bluffs and Nebraska Ferry Company, to whom he set forth the importance of crossing the river at once. They agreed with his proposition and the trio at once visited Mr. Brown, from whom they procured a small, leaky scow that lay on the bank of the river, in which they proposed to cross, though it was considered a risky and dangerous undertaking. The plan of operations having been agreed upon, the point at which claims should be made, etc., the three men visited Thomas Allen's residence and obtained a supply of edibles preparatory to setting out. The frail craft was launched into the waters of the "Big Muddy" with Thomas Allen as oarsman, "Bill" Allen to bail out the water and Mr. Jones as helmsman. Thus situated, these modern voyagers for the Golden Fleece struck out from the end of the grade opposite Davenport street, and passing the foot of the sandbar in the middle of the river landed below where Ilers' distillery was located at a later day. The bottom was covered with a tall, stiff grass, much higher than the explorers' heads, which they were compelled to part with their hands to enable them to make their way through. They next came to a wide slough alongside the low plat of ground upon which the distillery above mentioned stands, which they crossed by wading, and crawling over the tops of fallen trees. That bottom was then heavily timbered, but is now covered with city residences and manufactories. Being wet and fatigued, the explorers sought the first favorable place for camping for the night, which they found, and after building a fire and cooking their supper seated themselves about the embers and congratulated each other upon their safe arrival.

Being in a strange land, owned and occupied by aborigines, a feeling of timidity and insecurity was experienced; to the north on the prairie bottoms, fires could be seen burning, and "Bill" Allen informed his companions that the Indians were coming, fortifying his assertion by drawing their attention towards what seemed to be hordes of savages moving rapidly to and fro before the flames to the northward, fed by the dry vegetation found in its path The party gazed with wonder and alarm at the distant figures, but becoming satisfied that no danger menaced the camp, and quieting the fears of the too susceptible "Bill," each sought a log for his pillow, inviting sleep, occasionally awakening, however, to replenish the dying fire as the night was chilly and crisp.

Early the next morning as soon as there was sufficient light to enable them to make their way through the brush, the party arose from their unsatisfactory and primitive couches, ate the last morsel of corn bread and bacon, and started out over an unknown region for the purpose of marking the claims which they had previously selected. Mr. Jones, with a hatchet he had brought with him, blazed a corner tree near where the camp was located, and put therein the initials of his name, with his survey marking iron. Then continuing he blazed lines north (to the point afterward occupied by the residence of Mr. Kountze), thence south to a point (Mr. Goodman's present place) which he was desirous of taking into his claim, as it was the most prominent point on the hill. The Allens now suggesting that Mr. Jones had taken in his share of the timber, the latter gentleman marked a corner of the ridge (east of Tenth street), and started east blazing line trees until he came to a deep ravine heavily timbered with exceedingly tall trees, but somewhat clear of underbrush. He descended into the valley and named it "Purgatory," by which name it was afterward familiarly known. As he descended the valley he discovered that the creek which coursed within its confines, ran sometimes above the surface and sometimes was hidden from view for a considerable distance. He also ascertained that the lower end of the ravine was the bed of an excellent article of lime building stone. Upon emerging from the valley and gaining the plateau, rejoicing over his discovered acquisitions, he met the Allens, who had surrounded their respective claims, over which they were much pleased. Here Mr. Jones made his fourth corner and continued to mark a line along the margin of the plateau contiguous to the slough to the place of beginning. He then went above (to where S. E. Rogers afterward resided) and laid his claim foundations regularly, completing the requisities for making a good and valid claim according to the laws and customs among squatters in other new portions of the public domain.

The previous evening, upon starting in the small boat, the captain of the "Marion" informed Mr. Jones and the Allens that he would come after them on the succeeding day when they returned to the bank, but for some reason the captain failed to respond to their calls and signals. The river was found to be filled with floating ice on both sides of the sand-bar, making it very dangerous for them to start out in their leaky craft, but there was neither house nor living person anywhere about the surroundings, except one lone Indian who was seen on the bluffs, but who refused to approach them. They were without anything to eat; and trouble seemed imminent whether they ventured into the floating ice or remained on the Nebraska soil. They finally agreed to try their luck in the ice, and dragging the scow up the shore for a considerable distance, launched the same, and struck out through the ice to reach the sand-bar if possible. They barely reached the objective point, and, having attained the same, pulled the boat high along the east side of the bar and again ventured into the turbid stream amid the floating ice, through which they drifted, and after hard work landed on the Iowa shore about opposite Ilers' distillery, believing that they had but just escaped a watery grave.

This was probably the first survey ever made in Douglas County, and the first claim made, not by right, but with the tacit consent of the Indians, Mr. Jones and his confreres becoming "squatters" by their acquiescence in the acts necessary to such privileges. During the remainder of that year, and also in the winter of 1853–54, there was some inspection of the lay of the land, but no claims or acts tending to establish settlements undertaken, other than those cited. The present State was still an unorganized Territory, in possession of the Indians, who were jealous of every intrusion, and guarded their freehold with more than ordinary diligence. Such then are the facts regarding the attempts primarily made to found a settlement west of the Missouri. Of those who participated in the efforts which have culminated so splendidly, all save Mr. Jones, are now dead. They were sponsors at the infant baptism of Douglas County, but have not lived to witness its dawning maturity, and its receiving its inheritance to take rank among the strongest, best developed and most opulent of all the civil descendents of the vigorous and athletic commonwealth, Nebraska.

Early in February, 1854, Major Gatewood, Indian Agent for the tribes in the vicinity of where Omaha was that year located, assembled the Indians together at Bellevue, which had for a long time been a mission, and there entered into a conference with them, preliminary to a treaty under, and by the terms of which they were to yield up the title to their lands and submit to removal to a reservation. Logan Fontenelle, who had been educated at St. Louis, and understood the English language perfectly, was chosen by the tribes as head chief in the negotiation of the treaty and headed a delegation of chiefs which proceeded to Washington in that connection. After some delay, a treaty was concluded with the Otoes, Missouris and Omaha Indians on the 15th and 16th days of March, ratified June 21, and promulgated June 24, following, which extinguished the Indian title to lands in the present county.

FIRST POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Previous to this consummation Mr. Jones had re-surveyed his claim and by such means as were available, confirmed title to the same in contemplation of the Indian exodus. But the natives grew jealous of his encroachments, say some, and persuaded the Indian agent to notify him to leave "Park Wild" without delay. To this however he is represented as having demurred, and applied for the establishment of a post office. The application being made through J. D. Test of Council Bluffs, was successful, as will appear from the following communication:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 6, 1854.

DR. TEST: Yours of the 10th ultimo relative to Omaha City post office has been received. I got the office established to-day, and had A. D. Jones appointed postmaster.
Yours truly,
BERNHART HENN.

He also applied for a mail route, but this was denied him for the reasons set forth in the subjoined letter:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 6, 1854.

A. D. JONES, Omaha City, Nebraska Ter., Dear Sir: Yours of the 15th ultimo has been received, but as the post route bill has already received final action, I can not carry out your suggestion as to the route from Council Bluffs to Omaha City at this session. Perhaps, however, it is not necessary, as it is already covered by the route I had established last Congress, from Council Bluffs to Fort Laramie, and although said route has not been let, you may get that part put in operation by petitioning the Department to do so; which course I would suggest be adopted at once. If you do so, send me the petition directed to Fairfield, and I will forward it.
Yours truly,
BERNHART HENN.

This was the first letter directed to Omaha City, and that too at a time when the city was without survey or residents.

The Department, however, authorized the employment of a mail carrier to be reimbursed out of the proceeds of the office, but the funds were insufficient for the purpose, and in this connection it might not be out of place to refer to Mr. Jones' official life. In default of procuring a carrier, he discharged the duties incident to that busy but unremunerative station until a route was established, and had so few letters and papers for the new settlers who came in that he deemed it best to carry the mail about him, using his hat and pockets as receptacles therefor, delivering the contents to the rightful owner as opportunity offered. That became too irksome as time progressed, and so he appointed a Mr. Lindley, who was engaged as a carpenter on the Douglas house, as his deputy. Finally concluding to resign, he recommended Mr. Lindley as his successor, but upon being appointed, that gentleman declined to serve, and Mr. Jones continued in office, until one Frank, a Mormon who had fled from Fontanelle upon approach of Indians, and coming to Omaha, built his house on the corner of Harney and Twelfth streets, was inducted into the duties of an assistant. The mail here was kept in a bushel basket, and Jones fearing disastrous results if valuable matter should be received, induced the Mormon to accept a commission, and retired from active service upon his duly qualifying.

SETTLERS IN 1854.

Early in the spring of 1854 some settlers located upon the new purchase from the Omahas, including the country north of the Platte. Some made claims in the vicinity of Omaha, while others settled in the new village. The names of these, as nearly as can be remembered, were as follows: Alf. D. Jones, Surveyor; J. E. Johnson, merchant, blacksmith and editor; Robert B. Whitted, farmer; Mr. Seeley, carpenter; William Clancey, grocer. The last named, some years after, erected a brick building on the north side of Farnam street, upon which John Withnell and George C. Bovey did the brick work, and laid the wall. During the progress of the work a pint bottle of whisky circulated around the building, which Bovey and Withnell succeeded in reducing about one half, when the idea suggested itself to Withnell to make a permanent deposit of the spirits in the wall, bottle and all. This was done. Securely corked, the whisky remained a walled-in prisoner until a recent date, when Mr. Withnell remembering the transaction, went in search of his whisky bottle, which was found perfectly preserved and equally as tempting as when first deposited. The casket was tapped, and the quality of its contents tested by many old citizens, including among others, John I. Redick, all of whom rendered a decision that it was capital Old Bourbon. But to continue with the list: Jeffrey brothers, millers; "Mule" or Harrison Johnson, expressman; J C. Reeves, James Hickey, expressmen; Ben Leonard, fiddler; Mr. Gaylord, carpenter, Mr. Dodd, grocer; C. H. Downs, speculator; A. R. Gilmore, office seeker; William P. Snowden, auctioneer; O. B. Seldon, blacksmith; J. W. Paddock; William Gray, carpenter; John Withnell, bricklayer; A. J. Poppleton, attorney; George L. Miller, physician; Lorin Miller, surveyor; J. G. Megeath, merchant; A. B. Moore, speculator; O. D. Richardson, attorney; and some few others.

Among these many have become prominent in the walks of commercial and professional life and live in the history of the State as its moving spirits. They have lived to see Nebraska grow from a condition of barbarism to an empire of civilization, and as public men, tested in the places to which they have been called upon to fill, are valuable examples of industry, integrity and personal bravery, to inspire modest worth to noble lives.

Immediately upon his appointment as Postmaster, Mr. Jones began the erection of a claim cabin of logs, assisted by Mr. Whitted, which was completed on the 28th of May two days before the promulgation of the organic act creating the Territory of Nebraska. The building, or rather shanty, stood in the northeastern portion of the Kountze place in South Omaha. On it was placed a sign consisting of a wide shingle with the words, "Postoffice, by A. D. Jones" written upon it in the ordinary chirography of the times, with a lead pencil. This attracted as much by the quaintness of style as the information it communicated. This was the first actual dwelling-house erected in the new country, afterward the great city of Omaha.

But the settlers were by no means idle or unenterprising. Immediately upon the passage of the bill admitting Nebraska as a Territory, the ferry company proceeded to lay out the town, the company then consisting of Dr. Enos Lowe, President; William D. Brown, Tootle & Jackson, S. S. Bayliss, Joseph H. D. Street, Henn & Williams, Samuel R. Curtis, Tanner & Downs, and others. The beautiful plateau upon which Omaha now stands was selected for the town site, and A. D. Jones assisted by C. H. Downs surveyed the same.

TRADITION OF THE NAME.

The name "Omaha" was suggested by Jesse Lowe, since deceased, and originated as follows: The Indians preserved a tradition that two tribes had met on the Missouri River and engaged in an encounter in which all on one side were killed but one who had been thrown into the River. Rising suddenly from what was thought to be a watery grave, he lifted his head above the surface and pronounced the word "Omaha," which had never been heard before. Its meaning was that the supposedly drowning Indian was above the water and not under it as his enemies supposed, and those who heard it took that word as the name of their tribe.

OMAHA SURVEYED.

The city was laid out into 320 blocks, each being 264 feet square, intersected by streets 100 feet wide except Capitol avenue and Nebraska avenue, now called Twenty-First street, which were made 120 feet wide, but which were given no alley in the blocks on each side of them. The lots were staked out 66 x 132 feet, except the business lots, which were made twenty-two feet wide. Three squares were reserved — Capitol Square, 600 feet; Jefferson Square, 264x280 feet, and Washington Square, 264 ft. square. A park of seven blocks, bounded by Eighth and Ninth and Jackson and Davenport streets, was laid out, but afterward given up to business purposes.

While this progress was being made at Omaha, other points in the county were in process of settlement also, and presumed to enter the lists as rivals against the present city. Of these Bellevue was doubtless considered the most dangerous yet not the only one. Seven miles to the north stood Florence with its sightly site and rock bottom bridge with the route of the Rock Island road threatening to reach the Missouri down the valley of the "Pigeon"—a small water course north of Council Bluffs—with residents at a distance interested in Florence instead of down the Mosquito valley through which it was subsequently built. Railroads were then promising early advent to the Missouri, and it was believed that any road arriving on the other side of the river would cross it. Such was supposed to be the bottomless character of the Missouri that it was generally believed the absence of "rock bottom" would prevent the bridging of that stream. Hence Florence found it necessary to discover, and did discover a river bed of rock for the bridge, and on this ground it was thought that road would be built via Pigeon instead of via Mosquito Creek.

In consequence of these assumed advantages Florence attracted no inconsiderable share of attention, and settlers including such men as B. Rush Pegram, Phillip Chapman, J. B. Stootsman and others. A land company was organized at that point a few years later, a bank established, and a newspaper published, and other attempts made to give to the "city" an air of cosmopolitanism ill adapted to the actual situation.

These were the only settlements at that date in the county. Stragglers were scattered over some portions of the Elkhorn valley, and in the Territory since exappropriated from Douglas to form Sarpy County; but like improvements were *in futuro* rather than *in esse*. Living was expensive, or is represented to have been, but game abundant; the accessories of civilization limited but choice; the people small in point of numbers, but enterprising, pushing and fearless. Omaha existed, but in the imagination, those who considered themselves residents of the place constructively, tarried at Council Bluffs from necessity.

PIONEER EVENTS.

During the month in which Nebraska was adopted as a Territory, what has sometimes been called the first house to be erected in Omaha, was put up. The date of its construction is also in dispute, one authority contending that it was erected in January or February. The house was built by Tom Allen, of round logs, and stood on the corner of Jackson and Twelfth streets. It was intended for a town house and being the general headquarters for a time was known under the name of the "St. Nicholas." Here A. D. Jones, Robert Whitted, J. W. Patterson and others who had claims would congregate in the evenings, cook their bacon, corn bread and coffee in the center of the room, where a portion of the puncheon floor had been removed for a fire place, sing songs and pass away the evening. Later, Johnson pitched a tent on the corner of Cass and Thirteenth streets, which was in time substituted for by a sod and board shanty, that was named the "Big Six," where the first saloon was established, to which the town house men would often pay a visit, wading through grass knee deep. By some this was called a "dug out," according to Mr. Jones, for the reason that it was coated around with sod to keep the inmates from freezing on the bleak point on which it was situated.

About this time the ferry company, desiring to procure the building of improvements in Omaha, were alive to the advantages of securing skilled workmen, whose services were in ready demand. Among these was Benjamin Winchester, who arrived at the Pacific House, Council Bluffs, on the 17th day of May, 1854. He soon became acquainted with Dr. Lowe, Captain Downs, J. A. Jackson and others of the ferry company, who induced him to undertake the establishment of a brick-yard at the corner of Fourteenth and Jones streets, Omaha. He accordingly accepted the inducements offered, and procured from the company the use of the St. Nicholas, opened his yard and prepared to make the brick for the contemplated State House, which was located on the west side of Ninth between Farnam and Douglas streets. He came over to superintend the work, and on the 15th of July Mr. and Mrs. Newell followed him. Mrs. N. was, as stated by Mr. Winchester in a letter addressed to Dr. George L. Miller, under date of February 15, 1872, the first white woman as housekeeper and absolute resident, who ever cooked a meal in Omaha. On this point as also with reference to the alleged occupation of the St. Nicholas, authorities are antagonistic. It is asserted that Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Snowden came to Omaha from Kanesville on the same day that witnessed the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Newell, and as the latter remained but three weeks, while the former remained permanently, Mrs. Snowden is entitled to the honor of precedence. Again Mr. Jones insists that neither party occupied the St. Nicholas until after July, for it was appropriated to himself and the surveying party consisting of Mr. Higly, Judge McDonald, Mr. Corbin and others, who cooked, ate, and slept there until after that date.

Winchester states that he moulded the first brick in the present city, but is silent as to subsequent proceedings. Common rumor has it, however, that being overcome by misfortunes he was unable to execute the contract and sold his yard to the ferry company, who were afterwards obliged to obtain the necessary brick for the State House from Kanesville, whence they were hauled by Harrison Johnson.

At this point another mooted question is sprung with reference to the first birth in the city, and consequently in the county; one commentator states it to have been that of Margaret Ferry, daughter of James Ferry, who laid the first stone for the foundation of the old State House; she was born in the month of October, 1854. Another quite as positively alleges that a son to Mrs. Gaylord was entitled to the dignity and that November was the month in which such dignity was conferred, while Mr. A. D. Jones disagrees with both. He states that the first child born in the village of Omaha City was at "Park Wild" in a log cabin, on the 3rd day of November, 1854, to Jesse and Elizabeth Reeves, who had been early squatters on Uncle Sam's domain previous to the passage of the Nebraska Bill. The infant was a boy, and his name William Nebraska Reeves. He grew to manhood in the city of his birth and became a prosperous farmer in the central portion of Douglas County. The second birth, continues Mr. Jones, changed the sex but added one more to the population of Nebraska in the person of Maggie Ferry, above mentioned, who was born later during the same month in the valley of Paradise Creek near where Green's flouring mill was afterward built, in the southern portion of the city. The midwife who was present on both of these momentous occasions says, also, that William Reeves anticipated the arrival of Miss Ferry by several days, and in the face of such indubitable evidence no one can argumentatively prevail to the contrary.

The first to bring the distress of death to the infant settlement was a child of Mr. Gaylord, a carpenter, who had erected a house on the ground near where Creighton College is now situated. The burial took place there, the funeral being attended by residents generally, though it is not believed that any formal services were held. This was not the first death in Omaha, however; that mournful circumstance having for its central figure an aged Otoe squaw who had been abandoned by her tribe, met the fate of mankind and was laid in her tomb by the hands of strangers in the land of her ancestors. Her grave was opened by W. P. Snowden at a point on Tenth street where Turner Hall now stands.

Behind the scared squaw's birch canoe
The steamer smokes and raves;
And city lots are staked for sale
Above old Indian graves.

Mr. Todd, who during this year erected a small house near the corner of Jackson and Twelfth streets in the neighborhood of the St. Nicholas, was the first adult buried in the village. His death it is said was caused by a too free use of liquors which he kept on sale in connection with a small stock of groceries for the accommodation of a limited patronage. He was buried about the intersection of the Union Pacific track and Fourteenth streets, and it is believed that his remains still lie under the embankment at that point. In this connection it might be stated that the first corpse taken out of the village for interment was the father of Samuel E. Rogers.

The first marriage was that of John Logan to Miss Caroline Mosier, celebrated without pomp or circumstance, and it is recalled to-day as among the incidents of a period when similar occurrences were rare and at long intervals. The exact date of this occurrence can not now be ascertained, for the stage of that world long since departed, exists now only in the memory of a few that yet linger in this locality.

In the year 1854, the Fourth of July was observed for the first time in the county, if not in the Territory. In the latter part of June, during the survey of Omaha, several gentlemen from Council Bluffs, then a city, met at the town claim cabin, or more properly speaking, "The St. Nicholas," when, during an interchange of ideas, A. D. Jones suggested that it might assist in popularizing the new town if a Fourth of July celebration could be arranged for on the western side of the Missouri River, within the prairie wilds of Nebraska. This opinion was concurred in by those present, and proceedings initiated with a view to the carrying of such design into effect. Committees were accordingly chosen, Capitol Hill, where the high school is now located, was selected for the scene of the gathering, and a general plan of operations agreed upon. The committee whose duty it was to prepare the awning, procured forked poles and planted them in the ground, over which cotton sheeting, obtained from James Jackson, Jr., a merchant of Council Bluffs, was laid, the sides exposed to the sun being protected by brush. J. E. Johnson, editor of the Council Bluffs *Bugle* and proprietor of a store and blacksmith shop, furnished an anvil as a substitute for a cannon, and the ammunition came gratuitously from the same liberal hand. The ladies, most of whom were from Council Bluffs, furnished the viands and the ferry company furnished free passage to all who were desirous of attending the festivities.

All being in readiness, the anvil was discharged, under the direction of Captain Johnson, and the volunteer choir assisted by all who made any pretensions to a knowledge of vocal music, opened with "Old Hundred," "Come, Thou Fount," and made the hills and valleys resound with their western voices. After dinner, which was eaten spread upon the grass, a report of the anvil announced a change of programme and a rostrum being improvised from a wagon, Mr. Sawyer, an ex-member of Congress from Ohio, who happened to be present, having come over through curiosity to witness the celebration in a country not clear of its original land owners, was pressed into the service and delivered an address, being followed by H. D. Johnson, A. D. Jones and others. Volunteer toasts succeeded the orations, one of which—"Omaha, the Future Metropolis of Nebraska," was offered and responded to by A. D. Jones, and after a general ramble by many of the company, over the adjacent prairie, the exercises concluded with the doxology. The day was pleasant, there was no attempt at style or display, and the unpretentious and off-hand celebration was very much enjoyed by all present.

Claim associations were first organized this year, precipitated by the attempt of two men to "jump the claim" of Robert B. Whitted, since known as the Shull and Megeath land. After some informal proceedings looking to the institution of this society, a meeting was held on July 22, 1854, in the bottom about where the Union Pacific shops are located, at which a claim association was entered upon under a large spreading oak tree, at which A. D. Jones was elected Judge, A. Lewis, Clerk; M. C. Gaylord, Recorder and Robert B. Whitted, Sheriff. The laws agreed upon allowed each settler to hold 320 acres of land, eighty acres of timber and 240 of prairie, purchasers to be entitled to hold all the claims they could buy, and claims to be recorded and conveyed by quit-claim deeds. These regulations were subsequently amended at a meeting held in front of the Big Six, and remained in force until the land became pre-emptible, when the association dissolved. In regard to the quality of justice administered to interlopers and others who violated the unwritten law, it was not always tempered with that mercy which "droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven." The houses of squatters were not unfrequently torn down and their occupants ordered to leave, men were ducked in the river, thrown out of windows, marched through the streets, etc. These inflictions, however, were never perpetrated by the clubs, though it is believed members thereof participated.

At an early day Todd, who will be remembered as the former owner of a saloon on Jackson street, and the first adult buried in the village, was arrested on the complaint that he had stolen a cheese. He was regularly tried and convicted, and punished by being compelled to return what remained of the delicacy to its legitimate owner, who accordingly received what there was of it unappropriated.

In October, 1854, the Rev. Isaac Cooper, an English local Methodist clergyman, who resided in Council Bluffs, visited Omaha to work Jones' quarry, which was located near Boyd's packing house. Whilst thus employed he was solicited to deliver a sermon for the edification of citizens residing in the village, to which he consented—the services to occur on the following Sabbath. At that time there was no hall in the village, and the congregation was obliged to rely upon the generosity of some family who would grant the privilege of meeting in their residence. Alexander Davis, who owned a saw-mill, where the State grist-mill was afterward erected, near the McCormick & Davis Elevator, had put up a small, one-story frame dwelling on a rise of ground near the corner of Seventh and Jones streets, which contained a room about sixteen feet square, and as this was the most commodious for the purpose, it was secured. The improvised auditorium was entered through the rear kitchen door, and the audience numbered less than twenty worshipers, principal among whom were Mr. Davis and family, A. D. Jones, A. J. Poppleton and others. Mr. Cooper took his position in the southwest corner of the room, and commenced the services by the giving out the hymn which was sung to the tune of "Old Hundred," A. D. Jones acting as chorister. This was followed by the sermon, the text of which is forgotten. No collection was taken up, the precedent in Omaha for this time honored custom, being reserved for the future to develop, but the sermon was listened to with rapt attention, and elicited highly commendable encomiums. This was the first, last and only sermon preached in Omaha during 1854.

Through the fall of that year weekly accessions were made to the population, and improvements are represented as having been scarcely equal to the demand. It was at this period, when the village contained less than an hundred inhabitants, that David Lindley commenced the erection of a two-story house on the southwest corner of Harney and Thirteenth streets, which though not of large dimensions when completed, was used as a hotel, the "Douglas House," the first in Omaha. Before its completion, Lindley sold the premises to the Wells Brothers, who opened it to the public in November, when it became the principal stopping place in the village, and the rendezvous for travelers, politicians, speculators and legislators. The dining room had no floor, the table was made by driving poles into the ground for stakes, with rough cottonwood boards used for the top; the sides were open, and often the table would be covered with snow while the boarders were seated for meals, the viands freezing before they could be eaten. The beds were generally common sheeting ticks filled with prairie grass, which would roll up in knots, requiring the sleeper to conform himself to the peculiarities of the bed to be at ease.

When the Hon. Aaron Cahn, an old settler, first arrived in Omaha, he put up at the Douglas House, obtaining access thereto, as it was after dark, through the dining room door. The floor was covered with sleepers, and objecting to increase the number the landlord remarked: "I have a nice bed for fastidious gentlemen," leading the guest to one of the prairie hay beds so filled with knots that he was unable to in any way woo tired nature's restorer, "balmy sleep." At dinner the landlord had a habit of dealing extremely parsimonious bits of meat to his patrons, and when they called for more their demands would not be considered at all, or so meagerly as to excite the hungry edge of appetite to a limit beyond comparison. During the time the building of the premises continued, the post office was therein located, the mail being kept in an ax box divided into four pigeon holes, and during the absence of the postmaster the carpenters would wait upon those asking for letters or papers. In 1855 a rear addition was built to the premises. To lay the floors, lumber from torn down claim shanties, and nails taken out of the fire at Council Bluffs were used, being the best materials the proprietors could furnish at this time. When it came to painting a sign for the house, Louis A. Walker was the artist employed, but suitable lumber could not be procured for the job. In this emergency some sheeting was secured and tacked to a rough sign board where the letters were affixed and the sign completed. The old house as stated was a point of attraction to all who ever visited Nebraska; and a familiar hostelrie to residents west of the Missouri. It was in front of its hospitable entrance that T. B. Cuming made one of the "greatest efforts of his life" on July 4, 1855; it was within its walls settlers witnessed and participated in the dance or listened to the eloquence of the western minister. It was in its dining room that the drama was occasionally produced, and at its bar a few got "rosy" when the spirit moved them. Caucuses were convened here, and it was here that a vagrant from Missouri fulminated intelligence that the Northern Indians were marching on the village in force. The house was barricaded and all necessary measures taken to meet the invaders with a bloody welcome; but when the drover added to his assininity by informing the frightened populace that he only made the remark to witness its effect upon the people, anger usurped the place of fear, and he left the village as if pursued by an avenging Nemesis. The old house passed through a checkered experience, but was finally removed to give place to a brick block. What a myriad of memories remained after it was blotted out.

Among those who came this year in October was Dr. George L. Miller, for many years editor of *The Herald*, and who has been pronounced as one of the most remarkable men of the day for genuine and unostentatious benevolence, manly character and executive ability. He was the first physician to locate in Omaha reaching here with his father, Col. Lorin Miller, who still survives, as above stated during October and establishing himself in the cabin put up by Mrs. Bedell's husband, in the tall grass west of the present Union Pacific railroad headquarters, where he hung out his sign and offered his services to the diseased in body.

No sooner was his arrival noted than it was promulgated among the Indians who were camping on the river bottom near the present Union Pacific shops, and the information that a "medicine man" was accessible not only filled them with wonder but excited a desire for his professional attentions. It so happened that a papoose lay sick of a fever, and one morning shortly after the doctor's arrival, a muscular buck appeared at the Poppleton mansion and demanded that he should accompany him and minister to the ailment of the infant invalid. Being a stranger to the customs of the Indians, Dr. Miller felt disinclined to go with the messenger, but the ethics of professional duty overcame his scruples, and he began the trip preceded by his guide, who ever and anon turned and beckoned him in the direction he was to follow. Filled with visions of scalping knives and tomahawks the doctor slowly obeyed the beckoning hand. Suddenly and without any preliminary warning the Indian jumped from the beaten path both were pursuing and disappeared in the tall grass. This unexpected piece of by-play by no means encouraged the confidence of Dr. Miller, who now paused, not daring to follow, yet fearing to retrace his journey toward the settlement. While he waited, in wonder and anxiety, this Indian guide as suddenly re-appeared and beckoned the doctor to "come on." In a few moments the guide and his companion reached the wigwam where a new difficulty was encountered, to wit: how entrance thereto could be obtained. The Indian shot through the triangular-shaped entrance like a ball from a cannon, but the mind of Dr. Miller became at once exercised as to how he was to follow suit. After debating the question for what seemed to be an indefinite period, cut off summarily by the unmusical if not painful notes of preparation within the tepee, he bravely assailed the triangular opening and by main strength and wonderful good luck succeeded in accomplishing his entrance. He was welcomed to the interior in a manner calculated to dissipate any apprehensions remaining, and after smoking the pipe of peace was permitted to examine the condition of the Indian infant. A diagnosis of the case convinced the "Medicine Man" that the patient was beyond the reach of human aid, and announcing his fears by signs and shakes of the head, he left some soothing potion to be administered by those in attendance and returned to the village. The succeeding day his whilom guide called to announce the death of the papoose and indicated by signs and grimaces that the grief of the tribe in consequence was very great.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

On the 30th of May previous, Nebraska had been organized as a Territory and Gov. Burt reached Bellevue on the 6th of October in failing health. He was the guest of the Rev. Wm. Hamilton at the old Mission House, where he died within three weeks of the date of his arrival, when the duties of organizing the government and apportioning the counties devolved upon Secretary Thomas B. Cuming, who by virtue of his office became acting Governor. Douglas County, so named after the "Little Giant," commenced at the mouth of Platte River and extended north along the west bank of the Missouri River to a point one mile north of Omaha City, thence west along the south boundary of Washington County twenty miles, thence south ten miles more or less, thence east to the place of beginning. It contained two precincts, one at Omaha with David Lindley, T. G. Goodwill and C. B. Smith judges of election; M. C. Gaylord and Dr. Pattee, clerks. The second precinct was located at the Old Mission, where Isaiah Bennet, D. E. Reed, and Thomas Morton were judges; G. Hollister and Silas A. Strickland, clerks. The first general election was held on December 20, 1854, at which T. G. Goodwill, A. D. Jones, O. D. Richardson and S. E. Rogers were elected members of the council, with A. J. Hanscom, W. N. Byers, William Clancy, F. Davidson, Thomas Davis, A. D. Goyer, A. J. Poppleton and Robert Whitted, members of the House of Representatives.

The boundaries of the county were re-defined by an act of the First Territorial Legislature, and in February, 1857, Sarpy County was established out of its southern limits and the boundaries of the later fixed as they exist at present.

Thus was Douglas County set apart and became an independent sovereignty, with one city on the tapis and others in contemplation. The county also enjoyed the distinction of supporting a weekly paper. *The Arrow*, established in Omaha during July, 1854, by J. E. Johnson, a practical Mormon, and J. W. Pattison, an observant Gentile. Its circulation was among all classes, though printed at the *Bugle* office in Council Bluffs and its weekly issue among the events of importance. The population of the county was less than 1,000; that of Omaha less than one hundred. At that time society was in a transition state, so to speak. There were no courts for the redress of private grievances, no churches, no schoolhouses. Every individual stood upon his merits, and if dispossessed of his claim or insulted in good name or reputation, generally took the law in his own hands. Yet it is to the credit of all who lived here then that few crimes were committed. Pistols were generally carried, and now and then a knife appeared in the belt of some one whom nobody feared. Beyond the violence which occasionally prevailed, growing out of the protection of rights in respect to land there was scarcely a ripple to cause anxiety or exercise evil spirits. These claim troubles too, have been greatly exaggerated, it is said, but in all other respects the hamlet of huts of 1854 was as peaceable as ordinary frontier towns. And as the population increased, the moral power of the better classes began to assert itself by the institution of public worship, the establishment of schools, the arbitration of business disputes and other means of reform.

The year 1854 closed with a balance to the profit side of Omaha, and 1855 dawned upon the settlement rich in the promise of a prophetic period gone before. Nature and man's ingenuity combined to bring about somewhat of a realization of what had been sought for. Emigration to the new country increased and was composed as a rule of men of substantial character who came to improve their fortunes and whose coming increased the value of material interests in their new home. Huts, dug-outs, and in some instances houses were erected. Stores were opened, communication more direct and feasible was established with points that had heretofore been distant, farms were beginning to be opened in the county and every resource available at that early day tending to develop the country and render it attractive to persons seeking homes west of the Missouri was employed with moderate success. During the winter of 1854-55 the presence of ladies added spice to the variety of life here, and exerted a humanizing influence abroad that only those who have at intervals been deprived of this inestimable boon can appreciate at its true value. Among the more prominent were: Mesdames George L. Miller, A. D. Jones, W. P. Snowden, J. C. Reeves, O. B. Selden, S. E. Rogers, A. J. Hanscom and T. B. Cuming.

In January of this year the State House on Ninth street between Farnam and Douglas was completed. It was constructed of brick brought from Council Bluffs, which were laid in place by John Withnell, and in addition to being the first brick building put up in the infant city was considered as a model of architectural excellence for the times. The premises were erected under direction of the ferry company, were 33 x 75, two stories high and cost a total of about $3,000. The first story was occupied by the Territorial Council and John A. Parker, first Register of the Land Office, while the second floor was utilized as a place of convening the House of Representatives, also as the office of A. R. Gilmore, the first Receiver of the Land Office. And here it might be observed that the old Capitol building subsequently passed into the hands of Dr. G. C. Monell, by whom it was razed and its material transported to other points for the equipment of later structures. Here the Legislature convened on the 16th day of January, 1855, in obedience to the proclamation of acting Governor Cuming, who had designated Omaha as the temporary capital, notwithstanding the opposition from other points, representatives from which were straining every nerve and employing every means to induce him to select their favorite town. When the Legislature convened, a large number of men who had been disappointed in their endeavors to secure the first meeting at other points flocked to Omaha, where they arrayed themselves in the red blankets of savages and loudly proclaimed their design of breaking up the assembly. The reason of this excitement to a certain extent, relates A. D. Jones, was that Governor Cuming had given to Bellevue district the name of Omaha County and designated Bellevue as the place of voting. But when it was found that the Mission would not sell their grounds at Bellevue for less than $50,000, in anticipation of having the capital there located; Cumings at midnight previous to the election, took up the voting place and vacated the order naming Bellevue district, Omaha County.

The Legislature was convened at 10 o'clock in the morning and organized by the election of Hiram P. Bennet, of Pierce, President, *pro tem.* A committee consisting of Joseph L. Sharp, James C. Mitchell and Lafayette Nuckolls was appointed to examine credentials when a recess until 2 o'clock p. m. was taken.

Hon. Joseph L. Sharp, elected President of the Council at its permanent organization, is described as a remarkable man. He was tall, sinewy, angular, his long head crowned with a luxuriously uncombed mass of iron gray hair. There was a never ending controversy between his arms and his coat sleeves, between his extremities and pantaloons. His garments were phillipics against extravagance in raiment, crude, rude pæans in honor of frugality and meekness. His physiognomy was neither delicately beautiful, nor beautifully delicate, without features of attraction for the softer sex. He was in fact a "homely man," his cheeks deeply pitted with the small-pox, his eyes terribly askew from the same cause, with one of them totally blind. In these particulars he assimilated to his prototype, the French Tribune—Honore Mirabeau, as also in his superior powers as a speaker, sound judgment, quick perception and remarkable foresight. Socially he was entertaining and agreeable; generous, jolly and accessible, he was a man, in short, peculiarly adapted to the times, as the times were peculiarly adapted to him; with scarcely a peer and without a superior in the lines wherein he cast his life.

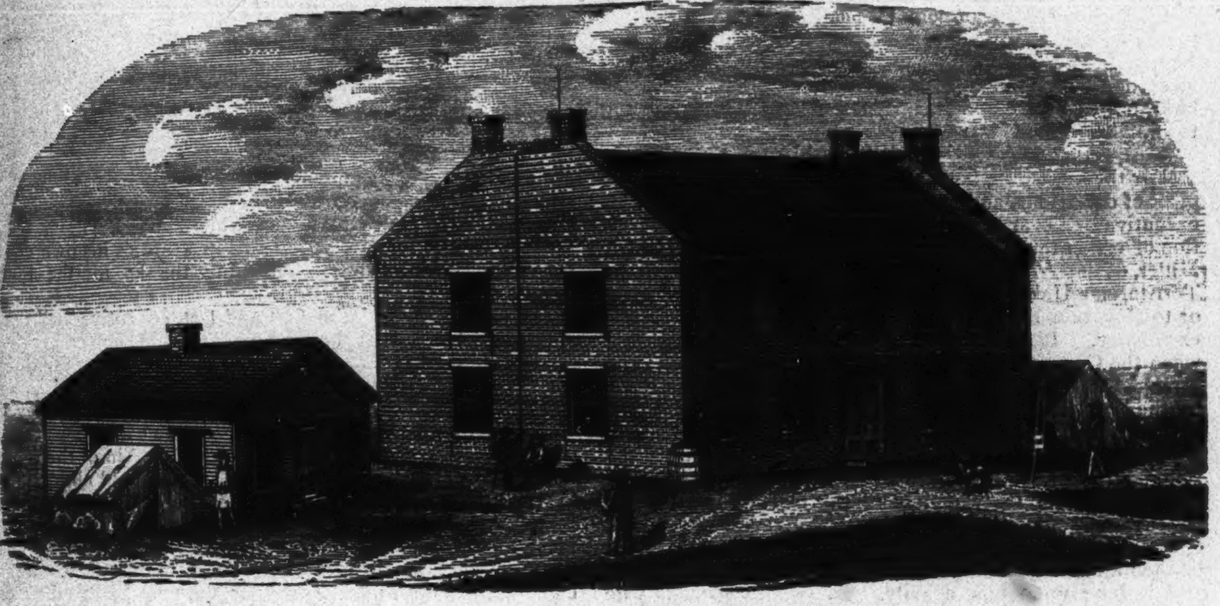
The Representatives also assembled at 10 o'clock a. m., temporarily organized by the election of John M. Latham, Speaker and J. W. Paddock Chief Clerk, when an adjournment was taken, as had been by the Senate, until 2 o'clock p. m. At that hour the joint session was convened in the hall of the House of Representatives to listen to the first executive message to the first legislative assembly of Nebraska by the first acting Governor, the Hon. Thomas B. Cuming, said to have been the ablest communication ever made by an executive of Nebraska from its Territorial days, through its admission as a State to the present time.

At that time "Tom Cuming," as he was affectionately called, was about twenty-eight years old. He was a man of full habit, rather below the medium height, compactly built and in action denoting a sort of hickory muscularity combined with great nervous energy. His complexion was swarthy, his hair black as the plumage of the ravens, his eye-brows heavy, his eyes deep set, restless, dark and flashing. His mouth was firm and his lips shut together resolutely, indexed a determination and fixedness of purpose which distinguished him from fickle and enervated men. In speaking he began his theme in a clear, well-modulated voice which convinced and fascinated. As he proceeded the well-rounded sentences, happy illustrations, finished paragraphs and elegant diction demonstrated not only great natural abilities, but an education both accomplished and classical. But "Tom Cuming" is gone, and with him many a glorious throng of happy days and dreams. And many who were known and honored in these days of Territorial trials and Territorial triumphs have, too, "passed to silence and pathetic dust."

Dr. Miller, editor of the *Herald*, to whom the writer is more than indebted for many, very many suggestions, kind acts and good advice in connection with the present work, writing of that session observes: "Hanscom was speaker, Col. Joseph Sharp, President of the Council. A gentle tap on the shoulder of Richard Brown, member of the council from Nebraska, who voted for the wrong man, from Charles B. Smith, made the editor of this paper chief Clerk of that body. Poppleton was champion of Omaha in the House, and O. D. Richardson and Goodwill in the council, the capital question being the main issue, North Platte against South Platte. Hanscom and Poppleton carried the art of winking to its highest perfection in those days. The latter was always first recognized by the speaker when he wanted the floor. The speaker was always very particular about keeping order. Any refractory member opposed to Omaha, who refused to take his seat when so ordered by him, was forcibly notified that if he didn't sit down he would be knocked down. The result was usually satisfactory to the speaker."

SELECTION OF OMAHA AS CAPITAL.

"The excitement over the capital question was at times very great. The lobbies, we remember, were once crowded with the respective parties to the contest, armed with bludgeons, brick-bats and pistols. A fight was thought to be imminent, but it didn't occur. * * * * * * * The elections were eminently farcical, owing to the fact that many districts where white men never slept more than one night were represented by members who talked loudly of their "constituents," much to their own amusement.



FIRST STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, USED AS POST HOSPITAL DURING THE WAR — NOW TORN DOWN, AND THE SITE OCCUPIED BY PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

"The Douglas House," he continues, "was the center of all gatherings; just beyond it the editor of this paper and Lyman Richardson used to chase deer, but we were harmless hunters and never known to kill a deer. In a fractional part of a fraction of the house now occupied by Mr. Millard many men lodged in the winter of 1855. Mr. Bedell erected and kept it. How the wolves howled at night and the dogs quarreled with them under and around the persecuted inmates of the building, we have not words to describe. One side of it was for a long time protected from the weather by blankets tacked upon the studding. What motley groups gathered there in those days, how in the colder nights we would rally round a rusty old sheet iron stove that stood in one corner, we need not try to tell. Mrs. Bedell was still landlady, but she was the envied sole mistress of Mr. Millard's kitchen, which stood near, and was as happy as we ever saw at getting the men into the "new house." Before this change about eight men slept in it in bunks, heads pointing to the west, while she and her husband occupied a space at the end of the shanty partitioned off from the less exclusive apartment, heads pointing to the south. We have never been able to understand from any experience of our own how man and wife could, by any possibility, get into so small a hole."

The contestants for the prize in this capital contest were Omaha, Fontanelle, Florence, Bellevue, Plattsmouth, Nebraska City and Brownsville, and the excitement ran at a fever heat. The entire South Platte country was opposed to Omaha, and, as will be readily imagined, the present city was laboring to execute a contract in spite of every possible impediment. The influence of James C. Mitchell, of Florence, it is said, was sufficient to fix the capitol at Omaha or take it away. He was appointed the sole commissioner to locate the capitol, it being understood that he favored Omaha, but located it for a new company at Sulphur Springs. By another company he was induced to locate it west of the spring on the hill, at which junction the original company once more joined issue and persuaded him to establish its site on High School Hill, when the question was permanently disposed of.

The next building completed during the spring of 1855 was the Caldwell Bank, at the southwest corner of Twelfth and Farnam streets. It was built of brick, and still stands, with amendments and revisions, on the very spot of its origin. At that time the business, as also the residence, portion of Omaha, was east of Ninth street and north of the Union Pacific Depot, and though carried on mostly in log cabins, and dug-outs or frame shanties protected from the extreme cold by blankets, odds and ends of boards, etc., had assumed for those days large proportions. But one brick building had been erected for commercial purposes as above indicated, and business was generally concluded during the day, and at nightfall the streets were left to vacancy and darkness, interrupted at long intervals by the cheerful light of the inn or the "glim" of the saloon a guide-board directing immigrants and bacchanals in search of the cup that cheers. Occasionally when the whistle of an approaching steamer announced the coming of settlers, travelers and what not, a passing excitement was aroused, there was a hurrying into the darkness of the street, the feeling of one's way to the landing, and after a publication of the latest news from below, the number of passengers brought up, etc., the crowd dispersed to their homes and their haunts when the streets once more became as quiet and uneventful as before.

The leading merchants were Milton Rogers, Tootle and Jackson, with S. R. Brown as superintendent, James and Samuel Megeath with Jeff Megeath, in a clerical capacity, and John R. and H. B. Porter, the latter on the present site of the Paxton Hotel.

Dr. George L. Miller was the only physician, from which it may be argued that the city's general health was *good.* The legal fraternity was liberally represented and included some who have since become eminent. Among them was Jonas Seeley, A. J. Hanscom, O. D. Richardson, A. J. Poppleton and E. B. Chandler. Mr. Peterson was Sheriff and Lyman Richardson, present part owner of the *Herald* was Recorder. Neither schoolhouse nor church had yet been built, nor was there a minister of the gospel in the young town.

AN EXECUTIVE BALL.

For the most part, balls and socials made up the complement of diversions, and this suggests an account of the first executive ball ever given in Omaha, for a graphic description of which the writer acknowledges his obligations to Dr. Miller, of the *Herald.* Mark W. Izard, who came into the Territory as United States Marshal, was appointed successor to Governor Burt, and the ball was had in honor of his excellency. It might be here parenthetically stated that when the Governor was to read his inaugural message he arranged it so that a negro was to announce his approach to the legislative chamber in words substantially as follows: "Mr. Speaker, the Governor is now approaching," but forgetting his text, electrified the assembled wisdom with the sentence: "Mr. Speaker, de gubner has done come."

Quoting from Dr. Miller *in re* the ball: "Izard was a stately character physically. Mentally, rather weak, and felt a lively sense of the dignity with which the appointment clothed him. He had never known such an honor before, and it bore upon him heavily. To the few persons who then constituted the population of the city, the Governor was careful to intimate a desire to have his gubernatorial advent suitably celebrated. The facetious and wary Cuming suggested the idea of giving Izard an executive ball. The larger of the two rooms, which then constituted the building, was the theater of a scene perhaps the most ludicrous that was ever witnessed in the history of public receptions. The rooms had a single coat of what was then called plastering, composed of a frozen mixture of mud and ice, and a very thin coating at that. The floor was rough and unplaned, and not altogether safe for those who preferred the upright position. It had been energetically scrubbed for the occasion. The night being dreadfully cold, and the heating apparatus failing to warm the room, the water froze upon the floor, and could not be melted by any then known process. Rough cottonwood boards on either side of the room were substitutes for chairs.

The hour of seven having arrived, the grand company began to assemble. Long before the appointed hour, his Arkansas Excellency appeared in the dancing hall. He and Jim Orton, "The Band" of Council Bluffs, reached the scene at about the same moment. The Governor was very polite to Jim, and Jim was just tight enough to be correspondingly polite to the Governor—while Izard was the guest of nine ladies, who were all that could be mustered, even for a State occasion, in Omaha. They were Mrs. G. L. Miller, Mrs. T. B. Cuming, Mrs. Fenner Ferguson, Mrs. J. Sterling Morton, Mrs. C. B. Smith, Mrs. Fleming Davidson, Mrs. A. J. Hanscom, Mrs. A. D. Jones, and Mrs. S. E. Rogers. Two of the ladies could not dance, and their places were supplied by the same number of gentlemen. The Governor had a son by the name of James. He was his Excellency's private secretary, and wishing to present a high example of style, he came in at a late hour, escorting Mrs. Davidson. His bearing was fearfully stately and dignified. He wore a white vest and white kids, as any gentleman would do, but these were in rather discordant contrast with the surroundings. Paddock, Poppleton, Cuming, Smith, Morton, Ferguson, Goodwill, Clancy, Folsom, and Dr. Miller, besides a large assemblage of legislators, attended. Jim Orton was the solitary fiddler, occupying a corner of the room. The dance opened, and it was a gay and festive occasion. During the dance several accidents happened. One lady, now well known in Omaha, fell flat; others did likewise. The supper came off about midnight, and consisted of coffee with brown sugar, but no milk, sandwiches of peculiar size, very thick and made up of a singular mixture of bread of radical complexion, and bacon. The *menu* was supplemented with dried apple pie, and there being no tables in those days, was passed around. The Governor, having long lived in a hot climate, stood around shivering with the cold, but bore himself with amiable fortitude, buoyed up by the honors thus showered upon him, and at the proper time, under a deep sense of his own consequence, made a speech returning thanks for the high honors done him."

Thus is described the first and last executive ball that ever took place in Omaha.

Through the winter of 1855 Omaha balls were mostly steamboat balls, when Capt. Dan Able, and other dashing navigators of the Missouri, would come to the natural levee with goods for "merchants." Lying at the ample wharves over night, they would give a ball in the cabin of their big boats, and pretty much all the men, women and children in town would attend them. It did not require more than ten minutes' notice to get up a ball in those days, for the simplest of all reasons, it did not take as much time for the ladies to arrange their toilets then as it does now. Next came the balls of the Hamilton House, kept by Burnham & Judson, which bore the name of Banker Hamilton of the present day. They were very numerous and very jolly, when Cuming and Salisbury and Hanscom and Seely and Patrick and Rankin and Moore and Parker, and many others, gave free rein and direction to the social enjoyments of that period. The ball on the steamboat *Gray Cloud,* a chartered Government boat that had wintered in the Upper Missouri, which came down here after corn in April, 1856, is noteworthy. It was attended by Council Bluffs and Omaha people in large numbers, and the wind blew so hard the next day that the Omaha branch of the party had to remain on board the boat all day. The *Gray Cloud* left next morning for her up-the-river destination. Salisbury & Smith owned a cottonwood saw-mill in those days, and persuaded two of the *Gray Cloud's* guests to go up on the boat above DeSoto and return on a raft of saw-logs. The party was duly landed, and the following morning with Mr. Richard Hogeboom added to the number, embarked on a large cottonwood raft for a pleasant sail to Omaha. The cabin passengers were attired in the light costumes, including cloth gaiters, worn at the recent ball. About 10 o'clock in rounding a point, the raft run aground on the bar and navigation was not resumed until the middle of the afternoon. Adverse winds caused a second and final stoppage an hour later, after a total progress of perhaps ten miles, and the raft being hopelessly aground, it became necessary to abandon it to its fate and the June rise. A section of it was cut loose upon which the ship's company got ashore, only to find themselves upon a long, narrow island with a narrow channel separating them from the Nebraska shore. After much labor a ferry raft was constructed of driftwood, toward which construction the cabin passengers aforesaid contributed more intelligent direction than physical strength, and the main land was successfully reached about 9 p. m. From this point the trip began to acquire increased interest. The nearest habitation was at Fort Calhoun, eight miles away, and the route lay over a wet, muddy bottom, heavily timbered, and crowded with a thick growth of underbrush. The night was reasonably dark, and cloth gaiters, not the best foot gear for fast time on that kind of ground, but under the skillful pilotage of Salisbury, a haven of rest was reached an hour after midnight, at the house of George Stevens, at Calhoun.

It was the custom in those days to celebrate the erection of any considerable new building with a ball. But before the event at the Herndon House there were several celebrations of this kind. The brick store on Farnam street, near Thirteenth, which was built by a Mr. Brown, "Stuttering" Brown, and known as the "Big B," was celebrated in this way in 1856. The store was occupied by Mr. Brown, who died prematurely, and afterwards by Mr. Shields. One other store, which stood where Dewey & Stone now do a great business, built by John M. Clark, and occupied by Armstrong & Clark in 1857, as a dry goods store, and afterward by M. W. Keith with a saloon, was the scene of one of those "dance-all-night-and-go-home-with-the-girls-and-married-ladies-in-the-morning" occasions with which this early Omaha life was crowded. Terpsichore finally took possession of the big dining room of the Herndon House, now Union Pacific headquarters, which was dedicated with a grand ball in the latter months of 1858.

THE FIRST MURDER TRIAL.

Early in April, Governor Izard received a communication from Judge Ferguson, setting forth that Dr. Charles A. Henry had shot and killed a young man named George Hollister, and was imprisoned in the blacksmith shop at Bellevue, where he was safely guarded from the violence of a mob, who had threatened to lynch him. General Estabrook, Territorial Attorney, accompanied by P. G. Peterson, Sheriff, B. P. Rankin and Joseph Strickland, attached to the *Nebraskian*, a paper started this year, reached Bellevue at midnight, and proceeded to investigate the facts of the alleged homicide.

Henry is represented as having been a man of shrewdness, wonderful nerve and physical courage. The day previous to the shooting, a difficulty had arisen between Henry and deceased about a boundary line. It was resumed the succeeding day with results stated. The coroner's jury, governed in their decision by the laws of Iowa in the absence of laws in Nebraska applicable, rendered a verdict recommending that Henry be held pending an examination before a judicial officer. Upon an investigation had before Judge Ferguson, he was committed on the charge of murder, and imprisoned in the house of Sheriff Peterson on the west side of Tenth street, between Farnam and Henry, the owner occupying the rear portion of the premises, the balance being rented as a saloon and gambling house—this, by the way, was the fifth house erected in Omaha. At the first term of the United States District Court, the grand jury failed to indict, but Judge Ferguson, instead of discharging the accused, re-committed him and ordered the empaneling of a second jury.

A. J. Poppleton and O. P. Mason, the latter but recently become a resident of the Territory, were Henry's attorneys, and felt that the treatment of their client was unwarranted and outrageous, and Mason addressed the court in terms of the most bitter and scathing rhetoric that was ever listened to by an astonished justice in any court of record, resulting in the modification of certain offensive features of the order of commitment issued by his honor.

About this time, the steamer "William Baird" came up the river, laden with Government troops, en route to Fort Pierre. The cholera, which was then raging throughout the country, had attacked the soldiers, one of whom had died. Dr. Miller was sought to administer to the necessities of the afflicted, and responding at once to the demands made upon his professional skill, proceeded up the river, accompanied by Mrs. Miller, attending the cases en route, and remained during the summer. During his absence, Dr. Henry was the solitary *medicus* in Omaha, and as patients demanded treatment, the accused was permitted to practice during the day, returning to his confinement and shackles at night. The jury next drawn to inquire into the facts connected with the killing of Hollister, failed to return an indictment as had its predecessor, whereupon Henry was discharged from custody, and became an active and enterprising citizen of Omaha. The following summer he aided in the building of Pioneer Block, also the building in which the first drugstore was conducted by himself.

This summer occurred the first election for county officers, resulting in the choice of J. C. Reeves for Sheriff; Clinton Briggs, Probate Judge; Thomas O'Connor, Register; George Forbes, Treasurer; Jesse Lowe, Thomas Davis and James H. McArdle, Commissioners. The first brickyard to be established in the city was also opened this season by Bovey & Armstrong, at the corner of Webster and Thirteenth streets.

RELIGIOUS AWAKENING.

During this year (1855) the Rev. Mr. Koulmer preached at stated periods in Omaha; also the Revs. Isaac F. Collins, William Leach, Moses F. Shinn and Reuben Gaylord.

The latter was one of the foremost and most influential of the holy men who came into the wilderness and assisted in shaping the religious destiny, not alone of Omaha, but of Nebraska and the West. He was born in the State of Connecticut, where a mother's instruction and prayers directed his opening powers and led to an early consecration to God. Upon his graduation, he passed twenty years in Iowa, laying the foundations of his church in that State, whence he came to Omaha on a prospecting tour. At that time there was no church organization of his denomination, nor house of worship of any other religious association. He immediately entered upon his duties as a minister, and preached in the old Capitol building on Ninth street. On the first Sabbath in May, 1856, he organized a Congregational Church with nine members, holding services in the dining-room of the Douglas House. He soon inaugurated measures for the erection of a church edifice, which was completed and dedicated in 1857, and after a service in the pastures of the Lord for nearly a third of a century, he passed away. He died in 1880, respected as a minister of the gospel for his talents and Christian virtues, not more than for his work as a man in public and in private life.

"It is quite possible," writes Dr. Miller in his valuable contributions, "that the story may have been told before, but it will bear repetition if it is made short, which illustrates the sincerity and devotion of Reuben Gaylord, who tried so hard and against great odds and discouragements to plant the influences of God's gospel in this then very worldly place. Indifference to it even in the membership of the church was the worst thing he had to contend with. As the writer was walking near the little church erected through Mr. Gaylord's efforts, one day, he heard a voice within. As he neared the church he recognized it as that of the minister. Softly stepping to the door, which was ajar, he saw Mr. Gaylord, solitary and alone, on his knees in prayer, earnestly invoking the Deity to interpose that a new interest and zeal might be awakened in the Christian cause in this new land. This was in the autumn of 1856, and the scene was one that was calculated to move the hearts of men. If ever man went from earnest and sincere Christian labors for the good of men on earth to receive the rewards of a true soldier of the Cross in heaven, that man was Reuben Gaylord. To pay an occasional tribute to his memory, and to throw now and then a grateful garland upon his grave, is one of the melancholy pleasures that remain to his friends who survive him."

Foremost also among those who came in the same cause during 1855, was the Rev. W. Emmonds, of Council Bluffs, who enjoys the distinction of having been the first Catholic clergyman in the Territory of Nebraska. He came for the purpose of attending to the wants of the Catholics in Omaha, but finding no accommodations for the performance of his sacred duties, he was compelled to return to Council Bluffs, whither at intervals devout Catholics on this side were forced to repair to attend mass and approach the sacraments. During the latter part of the year, it is claimed, that mass was said in the Representative chamber of the old Capitol, while others insist that the services were held at the residence of the Hon. T. B. Cuming, corner of Dodge and Eighteenth streets. Be this as it may, no church was determined upon until June, 1856, when Thomas O'Connor, James Ferry and Vincent Burkley were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions.

Throughout the county, candor compels the acknowledgement, that less gratifying progress was to be observed. Florence was ceasing to be a rival of Omaha; the residents of that vicinage, prompted by the inexorable logic of events, were beginning to drift in the direction of the latter city, with their tackle, apparel and furniture. The valley country that has since been realized as the garden spot of the county was totally uninhabited. The country contiguous to the Elkhorn was but sparsely settled, and the vicinity of the present village of Millard, was occupied by the Stevens brothers—George F. and Cyrus.

PROGRESS IN 1856.

The year 1856 has been considered as the most prosperous and profitable that shed rays of gladness upon Omaha from the date of the settlement of the county until the years succeeding the war. But it was followed by a period of inactivity, financial pressure and embarrassment. Outside of the villages of Florence and Omaha, the settlements were but few and new arrivals were not very frequent, even in the villages. But in the spring of 1856 large immigrations to the Territory began, many of those coming locating at Omaha. As a consequence, the place made rapid advances and began to assume the importance, if it lacked the influence, of a city. Situated, as it then was, on the banks of the great highway of the West, the progress making was only in harmony with the spirit of the age supplemented by rare combinations, some of which have been already cited. The early portion of the season was passed amid bustle and excitement, and summer came and went without any apparent falling off in the tide of immigration or success in business. Another gratifying feature was the class of settlers who came in. They were not, as a rule, composed of the dross of life, but of pure gold—made up of farmers, mechanics, professional men, with a slight sprinkling of adventurers or soldiers of fortune, who came to conquer an adversity that may have been pitiless, without special reference to the means employed in the attainment of their ends. The laws began to be rigidly enforced; instead of *non scripta* they became *in esse*, with all that the term implies.

As with accessions to the population, so with improvements, particularly in the city. This year, another town company was organized under the title of "The Omaha Land Company," including upon its roll of membership representatives from the "Ferry Company," together with others. This company secured lands lying contiguous to Omaha, which were laid out as an addition to the city, the survey being known as "Scriptown." Here, too, some informal improvements were projected.

In the early part of the year the first of the number of blocks which to-day line Farnam street, was put up on that thoroughfare. Dr. C. A. Henry, H. H. Visscher, Aaron Root and Gen. J. M. Thayer were the enterprising citizens who put the plan of the "Pioneer Block" into execution, which, upon its completion, was considered the most imposing and architecturally perfect edifice north of St. Louis. It was located on Farnam street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, and was of brick, three stories high. The building was substantially completed during the year in which it was commenced; cost $25,000, and was the scene of much of the history inseparable from the growth of a metropolis from infancy to maturity. Here were political meetings convened; here the third session of the Territorial Legislature assembled; here orators launched rhetorical thunderbolts into the midst of delighted audiences, and eloquent divines propounded theological conundrums, directed to the conversion and redemption of the lost of Israel. "Words, words, words."

The same year, Robert Shields, who, by the way, first came to Omaha in 1856, erected a two-story brick on Farnam street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, at a cost of $7,500.

The committee appointed by the Catholics to raise subscriptions for a church, procured two lots, donated by the Council Bluffs & Nebraska Ferry Co., and ground was broken for the building of the edifice. The first brick was laid July 4, 1856, and in December following the little building was opened for divine service, the first in the city of Omaha. Mass was said by the Rev. F. Scanlan, of St. Joe, Mo., and faith lost sight of earth in the sanctity of this rude frontier temple devoted to the worship of the living God.

It was here that the United States Court held occasional sessions during 1856, and Fenner Ferguson, the Justice presiding, was wont to appear on the bench with a clay pipe between his teeth. Gen. Estabrook still lives who is familiar with this fact.

Vincent Burkley came to Omaha in 1856, and opened the first clothing store in the city. The same year he put up a brick building at No. 1008 Farnam street, which maintained its equilibrium for a number of years, but finally fell of its own weight, burying an actress engaged at Corey's Theatre in the ruins, from which she was rescued without having sustained injuries.

The small brick still standing at the corner of Harney and Fourteenth streets, and now occupied as a blacksmith shop, was built in 1856; also two small bricks on Farnam street, west of the northwest corner of Thirteenth. They were erected by Robert Shields and D. D. Carr, and one is now occupied by the State Bank of Nebraska; also a small one-story brick, sixteen by twenty-four feet, on the southeast corner of Farnam and Twelfth streets, by Hon. A. J. Hanscom, as a law office. It stood until 1866, when it was torn away to make room for King's Block.

Harney street was the leading thoroughfare, the commercial highway and fashionable promenade. It was tolerably closely built up as far west as Fourteenth street with frame buildings—there being no brick structures on the street—and the most populous of any of the city avenues, though houses were scattered about the city site as far north as Cuming street. Residences occupied Harney, Douglas and Farnam streets, but with the exception of Gov. Cuming's residence—still standing at the corner of Eighteenth and Dodge streets—the terraces to the west of the center of city, now so universally appropriated to the sites of mansions, were noted for their absence.

Another important venture of 1856, was the building of the Hamilton House on the south side of Douglas street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, and named after Charles W. Hamilton, the banker. The old Douglas House, being incapable of meeting the wants of the throng of enterprising adventurers who flocked to Omaha in the spring of that year, it was deemed expedient to increase the hotel capacities of the town, and build a caravansary that should be an honor to the small but growing city.

The house was leased before it was commenced, to O. C. Burnham and A. M. Judson, a couple of friends of the proprietors; and a lot which C. B. Smith, one of the builders, had purchased for $150 was bought back for $400 as the site. In the month of August, Judson boarded the steamer "Omaha" for St. Louis, where he purchased the necessary outfit, hired the necessary help, consisting of three single and one married man of color, and returned on the same boat. Before the ensuing spring this help was increased by the employment of the first negro born in Omaha; and before the house was ready the boarders began to rush in, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the proprietors. On one occasion, during the winter, the house took fire, and the flames having apparently got the best of the building, the boarders, under the leadership of Clapper Curran and A. S. Morgan, fought the elements and saved the premises. In spite of the fact that the house was deluged with water, a large portion of the furniture ruined and much remaining in the original cases, the proprietors, to the surprise of all, called breakfast on time the next morning. Soon after, a grand ball dedicated the new hotel, and the Hamilton House, destined to play an important part in the early history of Omaha, became a fixed fact.

PIONEER JUSTICE.

In the summer of 1856, the settlers illustrated their appreciation of the legal aphorism, "*Fiat justitia ruat cœlum*," in a manner that impressed witnesses and the public forcibly, if not complacently. At the time mentioned, horse stealing had become epidemic, and it began to dawn upon the people that something must be done to put a stop to these frequent trespasses upon the rights of owners. While these reflections were permeating the body politic, two horses were stolen from residents in the vicinity of Omaha and sold to the Pawnee Indians. The high-mettled racers eluded the vigilance of their putative owners one night and strayed back home in search of the fatted calf, when they were retaken and stabled. Soon after, the Pawnees visited the city in search of their purchases and, being found, demanded they be returned. This caused an investigation of title, during which it was elicited that they had bought the animals from two men, and were told to hold as prisoners any white men offering in the future to sell them horses. Shortly afterward, the same men made their appearance among the Indians and tendered them horses in exchange for shekels. Admonished by the advice given them, they arrested the assumed owners, and escorting them to the city delivered them up to the authorities. There was no jail in the city at that time, and after canvassing the matter, it was decided to shave the heads of the thieves, tie them up and administer thirty-nine lashes on the bare back of each.

Accordingly, Bill Lee, a negro barber, the first in the city, shaved the right side of one of the thieves' heads and the left side of the head of the other, after which they were escorted to the liberty pole, which had been raised in the vacant block bounded by Harney, Farnam, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and tied up, preparatory to punishment. This, however, no one seemed willing to undertake. One of the Indians began the execution of the contract, but the severity of his blows exerted a persuasive influence and he was retired. Finally it was decided that the owners of the stolen horses were the proper parties to inflict the castigation, which decision was concurred in by the parties selected, who discharged the trust with a fidelity that evoked commendation.

The affair was almost generally regretted by citizens, but it was regarded as an unavoidable necessity, and its disagreeable features were endured in the hope that they might work a radical reform and persuade obtuse citizens to a clearer apprehension of the distinction between *meum* and *tuum*.

The wretches when released disappeared from Omaha, and were never again identified with criminal acts in this portion of the State, as far as can be learned.

The 4th of July was celebrated this year in the city but informally. There was no order of exercises, no orations, no dinner and but a limited number of celebrants, who evidenced their patriotism by becoming hopelessly inebriated. The most attractive exhibition witnessed was W. P. Snowden attired in the regimentals he had worn through the Mexican war, in which he paraded the streets to the delight of youth and edification of maturer years.

This year business was "booming," to use a Westernism, and what was true of Omaha was true of all portions of the country. Riches seemed to be within the grasp of all who sought their possession. Real estate commanded ready sale at exorbitant prices, and speculation was attended with results that inspired unlimited confidence; corner lots became bonanzas, while patches of ground "far from the madding crowd" were esteemed mines of merchantable wealth. Sales of lands throughout the county were, in consequence, large—though no title was conveyed, ownership of the same being guaranteed by claim clubs; nor was title to any purchases made perfected prior to March, 1857, when the Land Office of the Government was prepared to act in that behalf. The outlook as it appeared to citizens and strangers was far from discouraging, and delight at this condition of affairs found frequent expression among men, who are supposed to reason from correct premises, rather than from men who indulge in enthusiastic vaporings. But the fair prospects gave place to dark and gloomy days experienced throughout the country in the panic that occurred during the succeeding year. The bright dreams of wealth gave way to actual want. Over-trading, excessive bank issues and the rage for speculation in Western lands, had brought about their usual results for a season at least; recovery from their effects seemed almost impossible.

Facilities in all the departments of trade had measurably improved at this period, commercially and otherwise. Steamers between Omaha and St. Louis arrived and departed semi-weekly; communication was had with the interior by the primitive and comfortless stage-coach; postal advantages were superior to the times when Postmaster Jones carried the mail in his hat and distributed letters and papers on demand. Two newspapers were in successful operation, and arrangements for railroad building in the near future were in process of completion.

In contradistinction to this delightful picture, it must be admitted that certain types of vice still manifested an ascendency, notably those of drinking and gambling, not to mention others equally repulsive and damaging. During the winter, Jesse Wynn, a brickmason, was shot and killed, near the old California crossing on the Elkhorn River, by a man from Council Bluffs, the result of a quarrel over a claim. The murderer was arrested in Council Bluffs, but extenuating circumstances appeared in a measure to justify the deed, and he was discharged.

Some settlements were made in the county in 1856, namely, that of Dr. Link, near the present village of Millard; the McArdle's, at Elkhorn City, on the old military road, seven miles west of Omaha; a Mr. Springer, at the ferry; Dr. Fifield, near Elkhorn, and others. But the population outside of the town did not increase greatly, and many who came into the Territory this year returned home or journeyed to Pike's Peak, when the primary effects of the panic of 1857 began to be felt. The winter was the most rigorous and severe ever experienced in Omaha previous to that of 1880-81. Among the sufferers in the early part of the season was a party consisting of O. F. Davis, George McFall, R. M. Brandenburg, Erastus and Jedediah Smith. The first four started out on November 28 for the valley country to take up claims, and had employed the last named to accompany them with his wagon and horses. They reached Elkhorn City the same evening, and stopped at the farm house of Sylvanus Dodge, pursuing their journey the next morning. On the succeeding night their camp was pitched near the "cut-off," a deep and swift-running channel connecting the Platte and Elkhorn rivers, where they remained over Sunday. The following day it began to snow violently and, growing colder, the sufferings of the party commenced. As the day closed and night approached, the violence of the storm, as also intensity of the cold, increased in a wonderful degree. The camp was unprovided with comforts or conveniences, and the inmates nearly perished. When the storm subsided, they harnessed up the team and endeavored to return to Dodge's, and during the day made but four miles through the drifts, Brandenburg, Smith and Miles having their feet frozen. On December 4 the party reached a cabin, having abandoned their wagon, north of Elkhorn City, where they were hospitably welcomed, and remained over night. The ensuing day their wagon was recovered, and, while descending the Elkhorn, the ice parted and let the horses into that stream, whence they were rescued with the utmost difficulty, and reached Dodge's on December 5, and Omaha the next evening about 9 o'clock, utterly exhausted, but happy at an escape from death by slow torture, that in view of the hardships with which they were surrounded was somewhat marvelous.

Among the prominent arrivals during 1856 were: Charles Childs, Charles B. Birkett, Henry A. Koster, Thomas Swift, M. Robling, John A. Harbach, Henry Livsey, George Smith, T. H. Latey, J. S. Gibson, Dominus Sherrer, Julius Rudowsky, Dr. J. P. Peck, Dr. J. K. Ish, J. M. Woolworth, J. E. Boyd, Vincent Burkley, A. J. Critchfield, G. W. Homan, Henry Homan, Mr. and Mrs. William Preston, John A. Marsh, W. W. Marsh, M. T. Patrick, A. S. Patrick, Joseph Fox, Dr. G. C. Monell, Lucinda Monell, Robert T. Jenkinson, Henry Pundt, S. A. Barkalow, Mr. and Mrs. George McCoy, Charles McCoy, E. F. Cook, Frederick Kumph, John H. Kellon, and others.

ATTEMPT TO REMOVE THE CAPITAL.

At the session of the Legislature in the winter of 1856, a second attempt was made to remove the capital from Omaha to a point known to speculators as Douglas City. The schemers had caused the survey and platting of the town, and were reinforced with scrip and bullion to settle the doubts of members who might otherwise be indifferent to the result sought to be attained. A member from Dakota, named Jones, had been liberally dealt with, but in place of responding to the application of procurers, he unbosomed himself of the facts to Hanscom, by whom he was persuaded to enlighten the Legislature as to the facts and details of the situation. The developments occasioned intense excitement, which was aggravated by the election of Isaac L. Gibbs, who sided with those in favor of removing the capital and endeavored to ride rough-shod over the minority. In this particular, however, he failed, and the fight for supremacy thus begun was carried forward with a boldness that was only equaled by its ultimate failure. Every possible expedient known to parliamentary practice was employed to postpone final action by the majority, and to Jonas Seeley and A. J. Hanscom was due the success that in the end lighted upon the banners of the opposition. About the middle of the session votes enough were secured, but exactly how is not of record, though it is said that one councilman and one representative from Nemaha, as also one councilman from Pawnee County, could explain if called upon—for the defeat of the bill, or rather its passage over the Governor's veto, and the subject was abandoned for the time being.

THE PANIC OF 1857.

The spring of 1857 dawned upon the city and county glorious in a realization of what the experiences of the previous year had influenced the inhabitants to predict. The prices of real estate remained in the ascendant and holders looked forward to an early period when they should revel in profits that would be unlimited. Building was carried forward with energy and, it might be added, with dispatch. The capitol, which stood on the present site of the high school building, was approaching completion, and the Herndon House, since remodeled and rebuilt by the Union Pacific Railway Company, was in progress of construction to be finished that year at a cost $70,000. Improvements throughout the county were not only generous but general — so general that it came to be remarked that so much building had not been witnessed since the city was surveyed. These incidents were to be observed, it is said, through the spring and until the perfect days of June came to touch all nature with their loveliness that ran wild in the sunshine. But this was the culmination of the "gala-days" of Omaha, the county, the territory, the nation. As the summer advanced and a falling off in the demand for lots and improvements was witnessed, no attention, at least little attention, was paid to the phenomena. The citizens still clung to their faith in the destiny of this section, and no one was able to decipher apprehension in their words or acts. Cowards they may have been, with hearts "as false as stairs of sand," they yet wore "upon their chins the beard of Hercules and frowning Mars." No self-constituted Cassandra was there to predict disaster, and none was anticipated in spite of the threatenings of the storm which impended. Suspensions, if such were made, or the closing out of business by a merchant who thought he foresaw the sequel to existing prosperity, failed to cause special alarm, though it may have been that some in view thereof quietly realized their capital and left the city.

But the end came at last and those who were unprepared, like the maidens without oil in their lamps, were thrust into outer darkness, metaphorically speaking. To some it came thus unexpectedly, disastrously; but the condition of affairs was not new to the country. Revulsions as sudden and shocks as severe had been experienced, from the days of the Revolution and failure to redeem the continental scrip issued to pay the expenses of the war, to the revulsion occasioned by commercial derangements succeeding the war of 1812, to the panic of 1837, remotely caused as some insist by the distribution of the National Bank deposits among certain State banks, which to avoid financial pressure were authorized to discount largely on the strength of their deposits, making money plenty and credit unlimited. As a result, the country became full of "promises to pay" while the tangible security was appropriated to the payment of duties on imports; when the storm came the whirlwind received the lion's share, and penury usurped the peace of superficial prosperity. Then followed the memorable panic of twenty years later. On the basis of receipts from California and abroad, banks issued paper to an unparalleled extent. Speculation made its appearance in the form of railroads with their stocks, bonds and mortgages, requiring the use of immense capital. These stocks were gambled in, and an unfortunate move entailed bankruptcy upon the operator. The banks became alarmed and refused to discount for customers, and the latter were unable to meet their liabilities, and as the credit system extended through a long line of debtors and creditors, the bill holder finally was "downed" and rushed to the banks for specie on their notes. The banks were unable to pay, confidence was destroyed, and the crash rendered complete.

To be sure, Nebraska, while it did not feel the full force of the calamity—for being upon the border the intense shock which prostrated the center produced only unpleasant vibrations at so great a distance—nevertheless was sufficiently affected to "stunt" her development and the growth of her cities.

Immediately after the Trust Company suspended at the East one continuous train of disaster followed in its wake, ran the gamut of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and halted only when it reached the confines of civilization on the other side of the Missouri. The "wild cat" concerns which had been grafted upon the confidence of the West, were the first to suspend, and these were followed by others of a previously substantial character. In Omaha the Western Exchange, Fire and Marine Insurance Bank closed its doors September 23, 1857, carrying with unsparing hand dismay and ruin into the community. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., President of the bank, issued an address to the public, setting forth that by reason of the losses incurred in the East it became obvious that it was impossible for the institution to longer continue the payment of its liabilities. Under these circumstances it was deemed expedient for the interests of all concerned to make an assignment of the assets of the institution for the benefit of its creditors. Enos Lowe, John A. Parker, Sr., and Albert C. Wyman were appointed trustees, and the promise was made to close up the business at the earliest period in the most equitable manner possible. The assets as set forth in the schedule amounted to $288,083.75, the most of which consisted of "bills receivable" and "notes discounted." These purported to be "stock certificates" to the amount of $80,000; also $191.03 in specie and $121 in the bills of insolvent banks.

The Western Exchange was the first bank in Nebraska chartered by the Legislature and from its organization it was bolstered up by the Government deposits under the control of the Governor. It was in operation about two years.

The next bank to suspend operations was the Fontenelle Bank which came into existence a year previous, its charter with four others having been signed by Gov. Izard, and its owners being Greene, Weare & Benton. The next bank to suspend was the Bank of Nebraska, Samuel Moffat, cashier, and the effects produced by this repetition were almost paralyzing. These repeated levys upon public confidence occasioned results both natural and irresistible, the utter destruction of faith in the responsibility of all moneyed institutions, further confirmed by the decadence and ultimate fall of the Bank of Florence. Stagnation in business followed; the prices of lots and lands depreciated; property did not change hands readily, and real estate operations generally came to a stand-still. The stringency in the money market became more pronounced, values were estimated by necessity and not in connection with the medium of exchange. In the face of these apparent conclusions, however, it was claimed that not a single improvement had been stopped by the pressure of the times and there was no perceptible diminution in the trade of merchants. But these claims are scarcely borne out by the statements of men who were on the ground and thoroughly familiar with the facts. They say that while no failures occurred among the commercial interests of Omaha, there were many who retired from business and went elsewhere; but this, while it was calculated to express a want of confidence, was compensated for in a measure by the arrivals of produce which from March to November aggregated 13,050 tons.

To add to the calamity the city of Omaha during the summer issued $50,000 in scrip for the purpose of completing the capitol, and $50,000 additional when that amount was exhausted. During its issue this scrip passed current at par and until the building was enclosed and a few rooms made ready for occupancy. After that the medium of exchange thus improvised depreciated until the discount was greater than the sum for which it would pass. Some portion of it was employed in the payment of taxes, but the largest share was never redeemed, and became a total loss.

Among other effects above suggested of this financial panic was that of reducing the number of inhabitants both in cities and country. Men who were able to escape returned whence they came, and the discovery of gold at a point where Denver has since grown into a populous city, attracted the remainder who were not hampered by obligations they were unable to throw off. These discoveries gave a stimulus to trade of a temporary character in Omaha and a substantial benefit was derived by the city until they ceased to be regarded as paying investments, but it was not until during the sixties that any visible improvement in this calamitous state of affairs was witnessed, and the lines of life of residents in this portion of the West were once more cast in pleasant places.

During this period of immigration to Colorado William N. Byers, who surveyed the low ground under the bluffs from Jackson to Pierre streets south, from Seventh street west to Reed's addition and down on the sands in the northeastern part of the city, having procured a printing office, wagon, and teams, left Omaha for Denver, in which latter city he established the *Rocky Mountain News*, which has since become the leading newspaper in Colorado.

The arrivals this year were in part made up of George I. Gilbert, I. T. Croft, Emma N. McKenzie, Alice J. Aumack, C. F. Alexander, J. A. Alexander, A. S. Alexander, Samuel Durnell, Charles Reddick, Peter Windham, E. Wakely, J. J. McLane, W. R. Bowen, P. W. Hitchcock, John H. Logan, Mrs. J. P. McPherson, H. D. Shull, C. R. Light, Fred B. Lowe, Henry Grebe, W. H. Keene, E. L. Patrick, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hugus, Frank Klefner, George C. Mericle, Jesse Root, J. M. Winship, Julia Winship, Sarah J. Dunham, Elizabeth Mount, Mrs. Elizabeth Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Kennard, Josiah S. McCormick, and some few others.

In February, 1857, Omaha, with a population variously estimated at from fifteen to eighteen hundred, began to assume in a more defiant manner the airs of a city, and determined to possess herself of rights incident to municipal corporations. This was before the dawn of dark days, before the weight of woes and pains, metaphorically speaking, had touched with the hand of death the prosperity of the place and left its impress upon the surroundings. Application was accordingly made February 3 to the Legislature then in session for a charter of incorporation, which was granted, the question of removing the capital having been first disposed of, and an election for city officers ordered to be holden on the first Monday in March of that year. Preparations were accordingly concluded and the election held resulting in the election of Jesse Lowe for Mayor; L. R. Tuttle, Recorder; J. A. Miller, Marshal; Charles Grant, City Solicitor; Lyman Richardson, Assessor; A. S. Morgan, Engineer; A. Chappel, Health Officer; A. D. Jones, T. G. Goodwill, G. C. Bovey, H. H. Visscher, Thomas Davis, William N. Byers, William W. Wyman, Thomas O'Connor, C. H. Downs, J. H. Kellam and James Creighton, Members of the Board of Aldermen. An organization was perfected March 5, and an ordinance adopted for the prevention of swine running at large, the first to be placed on the calendar of city ordinances. In May following this the city was divided into three wards, the first of which comprehended all of the city lying south of Farnam street; the second that part of the city bounded by the north side of Farnam street and south side of Capitol avenue, while the city north of Capitol avenue was included in the Third Ward.

During the winter of 1857-58 a third attempt was made to remove the capital from Omaha, full particulars of which appear in another portion of this work, and are only referred to incidentally here as part of the history of Douglas County, which is in fact up to this date, at least, limited to a history of the city of Omaha. In this city the county was founded, its success directed and its calling and election as one of the banner counties of the Territory and the State made sure. In the contest to check the growth of Omaha by removing the capital a third time, the same master spirits who had twice before prevented so direful a consummation came once more to the front and defying the efforts of political marplots, for a third time smote them hip and thigh and put a final quietus upon the proposed measure.

CLAIM TROUBLES.

Reference has already been made to the organization of the "Omaha Claim Club" in July, 1854, upon the completion of the survey of the city. Among the regulations was one that each member who made improvements upon land to the extent of $50 per annum should be entitled to hold against all claimants, and this occasioned innumerable scenes of indescribable absurdity, not to say unmerited punishment. The latter it is claimed, however, was not the work of the regular claim association, as it had ceased with the sitting of the Legislature which superseded it in authority as law makers. The wrongs complained of were the acts of special claim clubs whose extra judicial policy has been urged as that adopted and practiced by the club organized in 1854, without any foundation in fact. A. D. Jones insists that the "Doc" Smith outrage was the work of the "Cuming Special Club," and that the association which held a meeting when the Land Office was opened, and decided not to permit any man to pre-empt land without the consent of the association, was not the old claim association, but a new set made up of semi-desperadoes. The dispossession of Jacob A. Shull of his claim was also attributed to one of these "independent organizations." Likewise the case of an Irishman named Callahan. It is alleged that he located upon a claim in the vicinity of West Omaha whence he was evicted, but returned after the excitement died out and repossessed himself. Thereupon a committee arrested and arraigned him before the club, where he was subjected to a trial and given the alternative of renouncing his claim to the land or being drowned in the Missouri River. He refused to abide by the verdict and was taken to the river, where a hole was cut in the ice through which the unfortunate Hibernian was plunged into the water three times. When taken out after the final bath he consented to the demand made upon him, when he was brought to the city, his vitality restored through the efforts of Drs. McElwee and Thrall, after which he signed the "bill of particulars" and was released. The real facts in this case, however, as stated to the writer by a gentleman still residing in Omaha, and familiar beyond cavil with the issue joined, are as follows: Gov. Cuming had pre-empted the claim whereon Callahan was sought to be evicted, and to the end that his title might be permanently vested by actual possession, hired the intruder, who is represented as having been dependent upon the fruits of his labor for a living, to occupy the same for a consideration of $45 per month, which was regularly paid him for a continued period. Presuming upon the charity thus extended him he set up a claim to ownership both ungenerous and inequitable, and refusing either to publish a renunciation of his ownership or vacate the premises, means were employed to compel his concession, which, if not recognized by the provisions of the law, accomplished results in harmony therewith, without running through the circumlocutory gamut of the courts.

Another case cited is that wherein a man named Daniel Murphy was the central figure. According to his story, he entered a fractional quarter section of land near the Platte River, west of Larimer in Sarpy County. This was in June, 1857, and the land, as he admitted, joined entries made by Jesse Lowe and John T. Paynter. Soon after, as he was passing the office of Mr. Lowe, at the northwest corner of Harney and Twelfth streets, he was accosted in reference to his entry and solicited to transfer the same for a consideration. He entered the office during the progress of the conversation, and refusing to assign the tract, was admonished as to the rightful ownership thereto, which was claimed by Mr. Lowe. Those said to have been present in the office at the time were Jesse Lowe, John H. Harbach, John T. Paynter and James M. Woolworth. While the negotiation was continuing, Murphy attempted to escape by springing through a window, but was prevented and returned by Mr. Paynter. A fierce scuffle ensued, in which Murphy was overpowered, and while thus *in extremis* he attempted to swallow the certificate of entry. Mr. Lowe, however, estopped the act by choking the paper from his larnyx, and after some persuasion he was induced to sign a deed of transfer and released.

In defense of the premises it is claimed that Murphy had squatted upon lands that had been regularly "claimed" by Mr. Lowe, and the means employed for the enforcement of Mr. Lowe's rights were those only available and of sufficient force to command attention or obedience. Murphy afterward brought suit for the recovery of lands thus alleged to have been wrested from his possession, but the matter remains as yet undetermined.

From this period until the close of the war accessions to the population of the county were gradual and in point of numbers limited. By that time the sweeping revolution that overwhelmed the country like a hurricane, prostrating trade, blighting hopes and ruining the prospects of millions, reached a point beyond which the active spirit of enterprise and the restless energy of the country would not permit it to go. The penalty of social extravagance, commercial inflation, fancy speculation and kindred errors of times "out of joint" had been fully paid. A rebuke and a lesson had been administered and received, and their teachings had come to be of incalculable value for days to come. The future was clear, promising, bright; business men set out upon the voyage to realms of undiscovered bliss with the most buoyant hopes, and all classes contemplated a bounteous harvest from the pursuits of industry. The result has been to confirm the predictions then made. The vast regions of productive soil to be found within the limits of Nebraska have contributed to making the West the granary of the world. After the war stagnation gave place to activity, and the law of trade in all ages, regulated by the principle of demand and supply, was allowed free operation again. Business revived, capital sought investment, the products of agriculture were sought and paid for, the hoarded millions that lay dead upon the hands of capitalists began to be circulated, and the wheels of trade began once more to revolve amid the busy hum of returning prosperity. The West being the last to feel the stress of matters, was the first to experience the advantage to arise from this happy return of prosperous days, and the citizens of the county congratulated themselves upon their position and condition in view thereof.

Between that period and the present the Territory of Nebraska has been admitted into the union of States and internal improvements have kept pace with the times. The Union Pacific road, the Burlington & Missouri and their tributaries, have been extended through the county, becoming sources of wealth, agencies for the dissemination of intelligence and conservators of the public weal. Its lands are dotted with homes of comfort, and where once the war whoop of the Indian resounded the voice of peaceful industry alone is heard. Villages and hamlets crowd the landscape of her domain, schools and churches lend their presence to inspire modest merit to renewed ambition, as also to promote a humanizing influence in the affairs of life. The history of the past decade, while not fruitful of events in the county that has immortalized its founders or electrified the world, has been such as to commend it to all. Its hills and dales offer the inducements of quiet, social, educational and refined influences to the overworked and exhausted sentinel in the professional and mechanical ranks that crowd great cities; to they whose ambitions are measured by resources rather than inclination, a home where contentment and independence will reward the toiler; to all a home into which the sunshine of days unborn may be reflected, redeeming promises recorded, beautifying the present and lighting up the future with rays of translucent purity. During the war Douglas County furnished her complement of troops, many of whom remained until the peace at Appomattox filled the soldiers and the nation with emotions. Words are inadequate to describe and, to-day as the veterans of either army scan the boundaries of the nation, an irresistible impulse comes across their way to quote from the oration of Pericles, over those who had fallen in the first campaign of the Peloponnesian war. "For such a Republic, for such a nation, the people whom we this day mourn, fell and died."

Upon their return from the scenes of strife, exchanging their uniform for the garb of the civilian farmer and the artisan, they "fell back" to their old avocations. Some of them have been called to high honors, but brave men are always honored, and no class of citizens is entitled to greater honors than the volunteer soldiery, not alone because they experienced the heat of the battle, but that their walk is upright and their integrity above reproach. And so, also, of the southern soldiers. They too are shrined in the Pantheon of hearts to an immortal memory, and now after three generations have passed, let no man refuse to lay flowers of kindness on the turf that shrouds their remains. Heap it high with blossoms, if with rue for bitter mourning, bring also rosemary for sweet remembrance and pansies for generous thoughts. For

> Under the sod and under the dew,
> Waiting the judgment day
> Under the roses the blue,
> Under the lilies the gray.

The history of the county for the years immediately preceding the present, has been as the history of an individual. The seal of success has been stamped upon the efforts of her citizens and united with other auxiliaries to place her on the highway that leads to glory and to fortune. Fortune smiles upon the land, beckoning to every age and race to partake of her bounty, and Time, which "at last sets all things even," has brought with it not only prosperity, but the refining influences of life. These proceedings, hand in hand, down the dim mysterious aisles of the future, draw nearer and nearer unto that peaceful period in the historyof great endeavors, where the clouds of doubt, trial and disappointment are dispelled by the dawning of a perfect day.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

The Officers of Douglas County are given hereafter:

Commissioners.—James M. Parker, 1860; O. P. Hurford, 1861; James H. McArdle, 1862; Thomas H. Allison, 1863; S. J. Goodrich, 1864; James H. McArdle, 1865; Haman Chapman, 1866; Jonas Gise, 1867; Henry Eicke, 1868; E. H. Sherwood, 1869; M. W. E. Purchase, 1870; James H. McArdle, 1871; Benjamin P. Knight, 1872; J. B. Redfield, 1873; James H. McArdle, 1874; B. P. Knight, 1875; Frederick Drexel, 1876; F. W. Corliss, 1877; Benjamin P. Knight, 1878; Frederick Drexel, 1879; F. W. Corliss, 1880; B. P. Knight, 1881.

Coroners.—Emerson S. Seymour, 1860-62; E. Dallow, 1863; J. R. Conkling, 1865; C. H. Pinney, 1867; Jacob Gish, 1869; J. R. Conkling, 1871; Jacob Gish, 1873-75, Joseph Neville, 1877; J. G. Jacobs, 1879-81.

County Clerks.—Peter Hugus, 1861; Byron Reed, 1863; Frank Murphy, 1865; C. H. Downey, 1867; Thomas Swobe, 1869; William H. Ijams, 1871; Lewis S. Reed, 1873-75; John R. Manchester, 1877-79; John Baumer, 1881.

Treasurers.—James K. Ish, 1861-63.65; W. J. Hahn, 1867-69; Edward McShane, 1871; A. C. Althaus, 1873-75; William F. Heins, 1877-79: John Rush, 1881.

Probate Judges.—George I. Gilbert, 1861; H. M. Dickinson, 1863; Isaac J. Hascall, 1865; R. J. Stuck, 1867; L. B. Gibbon, 1869; Robert Townsend, 1871; William L. Peabody, 1873; C. H. Sedgwick, 1875; William O. Bartholomew, 1877-79; A. M. Chadwick, 1881.

Sheriffs.—Thomas L. Sutton, 1861-63; Andrew Deltone, 1865; A. R. Hoel, 1867; Henry Grebe, 1869; Henry Grebe, 1871; Alfred Burley, 1873-75; George H. Guy, 1877-79; David N. Miller, 1881.

Prosecuting Attorneys.—Charles H. Brown, 1862-63; George W. Doane, 1865.

Surveyors.—B. P. Knight, 1863; B. E. B. Kennedy, 1865; B. P. Knight, 1867; Andrew Rosewater, 1869; J. E. House, 1871; George Smith, 1873-75; George Smith, 1877-79-81.

Superintendents of Instruction.—A. A. Seagrave, 1869; Jeremiah Behm, 1871; S. D. Beals, 1873; John Rush, 1875; J. J. Points, 1877-79-81.

District Judges.—Created in 1875, and James W. Savage elected to that position for four years; re-elected in 1879.

Clerk of District Court, 1879.—William H. Ijams.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Court-House and Jail:—In the spring of 1857 the City Council deeded to the county a block, then known as Washington Square, bounded by Fifteenth, Farnam, Sixteenth and Douglas streets, on condition that a court house should be built thereon. All the lots except the ones now occupied by the court house were sold, and the proceeds applied to the erection of the building, which was begun in 1857, and finally completed in about 1859 or 1860. The contract was let to James E. Boyd. Armstrong & Bovey did the brick work, and John Davis the carpenter work. It is built of brick, in size fifty by seventy feet, two stories high, with a basement. In the basement of the building are the jail cells, the first story being occupied by the offices of the county officers, with the court room, etc., in the second story. This building has since been replaced by others more secure and more in keeping with the ideas of the present. The jail, erected in 1879, is built of brick, and is two stories in height, costing $35,000, including the residence of the Sheriff, which is built in connection with it. The building contains juvenile, female and solitary cells, capable of imprisoning 100 persons. Withnell Bros., of Omaha, did the stone and brick work, and P. J. Pauly, of St. Louis, arranged the cells. It is located in Block No. 141, and is of modern style, heated by steam, and one of the finest jails in the Western States. The new court house built in 1882, in the same block, fronting Farnam, Seventeenth and Harney streets, is a structure not only sufficient to preserve records and accommodate the county officials, but to serve as a handsome and abiding monument to the city. The dimensions of the building and the material of which was to be constructed, were considered by competent architects, having in view all the time a reasonable limit on the amount at the disposal of the County Commissioners. The local papers were for some time engaged in arguing the advisability of constructing this building of brick or cut stone or brick with stone trimmings. Stone was subsequently decided upon, the durability of which over brick was long ago established—especially the kind of brick Omaha furnishes. In Europe, where they have the experience of nearly twenty centuries, the best buildings, both public and private, are constructed of cut stone, and some of them have withstood the fires and weather of 1,000 years. The only building that stood the test of the melting heat of the Chicago fire, in 1871, was the post-office building, built of cut stone. What the people of Omaha and Douglas County demanded, was a court house, fire-proof throughout, substantial in every part and constructed with some taste. Twenty-five years hence, Omaha will have a population of not less than 75,000. Fifty years hence, she will be a city as populous and wealthy as Cleveland, Buffalo or Louisville now are. Twenty-five years ago Buffalo had a population of 50,000; Cleveland, 40,000, and Louisville less than 30,000. In the same period Omaha has advanced from nothing to nearly 40,000. She only needs to double her population every twenty five years to become fifty years hence what Buffalo, Cleveland and Louisville are to-day. In consequence of these facts, the court house has been constructed sufficiently large and durable to accommodate the wants of 100,000 people. It is in size 115x123 feet, two stories high, with basement. In the first story are the offices for the county officers, and in the second is the court room, jury rooms, judge's private room, clerk of the court's room, attorneys' consulting room, law library, etc. The contract was let to a Detroit firm for $198,000. The building is heated with steam throughout.

The Poor House.— Lying just across the corporation line, the Douglas County Poor farm embraces 160 acres of the most fertile land in the vicinity and occupies perhaps the finest site along the Missouri. Previous to the erection of the present structure, the unfortunate paupers of Douglas County were limited in their accommodations to ill-furnished rooms in an old and dilapidated shanty, where they were huddled together in a manner devoid of comfort. In the fall of 1869, through the active and conscientious labors of Jonas Gise, senior County Commissioner, the present substantial poor house was built. The erection of a proper building for the reception of paupers was one of Mr. Gise's pet schemes. Through his influence an appropriation for a suitable structure was secured in June, 1868. Mr. Gise drew up the plans and specifications, and the contract for the premises was awarded to Rueben Berringer at $8,474—bricks, wood work and finishing complete. The first brick was laid in October and the building was ready for occupation in December, 1869.

It is a brick building, two stories high, forty by thirty-six feet, with a capacity sufficient to accommodate about forty inmates, though in case of emergency this number can be increased to fifty.

The institution contains thirty-six inmates, a portion of whom are insane patients under the care of I. N. Pierce, superintendent, and requires an annual appropriation of $3,500 for its support, in addition to the product of the farm.

DOUGLAS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

County agricultural societies are organized in Nebraska in pursuance of the State laws, and upon compliance with the provision of which, are entitled to receive from the county treasury a sum equal to three cents for each inhabitant of the county in which such society may be organized. The Douglas County Agricultural Society is the lineal descendant of and successor to the agricultural society organized in the earlier days of the county. The panic of 1857, and the dull times proceeding therefrom; the war and consequent excitement, together with other influences, contributed to lessen the interest taken in organizations of that character, and the agricultural society was remitted to a condition of quiescence and remembered as among the glories of a more prosperous era. After remaining in this condition until 1881, a reorganization was effected with the following members: D. T. Mount, George N. Crawford, Henry Eicke, L. W. Denton, George Gelston, Charles Powell, L. M. Rheem, George Canfield, W. J. Kennedy, R. Kimball, J. T. Paulsen, David Redman, P. Redman, Harvey Link, M. Dunham, J. J. Brown, James T. Craig, Fred Crounemeyer, Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Preston. The officers of the society are: D. T. Mount, president; George N. Crawford, secretary; J. J. Brown, treasurer. Board of managers: J. T. Paulsen, chairman; George Gelston, George Canfield, L. M. Rheem and David Redman.

THE OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Old Settlers' Association of Omaha and Douglas County was organized on the 2d day of January, 1866. It was composed exclusively of the first, or early settlers of Omaha and Douglas County. Its object was to collect such statistics of the early settlement and important events of the city and county as would prove interesting to the future historian, and to preserve for reference such data and reminiscences as they considered necessary. The first officers of the association were Dr. Enos Lowe, president; Dr. G. L. Miller, vice-president; A. D. Jones, secretary and treasurer. The organization of this society grew out of a social reunion held at the house of Dr. Miller, at which time were gathered the following persons, among others: A. D. Jones, the first Postmaster; A. J. Poppleton, the first attorney; "Bill" Snowden, who dug the first grave and became the first auctioneer; John Logan, the first man married in Omaha; "Bill" Brown, who first ferried to the town site; Dr. Enos Lowe, who formed the company to lay out the city; John Withnell, who laid the first brick; Selden, who fired the first forge; Col. A. R. Gilmore, the first United States Land Officer ever appointed in Nebraska; Capt. McPherson, who ran the first steam ferry; Capt. Downs, who carried stakes to drive down and mark out the streets, lots and blocks; E. Estabrook, the first United States' District Attorney for Nebraska; Joseph W. Paddock, the first Clerk of the House of Representatives, and, authority says, "the first old bachelor;" Col. Lorin Miller, afterwards Mayor of the city; George L. Miller, who attended the first sick person in Omaha. All in all, this meeting was a jolly one, and yet graves were thought of, and some not there in the flesh wandered in that circle.

The following is a list of the members of the Old Settlers' Association at the time of their organization, together with the date of their settlement:

1850.—William D. Brown.

1853.—Enos Lowe, H. D. Johnson, A. D. Jones.

1854.—C. H. Downs, A. R. Gilmore, William P. Snowden, O. B. Selden, J. W. Paddock, William Gray, John Withnell, S. E. Rogers, A. J. Poppleton, Lorin Miller, George L. Miller, James G. McGeath, J. C. Reeves, A. B. Moore.

1855.—E. Estabrook, John Davis, John Evans, H. H. Visscher, David Richards, R. N. Withnell, Edwin Patrick, E. H. Warner, John Logan, O. P. Ingalls, John P. McPherson, Rev. R. Gaylord, Moses Shinn, J. M. Marston, W. W. Wyman, Allen Root, J. W. Pickard, S. A. Orchard.

1856.—R. S. Knox, J. H. Sahler.

1857.—Daniel Gantt, M. B. Riley, H. B. Paris, D. C. Sutphen.

The association flourished for a number of years, but for various reasons it finally temporarily suspended operations. A reorganization occurred on Thursday, June 13, 1879, the meeting for that purpose being held at the court house. P. W. Hitchcock was chosen chairman of the meeting, and Peter Gibson, secretary. The officers elected were: Dr. Enos Lowe, president; Gen. E. Estabrook, vice-president; Alfred D. Jones, secretary.

The preamble adopted at that time is as follows:

"The subscribers, pioneers, squatters, early settlers and inhabitants of Douglas County, Neb., being desirous of the promotion of social intercourse by meeting together at convenient times to compare notes, consider reports, listen to studied addresses, to preserve and perpetuate the remembrance of the interesting facts and reminiscences in reference to the early pioneering, settlement and history of our frontiersmen, who braved the dangers and endured the hardships of a squatter life in the wilds of Nebraska, but more particularly of Douglas County, our adopted home, and to many our place of nativity, we have agreed to form ourselves into a society to be designated and known as the Old Settlers' Association of Douglas County, Neb."

To be eligible to membership in the association, the person applying therefor must have been a resident in the Territory of Nebraska previous to the organization of the City Government of Omaha, on the 5th day of March, 1857, or he must have resided in the Territory and State twenty-one years before the time of making the application for membership, and be a resident of said county. The meetings are held on the first Monday evening of January, April, July and October. At the meetings held in April and October, addresses are delivered by selected speakers for those particular occasions. The chartered members of the association as it exists under its present reorganization were: Alfred D. Jones, Enos Lowe, William P. Snowden, George L. Miller, Experience Estabrook, Richard Kimball, John Evans, J. T. Allan, Walter Walker, John Logan, Thomas Gibson, Charles Childs, Charles Powell, Charles P. Birkett, Henry A. Kosters, Thomas Swift, M. Robling, John A. Horbach, Henry Livesey, George Smith, C. M. Connoyer, F. H. Latey, J. S. Gibson, Dominick Scherrer, Julius Rudowsky, James P. Peck, James M. Woolworth, Henry Grebe, P. W. Hitchcock, J. M. Winship, John H. Logan, Charles R. Redick, Frederick B. Lowe and James Smith.

The present officers are: E. Estabrook, vice-president and acting president; Alfred D. Jones, secretary and treasurer; A. J. Poppleton, J. M. Woolworth, Thomas Gibson, executive committee; J. S. Gibson, Dr. J. Peck, committee on membership; J. M. Woolworth, Henry Grebe, Charles Powell, squatter committee; Henry Grebe, Charles Child, Charles Connoyer, committee on occupation; J. T. Allan, John Evans, George Smith, committee on incidents; Thomas Gibson, John A. Horbach, Henry Koster, miscellaneous.

CITY OF OMAHA.

THE EARLY DAYS.

In a former portion of this work, the endeavor has been made to portray a period in the history of Omaha when the initiatory steps were taken to found a colony and build a city—when the early settlement emerged from behind the clouds of disappointment and uncertainty and took its place among the established evidences of western progress. It is now proposed to examine into a later period in the history of the same city, when, with resources greatly enlarged and territory extended by a brilliant career of industry and enterprise, it has progressed to a degree of perfection which invariably attends the sequel of these incentives. Such success, born of a laudable ambition, may have excited the jealousy of neighbors, but it has not nurtured a mischievous policy nor nurtured the germs of domestic corruption which gradually culminate in dismemberment and decay.

A traveller sailing up the Bay of Athens sees, while yet afar off, the shining splendors of the "Eye of Greece, mother of arts and eloquence." There are marble palaces, and columns resting white against the vineries and olive groves of Hymettus. The hum of early traffic mingles with the shoutings of the crews of Alexandrian corn ships hoisting the anchors. Sheer and rugged in the foreground rises the Acropolis: on its summit the citadel, and crowning that the colossal statue of Minerva, her golden shield catching the morning light and flashing it back in brightness that dazzles while still enchanting the eye.

In a like manner, as we approach our theme we find ourselves with the glories of a civilization both recent and perfect.

The city is delightfully situated on the left bank of the Missouri, 600 miles from its confluence with the Mississippi. It is located on an alluvial plain, with the Iowa bluffs at a respectful distance. The lower portion of the city is devoted to business, interspersed with private residences, schools, parks and avenues, the whole completing a picture harmonious and attractive. To the west of the city the bluffs rise to a considerable height, reached by admirably graded roadways, and adorned with private residences, gardens, churches and resorts—the homes of wealth, intelligence and liberality. From the summits of these bluffs is spread out before the observer a landscape rivaling in beauty and exquisite perfection the masterpieces of artists who touched but to improve. A range of hills bounds the western horizon, between which and the bluffs a matchless panorama is to be seen of groves, farms, gardens and gently undulating prairie. Nestling upon the bank of the river, the city quietly reposes, while the Missouri drags its sluggish length along, its volume of waters gathered from the less known and pretentious streams of the North, to pour them into the Father of Waters, thence to the Gulf, amid the cane fields and orange groves of tropic Louisiana. Across the river, the whistle of the locomotive, impatient to begin its eastward journey, is heard. Far beyond, the green hills of Iowa look down with a conscious dignity that comes with age and superiority. The scene is grand beyond description, working up emotions for the beautiful and sublime, and educating the heart to a reverence for nature and nature's God.

By the summer of 1858 the population had measurably decreased from the census returns of the summer previous, when unmerciful disaster impressed the seal of temporary paralysis upon all things temporal from Plymouth Rock to the Alamo, from the Red River of the North to the Everglades of Florida. But those who remained in the city were united in one cause, labored for one end, and accomplished results which long since became landmarks on the great highway of local success. The business portion of the city was then located in the section where it has grown into vast proportions, and though mostly carried on in rude structures, was, all things considered, assuming decided prominence. And if the business houses, with their gable ends shadowing the pavement, were the reverse of ornamental, speaking from an architectural standpoint, the private residences possessed little in that respect to add the spice of variety to the surroundings. They were mingled promiscuously with the shops and stores, with a plentiful lack of the comforts to be found in them which are to be found lining the thoroughfares to-day. There were but three or four brick buildings in the city then, and not one, it is believed, appropriated to residence purposes. Their erection would have been esteemed as an innovation upon established custom, though undoubtedly testifying to the growth and development of the city. But one or two of those built at that period still stand, a survivor of the ravages of time, man's contumely and the march of improvement.

DEATH OF GOV. CUMING.

Early in the month of January, 1858, after a brilliant career at the actual head of the Territorial Government, Gov. Cuming much broken in health, read his last message to the Legislature. It is represented to have been a splendid but prophetic utterance. Soon after he was brought down by disease, which resulted fatally on March 23 of this year. In the struggle with his complicated disorders he betrayed the same resolution which had been his chief trait in the discharge of public duty, and for a long time he could not be persuaded that the fell destroyer was approaching. The "final scene" came, however, and all that was mortal of Thomas B. Cuming passed to its final rest. Universal sorrow, crowds at the capitol, imposing ceremonials and grand processions attested the affectionate admiration of the people for the foremost man of this western country, who was cut off ere yet he had reached the maturity of those extraordinary powers to which the name of "genius" has been given. He is to-day remembered as by all odds the most gifted man who ever lived in Nebraska. As a writer of pure and stately but not stilted English, neither Prentice, nor Forney nor Manton Marble could boast superiority. His record glitters with the productions of a pen which have elicited the highest praise from a Cass and a Pierce as also the unmixed admiration of all who ever read them. Neither lapse of time nor thronging events can efface the memory of that gifted man. Recollections of his life, his deeds and his great public services are recalled by older citizens as a part of their daily lives during periods when evidences of intellectual, great and statesman-like capacity were not every day occurrences.

COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION.

As Dr. Miller has observed: "Omaha was practically extinguished under the financial avalanche of 1857 and did not emerge from its effects until the advent of railroads." As may be concluded, the condition of affairs in the city was not improved in 1858, nor still to any appreciable extent by 1859 when Bishop O'Gorman, who had been consecrated that year and wanted Omaha to take charge of his trust, declared that the streets "had too much grass in them for a bishopric."

In addition to the embarrassments quoted, the city was in debt to an amount upward of $60,000. The scrip that was issued during the previous year for the erection of the capitol was about falling due, and no means had been provided for its redemption. The citizens appreciated this fact and without stopping to consider the question as to whether the municipality was bound to redeem the issue, there was no man of business who could be found willing to repudiate it. All had derived benefit, all had experienced injury growing out of the issue, all had been to a greater or less extent losers, but all seemed to be a unit upon the single question of extricating Omaha from debt and aiding in her once more assuming an independent position.

In spite of the dismal outlook, improvements of a substantial character which had in part been projected at a prior date, were completed during the spring and summer. Among these was the Herndon House, standing one hundred feet on Farnam street by eighty on Ninth. It was furnished in May and vied in magnificence and comfort with any similar structure in St. Louis. It was four stories high, exclusive of the basement, contained over one hundred sleeping apartments in addition to private parlors, etc., and was completed by Bridge, Miller & Richardson at a cost of $70,000. In addition to this was the court house and the Tootle & Jackson Block. The former is still occupied, standing near the corner of Sixteenth and Jackson streets. It is of brick, sixty by eighty feet in dimensions, and the basement used for jail purposes. Its cost was $25,000. Innumerable smaller edifices were put up also, indicating a lively desire on the part of citizens to progress, notwithstanding the impediments encountered.

Early in the fall the discovery of gold in Nebraska and Colorado attracted a large immigration to the auriferous regions, and business which had been declining revived. The streets were thronged with men and conveyances *en route* thither, and the city so recently almost inanimate exhibited an activity and vitality compared with which the busiest times of 1856–57 seemed dull. The hotels were crowded with adventurers in search of outfits, and the merchant and provision dealer found their several stocks diminishing under the constant demand that threatened an early depletion. The excitement involved all and every interest, and inquiry regarding the whereabouts of many whilom citizens invariably elicited the answer: "Gone to the gold mines." Even old gray-haired patriarchs joined the general rush and those who went took with them provisions and camp equipage obtained in Omaha, for a winter's stay.

During the year communication with river points was constant and uninterrupted, and the subject of connecting Omaha with sections remote from the advantages of this source of revenue, by railroads, was liberally and continuously agitated. Schools had become prime factors in the cause of civilization in the West, and these were supplemented by lectures, debates, and literary exercises of a miscellaneous character, originating with and participated in by the citizens. What is true with respect to the interest manifested in educational affairs is likewise true of that with regard to religious undertakings. They were sustained and cultivated, generously so, by all classes of people, and disorder and consequent crime diminished proportionately. As the fall advanced, and winter with his aged locks put in an appearance, prospects began to improve. Capital began seeking investment, and the central wave of prosperity that would soon force its undulations to the remotest borders of the country, to ebb and flow. The natural resources, as well as the superior geographical position of Omaha, attracted the attention East to which their merits entitled them, and a large immigration was anticipated the ensuing spring, which would prove to be as the falling of a few drops before an abundant shower.

For a portion of the year commodities were held at a high figure, as will be evidenced by the following price current, but this only lasted until fall, when they became more within the reach of citizens comparatively well to do: Flour, per sack of 96 lbs., $6 to $6.50; bacon, per lb., 18 to 20 cts.; hams, 20 to 25; lard, 25 to 30; butter, 45; eggs, 40; wood, $6.50 to $8; coffee, 22; sugar, 16; tea, $1, etc., etc.

DAWN OF PROSPERITY.

With the first approach of spring, 1859, the tide of immigration once more began to tend in this direction, slowly at first, but of a character, though largely transient, the opposite of undesirable. Those who remained identified themselves with the city or surrounding country. Ventures made in other directions affected by the panic had not been attended, it is believed, with a realization of expectations altogether reasonable, and the commercial interests increasing, Omaha was regarded as by no means the least promising point north of St. Louis. By this time, also, mining had grown to be active in the country contiguous, where it was prosecuted continuously and successfully. Before the winter was fairly concluded, some improvements were projected, but none completed, and good order was enforced by means of a constabulary that, according to statements of men conversant with the facts, was less in demand than during previous or subsequent years. Of fires there were few, if any, and the city was spared from conflagrations by the presence of a volunteer fire department, the constituent features of which were buckets and brawn.

LYNCH LAW.

On Saturday evening, January 8, of this year, a party of men entered the jail at Omaha, and forcibly took therefrom two inmates, confined for horse stealing, respectively named John Daley and Harvey Braden, and proceeding with them to a point two miles north of Florence, hanged them. At the time of the taking of the prisoners, the Sheriff, Mr. Reeves, who occupied a room over the jail, was absent, and the keys, in charge of three ladies, were taken forcibly. The bodies were brought to the city on Sunday afternoon, and laid out on the ground before the present court-house door, presenting a shocking spectacle. A jury, composed of George L. Miller, James H. Ford, John A. Sunley, William A. Gwyer, P. Hugus, O. F. Davis, William F. Meder, J. C. Alford, W. H. Lehmer and George W. Hepburn, was impaneled, and, after an examination which lasted several days, returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, finding, also, that William Connor, Thomas Allen, Rufus S. Bryant and Joseph S. Seely, with numerous others, unknown to the jury, were present and aided and abetted the murder. Four men were accordingly apprehended and held for trial as accessories. A change of venue was obtained, however, to Sarpy County, where they were tried and acquitted, but a writer commenting upon their release, states that the affair ruined each of the quartette mentally and physically, and though they had previously been prosperous, their lives subsequent to the trial were attended by reverses from which none of them ever recovered.

Those lynched were both from Harrison County, Iowa, where they are said to have been dangerous and desperate characters.

COMMERCE IN 1859.

The ice broke up in the river on the 2d of March, and on the 5th following the steamer "Florida" arrived from below, the first boat of the season. The Omaha Light Artillery welcomed her arrival with the booming of cannon, loud huzzas rang from the populace, flags were displayed from several of the public buildings and there was general rejoicings. The "Florida" brought consignments of freight to J. H. Ford and others, and returned to St. Louis the succeeding night after its arrival. The passengers were generally destined for Cherry Creek, causing the busy note of preparation to be heard in the streets of

Omaha which were filled with white topped wagons, hand-carts, wheelbarrows and men on foot, but all on business—and if one is to accept the statements of "old campaigners" in that connection no city of its size can boast of a greater number or more reliable business houses than Omaha. These included the establishments of Tootle & Jackson, Megeath, Richards & Co., Graeter, Edwards & Co., J. J. & R. A. Brown, O. P. Hurford, F. A. Schneider & Co., Hileman & Blair, Jones & Ritchie, H. W. Tuttle & Co., Pundt & Kornig, May & Weil, J. K. Ish & Co., J. H. Ford, Milton Rogers, the Messrs. Reese and others of lesser note, the sales of which aggregated upward of $3,000 per diem. From which it will be apparent that the supplies of dry goods, groceries, hardware, drugs and notions were kept well in hand, and furnishes a reason why the city's streets were scenes of moving panoramas and temporary caravansaries. If the additions made to stocks of commodities were frequent and valuable, the shipments hence were equally productive of revenue. Every steamer that left the wharf was loaded down with cereals and esculents. Business in this respect as early as April grew into a "jam." Farmers began selling off their produce at fair rates and received cash therefor, thus giving to agricultural interests and the whole country, renewed energy and vitality. Indeed it was to be observed that every branch of industry was falling into line and setting out on a glorious march toward flush prosperity.

At this time too, politics began to assume an important position, though party lines save in but exceptional instances had never been drawn in the State. Everything seemed to favor the democracy. The Republican party had but just been born and was wrestling in its infancy with the established organization, and while the former were concentrating and preparing for active hostilities, the latter was divided, discordant, belligerent in its own house. This resulted in disruption and since those days, from various causes, it has never assumed an ascendancy.

OMAHA IN THE PAWNEE WAR.

In the latter part of June, 1859, the Pawnee war occurred, in which Omaha bore a prominent part. It might here be parenthetically stated that Dr. Henry made a town plat of certain lands to which he gave the name of "Pawnee City." In furtherance of the sale of lots he visited Chicago where he represented the "Elkhorn River as a navigable stream on which steamboats ran, that the city contained 800 inhabitants, etc." He made sales of lots at good prices for which he was paid in goods, but the Pawnee war disturbed his calculations and effectually put a stop to contemplated improvements.

The Indians left their camp in June as stated and marched across the territory between the Platte and Elkhorn, camping just below the village of Fontenelle. On the day after they left their first camp half a dozen bucks crossed the river some distance above Fontenelle and attacked an old man named Uriah Thomas, from whom they stole $136 and other articles. He gave the alarm and a party of twelve men was organized which marched to the scene of the robbery, but finding no Indians, returned to Fontenelle whence they hailed. Two days after that village was visited by the fleeing inhabitants of West Point, and Dewitt, who represented that the Pawnees were moving up the river devastating the country and robbing the inhabitants. Thirty armed men pursued the invaders, and after encountering adventures rivaling those of Japhet in search of his father, enticed a dozen savages into the log house of a Mr. Moore with intent to slaughter them without benefit of clergy. The Indians escaped, however, after losing two of their number who were killed, and one wounded who was subsequently massacred while attempting flight when the soldiers returned to Fontenelle to recuperate. Immediately this intelligence was promulgated Gov. Black issued orders to the militia to hold themselves in readiness to move, and for the organization of other companies. Fontenelle became a camp and when 200 men had rendezvoused there it was resolved to cross the Elkhorn and follow and attack the Indians. Omaha was represented on this occasion by Captain Ford, Hobart Ford, Cyrus DeForest, Robert Howard, George and Edward Hepburn, Gen. Estabrook, George Armstrong, Charles Woolworth, A. S. Paddock, James G. Chapman, J. C. Reeves, John McConihe, Dr. Henry, J. H. Croft, W. J. Kennedy and others, with Dr. J. P. Peck as surgeon, driving in his buggy a horse that was twenty-five years old in 1879 and frisky as a colt.

The detachment struck the Indian trail, which was followed over hills, through valleys and across streams for about a week, when it came upon a single Indian lodge occupied by "Jim Dick" an under chief of the Omahas. He informed the officers that the Pawnees had been joined by the Omahas and Poncas, that they numbered at least 5,000, and would encamp that night about seven or eight miles further on. This unexpected intelligence caused a halt in the proceedings, but after a hurried consultation it was decided to go forward. After marching a couple of miles the company encamped with a view to march at 3 o'clock the following morning. The soldiers were roused according to programme, and followed a trail leading near the river bottom. At daylight they came to a small stream running out from the bluffs into the river, across which the Indian camp could be seen, with the occupants gliding about entirely unconscious of any approaching danger. But the foe was soon discovered, and in a short time the river bottom was packed with savages, some mounted and some on foot, but all engaged in one endeavor to effect their escape. In this, however, they failed, and an under chief of the Pawnees being instructed thereto called his tribe together for a parley. After a discussion, continuing several hours, a treaty was agreed upon, by the terms of which seven young braves who had participated in the depredations upon settlements were surrendered, and the soldiers went into camp where they remained with their prisoners that night. The following morning the return to the settlements was commenced, but upon reaching an eminence the Indian camp, which it was supposed had remained where the pow-wow was held, could be seen to the front and in evident commotion. Everything was made ready to repel an attack, and the procession continued its march with six prisoners bound to the wagons. While passing near the camp one of the Indians stabbed himself and fell to the ground, as was supposed, mortally wounded, and while he was being ministered to, a deceiving jade of a squaw released the prisoners, who sought to flee from the wrath that was supposed to be in store for them. They were pursued by the guards, firing as they ran, while the soldiers proceeded to a hill where they took up position and halted for consultation. The guards who had pursued the fugitives, returned in time and reported that they had killed or wounded all who had attempted to escape, except one who had been re-captured, but, during the excitement, it seems that they had accidentally wounded an Omaha, and also killed a pony belonging to that tribe. This new *casus belli* occasioned intense excitement and necessitated a conference, in which the Omahas defined their position clearly, explicitly and without needless prolixity. Frequent desires for war found expression among them, but their ardor was finally appeased, and they agreed to abandon all idea of hostilities if the whites left medicine for the wounded buck and paid for the defunct pony. These conditions were consented to, when the march was resumed and continued up Beaver Creek to its intersection with Loup Fork, to Genoa, a Mormon settlement, finally arriving at Columbus where the command was disbanded and the Pawnee war was ended.

The "Pawnee campaign" and gold discoveries created intense excitement during the summer of 1859, in Omaha, to the exclusion of almost every other interest. There were some improvements, but of an unimportant character mainly. The most important of these was the enlargement of the Omaha brewery and the improvements made on the capitol and grounds. The lower rooms of the latter were repaired and re-furnished, the library was re-arranged and the books labeled and placed in the most complete order. The Baptist Church was also completed, and the Herndon House changed hands, Dr. George L. Miller and Lyman Richardson assuming control. Pundt and Koenig put up a brick block at the corner of Farnam and Thirteenth streets, the Episcopalians erected a neat brick church corner of Farnam and Ninth streets, making a complement of four church edifices in the city. Both of these buildings were completed and occupied the same year.

THE INCEPTION OF THE U. P.

The subject of the Pacific Railroad first found formal public expression early during the spring of 1859, at a meeting convened in the Pioneer Block, which was largely attended. At an adjourned meeting, a memorial setting forth the advantages offered by the Platte Valley route was formulated by a committee, composed of William A. Gwyer, G. C. Monell and A. D. Jones, which was circulated over the Territory and received numerous signatures. It was entirely free from political or sectional bias, proposed Fort Kearney as the eastern starting point, leaving the construction of its branches to the energy of the American people. Later, the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was opened for business, by which arrangement Omaha was placed in direct connection with points east and south, via the river to St. Joe, thence by rail. This was an improvement that was hailed with undisguised joy by the merchants and citizens, and the new dispensation was celebrated in an appropriate manner.

The population had to some extent increased this year, but the city grew very slowly, as every one who watched the progress of events was compelled to admit. Outside of the business streets there was little to attract and less to persuade. The landing contained here and there possibly an impromptu office for the transaction of business relating to transportation and travel, and the same may be stated with reference to other avenues that are to-day lined with commercial depots. The mills of progress, if they ground slowly, ground correspondingly fine. Farmers disposed of their crops to the merchants, and moneyed men at intervals made investments where neither the rust of age nor moth of shrinkage would corrupt, and waited for the boom in real estate, which came after many days. The winter was extremely cold, the thermometer often sinking ten and fifteen degrees below zero. This, coupled with other impediments incident to the *dies iræ* of 1857, augmented rather than diminished embarrassments and in some instances sufferings. Property in the city was not at all times salable, and many a resident of to-day will admit that an aspect of gloom and disappointment was not entirely absent. They will tell that times were hard, that money was scarce, and but little remained of a hope indulged that the probationary period of the city's existence had passed. The winter was, in short, fruitful of hardships to which even those hardened by inhospitable circumstances in days gone were never before subjected. No cases of actual suffering were reported so far as can be ascertained, but that such existed no one can doubt, and the winter is remembered as one the experiences of which should be avoided.

New Year's day, 1860, passed off more quietly than had been noticeable upon previous anniversaries of that festal season. The customary courtesies of calling upon friends and acquaintances were observed, but liquor flowed less freely, it was to be noticed, than upon former occasions. Governor Black, who had succeeded Governor Richardson, held a grand reception at the Herndon, which was attended by both branches of the Legislature and a large number of prominent citizens, who were hospitably entertained by his Excellency and lady, and after a friendly interchange of courteous greetings, sat down to a sumptuous dinner. Col. Gilmore, the Hon. O. D. Richardson, the Hon. A. J. Hanscom, Dr. Lowe, and many others, "received," and the first day of the year in the decade so important to Omaha brought many pleasures.

Early in January, the Omaha Savings Institution and building and loan associations were chartered by the Legislature, and it was determined to commence work upon the survey for the location of the Platte Valley and Pacific Railroad route. As spring advanced, the gold fields of Western Nebraska and Kansas began to find attractions anew for operators, and mining to be reduced to a business, employing the means of men of capital and enterprise in developing the cañons and gulches of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. These and other facts of equal importance warranted the conclusion that, in addition to her home resources, Omaha would become the commercial center into whose lap the riches of the Rocky Mountains were sure to flow. Everything pointed to this result. Appreciating this, the business men employed all available means to secure trade and inspire confidence. Nor were their efforts unattended with results. As early as February, trains of produce and goods were made up in this city for Golden City, whither it was thought the journey could be made in two weeks, and the precedent thus established was followed during each succeeding week by parties and outfits via the great Platte route, which had its beginning in Omaha. As an outfitting point, the city had no superior north of St. Louis, and emigrants taking this route avoided unbridged streams, and were never at a loss for comfortable camping grounds, accessible to wood and water.

At this time the city was estimated to contain about 1,500 buildings and 4,000 inhabitants, the buildings being chiefly of a substantial character and creditable to a city of greater pretensions. It contained four first-class hotels, elegant residences, among which were those owned by Dr. Lowe, M. T. Patrick, Thomas Davis, Mrs. Goodwell, Jesse Lowe, George Armstrong, O. D. Richardson, A. J. Hanscom, and others. Of church organizations, there were the Catholic, Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist and Lutheran, the Catholics, Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians and Congregationalists having good, substantial houses of worship; these societies all in a flourishing condition. Facilities for instruction increased with the growth of the city, until in 1860 its advantages in that particular were scarcely inferior to New England towns of equal population. The further sources of "revenue and reform" were five dry goods establishments, nine grocery stores, two hardware and three drug stores, two jewelry houses, five boot and shoe stores, two clothing establishments, four merchant tailors, three meat markets, two bakeries, one book store, one forwarding and commission house, two printing offices, forty lawyers, six physicians, five land agents, four banking houses and one bank of issue, two daguerreotype artists, five house joiners, four masons, two breweries, two billiard saloons, three saloons and four restaurants. The offices of the Governor, Secretary, United States Marshal and District Attorney, Register, Receiver, the Territorial Auditor, Treasurer, Librarian, and Clerk of the Supreme Court of Nebraska and District Court of the United States, were also located at Omaha. The western terminus of the Mississippi & Missouri River road, and the northern end of the St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroads, were opposite, the work on both of which was being rapidly pushed forward.

There was another point that in the light of subsequent events should not be overlooked. The Platte Valley would at no distant day be made the route of the Pacific road, and man would ratify what nature had determined. The city was, further, the starting point of the great overland route to California and Oregon, and the great outfitting point for Utah and the Cherry Creek gold mines. The best natural wagon road in the world extended from Omaha up the north side of the Platte River. Between Omaha and Fort Kearney — 185 miles — $50,000 had been expended by the Government in the construction of bridges, and from Fort Kearney to the eastern boundary of California $300,000 more for the same purpose. The valley of the Platte as far west as Fort Kearney was thickly populated by a hardy, enterprising and intelligent class of inhabitants, who at that time produced a large surplus of corn, wheat, potatoes, etc. All this country, as well as the valley of the Missouri, for more than 150 miles north, was tributary to Omaha, serving to increase her trade and adding to her importance. The commercial importance of the location was second to no other town on the Missouri River, while none could deny that her prospects for future growth, prosperity and importance were more brilliant and flattering than any other town west of the Mississippi and north of St. Louis. A daily line of the best steamers on the Western rivers plied between Omaha and St. Louis, and a tri-weekly line of packets connected the city with St. Joe, thence by the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad to the Mississippi and the eastern cities. Easy of access at all times and possessing commercial facilities enjoyed by few towns, situated at the very gate of entrance to one of the most productive valleys in the world and on the great highway to the Pacific Ocean; occupying the nearest river point to the inexhaustible gold fields, just then opening at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, it needed no seer to predict for Omaha a future as prosperous and brilliant as the plateau, on which she has since been built, is lovely and beautiful.

This year the season opened remarkably early, and the river became clear of ice so that the steamer "Emelie" of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad line made the port of Omaha on the 7th of March. During the same month the question of forming a State Government, after considerable discussion in the papers, was submitted to the people and disapproved by a vote of 1,887 to 1,987; the subject was then permitted to slumber until 1864, when an enabling act was passed by Congress providing for the admission of Nebraska into the Union, but was abrogated by reason of the failure of the Territory to take action in the premises. The effort was made two years later and again failed, and it was not until February, 1867, that she was added to the constitution, when Omaha ceased to be a point of central interest as the capital.

THE OVERLAND FREIGHT AND TELEGRAPH LINES.

Before the spring had run its course a freight line was established to Denver by Chapman and Coffman, and a line of nine wagons was started in that direction early in May. About the same time Congress appropriated $60,000 for the construction of a telegraph from some point on the Missouri River to the same city, and interest in the proposed venture found frequent expression among the citizens who regarded this undertaking, as also the location of the Pacific road, as then virtually determined. Soon after, work was commenced under the direction of Edward Creighton, a native of Belmont County, Ohio, where his youth and manhood were passed. He first came to Omaha in 1856, and in the following year located permanently in the city, where he erected a home on Chicago street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, still standing. After executing a contract providing for the construction of a telegraph line from Jefferson, Mo., to Fort Smith, Ark., he returned to the city of his adoption and engaged in the construction of the line between St. Joe and Omaha. Labor was prosecuted thereon diligently until October 5, 1860, when the latter city was in telegraphic communication with St. Louis, and from thence to all parts of the United States. On that date the wires were all strung, a small battery put in operation, and the same evening one or two unimportant despatches were sent to and received from Brownsville. On the following day connections eastward were completed, and Omaha experienced the felicity of its first electric communication with points at a distance that had previously been comparatively out of hearing. What a transformation! rivaling the most remarkable ever witnessed upon the lyric or dramatic stage. Six years before, the site of Omaha had been the favorite hunting and camping grounds of a tribe of Indians whose name it bore. Two years later the dwellers of a growing village watched the arrival of a boat with an anxiety grown feverish by long waiting. In those days of slow coaching and bad roads, letters that effected a transit from New York to Omaha in three weeks, were thought to make the trip in an almost incredible period. Now the scene is changed — Omaha was no longer "out of the world"—the telegraph, a sure forerunner of railroads, was present.

"Westward the star of Empire takes its way" and westward speeds every enterprise the developed resources of a young empire may demand. Some one has said that in those days "the emigrants' way over the western prairies was marked by camp fires long consumed and bones that bleached in the sunshine." But the experience of later years has demonstrated that the winds have scarcely scattered the ashes of the emigrants' camp fire ere the human sea which follows, deposits in their last resting place the remains of the unfortunate who may have fallen by the wayside. In the place of the camp or station, cultivated farms, comfortable dwellings and enterprising occupants are found, and flourishing villages have sprung up as if by magic. Who shall set a limit to Anglo Saxon enterprise?

Mr. Creighton was also the builder of the Pacific Telegraph Line. He had planned the enterprise in 1859, and soon after the completion of the route to St. Louis he succeeded in interesting the Western Union Company in the venture so far as to enlist their aid for a preliminary survey between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean. This was in 1860, and notwithstanding the difficulties to be encountered he made the trip from Omaha to Salt Lake by stage in the prosecution of the enterprise. From the latter point, after acquiring the friendship of Brigham Young, he proceeded to Sacramento, there meeting J. H. Wade, who was heavily interested in the Western Union, through whose instrumentality arrangements were concluded by which Mr. Creighton was to build a line from Julesburg to Fort Laramie, thence through the South Pass to Salt Lake, to connect there (the Missouri and Western line having been from Omaha to Julesburg) with a line to be put up by California parties.

Acting under the provisions of this contract Mr. Creighton began work in the spring of 1861, Congress granting a subsidy of $40,000 per annum for ten years to the Pacific Telegraph Company in which Mr. C. owned $100,000 of the capital stock. So sanguine was he of the success of the undertaking that he invested his available resources and became a one-tenth owner of the company's stock. It was a lively race between him and the builders of the California line as to who should reach Salt Lake first, and a wager was made that the victorious line should take the earnings of the other until that terminus was made. Mr. C. anticipated the arrival of the Pacific line by one week, reaching the city of the saints on the 17th day of October, 1861; in seven days after the lines were connected and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were united by the electric current.

Soon after this line was completed, the Western Union doubled their stock and the Pacific trebled theirs, when the latter rose from twenty cents to eighty-five cents. Mr. Creighton sold one-third of his franchise for $85,000, netting $200,000 for his services in the enterprise.

Omaha is greatly indebted to Edward Creighton. In making the city the initial point for the Pacific Telegraph, he virtually made Omaha the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific, and as he made the city his base of operations, it was his influence that attracted capital and enterprise, which were employed in building it at a time when it would otherwise have been dormant for years.

FIRST GRIST MILL.

The first grist mill to be erected in the city was built by Thomas Davis, in 1860, at the corner of Ninth and Jackson streets. Mr. Davis was an old pioneer and at one time President of the Common Council of the city of Omaha. It should be stated, however, that in 1855, E. L. Childs put up the first grist mill in the county, at a point on the Missouri river four miles below Omaha. It was run by steam and was destroyed by fire in 1859. The mill built by Mr. Davis was a small affair, 25x35, two stories high, with a saw mill beneath the same roof, requiring a large proportion of the steam power employed, and for nine years its buhrs were kept constantly in motion grinding out the staff of life for those who in the interval made Omaha a transient or permanent abiding place. In 1866 the mill was enlarged to 60x42 and three stories high, and business which at first was limited to grinding the grists, few and far between, of farmers, reached a business of a trifle over $100,000 annually.

OMAHA IN 1860.

All this time few straggling troops from the great wave of immigration continued to pass through Omaha in the direction of Pike's Peak, and numbers of disappointed gold-hunters journeyed in an opposite direction. The hearts of those going out beat high in anticipation of a wealthy future, while many of those returning told dismal tales of crushed hopes and profitless labor. These incidents were of constant occurrence during the summer and fall, but they made business for the merchants and the wind that blew ill to one brought profit to the growing city. Another feature of excellence to be witnessed in this year was the land sales at the Land Office in Omaha, by direction of the President. They were unprecedentedly large and attracted an army of bidders, who became sources of profit to the business portion of the city.

Taken altogether the year 1860 was marked by a degree of prosperity decidedly reassuring. The farms in the vicinity of the city, though few in number, began to be improved; the mines at Cherry Creek and Denver yielded their richest treasures, and many of the returning emigrants from these points were able to show from one to five hundred dollars as the result of their summer's labor. As an evidence of the favorable consideration in which Omaha was held by the miners it may be stated that $33,500 in gold dust was shipped eastward from the city on October 17, of this year. The public schools which had been established but a short time previously, were noted as particularly prosperous during this year. The whole number of scholars admitted 456, of whom 234 were males, and the average daily attendance was quoted at 220, though the introduction of a new system and an entire want of funds for the first few months presented many difficulties that had to be disposed of. The expenses of their operation was upwards of $1,900, and was insufficient for the purposes mentioned. One principal and three subordinates were employed, and to supply the deficiency of funds for the payment of necessary bills, during the succeeding year, a small tuition fee was charged each pupil in attendance.

Politics assumed a wonderful prominence this summer. The candidates nominated at Charleston, Baltimore and Chicago possessed no inconsiderable following in Omaha, who made their presence felt and labored with a zeal born of intuition. Previous to this year to be a Democrat of the Jacksonian school, reliable and unchangeable, was the air-line route to political preferment. But the wave of popularity upon which they had seemed to float at ease up to this period, ebbed and left them stranded. The opposition prevailed in the contest, electing their several tickets, and a new order of things was ushered in with the convening of the Legislature in December. At the re-convening of that body, after the holidays, the threatenings of the impending conflict between the sections awed the people, and seriously paralyzed material interests. The important events of the early portion of the year included the veto of the bill passed by the Legislature interdicting slavery in the Territory, and the death of the Hon. Augustus Hall, Chief Justice of Nebraska; the one causing unbounded excitement and comment, the other unbounded sorrow and sympathy. The state of the country, too, impressed all with a well-defined apprehension in which residents participated. A certain element was in favor of compromise, though the doctrine of coercion was openly advocated in the Legislative halls, in the pulpit and on the streets. The failure of a just and honorable basis of settlement to both parties must result in a recognition of the Confederate States, or a fierce, determined civil war, were the arguments advanced. In short, the condition of public sentiment pervading the North at that period was thoroughly typified in Omaha.

The city debt during 1860 had been somewhat reduced, and in March, 1861, aggregated a total of $46,000. Though expenses had been light, some complaint existed at the lack of improvements undertaken or completed by the municipal authorities. No streets had been graded, it was urged; the crossings had been suffered to remain in a lamentable condition, culverts and bridges had not been built, nor the Fire Department encouraged or assisted, nor had anything been done requiring an outlay of money. This was a melancholy fact, and it is by no means improbable that the unsettled condition of a number of the streets in later years can be attributed to this negligence. But in the race for existence as it was run in those days, the contest was often for life, and it is not to be wondered at if minor matters were often neglected.

Omaha still continued to be selected as the outfitting point for emigrants to the gold mines, as also the place of exchange and deposit for the proceeds of their working; and was more than liberally patronized by voyagers in "prairie schooners," proceeding thitherward or returning with their "pile."

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

Affairs remained nominal, so to speak, in the city up to the commencement of hostilities, when what had before seemed the rash and impracticable schemes of madmen, passed into history as accomplished facts. Immediately after the proclamation of President Lincoln calling for troops was promulgated, three military companies were organized in Omaha—one each of light artillery, dragoons and infantry—and the war spirit pervaded the populace universally. Gov. Black issued a proclamation recommending the formation and organization of companies of troops, and immediate and vigorous action for a full defense against every danger however remote or contingent. It was not expected, however, that when mustered into the service they would be employed in protecting the frontier and garrisoning Western forts, left defenseless by the employment of regular troops in other service. In June, Capt. Baumer's company was mustered into the service, and other troops followed with each year during the war.

Upon the departure of one of the regiments, a lady whom the papers insisted was the lineal descendant of one of the fearless women of Revolutionary times, donned soldier's attire throughout and took passage as one of the "boys." Her sex was undiscovered during the trip to St. Joe, but when the boat left that port and proceeded down the river the romance had an end, for she was discovered by her husband and sent back to Omaha, where it is said she still lives.

In addition to furnishing soldiers and officers, Omaha supported a soldiers' aid society and contributed liberally of its means to the comfort of its volunteers in the field.

THE CITY DURING THE WAR.

During the continuance of the war, beyond "spurts" of trade at long intervals, the city profited little, compared with municipal corporations nearer the scene of action, which, by reason of their developed resources, were capable of participating in accruing benefits. In 1862 the population of Omaha was scarcely equal to what it had been four years previous. The inhabited part of the city was bounded by Ninth, Fourteenth and Jackson streets, and Capitol avenue, not compactly built, but, save in the business portion, the houses were scattered about with delightful promiscuity. The bluffs, now so generally covered with handsome residences, were almost totally barren of edifices—the Capitol standing there solitary and alone. But in this year was made the first practical attempts at building the Pacific road, to which Omaha and Nebraska are so unequivocally indebted for the measure of prosperity which has since attended their growth. In that year, it will be remembered, Congress passed an act authorizing the construction of a trunk line west of Omaha to San Francisco. The act provided for a main line and two branches—the one to start from some central point on the western boundary of Iowa, the second from Sioux City, in the same State, and the third from the western boundary of Missouri—all to connect at the point of location on the 100th meridian. In 1863 the act was modified by changing the Sioux City and Missouri branches, and empowering the President of the United States to designate the point where the eastern terminal should be located.

There were no improvements of moment perfected nor many accessions made to the population during 1862, say those conversant with the facts; but when President Lincoln, in 1863, decided that the same should be "at a point on the western boundary of Iowa, opposite Section 10, in Township 15, north of Range 13, east of the 6th Principal Meridian, in the Territory of Nebraska," the city received its first real impetus since the disastrous panic of 1857. In December, 1863, the great undertaking was formally dedicated amid great enthusiasm and in the presence of a large gathering of people from Omaha and Council Bluffs, and ground broken on the west bank of the river, near the old telegraph crossing, with all the pomp and ceremony that the importance of the event demanded, the pick being handled by George Francis Train. Certainly this was the most important event of this year in the West, and has done more to secure the prosperity of that section than the labors of decades could have accomplished. From this point the success of Omaha was assured, though its effects did not become apparent until a year or more later, when work upon the route was begun and continued to completion.

Very few became citizens of Omaha in 1863, and the only improvements of the year now remembered, were the stables of Wilbur & Coffman, on the corner of Fifteenth and Farnam streets, now occupied by Boyd's Opera House, and the Commercial Block, corner of Thirteenth and Douglas streets, erected by Kennard & Hanscom.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Among those who came to Omaha for the first time and became prominently identified with her interests was George Francis Train, whom George D. Prentiss thus describes: "A locomotive that has run off the track, turned upside down with its cowcatcher buried in a stump and the wheels making a thousand revolutions a minute—a kite in the air which has lost its tail—a human novel without a hero—a man who climbs a tree for a bird's nest out on the limb, and in order to get it saws the limb off between himself and the tree—a ship without a rudder—a clock without hands—a sermon that is all text—a pantomime of words—an arrow shot into the air—the apotheosis of talk—the incarnation of gab.—Handsome, vivacious, versatile, muscular, as neat as a cat, clean to the marrow, a judge of the effect of clothes, frugal in food and regular only in habits. A noonday mystery, a solved conundrum,—a practical joke in earnest—a cipher wanting a figure to pass for something: with the brains of twenty men in his head all pulling in different ways; not bad as to heart, but a man who has shaken hands with reverence."

In 1865 he bought 5,000 lots in Omaha, and in 1867 erected Cozzens' hotel. In connection with its origin the following anecdote is interpolated. He was a guest of the Herndon House, and one day sat at a table in the dining-room opposite a broken window through which the wind was blowing at a lively rate. He complained of the annoyance and after every expedient had been exhausted except putting in a new glass he paid a darkey ten cents a minute to stand between himself and the draught until he had finished his dinner. He there vowed he would build another hotel immediately and that very afternoon purchased two lots and employed men to commence the foundations. Within sixty days he had the Cozzens' house completed at a cost of $40,000, and rented the same to the Cozzens, of West Point, N. Y., for an annual return of $10,500.

Early in 1864 business appreciated and all the avenues of trade were clogged with activity and excitement. The war was at its height, money was plenty and speculation rampant. Yet anomalous as it may seem, there were few new arrivals and excepting the brick block erected by Bemdorff & Megeath at the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Farnam streets, few improvements of a substantial character were either projected or completed.

AN INDIAN SCARE.

Early in this year an Indian scare of more than ordinary dimensions occurred in the Territory. It was immediately subsequent to Quantrell's destruction of Lawrence, Kansas, and parties in Omaha had received anonymous communications admonishing them of a similar attack upon the city, to which valuables and money had been sent from the surrounding country for safe keeping. About this time a large band of Indians appeared on the west side of the Elkhorn River, and the residents fearing violence fled to Omaha for security. Upon their arrival business was suspended, a meeting convened at the court house and every precaution was taken to protect the inhabitants. Governor Saunders commanded that all able-bodied men in the Territory, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who did not belong to some militia company meeting regularly for drill, should enroll themselves and form companies in accordance with the law. Under this proclamation four companies were organized in Omaha as follows:

Company A.—R. T. Broll, Captain; G. C. Yates and J. H. Barlow, Lieutenants.

Company B.—John Taffe, Captain; Edward Patrick and Abraham Deyo, Lieutenants.

Company C.—Jesse Lowe, Captain; E. Estabrook and O. B. Selden, Lieutenants; also a gun squad officered by E. P. Child and A. J. Simpson.

On the morning of August 24, 1864, families to the number of twenty from the south side of the Platte sought refuge in Omaha, and Capt. Taffe, with fifty mounted men, hurried to the vicinity of Forest City, but learning nothing of the Indians returned to Omaha. The expedition demonstrated the fact that no hostile Indians had made their appearance on the north side of the Platte and thus quieting apprehensions of an attack, quiet was restored, the settlers returning home. The fear of an attack by guerrillas was maintained, however, and strict vigilance observed for some time after. The home guards were drilled daily, and the stores, workshops, and places of business generally closed between the hours of four and six in the afternoon. All persons subject to military duty were enrolled, the militia forces within the city limits were placed under the command of Capt. Broll, the city was kept under guard day and night, and for the time being bore the appearance of a military camp. But as security became more and more established these precautions were abandoned, and the ordinary condition of affairs being restored are to-day remembered as amusements outside of the usual current of laughable experiences.

A "BOOM" IN BUSINESS.

In 1865 the "boom" in business commenced but did not fully get under way until the following year. The close of the war brought thousands to the West, and Omaha in the pride of a growth superinduced by the building of the Pacific Railroad held out inducements to which heed was given by large numbers, many of whom remained and have become substantial characters for wealth, enterprise and influence in the city of their adoption. The buildings put up this year numbered among them the First National Bank, and the Union Pacific round-house. The *Herald* was established this year also. But the annual was in this respect, at least, as a preface only to the years which immediately followed. The previous years the dull times had been, as the sequel proved, a calm, so to speak, which precedes the storm. With the dawning of 1866, the city grew more rapidly, trade was extended westward and to remote points in Wyoming, Colorado and Utah. Manufactures increased, public and private improvements began to rise in various quarters of the city, additional schools were provided for the education of youth, new religious and secular societies were organized. In 1866 the erection of the superior class of elegant brick structures which line Farnam, Douglas, Harney and Cross streets in the business portion of the city was begun. Few were finished that year, but the foundations then laid have since been the bases of superstructures which tower above the stranger and citizens, monuments to the liberality and enterprise of their founders. In the meanwhile work on lines of railroads, hence from distant points, was progressing so rapidly that it was a question of but a brief period when the iron horse and trains of cars should be substituted for the steamer and coach. In short the substantial prosperity of Omaha dates its origin in the year 1866.

In January, 1867, the Northwestern Road was completed to Omaha, the first line from the East to salute the people of Omaha with the whistle of an engine. It was on Sunday, January 17, that the train hove in sight and, crossing Missouri River on a pile bridge, soon halted in the growing city, where its arrival was greeted with enthusiastic rejoicings.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

The following month an act of Congress, providing for the admission of Nebraska as a State, was ratified by the Legislature in session at Omaha. Immediately upon its taking effect, the capital was removed to Lincoln, and Omaha from that date ceased to be the base of Legislative wisdom and Legislative folly.

The buildings commenced during 1866, notably the Caldwell Block, on Douglas street, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth, was completed at a cost of $200,000; as also was the Central Block, occupying a similar site on Farnam street, the latter erected at an outlay of $250,000. This year the upper plateau evidenced the taste of citizens who had built private residences thereon, but not more than did the elevations in the northwestern part of the city. The years 1867-68 are said to have been epochs of extreme prosperity, if so desirable an experience can be so qualified, caused not more by the amount of business transacted than by the judicious manner in which these transactions were managed. These years the terraces which overlook the business portion of the city, and had begun to be selected for residence purposes, became fully recognized in that behalf, and the homes of opulence and elegance included in the territory bounded by Eighteenth, Twentieth and Harney streets, and Capitol avenue, were erected. From these beginnings the multitude of residences which crown the summits of hills and this portion of the city have since been added.

The decade which opened so inauspiciously, closed amid prosperity, and rejoicings were heard where but ten years before the notes of mourning resounded.

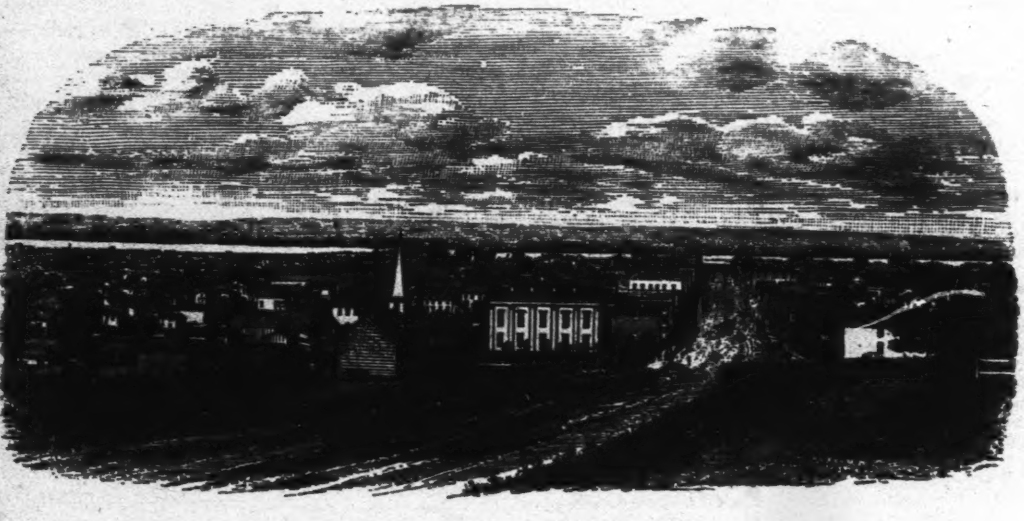
OMAHA IN 1870.

Among those who came to Omaha and became permanent residents of the city between 1865 and 1870, were J. C. Cowin, Col. J. W. Savage, C. A. Baldwin, Col. William Baumer, T. S. Clarkson, the Rev. R. H. Clarkson, Episcopal Bishop of Nebraska; J. S. Caulfield, Charles Connoyer, Dr. George Tilden, Robert Townsend, C. F. Manderson, Dr. A. D. Balcombe, C. J. Barber, F. A. Beals, C. H. Dewey, G. W. Forbes, E. E. French, O. B. Hall, L. C. Huntington, H. H. Harris, P. E. Iler, B. E. B. Kennedy, J. S. McCormick, W. V. Morse, E. Rosewater, A. S. Strickland, and many others, some of whom have crossed over and rest beneath the shade of the trees that line the Beautiful River.

Such was the state of affairs when the spring of 1870 awoke the inhabitants of Omaha to new enterprises and a renewed faith in the destiny of their city. As the spring drew to its close and the summer solstice bore down upon the city, bringing tropic days and nights in its train, appearances failed to indicate a return of dull days, which came two years later. The year gave bright promise of a future, and the decade to which it was the introductory annual has not entirely failed of a complete fruition of such promise.

In this year the population aggregated 16,000. Nothing occurred to disturb the current of events. The people, with a faith in the future by no means quixotic, continued to live on, encouraged by the consciousness that trials and tribulations to which they had been subjected had yielded to time, energy and the logic of events. The dreary period of inactivity, economy and burthensome influences which had left their effects through years almost immediately preceding, had given place to comparative ease, luxury and flush times; and the comfort and contentment which found abiding places in the city were fast dissipating the days marked by sufferings and embarrassments. Emigration was resumed, the new arrivals hailing from the Eastern States, whence they brought with them, in addition to material resources, that thrift and experience characteristic of a people reared in a section both sterile and inhospitable, and where man's daily bread is the fruit of constant and laborious exertion. These newcomers entered lands and began farming, or investing in business ventures, adding a new impetus to agriculture and trade. Pilgrims to the gold fields of Nebraska and Colorado gave over their pursuit of pelf, and, locating here, sought to woo Fortune's smiles, with results more certain than possible. In short, the city and county commenced to fill up; real estate appreciated in value; new buildings were erected; societies, banks and associations were organized, and the tears and lamentations of yesterday yielded precedence to smiles and rejoicings.

In 1870 the magnificent high school building which crowns the summit of Capitol Hill was built, and Omaha boasted of a public edifice devoted to educational purposes that was incomparably superior, both architecturally and with reference to its arrangements and equipments, to any similar structure west of the Missouri River. Other improvements were undertaken and finished the same year, and during the following spring which opened auspiciously to the interests herein existent. During the summer there was a slight depression apparent in business circles. Prosperity seemed to have reached its zenith and was to all intents on the decline. The reactionary effects of the war began to be experienced; overtrading; the expenditure of immense resources in the construction of railroads, entailing an unnatural increase in the value of lands adjoining, precipitated results, though in a less degree akin to those for which 1857 had been characterized. The city was in daily communication with the East via the Northwestern road, and with other points by the Hannibal & St. Joe, the Burlington & Missouri, and the Union Pacific. These incidents of civilization, together with the fact that the individual resources to be drawn against were now more extensive, prevented the collapse of that year and enabled the community to tide over the hard times under consideration. Indeed this revulsion, followed by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., and the panic of 1873, can not in the light of its effects be so designated. It was rather a change of times. The rapid rate at which the American people had lived and transacted business could not hold out. Black Friday came as a warning of a punishment that followed in its wake, and the tight times that succeeded the panic of 1873 were simply in the nature of an admonition that happier days were in store; that men had been denied good things in the past because choicer blessings were hidden behind the clouds—so men reasoned and the sequel has confirmed the truth of their premises. This panic unquestionably produced effects upon Omaha's growth and progress that were visible for years afterwards; but her citizens are less celebrated to-day for having survived those effects than for having materially destroyed the causes which promoted their development.


VIEW OF FARNAM STREET IN 1866.

This experience was prolonged far into 1878. During this period, improvements were limited to those erected by capitalists whose resources had become to a certain extent unproductive, and were thus employed in the hope that profits would accrue sufficient to resolve them into other than dead capital. Glancing retrospectively over the "situation" in this respect as it existed at various times in Omaha, one is led to wonder that the city could have survived so many calamitous tribulations. During the continuance of dull times, however, the Masonic Hall, Odd Fellow's Hall, Creighton's Block, Faulkner's Block, and the Post Office were erected. Railroad facilities were measurably improved; manufacturing successes were pronounced if not frequent; the moral atmosphere of the city purified, and the educational resources improved. The financial outlook was not at all times such as was devoutly hoped for but the people were consoled by the reflection that it had been worse, and grateful that it was not such as to permanently check the growth, wealth and importance of the city.

Omaha is to-day the greatest railroad center west of the Mississippi, and will in time become one of the most important in the world, and the prospects of the city, if judged by the progress made for the past ten years, can be regarded as highly promising. The churches, professions, banks, press, manufacturing and other material interests are enjoying a degree of prosperity never before approximated. The population is quoted at 36,000, and the attractions in the city and vicinity continue to invite immigration from Europe and the East. In addition taxes are comparatively light and this desideratum will persuade many persons to become citizens and establish homes in a city where so many advantages can be obtained for so limited an outlay. The years 1880-81 offered little to discourage, less to prevent a full and complete connection as to her future. Every interest has been promoted, short extensions have been completed, commerce has thrived, costly buildings have been erected, municipal improvements have been perfected; and the press, the lever of public morals, public opinion, and public prosperity, maintains its high position as the guardian of the public welfare.

INCORPORATION.

On the 2d day of February, 1857, an act was passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Nebraska, incorporating the city of Omaha .

The following is the description of the territory at that time included in the city limits. All of Sections 15 and 22; Fractional Sections 11, 14 and 20; the south half of Fractional Section 10; south half of north half of Fractional Section 10; the southeast quarter of Section 9; the east half of Section 16; the northeast quarter of Section 21; the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 28; the north half of the north half of Section 27; the north half of the north half of Fractional Section 26; Township 15. north Range 13 east. The east line to extend to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River.

The city was organized and became established on March 5, 1857. By its charter, the city was under the control of a mayor and a common council, Jesse Lowe being first Mayor, since when it has been filled by the following named persons: A. J. Poppleton, D. D. Belden, Clinton Briggs, George Armstrong, B. E. B. Kennedy, A. R. Gilmore, Lorin Miller, Charles H. Brown, George M. Roberts, Ezra Millard, Smith S. Caldwell, James H. Millard, C. H. Brown, Champion S. Chase, Reuben H. Wilbur, and James E. Boyd.

The Council consisted of nine aldermen, but on November 4, 1858, an amendatory act was passed, and among other changes, the Common Council was reduced from nine to six members. The city was divided into three wards, and each ward was entitled to a representation in the Council of two members. The names of the members composing the first Council, are, A. D. Jones (afterward resigned), T. G. Goodwill (resigned). C. Bovey, H. H. Visscher, Thomas Davis, William N. Byers, William W. Wyman, Thomas O'Conner, C. H. Downs, J. H. Kellom, James Creighton (resigned).

In 1870, thirteen years after the founding of the city, we find the dimensions enlarged from three to six wards, and the Common Council increased from six to twelve members. The names of those composing the Council in 1870, are: First Ward—Augustus J. Doyle, James Stephenson; Second Ward—J. S. Gibson, Thomas Swobe; Third Ward—John M. Thurston, W. J. Hamilton; Fourth Ward—John D. Jones, D. C. Sutphen; Fifth Ward—H. J. Lucas, A. A. Gibson; Sixth Ward—W. W. Marsh, C. L. Bristol.

Since that date no change has been made, either in the number of the wards, nor in the number of members comprising the Council.

The present members of the Council are: First Ward—A. McGavock, Charles Kaufman; Second Ward—M. A. McNamara, R. O'Keefe; Third Ward—Henry Hornberger. Fred Dellone; Fourth Ward—Martin Dunham, Homer Stull; Fifth Ward—Thomas H. Daily, J. O. Corby; Sixth Ward—Washington I. Baker, Samuel Herman.

Then, as now, the city owned no buildings of its own, either for offices or a Council Chamber. The Council, therefore, held their meetings at different places, wherever they could find a place suitable for that purpose.

The first meeting was held in the Pioneer Block, in the room that is now occupied by Dr. C. F. Goodman's drug store, 1110 Farnam street. Various changes had been made, and in 1874, we find the Council Chamber in Caldwell's Block, over 223 Douglas street. At present, the Council Chamber and the city offices are located in an old rickety frame building, at the corner of Sixteenth and Farnam streets; the city offices being in the basement story, and the Council room on the third floor.

The want of a suitable building in which to locate its offices, is keenly felt by the city. But judging from the public spirit and enterprise which characterizes her people, the day is not far in the future, when Omaha will have provided for herself a commodious and suitable building for all such necessary purposes.

DONATIONS.

While Omaha, as is the case with all new towns, had many difficulties to contend with, and numerous disadvantages to repel and hinder her, yet she wisely saw it to her advantage to aid as much as possible in every work of public improvement, and to assist in every enterprise that would likely prove of advantage to herself. She has, therefore, made liberal contributions of her wealth to the more important of these institutions, and from these, indirectly, she has reaped largely in reward.

Among the first contributions made by the city, was that in aid of the erection of a capitol building for the Territory. The seat of government for the Territory was, at that time, located at Omaha, and the people of the city were extremely anxious that it should be retained by them. Appropriations had been made by the Territorial Legislature to erect a capitol building, but owing to the unpardonable mismanagement of the then executive, Mark W. Izard, the plans were entirely too extensive for the appropriation made.

The amount appropriated was consumed and the building was far from completion. The matter was thus left in an extremely bad shape. A memorial was addressed to Congress asking their aid. The work was still incomplete and the whole concern hung in an uneasy and wavering balance.

The people of Omaha, anxious to see the work completed, and feeling that unless something was done the whole matter would likely fail, opened their generous pockets, and the City Council, taking the matter in hand, by an ordinance gave $60,000 towards putting the building in shape. This took place in 1859, when, as may be seen, the population and wealth of the city was comparatively small and insignificant. By an act of the Legislature passed May 2, 1855, Omaha became the county seat of Douglas County.

In aid of the county in building a court house the city donated a block known as Washington Square, upon which it was to be built. A portion of the block was sold, excepting the grounds now occupied by the court house, and the proceeds applied to the erection of the building. Work began upon the building at once, and was soon after completed, amid general rejoicings.

The next liberal donation made by the city and by far the largest and most important, was that made in favor of the building of the Union Pacific Railroad bridge across the Missouri River at this point. To this enterprise the city contributed the sum of $200,000, upon the condition that she should have the machine shops, offices, depots, etc. For the purpose of raising this subscription, the city authorized the issue and sale of bonds sufficient to cover the whole amount, which were to fall due April 1, 1889, with ten per cent interest. Accordingly city bonds, to the amount of $199,500, were negotiated and sold, falling short in the sum of $500 or one bond from the amount authorized to be sold. What came of this bond, whether it was a mistake in the number, or what, is wrapt in mystery. Of these bonds, there have been redeemed and canceled $27,650, leaving a balance outstanding of $171,850, for the redemption of which, no provision has been made.

The whole amount of the city indebtedness on November 1, 1872, aggregated $71,400, which was discharged by the sale of city bonds at that date, covering the entire sum. The bonds issued for this purpose were called floating debt bonds. The amount of this class of bonds has since increased to $72,500, of which $6,400 has lately been redeemed, leaving an outstanding balance of floating debt bonds of $66,100. These were to have fallen due October 1, 1882; but by an ordinance passed by the City Council, November 1, 1880, they were changed into funding bonds, due in twenty years, at seven per cent interest.

The next issue of bonds by the city was in 1881, for the raising of funds for sewerage purposes; the amount of the issue was $50,000, at seven per cent interest. The consideration of the sewerage question by the Council had frequently given rise to loud and stormy scenes. At one of the meetings, when this subject was before the members, a most disgraceful occurrence took place, and one, perhaps, unprecedented in the history of the city, Councilmen Boyd and Stephenson being the parties to the action. Stephenson, who it seems had been addressing the meeting and alluding to the decision made by the Supreme Court of the State upon certain actions taken by the Council with reference to the sewerage of the city, began a tirade of shameful abuse of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Mr. Boyd remonstrated with Stephenson for this, but without effect. Stephenson still persisted in his abuse with even greater severity than before, insinuating, as was understood, that Boyd, who upheld the action of the Court, had been influenced by money. This thrust, if such it really was, wavered not a hair's breadth from its aim. Mr. Boyd sprang to his feet in an instant, and, pulling off his coat and shaking his clenched fist at Stephenson, remarked that "No man living has ever questioned my veracity and honesty, and no man can do it and live."

A scuffle ensued between the enraged combatants, but they were soon separated by the interference of other members. The chamber was now a scene of the wildest excitement and confusion. No sooner had the parties been released than they were at it again, Boyd still questioning Stephenson if he meant to insinuate that he, Boyd, had been influenced by money. "You must take it back," shouted Boyd, in a rage of passion, "or you'll not leave this room alive."

Mr. Stephenson said he would like to make an explanation.

"I want no explanation," replied Boyd, "but I want to know if you meant to say that I have acted under the influence of money?"

"No, sir," rejoined Stephenson, "I did not intend to say anything of the kind."

"Then, sir," said Boyd, "I am sorry I was so ungentlemanly as to make the remarks I did."

Here ended the disgraceful scene, and immediately after this the meeting of the Council adjourned.

Notwithstanding the size and importance of the city, and the drain upon her treasury for improvements, etc., we find her indebtedness, bonded and otherwise, comparatively small, aggregating only $287,950. Neither has she been niggardly and close in her donations, as the foregoing abundantly proves; but the secret of the matter may be attributed to the rigid economy and careful and judicious management of her internal affairs by those who, from time to time, have been called upon to assume official control.

The following table in recapitulation will show the financial standing of the city at the present time:

Amount of U. P. bridge bonds issued		$199,500
Redeemed and canceled		27,650
Outstanding U. P. bonds		171,850
Amount of floating debt bonds issued	$72,500	
" " " redeemed	6,400	
Outstanding F. D. bonds, since changed to funding bonds		66,100
Amount of sewerage bonds issued		50,000
Total bonds outstanding, city indebtedness		$287,950

By reference to the reports of the city officials, from period to period, which shows the relative assessed values of property at the different times, we find these values do not show the same or a corresponding increase with the enlargement of the city and the increase of population. For instance, in 1873, when property was at a fictitious value, just before the panic, we find the total assessed value of real-estate to be greater than it is now, after a period of nine years' improvement and with a population double what it was then, and the total assessed value of personal property is but a little in excess of what it was at that date. This, however, is explained by the falling off of the values of property to nearly one-third of what it was just prior to the panic, and also by reason of the extremely low assessments that have since been made.

As a matter of curiosity, we append a table of values for different periods, showing this comparison; and also of the amounts of taxes collected in certain years:

Assessed Value of Real Estate.

1873	$4,583,312
1879	5,149,439
1880	5,865,308
1881	4,095,636

Assessed Value of Personal Property.

1873	$2,295,729.25
1879	2,363,243.64
1881	2,326,028.82
Total value of all city property, 1880	$35,191,248.00

Table of Amount of Taxes Collected for

1860	$ 5,299.95
1873	171,204.02
1874	135,465.89
1877	124,614.84
1880	170,298.88
1881	199,071.61

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

The city government of the city of Omaha was first organized March 5, 1857, and the following list comprises the officers of the municipality since that date.

Mayors.—Jesse Lowe, 1857; A. J. Poppleton, 1859; D. D. Belden, 1859; Clinton Briggs, 1860; George Armstrong, 1861–62–63; B. E. B. Kennedy, 1863–64; A. R. Gilmore, 1864–65; Lorin Miller, 1866–67; Charles H. Brown, 1868; George M. Roberts, 1869; Ezra Millard, 1870–71; S. S. Caldwell, 1872; Joseph H. Millard, 1872; W. M. Brewer, 1873; C. S. Chase, 1875; R. H. Wilbur, 1877; C. S. Chase, 1879.

City Clerks.—James W. Van Nostrand, 1859–60; George R. Smith, 1860–61, resigned June 4, succeeded by Byron Reed, 1861–62–63–64–65–66–67; W. L. May, 1868; C. L. Bristol, 1869–70–71; Joseph M. McCune, 1872–73–74; O. C. Ludlow, 1875–76–77.

City Treasurers.—J. H. Kellom, 1858–59; Joseph H. Millard, 1859–60; R. A. Brown, 1860–61; Daniel Gault, 1861–62–63–64; Frank Murphy, 1865–66–67–68; Henry Gray, 1869–70; John Steen, 1871–72; E. A. Johnston, 1873; C. Hartman, 1875–77; S. G. Mallette, 1879.

City Marshals.—L. A. Miller, 1857; J. H. Wheeler, left city, succeeded by John Logan, 1858–59; T. L. Sutton, 1859–60–61–62; T. J. Torrey, 1862–63, resigned August 3; A. L. King, 1862–63; Thomas Riley, 1863–64–65; Crockett Wilson, 1866; T. Riley, 1867, resigned March 14, W. P. Snowden succeeded do., 1868; W. W. Angell resigned July 21, 1869, succeeded by H. L. Seward; W. G. Hollins, 1870; H. L. Seward, 1871; Richard Kimball, 1872; Gilbert Russell, 1873; W. P. Snowden, 1875; J. H. Butler, 1877; C. J. Westerdahl, 1879.

Recorders.—L. R. Tuttle, 1857; J. W. Van Nostrand, R. C. Jordan, J. W. Van Nostrand, 1858–59.

City Solicitors.—Charles Grant, 1857, resigned June 23, succeeded by J. M. Woolworth; G. I. Gilbert, 1858–59; no record to 1866, when G. B. Lake is named; B. E. B. Kennedy, 1867–68; G. W. Ambrose, 1869; J. P. Bartlett, 1870.

City Assessors.—Lyman Richardson, 1857, resigned July 15, succeeded by J. H. Creighton; G. W. Crowell, 1858–59: John R. Porter, 1859-60; Nelson Baker, 1860–61; Robert S. Knox, 1861–62; Charles Turner, 1862–63–64; John Davis, 1865–66; Edwin Patrick, 1867; Edward Whitehorn, 1868; E. Durnall, 1869, resigned in March, succeeded by W. H. Lawton; W. H. Lawton, 1870.

City Engineers.—A. S. Morgan, 1857; Chauncey Wiltse, 1858–59; Philip Galey, 1859–60; O. F. Davis, 1860–61; O. F. Davis, 1862–63–64–65–66, resigned November 22, succeeded by W. E. Harvey; George Smith, resigned May 16, succeeded by R. C. Barnard, 1867–68; William Kip, 1869–70; J. E. House, 1871; Andrew Rosewater, 1872.

Health Officers.—A. Chappel, 1857; George L. Miller, 1861; A. Roeder, 1863; G. C. Monell, 1865; J. R. Conklin, 1866–68.

Street Commissioners.—Jeremiah Mahoney, 1858–59; no record until 1867, when J. Mahoney's name appears; John Logan, resigned January 5, 1869, succeeded by William Knight, latter resigned July 21, 1870, followed by A. R. Hoel, who also resigned April 19, 1870, succeeded by H. B. Case; Jerry Dee, 1871; Robert G. Jenkinson, 1872.

City Collectors.—G. W. Kessler, 1859–60; R. A. Brown, 1860–61.

Police Judges.—John H. Sahler, 1869; John R. Porter, 1871; E. G. Dudley, 1873; C. R. Porter, 1875; G. Anderson, 1877; P. O. Hawes, 1879.

City Council.—1857—A. D. Jones, resigned March 23; T. G. Goodwill, died May 18; G. C. Bovey, H. H. Visscher, Thomas Davis, William N. Byers, William W. Wyman, Thomas O'Connor, C. H. Downs, J. H. Kellom and James Creighton.

1858–59—Thomas Davis, John E. Dailey, William, W. Keith, resigned September 21; Lorin Miller, resigned November 20; B. T. C. Morgan, resigned April 27; G. W. Wood, resigned April 27; J. G. Seeley; O. P. Ingalls, resigned November 30; D. F. Richards, resigned September 28; John Campbell, H. M. Judson, Albert S. Clarke, John Ritchie and O. D. Richardson.

1859-60—Thomas Davis, William A. Gwyer, resigned October 14; Harrison Johnson, A. J. Hanscom, John McCormick, John Ritchie and Joseph Barker, Jr.

1860–61—James K. Ish, Charles P. Birkett, First Ward; J. J. Brown, John R. Porter, Second Ward; Asa Hunt, W. J. Kennedy, Third Ward.

1862–63—C. P. Birkett, B. E. B. Kennedy, resigned November 5; St. John Goodrich, D. C. Sutphen, Henry Gray, resigned December 15; J. F. Sheeley, A. J. Hanscom and William F. Sapp.

1863-64—T. O'Connor, resigned April 21; St. John Goodrich, G. B. Lake, D. C. Sutphen, Henry Grebe, J. Campbell and J. H. Kellom.

1864–65—Vincent Burkley, George M. Mills, Joseph F. Sheeley, resigned August 17; L. C. Huntington, J. R. Porter, William E. Harvey and J. B. Allen.

1866—James Callahan, Vincent Burkley, Jonas Gise, C. H. Brown, O. P. Ingalls and George Smith.

1867—C. P. Birkett, James Callahan, Jonas Gise A. J. Simpson, resigned January 2; C. H. Brown, O. P. Ingalls and D. F. Richards.

1868—John H. Green, Charles Maguire, John R. Porter, resigned in March, succeeded by J. Rudowsky, Henry Browning, James Creighton; William Jones, resigned January 5, succeeded by E. Patrick.

1869—J. Rudowsky, Thomas Davis, resigned in January, 1870, succeeded by G. C. Mericle, G. W. Homan, J. E. Kelley, D. T. Mount, D. F. Richards, J. S. McCormick, S. O. Williams, J. W. Paddock, James Creighton, S. C. Rose, J. H. Lacey.

1871—George C. Mericle, E. A. Allen, J. E. Kelley, G. W. Homan, L. C. Richards, R. P. Kimball, G. O. Williams, J. A. Horbach, J. W. Paddock, James Creighton, J. H. Lacey and George Smith.

1872—E. A. Allen, M. J. McKelligon, G. W. Homan, J. S. Gibson, Henry Lykens, John Campbell, J. A. Horbach, Byron Reed, J. P. Bartlett, James Creighton, George Smith and Thomas Martin.

1873—M. J. McKelligon, A. J. Doyle, J. S. Gibson, Thomas Swobe, John Campbell, J. M. Thurston, Byron Reed, John D. Jones, J. P. Bartlett, H. J. Lucas, Thomas Martin and C. L. Bristol.

1875—J. P. Kelley, M. Cummings, C. C. Sperry, C. J. Karbach, W. M. Dwyer and E. Loveland.

1877—R. G. Jenkinson, J. G. Megeath, Charles Bankes, George H. Boggs, F. W. Gray, W. M. Dwyer and Robert Taft.

1879—Charles Kaufman, G. F. Lebaugh, F. Reipen, J. D. Jones, L. J. Kennard, T. H. Daily and James Stephenson.

THE PRESENT MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The city government as at present constituted is composed as follows: J. E. Boyd, Mayor; C. F. Manderson, City Attorney; S. G. Mallette, Treasurer; J. J. L. C. Jewett, City Clerk; Daniel P. Angell, Marshal; Andrew Rosewater, City Engineer; Gustave Beneke, Police Judge; P. Ford, Street Commissioner; J. J. Galligan, Chief Engineer of Fire Department.

There are six Councilmen at large, viz.: Charles Kaufman, Richard O'Keefe, Frederick Dellone, Homer Stull, J. O. Corby and Samuel Herman; and six Ward Councilmen, viz.: First Ward, Alexander McGavock; Second Ward, M. A. McNamara; Third Ward, Henry Hornberger; Fourth Ward, Martin Dunham; Fifth Ward, William Daily; Sixth Ward, W. A. Baker.

BONDED DEBT OUTSTANDING.

Union Pacific bridge and depot bonds (so called), 10 per cent due in 1889	$171,850 00
Funding bonds 7 per cent due in 1909	66,100 00
Sewer bonds, series one, 6 per cent due in 1900	50,000 00
Total outstanding bonds	$287,950 00

No other debt unprovided for.

The interest on all bonds is paid promptly in New York, semi-annually.

The total amount of taxes collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, exclusive of interest, was:

On the general tax of 1880 and previous years	$190,491 28
For all special taxes	5,420 51
Total net tax collected	$195,911 79
Of this amount the school fund received	$57,409 92
Also for licenses granted	26,021 86
And for fines in police court	2,617 50
Total	$86,049 28
The tax list for 1881, which is based upon an assessment of not more than one-third of the real value, shows a total valuation of real estate	$4,095,637 00
Of personal property	2,326,028 82
Total valuation	$6,421,666 82

Total tax on the same at the rate of thirty-one mills per dollar is:

On real-estate	$126,964 72
On personal property	72,106 89
Total tax list	$199,071 61

The tax levy for 1880 was 30½ mills. The levy for 1881 is 31 mills, which latter includes the water-rate tax and the sewer tax, both in addition to former years.

Current expenses for the eight months under the present administration, beginning April 1 and ending November 30, inclusive, are as follows: City officers, $7,038.30; Council, $1,600; Police salaries and sundries, $8,420.98; Fire Department salaries and sundries, $11,731.71; streets, sidewalks and bridges, $11,731.69; park, $1,401.18; library, $1,727.77; miscellaneous bills, $11,675.96. Total, $67,003.55.

During the past year the public improvements aggregated $405,640; those of private individuals amounted to upwards of $2,000,000.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

With whatever spirit of order and quiet the founders of Omaha may have been imbued, they yet, in common with older settlements and communities, found present with them also, that other spirit of contention and lawlessness, which seems everywhere to be the inseparable concomitant of mankind. The first settlers, as is readily seen, had no local organization governing them; but came under the same control as their uncivilized neighbors, the Indians. At first, therefore, every man to a certain extent, was chief guardian and ruler of his own little realm, his claim. There was then no officer of the peace to shield and protect him, and no court of justice within easy reach, to which he might resort for settlement of the difficulties which arose between his neighbors and himself. The judgment in such cases, was consequently rendered in favor of the "best man."

As settlers began to multiply, and disputes became of frequent occurrence, particularly respecting the title to claims, it became necessary to frame some system of government for the regulation of the fast growing community, and through which all disagreements between parties could be settled. The "jumping" of claims—that is, the taking possession of a claim by one, which had been previously taken by another—occasioned those many and bitter disputes, which, heretofore, had been settled by the "hand to hand" code.

But not until compelled by actual necessity, were any steps taken to perfect such a measure. Owing, however, to a serious dispute arising between two claimants, the organization was effected. A party of new comers were about to take possession of a tract of land claimed by Robert Whitted. The tract lay between the forks of the creeks, where now is Shull's addition to the city. Whitted, watching the movements of the party from a distance, remarked to Mr. A. D. Jones, who was with him at the time, "that he believed those fellows were going to jump his claim." The claim was considered valuable and desirable on account of a fine grove of trees that stood upon it. Accordingly Jones and Whitted proceeded to the spot where the party were encamped, and upon inquiry, ascertained that it was really the intention of these men to take possession of the land. Whitted set up his claim to the property, to which the party paid no attention. An altercation ensued, which, had Jones not interferred, stepping between Whitted and his antagonist, would have resulted in a general knockdown.

The storm of passion having subsided, they finally agreed to submit the matter to arbitration and to make a division of the grove, which really was the bone of contention, and A. D. Jones was chosen arbitrator.

Mr. Jones began at once the work of division, marking the line by blazing the trees with a hatchet as he passed along; and thus was the dispute amicably settled.

This occurrence, therefore, led to the formation of what, on account of the purposes for which it was created, was significantly termed the "Claim Club," which came about in the following manner. After Jones had made a division of the grove, those present proceeded to frame an organization without authority of law, the laws by which it was to be governed being simply the will of a majority of its members. The election of Robert Whitted, president, and A. D. Jones, secretary, completed the organization. Secretary Jones then, on a pass book which he took from his pocket, hastily and impromptu drew up a code of laws. These laws were then read by the secretary, adopted by acclamation, and signed by those present, and became the "law of the land." As new settlers came in, this rustic code was read to and signed by them, by this act pledging their allegiance to the just powers of the government. Here then, with this natural grove for a legislative hall, was framed the first local body for the government of the embryo city. Thus was formed the celebrated "Claim Club," famous on account of the startling incidents which transpired through its operation.

The executive power of this body was vested in the community at large, who, when any person manifested a spirit of obstinacy and unwillingness to abide by the decision of the club, banded together and waited upon the person objecting. Unless he would consent to accede to the terms of their decision, this person received rough handling at the hands of the mob. Instances are told of how this body of men once ducked a victim in the river in freezing weather, when they had to break a hole in the ice to put him in; how they drove another from his shanty and burned it; and how they threw another through the window of his cabin. Other instances of these rough measures will be treated of elsewhere.

At a meeting of the club, July 22, 1854, among other alterations and amendments, the names of the officers were changed to that of Judge, Clerk, Sheriff, and Recorder. A. D. Jones was elected Judge. Owing to this circumstance, Mr. Jones became afterwards known as Judge Jones, which title clings to him to this day. It was the duty of the judge, as it had been of the president of the club, to sit upon the trial of causes, and the sheriff was conservator of the peace, and was clothed with general powers of police.

The first trial held before this august tribunal was that of one Todd, the same individual that afterward became famous as the man, who—owning a small grocery and saloon, and making his purchases of goods in Council Bluffs, east of Omaha, just across the Missouri River—always said he "went East" for his goods.

Todd was charged with having stolen some cheese, was arrested by the Sheriff, brought before the Judge, tried, and found guilty. The judgment of the court and penalty for this theft was that he should bring back the cheese, and having done this, he was released.

In the winter of 1855, the Legislature met and taking control of the Territory assumed also the control of county affairs. The county organization was established, and Omaha passed under the same control. The name given the county offices were: County Judge, Clerk, Treasurer, Recorder, Sheriff, Commissioners, and Justices of the Peace and Constables, the jurisdiction of the latter being confined to certain defined precincts.

At this stage of the history, then, we find the police powers of Omaha in the hands of the Justice and constable of the precinct to which it belonged, and so continued till the city government was established March 5, 1857. The ministerial officers of the city were: Mayor, Recorder, City Marshal, City Solicitor, City Assessor, City Engineer, and Health Officer.

Jesse Lowe was elected the first Mayor for the term of 1857–58; A. J. Poppleton, 1858–59; D. D. Belden, 1859–60; Clinton Briggs, 1860–61; George Armstrong, 1861–63, resigned October 14, 1862; B. E. B. Kennedy, 1863–64; A. R. Gilmore, 1864–65; Lorin Miller, 1865–67; Charles H. Brown, 1867–68; George M. Roberts, 1868–69; Ezra Millard, 1869–71; Smith S. Caldwell, 1871–72; James H. Millard, 1872–73; W. M. Brewer, 1873–74; Champion S. Chase, 1874–77; Reuben H. Wilbur, 1877–78; Champion S. Chase, 1879–81; James E. Boyd, 1881–82.

The Mayor exercised the powers of Police Judge and had jurisdiction in trials for misdemeanors, offences against the ordinances of the city, etc. The Marshal was the executive officer of the court and general custodian of the peace of the commonwealth.

The city had now attained a considerable size and the duties imposed upon the Mayor became so numerous and burdensome that it was no longer possible for him to discharge them alone. In the year 1868, the office of Police Judge was created, and the duty of sitting upon the trial of causes for offenses, etc., was transferred from the Mayor to the Police Judge.

John H. Sahler, was chosen first Judge, the date of his term being 1868–69; John R. Porter served from 1869–73, inclusive; E. G. Dudley, in 1873–74; R. H. Wilbur, in 1874–75; Gustav Anderson, in 1875–79; Patrick O. Hawes, 1879–81; Gustav Beneke, 1881–82.

The present police department, we find, consists of a Police Judge, Marshal and thirteen policemen. The names of those holding these offices at the present time are: Gustav Beneke, Police Judge; Daniel P. Angell, Marshal; H. Jacobson, Ed. Gorman, John O'Donahue, Alexander Black, William McCune, M. Sullivan, Frank Kleffner, O. Buckley, Jerry O'Grady, Frank Kasper, William Nightingale, William Flynn, Joseph Granacher, Policemen.

On July 6, 1869, an ordinance was passed by the City Council establishing the police force, consisting of one Captain, one Lieutenant, and eighteen Policemen, who were appointed by the Council.

The Mayor was ex-officio Chief of Police. Five wardens, foreman and assistant-foreman of fire companies were also invested with police powers in cases of fire.

The Captain and Lieutenant received a salary of $90 per month, and policemen $70 per month.

By ordinance passed August 3, 1869, any person, partnership, or body corporate, upon application to the City Council, could have special policemen appointed, to be maintained at their own expense. Various changes and amendments have since been made with reference to the police force of the city. By ordinance passed July 1, 1881, the pay of policemen was put at $70 per month, and on August 16, 1881, the number of policemen was fixed at twelve and one special. The following table shows the present salaries received by the officers of the police department: Police Judge, $1,500 per annum; Clerk, $1,200; Marshal, $1,000; policemen, $70 per month, $840 per annum. For the year ending March 31, 1880, the Police Department was maintained at a cost to the city of $6,101.83.

The first public school was opened in Omaha by Howard Kennedy as superintendent and principal, and he claims it was a graded school. Mrs. Rust taught a public school under Kennedy, near Twelfth on Douglas street. Miss Nye taught at Eleventh and Farnam streets. Mrs. Terry taught in the north part of the city near Eighteenth street and the Methodist Church. Dr. G. C. Monell, A. D. Jones, and Mr. Loveland were the first Board of Education, and were elected in March 1859, and held office one year, and in March 1860, Dr. G. C. Monell, Jesse Lowe, and J. H. Kellom were elected and made the first school report to the Commissioners of Public Schools.

WIND AND HAIL STORM.

The most remarkable and startling catastrophe which ever occurred in the vicinity of Omaha was the destruction of two spans of the railroad bridge, about half-past 4 o'clock on the morning of August 25, 1877. There was not the remotest threat of a storm in the evening previous, but at 3 o'clock on the morning succeeding a wind and hail storm came up from the north, occasioning a violent disturbance of the elements, which half an hour later was powerful enough to blow down two spans of the massive iron bridge.

The wreck of the first span was laid in a shapeless mass on the south side of the embankment, while the second span had fallen into the river and was entirely hidden by the water. The bridge had parted at the third pier from the Iowa side and, in its fall, wrenched the massive columns from their location, snapping the heavy wooden sleepers as if they had been straw. The rails, though heavily bolted together, were twisted like wires. An eye-witness of the calamity stated that he observed a black mass coming down the river, which appeared to be balloon-shaped, but tapering at each end. It came with terrific roar and burst upon the bridge with deafening fury. At the moment of destruction, the scene was lit up by a blinding glare of electric light, and the massive iron structure, after being lifted to a great height above the piers, was dashed to the earth with inconceivable force. It was about the time the early eastern passenger train should start over the bridge, and this man being unable to rouse the watchman, procured a skiff and rowed across the treacherous river in storm and darkness, finally reaching the west shore by swimming the second channel, and reaching the depot a brief time before the train was ready to pull out.

The extent of the damage approximated $200,000; but it was speedily repaired, and has since been intact.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

The first murder trial in Omaha, and its abortive conclusion, have been elsewhere detailed. The list of deeds of violence in this city has not been proportionally larger than that of other Western cities; in fact, few towns of the West of such rapid growth have, apparently, attracted so few lawless characters. The following list of criminal occurrences is probably not altogether complete, but it covers nearly all the "deeds of darkness" whose details became generally known in the history of the city.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.

On Sunday night, March 3, 1861, the residence of George Taylor, ten miles west of Omaha, was entered and robbed of property valued at $1,000. On the following Tuesday, two men, named respectively George Iler and James Bovey, were arrested; but as nothing definite could be proved against them, they were discharged. The succeeding morning, Mrs. Taylor was sent for and, upon reaching the city, identified the twain as those who had robbed her house; when they were re-arrested and lodged in jail. Great excitement prevailed, and a public meeting of citizens was convened, to settle the question whether this Bovey and Iler would be summarily dealt with or be permitted to plead according to law. Finally it was decided to appoint a committee to inquire into the guilt or innocence of the prisoners. At an interview between the latter and the committee, they made a full confession of their guilt, and the committee reported recommending that the life of Iler be spared. The report was accepted, the committee discharged and the prisoners turned over to the Vigilance Committee. During Thursday and Friday of the ensuing week further confessions were made, and on Saturday morning Bovey was found at the door of his cell hung by the neck, and dead. Iler was released, after a severe punishment, and warned never to be found in the Territory again. A Coroner's jury, consisting of Emerson Seymour, Francis Smith, Jesse Lowe, A. J. Hanscom, M. W. Keith, Benjamin Stickles and Thomas L. Shaw, held an inquest on the remains of Bovey, and a verdict was rendered that he came to his death by hanging by persons unknown to them.

The question whether robbery and assassination should ride triumphantly over industry and virtue was thus definitely settled. During the six years of Territorial organization no murderer had met the punishment due his crime, and this, too, it was claimed, in over twenty instances. Some had been liberated by faithless officers; some coolly walked out into open day and escaped; others' necks had been legislated out of the halter, it was said, by men who were paid by the people for protecting men's lives and property; while others had used the spoil wrung from innocent men in purchasing acquittal at the hands of unscrupulous attorneys and packed juries. There was no jail offering reasonable security, the penitentiary had not yet been built, and applications to neighboring States for leave to place convicts in their prisons had been refused. In view of these complications, what remained for the citizens to do that virtue, not vice, should reign, but to fall back upon the first principles of self-preservation? The protection of citizens demanded extreme action and the merited punishment inflicted would be a fearful warning to criminals that justice in some form would for the future, at least, be swift and certain.

THE EXECUTION OF TATOR.

Early in the summer of 1863, a tragedy was enacted below the city, the facts of which are as follows: On Friday, June 19, the dead body of an unknown man was found in a bend of the river opposite Sulphur Springs, about three miles below Omaha. He had evidently been murdered and thrown into the river, and for some days no one could be found to identify deceased. Finally, he was recognized as Isaac H. Neff, an emigrant who, in company with Cyrus Tator, was journeying West, and had encamped near a place known as the "Saratoga Spring," in the vicinity of which his remains were discovered. A combination of circumstances led the authorities to suspect Cyrus Tator of the murder, and resulted in his arrest while he was making preparations to escape. He was arraigned for trial before W. P. Kellogg, Judge of the District Court, at the June term thereof. Charles H. Brown, Prosecuting Attorney, with W. A. Little and A. G. Poppleton, counsel for the defense. The examination continued several days, resulting in the conviction of Tator of murder, and his sentence to be hanged, the latter event fixed for August 21, 1863, or two months, almost to a day, from the date of the commission of the crime. Exceptions were taken to the rulings of the court during the trial, which were over-ruled, a writ of error denied by the Supreme Court, and the accused hanged on Friday, August 21, 1863, on the very spot where his crime had been committed. Before the fatal knot was adjusted, Tator called God to witness that he was an innocent man; that he had not murdered Isaac H. Neff, and was ignorant of the author of the deed. The trap-door of the scaffold was sprung at 1 o'clock precisely, and Tator was launched into eternity. He died almost immediately, and after hanging twenty-two minutes, his body was lowered, placed in a coffin, and awaited the demands of his friends. He left a wife and child.

This was the first execution to occur, not only in Omaha and Douglas County, but in the Territory of Nebraska, under the processes of United States law.

THE BAKER-HIGGINS TRAGEDY.

About half-past 1 o'clock on the morning of November 23, 1866, the store of W. R. King & Co., was discovered in flames and, notwithstanding the labors of the department, totally destroyed. While the fire was in progress, Mr. King, accompanied by others, effected an entrance into the store, when Otway R. Baker, the porter, was found shot through the wrist. He asserted that he was awakened from sleep by the crackling of flames, and upon going into the cellar was met by a man who shot him and escaped. Upon proceeding to the room of W. D. Higgins, the bookkeeper, who also slept in the store, the crowd was horrified to find him the innocent victim of a foul murder. His skull was cleft open with an ax belonging to the store, which, with the fact that the safe had been robbed, and other suspicious circumstances, procured the arrest of Baker either as principal or accessory to the crime. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict recommending that he be held without bail, which was accordingly done; and public opinion, grounded upon dark and portentous circumstances, fixed strong suspicion upon him as the author of the deed, but all were constrained to remember that in the probability of guilt there was also a possibility of innocence.

The District Court, Judge George B. Lake presiding, convened on the 10th of April following the commission of the crime, and on the 23d of the same month the grand jury certified an indictment against Baker for the murder of Higgins. On the 24th of April, Baker was arraigned and pleaded not guilty; and on the 1st of May—so difficult had it been to secure a jury—the trial commenced, G. W. Doane and J. I. Redick appearing for the State; G. C. Hopkins, Benjamin Sheeks and M. H. Parks defending. The jury disagreed and the case was continued until the October term of court, when it was called, J. W. Savage, Benjamin Sheeks, M. H. Parks and W. H. Morris appearing for the prisoner.

The second trial was closely contested and the evidence exhaustive, but resulted in the conviction of the prisoner. A motion for new trial was denied, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court. While the proceedings before that tribunal were pending, Col. Savage, Baker's attorney, appeared in court and, presenting his client's confession, asked leave to withdraw the motion previously made, which was granted, and the prisoner sentenced to be hanged on Friday, February 14, 1868.

On the morning of the day which witnessed the last fearful scene of a tragedy having its inception in a deliberately-planned murder, Baker, preceded by the Sheriff and his deputies, Father Egan and several invited parties, passed from his cell to the door leading out into the street, where a vast crowd awaited his appearance. Thence he was led to a carriage, in which himself, the Sheriff, Father Egan and Col. Savage took seats, followed by a second carriage, containing District-Attorney Estabrook, W. B. Smith, W. H. Morris and Dr. Pinney, the Coroner; and still a third vehicle, allotted to the press and Governor's Secretaries. In this order the procession moved to the gallows, which had been erected in a ravine about half a mile west of the Capitol, guarded by volunteers from the fire department, under the command of William L. May, Chief Engineer. Arriving at the instrument of death, Baker ascended the scaffold, attended by the Sheriff, his spiritual adviser, and counsel, and took his place upon the drop. His hands and feet were pinioned, the rope placed about his neck, the fatal noose adjusted, and amid a silence that was oppressive, the drop was sprung from under the condemned man's feet and his body made a swift descent through the aperture, a sheer fall of seven feet. After hanging sixteen minutes, the body was examined by the physicians, who pronounced life extinct, when it was cut down, placed in a coffin and taken charge of by Father Egan, who caused its removal to the Catholic Convent, whence it was buried.

THE KILLING OF DAVIS.

One of the most terrible tragedies that has ever occurred in Omaha or in this section of the country, transpired between 4 and 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, October 4, 1869, resulting in the death of George Davis at the hands of William Broaddus. The provocation was terrible, and by some thought to be richly deserved. On Wednesday or Thursday of the previous week, an innocent girl, daughter of Broaddus, not more than eight years of age, was enticed from her play-ground in the yard of the Metropolitan Hotel, taken into the cellar of a vacant house adjoining, and then foully dealt with by deceased. The father, when made acquainted with the facts, was almost beside himself with grief, and determined to wreak summary vengeance upon the author of the outrage. Arming himself, he began his search for Davis, and found him standing in the doorway of the latter's residence on Dodge street. Telling him that he would like to confer with him on business, Broaddus induced the unsuspecting man to accompany him to the hotel, where the twain proceeded at once to the room occupied by the injured parent and his family. Having entered the apartment, the father inquired of his daughter, "Do you know this man!" "Yes, papa; that was the man that hurt me. Make him go away," was the child's reply. That was enough. Without a single exclamation, the father drew a Derringer from his pocket and, pointing it at his victim, fired. Davis rushed from the house, crying, "Oh, God! I'm shot!" On reaching the sidewalk he was noticed to stagger, but made his way to the opposite corner, where he fell in the doorway of Moody & Blair's drug-store. As soon as he had discharged the pistol, Broaddus walked out of the room, with the pistol in his hand, and delivered himself into the custody of Col. Parker, one of the proprietors of the hotel, by whom he was accompanied to the county jail, where he was taken in charge by the Sheriff and locked up in a cell. Public opinion was somewhat varied but the prevailing sentiment seemed to be that a foul crime had been committed; that its author had been justly dealt with, and that Broaddus would be discharged without the action of a traverse jury. The prisoner was indicted for manslaughter, however, and placed on trial at the October term of the District Court. The Hon. Judge Lake presided, the prosecution being conducted on the part of the State by J. C. Cowen, while the interests of accused were cared for by Hon. J. W. Savage, assisted by C. H. Brown. The hearing lasted but one day, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, assessing his punishment at five years in the penitentiary.

CRIMES OF A LATER DATE.

The Killing of Patrick McNamara.—Sunday afternoon, August 13, 1871, Charles Phelps shot Patrick McNamara, an expressman, at the saloon of the former, near the corner of Ninth and Farnam streets, from the effects of which he died almost instantly. The murderer escaped, but was subsequently arrested and, upon a preliminary examination, held to await the action of the grand jury.

Murder of Albert Jones.—At an early hour on a Friday morning in May, 1872, the house of Kate McNamara, a disreputable resort on Eleventh street, was the scene of a stabbing affray, in which Albert Jones, a negro, received wounds that resulted fatally during the succeeding day. It appeared from the facts elicited at the Coroner's inquest, that the woman McNamara had passed Thursday night in a debauch, retiring to her home about 1 o'clock. While sleeping off its effects, Burns invaded her premises and, during the altercation that followed, the infuriated woman attacked him with a knife, inflicting two desperate cuts in his abdomen, from which he died, as stated, during Friday.

The woman was arrested, charged with murder, and held to await her trial. She was duly indicted for manslaughter, and brought to trial at the November term of the District Court, before which she was convicted and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

A Shooting Affray.—A very serious affray occurred at Elkhorn, a town in Douglas County, about twenty miles from Omaha, on the afternoon of December 5, 1874, in which Thomas Keeler met his death at the hands of Daniel Parmelee by shooting. It appears that they had some trouble early on the day of the homicide, and met in the evening as both were returning home. At this time they renewed the altercation, when both alighted from the several vehicles in which they were riding and commenced shooting. Keeler started to run, it is said, when Parmelee fired, killing him almost instantly. The latter was arrested and, at the conclusion of the Coroner's inquest, released on $8,000 bonds, pending the action of the grand jury.

Death of Austin Kotiza.—Bohemian Garden, on S. Thirteenth street, was the scene of a tragedy on Sunday night, September 1, 1878, in which Austin Kotiza was stabbed in the neck, receiving wounds which produced almost instant death. On the night in question, there was a ball in progress at the Garden, and among those in attendance were the deceased, Anton Moestrick, George Rider, Patrick Quinlan and John Lewis. About 11 o'clock, Quinlan stood at one side, with a stick in his hand, watching the crowd, among which was Moestrick. The latter turned toward Quinlan and accused him of a contemplated assault. Quinlan denied the accusation and some words followed, resulting in their leaving the saloon and going outside. A fight occurred between them immediately, in which several others participated, when suddenly the crowd heard the cry, "I am killed! I am killed!" and John Lewis extricated himself from the crowd; a moment later Kotiza unbuttoned and threw back his collar, when the blood gushed forth from a gash in his throat. He entered the building and walking to the counter, asked in a weak voice for a glass of water, remarking at the instant that he had received "a tip." An attendant went out for the water, while Kotiza clasped the wound in his hand and staggered up against the side of the room. A moment later he fell in the door, leading from the saloon to the dancing hall, and died before his body had reached the floor.

The Coroner held an inquest the succeeding day, when the jury rendered a verdict recommending that Anton Moestrick be held for murder, to await the action of the grand jury. He was indicted for an assault with intent to wound, tried at the October term, 1878, of the District Court and found guilty.

Killing a Stockman.—Morris Weihl, an agent for a Texas stockman, arrived in Omaha, Friday, September 6, 1878, and put up at the Metropolitan Hotel. On Saturday following he met James Burke, a professional gambler and billiard-player, whom he accompanied to Byrne

Clark's billiard-room, on Thirteenth street, for a game of pin-pool. During the game he became indebted to Burke in a small amount, which he refused to pay. With a reply, "I bet you will," Burke left the saloon.

A short time after 4 o'clock, a company of cattle-men were gathered in G. H. & J. S. Collins' harness-shop, conversing on stock matters. This party was made up of W. A. Paxton, N. P. Clark and Mr. Weihl, standing near the door, with Charles Landreth and A. W. Trumble, the latter of Sarpy County, near by. Burke came walking up the street, accompanied by J. D. Spearman. As they passed the door Burke observed Weihl, and turning, entered the establishment, with a drawn revolver in his hand. He walked up to Weihl, with the remark, "You won't keep your word," and placing the revolver at the breast of his victim, fired. Weihl made some remark which was lost by the bystanders, and, seizing Burke, snatched the weapon from his grasp, dashed him twice in succession through a glass partition which separated a large show-case from the salesroom, and, following him to the walk, raised the revolver and attempted to cock it; but his strength failed, his hand failed, he staggered, fell into the arms of friends, and breathed his last.

Burke attempted to escape, but was captured in an alley opening out of Thirteenth street, near Farnam, by Officer Byrne, and lodged in the station-house. He was indicted for murder and brought to trial at the December term of the District Court, Judge Savage presiding, District-Attorney Green prosecuting, and C. A. Baldwin, with E. F. Smythe, appearing for the defense, which was insanity. Notwithstanding the efforts put forth, he was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

Death of Jacob Daemon.—About 7 o'clock Thursday evening, October 24, 1878, people in the neighborhood of the depot suddenly heard repeated pistol-shots in Kreissman's provision store on Tenth street. Immediately following, Jacob Daemon, one of the proprietors of the St. James' Hotel, was seen to rush from the store and, after a few steps, to sit down upon one of a flight of stairs which form an elevation in the sidewalk. Officer Jacobs, who was on duty at the depot, proceeded at once to learn the cause of the difficulty, and ascertained that a shooting affray had occurred between Daemon and Kreissman, in which the former had been struck by two balls.

Kreissman was arrested and gave bail, but Daemon subsequently died, when he was re-arrested and bound over upon the recommendation of the Coroner's jury to appear before the District Court.

Murder of a Sidney Freighter.—Perry McCormick, a Sidney freighter, was shot and fatally injured at a late hour on Tuesday night, April 15, 1879, by James Davis and wife, in their pawnshop on Tenth street, under the following circumstances. Deceased entered the store during the evening with a revolver and asked to examine some cartridges suitable for his weapon. Considerable discussion followed, and dangerous threats were made by the visitor. He purchased the cartridges and upon receiving change due him, backed to the door with his revolver drawn. At this point, Mrs. Davis obtained a loaded pistol from the show case, and being under the impression that her husband's life was in danger, fired, the ball striking the bone in the small of the back and glancing off. Thereupon Davis fired, and McCormick clapping his hand upon his back started to run. Davis fired still another shot, which, however, took no effect. The wounded man dragged himself to a small house adjoining the Commercial Hotel on Ninth street, where he was found the next morning, taken into the hotel and Dr. Parker summoned. McCormick lingered until Thursday morning, when he died, and Davis with his wife were arrested for murder.

The trial of Mrs. Davis began on Tuesday, June 17, 1879, before the District Court, District Attorney Ferguson and Mr. Bevins conducting the prosecution; C. A. Baldwin and General Cowen appearing for the accused; and the jury, after eighteen hours' deliberation failing to agree, were discharged.

A second trial was had, beginning on June 24 of the same year, when the accused was discharged in accordance with a verdict of "not guilty" rendered by the jury.

End of a Quarrel.—Another murder was committed in this city at about three o'clock on the morning of December 25, 1881. Oscar Hammer, bartender at Treitschke's saloon, on Fifteenth street, being the victim.

Hammer, it seems, had some words with two men, named respectively Frank Kenniston and Charles Kosters, and was standing on the doorstep of the saloon talking to them, trying to quiet them down and go home. The parties were all on the outside, the door being partly closed. Suddenly a sharp crack was heard. Some of the parties inside thought it was a pistol shot. The next moment Hammer tumbled backward into the saloon, the door opening as he fell upon the floor a dead man.

Jerome Pentzel and Valentine Adams, who were among those on the inside, ran to the door and picked him up to see what was the matter. They were astonished to find him unable to speak or move, and they soon saw that he was dead. He must have died almost instantly. Kenniston and Kosters were nowhere to be seen.

Hammer was laid on a billiard table, everybody supposing him to have been shot. But Dr. Peabody, who arrived about four o'clock, felt of the man's head and could find no bullet hole, but discovered a fracture of the skull over the left ear, which had been produced by some instrument, or perhaps, as the doctor said, he might have been knocked down, and struck his head against the iron column or upon the step in some way. One of his cheeks bore a slight bruise. The deceased had bled but very little, only a few drops of blood being seen about his ear, and upon his shirt. Quite a lump had been raised where the blow had been struck. It was quite a singularly appearing injury. Up to 4.15 a. m. no arrests had been made, and the Coroner had not yet arrived.

The deceased had been here only a few months, he having come from Chapin & Gore's establishment, in Chicago. He was a young man about thirty years of age, and was well liked by the patrons of Treitschke's saloon. He left a wife and child.

The affair created a deal of excitement in Omaha, as such crimes, it was considered, were getting altogether too frequent.

The accused eluded the vigilance of the police until Christmas day, when both were arrested and imprisoned. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict recommending that Kosters be held for murder, which was accordingly done; Kenniston being discharged. The former was subsequently released on bonds of $10,000, pending his trial which will occur at the ensuing term of the District Court.

THE MURDER OF WATSON B. SMITH.

On the night of November 4, 1881, there occurred one of the foulest and most dastardly murders that has ever stained the history of Omaha, the victim being Col. Watson B. Smith, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the district of Nebraska. The circumstances so far as they have ever been made known are as follows: Col. Smith left his home in North Omaha at about 7 o'clock in the evening, with the avowed intention of going to his office in the Government Building, corner of Dodge and Fifteenth streets, leaving his mother alone in the house. Not having returned by 1 o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Smith became alarmed, and going to the residence of Dr. Moore in the same block, induced him to telephone to the drug store of Norman Kuhn, corner of Douglas and Fifteenth, asking Mr. Kuhn, who answered the call, to go to Col. Smith's office, to discover the cause of his detention.

Mr. Kuhn accordingly proceeded to the third story of the Government Building, the suite of offices being located in the northeast corner thereof, and there being no light in the hall, groped his way towards the door of the Colonel's private office. As he neared the door his foot struck an object on the floor, and stooping over, his hand came in contact with the hand of a man, a hand as cold as ice, limp and dead. Without pausing to investigate further, the discoverer hastened down the stairs, and ran to Douglas street to find an officer. The first one he encountered was Policeman J. O'Donahue, who returned with him to the drug store, to which Dr. Moore was summoned by telephone. They then repaired again to the third floor of the Postoffice building, and the officer lit the gas in the hall.

A fearful sight met their eyes. On the floor to the north of the doorway, lay the body of Col. Smith. His head was thrown back, his face upturned and ghastly in death. A bundle of papers lay in the doorway, and the door stood partly ajar, with the key in the lock. In the lower part of the pantaloons of the left leg, and so far up their length as to be nearly concealed from view, was found a new revolver of the pattern known as the "British bull-dog," of forty-four calibre, one chamber only of which was empty. The position of the body, the strange location of the weapon, and the terrible wound in the skull, plainly evident from the position in which the body rested, at once convinced the beholders that the Colonel's death was the result of most foul and premeditated murder.

The only person in the building, besides the assassin and the victim, at the time of the fatal occurrence, so far as known, was E. C. Kenniston, who was on night duty in the post office, on the first floor. His statement was that he had heard a noise, which he thought was a pistol shot, at about twelve o'clock, but supposing that it was outside the building, and being very busy, he did not investigate the matter. He heard no noise as of any struggling or contention.

A ball was afterwards found near the stairway, and under the north window. It was slightly flattened on one side, as if it had struck the wall, and it fitted the revolver exactly.

The Coroner's inquest was held on November 5, the verdict of the jury being that the deceased came to his death by a gun shot wound through the head, inflicted by some person or persons to the jury unknown, and that the killing was a premeditated and malicious murder. It was shown, on this occasion, that Col. Smith had received letters and postal cards of a vile character, purporting to come from saloon men, who felt themselves aggrieved, because of Col. Smith's actions in behalf of the temperance party, and one of these, at least, under date of October 20, contained threats of a serious nature. It was also stated that the deceased had been in fear of bodily harm for some time, having so informed his intimate friends, and that he had been followed in the night while going home, on at least one occasion.

The belief of very many of the community, in the first heat of indignation, was that the tragedy was directly instigated by those representing the liquor element, against which the deceased had been strongly opposed. It was and is not known that he had any personal enemies except such as he might have made in his energetic action regarding the enforcement of the Slocum law. but while no other adequate motive for the crime has ever been advanced, the public generally, as soon as they had time for reflection, exonerated those who were opposed to the law of anything in the nature of a conspiracy.

There exists, however, a theory at total variance with that of murder, this being that the death of Col. Smith was due to the accidental discharge of his own pistol. On November 15, ten days subsequent to the tragedy and the inquest, the Omaha *Republican* published a well-authenticated article showing that the bull-dog revolver was in all probability the property of the deceased, Col. D. W. Ball having purchased just such a weapon for and at the request of Col. Smith some time previous. The idea of suicide has never been seriously advanced, but many, unable to satisfactorily account for the death as the result of a murder, immediately upon the publication of this article, asserted and have tenaciously clung to the belief that the death was caused by the pistol going off, as Col. Smith was in the act, either of locking the door, or what seems more probable, of stooping to recover something which he had dropped, he being burdened with parcels at the time. On the other hand, he might have drawn the pistol in order to fire at his assailant, or it might have been placed where it was found, by the assassin, in order to create a suspicion of suicide. In any event those who are supposed to be the best informed and who have taken the most interest in the matter, have not hesitated from the first, to claim that however plausible other theories might be, that of murder was the only one consistent with all the circumstances of the case.

On the day succeeding the tragedy, a citizen's meeting was held at the Academy of Music, at which resolutions of the highest respect were adopted relative to the character of the deceased, and a subscription list put in circulation, the result being a reward of $5,000 offered by Mayor J. E. Boyd for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer. Rewards were also offered by the Governor of the State, the Liquor Dealers' Union, and the I. O. G. T.; this last organization, as well as the Omaha Bar Association, holding special meetings in which they testified to the high esteem with which Col. Smith had been regarded.

Every effort was made towards the apprehension of the perpetrators of the crime, but without avail, the only arrest having the least connection therewith, being that of August Arndt, plaintiff in a case of forcible entry and detainer, in which the Union Pacific Railway Company was defendant. The judgment was in favor of the corporation and it being shown that Arndt had been guilty of making threats against the life of the presiding Judge, he was bound over from the December term of 1881 to the January term of 1882. It being generally understood that the arrest on the charge of making threats was an excuse for holding him to await the action of the grand jury on the Smith tragedy, the prisoner having drawn suspicion upon himself by acts and words. Nothing definite, however, being proven, the grand jury failed to find an indictment, adjourning *sine die* on December 22, 1881, Arndt being subsequently removed to Lincoln to be tried for the more readily substantiated offence referred to.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

On February 27, 1882, the laborers in the employ of James Stephenson, a contractor having charge of the grading for the Burlington & Missouri R. R., east of Eighth and south of Farnam streets, struck for higher wages, their demand being $1.50 a day in place of the $1.25 which they had been receiving. The contractor, claiming that he was paying as much as he could afford during the unfavorable weather, refused to accede to their demand, promising to pay higher wages and employ more men later in the season. This concession was not satisfactory, the strikers asserting that they could not live in Omaha on $1.25 a day; that Stevenson had advertised for 300 men, while there was not work for more than seventy-five, the result being to bring strangers in search of employment into the city, causing a supply in excess of the demand, thus allowing the contractor to make unreasonable terms favorable to himself at the beginning of the work.

The strikers numbered about seventy-five men, and during the first day of the strike, a crowd of perhaps 200 others gathered in the vicinity, encouraging them to refuse to go to work except upon the terms of their own dictation. During the day several slight disturbances occurred, the police were called out a number of times, but no arrests were made.

Shortly before 7 o'clock on the morning of March 1, it having been announced that a new gang of laborers had been secured, the strikers assembled at the Burlington & Missouri grounds for the purpose of preventing any one going to work for $1.25, or any price below that which they now asked—this being $1.75 a day, decided upon after Stephenson, in the spirit of conciliation, had offered $1.40, and finally $1.50, the price originally demanded.

The men at this time marched through the streets with a band of music, and carrying at the head of the procession a red flag, having on it the words, "Striking for $1.75 per day," finally disbanding at about half-past 11, no noteworthy disturbance having occurred. At 1 o'clock, however, the strikers and their friends reassembled at the Burlington & Missouri grounds, and proceeding thence to Tenth street, they marched to the sewer between Douglas and Dodge streets, compelling the sewer force of twenty-five men, who were satisfied with their wages, to quit work. Three of these refusing were threatened with immediate punishment, and one of the three, who persisted in continuing work, was roughly handled and forced to join the ranks.

The line, now comprising over 200 men, next marched to Fourteenth street, endeavoring to compel twenty-five men, who were working in a sewer between Harney and Howard, to suspend operations and unite with the procession. In this the laborers were reluctant, being encouraged in their remonstrances by the appearance on the scene of action of Mayor James E. Boyd, Marshal Angell, Deputy-Marshal McClure and Chief-Engineer Galligan, flanked by a couple of policemen. The Mayor ordered the crowd, as an unlawful assemblage, to disperse, and a delay occurring, attended with some disturbance, two of the ringleaders were arrested and taken to jail. A third one resisting arrest, caused something of an affray, during which a revolver was drawn by Engineer Galligan, one of the mob receiving from the butt end of it several severe blows. The result of all this was the final incarceration of the ringleader and the dispersion of the mob. Those arrested were, Earnest Richter, Peter Johnson and Neilson Anderson; and later in the day, a special policeman by the name of Van Orman, charged with assault and battery. No one appearing against them, all of these were subsequently discharged. On March 2, a mass-meeting of the strikers was held, and a committee of six, headed by Edward Walsh, waited upon Contractor Stephenson, the result of the conference being that Stephenson agreed to pay $1.50 a day to such men as would go to work on the following morning, and to increase the wages to $1.75 a day when the weather became settled. At an afternoon meeting this proposition was formally declined by the workingmen, and in the evening the permanent organization was effected of the Omaha Labor Protective Union, Edward Walsh being elected president.

On the 3d and 4th, various large meetings were held, but nothing of moment occurred until early on the morning of the 6th, when about 100 men arrived in Omaha on a special Burlington and Missouri train from Plattsmouth, going to work in the place of the strikers at $1.50 per day. A force of about forty special policemen surrounded the grounds to prevent any interference, and in the evening the laborers were conveyed by special train to Bellevue, where sleeping accommodations were provided them. This programme was repeated on the succeeding day, no trouble occurring from any action of the newly-formed Labor Union, who did little but hold meetings and pass resolutions, until the afternoon of March 8. At about 2 o'clock, according to previous arrangements made by the "Association," a large crowd of workingmen and mechanics assembled at Jefferson Square to unite in a parade, the object being, as was claimed, to thus show sympathy with the men who struck for $1.75 per day at the Burlington & Missouri dumps, and also to demonstrate the power and strength of the working classes in the city. The procession was formed about 3 o'clock, and was headed by a band of music and a banner having on it "O. L. P. U., striking for living wages." Among others who joined in this parade, were laboring men from all quarters of the city, the Molders' Union, 600 men from the Union Pacific shops, the night-gang from the Omaha Smelting Works, and delegates from the nail works, white-lead works, and other establishments. The Union Pacific men who took part in the demonstration did so, not because they were dissatisfied with their wages, but to express their sympathy in this way with the grievance of the Burlington & Missouri men. It is variously estimated that there were in this procession from 2,500 to 3,000 men, the line extending from Ninth to Sixteenth street, the men marching four and five deep. Reaching Ninth street, the line moved south to Jackson, thence east to Eighth, and north on Eighth, passing along the Burlington & Missouri grounds, and being followed by an immense concourse of people. Just as the head of the procession reached Harney street, turning east, those in the rear of the line, about one-third in number, broke ranks, rushing past the special policemen, and across-lots to the vicinity of the Burlington & Missouri steam shovel. The Burlington & Missouri workmen, anticipating trouble, had taken a hurried departure just before the mob put in an appearance over the bank, many of them leaving their tools and personal effects behind them. The teams were cut loose from the scrapers and hastily driven to Stephenson's stables and elsewhere. When the union men reached the steam shovel, an altercation occurred between a special policeman and one of the paraders, the former drawing his revolver. A serious result was expected, when two regular policemen interfered, leading the special to a place of safety before releasing him. Various other quarrels took place, the steam shovel was slightly damaged, but no one was seriously hurt. The crowd dispersed about 5 o'clock in the evening, after which several arrests were made of those who were known to have been engaged in the riot. Some of the laboring men tried to excuse the raid, by claiming that it was caused by vagrants and loafers for whom the workingmen were in no way responsible. There is, however, the authority of a member of the executive committee of the union for declaring it to have been premeditated and ordered by the leaders. No attempt was made by the Burlington & Missouri to put men at work on the 9th or 10th of March, the company declaring that it would wait until sufficient protection was guaranteed, either by the city, State or United States Governments. On the latter day, the smelting-works employés, some 300 in number, although declaring themselves satisfied with their wages, quit work in a body, expressing a fear of being driven out by the mob if they did otherwise. At a meeting of the union held in Kessler's Hall on the 10th, it was resolved to "boycott" Boyd's Opera House and the Academy of Music, several business establishments having been so treated previously.

On the same day, in compliance with a request of Gov. Albinus Nance, who acted upon the petition of the leading citizens of Omaha, the President of the United States laid the matter of the labor troubles before Congress, which passed a resolution authorizing the use of troops, the President immediately instructing Gen. Crook to throw a sufficient force of regular troops into Omaha to preserve order and protect property and human life. In accordance with this order, and that of the Governor, the military, both regular and militia, arrived in the city in large numbers on March 12—the first special train having on board the Wahoo Foragers. By noon eight companies had arrived, who marched up to the Burlington & Missouri depot-grounds, where they were joined by three companies of regular troops from Fort Omaha, numbering 125 men, including about twenty sharpshooters. The regulars brought with them from the fort a Gatling gun and a howitzer. At 1 o'clock a special train from Sydney arrived with Companies C and E, of the Fifth Cavalry, and Company F, of the Ninth Infantry, numbering in all about 150 men. The entire military force at this time numbered about 500 men, both regulars and militia being under the command of Col. Colby, of the First Regiment, Nebraska National Guards. The troops, upon reaching the Burlington & Missouri dump, cleared the grounds of the crowd that had gathered there out of curiosity, the Gatling gun and the howitzer being at once placed in a commanding position, ready for effective use. A line of sentries was stationed around the grounds, and squads of regulars were located here and there with fixed bayonets. The militia were likewise stationed in positions to keep intruders from the grounds.

At 1 o'clock the Burlington and Missouri ran a special train to the dump, unloading a force of about seventy-five men, who were at once put to work, continuing their labor without interruption all of the afternoon.

In the meantime, the civil authorities were not idle. Warrants were sworn out in the Police Court for the arrest of Walsh, president of the Labor Union; Fonda, Shannon and other ringleaders, charged with committing an assault with intent to murder—reference being had to the attack on the special police force on March 8; as also John Doe and 100 others, names unknown, on a similar charge. All of those whose names have been given were arrested during the day; were taken to the Police Court and furnished bail in the sum of $1,000 each, for their appearance before the court on March 16; the bonds also requiring them to keep the peace and be of good behavior.

On Sunday, March 12, a mass-meeting of laboring men, mechanics and sympathizers with the labor movement, was held at Jefferson Square, there being at least 3,000 men present. Addresses were made by Walsh and others, and by Mayor Boyd, but no satisfactory result was arrived at—the point in dispute being the necessity of having troops on the scene of action. While this discussion, if it can be so called, was in progress, a tragedy was being enacted in another part of the city.

There had gathered in the immediate vicinity of the Burlington & Missouri dumps a large concourse of people, drawn together by the novelty, to them, of the militia encampment. The majority of the crowd were respectable citizens, many of whom resided in the vicinity, and no serious disturbance had occurred up to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the time of dress parade, although the soldiers had been more or less annoyed all day by young men and boys, who had kept up a bombardment of epithets and light missiles at frequent intervals. At this time the streets were cleared for the companies to move out of camp, after which, several who attempted to cross or drive through the streets were driven back at the point of the bayonet. One of these trespassers, George P. Armstrong, a well-known citizen of about sixty years of age, attempted to cross Eighth street, just above Howard, being met by a guard when about the center of the street, who commanded him to halt. Instead of doing this, Armstrong grabbed hold of the gun, which the soldier was holding crossways, with both hands, attempting to take it away; the guard, however, succeeding in wrenching it from his grip and then in knocking him down with his fist. At this juncture several other guards, possibly half a dozen, rushed up, one of them immediately impaling the prostrate man upon his bayonet. The bayonet entered his left side just below the arm, and went nearly through him in a downward direction, the point reaching the right hip. By this time the excitement of the crowd in the immediate vicinity was intense, only partially allayed by the guards picking up the wounded Armstrong and carrying him to their quarters in the old Catholic schoolhouse. In the meantime the column formed and, headed by the regimental band, marched up Jackson street, naturally drawing the crowd with them, no one knowing how badly Armstrong was injured, and the fact of his death within thirty minutes after the affray, not becoming public until at least 11 o'clock at night. A Coroner's inquest was held on the succeeding day, the verdict being that the deceased came to his death by a bayonet wound, inflicted by a militiaman, unknown to the jury, and in the discharge of his duty. Various efforts were made to discover the identity of the cowardly scoundrel who exceeded the necessities of the occasion so far, but without avail.

On March 13, Judge Savage, of the Third Judicial District, issued a call for a special session of the grand jury, to take action on the various cases of assault with intent to kill, and other crimes, that awaited its disposal. This jury convened on the morning of the 14th, received a masterly charge from the Judge, and on the 16th returned twenty-five indictments for assault with intent to murder, those at whom they were directed comprising all of the ringleaders of the various mobs and irregular organizations that had held sway for so many days. These men were bound over to the next term of court, giving bonds in the sum of $1,500. The military were gradually withdrawn; the men from the various local establishments resumed work, and after an expense to the State of thousands of dollars had been incurred, an everlasting stigma placed upon the fair fame of Omaha through the injudicious action of a few of its residents, and the privations of poverty inflicted upon very many who were more sinned against than sinning, the great strike ended.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Omaha Fire Department had its inception in the felt need of some organization by which fire might be the more readily suppressed and to prevent its spread. Accordingly the idea of forming a fire company, was talked up, by the leading business men of the place, for their mutual self-protection. Several attempts were made in this direction but without avail, until, upon the instigation of Benjamin Stickles, James Van Ostran and W. J. Kennedy, the organization was finally effected, May 2, 1860, under the name of "Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company" and was chartered by an act of the Territorial Legislature, January 17, 1861, with the following charter members: Benjamin Stickles, J. S. McCormick, Henry Gray, W. J. Kennedy, Henry Z. Curtis, M. H. Clark, P. W. Hitchcock and Andrew J. Simpson. This was the first organizatiou of the kind in the Territory and served faithfully and well its purpose, being composed of men of superior intelligence and bravery. The first test of the ability and efficiency of the company, was upon a fire occurring in a dwelling house belonging to Dr. Monell and occupied by Fred Krug. After a severe struggle, the fire was extinguished, contrary to the expectations of nearly all present. This same building was afterward repaired and re-modeled, and is the one now used as the City Hotel, No. 324 S. Tenth street. The organization still exists as part of the City Fire Department, but is inactive except on extraordinary occasions. The following are the names of its present membership: Charles Fisher, Foreman; George Smidt, First Assistant; D. S. Mitchell, Second Assistant; Phillip Dorr, President; and A. H. Sander, Secretary; J. F. Beard, Thomas Callan, Ed. Kuppig, W. H. H. Lewellyn, James O'Brien, Gus. Beneke, L. Stamm, J. Treitschke, I. Rotholtz, Ed. Mauer, Fred. Heckstein, John H. Erck, E. C. Lucas, F. H. Kosters, L. Kroitzsch, W. H. Schuyler, John Barsel, J. Williams, L. T. Litton, Jacob Schreiner, William Edmandson, E. B. Witt and J. D. Jones.

The steady and rapid growth of the town required more efficient appliances as a means of greater security against fire and as a result, on July 10, 1866, an organization was formed, as a sort of offshoot of the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company, called "Fire King No. 1," with John Hassett President, and C. S. Goodrich, Secretary. For the use of this company, the city authorities purchased a hand engine, from the city of Davenport, Iowa, at a cost, when laid down at Omaha, of $695; this was afterward sold to Golden City, Colo.

Soon afterward another company was formed called "Engine Company No. 2," but of the exact date of its formation and first membership, little is known to a certainty, since the records were lost by the destruction of the company's building, by fire, about two years ago. This company was equipped with the first steam engine in the city, known as "Fire King No. 2."

At a meeting of Engine Company No. 1, on July 10, 1866, owing to some difficulty among the members, the organization disbanded and on the same date a new company was formed, named "Nebraska Engine Company No 3," by the following charter members: August Windeim, C. S. Goodrich, Martin Ramge, C. A. Engersoll, J. G. Leopold, Fred Kœnig and O. P. Ingalls.

The enlargement and rapid development of the city soon found the existing fire companies ineffectual for the task imposed upon them. The wide extension of the city northward, the high rates of insurance on account of the absence of ample means of prevention against fire, and other considerations, forced the citizens in that part of the city, to the necessity of establishing a fire company in their midst.

The people in the south part of the city were anxious that the new company be located with them and a strife ensued as to which section should be the possessor. The question was submitted to a committee of arrangement, formed by the department and was decided in favor of the northern section. At once, the effort was made to organize and was partially effected in the spring of 1869, and perfected in the winter of 1870, with W. R. Bently as its first President, Delos Bears, Secretary, and Monroe Brown, First Foreman. Prominent among its membership were: M. Dunham, Judge Hawes. C. L. Bristol, W. H. Lawton, Nathan Elliott and Charles G. Hunt.

For the better regulation of the departments now formed and also, to unite and harmonize their efforts, a consolidation of all of them was made, into what is called the "Omaha Fire Department," comprising the present system. The consolidation was made April 23, 1875. The department is voluntary except the offices of chief engineer, who receives a salary of $1,500 per annum, engineers, drivers and stokers. The office of chief engineer was created in 1866, and A. J. Simpson was elected to fill the office, and has since been filled by the following persons, with date of office: J. F. Sheely, 1868–69; J. Markel, 1870–71; Charles Simpson, 1871–72–73; J. J. Galligan, 1873–74–75–76; Frank Kleffner, 1877; J. J. Galligan, 1878–79–80–81. The present officials of the department are: M. Goldsmith, President; Frank Hanlon, Vice-President; Charles Hunt, Chief Engineer; Jerome C. Pentzel, Secretary; Ignace Scherb, Treasurer; and Solomon Prince, William Ryan and Edwin Mauer, Assistants. The department at present numbers a membership of 213 able-bodied and efficient firemen, and the management and valuable services of the department, call forth general popular appreciation and satisfaction.

Our history of this subject would be altogether incomplete without reference to the "Durant Engine and Hose Company No. 1," which warrants a distinct treatment, being in no way a part of the City Fire Department, but subject to its call upon special notice from the chief. This organization was made in January, 1868, by the employes of the Union Pacific Railroad, for the protection of their employer's property, and elected as officers, Robert McConnell, President; C. A. Leary, Vice-President; William Anderson, Secretary; John E. Wigman, Treasurer; Thomas M. Lacy, Foreman; Lewis Leeder, First Assistant; John D. Murphy, Second Assistant; Frank Barrell, Engineer; Thomas Levy, Fireman. The organization is purely voluntary, but no one, unless in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad, is eligible to membership. It was named in honor of T. C. Durant, then President of the railroad, and bore this beautiful and expressive motto: "Where duty calls, there you will find us." Upon several occasions the company has been called upon by the city department and has distinguished itself by its valuable and unselfish assistance. Its present officers are: James Callahan, President; Thomas Cliff, Secretary; John Clair, Treasurer; John McDonald, Foreman; John Sheahan, First Assistant; James Fagan, Second Assistant; John Teed, Engineer; George Graham, Stoker.

Nothing worthy of special mention occurred in the proceedings, in either of the different companies, except, perhaps, a couple of instances which might be related, to show the interest and zeal characterizing the membership. Upon one occasion, in the proceedings of the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Co., the records, which the members were extremely anxious should be preserved intact, were lost through the carelessness of the Secretary, who had the custody of all the papers. This act of negligence by their Secretary, so aggrieved the members, that they expelled him by public resolution from the company.

Another case exhibiting the jealousy with which these companies guarded their name and interests, occurred in the proceedings of the Nebraska Engine Co., No. 1. The President, W. R. Bently, being accused of irregularity in his business as insurance agent, and also of purloining moneys and dues belonging to the organization, was expelled by resolution introduced by a member, while he, himself, was sitting in the chair.

FIRES IN OMAHA.

THE BURNING OF THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

In 1871, the Grand Central Hotel was commenced by a company organized for the purpose, and after some delay, completed in 1873. It was a magnificent five story brick structure, 132 feet square, and cost $300,000. After serving its purpose five years, it went up in flames, as follows:

At four minutes past seven o'clock, on the evening of September 4, 1878, men passing down Farnam street, heard an explosion in the neighborhood of the Grand Central Hotel building. Several stopped and ventured surmises as to the cause, some believing it to be a fire alarm. A moment later fire was seen issuing from various parts of the upper floor, and the cry of "fire" rang out, the bells joining in the chorus. The engines came promptly to the scratch, and sparks and cinders were by this time raining down from the roof. At this moment the scenes in and about the burning building baffled description. Firemen, hose, and streams of water were indescribably mingled; the first floor was crowded with a vast throng of men, many of them bareheaded and in their shirt sleeves, all talking, shouting and offering advice, above which the hoarse calls of firemen could be heard, creating a pandemonium of discord, no pen can describe. At 8 o'clock the fire had penetrated the mansard roof on the east side, and notwithstanding every exertion was made to obtain control of the elements, the building was an hour later an utter wreck. At that hour the entire roof had fallen in, and masses of tin roofing, burning wood, debris of every conceivable nature, etc., fell to the pavement, making the work of saving the surrounding property dangerous in the extreme. The fire had worked west, threatening the destruction of the *Herald* Building, and Farnam street presented a picture of destruction and ruin no human hand can trace, with men and women running hither and yon in vain efforts to save portable property.

At this point the Council Bluffs department arrived by special train, and horses were pressed into the service to bring their apparatus from the Union Depot. Upon reaching the conflagration the "boys" fell in with a will, bringing to the aid of their muscle, intelligence and a thorough knowledge of the work to be done, which inspired them as also the home force, to renewed efforts and deeds of daring of the most thrilling character. The flames at this time were particularly fierce at the southeast corner of the hotel building, and here half a dozen men were suddenly seen through the blinding smoke at the windows of the third floor. It was thought they were cut off from escape and would certainly meet with a terrible death. But soon the fact became apparent that they were there for a purpose: a ladder was elevated immediately beneath them, a flood of water turned in upon the floor, and a mastery of the flames at once obtained. It was feared in this connection that the water supply would run out, but stationary engines at different cisterns in the vicinity kept up the streams and prevented this additional calamity.

At daylight on Thursday morning the fire had been extinguished, but not before it had done its work. The hotel was totally destroyed, hardly a fragment of woodwork in the entire building remaining unburned. Those of the firemen who were not too much exhausted remained to work the engines. The *Herald* Building remained intact, but none the less uninhabitable, and the adjoining premises were similarly left.

In addition to the horrors of the night, accidents were numerous, and in many instances proved fatal in their effects. Mr. A. S. Hartray fell from the fourth floor to the first, and was picked up in a dying condition; Joseph Sheeley was struck by a beam and seriously injured. Shortly after midnight, several members of Engine Company No. 3, were caught in the lower part of the building by a falling wall. Charles Whithnell and Charles Raph escaped, but John A. Lee, Alonzo Randall, and Lewis Wilson remained under the debris. The next morning work was commenced for the recovery of their bodies. A constant stream had been playing upon the spot under which they were buried, and when cool enough a company with pick-axes and shovels entered upon it. A blackened trunk of one of the unfortunates was first found, and in close proximity to it another, and the hip bones and pelvis of still another. A crowd witnessed the operation and looked on with horror as these dreadful relics were removed to Jacob's undertaking rooms. The work was continued, and later another body was unearthed, and identified by the stud and collar button in the shirt to be that of William McNamara, engineer of the Grand Central. The first body taken out was that of John A. Lee, whose watch was found in his vest pocket uninjured; the next was that of Lewis Wilson, and the third was what remained of Alonzo Randall. The other injured firemen included Henry Lockfeldt, who died subsequently; Henry Galligan, Charles Florey, Albert Hestry, Louis Faas, Charles Joannes, and one or two others, all of whom recovered.

The losses at the hotel amounted to $100,000, fully insured; those outside of the Grand Central, were as follows: Frederick, the hatter, by water and theft, $1,000; The *Herald*, $1,000; Shirt factory, $100; Pomeroy, undertaker, $500; Goodrich, toy shop, $3,000; D. T. Mount, $500; Brown & Bliss, and W. P. Long & Co., nominal. Most of these were insured.

The Grand Central was an object of veneration to citizens of Omaha. For many years the city had been in need of additional hotel arrangements, and in 1870, the project of building by means of stock subscriptions, which had been eloquently urged in the *Herald*, was carried into effect by leading capitalists, who took an active interest in the enterprise. In order that the hotel might be a public venture, it was decided that no subscription for more than $1,000 should be received from any individual. The total cost of the hotel to be $150,000. It was at first determined to secure this amount before commencing work, but when $130,000 had been raised, the leader in the scheme decided to begin work. The walls were erected and the roof on, when in 1871 the work was discontinued and so remained for two years. At the expiration of that period the sum of $50,000 was raised by five citizens, Edward Creighton, Thomas Wardell, Andrew J. Poppleton, Augustus Kountze, and Henry W. Yates, and the long delayed structure seemed likely to be completed at last, but estimates again proved too small, and an additional amount was found necessary. To this end, a syndicate composed of S. S. Caldwell, C. W. Hamilton, E. D. Pratt, Joseph Barker, Sylvester Wright, John I. Redick and Clinton Briggs, was organized, and a majority of the original stock was purchased at prices varying from ten to fifty cents on the dollar. After a controlling interest in the stock had been purchased, a new election of stockholders was had, the amount necessary to complete the building was put in, the edifice was finished at a cost of $300,000, and opened October 1, 1873, by George Thrall, who furnished it himself. He retained possession for a number of years, and immediately prior to its destruction the hotel was placed in order at a cost of $25,000, and would have been occupied within a fortnight had not the elements intervened and prevented the same.

CONFLAGRATION OF 1877.

At 11 o'clock on Sunday night, April 22, 1877, the most destructive fire which had ever visited Omaha up to that date, broke out in the rear of the old Farnam Block on Farnam street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth. The fire first appeared in the wooden building adjoining C. F. Goodman's drug store and spread rapidly. The alarm was sounded, to which the engines speedily reported, but the incapacity of one of the machines, together with a stiff breeze, permitted the fire to attain good headway, and for a period the destruction of the entire vicinity was threatened. A second alarm was sent in, and the rain meanwhile falling began to descend in torrents doing almost as good work toward quenching the flames as streams from the engines. Notwithstanding these aids the fire could not be checked, but continued to spread and appeared in the upper stories of Lehman's Block. The building of Goodman was at this time a red hot furnace and all the inflammable material it contained blazing in lurid flames, igniting wooden work in the upper floors of P. H. Sharp's hide and leather establishment. By midnight Goodman's and Lehman's buildings were doomed and fire was bursting through the walls of the Simpson and Sharp buildings. The flames roared fiercely until 2 o'clock before they were gotten under control and were not finally subdued until they had caused an aggregate loss of $110,000, with a total insurance of about $84,000.

With the destruction of this pioneer block, one of the oldest landmarks in Omaha was swallowed up. The buildings of Lehman and Goodman were erected in the summer of 1856 by Henry H. Visscher and Allan Root and Dr. Charles A. Henry; the Sharp store by Dr. Henry in 1857; the store occupied by Simpson by ex-Senator, afterward Gov. Thayer, of Wyoming, and in it the third session of the Territorial Legislature, commencing the third week in January, 1857, was convened. The Pioneer Block was the first brick block built in Omaha, and had grown green and grassy with years, when the fire fiend swooped down upon it and effected its destruction.

SMALLER FIRES.

Excepting the fires of 1871 and 1877, detailed above, Omaha has had no serious conflagrations. Its fire department is admirably managed and very efficient, and it is hoped that the city's immunity from destructive fires will be greatly prolonged. In 1868 the Taylor House, one of Omaha's old landmarks, was burned. It had been built early in 1857. It was used for some years as an Episcopal college for young ladies, and was then purchased by Col. Taylor and fitted up by him as a hotel. Its value at the time of its destruction was estimated at $10,000. Other hotels to perish through the devouring element were the Caledonian Hotel, burned July 15, 1869, loss estimated at $41,000, and the Depot Hotel, burned May 22, 1871, loss on it and adjoining buildings, placed at $7,600. The Washington House was partially burned September 18, 1872; the Farmers' Hotel, December 26, 1878, and the City Hotel, January 19, 1879.

One of the largest and most destructive fires that ever visited Omaha took place on the evening of October 4, 1869. At a few minutes after 6 o'clock the car works of the Union Pacific R. R. Company, located at the head of Tenth street, were discovered in flames and an alarm was turned in at once summoning the department to the scene. For a long time it seemed as if the flames would consume the entire outfit in spite of all endeavors to the contrary, but as stream after stream was directed upon the burning mass, and the engines of the railroad company were worked to the utmost of their power, it was observed that the fire began to diminish, and by 9 o'clock it was conceded that the fire was completely under control.

The loss was estimated at $100,000; 200 men were thrown out of employment, and $5,000 worth of tools were lost by them. In 1876 the union depot was partially destroyed by fire, on the morning of October 11. The damage was estimated at $5,000, which, however, was fully covered by insurance.

Abuut 10 o'clock on the morning of November 11, 1869, large volumes of smoke were seen issuing from Trinity Episcopal Church located at the corner of Eighteenth street and Capitol avenue, and it was quickly known in the city that the beautiful edifice mentioned was being rapidly reduced to ashes. The firemen responded to the alarm, but the attempt to suppress the flames was unsuccessful, and the work of destruction progressed steadily until the edifice was a mass of ruins, presenting a gloomy appearance.

The loss was estimated at $18,000, upon which there was an insurance of $10,000.

Other fires worthy of note have been as follows: First National Bank, burned October 20, 1870, loss $5,000, fully insured; Pacific Mills, February 3, 1872, no insurance; Beindorf & Smith's bakery, April 7, 1872, loss $15,000, partially insured; the *Bee* office, June 11, 1872, loss $10,000, insurance partial; Victor Sewing Machine building and L. B. Williams' dry goods store, loss $12,000, insurance $3,000; Omaha Flour and Feed Mill, October 24, 1874, loss $6,000, partially insured; residence of Col. Burnham, October 10, 1876, loss covered by insurance; hospital of the Good Samaritan, December 6, 1877; residence of A. J. Poppleton, January 3, 1879, loss $20,000, insurance $10,000; Omaha Smelting Works, December 18, 1879, loss $20,000, two-thirds insured; Boyd's Packing House, January 18, 1880, loss $178,000, insurance $121,000; Bell's drug store, May 1, 1880, loss $30,000, insurance $11,500; Omaha elevator, winter of 1880, loss $20,000, above insurance; Taft & Woodman's Linseed Oil Works, October 22, 1880, loss $25,000, fully insured; Central Block, December 7, 1880, fully insured.

WATER WORKS.

The water works of Omaha were established in 1881, and are owned by a company of resident capitalists, incorporated under the name of the City Water Works Company of Omaha. The officers are Samuel R. Johnson, president; Sidney E. Locke, vice-president; Nathan Shelton, secretary and treasurer. The works are what are known as the direct-pressure and reservoir system. Two large engines are used in the pumping works, one, a Knowles compound pumping engine, has a daily capacity for raising 3,000,000 gallons of water to a height of 300 feet. The other is a single engine with a capacity for raising 2,000,000 gallons daily. The engine and boiler houses are substantially built of brick, and rest upon a solid stone and concrete foundation, and are roofed with corrugated iron roofing resting upon wrought iron trusses. The stack is 100 feet high, built of brick upon a solid stone foundation with a pile base. The supply of water is taken from the Missouri River. The water is first drawn into a large well, incased with iron, forty-five feet deep, with an interior diameter of six feet. From this it is pumped into four large settling basins capable of holding 8,000,000 gallons of water, which are situated on the river bottom and are protected from the river by a solid wall of masonry. The water is then raised from these basins into reservoirs elevated about 300 feet above the river and situated back from it a distance of two and a half miles. These reservoirs have a united capacity of 9,000,000 gallons.

From these reservoirs the water is distributed to all parts of the city. The pipes through which it is carried measure to a length of thirty-one miles, and are capable of resisting a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch. There are also 250 hydrants distributed at different points, from which the supply of water is taken, both for domestic wants and also for fire protection purposes. The total cost of the construction of the works is computed at $600,000. The owners are among the wealthiest and most enterprising men of the city, and have spared no pains to make the works complete in every particular. Due allowance was made in the construction to admit of all enlargement, as the pressing demands from time to time might render necessary.

GAS WORKS.

Omaha passed like other cities through all those necessary stages of the "torch," "tallow candle," and "coal oil lamp" periods and at length issued into that culminating period of marvelous light, the gas light period. The enterprise of establishing gas works in the city had been talked of for a long time, but found an existence in "gas" merely. Gigantic schemes and great plans had been laid, but being airy as the subtle fluid which it was their design to produce, they soon vanished, leaving nothing to show they had ever been. The time had now come, in reality, when the plans that should be laid should likewise be put into execution. Several of the leading business men of the city, who said "Let there be light," took the matter in hand, and in 1868 the enterprise of organizing a gas light company was set on foot, for the establishment of gas works for the manufacturing of gas for the lighting of the city, "and there was light." Those who were the prime movers in this direction were James E. Boyd, Dr. Enos Lowe, J. H. Kellom, Frank Murphy, Alvin Saunders, Joseph Barker and John McCormick. Accordingly in the fall of 1868 a gas stock company was formed, and James E. Boyd was elected president. Since, therefore, the concern had been started and in the hands of good men, no delay was permitted to intervene between the formation of the plans and their execution. Work began upon the construction in the fall of 1868, and in the spring of 1869 the whole thing was completed and made ready for operation, at a cost, in round numbers, of $150,000. The contract for the construction of the works, laying mains and putting up fixtures, was given to an Eastern firm by the name of Baker, Purnell & Fry, and the engineering work, plans and specifications, were under the management of a Mr. Mooney, who was also an Eastern man. The works are what are known as the "six inch' works, and have a producing capacity of 40,000,000 cubic feet of gas per year. For the generating of gas there are four benches of retorts, each bench containing five retorts, or twenty retorts in all. The gas holder or tank measures ninety feet in diameter and 282 feet in circumference, having a capacity for holding 140,000 cubic feet of gas. The works are owned by a private corporation, which is a stock company. Immediately after the works had been completed, they were leased to the firm of Baker, Purnell & Fry, the same who had the contract for the construction, and whose term of lease expires in the spring of 1882. The rates for furnishing gas to consumers now is $3 per thousand cubic feet, but a liberal reduction is made to heavy consumers.

The works are located on the corner of Sixteenth and Leavenworth streets, and consist of a one-story brick building about 100 feet long by thirty feet wide, with a wing measuring twenty-five feet wide by thirty feet in length. The building contains a retort house, a purifying house and a lime house. Constant changes are taking place in the membership, new members being added and older members retiring, from time to time, and being a corporation, no one who can furnish enough capital can be prohibited from becoming a member or share-holder. The present official members are Frank Murphy, president and secretary; C. W. Hamilton, vice-president; George E. Barker, treasurer.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health of the city of Omaha, properly speaking, took its origin with the early organization of the city. Owing to the far-reaching foresight and sagacity of those instrumental in the establishment of the city government, and acting upon the motto, "In time of peace prepare for war," they very wisely inserted in the city charter a provision requiring the election of a health officer. From this, then, dates the existence of the Board of Health, and A. Chappel was the first elected to fill the office. It was made the incumbent duty of the Health Officer to have in charge the sanitary condition of the city, and to have power to adopt, during the prevalence of an epidemic, any regulations he might deem necessary, and to take prompt measures to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious, malignant or infectious diseases within the city, and all the city officers are required to observe and carry out all regulations made by the Board of Health.

Is is also the duty of the Board of Health to establish and secure temporary hospitals or pest houses, when necessary, and to make needful provision for the reception, care and treatment of patients. The city physician is required to render medical service to every person sick with an infectious and contagious disease; to examine into all nuisances, sources of filth and causes of sickness within the city, and to report the same to the Board of Health, together with the number and character of all cases of contagious, malignant infectious or epidemic diseases. The city physician is also required to discharge such services as he may be called upon in his official character to perform, free of charge, except what the Board shall determine and give him. To prevent their introduction, it is made an offence punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to knowingly introduce into the city the small pox or other infectious or contagious disease.

In its earlier history, the Board of Health was practically of little importance, partly for the reason that as yet the requirements made upon it were few and limited, and partly because little attention was paid to carrying out the objects and purposes for which it was created. It, therefore, for a number of years after its establishment, had but a mere existence, and was of little value as a public institution. On December 19, 1871, the City Council passed an ordinance creating what is *commonly called* the Board of Health, but which was simply changing the old system, and putting it in a new form, making it to consist of the Mayor, President of the City Council, Marshal, and a physician who was appointed by the Mayor by and with the consent of the Council, and was called the Board of Health. Even with this change the board was not prompted to a more zealous or determined spirit to effect the objects of its creation, but still continued in a sort of comatose or inactive condition. Not until 1878 was it stimulated to proper action. At this date a change was made in the constitution of the board by the passing of an ordinance by the City Council making the city physician a regular and elective member of the board, at which time the board was made to consist of the Mayor, President of Council, Marshal and city physician. This change was occasioned by the attempt of Dr. R. C. Moore to organize an independent board of health, but failing in his project, he set about to devise some means by which to secure greater efficiency from the present board, and which resulted in the enlargement of the board both in its membership and duties. From this change dates the beginning of the usefulness and efficiency of the Board of Health, and which ever since has continued to improve in its usefulness and value to the people of the city as a health-restoring, health-protecting and sanitary regulating institution. For this improvement, credit is due mainly to the personal efforts of Dr. Moore, who was instrumental in setting on foot the measures by which it was produced. So far the general health of the people of the city has been extremely good, having, fortunately, escaped the ravages of diseases of an epidemic or contagious character to any alarming extent.

The first appearance of anything of this kind was in the winter of 1861, when the small pox broke out, having been brought to the city by a traveler. Its presence created widespread alarm among the inhabitants. Owing, however, to the skillful and prompt efforts of the physicians of the city, the disease was soon brought under control and exterminated before it had spread to any considerable extent. Ten cases were all that were reported at this time, most all of which recovered. Six of these were confined to persons living in the Douglas House, and the remaining ones in different parts of the city.

Not until April and May of 1881 did this disease make a re-appearance, when it was brought into the city by an emigrant from Philadelphia. As soon as the character of the disease was discovered the patient was hastily removed and securely corralled to prevent the inoculation of the malady. But two other cases were reported. By this occurrence, the people of the city were stirred up to the taking of precautionary measures against the disease, which resulted in requiring all the children attending the public schools to be vaccinated, and also stimulated the authorities to an improvement of the sanitary condition of the city. By far the most alarming epidemic that has yet visited the city was that of the Asiatic Cholera in 1866-67. Some forty-five cases of this disease were reported, only a small proportion of which proved fatal. The immediate cause of its appearance remains an unsolved mystery.

In the fall of 1876 the first case of diphtheria in the city was reported, having broke out in a family by the name of Doyle, and from it nearly the whole family died. By timely and energetic efforts it was checked and its further spread prevented. Since then the disease has made an occasional appearance but not to any serious or alarming extent. Another and by far the most troublesome cause of distemper to the health of the inhabitants of Omaha, is that of malarial fever, prevailing mostly in the fall season of the year. This malady is produced mainly by the annual overflow of the Missouri River bottoms lying just below the city. From this, heaps of decaying vegetation and large ponds of stagnant water are accumulated from which, during the hot summer season, the atmosphere is laden with the malarial and death-dealing poisons and gases that are then generated.

It is certainly surprising, not only that it has not been done already, but vastly more so, that no present measures are set on foot, nor even talked of, for the removal of this great health destroying cause. Not until those bottoms are properly drained, and the accumulations of those masses of vegetable matter are removed, may the citizens of Omaha hope to escape these annual visits of malarial and other fevers. Why, we might wonder, has this not been done already? Is the subject one of slight importance that it should be treated with such shameful neglect? Are not the people of Omaha, by their acts of omission in this respect, committing suicide of themselves and the murder of hundreds of each other annually? And all for what, when this great reservoir wherein are generated these poisonous fumes of disease, contagion and death, may be so easily be prevented, by a removal of the cause. Here surely is a broad field for the exertions of the Board of Health in arousing, prompting and stimulating the people to action, in relation to this matter. No object could be more laudable and none whose accomplishment would be hailed with louder acclamations of gratitude, not only by the sick and afflicted but by the able bodied and strong, as well. Aside from the times of which we have spoken and also from the local causes, the general healthfulness of the citizens of the city of Omaha, has been remarkably excellent. The high altitude, the rarefied, pure, bracing and healthful atmosphere inspires the body with health and vigor. Pulmonary affections, generated in this climate, are extremely rare, and even those brought here from other places, if not wholly and permanently cured, are vastly improved and benefited. As the value of human life and health are above and beyond the value of houses and lands, so are the labors and duties of the life and health protecting officer greater in importance and more beneficent than those of the treasurer and tax gatherer. With this view of the subject, and acting upon the principle, "that self-preservation is the first law of nature," we feel confident that even yet stronger efforts will be put forth by those on the Board of Health, inspired and stimulated by the interests and assistance of the people, to make it an institution, in effect, worthy of the cause with which it has to deal, and that through its instrumentality, the city of Omaha will become a fountain of perpetual health, freed from the appearance of noxious and fatal diseases. But with whatever energy and purpose the Board of Health may have labored to place the city in a good sanitary condition there is, at present, much need for further exertion in this direction. A word to the wise is sufficient. As a matter of interest to some, it may be, we append a statement of the deaths and births in the city, for three consecutive years. By reference to the reports of the city physician, we find the number of deaths for eleven months of 1879, to be 340, and for the same time the number of births are 242, for 1880, deaths 365, births, 404; for eleven months of 1881, deaths 411, births 606. The excess of births over deaths for the whole time given is 136.

HANSCOM PARK.

Among the suburban attractions of Omaha, Hanscom Park may be properly mentioned as the chief. Some years ago about forty acres of rough wooded land on the west side of what is now known as Park avenue was donated to the city of Omaha by A. J. Hanscom and James G. McGeath. The only especial attraction of this property was a limpid stream flowing through its center, down to which the woodland on either side gently sloped. It possessed, however, the advantages of near location and an abundant supply of wood growth, and therefore the city authorities determined to develop whatever of beauty there was, and make as attractive a place for resort in the summer time as was possible. These efforts have more than been successful, as every lover of beauty in nature can testify. Hanscom Park, as it is now, is doubtless one of the most inviting retreats of the kind possessed by any city. The underbrush once cut away and the trees trimmed, a velvety carpet of softest grass and clover spread over the whole. From the main entrance on the east side of the park, which is guarded by a handsome and durable arch, a broad graveled driveway leads directly westward and then divides into two branches, which are again divided and crossed by numerous roads, finely graded and extending in graceful curves to every nook and corner of the enclosure. On one side of the pretty little stream, at a slight elevation, is a graceful structure called the park house, which is occupied by the custodian of the grounds, Adjoining the park house is a large dancing pavilion and a deer enclosure. The dancing platform is strongly supported, and tastily surrounded with trellis work, and furnishes as pleasant a dancing floor as can be found or wished for. The attractive features of the park are so numerous that particular notice would be impracticable. Its trees are of many years, and even centuries, growth and furnish a most delightful and refreshing shade. The varieties of woods found in the park furnish the curious with a plentiful number of subjects; the different kinds of grasses and shrubbery delight the eye and invite to a luxurious daydream, while the sparkling stream, handsome cottage and tasteful adjuncts heighten the beauty of the park to a degree that alike captivates resident and stranger who enter its gates. A number of improvements will be made the coming year, and it is probable that Hanscom Park will, for many years, be the favorite place for summer resort. The city has already expended over $30,000 in beautifying this park, and during last year $1,500 was appropriated for that purpose by the City Council.

POST OFFICE.

In November, 1853, the ancient pioneer citizen, Alfred D. Jones crossed the Missouri River in an old leaky skiff in the shape of a common flat boat, and made the claim south of Omaha to which he gave the euphonious appellation of "Park Wild." He soon found himself surrounded with difficulties that were likely to deprive him of his hard-earned possessions. The red man became jealous of the approach of his white neighbor and immediately made complaint to the Indian agent, who notified the claimant that if some arrangement could not be made with the owners of the soil he would be compelled to leave. True to his determination to remain and hold fast to that which he had acquired as a claim, Jones applied through Dr. Enos Lowe for a post office commission, and by his assistance this was soon found in the possession of the old pioneer who immediately forwarded his bond and thereby acquired a kind of recognized right, so far as the agent was concerned, to remain unmolested and after paying the Indians the sum of $10 he found himself in quiet and undisturbed possession of his adopted "Park Wild." On the 28th of May, 1854, he erected his post office building amid the shades of the beautiful grove south of what is now Omaha and on that attached a shingle on which was largely printed with an ordinary pencil: "Omaha Post Office, by A. D. Jones." That was the first actual dwelling house erected in this new country, and in what is now the great city of Omaha. There was no mail route and therefore no government mail carrier, so the department authorized the Postmaster to employ a mail carrier and pay him out of the proceeds of the office. No person could be employed on those terms. The Postmaster, however, determined not to be defeated in his aims. He would cross the river and go to Council Bluffs' office on foot and procure the mail for the west and return. The contents of the mail bag was then put into his dilapidated hat and delivered by him to those to whom it belonged. Consequently wherever the Postmaster was found, you were assured that his office was close at hand. September 30, 1854, the Postmaster was advertised in the *Arrow* to deliver the mail at "Big Six," situated on the northwest corner of Cass and Thirteenth streets, on a considerable rise of ground which has since been reduced to the grade of the street. After other wanderings, the office was placed in the house then being erected for a hotel and afterwards called the Douglas House. The front portion of this house was erected in the fall of 1854 by David Lindley and during the process of its construction Jones made Lindley his deputy Postmaster, not because he had so much to do, but for the reason of having it located at some permanent place, in the city, as it was then termed, although it was but the commencement of a village, containing at that time not more than 100 inhabitants. An ax box was procured and divided into four pigeon holes, and this nailed up on the west side of the front room and became the first regular post office in Omaha City. This however was very insignificant in comparison with the noble structure now standing in Omaha, for the accommodation of 30,000 inhabitants. The management of the office afterwards fell into the hands of a Mormon by the name of Frank, who fled from Fontenelle in consequence of an Indian scare. He kept the mail in a basket in the middle of the floor and each person inquiring for letters would be requested to examine the basket and ascertain for himself. Mr. Jones subsequently resigned his postmastership and recommended Esq. Lindley for that position, who, upon receiving his commission, refused to accept it. Again the Postmaster renewed his exertions to find a successor, but could find none except the Mormon, his deputy, who was then keeping the mail in the open basket. He was recommended and in due time received his commission, thereby relieving Mr. Jones of his official duties. The Mormon, Frank, subsequently sold out to W. W. Wyman, who was commissioned as Postmaster. Mr. Wyman added a room to each end of Frank's house in one of which the office was kept, having for the first time letter boxes, and a very accommodating array of attendants consisting of Wyman and his attentive family of ladies. Mr. Wyman subsequently built the brick building, now occupied by the *Republican*, into which the post office was moved. T. H. Robertson afterwards succeeded in securing a commission as Postmaster and removed it to a building at the corner of Tenth and Farnam streets. A remonstrance, however, on the part of the citizens re-instated Mr. Wyman. Charles Hamilton was the next to succeed in obtaining the commission as Postmaster, but he, like Robertson, was removed by a remonstrance to the Postoffice Department on the part of the citizens, and Mr. Wyman a second time re-instated. Mr. Hamilton held the office in the building that adjoins the ticket office of H. P. Duel. George Smith was the next Postmaster, who kept the office in the Caldwell Block on Douglas street, probably underneath the Academy of Music. J. H. Kellum was the next person to receive the postoffice commission, and kept the office in the same place as did Mr. Smith. Joel T. Griffin subsequently became the Postmaster and held the office in the latter named locality until the present elegant structure was erected. C. E. Yost then became Postmaster and remained as such until Thomas F. Hall, the present Postmaster, received his commission.

Things have materially changed since those earlier days. Now the post office occupies an immense building erected by the Government in 1873, where a large force of clerks and carriers are employed and an immense business is annually transacted.

The building stands on the corner of Fifteenth and Dodge streets and its erection is due to the efforts of the enterprising citizens of Omaha. At first, there was considerable strife as to its location, but this question was finally settled in May, 1870, when the present site was purchased by property holders in the immediate vicinity for $25,000. The excavation for the cellar and foundation was begun in August following, the concreting for the foundation in October and the corner stone laid in November. In May, 1871, the water table was set and in July of that year work on the superstructure was begun. This proceeded slowly but surely until the completion of the building was reached about July, 1873.

The style of architecture is plain and substantial, yet grand and beautiful in its solid magnificence. In dimensions the building is 122 x66, three stories high, the third story being set off to advantage with a Mansard roof. The stone used is from the Buena Vista quarries near Cincinnati, while the iron ornamentation and finishings were supplied by contractors at Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and elsewhere.

The building was erected according to designs furnished by A. B. Mullett, with Jonas Gise and H. F. Strong as superintendents. Its total cost was $269,000; for the appropriation of which the public are indebted to the efforts of the Hons. John M. Thayer, John Taffe and Senator Hitchcock, and its building was the means of attracting large accessions to the population of Omaha, putting in circulation no inconsidable sums of money, advanced the price of property and induced the owners of real estate in the vicinity to erect handsome improvements. The basement is occupied by the steam heating apparatus; the first floor by the post office; the second floor by the Internal Revenue office, United States Marshal, United States District Attorney, United States Judges' Chambers and Railway Mail Service. The third story is taken up by the United States court room, jury rooms, United States Clerk's office, customs office and postal secret service. The following is the last quarterly statement of the Omaha Post office:

Amount of stamps and envelopes sold	$74,806.82
Amount paid for clerk hire	14,359.59
Amount paid letter carriers	6,290.00
Amount drawn by railway post office clerks, and Government drafts paid	202,983.04

FREE DELIVERY.

Number of mail carriers employed	10
Registered letters delivered by carriers	15,294
Mail letters delivered by carriers	2,245,564
Mail postal cards delivered by carriers	1,646,794
Local letters delivered by carriers	985,799
Local postal cards delivered by carriers	110,240
Newspapers, etc., delivered by carriers	1,554,845

MAIL DEPARTMENT.

Letters and postal cards mailed	22,310,124
Newspapers mailed	10,491,644
Packages of merchandise	75,240

DISTRIBUTED THROUGH BOXES AND GENERAL DELIVERY.

Letters	972,649
Postal cards	96,678
Drop letters	810,550
Circulars	190,210
Packages of merchandise	18,560

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.

Letters and packages received	23,060
Letters and packages mailed	9,620
Letters and packages in transit	116,448
Money order office receipts and disbursements	$4,500,000

The following are the names of the Omaha Post office officials: Thomas F. Hall, Postmaster, O. C. Campbell, Assistant Postmaster; James Woodard, Chief Clerk and Superintendent of Free Delivery; J. U. Gridley, Jr., Assistant Chief Clerk; F. C. Gridley, Chief Clerk of Money Order Department; Thomas Ellingwood, Register Clerk; Miss Clara Southard, Stamp Clerk; J. C. Hoffsted, Mailing Clerk; John McMahon, Forwarding Clerk; H. G. Counsman, Night Clerk; S. Johnson, , Night Register Department; Mrs. M. Ellis, General Delivery Clerk; J. B. Furay, Post office Inspector; George L. Seybolt, Post office Inspector; Paul Van Dervoort, Chief Head Clerk of Railway Mail Service. Letter Carriers: C. E. Bruner, J. Michal, J. Jablcenck, A. Peterson, J. H. Platx, G. L. Green, J. H. Tebbins, E. R. Overall, A. R. Henning, B. M. Mohr, George Hoffman and C. H. King.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The order for railway mail service over the Union Pacific R. R. went into effect on May 1, 1867. At that time rails had been laid to North Platte 292 miles west of the Missouri. To handle the mail matter committed to this road four route agents were appointed. Of these the oldest, Maj. D. B. Ball, was transferred from service in Virginia, Capt. George Bailey was a citizen of Omaha, S. Reynolds of Fremont, and A. C. Noteware of Binghamton, N. Y. These men were route agents merely, not opening the packages received and distributing their contents but working only local mail and transferring packages of mail unbroken. For two years after the commencement of the Railway Mail Service it had no chief head clerk but in May, 1868, Maj. Ball was appointed as special agent and in 1869 Chief Head Clerk, remaining in charge until 1870, when he was transferred to duty on the Iowa lines.

In the winter of 1867–68 the first pile bridge was constructed across the Missouri near the Union Pacific shops, and the trains of the Iowa roads ran into the old passenger depot of the Union Pacific on the river bottoms near the present starting point of the overland emigrant trains. This practice of pile-bridging during the time of solid ice in the river was continued till the building of the present iron bridge. Prior to this, however, and during warm weather the mails were crossed on the ferry and hauled to the west bound train on trucks, the work being done under a contract with Mr. George Homan.

At the commencement of the mail service, as has been stated, the rails extended to North Platte. In July of the same year Julesburg was the terminus and a "tent city" of 3,000 inhabitants sprang up as if by magic. In 1868 Laramie City and Cheyenne were in turn terminal stations, and by the close of that season Wahsatch, Utah, had been reached. In the rapid progress of the road Benton, Rock Springs, Green River, Bryon and Evanston had enjoyed the brief glory of being the end of the road. In May, 1869, the golden spike was driven at Promontory, the junction of the Union and Central Pacific roads. With the extension of the line and the harder duty involved, the number of route agents had been steadily increased, and a partial change from route agents to postal clerks effected, and a year from the junction of the two great links of the trans-continental service the Railway Mail Service was entirely in the hands of postal clerks. During the westward extension of the road, the mail which had previously been carried by the coaches of Wells, Fargo & Co., was in all cases carried to the terminal point of the Union Pacific and thence by the old method to the eastern end of the Central Pacific R. R. Evidently it was for the interest of the coach line to retard the progress of the railway and many schemes looking to that end were reported. No serious delay was, however, occasioned at any time.

The life of a route agent was hardly as laborious in point of letter-throwing as that of the postal clerk of to-day, but there was plenty of spice in it to keep the agents of the department wide awake. Postal cars had not penetrated to the frontier to any great extent and the route agent was fortunate if the box car in which he performed his duties was a good one of its class. More than once a flat car was made to do mail duty, and on one occasion a couple of route agents were sent spinning across the country one on either end of a flat car piled with five tons of mail.

Beginning in the summer of 1868 an agent of the department was constantly kept at the end of the road, where, encamped in a tent, he superintended the transfer of the mails from the stages to the cars and *vice versa*, while in addition to these duties he acted as Postmaster for the local camp which kept pace with the rails.

During the building of the road postal divisions were made at Cheyenne and at Wahsatch, but upon its completion route agents ran the entire distance between Promontory and Omaha until the transfer of forty miles of road between Ogden and Promontory from the Union to the Central Pacific when Ogden was made the western terminus.

In 1867 trains left Omaha on six days of each week but in 1868 a Sunday train was put on the route and is still running.

The service over the recently completed Denver Short Line was begun on the second day of January, 1881, with nine postal clerks. Prior to this time a pouch service had been in operation for several months. Of the nine clerks who handle the mail on this route not one is an addition to the service as all were taken from the main line route under the ruling of the department which allowed the new route on the stipulation that it called for no new force. These men all run through.

Prior to the equipment of the Denver route the main line carried a working force of thirty-four, of whom sixteen ran between Omaha and Kearney and the others to Ogden. At the present time the main line carries thirteen through clerks and twelve on the first division.

Besides its Union Pacific service, the Sixth Division of the Railway Mail Service which has headquarters at Omaha, embraces all of Nebraska, Eastern Colorado, the Black Hills of Western Dakota and the Utah Northern Railway, and sees in all constantly increasing demands, which it is hard work to keep pace with.

In this State the Omaha and Hastings route over the Burlington and Missouri River Railway, which in 1874 extended from Omaha to Kearney, now runs far up the Republican Valley; the Midland Pacific which ran from Nebraska City to Seward now as a division of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, runs from Calvert to Central City and the Atchison and Nebraska Railway has been extended from Lincoln to Columbus. In 1874 the Omaha and Hastings route had the services of three men and Crete branch of one. Now seventeen men are required and their duties are very heavy.

The Sioux City and Pacific Railway, which in 1874 extended to Wisner, has within two years extended its line nearly three hundred miles, and now instead of two men requires four.

The weight of mail carried is a pretty accurate test of the work of the service and the rate of its increase. From the official records we learn that the figures had increased from 10,000 pounds daily in 1874 to over 30,000 daily in 1881, and that a close estimate places the figures at over 35,000 pounds daily in 1882.

The handling of this vast mass of matter with despatch and accuracy is a task requiring ability of the highest order, yet it goes on day and night, seven days in the week, and 365 days in the year, with such accuracy that the least error is a matter of intense surprise to the man of business. Omaha contains much of which she is justly proud, but it would be difficult to find a more worthy subject than its unostentatious mail service.

THE PRESS IN OMAHA.

The first paper established in Omaha was the *Arrow*, printed at Council Bluffs, followed by the *Nebraskian*, the *Times*, the *Telegraph*, the *Independent*, *Republican*, *Statesman*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Bee*, *News* and *Telegram*. The growth of the press in Omaha is a symbol and measure of the growth of the State. When the first number of the *Arrow* was issued there was but a limited number within the present limits of Nebraska, and those were largely composed of Indians, traders, etc. There was no telegraph in those days in this region and no railroad, and if the members of the Fourth Estate then prominent, now dead, could rise from their graves they would be astonished at the changes which have been accomplished in the system of artificial communication by rail and telegraph, considered merely as an apparatus for the collection and distribution of news.

THE ARROW.

The first paper published at Omaha was the *Arrow*, a folio of twenty-four columns and bearing date "Friday, November 28, 1854," with J. E. Johnson and John W. Pattison, as editors and proprietors. It was a weekly and furnished to subscribers at the rate of $2 per annum, invariably in advance, and aimed to supply "a family paper devoted to the arts and sciences, general literature, agriculture and politics, to the people—sovereigns of the soil."

The prominent feature of the first issue was the Kansas and Nebraska bill, as it passed both Houses of Congress, supplemented by editorial notices, an account of an excursion to Bellevue, town sites in Nebraska, plan of Omaha City and the usual complement of editorial and local paragraphs. The advertisements included notifications that "A. W. Babbitt, Street & Turley, James D. Test, Johnson & Casady, C. E. Stone, A. C. Ford, A. V. Larimer, W. C. James, and L. M. Kline, were practitioners domiciliated in Council Bluffs; J. W. Pattison was similarly established in Omaha, and others at different points throughout the West. "The Council Bluffs and Nebraska ferry was ready with their new steam ferry boat Marion, to commence crossing at the opening of spring;" proceedings of a claim meeting, and a large amount of advertising, principally confined to patrons residing in Council Bluffs. For a time, or until presses and fixtures arrived, the *Arrow* was printed at the office of the *Bugle* in Council Bluffs, and the announcement was made that any "person who within one year from date should send the largest list of subscribers to the *Arrow* would be entitled to a full Omaha Indian costume to be subject, upon decision, to their order."

The paper presented a neat appearance and for its first issue, considering the obstacles in the way of publishing a journal at all to be compared to those of the present day, dearth of news, etc., was a most creditable production that improved with each succeeding issue. Among the items of interest that appeared subsequently, were the following notices:

> There will be preaching at the residence of Mr. Snowdon, in Omaha City, on Sunday the 18th of August, 1854, by the Rev. Peter Cooper of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
>
> A. D. Jones, Esq., has obtained his surveying instruments and now stands ready to do any job in his line when called upon. Persons desirous of purchasing town lots can be accommodated by calling on Dr. J. Lowe or J. A. Jackson. M. W. Robinson has put on a regular line of stages between this place and Council Bluffs; persons visiting this place from Council Bluffs and desirious of returning must be at the ferry landing upon sun down. Persons may receive Omaha City mail matter from the Postmaster, A. D. Jones, at Mr. Clancey's provision establishment every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday evenings, etc.

On October, 13, 1854, the death of William R. Rogers, aged fifty-four years, is announced, and in the issue of the following week that of Francis Burt, Governor of the Territory, followed by the proceedings of a meeting convened to take proper action in this connection at which D. Lindley presided, M. Murphy appointed as secretary and J. W. Pattison, C. B. Smith, A. D. Jones, W. Clancy and C. H. Downs were appointed a committee on resolutions.

On November 3, 1854, pleasure was expressed at seeing the sign of Dr. G. L. Miller, the present distinguished editor of the *Herald*, hanging out of Mr. E. Buddell's residence. The city was congratulated upon the acquisition.

The paper continued for some months but failure to obtain presses, office equipments, etc., prevented its removal to Omaha as was anticipated, and culminated in its suspension before the expiration of the year during which it was born.

THE NEBRASKIAN.

In 1854, Bird B. Chapman, of Elyria, Ohio, established the *Nebraskian* at Omaha, in a frame building on Farnam street, near Fourteenth. Having put his house in order, with a view to future rewards, he began the weekly "grind" as editor. As days came and went, his prospects, from a political standpoint, grew brighter, until the dawn of a perfect day, upon which he was elected as a Delegate to Congress from the infant Territory. John Sherman, the editor, was left in charge of the paper, while Mr. Chapman went to the front, and in 1857, Theodore H. Robertson assumed the ownership. Two years later, M. H. Clark succeeded to the title, and secured the services of Milton W. Reynolds as editor.

During this administration, a daily paper was established, and was run through about three volumes, but the absence of data prevents the presentation of a more extended notice of the same.

In all respects, the *Nebraskian* is represented to have been a credit to its founders, its publishers, its patrons and Omaha City. It labored for the interests of its constituency, and those of the Territory, and did much toward the development of the business interests of the city, the county and the present State. In politics, it was Democratic, insisting that the doctrine of that party was not heresy, and that the glories gathered into the national garner for fifty years, were substantial and lasting testimonials of the vitality and correctness of the principles originally propounded by Thomas Jefferson.

On December 18, 1863, Clark & Reynolds sold out to Alfred H. Jackson, until June 15, 1865, when the *Nebraskian*, aged, but aspiring and determined, yielded precedence to the *Herald*, which has since grown to be a power among the Democratic organs of the country, and a journal that is by no means the least convincing proof to prosperous Omaha, and the Northwest, of the dependence upon the Fourth Estate, that cities and countries in their success rely.

The occasion is here availed of to deny, on the authority of Dr. Miller, that the *Nebraskian* was "merged into the *Herald*, or that the *Herald* was recreated out of the ruins of the *Nebraskian*." All such rumors are figments of imagination undeserving of consideration.

THE TIMES

was established in Omaha, June 11, 1857, by W. W. Wyman, and courted popular favor with the assurance that it was

> Pledged but to truth, to liberty and law,
> No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe.

It was an eight column folio, and aimed to furnish to readers a weekly resume of news, foreign and domestic. Its office was over the post office, where it was issued every Thursday, and presumably met public expectations. In politics, it was Democratic, but in this particular, as in all others, that would remotely contribute to the development of Nebraska, and the prosperity of the Territory, the editors left nothing to be desired. Information was at all times furnished by them to inquirers, and a portion of each issue was devoted to answers to those seeking information relative to lands, markets and other features of frontier life, with which residents at a distance are entirely unfamiliar.

On September 9, 1858, John W. Pattison was admitted as a partner in the concern, and undertook the general conduct of the paper. He was a graphic and forcible writer, long and favorably known throughout the Territory, of which he was an old settler, and his co-operation was an invaluable aid to the benefit and prosperity of the *Times*. He remained, however, but two months, circumstances prevailing to prevent that devotion of time and attention to the paper which was demanded, he severed his connection therewith. The *Times*, however, survived. Its editorials indicated marked ability, and were couched in candid, courteous language. In addition, the pages contained a choice selection of miscellaneous matter, full and accurate market reports, and a carefully prepared summary of congressional, local and foreign intelligence. In 1859, the *Times* was merged into the *Nebraskian*, and on February 26, 1864, with the type and press formerly employed in the composition and publication of the *Times*, was the obituary of Mr. Wyman promulgated in the *Nebraskian*.

THE TELEGRAPH.

To Henry Z. Curtis are the residents of Omaha indebted for the first daily paper ventured in the present flourishing city. It made its appearance on the morning of December 11, 1860, and was a small unpretentious one-page paper containing a total of eight columns, largely devoted to advertising and brief selections. Soon after it was increased to a folio, and commended itself to the consideration of patrons by what in those days were complete and detailed telegraphic reports, as also a generous supply of local and general reading matter, seasoned to the public palate under an administration directed by Mr. Curtis with W. H. Kinsman as his assistant. The following year the breaking out of the war afforded opportunities for enterprise on the part of the editors who evidenced their appreciation of the public demands by the issue of extras upon the fall of Sumter, the battle of Bull Run, and other incidents of that historic year. Early in the year, the circulation of the *Daily Telegraph* was claimed at upward of five hundred copies, yet it did not pay, and on June 11, 1861, the size of the sheet was reduced, because the increased expenses could not be sustained on the advertising patronage furnished, which would, however, be again increased in dimensions whenever the community by their contribution of "ads" justified the undertaking.

Before 1861 closed, the *Telegraph* suspended publication, and on August 10, of that year, H. Z. Curtis disposed of the subscription books and good will of the paper to M. H. Clark, of the *Nebraskian*, who changed its title and published it in connection with the weekly *Nebraskian*.

THE INDEPENDENT

was the name of an afternoon daily established in Omaha on September 17, 1877, by T. H. Tibbles, as the organ of the Independent party, and the foe of monopolies. It was a folio of twenty-four columns, with T. H. Tibbles as editor and J. F. L. D. Hertzmann as business manager, a model of typographical neatness, and eminently deserving whatever of support it received. The editorials smacked strongly of Greenback theories of inflation, expansion, etc., but were terse, emphatic and persuasive, if not convincing. The locals were "breezy" and the dispatches mostly "specials," interlarded with "clippings" from exchanges of more unlimited resources in that behalf. The *Independent*, however, was not a success financially. During the fall of 1877 it was published under the direction of the Independent Printing Company with results unimproved and on January 2, 1878, was turned over to the workingmen, and by them it was consigned to a "final rest" within ten days from that date.

THE OMAHA REPUBLICAN

is the lineal descendent and legitimate successor of the Nebraska *Republican*, a journal of news, politics, literature and agriculture, established by E. F. Schneider and H. J. Brown, the initial number being issued May 5, 1858. It was published on Thursdays from the office in Pioneer Block, and was Republican in politics. During 1858, the paper came into the possession of Gilbert C. Monell, who temporarily assumed ownership and control until August 15, 1859, when it was sold to E. D. Webster. That gentleman accepted the trust in a new country, whose institutions were to be shaped and whose resources were to be developed with an earnest desire to be useful to the people of the Territory. He brought to the discharge of his duties some experience in the political journalism of the Empire State, and would give such attention to the material and political interest of the section as their importance demanded. The *Republican* was a folio of thirty-two columns, printed in nonpareil, and displayed a most excellent appearance in its "make up." Editorially, Mr. Webster evinced his belief in the theory that the Territories were and ought to be under the control of Congress, whose duty it was to protect the people from the curse of negro slavery and preserve public lands for free white people. Locally, the personal, municipal and incidental details of life in the infant city were fully covered and in other features excellence was a prominent factor in its composition. In September following telegraphic communication between Omaha and Eastern cities was completed, and such arrangements were made with the company as insured to the readers of the *Republican* a full summary of the general news of the country. The contest of that year (1860) resulting in the election of Lincoln, was one which of its nature forever determined and settled the agitating question whether slavery or freedom should predominate in governmental administration. The Republican triumph was an emphatic rebuke to those who would extend slavery into free Territories, but not a demonstration against the institution where it existed, and sectional struggles would only cease when Southern leaders ceased their insane threatenings to dissolve the union. In regard to secession, the *Republican* was of opinion that if a majority of the people of any State believed that their condition would be bettered by a separate and independent government it would be bad policy to dictate their forcible retention. Yet, when Sumter was fired upon, the *Republican* insisted that there was no alternative for the Government but war; the integrity of the country must be preserved.

During the continuance of the war fever, or on September 26, 1861, the paper changed hands, E. B. Taylor, Register of the Land office at Omaha, in conjunction with E. A. McClure, formerly of Ohio, becoming the purchasers. Their "Confession of Faith," so to speak, contained an assurance to readers, that in the future, as in the past, the paper would render a cordial support to the principles of public policy which had been signally vindicated and endorsed in the Presidential election of 1860; it would avoid the discussion of party politics during the war; would guard the interests of Omaha City, yet do no injustice to the rights of towns and cities in the Territory, and generally aim to contribute toward sustaining the reputation it had already secured. Soon after the transfer was made, the *Republican* was published tri-weekly, the size of the paper being lessened to a folio of twenty columns, and its issue, for a brief period, to secure telegraphic advantages, was changed from morning to afternoon. This lasted until December 27, 1862, when arrangements for telegraphic reports by the Pacific Line were made, and its publication as a morning paper resumed. In May, 1863, the paper was enlarged one column to the page, and on and after Thursday, January 7, 1864, the *Republican* was published every day except Monday, being the first daily to greet the public demand, which manifests its existence in every community that assumes municipal pretensions. The tri-weekly was continued until January 28, 1864, when its publication was abandoned for a weekly, and with the daily, it has since uninterruptedly divided the patronage of the public with competing journalistic ventures in the Gateway City. In style and finish, the daily was an exact counterpart of its predecessor, the tri-weekly, containing, however, in a more amplified form, the news which had been condensed and preserved for the amusement and instruction of readers three times a week theretofore. In February, the *Republican* was published as an evening paper. With the issue of May 25, 1864, the *Republican* was presented to its subscribers materially enlarged, and improved in appearance. As a rule, a newspaper is everywhere regarded the index to the business and prosperity of a city, and if this can be regarded a true criterion, Omaha, even at that early day, was certainly a live town.

With the increase of years, patronage doubtless became more liberal, and the improvements in the mechanical and other departments of the paper responded to the public demand. The close of the war witnessed no change in its proprietorship, its excellence as a medium for the promulgation of news, or sentiments in regard to the contest which had been concluded. During 1865, the *Herald*, a rival paper which has since grown in power and influence, made its appearance, and was received by its contemporary as the organ of a policy antagonistic to the reconstruction policy undertaken by Congress. "In October of that year, the names of E. B. Taylor and John Taffe, as editors of the *Republican*, were withdrawn, and that of H. H. Heath substituted. In assuming the control of its editorial columns, he declared his intention to sustain the administration of Andrew Johnson; the inviolability of Lincoln's proclamation upon the subject of slavery; the adoption of the constitutional amendments; such legislation in Nebraska as would tend to the best interests of the people; the sacred character of the national debt; the passage of laws insuring the resumption of specie payment, and the Monroe doctrine as applied to the occupation of Mexico by the French. With this general exposition of his position, Mr. Heath committed himself to the service of a generous public.

The name of the firm was at the same time changed from Taylor & McClure to Heath, Taylor & Co., and so continued until February, 1866, when Taylor & McClure resumed charge, with E. B. Taylor once more editor, and the name changed to Omaha *Daily Republican*. In April following, St. A. D. Balcombe purchased one-half the printing establishment of the concern, and was thenceforth a joint owner, exercising an equal control in the management of the paper. The firm name was known as Taylor, McClure & Balcombe, and arrangements were made for the procuration of new material, the building of a new office, on Douglas street, and for a thorough refitting and re-organization of the establishment. In April following, the firm name was again changed, though its composition remain undisturbed, this time to Balcombe & Co., and the new materials above mentioned were noted as having arrived. In July following, Mr. Taylor sold out his interest in the concern to St. A. D. Balcombe, who assumed the onerous duties of editor and publisher, in addition to those of sole proprietor of this journal.

With the issue of April 9, 1867, the *Republican* began its career as a morning paper. This change was made to afford subscribers the advantages of earlier news, and to the end that the journal might keep pace with the increasing needs of the city. Some considerable surprise was experienced by the citizens of Omaha on the morning of the date mentioned, at finding both the *Republican* and *Herald* already at their doors as morning papers, for by some unexplained means the publishers of the latter had decided to change their time of issue at the same time with the *Republican* folks and unknown to them issued the *Herald* as a morning paper also. The *Republican* was at this time the only daily devoted to Republican interests in the State. Its editorials were remarkable for their terseness and vigor of style. It was also an exponent and upholder of Western ambition, and with a daily edition of 1,300 copies, was considered an invaluable auxiliary to the cause of civilization west of the Missouri.

One of Mr. Balcombe's first movements was to enlarge the paper. At the time he became connected with it, the daily was but a six column sheet. He soon enlarged it to seven columns and otherwise improved it by putting the advertisements in new type. The spring of 1866 was famous for its political campaign. During the previous winter the Territorial Legislature had inaugurated the State movement by framing a constitution which was submitted to the people the next June, together with a State ticket for State officers, members of the legislature, and Congress. This was initiated and carried forward mostly by the Republican party, and Mr. Balcombe, as manager of the leading Republican newspaper in Nebraska, espoused and vigorously advocated the State movement editorially and individually, which was successfully being carried with the people by a small majority.

In the meantime the great Union Pacific Railroad enterprise had become an established fact, and its long line of iron rail was moving rapidly up the Platte Valley to the Pacific Ocean. Magnificent shops were being erected in Omaha. This had attracted the attention of the country to the city and State and an immense tide of emigration flowed thither. It came from the East principally and its numbers gave numerical strength to the Republican party, which succeeded in carrying the State congressional tickets and legislature, so that Nebraska sent two senators to the Federal Congress.

During the changes in the *Republican's* proprietorship, its office had been removed from the Pioneer Block to the third story of the same building over the leather store of L. C. Huntington & Co. Here it remained until the new building, on Douglas street, was completed and in November, 1866, was taken possession of. Omaha had become a city of national importance, and its progress was the wonder of its own people, as also of the country. Aiming to keep step with the progress of the city and the State, the proprietor of the *Republican* again enlarged it to an eight column paper and on the 27th of September, 1867, established a tri-weekly paper. On February 24, 1869, another step in advance was taken, Mr. Balcombe presenting the public with a nine column paper, with its editorial force and the amount of reading matter materially enlarged.

In May, 1869, the services of the Hon. E. B. Taylor, Senator from Douglas County, and President of the Senate, were secured as associate editors. He was one of the oldest journalists in the country, having devoted thirty-five years to the business in various positions from "devil" up to editor and proprietor, and known to be one of the most versatile, pungent, and able writers west of Chicago. He was also an old settler of Nebraska, and thoroughly conversant with its agricultural, financial, and political history. He remained in charge until July 10, 1870, when the editorial department was assumed by John H. Teasdale, whose connection with the press of the country antedated the Harrison campaign of 1840. He first became prominent in 1843 as the editor of the *Ohio State Journal*, the leading Whig organ of central Ohio; in 1858 he established the *Iowa State Register* at Des Moines, and under his management that paper attained a wide influence throughout Iowa, in which State it was the acknowledged organ of the Republican party. He was elected State printer, and subsequently was appointed Postmaster at Des Moines. From 1863 until 1870, he was not connected with any newspaper and in accepting charge of the *Republican* he emerged from retirement to advocate Republican principles in an able and dignified manner. He remained but seven months, however, when Waldo M. Potter, former editor of the *Saratogian*, Saratoga Springs, New York, became an equal partner in the *Republican*, and editor-in-chief from January 21, 1871. During his administration, in June, 1871, the identity of the *Republican* as the party organ of the city and State was in part destroyed by its union with its younger rival, the Omaha *Tribune*, which had made its appearance some months previous. The propriety and policy of the step was clearly apparent. All recognized the fact that the field was too limited for two Republican papers, that one could be more advantageously operated for the party, better for the interests of the city and certainly more profitably to the owners. These considerations finally crystalized into action, the preliminaries were agreed upon, the terms of the union settled, and one Republican paper was the result. Mr. Potter retired from the editorial chair and was succeeded by C. B. Thomas, late editor of the *Tribune* while Mr. Balcombe became business manager; but it was not until Sunday morning, June 11, 1871, that these old friends of Omaha's citizens respectfully saluted the public with joined hands and fortunes. They remained as the signs manual, as it were, until January, 1873, when the *Tribune* was dropped. Two names for a newspaper were considered as cumbersome, confusing, unusual and unnecessary, for which reasons the one of recent date was abandoned, and the "old familiar and truly republican name by which the paper had been known at home and abroad, since 1858," was retained. In July, 1873, Waldo M. Potter was succeeded as editor by the Hon. John Taffe, and on September 28, 1875, under the last management, the *Republican* presented its respects to the public in an entirely new costume—an outside adornment of the inner temple of newspaper information. The paper embraced in addition, items of all kinds, adapted to all tastes, but properly eliminated from its columns any matter which was calculated to offend "the refined in nature or the pure in spirit." Another improvement ventured at the same time was a reduction in the price of the daily, and on May 18, 1876, D. C. Brooks became managing editor.

The history of the *Republican* is the history of an individual identified with the growth of Omaha. It was established when the present city was a straggling hamlet, struggling with the prairie wastes for an existence. Its few houses, planted with broad expanses of commons between them, were battling with the Indians for possession of the ground. At that date and under these circumstances, two adventurous pioneers landed a small printing press on the levee, and hauling it up to the plateau upon what there was of Omaha was then located, set up the same in the Pioneer Block and laid the foundation for a success the future has since realized unto the paper. There were two other papers published here at that time, but still the establishment of the *Republican* was an event in Omaha's history. With that history, as already stated, the paper has since been identified. It has grown from a puling journalistic infant to a power in the State it has done so much to educate and develop, and left the impress of its influence upon the generations who succeeded its birth.

The *Republican* has of late years been published by the *Tribune* Printing Company, of which C. E. Yost is manager, and I. W. Miner, secretary; D. C. Brooks and Frederick Nye, editors; Alfred Sorenson, city, and C. D. Schultz, commercial and telegraph editor. The daily circulation is quoted at 3,500, the weekly at 10,344 and the value of the property at $100,000.

NEBRASKA DAILY STATESMAN.

Such was the title of a paper that made its advent into Omaha on Sunday morning, July 17, 1864. The object the proprietors had in view in the establishment of the paper were three-fold: the procuring of "bread and butter for their wives and babies, the ultimate provision for a rainy day, and—financial independence." A collateral object was to "furnish the people with an expositor of Democratic truth," etc., and to elaborate upon the articles of the political faith of its editors, which were three in number, "the Union, the Constitution and the laws." W. H. Jones and H. L. Harvey were the publishers, and the *Statesman* was intended for a morning paper, but after two numbers had been issued it subsided, and the *Nebraskian* was left to guard the sacred rights of the Democracy unaided.

THE OMAHA HERALD.

To no journal, and to the single efforts of no man, is the city of Omaha, the county of Douglas and this portion of Nebraska more indebted for the development of their internal resources and the promotion of a pronounced and permanent success, than to the *Herald* and its editor, George L. Miller. And the opportunity is here availed of by the writer to honor himself and honor a distinguished man by adding a word of testimony, taken from universal report, to the very general verdict of praise which has been bestowed upon him and the journal he so ably conducts, by the public. In his conduct of the *Herald*, Dr. Miller has met every emergency, anticipated every possibility of endeavor with a steadiness of perception and a sagacity unexcelled. He has been the *Herald*, directing its policy, dictating its management and scrutinizing every detail of its work. He deserves well of journalism, of the interests he conserves, of the success he labors to accomplish in behalf of his adopted home, which he has witnessed grow up from a frontier settlement to a city of wonderful possibilities. Those who have watched his course have seen a young, self-contained, rather reserved man enter the field of journalism against a competitor which had obtained pronounced foothold, with editors older in the service and felicitating themselves upon an established success. They saw him gradually, by the exercise of a sound discretion, disarm criticism, transform rivals into adherents and enemies into eulogists. It is further his triumph that in a profession made up of diverse minds, he has been able to preserve a perfect magnaminity of management. The Union Pacific, the smelting works, the old Grand Central, and latterly the opera house, completed in 1881, received their initial impetus from editorials contained in the *Herald*, and are monuments to his professional enterprise that will survive the moth and rust of time, and teach a thousand useful and noble lessons to fire many a young soul with the highest ambition.

The Omaha *Herald* entered upon its existence as a daily on the 2d of October, 1865. Numerous efforts had been previously made to establish a paper in Omaha, and all, save the *Republican*, which anticipated the *Herald* by a brief period, had had but a brief existence. Its advent was preceded by no formal announcement; yet, encouraged by an unexpected liberality, it began its career with a large and rapidly increasing patronage. The ends expected to be served were not proclaimed, but the paper was designed from day to day and week to week to speak for itself. Indeed, the editors would fail in their endeavors unless through its columns, the moral tone, public spirit and rapidly expanding interests of the young and growing Territory were fitly represented.

Politically, it would occupy no uncertain position, but be found true and steadfast to that political organization whose interest was coeval with the Government itself, and labor with zeal in a tolerant and becoming spirit for the success of the great National Democratic party of the country, whose founder was Thomas Jefferson.

The paper was issued as a folio of twenty-four columns under the firm name of Miller & Carpenter, and its success was instant and gratifying. The edition of that day would scarcely be recognized as a city production in this age of improvement and progress; nevertheless it was eagerly sought after and played its part in the drama of life attended by an applause rarely accorded, even to the advocate of the rights of the people or the interests of a special section, and nought was spared to merit the confidence and support of those whose rights were thus designed to be consulted.

As the paper increased in years and strength its appearance as an exposition of journalistic excellence and typographical art improved proportionately. Business became brisk, the circulation secured was large and the time of its editor was very generously trespassed upon in the discharge of his manifold duties in the several capacities of writer and reporter. The *locum in tenens* of the *Herald*, it should be observed, was at the corner of Thirteenth and Douglas streets. Here it was born and grew up through the various gradations of infancy, childhood and manhood, witnessing much during these several periods to stir a fever in the blood of journalistic ventures of Democratic proclivities; many changes in the growth and development of the nation, the State, the county and the city.

During the war the policy of the paper was directed to reforms in civil administrations with the hope that by and through these reforms whatever remained undestroyed of constitutional government would be preserved, and on that basis reconstruct the shattered fabric of republican empire. To-day "reform" is the battle cry of the *Herald*. Reform in every department of government, national, State and municipal. A reduction of expenses and consequent reduction of the excessive taxation which not only retards prosperity among the people, but promotes corruption in the Government. That its efforts have not been vain is apparent from the encouragement and patronage it has received, as also in the wide-spread influence it exerts.

On the 10th of March, 1868, the paper was enlarged to ten columns and otherwise improved and made attractive. This enlargement was necessary because of an increased patronage due to the character of the paper itself. It represented the principles and measures of an organization which had brought the country to a condition of perfection beyond comparison. Local issues had been held in subjection to principles and the elevation of political aspirants had never been made its sole object. The editor realized that the prosperity of his journal involved a wider range and must rest upon a more permanent basis, the foundations of which were Truth and Right.

The same year, on the 5th of August, the firm of Miller & Carpenter was dissolved, by the purchase of the establishment by Lyman Richardson and John S. Briggs. But this change was only temporary. Combinations and circumstances prevailed which permitted but a brief lease of power to the vendees. Dr. Miller remained in charge as editor during their administration, which was continued but six months, when that gentleman became once more vested with the controlling interest, Mr. Briggs dissolving his connection from February 11, 1869. In March following it was again found necessary to secure space for the increased volume of news and advertising that the times and enterprise of the publishers evoked, and nonpareil was substituted for minion and brevier in its composition and make-up. About this period, as will be readily recalled, the effects of the Reconstruction measures in the South were becoming apparent in the disordered condition of affairs there existing and growing out of the prevailing complications. Dr. Miller visited several of the Southern States to study the situation professionally, examine into the charges alleged, and ascertain if it were possible to reach a solution of these difficulties without recourse to the violent means recommended and employed. The results of his investigations appeared in a series of letters to the *Herald* supplemented by brief but pointed editorials upon facts which he found to exist in Louisiana and elsewhere. These produced the effect of disabusing public opinion regarding the status of affairs there, at once conclusively and irresistibly. The evidence of their force and utility is to be found in the fact that opposing journals without the inclination to investigate admitted his conclusions upon the premises stated, but demurred to the facts alleged, and Dr. Miller in advance of his contemporaries having taken a stand on what to him seemed to be the truth, maintained his position without variation or retreat. About this time, too, the Reform party, appreciating the impending crisis throughout the country, convened at Cincinnati and promulgated views and urged measures which were thought indispensable to the perpetuity of a republican form of government. The editor of the *Herald*, a Democrat by education and reflection not less than a reformer, accepted the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and advocated his election as means that "would put a check upon the fraud and corruption which was permeating every branch of the Government and inoculating every department with its virus." With these views as his index of action the editor of the *Herald* began the campaign and fought the good fight of reform until the re-election of Grant dissipated hopes in that behalf, and consigned the philosopher of Chappaqua to the tomb of comparative forgetfulness.

In 1875 the *Herald* attained its tenth year. A decade before it had been ushered into the newspaper world and proved a success. It had assumed a position and held that position against all competitors; having passed through the dangers and trials incident to journalistic infancy, it long since took its place among the established literary ventures of the day. Within the radius of its influence national railroads, public works and private enterprises had been brought forth and, surviving the travails of birth amid discouraging surroundings, were growing in strength and spreading out their arms and octopus like were gathering sources of wealth within their resistless embrace.

During the campaign of 1876, the *Herald* occupied no neutral position. Throughout the entire summer and fall and up to the day of election the paper at all times and under all circumstances urged the success of the Democracy. Subsequent to the election, and while the issue remained in dispute its editor insisted upon the rights of Mr. Tilden and opposed all measures looking to a compromise. The plan of the Electoral Commission was emphatically deprecated, on the ground that the commission provided a way for counting the electoral votes not contemplated by the Constitution, and the decision of the commission was not less emphatically reprehended. The result, however, was accepted, though not as the law or as the will of the people; having through the agency of others become a party to a contract in which one of the parties was deceived and left in the vocative, the *Herald* as an index to Democratic opinion advised a peaceful acquiescence in the decision from which an appeal would lie four years hence.

In 1878 the *Herald* was enlarged from a folio to a quarto containing fifty-six columns, and the position and prominence, long since attained in the field of journalism have appreciated in value and influence. One feature of the paper's history has not been mentioned, and should not be overlooked. Its management has been of a character so conservative and careful, that since the "forms" were first "made up" not $1 has ever been sunk. It has paid from the day of its birth and with each succeeding year its income has increased.

The present value of the establishment is quoted at $125,000, owned solely by George L. Miller and Lyman Richardson, with Dr. Miller assisted by a corps of aids in editorial charge.

THE TRIBUNE

was first ushered into existence as an evening paper on Monday, July 20, 1870, by the *Tribune* Company, of which Joseph B. Hall was president; J. W. Hines, vice-president; W. B. Smith, secretary; W. R. Bartlett, treasurer; and Joseph B. Hall, manager. Its objects were: The earnest advocacy of the fundamental principles upon which the Republican party was founded; the development of the agricultural and other resources of Nebraska; the promotion of morality, justice and a pure and elevated civilization, and the advancement of the public weal. The new journal was a folio of thirty-two columns, with an attractive "make up," and well presented. Its local and news departments were "full" upon all topics of public interest; its telegrams contained late and interesting intelligence, both foreign and domestic; its commercial columns seemed complete and reliable, and the literary and miscellaneous selections bore the impress of experience and appreciation of the general wants. With these recommendations, the *Tribune* began its career with promise of an abundant success. The office was in Brown's Block, on Fourteenth, between Farnam and Douglas streets, and the responsible editor, C. B. Thomas. The paper was continuously published in the afternoon until February 7, 1871, when in response to earnest solicitations of Republicans throughout the State, its issue as a morning paper was begun. From subsequent comments, it would seem that trials and travails became its portion, rather than wealth and influence. Yet the paper was in appearance comprehensive, sharp, spicy and entertaining beyond belief. In spite of these advantages, however, its days, in the light of history, were numbered at the very hour when its columns appeared at their best, and its promise of prolonged vitality the brightest. In May rumors of suspension, removal to Lincoln, etc., found expression, when the editor insisted that his charge "had but just begun a long career of influence and honor," and in almost the next edition, took "pleasure in announcing that arrangements for the consolidation of the *Tribune* and *Republican* had been consummated, and thereafter, "the former would not enjoy a several existence." This consolidation, it was said, was accomplished to the end that contests in Republican ranks might in the future be avoided, and for the further purpose of consulting an economy that was indispensable, in a city that was not large enough to support three daily papers. The result of the consolidation was first issued on the morning of Sunday, June 11, 1871, the editorial management of the *Tribune* being retained, with St. A. D. Balcombe, of the *Republican*, as business manager, of what was then created, and has since been known, as the *Tribune* Company.

THE OMAHA BEE.

Omaha *Bee*, daily and weekly, was first issued on Monday, June 19, 1871, by H. Geralde. At that date the paper was a single sheet of five columns to the page, filled with the quota of news and advertisements available to such limited dimensions. The object seemed to be to furnish the latest intelligence accessible at the hour of going to press, in a thoroughly condensed form. This afforded evidence, in addition to other novelties, that the editor of the paper determined to deserve success in a field of journalism previously untrodden. It was presented to the public free of charge, and was, as the intention of the management designed it should be, the rectified essence of diurnal journalism. The one sheet was maintained until July 3, of the same year, when the single sheet was enlarged to a folio, though diminished in size, and so continued until the 27th of the same month, at which time the original dimensions were restored, and the amount of reading matter increased proportionately. At the same time Mr. Edward Rosewater first appears as publisher and proprietor, Mr. Geralde still occupying the position as editor. The popular favor accorded the *Bee* as a gratuitous advertising medium, and the general desire expressed for its enlargement that accomplished the changes above mentioned, proved that the endeavor of the publisher to produce a readable paper was not vain. The editorials were concise, clean cut and to the point, avoiding ambiguity or useless verbiage, and directed to the comprehension of the general reading public. The locals were equally attractive, and the selections of a character to commend popular approval. Success was guaranteed by a combination of circumstances that precluded a probability of failure, and the office at No. 510 Thirteenth street was a depot of business and profit. Politically, the paper was Republican, but thoroughly independent, and it has fully illustrated the fact that independent journalism, when honestly pursued as a profession, can be made to pay.

By August of the year in which the *Bee* was established, its assurances of success were so gratifying that it was again enlarged, this time four columns being added to the sum total of those which had previously constituted the "make up" of the paper. The facilities for the acquisition of news, both telegraphic and local, were also increased, and from this date on, new features of excellence were gradually introduced, including, among others, the issue of a weekly edition, for which the claim was made that it possessed a larger circulation in Nebraska and Kansas than any other journal. With the issue of May 6, 1873, the *Bee* is found to be double the size of the previous day, a step required by the advertising patronage; the price of the paper is also increased $1 per annum, and the publisher renews his pledge to furnish subscribers as much and as good reading matter as is presented in the columns of contemporaries. Within a year from its establishment, the *Bee* had increased its circulation to a large figure, and its course had been steadily forward.

On June 11, 1872, the *Bee* office was destroyed by fire with a loss of $6,000, partially insured, and for about two weeks the paper was issued one-half its ordinary size. At the expiration of that period, however, in full dress with its banner flying at No. 138 Farnam street, a location secured while the embers of the whilom Cedar Rapids House—which by the way, had been the scene of murder, as also conflagrations—were yet unextinguished. At this time and for years subsequent its extended circulation made the *Bee* the official paper of the city. The professional ethics of Mr. Rosewater seem then to have been included in the creed that the duty of an editor was the publication of the news, without reference to the effect such publication may have produced upon the public or individuals. Outspoken in what he considered the line of his journalistic duty, the editor and proprietor was no less emphatic in his efforts through the *Bee* to attract immigration to Nebraska, to urge upon the citizen the necessity of labor and diligence for the development of the internal wealth of the State, the establishment of a school system and other improvements previously untried for the benefit of the age in which he lived, as also for the benefit of posterity. Yet these results were not the driftings of a passing chance; they were secured only at the expense of time, patience, perseverance and pluck. Desperate attempts were made at times to force the *Bee* into an untimely grave, but such attempts ignominiously failed, and the time came in the early history of the paper when domestic malice and foreign levy could injure the journal's chances of existence no more, they were beyond the reach of covetous envy or carping conspiracy. In two years the paper increased from an advertising sheet 12x18 inches in size and printed for gratuitous distribution, to a first-class daily, in dimensions, make up, influence and circulation and was on the high way to a prosperity that could not long be delayed. Its gradual growth furnishes one of the most interesting chapters in the history of Western journalism. In September, 1873, to keep pace with the subscription list which was claimed to be larger than that of any other daily in Nebraska, a Hoe press was purchased and set up, and the facilities of the paper largely increased in every respect, not excepting the job department, the receipts from which averaged $1,000 per month, and this, too, when the effects of the memorable panic, growing out of the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co., were most sensibly felt.

Early in its youth the *Bee* began the publication of a morning issue in addition to the regular evening edition. This was for circulation along the lines of railroads running out from Omaha in various directions. When it was first established, the venture was regarded rather as experimental, but as it was proved a success it was kept up and improved from time to time until to-day the innovation upon all precedent, is in a condition of successful prosperity highly gratifying and remunerative. With the issue of March 7, 1874, the paper was enlarged in length and breadth, to nine columns and a new dress throughout, appearing more attractive than ever before. The expansion afforded a large amount of reading matter, an item that was appreciated by the public. This was the fifth enlargement within the three years of its existence, and brought the paper to the form in which it is now issued.

On January 1, 1875, the *Bee* made its New Year's bow to the citizens of Omaha; to whom its publishers presented an illustrated supplement and annual review of the condition of trade, manufactures, etc., in the city and vicinity for the year 1874. This was a new departure, a new dispensation in the field of journalism never before undertaken west of Chicago and St. Louis, and certainly never excelled by the papers of either of those cities in the extent or value of the information thus furnished. The precedent this year established by the *Bee* has since annually obtained with that paper, and the statistics yearly submitted are a valuable adjunct to enable citizens and strangers to comprehend the vast magnitude of Omaha's commercial facilities and also the extent and variety of her manufacturing industries. The evidence of Omaha's progress and the solidity of that progress, in short, is here yearly promulgated. The actual daily circulation of the paper at this period was 2,520 copies, as sworn to by the mailing clerk of the establishment.

As an instance of the enterprise of editor Rosewater, the balloon ascension of July 8, 1875, is recalled. Unaided, but discouraged rather, from this undertaking, Mr. R. projected a celebration of the national holiday at Omaha, the programme for which, including the balloon ascension, attracted thousands to the city from abroad. The inclemency of the weather prevented the complete carrying out of the exercises and the ascension was *ex necessitate* postponed until the following Thursday, when John H. Pierce, an attache of the *Bee*, made the trip without a basket, but supported on the ring inside the net ropes. There were other evidences of that spirit indigenous to and which has made American journalism so incomparably superior to that of other countries. The entire State was traversed by special agents, the value of each section agriculturally, meteorologically and otherwise, carefully investigated and communicated through its columns. When this undertaking was concluded correspondents were detailed to canvass the resources of the "Great West," which were also promulgated by the same medium and became of great value to the emigrant, the tourist, and the speculator. In 1876 the *Bee* readers experienced another surprise in the issue of an eight page edition of the paper on Saturdays, made up of well selected stories, poetry, telegrams, editorials and city news presented in attractive shape. The same year the assassination of Mr. Rosewater was attempted by a pair of disreputable and desperate Senegambians upon whose unlawful resorts and felonious acts Mr. R. had commented with severity. He was for two months confined to his room and his final recovery, which at times was considered a question of chance rather than probability, was hailed by a host of friends. In the election of that year when "Hayes was chosen" to succeed Grant, the *Bee* was earnest in its support of the Republican candidate.

In September, 1878, arrangements were perfected for the addition of a lithographing department to the *Bee*, to be known as the Omaha Bee Lithographing Company, conducted by the proprietor of the paper under the superintendence of J. Brown and J. Rachek, experienced lithographers, who were brought from the East. Work was commenced at once and has been continued up to a short time ago, the company turning out some of the finest jobs ever seen in the State. Previous to this movement the proprietorship of the *Bee* passed into the hands of a corporation organized in February, 1878, and called the Omaha Publishing Company. The authorized capital was stated at $100,000, but the actual stock represented in the establishment was $40,000. This sum included the ownership clear and unincumbered of the real estate on Farnam street, also the building thereon together with the machinery, materials and good will of the paper. By the organization of this company the mortgage indebtedness of the concern, amounting to $18,000, was liquidated, and the *Bee* became one of the most solid institutions in the shape of printing houses in the Western country. The controlling interest of the establishment remained in the hands of Mr. E. Rosewater, but the management of its affairs were vested on a board of directors at that time composed of E. Rosewater, A. Rosewater, Max Myer, Edwin Davis and G. W. Lininger. The pioneer officers were: E. Rosewater, president and managing editor; Edwin Davis, treasurer, and Alfred Sorenson, secretary.

Editorially, there was no change, but the paper was immediately greatly improved in appearance and otherwise in keeping with the times. A new dress was secured and other important auxiliaries obtained which have since contributed to enforcing a recognition from competitors, withheld until its value and influence became so pronounced as to be undeniable.

The present officers of the *Bee* Company are E. Rosewater, president and editor; A. R. Souer, secretary; Edwin Davis, treasurer.

The daily circulation is placed at 6,100; that of the weekly at 16,000; and the establishment is quoted as worth $50,000.

OTHER JOURNALISTIC VENTURES.

The Omaha Evening News.—In the spring of 1878 the city of Omaha presented an apparently favorable opening for the establishment of a second evening paper. Convinced of the feasibility of such an enterprise Mr. Fred Nye, of Fremont, Neb., who had for some years previous been engaged in editing the Fremont *Tribune*, made the proper arrangements and on the 29th of May gave out the first edition of the Omaha *Evening News*, with Mr. J. C. Wheeler as city editor. The new venture took well from the start and was soon recognized as an equal to any of the city papers in enterprise and intellectual tone. The subscription lists ran up to about 2,000 copies. The policy of the *News* was unswerving Republicanism, and the interests of the party in the State of Nebraska were materially enhanced by the influence of the *News*. Under the direction of Mr. Nye, with W. H. Kent as city editor, and J. C. Campbell, business manager, the paper met with good success through the following year. Early in the winter of 1879-80, the *News* espoused with great vigor the candidacy of Mr. James G. Blaine for the presidency, and labored in this direction unremittingly up to the date of the Chicago Convention, the Blaine delegation from the State being partially due to the influence of this paper. Shortly after Garfield's nomination Mr. Nye received flattering proposals from the management of the Omaha *Republican* to become associated with that sheet. These offers were accepted and on the 20th of June, 1880, the last number of the *News* was issued.

The Evening Telegram.—This latest acquisition to the field of daily journalism was established in May, 1880, by S. F. Donnelly and H. S. Smith, under the firm name of Donnelly & Smith. It was in a great sense an experiment, but its publishers had sufficient confidence in the undertaking to go into it unhesitatingly, and they found others of the same opinion. They had help in the establishment of the enterprise and it is a source of pride to them that the best men in Omaha were the men who rendered the needed assistance to make the *Telegram* a possibility. It was the belief of the publishers from the outset that a ten-cent paper in Omaha was bound to be a success ultimately, if not at once. The result has justified that belief. In the face of many difficulties and with an amount of labor which only those who have been through the same experience can understand, the paper has been made a success.

One event was of signal advantage to the *Telegram*, say the publishers. It lost a city printing contract, which was let to a contemporary at a price 200 per cent above that named by the *Telegram*. The manner in which the contract was secured, they add, exposed it to criticism and condemnation by citizens, large numbers of whom subscribed for the *Telegram*.

Immediately following the award of this contract the *Telegram's* city list was increased to 1,800, and has steadily advanced since. It claims to have the largest city subscription list of any newspaper in Omaha, and until within a brief period, the *Telegram* made no effort to secure a State circulation, although many subscriptions had been sent in. Some time ago a competent canvasser was sent out, and the result was large lists in Plattsmouth, Lincoln, South Bend, Louisville, Seward, Fremont, Grand Island, Ashland, Greenwood, York, Aurora, Central City, Schuyler, Kearney, Columbus, North Platte, and other towns. The *Telegram* reaches most of the business men and many of the families in these towns, and will within a few weeks have a circulation in every part of the State.

From time to time, as the success of the paper has justified, additional outlays have been made for the benefit of readers. The important arrangement by which a full telegraphic report was received had an immediate effect in building up subscriptions. On every Saturday an eight-page daily is issued, four pages of which are devoted to choice miscellaneous matter for Sunday reading. Early in January, 1882, the publishers decided, in spite of the enviable position, for a new paper, which the *Telegram* had gained, to suspend publication. This step, which was largely due to lack of sufficient capital, was greatly regretted by the many friends of the bright little daily.

The Saturday Evening Times.—A weekly paper devoted to social gossip, amusements and the arts, was established by H. R. Persinger on the 9th of July, 1881, and has attained a healthy circulation. It required no small amount of courage to undertake to establish the paper at that dull time of the year, with business and society at their lowest ebb, and the heat over 100 degrees in the shade. But notwithstanding these unfavorable conditions and the usual opposition, the *Times* flourished, and street sales advanced from 300 to 850 copies. In November following, Mr. Persinger disposed of his venture to Mr. George Wise, who after a short time discontinued it.

The Nebraska Watchman.—A secular weekly was established January 7, 1870, as the successor of the *Cass County Democrat*, by F. M. McDonough, by whom it was issued in Plattsmouth on Thursday. He remained there until February, 1879, when the paper under his direction was located at Council Bluffs. Here he began the publication of a daily in addition to the weekly, where he remained until June, when, to use his own words, "it flattened out as flat as a pancake" financially. He gathered up the fragments and removed to Omaha, where the paper has met with success and encouragement, being published on Saturdays.

The *Watchman* is a six-column quarto, devoted to colonization, immigration, education, science, art, literature and politics. It has a weekly circulation of 1,700 copies and represents a valuation estimated at $3,000.

Danish Pioneer.—Issued on Wednesdays was established August 1, 1872, by Mark Hansen at its present locality, No. 711 South Seventh street, assisted by Hans Miller who remained, however, but a brief period when Mr. Hansen assumed entire charge. At that date the *Pioneer* was issued as a folio of twenty-eight columns and, as now, Democratic in politics. On the 1st of January, 1877, increasing business and consequent demand for space necessitated the paper's enlargement and Mr. Hansen accordingly increased the folio to a quarto, containing with its regular weekly supplement an aggregate of fifty-six columns. The *Pioneer* is the organ of the Danish residents, not only of Nebraska and the Northwest, but of the country. It is devoted to literature, science, art, politics and news, and presents an appearance of typographical excellence remarkable. It enjoys a weekly circulation of 10,000 copies and is held in value at about $40,000.

Omaha Telegraph.—A German weekly issued every Thursday by Paul Weinhagen and Otto Stroetzel, the former of whom is one of the founders of the paper. The *Telegraph* was established on the 30th of September, 1880, by Mr. Weinhagen, with L. W. Habercom as an assistant. It was originally designed to issue a daily in addition to the weekly, but this was not fully concluded upon when the regular "make up" of the latter being "ready" was struck off. It is a quarto of fifty-six columns, independent in politics with a tendency toward Democracy, controlling a large constituency in the city as also in the State and the Northwest, and is the largest German publication in Nebraska. The editorial management is at present under the care of Mr. Weinhagen, Mr. Stroetzel being an attache of *Puck*, Kepler's New York comic weekly.

The weekly circulation is 1,800 copies, and the property owned by the management represents an investment of $5,000.

Westra Posten.—A Swedish paper published weekly, on Thursdays, was established July 24, 1879, by Landergren & Nordwall, with a view to supply the demand for a paper of this nationality throughout the State of Nebraska. The firm, as above stated, continued the *Posten's* publication jointly until January 27, 1880, when Mr. Nordwall retired, the remaining partner assuming entire charge and responsibility since that date.

The *Posten* is a folio of twenty-eight columns, absolutely independent in politics, and an earnest advocate of every enterprise calculated to promote interests of a local or State character.

The circulation is stated at 2,800 and the value of property $1,500.

In addition to the above there are the Omaha *Commercial Record*, semi-monthly, C. L. Hall, editor and proprietor; the *Pokrok Zapadu*, weekly, John Rosicky, editor; Omaha *Post*, tri-weekly, Carl Grandpre, editor; the *Rural Nebraska*, monthly, W. C. B. Allen, editor; and the *Church Guardian*, a monthly publication of the Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. James Patterson is editor.

RELIGIOUS.

Trinity Cathedral.—It is said that the first clergyman of the Episcopal faith who visited the spot where Omaha now stands, was the late Dr. Gregory of Syracuse, N. Y., a divine of the Episcopal Church, who was then a chaplain of a regiment at Fort Leavenworth, and on his way from that post to Fort Calhoun. This was in 1835, but there is no record of any service of the church being performed here, at that time, or at a later date, until in 1855. The Rev. Dr. Peet of Des Moines visited Omaha and preached one Sunday in the old Territorial Capitol. In the summer of 1856 Bishop Kemper, then in charge of missions in the Northwest, came to Omaha, accompanied by the Rev. W. N. Irish of Missouri, and Bishop Lee of Iowa. They held services; Bishop Lee preaching in the morning and Bishop Kemper in the afternoon, and succeeded at this time, in organizing a parish. The exact date was July 13, 1856, and the first vestry consisted of Samuel Moffat, senior warden; C. W. Hamilton, junior warden; Gov. T. B. Cuming, A. J. Hanscom, A. F. Salisbury, and Jonas Seeley, vestrymen.

It is related, by those who were outside the church, that the parish regarded themselves as the aristocratic element of the religious community, and appealed to the wealthy only for contributions. However this may be, the new church prospered, and securing the services of the Rev. George W. Watson, then missionary at Council Bluffs, they purchased, during the next summer, a lot on the northwest corner of Davenport and Fourteenth streets, where the corner stone of a new edifice was laid on August 1, 1857, by Bishop Lee, assisted by the Rector and the Rev. Eli Adams. This enterprise was subsequently abandoned for causes unknown, and a lot leased for ten years on the southwest corner of Farnam and Ninth streets, whereon a small brick church was erected. By the conditions of the lease, the building at the expiration of the term, was to revert to the owner of the lot.

The Rev. Mr. Watson continued to officiate as Rector until July, 1860, when he was succeeded by the Rev. John West, who held the position for about one year, the next incumbent being the principal of Brownell Hall, the Rev. O. C. Dake, who continued in charge from June, 1862, until January, 1864. Rev. W. A. Van Antwerp succeeded him, retaining the rectorship until the early part of 1868.

In 1866 the lots corner of Eighteenth street and Capitol avenue were purchased, in anticipation of the reversion of the lease, which would leave them without a place of worship. A new church was erected at a cost of $15,000, being completed in the autumn of 1867.

The present Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Robert Clarkson, L. L. D., was consecrated in Chicago November 15, 1866, and immediately left for Omaha, delivering his first sermon on Advent Sunday. Mr. Van Antwerp's resignation being received in the spring of 1868, the vestry of the parish offered the church to the new Bishop as his cathedral, and a provisional arrangement being made for that purpose, it continued until the fall of 1872, when the cathedral system was established by the Diocesan Council, and the church became canonically, what it had been provisionally, the Cathedral of Nebraska. Succeeding Van Antwerp in the rectorship, the Rev. George C. Betts remained with his charge a year, giving place to the Rev. John G. Gassman, who officiated until Easter, 1872.

It was during his rectorship that the new church was destroyed by fire, after less than two years' occupancy. The exact date was November 10, 1869. Immediately upon its destruction, a movement was inaugurated looking toward the erection of a new building, resulting in the building of a frame edifice that has twice been enlarged and was till recently occupied by the congregation.

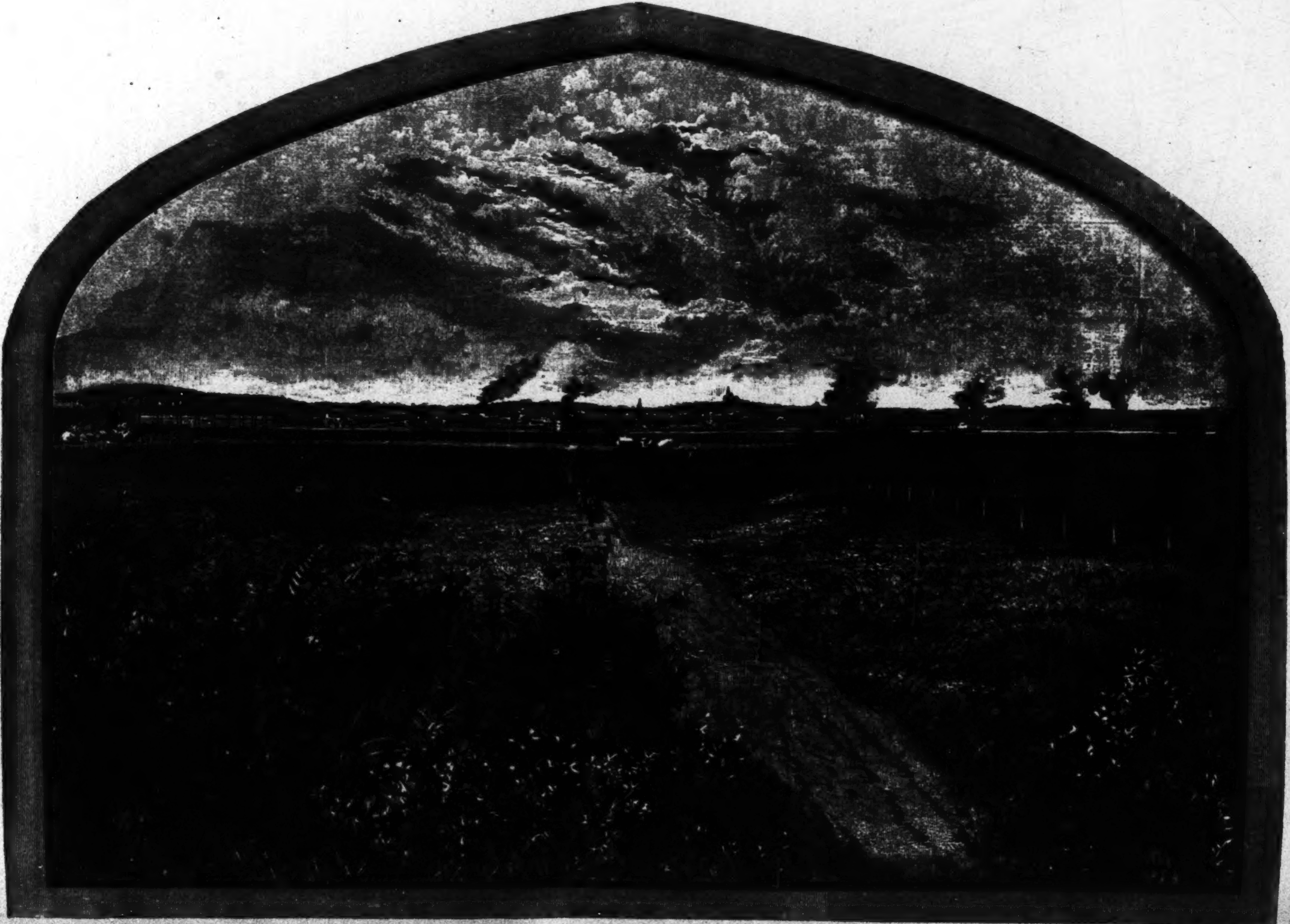
Upon Mr. Gassman's withdrawal, the Rev. Alexander C. Garrett was called to the rectorship, and upon the passage of the Cathedral Canon in September, 1872, became Dean of the Cathedral, retaining the position until December 20, 1874. He became Missionary Bishop of Northern Texas, in April, 1875, and the Rev. John D. Easter of Maryland was appointed and remained about a year, resigning when the Rev. Francis R. Millspaugh assumed charge, being duly installed October 5, 1876. He still remains. The present canons of the cathedral are Revs. James Paterson and Robert Doherty; deaconess, Sister Mary Haydon; wardens, James M. Woolworth and George E. Thrall.

The Cathedral maintains in addition to its own services the old Trinity Mission (colored) with the Rev. W. A. Green, assistant minister, Cathedral mission, and the Grace mission, also an industrial school. In the various Sunday schools there are nearly 500 scholars, there being 250 communicants in the parish. The new cathedral, the corner stone of which was laid May 25, 1880, is rapidly approaching completion, and was partly occupied in the early part of 1882. The plans were furnished by H. G. Harrison, A. T. Large, Jr., being the supervising architect. It is being built of limestone from Gladstone, Ill., and is to be finished in light woods. The nave is forty-one feet, and the principal steeple 142 feet in height. There are to be fifty-seven memorial windows, which it is estimated will cost about $10,000, the three Cherestory windows each being twelve by twenty-eight feet. The entire cost of the Cathedral will be about $50,000.

St. Mark's Church.—This parish is an outgrowth of Trinity Mission, instituted by the Rev. W. A. Van Antwerp in 1867; and organized April, 1868, under the pastorate of the Rev. Thomas O. Tongue, with a vestry as follows: senior warden, J. N. Rippey; junior warden, William Clebourne; vestrymen, Samuel E. Rogers, C. P. Birkett, A. G. Goff, W. T Clark and T. S. Clarkson. The first services and Sunday school meetings were held at the residence of Mr. C. P. Birkett, the society subsequently adjourning to more commodious quarters, occupied by the mission. In May, 1868, Mr. S. E. Rogers donated a lot in fee for the erection of a church edifice, and to help carry on the work, the parish of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, contributed through Bishop Clarkson, the sum of $1,000. In recognition of this gift, the new parish was named "St. Marks." The remainder of the funds requisite, being raised among the members and local residents, the new church, located at 725 Pierce street, was built in 1868, and dedicated on February 15, 1869. The Rev. J. N. Rippey succeeded Mr. Tongue about this time, and under his management the church prospered exceedingly. He continued to officiate until September, 1871, when the present Rector, Rev. James Paterson accepted the position. H. G. Clark is the present senior warden, and W. Clebourne, junior warden, Samuel Robinson, Edward Roddis, E. C. Cooper, S. W. Spafford, Sr., and James Sherlock, constitute the vestry.

The Sunday school of St. Marks was organized in 1867, with a membership of about twenty, Mr. J. W. Van Nostrand being the first superintendent. It is now in a flourishing condition. There is also an industrial school connected with the parish, which, under the charge of Mrs. James Sherlock, is doing efficient service.

St. Barnabas Church.—This organization was formed May 3, 1869, as a free church, with twenty-six constituent members. Its first officers were Robert C. Jordan, senior warden; James W. Van Nostrand, junior warden; George D. Ruggles, George F. Labagh, George I. Mayor, H. L. Seward, Frederic G. Mason, vestrymen. Their services at this time were held in a small mission church, in the eastern part of the city, which had been built some time previous to the organization of the church. July 12, 1869, this building was moved to the corner of Fourteenth and Cass streets. The church was dedicated to divine worship August 1, of the same year. July 9, 1870, the present church lots were purchased for $3,300, and the church building moved thereon. The church building had hardly rested upon its new foundation, when, on the 13th of the same month, a severe wind storm blew it down, injuring it beyond repair. Just three days afterwards, the ground was broken for a new structure, which was nearly completed, and dedicated to the worship of God on the 11th day of August following. The dedication sermon was preached by Bishop Clarkson. In 1874–75, a rectory and chapel was built in connection with the church, and in 1878, the chapel was enlarged, and converted into a school-room, and a parish school established. In 1881, a new rectory was built, at a cost of $7,000. The church building is in size 25x36, with a transept 20x40 and chancel 10x20, the total cost being $6,500, including the furniture. The chapel cost $700, and the rectory $2,500. The first Rector of this church was Rev. George C. Betts, who remained in charge until January 15, 1872, when he resigned and made a journey to the Eastern States. He became Rector of the parish again in March of the same year, this time remaining in charge until June following, when he again resigned. August 11 of the same year, Rev. James C. Hammond was tendered a call to the rectorship, which he accepted and entered upon his duties the following November, remaining in charge of the parish until September 3, 1875, when he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The parish was then without a Rector, until July, 1876, when the present pastor,



OMAHA FROM THE EAST.

Rev. John Williams, was tendered a call, which he accepted in November following, and entered upon his duties June 27, 1877, remaining in charge since. The present number of members of this church is 120, and the total valuation of all church property is $20,000 The church building is situated at 519 and 521 North Nineteenth street.

First Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the year 1854, Peter Cooper, an Englishman, from Council Bluffs, came to the village of Omaha, which then contained less than 100 inhabitants, and opened the stone quarry near the present site of Boyd's packing house, getting out all the stone used in Omaha during that fall. While at this work, it being discovered, not only that he was a good Methodist, but that he sometimes preached, he was easily persuaded to address the people of the village, and accordingly delivered the first sermon ever preached in Omaha, in the front room of the residence of Alexander Davis, situated near the present juncture of Jones and Seventeenth streets. The exact date is unknown. This room, the best adapted to the purpose of any to be found in the village, was about sixteen feet square, and through excavations then being made, was impossible to approach from the front, the worshipers consequently having to enter through a shed kitchen. The congregation numbered about fifteen or twenty, there being present, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Davis, Mr. A. J. Poppleton, and Mr. Alfred D. Jones. In the spring of 1855, Mr. Isaac F. Collins, a regularly appointed missionary, came to Omaha for the purpose of organizing a society, and at once commenced preaching in the old Territorial Capitol. A church was organized, the membership, in September of that year, consisting of six. The first communion service was held at the residence of the pastor, on Thirteenth, between Farnam and Douglas streets, on July 12, 1856. There being present, Elder Goode, of Indianapolis, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Ambsberry, Mrs. Crowell, Mrs. George A. McCoy, and Mrs. Harris, of whom it is related that she reached Omaha from Iowa City, alternately walking and riding upon a cow, the only beast of burden which she possessed. The town company gave the church two lots on Thirteenth street, 132x88 feet on the corner of Dodge, being immediately sold by the society for $1,500, to raise funds to assist in erecting a church edifice. In this work they were successful, the dedicatory services being held in December, 1856, Elder Moses F. Shinn officiating. The amount owing by the society, about $700, was all subscribed on the day the new church was taken possession of by the society. Mr. Collins remained with the church but a short time after this, being succeeded by the Rev. John Chivington, of whom it is said that in a thanksgiving sermon, he remarked "that he could not see what in the least, any of those present had to be thankful for." About April, 1859, the First Methodist Conference that was ever held in Omaha, known then as the Kansas and Nebraska Conference, convened, leaving, as the only original record which we can discover the following paper, containing the signatures of nearly all of those in attendance, together with various tems of interest as to their personal history.

Names.	*Office.*	*Age.*	*Nat vity.*	*Post office.*	*When Converted.*	*Where Converted.*	*In Ministry*	*Married or Sing'e.*	*Remarks.*
Levi Scott	Bishop	56	Delaware	Wilmington, Del.	Oct. 16, 1822	Fieldboro, Del.	33 yrs.	Married	
L. B. Dennis	P. E.	46	Maryland	Lawrence, K. T.	Aug. 13, 1833	Pickaway Co., O.	17 yrs.	Married	
C. Graham	P. C.	40	New York	Highland City	Feb. 1839	Ohio	14 yrs.	Married	
H. D. Fisher	Secretary.	34	Ohio	Leavenworth	A. D. 1836	Steubenville, O.	11 yrs.	Married	Glad of it.
Geo. W. Paddock	Elder	35	New York	Burlingame	A. D. 1844	Wolcott, N. Y.	7 yrs.	Married	Spiritual father, E. E. E. Bragdon.
Richard P. Duvall	Elder	29	Ohio	Baldwin C'y, K. T	Jan. 17, 1851	Roseville, O.	5 yrs.	Married	Saml. Harvey, Ohio, conf., spir. father.
Baxter C. Dennis	Asst. Sec.	24	Ohio	Ottumwa	Aug. 1852	Pike Co., Ill	5 yrs.	Married	
C. H. Lovejoy	Elder	47	N. Hempshire	Sumner, K. T.	July, 1839	Lebanon, N. H.	27 yrs.	Married	
A. L. Downey	Elder	35	Indiana	Oskaloosa	Sept. 1840	Indiana	6 yrs.	Married	
Asbury Clark	Proba.	27	Indiana	America, K. T.	June 10, 1847	Knox Co., Ill.	1 yr.	Married	
Jerome Spilman	Proba.	23	Kentucky	Desoto, N. T.	Oct. 12, 1851	Tory, Ind	1 yr	Single	Converted in the street.
Henry Moys	Proba.	24	England	Stanton, K. T.	Winter 1851	Chicago, Ill	1 yr.	Married	
Philo Gorto	Proba.	31	New York	Nemaha City	Fall 1848	New York	3 yrs.	Married	
B. F. Bowman	Elder	36	Virginia	Palermo, Kan	Dec. 1, 1844	Champaign Co., O.	9 yrs.	Married	Converted in Sunday School.
G. B. Furman	Deacon	39	Illinois	Nebraska City	Dec. 10, 1839	Indiana	15 yrs.	Single	I love thy house, O God.
Washington Mariatt	Deacon	29	Indiana	Manhattan, K. T.	March 1849	Greencastle, Ind.	2 yrs.	Single	W. H. Goods, father in the Lord.
James S. Griffing	Deacon	36	Oswego, N. Y.	Topeka, K. T	Winter 1836	Newfield, N. Y.	4 yrs.	Married	Converted in a stable.
Ira Blackford	Elder	35	New York	Baldwin City	1842	Rushville, N. Y.	18 yrs.	Married	
J. M. Chivington	Elder	38	Ohio	Nebraska City	1842	Warren Co., Ohio.	11 yrs.	Married	For Nebraska intact.
S. W. Lloyd	Proba.	22	Pennsylvania	Emporia, K. T.	Dec. 1851	Waterford, Pa.	1 yr.	Single	Licensed to exhort by J. L. Kirkpatrick.
W. A. Kenny	Proba	24	Ohio	Manhattan	Mar. 3, 1854	Allensville, O.	1 yr.	Single	Converted while ploughing.
James Laurence	Proba	24	England	Holton, Kan.	Mar. 24, 1854	Brooklyn	1 yr.	Single	
Nathan Taylor	P. Elder	42	Ohio	Baldwin City	Dec. 25, 1832	Lawrence, Ohio	18 yrs.	Married	Emigrated to Kansas, May, 1857.
John W. Foster	Proba.	23	Indiana	Doniphan	Sept. 1849	Columbus	3 mo.	Married	
L. W. Smith	Proba.	24	Virginia	Rock Bluff, N. T.	Sept. 1849	Madison Co., Iowa	3 yrs.	Single	Converted at camp meeting.
Isaac F. Collins	Trav. Eld.	59	New York	Atchison, K. T.	Mar. 1833	Ann Arbor, Mich.	18 yrs.	Married	{ Had I another life to spend it would be in { the Methodist itinerancy.
Abraham Still	P. Elder	62	North Carolina	Mineola	1815	Tennessee	41 yrs.	Married	
James Shaw	P. Elder	60	New York	Atchison	1828	Ohio	23 yrs.	Married	
Martin Richard	Deacon	31	Ohio		1845	Ohio	7 yrs.	Married	Member on probation one year.
Werter R. Davis	Pres. B. U.	44	Ohio	Baldwin City	1833	Ohio	24 yrs.	Married	
William M. Smith	Elder	34	Ohio	Omaha City	March 1846	Urbana, Ohio	10 yrs.	Married	Living, I am the Lord's, dying, I am the [Lord's.
James S. Kil e	Proba.	26	Pennsylvania	Doniphan, K. T.	1854	Kirkville, Iowa	7 mo.	Single	Thus far saved by grace.
Jesse L. Frost	Elder	42	Kentucky	Falls City, N. T.	1839	Edwards Co., Ky.	18 yrs.	Widower	Licensed to exhort in 1837.
Jacob Adriance	Proba.	23	New York	Fremont, Neb.	1852	Niagara Co., N. Y.	1 yr.	Single	

Rev. W. M. Smith was the next minister to the church, being appointed by the Conference in March, 1862. He remained but nine months, having to leave, it is related, in consequence of a political sermon, in which he said that he would "rejoice to see our people wading through rivers of blood, and climbing over mountains of flesh, rather than that the North should fail and the freedom of the slaves be unaccomplished." During his incumbency, the church which the people had built in 1856, was sold, and a business block shortly after erected on the site. The society borrowed $30,000 from New York capitalists, with a portion of which sum they erected a brick church on Seventeenth, between Dodge street and Capitol avenue, the remainder being invested in business property. Mr. Smith's successor was the Rev Thomas V. Lemon, who retained the pastorate for two years, when he was made Presiding Elder of the Omaha District. In 1865 the Rev. W. M. Smith resumed charge, this time remaining for the full term, and giving way in 1866 to the late Rev. W. B. Slaughter, who officiated until 1868. The succeeding ministers were: The Revs. H. C. Westwood, 1868 to 1870; G. De La Matyr, 1870 to 1872: G. W. Gue, 1872 to 1873; Clark Wright, 1873 to 1875; L. F. Britt, 1875 to 1877, H. D. Fisher, 1877 to 1879.

Of Mr. Fisher, who was a Chaplain in the army for four years, it is said that he had all the honesty of a Quaker, the zeal of a Methodist, and the faith of a Universalist. In 1877, the church, was forced to turn over its property to its bondholders, immediately erecting a large and pleasant frame edifice at 1711 Davenport street, which was dedicated by Mrs. Van Cott, the evangelist, on June 9, 1878. This building they still occupy. Mr. Fisher's successor was the Rev. J. B. Maxfield, at present Presiding Elder of the district, who remained until 1881, when the Conference appointed in his place, the Rev. J. W. Stewart, the present incumbent.

The membership of the church now numbers about 250.

The Sunday-school of the society was organized July 13, 1856, in the house known as the "Byer's property" on the southwest corner of Farnam and Tenth streets, then occupied by Mr. George A. McCoy, whose wife instituted the school, with fifteen scholars in attendance. The first Sunday-school speech made in Omaha, was delivered by Governor Izard on this occasion, and it is likewise quaintly recorded that "There was no member to lead in prayer, and a man by the name of Virtue, without religion, was urged to undertake it; he accordingly repeated the Lord's prayer." In December, 1856, the school removed to the new church, Mr. William R. Demarest being at this time superintendent, and Mr. Ripley, Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Bryant and Mrs. George W. Homan, teachers. In 1867 the school occupied the German Methodist Episcopal Church on Davenport street, and in 1868 again moved, this time to the Academy of Music, which building it occupied until February, 1869, when it adjourned to Seventeenth street and Capitol avenue, and in 1878 to the present church building.

The first library was presented by Elder Shinn in 1857. Its present library contains 1,500 volumes, and the school has an average attendance of 350.

Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1868 Elder M. F. Shinn originated a mission in the northern part of the city, the Conference of that year making an appropriation of $100 towards its support. Mr. Shinn, at his own expense, erected a building on Izard and Twenty-third streets, and continued in charge of the new church until 1872, when the Rev. C. McKelvey was appointed. The succeeding ministers were as follows: The Revs. J. H. Presson, 1873 to 1874; T. B. Lemon, 1874 to 1875; J. M. Pardee, 1875 to 1877; P. C. Johnson, 1877 to 1878; W. K. Beans, 1878 to 1881, when the present incumbent, Rev. J. W. Shank, assumed the pastorate. A few years since the church purchased the building which they have been occupying and removed it to its present location on Eighteenth street. The membership is now about 125.

South Tenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society grew out of a mission established in 1873 by the Rev. J. M. Adair, who retained the pastorate of the new church for about two years. Its original membership was eight. The Rev. T. H. Tibbles was appointed by the Conference in 1872, remaining something over a year, the supplies being irregular from 1875 to 1878, when the Rev. P. C. Johnson, who had been officiating in the Eighteenth Street Church, took charge. In 1879 Rev. D. Marquett was appointed, and is the minister at this time. The present church building was erected in the spring of 1881, being dedicated July 1st, by Bishop Hurst, of Des Moines. Its seating capacity is 500, and the number of communicants now in the church is about 110.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized in the fall of 1865, with five members, the first meetings being held at a private residence on Capitol avenue and Ninth street. The trustees elected were: Mr. W. W. Porter, Mr. Daniel Williams, Jeremia Thompson and Gospel Larry. The first pastor of the church, sent by the conference, was Mr. J. H. Hubbard, who remained two years. In 1866 the society worshipped for a short time on Harney street, where the membership was increased to nine; subsequently adjoining to Douglas and Fifteenth, where it remained until the summer of 1867. During this year a lot on the corner of Webster and Eighteenth streets was purchased for $450, a church structure being immediately erected thereon at a cost of $1,000. The pastors of the church have been as follows: the Rev. J. H. Hubbard, 1866 to 1868; W. B. Ousley, 1868 to 1869; W. L. Harrod, 1869 to 1870; William Sexton, 1870 to 1871; G. W. Gaines, 1871 to 1873; J. W. Braxton, 1873 to 1875; B. F. Watson, 1875 to 1876; J. A, Fouche, 1876 to 1878, the present incumbent taking charge upon Mr. Fouche's departure in 1878.

The trustees now in office are: Mr. W. W. Porter, Mr. A. Kirchafole, Mr. E. S. Cleveland, Mr. Thomas Campbell and Mr. Peter Williams. The membership is about seventy, and the present value of property owned by the church $4,000. The society contemplate erecting a new brick structure on the present site at an early date.

First Congregational Church.—In December, 1855, the Rev. Reuben Gaylord, who had been located in Iowa since 1838, came to Omaha, and on May 4, 1856, organized the First Congregational Church of Nebraska. Of this church the Hon. O. D. Richardson, T. G. Goodwill, C. C. Woolworth, John H. Kellom, and one or two others, were trustees, the entire membership being nine.

The society was organized and held meetings in the old State House on Douglas street, from which it subsequently adjourned to the dining-room of the Douglas House, prior to entering its new house of worship, erected on the corner of Sixteenth and Farnam streets, at a cost of $4,500, dedicated on the 9th of August, 1857, the membership at this time having been increased to fifteen.

Of Mr. Gaylord something more than mere mention is due. He was born April 28, 1812, at Norfolk, Conn., entered Yale College at the age of eighteen, took the full course and graduated in 1834. In his college work, and more especially in Greek, Latin and mathematics, he stood among the first in a class of seventy, and was chosen to represent it at graduation. In the spring of 1835 he accepted a tutorship in Illinois College, located at Jacksonville. This position he retained for about two years, pursuing theological studies in the meantime under Dr. Edward Beecher. In the fall of 1837 he entered Yale Theological Seminary, graduating therefrom the succeeding year. He then came West, to Iowa, and at the age of twenty-six entered upon the work in which he lived and died. He was one of the founders of Iowa College, and for many years one of its trustees. Organizing the First Congregational Church of Omaha in 1856, he retained pastoral charge of the same until 1864, when he was induced to enter upon the duties of home missionary agent, a position which he retained until 1870, when he resigned, after having established very many of the churches in Nebraska.

He died at Omaha January 10, 1880.

Upon Mr, Gaylord's retirement, the Rev. W. W. Rose accepted the call, the Rev. A. D. Stowell preaching a few weeks during the interim. Mr. Rose continued in the pastorate for about two years, when the Rev. E. L. Palmer took charge, remaining until the early part of 1869. After being ministered to by irregular supplies for some months, the society secured the services of the Rev. Alvin F. Sherrill, the present incumbent, who found the church in a precarious condition financially and with a nominal membership of about sixty. Since then its growth has been rapid, and so far as can be seen, of a permanent character—its actual membership at the present time being about 250.

In 1869, immediately upon Mr. Sherrill assuming spiritual charge, the Congregationalists sold to Mr. John M. Redick the little chapel in which they had worshiped for so many years, for $16,000—this was subsequently made a part of the present City Hall, and can be yet seen projecting from the rear of that edifice. They immediately purchased a lot on Chicago avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, erecting thereon a very commodious brick church at a cost of $20,000, which was dedicated in 1870.

In the summer of 1856 a Congregational and Baptist Sabbath school, an offshoot or division of the Union School which had been holding sessions in the State House, convened for a few Sundays in the dining room of the old Douglas House, on Harney street, then used as a place of worship by the former society. Subsequently the parlor of the residence of Mr. Gaylord was occupied by the school, and from twenty to twenty-five scholars were there gathered together under the charge of Mrs. Sarah A. Gaylord. This was the origin of the first Congregational Sunday school of Omaha. In the fall of 1856 they were able to use the basement of the new church, the only portion then complete; properly organizing in October of that year, with twenty-six scholars, under the superintendency of Mr. J. H. Kellom. This position Mr. Kellom retained until some time in 1860, when he severed his connection with the school, and was succeeded by the pastor, Mr. Gaylord, who acted as superintendent until the fall of 1864, when, as stated, he was appointed home missionary agent for Nebraska, giving place to Prof. F. L. Beals, who officiated until the summer of 1867. From that time until June, 1868, the position was filled by J. P. Alexander, when William L. Peabody was chosen superintendent, continuing in office for about a year, when he was succeeded by Mr. George W. Hall, who held the position until June, 1874, when he was obliged to resign on account of failing health. Col. R. H. Wilbur was then elected and continued to serve until December, 1876, when Mr. Hall resumed the position and remained in charge of the school until March, 1879. The next superintendent was W. O. Taylor, succeeded in the winter of 1880 by W. W. Peet, who resigned his position upon leaving for Constantinople in July, 1881. M. M. Marshall was elected to the office, which he still retains.

The school has never been in a more prosperous condition than at present, having an enrollment of something over 200, and an average attendance of 150.

First Baptist Church. In the summer of 1855, the Rev. William Leach came to Omaha as a missionary. The village at that time contained a population of about 500 persons, only a few, however, being of the Baptist faith, and Mr. Leach, with some slight pretensions to skill, endeavored to increase his insufficient income by the practice of dentistry. While here, which was until the fall of 1857, he resided in a small cottonwood house on Dodge street, keeping bachelor's hall. There is no record as to his ability, beyond the fact that his congregations were small and that he was considered too speculative for the high calling to which he proposed devoting his life. He held religious services in the old Territorial Capitol on Ninth street, between Farnam and Douglas, for some months, but finally left without effecting any permanent organization.

From the time of Mr. Leach's removal until 1859, the field remained unoccupied, when the Rev. A. S. Barnes, originally of New York State, but who had been stopping at Florence for a year, with insufficient success to warrant his remaining, came to Omaha, on a salary of $400, from the Board of Missions, and succeeded in organizing the First Baptist Church, his coadjutors being Roswell Smith and wife. Mrs. Galey. Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. C. R. Turner, Mrs. David O. Richardson and Mrs. T. H. Robertson. The new society leased a lot of Capt. Downs, situated on Douglas between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, and Mr. Barnes on his own responsibility, borrowed the sum of $200, at 5 per cent a month, for the purchase of lumber necessary to the erection of a church edifice, the result, as may be imagined, being a very unassuming structure of one story, barely sufficient for the needs of the small congregation. The original membership was nine or ten, and up to 1862 the society had only increased to about thirty in number when, overwhelmed with debt and thoroughly discouraged, in April of that year, it rented and subsequently sold its church building to Mr. Beals, afterward the Superintendent of the Omaha schools, who occupied it with a private school until 1867.

Mr. Barnes, who had been struggling for three years against difficulties sufficient to have conquered a man of less determination and force, upon the dissolution of the church, withdrew to other fields of labor. From this time until the early part of 1866, the Baptists of Omaha were without a church organization, when another attempt was made, the prime movers being Mr. Henry Hickman, Mr. Darius Pierce, Mr. Dort, and Mr. Peckham. The first of these canvassed the city thoroughly, endeavoring to ascertain who had been members of the original church and who of them remained. Of these he found eighteen. Organization was effected in March, 1866, the Rev. W. J. Kermott, who had been laboring in New Mexico, was chosen pastor, and preached in the court house hall from June to December, 1866, when the congregation adjourned to the new frame building they had erected on Davenport and Fifteenth streets, a movement being instituted almost immediately toward the erection of the present church structure on the same site.

In this work, the chairman of the building committee was Henry Hickman, who, acting in accordance with the wishes ot his associates, obtained a plan and specifications from a Chicago architect, and superintended the laying of a foundation at a cost of about $1,100, the frame building being removed to the opposite corner. For reasons best known to those who were leading members of the church at that time, the original plan was subsequently abandoned, the foundation being altered and enlarged to suit the architecture of the building, since erected. After remaining in an unfinished condition for some time, in consequence of lack of funds, the church was only completed for occupancy, in 1869, and not altogether finished until 1880.

It is a very fine brick structure, with a seating capacity of 1,200 and cost, altogether, about $36,000.

The Rev. Mr. Kermott remained with the church until October 14, 1870, being succeeded by the Rev. J. W. Daniels, who left for new fields, after a year's labor; the Rev. E. C. M. Burnham had charge of the church from November 19, 1871, until March 21, 1872, after which it was content with irregular supplies, until September 13, 1873, when the Rev. John Donnelly accepted the pastorate, retaining it until the 1st of October, 1874, and being succeeded by the Rev. O. T. Conger, who officiated from November 22, 1874, to March 1, 1875. The next incumbent was the Rev. Lloyd Morgan, who left after a service of four weeks. After a short interval the Rev. E. H. E. Jameson assumed spiritual charge of the congregation, his term of office extending from August 15, 1876, to August 29, 1880, the Rev. W. J. Harris on December 5 of the same year, assuming the duties of the office which he still retains.

The church, since its organization has, upon a number of occasions, been very near bankruptcy, an incubus of debt having been hanging over iit for fifteen years. It is now in a very fair condition. The present membership is about 250.

The German Baptist Church.—In 1879, the Rev. A. F. Gennis came as a missionary to the German Baptist element, and endeavored for more than a year to effect some sort of an organization among them. While in the field he preached regularly in the First Baptist building, and only abandoned the attempt when it was conclusively shown to be futile.

The Welsh Baptists now hold a meeting every Sunday afternoon in the parlors of the church, the services being conducted in their own language.

The Sunday School of the First Baptist Church was organized Tuesday, August 21, 1866, the first meeting being held the succeeding Sunday, with an attendance of fifty scholars, under the superintendency of Mr. Kermott. The present superintendent is Mr. W. T. Seaman, and the condition of the school very satisfactory.

Tabernacle Baptist Church. In December, 1869, in consequence of a difference of opinion as to the pastorate, a respectable minority of the First Baptist congregation left the church, organizing themselves under the name of Tabernacle Baptists. The Rev. Mr. Westover assumed charge of the new society, and during the succeeding year they built the Tabernacle Chapel, on the corner of California and Eighteenth streets, now occupied by the United Presbyterians. The society retained an organization, with several pastoral changes, for two or three years, most of its members finally returning to the church from which they came. The Tabernacle Sunday school was organized January 30, 1870, in Brown's Hall, with a membership of seventy-four, the first superintendent being Col. W. B. Smith. Removing to Gise's Hall in July, they were able to occupy their own chapel in September, 1870, and at the time of the dissolution of the society were in a flourishing condition, with an attendance of about 200.

The First Presbyterian Church.—In April, 1857 the Rev. George P. Bergen, a missionary of the Old School Presbyterian Church, came to Nebraska, and on June 14, of that year, organized the First Presbyterian Church of Omaha, the initiatory sermon being preached by the Rev. A. F. Billingly of Florence.

In this organization Dr. John M. Kuhn, Robert Smiley and Daniel Gantt were elected Ruling Elders; O. P. Hurford, E. F. Cook and B. D. Barkalow Deacons of the church, the other members consisting of Dr. G. C. Monell and wife, Mrs. Mary M. Bently, Mrs. J. M. Kuhn, Mrs. Robert Smiley, Mrs. Daniel Gantt, Mrs. B. P. Barkalow, Mrs. E. F. Cook, Miss Anna M. Monell and Miss Nannie Smiley.

Mr. Bergen remained with the church until April, 1859, doing good work, when he withdrew to other fields of labor, leaving the society without a pastor until December of the same year, when the Rev. George Webster assumed the pastorate, with Ezra Millard and John R. Meredith as ruling elders. Mr. Webster continued with the congregation until June, 1860, when the church, weakened by internal dissensions, and weary of fighting against financial difficulties, gave up the struggle for existence as an organization, and practically dissolved, although but few of its members united, at this time, with other churches.

Prior to the arrival of Mr. Bergen, and before any Presbyterian church organization whatsoever had been effected, a Sabbath school was established in a private school room on Howard street. This was on July 20, 1856. The records show William Young Brown to have been superintendent and John Kellom assistant superintendent. The teachers were A. Kountze, T. J. Hurford, James W. Virtue, James Graham, Mrs. J. H. Kellom, Mrs. Dr. Miller, Miss A. J. Goodwill and Miss L. A. Goodwill. Of the pupils there appear the names of Carrie Goodwill, Pholona Lemon, Jenny Lind Lemon, Franklin Lemon and William Henry Lemon. This school appears to have been something of a union organization, the subsequent establishment of various churches causing a disintegration of its elements, but its identity was preserved throughout the year, until in 1857 it was absorbed, or taken in charge, by the Presbyterian Church, that denomination conducting it until June, 1860, at which time it had fifty-one pupils enrolled. The dissolution of the church itself produced a like result as to the school.

Second Presbyterian Church.—The attempt of the Old School Presbyterians to establish a permanent church organization, had been a missionary effort, the failure of which and consequent abandonment of the field, made room for the New School Board of Missions, which, in 1861, sent the Rev. Francis M. Dimmick to Omaha to establish a society, if it seemed practicable. Mr. Dimmick, a graduate of the Lane Theological Seminary of Cincinnati in the year preceding, was ordained in the Second Presbyterian Church of that city on the evening of November 7, and on the 27th of the same month started for the West. His first sermon in Omaha was preached in the Congregational Church, at 3 p. m., December 16, 1860. On Wednesday, December 19, a meeting was held at which an organization was resolved upon, this being accomplished on the succeeding Sunday with a membership of twenty-four, twenty-one of whom were admitted by letter. The Ruling Elders of the new church were A. R. Orchard and Robert Mitchell; the Deacons, E. F. Cook, O. P. Hurford and J. H. Kellom.

At this time the nation, and the people of Omaha, were laboring under intense political excitement and demanded something relating to the topics of the day. The second sermon delivered by Mr. Dimmick was upon "God's sovereignty over nations as well as individuals," the one immediately subsequent concerning "The duty of the nation and of the individual, under God, in defending its life, and in sustaining its free institutions." In these sermons Mr. Dimmick had the temerity to maintain that there was no alternative for a nation or government, but to defend itself against its enemies with *all* its available resources. In consequence of these principles, their author was severely attacked in a two-column article in a local paper, an attack which had no other effect than to increase the size of his congregations, and consequently his influence. He continued to preach regularly in the Congregational Church until the last of March, 1861, when he went to the East to endeavor, in face of the severe stringency of the times, to obtain funds to assist in erecting a church building, a trip that was doomed to disappointment. He returned on August 22, and on the 25th and the Sabbath succeeding again preached in the Congregational Church. The society then removed to the Baptist Church located on Douglas between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Here they continued to worship until the 17th of November, 1861, when, by seating the court house hall, they were enabled to occupy it, which they continued to do until June 5, 1864.

At this time the Congregational Church was without a pastor, and at the solicitation of that denomination, they returned to their first place of worship, Mr. Dimmick preaching to both societies until October 30, 1864, when the Presbyterians again had recourse to the court house hall. They were here something over a year, again returning to the Congregational building on November 19, 1865, remaining until December 20, 1868, when they removed to the basement of their present edifice, corner of Dodge and Seventeenth streets, removing to the room above in the fall of 1869.

This building, a magnificent brick structure, was erected at a cost of $40,000, upon a lot for which the society paid $1,250 in the fall of 1866, the same lot having been offered, two years previous, for $400, and on very easy terms. The seating capacity is about 550. Troubles in the church resulted in the withdrawal of Mr. Dimmick in August, 1870, the Rev. George D. Stewart taking his place in October of the same year, remaining with the society until April 1, 1877. On April 22 the Rev. W. I. Harsha, just ordained, came to the church, finding it with a membership of 138. He preached at intervals throughout the summer, and received a unanimous call in September, 1877, since which time he has performed the duties of his high office with satisfaction to all concerned. The present membership of the church is 325.

The Second Presbyterian Sunday school was organized in the court house hall, with about thirty scholars, in May, 1861, under the superintendency of J. H. Kellom, who officiated until 1868, when he was succeeded by A. J. Leach, preceding W. D. Hall. On January 1, 1871, P. L. Perrine took charge of the school and has retained that position to the present time. It has now an average attendance of 190.

Central Presbyterian Church.—As has been said, Mr. Dimmick withdrew from the Second Presbyterian Church in August, 1870. In December of that year he returned to Omaha, and organized the Central Presbyterian Church, with a membership of about eighty. They occupied the Tabernacle Baptist building, on Eighteenth street, where they worshiped as a society, until Mr. Dimmick received a call from California, whereupon the organization dissolved, most of the members re-uniting themselves with the church from which they came.

North Presbyterian Church.—In June, 1880, Rev. S. A. Martin, of Pennsylvania, visited Omaha, and in addition to temporarily occupying the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian Church, preached for some months in the building occupied by the Union Mission school, in North Omaha. From this movement originated the North Presbyterian Church, which was organized in February, 1881, with forty-six members, under the pastoral charge of Francis F. Blaney, and with O. H. Bellew and S. N. Miner as ruling elders.

The present membership is about eighty. They intend erecting a new frame house of worship on Saunders street, near Izard, within a few months, to have a seating capacity of 300, and at a cost of about $3,000.

Southwest Presbyterian Mission.—This mission was organised in 1881, under the auspices of the Second Presbyterian Church, and through the arduous labors of Mr. Joseph France. The building which it occu-

[illegible] on the corner of Twentieth and Leavenworth streets, was presented by Ezra Millard. The school is at present under the superintendency of Mr. Joseph L. Welshans, and numbers about 100 members. It is expected that the mission will soon be able to secure a suitable minister, and establish a permanent church organization.

United Presbyterian.—At a meeting of the presbytery of Nebraska, held March 19, 1867, the feasibility and propriety of undertaking a missionary work in Omaha, was discussed; and it was finally resolved, in consideration of the importance of the place, that it be favorably recommended to the Board of Home Missions, provided the Rev. Thomas McCague, who was then appointed to explore the field, should deem it advisable. Mr. McCague's report strongly urged the importance of the mission, and the board accordingly appropriated $1,000 a year to defray the expenses of a missionary, appointing Mr. McCague to that position. Beal's school house, on Capitol avenue and Fifteenth streets, was secured at a rent of $10 per month, and services were maintained at that place until February 2, 1868. The church was organized January 11, 1868, Elder George Young, of North Bend, assisting. W. H. Brown and C. S. Henry, were elected elders of the new church, and Enos Wood, William Darrow, Steven Robinson, Colonel Gast and William Fleming, trustees; the entire membership was nine. At the next meeting of the Presbytery, held at Rock Bluff, it was decided, that in view of the transient character of the membership of the organization and the depleted condition of the treasury of the Board of Home Missions not to recommend the continuance of the mission, to the General Assembly; the result being that the assembly refused its support, and virtually abandoned the field. Mr. McCague, anything but satisfied with this proceeding, decided to remain where he had been placed, and if possible to keep the society together, at his own expense. To this end, he built a small church on his own lot, in South Omaha, during 1868, in which services and Sabbath school were held, until February 10, 1871. In 1870, however, the missionary and congregation urged upon the Board of Church Extension, the necessity of immediate action, relative to erecting a church building in a more central location, and agreed to furnish a lot, worth at that time $3,000, together with a limited subscription, if the board would assist them as to the remainder of the funds requisite. Through the inactivity or unwillingness of the board, this project failed, there being but a trifling appropriation made towards the support of the church, by the Board of Missions; and the struggling congregation was so far discouraged by the result, that there was at once a very sensible diminution in its numbers. At length, in January, 1871, the missionary felt constrained to call the few who remained, together, in order to determine the question whether or not it was feasible to longer continue the effort. Mr. McCague leaving the matter with the people, it was decided by a vote of ten to three, to preserve the organization. At a meeting held February 2, 1871, nine new members were received, and shortly after the Y. M. C. A. hall was secured for Sunday evening services, and Thursday evening prayer meetings. About this time, Mr. McCague feeling unable to longer continue the work without support, offered to resign all connection with the missions, if the board would send some one to take his place. Instead of this, a conditional resolution was passed, in effect cutting off all appropriations, and making no appointments. This was in 1871, and the self-constituted missionary continued to preach regularly during the year, also maintaining the Sabbath school, organized in September, 1867, with twelve or fifteen scholars, which now numbered about seventy-five; all of this without compensation from any source. At last, the long delayed action was taken by the board, and on July 1, 1872, the Rev. James Duncan was appointed to take charge of the work at a salary of $1,000 a year, and the church generally appealed to for funds, to erect the long needed church building. Mr. Duncan found on entering upon his duties, seven persons who acknowledged their membership with the church, and soon after the Sunday school referred to, which was not a denominational one, passed into the hands of the Methodists, in consequence of the sale of the church building to that body, by Mr. McCague, thus leaving a very small charge upon the pastor's hands. The purchasers of the church allowed the Presbyterians to worship in it, as usual, until the latter part of 1872, when the society purchased the Tabernacle Baptist building, corner of California and Eighteenth streets, for $4,500, the money being paid by, and the deed made to the Board of Church Extension. On June 17, 1875, Mr. Duncan resigned his pastorate and returned to Ohio, Mr. McCague taking charge, until another missionary should be appointed. This was not done for some time, the Rev. Mr. McCartney being sent by the board July 1, 1875. Under his control the church prospered greatly, and bade fair to become well established and self-sustaining, a hope that was doomed to disappointment, by the death of the pastor, in the fall of 1877. Mr. McCartney's successor was the Rev. D. R. Miller, who remained but a short time. After his departure, and during 1879, and the early part of 1880, the congregation was ministered to by irregular supplies, until on March 31, 1880, the society, with Rev. David Inches as moderator, made out a call for the Rev. E. B. Graham, who took charge April 11, 1880, as the first installed minister of the church. At this time the church membership was about forty, and the Sunday school had fifty scholars. The present number of communicants is 100, and the church is altogether in a better condition than ever before, and hopes very soon to be self sustaining. The Sunday school has an average attendance of 150, and is constantly increasing in strength and efficiency.

First Christian.—The First Christian Church of Omaha, was organized December 12, 1868, the meeting being presided over by Elder N. A. McConnell, then residing at Marion, Iowa. The election of church officers resulted as follows: Elders, Milan Hunt, Alvin Saunders and Ira Van Camp; deacons, Dr. S. D. Mercer, William Stephans and J. W. Rogers. The church was fortunate in securing the services of the Rev. J. W. Allen, a young man of rare ability and liberal education, who remained with it, however, but a short time. During his ministration a house of worship was erected on Harney street, the church thereby incurring a debt that subsequently caused its suspension as an organization, this occurring in 1870. In August, 1878, mainly through the efforts of the Rev. B. B. Tyler, of Louisville, a re-organization was affected with a membership of fifty-five. The Rev. J. W. Ingram, of Shelbyville, Ky., was at once called upon to assume the duties of the pastorate, and the society having given a long lease on their own property, secured the fine brick church building, erected by the Methodists, on Seventeenth street, and vacated by them the year previous. This they still continue to occupy. The present membership is about 110. The Sunday school, instituted about the same time as the church organization, under the superintendency of Mr. John Tyler, and with a membership of twenty, is now in good working order, with about sixty in attendance. Its present superintendent is Mr. Oren P. Thompson.

Emanuel Lutheran.—In 1859, the Alleghany Synod of Pennsylvania, sent the Rev. H. W. Kuhns to Omaha, as a missionary, and in the succeeding year an organization was effected, through his efforts, among the Lutherans of the city, known as the Emanuel Lutheran Church. In 1861 the congregation erected at 1210 Douglas street, a large brick edifice, in which they worshiped until the present year. Mr. Kuhns remained as pastor of the society until 1870, after which, for about eighteen months, they were ministered to by irregular supplies, the Rev. Mr. Billheimer assuming charge in 1872. Two years later the pastorate was tendered to the Rev. W. A. Lipe, who arrived in Omaha in the spring of 1874 and continued with the church until 1880. Upon Mr. Lipe's departure, the services of the Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., late professor in the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, were secured. Mr. Baugher retained the pastorate from July, 1880, to July, 1881, when the present incumbent, the Rev. G. T. Stelling, D. D., arrived, his first sermon being delivered in October. A month previous to his arrival the society sold their church property to the builders of Millard's hotel for $16,000, since which time they have worshiped in Boyd's opera house.

They contemplate building a large church on the northeast corner of Sixteenth and Harney streets, having already purchased the lot, for that purpose. The present membership of the society is 175. The Sunday school of the congregation, organized in 1861, with a very small membership, has now an attendance of about 200. It is under the superintendency of Dr. P. S. Leisenring.

The Swedish Lutheran Church, situated on the north side of Cass street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, was organized October 29, 1868, by Rev. S. G. Larsson, as a Scandanavian Evangelical Lutheran Church, by which name it was known until changed to its present one, in 1874. At the first business meeting of this church, Nels Swanson was appointed secretary. The first deacons were John Bengtson, J. A. Lagerquist, Nels Swanson, J. G. Anderson, Andrew Christenson and J. G. Sandquist. The first trustees were Andrew Christenson, Nels Swanson and John Bengtson. The first pastor was S. G. Larsson, who received his pay from the missionary fund. He was succeeded in 1872 by A. N. Swedus, who remained about one year. The services of this congregation were at first held in Redick's Hall, for which they paid $3 per meeting. The church was admitted into the Synod in the year 1869. During that year, a building committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. Larsson, Andrew Christenson and F. A. Hultman. This committee not being ready to report at the October meeting, J. G. Anderson was added, and instructions were given them to lease a lot and erect a building thereon as soon as convenient. Accordingly, a lot on the south side of Davenport street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, was leased for a term of five years, and a building costing $2,000, completed and furnished, was erected thereon. In 1873, Rev. Mr. Swedus was succeeded as pastor by Rev. John S. Benzon, who remained until 1876. The church then had no regular pastor until 1879, when Rev. Erick A. Fogelstrom assumed the pastoral care of the church, and is its present pastor. In 1874, the trustees were instructed to purchase a lot, and remove the church building thereon. In accordance with this, the present lot on Cass street was purchased for $2,000, and the church building moved thereto. In the summer of 1881, the adjoining lot was purchased for $5,000, and as the present house of worship is much too small to accommodate the church-going Swedish people of the city, a new church building is to be erected in the summer of 1882. Under the guidance of Rev. Mr. Fogelstrom, the membership is rapidly increasing in numbers and influence. The congregation at present numbers 200 members. During the year 1881, fifty-one new members were added. The trustees are: Gunnar A. Lindquist, N. Madsen, John Sindbold, P. E. Hodman, A. M. Anderson and John Selin. Prior to 1880, the church was burdened with debt, but during the year 1881, this debt, amounting to $2,500, was paid.

Latter Day Saints.—In the spring of 1847, the Mormon people, under the leadership of Brigham Young, made Bellevue a rallying point, prior to their departure for the promised land. This hegira, however, was not so comprehensive, but that it left a few Saints scattered here and there along the river, who subsequently effected a sort of irregular organization, of which there is little record, it not being until many years later that enough of them were gathered together to properly constitute a branch. Meetings were occasionally held in Omaha, by the Saints, during the years between 1855 and 1868; and in the latter year, a regular organization was attempted, under the presidency of Joseph Gilbert, the first meeting being held at the residence of Mr. George Sylvester, and the branch subsequently renting the old schoolhouse on Fifteenth street, where they continued to worship for about two years. Succeeding Mr. Gilbert, came George Medlock, who retained the office but a short time, giving way to Mr. John Miller, under whose presidency the branch succeeded in erecting a pleasant frame chapel, at 1610 Cass street, which they continue to occupy. The next president was George Hodgits, succeeded by William Ballinger, about 1873. Then came Nicholas Rummell, then George Medlock again, and finally in 1879, the present incumbent, Mr. E. T. Edwards, an Englishman, under whose charge the branch has succeeded in gathering to itself all of the adherents of the faith in Douglas County, the present membership being about sixty, a larger number than ever before.

Young Men's Christian Association.—At a young men's prayer meeting, held at No. 8 Bishop's block, November 22, 1867, it was resolved to organize a branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Omaha. A committee was appointed to secure a larger room, and services were at once instituted at the county jail and infirmary. On January 17, 1868, a permanent organization was affected, with the following officers: Pres., Watson B. Smith; V.-Pres., Robert Weidensall; Cor. Sec., I. C. Denise; Rec. Sec., Z. W. Hutchinson; Treas., O. F. Davis. A board of directors was also installed, consisting of two from each of the evangelical churches. At this meeting, resolutions of incorporation were adopted, and on January 21, 1868, the association was duly incorporated under the laws of the State. The society, soon after this, purchased for $2,500, a house and lot on Twelfth, between Farnam and Douglas streets, and rooms were at once fitted up for reading purposes, a library, and for religious meetings. Benevolent and collecting societies were appointed, the association disbursing, between September, 1868, and November 1, 1870, over $8,300, chiefly in the Union Pacific Mission Work, in which the Y. M. C. A. of New York City was also engaged. During this time they also published an unsectarian religious paper, entitled the *Western World.* In January, 1870, the rooms of the society were closed, and shortly after work of all kind was practically suspended, owing to serious financial embarrassment. For seven years there was really no organization in Omaha, although the directors holding office at the time of the suspension, continued, under a provisional arrangement, to collect rents, and manage the property, yet owned by the association. In April, 1877, a re-organization was effected, at a meeting held in the Baptist Church, Mr. W. A. Lipe assuming the presidency. Subsequently adjourning to the Lutheran Church, on Douglas street, the association removed on March 4, 1878, to rooms in William's Block, where it remained until October, 1879, having sold, in July of that year, the building purchased by the original organization, in order to settle outstanding indebtedness. Here it held devotional services regularly, and in November, 1878, elected Dr. Robert N. Peck, to the new salaried office of General Secretary, opening reading rooms and a library, which were placed in his charge. In October, 1879, the association removed its headquarters to 1412 Farnam street, remaining there until May, 1880, when it again changed its location, this time to Douglas and Thirteenth streets. In May, 1881, the very pleasant rooms on Farnam and Tenth streets were secured, and the society, it is hoped, at last have found a permanent location. The present officers are as follows: G. L. Howser, Gen. Sec.; P. C. Himebaugh, Pres.; J. L. McCague, V.-Pres.; E. C. Reynolds, Sec.; E. L. Ware, Treas. Its active, working committees deal with special subjects, such as employment, boarding houses, lectures and classes, and devotional exercises in the jail and infirmary. It has also special committees on finance, rooms, and printing and publishing. The association was never in a condition so favorable to success as now, and is accomplishing a necessary work which is assumed by no other organization.

Omaha City Mission.—This mission was organized under the name of the Christian Workers Association, October 22, 1875, the object being to advance the interests of the Christian religion, by active Christian work. The following were its first officers: President, C. F. Brewster; Vice President, Watson B. Smith; Secretary, Frank Lehmer; Treasurer, John Roberts. In November, missionary work was commenced among the neglected children and youth of the city, and on Thanksgiving Day, the newsboys, bootblacks and other arabs of Omaha, between 300 and 400 in number, were dined at the store of Mr. Visscher on Douglas street. On the following Sabbath a Sunday-school was organized in the basement of the Baptist Church, there being four scholars present. As it increased in numbers the school adjourned to the Y. M. C. A. rooms; going from there to the Academy of Music, and subsequently to Gise's hall, on Douglas, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. At its annual meeting held in October, 1876, the name of the organization was changed to that which it now bears. The Sunday-school is at present under the charge of Mr. Warren Switzler, and is in a prosperous condition; and doing good work. It is now located on Tenth street between Capitol avenue and Dodge street, in the old schoolhouse, formerly on Eleventh street, which the mission purchased of the Board of Education, and placed upon a lot leased to it, by the late Dr. G. C. Monell. In addition to the Sunday-school the mission has in charge an industrial school and a relief department, the former being organized January 26, 1876, under the superintendency of Mrs. J. B. Jardine. Its object is to aid in clothing the poor, and teach them how they may clothe themselves. The present superintendent is Mrs. S. H. H. Clark. The relief department, devoted to general mission work among the poor, particularly at their homes, is under the management of Mrs. Jardine, and is doing efficient service.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—The object of this association is to aid in bettering the condition of drunken families. Its first officers were: Mrs. Dr. W. B. Slaughter, President; Mrs. W. K. Beans and Mrs. C. H. Dewey, Secretaries. The union took the first steps to test the constitutionality of the Slocum law, a movement that has been so eminently successful. It is now under the presidency of Mrs. Burrows, and its influence for good is being more strongly felt than ever before.

The Congregation of Israel was organized January 8, 1871. Their meetings are held on the first Sunday of each month at Standard Hall. Their membership at present is forty-two. They own property on Davenport street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, where they contemplate building very soon.

St. Philomena's Cathedral.—In the summer of 1855, the first minister of the Catholic Church, Rev. Father Emmonds, visited the town, greatly to the joy of the score or more families and many single members of that faith then here. He enjoys the honor of having been the pioneer priest in Omaha and the Territory. He ministered to the spiritual needs of the Catholics, and celebrated the first mass in the representative hall of the Capitol. By his zeal and his encouraging words the first steps towards the erection of a church were taken; funds were collected, and the project had gone so far that the trenches for the foundation were dug on the northeast corner of Eighth and Howard streets.

The digging of these trenches led to a great commotion. The founders of the town had laid out a park, extending from Jackson to Davenport streets, a block in width, for which their brilliant imaginations pictured future generations singing their praises while "sporting on the green."' Before the foundation of the church was laid Father Emmonds was suddenly called away by Bishop Lores, of Dubuque, and the building was abandoned. The park, too, disappeared soon after, and furnished a large portion of money that built the "Herndon House," now the U. P. headquarters.

The Catholics did not long remain idle, for we find that early in the spring of 1856, with funds newly collected and the donations of recent arrivals contracts were let for building the first church in the city and Territory. The two lots were donated by the Council Bluffs & Nebraska Ferry Company. The building was to be of wood, but the building finally erected was of brick, and 100 feet north of the original site. The contract for the stone foundation was given to two sterling representatives of warring races—Mr. James Ferry and Jenkinson. They also enjoy the distinction of having laid the foundation of the Capitol building, and that of "Western Exchange Bank," now occupied by Caldwell & Hamilton. The former is a hale and hearty farmer, near Forest City, Sarpy County. The stone was first brought from Lutz's quarry, afterwards from A. B. More's, and some from J. H. Green's. The brick work was done by the firm of Bovey & Armstrong, also builders of the Capitol, and the first brick was laid by Mr. Henry Livesey, of this city, one of their employes. The carpenter work was done by Wolfel & Baker, of Columbus.

While the building was under way, Father Scanlan, of St. Joseph, Mo., arrived in town and celebrated the second mass in the parlor of the residence of Acting-Governor Cuming. This brick house still occupies a conspicuous position on the corner of Seventeenth and Dodge streets, and can be easily distinguished from the more elaborate architecture of its modern neighbors. It is still tenanted by Mrs. Cuming, a devout and highly respected old lady, whose zeal and prominence in those days was quite notable.

Shortly after the completion of the building, Father Scanlan returned from St. Joseph, and dedicated St. Philomena's Church in August, 1856. The building was crowded by Catholics, and many people of other creeds who desired to appropriately honor an event of such importance. Most of those whose names are connected with the building of this church are still living here. To Messrs. Ferry, O'Connor and Murphy, the latter a brother of Mr. Frank Murphy and Mrs. Cuming, is due the credit of having started the subscriptions and managing the construction. The following names of families prominently connected with the opening of the old church, are recalled from a much larger number: Ferry, O'Connor, the Murphys, Cassidys, Hickeys, Tiernans, Taners, Connellys, Kennellys, Rileys, Kelleys, Begleys, Suttons, Ryans, Holmeses, [illegible], Hughes, McArdles, Hart, Farmer, Swift, Burkley, McGovern, Carrigan, and the father of Mr. James Creighton.

Having secured a church building, the Catholics naturally expected to enjoy the benefit of regular services. But they were disappointed. Father Scanlan remained only a few weeks and was followed, early in the fall, by Father Kavanaugh, from Illinois. At the end of three months he was removed by Bishop Miege, and the church doors locked. Among the visiting priests of 1857–58, whose names can be recalled, are Fathers Augustine and Tracy, from Kansas, and Powers, from Missouri. The first pastor was Father Power, who was followed in the fall of 1858 by Rev. Father Cannon, of the Benedictine order, who came up from Kansas, bearing letters from Father Augustine, superior of the order, authorizing him to take charge of the church. He was installed as the first regular pastor of St. Philomena's, and immediately began to minister to the spiritual needs of his flock, and the temporal wants of the parish. The first great need was a residence, but this was soon supplied by building an addition to the rear of the church. During the winter of 1858–59, the vicariate of Kansas and Nebraska was divided, and Rev. James O'Gorman, of the Trappist monastery, at Dubuque, appointed vicar apostolic. He was consecrated at St. Louis on the 10th of May, 1859, and reached Omaha the latter part of the same month. This prelate had the mournful satisfaction of finding only two clergymen in Nebraska charged with the care of about 300 families spread along the river counties. He was undecided for a time where to locate, and inducements of the most substantial kind were offered by the citizens for an immediate decision in favor of Omaha. The offer amounted to sixty-three full lots.

But the Bishop was not favorably impressed with the town at that time, for had he been worldly-wise and accepted the gift, their value to the church to-day would be incalculable. He finally concluded to remain, and occupied as a residence, the white house on the southeast corner of Harney and Eighth streets, which was vacated by Thomas O'Connor for that purpose. The church was then elevated to the dignity of a cathedral, and Father Cannon was succeeded as pastor by the Rev. William Kelly, who was ordained in the church on the 25th of June, 1859. The latter, after years of active service throughout the diocese, is assistant pastor at the present cathedral, and a member of the Bishop's council. He was succeeded by Father Dillon, and at different times since then Fathers Lawrence, McMahon, Hayes, Curtis, Dazacher, Greenebaum, and Egan have been pastors of the old church.

The old cathedral was severely plain and unpretentious, free of ornamentation within and without. A simple wooden cross, devoid of paint or gilding, surmounted the western gable, mutely proclaiming, "In this sign conquer." The altar occupied the southeast corner; the opposite corner was partitioned off and used as the sacristy. A rude gallery or organ loft was built over the entrance, and a choir organized shortly after the Bishop decided to permanently locate here. The first organist was Mrs. Burkhard, daughter of Vincent Burkley.

After the completion of the Ninth Street Cathedral in 1867, the church was turned into a school, and placed in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. In this capacity it served to lay the foundations of faith in hundreds of the youth of the city, and to guide their footsteps in the paths that lead to usefulness and honor in after life. The changes of a quarter of a century had not disturbed a single feature of the old temple. A brick wing was built on the south side a few years ago to accommodate the rapidly increasing number of children, but with this exception, it stood as it did in 1856, when the pioneers gathered within its unplastered walls to render homage to the Being above.

The new cathedral of St. Philomena was built a few years since by Father Eagan, under the charge of Bishop O'Connor, and at a cost of $50,000. It is located on Ninth street, nearly opposite the site of the first building, and is joined on the south by the pastoral residence, the two buildings occupying the Ninth street front from Harney to Howard street. The building committee in charge of the project consisted of James Creighton, F. X. Dellone and Vincent C. Burkley, all of whom are still prominent citizens of Omaha. Foundations were laid in 1867 by David Richards, but the work of collecting the necessary funds was slow, and it was not until 1869 that the structure was completed. Its size is 125x60 feet; its seating capacity is 1,000. The interior of the church, at first plainly decorated, has been enriched by a beautiful altar of fine Italian marble, the gift of Mrs. Edward Creighton, and valued at $5,000. An organ, the finest in the city, was purchased at a later date, at a cost of nearly $6,000. The cathedral is now in charge of Father English, who is under the spiritual supervision of Bishop O'Connor.

The Franciscan Convent.—Prior to the building of the new cathedral, the Franciscan sisters had erected at a point in the extreme northwest of the city, a convent in the order in which numerous scholars were taught. This building, which bears date 1866, is 44x60 feet, and three stories in height, and was built by F. X. Dellone and Withnell Bros.; the former doing the wood and the latter the brick work. Its cost was $10,000. The location of the convent was found after some years to be too far from the city's heart.

The Cass Street Convent was then built. This convent, largely a conventual school, is located on the northwest corner of Cass and Eighteenth streets. It was begun in 1876, and completed in the following year. Its size is forty by sixty feet; its height four stories, and its cost $14,000. It was built, as was the older building, of brick, the contractors being F. X. Dellone and Withnell Bros. Here a large school containing the children of many of the best families of the city is yearly assembled, and the work of education is conducted by the sisters in a manner to elicit hearty commendation.

St. Joseph's Hospital.—This hospital, among the most admirable of Omaha's benevolent institutions, is in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis. It immediately adjoins the Omaha Medical College, whose students depend upon it for use in their clinical study. An addition nearly as large as the original hospital building has long been earnestly desired and needed by the sisters in charge. After great efforts, the necessary funds were obtained, the building begun in April, 1882, and completed that fall. Those who executed this work were Withnell Bros., brick, A. Doneken, carpenter work, Joseph Lehman, Milton Rogers and Edward Fitzpatrick, in painting, tin work and plumbing. The new building has four large, light and airy wards for the reception of patients of both sexes—that of the women being upon the upper floor—and a large number of private rooms where those who can afford such luxuries can have separate care. There are also abundant bath rooms, and laboratories and numerous appliances for the comfort of inmates. On the lower floor is a neat chapel, and near the operating room, which adjoins the east entrance, a complete pharmacy. The patients admitted here are carefully and pleasantly attended by the sisters, and are given all due care without regard to their possession or non-possession of money. From those who can afford it, a fee of $5 is received weekly, but no advantages are given them over those who have no funds. Four sisters of St. Francis first took charge of the hospital in 1880, but have been reinforced until now the hospital has twelve sisters and three *Pestolantinin* or novitiates, all under Lady Superior Mary Alphonsa. It is a hard matter to say enough in praise of this noble institution or the devoted women who have given their lives to the work. St. Joseph's is a monument of a great comprehensive charity, of which Omaha may well feel proud.

PROSPECT HILL CEMETERY.

One of the chief acts performed by any civilized community, is the providing of a suitable and permanent place for the interment of its dead, but where a country is new and sparsely settled, and deaths few, very little attention is given to the subject, almost any sightly burial place being considered good enough. The first burial in the city of Omaha was that of a Mr. Todd, a saloon-keeper, who died of the *delirium tremens*. At the time of his death the few citizens appointed a committee to select a suitable burial ground. Their labors resulted in the selection of a piece of ground about where now is the Fourteenth street railroad crossing of the Union Pacific road. The next place of burial was near, or within the Hanscom addition in the southwestern part of the city. This ground, however, was not regularly surveyed, received but little attention, and in it but very few bodies were laid to rest. In 1858, Byron Reed, deeming a regularly surveyed burial ground, and one that would be properly cared for, a necessity to the wants of the city, laid out twenty acres of ground northwest of the city and then adjoining the corporation line, for burial purposes. The ground is still owned by Byron Reed, and all denominations have the privilege of burial. It is located on high and eligible ground and is liberally ornamented with shade trees which Mr. Reed has planted within its limits. It is now within the city limits, and steps will soon be taken to provide a new and more suitable ground outside the corporation, when this burial ground will be abandoned.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of Omaha have kept pace with the rapid advancement made in the general progress, prosperity and permanent growth of the "Queen City of the Missouri Valley." Men of culture, means and influence have been and are now being attracted to Omaha by reason of her superior educational facilities. She has the finest and largest school houses of any city of like size in the Union. The High School building, situated on Capitol avenue, is probably not equaled in size, cost, location or architectural beauty by any other high school building in the United States. It was completed in 1872 at a cost of $250,000. The system of instructions in the public schools is of a thorough and systematic character from the lowest to the highest grade.

The first public school was opened in Omaha November 1, 1859 and continued in session, with the exception of a few days' vacation during the holidays, until June 1, 1860. A. D. Jones, J. H. Kellom and Dr. G. C. Monell composed the first Board of Education. They employed Howard Kennedy, at a salary of $1,000 a year, and he taught the first public school in Omaha in the old Capitol building. The year 1860 found Omaha with one high school and three subordinate schools. It is generally reported and believed that Omaha did not have a graded school until 1872, but we find in a report made to the State Commissioner of Schools, dated January 2, 1861, signed by Dr. G. C. Monell, Jesse Lowe and J. H. Kellom, members of the Board of Education of Omaha, the following language: "One male teacher was employed to teach the higher studies and superintend the subordinate teachers in the different schools. One principal school and three subordinate departments do not sufficiently accommodate all the scholars; though the average attendance is about sixty scholars to a teacher, yet eighty and ninety were often present. Four subordinate schools are really needed, but even these can not be sustained the coming year without more funds. The value of real estate being greatly reduced at the last assessment, and the reduction of the school tax last winter to one mill on the dollar instead of two mills heretofore, will reduce our public fund to about one-fourth or one-third the amount of last year. This reduced revenue would scarcely support a single school in this city. Two plans suggest themselves to the directors to supply the deficiency: first, to lay on the city a sufficient tax; second, to charge each scholar a moderate tuition. They choose the latter. The schools will, therefore, be conducted as heretofore, except that a small price will be charged each pupil attending school. This will combine the advantages of free schools to a sufficient extent to secure their permanence, with a charge for tuition so moderate as to be within the reach of all. Thus property will not pay all the tax nor any one be charged more than enough to enable him to prize the privileges of a good school. The smallest scholars studying higher than first lessons in geography and arithmetic will be charged $1 per quarter; scholars in the common branches, including philosophy, single entry bookkeeping and elementary algebra, will be charged $2 per quarter; for instruction in the Latin, Greek, French and German languages, chemistry, surveying, algebra and belles-lettres there will be a charge of $3 per quarter, and double these rates for non-resident scholars. The tuition must be paid to the treasurer during the second week after entering the school. The income for school money for the past year has been: Territorial and county tax, $1,246.50; licenses and fines, $656.60. The expenses for the year have been $1,903.10. One hundred and eighty-seven scholars studied arithmetic, 167 geography, 93 grammar, 456 reading and spelling, 68 the higher branches. The Board of School Examiners reported that they had found the following-named persons to be of good moral character and qualified to teach orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and English grammar, and have granted them certificates accordingly for the term of one year from the dates thereof respectively, to wit: Howard Kennedy, J. J. Monell, Mrs. Isabelle Torrey, Miss F. Seymore, Miss Smiley, Edward Kelley, H. Davis, Mrs. Mary P. Rust, Mrs. Nye, Miss A. Hayes and Miss Hamilton. Signed, George L. Gilbert."

We have copied extensively from the report of January 2, 1861, for many reasons: first, it settles a dispute as to when the first graded school was established in Omaha, and shows that the public school had a struggle for an existence. The extreme hard times in 1859-60 compelled the Board of Education to delay the building of schoolhouses sufficient to accommodate the increasing demands for more school facilities, also that the public schools were supported by the wealthiest and best citizens of Omaha—men known for their stern integrity, philanthropy and great zeal in educational matters. The school buildings are all erected in desirable localities and are models of comfort and architectural beauty. They speak more eloquently to the stranger seeking a home in the far West to induce him to locate in Omaha than any other of the public institutions of the city. They are mostly furnished with all the necessary appliances. The Board of Education have manifested a prudent and liberal spirit in securing competent and earnest teachers for the various departments of the public schools. One of the most conclusive proofs of the intelligence and enlightened ideas of a community is the interest taken in the education of the children in its midst. It may be safely said that Omaha is as renowned for the excellence of both her public and private schools as she is for the beauty of her location, her geographical advantages, the enterprise and public spirit of her citizens.

As Omaha is an important railroad center and located on the great highway of the nation, it follows that the city is metropolitan in nearly every respect, and as the metropolis of Nebraska she is steadily gaining in population, wealth and importance, and is recognized as the educational center of the State. The public schools of Omaha at present are under the control and management of a Board of Education created by an act of the Legislature February 6, 1873. By this act the city constitutes one school district, the number composing the board numbering twelve, two from each ward. Since 1880, six members elected at large compose the Board of Education, holding office two years.

The first Board of Education under the City Charter was organized May 6, 1872. The first officers were J. T. Edgar, President; Thomas F. Hall, Vice-president; Flemon Drake, Secretary. First Ward, Theodore Baumer, Charles Conoyer; Second Ward, Vincent Burkley, Flamon Drake; Third Ward, Adolphus Bohme, Charles W. Hamilton; Fourth Ward, Alvin Saunder, Howard Kennedy; Fifth Ward, Thomas F. Hall, James Creighton; Sixth Ward, John T. Edgar, Joseph Redman. All of these men were prominent citizens of Omaha. Alvin Saunder is now United States Senator; John Edgar is Consul to Beyrout, Palestine; Thomas F. Hall is the present Postmaster of Omaha; Howard Kennedy is in the Union Pacific Land Department; Charles Conoyer is the present Secretary of the board, having been a member of it ever since its organization except one term; Howard Kennedy was the first teacher and First Superintendent of the Public Schools in Omaha; A. T. Nightingale was the First Superintendent after the board was organized under the City Charter, May 6, 1872.

The bonded indebtedness of the Board of Education of Omaha is $150,000 bearing 10 per cent interest. A two mill tax is levied to create a sinking fund to pay said bonds and a two mill tax is levied to pay the interest on said bonds. These bonds fall due in 1887. Five mills are levied for other school purposes.

The present School Board is composed of Eben K. Long, President; J. J. Points, Vice-president; Charles Conoyer, Secretary, William Anderson and A. W. Ferguson. The school population of Omaha in 1881 was 8,407; the value of schoolhouse sites is $98,600; the values of school buildings is $302,600; the regular meetings of the School Board occur the first Monday evening of each month; they elect their officer from their own members; they have power to fill vacancies which may occur in the board; they elect a Superintendent of the schools annually in July. The School Board annually in the month of June make an estimate of the amount of funds necessary for the support of the schools for the ensuing year and report the amount to the City Council, which body is required to levy and collect the same for the use of the Board of Education. This estimate is limited to 1 per cent of all the taxable property in the school district of Omaha. More than this can be raised for the erection of schoolhouses by a special vote of the people. There are at present eleven schoolhouses owned and used by the board, with a seating capacity for 3,000 pupils. To complete the entire course of study in the public schools requires an average of twelve years of school life. Those who complete the course receive a diploma from the board. In the high school a thorough course of three years is given in literature, four years in Latin (which is optional) and a corresponding course in mathematics und the physical science.

The high school of Omaha was first established in the fall of 1871, by a Board of Trustees consisting of A. J. Simpson, President; B. E. B. Kennedy, Director; John Evans, Treasurer; Ezra Millard, Rev. W. H. Kuhns and J. H. Kellom. It was placed under the instruction of Mr. Kellom. The daily sessions were first held in the south rooms of the brick building on the southeast corner of Chicago and Sixteenth streets. In the spring of 1872 it was removed to a building on Jackson street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. The sessions were first held in the present high school buildings in the fall of 1872. Mr. J. H. Kellom was principal, and Job Rabin and R. E. Gaylord, assistants. The laboratory is moderately well supplied with chemical and philosophical apparatus. The mineralogical cabinet presented by Prof. Thompson, of St. Louis, is quite full.

In 1871-72, 47 pupils were enrolled, 1872-73, 60; 1873-74, 66; 1874-75, 62; 1875-76, 59; 1876 77, 53; 1877-78, 63; 1879-80, 70; 1880-81, 75.

There is a lack of reference books in literature, history, and some departments of science in the high school library, which is a serious hindrance to the forming of such habit of study and research as should be especially encouraged and provided for in all institutions for higher instruction, but the board is taking steps to provide for this deficiency; a few standard works will be added each year hereafter.

It is proper for us to say of the high school teachers that a more willing, ambitious, hardworking and cheerful corps of workers cannot be found in any other public school in the land.

The school buildings of Omaha are standing monuments of good taste and beauty, the Corinthian, Ionic and Doric orders of architecture have been properly considered and made use of, and are eminently proper, and in place in the large buildings erected in Omaha for school purposes. By obeying the principles of architecture in the construction of schoolhouses the building becomes an object that practically teaches ideas of beauty, proportion and symmetry and new exalted conceptions of beauty and form. It throws over property the shield of beauty and so checks and finally eradicates the rudeness and deformity so common and offensive to even the ordinary mind. It forms one of those influences which have most power over the heart and affections, directly aiding the teachers in the most difficult and important part of their work. If it does not exert a positive influence in elevating taste, at least it will have the negative excellence of not violating it. The regular grading of studies of the public schools did not take place until 1872, when they were graded by S. D. Beals.

CREIGHTON COLLEGE.

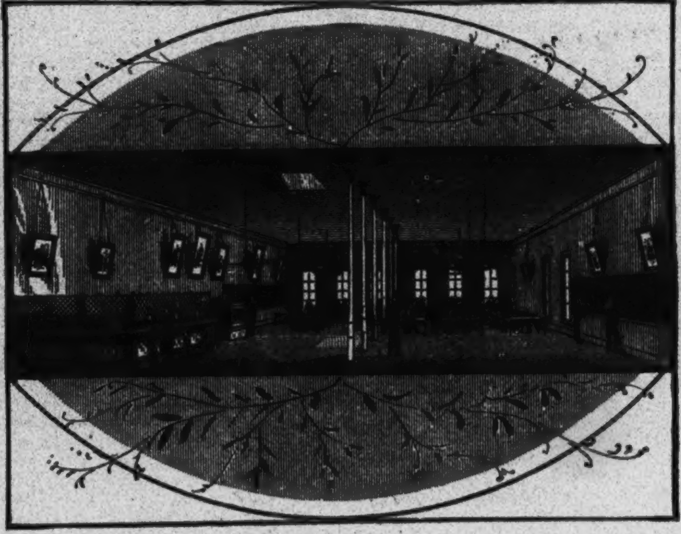
This large and beautiful three-story brick structure was founded by Edward Creighton, after whom it is named. It occupies an eminent and commanding position on Capitol Hill, between California and Webster streets, several blocks northwest of the High School building. The college, which is conducted under Catholic auspices, was opened for the reception of pupils in September, 1878. There were 140 pupils reported on the rolls, and this number has steadily increased until there are now over 200 in attendance. Although the college is a free Catholic institution, students of other religions are not excluded, and hence among the pupils there are found quite a number of Protestants. After the building outlay of $63,000, the interest on the Creighton legacy of $110,000 at about 10 per cent is generally given for the services of the two Jesuit fathers and the young scholastics who teach the classes. The present building was completed in January, 1879, at a cost of $63,000. It has a frontage of fifty-two feet, and is 125 feet deep. It is well furnished through-ost and is arranged with an eye to comfort and convenience. It is heated by steam and supplied with school furniture of the latest designs. It is intended to add two wings which will give it a frontage of 250 feet, as soon as there is demand for more room. The estimated cost of the building when completed according to the plans, by the addition of the two wings, is $210,000. The faculty is as follows: Rev. T. H. Miles, S. J., Pres.; Rev. J. Dowling, S. J., Messrs. Blackmore, S. J., Meyers, S. J., Owens, S. J.

BROWNELL HALL.

This institution of learning, a large and commodious three story frame building on Sixteenth street, between Jackson and Jones streets, is a first class boarding and day school under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The school was organized in 1863, and for the first six years of its existence was located in the country about three miles north of Omaha. When Bishop Clarkson assumed the charge of the Episcopal Church in Nebraska, he determined to remove the school into the city. The removal was effected and the present building erected in 1868. It is a first class institution in all its arrangements, capable of accommodating over 100 students. It is an incorporated institution and is managed by a board of trustees. The Rt. Rev. R. H. Clarkson is visiting Pastor; Rev. Robert Doherty, Rector and Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences; Rev. H. W. Meeks, Professor of Languages; Mrs. Doherty, teacher of Drawing and Painting; Miss A. C. Tarbell, teacher of Music; Miss Ethel Jacobson, teacher of English; Miss Caroline Franklin, teacher of History; Miss K. K. Lyman, teacher of Natural Science. Mrs. Windsor is at the head of the house. The present attendance numbers about 100, of which number thirty are boarders.

GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

This institution of learning was founded in Omaha in 1873 by George R. Rathbun, its present proprietor and superintendent. Under his administration the college has always been in successful operation. In the latter part of 1881 it was moved into the Lytle Block on Farnam street. The school now occupies the space over two stores in the third story of that building which is 44x100 feet. This is divided into a study room 44x70, ladies' department, 30x32, office, recitation room and closets. In the main room is located a bank, with counter, wire screens and openings for paying, receiving teller and collections, making as fine and commodious a school room as can be found in any city east or west. The present officers and teachers are George R. Rathbun, superintendent; A. L. Wyman, principal; H. W. Ketto, teacher of telegraphy; H. W. Stripe, teacher of shorthand. The college has an average attendance of eighty-five students.



INTERIOR VIEW OF GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

NEBRASKA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Twelfth Territorial Legislature, by an act approved February 7, 1867, provided in due form for the establishment of an institute for the deaf and dumb, to be located in Omaha; all of the class specified of a suitable age and capacity, to receive instruction, to be admitted into, and enjoy the benefits of said institution without charge.

The act further constituted a board of directors, a body politic and corporate with perpetual existence, consisting of Aurelius Bowen, Abel L. Childs, E. H. Rogers, John S. Bowen, Gilbert C. Monell and John McPherson.

This board after some delay, elected W. M. French, principal, and Mrs. Jennie Wilson, matron of the new school; a building was rented in Omaha, and the school opened April 1, 1869, twelve pupils being enrolled during the first eight months of its existence, the expenditures during that time amounting to $2,179.03.

It being evident from the first that more suitable and commodious accommodations would have to be provided, an appropriation of $15,000 was made by the Thirteenth General Assembly, for building purposes. Grounds, located about three miles northwest of the city, were donated by citizens of Omaha, and a fine brick edifice erected, in a suitable form to receive additions as they might be needed. The new building was occupied for the first time in January, 1872, Prof. R. H. Kinney, an experienced teacher from Columbus, Ohio, assuming charge as principal, superseding Prof. W. M. French, Mrs. R. H. Kinney taking the position of matron. Two assistant teachers were employed during the year, which shows an enrollment of twenty-nine pupils.

In 1873, a printing office was established in connection with the institution, for the instruction of those pupils desirous of learning the trade. Mr. S. F. Buckley, one of these pupils, shortly after assumed the position of foreman. The total enrollment for 1873 and 1874, numbered forty-two.

A new building, similar in many respects to the first, was erected in 1876, at a cost of $15,000; fifty-three pupils were in attendance during this and the previous year. On September 1, 1878, Prof. John A. Gillespie, a prominent educator, and one who had been remarkably successful in the Iowa institution, was engaged as principal, there being at the time, together with the matron, three assistant teachers connected with the school. In 1879, a brick work-shop of three stories was erected at a cost of $3,000; carpenter work being introduced under charge of F. E. Maynard. Between the years of 1877 and 1880, there was an average attendance of about sixty pupils.

In 1881, through the liberality of the Legislature, those having the matter in charge, were enabled to still further increase the facilities of the school, by the erection of a third building, connecting the two, erected in 1871 and 1876, the combination being in perfect harmony, and constituting one of the finest public buildings in the State; the cost of this improvement was $16,000. In addition to this, $4,000 was expended in heating apparatus, whereby the entire institution is warmed by steam, $1,000 for gas apparatus, $1,000 for engine and machinery for the shops, $500 for hose, for use in case of fire, and $500 for telephonic connection with the city of Omaha. The institution is under charge of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, and directly under control of the following officers: J. A. Gillespie, principal and steward; J. A. McClure, F. L. Reid; Mary McCowen, Fannie Henderson, Effie Johnston, teachers; Mary I. Farrant, teacher of articulation; Mrs. J. A. Gillespie, matron; J. C. Denise, physician; S. F. Buckley, foreman of the printing office; F. E. Maynard, foreman of the carpenter shops.

Both the printing office and the carpenter shops are self supporting, beyond the salaries of their foreman. Both are well equipped with the necessary appliances of the respective trades, the former producing a five-column folio, semi-monthly paper, entitled the *Nebraska Mute Journal*, of which the mechanical work is all done by the pupils; this was established in 1874. The shops are provided with an engine used to operate lathes, planing and other machines used in the work. In each of these departments about twelve boys are learning good trades, under competent instruction. The girls are taught, in addition to the school curriculum, general housework, plain sewing and dress making.

The same general methods of instructing the deaf, which are practiced in similar first-class institutions, are in use in this one, articulation being made a specialty, with good success. A regular course of instruction is followed, in which it is aimed to prepare the pupil for active life and self-support, the institution being in no sense an asylum, but in every sense a school. The present attendance is about eighty.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

For a village to spring into existence without the presence of a lawyer, would be contrary to the "modern idea." It was even so when Omaha began to be. The man who erected the first "shanty" on the site whereon the city now stands, was a lawyer. To A. D. Jones belongs this distinguished honor. But the practice of law is a dull experience where there is but a single individual engaged in it. It is a two-sided profession and lives and thrives best in the midst of contentions, wranglings, and disputes. So thought A. J. Poppleton, who as early as October 19, 1854, came to Jones' relief. But Mr. Jones seems not to have been destined for a lawyer, at least he saw more lucrative fields of operation than dispensing law in so new a settlement, and his attention becoming involved in other enterprises, he soon abandoned the profession, But for this circumstance we undoubtedly should have enjoyed the pleasure of recording Mr. Jones' name among the ablest lawyers of the State.

Directly following Mr. Poppleton, came O. D. Richardson. Not long after the arrival of Mr. Richardson a partnership was formed between him and Poppleton, under the firm name of Richardson & Poppleton, The office occupied by this firm consisted of a little board shanty about ten feet square, situated at the base of the bluff not far from where the Union Pacific Railroad shops now stand. This inferior structure subserved the firm for general purposes, for in this they transacted all their legal business, cooked, ate and slept. The members of the firm were more than expounders of Blackstone and Kent, for they changed turns as cook and Poppleton was chambermaid. In little more than a year and a half after the town was started, there arose an alarming condition of things, there were now more settlers likely to become clients than there were attorneys. The want, if such it might be called, was, in part, supplied by the appearance of two very excellent lawyers, E. Estebrook and James M. Woolworth, who settled in Omaha in 1856, and began the practice of law.

Such was the early representation of the legal profession in Omaha; and, from such small beginnings have grown up, in the short period of a quarter of a century, two of the most brilliant legal lights in the State of Nebraska, namely, J. M. Woolworth and A. J. Poppleton. Of these, her first children in the law, Omaha to day is justly proud. And well she may be, for aside from ranking among the ablest jurists of the land, they are also men of the highest literary culture and social refinement. With equal appropriateness we might have been called upon to speak in terms quite as flattering, though just, of those other members of the profession who settled in Omaha contemporaneously with these two gentlemen, but for their either having abandoned the profession at an early day or removed elsewhere. After the incorporation of the city in the spring of 1857, the additions to the ranks of the profession became too numerous to warrant individual mention. Many having faith in the new city and sanguine of her great future, came to stay, in the hope that "in patient waiting there is much reward." What has since been the realization of these anticipations need not be mentioned. The appearance of professional recruits became of more frequent occurrence and wholesale, for we hear, about this time, of nearly a dozen appearing before Judge Hardie, sitting as Supreme Judge, who on motion of E. Estabrook, were admitted to the bar. It is also said of Mr. Estabrook that he was accustomed to make a great many such motions in those days.

A long period or hiatus now intervenes between the early history of Omaha and the present time, upon which our history of the members of the legal profession must, for lack of interest, remain silent. For aside from its being a period of rapid growth of the city, in which occur numerous changes and vicissitudes concerning the legal profession, yet these being comparatively unimportant, do not merit particular notice. During this period, however, many and constant additions were made to its ranks, and to-day the profession numbers nearly one hundred members engaged in active practice, among whom are men of exalted talent and superior legal learning. Prominent among these are the Hon. J. M. Woolworth, A. J. Poppleton, E. Wakely, George W. Doane, Charles F. Manderson, John C. Cowin, Charles H. Brown, James W. Savage and others. To conclude our history of the legal profession in the city of Omaha without a somewhat minute description of the several tribunals before which the lawyers were required to practice at this early period, of which we write more particularly, would leave the treatment of the subject grossly incomplete.

TERRITORIAL COURTS.

The business of courts of judicature at this time,as might be expected, was extremely slight, and comparatively unimportant. The territory, of which Nebraska was a part, came into the possession of the United States, by a treaty made with the French nation, at the city of Paris, on the 30th day of May, 1803. The whole of the territory west of the Mississippi River, known as the Louisiana province or colony, was, thereafter, under the general Federal control. By an act of Congress approved May 30, 1854, a portion of the Louisiana purchase was set apart, and called the Nebraska Territory. By the same act a Territorial Government was established, of which the judicial department was made to consist of a supreme and district court. The Supreme Court was composed of a chief justice and two associate justices,who were appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate; but were considered no part of the national judiciary. The Territory was divided into three judicial districts, in each of which a term of court was held by one of the associate justices, at such time and place as was fixed by law. The business coming within the jurisdiction of these courts being limited, the periods between its terms were, of necessity, greatly prolonged. There was then no local tribunal, and the means for a ready redress of grievances, were not at hand. The frequent occurrence of disputes over claims, which, at that time, were made without authority of law, must also be settled by a tribunal existing without authority of law. To answer this demand, the celebrated Claim Club was formed, a more complete history of which appears elsewhere in these pages. This institution subserved the purpose of a local judiciary, whose decision was final, and from which "there was no appeal." The business transacted by this court was quite extensive, and the anxious attorneys found ample means of gratification in the exhibition of their powers of debate and oratory in the interpretation and application of the "Pass-book Code," or those rules which had been drawn up by A. D. Jones, in his pocket memorandum, for the governing of the Claim Club, and whose only validity was derived from the universal consent of the members of the club, and enforced by the "posse comitatus," or the combined physical force of the members.

The president of the club, as he was called, sat in judgment upon the trial of all causes brought before him; but matters of fact were, at the option of parties, determined by a jury empaneled for that purpose, and upon the hearing of the testimony of witnesses. The name of the chief officer was changed from president to that of judge, a name more appropriate and significant of the duties he was required to perform. To the organization of the Claim Club then, may be attributed, the first local judiciary in the city of Omaha; and before this, and the district court of the Territory, the first lawyers of the city were most frequently required to appear. But the Claim Club was soon to be superseded by a higher power. In the winter of 1855, by an act of the Territorial Legislature, we find the adjudication of disputes reposed, with defined jurisdiction, in the hands of a county judge, and also those other officials celebrated for profound judicial acumen and unerring decisions, justices of the peace. With this change came also of necessity a change of the field of operation for attorneys.

Upon the incorporation of the city on March 5, 1857, the office of mayor was created, vested with judicial powers in the trial of causes for offences against the city ordinances, and also of all misdemeanors committed within the city limits. But this power of the mayor was afterward transferred to the police judge, an office created for this especial purpose, in 1868. Before this court, as a general thing, lawyers found ready employment. The time had now arrived, when the Territory had outgrown its form of organization, and was ready to assume the power and dignity of a State, and to become a member of the grand sisterhood. Vast portions of the Territory had, hitherto, been cut off, from time to time, in the formation of other new Territories, until it was reduced to its present area of 76,000 square miles, and on the 1st day of March, 1867, was admitted into the Union, as the thirty-seventh State. A constitution was framed and adopted for the government of the new State, in which a judiciary was established as one of the chief departments. The judiciary, similar to that of the Territory, was made to consist of a supreme and district court. The Supreme Court to be composed of a chief justice and two associate justices, who were to be elected by the qualified voters of the State. The State was also divided into three judicial districts, in which, at such time and place as the Legislature might determine, a term of court should be held, presided over by one of the associate justices.

Some changes have since been made in reference to the judiciary powers of the State. In the State Constitution, in force November 1, 1875, the judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, County Courts, justices of the peace, and police judges, and such others as may be established by law.

The State is now divided into six judicial districts, in each of which, a District Judge is elected every four years, by the resident voters of the district. The city of Omaha falls within the territory forming the Third Judicial District. We have, therefore, shown the gradual growth and up-building of the judicial system under which Omaha came, from its infancy to the present time, and have also described, in a general way, the courts in whose jurisdiction she was held and with whom her laws and lawyers had to deal.

LIBRARIES.

The Omaha Public Library, founded in 1871, is under the control of the city, managed by a board of directors elected by the City Council. According to the report of Miss Mary P. Allan, librarian, the total number of volumes in the library is 7,011 and the number of volumes added in 1881 was 1,184. The total number of subscribers is 4,061. The total number of books drawn from January 1, 1881, to December 1, was 40,016 and of this number 86.3 per cent were fiction, the remaining 13.7 per cent comprised poetry, scientific miscellanies, history, travels and biography. The amount of fines from January 1, to December 1, 1881, was $265.70. The reading-room is well supplied with newspapers and periodicals. The library is in Williams' Block, on the northeast corner of North Fifteenth and Dodge streets. It is open from 2 P. M., to 9 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 P. M., to 7 P. M. Its officers are: William Wallace, president; J. W. Savage, vice-president; L. S. Reed, secretary; Miss Mary P. Allan, librarian. The directors are: J. M. Ross, C. V. Gallagher, P. L. Perine, W. A. L. Gibbon, J. T. Bell and Mrs. O. N. Ramsey.

The Law Library.—During the fall of 1871, a number of the leading attorneys of the city of Omaha associated together, declaring themselves a corporation under and by virtue of the general statutes of the State of

Nebraska, and known as the Omaha Law Library Association. The objects and purpose of the corporation was for the establishment and maintenance of a law library in the city of Omaha, for the especial use of the bar in the city and county.

No one attorney being possessed of a library sufficiently large for all occasions, it was the design of the association, by a union of their several efforts, to secure a library of such size as would the more effectually subserve all demands in this direction. A temporary meeting for the purpose of perfecting the organization, was held in December, 1871, over which A. J. Poppleton was called to preside, and J. L. Webster was chosen secretary. The articles of incorporation were then read, and upon a motion made by E. Wakeley, Esq., that clause in the articles, requiring that forty shares of stock should first be subscribed, of which ten per cent must be paid in before organizing, was changed so as to read thirty shares instead of forty. The organization was then completed by the election of E. Wakeley, Albert Swartzlander, Charles F. Manderson, George Armstrong and A. J. Poppleton as directors, and E. Wakeley was elected president; Albert Swartzlander, vice-president; W. J. Connell, treasurer; J. L. Webster, secretary.

The election of officers of the association, takes place on the first Monday of April of each year, at which, each member holding one or more shares, is entitled to a vote. The affairs of the corporation are controlled by a board of directors, who are elected by the stockholders, at the annual meetings, and no one who is not a stockholder, is eligible to the office of director. The board now, is made to consist of eleven members or stockholders. The capital stock of the corporation is fixed at $10,000, and is divided into 100 shares of $100 each, and of this number of shares, sixty have been subscribed and paid in, up to this time.

The following figures, showing the assets of the association in books, furniture and shelving, valued at their original cost, was taken from the treasurer's report of April 7, 1879: Books, $6,391.12; furniture and shelving, $215.87. Total assets, $6,606.99. Any person may be permitted the use of the library upon first subscribing his name to the by-laws, and paying the rates according to the class of subscribers to which he belongs and the exact time for which he subscribes. An annual tax of $15, payable in advance, is levied upon all stockholders resident of the county, and attorneys not residing in the county and not being stockholders, are allowed the use of the library, upon the payment of a fee of $5 per month. But no attorney being a resident of the county, can have the use of the library, unless he be the owner of at least one share of the capital stock, paid up in full, and has also paid the annual dues.

The free use of the library is accorded to all Judges of the Supreme and District Court of the State of Nebraska and also all Federal Judges.

The library, at present, contains 1,885 volumes of English and leading State reports. Of this number there are about 1,575 volumes of Federal and State reports, the balance, of about 315 volumes, are English reports.

The room first used by the society for library purposes, was in the Simpson building, on Fourteenth street. Various changes, as suggested by convenience and adaptation, have since been made in its location and a room in the building No. 1514 Douglas street, is at present used as a library. The existence of the corporation is limited to expire on the 31st day of December, A. D., 1999. Those instrumental in taking the initiatory steps for the establishment of the society were: J. L. Webster, Robert Townsend, T. W. T. Richards, John M. Thurston, Albert M. Henry, Frank W. Wessells, E. Wakeley, W. J. Connell, S. A. Strickland, George W. Doane, Charles F. Manderson and James W. Savage. The present official members of the association elected April 4, 1881, are: President, B. E. B. Kennedy; vice-president, George W. Doane; recording secretary, R. E. Gaylord, treasurer, Howard B. Smith; corresponding secretary, Albert Swartzlander; librarian, J. W. Rogers.; board of directors, George W. Doane, C. F. Manderson, E. Wakeley, J. M. Woolworth, B. E. B. Kennedy, A. Swartzlander, William O. Bartholomew, H. B. Smith, R. E. Gaylord and A. J. Poppleton.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The first to engage in the practice of the healing art, in Omaha, was Dr. G. L. Miller. As early as 1854, Mr. Miller, just fresh from an Eastern city, swung his shingle to the breezes of the Missouri Valley, proclaiming his discipleship of Esculapius, and presuming to heal all the ills that mortal flesh is heir to. The young Doctor seems to have met with singular good favor with the Indians directly upon his advent among them, and to have outdone the celebrity of the infallible medicine-man, among his own tribe. The circumstances of his first professional visit among the red men, when called to attend to the case of a sick papoose, are detailed at length in the general history of Douglas County.

Dr. A. C. Henry was next to follow, whose early experience in Nebraska was rather unfortunate. Becoming involved in a difficulty with one George Hallister, growing out of some transaction, Henry at an evil moment shot and killed young Hallister. He was arrested and put in chains, and was by order of Judge Ferguson tied to the floor of the house in which he was confined. He was tried, but owing to the course of the proceedings, was again remanded to confinement. At this time Dr. Miller was called away from the city on political business, when Henry was the only physician in the place. His services were called for and he responded, making his calls, being handcuffed and accompanied by the Sheriff. He was again arraigned, tried and finally released, and afterward proved a trusty and valuable citizen in the community, until his death, which occurred June 10, 1880.

It was not long after the town started until we find the profession well represented both in numbers and youthful ability. Of those soon after to follow were Drs. Malcolm, J. P. Peck, Enos Lowe, N. S. Richardson, A. Chapel, J. H. Seymour, A. McElwee, A. F. Peck, G. C. Monell, W. R. Thrall, and others as followed in course of time.

Dr. J. P. Peck came to Omaha in 1856, to begin the practice of medicine. Directly after his arrival he entered into a partnership with Dr. Malcolm, the agreement being that each should make an equal division of his receipts with the other. Dr. Malcolm then moved to Florence, while Peck prosecuted the firm practice in Omaha. The partnership continued for awhile, till it began to appear to Dr. Peck that all the division of receipts was what he made himself. At the instigation of Peck, believing as he did that it was easier to keep one than two, the partnership was soon dissolved. The office occupied by Dr. Malcolm was a little adobe house of one room, which after his removal to Florence came into the possession of Dr. Peck. By dividing it off into smaller apartments, the little adobe structure served Peck for both an office and residence, but finding it inconvenient for his wants, was soon abandoned for more enlarged quarters.

A slight digression from the subject might be pardonable at this point, to relate a rather amusing circumstance connected with Dr. Peck's early experience in the new settlement, as related by himself. At that time, they seem not to have constructed cellars or caves in which to store away provision for the winter, to prevent it from being frozen. The winter of 1856 came on a severely cold one, and having no other means to prevent their potatoes from freezing, they resorted to the expedient of taking a sackful to bed with themselves. A firm of physicians, composed of W. R. Thrall and A. McElwee, settled in the city in 1856, but after a brief sojourn of three years, and deeming the growth of the new settlement much too slow for their rising powers, returned to the East. Dr. McElwee was generally regarded as a man of excellent parts, having already achieved considerable prominence in the profession. Prior to his coming west, he had been assistant physician in the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, and his father was a distinguished Ohio politician and editor. In 1881, Dr. Monell took a trip East for the good of his health, from which he was destined not to return. Deriving little or no benefit from his visit, he soon afterward died in the city of Detroit.

Many changes had taken place among the profession. Not later than 1865 we find of the many who had established themselves in Omaha at an early day, only five were left as landmarks of the early history of the profession, Drs. Enos Lowe, G. L. Miller, J. P. Peck, J. R. Conkling and Ira Van Camp. Of these, Drs. Peck, Conkling and Van Camp continue in practice, Dr. Lowe having died February 12, 1880, after a long, faithful and eventful service of his day and generation. Dr. Miller seems early to have abandoned his profession for honors in the political and editorial fields, which he has since well and worthily won. During the earlier period of their history, many people in the East had been watching Omaha and the territory west of the Missouri River, with a doubtful eye. Many then, as there are there yet, in respect of the newer sections of this western country, doubted its reliability, permanence and stability as a country. How mistaken was this idea, the scores of thrifty cities teeming with their enterprising population, the numerous manufacturing interests, the bustling marts of trade, and the myriad homes and productive farms which lay scattered over her broad area abundantly demonstrate—evidences, too plain and reliable to be confuted, proved both its value, permanence and prospects of rapid growth to be genuine.

The inspiration was caught up at the East, and flocks of emigrants began to come in to build up the country; and new towns sprang up like magic, some of which, with surprising rapidity, attained the magnitude of cities. Of this mighty rush, Omaha, luring by her attractions, received the lion's share. Doctors of medicine awake to the crowded condition of the profession in the East, seeking to avail themselves of opportunities in newer fields, took up with the rush, and the ranks of the profession have kept even pace, if not in advance of the rapid increase in population. To-day Omaha, with a population of nearly 35,000, boasts of more than half a hundred regular practicing physicians, among whom are many ranking in ability with those of any city in the West.

But we must pause, and turning from the living, we pay a kind tribute in memory of the dead. Glancing retrospectively, we observe the track of time marked by the lifeless remains of those gallant veterans in the profession, who have fallen, stricken down by the merciless hand of death. And thus is proven the inability of the healers of flesh, to carry out the Scriptural injunction, "Physician, heal thyself."

The physicians who settled in Omaha at an early day, and who have since died are these: Dr. Enos Lowe, died February 12, 1880. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war, Dr. A. Chapel entered the army and contracted a disease from which he afterward died in the city of Chicago. Dr. J. H. Seymour also gave up his life in sacrifice for his country. Dr. C. A. Henry's death occurred January 10, 1880. A few still remain, as brave sentinels of those professional pioneer days. But age is fast overtaking these, and soon none shall remain to relate from personal recollection the history of the profession of those early days.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

As early as January 1, 1857, we find an association formed by members of the medical profession, for the purpose of establishing a tariff of charges.

A bill of rates was then adopted and again readopted, June 15, 1858, subscribed by those agreeing to confirm to its regulations. Those signing the article were: Dr. W. R. Thrall, A. Chapel, J. H. Seymour, A. McElwee, N. S. Richardson, A. F. Peck and G. C. Monell.

This association, although it bore no name, nor adopted laws, except those pertaining to professional charges and their collection, might be called the first medical society in the city of Omaha. The objects it had in view, besides those above named, were for the mutual improvement of its members, and also to draw a line between regular practitioners and the irregular or quacks, and only the regulars could become members.

Since then, several medical societies have been established, but these, as a general rule, excepting perhaps one or two instances, are of little worth to the profession. In most cases the organizations simply exist, and members hold occasional meetings for the election of officers merely, and the offices have tenure without a discharge of duty.

The objects of all these associations are substantially the same, being for the mutual improvement of the members in whatever particular branch of the profession they may belong, and also for regulating charges and other matters, of interest and importance to the profession. One of the principal of these societies in the city of Omaha is the Omaha Pathological and Sanitary Society. The organization of this society took place in 1876, and Drs. H. P. Mathewson, since of Lincoln, Neb., A. A. Parker, V. H. Coffmann, William McClellan, R. C. Moore and William Arnold, were the instigators of the movement. Officers were chosen for the new society, resulting in the election of Dr. H. P. Mathewson, President, A. A. Parker, Secretary, and R. C. Moore, Treasurer.

The association meets on Monday evenings of each week, at such places as the members decide upon at each previous meeting, the society having no regularly stated place for holding its assembly.

The organization is local in its character, its membership being confined to resident physicians. The offices of the association are, at present, filled by Dr. R. C. Moore, as President; Dr. Jacob C. Denise, Treasurer; and Dr. A. A. Parker, Secretary.

The Nebraska State Homeopathic Medical Society.—In September of 1873, a number of the members of the Homeopathic system of medicine inaugurated and established a society called the Nebraska State Homeopathic Medical Society. The leaders in this work were Drs. W. A. Burr, L. Walker, D. H. W. Corley, L. J. Bumstead, E. T. M. Hulbert, O. S. Wood, A. C. Cowperthwate, J. A. Way, E. Lewis, and A. S. Wright. The society was never incorporated, but steps are now being taken for that purpose. This being a State institution, its place of meeting is not confined to any one city, but meets annually, at such place as the members determine upon from one time to another. The election of officers takes place at every annual convention of the society.

The officers for 1882 are as follows: President, C. M. Dinsmore, M. D., Omaha; First Vice President, B. Carscadden, M. D., York; Second Vice President, C. L. Hart, M. D., Omaha; Secretary, L. J. Bumstead, M. D., Lincoln; Treasurer, F. B. Righter, M. D., Lincoln; Censors, B. L. Paine, M. D., Lincoln; G. E. Brown, M. D., Albion; Margaret L. Sabin, M. D., Lincoln.

The Nebraska Medical and Surgical Institute.—A private hospital for the treatment of surgical and chronic diseases, was established in the city of Omaha by Drs. Ira Van Camp and E. L. Siggins, in January of 1881. The institute is located on the corner of Fourteenth and Dodge streets; its apartments occupy the entire second floor of the building and consist of the office and consulting room, two operating rooms, dispensatory, and labratory. There are also nine wards for the reception and care of invalids, and the institution is thoroughly equipped for the accommodation of twenty-four patients. The establishment is yet in its infancy, and from the able and efficient management by its proprietors, promises to become an institution unexcelled by anything of the kind in either the city or State.

Omaha Medical Society.—The plan of the formation of a Medical Society was talked of by a few of the physicians of Omaha in the early part of 1866. On the 14th of June of that year a preliminary meeting was held preparatory to organizing and Dr. Enos Lowe was elected temporary chairman, and Dr. J. N. Rippey, secretary. The society was to be known as the Omaha Medical Society of Nebraska. A motion was made and carried, to appoint a committee of two to draft a constitution and by-laws to be reported at the next meeting, and Drs. J. P. Peck and J. H. Peabody were appointed on the committee. A meeting was then held August 1, 1866, and the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws was read, and after some alterations and amendments by the society, the constitution and by-laws were adopted. The election of regular officers took place at the next meeting, November 12, 1866. Dr. Peck was nominated for president, and after balloting, was elected president of the society by a unanimous vote. A. A. Roeder was chosen secretary, and J. H. Peabody, treasurer. The early members of the association were, A. A. Roeder, J. H. Peabody, J. N. Rippey, J. R. Conkling, R. C. Moore, J. P. Peck, Pinney, S. D. Mercer, W. McClelland, L. F. Babcock, Emanuel Den, Enos Lowe, G. C. Monell, William Eddy, S. A. Bonesteel, V. H. Coffman, George Tilden, J. H. P. Mathewson; J. C. Denise, W. B. W. Gardner, J. Labree, Theodore Baumer, H. R. Benjamin, M. T. Anderson, H. P. Jensen. The society adopted for its code of ethics that of the American Medical Association. The official management of the society is now in the hands of Drs. J. P. Peck as Pres.; Paul Grossman, V. Pres.; H. P. Jansen, Treas.; Joseph Neville, Sec.; and R. H. Darrow, Cor. Sec'y.

Nebraska State Medical Society.—This society was formed June 24, 1868, by a few physicians of the allopathic school of medicine, and is a State institution. Its organizers were, Drs. G. C. Monell, J. C. Denise, S. D. Mercer, and J. H. Peabody, of Omaha, Dr. H. P. Mathewson, of Lincoln; Drs. R. R. Livingston and Black, of Cass County, Neb.; Drs. Daniel Whittinger and W. B. Lamb, of Otoe County, and Drs. Andrews and Preder, of Hastings, Neb.

The association organized by electing G. C. Monell, President; R. R. Livingston, First Vice-President; W. B. Lamb, second Vice-President; J. C. Denise, Corresponding Secretary, and Daniel Whittinger, Treasurer.

The election of officers is held at each regular meeting of the association, which takes place annually. The society having no regular place of assembly, and being a State society, meets at any convenient and desirable point, determined upon at the annual conventions, suitable to the members.

At their last meeting, the society arranged to meet at Hastings, Neb., in June, 1882.

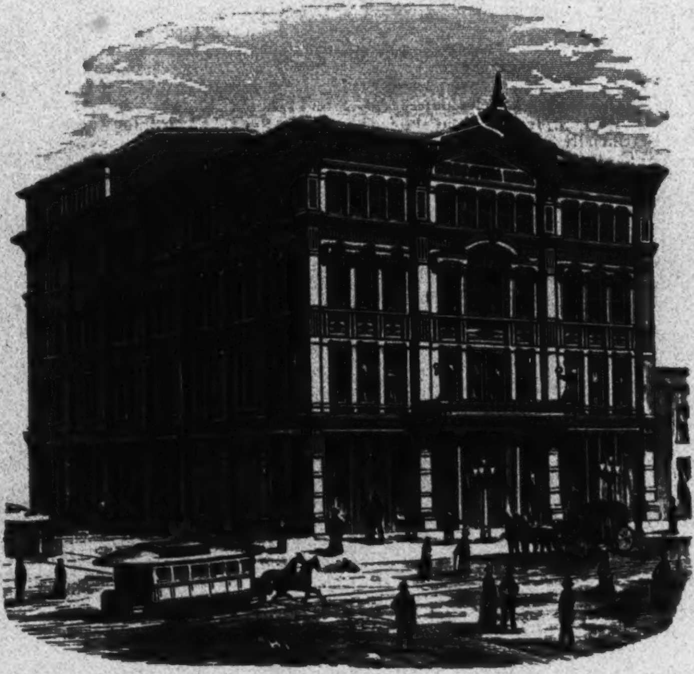
The Northwestern Homeopathic Medical Association.—This society originated with the homeopathic physicians of the western part of Iowa, who were placed at great inconvenience in attending the Iowa State Association, which was then held in the extreme eastern portion of the State. Realizing the importance of some institution of the kind, the idea was conceived by a number of them, of forming an association of their own, composed of physicians living in the western part of Iowa and also those in the eastern part of the State of Nebraska, who might wish to avail themselves of its membership. Those leading in this idea were, Drs. W. D. Stillman, of Council Bluffs; P. W. Poulson, T. H. Bragg, A. C. Cowperthwate, of Lincoln; B. L. Paine, of Lincoln, and C. L. Hart, of Iowa.

The organization took place in 1877, at the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa. The society meets once in each year, at such place as the wishes and convenience of the members suggest.

The next meeting will be held in the city of Lincoln, Neb., on the fourth Wednesday of May, 1882. Officers for the association are elected at each annual convention, and at the last meeting the following were chosen for the ensuing year. President, W. H. Parsons, of Glenwood, Iowa; Vice-President, B. L. Paine, of Lincoln, Neb.; Secretary and Treasurer; W. D. Stillman, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Censors, Drs. P. J. Montgomery, B. L. Paine, P. W. Poulson, O. S. Wood, T. H. Bragg. This society, like all similar ones, has for its aim the mutual improvement of its membership in that branch of the medical science to which they belong, the promotion of acquaintance of the members of the profession with each other, and the general advancement of the interests of the homeopathic system of medicine.

Omaha Medical College.—Our history of this subject would be wholly incomplete without somewhat of a detailed account of the Omaha Medical College, by far the most important medical enterprise in the city or State. The institution is of recent date, and, as may be expected, has not as yet achieved the wide and general reputation, which, judging from the ability, zeal and enterprise of its founders, it is destined to attain. In the fall of 1880, a few of the physicians of Omaha and surrounding towns, inaugurated a preparatory school, under the name of the Nebraska School of medicine. A complete course of lectures in the various departments of medicine and surgery were given for a term of five months. The success of this undertaking far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its managers, and convinced them that the establishment of a thoroughly equipped medical college to be both feasible and the great desideratum in this portion of the West. In pursuance of this idea, the faculty of the preparatory school, organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Nebraska, the Omaha Medical College, which it is their design to make, in its advantages and opportunities for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the principles and practice of medicine and surgery, second to no other in the Western States. Instructions are given by didactic and clinical lectures in the college, and also by the practical examination of patients at the bedside, in the wards of St. Joseph's Hospital. The hospital is under the management of the Sisters of St. Francis, and was kindly tendered to the Faculty for clinical instruction. The accommodations of the hospital are at present unequal to the demands upon it, and it is the purpose of those having it in charge to increase the capacity to not less than 100 beds. Thus will be afforded to the students of the college, abundant and valuable opportunities for obtaining thorough practical instruction and experience. Those chiefly interested in the inception of this laudable movement are, R. R. Livingston, of Plattsmouth, who was chosen President of the

Faculty of the preparatory school; Samuel D. Mercer, A. S. V. Mansfield, George B. Ayres, J. C. Denise, P. S. Leisenring, Richard C. Moore, and W. S. Gibbs. The management of the college is in the hands of a Board of Trustees, of which Drs. S. D. Mercer is chairman; J. C. Denise, secretary; and R. C. Moore, treasurer. The unofficial members of the board are, Drs. R. R. Livingston, V. H. Coffman, G. B. Ayres, S. D. Mercer, P. S. Leisenring, J. C. Denise, R. C. Moore, G. H. Peebles, and W. S. Gibbs. The faculty comprises a body of fifteen worthy and talented professors, who are abundantly qualified to impart valuable instruction in the various branches assigned them. The following are its members and the subjects upon which they are required to give instruction: Robert R. Livingston, Pres. of Faculty and Prof. of Principles and Practice of Surgery; Geo. B. Ayres, Secy. of Faculty and Prof. of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy; Victor H. Coffman, Prof. of Principles and Practice of Medicine; Samuel D. Mercer, Prof. of Operative and Clinical Surgery; P. S. Leisenring, Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; Jacob C. Denise, Prof. of Physiology and Clinical Lecturer on the Eye and Ear; Richard C. Moore, Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; A. S. V. Mansfield, Prof. of General Pathology; Douglas A. Joy, Prof. of Chemistry; G. H. Peebles, Prof. of Diseases of Children and Adjunct of Diseases of Women; John C. Cowin, Esq., Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence; H. P. Mathewson, of the State Hospital for the Insane, of Lincoln, Neb., Prof. of Diseases of the Mind; W. S. Gibbs, Demonstrator of Anatomy. The college building is pleasantly situated, on the corner of Eleventh and Mason streets, and adjoins the St. Joseph Hospital. It is a two-story structure and contains two large lecture rooms, chemist's room, patients' room, dissecting and anatomist's rooms, and laboratory and museum rooms. The museum contains a collection of nearly 100 anatomical preparations, besides a full set of life-size plates, belonging to Dr. Ayres, and are so arranged as to give students full and perfect views. A course of lectures is given annually, beginning on the 11th of October and continues for a term of twenty-three weeks, ending March 29. The college is open to the admission of women on the same conditions that are required of men. Provision is made for the graduation of students, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine is conferred upon those who complete the full catalogue course of study and comply with all the requirements made for this purpose.



BOYD'S OPERA HOUSE.

Academy of Medicine and Surgery.—This society, which claims the honor of being the only one of its kind still holding meetings regularly, was organized on October 22, 1881. Its object is the advancement of its members in scientific and literary matters, cognate to their profession. It is open to all regular physicians, who are willing to do the work required of members. This work consists of the preparation of a paper on some medical subject, and its delivery at the weekly meeting; the members serving in rotation. The only limitation of the speaker of the evening is the restriction of the paper read to not less than thirty minutes or more than sixty. Meetings have been held weekly for nearly a year, and there has never been a failure in the production of an address or the spirited discussion evolved. The members of the society are: L. A. Merriam, J. Neville, L. B. Graddy, Paul Grossman, H. W. Hyde and R. M. Stone, all physicians of well known qualifications.

BOYD'S OPERA HOUSE.

The ground covered by the Opera House is seventy-seven feet front on Farnam street, and 132 on Fifteenth street. The foundation of the structure was begun in November, 1880, the footings being put in at that time. Its opening entertainment was October 24, 1881. The grand entrance to the Opera House is on Farnam street, and is thirty feet wide. The gallery entrance is entirely separate, and is located on the east side of the house, opening from Farnam street. The first story has a projecting cornice of galvanized iron of neat design, and over the main entrance is a balcony five feet wide, to be used by the musicians. The main portion of the building is four stories high, while the rear part, containing the stage, is five stories. The height of the building from the ground is eighty-six feet. The building is constructed of St. Louis pressed brick, and Missouri sandstone, the latter being carved in various designs, and forming the ornamental trimmings. The main cornice is seventy-one feet above the sidewalk, and is made of galvanized iron, with a large pediment in the center on Farnam street, with illuminated glass letters, "*Boyd's Opera House*," in the panel of the pediment. Just below this, carved in Missouri sandstone, is the following inscription: "18—*J. E. Boyd*—81." The general style of architecture is American renaissance.

The stairways are all black walnut, with ornamental designs, and the wainscotting is all in French walnut panels. There is a commodious lobby, and from this we pass through three wide entrances, richly draped into the semi-circular promenade. The parquette and parquette circle are seated with handsome iron folding opera chairs, of the latest design, upholstered in crimson leather, and the dress circle above is furnished with the same style of chairs. The parquette and parquette circle and dress circle have a total seating capacity of 1,070, and the gallery will accommodate 600, making the capacity of the theatre, with the boxes, 1,700. The railings of the dress circle and gallery are made of wood, with iron panelings, the iron work being designed specially for this house. The proscenium opening is thirty-five by thirty-six feet, the frame being of elaborate design, and handsomely carved. Immediately in the centre of the proscenium archway is a very large medallion of Shakespeare. There are three boxes on each side of the proscenium. They are very commodious and open both toward the stage and the audience. The first story is embellished with heavy balusters and ornamental columns, and with projecting balconies. The whole is surmounted by a cornice extending across the proscenium and connecting the boxes. The painting is light lavender and brown in three different shades, and gilt, all being harmoniously blended. The interior of the boxes is papered, and frescoed on the paper. The papering is gold panels and dark red velvet, the panels being frescoed.

Upon the proscenium arch or cove are two allegorical groups, one representing "Drama," and the other "Art." The group on the left, representative of "Drama," consists of three figures of youths, the central standing upon a pedestal, while on his left another removes a mask and the figure on the right side holds a mirror. The right panel shows three youths' figures also, the central being "Declamation," while "Art" sits. These two are reproduced from the cove of the Vaudeville theatre, Paris. Both are wrought in strong colors on a sky ground. Between these classical representations lies a square panel bearing the monogram "J. E. B." painted in rich colors and gold upon a narrow ground. Panels in arabesque designs in gold, buff and browns fill the remainder of the cove.

The frescoing throughout the entire house is of the Eastlake style, the dome being particularly attractive. The ceiling is laid off in panels in various shades, all giving a pleasing and rich effect, and medallions, executed in the highest style of the frescoer's art, are located in prominent positions.

The stage is forty-five feet deep from the drop curtain, and there is a space of five feet from the drop curtain to the foot-lights, making the stage fifty feet from the foot-lights to the rear wall. The height from the stage floor to the fly galleries is twenty-five feet, and from the fly gallery to the rigging loft thirty-eight feet, making it sixty-three in the clear from the stage floor to the rigging loft, and the rigging loft is fifteen feet high. This makes the total height of the stage seventy-eight feet. The immense size of the stage will accommodate the representation of any drama or spectacular piece that has ever been played in this country.

One of the principal features of this temple of amusement is the stage and scenery which equal those of any Western theatre in artistic embellishment and mechanical arrangements. The stock of scenery is very large and complete, consisting of twenty sets, which admit of producing all dramatic, comic, operatic or burlesque entertainments in a metropolitan style. The drop curtain is original in composition, and artistically executed. It contains a Venetian landscape in medallion in the center, fourteen feet in diameter, surrounded with a series of squares of old gold, pale blue and black satin. The black is so artistically handled that it gives life and harmony to the other colors. In each of the several squares there are flowers, ruins, vines and birds, painted in representation of needle work. On either side of the squares is an easy hanging of maroon drapery. The whole composition is a very charming picture. The several sets are in keeping with the drop curtain, and consists of a parlor scene after the Louis XV style, with a rich damask hanging, plain chamber, prison, oak chamber, perspective palace, palace arches, rustic kitchen, horizon, rocky passes, garden, light landscape, woods, cut woods, perspective street, street arches, street, house, flats, set house, garden balustrade, garden statues, flower vases, set waters, set rocks, rustic bridge, farm pieces, and several other sets; also cut wood border, straight and arched, sky border, and drapery borders, grand arch and straight working tormentor borders. All the above borders work from above the stage and are all worked by one man.

The opera house is heated by steam throughout, with both direct und indirect radiation. The direct ventilation is through the windows and the dome, which can be opened or closed at pleasure. The indirect system of ventilation is distributed through the floor, leading into the flues built in the walls, and these flues are artificially heated to insure a draft when necessary. This system carries off all the heavy air at the bottom of the house. This is done as much for acoustics and system in heating as it is for ventilation. Besides the employment of stone and brick in building the opera house, security against fire is assured by the standpipe and water system. The lines of hose with butts are placed at the the two wings of the stage, and two more in the fly galleries. There is also a line of hose with attachments reeled up in each of the three lobbies. An exit for use in case of fire is built to open from the main floor to the roof of the adjoining one-story building on Farnam street. The cost of this most notable building was upwards of $100,000.

The following is the list of opera house officials: James E. Boyd, proprietor; Thos. F. Boyd, business manager; E. E. Whitmore, treasurer; Professor Sauers, leader of orchestra; Noxon, Halley & Toomey, scenic artists; John W. Booth, stage carpenter; Albert Koster, property man.

The opera house was opened on Monday evening, October 24, 1881, when it was filled to its entire seating capacity. Nearly as many as were admitted were compelled to turn away. Soon after the curtain dropped upon the first act, Gen. Manderson, occupying a seat in the lower box on the left of the stage, arose and addressed the audience as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen: I have been requested by many of our citizens to say a few words on this occasion, expressive of our appreciation of the event that has brought us to this beautiful place. We who reside in Omaha—this thriving city of ours—feel frequently called upon to bewail and bemoan our discomforts and our wants. Smarting one day from the blinding dust that fills our eyes, the next day we are swearing perhaps at the thick mud that pulls off our overshoes, and we cry aloud for pavements, sewerage, better hotel accommodations, and numerous other needs. But do you know that, paradoxical as it may seem, there is a great deal of comfort in these discomforts? The want means a needed supply. The supply means happiness created. We can only be measured by the extent of our former misery. Our gratification in this beautiful structure to-night is immeasurably increased by the keen sense of past deprivation. (Applause.) These wants, too, lead us to know that there are in our midst men actuated by the enterprise, the nerve, the public spirit, to satisfy our needs; now we know and now we appreciate such men as the Kitchens, the Shears, and the projector and builder of this magnificent temple (Applause), the mayor of Omaha—Hon. James E. Boyd. (Applause.)

"To-night means a new departure for Omaha, it means that Omaha now begins to be metropolitan, for looking down the future I see that this edifice is to bear a most important part in the city's history. The citizens who will gather here to feast their eyes upon its beauties, and delight their ears from the best talent of the dramatic and operatic stage, will take into their lives culture, the refinement, the cultivation that grows from seeing and hearing all the best that can be seen and heard. The beauty of this place should be marred by nothing of the commonplace or vulgar, and I feel sure that it never will be under the present efficient management. (Applause.) I move, ladies and gentlemen, that, as expressive of the feeling of this audience, we adopt this resolution:

"On the opening night of Boyd's opera house, we who are assembled to enjoy its fresh beauty, desiring to express our appreciation of the enterprise that has made our high enjoyment possible,

"*Resolve*, That this complete building, resting securely upon its solid foundations, with its thorough protection from dangers by fire, its ample means of ingress and egress, its spacious stage conveniences, its artistic decorations, its luxurious comfort for patrons and its perfection in every detail, stands filling one of Omaha's greatest needs, affording to her people and to "the stranger within her gates', opportunity for cultured enjoyment and improving delight. We, in common with the people of this community, most heartily appreciate the generons enterprise and satisfying taste of our fellow townsman, Hon. James E. Boyd, and congratulate him upon the favorable auspices attending the opening of this beautiful temple of the muses."

Hon. Ezra Millard then rose and addressed the audience in a similar strain, extolling Mr. Boyd's public spirit and enterprise. Among other good things, he said:

"Our greatest need to-day, fellow citizens of Omaha, is just a few more helping minds and willing hands like his—men of sagacity, enterprise and nerve, such as he has shown himself to be, then we should soon see a different state of things. For one thing, the mud in which we are accustomed to revel would vanish from sight and we would be able to travel upon paved streets, and our markets of trade would be made so attractive that the dwellers in all this new Northwest, and from away beyond the mountains, would visit and deal with us as never before, and they would come to have in Omaha, the new Chicago, as their metropolis, a pride and interest akin to that in which the greater metropolis, the other and older Chicago, is held by ourselves in common with the people of the great West. We are fortunate in having as a citizen this one, James Boyd, and as Mr. Joe Jefferson says, 'May he live long and prosper.'"

Mr. Boyd then appeared upon the stage in answer to numerous calls and spoke as follows:

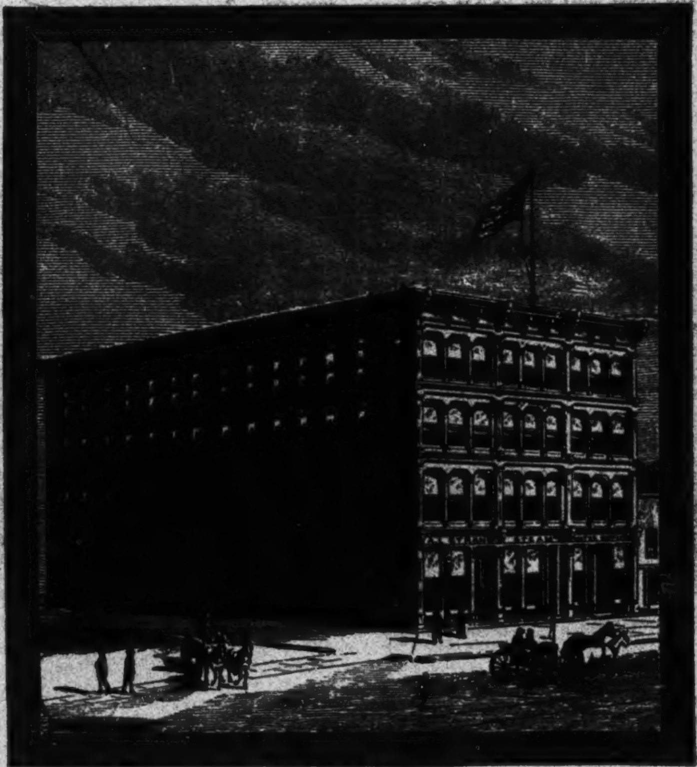
"After acknowledging and thanking you for your cordial greeting, it would be far easier for me to say no more. But I feel that more is due in return for the many complimentary words said of me, which I must attribute to the long and warm personal friendship of the gentlemen who have just spoken them, and which I am not presumptuous enough to think I deserve. While I might, under the circumstances, feel a pardonable pride in the thought that this building may last to perpetuate my name long after many of us, myself among the number, have passed away, there is far greater pleasure in the other thought that the people of Omaha have not only on this, but on former occasions, manifested their appreciation of the part I have taken in building a city that to-day outnumbers any city in either Iowa, Kansas or Nebraska. The need of a comfortable and commodious theatre has long been felt. Many attempts were made to have some person or association build such a one, but all failed, and at last the duty devolved upon me. The result is what you see—an opera house that for line of sight and acoustic properties I believe has no superior, and for which I am largely indebted to the services of an excellent theatrical architect. If you will look over the programme for this evening's entertainment you will not see my name as one of the performers, and I am sure you did not come here to listen to me; but Shakespeare says, "all the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players." My part of the performance has been the erection of this building. In its construction all the skill and genius of the artisan and mechanic has been combined to unite the beautiful and the agreeable with the useful and substantial. How many acts I have had to perform to bring it to its present state of completion is not necessary to mention.' How well I have performed my part is not for me to say, but for you and the public to decide."

HOTELS.

During the past three years, since September, 1878, when the palatial Grand Central Hotel was destroyed by fire, Omaha has been without a strictly first-class hotel. The Withnell House took the place of the Grand Central, but failed lamentably to meet the wants of a commercial metropolis and was closed on the opening of the Millard Hotel, in August, 1882. The Kitchen Brothers, who had leased the Grand Central a few weeks before its destruction, secured the only building then vacant that could be transformed into a hotel, and they endeavored to accommodate the public as far as their limited facilities would permit. In 1881, they purchased the grounds on the corner of Fourteenth and Farnam streets, upon which the Grand Central was located, and have erected on this ground a very handsome and solid five-story brick hotel, which, in many respects, is superior in its accommodations to the old Grand Central. This building was completed in the summer of 1882, at a cost of about $180,000. The interior is finished in Eastlake style, and nothing has been left undone to make it one of the finest and most complete hotels in the West. The building is in size 132 feet square, and contains about 150 rooms. It is arranged in the most approved manner, supplied with every convenience, and furnished in splendid style.

The Millard Hotel, located at the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Douglas streets, was begun in July last by the Millard Hotel Company, of which Hon. J. H. Millard is president, and after whom the house has been named. The other officers are: J. E. Markel, vice-president; [illegible] Shears, secretary, and Thomas Swobe, treasurer. The building is a five-story brick structure, with a frontage of 154 feet on Douglas street and 132 feet on Thirteenth street. The foundation consists of massive brick walls, twenty-one inches thick, laid on a brick footing four feet and eight inches wide, and this resting on a solid rock concrete base. Above the foundation the walls are sixteen inches thick in the first and second stories, and those in the three upper stories are twelve inches thick to the roof, above which they rise (partition walls and all) to a height of four feet, giving absolute immunity to each compartment from fire in any other. These walls all pass through the attic without any opening through them, so that the communication of fire beneath, as well as above the roof, is absolutely impossible. The foundation walls as described, are laid at no greater distance from each other than nineteen feet, so that practicably the base of the building now below the ground floor is as substantial as though it were a solid mass of brick or stone. The hotel, as a whole, consists of six distinct compartments or, more literally, of six separate buildings, between which the walls, as described, run up solid from foundation to coping, and these are intersected by cross walls here and there, which immeasurably strengthen the structure, as a whole. All the engines for cooking and heating are placed in a building wholly separated by distance, and by double exterior walls from the main building. The kitchen and boiler room occupy the lower portion of a separate five-story building on the northeast corner of the lot, which is separated from the main building by a space of twenty feet on the west, and on the south by two walls running to the roof. In the upper stories of the detached building, are all the servants' quarters, and its only connection with the main building is by a bridge across to the dining hall, twenty feet distance, which can be removed in five minutes in case of necessity. The building reflects much credit upon the architects Dufrene & Mendelssohn. On the ground floor are six handsome stores and a wide entrance to the hotel rotunda on Douglas street, and the main or business entrance gents' parlor, ladies' private entrance, and two stores on Thirteenth street. In the center of the building on the ground floor is the office rotunda; spacious, lofty, with its handsome and graceful arches leading up to a patent iron sky-light; presents a very beautiful view upon entering the office. Off from this rotunda lead all the public rooms of the hotel, bar, billiard room, bath room, barber shop, main stair case, etc. In case of fire or panic, every precaution has been devised for free egress. On the outside there are three broad fire escapes, from the roof to the ground, connecting with openings in each story, and inside there are two systems of broad stair cases leading through the five stories. The complete isolation of the kitchen and of the heating apparatus, the separation of the flues from any wood at any point, the fire-proof construction of all the ceilings, the solid walls separating the six distinct buildings from each other, the few openings between which are to be closed with iron doors, the impossibility of communicating fire above the roof or immediately below it, and the construction of the cornice so as utterly to preclude fire from communicating by that means—all these precautions of construction, together with the complete water apparatus provided throughout the building, combine to make the "Millard" one of the most secure from fire, as it is in construction one of the strongest and solidest hotel buildings in any city of the land. The building presents a fine exterior appearance, the architecture being of a metropolitan and modern character. The interior is elegantly finished and completely equipped with all the latest and best conveniences, and is furnished throughout in magnificent style. It contains about 140 rooms, and cost about $290,000.

The Cozzens Hotel, which for many years was the principal hotel of Omaha, but for the past ten years has been standing almost idle, was purchased in 1881 by J. D. Iler and James G. Chapman, who have made an entire new building of it for hotel purposes. The building has been raised and a substantial brick basement put under it, making a commodious cellar and a substantial foundation for the structure to rest upon. The interior has been repaired and improved in every respect, and new doors and windows have been put in. The windows are supplied with two broad half length panes and new blinds. New chimneys have been built and a new tin roof covers the entire building, which is a very large three story frame structure in the shape of a T, the front part being 132 feet long by thirty-two feet wide, and the rear extension is 100 feet long and fifty feet wide. An attractive porch has been built at the main entrance and other ornamental features have been added. The interior has been entirely reconstructed and re-arranged so that the rooms are large and well lighted and ventilated. All the partitions and door frames are new and the interior has been newly lathed and plastered throughout. The hotel is lighted by gas, supplied with hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, and other conveniences, and is first-class in every respect. It contains 125 rooms and the cost of re-construction was $15,000.



STRANG BUILDING.

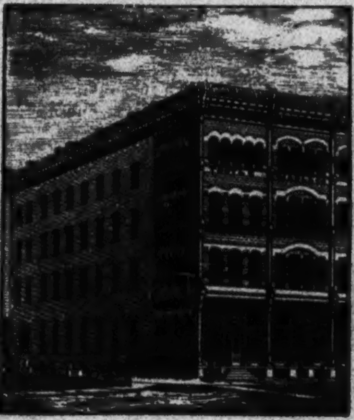
Paxton Hotel, Kitchen Bros. proprietors, will contain from 140 to 150 sleeping apartments and over 175 rooms in all. The hotel is five stories in height and will require a force of seventy-five employes in the various departments of the house. The dining room will be on the first floor. The bar with all other appurtenances will be of an elegant order. Mr. C. W. Kitchen runs the Thornburg House at Laramie City, the Maxwell House at Rawlins, the Desert House at Green River, and the Mountain Trout House at Evanston, W. T.; all being railroad hotels. Mr. J. B. Kitchen runs the Pacific Hotel at St. Joe, Mo., and Mr. Richard Kitchen attends to the Omaha hotel interests.

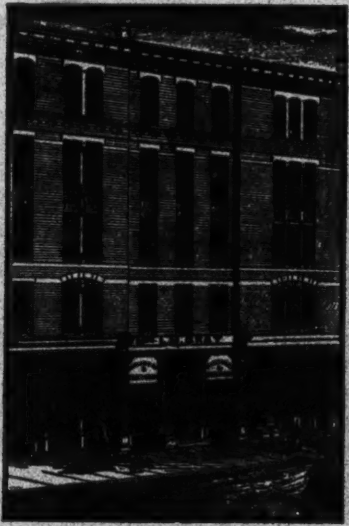
There are a number of other hotels in Omaha, all places of entertainment, which do credit to the city. Among these may be mentioned the Creighton House, Canfield House, Metropolitan, Planters', American House, Atlantic, Elkhorn Valley House, Hotel De Goos, St. Charles, St. James, St. Nicholas, Western House, Hudson River House, United States Hotel, Union Stock Yards Hotel, Linde House and California House.

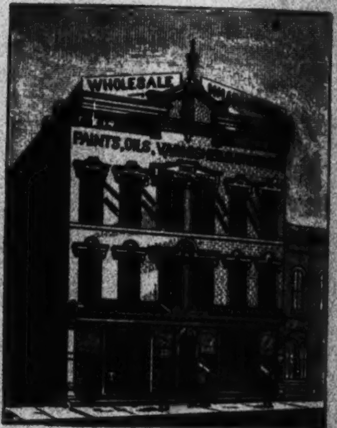
BUSINESS BLOCKS.

The Millard Block.—This large and elegant building is one of the most metropolitan structures in the western country. It is located at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Harney streets, and it is four stories with high basement, the dimensions being eighty-eight feet front on Harney street and one hundred and thirty-two feet deep on Eleventh street, with a sixteen foot flag-stone sidewalk and a well lighted and ventilated area underneath on both streets. The foundation is very strongly built of stone and brick, the basement walls being thirty inches thick. The superstructure is of brick, the walls being thoroughly grouted and strongly constructed, and the building is considered as near fire-proof as possible. The trimmings of the front are of cut stone and St. Louis pressed brick. The architecture is renaissance, and the exterior presents a grand and imposing appearance. The building is divided into three stores—the corner store being forty-four feet wide, to be occupied by a wholesale dry goods firm, the second being twenty-two feet wide, to be occupied by a wholesale boot and shoe firm, and third, also twenty-two feet wide, is to be occupied by a wholesale hat and cap firm. Each store has elegant business offices, is well ventilated and lighted, is illuminated by gas, is heated by steam and is supplied with hot and cold water, hydraulic elevators and all modern conveniences. This block was erected by Hon. Ezra Millard at a cost of $60,000. He owns forty-four feet adjoining on the west, on which he will, in the early spring, put up a building to match the above described block.

Strang's Block.—Mr. A. L. Strang was the first to erect an iron front building in Omaha. It is located at the northeast corner of Farnam and Tenth streets. It is four stories high and has a high basement, and is forty-four feet front on Farnam street and is 132 feet deep on Eleventh street. It is supplied with hot and cold water, is heated by steam and has two hydraulic elevators—one for freight and the other for passengers. The iron front is of very handsome design, and gives the structure a very solid, substantial and metropolitan appearance. The basement and first floor are occupied by Mr. Strang as a business house. His office is an elegant apartment, handsomely furnished, and has every convenience for the rapid and satisfactory transaction of business. The three upper stories are divided into commodious and pleasant offices, many of which are supplied with beautiful and cheerful fire-places and marble mantel-pieces and are otherwise finely furnished. These offices are occupied by the military headquarters of the department of the Platte, and the stars and stripes are always floating in the breeze from the flag-staff which surmounts the structure. The building throughout is perfect in all its appointments and is a credit to the city, and will ever remain a monument of Mr. Stang's public enterprise. The cost of the building was $40,000, and he is now erecting another four-story building, twenty-two feet wide, joining on the east. The front will be of iron, matching the corner building. The lower story will be 132 feet long, while the other three stories will be only sixty-six feet long, they being thus cut off so as not to shut out the light from the east side of the headquarters offices. The cost of this building, on which $3,000 has already been expended, will be over $8,000, making Mr. Strang's total investment $48,000 in buildings.


TOOTLE, MAUL & CO.'S WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE.


MRS. L. M. GRAY'S MILLINERY STORE.



A. M. CLARK'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PAINT AND WALL PAPER HOUSE.

Iler's Block.—Mr. P. E. Iler, has erected a very handsome four-story brick block, sixty-six feet front and 182 feet, on the north side of Harney street, nearly opposite the Millard Block, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. The front is of cut stone and pressed brick, the architectural appearance of which is very handsome. The building has water connections throughout, and is supplied with hydraulic elevators. It was built specially for wholesale business, the west twenty-two feet being occupied as a wholesale liquor establishment, and the east forty-four feet being occupied by a wholesale hardware firm. Each is provided with commodious and elegant business offices. The cost of the building was $40,000.

The First National Bank building has been entirely remodeled, and is now without doubt as complete a banking house as there is in this country. It is simply perfect in all its appointments, no expense having been spared to make it so. The vault has been moved back and now the entire first floor is occupied by the bank, the offices of Creighton and Boyd having been vacated to make room for the extension. The first floor and basement have been entirely remodeled, and the banking room proper is beautifully frescoed, and is supplied throughout with elegant new furniture. In the rear are two parlors, one being the main director's room, and the other being a sitting room for employés. Opening into this sitting room is a lunch room, and also a room for wardrobes, stationery cases, wash stand, etc. In the basement is a fire and burglar proof vault, equal in size and every other respect to the vault on the first floor. The building is heated by steam, has hot and cold water and other modern conveniences. The cost of the remodeling was $10,000.

The Trinity Cathedral.—The work upon this magnificent stone church has progressed quite satisfactorily during the last few months, the walls having been completed and the roof is now being put on. Up to the present there has been $20,000 expended on it. It will be completed during 1882, and when finished will cost about $30,000. The change from brick to stone greatly increased the expense, which will have to be covered by additional subscriptions. Trinity cathedral when completed will be the finest church structure in the West.

The Central Hall.—Such is the name of a substantial three-story and basement brick building, 44x100 feet, located on the east side of Fourteenth street, between Douglas and Dodge streets. The first and second stories are occupied for business purposes, and the third story is a dancing hall. It was built by Henry Koster and A. M. Clark, and cost $18,000.

Lytle's Block.—J. W. Lytle has erected a handsome three-story and basement brick building, 44x100 feet on the north side of Farnam street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. The first story is divided into two stores, each twenty-two feet wide, and the upper stories contain office rooms and a hall for a business college. The cost of the building was $17,000.

Milton Rogers & Son.—This well known stove firm have doubled their store room by purchasing the Ish property and rebuilding the structure and uniting it with their own building, the two being thrown into one, making a store forty-four feet wide, 132 feet long and three stories high. This improvement cost them $10,000.

Samuel Burns has built for his crockery business a three-story brick building 12x120 feet, with a handsome front on Farnam street, north side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, at a cost of $8,000.

J. B. Ellison has, through his agents, Boggs & Hill, erected a three-story brick building, 22x125 feet, on Farnam street, joining Samuel Burns' store, at a cost of $9,000, the front being similar to that of Burns'. This building is occupied as a clothing house.

Henry Dohle, the enterprising boot and shoe dealer, has just completed a three-story and basement brick store, 22x100 feet, with a very attractive front of unique and handsome design, the location being 1419 Farnam street, opposite Boyd's opera house. The cost was $8,500.

C. C. Housel has put up a three-story brick building, 22x100, on Farnam street, joining Creighton Hall building on the west. The cost is $6,500,

James Creighton has put up a three-story and basement brick store, 22x100, joining Lytle's building on the west at a cost of $8,500.

MASONIC.

Capitol Lodge No. 3, of Omaha, A., F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation, January 26, 1857, and the charter bears date, June 3, 1857. The first officers under the dispensation were John H. Sahler, W. M.; Robert Shield, S. W.; William R. Demarest, J. W.; George W. Wood, Sec.; Samuel E. Rogers, Treas. The officers under the charter, were George Armstrong, W. M.; Charles W. Hamilton, S. W.; Theodore H. Dodd, J. W.; Hiram C. Anderson, Sec.; Alfred D. Jones, Treas. The present officers are G. W. Lininger, W. M.; Richard T. Hume, S. W.; Parley M. Hartson, J. W.; John Bamford, Sec.; Myer Hellman, Treas. The lodge now has a membership of 203, and meetings are held on the first Monday of each month.

Omaha Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., was organized November 29, 1859. Its first officers were; Robert C. Jordan, High Priest; Charles W. Hamilton, King; Robert W. Furnas,.Scribe. The present officers are: P. M. Hartson, High Priest; E. B. Carter, King; William R. Bowen, Scribe; Myer Hellman, Treasurer; J. J. Points, Secretary. It has a membership at present of 135. Regular convocations are held the first Tuesday in each month.

Mount Calvary Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, was organized August 2, 1865. Its officers are: John J. Monell, Jr., Com.; Louis H. Korty, Gen.; William R. Bowen, Capt. Gen.; Sir James R. Boyce, P.; Charles P. Needham, S. W.; Duncan M. Wilson, J. W.; Christian Hartman, Treas.; Harry R. Hathaway, R.; Harlan P. Devallon, Sw. B.; Enoch B. Carter, St. B.; Gustave Anderson, W.; Hugh G. Clark, 1st G.; David E. Keyes, 2d G.; Alfred A. Bradford, 3d G.; Charles Turney, Capt. of G. Regular conclaves are held the first Friday of each month.

Covert Lodge, No. 11, was chartered in 1866. At present it has a membership of 138, and its meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month. Its officers are C. K. Coutant, W. M.; L. F. Magin, S. W.; William France, J. W.; Gustave Anderson, Sec.; H. P. Deuel, Treas.

St. John's Lodge, No. 25, was chartered in 1869. It has at present a membership of 135. Its meetings are held the first Monday in each month. Its officers are E. B. Carter, W. M.; Walter Bennett, S. W.; H. R. Hathaway, J. W.; J. G. Jacobs, Treas.; J. B. Bruner, Sec.

Vesta Chapter, Eastern Star Lodge No. 6, was organized March 6, 1874. The officers are as follows: Richard T. Hume, Worthy Patron; Elizabeth A. Tompert, Worthy Matron; Anna K. Bruner, Assistant Matron; Edwin Davis, Treasurer; Charles P. Needham, Secretary; Sarah J. Hume, Conductress; Annie Umpherson, Assistant Conductress; Mary E. Carter, Warder; Charles W. Burgdorf, Sentinel. The Chapter meets at Masonic Hall, on the first Saturday evening of each month. The order numbers at present about one hundred members.

Mount Moriah Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, was instituted January 4, 1881, with the following officers: Gustavus Stevenson, 32d deg., Master; John Gilbert Taylor, 14th deg., Senior Warden; Louis Henry Korty, 14th deg., Junior Warden; William J. C. Kenyon, 14th deg., Orator; William France, 14th deg., Almoner; George Murray Nattinger, 14th deg., Secretary; Elbert Truman Duke, 14th deg., Treasurer; Charles Phillip Needham, 14th deg., Master of Ceremonies; Franklin Pierce Zimmer, 14th deg., Expert; Fred James Borthwick, 14th deg., Assistant Expert; William Edwards Annin, 14th deg., Captain of the Host; James Squire France, 14th deg., Organist; Charles Rice Turney, 14th deg., Tiler. The above named persons together with Dyer Oratio Clark, Byron Stanberry and John Gregory Willis constituted the charter members. The present membership is thirty-two. The present officers are J. G. Taylor, 27th degree, Master; C. P. Needham, 32d degree, Senior Warden; Louis H. Korty, 30th deg., Junior Warden; G. Stevenson, 32d deg.; Orator; George W. Nattinger, 32d deg., Secretary; Elbrot T. Duke, 32d deg., Treasurer; Gustave Anderson, 32d deg., Almoner; John J. Monell, 32d deg., Master of Ceremonies; Franklin P. Zimmerman, 30th deg., Expert; Fred. James Borthwick, 32d deg., Assistant Expert; W. E. Annin, 32d deg., Captain of the Host; Charles R. Turney, 18th deg., Tiler; James S. France, 18th deg. Organist; Gustavus Stevenson, 32d deg., Deputy Inspector General for Nebraska.

Chapter of Rose Croix Semper Fidelis, No. 1, was established January 17, 1881. The first officers were Gustavus Stevenson, 32d deg., Master; John G. Taylor, 18th deg., Senior Warden; Charles Phillip Needham, 18th deg., Junior Warden; William J. C. Kenyon, 18th deg., Orator; Gustave Anderson, 18th deg., Almoner; George Murray Nattinger, 18th deg., Secretary; John G. Willis, 18th deg., Treasurer; Albert T. Duke, 18th deg., Master of Ceremonies; Franklin P. Zimmer, 18th deg., Expert; Fred. James Borthwick, 18th deg., Assistant Expert; William E. Annin, 18th deg., Standard Bearer, Louis H. Korty, 18th deg., Guardian of the Temple; Charles R. Turney, 18th deg., Tiler. The above named persons together with Dyer O. Clark, Carl A. Fried and Byron Stanberry constituted the charter members. The Chapter now has a membership of twenty-three. The present officers are Gustavus Stevenson, 32d deg., Master; Charles P. Needham, 32d deg., Senior Warden; William E. Annin, 32d deg., Junior Warden; John G. Taylor, 21st deg., Orator; Gustave Anderson, 82d deg., Almoner; George Murray Nattinger, 32d deg., Secretary; John G. Willis, 18th deg., Treasurer; Charles R. Turney, 18th deg., Master of Ceremonies; Fred. James Borthwick, 32d deg., Expert; Albert T. Duke, 32d deg., Assistant Expert; Carl A. Fried, 32d deg., Standard Bearer, Louis H. Korty, 32d deg., Guardian of the Temple; William J. Mount, 32d deg., Tiler.

The Grand Lodge of Nebraska, A., F. & A. M.—This grand Masonic body was organized in the Masonic hall in Omaha, September 23, 1857, by delegates from Nebraska Lodge No. 1, of Bellevue; Western Star Lodge No. 2, of Nebraska City; and Capitol Lodge No. 3, of Omaha. Its first officers were R. C. Jordan, Grand Master; L. L. Bowen, Deputy Grand Master; David Lindley, Grand Senior Warden; L. B. Kinney, Grand Junior Warden; William Anderson, Grand Treasurer; George Armstrong, Grand Secretary; John M. Chivington, Grand Chaplain; Horatio N. Cornell, Grand Marshal; Charles W. Hamilton, Grand Senior Deacon; John A. Nye, Grand Junior Deacon. The present officers are James R. Cain of Falls City, Grand Master; Edwin F. Warren, Nebraska City, Deputy Grand Master; Samuel W. Hayes, Norfolk, Grand Senior Warden; John G. Wemple, Hastings, Grand Junior Warden; Christian Hartman, Omaha, Grand Treasurer; William R. Bowen, Omaha, Grand Secretary; George Scott, Sutton, Grand Chaplain; James S. Gilham, Red Cloud. Grand Orator; Lee P. Gillette, Lincoln, Grand Lecturer: Alfred S. Palmer, Lincoln, Grand Marshal; Francis E. White, Plattsmouth, Grand Senior Deacon; Frank E. Bullard, North Platte, G. J. D.; John McClelland, Lincoln, Grand Tiler. The lodge meets annually on the festival of St. John the Baptist (June 24) at such place as is designated at its previous meeting.

The Grand Chapter of Nebraska, R. A. M., was organized March 19 1867. The first officers were: H. P. Deuel, Grand High Priest; James W. Moore, Deputy Grand High Priest; Daniel H. Wheeler, Grand King; Edwin A. Allen, Grand Scribe; Orsamus H. Irish, Grand Treasurer; Elbert T. Duke, Grand Secretary; George C. Betts, Grand Chaplain. The present officers are: Samuel P. Davidson, Grand High Priest, Tecumseh; William H. Munger, Deputy Grand High Priest, Fremont; James A. Tulleys, Grand King, Red Cloud; Henry E. Palmer, Grand Scribe, Plattsmouth; Christian Hartman, Grand Treasurer, Omaha; William R. Bowen, Grand Secretary, Omaha; Frank E. Bullard, Grand Chaplain, North Platte; Robert W. Furnas, Grand Lecturer, Brownville; Oren N. Wheelock, Grand Captain of the Host, Beatrice; Parley M. Hartson, Grand Principal Sojourner, Omaha; James Tyler, Grand Royal Arch Captain, Lincoln; Ithamar T. Benjamin, Grand Master Third Vail, Crete; Walter J. Thompson, Grand Master Second Vail, Hebron; John D. Moore, Grand Master First Vail, Grand Island; Emanuel Fist, Jr., Grand Steward, Hastings; Wilson M. Maddox, Grand Steward, Falls City; Francis S. White, Grand Sentinel, Plattsmouth.

Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Nebraska was organized December 28, 1871. Its first officers were: H. P. Deuel, Grand Commander; William E. Hill, Deputy Grand Commander; James M. Hurty, Grand Generalissimo; D. H. Wheeler, Grand Captain General; G. C. Betts, Grand Prelate; C. S. Chase, Grand Senior Warden; R. H. Oakley, Grand Junior Warden; Henry Bowen, Grand Treasurer; Robert W. Furnas, Grand Recorder. The present officers are: Eben K. Long, Omaha, Grand Commander; Francis E. White, Plattsmouth, Deputy Grand Commander; Samuel G. Owen, Lincoln, Grand Generalissimo; Charles B. Palmer, Beatrice, Grand Captain General; Frank E. Bullard, North Platte, Grand Prelate; Thomas Sewell, Lincoln, Grand Senior Warden; James R. Cain, Falls City, Grand Junior Warden; James S. France, Omaha, Grand Treasurer; William R. Bowen, Omaha, Grand Recorder; Dennis H. Andrews, Crete, Grand Standard Bearer; William H. Munger, Fremont, Grand Sword Bearer; John J. Wemple, Hastings, Grand Warden; Morris L. Alexander, Hastings, Grand Captain of the Guards.

The Widow's Son Grand Lodge of Nebraska (colored) was organized February 13, 1878, by delegates from the following lodges: W. D. Mathews Lodge No. 8 of Omaha; Mount Olive Lodge No. 20 of Lincoln; and Eastern Star Lodge No. 48 of Nebraska City. The first officers were: W. R. Gamble, Grand Master; Jackson Johnson, Grand Senior Warden; Robert Seymore, Grand Junior Warden; R. D. Curry, Grand Treasurer; G. S. Platt, Grand Secretary. In April, 1879, this lodge was admitted into the National Compact as a legal and regular Grand Lodge. It also received a charter at that time, since when regular annual communications have been held on the 24th of June. This lodge has at present in its jurisdiction, four subordinate lodges, with a total membership of about 125.

FREEMASONS' HALL.

This handsome structure was commenced in 1876 by the Masonic Temple Craft of Omaha, and was completed in the spring of 1877. The building is situated at the corner of Capitol avenue and Sixteenth street, and is of brick, in size 45x88, three stories high, with iron and glass fronts, and a cellar under the entire building. The doors and windows, being trimmed with white cut stone, give the structure a very beautiful appearance. The first floor is designed for stores, the second floor for a public hall, dressing rooms and rooms for culinary purposes whenever any of the order have balls or parties. The third floor contains a magnificent lodge room, library and reception rooms, which are used by all the order of the kind in the city. The cost of the building was $16,000. An addition has been erected which furnishes another store, extends the public hall, and furnishes rooms for offices, etc. The cost of the addition was $5,000.

I. O. O. F.

The vast amount of good performed by this old and unrivaled fraternity, is sufficient endorsement to the organization; however, a short review of the rise and progress of Odd Fellowship in the West may prove interesting to our readers. Ten years after the introduction of the Order in the United States, there were only thirty-one lodges in the Order, principally in New England, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts. Nearly one half of this number were in Pennsylvania. In 1829 a lodge was established in Pittsburgh, then considered as a western town, but now regarded more as an Eastern city than a Western one. In the next year a lodge was instituted in Ohio at Cincinnati. This was in fact the first lodge in a Western State proper. The following were the dates of the establishment of the Order in the Western States and Territories named, and are believed in every instance to be substantially correct: Kentucky, 1832; Indiana and Missouri, 1835; Illinois, 1836; Iowa, 1844; California, 1849; Oregon, 1852; Nebraska and Kansas, 1855; Nevada, 1862; Colorado, 1864; Utah, 1865; Montana, 1867; Arizona and Wyoming, 1868. Fifteen years after the institution of the first lodge in Cincinnati, and ten years after the first lodge in Missouri, the first lodge west of the Mississippi, these jurisdictions had eighty-one lodges, while the whole number of lodges in the Order in the United States was only ninety-five at the close of 1834, or fifteen years after the establishment of the first lodge at Baltimore in 1819, showing that the growth and expansion of the Order in the central Western States was more rapid in the corresponding period than in the Eastern States. The first lodge west of the Mississippi was Traveler's Rest No. 1, at St. Louis. The same year Far West Lodge No. 1, was instituted at Little Rock, Arkansas. In 1844 Washington Lodge No. 1 was instituted at Burlington, Iowa. From these points named the Order took its rise in what was only a few years ago the "far west," and it has permeated and occupied nearly the whole of the vast territory from the Father of Waters to the golden shores of the Pacific. The three small out-posts of Odd-Fellowship, planted on the very confines of civilization within the memory of many who have only a little more than passed the meridian of life, have achieved the most remarkable success. The feeble glimmer of the remote and widely separated watch-fires of the western pioneers of Odd-Fellowship have been kept brightly burning, and now, in city and town, on the mountain top and in the valley, the lights of a great number of altars illuminate this vast territory, in which several Grand Lodges exercise jurisdiction, and instead of a score or two of Odd Fellows, there are now 40,000, or about one-seventh of the whole membership in the United States. The progress and success of Odd Fellowship everywhere should be rejoiced at without regard to sectional boundaries. If it is progressive in the East the West will rejoice, if it is prosperous in the West the East will say, God speed the work. It is evident that the Order in the West, in a short time, will hold "the balance of power," by having a larger preponderance of membership and revenue over all the other portions of the Order, and this will only confirm and make more apparent the fact that Odd Fellowship has kept pace with the rapid progress of wealth and population in the great West. This development and expansion of the Order brings with it a corresponding moral responsibility to the membership in the West that their progress should be healthy. All progress is not a genuine growth. The success of the institution is not to be estimated by numbers or the gold in its treasuries, but by the manner in which the members perform the benevolent and moral duties enjoined by its ritual. They may count their numbers by millions and possess the wealth of a Crœsus, but if they fail to reflect in their actions the principles they profess as Odd Fellows, they are unworthy of the name, and will become "a sounding brass, and tinkling cymbal."

The first lodge of the I. O. O. F. in Nebraska, was Nebraska Lodge No. 1, at Nebraska City, instituted May 29, 1855. This was followed by

Omaha Lodge, No. 2, which was instituted January 1, 1856, under a dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge of the United States, dated November 17, 1855, and signed by William Eggleston, Grand Sire. The lodge was organized by J. P. Cassady, P. G. of Council Bluffs, and the following officers installed: A. D. Jones, N. G.; T. G. Goodwill, V. G.; A. S. Bishop, Sec.; George Armstrong, Per. Sec.; H. D. Johnson, Treas. This meeting and a few succeeding ones were held in the former council chamber of the old brick capitol. H. C. Anderson was the first candidate initiated into the mysteries of the Order. Their meetings are now held in Odd Fellow's Hall, on every Friday evening. The present officers are E. L. Armstrong, N. G.; W. R. Mathis, V. G.; E. C. Cooper, Sec.; C. C. Housel, Treas.

Allemanan Lodge, No. 8, was instituted March 26, 1864. The charter members were Henry Grebe, W. Doll, J. T. Paulsen, H. Bruening and J. Schneider. The first officers were A. Grebe, N. G.; H. Bruening, V. G.; J. T. Paulsen, Sec.; W. Doll, Treas. The lodge meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall. The present officers are C. J. Schmidt, N. G.; W. F. Lorenzen, V. G.; Peter Goos, Sec.; B. M. Mohr, Per. Sec.; Henry Bolln, Treas. The Order now has a membership of seventy-five.

Hesperian Encampment, No. 2, was organized January 13, 1865. Its present officers are Alonzo Jones, Chief Patriarch; Charles Fisette, Senior Warden; F. B. Bryant, Junior Warden; F. W. Manville, High Priest; C. C. Housel, Scribe; T. J. Staley, Treas. Their meetings are held on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. The membership is about seventy-five.

State Lodge, No. 10, was instituted by D. D. G. M. Henry Grebe March 29, 1867, under dispensation granted March 23. It has a membership at present of about 140, and meetings are held every Monday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall. The present officers are Peter Nelson, N. G.; Peter Olson, V. G.; C. L. Straight, Sec.; M. Goldsmith, Treas.

Covenant Degree Lodge, No. 1, was organized in December, 1868. It has a membership of about 125 and its meetings are held on the fourth Thursday of each month. Its officers are T. J. Staley, W. Deg. Master; F. B. Bryant, Dep. Deg. Master; Thomas G. Cliff, Sec.; D. A. Piercy, Treas.

Ruth Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 1, was instituted by D. G. M. John Evans, in February, 1870. It has at present a membership of about 130. D. A. Piercy, N. G.; Mrs. O. P. Straight, V. G.; Mrs. Ellen Ramsey, Treas. Their meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month.

Beacon Lodge, No. 20, was organized by D. G. M. E. B. Weist in July, 1870. It has at present a membership of about seventy. Meetings are held every Tuesday evening. Its officers are James Large, Noble Grand; Henry Livesey, Vice-Grand; Robert Livesey, Sec.; A. S. Billings, Treas.

Grand Lodge of Nebraska, I. O. O. F., was organized at the hall of the I. O. O. F. in Nebraska City, April 27, 1858, by members from Nebraska Lodge No. 1, of Nebraska City; Omaha Lodge No. 2, of Omaha; Frontier Lodge No. 3, of Nebraska City; Bellevue Lodge No. 4, of Bellevue; and Brownville Lodge No. 5, of Brownville. The election of officers resulted as follows: C. F. Holly, M. W. G. M.; J. W. Stull, R. W. D. G. M.; H. W. Cook, R. W. G. W.; R. W. Furnas, R. W. G. Sec.; J. Hamlin, R. W. G. Treas.; M. W. Brown, G. M.; H. R. Newcomb, G. Condr.; George Allen, G. G.; W. L. Boydston, G. M. The present officers are: A. T. Canon, M. W. G. M.; Columbus. J. T. Hendricks, R. W. D. G. M; Tecumseh. W. H. Curtis, R. W. G. W.; Pawnee City. D. A. Cline, R. W. G. Sec.; Lincoln. Samuel McClay, R. W. G. Treas.; Lincoln. D. H. Wheeler, R. W. G. R.; Plattsmouth. C. A. Speice, R. W. G. R.; Columbus. P. C. Johnson, W. G. C.; North Platte. Will Downs, W. G. Condr.; Plattsmouth. C. A. Simon, W. G. G.; Nebraska City. George Webber, W. G. H.; Lincoln.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

This edifice, on the corner of Dodge and Fourteenth streets, was built by the Omaha Lodges of this influential Order, in 1874. It is 60x54 feet with three stories and a basement. It is built of brick with an iron front and cut stone finishings, and cost $20,000. The ferry company in laying out the city of Omaha gave a lot to the Odd Fellows, and it is on this identical lot that their hall now stands. The ground floor of the building consists of three lofty stores, with iron and glass fronts. The second story is fourteen feet high, and is divided into suites of two rooms each, affording pleasant and convenient office rooms. The third floor is for the exclusive use of the Order, and is arranged especially for that purpose. The main room is 36x55 feet with a seventeen feet ceiling, and is well lighted by twelve windows, each twelve feet high. This room is filled up with every convenience attainable, and is furnished in a manner in keeping with the general grandeur of the building. On this floor is the library room, 15x22 feet and a committee, toilet, preparation and two camp rooms The foundation stone and the name and emblem of the order which adorn the Dodge street front, are from the Platte Valley quarry. The foundation walls were built by Messrs. Shane & Quimby of Omaha, and the brick work was done by B. Ittner. The glass was furnished by Walcott & Smith of Chicago, and the plans and specifications were drawn by A. R. Dufrene, architect, of Omaha.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Knights of Pythias represent one of the most wonderful and rapidly advancing secret organizations known to any age of the world. Its great principles were to be found in the manners and customs of the Gothic nation with whom the profession of arms was the only employment which was esteemed honorable. The Knights assumed a high rank, and the Order was governed by rigid rules which required years of study and training to attain the honor of Knighthood. The sons of noblemen entered on the proper course of study at a suitable age to prepare themselves for the performance of their duties and the enjoyment of its honors. Previous to the age of fourteen they were called pages, and were kept in constant employment and became accustomed to obedience and a courteous demeanor. At the age of fourteen the "pages" were raised to the rank and received the title of "Esquire," which is yet the second degree of the Order, and at the age of twenty-one they were admitted to the full honors of "Knights." The candidate was required to pass through a certain ordeal in form, before he could be properly knighted, among which was an obligation that "he would be a good, brave, loyal, just, generous and gentle knight," and a redresser of the wrongs of widows and orphans. His distinguishing weapon was the lance, his other offensive arms consisted of a sword, dagger, battle-ax and maces, and his dress consisted of a long flowing robe which reached down to his heels. The virtues of piety, chastity, modesty, courtesy, loyalty, liberality, sobriety, and above all, an inviolable attachment to truth and invincible courage, were a portion of the endowments that were necessary to form an accomplished Knight. The laws of the institution made it the duty of a Knight to protect the chastity and honor of the ladies, and forbade his speaking ill of them, or tamely hearing them spoken ill of by others. It was incumbent on him to warn them against the commission of every thing that might lower them in his opinion. Strictly decorous in his behavior toward them, he expected they would never forfeit their claim to such behavior.

Every true, loyal Knight was expected to have an open hand of charity to all who were found worthy, and to a wounded or vanquished Knight every attention was paid, and everything that contributed to his comfort and luxury was at his command. Such was the estimation in which Knighthood was considered, that for a long time no sovereign could be crowned till he had been knighted. The ancient Knighthood flourished most conspicuously from the tenth to the thirteenth century, and during that period consisted of several branches under appropriate appellations.

It infused humanity into war at a time when the disposition of the age made it the almost constant business of life, and the ruling passion of persons of every rank; it introduced courtesy of manners when men were rude and uncultivated; it exacted and secured a scrupulous adherence to truth at a time when its obligations were freely felt, and the temptations to falsehood were numerous; it imparted an additional impulse and motive to a respectful and delicate attention to the female sex, when such attention was particularly necessary to them. The courtesy now shown to ladies is somewhat the result of the former existence of that numerous knightly order. It preserved for a long time an exquisite sense of honor, which in its results worked as great effects as either of the powerful spirits of liberty and religion, which have given a predominant impulse to the moral sentiments and energies of mankind—but like all other numerous bodies, error, falsehood and dishonesty crept into its ranks, which went far to throw dishonor upon that once notable order. Whilst there were many ennobling lessons taught and illustrated by the courteous and brave acts of the Knights, they at the same time had their great influence for good in those times when there were no better guides to set examples and establish customs. From past history it is learned that many orders and religions have had their day and influences; then became defunct and gave way to some differently based and new association to wield the power, make laws, give character and exert an influence for the enlightenment of their generation.

Each in turn, for various reasons, were compelled to yield, and give place to others through the cause of change of opinion, irregularities, trickery, deception or dishonesty. The beneficent principles there inculcated were not destroyed, notwithstanding the associations that promulgated them were, for various reasons compelled to yield. Since the art of printing has been established, books and papers published, the intelligence of the people become common, improvement the order of the times, new ideas advanced, other doctrines advocated, and rendered prominent and popular; newly organized secret orders have sprung into existence to exert their influence over mankind and hold an existence until corruption or some disorganizing power shall creep into their ranks and destroy them in a similar manner to those of ancient times. The present organization of the Knight of Pythias dates only as far back as 1864, originating in the city of Washington, February 19, and the first grand lodge was organized April 8 of the same year. Yet the foundation of the Order, and similar institutions of Knighthood, were in existence as early as the eleventh century and some writers claim its origin to be several hundred years previous to that date, which of course would trace it into the knightly times of chivalry.

To P. G. C., George H. Crager, belongs the honor of introducing the order of the Knights of Pythias in Nebraska. He came to this State, not alone for the purpose of rendering himself conspicuous in the promulgation of the principles of the building up of an institution of so much importance as the Knights of Pythias, but to better his condition pecuniarily, as an energetic, intelligent, and honorable car builder, of long experience and recognized merit. He was a P. C. of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 26, of the Knights of Pythias in the city of Philadelphia, and finding on his arrival in Omaha, that the Order in which he had become so much interested, had no organization within this or the surrounding States, and being further desirous of having some moral organization where he could spend his evenings with pleasure and profit to himself, as well as being the benefactor and guide for the thousands that would eventually follow, he bent his accustomed energy towards the introduction of the Order in this Jurisdiction, by calling a meeting for that purpose. This, the first preliminary meeting, was held at the office of Dr. L. F. Babcock, in Omaha, August 13, 1868, at which the following named gentlemen were present: George H. Crager, John Taylor, Dr. L. F. Babcock, J. E. Neal, Edwin Davis, Edwin Stanton, George S. Markham, and Charles Skinner. Mr. Crager introduced the subject in a few pertinent remarks, and said that his object in calling the meeting was to take preliminary steps toward the organization of a lodge of the Knights of Pythias in the city of Omaha. It was then agreed to organize a lodge, and that the gentlemen present should constitute the charter members. Edwin Davis introduced the title of "Nebraska Lodge" No. 1, which was unanimously adopted, and a petition for a dispensation was immediately forwarded to the Supreme Chancellor together with a recommendation that George H. Crager be commissioned as Deputy Grand Chancellor for the purpose of instituting said lodge. Subsequent meetings were held, and on the 21st of October, Mr. Crager was notified of his appointment as D. G. C.; and November 23, 1868,

Nebraska Lodge, No. 1, was instituted by him and the following officers installed: George H. Crager, V. P.; Edwin Davis, W. C.; Charles Skinner, V. C.; L. F. Babcock, R. S.; Edwin Stanton, F. S; T. C. Brunner, B.; J. E. Neil, G.; H. A. Monier, I. S.; John Taylor, O. S. The lodge has maintained its existence ever since its organization and is now in excellent working condition with a membership of about fifty. It has furnished four Grand Chancellors in the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, in the persons of George H. Crager, David Carter, J. J. Monell, and J. S. Shropshire. It has also furnished the only Grand Keeper of Records and Seals in the person of E. E. French. Their present officers are: E. D. McLaughlin, P. C.; C. K. Coleman, C. C.; John Hayward, V. C.; E. E. French, P.; W. W. Bingham, M. F.; M. G. McKoon, M. E.; J. S. Shropshire, K. R. S.; J. T. Beard, M. A.; C. E. Reynolds, I. G.; Eugene O'Neill, O. G.

In the spring of 1869 several of the active members of Nebraska Lodge No. 1, conceived the idea of starting another lodge, and to that end withdrew from No. 1, and petitioned the Supreme Chancellor for a dispensation to organize

Damon Lodge, No. 2, which was granted a dispensation and on the 29th of April, 1869, the lodge was instituted by D. G. C. Crager, and the following officers installed: H. W. Thain, V. P.; Rev. E. V. Glover, W. C.; Henry Fulton, V. C.; E. E. French, R. S.; E. S. Seymour, F. S.; George E. Powell, B.; W. H. Jackson, G.; J. J. Curtis, I. S. This lodge surrendered its charter in 1871, and never has been revived. The next lodge instituted in the city of Omaha was

Planet Lodge No. 4.—This lodge, composed wholly of Germans, and the business conducted in the German language, was instituted by D. G. C. Crager, on the 25th of August, 1869. The first officers were Andrew Zimmerman, V. P.; A. B. Huberman, W. C.; Charles E. Bruner, V. C.; John F. Kuhn, R. S.; Henry Leisge, F. S.; Emil Faust, B.; Charles Hollo, G.; Joseph Rosenstein, I. S.; Louis Leeder, O. S. The Lodge has a membership at present of eighty, and the meetings are held on Monday. The present officers are; August Boehne, P. C.; Phillip Lange, C. C.; Gustav Wilke, V. C.; George Schmidt, P.; Jacob Frank, M. of E.; Samuel Motz, M. of F.; John F. Kuhn, K. of R. and S.; Hans Young, M. A.

The Grand Lodge of Nebraska, Knights of Pythias, was organized October 13, 1869, at Pythian Hall, in Omaha, at 515 Fourteenth street, by the following representatives of their respective lodges: H. B. Case, Dr. L. F. Babcock, John Taylor, of Nebraska Lodge No. 1, of Omaha; Dr. O. S. Wood, J. J. Curtis, E. E. French, of Damon Lodge No. 2, of Omaha; John Q. Goss, of Bellevue Lodge No. 3, of Bellevue; John F. Kuhn, Charles Hollo, of Planet Lodge No. 4, of Omaha; William L. Wells, of Platte Valley Lodge No. 5, of Plattsmouth. The following officers having been elected were presented and installed by Supreme Chancellor Read: Ven. G. P., George H. Crager, of No. 1; G. C., David Carter, of No. 2; V. G. C., John Q. Goss, of No. 3; G. R. & C. S., E. E. French, of No. 2; G. B., T. C. Brunner, of No. 1; G. G., William L. Wells, of No. 5; G. I. S., John F. Kuhn, of No. 4; G. O. S., John Taylor, of No. 1. There are now in the State of Nebraska, twenty-seven subordinate lodges working by the authority of this Grand Lodge. The present officers of the Grand Lodge are: P. G. C., Frederick Mutton; G. C., H. F. Downs; V. G. C., J. G. Jones; G. P., Rev. W. E. Copeland; G. M. of the E., Joseph Rosenstein; G. K. of R. & S., E. E. French; G. M. at A., L. C. Dunn; G. I. S., Daniel M. Stall; G. O. S., John Forrer; G. L., John Q. Goss; S. R., John J. Morrell, jr., and J. S. Shropshire. The Grand Lodge meets annually at such place as is designated at its previous meeting.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

Omaha Lodge, No. 3, was organized March 10, 1879. Its first officers were Charles E. Reynolds, M. W.; T. Welshans, G.; A. S. Van Kuren, R.; E. E. French, R.; M. G. McKoon, O. W.; P. J. Hensman, O. W.; J. F. Behm, F.; C. P. Needham, F.; Thomas Finnerau, I. W.; W. L Peabody, P. M. W.; P. S. Lisenring, C. F. Goodman, M. G. McKoon Trustees. The present officers are Charles E. Reynolds, M. W.; W. J. Welshans, G.; J. G. Taylor, R.; E. E. French, R.; M. G. McKoon, O. W.; J. F. Webb, F.; A. S. Van Kuren, O.; S. J. Cutler, F.; W. L. Peabody, P. M. W.; P. S. Lisenring, C. F. Goodman, M. G. McKoon, Trustees. The order now numbers about twenty-five members and their meetings are held on Thursday evenings at K. of P., Hall.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Omaha Temple of Honor and Temperance, No. 26, was instituted October 24, 1878, by Adna H. Bowen, of Juniata, Nebraska, and D. H.

Wheeler, of Plattsmouth. Meetings are held in Clark's Hall, corner of Dodge and Fourteenth streets every Wednesday evening. The officers are: J. W. Willis, W. C. T.; G. T. Kennedy, W. V. S.; J. J. Points, W. R.; C. Jerome Browne, W. F. R.; O. S. Wood, D. W. T.; W. Kemp, W. M.; H. L. Kennedy, W. D. M.; Frank W. Hill, W. A. R.; N. G. Edwards, W. R. S.; F. M. Sparling, W. L. S.; C. Engle, W. I. S.; W. D. Jones, W. O. S.

Omaha Red Ribbon Club was organized November 7, 1878. Meetings are held every alternate Sunday afternoon at Clark's Hall. The officers are: W. L. Peabody, Pres.; W. F. Flynn, Thomas H. Latey, George W. Clemens, Vice-Presidents; C. Jerome Browne, Sec.; S. H. Rice, Treas.; W. E. Beckley, Chap.

Omaha Lodge No. 141, *I. O. G. T.*, was chartered in October, 1878. It has a membership of about one hundred, and meetings are held every Tuesday evening at 1211 Farnam street. The officers are: G. Stevenson, Lodge Deputy; C. P. Edwards, P. W. C. T.; George W. Beard, W. C. T.; Mollie Bonner, W. V. T.; Robert Wallace, W. R. S.; Lillie Willis, A. R. S.; D. Bowman, W. F. S.; Mrs. B. F. Baker, W. Treas.; Mrs. W. H. Bonner, W. Chap.; Abner Kohr, W. M.; Ellen Goodyear, W. I. G.; Evart Archibald, W. S.; Susie Bonner, R. H. S.; Emma Mores, L. H. S.; Lottie Charles, W. D. M.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

Rough Ashler Lodge, No. 74 (colored).—The first organization of Free-masons among the colored men of Nebraska, occurred in April, 1870, when the above named lodge was organized under authority of King Solomon's Grand Lodge of Kansas. It was then known as *W. D. Mathews Lodge, No.* 8, and its first officers under the dispensation were R. D. Curry, W. M.; Nelson Ockrey, S. W.; James H. Curry, J. W.; Jesse Bishop, Treas.; F. Duget, Sec.; David Smith, S. D.; George K. Hall, J. D.; David Beard, Tiler. This lodge received its warrant in October, 1871, under which its first officers were William B. Payton, W. M.; H. W. Cosley, S. W.; James H. Curry, J. W.; Frank Duget, Sec.; R. D. Curry, Treas.; David Beard, S. D.; George K. Hall, J. D.; Jesse Bishop, Tiler. In November, 1877, after receiving a dispensation from Moses Dixon, M. W. G. M., of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, the W. D. Mathews Lodge, by unanimous vote, surrendered her warrant and affix received from the Grand Lodge of Kansas, since which time it has been known as Rough Ashler Lodge No. 74. The officers of the lodge as newly constituted were E. R. Overall, W. M.; John Sly, S. W.; John H. Craig, J. W.; James H. Curry, Sec.; William B. Payton, Treas.; Charles Butler, S. D.; Horace Kinney, J. D.; Michael Dance, Tiler. The Lodge received its warrant from the Grand Lodge of Missouri in August, 1878. Its present officers are E. R. Overall, W. M.; David H. Johnson, S. W.; Horace Kinney, J. W.; E. S. Clellans, Sec.; William B. Payton, Treas.; Jesse Newman, S. D.; Daniel Robinson, J. D.; William Morrison, Tiler. It now has a membership of twenty-four, and their meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at their hall, No. 222 N. Sixteenth street.

Queen Esther's Court No. 31 (colored), was organized February 3, 1877. Its first officers were Mrs. Margaret L. Overall, M. A. M.; E. R. Overall, M. W. J.; Mrs. Mary Stephenson, Sec.; Mrs. H. R. Hill, Treas.; Mrs. Mary Jane Kinney, I. G. K.; Mrs. Hannah J. Butler, O. G. K.; I. W. Cook, William H. Butler and John S. Craig, Directors. The present officers are Mrs. Mary E. Porter, M. A. M.; E. S. Clellans, M. W. J.; Mrs. Eliza Williams, Sec.; Mrs. Ophelia Clellans, Treas.; Mrs. Gabriel Young, I. G. K.; Mrs. J. M. Watt, O. G. K.; Frank Nott, Alvin Duval and John Watt, Directors. The court has a membership of eighteen and their meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 222 N. Sixteenth street.

The Omaha Chess Club was organized in 1879, with Julius Meyer, Pres.; Henry Hickman, Vice-Pres.; Alfred Sorenson, Sec.; Charles Huntington, Treas.; George Baker, Referee. The club consists of twenty-five of the leading citizens of Omaha. Their tournaments last from December 1, to April 1, of each year. The present officers are the same as those named above.

The Philomathean Club was organized October 15, 1881. Its object is the promotion of classic music. The officers are Julius Meyer, Manager; George F. Sauer, Musical Director. The members of the club are Julius Meyer, George F. Sauer, G. Shulz, Martin Cahn and George F. Mayer.

The Musical Union Orchestra was organized in April, 1881. It now has twenty-seven members with Julius Meyer, Pres. and Manager; E. Schneider, Secretary; S. Hoffman, Director; George F. Sauer, Concert Master.

The Terpsichorean Club (social) was organized in December, 1881. Its officers are: T. H. Cotter, Pres.; Joseph McCaffrey, V. Pres.; Henry Bushman, Treas.; Ed. Shelby, Sec.

The Hebrew Benevolent Society was organized March 6, 1881. The object of the association is to furnish aid to worthy resident Israelites, and to those who may need assistance in passing through the city, and to provide a poor and sick fund. It has a membership of about fifty persons. Its officers are: P. Gottheimer, Pres.; Mrs. A. Cahn, V. Pres.; A. Heller, Sec.; A. Cahn, Treas. The Society meets the first Sunday of every third month at Standard Hall. Trustees—M. Goldsmith, C. Schlank, Julius Meyer, Mrs. A. Heller, Mrs. M. Goldsmith, Mrs. M. Hellman.

The Omaha Zither Club (musical) was organized October 21, 1880. It is composed of twelve active members, and its meetings are held every Thursday evening. The officers are: J. T. Festner, Pres.; H. Lehmann, Sec. and Treas.; Prof. August Walther, Director.

The Imperial Club (social) was organized in 1877. Its officers are A. Traynor, Pres.; J. C. Wilkinson, first V. Pres.; W. O. Saunders, second V. Pres.; Ed. Haney, Treas. The Executive Committee consists of A. McKenzie, D. E. Hume, A. Hospe, A. Rosewater, J. C. Wilkinson, J. T. Festner, Ed. Haney and A. Traynor. Their meetings are held at Hospe's Hall on the first Wednesday of each month.

The Omaha Mannerchor was organized February 1, 1872 with Phillip Metz, Pres.; John Flag, Sec.; John Feller, Treas. It now has fifty members. Their meetings are held twice a week for exercises in singing. The present officers are Ed. Wirth, Pres.; H. Rosenzweig, V. Pres.; John Boekhoff, Sec.; H. Hoessli, Librarian; William Aust, Treas.; George Linde, Ed. Maurer and John Baumer, Trustees. Meet first Monday in each month. A hall has been furnished at a cost of $900. It is located over Elguetters, on Farnam street.

The Omaha Turnverein was instituted January 26, 1873. Regular meetings are held monthly and for gymnastic exercises semi-weekly, the present officers are: H. F. Wilrodt, Pres.; C. Rosacker, V. Pres.; H. Kessler, Recording Sec.; C. Metz, Cor. Sec.; Herman Besselin, first Turnwart; Robert Rosenzweig, second Turnwart. It has a membership of sixty-five.

The Omaha Glee Club was organized November 20, 1880. It was then known as the "Garfield and Arthur Glee Club," but after the presidential campaign the name was changed to the Omaha Glee Club. It now has a membership of twenty. Many of the members of this club were originally members of the "Arion Club," now defunct. Their meetings are held on every Tuesday evening. The officers are: L. S. Reed, Pres.; J. L. Smith, V. Pres.; John R. Manchester, Treas.; A. D. Morris, Sec.; F. S. Smith, Music Director.

The Standard Club (social) was instituted in October, 1876, with Julius Meyer, Pres.; A. Cahn, V. Pres.; A. Pollack, Treas.; George Rau, Sec. They have fitted up a hall in the third story of Barker's Block, on Fifteenth street, at a cost of about $1,000. Each member at its organization contributed $30 for this purpose. The club has a membership of fifty, and their meetings are held monthly. The present officers are: A. Heller, Pres.; Julius Meyer, V. Pres.; Henry Baswitz, Sec.; Henry Pundt, Treas.; Max Meyer, M. Goldsmith, J. R. Manchester, Trustees.

The Concordia Singing Society was organized September 20, 1868. The officers are: Henry Schwabe, Pres.; Henry Pundt, V. Pres.; Louis Raapke, Sec.; John Erck, Treas.; Warner Boehl, Librarian; William Sievers, Standard Bearer. The society now numbers about forty members and their meetings for business transactions are held monthly; for singing exercises semi-weekly. They have a rented hall in Max Meyer's building on Farnam street.

The Belles Lettres Club was organized February 1, 1879. The first officers were: John I. Redick, Pres.; Mrs. John I. Redick, V. Pres.; Mrs. J. J. Dickey, Treas.; Mrs. James Van Ostrand, Sec.; Gustavus Stevenson, Director, and Critic of vocal and physical elocution. Mr. Stevenson was subsequently elected Secretary and has officiated in that capacity since. The club was instituted with about twenty members, and the present membership numbers thirty. The object of the establishment of this club was the view to the attainment of superiority and excellence of elocution, by educating the harmony of expression, both vocal and physical. Their meetings are held at the private residences of its members on each Tuesday evening. The present officers are: John L. Webster, Pres.; Mrs. George Thrall, V. Pres.; Mrs. Howard B. Smith, Treas.; Gustavus Stevenson, Sec. and Critic; Nathan Shelton, Cor. Sec.; Mrs. John L. Webster, Mrs. H. Shelton, Mrs. W. H. Burns, Frank Shelton, Warren Switzler and George Thrall, Executive Committee.

The North Star Society was organized April 1, 1872. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening at 214 South Twelfth street. The present membership numbers about fifteen. The object of the society is to procure a poor and sick fund for the benefit of its members. The officers are: S. J. Bergstrom, Pres.; E. G. Lundquest, V. Pres.; E. M. Stenburg, Sec.; G. A. Lindquest, Treas.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 93 was granted a charter by the International Union October 20, 1881. All the officers of the union act as the executive board. The union now numbers forty-five members. The officers are: F. W. Schneider, Pres.; J. F. Johnson, V. Pres.; N. Philbrick, Rec. Sec.; T. H. Hoester, Fin. Sec.; A. T. Sigwart, Cor. Sec.; A. H. L. Schroeder, Treas.; George Mylhausen, Sergeant-at-arms.

The Burns Club was organized March 20, 1872, with David Kerr, Pres.; A. D. McAusland, V. Pres.; William Fleming, Sec.; James Bell, Treas.; Charles E. Tennent, Mitchell Fleming, Robert Adamson, councilmen. The object of this club is to cultivate feelings of mutual friendship and respect among Scotchmen in Nebraska generally; for the preservation of the ancient literature and the encouragement and practice of the ancient games of Scotland; for the establishment of a library and the employment of lecturers before the club; and also to commemorate historical and national events. The club has a membership of thirty-seven, and their meetings are held at Hospe's Hall, on Dodge street, on the second Wednesday evening of each month. The officers are Thomas Falconer, Pres.; John Wilson, V. Pres.; A. C. Troup, Sec.; Thomas Meldrun, Treas.; David Knox, John C. Moodie, William Fleming, Councilmen.

Chosen Friends Excelsior Council No. 1.—This Society was organized May 3, 1881. Its first officers were: Charles H. Godfrey, P. G. C.; Edgar P. Davis, C. C.; Robert H. Baliman, Chief Councillor; Charles H. Klopp, Recorder; H. Jacobson, Financier; Joseph B. West, Treas.; William Neve, Prelate; George B. Swartz, Marshal; William Armstrong, Warden; John Wessberg, Sentry; J. R. Crigler, Guide. The society has a fair membership and is in a prosperous condition.

Knights of Honor—Omaha Lodge, No. 829, was organized in December, 1877. Meetings are held every Thursday evening at Central Hall, 1321 Douglas street. Its present officers are: Thomas Falconer, D.; Samuel Rees, P. D.; D. S. M. Fretwell, V. D.; Nicholas Ittner, A. D.; J. O. Corby, C.; W. E. Armstrong, G.; Thomas G. Magrane, R.; Lorin D. Keyes, F. R.; Charles Landrock, C. P.; T. Bertelsen, G.; Cyrus Kimball, S.; Dr. Joseph Neveille, M. E.; Thomas G. Magrane, G. L. R.; C. J. Mester, A. L. R.; Dr. J. R. Conkling, W. J. Kennedy, J. S. Gibson, T.

Royal Arcanum Pioneer Council, No. 118, was chartered in July, 1878. Its officers are: G. W. Gray, R.; D. S. M. Fretwell, V. R.; L. A. Groff, O.; Thomas J. Magrane, Sec.; H. Jacobson, C.; A. H. Sander, jr., Treas.; Edward A. Parmlee, C.; J. U. Gridley, Guide; John Heneille, W.; C. L. Fritchle, S.; C. S. Goodrich, P. R.

K. S. B. Association, Star of the West Lodge No. 146 was chartered in 1874. The meetings are held on the second and fourth Sundays in each month. The officers are: E. Simon, Pres.; L. Levi, V.-Pres.; H. Baswitz, Condr.; S. Trostler, Sec.; F. Adler, Asst. Sec.; S. Richenburg, Treas.; S. Brown, G.; H. Baswitz, S. Jacobs, I. Reuben, T.

Order of Railway Conductors—Omaha Division, No. 35, was organized in June, 1875. Their meetings are held on the first Sunday of each month at 1211 Farnam street. The officers are: Harry Gilmore, C. C.; Benjamin Lebourveau, A. C. C.; E. J. Stoul, Sr., C. C.; John S. Weisman, Jr., C. C.; J. H. O'Brien, P. C. C.; C. E. Mackabee, I. S.; George H. Ransom, O. S.; W. W. Hinkley, Sec. and Treas.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—Omaha Division, No. 183, was chartered in 1874. Their meetings are held on Saturdays, at 1211 Farnam street. The officers are: T. C. Livingstone, C. E.; N. Weeks, F. E.; W. H. Van Noy, F. A. E.; B. C. Howard, of Grand Island, Sec. of Ins.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen—Missouri River Lodge, No. 84, was chartered in 1878. Their meetings are held on the first and third Saturdays of each month, at 1211 Farnam street. The officers are: D. B. Hines, M.; William Atkinson, R. S.; Thomas Barry, F. S. and T.; J. W. Lowry, M. A.

The Omaha Timber and Homestead Colony was established in March, 1878. The object of the organization of the Colony is for the purpose of facilitating the locating and entering, within the State of Nebraska, Government and timber homesteads, and to procure for and protect its members in the enjoyment of all the benefits under the homestead laws. The first officers were: John W. Nichols, Pres.; M. T. Murphy, V. Pres.; George Brown, Cor. Sec.; L. A. Steele, Finl. Sec.; Joseph Redman, Treas.; A. F. Wilgoski, S. The present officers are: M. T. Murphy, Pres.; H. A. Moe, V.-Pres.; E. R. Overall, Cor. Sec.; P. J. Johnson, Finl. Sec.; Charles E. Bruner, Treas.; G. H. McGee, S. The colony has a membership of fifty-two and they hold meetings the first Wednesday of each month. In 1881 the colony planted upwards of 300,000 trees in Antelope County, where most of their claims are made.

The Omaha Electric Company was organized in May, 1879. This company furnishes electrical supplies throughout Nebraska and Wyoming Territory. It was organized for the express purpose of constructing and operating a telephone exchange. Its officers are the same as are the officers of THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, which was established by the Electric Company in June, 1879. The general office at present, as well as at its organization, is in the Union Pacific Railroad Block, corner of Farnam and Nineteenth streets. Soon after its organization, poles were put up on most of the principal streets of the city. The first subscribers were Max Meyer & Brother, dealers in jewelry and musical instruments at 1024 Farnam street. The first number of subscribers was seventy-five, and the number at present is about 400. This exchange also operates the Telephone Exchange at Council Bluffs, the two offices being in direct connection. At present the exchange owns and operates 260 miles of wire in the city of Omaha. Thirteen persons are employed at a daily compensation of about $25. The capital stock amounts to $25,000. The present officers of the exchange are: C. W. Mead, President; J. J. Dickey, Vice President and General Manager; L. H. Korty, Secretary and Treasurer; S. H. H. Clark, A. E. Touzalin, Directors; John G. Morse, Superintendent.

The Child's Hospital Association was organized on the 19th of October, 1881. The constitution and by-laws were prepared by Bishop Clarkson, and provided for incorporation under the laws of Nebraska, "so as to enable this institution to acquire and hold property and receive bequests and legacies," looking to the permanent organization of a charity which must commend itself to all classes of people.

It is not within the management of any single church, but the officers and board of managers consist of representatives from all denominations present at the organization, and are as follows:

President, Mrs. Bishop Clarkson; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. M. B. Barr, Mrs. J. W. Savage, Mrs. J. B. Jardine; Secretary, Mrs. A. J. Poppleton; Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Thurston.

Board of Directors—Mrs. John Williams, Miss France, Mrs. G. W. Doane, Mrs. J. M. Woolworth, Mrs. M. E. Backus, Mrs. Charles Powell, Mrs. F. H. Davis, Mrs. C. H. Frederick, Mrs. J. N. H. Patrick, Mrs. M. E. Hayden, Mrs. C. S. Montgomery, Mrs. A. Patterson, Mrs. Webster Snyder, Mrs. G. E. Pritchett, Miss Childs.

The building to be used, temporarily, as a hospital, occupies a portion of the Episcopal Church property, on Dodge street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, and has been tendered for the use of the association until the 1st of April, 1882, and possibly longer, should the ground not be needed for other purposes. Through the generosity of a few persons, it has been put in thorough repair and partially furnished. The rent and matron's salary have also been provided for, and six memorial beds have been donated, complete in all their appointments, to be kept up by their donors. This hospital will be opened for patients as soon as it can be made ready, and will be supported by voluntary offerings of money or articles of subsistence necessary to carry it on from day to day.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The extent of the banking business of Omaha is something unusual in a place of its size and is a constant source of surprise to new-comers. A number of important interests concentrate here, tending to produce heavy transactions in the banking line. The Military Headquarters, Union Pacific Railroad Railway, smelting works and other large manufacturing interests all do a heavy business through the Omaha banks. Banks in all the States and Territories west of Omaha, as well as in Western Iowa keep accounts at this point and obtain from here their supplies of currency and exchange. A shipment of currency from the East would be a comparative rarity. The shipments from the Omaha banks by express amount to several million dollars annually, while the deposits at the present time aggregate something over $4,000,000.

The history of banking in Omaha presents no exceptional or startling phases. In old Territorial days the "wild cat" system was more or less in vogue, with the usual proportion of failure and repudiation. As a rule, however, ventures in the financial line in Omaha have proved successful to a marked degree. Neither of the great panics in 1857 and 1873 wrought any serious amount of devastation, and with one or two exceptions the financial institutions that have wound up their business have squared up their indebtedness in full.

The banks complain greatly of the burden of taxation they are compelled to carry under national and State legislation. Reduced interest rates have been enforced upon them by the increased supply of loanable funds from foreign untaxed capitalists, but the taxes remain the same, or are increased in amount. This fact explains the non-increase of capital with the banks now doing business, and also the non-introduction of new capital. The four banks of Omaha pay taxes to the United States of not less than $20,000 per annum, and the two Nationals pay local taxation of $5,000 per annum each. The national tax on deposits of banks is the last of the war measures of the Government rendered necessary to preserve its existence.

One of the first banks established in Omaha was called the "Bank of Nebraska," and started in 1856. This was a so-called "wild-cat" bank, issuing and circulating its own paper. West & Allen, of Des Moines, were interested in this concern, Sam Moffat being cashier, and Dave Moffat, assistant cashier. B. R. Pegram afterward became its president and D. C. De Forest, cashier. In 1860 the bank wound up its business and redeemed its paper.

Another "wild-cat" institution was the "Western Exchange Bank" which occupied the building where Caldwell, Hamilton & Co. are at present. This was run by Green, Ware & Berton and ascended the financial flame in the panicky days of '57, its paper remaining a drug on the market for sometime after. Leroy Tuttle was the cashier of this institution.

In 1857 the city of Omaha issued and circulated city scrip to the amount of $100,000, thereby affording abundant food for personal differences and political capital for some years to follow.

Another bank of issue was the "Bank of Dakota," located nominally at Dakota City, but controlled by Kountze Bros. at this point. This bank paid up in full and discontinued business in 1858.

Private banks were started during the period from 1857 to 1860 by Samuel E. Rogers, Smith & Parmalee, and Gridley & Co. None of these were long-lived, however.

In 1858 William Young Brown started a bank of issue on the corner of Farnam and Eleventh streets, of which J. D. Briggs was cashier. This bank went into liquidation after a year or so, leaving its paper afloat.

J. A. Ware & Co. started a bank at the corner of Thirteenth and Farnam streets in 1865 and continued in business for five or six years, The firm was composed of J. A. Ware, Nebraska City; J. W. Angus, Omaha; and P. S. Wilson, Cheyenne.

In April, 1868, the "Central National Bank" was organized with John McCormick, Pres.; J. E. Boyd, V.-Pres.; and J. M. Watson, Cash. It was located on the south side of Farnam street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. In January, 1871, this bank wound up its affairs and closed its doors.

These institutions have been dealt with a little out of chronological order for the reason that they were short-lived. To revert back to early days, the first banking house established in Omaha (and the oldest with one exception in the Territory) was that of Barrows, Millard & Co., which started early in 1856. The house was composed of Willard Barrows, J. H. Millard, Ezra Millard and S. S. Caldwell. Business prospered with the firm.

In 1864 the title became Millard, Caldwell & Co., and May 1, 1868, the firm name became Caldwell, Hamilton & Co., C. W. Hamilton at this time purchasing the entire interest of Mr. Millard. This firm continues business to-day at the south-west corner of Farnam and Twelfth streets. The capital of the bank is $37,500; deposits $500,000; assets over liabilities $150,000.

The house of Kountze Bros. was established in 1857 by Augustus, L. W. and Herman Kountze. A large business was done by this firm down to the year 1865 when it merged into the First National Bank.

The First National Bank was organized August 26, 1863; commenced business April 1, 1864, and was consolidated with the preceding firm July 1, 1865. The first officers were Edward Creighton, president, and Herman Kountze, cashier. The first board of directors were Augustus Kountze, Herman Kountze, Edward Creighton, W. H. S. Hughes and Louis J. Ruth. The capital stock at the organization of the bank was $[illegible]0,000. This amount has been increased from time to time, as follows: January 19, 1865, to $65,000; October 13, 1865, to $100,000; [illegible], 1869, to $200,000. May 6, 1864, Augustus Kountze was elected as vice president of the bank, there having been no such officer elected prior to that time. He remained in this position until February 14, 1865, when Alvin Saunders was elected vice president and Kountze became cashier. January 12, 1869, Herman Kountze was elected vice president, and H. W. Yates, assistant cashier. July 8, 1874, Mr. Yates was elected cashier, and Augustus Kountze, second vice president. Herman Kountze was elected president, January 12, 1875, and Augustus Kountze, vice president, at the same time. F. H. Davis became assistant cashier, January 9, 1877. The present board of directors are Herman Kountze, Augustus Kountze, John A. Creighton, A. J. Poppleton and F. H. Davis. On March 1, 1882, Mr. Yates retired from the bank and F. H. Davis succeeded him as cashier. The business done by this establishment has increased enormously since its organization. The attached table will show for itself:

DATE.	LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.	DEPOSITS.
October, 1864	....	$16,861 67
April, 1865	$35,073 05	21,140 43
July, 1866	164,066 44	562,895 29
July, 1867	303,326 82	1,002,704 96
June, 1870	488,190 05	1,205,599 32
June, 1871	388,200 01	1,048,007 05
June, 1872	483,070 29	1,061,088 88
June, 1873	600,197 56	1,563,897 12
June, 1874	611,553 73	1,192,106 14
June, 1875	715,148 16	1,380,557 14
October, 1876	759,753 27	1,393,944 48
June, 1877	753,680 95	1,483,647 84
June, 1878	693,958 49	1,445,959 37
June, 1879	883,591 06	1,496,249 27
June, 1880	1,006,015 42	1,965,093 09
June, 1881	1,037,368 02	1,805,375 35
October, 1881	1,042,561 61	2,330,619 27

The Omaha National Bank started in business July 2, 1866. This banking house was founded by Ezra Millard and J. H. Millard, formerly of Barrows, Millard & Co. Ezra Millard was its president, and J. N. Field, cashier. Mr. Field continued in this position but a short time, being succeeded, in December, 1866, by J. H. Millard, who still holds the position. William Wallace, the assistant cashier, has been with the bank ever since its start. The original capital was $50,000; this was increased, June 28, 1867, to $100,000, and January 17, 1874, increased to $200,000. The history of this bank has been one of continued prosperity. An idea of the business done by this banking institution may be formed from the following figures:

OCTOBER 1, 1866.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital stock	$50,000 00	Loans and discounts	$42,948 77
Circulation	45,000 00	Government securities	58,185 91
Deposits	120,115 04		

MAY 19, 1882.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$1,101,438 72	Capital	$ 200,000 [illegible]
Overdrafts	11,370 74	Surplus and Profits	181,784 [illegible]
Bullion Account	124,242 77	Circulation	67,500 [illegible]
Banking House, etc	54,208 83	Deposits	2,1[illegible]
Expenses and Taxes	7,190 34		
U. S. Bonds	253,000 00		
Other Bonds	45,629 35		
Due from Banks & B'nkr's	716,575 28		
Cash	220,623 74		
5 pr. ct. Redempt'n Fund	3,375 00		
	$2,537,554 77		$2,537,554 77

For the first twenty days in October, 1866, the average business transactions per day amounted to $14,432.18, including the cash on hand. The average daily transactions for a corresponding period in October, 1881, were $811,108.11, including also the cash on hand. Exclusive of cash on hand, in October, 1866, the average daily transactions were $5,905.76, and in October, 1881, $529,569.20. The first board of directors were Ezra Millard, S. S. Caldwell, Joseph N. Field, J. D. Brown, R. A. Brown, Thomas Martin and A. J. Simpson. The present board of directors are Ezra Millard, J. H. Millard, J. J. Brown, A. J. Simpson and William Wallace. The bank has at present a surplus capital of $100,000. In 1877 the bank retired one-half of its $180,000 circulation, leaving $90,000 outstanding. The new bank building to be completed in October, 1882, is sixty by eighty-two feet, and four stories in height. The front is of St. Louis and the body of the building of Omaha brick. The basement is of cut stone. The cost of the building, unfurnished, will be $50,000. The bank will occupy the main floor, the Western Union Telegraph Co. the fourth and one-half of the basement, and the remainder will be used for offices. This will be one of the finest banking houses in the West.

The State Bank of Nebraska was organized and commenced business June 1, 1870. The board of directors were Alvin Saunders, Enos Lowe, Samuel E. Rogers, A. D. Jones, Jonas Gise, John R. Porter, J. Weightman, C. H. Downs and J. A. Horbach. The capital stock is $100,000, one-half of which was paid in and the remainder paid from the profits. This was the first State bank organized in Nebraska, as well as the first instituted under the amended banking law of the State, which permitted them to receive deposits in excess of two-thirds of the capital stock. Alvin Saunders was its first president, J. R. Porter, vice-president, and B. B. Wood, cashier. June 5, 1876, Mr. Saunders retired from the presidency of the bank, and Frank Murphy was elected to succeed him. In 1871, Enos Lowe was elected vice-president of the bank; he was succeeded by Samuel E. Rogers, June 5, 1876. July 15, 1874, Luther Drake became assistant cashier. This bank, as well as the Omaha National Bank, will build a fine banking house the coming summer. The following table shows the progress this bank has made since its organization:

STATEMENT OF THE BANK, MAY 10, 1871.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and bills discounted	$113,994 79	Capital stock paid in	$50,000 [illegible]
Government and Omaha City bonds	30,150 00	Individual deposits	134,9[illegible]
Cash on hand	20,900 75		

STATEMENT OF THE BANK, OCTOBER 1, 1881.

Loans and bills discounted	$304,012 48	Capital and profits	$154,173 [illegible]
Stocks and bonds	75,789 72	Due depositors	417,2[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures	2,986 90		
Expenses and interest paid	889 18		
Revenue stamps	310 79		
Real estate	19,465 35		
Cash on hand and sight exchange	167,963 98		
Total	$571,412 40	Total	$571,412 40

The Nebraska National Bank was opened in April, 1882, with a paid-up capital of $25,000, and the following directors: S. R. Johnson, A. E. Touzalin, W. V. Morse, John S. Collins, James M. Woolworth, Lewis S. Reed and Henry W. Yates. Mr. Yates is the cashier.

STOCK YARDS.

The Omaha Stock Yards are located on the south side of the railroad, one half-mile west of the Union Pacific depot. These yards are the most convenient, and all their appurtenances and appointments the most complete of any yards west of Chicago. The track lies alongside of the platform, running the whole length of the yards, so that a train load of cattle may be feeding in their pens in ten minutes after the train reaches the grounds, without backing, switching or other delay. The conveniences for loading and unloading are a specialty of these yards. The water supply is from a brick reservoir holding nearly 2,000 barrels, with pipes leading to every pen. The surface of the yards presents a variety of rolling and level ground, so that an animal may enjoy a dry bed and a natural contact with the earth in two hours after the most violent rain. A high ridge upon the north side shelters the yards from the bleak winds so disagreeable and dangerous to animals without protection. Ten dollars per car is saved by shipping and selling cattle at these yards. The yards cover a tract of land containing eighty acres, and are provided with scales, a hotel and all the other necessary and suitable buildings. These yards prove of immense benefit to the trade of the city.

BOYD'S PORK PACKING HOUSE.

The pork packing business of Omaha began in 1872 by the erection of the house of James E. Boyd, who killed in the season of 1872-73 about 4,500 head. The next year the buildings were considerably enlarged and the business increased to 13,450 head. The succeeding year the grasshopper ravages were such as to cause much of the live stock of the State to be sold off outside the State, and the number of fat hogs was much lessened. In consequence the packing for 1874-75 amounted to only 11,420 head. For 1875-76 Mr. Boyd still further enlarged the establishment and packed 15,042 hogs. The year of 1876 was a favorable one for the Nebraska farmers, who secured a large crop of corn and the packing season which opened November 1 was almost double that of the previous year. In anticipation of this Mr. Boyd erected extensive additions to his packing house, which then had a capacity of handling 40,000 head. The buildings were constructed in a substantial manner of brick and stone, and were three stories high. The main building was 100x165 feet and the wings 60x140 feet. The boiling and lard room, in addition to the above, extended on one side 40x44 feet further. Connected with the buildings were two brick smoke houses, capable of holding 7,000 pounds of meat at a time. A cooper shop was connected with it, where all the barrels and casks were made. The railroad track runs through the grounds and convenient stock yards with chutes and scales were provided, making every detail complete for packing and curing 1,000 hogs daily. The works represented an outlay of $33,000 and were equal in every particular to any similar establishment in the West. In 1877 Mr. Boyd packed 40,000 hogs at an average weight of 263 pounds gross. In 1879-80 about 60,000 hogs were packed in the same establishment. The destruction of this large packing establishment by fire January 18, 1880, was followed by a reconstruction on a much larger scale and at a cost of $50,000. During the twelve months, ending November 1, 1881, Mr. Boyd has killed 112,000 hogs. From the first of October to December 31, 1881; Mr. Boyd has slaughtered over 60,000 hogs. Mr. Boyd employs 175 men, and his annual disbursements exceed $3,000,000 From the start Mr, Boyd's policy has been to pay the highest market price for hogs, the raising of which has now become a feature of Nebraska farming. He engages largely in summer packing, which lasts from March 1 to November 1 of each year, making a constant demand for hogs.

Harris & Fisher's Packing House.—Among the noteworthy packing establishments of Omaha, is the house of Harris & Fisher, which was completed in the latter part of 1878. It is located near the Union Pacific railroad track on the southwestern outskirts of the city. The packing house is a substantial brick structure, 32x100 feet, two stories high, with a basement. The killing department occupies the upper story, while the cutting is done in the lower story. The basement is used as a salting and curing room. The engine room is at the north end of the building. The hog and cattle run is on the east side, and is very conveniently arranged. The ice house, a frame building, is thirty feet wide by sixty feet long. On the west are two brick smoke houses. The entire cost of these buildings was $10,000.

UNION ELEVATOR.

This elevator built by the Union Elevator Co., of which Himebaugh, Merriam & Co., are members and business managers, was begun early in June, 1881, and is a mammoth frame structure, very substantially constructed. In its construction there has been used 1,700,000 feet of lumber and the cost of the building was $130,000. It is one of the most important improvements of the year 1881 in Omaha. The dimensions of the structure are 165 feet wide and 170 feet long, and the highest part —the elevator—is 112 feet high, while the storage part is 80 feet high. The entire structure has an outside casing of corrugated iron. The engine and boilers occupy a separate room—a fire-proof brick building—at the west end of the elevator, the brick smoke-stack being eighty-five feet high. The machinery throughout the entire establishment is of the latest and most improved designs, nothing having been left undone to make the elevator perfect. The storage room contains 114 bins, holding 5,000 bushels each. There are also fourteen shipping bins on the north end, holding 600 bushels each, and in the elevator part there are twenty-four shipping bins, with a capacity of 800 bushels each, making the entire capacity very nearly 725,000 bushels. A car can be unloaded, by means of a steam shovel, inside of three minutes, and can be loaded in about the same time, and between 150 and 200 cars can be handled in a day. The grain is taken from the car, which runs into the elevator, and is run into a large hopper scale under the car; from this scale it goes into a cleaner and thence to the elevator and is carried to the top of the building, where it is cleaned again, and from this second cleaner it goes into another hopper scale and is re-weighed. From this scale it is run into the spiral conveyor and deposited in the storage bins. There are fifteen scales, five under the railroad track and ten in the top-most story. There are ten cleaners, five being the duplex Barnard & Lee, and five being "shakers." There are five grain elevators. The elevator is built upon the plans of Chase & Co., elevator architects and builders of Chicago, whose Superintendent, V. Talmage, personally supervised its construction.

The Union Elevator Co., will continue to operate their old elevator which, by the way, is a mere pigmy compared with this new structure. During the year 1881 they handled about 2,000,000 bushels of grain of all kinds. The coming season, they expect, with their enlarged capacity, to greatly increase their business, particularly in storage, they never having done any storage worth mentioning on account of lack of accommodations. The offices of the company are located just west of their old elevator and are supplied with every convenience for the transaction of business. They have an independent telegraph office with their own operator and receive the daily markets from all the leading points every fifteen minutes. They publish a daily report on their own press and send copies to over one hundred customers.

VIEW OF ELEVATOR.

OMAHA HORSE RAILWAY.

The Omaha Horse Railway Company was organized in 1867, and incorporated by special act of the Territorial Legislature approved February 19 of that year. The incorporators were Alfred Burley, Ezra Millard, G. W. Frost, Joel T. Griffin, J. W. Paddock, C. A. Chase, G. M. O'Brien, J. R. Meredith, R. A. Bird, E. B. Chandler, John McCormick, Augustus Kountze, W. Ruth, J. F. Coffman, A. J. Hanscom and David Butler. The capital stock of the corporation was $100,000, and the first officers were G. W. Frost, Pres., and E. B. Chandler, Sec. The act of the Legislature by which it was incorporated, specified that the road should be built within two years from the time of its passage. The first meeting was held at the Omaha National Bank, May 1, 1867. The contract for the building and stocking of the road was shortly afterward concluded; ground was soon broken and thereafter the work vigorously prosecuted to the finish. The route selected, which is yet maintained, is from Cuming street down Twentieth to Cass street, thence along that to Eighteenth, thence to Capitol avenue, along that street to Fifteenth, thence to Farnam, from Farnam to Ninth and thence to the U. P. depot, a total distance of about three miles, New road has since been built until the company has now in operation six miles of road, and material on the ground for another mile, which will soon be in operation, making seven miles in all. A double track has been laid on Farnam street from Tenth to Fifteenth. From Twentieth street the road has been extended up Cuming to Saunders and following that street to Hamilton. It has also been extended on Cuming street from Twentieth to Eighteenth, and up that street to Elm in the extreme northern part of the city. A line has been built from Capitol avenue up Sixteenth street to Izard, and on that street to Eighteenth where it connects with the line running to Elm. From Farnam street a track has been laid down Ninth to Davenport, from there to Tenth and on Tenth to Farnam again. A track was recently laid from Farnam down Fifteenth and out Howard and St. Mary's avenue to Hanscom Park. To carry on this enterprise, twenty men, fifteen cars and seventy five horses are required. The road is now owned and superintended by W. W. Marsh, whose office is at the corner of Cuming and Twenty-first street.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF OMAHA.

The history of the manufacturing industry of Omaha, is contemporaneous with the history of the city itself. The initiatory of this interest took place in 1854, in the establishing of a lumber and flouring mill by Bayliss & Davis, at what is now the corner of Tenth and Jones streets.

In the year following, another saw and grist mill was built by the firm of Smith & Salisbury.

From these two institutions, however small and incomplete they may have been, dates the first manufacturing in the city of Omaha. But these have long since died out, with the primitive conditions with which they originated, and no traces of them remain, except fragmentary portions of the buildings.

Other manufactories were established from time to time, and the interest has continued to advance steadily with the growth of the city. And even at so early a day of her existence, Omaha assumes a place among the leading manufacturing cities of the West.

She numbers among her manufactories some of the most important industries, representing large investments of capital, turning out goods aggregating vast amounts in value and giving employment to large numbers of hands.

Immediately following is found a detailed history of the most important of these establishments from their beginning to the present time.

The Metz Brewery. This brewery is the oldest in the State, having been established in the city of Omaha in 1856, and may be numbered among the earliest manufactories in the city. It first belonged to a man by the name of McCumbe, its original founder, until, in 1861, when it was sold to Joseph Baumann and John Green. After having passed through several hands, it, at last, in 1864, came into the possession of the Metz Brothers, who are still the owners, at a cost of $6,500. The brewing capacity at that time was about twenty-two barrels per day. Improvements and extensions were made as business demanded, until 1858, when the brewing capacity was increased to fifty barrels per day. Since then, the capacity has been doubled and at present the establishment turns out 100 barrels per day. Last year the manufacture was 12,450 barrels. To produce this amount, it required 30,000 bushels of malt, or 35,000 bushels of barley, costing over $30,000.

Twenty men are regularly employed about the brewery, to whom is paid out monthly, for wages, an average of $1,200, aggregating an annual outlay, for wages, of $14,400.

The sales for the past year amounted to $96,000.

The entire establishment is valued at $125,000. The building, an elegant structure of the kind, is neatly and thoroughly fitted out with every convenience and improvement required to make it a first-class brewing establishment. There are three cooling vaults, two of which are twenty feet wide by seventy-five feet long, and one smaller, being twenty feet wide by thirty in length. The ice rooms immediately above are of the same dimensions.

The mash tub and brewing kettle used in the manufacture, have each a capacity for holding one hundred barrels.

For neatness and completeness in everything pertaining to this brewery, it has no equal in the country. Every precaution is taken to preserve the article manufactured from filth, so common in most breweries, and every effort is made to manufacture beer of the most superior and wholesome qualities.

Omaha Brewery. The Omaha Brewing Company began operations in Omaha in 1859, under the proprietorship of Frederick Krug.

The building first used as a brewery, was a small frame on Farnam street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The producing capacity, at that time, was small, amounting to only from 300 to 500 barrels of beer per annum.

The pressing demands upon the establishment soon compelled an enlargement, and in 1866 the brewery was moved to its present location, at the corner of Jackson and South Eleventh streets.

The buildings were frame, but in 1878 a large brick was erected, the dimensions of the main building being 44 by 132 feet, in which are two large ice rooms twenty-two feet wide by seventy-five feet in length; immediately beneath these ice rooms are beer vaults of the same dimensions and used as coolers. A large malt house forty-four feet wide and eighty-five feet long, three stories high, is attached to the main structure.

The brewery has a producing capacity of 25,000 barrels of beer annually. The last year's product was 15,000 barrels, of which the sales amounted to 14,000 barrels, or $112,000.

For brewing purposes, a large kettle and mash tub are used, each of which are thirteen feet in diameter and have a capacity for holding 150 barrels of beer. There are also seventy-five brewing casks, holding forty-five barrels each.

The establishment keeps in constant employment an average force of twenty-five men and four teams. The amount of capital invested in this enterprise aggregates the sum of $100,000. Over $10,000 was paid out in wages during the last year.

There is also an extensive bottling department connected with the brewery, devoted exclusively to bottling beer for shipment. The amount of beer bottled in a year is 1,000 barrels. The bottling department consists of a two-story frame building about thirty feet square.

A large building, in which are an elegant office and beer hall, was erected recently at a cost of about $8,000. This is the largest brewery in the State, and is the most extensive and complete establishment in the West.

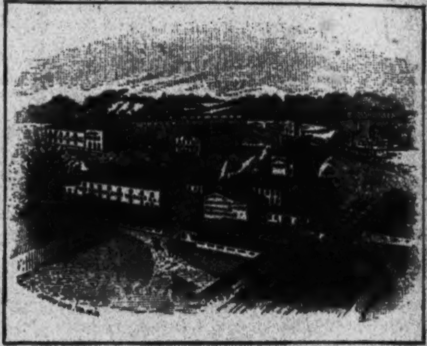
The Columbia Brewery. Of the three breweries in the city of Omaha, the Columbia, owned by Mrs. J. Baumann, is by far the smallest. This brewery was started about seventeen years ago, and has in this time grown to its present moderate size.

During the last year, the production of beer was 6,751 barrels, of which the sales were 5,968 barrels, less than half that sold by the two other large breweries. In the same time, almost 1,600 bushels of malt were made.

Improvements were made during the year 1880 amounting to $5,000, a new brick engine house being built at a cost of $4,400 and additions made to the malt house, to the value of $600.

The sales of beer made by this brewery amounted to about $52,000 and the estimated amount of capital invested is about $50,000.

The revenue tax on the beer sold amounted to $5,968.



WILLOW SPRINGS DISTILLERY.

Willow Springs Distillery—This mammoth distillery first began its existence in Omaha, in 1866, as a little one-horse concern that had been brought here from Iowa, by J. C. McCoy, and in his hands it remained until 1869, when, owing to default in payment of the revenue tax, it was seized by the government authorities, and in the same year, was sold by the government; James G. McGrath and P. Iler becoming the purchasers. Two years afterward, in 1871, it was incorporated under its present name. The capacity of the distillery at this time was about 300 bushels of grain per day, or a daily production of about 1,200 gallons of spirits. For the last year the production was 1,250,000 gallons, or a daily product of between 6,000 and 7,000 gallons, in which the annual consumption of grain was 300,000 bushels. Of this amount, about 225,000 bushels was corn, and the balance of 75,000 bushels was made up of other grains. The value of the grain consumed amounted to $120,000. The total sales for the past year amounted to $1,110,000, on which the revenue tax was $826,000. One thousand and six hundred head of cattle are now being fattened from the refuse of the distillery. About eighty men are regularly employed in all the departments, and the pay roll shows a monthly outlay of over $5,000 for wages. The entire value of the works is estimated at $250,000. Of this amount $125,000 is invested in buildings, lots, machinery, etc.; $60,000 in manufactured goods on hand; $30,000 in grain in store; $10,000 in cooperage stock, and the remaining $25,000 is invested in various other appliances connected with the business. The entire establishment covers about six acres of ground, including all the necessary buildings belonging to it. Their products are alcohol, spirits, gins, pure rye and bourbon whiskeys, sour and sweet mash, which have a wide reputation for their excellent and superior qualities. The manufactory turns out none except finished goods, and with their new and thoroughly complete improvements, are enabled to make as fine a grade of spirits as can be produced anywhere in the United States. There were exported during the year 1881, 177,214 gallons of spirits.

Planing Mill. A planing mill was started about twelve years ago, at the corner of Fifteenth and Marcy streets, in the city of Omaha. After running for about six months the operation of the mill was closed for some cause and remained idle until nearly three years ago. In the spring of 1879 it came into the hands of A. Rosenberry, who refitted it with new and improved machinery at a cost of $4,000 and began its operation, which he has since very successfully continued. At that time the operation of the mill employed twelve men, but the present state of the business requires a force of from fifteen to thirty men, or an average force of about twenty-five men.

The mill proper is a three story structure forty by sixty feet. An addition was recently built measuring twenty by sixty feet.

Additional machinery was put in during the past year, to the value of $600, among which were a sand-papering machine, morticer, saws, etc.

The mill is used in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, all kinds of stair work, and all kinds of house finishing goods, and carpenters' work.

The establishment does a yearly business amounting to about $70,000 and represents a capital invested estimated at about $15,000.

The mill is kept in constant operation to its full capacity, and finds a ready disposal of all articles manufactured.

Omaha Planing Mill. A sash, door, and planing mill, was started in Omaha, under the proprietorship of A. Moyer, in 1874. At the first, the outfit of machinery consisted of a sticker, a morticer, gig and other saws, and a turning lathe, the whole, including lots and building, representing a cash capital of $1,000 and requiring the employment of five men.

Owing to the superiority of the work and pressing demands of business, Mr. Moyer was compelled to make constant additions to his establishment, until, at present, his mill is thoroughly equipped with a full set of machinery, consisting of twenty-two pieces, of the value of $8,000, and the work about the mill keeps in regular employment a force of twenty men.

Even with these facilities, Mr. Moyer is unable to satisfy his orders and is compelled to make further enlargements, in both machinery and building. The building now occupied by the mill is a story and a half frame, forty feet wide by fifty long, and the value of the whole concern is estimated at about $15,000.

During the past year not less than 75,000 feet of finishing lumber was consumed, and the value of the work turned out amounted to nearly $30,000.

The exclusive operation of the mill is for the manufacture of all kinds of carpenters' house finishing goods, and the workmanship is after the most approved designs and of the finest quality.

Omaha Foundry and Machine Company.—In 1875, T. W. T. Richards established a small machine shop in the north part of the city, known as the Omaha Iron Works. The shop was a frame structure, about eighteen feet wide by thirty feet in length, and the amount of capital invested was about $2,500.

Here Mr. Richards continued to carry on his business, doing job work almost exclusively and employing about five men. The product of his first year's work amounted to $18,000.

In December of 1879, the works were destroyed by fire. Mr. Richards, undaunted by this misfortune, undertook to recruit his now somewhat shattered fortune. A partnership was formed between him and Chester B. Davis, for the purpose of establishing more extensive works; and in March of 1880, they began the erection of shops at the present location, along the Union Pacific railroad, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, and by May these were opened and ready for operation. The building is two stories high and substantially built of brick, in which are a machine shop, pattern shop, foundry and blacksmith shop.

The operation of the works required, at first, the employment of twenty-two men, but the business has since largely increased, and now requires the employment of from fifty to sixty men. The annual payroll amounts to over $30,000.

The shops are thoroughly equipped with the most improved machinery, and the whole institution is a model of completeness. The capital stock invested in these works is about $35,000.

The company are extensively engaged in the manufacture of hoisting engines, mining machinery, elevators and mill machinery, hand and power elevators, store fronts, and also a large amount of bridge and railroad work. They also manufacture largely the Omaha steam engine, a pattern of their own designing.

The works are under the superintendence of Alfred R. Davis, who is a thoroughly educated and skillful mechanical engineer.

During the last year, the work done by the company amounted to the sum of $60,000, and orders continue to multiply upon their hands.

Missouri Valley Boiler and Sheet Iron Works.—M. W. Hartigan began the manufacture of boilers in Omaha, in 1876. The building then occupied was comparatively small, being fifty feet long by eighteen feet wide, and the value of his entire works was about $1,800, and gave employment to only two men. He now occupies two shops, one for boiler making, forty feet long by fifty wide, and one for the sheet iron works, twenty-four by forty feet in length. The value of the manufactory is now computed at ten times the original, or nearly $18,000, and turns out $8,000 worth of work every year, requiring the labor of eighteen workmen.

The principal articles manufactured are, steam boilers of all kinds, lard tanks, coolers, kettles, pans, bank vaults, iron jails, window shutters and all kinds of sheet iron work.

Excelsior Machine Works.—This work, located on the corner of Fourteenth and Harney streets, was started in 1872 by the Van Dorn Brothers, and after running under their ownership for about six years, was sold to J. F. Hammond in 1878, who is the present owner and operator. At the time the works came into the hand of Mr. Hammond, they were yet small, giving employment to only three men and turning out about $5,000 worth of work per year. Since then Mr. Hammond has made large extensions and improvements, and the amount of work discharged annually exceeds $25,000 in value, and is constantly on the increase; the amount of work for the year just ending, is estimated at not less than $30,000, an increase over previous years of $5,000.

The establishment secures employment to an average force of eighteen men. Sometimes reaching as high as thirty-two, and then again falling as low as ten. The average monthly expenditure for wages is from $8,000 to $10,000.

The capital invested is about $10,000, of which about $7,000 is in machinery. Additional machinery was put in during the past year to the value of $1,000, among which was a planer costing $700, drill press and bolt cutter. The different departments of the works are the foundry, machine, blacksmith and pattern shop.

The principal articles of manufacture are engines, pulleys, shafting, mill work of every description, and self feeders for nail mills. The present demand upon the work of this establishment, compels an enlargement, which is soon to be made.

Smelting Works.—Omaha contains by far the largest refining and smelting works in America. The works are used principally in smelting and refining base bullion shipped to them from various other works in the mining country.

This bullion contains gold, silver and lead, which are here separated and refined, and is sold on account for the parties owning the bullion; the company being paid, for this, a certain rate according to the amount refined of each of the minerals. The company also make large purchases of the unrefined bullion upon their own account, and also deal extensively in the mineral quartz as it is taken from the mine; this being shipped to them in small bags and is here crushed, smelted and refined. They receive, on all accounts, from 100 to 200 car loads of base bullion every month. Each car load of this bullion contains 2,500 ounces of silver, five ounces of gold and the balance is about 5,175 ounces in lead.

During 1880 there were received in all, 23,190,000 pounds of base bullion. There were shipped duing the same year 3 000,000 ounces of refined silver, 7,000 ounces of gold and 11,000 tons or 22,000,000 pounds of lead. The refined silver sells for $1.12 5-8 per ounce, amounting to $3,377,750, and gold sell at $20.67 per ounce, amounting $144,690, making a total receipt for silver and gold of $3,522,440.

These works turn out one-fifth of all the refined pig lead consumed in the United States.

The company are also engaged in the manufacture of blue stone to a large extent. The business done annually in connection with these works, amounts to over $5,000,000.

They employ from 300 to 400 hands, to whom is paid out monthly for wages from $10,000 to $13,000, and aggregating $138,000 per annum for wages.

The capital invested by the company in buildings, machinery and grounds is estimated at $175,000.

The works comprise several large and solidly constructed brick buildings covering a wide area of ground.

In 1880 there was expended $10,000 in improvements in buildings, etc. Among the latter was a large foundry, built at a cost of $3,000.

During the freshet of last spring, the ground upon which the works are located was entirely overflowed with water, and the whole establishment was submerged in water to a depth of eight feet, causing great damage to the works and resulting in heavy losses to the company.

It is an incorporated company of which the present officials are: Charles W. Mead, of Omaha, Pres.; H. W. Mead, of Quincy, Ill., V. Pres.; E. W. Nash, of Omaha, Sec. and Treas.; Charles Balbach, of Omaha, Supt.

Western Cornice Works. On the 21st day of August, 1880, Christian Spect, from Cincinnati, Ohio, set up works in the city of Omaha for the manufacture of cornices, etc. He located his shop on the corner of Fifteenth and Davenport streets, but finding this place inconvenient for his wants he removed his place of business to Dodge street.

Not long following this removal, his entire establishment burnt to the ground and a second removal became necessary. The burning occurred in September of 1881, and directly after this date he took up quarters at his present place, at 1213 Harney street.

The rapidity with which the business of this manufactory has increased, is astonishing as may be readily observed.

Although in operation not quite a year and a half yet the business done the past year footed up to almost $100,000. At first only three men were employed, but now with a force of forty men, Mr. Spect is unable to meet the orders for his work. All the men employed are skilled workmen, most of whom were procured at Cincinnati.

The machinery and tools used, of which there is a complete outfit, worth about $2,000, are of the very best make and of the latest improved patterns.

The amount of capital invested is about $12,000.

The articles manufactured are galvanized iron cornices, dormer windows, finials, window-caps, tin and iron roofing, and, also, a patent metallic sky-light, an invention of Mr. Spect's own designing.

The secret of the unparalleled success of this enterprise is explained in the superiority of the workmanship and the tasteful and unique designs of the articles made.

Besides doing work extensively in all the larger cities and towns in the State of Nebraska, he has also made large shipments of his goods to cities in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

Omaha Barb Wire Company. Prominent among the rising manufacturing interests of the city of Omaha, is the making of barbed wire for fencing. This industry began July 1, 1881, under the management of a joint stock company, its officers being: Thomas Gibson, Pres.; W. J. Broatch, V.-Pres.; and M. M. Marshall, Sec., Treas., and General Manager.

Those owning stock in the concern, are Thomas Gibson, W. J. Broatch, M. M. Marshall, G. W. Lininger, H. P. Devallon, O. N. Ramsey, A. T. Clark and George Gibson. About four months after it was put in operation, on October 26, 1881, the entire establishment was destroyed by fire.

The work of reconstruction was prosecuted without delay, and in the space of two weeks, was again in operation, making 150 tons of barbed wire fencing a month, or about forty miles of fencing per day.

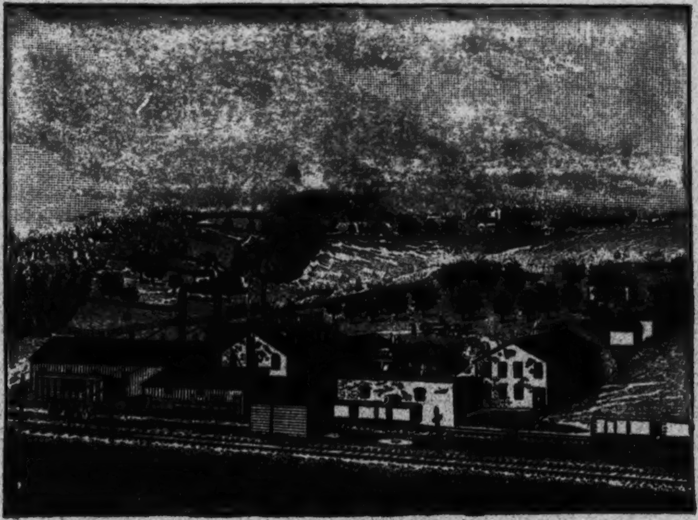
The patent on this kind of fencing, belongs to an Eastern firm by the name of Washburn, Moen & Elwood, to whom all improvements on the patent have been deeded, after having been contested in the courts and adjudged infringements upon the original patent. A royalty or license is required to be paid this firm by any persons manufacturing this kind of fencing, and are limited to the production of a certain amount. At first, the Omaha Barb Wire Company began the manufacture of what they called their own patent, but being adjudged an infringement, they deeded the improvement over to the original patentees, to whom they pay a license of $2,200 a year, and are limited to the production of 500 tons of wire fence for the year 1882, next ensuing.

The amount invested in the enterprise is $20,000; the machinery used being valued at $4,000.

The different articles of fencing made are the ring-barb or four point single wire; acme, or parallel visible wire, two points; twisted wire, four points, any style; and fence staples of all sizes. The goods find a ready market among the jobbers in Omaha, to whom most all the product is sold.

The articles made are of the best quality, made of steel wire with steel barbs, using the lock-stitch or Wells' barb.

The yearly production at $165 per ton amounts to about $85,000; giving employment to twelve men.



OMAHA WHITE LEAD WORKS.

The Omaha Engineering Co. was incorporated March 1, 1882, with a capital of $10,000. The officers are: Chester B. Davis, Pres. and Engr.; W. H. J. Stratton, V.-Pres. and Supt.; Charles W. Mead Sec. and Treas.

The object of the organization is the design and construction of water-works, sewerage, bridges and all other engineering structures.

Omaha Shot Factory. The manufacture of shot and bar lead of all kinds, was begun in Omaha on November, 1880, by a stock company.

It is a close stock company, and was incorporated directly after the company became organized, the officers being: C. W. Mead, Pres.; F. C. Ripley, V.-Pres.: and C. H. B. Carter, Sec. and Treas.

The manufactory is built upon the most improved plans, in accordance with a system successfully made use of in Europe.

A shaft 100 feet deep is sunk to water, over which is erected a tower about sixty-five feet high, making a drop of 165 feet.

The building, substantially made of brick, is constructed with two wings, two stories high, projecting from each side of the tower. The entire length of the building is 175 feet by 45 feet in width.

The establishment is fully equipped with facilities for producing five tons of shot per day, and the goods are equal, if not superior, in quality, to those of any factory in the world.

To operate the establishment requires the employment of seven men.

So far, the demand upon the goods turned out by the factory, has been equal to the supply and is constantly on the increase.

Omaha Iron and Nail Company. The mill, now known as the Omaha Iron and Nail works, was brought to Omaha from Dunleith, Ill., in 1878, by G. T. Walker.

During that year a building was erected and machinery put in, to the amount of $15,000, and at that time, the whole plant, as it is called, or the capital invested, amounted to about $25,000.

G. T. Walker was president of the organization and C. P. Birkett, secretary and treasurer. After the works were completed, a suspension of operation was necessitated, on account of a lack of funds to carry it on. In the spring of 1879 a new organization was effected, its officers being: John A. Creighton Pres.: G. T. Walker, V.-Pres. and Supt.; James Creighton, Sec. and Treas.; and John A. McShane, Asst. Sec. and Treas. and R. W. Wilson, Asst. Supt.

At this time the capital stock was increased to $50,000 and new machinery added, sufficient to produce 200 kegs of nails per day.

In 1881 a further extension of the works was made and the amount invested or entire cost of the plant, aggregated $75,000, and the producing capacity increased to 350 kegs of nails daily.

During the past year 45,000 kegs of nails were produced, and the total sales amounted to about $230,000.

The entire works comprise a rolling mill, nail mill and keg factory, and keep in constant employ eighty-five men and boys, in all the departments.

The nail mill is thoroughly fitted out with twenty six nail-cutters of the best make, among which are several self-feeders. Preparation is being made by the company, to replace twenty-two out of the twenty-six nail machines, with self-feeders of the latest and most improved patterns, thus insuring greater uniformity in size and more perfect symmetry in the nails manufactured.

The nails are made by the double heating process, and are of a superior quality, commanding from 10 to 20 cents more, in price per keg, than those of most Eastern manufactories.

The works are running to their full capacity but are unable to meet their present orders.

Omaha White Lead Works. In 1878 W. A. Paxton, C. W. Mead, Levi Carter and S. E. Locke, formed a company for the establishment of a works for the manufacture of white lead. The association was incorporated with the following officers: W. A. Paxton, Pres.; C. W. Meade, V.-Pres.; N. Shelton, Sec. and Treas.; and S. E. Locke, Manager.

The establishment began with a paid up capital of $60,000. An increase of $30,000 has since been made, and the amount of paid up capital now aggregates $90,000.

As a result of the first year's operation the works turned out 1,000 tons of white lead.

The sales for that year amounted to $150,000. At first, the works gave employment to only twenty men, but at present, a force of forty men are constantly employed the year round, the works being kept in operation both day and night, and also on Sundays. The only cessation of the works is a week or two each year, when they shut down to make repairs upon machinery. The increase in the capacity of the works has been both steady and rapid, and is now double what it was at first. During the past year 2,000 tons of lead were made, representing a cash value of $300,000. The sales of 1880 aggregated $250,000. Shipments of goods are made, covering a territory extending from Cleveland, Ohio, to Salt Lake City, Utah, and from Manitoba in British America to Mexico. The manufactory is represented, on the road, by three traveling salesmen. During the past two years $15,000 worth of improvements have been made, in additional buildings, machinery, etc.

The supply of pig lead, for corroding purposes, is obtained from the smelting works, located at Omaha, which turns out about one-fifth of all the refined pig lead used in the United States; thus affording the lead works easy facilities for obtaining raw material, desirable for extensive production of white lead. The consumption of pig lead, for the last year, was nearly 2,000 tons. The article of white lead manufactured is of a superior class, equal in quality to that made anywhere in the United States.

The main building used in the manufacture of lead measures 200 feet in length by sixty feet in width, two stories high. Besides this, there are several smaller buildings used in connection with the works.

The company are, also, making preparation for the manufacturing of prepared paints and colors, to a large extent. For this purpose, a new building seventy feet long by forty feet wide, and two stories high is in process of erection. The building is to be fitted out with $15,000 worth of the most improved machinery used for such purposes. The new structure stands removed from the main works a distance of 125 feet, and the machinery is to be propelled by the same engine, by means of a wire pulley connection.

This department will be completed and ready for operation by early spring.

The present officers are: Levi Carter, Pres.; C. W. Mead, V.-Pres.; H. W. Yates, Sec. and Treas.; S. E. Locke, Manager.

Woodman Linseed Oil Company.—A manufactory for the production of linseed oil was started in Omaha, by Messrs. Harris, Taft and Woodman, in 1873, and known as the Woodman Linseed Oil Company.

Besides being the only establishment of the kind in the State, it was also the pioneer linseed oil mill in the West.

After the death of Mr. Harris, it came into the possession of the remaining members of the firm, Taft & Woodman, who continued to be the owners up to 1881, when it was incorporated as a stock company, under the above name, Clark Woodman becoming President, and Frank E. Ritchie Secretary and Treasurer.

The production of linseed oil is twenty-five barrels a day, or aggregating about 6,000 barrels annually, the article being of a superior quality. For the manufacture of this quantity of oil, it requires an annual consumption of 160,000 bushels of flax. A valuable and ready market is thus opened to farmers, for the sale of flax seed, and its adaptation to Nebraska soil, renders it a profitable crop to raise, commanding in price, from $1 to $1.15 per bushel. Hitherto, all the flax seed used by the establishment is the product of Nebraska soil.

The yearly sales of oil manufactured amount to $175,000 and finds a market mostly among jobbers in places west of Omaha and in Colorado and California; the surplus being consumed by the St. Louis and Chicago markets.

Besides the manufacture of oil, the establishment turns out oil cake to the amount of ten tons per day, or 3,000 tons annually, which is mostly shipped to Europe, for feeding cattle and other stock. The income from this branch of the enterprise amounts to some $12.000 a year, making the total sales, including oil, $187,000 per annum.

The mill is a substantial brick structure, forty feet wide by sixty feet long. The grain elevator belonging to the manufactory was destroyed by fire, in the fall of 1880, and is being replaced by a new one, forty-four by ninety feet, in dimensions, and having a capacity for the storage of 150,000 bushels of grain.

A force of twenty men is required to run the manufactory, and is kept in operation, to its full capacity, both night and day.

Nearly $15,000 is paid out annually for wages of workmen.

The estimated value of the entire establishment is placed at $60,000.

Show Case Manufactory.—This enterprise was established in Omaha about four years ago by O. J. Wilde.

Mr. Wilde does all his own work, amounting to about $2,000 a year.

The estimated value of his whole arrangement, including stock, building, lot, etc., is $2,500.

The most finished work in all classes of exhibition cases are here made, and a large assortment of ready made cases are kept on hand.

Brick Manufacturers.—Omaha contains ten brick yards for the manufacture of building brick, giving employment to over 100 practical brick makers, and owned and operated by the following parties: Withnell Bros., Baily & Olson, H. Deiss, J. Hunter, Ittner Bros., Henry Livesey, John Potter, Thomas Murry, John Kiewit and Samuel Cafferty.

During the last year it is estimated that over 12,000,000 brick were made. Of this amount the largest number were made by Withnell Bros., having made upwards 3,500,000. The next highest number were made by the Ittner Bros., they having burnt over 2,500,000, Bailey & Olson manufactured about 2,000,000, and Henry Livesey about 2,000,000.

For the production of these amounts there was employed by the four firms over 200 men.

Cigar Box Factory.—An establishment for the manufacture of cigar boxes, located at 1412 Davenport street, was started by Isaac Levi. After operating the factory for some time, Mr. Levi sold it in 1872, and Adolph Seifken, the present owner, became the purchaser, paying therefor the sum of $1,000.

The value of the annual product and sales at that time amounted to about $3,000. A large increase in the manufactory has since taken place, and the establishment now turns ont about 100,000 finished cigar boxes annually, the sales amounting to some $10,000 a year. An average force of five girls and boys are kept in work by the factory.

A complete outfit of machinery for the manufacture of the boxes is provided and run by steam power.

The capital invested in the institution is estimated at nearly $7,000. including a stock on hand of about $3,000.

Cigar Manufactory.—There were in the city of Omaha in the year of 1880, fifteen firms and individuals engaged in the manufacture of cigars. They were Theo. Beck, Joseph Beckman, Pat Devitt, Joseph Jelen, S. Jorgensen, John Hops, W. F. Lorrenzen, Levy & Luke, F. Nachtigal, A. Shultz, F. H. Schwalenburg, A. F. Sigwart, West & Fritscher, C. H. Wilson, D. Levy and H. Durffel. Of these Pat Devitt, Joseph Jelen, A. F. Sigwart and C. H. Wilson, retired from the business.

During the year, as exhibited by the records of the revenue office, there were 2,313,900 cigars manufactured in the city. There were sold of this number 2,295,850.

The revenue tax collected from this source amounted to $13,775,10.

By far the most extensive cigar manufactory in the city is that of West & Fritscher, who manufactured nearly 2,000,000 cigars in the last year, in which they gave employment to fifty men and boys and three traveling salesmen.

The sales of this firm alone amounted to about $100,000 during the year 1881.

Omaha Safe Works. On the corner of Fourteenth and Jackson streets is located another manufactory, which, with the advance of time is destined to become of no mean importance.

In 1875 a small works was established by Gus Andreen for the manufacture of fire and burglar proof safes, etc. By industry and close application to business he managed to improve and enlarge the capacity of his works, and at this time he employs ten men.

In 1880 John Vallien was taken into the concern as a partner, and the business is now conducted under the firm style of Andreen & Vallien.

The works are also adapted to the manufacture of iron fencing and all kinds of wire work goods. The amount of yearly business is shown to be $25,000.

Nebraska Broom Factory. This factory began in the city of Omaha in 1872, under the proprietorship of August Randow.

The establishment turns out about 40,000 brooms annually, the sales amounting to some $8,000.

Four men are kept in constant employment. The value of the stock in trade, including machinery, is about $3,500.

Omaha Broom Factory. In September, 1877, H. Harris began manufacturing brooms in Omaha.

His factory at first was quite small but has since grown largely, turning out about 15,000 brooms annually.

Mr. Harris employs three men in this work.

The value of his entire concern is estimated at about $2,000.

The Glencoe Mills were started in November, 1880, by William Marsh and W. A. Smith, who are engaged in making bolted meal, feed, graham and buckwheat flour.

This mill has a capacity for grinding 200 bushels of grain per day, and represents a cash value of $6,000 and gives employment to three men.

Other Manufactures. Besides the larger manufactories of which a detailed history has been given, there are a number of smaller ones, which must also find a place among the manufacturing interests of Omaha. They are—

Gus Fries & Co., manufacturers of fence, boxes, etc.

Visscher & Hawyer, manufacture artificial stone.

H. G. Clark & Co. manufacture baking powder.

J. M. Brunswick, Balke & Co. makers of billiard tables.

Meadimber & Daily, carriage makers.

Omaha Coffee and Spice Mills, H. G. Clark & Co. proprietors.

Henry Grebe manufactures a patent hay sweep: his own invention.

Omaha Stock Yards and Feed Mill, B. A. Hall, Superintendent.

Omaha City Mills, W. J. Welshans & Co. proprietors, make rye, graham and buckwheat flour, hominy, gritz, cornmeal and feed, and also are dealers in wheat flour. Annual sales from $75 000 to $100,000.

Capital invested $15,000.

C. F. Goodman, proprietor of the Nebraska Fence Works, makes all kinds of fencing and refrigerators.

Gibson & Scanlan are extensive manufacturers of bone dust and fertilizing material in which are consumed the carcasses of dead animals, offal from the packing houses, etc., and is thus rendered a valuable means of preventing the accumulation of filth in the streets and suburbs of the city.

H. S. Kennedy manufactures medicines.

P. H. Sharp & Son manufacture saddles and bridles.

The Omaha Shirt Factory, owned by P. Gottheimer, is the most extensive in the city, employing twenty-five hands, and does a large business.

W. H. Harrison's shirt factory, No. 1122 Farnam street, gives employment to fifteen hands and makes about sixty shirts per day. Mr. Harrison started his factory in December, 1878, and does a business amounting to $25,000 per annum.

Patrick J. Quealey is an extensive soap manufacturer, and turns out an excellent article of soap.

Pkorny & Segelke manufacture soda water..

J. F. Larimer makes spring beds.

A. Gorman and H. H. Marhoff manufacture trunks.

G. H. Haarman and Ernest Krebs manufacture vinegar.

T. L. Longprey is specially engaged in the manufacture of carriages and buggies.

Werner Baehl manufactures awning frames and also an invention for the stopping of runaway teams, of which he is the patentee, having taken out a patent July 15, 1879.

A. J. Simpson is the leading carriage manufacturer in the city, doing a large and thriving business in the making of all kinds of vehicles, making heavy shipments of his goods both east and west, and employing a large force of men.

William Snyder opened a carriage shop in Omaha, March 1, 1881, and notwithstanding his being an almost total stranger in the city, by reason of his extraordinary business tact has succeeded, in the short time he has been in operation, in building up an extensive and constantly increasing patronage.

BUSINESS INTERESTS OF OMAHA.

W. L. Parrotte & Co. (W. L. Parrotte and C. S. Parrotte) commenced business as wholesale dealers in hats, caps, gloves, straw goods, etc., January 20, 1881. They employ six traveling salesmen, and have eight hands in the house at Omaha. Their sales are principally in Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Dakota and Kansas. W. L. Parrotte was with Keith Bros. & Co., Chicago, for nine years prior to the time he came to Omaha. C. S. Parrotte has been with the same firm, and more recently with Field, Leiter & Co., before coming here.

H. G. Clark & Co. (H. G. Clark, H. S. Cox and R. K. Taft) organized in January, 1881, succeeding the firm of Whitney, Clark & Co. They are engaged in the coffee and spice mill business, being also manufacturers of baking powder, flavoring extracts, Clark's bitters, green and roasted coffee, etc. They employ from eighteen to twenty men. Their sales are chiefly in Nebraska, Iowa, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and Dakota. The business amounts to about $125,000 per annum. All the members of the firm are residents of Omaha.

A. Cruickshank & Co. (Alex. Cruickshank and Nathaniel Bell Falconer), dry goods merchants. This business was established by these gentlemen about eleven years ago. They are now doing a business of $250,000 per annum. The firm employs about fifty hands. The business is entirely retail.

Shreve, Jarvis & Co., wholesale dealers in men's furnishing goods, established business in July, 1880. The firm is composed of J. R. Shreve and Wm. R. Jarvis. The business for the year 1881 was $75,000, and that for the last six months prior to January, 1882, was as large as it was during the first year they were in business. The trade is principally in Nebraska, though they do something in Iowa and the Territories. They employ eight men in the various departments of their business, including themselves. They have four traveling salesmen.

B. F. Troxell & Co., commission merchants, storage and freight agents, are successors to C. C. Housel & Co., and began business July 1, 1881. They handle all the unclaimed and wrecked freight of the U. P. R. R., B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska, and C., St. P. & O. R. R., and all roads running into Omaha. They do a business of about $250,000 annually. The firm are agents for the Erie & Pacific and Great Western Dispatch Fast Freight Lines.

Lee, Fried & Co., wholesale hardware merchants. The firm is composed of H. J. Lee, of Fremont, H. T. Clarke, of Bellevue, E. M. Andreesen, and C. S. Fried. The firm was organized March, 1880, and and was composed originally of Messrs. Lee and Fried. Mr. Andreesen became a partner in September, 1880, and Mr. Clarke in January, 1881. The first year's business amounted to fully $150,000, and they are now doing fully four times as much. They carry on a general business in shelf hardware, tinners' stock, etc. Their sales are principally in Nebraska, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and Iowa. They employ five traveling salesmen and twenty-five hands at headquarters.

Foster & Gray (William M. Foster and F. W. Gray), wholesale and retail lumber dealers. Mr. Foster is a resident of Chicago, Mr. Gray conducting the Omaha business. They deal in lumber, lime, cement, coal, etc. The lumber receipts of this firm in 1881 amounted to between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 feet. They handle about 6,000 tons of coal principally anthracite, annually, and also about 11,000 barrels of lime, cement and plaster. They sell principally in Nebraska. They employ about thirty men on an average. The yards were established in 1867 by Harris & Foster.

Metcalf & Bro. (T. E. and J. M. Metcalf), commenced business in December, 1880, as jobbers of teas and wholesale dealers in cigars. The business for 1882 will probably amount to from $150,000 to $200,000. Their sales are principally in Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Dakota. The business employs seven men in the various departments. They keep four traveling salesmen.

Lininger & Metcalf Co., dealers in agricultural implements, incorporated in December 15, 1881; capital $100,000. G. W. Lininger, Pres.; J. M. Metcalf, V.-Pres.; H. P. Devallon, Sec. and Treas.; F. E. Metcalf and C. Lininger, Directors. Office, corner Sixth and Pacific streets. They employ three traveling salesmen. The Metcalf Brothers were familiar with the agricultural implement business for fifteen years prior to coming to Omaha. Mr. J. M. Metcalf came to Omaha in December, 1880, and started in the wholesale business, merging finally into the present.

F. D. Cooper, dealer in farm machinery and forwarding of implements for manufacturers, commenced business about sixteen years ago. He does forwarding for Emerson, Talcot & Co., of Rockford, Ill., Eagle Manufacturing Co., of Davenport, Iowa, D. M. Osborn & Co., of Auburn, N. Y., B. D. Buford & Co., of Rock Island, Ill., Moline Wagon Co., Newton Wagon Co., Batavia, Ill., G. W. Brown & Co., of Galesburg, Ill., Sidney Steel Scraper, of Sidney, Ohio., Winchester & Partridge Co., of Whitewater, Wis. Mr. Cooper has been a very successful business man. He is largely interested in mining matters.

The Omaha Implement Co., dealers in farm machinery, south-east corner of Thirteenth and Leavenworth streets. E. D. Van Court, Pres.; D. P. Burr, Sec and Treas. Their sales are principally in Western Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota. Since October 1, 1881, their sales have amounted to $65,000. They employ two traveling men. The company was incorporated October 1, 1881, with an authorized capital of $50,000. They are manufacturer's agents for the Abbott Buggy Co's. Timkin Spring Buggies, Peoria Plow Co., Hearst, Dunn & Co's. Peoria and Star Planters and Check Rower, Hart, Hitchcock & Co's. Drills, Excelsior Reaper and Mower, Davis' Oscillator Threshers, Tiffin Agricultural Works, Brown's Stalk Cutter and the Mishawaka Wagons.

Manning & Hess, agricultural implement dealers. The present firm was formed in October, 1881, doing a general farm machinery and forwarding business for manufacturers. They represent the Grand Detour Plow Co., Dixon, Ill.; P. P. Mast & Co., Springfield, Ohio; Mast, Foos & Co., Springfield, Ohio; R. H. & C. McAvery, Galesburg, Ill.; Fairbanks & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas Mfg. Co., Leavenworth; Omaha Implement Co., Omaha; Bates, Phelps & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. J. Budlong & Co., Aurora, Ill.; Sandwich Enterprise Co., Sandwich, Ill.; Racine Wagon and Carriage Co.; Buckeye Reapers and Mowers; Elwood Harvesters; Iron King Mowers; Marsh Harvesters. Their stores are in Douglas and Sarpy counties. They do the largest forwarding business in the State. They will handle this year about 150 carloads of agricultural implements, averaging about $3,000 a carload.

The American News Company of New York opened a branch at Omaha in July, 1882, at 215 Fourteenth street, for the purpose of supplying dealers with newspapers and periodicals.

The office is in charge of George H. Watts as agent; S. W. Johnson, Gen. Supt.

RECAPITULATION.

We have thus seen the varied and numerous manufacturing industries that have grown up in the city of Omaha within the short period of a quarter of a century. We have seen, too, the steady progress with which it has been made, keeping pace, from period to period, with the growth of the city. These manufactories, although we note them with small beginnings, many of them, indeed most of them, yet they have grown, in some instances, to become large establishments doing a business of millions of dollars annually, representing hundreds of thousands of dollars of invested capital, and giving employment to thousands of workmen.

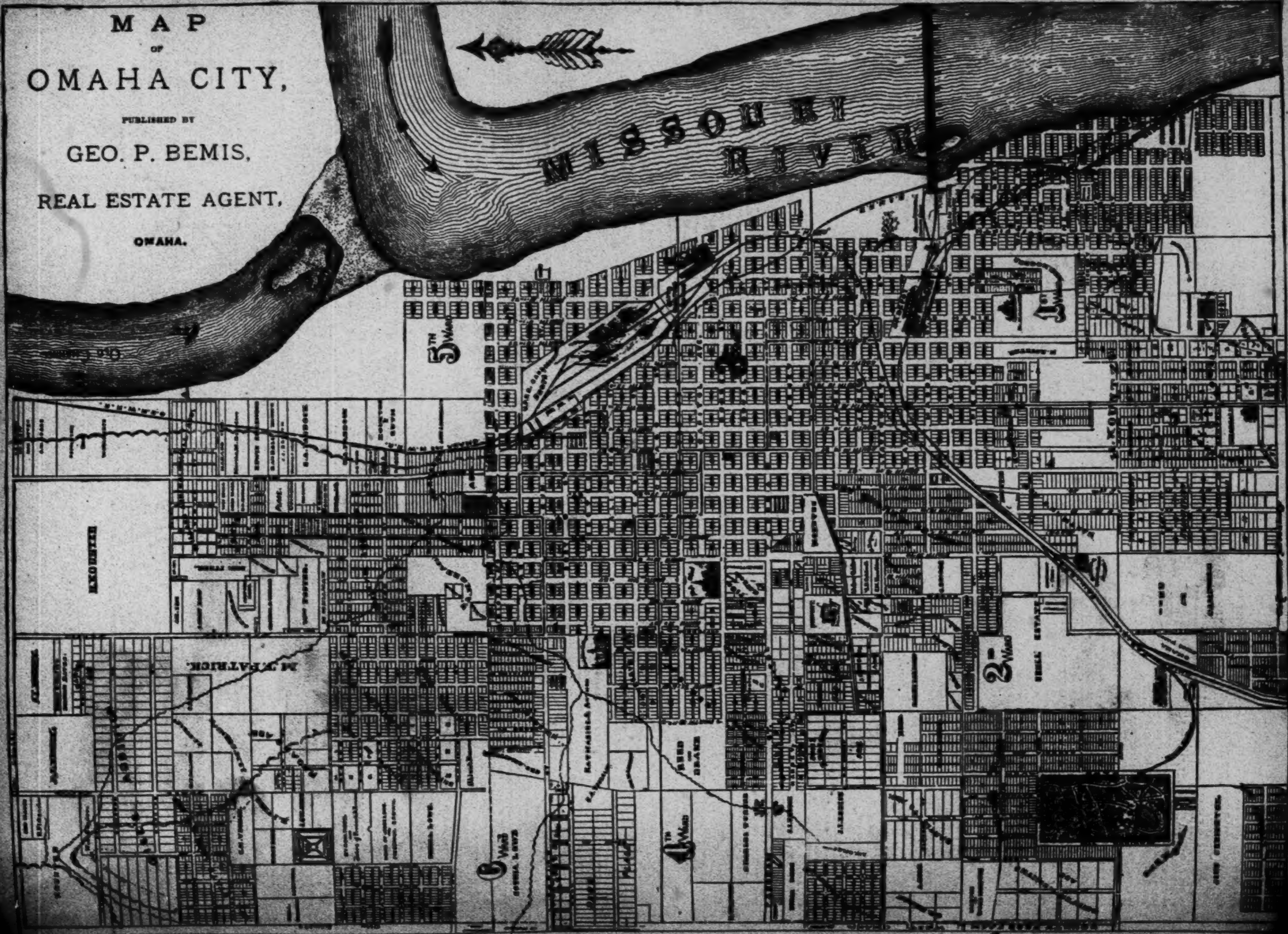
Among these she numbers a mammoth distillery producing 1,250,000 gallons of spirits annually and doing a yearly business of $1,110,000, paying a revenue tax of $826,000 a year; five breweries making 34,200 barrels of beer per annum, and doing a business of $260,000; railroad shops representing an invested capital of over $1,000,000, and giving employment to 1 500 men; a linseed oil mill turning out 6,000 barrels of oil and 6,000,000 pounds of oil cake a year; a nail factory making 45,000 kegs of nails and doing a trade of $230,000 per annum, two planing mills doing a yearly business of $100,000 in the aggregate and employing forty-five men; a white lead works manufacturing 2,000 tons of lead in a year, the sales of which amount to $250,000; a shot factory capable of producing five tons of shot per day; there are also machine shops, boiler works, cornice works, manufactories for making barb wire fence, and other smaller factories, the aggregate business of which amounts to more than $475,000, and show an invested capital of $100,000.

Omaha has also the largest smelting and refinery works in America, doing a business of about $5,000,000 per annum, and giving employment to an average force of 350 men.

The aggregate annual business done by the leading manufactories of Omaha is over $6,800,000, and showing a capital investment of more than $1,100,000. Besides this are a number of small shops and factories which are not included in this computation.

Thus, have we seen the importance of the city of Omaha as a manufacturing point. She finds a market for her manufactured goods in all parts of the United States, England, Ireland, France, Russia and Japan.

Viewing the past history of this industry in the city, in connection with the present favorable outlook, we could almost say, that no prediction, regarding the future of Omaha as a manufacturing center, could be too extravagant.



MAP OF OMAHA CITY,

PUBLISHED BY

GEO. P. BEMIS,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

OMAHA.

MISSOURI RIVER
5TH WARD
1ST WARD
2ND WARD
4TH WARD
6 WARD
M'PATRICK.
REED AND DRAKE
SHULL ESTATE
KOUNTZE

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALBERT ABLE, locomotive engineer, U. P. R. R., was born in Denmark in 1853 came to America in 1866, located in Springfield, Ill., and was employed in stone cutting for some eighteen months; then engaged as clerk in drug business in Madison, Wis., until he came to Omaha, Neb., in 1869. He was engaged two years as clerk in mercantile business. In 1871, entered the employ of the U. P. R. R. Co. as a switchman, was engaged in that capacity some six months, was then employed as a fireman until 1877, during which time he also served as brakeman for a few months; since 1877 he has been engaged in the capacity of locomotive engineer. Mr. Able was married at Omaha, April 18, 1876, to Daphne Critschfield, a native of Nebraska.

CHARLES ABNEY, engineer; residence, corner Fourth and Pacific sts.; was born in Greene Co., Ill., in 1832, but lived during the greater part of his youth in Quincy, Ill. In 1849 he learned his trade on the steamer Anthony Wayne, then running on the Mississippi River, running on various steamers until 1870, when he was employed as engineer of the Missouri River Bridge Co.'s boat Matamora, where he was employed until 1872, when he obtained his present situation of engineer of Willow Springs Distillery, Omaha. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Emily Harris; they have three children—William, Elizabeth A., and James C.

C. G. AHLQUEST, tailor, was born in Sweden in 1822, coming to America in 1866, and settled in Omaha and worked at his trade with different merchant tailors until 1872, when he emigrated to Dakota where he remained two years, coming back to Omaha in 1874, remaining in Omaha since; is one of the best coat makers in the West, and his services are in good demand. Was married, in 1847, to Miss Johanna Caroline Hoe; six children—Hilda C., Charles O., Gustave W., Joseph T., Albert A. and Jennie.

W. B. ALEXANDER, bookkeeper with Dewey & Stone, Omaha, was born and reared in Rochester city, N. Y.; at the age of fifteen and in 1865 he engaged in the mercantile business and has followed it since. In 1868 he was married to Miss Sophia Rogerson, who was also born in Rochester; they have one son—Frank.

JAMES T. ALLEN, superintendent of tree planting for the U.P.R.R., was born in Pontiac, Mich., September 30, 1831; was reared in the nursery and tree business and was engaged in the mercantile business in his native place for six years; he is of Scotch descent, his father being a native of Glasgow, Scotland. In 1855 he went to Bellevue, Neb., and engaged in the hotel business, being proprietor of the Bellevue House, at that time the largest hotel in the Territory; in 1858 he removed to Omaha and became manager of the Herndon House; in 1861 he became its proprietor and remained as such until 1866, when he went to Julesburg, where he conducted the railroad eating house; he remained there one year and then went to Cheyenne and ran an eating house at that place for six months; upon returning to Omaha, was chief clerk in the P. O. for four and a half years, since which time he has been superintendent of tree planting for the U. P. R. R.; in 1872-73 he was president of the Nebraska State Horticultural Society. Was married, in Pontiac, Mich., in June, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth A. Buddington; she was born in Perry, Wyoming Co. N. Y.; they have seven children.

REUBEN ALLEN came to Omaha in 1871, he was born in Cadiz, Ohio, June 19, 1816, and lived in Ohio until 1840, when he moved to Mount Pleasant, Iowa. There he engaged in farming for several years and dealt a long time in real estate before coming to Omaha; he was engaged in the commission business here for nearly eight years, since which time he has been doing a general real estate business, handling his own property largely. He was married at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, June 19, 1844, to Eveline Caulk, a native of North Carolina; they have four children—Eliza C., now Mrs. W. W. Fink, of Des Moines, Iowa; Mary J., now Mrs. Charles L. Stafford, of Washington, Iowa; Robert E., Deputy U. S. Marshal, and Evalyn.

GEORGE W. AMBROSE, attorney at law, came to Omaha in March, 1867, and has practiced law since he came; he was State Senator in 1874-75; he was born in Detroit, Mich., October 5, 1836, and lived in Michigan until he came to Nebraska. He was educated at Ann Arbor and graduated from the law department in 1863; he commenced practice at Ann Arbor, and continued there until he came to Omaha in March, 1867. He was married at Adrian, Mich., January 12, 1862, to Addie E. Harrison; she was born at Ann Arbor, Mich.; they have one daughter—Mamie E. Mr. Ambrose is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

ANDREEN & VALIEN, manufacturers of fire and burglar proof safes. This firm also does a large business in repairing and wrought-iron work; they employ fifteen men and make 200 safes per annum. Gustave Andreen, the senior member of the firm, was born in Sweden in 1845, learned the trade of machinist there, serving five years; was then employed as a railroad engineer for two years; he came to America in 1869; was employed at Boston, Mass., in safe works for six months, afterwards as a machinist at Manchester, N. H., for one year, then foreman in safe works at Chicago, Ill., for two and a half years; in 1873 he came to Nebraska and carried on a machine and blacksmith shop at Tekamah for about eighteen months; came to Omaha in 1875 and began the manufacture of safes, which business he conducted alone up to July 19, 1880, when he was joined by Mr. Vallien. Mr. Andreen was married at Chicago, Ill., in 1873, to Amanda Johnson, a native of Sweden; they have three children—Alma C., Gustave and Olga.

GOTTLOEB ANDERES, brass finisher, in the employ of the U.P.R.R.Co., was born November 7, 1834, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and was educated in Germany before locating here. Was engaged in the silver-plating business for four years in Chicago and five years in Connecticut; then in May, 1868, located here and worked at his trade in this city; then was engaged by U. P. R. R. Co., and worked at silver-plating for the company for about five years, then as machinist in different capacities. Was married in September, 1860, to Caroline Stephens, in Connecticut, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1842. Has five children: Charles and Edward, both in the employ of the U. P. R. R. Co.; George, apprentice to carpenter trade; August and Philip. Member of the I. O. O. F. for eleven years.

MRS. E. ANDRES, fancy goods and notions and dress making, Farnam street. Mrs. Andres was Miss Eva Flacker, born in Albersweiler, near Landau, Bavaria, Germany, June 27, 1842, and came to this country May 13, 1864. March 6, 1870, she was married to Philip Andres, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Feb. 17, 1842, and came to the United States in 1852. Resided in New York city till 1877, when they came to Omaha, where they have been identified with each of their industries since, he as a jeweler and she as a dressmaker. Their family are: Emma, born April 23, 1871; Ida, October 7, 1873; Minnie, June 6, 1875, and Selma, May 31, 1879.

EDWARD M. ANDERSON, of the firm of Lee, Fried & Co., came to Nebraska in September, 1874, locating at Fremont, where he engaged in the grocery, liquor and provision trade until August 30, 1880. He then sold out, and came to Omaha September 25th, becoming a member of the firm he is now with. He was born at Hanover, Germany, October 7, 1844, and came to America April 30, 1869. He resided at Toledo, Ohio, until September, 1874, in which month he moved to Fremont. He was married at Toledo, August 7, 1873, to Miss Ada C. Drury, a native of Tontogany, Ohio. They have one child, Alice.

LEVERETT M. ANDERSON, passenger conductor of the U. P. R. R., was born in Oxford, N.Y., October 6, 1841. He came to Nebraska in June, 1866, located at Omaha, and entered the employ of the U. P. R. R. as a conductor, which position he has occupied since. Was married at Oxford, N. Y., to Elizabeth Justice, a native of that place; she died March 27, 1877, leaving three children: Fred. W., Arthur Leverett and Edith E. Mr. Anderson was married again at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, February 12, 1880, to Ella M. Swan, a native of Greene Co., Pa.

EMORY ANDREWS, assistant Ry. P. O. clerk, Ry. mail service, was born in Oneida Co., N.Y., January 3, 1830. About 1843 removed with his parents to Hudson, St. Croix Co., Wis., where he attended school, and learned the printing business. Removed to Nebraska about 1869, locating in Lincoln, and engaged in the printing business; from there moved to Ashland, Neb., following the same occupation. In May, 1878, was appointed to the railway mail service, in which he has since continued. Mr. A. is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Ashland, Neb.

DANIEL P. ANGELL, City Marshal, came to Omaha, Neb., in April, 1873. He engaged in the live stock business for about four years, and then was with T. A. McShane until he was appointed City Marshal, in April, 1881. He was Assessor in 1879 and 1880 for the Sixth Ward. Born in Plainfield, Windham Co., Conn., July 14, 1846, and lived there until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Plainfield, in June, 1872, to Ellen O. Shepard, a native of that place.

EWING L. ARMSTRONG, residence 718 N. Seventeenth street, Omaha; by occupation telegraph operator. Came to Nebraska in June, 1855, and located at Omaha; engaged in telegraphing in 1860, and has been identified with this business since. Was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, June 6, 1845; lived at native place about ten years and came to Omaha direct. Was engaged as military telegraph operator during the rebellion, and was attached to Gen. John D. Sanborn's command, with whom he served two years of field service. Has participated in every engagement with his command; place of operations was Army of the Southwest under Gen. [illegible] Entered the service in January, 1862; resigned in January, 1865. After leaving the military service, accepted a prominent position from the W. U. Telegraph Co. at Meadville, Penn., and had charge of their office for several years, leaving it direct for Omaha, where, in addition as telegraph operator, was Deputy Clerk of the Second Judicial District and Supreme Court of State. Has been identified with the Odd Fellows fraternity, and is presiding officer of Omaha Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F. Maiden name of wife was Mattie M. Farrington; was married August 15, 1872, at Chicago, Ill. Wife was born in Laporte, Ind. Names of children: Julia May Armstrong, Frank L. Armstrong.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Chief Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, was born in Baltimore, Md., August 1, 1819, moved to Ohio in 1827, learned the trade of printer, and about 1845 was editor of the *Ancient Metropolis*, a daily and weekly paper published in Chillicothe, Ohio; was also at one time publisher of a paper in the same city. In 1844 he moved to Nebraska, settling in Omaha, where he engaged in manufacturing bricks, and building, the firm being Bovy & Armstrong. They put up the old capitol building, and others. One year later was elected Mayor of the city, and also Probate Judge, a position he retained until the breaking out of the war; was then commissioned Senior Major of Second Nebraska Cavalry (nine months troops). On being mustered out, he recruited the First Battalion of Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, of which he had the command; they were afterwards merged with the First Infantry into the First Nebraska Cavalry. Mr. A. held a commission as Senior Major in the new organization. On the organization of the State government, in [illegible] he was appointed Clerk of the District Court (Judge Lake's term), a position he retained until 1875; was then for one year in the law department of the U. P. Ry. Received his appointment to the collector's office, under Collector Robb, in August, 1878. He was married in Chillicothe, Ohio, August 25, 1844, to Miss Julia Ewing, of Chillicothe. They have three children—Ewing L., George R. and Ella R. Mr. A. is a member of the Unitarian Church; is a member of the A., F. & A. M., being at one time G. M. of the territory.

GEORGE P. ARMSTRONG, engineer, residence 1307 Cass street, Omaha, came to Nebraska in 1868 and located at Omaha; came out to superintend part of work on gas house. Was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, May 28, 1826; lived in native place until 1833, then located in Huron District, Upper Canada. Was in the army through the Mexican War, in 1846, and participated in the battle of Monterey; was mustered out in 1848. Maiden name of wife was Rebecca Davidson. Was married September 16, 1852, at Madison, Ind. She was born in Frankfort, Ky. Names of children are, George D., Thomas P. and William E.

ALFRED ARNEMANN, superintendent of agencies for the Western Horse and Cattle Insurance Co. of Omaha, Neb.; capital of the company amounts to [illegible]. Mr. A. was born in Germany, December 15, 1835; emigrated to America in [illegible], and located in Milwaukee, Wis., where he clerked in a grocery store one year; then taught private school under Frederick Hecker, in St. Clair Co., Ill., about eighteen months; after which he went to Guttenberg, Iowa, and lived about twelve years, first as clerk, then he began the manufacture of starch on his own account, which after a time he sold and began business as a brewer and continued about eight years, after which he sold out and removed to Omaha and taught school in the German English Society one year, then kept books in Krug's brewery two years, after which he began a German-English private school and continued five years, then was assistant chief clerk in the U. S. post office one year, and now is engaged as first stated. He was married in Guttenberg, Iowa, in 1858, to Miss Josephine Schultz, who is a native of Mecklenburg, Germany. They have two sons and one daughter, Matilda, Alfred and August. Mr. A. is a member of the Royal Arcanum; he is also a poet of considerable note, being the author of some very fine German poems.

J. W. ARNOLD, bookkeeper, was born in Pennsylvania in 1841. In 1861 he came West, and after spending six years on the plains he went to Kentucky, when, after a short stay he returned to Omaha, and has been connected with his industry here since. October 18, 1871, he was married to Miss Emily E. Perkins, who was born in Hudson, Mich., in 1847. They have a family of one son, Gilbert Warren, the youngest, and two daughters, Cassie May and Ines Maria. In 1879 Mrs. Arnold, who had for several years previous attended to floriculture, was prevailed upon to open a business in that line, and her trade has been so very prosperous that she now proposes to enlarge upon her favorite industry and do a wholesale business, in which her unremitting attention must command the attention of dealers in flowers.

J. H. ARTHUR, agent Blue Line, and also of the East bound freight, Merchants' Despatch; was born in Hillsborough, Highland Co., Ohio, February 20, 1841; moved to Illinois in 1863, engaged in the office of the Illinois Central R. R. in Chicago, and at Cairo; came to Nebraska in 1868, located at Omaha and engaged in office U. P. R. R. about one year. Later went into offices of C. & N. W. R. R. in Iowa, where he remained until appointed to present position in 1878. He was married in Hillsborough, Ohio, August 27, 1867, to Miss Mary M. Evans; they have two children, Bertrand and Henry. Mr. Arthur is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

S. F. ATKINS, foreman of Machine Shop No. 2, Union Pacific R. R., is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Northfield, Franklin Co., November 15, 1844. First worked in Colt's Arms Manufactory, at Hartford, Conn., then in shop of New England Family Sewing Machine Co., at Orange, Mass. In 1864, came West and ran a stationary engine in the Holiday Pump Co.'s works in Batavia, Ill.; then worked in machine shops of C., B. & Q. R. R. at Aurora, Ill. In 1866, went to Chicago, in the Franklin Iron Co.'s shops; then to Hinsdale, N. H., in sewing machine works for one year, then returned to Chicago, in I. C. R. R. shops for three years, and in 1871 came to Omaha, and worked first as journeyman in shops of U. P. R. R., and in 1874 promoted to present position. Is a member of Omaha Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM L. C. ATKINSON, locomotive engineer, U. P. R. R., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 14, 1847. He enlisted October 21, 1862, Twelfth Iowa Infantry, as a private; was discharged December 24, 1863, and re-enlisted same day as a veteran in same regiment, serving until discharged, January 20, 1866; was afterward employed as night clerk in hotel in Chicago, Ill., for several years; came to Nebraska in 1874, located in Cass County, and was engaged farming for two years; came to Omaha in 1876; entered the employ of the U. P. R. R. Co. as a fireman; was engaged in that capacity until January 23, 1881, when he was appointed locomotive engineer. Mr. Atkinson was married at Lincoln, Neb., August [illegible], to Frances L. Snider, a native of New York.

JAMES ATWOOD, firm of Atwood & Fox, proprietors of a boarding and feed stable. Mr Atwood began business in October, 1878, in company with W. F. [illegible]dard, and continued with him until spring of 1880, at which time Mr. Fox bought the latter's interest and became a partner. The capacity of their barn is fifty horses. They do an average business of $400 per month. Mr. James Atwood was born in England, November 30, 1852; emigrated to America in spring of 1863, and located in Union Precinct, Neb., the same year, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until he began business as above stated.

WILLIAM AUST, proprietor U. P. R R. meat market, 621 N. Sixteenth street, is a native of Prussia; came to Chicago July 2, 1863; worked for the I. C. R. R. about two years, then removed to Oshkosh, Wis., and worked for his brother in the meat business. September 14, 1868, came to Omaha, opened a market, ran it about one year, also worked for Mr. Sheely about one year, then he went to Texas, remaining one year; in 1871 returned to Omaha and opened what is known as the U. P. R. R. market; now employs seven hands. Is a member of K. of P., Omaha Maennerchor, member of Engine Company No. 1, and a member of the Board of Trade. Married June, 1876, to Emma Muss, of Davenport, Iowa. They have two children, Alma and Amanda.

WILLIAM B. AUSTIN, engineer nail works, born in England in 1854. He learned his trade on the steamers of the Dublin & Liverpool Navigation Co.; he came to Omaha in 1873, being employed in the smelting works for some time; he was also in the mountains a short time. In 1879 he went into the company of this nail works. He was married in 1875, in Omaha, to Miss Frances N. Shelby, of Crawford County, Iowa. They have two children, John T. and William Henry B. He was employed by the Nail Co. in 1879.

JARED B. AYER, veterinary surgeon, office 509 and 511 S. Thirteenth street. He keeps a veterinary infirmary. Began business in April, 1869, since which he has been actively engaged in the practice excepting three months, during which he paid a visit to the Montreal Veterinary College, in the fall of 1881. He was born in Plattsburg, Clinton Co. N. Y., January 27, 1838. He enlisted as Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in the Second New York Cavalry in 1861; served nearly four years; after coming out of the army he went to Omaha and began the above practice. He was married in Omaha, in the fall of 1873 to Miss Sarah J. Austin, who died December 1, 1880. They have two children, named Bertie and Sadie.

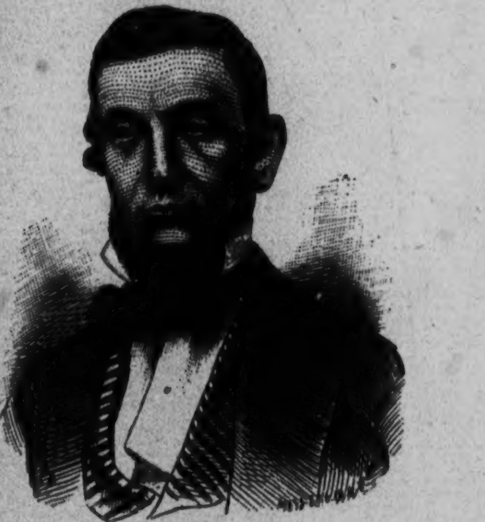
GEORGE B. AYRES, M.D., physician and surgeon, was born at Oronoco, Olmsted Co., Minn., June 15, 1856. His parents removed to Vermont when he was [illegible] months old, and twelve years later returned again to Oronoco, but soon after removed to Rochester to give him better opportunities at school. When seventeen years of age, George entered the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, remaining there until 1875. He then entered the Long Island College Hospital, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and graduated from that institution in June of the same year, with the title of M.D. He then returned to Ann Arbor, and again entered the medical department of the University, graduating from there in the spring of 1877. He then went to Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., as assistant to A. B. Palmer, Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine; he remained there during one session, and in June, 1877, returned to Ann Arbor, and received the appointment of assistant to C. L. Ford, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University; he remained there as such, as well as Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, for three years, and removed to Omaha in September, 1880. He is associated with Dr. Mercer in the U. P. R. R. surgical work, as well as doing a general practice; is Professor of Anatomy in the Omaha Medical College, of which he is one of the incorporators; is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, and of the Ann Arbor Medical and Surgical Society.

FRANK E. BAILEY, of Bailey & Olsen, brick manufacturers and contractors, was born in England 1833, came to America in 1850; learned trade of bricklayer at Cleveland, Ohio, and was also engaged in brickmaking; resided there nearly twenty years. Came to Nebraska in 1869; located in Omaha. Commenced in present business and conducted it three years alone, then for four years in company with Samuel Cafferty. In 1877 entered into partnership with Ole Olsen, and they have continued the business since. They make 3,000,000 brick per annum, employing thirty-two men and in building department about twenty men. They built the Creighton Block in 1875, B. & M. R. R. headquarters in 1878, Max Meyer Block in 1880, and they are now engaged in erecting Millard Hotel and other business buildings. Mr. Bailey was married at Cleveland, Ohio, October 17, 1856, to Mary E. Hunt, native of Buffalo, N. Y. They have five children: Frank E., Yuba K., George W., Hattie and Ross.

H. W. BALL, greenhouse and gardener, corner Eighteenth and Willow streets, Omaha, was born in Ohio in 1829, where he followed the agricultural industry till 1867, when he came here, and soon after engaged in his present business, which he has very successfully conducted since. In 1851 he was married to Miss Katalin [illegible], who was also born in Ohio. They have one daughter.

CHARLES BALBACH, superintendent Omaha Smelting Works.

SAINT A. D. BALCOMBE, deputy collector of internal revenue, was born in Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y., June 12, 1829. His ancestors on his father's side first landed at Providence, R. I., and immediately settled in Attleborough, Bristol Co., Mass., where they continued for several generations. It was there his father, John L. Balcombe, was born. After living in several States, he finally settled in Minnesota, where he died in 1856, aged fifty-one years. Saint A. D. lived at home until sixteen years of age, serving as clerk in the post-office, under his father, from 1841 to 1845. During these years of minority he attended school a few winter terms, but acquired his education mostly by night study, after the completion of his day's work. His invalid father, being poor, was not able to give his son a classical education. In 1845 he entered the drug store of Dr. Gill, in Battle Creek, Mich., where he acquired a knowledge of the apothecary and drug business. He continued in this business with different parties in Battle Creek until the fall of 1849, when he went to Elgin, Ill., and started in the drug trade in his own name. In the spring of 1854 he went to Minnesota, located in Winona, where he lived until his appointment as Winnebago Indian Agent in 1861. Mr. B. settled in Omaha, Neb., in May, 1866. In 1866 he purchased the Omaha *Republican* and continued as its editor and proprietor until January, 1871, when a half interest was sold to Waldo M. Potter, who assumed editorial control, which he continued until the *Tribune* and *Republican* were consolidated in June, 1871, and the proprietorship changed into a company, the stock of which was divided in shares, Mr. B. owning over one-third, and was the general manager of the reorganized establishment until 1876, when he sold his interest. He was appointed Deputy Revenue Collector in 1878, a position he still retains. While a resident of Elgin, Ill., he was married to Anna E. Fox, April 24, 1851. They have five children: Urban B. Leslie, now Mrs. L. S. Reed; Celma, now Mrs. H. G. Higginson; Mora and Mable. Mr. B. was elected as a Republican member of the council in the Territorial Legislature of Minnesota in 1855. Was elected by the Legislature of Minnesota a Regent of the University of Minnesota in 1857. Was elected a Republican member of the Constitutional Convention, and was President thereof in 1857 in Minnesota. Was elected as a Republican member of the House of Representatives of the first State Legislature of Minnesota in 1857. In March, 1861, was appointed agent for the Winnebago Indians in Minnesota by President Lincoln, and confirmed by the Senate of the United States, and reappointed from Dakota Territory in March, 1865, by President Lincoln, but removed in November, 1865, by President Johnson for refusing to swear by the accidental President.



B B Barkalow

B. B. BARKALOW, deceased, was born in Warren County, Ohio, October 5, 1819. He was engaged in lumbering, and in the forwarding commission business on the canal; moved to Nebraska in 1856, locating in Omaha, and was engaged in banking, dealing also in real estate. In 1858 he removed to St. Louis, from there to Burlington, Iowa, and then returned to Omaha, where he died September 1, 1864. He was married in Montgomery County, Ohio, January 19, 1843, to Miss Margaret Denise of Montgomery County. There are five children surviving, Derrick V., Sidney D. Newton E., Daisy B. Moses W., one daughter, Anna, died in 1872, aged twenty-two years.

RESIDENCE OF S. D. BARKALOW.

BARKALOW BROS., news agents U. P. R. R., firm composed of D. V. and S. D. Barkalow; commenced business in 1865. D. V. B. of above firm was born in Warren County, Ohio, February, 1843. In 1856 he removed with his parents to Omaha, Neb. Learned printing and telegraphy, and about 1862 was engaged as operator on the overland telegraph line. He was married in Cheyenne, W. T., May 24, 1876, to Miss Kate Whitehead. They have two children, Weltha M. and Robert V. Mr. B. is a member of the Pleasant Hours Club. S. D. Barkalow of above firm was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1844; removed to Omaha, Neb., with his parents in 1856. At the age of fifteen years he commenced clerking, and at seventeen started in business for himself in book and stationery firm of Barkalow Bros.

JAMES H. BALDWIN, housemover, residence and office 534 S. Fifteenth street, Omaha. He was born in Yorktown, Westchester Co., N. Y., in 1825. He came to Omaha in 1856. In 1857-58 he was employed as foreman in the building of bridges on the roads from Omaha to Running Water, for which an appropriation had been made by the Government. During the year following he engaged in farming. In 1860 he undertook placer and quartz mining at Central City, Colo., which he followed for three years; he then engaged in the wood business in Omaha for two years, since which time he has followed his present business, employing from seven to twenty-five men and from two to four teams. He has an excellent outfit for housemoving, said to be the best west of Chicago. He also deals quite largely in real estate. He was married in 1853 to Miss Mary M. Payne, of Litchfield Co., Conn. They have two children, Dana J., and Darwin P.

M. T. BARLOW, of the firm of Caldwell, Hamilton & Co., bankers, was born in Greencastle, Putnam Co., Ind., January 31, 1844; was educated at Asbury University, Ind., and in 1863 moved to Nebraska, settling in Omaha, and entered the bank of B. M. & Co.; has been a member of the present firm since 1867. He was married in Omaha December 19, 1867, to Miss Mary A. Hays, of Omaha. Mr. Barlow is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and of the Pleasant Hours Club.

CAPT. CHESTER BARNEY, superintendent job department *Republican* printing office, Omaha.

J. R. BARNICLE, machinist in the employ of the Union Pacific R. R. Co., was born on the 27th of April, 1855, at Coventry, England, and located here March 18, 1868, with his parents, and attended school, availing himself of such educational advantages as he could get; was connected with the *Herald* office for one year and a half as printer, after which was engaged by the U. P. R. R. Co., and been in their employ for last ten years; married November 22, 1876, to E. T. Jones, who was born at Bolton, England; has two children, Henry Richard and Rollin Victor, both born in Omaha. Is a member of the I.O.O.F. Omaha lodge No. 2.

H. W. BARNUM, gang boss of building department of the U. P. R. R., was born in Danville, Canada East, August 27, 1840. Up to sixteen years of age he worked with his father in cabinet work, then went to Montreal, and in 1856 worked on the Victoria Bridge. In 1857 went to Vudraw on Ottawa River and worked in a glass factory for one summer, then returned to Danville and attended school, after which he went to New York State and learned to make rakes. In 1861 went to Springfield, Mass., and worked as a carpenter and millwright, and for one year was foreman millwright in the U. S. army at Springfield. Before the close of the late rebellion he enlisted for twelve months in the unattached heavy artillery. After his discharge worked as a foreman millwright for the Hazard Powder Co. at Hazardville, Conn., for eighteen months, then at Rockville, Conn., as contractor, carpenter and millwright. He then came to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and worked as a carpenter, and in 1866 came to Omaha and was employed as passenger and foreman in the shops of the U. P. R. R. He helped build the shops after their destruction by fire, and also helped build the passenger depot at Omaha. He then took charge of the pattern shop of the car department and from there to his present position. Married Miss Mary A. Shaw, of Danville, Canada East, May 8, 1866. They have six children, Chas. E., William M., Horace, Freddie, George E. and Nellie Barnum.

J. M. BARR, car accountant of Burlington & Missouri River R.R. in Nebraska, was born near Columbus, Ohio, October 11, 1855. First came to Nebraska and entered the service of above named Road in 1878 as secretary to A. E. Forzahin, land commissioner at Lincoln; was afterwards secretary and chief clerk to A. E. Forzahin, general manager at Omaha, and in connection with such duties was appointed car accountant in 1880.

MAJ. DAVID S. BARRIGER, vice-president of the Omaha Elevator Co., is a brother of Gen. John W. Barriger, of the U. S. Army, who was stationed at Omaha as Chief Commissary of the Department of the Platte from 1867 to 1873. Maj. Barriger was born in Kentucky, and served in the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army from 1864 to 1879. He came to Omaha in 1867, and in 1875, in conjunction with John McCormick and Frederick H. Davis, organized the Omaha Elevator Co., and built the first grain elevator in Omaha. In 1879 he was Chairman of the Joint Committee of the City Council and Board of Trade on water supply of Omaha, which initiated measures resulting in the construction of the present water works in that city. In the same year he took a leading part in securing the establishment and building of permanent U. S. Army depots in Omaha. He was the projector, designer and superintendent of construction of the large grain elevator, built in 1881-82 at the eastern terminus of the main line of the Union Pacific Railway. This elevator has a storage capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, and a cleaning-and-grading capacity of 800 car loads per day. The building is 345 feet long, 90 feet wide and, to the top of the cupola, 135 feet high. It stands well above high-water mark, on a foundation of stone walls and piers laid upon heavy grillages, supported by 3,000 piles firmly driven. Upon this foundation, constituting the basement or first story of the building, rest the floor and the solid-built heavy plank walls and cross walls, which are carried up to the eaves and constitute the bins. The elevator is built after the Chicago style, with a cupola four stories high extending the entire length of the structure. The building contains 175 regular bins of 5,000 bushels capacity each, and 65 pocket bins of about 1,600 bushels capacity each. There are 45 weigh-hoppers of 700 bushels each, all provided with Fairbank's scales. There are also 16 cleaners of the most improved design. The ground floor, or basement, of the main building is used for track purposes and spouting. In the first story of the cupola are located the spouts for distributing the grain to the bins; the cleaners are in the second story of the cupola; the weigh-hoppers with their scales are in the third story of the cupola, and the heavy elevating machinery is in the fourth story of the cupola. The engine room and boiler house are in a fire-proof brick extension at the east end of the main building. A huge india-rubber belt, driven by an immense cast-iron pulley, fourteen feet in diameter and weighing twenty tons, runs from the ground floor to the top of the cupola and propels the elevating and cleaning machinery. The engine is of the most improved modern design and was built to order by the inventor, Jerome Wheelock, of Worcester, Mass., whose engines took prizes at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, the Paris Exposition of 1878, and the Millers' International Exhibition of 1880. It is a horizontal engine of 400 nominal horse power, with an automatic cut-off, and may be run condensing or non-condensing. It may be run as low as ten horse-power or can be made to develop 800 horse-power. Steam is supplied by four large tubular boilers of ample capacity for the requirements of the engine. In completeness and adaptability of machinery, this elevator is not surpassed by any in the world.

EDMUND M. BARTLETT, was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, April 8, 1849. Removed with his parents to Monroe, Wis., and received his preliminary education at the Monroe high school. Then commenced reading law under Judge Dunwiddie, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with Judge D., his former law preceptor. In 1873 he went to Albany, N. Y., to enter the Albany Law School, graduating therefrom in 1874. Then formed a partnership for the practice of law in Albany with the Hon. A. J. Colvin. Mr. Colvin was a prominent politician. Was president of the N. Y. State Senate at one time. This firm continued until 1878, in which year he moved to Omaha, Neb., and continued the practice of the law. Mr. Bartlett was married in Albany, N. Y., in September, 1875, to Miss Lida L. Filkins, a niece of Morgan Filkins, a prominent politician and at one time postmaster at Albany. They have one child living, May L. One child, Grace E., died in Albany, N. Y. Mr. Bartlett was a member of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Sessions of the Nebraska Legislature from Douglas County. Was chairman of the Republican City Central Committee. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and the K. of H., and is Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Nebraska.

W. R. BARTLETT came to Omaha in 1866 and has been engaged in real estate and abstracting most of the time since. He was born in Greene Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, July 10, 1826 and located at Saginaw, Mich., in 1855. In 1857 he established the *Tuscola County Pioneer* and ran it eight years. He also carried on a mercantile business for three years. He was also the postmaster and U. S. assessor, and from 1857 to 1859 served in the Michigan Legislature. He was a member of the Nebraska Legislature in 1873 and 1874. For five years he was Deputy U. S. Revenue Collector and carried on his real estate business most of that time. He was married in Greene, Ohio, May 1, 1848, to Sarah F. Towne, a native of Maine. They have had two children, William W., attorney at Omaha, and Huron G., died June 18, 1867, aged thirteen and a half years.

WILLIAM W. BARTLETT, attorney at law, was born in Vassar, Mich., September 22, 1860. He read law in Michigan and Omaha and was admitted to the bar in the District Court, June 15, 1880. Since then he has been admitted to the U. S. Courts and the State Supreme Court. He was married at Omaha, February 22, 1881, to Rosalind Wiese, a native of St. Petersburg, Russia.

HENRY BASWITZ, firm of Baswitz & Wells, dealer in a general line, boots and shoes, Opera Building. Mr. B. first began alone in February, 1881, but took in Mr. H. M. Wells as partner, May 15, 1881. Mr. B. was born in New York City, May 20, 1856. His parents lived there a short time and moved to Baltimore, Md., where he lived until he came to Omaha in 1875. He first clerked in a clothing store, and has since continued in same. Mr. B. is a member of the K. S. B., a mutual insurance society.

HENRY BATDORF, dairyman, on Burt street, Lowe's addition. Residence on Montana street in Nelson's addition, Omaha. He established his present business in 1872, beginning with one cow. He now has twenty-four head, selling fifty gallons of milk per day. He employs one hand, one wagon and one team. He does a large retail business. He was born in Berks County, Penn., in September, 1841. His parents moved to Lebanon County when he was young. He remained there till 1867 when he came to Omaha. He followed various pursuits till he began the dairy business. In 1866 he married Miss Lovena Thompson. They have six children. He has a good improved farm of 160 acres of land six miles west of Omaha. Also some good property in the city of Omaha.

JOHN W. BATTEN, shipping clerk and foreman for P. D. Cooper, agricultural implements, Omaha. Was born and reared in Wisconsin. In 1871 he came to Nebraska and has been connected with its industries since. Has been engaged with the present firm for six years. In 1879, January 20, he was married to Miss Martha Jane Shade.

MRS. J. BAUMANN, proprietor of the Columbia brewery, which was erected by her means in 1878. It is a large brick structure. The malt house in connection was built in 1879 and engine house in 1880. She employs twelve men. They used 16,000 bushels of barley in 1880. Her husband, Mr. Joseph Baumann, settled in Omaha in 1858 and first began the brewery business in company with another party but soon bought the entire business. He built a wooden brewery on the same grounds where now stands the present building, in 1863. Mrs. B. was born in Prussia, September 27, 1836, and emigrated to America in 1860. Mr. B. was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1823 and emigrated to America in 1857. They were married in Omaha May 12, 1863. Her maiden name was Wilhelmine Mertens. They have three children, named Minnie C., Augusta M., and Otto J. Mrs. B. is a member of the Lutheran Church.

ANTON BAUMEISTER, proprietor Northwestern Marble Works, 1242 W. Eighteenth street, Omaha. Mr. Baumeister keeps a fine stock of monuments, tombstones and mantels. His motto is good work and reasonable terms. Orders by mail attended to with dispatch. He is a native of Germany, born 1854, and came to this country in 1867, and settled in Omaha in 1869, where he subsequently opened the present business which he has very successfully conducted since; was married in 1880 to Miss Theresa Mallander, who was born in Peru, Ill.

JOHN BAUMER was born in Munster, Westphalia, June 21, 1840. In August, 1866, he landed in America, spent five months in New York, and a like time in Philadelphia, serving as watchmaker. In May, 1867, he came to Omaha where he established himself in the jewelry business in which trade he is still engaged at No. 1314 Farnam street. He was married at Omaha January 7, 1869, to Josephine Granacher, a native of Baden, Germany. They have four children living, Sophia, Bertha, Maria and Wilhelmina. Two, Joseph and Christopher, have died. Mr. Baumer was elected City Treasurer but on account of a contested election he was excluded from the duties of the position. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Eleventh Session of the State Legislature. In November, 1881, he was chosen County Clerk for Douglas County, which office he now fills. He is a member of the Mannerchor Singing Society, Jewelers' League and Fire Department. He is a brother of the late W. M. Baumer, Colonel of the First Nebraska Regiment, and of the late Dr. Theodore L. Baumer, of Omaha.

J. P. BAY, general foreman of the machine shops Union Pacific R. R., was born in Iowa City, Iowa, February 4, 1852. He remained upon a farm up to his coming to Nebraska in 1868. He first learned the trade of machinist in the shops of the Union Pacific R. R. for four years, then went to Halisville, Texas, on the Texas Pacific R. R.; then to Whistler, Ala., in the shops of the Mobile & Ohio R. R.; then to Moberly, Mo., on the North Missouri R. R. In 1874 returned to Union Pacific R. R. at Omaha and worked in the locomotive shop as machinist for two years, then as night foreman, then as gang boss and in April, 1881, was promoted to his present position. Is a member of I.O.O.F. of Omaha. Married Miss Mary Bush, of Canada, September 1, 1872. She died March, 1881, leaving three children, Blanche, William W. and Frank H.

SAMUEL DEWITT BEALS, professional teacher, was born at Greene, Chenango Co., N. Y., in January, 1826, was educated at Oxford and Norwich academies, New York, and on account of ill health finished his studies under private tutors; entered upon his duties as teacher at Greene, N.Y., in 1852, came to Nebraska April 5, 1861, located at Omaha, opened a private school April 22, 1861, and conducted the same up to June, 1867; was appointed clerk in the Secretary of State's office, and Librarian in 1867, filling both offices for two years; also appointed in 1868, private secretary to David Butler, first Governor of the State, which office he held for one year; February 25, 1869, was appointed first State Superintendent of Public Schools, filled this office for two years; in 1871-72 he organized the schools of Omaha under the present graded system, then was principal of the Omaha Pacific st. school for a year; in October, 1873, was elected Superintendent of Public Schools for Douglas County, Neb., and he resigned that position August 1, 1874, having been elected in July previous Superintendent of Public Schools of Omaha, which office he held until August 1, 1880; was then principal of the Central school, Omaha, for nearly a year, and since then has not been actively engaged in educational work. Married at Greene, N. Y., in 1847, to Grace E. Williams, native of that place; they had two children, both deceased.

SAMUEL BEAN, of the firm of Orchard & Bean, wholesale and retail grocery dealers, was born at Petersburg, W. Va., Oct. 1, 1840; came to Omaha from there in the spring of 1866, and was engaged in the wholesale grocery establishment of Megeath, Whitney & Co., for about two years; he then engaged in the retail grocery trade, which he continued until 1875; in 1876 he engaged in his present business; he had an interest in a flour and grain establishment at Cheyenne for three years. Was married February 4, 1869, in Frederick City, Md., to Mary E. Mann, a native of that place. Is now a director of the State Bank of Nebraska and a member of the A., F. & A. M.

G. W. BEARD & SON, florists and ice cream parlors, 819 N. Nineteenth street, Omaha. Mr. Beard, sr., is a native of Indiana; although having studied for the professions of law and medicine, he adopted that of portrait painting, which he graduated in, and followed it for thirty years. In 1861 he came to Omaha and subsequently opened out the present business which he has successfully conducted since. D. F., the son, was born in Ohio, 1846, and removed to this place with his father, and on obtaining his majority joined him in the business, to which he attaches the business of instruction upon the guitar, which he has successfully taught for the last ten years. Mrs. G. W. Beard was Miss Martha Reed, who was born in Pennsylvania. Married in Indiana, 1840. Their family consists of one son and two daughters.

JOHN BEATTY, jr., with Reed, Jones & Co., resident salesman at Ogden, Utah; native of Illinois; came to Nebraska in 1872 and has been actively connected with the business industries of the State ever since.

J. T. BEATTY, groceries and provisions, succeeded the firm of Beatty & Co. in 1881, carries a stock of about [illegible]. Mr. B. was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 11, 1846, removed to Louisa County, Iowa, with his parents in 1856; in 1864 he went into railroading in Iowa; he enlisted in 1864 in Company A, Forty-fifth Iowa Volunteers, 100 days' service, and was mustered out at expiration of service; removed to Nebraska in 1871, located in Plattsmouth and engaged as conductor on the B. & M. R. R., remaining with this company until 1878, and then took a train on the U. P. R. R. He was married to Miss Emma Brown; they have one child, a son—J. Ray Beatty. Mr. B. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and of the Conductors Brotherhood.

HENRY BECHTEL, proprietor Fort Omaha House, erected in 1871, can accommodate thirty guests; began business in 1875, having located about that time. He was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, February 14, 1850, living in his native place until he was seventeen years of age, when he went West and has since made his home in that country. He enlisted in Company F, Fourth Regular Infantry, in May, 1869, and participated in an Indian fight near Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory. He was honorably discharged in May, 1874. Was married in July, 1876, to Miss Julia Cusick, who is a native of Ireland. They have a daughter—Maggie.

WM. F. BECHEL, auditor Pacific Express Co., was born in Canton, Ohio, February 27, 1841; in 1846 he removed to Akron, Ohio, with his parents; he was educated at Hiram Institute, at Hiram, Ohio—Garfield, our late President, being at that time professor in the college; in 1861 he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, holding a commission as Second Lieutenant of this company, and served until 1862; in same year became connected with the Union Express Co., at Akron, Ohio, afterwards removed to Chicago, where he remained until 1868, in same business, then took a position as cashier of Wells, Fargo & Co. Express at Sacramento, Cal.; in 1870 removed to Kansas City, Mo., in the service of same company, holding the position of private secretary to Mr. Cooper, the superintendent; in 1875 was appointed auditor of Kansas Pacific R. R. Express, and in 1878 came to Omaha in the service of same company; Nov. 1, [illegible] the present company was formed under the laws of the State of Nebraska, and Mr. B. was appointed auditor of the company. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 12, 1873, to Miss Lucy A. Hainsworth, of Newport, Ky. They have three children—Mary Elizabeth, Lucy Hainsworth and William F., jr. Mr. B. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge and Chapter, and of the G. A. R., G. A. Curtis of Omaha.

JOSEPH BECKMAN, manufacturer and dealer in cigars; born in Germany in 1850; came to America in 1868; learned trade of cigarmaker at Cincinnati and was employed at it some two years, then in different parts of the State of Wisconsin until December 13, 1871; then came to Nebraska, located at Nebraska City and was employed there six months as a cigarmaker; came to Omaha in 1872, was employed as cigarmaker until February, 1875, when he commenced present business and has continued it since; manufactures about 400,000 cigars per annum; employs ten hands. Married at Omaha in fall of 1875 to Ida Kleffner, native of Dubuque, Iowa. They have two children—Antoinette and Josephine.

S. B. BEEBE, clerk R. P. O., railroad mail service; was born in Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., August 25, 1847; received his education in Brooklyn; went to sea in 1864, taking a trip around Cape Horn, returning in 1868. After visiting various parts of the United States he settled in Nebraska in 1874, locating a homestead in Kearny County. Appointed to his present position in June, 1880.

JOHN BEISHLAG, meat market, 1906 Burt street; is a native of Philadelphia. In 1869 he came to Omaha and was employed in the packing and other meat business till 1877, when he opened this market, which he has since continued. He enlisted in 1861, Company D, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, served three years, participating in the battles of Antietam, Wilderness, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg and others. Mr. Beishlag is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Married in 1868 to Mary McDermott, born in Philadelphia.

JOHN T. BELL came to Nebraska in April, 1856, with James A. Bell, his father, who remained here four years. This has been J. T. Bell's home most of the time since then. He enlisted in October, 1861, and served about four years in the Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry and returned to Fontanelle, Neb., where he had first located; lived there until 1870, when he came to Omaha. He was one of the official stenographers at the impeachment of Butler, Governor of Nebraska, and in the Constitutional Convention of 1871. Then engaged in law reporting at Chicago until the big fire, when he went to St. Louis; served as city editor of the *Evening Dispatch* until June, 1872, and went back to Chicago again, where he did law reporting for a few months. Went from there to Nashville, Tenn., where he was city editor of the *Union and American* until 1875. He then came to Omaha and has since been official stenographer of the District Court. He was born in Columbus, Ill., February 6, 1842, and lived there until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Omaha November 19, 1873, to Isabella McCandlish, a native of Wooster, Ohio. They have two children, Howard W., and Alice M. He is Notary Public and President of the State Stenographers' Association, which has about twenty members. It was organized in 1879 and its aims are to find employment for stenographers and to secure legislation favorable to the interests of the society.

JOHN W. BELL, drugs and fancy goods, commenced business in 1877, carries a stock of about $4,000 and the yearly sales will average $12,000 to [illegible]. Mr. Bell was born in Lexington, Mo., February 22, 1849. Parents moved to [illegible], Mo., in 1850, and in this town the subject of this sketch learned the drug business. Came to Nebraska in 1870, located in Omaha and engaged in clerking for J. K. [illegible], having charge of a branch store; remained until 1876, then, after traveling one year, commenced present business. Was burnt out in May, 1880, and resumed business at once. He was married in Omaha, June 25, 1879, to Mrs. Mary E. [illegible]. Mrs. Bell has one child, Nellie, by her previous husband. Mr. B. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

GEORGE P. BEMIS, real estate, loan and collection agent, came to Omaha in April, 1866. He first represented the Credit Foncier of America as secretary and manager, but for the last fourteen years has been doing a general real estate business. He was born in Boston, Mass., March 15, 1838, and lived there until he was thirteen years old. He moved to New York, spending nearly twenty-five years there, three of which, however, were passed in London and Paris. For several years he was George Francis Train's private secretary. Mr. Bemis has been an extensive traveler, having accompanied Mr. Train in his many tours over and around the world. He enlisted April 27, 1861, in the Second Battalion Light Infantry, Boston Tigers, and served about six months. He does an extensive business in city, county and suburban property.

EDWARD L. BENDER, boss nailer, Omaha Iron & Nail Co., was born at Wheeling, W. Va., August 26, 1856. Was employed by his father in conducting a cooper shop there for five years, then employed in nail works at that place as puddler for about a year. In 1873 he entered the employ of nail works at Wheeling, W. Va., as a feeder, and was engaged in that capacity until he came to Omaha, Neb., July 27, 1879, and entered upon his present duties. Mr. Bender was married at Omaha, Neb., April 4, 1881, to Alice Pierce, a native of Michigan.

HON. GUSTAV BENEKE, Police Judge, came to Omaha in July, 1866, and engaged in civil engineering. He was Deputy City Engineer, and afterward was in the employ of the U. P. R. R. He started the first German Democratic paper in

Omaha in 1868, and conducted it for three years as editor and proprietor, and ran it for a year and a half after that. Then he was appointed Justice of the Peace to fill vacancy and was thrice elected in the Second Ward. He has been Police Judge since April, 1881. For one term he was Superintendent of the German School. He was born in Hanover, Germany, December 5, 1840, and came to America in 1866. He was married in Saxony in 1864 to Emma Nindel, a native of Prussia. They have one child, Else.

L. M. BENNETT, Gen'l. Sup't. Pullman Pacific Car Co., was born in Genesee County, N. Y., June 21, 1839. In early life he engaged as a clerk in Albion, N. Y., and was also connected with a mercantile firm up to 1862, when he came to Chicago, and was employed as superintendent of sleeping-car line on the L. S. & M. S. R. R. In spring, 1868, came to Omaha and at once took his present position. Is a member of Blue Lodge A., F. & A. M., in Utica, N. Y.; also Mount Calvary Commandery. Was a member of Legislature in 1879-80. Was Chairman of Finance, Ways and Means Committee in 1880, during which session Mr. B. framed and had passed many important bills, and among the most important, one entitled, an act to provide for the safe keeping of money belonging to the State. He was married to Miss Jane A. Bailey, of Utica, N. Y.

J. S. BENNETT, proprietor Omaha Steam Laundry, corner Twenty-first and Izard streets, Omaha. Was established in 1869 by P. F. Crowell, who sold it to the present proprietor in 1874. It is well fitted, having a twelve-horse power engine and all necessary laundry fixtures, giving employment to six persons. All the laundry work required by the U. P. R. R. Co., is done by this establishment. The proprietor manufactures soft soap, also furnishing all that is used by the U. P. R. R. Mr. J. S. Bennett was born February 15, 1834, at Albion, N. Y., where he remained during his youth. He attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, then located at Buffalo, N. Y., graduating therefrom July 3, 1859. He then went to Utica, N. Y., remaining there till December, 1859, when he returned to Buffalo, N. Y., where he resided till August 21, 1862, when he enlisted in the Eleventh New York Cavalry as a private; twenty-one days thereafter he was made Second Lieutenant of his company, which position he held till January 21, 1863, when he was again advanced and made First Lieutenant. This position he held till January 6, 1864, when he was honorably discharged, having served more than the time for which he had enlisted, and having had sole command of his company. During the remainder of his service he, with his regiment, was stationed at Washington, D. C., where, in addition to his other duties, he served as special detective at the Provost Marshal's office. His command was afterward sent to the Department of New Orleans. While there he was for some time Provost Marshal at Napoleonville. During the most of the time, however, he was stationed at Baton Rouge, taking part in the various engagements that occurred in the department during that time. After his discharge he went to Chicago, Ill., where he remained about one year. He then purchased a laundry, which he carried on for two years, when he was burned out. He then went into the employ of the Pullman Sleeping Car Co., as conductor, which business he followed till 1874, when he purchased the Omaha Steam Laundry. He was married December 10, 1867, to Miss Isabel McLeod, born at St. Johns, N. B., October 26, 1848.

HON. WALTER BENNETT, attorney at law, was born in the town of Mansfield, Conn., April 23, 1855. Was educated at Boston University. Graduated from law and literary departments of that institution; was admitted to the bar in 1877 in Massachusetts, and subsequently practiced in Willimantic, Conn. In Legislature in 1878. Came to Omaha in November, 1879, and has since followed his profession. He was married at Medfield, Mass., April 6, 1881, to Miss Dora F. Monk, a native of Sharon, Mass. Mr. B. is a member of St. John's Lodge No. 25, A., F. & A. M. in Omaha.

CARL BENSON, engineer, settled in Omaha in 1864, locating at Fort Omaha, and was with Clark Browning ten years, running the engine; then went to work for the Omaha Elevator Co., and had charge of the engine four years. Was with the U. P. R. R. about two years. Has been traveling through the West the past few years setting up engines at different points.

A. BENZON, dealer in coal and ice, 211 S. Thirteenth street. Mr. Benzon was born in Sweden, 1848. In 1872 he came to Boone, Iowa, where after a stay of one year he removed to Omaha, and subsequently went into the present business which he has successfully conducted since. In 1879 he was married to Miss Tina Johnson in Omaha. She was born in Sweden February 4, 1855. They have one daughter, Edith Mary Benzon.

J. E. BERVEN, grocer, commenced in 1879, and has a stock of about $2,000; was born in New York City January 26, 1844. In 1855 he removed with his parents to the interior of the State. He enlisted, August, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Ninth New York State Volunteers. He remained with his regiment until 1864, when he received a commission in the Second U. S. Colored Regiment and was ordered to Florida where he remained until January, 1866. In 1866 he moved to Monroe, Iowa, and engaged in coal mining, where he remained until he moved to Council Bluffs in 1878, remaining here only a few months, and then settled in Omaha. He was married in Tompkins County, N. Y., January 29, 1869, to Miss L. A. George. They have one child, Matt. Mr. B. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge and Chapter.

ANDREW BEVINS, attorney, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1875 and located at La Porte, Wayne County. He remained there until January, 1878, when he came to Omaha. He was born at Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 29, 1848. He received his education in the common schools of New York State, at Fort Edward Institute, Eastman's Business College and the Albany law school, being admitted to the bar in New York State in 1873. He was married at Dakota City, Neb., August 31, 1876, to Alice A. Warner, a native of Keokuk, Iowa. They have two children, Ira Jesse and Elmer Russell. Mr. Bevins was Deputy Treasurer of Wayne County, Neb., all the time he was there, and was Superintendent of Public Instruction one term during his residence there. Mr. B. is a member of A. F. & A. M.

ELLIS L. BIERBOWER, U. S. Marshal, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1871. Lived at Nebraska City for one year, was admitted to practice there, and in the fall of 1872 came to Omaha. Here he accepted the position of Deputy Marshal and held it until November, 1880, when he was appointed Marshal. He was born in Dauphin County, Pa., near Harrisburg, March 6, 1850. He lived there until 1866, when he came to Iowa. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and at the Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He then spent two years and a half in Missouri. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and is a Knight Templar in that order.

RICHARD BINGHAM, commission merchant, located in Omaha in March, 1876. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, July 4, 1828, and came to New York in July, 1846. He located in Waukesha County, Wis., at the town of Eagle, and afterward lived at Brookfield in the same county for many years. In 1850 he crossed the plains and engaged in mining in California for twenty months, returning to Wisconsin and farming until he came to Omaha. He was married at Eagle, Wis., in 1848 to Susanne Evison, a native of Lincolnshire, England. They have two children, William Walter and Elizabeth Ann.

W. W. BINGHAM, commission merchant, commenced business in September, 1876. J. B. Smiley was a partner until April, 1878, Smiley having established the business in 1873. Mr. B. is a member of the I.O.O.F. and K. of P., holding the position of Master of Finance and a Past Chancellor. He was born at Brookfield, Waukesha Co., Wis., October 10, 1853, and was married there, June 16, 1874, to Sarah Hart, a native of that place. They have one child, Jessie Mabel. The firm does a business of $75,000 per annum.

WALTER BLACK, superintendent of corroding rooms of the Omaha White Lead Works, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1838, where he lived until 1872, when he emigrated to Canada. In 1877 he settled in Omaha, Neb., and in 1879 took charge of the corroding rooms of the Omaha White Lead Works. Was married in 1870 to Miss Emma Goodman, of California. They have three children: Edward, Helen and Hester. Mr. Black is a member of the Masonic Order.

ARTHUR BLAKELY, conductor U. P. R. R., was born in Port Dover, Canada, February 20, 1852; came to United States with parents, and located in Lafayette County, Wisconsin. Came to Nebraska in 1875, and engaged with the U. P. R. R.; has had a regular train since 1878. He was married in Platteville, Wis., October 31, 1877, to Miss Clara A. Streeter. They have two children, Gaylord S. and Emma F. Mr. B. is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

CHARLES BLAKEMAN, engineer Boyd's Opera House, Omaha, was born and reared in Illinois, and followed his profession as apprentice there for three years. In 1871 he came to Omaha, and has been connected with it here since. In 1880 he was married to Miss Henrietta Williams, who was born in Wales. Is the Grand Master of the order of Knights of the Black Circle for the State of Nebraska.

J. B. BLAKE, wholesale wine and liquor merchant, was born, March, 1844, in Ohio. Previous to locating here, was engaged in business for about four years as bookkeeper in New York, as well as being for about three years in the wholesale business there, and in 1869 located here and worked as bookkeeper for different wholesale houses for about nine years; then went to Crete and engaged there in the land business for about one year; returned here, and in September, 1880, opened up his present business. Was married twice; his first wife died in New York, leaving one child, boy; was married again in 1875, here.

JACOB BLICKENSDERFER, chief engineer of U. P. R. R., was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, May 9, 1816. His professional career commenced in 1837 as rodman on the Walhonding Canal, State of Ohio, where he remained until 1841. On this work he was promoted to assistant engineer, and had charge of the construction of locks, dams and other works. In 1845 became a member of Board of Public Works of Ohio, charged with maintenance, repairs and management of Ohio canals and Muskingum River improvement, which position he held for five years. From 1850 to '53, chief engineer Steubenville & Indiana R. R. In 1854 was division engineer on Marietta & Cincinnati R. R. 1855 to '58, again member of Board of Public Works of Ohio, the two last years president of the Board. In 1859, Division Engineer on Public Works of Ohio, and same year again chief engineer of Steubenville & Indiana R. R., to which was added, in 1862, the chief engineership of Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R. (Pan Handle line), the latter being completed in 1865. On these lines he remained until 1867, when he was engaged on U. P. R. R. for the U. S. Government. In 1868 he was division engineer on U. P. R. R., locating from Bitter Creek to Humboldt Wells. In latter part of 1868, in connection with Generals Warren and Barnes, he was Government Commissioner on Pacific R. R., and in 1869 again Government Commissioner with Gen. Warren, Col. Williamson and Mr. Clement, to examine the two lines extending from Sacramento to Omaha. In 1871 he became chief engineer of Atlantic & Pacific R. R., and conducted the preliminary surveys of that line from the western boundary of Missouri to San Francisco, located the line over the Sierra Nevada at Soledad Pass, and had charge of its construction until stopped by the panic of 1873. In 1875 and '76 he was chief engineer of the Dayton & Southeastern Narrow Gauge R. R., in Ohio, in charge of surveys, location and construction. In April, 1879, he became chief engineer of the St. Louis, Wichita & Western R. R., in Kansas. In June, 1879, he was placed in charge of the location of the Georgetown, Leadville & San Juan R. R., in Colorado, crossing the continental divide at Loveland's Pass, at an elevation of 11,978 feet above tide. In April, 1880, he was appointed chief engineer of the U. P. R. R., in charge of the lines operated and the extensions being built by that company, which position he still holds.

MAX BOEHNCKE, draughtsman of U. P. R. R., was born in Prussia, Germany, September 13, 1837. He carried on the business of architect in Stettin for eighteen years. He came to the United States in 1880, and direct to Omaha. He first worked as an architect on the waterworks, then as civil engineer on the B. & M. R. R., and in 1881 became engaged as draughtsman in the U. P. R. R. He was one of the first members of the German Presbyterian Church, of Omaha, and is one of the trustees. He married Miss Francisca Boehnke, of Prussia, May 29, 1868. She died in Germany in 1870. They had one child, Erica. He then married Miss Hedwig Gotzbein, of Prussia, October, 1871. Her father was a soldier of the old French war. They have two children, Paul and Charlie.

GEORGE H. BOGGS, real estate and loan agent, was born in Clarion County, Pa., April 10, 1840, and lived there until the fall of 1856; then he went to LaSalle County, Ill., and spent the winter. In February, 1857, he went to Madison, Wis., and lived there until 1860, being a portion of the time in the U. S. Land Office. In 1860 he went to California, where he remained until 1865, and returned to Wisconsin. Before coming to Omaha in the spring of 1868, he was for one year in the Pennsylvania oil regions. On arriving at Omaha he entered the Post Office, and afterward the Railway Mail Service until 1874, when he entered his present business. The firm of Boggs & Hill does a general real estate business. He was married at Omaha in September, 1872, to Miss Ida M. Kendall, a native of Massachusetts. He served one term as a member of the City Council. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and is a Master Mason in Capitol Lodge.

LEW W. HILL, real estate dealer, came to Omaha in 1867. He served in the Railway Mail Service for about three years, after which he entered the real estate business. He was born in Adams County, Ill., and reared in Hancock County, of the same State. Prior to his coming to Omaha, he was in the dry goods business in Cairo, Ill. The firm of Boggs & Hill, of which he is at present a member, does a general real estate business.

HENRY BOLIN & CO., groceries and provisions, commenced in 1874, succeeding Henry Bolin. They carry a stock of about $8,000 or $9,000, and do a business of about $60,000 yearly. Henry Bolin, senior member of the firm Henry Bolin & Co., was born in Schleswig Holstein, Germany, September 16, 1847. He was engaged in the mercantile business in Germany. In 1869 he came to the United States, and located in Omaha, Neb. He was engaged in farming a few months, and then clerking about three and one-half years; then went into business for himself. He was married in Omaha, September 16, 1875, to Margaretta Boeckman; she was born in Germany. They have three children, Otto, Waldemar and Alma. Mr. Bolin is a member of the I. O. O. F., Subordinate Lodge and Encampment, and of the "Concordia Society." He was a member of the State Assembly one term.

R. C. BOLTON, of Bolton & Dutton, contractors and builders, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1843; learned trade there, and followed it for some ten years previous to coming to this State. Came to Nebraska in June, 1880; located at Omaha; was employed as foreman of carpenters, etc., and in September, 1880, entered into partnership with F. M. Dutton and James Beaumont, and they carried on a contracting and building business under the style of Bolton, Dutton & Co. Mr. Beaumont drew out of the firm in July, 1881; since that time it has been Bolton & Dutton. Principal business, erecting business and private buildings; they are now building a business block of buildings for E. Millard, banker. Employ some twenty men.

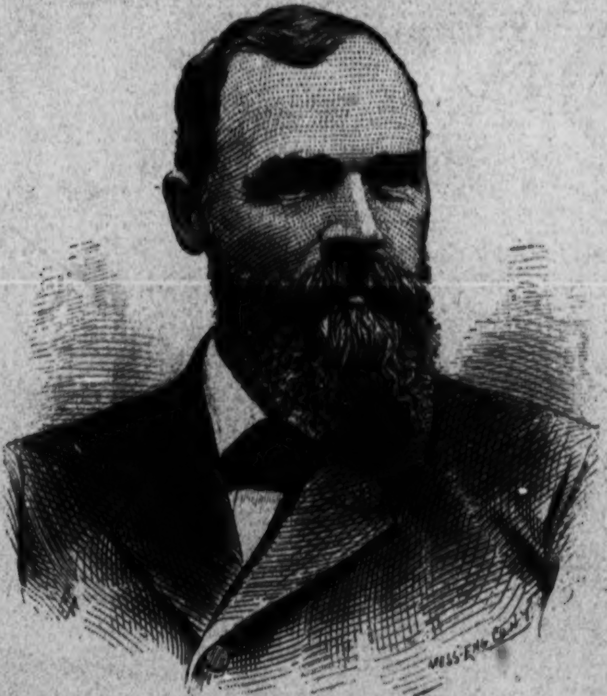
J. BONNER, housekeepers' emporium, 1309 Douglas street, Omaha, Neb., was born in Oxfordshire, England, in 1825. In 1848 he came to this country and settled in New York, where he was identified with the meat business till 1866, when he came to Omaha, and carried it on until 1876, when he established the present mercantile business, which he has successfully conducted since. In 1850 he was married to Miss Rebecca O. Slatter, who was also born in England; they have a family of two sons, William T. and Friend L. Mr. Bonner keeps constantly on hand a full stock of furniture, stoves, crockery and glassware.

W. T. BONNER, manufacturer of mattresses, lounges, bedding, etc., 212 N. Fifteenth street, Omaha. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in August, 1860, and came to Omaha with his parents in 1867. He attended the public schools of Omaha, receiving a good common school education. He established his present business in August, 1881, since which time he has had a large wholesale and retail trade. Mr. Bonner is an active and enterprising young man, and well worthy of the confidence of business men and citizens.

A. F. BORDEN, agent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R.R., was born in Nelson County, Ky., December 31, 1848. His parents moved to northern Alabama while he was an infant. He engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1868, when he removed to Omaha, Neb., and engaged in hotel business until 1880, when he was appointed passenger agent, and in April, 1881, to his present position. He was married in Omaha, October 31, 1877, to Miss Preston, of Omaha. Mr. Borden is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Lodge and Chapter, of I. O. O. F., Lodge and Encampment, and of the Red Men, also of the "Home Circle."

LAMONT M. BOWERS came to Nebraska in 1878, and engaged in the real estate business for over a year. In January, 1880, he entered the implement business with Mr. Parker. He was born near Binghamton, N. Y., and lived there until he came to Omaha, in 1878. For eleven years he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business. He was married at Susquehanna, Pa., September 2, 1878, to Fanny A. Gray, a native of Broome County, N. Y. They have one son; Franck Taylor. He is a member of I. O. O. F., Lodge and Encampment, and of K. of P.

HON. JAMES E. BOYD, pork packer and Mayor of Omaha. Came to Omaha August 19, 1856, with his brother, John M. They carried on a carpenter and joiner business until the panic of 1857. John went to St. Joseph, Mo., in the spring of 1858. James E. worked at his trade in '56, '57 and '58. On the 22d of August, 1858, he was married at Omaha to Anna H. Henry, a native of Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., who came to Omaha in the spring of 1856. Mr. Boyd left here and went to Wood River, near the present town of Gibbon, Neb., opened a stock farm and remained there nine years. He also engaged in merchandising at Kearney City, two miles west of Fort Kearney. In 1866 he contracted for grading on the U. P. R. R. and graded over 300 miles in between three and four years. February, 1868, he returned to Omaha. While residing there in Buffalo County, he was elected to the first State Legislature. He also was elected County Clerk, but resigned. In 1857 he was elected Clerk of Douglas County. He was the largest owner and promoter of the city gas works. In 1868 and '69 was manager of the company. In the winter of 1869 and '70 he organized the Omaha & Northwestern R. R. and was the first president thereof, building the road to Blair. He was largely interested in the cattle business on the plains, running a ranch near Ogalalla. In 1872 he sold out his cattle business and commenced pork packing. He started with 4,500 hogs the first year and in 1881 slaughtered 112,456. He was elected on a non-partisan ticket to both constitutional conventions. He is now extensively interested in stock raising in Wyoming, near Fort Fetterman. He was one of the founders of the Central National Bank at Omaha in 1870. In 1880 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen and on April 5, 1881, he was elected Mayor, receiving a majority of 1,089 on a total vote of 4,800. Mr. Boyd was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, September 9, 1834, and came to Belmont County, Ohio, in June, 1844. In 1847 he went with his father to Zanesville, where he lived until 1856. He has three children, Eleanor, Margaret and James E. Jr. He lost two daughters in infancy. He is president of the Board of Trade, having held that office for the past two years. The capacity of his packing house is 1,500 hogs per day. He employs from 100 to 170 men.



J E Boyd

P. BOYER & CO., dealers in Hall's safes, commenced business in spring of 1881, succeeding Brisco & Co. They were established in 1879. Mr. P. Boyer of above firm, was born in Denmark, February 9, 1842. Came to the United States in 1864, and after locating in various places finally settled in Omaha in 1867. Engaged in office of C. & N. W. R. R. and in 1872 took a position in the freight department of the U. P. R. R., where he remained until he engaged in present business. He was married in Omaha, May 28, 1873, to Miss Lida Mason. They have three children, Maggie R., Eddie P. and Arthur G. Mr. B is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge and Encampment. He has passed through all chairs of both.

M. I. BOYLES, salesman for the Carson & Rand Lumber Company. He now resides at Keokuk, Iowa. This company was organized in the spring of 1868 and is composed of Messrs. E. D. Rand, President; William Carson, Vice President; G. D. Rand, Treasurer, and E. D. Rand, Jr., Secretary. The above company handle over 50,000,000 feet of lumber annually. They employ 150 men and twenty horses. Their sales extend through the entire West. They are making extensive improvements such as steam pulling arrangements, new planing mill, of the latest and most improved machinery, shed, etc., and will carry one of the largest stocks on the Mississippi River. Their railroad facilities for shipping throughout the West are unsurpassed. The Carson & Rand Company sell lumber made at their own mills only. These mills are located at Eau Claire and Ogalla, Wis., and at Burlington, Iowa.

LOUIS BRADFORD, wholesale and retail lumber merchant, came to Omaha in 1879 and engaged in his present business. His principal trade is in Nebraska, and he handles from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 feet a year. The business has doubled in the past year. He keeps about twelve or fifteen men employed in the various departments of his business. Mr. Bradford was born in Chicago and resided at Rock Island for seven years prior to coming to Omaha. While there he was in the employ of a wholesale lumber firm and he has been practically in that business since his youth. He handles sash, doors and blinds, paints and lime. He sold 20,000 barrels of lime in 1881.

JOHN E. BRADLEY, proprietor of a restaurant, under the Opera House. He manufactures and sells all kinds of cakes, pies, and bread. Sells cigars and smokers' articles. He came to Omaha, Neb., in 1867 and first engaged as engineer for City of Omaha seven years. He also worked for the U. P. R. R. four years and two and one-half years for Messrs. Kimball & White as engineer. He was born in [illegible] County, N. Y., March 28, 1845. Was married June 18, 1880, in Omaha, to Miss Nannie M. Liddes, who was born in Canada West, February 13, 1858. He enlisted in Company A. of the First Michigan Cavalry May 13, 1861. Served in this about two and a quarter years. Then re-enlisted in Company C, Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was a participant in the battles of Chancellorsville, Maryland Heights, Winchester, Middleton, Gettysburg and under fire in the Swamp fight and many skirmishes. He was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, August 14, 1865.

JOHN G. BRANDT, proprietor German Stadt Theatre and the Turner Hall, 510 to 512 Tenth street, Omaha. Mr Brandt was born in Rensburg, province Holstein, Germany, in 1839 and came to this country in 1856. Settled in Davenport, Iowa, where he followed the musical and coopering business until 1868, when he came to Omaha and followed his professions till 1874 when he bought the present business and has successfully conducted it since. He was married in 1864 to Miss Margaret Schnoor, who was born at Burg, Holstein, 1847. They have a family of two sons and two daughters. They are, John L., Emma, Mina and William. Mr. Brandt enlisted as second band leader in the Forty-fifth Illinois in 1861 and remained in the service till 1863 when he was honorably discharged. In 1864 he joined the Eleventh Iowa Militia, and carried a gun till the end of the war. Was honorably discharged. In 1876 he organized the present Dramatic Club of Omaha which now numbers over 2,530 members.

CLINTON BRIGGS, settled in Omaha November 19, 1855, and began the practice of his profession in the summer of 1857. He was elected County Judge, which position he held two years; during his continuance in office he was elected to the Territorial Legislature, when he assisted in framing the present code of civil procedure; after the expiration of his official term, he again resumed the practice of law. In 1860 he was elected Mayor of Omaha on the Republican ticket; while holding that office, telegraphic communication was established between Omaha, New York City and San Francisco via Salt Lake, when he communicated with the Mayors of the several cities; since holding the latter office he has not sought or held any official position, except he was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1875, and assisted in framing the present State Constitution; during the fifteen years following 1860, he was engaged in much important litigation, which frequently required him to prosecute cases in the Supreme Court of Nebraska and the Superior Courts of the United States; his health becoming impaired he abandoned the general practice in 1871 and has since confined himself to a few important cases; in 1878 he traveled extensively in Europe, with great advantage to his health, since which time he and his family have traveled in California and the Western States and Territories, to a considerable extent. He was a candidate for the United States Senate in 1877, his name having been brought forward by his friends, he lacked only a few votes of receiving the nomination; his name was brought forward on account of his long persistent and successful efforts to compel the two leading railroads of his State to pay taxes on their immense land grants. The prominent position taken by the Judge on the important questions that came before the Constitutional Convention before referred to, also added to his reputation as a representative of the people throughout the State. Mr. Briggs aided somewhat in the construction of the O. & S. W. R. R., and has been a promoter of other public works. He was born in Washtenaw County, Mich., September 9, 1828; having received an academic education previous to 1850, he entered the law office of Lothrop & Duffield, of Detroit, Mich.; he was admitted to the practice of law in the Supreme Court of Michigan in 1853, soon after which he entered the law office of Wm. H. Seward, of Auburn, N. Y., and in 1854 was admitted, on examination, to practice in the Supreme Court of New York. He was married, January 1, 1855, to Miss Emily Malley, of Skaneateles, N. Y.; born in the latter place June 26, 1836. They have one son—Clinton H., born February 8, 1857.

W. J. BROATCH, wholesale dealer in hardware.

HON. CHARLES H. BROWN, attorney-at-law, was born at Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N.Y., and prepared for college at Williston Seminary, Massachusetts, and at Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, N.Y.; entered Williams College and graduated from there in 1858; he studied law with Seymour & Van Santvoord, of Troy, N. Y. and was admitted to the New York bar in 1860; in June of that year he came to Omaha, and later in the year he crossed the plains on a freighting outfit, driving an ox team. He assisted in the construction of the Pacific Telegraph across the plains. In December, 1861, he returned to Omaha and engaged in clerking for his brothers until October, 1862; he was then elected prosecuting attorney for Douglas County, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George I. Gilbert. Among the important cases he had was that of Cyrus Tator, who was convicted and hung for murder; that was the first legal Christian execution in Nebraska. Mr. B. was re-elected prosecuting attorney for 1863-64, and in the latter year was elected a member of the constitutional convention. In the fall of 1864 he was elected to the Legislature; in 1865-66 he was elected alderman, and in 1867 became Mayor of Omaha, presiding over the city court, tried over 4,000 cases during his term of office. In 1869 he received the full Democratic vote for United States Senator; he was one of the members of the convention which framed the present constitution, and in 1876 was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1878, and is now engaged in the practice of law at Omaha.

C. JEROME BROWNE, Assistant Post Office Inspector, was born in [illegible], Province of Ontario, July 10, 1848, came to the United States in [illegible], located in Omaha, Neb., and engaged in the car department of the U. P. R. R.; in 1874 engaged with Linseed Oil Co., and was appointed to present position in 1878. He was married in the Province of Ontario, Canada, March 30, 1869, to Miss Ferguson. They have three children—Katie Maud, Olive Carrie, and William Garfield. Mr. B. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

F. D. BROWN, cashier of U. P. R. R., was born in Farmington, Trumbull Co., Ohio, January 19, 1849; up to 1868 he remained at home attending school, after which he came to Omaha and immediately obtained the position of general delivery clerk in the general delivery department of the United States post office, and ran through the different positions of that department to that of chief clerk; in [illegible] he became paymaster's clerk in the U. P. R. R., and afterwards express messenger; in September, 1872, he entered the cashier's office as a clerk, and in October, [illegible], was appointed to his present position of cashier. He was married to Miss [illegible] Woodworth, of Leavenworth, Kan., January 12, 1875. They have one child—[illegible] Ella.

GRAHAM P. BROWNE, proprietor of Nebraska Poultry Yards, corner Thirty-eighth and Coburn streets, Omaha; has been in present business for the past [illegible] years, raising large numbers of the finest varieties of chickens; he ships to all points in the West, having a very large trade in all the Western States and Territories, which is rapidly increasing. The principal kinds to be found in his yards are light and dark Brahmas, buff, partridge, white and black Cochins, and other fancy varieties; he has the best buildings and grounds and facilities for poultry breeding in the West. he also deals in thoroughbred Jersey cattle, and Essex and Poland China hogs. He was born in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1861, and came to Omaha with his parents in 1867, attending private schools and the high school in Omaha, receiving a good common school education; he is an enterprising and reliable young man who, by close attention to his business and upright dealings, has so increased his trade that he is now one of the largest poultry raisers in the West. Has a large and extensive trade in Jersey cattle.

H. H. BROWN, foreman of silver plating department, U. P. R. R., was born at South Boston, State of Mass., November 11, 1848, served an apprenticeship of three years with J. W. Covel & Co., New York City, gold, silver and nickel platers, and brass finishers, manufacturers of coach and harness trimming. Then worked in all the principal cities of the Eastern and Middle States and Canada, and came West, giving instructions in gold, silver, nickel plating and electrotyping. Arrived in Omaha, 1877, commenced work at U. P. Company Shops as silver plater, in [illegible] was appointed foreman of the plating department. Then married Miss Carrie [illegible] Peterson of Des Moines, Iowa, have two children, George E. Stephens and [illegible]

J. J. BROWN, wholesale and retail dry goods merchant, [illegible], Omaha, was born in Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. He removed from there to Nebraska and located at Omaha, in April, 1856. At that time he engaged in the mercantile business and has followed it to the present time. About six years ago he commenced the wholesale business. Mr. Brown has been interested in the [illegible] Co., in the Omaha Street Railway Co., and is now a Director of the Omaha National Bank and Treasurer of the Omaha Driving Park Association.

R. H. BROWN, foreman of sheet iron, tin and copper shop of U. P. R. R., was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, January 15, 1840. He served an apprenticeship of five years in the City of Glasgow, then carried on business for himself in [illegible]glen for three years, from there in 1862, came to the United States, and [illegible] in tin and steam fitter business in New York City of Ray & Pollock for two years, then went to Old Fort Kearney, Neb., and carried on a shop and upon the building of the U. P. R. R. followed it to Salt Lake, and was the first tinner taking a full set of machinery to that city. Brigham Young having bought out his shop, Mr. Brown returned to Omaha in 1867, and at once was employed as a journeyman in the tin shop of the U. P. R. R., and in August, 1880, was promoted to his present position. He was a member of Royal Arch Lodge of A., F. & A. M. of Scotland, member also of the Unitarian Church. Married Miss Mary Cameron of Rutherglen, Scotland, March 5, 1861, they have seven children living, George, Peter, William, Richard, James, Barbara and Christina. Three died, William, Mary and Maggie.

SAMUEL E. BROWN, capitalist, native of Mount Vernon, Ohio, came to Omaha in the fall of 1854, and has considered that his residence ever since—although he was away about three years in Colorado, then known as Pike's Peak gold mining country, eighteen months in Montana, two summers in Utah, two winters South and about eighteen months abroad with his family (wife, son and daughter) traveling through the different countries of Europe. Since Mr. Brown came West he has done a general investment business, including merchandise, banking, freighting, mining, real estate and improving the same—he has had extensive pioneer experience and endured many hardships and deprivations, crossed the plains thirteen times before there was a railroad West of the Missouri River above St. Louis.

W. A. BROWN, dealer in all kinds of fresh and salt fish, 1308 Chicago street, Omaha, was born in Dudley, Mass., in 1829 and learned the trade of jeweler in Providence, R. I. After following his trade for twelve years, he went to Pike's Peak in the spring of 1860 but returned in the fall of 1861 to Omaha, when he opened a livery and feed business, which he carried on till 1868, during this time he engaged in furnishing horses for the United States service, Indian department. He then took up the auction and commission business, at Council Bluffs, but left it in 1867 to open a general mercantile business in Nebraska City, which he conducted two years, but after two years he dropped and took the management of the Nebraska City Press, a paper which he ably conducted for nine years, in the meantime filling his appointment to the postmastership of Nebraska City; he latterly left the management of his paper to the care of his sons, who now conduct it.

WM. R. BROWN, carpenter and farmer, residence west side of Sherman avenue, north of Elm. He was born in Indiana in 1836, marrying in 1859 Miss Margaret L. Lewis. They have six children, named respectively, Charles O., James M., Mary, Bertie A., Mabel A. and Margaret E. From 1854 to 1862 he followed carpentering and farming, when he came to Omaha. For three years he was engaged in farming and teaming. He then returned to his trade, which he followed until 1874, working the greater part of the time in the U. P. car shops. Since, then, however, he has engaged almost exclusively in farming. Mr. Brown knows much pertaining to the history of the State.

E. H. BROWNING, agent American Express Company, was born in Bradford County, Penn., August 1, 1842. Removed with his parents to Carroll County, Ill., about 1856. During the war was in the Ninety-second Regiment, Co. D, mustered out in 1865. Commenced the express business as messenger for the American Express Company in 1867; was afterwards agent at different points in Illinois. Was appointed to present position in November, 1876. He was married in Mount Morris, Ill., in 1868, to Juliet Harlow. They have two children, Kate and Jessie. Mr. B. is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

G. F. BRUCKER, engineer, was born in Germany, June 16, 1842. Came to the United States in 1851, and engaged in engineering on the Illinois River until 1871, when he came to Omaha. He was married in Peoria, Ill., in 1862, to Miss Cecilia Bowman. Mr. B. is a member of the Sportsmen's Club.

HENRY BRUNING, bee culturist. In this business about ten years; has had as high as one hundred stands of bees, though he now has only about twenty. Was born in Prussia, April 28, 1831. Came to the United States in 1848; located for a time in Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y. In 1851 entered the Quartermaster's Department at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained some years. Came to Omaha in 1866, and kept a billiard hall until 1867. He was married in St. Joseph, Mo., July 14, 1862, to Margaret Forster. They have eight children: Margaret (now Mrs. C. [illegible]), Fred, William, Emma, Frank, Clara, George and Hortense. Mr. B. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the "Druids," of St. Joseph, Mo.

CHARLES E. BRUNER, 611 N. Seventeenth street, by occupation U. S. mail carrier, Omaha post office. Came to Nebraska July 20, 1866, located in Omaha, and engaged as teacher in public schools; then embarked in the retail grocery business from seven to eight years, and has been letter carrier for eight years. Was born in Lower Saucon, Northampton Co., Penn. Lived in native place until removal to Upper Saucon, Lehigh Co., Penn.; from thence to Quakertown, Bucks Co., Penn.; from there to Omaha. Enlisted, January 1, 1864, in Company A, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and participated in all engagements with his command until close of rebellion. Place of operations was Army of the Potomac, and was on provost duty at Gen. Grant's army headquarters. Was mustered out, August 7, 1865, at Richmond, Va. Is identified as charter member of Nebraska Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, and is Past Grand Chancellor of the order. Is also active member of Lodge St. John, No. 25, of Omaha, A., F. & A. M., and is Master Mason. Is also a member of Gen. A. Custer Post, No. 7, of Omaha, Grand Army of the Republic. Is also a member of Omaha Timber and Homestead Colony, organized July 13, 1878, and incorporated under laws of the State; is Treasurer of said colony.

JAMES S. BRUNER, Principal of North Omaha School, was born in Bucks County, Pa., February 2, 1841. Was educated at Bucks County Normal and Classical School; graduated there in 1863. Had ten years' experience in teaching schools previous to coming to Nebraska. In May, 1867, located at Omaha, and engaged in grocery business in company with his brother and other partners; continued in that business until 1871, when he was elected Principal of North Omaha Public School, which position he has filled since. Married at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., in 1866, to Anna E. Wilson, a native of Londonderry, Ireland. They have five children—John W., Mary E., James B., Howard and Carl.

T. C. BRUNNER, groceries and provisions; established in 1868, succeeding Brunner & Bushman. Carries a stock of about $7,000, and his sales amount to $40,000 yearly. He was born in Northampton County, Penn., June 4, 1845. His parents resided near Coopersburg from 1850 to 1857, then removed to Quakertown. When sixteen years old, the subject of this sketch went to Philadelphia and engaged in clerking. He enlisted in 1862 in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months, during which time he was engaged in the battles of Antietam, Md., Front Royal, battle of Fredericksburg and battle of Chancellorsville. Returned to Philadelphia and traveled for a wholesale grocery house for a time. In 1865 he enlisted in the Two Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania for one year, and served out the term of his enlistment. During this time he was detailed as clerk for Inspector General in Department of West Virginia; after that in Surgeon Department at Washington, D. C., and balance of term in the Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C. Returned to Philadelphia and resumed traveling for a time, then engaged in the retail grocery business, he was again traveling and continued in this until he came to Nebraska. He located in Omaha and engaged in the grocery business, firm of B. Swatslander & Co. He was married in Philadelphia, April 27, 1871, to Miss T. E. Pawdrey. She died in Omaha, leaving two children—George T. and Erdman C. He was married in Omaha to Miss Nellie M. Reed. They have two children—Kaleniah Charlace and Laura Woolman. Mr B. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

REV. HENRY BRUNS, Pastor German Methodist Episcopal Church. Born in Germany in September, 1846. Came to America in 1866. Located at St. Louis, Mo. Was ordained as "Deacon" at Burlington, Iowa, in 1876 by Bishop Wiley and ordained "Elder" in 1878 by Bishop Merrill. He then had charge of German Methodist Episcopal Church in York County, Neb., for three years. Came to Omaha September 23, 1881, and entered upon present duties. Married at St. Charles, Mo., in 1878, to Mary Seldermann, native of St. Louis, Mo. They have two children, Oswald and Paulus.

F. B. BRYANT, merchant, was born in 1839 at Rushville, N. Y., and located here in 1866 from Wisconsin. Previous business before locating here was a book-keeper in a banking house for about four years, at Madison, Wis., and in 1861 enlisted as private in the Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, Company C, George E. Bryant, Colonel. During the war was at the battles of Vicksburg, Atlanta, Savannah, etc. Was mustered out in 1865, as First Lieutenant. Then went to St. Louis and was cashier in the depot of Quartermaster's Department for one year, and was transferred to the Department of the Platte in the same capacity for about four years. For six years following book-keeper for Caldwell, Hamilton & Co., bankers. In 1876 was engaged in the Union Pacific express office in the auditor's department for about three years, and in August, 1881, opened up a wholesale crockery and glassware house here. Was married here September, 1878, to Miss J. L. Hollsinger, who was born at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Has two children, both boys. Member of State Grand Lodge, also Omaha Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.

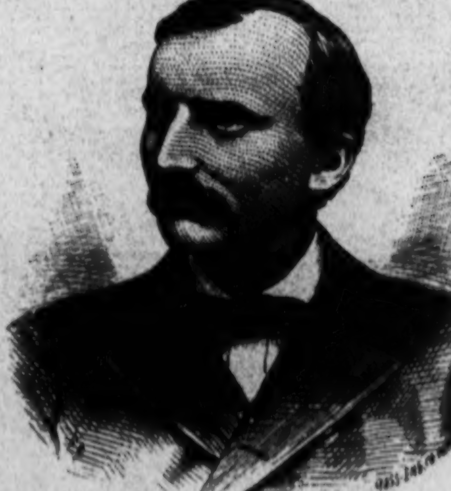
ALEXANDER G. BUCHANAN, foreman in Boyd's packing house. Mr. B. has 165 men under his supervision at the average wages of $2 per day. They kill 1,200 hogs per day on an average, but their running capacity is 1,500 per day. Mr. B. located in Omaha in January, 1875, first going in and working as a common hand in the above house, and worked in same house until he was finally promoted to foreman in 1880. They have an extensive trade in the Western States and Territories, reaching to the Pacific coast and as far east and south as Atlanta, Ga. The subject of this sketch was born in Zanesville, Ohio, August 15, 1854, where he lived until he came West. He attended the Zanesville public schools in the city, where he graduated at the age of sixteen years. He then learned the business of druggist. He was married in Omaha, September 25, 1879, to Miss Sadie Schwalenberg, who was born in Lock Haven Pa., in 1860.

J. M. BUCHANAN, book-keeper Reed, Jones & Co. Native of Ohio and came to Nebraska in 1878. Has been connected with mercantile industries since 1874.

S. F. BUCKLEY, foreman printing office, Omaha Deaf and Dumb Institute. Was born in Anderson County, Ky., April 11, 1851. Removed with his parents to Illinois in 1857. In 1873 he came to Omaha, Neb., and entered the Institute as a pupil. Was instructed in printing and has held his present position about six years. He was married at the Institute, August 26, 1878, to Miss Nannie B. Clayton, of Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

MICHAEL A. BURD, proprietor of a wood yard on Harney street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. He is doing a fair business, working two teams and employing three men. He was born in Fayette County, Pa., June 19, 1849. He came to Omaha, Neb., in March, 1869, living there about six months, then going to Elk Horn Valley, in Madison County, where he farmed a short time but soon returned to Omaha. He was employed in a packing house two years after which he worked in the wood yard seven years which he now owns. He was married in Fayette County, Pa., in 1867, to Miss Mary E. Stewart, who was born in the latter county. They have three children, Charles S., George A., and Mary E.

CHARLES E. BURMESTER, cashier and correspondent for Iler & Co. Was born in Hamburg, Germany, June 29, 1844. Came to the United States in 185[illegible]. Located at St. Joseph, Mo., where he learned the printer's trade. Enlisted June 11, 1861, in Company B, First Nebraska Volunteers. Served two years, then mustered out and entered the Quartermaster's Department of Missouri, remaining until 1865. He then moved to Nebraska, locating in Omaha, October, 1865, and engaged as book-keeper, with M. Rogers & Son, remaining with them until February, 1873, since which time he has been with Messrs. Iler & Co. He was married in Omaha, May 20, 1871, to Mrs. J. C. Meyer, of Omaha. They have one child, Charles E. Jr. Mr. B. is a member of the Turn Verein Concordia Society, and of the Glee Club and Standard Club.



N. J. Burnham

HON. NATHAN J. BURNHAM, district attorney, came to Nebraska, May 18, 1873, and was until September of that year associated with Hon. G. W. Doane. Since that time he has engaged in practice alone. He has been district attorney since 1880. Mr. Burnham was born in Carbondale, Luzerne Co., Pa., June 8, 1846. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in June, 1864, and was mustered out that fall. He was educated at Saunders' Military Institute, Philadelphia, and graduated at the National University, Washington, D. C., in 1872. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, at Richmond, Va. He was married in Omaha, October 5, 1875, to Mary Clark Morgan, a native of Binghamton, N. Y. He is a son of Judge-Advocate Burnham, of the United States Army. Mr. Burnham was elected district attorney in November, 1880, by a majority of 1,828, in a district that was Democratic prior to that time. He has three children living, Helen Morgan, Horace Blois, and Olive; he lost two children in infancy. Mr. Burnham is a Royal Arch Mason, Lafayette Chapter, Washington, D. C., and Columbia Lodge No. 3, of the same place.

LEAVITT BURNHAM, land commissioner of the Union Pacific R. R. Co. (Union Div.) Was born in Essex, Essex Co., Mass., Sept. 5, 1844. Was taught the business of vessel building at which in its various branches—and farming—he worked during minority. Early education limited to country district school and terminating at the age of sixteen years. In 1867 came to Nebraska and engaged in Government surveys. Was recalled by death of his father. Remained away till spring of 1869, during the interval traveling through the South as correspondent of *Boston Herald* and other papers. Returned to Nebraska in 1869 and again engaged in Government Surveys. In 1870 became Deputy Clerk of the United States Courts for the District of Nebraska, remaining eighteen months in this position, studying law meanwhile. Retired to enter the office of A. J. Poppleton, General Attorney, U. P. R. R. Co., where, after admission to the bar, was employed in the legal service of the Company till 1877, when he withdrew to engage in general law practice. In 1878 was asked to take position of land commissioner of the U. P. R. R. Co Was married in 1873. Has three children, two sons and one daughter.

MASON W. BURNHAM, locomotive engineer, U. P. R. R., was born in Essex, Mass., June 22, 1851. He came to Nebraska in July, 1870; located in Omaha, and was employed until August, 1871, as a civil engineer; then for five months employed in the engineer corps building of the U. P. R. R. bridge over the Missouri River. He entered the employ of the U. P. R. R. in November, 1872, as a fireman; was employed in that capacity for three years and three months; was then appointed locomotive engineer, and has continued in that capacity since. He was married in Osceola, Neb., May 12, 1880, to Aggie Grinnell, a native of Moline, Ill. They have one daughter, Inez.

DAVID P. BURR was born in Wilmington, Del., July 31, 1845. When one year of age, his parents moved to Milford, Del., where he lived six months and they then lived for seven years at Lewes, Del., and went from there to Dubuque, Iowa, where he lived until 1862. After five years' residence in Butler County, Iowa, he returned to Dubuque, and taught school there two years and a half. In 1869 he commenced traveling for the Buffalo Pitts Threshing Machine Co., and remained with them three years. In 1872 he went into the lumber and implement business at Cherokee, Iowa, and continued at it two years. He then went to Chicago and began traveling for the Chicago Pitts Threshing Machine Co., which he kept up until February, 1880. Then he came to Omaha, and has been in the implement business here since. He is secretary of the Omaha Implement Co. He was married at Dubuque, Iowa, June 3, 1868, to Susie Moreing, a native of that city. They have one child, Lulu. Mr. Burr is an A., F. & A. M. He was manager of the Metropolitan Printing Co., of Chicago, for one year prior to his engagement with the Pitts Co.

WILLIAM M. BUSHMAN, wholesale and retail dry goods merchant, was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 14, 1842, and lived there about one year. He moved with his parents to New York City, and remained there until October, 1848, when they came out to Fort Wayne, Ind. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Bushman went to St. Louis, and lived there a year, going from there to New Orleans, where he stayed a year. After a year's stop at Council Bluffs, he came to Omaha, and began a grocery business, but the death of his father called him back to Fort Wayne, where he remained till the spring of 1873. In that year he returned to Omaha and commenced his present dry goods business on Thirteenth street (Methodist Church Block). After one year in that location, he moved up next door to his present location, and has since been on the corner now occupied by him, Fifteenth and Douglas streets. He carries a heavy stock of goods, and is doing a large and constantly increasing business, being recognized as one of the leading dry goods merchants of the State.

JOHN H. BUTLER was born in Jennings County, Ind., in 1843; learned trade of carpenter at Columbus Junction, Iowa, and was employed at it until he came West. Enlisted May, 1861, in Fifth Iowa Infantry, and was mustered into the service August, 1861; served some four and a half years; was wounded at battle of Iuka, Miss., and at Vicksburg. He came to Nebraska in 1866; located at Omaha; was employed as a carpenter by the U. P. R. R. for eighteen months, then commenced the contracting business in company with A. Buckbee; they conducted business together for seven years. He was then street commissioner for a year; then for two years was a contractor and builder; was then elected city marshal, which office he filled for two years; since then he has erected numerous private and business buildings; is now chief of police. He was married in Louisa County, Iowa, in 1876, to Mary E. VanDyke, a native of that county. They have three children, Carrie, Elizabeth, and John Garfield.

JOHN M. BUTLER, head clerk R. P. O. Railway Mail Service, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., November 27, 1856; came to Nebraska with his parents in 1858, locating at Pawnee City, Pawnee County, where he has since resided. He engaged in the harness and saddlery business until he was appointed to the Railway Mail Service, June, 1879. Mr. Butler is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Pawnee County.

AARON CAHN, of the firm of M. Hellman & Co., clothing dealers, was born in Nassau, Germany, in October, 1816; emigrated to America in 1848, and located in Hartford, Conn. After residing there for a time he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and lived there and in the vicinity about four years. He was married in Cincinnati, February 1, 1854, to Caroline Hellman, a native of Bavaria, Germany. They removed to Omaha in 1856, and Mr. Cahn has since been engaged in the clothing business. They have three children, Martin, Emanuel and Albert, the latter operating a wholesale clothing establishment in New York City, and the other two engaged in the clothing store of M. Hellman & Co., of Omaha. Mr. Cahn was a member of the Legislature in 1860-61, and is now a member of the A., F. & A. M., the Congregation of Israel, Standard Club, Hebrew Benevolent Association, and is treasurer of the city of Omaha.

S. S. CALDWELL, banker, born at Marion, Wayne Co. N. Y., September 4, 1834; came to Omaha, Neb., in the spring of 1858, and became connected with the firm of Barrows, Millard & Co., afterward Millard, Caldwell & Co., now Caldwell, Hamilton & Co. Was Mayor in 1871. He was married in Tioga, Penn., to Henrietta M. Bush, April 23, 1868. They have two children, Victor Bush Caldwell, and Smith Samuel Caldwell.

THOMAS CALLAN, proprietor of the Grand Central Billiard Hall, 1307 Douglas street. He has four billiard and one pool table. He began business in 1875, having located in Omaha in 1874, and kept a saloon on Sixteenth street thirteen months. He moved in the Tremont House in spring of 1877, and kept the same until spring of 1882. He was born in Ireland, March 19, 1848; emigrated to America in 1861. He was married in Wyoming Co., Town Java, N. Y., in 1875, to Miss Alice Halligan, who is a native of the latter county. They have one son, named Arthur C. Mr. Callan is a member of the Hibernian Association of Omaha.

JAMES S. CAMERON, manager of the New American Sewing Machine Co., for Omaha and the State of Nebraska. The machines above referred to were first introduced in Nebraska in 1868. Mr. C. engaged with the above firm in April, 1879. He was born in Burlington, Iowa, February 12, 1846, where he lived until March 15, 1871. He was there employed in a telegraph office, and then took charge of a retail department of boots and shoes seven and one-half years. He also was employed by E. D. Rand & Co., under Gen. D. Remick, to establish lumber-yards, which were established in Albia, Melrose, Canton and Oceola, Iowa—engagement lasted fifteen months. He located in Omaha in March, 1869, and first engaged as Superintendent of County Poor Farm. Then engaged in livery business two years. Then engaged with Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., six years. Then with the New American Sewing Machine Co. He was married in Sarpy County, Neb., December 27, 1871, to Isadore F. Watson, who was born in Michigan. They have three children: Anna M., Elisabeth F., and Selena M.

C. R. CAMPBELL, locomotive engineer, U. P. R. R., was born in Walworth County, Wis., March 10, 1857. Came to Nebraska with his parents in 1857, locating in Omaha. First engaged in railroading in May, 1875, a business he has since followed with the exception of one year. He was married in Omaha, December 30, 1880, to Miss Mitchell, of Omaha. Mr. C. is a member of the Brotherhood of Fireman.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, engineer of engine number fifty-three on the Omaha, Niobrara & Black Hills R. R. He came to Omaha in 1865. Was born in Elkhorn, Walworth Co., Wis., November 14, 1849; lived there until he was sixteen years old; then went to Omaha by land before there was a railroad built to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and assisted to drive through a lot of mules, arriving in Omaha December 14, 1865. He there worked for a butcher three years—Sheeley Bros. He then bought an express wagon and horses, and followed expressing two years in Omaha. He then took charge of a large herd of cattle about a year. Served in the Fire Department as driver of the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Co., and, on bidding adieu to his associates, he was presented with a fine watch and chain as a token for good behavior and prompt attendance to business. He then engaged as locomotive fireman for the U. P. R. R., in spring, 1872. He followed the latter occupation four years, three years of which was for a passenger train, on engine number seventy-four, and only lost three trips during the whole time, which was caused by an accident, resulting in an injury to him. He then took charge of engine number seventy-five; soon changed to other engines. He has now run engine number fifty about four years without an accident. He has run his present engine, number fifty-three, now over a year without an accident. He was married in Omaha, Neb., May 1, 1876, to Miss Catharine M. Hoel, who was born near Cincinnati, Ohio. She is a daughter of Ex-Sheriff A. R. Hoel, of Douglas County, Neb. They had four children: Carrie C., Robert D., Lucy M., and Nellie E. Mr. C. is a member of Covert Lodge No. 11, of Omaha; also of the Chapter and Council No. 1, same place. He is also a member of Beacon Lodge No. 20, I. O. O. F.; also of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division 183, of Omaha, which is a mutual insurance association. He is also an honorary member of Hook and Ladder Co., of which he was once a driver. His home is in Omaha, Neb.

GEO. CANFIELD, proprietor Canfield House. There are fifty-five rooms in the hotel, and can accommodate 100 guests; employs twenty hands. Mr. C. opened April 26, 1879. The hotel was first opened in 1867. Mr. C. first located in the Elkhorn Valley July 3, 1865, and built the first frame house in that vicinity above West Point. He lived there one year and then moved to North Bend and opened the first eating-house on the U. P. R. R. there. Remained sixteen months, and then went to Grand Island and kept the eating-house two years then went to West Point and kept hotel about fourteen months, sold out and went to Wisner sixteen miles above and built the hotel of the latter name, which he kept five years, then moved to Omaha and kept the St. Charles Hotel three years, then went into his present place. He was married in Saginaw County, Mich., April 26, 1864, to Miss Lucy A. Rhodes. She was born in the State of New York. They have one son and one daughter, named Sherman D. and Lizzie.

MARTIN CANNON, farmer; residence west side Wheaton street between Cuming and Indiana streets, Omaha. He was born in Ohio in 1844. Was married at Lexington, Ohio, January, 1869, to Miss Ellen McShane. They have seven children. Mr. C. has a large farm of 700 acres eight miles from the city of Omaha, which he operates entirely himself, employing several men and teams. He is also an extensive stockraiser and dealer. In addition to his farm he is a partner in a meatmarket near corner of Sixteenth and California streets, Omaha, having associated with himself in the business Mr. Fred. Hendrickson.

LEVI CARTER, capitalist, came to Nebraska City in 1856, engaging until 1867 in the freighting business. He settled in Omaha in 1867. Since 1862 his chief occupation has been freight and tie contracting, he and Gen. Coe of Nebraska City having been associated in this occupation. They are still engaged in tie contracting and cattle-raising in western Nebraska. They have between 8,000 and 9,000 head of cattle, all domestic stock. Mr. Carter is a native of New Hampton, Belknap Co., N. H.

LEMUEL H. CASE, proprietor of feed and sale stables, Nos. 509 and 511 Thirteenth street. Capacity of barn, fifty head horses. He began in his present place in October, 1877. He was born in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Conn., July 4, 1824. His parents lived there until 1833, when they moved to Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he lived until 1844. He then went on the lakes and followed sailing nine years, first before the mast four years, mate four years, and one year as captain, after which he engaged in farming in Michigan two years. Then went to Marion County, Ill., and farmed two years. His wife being in poor health, he returned to Ohio and lived one year, after which he moved to Bellevue, Neb., in 1857 and engaged in carpenter work and bridge building. In the fall of 1857 he assisted to build the bridges on the military road between Platte River and Omaha reservation. He then followed farming and carpenter work two years; then went to freighting across the country to Denver, Colo., beginning in fall of 1861, and followed the same until March, 1864, after which he followed bridge building, etc., until he went into the Checkered Barn in 1870, and remained one year. Then went to carpentering and bridge building until he began the above business. He went to the Black Hills in season of 1877 with his son who had the consumption, being gone four months. His son died in Omaha October 1, 1877. He was married in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1836 to Miss Mary Nye, who is a native of Otsego County, N. Y. They had six children, Marietta, Edgar L., Edgar, John H. and Thomas A., all deceased, and Lillie Case now living. Mr. C. is a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 1 of Nebraska, also a member of I.O.O.F., Sarpy Lodge No. 15.

LARRUE CASSIDY, fireman of engine No. 1, Omaha steamer. He first located in Omaha March 17, 1878, and engaged in cistern, making two years. Then joined the fire department in his present place. He was born in Venango County, Pa., May 1, 1842. He enlisted, August 6, 1862, in Company B, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Miss., siege and capture of Vicksburg, Miss., Port Hudson, Sabine Cross Roads, Winchester, Va., and Fisher's Hill, Va., and many skirmishes. Was mustered out July 12, 1875. He was married in Marengo County, Iowa, November 5, 1867, to Miss Rosanna J. Gorby, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 10, 1845. They have five children Larrue, Orville L., Ettie M., Myra L. and Carroll S.

ALBERT M. CHADWICK, County Judge, came to Omaha in 1877 and has been a practitioner since 1879; he was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., December 4, 1854, and graduated from Amherst College in 1872; he read law with Redick & Connell, and was admitted to the bar in 1879; November 8, 1881, he was elected County Judge for Douglas County.

SAMUEL J. CHAMBERS, veterinary surgeon; office at Checkered Barn, residence on Sherman ave. Mr. C. has made a life business at the above profession; he settled in Omaha in the winter of 1878; born in Birmingham, England, December 8, 1850; he learned his profession in the latter country under the tutelage of his father, Samuel Chambers, Sr., who was also a veterinary surgeon of note in Europe; he emigrated to America in 1869, located in Davenport, Iowa, and practiced one year; then to Junction City, two and a half years; then to San Francisco, Cal., and from there to Humboldt Bay and remained five years, practiced a share of the time and contracted, etc.; he then went to Alexandria, La., and practiced six months, after which he traveled one year, practiced, and finally located in Omaha as above stated. He was married in Council Bluffs, Iowa October, 1879 to Miss Mary J. Williams, who was born in Indiana. He was a member of the American Legion of Honor No. 330 of Omaha council in Nebraska.

HON. CHAMPION S. CHASE was born in Cornish, N. H.; in early life he worked on a farm, but subsequently received a liberal education at the Kimball Union Institute, Meriden, N. H. and commenced life for himself as teacher of the Academy at Amsterdam, N. Y.; he studied law at Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar at Canandaigua in the same State; he then went West and commenced the practice of law at Racine, Wis. about the first of May, 1848. On motion of Daniel Webster, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, in 1851; two years later, the Governor of Wisconsin appointed him Brigadier General of the State Militia. He was in the same year, 1853, elected President of the Racine Board of Education. He took active part in politics, and in 1856 we find him at Philadelphia as one of the delegates to the National Republican Convention which nominated Fremont for the Presidency; he was, in the same year, elected to the State Senate, in which he served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and in 1858, as such chairman, supervised the revision of the Statutes of the State. In 1859 he was elected States Attorney of the First Judicial District of Wisconsin. In 1862, President Lincoln appointed him Paymaster U. S. A., and in 1865 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel in acknowledgment of his distinguished services during the Gulf campaign. He came to Nebraska in 1866, and settled down in Omaha as an attorney; in 1867 he was appointed Attorney General for the State, an office he held for two years, and in which he gave general satisfaction; in 1869 he was elected for six years one of the Regents of the State University; in 1874 he was chosen by an overwhelming majority, in every ward, Mayor of Omaha, and was, in April, 1875, re-elected to the same post for a term of two years; in 1879 he was elected Mayor for the third time, for two years; since his retirement from that office he has devoted his time to his private business and to his profession.

PETER J. CHRISTIANSEN, blacksmith, wagon and horseshoing shop, was born in Denmark in 1853; he learned the trade of blacksmith there, serving an apprenticeship of four years, after which he served for three years in the Danish army; was then employed at his trade until he came to America in 1876; was employed farming in Whiteside County, Ill., for nearly two years; came to Nebraska in January, 1879, located in Franklin County and was engaged in farming, etc., until he came to Omaha in February, 1880; was employed as a laborer for a few months; in September, 1880, purchased present business, which he has conducted since. Mr. Christiansen was married at Omaha, Neb., in November, 1880, to Hannah Anderson, a native of Denmark.

OLE J. CHRISTERSEN, of the firm of Lorenson & Christersen, meat market, 101 S. Tenth street, Omaha, was born in Schleswig, Germany, 1855; in 1873 he came to America, and in February, 1880, he came to Omaha, where he subsequently engaged in his present business, which he so ably represents. In 1881 he was married to Miss E. Christina Peterson, in Omaha; she was born in Schleswig, 1854.

JOHN CHRISTOPHERSON, local mail agent in Omaha Railway Mail Service, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, March 3, 1837; came to United States, April, 1865; located in Davenport, Iowa, and from there moved to Omaha, Nebraska, in February, 1867; was member of the Omaha Police Force about four years; appointed to the Railway Mail Service, April 1, 1875. Mr. C. is a member of the Danish Association of Omaha.

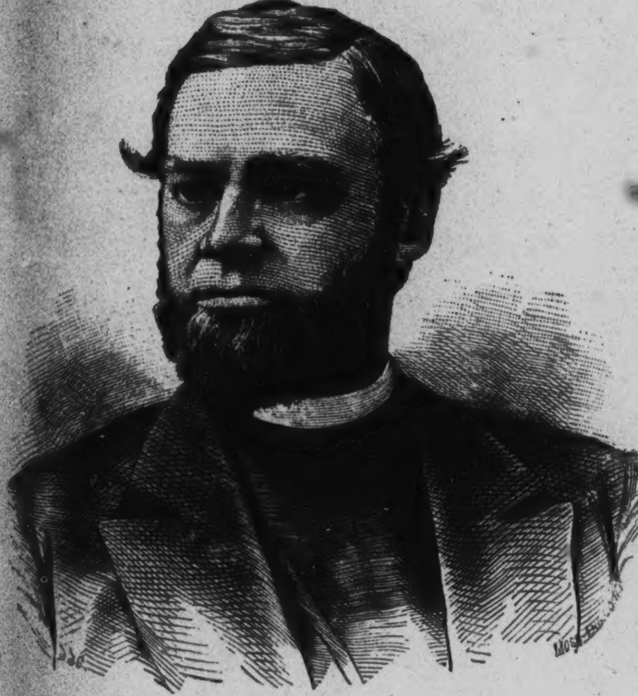
A. D. CLARKE, purchasing agent of the U. P. R. R.

D. O. CLARK, superintendent of the coal department of the U. P. R. R., was born in Oswego County, N. Y., December 31, 1841; about 1854, removed with his [illegible] to Belvidere, Ill.; enlisted in 1861 in Company G, Thirty-Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served until October, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability, caused by wounds received at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark. In 1863, he removed to Hannibal, Mo., where he held a position as book keeper for C. O. Godfrey & Co., coal merchants; in 1867, he was appointed superintendent of Union Coal Mining Co., at Ottumwa, Iowa; in 1868 he removed to Nebraska, settling in Omaha and engaging with the Wyoming Coal and Mining Co.; has held present position since 1874. Mr. C. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and of A. A. S. R. 320.

FRED'K L. CLARK, draughtsman of Union Pacific R. R., was born in Boston, Mass., April 7, 1829. He served an apprenticeship of seven years as an architect and builder in Boston, from which time he carried on business for himself up to 1856, when he came to Nebraska and first engaged as an architect and builder in Dakota City for one year. He then took up his residence in Covington, in same county, carrying on his business in Sioux City, Iowa, and built the first brick dwelling in that place, now occupied by G. E. R. Kirk. At the time of his coming to Covington there were but five white men besides himself and brother on this side of the Missouri River in Nebraska. At the breaking out of our late Rebellion he and his brother were the only white men who would volunteer to carry Government dispatches calling for troops from Sioux City to Fort Randolph, a distance of 125 miles. They accomplished the trip successfully by riding at nights and lying by during the day, the Indians at that time being very troublesome. In 1870 he built Cheyenne Agency for the U. S. Government, and in 1871 designed all the buildings in the Winnebago Agency in Nebraska. He continued his business in Sioux City up to 1876, when he came to Omaha and went into the employ of the Union Pacific R. R., in the car department, for four years, after which he became employed as draughtsman, and has continued the same up to the present time. Was a member of King Solomon Lodge A., F. & A. M., and also of the Chapter of "The Chachena" at Chelsea, Mass.; is a member of Presbyterian Church of Omaha. Held the office of Justice of the Peace in Covington, Neb., for six years. Was also a member of School Board in Covington, and helped organize District No. 11 in 1866, and also a member again in 1870-71-72. Married Miss Mary A. Downing, of Boston, March 4, 1864. Had four children, three living—Cora, Nellie and Laverne; and one deceased, George F., who was connected with General Ticket Office at U. P. R. R. headquarters.

JOHN MURCHIE CLARKE, dealer in real estate, located in Omaha, Neb., August, 1856, and began the real estate business in 1864, after the initial point of the U. P. R. R. had been established by Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States. He first engaged in a commission business for about five years, after which he began to buy and sell largely in real estate on his own account. He has been a notary public for twenty-four years consecutively, and his present commission will expire January 1, 1888. He was born in Manchester, Chesterfield Co., Va., March 7, 1808. Was married in Pittsburgh, Pa., March 7, 1831, to Miss Mary B. James, who was born in Fredericksburg, Va. They have six children—two sons and four daughters—Edwin C., Clarence J., Imogene B., Virginia H., Gertrude L. and Medora S. They are all married except the eldest. They have ten grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

JOHN T. CLARKE, with the firm of Lee, Fried & Co., was born at Bellevue, Neb., December 25, 1861. He lived there until 1875, when he came to Omaha and clerked for Irwin & Ellis, with whom he remained for two years. The next six months he spent at Sidney, Neb., having charge of a wholesale grocery store, which his father had at that point. He then attended the Omaha Business College, from which he graduated, going thence to Camp Clark on the Sidney & Black Hills stage route, and took charge of his father's business at that point. He then returned to Irwin & Ellis, remaining there until August, 1880. At that time he joined his present house, his father being a partner therein.



Robert A. Clarkson

RIGHT REV. ROBERT A. CLARKSON, D.D. and LL.D., Episcopal Bishop of Nebraska and Dakota, born at Gettysburg, Penn., November 19, 1826, graduated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Penn., in 1844, and in his theological studies at St. James College, Maryland, in 1848, and was ordained by Bishop Whittingham of that State shortly afterwards. He was Rector of St. James Episcopal Church, Chicago, Ill., from 1849 to 1865, was consecrated Bishop of Nebraska and Dakota, November 15, 1865, and since that time has resided at Omaha. He has been a trustee of Racine College, Wisconsin, and Nashotah Theological College, Wisconsin, for the past twenty-five years. Established Nebraska College, Nebraska City, in 1866, and Brownell Hall, in 1868, in Omaha, and has been president of the board of trustees of both institutions, and has also built in the States of Nebraska and Dakota about fifty Episcopal Churches. Received degree of D.D. at the Racine College, Wisconsin, in 1856, and degree of LL.D. at University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, Neb., in 1872. Was married at Hagerstown, Md., May 3, 1849, to Meliora McPherson, native of Frederick, Md. They have two children—Mary, wife of the Rev. F. R. Millspaugh, and Nellie, wife of F. H. Davis.

NEWTON CLARK, U. S. Government Storekeeper, Willow Springs Distillery, was born in Laporte County, Ind., December 8, 1834. Was engaged in farming until 1857, when he removed to Nebraska, locating at Fort Calhoun. Returned to Indiana in 1860, and finally settled in Nebraska in 1866. Was appointed superintendent of Indian School at Winnebago Agency in 1874. Held the position one year, then returned to Fort Calhoun and engaged in milling and farming until he received his present appointment in 1880. He was married in Laporte County, Ind., in 1856, to Miss A. Vernette Hagenbuck. She died in Omaha, April 21, 1881, leaving five children: Charles W., Grace, Judith B., Edward H. Louhelen. Mr. Clark was a member of the A., F. & A. M. Died March 1, 1882.

NOAH S. CLARK, locomotive engineer of the U. P. R. R., was born in Haddam, Conn., December 23, 1849. Was employed for some years on steamboats as oiler and engineer, principally on Hartford & New York Line. Came to Omaha, Neb., and located in 1873. Was in the employ of the Linseed Oil Works as engineer for about one year, and at the Grand Central Hotel in the same capacity for two years. Entered the employ of the U. P. R. R. as foreman in 1877. Remained in that capacity three years and four months. Was then promoted to engineer, and has occupied that position ever since. Was married at Omaha, August 12, 1876, to Miss Minnie M. Hawes, formerly of Massachusetts. Have no children living.

HENRY CLAY, foreman and chief engineer of Lead Works, Omaha. He was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1840, leaving there when eighteen years old. He went to Wisconsin, remaining a short time. He then went to Illinois, where he began to learn his trade on the Illinois Central R. R., working as foreman till 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Illinois Volunteers, serving three years and nine months, ten months of which he was in Andersonville prison, having been captured at Clayville, Ala. When he was released his time had expired. He then enlisted in Hancock's Veteran Reserve Corps as a private, being afterwards promoted to Corporal. He served till the end of the rebellion, when he was honorably discharged. During the first term of service he was in the Western Department, being in most of the engagements that occurred in that section during the first three years of the war. During his last term he was located at and around Washington, D. C., New York city, and other places in that section. After his discharge he returned to Illinois, and again went to work for the Illinois Central R. R., being employed as engineer, remaining till 1871, when he went to Chicago, being employed as engineer in Crane Bros. Manufacturing Co. He held this position till the summer of 1880, when he went to Leadville and other places in Colorado. He then came to Omaha, and was employed as chief engineer of the White Lead Works. Held this position till September, 1881, when he was made foreman of the works, in addition to his other position. He married Miss Kie Bailey, at Courtland, Ill., in 1871. They have one child, Florence E.

C. S. CLOPP, postal clerk in R. R. mail service, born in Canada in 1845. In 1851 moved with his parents to Watertown, N. Y., and from there to Rochester, N. Y., where he learned telegraphing. In May, 1866, he moved to Nebraska, and in 1873 engaged in general merchandise business, of which he still retains an interest. In 1879 received his present appointment, and runs from Omaha to Denver. Is a member of Lodge No. 45, A., F. & A. M.

THOMAS S. COFFEY, shipping clerk, Paxton & Gallagher, Omaha. Mr. Coffey was born and reared in Chicago. In 1874 he came to Nebraska, and has been connected with the business industries of the State since. Has been engaged with the present firm for the last two years.

REV. AUGUSTINE M. COLANERI, private secretary of the Rt. Rev. James O'Connor, D.D., born in Rome, Italy, February 28, 1853. Was educated at the Roman College; thence came to America in 1871, and was a professor in two different colleges in Montreal; he completed his theological course in the Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice, where he was ordained priest by Bishop E. Fabro of that place. Was then assistant priest in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Montreal, for two years, and was for three months private secretary of Bishop G. Conroy, special envoy of Pope Pius IX to Canada. Was called to Nebraska in June, 1878, located at Omaha, and has been private secretary of Bishop J. O'Connor since that time.

M. G. COLE, R. P. O. Clerk Railway Mail Service, came to Nebraska in 1868, locating in Omaha, and engaged in Quartermaster's department as post harness maker, retaining this position about two years. Was appointed to his present position in 1875. Is on the Omaha & Kearney route. Mr. Cole is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

SETH T. COLE was born in New York City, April 22, 1843. Removed to Catskill, N. Y. in 1859. In 1861, he enlisted at Albany in Company I, Forty-fourth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and served three years and four months, during this time he participated in all the marches and engagements of his regiment. Was wounded at the second Bull Run, at Gettysburg, and in the Wilderness. On his return to New York he engaged with the P. M. S. S. Co., and remained about one and one-half years. Then went to Brazil, South America, and shipped in the Brazilian navy, being commissioned second assistant engineer. Remained in this service only a few months, then returned to the United States and re-entered the service of the P. M. S. S. Co. Went to California, and from there to Peru, South America, where he engaged for a few months with Meigs in his railroad enterprises. Returned to the United States and to New York City, and made one trip in a steamer to Tampico, Mexico. Returned to Galveston, Texas, and in 1868 settled in Omaha, Neb., and for two years kept the New England House. Was then appointed to a position in the United States Railway Postal Service, a position he retained about four years. Then kept the Planters' House about four years, sold out and was appointed trader for the Shoshone and Bannock Indians, resigning in a few months, and returned to Omaha. He was married in Omaha, in 1868, to Miss Justin C. Majo. She was from Milwaukee, Wis. They have three children, Catherine, William and Louisa. Mr. C. is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

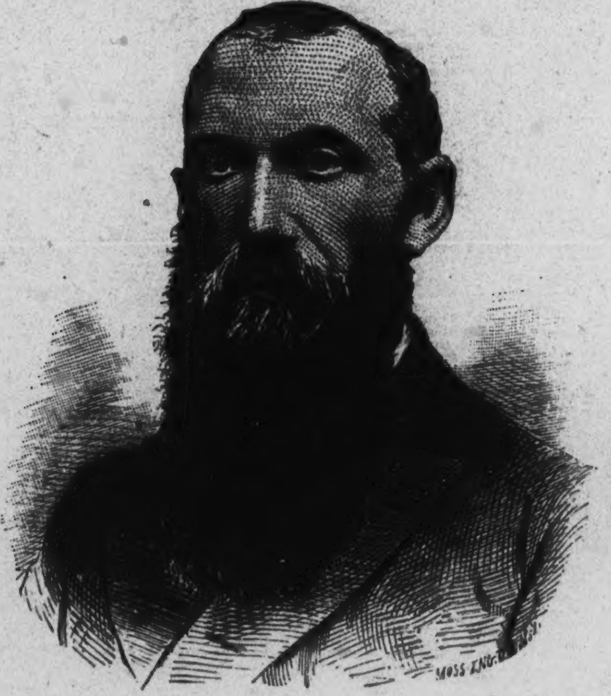
A. M. COBLETT, general foreman car and building department, U. P. R. R., is a native of England, and came to the United States in 1857. he served an apprenticeship as a carpenter in Beloit, Wis. During our late civil war, he worked for two years in the construction corps of the U. S. Government, at Chattanooga, Tenn. In 1865 he worked in the shops of the C. & N. W. R. R., and in 1867 he came to Omaha, and was engaged as a machine hand in the shops of U. P. R. R. Was promoted to foreman of the wood work and machinery department, and in 1870 was made general foreman of the car and building department. Married Miss Mary Ann Kriebs of Iowa, in 1867. They have three children, Minnie A., Paulina and Austin.

S. CORNFIELD, barber shop, No. 609 Sixteenth street, Omaha, Neb. Mr. C. was born in Woolwich, England, 1855, came to this country with his people, who settled in New York State, 1857. In 1878 he came here and has successfully followed his profession since. In 1875 he was married to Miss Augusta Kahn, who was born in Pennsylvania, 1857. They have one daughter, Minnie.

ISAAC E. CONGDON, Manderson & Congdon, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 1, 1856. Removed with his father to Springfield, Ill., in 1861, and in 1866 to Omaha, Neb. His father I. H. Congdon, was connected with the T. W. & W. R. R. in Springfield, and in Omaha, became connected with the U. P. R. R. From 1866 to 1870 the subject of this sketch was a resident in New Hampshire with relatives engaged in a preparatory course of schooling. He afterward took a preparatory and collegiate course at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, graduating in 1876 with A. B. degree. Received the A. M. degree from his Alma Mater in 1879. In 1876 he entered the Harvard law school, remaining two years. In 1878 he settled in Omaha, entered the office of Gen. Manderson. Was admitted to the bar in March, 1879, and was taken into partnership by Gen. Manderson January 1, 1880.

I. H. CONGDON, general master mechanic of U. P. R. R., is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Granville, Hampden Co., June 1, 1833. At the age of fourteen he commenced his trade of machinist in a general machine shop. In 1851-52 he was employed in the shops of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R. In 1853 he was appointed general foreman of the R. R. shops of same road, and remained as such until 1860, when he was appointed master mechanic of the G. W. R. R. of Illinois. In 1866 he was appointed to his present position of general master mechanic of the U. P. R. R.

J. R. CONKLING, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in New Jersey, October 5, 1835. In 1844 he removed to Illinois, and resided in McHenry County until he came to Nebraska and located at Tekamah in the spring of 1859. He lived in Tekamah four years, and was then appointed post surgeon at Fort Kearney, which position he held about eight months, and then in December, 1863, located in Omaha, since which time he has been in practice. The Dr. received his medical education at Rush Medical College of Chicago, in 1859. Was married at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to Miss Jennie Hanscom. Was clerk of Burt County in 1859, and was Deputy Treasurer of that county one year and elected Treasurer in 1861, holding that position for two years. The Doctor is State Medical Examiner of the Knights of Honor for Nebraska.



Victor H Coffman M.D.

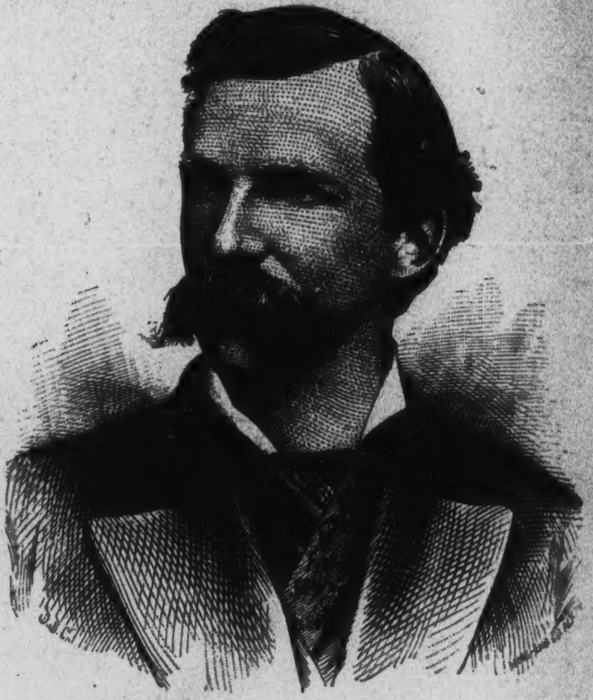
VICTOR H. COFFMAN, M.D., was born September 10, 1839, near Zanesville, Ohio. Lived in Perry County till ten years of age. Moved to Platt County, Ill., thence to Indianola, Iowa, in 1854. Attended the University at Mount Pleasant till 1858, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. C. W. Davis, at Indianola, and attended the Chicago Medical College. Was commissioned Assistant Surgeon Thirty-Fourth Iowa Infantry, August 23, 1862. In 1863 was promoted Surgeon of the regiment. In 1864 was breveted Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers for meritorious services during the siege of Mobile. After close of the war was on duty with Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. A., as contract surgeon at Houston, Texas. Graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March, 1866. Came to Omaha 14th of April, 1867, residing here, practicing his profession, till the present. Was married to Miss Rose Deveto, September 10, 1879, in the city of Chicago. Has one son—Weir D.—born August 8, 1880. Was elected Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Omaha Medical College in 1881.

CHARLES H. CONNER, locomotive engineer, U. P. R. R., was born in Union Village, N. Y., in 1847. He came to Nebraska when quite young and located at Omaha with parents. Was employed for two years at gasfitting. In 1869 entered em[illegible] the U.P.R.R. Co. as a fireman; was engaged in that capacity for two years. In 1[illegible] was appointed locomotive engineer, and has filled that position since. Mr. Conner was married at Omaha in 1877 to Sarah M. Hurley, a native of Nebraska. They have two children, Charles and Gilmore.

JAMES CONNOLLY, firm of Feeney & Connolly, dealers in boots and shoes, also manufacturers same, 512 Sixteenth street; established in June, 1881, and deal exclusively in the above staple goods. Mr. C. was born in Monaghan, Ireland, and emigrated to America in August, 1860, and came direct to Omaha, located, and began business as above stated. They are beginning business, and doing a trade which bids fair to be the most extensive in that part of the city.

CHARLES M. CONOYER, secretary of the Board of Education. He became secretary in May, 1881. Mr. C. located in Fort Pierre, D. T., but then a part of Nebraska, in 1854-55 in the Government employ under Gen. Harney. After remaining there some time, they were sent to Fort Lookout, D. T., remained six months, then went to Fort Randall and was there, and at other points on the Missouri River until 1860. A part of this time he was engaged as engineer on a Government boat. He settled in Omaha in 1860 and engaged in the wholesale and retail fruit business until 1868. Also dealt in real estate and was County Jailer four years, up to 1873. He was a member of the Legislature during the winter of 1864-65. Also editor of Nebraska *Volksblatt*, a German newspaper, in company with Dr. Roeder. He was a member of the Board of Education from 1871 to 1873 inclusive. Was again a member of the same Board in 1878, '79, '80 and '81. Mr. C. was born in Baldwin County, opposite Mobile, Ala., July 31, 1841. Was married in Omaha, in 1865, to Miss Mary Hanting who was born in Germany. They have four children, whose names are Mary A., Charles M., Elizabeth J. and Louis P. The subject of this sketch enlisted in a Missouri regiment under Col. Blair in the three months' service, and engaged in the battle of Booneville and Wilson Creek, where the gallant Gen. Lyon fell.

WILLIAM J. CONNELL is of Scotch descent, and was born July 6, 1846, at Cowansville, P. Q., a small village about thirty miles from the northern boundary of Vermont. His father, Rev. David Connell, was a Congregational minister, who, in the year 1856, after doing efficient work at Cowansville, where still exists the little church founded by him, removed with his family to Schroon Lake, a beautiful little town among the Adirondacks in the northern part of the State of New York. In the little village of Schroon, the subject of this sketch, and the eldest of the minister's family of eight children, spent his boyhood days, attending school, and enjoying the hunting and fishing for which the Adirondacks are famous. At the age of seventeen years, after having secured an academic education, he obtained a clerkship in the large grocery house of Bemis, West & Co., at Springfield, Mass., where he was employed until the dissolution of the firm, two years later, when he removed to St. Johnsbury, Vt., to take charge of, and close out, the mercantile business of Ephraim Jewett, then lately before deceased. This occupied his time and attention for about



W. J. Connell

a year, when becoming seized with the western fever, he purchased a ticket direct to Omaha, and arrived at Omaha April 10, 1867. For about a year thereafter, he was in the employ of Tootle & Maul. He then commenced reading law, first in the office of B. E. B. Kennedy, Esq., then with Col. C. S. Chase, and subsequently with Hon. J. M. Woolworth. In the year 1870, he was admitted to the bar, and thereafter engaged in active practice. In 1872 he was elected District Attorney for the Third Judicial District, which then comprised ten counties, including Douglas and Lancaster, and was re-elected in 1874. The office of District Attorney is the only political office he has ever held, or ever thus far sought. As a prosecuting attorney, he was efficient and successful, and made for himself a record of which he has good reason to be proud. In private practice he has been equally successful, and has justly acquired a reputation for energy, integrity and ability. On the 24th of September, 1872, he was married at St. Johnsbury, Vt., to Mattie Chadwick. He has two children, Ralph S., now six years of age, and Carl A., now aged three years. His home, "Hillcrest," is one of the most beautiful and sightly places in Omaha. In all his undertakings Mr. Connell has been wonderfully successful, and in his vocabulary, there exists no such word as "fail." In politics, he is, and always has been, an earnest, active, working Republican, always ready to help his friends, and always "on deck" to make it lively for his opponents.

EDWARD C. COOPER, foreman in Roddis & Thrall's packing house. He usually has sixty men under his supervision during the running season, at an average wages of $2 per day. The capacity is 600 hogs per day. Mr. C. first located in Omaha in September, 1872, and followed the trade of carpenter and joiner a short time, then engaged in Boyd's packing house in different capacities three years, then followed bridge building two years, engaged in a packing house one season, then ran a ferry on the Platte River, near Valley station one season, then engaged in bridge building in the employ of the U.P.R.R., and was soon after employed as engineer in bridging the Loup River near Genoa; then worked at his trade a short time in Silver Creek, and finally located in Omaha in October, 1878. He first was employed as shipping clerk in his present place, and at times took charge of different departments in the packing house, until his promotion to foreman. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, June 30, 1858. Emigrated to America in the fall of 1872; was married in Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 14, 1880, to Miss Jennie Templeton, a native of Missouri. They have one daughter named Louisa B., born May 6, 1881. Mr. C. is a member of I.O.O.F., Omaha Lodge No. 2. Also a member of the Omaha Harmonie Society.

FRANK D. COOPER, dealer in agricultural implements, etc. Business established in 1866 by Mr. Cooper. He represents the Aultman & Taylor Co., of Mansfield, Ohio; D. M. Osborne & Co., of Auburn, N. Y.; D. D. Buford & Co., Rock Island, Ill.; Emerson, Talcott & Co., Rockford, Ill.; Eagle Manufacturing Co., of Davenport, Iowa; the Star Rake of Marshall, Graves & Co., Dayton, Ohio; Sidney Steel Scraper Co., of Sidney, Ohio, and the Newton, Moline and Whitewater wagons. Mr. Cooper was born near Davenport, at Long Grove, Iowa, May 26, 1842. He attended the country school in his native place at intervals until 1863, when he went to Dubuque, Iowa, and attended college at Cincinowa Mound, Wis., about six months, then went in Chicago and took a commercial course in the Bryant and Stratton's business college. He then went to Dubuque, Iowa, and remained there with A. A. Cooper until April 1, 1866, when he came to Omaha and has been engaged in business since. He was married in Dubuque, Iowa, June 25, 1867, to Miss Mary A. Gallagher, a native of Iowa. They have four children, Francis, Austin, Augustus, Henry Joseph and Mary.

JOSIAH COOTER, engineer Union Elevator, Omaha. Mr. C. was born in New York, 1826. In 1857 he engaged at his present profession and has successfully followed it since. In 1870 he came to Omaha. In 1875 he was married to Miss Georgie Fraser. Their family are Hattie, Flora, Welland and Charley.

G. T. CORNISH, dairyman, corner Burt and Division streets. He came to Omaha in spring of 1866, engaging in freighting and express business, following it until 1874, when he began present business, employing one man and two teams and one delivery wagon. He has twenty-six head of cattle, and disposes of fifty-five gallons of milk daily. In addition to his dairy business, he has one team employed in freighting. He was born in Rome, N. Y., in 1842. He enlisted in Company I, Eighty-first Regiment New York Volunteers, serving four years as a private, and was promoted to Orderly Sergeant. He was in the Army of the Potomac, and was in all the severe engagements that occurred in that section. He was married in September, 1869, to Miss Lucy Hensman, at Omaha. They have four children.

H. W. COSSLEY, proprietor of the "Old Reliable" barber shop, 210 S. Fourteenth street, Omaha, was born and reared in Maryland. In 1863 he enlisted in the First District of Columbia Regiment, and remained in active service till the end of the war. Served under Gens. Burnside, Butler and Ord. In 1866 he came here and has been active in the business life of the State since. He was the first colored man in the State of Nebraska empanceled on a jury, and is the only one who has represented his State in General Convention.

THOMAS H. COTTER, commercial job printer, 1314 Douglas street, Omaha. He was born in Chicago in 1860, removing to Omaha with his parents in 1869. In 1881 he opened a job printing office, in which he now employs ten hands. He now operates three presses, and owing to the large and rapid increase in his business, he has found it necessary to put in four more presses, making seven in all. Mr. Colter having passed the greater part of his boyhood days in Omaha, is well known to many citizens of that city. Since establishing his business he has received the patronage of many of the business men of Omaha, so conducting his business as to merit the approval and confidence of the people.

JACOB M. COUNSMAN, contractor and builder, office and shop located No. 1208 on lot 7, block 201½, Cuming street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, North Side; residence 1066 Sherman avenue, Omaha. He was born in Blair County, Pa., in 1837, where he lived till April, 1861, when he came to Omaha. He was married in 1858 to Miss Arabella Redman; they have six children, Porter C., Harry G., Ulysses Grant, Daniel W., William D. and Raymond. He began the business of carpenter in 1855, working for other parties until 1867; since which time he has done a large business, employing a part of the time forty-five men. He has built many of the prominent buildings in Omaha, being well and favorably known.

JOHN D. COWIE, manager "Boston Store," dry goods, notions, etc., was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, November 15, 1856. Learned the dry goods business in Scotland, and came to the United States in 1874; located in Providence, R. I., and engaged as salesman in the dry goods business, and from there moved to Omaha, Neb., in April, 1881, and engaged with Cruikshank & Co.

HON. JOHN C. COWIN, attorney at law.

HENRY E. COX, foreman in M. Rogers & Sons' stove and tin store. He has twenty-nine men under his supervision at the average wages of $2.50 per day. Mr. Cox located in Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1864, and was employed part of the time with the present firm, and a share of the time with another house in the same business; he located in Omaha, January 13, 1871, since which time he has lived there and been engaged in the above business. He was born in Stark County, Ill., August 16, 1844, where he lived until he was eleven years of age, when his parents moved to Warrensburg, Mo., where they lived a short time, and then moved to Galesburg, Ill. He crossed the Great Plains in 1862, and went to Oregon and Portland, remained one winter, and one year in Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory and worked at his trade. From there he went to Idaho City. He re-crossed the plains in 1864 and came to Council Bluffs. He began his trade in Missouri, and finished his knowledge of the same in Oregon. He was married in Council Bluffs, Iowa, in the spring of 1867, to Miss Mary Richardson, a native of England. They have four sons, Thomas William, Harvey Richardson, George W., and Henry Elbert. Mr. Cox is a member of the Masonic Order, of St. John's Lodge, of Omaha; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 49, of Council Bluffs.

J. E. CRAMER, route agent, R. P. O., Railway Mail Service, was born in Xenia, Ohio, July 12, 1846; parents moved to Indiana about 1848, and later settled in Champaign County, Ill. The subject of this sketch enlisted in 1864 in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, 100-day troops, serving until the expiration of the term. He came to Nebraska in 1871, and settled in Fillmore County, where he located a homestead; was appointed to present position in July, 1879. Mr. Cramer is a member of the A., F. & A. M., of Fairmont, Neb., and also of the K. of H. He was a member of the Nebraska State Legislature from Fillmore County for one term.

A. D. RUSSELL CRAWFORD, State Agent of the "John Hancock Life Insurance Company," came to Nebraska in January, 1882. He was born in Philadelphia, June 25, 1844, and lived in that city until he came to Nebraska. While there he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In the year 1862 he served on the United States Gunboat, "Owasco." He engaged in the insurance business the present year. He was married at Philadelphia, October 2, 1867, to Louisa B. Henderson, a native of that city. They have one child, Edith M. B. Mr. Crawford is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

GEORGE N. CRAWFORD, attorney at law, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1856, and located at Forest City, Sarpy County. He engaged in mercantile business there until 1866, when he moved to Elkhorn, Douglas County, and continued the same business there until 1872. He came to Omaha, in 1880, having been in practice for eight years prior to that time at Elkhorn. He was born in New York City, May 4, 1825, and was admitted to practice there in 1846. When twenty-five or twenty-six years old he moved to Bellefontaine, Ohio. Prior to that he had been contracting in public works. In 1861 he went to Richland County, Wis., and came to Council Bluffs in 1863. He was a member of the Legislature of Nebraska from 1866 to 1868, inclusive, sitting at four sessions. He laid out the town of Elkhorn. He has been connected with the State Fair Association, and is secretary of the Douglas County Agricultural Society. He was married at Bellefontaine, Ohio, in 1855, to Josephine Janney, a native of Logan County, Ohio. They have two children, Frank J., now residing in Omaha, and Skiles B., a resident of Oregon.

EDWARD CREIGHTON was born near the present town of Barnesville, Belmont Co., Ohio, on the 31st of August, 1820. His parents were Irish immigrants of the early part of this century. They were married in St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia, in 1811. Shortly after their marriage they moved to the growing State of Ohio. It was there that nearly all of their children—of whom there were nine, Edward being the fifth—were born and reared. The elder Mr. Creighton and wife were deeply imbued with the characteristics of their race and native land, and their children, without exception, inherited those qualities. Like the majority of the Irish immigrants who landed on our shores in those days, Mr. Creighton's parents were ardent and practical Catholics, and it was their desire that their decendants should become members of the same faith. With this end in view, they sought for a location in the State of their adoption, which, in addition to fertility of soil, afforded facilities for the education of their children and the cultivation and practice of their religion. Having found such a locality, they settled in 1830 upon a farm midway between Newark and Somerset, in Licking County, Ohio. Here they resided for many years, but a short distance from the Catholic settlements which were springing up and around the churches that were being erected under the direction of the religious order of Dominicans. The wish of the devout parents was consolingly gratified, their descendants, in every instance, embracing the paternal faith, and becoming zealous exemplars in its practice. Edward's boyhood was spent with the family in working upon the farm, with occasional seasons of attendance upon the little school of the district. These seasons, however, were of short duration, and, though mainly suggested by parental consideration, were supplemented by the desire of the youthful Edward whenever climatic irregularities prevented the performance of his accustomed duties upon the farm. The school kept open doors only during certain periods; and, like every district school of its day and generation, gave instruction in but the rudiments of learning. Of magnificent physique, developed and invigorated by exposure and exercise, Edward possessed a mind not less vigorous and capable. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that he soon found there was no more to be learned at school. Concurrent with this discovery was the more poignant one, that the disadvantages with which he had to contend and the vexatious conflict with poverty in which he was engaged, would indefinitely postpone, if not forever prevent, his becoming an educated man. The door of the school-house had closed upon him forever. However, with determination and perseverance—characteristics which ever afterward distinguished him—in solitude, and without assistance, he read and studied and acquired the knowledge, ill-assorted as it was, with which he set forth to fight the battle of life. His after-life was a long regret that he had not had the advantages of a good education, and this regret contained the germ of that generosity to which reference is made in another portion of this sketch. At the age of nineteen, his father gave him a wagon and team of horses. Little acquainted with the ways of the world, but self-reliant and resolute, thus furnished, he set out to try his fortune. Those were not the days of the steamboat nor the railroad. Indeed, those marvelous creations of civilization had hardly disturbed the dreams of even the most visionary. As a consequence, transportation on land between the widely-separated communities in the West was conducted by the schooner-wagon, which, heavily laden, toiled slowly along the heavy and unworked roads of the prairie. In this inter-urban transportation, Edward's energy, enterprise and capital—the latter consisting of his genius and his father's gift—were studiously enlisted and engaged mainly between the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Cumberland, Md. In this enterprise, equal to the needs of the public and more than equal to the demands of the pursuit, he gained and retained an ascendency over competitors, of whom there were many of both years and experience. But the profits were small, and by no means adequate to the risks and labor involved. As manhood dawned upon him, he conceived a fondness for other and more industrial pursuits. He disposed of his interest in the freighting business, and became engrossed in contracting for the construction of works of public improvement. In 1840 he received the contract for the repair of the national turnpike, extending from Cumberland, Md., to Springfield, Ohio, and was engaged in the work when the national appropriation for its continuance became exhausted. He had now attained to a vigorous manhood. He had learned to both think and act for himself; to venture in enterprises which his judgment approved, and to foresee the reward of prudence and energy and well-directed acts. His mind had been enlarged, his views broadened, his faculties stimulated and his ambition roused to the accomplishment of greater things. He had been observant, and had profited by what he had experienced and achieved. And it was, therefore, with fixed principles, settled purpose, steady nerve and toughened fibre that he entered upon his manhood's career. The era of the construction of canals and railroads and great public works had now opened. Enterprises of every kind and of great moment were being inaugurated and prosecuted with remarkable vigor and rapidity. The western frontier had been removed from the Ohio to the Mississippi, and throughout the erstwhile unutilized territory thriving and restless communities had sprung into vigorous existence. Prominent among the enterprises, both interesting and important, inaugurated about this time, was the construction of the telegraph. The usefulness of the invention had, in a measure, been demonstrated, and a number of the interior towns had, for a short time, been in the enjoyment of the rapid intercourse which it permitted them to hold with distant communities. The lines, however, were short, connecting communities in about the same section of country only, and owned and operated by weak, separate and local companies. Among the leading capitalists of the time there was a strongly-grounded doubt that the business of telegraphy could be made remunerative, and it consequently received but little encouragement from them in the way of investment. In fact, they characterized as visionary and impractical the idea of those who insisted upon its useful and profitable capacity. Despite these disadvantageous circumstances, the value of the invention, both as an investment and an aid to commerce, though slowly, began at length to be appreciated. And as the resultant, came first, the necessity of connecting the lines then in existence, and, subsequently, the advisability of placing them under one general and efficient management. All this was accomplished through the sagacious and energetic efforts of such men as Jeptha H. Wade, Hiram Sibley and Ezra Cornell. The conclusion to which these gentlemen had come, after mature consideration, had been much earlier arrived at by Mr. Creighton. Almost at the inception of the invention he had foreseen its future usefulness, and, untrammeled by either narrow or hereditary views, and confident in hopes and convictions, he devoted the energies of his best years to its construction. From 1847 to 1859, acting in every capacity from that of furnishing the poles for lines in construction to that of superintendent of construction itself, he built thousands of miles of telegraph wire, connecting among other cities, those of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, Dayton, Cleveland, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha. It was about this time he became the director of the interests out of which grew the Western Union system of later days. In 1856 he had amassed about $25,000, and was married to Miss Lucretia Wareham, of Dayton, Ohio. It was in this year also that he came to Nebraska for the first time. The following year he permanently located in this State, settling in Omaha, and becoming at once its most prominent and energetic citizen. Brilliant and successful as had been his career prior to making Nebraska the home of his adoption, it drops insensibly from consideration when compared with the achievements of his later years. The vast region westward, to which his new-made home was but the gate of entry, was to him a region of glorious possibilities. Simultaneously with his settlement, came the greatness of his conceptions and the magnitude of his achievements, which, while they raised him to the exalted position of the greatest benefactor of his State, made his name familiar in the scientific circles of a brace of continents. In 1859 he conceived the idea of a line of telegraph from the Missouri to the Pacific Ocean. Fearless of the scepticism with which less weighty undertakings had been received, and regardless of the labor he would have to undergo in its support, he went East and consulted with Jeptha H. Wade, of Cleveland, upon the enterprise. The result of the consultation was a correspondence with Gen. Carpenter, President of the California State Telegraph Co., then operating between San Francisco and Sacramento. The correspondence resulted in an agreement by which Mr. Creighton was to make a preliminary examination of the country for a desirable route between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean. The greatness of the conception of such a line was equaled only by the daring of the projector who would agree to make the preliminary investigation. We who cross the plains to-day, in the enjoyment of all the conveniences of metropolitan travel, know little of the circumstances and dangers attendant upon a crossing in those days. The only known routes were those found in Fremont's maps and learned from the Mormons. The settlements were few, the accommodations poor, the extremes of climate severe, and the mountains and plains vigilantly guarded by hostile Indians. Without an escort, and a stranger to the road, he must indeed be imbued with the spirit which permeates the hero, who would undertake the journey. Unescorted, and stranger as he was to those rocky passes and sandy wastes, Mr. Creighton set out upon the venture because he was, indeed, courageus to undertake and capable of accomplishing what his mind was fertile to devise. The telegraph line by this time had been extended from Omaha to Fort Kearney, a point on the stage route to California, about 200 miles west of Omaha. In search of the route to the Pacific, in which his hopes were centred and despite the severity of the weather, Mr. Creighton left his home in Omaha, November 18, 1860, and traveled by way of Julesburg and Salt Lake to San Francisco. It was a bitter journey, and in its progress Mr. Creighton accomplished, perhaps, the most heroic feat of his life, that of riding in the month of January, 1861, from Salt Lake City to Carson, Nev. He accomplished the journey in twelve days, by change of mules, and arrived in Carson, snow-blind and more dead than alive. He finally recovered from the unpleasant effects of the ride, and made his way to the coast. It was this inspection enabled the construction of the California division of the line. By previous arrangement, he met in San Francisco, Jeptha H. Wade, who had gone by the Isthmus route. Mr. Creighton expressed himself satisfied with the feasibility of the construction of the line. As a consequence, through Mr. Wade and himself, an agreement was entered into with the California Telegraph Company to extend their line from Fort Churchill, in Nevada, to Salt Lake City, there to connect with the line which it was also agreed would be pushed to that point from the East the following summer. Both Mr. Wade and Mr. Creighton went to New York, by way of Panama, reaching that city April 12, 1861, where they reported favorably to the parties who became identified with the construction of the line. The whole scheme of a line of telegraph from ocean to ocean, therefore, was based upon Mr. Creighton's report after a personal inspection, and the expression of his willingness to undertake its construction. In 1861, the Pacific Telegraph line was commenced. It was started on the 4th of July. Mr. Creighton was in personal supervision of the work of construction for 900 miles west of Fort Kearney. The line from San Francisco to Fort Churchill, Nev., which had been built by the California State Telegraph Company, was pushed forward over the intervening 450 miles to Salt Lake City, so that the two parts were connected, and the whole completed in less than four months after the commencement of the work, On the 17th of October, 1861, Mr. Creighton sent the following dispatch to his wife:

Fort Bridger, Oct. 17th, 1861.

"To Mrs. Edw. Creighton, Omaha, Neb.:

"This being the first message over the new line since its completion to Salt Lake, allow me to greet you. In a few days two oceans will be united.

"EDWARD CREIGHTON."

Just one week later Mr. Creighton's prediction was fulfilled. The line was completed and the interchange of thought along the electric highway, between the two extremes of the country, became the newest marvel of the times. The enterprise arrested the attention of the civilized world and imparted a hue of feasibility to, and aroused a feeling of interest in the movement, now so grandly successful, of connecting both oceans by rail. Mr. Creighton was appointed superintendent of the lines on their completion, from Omaha to Salt Lake, a position which he retained for many years. The completion of the lines, and through the instrumentality of a Nebraskan, was a source of gratification to the people of the Territory and especially to the citizens of Omaha, who looked upon the designation of their city as the initial point of the continental telegraph, an evidence of its importance, and as calculated to give it a prestige among its rivals. That they sagaciously appreciated the advantage, is evidenced by the fact that, when, a few years later, an initial point for the trans-continental railway was looked for, as if in recognition of the general fitness of things, Omaha was selected. Shortly prior to the commencement of the telegraph line, Congress passed a bill granting a subsidy of $40,000 per annum for ten years. Soon afterward, telegraph stock was issued, and of this Mr. Creighton purchased largely at the rate of fifteen cents on the dollar. Four years later the stock appreciated twenty-fold, and with its increase came to Mr. Creighton, as a well-merited reward, the substantial foundation of a handsome and independent fortune. In the construction of the line, Mr. Creighton had given employment to an army of men, of whom many still survive, among whom may be named his brothers, James, Joseph, and John A. Creighton, the former deceased, W. H. Hibbard, who subsequently succeeded Mr. Creighton as superintendent of the line, and James Creighton. The great outfit of oxen and wagons used in the work, Mr. Creighton bought and in the following year was sold to Brigham Young by John A. Creighton. He afterwards purchased other cattle and utilized them in the freighting business for private parties and the Government. The enterprise was remunerative and was continued from 1861 to 1868 when the completion of the Union Pacific R. R. brought it to a close. One trip, among those made, may be here referred to. It was made in 1863, when gold hunters first descended upon Montana. The train was in charge of James Creighton, and consisted of forty teams freighted with merchandise, which was sold and netted its owners $60,000. During the summer of 1865 times were very exciting in the East. Telegrams were eagerly sought for in California, but the difficulty of keeping open and uninterrupted a wire through 500 miles of hostile Indian country, was understood by few save the superintendent, Mr. Creighton, and the patrol of thirty men of the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry. Under the direction of Mr. Creighton, and the bravery of the soldiers, the line was repaired as often as broken by the savages. The repairs were made under the cover of night though frequently the mantle of darkness afforded but scanty protection to the daring soldiers. In this way, however, the connection such as it was, between West and East was maintained. On the 1st of February, 1867, Mr. Creighton resigned his position as superintendent of the line west of the Missouri, and they soon after became part of the system of the Western Union Company. During his superintendency Mr. Creighton built several thousand miles of wire throughout the far West, reaching among others the cities of Central, Salt Lake, Virginia, Helena and Monument Point. His connection with telegraphy ceased at the last mentioned place, and his last important contract was with the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the grading of a part of that road. Thirty years of a most active life had found Mr. Creighton in possession of both wealth and influence. But, active and successful as he had been and worthy of and needing rest, and capable of enjoying it as he undoubtedly was, he but changed the nature of his calling and multiplied the number of his exactions and his cares. One of the greatest secrets of life, and to Mr. Creighton it was an intuition, is that true happiness, after all, is attained by providing the means of happiness to others. In the prosecution of his multifarious enterprises, Mr. Creighton, of course, had to employ many men. His success in selecting men of ability to act as assistants was remarkable. On the completion of his last work he was loath to part with them and to provide for them became, in Mr. Creighton's mind, a ruling and an intelligent desire. With the view to placing these men on the road to a prosperous and happy career, he purchased a large number of cattle which he entrusted to the care of his former assistants, to whom he also gave a part ownership. These cattle were placed upon the western prairies and were soon augmented, and in such numbers, by horses and sheep, that in a few years Mr. Creighton had become one of the leading stock-raisers in the West. The ranches established by him stand to-day and are a source of profit to their owners, as is the stock-trade, which he pioneered, a source of wealth to hundreds of others who have emulated his example. Mr. Creighton, with the Messrs. Kountze Bros., in 1863, established the First National Bank of Omaha, and became its president. He was a director of the Colorado National Bank, of Denver, also of the Rocky Mountain National Bank of Central City. The city of Omaha was particularly happy in having Mr. Creighton as one of its citizens, and than him, even among the men of genius who had lived there, none were more active, energetic and influential in her support. As seen above he was president of her strongest financial institution from its organization and retained the position till the day of his death. When the panic of '73 swept over the country he stood ready with his vast personal fortune, pledged to the institution rather than it should deviate, under any pressure, from its accustomed course of honesty and stability. He was president of the Omaha and Northwestern Railroad Company, and owned a large percentage of its stock. His interest in the city was otherwise indicated by his active efforts to induce the Union Pacific Railroad to reaffirm their selection of Omaha as the initial point of their line, when a change of termination on their part led Omahans to believe that Bellevue was to be the starting point. In the discussion which terminated by the selection of Omaha as the initial point, despite certain advantages which Bellevue possessed, Mr. Creighton bore an active part, to which unusual weight was attached by reason of his wealth and the *prestige* of his name. His part in this regard may be likened to that assumed by him in the direction of all the greatest movements to the advantage of his adopted city. The most beautiful structures of his day in Omaha were the result of his liberality, his pride, and his confidence in the city. Among these structures may be enumerated the Shoaf Block, Creighton Block and the Grand Central Hotel, to the completion of which he contributed largely. As mentioned above, Mr. Creighton was married in 1856 to Miss Lucretia Wareham, in Dayton, Ohio. But one child was born to them, Charles David Creighton, and he died when but four years of age. The death of their only child darkened the lives of the devoted parents and inflicted a loss which, while life lasted, was irreparable. Mrs. Creighton, the companion of the best years of her husband's life, was a lady of remarkable charms of person and of beauty and excellence in life and character. She was absolutely without guile. Her earthly idols were about her home and there she worshiped with singular devotion. Her home life was as simple as the tastes which gave to it its chiefest charm. She had no desire for the display which her wealth enabled, and as a consequence, she spent her days in the little cottage in which her husband began life a poor man and ended it a millionaire. To his wife Mr. Creighton was a tender, loving, devoted husband, bound by the strongest and endearing ties of human affection. If man and wife were ever one in thought, soul and aspirations such were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Creighton in fullness during the eighteen years of their married life. It was a sad and inconsolable day for Mrs. Creighton when, on Thursday, November 5, 1874, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, her husband was removed from her by the hand of death. Though of impaired health for many years, the end came suddenly. General and profound sorrow was occasioned by the event. Bells were tolled, business was adjourned, meetings of citizens and associates to commemorate his character were held. Large delegations from adjoining States attended his obsequies, and for weeks subsequently the press in all parts of the country teemed with choicest tributes to his memory. Mr. Creighton was buried on Monday, November 9, 1874, in the cemetery of the Holy Sepulcher, at Omaha, in this State. His widow lingered inconsolable till Sunday, January 23, 1876, when she died in Philadelphia. She had gone thither for treatment at the hands of expert physicians. Mr. Creighton had died intestate. In the will left by his wife was a clause bequeathing $100,000 for the endowment of an institution of learning to be erected in Omaha and known as "Creighton College." The college was designated as a memorial of her husband by Mrs. Creighton, who had selected that method of testifying to Mr. Creighton's virtues and her affection for his memory, because such a work was one which he, in his life time had proposed to himself. The college has since been erected, and has been in operation for four years. At this writing it has an attendance of about 200 students. It is exclusively for boys and is in charge of the order of Jesuits, one of the most capable and successful teaching societies of the Catholic Church. No tuition fee is charged, and every applicant of good moral standing, irrespective of nationality or creed, is admitted to partake of its advantages. It is the only institution of the kind in the country. It is now, and as years go by it will become more and more, a magnificent memorial to the energy, the virtues, the generosity and life of Edward Creighton. Edward Creighton was a remarkable man—remarkable for strength of mind and character, and the most ennobling moral qualities which ever dignified manhood. He lacked the advantages of an early education, but was, nevertheless, a ripe scholar in practical business affairs. His judgment was always marked by prudence, and was rarely at fault save in instances when, impelled by his sympathies to bestow favors upon the undeserving. Bad men drove him behind rigid lines of business; but in this western country there are hundreds to whom he was both a benefactor and a friend. A devoted Catholic, he lived the religion he professed in every act of his daily life. He was too generous to be intolerant, too just to be narrow-minded. His assistance to charitable institutions and the poor, was of the most substantial kind, and few, even among his intimates, knew of the steady streams which, in this direction, flowed from his abundance. His personal honor was the crown jewel of his sound moral character, and he cherished it with an intensified regard. His word was as good as his bond and himself the very soul of honesty. Mr. Creighton was one of the most genial of men, yet withal, with rare decision of character. His likes and dislikes were very strong, and, formed by nature to lead and rule, he rarely followed and disliked being governed. His will was firm and unyielding on matters upon which from careful study and knowledge he had formed a candid opinion. Experience had taught him the inutility of prevarication. He was daring in his business transactions, yet not without a latent caution and prudence. His suggestions were clear and weighty and were generally accepted as the result of wisdom and forethought. Somebody has said that America before all things is an agricultural country, and that her aristocracy, whether of talent or wealth, trace back their origin to a farm. The case with Mr. Creighton was no exception, unless in the particular that his was an aristocracy of both talent and wealth. Beginning with muscle upon the farm, as his stock in trade, he died from over exertion of the brain power; beginning as a laborer, he died a millionaire, a leader of men.

F. M. CRITTENTON, chief operator, W. U. Telegraph, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., August 25, 1846, was educated in Marshall, Calhoun Co., Mich., September, 1861, enlisted in the First Michigan Engineers, and served until mustered out December, 1862. In 1865, he removed to Chicago, and engaged in bookkeeping, which he had learned in Eastman's Business College at Oswego, N. Y., about 1869, he commenced in his present profession, a business he has since followed. In the entire twelve years in the service of the Western Union Telegraph Co. Mr. C. has only been in three different offices. Came to Nebraska, July, 1880, settled in Omaha, and took his present position. He was married in Chicago, December 27, 1870, to Miss Agnes Kennedy, a daughter of J. M. Kennedy, formerly Superintendent of Police in Chicago. They have two children, Lillie and Jessie. Mr. C. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and of the G. A. R. of Chicago.

LORENZO CROUNSE, U. S. Internal Revenue Collector. He was appointed in March, 1879. His jurisdiction extends over the entire State of Nebraska. He was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., January 27, 1834, where he lived until 1864. He followed teaching school several winters to obtain the means to prosecute his studies in law. He was admitted to the bar in 1856 at Plattsburg, N. Y. He practiced at Fort Plain and made that his home. He was married in 1860 to Miss Mary E. Griffiths, who was born in New York City. He enlisted in the army as Captain of Battery K., First Regiment New York Light Artillery in September, 1861, and was wounded August, 1862, in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va. He resigned in September 1862 and returned to his former home and resumed his profession until 1864, when he moved to Rulo, Richland Co., Neb., and there resumed practice of law. He was elected from the latter county to the Territorial Legislature in the fall of 1865, and served one term. He helped frame the first constitution of the State and advocated its adoption, before the people. In May of 1866 he was unanimously nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and was elected in June of same year. He assumed the duties of the same in March, 1867, when Nebraska was admitted as a State. He held the office the full term of six years, at the expiration of that time he was elected as Representative to Congress and took his seat in fall of 1872, held this office the full term and was re-elected and filled the second term, and held the same to the expiration of the term. He has held no public position since, until he was appointed to his present office. His residence now is sixteen miles above Omaha, at Fort Calhoun. He has three assistants in the office and two assistants outside. He has four children, named Jessie, William G., Gretchen and Marie.

GEN. GEORGE C. CROOK was born in Wayne Township, Montgomery Co., O., September 8, 1830, and resided in Ohio until 1848. He then entered West Point, and remained there until 1852, when he graduated. He then entered service as a Brevet Second Lieutenant, stationed on the Pacific coast. Appointed to the Fourth Infantry July 1, 1852; Second Lieutenant, July 7, 1853; First Lieutenant, March 11, 1856; Captain Fourth Infantry, May 14, 1861; Colonel Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, September 12, 1861; Brevet Major, May 23, 1862, for gallantry at the battle of Lewisburg, W. Va.; appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, September 7, 1862, for gallantry at Antietam; Brevet Colonel, October 7, 1863, for gallantry at Farmington, Tenn.; Brevet Major General of Volunteers, July, 1864, for gallantry in West Virginia; appointed Major General of Volunteers, October 21, 1864; accepted same date; Brevet Brigadier General for gallantry in the West Virginia campaign; Brevet Major General, March 13, 1865, for gallantry at Fisher's Hill, Va.; mustered out of volunteer service, January 15, 1866; Major of Third Infantry, July 18, 1866; Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-Third Infantry, July 28, 1866; accepted October 6, 1866; Brigadier General U. S. A., October 29, 1873; accepted November 9, 1873. Appointed Major General commanding the Department of the Platte, April 1, 1875.

ALEXANDER CRUICKSHANK, senior partner of Cruickshank & Co., is a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, where he was born April 25, 1844. Served an apprenticeship in the dry goods business, in Aberdeenshire, and about 1858 became connected with W. & J. Campbell, of Glasgow, with whom he remained until 1864, in which year he emigrated to the United States, settled in New York City, and connected himself with A. T. Stewart & Co, having charge of the department devoted to Scotch embroideries. In 1868 he removed to Nebraska, settled in Omaha and established present business. He was married in Toronto, Canada, in 1867, to Miss Henrietta McKay, of Glasgow, Scotland. They have three children: Alexander Grant, James G. and Falconer George. Mr. C. is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Omaha, also of the Burn Club of the same city.

WILLIAM CRYDERMAN, contractor and builder, was born in Canada in 1844. Learned the trade of carpenter in Chicago, Ill., and was employed at it there seven years, and in Wisconsin for three years. He came to Nebraska in September, 1867, located in Omaha, and was employed by the U. P. R. R. Co. in bridge-building for three years. Was then mining in British Columbia and Washington Territory for two years, afterwards for eight years in Pipestone County, Minn. Engaged as a carpenter and builder. Returned to Omaha July, 1881, and entered into business as a contractor and builder, employing three men.

R. D. CURRY, saloon, Tenth street, native of Indiana, and came to Nebraska in 1867, and has been connected with barbering and saloon business since. Is present North Grand Treasurer of Colored York Masons of the State, also Treasurer of the William D. Matthews Lodge of Masons in the Blue Lodge.

ALEXANDER DAEMON, prop. of St. James Hotel, built in February, 1877. There are twenty rooms, and can accommodate sixty guests. He also keeps a bar and lunch-room. They keep transient, day and week boarders. Employ two clerks, one barkeeper and one runner. Average custom amounts to from $1,100 to $1,300 per month. Mr. D. was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, November 1, 1842. Emigrated to America in 1857, settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and lived until 1860. He enlisted in Co. G, Ninth Regt. Ohio Infantry, in May, 1861. First for three months served the time, and re-enlisted for three years. He engaged in the battles of Mill Spring, Ky., Shiloh, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and many skirmishes. He was mustered out in Cincinnati, Ohio, in July, 1864. He then visited Cairo, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., where he remained nine months, and returned to Cairo, Ill., and lived two years, after which he went to Omaha, Neb., in 1869. He was married in Cairo, Ill., in 1865, to Miss Rosina Olthus. She was born in Holland. They have four children: Wilhelmina, Edward, Rosina and Anna. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, also of the Omaha Maennerchor.

T. H. DAILEY, bookkeeper of car and building department of U. P. R. R., was born at Tribe's Hill, Montgomery Co., N. Y., August 21, 1844. At the breaking out of our late civil war, he enlisted in Company H, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was connected with the Army of the Potomac, and was in most of the engagements of that army from the first Bull Run battle up to that of Gettysburg. He was wounded, and taken prisoner at Gainesville, and paroled, and again wounded, and taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and recaptured, and from that confined to the hospital until his discharge in June, 1864. After close of the war clerked in a grocery store in Albany, N. Y. In 1866 and 1867 in a grocery store in Iowa. In 1867-68 he was employed on construction and train work in the C. M. & St. Paul R. R through Iowa and Minnesota. In November, 1868, he came to Omaha, and was at once connected with the shops of the U. P. R. R. in charge of the supply department of car and building department, to which was afterward added the iron department, continuing in same up to 1873; then as timekeeper up to March, 1879, when he was made bookkeeper of the car and building department, his present position. He was a member of Board of Education for years 1877-78, member of City Council from April, 1879, to April, 1882, and at present (1881-1882) President of the Council. He was married to Miss Mary A. Burke, of Iowa. They have three children, Edmond B., James P. P. and Julia A.

E. DANIELS, farmer and stock raiser and dealer in Short-horns, Cotswold sheep, Messenger horses and neat cattle, P. O. Omaha. Mr. Daniels was born in Devonshire, England, 1830, and came to this country in 1854 and settled in Kalamazoo County, Mich. In 1866 he came to Nebraska and settled in Sarpy County. He was married to Miss Anna Isaac, who was also born in England. They have a family of three sons, Thomas, Edward and Richard. Mr. Daniels has been active in the introduction and rearing of fine-bred stock, and has taken the chief premiums in this line of industry in the State. He brought the first carload of thoroughbreds to the State, and has the reputation of raising the finest neat cattle for the Omaha market.

G. M. DARROW, manager S. P. Morse & Co.'s Tenth street branch, was born in Albemarle County, Va., July 6, 1856. Attended the University of Virginia for a time, and then located in Washington, D. C., and from there moved to Omaha, Neb., in 1875, and engaged with S. P. Morse & Co.

EDWIN DAVIS, treasurer of the Omaha Publishing Co., was born in Oneida County, N. Y., July 17, 1836. Located in Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Ill., where he was engaged for five years in the grocery business. Came to Omaha on 4th of November, 1868, and was connected with the U. P. R. R. Co. as a car-builder for one year, then worked at the carpenter and joiner business in this city, and in 1872 leased the circulation of the *Bee*, becoming treasurer and director when it was formed into a stock company. The *Bee* has a daily circulation of 6,000, and is steadily increasing. Mr. Davis was married in September, 1874, to Elizabeth Clifton here, who was born April 27, 1848, in Vermillion County, Ill. Has one child, a son six years old. Mr. Davis is a prominent Mason, a member of Capitol Lodge No. 3, a 32d member of the Scottish Rite Northern Jurisdiction, also was Thrice Illustrious in the Council of Royal and Select Masters. He also belonged to the Knights of Pythias, assisting in organizing Nebraska Lodge No. 1, of this city, as its first Chancellor. He is also a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, affiliating with Omaha Lodge No. 2. He is also treasurer of the Order of the Eastern Star, to which office he has been elected for three consecutive terms. Mr. Davis was formerly Master of Jackson Lodge No. 53, at Shelbyville, Ill., and High Priest of the Chapter of the same place. Mrs. Davis is connected with the Order of the Eastern Star as Past Matron and Grand Associate Conductress.

CHESTER B. DAVIS, civil engineer, came to Omaha in the spring of 1879 as engineer in charge of the U. S. River Improvement. In August, 1880, he left the Government service to assume management of the Omaha Foundry and Machine Co., he being one of the founders of the company, and is now secretary of the organization. When the water works project assumed definite shape in March, 1881, he was offered the position of chief engineer of construction and accepted. The works were built under his personal supervision. Mr. Davis was born at Troy, N. Y., October 21, 1853, and was educated at the Troy Polytechnic Institute, graduating there. He became mining engineer of the East Bank colliery at Coalburgh, W. Va., and was with that company in 1877 and 1878. In July, 1878, he was appointed U. S. Assistant Engineer in charge of river improvement at Atchison, Kan., and while holding that position also had charge of the U. S. work at Port Pleasant and New Madrid on the Mississippi River. He was married August 19, 1879, at Rochester, N. Y., to Hattie E. Harris, a native of that city. Mr. Davis is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

GILMAN R. DAVIS & CO., blank books, stationery, etc., and carry a stock of about $5,000. Gilman R. Davis of above firm was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 24, 1854. Attended Dennison University for a time, then went to Rochester University at Rochester, N. Y. Entered Miami Medical College, graduating in 1878, and in 1879 graduated at the Homeopathic Medical College, of New York City. Engaged in the practice of medicine at Ironton, Ohio, and later at Cincinnati. In 1881 removed to Omaha, Neb. Mr. D. is a member of the *Beta Theta Pi* Fraternity and of the American Legion of Honor.

OSCAR F. DAVIS, land agent, was born in Onondaga County, near the village of Baldwinsville, N. Y., March 3, 1827. In 1850 he removed to Dubuque and was engaged in Government surveying in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa. May 26, 1856, he came to Omaha, which has since been his home, and engaged in Government and general surveying and civil engineering, being City Engineer for some time. In the spring of 1867 he took charge of the Union Pacific lands. In 1868 was appointed land commissioner of the company, remaining in that position until 1878, when he resigned and in company with Webster Snyder engaged in a general land business. Mr. Davis was a member of the Territorial Legislature and was during the war of the Rebellion Provost Marshal for two years. Was married in Omaha April 22, 1863, to Sarah F. Dickinson, of Syracuse, N. Y.

JOHN DAWSON, a machinist in the U. P. R. R. shops, was born in the Parish of Pilltown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1832; came to America in 1855; settled in New York, but soon after removed to Toronto, Ontario, where he remained ten years. From there he removed to Chicago, where he was employed by the C. R. & P. R. R. until 1868, when he again took up the western march, landing in Omaha, and has been in the employ of the U. P. R. R. since. In 1855 he was married to Miss Ann Brady, of the Parish of Dunderry, County Meath, Ireland. They have five children, Maggie, Kate, John, Willie and Ella.

MICHAEL DECKER, locomotive engineer, U. P. R. R., was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1850. At eighteen years of age entered the employ of the N. Y. C. R. R. Co. as fireman and was engaged in that capacity until he came to Omaha, Neb., in 1873. He entered the employ of the U. P. R. R. Co. as fireman; was employed in that capacity four years, was then appointed engineer, and has filled that position since. Mr. Decker was married in Omaha December 17, 1876, to Kate Anderson, a native of Springfield, Ill.

JAMES THOMAS DeLAND, locomotive engineer, was born at Durhamville, Oneida Co., N. Y., February 10, 1850. Came to Nebraska in 1857 and resided with parents at Florence. Was engaged farming until 1871, when he went to Denver, Col. Was for six months in the employ of the Colorado Central R. R. Co. in civil engineer's corps. He came to Omaha in the spring of 1872. Was employed four and a half years as a fireman on the U. P. R. R. In October 18, was appointed locomotive engineer, and has filled that position since. Mr. DeLand was married at Florence, Neb., March 15, 1875, to Catharine Gunderson, a native of Norway. They have one daughter, Ellen E.

WILLIAM H. DeLAND, locomotive engineer, U. P. R. R., was born in Durhamville, Oneida Co., N. Y., May 1, 1853. Came to Nebraska in 1857 and located with parents at Florence, Douglas County. In March, 1871, he entered the employ of the U. P. R. R. Co. as a fireman, and was engaged in that capacity for five years. November 6, 1876, he was appointed locomotive engineer, but only filled that position one week, being set back on account of precedence claimed by others. Was then employed in the machine department of the road as despatcher and in charge of the round house until 1878, when he was again appointed locomotive engineer, which position he has occupied since. Mr. DeLand was married at Omaha November 18, 1874, to Genevera Reeves. She came to Nebraska in 1858, and resided with her parents at Florence. They have two children, Claude and Harry Rollins.

FREDERICK DELLONE, contractor and builder. Born in York County, Pa., in 1838; learned trade of carpenter there and was engaged at it some four years; then at Alton, Ill., for seven months. Came to Nebraska in 1860; located at Omaha. Commenced business as contractor in partnership with his brother Frank—style of firm, Dellone Bros.—and they continued together some twelve years, since which time Mr. Fred Dellone has been alone. Employs twenty-five to thirty men. Erected the U. P. R. R. headquarters in 1877; Creighton Block in 1874, also did the wood-work of the State Bank. Built the Herald office. In 1875 erected the U. P. Hotel at Grand Island, Neb., and, 1876, another hotel for U. P. R. R., at Rock Creek, also numerous private buildings. Was elected City Councilman at large in spring of 1880. Married at Omaha, in 1867, to Jennetta Hayne, native of Illinois. They have three children: Lilian, Clara and Gertrude.

J. C. DENISE, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Miami Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, December 3, 1828. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1855, and located at Dayton, Ohio, residing there until August 18, 1861, when he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-Seventh Ohio Volunteers, and was promoted to Surgeon of the same regiment in 1863. Was mustered out at his own request in November, 1864, and, returning to Ohio, took contract as Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., and was assigned as executive officer of Tripler Hospital at Columbus, Ohio. When this hospital was discontinued in August, 1865, he was transferred to Dennison General Hospital, near Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until November of the same year, when he was appointed by the Governor of Ohio as Surgeon of the Ohio State Soldiers' Home, at Columbus. He remained in this position until the Home was closed in 1867, then removed to Omaha, and since the year 1868 has devoted most of his time to the practice of medicine—for the last five years giving especial attention to diseases of the eye and ear. Was appointed by President Grant as receiver of the land-office at Grand Island in 1869, and served in that capacity until 1872. He has been physician to the Nebraska Deaf and Dumb Institute since 1872. Was City and County Physician from 1868 to to the winter of 1870-71. Is now United States Examining Pension Surgeon and Secretary of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons. Was one of the original organizers of the State Medical Society, and its first Corresponding Secretary. He was also one of the organizers of the Nebraska School of Medicine, and subsequently of the Omaha Medical College, of which he is Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and in which he is Professor of Physiology and Clinical Lecturer on diseases of the eye and ear. Was married October 27, 1870, to Miss Mary C. Collier, a native of Steubenville, Ohio. They have three children living: Larimore C., Hattie C., Daniel L. They have lost one son, who died in infancy.

P. F. DENNISON, conductor, U. P. R. R., was born in Delaware County, Iowa, March 17, 1857. Came to Nebraska with parents in May, 1861, and located in Jackson, Dakota County. Came to Omaha in 1877 and engaged with the U. P. R. R. Mr. D. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Court Lodge, No. 11.

REV. W. A. DENTON, Council Bluffs, Iowa, is a native of Kentucky. In 1854, he entered the ministry of the Christian Church in Iowa, at the age of twenty-nine, where he remained in its connection till 1857, when he came to Nebraska and located in Dakota County, where he remained until 1859, when he removed to Desoto, and conducted the ministry of his church there until 1863; then he went to Waterloo and was actively connected in the ministry there till 1874, when on account of ill health in his family he removed to Council Bluffs, where he has been identified since. In 1845 he was married to Miss Lucasse J. Logan, who was born and reared in Shelby County, Ky. They have a family of three sons and one daughter; James A., Lewis W., John W., and Pearl.

WILLIAM DEW, contractor and builder. Born in Toronto, Canada, in 1842. Learned trade of carpenter at Guelph, Canada, and was employed as a carpenter there for some years. Came to Nebraska in 1868; located in Omaha. Was employed at his trade (carpenter) for about four years; then farming one year at Washington County, Neb. Returned to Omaha in 1873, was employed as carpenter for some two years, and since then in present business, which consists principally in building private dwellings and business houses; employs some seven men. Married in Canada, in 1865, to Mary A. McConikia, native of that place. They have four children: George, William, Martin and Daisy.

M. L. DERWIN, stock dealer, Cuming street, is a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Omaha in 1862, where he has been identified with the saloon and stock-dealing business since. In 1875 he was married to Miss Sylva Lawton. They have a family of one son, George, and one daughter, Ada Ama Zoe.

JOHN B. DETWILER, wholesale and retail dealer in carpets, oil-cloths, window-shades, mats, rugs, etc., was born in what is now Collegeville, Montgomery Co., Pa., October 20, 1845. He spent most of his early life after twelve years of age in West Virginia, and went from Wheeling to Iowa. Was married in Wheeling September 16, 1866, to Matilda A. Zimmer, a native of that place. They have three children, Augustus K., Carrie and Gracie. Mr. D. removed to Omaha in the fall of 1866, and engaged in the mercantile business, commencing his present business in 1868. He owns and runs a farm in Dodge County near Fremont, and has been a member of the Board of Education in Omaha.

HARRY DEUEL, ticket agent of Iowa lines, is a native of New York State, and was born in Clarkson, Monroe County, December 11, 1836. He came with his parents when quite a child to Farmington, Ill., and spent his early life on a farm, and attending school. He came to Omaha in 1859, and first engaged in the forwarding, commission, and steamboat agency of John R. Porter, and remained with him until the completion of the K. C. & St. Joe, and Hannibal & St. Joe R. R.'s and was agent of those roads upon the completion of the B. & M. R. R., now the C., B. & Q. R. R. Was also its ticket agent. Upon the consolidation of the Iowa lines he was made general ticket agent, his present position. He is a member of Covert Lodge No. 11, A., F. & A. M. Past Master and Past High Priest of Royal Arch Chapter. Past Em. Commander of Mt. Calvary Commandery. Past Grand Master of State. First Grand High Priest of State. First Grand Commander of State. Honorary 33d Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Married Miss F. J. Miller, of Tiskilwa, Ill., January 6, 1858. They have one child living, Charles L., and one dead, Blanche.

O. H. DEWEY, of the firm of Dewey & Stone, furniture dealers, was born in Kennebec County, Me. When one year old he removed to Ohio, and was reared in that State. In 1849 he removed to California, and subsequently lived in Iowa and Colorado. Located in Omaha in 1865, and engaged in the furniture business. Two years later E. L. Stone became associated with him, and the business has since been conducted under the firm name of Dewey & Stone.

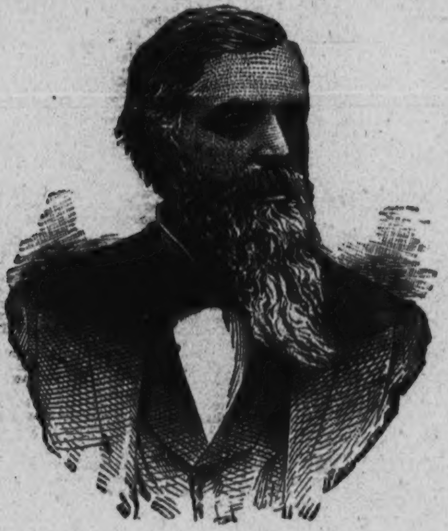
J. J. DICKEY, superintendent of telegraph department of U. P. R. R., and also of Western Union Telegraph Co., is the son of Hon. T. Lyle Dickey and Juliet E. Dickey, of Chicago, Ill., and was born at Rushville, Ill., April 11, 1839. At the age of sixteen he went to Missouri and taught school one winter, and the following winter taught also in Iowa. In the winter of 1857 he attended a course in Bell's Commercial College in Chicago, and in the years 1858-59-60 was engaged as a bookkeeper in Michigan and Wisconsin. He returned to Illinois in 1860, and in 1861 was married to Miss Carrie A. Honey, of Two Rivers, Wis. During the interval between the years 1860-61, he learned telegraphing in the private office of Judge John D. Caton, in Ottawa, Ill., and for five years was employed as general bookkeeper for the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Co. at Ottawa when the lines were leased to the Western Union Telegraph Co. He was transferred to the office of the superintendent of that company at Chicago, as chief clerk during the winters of 1866-67, remaining until August, 1869, when he was appointed to his present position to the U. P. R. R. at Omaha. He is largely interested in the development of the telegraph system of the West, and is at present President of the Omaha Telephone Co., Lincoln Telephone Co., the Utah, Montana and Ogden Telephone Co's, and is also director in the Nebraska City, Marshalltown, Iowa, and Sioux City, Iowa, Telephone Co's. His wife died March 12, 1880, leaving three children, William Lyle, Lizzie Belle and Arthur M.

GEORGE W. DICKINSON, train despatcher U. P. R. R., was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 21, 1853. Was educated in the city and learned telegraphing there and in Chicago, where he moved in 1865, remaining about one year; then returned to Cleveland. Came to Nebraska in 1872, locating in Omaha, and engaged in telegraphing. Has been train despatcher since 1874. He was married in Omaha, February 22, 1879, to Miss Ella Cole, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have one child, George Edward.

EDWARD DIEDRICH, proprietor North Omaha Drug Store. Business established by Mr. D. in 1878. Stock about $2,500. The yearly sales amount to $6,000. Mr. Diedrich was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, June 17, 1847. Came to the United States in 1862, locating in New York City. Engaged in clerking some years, then opened a drug store, in which he continued about three years. After visiting Europe and different points in the United States, he removed to Omaha, Neb., in 1877. Is now studying medicine with the intention of adopting that profession. He was married in New York City to Miss Annie Feucht, a native of Germany. Mrs. D. died in Omaha, February 22, 1881, leaving two children, Joseph and Edward. Mr. D. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., also of the Omaha Medical College.

C. N. DIETZ, proprietor of the St. Paul's Lumber Yard, does a wholesale and retail lumber business. He located here in April, 1881, and started his yards in June of the same year. He has handled over 6,000,000 feet of lumber the past six months, and carries a stock of over 2,000,000 feet. Now he deals extensively in sash, doors, blinds and lime, and sells Omaha paints. The lime trade is very large. His trade is chiefly in Nebraska.

CHARLES M. DINSMOOR, A. M., M. D., came to Omaha in March, 1878, and has since practiced medicine here. He is proprietor of an extensive sanitarium, covering an area of 2,240 square feet, and comprising fifteen rooms. The electric facilities are superior to anything of the kind in this part of the West. Dr. Dinsmoor was born in Windsor County, Vt., August 1, 1828, living there until twenty-three years of age. He pursued his literary studies at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and at Waterville College, in Maine. He studied medicine with Dr. Ira Warren, of Boston; Dr. Horace Green, of New York City, at the Vermont Medical College, the Eclectic Medical College, New York, a partial course at Harvard, at the Missouri Homœopathic Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., and at the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill. He has practiced medicine in Massachusetts, Indiana, Missouri and Nebraska, and is a member of the Northwestern Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Nebraska State Homœopathic Society, of which he is president. The Doctor has been engaged in practice now for twenty years. He has facilities for all kinds of electrical treatment, having all the modern appliances. He has invested over $4,000 in his sanitarium, and draws a large and lucrative practice from the better classes. The Turkish bath is fast becoming one of the leading medical adjuncts of modern practice. It is practically an American institution, after being tested by a quarter of a century's experience in Great Britain and other European countries. It is regarded as the safest and most reliable cure for all classes of disease. As a prophylactic it is unequaled. It cleanses the skin and removes all effete matter that accumulates upon its surface. It opens the pores and establishes a healthy action of the perspiratory tubes. It removes from the blood the impurities which cause disease. It equalizes the circulation. It renders the skin less susceptible to changes of the weather. It promotes absorption and removes from the system all superfluous deposits that have accumulated in the tissues. It strengthens and toughens the tissues of the whole body, greatly lessening the liability to disease. It soothes and strengthens the nerves, promotes sleep and preserves health. It aids digestion and assimilation, and tends to establish a healthy action of all the organs of the body. It takes the place of exercise for those leading sedentary or indoor lives, as every muscle of the body is thoroughly exercised while in the hands of the manipulator. This bath should be taken once a week by every lady and gentleman. It is adapted more especially to young men and women. By pursuing such a course they would preserve a more perfect condition of health, be less liable to disease, and better able to meet the requirements of life, both business and social. This bath is neither severe nor debilitating—a child can take it—and in case of debility and prostration we give it most frequently and obtain the best results. Patients frequently gain a half a pound a day. This bath is particularly valuable in derangements and irregularities to which many ladies are subject. It increases and restores vitality, opens the pores and purifies the blood, and excels all cosmetics for the beautification of the complexion. Dr. Dinsmoor has made this subject one of long and profound study, and to-day ranks with the most successful in the treatment of disease by this method. He has the assistance of the best help in the country, and affords opportunities to the invalid for improvement rarely to be found elsewhere.



Chas. M. Dinsmoor,

HENRY DITZEN, groceries and provisions, commenced business about 1878, succeeding Ripen & Ditzen. Carries a stock of about $3,000; yearly sales amount to $30,000. He was born in Hanover, Germany, May 18, 1856. Came to the United States in 1871. Remained in New York City for a time, and in 1872 removed to Nebraska, settled in Omaha, and engaged in clerking until 1876 when he went into business. He was married in Omaha, December 31, 1878, to Miss Marie Feldskamp. She was born in Germany. They have one child, William. Mr. D. is a member of the Turn Verien.

HON. GEORGE W. DOANE, attorney-at-law, was born in Circleville, Ohio, December 16, 1824, and was reared at that place. Received his education at Marietta College, graduating from that institution in 1845. Was admitted to the bar in Ohio in 1848. Removed to the Territory of Nebraska in April, 1857, and located at Decatur, Burt County. Was elected District Attorney of the Third Judicial District in the summer of 1857, holding that position until the office was changed to Prosecuting Attorney for each county. Resided at Decatur until the fall of 1859. Was elected member of the Territorial Council in 1858, and was ex-officio Probate Judge for a short time in Dakota County. In 1860 he located at Fort Calhoun, where he resided and was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1862. He then went East and spent the winter with friends. While there he was persuaded to remain in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he practiced law until November, 1864, when he returned to Nebraska and located in Omaha. Was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1865, serving in that capacity two years. Was a member of the last Territorial Legislature in 1867. Was a member of the City Council of Omaha in 1868 and elected to the State Senate in 1880. Mr. D. was married in Keokuk, Iowa, October 25, 1859, to Emily R. Greenhow, a native of Vincennes, Indiana, grand-daughter of the celebrated Dr. Greenhow, of Richmond, Va. They have five children living: Cora A., Guy R., William G., Cornelia Daisy and George W., Jr.

JOSEPH DOHERTY, stock dealer, residence, W. S. Division, N. Cuming street, Omaha. He was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1840, remaining there until February, 1862, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry. He served four years and received an honorable discharge at Omaha in 1866, where he has since lived. He engaged in freighting for several years; he also held the office of Constable one term. He then engaged in the dairy business until 1877, when he began dealing in live stock, which he now follows. He was married in October, 18[illegible], to Miss Emeline Hotaling. They have three children.

REV. ROBERT H. DOHERTY, M. A., Rector of Brownell Hall and Canon of Trinity Cathedral, came to Nebraska in 1874. Located at Grand Island. Was Rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church until May, 1875, when he came to Omaha. Was chaplain of Bishop Clarkson and assistant at Trinity Cathedral for a year during which time he was professor of science at Brownell Hall. Was appointed Canon of Trinity Cathedral in May, 1876, and has held that position since, together with that of Rector of Brownell Hall. Has also been District Presbyter since the spring of 1879. Born in Ireland, March 7, 1844. Came to America in 1860. Resided in Canada. Was a student at Brantford from 1863 to 1866 when he entered Trinity College at Toronto, Canada. Graduated there in 1870, and graduated in theology in 1872. Was incumbent of St. John's Church, Drayton, Canada, for about two years. Married at Omaha in August, 1876, to Emma Windsor, native of Baltimore, Md.

WILLIAM DOLL, assessor and real estate owner. Residence 807 Pierce street. He was born in Baden, Germany, in 1826, learning his trade with his father who had a cabinet shop. He was in the war in Baden in 1849. He afterwards was in Pesth, Vienna, Augsburg, in Bavaria, and other places in Europe. He came to America in 1853, locating at Syracuse, N. Y., where he remained four years working at his trade of cabinet-making. In 1854 he married Miss Lina Gerver. He moved to Omaha in April, 1857, and engaged in carpentering, there being no demand in Omaha at that time for cabinet work. He and his brother were partners, having a large shop on Tenth street, employing thirty men a great part of the time until 1869 when he retired from business. He has not engaged in any business since except a year and a half that he was engaged upon the cabinet work on the new post office building, on the corner of Fifteenth and Dodge. Mr. Doll has been elected Assessor of the First Ward eight times. He has a picture of Omaha Landing taken in 1866. Mrs. Doll was born in Baden in 1833. She came to America in 18[illegible], locating at Buffalo and afterwards going to Syracuse.

A. H. DONECKEN, contractor and builder. Born in Lehigh County, Penn., in 1844. Learned the trade of carpenter there and was employed at it for some years. Came to Nebraska in April, 1875. Located in Omaha. Was employed by the U. P. R. R. Company (assisted in building the first passenger and freight car on that road) for three years. Was in charge of the car building department for the last nine months that he was in their service. Was then employed as a carpenter for some years. Was also engaged in business as an undertaker for two years, in company with John Henry. Was engaged in millwrighting through the State for twenty-three months. Was then engaged in furniture business for two years. Commenced present business in 1874 and has continued it since. Built Douglas County Jail in city of Omaha and Omaha Medical College. Erected a large hospital and guard house for the Government at Fort Sanders, and the main building of the State fair grounds at Omaha. Married at Omaha in 1866 to Sallie Buchanan, native of Illinois. They ave twho children, Frank and Jessie.

W. V. DOOLITTLE, store keeper, paint shop U. P. R. R. Co. Was born August 12, 1820, at Wallingford, Conn., and went to school at New Haven, Conn., with Munson E. Pierpont, and after leaving school was apprenticed to the carpenter trade for one year and a half, then went south to Savannah, Ga., and was there for two and one-half years, then returned home and engaged in business as builder and contractor on his own account, and carried on the same for about twelve years. Then went to Davenport, Iowa, and built the jail, then went to Durant, Iowa, and purchased an eighty acre farm and farmed for about ten years and then sold out and went to Iron Ridge, Wis., and became general agent for the Sweeds Iron Company, and acted as same for one year. Then came here in the spring of 1866 and was engaged by the U. P. R. R. Company as carpenter, April, 1867, and in August was made superintendent of buildings and water department for three years. Then left their employ and went to Utah and was connected with the Utah Mining and Smelting Co., of London, for about two years. Returned here and was engaged again by the U. P. R. R. Company as store-keeper of paint shops. On the 20th of February, 1867, received a testimonial of a gold watch and chain, valued at $350, from his employers as a mark of high esteem in which they held him. Was married in July, 1845, to Mary Bushnell, who was born at Madison, Conn. Has six children, Wallace, Edward, Cornelius, Mary Louisa, two daughters married, one now Mrs. William Fleming and the other Mrs. Charles Fogg. Member of the Masonic order since 1855, also I. O. O. F. since 1848.

AUGUST DORN, dye works corner Sixteenth and Chicago streets, Omaha. Mr. Dorn was born in Prussia, 1824, and followed the business of dyer through Prussia, Poland, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Denmark and Germany. In 18[illegible] he came to this country and followed his business in Illinois for eight years after which he returned to Denmark. But after two years he cameback and after a stay of three years in Illinois he came to Omaha where he has been identified with his business since. November 18, 1857, he was married to Miss Christiana Sixtus, who was born in Denmark, 1831. They have a family of two daughters, Emma Augusta now Mrs. Olsen, and Emily Matilda.

RUDOLPH DORN, secretary of the Western Horse and Cattle Insurance Co., of Omaha, Neb., the capital of which is $100,000, and is doing a fine business. He was born in Germany, in February, 1850; he was a member of a military academy five years at Munich, in Bavaria, and graduated November 19, 1868; and in July, 1871, he went into the horse and cattle life insurance business, being general agent, and he was thus engaged nine years. He emigrated to America; arrived in June, 18[illegible], and immediately went to Omaha, Neb., and engaged in the above line of business as secretary and manager. After graduating from the military academy in Munich, Bavaria, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Bavarian army; served during the Franco-Prussian war, and at the end of the war, July 5, 1870, he became the manager of the military hospital in Munich, until July 12, 1871. He was married in Germany, July, 6, 1871, to Miss Paulina Sturny, who is a native of Germany. They have one son, named Siegfried Dorn.

VICTOR DREHER, foreman and brewer, Krugs' Omaha Brewery, was born in Germany in 1840. Came to America in 1864, and to Nebraska in 1878. Has followed the brewing business since he came to this country, in New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Omaha. He was married in Philadelphia to Miss Barbara Engel, whom he buried in St. Louis in 1876. In 1880 he married Margaretta Webber, who was born in Germany. He has one little girl by his first wife, named Barbara.

FREDERICK DREXEL, of Drexel & Mack, stone-cutters, contractors and builders, was born in Germany in 1825; learned trade of stone-cutter there, and was for some time in the employ of his father in that capacity; he then traveled three years. He came to America in 1849; resided for a short time in New York and Pennsylvania; was then engaged contracting for and building bridges for the B. & O. R. R. and the N. W. Va. R. R., in the State of Virginia. He came to Nebraska in the spring of 1856, located in Omaha and engaged in farming, which he has continued since; he owns a farm of 365 acres of land in Douglas County. The stone-cutting business was commenced in 1866 by him in company with his brother, John Drexel, and was carried on by them until the death of the latter, February 15, 18[illegible]. F. Drexel then managed the business alone until 1871, when he took William Mack into partnership, since which time the firm has been Drexel & Mack. The contracting and building department was added to the business in 1871. The firm employs some thirty-five to forty men, and supply nearly all the stone for the building of prominent business buildings, etc., in the city. They also build largely by contract.

L. DUGGAN, city expressman and safe mover; office, U. P. depot; residence, 1112 S. Thirteenth street, Omaha. He was born in Queens County, Ireland, in 18[illegible]. After his arrival in the United States he engaged in various occupations for four years; when he was employed in the car shops of the Keokuk, Mount Pleasant & Muscatine R. R., and Keokuk & DesMoines R. R., until 1866, when he came to Omaha, and was employed in the U. P. carshops as foreman. In 1869 he began his present business, having at that time but one team; he now owns and uses four teams in his business, and is giving employment to four men. He was married in 1857 to Miss Catharine Wadden, who was born in County Carlow, Ireland, in 18[illegible]. They have but one daughter, Miss Ida.

MICHAEL DUFFY, contractor and street grader, employs fifteen to twenty men at an average of $1.50 per day; also about the same number of teams, with drivers, at $2.75 per day. Mr. Duffy first located in Omaha March 18, 18[illegible], and farmed one season, expressing a few months; spring of 1869 began the contracting and grading business. He follows the same for public and private parties. He was born in Ireland, May 11, 1844; came to America with his mother in 1855, and settled in Philadelphia, where he lived until eighteen years of age, when he moved to Ohio, and lived in Green County. From there he moved to Nebraska. He was married in Omaha, Neb., November 4, 1877, to Margaret Begley, a native of Ireland. They have two children, James and John.

DUFRENE & MENDELSSOHN, architects. A. R. Dufrene, a single member of this firm, was born in New York City in 1836. He learned the trade of carpenter and joiner at Detroit, Mich., and was engaged at it ten years, after which he learned the profession of architect at Portland, Ore., with W. W. Pfeifer, of that city, and was engaged at it seven years, when he came to Nebraska in 1867. He located in Omaha and began the practice of his profession in company with T. B. Borst. They carried on business together three years. They drew all the plans and built all the stations on the U.P.R.R. between here and Ogden. Mr. Dufrene then continued the business alone until July 1, 1881, when he entered into partnership with Louis Mendelssohn. Mr. Dufrene built the U. P. R. R. depot at Council Bluffs, Iowa, their headquarters at Omaha, also the B.& M.R.R. headquarters, and many prominent business blocks and private business residences. Louis Mendelssohn was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1842. When quite young he came to America. He learned the profession of architect in the city of New York and Detroit, Mich. Afterwards he studied and traveled on the continent for eighteen months perfecting himself in his profession. He then returned to Detroit, Mich., and practiced as an architect nine years. In February, 1880, he removed to Omaha, Neb., and engaged in business with A. R. Dufrene. This firm has erected many of the most important buildings built in Omaha since then, amongst which are the Millard Hotel, Omaha National Bank, William A. Paxton's store, S. R. Brown's residence, etc., etc.

J. H. DUMONT, member of the firm of Steele, Johnson & Co., wholesale grocers, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, February 16, 1851. In 1854 he went with his parents to Oskaloosa, where he lived until 1874 and then went to Des Moines. He had charge at that place of the books and financial department in a wholesale confectionery house. In 1877 he removed to Omaha, and was employed as bookkeeper by Steele, Johnson & Co. In 1879 he took charge of the credit and financial department of the business, and in July, 1880, became a member of the firm.

VALENTINE DUMPERTH, foreman brewer of Metz Bros.' Brewery, Omaha, was born in Germany in 1847. Came to America 1871, and to Nebraska 1877. Has followed the brewing business for the last fifteen years in Baltimore, Cincinnati and Omaha.

GEORGE W. DUNCAN, passenger conductor U. P. R. R., was born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1848. In July, 1861, he enlisted in First Illinois Cavalry, was captured by the Confederates under Gen. Price at Lexington, Mo., in September, 1861. Was released shortly afterward, and then served eight months longer. The regiment was then disbanded by order of the Secretary of War. At seventeen years of age he entered the employ of the Illinois Central R. R. at Champaign, Ill., as a fireman; was employed in that capacity for eight months, then as a brakeman until he came to Omaha, Neb., in 1867. He then entered the employ of the U. P. R. R. as a brakeman, was employed in that capacity three months, then freight conductor until March, 1875, when he was appointed passenger conductor, which position he has filled since. Mr. Duncan was married at Grand Island, Neb., in 1869 to Mary Merging, a native of Italy.

R. G. DUN & CO., Mercantile Agency, was established in Omaha in 1877, being the seventy-third office opened in this country. The system of this house is a continuation of that established in a limited way by Louis Tappan in 1841. Ninety branch agencies have been established since in the principal cities throughout the United States, thus enabling them to perfect a comprehensive system of reporting. D. H. Goodrich, superintendent of Omaha Water Works, late business manager of Omaha Agency, lately resigned this position to accept his present one, George Bark, formerly of Evansville, Ind., now being in charge of the Agency.

FRANK H. DUTTON, of Bolton & Dutton, contractors and builders. Born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1851. Learned trade of carpenter there and was employed at it some six years; then at Osceola, Iowa, for a year, and three years at Des Moines, Iowa. Came to Nebraska in 1878. Located in Omaha; was employed as a carpenter up to September, 1880, when he entered the firm of Bolton, Dutton & Co. This firm continued business up to July, 1881, when the style changed to Bolton & Dutton.

JOHN DWYER, drugs, fancy goods, etc. Succeeded J. Dwyer & Co., in 1879. He was born in Limerick, Ireland, November 1, 1843. Left there in 1863 and went to Australia where he learned his business, and from there came to United States in 1870, locating in Omaha, Nebraska. Engaged in clerking. In 1871 he moved to Juneau County, Wis., where for about two years he was engaged in drug business. Then moved to Milwaukee where he followed the profession of dentist until 1876 when he settled in Omaha, Neb., and started in drug business, firm of J. Dwyer & Co. He was married in Omaha, July 18, 1881, to Miss Mary White, of Omaha.

OTIS H. EARLL, passenger conductor, U. P. R. R. Was born at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1834. At eighteen years of age entered the employ of C. & N. W. R. R. Co. as checker in freight sheds. Was afterwards employed as yardmaster, station master, conductor, etc., on various railroads until he came to Nebraska in December, 1868. He located in Omaha and entered the employ of the U. P. R. R. Co. as yardmaster. Was engaged in that capacity some two years. Was then appointed assistant superintendent of the Cheyenne Division U. P. R. R. Held that office one year, leaving it to accept the superintendency of the Western Division of the U. P. R. R. which position he occupied for five years. He then went to California and was in the employ of the C. P. R. R. Co. for two months. Afterwards engaged in mining and forwarding business at Salt Lake City, Utah, for nine months. In August, 1878, he returned to Omaha, Neb., and was employed for three months running a construction train for the U. P. R. R. Co. Was then appointed to his present position. He has one son employed as a messenger by the Pacific Express Company.

ROBERT EASSON, buyer with Paxton & Gallagher, Omaha. Was born and reared in Dundee, Scotland, and first entered the mercantile business with Myles & Hogg, of Glasgow, with whom he remained till he came to America in 1871, when he entered the firm of Stewart, Aldrich & Co., of Chicago, remaining with them till he came to Omaha, in 1878, when, after a year's experience with another firm here, he engaged with the present firm with whom he has continued since. In 1874 he was married to Miss Bella Donaldson, who was born in Wisconsin. They have one son and one daughter, George and Agnes Bella.

EDRIC L. EATON, photographer. Was born in Franklin County, Vt., May 31, 1836. He learned the profession of photographer there, at fifteen years of age and was employed at it some five years. Came to Nebraska in 1857. Located in Omaha and opened a photograph gallery which he conducted until 1860. He was then engaged traveling in the photograph business with the First Nebraska Infantry for some five years. Returning to Omaha in 1866 he again opened a photograph gallery which he has conducted since and also carries a photographic stock. Mr. Eaton was also, in 1859, engaged for six months at Florence, Nebraska, in photographing Mormon immigrants. He was married at Omaha in 1866 to Emma L. Salveter, a native of St. Louis, Mo. They have two living children, Fannie and Mabel.

ALBERT EDEN, engineer in Sheeley's packing house. Has been in the same capacity since December 1, 1881. He located in Omaha in 1871 and began work for the U. P. R. R. where he remained one year. Then worked in Boyd's packing house six years, having charge of the tanks a part of the time. He also worked three years in Roddis & Thrall's packing house as tankman. From there he engaged in his present place. He was born in Germany, February 27, 1841. Emigrated to America in 1868. He was married in Clinton, Iowa, October, 1869, to Miss Fredrica Scharf, a native of Germany. They have two children named Johanna and Lena. Mr. Eden and wife are members of the Lutheran Church of Omaha.

NELSON J. EDHOLM came to Omaha in 1870 and has been engaged in the jewelry business most of the time since. He was born in Europe (Sweden) November 28, 1859, being of Swedish parentage. His parents located at Salt Lake. He was married February 10, 1880, to Mary A. Rice, a native of Riceville, Penn.

EDHOLM & ERIKSON, Nelson J. Edholm and Chris. L. Erikson, wholesale and retail manufacturing jewelers. Commenced business March 31, 1879. They employ twelve men in the various departments of their business. Their stock in trade is valued at about $50,000.

P. M. EKSTRON, foreman of the pattern shop of Omaha foundry. He was born in Sweden, November 21, 1834. Emigrated to America and arrived June 11, 1880. Settled in Omaha and began in his present location. He was married in Sweden, April 28, 1865, to Hannah Larson, who is also a native of Sweden. They have seven children, whose names are Emma C., Hilia A. C., Matilda A., Axel A., Carl M. W., Gustav F. and Clara V.

R. C. ENEWOLD, dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, etc. Succeeded Enewold Bros. about 1878. Mr. E. was born in Denmark, June 15, 1844. Came to the United States about 1864. Remained in New York City about two years, engaged in carpentering and cabinet making. Came to Nebraska in 1866. Located in Omaha and followed his trade until 1874 when he entered the firm of Enewold Bros. He was married in Omaha May 1, 1878, to Miss Hendrickson. She was born in Denmark. They have one child, Dora Sophia. Mr. E. is a member of the Danish Society.

E. ENGLER, manufacturer of Weiss beer, No. 1110 N. Eighteenth street. Settled in Omaha in 1868, and began the manufacture of the above beer. He was born in Germany October 10, 1840. Emigrated to America in 1865; lived in New York City; engaged as a waiter in hotels three years, then came to Omaha. He was married in 1870 in Omaha to Miss Mary Boye, who was born in Holstein, Germany, April 30, 1847. They have four children, Alvina M., Oscar E., Franz W. and Sophie C. Mr. E. is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Omaha.

JOHN H. ERCK, hardware, stoves, tinware, cutlery and nails, 615 and 617 N. Sixteenth St. Was born in Germany in 1841. In 1864 he came to this country, and settled in Omaha in 1867, and began the bakery business which he successfully conducted for eight years. He had formerly worked four years in Offenhagen as baker, also in Hamburg and Berlin. In 1875 he left that business on account of ill health, and after an experience of a few years in the grocery business, he opened out the present business which he has successfully conducted since. He has one daughter, Emma Erck.

CHRISTOPHER L. ERIKSON was born in Denmark June 29, 1857, and came to America with his parents in 1866. They located at Salt Lake City for four years, since which time they have lived in Omaha. Mr. E. was married at Omaha, November 22, 1879, to Carrie S. Brosious, a native of McGregor, Iowa. He is a member of the Standard Club.

THOMAS ERIKSON, manufacturer boots and shoes, began in 1879; employs three men, and does a good trade. He was born in Norway in April 16, 1834. He learned his trade in Europe, and emigrated to America in 1864, settled in Chicago, Ill., where he worked three years as journeyman, after which he went to Omaha, and worked as before until he began business for himself. Was married in Europe December 28, 1860, to Miss Ellen W. Vellstad. She died in Omaha, Neb., October 12, 1876, at the age of thirty-four years. They had five children named William M., Otto E., Marie E., deceased, Clara E., deceased, and Wilhelmina E. Mr. E. is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Omaha.

EXPERIENCE ESTABROOK, attorney and counselor at law. He arrived in Council Bluffs January 21, and crossed the Missouri River, Monday, January 23, 1855. The ferry boat was running on the 21st, but on Monday, 23rd, they crossed on the ice. He came to Nebraska as U. S. Attorney appointed by Franklin Pierce. Mr. E. held the office four years and nine months. At the first term of the court in the Territory of Nebraska in the spring of 1855, he was the only member of the bar in the Territory organized as such by the court on account of his official position, and upon his motion the first bar was admitted, so that it may be said almost literally that Mr. E. is the father of the Nebraska bar. He was elected delegate to Congress in 1859, but the seat was contested by one Samuel G. Daily, the Republican nominee. The contest terminated against Mr. E. He, however, held it until June, 1860, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1871, and was employed by the Committee of Managers to aid in the impeachment of Gov. David Butler, who was found guilty and turned out of office in June, 1871. Mr. E. was appointed local District Attorney of his district from 1867 to 1869 inclusive. He was born in Lebanon, Grafton Co., N. H., April 30, 1813, where his parents lived until 1822, and moved to Clarence, (afterward called Alden in honor of Mr. E.'s grandmother of that name,) Erie Co., N. Y., where he made his home until July, 1840. He attended the Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., also the law school in Chambersburg, Pa., where he graduated, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar, where he took a clerkship for some time in the navy yard. He then went to Buffalo, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar and began practice, and remained one year, at the end of which time he went to Geneva Lake, Wis., in July, 1840, and began practice, and attended the first term of court in Walworth County. He practiced there until January, 1855. He was elected Attorney General of Wisconsin in 1851, and held the office two years. He was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1849. He was appointed by the Governor of Nebraska to codify the laws in 1866. He was appointed by the Public Printer to superintend the publication and prepare the index, it being done in the spring and summer of 1866. He spent the summer in Chicago, Ill., with Culver, Page & Hoyne, who were employed by the Public Printer. Mr. E. embraced the opportunity to publish a form book, called Estabrook Forms, which was regarded as a fine book of forms. Mr. E. was married at Geneva Lake, Wis., on April 14, 1844, to Miss Caroline Augusta Maxwell, daughter of Col. James Maxwell, pioneer of Wisconsin, and member of the Legislature of that State, and brother of Dr. Philip Maxwell, favorably known among the pioneers of Chicago. Mrs. E. was born in Tioga County, Pa. Her parents moved from there to Covington, Ind., in an early day, and from there to Big Foot Prairie, Wis. They have two children. The eldest, a daughter, named Caroline Augusta, now married to Col. R. C. Clowry, general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Co., Western Division. Mrs. C. is well known in musical circles as the author of *Nobody's Child*, and other popular musical compositions. Henry Dodge Estabrook, a son, is now practicing law in Omaha, Neb.

P. S. EUSTIS, general ticket agent of the Burlington & Missouri River R. R., came to Omaha in 1876, and was connected with the above road first as a clerk in the passenger department under Perceval Lowell, general ticket and freight agent. Was given the title of chief ticket clerk January 1, 1881, and Mr. Lowell resigning May 20, 1881, transacted the business of the department until July 1, 1881, when he was given the title of general ticket agent, his present position.

THOMAS EVANS, foreman of car cleaning and repairing department of Union Pacific R. R., was born in Wales, England, December 21, 1830. Came to the United States in 1846. First worked upon the steamer Robert L. Stevens, plying on the Hudson River for the New York & Erie R. R., for about three and one-half years, then on the lakes in the lumber trade, after which he became foreman of the car cleaning and repair department at Prairie du Chien of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien R. R. up to January, 1869, when he came to Omaha in the employ of the Union Pacific R. R., and in April of same year was appointed to his present position. Married Miss Mary L. Williams of Liverpool, England, August 28, 1857. They had eight children, seven living, Phœbe, Margaret, Mary, Ann, Lucy, Sarah and Alfred, one deceased, John.

LOUIS FAIST, barber, proprietor of that "little shop around the corner," of Dodge and Fifteenth streets, Omaha. Was born in Germany, August 17, 1849, and came to this country with his people in 1851, who settled in New York. In 1878 he came here, and has successfully followed his profession since. August 1, 1878, he was married to Miss Annie M. Plane, of Belvidere, Ill.; born in Genesee County, N.Y. Mr. Faist is Past Chief of the Order of Red Men of the State of Nebraska, and has been an active member of the Omaha fire department for the past eight years.

N. B. FALCONER is a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and came to America in 1857. He located in New York City in 1861 and engaged largely in the importing business. Continued at this until 1876, when he came to Omaha, where he has since resided. He has been in mercantile pursuits since youth, having been in business at Glasgow prior to coming to America.

THOMAS DRYSDEL FALCONER, residence 1309 Webster street; by occupation, pattern-maker. He came to Nebraska in August, 1867, and located in Omaha, and has been identified with the U. P. R. R. ever since. Was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, December 29, 1843, and lived in his native place until twenty years of age; after arriving in America first located at Chicago, Ill. Is an active member of Omaha Lodge, 829, Knights of Honor, and is elected as Dictator of the same lodge; is also a member of Omaha Burns Club, and is presiding officer of the same. His wife's maiden name was Margaret Allen. She was born in Cumberland, Scotland. They were married June 10, 1870, in Omaha, and have three children, Thomas Allan Falconer, Allan Falconer and William Falconer.

WILLIAM FAWCETT, foreman of the U.P.R.R. foundry at Omaha, Neb., was born in the north of Ireland. Came to United States in 1848. First went to work in the foundry of Woodruff & Beach, Hartford, Conn. From there went to work at Fred. Fuller's foundry, Providence, R.I. Then went to Norwich, Conn., and worked for Albert Vaughn, foundryman. From there went to Chicago in 1854 and worked at the foundry of Russell & Angle, doing the work then for the old Galena R. R. Then went to Springfield, Ill., and took charge of J. C. Lamb's foundry, for thirteen years doing the work for the Wabash R. R. In 1867 came to Omaha and started the present U. P. foundry, and has remained in charge of it since with the exception of about eighteen months in which he was the superintendent of the St. Louis Car

Wheel Company's works at St. Louis. He is a member of St. John's Lodge No. 25 A., F. & A. M., and also of State Lodge No. 10 I.O.O.F.

FEARON & COLE, wholesale commission merchants, and dealers in green fruits and foreign and domestic fruits and produce. David Cole of above firm was born in County Cork, Ireland, June 4, 1857. Came to the United States in May, 1874. Located in Boston, Mass., for a time, then moved to Chicago, Ill., and in 1877 settled in Omaha, and engaged in commission business with J. Phipps Roe. He was married in Omaha, May 26, 1880, to Miss Etta E. Smith, of Omaha.

JOHN H. FEENEY, firm of Feeney & Connolly, first boot and shoe store established on Sixteenth street, establishing a new era in that part of the city. He was born in Ireland, in 1849, and emigrated to America with his parents in 1854; settled in Chicago, where they lived until 1875. Mr. Feeney engaged in Chicago Type Foundry fifteen years, then went to Louisville, Ky., and worked for Robert Powell in the same business about seven months; then he went to Detroit, Mich., and worked in the Detroit *Free Press* office eighteen months, then he returned to Chicago and took charge of the Stereotype Works eighteen months, after which he went to Omaha, Neb., and took charge of the stereotype department of the *Herald* office two years then engaged in his present business. He is a member of the Land League, Branch of Omaha, also of the Union Catholic Library Association, of Omaha.

A. N. FERGUSON, attorney, son of the late Judge Ferguson, came to Nebraska in 1854, and settled in Bellevue, where he lived until 1871. He graduated from the Iowa Law School in 1870, and commenced to practice in Omaha in the spring of 1872. His father died in November, 1859, at the expiration of his term as a Delegate in Congress. He was a State Senator in 1876-77, and District Attorney for the Third District for two years. He is now a Member of the City Board of Education. He was born in Albany, N. Y., October 4, 1844, moving to Michigan when an infant. He was married at Omaha, April 15, 1879, to Miss Delia L. Sears, a native of New York; they have one child, Alice S. Helena E. Upjohn, widow of Judge Ferguson, now resides in Omaha; she is a native of England. The Judge has three sons, A. N., Alfred and William. The latter is now agent for the U. P. R. R. at Rising Station.

C. C. FIELD was born near Danville, Vermillion Co., Ill., August 20, 1847; his parents came to Centerville, Appanoose Co., Iowa, in 1851, and then moved to Troy, Kan., in 1858. He clerked several years in Kansas and Nebraska. Came to Nebraska in 1869, and located in Beatrice, Gage County. Came to Omaha in August, 1873, and has been here off and on ever since. He located at 2022 Cuming street, and opened a drug store, July 19, 1880, where he keeps a first-class line of drugs, paints, oils, school books, stationery and fancy articles. He is a member of the Omaha Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., and Capital Lodge, No. 3, A., F. & A. M., and of Vesta Chapter, No. 6, Order of Eastern Star, of American Legion of Honor, Omaha Council, No. 330, and is an honorary member of Fire Company, No. 1, Omaha.

GEORGE W. FIELD, civil engineer and architect, was born at Chicago, Ill., in 1839. After an academic course at Iowa College, he was for a time in the employ of various railways, acquiring a knowledge of civil engineering and architecture, being engaged in the different departments as topographical, mechanical and architectural draughtsman. In April, 1861, he left an almost completed classical course of study at the Iowa Wesleyan University to enter the army as a private in the First Iowa Infantry; and served in the campaign of that year in Missouri and Arkansas. He was afterward employed in the civil department in railway service until the close of the war, and returned to the North in broken health. In order to complete his studies, he entered Michigan University, graduating in 1868. With the object of quitting the practice of civil engineering and architecture, he gained admission to the law in 1868, with the purpose of practicing the specialties of railway and building law. However he remained in the profession of engineering, visiting all parts of the country in professional work. The intervals of such engagements were employed in planning the erection of various buildings. In order to acquire a knowledge of the artistic and decorative features of architectural treatment, a course of art study was pursued at the Chicago Academy of Design. He came to Omaha, Neb., in 1873, and shortly after was employed in the Military Department of the Platte, in architectural and civil engineering work; in which he still continues, in connection with his own private practice as an architect. Mr. Field has had a large experience in erecting military and civil buildings: hospitals, officers' quarters, barracks, depots, etc.; notably the planning of the U. S. Military Headquarters, and Gen. Crook's residence at Fort Omaha, Neb. He also erected the water-works at Fort Omaha. The principal of the private buildings are A. L. Strang's business block, at Omaha, erected 1880-81. Mr. Field was married at Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1870, to Octavia S. Underhill, a native of New York City. They have two children, George E., and Alice A.

JOHN FIELD, of Shaw & Field, contractors and builders, was born in Kentucky, December 2, 1843. Learned trade of carpenter at Owensboro, Ky., with his father, Larkin Field, builder, of that place, and was with him up to 1867. Then at Leavenworth, Kan., he was employed as a journeyman carpenter for three years; then he returned to Owensboro, Ky., and carried on the business of contractor and builder for three years. In 1873 he went to Chicago, Ill., and engaged in contracting and building, there in Cook Co., Ill., for three years; was then at Louisville, Ky., and engaged in the same business for a time; was also employed in the office of an architect for ten months, remaining in Louisville until July, 1879. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., and was employed as foreman of the building of Pope's Theater there for four months; then engaged in contracting until May, 1880. Then at Indianapolis, Ind., (built a theater for W. H. English) until October, 1880, after which he returned to St. Louis, Mo. Came to Omaha, Neb., with J. R. Shaw, in February, 1881, to build Boyd's Opera House; since they have been here have also been engaged in erecting business blocks and private buildings.

C. H. FITCH, hairdresser, 117 S. Fifteenth street, Omaha, is a native of New York State. In 1877 he came to Nebraska, and has been connected with the present industry successfully since. In 1876 he was married to Miss Lilian A. Sayward who was born in Maine. In 1862 Mr. Fitch enlisted in the Thirteenth New York State Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service till the end of the war—was transferred to the One Hundred and Fortieth in 1863. Is the present commander of the Grand Army Post No. 7, of this place.

GEORGE H. FITCHETT, carriage manufacturer, was born in West Troy, N. Y., in 1844. Learned trade of carriage painter at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., serving an apprenticeship of four years with Brooks & Marshall. Early in 1862 he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry as a private, serving until close of the war; when mustered out was Sergeant of Company D. He was then employed at his trade in New Haven, Conn.; Chicago, Ill., and New York City for several years. Came to Nebraska in 1869, located in Omaha and established a carriage shop in company with W. R. Morey. The partnership existed for a year; since then Mr. Fitchett has conducted the business alone.

GEORGE FLACH, cooper. Born October 12, 1846, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. Came to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1871; worked there three years. In 1874 came to Milwaukee; worked there also about three years. He then returned to St. Joseph, where he remained till 1878, when he came to Omaha; bought out this business from his brother, which he has since carried on. He employs usually from four to six hands at this business. Married March 27, 1878, to Hannah Rosenkeuter, of Prussia. They have one son, Edward N.

CHARLES FLECK, proprietor Eagle House. Mr. F. built the hotel in spring of 1876 and moved in July 15 of same year. It contains twelve sleeping rooms; can accommodate twenty-eight persons. There is a good barn in connection. He settled in Omaha in 1867, and followed tailoring until he began the hotel business. He was born in Germany November 14, 1836. Emigrated to America in 1867. He was married in Omaha in September, 1873, to Johanna Oleson, who was born in Norway. They have an adopted son named Charles.

W. M. FLEMING, foreman of pattern shop Union Pacific R. R., is a native of Scotland, and was born in Kirkaldy, County of Fife, March 2, 1826. He learned his trade of pattern-making in Devon Iron Works, in Clakmananshire, for five years, then worked as journeyman for four years in same shop; then worked for twelve years in pattern shop of Hannah, Donald & Wilson, eight years of which as foreman. He came direct from there in 1864 to Omaha, and worked in brick-yard of John Withnell, also as carpenter and builder for Henry Vissher; from there to the shops of U. P. R. R., as journeyman, and in 1868 made foreman of pattern shop. Is a member of Beacon Lodge No. 20 I. O. O. F.. Married Miss Isabella Bennett, of Clakmananshire, Scotland, July, 1846. Had ten children; nine living—William, Robert, Jane, Margaret, Marion, Mitchell, George, Charles and Catherine; one died—Isabella.

REV. E. A. FOGELSTROM, pastor of Swedish Lutheran Church, corner Nineteenth and Cass. He was born in the Parish of Gryt, in the Province of Gastergotland, Sweden, in 1850. When eight years old he went to sea with his father, who was a sea captain. Following the sea, visiting this country frequently, till January 1, 1870, when he quit the sea and remained in America. In 1871 he began to study for the ministry at Augustana College, then located at Paxton, Ill., and next Rock Island, Ill., remaining there till 1877, when he graduated, being ordained a short time afterward; he received in that year a call from Brooklyn, N. Y., which he accepted, remaining there two years. He established the first immigrant's mission for the aid of his countrymen coming to this country, prevailing upon the Synod to furnish the requisite assistance. In 1879 he accepted a call from the church at Omaha. Through his efforts his church is growing rapidly in numbers and influence. He is now Chairman of the District of Nebraska. Mr. F. is an active and energetic minister who is doing much for his church and his countrymen in this State. He was married in 1877 at Galesburg, Ill., to Miss Ida C. Larson.

JAMES FORSYTH, drugs, fancy goods, etc. In business under present title about one year; succeeded Kennard & Forsyth. Carries a stock of about $[illegible] and the yearly sales aggregate $12,000. Mr. F. was born in New York City March 6, 1838, of Scotch parentage. Came to Omaha March 7, 1864. Married March [illegible] 1869, to Miss Jennie A. Brown. They have one child, Fannie. Mr. F. has been in the drug business nearly all the time since he came to the State.

JOHN FOX, firm of Atwood & Fox, proprietors of a boarding and feed stable. The capacity of their barn is fifty horses. Their business averages fifty dollars per month. Mr. Fox was born in Salem, Licking Co., Ohio, November 23, 1852. His parents moved to Iowa, and settled in Council Bluffs in winter of 1856-57; then located in Omaha the following spring. He has been engaged in farming considerable, which he followed until he entered into business, as above stated. They show enterprise in their business.

JAMES S. FRANCE, Deputy-Surveyor of the Port, was born in New York City April 10, 1843. Was educated in the city and engaged in clerking in an importing house. Enlisted May 26, 1862, in Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and in August, 1863, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in Company B, Seventeenth Infantry, New York State Volunteers. Served until mustered out July 13, 1865. Held at this time a commission as Captain. Came to Nebraska December, 1868, located in DeSoto, and in October, 1869, settled in Omaha. Engaged as bookkeeper with Hurford, Wilson & Edgar, wholesale hardware house, some five years; then with the First National Bank for about three years; then engaged with Caldwell, Hamilton & Co., bankers, where he is now employed. Was appointed Deputy-Surveyor of Port April, 1881. Mr. F. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. Is P. M. of Covert Lodge No. 11, and is now Em. Com. of Mount Calvary Com. No. 1, K. T. Is a Scottish Rite Mason, 18°. Is a member of the G. A. R. Was at one time Commander of George A. Custer Post No. 7; is also honorary member of the Volunteer Fire Department, of Omaha. Was Assistant Cheif three years. Mr. F. is also a member of the Pleasant Hours Club.

ELMER D. FRANK, clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts, came to Nebraska, May 24, 1869. He located at Falls City and resided there until 1875. Since then his residence has been chiefly at Omaha. He was for some time deputy clerk of the two courts and became clerk of the District Court in March, 1879 and of the Circuit Court, November 19, 1881. He was born at Clearfield, Clearfield County, Pa., July 11, 1856, and lived in his native State until he moved to Nebraska. Mr. Frank was married at Decatur, Neb., October 13, 1880, to Miss Mary E. Burbank.

C. H. FREDERICK, dealer in hats, caps, straw goods and furs. Commenced business in Omaha in February, 1871, and has since been engaged in business in the same location. He was born in Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y., in May, [illegible]. When a boy he was taken to Philadelphia and was reared there. He commenced business at St. Louis in 1851, being in the hat business there. He raised the Ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry and afterward filled the regiment in Illinois, and by recommendation of Governor Yates, the regiment was changed to the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He entered the service in May, 1861, and gave up the coloneicy to a regular army officer, being commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. He commanded the regiment and the second brigade of the Army of the Southwest with Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, in the campaigns through Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky. He served at Corinth and Stone River, and was wounded at Pea Ridge. Resigned in January, 1863. In September, 1863, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, Veteran Reserve Corps, and commanded the depot camp at Washington, D. C. organizing troops up to December. Commanded the Fifth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps and Burnside Barracks and was a member of Generals Casey and Hancock's First Army Corps Boards for the examination of officers. Commanded a regiment and garrison in Indiana from July, 1865, to March, 1866. He was made Brevet Colonel United States Volunteers for gallant and meritorious service during the war, and breveted Brigadier General United States Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the campaigns of the Southwest and for conspicuous discipline and gallantry at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark. Was commissioned First Lieutenant Forty-fifth United States Infantry in July, 1866. Brevet Captain U. S. Army for gallant and meritorious service at Pea Ridge; Brevet Major U. S. Army for services at Stone River, Tenn. With his company at Ash Barracks, Nashville, Tenn., up to September, 1868. In Louisville, Ky., till December, 1868. Transferred to Fourteenth U. S. Infantry from Louisville to Fort Thompson, Dakota, until 1870. At Fort Omaha, Neb., until he resigned, December 31, 1870. In February, 1871, he started in business. Gen. Frederick was married at Binghamton, N. Y., in February, 1874, to Helen A., daughter of Major Augustus Morgan of that place. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and G. A. R.

ANDREW FREDERICKSON, dairy, corner Twenty-third and Mason, Omaha. He was born in 1830, in Denmark, where he lived until 1867, when he came to America. He was married in Denmark, in 1857, to Miss Carrie Larson. They have six children. He has been engaged in present business for past eight years, employing five men; two delivery wagons and eight horses. He has seventy-nine head of cattle in his dairy and does a large retail business.

EDWARD L. FREEMAN, firm of E. L. Freeman & Co., manufacturers of crackers and wholesale dealers in candies, nuts and cigars, 1113 Harney street. He began business in January, 1880, and manufactures 100,000 crackers a month. Employs twenty men. Sales extend through Nebraska and Wyoming. The salaries paid per month to employes equals $550. Mr. F. was born in Macomb County, Mich., October 5, 1857. He lived in Michigan and Oberlin, Ohio, until he went to Omaha, Neb., in 1880. He is a member of the Masonic order of his native place in Michigan, also a member of the I. O. O. F., Beacon Lodge No. 20, of Omaha.

J. W. FREEMAN, R. P. O. clerk Railway Mail Service. Was born in Red Bank, Armstrong County, Pa., April 8, 1846. Enlisted in 1863 in Co. L, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry and served until mustered out, July, 1865. Came to Nebraska in 1867, locating at Table Rock, Pawnee County, and engaged in carpentering, a trade he had learned in Pennsylvania. Appointed to present position December, 1880. Mr. F. is a member of the A. O. U. W.

EGBERT E. FRENCH, member of the firm of J. B. French & Co., wholesale grocers, was born in Pulaski, Oswego County, N. Y., September 22, 1841. He came to Omaha in 1867, having lived in Erie County, Pa., two years prior to his coming here. Was engaged in the insurance business in Omaha for seven years, and about six months after discontinuing that commenced in the grocery business with his brother, J. B. French. Was married in Union City, Pa., October 27, 1868, to Lizzie McLean. She was born in Waterford, Pa. They have four children, Florence V., Edwin A., Georgie M., and Guy B.

JOHN FRENK, proprietor of the California House, containing eighteen rooms and has accommodations for fifty guests. There are ten hands employed. Average number of guests forty. He is also engaged in freighting, where he employs five teams and does a general business in that line in the city. Also does large contracting and handling of freight. He first located in Omaha in 1868 and began the hack business and followed the same until 1876. Then sold out and went on his farm three miles southwest of the city and lived one year. Moved back to the city and began his present business. He was born in Germany, July 6, 1840. Emigrated to America in 1847. He was married in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1860, to Miss Sarah Root, who was born in the latter city. They have one daughter whose name is Nellie Frenk.

D. S. M. FRETWELL, auctioneer 1405 Douglas street. He was born in Wisconsin in 1827. When eighteen years of age he went to England, remaining a short time. Since that time he has traveled very extensively, having been in all the States and Territories of the United States. For seven years he traveled with various circuses. In 1855 he engaged in his present business which he since followed. He is probably the best salesman in the West, having a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches. In addition to selling a general line of merchandise of all kinds, he is well known as a salesman of thoroughbred stock. He was married in 1868 at Delaware, Iowa, to Miss Mary A. Enas. They have two children. Mr. F. never uses alcoholic liquors of any kind.

CARL A. FRIED, with Lee, Fried & Co. Came to Nebraska in the fall of 1869, locating on a farm in Burt County. He remained there until January, 1872, then entering the service of H. J. Lee, of Fremont. Four years later he became a partner of Mr. Lee. He was born in Sweden, July 1, 1844, and came to America in 1862. Prior to coming to Nebraska he lived in Chicago. He was married in Geneseo, Ill., to Miss Mary Lobeck, April 1, 1866. They have seven children, Emily M., Matilda A., Eveline C., Ernest G., Esther B., Carl A. Jr., and Theron. Mr. Fried is a member of the A. F. & A. M. up to the thirty-second degree and is also a K. of H. He served about seven months in the construction corps, under Gen. Wright in the Army of the Mississippi.

GUST FRIES, carpenter and fence builder of iron, wooden and ornamental designs. He settled in Omaha in 1873 and worked by the day at various occupations about one year. He then went in company with Otto Buckbee in the fence business, carpenter work, etc., and continued two years when they sold out to C. F. Goodman and Mr. Fries took charge of the shop two years, after which he began business for himself in company with other parties in the same business and continued one and one-half years. Then bought the whole interest and has since conducted the same, employing two men to assist him. During the past year he has done between $7,000 and $8,000 worth of business. He was born in Germany, July 15, 1847. Came to America in the spring of 1869. Was married in Iowa City, Iowa, April 12, 1870, to Miss Johanna Thoelecke, a native of Germany. They have four children, George W., Rudolph, Charles A., and Henrietta H. Mr. F. belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Planet Lodge No. 4, holding the office of Past Chancellor. He is also a member of an Ohio Life Insurance Company.

CHARLES L. FRITSCHER, of firm of West & Fritscher, was born in Germany in 1841. Came to America in 1854. He learned the trade of cigar maker at Hamilton, Canada and was employed at it until 1861, then carried on a cigar factory for a few months at Brantford, Canada. Then employed at his trade again at same place for about two years. At New York for two years and also in other places for some time. He thencarried on a cigar factory at Leavenworth, Kan., for three months. Came to Nebraska in March, 1867. Located at Omaha and has been a partner in this firm since. Mr. Fritscher was married at Omaha, in 1869, to Mary Schneider, a native of Ohio. They have four children—Louisa F., Charles L., Henry W., and Robert E.

J. S. FRUEHAUF, books, stationery etc. In business since 1868. Carries a stock of $3,000 to $4,000, and the yearly sales aggregate $10,000. Mr. F. was born in Moravia, Austria, July 16, 1837. Came to the United States in 1866 and after clerking in different places finally settled in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1868 and started present business. He was married in Omaha, January, 1869, to Miss Fannie Bettle. She was born in Austria. They have four children, Fritz, Fannie, Louisa and Henry. Mr. F. is a member of the Turn Verein.

A. W. FULLRIEDE, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, 1312 Douglas street. Established in 1879, but run a shoe manufactory since 1876. Employs six men. Trade amounts to $25,000 per annum. Was born in Germany, February 9, 1848. Learned his trade in the latter country and emigrated to America in 1868, and located in Chicago, Ill., and worked at his trade one year. Then went to Omaha, Neb. He worked at his trade until 1876, then began his present retail trade and manufacturing. He was married in Omaha, Neb., in 1875, to Lottie Graham, who was born in Missouri. They have one daughter, Mabel M. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, also of the I. O. O. F., No. 10 State Lodge.

JOHN B. FURAY, Post Office Inspector, was born near Hillsborough, Highland County, Ohio, his parents being from Ireland and old settlers there. Mr. Furay himself can readily speak the Irish language. Being raised on a farm he received only such educational advantages as the common schools afforded, and at seventeen he began teaching, attending Oberlin College as long as he could afford, until after the war commenced when he enlisted as a private in Company B, First Independent Battalion of Ohio Volunteer Cavalry (afterwards made into the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry regiment). Held all the non-commissioned positions of his company until September, 1864, when he was commissioned as First Lieutenantof Company G, of his regiment, and in October, 1865, was made Adjutant of the regiment, which commission he held until mustered out in July, 1866, his being the last regiment of Ohio troops discharged. After his discharge Mr. F. emigrated to Nebraska, locating in Douglas County in the fall of 1866, where for a few months he worked as a common laborer on a farm and then taught a country school near Omaha for one term. In the spring of 1867 he went into the grocery business in Omaha, the firm being Furay & Harmon. In October, 1868, he was elected a member of the first State Legislature which convened at Lincoln in January, 1869. July 1, 1869, he was appointed local agent of the Post Office Department to supervise the transfer of mails between Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, and on August 1, 1870, was promoted to the position of Post Office Inspector, which position he has held ever since, during which time his duties being almost wholly upon the frontiers of civilization protecting and promoting the important service of the Department he represents; his life has been one constant adventure and his great success has earned for him the exalted rank he holds in that service. Mr. F. was married April 6, 1869, to Miss Kate M. McShane, a native of Perry County, Ohio. They have eight children, Edward S., Charles E., John B., Frank A., Clarence M., Alice L., James H., and Guy V.

MAJ. JOHN V. FUREY. His rank is Assistant-Quartermaster in the army. He first entered the Fourteenth New York State Militia in 1861 in April, going in as private, and served eighteen months in that capacity, when he was honorably discharged, and in 1864 he was appointed as Assistant-Quartermaster of Volunteers. He has served continuously from that date to the present time. He was transferred in that capacity to the regular army in May, 1867, coming to Omaha in the spring of 1876, and took station at the latter place in 1877. He was in Gen. Crook's campaign from 1876 to 1877, participating in the engagements against the Sioux nation of Indians. There are about seventy men under his present supervision in the Quartermaster Department, at the average wages of from $35 to $150 per month. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 22, 1839. He spent the early part of his life in the latter city, or until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted as before stated.

BENJAMIN GALLAGHER, of the firm of Paxton & Gallagher, wholesale grocers, was born in Pleasant Grove Tp., DesMoines Co., Iowa, in 1840. He was engaged in the grocery business in Ottumwa, Iowa, for two years prior to his coming to Nebraska. In 1868 he came to Nebraska, and was sutler at McPherson about three years. He then went to Cheyenne and started a wholesale grocery house with a Mr. McGath, remaining there three years. He then removed to Omaha and engaged in the cattle trade for three years, and then engaged in the grocery business again, this time with F. C. Morgan, remaining with him about five years. In 1879 he went into partnership with William A. Paxton in the grocery business, and has followed this business since.

W. R. GAMBLE, proprietor of the "O. K." shaving and hairdressing emporium, S. W. corner Twelfth and Farnam streets, Omaha, came here in 1867, and has been successfully connected with his present business since. He is at present the Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons for the State of Nebraska, and which honorable position he has held for the last four years.

J. W. GANNETT, auditor of Union Pacific R. R. Co., is a native of Massachusetts. Was born in Sharon, Norfolk County June 5, 1831. Was for many years connected with the mercantile house of James M. Beebe & Co., in the city of Boston, and a member of the succeeding firm, J. C. Burrage & Co., until July 1, 1870, when he was elected auditor of U. P. R. R. Co., to take charge of the accounts and financial affairs of the operating department of the company. Previous to that date he had no railroad experience. He is also secretary and treasurer of Omaha & Republican Valley R. R. Co.; Omaha, Nebraska & Black Hills R. R. Co.; Hastings & Grand Island R. R. Co.; Utah & Northern R. R. Co.; Echo & Park City R. R. Co.; Salt Lake & Western R. R. Co.; Greeley, Salt Lake & Pacific R. R. Co.; the Pacific Express Co., and treasurer of St. Joseph Bridge Co. Was elected Regent of the University of State of Nebraska in 1875, and re-elected in 1879. He married Miss Frances H. Josselyn, of Boston, and has one son, Earl W., born in August, 1867.

J. J. GARBER, saloon, North 21st st., was born and reared in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, First Wisconsin Volunteers, and after a three-months' service he re-enlisted as veteran in the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, and remained in active service till the end of the war. Was honorably discharged as Sergeant-Major. After his services in the war he came here, and has been successfully connected with his present business since.

RALPH E. GAYLORD, son of the late Rev. Reuben Gaylord, attorney and counselor of law. He began the practice of law in Omaha in 1876, having been admitted to the bar of that year. He was born in Danville, Iowa, September 8, 1849. He entered the Iowa College at Grinnell, Iowa, in 1869, and entered the Sophomore class. Graduated in 1872, and took the A. M. degree at the time of graduating and the A. B. degree in 1875. He taught two years in the Omaha High School as assistant principal, after which he began the study of law in the law-office of Ambrose & Briggs, and was admitted to the bar as above noted. He has been connected with the schools of the city, either as a member of the Board of Education or in other capacities, for a number of years. He was a member of the Nebraska Legislature in the winter of 1879-80. He was married in Grinnell, Iowa, in October, 1879, to Miss Mary E. Timmerman, who was born in Buffalo, N. Y.

REV. REUBEN GAYLORD, the first Congregational minister, and one of the early settlers of Nebraska, was born at Norfolk, Litchfield Co., Conn., April 26, 1812. He was one of eight children, and his parents were of the genuine Puritan stock. His early boyhood was passed on his father's farm, where he enjoyed the benefit of a strictly Christian home. In 1830 he entered Yale College, at New Haven, Conn., where he took a high position as a scholar and a Christian student. In Greek, Latin and mathematics, his scholarship was of a high standard, and among the first he graduated with honor in 1834, having taken a full college course. Among those who were present and heard his graduating oration, was Prof. J. M. Sturtevant, who at once sought him out for tutorship in Illinois College, at Jacksonville, Ill. After consulting his parents and friends, he accepted the offer, and in the spring of 1835 went to Jacksonville to enter upon his labors as instructor. He remained there until September, 1837, and while performing the duties of tutor, studied theology under Dr. Edward Beecher, who was then president of the institution. In the fall of 1837 he returned East, and entered Yale Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1838, and soon afterwards came West to Iowa. There, at the age of twenty-six, he commenced his chosen work of preaching the gospel, a work he dearly loved, and which he lived and died. He was the second Congregational minister in Iowa, coming into the Territory a few months after Father Turner. Many of the churches were gathered by him, and he was also one of the founders of Iowa College, and was for many years numbered among its trustees. He was one of three who formed the first Congregational Association of that State. Beside performing much missionary labor, he preached to the churches of Mt. Pleasant and Danville, and was settled Pastor at the latter place more than eleven years. Needing rest after years of constant labor, in September, 1855, he crossed the State of Iowa to the Missouri River with a horse and buggy, a distance of 300 miles, spending a part of a Sabbath in Omaha, then in its infancy. He was invited by Gov. O. D. Richardson, a gentleman who was once governor of Michigan, and an intelligent Congregationalist, to come and labor in Omaha. After returning to Eastern Iowa, and conferring with his family and brethren in the ministry, he asked a dimission from his pastorate, and as soon as practicable took his little family of five and started on his long journey to Nebraska. After many hindrances and much hardship, caused by encountering storms and fording streams with steep, icy banks, they reached Omaha on Christmas Day, 1855. In the post office he found a commission to labor in Nebraska, forwarded to him here by the Am. Home Missionary Society. There was then no church organization of any kind in the place, but about this time a small Methodist class was formed by Rev. Mr. Collins. The only place for holding religious service was the State House, and in this Mr. Gaylord preached every Sabbath afternoon. The one hotel in the town was kept by G. M. Mills, and was always more than full. The best Mr. Gaylord could do was to go into a small, unfinished house, where he and his family were compelled to wage a constant warfare against the intense cold by day and by night, often afraid that some one of their number would literally freeze to death. The winter of 1855-56 will not soon be forgotten by those who were called upon to endure the privations and bear the hardships of pioneer life in Omaha. The thermometer was often down to 28°, and more than once stood at 30° below zero. The following winter was perhaps equally severe, but the new settlers had in the mean time gathered some comforts around them, and endured its severity with less suffering. The next spring, on Sabbath, May 4, 1856, he organized a church of nine members, and about this time a church edifice was commenced, which was so far completed by the following October that the basement was occupied for holding meetings. The building was completed in August of the next year, 1857. It was a neat, substantial edifice of brick, and the audience-room was rendered very pleasant and attractive by the ladies, who furnished it from the proceeds of a fair—the first ever held in Nebraska, and which netted $400. On the Second Sabbath in May, 1856, Mr. G. organized a Congregational Church in Fontenelle, Neb., forty miles northwest of Omaha, situated on the east bluff of the Elkhorn River. This place, for beauty of scenery and healthfulness of location, can not be surpassed in the State of Nebraska. It was named from the Indian chief Logan Fontenelle, of whom the land was purchased. A colony had settled there from Quincy, Ill., late in the year of 1854. Many of these were Baptists, and wishing to locate a college which would grow up with the young State, procured a charter to that effect, but becoming discouraged, made proposals to the Congregationalists, which were accepted, and the charter was assigned to them. A college building was erected in 1856-57, and for many years a flourishing school was maintained, which sent out teachers and others whose influence has been widely felt for good. To establish this institution on a firm foundation, Mr Gaylord raised considererable money, and for twelve or fifteen years gave to it much thought, time and effort. But it finally suffered some reverses from injury to the building by fire and wind, and a majority of the Congregational ministers wishing it removed to some other place, it was given up, and Doane College, located at Crete, Neb., took its place. The financial reverses of 1857-58 were a heavy blow to the prosperity of the youthful city of Omaha. It took away many valuable young men, and others, who had come hither to engage in business, and especially hindered all those church enterprises which were begun with so much hope and courage. Mr. G. continued to minister to the church in Omaha, and in the mean time visited other settlements, preaching and gathering other churches wherever there was sufficient encouragement to do so. In 1864 he was appointed agent of the A. H. M. Society, his field embracing the two western tier of counties in Iowa, and the whole of Nebraska. He accepted this appointment, and after giving up his special care of the church in Omaha, entered upon these labors with that zeal and enthusiasm which characterized all his efforts. He resigned this work in 1870, the resignation taking effect in the spring of '71. During the summer of 1871 he was sent out by the A. H. M. S. to explore on the line of the U. P. R. R., and find openings for missionary labor. He visited Salt Lake City twice, and afterwards Colorado on the same errand. From this time for more than four years, while he still resided in Omaha, he constantly preached at LaPlatte, Papillion, and other places, where good needed to be done. About the close of the year 1875, he was requested to go to Fontenelle, as the church there was without a minister. This place had always been dear to him, and his love for the people had ever been reciprocated by them, and year by year for four years they invited him to remain with them. Much of this time he cared for the two churches of Jalapa and Fontenelle, holding three services and riding twelve miles every Sabbath. On January 9, 1880, soon after the commencement of his fifth year of labor in Fontenelle, and during the week of prayer, he was suddenly stricken down with paralysis, and after nearly thirty-six hours of apparent unconsciousness, passed away from earth. His remains were taken to Omaha, and on Tuesday, the 13th, were interred in Prospect Hill Cemetery. Two weeks later, by special request of Rev. Mr. Sherill, and a large number of Omaha people, a very interesting memorial service was held in the Congregational Church, which was participated in by many of the leading citizens and clergymen, who had gathered for that purpose. Mr. G. was married twice. First in October, 1838, to Miss Sarah Burton, of Plymouth, Ill., who died in less than two years, leaving an infant daughter. In November, 1841, he was again married, to Miss Mary M. Welles, of Newington, Conn., who still survives him. Of five children, only two are living, Mrs. S. C. Brewster, of Irvington, Neb., and Ralph E. Gaylord, of the law firm of Webster & Gaylord, Omaha, Neb. Mr. Gaylord, at the time of his death, was sixty-seven years and eight months old.

C. A. GELATTE, general timekeeper and clerk of the U. P. R.R., is a native of Wisconsin, and was born in Lafayette County, September 15, 1847. At the age of fourteen clerked in a drug store at Davenport, Iowa, and afterwards in a dry goods house up to 1866, when he came to Omaha, and worked in the car shops of the U. P. R. R. Upon the completion of the road to Laramie, he became a clerk in the car and building department at that point for two years. In 1869 was transferred to Omaha to the position of shipping and receiving clerk in the car department. Was then sent to Cheyenne as clerk in the car department for two years. Then was made storekeeper and purchasing agent of the Colorado Central R. R., for three years. Upon the office being abolished, he was made clerk in the superintendent's office of same road at Golden. After that road changed hands, was made freight and ticket agent at Denver, and also at Black Hawk. Then was made superintendent's clerk in the Georgetown extension of the Colorado Central R. R. After the U. P. R. R. took possession of that road, he was again transferred to the car and building department of the U. P. R. R., at Evanston, Wyo. Ter., as clerk for two years, and in March, 1880, was appointed to his present position. Is a member of State Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F. of Omaha. Married Miss Catharine E. Walsh, of Connecticut, March 27, 1878. They have three children, Frank E., Fred G. and Iona F.

WILLIAM GENTLEMAN, grocer, in business about four years. Succeeded Gentleman & Feron. Has a stock of from $3,500 to $4,000. He was born in County Kerry, Ireland, December 16, 1848. Removed to Canada in 1854, and from there to the United States in 1863. Was located in St. Louis about two years, and in Illinois about one year. In 1867 he came to Nebraska and located in Omaha. About 1872 he organized the firm of Gentleman & Feron, in groceries and provisions. He was married in Omaha, February 11, 1881, to Miss Nellie M. Darling. She is a native of Michigan. They have one child, Nellie Inez, born October 30, 1881. Mr. G. is a member of the Catholic Library Association and the Emmet Monument Association.

A. GETZSCHMANN, city weighman, cor. Eleventh and Farnam streets, Omaha. He was born in Germany in 1832, and was married in 1856 to Miss Hermena Dietrich. In 1858 he immigrated to America, landing at New York City, and coming to Omaha the same year. He followed farming near Omaha for eighteen years. He then moved into the City of Omaha, where he kept a boarding house for four years. In February, 1881, he was appointed city weighman, which position he now holds. He has eight children.

GEORGE GEWINNER, professor of music, 522 N. Nineteenth street, Omaha, is a native of Germany, where he was reared and educated. Graduated in music after an eight years' course in Munich in 1840. In 1848 he came to America and followed his profession through the States of New York, Rhode Island and Massachusetts for thirteen years. In 1861 he enlisted as bandmaster in the Ninety-ninth New York Coast Guards, and later, in 1862, he joined the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, which he held till the surrender, commanding his band, which played at the surrender. He then followed his profession privately till 1871, when he joined the Sixth U. S. Infantry as bandmaster, and remained till 1875, when he was pensioned for disability and honorably discharged. He then came here, and has successfully followed his profession since. In 1847 he was married to Victoria Snyder. They have a family of three sons and four daughters.

GEORGE GIACOMINI, real estate, was born in Lombardy, Italy, March 6, 1838; came to the United States in 1856, located in Jefferson City, Mo., a few months and in Kansas City a short time, then settled in Leavenworth, Kan., where he kept a restaurant from 1861 to 1863, in the latter year moved to Nebraska, settled in Omaha, and opened a restaurant, a business he followed for seven years; has since been engaged in real estate, looking after his own property principally. He was married in Burt County, Neb., November 30, 1863, to Miss Mary Rivoire; they have four children, Annie, Mary, Carrie, George. Mr. G. is a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, and was one of the first members.

WILLIAM A. L. GIBBON, credit man and cashier of the firm of Paxton & Gallagher, Omaha. Mr. Gibbon was born in Delaware County, N. Y., in 1840, and at the age of five years he removed with his people, who settled in Kenosha Co, Wis. At the age of sixteen he started for himself in life, and went to St. Louis where he engaged in the grocery business, which he followed for three years; in the meantime devoting his attention to the study of law. He then returned to Wisconsin on account of sickness, and remained there for two years, after which he went to Chicago and took up the profession of bookkeeper, which he followed for one year in a wholesale house, fancy groceries, but was induced to accept a similar position in a wholesale fancy dry goods house which he continued with for nine years. He then formed with two others a partnership in the wholesale fancy dry goods trade and successfully conducted it till the great fire of 1871 destroyed their business. He then applied himself anew and established his business again in St. Louis which he successfully conducted till the panic of 1877 forced the house into liquidation. After remaining in St. Louis till 1877 he came here and took up his professional staff and has successfully followed it since.

WELLINGTON S. GIBBS, M. D., physician and surgeon, came to Nebraska first in 1872, locating at Omaha. He studied medicine at the University of Iowa, and practiced for three years after graduation at Downey, Iowa, and in July, 1880, came back to Omaha. He is one of the incorporators of the Omaha Medical College, one of the trustees and a member of the faculty, being Demonstrator of Anatomy. He was born at Glenburn, Me., July 31, 1847, and lived there until 1872, when he came to Burlington, Iowa, for a few months. His early education was received at East Corinth Academy, Maine. He is Medical Examiner of the Home Life Association of Burlington, Iowa. He was married at Waterloo, Neb., February 15, 1875, to Mary E., daughter of Dr. James McLaughlin, of Waterloo. She was born in Florence, Pa.

A. A. GIBSON, foreman of blacksmith shop of the Union Pacific Railway, was born in Fitchburg, Worcester Co., Mass., February 4, 1832; commenced work as a blacksmith in the general jobbing and carriage shops of Hagar & Howard, then in carriage shop of Dole Brothers, then the Davenport & Bridges car building shop, all of Fitchburg. Then for seven years had charge of machine shop, forging in shops of B. D. Whitney, in Winchester; then in blacksmith shops of the Cheshire Railroad, at Keene, N. H., and next Hadley Falls shops, at Holyoke, Mass., and also Massachusetts Arms Co., Chicopee. In 1861 worked in Lt. Col. Green's Armory, near Millbury, Mass. In 1862 went to Boston and Albany Railroad shops at Springfield, Mass., from there to Wason Car Manufacturing Company at Springfield, and from there to Salisbury for the Ames Bros. in the manufacture of wrought-iron cannon. He then returned to Winchester in the shop of B. D. Whitney, and in 1865 was appointed foreman of the blacksmith shop of U. P. Railway at Omaha. Member of Covert Lodge A., F. & A. M.; was a member of the School Board and also of Council. Married Miss Jennie McRae of Canada; have two children, Ida L. and Martin A.

THOMAS GIBSON, capitalist, was born in Derby, England, in 1819. Served a seven years' apprenticeship in the printing and newspaper business, after which he published the *Mechanics' Organ*, in the interest of the working men for a number of years. In 1849 emigrated to America and settled in Quincy, Ill. In 1855 settled in Nebraska and located in Washington County, in the Elkhorn Valley, where he engaged in farming and real estate until 1859, when he went to Colorado in company with William N. Byers with a newspaper called the *Rocky Mountain News*, locating at Denver, where they remained until 1864, when they were drowned out by a flood, losing $8,000. They gave it up and Mr. Gibson returned to Nebraska and engaged in mercantile business in the Elkhorn Valley, and also proprietor of a flouring mill; in 1869, sold the mill and soon after disposed of the store to his son and son-in-law; going to Omaha he engaged in the real estate business, in connection with several other business enterprises, among which is the Omaha Barbed Wire Works, which he organized in 1879, changing it to an incorporated company in 1881, of which he owns a large share of the stock. In December, 1879, organized the Nebraska Rendering and Lye Works for the manufacture of phosphate, changing it to a stock company, with $50,000 capital, in 1881, also the Omaha Tanning and Glue Works, with a cash capital of $5,000, with a new and improved process for tanning; was in the Nebraska Legislature from 1853 to 1858 for Washington County, and while in that county wrote a history of the early settlers for the Old Settler's Society, also revised Johnson's history of Nebraska. Is a Mason of thirty-second degrees. Was married in 1839 to Miss Sarah Wehldale. They have eight children, Henry, Thomas R., Arthur, Frank W., Jennie, George R., William and Sally.

WILLIAM GIBSON, assistant manager of bindery department Omaha *Herald*, was born at Quincy, Ill., in 1854, coming to Nebraska with his father in 1856. Took a classical course at Denmark Academy, Denmark, Iowa, graduating in 1875. Going to Fremont, Neb., the same year, engaged in the general merchandise business during one year. In 1876 was tendered a position on the Omaha *Herald*, and has remained there since. Was married in 1878 to Miss Estella Aikens, of Coldwater, Mich. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the A., F. & A. M.

GEORGE I. GILBERT, attorney, was born in Pittsford, Vt. Graduated at the Vermont University. Was three years Professor of Mathematics in Louisiana College, Louisiana. Was admitted to the bar in Chicago in 1857; came to Omaha that year. Was appointed City Attorney for 1858-59. In 1861 was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Douglas County, Neb. In 1862 went to Washington Territory; was one of the original discoverers of the Boise mines. Was by the Legislature of that Territory appointed County Judge of Boise County. In 1868-69 was in Chicago doing business in the name of Gilbert, Wolcott & Co., commission merchants. In 1869 returned to Omaha, where he has since practiced his profession. He was married at Pontiac, Mich., in 1868, to Miss Cornelia A. Richardson, daughter of the late Gov. O. D. Richardson, of that State. They have two children—George R., and Frances Virginia.

J. A. GILLESPIE, superintendent of the Nebraska Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., June 5, 1845. In 1860 he removed with his parents to Iowa City, Iowa, where he received his education. Enlisted August 11, 1862, in Company G, Second Iowa Cavalry, and served until mustered out, October, 1865. In 1872 he became connected with the Deaf and Dumb Institute in Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he remained until September, 1878, when he was appointed to his present position. He was married in Johnson County, Mo., July 11, 1874, to Miss Helen Zimmerman, a graduate of the Iowa State University. Mr. G. is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the G. A. R.

HARRY GILMORE, yard-master of the U. P. R. R., was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., September 6, 1841. His parents moved to St. Louis, Mo., while he was a child. When ten or eleven years old, he shipped as cabin-boy on steamer between New Orleans and St. Louis. He engaged as train-boy on the Iron Mountain R. R., afterwards as brakeman. In 1866 he removed to Nebraska, settling in Omaha, and engaged in railroading; was conductor five years. Mr. G. has been engaged in railroad service since he was fourteen years old, with the exception of some three years in which he acted as clerk of a hotel—what is known now as the Canfield House. He was married at Grand Island, Neb., January 28, 1874, to Miss Rebecca Grothe. They have two children—Ada and Anna. Mr. G. is a member of the society of the Order of Railway Conductors.

A. H. GLADSTONE, groceries and whiskies, commenced in 1878, succeeding Gladstone & Co. Carries a stock of about $15,000, and does a business of $125,000 yearly; employs eleven men. Mr. G. was born in Austria July 6, 1845. Came to United States with his parents in 1856. Located in Seneca County, Ohio, where he remained until he came to Nebraska in 1871. Located in Omaha, and engaged in grocery business—firm of Gladstone & Co. He was married in Omaha October 1, 1876, to Miss Sadie Root, of Nebraska City. They have two children—Benjamin and Ruby. Mr. G. is a member of the K. S. B. Society.

MAX GLADSTONE, bookkeeper, A. H. Gladstone, was born in Cleveland in 1861, where he lived until 1868, when he went to Nebraska, and located at Omaha. Attended school the first three years, finishing with a commercial course at the Great Western Business College, Omaha, Neb. In 1877 entered the employ of Gladstone & Co., grocers, and has been with them since.

REV. GEORGE J. GLAUBER, pastor of St. Mary Magdalene Catholic Church. Born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 2, 1853. Educated at seminary of "Our Lady of Angels," Suspension Bridge, N. Y. Graduated in 1877 and was ordained there same year by Bishop S. V. Ryan, of Buffalo, N. Y. Came to Nebraska January 10, 1878. Located at Lincoln. Was assistant at Church of St. Theresa two months, then at Hastings, Neb., with the Catholic Church of St. [illegible] at that place, and was pastor of it for three years. Came to Omaha and [illegible] on his present duties, July 23, 1881.

GEORGE E. GOODMAN, foreman freight repairs, in the employ of the U. P. R. R. Co. Was born November 2, 1841, at West Hartford, Conn. Before locating here was farming for several years, also brick making, then came here in March, 1868, and was engaged by the U. P. R. R. Co. as carpenter for about five years, and was made foreman of freight repairs. Was married in Bloomfield, Conn., September 15, 1870, to Louise A. Rathbun, who was born at Richmond, Rhode Island, September [illegible], 1844. Connected with the Masonic order for over fifteen years. Acted as Master of Lodge for one term, and Past Master of St. John's Lodge No. 25. He and his wife are both members of the Eastern Star. Have had two children, John A., born April 27, 1878, died December 24, 1881; Harriet P., born March 5, 1880.

CHAS. F. GOODMAN, wholesale dealer in drugs, paints, oils, window glass, etc. Was born in Saxony, Germany, September 8, 1834 and emigrated to America in 1852 at the age of eighteen. He located first in Columbus, Ohio, where he resided for nearly three years, removing thence to Madison, Wis. For two years he lived in that State and in 1856 he went East again to Angola, N. Y., remaining there and in that vicinity until he changed his abode to Omaha in December, 1867. In April, 1868, Mr. Goodman decided to locate permanently at this point and established his present business of which he now has branches at Tekamah and Lyons. Mr. Goodman is the proprietor of the Nebraska Fence Works and also manufactures Canfield's patent refrigerators. He was a member of the Legislature in 1872 and has always been prominent in promoting public interests in general. He was married at Marion, Ohio, in 1855 to Miss Emma Gross, a native of that State. They have four children, Oscar, Edward, Albertus and Emma.

CHARLES S. GOODRICH was born at Warren, Pa., July 5, 1842, and lived there most of the time until he came to Omaha, although he spent three years at Harrisburg and one at Erie prior to coming here. He was married at Smithfield, Pa., in September, 1871, to Della Cole, a native of Springfield, Pa. They have one child, Fred L. Mr. G. was a captain of militia at Omaha at an early day. He came to Omaha in April, 1860, and was employed as a compositor on the *Daily Telegraph*, the first daily published here. It was a four column folio, run by Henry Z. Curtis. He served as a printer about two years and then entered his present occupation.

C. S. GOODRICH & CO., wholesale and retail dealers in wooden ware, fancy goods, toys, etc., are an outgrowth of a business started by C. S. Goodrich and his father in 1862. The business has increased from $3,000 or $4,000 yearly to $125,000 per annum. Two traveling salesmen are employed by the house and eight men are employed in all the departments of the business. The stock carried is of wooden and willow ware, notions, toys, and fancy goods. They sell in Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and Iowa.

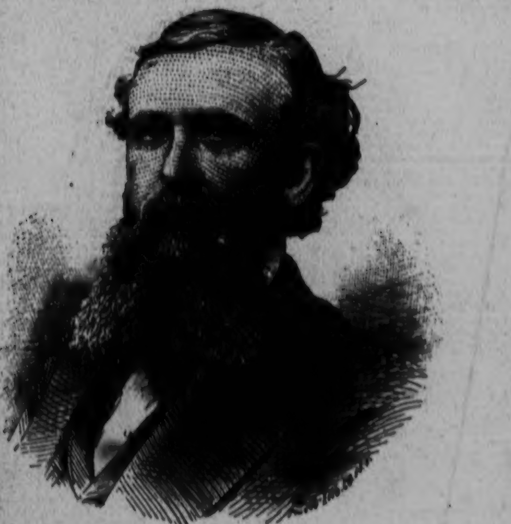
D. H. GOODRICH, Superintendent of Omaha Water Works, was born in Brandon, Vt., May 13, 1848. Parents moved to Morris, Ill., while he was young. He went to Chicago about 1865, and was for several years connected with the Bradstreet Co. Agency. Engaged with R. G. Dun & Co. about 1871, and remained in Chicago office in various positions until he opened the Omaha Agency office July, 1877. He was married in Chicago July 3, 1869, to Miss Ella M. [illegible], of Chicago. They have three children, Walter H., Clayton S. and Gertrude.

PETER GOOS, saloon, billiard hall and boarding house, 1,508, 1,510 and 1,512 Farnam street, Omaha. Mr. Goos was born in Owschlag, Schleswig, Germany, in 1838, and came to this country and settled in Omaha in 1865, where he has been connected with the industries of the State since, principally in the present business, but has also been in the employ of the U. P. R. R. for two years as section foreman and he carried on dairy business in Plattsmouth for five years. In [illegible] he was married to Miss Lena Lamb, who was born in Hundorf Probstig, Holstein, in 1851. They have a family of four daughters and two sons. They are, Minnie, George Henry, Alvina S., Emma B., Alma O., and Peter Claudius. One son, Fred, who had diphtheria, is buried here. George H. and Fred were born at Plattsmouth. The others were born in Omaha.

JOHN A. GORDON, chief clerk of car and building department, U. P. R. R., is a native of Maine, and born in Oronto, Penobscot County, January 23, 1832. At the age of fourteen years moved with his parents to Wisconsin and attended school up to 1850 when he crossed the plains to California and remained there four years, mining. He returned to Beloit, Wis., and up to 1858 was engaged in the drug business, under the firm name of Cary & Gordon. In 1861, at the breaking out of the late civil war, he enlisted for three months in the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and the Government refusing to accept of any more three months' men, he was commissioned Captain of Company G, Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and was mustered out at Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1865. In a report made by Major McNeil to Gov. Salomon, of Wisconsin, of a repulse by his command of an attack at Island No. 10, made by Col. Faulkner's rebel cavalry, he thus speaks of Captain Gordon: "The companies now under my command are worthy of the fullest confidence, because of their bravery. The companies are G and I, Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Captain J. A. Gordon commanding. Of Captain Gordon I would say no *braver man is in the service*, and should your Excellency see fit to promote him, rest assured he will fill any position with credit to himself and honor to the State." In 1867 he was agent of the Security Life Insurance Company, in Milwaukee. In 1868 took the first inventory of the U. P. R. R. and for two years after had charge of the iron department in the shops, and for three years was time keeper of the U. P. R. R. In 1874 was appointed to his present position of chief clerk of car and building department of U. P. R. R. Married Miss Ellen M. Cheney, of New Hampshire, in 1856. Has one child, Fred A.

JOHN GOSLING, superintendent of cattle, Willow Springs Distillery, was born in Staffordshire, England, December 5, 1844. Came to the United States in [illegible]; located in Rockford, Ill., where for nine years he was engaged in buying cattle. He then moved to Indianola, Iowa, as cattle manager for Swan Bros. Came to Omaha, Neb., August, 1881, to take charge of the cattle for Swan Bros. & Frank. He was married in Rockford, Ill., May 29, 1876, to Miss Margaret A. George, of Winnebago County. They have two children: Samson George and Henry Leigh.

JOHN GOTHORD, farmer, Omaha, was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1844, coming to America in 1864, settling at Davenport, Iowa. In 1866, removed to Omaha, Neb., and was employed by John Gru three years, then went with a firm in the town of Quincy, and remained there eleven years. Then bought a farm on Section 36, Township 13, north of Range 13 east, was elected Supervisor of Douglas Precinct, held the office two years, in 1880, moved to the city of Omaha, and has a sand pit, and has a contract with the U. P. R. R. to furnish all the sand and gravel they use. Was married to Miss Maggie Schmidt, in 1875. Have three children, Rosa, Annie and Nicholas.



L. B. Graddy M.D

LYNN B. GRADDY, M. D., oculist and aurist, was born in Kentucky, April 11, [illegible], was reared and educated in Tennessee, acquiring his medical education at Nashville, Tenn., at what was then the University of Tennessee. After practicing his profession for a time in his native State, his medical education was finished in London and Paris, previous to his removal to Omaha, in November, 1880. His practice is confined exclusively to the eye, ear and throat. He was married at Lexington, Tenn., October 12, 1881, to Miss Bettie M. Harmon, a native of that place. The Dr. is a member of the American Legion of Honor, Home Circle and of the State Medical Society.

REV. EDWIN B. GRAHAM, Pastor of United Presbyterian Church. Born at Oquawka, Ill., in January, 1851, was educated at Monmouth College, Illinois, graduated in classics there in 1874, and in theology at Xenia Theological Seminary, Xenia, Ohio, in 1876. Had charge of United Presbyterian Church, Bermingham, Iowa, for four years. Came to Nebraska, in April, 1880, located at Omaha, and entered upon his duties as pastor of the United Presbyterian Church. Married at Keokuk, Iowa, June 1, 1876, to Miss M. Lourie, native of New York; they have two children, Mary C. and Laura.

F. W. GRAY came to Omaha in 1870. He took charge of his present business in 1876, and has conducted it since. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1850, and came to America in 1870. He was married in Omaha, in 1874, to Kate Little, a native of Ohio. They have four children, Richard M., Herbert, Winnifred and Roger. Mr. Gray is president of the Omaha Land League. He was councilman for the fourth ward two years, and was chairman of the last Republican County Convention. He was also Chairman of the Central Committee.

HENRY GREBE, Deputy Sheriff, was born in Giessen, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, May 28, 1828, came to the United States in 1850, located in Wheeling, W. Va., where he learned carriage and wagon making. In 1853, he removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he followed his trade until 1857, when he settled in Florence, Douglas Co., Neb., removed from Florence to Omaha, in November, 1861, and engaged in wagon making, a business he has continued since. Was a member of the Territorial Legislature, Session 1860 to '61, and also session 1863 to '64. A member of City Council, Omaha, from April, 1863, to April, 1864. In 1869, was elected Sheriff, and retained that position until 1873, during which time he arrested, and successfully prosecuted the notorious William Jones, alias Canada Bill, the well known three card monte man of the West which virtually broke up three card monte business in Nebraska. Was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875. In January, 1878, was appointed Deputy Sheriff, a position he has retained since. He took the first prisoners to the new State Penitentiary, July 6, 1870. Mr. Grebe was married in Davenport, Iowa, April 24, 1855, to Miss Emily Kroeger, of that city, a daughter of a prominent Lutheran preacher, both in Germany and Wheeling, W. Va. They have three children, Lewis, Henry and Theodore. Mr. G. is a member of the German Lutheran Church, he is a Royal Arch Mason, and was the first Noble Grand of the first German lodge of I. O. O. F., organized in the State. Mr. G. is the patentee of the Grebe Hay Sweep and Stalk Rake, both of which he manufactures in Omaha.

THOMAS M. GREELEY, foreman in McShane & Schroeder's, commission house, Omaha, was born in Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1857. In 1877 moved to Omaha, Neb., and entered the employment of McShane & Schroeder as foreman, and has held the position up to the present time. Was married to Miss Margaret Williams of Omaha, in 1877. Mrs. G. was born in New Boston, Ill., in 1857. They have three children, Maggie E., Cora A. and Edwin T.

HON. CHARLES J. GREENE, attorney at law, was born in the town of Eaton, near Morrisville, Madison Co., N. Y., July 4, 1849. He studied law with Judge Ewing, of St. Louis, Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago, and A. B. Coon, of Marengo, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He removed to Nebraska and located at Lincoln in May, 1872, where he remained until 1875 in practice of the profession and serving as Judge of the Police Court and Justice of the Peace. Mr. Greene was married in Washington, Iowa, October 26, 1876, to Miss M. C. Davis, a native of Ohio. He is a member of the Library Association. He served in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

GEORGE L. GREEN, residence northwest corner Twentieth and Davenport streets, Omaha, occupation, United States Mail Carrier, Omaha post office, came to Nebraska in April, 1869, and located at Calhoun, from there to DeSoto about one year, from thence three miles north of Omaha, then to Omaha, and helped to build the custom house at Omaha, and has been identified as letter carrier for over eight years at the Omaha post office. Was born in Cumberland, Guernsey Co., Ohio, March 25, 1847, and lived in native State till he removed to Nebraska. Is a member of the First Methodist Church of Omaha, and is steward of said congregation. Was married to Mary H. Moore, who was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., September, 5, 1867, and has four children living and one dead; those living are, Rosemond Alberti, Ethel Maud, Clarebell, Herbert Dale.

JOHN H. GREEN, proprietor of Green's Stone Quarry, Omaha, was born in Prussia, Germany, 1826, coming to America in 1851 and settled in Genesee County, N. Y. He was employed by railroad company contracting and grading, in 1858 removed to Nebraska and settled in Omaha and succeeded in getting one of the best stone quarries in this part of the State as it is the genuine blue limestone. Was married in 1858 to Miss Catherine Richter; they have two children, Lizzie and Joseph.

REV. W. A. GREEN, pastor of the Trinity Mission of the Episcopal Church, Omaha, was born and reared in the Bermudas and came to this country 1863, and located in Nebraska City 1877 and took charge of the St. Augustine Church of that city, remained in that charge till 1880, when he came here and has been in the present connection since. Rev. Mr. Green entered the study of theology at Howard, Washington, D. C., 1872 and remained there until 1877, having taken a preparatory course of instruction at the Westerly High School at Westerly, R. I., was ordained at Omaha, 1879.

F. P. GRIDLEY, Superintendent of the Money Order Division of post office, was born in Parkman, Geauga County, Ohio, April 10, 1854, came to Omaha, Neb., in 1866 with his parents and was engaged for a time with his father in cattle business. In 1874 he went to Grand Island as Deputy Receiver of United States Government Land Office. In 1875 he entered the post office at Omaha, where he has since remained with the exception of one year. He was married at Columbia, near St. Louis, Mo., October 19, 1880, to Miss Sarah K. Hill. They have one child, Mary Wilcox. Mr. Gridley is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

JAMES U. GRIDLEY, SR., residence 1911 Cuming street, stock buyer. Arrived in Nebraska, in April, 1866, and located in Omaha. Has been identified in locating land and in the cattle business up to the present time. Was born in Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., August 2, 1820. After leaving native place moved to Hiram Township, Portage Co., Ohio, from there to Cleveland for seven years, there held position as steward of U. S. Marine Hospital from 1860 to 1864 under Lincoln's administration, from there to Omaha. Maiden name of wife was Mary Baldwin, was married April 1, 1845, in Parkman, Geauga Co., Ohio. Wife was born in Frankfort, Herkimer Co., N. Y. Children are Flora Cornelia, Finley Payne, James U. Jr., Charles Wilson, Frank Baldwin.

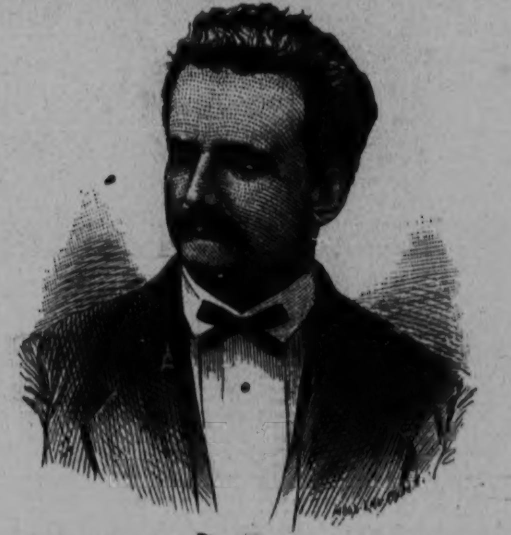
JAMES U. GRIDLEY, JR., Assistant Chief Clerk, post office, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 29, 1860, came to Omaha, Neb., in 1866 with his parents, received his schooling in Omaha, was clerk in the grocery business for a time, and was engaged with his father in the cattle business; entered the post office department in 1879, is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

J. A. GRIFFEN, farmer, residence corner Cuming and Twenty-eighth streets. He was born near Ypsilanti, Mich., in 1842, remaining there until 1855, when his father removed with his family to Nebraska, locating three miles from Omaha. He was married in 1865 to Miss Celinda Parker at Omaha. He followed farming until 1877. Since then he has been mostly engaged as a railroad contractor, employing from three to fifteen men and teams.

A. W. GRIFFIN, head clerk R. P. O. Railway Mail Service. Was born in Washtenaw County, Mich., July 26, 1848. Received his education in the Normal School, at Ypsilanti, Mich., and came to Nebraska in December, 1867, locating in Omaha. Was appointed to the Railway Mail Service May 6, 1868, as route agent. Since advanced to present position.

JOHN E. GRIFFITHS, boards Hotel de Goos, Omaha. Is connected with Omaha Fire Department, and is driver of engine No. 3.

LEWIS A. GROFF, of Groff & Montgomery, was born in Wooster, Ohio, December 31, 1841. He received his schooling in his native county and in 1862 commenced reading law in Napoleon, Ohio. Was admitted to the bar in 1867, and immediately after commenced practice in Toledo, Ohio, where he continued until 1870 when he removed to Lincoln, Neb., and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1873 he became associated with J. H. Ames. In 1876 he went to St. Louis. Remained a few months and then returned to Nebraska and located in Kearney, where he engaged in practice until November, 1877, when he settled in Omaha and opened an office. The present firm was organized in the spring of 1879. He was married in Lincoln, Neb., in April, 1868, to Miss Mary E. Gregory, of Lincoln. They have five children, Mary L., Francis A., Dorothea, Gregory, and Alice G. Mr. G. is a member of the Unitarian Church, State Bar Association, and the Royal Arcanum. He is a Republican. At Toledo, O., was prominently identified with politics. Was connected with the Internal Revenue Department and at the time of his departure was assistant United States District Attorney of the Northern District of Ohio. He joined the Greeley movement in 1872, but has since acted with his party.



P. Grossmann. M.D.

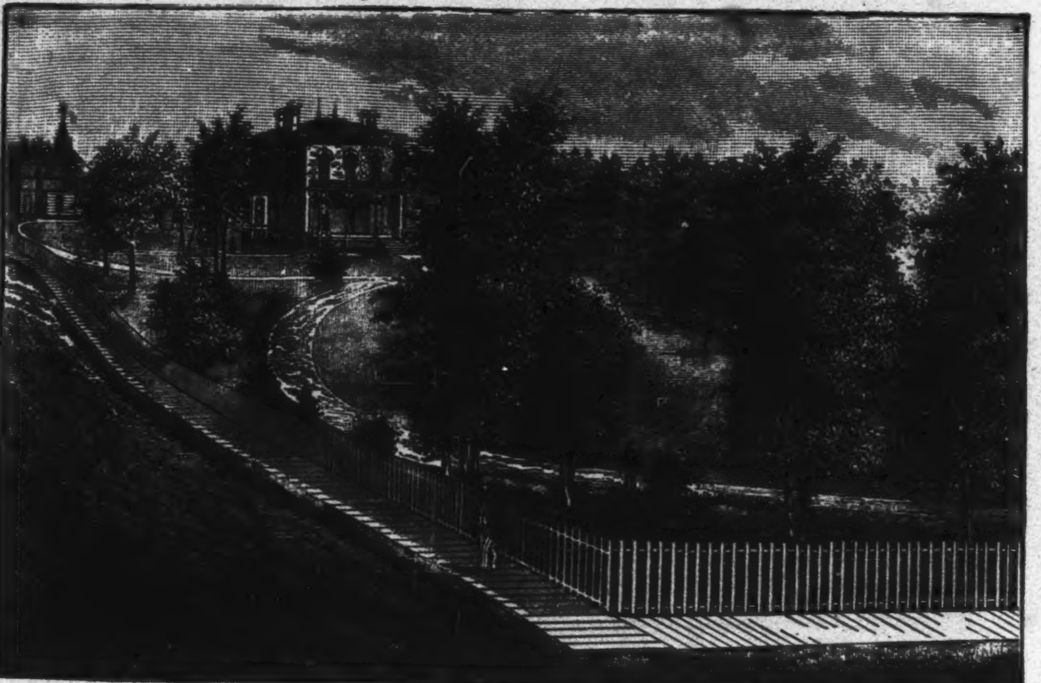
PAUL GROSSMANN, physician and surgeon, came to Omaha in March, 1877, and has since been actively engaged in practice. He is attending physician of St. Joseph's hospital and a member of the Omaha Medical Society. He was born in the province of Silesia, Prussia, October 2, 1846 and was educated at Breslau and

Wurtzburg. He graduated in 1870 at Breslau and went into the Franco-Prussian war as Lieutenant of artillery. Served during the war, doing some work as surgeon. For four years he was assistant surgeon of the obstetrical and gynecological clinics of the University of Breslau. He then practiced in Germany until 1876 after which he traveled, finally locating in Omaha. He was married in Hull, England, January, 1877, to Mrs. Clara Kellner, maiden name Wetzlar, a native of Dixon, Ill., but educated in Germany. They had one child, Paul, who died in infancy.

ALBERTUS F. GROSS, superintendent of the Nebraska Fence Works, was born in Marion, Marion Co., Ohio, in 1849. He learned the trade of cabinet maker there, serving an apprenticeship of four years, and was employed as a journeyman cabinet maker principally in Indianapolis, Ind., until he came to Omaha, Neb., October 12, 1879, since which time he has been engaged in present capacity. Mr. Gross has had sixteen years' experience in cabinet making and all kinds of fancy wood work.

GEORGE GRUBER, outside foreman of the Omaha foundry, has five men under his supervision with average wages of $1.50 per day. Mr. G., located in Omaha March, 1880. He was born in Austria, September 2, 1858. His parents emigrated to America in the summer of 1862, and lived in New York City two years. Then moved to Oswego, N. Y., where they still reside. George learned his trade in the latter city where he lived until he came to Omaha. He was married in Oswego, N. Y., February, 1876, to Miss Josephine Brosmer, who was born in Baden, Ettenheim, Germany. They have two children, named Antoinette B. (Josephine, deceased) and Julius P. Mr. G., is a member of a Mutual Aid Society of Findlay, Ohio.

GUILD & McINNIS, drygoods and notions. Firm composed of John Guild and Alex. McInnis commenced business in 1881. John Guild of the above firm was born in Perth County, Scotland, March 25, 1852. Learned the drygoods business in Scotland; came to the United States in 1869, located in Chicago and engaged in clerking, from there removed to Nebraska in 1872, settling in Omaha and engaged in clerking until present firm was organized. He was married in Omaha October 7, 1879, to Miss Laura Reed, she was born in New York. They have one child, Lawrence. Mr. G. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge and Chapter. Mr. Alex. McInnis of above firm was born in Cumberland, N. S., October 7, 1851. Came to the United States in 1880, locating in Omaha, Neb., and engaged with Cruickshank & Co., as manager of the "Boston store" where he remained until the present firm was organized. Mr. McInnis is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and of the Burns Club of Omaha.



RESIDENCE OF C. W. HAMILTON.

CHARLES H. GUION, residence Nineteenth and Capitol av., Omaha, occupation lumber business; arrived in Nebraska in the spring of 1867 and located in Omaha, and embarked in business as manufacturer of brick by steam, then sold out and went in the lumber trade and has been identified with it since, has seen Omaha when it had only 5,000 inhabitants, and helped to build up the city to present date; is now assistant manager of Chicago Lumber Company at Omaha, and has been connected with it for five years. Was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 2, 1839, and lived in native place until twenty-two years of age, from there went to Chicago for three and one-half years, from there to Omaha. Served through the Rebellion and enlisted right after the first gun was fired from Fort Sumter, and joined Company D, Second Ohio Volunteers, and participated with his regiment in the first battle of Bull Run, and went through all engagements with his command; also took part in the Kentucky campaign after Kirby Smith and the Guerrilla Morgan raid when Cincinnati was threatened, was mustered out soon after he went to Chicago. Is connected with the order of Free and Ancient Masons, is a member of Covert Lodge No. 11 of Omaha. Wife's maiden name was Harriet Pounsford, was born in Cincinnati; were married October 18, 1866, and have one child, Arthur P.

GEORGE H. GUY, ex-Sheriff, came to Omaha in 1857. He spent five years in freighting and joined Creighton in building the Pacific telegraph line. He returned to Otsego County, N. Y., and engaged in mercantile business for five years. In the spring of 1868 he returned to Omaha and dealt in stock for a year. For five or six years he was in the butchering business. Afterward he dealt in stock until 1877, when he was elected Sheriff and served four years. He was born in Middlefield, Otsego Co., N. Y., on September 16, 1828, and lived there until he came to Nebraska. He was married at Clarksville, Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1867, to Margaret A. Fredericks, a native of Columbia County, N. Y. Mr. Guy is an A., F. & A. M.

WILLIAM A. GWYER, firm of Poland & Gwyer, dealers in flour, mill stuff, ground feed, etc., also commission merchants for farm produce. Mr. G. began in his present business in August, 1881. They employ four men. Their business is yet new, but very rapidly increasing. Mr. G. was born in New York City, March 16, 1820. He was married in the latter city in November 1846, to Miss Sarah A. Hall, who was born in Middletown, Conn. They have four children—William A., Idalyn, Gwyndaline and Etta H. Idalyn is married and living in Omaha, Neb. William A., and Gwyndaline are in Washington, D. C. William A. is a clerk in the Treasury Department. Mr. Gwver first located in Omaha in the fall of 1857, and engaged in loaning money and dealing in real estate for a number of years. He moved to New York City in 1861, and remained there and at Wilmington, N. C., engaged in merchandising until 1865, and sold out and returned to Omaha in the latter year. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1859, Alderman of Omaha in 1860, and was a member of the State Senate in 1873-74, being President of the Senate, and a short period acting Governor. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1877; he was also a member of the Board of Education of Omaha in 1878. Mr. Gwyer brought the first Eastern lumber to Omaha in spring of 1857—buying it in Chicago, and loaded it on barges and sent it through the canal and Illinois River into the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Mo., where he chartered two steamers to carry the same and other building material to Omaha. The freight cost $7,300 and the whole outlay was about $20,000. He built the largest frame building at the time in Omaha, which is now known as the Hudson River House. It was plastered with lime which Mr. G. burnt on the Platte River. It was used for political purposes and public gatherings, being the largest building then in Omaha. The first children's party given in Omaha was held there by Mr. G. and wife. In 1858 he was much interested in the question of the U. P. R. R., and he was one of a committee at that time to draw up a memorial to Congress in regard to facts and figures for the construction of the above road across the continent. He was one of the principal actors to begin and complete the memorial, and submit it to Congress and to the Governors of all the United States, when it was brought prominently before the public and was finally matured in 1861.

WILLIAM GYGER, foreman of the firm of Dewey & Stone, Omaha. Mr. Gyger was born and reared in Plattsmouth, Neb. In 1875 he entered the present business as clerk, and has been successfully connected with it since.

G. H. HAARMANN, vinegar manufacturer, East and Pacific streets, Omaha. Mr. Haarmann established this business here in 1871 with a capacity of two barrels per day, but has so enlarged upon it as now to be able to turn out from seven to eight barrels ber day—annual yield, 2,400 barrels. Mr. H. was born in Germany, 1822, and came to this country and settled in Omaha, 1868, where he opened a manufactory for soda water, which he carried on until his investment in the present enterprise. In 1855 he was married to Miss Agnes Kline, who was born in Cologne, Germany. They have a family of four sons and one daughter.

WILLIAM HAGEDORN, proprietor of Palace Meat Market, 314 S. Fifteenth street, Omaha. Mr. H. was born in Germany, 1849. In 1861 he removed to this country with his people, who settled in Omaha, where he began at an early age the stock business. In 1873 he began saloon business, which he successfully conducted for seven years—in the meantime being alive to the improvements of the times and doing a money-loaning business. He having spent some considerable time through this Western country—a few years in California previous to 1873, after leaving the saloon business, he built the present extensive market, and has been actively engaged in that industry since.

GEORGE W. HALL, assistant auditor of U. P. R. R., was born in Boston, Mass., June 3, 1835. From the age of sixteen he was employed as a clerk in the commission and lumber house of Edward D. Peters & Co., of Boston, remaining with them for seven years, after which time he spent two years in Florida and South Carolina on account of ill health. In 1860 he was employed as bookkeeper in the Trenton Locomotive Works, of Trenton, N. J. In 1861 came to Clinton, Iowa, and was bookkeeper for the firm of C. C. Washburn & Co., and W. J. Young, lumber manufacturers, remaining there until 1868, when he came to Nebraska and was employed as chief clerk in the accounting department of the U. P. R. R. until March, 21, 1881, when he was appinted to his present position of assistant auditor. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Omaha. Married Miss Helen M. Van Kuran, of Rochester, N. Y., November, 1864. They have four children; three now living—Isaac Whitney, Helen Howell, and Morris Andrew.

R. S. HALL, attorney at law, was born at Batavia, Genesee Co. N. Y., November 17, 1855, and came to Nebraska in 1858. He was educated in the public schools of Omaha, and graduated from the Washington Law School, St. Louis, Mo., in 1877. He read law with Hon. George W. Doane for two years. In 1877 he commenced practice in partnership with Gen. Estabrook. In 1879 he went in with John M. Thurston, and is now associated with him.

THOMAS F. HALL, Postmaster, came to Omaha in March, 1865, where he engaged in building with Charles Hall. Shortly afterward they operated a foundry, continuing in that until 1873, doing a general foundry and machine business up to 1871, and after that making the new Manny Combined Reaper and Mower. He abstained from active business for a few years, and in 1877 was appointed Postmaster and in 1881 was re-appointed by President Garfield. He was in 1871 and 1872 a member of the Legislature. He has been a member of the Board of Education. He was born in East Dennis, Barnstable Co., Mass., June 23, 1841. He was at sea for two years during the war. He was married at East Dennis, November 28, 1864, to Amelia J. Crowell, a native of West Yarmouth. They have one child—Mamie L.

C. HAMANN, manufacturer and dealer in custom made boots and shoes, 1419 Dodge street, began business June 13, 1881. First settled in Blair, Neb., in February, 1875, located on the Omaha and St. Paul railroad, worked there two years as journeyman. Then went to California and followed his trade two years in Sacramento, and finally moved to Omaha and worked as before some time, finally embarked for himself. He was born in Germany, September 8, 1851. He learned his trade in Europe. Came to America in fall of 1873, and located in New Bremen, Ill., and worked at his trade a short time. Then went to Nebraska. He belongs to the Omaha Turn Verein, and the Knights of Pythias, of Omaha, U. D.

HENRY F. HAMANN, of H. F. Hamann & Bro., contractors and builders, was born in Germany in 1848, learned the trade of carpenter there, serving three years as an apprentice. He came to America in 1870 and located in Omaha, Neb., was employed one year as a journeyman carpenter, then engaged in same capacity in Chicago, Ills., for two and one-half years, returning to Omaha in the autumn of 1873, entered into partnership with his brother, William F. Hamann, and they have since been engaged in contracting and building. Mr. Hamann was married in Omaha in 1874 to Agatha Stahl, a native of Germany. They have two children—Henrietta and William.

C. W. HAMILTON, banker, and member of the firm of Caldwell, Hamilton & Co., was born in the town of German, Chenango Co., N. Y., came to Omaha in May 1856, and engaged in the mercantile business first as clerk, and then for himself. Subsequently was a member of the firm of Millard, Caldwell & Co., and purchased the interest of Mr. Millard when that gentleman withdrew from the firm. May 1, 1868, the firm of Caldwell, Hamilton & Co. was organized, since which time Mr. Hamilton has devoted his whole time to his business.

GEORGE B. HAMILTON, contractor and builder, residence 1512 Jones street, Omaha, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1840. His parents removed to America in 1842, locating in Cornwall, Ont., where the subject of this sketch remained most of the time until 1866, when he went to Peterborough, Ont., remaining there until 1878, when he came to Omaha. He began to learn the trade of carpenter in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1861. In 1865 he married Miss Maggie Edmison, at Lindsey, Ont. They have four children. Mr. Hamilton is doing a large business, employing fifteen hands.

GUST HAMEL, proprietor of the Southern House, began business January 4, 1881. It contains twenty-six bed rooms and six other rooms; can accommodate sixty guests. He settled in Omaha January 4, 1881. He was born in Sweden, October 11, 1845, emigrated to America in spring of 1869 and settled in Chicago, Ill. He first began laboring, then farming, and afterwards followed railroading in Iowa. He has also lived in Louisiana and other Southern States. He is yet engaged in grade contracting in Western Iowa. He has also followed track laying on the K. C. R. R. line. Moved to Council Bluffs in fall of 1880, and to Omaha January 4, 1881. He was married in Clarinda, Iowa, in fall of 1879 to Miss Louisa Nelson, who is a native of Sweden.

CHARLES S. HAMBRIGHT, locomotive engineer, U. P. R. R., was born at Lancaster City, Pa., March 15, 1837. At sixteen years of age learned the trade of machinist at the Lancaster Locomotive Works, serving an apprenticeship of four years, and was then employed as a journeyman machinist for several years. In 1863 he entered the employ of the P. C. R. R. Co. as fireman, was engaged in that capacity for two years; then employed as engineer on the C. R. I. & P. R. R. for one year, during which time he was located at Chicago; afterwards employed on the C. & N. W. R. R., at Bell Plain, Iowa, until he came to Omaha, Neb., July 5, 1867, and has been in the employ of the U. P. R. R. Company as locomotive engineer since. Mr. Hambright was married at Lancaster City, Pa., September 28, 1856, to Mary L. Lewars, a native of that place. They have three children—Margie E. Belle S. and Carrie W.

HAMILTON, McEWAN & CO., proprietors western plumbing and metal works plumbers, gas and steamfitters' materials, ornamental lawn and drinking fountains etc. Business established in August, 1881. Employ fourteen to sixteen men. Thomas Hamilton senior member of the firm, was born in Tyrone County, Ireland, January 11, 1837. In 1865 he came to the United States and engaged in grape growing at Sandusky, Ohio. Leaving there in 1867 he moved to Nebraska and engaged in stock business on Barker Bros'. farm, they being brothers-in-law. In May, 1877, he settled in Omaha and engaged in farming, and looking after his real estate interests until the present business was established. Mr. Hamilton was married in Douglas County, Neb., December 25, 1872, to Miss Mary Jane Barker, a native of Yorkshire, England. Mr. H. is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

P. A. HAMMON, saloon 906 North Sixteenth street, O. Mr. Hammon was born in Java, Wyoming Co., N. Y. State. In 1877 he came here and engaged with the Union Pacific Railroad until 1880, when he opened the present business, which he has successfully carried on since.

J. F. HAMMOND, proprietor of Excelsior Machine Works, was born in Watertown, Mass., 1850, learned trade of machinist at Newton Upper Falls, Mass. At the age of fifteen years, serving an apprenticeship of three years, was then employed as a journeyman machinist and draughtsman for several years, and also took contracts for putting machiney in factories, machine works, etc., and in doing this he traveled through some of the Eastern and Western States. He then went to Wilmington, Del., and was engaged part of the time as corresponding and advertising manager of the Wilmington *Wayside*. He came to Nebraska in 1874, located at Omaha, and was engaged as a clerk in the book business some four years, in 1878 he purchased the present business from Van Dorne Bros., and has been engaged in conducting it since; manufactures principally a small stationary engine known as the Excelsior Adjustable Cut-off. When he commenced business first he only employed three men. His force now runs as high as thirty two men.

ANDREW HARMON, painter, was born in Sweden in 1854, where he learned his trade. Arriving in America in 1871, locating in Chicago, remaining there until 1877, when he settled in Omaha, Neb., going into business with his brother. They ran a shop until 1880, when he bought out his brother and has carried on the business since; shop and residence, 720 North Fifteenth street. Was married in 1879 to Miss Otelia Sheltrom of Omaha. They have one son, Erick W.

L. A. HARMON, chief clerk in purchasing department of the U. P. R. R. Was born in Suffield, Conn., December, 2, 1844. At the age of of eighteen, at the breaking out of our late civil war, he enlisted in Company H., Fifty-second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry for nine months, then became engaged in the coal and wood yard of L. C. Gillett, in Westfield, Mass., and soon after became interested with a Mr. Orrin Cowles in a patent right for renovating feather beds by a steam process in Ohio. He then sold his interest and came to Omaha in 1866, and was employed in the grocery store of J. W. Towsley. In the spring of 1867 he formed a partnership under the name of Furay & Harmon, in grocery business, corner of Dodge and Sixteenth streets, until 1869 when they sold out to H. B. Case. He then carried on the same business on his own account at the corner of Howard and Jackson streets for a few years. He then went into the employ of J. J. Brown & Bro. for three years. In 1873 he became bill clerk in the Omaha Bridge Transfer Office, at Omaha, under P. P. Shelby, and remained for three years; he transferred as bill clerk to Council Bluffs Station for three years, and was then transferred to his present position in the purchasing department. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 25, A., F. & A. M.; also a member of the South Omaha Methodist Church. He married Miss Mary H. Simpkins of Papillion, Sarpy Co., Neb., April 22, 1874. They have three children living, Stella J., Edith A. and Chester P., and two dead, Julius S. and Mary A.

CHARLES M. HARPSTER, carpenter and joiner, also farmer. Located in Omaha, Neb., in the spring of 1866, and engaged as carpenter, which business he still follows in connection with farming. During 1881 he was employed wholly at his trade. He was born in Blair County, Pa., February 12, 1846. He lived in Pennsylvania until the spring of 1864 and followed farming. He enlisted that spring or in February, in Company M., Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill and siege of Petersburg. Was also engaged in Raleigh, N. C., and participated in the last charge of Petersburg. He was a participant in eighteen heavy engagements, and mustered out in July, 1865, at Raleigh, N. C., and was finally discharged at Philadelphia, Pa., and the following spring went to Omaha. He went as government carpenter to Laramie; worked there and at Ft. Sanders one season. He was married in Omaha, March 14, 1872, to Miss Loretta Sanders, who was born in Indiana. They have four children, Minnie, George E., Blanche P. and Mary Alice.

DAVID HARPSTER, carpenter and joiner. He settled in Omaha, May 8, 1855. He first sought any kind of work he could find to do for about a year, after which he visited many portions of the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa, and returned to Omaha in 1862, where he engaged working on a ferry boat. He spent a portion of 1863 in Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1864 he in company with another party began a cottonwood lumber yard, which business was continued until the spring of 1866, since which he has followed his trade; has also done some contracting and building. He was born in Blair County, at Tyrone, Penn., January 30, 1832, where he lived until he was twenty-three years of age, when he went to Wisconsin, Minnesota, etc., and the following year came to Omaha, as above noted. He was married in Omaha, January 3, 1861, to Amanda L. Redman, who was born in Frankstown, Pa., January 25, 1836. They have three children, Elsie B., Dollie A. and Eliza. Their first child, Anna L., died August 5, 1863. Mr. H. is a member of I. O. O. F. Omaha Lodge, No. 2. The family are also members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. H. has also been a member of the Board of Education for two years.

R. A. HARRIS, firm of Harris & Fisher, dealer in all kinds of fresh and salt meats, keeper of one of the finest retail markets in the West, which is located 1517 Dodge street, Omaha; they also are proprietors of a large packing house near the Union Stock yards on U. P. R. R., which was established in fall of 1871. They employ from twenty to fifty men according to work, at an average of from $1.50 to $3 per day. The capacity of their packing house is 400 cattle per week, with from 300 to 400 hogs per day. They pack some mess pork, but make more of a specialty in dry, smoked and salt meats, and beef curing, canning, etc. They also do nearly all the dressing for the city markets. Mr. H. located in Omaha in 1866, and engaged in the meat business which he has since followed.

RANSOM HARRIS, foreman of Obern, Hoosic & Co's rendering house. The firm reside in Chicago, Ill. He has two men under his supervision. He located in Omaha, April 1, 1881, emigrating from Des Moines, Iowa. He was born in Wayne County, in Southern Illinois, June 5, 1840, where he lived until he was thirteen years of age, when his parents moved to Springfield, Ill., and lived eighteen months, then moved to Hickory County, Mo., where he lived four years, then moved to Henderson County, Ill., opposite Burlington, Iowa, where he lived until 1864, being transient. He then moved to Buffalo County, Wis., and followed running lumber on rivers some time. Then moved to Fulton, Ill., and there spent two years engaged first in the manufacture of brick and secondly driving team. He then soon returned to Buffalo County, Wis., and took up a homestead where he lived about seven years; sold his land and moved to Des Moines, Iowa, and engaged in various occupations and worked two years for the above company previous to coming to Omaha. He was married in Oquawka, Henderson Co., Ill., March 29, 1865, to Miss Nancy E. Hughes, who was born near Green Castle, Ind. They have two children, named Frances May and Jessie Bell.

REV. WILLIAM J. HARSHA, B. A., Pastor of Second Presbyterian Church, was born at Hanover, Ill., April 20, 1853, educated at Princeton College, New Jersey; graduated at this college in 1874, was then a student at Northwestern Seminary, Chicago, Ill., for three years; graduated April 1, 1877, came to Nebraska in April, 1877, located at Omaha, and entered upon his present duties. Married at Jacksonville, Ill., June 12, 1877, to Sadie Hockenhull of that place. They have one daughter Catharine.

CHRISTIAN HARTMAN, dealer in live stock, consisting of cattle and hogs being engaged in raising and feeding, and regular dealer. He located in Omaha in 1856, with his parents. His father, J. G. Hartman, is still living in Omaha and was formerly in the real estate business. The subject of this sketch attended the schools of this city at a suitable age and first clerked for D. C. Sutphon a year or two in a confectionery store. He enlisted in May, 1861, in Company D, First Regiment Nebraska Infantry, and participated in the battles of Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Pea Ridge, Cape Girardeau, Fort Arkansas, Vicksburg and many skirmishes with Gen. John M. Thayer. He was mustered out late in the season of 1864. He then clerked for J. S. Gibbon, first in a grocery store which was finally changed to a clothing store, about three years. After leaving Mr. Gibson, he was the first City Weighmaster of Omaha for two years. He was elected City Treasurer, in 1875, and served four years, being re-elected and serving to 1879 inclusive. Then he established and opened the first beef packing and canning house in Omaha, after which he engaged in his present business. Previous to being elected Treasurer, he served and was elected Assessor four years. He was Treasurer of State Board of Agriculture for six years; also Treasurer of State Board of Horticulture for about same number of years. He was also Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Nebraska, for three years. He is a member of most all Masonic Lodges of the State. He is also the Treasurer of the Grand Chapter of Nebraska, and a member of the Omaha Chapter No. 1. He is also Treasurer of Mount Calvary, No. 1, Knights Templars. He has passed all the chairs in the Blue Lodge of Covert, No. 11, of Omaha. He was born in New York City, May 7, 1844. He was married in Omaha, Neb., October 9, 1865, to Miss Sarah E. Arnold, who was born in New Castle, Coshocton Co., Ohio. They have three children, Laura Pearl, Fred. G., and Arthur C.

C. L. HART, M. D., homœopathist, physician and surgeon, came to Omaha in February, 1880, having been president of the Nebraska State Homœopathic Society, being a member about three years while a resident of Sioux City, Iowa. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., August 25, 1836, and moved to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1837, with his father, Edward B., one of the pioneers of that city. He lived there until he entered the Wisconsin State University at Madison in 1856; attended there for three years, leaving there at the end of the Junior year. Commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Bowen, of Madison. Afterwards attended the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, and the New York Homœopathic Medical College and graduated from the New York Ophthalmic Hospital College in 1872. He practiced in Madison nearly five years. In the fall of 1874 he removed to Sioux City, and remained there until going to Omaha. He was married at Madison, Wis., to Miss Ella R. Telford. She was a native of the Province of New Brunswick. She died January, 1880, leaving two children, Effie I., eight years old; Frank J., two years old. The Doctor has one daughter, Edith L., by a previous marriage. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and the American Ophthalmological and Otological Society, and the State Homœopathic Association. He is a member of the American Legion of Honor and of the Methodist Church.

M. W. HARTIGAN, manufacturer of steam boilers, lard tanks, etc. Was born in Ireland, in 1846. He came to America when quite young. Learned the trade of boiler maker and sheet iron worker at St. Louis, Mo., and was employed at it there until 1870, was then engaged conducting boiler works for other parties at Peoria, Ill., and Keokuk, Iowa, for over a year. He then opened boiler works at Hannibal, Mo., and conducted them until he came to Nebraska. In November, 1876, he located at Omaha, and commenced present business, which he conducted alone up to November 8, 1880, when he admitted William Gushurst, they continued together until September 8, 1881, since then Mr. Hartigan has been alone. He employs eighteen men. Mr. Hartigan was married in Hannibal, Mo., in 1873, to Bridget E. Fox, a native of Ireland. They have five children, John C., Dauphenia, Mary E., Leonora and Martin T.

D. HARTSON, painter, U. P. R. R. shops, Nebraska. Was born in Iowa, in 1846, came to Omaha in the spring of 1868, and in the following year entered the employment of the railroad company as foreman of freight car painting department. Is a member of I. O. O. F., also one of the trustees of the U. P. Painters Insurance Association. Was married in 1870 to Miss Mary Boyes; they have two children, Louisa and Leonard.

C. B. HAVENS, local freight agent at Omaha, and superintendent bridge division U. P. R. R., was born in West Rush, near Rochester, N. Y., February 17, 1849, at the age of sixteen he engaged as telegraph operator on the Atlantic & Great Western R. R., serving in such capacity at various points on that road; in 1868, was transferred to Cleveland, Ohio, as telegraph operator for train dispatches. In April, 1869, came to Omaha as telegraph operator at local freight depot U. P. R. R., and in July of same year was transferred to division superintendent's office, as night train despatcher; in January, 1870, promoted to chief despatcher, and on July 1, 1878, promoted to present position. Is a member of St. John's Blue Lodge, No. 25, A., F. & A. M., also of Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, and Knight Templar, Mount Calvary Commandery, No. 1. Married Miss L. E. J. Billey of Schuyler, Colfax Co., Neb., September 15, 1875. They have one child, Katie L.

PATRICK O. HAWES, attorney, came to Omaha, in April, 1868, and has been practicing since, being engaged a portion of the time in prosecuting cases against the United States at Washington. He was born at Louisville, Ky., March 26, 1839. Graduated from Asbury University in June, 1860, and enlisted December 10, 1861, in Company F., Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry, August 19, 1862, he was promoted to a Captaincy, and was made Major of the Forty-fifth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, in February, '63. After the close of the war he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel. He was a candidate for election at large to the Republican Convention of 1864. He was one of the original Republicans in Kentucky. The reason he came to Nebraska was the strength of his Union proclivities and activity as a Republican. He was married October 21, 1868, to Amelia M. Hampton, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Levi J. Hampton. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., and of I. O. O. F. He was police judge at Omaha, for two years.

JOSEPH HAY, locomotive engineer, U. P. R. R. Co., was born in Germany, in 1841, was employed there as a laborer, he came to America in 1867, and located at Grand Island, Neb. Was employed for six months as a carpenter, etc., then entered the employ of the U. P. R. R. Co., as a fireman and was engaged in that capacity three years, was then employed as night despatcher at Omaha, for eighteen months, he was then appointed locomotive engineer, which position he has filled since. Mr. Hay has resided with his family at Omaha since 1874. He was married in Germany, in 1864, to Laura Jenneman, a native of that country, they have three children: Theresa, Kate and Arthur.

LEONARD HAY, is Captain Company K., Ninth U. S. Infantry, now stationed at Fort Omaha, Neb. Was born in Indiana, and lived there till six years of age, then came to Illinois, then to St. Louis for two years, then to Springfield, Ill., and studied for three years at the Illinois University, and went through the four classes, then lived in St. Louis till 1861, then to New York, till June, 1864, and enlisted as private of the Third Battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry, and shortly after that was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of the Ninth Infantry. Was ordered to Governor's Island, after remaining there a short time was ordered to join his regiment, and sent to California. Was appointed Adjutant of regiment in July, 1865, held that position till March, 1876, served with the regiment in California till 1869, when he was ordered to the Department of the Platte, where they were consolidated with the Twenty-seventh Infantry. Served at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, till 1872, since then stationed at various posts in the Department of the Platte. Has been stationed at Fort Omaha since July, 1880.

F. W. HAYES, carpenter, in the employ U. P. R. R. Co., was born on May 26, 1824, in Maine, N. H. Before locating here was ship joiner, having been apprenticed to that trade, then was connected with the railroad business for about four years. Just before the war, and during the war was in the Quartermaster's Department, and was discharged in 1865. Then went to Concord, N. H., for about two years as car-builder for the C. M. & L. R. R. Co., and in August, 1867, located here and was engaged by the U. P. R. R. Co., as car builder, and still in their employ. Was married August 13, 1847, to Mary A. Sheppard, who was born at New Bedford, Mass. Has four children, Frank S., now married; Carrie E., married to Fred Nye, editor *Republican;* Willie, at work and Robert, at school. Has been connected with the Masonic order since 1849.

W. J. HAYES, foreman of boiler shop of Union Pacific Railroad. He is a native of Ireland, and was born in County Limerick. He came to the United States in 1851. Up to the age of fourteen he attended school in B ooklyn, N. Y. In 1855, he went to Bloomington, Ill., and worked in the boiler shop of the Chicago & Alton Railroad until 1861, then worked in the boiler shop of the Wabash Railroad at Springfield, Ill., nine months, then returned to the Chicago & Alton Railroad at Bloomington, then to Amboy in the Illinois Central Railroad, then returned to Bloomington and from there went to Milwaukee in 1863 in a contract shop, from there to Marshall, Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, then back to Bloomington again on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, then to Milwaukee and from there to Watertown on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; from there to Chicago on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the second time at Springfield, Ill., on the Wabash Railroad. In 1873 he came to Omaha and worked as a journeyman in the shops of the Union Pacific Railroad and also in the different shops along the line to Evanston where he remained five years. In November, 1880, he was appointed to his present position of foreman of the boiler shop. Was a member of the Legislature of Wyoming Territory for one term. Married Miss Jennie McNamara, of Springfield, June 28, 1870. She died January 9, 1875. They had three children, all died, John, Ellen and Jennie.

G. HEIMROD, grocer, commenced business in 1878, carries a stock of about $5,000 or $6,000. He was born in Germany, November 30, 1845. In 1866 he came to the United States, remained one year in New York City and removed to Nebraska in 1867, locating in Omaha, and engaged in the manufacture of soda water. In 1874 he returned to New York City and engaged in the manufacture of sewing machines which he followed until 1878, when he returned to Omaha and opened his present business. He was married in Hanover, Germany, March 4, 1873, to Miss Eliza Redecker, of Hanover. They have two children—Dora and George. Mr. Heimrod is a member of the "Concordia" Society.

FREDERICK E. HEINERIKSEN, meat market and stock dealer, 604 Sixteenth street. Mr. Heineriksen was born in Denmark in 1844. In 1867 he came to this country and took up his present business here and has very successfully carried it on since. In 1875 he was married to Miss Hannah Jensen, who was born in Denmark in 1853 and came to this country about 1872. They have a family of three daughters—Julia, Mary and Adelia.

WILLIAM F. HEINS, ex-County Treasurer. Came to Omaha in May, 1868. He took the position of cashier of the Chief Commissary Department of the Platte and held it ten years. He was elected County Treasurer in 1877 and re-elected in 1879. He was born in Hanover, Germany, September 20, 1849, and came to America in 1862. He entered the army in the Second United States Infantry. He was married at Omaha to Annie Von Heilen, a native of Carlisle, Penn. They have four children—Charles S., Mamie, Alice and William F. Heins, Jr. Mr. Heins is a member of the A., F. & A. M., K. of H., G. A. R. and the Concordia.

MEYER HELLMAN, of the firm of Meyer Hellman & Co., clothing merchants, was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 9, 1834; emigrated to America in May 1850, and located in Cincinnati and for five years was engaged as a traveling merchant. Came to Omaha in 1856. Was married in Louisville, Ky., August 15, 1871, to Maria Rau, a native of that State. They have four children—Blanche, Mable, Selma and Lillian. Mr. Hellman is a member of Capitol Lodge No. 3, Omaha Chapter No. 1 and Omaha Council, A., F. & A M. and is Treasurer of all these organizations. Is a member of the Omaha Hebrew Benevolent Association, of the Congregation of Israel, of which he is now treasurer and formerly was the president.

WILLIAM HENDERSON, of Henderson & Keyes, contractors and builders. Came to Nebraska in 1875 and located at Omaha. Was employed as carpenter for some months and then was in the furniture business with A. D. Moshur for a few months. Afterwards was engaged as a builder and contractor, alone, up to the spring of 1880, when he entered into partnership with David Keyes, and they have continued since. They are principally employed in jobbing in wood work and employ twelve to fifteen men. He was born in New York, in September, 1851, and learned his trade of a carpenter at North Port, Long Island, N. Y., and was employed at it until he came west. Has also been the company of J. B. Flint & Co., general store, Omaha, some three years.

R. HENRICKSON, groceries, provisions and liquors, commenced in 1881, succeeded Hendrickson & Nelson, carries a stock of from $5,000 to $6,000, and his sales are about $45,000 yearly. Mr. H., was born in Denmark, March 22, 1843. Came to the United States in 1870, located in Chicago for a time. Came to Nebraska in 1875, located in Omaha and engaged in grocery business, clerking for some time, and in 1879 went in partnership with Nelson, firm of Henrickson & Nelson. Mr. H. is a member of the Danish Association.

HENNING HENNINGSEN, dairyman corner of Fourth and Chestnut, Omaha. He was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, in 1848, engaging in farming until 1870, when he came to America. He engaged in the dairy business working for other parties until 1874 when he commenced his present business. In that year he married Miss Rosa Schmit who was born in Dubuque, Iowa. They have four children. Mr. H., has fifty-six head of cattle in his dairy. He employs two men and one delivery wagon and four head of horses. He has an extensive trade.

WILLIAM HERRMANN, engineer of Omaha brewery, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, 1839, and came to America in 1847 with his mother who settled in New Orleans. He came here in 1857, and has been connected with his profession here since. In 1858 he was married to Miss Mary Iverson, who was born in Holstein, Germany, 1839. They have two sons and two daughters. They are Albert, Julius, Amelia and Anna.

FREDERICK HERZKE, proprietor Elkhorn Valley House, contains [illegible] rooms, accommodates forty guests. He was born in Germany in 1836, emigrated to America in 1860, and settled in Omaha, Nebraska in 1867, and kept an eating house on Tenth street until he began in his present place. He was married in Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1867 to Miss Minnie Kelschenbach, who was born in Germany. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Omaha. He enlisted August 7, 1861, in Company O, Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He engaged in the battles of Cedar Mountain and Chancellorsville, and went with Sherman's army to Atlanta, was also in battles of Jonesburg, Dallas, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek, and was mustered out at Chattahoochie River, Ga., August 29, 1864.

CONSTANTINE HESS, foreman of freight repairs Union Pacific Railroad, was born in Saxe-Weimar, Geysa County, Germany, February 26, 1829. Came to United States in 1846, first worked in coal mine in St. Clair, Schuylkill Co., Pa., up to 1852, then in the copper mines of Lake Superior for three years. He then returned to St. Clair and learned his trade in the car shops of C. R. Abbott & Co. In the winter of 1862-3 served as a private in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and was mustered out at Harrisburg, Pa. Then returned to St. Clair and worked at his trade of carpenter until [illegible] when he came to Omaha and helped to build the "Atlantic Hotel." On July 12 of the same year he became connected with the Union Pacific Railroad as a journeyman in the freight repair department, and was promoted to his present position in the spring of 1878. Was a member of Mineral Lodge No. 285, I. O. O. F. of St. Clair, and also of Houghton Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Michigan; withdrew from those and joined Omaha Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., of Omaha. Married Miss Agnes Wian, of St. Clair, Pa., in 1857. Has one child, Samuel J. Mr. Hess was a member of the School Board of St. Clair, Schuylkill County in 1866-7.

GEORGE H. HESS, of the firm of Manning & Hess, dealers in agricultural implements, came to Omaha in 1880, and has since been engaged in the agricultural implement business. He is a native of Missouri, and lived in Iowa (Dubuque County) from 1850 down to the time he came to Omaha.

GEORGE HEYN, proprietor of the Grand Central photograph gallery, was born in Germany in 1856. He came to America in 1871, learned the profession of a photographer in the East and was employed at it some years. He came to Nebraska in February, 1879, located in Omaha and was engaged in conducting a photograph gallery for E. L. Eaton until November 1, in 1880, when he purchased the business and has been engaged conducting it under the above style since. He employs three men.

FREDERICK HICKSTEIN, meat market, 616 S. Ninth street, is a native of Prussia. He came to Omaha in 1871 and the following year he established his business. He now has eight hands in his employ. He is a member of I.O.O.F., and K. of P. He was married in 1874 to Mary Honnan, of Germany. They have three children—Rosa, Mena and Frederick.

IRA P. HIGBY, United States Government Gauger, Willow Springs Distillery, was born in Glens Falls, Warren Co., N. Y., June 22, 1848. In 1864 he came to Omaha, Neb., where his father kept the Farnum House, and afterward the Wyoming, now known as the Canfield House. In 1873 the subject of our sketch went to Hastings, Neb., and opened an eating-house, returning to Omaha in 1874, and was appointed to his present position in 1875. He was married in Omaha, July 15, 1872, to Miss Clara Landon. She was born in Ohio.

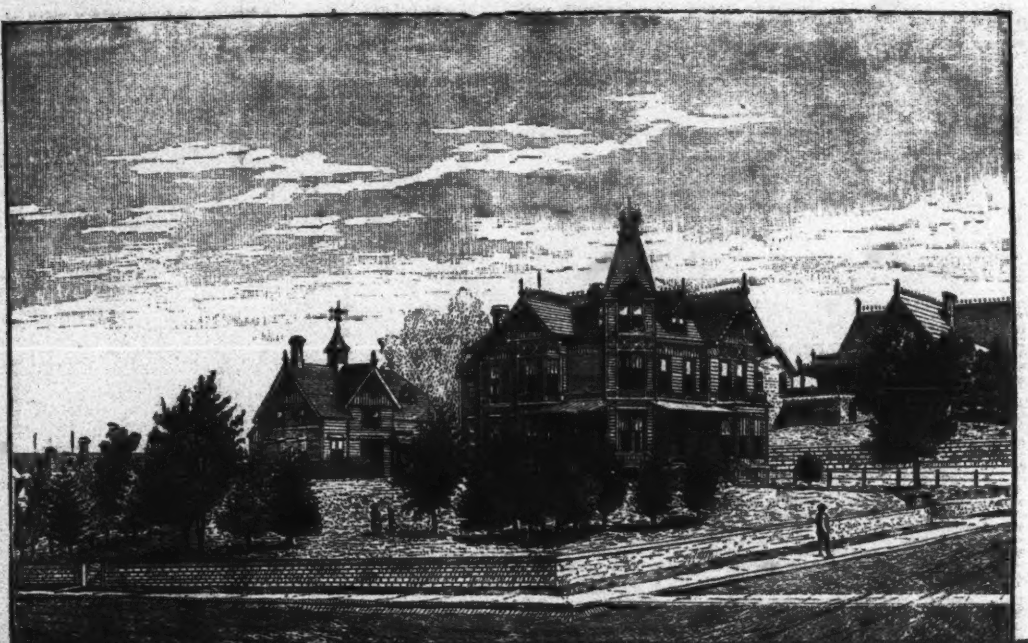
LEWIS W. HILL, real estate dealer, came to Omaha in 1867. He served in the railway mail service for about three years, after which he entered the real estate business. He was born in Adams County, Ill., and reared in Hancock County of the same State. Prior to coming to Omaha he was in the dry goods business at Cairo, Ill. The firm of Boggs & Hill, of which he is at present a member, does a general real estate business.

MRS. LOUISE HILLEKE settled in Omaha in 1858. Mrs. Hilleke is the proprietor of the Creighton House of Omaha, and erected a fine brick business house, corner Dodge and Thirteenth streets, in 1881. She also owns a number of dwellings and valuable city lots in that immediate vicinity. She is certainly a shrewd business lady. She was born in Germany January 12, 1832, and came to America in May, 1854. She was married in Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 27, 1874, to Mr. Joseph Hilleke.

P. C. HIMEBAUGH, of Himebaugh & Merriam, shippers and dealers in grain, was born in Erie County, Pa., in 1840. He began business life at the age of twenty-four years in Sycamore, Ill., and was engaged in conducting a flour mill there for several years and one in Rochelle, Ill., for six years. In 1869 he went to Chicago, Ill., and was engaged in the grain commission business until 1875, when he sold out and engaged in grain business in the firm of Wanzer & Co. He was connected with that firm in Chicago about a year. He came to Nebraska in 1876, located in Omaha, and engaged in grain business in connection with the firm of Wanzer & Co., of Chicago, Ill., which he continued for about eighteen months. He then formed a partnership with C. W. Lyman in grain business, the style of the firm was C. W. Lyman & Co. This firm built the Union Elevator "A" in sixty days. Mr. Lyman's interest in the firm was then purchased by N. Merriam, and the style has since been Himebaugh & Merriam, continuation of P. C. Himebaugh, of Omaha. The Union Elevator "A" which the firm owns, has a capacity of 200,000 bushels, and the Union Elevator "B" which the firm leases and own thirty-five per cent in, has a storage capacity of 700,000 bushels and costs $125,000. The firm employs some twenty men and handles about 3,000,000 bushels of grain a year. The trade has increased since they began business, from a shipment one car load per day until they now ship from twenty to eighty-five car loads per day. The firm also owns large warehouses and elevators in other parts of the State. Mr. Himebaugh was elected in October, 1881, president of the Y.M.C.A., of Omaha. He was also at one time vice president of that association for a year. He was married at Sycamore, Ill., December 6, 1864, to Annette C. Johnson, a native of Vermont. They have one daughter, Grace L.

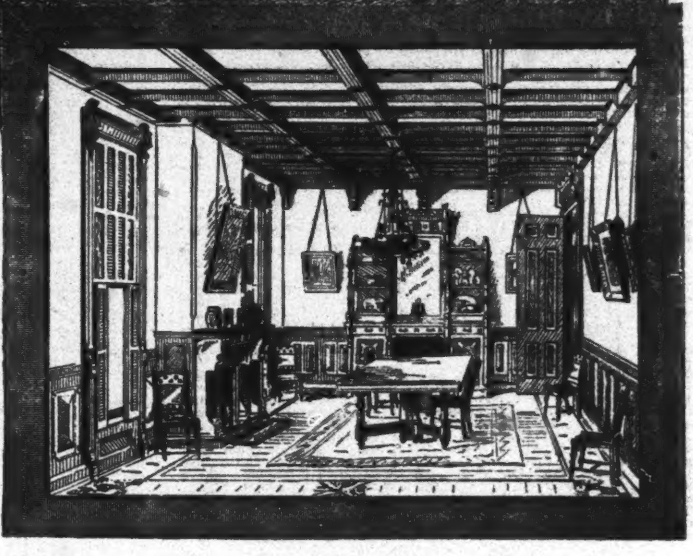
GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK, attorney at law, was born at Omaha, September 18, 1859. He received his education in the Omaha public schools and spent two years in Germany. Studied law at Ann Arbor and graduated from the University Law Department in the spring of 1881. He has practiced here since that time. His brother, John G. Hitchcock, was born April 29, 1865. John is now engaged in banking. Mr. Hitchcock is a son of the late ex-Senator Hitchcock.

HON. PHINEAS W. HITCHCOCK, deceased, was born November 30, 1831. His ancestors had settled in New England in early colonial days and were English. Gad Hitchcock, his father, was a farmer near New Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y., where the subject of our sketch was born. Being comfortably well to do and ambitious for his son and aware that he was more fitted for a professional life than for a farmer, he gave his son the privileges of a liberal education. Physically weak, his standing in school showed him to be mentally strong. After a two years preparatory course in a school in Great Barrington, Mass., and when twenty years of age, he entered Williams College. From thence, after four years study under the eye of that character maker, Mark Hopkins, Mr. Hitchcock graduated, and after several years of combined law study and journalistic work in the State of New York, he moved with G. M. Hitchcock to the Territory of Nebraska in the spring of 1857, locating at Omaha, then a small settlement. He at once opened a law office, combining with the practice of his profession an agency for several insurance companies and a general real estate business. Taking from the first an interest in politics, he was elected to the Republican Convention in Chicago, which, in 1860, nominated Abraham Lincoln. From this time on his life was a public one. On his arrival in Chicago he altered his former intention of supporting Seward, and from the first voted for Lincoln. In the winter of 1860 and 1861 he went to Washington to secure from Mr. Lincoln the appointment of Secretary of the Territory of Nebraska. Meeting with J. Sterling Morton, the occupant of that position, he visited with him at the latter's old home in Detroit, Mich., where he became acquainted with Zach. Chandler and other prominent Republicans, who supported him in his application. Going to Washington he at once received the appointment of Marshal instead of Secretary of Nebraska. This office he held until 1864, when, after 300 ballots, he was, by the Republican Convention held that year at Nebraska City, nominated for Territorial Delegate to the Thirty-ninth Congress. On the admission of Nebraska as a State he was appointed Surveyor General. He was elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4, [illegible]. His work in Congress was like his work at other times and in other ways—quiet, incessant, and effective. Not given to the making of great efforts or to speeches either frequent or long, always avoiding personalities in debate and aiming only to carry his point by a fight open, kindly and honest, he was remarkably successful in the passage of a large number of bills of great importance to the undeveloped West, whose wants he carefully studied and energetically sought to supply. He was the father of a number of laws relative to tree growing on the western prairies, known as the timber culture acts, of much Indian legislation and of the acts admitting Colorado as a



RESIDENCE OF GEO. A. HOAGLAND.

GEORGE A. HOAGLAND, lumber merchant, established his lumber yard here in the spring of 1861, and located permanently in the fall of that year, having been engaged at that trade ever since. The sales at that time were very small, amounting to perhaps $25,000 per annum. The business now done amounts to fully ten times that sum. He does a large wholesale and retail business in all kinds of building materials. Mr. Hoagland is a native of Booneville, Mo., and before coming to Omaha in the fall of 1861, he resided for some time at St. Joseph, Mo.



DINING ROOM.

State into the Union. He belonged to the stalwart wing of the Republican party. Strong and original in thought, clear in his perceptions, decided in his views, and single in the pursuit of an object, he carried out the doctrine of party to the letter. His love of the principles of the Republican party soon grew so as to include a love of the party itself, and as he never forsook a friend, no matter what the temptation or provocation, so he ever remained a strong and steadfast Republican—sorrowing over and endeavoring to counteract the evils arising out of party organizations, but glorying in the record of the party, earnest in the support of its laws and confident of its aims and hopes. He died at Omaha, Nebraska, July 10, 1881.

CHARLES HINTZ, grocer, 614 S. Thirteenth St., is a native of Holstein, Germany. Came to Nebraska in 1872. Worked on a farm about five years, then removed to Omaha, and worked in the grocery business for Julius Treleshka till the fall of 1880, when he opened this store. Married in 1876 to Maggie Ambrose, of Holstein, Germany. They have two children, one son and one daughter.

HOBBIE BROS., R. R. ticket and real estate brokers. Firm composed of Henry C. and George C. Hobbie. Commenced business April 1, 1878. George C. Hobbie, of the above firm, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., July, 1846. Removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1863, where he held a position as clerk in the U. S. Government mustering and disbursing offices. Returned to Oneida County, and from there moved to Nebraska in 1867, locating in Omaha. Was engaged as bookkeeper by firm W. D. Hall & Co., and held the same position with Barkalow Bros. Bought out the U. P. R. R. News Agency business, and three years later sold out his interest to Barkalow Bros., and engaged in the crockery business, which he followed until present firm was organized. He was married in Bloomfield, Iowa, September, 1872, to Miss Helen L. Stephens, of Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y. They have three children, Raymond S., Lulu S. and Harry C. H. C. Hobbie, of the above firm, was born in Oneida County, N. Y. August 25, 1849. Came to Nebraska in 1867, locating at Omaha, and for about three years followed the printing business; after which he was located at Ogden, Utah, in the employ of George C. Hobbie, in charge of news business of U. P. R. R. at that point. He was afterward employed in same manner at Shreveport, La., for Texas Pacific News business. Afterward was employed by Barkalow Bros., and located at Sedalia, Mo., in charge of news business of M. K. & T R. R. From last location he removed to Omaha and embarked in the railroad ticket brokerage and real estate business with George C. Hobbie. He was married in Omaha, October 27, 1880, to Miss Kittie Stephens, of Mount Vernon, N. H. Mr. Hobbie is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

J. L. HOBBS, with Morse, grocer, 1724 Dodge street, Omaha; is a native of Missouri. Came to Nebraska in 1860, and has been identified with the social, military and business interests of the State alternately since. In 1872 he was married to Miss Lizzie Flint, of Missouri. She was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1845. They have one daughter, Maggie May.

A. J. HOBIN, distiller, Willow Springs Distillery, was born in Brandon, Vt., August 20, 1848. In 1864 he enlisted in Ninth Regiment Vermont Infantry, Company I. Was mustered out at Richmond, Va., July 1865. Came to Nebraska in 1866; located in Omaha and engaged as a machinist. In 1868 made the first mash in what is now the Willow Springs Distillery. Went to Chicago in 1871, and engaged in distillery. Returned to Omaha in 1876, and was appointed to present position. He was married in Springfield, Ill., October 21, 1876, to Miss Mary A. Ball, of Chicago. They have two children, Edna May and Delwin Ball.

JOHN C. HOFSTEAD, mailing clerk in P. O. at Omaha, was born in Norway, December 26, 1848. Was engaged in merchandising until 1868, when he came to the United States. Located for a short time in Wisconsin. The same year settled in Omaha, and engaged in railroading on the U. P. R. R. Entered the P. O. in 1878, and was appointed to present position September 18, 1880.

O. W. HOILE (deceased) was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, March 5, 1845. Enlisted in 1861 in the Benton Cadets, serving under Gen. Fremont in Missouri; re-enlisted in 1862, in Company K, Eightieth Ohio Volunteers Infantry; commissioned Second Lieutenant in Company K, in 1862, and First Lieutenant of Company B, June 16, 1865; mustered out in 1865. Came to Nebraska in 1868, locating in Rulo, Richardson Co. Was in United States Marshal's office in Omaha from 1869 to 1872. Removed to Tekamah, Burt Co., where he resided about five years. Settled in Omaha in 1879. Died in March, 1882. Mr. Holle was a member of Beacon Lodge No. 23, of Tekamah, I. O. O. F.

G. W. HOLDREDGE, general superintendent of the Burlington & Missouri River R. R. Was born in New York City, March 26, 1847. Received a common school education in New York City; entered Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., and graduated from there in the class of 1869. After leaving college the same year came to Omaha and immediately became connected with the B. & M. R. R., first as a clerk in the treasurer's department, then in the train service of the C., B. & Q. R. R. in Iowa for several years, then master of transportation, then assistant general superintendent, and in 1879 was made general superintendent of that road, his present position.

G. W. HOMAN came to Omaha April 26, 1856, and has engaged in the livery business ever since. The business at that time was more profitable than now. He kept about twelve horses at the start, his first stable being on the site still occupied by him. They now keep from thirty-five to forty livery horses, with facilities for taking care of 100 head. Mr. Homan was for two terms Councilman from the Second Ward. He has resided on the same spot ever since he came to Omaha. He was born at Wading River, L. I., April 24, 1807, and lived on Long Island until his ninth year. He then moved to Orange County, N.Y. When sixteen years old he went into a wholesale grocery house as clerk. He started a line of omnibuses on Bleecker street and Broadway, New York City, beginning with two and running up to twenty 'busses, and his line was known as the "Waverly." After farming on Long Island for five years, he returned to New York and started the "Red Bird" line of stages. He is the oldest 'bus man in the country. He was married in New York City in 1827 to Amy Coles, a native of Tarrytown, N. Y. She died at Omaha. They had six children, Fannie, Maria, now Mrs. David Beffert, of Northport, L. I.; Eliza Jane, now Mrs. David Loring, of Omaha; George W., jr., of Chicago; Emma R., now Mrs. Elmer A. Thayer, of Chicago; Josephine, now Mrs. Charles F. Catlin, of Chicago; Henry A., of Omaha. They lost three children. His present wife was Carrie Wilde, of Newark, N. J. Mr. Homan is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

THOMAS E. HOLLEY, superintendent of Hanscom Park, Omaha. Was born in Ireland in 1842; was nineteen years of age when he came to America; settled first in Massachusetts, and from there went to York State, remaining two years. Then to the Mississippi River, where he was engaged in different enterprises until 1876, and when he settled in Omaha, Neb., taking charge of the Park soon after; was married in 1873 to Josephine Honkey, of Omaha. They have three children, Bridget, Ellen, and Nicholas.

D. B. HOOVER, engineer in Omaha Planing Mills. He first located in Seward City, Neb., in 1872 and worked in a saw mill a few months, also worked as engineer in same mill, which was soon afterward moved to West Blue River, where he worked as engineer fifteen months, after which he went to Fillmore County and took a land claim, farmed about three years. He went to Omaha soon afterwards and worked in a machine shop a short time, then engaged in the smelting and refining works, running a smelter several months. He then returned to his farm in Fillmore County and remained one year, returned to Omaha and worked for an ice company, and since then has followed various occupations. It is but fair to say of Mr. H. that he is a good engineer. He was born in Blair County, Pa., September 2, 1852. Was married in Fillmore County, Neb., to Miss Amanda Lite, who was born in Blair County, Pa. They have two children named Harry L. and Ida M. Mr. H. followed firing on Pennsylvania Central R. R. a number of months previous to going west, and followed engineering fifteen months in the latter State.

JOHN A. HORBACH came to Nebraska in April, 1856, and located at Omaha, where he has since resided. In 1856 and 1857 he was clerk in the office of Col. Gillmore, receiver of the U. S. Land Office for the Territory of Nebraska, then located at Omaha. In 1858 he opened a steamboat agency for a line of Missouri River boats between St. Louis and Omaha, and engaged in the forwarding and commission business, adding to it the lumber trade in 1861 and continuing until 1867; then closing out and engaging in the agricultural implement trade until 1874. In November, 1869, he organized the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad Company, and with his associates, composed of citizens of Omaha, conducted the road to Tekamah, in Burt County. In 1878 the road passed into the hands of the Omaha & Northern Nebraska Railway Co., and through his efforts was extended to the Logan Valley in 1879 and consolidated with the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad in 1880. From 1871 to 1881 he gave his attention largely to railroad interests. He is now handling his own real estate, having laid out several additions to the city of Omaha in 1866 and 1868. He is still interested in railroads; is director in the State Bank of Nebraska, and one of the original stockholders in the nail works. He was Alderman one term. Mr. H. was born near Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland Co., Pa., November, 1831. He went to Pittsburgh in 1850. From 1850 to 1856 he was connected with the Ohio & Pennsylvania R. R. in its construction and operation.

J. E. HOUSE, chief engineer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, of Kansas and Nebraska, is a native of Oneida County, N. Y., born January 1, 1832. Since 1852, has been engaged in civil engineering, part of the time on the survey, and construction of the old Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, now the C., R. I. & P. Railroad. In 1863 came to Omaha, and was engaged upon the U. P. Railroad, until its completion. In 1869 was made chief engineer of Omaha & N. W. Railroad, and built sixty miles of the road. In June, 1881, was appointed to his present position. He married Miss Annie B. Thompson, of Oneida County, N. Y., in 1860. Now deceased. And married again in 1877 to Mrs. Mollie F. Hannahs, of Oneida County, N. Y.—these ladies being sisters.

CHARLES C. HOUSEL located at Omaha, in September, 1868, and conducted a large commission business, and steamboat agency, until July, 1878, and was engaged in real estate operations extensively most of the time. He is a member of the firm of H. W. Cremer & Co., manufacturers, agents and dealers in railway supplies, car fixtures, etc., etc. He was appointed Government Director for the U. P. Railroad in 1878, by President R. B. Hayes, and held the position for three years, till July, 1881. Since then has dealt largely in real estate, and building many substantial buildings in Omaha. He was born in Winchester, Preble Co., Ohio, July 30, 1829, and lived there till 1850, when he was married to Maria J. Phelps, a native of the same place, and removed to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he remained until 1861. He then enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, as a private, and was detailed as a musician in the regimental band, serving until July, 1862, when the Secretary of War ordered all regimental bands mustered out of the service. After that, he remained with the army as a civilian, until 1863, then returned to Iowa, and remained until 1864, when he went to Montana Territory, where he engaged in mining, trading, merchandising and carrying mails from Virginia City to outside mining camps. Mr. Housel is a member of the I. O. O. F. and was a Grand Representative from Nebraska to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States for two years.

G. E. HOWARD, locomotive engineer U. P. Railroad, was born in Marion County, Ill., January 20, 1858. Came to Nebraska with parents in 1871, and located at Grand Island. In 1872 he came to Omaha, and learned machinists' trade in the U. P. Railroad shops, where he remained until July, 1876, then went to Wyoming Territory, on one of the western branches of the U. P. Railroad. Has had charge of an engine since 1878. Mr. H. is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

SAMUEL J. HOWELL, insurance agent, came to Nebraska in 1869, and located in Cass County, where he established a Canadian colony, and founded the town of Victoria. He resided there until he came to Omaha in 1875, engaging in farming and land surveying. Since moving to Omaha, he has been in the insurance and real estate business. He was born at Montreal, Canada, December 20, 1835, and lived in Canada until he came to Nebraska. In 1869, in connection with the late George S. Harris, he organized the "English Colony," composed of about twenty families of Canadians. Mr. Howell is also now engaged in farming, and lives on his farm, which adjoins the southwest corner of the city. He was married on the Ottawa, near Montreal, in 1859, to Anna Everett, a native of that province. They have six children: Edward E., Lulu, Emma, Carrie, Harold, and Alice. Mr. H. is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

D. D. HOXSIE, clerk of U. P. Railroad, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., September 3, 1835. At the age of fifteen came to Lewiston, Niagara Co., N. Y., and worked with his father at the trade of blacksmithing. He then went to Jackson, Mich., and engaged in butchering, and was also while there a clerk in the Rathborn House, now Hibbard House. From there he went to McGregor, Iowa, and clerked in the store of Simpson & Hoxsie. In 1861 he went to Chicago, and took charge of what was then known as the Stewart House, on the corner of State and Washington streets, for two years. He then returned to McGregor, Iowa, and remained there until 1876, during which time he held the office of Constable, then Marshal, and appointed Deputy Sheriff of Clayton County for two terms, during which period he sold at sheriff's sale, the old McGregor & Western Railroad, now the C., M. & St. P. Railroad, for $75. In 1876 he went to British America, traded at Ft. Garry, now Winnipeg, and with the Indians on St. Peter's Reservation. While in Winnipeg, Manitoba, in company of American Consul James R. Taylor, many a happy hour was enjoyed, especially in gathering and feasting on the mushrooms, which in that country are so very delicious. Mr. Hoxsie also accepted the kind hospitalities of Chief Prince, of St. Peter's Reservation, while 8,000 of his Indian people were congregated to receive an eloquent discourse presented by interpreters from Rev. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota. Then returned to Iowa, and in 1877 went to Texas, and was proprietor of the Battel House at Ft. Worth for eighteen months. He then returned to Iowa, and in 1879 came to Omaha, and was engaged in the store-room of the car and building department of the U. P. Railroad Company, and on April 1, 1879 was made clerk of the lumber yard. Is a member of the Capital Lodge, A., F. & A. M., of Omaha, and formerly of Beger Lodge, No. 135, of McGregor, Iowa. Married Miss Vieda I. Kellogg, of Winslow, Illinois, in 1859. They have two children, Charles, now telegraph operator and clerk in superintendent's office of the car and building department of the U. P. Railroad Company, before which time he was telegraph operator for the C., M. & St. P. Railroad, at Sanborn, in the Iowa and Dakota division, then operator at Spencer, Iowa, also at McGregor, Iowa, on the C., D. & M. Railroad, then at Hamburg, on the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad; and another son, Harry.

JOHN HOYE, brick manufacturer and contractor, 1222 S. Thirteenth street, was born in England, 1833, came to this country 1865, and settled in Omaha, when he took up his business, which he has been successfully identified with since. In 1854 he was married to Miss Amelia Birch, in England, she was born 1837. They have a family of eight daughters and five sons. They are John, Alice, George, Henrietta, Elizabeth, Amelia, Charles, Fred, Mildred, Richard, Sarah Jane, Lucille and Emily.

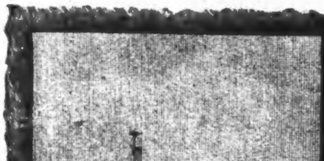
GEORGE E. HUBBARD, carpenter, Union Pacific Railroad Company, was born in Poland, Ohio, in October, 1837. Before locating here was connected with the Ft. Wayne car shops for about two and a half years, came here in October, 1866, and engaged with the Union Pacific Railway Company as builder of sash and blinds for railway coaches; had been in that business for the last fifteen years, was in the First Regiment Ohio Artillery, under Col. Bartlett and Lieut. Col. Heywood, of Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in the battles of Winchester and Port Republic and several skirmishes. Discharged in 1865. Was married September, 1881, to Annie Loveday who was born near St. Joe, Mo. Been an Odd Fellow for eleven years, also member of Ancient Order of Workmen for two years.

MRS. C. M. HURLBUT, widow of the late E. B. Hurlbut, was born in Ohio, 1831. In 1856 she came here with her people who settled here, and where she has been identified since; her maiden name was Miss Cordelia M. Munger. In 1857 she was married to Mr. E. B. Hurlbut who was born in Vermont, 1830, and who came here in 1854, and identified himself as a pioneer man and brother of the Congregational Church, whose pulpit he filled for ten years. In 1878 he passed from this earthly life and is buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery, leaving a family of one son and three daughters to survive him. The family are William, Sadie M., Addie W. and Lila.

HARRY W. HYDE, M.D., physician and surgeon, come to Omaha in July, 1879, and has practiced here since. He was born in Gardiner, Me., January 22, 1853, after his third year he lived in Chautauqua County, N. Y. He was educated at Detroit, Mich., and graduated at the Medical College there. He practiced one year at Bradford, Pa., before coming to Omaha. Dr. Hyde was married at Sherman, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., September 1, 1881, to Miss Nannie E. Plato, a native of that county. The Doctor is a member of the Omaha Medical Society and of the Order of the Chosen Friends.

J. R. HYDE, Justice of the Peace and real estate dealer, was born in Panton, Addison Co., Vt., April 17, 1818. In September, 1840, he removed to Lenawee County, Mich. In July, 1856, he removed to Nebraska and located at Tekamah in Burt County. He was there engaged in the practice of law. Held the office of County Clerk four years and was a member of the Legislature from Burt Co., in 1860 and '61. In 1861 he returned to Michigan and assisted in organizing the Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, the Ninth Michigan Cavalry and Thompson's Battery. He came to Omaha in 1867 and has since dealt principally in real estate, soon after locating here he was appointed County Judge to fill a vacancy. Was elected Justice of the Peace to fill a vacancy in 1880 and re-elected in 1881; is a member of the A., F. & A. M.; was married at Medina, Mich., to Caroline De Motte. She was born in Seneca County, N. Y., in May, 1818.

MORTIMER D. HYDE, son of J. R. Hyde, is a lawyer by profession, and was born in Hudson, Lenawee Co., Mich., October 17, 1855. He came to Nebraska in July, 1856, and located at Tekamah, Burt Co., attended Lincoln University and Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar April 12, 1878, commencing practice in Omaha in the following year.



A. B. HUBERMAN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

ADOLPH B. HUBERMAN, jeweler, came to Omaha in the summer of 1866, and has ever since been engaged in his present business. He does principally a wholesale trade and carries a stock of from $40,000 to $50,000. He employs twenty men and sells through Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Kansas and Colorado. He does an extensive retail business. He was born in Hanover, Prussia, in 1846 and came to this country in 1868. He was married in Europe to Isabella L. Gaines in 1878. She is a native of New Orleans and was educated in the Black Forest, Germany, where they were married. They have two children, Henry C. and Adolph. Mr. Huberman is an A., F. & A. M. and Knight of Pythias. In 1880 his house used

$90,000 worth of gold dust in the manufacture of jewelry. Since the above information was furnished Mr. Huberman has increased his business facilities full 25 per cent.

PETER E. ILER, distiller, was born at Wooster, Ohio, February 10, 1840, and lived there until eight years of age. He moved to Tiffin, Ohio, where he resided until he came to Omaha in 1866. He was in the liquor and distillery business in Tiffin up to 1867, when he sold out and permanently located at Omaha. He was married at Tiffin to Mary A. Denzer, a native of that place. They have four children—William E., May, Edith and Bessie. One son, Augustus K., died in infancy. He has been an A., F. & A. M. for several years. Mr. Iler is president of the Manufacturer's and Merchant's Union and a member of the National Distillers' Association, being an officer and director therein. The firm of Iler & Co. is now composed of Peter E. Iler and Joseph D. Iler.

JOSEPH D. ILER, secretary of the Willow Springs Distillery Company and a member of the firm of Iler & Co., was born at Wooster, Ohio. He lived at that place and at Tiffin, Ohio, until 1867, since which year he has been a resident of Omaha. He was married at Omaha in 1880 to Miss Georgie M. Gray, a native of New York. Mr. Iler is one of the owners of the well known Cozzens House at Omaha, which was built by George Francis Train.

REV. JAMES W. INGRAM, Pastor of the First Christian Church. Was born in Unionville, Union Co., Ohio, on August 31, 1838. Was educated at a select school in Fairview, Iowa, and spent a portion of his early life in teaching. In August, 1863, he entered the Christian ministry. The first four years of his service in the Christian ministry were spent in Jones County, Iowa, where he had charge of two Christian Churches. He has had charge of Christian Churches at the following places in Ohio: One year at Geneva, eighteen months at Sharon, three years at Painsville and eighteen months at Canton; afterwards was for three and one-half years at Sheldonville, Ky. Came to Nebraska in October, 1878, located at Omaha and entered upon his present duties. He has built up a large and prosperous church.

H. T. IRVINE, manager and leader of Irvine's Orchestra and Brass Band, 1516 Dodge street, Omaha. Mr. Irvine is a native of Illinois, where he was reared and educated. In 1870 and at the age of ten years he took up the study of music and has followed the practice successfully since. In 1875 he came here, and subsequently organized the present band of twelve musicians.

JAMES K. ISH, of McMahon, Abert & Co., wholesale druggists, began the drug business at Omaha in 1856, being one of the earliest druggists in the city. He conducted the business alone until July, 1880, when Lawrence McMahon became associated with him in the firm, under the title of Ish & McMahon. The wholesale business has been largely increased since Mr. McMahon's connection with the establishment. The firm of Ish & McMahon existed until February 1, 1882. Dr. Ish died August 9, 1881, but the name was unchanged until the date named, when the firm became McMahon, Abert & Co. was formed, being composed of Lawrence McMahon and Charles E. Abert. Since March, 1881, they have done an exclusive wholesale business, though it was originally all retail. They are now doing a business of about $150,000, employing eleven men in the various departments of the concern. Their sales are principally in Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Iowa.

MARTIN ITTNER, of the firm of Ittner Bros., brick manufacturers and contractors. He is a native of Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio. In November, 1844, he came to Missouri, and was engaged in the manufacture of brick in St. Louis about twenty years. In 1878 he came to Omaha and joined his brother Benjamin in this business, he having come here in 1866, but is now deceased. They employ about forty men at this yard, and manufacture from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 of brick per year. Was married in 1860 to Miss Martha E. Moeller, of Hesse-Cassel, Germany. They have five children—Henry, John, Walter N., Arthur and Mary F. His brother Benjamin served three years and three months in the Eighty-seventh Missouri Infantry during the late war.

NICHOLAS ITTNER, of the firm of Ittner Bros., brick manufacturers and contractors, is a native of St. Louis, Mo., where he was brought up to this business and was admitted as a partner in 1873. They continued this business in St. Louis till 1879, when he removed to Omaha. They are now carrying on a very extensive business here, in their building department they employ about forty hands. Mr. Ittner is a member of the Knights of Honor. Was married in the fall of 1877, to Miss Mattie J. Miller, of Richmond, Ind., whose parents were among the earliest settlers of Wayne County, Ind.

S. K. JACKSON, foreman of the passenger car works of the Union Pacific Railroad, was born in St Lawrence County, N. Y., January 8, 1841. Served an apprenticeship to a house carpenter for three years in Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y. He then went to Chicopee, Mass., working at his trade for one year, and in 1861 enlisted in Company F, Tenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, serving three years in the Army of the Potomac and was mustered out in Washington in June, 1864, then returned to Springfield and worked for Wasson & Co. in their large contract shops one year. In 1865 he worked in the car building department of the L. S. R. R. at Cleveland up to 1867, when he came to Omaha and became connected with the car works of the U. P. R. R. and helped build the first passenger car for the road, at that time there being only two men and himself finishing the interior of the cars, that department now working nearly 100 hands. In 1868 he was made foreman of his present position. He is a member of Capital Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M. and Past Master of same. He is also a member of Omaha Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F. and is at present a member of the Legislature of Nebraska. He married Miss Jennie L. Moody, of South Hadley, Mass., in January, 1867.

WALTER S. JARDINE, proprietor of Jardine's Express, office Union Pacific Depot, residence 112 N. Tenth street, Omaha. He was born September 21, 1857, in Bucks County, Penn. In the spring of 1868 he came with his parents to Omaha where he attended the high school, standing among the foremost of his class until 1872 when he engaged in his present business, having one team. Since 1876 his business has rapidly increased. He now has six teams employing six hands and during the fall and spring seasons he employs nearly double that number of men and teams. He does an immense business, handling over 40,000 tons of freight per year. He is one of the rising young business men of Omaha and merits the patronage he receives. His father, James B. Jardine, was born in the Parish of Glesserton, County of Wigtown, Scotland, December 19, 1819. Leaving his native place in 1838 he went to Yorkshire, England, where he remained until 1842 when he came to America, locating in Pennsylvania. In 1865 he married Miss Mary Ann Flinton who came from Yorkshire, England. They have three children living, namely, Thomas F., James W. and Walter S. He is a practical slater, having followed the business since he came from England. He has a diploma for roofing slate, etc., given to him by the Farmers and Mechanics' Institute of Northampton, at the annual fair held at Easton, Pa., September 26, 1856.

ANDREW JENSEN, blacksmith and wagon shop, was born in Denmark in 1848. He learned the trade of blacksmith there, serving an apprenticeship of four years. He came to America in 1871 and located in Omaha, Neb., where he was employed as a journeyman blacksmith some five years. He then opened a blacksmith and wagon shop which he has carried on since. Mr. Jensen was married at Omaha Neb., in 1872 to Annie Lindberg, a native of Sweden. They have three children Frederick, Charles and Albert.

H. P. JENSEN, M.D., physician and surgeon, was born in Denmark, August 24, 1844. When twelve years of age his parents emigrated to America and located at Omaha July 1, 1857, since which time this has been his home. He served five years in the army, entering the service as drummer boy in July, 1861. Afterwards he was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant of Company K, First Nebraska Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, serving until July 1, 1866. On September 1, 1866, he commenced the study of medicine. He attended one course of lectures at the University of Michigan. In the winter of 1872-'73 he graduated at the Long Island College Hospital, in Brooklyn, N. Y., and immediately engaged in practice in Omaha. Since then he resided and practiced two and a half years in Florida. He was married July 1, 1874, to Harriett Alma Swart. She was born in London, Canada. They have two children, Robert Percival and Rhena. They lost one infant son. The doctor is a member of the Omaha Medical Society, A., F. & A. M. and the G. A. R. Jens Jensen, father of the doctor, died in Omaha, July 7, 1857, and his mother is still living. Tunis Bartholemew Swart, Mrs. Jensen's father, died in London, Canada, her mother, Charlotte Victoria Gratiot Swart, is still living and a resident of Canada, but at present in Omaha.

A. L. JOHNSON, locomotive engineer, U. P. R. R., was born in Hancock County, Ohio, February 22, 1846. He enlisted at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1864, in Company E, One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Indianapolis in 1865, then moved to Missouri, and in 1866 engaged on the H. & St. Joe R. R., where he had charge of an engine until after 1869, and also one year on the A., T. & S. F. R. R. He came to Nebraska in 1873 and engaged with the U. P. R. R., and has had charge of an engine since. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

JOHN JOHNSON, real estate and ticket agent, came to Omaha in 1870 and has been engaged in his present business ever since. He represents the following steamboat lines: White Star, Red Star, Inman, National, Guion, State, Bremen, American, Hamburg and Anchor. He was born near Gothenburg, Sweden, November 28, 1842, and came to America in 1867. He located at Genesco, Ill., before coming here, clerking in the dry goods business while there.

P. H. JOHNSON, land agent, B. & M. R. R. Co., was born in December, 1838, at Denmark. He located here in 1873 from St. Louis County, Mo., was engaged there mostly in farming for about twelve years. He came here with the intention to settle on land, but for some time at first he engaged work with his team, and at that time in evenings employed his time with other of his country people in working up and organizing the society called the Danish Agricultural Society of Nebraska. The intention of said members was to settle on some good Government land, and as one of their delegates the first trip was made in March, 1874, through the counties of Buffalo, Sherman, Valley and Howard in order to select sites for colonization, but failed to do so, and a second trip was made in April, 1874, and located in Kearney County on Government land with some forty families, and up to the present time he has assisted in locating some 400 families, mostly Danish. The settlement was called Frederiksminde, and the town or post office, called Frederiksborg. In October, 1874, he engaged with the B. & M. R. R. Land Department as traveling land agent, and in 1876 was stationed here. In 1876 he assisted in locating a small colony of German-Russians in Franklin County. In 1877-78 he assisted in locating a colony of Poles in Howard and Sherman counties. In 1879 he assisted in locating the Catholic colony in Greeley County, and has located a good many other families in different parts of the eastern part of the State. He owns 160 acres of railroad land in Kearney County of which about half is in cultivation. He was married in Dwight, Ill., in September, 1863, to Louisa Krumsick, who was born in St. Louis, Mo. They have five children, Dorthea, Frederick, Louisa, Anina and Mary. He is a member of the Danish Brotherhood of America and the President of its Lodge No. 1, and a member of the American Legion of Honor. He is also a member of the Danish Society of Omaha.

S. R. JOHNSON, member of the firm of Steele, Johnson & Co., wholesale grocers, was born in Rockville, Park Co., Ind., November 1, 1830; went to Holt County, Missouri, in October, 1846, remaining there until April, 1853, then went to California, where he resided until the spring of 1855; then located at Sidney, Fremont Co., Iowa, remaining there two years. In 1857 he removed to Rock Bluff, Neb., and resided there until 1866, and then went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1868 he established his present business in partnership with Mr. Steele, under the firm name of Steele & Johnson. In 1874 he removed his business to Omaha. Mr. Johnson is president of the water-works company, and is prominently identified with the business interests of the city.

ANDREW P. JOHNSTON, dentist, was born in Sweden, and came to America in his sixth year. He commenced the study of dentistry about fifteen years ago, and for the last five years has been in business for himself. He spent nine years with Dr. James S. Charles, of Omaha, and one year in Chicago and St. Louis. Since then he has practiced in Omaha. He is a member of the Nebraska Dental Society.

SOREN JONASEN, manufacturer of jewelry and dealer in watches, clocks, etc., 410 S. Thirteenth and cor. Thirteenth and Harney streets, Omaha. He was born in 1852 in Denmark, where he learned his trade of watchmaker and jeweler. He came to America in 1876 to see the Centennial Exhibition, and liking the country he remained, coming to Omaha in the fall of that year. He worked for A. B. Hubermann for two and one-half years. On the 9th of October, 1878, he was married to Miss Gurrina Nelson. In the spring of 1879 Mr. Jonasen and wife visited Denmark, remaining four and one-half months, when they returned to Omaha. In October, 1879, he established his present business with a capital of $500. By close attention to business, and upright and honest dealing, he has so increased his business that he now carries a stock of $10,000, giving employment to five hands. He has now two stores. Mr. Jonasen is one of the upright and straightforward business men of Omaha, and will undoubtedly be in a few years one of the wealthiest men in that city.

ALFRED D. JONES came to Nebraska Territory November 15, 1853, and made his claim at what was known in early days as Park Wild, but now Forest Hill. He took a claim of 320 acres, which is now all included in the city limits. Mr. Jones, in company with Thomas and William Allen, crossed the Missouri River in a little scow, which they found on a sand bar on the Iowa side; one rowed the scow, another bailed the water out, while the third steered the craft. They started to cross about opposite Farnam street, and landed about the location of Iler's distillery. The grass was very tall, much higher than their heads, which they were obliged to part with their hands as they searched their way through the same. They made a fire on the location above the distillery and cooked their food, and took their blankets and camped there all night, with the starry heavens for their roof. During the night William Allen, being somewhat afraid of the surroundings, imagined that he saw Indians, gave the alarm, when the others were aroused and saw what proved to be a prairie fire. They rose early the following morning, and started west on about the line of what is now Division street, going in that direction until they arrived at the ridge, when Mr. Jones went south to about the location of what is now Dr. Goodman's residence, then went east and marked his claim down on what is called Purgatory Creek, and as he emerged into the Missouri Valley he discovered a fine stone quarry. He then went up the latter valley until he arrived at the starting point, which marked the boundaries of his claim. He made his claim foundation at about where Park Wild avenue is now located, on which he built the post office building, May 28, 1854, laying the foundation November 15, 1853. There was not a white settler in that vicinity at that time. The structure was rather of a primitive style of architecture, being built entirely of unhewn logs, having only one hole cut in for a door and the same for a window. He got his commission from the Government May 6, 1854, for Postmaster. He lived for some time in a brush house, where Willow Spring brewery now stands, to which he brought his wife blind, but she soon recovered her sight. There was no mail route nearer than Florence, six miles north. The Government authorized Mr. J. to employ a mail carrier and pay him from the proceeds of the office. The patronage of the office being very limited, he was compelled to carry the mail himself from Council Bluffs. He carried the mail, opened it as Postmaster, and acted as free delivery clerk. He carried the mail in his pockets and hat. It was consequently called the Hat Post office. After settlers began to come in, Park Wild was too far out, and Mr. J. took an ax-box, put partitions in so as to make four pigeon-holes, which he left with the carpenter who was then constructing what was then known as the Douglas House, on the corner of Thirteenth and Harney streets. From there the post office went to the Big Six on the corner of Cass and Thirteenth streets, in 1854, and from there into other hands. Mr. J. finally became tired of being Postmaster, and after several attempts found a Mr. Frank, who assumed the duties. At the beginning of the Hat post office nobody wanted to be Postmaster, but twenty-seven years has wrought considerable of a change, for now it is eagerly sought after by many of the worthy citizens of the enterprising Omaha. The first fractional quarter of Mr. J.'s jurisdiction the income of the office was three cents. The city of Omaha was laid out by Mr. Jones in July, 1854, he running the first boundary claim lines. He began the mercantile business in Omaha in 1860, which he followed several years, since which time he has dealt largely in real estate. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 30, 1814. Was married in Jackson County, Mo., in September, 1847, to Miss Sophronia Reeves, who was born in Virginia in 1826.

E. S. JONES, dealer in flour, feed and bailed hay, began business in July, 1880; employs one man; sales average $300 per month. He was born in New York City December 10, 1844, where he lived until 1864. His first business was the manufacture of artificial teeth and dental materials. He located in Burt County, Neb., in 1874, and began stock raising, which he followed some time, after which he moved to Omaha, and engaged in his present business. He was married in the latter county in November, 1878, to Miss Jessie Blaker. She was born in Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Omaha. He was a member of the National Guards, of New York City, during the Rebellion.

S. B. JONES, assistant general passenger agent Union Pacific Railroad.

SOREN JORGENSEN, manufacturer and dealer in cigars, was born in Denmark in 1834. Came to America in 1863; learned the trade of cigarmaker in Chicago, Ill., worked at it there some eighteen months. Then at different parts of the Eastern States for several years. Came to Nebraska in 1867, located in Omaha—was employed as a cigarmaker for about four years. Commenced present business in 1871 in company with A. Hanson; they conducted the business together some two years; since then Mr. Jorgensen has carried on the business alone. He has been the Danish vice Consul for the past three years. Manufactures about 150,000 cigars per annum; employing three men. Married at Omaha in 1868 Helene Thompson, a native of Denmark. They have four children—Mary, Kate, Minnie, and Jorgen.

GEORGE A. JOSLYN, manager of the Western Newspaper Union, at Omaha, first located in that city in April, 1880, going there to establish a branch office of the Western Newspaper Union; principal office at Des Moines, Iowa, with branch at Kansas City, Mo. He was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1848, and went to Montreal, Canada, in 1865 to engage in the manufacture of paper collars for another party, which he followed for twelve years, then engaged in the printing business in the same city for three years. Mr. Joslyn is now manager of the Omaha branch of the Western Newspaper Union, printing patent insides for over 100 western papers. He is also proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, which is conducted under his supervision.

S. T. JOSSELYN, paymaster Union Pacific Railroad, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., January 14, 1842. At the age of sixteen he was mailing clerk of the Buffalo *Morning Express*. In 1859 he became employed by the Illinois Central Railroad Company as storekeeper, at Amboy, Ill., and taught a winter term of school at Elkader, Iowa. In 1860-61 he enlisted as a private at the first call of the President, for three years service troops, on the breaking out of our late civil war, in the company which became Company C., Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Was made First Sergeant and First Lieutenant of the same company, and was in command much of the time up to the expiration of our term of service. Captured flag at battle of Mission Ridge, Ga., November, 1863. Captured rebel flag of Eighteenth Alabama. Was also acting Quarter Master of the Regiment for several months at the request of the Colonel. Was mustered out in the summer of 1864, at Springfield, Ill. Was then employed on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, in Minnesota, as ticket and cash clerk, until January, 1866. From there to St. Joe on Hannibal & St. Joe Railway, until June, 1866. From there to Omaha and was at once connected with the Union Pacific opened Omaha Station and sold the first ticket out of Omaha over the Union Pacific. He was then transferred to the General Freight and Ticket Office, and was also clerk in office of General Superintendent Webster Snyder, and went to Green River in 1868 and kept the Company's store for contractors, and also built two miles of heavy grading at same time. In fall of 1868 he returned to Omaha and was appointed paymaster of Union Pacific. Is a member of Mount Calvary Commandery of Knights Templar. Married Miss Henrietta C. Cutler, of Buffalo, N. Y., September 21, 1869. They have two children, May E. and Blanche Hoxie.

CHARLES KAUFMANN, fire insurance and real estate, came to Omaha, October 23, 1869. He was born in Prussia, October 23, 1848, and came to America in October, 1869. He engaged in his present business in the spring of 1880. He was elected a member of the City Council, in 1879, as Ward Councilman for two years, and in 1881 as Councilman at large, for another term of two years. He has been secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Union of Nebraska, since its organization in February, 1881. He is one of the founders of the Omaha Turner's Society, which was organized in 1874, and was presiding officer of that society from 1877 to 1881. He was married at Omaha, July 3, 1871, to Anna Ficenez, a native of Austria. They have four children, Charles, John Edward, Anna Christiana C., and Julius.

EDWARD KAUFMAN, barber, 807 S. Tenth street, Omaha. Was born in Germany, August 15, 1854. Came to this country, August 28, 1880, and settled in Omaha, where he has been in business since.

CHARLES J. KARBACH, wagon maker, horseshoer and repairer. Was born in Germany, in 1834, and was engaged in that country as a farmer. He came to America, in 1852, and was for two years employed learning the trade of wagon maker and blacksmith at Sheboygan, Wis. Came to Nebraska in 1858, located at Omaha and opened wagon making and horseshoeing establishment, which he carried on for eleven years. In 1869 entered into wholesale liquor business in company with two others, they ran the business for some two years, then Mr. Karbach carried it on alone for four years. In 1875, he again opened a wagon making and horseshoeing establishment in company with Henry Grebe, they were in partnership together about eighteen months, since then Mr. Karbach has been engaged in the business alone. His son William assists him.

PETER J. KARBACH, wagon maker and blacksmith shop, was born in Germany in 1839. Learned the trade of blacksmith in that country. Came to America in 1857, was employed as a blacksmith in Chicago, Ill., then in St. Louis and St. Charles, Mo., for two years. Came to Nebraska in 1859, located in Omaha, was employed by his brother, C. J. Karbach, for two years. In 1861, went to California, remained only a short time. Was then in the overland mail company's employ for one year in Nevada. Had a wagon and blacksmith business at Empire City, Nev., for over three years. Returned to Omaha in 1866, and went into partnership with his brother, Charles J., in a wagon and blacksmith business, they continued together about two years, and since 1868 he has been alone, carrying on same business. Manufactures principally spring wagons, employs three men. He was married in Omaha, in 1868, to Margeret Lamb, native of Germany. They have five children. Arthur, Amanda, Emil, George and Othalea.

A. N. KEAR, saloon and city weigh scales, dealer in cattle, etc., 2101 Cuming street, was born in Denmark, February 5, 1853. In 1873 he came to this country and settled in Omaha, and has been connected with his present business industries since. In 1875 he was married to Miss Christiana Smith, in Omaha. She was born in Denmark, August 20, 1849.

JOHN H. KELLOM, capitalist, Omaha, Neb., was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1818, going to Auburn, N. Y., where he taught school, and took a course at Williams College, in 1842 went to Georgia, and taught school for a number of years, he also read law, but never practiced, preferring teaching. Settled in Nebraska, in 1856, locating at Omaha, in 1857, opened a bank in connection with Mr. Gridley, at Buffalo, N. Y., but owing to the panic of 1857, only ran it six months; in settling up the affairs of the bank he took several acres of land as his portion, and offered it at $40 per acre, but could not sell it. He has since sold the land at $2,000 per acre. In 1858, in company with Henry Zoller, went into the grocery business. In 1859 was appointed Clerk of the U. S. District Court, also Clerk of the State District Court, holding the position three years. In 1862 was appointed U. S. Deputy Collector, and held that office for three years. In 1865, was commissioned as Postmaster at Omaha, and remained there nine months. In 1866 was selected by the school board to make arrangements for the establishment of a high school, and was retained as principal for three years. In 1880 went to California, and purchased an orange ranch of forty acres, having over 2,000 orange and lemon trees, some in bearing condition. Was married in July, 1850, to Miss Newell of Springfield, Mass.

WILLIAM T. KELLY, general superintendent of the Kansas Central R. R., was born in Wellsburg, W. Va., in 1842. In 1861 he enlisted in the First Virginia Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He was then engaged in the livery business in Wellsburg until he came to Nebraska, in 1867. He located at Omaha, and entered the employ of the U. P. R. R. Co. Was employed as brakeman, but served in that capacity only a few weeks. He was then employed as freight conductor until March, 1873, when he was given charge of a passenger train. He served as passenger conductor until February 1, 1882, when he was given the general superintendency of the K. C. R. R., with headquarters at Leavenworth, Kan. He was married at Sioux City, Iowa, June 3, 1874, to Helen P. Briggs, a native of New Hampshire. They have two sons, Ralph, the oldest; and the baby, born December 28, 1881.

KENNARD BROS. & CO., wholesale druggists. The business now run by Kennard Bros. was established in 1856 by H. W. Tuttle. He was succeeded in 1857 by Bunn & Martin, who ran it until 1865. Martin & Vanderveer were their successors. Mr. Vanderveer died, and Martin conducted the business until 1875. Then F. B. Kennard, who had been with the concern since its infancy, became a partner under the firm name of Martin & Kennard. Martin sold out to Kennard & Forsyth, and they conducted the business until 1879, when the present firm was organized. F. B. and George A. Kennard, A. B. Carpenter and Edgar Zabriskie, constitute the firm. In 1860 the business amounted to $40 per day. In 1870 it had increased to $75 per day. Now they do about $225,000 a year, wholesale and retail. They give employment to twelve men. Their sales are in Nebraska, Iowa, Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Missouri.

HOWARD KENNEDY, secretary of land department of U. P. R. R., was born in Lansingburgh, State of New York, August 18, 1832. Spent his early life upon a farm, up to the age of seventeen years, when he went to Kinderhook Academy, and afterwards entered the Class of '57 in Williams College. While pursuing his studies there he spent part of his time, and also his winter vacations, as was the custom at that time, in teaching in Naperville, Ill., Kinderhook Academy, and in Mount Joy, Pa., continuing the same up to his coming to Omaha, in 1859; when he organized the first public school in Nebraska. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1860 and married Miss Maggie A. Long, of Mount Joy, Pa. From that time up to spring of 1866 he carried on a boarding school in Columbia County, N. Y., when he came to Nebraska City, and was appointed Receiver of U. S. Land Office. Upon the removal of that office to Lincoln, Neb., Mr. K. went there and remained until June, 1869, when he was appointed to his present position of secretary of land department of U. P. R. R. He is a member of the Order of Knights Templar of A., F. & A. M. Has been a member of the Board of Education since its organization in 1871 to 1881. Was President of the Board one term, and Vice-President three terms. Mr. K. has taken an active part in school matters for many years, and was School Examiner for Otoe County, Neb. Has three children, Alfred C., Howard and Wynnie.

HON. BENJAMIN ELI BARNETT KENNEDY, second son of Hon. Samuel B. Kennedy, was born in Bolton, Chittenden County, Vt., April 20, 1827. He resided with his parents and worked on the farm until twenty-one years old. Acquired an academical education. Read law with Maynard & Edmunds (Senator Edmunds). Admitted to practice law before the county court at Burlington, Vt, September, 1852, and before the Supreme Court of Vermont in 1855. Removed to Omaha, Neb., September 14, 1858, where he has continuously resided and followed his chosen profession. He was elected Alderman, April, 1863, and to the office of Mayor in same year to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mayor George Armstrong, and was re-elected to that office the following year. Has held the office of City Solicitor one term. Held the office of director of the city public schools eight years consecutively, commencing in 1864, during which time the present school system was established and course of instruction adopted. Was appointed a member of the Board of Education of the State Normal School in 1872 by the Governor and reappointed his own successor in 1877, and is at this time President of that Board. Was elected Representative in the Territorial Legislature in 1864 and to the Territorial Council in 1865. In 1866 was chairman of the joint committee on revision of the Statutes of Nebraska. Has served one term in the State Legislature as member of the House. Was one of the original incorporators of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences and has been corresponding secretary since its organization in 1880. Has been a member of the Douglas County Bar Association and the Douglas County Law Library Association since their organization and served as president of both. Also a member of the State Bar Association and of the State Board of Fish Commissioners, to which last-named office he was appointed by the Governor. In politics he is and always has been a Democrat and cast his first ballot for Lewis Cass for President. Is conservative in sentiment and believes in the right of every "free man" to freely exercise the elective franchise. Mr. Kennedy was married to Frances Gennet Nims, second daughter of Dr. Reuben and Sophia W. Nims, at Romeo, Mich., August 4, 1858. Mrs. Kennedy was born in Richmond, Chittenden Co., Vt., August 4, 1832, and removed to Michigan with her parents in May, 1853. They have three children, Fannie Adelaide, born February 1, 1860. William Hannibal, born August 23, 1864, and Charlotte Hannah, born September 22, 1866.

W. J. KENNEDY, dealer in agricultural implements, was born in Baltimore, Md., November 19, 1832. From 1837 to 1856 he lived in St. Louis, where he was, November 4, 1856, married to Mary M. Mundy, a native of New York, though reared in New Jersey. They have one daughter, Theo C. Mr. K. is the pioneer promoter of the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. He was a member of the City Council in 1860. He came to Omaha December 9, 1856, and engaged in the watch and jewelry business, establishing the first house of the kind here. He continued in that business eight and a half years, then went into the banking business for thirteen months, after which he formed a partnership with John A. Horbach in the commission business, continuing at this from 1865 to 1874. Since January 1, 1876, he has been in his present business. He represents the Davenport Plow Company, Pattee Bros., Monmouth, Ill., Union Corn Planter Works, James Selby & Co., Russell & Co.'s Threshing Machines, C. Aultman & Co., and Nichols, Shepard & Co., Mathew's Hand and Garden Seed Drill. He does a large retail business.

DAVID E. KEYES, of Henderson & Keyes, contractors and builders. Came to Nebraska in 1870. Located at Omaha. Was engaged in the building department of the U. P. R. R. Company for six months and then worked as a carpenter up to the spring of 1880, when he entered in present business in company with William Henderson, and they have continued together since. Born at Binghamton, N. Y., May 25, 1835. Learned trade of carpenter, serving at his trade a regular apprenticeship of three years. Was then employed at his trade in State of Wisconsin up to 1861, when he enlisted in the First Wisconsin Cavalry. Served nearly three years. Then employed at trade in Chicago, Ill., up to 1869. Then in building department of C., B. & Q. R. R. for a short time. Married at Aurora, Ill., in 1866 to Isabella Howard, native of that place. They have two children, Maud and Eugene.

RICHARD KITCHEN, came to Omaha September 10, 1878, and opened the Withnell House, with which he has since been connected. He was born in Jefferson County, Mo., in 1835, he crossed the plains and has since been freighting and in the stock business and taking government contracts. He was occupied in this manner until he engaged in the hotel business. The Paxton Hotel is being built by Kitchen Brothers. Dick Kitchen will be the resident manager thereof.

BENJAMIN P. KNIGHT, County Commissioner, is engaged in farming on Section 27, Township 16, Range 13 Union Precinct, Douglas County. He located at Florence in June 1, 1856, engaging in the work of surveying town sites, etc., at which he continued for five or six years. He then took to farming, at which he has been uniformly successful. He has been a County Commissioner since 1872, and has devoted a large share of the past nine years to his official duties. Mr. Knight was at one time County Surveyor. He was born at North Brookfield, Worcester Co. Mass., April 5, 1830, and lived there until his eighteenth year. He spent one year in New Hampshire, and three years in Boston prior to coming to Nebraska. He married at Charlestown, Mass., in March, 1857, to Miss Adaline F. Mason, a native of New Hampton, N. H. They have four children—Charles E., Henry B. Daniel R. and Frederick. The first day he arrived in Nebraska, he pre-empted his present farm and settled thereon two years later.

LOUIS H. KORTY, Assistant Superintendent of the Telegraph of the Union Pacific R. R., was born October 22, 1846, in Hanover, Prussia. The family came to the United States in 1849 and settled at Fort Madison, Iowa. At the age of fourteen he chose the telegraphic profession, in which he has served various companies in many of the principal cities in this country. In 1862 he joined the United States Military Telegraph Corps as operator and cipher clerk to various commanders of the Union Army in the Southwest, continuing in the Government service until 1867. In the Military Telegraph Mr. Korty rendered most efficient and valuable service to the Union cause, often being exposed to hardships and dangers in common with regularly enlisted men. He has a rare and valuable collection of autograph telegrams of both Union and Confederate Generals which fell in his possession at various places during the war. In 1867, while at Houston, Texas, he was stricken with yellow fever in the epidemic of that year, and a change of climate compelled his return North, where he entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Chicago. He came to Nebraska in 1869 and entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and was appointed assistant superintendent of Telegraphs of that road in 1880. He is a member of Capital Lodge No. 3, A., F. & A. M., of Royal Arch Chapter No. 1, Senior Warden of Mt. Calvary Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, Omaha; also a member of the several bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry to the thirty-second degree. Is Secretary and Treasurer of the Omaha Electric Company which owns and operates telephone exchange systems at Omaha and Council Bluffs. Mr. Korty is also largely interested in the extension of the telephone business throughout the West, and is the representative of the American Bell Telephone Company for the licensing of telephones for private lines for Nebraska and Wyoming. Mr. Korty married Miss Lizzie B. Sampson, of Chicago, October 14, 1871. They have one child—Gussie Louise.

CHARLES KREBS, freight conductor of Union Pacific Railroad. Was born in Switzerland, in 1846, came to America in 1850. He resided with his father in Dodge County, Wis., until he came to Nebraska in 1866, and located in Omaha; was employed as a laborer by the Union Pacific Railroad Company until 1868, then as a switchman up to 1874, was then engaged as a brakeman for eight months, since then as a freight conductor. Mr. Krebs was married at Omaha, Neb., in 1873, to Barbara Shavlick, a native of Bohemia. They have five children, Charles, Frank, Mamie, Annie and Matilda.

ERNST KREBS, vinegar manufacturer, Jones street, between Ninth and Eighteenth streets, was born in Germany, in 1830. In 1851 he came to this country and after traveling through the country till 1861, he came here and carried on a distillery till 1868. In 1872 he began his present business, and has successfully carried it on since; capacity of manufactory, ten barrels per day. He was married in 1866 to Miss Mary Rottler, who was also born in Germany, in 1837. They have a family of two daughters, Louisa and Mary, and one son, August.

EDWARD KREISSMANN, 914 Tenth street, proprietor of a restaurant, where he serves meals at all hours, also has a bar in connection, began business in 1867. He was born in Leipsic, Saxony, Germany, 1839, came with his parents in 1841 and settled in Boston, Mass. He went to sea at the age of twelve and one-half years, and followed that life for eleven years, beginning as ship boy and in one year was promoted to ordinary seaman. He went to navigation school and received a diploma as third mate. Then he went on a voyage to China, afterward went to the school again and obtained a diploma as second mate. Then he took another voyage to China and the East Indies, being gone eighteen months. He then went to school one month, passed as first mate and served four years in that capacity. He had charge of a Chinese junk in China, on the coast; made one trip and was shipwrecked by a typhoon, but was finally rescued by a Boston vessel. He soon afterward started for the United States, and on the breaking out of the Rebellion, arrived at Brooklyn Navy Yard, and enlisted as seaman on North Carolina, and was sent with 150 men to Cairo, Ill., where they joined the Mississippi Squadron. He was put on the Carondelet, and was in the battles of Fort Henry, Donelson, Fort Pillow; went down and was at the taking of Memphis, Tenn. He was at Vicksburg on the 3rd of July, 1862, and was sent up the river above Vicksburg, to bring down the rebel gunboat Arkansas. They were acompanied by the gunboats Taylor and Queen of the West. They were obliged to retreat, being badly smashed up. They floated down the river and anchored above Vicksburg; next morning out of 140 men, 110 were sick with fever and ague. They were towed up to Mound City, Ill., for repairs. He was then put in the Marine Hospital, where he remained three months; was then put on the gunboat ram La Fayette, as Quartermaster, and acted in that capacity six months, then promoted to Chief Quartermaster, and held that position until after President A. Lincoln's death, when he resigned and went home to Boston, Mass., and settled some business matters and went to Chicago, Ill. Was there two years in the mercantile business, then went to St. Louis, Mo., bought a stock of $9,000 worth of goods. His goods were put on a steamer ready for shipment, and the steamer burned the same night and he lost all. He then lived in St. Louis, Mo., three months; was then married to Anna Hardwig, who was born in Saxony, Germany. He then went to Omaha, Neb., where he has since lived. He was the first manufacturer of awnings and tents, following it one year. Then went into his present business, first starting on the river side, where he remained eighteen months, then established near the Union Pacific Railroad Depot one season, then in his present place. He has been a Delegate to the County and State Conventions. His wife died November 6, 1880. He belongs to the Masonic Order of St. Louis, Mo., also to a German Order, named Harugari, a mutual insurance society.

WILLIAM KRELLE (Nindel & Krelle), was born in Germany, September 21, 1850, and came to America in 1870. He located in New York City for three years. In 1876 he came to Omaha. He was married at New York in 1875 to Frederika Schlieder, a native of Leipsic, Germany. They have four children, William, George, Louise and Frederick. Mr. Krelle has been engaged in the hat business since his youth, and worked in hat factories prior to coming to Nebraska.

LOUIS KROITZSCH, proprietor of the Chicago Steam Dye Works, 1513 Douglas street, Omaha. Is a native of Germany, and came to Omaha in 1880, where he has successfully carried on his business since. In 1873 he was married to Miss Lizzie Harcus, who was born in Scotland, and came to this country in 1865. They were married in Grand Rapids, Mich., where Mr. K. had carried on his business for several years. They have one son, William James. Mrs. K. also carries on the dress and cloak making business in all its styles.

V. KUCERA, saloon S. Thirteenth street, was born in Austria in 1844, and came to this country in 1866 and settled in Omaha in 1868. He followed the cabinetmakers' business here till 1870, when he opened the present business which he has carried on since. In 1864 he was married to Miss Annie Bursich. They have one son, V. Kucera.

NORMAN A. KUHN, druggist, came to Omaha in the spring of 1879 and has since been in the drug business. He was born in Hanover, Columbiana Co., Ohio, March 15, 1854, and lived there until he was four years of age, when his parents moved to Salem, Ohio, that was his home until he came to Omaha. He is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in the class of 1877. His business amounted to over $25,000 in 1881. The business of 1882 will amount to very much more than that sum. His store is located on the corner of Fifteenth and Douglas streets.

RESIDENCE OF N. A. KUHN, COR. OF DODGE AND JEFFERSON STREETS.

EUGENE KUONY, United States Government Storekeeper, Willow Springs Distillery, was born in Alsace, Germany, July 17, 1843. Was engaged in railroading and station agent in Germany. Came to United States July, 1870, locating in Fort Calhoun, Washington Co., Neb., engaged in clerking in store with his brother, J. B. He was appointed to present position December, 1880. He was married in Omaha July 27, 1881, to Miss Anna Mehring, of Cedar Creek, Cass Co., Neb. She was born in Germany, October 7, 1858.

M. A. KURTZ, dealer in ladies' furnishing goods, suits and cloaks. Business established in 1868, by Kurtz, Mohr & Davis. Mr. K., has been alone since 1875. Mr. K., was born in Gettysburg, Pa., July 15, 1841. He enlisted in 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, Col. T. M. Bayne, and served until mustered out at expiration of term of service in 1863. Previous to the war was engaged in notion business in Pittsburgh, Pa., and after his return engaged in the same business in Philadelphia in which he continued until he removed to Nebraska in 1868. Mr. K. was married in Warsaw, N. Y., August 7, 1873, to Miss Belle Bristol, of Warsaw. Mr. K., is a member of the English Lutheran Church, is also a member of the Lock Club a literary society of Omaha.

G. F. LABAGH, storekeeper Union Pacific Railroad, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Northumberland County, November 13, 1836. He remained upon a farm up to the age of nineteen, when he clerked for three years in the boot and shoe house of William E. Smertz & Co., of Pittsburgh, and afterwards in the wholesale boot and shoe house of King & Sterling in Philadelphia. He returned to Pittsburgh in 1861, and at the breaking out of the late Rebellion enlisted in Company F, Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant of same regiment, and then to Quartermaster, and then made Division Quartermaster of First Division, Fourth Army Corps, was then detached and made Assistant Quartermaster, of Fourth Army Corps, until his resignation in 1865, when he carried on mercantile business in Peoria, Ill., until the fall of 1866, when he came to Omaha and became connected with the Union Pacific Railroad as clerk in supply department, and was promoted in 1870 to his present position. Mr. L., during the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, had full charge of the handling of the supplies on the greater part of the line. Is a member of the Knights of Honor, No. 829, of Omaha, was a member of the City Council for two years. Married Miss Phœbe S. Molineux of Pittsburgh, Pa., March 29, 1864. They have two children, Charles G. and Mahela I. E.

JESSE H. LACEY, United States Government Storekeeper, Willow Springs Distillery, was born in Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio, July 8, 1826. Engaged in book and publishing business in Cincinnati, and in May, 1859, removed to Nebraska locating at Omaha, and engaged in wholesale groceries under firm name of Lacey & McCormick, succeeded by John McCormick & Co. In 1870 took a position as agent of the C., R. I. and C. & N. W. R. R., which he held about three years, then engaged in retail groceries, appointed to present position, December, 1880. He was married in Falmouth, Pendleton Co., Ky., to Miss C[illegible]ine T. Miser, she was from Zanesville, Ohio. Mr. Lacey held the position o[illegible]tmaster at Laceyville, Ohio in 1845-46. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. [illegible]ge, Chapter and Commandery, and of the Scottish Rite, 32d degree.

GEORGE BAKER LAKE was born in Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., September 15, 1826. His parents were natives of the Empire State, being descendants of the old English Puritan stock. His mother, Nancy Williams, was a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, whose name fills a sacred place in the annals of the American colonies. Walter C. Lake, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer by occupation, and young George, the oldest in a family of six children, was educated on the farm, and followed the vocation of farmer until his majority. At the age of one and a half years he was deprived of the care of a mother, and when nine years old he was left an orphan by the death of his father. At this age he shoved his bark boldly out from shore and began the earnest conflict of life for himself. His father having removed to Ohio in 1835, a few months before his death, young George was left among strangers, but found ready employment among the neighboring farmers. His only schooling during his minority was the district schools of that new portion of the Buckeye State. After attaining his majority he entered Oberlin College and took an independent course of two years. In 1849 he entered the law office of W. F. Lockwood, at Elyria, Ohio, and after one year became a student in the law office of Clark & Burk, in the same city. In the fall of 1851 he was admitted to the bar before Judges Hitchcock and Spaulding in the Supreme Court of the State. On the dissolution of the partnership of Clark & Burk, in the spring of 1852, Mr. Lake entered into a partnership with Mr. Burk, with whom he continued a successful practice for two years. He then withdrew from the firm and formed a partnership with Lionel A. Sheldon, now a member of Congress from Louisiana. This partnership continued until his removal to Nebraska in 1857, when he settled in Omaha and continued the practice of his profession in partnership with A. J. Poppleton, one of the most eminent lawyers of the State and at present the attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad Company at a salary of $10,000 a year. In 1859 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature from Douglas County, to which position he has been returned by the suffrage of his constituents at three subsequent elections. In the session of 1865 he served as Speaker of the House. He was one of the committee to draft the first State Constitution, under which the State was admitted to the Union. In the fall of 1866 he was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and held his first court under the Constitution in April, 1867. By virtue of his office under the Constitution, he is constituted one of the District Judges, and as such has the double duty of two laborious official positions—having performed over one-half the judicial business in the State. In 1871 he was elected as delegate to the Constitutional Convention. At the organization of that body he was placed at the head of the Judiciary Committee, and did good service as a member of several other important committees. In debate his voice was but seldom heard, and then with the force, logic and eloquence that carried conviction. As a lawyer, he ranks with the best in the State. As a judge, his decisions carry weight and command respect. As a citizen, he is among the most influential in Omaha; and as a man, he is honest, honorable, exemplary and commendable. Politically he was a Democrat until the beginning of the rebellion, since which time he has labored with the Republican party. He was married in December, 1851, to Miss D. A. Poppleton, in Belleville, Ohio, by whom he has one son, George E., now in his nineteenth year. In 1854 he lost his wife, and was married to a cousin of his first wife and a sister to Hon. A. J. Poppleton, of Omaha, in June, 1856. From this union there was one daughter, Carrie Jane, now in her fifteenth year. In 1860 he lost his second wife, and in 1861 was married to Miss Abby Hays, by whom he has one daughter, Mary, now in her eighth year. Mrs. Lake is a native of Chicago, a strict member of the Episcopal Church; is an intellectual and estimable woman, a good companion and a mother worthy of her charge. Such is a brief record of George B. Lake. He started in life at the age of nine years, and has won the position he occupies by industrious habits and integrity of purpose.

W. E. LAUENSTEIN, groceries and provisions, commenced business in 1881; carries a stock of about $2,000. Mr. L. was born in Put-in-Bay, Ohio, March 30, 1861 engaged in farming until 1880, when he removed to Nebraska, locating in Omaha. Engaged in clerking in grocery store until he opened present business.

W. LAWRENCE, locomotive engineer U. P. R. R. Was born in Boston, Mass., July 15, 1846. In 1860 commenced to learn machinists' trade in shops of Illinois Central Railroad. Came to Nebraska in 1866 and engaged with the U. P. R. R. Has had charge of engine about five years. He was married in Omaha, in 1868, to Miss Shull, of Omaha. They have two children, Henry and Maud. Mr. L. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

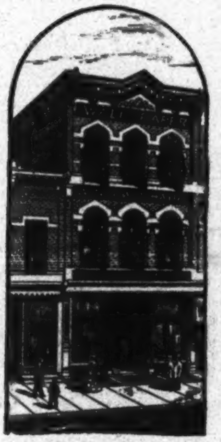
JOHN C. LAWTON, Head Clerk Railway Mail Service, was born in Lancashire, England, December 2, 1845. Came to the United States with parents about 1850, located in Connecticut. Remained in Litchfield, Conn., until he was fourteen years old, then engaged in mercantile business until he came to Nebraska, January, 1872, settled in Omaha and took a position as Postal Clerk on the Omaha and Ogden route from 1878 to 1881. Was in Chief Head Clerk's office, then resumed car service. Is now Head Clerk of car on the Omaha and Ogden route and is acting in place of Chief Head Clerk of Railway mail service during absence of the latter. Mr. L. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge and Chapter and also of the I. O. O. F., and the K. of P.

C. A. LEARY, foreman of Locomotive Wood Works of Union Pacific Railroad was born in Brasher, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., February 11, 1844. Until he was sixteen years of age, worked upon a farm, then worked as a millwright and carpenter in starch factories, saw and woolen mills, for three years. In August, 1862, went to Wisconsin and worked as millwright at Oconto and Stiles. In 1866 came to Omaha and first worked with H. H. Visscher in building the Ladies' Brick Building and Caldwell Block. In September, 1866 he became employed in the Locomotive Wood Work Shop of the Union Pacific Railroad, looked also after the water works of that road and helped put up the machinery of machine shops. Then took a contract for building pilots and also built some twenty-five snow plows. In 1867 went to North Platte and assisted in putting up the machinery of the company shops. In 1868 was made foreman of locomotive woodwork, one of the three of the first employed in that department. Was a member of the Legislature in 1869-70, of Nebraska. Married Miss Louisa M. Burkley, of Omaha, November 18, 1870. (Her parents were early settlers of Omaha, having been here since 1855.) Had four children, two living, Henry and Mary.

EDWARD LEEDER, saloon, 1123 Chicago street, Omaha, was born in Illinois, in 1850. In 1865 he came to Omaha and engaged in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad, with which he remained until 1875, when he opened the present business, which he has successfully followed since. In 1872 he was married to Miss Kate Byers, who was born in Germany in 1856. They have a family of two sons and three daughters. They are Charles, Maggie, Gus., Bell and Gertchy.

P. S. LEISENRING, M. D., physician and surgeon, came to Omaha June 1, 1878, and has been in active practice ever since. He is a member of the State Medical Society and the Omaha Pathological Society. He was born in Sunbury, Pa., May 22, 1829, and educated at the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pa. In March, 1852, he graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College at Philadelphia and practiced at Altoona, Pa., before coming to Omaha. He has been City Physician for the past three years and Secretary of the Board of Health. He was married at Hampton Furnace, Lehigh Co., Pa., January 31, 1856, to Emma E. Sigmund, a native of Berks County, Pa. They have ten children, Louisa S., Frederick G., Harry G., Albert M., Lizzie N., Matilda, Bertha, Frank, Martin Luther and Sadie Bell. The Doctor is a professor of obstetrics and diseases of women in the Omaha Medical College. He is a Royal Arch Mason, K. of P. Medical Examiner for the U. B. of Pennsylvania, A. O. U. W. Northwestern A., F. & A. M. and Mutual Aid Society of Ohio. He is also a member of the Home Circle and Secretary of the Board of Health, director of the Y. M. C. A. and Douglas County Bible Society.

SIMON LEHMAN, jeweler and pawnbroker, 1108 Farnam street, Omaha, was born in Germany in 1839. In 1857 he came to this country and settled in Rochester, N. Y., from where after a stay of three years he went to Pennsylvania and in 1867 he came to Omaha and established the present business which he has successfully conducted since. In 1867 he was married to Miss Sophia Kochenthal, who was also born in Germany, in 1839.



HENRY LEHMANN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WALL PAPER ESTABLISHMENT.

HENRY LEHMANN, wholesale and retail dealer in wall paper and window shades, came to Omaha May 22, 1867, and found employment at his trade, that of a painter, doing job work at sign painting, graining, etc. He being a skilled mechanic soon found enough trade to start in business and opened a small paint shop, afterward employing one or two workmen. His business increased steadily and he soon became fully identified with the interests of the city and State. Several years ago Mr. Lehman added to his painting business the wall paper and window shade trade and now carries it on in large proportions, doing a wholesale and retail trade. He occupies the three-story brick building located at No. 1118 Farnam street, and employs from twenty-eight to thirty men in his painting business, three salesmen in his retail departments and two traveling salesmen. His wholesale trade principally extends through Western Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado and the Territories.

LEISGE & SON, groceries and provisions, commenced in 1879 succeeding C. Leisge, carry a stock of $2,500 to $3,000 and their yearly sales will amount to $18,000. C. Leisge, senior member of the firm, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, January 9, 1819. Came to Omaha, Neb., in 1867 and engaged in tailoring, a trade he learned in Germany. Then opened a confectionery store, afterward changed to present business. He was married in Germany, March, 1842, to Miss Mary Blake. They have three children living, Henry, John and Lena, now Mrs. E. Clark.

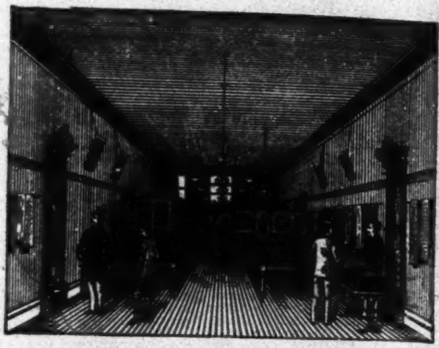
H. LEISGE, junior member of the firm of Leisge & Son, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, April 26, 1847. Came to the United States with his parents about 1860. Located in Baltimore for a time. He learned the trade of barber, and followed this business in different portions of the country. Came to Nebraska about 1867, located in Omaha, and worked at his trade until about 1874, when he went into his father's store. He was married in Omaha, March 20, 1878, to Miss Bertha Blatz. She was born in Wisconsin. They have three children, Henry, Charles and Clara.

M. F. LEMASTER, United States Government Storekeeper, Willow Springs Distillery was born in Scott County, Ind., March 23, 1828. Parents moved to Schuyler County, Ill., and one year later to Fulton County, in same State. In 1852 Mr. L. went to California, engaging in mining. In 1860 he returned to Fulton County, and from there came to Nebraska in the same year, locating in Nebraska City, remained only a short time when he returned to Fulton County. Returned to Nebraska City in 1861, and engaged in freighting and farming four or five years. Was then appointed Deputy Collector under his brother, J. E. Lemaster, who was Collector for this District. Held this office until 1870. On or about 1872 he was appointed Assistant Assessor of division south of Platte River. Held this position until the office of assessor was abolished, then engaged in farming about three years. Was appointed to present position in September, 1878.

WILLIAM L. LEWIS, proprietor of Lewis Omaha Express Office, U. P. depot, residence 1713 Webster street. He was born in 1844, at Ravenna, Ohio. He was married in October, to Miss Mary E. Elrick. They have one child, Fannie A. Mr. L. came to Omaha in July, 1872, and for two years thereafter, he was employed as weigh master, by Poland & Elliott, coal dealers. In the fall of 1874 he began his present business, with one team. He now has seven teams, and employs six men. He handles over 300,000 tons of freight per year, doing business for forty-four prominent business houses, in the city of Omaha.

GEORGE LINDE, proprietor of a large sausage factory, began business December, 1881, after the style of the old country, which has a capacity of 3,000 pounds per day, and manufactures the finest sausage in the West. It is styled the Hamburger Sausage Factory, and is run by steam power. Mr. L. settled in Omaha in the fall of 1866. He learned his trade of sausage manufacture in Hamburg, Germany. He was born in Russia, in 1839. Emigrated to America in 1864. He served in the Danish army four years, beginning as Corporal and being promoted to the various offices until he was made Second Lieutenant. Served all through the war, between Austria and Prussia, against Denmark, and was wounded several times. He settled in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1864, worked in a sausage factory there some time. Then went to Chicago, and worked at carpenter and joiner trade until the fall of 1866, at which time he went west. He was married in Omaha, Neb., in 1868, to Eliza Lewon, who was born in Germany. They had three children, named Emma M., Willie G., and Mary H. His wife died October 27, 1880, in Omaha, Neb. Married again March 24, 1881, to Miss Minnie Luther, who was born in Chicago, Ill. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Omaha. He is also a member of the Turner Society and the Mænnerchor, a German singing society.

GEORGE W. LININGER came to Nebraska in 1874, and engaged in the agricultural implement business, which he carried on until November, 1879. Then he spent a year in Europe. In December, 1881, he organized the Lininger & Metcalf Co., dealers in agricultural implements, forwarding and storage. Capital, $100,000. They employ from fifteen to twenty men. They expect to do a business of $1,000,000 in 1883. He was born in Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Pa., in 1835, and moved to Peru, Ill., where he lived until 1869. He then came to Council Bluffs, and engaged in the agricultural implement business there for a number of years. He started the first farm machinery jobbing house in this region. He was married in Peru, Ill., in 1858, to Caroline M. Newman, a native of Knoxville, Knox Co., Ill. They have one child, Florence. Mr. L. is a member of A., F. & A. M., being Past Grand Master of the State. He was P. G. H. P. in Illinois, before he came here.



INTERIOR VIEW OF G. A. LINDQUEST'S MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, FARNAM STREET. ESTABLISHED 1874.

G. A. LINDQUEST, merchant tailor, is a native of Sweden. At about the age of eleven years, he commenced to learn his trade, which he has since followed. Came to Omaha in 1869, and established his business in 1874. He carries a full assortment of imported and American clothes, cassimeres and vestings, and employs an average of twenty hands. Married in 1871, to Miss Christina Bryntsen, of Sweden. They have two children, Mary and Adolph B.

WILLIAM A. LITTLE, deceased. In preparing brief biographical sketches of the eminent men of Nebraska's earlier days, and especially those of Douglas County, we have invariably, in gathering our facts respecting them, had the name of William A. Little mentioned to us as being one of the men of marked character. Justice to his memory, as he bore a conspicuous part in the public affairs, not only of Douglas County but of Nebraska in her territorial existence, prompts us to give a short but truthful notice of him. William A. Little came from Aurora, Ill., to Omaha in the latter part of the year 1856 and engaged in the practice of the law. He was then a young man and a total stranger to all in Nebraska. His commending legal talents, his close attention to business, his genial social qualities, his inexhaustible store of common sense, his unbending integrity and his persuasive force in addressing a jury, at once brought him into the front ranks of his profession. He was ever true to his clients and to their legal rights. He was by nature a lawyer. His mind acted rapidly and correctly and reached a right and legal conclusion and solution of the proposition submitted almost as soon as stated. Lawyer-like, he never abandoned that which appeared to him to be right between the parties from the given state of facts, but fortified this view by an industrious research for precedents in well considered cases. He had an exceeding keen sense of that which was right. Such qualities of mind made him a sound and safe adviser and a good lawyer not in one but in all branches of the law. In preparing the facts in the case and in their presentation by argument to the court or jury he had few equals. His arguments to court on legal questions were always clear, pointed, logical and brief. Before a jury he was a power; swaying their minds, not by his eloquence—for in the true sense of the word he was not an orator—but by the common sense, practical views he took of business affairs and the manner in which he stated and grouped the facts as they bore upon his view of the case. Yet he was not wanting but was oftentimes effective in the graces of oratory. Seldom did he try a case that he did not entertain and amuse the jury with outbursts of sparkling wit and withering sarcasm. In his association and business relations with his fellow attorneys he was ever courteous and obliging. He never violated his word and opposing counsel were never afraid to let their case rest on an oral agreement made with him inside or outside of the court room and in the absence of a witness. His word was as good as other men's bonds. His business relations generally were characterized by one word—honest. While pursuing his legal avocation he yet took an active part in public affairs. In 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1864, he was elected, from Douglas County, Councilman to serve as a member of the upper branch of the Territorial Legislature. The number of times he was successively re-elected attest the fidelity with which he discharged the trusts confided to him and the value placed upon his services as a legislator. In truth few have impressed their minds on the laws of the State as he did. He was always watchful, prudent and conservative in the measure he advocated. Old settlers remember and recall with delight his memorable fight as a legislator against the creation of charters for "wild cat banks." In 1865 he was elected from Douglas County, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, called to draft a State constitution. In the month of July this convention met, organized, and adjourned *sine die*. In 1867 Nebraska became a State. Mr. Little was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for the responsible position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. His opponent on the Republican ticket was Hon. O. P. Mason, of Nebraska City. The solid and enviable reputation which Mr. Little had established throughout the State as a lawyer, statesman and as a man of incorruptible integrity, designated him as pre-eminently the proper person to fill that important and dignified position. It is sufficient to say he was the only man on the Democratic ticket who was elected. At the time of his election he was in feeble health and never lived to qualify as Chief Justice and render to the State his valuable services in laying broad, sure and certain the principles of law as they are builded in well adjudicated cases. His health still failing he returned to Aurora, where he died in 1867 deeply lamented by all who ever knew him. Even now he is fondly cherished in memory by many who were his warm friends. A more honest and honorable man never crossed the Missouri River.

LITTLE & WILLIAMS, groceries and provisions. Firm was organized in 1871. They carry a stock of about $10,000 and do a business yearly of about $45,000.

JOHN LITTLE, of the firm of Little & Williams, was born in County Meath, Ireland, September 8, 1838, and came to the United States in 1847 with his parents and located in Rochester, N. Y. His first business experience was in that city engaged in clerking in a grocery store. He removed to Nebraska in 1868, in Omaha, and was clerking until the present firm was formed. He was married in Chicago, Ill., February 13, 1877, to Miss Ellen Hartnett. They have three children—John, William and Mary.

CHARLES C. LITTLEFIELD, dairyman. Residence east side of Saunders, north of Croft street, Omaha.

HENRY LIVESEY, mason, contractor and brick manufacturer. Was born in England, March 23, 1834. Came to America when quite young and resided in Oneida County, N. Y., for a year and in Lewis County for eight years and was engaged in farming. Learned the trade of bricklayer at Madison, Wis., and was employed at it some four years. Came to Nebraska in 1856 and located in Omaha. He was employed as a bricklayer about eighteen months and since that time has been engaged in contracting for general building. Commenced the manufacture of brick in 1867 and has continued at that business ever since, making some 3,000,000 bricks, per annum and employs in his brick yard and building department sixty men. The brick yard covers three acres of ground. He built the Fifth Ward public schoolhouse, and also erected about six large building blocks and twenty private residences in 1881 and built the foundation of the Union Elevator, using in that about 900,000 brick. He was Assessor of the Third Ward for a year. Was married at Madison, Wis., January 11, 1856, to Rebecca J. Winslade, a native of Canada. They have six children—Robert E., foreman for his father, J. Leonard, printer, George H., Agnes, Edwin and Mary.

THOMAS S. LIVINGSTON, locomotive engineer on the U. P. R. R., was born at Harlem, Cook Co., Ill., in July, 1851. He came to Nebraska in February, 1868, located at Omaha and entered the employ of the U. P. R. R. Co. as fireman and was engaged in that capacity some three years. He was appointed locomotive engineer August 10, 1871, and has continued in that capacity since.

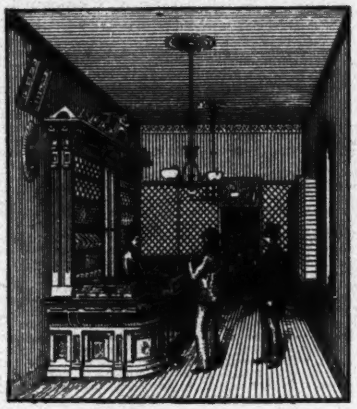
C. O. LOBECK, traveling salesman with Lee, Fried & Co., Omaha, is a native of Illinois and came to Nebraska in 1880 and has been connected with the present firm since.

S. E. LOCKE, manager of the White Lead Works, came to Omaha in January, 1878, and organized the White Lead Works. He has managed that concern since its beginning. He was born at Auburn, N. Y., and came to Chicago in 1854. He has been engaged in his present business for about six years. There is no white lead manufactory in the country which has built up so large a trade in so short a time. The principal sales are west of the Missouri River as far as California. They have from 1,200 to 1,500 customers from Manitoba to Galveston and west to the Pacific. They employ about fifty men at present. They are manufacturing liquid paints and colors.

JOHN LOGAN, machinist, in the employ of the U. P. R. R. Co., was born at Frankfort, Ohio, January 15, 1818. Before locating here he traveled on the road for different wholesale houses in Illinois and on July 9, 1855, came here and sold goods on his own account, carrying on that business until the year 1860, when he went to Denver, mining, and remained there for about six months, then returned and was engaged by the U. P. R. R. Co. as machinist. Was married on April 11, 1842, to Rosanna Kellogg, who was born at Keoga, N. Y., and died in 1850, leaving one daughter, who is now married. He married again on November 11, 1855, to Caroline C. Mosier, who was born in New York, August 20, 1832. Has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1857, and also a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1846.

E. K. LONG, ticket auditor of U. P. R. R., was born in Newburyport, Mass., December 24, 1226. He is the son of William R., and Eliza Ann Long, who were early settlers of Newburyport. He was brought up in Lowell, Mass., and first worked as a dry goods clerk, then in a machine shop and carpenter shop, and then as foreman in the Massachusetts Manufacturing Co., of Lowell, engaged in the manufacture of cotton cloth. In 1855 he went to Boston and was clerk for one year in the Tremont House. He came west to Ohio, and was connected with the Little Miami R. R., as clerk in the general office for two years. In 1858 he held the position of station agent on the Ohio and Mississippi R. R., until May, 1864, when he became cashier of Adams Express Co., Cincinnati. From 1865 to 1868 he was clerk in the machine shops of the Ohio & Mississippi R. R., at Cochran. In June, 1868, was chief clerk in machine shops of U. P. R. R., at Omaha. In February, 1869, he was transferred at his own request to the general ticket office, and in April, 1880, was appointed ticket auditor. Was Vice-Grand of the I. O. O. F., in Lowell, Mass., in 1855. Same year he became a member of A., F. & A. M., 3rd degree. Took the Chapter degree in Milan, Ind., in 1858; Council degree at Aurora, Ind., in 1865. Became Knight Templar at Aurora, Ind., 1867; is at present Grand Commander of Knights Templars for the State of Nebraska. In December, 1877, joined the Knights of Honor, and has since been Grand Reporter, and Grand Dictator of that Order in the State. In 1879 joined the "Royal Arcanum," and is Past Regent. Has been a member of the Board of Education, Omaha, for five years and is now its President. In 1880 joined the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and ranks as Past Protector. Married Miss Mary Jane Gray, of Wilton, N. H., August 27, 1860. She died April 25, 1881. Had seven children, three living, Annie G., Hattie B., and Charles H.

LOUIS T. LONGPREY, manufacturer of carriages, buggies, etc., was born in Canada in 1839, served three years at trade of carriagemaker, in Montreal, Canada, and one year in Detroit, Mich. Then carried on the carriage factory at Bay City, Mich., for three years, and for ten years at Detroit, Mich. He came to Nebraska, 1877, located in Saunders County and in company with his brother, John Longprey, ran a railroad boarding house for three months; came to Omaha in 1877 during the month of September. January 2, 1878, he commenced his present business in a very small way, now employs seven men, and manufactures seventy-five carriages, buggies, etc., per annum. Mr. Longprey was married at Detroit, Mich., January 8, 1867, to Helen Peters, a native of Canada. They have three children, Mary L. A., Joseph A. E. and Joseph John Baptiste.



INTERIOR OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT OF W. F. LORENZEN'S CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM F. LORENZEN, manufacturer and dealer in cigars, was born in Germany in 1853, came to America in 1866, learned trade of cigarmaker at Davenport, Iowa, and was for some years employed at it in various Eastern and Western States. He conducted a cigar factory from 1875 to 1877 at Newton, Iowa. Came to Nebraska in 1877 and located in Omaha. He brought his stock of cigars, etc., from Newton, Iowa, and opened his present business which he has continued since. When he began business here he employed but one man; now gives employment to eight men and manufactures about 350,000 cigars per annum. Mr. Lorenzen was married in Omaha, in 1877, to Annie Schorr, a native of Germany. They have two daughters, Clar. and Emma.

DR. ENOS LOWE was born in North Carolina, May 5, 1804. When he was about ten years of age his parents moved to the Territory of Indiana, and settled in Monroe County, near Bloomington. When he was quite young he began the study of medicine. After finishing his studies he began the practice of his chosen profession, and soon after, from resources obtained in his practice, he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, where, in due course of time, he graduated. He then practiced at Greencastle, and some time afterward went to Rockville, Ind., where he continued practice for a number of years, during which time he was a member of the Indiana Legislature. In 1836 he made a trip to St. Louis, Mo., went up the Mississippi River to Burlington, Iowa, then known as Flint Hills, on a tour of observation, and in the fall of 1837, he moved to that point and began practice of medicine, where he remained until 1847. During his life there he was a member of two conventions for framing a State Government, and was president of the second one. He received from President VanBuren, in 1847, the appointment of Receiver of Public moneys, at the land office in Iowa City, where he removed the same year and held the position four years. About that time he received the appointment of Collector of Customs at Puget Sound, which he declined. In 1853 he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys, at Kanesville (now Council Bluffs) whither he removed; held this position two years and resigned. In the meantime, he and others succeeded in organizing the Council Bluffs & Nebraska Ferry Co., of which he was president. He assisted in laying out the town of Omaha, by virtue of a treaty with the Omaha Indians, and being president of the latter company, he was sent to purchase a ferry boat, which he succeeded in doing at Alton, Ill. The boat was named the Marion, and was the first ferry boat on the upper waters of the Missouri River. It arrived in September, 1853. The surveying, mapping, and laying out of the town, public highways, and claim lands, was done by A. D. Jones, under Dr. E. Lowe's supervision as president of the Ferry Co. During the war of the Rebellion he entered the service with the First Nebraska Regiment, as surgeon, in the department of Gen. Curtis, in Missouri;—but he was soon transferred, by the solicitation of his son, Gen. W. W. Lowe, to his command, where he remained on duty as Brigade and Division Surgeon, until his health became so impaired that, by recommendation of the son, his resignation was accepted, when he returned to his home in Omaha. At the organization of the Old Settlers' Association in 1866, he was made president, which position he held until his death. The Doctor took a prominent part as one of a committee to use their influence and exertions to prevent the U. P. R. R. bridge from being located elsewhere than at Omaha, during which service he was obliged to make several trips to Boston and New York City for the purpose of inducing the railroad authorities to locate the bridge at Omaha. The Doctor devoted all of his time and energies to the promotion of the general interests of Omaha and the trans-Missouri country, continuing an active worker in the community as long as his health and strength permitted. He also took a prominent part in the organization of the Omaha Gas Company, of which he was made president; also took part in the Omaha & Southwestern Railway Co., of which he was a director; also in the organization of the State Bank of Nebraska and was vice-president, and in the early days of Omaha, long before the U. P. R. R. was thought of, he, and others as incorporators, succeeded in having an Act passed by the Territorial Legislature, approved March 1, 1855, to incorporate the Platte Valley & Pacific Railway Co., for the purpose of constructing and building a railroad, single or double track, from the Missouri River at Omaha City, and also a telegraph line, up the North Platte River, and on the north side of the south fork; and from a memoir written by Dr. Lowe, this sentence was taken: "Let it be remembered that this great work (a Pacific Railway) was actually commenced within the corporate limits of Omaha, in February, 1860." He was one of the incorporators of the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph R. R., in May, 1858. "The character of Dr. Lowe, like his noble and stately form, dignified and commanding, never tainted by infidelity to public, or private duty; always generous in service to friends and the community; wise in counsel as a citizen, and singularly gifted as a physician, with insight into disease, and a pre-vision of the thousand forms of its malignity, and of the issues of life and death, which wait upon it; is of right entitled to the veneration and perpetual remembrance of all who have made their homes in the city of Omaha, and among whose founders he was one of the first, for twenty-five years of its history. After the full period allotted to man on earth, full of years and of honor, he laid himself down to rest in death." Dr. Lowe died in the afternoon of February 12, 1880. His wife died at Burlington, Iowa, February 19, 1870. She was born February 26, 1810, in Mercer County, Ky. Her maiden name was Kitty Ann Read. The Doctor and she were married July 22, 1828, in Putnam County, Ind. They had only one son, W. W. Lowe now of Omaha, Neb.

Enos Lowe

WILLIAM W. LOWE was born in Greencastle, Putnam Co., Ind., October 12, 1831. He was a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy from July 1, 1849, to July 1, 1853, when he graduated, and was promoted in the army to Brevet Second Lieutenant of Dragoons, July 1, 1853. He served a the Cavalry School at Carlisle, Pa., 1853-54; in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1853-54, on recruiting service; 1855, in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 1855, on frontier duty at Camp

Cooper; Second Lieutenant Second Cavalry, March 3, 1855; Texas, 1855-56; Fort Inge, Texas, 1856-57; Fort Mason, Texas, 1857, engaged in scouting against Indians; First Lieutenant Second Cavalry, December 1, 1856-57; Fort Mason, Texas, 1857-58; Adjutant Second Cavalry, May 31, 1858, to May 9, 1861; scouting, 1858; Fort Belknap, Texas, 1858-59; Camp Cooper, Texas, 1859-60, and scouting, 1860; on leave of absence, 1860-61; on frontier duty at Fort Mason, Texas, 1861, and in garrison at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., 1861. Served during the war, 1861-66, in the defense of Washington, D. C.; May 6 to December 10, 1861, participating (Captain Second Cavalry, May 9, 1861, Fifth Cavalry, August 3, 1861,) in the Manassas campaign of July, 1861, and engaged in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; in organizing his regiment, December, 1861; February, 1862, in Tennessee; Colonel Fifth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, January 1, 1862; campaign February, 1862, being engaged in the attack and capture of Fort Donelson; February 13-15, 1862, in command of Forts Donelson, Henry and Heiman; February, 1862, to March, 1863, being engaged in repulsing several attacks upon the works; in cavalry operations in Middle Tennessee, North Alabama and Georgia, commanding brigade or division; March, 1863, to July, 1864, being Brevet Major October 9, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in cavalry engagements near Chickamauga, Ga.; engaged in several skirmishes; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, December 15, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in the cavalry action near Huntsville, Ala.; remounting the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland at Nashville, Tenn., July, 1864, to January 24, 1865; mustered out of volunteer service, January 24, 1865; at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as Acting Assistant Provost Marshal, General Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service and Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and Colorado, February, 14, 1865, to July 30, 1865; Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the Rebellion; (Brevet Brigadier General U.S. Army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the Rebellion); on leave of absence, July 31, 1866; to Major Sixth Cavalry, July 31, 1866. Service after close of war at Nashville, Tenn., on Pacific coast and New Orleans; resigned June 23, 1869. He came to Omaha, Neb., on leave of absence in 1868. He settled in Omaha in May, 1868, where he has since made his home. Soon after his location in Omaha he began the organization of the Omaha Smelting, Separating and Refining Company. He also immediately engaged in various mining pursuits in Utah, Idaho and Nevada. In the summer of 1880 he organized a company and erected smelting works on the Solomon River in Idaho, which are now in operation. He also assisted in the organization and became director of the Omaha Gas Company. He also became interested in the Omaha & Southwestern Railroad Company and built the second ten miles of that road, then terminating at the Platte River. He was one of the incorporators of the State Bank of Nebraska, and was one of the directors of the same for some time. He was a member of the Board of Regents who erected the High School, and was a member of the building committee. He was also one of the original organizers and a member of the company which erected the Grand Central Hotel, and was chairman of the building committee. He was a member and director of the old Council Bluffs & Nebraska Ferry Company. His father, Enos Lowe, assisted to lay out the city of Omaha, in 1853.

JESSE LOWE settled at Omaha in 1853, making an independent claim, and commenced dealing in real estate, which he followed during his life time in Omaha. He named the city from a tribe of Indians who were in possession of the land at that time. No person was permitted by the Indian agent, Major Gatewood, to trade with them, but Jesse Lowe. They looked with distrust upon the claiming of their land by white men and until their title was extinguished levied tribute upon the claimants. On the 28th of May, 1854, the first claim club was organized and the Indian title to the land extinguished by the United States, and it became a Territory. Jesse Lowe was admitted to practice law, having studied law with Gen. Tilghman Howard, in Indiana. He was the first Mayor of the city and intimately connected with all the early settlement and financial interests of the country. Mr. Lowe erected the first bank building in Omaha, which was occupied by Thomas H. Benton and L. R. Tuttle, president and cashier. The building now stands on Twelfth and Farnam streets, occupied by Caldwell, Hamilton & Co. as a banking house. It was built with its foundation of stone brought from Southern Iowa, and rafted from the Iowa side of the river. It was commenced in the fall of 1854 and completed in April, 1855. This building, with some other improvements on Farnam street, made it the most important in value. The population of Omaha at that time was under 250 persons. There was difficulty in reaching the river from Council Bluffs and crossing on account of numerous lakes and sloughs which intervened, and it was a mere matter of doubt and speculation if the town anticipated would amount to anything of importance. On July 3, 1853, the persons interested in the claim crossed the river in skiffs from Council Bluffs. The low land was overflowed and it was intensely hot weather; their efforts were almost exhausted when two of them, the tallest men, Jesse Williams, of Iowa, and Jesse Lowe, waded from the sandbar and landed safely, and the others encouraged made their way with the skiff. They staked out their claims and before seven days had expired Jesse Lowe had his man and mule team landed and at work. He erected a shanty, afterwards called "the Ranche," on his claim, now called "Oak Grove Farm," in the northwest part of the city. Jesse Lowe, during the Mexican war of 1847, was commissary of a Missouri volunteer regiment under Sterling Price. He was afterwards promoted to Paymaster and served from the beginning to the close of the war. He was born in Rowan County, N. C., March 11, 1814. His father, William Lowe, and his mother, maiden name Jane Blair, were both "Friends" in their religious views, and acted strictly in the education of their family. Their principles were both noble and good. Jesse was married July 3, 1856, in Burlington, N. J., to Sophia Happin, youngest daughter of Dr. George W. Happin, of Providence, R. I., at the summer residence of her sister Mrs. Frederick Brown, of Philadelphia. Dr. George W. Happin was the youngest son of Col. Benjamin Happin, a prominent Colonel in the Revolutionary war from Rhode Island. Mrs. Lowe was born in Providence, R. I., January 25, 1824. They have four children—Frederick Brown, Charlotte Augusta, now wife of Edwin Franklin Smythe, formerly from New Hampshire, now residing in Omaha, Jesse Jr., attending the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y., and Tilghman Howard, attending the Williston Seminary, at East-hampton, Mass. Mr. Lowe died April 3, 1868, in Omaha, Neb. He was a man universally respected, an excellent financier, shrewd in judgment, possessing noble principles to guide him, prominent in all works for the interests of his adopted city and its surrounding country. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, liberal in his views and contributing in some way to every denomination in the city.

MAJOR M. I. LUDINGTON, Omaha, Neb., was born in Fayette County, Pa., in 1839. Lived in his native State until 1861. Entered the service in 1862, as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of U. S. Volunteers and assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac. Subsequently promoted to be Major and Quartermaster of Volunteers, also Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington, and Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Appointed Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army in January, 1867; Chief Quartermaster District of New Mexico from 1867 to 1870, then on duty in Quartermaster General's office in Washington, D. C., until 1875; then Chief Quartermaster Department of the Platte to date. He is a member of military order of Loyal Legion of United States.

R. H. LUCAS, groceries, provisions and hardware, etc., commenced in 1875 succeeding the firm of Hill & Lucas. Carries a stock of about $5,000, and does a business of about $25,000 yearly. Mr. Lucas was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1836. In 1866 he moved to Nebraska, located in Omaha, and worked for the different railroad companies centering there, until 1874, then went into the grocery business. He was married in Gaines, Orleans Co., N. Y., September 26, 1870, to Harriet E. Rider, of Orleans County.

JOHN W. LYTLE. The subject of this sketch was born in Upper Sandusky, now Fremont, Ohio, June 30, 1836. With his parents removed to near Pittsfield, Pike Co., Ill., in the year 1838. During boyhood, he received a good common school education, at the county log schoolhouse, which was all that Illinois could boast of in those early days. Later, however, he went to the State University at Jacksonville. Between early manhood and active business life then, was an interval which could be better filled than in teaching, which he engaged in, also, in studying law, and was admitted to practice in Illinois in 1861, and in Nebraska in 1867. In the summer of 1864, he enlisted with Capt. Fisks, who with eighty-five men, was sent out by the Government from St. Paul, Minn., for the purpose of exploring and opening up a road from there to Montana via the Yellow Stone River. While near the Little Missouri River, they were attacked by the Uncapapa band of the Sioux Indians, and after a three days battle the Indians withdrew, but with heavy loss. The expedition losing nine killed, and two wounded, remaining for seventeen days in camp, corralled with earth works thrown up for protection, all the time surrounded with these red skins, and harassed on every side. The expedition was finally rescued by Col. Diamond with 800 soldiers, sent out by the Government. Mr Lytle was also near Julesburg, which was burned by the Indians on the 7th day of January, 1865. After which he settled in Omaha, engaged in the mercantile business. The first gold excitement of the Black Hills found him there, in which he built the first frame house in that region, and since then has been engaged in mercantile pursuits and mining, and is now at the head of the great Yellow Jacket Mining Company, of Colorado. In 1881 he built "Lytle Block," in which the Omaha Board of Trade is now located. He was married October 3, 1866, to Miss Anna E. La Follette, of Omaha, formerly of Platteville, Wis. They have two children—Edward, born 1868, and Emma, 1876. Mr. Lytle is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Chapter, and Commandery also member of the Board of Trade, and has held various local offices during his long residence in Omaha.

JOHN L. McCAGUE, real estate agent, came to Nebraska City in 1866 and moved to Omaha in 1867. Was in the U. P. Railroad employ until March, 1880, when he engaged in the real estate business. He was born in Egypt, Africa, in 1854, of Ohio parentage, and lived in Iowa and Nebraska, after he was six years of age. He is a son of the Rev. Thomas McCague, who established the United Presbyterian American Mission in Egypt, and is now engaged in evangelical work at Omaha. Mr. McCague gives his attention principally to city real estate, and also deals in farm property. He has been very successful for the time he has been engaged in business. He was in the auditing department of the U. P. Railroad while employed in its service.

REV. WILLIAM McCANDLISH, district superintendent Bible Society, residence head of St. Marys, on Phil Sheridan. He was born September 12, 1810, in Scotland. When seven years old his parents came to America, locating in Cumberland Co., Penn., where he lived until 1831, when he attended Jefferson College, graduating in 1834. He then attended the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, Penn., graduating in 1837. He was soon after licensed by Carlisle Presbytery. He received a call from the Presbyterian Church at Wooster, Ohio, where he remained nearly eleven years. He then went to Lewistown, Ill., remaining there five years. He was next located at Quincy, Ill., for three and one-half years. In September, 1858, he came to Nebraska, locating at Fontanelle, where he remained for several years. He then went to Iowa, remaining three years. In the spring of 1868 he returned to Nebraska, locating at Omaha, and for one year he was general missionary for the State. He was appointed district superintendent for the American Bible Society for the district comprising Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming Territory. In April, 1869, he had spent forty-four years in the ministry. He was married September 10, 1838, at Allegheny City, Penn., to Miss H. Maria Howells. They have three sons and one daughter living.

O. P. McCARTY, assistant general ticket agent of the Union Pacific Railroad.

E. A. McCLURE, now Deputy Marshal and Jailer of Omaha City. He landed in Omaha December 21, 1861. His brother-in-law, E. B. Taylor, bought the *Republican* office in this county. Ran it until 1866, and sold out. He then left Omaha, and went as trader to the Winnebago Indians four years in Northern Nebraska. He moved back to Omaha, 1871, and began the manufacture of crackers, on Harney street. He went in the above in company with E. V. Smith, and sold out to him in 1878. In 1879 he was appointed on the police force, and was engaged on same one year, and in April, 1881, he was appointed to his present position. He was born in Butler County, Ohio. November 18. 1824. Was married in Greenville, Darke Co., Ohio, in 1856, to Miss Jane Studebaker. She was born in the latter county, in Ohio. They had seven children, Harry, May, Elisabeth (Emily J., deceased), Fred, Frank and George A.

J. A. McCLURE, teacher Omaha Deaf and Dumb Institute, was born in LaSalle County, Ill., December 21, 1837. In 1838, removed with his parents to DesMoines County, Iowa. Mr. McC. received his education at Yellow Springs College, in that county. From about 1857 he was engaged in teaching in various places in Iowa (excepting three years and one month spent in the service of his country during the war of the Rebellion, in Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers), until 1873, in which year he settled in Omaha, Neb., and took his present position. He was married in Perry County, Ill., March 27, 1860, to Miss Jennie Campbell, of Perry County. They have seven children: Edwin S., Ada J., William J., Dwight F., Lillie May, Bertha J. and Hattie G. Mr. McClure is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT McCONNELL, division master mechanic of Union Pacific Railroad was born in Philadelphia, February 10, 181[illegible]. At sixteen years of age he learned trade of machinist, and worked part of that time in a cotton mill, completing his time in a stationary engine shop. From 1838 worked in Pottsville, Pa., in the stationary engine shop of Haywood & Snyder; also in Beaver Meadow, in the Beaver Meadow R. R. shops, up to 1841; and from that time until 1844 worked in Elmira, N. Y., in stationary engine shop, then in Greenbush, N. Y., in the Boston & Albany R. R. shops for one year, and also ran a locomotive up to 1850; then in the shops of the New York Central R. R. and Albany & Schenectady R. R., and in 1852 was appointed master mechanic, serving up to 1855, when he came to Bloomington, Ill., in the employ of the Chicago & Alton R. R., up to 1860, when he was made foreman of the shops of the Wabash R. R. at Springfield, Ill., for eighteen months. He then took charge of shops of the Petersburg & Tonica R. R., and afterwards a machine shop in Springfield, Ill., and in 1867 came to Omaha and at once became general foreman of all the shops of the Union Pacific R. R., and in 1868 was made master mechanic of the Eastern Division. Is a member of Covert Lodge, A., F. & A. M., of Omaha; also a Knight Templar; a member also of State Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Past Grand in Farmers and Mechanics' Lodge, I. O. O. F., in Greenbush. Was a member of Board of Education for six years. Married Miss Anna L. Wardell, of Philadelphia. They had eleven children; nine living, Joseph H., Jane L., Robert J., Willie K., Fred R., Francis L., Clara W., Harry, and Charles S.

JOHN McCREARY, capitalist, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, in 1832; was engaged for some years in building various telegraph lines through Ohio, Kentucky and other States, and thereafter carried on a shingle mill in Page County, Iowa, for fifteen months. He came to Nebraska in 1860. Located in Omaha; and he, with others, was engaged for five months in building the U. P. telegraph from Julesburg, Neb., to Salt Lake City, Utah. Afterward for four years was engaged in shipping freight by teams across the plains of the West. Then he was employed in teaming by contract for the U. P. R. R. Co., after which he farmed for three years, during which time he also carried on a broom factory. Since 1877 his attention has been directed to building and improving his property. He was married at Omaha, in 1858, to Mary Creighton, also a native of Ohio. They have seven children, Edward S., James H., Charles F., John A., William W., Mary A. and Emmet H.

A. J. McCUNE, proprietor of a boarding house on Cuming street, No. 2016; has ten rooms, and can accommodate twenty-five guests. He also has a large barn in connection, where he can keep fifteen teams. He began business in his present place in 1872. He first located in Omaha in June, 1856. In 1860 he kept the Douglas House; in 1862, kept the Herndon House; in 1863 he kept the Hamilton House, up to 1864. Worked at the carpenter trade up to 1872, when he moved into the present hotel. His business is now confined to hotel alone. He was born in Clarke County, Ind., March 16, 1828. Was married in Peru, Ind., in 1854, to Mrs. Sarah A. Coffin, whose maiden name was S. A. Linthecom. She was born in Indiana. Mr. McC. is a member of the Fire Company of Omaha, Neb.

A. McGAVOCK, groceries and provisions, commenced in 1876, succeeded P. & A. McGavock, carries a stock of about $3,000, yearly sales will amount to $30,000. Mr. McG., was born in County Antrim, Ireland, about 1842. Came to United States with his parents in 1847. They first settled in Lake County, Ill., and then moved to Rock County, Wis., where the subject of this sketch learned the trade of harness making, a business which he followed for a time. About 1862 he engaged with his brother, a railroad contractor in Illinois. In 1864 went to Idaho Territory, engaged in freighting until 1867, and then took contract work on the Union Pacific Railroad. Came to Nebraska in 1869, engaged in business at West Point, then in 1872 settled in Omaha in business with his brother. He was married in Beloit, Wis., February 8, 1870, to Miss Anne Tobin. They have five children, Sarah A., Mamie, Fannie A., Eliza, Lucy. Mr. and Mrs. McG., are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

M. A. McGINN, general baggage agent Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 26, 1845. In 1862 was connected with John W. Pittock in handling the New York daily papers and eastern periodicals. In 1864 he was employed in the baggage department at Pittsburgh of the Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad. In 1869 was transferred to the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1870 took charge at Burlington, Iowa, as baggage agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and all lines centering at that point. In 1880 was appointed general baggage agent of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad at Omaha. Married Miss Kate Creighton, of Dayton, Ohio. They have one child, Frank C.

D. L. McGUCKIN, saloon and billiard hall, 314 S. Thirteenth street, is a native of Ireland, and came to this country in 1861. In 1862 he enlisted in Meagher's Cavalry Brigade in Philadelphia, and remained in the service till the end of the war, was honorably discharged. After his war services he turned his attention to his present business, which he successfully followed in Philadelphia until 1879, when he came to Omaha and has continued his business here since. He was married to Miss Margaret Carey, who was born in Ireland and who passed away from this life in 1875, is buried in the St. Joseph's Cemetery, at Philadelphia. He has a family of two daughters, Sarah J. and Mary.

J. H. McGUIRE, chief operator Western Union Telegraph, was born in Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio, November 22, 1849. About 1863 he went to Indianapolis, Ind., where he learned telegraphing, a business he has since followed in different parts of the United States, with the exception of the years 1875-76-77, during which he was engaged in railroading in Ohio. Came to Omaha from California in spring of 1880, and shortly after took his present position. He was married in Eaton, Ohio, January 26, 1880, to Miss Maria Evans, of Eaton

JAMES McHUGH, passenger conductor, U.P.R.R., was born at Monticello, Aroostook County, Maine, in 1836. At sixteen years of age he entered the employ of the G.& C.U.R.R.Co., and was engaged under his father at bridge building for three years. He was then in the employ of the E.& N.A.R.R., as brakeman, baggagemaster and extra conductor, until he came to Nebraska, in August, 1868. He located at Omaha and entered the employ of the U.P.R.R., as brakeman and was employed in that capacity for two and a half years. He was then employed as freight conductor until November 6, 1881, when he was appointed passenger conductor.

HENRY H. McKOON, of the firm of McKoon & Sturges, insurance agents, came to Omaha in September, 1877, and has since been engaged in his present business. He is an attorney by profession. Mr. McKoon was born in Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., May 12, 1840, where he lived until 1855. He then removed to Herkimer County, where he remained two years and then went to Sullivan County. In September, 1861 he enlisted in Company C, Forty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, known as the Ellsworth Avengers. He served three years and was in twenty-one engagements. After the war he returned to Sullivan County and remained there until he came West. He was married October 18, 1865, at Columbia, Herkimer County, N. Y. His wife was Miss De Ette Young, a native of that place. They have five children—Harold S., May, Horace C., Vernet and Elfie. Mr. McKoon is Quartermaster of the G. A. R., of Omaha.

M. G. McKOON, fire insurance, is special agent of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, of London, for the State of Nebraska. He represents, locally, the Continental, of New York; Commercial Union, of England; Fire Association, of Philadelphia; German-American, of New York; Imperial and Northern, of England; National of Hartford; Orient of Hartford; Fire, of Philadelphia Phenix, of New York; Royal, of England; Springfield Fire and Marine, of Massachusetts. Mr. McKoon was born at Ilion, Herkimer Co., N. Y., December 24, 1831. When a young man he engaged in farming, and teaching school in winter. In 1859 he went to California where he remained about four years engaged in mining and mercantile business. He then returned to Phœnix, Oswego Co., N. Y., where his parents had settled in the meantime. In 1864 he was one of two, who raised a company of Volunteers that were mustered into the service of Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment, New York Second Volunteers, of which organization Mr. McKoon was commissioned First Lieutenant. He served with the Army of the Potomac, and was mustered out in 1865. He returned to Phœnix, Oswego County, and in 1865 went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and in the same year he commenced the real estate and insurance business in Union City, Pa., in which he continued until he removed to Nebraska. In 1867 he settled in Omaha and established his present business. He was married in Union City, Pa., December 26, 1866, to Miss Helen M. King, of Union City. They have an adopted son, a nephew of Mr. McKoon's, Merritt P. McKoon. Mr. McKoon is a member of the K. of P. and I.O.O.F. lodges and encampment. He has been through all the chairs in the I.O.O.F. and was a delegate four different years. He helped to institute five lodges in the State and was a member of the Board of Education two terms

E. D. McLAUGHLIN, attorney at law and notary public, Omaha, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 18, 1843. He removed with his parents to Little Rock, Ark., in 1855. He received his education at the Arkansas College in Fayetteville, and St. John's College in Little Rock. He began the study of law in 1864, and continued his studies while employed in various occupations to 1876, when he was admitted to practice at the June term of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, at Opelousas. The last two years of his preparation for the bar were spent in the offices of Edwards & Ducote and L. J. Ducote, of Marksville, La. In May, 1877, he removed to Nebraska and settled in Omaha, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married in Avoyelles Parish, La., January 26, 1869, to Miss Eliska Bordelon, of that Parish, by whom he has three children, Clara B., Austin I. and Julia F. Mr. McLaughlin is a member of the K. of P. and A.L. of H., as also of the Nebraska Literary Association and the Hotspur Dramatic Club of Omaha.

JOHN MOTT McMAHON, storekeeper, of United States Quartermaster Department, engaged in his present occupation in 1876. He first located in Omaha in 1876. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, August 25, 1846, and emigrated to America in 1862. He was employed in the Commissary Department at Alexandria, Va., Washington, D. C., Fortress Monroe, City Point and Richmond, Va., until 1865, inclusive. He then joined Company F. of the Third Regular Cavalry, and was in seventeen engagements with the Indians on the frontier. He left the army in 1874, after receiving a medal of honor. He served as First Sergeant. He engaged in the Government employ in Chicago, Ill., in 1874, where he remained two years previous to coming to Omaha.

LAWRENCE McMAHON, of McMahon, Abert & Co., wholesale druggists, came to Omaha in July,1880. He is a native of the Province of Nova Scotia, town of Yarmouth. He lived at Madison, Wis., for about eight years and at Clinton, Iowa, ten years prior to his removal to Omaha. He has been engaged in the drug business about twenty years.

JAMES McMICHAEL, hackman, office Withnell House, Omaha, was born in Ireland in 1849. His parents emigrated to America in 1855, locating in Philadelphia, Pa., where James remained until 1862, when he went to Washington, D. C. He remained there until 1865 and then came to Omaha, engaging in his present business for other parties until 1875, when he started in business for himself. He now has four carriages—one of which is the finest landau ever brought to the city of Omaha. In addition to his four carriage teams he has seven head of very promising young trotting horses.

P. J. McSHANE, bookkeeper for the Omaha Iron and Nail Company, was born in Southern Ohio, in 1853, was engaged in farming with his father until he came to Nebraska in 1874. Was for two years a partner in the firm of John A. Creighton & Co., stock and cattle dealers, during which time he was ranching off and on in Wyoming. Was afterward in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for two years as clerk. In 1879 he built the Omaha & Northern Nebraska Railroad from Tekamah to Oakland, Neb. Has been engaged in his present capacity since the spring of 1880.

JOHN A. McSHANE, wholesale dealer in butter and eggs, came to Omaha in 1871, and has been here since, with the exception of two years, spent in the cattle business in Wyoming. He is still interested in stock. In 1874 he started in the lumber trade and carried it on two years. He then entered his present trade, butter and eggs. The past two years he has been secretary and treasurer of the Omaha Nail Company. He was born in New Lexington, Perry Co., Ohio, August 25, 1850. Lived there until 1871, when he came to Omaha. He was married at Omaha, April 25, 1876, to Mary M. Lee, a native of Illinois. They have two children, Edward Lee and John Augustin. Mr. McShane is now a member of the Nebraska Legislature.

JAMES H. McSHANE, proprietor of the livery stable at Nos. 1307, 1309 and 1311 Harney street.

T. A. McSHANE, groceries and provisions, commenced business in 1880; carries a stock of $4,000. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, July 16, 1848; came to Nebraska in 1869, locating in Omaha, remaining only a short time. He then went to Wyoming Territory, where he engaged in the cattle business some nine years. He then returned to Perry County, Ohio, and after taking a trip to Europe, he returned to Nebraska and settled in Omaha. He was married in Perry County, Ohio, February 13, 1877, to Celia Taggart. They have two children living, Thomas J. and Alice. Mr. McShane is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

B. F. MADSEN, groceries, provisions and liquors, commenced about 1875, succeeding Jensen & Madsen; carries a stock of about $3,000, and his yearly sales amount to about $35,000. He was born in Denmark, May 10, 1840; came to the United States in 1866, remained in Illinois for a time, and in 1868, settled in Omaha, Neb., engaged in general occupations, and was several years in Freight Department of the Union Pacific Railway. Commenced business in 1874, firm Jansen & Madsen. He was married in Omaha, to Miss Mary Hansen; she was born in Denmark. They had eight children, but only two of them are living, Christian and Peter. Mr. M. is a member of the Lutheran Church and of the Danish Veteran Association.

CHRISTIAN MADSEN, dairyman, 2124 Poppleton avenue, Omaha, was born in Denmark, in 1842, where in 1867, he married Miss Christina Peterson. They have one child, Henne. They came to America in 1870, living in Milwaukee one year, removing thence to Michigan, where they resided until 1877, when they came to Omaha. At present he is doing only a retail business, having recently disposed of the larger part of his dairy stock.

B. MAGINNIS, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1833, and came to this country in 1868 and identified himself with the contracting and building interests of New York City, until 1878, when he came here and went into the saloon business, which he has followed since. In 1871 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Fearon, who was born in County Armagh. They have a family of two sons and one daughter; they are James, Edward and Rose.

JOHN MAHANNAH, contractor and builder, was born in Cadiz, Ohio, in 1853, learned the trade of carpenter in Western Illinois, and was employed as a journeyman carpenter there and in Missouri for five years. He came to Nebraska in April, 1879, located in Omaha and was employed as a journeyman carpenter for some six months, then commenced his present business. He employs five men; principal business consists in erecting private dwellings, of which he has built about fifteen in Omaha and a few in the country.

MAHONEY BROTHERS, groceries and provisions, firm composed of John P. and T. P. Mahoney, commenced in 1880. John Mahoney was born in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1856, came to Omaha with his parents in the same year. Was engaged in clerking seven or eight years previous to commencing this business. He was married in Omaha in August, 1878, to Miss Welsh. They have one child—John. T. P. Mahoney was born in Omaha in 1859, was engaged in clerking in groceries until present firm was organized.

OLIVER MALLERY, farmer, resides west side of Saunders, north of Cameron, Omaha, was born in Delaware County, N Y., in 1831, living in that county and Cattaraugus County, N. Y., until 1853, when he went to Wisconsin, where he remained until 1857, engaged in the livery and stage business. He went to Kansas in 1874 and dealt in live stock until September, 1880, when he came to Omaha and engaged in farming. He was married to Miss Sarah T. Starbuck, of Edgerton, Mass., in 1866.

JOHN MALLET, foreman of the blacksmith shop of the Omaha Iron and Nail Company, was born in London, England, in 1851. He learned the trade of blacksmith there, serving an apprenticeship of seven years, and was there engaged as a journeyman blacksmith until he came to America in 1874, located in Pittsburgh, Pa., and was employed as nailersmith in the rolling mills of Schonberger & Co., until he came to Omaha, Neb., March 26, 1879, and has since been in the employ of this company. Mr. Mallet was married in Omaha, Neb., in the summer of 1880 to Miss Kate Quin, a native of Detroit, Mich.

JOHN R. MANCHESTER, Ex-County Clerk, came to Omaha in August, 1867. He remained in the car department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for a year and a half, and then entered the employ of the County Clerk, working there until the spring of 1871. He went to Kansas in that year and spent two years with the King Iron Bridge Company. In 1873 he returned to Omaha and became Deputy County Clerk, in which capacity he served until he was elected Clerk, in 1877. He was born in Boonville, Oneida Co., N. Y., June 23, 1845, living there until he enlisted in the Ninety-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry as musician, March 12, 1862. He was mustered out as Captain of Company I., Ninety-seventh New York, in the month of August, 1865. After his service he returned to his native place, living there until he moved to Nebraska. He married at Topeka, Kansas, December 30, 1871. His wife was Miss Kate C. McAusland, a native of Prince Edward's Island. They have three children—Eva F. George W., and Frank P.

GEN. CHARLES F. MANDERSON, attorney at law, was born in Philadelphia, February 9, 1836, he lived there until nineteen years of age, and then removed to Canton, Ohio, where he pursued the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1860. In April, 1861 he raised Company A., Nineteenth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, subsequently became Major of the regiment and Lieutenant Colonel after the battle of Shiloh, and Colonel in January, 1863, after the battle of Stone River, was made Brevet Brigadier General in February, 1865, resigned from the service on account of wounds, in April, 1865. He was in all the battles of his command, as well as all those of the Army of the Cumberland, except Franklin and Nashville, and was wounded at the battle of Lovejoy's Station, in September, 1864. After he left the service he returned to Canton, and associated himself with Judge Meyer, in the practice of law. This partnership lasted until 1869, when General Manderson removed to Omaha, and November 1, of that year engaged in practice there with Judge Savage. They were associated together until January 1, 1876, and General Manderson continued the business alone until January 1, 1880, when Mr. Congdon, his present partner was associated with him. He was married in April, 1865, at Canton, Ohio, to Rebecca S. Brown, a native of Canton, and daughter of James D. Brown, deceased, and once a prominent lawyer. General M. was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1871 and of 1875, has been City Attorney of Omaha for the last five years, and President of the State Bar Association for the last two years. Is a member of the Council of the National Bar Association, is a member of the G. A. R., of the A., F. & A. M., and of the Nebraska Academy of Science. He was City Solicitor of Canton and District Attorney of Stark County, Ohio, for four years.

H. H. MARHOFF'S TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

H. H. MARHOFF, manufacturer of trunks, valises, shawl straps, telescopic cases, etc. Began business in February, 1880, employs four men, and does a retail and wholesale business. He was born in Niles, Cook Co., Ill., in 1857, where he lived until he was fifteen years of age, and went to St. Paul, Minn., and there learned the trade of manufacturing trunks, living there three years. He then went to Chicago, Ill., being there a few months, until October, 1876. Then went to Denver, Colo., and worked at his trade, for another party, remaining until March, 1878, when he returned to Chicago a short time, and once more went to St. Paul, Minn., where he worked at his trade until July, 1879, returned to Chicago, and followed his trade until February, 1880, at which time he came to Omaha, Neb., where he has since remained. He was married in St. Paul, September, 1880, to Miss Carrie Roth, a native of St. Paul, Minn.

WILLIAM F. MANNING was born in Boston, Mass., October 12, 1849, and educated in the Boston Grammar and High Schools. In 1864 he became connected with the Ames Plow Company and continued with them until April, 1868. He then came to Nebraska. On October 19, 1880, he was married at Omaha, to Lillie V. Gray, a native of this city and a daughter of William L. Gray, a pioneer of Omaha, who settled here in 1854. Mr. Manning is considerably interested in lands in Burt and Cuming counties, in Nebraska. After coming to Omaha, in 1868, Mr. M. was associated with F. D. Cooper, in the agricultural implement business until the present firm of Manning & Hess was organized in October, 1881.

J. E. MARKEL, hotel man, was born in Lewis County, Mo., 1845, when old enough to work was employed in his father's bakery, where he learned the bakers' trade, until 1857, when he went to St. Louis, remained there until 1861, when he enlisted, but meeting with an accident did not remain in the service long, returning to St. Louis, he worked at his trade for a while; then went on to a boat running from St. Louis up the Missouri River, as cabin boy, and finally landed in Omaha in 1866, taking charge of a fruit stand for the steward of the boat, and at the end of six months bought one-half of the interest in the business. Ran it about one year then went into business with two other parties, in the grocery trade, which they carried on for two years, sold out and opened a bakery, carrying on the business for years, was elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, holding the position for eighteen months. In 1872, took the Union Pacific Dining Rooms, and in 1876, in company with Swobe, opened the Union Pacific Hotel, at the Union Depot, also the Emigrant Hotel, and the hotel at the stock yards, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, which they have been running since. Mr. M. is also one of the stock holders, and managers of the new Millard House, and is a thorough hotel man, belongs to the fire department, and is a member of Omaha Lodge, No. 11, A., F. & A. M.

WILLIAM A. MARLOW, attorney, came to Nebraska, in March, 1870, and lived at Schuyler for one year, and then moved to Fremont, there he engaged in practice. He was born in Mansfield, Richland Co., Ohio, July 27, 1837, and was educated in the schools of his native county. He read law in Mansfield with Carpenter and Gass, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He commenced practice in Indiana, in that year, where he continued until he came to Nebraska. He was Mayor of Fremont two years, he is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He enlisted in Company B., One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio National Guards, in the spring of 1864, serving six months. He enlisted thirty-six men in three days for his company.

REV. DAVID MARQUETT, Pastor of South Omaha Methodist Episcopal Church. Born in Clark County, Ohio, July 19, 1842, was educated at the Ohio State University, and Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., did not graduate on account of ill health. Came to Nebraska, in 1865, located at Plattsmouth, was engaged teaching school, etc. Was ordained in 1870, at Fremont, Neb., by Bishop D. W. Clark. Had charge of Methodist Episcopal Church at Grand Island, Neb., for one year, then Schuyler, Neb., one year, Fairbury, Neb., one year, Crete, one year, Weeping Water, one year, Mount Pleasant, two years, and Tekamah, two years. Came to Omaha, in October, 1879, and entered upon present duties. Married at Plattsmouth, Neb., March 1, 1866, to Huldah Montgomery, native of New York.

WILLIAM W. MARSH, manager of the Street Railroad, also superintendent of the Wyoming Stage Company, he also owns one-half interest in the Glencoe Mills. He first settled in Nebraska, in Dakota County, in 1856, and engaged in carrying the United States Mail above Dakota City and Sioux City, on the Missouri River, until 1862, at which time he quit the same, and in the fall of 1862, he bought an interest in the ferry franchise at Omaha, and settled there in February, 1863, and took charge of the Council Bluffs and Nebraska Ferry Company, he also had charge of the Missouri River Transfer Company, overseeing the running of it, which finally merged into the Union Pacific Transfer Company, which was run until the completion of the U. P. R. R. bridge, across the Missouri River, in the spring of 1871. He bought the controlling interest in the street car road, and took charge July 1, 1873, and has continued in that capacity since. The firm name of the Glencoe Mills is known as Marsh & Smith, formed in the fall of 1880. The organization of the Wyoming Stage Company was effected in 1878, at which time he became superintendent of the same. He was born in Rutland County, Vt., October 14, 1832, was married in Ida County, Iowa, January, 1863, to Miss Flora M. Atwood, who was born in Livermore, Me. They have four sons, named Charles, Frank, William and Allen. Mr. M. has been a member of the City Council, and has also been connected with school matters.

W. F. MARSH, firm of W. F. Marsh & Co., packers and meat preservers, and proprietors of the Keystone Meat Market, 808 S. Tenth street. Is a native of Canada. In 1861 came with his parents to Boone County, Iowa; in 1871 they removed to Lincoln, Neb., where his father carried on four of the largest shops in the city. He also built and operated the packing house there. His father died in the spring of 1876, aged forty-two years. Soon after his father's death he removed to Omaha and was employed with J. F. Sheeley & Co., where he continued July 10, 1881, when he started this business, which is rapidly increasing under his honest and courteous treatment. Married in the fall of 1878 to Miss Lina Wheeler, of Utica, N. Y. They have one son, Harry.

JOHN M. MARSTON, painter, house, sign and ornamental. He also does contracting, and generally employs from two to four men. He located in Omaha in November 18, 1855. He first engaged in his present occupation and has since followed the same. His father, George H. Marston, was a painter by trade, and it was with him that his son John gained a knowledge of the art. He, John M., was born in Deerfield, Rockingham Co., N. H., February 13, 1835. His parents moved to Brighton, Kenosha Co., Wis., and there they lived until the fall of 1845, when they moved to Appleton, Wis., where his parents still reside. He lived there until he came to Omaha at the above date. He was married March 1, 1868, in Omaha to Miss Elizabeth Abercrombie, a native of West Virginia. She died February 26, 1881. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Eighteenth street. Mr. M. has seen Omaha grow up from a few log shanties to its present size.

C. A. MARTIN, register clerk Railway Mail Service, was born in Greene County, N. Y., April 15, 1828. Worked in cotton mills in his native State for sixteen years, holding from the lowest to the highest positions. In January, 1869, became connected with the Railway Mail Service on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis R. R., what is now known as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Continued on this run until 1879, when he was transferred to his present route between Davenport, Iowa, and Omaha, Neb. Mr. M. is a member of the I.O.O.F.

JAMES P. MARTIN, Assistant Adjutant General U. S. A., Department of the Platte, born in Louisville, Ky., September 27, 1836, and resided there until 1855. He graduated in 1860 at West Point, and was stationed in Northern California, being brevetted Second Lieutenant of Infantry July 1, 1860. He served in Newport Barracks in 1860, and at Fort Bragg, Cal., in 1860-61, scouting among the Indians of California; from 1861 to 1866 he served in the Rebellion. He was promoted to First Lieutenant Seventh Infantry May 14, 1861. He was acting Adjutant General of Cavalry, Army of the Potomac, from January 10 to July 4, 1862; in the defenses of Washington from January 10 to March 10; in the Peninsular campaign, Army of the Potomac, from March to August, 1862, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown, April 5 to May 4, 1862; in the battles of Williamsburg, Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill; in the Maryland campaign as acting Aid-de-camp to McClellan, September to November, 1862; at Antietam and South Mountain in September, 1862, and on the march to Warrenton, Va., October and November, 1862, acting Aid-de-camp to Gen. Heintzelman at Washington, November, 1862, to February, 1863; acting Assistant Adjutant General in the discharge office at Washington February to May, 1863; promoted to Captain of the Seventh Infantry, January 2, 1863; in command of his company on the Rappahannock, May to June, 1863; in the Pennsylvania campaign, June and July, 1863; at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; brevetted Major for gallantry at that battle; in pursuit of the enemy to Warrenton, Va., July, 1863; Adjutant General of the Second Division Fifth Army Corps, August, 1861, to February, 1864. He was engaged in the suppression of the New York draft riots and in garrison in the harbor defenses of New York, August 10 to September 20, 1863; acting Adjutant General of the Cavalry Bureau at Washington, D. C., February 2, 1864, to October 1, 1866. Brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel July 2, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services. On special duty in the department of Washington October to November, 1866; in command at Lake City, Fla., November, 1866, to March, 1867; at St. Augustine, Fla., until September, 1867; at Fernandina, Fla., to October, 1867; at Fort Clinch, Fla., until August, 1868. At Jacksonville September, until 1868 and at Fernandina again until December 19, 1868. On leave of absence January and February, 1869, on duty at headquarters U.S.A. to April 1869; Assistant Adjutant General Department of the Cumberland May 8, 1869, to March, 1870. In the Adjutant General's office at Washington March 5, 1870, to June 7, 1875; at Prescott, Ari., August 31, 1875, to October 2, 1880; in Adjutant General's office at Washington November 5, 1880, to January 13, 1881; Adjutant General, Department of Texas, January 24, 1881, to June 2, 1881; Inspector General, same Department, June 2 to August 27, 1881; on inspection duty, Department of the Platte, in September, 1881; Adjutant General, Department of the Platte, October 1, 1881. He was married in Washington in 1864 to Alice Bacon, a native of Washington, D. C. They have two children, Ethel Ainsworth and Lulie.

MATTHEW S. MARTINOVICH, manager for A. Rosenbery, planing mill, contractor and builder, was born in Montenegro in 1852. Came to America in 1872. Was a student at the Golden Gate Academy at Oakland, Cal., for some time. Was then in the employ of Egerhardt & Co., spice mills, San Francisco, Cal., for seven years as manager of the establishment. Came to Nebraska, November, 1880. Located in Omaha and entered upon present duties.

EDWIN R. MATHIS, locomotive engineer U. P. R. R., was born at Dover, Delaware, in 1841. When quite young he moved to Iowa. Enlisted in 1862 in Twelfth Iowa Infantry as private and served until January 6, 1866. When mustered out, he held the rank of a non-commissioned officer. Came to Nebraska April 7, 1866. Located at Omaha and entered the employ of the U. P. R. R. as fireman. Was engaged in that capacity for eighteen months. Then employed as day dispatcher eighteen months, and at the same time was employed in the machine department of the road. Afterwards engaged as a locomotive engineer on the Western Division of U. P. R. R. for eight months, during which time was located at Bryant and Wahsatch, Utah. Returning to Omaha was employed as a fireman eleven months. Engineer on switch engine, for six months, then ran the company's fire engine for eighteen months, then engineer on freight trains and on ferry dummy until he was appointed engineer of a passenger train in the spring of 1880. He was married at Elkhorn, Neb., in 1873, to Laura V. Lockridge, a native of Indiana. They have two children, Edwin L. and Helen Irene.

W. G. MAUL, member of the firm of Tootle, Maul & Co., dealers in general merchandise, is a native of Cumberland County, N. J. Has been engaged in the dry goods business since he was fourteen years of age. Removed to Omaha in the spring of 1862. Had charge of Mr. Tootle's business at Sioux City for some time.

EDWARD MAURER, saloon and restaurant, 1214 Farnam street, Omaha. Mr. Maurer was born in Baden, Germany in 1851. In 1871 he came to this country and settled in New York City and took up his business of restaurant and saloon, which he had followed through Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy, and after spending two years at it in New York City he went to Newark, N. J., and stopped one year and a half. He then went to Boston and stayed two years, then to Chicago and spent one year there, then to St. Louis, but soon after came to Omaha where he opened his present business which he has successfully followed since.

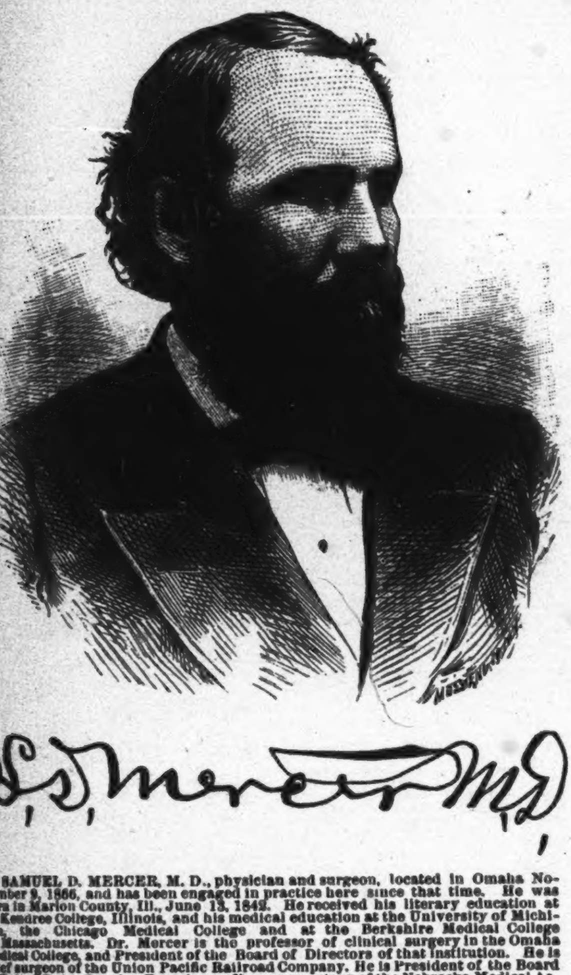
REV. JOHN B. MAXFIELD, presiding elder of Omaha District Methodist Episcopal Church, was born at Syracuse, N. Y. February 24, 1833. Studied medicine three years and came to Kansas in 1857, and to Nebraska in 1860, locating at Beatrice, Gage County. Entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1861, serving the Beatrice circuit three years. In 1862 was stationed at De Soto. In 1863 was appointed to Decatur, but removed in June of that year by the presiding elder of the Omaha District and placed on the Pawnee Reservation as superintendent of the Pawnee manual labor school. Remained there until 1867. Was stationed at Bellevue for two years, and in 1869 was at Mount Pleasant, Neb. In 1870 was stationed at Plattsmouth. From 1871 to 1875 was presiding elder of the Beatrice District. From 1875 to 1879 was presiding elder of the North Nebraska District. From 1879 to 1881 was Pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Omaha. In 1881 was appointed presiding elder of the Omaha District. Was a member of the first Board of Regents for the Nebraska State University, serving a term of six years. Was married to his present wife, Miss Mary M. Elcock, at Van Wert, Ohio, May 8, 1878, a native of that State.

MICHEL MAY, of May & Bleumle, contractors and builders, was born in Germany, in 1849. Learned the trade of carpenter and was employed at it for several years. Came to America in 1869. Was employed as a journeyman carpenter for some four years at Chicago, Ill. At Detroit, Mich., for two years and for two years carried on business as a contractor and builder at the same place. He came to Nebraska in 1877. Located at Omaha and was employed as a journeyman carpenter for two years. Then engaged in business as a contractor and builder which business he conducted alone up to June, 1881, when he entered into partnership with S. Bleumle. They employ some twelve men, have built quite a number of private houses, and are now engaged in building Kesler's theatre. Mr. May was married at Chicago in 1872, to Kate Clack, a native of Germany.

F. E. MAYNARD, foreman carpenter shop Omaha Deaf and Dumb Institute. Was born in Lake County, Ill., June 8, 1854. Learned carpenter trade in Waukegan and in 1877 moved to Nebraska. Settled in Omaha and followed his trade until appointed to present position about 1879. Mr. M. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and of the I. O. O. F.

CHARLES J. MENTER, proprietor of a livery, sale and feed stable, 108 and 110 N. Sixteenth street. He began business in the spring of 1879, he has a fair amount of horses and carriages, with which to accommodate the traveling public. He also makes a specialty of transient custom. He first located in Omaha in 1868, and had charge of the transfer of baggage, and the U. S. Mail, etc., for Mr. James Stephenson about three years. He then worked for the United States Express Company eighteen months, after which he worked in a wholesale flour and feed store about five years. Then began the above business. He was born in Cortland County, N. Y., March 30, 1847. He was married in Omaha, Neb., October, 1872, to Miss Mattie E. McElhany, who was born in Guernsey County, Ohio. Mr. Menter is a member of the Knights of Honor, a mutual insurance society.

JOHN REID MEREDITH, deceased. Mr. Meredith was a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in the now historic town of Gettysburg, April 15, 1800. His parents were old residents of that town. He removed with them to Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1832, and began life as a clerk in a mercantile establishment in that city. While earning his own livelihood he prepared himself with an education that fitted him for teaching, and engaged in this calling in an academy for boys at Steubenville, Ohio. He soon rose to the position of principal of the academy, which he held for several years, in conjunction with Rev. Joseph Wilson. Grasping for a higher walk in life, the young man, during this educational work, began the study of law in the office of Daniel L. Collier, one of the leading lawyers of Ohio, and of the country at that time, where the late Edwin M. Stanton had preceded him as a law student. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and practiced law in Steubenville for a number of years. He was chosen District Attorney of that city, and filled the office with ability and faithfulness, and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. In 1856 he removed to Cincinnati, but not being contented there, he resolved to turn his face westward, and the spring of 1857 found him in Omaha, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Meredith practiced law alone until 1865, when he took into partnership Mr. George W. Doane. He continued in active practice until September 5, 1871, when he suffered a paralytic seizure, which affected his whole right side. Partially recovering from this attack, he was able to walk and ride about, but he never recovered from the shock. No medical skill could do more than palliate the disease, which slowly, but steadily progressed until death removed him from these earthly scenes and sufferings. Mr. Meredith was married to Miss Annie M. Collier, eldest daughter of his law preceptor, December 30, 18[illegible], who still survives him. The Omaha *Herald* of October 22, 1880, editorially says: "The death of John R. Meredith removes from among us one of Omaha's oldest inhabitants, and best respected citizens. Honest, despising everything that was low and mean, he illustrated the manly virtues of an upright life and a force of character that was natural to a man of conscience and convictions. He was a Democrat in early years, but his sympathy with the oppressed drew him into anti-slavery views, when Abolitionists were a hissing among those who now claim to be the exclusive liberators of the American slave. He early joined the Free Soil party, and was a Republican all the subsequent years of his life. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private soldier in the Guards at Washington City, for the protection of the Capitol. Mr. Meredith was strongly endorsed for United States District Judge, now filled by Judge Dundy. John R. Meredith was a man of strong religious sentiment and convictions, and it is perhaps the one crowning glory of his long and useful life, as well as of his death, that he lived and died a consistent Christian. Uniting with the Presbyterian body in his early manhood, he has been a leading light and nate in that religious organization in this city and State for twenty-three years. Mr. Meredith may be properly said to have been one of the leading fathers and founders of the Presbyterian Church in this city. He was one of the Elders in the First Presbyterian Church, and held the same position in the Second, at its organization, and remained such until his death. John R. Meredith was a strong and sturdy man in moral force. His influence and example were always for good, and thousands will unite with the writer of his meagre tribute, in testifying to his unblemished character, and his useful life. His death causes universal regret in this community, where he has been so long respected and esteemed."



S. D. Mercer M.D.

SAMUEL D. MERCER, M. D., physician and surgeon, located in Omaha November 9, 1866, and has been engaged in practice here since that time. He was born in Marion County, Ill., June 13, 1842. He received his literary education at McKendree College, Illinois, and his medical education at the University of Michigan, the Chicago Medical College and at the Berkshire Medical College of Massachusetts. Dr. Mercer is the professor of clinical surgery in the Omaha Medical College, and President of the Board of Directors of that institution. He is chief surgeon of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He is President of the Board of United States Pension Examiners. He was secretary of the Nebraska Medical Association for seven years after its organization, and served as Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers before coming to Nebraska. He is at present a corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society. He is also a member of the Omaha Board of Trade; Capitol Lodge No. 3, A., F. & A. M., and Omaha Pathological Society. He is surgeon of the Omaha Smelting Works and local surgeon of the B. & M. R. R. The Doctor is the author of a work on spinal curvature and treatment of spinal diseases. In February, 1868, he made a motion to appoint a committee to correspond with reputable members of the profession in regard to the organization of a State medical society, which resulted in the present Nebraska State Medical Society.

C. W. MEAD, Omaha, is a native of New York and was born in the village of Smyrna, Chenango County, April 9, 1830. When he was seventeen years of age he went to Detroit, Mich., and clerked in a store three years, from there he moved to Laporte, Ind., and was engaged first in the grocery, and afterward in the dry goods business. In 1857 he went to Chicago and for two years held the position of general agent of the C., B. & Q. R. R. and then as its assistant superintendent for five years. From the year 1864 he was general superintendent of the Hannibal and St. Joe R. R. Up to 1869, when he came to Omaha, and was appointed assistant general superintendent Union Pacific Railroad, which position he held until 1872, from which time to 1876 he was general manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and for eighteen months after general superintendant of the Missouri Pacific Railway, St. Louis, while that road was in the hands of a receiver. In January, 1879, he returned to Omaha, and was elected president of the Omaha Smelting Company, in which works he held an interest since its organization in 1870, and continued in that position until his disposal of his interest in 1881. Mr. Mead was also one of the organizers of the Omaha White Lead Company, and its first president. He is also president of the Omaha Shot Company and also of the Omaha Electric Company. Since January, 1882, he has also held a one-half interest in the Ladies' Furnishing House of A. M. Kurtz. Mr. Mead was married November 11, 1857, to Miss Eliza Lee, a daughter of Warren and Eliza Lee, of Sturgis, Mich., at Sturgis. She died in New York City November 12, 1873. They had six children, three living, Charles H., Mary B. and Sarah A. Three died, Bessie L. and John and Eliza, twins. Mr. Mead is a member of Quincy Lodge No. 296, A., F. & A. M., of Quincy, Ill., and also of the Quincy Commandery.

WILLIAM O. MERGELL, of P. Windheim & Co., painters and decorators, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 1, 1847. Learned trade of painter there at the age of eighteen years, and was employed at it up to 1871. Came to Nebraska in 1871, located in Omaha; was employed by the U. P. Railroad Company some three and a half years, lettering and decorating their cars, and then as decorating sign writer in Omaha for three years; entered present business 1879, in company with P. Windheim. Married in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1864, to Sophia Harraden, native of England. They have seven children—Alice J., William B., Mable C., John Edward, Charles F., Josephine F. and Sophia H.

LAURESTON ALPHONSO MERRIAM, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., December 7, 1843. He is of New England parentage. He received a classical and scientific education at the Franklin Academy, Malone, graduating in 1867, and continuing his studies at the University of Michigan, graduated from thence with the degree of M. D., March 26, 1873. He was married at Waukau, Wis., April 8, 1873, to Miss Mattie D. Carter, a native of New York State. He commenced practice at Berlin, Wis., and at Cresco, Iowa, during the interim of medical lectures at the University. After graduating he returned to Cresco, and continued in practice there until the spring of 1879, giving his attention largely to the study of scientific subjects, and the diseases of the nervous system. He spent the following summer and ensuing winter in New York City, matriculating at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and the medical department of the University of New York, giving special attention to diseases of the nervous system. Returning to Cresco, he determined to seek a better field, and located in Omaha, Neb., June 1, 1881. During his sojourn in Iowa, he was secretary and treasurer of the Howard County Medical Society, delegate to the American Medical Association 1876, and has been secretary, treasurer, vice-president and president of the North Iowa Medical Society. He is now attending physician and surgeon to "The Child's Hospital," Omaha. Member of the Academy of Medicine and Surgery. He is also an A., F. & A. M., and R. A. M. His wife, Mattie D. Merriam, a successful sketch writer, has been given the name of "The 'Fanny Fern' of the West." She is a contributor to the New York *Weekly* and several other papers and periodicals.

N. MERRIAM, firm of Himebaugh & Merriam, shippers and dealers in grain. Mr. M., was born in Merrimac, N. H., November 24, 1849, where he lived till 1863, when he moved to Derry, N. H. He graduated at Pinkerton Academy, Derry, class of 1866. The same year he taught two schools, one in his own town and one in Methuen, Mass. The year following he entered Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., where he remained only one year. In 1868 he went to Washington, D. C., where he was engaged in the study of medicine and the drug business for one year, then went to Boston, Mass., and engaged in the drug business one year, then went to Chicago, Ill., and followed the commission business for one year, after which he went to Nebraska. During the following three years, he was engaged in the shipping of grain from various points in the State to eastern and western markets. He was married in 1875 to Miss Alice T. Gale, who, was born in Plattsburg, Vt., May 1857. He was a Delegate to the State Convention at Fremont, Neb., to elect Delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati in 1876, for the nomination of President of the United States. Mr. M. located in Omaha, Neb., in the fall of 1876, and engaged in the grain trade, having bought out C. W. Lyman's interest in the Union Elevator, since which time he has followed the above mentioned business in company with P. C. Himebaugh. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Omaha.

FREDERICK METZ, surviving member of the firm of Metz Bros., brewers and maisters, Omaha. Mr. Metz was born in Hessel-Cassel, Germany, 1832, and was educated to the profession of forester there. In 1851 he came to America; landed in New Orleans, and settled in St. Louis the same year, where he was identified actively with the mercantile business till 1857, when he came to Nebraska and located at Bellevue and carried on merchandising there till 1862. In that year he went to Denver, Colo., and established a wholesale and commission business in general merchandise, which he ably conducted till 1864, when he returned to Nebraska and located here, where he has been prominently identified with his present business since. In 1855 he was married to Miss Louisa Beate Gesser, in St. Louis. She was born and reared there, and departed this life in 1873, and is buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery here, leaving a family of four sons and three daughters,—Minnie, now Mrs. Richard Siemon, of Canton, Ohio; Estelle, now Mrs. Ferdinand Shroeder, of Omaha; Charles Frederick, Jr., Tony, Arthur and Louis. In 1877 he married Miss Adele Wassmer, who was born in Holstein, Germany, and reared in Nebraska. They have a family of one son and daughter, Herman and Louisa. Mr. Metz has always been an active worker in the development of the social and industrial welfare of his locality. In 1871 he accepted the position of Representative for this district in the Senate and Legislature of his State, and has taken an active interest in the general growth of the city

HERMANN MEYER, billiard hall, 205 and 207 S. Thirteenth street, Omaha. Dealer in wines, liquors and cigars, also wholesale and retail dealer in imported and imitation Swiss cheese. Was born in Switzerland in 1841. In 1869 he came to this country, and settled in Omaha, where he has been identified with the business industries of the place since. In 1872 he was married to Miss Margaret Jacobson, who was born in Denmark, in 1853. They have a family of two daughters, Bertie and Katie, and two sons, Freddie and Baby.

JULIUS MEYER, of the firm of Max Meyer & Co., dealers in jewelry, musical instruments, etc.; was born in Bromberg, Prussia, May 18, 1851. Was educated at the Conservatory of Music at that place. Emigrated to America in December, 1867, and located in Omaha.

CHARLES MIDGLEY, foreman flue department, in the employ of the U. P. R. R. Co.; was born on March 30, 1839, at Leeds, England; and before leaving there was engaged in the machine business for about seven years, and after coming to this country worked on the Hudson River R. R. for about two years; then was engaged by the New York Central R. R., as well as other railway companies. In 1856-57, worked at Springfield, Ill., in stationary shop, then was employed by the Mobile & Ohio R. R as machinist. After the war went to Wisconsin and remained there a short time; returned to Illinois, and was employed by the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R. R. Co. Then went East, and was employed by the N. Y. C. R. R. Co. for about two years; and in March, 1868, located here, coming from Syracuse, N. Y., and was engaged by the U. P. R. R. Co. as flue setter, and was made foreman. Married, February, 1876, to Elizabeth Bergo, at Omaha, who was born in New York in the year 1851. Have two children, son and daughter, both born here. Mr. M. is a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1854; as Past Grand and Past Chief Patriarch of Encampment; also member of Knights of Honor for one and a half years. His wife is also a member of different benevolent societies.

REV. THOMAS H. MILES, S. J., president of Creighton College, was born in Nelson County, Ky., August 11, 1831. Was educated at St. Joseph's College, Ky., and graduated there in 1850. Was then at the Novitiate of St. Stanislaus, Florisant, Mo., for some years. He was ordained at Bardstown, Ky., by Bishop Spalding, of Louisville, Ky., in August, 1861, was then engaged in St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, as instructor some ten years; afterward in Maryland for one year; then at St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, Ohio, for ten years, and was afterward president of St. Ignatius College, Ill., for three years. He came to Nebraska in August, 1880, and since that time has been engaged in present capacity.

EZRA MILLARD, president of Omaha National Bank, is a native of Hamilton, Canada. Removed from there to Dubuque in 1850, and to Omaha in October, 1856, and became a member of the firm of Barrows, Millard & Co., land agents. In 1860 that firm commenced a banking business. He remained with that firm until the firm of Millard, Caldwell & Co. was organized, and was a member of the latter firm until 1870. He was for many years engaged in the grain business, and is now treasurer of the Union Elevator Co., and is one of the directors of the Omaha Hotel Association. Mr. Millard has been president of the Omaha National Bank since its organization in 1866. In many ways he has been identified with the material interests of Omaha. His liberal investments in magnificent business structures, indicate his confidence in the continued prosperity of the city.

DAVID N. MILLER, Sheriff of Douglas County, came to Omaha in the fall of 1868. He engaged in railroading on the Union Pacific as brakeman, and remained in that capacity until 1871, when he was made conductor. In the fall of 1881 he was elected Sheriff. He was born in Bronson Township, Branch Co., Mich., July 26, 1843. He lived there until he enlisted, August 24, 1861, at Sturgis, Mich. He was mustered out in September, 1864, having served with his command in all engagements except Chickamauga. He was married to Margaret Ganghan, who died in 1876 leaving one child Lulu A. Mr. Miller is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

DR. GEORGE L. MILLER was born in Booneville, Oneida Co., N. Y., July 1, 1831. When seventeen years of age he went to Syracuse, N. Y. and entered the office of Dr. Hiram Hoyt, with whom he remained about five years. He also attended a course of medical lectures at Geneva, and graduated in the spring of 1852 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City under Prof. Parker. He then returned to Syracuse, where he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, and was appointed City Physician and Physician of the Poor House. In 1854 he resigned his position, and in company with his father, Lorin Miller settled in Omaha October 19, where he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, being the first practicing physician in the city. Was appointed Chief Clerk of the Council in the First Legislative Assembly. In 1855 he was elected to the Council in which he served some three terms. In 1861 he was appointed by Lincoln as sutler at Ft. Kearney, which position he held for three years. Was acting surgeon with Gen. Harney in his campaign. In 1861 he engaged in the mercantile trade at Ft. Kearney, following this about three years. In 1864 he returned to Omaha and was candidate for Member of Congress, but was defeated. In 1865 he establishedthe Omaha *Herald*, and has remained as its editor ever since.

LORIN MILLER came to Omaha in October, 1854. Was born in Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y., in January, 1800. Lived in Syracuse for two or three years. Prior to coming to Omaha he was engaged on public works. After locating in Omaha he was engaged more or less for several years in surveying lands and additions to the city. Has been Mayor one term.

DEAN F. R. MILLSPAUGH, the popular rector of Trinity Cathedral, was born in Nichols, Tioga Co., N. Y. He is the son of C. M. Millspaugh, of Orange County, and Elvira Rosebrook Millspaugh, of Tompkins County, N. Y. Although the immediate ancestors of the Dean were engaged in mechanical pursuits, the family tree shows a line running on the father's side from Elsie Kimbark, a French Huguenot, back to some of the noblest families of France; and on the other side to a well-known house of Holland. Up to nine years of age he was educated at Ithaca, whence he went to Faribault, Minn., where he entered the parish school of the Bishop Seabury Mission, then under Rev. J. Loyd Breck. Here he received his first direction toward the ministry. In due course he passed to the grammar school, the Shattuck School for boys, the college of the same name, and the Seabury Divinity School, where he graduated in 1873. While in school he was in the habit of walking five miles each Sabbath to a mission school and teaching a Bible class; and while attending the divinity school he was for a year lay reader of St. John's parish, Mentorville, Minn. On the 22d of June, 1873, he was ordained to the diaconate of the Episcopal Church by Rt. Rev. Henry P. Whipple, D.D., Bishop of Minnesota, and sent to take charge of Brainard and five out-lying stations on the Northern Pacific Railroad. On June 21, 1874, he was advanced to the priesthood, and given the additional charge of Duluth, Minn. In October, 1876, he was called to the parish of Trinity Cathedral, Omaha, where he was installed October 5 as Dean of the Cathedral, a position he has already held longer than any of his predecessors. In the parish are four missions: St. Philip's (colored), Grace, St. John's, and Cass Street; of which all but the last have been organized during this pastorate. Dean Millspaugh married, October 20, 1881, Mary McPherson, a daughter of Rt. Rev. R. A. Clarkson, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Nebraska. The Dean is a member of the standing committees of the diocese and delegate to the general convention.

D. S. MITCHELL, manager and operator of the Bee Hive Photographic Studio, was born in Hollis, Me., December 14, 1836. At nine years of age he was employed as errand boy in a daguerreotype gallery, and four years later he ran a gallery alone at Portland, Me. He was then employed in a gallery in Boston, Mass., and in various other places until 1856. He then learned the profession of photographing with J. T. Barnes, of New York; was in his employ for two years: was then for twenty years engaged at his profession at various places. He came to Nebraska in 1877, and located in Omaha; he was employed in making views and in general commercial photographing for six months. In September, 1878, the Bee Hive Studio was started in a small portable gallery. In August, 1879, the present building was erected, and seven artists are now employed in the business. Mr. Mitchell has had charge of the business since it commenced.

C. E. MOCKBEE came to Omaha in 1868 and entered the employ of L. T. Chase, of the California Wine Company, as a clerk. After retaining this position for some years he resigned and entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad as a brakeman in 1870. Sometime in 1871 he was made yardmaster at Cheyenne, but soon went on the road again as brakeman. In 1874 he was made a conductor of a freight train, retaining this position until August, 1881, when he was made conductor of express trains, which position he now occupies. In April, 1875, he was married to a daughter of John Dwyer, of Dakota County.

FREDERICK MOEHLE, dealer in guns, rifles, revolvers, watches, jewelry, and musical instruments, at the corner of Farnam and Seventy-first streets, was born in Germany, 1846. In 1873 he came to this country and settled in Omaha and engaged in the mercantile business, with which he has been identified ever since. In 1878 he began the present business which he has carried on successfully since. He was married in 1876, and has a family of one son, Frederick H., and one daughter, Hermine.

D. A. MOFFAT, machinist and painter, office 424 N. Sixteenth street, residence 2313 California street, Omaha. He was born at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1827. He learned his trade of blacksmith and machinist with his father, who was a carriage and wagon manufacturer, beginning when quite young. He afterward learned the trade of carriage painter. He came to Omaha in 1868, working in the U. P. R. R. shops until 1877, when he opened a carriage and wagon shop, employing three hands in the painting department. Since coming to Omaha he married Mrs. Myra Hill. They have two children—Minnie and Eugene. Prior to coming to Omaha he went to Birkenhead, Eng., being the first American machinist employed in that place. He was also with the Gen. Walker expedition to Nicaraugua, remaining there five years. He was employed as a detective for seven years in the Post office Department, traveling during this time through many States of the Union.

DR. GILBERT C. MONELL, deceased, was born in Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., in the year 1816. He there received an academic education and prepared himself for college. After graduating at Union College, he went to Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., where his parents then resided, and immediately commenced the study of medicine, which was completed after a brief episode in mercantile pursuits for which he had no taste, medicine having been his chosen and favorite profession when quite a lad. After an unusually arduous and successful practice of several years' duration, finding rest and recuperation needful he retired from professional pursuits and removed to Omaha, Neb., in the year 1857, intending, after a brief residence in that place to return to New York. Business complications detained him from year to year until finally he made Omaha his home from choice. Being of an active, energetic and enterprising character, he soon became intimately associated with all of the movements calculated to develop the resources of Omaha and of Nebraska. He was among the first and most active in organizing the Republican party in Omaha and Nebraska and was largely instrumental in starting the first Republican newspaper in that city, contributing alike to its columns and its finances. Rigidly and uncompromisingly honest in private life, he was ever a stern, unflinching opponent of dishonesty and corruption in public life. Every sound and practical enterprise tending to promote the growth of Omaha or Nebraska received from him active and liberal support alike with voice and pen and purse, and all appeals to him in behalf of private or public charity, met with prompt and liberal response. Avoiding public office as much as possible, he was nevertheless, elected to and filled several positions of trust and responsibility in the city government, with credit to himself and his constituents. He was one of the founders, and for some time one of the proprietors of the *Rocky Mountain News*, the first paper started in Colorado. He was active in promoting the organization of the Nebraska Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, located in Omaha, and during the first two or three years of its existence was its principal manager. He was one of the incorporators of the U. P. R. R. Company and took great interest in its development. During his later years he retired from business to gratify his life long fondness for literary pursuits, devoting himself especially to scientific investigations and to studying the history and theory of religions both ancient and modern. The relation between science and religion was to him a subject of great interest to which he devoted much time, careful study and profound research. From the notes and memoranda made during these investigations he prepared two works on the relationship between science and theology and science and the Bible, and another seeking to define the extent to which the Bible is a work of divine inspiration. He was about to commence a final revision of these works previous to publication, when, during a summer tour for rest and recreation, he suddenly became ill, while visiting relatives in Detroit, Mich., and died there on the 29th of September, 1881. The results of his years of study and research will be preserved, however. One of his works entitled "Creation and the Bible" is now in press and others will soon follow.

CARROLL S. MONTGOMERY, attorney at law, came to Lincoln, October 20, 1873, and engaged in practice there. In 1879 he moved to Omaha, where he entered into partnership with Lewis A. Groff and has since resided. He was born at Juneau, Dodge Co., Wis., July 25, 1851. Was educated at the University of Wisconsin and graduated from the literary department of that institution in 1872 and from the law department in 1873. He was married at Darlington, Wis., May 25, 1875, to Martha A. Gray, daughter of H. H. Gray, and a native of Darlington. They have two children, Charles Carroll and Milton Gray. Mr. M. is a very active member of the Episcopal Church, and of the Democratic party which he has always supported.

F. M. MOORE, R. P. O. clerk Railway Mail Service, was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 16, 1847. Enlisted February 12, 1862, in Company G, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Re-enlisted February 1, 1864, at which time the Sixty-second was veteranized. He served until mustered out in December, 1865. Was wounded in the charge on Fort Wagner, also at Deep Bottom, Virginia. He had three brothers engaged in the war, two being killed. Mr. M. is a member of the G. A. R., of Omaha.

RICHARD C. MOORE, M. D., was born in Quincy, Ill. November 25, 1841. He received a collegiate education at St. Paul's College, Palmyra, Mo., and graduated from the Chicago Medical College, class of 1865. In the fall of this year he located in Omaha and has continued in active practice in that city up to the present time. During the years 1863 and 1864, between lecture terms, he occupied the position of Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., serving most of the time on the hospital steamer D. A. January. He is a member of the Nebraska State Medical Society and Omaha Pathological Society, and has been for the four years past, treasurer of the former and is now President of the latter. In 1880 he assisted in organizing the Nebraska School of Medicine, and in the following spring took a prominent part in establishing the Omaha Medical College, accepting in this institution the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. He was City Physician of Omaha from 1876 to 1879. He is a member of the Board of Examining Surgeons for pensions. He was married at Quincy, Ill., to Eliza B. Bushnell, a native of Connecticut. They have three children Mary S., Helen B., and Lydia G.

WILLIAM H. MORAN, shipping clerk with Iler & Co., Omaha.

G. V. MORFORD, superintendent of the Nebraska Division of the C., St. P. M. & O. R. R., was born in New York City, January 19, 1834. From March, 1854, until November, 1875, he was connected as a conductor, and officer of the following railroads: New York & Erie and Atlantic & Great Western, Union Pacific, Morris & Essex, Toledo & Wabash, and Long Island. From 1875 to January, 1881, he was an officer of the New York Elevated Railroad Company. In 1881 he was made special agent for the C., St. P. M. & O. R. R., at St. Paul, and in June, of same year, was made division superintendent of same road, at Omaha. Is a member of Ivy Lodge, No. 397, A., F. & A. M., of Elmira, N. Y. Married Miss Abbie Simpson, of Franklin Furnace, Sussex Co., N. J., January 28, 1858. She died October 31, 1867 at Omaha, leaving three children, two now living. Leila, now Mrs. F. R. Hall, of New York City, and Harry, and Grace, now dead. He then married Miss Emma E. Lozear, of Hackettstown, N. J. They had one child, Jerome F. now dead.

G. N. MORGAN, ticket broker, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., in 1846. In 1868 he settled in Omaha, Neb., and for two years was engaged as salesman in a mercantile establishment. Returned to Connecticut in 1871, and finally settled in Omaha in 1881. Mr. M. is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

EDWARD MORONY, commission merchant, came to Omaha in the fall of 1868. He engaged in the grocery business until 1875, when he commenced a general commission business, which he has since continued. He has consignments from Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio and Nebraska, and ships largely to the Western States and Territories. He is doing a business three times as large as when he commenced the commission trade. Many new houses have been started since he began, and probably the entire commission trade of Omaha is five or six times as great as it was in 1875. Mr. M. was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1835, and came to America in 1863. He lived a short time in New York and Brooklyn, and went to South Carolina during the war in the Quartermaster department. Afterwards for a short time he lived at Leavenworth, Kan., prior to settling at Omaha. He was married in Omaha, February 22, 1870, to Isabella W. Swart, a native of London, Canada. They have four children—Louis Edward, Lionel Gratiot, Ellen Louise and Frederick A. Mr. M. is one of the founders and original promoters of the Board of Trade, and was for a year and a half secretary of the Executive Committee.

JOHN MORRELL, United States Government gauger, Iler & Co's., was born in Cornish, York Co., Maine, September 9, 1839. Left home January 2, 1864 for Johnstown, Pa. to take charge of the Cambria Iron Company's lumber business. Mr. Morrell was sent to Mineral Point, some six miles east of Johnstown on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Here he erected lumber mills and carried on a successful lumber business, and building up quite a village. Was appointed Postmaster under President Lincoln, and held the office until 1868, when he removed to Nebraska, arriving in Omaha, February 15, 1868, he commenced the manufacture of soaps, in which he continued until 1876. Was appointed to present position June, 1876. Mr. Morrell's first wife was Ruth Hunt, of Johnstown, Pa., whom he married at Blairsville, Indiana Co., Penn., March 14, 1867. She died in Omaha in 1871, leaving two children—Oliver P. and Lizzie H. Was married to his present wife, Florence Ostrom, of Chautauqua County, N. Y., February 29, 1872. They have three children—Lulu G., John W. and Bertha. Mr. M. is a member of the Methodist Church and of the Royal Arcanum Society.

DAVID W. MORRISON, machinist and engineer, Nail Works, corner Sixteenth and Union Pacific Railroad, on Bellevue road, five miles south of Omaha. He was born in Wheeling, West Va., April 25, 1835. He began his trade in 1852 and has followed it almost continuously since. He lived in Wheeling till 1854, working in the shops and on the steamers on the Ohio. In that year he married Miss Margaret Stillwagon. Their children are four boys and three girls. In 1854 he went to St. Louis and pursued his avocation until 1863, when he came to Omaha, where, for twelve years, he was employed on the ferry boat. Since that time he has been employed on steamers and in the Smelting Works and has been employed at the Nail Works since it was started.

JOHN G. MORSE, superintendent of the Telephone Exchange, Omaha, was born in Bath, Maine, in 1849, where he lived until 1868, when he emigrated to Nebraska, where he was employed by J. J. Dickey, superintendent of telegraph line in Nebraska, as line man, which position he filled for nine years, and was located throughout the State. In 1876 he accepted his present position, and also superintends the construction of telephone wires. Was married in 1876, at Laramie, to Miss Mary A. Davis. They have three children—Lillie May, Cora Belle, and Lottie B.

J. W. MORSE, general passenger agent, of the U.P.R.R., was born in Panama, Chautauqua Co, N. Y., February 21, 1837. From 1853 to 1856 he was employed in telegraphing in the city of New York. In the fall of 1856 he became connected with C. & M.R.R., where he remained until 1861 when he came to Council Bluffs, Iowa, as builder and superintendent of the first telegraph line across the State of Iowa. Subsequently being engaged in the express, steamboat and railway business for seven or eight years,after which time he was general agent of the C., B. & R.R.R. in Council Bluffs and Omaha, and so continued until 1876 when he moved to Chicago and then represented the N.P.R.R. for one year and the U.P.R.R. three years. In 1880 he was promoted to his present position. He is a member of the Masonic order. He was married in Portage County, Ohio, in 1863 and has three children Emma C., Bessie C. and Mamie S.

L. V. MORSE, Omaha, Neb., fancy groceries, commenced business in 1870, succeeding Morse & Moore. He carries a stock of $4,000 to $6,000 and does a business of $30,000 to $35,000. He was born in Attleboro, Bristol Co., Mass., June 28, 1838. He graduated at the Normal School of Bridgewater, Mass. He taught school and then learned the jewelers' trade at Attleboro. In 1857 he went to McMinnville, Tenn., and engaged in the dry goods business, clerking for a few months for Coffee & Colville, then entered into business under the firm name of Coffee, Morse & Co., dry goods, receiving and forwarding freight and passengers to and from Beersheba Springs, Tenn. On the breaking out of the late war, he was driven into the Southern army. He escaped in 1861, returning to Boston with a loss of $20,000 and a business of $80,000 a year. He opened an antiquarian book store, the firm being Williard, Small & Co., opposite "Old South" Church, Boston. He sold out in 1863 to the well-known firm of Lee & Shepard, and engaged in business for the Erie R.R. Co. He was in the oil regions in 1865 with a sale partly consummated for $140,000 worth of oil territory. The great freshet destroyed the oil wells on Oil Creek, reduced oil stocks and broke up the sale of oil lands. He opened a drug store in Pleasantville, Pa., firm of Morse & Chick, where he remained until 1867 when he removed to Nebraska, settled in Omaha and engaged in the fancy grocery business, firm of Morse & Hanchett, succeeded by Morse & Moore. He was married in Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Mass., March 2, 1857, to Miss Kate Lee. She was born in Boston. They have two children, Annie and Kittie.

S. P. MORSE & CO. commenced the dry goods business April, 1877. The business is now about ten times as great as when first started, now occupying a space of 20,000 square feet, and doing a strictly retail business. Mr. S. P. Morse is a native of Massachusetts and came to Omaha in 1877. He is twenty-eight years old and went to school in his youth.

W. V. MORSE, wholesale boot and shoe dealer, came to Omaha in 1859 and has been engaged in this line ever since.

E. M. MORSEMAN, general manager, Pacific Express Company.

ANDREW MOYER, planing mill and sash, door and blind factory, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., in 1831, and at ten years of age moved to Seneca County, N. Y., with his parents. He was for several years engaged in running a boat on the Erie Canal. At the age of twenty-four years he went to Rockford, Ill., and was engaged as an engineer and repairer until he came to Nebraska in March, 1868, locating in Omaha, and acted as agent for the La Point & Derwent sash and door manufacturers, Rockford, Ill., for four years. He then purchased an interest in the concern and represented the firm here for three years longer. In 1875 Mr. Moyer built his present mill and has conducted it since. At the start he only employed five men; his force is now twenty-five and he uses over 100,000 feet of lumber per year in the manufacture of doors, blinds, etc.

MICHAEL MULLIGAN, locomotive engineer, U.P.R.R., was born in Ireland in [illegible], and came to America in 1864. He resided in the State of Illinois for several years, was for two years in the employ of the B.& M.R.R.Co. He came to Omaha, Neb., in 1869 and was employed by that company in various capacities. He was appointed locomotive engineer in 1871 and was engaged in that capacity until 1879 when he entered the employ of the U.P.R.R.Co. as a fireman—was engaged in that capacity a very short time—then cleaning engines, etc., until December, 1881, when he was appointed locomotive engineer. He was married at Plattsmouth, Neb., in 1871, to Mary Kilkinney, a native of Ireland. They have four children, Mary E., James, Kate and Agnes.

J. A. MUNROE, general agent of the C.,St.P.,M.& O.R.R., is a native of Massachusetts and was born in Bradford, August 18, 1853. In 1873 he became clerk in the general freight and ticket department of the G.B.& M.R.R., at Green Bay, Wis., and continued as such up to 1876 when he was made chief clerk to the general freight agent up to 1878 when he was appointed assistant general freight agent, and then general freight agent until June 8, 1881, when he resigned to take his present position of general agent at his present location at Omaha.

HON. FRANK MURPHY, president of the Nebraska State Bank, was born near Wheeling, W. Va., in July, 1843. He resided in Illinois, Iowa and Pennsylvania, previous to coming to Omaha. He received his education in Pittsburgh, Pa., and removed to Omaha in the fall of 1857. He was Deputy County Treasurer for four years, and was then engaged in the local fire insurance business, and from 1867 to [illegible] in the transfer business. He was one of the incorporators of the Nebraska State Bank, and is now president of that institution as well as president of the gas company. He was County Recorder for one term; City Treasurer for two terms and has been a member of the House of Representatives.

MARTIN T. MURPHY, contractor and builder, was born in Ireland in 1849. He came to America in 1850, learned the trade of a carpenter at Scranton, Pa., was engaged for a year in contracting and building at Dunmore, Pa. He was employed as a carpenter and builder in various places until he came to Nebraska, April 22, 1877. He located at Omaha, and was employed for a year at his trade. In 1878 he commenced in his present business and has carried it on since. He built two parochial schools, and some of the leading business houses. He contracts for the completion of buildings throughout. Mr. Murphy was married in Archibald, Pa., in [illegible] to Margaret Carroll, a native of that place. They have two children Edward and John.

WILLIAM B. MUSSER, foreman of finishing department A. Moyer's planing mill, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., in 1825. At the age of fifteen years learned trade of millwright, serving an apprenticeship of four years. Was then engaged as a millwright throughout the State of Pennsylvania until the fall of 1847, when he went to the Isthmus of Panama and was for two years in the employ of the P. R. R. Co. Returning to Harrisburg, Pa., in 1849, was for five years engaged in planing mill. From 1855 carried on a planing mill in company with others, until the latter part of 1861. In fall of 1862 enlisted in One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, served nine months, during which time he lost an eye, re-enlisted in Two Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteers as Corporal, and served until June, [illegible]. Was then superintendent of planing mill at Pittsburgh, Pa., for three years, then for five years in same capacity at Allegheny City, Pa., and in Chicago, Ill., for three years. He came to Nebraska in 1877, located at Omaha and entered upon his present duties.

LOUIS N. NACHTIGALL, manufacturer of cigars, was born in Germany in [illegible]. Learned trade of cigar maker in that country. He came to America in 1868, and was employed as a journeyman cigar maker in the Eastern States until he came to Nebraska in January, 1873. Located in Omaha and worked at his trade until June, 1873, when he commenced present business and has been engaged conducting the same since. He employs four men, manufacturing 150,000 cigars per annum. Mr. Nachtigall was married in Germany in 1868 to Dorothea Stolle, a native of that country. They have two children, Dora and Augusta.

F. A. NASH, car accountant Union Pacific R. R., is a native of Ohio and was born in Akron April 27, 1848. When sixteen years of age he became engaged as a clerk in the oil regions of Pennsylvania and was such for three years. In 1867 came to Omaha and at once became connected with the Union Pacific R. R., first as a brakeman, then as a conductor, then as a station agent up to 1877, when he was made private secretary to general superintendent J. T. Clark, which position he still holds and also in addition that of car accountant. He married Miss Elina Barbeau, of Canada East, Province of Quebec.

Dr. A. W. NASON, dentist, was born at French Creek, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., July 17, 1849. Removed with his parents to Girard, Pa., when seven years of age. When about thirteen years of age he removed to Illinois. Graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, and commenced practice in Philadelphia in 1867, and subsequently in Mount Carroll, Ill. Came to Nebraska and located at Omaha in the fall of 1874. Was married in Omaha in October, 1878, to Jennie V. Barney. She is a native of New York. The Doctor is a member of the Standard Club, Pleasant Hours Club, and the Nebraska State Dental Association, and was president of the Association in 1880.

WILLIAM NECKEL, market garden, Eighteenth street, Omaha. Mr. Neckel was born in Germany 1821, May 3. In 1857 he came to Dubuque, Iowa, and engaged at work in the lumber business, during which time he went into the military service of the U. S. in the commissary department. In 1869 he came here and soon after went into the present business, which he has carried on since. He has a family of one son and two daughters by his first wife, Wilhelmina, Augusta and William. He married for the third time Elizabeth Cilian, who was born in Bohemia 1839.

J. J. NELIGH, superintendent of the Western Detective Agency, was born in Lehigh County, Pa., June 17, 1845. When but twelve years of age he came with his parents to Nebraska and located in Omaha, finished his studies and learned the carpenter's trade. Later his bold, energetic, and daring disposition led him to engage as Indian scout under Capt. John R. Porter, and his services were invaluable to that officer. In 1869 the Union Pacific R. R. engaged his services as detective, and for many years he served in similar positions with the Kansas Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas railways. He established the Western Detective Agency in 1875, since which time its business has rapidly grown from small to large proportions, and the "eagle-eyed detective," as he is popularly known, together with his bold company of twelve men, have executed the most dangerous and difficult commissions, with a degree of heroism, resolution, endurance and skillful management which can not be surpassed in the annals of criminal detection.

JAMES NEVILLE, M. D., physician and surgeon, came to Omaha in 1875, and has been in practice here since. He is a native of Nashville, Washington Co., Ill., having been born September 19, 1840. His father moved with the family to Chester, Ill., in 1851. He was employed in the drug business from his fifteenth to eighteenth year. He then attended McKendree College located at Lebanon, Ill., about two years and a half, until the beginning of the late Rebellion. He enlisted in May, 1861, in the First Missouri Volunteer Infantry, serving three months, then re-enlisted in the [illegible] Illinois Cavalry, serving over three years. He was mustered out as regimental Quartermaster Sergeant. On leaving the army he returned to McKendree College, where he pursued his studies to his senior classical year. Then returned to Chester, Ill., read medicine with Drs. Gordon and Pollock, and graduated at the St. Louis Medical College in the spring of 1874. He practiced his profession at Chester, Ill., until he came to Omaha. He is a member of the Omaha Medical Society, attending physician and surgeon St. Joseph's hospital the past six years. He was married at Chester in June, 1879, to Mary E. Petford. They have an infant daughter. He is a member of the I.O.O.F., G.A.R., K.of H., and R.A. Dr. Neville was County Coroner of Douglas County from 1876 to 1878, term of two years.

JOHN W. NICHOLS, foreman of the Woodman Linseed Oil Company, Omaha, is a native of Pennsylvania and came to Nebraska in 1867 and has been successfully connected with the present business since organization, 1870; born in 1839, and in 1860 he was married to Miss Sarah E. Dearborn in Pennsylvania. The family are Herbert Arthur, Warren Carson, Estella May, Florence Pearl, Harry Walter and Bertha. In 1862 Mr. Nichols enlisted in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and remained in the service till the end of the war; was honorably discharged. His regiment was in Lincoln's body guard and he assisted in carrying the wounded President at the time of his assassination.

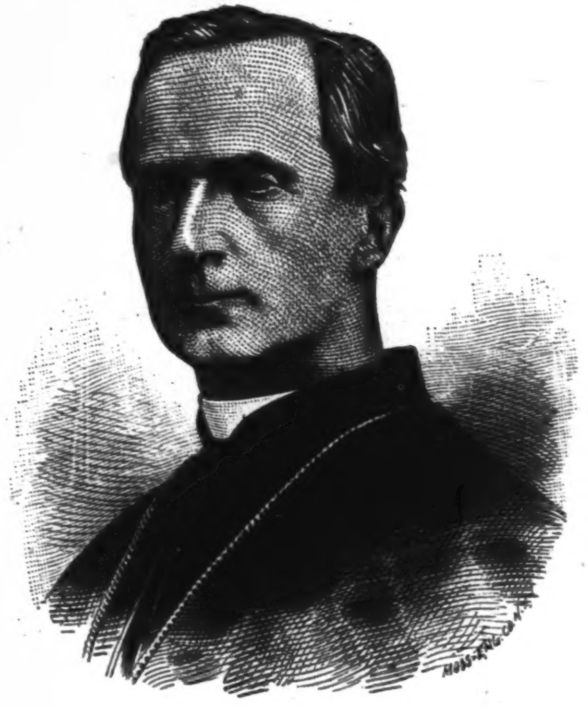
P. J. NICHOLS, division superintendent, Union Pacific Railroad. Was born in Chenango County, N. Y., in 1830. He first commenced his railroad life in 1851, in Pennsylvania on the construction of the Williamsport & Elmira Railway. On the completion of the road he engaged in braking and shortly afterward was given a train. Mr. Nichols has since that time been actively engaged in his profession with the exception of about eighteen months, during which time he was engaged in coal business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He has been conductor on many of the Eastern roads, was four years on the Allentown line, some time on the Ohio & Mississippi and others. Came to Nebraska in 1871 and became connected with the Union Pacific Railroad, his first position being yard master at Omaha. About eighteen months afterward was appointed Division Superintendent of the Cheyenne Division with headquarters at Cheyenne. His next position was Superintendent of the Eastern Division with headquarters at Omaha, then removed to Denver, where for about ten months he had charge of the Colorado Central R. R. Was appointed superintendent of all the Eastern divisions, a position he still retains. Mr. Nichols is a member of A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge of Williamsport, Penn., Chapter and Commandery at Easton, Penn.; also a member of the "Rite of Memphis" of Pennsylvania.

THOMAS NICKEL, stock dealer, 2321 Cuming street, Omaha. He was born in Morgan County, Ky., in 1827. Living there till 1854, holding the office of Constable and Collector for four years. He was married October 30, 1854, to Miss Sarah Harmon, who died in 1864, leaving two sons. In 1854 moved to Tazewell County, Va., where he lived till 1864. During seven years of this time he held the office of Constable and Collector and Deputy Sheriff, of Tazewell County. He came to Omaha in 1864, and began dealing in live stock very largely, following the business till three years ago, since which time he has kept a large stock and feed yard. In November, 1868, he married Miss Rachel N. Horn. They have four children

S. NIELSEN, proprietor of the Scandinavian Hotel, near Union Pacific depot, contains twenty rooms, can accommodate forty guests. He moved in hotel in August, 1881. He was born in Denmark, October 11, 1833. He was married in the latter country October, 1861, to Metta M. Thue. She was born in Denmark, September 15, 1836. They have four children named, Carry, Metra, Niels, and Mattese A. Mr. Nielson was a member of the Danish army, and served eighteen weeks, during the war between Denmark and Germany in 1864.

VALENTINE NOCK, contractor and builder, born in Germany in 1813. He learned trade of carpenter there and was employed at it some years. Came to America in 1865 and was employed at his trade in the States of New York and Texas. Came to Nebraska in 1869, located in Omaha, was employed as a carpenter for four years. Since then he has been engaged in contracting and building; built some of the prominent business blocks of the city; employs ten men. He was married in Omaha in 1869, to Susan Schank, native of Maryland. They have two children, Valentine and Joseph.

PAUL NINDEL (Nindel & Krelle) was born in Germany October 8, 1848, and came to America in May, 1880. He was a hatter in Europe and served thirteen years at the business before he came to this country. He was married in Germany in June, 1879, to Clara Mildner, a native of Germany. They have one child, Paul.



James O'Connor

RIGHT REV. JAMES O'CONNOR, Catholic Bishop of Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana, born in Ireland September 10, 1823, came to America in 1838, was educated at Philadelphia, Pa., and the College of Propaganda, Rome, Italy, was ordained there March 25, 1848, by Cardinal Franconi; returned to America and labored in the diocese of Pittsburgh, Pa., for some thirteen years, had charge of St. Michael's Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pa., for some seven years, and was also administrator of the Diocese for a year; then in charge of St. Charles Borromeo Seminary at Philadelphia, Pa., for ten years; afterward had charge of Homesburg parish, Philadelphia, Pa., for about four years; was consecrated Bishop of Debona, and Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska August 20, 1876, at Philadelphia by Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, came to Nebraska in September, 1876, and has resided at Omaha since. He established Creighton College, by means of an endowment left by Mrs. Edward Creighton, at Omaha, in September, 1878, also established the Academy of the Sisters of Mercy, in 1878, and three parochial schools, in charge of the same sisters at Omaha, in September, 1881, established the boarding schools of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart.

GEN. GEORGE MORGAN O'BRIEN, was born in Garrymolle, County Wexford, Ireland, May 1, 1827. He is a direct lineal descendant of that old historic family and "house" known and designated in Europe, but more particularly in Ireland, their home, as "the O'Briens" of the "House of O'Brien," the head of which was called "The Great O'Brien." He is the son of Patrick O'Brien and Miss Anne Codde, daughter of the celebrated Gen. Codde. He received his early tuition and training at his father's house, from private tutors, and when of sufficient age was sent to the Academy of Coolgariff, and in 1845 entered upon his collegiate course in Wexford. The famine years of 1846-47 demanding the time and services of his father, and his [illegible]ance as clerk, he was taken from college, assigned to the Barony of Scarawalsh, [illegible] connected with the public works, for the relief of those suffering from [illegible] and famine; this position he filled with credit until the spring of 1847. Subsequently he took an active part in the rebellion of 1848, with his kinsman of the old name, William Smith O'Brien. Upon the failure of that movement, and the arrest of many of the leaders, Ireland became an unsafe place for the O'Briens, and on the 23d of April, 1849, he sailed with his father and family for America, and arrived in Milwaukee, Wis., June 14, of that year. The family had to depend chiefly on George M. for support, and with that same courage that characterized him in all pursuits, he set about his duty; being a fine mathematician, and having received instructions as a civil engineer and surveyor, he selected this pursuit, entered upon it as a profession, and successfully pursued the same during the summer months, directing his attention to the study of law during the winter months, which last named study, particularly that part pertaining to real property, had proved part of his education in his native country. In September, 1851, he married Miss Kate E. O'Carroll, a lineal descendant of the old patriotic family of that name, and on her mother's side, of the O'Byrnes, of Wicklow County, Ireland, who were compatriots of the O'Briens in the rebellion of 1798. At the the time of the breaking out of the late war of the rebellion O'Brien donned the blue as a private soldier, on the 13th of April, 1861, as a member of the Clay Battalion, in the city of Washington. He was subsequently Colonel of the Forty-second Iowa Infantry and the last commanding officer of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and earned, by gallant and meritorious services, the rank of Brigadier General, by brevet, which rank he held from February, 1865, until the time of his muster out of service on the 17th of May, 1866. His first entry into Nebraska was on the 19th of August, 1863, in command of an expedition against the hostile Indians. He served on the plains of Nebraska and Colorado with credit to himself and his command against these savages. On his muster out of the service in May, 1866, Gen. O'Brien moved his family to Omaha, and subsequently was admitted as an attorney of the State and Federal Courts in Nebraska, and in 1873 was admitted as an attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is now engaged in the general practice of the law, at Omaha, Nebraska. His special forte, however, is in that branch of the law pertaining to real property and equity cases, and in defense of parties in the Federal courts, charged with violating the criminal laws of the United States. The General is quite unassuming in his manners, devoted to his profession, honest and earnest in the performance of his duty. He is strongly attached to his friends, a powerful advocate of any cause he engages in, and is zealously devoted to the liberation of his native country from British rule, and in the promotion and propagation of the broadest measure of liberty to all humanity. He has a family of eight children, three boys and five girls.

I. OBERFELDER & CO., wholesale millinery and notions; business established in Omaha, in July, 1881. They carry a stock of from $30,000 to $50,000, according to the season, occupy two floors, 44x100 feet in extent, and have twenty employes; keep four men on the road. Mr. Oberfelder was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 2, 1844. He was educated at home, and emigrated to the United States in 1863, locating in Omaha a few weeks, then continuing west, learning the business in Denver, Salt Lake City and Montana. In 1865 he commenced business for himself, and commenced the wholesale millinery business in Council Bluffs, Iowa, removing from there to Omaha. He was married in Nuremberg, Germany, July 4, 1872, to Miss Frieda Offenbacher of that city. They have three children, Joseph H., Hattie M. and Herbert M. Mr. O. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F., of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

OLE OLSON, of Bailey & Olson, brick manufacturers and contractors, born in Denmark, in 1838; learned trade of mason and bricklayer in that country. Came to America in 1867, and to Nebraska the same year, located in Omaha, and was engaged as a bricklayer until the spring of 1877 when he entered into partnership with F. E. Bailey, and has continued in business with him since. Married in Omaha, in 1867, to Anne M. Johnson, native of Denmark. She died April 18, 1873. Mr. O. has never married since. They have one son, Charles M.

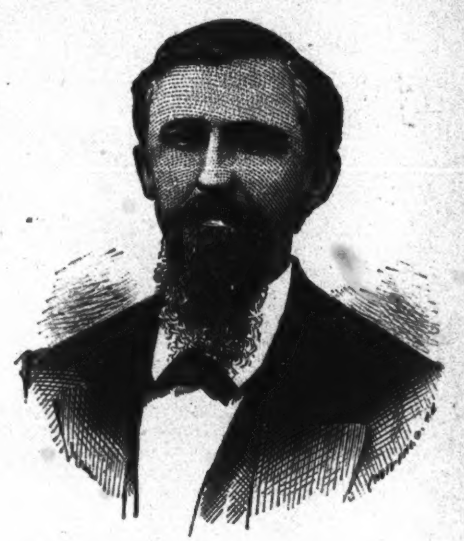
JAMES OLSEN, meat market, 717 Pacific street, Omaha. Mr. Olsen was born in Denmark, 1851. In 1865 he came to this country and settled in Omaha, where he has been actively identified with the business industries of this place since. He established his present business here in 1873, and has successfully conducted it since. In 1872 he was married to Miss Mary Larson, who was born in Sweden, in 1849, and who passed from this life, September, 1879, and is buried in the cemetery here. Mr. Olsen has one daughter, Elizabeth D. Olsen.

C. M. O'DONOVAN, contractor and builder, was born in Ireland in 1844. Came to America in 1866, settling in New York City, where he was engaged in his business until 1881, when he came to Nebraska and has been in the employ of the City Water Works Company as assistant superintendent in laying water mains. Was married in 1861 to Miss Ella Toura. They have one child, a girl.

P. O'MALLEY, was born in Louisburgh, County Mayo, Ireland, June, 1848. He left his home April, 1866, and arrived in St. Louis, Mo., May 5, of same year, remained in that city until the first of June when he left there and went to McGregor, Iowa, when he went to work on the track for the M. & St. P. R. R. Co. Remained with the company for nearly two months, after which he went to work in the lumber yard of Hayt & Burdick. He worked in that yard until the spring of 1867, when Messrs. Hayt & Burdick gave him charge of a salesyard in Leroy, Minn. He remained with this lumber firm until September, 1868, when he went to work in the passenger depot of the M. & St. P. R. R., at North McGregor. Remained with this company until April, 1869, when he left McGregor and started for the West, arriving in Omaha on April 15, and went to work for the U. P. R. R. on the 20th and was employed as gang boss in their lumber yard. Remained in that position until November, 1871, when he was appointed foreman and lumber inspector of the Car and Building Department Lumber Yard, the position which he now holds. Was married to Miss Ellen M. Gentleman, of Paris, Canada, July 22, 1874. Four children being born to them, two of whom are living—Mary W. and John J.; two being dead—John J. and Charles M. He is a member and trustee of the Emmet Monument Association, and also a member of the Union Catholic Library Association, of Omaha.

HENRY OSTHOFF, proprietor Weckbach House, Sixteenth street. Erected in 1877 by William Weckbach, contains fourteen rooms, can accommodate twenty-four guests. There is also a fine barn in connection. Mr. O. located in Omaha in April, 1878, emigrating from Philadelphia, Pa., where he had lived previously, being one year there in the furniture business, and followed farming and gardening the remainder of the time. He was born in Germany, April 14, 1851; emigrated to America in 1867. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., April 3, 1878, to Miss Hannah Dilworth, who is a native of Chester County, Pa.

EDWIN R. OVERALL, residence 1819 Farnam street, Omaha. By occupation a United States Mail Carrier, Omaha post office. Arrived in Nebraska, May 1, and located at Omaha and first engaged as steward of Cozzen's Hotel, until September, 1869, and on October 17, 1869, was appointed General Delivery Clerk of the Omaha Postoffice, and held the same position until 1879, and has been connected with the postoffice department since. Was born at Charles, St. Charles Co., Mo., August 25, 1835, and lived there till twenty years of age; then moved to Chicago, and lived there till 1868; from there to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he embarked in the restaurant business until he removed to Omaha. Was engaged during the Rebellion as agent in Chicago, for raising the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-sixth Regiments of Massachusetts, colored troops. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and joined the North Star Lodge, No. 1, of Chicago, Ill., in March, 1856, and was elected as Junior and Senior Warden, and Master for two years, and being under the jurisdiction of Ohio, was elected Grand Junior Warden in 1865, and assisted in laying the corner stone for rebuilding of Wilberforce University, at Xenia, Ohio. Is present Master of Rough Ashler Lodge, No. 74, of Omaha, which is under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Missouri; is also District Deputy Grand Master for said Lodge; is also a member of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third degree, for the southern and western jurisdiction of the United States; is also Deputy Grand Inspector General of the Grand Consistory, for the State of Nebraska; is also vice-president of Missouri and Nebraska Coal Company, and is secretary of Timber and Homestead Colony of Nebraska; was also elected president of the National Convention of colored people, at St. Louis, in September, 1872, which decided in favor of Grant's re-nomination for President of the United States. Margaret L. Blackburn was maiden name of his wife, was born October 5, 1833, near Loretta, in Essex Co., Va. Were married at Chicago, June 5, 1859, and have six children, Ida Elizabeth, Victoria Eugene, Florence Esther, Norman Edwin Augustus, Maud Electa and Guy Harvey Leonard.



S. A. Orchard

SAMUEL A. ORCHARD, of the firm of Orchard & Bean, carpet dealers, wholesale and retail, was born in Livonia, Washington Co., Ind., September, 20, 18[illegible]; moved to Nebraska in 1855; was engaged in farming one year. From 18[illegible] to 1863, he was engaged in the mercantile business. During the Rebellion he was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal, which position he held to the end of the war, and then engaged in the mercantile business until 1870, when he was appointed Surveyor of Customs, opening the port here. He resigned in 1872, to accept the office of Assistant Postmaster, which place he filled until 1877. Since then he has been engaged in the carpet business. Mr. Orchard was married to Eliza A. Crawford, of Omaha, in 1865. Two children were born of this union, Charles Colfax and Mabel Gray.

GEORGE PALMER, Second Lieutenant of Company K, Ninth United States Infantry now stationed at Fort Omaha, Neb. was born in Waukesha, Waukesha Co., Wis., October 6, 1852, and lived in native place until six years of age, thence to Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, Wis., till 1872, at that time was appointed as cadet to military academy at West Point by Gen. Rusk, and graduated at West Point in 1876, and was assigned as Second Lieutenant of Company K, Ninth Infantry. Was first stationed at Fort Laramie, Wy. T., and then at Camp Robinson, Neb. Then went on Gen. Crook's Powder River expedition of 1876-77, then to Fort Omaha, thence to Chicago during the riot in July and August in 1877, then returned to Fort Omaha, next to Fort Sanders, to Fort Sidney then to Cheyenne in 1878, from there with Major Thornburg's expedition of 1878, then back to Omaha in July, 18[illegible], and has been stationed here since. Is connected with Pleasant Hours Social Club of Omaha.

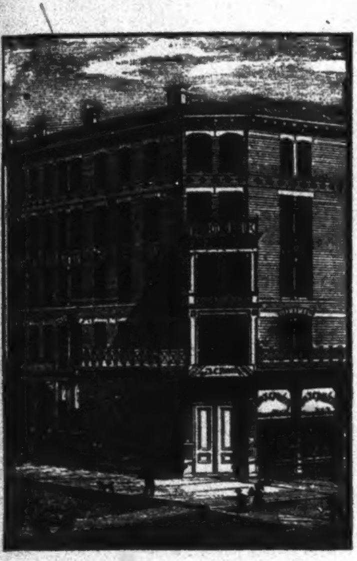
A. A. PARKER, physician and surgeon, came to Omaha in June, 1874, and has engaged in practice since that time. He was born in Aylmer, Ottawa Co., Canada, August 9, 1841 and lived there until seventeen years of age. He enlisted in Company B, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the Guthrie Gray battalion in April, 1861, after three months' service he re-enlisted in the same regiment for three years, he remained in service one year and a half being finally discharged July 31, 18[illegible]. Read medicine with Dr. A. L. Carrick, Cincinnati, graduating from the Ohio Medical College in March, 1867. He commenced practice in Cincinnati, remaining there until March, 1871. Next year and a half he spent at Neosho Falls, and then moved to St. Louis, moving thence to Omaha, Neb. He married at Mount Holly, Ohio, March 7, 1871, Miss Ella S. Guiou of Cincinnati. They have four children, Alice G., Ada H., Blanche W. G. and Cecil B.

CHURCHILL PARKER, of Parker & Bowers, came to Omaha in 1873. For two years he handled the Deere plow, and in 1875 became interested in the Davenport Plow Co., and was in the plow business until 1879. He then engaged in handling farm machinery in partnership with W. J. Kennedy, and in January, 1880, Mr. L. M. Bowers became associated with Mr. Parker in the general agricultural implement business. They give employment to two traveling salesmen. Their sales are principally in Nebraska. In 1881 the business done by this house amounted to $210,000. Mr. Parker was born at Oppenheim, Fulton Co., N. Y., and lived there until he came to Erie County, N. Y., when eight years old. His parents moved from there to Fond du Lac where he stayed until he was eighteen years of age. For several years he engaged in the lumber business at Oshkosh, and then entered the implement trade, having been at the last for twenty years. Mr. P. was married at Oshkosh, May [illegible], 1856, to Catherine Swart, a native of Deposit, Delaware Co., N. Y.

T. N. PARKER, head clerk on the Omaha & Ogden Railroad P. O. mail service, was born in Portville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., March 14, 1847. Removed with his parents to Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1856, where he was educated. Enlisted in 1861 in Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving four months, the regiment enlisting for three months. Was appointed into the railway mail service in 1873. Mr. P. is a member of the G. A. R., of Omaha.

J. C. PANTER, druggist, established in 1882 as successor to Dr. J. C. Panter & Co. His business now amounts to from $12,000 to $15,000 a year. Judson C. Panter, M. D., druggist, came to Nebraska in December, 1871 and located at Friend-

Saline County, where he remained about three years. From there he removed to David City and lived there until he came to Omaha. He was born in Philadelphia April 1, 1850. When six years old he came to Illinois and lived in El Paso for nine years. Went from there to Chicago, where he stayed three years. He has been in the drug business for ten years. He is a graduate of Rush Medical College class of 1869. He was married at York, Neb., June, 1874, to Mary Bishop, a native of Scotland. They have three children, Jessie B., John A. and Frankie. The doctor does nothing but a prescription business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.



DR. J. C. PANTER'S DRUG STORE.

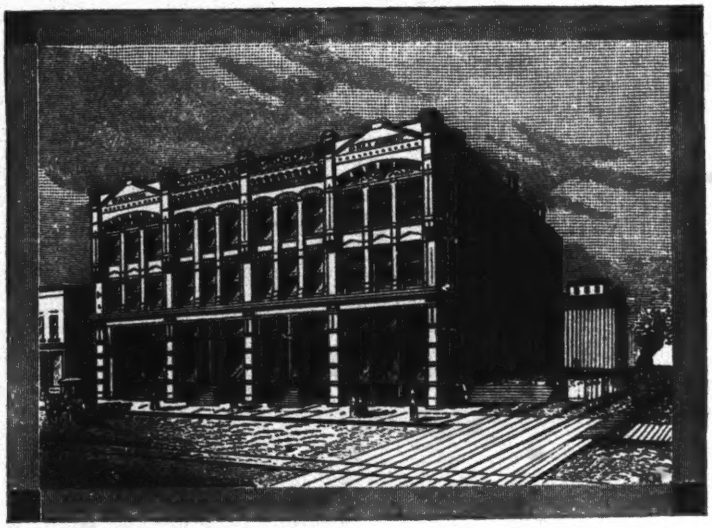
DANIEL S. PARMELEE, farmer Section 23, has 160 acres of land all improved, containing twenty acres woodland, or cultivated grove. Mr. P., first settled in Omaha in 1859, took up 160 acres of land four miles west of Omaha, then went to Colorado, retaining his land in Douglas County. Engaged in mining and freighting in States, after which he began farming and dealing in grain at Elkhorn station, bought grain four years, since which he has followed farming. He was born in Claremont, N. H., December 10, 1821, lived in the latter State six years, when his parents moved to Ohio and lived same length of time, then moved to Albany, N. Y., where he lived until he was twenty-one years of age, then went to Baltimore, Md., and engaged in the manufacturing of brick, also engaged in railroading, living there twelve years, when he moved to Watertown, Wis., engaged in manufacturing brick living there from 1855 to 1859. Went to Colorado and followed mining, and developed the original descovery claim known as the Smith & Parmelee mine, located at Gregory Point, Colo., remaining there until 1863 when he returned to Omaha. He was a member of the last Territorial Legislature, which was then held at Omaha, he was also a member of the two first State Legislatures. He was married in Syracuse, N. Y., October, 1842, to Miss Mary A. Barber, born in Utica, N. Y., March 22, 1823. They had two sons, Edward A. and Harry S. Mr. P. is a member of the Masonic Capitol Lodge of Omaha, Neb.

EDWARD A. PARMELEE, Clerk in Quartermaster Department of Omaha.

M. PARR, drugs and fancy goods, in business since 1876; succeeded James K. Ish. Mr. Parr was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 9, 1842. First engaged in the drug business in 1856, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was in the business for himself there for a time. Removed to Leavenworth, Kan., remaining only a few months, and then in 1872, settled in Omaha, Neb., and engaged in clerking for James K. Ish, whom he afterwards succeeded. He was married in Omaha, December 9, 1873, to Mrs. Helen L. McIntosh, of Michigan. Mrs. Parr has one child by her former husband, William. Mr. P. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge and Chapter; I. O. O. F. Lodge and Encampment.

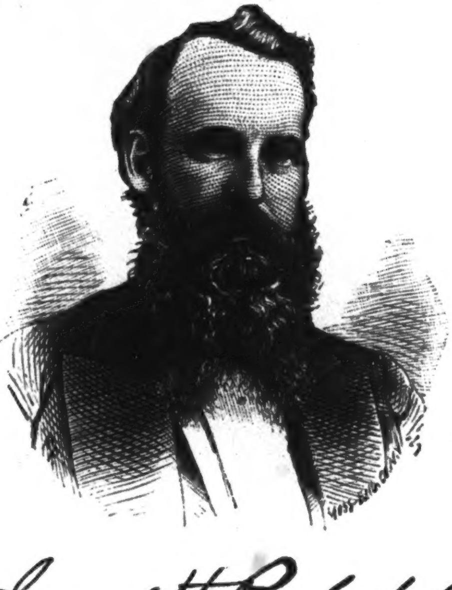
REV. JAMES PATERSON, M. A., Senior Canon of Trinity Cathedral, Omaha, Neb., and Rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, in that city, was born in Scotland, in 1826, where he received his education. He graduated in Theology, at Nebraska College and Divinity School, in 1869, and was ordained to the diaconate by Bishop Clarkson, on April 4, of that year, and to the priesthood, January 15, 1871, by the same bishop, and has ever since been actively engaged in the educational and missionary work of the diocese. He was one of the original incorporators of the Cathedral Chapter, was its first clerk, which position he still holds; was Rector of Brownell Hall—a school for young ladies—from 1870 to 1875; Missionary Rector of Holy Trinity, Bellevue, from 1870 to 1877; undertook the rectorship of St. Mark's, Omaha, in 1871, and still holds it. Has been a member of the "Standing Committee" of the diocese, and secretary of the same since 1872; secretary of the Annual Council of the Diocese, since 1870; secretary of the Board of Trustees, of Nebraska College and Divinity School, Nebraska City, and Brownell Hall, Omaha, a school for young ladies, during the same period. He has for some years been, and is now one of the Examining Chaplains of the Bishop. In 1873 he was associated with the Rev. Dr. Garrett, and the Hon. J. M. Woolworth, of Omaha, in the editorship of the *Guardian*, a monthly journal, then established, and their joint property. When Dr. Garrett was made Bishop of Northern Texas, the name of the paper was changed to that of *Church Guardian*, and has been carried on since by him as sole editor and proprietor. The paper has a good reputation all over the States. Mr. Paterson was married in 1849, and had the misfortune to lose his wife in 1876. He has one son, a merchant in Omaha, the sole fruit of his married life.

M. T. PATRICK, proprietor, in company with his brother, A. S. Patrick, in stage lines, running from the Union Pacific Railroad at Rock Creek, north to McKinney, Fort Custer, and the Yellow Stone River, and Laramie City to North Park, and several lines in Wyoming, Nebraska and Dakota Territory. They began business in 1878. M. T. Patrick had formerly run the lines from Cheyenne and Sidney to Deadwood, in company with M. Salisbury, in 1876. He first located in Omaha in 1856, and engaged in general merchandise and lumber business about three years. He enlisted as private, in Company A., First Nebraska Cavalry, in August, 1861, and was made Captain at the organization of the company. The regiment was consolidated with Iowa troops at St. Louis, Mo., under Gen. Curtis, when Mr. P. was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment, which was then called the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. He engaged in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburgh Landing, and went through with Gen. Thomas in the battles before Atlanta. Mr. P. was a commander of a brigade under Rousseau and Kilpatrick, in their raids. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn. He returned to Omaha and was appointed Indian Agent for the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, and served in that capacity four years, after which he resigned to take the marshalship of Utah Territory, which he filled from 1869 to 1873, inclusive. He then was superintendent of miners for an English company, where he remained until he became interested in the stage business as noted above. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., February 7, 1834. Was married in Wooster, Mass., August 16, 1881, to Miss Eliza Burdette, who is a native of New York City.



PAXTON & GALLAGHER'S WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE.

HON. W. A. PAXTON, live stock and wholesale grocer. Is a native of Washington County, Ky. Came to Omaha January, 1857, and has resided here most of the time since. He engaged in the live stock business in 1869, and has since successfully carried on this business. He now owns a ranch at Ogalalla, Keith Co., Neb., stocked with 16,000 head of cattle. During the years of 1871 to 1876 he supplied the United States Government with about 15,000 head of cattle. He is also engaged in the wholesale grocery business which was established in 1879, and doing a business of about $1,000,000 a year. He is now erecting a three story brick building 88x122 feet, cost about $40,000, to be used for their grocery trade. Mr. Paxton represented this county in the Legislature during 1880.



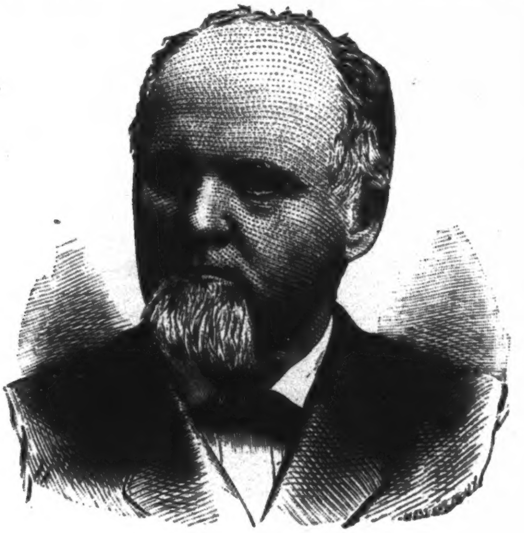
James H. Peabody M.D.

J. H. PEABODY, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Washington, D. C., March 7, 1833. In May, 1869, in Louisville, Ky., he married Miss Mary V. Dent, a native of Maryland, she died in August, 1865, leaving one son, John Dent Peabody, who graduated in medicine in New York in 1881. In November, 1867, in Omaha, he married Miss Jennie Yates, who was also a native of Maryland. The only child of this union died in 1869. We extract the following biography from a work entitled "The Physicians and Surgeons of the United States." "The Doctor is of

English descent, his ancestors emigrated to New England in 1665. He was educated in private schools, and read medicine with Dr. T. J. Cathcart of Columbia College, and Dr. J. E. Morgan, of the Medical Department of Georgetown College, D. C., from which he graduated March 7, 1860. He practiced in Washington, D. C., from 1860 to April, 1862, when he entered the United States Army. He received his commission as Surgeon from President Lincoln. He served at Carver Hospital Washington, D. C., was at Antietam. In the course of the war he was in charge of several hospitals in the West, among them the United States Marine Hospital, St. Louis. In July, 1864, he came to Omaha as Medical Director District of the Platte Department of Missouri. At the close of the war he returned East and attended a full course of lectures at Bellevue College, New York City. In April, 1866 he returned to Omaha. He has contributed to the History of the War, to the Transactions of the American Medical Association, Transactions Nebraska Medical Society, various articles for St. Louis Medical Journal and Philadelphia Medical Reporter." From 1866 to 1874, he was Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in attendance upon officers and their families at Omaha, and attended to a large general practice during that entire period. In 1874 he resigned his position on account of the ill health of his wife. The Doctor has been president of the medical societies of the State of Nebraska and the City of Omaha and has been a liberal contributor to all public enterprises in his adopted city. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel by President Johnson for meritorious services during the war.

DR. C. H. PAUL, surgeon dentist, came to Omaha in February, 1868, where he has since engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been engaged in dentistry since 1863. He was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., April 5, 1844, residing there until 1866. For two years subsequent there, he lived in Utica, N. Y. He married Miss Alice V. Phelps at Omaha, November, 10, 1870, she being a native of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. They have one son, Victor H., who was born December 19, 1873. Dr. Paul is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Nebraska State Dental Association.

JOHN T. PAULSEN, farmer and dairyman, corner of Twenty-first and Lake streets, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, in 1837; came to America in 1853, locating in Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade of tinsmith, until 1857, when he came to Omaha, where he followed his trade till 1862; he then engaged in the dairy business. At present he has fifty head of cattle in his dairy, his sales being 100 gallons of milk per day. In addition he has a large farm of 240 acres, which he now operates, giving it most of his attention and time since 1876. He raises large quantities of corn, millet and timothy and clover hay. He was married in 1861 to Miss Anna C. Hagesborn, who is also a native of Schleswig-Holstein. They have six children, Edmund, Emma, Herman, Henry, Augusta and William.



J P Peck M.D.

JAMES PORTER PECK, M. D., second son of Sherman and Anna Peck, was born in Stow Tp., then Portage (now Summit) County, Ohio, October 11, 1821. During his infancy his family moved to Hudson, and afterwards in 1833 to Cuyahoga Falls, both in Summit County. At the age of ten years the Doctor went into the office of the *Ohio Observer* to learn the printing business, at which he worked most of the time until the age of nineteen. While employed in the office of the *Ohio Statesman* at Columbus, Ohio, he began the study of medicine, devoting such leisure time thereto as he had, and finally in the spring of 1842 he went to Chillicothe and regularly began the study in the office of Dr. Wills, but from sickness was obliged to abandon the study that fall for some vocation that would afford means of subsistence. In the fall of 1842, there being a division in one of the great political parties, he was employed to go to Cincinnati and purchase the material for a printing office, and published a campaign paper at Chillicothe, afterwards until the spring of 1848 was employed in the dry goods trade as salesman at Chillicothe, and Circleville, when he returned to Akron, Ohio and resumed the study of medicine in the office of D. D. Evans, M. D., and the following winter attended his first course of lectures. During the memorable cholera epidemic of 1849, in company with his preceptor, he went to Sandusky where the disease had been so fatal and panic so great, that every physician had left the city, and all business completely suspended. Remained there seven days, and until Dr. Evans was attacked who was immediately taken aboard a steamer and run down to Cleveland. The Doctor graduated at the Cleveland Medical College in the spring of 1850, the graduating class numbering seventy-three, faculty consisting of Professors Delamater, Dean, Ackley, St. John, Kirtland, Cassels and Delamater, Jr. Located at Akron, and in June was married to Elizabeth H. Ames (daughter of Elijah Ames, of New London, Conn.) at Cleveland. Remained at Akron until 1856, when he with wife and two sons removed to Omaha, Neb. In April, 1857, lost by death his eldest son William Ames, the younger, Edward P., being now a resident of this city. Although the Doctor was somewhat engaged in the freighting business on the plains from 1860 to [illegible] he has always been in active practice as he is now. In an early day he was called to great distances in surgical and other important cases, incurring the hardships incident to a new and sparsely populated country.

P. L. PERINE, cashier of the Land Department of the U. P. R. R., is a native of New York State, and was born in the town of Ira, Cayuga County, February 26, 1829. At the age of thirteen he left his father's farm, and engaged as a clerk in the store of G. S. Murfey, of Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y., and afterwards in a store in Baldwinsville, Onondaga Co., N. Y. In 1854 he engaged in a general merchandise business in Baldwinsville under the firm name of Allen & Perine, and continued the same for five years, when, having sold out, clerked in a dry goods house in Syracuse, N. Y. He then returned to Baldwinsville, and became a member of the firm of W. H. Downer & Co., engaged in general merchandising. In 1863, upon the organization of the First National Bank of Baldwinsville, he was elected bookkeeper and teller, and in 1863 became its cashier, which position he held until 1869, when, having resigned, he came to Omaha, and was appointed to his present position of cashier of the Land Department of the U. P. R. R. He is a member of Seneca River Lodge of A., F. & A. M., No. 160, of Baldwinsville, N. Y. For many years he was Town Clerk of the town of Lysander, Onondaga Co., N. Y. Married Miss Gertrude Parker, of Baldwinsville, N. Y., and has one child, Grace W.

PERKINS & LEAR, new and second-hand furniture and stoves, 1416 Douglas street, Omaha. Established in 1880. Mr. Perkins is a native of Vermont, and came here in 1873 and engaged in the mercantile industries of this place, with which he has been indentified since. In 1881 he was married to Miss Sally V. Hickman, who was born in Illinois. The firm are active and progressive and fully alive to the requirements of the times.

HENRY PETERS, butcher, was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1857, and shortly after removed with his people to Davenport, Iowa, where he was reared and educated to his present business, which he followed there for six years. He then went to Denver City, Col., but returned soon after and located in Atlantic City, Iowa, and followed his business there for two years, after which he came to Omaha, and has been connected with the meat business here since.

ALFRED W. PHELPS, contractor, builder and manufacturer of artificial stone. Born in Canada in 1826, learned the trade of carpenter in that country, and was engaged in business about twelve years as contractor and builder. He built a large flour mill at Belle Ewart, Canada, and was also engaged in conducting it several years. Came to Nebraska in 1869; located in Omaha, was employed for a year as a journeyman carpenter, and in 1870 commenced business as a contractor and builder. He employs some twenty-five men; began the manufacture of artificial stone for building purposes in 1879. His principal business is in contracting for the erection of business and dwelling houses. Mr. Phelps was married in Rochester, N. Y. They have nine children—Frank, Amelia, Walter, Jeanette, Alfred R., Catherine, Susan, Edith and Henry.

FRANK PHELPS, carpenter and builder, was born in Rochester, N. Y., May 1, 1848. Learned trade of carpenter at Holland Landing, Canada, and was employed at it some six years. He came to Nebraska in 1870, located at Omaha, and for ten years was employed as foreman by his father, A. W. Phelps, contractor and builder. Has been engaged since June, 1881, in superintending the woodwork in the building of the Omaha Union Elevator "B." Mr. Phelps was married at Omaha, February 16, 1880, to Jennie Kribbs, a native of Iowa. They have one daughter, Edith.

AARON PICKUP, agent for Singer Manufacturing Company. Took charge of the business August 1, 1881; employs five men on the road as canvassers, and sells monthly an average of fifty machines. M. P. was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1850, where he lived until 1862, then went to Bureau County, Ill., and attended the Princeton schools; lived there about six years, then went to Des Moines, Iowa, and lived one year; then to Southern Kansas and engaged in various occupations four years, and returned to Creston, Iowa, and was employed in the car shops of the C., B. & Q. R. R. in the carpenter department one year; then returned to Des Moines, Iowa, and there went into the sewing machine business, where he remained until August 1, 1881, then went to Omaha, Neb.

DAVID A. PIERCY, hardware dealer, was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., December 25, 1839; resided there until eighteen years of age, when he removed to Minnesota. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the First Battalion of the Minnesota Cavalry, and served until July, 1865; was in most of the battles of his command; was mustered out as Major in July, 1865, and came to Omaha in the following spring, and was for eleven years with Milton Rogers in the hardware business. In 1877 he engaged in business for himself, dealing in stoves, tinners' stock, mantels, grates, furnaces, etc., doing at present both a wholesale and retail business. He employs on an average fifteen men, and his annual sales amount to $65,000. Was married in Ogdensburg, N. Y., to Caroline Bettell. She died in Omaha in the spring of 1873, leaving four children, May, Louisa, Hattie and Nellie. Hattie has since died. His present wife, Libbie Stout, a native of Owego, N. Y., he married June 24, 1876. They have three children, Agnes, David A., Jr., and Leonard.

JOHN H. PLATZ, residence 1908 Cuming; by occupation U. S. Mail Carrier, Omaha Post Office. Came to Nebraska in March, 1868, and located in Omaha and engaged in business as clerk in hardware store of Herford & Wilson, and remained with said firm for three years; then embarked in retail grocery business, in which business he was identified for six years. Since then he has been connected with the Omaha Post office Department. Was born on 26th of May, 1844, in Kolding, Denmark; lived in native place until twenty years of age, then came to this country and lived in New York City for one year; from there to Evansville, Ind., and then to Omaha. Is connected with the Odd Fellow Fraternity, and is an active member of Bacon Lodge, No. 20, of Omaha, for eight years, and has held prominent positions as officer of said lodge. Is also a member of the North Presbyterian Church, of which he is treasurer, and one of the trustees of the congregation. His wife's maiden name was Indiana Jane Ash; she was born in Evansville, Ind.; they were married October 30, 1873, at West Union, Iowa, and have two children, Elmar Leonore Platz, and Nellie Mabel Platz.

JOHN B. POISSANT has charge of the water works and tanks on the East Division of the U. P. R. R., from Omaha to North Platte, and all branches east of that. He located in Omaha in 1866, and engaged as carpenter four years, having previously learned the trade in Canada East. He has twenty-five men under his supervision, at average wages of $2.50 per day. He has been in the employ of the U. P. R. R. since coming to Omaha; working one year in the general office, three years in the car shops, and balance of time on water tanks. He was born in LaCole, Canada East, August 27, 1838. Came to Chicago, Ill., in 1861; worked for U. S. Government two years at Nashville, Tenn., in 1862-3-4; he returned on a visit afterward and soon came to Omaha. He was married in June, 1866, in Canada, to Miss Caroline Roy, who was born in Canada East, in same place as Mr. P. They have a son and daughter.—Victor R., born October 18, 1868, and Corrinne A., born April 21, 1870. His wife died December 1, 1874. He is a member I. O. O. F., Omaha Lodge, No. 10.

ANTON POKORNY, meat market, 702 S. Thirteenth street; is a native of Bohemia; came to Chicago in 1872, where he worked about six months; came to Omaha in 1875 and worked at this business till 1876, when he established this business, and now employs two men and one team. Married May 28, 1877, to Anna Novok, of Bohemia. They have two children, Anton and Anna. Mr. Pokorny is a member of the G. S. P. S., and K. of P.

LUTHER POLAND, firm of Poland & Gwyer, dealers in flour and feed, also commission merchants for sale of farmers' produce; came to Omaha May 10, 1868, and engaged as Postal Clerk on railroad five years, then resigned and took a contract of surveying in Wyoming Territory one season. Then went to Salt Lake and engaged as Postal Clerk from the latter city to Ogden eighteen months. He then accepted the position of Warden of the Utah Penitentiary, at Salt Lake, one year, after which he returned to Omaha. He was born in Waterville, Vt., April 2, 1826; was married in Montpelier, Vt., in 1848, to Miss Clara M. Bennett, who was born in the latter city. They have one daughter, whose name is Martha L. Poland,

ALEX. POLLOCK has charge of the U. S. Signal Service of Omaha Station. He came to Omaha November 5, 1881. Has one assistant. He was born in Hungary, March 31, 1851. He emigrated to America in the spring of 1871 and settled in New York City, and was third foreman of a tobacco factory seven months. He then went West, and became clerk to Gen. L. C. Hunt, of the U. S. Army, who was then engaged in measuring roads in dispute between the Indians and military departments. He was in that employ about five years. He then passed examination in the U. S. Signal Service, and became assistant in New York Station, in the city of the same name, ten months. He was then ordered to the chief office, at Washington, D. C., to take part in the publication of *International Meteorological Bulletin*, which is the largest daily paper of the kind in the world. It contains twelve pages and several charts, and there are 600 copies published daily. He remained assistant one year, then took charge of the same, and had under him ten assistants and draughtsmen. Remained in that capacity until March, 1881, when he took charge of the Signal Station at Springfield, Mass., and remained ten weeks; then returned to his old publication, which in the mean time had been increased by an additional publication called the *Monthly Summary of the International Bulletin*. Mr. P. is a graduate of the Imperial Royal Ober Realschule, at Prague, under Director Professor Dr. William Koegler, graduating just previous to coming to America. He was married in Washington, D. C., October 25, 1878, to Miss Verona E. Larkin, who was born in Prince William County, Va., July 12, 1862. She is a niece of Gen. Hiram Berdan, who was commander of the sharp-shooters during the Rebellion. They had two children, Channing L., and Alexander J.

POMY & SEGELKE, manufacturers of mineral waters. This firm manufactures soda water, seltzer water, champagne cider, and also deals in cider and manufacturers' supplies. Employ ten men, and do a large business throughout the State. Gustave Pomy, of this firm, was born in Germany in 1836. He came to America in 1869; resided for six months in Chicago. Then came to Omaha, and purchased the soda water business of E. D. After, which he conducted until he consolidated the business with that of W. Segelke, January 15, 1879. William Segelke was born in Germany, in 1847. Was employed as a clerk in the dry goods business for several years. Came to America in 1868; located in Omaha, Neb., and was employed as a laborer for three years. In 1871 he began the manufacture of mineral water, and continued the business until he consolidated with Mr. Pomy. Mr. Segelke was married in Omaha in February, 1879, to Anna Schmid, a native of Germany. They have one son, William.

R. H. POST, dairyman, between Webster and Burt streets, Omaha; was born in Prussia, in 1853; came to America in 1874, locating at Philadelphia, Pa., where he began working at the dairy business, being employed by other parties. In May, 1876, he married Miss Louisa Osthoff. They came to Omaha in May, 1878, when he continued in the same business in the employ of Mr. Ainsworth, who sold out his business the next year to Mr. Post and Henry Osthoff, who conducted the business in partnership until October, 1881, when Mr. Post bought Mr. Osthoff's interest. He has eighty head of cattle in his dairy, giving employment to five men, four teams, and requiring two delivery wagons. He has a large wholesale and retail trade.

A. C. POWELL, paymaster Kansas and Colorado Divisions U. P. R. R., was born in Freeport, Ill., March 23, 1851. At six years of age he went with his parents to DeSoto, Washington Co., Neb. In 1863 they moved to Omaha, where Mr. Powell was first employed in the State Bank, and for over ten years in the banking house of Caldwell, Hamilton & Co. In 1879 he became connected with the U. P. R. R., in the cashier's department, as acting paymaster of the St. Joe and Western Division, and in the same year was promoted to paymaster of the Kansas and Colorado Divisions. Member of Royal Arcanum, and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Married Miss Minnie Ketchum, of Marshall, Mich., September 16, 1875. They have three children, Clarke G., Charles and Doane.

CHARLES POWELL, Justice of the Peace, Omaha.

JOHN POWER, of the firm of Sprout & Power, coopers, was born May 6, 1849, in Ireland. Came to Philadelphia in 1864, there he worked at this trade ten years. Came to Kansas City, Mo., in 1874. The following year he came to Omaha, where he has since resided, always following this trade. In 1875 they established this business. They now employ about twelve hands in their old shop and eight hands in their new shop. He married October 2, 1878, to Mary Quinlan, of Massachusetts. They have one son—Nicholas.

WILLIAM PRESTON, wholesale dealer in flour and feed and all kinds of mill products, began business in about 1871. His sales extend over Nebraska, Western Iowa and the Western Territories. He employs four men, has also three teams engaged in the business. Sales amount to $15,000 per month on an average. He settled in Omaha in 1856, consequently has witnessed almost the entire growth of the city. He engaged first in real estate dealing, which he continued two years, then engaged in the raising of sheep, and continued until the winter of 1863-64, and the following spring went into the Southern States, going in company with the Fifth Iowa Cavalry and remained until fall 1865 as sutler, then returned to Omaha and engaged in the grocery and commission business which he continued until 1870, and in 1871 went into his present business. He was born in England November 20, 1834. Emigrated to America in December, 1851. He was married in Omaha, Neb., March 1866, to Miss Emily V., daughter of Mr. A. R. Orchard, of Omaha, Neb., who was an old resident of the State and universally respected. He died in October, 1880. They have five children—Ella B., Alfred H., Walter G., Katie T. and Edith V. Mr. Preston is a member of the Sportsmen's Club, of Omaha, Neb., having been treasurer twelve years.

SOLOMON PRINCE, clothing merchant and Assistant Chief of the fire department, has been connected with the department for about five years. He came to Omaha in 1876 and was employed in a clothing establishment until he commenced business for himself in partnership with Charles Schlank. He was born in Boston, Mass., in 1853, being a son of Abraham Prince, one of the finest opticians in this country. He lived in Boston until he came to Omaha.

FRANK H. PUGH, representing P. P. Mast & Co., of Springfield, Ohio, was born in Roscoe, Coshocton Co., Ohio, June 16, 1848. He lived there until 1863, when he moved to Springfield, Ohio. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company M, Ninth Ohio Cavalry. In the spring of 1864 he was transferred to the Signal Corps. Mustered out at Louisville Ky., in August, 1865, and returned to his native place, where he engaged in the dry goods business until 1868. Went to Springfield, Ohio, 1868, and lived there a year and a half, going home from there to Philadelphia, where he went into the wholesale dry goods trade. In the spring of 1872 he returned to Springfield, and in the fall of that year became traveling agent for P. P. Mast & Co., of that city. He traveled for one year in Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Kentucky and then came West. His business now being in Western Iowa, Nebraska, and Colorado, with headquarters at Omaha.

HENRY PUNDT, dealer in groceries, was born in Oldenburg, Germany, March 20, 1831. He emigrated to America in 1851 and located in New York City, he remained there one year, then removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he resided one year, and then removed to St. Louis, residing there until he removed to Omaha July 1, 1856, and opened his present business, being the oldest grocer in the city of Omaha, as well as in the State of Nebraska. He has been a dealer in groceries since 1844. From 1856 to 1863 Mr. Pundt was associated with William Koenig, under the firm name of Pundt & Koenig. From 1863 to 1874 the firm was H. Pundt & Co., he having no partner during that time. From 1874 to 1879 he was associated with Meyer & Raapke, under the firm name of Pundt, Meyer & Raapke. Since 1879 Mr. Pundt has carried on the business alone. His business now amounts to about $50,000. In 1859 he built the corner drug store, which will shortly be occupied by the State Bank. He was married at St. Louis, August 13, 1857, to Miss Doris Thilenius. She was born in Hanover, Germany. They have four children—Emma, Oscar, George and Ida. Mr. Pundt is treasurer of the Standard Club, and of the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company, holding the latter position since 1877. He has been agent for the Hamburg & Bremen Steamship Lines for the past ten years; is also president of the Horse and Cattle Insurance Company, organized about twelve months ago in this city.

WILLIS E. PUTNAM, residence 913 N. Twentieth street, Omaha. By occupation, machinist. Arrived at Nebraska, September 15, 1878, and located at Omaha, and commenced work as machinist in the U. P. R. R. shops. Was born in Rochester, N. Y., on February 9, 1844, and lived in native place till 1878, and came direct to Omaha. Served through the Rebellion, enlisted as private of Company G., Eighteenth New York Volunteers, on the 15th of May, 1861. Has participated in all engagements with his command, Sixth Army Corps. Was promoted from private to First Lieutenant of his company in February, 1862. Was mustered out 15th of May, 1863. Is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of John Clinton Lodge, No. 378, of Rochester, N. Y. Maiden name of wife, Annie Mannie. Was married on 15th December, 1880, at Omaha, Neb. His wife was born in London, England. Name of child, Ada May Putnam.

P. J. QUEALEY, proprietor of Omaha Soap Factory. He first built a factory in 1870, it burned July 15, 1879, rebuilt again on the same foundation, and it again burned September 4, 1879. He again rebuilt in November, 1879, of brick, and has a large fine building, the capacity is 250 boxes per week. He employs four men, he manufactures laundry soap wholly. Mr. Q. was born in Ireland, March 16, 1834, emigrated to America in 1860, and settled in Boston, Mass., where he worked at the soap business, and learned the same thoroughly. He lived there until 1865, then went to Marietta, Ohio, and engaged on his own account in the soap business one year, but concluded the West was a better field in which to gain a home, he therefore moved to Omaha, as before stated. He was married in Boston, Mass., June 19, 1864, to Miss Bridget O'Conner, a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1860, and settled in Boston, Mass. They have five children, whose names are Mary Elizabeth, Susie Jane, Loura, Frances Augustus and Lawrence. Mr. Q. has been School Director in Douglas Precinct and Justice of the Peace for the past ten years. He is also a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 25, St. John's Lodge of Omaha, also a member of the Chapter Lodge of same place, and a member of the Knights of Honor No. 829, also of Omaha.

JAMES QUINN, market gardener and fruit grower, Section 27, Town 15, Range 13. Was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1833, where he remained until twenty-one years of age, when he went to Illinois, remaining two years, going to Iowa, in 1856, and came to this State in 1862, locating on above mentioned section, and turned his attention to market gardening and fruit growing, has a large vineyard. Was married in August, 1858, to Miss Mary Dunn of Illinois, she dying soon after their marriage. Was married again in 1875, to Miss Sarah Thompson, of Omaha, and they have six children. James H., Margeret, Betsey, William, George and Mercer.

REV. OSWALD RADINSKY, German Evangelical Church, of the Evangelical Association, 1214 Dody street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, Omaha, Neb. This mission was founded in 1871, by the Iowa Conference, Evangelical Association, and was called the Omaha Mission. The first church on this mission was built in 1872, under the co-operation of E. J. Schultz, P. E. and F. Loehle, Pastor of the Iowa Conference. Ministers of said association who labored on this mission were as follows: J. Knoche, 1871-72; F. Loehle, 1872-73; S. H. Witte, 1873-74; T. P. Pflaum, 1874-75; E. Nolte, 1875-76; E. Mueller, 1876-77; A. Fischer, 1877-79; S. H. Witte, 1879-81; O. Radinsky, 1881-83. Came to Nebraska, in 1881, born in Germany, November 25, 1845. Came to America, in 1868, entered into the ministry 1878. Then labored for two years in different churches in Illinois. Was ordained Deacon by Bishop Escher, at Naperville, Ill., in 1880. Afterwards labored in the church Barrington Circuit, Ill. Married at Chatsworth, Ill., in 1871, to Annie Anneslenger, native of Germany. They have four children, Adelia, Oswald, Alma and Clara.

AUGUST RANDOW, manufacturer of brooms and dealer in broom corn and broom materials. Was born in Germany, in 1825, and was employed in that country as a farmer. Came to America in 1868, and resided in St. Louis, Mo., some three years, was employed in broom making. Came to Nebraska, in 1871, located in Omaha, and commenced his present business, and has continued it since. Employs three men in the establishment, and manufactures sixty to seventy dozen brooms per week.

C. RASMUSSEN, saloon and billiard hall, 1019 Farnam street, Omaha. Mr. Rasmussen was born in Denmark, 1840, and came to America, in 1866, after spending a year in Kansas and a year in Missouri, he came here and kept hotel for six years, after which he opened the present business which he has successfully followed since. In 1873, he was married to Miss Ellen Nelson, who was born in Sweden, 1853. They have two daughters, Rita and Mamie.

J. R. RASMUSSEN, stock dealer, east side S. Twenty-fourth street, near St. Mary's Avenue, Omaha. He was born in 1827, in Denmark, living there until 1871, when he came to Omaha. Since his arrival he has dealt largely in dairy and butchers' stock. He was married in 1857 to Miss Carrie Sorenson, who died in 1866, leaving four children: Carrie, William, Olga and Mary.

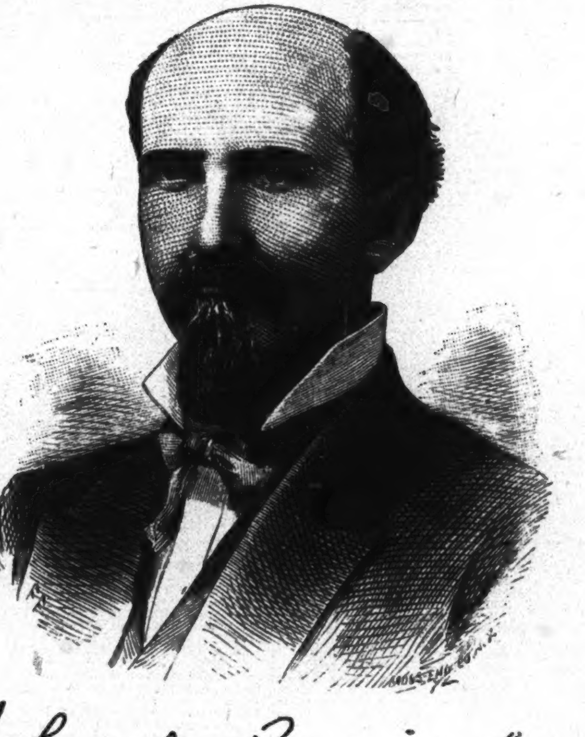
RASMUSSEN & MARTENSON, dairy, east side State street, near Ittner's brick yard, Omaha, was purchased by present owners in 1880. They have fifty head of cattle, employ one man, two delivery wagons and five horses. Their sales are seventy-five gallons of milk per day. Mads Martenson, one of above firm, was born in Denmark, in 1843. He came to Omaha, in 1865, but remained only a short time, going further west and returned to Omaha, in 1868, engaging in various kinds of business until he entered the dairy business. In 1872, he married Miss Anna Morrison. They have four children — Charles, Mary, Martha and Olga. Peter Rasmussen the other member of above firm was born in Denmark, in 1843. He came to Omaha, in 1866, working at different kinds of business until 1879, when he engaged in the dairy business. In 1880 he associated Mads Martenson in the business with himself. He married in 1878, Frederika Nelson. They have one child, Mary Nilsena.

GEORGE R. RATHBUN, proprietor of the Great Western Business College, came to Omaha, in May, 1873. He at that time opened the Omaha Business College, and has since been proprietor thereof. He was born in Luzerne Township, Wyoming Co., Pa., June 25, 1842, and lived there until twelve years old. In 1853 he moved to Maquoketa, Iowa, living there until he enlisted in August, 1862, in Company I., Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Having served in all the engagements of his command. He was mustered out in August, 1865, he returned to Iowa and remained on a farm until 1872, he then went to the Clinton Business College, and in 1873 bought it. He was married at Maquoketa, Iowa, September 19, 1865, to Adeline M. Button, a native of Clymer, N. Y. They have one child, George Arthur. Mr. Rathbun is a member of the I. O. O. F., also of the G. A. R.

THOMAS W. READ, business manager of retail department of Milton Rogers & Son, Omaha. Mr. Read was born in Dover, England, and came to this country with his people, who settled in Rochester, N. Y., 1854. In 1862, and at the age of eleven years, he engaged at the mercantile business, and has successfully followed it since. In 1869 he came to Omaha, and in 1872 he engaged with the present firm, with whom he has remained since. In 1878 he was married to Miss Matie Litzen, who was born and raised in Davenport, Iowa. They have a family of two children. They are Georgie May and Milton Rodgers.

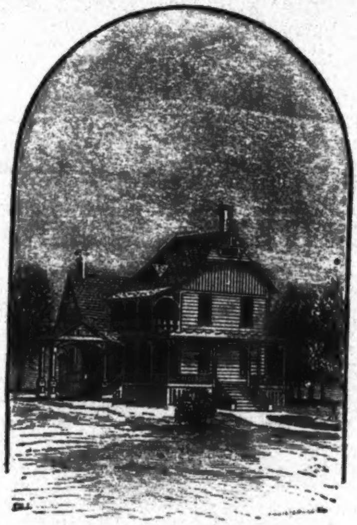
CHARLES R. REDICK, attorney at law, was born in Omaha, April 13, 1857. He has lived here ever since, with the exception of two years spent in Denver, where he represented the U. P. Railroad Company, as attorney. He was also engaged in general practice during that time. He was educated at the Omaha schools, and at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and Cornell College. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1876. He ranks among the leading members of the Nebraska bar. His criminal practice being especially quite large. He was defeated for the Legislature in 1878. In the fall of 1878 received the entire vote of the Douglas County delegation in the judicial convention for district attorney of the Third Judicial District. In 1861 Mr. Redick received twenty-two votes, including the solid vote of Douglas County, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, in the Democratic State Convention, and it is said could have received the nomination, but his name was withdrawn, as he lacked six years of the age required in the constitution. He has been engaged in several of the most important criminal cases tried in the State, and while he is regarded as a sound and able lawyer, his strongest point is with the jury. His closing speeches to the jury in the defence of one Pickard, indicted for murder, and one Arndt, for threatening to kill the United States District Judge of Nebraska, are pronounced among the finest and most effective jury speeches ever made in the State. Mr. R. is as yet very young, and has before him a professional life of the greatest promise.

HON. JOHN I. REDICK was born on the 29th day of July, 1828, in the town of Wooster, Ohio. At the time of his birth his father was a farmer by occupation, and was more than ordinarily well to do, but shortly thereafter, by an unfortunate speculation, lost all his property, and was never able to retrieve his fortune. Mr. Redick was thus left at an early age to learn the lesson, and overcome the disadvantages of poverty, and it was then, while combating the consequent adversities of his young life, that he first displayed the character, judgment and decision which, with an after-acquired knowledge of men, and of himself, have been the tools with which he has carved the position among men he now occupies. His first education was received from Prof. Parrott in his native town, under whose tutelage he remained about two years, at the end of which time, and about his twenty-first year, he entered Delaware College, at Delaware, Ohio; his course of two years there completed his school life, and was all the education he could provide for himself. He was enabled to secure his college instruction only through the kindness of friends in Wooster who, believing he had in him the making of a man, and admiring his unceasing and tireless efforts in his own behalf, loaned him the necessary money with directions to repay it when he could. Mr. Redick had, however, an ambition commensurate to his perseverance, and having decided upon the profession of the law, devoted a portion of his last year at college to reading law under the instruction of one Eugene Pardee, a Wooster lawyer, and Hon. William Given, at that time one of the most able lawyers in Ohio. His progress was such that in 1852 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Ohio, and he at once went to Lansing, the capital of Michigan, opened an office, and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. Lansing at that time, however, was a young and not very prosperous town, and finding but little practice, Mr. Redick drifted into the real estate business. With a natural ability to dicker and exchange, he soon found himself making a living, and after a while more than that. He secured the agency of Gov. Crapo, who was the owner of a large amount of lands in Michigan, and sold on commission for him, and after four years of hard labor and ceaseless endeavor, often walking a dozen miles, and several times swimming the river to show land upon the opposite side, found he had made about $4,000. In the meantime he had married Mary E. Higby, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and becoming dissatisfied with the opportunities of Lansing, in the fall of 1856 removed to Omaha, Neb., where he has ever since resided. Omaha was then the capital of the Territory; was the very outpost of the western frontier; was increasing in importance very fast, and afforded just the opportunity for which he had been looking. The result was Mr. Redick at once obtained a lucrative practice, which in 1859 had grown to such formidable proportions that he arranged a partnership with Clinton Briggs, and for ten years thereafter, and until its dissolution, the firm of Redick & Briggs stood at the head of the bar, and represented one side of every important case. In the meantime Mr. Redick operated considerably in real estate and soon by means of practice and speculation became financially successful. Having, as we have said, a speculative turn of mind, he secured in 1861, 100 acres of land then adjoining Omaha for $16 per acre. It is now almost in the heart of the city, and he finds ready sale for it at from $4,000 to $6,000 per acre. In 1864 he lost his wife, leaving two sons, Charles and William, now young men, the former being his present partner in business, and the latter holding an important position in the Revenue Department of the Government, both of whom, through his influence, care and training, have made their mark. After the firm of Redick & Briggs dissolved, Mr. Redick carried on the business alone again, and maintained the same prominence at the bar. In his practice he was always



John I. Redick

outspoken against corporations and monopolies, and has been singularly fortunate in anti-railroad litigations. In the court room his strongest point is with the jury, and as an advocate in criminal and other jury cases few men in Nebraska are his equal, and none more successful. In the impeachment trial of Gov. Butler, for high crimes and misdemeanors, Mr. Redick was the Governor's leading counsel, and while his client was by a majority of one vote found guilty on one count, and not guilty on the other fourteen counts, Mr. Redick by his conduct of the defense added very much to his extended reputation as a lawyer and advocate. While no politician, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, his profession and public life brought him more or less into political prominence. Up to the time of the Rebellion he was a Democrat, having cast his first vote for Pierce, but he then, like many of his party, became what is known as a war Democrat, and at the close of the war was an avowed Republican. He was Chairman of the Nebraska Delegation to the Baltimore Convention that nominated Lincoln and Johnson, and was the subject of considerable abuse at the hands of the Democratic press of the country, for what they termed the blasphemous manner in which as Chairman he announced the vote of his delegation. Mr. Redick when the name of Nebraska was called, arose and said, "Nebraska casts her seven votes for Abraham Lincoln, the second Savior of the world," and who will say the martyred President deserved not the name. Mr. Redick was also Chairman of the Nebraska Delegation to the Philadelphia Convention which nominated Grant for the second term. At a convention held at Brownville in 1866 the leaders of his party telegraphed Mr. Redick that if he would come to Brownville, they could secure his nomination for Congress, but on account of his broken household, caused by the death of his wife, was unable to accept it. He received every vote north of the Platte River, but one, in the Plattsmouth Convention, held the year previous, for Delegate in Congress, and was offered the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court. His lucrative practice at the bar made it unwise, nor at that time did he have any inclination to exchange the battles of the forum for the unremunerative quietude of the bench. It might be here remarked that Mr. Redick represented his county in the Territorial Legislation, and received every Democratic vote for Speaker of that body in 1860. He has figured conspicuously in the election of every U. S. Senator from his State since its admission, and upon one occasion was himself a prominent candidate for that office. In 1876 he was appointed by President Grant United States Judge for New Mexico, which position he accepted, relinquishing his practice in Omaha. He was upon the bench about one year, and his decisions were remarkable for the same clearness and breadth of thought that distinguished him at the bar, and became very popular among that people, but now longing for the conflict of active practice, to which for so many years he had been accustomed, Mr. Redick resigned his office and accepted a position as attorney for the Union Pacific R. R. Company, at Denver, Col. This he held for about a year, when for climatic reasons, he was obliged to relinquish the engagement, and returned to Omaha, and resumed his old practice in which he is at the present time actively engaged. In the spring of 1881 he went to the Chicago Convention in the interests of Grant, and was very indignant when that body failed to nominate him, and having witnessed the extraordinary strife and bitter contention of the three great powers of Republican politics, viz: Grant, Blaine and the Sherman family, became satisfied that the will and wish of the people were entirely ignored by political powers and tricksters. This so disgusted and alarmed him that he began to fear the perpetuity of the Union, under the control of that party, and in a few weeks afterwards declared, in public print, the withdrawal of his vote and support from that party, and voted for Hancock in the last campaign. The letter announcing the change in his political faith created, as may be imagined, great consternation in the ranks of the party, one of whose leaders in the State of Nebraska he had been for so many years, and wide comment generally. Mr. Redick took the stump and during the campaign fought ably, and spoke eloquent words for the cause he had espoused. In advancing the interests and material welfare of Omaha and Nebraska, he has always been foremost, and there is probably no one man who has done as much in every way to make Omaha the metropolis, the progressive, beautiful city she is today as John I. Redick. If an enterprise needed encouragement, needed money, he has always been ready and willing to give it substantial aid. Mr. Redick was one of the originators of the Grand Central Hotel scheme, by which Omaha obtained the finest hotel between Chicago and San Francisco, and when the company found itself short of funds and the hotel liable to be a failure, he was one of five to step out and finish and complete it ready for occupancy. He was one of the originators and stockholders in the Central National Bank; was one of seven who organized the Omaha & Northwestern R. R. Company, and constructed fifty miles of road that brought all Northern Nebraska's trade to Omaha's merchants and capital. He built Redick's Opera House a number of years ago, which is now used as the City Hall, and is a one-half owner of the present Academy of Music. He organized in 1874, and was president of, the Omaha Merchant Club, composed of eighty of the best business men, and which was the first step toward an united effort upon matters affecting the business interests of the city and State. In 1875 was President of a delegation of Nebraska and Iowa men that visited Galveston, having in view a more perfect commercial relation between the Gulf and the Missouri Valley; and was one of five to go to Boston and Washington, representing Omaha in the matter of the location of the railroad bridge at Omaha. Mr. Redick has erected in the city of Omaha not less than thirty-four buildings during his residence of twenty-five years there, some costing thousands of dollars, and some of more modest pretensions. In 1866 he married his second wife, Mary E. May, by which marriage he has three bright little boys, ten, twelve and fourteen years old, and all bid fair to make men of promise. He lives at present on fifty acres of ground within the city limits, beautifully improved. Mr. Redick is one of the heaviest real estate owners and wealthiest men in Nebraska, and as our readers have seen all the fruits and results of his own abilities and exertions. From the farmer's boy in 1839, left to procure his own education, to develop his own character, to make his own way in the world, Mr. Redick is to-day, not only a man of great means, but standing among the first in a learned profession, having the respect of all who know him, and that self-respect which he must have when he can say, "I owe all this to myself."



RESIDENCE OF JOHN J. REDICK.

JOSEPH REDMAN & SON, livery stable, commenced in 1881. They have twenty-five horses and mules and do also an express business. Joseph Redman, of the firm of Redman & Son, was born in Blair County, Pa., December 19, 1829. In 1856 he moved to Nebraska, located at Saratoga, Douglas Co., and engaged in blacksmithing and farming for about one year, then turned his entire attention to farming for some ten years. He then moved to Omaha and engaged in the grocery business, under the firm name of Ellingwood & Redman, and continued in this business until 1881. He was married in Blair County, Pa., September 15, 1851, to Miss Mary Jane Fair. They have eleven children living—George, David, Aruetta, Frank, William, Clara, James, Annetta, Joseph, Samuel, Sherman. Mr. Redman was followed to Nebraska by some thirty families from Blair County, Pa.

BYRON REED, real estate agent, came to Omaha about the 10th of November, 1855, and has been engaged in the real estate business ever since. He was City Clerk from 1860 to 1866 and County Clerk from 1863 to 1865. In 1871, 1872 and 1873 he represented the Fourth Ward in the City Council, being President thereof in 1872. He has been the most extensive dealer in real estate in Omaha. He was born in Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y. In 1842 his father settled in Walworth County, Wis., where the town of Darien was founded by him. Mr. Reed lived for five years in Trumbull County, Ohio, prior to coming to Omaha. He was married at Omaha in April, 1856, to Mary M. Perkins, daughter of V. G. Perkins, who settled in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in 1852 and come to Omaha in 1854. Mr. Reed has two children—Maria and Abraham Lincoln. According to the records of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Mr. Reed is a lineal descendant in the sixth generation from William Reade, of Woburn, "who was born in 1587 and was the oldest of any of the Puritan emigrants by the name of Reade. He sailed from London in the ship Defense in July, 1635, Capt. Edward Fostick, master, and arrived at Boston October 6 of the same year, with his wife, who was Mabel Kendall, born in 1605."

EDWARD REED, of the Merchants' Express Co., corner Eleventh and Howard streets, Omaha. Mr. Reed was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., but was reared in Chicago, having removed there with his people in 1846. In 1866 he came to Omaha and engaged with the Omaha Passenger Transfer Company, with whom he remained till 1870, when he started the present extensive business with but one team, but by dint of perseverance he has enlarged upon it so that the business employs twenty teams. He also keeps a nice farm, where his old horses have a hospital and where he is rearing some fine bred Hambletonian trotters. He also rears fine Jersey cattle and has some of the best in the State upon his farm.

F. L. DE B. REID, teacher in the Omaha Deaf and Dumb Institute. He was born in London, England, May 18, 1849 and came to the United States with his parents in 1855. They located in New York City and in 1859 removed to Wisconsin and from there to Minnesota. The subject of this sketch received about two years' education in Wisconsin and in 1865 went to Scotland, returned to the United States in 1867 and entered the Deaf and Dumb College at Washington, D. C. He came to Nebraska in September, 1873, and took his present position. He was married in Falls City, Neb., September 16, 1877, to Miss Nellie Collins, a former pupil at this institute. They have one child—Bessie C.

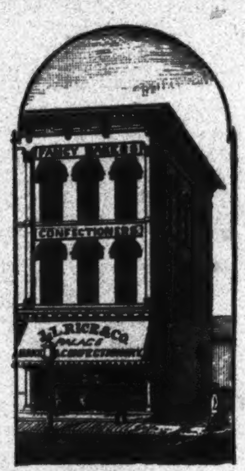
MICHAEL REILLY, molder in the employ of the U. P. R. R. Co. He was born in August, 1848, in Dublin, Ireland, and located here in July, 1877, from Chicago, where he was in the employ of some of the prominent foundries. Soon after locating here he was engaged by the U. P. R. R. Co. and went to work in their foundry as molder. He was married May 18, 1873, in Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill., to Jane Murphy, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1854. They have two children alive—Peter Paul and Mary Isabella—both born here. He is a member of the Iron Molders Union and has been for the last fourteen years. He is also a member of the Irish Land League.

MAX REIS, foreman of the rolling mill of the Omaha Iron and Nail Company. He was born in Germany, May 26, 1841, and was employed in that country in saw and flour mills. He came to America in 1873 and was engaged for one month in a saw mill at Saginaw, Mich. He afterwards peddled dry goods for two months and then opened a "junk store," which he carried on until he came to Omaha, Neb., in 1878. He opened a junk store here shortly after his arrival and continued in that business until June, 1878, when he entered upon his present duties. Mr. Reis was married in Germany, February 28, 1866, to Mary Ann Clrepner, a native of that country. They have three children—Max Jr., Josephine and Emil.

L. M. RHEEM, manager of the Western Union Telegraph, was born in Clearfield, Pa., August 3, 1851. He left home in 1866 and settled in Logansport, Ind., where he learned telegraphing, and afterwards removed to Iowa where he followed the same business. From 1870 to 1872 he was ticket agent of the C., B. & Q. R. R. at Council Bluffs, then took charge of the Western Union Telegraph office in the same city, a position he retained until 1874, in which year he removed to Omaha, Neb. From 1875 to 1878 he was manager of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph office in Omaha. He then engaged in the hotel business with the firm of Canfield & Co., keeping the Canfield House about one year. In 1879 he was appointed manager of the American Union Telegraph, a position he retained until the consolidation with the Western Union Telegraph, in March, 1881, when he was appointed to his present position. He was married in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 21, 1880, to Miss Rachel H. Cooper, of Cedar Rapids. They have one child, Lydia, born February 13, 1881. Mr. Rheem is a member of Capital Lodge No. 3, A., F. & A. M. and Chapter No. 1, R. A. M.

HENRY F. RHODES, Deputy County Treasurer, was born near Ithaca, N. Y., in 1856, where he spent his boyhood days, and was located at Ithaca, taking a classical course at the academy. In 1877 he emigrated to Nebraska and located at Omaha, where he was engaged in teaching until the spring of 1881, when he engaged in a grocery store as book-keeper, and was appointed Deputy Treasurer of Douglas County for the new term commencing in January, 1882, under John Rush.

BAZIL RHODES, river pilot, residence Burt, near Sixteenth street. He came to Nebraska in 1871, located at Florence and engaged at farming about four years. He was born in Morgantown, Monongalia Co., W. Va., in 1802 and lived in his native place for fifteen years, then located in Woodsfield, Monroe Co., Ohio. He has been identified with the order of Free Masons of Steubenville, Ohio, and is Master Mason. The maiden name of his wife was Martha Wilson. They were married in 1847 in Nashville, Tenn. She was born in Pittsburgh, Pa. Their children are Zachariah B., William Worth, James W., Thomas F., Alexander B. and Seth C.



J. L. RICE & CO.'S BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

JORELION L. RICE, firm of J. L. Rice & Co., otherwise known as Jo. and Sam, dealers in fine confectionery, bakery and restaurant, established September 18, 1878, on a capital of $50 and now have increased their business to the amount of $15,000 per annum. They employ five men whose wages average $30 per month. Mr. Rice was born in Stockbridge, Ingham Co., Mich., April 4, 1852. He engaged in the bakery and confectionery business in 1874, at St. Louis, Mich., one year, then went to Gold Hill, Neb., where he engaged in the same business one year. He then traveled some time as salesman and finally located in Omaha, Neb. He has followed mining eight years of his life in the Black Hills, Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. He was married in Valparaiso, Ind., September 22, 1879, to Miss Rosealtha Maulsby, who was born in the latter city. They have one daughter, named Gertrude L. Mr. Rice is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Omaha Lodge, also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His father's name was Lewis E. Rice, born in Gorham, Ontario Co., N. Y., June 5, 1820. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth E. Lowe, born in Fallsburg, Sullivan Co., N. Y., April 23, 1821. They were married in Stockbridge, Mich., October 18, 1844.

J. M. RICE, foreman of cabinet work department of the U.P.R.R., is a native of Maine, and was born in Guilford, Piscataquis County, May 31, 1842. He served an apprenticeship with his father in house carpentering in Bangor, Maine. In 1863 he enlisted in the United States Navy as an ordinary seaman on the Dakota for seven months, and was transfered to the Gettysburg, one of the blockading fleet on the coast of North Carolina, and was engaged in the first attack on Fort Fisher. After his discharge he enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and served to the close of the war, returning home for one year, and in 1867 went to Texas and worked at his trade in Galveston. In 1868 he came to Omaha and worked as a journeyman for a year in the shops of the U.P.R.R., and was made foreman in 1870 of the cabinet department. He is a member of the Rising Virtue Lodge No. 10, A., F. & A. M., in Bangor, Maine. He was married to Miss Carrie A. Turner, of Fremont, Neb., December 10, 1872. They have three children, Stella V., born November 2, 1873; May R., born July 29, 1875, and John T., born, March 16, 1880. Mary R., died July 7, 1880.

T. W. T. RICHARDS, president of the Omaha Foundry and Machine Co., was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1841. He was educated at Columbian College, Washington, D. C., graduating there in 1860. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighth Virginia Infantry—General Longstreet's corps, as a private, served four years, and when mustered out, held the rank of Captain. In 1865 he entered the University of Virginia, graduating in the Law Department there in June, 1867, and was admitted to practice at the bar shortly afterward. He came to Nebraska in 1868, locating in Omaha and was engaged in the practice of law, until March, 1881. In 1875 Mr. Richards opened the Cass Street Iron Works at Omaha, the concern being managed by L. G. Heybrock. In April, 1879, the concern was organized into a joint stock company, called the Omaha Iron Works, Mr. Richards holding all the stock in the name of different members of his family. These works were burned down in 1879, and in April, 1880, the concern was re-organized and incorporated into the Omaha Foundry and Machine Company, with a capital of $25,000. The company built new works in 1880. They employ fifty men, manufacture steam engines, boilers, mining machinery, etc. T. W. T. Richards, president, and Chester B. Davis, secretary of the company. Mr. Richards took the active management of the company's work in March, 1881. He was married in Omaha in 1870, to Ella Townes, a native of Kentucky. They have three children, Margaret, Jessie and Willie.

REV. R. RICKETS, Pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, residence 1719 Webster street, Omaha, was born in Henry County, Ky., December, 1, 1842. He was married in 1857, to Mary Johnson. They have two children, M. C., and Oscar. His oldest son is now attending the Nebraska Medical College at Omaha. Mr. Rickets was a slave and by his own labor he purchased his own freedom, and that of his oldest boy in 1860. He has been engaged in the ministry over a score of years and has been located at various places throughout the North since 1866. His family now reside at Boonville, Mo.

R. FRANK RILEY, traveling salesman, with Metcalf & Co., 1005 Farnam street, is a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Nebraska in 1877, and has been connected with the business industries of the State since.

THOMAS RILEY, traveling salesman for J. Walsh & Co., settled in Omaha in 1856. He was elected Marshal and Deputy Sheriff, beginning his duties in the above offices in 1857, and served as Marshal three years and Sheriff two years. He afterwards clerked in the office of the superintendent of the U.P.R.R., a few months, after which he engaged in the grocery business. Two years later he sold out and began the jobbing sale of liquors which he followed seven years. He then went to Colorado and operated in mines two years, then returned and began in his present place of business. He was born in Wayne County, Pa., May 12, 1837. He was married in Omaha, April 22, 1862, to Miss Annie T. Riley, a native of Ireland. They have eight children whose names are as follows: Helen T., Sarah A., Minnie F., Lizzie A., Clara M., Stella G., Frances J. and Thomas E.

HENRY RITTER, meat market, 2001 Cuming street, Omaha. Mr. Ritter was born in Germany in 1841. In 1858 he came to Lancaster, Pa., where he engaged at his present business, which he followed there nine years. In the meantime he enlisted in the Home Guards, in defense of his own State in 1861, and remained in that service for two years. He afterwards removed to Springfield, Ill., in the Government employ, engaged in the meat business, and after a stay there of several years he came to Omaha and subsequently engaged at the present business, which he has very successfully carried on since. In 1861 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Senkel in Lancaster, Pa. She was born in Germany in 1840. They have one daughter, Nettie.

W. L. RITTER, traveling salesman with R. C. Steel & Johnson, Omaha, is a native of Virginia and came to Nebraska in 1872. In 1874 he accepted a position of the present firm and has been continuously with it since.

JOHN S. ROBB, practical painter, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, October 4, 1821. He served an apprenticeship of six years at the trade of house painter and was then employed as a journeyman painter until he came to America in 1857. Was then employed at his trade at Chicago, Ill., for three years. Came to Omaha, Neb., in the spring of 1860. Located in Omaha and opened a painting establishment which he has continued since. His principal business is house and sign painting. Employs three men. Was married in Scotland in 1842. Was twice married and has five children, all in this country.

E. L. ROBERTSON, firm of Nelson & Robertson, ice and coal dealers, is a native of Mason County, Ky., came to Kansas City, Mo., in 1869, and removed to Omaha in 1875. He became a member of this firm in 1881. Married in 1878 to Martha Leach, of Chicago. They have two sons, John and Charles.

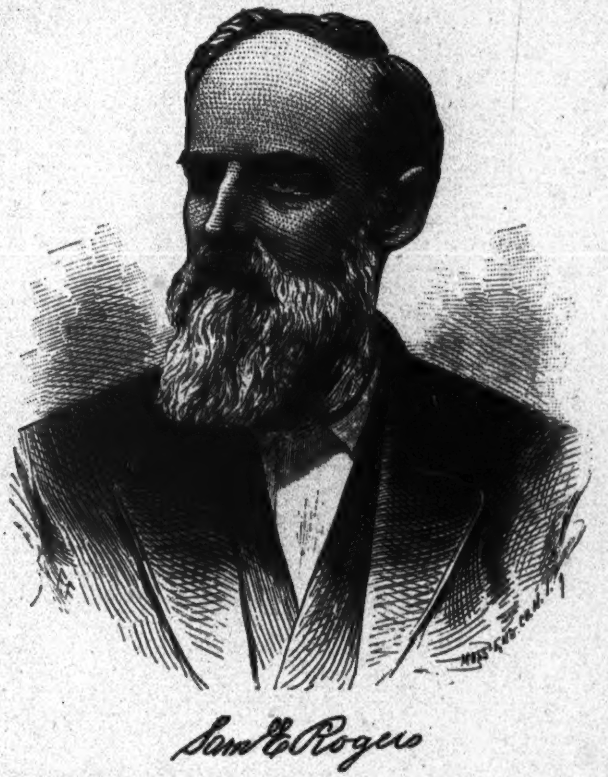
JOSEPH ROBINS, dealer in boots and shoes, hats and caps, and gents' furnishing goods. Began business in May, 1880. He has gradually increased his stock from beginning, and now commands a fair trade. He was born in England in 1840 and emigrated to America in 1857 and located in Lynchburg, Va. Followed overseeing for a contractor one year, then went to New York City and worked one year, then went South and traveled for a mercantile house until the war broke out. He joined the army and served one year, then went to St. Louis, Mo., and clerked in a store until 1866, then went to Omaha and engaged in real estate business until he embarked in mercantile business in 1870, which he has since followed. He was married in England in 1874 to Emma Williams, who was born in the latter country. They have three children, Mary E., Joseph S., and Edward. Mr. R. is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Manchester Unity, England, and also a member of Masonic Lodge No. 967.

STEPHEN ROBINSON, bridge builder and contractor. He keeps on an average eleven men in his employ at $2.50 per day and does from $11,000 to $30,000 worth of work per annum. He located in Omaha in 1867 and engaged in house building about eight years, since which time he has been engaged as above. He was born in Kingston, Canada West, August 7, 1839. Was married in Bath, Canada West, April 25, 1866, to Miss Minerva J. Clapp, who was born near Kingston, Canada, October 23, 1843. They have five children, Judson M., Adda G., Cory D., Willie and Grace. Mr. R. is a member of the Masonic order of Canada. He lived in the latter country and made teaching his profession until he was twenty-six years of age when he went West to build up a home for himself and family.

FRANK E. ROMANKOFF, foreman of the Glencoe Flour and Feed Mills, was born in Germany, February 2, 1850. He served three years as an apprentice to trade of millwright and was afterwards employed in the capacity of miller for two years. Came to America in 1869. Was employed as millwright in Buffalo, N. Y., for three years. Was then in the employ of the Nodyke & Marmon Company, mill furnishings, etc., Indianapolis, Ind., for three years. Then at Wellsville, Mo., employed as foreman in a flour mill for two years. He came to Nebraska in 1878. Located at Grand Island. Was engaged millwrighting and selling machinery until he came to Omaha, May 17, 1881, and engaged in present capacity.

MILTON ROGERS, hardware, commenced his business here in 1855. He is also in the same business at Council Bluffs which he commenced July 3, 1850, having a man here to attend to the store. In 1880 the firm became Milton Rogers & Son. He commenced a jobbing trade about the time the U. P. R. R. was opened. The amount of business now done annually is about $500,000. It is principally in tinner's stock, stoves, etc. They employ about fifty men and have three traveling men. Thomas J. Rogers, Jr., member of the firm, was born in Council Bluffs. Milton Rogers is a native of Maryland and was raised at New Lisbon, Ohio. He located first at Omaha, on Farnam street, between Ninth and Tenth, and has occupied his present location since 1868. The firm sells in Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Montana and western Iowa and the West generally.

SAMUEL E. ROGERS came to Nebraska, August 28, 1854, and located at Omaha where he has since resided. He engaged in banking in the spring of 1856 and established the house of S. E. Rogers. Continued this business until 1859. He then embarked in the wholesale grocery trade at the corner of Fourteenth and Farnam streets. He continued at this until the spring of 1862 since which time he has attended to his real estate business. At the formation of the State bank he became interested therein and has since been associated with it. He was for four years a member of the Territorial Legislature. He was born in Flemingsburg, Fleming Co., Ky., February 11, 18[illegible]. His parents emigrated to Indiana where he was reared. Received his education at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., graduating in 1848. He taught school for two years and engaged in mercantile business four years before coming to Nebraska. He was married in Clinton County, Ind., October 14, 1844, to Martha Brown, a native of Oxford, Ohio. They have one son, Godlove, S. A daughter, Dorcas, died in infancy in 1853. Mr. R. was one of the charter members of Capital Lodge, A., F. & A. M. He is president of the Rocky Mountain Oil, Mining, and Transportation Company, incorporated in 1879. He has built and aided in building from 300 to 400 buildings in Omaha in the past four years. He was one of the original owners of the Brownville town site and started a saw mill there in 1855.



Sam E Rogers

ABRAHAM ROSENBERY, planing mill, contractor and builder, was born in Franklin County, Pa., in 1843. Learned trade of carpenter there, and in 1864 he came to Nebraska. Located in Omaha and was employed as a journeyman carpenter for four years, and hauled ties for U. P. R. R. Co. about six months. He then began business as a builder and contractor which he has continued ever since. From 1879 to 1881 was in partnership with his brother, S. R. Rosenbery, and while with him entered into the planing mill business in the spring of 1881. Mr. A. Rosenbery took the mill at time of dissolution, and is engaged in conducting it in connection with other business. He built the Masonic temple in 1878 and some of the prominent business buildings of Omaha. Employs twenty-five men in mill, and from thirty to forty men on outside buildings.

JACOB ROSENFIELD, dealer in clothing, gents' furnishing goods, guns, revolvers, watches, trunks, valises, etc., 322 Tenth and 1009 Farnam streets, Omaha. Mr. Rosenfield was born in Roumania, 1842. In 1874 he came to this country, and settled in Omaha. In 1875 he began the present business, which he has so successfully carried on as to open out the new store on Farnam street. In 1867 he was married in Roumania, to Miss Hale Morris. They have a family of three daughters, Hannah, Rachel, and Ella, and one son, Julius.

ANDREW ROSEWATER, city engineer. He was born October 31, 1848, in the village of Buckowan, Bohemia. Came to America with his parents, in 1854, establishing his residence in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and attended public schools there nine years, leaving that place for Omaha, in March, 1864. Two weeks after reaching Omaha, he joined an exploring party to examine into the practicability of a railroad to the Pacific coast. Explored the routes through Cheyenne and Bridger's passes, also through Laramie Canon, and extended surveys as far as Green River, Utah, that season. In 1865 he was engaged in construction work of the U. P. R. R. in the vicinity of Omaha. In 1866 he was appointed inspector of ties and bridge material on the U. P. R. R., with headquarters at Omaha. This position he held until the spring of 1867, when he was again engaged in the surveys and explorations in the Rocky Mountain district. In the spring of 1868 he accepted the position of Assistant City Engineer of Omaha. That year published the first detailed county map of Douglas County, and was appointed to office of County Surveyor, by the county commissioners. This and the city office was jointly held for two years. In 1870 was appointed by the city council to office of City Engineer, and shortly after resigned the county office. In 1871 was defeated at an election by J. E. House, but was again elected and served two successive terms from 1873 to 1874, when he retired from public office, and assumed the duties of business manager and associate editor of the Omaha *Bee*. In 1878 he withdrew from journalistic profession, and again resumed vocation of civil engineer. Served the Omaha, Chicago and St. Paul R. R., as engineer, in charge of construction, under J. E. House, superintendent and chief engineer, from the spring of 1879 for nearly one and a half years. Opened a private engineering office in Omaha in the spring of 1880, and served as resident engineer of the Omaha Water Works Company till April, 1881, when accepted the position of City Engineer of Omaha, in which capacity he is still serving. Among other works engaged in during intervals, was as engineer in charge of the survey of a railway line in 1871, from Papillion, Sarpy County to Ashland, Cass County, and from the latter place up the Wahoo Valley, and across Skull Creek to Columbus, also from Fremont to Lincoln. Also a State road from Omaha to Lincoln via Papillion and Ashland under special legislative enactment of 1870.

JULIUS ROSS, proprietor American House, 920 Douglas street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. The hotel contains eighteen rooms, and has accommodations for fifty guests. He settled in Omaha, April 1, 1867, and kept a boarding house, then a restaurant and saloon, after which he engaged in his present business. He was born in Germany, December 9, 1836. Emigrated to America in 1859. He was married in Germany, in 1859, to Lizzetta Heer, who was born in Hesse, Germany. She died in Baltimore, Md., in 1860. He was again married in 1861, in Washington, D. C., to Louise Ross. They have eight children — Lizzie, now married and living in Galveston, Tex.; John, Lena, John Julius, Mena, Katie, George and Rosa. Mr. Ross is a member of the Oriental Lodge, No. 19, of I. O. O. F. of Washington, D. C. He is also a member of the Masonic Benevolent Society No. 17[illegible] of Iowa. He was drafted twice during the war, which cost him $1,700. He kept the finest restaurant in the city, from 1867 to 1869.

THOMAS O. ROSSITER, molder, in the employ of U. P. R. R. Co., was born on October 31, 1845, in County Wicklow, Ireland, and located here in 1870, coming from Cleveland, Ohio, where he was engaged in the foundry business. From 1870 to 1879 was farming in Platte County, Neb. Then on the 17th of November, 1879, was engaged by the U. P. R. R. Co., as molder in their foundry. Was teamster for the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, and at the battle of Mt. Sterling, Ky. Discharged in [illegible]. Married in September, 1868, to Lucy Carter, who was born August, 1850 at Quebec. Has six children—five sons and one daughter. Belongs to the Iron Molders' Union, has been a member for the last twelve years.

AMASA A. ROTH, foreman of Omaha Foundry. He has the supervision of fifteen men, who work in the foundry. Mr. R. located in Omaha in May, 1881, and took charge in his present situation at that time. He was born in Schenectady, N. Y., 17th of March, 1843. His parents lived there until he was seven years of age, when they moved to Knoxville, Tenn. He lived there about twenty-two years, during which time he learned the foundry business, moulding, etc. He enlisted April 14, 1862, in Company G, Sixth Regiment, Tennessee Infantry. He was in the campaign of Georgia four months with Gen. Sherman, and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, and many skirmishes, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., in 1865. He was married in Knoxville, Tenn., in 1869, to Miss Lena Fouth, who was born in Richmond, Va. They have three children—George, Charlotte and Roy.

COL. WILLIAM B. ROYALL, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, on the Staff of Gen. George Crook, commanding the department of the Platte, is a native of Virginia, but was reared in Missouri. At the breaking out of the Mexican war, Col. Royall left the University of Columbia, Mo., taking with him many of his classmates, was made a Lieutenant of the Second Regiment of Missouri Voluteers, commanded by Gen. Sterling Price, marched across the plains with his regiment to Santa Fe, N. M.; was engaged in several combats with the enemy; served during the entire war with Mexico. In consideration of service in Mexico and on the plains, on the 3d of March, 1855, Col. Royall received the appointment of First Lieutenant Second Regiment of Cavalry, U. S. A., commanded by Gen. Sidney Johnston; served on the frontier of Texas with his regiment; was engaged in Northern Texas in many battles under Gen. George H. Thomas, then Major of the regiment, and with Brevet Major Earl Van Dorn. When our civil war broke out, Col. Royall was in Texas; escaped capture, and embarked at Indianola by steamer sent for the regiment, to New York. At Carlisle, Pa., the regiment was re-mounted and, under Gen. Thomas, then the Colonel participated in the combats of Falling Waters, and in 1862, the battles of the Peninsula, under Gen. McClellan. Until the 13th of June, 1862, when Col. Royall was wounded very severely—receiving six sabre cuts, which rendered him unfit for further field duty during the war—he received three brevets for the different battles: Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel. After the war, Col. Royall was on duty in the Southern States. In 1868, Col. Royall took the field with a battalion of his regiment against the hostile Indians infesting Kansas. He served in Kansas, Nebraska and Wyoming, and in Arizona, under Gen. Crook. In the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition of 1876, the Third Cavalry and a battalion of five companies of the Second Cavalry were placed under Col. Royall's command, by Gen. Crook. On June 17, 1876, Col. Royall participated in one of the hardest fought battles that ever occurred, with the hostile Sioux, in Gen. Crook's Big Horn expedition, which has made the then hostile tribe a peaceful nation, and has opened up in the West a large and fertile country for farming and stock raising purposes.

W. H. RUSSELL, stock dealer, resident north side Franklin, between Campbell and Irene streets, Omaha. He was born in Green County, Tenn., in 1834, living there till 1842. He came to Nebraska, settled in Washington County in 185[illegible], where he lived till 1876, engaged in operating a large saw and grist mill; in that year he engaged in this business, dealing very extensively in live stock. Since he came to Omaha, in 1876, he has handled only dairy and butcher stock. He was married in 1854, to Miss Paulina E. Ronig, who died in Omaha, in 1863, leaving one son, Levi H. In 1865 he married Miss Sarah E. Trisler. They have one daughter and one son, Julia Z., and Elsworth Z. Mr. R. did not enjoy the privileges of a common school education, having learned to write after he was twenty-three years of age, but by close application, he has obtained an education sufficient for ordinary business.

JOHN RUSH, County Treasurer of Douglas County, settled in Omaha, in July, 1866. Up to 1873 he engaged in teaching in the Douglas County public schools, being for one year in the Omaha city schools. For four years thereafter, he was County Superintendent of Schools, in said county. On January 1, 1877, he became Deputy County Treasurer, and was elected to the Treasurer's office, November 8, 1881. He was born in County Mayo, Ireland, September 8, 1843, emigrating to America in May, 1865. Prior to coming to Omaha, he resided in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was married at Omaha, March 1, 1868, to Annie Elizabeth Ferry. She was born in County Donegal, Ireland. They have seven children, May Ellen, James Patrick, Margaret, Katie, Annie, Gertrude and Madeline. Mr. Rush is a member of the Land League, one of the Executive Committe of the Union Catholic Library Association, and a member of the Catholic Church. During his residence in Cincinnati, he was principal of Archbishop Purcell's schools.

C. B. RUSTIN, is a native of Rutland County, Vt., where he was born March 29, 1836. He resided there until March, 1852, when he removed to Ohio, and was engaged with a civil engineering corps, having his headquarters at Akron. He removed to southeastern Iowa, in 1853. In 1855 he located at Sioux City, where he resided until 1864, when he located at Omaha, and was connected with the ferry and transfer after the railroad was built, subsequently he was freight agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, until the pool arrangement was established, after which he represented the pool lines, until the completion of the bridge across the Missouri River. In 1873 he resigned his position in order to devote his whole attention to the duties of the office of secretary and treasurer of the Omaha Smelting Works, of which he afterward became president in 1878, severed his connection with that institution, and interested himself with mining and smelting in Leadville, in 1880; sold out Leadville interests, and at present operating in Idaho.

MRS. A. RYAN, proprietress Central Dining Hall. She began the business in 1865, at which date she located in Omaha. She was born in Toronto, Canada, February, 1839. Her husband's name was M. Ryan. They have one daughter, named Mary Ryan.

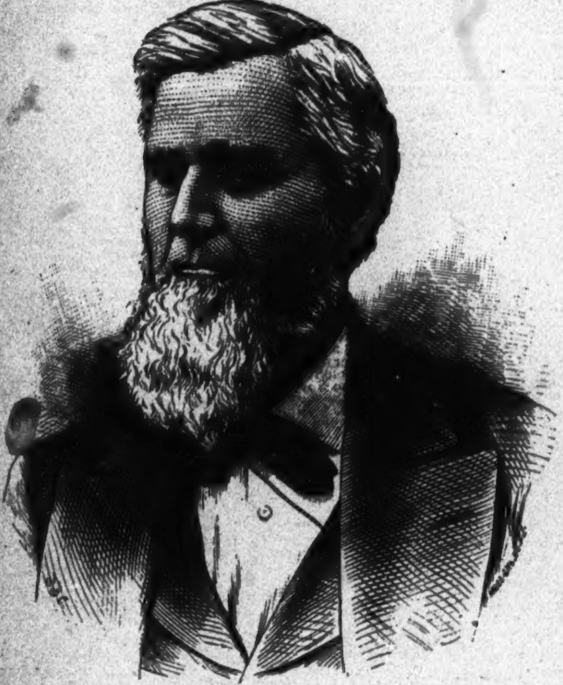
CHARLES A. SALTER, engineer of Omaha Steam Fire Engine, No. 3, taking the same to superintend and run in 1878. He has five men under his supervision at the average wages of $65 per month; engineer's pay is $90 per month. He located in Omaha, in 1872, and first engaged as engineer for the *Herald* Office about four years, then engaged in his present location, first as stoker, two and one-half years, since which he has been engineer. He was born in Barrington, N. J., June [illegible] 1853. From New Jersey his parents moved to Moline, Ill., where he lived twelve years, then moved to Wilton Junction, Iowa, and lived four years, then to Durant, Iowa, and various places in that State. He is a member of the association styled the Chosen Friends, a mutual aid society.

ALBERT H. SANDER, proprietor of a flour and feed store, wholesale and retail, 2402 Cuming st., began business in 1868. He has largely increased his business since beginning. He located in Omaha, in 1865, and clerked two years in a brewery house, after which he engaged in his present business. He was born in Germany, January 15, 1842, emigrated to America in 1859. He went to California in 1861, engaged two years in mining. Then went to Maryland and clerked in a store two years, until 1865. He was married in Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 18[illegible], to Miss Margaret Nuesslein who was born in Baltimore. They have six children named Paulina, Ellenora, Albert, Adelia, Henrietta and Emil.

W. O. SANDERS, retired jeweler, was born and brought up in Sheffield, England, and came to America in 1869, and settled in Omaha, where he prosecuted his business under the firm name of Whipple & Sanders, until 1879, when he retired from activity in the business, through the impairment of his eyesight, since which time he has taken a prominent position among the musical artists of this locality.

GEO. F. SAUER, director of the Philomathean Club, Omaha, was born and reared in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1853. He took up the study of music at the age of thirteen years, which he followed in this country for six years. He then went to Leipsic, Germany, and graduated in the Royal Conservatory of Music, in July, 1875; in the fall of the same year he returned home. In the summer of 1876 he appeared in Omaha, in the role of violin soloist. He subsequently returned to his home, and after a professional career of about one year and a half, he went to Germany, and was accepted as a member of the celebrated Gewandhaus orchestra, at Leipsic; filled an engagment of two and one half years, after which he returned home. He soon after came to Omaha, and originated the present club which he has successfully conducted since.

GEO. SAULTER, farmer, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1856. Settled in Nebraska, in 1856, with his father, Michael Saulter, who died in 1877, leaving George, with a younger brother and sister, to take care of themselves. George then commenced the improvement of a farm, east of and close to the city limits of Omaha. Michael Saulter was born in Germany, in 1860, locating in Buffalo, May 1, going from there to Chautauqua County, where he remained until he settled in Nebraska.



A Saunders

HON. ALVIN SAUNDERS, United States Senator, was born in Fleming County, Ky., ten miles from Flemingsburg, July 12, 1817. He is a son of Grinnell Saunders, a native of Virginia, and of Mary Mauzy, also of Virginia. His father was a farmer. When twelve years of age they left Kentucky and moved to near Springfield, Ill., where young Alvin lived for seven years. He received his education in the county schools. In 1836 he persuaded his parents to let him go to the New Blackhawk Purchase in Iowa and located at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, then a hamlet of a dozen houses. Here he clerked in a dry goods store; and finally went into partnership with an elder brother. He was appointed first Postmaster of Mount Pleasant. In 1846 he was elected to the State Constitutional Convention which formed the constitution under which the State of Iowa was admitted into the Union. In 1854 he was elected to the Iowa State Senate and was re-elected in 1858. He served as a Delegate to the first Iowa Republican State Convention and also to the Chicago Convention in 1860 where he voted for Lincoln. In 1861 Lincoln appointed him Governor of Nebraska and he served in that capacity for six years, when the State was admitted into the Union. He was an earnest advocate of the Union Pacific Railroad and helped that enterprise to the extent of his power. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. He continued in private life until the winter of 1876-77, when he was elected United States Senator to succeed P. W. Hitchcock. Mr. Saunders has two children, Charles and Mamie. His term in the Senate expires March 4, 1883. He has been prominently identified with the banking interests of Omaha. For many years he was connected with the First National Bank. Later he founded the State Bank of Nebraska.

PLATT SAUNDERS market gardener, Section 24, Town 15, Range 13, was born in Poultney, Rutland Co., Vt., January 1, 1810. In 1826 he went to Whitehall, N. Y. State. In 1831 went to Upper Canada, Prince Edward's District, where he worked at wagon making until 1838, when he removed to Marshall, Mich., and worked at painting business six years, then went to Chicago, where he engaged in ship painting, then went to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1868, where he opened a paint shop. He came to Nebraska in 1872, located at Omaha, where he followed freighting a short time and then turned his attention to market gardening and fruit growing. Was married in Canada in 1830, to Elizabeth R. McGunneon, of Scotland, and has six children, Jane A., Elizabeth, Percy, G. P., J. K. and Murray.

HON. JAMES W. SAVAGE, came to Omaha in 1867 and engaged in law practice until he was elected Judge of the District Court in the fall of 1875. In 1879 he was re-elected. He was elected by the Legislature Regent of the State University in 1873 and held the office until 1875. The Judge has taken much interest in the Pre-Territorial History of the Northwest. He was born in Bedford, Hillsboro Co., N. H. February 2, 1826. That was his home until he was fifteen years of age, when he entered Phillips Academy. In 1843 he entered the Harvard and graduated there in 1847. He then taught for a year in the family of T. Butler King, on St. Simon's Island, off the coast of Georgia. In 1848 he went to Litchfield, Conn., and studied law under Origen S. Seymour and was admitted in 1850 in Connecticut. He immediately removed to New York City and practiced there until July 22, 1861, when he entered the army, being on the staff of Gen. John C. Fremont, with rank of Captain. Served with him until he was removed from command in November, 1861. Then served in Washington until March, 1862, when Fremont was re-instated, and was then made Lieutenant Colonel of Fremont's staff. Having been Major before the General was first removed. He continued with Fremont until August, 1862, early in 1863 he applied for leave to raise a regiment and receiving the necessary authority from Gov. Seymour he got a leave of absence from the war department, and raised the Twelfth New York Cavalry. Two battalions went to the front in August, 1863, and he followed with the third battalion in November, 1863. He went to North Carolina where the regiment was employed in skirmishing and doing guard duty until Sherman came through to Goldsboro, in February or March, 1865. The regiment was then assigned to Kilpatrick's division and continued in duty. He was finally mustered out August 6, 1865. At Hart's Island, Long Island sound. In the fall of 1865 he went to Mississippi and engaged until March, 1867, in planting cotton near Rodney. He was married at Derry, Rockingham Co., N. H., April 29, 1875 to Lucy, daughter of Alanson Tucker, then Mrs. Lucy Morris. The Judge is a corresponding member of the historical societies of New Hampshire, Wisconsin and Missouri.

DE FORREST W. SAXE, proprietor of Saxe's Opera House Pharmacy, drugs, fancy goods, etc. In business alone since May, 1880; then succeeded D. W. Saxe & Co. The business is exclusively drugs and prescriptions, and the yearly sales will aggregate $20,000 to $22,000. The sales of soda water alone during the season of 1881 amounted to $2,800. Mr. Saxe was born in Sheldon, Franklin Co., Vt., August 20, 1858, received his education at Fort Edward Institute, N. Y., and the Vermont Seminary, at Montpelier, Vt. was for a number of years in his brother's drug store in Sheldon, Vt., and at the age of seventeen years had entire charge of the business. About 1878 he moved to St. John, P. Q., Canada, where his father was Consul for the United States, attended school, studied French, etc., until March, 1879, then moved to Nebraska, locating at Omaha, and took a position in the office of the B. & M. R. R. Remaining until September of the same year. Then formed a partnership with C. M. Wead, under the firm name of D. W. Saxe & Co. Mr. Saxe is a member of the Pleasant Hours Club, also of the Sans Ceremonie.

CAPT. W. P. SCHAAF, W. P. Schaaf & Co., proprietors of the Fair, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1846. He learned the profession of "coacher" at that place, and has had twelve years experience in teaching long range rifle shooting and in fact shooting in all its branches, including archery, etc. Has been engaged at his profession in the States of Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York and Missouri, principally in teaching National Guards Associations. He came to Nebraska, November 17, 1881, located at Omaha, and opened the Fair in company with J. B. Dunham, who is a man of large experience in mercantile business. They carry a stock of novelties, fancy goods, etc.

SCHERB & Co., grocers, firm is composed of Ignace Scherb and William Latey, started in business in 1881 and carried a stock of about $4,000. Ignace Scherb, of firm of Scherb & Co., was born in France July 22, 1832. In 1853 he came to the United States and located in Buffalo, N. Y., for about one year, then removed to Nebraska and engaged in farming near Omaha for about nine years, then moved into Omaha, and engaged in bakery business. Three years later he visited Europe, remaining about two years traveling, returned to the United States and in 1873, engaged in the liquor business in Omaha, continuing in this trade until 1878. He was appointed delegate from Nebraska to the Paris Exposition, and was in Europe from June to October. On his return he spent a few months in Leadville, Colo., then settled in Omaha, and organized present firm. He was married in Omaha July 2, 1863, to Miss Caroline Latey. She was born in England. They have two children, Eugene and Emily.

JOE SCHLECHTER, engineer, Mets Bros. Brewery, Omaha, was born in Germany, 1843 and came to America in 1872 and lived in Racine, Wis., till 1877, when he came here and has followed his profession here since. He has one little boy, John.

LOUIS P. SCHIELD, contractor and builder, came to Nebraska in 1860 and located in Omaha. He commenced business shortly after his arrival, as a contractor and builder and has continued in that line since, from 1861 to 1880 he was also engaged in the manufacture of brick. He employs some ten men, had the contract for the plastering, etc., of the Capitol building in 1860 and of the Douglas County Court House in 1861. He built the Commercial (business) Block and Empire House in 1863, Bauman's brewery in 1864 and numerous other prominent business buildings.

WILLIAM F. SCHMID, proprietor Omaha House, built in 1871, eighteen rooms, accommodations for 125 guests, employs twelve hands. He settled in Omaha in 1876 and first kept the above hotel one year, also had charge and kept the City Hotel and Occidental House at the same time, which he ran about one year. Then dropped the Omaha House and kept the other two one year and dropped the City Hotel. He kept the Atlantic House three years, finally sold out, went West and began a cattle ranche, which he continued a short time, returned and again began business in the Omaha House. He was born in Germany, August 11, 1847. Emigrated to America in 1856. He was married in Columbus, Neb., in 1880 to Miss Mary Sausen, who was born in Germany. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Omaha.

OTTO SCHNEIDEWIND, fireman, in station engine No. 1, for U. P. R. R. shops, came to Omaha in 1870 and worked in a lumber yard two years, since which he has been in the employ of the above company. He was born in Sondershausen, Prussia, Germany, September 12, 1837. He came to America in 1861. He enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth Regiment, Michigan Infantry and participated in thirty-two engagements, was wounded in his right limb in second battle of Bull Run. Was mustered out in Jeffersonville, Ind., in June, 1865. Was one year in Detroit, Mich. Re-enlisted in Forty-third Veteran Reserve Corps and served three years in regular service. After his discharge he came to Omaha. Was married in Detroit, Mich., in 1868 to Louisa Frederick, who was born in Germany March 7, 1849. They have five children, Matilde, Eda L., Emma L., Otto and Frederick. Mr. Schneidewind is a member of G. A. R. of Custer Post, of Omaha.

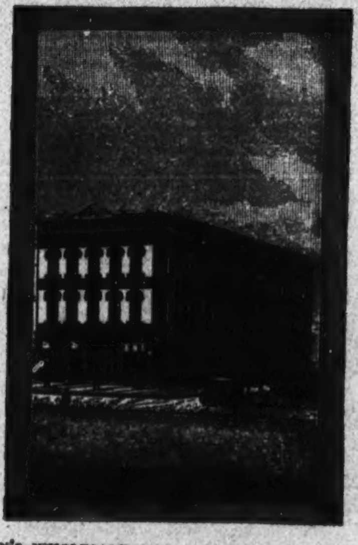
FERDINAND SCHROEDER, proprietor Sunday shaving parlor 1510 Farnam street, was born in the city of Flensburg, Province of Schleswig-Holstein, October 13, 1853, and came to this country March 17, 1869, and to Omaha March 13, 1872, and has carried on his present business successfully since. In 1877 he was married to Miss Estella Metz. She was born in Nebraska, February, 1860. They have one daughter, Clara.

LOUIS SCHROEDER, wholesale butter and egg merchant, came to Omaha in the fall of 1867, where he continued in the employment of Morgan & Gallagher, wholesale grocers. He was born in Prussia, April 11, 1842, coming to America in 1866. He lived in New York one year prior to coming to Omaha. He was married in Omaha in October, 1871, to Margaret Simonson, a native of Holstein, Germany. They have four children, Ernest, Anna, Louisa and Paulina. He is associated in business with Hon. John A. McShane.

SCHROTER & BECHT, proprietors of the Opera House Pharmacy 211 S. Fifteenth, and of a drug store northeast corner of Thirteenth and Jackson streets. The present firm was established in February, 1881. They do an exclusively retail business. Their first year's trade amounted to about $19,000. Alfred Schroter came to Omaha in the spring of 1868, and has engaged in the drug business ever since. He was born in Guttenberg, Germany, June 21, 1848, and came to America in 1866. He located at Philadelphia prior to coming here. Mr. S., has been in the drug business for twenty years, having commenced it when only fourteen years of age. He was married in Decatur, Burt Co., Neb., to Martha T. Dewsenberry, a native of Missouri. They have two children, William Percival and Minnie.

JOHN A. SCOTT, boss nailer, Omaha Iron and Nail Company, was born in Richmond, Va., January 10, 1827. He learned trade of nailer at Pittsburgh, Pa., and was employed in that capacity there until 1866, then at Wheeling, Va., two years, at Covington, Ky., in the Licking Iron Works two and a half years, afterwards as nailer at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, for nine months, then again at Pittsburgh, Pa., for two years, afterwards at Brown's Iron works, South Chicago, Ill., for three years. Came to Omaha November 8, 1881, and engaged with this company. Mr. Scott was married at Pittsburgh, Pa., March 28, 1855, to Eliza Jane Rainaley, she died January 10, 1862 leaving four children, Elizabeth C., Margaret R., John R., employed with Omaha Iron and Nail Company and Frank A. Mr. Scott was again married at Baltimore, Md., February 29, 1869 to Annie E. Stigers, a native of that place. They have three children, Florence, Oellig B., and George Washington.

W. H. SCOTT, assistant to general superintendent of Pullman Car Company, was born in Flushing, Long Island, March 24, 1856. Was first employed as cashier in large general merchandise house of Clement & Bloodgood at Flushing, then bookkeeper in a lumber yard and planing mill in same place, then for four years connected with a large fire insurance agency in New York City, then employed in lumber yard. In 1877 came to Omaha, and was first employed in an engineer corps in Idaho on the Utah Northern Railroad, then in Tekamah in general merchandise business for a year, then returned to Omaha and was employed in engineer corps on the Niobrara branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Then kept books for Frank Ramge, tailor in Omaha. Then engaged as conductor in Pullman Pacific Car Company. In August, 1880 was appointed clerk and ticket agent, and in June, 1881 appointed to his present position. Is a member of Omaha Council No. 34 Home Circle. Married Miss Mary M. Rust of Vermont June 10, 1878. Have two children Alice M. and Francis R.



W. T. SEAMAN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PAPER AND STATIONERY HOUSE.

W. T. SEAMAN, dealer in staple stationery, books, coarse and fine paper, etc. Is a native of New York City, and resided there until he removed to Omaha in February, 1868, and engaged in his present business, having had two years' experience in the business previous to his locating here. He, in 1878 opened a store with a $20 000 stock of goods in Council Bluffs, and in 1880 turned in over to his brother. He carries at present a $70,000 stock of goods in Omaha.

JOHN S. SEATON, merchant, was born September 13, 1823 at Union Town, Pa., and located here in 1855, coming from Baltimore, where he was engaged in the dry goods business for about thirteen years. He was one of the company of the firm of Slingluff, Devries & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants. In August, 1855, came to Bellevue, Nebraska, and engaged in the saw mill business for about six months. Then opened up a store there of general merchandise, and after two years sold the business and went to farming in Sarpy County, until the war broke out, he then enlisted as a private in the summer of 1861 in the First Regiment of Nebraska Volunteers under Col. Thayer and Lieut. Col. Downs. Was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth and several skirmishes, and in 1864 was ordered by the War Department to the plains, and was stage guard for Benjamin Holliday's mail, and was engaged in many battles with the Indians, and was mustered out of service July 1, 1866. Then went into abstracting titles of land for the Western Land Company for a short time, and in the fall of 1866 was appointed trader for the Omaha Indians, and in February, 1869 sold out, and in 1873 was appointed land agent by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was agent for about six years. He then went into the grocery business. Married November 26, 1846 to Mary E. Bowles in Baltimore, who was born there. They have five children, Lizzie Ella now married, Charles, John H., Allien and Nora. He is a member of Masonic Order, Adherence Lodge No. 88, Baltimore, as Royal Arch. Also Member of I. O. O. F., and K. of P.

GEORGE L. SEYBOLT, Post Office Inspector, was born on a farm in Orange County, N. Y., April 21, 1835. He received his preliminary education in his native county and finished his studies at the State Normal School, at Albany, N. Y. He was engaged in teaching school and clerking in a drug store in New York City until 1857, when he removed to Nebraska, settled in Cass County, and engaged in the lumber business, afterward in farming, teaching school in the winters. In the session of 1859 and 1860 was elected Chief Clerk in the Legislature. In the spring he engaged in clerking and freighting to Denver Colo. In the sessions of 1860 and 1861 he was again elected Chief Clerk of the Legislature. After adjournment he returned to Denver where he had left his teams in the interior, and engaged in freighting between Denver and Montana. In the fall of 1864 he went to California and made purchase of stock which he drove to Montana. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Nebraska, and the next year he was engaged in operating a saw mill. In the fall of 1867 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Cass County. In 1868 he received an appointment in the Surveyor General's office under Dr. Livingston, continuing in this position until the fall of 1869, where he received an appointment as post clerk on the U. P. R. R. On January 1, 1874, was commissioned special agent of the Post office Department, the title of the office being changed in 1880 to Post Office Inspector, the duties remaining the same. During a portion of his term his headquarters have been at Chicago, Omaha, and Portland, Oregon. He was married in Cass County, Neb., in April, 1864, to Miss Berger, of that country. They have four children—Fanny, George, Frederick, and Nellie.

REV. JOHN W. SHANK, Pastor of Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, came to Nebraska in 1878, located at Seward and had charge of Methodist Episcopal Church for one year; then had charge of Methodist Episcopal Church at Fremont, Neb., for two years. He came to Omaha in September, 1881, and entered upon present duties. He was born in New York January 20, 1842, and was educated at the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill. He graduated there in 1865. Was ordained in 1865 at Aurora, Ill., by Bishop Thompson. Was two years missionary to South America. Returned in ill health in 1867 and was unfitted for active duty for some time. Then had charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Monticello, Minn., for a year, and at Minneapolis, Minn., for a year, when he again became superannuated on account of ill health. Afterward transferred to Troy Conference, and for seven years served various charges in the State of New York and Vermont. He was married at Cape May, N. J., October 27, 1867, to Susan C. Brooks, a native of that place. They have four children—William W., Edmund S., John W. jr., and G. Adolphus.

BERNARD SHANNON, saloon, Southwest corner Capitol avenue and Tw street, Omaha. He was born in Ireland 1833, and came to America in 1851 and settled in Philadelphia. In 1861 he enlisted in the services of his adopted country and raised Companies I and F, Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania, and took the lieutenancy of Company I, and remained in the service till 1864, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged. After his war services he turned his attention to the liquor business which he followed in Philadelphia till 1870, when he came here and subsequently engaged at this business, and which he has successfully followed since. In September, 1861, he was married to Miss Alice Welch, who was born in Ireland in 1836. They have a family of two sons and two daughters. They are Margaret, John J., Mary and Bernard C. The two oldest were born in Philadelphia, and the others in Omaha. Mr. Shannon has been active in the political life of the Democratic party here, who have twice honored him with a seat in the City Council, in which he has served for four years.

W. A. SHARP, of the Omaha Omnibus and Carriage Line. Firm composed of M. W. Kennard and W. A. Sharp. Present firm organized in 1881. They run six 'buses, six carriages, and three baggage wagons. W. A. Sharp was born in Bedford County, Va., June 13, 1832. He moved with his parents about 1842 to Montgomery County, Mo. In 1850 he went to California, where for three years he was engaged in mining, then returned to Missouri and engaged in the stock business. About 1863 he moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he was engaged in the same business. In 1874 he moved to Nebraska, leaving his family in Omaha. He personally established a stock business in Ogalalla, Custer County. Mr. Sharp still has large cattle interests in these counties. He was married in Montgomery County, Mo., September 18, 1854, to Miss Mary L. Whiteside, of that county. They have eight children—Judith, Mattie, Ida, Ninnie, Georgie, Harry, Beula, and Jack. Mr. Sharp is a Royal Arch Mason of Missouri.

OSCAR B. SHARPLESS, freight conductor on the U. P. R. R. He was born in Northumberland County, Pa., July 25, 1839. At twenty-one years of age he entered the employ of the D. L. R. R. at Scranton, Pa., and was engaged one year as brakeman and baggagemaster. In 1861 he enlisted in the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Infantry as a private, serving in all four years and four months. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, and April 2, 1865, was brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious service at the assault before Petersburg, Va. He came to Nebraska in May, 1867, located at Omaha and entered the employ of the U. P. R. R., was a brakeman for nine months, afterwards conductor of freight trains and yard-master on the end of the track during the building of the road through to Utah. He returned to Omaha in November, 1869 and was then conductor of freight and passenger trains for three and a half years at that point, after which he visited California for six months, then re-entered the employ of the U. P. R. R. in December, 1873, and conducted from Cheyenne, W. T., for seven years. He returned to Omaha in November, 1880, and has been engaged in his present capacity since. He was married at Cheyenne, W. T., April 4, 1880, to Eugenia Armbruster, a native of Ohio. They have one daughter—Vera.

JOHN R. SHAW, of Shaw & Field, contractors and builders, came to Nebraska in February, 1881, and located in Omaha. He and Mr. John Field came together to this State to erect Boyd's Opera House, which they have just finished. They have also been employed erecting several business and private buildings. They employ some thirty men. He was born in Kentucky in 1849 and learned his trade of a carpenter there and was employed at it some twelve years. He went to St. Louis, Mo., in 1879 and entered into partnership with John Field in their present business. They remained there about six months, and were then engaged in building an opera house in Indianapolis, Ind., up to November 1, 1880. Then at St. Louis, Mo., until they came west.

JOHN SHEAHAN, foreman of helpers in the foundry of the U. P. R. R. Co. He was born May 22, 1855, in County Kerry, Ireland. He located here in October, 1867, from Greensburg, Decatur Co., Ind. In 1869 and 1870 was farming and acted as foreman on John Kelly's farm in this county. In 1871 and 1872 was engaged by the O. & N. W. R. R. Co. to do work on their section. On April 3, 1873, he was engaged by the U. P. R. R. Co. as laborer in the foundry and after three years was made foreman of helpers. Then on the 17th of April, 1877, he left the company and went to Deadwood, mining, and remained there a short time. He then returned here and engaged with the U. P. R. R. Co. again as foreman. He was married September 22, 1881, in Douglas County, Neb., to Ellen Bagley, who was born in April, 1856. He belongs to the Union Pacific Fire Department, Durant engine No. 1 as first assistant.

SAMUEL SHEARS, proprietor of the Millard Hotel, was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1828, and began the hotel business there with his father. He conducted the Clifton House, at Clifton, Niagara Falls, for twenty-two seasons, and also has had large experience in different hotels elsewhere, during the winter months. In 1872 he opened the Boody House, at Toledo, Ohio, and ran it for two years. In 1874 he joined the firm of A. C. Joslyn & Co., of the Burnett House, Cincinnati, Ohio, and continued with that firm until he moved to New York City, and was engaged as caterer, for hotels, until he came to Omaha, Neb., in April, 1881, and organized the company to build the Millard Hotel, and has had the management of it since it was finished. The Millard Hotel is owned by the Hotel Association of Omaha, incorporated May 9, 1881, with a capital stock of $100,000 all paid up. The stockholders are Samuel Shears, J. E. Markel, Thomas Swobe, Ezra Millard, J. H. Millard and George Giominni. The cost of the hotel building and lot is about $175,000 and the hotel is furnished by Messrs. Shears, Markel and Swobe. These gentlemen also run the Union Pacific Hotel at the transfer at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and the eating house at the Union Pacific R. R. depot at Omaha.

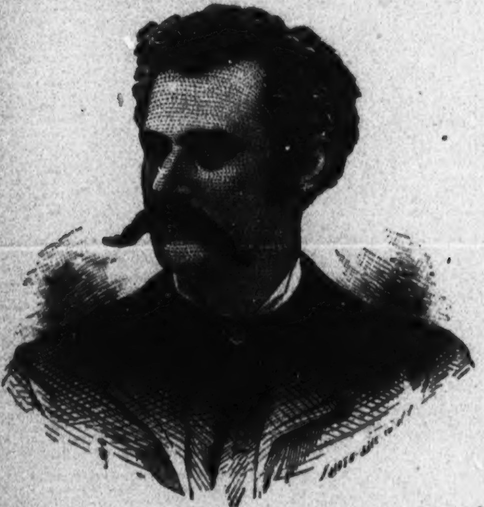
JOHN P. SHELBY, Clerk in the Quartermaster Department for the Government at Omaha, Neb. Mr. Shelby first settled in Omaha in 1877, but only remained a short time and returned to Ohio, where he lived until 1878, and then returned to Omaha and engaged as clerk in the employ of the U. P. R. R. Co., until the fall of 1880, when he went into the employ of the Government. He was born in Painesville, Ohio, June 18, 1859. He entered the Cincinnati, Ohio, St. Mary's College in 1873, where he remained four years, and graduated in the preparatory or business course. He was married in Omaha, February 7, 1881, to Miss Mary E. Creighton, who was born in Omaha.

P. P. SHELBY was born in Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio, June 9, 1843. He lived upon a farm until 1861, engaged during the summer in the duties that devolve upon farmers' boys and attended school winters. At the breaking out of the late civil war, in 1861, Mr. Shelby enlisted in Company F, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until toward the close of the war, participating in many of the most important battles of the conflict. In the spring of 1866 he came to Nebraska and was engaged upon the construction of the U. P. R. R. immediately west of Fremont. On October 1, 1871, he was appointed to the position of local freight agent of the road at Omaha, having successfully discharged the duties of several subordinate offices during the years preceding the above appointment. He was raised to the position of Division Superintendent of the same road, March 27, 1872. Mr. Shelby was married to Miss Hannah O'Conner, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 3, 1873. Mrs. Shelby died May 2, 1879, leaving four children—Charles F., Paul M., Rose M. and Mary F. Mr. Shelby was a member of the Omaha Board of Education in 1874, and represented Douglas County in the State Legislature during the season of 1877 and 1878. On the 1st of July, 1878, Mr. Shelby was promoted to the position of assistant general freight agent of the U. P. R. R., the duties of which office he is discharging at this writing.

J. F. SHEELY, of the firm of J. F. Sheely & Co., pork-packers, Omaha Stock Yards, is a native of Wurtemburg, Germany. In about 1842 came with his parents to Pottsville, Pa. There he ran a stationary engine and did other work till 1850, when he removed to New York, where he remained three years; thence to Delaware, where he joined his brother in the meat business; continued three years. November, 1856, he came to Nebraska, where he has since resided. He at once bought out Joseph Reese in the meat business, and continued the business ten years. He then sold out this business and ran a steamboat two seasons. He then discontinued boating, and resumed the meat business, which he continued till August 15, 1881, when he sold out his retail business and bought out this packing house, formerly owned by D. Cook, January 15, 1880. They have been killing annually about 15,000 hogs, 1,200 head of cattle, 5,000 sheep, and employ about fifteen hands. Mr. Sheely mainly organized the fire department, and was Chief Engineer three and one-half years; has been a member of the Council; is a member of I. O. O. F. and K. of P. Married in 1857 to Deborah Jones, of Salem, N. J.; they have two children, Lillie and Nellie.

NATHAN SHELTON came to Omaha March 20, 1868. He was assistant cashier and cashier of the U. P. R. R. until October, 1880, when he resigned and devoted his time to his private business. He organized the Omaha White Lead Works, and was secretary and treasurer of that company until June, 1881. He organized the Omaha

Library Association, and managed it until it was turned over to the city. Mr. Shelton formed the City Water Works Company, of which he is treasurer. He gives his attention to investments in real estate, bonds, etc. He was born at Jamaica, L. I., October 12, 1846, and prior to coming to Omaha was in a bank in New York City. He was married at Grand Island, Neb., June 4, 1872, to Maria D. Jordan, a native



A J Shelton

of Chillicothe, Ohio, and a daughter of Robert C. Jordan. They have one son, Nathan Jordan. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

EDWIN H. SHERWOOD, dealer in real estate and proprietor of a stock farm of 320 acres located in town of Irvington. He makes farming his principal business, and owns the best grades of stock. He settled in Omaha in March, 1868. Was born in Southport, Fairfield Co., Conn., March 3, 1842. He entered the Andover College, Massachusetts, at the age of fifteen, and graduated when he was eighteen years of age. He soon after went to Europe on one of his father's vessels. His father Edwin Sherwood, was a large vessel owner. He returned from Europe and went to San Francisco, Cal., in 1861, where he engaged in the shipping and commission business, and remained till the spring of 1867, then returned to his native State and remained till he went to Omaha. He was married in Connecticut at home, January, 1868, to Miss Emma Rumsey, who is a native of Rochelle, N. Y. They have five children, whose names are Edwin E., Mary A., Nettie, Emma and Charles L. Mr. S. was County Commissioner from 1870 to 1873 inclusive.

CHARLES SHIVERICK, wholesale and retail furniture dealer, came to Omaha in April, 1871, commencing his present business at that time. He manufactures to some extent, and deals extensively in wholesaling, employing about a dozen hands. The business has of late materially increased, and he has recently doubled his store capacity, ranking the largest warehouse of the kind in Nebraska. The main salesroom comprises 8,000 square feet of surface. His stock is principally of the better grade, and from the best factories. His sales extend over Nebraska, Western Iowa, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho. Mr. S. is a native of Cape Cod, Mass.; moved to Chicago in 1864, and became secretary of the Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company. He was married at Omaha in February, 1876, to Miss Ella Crary. They have three children, Asa, Anna and Charles. Mr. Shiverick is an A., F. & A. M., and a member of Capitol Lodge.

GEORGE W. SHIELDS, attorney, came to Omaha first in 1861. A month later he went to Utah, and remained there and in Wyoming until 1867, when he returned to Omaha. He read law with Gen. J. C. Cowin, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1876, since which time he has been in practice here. He was born in Paisley, Scotland, May 30, 1854, and came to America in 1861. He is a son of James and Jennie Shields, now residents of Omaha. G. W. was married at Omaha, April 15, 1880, to Eva M. Beard, a native of Salem, Iowa. They have one child, Robert J. Mr. Shields is a member of the Harmonic Society, Burns Club, and other social organizations. He is a notary public.

WILLIAM H. SHIELDS, passenger conductor of the U. P. R. R., was born in Pennsylvania in 1846. He learned the trade of saddler, serving four years; was then employed as a journeyman saddler for two years. In 1865 went to Denver, Colo.; was engaged in teaming between Denver and North Platte in company with Henry Devoe until the fall of 1866, when they had all their stock stolen by the Indians. Mr. Shields then entered the employ of the U. P. R. R. in the construction department, working between North Platte and Cheyenne for one year; was then engaged conducting a freight train until 1870, when he was appointed passenger conductor. Mr. Shields resided in Wyoming Territory from July, 1867, until he came to Omaha, Neb, in 1876. He still occupies the position of passenger conductor. He was married in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, August 21, 1870, to Permelia Stanley, a native of Adrian, Mich. They have two children, Arthur and Edith.

REV. M. F. SHINN came as a Methodist minister to the State of Iowa, in 1838. Came to Council Bluffs in 1850. He came to Omaha, Neb., in the winter of 1853 and took dinner with Mr. A. D. Jones, at Park Wild. He was born in Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, January 3, 1809, and lived with his parents until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to Maysville, Ky., also at Washington, Ky., and engaged in tailoring three years. Then he went to Cincinnati, and followed tailoring until 1828. He went to Augusta, Ky., then up the Kanawha River to its head, then located at the falls of the latter river, and soon became universally acquainted with the pioneers of that country. By accident he was one day called to see a sick person, whom he treated with such skill and success, that his reputation soon spread far and near. He soon had other professional calls, and his reputation as a doctor soon spread, and he there practiced with success, until the winter of 1829. He then went to Jackson, Ohio, and there was married to Sarah H. Holcomb; from there he moved to Greenfield, Ohio, where he continued practicing and tailoring, and there himself and wife experienced religion in 1830. He at once assisted in church matters, obtained a library, etc., also soon obtained a license to exhort, and he preached with success until 1838, when they removed to Burlington, Ia., where he sought to invest some money in real estate, also was local preacher a short time. He soon ascended the Des Moines River, and preached in various places, and the following fall he was received into the Rock River Conference, and obtained his first appointment to Fairfield, Iowa. His wife died in August, 1839, in Van Buren County, Iowa. He continued preaching at Fairfield, Iowa, with great success. He then went to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he was the means of converting 600 people to the church and Christ. From there he went to Birmingham, Van Buren Co., and preached two years, which was the the happiest years of his life. He was there married to Nancy Moffett, a native of Kentucky. He moved to Keokuk, Iowa, and preached one year. Then to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and preached one year, and from there he went to Philadelphia, Iowa, and preached one year. Returned to Keokuk, and built the first Methodist Church in that city. He preached there one year. Then went to Keosauqua, and preached there and in that vicinity one year. From there he went to West Point, Iowa, and preached one year. Then to New London, and preached two years with great success. Then went to Council Bluffs, being in 1850 or '51, and began preaching, his labors extending over a vast field in all points of the compass. He also distributed $1,000 worth of Sunday-school books and other literature, paying for the same from his own purse. He also built the first church in the latter city, which cost about $1,200, and it was paid for in full before it was occupied, paying $1,000 out of his own purse. He stimulated the citizens at Fremont, Neb., to build a church, by starting a subscription of $500, and loaning them $1,000, and by his efforts at the completion and dedication of the same, it was fully paid for. He has been the means of the erection of churches in several places in Nebraska. He has one son living twenty-eight miles west of Omaha, on the Union Pacific Railroad, whose name is Stephen D. Shinn, who is now married.

ADOLPH SIEFKEN, manufacturer of cigar boxes, No. 1406 Davenport street, Omaha. He was born in Odenburgh, Germany, in 1847. He was married in 1866, to Paulina Feckenscher, and came to America the same year. He learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for three years. He came to Omaha in 1870, and established his present business in 1871, which he has since followed, using 100,000 feet of lumber per year, and employing six men in the manufacture of boxes Studied farming in Germany.

HENRY SIERT, proprietor of a saloon, 1414 Farnam street, also furnishes meals for farmers, and keeps a feed and boarding stable. He began business in October 4, 1875. He can keep forty horses in his feed stables, and can accommodate twenty guests at his farmers' hotel. Has eight rooms in his hotel and saloon. He first settled in Omaha, March 13, 1867, and worked at various occupations up to 1875. Farmed in 1868, '69 and '70. He then moved to Plattsmouth, Cass Co., Neb., and kept a boarding house and saloon eighteen months. Then kept a railroad boarding house on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, from Lincoln to Fort Kearney. He was foreman on the railroad grade seven months, then moved to Sheridan and Garden Grove, Iowa, as foreman on railroad grade, also kept a boarding house. Was there about three months, after which he went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and fired for a steam shovel some time. Then to Omaha, in same business eighteen months, afterwards was fireman on the Union Pacific Railroad three months. Then worked in a lumber yard three months; afterwards in the smelting works about two years, running smelter No. 3; after which he visited his native country, Germany, six months, when he settled up his father's estate, Mr. John Siert. He then returned to Omaha, and bought his present place. He was born in the former country, August 2, 1842, emigrated to America in 1866. He was married in Omaha, Neb., October 13, 1867, to Miss Margaret Kounagel. She was born in Germany. They have three children, J. Henry, Mary and Anna. Mr. S. is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 4.

RICHARD SIEMON, proprietor Saratoga Brewery, head of Sherman avenue, opposite fair grounds, Omaha.

JULIUS W. SIEVERLING, veterinary surgeon, settled in Omaha in 1873 and began the above practice. He was born in Germany, November 8, 1840. He was eighteen years of age when he entered the Veterinary College in Hanover, Germany. He was there three years and graduated from the same, receiving a diploma. He then practiced his profession in the German army three years. Emigrated to America in 1865 and located in St. Louis, Mo., and practiced until 1873 at which time he settled in Omaha and began practice. He is veterinary inspector for the Western Horse and Cattle Insurance Company, of Omaha, Neb. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., in 1870 to Miss Elenora Baare, who is a native of Augusta, Mo. They have five children named Julius D., Irwin R., Ella, Fred W., and Louise.

WILLIAM SIEVERS, a member of the firm of Henry Bolln & Co., was born in Hanover, Germany, February 18, 1850. He came to the United States in 1869, locating in New York City, where he was engaged in clerking, with Lord & Taylor, dry goods, a line of business he followed in Germany. In 1871 he removed to Nebraska, locating in Omaha, remaining a short time only. He then went to St. Louis and engaged in clerking. Returned to Omaha, and in 1874 entered the firm of Henry Bolln & Co. He was married in Omaha, November 28, 1879, to Dora Mohr. She was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. They have one child, Charles H., born November 21, 1880. Mr. S. is a member of the Concordia Society.

EDWARD W. SIMERAL, attorney, came to Nebraska in March, 1870. He was with the Omaha *Bee* until 1874 as book keeper. He read law with Strickland & Webster and was admitted to practice in the fall of 1875. From 1876 to 1879 he was in partnership with James G. Adams, now of Washington, D. C., and since that time he has been alone. He was born in Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio, May 9, 1853, and moved from there to Dubuque, Iowa, where his father engaged in the land business up to the breaking out of the war. Mr. Simeral has been prominently identified with the anti-monopoly movement in Nebraska. He was attorney in the celebrated Indian citizenship case which was decided in his favor. He was also attorney in the Holly Water Works case and has defended Mr. Rosewater, editor of the *Bee*, in several libel suits.

CHARLES P. SIMMONDS, contractor and builder, was born in England in 1849. Came to America when quite young, learned trade of carpenter at Newark, N. J. Served four years as an apprentice, then was for two years employed as a journeyman carpenter at the same place. Came to Nebraska in 1873. Located in Omaha and was employed as a journeyman carpenter for six years by Wm. Clegg. In December, 1879, commenced business as a contractor and builder in company with James Tyler. They continued business together for six months. Since then Mr. Simmonds has been alone. He has principally been engaged in erecting business and private buildings. Employs twelve men.

E. SIMON, dry goods, fancy goods, notions. In business alone about four years. Succeeded Gladstone & Co. Mr. S. was born in Hungary, Austria, September 25, 1840. Came to United States in 1860. Located in Cleveland, Ohio, then went to Toledo, Ohio, where he engaged in business. After spending a short time in Hamilton he finally settled in Zanesville, Ohio, where he engaged in business under firm name of E. Simon & Co. Remained here about four years and then, in 1868, moved to Nebraska, locating in Omaha and engaged in firm of Gladstone & Co. He was married in Fremont, Ohio, October 18, 1865, to Miss Fanny Gladstone. Mr. S. is a member of the K. S. B., the Congregation of Israel, the Hebrew Benevolent Society, and the Hungarian Benevolent Society, of Cleveland, Ohio.

A. J. SIMPSON, carriage manufacturer, came to Omaha from California in the year 1858. His early youth and school days were passed in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the old Woodward High School. While a resident of California he was engaged in the Southern mines from 1852 to 1855, after which he went to Sacramento and formed a partnership with Mr. C. H. Dewey in the carriage business. When he removed to Omaha he engaged in the business of carriage making and has continued up to the present time when he now employs some forty experienced hands in the various departments from which is turned out nothing but first class work and now representing the largest carriage manufactory in the Northwest. He was one of the organizers of the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company and its second foreman, and the first chief of the fire department. In the organization of the Omaha National Bank he was one of the charter members and has continued to be one of the directors from its inception.

D. L. SIMPSON, foreman tool room U. P. R. R., was born in Thompsonville, Conn., November 23, 1836. At the age of nineteen commenced an apprenticeship at machine work in Colt's Armory, Hartford, Conn. Worked for seven years. Then worked in Hamilton, Ohio, in gun works of Camel & Gwinn, then in shops of Pennsylvania Central R. R., at Pittsburgh, then industrial works of Bennett & Sons for two years—one to Burnside Locomotive Works in Providence. In 1867 came to Omaha and after a trip to Colorado commenced as journeyman in shops of U. P. R. R. Then was sent to North Platte to get up tools for new shops there and from there to Rawlins and Wahsatch, following the road as it was built. In 1870 returned to Omaha and worked as a journeyman in tool department of the U. P. R. R. and in 1871 was promoted to present position. Is a member of Capital Lodge A., F. & A. M. Married Miss Kate Sharpe, of Philadelphia, January 17, 1870. They have one child, Ella L.

HENRY SINCERE, proprietor Northwestern Steam Dye Works, 613 S. Tenth street, Omaha. Mr. Sincere was born in Hungary and came to this country in 1864. After traveling through Ohio, Kentucky, and Illinois, he came here in 1877 and established the present business which he has successfully carried on since. He was married in 1854 and has a family of five sons and five daughters living and has buried three of the family. Mr. Sincere pays great attention to the cleaning and dyeing of ladies' silk and woolen dresses, shawls, gloves and feathers, and gents' clothes cleaned, dyed and repaired.

S. N. SISSON, wood dealer, Omaha. Born and reared in Michigan and came to Nebraska in 1869 and has been connected with the industries of the State since. Married in 1879 to Miss Minerva Beaman, who was born in New York State. They have one daughter, Etta Blanche.

J. O. SLATTER, groceries and provisions, commenced in 1873, succeeding H. C. Newman. He carries a stock of about $40,000, employs four men. His father removed from New York to Canada West, a short time before his birth, and removed back to Rochester, N. Y., while he was an infant, and remained there until his death in 1858. In 1859 he went to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he learned the trade of car builder, which he followed at Chillicothe and also at Indianapolis, Ind. From 1862 to 1865 he was engaged in Government Civil Service at Indianapolis. Came to Nebraska in 1867, remaining only a few months, then went to Kansas City and returned to Nebraska 1872 locating in Omaha. He was married in Omaha, January 25, 1876, to Miss Annie McGue. They have three children, Ella Beatrice, Joseph M. and James Garfield.

C. J. SMALLWOOD, train dispatcher C. & St. P., M. & O. R. R., was born in Richmond, McHenry Co., Ill., September 25, 1859. Moved with his parents to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1869, where he was educated. He studied his profession in Janesville, Wis. Has been connected with this company about three years on different divisions. Came to Omaha June, 1881 and took present position. He was married in Rochester, Minn., August 11, 1881, to Miss Florence Moulton, of Worthington, Minn.

A. C. SMITH, traveling salesman with Tootle, Maul & Co., native of Tennessee and came to Nebraska 1871, and has been connected in the present capacity with this firm since. Is resident salesman at Ogden, Utah, since 1881. Served in First Kentucky Cavalry from 1861 till the end of the war, was honorably discharged as First Lieutenant. Has been identified with the mercantile business since 1865.

E. V. SMITH, real estate, erects houses and rents same. Located in Omaha, February, 1856, and engaged in hotel keeping in what was then called the City Hotel at the corner of Eleventh and Harney streets. In the spring of 1857 he moved into the Douglas House corner of Thirteenth and Harney streets, which he kept six months and sold his lease. In 1858 he purchased an undivided half of north half of northwest quarter of Section 15 on which he moved in the spring of 1859, where he has since resided and farmed until the spring of 1861, when he went to Nevada and engaged in mining, speculating, etc. Remaining two or three years, returned to Omaha and carried on his farm until 1869, at which time he laid it out into lots, since which time he has been engaged in building houses, selling lots, renting houses and making a general business in real estate. He engaged in the manufacture of crackers on Harney street in company with Mr. E. A. McClure, under the firm name of McClure & Smith in 1874. They suffered the loss of their building by fire in 1875, but soon erected the present building yet occupied as a cracker factory. He followed the business until 1879 and sold out his interest in the same, but still owns the building. He was born in Honeoye Falls, Monroe Co., N. Y., July 6, 1826. Was married in Peoria, Ill., in 1868, November 5, to Miss Grace A. Clark, who was born in Bennington, Vt., August 10, 1845. Have three children, Leonora, born August 28, 1868, Ralph N., born February 22, 1869 and E. V. Smith, Jr., born February 20, 1873. Mr. Smith has been a member of the City Council. He is also a member of the Masonic Capitol Lodge No. 3.

N. J. SMITH, farmer and gardener was born in Ohio in 1837, where he resided until seventeen years of age, going to Michigan in 1854. Removing to Nebraska in 1864 and settled at Bell Creek, Washington County, remaining there about eighteen months engaged in farming. Thence to Douglas County, and located in Section 37 Town 15 north of Range 13 east where he cleared a farm, and has been engaged in farming and market gardening, has a fine vineyard and raises considerable fruit. Was also engaged in grading some of the streets of Omaha. Was married in 1858 at Hudson, Michigan, to Miss J. Benedict. They have six children, Frank B., Ester E., Arthur N., Cora D., R. C. and C. W.

SIDNEY SMITH, surveyor and architect, was born in Norfolk, England, in 1836. Served an apprenticeship of seven years to the profession of surveyor and architect. In 1857 he joined the Topographical Deparment of Royal Engineers. In 1860 went to New Zealand to assist in the survey of townships, roads, etc. Was engaged in that country during the war from 1861 to 1865, and for services during that period received the "English War Medal." He also started the Auckland & Drury R. R., which was the first railroad built in New Zealand; also built the Waiwakai Trestle Bridge, which is the longest bridge in that country. Returning to England in 1867, he passed through the Military Engineering Department of the British Goverment, getting his certificate and appointment as clerk of "Works," December 10, 1869; and in that capacity had large and varied experience in buildings of every description, both in England and Ireland. Mr. Smith came to America in 1874, and since that time has been engaged at his profession in Milwaukee, Wis., and other places; coming to Omaha, Neb., in August, 1881, where he has since been engaged in superintending the building of the Grand Central Hotel and other works connected with his profession.

COL. EDWIN F. SMYTHE, attorney at law, came to Nebraska in November, 1871, and has practiced here ever since. He was born at Kingston, N. H., September 16, 1849, and was reared in Exeter, Rockingham Co., N. H. He was educated in Boston and New Haven, and read law with Judge C. H. Noyes, of Boston. He was admitted to the bar at Clinton, Iowa, December 6, 1871. He entered the army when thirteen years of age, and served three years in the Eighth New Hampshire Regiment. He stumped the New England States for Grant in 1868. In Omaha he was married, December 29, 1875, to Lottie A. Lowe, daughter of the late Jesse Lowe, the first girl born in Omaha after the incorporation of the city. They have one child, Edith E. The Colonel is a member of I. O. O. F.

ALEXANDER SNYDER, by occupation, flue setter on boilers; arrived in Nebraska in March, 1878 and located in Polk County for three years, and thence to Omaha; and has been identified with the U. P. R. R. shops since. Was born in Picton, Prince Edwards Co., Ont. Lived in Canada till he removed to Nebraska. Was born December 19, 1851. Wife's maiden name was Caroline Rose; was born in Medawaska Township, Upper Canada. Were married in Misford, Gray Co., Upper Canada, October 22, 1872. Wife was born June 27, 1852. They have two children, Ella and Annie.

JACOB F. SNYDER, freight conductor U. P. R. R., was born in Pennsylvania, December 21, 1853. Was employed for some years farming in the States of Iowa and Illinois. At the age of twenty-one years entered the employ of the C. & N. W. R. R. Co., at Clinton, Iowa, as brakeman, and was engaged in that capacity until he came to Nebraska, in September, 1878. He located at Omaha, and entered the employ of the U. P. R. R., as a brakeman, and was employed in that capacity until April 17, 1881, when he was appointed freight conductor. Mr. Snyder was married at Clinton, Iowa, February 14, 1876, to Alice Stringham, a native of the State of Wisconsin.

J. A. SNYDER, meat market, 1011 Farnam street; is a native of Baltimore, Md. Came to St. Louis, Mo., in 1867; there opened a meat market; continued it two years, then removed to Springfield, Mo. In 1870 he went to Texas, where he remained a short time, then returned to Baltimore. In 1871 came to Omaha where he has since resided and been engaged in this business. Married in 1876, to Elizabeth Hilmer, of Germany. They have one daughter, Clara.

WEBSTER SNYDER, real estate dealer, came to Omaha in 1865. He was with the U. P. R. R. until 1869, being general superintendent thereof. He is a native of Montgomery County, N. Y., and was engaged in railroading until 1877. He had charge of the Bennington & Rutland, Canada Southern, and Long Island roads. For nine years he was with the Rock Island road, at Davenport, Iowa, as ticket agent at that point. He is now a member of the firm of Davis & Snyder, and does an extensive real estate business.

J. B. SOUTHARD, Head Clerk R. P. O. Railway Mail Service. Was born in Greencastle, Ind., September 8, 1845. Enlisted June, 1862, in the Drum Corps of the Eleventh Indiana Regiment. In the same year enlisted in Company D, Fifty-fifth Indiana three months' troops, serving four months. Re-enlisted in 1864 in Company E., One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana, and served until close of the war. Came to Nebraska in August, 1866, locating in Omaha, where he, for eight years kept books in Caldwell & Hamilton's Bank. Appointed into the Railway Mail Service, September 15, 1878. Mr. S. is a member of the G. A. R. of Omaha.

PHILLIP A. SOXMAN, contractor and builder, came to Nebraska, in May, 1878, located in Omaha, was employed as a carpenter up to December, 1878, when he commenced present business. Principal branch of business is jobbing in wood work, in private and business buildings. Born in Westmoreland County, Pa., July 8, 1854, learned the trade of carpenter there, and has been employed at it in the State of Pennsylvania, previous to coming to this State.

C. SPECHT, proprietor of the Western Cornice Works, established the works at Omaha, August 24, 1880. He employs an average of about forty men, and did a business of over $150,000 in 1881. He does a general business all over the State. Mr. Specht was born in Germany, in 1847, and came to America in June, 1861. He lived at Cincinnati, prior to coming to Nebraska. While there he was proprietor of the State Galvanized Iron Cornice Works. He has been engaged in the present business since 1861. He came to Omaha, in 1880. Mr. Specht was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1877, to Carrie Geyser, a native of that city. They have one son, Joseph. Mr. S. is a member of A., F. & A. M.

W. R. SPENCE, division master mechanic C., St. P. M. & O. R. R., was born in Kingston, Canada, August 14, 1852. Removed to Hamilton, Canada, about 1868, and there learned his trade in the shops of the G. W. R. R. Has since followed his trade in various places, has been with the present company about three years on different divisions. Came to Omaha, in December, 1881, and took his present position. Mr. S. was second engineer on steamers on the lakes about three years.

J. H. SPETMANN, groceries and provisions. Commenced about 1875, succeeding Spetmann & Lieffers. Carries a stock of $4,000 to $5,000, and does a business yearly of about $25,000. Mr. S. was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, April 22, 1834. Came to the United States in 1859, located in Mills County, Iowa, about one year, then after some time spent in various places, finally settled in Omaha, Neb., about 1863. Engaged in brewing about two years and then went to the mountains two years later, returning to Omaha, engaged in grocery business, firm of Milliens & Spetmann. Was then alone for a time, and then organized firm of Spetman & Leiffers. He was married in Omaha, 1868, to Augusta Hensinger, she was born in Germany. They have three children living, Augusta, Clara and Alvina. Mr. S. is a member of the American Legion of Honor.

H. SPIGEL, new and second-hand goods of all descriptions, 1120 Douglas street, Omaha. Mr. Spigel was born in Poland, 1846. In 1868 he came to America and settled in New York State, where he remained till 1871, when he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and remained there till 1876, when he came here and engaged in the glazier's business, which he shortly after left and opened the present business, which he has successfully carried on since. In 1874 he was married to Miss Nancy Finklestein, who was born in Poland, 1848. They have a family of two daughters, Eva and Nellie.

HENRY ST. FELIX, groceries and provisions, commenced about 1867, carries a stock of $4,000 to $5,000, and his yearly sales will amount to about $25,000. Henry St. F. was born in Canada, April 23, 1827. Came to the United States, in 1836, and located in Boston, Mass., where he learned the trade of potter, and followed it some eight years. Moved to St. Louis, and opened a brick yard, remaining only one season, then went to Independence, Mo., started a pottery shop with Joseph Smart, was there two years, then went to California, and engaged in same business about three months, then engaged in freighting, and trading with the miners and Indians. Remained in this business about twelve years, then returned to St. Louis for a short time, then settled in Omaha, Neb. He was married in Omaha, October 29, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth J. Moore. They have one daughter, Mary Estella.

FRED STAACK, saloon, S. Twelfth street, born in Keil, Germany, 1841. In 1860, he came to this country and settled in Omaha, and took up the saloon business, which he has carried on since. In 1868 he was married to Miss Wilhelmina Sausen of Kiel. They have a family of one son, Martin, and one daughter, Herminie.

JOHN F. STALEY, locomotive engineer, U.P.R.R., was born in Miamisburgh, Ohio, July 6, 1845. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eleventh Ohio Infantry as a private, served four years and two months, when mustered out held the rank of Sergeant. The last year of service was in the Commissary Staff of the Fourteenth Army Corps. He was then employed in the boot and shoe busines at Rochester, N. Y., and afterwards carried on a boot and shoe factory there for two years. He came to Nebraska in April, 1870, located in Omaha and was employed for two months in the round house of the U.P.R.R.Co., then as fireman for eighteen months; he then was conductor of construction train, building the U.P.R.R., bridge over the Missouri River, and while employed in that capacity ran the test train over the bridge. He run a local passenger train over the bridge for some years. He afterwards was employed as a fireman for eighteen months and since then as locomotive engineer.

S. B. STALEY, locomotive engineer, U.P.R.R., was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, April 25, 1843. He came to Nebraska in 1866 and engaged with the U.P.R.R., in the machine shops and went on the western division in 1875, and has had charge of an engine since 1877. He was married in Montgomery County, Ohio, to Miss Asenith Griest, of Montgomery County. She died leaving one child, Winfield. Mr. Staley is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

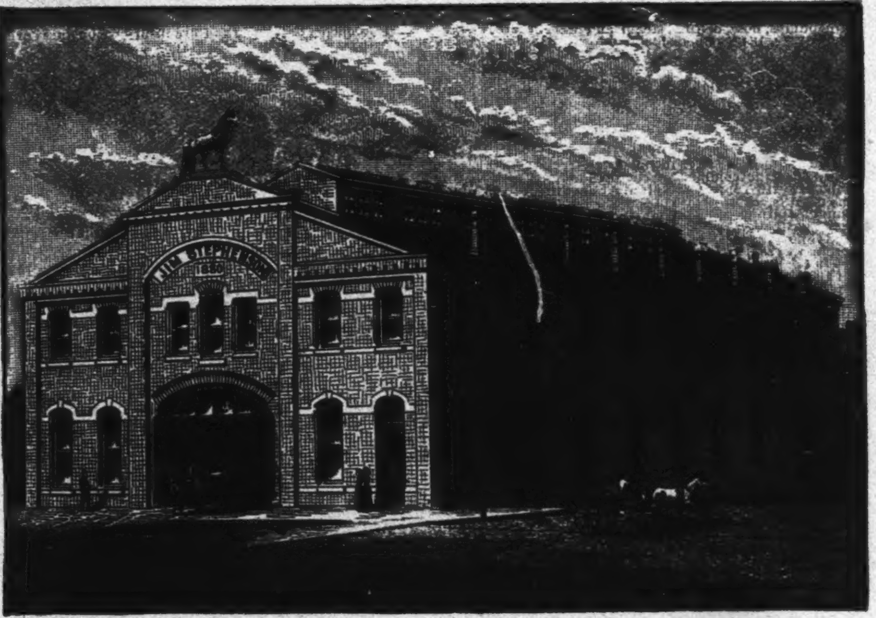
MAJOR T. H. STANTON, Chief Paymaster of Department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb. Born in Knightstown, Ind., January 30, 1835. Lived in native State until 1849; moved to Centreville, Appanoose County, Iowa; lived until 1852, then attended the Mount Pleasant High School three years, and in 1856 joined Gen. Jim Lane's Free State troops, serving as private in 1856-57, when the troubles were settled. He then edited the Washington *Press*, in Washington, Iowa, until the war broke out, when he went to Washington, D. C.; enlisted for three months; at expiration of time he returned to Washington, Iowa. Was elected to the General Assembly Iowa Legislature in 1861, served until April, 1862; then raised Company C, Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; made Captain of the same; placed in army frontier under Gens. Schofield and Herron. Was appointed Aid-de-Camp on staff of Major General Curtis, then Commander Department Missouri. Appointed Major and Paymaster of Volunteers, December 18, 1862. Served in the Army of the Tennessee; participated in siege of Vicksburg and all those campaigns, and afterward in the Army of Potomac in front of Petersburg until the close of the war. Was then stationed five years in Richmond, Va., as Chief Paymaster of Department of Virginia and North Carolina; then took leave of absence and traveled in Europe six months; after returning was ordered to Arizona Territory, and served in 1871-73. Then ordered to Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, four years. Was with Gen. George Crook as Chief of Scouts in his campaigns against Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse in 1876. He then went to Salt Lake, Utah, on duty two and a half years. Then ordered to Omaha, Neb., as Chief Paymaster for the Department of the Platte, where he has since remained. He was married in Washington, Iowa, in 1862, to Miss Marietta E. Conger, a daughter of Clark Conger, an old citizen of Iowa; they have three children: Maude, Flora and Josephine. He is a member of the Order of Loyal Legion of the United States, the object of which is to perpetuate the memories of the late war and the National Government.

C. S. STEBBINS, genereral ticket agent of the U.P.R.R., was born in Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa., March 1, 1848. After leaving school he taught in the public and private schools of his native town. From 1864 to 1870 he taught in the Quaker City Business College, Philadelphia, Pa. Part of the year 1870 he was engaged as book-keeper in the house of Scal, Williams & Co., wool dealers, Philadelphia, Pa. In the fall of the same year he came to Omaha and entered the service of the U.P.R.R., as secretary to the general superintendent, T. E. Sickles, and remained as such for two years. He was then transferred to the ticket department and April 1, 1880, was made assistant general passenger and ticket agent, and on December 1, was appointed general ticket agent. He married Miss Sarah A. Stubbs, of Kennett Square, Pa. They have two children, Eunice and Joel.

F. M. STEINHAUSER, director of the Musical Union, of Omaha, is a native of Germany, and was born and reared to the profession of music. In 1858 he enlisted in the Fourth Bavarian Regiment of Germany as band leader, and remained in that service till 1873, when he came to America. After spending a year in Thomas' Orchestra and five years in Gilmore's band of New York, he came to Omaha November 8, 1879, and organized the present Musical Union. He is composer of the overture to Princess of Wales, Garfield Memorial Hymn, Prima Donna Lancers, Apollo Lancers, Grand Excursion Lancers, Elite Lancers and Levitt Arbuckle's Cornet Solo, published by Carl Fischer, of New York. He is musical director at Boyd's Opera House and the German theatre of Omaha.

EMREY M. STENBERG Justice of the Peace, real estate and steamship agent, came to Omaha in the spring of 1870 and was employed in the U.P.R.R. machine shops for about a year. He was business manager for two or three years of a Swedish paper published here, and after that he spent a year in Judge Anderson's office. He is now serving his third term of Justice of the Peace of the First Ward. He is agent for the Inman Steamship Line, selling tickets to and from Europe, and also sells foreign exchange. He was the first Republican Justice of the Peace elected in the First Ward. He has been acting Police Judge on several occasions, having been so appointed by Mayor Chase. He was born in Sweden, September 22, 1845, and came to America in 1865, locating at Detroit, Mich., and living there most of the time until he came to Omaha. He was educated as a steamboat engineer in the Government School of his native land, and acted as a steamboat engineer and machinist while living at Detroit. He has also been appointed three times by Governor Nance as Register of Votes in the First Ward.

JAMES STEPHENSON, proprietor of livery stables and the western stage and express lines, was born in the city of New York, October 31, 1836. Went to Iowa City in 1850, remaining there and in that vicinity until 1857 and then returned to New York City. Two years afterward, in 1859, he went to Newton, Iowa, where he remained until he came to Omaha, in May, 1860. He stopped in Omaha but a short time only going from here to Fort Laramie where he arrived July 4, 1860. He subsequently went from there to Denver where he resided for two years and a half, returning to Newton, Iowa, and driving stage for the Western Stage Company, continuing with that company until 1865 when he purchased all their stage routes and horses in Nebraska, together with the transfer of mail and baggage, purchasing this right from Capt. Marsh. He operated that until 1871 when the Missouri River bridge was built. He then rented from the Union Pacific R. R. one half of a car for bringing mail to Omaha across the bridge and he now handles all the mail that comes and goes to and from Omaha except that on a little route from Elkhorn City. He is also operating the following stage lines: Central City to Niobrara, Neb.; Grand Island to Aurora, Neb.; Columbus to O'Neill City, Neb.; Kearney to Lena, Neb.; Blue Springs to Hanover, Kan.; Beatrice to Steele City, Neb.; Decatur to Wisner, Neb.; Madison to Newman's Grove, Neb.; Keya Paha to Long Pine, Neb.; O'Neill City to Niobrara, Neb.; O'Neill City to Paddock, Neb.; O'Neill City to Keya Paha, Neb.; Eldorado to St. Paul, Neb.; Loup City to North Loup, Neb.; Stockville to Vaughan, Neb.; Culbertson to Frease, Neb.; Culbertson to Atwood, Kan.; Georgetown to Kokomo, Colo.; Malad City to Oneida, Idaho Territory. A total distance of 1,016 miles. Mr. Stephenson commenced the livery business in 1868 and has continued it to the present time. December 16, 1880, he completed his present elegant stable on Harney street. It is in size 66 by 132 and has accommodations for ninety horses. He also has another stable on Capitol avenue between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Has on his various stage routes 160 horses working. Altogether in the various departments of his business about 250 horses. Mr. S. was a member of the City Council for four years. Was married in Plattsmouth, Neb., to Mary Van Etta. She was born in Ohio. They have four children, Bessie V., Mildred, James Jr., and William.



JIM STEPHENSON'S LIVERY STABLE, COR. HARNEY AND TENTH STREETS.

G. E. STEVENS, general superintendent of car and building department U. P. R. R., was born in the town of Darien, Fairfield Co., Conn., May 20, 1820. Served an apprenticeship as a carpenter and joiner for five years in Stanford, Conn. In 1848 he went to Bridgeport, and was employed as fireman for one year and locomotive engineer for six years on the Housatonic R. R. From 1855 to 1861 was foreman of the car shops of the old Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien R. R. at Milwaukee. In 1861, he had charge of the car shops of the old McGregor & Western R. R., at McGregor, Iowa. In 1868, he was appointed to his present position of general superintendent of car and building department of the U. P. R. R. He is a member of Pioneer Lodge of A., F. & A. M.

GUSTAVUS STEVENSON, Deputy United States Marshal. Was born in Jefferson County, Va., April 10, 1823. Moved with his parents to New York City, thence to Cortlandtown, Westchester County, on the Hudson River, receiving his education partly in New York City, at Mount Pleasant Academy, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, then at Amenia Seminary in Dutchess County, N. Y., under E. O. Haven, late Bishop Haven. In 1859, settled in Chicago, and was a student in the law office of his cousin, Hon. Buckner S. Morris. In 1861, entered the field under the first call of the President, by enlisting in the three months' service as a private in Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, Capt. James Smith commanding. Ordered to, and took possession of Cairo, in Southern Illinois, junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. After expiration of the three months' service, returned to Chicago in July of same year, and assisted in organizing the Second Regiment of Illinois Light Artillery. Was commissioned by Governor Yates, Second Lieutenant in Company M, of said regiment, and in 1862 received commission as First Lieutenant. Was in the Shenandoah campaign in the same, which culminated at the battle, and in the surrender of Harpers Ferry, to Major-Gen. Stonewall Jackson of the Confederate army. All the officers and men, as paroled prisoners, ordered to Camp Douglas, Chicago. After lawful exchange of prisoners, assisted in recruiting and re-organizing the battery. In April, 1863, appointed Adjutant of the Post, Camp Douglas. In the same year ordered to Gen. Burnside's command, and was through the East Tennessee campaign, which culminated in the siege and battle of Knoxville, in the autumn of that year. Ordered to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, appointed adjutant of that post, retained the position until the spring of 1864, when he returned to Chicago. Mustered out of the service in 1865. Moved to Omaha, Neb., and permanently settled in 1866. After remaining a few months in Omaha, moved to Gilmore, Sarpy Co., Neb., a station on the U. P. R. R., ten miles from Omaha, and engaged in the pursuit of horticulture, until 1870, when he removed to Bellevue, Neb., and engaged in mercantile business, when one year later, removed to La Platte, same county, on the line of the Omaha & Southwestern R. R. Remained in La Platte until 1873, when he disposed of his stock, and returned to Omaha, where he completed his studies of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. In same year commissioned a Notary Public, and opened an office, the firm being Stevenson & Rice. The firm dissolved in 1874, when Mr. S. took a position in the purchasing department, under A. D. Clarke, purchasing agent for the U. P. R. R., where he remained two years, then engaged with A. J. Simpson, the largest carriage manufactory in the West, attending to his law and collection business, remaining with, until his appointment to his present position, as Deputy United States Marshal, March, 1881. Mr. S. has been prominent in literary and Masonic circles for many years.—York System.—P. M. Nebraska Lodge No. 1 A., F. & A. M. Bellevue, Sarpy Co., Neb.; P. H. P. Bellevue Chapter No. 7 R. A. M. Bellevue, Sarpy Co., Neb.; P. G. Lecturer Grand Chapter, R. A. M. for Nebraska; P. T. I. M. Omaha Council No. 1 R. & S. M. Omaha, Neb.; P. G. Lecturer, Grand Council R. & S. M. for Nebraska; P. G. P. C. W. Grand Council R. & S. M. for Nebraska; Generalissimo Mt. Calvary Commandery No. 1 K. T. Omaha, Neb.; P. G. J. W. Grand Commandery K. T. for Nebraska; in 1872, W. M. Nebraska Lodge No. 1 A. F. & A. M. Bellevue, Neb. Acting Master Papillion Lodge No. 39 A. F. & A. M. Papillion, Neb.—I. O. O. F.—Member of No. 2 I. O. O. F. Omaha, Neb.; charter member of Sarpy Lodge No. 15 I. O. O. F. Bellevue, Neb.; Past Grand of Sarpy Lodge No. 15; member of Encampment No. 15 of Omaha I. O. O. F.—Pythian Knighthood.—P. Chancellor of K. of P. No. 3, Bellevue, Neb.; Past Grand Chancellor of Grand Lodge K. of P.; P. Supreme Representative of the Supreme Lodge of the World K. of P.—Literary.—President of the Omaha "Shakespearean Club;" Secretary of the "Belles Lettres Club."—Scottish Rite.—Gustavus Stevenson, 33° Deputy Inspector General of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry; V. M. of Mt. Moriah Lodge of Perfection No. 3; W. M. of Chapter Rose Croix No. 1. Mr. S. has ever taken a great interest in the Literary and Masonic departments, and has the reputation of being classed among the brightest Masons of the period.

Z. STEVENS, groceries and provisions, commenced business in 1871; yearly sales average $10,000 to $15,000. Mr. S. was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., September 9, 1836. In 1854 he moved to Kane County, Ill.; engaged in general occupations in summer, and in winter teaching school. About 1856 he moved to Hardin County, Iowa, engaged in mercantile business; returned to Illinois for a short time, and then moved to Nebraska about 1860. In 1861 he engaged in freighting to Denver about three years, and to Salt Lake one year. Followed the same business between Virginia City and Salt Lake about one year, and then returned to Omaha and engaged in freighting to Fort Laramie about one year; then moved to Texas and engaged in the cattle business. Returned to Omaha, one year later, and engaged in dealing in real estate and building. He was married in Omaha, June 12, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Sidner, of Galena, Ill. They have five children, Ira A., Hattie, Frederick, Charles, Ida May. Mr. S. is a member of the Methodist Church, of the I. O. O. F., and of the Volunteer Fire Department.

REV. JOHN W. STEWART, Pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Born in Troy, N. Y., July 18, 1828; was ordained deacon at Macomb, Ill., by Bishop Baker in 1860, and elder in 1863 by Bishop Scott. Enlisted in 1861; was Captain of Co. D, Sixty-Fourth Illinois Infantry for some time, and afterwards promoted to the rank of Major, and served in that capacity for about a year; was wounded at the battle of Corinth, October 4, 1862, in the right thigh. He had charge of different Methodist Episcopal Churches in Illinois up to 1871, when he came to Nebraska; had charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fairmont, Neb., for three years, afterwards at Beatrice, Neb., for three years, then again at Fairmont for two years; came to Omaha in October, 1881, and entered upon present duties. He was married in Ohio, September 8, 1863, to Mary G. Seamans, born in Illinois. They have two children, Ida and Carrie.

E. L. STONE, of the firm of Dewey & Stone, furniture dealers, was born in the State of New York. Was reared in Knox County, Ohio, living there until 1852, when he removed to Rockford, Ill., where he resided until 1857, and then located in Sioux City, Iowa. In 1866 he removed from Sioux City to Omaha, and engaged in the furniture business with Mr. Dewey, and has remained in that occupation since.

ROBERT M. STONE, physician and surgeon, was born at Eaton, N.Y., February 4, 1847, and moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, with parents in 1853; lived there until 1856, and afterward at Lebanon, Ohio, until 1861. The next two years he spent at Granville, Ohio, and in 1863 enlisted in the U. S. Navy. After four months' service he returned to Granville, and in 1866 he graduated from Denison University. Taught school at Granville in a young ladies' seminary for two years. In 1868 he moved to Des Moines, Iowa, and became a teacher in Des Moines University for one year. He received in 1869 the degree of A. M. from Denison University. After a business experience of three years, he spent two years in New York City studying medicine in various colleges and hospitals, graduating in 1874. In the spring of 1874 he entered practice at Des Moines, and continued there until the spring of 1880, when he moved to Hastings, Neb., remained there a year, and then came to Omaha, where he now has an extended practice. He was married at Bucyrus, Ohio, March 10, 1868, to Mary J. Reicheneker, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Letta, born May 17, 1870, and Sadie, July 17, 1872. The Doctor is a member of I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., K. of H. and the Congregational Church.

GOTTLIEB STORZ (foreman of the Columbia Brewery and owner of the Saratoga Brewery), brewer, Omaha, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1852. Came to America in 1872, and to Nebraska in 1876. Has followed this business for the last fifteen years. Is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Mænnerchor and Turnverein.

C. L. STRAIGHT, residence 1815 N. Twentieth street, carpenter. Came to Nebraska on the 10th of November, 1872, and located in Omaha. First business engaged in was at Omaha Linseed Oil Warks, worked by Harris, Taft & Woodman, and remained about six months. Was born at Moscow, Claremont Co., Ohio, August 9, 1844. Lived in native place until twenty-seven years of age, and came to Omaha. Was in the army during the Rebellion; entered the service as private, August 30, 1864; participated in all battles with his command; was mustered out on June 15, 1865. Is connected with State Lodge No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is Secretary of same lodge. Wife's maiden name was Helen Pepper. Was married December 18, 1877, in Omaha. Wife was born near Brookville, Bracken Co., Ky. The children are Florence and William A.

A. L. STRANG, dealer in pumps, hose, belting, steam and water supplies, etc., was born in New York City, July 19, 1843. He resided there until he was twelve years of age, when he removed to Batavia, Kane Co., Ill., remaining there until he settled in Seward County, Neb., in 1871. There he followed farming for one year, and then removed to Lincoln, Neb. He remained in Lincoln until he removed to Omaha, in 1875, and commenced his present business. Was married in Batavia, Ill., to Mary Carr, 1866. She died in 1876, leaving four children, Leonard, George, Laura and Rena. He married his second wife, Emma Bristol, at Batavia in 1877. Mr. Strang enlisted in August, 1861, in Company B of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry, and served until September, 1864.

G. E. STRATMANN, foreman of the upholstering department U. P. R. R., is a native of Germany, and came to the United States in 1862. He served four years as a soldier in the Prussian army. At the commencement of our late civil war he was employed as a saddler in the Sixth Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry of the union army for two years and nine months. At the close of the war he started in the upholstery and carriage trimming business in Memphis, Tenn. In 1865 he took charge of the upholstering department of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. Upon the breaking out of the yellow fever, at which time he lost his wife and two children, himself being sick, he was sent to the hospital in Chicago. Upon his recovery he commenced work in the upholstering department of the Illinois Central Railroad. In the winter of 1867-68 he was engaged by Supt. Snyder, of Union Pacific Railroad, to take charge of the same department at Omaha. Has held the present position continually up to the present time, except one year that he had charge of the Southern railroad at San Francisco. He married again in Chicago Miss Augusta Zentgraf, of Chicago, October 30, 1867. They have five children, Amanda, Alma, Wanda, Augusta and Ernst.

J. STRICKLER, groceries and provisions, commenced in 1876, carries a stock of about $5,000 and does a business of $20,000 to $25,000 yearly. Mr. Strickler was born in Shenandoah County, Va., in 1830, left Virginia in 1856, and after remaining a short time in Missouri settled in Brownville, Nemaha Co., Neb., 1857, engaged in mercantile business until 1863, when he sold out and removed to Omaha, was for several years in grocery business, firm of J. Strickler & Co. They sold out and engaged in commission business in which he continued until 1876. Mr. Strickler was treasurer of Nemaha County two years.

[illegible]ONRAD STROEBEL, groceries and provisions, was born in Germany, February [illegible]841. In 1873 he came to the United States and settled in Crete, Neb., en[illegible] in farming. Moved to Omaha in 1875 and engaged in general occupations. [illegible] a boarding house and saloon for some time, commenced present business in [illegible]f 1881. He was married in Germany August 15, 1869 to Miss Eliza Schroedel. [illegible]ey have one child, Lawrence.

JOHN STUBEN, dairyman, on Military road, one-half mile west of Deaf and Dumb Asylum, has been in the dairy business twelve years. He has fifty head of milch cows, selling from eighty to 120 gallons of milk daily. He employs two hands, one delivery wagon and six horses. He was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1837. He came to America in 1856, living in Indiana until 1869, when he came to Omaha. He was married in 1862 to Miss Amelia Rachka, at Lafayette, Ind. They have seven children.

HIRAM A. STURGES, attorney, came to Omaha September 1, 1875, and has engaged in practice ever since. He was born at Holly, Mich., April 23, 1850. He attended the Michigan University, graduating in 1873. In August, 1874, he came to Plattsmouth and was principal of the high school there. The year previous he had been principal of the high school at Frankfort, Mich. He was married at Bangor, Van Buren Co., Mich., to Miss Lora L. Conklin, a native of Detroit, July 21, 1875. They have one child, Pauline E. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., is a member of the firm of McKoon & Sturgis, the leading fire insurance agency in Omaha.

HOMER STULL, attorney at law, came to Omaha in February, 1871; for four years thereafter he was connected with the Omaha *Herald*, and has since 1875 practiced law. He is examiner of the United States Court and a member of the City Council. He served one year as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and was in April, 1882, elected President of the Council. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., June 2, 1836, being educated at Genesee College, Lima, N. Y. He was a member of the firm of Stull Bros., attorneys at Rochester, for eight years prior to coming to Nebraska. Mr. Stull married in Rochester in 1866 Miss Marie Otto, a native of the Harts Mountains, Germany. They have four children.

MOSE STURMAN, proprietor of Road House, corner Saratoga and Saunders streets, Omaha, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1828. He clerked in his father's store until he was twenty-one when he went to California where he learned the butcher business, which he followed for seven years, having a large contract to furnish meat for the government forces at Mendocino, Cal. At the end of this time he went to Oregon and engaged in the liquor business at Dallas and Umatilla Landing, Ore., and Fort Vancouver, W. T., at the same time. He aftrward traveled through a great portion of the Pacific Coast, visiting all the mines of importance in that section. He came to Omaha in 1866, living there the greater part of the time since.

H. SUESSENBACH, superintendent, Willow Springs Distillery, was born in Silesia, Prussia, November 13, 1839; came to the United States in 1862; visited Central America and South America, came to Nebraska in 1868, locating in Omaha. Became connected with Willow Springs Distillery in about 1873, in 1877 he went to Deadwood, D. T., and entered firm of Iler, McCaffney & Co., returned to Omaha in 1879, and took present position.

JOHN. H. SULLIVAN, traveling salesman, with Tootle, Maul & Co., Omaha, was born in Boston, Mass., came to Nebraska in 1875, and has been actively connected with the present firm since. He married Miss B. A. Coleman, who was born in Ireland and reared in Boston.

JOHN SVACINA, saloon, S. Thirteenth street, was born in Bohemia in 1852. In 1872 he came to America, and settled in Omaha. In 1874 he opened the present business, which he has carried onsince. In 1875 he was married to Miss Mary Krajicek, who was born in Bohemia in 1860. They have one son, Jacob Svacina.

G. SVANSON & CO., merchant tailors, 309 S. Eleventh street. Mr. Svanson is a native of Sweden, and came to America in 1868, located in Minnesota where he remained one year. He then came to Omaha, worked for F. J. Ramge and others till September 1, 1881, when they commenced this business. They are now prepared to furnish all materials in their line as good as can be found in the State, and will warrant a perfect fit. He was married in 1870 to Bertha Olsen, of Sweden. They have three children, one daughter and two sons. Mr. August Schipporeit, who is a member of the firm, is a native of Prussia and came to Omaha in 1876. He has also had a long experience in this business, having followed it since a boy.

THOMAS SWOBE, of the firm of Markel & Swobe, railroad dining hall Omaha and Union Pacific Hotel, Council Bluffs, was born in Fulton County, N. Y., March 17, 1843. When about fourteen years of age he removed to Niles, Mich., and enlisted October 16, 1861, in Company K, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, as a private. He re-enlisted when the Regiment veteranized, February 4, 1863, and was mustered out as First Lieutenant of Company K, March 6, 1866. He was engaged on staff duty for about two years. He was Quartermaster of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps. In 1865 he was appointed Post Commissary at Washington, Ark., by General Reynolds. In December, 1865, he was detailed as Adjutant General on General Dwight May's staff, Southern Division of Arkansas. He returned to Michigan, then went to Chicago, and went through Eastman's Business College. He came to Nebraska in August, 1866, located in Omaha and engaged in County Clerk's office one year, and was then appointed secretary of the Central Land Company, a position he retained two years. He was then elected County Clerk of Douglas County. After serving one term he was then engaged in keeping books in a wholesale house in Omaha. In the spring of 1876 he entered into partnership with Markel in hotel, and keeping railroad dining hall. He was married in Omaha to Miss Alzina Scott, a sister of Mrs. Milton Rogers. They have two children, Edwin F. and Dwight M. Mr. Swobe is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and junior partner of Shears, Markel & Swobe, of the Millard Hotel, and treasurer of the Hotel Association of Omaha.

FRANK SWOBODA, saloon, 80 Thirteenth street, was born in Bohemia in 1852. In 1876 he came to America and settled here. In 1879 he was married to Miss Phillipena Swoboda, who was born in Bohemia in 1860. They have one son, Frank.

C. F. TAGGART, Clerk, R.P.O.Ry., Mail Service, was born in Stockport, Morgan Co., Ohio, April 24, 1853, and moved from Perry County, Ohio, to Nebraska in November, 1873, locating in Hamilton County. He was engaged in the hardware business in Aurora, Hamilton Co., but sold out after his appointment. He was appointed to his present position January 26, 1875. He was first on the O. & K. route, then transferred to the St. J. & O. R. P. O., and then to the O. & H. R. P. O.

C. T. TAYLOR, insurance agent, came to Omaha in September, 1870, and has been engaged in the life and fire insurance business ever since, being general agent for Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming. He is also interested in mining operations in Colorado. He was born in Amherst, Nova Scotia, whence he came directly to Nebraska. He also transacts a real estate business at Omaha. He was married at Omaha November 17, 1874, to Catherine Boyd, a native of Zanesville, Ohio. They have one child, Mabel I. Mr. Taylor does a life insurance business of about $1,000,000 a year.

J. G. TAYLOR, assistant treasurer of the B. & M. R. R. R., in Nebraska, came to Nebraska in 1870. He has been connected with the road since that date, and on August 1, 1875, was appointed assistant treasurer of the company.

W. O. TAYLOR, business manager of Omaha Agency, of the Bradstreet Company. The Improved Mercantile Agency was established in Omaha in 1872. The house was originally started in New York City by J. M. Bradstreet in 1849 and was continued as a copartnership until 1876, was then organized as a joint stock company, under laws of the State of New York. The title being the J. M. Bradstreet & Son Company, and shortly afterward changed to the present title. The house does a reporting business exclusively though they have every facility for attending to collections through their correspondents, and furnish the names of reliable attorneys for all legal business. Mr. Taylor was born in Providence, R. I., March 1, 1854. He received his education in that city, and in 1876 entered Bradstreet's office in Providence and came to Omaha in 1878 and took charge of this office. He was married in Omaha September 17, 1880, to Miss Fannie L. McConnell. They have one child, Mance. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Congregational Church, and during his stay here has been superintendent of the City Mission, and also of the Congregational Sunday school.

THE OMAHA IRON AND NAIL COMPANY was incorporated May 27, 1878, by G. T. Walker, Charles P. Burkitt, R. W. Wilson and W. C. B. Allen, capital stock $25,000. In the fall of 1879 the capital stock was increased to $50,000. Present officers, John A. Creighton, pres.; G. T. Walker, v. pres. and supt.; Joseph Creighton, sec. and treas.; and John A. McShane, asst. sec. and treas. Board of Directors, John A. Creighton, G. T. Walker, John A. McShane, W. A. Paxton and Charles P. Burkitt. The company manufactures about 30,000 pounds of nails per day. Considerable of the machinery is automatic. They employ about sixty men and boys. G. T. Walker, v. pres. and supt., of this company, was born in England in 1837, came to America when quite young. Was for some six years in Grant County, Wis., was engaged in mercantile business in connection with a woolen mill. In 187 he purchased the Northwestern Nail Works at Dunleith, Ill., with the intention of removing them. In 1877 he came to Nebraska and located in Omaha, he brought here the machinery, stock, etc., of the Northwestern Nail Works of Dunleith, Ill., and organized the present company.

JULIUS THIELE, proprietor of Tivoli Concert Hall and Summer Garden, 903, 905 and 907 Farnam street, Omaha. Mr. T. was born in Germany, 1843, and came to this country in 1863 and stayed in New York till 1868, when he came to Omaha, and has followed the musical profession since. Has carried on the Tivoli since 1879. In 1870 he was married to Miss Agnes Satorius, who was born in Germany, in 1853. The family are Julius, Adolph, Emma, Minnie and Clara, and Arthur who is buried in Sidney Cemetery, Nebraska.

AUGUSTUS E. THOMAS, passenger conductor U. P. R. R., was born at Madison, Ind., January 1, 1835. Was enaged farming with his parents until twenty-four years of age, when he entered the employ of the J. & I. R. R. Company. Was engaged as brakesman and conductor some eighteen months, he then came west and crossed the "plains" into Washington Territory. Afterwards was in Oregon and Idaho, where he was engaged teaming, mining, etc., for five years and six months, after which he ran a dairy at Council Bluffs, Iowa, until he came to Omaha, Neb., in August, 1866. Was engaged teaming for two years, then employed in a distillery for a year. In July, 1871, entered the employ of the U. P. R. R. Company as a brakeman, was engaged in that capacity eight months, then freight conductor until June 6, 1881, when he was appointed passenger conductor. Mr. Thomas was married at Madison, Ind., in the spring of 1868, to Eliza J. Logan, a native of Indiana. She died in 1877, leaving two children, Fannie and Daisy.

DEXTER L. THOMAS, attorney at law, came to Omaha, in April, 1870, and has since then been engaged in practice, doing also a loan and real estate business. He was born in Newville, DeKalb Co., Ind., October 11, 1841. Prior to the war he was engaged in mercantile business. He enlisted in Company H, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a private, August 7, 1862, was mustered out as Captain of the same company. He was in all the engagements of his command, was in the Fourteenth Army Corps, and followed it in all its movements. He was mustered out June 17, 1865, and returned to his native place. Attended Hiram College for three years. For one winter he taught at high school in Butler, Ind. He spent six months in the County Recorder's Office, at Des Moines, Iowa. Two years, 1869 and 1870, he attended the Law School at Ann Arbor, commencing practice at Omaha, upon his graduation. He was married at Ann Arbor, Mich., October 27, 1870, to Miss Frances I. Jefferies, a native of Dexter, Mich. They have four children; Charles L., Hugh S., Clara Belle and Guy Dexter. Mr. Thomas is a member of the G. A. R.

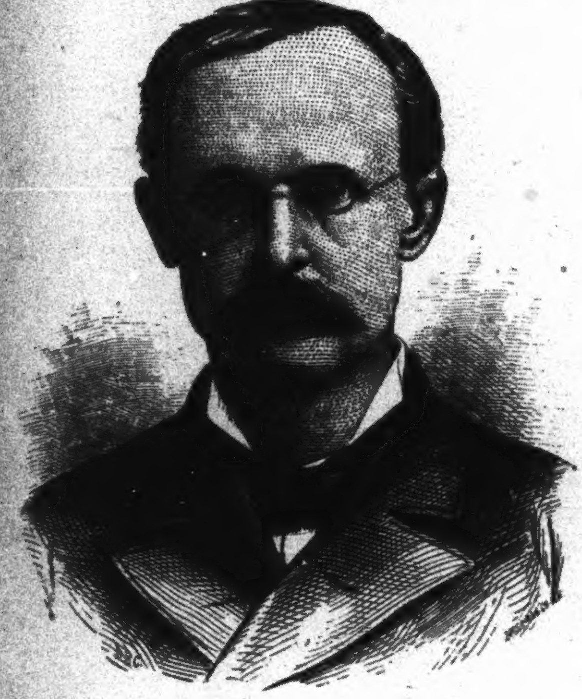
CHARLES L. THOMAS, real estate dealer, was born in Newville, Ind., April 18, 1840. He engaged in mercantile business. When the war broke out he enlisted April 23, 1861, in Company F, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at Fort Wayne. He remained in that regiment one year, and then served three months in Company H, Fifty-Fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was in all the engagements of his command while in the service. He returned to Newville, and was married there April 5, 1864, to Harriet E. Fusselman, a native of Stafford Township, DeKalb Co., Ind. They have two children; Minnie F., and Rollin R. Mr. Thomas is a member of A., F. & A. M. He came to Omaha, March 22, 1881, and is a member of the real estate and loan firm of D. L. Thomas & Bro.

G. W. THOMAS, Jr., Route Agent Railroad Mail Service, was born in Darke County, Ohio, in 1852, from there went with his parents to Davenport, Iowa, and from there to Douglas County, Iowa, in 1863, where he was engaged in farming until 1881, when he received his appointment as Route Agent, running from Omaha to Ogden. Was married in 1876.

A. E. THOMPSON, Route Agent R. P. O. Railway Mail Service, was born in Plymouth, Conn., March 14, 1842. Enlisted May 12, 1861, in Company C, Third Connecticut three months' troops. Re-enlisted in 1862, in Company I, Fourteenth Connecticut. Discharged January 10, 1863, on account of sickness. Moved to Iowa in 1864, locating in what is now known as the town of Cresco, remaining about two years then settled in Winneshiek County, Iowa, two years, later removed to Rock County, Minn., and from there to Nebraska, in 1870, settling in David City.

where he still resides. Was appointed to his present position, December 25, 1881. Mr. T. is a member of the G. A. R. of David City.

HON. J. M. THURSTON, attorney-at-law, was born at Montpelier, Vt., August 21, 1847. Moved to Madison, Wis., in 1854, and to Beaver Dam in 1857, where he was educated. Was admitted to the bar at Portage, Wis., in 1869, and in October of that year located at Omaha, and commenced practice here, and has followed it since. Was married at Omaha, December 25, 1872, to Martha L. Poland, a native of Vermont. They have had three children only one of whom is living. Charles P., and Frank died in November, 1880, aged respectively seven and four. Clarence L. is still living. Mr. T. was a member of the City Council from 1872 to 1874; member of the Legislature in 1875 to 1876; City Attorney from 1874 to 1877, which position he resigned to accept that of assistant attorney of the U. P. R. R. Co., which he now holds. In 1875 was Republican candidate for District Judge. Was Presidential Elector in 1880, and messenger from Nebraska to carry electoral returns to Washington. Is a member of St. John's Lodge A., F. & A. M.



John M. Thurston

G. W. TIBBALS, firm of G. W. Tibbals & Co., general commission merchants and dealers in butter, eggs and cheese, 1420 Douglas street. Mr. G. W. Tibbals located in Nebraska City in the fall of 1865, and engaged in the harness business, a short time after which he went to Omaha and engaged with A. J. Simpson, who was then in the carriage trimming and car upholstery business. He also run at same time a confectionery and fruit store in company with Jacob Crowl. He was with Mr. S. six years, and in the employ of the U. P. car upholstery, taking charge of the same. He was then employed on the U. P. R. R., as Pullman conductor, seven and one-half years, after which he went into the present business. He was born in Milford, Conn., July 26, 1837. He was married in Omaha, September, 1881, to Miss Minnie Merwin, who was born in New Haven, Conn. He has been, and is now, leader of the Presbyterian and Eighteenth Street M. E. Sunday Schools, and North Omaha Presbyterian choir.

MARTIN TIBKE, dairyman, 3001 Cuming street, Omaha. Came to Omaha in 1867, and has been engaged in the dairy business since the spring of 1869. He had at that time nine head of milch cows; he now has forty-two head, and employs two men, three horses and one delivery wagon. He sells seventy gallons of milk per day and has 150 customers; he has, in addition to this dairy, a farm of 200 acres, near the barracks. He was born in Germany, in 1844, and came to America in 1865, remaining in New York city two months, then going to Wisconsin, where he lived till he came to Omaha. In 1871 he married Miss Dorothea Riepen. They have three children.

GEORGE TILDEN, M. D., physician and surgeon, came to Omaha in 1868. He graduated from the Albany Medical College in December, 1867. He is a member of the State Medical Association and the Omaha Medical Society. He was born in Warren, Herkimer Co., N. Y., July 16, 1842, and received an academical education. He was married at Omaha, to Ida V. Clegg, a native of Moundsville, Va. They have one child—Howard.

CHARLES W. & WILL J. TOUSLEY, market gardeners, Sherman avenue, Omaha. The brothers were born in Troy, N. Y., and came here with their people in 1867. They engaged in this industry about fifteen years ago, the oldest established in the State, and in 1878 they formed the present partnership, of Tousley Bros., and have very successfully conducted the business since. Their gardens, assisted by their hot beds, produce all the varieties of vegetables common to the soil, and are a constant source of revenue to them the year round. The older of the brothers is Charles W., who was born in 1853. Will J. was born in 1856.

A. E. TOUZALIN, first vice-president of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., was born in England, in the year 1842. Came to the United States when eight years of age. Joined the Burlington R. R. in 1867, as general passenger and ticket agent. Ha been connected with the road since that time, except a period of one and a half years, when he was land commissioner of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Appointed general manager B. & M. R. R., in Nebraska, in 1878; vice-president C., B. & Q. R. R. in 1881. Since 1867 he has been connected with the growth and development of the State of Nebraska and has resided in Omaha since 1878. Present headquarters are in Boston, Mass.

A. TRAYNOR, general baggage agent of Union Pacific Railroad, was born in Newark, N. J., Feb. 9, 1843. At the age of sixteen he started to learn the wagon business which he followed for a short time, when he was employed as a fireman on the New York Central R. R., after which he went to Chicago and was fireman on a steamboat plying between Chicago and Buffalo. In 1859 he was a section boss on the Amboy, Lansing & Traverse Bay R. R., now a part of Michigan Central R. R. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company D, First Michigan Cavalry, under Col. Brodhead, and was captured at Clauds Mills. His escape would of itself read as a romance and called forth the following letter:

"Headquarters Dep't of Washington, 22nd Army Corps,
Washington, D. C., March 18, 1864.

Corporal Trayner, Co. D, 1st Mich. Cavalry.

Corporal,—The Major-General commanding the Department directs me to thank you for the gallant and soldierly conduct by which you liberated yourself and comrades while disarmed and in the hands of armed guerrillas. The same manly spirit and action shown by you if manifested by your comrades would rid the Department of the predatory bands, calling themselves Confederate soldiers. A copy of this communication will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of Michigan.

Very Respectfully, Your Most Obedient Servant,
J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, A. A. G.

Through
COL. H. H. WELLS,
Pro. M. Gen. Def. S. of Potomac, Alexandria.

Was discharged in 1864, and in same year became engaged in the railroad service of the U. S. Government, in North Carolina, as an engineer for six months, until the breaking out of the yellow fever, when he returned to Virginia and was employed as superintendent in supplying wood for the U. S. Government. In fall of 1865 came West to Missouri and was employed as fireman on the Hannibal & St. Joe R. R., until spring of 1866 when he came to Omaha and was Government storekeeper. In the winter of 1866 he commenced as check clerk in the freight department of the Union Pacific Railway. In 1867, was appointed baggage agent and acted as such until spring of 1871, from which time until 1873, was acting general baggage agent, and same year was appointed to his present position of general baggage agent. He is a member of Covert Lodge A., F. & A. M., No. 11, and also of the Omaha Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; also of Mount Calvary Commandery, No. 1. Married Miss Phoebe J. Johnson, of Ohio. Have one child, Anna.

JULIUS TREITSCHKE, proprietor of a saloon and wholesale liquor store, cigars, billiard tables, oysters, etc. He began in September, 1872, commencing on a small scale. Sales now amount to $3,500 per month in retail department. He employs four men in the business. Wholesale store is 308 S. Fifteenth street, and retail 312 S. Fifteenth street. He was born in Germany, May 11, 1849. Emigrated to America in June, 1871, and settled in Omaha the 28th same month. He was married in Omaha, December 22, 1872, to Miss Catherine B. Drexel. She was born in Ohio. They have three children, Louis F., Bertha and infant daughter not yet named. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Planet Lodge No. 4; also a member of the Lutheran Church. He was a member of the German army during the Franco-Prussian war.

AUGUSTUS TREMANN, stockdealer, was born in Germany, 1835, came to America in 1851, and to Nebraska in 1860. Has been connected with the present industry for over twenty years. September 14, 1857, he was married to Miss Sarah Jane Gilmore, who was born in Philadelphia, 1838. They have two sons and five daughters.

HERMAN H. TRENKLE of the firm of Lohlein & Trenkle, meat market, corner S. Thirteenth and Pierce streets, Omaha, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1851. In 1869 he came to Illinois, where after a stay of two years, he came here and opened the business of meat market, and has successfully conducted it since. On Christmas, 1871, he was married to Miss Anna Oberenter, who was born in Saxony, 1852. They have a family of two sons, August and Hermann H., and one daughter Emma H., and have buried one daughter, Katie.

T. M. TREVETT, of Trevett & Stewart, wagon and carriage factory and general blacksmith shop, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1845; was engaged farming and teaching school for some time. In 1864 he enlisted in the Sixth New York, heavy artillery, and served ten and one-half months. Was then farming and teaching school, until he came to Nebraska, in 1869, located in Omaha, and was engaged as clerk, in mercantile business for two and one-half years. Afterward carried on business as a stencil maker and engraver for four years. He then added a machine shop, and ran the business for four years longer, under style of Novelty Iron-works. He sold out these works in 1879. Was then in the employ of the Omaha White Lead Company for four months. Commenced present business in November, 1880. Conducted it alone until November, 1, 1881, when he admitted Earnest Stewart.

WILLIAM M. TROUGHTON, contractor and builder, office corner of Sixteenth and Dodge streets, Omaha. He was born in 1845, in Stanton, N. Y., where he learned his trade of carpenter, beginning in 1861. He married Miss Kittie Auchmoody, January 1, 1871, at Rosendale, Ulster Co., N. Y. He has one child, Kittie. He came to Omaha in 1876, and has done an extensive business, employing from twelve to thirty hands.

B. F. TROXELL, of the firm of B. F. Troxell & Co., commission merchants came to Omaha in 1880. Prior to locating here he was connected with the wholesale grocery house of H. K. and F. B. Thurber, the largest establishment of the kind in the world. He was general salesman, and had an interest in their soap department. He was born at Milton, Pa., and removed to St. Louis in 1861. For one year he served in the Halleck Guards, in Missouri. In 1865 he went to New York, where he resided until he came to Nebraska.

CHAS. B. TURNEY, superintendent of Simpson's carriage factory, Omaha, was born in Trumbull, and reared in Bridgeport, Conn., and came to Omaha in 1868, and has been successfully connected with this firm since. In 1860 he was married to Miss Mary Curtis, of Bridgeport. They have one son, Frank. Mr. T. engaged at the carriage making business in 1853, at the age of sixteen, and has followed it continuously since, in Bridgeport, New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha. He is a Sir Knight in the Mount Calvary Commandery, No. 1, of Omaha, Past Dictator of the Knights of Honor, and Tiler in the Scottish Rites Masons here.

THOMAS F. TUTTLE, book-keeper with Milton Rodgers & Son, Omaha. Mr. Tuttle is a native of Missouri. In 1862, he came to Nebraska, and has been identified with the business industries of the State since. In 1879, he was married to Miss Jennie Dubois, who was born in Michigan. They have one son—Dean Gilliland.

BRUNO TZSCHUCK residence 716 N. Twentieth street, Omaha, was born in 1827, in Germany. Serving as Lieutenant in the German army, from 1846 to 1851. He was in the war between Prussia and Denmark, in the years 1848-50-51, being several times wounded. He came to America in 1851, and during that year married Miss Maria Schmidt, at Davenport, Iowa. In 1853, he came to Nebraska, landing near Bellevue, where, in 1854, he opened up his large farm, building his permanent residence the next year. He lived on his farm till the spring of 1860, when he removed to Omaha. Mr. T. takes great interest, and has been prominently identified with the State Government, having several times represented his district in the Legislature, and having been Secretary of State, and Adjutant General of the State from 1875 to 1879. During the latter part of 1875, he was acting Governor of the State; he was also Supervisor of the census of 1880. In 1861, he went into the Union army as Captain of engineer serving under Gens. Fremont and Halleck, till the spring of 1862, when he resigned. They have six children—named as follows: Clara, the wife of Col. J. C. Hoffmayr, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; George B., Bruno M., Alice, Agnes and Tony.

WILLIAM UMPHRESON, foreman car repairs, in the employ U. P. R. R. Co., was born May 29, 1838, at Black Rock, York State. Before locating here, went to Canada with parents, who were in reduced circumstances, and finding that he could not get an education, went to sea at the age of fifteen, on the Gilman line of vessels. For two years sailing between Quebec and Liverpool, after which went into the pinery business on the Gottonean River in Canada for about three years. Then engaged again as sailor on Lake Michigan until war broke out, and on the 7th of April, 1861, enlisted in the Seventh Wisconsin Infantry, Company E, and was in the wagon train, stationed near and around St. Petersburg. Then crossed the Appomattox River just before Gen. Lee surrendered, and was mustered out 4th July, 1865, in Madison, Wis., and went farming for two years in that State. Then went railroading for about two years; then as car repairer for M. & St. Paul R. R. Co., and on April 21, 1870, came to Omaha, and engaged with the U. P. R. R. Co. as car repairer for two years, and then was sent with transfer train to Ninth street depot, as inspector of passenger trains, and held that position for four years. Then was made foreman of car repairing and cleaning of railway passenger coaches. Was married August 7, 1865, to Annie Finley, who was born in Muskego Center, Wis. Has one child, son, attending school. Mrs. U. has been connected with the order of Eastern Star for three years as associate conductress, and on January 7, 1882, was installed as conductress. Her father was State Senator in Wisconsin for two or three terms, and held prominent positions in State and county before his death. Been connected with the Masonic order for nine years. Member of St. John's Lodge No. 25.

F. G. URLAU, firm of William Urlau & Bro., bakers and confectioners, 1109 Douglas street. They employ five hands, and do a business amounting to $2,000 monthly. Keep one delivery team. Mr. U. was born in Germany, November 29, 1842, and emigrated to America in company with his brother, Julius Urlau, in 1860, and located in Louisville. William came in 1857. F. G. clerked in a hardware store eight months, then enlisted in Company B, Thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was in many battles with the Western army, being in that of the Cumberland. He was wounded in the battle of Stone River, and went in the hospital 31st December, 1862, and got his discharge from there in the winter of 1863. That also being his final discharge. He now draws a pension. He had two brothers in the same company with him. William Urlau was a Captain. Julius Urlau was a private, and was killed June 24, 1863, in a skirmish at Liberty Gap. F. G. went to St. Louis, Mo., in 1865, and engaged in the grocery business until fall, 1866, and in January, 1867, went to Omaha, Neb., and went in his present business with his brother William, who died in May, 1881.

IRA VAN CAMP, M. D., came to Nebraska in 1862 at Dakota City, where he remained until 1864. Then came to Omaha and has practiced here ever since. With Dr. E. L. Siggins he established the Nebraska Medical and Surgical Institute in February, 1881. He was born in Durham County, Canada West, October 5, 1828, and lived in Omaha most of the time, until he came to Nebraska. He was educated at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio. He has been engaged in practice for twenty-one years. He was married in Canada, to Phebe L. Bourke, who died in November, 1869, leaving three children—Alda Jane, now Mrs. J. M. Eddy; Albert Eugene, and Hamilton Brisbon. The Doctor's present wife, was Sarah Virginia Cowan, maiden name Bute. They were married in Omaha, and have three children—Clara Bute, Ira L., and Bertha Falk.

ELBERT D. VAN COURT was born in Elgin, Kane Co., Ill., July 11, 1849, and at the age of two months moved to Burdett, Schuyler Co., N. Y. Lived there until he was seven years old, when he moved to Sheffield, Ill., and at the age of sixteen moved to Peoria, Ill.; living there one year, and moving to Neponset, Ill., where he engaged in the retail hardware business with Mr. L. O. Morse as partner. At the age of twenty-two he married Abbie E. McLeran, daughter of William McLeran, of Neponset, Ill. Has three children, Charlie, aged nine; Blanchie, seven years; and Willie, four years. In March, 1881, he moved to Lincoln, Neb., and was engaged as traveling salesman for the Sandwich Enterprise Co., of Sandwich, Ill. In September, 1881, moved to Omaha, Neb. and went into the wholesale machinery trade, as President of the Omaha Implement Co.

HENRY VAN DEUSEN, machinist, U. P. R. R. Co., was born September 8, 1847, at Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y. Before locating here was with his parents at Fort Calhoun, Washington Co., Neb., who went there with the idea of taking up a preemption claim, but failed to do so, and rented a farm for one year; then bought 160 acres in the same county, farmed it for two years and sold out and went to Logan Creek, and there took up a claim of 160 acres, and after farming it a few years sold it, and bought another 160 acres from the widow Neville, and held it until the commencement of the war, when he left his parents and went to Tonica, Ill., and thence to Ottawa, Ill., to school; availing himself of such educational advantages as best he could; and remained with his uncle there until the death of his father, who died in 1865. Then returned to Fort Calhoun, and rented a farm from Judge Stills for one year; and in the fall of 1866 located here, and teamed that winter, and in 1867 was apprenticed to the U. P. R. R. Co., and is now machinist. Is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 25; also member of the Christian Church.

W. C. VAN DERVOORT, Postal Clerk, R. R. Mail Service, was born in Bloomington, Ill., September 30, 1860. Received his education in that city, and in November 1880 came to Nebraska to take present position. Is on the Omaha & Denver route.

PAUL VAN DEVOORT, Chief Head Clerk Railroad Mail Service, is a native of Warren County, Ohio. He was born July 12, 1846, and removed with his parents to Bloomington, Ill., in 1856. He enlisted in 1862 in Company G, Sixty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving about six months, then re-enlisted in Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and was attached to the Cavalry Division under Gen. R. W. Johnson, of the Twenty-third Army Corps, under Gen. Thomas. He was captured at Jonesville, W. Va., December 9, 1863, and was in the Rebel prisons at Belle Isle, Libby, etc., about one year. Was discharged on account of disability a few days before his regiment was mustered out of the service. He returned to Bloomington, and was appointed Deputy County Treasurer of McLean County, Ill.; a position he retained until he became connected with the Railway Mail Service, in 1873. Came to Nebraska in 1874 and took present position. He was married in Towanda, McLean Co., Ill., May 7, 1868, to Miss Ware, of that county. They have five children,—Fred, Grace, Percy, Samuel Miller, and an infant. Mr. Van Devoort is a prominent member of the G. A. R.; has held all the offices in the Order except that of Commander-in-Chief, and in the balloting in Indianapolis, at the last meeting, stood next to the present incumbent. He was Chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1876; is now a member of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1868 he canvassed Illinois for the Republican ticket, and in 1880, at the invitation of the National Committee, canvassed Indiana and Illinois, making speeches some three months.

ANDREW S. VAN KURAN, auditor of agents accounts U. P. R. R., is a native of New York State, and was born at Rochester, April 25, 1844. At the age of six years he removed with his parents to Boston, where he was educated. In 1862 he went to Clinton, Iowa, and engaged with his father in the manufacture of railroad cars, where was gained his first business experience. From 1871 to March, 1881, he was employed as accountant and traveling auditor of the Auditing Department of the U. P. R. R., when he was appointed to his present position. He married, September 3, 1873, Miss Carrie Loveland, whose father was one of the early settlers of Omaha. They have one child, Laura Belle, born June 13, 1874.

JOHN VALIEN, the junior member of the firm of Andrean & Valien, was born in Sweden, in 1839. He learned the trade of machinist, and was employed at it there some ten years. Came to America in 1864; was employed for one year in a foundry and machine shop at Louisville, Ky. Afterward employed for thirteen years in fire and burglar proof safe works at Chicago, Ill., and for two years in the Globe Iron Works at same place. He came to Nebraska in July, 1880, located at Omaha, and entered his present business. Mr. Valien was married in Chicago, Ill., in 1866, to Christinia Johnson, a native of Sweden. They have four children,—Claus, Hulda, Nettie and Emma.

L. H. VANDENBURG, of Vandenburg & Marston, painters, was born in Holland in 1831. Learned trade of painter there and was employed at it some years. Came to America in 1856, and carried on a painting business in Chicago, Ill., for some years. He came to Nebraska in 1867, located in Omaha and worked at his trade as a journeyman until March, 1868, when he commenced a painting business by himself, which he carried on up to 1873. He then went to Chicago, Ill., and carried on a painting business until 1875 when he returned to Omaha and opened a painting establishment which he carried on alone up to April, 1881, when he entered into partnership with John Marston in the same business. Their principal business is in house painting.

MISS KATE C. VEIRS, dressmaker, 1318 Capitol avenue, Omaha. Miss Veirs' father, Thomas J. Veirs, was among the early settlers of Douglas County, having come here from Ohio, with his family in 1857, where he remained identified with the developing industries of the State till his death in 1876. He is buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery.

BRICE VIERS, grain dealer, 1614 Izard street, Omaha, was born in Cabell County, Va., in 1832. When he was quite young his parents removed to Carter County, Ky., where he remained until he was eighteen years old. He then went to Steubenville, Ohio, being employed in his uncle's wholesale grocery store for about four years. In 1857 he came to Nebraska locating at Florence and engaging in brickmaking for a short time. He went to Pike's Peak in 1859 and engaged in the ranching business fifteen miles north of Denver, following that until 1861. He then in partnership with another man began the business of freighting across the plains, following this and doing a very large business until 1867 requiring thirty wagons and 102 yoke of oxen, their receipts averaging $10,000 per year. He returned to Omaha in the last named year and purchased a farm west of Fort Omaha where he lived until 1875, when he sold his farm. Since that time he followed various kinds of business up to the fall of 1881, when he engaged in the grain business. In 1871 he married Miss Nellie F. Weber, who is a native of New England. They have three children, Benjamin F., Ray E. and Edwin W.

ERNST VOLKMEIER, proprietor Pioneer Pork and Sausage House, 2205 Cuming street. Mr. Volkmeier was born in Germany, 1845. In 1871 he came to this country and settled in Minnesota, where he carried on sausage manufacturing for six years. He had previously followed the meat business in the old country. In 1877 he came here and engaged at the present business which he has successfully conducted since. On October 15, 1879, he was married to Miss Sarah Campbell, who was born in Ireland. They have one daughter, Bertha Louisa.

THEODORE L. VONDORN, apiarist, Omaha, was born in Chester, N.J., in 1841; is a graduate of the Chester classical school of that place. In 1861 raised a company in his town and helped to enlist more men than any man in his county. Enlisted in 1862 and was tendered a captain's commission but refused it; was discharged in 1862 for disability. In 1865 went to Omaha, Neb., in the employ of the U.P.R.R. as the first merchant, and was with them three years. In the spring of 1868 with a portable saw mill located near the Good Canon. In the fall of 1868 took charge of the first engine house of Omaha and was the first man to get the engine in working order so as to do fire duty, holding the position until 1873. Then bought the Vondorn machine shops which he carried on until 1868, when ill health and the loss of sight obliged him to abandon it. Since then has turned his attention to bee culture, meeting with good success. In the spring of 1881 started with fourteen colonies of bees in good order and in the fall had twenty-one colonies and a surplus of $300 in honey.

PHILIAN VON WINDHEIM, known under the name of P. Windheim, practical painter and decorator. Born in the village of Roetting, district Calenberg, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, May 15, 1826. Was at school in Hanover from 1842 to 1844. Clerking in the domain of Liebenberg, Kingdom of Hanover, from 1844 to 1848. Served as volunteer under the command of Gen. Von der Tannen during the revolutionary war in Germany from 1848 to February 14, 1851. Was wounded at the battle of Jisted, North Schleswig, January 7, 1850, taken prisoner and kept as such at the city of Copenhagen till February 14, 1851. After return started for America and arrived at New York in June, 1851, on the sail ship North America from Hamburg. Made a living by hunting and trapping in Marion County, State of Iowa, till May, 1872. Went down to Chicago and engaged in painting business. Followed this business in Chicago to April, 1857. Left Chicago for Omaha, Neb., and arrived there April 15, 1857. Engaged in the painting business there, also commenced dealing in paints, oils, window glass, wall paper, etc. Is at present engaged in the same business. Employs on an average about twenty-five hands. Is doing a first-class business and is widely known for promptness and square dealing. While in Omaha assisted in building up the town by putting up several buildings of his own. Helped lay out the city of Beatrice, Gage Co., Neb., city of Columbus, Platte Co., Neb., and West Point, Burt Co., Neb.

HENRY VOSS, architect. Was born in Germany in 1843. He studied architecture and draughting in Switzerland for five years. Was then engaged traveling and perfecting himself at his profession seven months. Then built a railroad in northern Russia. Afterwards engaged at his profession for several years in Germany. During 1870 and 1871 he served as an infantry officer in the German army, engaged in the Franco-German war. Came to America in August, 1871. Was employed for a few months in New York City as a draughtsman. Then engaged at his profession in Chicago, Ill., for over a year. Afterwards employed as a draughtsman at Rock Island, Ill., until he came to Omaha, Neb., in 1873, and has followed his profession here since. He built a public school building at Blair, Neb., in 1880 and the county jail, at Kearney, Buffalo County in 1875, besides prominent breweries and other buildings at Omaha.

J. H. WAGNER, cooper, corner Fourth and Pierce streets. Born February 7, 1843, in Holstein, Germany. Came to New York in 1866. About six months later he removed to Chicago. Came to Council Bluffs in 1869. There opened a cooper shop where he remained about two years. He then came to Omaha, where he has since resided and carried on this business. He has employed as high as twenty-five men at a time. Is a member of the Omaha Mænnerchor Society. Married in 1871 to Lena Patz, of Germany. Have six children, Otto, Henry, Katie, Fred, William, and Charles.

WALTER WALKER, foreman Chicago Lumber Company, Omaha. Was born in Steubenville, Ohio. In 1855 he came to Nebraska and has been active as a pioneer in the State since. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Second Nebraska, but subsequently re-enlisted as veteran in Company I, First Nebraska, and remained in the service till the end of the war. Was honorably discharged. In 1865 he was married to Miss Rachael Veirs, whose people came from Ohio here at an early period in the State history. They have one little girl, Anna.

WILLIAM WALLACE, assistant cashier of the Omaha National Bank, was born in Summit County, Ohio, May 1, 1841. Removed to Canton, Ohio, when eight years of age, residing there until he entered the army in 1861. Served in the Fourth Ohio Infantry Volunteers from April, 1861 to June 21, 1864. Was then employed in the Governor's office at Columbus, Ohio, until he removed to Omaha in the fall of 1865 and was employed as book keeper for Hurford & Bro., remaining in that capacity until July, 1866, when he entered the Omaha National Bank in the same capacity. Was elected assistant cashier of that institution September 7, 1869, which position he now holds.

G. T. WALKER, vice-president and superintendent of the Omaha Iron and Nail Company, was born in England in 1837 and emigrated to America when quite young. He was for several years engaged in mercantile business in Grant County, Wis., and was also connected with a woolen mill for some six years. In 1876 he purchased the Northwestern Nail Works at Dunleith, Ill., and ran them for a short time. In 1877 he moved the machinery, etc., to Omaha and organized the Omaha Iron and Nail Company with a capital of $25,000, which has since been increased to $50,000. They employ some sixty men, have automatic machinery and manufacture about 300 kegs of nails per day.

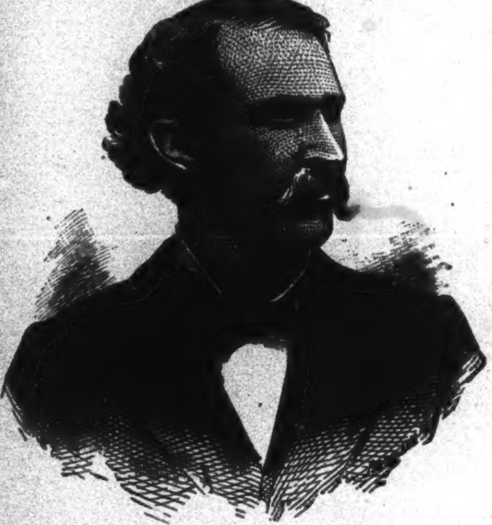
J. A. WAKEFIELD, lumber dealer, commenced business in February, [illegible] He does a wholesale and retail business in lumber, sash, doors and blinds, lime, cement and all building materials. During 1881 he did a business of about $200,000. Mr. Wakefield is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., and lived at Rock Island, Ill., four years before locating at Omaha. He has been engaged in the lumber business for the last six years.

WILLIAM WARD, machinist, residence 1111 Capitol avenue, Omaha, arrived in Nebraska March, 1866 and located in Omaha, and has been identified as machinist with the U.P. Railroad ever since. Was born in Lincolnshire, England, June 15, [illegible] and lived in native place until twenty years of age, and after leaving it traveled up the Mediterranean for four years, then went to Jamaica for four years, then back to England for five years, and came to United States in 1858, and first located in Cincinnati, Ohio for one year, thence to Chillicothe, Ohio for two years, then to Litchfield, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind., back to Cincinnati, then to Omaha. Maiden name of wife is Mathilda Augusta Slatter, was married December 31, 1860 in Chillicothe, Ohio. Wife was born in Oswego, N. Y. They have four children, William J., Rosa M., Artemas, and Ernest.

DR. WILLIAM C. WARDNER, dentist, was born in Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., March 21, 1846. When sixteen years of age he left home and entered the United States service as hospital steward, remaining in that position until [illegible] Came to Lincoln in 1870, and lived there three years, moving from there to Hornellsville, N. Y. In April, 1881 he came to Omaha and has been engaged in practicing dentistry with Dr. Nason since that time. Has followed that profession since 1867. Was married in Chicago November 28, 1871, to Delia L. Rust, a native of Illinois. They have one child living, George H., and have lost two, Grace and William R. Is now a member of the I. O. O. F.; G. A. R.; K. of H.; and Royal Arcanum.

G. H. WATTS, agent American News Company, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 2, 1839. Removed to Chicago and was engaged with the Western News company of that city nine years. Came to Omaha, Neb., in 1881, and took charge of this office.

RICHARD WEARNE, of John Wearne & Sons, proprietors of Fenwick's Foundry, was born in England in 1842, came to America in 1848. He learned the trade of iron moulder with his father, John Wearne, at Mineral Point, Wis. Was then employed at his trade in Illinois, California and British Columbia for some time. In the spring of 1866 he entered into partnership with his father in foundry and machine shop at Mineral Point, Wis. He came to Nebraska December 8, 1880, to establish a branch of that firm at Omaha. The business here is managed by him and his brother John Wearne, Jr., who was admitted into the firm in 1879. They employ six men, and manufacture principally castings for buildings and do considerable repairing. Mr. Wearne was married at Mineral Point, Wis., to Mary Treloar, a native of that place. They have three children, Lula B., Charles and Frederick J.



Jno L Webster

H. E. WEAVER, firm of J. L. Rice & Co., otherwise known as Joe and Sam, bakers, caterers and confectioners, but make the bakery and candies a specialty. They began on a very small capital and now do a business of $18,000 per annum, and employ five men. Mr. Weaver was born in Kennebunk, Maine, January, 10, 1852. His parents, with the family, moved to Minnesota and settled in Sternes County, in 1854, where he lived until 1874. His father, J. R. Weaver, was a farmer. Mr. H. E. Weaver lived at home until he was twenty years of age, then traveled over many portions of the West, working at different occupations and finally located in Omaha, Neb. He is a member of the Good Templar Lodge No. 144, also a member of the Presbyterian Church.

HON. J. L. WEBSTER, attorney at law, was born near the present town of Fairview, Harrison Co., Ohio, in March. 1847. That place was his home until he removed to Omaha in 1869. He was educated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, and at Mount Union College, Ohio, graduating from the latter place. He served in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio Infantry during the latter part of the war of the Rebellion. He has followed his chosen profession since his residence in Omaha, being a member of the Legislature in 1873 and President of the Constitutional Convention in 1875. He is a member of the I.O.O.F., Pleasant Hours Club, Belles Lettres Club, and is a stockholder and director of the city water works, and director and attorney of the M.P.R.R., in Nebraska. Mr. Weaver was married in 1868 at Belle Vernon, Pa., to Josie L. Watson, a native of that place. They have one child, Flora.

NICHOLAS WEEKS, locomotive engineer, U.P.R.R., was born in York County, Me., October 28, 1836. At the age of twenty-two years he entered the employ of the I.C.R.R., was employed fifteen months as a fireman, then as a locomotive engineer for seven years, one year of which he was employed principally as a freight conductor, after which he went South and was engaged as an engineer on the M. & O. R.R., for some time. In 1868 he entered the employ of the U.P.R.R., as an engineer and has occupied that position since. He resided at Cheyenne, W. T., until March, 1881, when he came to Omaha, Neb. He served one term in the Wyoming Legislature, being elected in 1875. Mr. Weeks was married at Centralia, Ill., in April, 1858, to Nancy E. Parker, a native of York County, Me. They have two children, Lewis P., a locomotive engineer on the U.P.R.R., and George W.

JACOB WEIDENSALL, Jr. foreman of the wood and machinery department of the U.P.R.R., was born in Hollidaysburg, Pa., June 7, 1842. He was engaged with his father in the trade of a carpenter, and attending school in the winter up to the late civil war, when he enlisted as a private in Company A, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, September, 1861, and upon the disbandment of that regiment he became connected with the Fifty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant, Company H, of the same regiment, was discharged June 29, 1865. From October 24, 1861, to the close of the war, Mr. Weidensall was with the Army of the Potomac in all of its principal engagements, not having missed any that his regiment was engaged in from any cause—over sixty battles and engagements. After discharged, on account of ill health, from his service he did not return to his trade, but teamed in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. In 1866-67 he worked at his trade, carpentering, at Hollidaysburg and Altoona, Pa. In May, 1867, he came to Omaha and worked for a contractor six months, and was engaged upon many of the prominent buildings of Omaha. November 4, 1867, he began work as a journeyman carpenter in the shops of the U.P.R.R., for three months as carpenter and for three months running a machine. He was then made foreman of the framing department, under C. C. Gamble, master car builder, until 1870 when wood machinery was added to his department by G. E. Stevens, master car builder, and has continued in that position to the present. He was a member of the Legislature of Nebraska in 1875-76, is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and at present one of its officers. He is a member of State Lodge No. 10, I.O.O.F., also of Hesperian Encampment No 1. He married Miss Jennie M. Patten, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, August 31, 1876. They had two children, one living, Clara J.

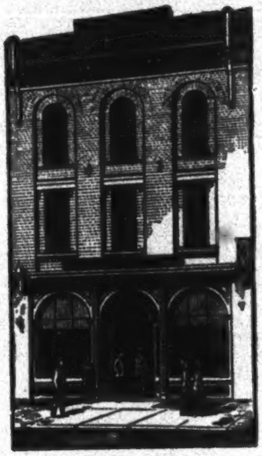
GEORGE WEISBROAD, foreman, Cooperage Willow Springs Distillery, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, November 18, 1850, and came to the United States with his parents in 1851, located in Terra Haute, Ind., where he learned his trade. He came to Nebraska in 1879, locating in Omaha, and engaged with this company in the spring of 1880. He was married in Des Moines, Iowa, November 24, 1879, to Miss Susan Gibson. They have one child, Margaret.

AUGUST WEISS, insurance agent, was born in Breslau, Silesia, February 28, [illegible]. He came to the United States when eighteen years of age, since which time he has traveled extensively through all parts of the world. He was for seven years in Chili, Peru and Panama in the service of the Pacific Steam Company and previous to that time was a resident of New York and San Francisco. He came to Omaha in February, 1866, and for four years was engaged in the commission business, and since then in fire insurance, foreign exchange, and selling steamship tickets to and from Europe. He held the office of Justice of the Peace four years and was again elected to that office in the fall of 1880. He is Notary Public. He was married in Omaha May 3, 1876, to Dora Schwenk. She was born in Holstein.

HARRY M. WELLS, firm of Baswitz & Wells, dealers in a general line of boots and shoes, located in Boyd's Opera House Building, established in 1881. Mr. W. located in Omaha, Neb., in 1881. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29, 1860. His parents lived in Ohio until 1864, at which time they moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he began the boot and shoe business in 1875, and continued with success, until he went to Omaha, Neb., in February, 1881. They are now receiving a liberal amount of public patronage.

GEORGE W. WERTZ, dentist, came to Nebraska in 1878 and located at Omaha, where he has since practiced his profession. He is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., and resided in Kansas City for nine years, prior to coming here. He has practiced his profession for twelve years. Dr. W. is a member of the State Dental Association. He was married at Falls City, Neb., in 1876, to H. E. Bullock, a native of Lester, Mass.

JOHN T. WERTZ, traveling salesman, with M. Hellman & Co., Omaha, was born and reared in Ohio, and came to Omaha in 1879, engaged with the present firm, with which he has been successfully connected since. He first entered the mercantile business in 1876, with Foust, Dague, & Co., of Dalton, Ohio, with whom he remained till he came here.



CIGAR MANUFACTORY OF WEST & FRITSCHER, 1305 DOUGLAS STREET.

JOSEPH B. WEST, of West & Fritscher, manufacturers of cigars, and wholesale dealers in pipes, tobacco, etc., was born in Kent County, Del., 1837. Learned trade of cigar maker at Wilmington, Del., and was employed at it until 1861, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, served three years, and was promoted through the regular grades to the ranks of Second Lieutenant of Company E., in which capacity he served two months; was then engaged for a few months in the cigar manufactory business, at Glasgow, Mo. Then employed as a journeyman cigar maker in Kansas, Mo., and other States, until he came to Nebraska, in the spring of 1867, when he located in Omaha, and commenced present business in company with Charles L. Fritscher. When they began the business, they did all the work connected with the cigar factory themselves. In 1878 they purchased their business building, and employ fifty men, and manufacture some 2,000,000 cigars per annum. Mr. West was married in Omaha, in 1869, to Meriem E., a native of England. They have four children, Joseph, George, Genevera and James.

JAMES H. WHITAKER, foreman of nail department, Omaha Iron and Nail Company, was born in Taunton, Mass., in 1834. At the age of ten years, was employed in the nail department of the Old Colony Iron Company. He went through all branches of the trade of nailer, in that company's service. In 1861 he enlisted in the Third Massachusetts Infantry, as private, and served three years, during which time he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, returning to Taunton, Mass., in 1864, was employed as a nailer, for a year, then as boss nailer, with the Oxford Iron Company, Oxford, N. J., for some fifteen years. He came to Nebraska, in June, 1881, located at Omaha, and entered upon his present duties. Mr. Whitaker was married at Taunton, Mass., to Eliza J. Martin, a native of that place. They have seven children, Mary, James H., Benjamin F., Emma, Alice, Edward and Mabel.

WILLIAM H. WHITAKER, boss nailer, Omaha Iron and Nail Company, was born in East Taunton, Mass., April 11, 1849. At twelve years of age he learned the trade of nailer, at Oxford, N. J., and was employed at it there some fifteen years; was also employed for two years as flagman, on the M. & E. R. R. He came to Nebraska, in July, 1881, located in Omaha, and entered upon his present duties. Mr. Whitaker was married in Belvidere, N. J., July 3, 1870, to Josephine Searles, a native of that place. They have one daughter, Margaret, born July 31, 1871.

W. J. WHITEHOUSE & CO., drugs, paints, etc., commenced in 1879, succeeding W. J. Whitehouse; carries a stock of about $4,000, and the yearly sales, $15,000 to $20,000. W. J. W., of above firm, was born in Fort Edward, Washington Co., N. Y., December 31, 1854; came to Nebraska about 1871, and located in Saline County, where his father was engaged in the practice of medicine. In 1874 he removed to Omaha, and after clerking about two years, entered the firm of W. & Co.; afterward firm of W. & Dwyre. Sold out and started present business in 1879. Mr. W. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and also of the Volunteer Fire Department.

J. C. WIEMERS, groceries and provisions, succeeded Wiemers & Peycke, in 1871; carries a stock of $4,000 to $5,000, and the yearly sales will amount to $30,000. Mr. W. was born in Hanover, Germany, August 10, 1842. Learned the business in Germany, and in 1866 came to the United States, engaged in clerking, in New York City, and from there, in 1867, moved to Nebraska, located in Omaha, and engaged in the grocery business, under the firm name of Wiemers & Peycke. He was married in Omaha, May 23, 1872, to Miss Emily Droste. Mr. W. is a member of the Concordia Society.

J. E. WIGMAN, residence 1620 Cuming street, Omaha, arrived in Nebraska June 15, 1868, and located at Omaha, and engaged as pattern maker for the Union Pacific Railroad shops, where he has been identified with since. Was born in Hanover, Germany, October 19, 1837; lived in native place until seven years of age, and came to New York City. Maiden name of wife is Catherine Leichner; were married September 1, 1868, at Fort Wayne, Ind. Wife was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. Names of children, William Henry, Katie Louise, Linda, May and Emily Birdie.

R. H. WILBUR, traveling auditor of Union Pacific R. R., was born in Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y., April 26, 1825. His early life was spent as a merchant in New Lebanon, N. Y., up to 1856, three or four years of which time he was also interested in the milling business. After 1856 he was the agent in New York City for years of the North Middlesex Brown Stone Quarry Company. In 1861, at the breaking out of our late civil war, he was appointed First Lieutenant of Company I, One Hundred and Second New York Volunteer Infantry; was promoted to Captain of same company, then breveted Major, for meritorious services at Gettysburg, and afterwards appointed full Major of same regiment; was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel of same for meritorious services at Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge; then served on the staff of Gen. John W. Geary, from the battle of Antietam until close of the war. He was then retained for six months after the close of the war to December, 1865, in the War Department at Washington, D. C., as mustering officer, discharging in that time some 35,000 troops, more than any other mustering officer in the army. Attached to his discharge from the army may be found the following endorsement:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1, 1865.

Eminent capacity, with high moral qualities, a brave, faithful and meritorious officer.

(Signed)

Maj. Gen. John W. Geary, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur, Gen. W. T. Sherman.

Was then attached to the Internal Revenue Department of the United States Government for two and one-half years under E. A. Rawlins, Collector of Internal Revenue. In 1870 he permanently settled in Omaha, Neb., and first engaged in the book and stationery business, up to 1880, when he was appointed to his present position on the Union Pacific R. R. He served as Mayor of Omaha one term, and Police Judge one term. Is a member of Covert Lodge, A., F. & A. M., also member of Omaha Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. Married Miss Nancy E. Hitchcock, sister of the Hon. P. W. Hitchcock, of New York, September 24, 1846. Have six children, Harriet, Ella J., William H., Grace H., Lilian and Edward C., and three deceased.

RICHARD WILDE, saloon, 1124 Farnam street, Omaha, was born and reared in New York City, where he engaged in the meat industry, which he followed for twenty years. In 1867 he came to Omaha and opened the saloon business, which he has successfully carried on since, in the meantime taking an active part in the development of the trotting stock of Omaha, of which he owns a good sample. He was the first to bring the side-bar spring road wagon here, which has met with such success.

DAVID WILKIE, superintendent of water works, Omaha, Neb. Born in Scotland, he emigrated to Canada in 1848, where engaged in contracting and grading for railroads. Went to Detroit, Mich., in 1870, where he engaged in the asphalt and concrete roofing and paving, his business extending throughout the State. In 1881 he located in Omaha, Neb., and was employed by the Omaha City Water Works to superintend the laying of the water mains, and is an expert in that line. Mr. Wilkie intends to devote his attention to the asphalt and concrete roofing and paving business in this State, and is, without doubt, the best posted man in that business in the State. In 1879 he was married to Miss Erdena Westbrook, of Michigan, born in Warren County in 1852.

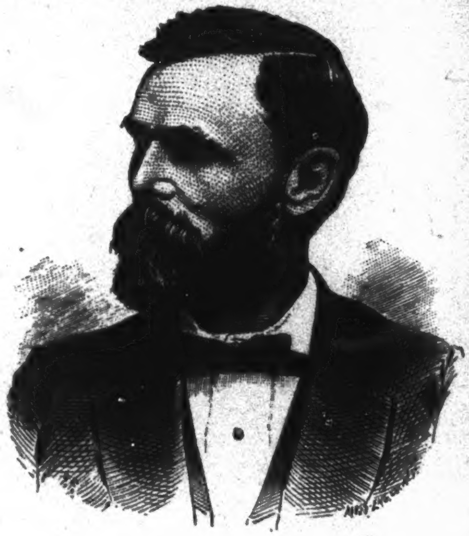
WILKINS & EVANS, proprietors of the City Steam Laundry, 211 S. Eleventh street, Omaha. Was established in 1876 by H. L. Wilkins, and conducted by him till the spring of 1881, when he associated with him in the business Mr. John H. Evans, since which time they have jointly carried on the business, employing forty-five hands and two delivery wagons. Their engines and boilers are twenty and thirty horse-power respectively. They keep constantly in use two large cylinder washing machines, a centrifugal wringer, starching machines, gas mangles, and all other apparatus required in a first-class laundry. They do work for all the hotels in the city, besides about 400 other customers in the city. H. L. Wilkins, the senior partner in the above firm, was born in London, England, in 1850. He came to America in 1853 with his parents, living during his youth at Toronto, Canada, where he attended the model schools. He came to Omaha in 1867, and was employed by the U. P. R. R. and Missouri River Bridge Company as engineer and steam fitter till 1876, when he opened the City Steam Laundry. John H. Evans, the junior partner in the above firm, was born in Wales in 1848. He came to America with his parents, locating at Racine, Wis., where he and his father carried on a large tannery, employing fifteen hands, besides dealing largely in wool, under the firm name of R. J. Evans & Son. He and his father then went to Kansas and engaged in farming in 1873, remaining there a few years. He then went to Chicago, where he began the laundry business, being employed as bookkeeper and foreman in the Doremus Laundry, holding this position about eighteen months. He then went to St. Louis, remaining there a short time. He came to Omaha in 1879, and in the spring of 1881 was associated in the laundry business with H. L. Wilkins, whose sketch appears here.

HOBART WILLIAMS, of the firm of L. & W., was born in Orleans County, N. Y., February 15, 1840. Engaged in farming until about 1860 and then clerking until 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, New York State Volunteers, as private. Was elected by vote of company Second Lieutenant before leaving camp. Was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company K, same regiment, in 1863. Commissioned Captain of Company D, same regiment in 1864 and brevetted Major for gallantry displayed in the charge on Petersburg in 1865. Returned to Rochester, N. Y., and was mustered out July 1, 1865. Was with the regiment all the time with the exception of three months, during which time he was disabled by wounds received at the Opequon fight in 1864. He entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Rochester, N. Y., graduating in 1866. The four following years was engaged as salesman in dry goods, then removed to St. Joseph, Mo., traveled for a short time and then settled in Omaha. Representing a sewing machine house in St. Joseph, and continued in this until he entered firm of L. & W.

JACOB WILLIAMS, of the firm of B. F. Troxell & Co., commission merchants, was a resident of Council Bluffs for thirteen years. He is a lawyer by profession. For six years (1873-79) he conducted the Council Bluffs *Daily* and *Weekly Globe*. He was born in Jamestown, Grant Co., Wis. He served one year in the army in the Forty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

REV. JOHN WILLIAMS, Rector of St. Barnabas Episcopal Church. Came to Nebraska in June, 1877, located at Omaha and entered upon present duties. Has also charge of parochial school in connection with church. Born in Ireland June 21, 1835. Came to America in 1851. Graduated at Seabury Divinity School, Faribault, Minn., in 1868. Was ordained in June, 1868, to the diaconate by Bishop Whipple, and ordained to the priesthood by the same bishop in October, 1868. Then had charge of St. Luke's Episcopal Church at Hastings, Minn., up to June, 1877. Married at Minneapolis, Minn., October 2, 1878, to Frances Silver, native of Canada; they have two children, John S. and Charles M.

JOHN G. WILLIS, commission merchant, Omaha, Neb., and one of the early settlers of Nebraska and Wyoming, was born in Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., October 14, 1840. When fifteen years of age he removed with his father and mother to their Western farm home in Kane County, Ill., near Batavia. Living there until the War of the Rebellion, when he offered his services to his country at the first shot at Fort Sumter. He enlisted with the New York Zouaves, to fill the first call of President Lincoln, but was taken sick in camp at Springfield, Ill., and could not accompany his regiment to the awful battle of Bull Run. He afterward enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and was transferred to the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, Col. Beveridge, late Governor of Illinois, commanding regiment, as First or Orderly Sergeant of Company K. Served his country in that regiment until the close of the war and was honorably mustered out of the service an officer of Company K, on December 22, 1865. Returned to Kane County, Ill., where he again turned his attention to farming until 1866, when he started from Omaha with a freighting team of mules for the purpose of freighting between Omaha and Denver. But the iron horse got away with the mules in about a year. He entered Cheyenne with his train in July, 1867, being about the first except the government outfits. He built the first store in Cheyenne and started in general merchandising. But burned up and bursted up in the fire of 1869, and being unable to get any insurance in those new towns, lost everything. His stock invoiced a few weeks before the fire $22,000. After the fire about $800. With money and courage gone, he started for Iowa with his family to settle on a homestead, and remained there until 1873, when the illness of his brother Richard H. Willis, called him to Omaha to attend to his brother's affairs. He had a great deal to contend with even in his new Iowa home. It was then a new and unsettled country, on the then supposed line of the St. Paul Railroad, with no roads, no bridges, no neighbors. Had you been there you would have seen a young, busted and disgusted merchant, starting all alone from Sioux City, driving two teams of oxen with a load of lumber, going up Perry Creek, determined to build a home for his family, where he could at least feel sure of land enough to live on. But, alas, that place was not free from trouble, for if they did not burn up they blew away. For having just completed a little house there came a hurricane which blew their house all over the prairie, breaking everything in it, and whatever saved the family he does not know, unless it is the guardian angel which must surely be looking after them. As Mr. Willis says, he could relate more hairbreadth escapes than he has time to tell, and after all these troubles he says his family left that prairie home with regret, and it affords him more pleasure than a little to visit that old farm, where there are acres of fruit and forest trees set by his own hand. Mr. Willis was married to Cecelia J. Beck, of Plattsmouth, Neb., a graduate of Tabor College, Iowa. She was born in Muscatine, Iowa, in 1850. They had six children, Robert H., George B., Cecelia Mary, William H., Gertrude Eliza, and Blanche Ida. George B. died November 21, 187 Gertrude Eliza, September 8, 1880, both infants. Mr. Willis is a member of Covert Lodge, A., F. & A. M. No. 11, Omaha, Mount Calvary Commandery No. 1, and one of the charter members of Mount Moriah Lodge of Perfection, also Knight Rose Croix 18° Semper Fidelis Chapter, and Charter member and Treasurer. Gustavus Stevenson, Wise Master. Mr. Willis says it is his intention to spend the balance of his days at Omaha, in his home, Idle Wild Place, where he has lived for the past eight years, and has fitted it up with every convenience, making it one of the most pleasant and home-like residences in the city.

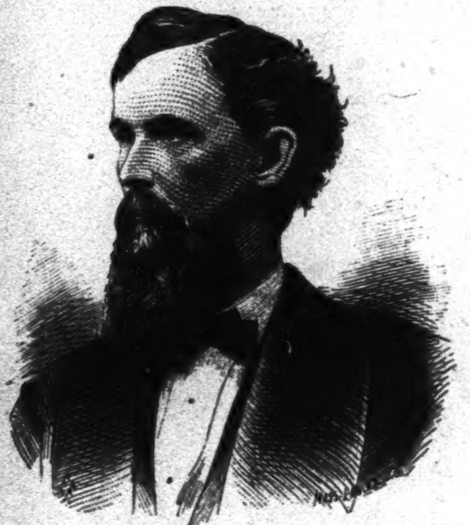


John G Willis

R. A. WILLIS, roadmaster C., St. P., M. & O. R. R. Was born in Kenosha County, Wis., January 4, 1842. He enlisted in Fillmore County, Minn., in 1862, in Company D, Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out in 186 holding at the close of the war a commission as Lieutenant in the regiment. His first railroad experience was in 1866, on the C., M. & St. P. R. R., where he remained a short time, then a few months with the Southern Minnesota Railroad, and in the spring of 1867, became connected with the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, now one of the branches of the C., St. P., M. & O. R. R., has since continued in the service of the company in various positions on different divisions. Came to Omaha, Neb., June, 1881, and took present position. He was married in Mankato, Minn., November 14, 1870, to Miss K. Williams of Mankato. They have four children; Katie H., Edna J., Thomas R. and G. G. Mr. W. is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

RICHARD H. WILLIS, deceased, was born in Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1837. At eighteen years of age he started to learn the carriage trade with Mr. Banker, of Jonesville, same county and State, by whom he was thought a great deal of, having received many tokens of regard from him. At twenty-two years of age he came west to Batavia, Kane Co., Ill., with his parents, where he worked a while on the farm. He then went to work at his trade in Batavia, but feeling that he could do better at something else, and being naturally a very enterprising and ambitious young man, he launched out at merchandising, in Urbana, Ill., and being a very generous, courteous, energetic and conscientious and honest man (the qualifications necessary to make a good business man), he was quite successful, and sought a larger city for business, and went to Joliet, Ill., where he was fully as successful, and at this place he became acquainted with his wife Mira Towner, daughter of William Towner, one of the leading citizens of Joliet. Shortly after his marriage he came to Omaha, leaving his wife with her father until he could establish himself here, having met with reverses in business through speculations on the Chicago Board of Trade. He arrived in Omaha with $600, in 1864, and again started in the general merchandise business, and having left a clean record at all previous places, his credit was good, and together with his great natural abilities and practical experience he soon became one of Omaha's prominent men and merchants. In 1866 he erected one of the finest store buildings in the city at that time, situated on Fourteenth street, between Farnam and Douglas streets, on the West Side. He was very proud of his building, but his pride was soon to be blasted for ever. In January, 1868, his business called him on a trip West, as much as he disliked leaving his estimable young wife. However, leaving her in the best of health he started for Cheyenne, where his brother John G. Willis was engaged in general merchandising, and they togther started to visit Edward Creighton and Thomas Maloy's railroad camp, both being very thoroughly acquainted with these gentlemen, especially with Mr. Maloy. But on their return to Cheyenne, Mr. Willis received a telegram that his wife was seriously ill, and here is the turning point in his heretofore happy life. He started on the first train for Omaha, and he related to the writer afterwards. "I felt as if that train did not go a mile an hour, so anxious was I to get to the bedside of my sick wife," and says he "when I received the second dispatch, 'Mrs. Willis is worse,' how I felt, and the third dispatch, 'could I only fly.' Arriving in Omaha I jumped from the train while it was running at nearly full speed, and to my house, only to find my wife had died but five minutes before I arrived." Mr. Jonas Gise afterwards told the writer that he was at Mr. Willis' house when he came in, and the appearance of his friends seemed to tell him the sad tale. Mr. Willis fell lifeless to the floor, and says Mr. Gise and Dr.

McClelland, "Dick Willis (as he was familiarly called) never was the same man," and it is my earnest conviction that he never recovered from the shock, for when he came to my farm he would say "life has lost its charms for me." Business did not seem to interest him any more. He traveled for a year, getting more and more indifferent, and finally in 1873 he gave up and became a hopeless monomaniac. He went to Hot Springs, Arkansas, but found no relief, from there to St. Louis, and consulted with Dr. Moore, the most noted physician in the city, at that time. The doctor was puzzled and called a consultation of forty physicians, who came to the conclusion that he had symptoms of softening of the brain. After staying there four or five weeks, Dr. Moore concluded he could do nothing for him, and advised him to go to Dr. William H. Hammond of New York, and he started for New York. Dr. Hammond examined him and said he could cure him in ten days, as there was nothing the matter but nervousness. Mr. Willis remained there two or three weeks and said he was getting worse, and started for Chariton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., his childhood's home, to his parents. Shortly after his friends went with him to Utica, and the physician at the asylum said he could see nothing the matter with him either mentally or physically, except hypochondria, and advised him to seek amusements. He went back to Chariton, and nothing could persuade him to go to Omaha. His friends at Omaha wrote him, Dr. McClelland kindly offered to go after him. His parents tried to persuade him, his brother wrote him, but his answer was no, I can not be any company for my friends, life has lost its charms, I shall never leave Chariton alive. He wrote his brother John G. Willis, at his farm, and said John, if you have any wish for my business, go to Omaha and take it. He would



R. H. Willis

say, "I will go to Mira (his wife) soon." He lingered along about two years, sometimes remaining in his room months at a time quite social, glad to see his relatives, but with no desire to see his old friends. About April 15, 1874, his brother John received a telegram from him stating that his mother was dangerously ill, come on first train. On arriving there he found his mother better and Richard looking quite well, except slightly emaciated, and after the usual greeting he says, "John, mother is all right but I will die in ten days, his brother laughed at the idea, and asked him if he intended to kill himself. He answered emphatically, "No sir, I never will commit that sin, but I can not live this way over ten days." John remained a few days and Richard became worse, actually refusing to take his two eggs he had been accustomed to take for months past and it began to look as if he was surely trying to fulfill his word to die in ten days, knowing that John should be with his family who were also sick in Omaha, it was thought best for him to keep out of sight and see if he would not change his mind, and take to eating. But no, all the persuasion they could command would not induce him to eat, he said he had no appetite, and could not relish anything. He kept getting worse and finally when he lay on his death bed, and as all supposed unconscious, John got his wife's picture, opened it and held it up before him to see if he would recognise it, knowing well that would attract his attention if anything could. He stared a moment, reached out his hand, took the picture and died in a few moments after. He died on the 6th day of May, 1874, in the house he was born in, and at his request was laid by the side of his dear wife, at Joliet, Ill., where hosts of kind and sympathizing friends met the remains and escorted them to their last resting place. Thus ended the short earthly career of Richard H. Willis, a noble man and one of the early founders of Omaha. Always ready to give generously to all public enterprises and charitable purposes.

Notation.—The writer being with Mr. Willis during a great part of the first year of his illness, and all the time for fifteen or twenty days and nights at the last, writes only the condensed facts. He does not think he ate anything to speak of during that fifteen days. Seemed perfectly sane on all subjects, except as to his illness, which seemed to me, as well as to the physicians, all imagination. His memory was surprisingly good, as to all his business transactions, even the smallest things which occurred years previous, and it would seem to me that if he would accept nourishment, and could have been persuaded to take exercise and amusement, he would have lived a number of years. He occupied his time by reading and walking to and fro in his room, talking to his wife's portrait as if she were a living person, and telling her he would be with her in a few days, and his people tried to prevail on him to allow his body to be laid in the old family burial ground. But nothing would induce him to consider it for a moment, as his only consolation was to be laid by the side of his wife in Joliet, Ill., and for that reason, perhaps, more than any other, did he send for his brother John, feeling sure that he would see his last request carried out. Even requesting him to go and get his coffin so that he could see if it suited him, and went so far as to take off his underclothes and get his burial garments all ready, and really felt hard toward him for not getting the coffin for him. He could not be persuaded to take any kind of stimulant during all the years of his illness, though the physicians often recommended it.

H. F. WILLRODT, United States Government Ganger, Willow Springs Distillery, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, January 25, 1842. Came to the United States in 1866. Stopped for a time in Davenport, Iowa, and in 1869 settled in Omaha, Neb., and opened a German school for about two years, then went to Des Moines, Iowa, and kept a private school. Returned to Omaha two years later, and engaged in the book store of J. I. Fruehauf. Was appointed to present position November, 1880. Mr. W. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Concordia Society, and of the "Turn Verein." Is President of the latter.

IRA WILSON, proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel, which contains fifty rooms, and can accommodate sixty guests. Erected in the winter of 1866. He located in Omaha in August, 1877, and first opened a retail and jobbing carpet house, followed the business one year, sold out and has been in the hotel business since. He does an average of $3,500 monthly. He was born in Norwalk, Ohio, May 7, 1822. He was married in the latter place in Ohio, to Miss Marion Cooley. She was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y. They have three children—named Mary E., Frank M., and Carrie B. Mr. W. previously settled in Belvidere, Ill., in 1848, and sold dry goods there twenty-three years. Afterwards went to Chicago, and was in the employ of the Palmer House, after which he went to Omaha.

JOHN WILSON, foreman in G. F. Sheeley & Co.'s packing house. There are twelve men working under the supervision of Mr. W. The house has a capacity of packing 300 hogs per week. Mr. W. first located in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and worked in same business three years, then came to Omaha, and worked in Mr. Boyd's packing house about six months, after which he engaged with his present employers. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 6, 1845. He enlisted in Company D, Thirty-fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. Served six months under Gen. Sherman, and was honorably discharged at Alexandria, Va., at the close of the war.

FREDERICK WIRTH, proprietor of City Hotel, which contains twenty rooms, and accommodates seventy guests. Employs ten hands. He erected the hotel in the fall of 1880. He first located in Omaha in 1869, and kept a barber shop for about two years, then went into the Tivoli Garden, and from there into the Grand Central Hotel, which he kept about eighteen months. Afterwards kept the Omaha House five years, then went into the present hotel. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1826. He emigrated to America in 1853. Was married in Clinton, Iowa, in 1857, to Miss Mina Kracht. She was born in Germany. They have one daughter—named Clara Wirth. Mr. Wirth was in Vienna in 1848, during the revolution, and was then in 1849-50 in the Schleswig-Holstein war, and was in the siege of the Auppler Schanzen. He enlisted in 1861, in the Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, as hospital stewart. Served until in 1862, making about nine months' service. He was then a Delegate to the State Convention, held in Fremont, Neb., in 1876. He is a member of the Mænnerchor Society, and also the Turner Society.

JOHN WITHNELL, of Withnell Bros. manufacturers of brick, and contractors and builders; born in England, in 1827; came to America in 1841; learned trade of bricklayer at St. Louis, Mo., and was employed at it in different parts of Missouri, up to 1854, when he came to Nebraska; located at Omaha; was employed as bricklayer about eighteen months; built the first brick house in Omaha; commenced the manufacture of brick in 1859, in company with his brother, R. N. Withnell, and they have continued it since. Run four kilns; manufacture about 3,000,000 brick per annum; employ in brickyard, some seventy-five men. The yard covers sixty-one and one-half acres of land. Have also been engaged in contracting for buildings; worked some twenty-six years in that department; they employ fifty men; built most of the prominent business buildings in the city. John Withnell built, in 1868, the Government Headquarters; the same building is owned by him, and is known as the "Withnell House." He was married at St. Louis, Mo., in 1852, to Mary A. Comer, native of England. They have eight children—Eliza A., Libbie, Cora, Charles, Blanche, Allie, John, and Frank.

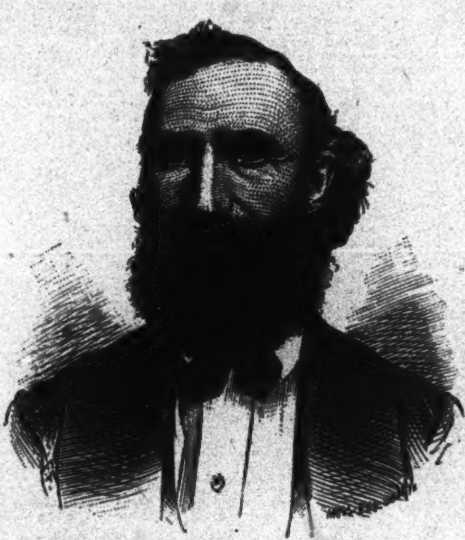
RICHARD N. WITHNELL, of Withnell Bros., brick manufacturers, contractors and builders; born in England, in 1840; came to America, in 1841; learned trade of mason and bricklayer in Kansas City, and St. Joe Mo.; came to Nebraska, in 1865; located in Omaha; commenced contracting and building business, in company with his brother, John Withnell; and the brick manufactory was commenced in 1859. Both the businesses they have carried on without interruption; employ some fifty men in building department, and seventy-five in brickyard. Married in Bellevue, Neb., in 1866, to Alwilda E. Boegel, native of Ohio. They have one daughter—Grace E.

BEN. B. WOOD, cashier of the State Bank, was born in Cayuta, then Tompkins County (now Schuyler County), N. Y., May 15, 1843. Was reared in the banking house of Charles Cook, of Havana, N. Y., and from there he came to Nebraska and located in Omaha in January, 1868. Has been engaged in the banking business ever since he came here, and June 1, 1870 was elected cashier of the State Bank, which position he still holds.

EDWARD B. WOOD, passenger conductor of the U. P. R. R. Co., was born in Stockbridge, 1834. At sixteen years of age he entered the employ of the N. Y. & E. R. R. Co., as fireman, and was employed in that capacity four years, then as a locomotive engineer until he came to Nebraska. April 5, 1866, he located in Omaha, and entered the employ of the U. P. R. R. Co., as engineer of passenger train; was engaged in that capacity thirteen years. Was then appointed conductor of passenger train, which position he has since occupied. He was married at Genesee County, N. Y., in 1855, to Helen Parminter, a native of England. They have four children, Minnie J., Nellie, Fannie, and Hubert J.

GEN. JOHN S. WOOD, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms for the State House of Representatives, also notary public; was born in Carlisle, Pa., May 4, 1842. Mr. Wood enlisted in June, 1856, in the U. S. Cavalry Recruits. Went to New Mexico and Utah, Texas, Arizona and Kansas, where he served. He was engaged in the Indian battle, Rabbit Ear, N. M., December 25, 1860. Was transferred to the U. S. Volunteers August 19, 1861, by order of the Secretary of War, and assigned to duty as First Lieutenant of Company I, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was then attached to the Army of the Potomac; and from there was transferred to Louisville, Ky., in the Department of the Ohio, and continued service through Kentucky; being engaged in the advance on Nashville, Tenn.; was assigned to Nelson's Brigade, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, where he received his first wound in the Rebellion, May 4—that also being his birthday. He participated in the battles of Lebanon, Tenn., and was severely wounded in the head, with seventeen buckshot in the body. He still carries one of the shots in his body. His horse was shot from under him also in the latter battle. He was placed in the hospital, and during his convalescence in camp he served as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. W. W. Duffield, until July, 1862, when he again entered active service; and engaged in the battle of Gallatin, Tenn., August, 1862; Lavergne, Tenn., October 7, 1862; having there command of Tennessee troops. He was wounded in the right hip, and had his horse killed under him at Stone River, Tenn., January 1, 1863. In the latter engagement he had a Major's command of Tennessee troops. He was also in pursuit of Van Dorn, under Gen. Sheridan, pursuing from Spring Hill to Duck River, in March, 1863. He was wounded at Franklin, Tenn., April 21, 1863, under Col. Minty. Also participated in the engagement at Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 2, 1863, when his horse was again killed. He was then off duty, but with his command, on account of heat affecting the wound in his head. He again participated in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 20 and 21, 1863, being with his regiment. In the above action he was wounded in the right knee, captured, and taken prisoner, and was confined in Belle Island for some time, then removed to Salisbury, and from thence to Andersonville, from which he which he was exchanged April 20, 1864. He then returned home on a furlough, being absent when his regiment was mustered out; he therefore by act of Congress March 3, 1877, received an honorable discharge from the army, which he richly merited. The signing of the above act was the last official act of Gen U. S. Grant. Mr. W. was virtually raised in the regular army. His father, John S. Wood, Sr., was an old army officer, and on the paternal side for many generations back his people were distinguished for their military ability and bravery. He located in Omaha in October 3, 1867, where he has since made his home. He has been connected with the headquarters of the Army of the Platte up to January 1, 1879. Assisted in organizing the Grand Army of the Republic in Nebraska. He served one year as Chief Mustering officer in the Department of Nebraska, G. A. R., and was two years Assistant Adjutant General of the above department, and during the year 1881 was Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief. He was married in Oswego, Ill., in April, 1869, to Rosa U. Mitchell, who was born in Allegany County, N. Y., in 1847. They have three daughters and one son,—Henrietta E., Catharine M., Charles Edward Terrell, and Emma Jane Willard. Mr. Wood and family are members of the Episcopal Church corner of Nineteenth and California streets.

O. S. WOOD, M. D., Homœopathic physician and surgeon, came to Omaha in June, 1868, and has since been engaged in practice. He was born at Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y., January 27, 1832, and lived there until four years old. His parents then moved to Berrien Springs, Mich., where he stayed until his ninth year. His father having died the year previous, going thence to Montrose, Pa., where after a short stay, he went to an uncle in South Auburn, Susquehanna County, engaged in farming until he was sixteen years old. Afterwards served a three years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. He attended the university at Lewisburg five years, and afterwards clerked at West Chester, Pa. In 1858 he attended his first course of medical lectures at Philadelphia, at the Homœopathic Medical College, graduating March 1, 1860. He began practice at Phœnixville, Pa., staying until April, 1861, when he removed to Canandaigua, purchasing the practice of R. H. Gregg, M. D., now of Buffalo. He stayed there until 1866. In March, 1866 he re-



O. S. Wood M. D.

ceived his diploma from the Hahnemann College at Philadelphia. He married at Lewisburg, Pa., June 7, 1866. His wife was Mary L. Miller, a native of Lewisburg. They have four children, Charles Hallock, Orlando Scott Jr., John Miller and Norma Estella. The Doctor is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Northwestern Homœopathic Medical Association, and Northwestern Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of the Nebraska Homœpathic Medical Association.

JAMES IRA WOODARD, Chief Clerk and Superintendent of Carriers, U. S. P. O., was born in Ypsilanti, Mich., October 10, 1851, was educated at the common and graded schools, and seminary. Came to Nebraska in 1870, settling in Omaha, and was engaged in teaching school for a time, then took a position in the post office, has occupied different positions since his connection with the department. He was married in Omaha, July 29, 1879, to Miss Adeline O. Barbeau. She is of Canadian birth, was born March 2, 1856, in St. Francis, Beauce County, Province Quebec. Educated at the Convent of the Ladies Notre Dame of the Congregation. Came to Omaha, Neb., November 22, 1875.

ALFRED F. WOLFF, saloon and billiard hall 3 Thirteenth street, Omaha, was born in Denmark in 1850. In 1870 he came to this country, and after travelling through the country, came here in 1878 and opened the present business, which he has carried on successfully since. He was married in 1880, to Miss Emma M. Lyon, who was born in Sweden in 1862. January 1, 1882 moved into the great western brewery corner Twenty-second and E streets and started a fine billiard hall and saloon.

WOOLLEY & DAVIS, blank books, stationery, etc. Firm is composed of A. C. Woolley and G. R. Davis. Commenced business in the fall of 1881. Carry a stock of about $5,000. A. C. Woolley, of above firm, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 21, 1854. Attended Dennison University at Granville, Ohio, and afterward entered Cincinnati Law School, graduating in 1878. In 1880 he went to St. Louis, Mo., and engaged with J. J. Daly & Co., blank books, etc., etc. Removed to Omaha, Neb., in 1881, and opened present business. He was married in Newport, Ky., July 14, 1880, to Miss Cora A. Sherwood. Mr. W. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of his college society, the "Beta Theta Pi." Gilman R. Davis, of the above firm, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 24, 1854. Attended Dennison University for a time then went to Rochester University, at Rochester, N. Y. Entered Miami Medical College, graduating in 1876, and in 1879 graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of New York City. Engaged in the practice of medicine at Ironton, Ohio, and later at Cincinnati. In 1881 removed to Omaha, Neb. Mr. D. is a member of the college society of Dennison University, "Beta Theta Pi."

WILLIAM D. WRIGHTER, Sr., boss nailer, Omaha Iron and Nail Company, was born in Trenton, N. J., December 7, 1822. He learned the trade of nailer at Pittsburgh, Pa., and was employed at it until 1861 when he enlisted in the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Infantry as Lieutenant of Company K. Served two years in that capacity and then resigned. He was then engaged managing the nail department of Schonberger & Co., at Pittsburgh, Pa., until coming to Omaha, Neb., March 26, 1879, when he engaged in present capacity. Mr. Wrighter was married at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 11, 1844, to Maria Hayes, a native of Westmoreland County, Pa. They have three children, William D., Jr., Clifford, and Ella.

ARTHUR L. WYMAN, president of the Wyman Commercial College, was born in Chester, Penobscot Co., Me., March 7, 1858. He acquired his literary education in the New England States and taught in public schools several years in the East. But seeing in this busy age the need of a practical business education, made preparation and entered the Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio, Prof. Platt R. Spencer, proprietor. He there took a thorough course in all the commercial sciences; also in the art of penmanship, and graduated with high honors. Then became proprietor of the Business Institute at Chagrin Falls, Ohio. Afterwards accepted the position as principal of the public schools at that place, remaining there a year and a half. He then returned to Cleveland and was engaged as professor of book-keeping, mathematics and penmanship in the institution from which he graduated, remaining there until May 10, 1881. He then made a prospecting trip through the West. His ability as a business educator being so well known his services were secured as principal of the Great Western Business College, at Omaha. His able teaching made him exceedingly popular with the students. He also made many friends among the prominent men of the city who desired him to locate permanently at Omaha. Seeing the many advantages the city possessed, he made arrangements with Prof. G. R. Rathbun, and June 1, 1882, the Great Western Business College passed by purchase under the sole proprietorship of Mr. Wyman and now occupies the entire third floor of the new Lytle Block at 1114 and 1116 Farnam street. That Prof. Wyman is amply qualified to perform the duties of his laborious office satisfactorily, endorsements from the best educators and most prominent business men in the country will show:

Spencerian Business College, Cleveland, Ohio.

To the Public: This is to certify that Mr. Arthur L. Wyman has pursued a practical course at this institution and made good use of his time. He has a fine knowledge of accounts, is a good penman and is thoroughly conversant with the Spencerian system. I cheerfully commend him to all who may desire his services as penman or teacher.

P. R. SPENCER.

Spencerian Busin ss College, Cleveland, Ohio.

To whom it may concern: This certifies that Mr. Arthur L. Wyman has pursued a partial course of instruction in business and accounts at this institute, and so far as accomplished, his success was gratifying. He understands well the theory of book-keeping, and for his age and experience, its practice. As an instructor in book-keeping he will be trusty and reliable, as I believe he will assume no position he is not qualified to satisfactorily fill. Very respectfully,

E. R. FELTON,
Principal Business Department.

Lenox, Mass., August 12, 1879.

Am personally acquainted with Prof. A. L. Wyman, and it is with pleasure that I can say to those interested, that I know him to be a fine gentleman of high moral worth and unblemished character. Youre respectfully,

PROF. G. C. AMIDON.

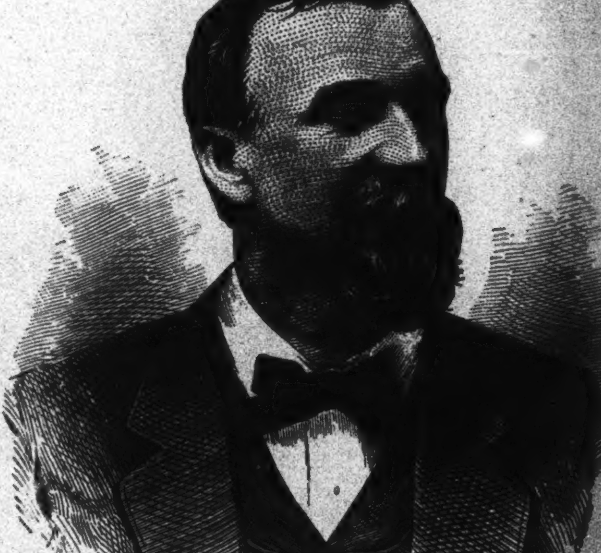
To whom it may concern: From my knowledge of Prof. A. L. Wyman I take pleasure in saying that I regard his qualifications as an instructor in our schools and a teacher of penmanship, as equal to any man of my acquaintance. He excels as a disciplinarian.

A. H. DOME,
Pastor M. E. Church, Chagrin Falls, O.

Mansfield, Ohio, August 23, 1879.

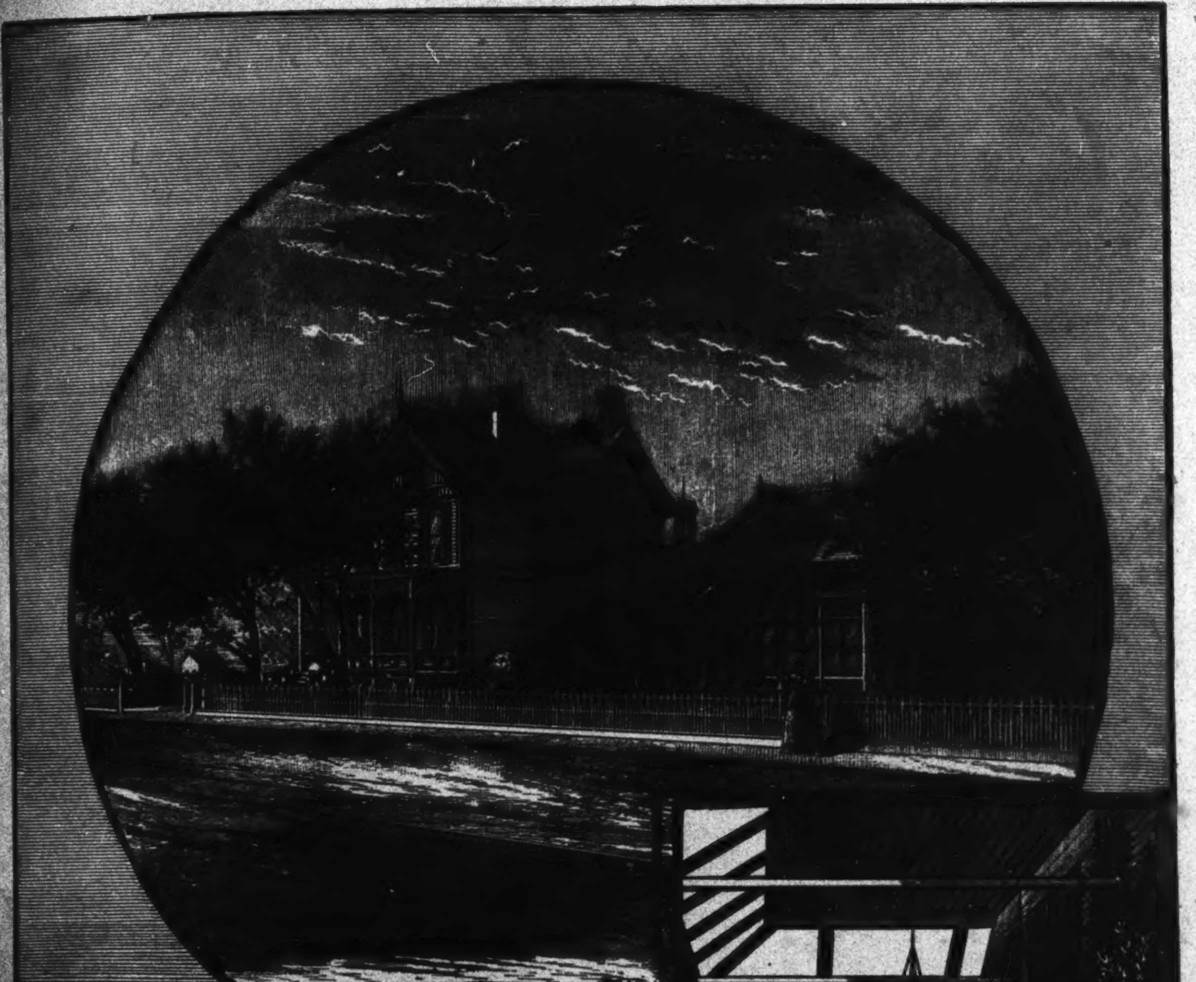
Having enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with Prof. A. L. Wyman, I feel justified in commending him to an appreciative public as a young man of sterling ability, as a penman and teacher of commercial branches, knowing as I do that he is fully able to give proof of the candor of my statement.

C. H. CILLS, Penman,
Mansfield Normal College.



Clark Woodman

WOODMAN LINSEED OIL COMPANY. This company was incorporated January 1, 1881, by Clark Woodman, Omaha G. W. Barstow, Oscar H. Whitelaw and Robert L. Whitelaw, of St. Louis, Mo. Capital stock $50,000. Officers, Clark Woodman, pres.; Frank E. Ritchie, sec. and treas. The buildings were erected in 1881 the concern employs thirty men and uses 180,000 bushels of linseed annually. Clark Woodman, president of the company, born in Schuyler County, Ill. He began business life in Chicago, Ill., at eighteen years of age. Was superintendent for Flint & Thompson, elevators, Chicago, Ill., from 1857 to 1867. He came to Omaha, Neb., in the spring of 1867, and was for four years in business as contractor and builder in company with Robert K. Taft. In 1869 they built the Omaha High School building. In 1872 Mr. Woodman, in company with Henry H. Harris and Robert K. Taft, commenced the manufacture of linseed oil. In 1876 Mr. Harris died, and the firm changed to Taft & Woodman, the business was conducted by them until January 1, 1881, when Mr. Woodman purchased Mr. Taft's interest and organized this company.



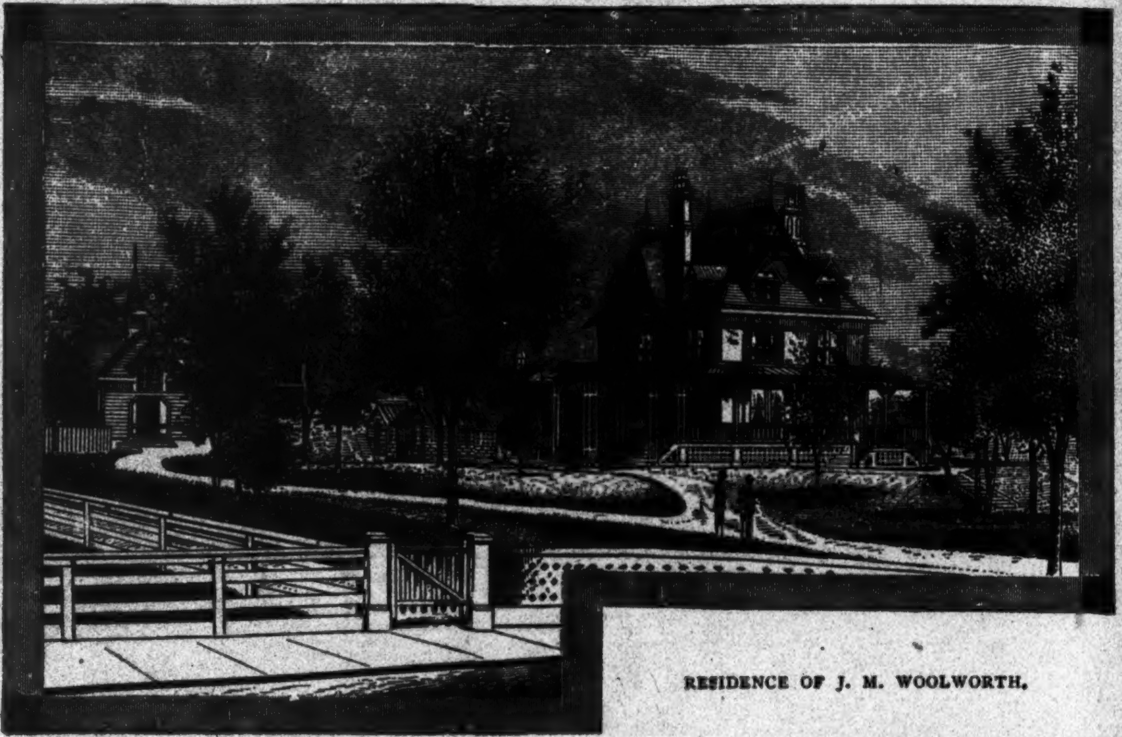
DINING ROOM. CONSERVATORY.

RESIDENCE OF CLARK WOODMAN.

HON. J. M. WOOLWORTH, attorney-at-law, was born in Onondaga Valley, Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1829. He received his education at Hamilton College, graduating from that institution in 1849. Was admitted to the bar in New York State in 1854 and practiced in Syracuse until he came to Omaha, October 31, 1856, and has since followed his chosen profession. Was first City Attorney of Omaha, and has been a member of the Legislature for one term and a member of the first Constitutional Convention in 1871. Mr. W. was candidate for Chief Justice on the Democratic ticket in 1878 but was defeated. Is now attorney for the C. B. & Q. Railroad.

E. WYMAN, books, stationery, toys, fancy goods, etc., has been alone since 1874. Then succeeded Wyman & Eberhardt; carries a stock of about $5,000, and the yearly sales aggregate $17,000 to $18,000. Mr. W. was born in Lancaster County, Pa., November 5, 1824; moved to Illinois about 1852, locating in LaSalle County, when he engaged in contracting wagon road building. In 1858 and '59, was engaged in same business in Washington County, Miss., returned to Ottawa, Ill., in the latter year. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out in June, 1865. Came to Nebraska in 1865, locating in Omaha, and in 1866 bought a small business, which was afterward enlarged by Wyman & Eberhardt. He was married in Omaha, June 11, 1871, to Miss Neligh, of Omaha. Mr. W. is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge and Encampment, and of the G. A. R.

HENRY W. YATES, cashier of the Nebraska National Bank, was born in Leonard Town, St. Mary's Co., Md., January 1, 1837. When twenty-two years of age, he went to St. Louis, remaining there about one year, and then removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and entered the employ of Nave, McCord & Co., wholesale groceries. In the fall of 1861 he removed to Omaha, and became bookkeeper in the wholesale grocery house, of the same firm, at this place. In 1862 he returned to St. Joseph again, remaining one year; returning to Omaha in 1863, and entered the employ of the First National Bank as bookkeeper. He afterwards became assistant cashier, and then cashier, which position he held until March 1, of present year, when his resignation of the position took effect, he having previously organized the Nebraska National Bank, of Omaha, in conjunction with Mr. A. E. Touzalin, first vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, S. R. Johnson, of Steele, Johnson, & Co., W. V. Morse, of W. V. Morse & Co., John S. Collins, of G. H. & J. S. Collins, Hon. James M. Woolworth, Hon. James W. Savage and many other prominent citizens. The new bank commenced business April 27, 1882, with a paid up capital of $250,000. Mr. Yates was married in Savannah, Mo., in April, 1862, to Eliza B., daughter of G. W. Samuel, now a resident of St. Joseph, Mo. She was born in Columbia, Boone Co., Mo. They have six children, Rebekah Todd, Warren S., Florence T., Bessie B., Jentie P., and Henry W., Jr.



RESIDENCE OF J. M. WOOLWORTH.

DANIEL YEATES, foreman trimming department Simpson's Carriage Factory, was born and reared in Rockford, Ill., came to Omaha in 1874, and has been connected with the present firm since. Followed his profession four years in Rockford previous to his coming here. In 1881 he was married to Miss Mary C. Rich, who was born in Canada.

A. P. YOUNGBLOOD, firm of Youngblood & Hall, of Atlanta, Ga., brokers and commission merchants, for the sale of dry and salt meats, flour, etc., by the car loads. They handle about 15,000,000 pounds of meat and 25,000 barrels of flour annually. Their business extends into Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. Y. was born in Southeast Alabama, at Union Springs, in 1844, March 11, where he lived until he was twenty-five years of age. Then went to LaGrange, Ga., and engaged in a retail trade about three years, leaving there in 1872, and settled in Atlanta, Ga., and began business. Thomas N. Hall was born in Troup County, Ga. He was engaged for several years in business, at LaGrange Ga. He moved to Atlanta, Ga., in 1872, and in company with Mr. Y., began the above business, which has grown into an extensive business, being one of the leading firms in Atlanta, Ga.

EDGAR ZABRISKIE was born in New York City, in 1840, and went to sea when fifteen years of age; served his apprenticeship, and became an officer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, being for some time paymaster of the company. He enlisted in the Eighth New York Artillery, and served during the time of service. He was wounded once and afterwards went to Port Royal, having charge of the Government dispatch boat, Reindeer. In 1866 he came to Omaha, and was connected with the First National Bank six months. He was with the Union Pacific Railroad in various places for about ten years, and for a year and one-half, was cashier for Steele & Johnson. He has been a member of the present firm since September, 1881.

JOHN ZEHRUNG, jobber of the White Sewing Machine. He established the business in Omaha, in 1878. His average monthly sales are 200 machines. He employs one salesman on the road, also one in the shop. His sales extend in Western Iowa, and the whole of Nebraska. He was born in Delaware County, Ohio, February 15, 1831, where he lived until he was twenty-two years of age. Then went to Toledo, Iowa, and engaged in the mercantile business, from 1853 to 1866, after which he sold out and went to Blair, Neb., and engaged in the drug business four years. Sold out and moved to Lincoln, Neb., where he has since lived. He engaged in the drug business in company with J. H. Harley, continued two years, after which he went into the sewing machine business. He was married in Tama County, Iowa, November, 1854, to Miss Mary E. Connell, of Norwich, Conn. They have one son, Frank. He is a member of the Masonic Order of Lincoln, also member of the Congregational Church.

WEST OMAHA PRECINCT.

ASHTON CLEMENS, farmer and stockraiser, Section 25, Omaha P. O. Mr. Clemens was born and reared in Pennsylvania and came to Nebraska in 1859 and located here where he has been actively connected with this present industry since. In 1868 he was married to Miss Philicia J. Pickard, who was born in Indiana and reared in Nebraska. They have a family of two sons and two daughters, May, Ashton, Jr., Jessie, and Pearl. Mr. Clemens has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

JOSEPH FOX, farmer and stockraiser, Section 11, Omaha P. O. Mr. Fox was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, in 1820 and came to America in 1848 and followed his profession of boot and shoe making. In 1856 he came to this State and located in Omaha, where he prosecuted his business till 1862 when he received the appointment of United States Assessor, which incumbency he held till 1866 when he took up the present industry which he has actively carried on since. In 1849 he was married to Miss Hannah Smith, who passed away from this life in 1868 and is buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery, Omaha, leaving a family of two sons and one daughter, Ellen, now Mrs. James Hensman, of Omaha, John W., and Frank E. Mr. Fox married, in 1866, Mrs. Hannah Clark, who was born and reared in New York State. Mr. Fox has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his county since coming here. He served his county in the legislative assembly of the State for 1867-68-69. In 1873 he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys for the State at Grand Island, which incumbency he held till 1877.

JOHN M. SHEELEY, stockraiser and dealer, Omaha P. O., was born and reared in Schuylkill County, Pa. In 1855 he came here and located and began his business as butcher and stockdealer which he has very actively carried on since. In 1854 he was married to Miss Wilhelmina Greenwood, who was born in Maryland and reared in Delaware. They have a family of two sons and four daughters, John W., Walter S., Julia, now Mrs. Lee Schonborn, of Oxford, Iowa, Mary A., Georgiana and Grace. Mr. Sheeley has been an active worker in the development of the social and business life of his locality since coming here.

CHARLES TIETZ, farmer and gardener, Omaha P. O., was born in Prussia in 1845 and came to America in 1869 and settled in Douglas County, Neb., where he has been actively connected with his present business since. In 1865 he was married to Miss Justine Siemen. They have a family of three sons and one daughter, Frank A., Willie C., Ella L. and Charles T. Mr. Tietz has been an active worker in the social and business life of his locality since coming here.

JOHN A. WEAVER, farmer and stockraiser, Section 25, Omaha P.O. Mr. Weaver was born in Stephenson County, Ill., and reared in Iowa. In 1868 he came here and located and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1873 he was married to Miss Clara Pickard, who was born in Illinois and reared in Nebraska. They have a family of one son and four daughters, Gertrude, Jennie, Charles, Grace and Rosa. Mr. Weaver is an active worker in the social and public life of his locality.

DOUGLAS PRECINCT.

PATRICK HOCTOR, farmer, Section 9, Omaha P. O., was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1822, and came to America in 1849. Settled in Philadelphia where he remained for six years. He then removed to Minnesota, where he followed farming till 1876, when he came to Nebraska and settled here. In 1853 he married Miss Julia Kennedy, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland. They have two sons and one daughter, James, Thomas, and Mary.

HIRAM L. PICKARD, merchant and farmer, doing business near Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. P. was born in Onondaga County, State of New York, in 1834. Early in the spring of 1856 he came to Nebraska and has resided here ever since, actively engaged in the agricultural and stock industry of his locality. In 1853 he married Miss Mary A. Jacobs of Lafayette, Tippecanoe Co., Ind. She was born and reared in Indiana. They have one son, Lorenzo D. Pickard, born, reared, and married in Nebraska. Mr. Pickard has been and still is an active worker in the development of the public and social life in his locality.

JAMES W. PICKARD, deceased, was born and reared in Onondaga County, N. Y. At the age of nineteen he went to Indiana and took up the carpentering profession which he followed in that State, Ohio, and Illinois alternately until 1856, when he came here, located and was actively connected with the farming and stockraising industry till his death, which occurred in 1872. He is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery, Douglas Precinct. Mr. P. was an active worker in the development of the many industries of his locality, both social and public. He represented his county in the State Legislative Assembly and filled many minor municipal offices. Mrs. Jane Pickard—formerly Scott—was born in Pennsylvania and reared in Indiana. In 1846 she was married to the deceased and shared with him their pioneer life here. She has a family of two sons and two daughters, Philicia, now Mrs. Ashton Clemens, Clara, now Mrs. John A. Weaver, Oscar J., married in 1881 to Miss Ellen Power, Orrin W., married in 1881 to Miss Emma Brock.

JOHN SCHWENCK, farmer and stockraiser, Section 10, Omaha P. O., was born in Germany, province of Holstein, in 1838 and came to America in 1866 and settled in Omaha where he followed the business of painting till 1875 when he located here and has successfully followed his present industry since. In 1867 he married Miss Katie Kanzler, who was born in his native country. They have one son, Charlie. Mr. Schwenck has been an active worker in the general development of his locality since coming here.

BRUNO WAGNER, farmer and stockraiser, Section 14, Omaha P. O., was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1853. In 1871 he came to America and settled in Nebraska in 1874 and located here where he has actively followed his present business since. In 1878 he married Miss Tillie Olsen, who was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1849. Mr. Wagner is an active worker in his industry here.

BALTHAS YETTER, farmer and stockraiser, Section 9, Omaha P. O., was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1851 and came to America in 1871 and settled in Nebraska in 1873. Located here where he has been actively connected with the farming industry since. In 1878 he was married to Miss Bertha Winkler, who was reared in Ozaukee County, Wis. They have a family of two daughters, Emma Katrine, and Anna Pauline.

FLORENCE.

All now left of this town, an early rival of Omaha City, is a station on the line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R., six miles north of the latter city, and near the line dividing Douglas from Washington County. Its settlement was anterior to that of any other portion of the county with which it was so intimately associated that the line of demarcation is difficult to be described. Thirty-seven years ago, when the Indian occupation of present Nebraska was the only evidence of life within its borders, the Latter-Day Saints, under the mentorship and direction of those who subsequently became prophets in their own land, driven from their homes in Illinois, tarried for a time in this locality. The history of their sojourn in Douglas County is given with full detail in the general history of this county. There the reader has learned that their stay was brief, and in less than two years this county was restored to its former condition of aboriginal desolation. The relics of Mormon predominance, including the houses, burial places, ferry sites and what-not, that were to be seen, were, even at a day subsequent to that upon which later settlers came, used as the residences and council houses of the Indians and traders, with now and then a pure Caucasian thrown in for variety to fill up the picture of frontier life and scenes. There was little to attract, less to interest or instruct beyond the town site, which, too, was comparatively barren of profit. The peculiar advantages of this point as a ferry crossing had attracted attention, and influenced the opinion of many who saw the locality, and contemplated a future when the river would be bridged for trains to pass upon to the almost unknown regions beyond.

Among those thus confident, was Col. Peter A. Sarpy. That gentleman, in a conversation with James C. Williams, the pioneer who caught up the thread of progress where it had been severed when the Mormons departed hence, advised him to locate at Florence. The river, he insisted, would be bridged at some point between the present sites of Omaha and Sioux City, within the ensuing quarter of a century, and a city be built at the scene of western terminus that would rival the importance of Florence when that city contained a population of 17,000, and many of the accessories of civilization. This was at a date, however, whereof mention has been made, for when Mr. Williams was advised in the premises, the city had become a village and deserted, at that time its hopes of glory departed.

Acting upon the suggestion submitted by Gen. Sarpy, Mr. Williams created Florence in the spring of 1853, with a view to the location of a settlement and the rehabilitation of the site. He was unaccompanied for the time, and, after prospecting for a brief period, determined to carry out his original intention. Late in the summer, he employed a force of men, under the charge of Col. Pleyall, for surveying purposes; and with their advent in the fall of 1853, came Mrs. Compton and son, the former to act as housekeeper for this force of chain-bearers and line-runners. Thus was the second settlement of Florence begun—its experience has been checkered beyond comparison. Twice settled, and its building up commenced under auspices the reverse of unfavorable, it has been as often deserted, become neglected and cast high and dry upon the sands of misfortune, beyond the ebb and flow of waves that might redeem its future.

EARLY HISTORY.

There was very little increase in point of population during 1853. Many came to the vicinity of Council Bluffs and Omaha, but few drifted or were drawn into the current of immigration directed toward Florence during the years immediately succeeding. The following spring, however, quite a number were added to the original quota, composed of an enterprising, hopeful, intelligent and, in some respects, speculating spirits. Among these were Phillip Chapman, J. B. Stootsman, B. R. Pegram, and others, who were the prime factors in laying out the village, organizing the Florence Land Company, and in other ways competing for the patronage and location of incoming settlers.

The following fall the village, or rather city in embryo, was re-surveyed and platted by L. F. Wagner, surveyor, into 270 blocks of stipulated size and dimensions arranged along streets, and presenting, on the map at least, an appearance far from undesirable. This year, Samuel Forgey and Mr. Driver came in and undertook building and carpentering work. J. M. Parker also settled, and opened the Florence Bank. Previous to these events, the appellation of "winter quarters" was abandoned and that of Florence adopted, the name being given by Mr. Mitchell in honor of Miss Florence Kilbourn, a niece of Mrs. Mitchell. The times were primitive, though bustling, and the mournful tale of "nothing to wear" was never related to husbands and fathers. Mrs. Compton was the first white woman to acknowledge Florence as her place of residence, but other families began gradually to come in and social affairs to assume form. Early in 1856, Florence Bracken, daughter of John H. Bracken, now a resident of Omaha, was born, first in the village; and later, during the same year, Adam Bigler was married to Sarah Compton, the first ceremony of the kind to occur in the same bailiwick. These latter became converts, or had been brought into close communion with Mormonism, at a previous date, and removed to Salt Lake City, where they could reside beneath the droppings of the sanctuary, unmoved by fear of opposition and unappalled by possible results.

The immigration to Florence as also the consequent improvement therein during 1856, was numerous and valuable. The Mormons still made this place a point at which to procure suits and trappings for the journey over the plains, and generally laid in "supplies" of every quality and character previous to beginning their jaunt. As a result numbers came in and remained but a brief period who were included upon the roster of inhabitants, yet not legitimately entitled to so distinguished a consideration. Some even set up stores and shops and combined the mercenary with the spiritual so perfectly that to the uninitiated observer and unsophisticated in the ways of the world it was difficult to discriminate.

There was at this time, doubtless, an abundance of game and fish, as also in their season, wild fruits; but the hardships of pioneer life, while not perhaps involving suffering for food, and the accustomed comforts of life, may have been serious, and the monotony of existence probably sent some back to comforts and civilization east of the Missouri to bask in the sunshine of more favorable surroundings. Yet between Mormon departures and returns by others to points less remote from more cheerful auxiliaries, the population increased rather than diminished.

Among those who came in 1856 were Alexander Piper and Mr. Shoebridge, who opened stores in the village. They were Mormons and removed to Salt Lake in 1860. Thomas Shipley married Sarah Ann Harrison in Washington County, during the spring of this year, and removed to the vicinity of Florence. O. B. Seldon, with "Donk" Seldon, settled in the village and opened the first blacksmith shop. Captain Kennedy became host of the "Florence House," erected by J. C. Mitchell. A. Bigler and James Compton, Mormons in name and nature, J. H. Ball, a storekeeper, Mr. Griffin, a lawyer, Dr. Malcom, William Johnson, an apothecary, William Reeves, Edwin Reeves, and others were also added to the population during this annual. On the first of January, 1857, the village contained, it is estimated, not less than one hundred residences, four stores, a hotel, post office [illegible] other aids to the prolongation and enjoyment of life but [illegible] churches. The *Courier* had been established and the bank was in active operation.

AN ERA OF PROSPERITY.

This prosperous condition of affairs was emulated at Omaha where a generous rivalry sprung up, and competition for prominence existed, which in the light of subsequent events made so successfully for the latter point as to produce the permanent and effective extinguishment of Florence.

On the 4th of July, 1857, a man named James Kingsley was killed by one Biggs under the following circumstances. Kingsley was suspected of an improper intimacy with Biggs' wife, in consequence of which a quarrel had ensued between the two men which resulted in Kingsley being forbidden to enter Biggs' house. The former disregarded this warning and continued his visits in the absence of the latter. Biggs learned of the fact, armed himself with a bowie knife and upon meeting the despoiler of his domestic felicity, executed summary vengeance with results above stated. Biggs was duly arrested, but nothing came of his apprehension and one more was added to the list of crimes which are ever prominent factors in the make up of frontier life.

This was the era of success to Florence. This period the village attained the zenith of its prosperity, the tendency thereafter, was in the direction of the nadir. After 1857 Omaha's growth and development exceeded that of Florence in so remarkable a degree that the latter point soon yielded precedence to its rival and yielded up the ghost, municipally speaking. During the years succeeding immigration was discontinued, and of those who remained many departed further West, many removed to Omaha, taking with them their movable property, even to the houses in which they lived. To-day Florence is a settlement of less than 200 inhabitants, made up of farmers, millers and storekeepers, without life, animation, or aught to interest or fascinate. Strange contrast to what it was a quarter of a century ago, when all things conspired to make it the focal point of expectant and enterprising people.

The first school taught in Florence was during the year 1857, when Mrs. Page administered the trust in a room at the land office building .Soon after, a building erected for the use of the Methodist Church was appropriated to school purposes and has since been occupied.

One teacher is now employed to instruct an average daily attendance of fifty-six pupils and is under the direction of a board composed of V. W. Smith, director; John Cowles, moderator, with Rudolph Huss as treasurer.

The annual cost of conducting the system is stated at about $700.

The post office was first established in 1856 with E. P. Brewster as Postmaster. During his administration the building wherein the office was located was burned and Brewster was succeeded by A J. Critchfield, who remained in charge until 1860. During that year Samuel Turner was appointed to the position serving until 1866, when he was followed by G. W. Peck. Mr. Peck discharged the duties until 1871, at which date J. H. Stahlen was appointed and is now in charge.

The Florence Mills were erected by Jacob Weber and George Hugg along in 1868 as a saw mill. In 1874 a grist mill was added and in 1880 its capacity increased to two run of buhrs. At first water was the motive power, since changed to steam. The present daily capacity is twenty-five sacks of flour and a proportionate quantity of corn meal and feed.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

WILLIAM FREDERICK PARKER, artist, Florence, was born in Rock Island, Ill., in 1854, removed to Florence with his people in 1858. In 1866 he entered Talbot Hall at Nebraska City, Neb., a school for boys under the patronage of the Episcopal Church. In 1867 he entered Griswold College of Davenport, Iowa, and remained in connection with a regular classical course there till 1873 when he took a literary and art course at Harvard University, Massachusetts, which he originally prosecuted till 1875. He then took up the study of art and literature in New York City, after about a year's study there he was called here to look after his father's interests, with which he remained until 1879, when he visited Europe, and after traveling through England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany and Italy, in connection with his study, most of his time being spent in Rome and Paris, he returned to this, his almost native State. He is also the author of "Frondoleer" and other works.

MILLARD.

A station on the Union Pacific road, twenty-one miles from Omaha by rail, but eleven miles as the swallows fly, is an outgrowth of the great enterprise whereon it is located and was laid out by Ezra Millard, of Omaha, after whom it is called, during 1871.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settlers in this vicinity were George F. and Cyrus Stevens, who came in the fall of 1855, and entered up 320 acres of land including the present village site. On September following Dr. Harvey Link emigrated from New Albany, Ind., to Nebraska and secured 320 acres by purchase, from O. B. Seldon, for a consideration of $300. That year he made limited improvements, and returned East, coming to Douglas County the ensuing spring where he has since lived on the homestead property he purchased nearly thirty years ago, when no one resided nearer to Omaha than himself. This same property, it should be observed, was obtained by Seldon from a "breaker" or prairie plower, as the early soil tillers were known in those times, and he, with the Stevens brothers and Dr. Link, was the first settler to venture into this part of the country.

The winter of 1856-57 was one of unparalleled severity throughout this entire section, it is said. Dr. Link relates that his introduction to Council Bluffs was made when the mercury had for sometime previous refused to indicate the extreme rigor of the season; in other words, had become solidified by the cold, and refused to essay the part allotted it in the arcana of science. In Nebraska the mercury also froze, remaining so three days, snow fell to the depth of from six to sixty feet. Those who resided on the prairies were thus embargoed and suffered no inconsiderable distress, and those who lived along the streams and belts of woods, fared but little better, and endured privations no master's cunning can trace with the pencil of description. But the winter, with its attendant evils and privations ended in course of time, and spring smiling upon the landscape renewed the foliage with life and dotted the prairies with many-hued flowers as it followed in the wake of the dead season. Almost with its arrival came settlers, few in point of numbers, 'tis true, but yet the additions thus made augmented the county's vitality and aided in laying the foundations upon which a superstructure, rich in design, yet far from finished, has since been erected. Among these were Peter Glandt, who moved on to a claim two and one half miles north of Dr. Link's, and set himself up for a stay that proved permanent. Jesse Reeves and Preston Reeves were others who moved to the then almost undiscovered lands of Nebraska, settling about seven miles west of the present village of Elkhorn, on Elkhorn Creek. About the same time John Kabler located four miles south of Elkhorn Station; David Warren and father, Mitchell and Thomas Donahoo, in the same place. North of these Lewis Denton settled with Allan Marshall, John Burney and David Jackson opened farms and suffered indescribable torture during the memorable winter alluded to already. From this period down to the spring of 1858 there were no settlers arriving. At that period Halsey A. Hall settled two miles east of Millard. The following spring John Hollenback and family put up a house one and one-half miles west of Millard; German Adsit opened his farm three miles northwest of the present village and Henry Kursten three miles west of the village. The new comers into this vicinity, as a rule, sought timber, and there was a ribbon of settlements all along the Elkhorn and Platte rivers to the exclusion of other points which have since become desirable as prairie lands for farming purposes. Indeed, between the Platte River country and the Missouri River there was at this time no tangible evidences of settlement, owing to the fact that barrens and prairie made up the sum total of attractions, which repelled, however, rather than attracted, owing to the belief entertained by those who came in, that in summer, no matter how industrious or successful they might be, the most fortunate would only be able to raise sufficient to keep them through the winter, during which period they encountered the most serious of risks—freezing, with scarcely a hope of escape therefrom. On the streams and along the stretches of woodland this could be avoided. Hence, the traveler, as a rule, pitched his tent over against the forests and rejoiced in his selection.

By this time the effects of the panic of 1857 began to distribute themselves throughout the West, and anomalous as it may seem, these effects were experienced to a less limited extent in scarcely populated districts, than with those numerously settled. Such was the case in Nebraska. The lands had been generally pre-empted and the crash wiped out everything susceptible to its influence. As a result, no immigration to the Territory was to be observed, while those who were able to return to their homes, or go elsewhere, generally departed. Commodities, limited to the very necessities of life, were held at exorbitant figures, and that, too, with corn at ten cents per bushel, while wheat commanded thirty cents, less five a bushel for threshing. When these cereals were ready for market they could only be disposed of in exchange for food and clothing, and distress became a more prominent incident of daily life than ever before known. About this time the Denver mines were opened up, and attracted large trains of prospectors and explorers, among whom Millard and the country contiguous thereto furnished its quota. In fact, only those remained who were unable to get away, and as will be imagined they were few in number.

From this time forward until 1865, there was no influx of settlers, and consequently no increase in population. Occasionally a stray wanderer adventured into the State, and halting long enough at Millard to assure himself that he was amid strange surroundings, faltered not in his departure. In 1865, the first forty miles of the Pacific road was completed through the present village and awakened new desires, new ambitions. It brought with it a new order of affairs, new hopes and determinations. Farmers came in and broke ground for agricultural purposes, laborers were numerous and the question of building a town as a feeder of the surrounding country was first mooted. In about 1871 the Stevens brothers sold their farm of 320 acres, on a portion of which Millard has since been built, to E. A. Perley, and negotiations were pending between him and the railroad company for some time respecting the building of a village. But nothing came of these negotiations, and the same year Perley disposed of his purchase to Ezra Millard, with the understanding that the latter was to lay off a town. Immediately upon the completion of the sale and transfer, Mr. Millard caused the same to be surveyed and platted under the direction of the engineer corps of the Pacific road, and made ready to attract purchasers, offering as inducements cheapness in the price of lots and the advantages that would accrue to purchasers by the location of a station.

At that time the residence of Henry Kelsey was the only house on the site of the village, but this was but preliminary to the erection of others. Late in the season some lots were sold and improvements of a limited character begun. The ensuing spring the sale of lots became more general and quite an active trade, it is said, was carried on. A. R. Kennedy and Hiram Pomeroy, who were established as merchants at Papillion, extended their field of operations to Millard and opened the first store in the village. Christian Kaelber, now a grain and lumber dealer, purchased the lots upon which the Kelsey farm house stood, moved the same to its present locality and rendered it more comfortable by an addition. Those were the only improvements made, it is thought, until about 1873 when the section house was built, followed by the station proper in December of the same year. In 1874 Henry Kelsey and Julius Schweder erected residences, Henry Karslins did likewise in 1875, and during the succeeding year put up the Millard House, a commodius frame used for a hotel. The mill, it should be said, was erected in 1875, and buildings have been finished and occupied at intervals since.

In July, 1880, an altercation occurred between Fletcher Mitchell and James Lyon during a ball in progress at the Millard House, during which the latter flourished a pistol in a threatening manner, imparting danger to Mitchell. He was taken away from the place, but subsequently returned and renewed the trouble, when Mitchell produced a weapon which he fired at his adversary, wounding him between the eyes, from the effects of which he died on the following morning. Mitchell was arrested, and on trial, wherein the jury disagreed, was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of years.

The village now has a population of less than 300, with three hotels, two stores, two saloons, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one mill, one elevator, and one brickyard, with good prospects of a gradual increase in its population and material resources.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught near Millard was established during the year 1868, on the southern corner of Dr. Link's farm, with George Potwin as teacher and six pupils. The school was free, and the course of study was confined to the ordinary branches of instruction. No change was made in the location of this resort of learning until 1876, when increased demands compelled enlarged accommodations, and the present school edifice, opposite the depot, was erected and furnished at a total cost of $2,700.

It is not a graded school, one teacher only being required to discharge the duties. Thirty is the number of pupils in daily attendance, and $600 is annually required for expenses.

The present board is composed of: Christian Kaelber, Director; Samuel Cottner, Treasurer; and H. Link, M. D., Moderator.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Millard Mills are located in sight of the village, to the south, where they were erected in 1875, by John Schwab, engaged in milling at other points. They are of frame two stories high, supplied with one run of stone, which is operated by water power, from Papillion Creek, and cost $7,500. In November, 1881, the premises were sold to Charles Kolberman, by whom they have since been operated.

Johnson's Brickyard was located in the village by Lars Johnson, during the spring of 1880. When running to the full capacity, he employs five hands, and turns out 400,000 brick each season.

Millard Elevators were erected during the season of 1881, by Samuel Cottner. The buildings include an elevator proper, with adjoining store-houses, and cost a total of about $3,800. Their combined capacity is stated at 50,000 bushels.

There are no churches or secret societies in the village.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES ANDRESEN, of the firm of Andresen & Reidel, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, crockery and tinware. Mr. Andresen was born in Germany in 1851, and came to America in 1869 and located in New York City, where he followed carpenter work. In 1874 he came to Nebraska, and has been connected with merchandising in the State since. In 1882 he joined the present business. He was married in 1879, to Miss Maggie Thomsen, who was born in Germany in 1858. They have a family of two sons and one daughter, William, Charles and Annie.

J. H. HEITHOLT, proprietor of wagon and carriage manufactory, Millard. This enterprise was established by Mr. Heitholt here in 1882. It is 40x50 feet, double story building, containing rooms for woodworking, ironworking, blacksmithing departments, as also a salesroom on the first floor, and painting and trimming departments on the second floor. Mr. Heitholt was born in Germany in 1853; came to America in 1873: after following his trade through the Western States till 1876, he came to Nebraska and located here, where he has been successfully connected with his present business since. His trade is now quite extensive, and from its already rapid growth he hopes to secure the patronage of surrounding custom.

JOHN LEMKE, stock dealer Millard, was born in Germany in 1842, and came to America in 1864, and located in Chicago, where he remained until 1867, when he came to this locality and took up the farming and stock-raising industry, which he successfully carried on until 1882, when he engaged at his present business which he has actively followed since. In 1866 he was married to Miss Mary Aye, who was born in Germany in 1841. They buried their only child, Claus, in the Britton Cemetery, Chicago Precinct.

JULIUS SCHROEDER, saloon and farming, Millard, was born in Prussia in 1836, and came to America in 1866 and landed in Louisiana. After traveling through Texas, he came here in 1869 and took up the farming business, which he carried on actively till 1875, when on account of ill-health he took up the saloon business which he has actively carried on since. As an evidence of the thrift of Mr. Schroeder's enterprise, he also carries on a farm of 390 acres, which he has accumulated since coming to this country. He was married in Kyritz, Germany, in 1860, to Miss Wilhelmina Millitz, who was born in Prussia in 1836. They have a family of two sons and four daughters: Albert, Alma, Ida, Berta, Hulda and Otto; who by the kind care and attention to their education are able to read, write and speak fluently their parents' native language as well as the American.

MICHAEL TEX, proprietor Millard lumber yard, was born in Prussia, in 1846, and came to America in 1868 and settled in Nebraska, where he followed general work until 1876, when he came here and located in the interests of the Omaha Elevator Co., with which he has been very successfully connected since, taking up the lumber business in 1882. In 1875 he married Miss Lizzie Rebhansen, who was born and reared in Omaha. They have two daughters, Bertie and Angelia, and have buried their only son, Freddie, in the German Catholic cemetery at Omaha.

WATERLOO.

The town of Waterloo was laid out in 1871, upon the lands of J. H. Logan and G. A. Kelsey. At the same time the Union Pacific Railroad Company was given a half interest in the town, in return for facilities, and erected a neat depot twenty-four by forty feet.

Although the town was laid out as late as 1871, there had been a settlement for a number of years previous, homesteads having been taken by J. H. Logan, William Short and others as early as 1862. A post office was established in 1864, with J. H. Logan as Postmaster, and the business of the office was transacted in his house as late as 1870. In this year E. A. Kelsey received the appointment, which he held until 1875, when M. W. Purchase, the present incumbent, received his commission. Kelsey followed Logan's example, and used his house as a post office, but with the change of 1875, the mails were given special quarters in the store of Purchase & Barber, where they are still handled.

The first school in Waterloo was taught in the summer of 1865, by Miss H. H. Thomas, who had an audience of six scholars, and kept school in the sod house of a homesteader. In 1871, the present schoolhouse was erected at a cost of $2,000. To meet the outlay necessary for this building, bonds to the amount of $1,800 were issued, the necessary money above that amount being raised by subscription. These bonds, which had eight years to run, and bore ten per cent interest, were taken up at maturity.

In the summer of 1881, a new schoolhouse, for the use of the primary department, was begun, and is now (April, 1882) nearly completed. The cost of the new structure will be about $1,100. To meet this, bonds to the amount of $1,300, running five years, and bearing seven per cent interest, have been issued.

The report of 1881 shows an enrollment of fifty-one males and fifty-six females, a total of 107. There are two departments under the charge of Mr. G. G. Burton and Mrs. E. J. Burton. A third will be established in 1882.

FIRST THINGS.

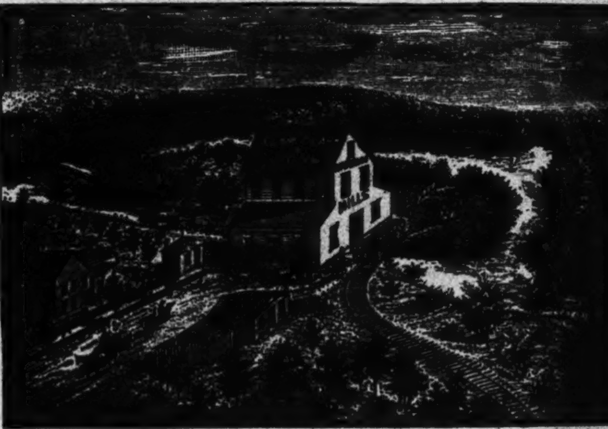
The first store in Waterloo proper, was opened in 1869, by W. A. Denton, and has been the scene of many business changes, Donahue Bros., J. C. Weston, R. R. Watts, L. B. Williams & Co., and Purchase & Barber, having successively occupied it. It is now operated by the last named firm.

In 1879, J. G. Herrington started the second store of the town, and in March, 1882, Smith, Thompson & Co., commenced business.

The first blacksmith was M. L. Weaver, who began work in 1869.

The first drug store was started in 1876, by C. H. Clark; the first carpenter shop by John M. Hopper, in 1880.

The first physician of the town was J. W. Agee, who came to the town in 1864, and still remains in practice. He was followed in 1875, by J. McLaughlin; in 1876, by C. H. Clark; in 1878, by A. B. Elwood; and in 1879, by R. H. Huddleston. Of these, all but Clark and Elwood, are still residents of Waterloo.



ELAM CLARK & SONS' MILL.

The Waterloo Mill.—In 1872 Elam Clark and sons built a dam across the Elkhorn at the point where the Waterloo Mill now stands. No complete plan was carried out, however, and the mill was run on a small scale until the last part of 1875. Early in 1876 the building, in its present form, was completed and new water wheels of an improved form were put in use. The structure is forty by sixty feet and has three and one half stories and a basement. The water wheels are five in number; one forty-eight inches, one forty-two inches and three thirty-six inches each in diameter. They are of the American form, and are rated at 100-horse power. The capacity of this mill is estimated at 100 barrels of flour and 200 barrels of meal or feed. The first cost of the building and machinery was $20,000, but recent improvements swell the total to $30,000. During 1881 the sales of the mill footed up to $90,000. A side-track leading directly to the door of the mill is now being built by the Union Pacific Railway and will greatly facilitate the increased business, which will naturally come from the larger crops consequent upon multiplying acreage under cultivation.

ASSOCIATIONS.

The Waterloo Immigration and Improvement Association, having for its object the growth of the town, was organized on February 17, 1880. The following day nineteen persons signed the constitution as charter members and the following officers were elected: Dr. R. H. Huddleston, president; J. R. Watts, vice-president; W. H. Clark, secretary; J. G. Harrington, treasurer. A board of directors consisting of E. Messenger, E. S. Stout, J. H. Logan, J. B. Silvas and F. G. Clark was chosen. The officers for 1882 are the same as those first elected, but there have been slight changes in the board of directors. which is as follows: E. Messenger, president; L. W. Denton, vice-president; J. H. Logan, secretary; George Johnson, treasurer.

The Waterloo Loan and Building Association is an important organization incorporated under the State laws of Nebraska, in September, 1881, with an authorized capital of $100,000. The prime object of the society is to encourage building in the town by advancing funds to those desirous of obtaining homes of their own. Its officers are: W. H. Clark, president; J. McLaughlin, treasurer; G. A. Bryant, secretary. The association has, during the five months which it has been in operation, sold four loans of $200 each, and has been the means of erecting several buildings, among which are George Campbell's residence, corner of Second street and Washington avenue, S. A. Kopp's residence on Lincoln avenue and C. A. Colvin's residence on Madison street. The association is gaining strength and will aid many of our mechanics and laboring men to secure homes by their savings in this association.

Lodge No.— A., F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation, in March, 1882. Fifteen members signed the charter roll and the following officers were elected: I. A. Arnold, W. M.; Charles H. Harrier, S. D.; W. H. Clark, J. D. Meetings are held each month, on or before the full moon, in the second story of the newly completed schoolhouse, which has been leased by the society.

There are a number of members of the I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W., in the town, and efforts have been made to form lodges of each, but so far unsuccessfully.

The Waterloo Brass Band.—This band was organized in September, 1881, and has, by careful practice under the leadership of Mr. George Johnson, attained an enviable position. It has twelve pieces and the following officers: W. H. Clark, president; G. C. Royce, treasurer; H. A. Huddleston, secretary; George Johnson, leader.

The Ladies' Library Association on Monday, February 5, 1882, elected officers as follows: Miss Lou McLaughlin, president; Mrs. Hopper, vice-president; Mrs. Purchase, secretary; Miss Lucy Royce, treasurer; Mrs. Hagenbuck, librarian.

THE PRESS.

In 1876 Mr. C. H. Clark started the Waterloo *Centennial*, a four page twenty-four column paper. This was a wide awake sheet but failed to secure the needful amount of moneyed patronage, and died at the age of five months.

The next candidate for newspaper honors was the *Elkhorn Valley News*, which was started in 1879. This was a very modest affair, about nine by twelve inches, and was short-lived, succumbing at the completion of its third month. It was published by F. G. Crawford.

The Waterloo *Sentinel* was published in 1880 by E. J. Messenger and survived until June, 1881, when it followed the example of its predecessors.

With the summer of 1881 came a new feature in publication at Waterloo. Prior to that time the papers claiming this place as a home had been forwarded ready printed from Omaha, but in June of that year Mr. G. A. Bryant started the *Weekly Gazette* and set up the first printing press.

The *Gazette* is a five column, eight page paper and has a circulation of 400 copies weekly. A good job office is run in connection with the paper.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian Church.—The first services of the Presbyterian Church were held in 1875 by Rev. Mr. Foster, of Fremont. He was followed in the work by Rev. C. H. Crawford and Rev. S. B. Neilson, the latter of whom came in the spring of 1879 and still has charge of the society.

Services were held in the schoolhouse for several years. In 1880-81 the present church edifice was erected at a cost of $1,800, of this amount one-third was obtained from the church erection fund and the remainder from the citizens of the town. The society is now in a flourishing condition.

Christian Church.—The first religious services in the neighborhood were held by traveling preachers of the Christian Church in 1864, at the houses of different homesteaders, David R. Dungan being the first preacher. Services were held with considerable regularity until 1871, when they were discontinued and not re-established until 1881. In the latter year Rev. R. C. Barrows, the traveling missionary of the church gathered the scattered elements and established regular services which are now held every second Sabbath under the charge of Rev. W. H. Winters. At the present time services are held in the schoolhouse, but two lots have been purchased and a building will be erected this year. A Sabbath school was organized September, 1881, under the superintendency of Mr. M. Ellis, who still holds the position. The average attendance of the school is thirty.

The Methodist Church.—The Methodists held their first services in 1864, in private houses, and upon the completion of the schoolhouse removed to it. Services are held every second and fourth Sabbath of the month under the charge of Rev. Mr. Boaz.

HOTELS.

The Waterloo House.—The first hotel in the town was built in 1871 by J. H. Logan, and was called the Waterloo House. This structure is twenty-four by forty-two feet and has two stories. Its cost was $2,600. Mr. Logan opened the house on its completion and ran it until 1879, when he sold out to T. D. Todd, who still conducts the business.

The South Side Hotel.—This building was erected in 1881 at a cost of $2,000. The house has two stories, a main part eighteen by thirty-two feet and an addition fourteen by twenty-four feet. It is owned and managed by John Flood.

The town now has two general merchandise stores, one drug store, two physicians, two ministers, one attorney at law, one millinery store, one restaurant, one hardware and tin store, two harness shops, two meat markets, one boot and shoe shop, one blacksmith shop and a total population of nearly 300.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

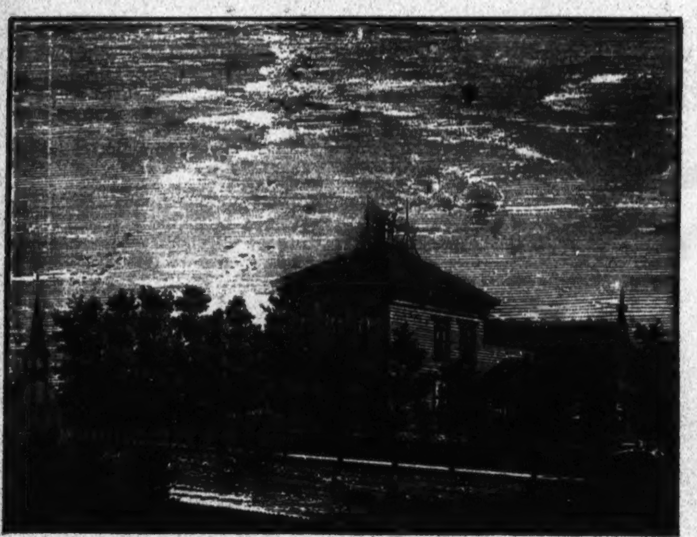
GEORGE A. BRYANT, editor Waterloo *Gazette*, Waterloo, Neb., was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., April 13, 1850, and at the age of ten years he accompanied his father, who moved to Bethany, Harrison Co., Mo. In 1864, he commenced his apprenticeship as compositor, in the *Tribune* office of Bethany, Mo. After serving a three years' apprenticeship, he began his profession as a journeyman. In March, 1868, he, in company with Mr. Morgan, bought the Grant City (Mo.), *Enterprise*, and continued the publication as the Grant City *Star*, for several months, when Mr. Bryant sold his interest to his partner, and continued journeyman work at Maryville, Albany, St. Joseph, and other towns of Northwestern Missouri, until January, 1871. He engaged in the mercantile business at Mount Moriah, Mo., and continued this avocation for three years. On the 25th day of February, 1872, Mr. Bryant was married to Miss Phebe E. Peacock, from Huntington County, Ind. After closing up his mercantile business, Mr. Bryant removed to Creston, Iowa, and in March, 1875, he was editor and publisher of the *Union County Independent*. In the early part of 1876, he disposed of the *Independent* office and removed to Falls City, Neb., to take charge of the mechanical work on the news department of the *Globe-Journal*, and he continued in this position eighteen months. Then moved to Missouri, to follow his trade at journey work. In March, 1878, he was associated with J. R. Dodds, of Corning, Mo., in the publication of the weekly *Herald*, for a few months. In December, 1879, he bought an office and established a paper at Craig, Holt Co., Mo. (the Weekly *Gazette*), and continued its publication until June, 1881, when he removed to this place, and continued his paper with the title of the *Waterloo Weekly Gazette*. This publication is meeting with splendid success, and the future is bright for the proprietor. He has a good residence and good business property on Front street, of the thriving young town, and is determined to make money by making a first-class paper of the *Gazette*. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant have two children, one son, Otis F., and one daughter, Ella M.

G. G. BURTON, importer and breeder of poultry, swine, and horses, Waterloo, Neb. Was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1848, and was educated at Hartsville, Ind., University. During the civil war, although too young to carry the musket, he served as messenger in the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Tennessee. He was married to Miss Eliza West, of Trinity Springs, Ind., in 1870, and accepted a position as officer and instructor in the Indiana State Reform School, the same year. In 1871 he accepted the principalship of the Stilesville, Ind., public schools. He, with his wife and two other assistants, conducted the schools with good results for two years. In the autumn of 1873 he came to Douglas County, Neb., and was connected with the public schools of this county seven years. In 1879, Mr. Burton began importing and breeding fancy poultry, thoroughbred swine, and Percheron horses. He was first to introduce the English Essex in this State and makes a specialty of that breed. At the Nebraska State fair, in 1881, he was awarded premiums as follows: First on "all purpose" Percheron stallion three years old; first on English Essex boar; first on English Essex sow; first on Jersey red boar; first on Jersey red sow; first on Plymouth Rock fowls; first on light Brahma fowls, and second on Essex boar; second on L. B. and golden Polish chicks. His Percheron horse, "Perfection," is acknowledged to be the champion of the West. Parties desiring pure bred poultry, swine or horses will find Mr. Burton a pleasant and reliable man to deal with and he guarantees satisfaction in every case.

ELAM CLARK & SONS, proprietors Waterloo Mills, and owners of the Waterloo Mills and Water Power, Waterloo. This firm is among the earliest in the milling industries of the State, having located in Washington County at an early day. In 1876, they came here and established the present mills, for the purpose of manufacturing flour, meal and feed, for the western trade, with a capacity of about three car loads a day; but their increasing trade has compelled them to enlarge upon their already extensive facilities, which they are rapidly pushing through. The mills located on the west bank of the Elkhorn; are run by water, with a capacity of 100-horse power, using one-fourth of the water. Five run of four foot buhrs. Are connected with the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad by one-quarter of a mile of side track, which runs along side of the elevator connected with the mill. This makes their conveniences for receipts and shipments of grain second to none in the State. The management consists of Frank J. and William H. Clark, sons, whose custom and trade extend through this and adjoining counties. A goodly proportion being from Washington County, where Frank J. was actively identified with the grain interest from 1869 till 1876. Their business now aggregates $200,000 per annum, being an increase of 100 per cent upon those of the first and second years of their business here. The water power of the Elkhorn River, is without a doubt, the best in Nebraska, and it is here located on the best railroad and under the most permanent improvement that can be found at any point in the State. This power is now utilized to the extent of driving the large flouring, feed and grist mills of Elam Clark & Sons. These parties own the whole power, but having a large surplus of water they will dispose of a portion to other parties wishing to purchase for manufacturing purposes. All capitalists seeking locations of this kind are invited to correspond with them or other citizens, both in regard to this and other matters.

ELAM CLARK, retired, Waterloo, was born in La Porte, Ind., in 1820. His parents were William and Esther Clark, of North Carolina. Their ancestors being among the early Quaker families of that State. Mr. C. was reared and educated in his native State, and identified himself there with his profession of civil engineer, in the meantime carrying on the agricultural and stock industry. In 1857, he came to Nebraska, and located in Washington County, at Fort Calhoun, where he was prominently identified with the milling business, till he retired in 1880. Mr. C.'s enterprise was not confined to Fort Calhoun. In 1869 he built and established an extensive elevator and grain office in Blair, which he conducted until his retirement in 1873. He built the present large building in Omaha, known as Clark's Hall, for the benefit of his flour and feed trade there. Has actively been noted in the sketch of Waterloo Mills. In the growth and development of local industries, he has always been an active worker. He represented his district in the Legislative Assembly of the State, and has always taken an active interest in the growth and development of the social life of his locality. In 1842, he was married in La Porte, Ind., to Miss Rebecca Virginia Harmon, who was born in Indiana, in 1823. They have a family of three sons and four daughters, Isadore, now Mrs. Henry Hagenbuck, of Waterloo; Frank J., William H., Edith, now Mrs. Allen Fleming, of Valley; Adelle, now Mrs. R. W. Barber, of Waterloo; Emma and Frederick E.

ELIAS A. KELSEY, deceased, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., October 28, 1822, where he was identified with the farming industry in the earlier part of his life. He was raised in Mayfield, Fulton Co., N. Y. In 1855, he removed to Elgin, Ill., and then took up the milling business, with which he was prominently identified for several years, after which he became engaged at mercantile business there, with which he was connected till 1868, when he came here, and built the first flouring mill on the Elkhorn, at Waterloo, which he carried on till 1875, when he retired from it. Mr. Kelsey was one of the founders of the town of Waterloo. In 1876, he again took up the milling business, and built a steam mill, but was compelled to give up the business altogether in a few years afterward, on account of ill health, he being affected with consumption. After battling with his disease, the latter years of which he spent the winters in Florida, he returned in the spring of 1882, and on February 15, departed from this life, after an active and eventful history in connection with the development of the many industries of Waterloo.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. SALLEY KELSEY.

J. H. LOGAN, dealer in real estate, notary public, and conveyancer, Waterloo. Mr. Logan was born in Kentucky, 1842, and removed to Iowa with his people at the age of four years, where he was reared and educated. In 1857 he came to Nebraska and settled in Dakota County, where he followed the farming industry till the breaking out of the war when he enlisted in the Second Nebraska Cavalry upon its organization and remained in active service until its muster out when he was honorably discharged. After the war he came here and located a homestead upon the present site of Waterloo, where he has been actively identified with the many developing industries of this thrifty town since. In 1864 he was married to Miss Hannah H. Thomas, who was born in Jay County, Ind., and removed here with her people in 1856 where she was reared and educated. Her father was Jonathan Thomas, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Logan has a family of two sons, James A. and John E.

M. W. E. PURCHASE, merchant, Waterloo, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1830 and took up the profession of penmanship which he followed alternately in that State and Washington, D. C., until 1856 when he came to Nebraska and located in Elkhorn and erected the first steam saw mill on its waters. He prosecuted this industry for a few years. In the meantime carried on the stock and agricultural industry with which he has always been actively connected in this locality. In 1874 he came to this place and engaged in the mercantile industry which he has ably conducted, his attention to the agricultural and stock industry being confined more to buying and selling and the rearing of the better class of stock in his locality. He was married in 1862 to Miss Electa Barber, of St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Mr. P. has been an active worker in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here.

T. D. TODD, proprietor of the Waterloo House, Waterloo, is a native of New York State, Washington County, and came to Nebraska in 1878 and located here where he has been actively connected with the present industry since. In 1866 he married Miss Ester E. Nelson of his native State. They have a family of one son and daughter, Mary E., and John I. The Waterloo House, Waterloo, Neb., is kept by the enterprising and genial hotel man, T. D. Todd. Is located convenient to the business center of the city. The land seeker, pleasure seeker, tourist and traveling public will find it to their interest to call upon Mr. and Mrs. Todd, where they will receive the utmost attention and care. Their table boasts of the best edibles in the market and their rooms the airiest situation and well furnished. Mr. Todd keeps first class rigs in his livery and hopes to be able to accommodate the needs of those seeking pleasure in the beautiful fishing and game districts in the beautiful Elkhorn Valley, or the land seeker in his search after those very eligible locations for stock and dairy farms here.

VALLEY.

Valley is located in the extreme western part of the county, at the junction of the main line and the Republican Valley branch of the Union Pacific Railway. The town site was the property of the railway company and covers a trifle more than eighteen acres. It was laid out in 1864. For some time before the location of the town the settlement of the surrounding country had been rapidly progressing and many now living have records of residence extending over twenty years. The first resident of the town proper was Richard Selsor, who built and occupied the store just south of the depot, in 1864. Here he continued in business until 1869, when he was succeeded by William Denton, who only occupied the store ten months, and was followed in 1870, by W. C. Carson. H. Newman and Benjamin White followed Carson, and White still owns the building which he leased in October, 1880, to L. A. Puffer, who is still in business.

In 1870 Thomas & Short transacted a general merchandise business for a brief time. The second and last store building was erected by Charles H. Harrier, in the fall of 1880. This is a neat structure about 20x40 feet on the ground floor, and he has two stories and a basement; it is valued at $1,200.

FIRST THINGS.

The first blacksmith to engage in business in the town was A. D. Butler, who opened a shop in 1869. Business, however, was not very remunerative and in April, 2871, Butler removed to another point. In 1880 the prospects of the town had so much improved that Butler returned and reoccupied his old quarters where he is still located.

The first hotel was built in 1874, by Benjamin White and adjoined his store. After keeping this house until October, 1880, White retired and was followed by Mrs. Mary Oster, who still carries on the business.

The Union Hotel was built in 1880, by E. Hudsmith, and is a substantial and commodious house. It was erected at a cost of $3,000; has two stories and occupies a ground space of 24x52 feet.

The first school taught in the town was in the charge of Miss Lizzie Graham, who began her work in 1872. The attendance at that time was fifteen. At the present time there is an enrollment of fully sixty.

A schoolhouse costing $1,300, was erected in 1873, and still suffices for all the needs pf the town.

Religious services were held in the neighborhood as early as 1869, and have been kept up with a good degree of regularity by pastors of the Methodist faith. At the present time services are held every second Sunday in the schoolhouse by Rev. J. Boaz, but prior to the building of that structure private residences were utilized.

The directory of the town embraces two general stores, two hotels, and one blacksmith shop. Grain shipments from this point are made by Mr. L. A. Puffer. The present population of the town proper is sixty.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. M. ABRAHAM, stock raiser and dealer, Section 16, Valley P. O., Neb., was born in Butler County, Iowa, in 1840, and removed with his people, who settled in Henry County, Iowa, where he was reared and educated. Mr. Abraham identified himself there with his present industry till 1881, when he came here, located and has actively carried on his industry since. In 1865 he married Miss Catherine Bartlett, who was born and reared in Indiana. They have a family of five sons and one daughter, Lot, Maggie, James, Charles, John and Arthur.

DR. JAMES W. AGEE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 28, Valley P. O. Dr. Agee was born in Tennessee in 1833, was educated in Missouri, where he had removed in 1852. In 1861 he took up the practice of his profession, which he has successfully conducted to the present time. In 1864 he came here, located, and has in connection with his practice, been actively connected with the agricultural and stock industry ever since. In 1862 he married Miss Eliza Ann Hurst, in Carroll County, Mo. They have a family of five sons and six daughters. The doctor has been an active worker in the social life of his locality since coming here.

S. W. BALLENGER, farmer, Section 4, Waterloo P. O., was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1824, and moved to Illinois with his people, where he was reared and educated. In 1866 he located here and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1861 he married Miss Angeline M. Kapp, who was born in Indiana and reared in Iowa. They have a family of three sons and three daughters, Mary E., Stephen S., Eliza M., Francis L., Charles A., and Edella C. Mr. Ballenger has been an active worker in the social life of his locality since coming here.

EDWARD BURKE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 14, Valley P. O. Mr. Burke was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1834, and came to this country in 1852 and settled in Minnesota, where he followed the milling industry until 1864, when he came here and located, and has actively followed his present industry since. In 1863 he married Miss Philomene Gibau, who was born at Montreal in 1838. They have a family of two sons and one daughter, Henry, Albert and Mary, living and one son Louis, and one daughter Millie, buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery, Douglas County. In 1872, September 26, Mrs. Burke passed away from this life and is buried beside the two children. Mr. Burke has been an active worker in the development of the social and school life of his locality since coming here.

HARREL BYARS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 14, P. O. Valley, was born in Tennessee in 1840, removed to Missouri in 1858, and followed the farming industry till 1865, when he came here and has been actively connected with the present industry ever since. In 1859, he married Miss Sarah C. Saunders. She was born and reared in Missouri. They have a family of six sons and two daughters, Julia C., Leonidas P., Edgar R., Charles E., Linsey L., Lawrence S., Harry Alvin, and Edith P. James V. and Lula May are buried in the Valley cemetery. Mr. Byars has been active in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

C. E. CAMPBELL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 1, Fremont P. O. Mr. Campbell was born and reared in Oneida County, N. Y., where he was identified actively with the farming and dairying industry till 1879, when he came here and located, and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1872 he was married to Miss E. J. Randall, who was born and reared in Herkimer County, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have a family of two sons, Stewart A. and Sidney Earl.

ABRAHAM DENNIS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 9, Elkhorn City P. O., was born in Lancaster County, Penn., 1805, and was identified with the carpentering business there till 1855, when he came here and took up the bridge building industry with which he was actively connected till 1864. In the meantime he was actively connected with his present industry which he has successfully conducted to the present time. In 1863 he married Miss Elizabeth Harvey, who was born and reared in South Carolina. Mr. Dennis has been active in the development of the many different industries of his locality since coming here.

ANDREW S. EGBERT, farmer and stock raiser, Section 13, P. O. Valley. Mr. Egbert was born in Sweden in 1845, and came to America in 1868, settled in Nebraska, where he was actively connected with the railway industry till 1877, when he came here, located, and has successfully conducted his present industry since. In 1869, he married Miss Bettie Johnson, who was born in Sweden in 1848, and came to America in 1869. They have a family of four sons and four daughters, Alfred, John, Ellen, Emily, Mary, Nels, Ida and Arthur. Mr. Egbert has been an active worker in the development of the school and social life of his locality since coming here.

ELEAZER D. EVANS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 16, Waterloo P. O. Mr. Evans was born in Henry County, Ind., 1838, and removed to Harrison County, Iowa, in 1853, where he followed his present business until 1865, when he came here, located and has very ably conducted his present industry here since. In 1858, he married Miss Elizabeth Lorinda Peckenpaugh, who was born and reared in Illinois. They have a family of three sons and four daughters, Lillie C., now Mrs. John E. Reed, of Platte County, Neb., William D., Mary L., Martha E., Annie I., Alvin E. and Frank L. Mr. Evans has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

GEORGE W. FOUTS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 5, Waterloo P. O., was born in Putnam County, Ind., in 1841, and removed with his people to Iowa, who settled in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, in 1850, where he was reared and educated. In 1869 he located here, and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1863 he married Miss Lucy Johnson, daughter of Eli Johnson, whose sketch appears in this work. She was born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1844. Mr. Fouts has been an active worker in the social life of his locality since coming here.

JOHN FOUTS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 8, Waterloo P. O., was born in Indiana, 1849, and removed to Iowa with his people, who settled in Pottawattamie County in 1850. In 1864, he came here and located, and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1870, he married Miss Sarah Baker, who was born and reared in Indiana. They have a family of two daughters—Luella and Gertie May. Mr. Fouts has been an active worker in the social life of his locality since coming here.

ELIAS HARTFORD, farmer and stock raiser, Section 33, Waterloo P. O. was born in Wayne County, Ohio, 1821, and removed with his people in 1831, to Fulton County, Ill., where he was reared and educated. In 1861, he came here and located, and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1842, he married Miss Rachael Lamb, in Illinois. She was born in Ohio, 1820, and reared in Indiana. They have a family of two sons and one daughter—Jasper, Alice, now Mrs. Jeremiah Adams, of this county, and Myron. Mr. Hartford has been an active worker in the social life of his locality since coming here.

HENRY HARRIER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 31, Valley P. O. Mr. Harrier was born in Ohio, in 1820, and identified himself there with the boating business till 1856, when he went to Indiana, and followed farming there till 1870, when he came here and located, and has actively carried on his present industry here since. In 1842, he married Miss Sarah Parrish, who was born and reared in Maryland. They have a family of four sons and three daughters—Charles, William, Albert, Perry, Caroline, now Mrs. Thomas Hunter; Sarah Helen, now Mrs. Charles Soles, both of Indianapolis, Ind., and Emily. Mr. Harrier has been actively connected with the development of the growing industries of his locality since coming here.

ELI JOHNSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 20, Waterloo P. O. Mr. Johnson was born in Ontario County, N. Y., 1820, and was identified with the lumbering industry in his State till 1856, when he came to Nebraska, July 6, and located on the Elkhorn, and followed the lumbering and milling business here till 1866. In the meantime, he took up his present industry, which he has successfully conducted since. In 1841, he married Miss Lucy Truman, who was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., 1819. They have a family of two sons and four daughters—Elisabeth, now Mrs. John Emerick, Lucy, now Mrs. George Fouts, Henry, Amelia, now Mrs. David Hale, Eli, jr., and Mary, now Mrs. Ellis Repas. Mr. Johnson has been an active worker in the development of the many industries of his locality, and has filled many offices of honor and trust in his municipality since coming here.

GEORGE McKNIGHT, farmer and stock raiser, Section 23, Valley P. O., was born in England, 1842, and came to America in 1853, and settled in New York State. In 1866, he came to Nebraska, and followed the railroad industry for a few years, after which he took up the present industry, and has actively carried it on since. He was married in Omaha, to Miss Ellen Jordan, who was born in New York State. They have a family of one son and four daughters—Mary Jane, Alice, George, Ellen and Minnie.

LARS PETERSEN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 24, Valley P. O. Mr. Petersen was born in Denmark, 1845, and came to America in 1868, and settled in Iowa, where he followed the farming industry till 1878, when he came here and located, and has actively carried on his present industry since. In 1879, he married Miss Bettie Nelson, who was born in Sweden, 1859. They have a family of one son and daughter—Annie Sophia and James Frederick. Mr. Petersen has been an active worker in the social developments of his locality since coming here.

JOHN REID, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 31, Valley P. O. Mr. Reed was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1828, and was identified there with the iron manufacture for eighteen years with Messrs. Baird, of Gartsherry, after which he accepted the management of the iron business of Ben. Blair & Peterson, of Cumberland, England, which he ably conducted for eight years. He then took up the management of the business of Messrs. Adamson, of Lincolnshire, iron workers, and carried it on for ten years, when he accepted the management of the iron business of Joseph Cliff & Co., of Lincolnshire, and after conducting it for a couple of years he came to America, and accepted a position with the Ætna Furnace Co., of Ironton, Ohio, but shortly after came here, 1877, and took up the agricultural stock industry, which he has very successfully carried on since. He was married in Scotland to Miss Anna Maria Simpson. They have a family of six sons and two daughters: William, Robert and Hugh, in England; James, Alfred, Jennie, Maggie and Charlie in this country. Mr. Reid has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

E. H. SHINN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 35, Waterloo P. O., was born in Illinois and reared in Iowa. In 1862 he came to Nebraska, and after a few years here he returned to Iowa, but returned to this State in 1877 where he has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1879 he married Miss V. E. Dunbar, in Iowa. She was born and reared in Marion County, Iowa.

I. L. THOMAS, farmer and stock-raiser, Waterloo P. O., was born in Jay County, Ind., in 1839, and came to Nebraska with his people, who settled here in 1856, where he has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1868 he married Miss Rachel Connor, who was born and reared in Morrow County, Ohio. They have a family of four sons and two daughters; Cyrus E., Eddie E., Isaac F., Alvin D., Luella May, and Ollie. Mr. Thomas' parents, Jonathan and Mary Thomas, deceased, were natives of Kentucky, and came here and settled in 1856.

V. H. THOMAS, Postmaster, Valley, farmer and stock-raiser. Mr. Thomas was born in Indiana, and came to Nebraska with his people, who settled here in 1856, when he was fourteen years old. He has been actively identified with the development of the many industries of this locality since. In 1870 he married Miss Nancy J. Snowden, who was born in Missouri and reared in Nebraska. Her father was W. P. Snowden, of Omaha. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have a family of three sons and three daughters: Frank H., Laura A., Walter S., Lillie May, Minnie E. and baby. Mr. Thomas served in the Second Nebraska Independent Cavalry from its organization till its muster out. Was honorably discharged. In 1872 he received his appointment to the present incumbency of P. M. of Valley, and has been confirmed in it continuously since.

S. VAN SCYOC, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 15, Fremont P. O. Mr. VanScyoc was born and reared in Franklin County, Pa., and removed to Illinois in 1851 and located in Hancock County, where he followed his present industry till 1869, when he came here and located and has carried on his industry here since. In 1867 he married Miss Parmelia Andrews, in Iowa. She was born and reared in Herkimer County, N. Y. They have a family of one son and four daughters: May, Estella, J——, Helen and Edna. Mr. Van Scyoc served in the Seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company I, from 1861 to 1864; was honorably discharged. He has been an active worker in the public and social life of his locality since coming here.

WILLIAM O. WHITE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 28, Valley P. O., was born and reared in Illinois and came to Nebraska in 1865, and has been actively connected with his present industry in this locality since. In 1874 he married Miss Juliett Frances Davis, who was born in Iowa and removed to Nebraska with her people, who settled here in 1857. Her father is John Davis, a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. White have a family of two daughters, Sopha Nevada and Alsie Elizabeth.

WHITMORE BROTHERS, farmers and stock-raisers, Section 25, Valley P. O. These brothers are natives of Massachusetts, where they were reared and educated, and before coming to this State were identified with the mercantile business there for ten years. They are William G. and Frank. William G. having taken an active interest in political matters in his State, was elected to the Legislative Assembly from his district in 1877, at the age of twenty-seven. They came here and located, and have been very active in the development of the agricultural and stock industry, and the many social industries of their locality since. In 1880 Mr. William G. married Miss Ida Knowlton, who was born in Michigan and reared in Illinois. They have one little girl, Katie Lucia. In 1879 Frank married Miss Mary Gardiner, who was reared in New York State.

JOHN M. WILLIAMS, stock-raiser and dealer, Section 29, Valley P. O. Mr. Williams was born in Allegany County, N. Y., in 1828; removed to Illinois in 1851 and settled in Stephenson County, where he was identified with the farming and stock industry till 1876, when he came here and located, and has been actively connected with his present industry since. The ranche consists of 1,000 acres, of which 150 acres are under cultivation, principally to corn, besides 180 acres to timothy; 400 acres are fenced. His stock consists of about 200 head of cattle and 100 head of hogs. The work on his ranche gives employment to ten horses and five men through the year. The shipments average 200 head of cattle and a like number of hogs, making an annual trade of $10,000. In connection with his rearing stock he breeds about forty cows. The ranche lies on the Elkhorn River, which, with the several wells upon it, makes the facilities for watering stock very convenient.

ELKHORN STATION.

Elkhorn Station is located on the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad, twenty-nine miles west of Omaha. The town takes its name from the Elkhorn River, which empties into the Platte near the town. The town site was originally pre-empted by William Janney, who sold to G. N. Crawford and H. O. Jones. These gentlemen laid out the town, which has a site of nearly forty acres, Crawford owning the east and Jones the west part.

The first house erected in the town was put up in 1867, by Mr. C. Powers. The second dwelling was built the same season, by George N. Crawford, who at the same time erected the first store. This latter building was located south of the track, but was removed to the hill just north of the depot after a short time. In 1871, A. W. Stewart took possession of this store, and did business in it until 1873, when he was succeeded by John Weston. After Weston, came in rapid succession, G N. Crawford, H. C. Wright, Bowman & McHenry, W. Meyers & Co. With the last named firm ended the business life of the old building, which now stands solitary and tenantless.

The Catholics of Elkhorn have a church edifice, and are regularly supplied by pastors from Omaha. Their first church edifice, erected prior to 1868, was blown down in that year, and rebuilt in 1870.

There are no other church buildings in or near the town, except the parsonage of the Methodist society, which is occupied by Rev. Mr. Boaz, who supplies a large circuit from this point. Regular services have been held in the schoolhouse ever since its erection.

The town has two general stores, which were erected at nearly the same time, the first by G. N. Crawford, and the second by A. S. Stewart. In 1874, Parmalee & Sweezey erected a large elevator on the hill just northeast of the depot. After operating at this point a short time, these gentlemen sold to Baldwin & Connalee, who handled grain until it was destroyed by fire, in 1879.

The medical profession has had three representatives, the first of whom, Dr. C. Howcroft, commenced practice in 1874, and remained one year. Dr. T. H. Bowman was the next physician of the town, and ministered to the various ailments of the inhabitants for four years. In 1879, Dr. J. Lau opened an office and began a practice, which has been so extensive as to make him a permanent settler.

In 1875, Mr. F. J. Crawford started a small paper of the "seven by nine" order, but it never attained a foothold in the neighborhood, and died a natural death within the year.

The schoolhouse, which stands in a neat enclosure a short distance south of the railroad track, was built in 1869, at a cost of $1,600, the necessary funds being raised by a tax. The first teacher who occupied this building was Henry Wilkins. At the present time the average attendance of the winter term is sixty, and of the summer, twenty-five scholars. The school is in charge of F. M. Bailey.

This place is known to the railroad as Elkhorn Station, but its post office is named Douglas. It was first named Chicago, from the precinct, but this caused trouble, because the mail for the place was frequently sent by mistake to Chicago, Ill. It was then called Elkhorn, from the river, but there was an Elkhorn City in Elkhorn Precinct, to the north, and the similarity of names made much confusion. The change was finally made to the name Douglas, which the post office has adopted, though the station keeps the old name.

Elkhorn Lodge No. 140 I. O. G. T., was organized in September, 1881, with twelve members, and the following officers: John Lau, W. M.; Lomila Hopper, V. T.; Alice Lindenberger, W. S. At the present time the membership has increased to thirty-five. The following are the present officers: L. Hopper, W. C. T.; Lizzie Stewart, V. T.; R. Roberts, R. S.; Clark Haney, F. S.; Julia Standen, W. T.; F. M. Bailey, W. C.; Ella Hopper, I. G.; John McCormick, O. G.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

B. B. BALDWIN, station agent, Union Pacific Railway, Elkhorn station, and Postmaster Douglas P. O. Mr. Baldwin was born in Ingham County, Mich., 1851. At the age of nineteen years he engaged at his present railroad business on the Michigan Central Railway with which he remained in honorable connection till 1876, when he came to Nebraska and located here the same year and took charge of the present depot which he has actively conducted since. In 1879 he married Miss Mary A. Chambers, who was born and reared in Missouri. They have one daughter, Mollie. In 1880 he was appointed to the incumbency of Postmaster of Douglas, which he has held continuously since.

DANIEL CLIFTON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 11, Chicago Precinct, Millard P. O., was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, 1832, and came to Nebraska in 1858 and has been successfully connected with his present industry here since. In 1850 he married Miss Abitha Alkier, who was born and reared in his native county and who departed this life in 1873, and is buried in the family cemetery on the homestead, leaving a family of four sons and one daughter, William Henry, Charles T., Joseph L., Harvey L. and Mollie. In 1873 he married Miss Mary Crosby, who was born in New York and reared in Wisconsin. They have a family of two sons and two daughters, John M., Hannah G., Lucy F. and Daniel. Mr. Clifton has been an active worker in the industrial and society life of his locality.

WILLIAM H. CONNERLY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 16, Chicago Precinct, Douglas P. O., was born in Lawrence County, Ind., 1841, and followed farming there till 1875, when he came here and located, and has very successfully carried on his present business here since. In 1865 he married Miss Mary West, who was born and reared in Martin County, Ind. They have a family of five sons, Jesse T., Homer E., Lee O., Guy O. and Harry P. Mr. Connerly is an active worker in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Thirty-first Indiana Volunteers and remained in active service till near its close, when he was honorably discharged.

HENRY DEERSEN, deceased, was born in Holstein, Germany, 1837, and came to America in 1852, and settled in Illinois where he followed farming till 1869 when he came to Nebraska, and settled in Douglas County, where he was actively connected with farming and stock raising till his death which occurred in January, 1881. He is buried in the Britton Cemetery here. Mrs. Catherine Deersen, formerly Frahm, was born in Holstein, Germany, 1841, and came to America in 1847 with her people who settled in Cook County, Ill., where she was reared and educated. In 1863 she was married to Henry Deersen. She has a family of six sons and one daughter, George N., Henry W., Albert J., William M., Addie M., Charles A. and Franklin F. Her residence is in Section 30, Chicago Precinct, Douglas P. O.

THOMAS J. DONAHOO, farmer and stock raiser, Section 23, Chicago Precinct, Douglas P.O., was born in Tennessee, 1830, and reared in Iowa. In 1856 he came to Nebraska and located here where he has been actively connected with his present business since. In 1859 he married Miss Nancy Dibble, in Iowa. She was born in Michigan, and reared in Iowa. They have a family of two sons and two daughters, Edwin E., Mary L., now Mrs. Henry Clifton, Loran and Augusta. Mr. Donahoo has always been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

WILLIAM DONNELLY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 14, Chicago Precinct, Douglas P. O., was born in County Donegal, Ireland, 1824, came to America in 1849 and spent the first seven years in the East, principally in Philadelphia. In 1856 he came to Nebraska, located here where he has actively conducted his present business since. In 1852 he married Miss Ann Leonard, in Philadelphia. She was born in County Cavan, Ireland, 1832, and departed this life in 1871 and is buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery here, leaving a family of seven sons and two daughters. In 1875 Mr. Donnelly married Mrs. Ellen Leary, formerly McCarthy, who was born in County Kerry, Ireland. Mr. Donnelly has always been an active and upright citizen and has assisted towards the growth and development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here.

EDWARD HALL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 16, Chicago Precinct, Douglas P. O., was born in County Carlow, Ireland, 1818, came to America in 1832 and settled in Indiana, where he followed foundry work and machinist till 1847 when he took up farming which he followed several years, he then took up mercantile business which he carried on about seven years, till 1868 when he came to Nebraska and settled in Douglas County where he has actively carried on his present business since. In 1847 he married Miss Eliza McGrath, born in Lancaster County, Pa., 1824. They have a family of seven sons and three daughters, Philip, John, Robert, Edward, William, James, Charles, Mary, now Mrs. John Haney, Margaret and Eliza. Mr. Hall has always been an active worker in the growth and development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

GUSTAV KAESSNER, harness and saddler maker and dealer in agricultural implements and farm machinery, Douglas P. O. Was born in Germany, in 1851, and came to America in 1873, and located here in 1875, and has very successfully carried on his business here since. In 1876 he married Miss Sophia Claussen, who was born in Germany in 1859. Mr. K. is one of the most active and enterprising men of his time and business in this locality.

L. B. LINDENBERGER, firm of Lindenberger & Robinson, brick manufacturers, Douglas P. O. Was born in Delaware County, Ohio, 1852, and came to Nebraska in 1876, and took up his business of farming here, which he followed till 1877, when he engaged at the present business, which he has successfully carried on since. The present yard was established in 1879. It has a capacity of making 600,000 brick per annum, of extra quality, on account of the superior quality of the clay used. It gives employment to twelve workmen, and does an annual business of $5,000 a year. Lindenberger & Robinson are the firm. George Robinson of the firm was born in Columbia County, Wis., in 1845. In 1874 he came to Nebraska and followed his business of farming till 1878, when he engaged in the stock and grain business, which he successfully operated till the present year, when he joined Mr. Lindenberger in the present enterprise. In 1870, he married Miss Jane Howie, who was born in Waukesha County, Wis. They have a family of four sons and two daughters, George T., John H., Jennie M., James A., William A. and Mabel.

PRESTON REEVES, farmer and stock raiser, Section 11, Chicago Precinct, Millard P. O. Was born in Virginia, 1823, and was reared in Illinois. In 1848 he removed to Caldwell County, Mo., where he followed his present industry till 1856, when he came here and located, and has very successfully carried it on here since. In 1856 he married Mrs. Amelia Ellis, formerly Sterrett, who was born in Maryland in 1829, and reared in Kentucky. They have a family of two sons and four daughters, Mary L., now Mrs. William Haney; William D., Elizabeth E., Joseph C., Cora B., now Mrs. Henry F. Rhodes, of Omaha; and Idelia F. Mr. Reeves has always taken an active part in the encouragement of the many industries that have tended to the growth and development of his locality.

WILLIAM NEBRASKA REEVES, farmer and stock raiser, Chicago Precinct, Millard P. O. Was born in Omaha, October 2, 1854, and was the first settler's child born there. His present industry he has actively followed since arriving at manhood. In 1876, he married Miss Elizabeth Sumner, a native of Iowa. They have two daughters, Olive May and Clara Belle. Mr. Reeves' father, Jesse Reeves, now deceased, was born in North Carolina, 1832, and reared in Illinois. In 1854, he came to Nebraska and settled in this county, where he remained till his death, which occurred October, 1870. He is buried in the Britton Cemetery here. In 1852, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Barlow, who was born in Ohio, 1837, and reared in Iowa. She has a family of two sons and two daughters, William N., Jesse A., Sophrono, now Mrs. Robert Martin, of Kearney; and Ida May, now Mrs. Robert Livingston, of Tekamah.

H. J. ROLFS, grain dealer, Douglas P. O., was born in Holstein, Germany, 1837, and came to America in 1857, and settled in Illinois, where he followed his trade of blacksmith, till the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company I., Second Illinois Independent Cavalry, and remained in active service till 1864, when he was honorably discharged, but soon after accepted a position in charge of the Quartermaster's blacksmith shops, at Cairo, Ill., where he remained till the end of the war. In 1866, he came to Nebraska, and located at Omaha, in this business, but shortly after built a portable shop, which he carried on along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, principally, till 1867. In 1868 he came here and located, and actively carried on his business till 1876, when he took up his present business, which he has very successfully conducted since, in the meantime carrying on his farm, consisting of 320 acres, which he has added to his wealth since coming here.

J. B. SILVIS, photographer, artist, Elkhorn Station, Douglas P. O., was born in Lockhaven, Pa., in 1834. At the age of fifteen, in 1849, he left his native State for California, going up on an overland trip, which he completed the same year, and for twenty years there, was very successfully connected with mining operations. In 1859 he began the study of his profession, in consequence of injuries received that incapacitated him from active service in the mines, and has been actively connected with it until his retirement in 1882. In 1870, he came to Nebraska, conducted the Union Pacific Railroad photograph car through the entire route. In the meantime taking an active part in agricultural and stock industry, of which he owns some valuable farms in this locality. The Waterloo stock farm of 255 acres, the Riverside farm of 255 acres, and Silvis Park of 30 acres, all at Waterloo, and his residence on the Sunny Side farm at Elkhorn Station. He has just began the breeding and introduction of fine stock of horses and cattle, chief among which is the thorough bred horse Redbuck, and his imported short horned bull, Duke of Oxford. Mr. S. has always taken an active interest in the growth and development of the social and industrial life of this locality, since coming here. In his public life, he has always declined accepting office. During the late civil war, he entered into it with the true spirit of a soldier, and returning to his native State, he enlisted in Company F, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in 1861, and remained in active service till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged as veteran of Company F, Fifteenth. In 1862, he was taken prisoner for nine weeks. He remained in Andersonville prison, but was exchanged and joined his command again immediately. In 1873, he married Miss Alice V. Allen, who was born and reared in Wayne County, N. Y. They have one daughter.

ALFRED STANDEN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 18, Chicago Precinct, Douglas P. O., was born in Kent County, England, in 1847; came to America in 1855, and settled with his people in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. In 1871, he came to Nebraska and located at Elkhorn Station, where he carried on his business as butcher and stock dealer till 1876, when he took up the present industry, which he has actively followed since. In 1871, he married Miss Melissa Erway, who was born in Chemung County, N. Y., and reared in Wisconsin. They have a family of two sons and three daughters, Nettie M., Jennie M., Frank G., Sidney M. and Charles A. Mr. Standen has always taken an active interest in the growth and development of the social life in his locality, since coming here.

J. W. STEWART, general merchandise, Douglas P. O., was born in Sidney, Shelby Co., Ohio, in 1832, and removed with his people to Illinois, who settled in Champaign County, where he was reared and educated. In 1854, he took up his present business there, and conducted it until 1857, when he removed to Kansas and carried it on till 1859. He then engaged in mining operations, in the mountains principally, in Colorado, New Mexico and Utah, which he very successfully carried on till 1870, when he came here and located, and has been actively connected with his present business since. In 1868; he married Miss Mary J. Crook, of North Carolina. They have a family of one son and daughter, Francis and Elizabeth J. Mr. S. has always taken an active part in the growth and development of this place. In public life, he has never aspired to position. In his military life he did active service in the Third Colorado Cavalry for eighteen months, in the latter part of the war.

ELKHORN PRECINCT.

A. E. ASKWIG, farmer and stock raiser, Section 26, Douglas P. O., was born in Norway in 1835 and came to America in 1837 with his people, who settled in La Salle County, Ill. In 1853 he removed to Mills County, Iowa, and followed the farming industry till 1869, when he came here and located, and has actively conducted his present industry since. In 1869 he married Miss Susan M. Cheney, who was born in Illinois and reared in Iowa, who departed from this life in 1872, and is buried in the family cemetery here, leaving one son, John Cyrus. In 1874 he married Miss Ellen M. Paulson, who was born in Norway and reared in Nebraska. They have one daughter, Lois. Mr. Askwig has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

DR. CYRUS BALDWIN, Section 36, Douglas P. O., was born in Rutland, Vt., in 1820, and removed to Genesee County, N. Y., with his poeple, where he was reared and educated. Dr. Baldwin began the practice of his profession very early in life. Sucessfully followed it in the East till 1866, when he came here and located, and has very ably carried it on since. Since locating in this State he took up the agricultural and stock industry, with which he has been very actively identified. In 1854 he married Miss Lois Whitcomb in Michigan. She was born in New York State, and reared in Michigan, Eaton County.

GEORGE BEAN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 1, Elkhorn City P.O., was born and reared in Virginia, and came to Nebraska in 1874 and located here, where he has been actively identified with his present industry since. In 1879 he married Miss Ellen Marsh in Lee County, Iowa. She was born in New York State. They have a family of one daughter, Mary.

JOHN BRYANT, farmer and stock raiser, Section 23, Waterloo P. O., was born in Buckinghamshire, England, in 1834, and came to America in 1855. Settled in Nebraska, and the same year took up his present industry, which he has actively carried on since. In 1863 he married Miss Catharine Appleby, who was born in Staffordshire, England in 1843. They have a family of nine children, James A., Fannie E., William G., Catherine A., Mary P., Lucy J., Grace G. and John S.—twins, and Eliza J. Mr. Bryant has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

WILLIAM DOWLING, farmer and stock raiser, Section 6, Elkhorn City P. O. was born and reared in Bedford County, Pa. In 1856 he came to Nebraska and located here, where he has prosecuted his present industry since. In 1853 he was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Sarah Jane Miller, who was born in Indiana and reared in Ohio. They have a family of five sons and five daughters, Mary E., now Mrs. Charles Paste, of Buda, Neb.; Charles B., Sarah Emily, now Mrs. Amos Wolcott, of Cass County, Neb.; Loyal A., William Henry, Clara May, Orrin W., Harvey O., Clarence E. and Jessie E. Mr. Dowling has been active in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

GEORGE W. GELSTON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 11, Elkhorn City P. O. Mr. Gelston was born and reared in Connecticut. In 1858 he came to Nebraska, but went through to Pike's Peak, where, after a short stay, he returned to this State and placed a line of stages from Kearney to Denver in behalf of the Western Stage Company, of Iowa City, Iowa. In 1861 he came here and located, and has been actively connected with his present industry here since. In 1862 he married Miss Mary Wilkning, who was born in Germany and reared in Nebraska. They have a family of six sons and two daughters, Frank, Annie, Willie, Emma, Henry, Charlie, Samuel T. and Edward. Mr. Geiston has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

HENRY A. GRAY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 2, Elkhorn City P. O., was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1819, and took up the blacksmithing industry at the age of nineteen, which he followed until 1848, when he took up the profession of machinist, which he carried on for several years. In 1856 he came here and located, and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1851 he married Miss Mary A. Purchase, who was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1827. Mr. Gray has been an active worker in the social life of his locality since coming here.

JOHN LUTZ, farmer and stock raiser, Section 1, Elkhorn P. O., was born in Perry County, Penn., 1824, and learned the tailoring business, which he followed in the East till 1850, when he went to California, and followed mining for a few years, after which he went to Iowa, and after following his trade there for a few years, he came here and located in 1856, and has been identified with the industries of this locality since. In the meantime taking an active interest in the development of the mineral resources of Montana and Colorado, with which he was connected for several years. He was one of the first to discover gold in Montana, in which place he spent a few years successfully in the mining industries.

ALFRED MAYHEW, farmer and stock raiser, Section 23, Douglas P. O., was born in Suffolk, England, in 1844, and was engaged at market gardening there till 1873, when he came to America, and located in Canada, and actively prosecuted his business there till 1879, when he came to Nebraska, and located here, and has very successfully carried on his present industry here since. In 1867, he married Miss Eliza Blisden, of his native country. They have a family of three sons and three daughters—Joseph, Alfred, Sophia, Freddie, Emily and Jessie.

ISAAC NOYES, farmer and stock raiser, Section 27, Waterloo P. O. Mr. Noyes was born and reared in Saratoga County, N. Y. State, and came to Nebraska in 1857, and located the present property, on which he remained until 1859, when he returned to his native State, where he was identified with the manufacturing industry, with which he remained actively connected till 1879, when he located here, and has been actively connected with the development of his present industry since. In the meantime taking an active interest in the development of the social and industrial interests of his locality. He married Miss Addie T. Batchelier, in 1859. She was born and reared in his native county. They have a family of two sons and one daughter—Carlton B., May B. and Hiland B.

DAN S. PARMELEE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 23, Douglas P. O., was born in Claremont, N. H., 1821, and took up the brickmaking industry in Albany, N. Y., with which he was connected in Maryland and Wisconsin, alternately till 1859, when he was actively engaged in gold mining for five years, and freighting on the plains, developing and improving the original Gregory discovery claim, in the Gregory district in the Rocky Mountains, erecting a large quartz mill under style and name of the Smith & Parmelee Gold Mining Co. Subsequently he came here, located, and has actively carried on his present industry since. In 1848, he married Miss Mary Ann Barber, who was born and reared in Utica, N. Y. They have a family of two sons—Edward A., in connection with the Military Headquarters, Omaha, and Rev. H. S., Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., East Syracuse, N.Y. Mr. Parmelee has been an active worker in the development of the many different industries of his locality since coming here. He has represented his county in the State Legislative Assembly for six consecutive years, and has filled many minor county and municipal positions of honor and trust.

THOMAS PATRICK, farmer and stock raiser, Section 26, Douglas P. O., was born in England, 1843, and came to Canada in [illegible], where he learned the trade of blacksmith, with which he was actively connected till 1879, when he took up the present industry, which he has successfully conducted since. Mr. Patrick came to Nebraska in 1864. In 1872, he married Miss Albina [illegible], who was born in England, and came to America in 1871. He has been an active worker in the social life of this locality since coming here.

GEORGE D. PHILLIPS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 11, Elkhorn City P. O. Mr. Phillips was born in Washington County, N. Y., 1826, and removed to Cook County, Ill., with his people, where he was reared and educated. In 1864, he came to Nebraska, and located here, and has actively prosecuted his present industry since. He was married in 1854, to Miss Julia A. Jackson, who was born in England, 1829. They have a family of one son—George W., living, and two daughters, Carrie and Hattie, buried in the family cemetery on the homestead. Mr. Phillips has been actively identified with the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

JEROME POWELL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 35, Douglas P. O. Mr. Powell was born in Huron County, Ohio, 1838, and came to Nebraska in 1859, after spending several years in traveling through Indiana and Illinois. Mr. Powell at first engaged at freighting, which he followed actively for a few years, after which he located here, and has very successfully carried on the farming and stock raising business since.

S. A. ROBERSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 36, Elkhorn Precinct, Douglas P. O., was born in Illinois in 1849, and reared in Hardin County, Iowa. In 1872 he came to Nebraska, and located in Omaha, where he was honorably connected with the American Express Company for six years, when he engaged in his present industry, which he has successfully conducted since. In 1875 he married Miss Louisa C. Snyder, who was born and reared in Omaha, who departed this life in 1877, and is buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery. She left two daughters, Maggie May, living, and Louisa B., now buried beside her mother. In 1878 he married Miss Iva A. Ellison, in Leavenworth, Kan., who was born and reared in Missouri. He also had a son who was born in 1880 and died in 1881. Mr. Roberson has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

THEODORE VAN ALST, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 31, Elkhorn Precinct, Douglas P. O., was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1834, where he was identified with the farming industry In 1855 he came West and located in Muscatine, Iowa, where he carried on a mercantile business for one year, and afterward moved to Davenport, and was identified there principally with grain and stock dealing until 1863, when he went to Montana and engaged in mining, which he prosecuted actively for nine years. After this he took up stock dealing promiscuously in the Western States and Territories until 1874, when he located here, and has very successfully carried on his present business since. In 1861 he married Miss Ida May Marsh, who was born in Warren County, Pa., and reared in Lee County, Iowa. Mr. Van Alst did public service in Iowa as Deputy U. S. Marshal for several years during his stay there. Since coming here he has been an active worker in the furtherance of all matters tending to promote the growth of the social development of his locality.

O. WHITNEY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 4, Elkhorn City P. O. Mr. Whitney was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., 1846, and removed to Kansas in 1856, with his people, settled in Woodson County, where he was reared and educated. In 1874, he came here and located, and has been actively identified with his present industry since. In 1866, he married Miss Mary A. Graves, who was born in Missouri and reared in Kansas, who departed from this life in 1872, and is buried in the cemetery at Hamburg, Iowa, leaving one son—Eugene, and one daughter, Luna Fidella. In 1874, he married Mrs. Julia Jones, formerly Fay, who was born in Canada. Mr Whitney did service in the late war, in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry from August, 1862 till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged.

M. S. WILCOX, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 2, Elkhorn City P. O., was born and reared in Herkimer County, N. Y. Located here in 1867, where he has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1873 he was married to Miss Mary E. Thrush, who was born and reared in Lee County, Iowa. They have a family of two sons and three daughters: Earl and Carl; Belle, Edith and Annie. Mr. W. has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

UNION PRECINCT.

SARDIUS C. BREWSTER, farmer and stock-raiser. Section 35, Irvington P. O., was born and reared in Oswego County, N. Y., and came to Nebraska in 1858 and located here, where he has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1862 he was married to Miss Sarah A. Gaylord, daughter of the Rev. Reuben Gaylord, one of the pioneer ministers of the State. She was born and reared in Iowa. They have a family of three sons and three daughters: Hattie L., Ernest L., Silas R., Nelle H., May L. and Clarence G. Mr. Brewster has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here. In 1863 he organized the first Sabbath school here, under the auspices of the Congregational Church, with which he has been actively connected since. He represented his district in the State Legislature from 1868 to 1870.

RODERICK P. BREWSTER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 34, Irvington P. O., was born and reared in Oswego County, N. Y. Came to Nebraska in 1858 and located here, where he has prosecuted his present industry since. In 1865 he was married to Miss Frances Thomas, who was born and reared in Ohio. They have a family of five sons and one daughter: E. Ethelbert, Roderick E., Clyde R., Henry C., Zerefa F. and baby. Mr. Brewster has been an active worker in the social life of his locality since coming here.

J. H. GUE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 17, Irvington P. O., was born and reared in Ontario County, N. Y., and removed to Cedar County, Iowa, in 1852, where he followed the agricultural and stock industry for fifteen years. In 1871 he came here and located, and has been actively connected with the stock industry since. In 1855 he was married in Tipton, Iowa, to Miss Mary Willey, who was born and reared in Ashtabula County, Ohio. They have a family of one son and one daughter, William M. and Katie G. Mr. Gue has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

H. S. JOHNSON, Postmaster, Irvington, and merchant, is a native of Massachusetts, and came to Nebraska in 1880; located here, where he has been connected with the present industry since. In 1856 he was married to Miss Lucy Jane Coon, who was born and reared in his native State. They have one son, Herman W. Mr. J. enlisted in Company H, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, in July 1862, and remained in active service until October, 1864, when he was honorably discharged.

ALBERT B. KNIGHT, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 28, Irvington P. O., was born and reared in Worcester County, Mass., and came to Nebraska in '1857 and located here, where he has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1862 he was married in Massachusetts to Miss Phœbe H. Poland, who was born and reared in his native county. They have had a family of three sons and one daughter: Edward B., Arthur D., Lucy E. and baby, named John Thurston, who died at the age of four months. Mr. K. has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

J. GARDNER KNIGHT, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 34, Irvington P. O., was born and reared in Massachusetts, and came to Nebraska in 1856, and located here, where he has been actively connected with the agricultural and stock industry of the locality. In 1851 he was married to Miss Lovenia Straight, who was born in New York State and reared in Vermont. They have a family of two sons and three daughters: Ella E., Minnie L., John D., George W. and Maggie W. In March, 1881, Mrs. Knight passed away from this life, and is buried in the Irvington Cemetery. Mr. Knight served in Company A, Second Nebraska Cavalry, from its organization till its muster out. Was honorably discharged. Has been an active worker in the social life of his locality since coming here.

LEWIS THOMAS, Union Precinct, Douglas Co., for twenty-five years a farmer and stock-raiser, Section 15, Irvington P. O. Was born and reared in Darke County, Ohio, and was identified with the making and brick-laying business there until 1854, then moved to Scott County, Iowa, and went to farming. Removed to his present place of residence in April, 1857. Since that time he has been actively engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1851 he was married to Miss Susan Moore, who was born in Montgomery County, Ohio. They have a family of one son and four daughters: Margaret E., Elizabeth S., Cynthia F. D., Ethan E. and Myrtle L. R., living; and one daughter, Frances N., who died August 9, 1864. Has been an active worker in the development of the agricultural interests of the soil in his locality. Religiously, he is a Liberal, of the Thomas Paine stamp.

DUNDY COUNTY.

DUNDY County is situated in the extreme southwest corner of the State. It is twenty-four miles in extent, from north to south, and forty-two miles from east to west. It is bounded on the north by Chase County and on the east by Hitchcock; on the south by the State of Kansas and on the west by Colorado.

The county was named in honor of United States Judge Elmer S. Dundy, of the United States Circuit Court. Though termed a county, it has no organization as such, but is attached to Hitchcock County for revenue, elective and judicial purposes. It is in fact but one large precinct of the latter named county, and has no powers other than as a precinct organization.

The North Fork of the Republican River flows across the southern portion of the county, at a distance varying from three to ten miles from its southern boundary. The South Fork of the Republican enters the county from the south, and flows in a northeasterly direction, emptying into the main stream near the eastern boundary of the county. The Arickaree River enters the county from Colorado, and, after flowing a short distance, enters the Republican. Besides these streams, Rock, Horse and several other small creeks enter the Republican from the north. The valley of the Republican is broad and level, skirted with a narrow strip of steep bluffs, after which comes the gently rolling upland prairies.

The soil of the entire county is fertile, and the prairies are covered with a thick growth of the very richest of wild grasses. These are of several varieties, but the buffalo grass is predominant. This grass is short, grows thickly and resembles to a great extent one great mossy field. The lowlands are covered with a heavy growth of wild blue joint grass, which, in many places, grows as high as a man's head.

Owing to the dryness of the climate, farming has never yet been carried on to any great extent. A very few have tried crop-raising, on a very small scale, but the yield of crops has never yet been such as to warrant the settler to depend on this alone for a livelihood. Were there but sufficient moisture, this county would equal any part of the State in productiveness of the soil.

The principal industry of the county is stock-raising. Thousands of cattle and sheep find the very richest of pasturage on these prairies. The buffalo grass, of which we have spoken, is very nutritious and cattle become exceedingly fat feeding upon it. During the winter, hay or grain is seldom, if ever, fed. The dryness of the climate insures the curing of the grass upon the ground, without the loss of any of its nutritious qualities, and upon this cattle do well with no other food whatever. The winters are usually mild, with but little snow. Shelter is never provided for stock, for, in the spring, after one of these mild winters, they are in as good order as if put up and fed with hay all winter.

But occasionally, there is a winter that is severe, with a heavy snowfall. During such seasons, there is a large percentage of loss, for, whenever a snow-storm does visit these Western prairies, it is terrible in its effects. These storms usually last two or three days; a heavy wind blowing incessantly during this time, the fine dry snow constantly blowing and whirling, renders it impossible for men to be out without losing their way, and cattle keep moving before the wind to seek shelter, if possible, in the bluffs near the streams. To this is added the fact that when the ground is covered with snow, it is impossible for them to secure feed, and, of course, many die of hunger. The winter of 1880-81 was specially a very severe one. Snow storms came every few days and the weather was very cold. As a result, the loss of cattle was large. Several flocks of sheep were nearly destroyed. But such a winter as this is unusual.

The settlements in the county are few and the population small. The census of 1880 showed a population of but thirty-seven, but this has increased to a considerable extent. Among the settlements is a cattle ranch at the mouth of the Arickaree, owned by J. Higgler, who located there in 1872. This was about the time that cattle were first brought into the Republican Valley to any extent. Before this time, they were kept out through fear of the Indians, except by a few of the more venturesome cattle owners. There are two or three settlers on Rock Creek, and Richard Davenport has a stock ranch on Horse Creek, but the principal settlement is at and surrounding Collinsville.

Early in 1882, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was completed through the county. This railroad extends from the Missouri River to Denver, Colo. Regular freight and accommodation trains were put on during March, 1882.

COLLINSVILLE (OR BENKLEMAN).

This town is the only one in Dundy County. The first settlement was made in January, 1880. The town was then located in the forks of the Republican River, on Section 17, Town 1, and Range 37 west, and named Collinsville, in honor of Moses Collins, one of the early settlers. Among the very first settlers were Moses Collins, J. G. Benkleman, J. R. King, E. E. Miller and A. King.

In January, 1880, a store was established by W. Z. Taylor & Co., and, early in the spring, a post office was established, and E. E. Miller appointed Postmaster.

During the year 1881, and the early part of 1882, Collinsville was of considerable local importance as a business point, the railroad company having made this their supply station during the construction of the railroad through the county. There are now four stores and a hotel.

Early in the spring of 1882, the railroad company, having built a depot, changed the name from Collinsville to Benkleman, in honor of J. G. Benkleman, the stock-raiser, who has thousands of cattle roaming over the adjacent prairies.

The town is pleasantly located on the north side of the Republican River, on the level valley land. The business houses have a good trade with the cattlemen, this being their point for provisions and supplies. The town is destined to be one of importance in the shipment of stock.

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FILLMORE COUNTY.

FILLMORE County is located about twenty-four miles north of the southern boundary of the State, and ninety miles west from the Missouri River. It is in extent twenty-four miles square, and lies between York and Thayer, Saline and Clay Counties.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GENERAL FEATURES.

The natural water-courses of the county are but few. The West Blue River flows along its northern boundary for about half its breadth from the northwest corner, and affords an excellent water-power. Turkey Creek rises in Clay County, and flows across Fillmore from west to east, a little north of the center of the county. In the eastern part of the county, the flow of water is sufficient to afford a fair water-power. Indian Creek flows across the northeastern part; School Creek across the northwestern part; Sandy Creek across the southwestern and Walnut Creek across the southeastern. The four last-named streams are but small ones.

The valleys along the streams are very narrow, and from them the surface of the land rises gently to the upland prairies. In but few places is the rise so abrupt as to form bluffs or hills. The upland divides are broad in extent, with an almost level surface, rolling just enough to afford perfect drainage. So perfect is this natural system of drainage, that there are but few places so wet as to prevent successful cultivation, and these, except in very wet seasons, can be drained very easily. The percentage of waste land in the county is very small.

There never was much timber of a natural growth in the county. The greater part was along the banks of the West Blue River and Turkey Creek, with a narrow belt of small trees skirting the smaller streams. In the early years of settlement, the greater part of this was cut off and used by the early settlers for building purposes and for fuel, but it is again growing up rapidly. There is in the county, however, a large acreage of cultivated timber. From the earliest date of settlement, much attention has been given to the culture of forest trees, and the result is that to-day there are few farms in the county that have not more or less timber growing on them. These groves vary in extent from one to forty acres. From almost any point on the prairie, large groves of trees may be seen on every side. The trees are principally of the following varieties: Box-elder, ash, honey locust, cottonwood, maple, willow and black walnut. All these varieties grow very rapidly, the soil being well adapted to their development, and Fillmore County ranks among the first in the State for the number of forest trees under cultivation. In many of these groves, the trees have already attained sufficient size to furnish the owners with an abundant supply of fuel, fence posts and small timber for various building purposes. Besides this as the groves increase in size, many kinds of birds, before unknown in this part of the State, are coming in and rapidly increasing in numbers. It is said that fifteen distinct species of birds common to the timbered regions of other Western States are now to be found in the groves of this county.

The only line of railroad in the county is that of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, which crosses from east to west through the northern tier of precincts. This railroad secures the shipments from the northern and central portions of the county, while the St. Joseph & Western Railroad, a short distance south of the southern boundary, affords a market for the southern part.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settlement in the county was made in June, 1866, at which time William Bussard and William Whitaker entered homestead claims and made a settlement on the West Blue River, in the northern part of the county, near where the Fillmore Mills now are. These men were stock-raisers and had a large number of cattle. This location was chosen from the fertility of the soil and the extraordinary richness of the wild grasses that covered the prairies. But these settlers were not long to remain alone, for the next fall several persons selected and entered homestead claims along the same stream. Among them were James Whitaker, Nimrod Dixon, J. H. Malick and J. A. Werts. Fearing the severity of the winter in a new and comparatively uninhabited country, and, being so far away from any point where supplies could be obtained, all who had located here, except J. H. Malick and J. A. Werts, went farther East to spend the winter. Though alone, these two inhabitants of what is now Fillmore County, passed a very pleasant winter and amused themselves with hunting and trapping, as the country at that time abounded in wild animals of all kinds common to the Western prairies. Of the larger game, buffalo, elk and antelope were numerous, and for the first two or three years after the date of the above settlement, the selling of meats, hides and furs formed quite a profitable source of income for those then living in the county.

In the spring of 1867, the parties who left the settlement the fall previous, returned, and with them came the first white woman to form a residence in the county. She was Mrs. E. A. Whitaker, and was then about seventy years of age. She entered a homestead near the West Blue River, in what is now West Blue Precinct.

In the year 1868, a very few settlers came to the county. On the West Blue, Henry L. Badger, the pioneer land surveyor, accompanied by a few families, made a location. The same year, D. H. Dillon settled in the eastern part of the county on Turkey Creek.

During the year 1869, there were but a very few additions made to the settlements on West Blue and Turkey, but quite a large settlement was made in the extreme southeastern part of the county, on Walnut Creek. Among the Walnut Creek settlers were M. Walker, J. F. Snow, John, Charles and Henry Eberstein and Cyrus McPherson.

The settlements above named formed a nucleus, around which new settlers were fast selecting farms. The year 1870 is noted for the large immigration to Nebraska, and now there was a rush of settlers to Fillmore County. The settlements were generally made around those already started, but by far the greatest number located in the southeastern part of the county, and, by the close of the year, the settlers here outnumbered those of the rest of the county. Among those to locate on the West Blue, in 1870, was E. L. Martin, who laid out a town and called it Fillmore City. This town was located where the Fillmore Flouring Mills now are.

Immigration had been kept up during the winter of 1870–71, and, in the spring of 1871, there began a grand rush of settlers to Fillmore County, which continued during the year. The greater part of the better quality of Government land, in all parts of the county, was now taken up, and a great deal of railroad land was sold. The original land grant to the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, conveyed to them each alternate section of land, for fifteen miles on each side of the railroad. The heaviest settlement, in 1871, however, was near the original settlement before mentioned.

In the grand rush of the spring of 1871, several professional men came to the county. The first attorneys to make a location were C. H. Bane, near the center of the county, and J. W. Eller, in the northeastern part. The first physicians were G. R. Hart and H. F. King, who secured homestead claims near the center of the county.

The first ministers of the Gospel to form a residence in the county were Elder E. R. Spear, a Baptist minister, then about seventy years of age, who located on Turkey Creek, northwest of the present town of Geneva, and Rev. G. W. Gue, a Methodist minister, who located where the town of Fairmont now is. It is impossible to say which of these gentlemen preached the first sermon in the county, though it is generally credited to Elder Spear, who preached at the residence of N. McCalla, on Turkey Creek, early in May, 1871. About the same time, and it is said by many, a little earlier, Rev. G. W. Gue preached a sermon at the residence of Warren Woodard at the present town of Exeter.

The first store in the county was opened February 10, 1871, by J. E. Porter, at Fillmore City, on the West Blue River. This was also the place where the first farm in the county was opened up, in 1867, by Nimrod G. Dixon, who broke forty acres that year.

The first post office was established at Fillmore March 10, 1871, and E. L. Martin was appointed Postmaster. The post office was kept at J. E. Porter's store, and he had charge of the office, having been appointed Deputy Postmaster. The salary for the first year amounted to $12.

The first school of the county was taught on Walnut Creek, in the extreme southeastern part of the county, in the fall of 1871.

In the fall of 1871, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was completed through Fillmore County, and the towns of Exeter and Fairmont were surveyed and platted, and at once began to be built up rapidly.

In the history of Fillmore County, the year 1872 is noted for the rapid settlement over its entire area. During the year, nearly every acre of Government land had been entered, a large amount of railroad land sold, and a very large acreage brought under cultivation. There had been a large acreage planted to crops, and the yield was good.

The spring of 1873 opened with a heavy immigration to the county, and, by the end of the year, all parts had become quite thickly settled. The large acreage already under cultivation had been planted, which yielded an abundant crop. Besides this, there was a great deal of breaking done during the summer.

CRIMINAL MATTERS.

In the fall of 1871, William Smith had been arrested for larceny and was confined in the Pawnee County Jail at a great expense, awaiting trial; therefore, upon a request from the County Commissioners, Judge O. P. Mason ordered a special term of the District Court, to be held on February 28, 1872. The first jury in the county was drawn on February 7, and the first term of District Court was held on the appointed day at the residence of Mr. Pangle, on Turkey Creek, a short distance northwest of the present town of Geneva. Smith was convicted and sentenced to sixty days imprisonment in the Otoe County Jail.

The first homicide in the county occurred in August, 1872, at which time Orlando Porter shot and killed George A. Day. Porter lived on a farm east of Geneva, and Day, who had a homestead near, but had not yet brought his family West, was boarding with him. He frequently complained of being too unwell to work, and remained at the house. One day, while working in the hay-field, a neighbor told Porter that Day had been guilty of criminal intimacy with his wife. Porter went to the house, and, taking his wife on his knee, made her confess to the truth of the report, upon which he rose, with the exclamation, "He shall die." Just at that moment, he saw Day riding up on one of his own horses, which he had loaned him, and, in a moment of anger, caught up a loaded musket at his side, thrust the muzzle out of the window, fired, and Day rolled from the horse dead. An inquest was held and Porter held for trial on the charge of murder. At the regular term of court, in November, held at the Manleyville Hall, he was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to one year of imprisonment in the penitentiary. The jury at once signed a petition for his pardon. After serving a few months, he was released, and returned with his wife to Ohio.

THE GRASSHOPPER RAID.

During the fall and winter of 1873–74, everything passed along in the usual manner, without any remarkable events. With the increase of population, the towns of the county had progressed rapidly, and the spring of 1874 opened with bright prospects for the entire county. Farms had been opened in all parts of the county, and, though it had consumed nearly all the means of the greater number of them to pay living expenses and bring their farms under cultivation, the farmers and business men were in the best of spirits. Crops had in previous years yielded fairly, and now a much larger acreage than ever before had been planted, and, during the early part of the season, grew with astonishing rapidity. But their hopes were soon to be blasted. Early in July, came a protracted dry season, and this was followed in the latter part of the same month by myriads of grasshoppers that devastated the entire State. So thick did they come that the light of the sun was obscured, and it was but a few hours until everything that was not yet ripe and gathered was destroyed. With the exception of a few late fields, the harvest of small grain was nearly completed, but the destruction of corn and vegetables was complete.

The greater number of the settlers had spent their all to get a start, and, unable to stand the loss of so great a part of their crops, it now looked as if their ruin was complete. For a time, all progress in the county came to a stand-still. Many left the country to spend the winter in their old neighborhoods in the East, and some went never to return. But the greater number remained. Many of them had to practice the most rigid economy and endure many privations, but, though there was a great deal of suffering, there were no cases of actual starvation.

A project was started to vote county bonds to aid the sufferers, but, on the 16th of January, 1875, the proposition was voted on and defeated. The vote stood 200 for and 532 against. After this, one precinct—Bryant—voted relief bonds, and N. Anderson, J. W. Ireland and A. J. Williams were elected Trustees. The amount was small, and it cost so much to negotiate the bonds that, when distributed, the amount of money each received was very small.

Aid societies had been formed, and a large quantity of provisions and clothing sent to Fillmore County for distribution. There is no doubt that many needy families were assisted materially by these contributions, though a great part of what was distributed went to those who least needed it. Besides this, many needy settlers were compelled, when going to the distributing officer for assistance, to sign a receipt for quite a large quantity of goods before leaving the office, and, upon arriving at the cars or storehouse, they could get but a small portion of the goods they had receipted for, and if satisfaction or the return of the receipt were demanded of the distributing officer, he refused to give them up, stating that some one had stolen the goods, and that he must hold those receipts that his own accounts with his superior officers should balance. His course was condemned by the settlers, but it has never been known who stole the goods. It is evident, however, that a most diabolical theft was perpetrated that robbed starving and half-clad women and children of food and clothing.

The summer of 1875 was a dull one, and many saw hard times. Owing to the grasshopper raid of the year before, it was difficult for the farmers to obtain seed. Their teams were in a half-starved condition. They secured what seed they could, however, and went to work manfully to put out another crop. In spite of all privations, their courage never failed, and, in the fall, their labors were rewarded by a fair yield of crops. In 1876, the grasshoppers appeared again in some parts of the county, but did very little damage. During these two years, however, there was comparatively little immigration, owing to reports of the great injury done by these predacious insects.

ORGANIZATION.

Early in the year 1871, steps were taken to secure a county organization. At this time the county existed only in name, and was attached to Saline, for judicial, revenue and elective purposes. A petition for organization was prepared, and forwarded to Acting Governor William H. James, who, on the 15th day of March, 1871, issued a proclamation, ordering an organic election—for the purpose of electing county officers, and selecting a county seat, to be held on Friday, April 21, 1871, at the residence of Nathaniel McCalla, on Section 30, Town 7, Range 2 west. This was on Turkey Creek, a short distance northeast of the present town of Geneva.

The organic election was held on the day appointed, and resulted in the election of the following officers: Elisha L. Martin, Charles H. Bassett and Jesse Lee, County Commissioners; Henry L. Badger, Clerk; Wilber Deuel, Treasurer; J. F. Snow, Sheriff; William H. Blain, Judge; Henry L. Badger, Surveyor; G. R. Wolf, Superintendent of Schools; and T. E. Barnett, Coroner. The county seat was voted to be located on the southeast one-fourth of School Section 36, Town 7, Range 3 west, in the geographical center of the county. There were eighty-one votes cast at the election.

The first meeting of the County Commissioners was held at the residence of N. McCalla, on Turkey Creek, on the 27th day of May, 1871. The newly elected officers qualified for their respective offices. The county was divided into Commissioners' districts, by lines extending east and west, making each district eight miles wide and twenty-four miles long. As the county seat had been located on school land belonging to the State, it was decided that before erecting public buildings, the county should wait for a survey, and confer with the proper State officers, regarding the purchase of this land. Therefore, the temporary county seat was designated at McCalla's residence. Judge Blain was given permission to hold his office at his own residence, on the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 30, Town 7, Range 2 west. C. H. Bassett was ordered to confer with the Saline County officers, to gain possession of the assessment books and tax list of Fillmore County property. This completed the business of the first meeting.

Though McCalla's residence was designated as the county seat, none of the county records were kept there, but were carried to the homes of the officials, and only brought to McCalla's at times when the Board of Commissioners met. Owing to the delay in the purchase of the school land, there were several points near the center of the county, trying to secure the seat of government. At the meeting of the Commissioners, on July 3, Maj. Williams, acting for James Mar, owner of the north half of Section 25, Town 7, Range 3, west, offered to donate at the option of the Commissioners, either forty acres of said land, or to donate ten acres and erect a court house at a cost of $2,500, provided that the county seat be located on the above-described land. This offer was refused by the Commissioners. About the same time, A. J. Manley tried to secure the location of the county seat on the southwest quarter of Section 27, Town 7, Range 3 west. He built a large hall, twenty feet wide and sixty feet long, and offered to donate this to the county should they locate the county seat there. A town was surveyed, platted and named Manleyville.

On July 6, 1871, the county was divided into four voting precincts, and J. W. Eller was appointed attorney for the county.

OTHER COUNTY AFFAIRS.

The survey of the school section, where the county seat had been located by the election in the spring, was made on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of July, 1871, by Henry L. Badger. The town site was first named Henry, which name it retained until July 2, 1872, when it was changed to Geneva.

Though Henry had been surveyed, the county seat was not established there until the year 1873, as provision had to be made by the State Legislature for the sale of the land, which was done by an act passed in 1872. After the land had been purchased, county buildings were to be built, so that it was not until May, 1873, that the county seat was permanently located at Geneva. Before this was done, meetings of the County Commissioners were held at McCalla's, until March 16, 1872, a meeting was held at the residence of David Lee, near the town site on the school section. After this, until May, 1873, Commissioners' meetings were held at the residence of the County Clerk, J. E. Spear, a short distance northwest of the site of the county seat.

On the 10th day of October, 1871, the first regular election was held and resulted in the election of William H. Blain, Judge; J. G. McFadden, Sheriff; A. T. Hager, Treasurer; J. E. Spear, Clerk; H. L. Badger, Surveyor; and G. W. Gue, Superintendent of Schools. H. G. Smith, W. T. Burnett and T. E. Barnett were elected Commissioners. In the election of these men arose some complications that had to be settled by the courts. It was understood by the old board that two of their body having the largest number of votes at the organic election in April, should hold over, one for two and the other for the full term of three years. T. E. Barnett was elected in the place of Jesse Lee, whose term of office, it was admitted, expired on January 1, 1872. Bassett and Martin claiming the office on the grounds of the election of the spring before, were not candidates for re-election. In Martin's district, H. G. Smith was the only man voted for, but as he refused to qualify, E. L. Martin was allowed to retain the office. In the second district, W. T. Burnett was elected, and he began a suit before the courts to depose Bassett, which was done by a decision of District Judge Mason in February, 1872.

On April 15, 1872, G. W. Gue resigned his office as County Superintendent of Schools, and J. A. Dempster was appointed in his place.

The officers of Saline County had refused to give up the tax lists for Fillmore, and on October 16, 1871, the Commissioners ordered the County Attorney, J. W. Eller, to begin a suit before the District Court for their possession. Eller urged the suit, agreeing to pay the costs if defeated, which certainly required considerable assurance, for the young man had just begun the practice of law, and at the time his only possessions were two or three law books, his homestead claim and 50 cents in cash. To attend the meetings of the Commissioners as their attorney, he had to walk about fifteen miles, and get trusted for his dinner, but on going to attend the District Court, in Saline County, to make a little better appearance, he borrowed a pony, and managed to scrape enough money together to pay his hotel bill, but he secured the tax lists.

On February 6, 1872, J. S. Le Hew, N. McCalla and John A. Williams were appointed to appraise the school lands of the county, which they did in due time, and made their report April 29.

On June 17, 1872, at a public sale appointed, the county purchased a tract of land in the town of Henry, now Geneva, for the county buildings, for the sum of $135, and on the 27th of the same month, received a deed for the land, from Acting Gov. William H. James.

On July 2, the name of the county seat was changed to Geneva.

At the regular election on October 8, 1872, J. E. Cramer, of Fillmore County, was elected Representative in the Legislature from his District. J. A. Dempster was elected Superintendent of

Schools, and E. L. Martin, Commissioner. At this election 540 votes were cast.

On December 2, 1872, the contract for building the court house and jail at Geneva, was let to Jesse P. Thompson, for the sum of $8,075. Work on these buildings was commenced at once and pushed rapidly to completion, and they were formally accepted by the Board of Commissioners on May 5, 1873. The county records were then removed there, where they have ever since remained.

On January 7, 1873, the county was again divided into precincts, making altogether sixteen in number, each comprising a township. There has since been no change made in their boundaries.

A large number of the citizens of the county were determined, though their court house was large enough for all present purposes, to have that used for a county poor house, and to build a large and imposing brick court house. On July 7, 1873, the County Commissioners, on account of a vote in October, 1872, to build a new court house, advertised for plans and specifications for a building to cost $37,500. These were furnished by different builders, and one selected, but on October 11, 1873, an injunction was served upon the Commissioners forbidding the building of the house, on the ground that the county had no power to vote such bonds. Their reasons were sustained and the new court house was never built.

ELECTIONS.

The regular election on October 14, 1873, resulted in the election of J. E. Spear, Clerk; A. T. Hager, Treasurer; W. H. Blain, Judge; C. A. Warner, Sheriff; James Shepard, Coroner; V. A. Jones, Surveyor; J. A. Dempster, Superintendent of Schools, and W. T. Burnett, Commissioner.

At the election of October 13, 1874, E. Shepard had been elected County Commissioner in the place of T. E. Barnett, whose term of office had expired.

A new State Constitution was to be framed, and on April 6, 1875, J. D. Hamilton, of Fillmore County, was elected a delegate from his district, to the Constitutional Convention.

At the regular election of October 12, 1875, J. W. Eller, of Fillmore County, was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the First Judicial District of Nebraska. The county officers elected were: J. Jensen, Clerk; J. M. Fisher, Treasurer; C. A. Warner, Sheriff; C. M. Northrup, Judge; W. C. Henry, Commissioner; J. A. Dempster, Superintendent of Schools; H. L. Badger, Surveyor, and R. H. Wirts, Coroner.

On September 14, 1875, the contract was let for building a County Poor House, at a cost of $1,473. In a few months the building was completed. It was located on the southeast quarter of Section 16, Town 6, Range 3 west. This tract of land had been purchased for a poor farm, July 2, 1872.

At the annual election on November 7, 1876, E. D. Place was elected Commissioner; C. M. Northrup was elected Representative to the Legislature for Fillmore County; J. O. Chase, Representative for the combined district of Fillmore and Clay, and J. P. Manle, Presecuting Attorney for the First Judicial District of Nebraska.

On November 6, 1877, the following county officers were elected: Clerk, J. Jensen; Treasurer, J. M. Fisher; Sheriff, C. A. Warner; Judge, J. D. Hamilton; Superintendent of Schools, J. B. Lewis; Coroner, R. M. Cotton; Surveyor, H. L. Badger.

On November 5, 1878, William Ramsdell was elected Commissioner; J. D. Jenkins, Representative to the Legislature, and John F. Coulter, State Senator.

November 4, 1879, Charles Barnett was elected Commissioner; George P. Wintersteen, Clerk; S. B. Camp, Clerk of District Court; P. D. Sturdevant, Treasurer; W. J. Carrier, Sheriff; B. F. Shickley, Judge; W. S. Crawford, Surveyor; J. B. Lewis, Superintendent of Schools, and G. W. Whipple, Coroner.

November 2, 1880, G. H. Bomgardner was elected Commissioner, and W. B. Gray and Nathan S. Babcock, Representatives to the Legislature.

The election of November 8, 1881, resulted in the choice of Nils Anderson, Representative; G. P. Wintersteen, Clerk; P. D. Sturdevant, Treasurer; W. G. Hannes, Sheriff; B. F. Shickley, Judge; J. B. Lewis, Superintendent of Schools; Cyrus Macy, Commissioner; W. S. Crawford, Surveyor, and T. C. McCleery, Coroner.

In politics, Fillmore County is Republican by a very large majority, on all questions of a State or National issue, but in county politics, ever since its organization, there has been one continuous struggle for the offices. There have always been a number of candidates for every office, and all factions have ever been ready to take advantage of every little circumstance that will turn the tide in their favor. During the campaigns there have been some very bitter personal fights made between rival candidates for public favor, but until the fall of 1881, these had been settled at the polls. But now, those out of office had combined to overthrow those then in power, and, as a result, the Republican candidate for Clerk, only received a small majority over the combination candidate, who proceeded to contest the election. After a bitter fight before the courts, extending over a period of about six months, the Republican candidate, George P. Wintersteen, was declared elected.

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTY.

For the five years succeeding the year 1876, the county has continued to progress steadily in the increase of population and of improvements made. No remarkable events aside from this uniform progress have taken place. The farms have been well improved. Groves have been planted and have grown rapidly. Orchard trees have been planted, and where properly cared for are doing well, with the exception of cherry trees, have not yet attained sufficient size to yield much fruit. The smaller fruits have been quite extensively planted, and their yield is prolific. Neat and comfortable houses have been built, and large farms brought under cultivation. The population, according to the census of 1880, numbered over ten thousand, and as it has been constantly increasing since that time, it may now, at a fair estimate, be said to be nearly 12,000.

During the past five years the crops have averaged a fair yield. Some years they have been cut short by dry weather, but there has not been a complete failure during that period.

Some localities have been visited by severe hail storms, which have completely ruined all growing crops in their path. These storms, however, have not been general, but local in their effects. The last of these swept over the extreme southwestern part of the county on the morning of July 10, 1882, and though narrow, it swept along with terrific force, hurling down large jagged lumps of ice that in places entirely demolished the growing crops. This was notably the case on the farms of Peter Gergen, M. Tower and E. R. Howe. Outside of a belt about three-quarters of a mile in breadth the crops were but slightly injured.

Crop-raising alone has been found not to pay very well, and the more enterprising farmers are fast getting herds of sheep and cattle. There are all the natural advantages here that can be found anywhere for stock-raising, and this industry affords greater profits than any other that can be carried on in the county.

In the material growth of the county, the cause of education has not been neglected. In the settlement of the country, as soon as a place to live in could be built, and sometimes before, steps were taken to organize a school district and provide for a school. As the result of this, every community now has its comfortable schoolhouse, and from three to ten months' school every year.

Church societies are organized in every precinct of the county, and religious services are held in almost every community. In Franklin Precinct, in the southeastern part of the county, are two German Lutheran Churches, both built in 1878. One of these was built at a cost, when furnished, of $700, with a parsonage worth $450, and has a large and prosperous membership. The other church was built at a cost of about $500, with a parsonage worth $250. Around these churches is a large German settlement.

In the eastern part of the county, in Liberty and Glengary Precincts, is a very large settlement of Bohemians, and they have a church, known as the Bohemian Catholic Church, which was built some years ago, and has a large and strong membership. Meetings are held every alternate Sunday, and on all the principal Catholic holidays.

In the western part of the county, in Momence Precinct, is a large settlement of Germans, and here they have a large German Catholic Church, which was erected in 1879. The interior is decorated and fitted up in a neat and expensive manner. Services are held regularly by the priest.

In Bryant Precinct, in the southwestern part of the county, is a large settlement of Swedes. They are all religious people, and at an early date they organized religious societies. In 1881, a large and neatly designed church was erected by them, and is known as the Swedish First Lutheran Church. It has a large and constantly increasing membership.

The Fillmore Agricultural Society was organized in 1872, with C. H. Bane, President, and J. Jensen, Secretary. They own sixty acres of land, have good buildings and some money on hand. For 1882, J. Jensen is President, and J. E. Spear, Secretary.

FAIRMONT.

This is the largest town in Fillmore County, and has a population of about eight hundred. Its location is on the level, upland prairie, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. It is about four miles from the north line of the county, and about midway across the county from east to west. When the town site was selected, it was a naked and unbroken prairie, but now it is finely ornamented with a large growth of forest and shade trees, which gives the residence portion of the town the appearance of having been built in the midst of one large grove. Though containing no very large and magnificent buildings, the business houses and residences are all neat in design, and remind the visitor of the pleasant villages of New England.

Surrounded as it is by a fertile and well-settled country, Fairmont is a business town of considerable importance. The business and professional interests of the town are represented by two grain elevators, one with a capacity for 20,000 bushels, and the other 15,000, two lumber yards, eight grocery stores, three general stores, one dry goods store, two hardware, three drug, one boot and shoe, one furniture, one jewelry, one millinery and furnishing store, a number of dress makers, two harness shops, two meat markets, four agricultural implement warehouses, three newspaper offices, two banks, three hotels, two restaurants, two bakeries, two livery stables, two blacksmith shops, two carpenter shops, one cheese factory, one flouring-mill, one wagon and implement manufactory, one marble works, three coal yards, two saloons, a number of real estate and loan agencies, tailor shop, barber shops, etc., four physicians, eight lawyers, one photographer, three editors, four ministers, and five school teachers.

EARLY HISTORY.

The town as originally surveyed in October, 1871, comprised the northeast quarter and 460 feet of the northwest quarter of Section 30, Town 8, Range 3 west, in all comprising $188\frac{47}{100}$ acres. The history of the town may be said to have commenced about six months before this, when the site was selected by the Railroad Town Company, and, being on Government land, four men were employed to enter the entire section by pre-emption claim. As the law required a six months' residence, these men built a little house on the center of the section, which they occupied until they could prove up, which they then did and deeded the land to the town company.

As soon as surveyed, the sale of town lots commenced, and in a short time a number were sold, and some buildings erected.

After the small house occupied by the original claimants of the land, the next building was the store of J. E. Porter, which he removed from Fillmore City, arriving at Fairmont and beginning business October 15, 1871.

Before the town was surveyed, there was a post office on the farm of M. H. Brown, adjoining the town site. The post office was called Hesperia, and M. H. Brown was Postmaster; but soon after the town site was surveyed, it was removed thereto, and its name changed to Fairmont.

During the fall of 1871, several buildings were erected. Building was kept up during the winter, and by May 1, 1872, there were altogether about forty buildings in the new town.

The first sermon was preached in the fall of 1871, at the new railroad depot, by Rev. G. W. Gue Late the same year, the building of the Methodist Episcopal Church was commenced. This was the first church edifice in the county. J. W. Stewart was pastor.

The first newspaper, called the Fairmont *Bulletin*, was established early in May, 1872, by Will R. Gaylord.

The first death occurred in the summer of 1872, and it was that of a young child of Mr. and Mrs. William Chapin.

The first school was taught in the summer of 1872, by Miss Elvie Lewis, now Mrs. Dan Phillips, in a small frame building rented for school purposes.

The first marriage took place in the fall of 1872, and was that of Clarence C. Chapin and Miss Morgan.

The early history of Fairmont is marked by no remarkable events other than its wonderful progress. In the spring of 1873, the town had attained such size that it was determined to become incorporated as a village, which was accomplished May 26, 1873, and A. S. Shepard, H. L. Edwards, W. C. Zeigler, J. E. Porter and B. F. Parliman were appointed Trustees.

Among the first acts of the new village board was to secure the laying-out of a park adjoining the town site. The town company donated the land, and a fine park, comprising a little over seven acres, was laid out, and, in due time, was planted to trees. This park has ever since been the pride of the village, and has received careful attention. The result is that at this date the trees have attained sufficient size to afford good shade, and the ground having been sown to orchard grass, the park presents a very attractive appearance.

In 1873, the schoolhouse was built, and was 24x48 feet in dimensions, with two wings each 10x24 feet, and the entire building two stories high. The schoolhouse grounds comprise an entire block, which was donated by the town company. This was planted to trees.

Fairmont continued to improve very fast until the summer of 1874, when the grasshoppers ruined the crops throughout the country tributary to it, when a dull period followed for about two years.

In the fall of 1876, business again revived. The crops had been good, and this town was the market for a large scope of well-settled country. To the south it commanded a trade for several miles, while from the north farmers hauled their crops from the northern part of York County, and the business done in Fairmont was great. This great prosperity continued during the year 1877, but since that time other towns have increased their business facilities, and Fairmont no longer draws a trade from so large a territory as formerly. There is, however, a large and well-settled country naturally tributary to it, whence a good support is derived and the business of the town may be said to be in a prosperous condition.

In the winter of 1878–79, the town was visited by a big fire which burned several buildings, and, for a time, threatened to sweep away the entire town, and it was with only the greatest difficulty that this was prevented. The fire was supposed to have been of incendiary origin, and T. J. Wells was arrested and brought to trial on a charge of arson, but, after a long and exciting trial, he was acquitted.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The church societies of Fairmont are the Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Catholic and Episcopal. The three first named have church buildings. The Methodist Episcopal Church was built in the fall of 1871; the Presbyterian in 1873, from lumber donated for the purpose by the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and the Congregational Church built in 1881. The two last named are large and comfortable buildings. The citizens of Fairmont are of an exceptionally religious character and contribute liberally to the support of the church organizations.

The schools are in a prosperous condition. To the large schoolhouse erected in 1873, an addition has been built, 24x32 feet in size, and two stories high. The school is well graded, and is divided into five departments Great care is taken to secure good instructors, and the pupils in attendance make rapid progress.

SOCIETIES.

Fairmont Lodge, No. 48, A., F. & A. M., was organized in 1874. It is now in a prosperous condition, and numbers about forty members.

Hesperian Lodge, No. 42, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1874. It is in a prosperous condition, and has over fifty members.

Stacy Encampment, No. 11, I. O. O. F., has a good working organization, and holds meetings the first and third Thursdays of each month.

Fillmore Lodge, No. 213, Knights of Honor, were organized

March 10, 1879, with nineteen members. It now has thirty-nine members, and is in a flourishing condition.

E. A. U. Lodge, No. 218, is an insurance association, organized to secure a union in operations, and is prosperous. It was organized in January, 1881.

The Women's Mutual Improvement Club, is an organization having as its object the intellectual and social advancement of its members. It was organized in the fall of 1879, and is in a prosperous condition. Much energy and ability is displayed, and the society is doing an immense good in advancing the social and mental culture of the ladies of Fairmont.

A woman's suffrage association was organized in 1881, and has a large membership. A great deal of ability is displayed by its members, and its meetings attract considerable attention.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union has a large and working organization. The members are working hard in their chosen labor. The society was organized in 1881.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

There are two banking institutions in Fairmont. Charles S. Miller & Co. began business early in 1882, as successors to the banking house of E. B. Branch & Co., which was established in 1875.

The Fillmore County Bank was first organized January 1, 1878, by J. O. Chase. On the 1st of April, 1880, it was incorporated with a paid-up capital of $20 000. J. O. Chase is President, and Irwin B. Chase, Cashier.

The Fairmont Steam Flouring Mill was built in 1878, by Welch & Wiley. An excellent quality of flour is made. To secure the location of this mill, the citizens of Fairmont donated to the proprietors a bonus of $1,000. This money was raised by subscription. The most of this was finally paid by J. E. Porter, R. H. Pinney and A. S. Shepard, who guaranteed the payment of the subscription.

The Fairmont Dairy Association was organized, and began operations for the manufacture of cheese on February 1, 1882. About 80,000 pounds of cheese are made each month.

The Fairmont wagon shops, C. Beecher, proprietor, besides the manufacture of wagons and carriages, make corn planters and cultivators.

THE PRESS.

The Fairmont *Bulletin* was established May 1, 1872, by Will R. Gaylord. It is now owned by E. C. Sawyer. L. T. Calkins is editor and manager. The *Bulletin* is a seven-column paper, folio, and is Republican in politics. It has a large circulation.

L. T. Calkins, the managing editor of the *Bulletin*, was born in Barnerville, N. Y., August 2, 1852. He attended school in Troy and Franklin during his boyhood days. In 1870, he removed to Burlington, Iowa. From there he went to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was engaged as principal of one of the ward schools for nearly three years. He then attended the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., until 1874, when he returned to Burlington, and began work on the *Daily Hawkeye*. He was engaged first in the business office and then on the editorial staff. In 1878, he left the *Hawkeye* and removed to Fairmont, Neb. Here he purchased the *Bulletin*, which he edited until July 1, 1881, when he sold out to E. C. Sawyer, and then purchased the Lincoln *Daily Globe*, which he published until the next December, when he again returned to Fairmont and took charge of the *Bulletin* as managing editor. In 1879, he was appointed Postmaster at Fairmont, which position he resigned in the spring of 1882. He was married at Burlington, Iowa, February 16, 1877.

The *Nebraska Signal* is a weekly newspaper, published by Dr. J. B. Brazelton. It was established October 27, 1881. It is a six-column paper, anti-monopoly Republican in politics.

J. B. Brazelton was born November 24, 1827, in Jefferson County, Ind. Moved to Greensburg at the age of thirteen. Attended school there three years, receiving an academic education, when he went to Cincinnati, and worked in the Ben Franklin Book and Job Printing Office three years. Then moved to Louisville and worked in the *Courier* office two years. He then returned to Greensburg and began the study of medicine. He graduated and practiced there until the fall of 1871, when he located at Peru, Neb., where he engaged in the practice of his profession until April 28, 1874, when he located at Fairmont. He retired from practice in October, 1881, and began the publication of the *Signal*.

Literary Notes is a paper devoted to literary and educational purposes, and shows great ability on the part of its editor, L. B. Fifield. The paper was established at Kearney in February, 1878, and removed to Fairmont in October, 1881. The *Notes* issues semimonthly, and has a good circulation throughout the State.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

F. M. ANDERSON, Fairmont, was born in Morris, Fillmore Co., Ill., in 1857, where he lived for eighteen years; removing to Nebraska and settling in Fairmont in 1878, where he engaged in mercantile business under the firm name of Ruffner & Anderson, and in 1881 merging into the sole proprietorship. He attended Bryant & Stratton's business college in Davenport, Iowa, in 1877. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. He was married in 1881, in Fairmont to Miss Finnigan.

JOHN BARSBY, attorney at law, Fairmont, was born in Leicester, England, in 1848. Fifteen years later, he moved to Winnebago County, Ill., where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in the Sixth Missouri Infantry, serving twenty-one months, when he was shot through the right shoulder at the battle of Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863, and was discharged; re-entered the service in the fall of 1864, as Second Lieutenant of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, serving until the close of the war, being mustered out in July, 1865. He was one of the guards of honor over President Lincoln's remains in Springfield capitol; then went on the stage as a vocalist. He removed to Nebraska in 1868, settling in Seward County, where he followed farming for four years, when he moved to Fairmont and followed the music business and kept a restaurant. In 1876, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and served four years, at the same time studying law, being admitted to the bar in 1878, and has followed that profession since. He was married in 1867, in Whiteside County, Ill., to Kate E. Cummins, daughter of Judge Cummins, now of York, Neb. They have three boys living—Macvicar W. S., Harry H. and Edward Centennial. Two girls deceased. He is a member of the Blue Lodge of A., F. & A. M., K. of H., and Past Commander of the G. A. R.

CHARLES BEECHER, Fairmont, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1824, where his parents remained two and a half years, going from there to Genesee County, where he lived for five years; returning to Washington County, where he remained for five years, thence to Rutland County, Vt., where he remained ten years, farming; from there he went to Kendall and Winnebago Counties, Ill.; lived in latter county twenty-five years, where he remained until 1874, engaged in wagon-making and machine work; then removed to Fairmont, engaging in farming for one year, and then built a grain elevator, which he soon after sold. He then went into carriage and wagon making and general repair shop. He was married in Vermont in 1848, to Louisa Wills. They have one son—Henry I. Mr. Charles Beecher is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Equitable Aid Union. He was a member of the Town Board for four years.

HENRY BEECHER, Fairmont, was born in Kendall County, Ill., in 1852, living in that State twenty years, when he moved to Fairmont, Neb , engaging in farming three and a half miles from town until 1876, when he followed wagon-making for a short time, after which he spent four or five months in Arkansas, but upon returning, he engaged in the hardware business in July, 1881, under the firm name of Beecher, Clark & Co., which business is still carried on. He was married in December, 1878, in Illinois, to Ella Prescott, who died in December, 1878, leaving one child.

W. J. CLARK was born in Newcastle, Penn., in 1847, living there six years, when he moved to Claridon, Ohio, where he remained ten years, and thence going to Plano, Ill,, where he was engaged in the hardware trade, remaining there twelve years. In 1878, he removed to Fairmont, and engaged as clerk in the hardware business until July, 1881, when he entered business in the firm of Beecher, Clark & Co. He was married in 1868, in Plano, Ill., to Jennie Green. They have three children, all living. He is a member of Equitable Aid Union.

W. I. CARSON, Fairmont, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1840, where he lived until 1851, when he went to Williams County, where he lived until 1859, when he went to Steuben County, Ind., where he lived until 1861, farming. In August of that year, he enlisted in the Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, Company I, serving until January 10, 1866. He then returned to Steuben County, Ind., where he lived until 1872, following farming, when he removed to Fillmore County, Neb., taking a homestead four miles from Fairmont, where he farmed four years. He then went into the livery business in Fairmont, under the firm name of Carson & Van Slyke, now Carson & Howard. He was two years in the City Council. He was married in 1866, in Steuben County, Ind., to Catharine Van Slyke. They have three children. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H.

J. O. CHASE, banker, Fairmont, was born in Vermont in 1851. When fourteen years old, he removed to Waterford, Wis., remaining there five years, and removed to Lincoln, Neb. In 1871, worked for dairyman, and afterward read law, being admitted to the bar in February, 1872. In the latter year, he removed to Fairmont and engaged in the practice of law until 1878. He was admitted to practice before the State Supreme Court, in July, 1875. In January, 1878, he engaged in the banking business as President of the Fillmore County Bank. He was formerly a member of the firm of Chase Bros. & Sawyer, bankers, at Riverton. He was married in 1874, in Burlington, Wis., to Hattie E. Sturge. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, A., . & A. M., I. O. O. F. and K. of H. He was formerly a member of the City Council, and is at present a Notary Public; member of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature in 1877.

JOHN F. COULTER, Fairmont, was born in Cass County, Mich., in 1840, where he lived for thirty-three years, following farming and stock-raising, and teaching twelve winters. In 1874, he removed to Fairmont, Neb., buying a farm five miles southwest of the town, which he has occupied since. He taught school for three winters in Nebraska. In the fall of 1870, he was elected to the Michigan House of Representatives. In 1878, he was elected as Senator from the Twenty-third Senatorial District to the Nebraska State Legislature, serving for two years; Justice of the Peace for four years. He was married in 1864, in Cass County, Mich., to Sarah N. Vary. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the T. of H., and was Director of Cass County Agricultural Society for ten years, and President of same one year, also President of that of Fillmore County, Neb., two years.

F. CURTISS, loan agent, Fairmont, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1824, but when a small boy his parents removed to Cazenovia, N. Y., where they lived until he was twelve years of age, when they removed to Onondaga County, and remained three years, going from there to Kenosha County, Wis., where he remained until twenty-four years of age, or until 1853, when for ten years he followed the ministry as a pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After that he settled in Evanston, Ill., where he took a Biblical course, graduating in 1865. He entered the Rock River Methodist Episcopal Conference, being stationed for one year in Wyanet, one year at Elizabeth, three years at Lena, one year at Sandwich, and two years at Plano His wife's health failing, in 1874–75-76 he was employed by the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Land Department, running land-seeker's excursions in this State. He removed to Fairmont in 1875. In 1877, he was General Ticket Agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Topeka Railroad for land department; returning to Fairmont in 1878; being pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Crete during that year, after which he returned to Fairmont, settling on his farm two miles from town, at the same time following the business of money loaning for New York capitalists, which he still follows. He was married in 1853, in Bristol, Wis., to Emily M. Pike. They have six children living, and four deceased. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and formerly of all temperance societies. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church until two years ago, when he was transferred to the United Brethren Church, Exeter Mission, as pastor.

J. A. EDNEY, Fairmont, was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., in 1849, where he lived until fifteen years old, when he removed to Lyons, Iowa, where he remained for nine years, following the hardware and tinner's trade; from there he removed, in 1874, to Exeter, Neb., where he engaged in the hardware and implement business, which he followed until December, 1880, when he sold out and established agricultural implement and carriage warehouse in Fairmont, which is running at the present time. He was married in 1872, in Gloucester City, N. J., to Gertrude Howarth. They have one child living, and one deceased.

J. W. ELLER was born in Indiana in 1846. Lived there until 1871, when he removed to Fillmore County, settling in Fairmont upon the location of that place in the fall of the year, following the practice of law. Graduated from the law department of the Chicago University in 1870 with the degree of LL. B. Enlisted in 1863 in the Tenth Indiana Cavalry, Company I, serving until the close of the war. being mustered out in July, 1865. He has held the office of County Attorney, was District Attorney of the First Judicial District of Nebraska in 1876, Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1873, member of the Republican State Central Committee for two years, and a member of every State Republican Convention but one since locating in the State. He was married, in 1872, in Fillmore County, to Frances Hager. They have three children.

GEORGE W. FIFIELD was born in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1852, where he lived for three years, when he moved with his parents to Manchester, Iowa, remaining there four years, after which he removed to Cedar Falls, where he lived until 1870, when he removed to Fairmont and clerked in a general store for two years. Was elected Justice of the Peace for two years. Was admitted to the bar in 1876, and, in May, 1881, formed a copartnership with W. R. Gaylord. Married, in 1878, in Fairmont, to Susie E. Noble. He is a member of the Equitable Aid Union.

L. B. FIFIELD was born in Eastport, Me., in 1826, where he lived until 1830, when, with his parents, he moved to Nova Scotia, where he remained twelve years, thence going to Exeter, N. H., where for one year he attended Phillips Academy. In 1844, moved to Boston, where he followed printing and proof-reading five years, when he entered Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., where he remained until 1849, when he removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he entered the Riverside printing office. Entered Amherst College, Class of 1853. Removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where he edited the *Daily Tribune*. In 1856, entered the ministry, being located at Manchester, Iowa, until 1860; at Cedar Falls until 1870; at Lincoln, Neb., until 1872; at Kearney until 1877, when he gave up the ministry and began the publication of the *Literary Notes* at Kearney, which he moved to Fairmont in 1881. This publication is the official educational paper of the State. Was appointed Regent of the State University in January, 1876, and elected in the fall of the same year to the same position, and re-elected in the fall of 1881. Was Chaplain of the Constitutional Convention in 1871, and House of Representatives the same year; Trustee of Doane College at Crete three years, and Moderator of Kearney School three years. Married, in 1851, at Auburndale, Mass., to Miss Walworth. They have four children.

C. W. FORT was born in Fillmore, Mo., in 1854, where he lived only a short time, when he went to Mills County, Iowa, where he lived until 1859, when his folks removed to Nebraska City, Neb., where he lived two years, and afterward at other towns along the Missouri River. In 1871, entered State Normal School at Peru, graduating in 1876 in the degree of Normal Graduate, then followed teaching, and was, in 1878, appointed Principal of the Geneva Public Schools, which position he held for two years, until appointed Principal of Fairmont Public Schools, which position he now holds. Is a member of the E. A. U.

WILLIAM R. GAYLORD was born in Niles, Mich., in 1850. Lived there two years, when his parents moved to South Bend, Ind., where he remained nine years, then went back to Niles, where he stayed two years, returning to Indiana, where he lived for four years, from thence removing to Cleveland, Ohio, where after one year he removed to Cuyahoga Falls, and, after one year, returned to Indiana, where he remained until 1871, when he removed to Lincoln, Neb., and in the latter part of the same year to Fairmont, where he has remained since, following the practice of law, having been admitted to the Bar in 1875. He has been Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, and a member of the State Committee. Was Justice of the Peace for two years, and from the organization of the town was Treasurer of the same for five or six successive years. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He was married, in 1875, in Fairmont, to Maggie Braselton. They have two children. He is now a member of the firm of Gaylord & Fifield, who established and now have the only set of title abstracts of Fillmore County.

W. C. HENRY, auctioneer, was born in Aurelius, N. Y., in 1841, where he lived until nineteen years old, then enlisted in Company K, Nineteenth New York Infantry, being promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant and discharged June 3, 1863, then returned to New York, but shortly moved to St. Joseph County, Mich., where he followed auctioneering until 1870, when he moved to Ashland, Neb., in the employ of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad until the following year, when he removed to Fairmont in the employ of the same company for two years, then engaged in the hotel business, which he followed for five years, when he went into auctioneering, which he follows to-day. He was married in February, 1864, in Sturges, Mich., to Julia F. Briggs. They have three children. He is a member of the K. of H., and has been a member of the School Board six years, and is now President. He was Chairman of the Fairmont City Council four years and County Commissioner for three years.

J. D. HOFFMAN was born in Nova Scotia in 1856, where he remained only a year, his people emigrating to Michigan, settling at Greenville, where he remained until 1873 attending school. In the latter portion of that time went through Ann Arbor College, graduating in 1872 with the degree of LL. B. In 1873, removed to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he was employed in the jobbing department of the *Daily Commonwealth*, remaining there until 1875, when he removed to Edgerton, Wis., taking a position on the *Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter*, where he remained until the spring of 1878, when he removed to Friendville, Neb., buying the *Telegraph* at that place, which he sold in the spring of 1880, and journeyed to the mountains of Colorado, but returned the same year to Lincoln, Neb., where for a year he was city editor for the *State Democrat*. In October, 1881, he took the editorial charge of the Fairmont *Bulletin*. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JAMES JACOBUS was born in Franklin County, Ind., in 1843, where he lived until twelve years old, when he moved to Winona County, Minn., where he lived until 1867, following the business of wagon and carriage manufacturing. Removed to Dodge County, Minn., in the spring of 1867. Was Deputy Sheriff of Dodge County for four years, removing to Fairmont in 1878, engaging in the machine shops for a year, and then in the Marsh Harvester Company, where he is at present. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Tenth Minnesota Infantry, serving until the close of the war, being mustered out in August, 1865. He was transferred to the regimental band in 1864. He was married in the spring of 1867, in Winona, Minn., to Miss Ellen B. Pope. They have one girl living and two deceased. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., G. A R., and Masonic Relief Society of St. Paul, Minn. Was Constable of Fillmore County for one year.

J. D. JENKINS was born in Worcestershire, Eng., in 1846, where he lived until eighteen years old, when he moved to the British New Zealand colonies in the Government employ in the mines and in mining. Was also under Gen. Cameron in the Maori campaign on colonial forces, then returned to mining on the west coast of New Zealand, being one of the first prospectors in that district. In 1872, emigrated to Lincoln, Neb., and shortly afterward settled in Seward, where he lived for three or four years speculating, and then in 1876 to Fairmont, having already a farm on the Blue Valley, in York County. In 1874, went to California and Oregon, but, ascertaining that Nebraska had more natural advantages, returned. In 1879, was elected as Representative from Fillmore County to the State Legislature, serving for two years. He was married in 1880 in Fairmont. He is a member of the Romish Church. Received a primary education at Danby, Sedgley Park, Staffordshire, afterward at Radcliffe College, Leicestershire (Jesuit), and then to St. Gregory's College, Downside, Somersetshire, the oldest Benedictine scholastic institution in England.

G. W. JOHNSTON, M. D., was born in Parisburg, Va., in 1851. He was educated at Henry College, Emory, Va.; lived in that State until 1873, when he removed to Fairmont, Neb., and engaged in practice of medicine until 1876, when he removed to California, stopping at Marysville and Nicholas for about one year, when he returned to Fairmont and resumed his practice, which he has followed since, being the first permanent physician in Fillmore County. He graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1872, with the degree of M. D. He was married in 1880, in Fairmont, to Miss McKelvy. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Knights of Honor.

E. L. MARTIN was born in Allegany County, N. Y., in 1829, where he lived until sixteen years old; then went to Dodge County, Wis., where he lived for twenty-five years engaged in a looking-glass factory and peddling. Then removed to Fillmore County, in 1869. In the spring of 1871, he opened the business which he has since continued, that of dealer in grain, coal, live stock and farm implements. Mr. Martin is well and favorably known, and his extensive acquaintance throughout Fillmore County and vicinity, enables him to do a large business. He was elected County Commissioner for two years, and helped to organize Fillmore County. He held the office of the first Postmaster of the county, and on the Town Board of Fairmont one term. Was married in 1840, in Dodge County, Wis. They have six children, five living and one deceased. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. and E. A. U.

JOHN P. MAULE, attorney at law, was born in Pennsville, Ohio, September 15, 1853, where he remained until 1870, when he moved to Milford, Seward Co., Neb., where he taught school in Seward and York Counties, removing, in 1874, to Fairmont, where he commenced the practice of law, being admitted to the bar early in that year. He was elected District Attorney of the First Judicial District, comprising the counties of Richardson, Johnson, Pawnee, Gage, Saline, Fillmore, Jefferson, Thayer, Clay and Nuckolls in 1876, and re-elected in 1878, serving until January, 1881. He was married in Lincoln, Neb., to Mary K. Finnigan. They have two children—Fannie and Florence.

S. H. OLDHAM, was born in Decatur County, Ind., in 1848, where he lived until fifteen years old, when he entered the United States service, serving as a soldier about fifteen months, when he moved to Kankakee County, Ill., in 1865, living there until 1874, teaching, when he moved to Fairmont and engaged in 1875 in the grocery trade, selling out the following year, engaging in mercantile business since. Enlisted in 1864, in the Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, being mustered out in August, 1865. He was President at one time of the City Council. He was married in Illinois, in 1881, to Miss Ruth C. Calkin. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and of the Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M

R. H. PINNEY was born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1847, where he lived twelve years, when he moved to New Jersey, living in Middlesex and Monmouth Counties three years; thence to Philadelphia, and from there to Cincinnati, where he remained three years, after which he removed to Jacksonville, Ill, in the mercantile business until the spring of 1870, when he emigrated to Nebraska, settling in Lincoln, following for the most part clerking in a hotel until October, 1871, when he moved to Fairmont, putting up the first store and opened the first stock of groceries, boots and shoes. He has followed since the implement trade, and was the first Postmaster in the town. For the last two years, he has also dealt largely in live stock, and followed the business of insurance and collections, and was appointed Justice of the Peace in April, 1882. He was married in 1871, in Lincoln, to Miss Rosa Ballard, of Greene County, Ohio. They have three children living—William H., Frank V. and an infant daughter—and two deceased. He is a member of the K. of H., I. O. G. T., and the M. E. Church.

J. E. PORTER was born in the town of Waterbury, Conn., in 1824, where he lived until 1840, when he moved to Binghamton, N. Y., where he followed the harness trade, remaining there until 1845, when he went to New Haven, Conn., where he remained a year; then to Cortland County, N. Y., remaining two years in the harness trade, returning again to Binghamton, where he remained until 1852. In the spring of that year, he went to the mining region of California, where he remained for two years, and then for three years following lived in Oneida County, N. Y., where he followed farming. In 1857, he moved to Madison, Wis., engaged in mercantile business until the spring of 1861, when he moved to Wabasha County, Minn., engaged in farming and milling business until 1870, when he moved to Nebraska, where he spent the winter in Lincoln removing to Fillmore, Fillmore County, in the following spring, opening a general merchandise store at that place (post-office of Fillmore, ten miles from Fairmont on the West Blue River). It was the first post office, as well as the first store in that county. In the fall of that year, 1871, Fairmont was laid out, and he removed to the town site in November, building the first store in Fairmont, and opening up a stock of general merchandise, which business he is following to-day. Was Deputy Postmaster of Fillmore for the salary of $16 a year. He was the first Mayor of Fairmont, and has been a member of the City Council for four years. He was married in 1849, in Cortland County, N. Y., to Mary F. Ambler. They have two children—S. J. and Nellie E.—living, and Laura A. and Edward J., deceased. He is a member of the Congregational Church. He is President of the Equitable Aid Union.

CLARK ROBINSON was born in Scott County, Ill., in April, 1843, where he lived until eighteen years old, when he enlisted in August, 1862, in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, serving until the close of the war, being mustered out July 20, 1865, then returned to Scott County, Ill., where he lived until the spring of 1872, when he moved to Fillmore County, and followed farming for four years. Then he moved to Fairmont, and engaged in shipping horses, stock, and kept a meat market until 1878, when he went into the agricultural implement business in the firm of Gorham, Treadwell & Co. In the fall of 1879, went out of that business, and fed cattle in the following November, when he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of the county, and served until the present time. On the Town Board for two or three years. He was married, in 1867, in Scott County, Ill, to Kate Edwards. They have four boys. He is a member of the G. A. R.

J. H. RUSHTON, attorney, was born in England, removing to America with his parents in 1851, settling in Kendall County, Ill., where he remained until 1878, following farming until 1869, when he attended the Jennings Seminary at Aurora for four years, graduating in the classical course. Was Principal of Schools in Plano, Ill., for six years, studying law during that time, being admitted to the bar in Chicago in the Appellate Court of First District of Illinois, in March, 1880, which examination was certified to the Supreme Court of that State, and admission to practice granted. Went to Aurora in 1879, entering the law office of Hon. A. C. Little, and, after nine months, formed a co-partnership with him. In July, 1881, removed to Fairmont, practicing law under the co-partnership of Rushton & Lincoln. He was married, in 1875, in Lisbon, Ill., to Minnie J. Putt. They have one child, five years old. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. C. SAWYER was born in Plymouth, Vt., in 1854, where he resided until about twenty-one years of age, following farming, at which time he entered the drug trade at Ludlow, Vt., where he remained for three years, and then removed to Nebraska, settling in Fairmont, and entered the drug trade and book-selling, which he has followed ever since. In 1880, he engaged in the banking business at Riverton, Neb., under the firm name of Chase Brothers & Sawyer, with Eugene Steer as resident Manager. In July, 1881, was appointed Deputy Postmaster, holding the same until April, 1882. In July, 1881, purchased from L. T. Calkins the Fairmont *Bulletin*, which property he has at this time. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, No. 48, A., F. & A. M., and Hesperian Lodge, No. 42, I. O. O. F.

W. T. STROTHER was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1839, where he lived only a short time, when he went to Hancock County, where he lived until twenty-one years old. April 19, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment, serving for three months; re-enlisted August 26, 1861, in the Twenty first Ohio Infantry, serving until the close of the war. Discharged July 25, 1865, promoted to Sergeant. In November, 1865, removed to Columbus, Neb., taking a homestead, where he lived for seven years. In January, 1873, removed to Fairmont, and purchased the *Bulletin* newspaper, which was run until March, 1878, when he sold out to L. C. Calkins. Sickness prevented him from engaging in business until the fall of 1880, at which time he engaged in the grocery business, and followed the same for two years. In the fall of 1881, went into the dairy business, and the manufacture of cheese, etc. He was married, in November, 1867, in Platte County, Neb, to Miss A. E. Gerrard. They haye three children. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

V. A. STUART was born in Scott County, Ill., in 1845, where he lived until 1871, engaged in farming, and for three years in the grain and lumber business in Manchester; then removed to Fillmore County, taking a homestead, and followed grain business from 1875 to 1881. Enlisted in September, 1862, in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry; but, after serving seven months, was discharged on account of disability. He was Assessor of Fairmont Precinct for three years. Was appointed Postmaster of Fairmont in November, 1882. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M. He was married, in February, 1868, in Illinois, to Lydia Swallow. They have six children.

GENEVA.

This town is the county seat of Fillmore County, and is located at the geographical center on school Section 36, Town 7, Range 3 west. Its location is a pleasant one, on the level, upland prairie. The town was laid out on an open prairie, but now a fine growth of forest and shade trees surrounds it. The population now numbers about five hundred, and its citizens are exceptionally progressive and enterprising. The buildings, both business houses and residences, are neat and artistic in design. There is no town in the State of its age and so few natural advantages, that presents a more beautiful appearance. Its location is about eight miles south from the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, and the nearest railroad station is at Fairmont.

EARLY HISTORY.

The history of Geneva begins with the organic election of the county on April 19, 1871, when, by a vote of the people, the county seat was located here. As it was on school land belonging to the State, nothing could be done until arrangements were made for its purchase. The town was surveyed, however, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of July, 1871, by Henry L. Badger, the County Surveyor. According to this survey, the original town site comprised a little more than forty-eight acres, and was laid out in lots forty-eight feet wide and one-hundred and eighty-four feet deep, with streets one hundred feet wide, and alleys sixteen feet wide.

In accordance with an act passed by the Legislature, which provided for the sale of school lands, a public sale was held on June 17, 1872, when a number of lots were sold. Among these was the land purchased by the county, on which to erect public buildings. In due time, the purchasers received deeds from Gov. W. H. James.

In December, 1872, work was commenced on the county buildings. The first building on the town site was the county jail, which was completed early in the year 1873. The next was the court house, completed in May, 1873. Soon after this, James H. Bigelow erected a small, one-story building, in which George Bigelow opened a store with a small stock of goods. A post office had now been established. The next building to be erected was a small store by A. S. Shepard & Co., on the lot where the Putnam House now is. The store was kept up but a short time, until the goods were removed, and the building sold to W. P. Friend, who occupied it as a hotel. It is now used as a residence.

In April, 1874, A. G. Camp & Sons located here, bought the stock of goods belonging to George Bigelow, and opened a general merchandise store.

In the spring of 1875, James H. Camp came to Geneva and built a hotel. In the fall of 1875, several business and professional men located, and improvements at once commenced.

In April, 1876, M. M. Neeves founded the *Review*, the first paper to be published in the town. During the year 1876, the village began to improve rapidly, and several families made location here.

Quite a progress had already been made, when, in the fall of 1877, P. M. Putnam began the erection of a hotel, which cost nearly $5,000. Encouraged by this, others came to Geneva, and since that time its progress has steadily been going on, until the present state of affairs has been reached. There are a number of business houses, all having a good trade, and carrying a complete stock of everything needed for a country trade.

The Geneva Exchange Bank was incorporated June 4, 1880, by Smith, Fisher & Fifield. The capital of the bank is $20,000. This bank was the outgrowth of a collection and exchange business, started about two years before, by W. V. Fifield

There is one newspaper published in Geneva. This is the *Fillmore County Review*, edited and published by M. M. Neeves. The paper is a seven-column folio, and is Republican in politics. It was established in Fairmont in October, 1875, by its present editor, and on the 12th day of April, 1876, was removed by him to Geneva, where it has since been published. Being the county seat paper, it is well patronized.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE TOWN.

There are in the village three church organizations—the Baptist, Methodist Episcopal and Christian. Besides these, Episcopal services are now held, and steps are being taken to organize a society. The Baptist and Methodist societies both have large and comfortable houses of worship. Both were built in the year 1879. All the church organizations are well supported by the citizens of Geneva, who are generally a church-going people.

As soon as the settlement of the town commenced, a school was established, and in due time a large schoolhouse was erected. This, however, is now too small to accommodate the increasing number of pupils. The school is now divided into two departments, each under control of an able instructor, and it is proposed to soon add another department.

The lodges of secret societies are three in number. Geneva Lodge, No. 65, I. O. O. F., was organized March 27, 1877, with eleven charter members. J D. Hamilton was the first Noble Grand, and B. F. Ryman, Worthy Secretary. This lodge has now a membership of fifty.

Geneva Lodge, A., F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation in June, 1879, with J. E. Spear, Worthy Master, and George P. Wintersteen, Secretary. In June, 1880, it was organized under a charter, with fourteen members. J. M. Fisher was Worshipful Master, and W. C. Massey, Secretary. The lodge now has a membership of thirty-four.

The I. O. of G. T. was organized May 8, 1876, with fifteen members. George Bigelow was Worthy Chief, and E. B. Brown, Worthy Secretary. At one time this lodge had a membership of one hundred and fifty, but now it has decreased to forty.

Though small, Geneva may be said to be a musical town, and it gives substantial evidence of this in having three good brass bands. These are the Geneva Cornet Band, the Martial Band of Company G, and the Geneva Juvenile Band.

Geneva has a military organization in Company G, First Regiment National Guards. This company was organized in the summer of 1881, and was first known as the Independent Rifles; but in the spring of 1882, it was by order transferred to the National Guards. In reviewing the company July 3, 1882, the Inspector General pronounced it one of the best drilled in the State. Lieut. N. S. Oliver, an experienced tactician, is Drill-master. The chief officers are: George P. Wintersteen, Captain; N. S. Oliver, First Lieutenant; W. S. Crawford, Second Lieutenant.

Not the least of the attractions in Geneva is the public square, belonging to the county, which consists of two entire blocks. Some years ago a large number of forest and shade trees were set out, and they have already attained sufficient size to afford a good shade, and the square makes a beautiful park, and is a favorite spot for holding picnics and celebrations.

Geneva is the home of Hon. Sherwood Burr, who, for the past four years, has been Secretary of the Nebraska State Senate.

Geneva was incorporated as a village on July 8, 1879. The first Board of Trustees, appointed by the County Commissioners, were: M. M. Neeves, W. V. Fifield, George P. Wintersteen, D. H. Conant and Sherwood Burr. M. M. Neeves was elected Chairman, and W. V. Fifield, Clerk.

The Town Board of Trustees for 1882 are George W. Smith, P. D. Sturdevant, James H. Bigelow, Robert Schofield and R. M. Hazlett. C. H. Bane is Village Clerk.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SHERWOOD BURR was born in Sullivan County, N. Y., in 1851, living in Sullivan and Delaware Counties until 1868, engaged in the mercantile business, when he removed to Winnebago County, Ill., where he taught school, and was for a short time engaged in the grain business. In 1871, removed to Durant, Iowa, where he remained for three years, farming in the summer, and teaching in the winter, when he removed to Geneva, Neb., where he was appointed by J. E. Spear, the County Clerk, as his Deputy. He was afterward Deputy to J. Jensen, County Clerk. Afterward engaged in the law and real estate business with C. M. Northup, until 1878, when he went into real estate, loan and insurance business. He was a delegate to the Republican State Convention several times. He was on County Central Committee twice. He was elected Secretary of the State Senate in 1879, and again in 1881, serving for four years. He was in the office with the County Treasurer two years; was appointed Postmaster in Geneva in 1881; Trustee of Town Board one year. He was married, in January, 1878, in Geneva, to Laura Warner. They have one child—Laura A. (living), and Alfred M. (deceased.) He is a member of the Geneva Lodge, No. 79, A., F. & A. M., and Lebanon Chapter, R. A. M.

S. B. CAMP was born in Bradford County, Penn., in February, 1845; lived there until twenty years of age, when he moved to Lee County, Ill., remaining one year, going to Jasper County, Iowa, where he lived three years; then returned to Pennsylvania, where he followed farming and teaching band music one and one-half years, then returned to Jasper County, Iowa, where he followed farming and stock-raising for two years. In December, 1870, removed to Fillmore County, Neb., taking a homestead four miles south and six east of Geneva, where he has farmed since. In the fall of 1873, taught band music in Beatrice, Neb., and then went to Iowa, returning in the fall of 1874, when he went into the mercantile business in Fairmont; but, after a few months, removed his stock to Geneva; name of the firm, A. G. Camp & Sons. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace elected in the county, before the county was organized into precincts. Has been Treasurer of the School District, No. 75, for the last five years, until last year he was a member of the Town Board. In November, 1879, he was elected Clerk of the District Court for four years. Was Postmaster immediately after removing to Geneva. He was married, in 1868, in Pennsylvania, to Ida Purdy. They have three children—Addie May, Carl Alvey and Ernst O.

W. H. COOKSEY was born in Scott County, Ill., in 1847, where he lived until twenty-seven years of age, teaching school. In 1875, removed to Dean, Appanoose Co., Iowa, where he remained for five years engaged in general mercantile business. In April, 1880, removed to Geneva; was admitted to the bar in 1881, forming a copartnership with J. Jensen in 1881, for the practice of law. He was married, in December, 1874, in Alexandria, Mo., to A. E. Stansbury. They have three children. He is Notary Public for Fillmore County. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

R. T. DAIRLY, physician and surgeon, Geneva, Neb. He first came to Nebraska with his parents in the fall of 1856 and settled in Peru, Nemaha Co., Neb., and lived there until 1873. His father, Samuel G. Dairly, was one of the early pioneers of Eastern Nebraska and a Delegate in Congress from Nebraska, taking his seat in 1859. He was a lawyer by profession and a representative man in his State. The subject of this sketch began the study of medicine in 1874, took a partial course of lectures in Indianapolis, Ind., attended a full course of lectures at Kansas City, from 1876–77. He began the practice of medicine at Geneva, Neb., in the spring of 1877, and has continued since. He was born January 24, 1851, in Madison, Ind.; was married in Peru, Neb., November 21, 1871, to Miss Eliza J. Brazelton, of Madison, Ind. They have five sons—Robt. F., Walter S., John B., Richard T., William M. He is a member of the Nebraska State Central Medical Society.

JOHN A. DEMPSTER, dealer in general merchandise, drugs, notions, etc., opened business in December, 1875, and carries a stock of about $8,000, employs three clerks, and does a large trade, reaching $25,000 per annum. He first came to Beatrice in March, 1871; there he engaged in freighting and farming; took a homestead in Franklin Precinct, Fillmore County, January, 1872. Was County Superintendent of Public Instruction from April 16, 1872, to January 1, 1878; Postmaster at Geneva four years, from 1878 to 1882. He was born in Dundee, Ill., September 28, 1840; lived in his native State until he came to Nebraska. Enlisted in August, 1861, in Company I, Fifty-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry; participated in seventeen general battles; mustered out as Hospital Steward in July, 1865. Married in Woodstock, in November, 1865, to Miss Flora C. Paxson, of New York. They have five children—Edward J., Laroy P., Elva C., Mabel B. and John H. Mr. D. is a member of the Wilson Post, No. 22, G. A. R.; also a member of the Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., of Geneva Chapter Lodge of Sutton, Neb.; I. O. O. F., Geneva Lodge, No. 65, Stacey Encampment of Fairmont, Neb., No. 11.

WALTER V. FIFIELD was born in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1846, where he lived only two years, when his parents removed to Manchester, Iowa, where he remained for three years, and from there to Cedar Falls, remaining ten years. From there he went to Lincoln, Neb., remaining only a short time. Returning to Iowa, he entered Iowa College in Grinnell, where he remained for two years, when he returned to Lincoln, where he remained for two years studying law with Groff & Ames. In 1875, removed to Geneva, engaging in the practice of law, which he follows to-day. He was admitted to the bar in 1876. In 1878, he went into the banking business with C. H. Bane, which he followed until 1879, when he was alone in the business. In 1880, he went into the Geneva Exchange Bank of Smith, Fisher & Fifield. He was married in August, 1879, in Fairmont, to Anna M. Richardson. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and I. O. G. T.

T. J. FLEMING, Proprietor of the Putnam House Livery Stable, keeps about ten head of horses and five carriages for the business; he began in March, 1880. He came to Fairmont September 12, 1878, and engaged in the above business; continued it until he came to Geneva. Was born in Indiana County (same name), Penn., June 9, 1849. Lived in his native State about six years; his parents then moved with their family to Lena, Ill., and here lived fifteen years. He began as a salesman for a horse company, and continued four years. He then went to Springfield, Mass., and took charge of the sale stable of Fleming & Fuller two years. Returned to Lena, Ill., and shipped a carload of horses to Fairmont, Neb., and opened the above business. Married in the latter place June 5, 1879, to Miss Allie Richards, of Fairmont. They have one son—George Whitefield.

J. D. HAMILTON was born in Perry County, Ill., in 1844, where he remained only a year, his parents removing to various places in the State prior to July 15, 1861, at which time he enlisted in the Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Company A, serving until November 15, 1864, when he was mustered out. He then returned to Perry County, Ill., where he lived until the spring of 1873. Was Justice of the Peace and Postmaster of Pinckneyville; from there he removed to Fillmore County, Neb., taking a homestead and farming until the fall of 1876, when he was appointed County Judge, serving for three years. He then farmed for two years, after which he commenced the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar in 1875. Was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1875. He was married in 1866, in Perry County, Ill., to Miss R. J. Edwards. They have one child living and three deceased. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

W. G. HANNES was born in Monroe County, Penn., in 1847, where he lived until 1872, following, during the last seven years, lumbering and railroading. In the latter year, he removed to Fillmore County, taking a homestead and followed farming until January 1, 1882. In November, 1881, he was elected Sheriff of Fillmore County, moving to town in January of the following year. He was married in 1873, in Fillmore County, to Hannah Walker. They have four children. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

DR. G. R. HART, physician and surgeon, first came to Fillmore County, Neb., and located on a homestead on Turkey Creek, Geneva Precinct, July 11, 1871, Section 30, Town 7, Range 3 west, 160 acres, 120 of which is under cultivation. He also practiced medicine there, which he has since continued, being the first physician to locate in Fillmore County. Moved into Geneva in the fall of 1878. Born in Erie County, Penn., March 7, 1835. Parents moved to Branch County, Mich., 1838, and lived there until 1854; then moved to the vicinity of Streator, La Salle Co., Ill., where he began the study of medicine in 1865. He enlisted as a musician August 28, 1862, in the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was placed on detached service. Participated in the battles of Nashville, Elk River, Hoover's Gap, Spring Hill and Franklin; mustered out at Nashville, July, 1865. He then soon began to study medicine, having served in the medical department during a part of service in the army. Studied in the office of Dr. G. B. Walker, of Paxton, Ill., three years Began to practice medicine in Ford County, Ill., and continued until he came to Nebraska. He took a full course at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. Was married in Bruce Township, Ill., in 1856, to Miss Susan Deenis. They have four children—Henry I., Emma M., Mary A. and William F. His wife died April, 1863. He was again married November, 1864, to Mary A., a sister of his first wife. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of Wilson Post, No. 22, being Post Surgeon of same; also member Central Nebraska Medical Association.

AMOS HERR was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1851, where he lived until he was ten years old, removing from there to Muscatine, Iowa, where he lived until 1872, farming and engaged in raising stock. From there, he moved to Union County, Iowa, and then to Nebraska in 1876, and lived with his family, consisting of wife and four children, in Fillmore County. Bought two sections of land in Nuckolls County, and engaged in raising cattle and sheep, and now owns 150 head of cattle of different ages, and 1,700 head of sheep. Mr. Herr is one of Nebraska's successful farmers and stock-raisers.

J. JENSEN was born in Prussia in 1843, where he lived until 1862, when he removed to America, settling in Fond du Lac, Wis., where he remained nine months, enlisting, in 1863, in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. Promoted to Second Lieutenant of Company B. Was mustered out in May, 1866. Went to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until January 1, 1868 removing from there to Lincoln, Neb., where he was engaged in the lumber trade for one year; then established a lumber yard in Pleasant Hill, Saline County, where he remained for two years, when he removed to Geneva, following farming until 1876, when he was elected County Clerk, serving for four years. Since then, has followed law, real estate and insurance, also farming. He was married, Christmas Day, 1870, at Camden, to Eva T. Hooker. They have four children, two boys and two girls living, and one deceased. He is a member of the Knights of Honor.

C. P. KING was born in Montgomery County, Ind., in 1838, where he remained for only a short time, his parents removing to Des Moines County, Iowa, where he lived until 1867, following farming. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, First Iowa Volunteer Infantry, on three months' call; then went as Second Lieutenant Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, and was promoted to First Lieutenant; served until December, 1864, when he was discharged at the expiration of time. Was wounded through right shoulder at the battle of Old Oaks, La. In 1867, went to Walla Walla, W. T., where he farmed until 1874, returning the latter year to Iowa. In 1878, removed to Fillmore County, engaging in farming. He was elected, in 1881, as Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of Nebraska. He was married, in 1862, in Iowa, to Melvina Vannice. They have six children. He is a member of the G. A. R., and also of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. B. LEWIS was born in Ontario County, N. Y., in 1828, where he lived twelve years, when he moved to Washtenaw County, Mich. There he lived twenty-seven years, farming and teaching. In 1862–63–64, attended Hillsdale College. In 1865, he removed to La Grange County, Ind., spending three years in an academy there, and three years in an academy at Orland, Ind., as Principal of the establishment. In 1871, removed to Fillmore County, taking a homestead, and followed farming and teaching until the winter of 1877–78, when he was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction, and is now serving on his third two-year term. Was Justice of the Peace two terms in Washtenaw County, also Superintendent of Public Instruction eight years. He was married, in Michigan, in 1848, to Emily Morgan. They have four children living—Edgar G., Elva J., Mary A. (now married to Mr. Josiah Cramer, a postal agent on the B. & M. R. R.,) Flora E. and one deceased. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the I. O. G. T.

ROBERT A. McKEE was born in Scotland in 1840, where he lived until twelve years old, when he came to America, settling in Pittsburgh, Penn., where he remained until 1854, at which time he entered West Point Military Academy, graduating in 1858 as Second Lieutenant of engineering and tactics. In the summer and fall of that year, was on correction survey through Iowa, and, in the spring of 1859, was ordered to Texas, where he remained nearly a year. Was then ordered to the arsenal at Pittsburgh, Penn., where he remained until April, 1861, when he was ordered to St. Louis to take charge of ordnance stores there. During the war, served as staff officer in the Adjutant General's Department, Army of the Tennessee, Military Division of the Mississippi. At the close of the war, was with Gen. Sherman; promoted on regular grades, from Second Lieutenant to full grade of Major; in the regular army, brevet grades of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel. He was wounded in the face at Duck River Bridge, at Columbia, Tenn., and in the breast, in the charge of November 25, at Mission Ridge. Still in the service, but not in regular duty. Left the service in November, 1869, going to Jasper County, Iowa, where he followed the practice of law until March, 1878, when he removed to Geneva, Neb., engaging in law, which he still continues. He was married, in 1876, in Iowa, to Miss Elizabeth Hiskey. He is a member of the G. A. R., and Past Commander of Wilson Post, No. 22.

M. M. NEEVES was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1841. Lived there until he was seventeen years old, when he moved to Rochester, Minn., where he followed the printing business until 1865, when he removed to Nebraska, settling in Seward County on a homestead, where he remained until 1875. In this year, he removed to Fairmont, establishing the *Review* in October of that year. The following April, removed the same to Geneva, and has published the paper there since. He has been a member of every Republican State Convention since his residence in the State, and formerly was on the State Central Committee. He was married, in 1860, in Rochester, Minn., to Laura E. House. They have three children—all living. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and a member of the I. O. O. F.

J. T. PLATT was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1817, where he lived only one year, when he moved to Richland County, Ohio, where he remained until he was thirty-one years of age. When at eighteen years of age, he was engaged as clerk in a dry goods store at Mansfield, Ohio. Removed to Williams County, Ohio, where he remained for twenty-five years engaged in the mercantile business at Montpelier. In 1869, removed to Orland, Ind., where he was in the hardware business for four years, when, in 1874, he removed to Geneva, Neb., and in the following year engaged in the mercantile business, firm of J. T. Platt & Co. He was married, in 1847, in Richland County, Ohio, to Lovina Lindsay; they have three children. His wife died in March, 1852. Re-married, in 1853, in Williams County, Ohio, to Mary A. Phillips; they have six children. Wife died in August, 1873. Re-married, June, 1877, to Mrs. Lydia A. Evans, and is still a member of the firm of J. T. Platt & Co.

P. M. PUTNAM was born in Windsor County, Vt., in 1820, where he lived for thirty years. From there he went to Dodge County, Wis., where he followed farming for fifteen years. He went to Waukesha County in the spring of 1865, where he farmed until 1877, when he moved to Fillmore County, Neb., locating on a farm adjoining village site of Geneva. In 1878, built the first hotel in Geneva, which he ran for three years, after which he leased it for a year, taking possession again on the expiration of that time. The Putnam House was erected in the spring of 1878, at a cost of $3,500, by P. M. Putnam, the present proprietor. It is a frame structure, of which main building is 32x40 feet, three stories high, with a mansard roof, and a wing 18x32 feet. The hotel is kept in first-class style, and the traveler going there will be well cared for. He has a large livery barn in connection with hotel, 30x50 and 28x34 feet, erected at a cost of $1,000: can keep forty horses. He was married, in 1847, in Springfield, Vt., to Mary S. Spafford, of same place. They have three children living, whose names are Herbert L., Leman C. and Georgia V., and three deceased. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of the I. O. G. T. He was Treasurer of the Fillmore County Agricultural Society for three years.

W. H. READ was born in Ashland County, Ohio, in 1843, where he lived until eighteen years old, when he enlisted in the Eighth Ohio Infantry in August, 1861, serving until discharged in May, 1862; accidentally wounded at New Creek, Va. Re-enlisted, in 1863, in the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, serving until the end of the war. In 1865, went to Michigan, and settled in Kalamazoo County, where he remained for two years. Went to Traverse Bay, where he remained until 1870, farming and lumbering. In the latter year, returned to Ashland County, Ohio, where he was in a saw-mill until 1871, removing, in April of that year, to Fillmore County, taking a tree claim two miles from Geneva. He was married, in 1867, in Ohio, to Sarah A. Harbaugh. They have six children—Ezra L., Arthur Harvey, Eva, Ione, Edna Mabel and Garfield. He is a member of Methodist Episcopal Church and of the G. A. R.

E. SHEPARD was born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1833, where he lived for twenty-five years, farming most of the time. Then went to Warren County, Penn., where he followed farming and lumbering for fourteen years. In 1872, removed to Nebraska, settling in Fillmore County, taking a homestead seventeen miles southwest of Geneva. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving nine months, being discharged in February, 1863. He was County Commissioner of Fillmore County for six years, and Deputy Sheriff of the county for three years. He was married, in 1857, in Pennsylvania, to Regina Strong. They have one child—Clayton S. He is a member of the G. A. R., Wilson Post, No 28.

H. L. SMITH was born in Franklin County, N. Y., in 1828, where he lived until seven years old, when he removed to Summit County, Ohio, where he lived for two or three years, when he went to Licking County, where he entered Granville College, now Dennison University, remaining two years, when he went to Delaware County, where he remained for six years and then to Williams County for eight or nine years, and from there to Steuben County, Ind., where he commenced the practice of medicine at Orland, where he remained until 1875. Then he removed to Geneva, Neb., and engaged in the real estate business, and also in the mercantile business in the firm of J. P. Platt & Co., which latter he continues at the present time. He held a captain's commission from Gov. Morton during the war, and was called out two or three times. He is one of the Directors of the State National Bank of Lincoln, Neb. He was married in 1854, in Mansfield, Ohio, to Phœbe A. Williams. She died in 1875, leaving two children. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council of A., F. & A. M., of the Subordinate Lodge and Encampment I. O. O. F., and of I. O. G. T. and S. T. For twelve years consecutively he was Trustee of the Northeastern Indiana Literary Institute.

G. P. WINTERSTEEN was born in Geauga County, Ohio, in August, 1844, where he lived until April, 1860, when he went to Trumbull County, Ohio, following the oil trade, returning in 1861 to Geauga County, enlisting in Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery Volunteers in

September of that year, serving until January 3, 1864. He enlisted the following day in the same regiment and battery as a volunteer, serving until June, 1865. He returned to Ohio and attended school for six months and then went to Wisconsin and run on the Wisconsin River for one season, and then settled in Darlington, Wis., in 1867, clerking in a store. He then went to Grant County, where he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed until 1871, when he moved to Fillmore County, Neb., where he followed farming for a year. He then went to Beaver Crossing, Seward County, where he followed the mercantile business for a year and a half. He then went to Aurora, Neb., engaging in real estate and machine business. In 1874, he went on the road traveling for a machine house until 1877, when he was appointed Deputy Clerk by the County Clerk, J. Jensen, serving until elected Clerk in November, 1879, taking office January 1, 1880. He was re-elected for the term commencing January 1, 1882. He is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F. and Blue Lodge and Chapter A., F. & A. M., also Encampment.

GRAFTON.

This town is pleasantly located on the rolling upland prairie, in the northwestern part of the county, and on the line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska. It is surrounded by a well settled and productive country. All branches of business suited to a country trade are represented, and all the tradesmen are enjoying a state of prosperity. The population numbers a little more than four hundred. The citizens are exceptionally energetic and enterprising, and for the past three years Grafton has been one of the best grain markets on this line of railroad.

The history of the present town of Grafton begins with the year 1874. Before that time, however, in the months of January and February, 1872, a town was laid out by the Railroad Town Company, about four miles west of the present village, and called Grafton. The location of the original town was on the northeast quarter of Section 32, Town 8, Range 4 west, and consisted of 159 acres. The town of Sutton, a short distance west, had started, and the nearness of the two town sites completely ruined the prospects of Grafton. No town was ever built, and on March 27, 1874, owing to an application from its proprietors, the County Commissioners declared the town site vacated.

Immediately after the abandonment of the old town site, another town was laid out on the farm of Joseph Tatro. This town site comprised a part of the southeast quarter of Section 25, Town 8, Range 4 west, and consisted of sixty-two and forty-six-hundredths acres. Joseph Tatro had entered into a contract to donate a share of the town lots to the town company, and the railroad company was to establish a depot here. The survey was made in April, 1874, by A. B. Smith, and on June 11, Joseph Tatro filed a plat of the town of Grafton in the office of the County Clerk. On July 1, he transferred a share of these lots to the town company.

The town did not begin to grow until 1875, when a depot was built. The first business house was a grain warehouse and office, built by C. M. Northrup in 1875. The same year, P. S. Real erected a grain warehouse, store and other buildings. During the fall, a few more men located here, and a post office was established. By the fall of 1876, the population numbered about fifty, and Grafton was becoming quite an important grain market. By that time there were two stores, a hotel and blacksmith shop, besides the buildings already mentioned.

For the three succeeding years, until the spring of 1879, the town grew steadily but slowly. But in 1879 it began to be built up quite rapidly. A number of business and professional men made a location here about that time. For the succeeding years, until the fall of 1882, its growth has been steady, and the amount of business done, considering its size, has been very great.

The different church organizations have an existence here, and religious enterprises are well supported by the citizens. The only church edifice is the one owned by the Catholics.

The social advantages of the village are good. Different societies have an organization here. The people are moral and industrious, and of that genial temper that makes the society of a small village particularly pleasant.

The village schools have from the earliest history of the town been well sustained, and have ever had a good reputation for excellence. The house is rather too small, however, and preparations are being made for the building of a large schoolhouse.

There is one bank, known as the Bank of Grafton. It was organized in the spring of 1881, by L. R. Grimes, who soon afterward sold it to the Fillmore County Bank. In the fall of 1881, it was incorporated as the Bank of Grafton. It does a large banking and collection business. J. O. Chase is President, and R. C. Price, Cashier. It has a paid-up capital of $10,000.

The Grafton *Gazette* is a weekly newspaper, which was established early in the year 1881, by Hensel & Luebben. In the fall of the same year, W. C. Hensel purchased the entire office, and publishes a very good local newspaper, neat in typographical appearance.

Grafton became incorporated as a village on March 30, 1882. The Board of Trustees was as follows: Arthur Murdock, Jasper Culver, E. A. Cushing, C. C. Wright and T. E. Moon.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

R. J. BLACKBURN, livery, feed and sale stable, was born in Kewanee, Henry Co., Ill., April 6, 1851; lived in his native place until the spring of 1873. He was married to Miss Laura S. Elliott, of the same town, and removed to Shenandoah, Iowa, and remained there in the grain business one year; then returned to Kewanee and engaged in farming for one year; in the spring of 1875, he came to Fairmont, Neb., and engaged in the livery business; sold out at the end of six months and removed to Grafton, engaging for two years in the grain business; returned to Kewanee, Ill., engaged in farming until the summer of 1880; then returned to Grafton and entered into the livery business, and has been so engaged up to the present time. He has a daughter—Maude—born November 30, 1874.

GEORGE E. CRUM, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, provisions, queensware and glassware, opened trade October 27, 1881; carries a stock of from $1,500 to $2,000. He first came to Nebraska in the fall of 1879, and located in Arapahoe, Furnas Co., and engaged in the flour and feed business until October, 1881, when he removed to Grafton, Fillmore Co. He was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, July 24, 1836; lived in his native State until sixteen years old, then went West; was engaged in various occupations in Michigan and Indiana about three years; then went to Ashton, Lee Co., Ill.; was engaged in farming for a time; then was employed in a saw-mill in Washington Grove, Ogle Co., Ill.; then engaged in painting—both house and carriage work—in the town of Ashland, Lee Co., until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; participated in twenty-seven general engagements, and was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., in October, 1864. Mr. C. is a member of James Shields Post, No. 33, G. A. R. He was married, June 8, 1881, to Miss B. R. Rose, of Ohio; he has two children by a former marriage—Frank and Jennie May.

JASPER CULVER, of the firm of Culver & Russell, dealers in hardware, stoves, tinware and agricultural implements, opened business January 19, 1882; they carry a stock of $3,000, and employ three men. Mr. C. first located in Fillmore, Grafton Precinct, in March, 1871, on a homestead of 160 acres, on Section 12, Town 8, Range 4 west; 130 acres are now under cultivation. He has been Township Assessor and Chairman of the Village Board of Trustees of Grafton. He was born in York Township, Van Wert Co., Ohio, July 30, 1839; moved to Sheboygan County, Wis., in 1847, and lived there until 1870, when he moved to Seward County, Neb., and lived there until he came to Grafton. He was married at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., in 1867, to Miss Helen M. Davenport, of the latter city. He is a member of the K. of H. He enlisted in Company K, First Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry; participated in the battles of Munfordsville, Ky. Dug Gap and Chickamauga, where he was made a prisoner; he returned to the regiment, and was in the battles of Milledgeville and Savannah, the siege of Atlanta, and Sherman's march to the sea, etc.; he was mustered out at Milwaukee, Wis., June 5, 1865.

H. J. DAY, dealer in a general stock of merchandise, groceries, etc., began trade in Grafton, August 5, 1879, and carries a stock of about $6,000 in goods. He first came to Lincoln, Neb., June 14, 1872, where he followed painting, dealing in wall paper, etc., until 1877, after which he clerked in a wholesale and retail drug store, then contracting and building, until he moved to Grafton and began business. He was born in England October 10, 1848; came to America in 1863. He was married in Lincoln May 23, 1875, toMiss Kate Uhl, of Dixon, Ill.; they have three children—Charles C., Della D. and William H. Mr. D. is a member of the Masonic order of Lincoln, Neb.

W. G. HAINEY, dealer in general merchandise, commenced October 1, 1875; started with a stock of $6,000, and now carries a stock of $9,000; employs three men. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 15, 1840, and when nineteen years old went West to Pike's Peak, Colo., in 1859; he left there and located in Nebraska City in 1864, and freighted until the Union Pacific Railroad was built to the North Platte; in 1869, he helped to lay out Green River City, W. T.; kept restaurant one year; came back to Nebraska City, and clerked about a year in general merchandise; he then went to St. Louis, and was married, in 1870, to Mary B. Condon; was in the employ of Hawley, Barks & Co. one year; then entered the wholesale grocery house of Robert Lorton, and clerked two years; he then went into business for himself in Dunbar, Otoe Co., Neb., until he came to Grafton. They have had eight children—Mary T., George F., Walter, Sarah B., Margaret E., William R., Edwin F. (deceased) and Carrie. Mr. H. is a member of the K. of H., 1562, and I. O. O. F.

J. G. McFADDEN, proprietor of restaurant; came to Fairmont, Neb., May 14, 1871, at which time there were no buildings or railroad in the place; he engaged in farming, locating on a homestead—the northeast quarter of Section 4, Town 7, Range 3 west—May 24, 1871; he now owns 160 acres of land—135 of which are under cultivation—and ten acres of timber. He was elected Sheriff of Fillmore County in October, 1871, holding the office two years; was then Deputy Sheriff three years; has since followed collecting. He was born eight miles east of Port Washington, on the canal, in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, Jan. 30, 1831; lived in his native State until 1837, and emigrated with his parents to Shelby Co., Ill., and lived there until 1846; then moved to Peoria, Ill., and lived until 1857, when he moved to Kewanee, Ill., and followed various occupations. He enlisted, August 9, 1861, in Company A, Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry; participated in twenty-seven general engagements, and held all the offices, from Sergeant to and including Captain of the company; was mustered out March 9, 1865, at Huntsville, Ala. He held several offices in Kewanee, being Marshal of the latter city four years. He was married in Peoria, Ill., in September, 1852, to Miss Mahla Brown, of Pennsylvania; they have two sons—Jasper and Sherman—now in Denver, Colo. Mr. McF. is a member of Shields Post, No. 33, G. A. R.; also a member of Hesperian Lodge, No. 42, I. O. O. F., of Fairmont, Neb.

C. C. MILES, farmer and stock-raiser and buyer, located on Section 6, Town 7, Range 3 west, in Geneva Precinct, Fillmore Co., Neb., May 20, 1871; he has 160 acres of land, 140 of which is under cultivation. He began the stock business in April, 1878, and shipped in 1881–82, from October to April, forty car loads of live stock. He has been Director of the Agricultural Society three years. He was born in Concord, Mass., October 15, 1833; lived in his native State until he was twenty-one years of age; then went to Kewanee, Henry Co., Ill., and lived until 1857; then moved to Chicago, where he followed the meat market business seventeen years, there and in Kewanee. He enlisted in the latter place, in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as wagon master; he was mustered out in Chicago, in August, 1865; then lived in Kewanee until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Illinois, in 1860, to Miss Evaline Williams, of Ashtabula Co., Ohio, by whom he had two children—Emma Leora and Adilade Mehetable. His first wife died in Chicago November 9, 1856; he was again married, July 9, 1858, in Pittsburgh, Penn., to Esther M. Holdman, of Chesterfield, N. H., by whom he has six children—Charles E., Adelbert, Evaline E., Druzella, Frank and Gracie. Mr. M. is a member of Wilson Post, No. 69, G. A. R., of Grafton, and of the Masonic order of Fairmont, Neb.; he is also a member of the Congregational Church.

ARTHUR MURDOCK has charge of the lumber yard for Goodman, Bogue & Co., Chicago; keeps a stock of 200,000 feet of all kinds; he took charge of the business in the spring of 1879. He located, in 1871, on a homestead of 160 acres, on Section 14, Town 8, Range 4 west, in Grafton Precinct; now has 120 acres under cultivation. He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, August 17, 1842, and lived in Belmont County, in that State, until he came to Nebraska. He enlisted, September 1, 1862, in Company E, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; participated in the battles of Stone River, Nashville, Mission Ridge and many skirmishes; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in May, 1865. He was married in 1869 to Miss Cassie Dilworth; they have five children—Ada L., Edna, Mattie, Clyde and an infant son. Mr. M. is a member of the K. of H. of Grafton, Neb.

R. C. PRICE, Cashier Bank of Grafton, began business September 1, 1881, with J. O. Chase, President; W. G. Hainey, J. O. Chase and J. W. Price, Directors. They do a general banking business. Deposits equal $60,000. The above bank was first opened for business by L. R. Grimes. They exchange with Donnell, Lawson & Simpson, New York City, and Knath, Nachod & Kuhne, of New York; also with Marsh Bros., Mosher & Co., Lincoln, Neb. Mr. R. C. Price came to Grafton in 1880, and engaged in the grain business, until he took charge of the bank of Grafton. Born in Kewanee, Ill., and, at a suitable age, he attended the Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., three years. He is now the youngest bank cashier in the State of Nebraska.

CAPT. P. S. REAL, farmer and stock-raiser, first came to West Blue Precinct in 1872, locating on a soldier's homestead, Section 20, Town 8, Range 3 west. He now has 320 acres of land, 225 of which are under cultivation, on that section. He has also 160 acres on Section 25, Grafton Precinct; 640 acres, on Section 36; 320 acres on Section 7 with forty acres of good timber and water-power on West Blue River; also 240 acres of Bennett Precinct, Section 27. He was born in Ireland, April 23, 1835, and came to America in 1851, enlisting in the first call in 1861, in Company E, Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He served a year and was transferred to the Ninetieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He participated in twenty-five general battles. Enlisting as a private, he was promoted to Sergeant, Lieutenant and Captain. He was mustered out in Atlanta, Ga., in 1864; was wounded at Atlanta, Ga., and Mission Ridge, Tenn. He is a member of James Shields Post, No. 33; also K. of H. of Grafton. He erected and kept the first store and the first lumber yard, and built the first elevator. He bought the first grain and built and kept the first hotel. He was married in Henry, Ill., in 1865, to Miss Ellen Purcel, a native of Ireland. They have eight children—Mary Ellen, Thomas Francis, Emmel F., Winnefred T., William Rosecranz, Patrick Sarsfield, Philip Sheridan and James Shields.

JOHN SHOFF, Postmaster and dealer in clocks and sewing machines. Appointed Postmaster in 1873; held the office fifteen months; re-appointed in the fall of 1878, and held the office since. He first located in West Blue Precinct in the fall of 1870 on homestead, Section 30, Town 8, Range 3 west, containing 160 acres, eighty now being under cultivation. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace two years. He was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, October 27, 1840. He lived in his native place until 1852, when he moved to Fulton County, Ill. He removed to Sigourney, Iowa, in 1860 and farmed until he came to Nebraska. He enlisted in Sigourney, August 14, 1862, in Company H, Thirty-third Regiment Iowa Vol, unteer Infantry. He participated in seven general engagements was wounded at Jenkins' Ferry, and discharged for disability June; 25, 1865. He was married in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in 1866, to Miss Martha Taylor, of Coshocton County, Ohio. They have six children—Serrepta A., William T., Jesse P., Hattie E., Charles A. and Martha E. Mr. Shoff is a member of James Shields Post, No. 33, G. A. R.; also K. of H. Grafton, Neb.

JOSEPH TATRO, farmer, first came to Nebraska in the fall of 1871, and took a homestead on Section 26, Town 8, Range 4 west. He now owns 240 acres of land, 200 being under cultivation. He assisted to lay out the town site of Grafton, and is proprietor of the same. He was born in Burlington, Vt., May 5, 1824. He moved to Monroe, Mich., in 1833, and lived there until 1847. He moved to Winnebago County, Wis., and farmed until he came to Nebraska. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Phœbe Josslyn, of Rhode Island. They have five children—Jonathan, Lewis, Lorenze, Parnazade and Alfred. He enlisted in 1863, in Company G, Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Vounteer Infantry. He participated in fifteen general engagements. He was wounded at Chatham's Farm and Reams' Station. He was mustered out at Annapolis, Md., June, 1865. He is a member of Wilson Post, No. 69, G. A. R.; also I. O. O. F., Lutton Lodge. He was married again in Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1869, to Miss Maria A. Orgall, of Clinton County, N. Y. He erected the first frame house in Grafton, excepting the section house in the fall of 1871. He owns a large amount of village property and lots.

GEORGE H. WARREN, dealer in grain, coal and live stock, began the business in the fall of 1880. Elevator erected and enlarged in the fall of 1881. It now has a capacity of 20,000 bushels. It cost $4,000; size, 48x20, twenty-five feet high with twelve feet driveway. Mr. W. first came to Kearney, Neb., and served as apprentice in the grain trade a short time; then went in company with J. A. Ellis, and continued until January 1, 1880, when he began business for himself. He was born in Concord, Mass., May 22, 1860; lived in native State until 1866. His parents moved to Chicago; moved to Hinsdale, Ill., in 1870, and lived there until he came to Nebraska.

FILLMORE CITY.

This was the name of the first town ever started in the county. It was situated on a bend of the West Blue River, in the northwestern part of the county, and near the York County line.

The history of this place begins with the year 1870, when E. L. Martin located here and laid out a town. February 10, 1871, J. E. Porter opened a store, and on March 10, a post office was established and E. L. Martin appointed Postmaster. It was not long until there were two stores and a blacksmith shop in operation. But in the fall of 1871, the railroad was completed through the county, running about four and one-half miles south of town, and J. E. Porter moved away. There was soon nothing left of the town; but, in 1872, C. M. Northrup located here and made preparations to build a mill, and, joining with Martin, they laid out a town which comprised the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 6, Town 8, Range 3 west. This was the original town site, and to it was now added the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 1, Town 8, Range 4 west, and the whole surveyed, platted and filed in the office of the County Clerk as a town site, on December 10, 1872. The work on the flouring-mill progressed, and in 1873 it was completed, and the manufacture of flour commenced. Fillmore never grew to be a town, however, and C. M. Northrup soon sold his mill. It is now owned by Welch & Price, and operated as a flouring and grist mill. A good quality of flour is made. This mill, and the buildings belonging with it, are all now left of Fillmore City.

MANLEYVILLE.

Though a town site, a town was never built here. Its location was on the southwest quarter of Section 27, Town 7, Range 3 west. During the year 1871, when negotiations were pending for purchasing a portion of the school section in the center of the county, for county purposes, A. J. Manley conceived the idea of laying out this town and securing the location of the county seat; he accordingly erected a hall twenty feet wide and sixty feet long, and offered to donate it to the county if the county seat should be located there. This was not done, however, and the hall and a blacksmith shop was all that was ever built. In April, 1874, the plat of the town site was filed in the office of the County Clerk. A number of lots on this site were sold, but never occupied.

EXETER.

This town is situated in the northeastern part of Fillmore County, on the line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska. The population of the town is a little more than four hundred. It is surrounded by a fertile and well-settled country, and is a thriving business point

Exeter was surveyed in November, 1871, by A. B. Smith, for the Railroad Town Company, and was located on the southeast quarter and part of the northeast quarter of Section 20, Town 8, Range 1 west. The town was laid out on land belonging to H. G. Smith and J. W. Dolan, who gave a share of the land to the town company to secure the location of the town.

In 1870, there had been something of a settlement in this part of the county. Warren Woodard located on the section adjoining the present town of Exeter, and built a frame house in December, 1870, that is claimed to have been the first frame house erected in the county. Soon after, H. G. Smith, W. N. Babcock, William H. and J. W. Dolan made a location.

In the spring of 1871, a post office was established and called Woodard, with Warren Woodard Postmaster.

In May, 1871, H. G. Smith opened a store on his farm, where the town now is.

In the fall of 1871, a few other improvements were made. A short time after the town was surveyed, the name of the post office was changed to Exeter, and H. G. Smith appointed Postmaster.

During the year 1872, the railroad depot was built, a side track put in, and a very slight improvement was made in the town.

The first death was that of a young man named Frank Appleby, who died at the residence of Warren Woodard in the spring of 1872.

The first sermon was preached at the residence of Warren Woodard, in the spring of 1871, by Rev. G. W. Gue. The first marriage was that of J. W. Eller and Miss Frances Hager, on November 27, 1872.

The first child born in Exeter was Anna E. Smith, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Smith, who was born November 4, 1873.

The first school was taught in the summer of 1872, by Mrs. Marion Babcock, in a sod house. The first schoolhouse was erected in 1873, and was a comfortable building, well furnished.

The first hotel was built and opened in 1872, by L. Keneval.

The first grain warehouse was opened for business in 1872.

During the earlier years of its history, Exeter improved very slowly. In 1876, the second hotel was built by Warren Woodard. By this time there were several business houses, and almost all branches of business were represented. In 1877, improvements continued. It was not, however, until 1878 that the rapid building up of the town began. During that year, two large grain elevators, and a number of business houses were built and opened for business. In 1879, the rapid building of business houses and residences continued, since which time, though not advancing so fast, the town has steadily improved each year. The business houses are substantially put up, and the residences present a very fine appearance. The lots are generally ornamented with a growth of shade and forest trees that have been planted by the enterprising citizens.

There is but one hotel, the Woodard House, kept by Warren Woodard.

The banks are two in number, and each has a large banking and collection business. One of these is termed the Bank of Exeter, and the other Wallace & Co.'s Bank.

The different societies are represented by a large number of Masons, Odd Fellows, and members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The church societies represented are the Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian and Christian. The four first named have large and comfortable churches, while all have a good membership, and are well sustained by the citizens of Exeter, who are of an exceptionally religious character. The public school is well sustained. It is graded, consists of four departments, each in charge of an able instructor. The old schoolhouse has been found too small, and another is now building, which will cost, when completed, about $7,000.

There is one newspaper published here, called the Exeter *Enterprise*. It is a five-column quarto paper, independent in politics, and is edited and published by William J. Waite.

The *Enterprise* was established in October, 1878, by W. A. Connell, who published it but a short time, when W. J. Wait took charge of it and has since continued its editor.

Exeter became incorporated as a village April 1, 1879. The following men composed the Board of Trustees: L. Robertson, G. W. Whipple, W. H. Faling, M. M. Youngers and J. W. Dolan.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

C. H. BABCOCK, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1851, where he lived for sixteen years, when he went to Tidioute, Penn., where he remained for two years, returning to Albany, where he remained a year, and then to Pontiac, Ill., where he remained for two years telegraphing. Then, in the spring of 1871, removed to Fillmore County, farming, until February, 1877, when he moved into the town of Exeter, in a general merchandise store of H. G. Smith, the Postmaster at that time. Thirteen months after was appointed Postmaster, which he still carries on in connection with a general stock of confectionery and fruits. He was married in October, 1874, in Fillmore County, to Miss D. P. Dunnafon. They have one child living and one deceased.

WARREN WOODARD was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., February 11, 1833. He lived in his native county with his parents until 1847, at which time they moved to Lapeer County, Mich., and engaged in farming until 1868. He enlisted, November 7, 1861, in Company F, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed Orderly Sergeant, and participated in the battles of Stone River, Tunnel Hill, Dallas, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Jonesboro, siege of Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea and many skirmishes. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., August 1, 1865. He moved to Marengo, McHenry County, Ill., in 1868, and there engaged in the nursery business until 1870, when he removed to Exeter, Fillmore County, Neb., taking a homestead on Section 28, Town 8, Range 1 west, 160 acres; since sold eighty acres, the remaining eighty is all improved. He was appointed Postmaster in 1871, being the first Postmaster in his place. The office was kept on his homestead and named Woodard Post Office. He held the office until the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company laid out the town of Exeter, in the fall of 1872. He was the first Justice of the Peace in Fillmore County, taking the office in the summer of 1872 by appointment. He was married in Lapeer County, Mich., in 1859, to Miss Sarah White, of the same county in Michigan. They have four children, whose names are Eugene W., May E., Leon E. and Arthur W. He was one of the Clerks when the county of Fillmore was organized in the spring of 1872. He erected the Centennial Hotel in Exeter, Neb., in 1876, at a cost of $2,500. Size of building is 32x52 feet, two stories high, and contains fifteen rooms; can accommodate thirty guests. He is still proprietor of the same.

HAMILTON PRECINCT.

I. E. ALLEN, farmer and stock-raiser, settled in Hamilton Precinct October 18, 1871, on Section 30, Town 5, Range 3 west, on a homestead of 160 acres, all improved; has eighty acres meadow land on Section 29; has held various town offices. Born in Indiana County, Penn., September 28, 1839. Moved to Davenport, Scott Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1866, and worked by the month and farmed. Enlisted, August 28, 1861, in Company G, Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (known as Keystone Zouaves); held all the offices from Corporal, including First Lieutenant; participated in the battles of Fort Pulaski, siege of Charleston, James and Morris Island, Pocotaligo Bridge and many skirmishes and battles around Richmond; then at White House Landing, Cold Harbor and continued fighting a month without cessation; in June, 1864, in the siege of Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, and August 16, 1864, was wounded in both limbs; saw no more service until March 1, 1865, at Wilmington; mustered out in Raleigh, N. C., July, 1865. Married, in the spring of 1867, in Scott County, Iowa, to Miss Jennie R. Brown, of Clarion County, Penn. They have five children—Martha Emma, Mary Elizabeth, Cynthia Ellen, David Ethan and Merton. Mr. Allen and family are members of the M. E. Church.

L. T. COBB (father of E. K. Cobb) came to Nebraska in the fall of 1878, and lives with his son, E. K., on Section 28, Town 5, Range 3 west. They have 320 acres of land, 165 of which is under cultivation, with a fine orchard, etc. L. T. Cobb was born in Boston, Mass., June 1, 1809; lived in his native city until twenty-five years of age; then moved to Cummington, Mass., and farmed about five years; moved to Bureau County, Ill., in 1853, and farmed until he came to Nebraska. He enlisted in the Black Hawk war March 24, 1831; served five years in Company C, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery. He was United States Assessor for the Fifth District of Illinois from 1862 to 1869 inclusive. Married in 1839 in Cummington, Mass., to Miss Jane Kellogg, of Goshen, Mass. Had three children—Edward K., now married and farming in Nebraska; Francis E., lumber dealer in Burr Oak, Jewell Co., Kan. Mrs. Cobb died August 23, 1874, in Wyanet, Ill. Mr. Cobb landed in Chicago, Ill., July 8, 1832, from the first steamer that came into Chicago. There were only five huts outside of Fort Dearborn in Chicago at that time. He lived there six weeks; then went to Rock Island, Ill., September 1, 1832, and lived until he moved to Nebraska.

EUGENE K. FISHER, farmer and stock-raiser, came to Nebraska June 7, 1872, and located on a homestead and timber claim, southeast quarter of Section 32, Town 5, Range 3 west, all under cultivation. Has about fifteen acres of fine timber. He was born in Granville, Putnam Co., Ill., April 22, 1843. Lived in his native State nearly all the time until he came West. He engaged in farming and merchandising in Bureau County, Ill., and continued until he came to Nebraska. Married in Wyanet, Bureau Co., Ill., January 3, 1869, to Hulda S. Smith, of Carey, Wyandot Co., Ohio. They have two sons and a daughter—Henry Llewellyn, Albert E. and Nellie M. Mr. Fisher and family are member of the Baptists Church.

S. A. ORR, farmer and stock-raiser, came to Nebraska in the latter part of April, 1872, located on Section 32, Town 5, Range 3 west, Hamilton Precinct. He has 160 acres of land, all under cultivation. He has erected a fine frame dwelling, at a cost of $1,400; has been Assessor, and held several other town offices. He was born in Clarion County, Penn., February 9, 1845; lived in his native State until 1869, when he moved to Muscatine County, Iowa, and farmed until he came to Nebraska. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Sarah A. Orr, of Limestone Township, Penn. They have eight children—John H., Wade C., Wilbert B., William M., Amor C., Lloyd H., Stewart R. and Charles E. He enlisted, August 28, 1861, in Company C, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; participated in the siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg, and seven days' fight on the Peninsula, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Wilderness, being then wounded in the first day's fight; was in the hospital until June 16; joined a regiment at Petersburg, Va., and participated in fights around the latter place as Color Bearer; taken prisoner October 27, 1864; confined until March, 1865; mustered out in Harrisburg, Penn., May 28, 1865. Mr. Orr and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BRADLEY A. SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser, located in Hamilton Precinct, March, 1874, on a section in Town 5, Range 3 west. He now has 240 acres of land, 160 under cultivation. He has been Justice of the Peace, etc. He was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, September 7, 1831; lived in his native State until twenty-one years of age; was raised on a farm; moved to Wyanet, Bureau Co., Ill., and farmed twenty-one years; has taught school in Ohio, Illinois and Nebraska. He was married in Illinois, July 30, 1854, to Miss Mary A. Stickel, of Muskingum County, Ohio. They have six children—Minnie M., now married to Mr. L. R. Hoag, and living in Bryant Precinct; Wilbur H., married, and living in Hansen, Adams County, and is agent for St. Jo. & W. R. R. Daniel E., married, and farming near his parents; Albert H., at home, also Henry H. and Leslie G.

BRYANT PRECINCT.

EDY RANDALL, farmer and stock-raiser, first came to Nebraska in the fall of 1871, and located on Section 28, Town 5, Range 4 west, Bryant Precinct, on a homestead of 160 acres; now has 125 acres under cultivation, makes grain-raising a specialty. They were the first family to locate in their township, and erected the first frame house in the spring of 1872. He has served as Justice of the Peace, member of School Board, Collector of Taxes, etc.; was born in Summit County, Ohio, September 6, 1842; lived in his native State until he came to Nebraska; enlisted September 10, 1861, in Company D, Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; participated in the battles of Winchester, Va., Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Buzzards Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Pine Knob and Kenesaw Mountain; mustered out in Cleveland, Ohio, July 27, 1865. He followed farming in his native State until he came to Nebraska. He was married, March 27, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Pierson, of Summit County, Ohio; she was born January 13, 1847. They have four children—F. Cleland, T. Radcliff, W. Leroy and Burdette. Mr. Randall is a member of Elliott Post, No. 88, of Davenport, Neb.

JOSEPH H. SPRINGER, farmer and stock-raiser, first came to Nebraska City in the spring of 1857; lived in the latter city, Otoe and Nemaha Counties three years, following freighting, farming and breaking. He went to Ottumwa, Wapello Co., Iowa, and enlisted June 13, 1861, in Company I, First Regiment Iowa Cavalry; participated in the battles of Silver Creek, Mo., Stony Point, Bayou Meteo, Little Rock, and Gen. F. Steele's expedition into Arkansas, and campaigns in Tennessee and Mississippi; into Texas under Gen. Custer; mustered out March 17, 1866, in Davenport, Iowa. He filled all the offices from Corporal up to and including First Lieutenant; afterward went to Wapello, Iowa, and worked for the Iowa Coal and Oil Company three years. Coming West on November 17, 1872, he settled September 21, 1872, on the southeast quarter of Section 26, Town 5, Range 4 west, containing 160 acres; now has 120 acres under cultivation. He has been Justice of the Peace, Assessor, and is a member of the Masonic order of Agency City, Iowa; also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married, May 24, 1864, near Agency City, Iowa, to Miss Amanda F. Overturf, of the same place.

WILLIAM VAN BUREN, farmer and stock-raiser, located in Bryant Precinct, September, 1872, on a homestead on Section 2, Town 5, Range 4 west; has eighty acres of land all under cultivation. He has been Precinct Assessor one term, and serving the second term as Justice of the Peace; has been a member of the School Board since he came to Nebraska. He was born in Cayuga County, Auburn, N. Y., October 24, 1834. His parents moved to N. H. Mills, Utica, N. Y., when he was a child; moved to Dodge County, Wis., in 1850, and lived there about fifteen years; then to Fayette County, Iowa, and engaged in teaming, farming, etc., seven years; then to Calhoun County, same State fifteen months; then to Nebraska. He was married in Burnett, Wis., 1856, to Miss Margaret L. Bell, of Jefferson County, N. Y. She was born September 13, 1839. They have five children—Alma, now married to E. W. Appleman; Ida E., now married to G. W. Anderson; William J., Francis R. and Martin H.

BELL PRAIRIE PRECINCT.

JOSIAH SHEPPARD, farmer and stock-raiser, came to Fillmore County, Neb., in the spring of 1870, and settled on a homestead in Bell Prairie Township, on Section 30, Town 5, Range 2 west; has 160 acres all under cultivation; 160 acres, one-half mile east on Section 29, eighty acres under cultivation. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, June 15, 1840; lived in his native State until thirteen years old; his parents then moved with the family to Rock Island County, Ill., and settled on a farm, where Josiah lived until he came to Nebraska. He enlisted in 1861, in Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; re-enlisted in the fall of 1861, in Company I, Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry; was soon taken sick, and was compelled to leave the service; discharged August, 1862. He was married in Port Byron, Rock Island County, September, 1865, to Miss Caroline Sterdivan. They have five children—Willis F., Charles G., Nettie, Oliver G. and Bertram V. He is a member of Wilson Post of Geneva, G. A. R., also I. O. O. F. and Masonic order of same place.

FRANKLIN B. TURNER, farmer and stock-raiser, came to Nebraska in November, 1872, and located on the southwest quarter of Section 30, Town 5, Range 2 west; 160 acres all improved. He was born in Clark County, Ohio, February 26, 1836; lived in native State until he moved to Champaign County, Ill., and farmed five years; then moved to Fillmore County, Neb. He was married in Clark County, Ohio, in 1859, to Miss Nancy Herbert, of Urbana, same county, Ohio. They have seven children—Minnie B., Harry A., Lulu J., Charles H., Samuel S., Fannie L. and George H. He enlisted, October 5, 1862, in Company G, Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; participated in the battles of Perryville, Ky.; then placed on detached duty in Pioneer Corps; mustered out in Nashville, Tenn., 1865; was promoted to Orderly Sergeant. He is a member of I. O. O. F., Geneva Lodge, No. 65.

MOMENCE PRECINCT.

JOHN W. PRICE, farmer and stock-raiser, located in Fillmore County April 18, 1872, on his farm, Momence Precinct, Section 34, Town 6, Range 4 west, containing 160 acres, ninety of which are under cultivation; has made a success in raising stock; has been Justice of the Peace six years, in his precinct, and Postmaster since January, 1882; was born in Ontario County, N. Y., in 1831. His parents (Welsh and Irish) soon moved with their family to Europe, and settled in Wales. He returned to America at the age of fourteen, and lived in the State of Ohio a short time, and returned to his native place; soon enlisted in the United States Army, and was sent to Texas; was promoted to Sergeant; spent three years skirmishing in that region; then was sent to Florida against Seminole Indians; from there to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., and mustered out in May, 1858; again joined regular army on the breaking out of the rebellion, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Corinth, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge; was promoted, and participated in Atlanta campaign, etc.; in intrenchments before Atlanta, Ga., August 14, 1864; discharged on expiration of term of enlistment; clerked in Quartermaster's Department, Nashville, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga., being promoted to Chief Clerk, etc.; served until 1866; then engaged in merchandising. He was married in February, 1866, to Miss Orinda M. Burrows of Madison County, Ohio. He moved to Iroquois County, Ill., and farmed, etc., until he came to Nebraska. They have two children—Charlie W. and Edwin E. Mr. Price is a member of the regular brigade, with headquarters at Columbus. Was recommended to the consideration of the Government for rendering valuable services at Stone River, and gallant conduct at Mission Ridge.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FRANKLIN County is in the southern tier of the counties of the State, and 175 miles west from the Missouri River. It is twenty-four miles square and contains 368,640 acres. It is one of the most fertile of the great Republican Valley counties. It is bounded on the north by Kearney County, on the east by Webster, on the south by Phillips County, Kan., and on the west by Harlan. The Republican River flows through the county from west to east, at an average distance of about six miles north of the Kansas boundary. On both the north and south side, this river has a large number of creeks and small streams tributary to it in this county. Among the more important of these are Thompson's Creek, Turkey, Rebecca, Crow and Lovely. The Republican River is broad and rather shallow, while the small creeks are clear and beautiful in their sparkling transparency, reminding one of the brooks of the New England States. Some of these streams are very peculiar; at one point, they are seen flowing rapidly along over a sandy bed, with a considerable volume of water, then, for a short distance, they will entirely disappear, only to appear again some distance below, with as great a volume as ever, after having passed on in underground currents through the sand for the space that they are hidden from view. In places where nothing is to be seen but the sandy bed of the creek, during the dry seasons, by digging down a few inches, water will be found flowing through the sand. This filtering of the water through the sandy bed of these creeks tends to make it of the purest quality and great value to the stock-raiser.

The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad extends through the county from east to west on the north side of the Republican River, on which are located the following towns: Riverton, Franklin, Bloomington and Naponee.

The valley of the Republican River varies from four to eight miles in width. Each of the tributaries has a valley of its own, making the area of bottom lands more than twice that of the Republican. The bottom lands are beautifully terraced, these terraces numbering from one to three. The ascent from one terrace to another is so gentle, in many instances, that only the careful observer would notice it. The lines of these terraces curve in so many different ways that the traveler looks in vain for two that are similar in appearance. The uplands are frequently reached by steep and abrupt bluffs, which extend back for a distance of from half a mile to three or four miles, affording beautiful and picturesque scenery. In other places again, no bluffs intervene between the bottoms and the uplands, but the surface ascends gently and by step-like terraces until high ground is reached. Where this is the case, these step-like slopes present a most beautiful and enchanting appearance. The uplands themselves are comparatively level, but are gently undulated and present every variety of form that can be imagined.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

Previous to the year 1870, there had been no settlements in the Republican Valley, but about this time attention having been called to it from the reports of hunters and occasional travelers, who vividly described its extraordinary fertility and attractiveness, parties were organized at different points in the eastern part of the State, and sent out to make examinations as to the truth of these reports. As a result of these explorations and examinations, the settlement of Franklin County soon commenced.

Previous to this time, the Republican Valley had been the very best hunting-ground of the Indians, and their occupancy of it, with their hostility, had rendered its settlement previous to this time impracticable. For many years, however, a number of hunters and trappers had penetrated the country and spent the hunting seasons here. They had numerous conflicts with the Indians, and many of them were killed at different times. As early as the winter of 1866–67, a settlement in the western part of the county, on Sections 29 and 30, Town 2, Range 16 west, had been projected by Porter & Crowen, but had to be abandoned on account of the hostility of the Indians. At this time, there were no white settlers within one hundred miles to the eastward, and on the north, no settlements nearer than those on the Platte River.

In 1870, several companies were organized in Omaha for the purpose of selecting places for settlement, somewhere in the western part of the State. One of these companies proposed a location somewhere in the Republican Valley. Accordingly, a party was selected to make explorations; money was raised, and the party was supplied with conveyances, equipments and provisions, and sent on its mission.

Therefore, on the 14th day of September, 1870, William C. Thompson, James W. Thompson, Richard Beckwith, John Corbin, Isaac Chappel and Barnett Ashburne started from Omaha on this trip of examination. Until the Republican Valley was reached, nothing eventful occurred. Here the only settlement passed was that of Red Cloud, which was then just started.

Owing to the general troubles with the Indians, which had been quieted the year previous, and still later troubles between them and the hunters, it was necessary for the explorers to use the greatest precautions. But they were not molested. They also found wild game of all kinds, common to the Western prairies, in abundance.

Going up the north side of the Republican River, the party came to a beautiful creek about thirteen miles west from Red Cloud, where they proposed to stop and look about.

All the way up from Red Cloud, J. W. Thompson had been busily engaged in taking notes on the country. As soon as the party camped on this creek, he also began to make plats and maps of the country adjacent. During the examinations and explorations in this vicinity, Thompson wandered off up the creek alone as far as the Forks. He found it to be well timbered, having a good supply of water, with numerous springs along the banks. He also made a careful examination of the soil, and found it to be deep and of a good quality.

In October, the party returned to Omaha and gave such a glowing account of the country that many persons went to Beatrice, where the United States Land Office for that district was then located, and entered homestead claims without seeing the land. The first homestead claim in Franklin County was made by Barnett Ashburne, who was one of the party who selected the location. The stream on which the settlement was made was called Thompson's Creek, in honor of James W. Thompson. The colony was known as the Thompson Colony.

During the winter of 1870–71, the Thompson Colony held meetings regularly at the house of Michael O'Sullivan, in Omaha. Among them were James W. Thompson, William C. Thompson, William McBride, Barnett Ashburne, J. H. Hunter, Henry Baker, Redford Owney, H. and James Banks, William Bowers, Thomas Pomeroy, S. Taylor, Richard Beckwith and John Auld.

While this was termed a colony, it was one without rules, and the only bond that held the settlers together was their common cause. The meetings of the colony during the winter were very enthusiastic, and were held to arrange plans for their future course in establishing their homes in the new West. These colonists were all poor, and efforts were at first made to form a union with the Bruce Colony, an organization for the same purpose, but supposed to be stronger financially. The latter-named colony, however, had too high aspirations to join this little band and share the fruits of their explorations. After the failure to unite the two colonies, the question next to be decided was how they should defend themselves from the Indians, should they prove dangerous. They finally made an application to Gov. David Butler for arms and ammunition that they might defend themselves. The Governor informed them that before he could comply with their request, it would be necessary for them to organize a militia company. This they at once did. The entire colony was formed into a militia company and elected T. S. Butler, Captain; J. H. Hunter, First Lieutenant, and W. C. Thompson, Second Lieutenant. They were duly enlisted in the Second Nebraska Cavalry, and the Governor issued commissions to the officers elected, and ordered that they should be armed and placed on a war footing immediately.

The winter was now drawing to a close. February had passed, and the six months' time allowing homesteaders to get on their claims had already expired. But the prospects for starting out were very poor. There was a want of means, and the winter preceding had been an idle one for most of the colonists. The entire party could only raise three teams, and it was 300 miles to the place of their destination. Barnett Ashburne had two of these teams, and loaded them with goods and started out. Many of the colonists walked the entire distance. It was a venturesome undertaking, but they thought they could live as well as the Indians. The Ashburne party arrived on Thompson Creek about the middle of March, 1871. During the second week in March, William McBride started out with his loaded ox-team, accompanied by J. H. Hunter, Michael O'Sullivan and Henry Baker. The party arrived on Thompson Creek the 27th of March, 1871. They found the Ashburne party already on the ground and building the first house on the creek and the second one in the county. Thus was the settlement of the eastern part of the county and of Riverton commenced, by a brave and persistent little party with only three teams in the entire outfit, and the greater number of them nearly without money. As no breaking had been done, and there was a certainty of having to wait at least eighteen months before any crops, other than those planted on the newly-broken sod, could be raised, their future prospects seemed to be poor; but none of the party were discouraged. Though many of them had never seen their homestead before, all were suited and went to work with a will to build houses of logs and sod, and to do all in their power to open up their farms.

But this was not the only settlement made in the county at this time. There had been an organization formed previous to that of the Thompson Colony, for the colonization and settlement of Western Nebraska. This was known as the Rankin Colony, from Col. Rankin, its leader. In 1870, a branch of this colony made a separate organization, known as the Republican Valley Land Claim Association, and sometimes called the Knight Colony from one of its principal members. The officers of this association were Major Mills, of Omaha, President; C. J. Van Laningham, Vice President; R. D. Curry, Treasurer; J. Graham, Secretary; David Van Etten, Surveyor, and William H. Riley, Assistant Surveyor. In the fall of 1870, soon after the location of the Thompson Colony, this association located a body of land on the north side of the Republican River, not far from the center of the county, and laid out a town here, with the intention of securing the location of the county seat when the county should be organized. The town was called Franklin City.

The first actual settlers in the county were members of this colony. Early in November, 1870, a number of persons started with C. J. Van Laningham to locate on their homesteads, in the vicinity of the proposed new town. Upon arriving at Lincoln, they met a party of five men, who concluded to come with them, but the only one who remained was W. B. Powell. The party arrived November 26, 1870. All were pleased with their land claims and at once set to work to erect houses before the winter set in. The first house erected was one of logs and sods, by C. J. Van Laningham, who was accompanied by his family. Mrs. Katie Van Laningham was the first white woman to form a residence in the county, and her two children were the first in the county.

Another settlement that was made in the county late in 1870 and early in 1871, was that on Turkey Creek in the western part of the county, where Naponee now stands. This settlement was made by Richard and A. Walther and R. B. Werner.

ORGANIZATION.

Measures had been taken to organize the county, and Gov. David Butler issued a proclamation, February 14, 1871, calling an election of county officers, to be held the 3d day of the following March.

At the election of March 3, 1871, the following officers were elected to fill the duties of their respective offices for the short term, to expire the 1st of the following January: Clerk, Matthew Lynch; Judge, C. J. Van Laningham; Sheriff and Surveyor, Ernest Arnold; Coroner, James Newsham; Treasurer, John E. Simmons; Superintendent of Schools, Richard Walther; Commissioners, W. B. Powell, James Knight and Charles Vining. Of these officers elected, all qualified and attended to the duties of the respective offices except W. B. Powell and Richard Walther. Powell lived just outside the limits of the county, in Webster, and, of course, could not legally serve, therefore, Barnett Ashburne was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The first death that occurred in the county was that of Samuel W. Ashby, who died June 2, 1872, aged sixty-three years, at the old town of Franklin.

After the location had been selected for the proposed town of Franklin City, David Van Etten, the surveyor of the colony, was sent to the Government Land Office, at Beatrice, to file it on the records as a town site, but, being desirous of owning the town site himself, he entered it as a homestead in his own name. He did not hold it long, however, before C. J. Van Laningham filed it as a town site, but the location of the town having changed, James Knight finally entered the land as a homestead.

The first post office in the county was established at Franklin during May, 1871; J. A. Perry was appointed Postmaster, and a postal route was established between Franklin and Kearney Junction.

In May, 1871, quarrels and dissensions having broken out among the projectors of Franklin City, the Plattsmouth Town Company laid out a town one mile east of Franklin City and called it Waterloo. J. A. Perry, the Postmaster, was interested in the new town and removed the post office here. The post office being called Franklin, the new town was always known by the latter name, though it always appeared in the books of the company as Waterloo. Neither of these towns were ever platted or filed on the county records.

Another colony from Omaha, composed entirely of colored people, was located late in the spring of 1871, on a fine creek, about midway between the locations of the Thompson and Knight Colonies. They were about eight or ten in number, and, taking up their locations here, called the stream on which they settled Lovely Creek, a name which it still bears. Like many of their fellow-pioneers, they built up great plans for the future of their settlement, that were only to be overthrown in the end. They had laid out a town on the southeast quarter of Section 35, Town 2, Range 14, and called it the city of Grant, expecting this to form the nucleus of a large and prosperous town at no very distant day. Ash poles, to which were tied strips of hides, marked the different locations. They went to work to establish a brick yard, and a court house was in anticipation. They were all young men and active, but were poor, and had but one team in the entire party. Their money was soon gone, and, though each had taken a homestead claim, they abandoned the country some time during the summer, never to return. Thomas Shoemaker, on August 9, 1872, settled on their proposed town site, where he now has a beautiful farm.

June 21, 1871, was the date of the first meeting of the County Commissioners. They met at the residence of Judge C. J. Van Laningham. The bonds of the county officials were then filed, and Richard Walthers resigning his office of Superintendent of Schools, J. F. Pugsley was appointed in his place.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first sermon was preached in the county in June, 1871, at the residence of Judge Van Laningham, by Rev. John W. Whiting, a one-armed ex-soldier. The services were held under a large cottonwood tree, a few rods from the door of the house. There were somewhere from thirty to forty persons present, and all listened with eager attention to the first religious services ever held in the county. The tree under which this meeting was held was cut down in 1882.

During the summer of 1871, a company of soldiers were stationed about two miles above the mouth of Turkey Creek, to guard against any depredations of the Indians. The early settlers, however, never experienced any troubles from the red men, though there were some fears for a long time, owing to their hostility for the year or two previous.

During the first year of settlement, considerable attention was attracted by a flock of wild sheep, numbering about one hundred. These sheep had all the appearance of the domestic sheep, but were wild as the deer or antelope. It is supposed that they must have strayed from the flock of some venturesome herder, who had probably driven through here some previous year. The prairies at that time were infested with large numbers of wolves, and the only wonder is that the sheep ever escaped them. They disappeared soon, however, some having been killed by the settlers and soldiers.

The first store in the county was established at Franklin about September 1, 1871, by O'Bannon.

September 19, 1871, an election was called to vote on the adoption of a new State constitution. This election was held at the house of James Knight.

The regular election of county officers took place October 10, 1871, at the residence of Daniel Giger, at Franklin. At this time, the county consisted of but one voting precinct, and thirty votes were polled. The following officers were elected: Commissioners, J. F. Pugsley, John Hutchinson and B. Ashburne; Sheriff, G. L. Cooper; Clerk, J. A. Peery; Judge, C. J. Van Laningham.

The first child born in the county was Franklin Durand, born October 1, 1871; the next birth in the county was Maude Peery, born during the same month in 1871; she still resides with her parents on the old homestead, where she was born.

During the spring of 1871, the first plowing or breaking of the prairie had been done, but so diligently did the settlers apply themselves, that by the middle of summer many farms had been opened. The houses built were generally constructed of logs or sod. As soon in the spring as breaking the prairie had commenced, corn was planted on the sod. A great deal of this sod corn yielded as high as thirty bushels to the acre. A great many potatoes were planted and did very well; some of them are said to have yielded at the rate of three or four hundred bushels to the acre. A few vegetables were also raised.

During the fall of 1871, a great many settlers came to the county, and settlements were made on several tributaries of the Republican, on Crow Creek, by Jacob Stanslow, on Rebecca Creek and on Turkey Creek and on other streams. O. B. Starkey also settled about two miles from Macon.

Soon after the election in the fall of 1871, the county was divided into three precincts, each extending the entire length of the county, north and south. The eastern precinct was called Grant; the central, Franklin, and the western Sheridan.

In the fall of this year, many of the settlers left the country to spend the winter farther east, where they could secure employment. The only crops raised were sod corn, a few potatoes and some vegetables. Where these crops had been planted there was a fair yield, but many of the settlers had arrived too late to plant any seed, and others had believed it to be unnecessary to try to raise crops on the sod.

The winter of 1871–72 was an exceptionally severe one, and some hard times were experienced by these pioneer settlers, who remained during the winter. The fall of the year had been warm, and the settlers, busy with their other duties, had not prepared for the winter. The cold weather set in with a storm in November, and, from that time until late in the spring of 1872, the severe cold continued. Snowstorms, driven by a fierce wind, were frequent, and many of the families had hardly sufficient clothing. Their houses, however, if not elegant, were warm and comfortable, and, as most of the settlements were near the streams, which were skirted with timber, they had access to plenty of fuel. Though other provisions were scarce, game was abundant. Buffalo, antelope, wild turkeys and other game could be secured with but little effort; therefore, there was no danger of starvation or of freezing. At the Franklin settlement, O'Bannon, the storekeeper, very generously let his neighbors have groceries on credit, whenever he could get them, but he had to haul his goods over the wild and uninhabited divides, from Kearney Junction, and the winter was so severe and the snow so piled in drifts, that over the open country it was impossible to haul a load a great deal of the time. There were but few cattle belonging to the settlers in the country at that time, but their teams suffered a great deal for lack of food. To make matters worse, a herd of 1,500 Texan cattle were driven in here to winter. The cold being most intense and the snow covering the ground, these hungry and half-crazed animals took refuge in the valleys of the streams where the settlements were located, and greedily devoured all the feed that came in their reach, thus leaving the teams and cattle of the settlers almost in a starving condition. The winter was so cold and stormy that by spring only 600 of these Texan cattle were left. Corn during this winter sold at $1 per bushel, and it was next to impossible to procure hay to replace that destroyed by the wild cattle.

During the early winter, the settlers were also annoyed considerably by hunters, who would steal small articles and commit many minor depredations simply to make it disagreeable for the settlers. When the severe storms came on, however, the hunters generally left this locality. Many of them were caught out in the storms, and, trying to make their way through the blinding snow to shelter, they lost a number of their teams, and some of them perished from the cold.

Early in the spring of 1872, the settlers who left the county the previous year, after their breaking was done and houses built, returned and began putting in crops with a will. The land that was broken the previous year was soon all planted. During the spring, many fresh emigrants also came. For a time, there was almost a steady stream of settlers, and the county was fast being settled up.

The following figures give some indication of the growth of the county during the first year of its settlement. While at the time of the organization of the county, in March, 1871, there was no property taxed in the county, at the time of assessment, in the spring of 1872, the property was valued at $81,000.

Up to the spring of 1872, Waterloo, or Franklin, as it was called, had acquired but little importance. About this time, George Buck, one of the members of the Plattsmouth Town Company, came out and built a store. In April, the county seat, which had not been established at any given place, was located here, and the upper story of a building belonging to E. A. Kirkpatrick was leased for a court house, and the county records removed here. This town was located on Section 31, Town 2, Range 14 west.

The first marriage license issued in the county was March 1, 1872, by Judge C. J. Van Laningham to a couple from Harlan County.

The first Fourth of July celebration in the county was held in 1872, in a cottonwood grove, near the Republican River, on the farm of J. F. Pugsley, whose whole-souled generosity added much to the enjoyment of the occasion. There were upward of one hundred persons present, twenty-seven of whom were from Rebecca Creek, on the south side of the river. J. F. Zediker read the Declaration of Independence, and his wife, Mrs. Julia M. Zediker, read an essay on "Nebraska Ten Years Hence." Her prophecies of the churches, villages, railroads and other improvements have been more than fulfilled. Among the speakers were Jacob Graff, J. C. Delano, James L. Thompson, J. F. Pugsley, Dr. A. J. Weston and Rev. Mr. Benton. Music was furnished by several of the participants, among whom were Judge L. M. Moulton and G. L. Pugsley. The flag floated from the boughs of a large tree and a grand pioneer banquet was spread beneath it. The dainties were rich and abundant, and general sociability and good feeling prevailed. The pioneers now living here remember this as one of the most pleasant of early events in the history of the county.

The first school district in the county was what is now the Bloomington District, and was organized in the summer of 1872. The first school was taught here this summer in a dug-out, about one-half a mile west of the present town. Miss Maria Peery, now Mrs. Jesse Davis, was the teacher. During the same summer and beginning a little earlier, there was a school taught in the Franklin District by Miss Emma Hammond.

The first marriage in the county was that of Charles H. Townsend to Miss Elizabeth J. Peery. The ceremony took place August 2, 1872, Rev. P. W. Townsend officiating.

In 1872, a town company was organized in Brownville, Neb., for the purpose of locating a town in some desirable locality in Franklin County. The site of the present town of Bloomington was selected. A town was surveyed and platted, and, in June, the first settlers arrived. Improvements at once began and Bloomington soon became a village. The Bloomington Town Company numbered among its members some of the leading men of Brownville and well known throughout the State, and every effort was made to call attention to the new town and to induce immigration to its vicinity. As a result of this during the fall, the village improved quite rapidly and the adjoining country was rapidly being settled up with a thrifty class of farmers.

The first newspaper in the county was established at Bloomington, in August, 1872, by J. D. Calhoun, former editor of the Brownville *Advertiser*, and was called the Bloomington *Guard*.

The population had, during the year 1872, increased very largely, and an immense acreage was added to the cultivated lands of the county. The crops yielded abundantly, and the new settlers were all satisfied with their newly settled county. The Government land in the county had been nearly all taken along the river and its tributaries, and settlements were extending out upon the upland prairies. As early as the fall of 1871 and the spring of 1872, several settlements had been commenced in the north part of the county, and more particularly, that of North Franklin, in the northeastern part. Among the more prominent of these settlers were C. E. Burlock and M. S. Budlong, the former of whom did the first breaking here in the spring of 1872, and the latter, this year, made arrangements to start a nursery and planted out more than one thousand fruit trees.

In the fall of 1872, the population had so increased that aside from those who had settled within the past six months, and, therefore, were not entitled to vote, the number of votes cast at the October election was about 200.

The winter passed quietly, and, when spring opened, immigration again set in, and the new settlers making a location here were numerous; but aside from the ordinary events of rapid settlement, and the opening up and improvement of farms, nothing of any particular interest occurred until June, 1873, when the Franklin County Agricultural Society was organized, of which M. S. Budlong was elected President, and Dr. A. J. Weston, Secretary. The first agricultural fair in the county and the first in the Republican Valley was held at Bloomington on the 1st day of October, 1873. Gov. R. B. Furnas delivered the agricultural address, and complimented the farmers and citizens on the remarkable progress they had made, and on the large and magnificent display of products. The crops of 1873 were indeed good ones. It was the first year that small grain had been planted to any great extent, and the harvest was particularly gratifying to the men who were demonstrating the adaptability of the county to crop-raising. Corn and vegetables also yielded largely this year. During the summer, the influx of new settlers had been great, and an immense number of acres were added to the cultivated lands of the county.

At the election in October, the following officers were elected: Clerk, J. A. Peery; Judge, L. M. Moulton; Treasurer, John Simmons; Commissioner, C. C. Dake; Coroner, W. W. Loyd; Sheriff, D. K. Calkins; Surveyor, A. J. Weston, and Superintendent of Schools, C. B. Childs. At this election more than 400 votes were cast.

The next year (1874), a very large acreage of crops of all kinds was planted, and, during the early part of the season, there were prospects for an immense crop, but before the harvest of small grain was completed, in July the grasshoppers appeared in immense numbers, and, in a few days' time, everything that was yet green was ruined. Corn was just coming into the ear and was looking fine, except that at the time the weather was a little dry, but, when these ravenous insects left, nothing was to be seen but the short stumpy stalks. There was, however, a fair crop of small grain. But the settlers were nearly all poor, and, as this was the first crop for many who came the year before to do their breaking, its partial failure placed them in a desperate condition. Had it not been for aid furnished them by friends in the East and from aid societies, there would have been a great deal of suffering. As it was, a great many privations and hardships had to be endured during the following winter.

In the fall of 1874, the first herd of Short-horn cattle, numbering about one hundred, were brought in by A. R. Gage, who settled on Crow Creek.

CHANGE OF COUNTY SEAT—ELECTIONS.

During the summer of 1874, the United States Land Office for this district was removed from Lowell to Bloomington. When different points in the Republican Valley were competing to secure its location, there was a sort of tacit understanding that Franklin should retain the county seat and Bloomington the land office. But, in the fall, it was determined on the part of several contesting points to secure a relocation of the county seat. Several points were working hard to secure it, and a long and bitter campaign was fought. At the October election, the following-named points were contesting: Bloomington, Macon (a post office near the geographical center of the county), Riverton, Franklin and a point on Section 2, Town 1, Range 15 west. Bloomington was the successful point, and, though during this campaign, considerable bitterness was engendered that still exists, the county seat has ever since remained here, and the county seat strife was virtually ended at this election. J. D. Gage was elected Commissioner at the October election.

In the spring of 1875, notwithstanding the grasshopper plague of the year previous, the farmers again went cheerfully to work, and a larger acreage than ever was planted in crops. The grasshoppers did a little damage this year, but that it was light is proved by the fact that at the State fair, during the fall of that year, Franklin County was awarded the first premium and various medals for having on exhibition the largest, most varied and the best quality of agricultural products of any county in the State.

But few events of importance occurred this year. Everything moved on evenly, and steady progress was made. The election of county officers in the fall resulted as follows: Commissioner, F. L. Cross; Treasurer, J. L. Tinkham; Judge, E. S. Chadwick; Clerk, J. R. McDonald; Superintendent of Schools, Mrs. M. S. De Clercq; Surveyor, A. J. Weston; Sheriff, John W. Deary; Coroner, W. W. Loyd.

In 1876, there was still a considerable immigration to the county, and immense crops were planted out. Again this year Franklin County carried off the premiums and medals at the State fair, for the largest and best display of agricultural products. The same year, the ladies of Franklin County organized a society called the Ladies Horticultural Society, which, during the next few years, did a great deal of good in its own special department. At the election of this year, A. H. Bush was elected Representative in the Legislature, and L. D. Hager, Commissioner.

In 1877, the election of officers resulted as follows: Commissioner, Peter Flitcroft; Treasurer, Porter B. Byer; Judge, L. M. Moulton; Sheriff, John W. Deary; Superintendent of Schools, R. F. Miller; Surveyor, S. C. Sutton; Coroner, N. L. Whitney, and George W. Sheppard, who had been Deputy Clerk for some time, was elected Clerk.

In 1878, David Eastwood was elected Commissioner.

In 1879, bonds were voted to the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad to induce them to extend their railroad through the county. The same year, the following county officers were elected: Judge, J. L. Kaley; Sheriff, C. A. Pierce; Coroner, M. E. Brown; Treasurer, Porter B. Byer; Clerk, M. F. Mahin; Surveyor, T. L. Ashby; Superintendent of Schools, R. F. Miller, and Commissioner, C. C. Dake.

In 1880, an event took place that caused a great deal of excitement throughout the county. Early in July, the County Treasurer was discovered to be a defaulter. Porter B. Byer, the Treasurer, had been one of the most popular men in the county, and had twice been elected to his position by a large majority, and, at the time of the discovery of his defalcation, he was spoken of as a promising candidate for a State office. He had for a long time lived in an extravagant manner, far beyond his means, and on the 27th day of July, finding that he could no longer prevent a discovery, he resigned his office as Treasurer, and endeavored to effect a compromise with the County Commissioners and with his bondsmen by turning over to them certain property. He could not bear the disgrace and left the county for parts unknown. To fill the vacancy caused by his resignation, J. P. A. Black, a rising and able attorney and accountant of Bloomington, was appointed Treasurer by the Board of County Commissioners. A committee composed of I. H. Malick and John S. Ray was appointed to investigate the books of the defaulting Treasurer, and, September 4, 1880, they made their report, showing that Porter B. Byer was a defaulter to the amount of $2,058.28, which sum he was ordered to pay within thirty days from that date. This, however, was never paid, and, in July, of the following year, 1881, he was indicted by the grand jury, but has never yet been arrested. At the November election of 1880, Frank J. Austin was elected to fill the unexpired term of Byer. At the same election, James Greenwood was elected Commissioner, and A. J. Weston, Coroner.

H. C. Wells was also elected Representative to the Legislature from this district.

The winter of 1880–81 was an exceptionally severe one, and snow covered the ground all winter. In the spring, when warm weather commenced, from the thawing of the snow the streams were greatly swollen, and numerous bridges of the county were badly damaged and many were washed out entirely. Some damage was done to farm property on the bottom lands, but no lives were lost.

The election of 1881 was for many of the officers a hard-contested one, and resulted as follows: Treasurer, Frank J. Austin; Sheriff, John W. Deary; Clerk, W. A. Cole; Judge, Daniel Brown; Superintendent of Schools, Frank M. Vancil; Surveyor, S. C. Sutton; Commissioner, D. M. Wyant; Coroner, A. J. Weston.

In February, 1882, bonds were voted to fund the indebtedness of the county. The indebtedness of the county, in bonds, is $48,000, and the assessed valuation is $626,000. There are now fifteen voting precincts in the county.

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTY.

From the year 1874 to the present time, the county has continued to progress steadily and surely, with few events of interest. The crops have generally been good, and compare favorably with other portions of the State. All parts of the county are now well settled, and, as a general thing, its citizens are prosperous. Many of the farmers, not satisfied with farming alone, connect stock-raising with it, and such have been very successful. Sheep thrive on the prairies of Franklin County, and there are many flocks raised here.

Early in the history of the county, bridges were built across the Republican and other streams, and other improvements have kept pace with the progress of the county.

Soon after Bloomington secured the county seat, the town of Franklin, which was never a large place, was moved away, and only the ruins of an old log building marks the town site of what was once the capital of Franklin County. A new town of Franklin has, however, been laid out near the old site, and is already quite an important village and bids fair to rank, within a few years, with the older towns of the county in importance. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was completed, and trains began running as far as Bloomington early in 1879. Previous to this time, grain and produce had to be hauled to Lowell to Kearney to market. The latter place, nearly fifty miles from Bloomington, was the principal market.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

The Franklin County Agricultural Society was organized in June, 1873, with M. S. Budlong, President, and A. J. Weston, Secretary. The first county fair was held in 1873, with great success. Much credit is due the two officers named, J. F. Pugsley and other leaders in the organization of the society, for the success of this fair. This society has ever since been kept up, and the citizens of the county have taken a pride in making as fine an exhibit as possible at the county fairs held each year. It was through the hard labors of this society that such fine exhibits were made at the State fairs during the earliest years of the history of the county, before a railroad penetrated the valley, and all the products for exhibition had to be hauled for fifty miles to get them to a shipping point on the railroad.

The Ladies' Horticultural Society was organized in 1876, and numbered among its members nearly all the leading women in the different parts of the county. Much of the credit for the progress in horticulture, by Franklin County, is due to the labor and patient investigation by this society.

The Old Settlers' Society was organized in 1870, and has a large membership. This society holds a festival annually, and these occasions are interesting and enjoyable. The first of these was held at Phipp's Grove, the second at Boss Grove, and the third, at Ream's Grove.

The Franklin County Court House is a large and fine-appearing structure; so planned as to make the county offices on the lower floor pleasant and roomy, with a court-room above. It was erected in 1878.

BLOOMINGTON.

This is the county seat and principal town of Franklin County. It is situated on the north side of the Republican River, on a pleasant southern slope, about one and one-half miles from the river. This slope is a very gentle one, and the north part of the town extends out on the upland prairie. The business and residence portion of the village is nearly one mile from the depot, grain elevators and stock yards. The town is on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, in Nebraska, and is most beautifully located, affording an excellent view of the surrounding country from its site. The depot elevators and stock yards are on the level valley lands north of the river.

The history of this town dates back to 1872. At this time, the county had been organized but about a year, and Lowell, more than fifty miles distant, was the nearest railroad town. The previous settlement of the county had been rapid since its organization, but as yet there were no villages of any importance, and the settlers in the immediate vicinity of this location were few.

Early in the year 1872, a company was organized at Brownville, Neb., for the purpose of selecting a site and locating a town some where in Franklin County, and, as was the case with all the other towns, the object was to make it the principal town of the county. The company numbered among its members some of the best-known men of the State. The following-named gentlemen were its officers: H. M. Atkinson, now Surveyor General of New Mexico, President; Sol Males, Treasurer; Frank M. Vancil, Vice President; J. D. Calhoun, General Agent, and A. L. Rich, Secretary. There was some difficulty over the selection of a name, but finally, at the suggestion of Sol Males, it was called Bloomington, from the city in Illinois bearing that name.

The first settlement was made in June, 1872. All of the above-mentioned officers of the company, except the President, located here at this time and commenced to build residences. By August, the party had so progressed with their buildings that these were ready for occupancy, and, on the 14th day of that month, Sol Males arrived with his family. This was the first family to locate on the town site.

The town had so far progressed by the latter part of August that J. D. Calhoun issued the first copy of his paper, the Bloomington *Guard*. This was not only the first newspaper published in this town, but the first one published in the county. During the same month, the first store in Bloomington was opened in a log house in the south part of town by A. L. Rich and Sol Males. A steam saw-mill had also been erected by J. D. Calhoun, and was opened for business about the same time.

This town progressed but slowly until the spring of 1873, when J. W. Darby and John R. Huffman located here. The latter first came to the county in the spring of

1871, with the Republican Valley Land Claim Association, when they located the original town of Franklin City. He was induced to come to take charge of a newspaper which was to be published there; but the project fell through, and he entered a homestead on Turkey Creek, where he opened up his farm and lived until the spring of 1873, when he took charge of the Bloomington *Guard*, and removed here.

The first post office was established in the spring of 1873, and Mrs. Helen M. Males, who had been the first woman to reside in the town, was appointed Postmistress. During this year, the village built up a very little, but the adjacent country was rapidly being settled, and it was plain that Bloomington was to become one of the principal towns of the county at no very distant day.

The success of the new town now being apparent, a great many improvements were made during the early part of the year 1874. The United States Land Office, at Lowell, was to be removed to some town in the Republican Valley, and, through the influence of the members of the town company, Bloomington was the point decided upon. As soon as it was known that the land office was to be located here, the town began to build up rapidly. Mechanics, business and professional men came here at once, and, in a few months, Bloomington became a busy and thriving village. The Government lands, all the way up the valley, were fast being settled up, and the streets of Bloomington were almost continually thronged with land-hunters and settlers, who were drawn here by the land office. In October, 1874, the county seat was removed to this place, from Franklin, by a vote of the people, and this added still more to the success of this town. The citizens of Franklin soon became discouraged, and removed their buildings to this point and became residents here.

The grasshoppers having destroyed the crops in 1874, business was somewhat dull during the following winter, and some of the citizens were put to the necessity of practicing the most rigid economy in order to get through the winter and live until business revived again in the spring.

The first birth in Bloomington took place August 20, 1874, and the child was Augustus Males, son of Sol and Helen M. Males. He now resides with his parents in Lincoln, Neb., to which place they removed in 1881.

The first sermon was preached in the summer of 1873, by Rev. Mr. Grant, in an old blacksmith shop.

Until the year 1874, the public school was taught outside the limits of the village, but, during that year a schoolhouse was erected where it now stands. While it was building, however, a term of school was taught by John Herbison, in a board shanty.

In the spring of 1875, business once more revived. Settlers poured into the valley in an almost unbroken stream of travel. These settlers necessarily stopped at the land office, at Bloomington, first, in quest of information, generally staying a day or two, and then they had to stop again to enter their land, and they naturally made this a point to lay in a supply of provisions and goods, both when they were selecting and entering their lands, and when they were removing to their claims. This necessarily made Bloomington one of the very best of business points. In addition to this they secured a great deal of trade from the northern counties of Kansas bordering Franklin County on the south.

From the causes above mentioned, Bloomington was for many years the most thriving town west of Red Cloud. For several years, the town progressed but very little. In 1878, however, when the railroad was expected to soon penetrate the Republican Valley as far as this point, once more there was a rush to Bloomington. Numerous were the business and professional men who visited the village, seeking a location; many of them located here, and building was carried on to a large extent. Business houses, offices and residences were erected. The court house was built the same year. Early as 1879, the railroad was completed as far as Bloomington, and this was made the terminus for about a year. During all this time, all branches of business were good. Business houses had a larger trade than they could well accommodate; but the next year, the railroad was completed as far west as Indianola, which was made the terminus, and Bloomington soon lost a portion of her trade, and settled down to the quiet, homelike and staid little village it now is. The heavy trade from farther West was cut off, the land office business is fast decreasing, and now Bloomington has little except its own legitimate trade in the country naturally tributary to it. This extends, however, far to the north, and for a long distance to the south and east, and west for a reasonable distance, and the town has a prosperous trade.

The town was incorporated as a village on April 2, 1879. Trustees are J. W. Deary, Chairman; S. W. Switzer, Theo. Bodien, Ulrich Koelmel and J. E. Kelley, Trustees; E. S. Chadwick, Treasurer.

CRIME.

There have been but few crimes committed in the village. The most notable of these was the murder of William Richardson by Charles Wilkinson, February 21, 1880.

Wilkinson was employed as a hotel runner by Jacob Barnett, of the Tremont House. For several days he had been on a drunken spree, and at times had shown a disposition to be quarrelsome. On the day of the tragedy, he had been with Richardson a great deal, and invited him to go with him to a restaurant for oysters, which invitation was accepted. While there, Wilkinson got into a quarrel with the proprietor and stabbed him in the back. He then went to the hotel for his pistol, which he secured and started back. About half way across the street he met Richardson, who had started to follow him. Wilkinson began abusing him and reproaching him as a coward because he did not offer assistance in the quarrel with the proprietor of the restaurant. He (Wilkinson) demanded that the other get down on his knees and beg pardon for his cowardice. This Richardson refused to do. Then Wilkinson raised his pistol and began firing. Five shots were fired, four of which took effect, and Richardson died instantly. Wilkinson then returned to the hotel and several men gathered around to attempt his arrest before any one else was killed, but he threatened to shoot any one who dared touch him. Jacob Barnett, proprietor of the hotel, seized a double-barreled shot gun and leveled it at him, ordering him to throw up his hands. Terrified, he obeyed, and was instantly secured. Barnett did not know till afterward that his gun was not loaded.

William Richardson was well liked where he was known and was well connected. Charles Wilkinson, the murderer, was kept in confinement until the next term of the District Court, when he was tried, but on account of having been drunk at the time the deed was committed, he was only found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced by Judge Gaslin to the penitentiary for life.

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

Government Land Office.—As stated, the United States Land Office for the Republican Valley is located here. Upon its removal here in 1874, Charles H. Walker was

Register, and Evan Worthing, Receiver of Public Moneys. C. H. Walker soon resigned, and Webster Eaton was appointed in his place. In 1876, Evan Worthing died, and George W. Dorsey was appointed Receiver. Eaton resigned in 1878, and the present incumbent, S. W. Switzer, was appointed Register. George W. Dorsey died in February, 1881, and H. Montgomery, the present Receiver, was appointed in his place.

As when the town was first settled, religious services and church organizations were early established, so have they been kept up. The cause of religion is respected; a very large element of the citizens are church-going people, and a religious feeling of some nature pervades nearly the entire community. Any movement that savors of true religion receives prompt and liberal encouragement. The community may be said to be imbued with the idea of religion rather than sectarianism.

There are four church organizations—the Methodist Episcopal, Catholic, Presbyterian and Congregational. All have good societies, but only the Methodists have a church edifice. This was built in 1879.

A Congregational Church was organized November 10, 1881.

An Episcopal Church was organized on February 8, 1882. Officers, William H. Byerley, Senior Warden; Walter A. Scott, Junior Warden; F. A. Harmon, Treasurer; E. H. Marshall, Secretary.

A Methodist Church was organized March 3, 1878, J. R. Wood, pastor. Rev. C. H. Fotant is the present pastor; S. W. Switzer, Ashley Patch and C. W. Mason, Stewards; S. W. Switzer, J. E. Kelley, C. R. Townsend and J. J. Shaffer, Trustees.

The citizens of Bloomington, in common with those of most Nebraska towns, are intelligent and enterprising. The establishment and keeping-up of all necessary educational institutions, therefore, were among the first things that entertained their attention when they settled here, and such has ever since been the disposition of the people. Education is fostered and encouraged, not only in the schools but at home, where, as a reading public they provide themselves and their children with every possible advantage for their intellectual improvement.

There is in Bloomington one bank, founded in June of 1879, by Harman, Shaffer & Switzer, and called the Franklin County Bank. In about one year from this time, Frank A. Harman purchased the entire interest of the other partners and continues to run the bank alone.

There are two first-class hotels—one kept by T. Munhall, and called the Commercial House, and the Tremont House, with Mrs. Kellogg, proprietress.

All branches of business are well represented in Bloomington, and, having both the county seat and the United States Land Office, and with a good farming country around it, there is no reason why Bloomington should not continue one of the most prosperous of Republican Valley towns.

THE PRESS.

The press of Bloomington is, and ever has been, moral and elevating in its tone. It is also most enterprising and is fully up to the times in giving the local news of the county, as well as on most of the great questions of the day.

There is only one newspaper published here. This is the Bloomington *Guard*, the pioneer newspaper of the county, established in 1872, by J. D. Calhoun, who is now associate editor of the *Daily State Journal*, at Lincoln.

For nearly the period of its existence, John R. Huffman has been its editor and proprietor, but, in 1881, he removed to his farm, and sold the *Guard* to H. Montgomery, the present editor and proprietor. The *Guard* is one of the best of country newspapers, and no pains are spared to gather and publish all the local news of the county. F. M. Vancil is the local editor.

SOCIETIES.

The secret and social societies are represented by the Freemasons, who have a flourishing lodge; a large organization of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and a Social Hour's Club, with a large membership, that adds much to the social enjoyment afforded the citizens of Bloomington.

A Good Templars Lodge was organized December 11, 1878. Present officers are J. P. Hart, W. C.; Isaac Black, W. F. C.; M. S. Mahin, W. Secretary; Mrs. M. L. Whitney, W. Treasurer; H. O. Litler, W. C.; Ashley Patch, G. W. D.

Joppa Lodge, No. 76, A., F. & A. M., Bloomington, Neb., was chartered by the Grand Lodge of the State; was dedicated and consecrated October 15, 1879, by R. W. Deputy Grand Master R. H. Oakley, of Lincoln. The charter members are W. E. Hatch, J. D. Gage, W. W. Loyd, W. T. Britton, George W. Sheppard, S. W. Switzer, I. H. Malick, J. L. Kaley, J. Worth, Samuel Hisey, C. A. Coe, S. S. Pickering, Ashley Patch and R. D. Hastings. These constituted the membership at the first meeting. The present number is thirty-one. The first officers were George W. Sheppard, W. M.; W. E. Hatch, S. W.; S. W. Switzer, J. W.; I. H. Malick, Treasurer; W. T. Britton, Secretary; J. L. Kaley, S. D.; J. Worth, J. D.; Samuel Hisey, Tiler. The present officers are S. W. Switzer, W. M.; W. T. Britton, S W.; S. S. Pickering, J. W.; John Hutchison, Treasurer; E. H. Marshall, Secretary; J. P. A. Black, S. D.; Samuel Hisey, J. D.; Ashley Patch, Tiler. The lodge is out of debt, with a handsome surplus in treasury; it is in good working order and flourishing condition, peace and harmony prevailing.

The Old Settlers' Society was organized in the spring of 1879, with the following officers: Daniel Brown, President; John R. Huffman, Secretary; G. W. Sheppard, Treasurer. Present officers are Daniel Brown, President; W. W. Sheppard, Secretary; F. A. Harman, Treasurer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

F. J. AUSTIN, Treasurer of Franklin County, Neb., was born in Berkshire County, Mass., in 1849. When thirteen years of age he lost his mother, and shortly after went to Iowa, where he worked on a farm and taught a few terms of school. In the spring of 1872, he came to Nebraska and homesteaded 160 acres of land, on which Macon has since been located. In the following fall, he was appointed Postmaster, and engaged in mercantile business, continuing till he was elected Treasurer in 1880. He married Miss K. L. Dake, only daughter of Commissioner C. C. Dake. May 26, 1875, and has two children. He was re-elected Treasurer on the Republican ticket, in 1881, for a term of two years.

B. F. BLACKLEDGE, manufacturer and dealer in harness, etc., was born in Jay County, Ind., January 20, 1851, and at the age of seven years removed with his parents to Jasper County, Iowa, where he was reared on a farm. In 1871, he returned to his native place, where he was engaged for some time in the mercantile business. Here he met and married Atlantic Gray. In the fall of 1879, he, with his family, removed to Bloomington, Neb., and for eighteen months served as Deputy Postmaster. In March, 1880, he engaged in the harness business. He was elected Justice of the Peace in November, 1881, and in connection with this does a general collection business.

WILLIAM A. COLE, clerk of Franklin County, was born in Hillsdale County, Mich., October 14, 1858, and began business life as clerk in a hotel, and was also for several years employed as a clerk in "gents' furnishing goods;" business at Coldwater, Mich. Mr. Cole came to Nebraska in August, 1876; homesteaded 160 acres in Lincoln Precinct, Franklin County; resided on it for six months, and proved up

He was employed as a clerk in mercantile business at Bloomington until he entered upon the duties of this office January 5, 1882, having been elected in the previous fall.

JOHN W. DEARY, Sheriff of Franklin County, was born in Fulton County, Ill., September 16, 1836, and followed farming as an occupation until he reached the age of manhood. He came to Nebraska in 1865; located in Brownville, and was for eighteen months engaged in the grocery business; then gave his attention to farming. In the spring of 1872, he homesteaded 160 acres in Franklin County, and resided on the same until the fall of 1879, when he moved to Bloomington. In the spring in 1878, he, in company with John A. Hobbs, engaged in the furniture and implement business at this place. The firm dissolved January 27, 1880, and Mr. Deary has since conducted the business alone. He was elected Constable in the fall of 1872 and Sheriff in the fall of 1875, re-elected again in 1877, and again in 1881. He was married in McDonough County, Ill., August 28, 1861, to Eliza Banks. They have three children—Adell, Arthur and Cora.

URIAH H. MALICK, physician and surgeon, was born in Van Wert, Ohio, in 1851. He came to Nebraska March 9, 1861, and located in Seward County, where he farmed for some three years, after which he attended the State University of Nebraska, graduating from there in 1874, subsequently practiced at Sutton for three years. The Doctor then attended the Louisville Medical College for eight months, and afterward at College of Physicians and Surgeons. He came to Bloomington in June, 1878, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, in connection with which he also conducts a drug business. The Doctor is President of the Republican Valley Medical Association.

HON. RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY, Receiver United States Land Office, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., May 16, 1842, and raised on a farm in Tazewell County, Ill. He was given the common school privileges, and was for one year a student at Shurtleff College, Ill. He read law with Hon. James Roberts, of Pekin, for two years, and was admitted by the Supreme Court at Ottawa in the spring of 1862, and subsequently practiced law at Hastings, Minn. On December 11, 1863, enlisted in the Second Minnesota Cavalry, and served two years, and then located in Watonwan County, that State, and there served two terms as District Attorney. He then went to Salem, Mo., and for five years engaged in farming, then for two years published the Salem *Monitor*. He then gave his attention to teaching school for some years. In May, 1878, he came to Nebraska, pre-empted 160 acres in Furnas County, and was for some time engaged in improving the same. In the fall of 1879, was elected County Judge, and resigned in December, 1880, and was elected from the Fortieth District to the State Legislature in November, 1880, which position he also resigned. He was appointed to his present position May 10, 1881.

BASIL SCHOBEL, billiard hall and dealer in wines and liquors, was born in Germany June 12, 1851, where he learned the trade of brass finisher and machinist, serving as an apprentice some four years, and followed it two years as a journeyman. He emigrated to America in November, 1871, and followed his trade at Troy, N. Y., Cincinnati and Hamilton, Ohio and Pittsburgh, Penn., for over five years. He then made a trip through Michigan and Minnesota, and out to the Black Hills, Dakota. He came to Nebraska in December, 1877; was for about eighteen months employed in the shops of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, after which he went to Lincoln and engaged in business as a gunsmith. Remaining there six months, he removed to Bloomington and at once embarked in his present business.

HON. SIMON W. SWITZER, Register United States Land Office, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, January 29, 1846, and was reared on a farm, and for several years taught school. He attended Mount Union College in Ohio, graduating in 1869. Also attended for a time the law school of Ann Arbor University, Mich. He was admitted to the bar at Carrollton, Carroll Co., Ohio, April 17, 1871, after which he practiced law in Panora and Red Oak, Iowa, for about two years. He came to Nebraska November 4, 1873, and located in Kearney, where he was for five years engaged in practicing law. In the fall of 1876, he was elected to the State Legislature from Buffalo County. He was appointed to his present office August 15, 1878, and entered upon the duties of the same October 1, following. He is at present Master of Joppa Lodge, No. 76, A., F. & A. M., Bloomington, Neb.

FRANK M. VANCIL, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Franklin County. The subject of this sketch, one of the founders of Bloomington, Neb., and old citizens of Franklin County, was born in the capital county of Sangamon, Ill., in the year 1840. His father was one of the early pioneers of Central Illinois, and young Vancil was reared on the farm and attended the meager schools which existed in those days. Possessing an energetic and ambitious disposition, he fitted himself for teaching, and as soon as able entered Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, where he took a select course. Leaving college in 1864, he again entered the school room, reading law in the intervals. Being admitted to the bar, he came West in 1869, and took charge of the Brownville (Neb.) *Democrat*, then one of the leading journals in the State. Not finding the paper a paying investment, he sold out and returned to Fulton County, Ill., where he formed a life partnership with Miss Emma Argo, of Vermont, and took up his residence in Brownville, engaging in the mercantile business. Becoming imbued with the Western fever, he came to Franklin County in June, 1872, then a wilderness, helped stake out the town of Bloomington, purchased a fine piece of land near, and acted farmer, nurseryman, pedagogue and pettifogger. He was Deputy County Treasurer in 1877, came within one vote of being elected to the office at the general election, though he was a Democrat, and the county was overwhelmingly Republican. Took charge of the Riverton High School in the fall of 1880, Mrs. Vancil as assistant, and brought it up to one of the best in the valley. Having been elected County Superintendent of Schools in the fall of 1881, he opened his office in Bloomington, and has been employed as Principal of its schools. As educators, Mr. and Mrs. Vancil have no superiors in the common schools in the State, and they command the highest salaries of any teachers in the valley.

RIVERTON.

This town is located in the eastern part of the county, in the Republican Valley, not far from the river, and on Thompson's Creek, which flows through the town. This is one of the most beautiful, as well as one of the most valuable streams of the county. It is clear and bordered by numerous springs. Flowing rapidly, it furnishes the very best of water-power privileges, and mill sites are possible only a short distance apart. The main part of the town is located on the level bottom lands of the creek on the east side. This level land extends out on the valley lands of the Republican itself. On the west side of the creek are narrow and level bottom lands, and beyond these a hillside rising quite abruptly to the table-lands on the west.

This is one of the very oldest settled portions of the county. Here is the place where the locators of the Thompson Colony camped and explored the country to find a favorable location. Being satisfied with the surrounding country, this was chosen as the base of operations for the colony as soon as the settlement was made. The first settlers arrived here March 20, 1871. Among the first settlers here were William Thompson, B. Ashburne, Bedford Owney and John Auld.

Preparations were soon made to lay out a town, and the site chosen was the hillside, on the west side of the creek. For the first year, however, the town did not begin its growth.

A portion of the present town site was then the farm of William C. Thompson. In the summer of 1871, the first post office was established and called Riverton. William C. Thompson was appointed as the first Postmaster. It was not until the next year that the town began to assume any proportions as a business point.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first store was started here in 1872 by John Silvers. It was kept in a little shanty of rough boards on the hillside, on the south side of the street, leading to the top of the hill from the creek.

About the same time, or a little after, the Lohff Bros. built a substantial building near the brow of the hill, a little less than one-fourth of a mile from the creek, and at the point from which the bluffs descend to the southward toward the Republican River. A large stock of general merchandise was put in here, and this firm did a heavy business among the early settlers of the eastern part of the county.

Soon after, a small hotel of rough cottonwood boards was built, nearly opposite the store of Lohff Bros., late in 1872.

The first schoolhouse was located a short distance north of the buildings just mentioned, and was built in 1872. The first school of Riverton was taught here the same year, by C. B. Childs, now an attorney in Arapahoe, Neb.

The first death in the county was that of Sarah O'Sullivan, in 1872. She was the daughter of Michael O'Sullivan, one of the very first settlers of the county. Mr. O'Sullivan was in many respects a remarkable man. A few years after coming here, he published a history of the early settlement of the county, with its descriptive history, for immigration purposes. In this book, a great deal of ability was displayed, and from it the writer of these lines gained much information concerning the settlement of the Thompson Colony.

The first sermon was preached during the summer of 1872, by Rev. Mr. Townsend, a Methodist minister.

For two years, the town improved but slowly. In the fall of 1873, the buildings already mentioned and a small blacksmith shop comprised the entire town.

In 1874, some improvements were made, and a flouring-mill was erected in the north part of town, by Shepardson & Vollintine. This commenced operations late in the fall.

From this time forward, the town began to steadily improve. All the business part of the town had been on the west side of the creek, but now the level bottom lands on the east side of and adjoining the stream were laid out, and building soon commenced.

The town continued to improve steadily until 1878, when it had become a thriving little village, with several business houses. Now the line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was in process of construction, and, as it was to pass through Riverton, the town took one grand rush. There was a large influx of business men, and building went on rapidly. A bank was established, two large elevators built, and, by the fall of 1879, Riverton was a town of 500 inhabitants, with many costly and substantial business houses.

The year 1879 was the most prosperous one in the history of the town. It had the trade from a very large extent of country. On the east, the nearest trading point was Red Cloud, thirteen miles distant; on the west, was Bloomington, sixteen miles away. To the north, the town drew a trade from all the extent of farming country to the northern boundary of the county. On the south, it was the market for the greater part of Smith County, Kan., and, the crops having been good, a greater quantity of grain was shipped from Riverton than from any other point in the Republican Valley. Everything presented a lively and business-like appearance, and improvements were rapidly made.

Since that time, Riverton has been a prosperous town, but never has it enjoyed such a heavy trade as during that year. The village is no longer growing to any great extent, but the circumstances do not warrant it. There are now none too many business houses, for all are prosperous, but to try to do business on a much larger scale would probably retard rather than advance the future success of the village.

CHURCHES.

There are two church organizations here. The Baptist Church was organized August 16, 1873, with seven members. Rev. Thomas Muxlow was then chosen as pastor, and James R. Phillips, Church Clerk. The society now has a large membership, and is in a flourishing condition, but has no church building. The Methodist Episcopal Church has had an organization since 1872, which is now large and prosperous. Their church edifice is a pleasant and substantial building, and was erected in 1880.

SOCIETIES.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows are represented by Pioneer Lodge, No. 45. This lodge was organized April 29, 1874, under the direction of Grand Master D. M. McElhenny, with the following charter members: R. B. Fulton, C. B. Childs, J. F. Zediker, H. C. Lohff, John R. Mitchell, J. M. Sellers and W. F. Pierstaff. The first officers were R. B. Fulton, Noble Grand; C. B. Childs, Vice Grand; John R. Mitchell, Secretary, and H. C. Lohff, Treasurer. This is the only lodge of Odd Fellows ever organized in Franklin County, and it has been prosperous from the date of its organization. It now has a membership of thirty-two.

Riverton Lodge, No. 63, A., F. & A. M.—Charter dated June 21, 1876. Charter members, G. W. Sheppard, McKee Crilly, J. R. McDonald, W. E. Hatch, William Jones, George Buck, Jr., James D. Gage, William W. Loyd, James Garvin, J. Hodworth, R. A. Glenn, Isaac Shepardson, Michael J. Kern, S. H. Douglass, John Hutchison and William McBride. First officers, J. R. McDonald, W. M.; William E. Hatch, S. W.; William Jones, J. W. Number of members at date of organization, sixteen. Present number, thirty-eight. Bloomington Lodge was organized of admitted members from this lodge. The lodge was organized in Lohff's store building on "Vinegar Hill," now known as "Over the Creek." It holds meetings in P. A. Williams' Hall. Name of present officers are J. D. Fulton, W. M.; J. G. Childs, S. W.; A. B. Stevens, J. W.; S. S. Elder, Secretary; C. C. Carlile, Treasurer; W. P. Fulton, S. D.; R. D. Davis, J. D.; McKee Crilly, Tiler.

The citizens of Riverton are an exceptionally enterprising class. As soon as a need is felt, the people go to work with a will to supply it. They are moral, and a great number of them are religious. But little sectarianism is manifested, and church organizations are encouraged by the liberal citizens whether they happen to be members or not.

In educational matters, Riverton is progressive and fully up to the times. Everything that tends to the intellectual improvement of old or young is encouraged with a whole-souled liberality. The schools are good and great advancement is made by the pupils.

In Riverton all branches of business are well represented. It has in the past been proven to be one of the very best of markets, and, with its enterprising business men, its manufacturing advantages, and the large scope of farming country tributary to it, the town cannot well do otherwise than to continue a prosperous little village.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ARTHUR J. BENJAMIN, Postmaster, Riverton, was born in Canada April 4, 1856. Here he was employed as a clerk, and moved in 1872 to Fall River, Mass., where he was employed in the mercantile business for three years. Returning to Canada, was engaged in the same capacity until June, 1878, when he came to Nebraska, at which time he homesteaded 160 acres in Franklin County, and resided on it for four years, during which period he was engaged in farming and stock raising. April 1, 1882, he moved to Riverton and was appointed Postmaster and Notary Public. He is also engaged in real estate, insurance and live-stock business.

J. G. CHILDS, proprietor of the Exchange Bank, was born at Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 20, 1855, and removed to Bureau County, Ill., with his parents when quite young, where he received his education. He came to Riverton in October, 1878, and entered the employ of Shepherdson & Vollentine, millers and dealers in grain and live stock, as book-keeper, remaining with them some three years. January 1, 1881, he opened the Exchange Bank for the purpose of carrying on a regular banking and exchange business. In connection with this, he has charge of the business matters of Isaac Shepherdson, miller, etc., at this place, and during 1881 was also land agent for the Burlington &

Missouri Railroad Company. Mr. Childs is Senior Warden of the Riverton Masonic Lodge, No. 63, Scribe of Chapter 19 at Red Cloud, and is a member of the Mount Nebo Commandery at Hastings.

WILLIAM F. HARSCH, hardware and tinware, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1849, and was reared on a farm. He enlisted February 25, 1864, in the Seventy-eighth-Ohio Infantry, and served until July 11, 1865. He then learned the trade of practical tinner at Taylersville, Ohio, serving two years, after which he followed it as a journeyman at Ottumwa, Iowa, until he came to Riverton March 12, 1875. He at once engaged in this business, and has conducted it since. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Riverton for three years, and is now Moderator of School District No. 8, Franklin County.

JOSEPH F. PUGSLEY, Sr., proprietor of the Franklin House, was born in Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., in 1828, and reared on a farm. At the age of sixteen years, was apprenticed to the trade of coachmaker, and served five years. He then followed it for some years as an occupation in Bridgeport and New Haven, Conn., where he was foreman in the leading factories. Also in the same capacity in Maysville, Ky., and at St. Louis, Mo. He came to Nebraska in 1856, and pre-empted 160 acres in Douglas County. He also opened a hotel at Florence, in that county, and followed that business for some six years, and during a portion of that period was also engaged in farming and stock-raising. In October, 1862, he enlisted in the Second Nebraska Cavalry, Company A, in which he served for one year. Retiring to Florence, he again entered into the hotel business, carrying it on for eight years, and in connection with that business was largely engaged in house-moving, etc., at Omaha. In November, 1870, he made a trip West and homesteaded 160 acres in the Republican Valley, near Bloomington, this county. Removing on to the same in 1871, resided on it for about ten years, during which time he followed farming, and was also for several years engaged off and on in the hotel business at that place. He came to Riverton in August, 1881, purchased the hotel, and has conducted it since. He has good accommodations for fifty guests and large commodious sample rooms. Mr. P. was elected a Commissioner of the county in October, 1871, and filled this office for a term of three years.

S. R. RAZEE, druggist, was born in Keene, N. H., in 1847, and when quite young removed to Sandwich, Ill. He enlisted April 19, 1861, in the Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving 100 days, and re-enlisted in August, 1862, in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. After the war, he went to Johnson County, Iowa, and was employed as teacher in the Commercial College in Iowa City and Knoxville, until he came to Nebraska in 1874. Was for one year at Hastings engaged in general merchandise and drug business, and came to Riverton in 1875, and at once engaged in this business, which is the oldest in the place. He also carries a stock of boots and shoes, which was added in 1880. He is the owner of 1,000 acres of land in the county, 160 of which adjoin the town, on which he has built a handsome stone residence. Mr. Razee is largely engaged in raising fruit trees and grapes, etc., besides which, he has a large quantity of live stock. He has also been for the past four years engaged to some extent in practicing medicine.

NAPONEE.

This little town is pleasantly located on the west bank of Turkey Creek, in the Republican Valley, not far from the river. The creek affords an excellent water-power, which is utilized for mill purposes. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad passes along the southern part of the town on the level lands. The business houses are mainly on two streets, one fronting toward the railroad, the other extending north and south, with the buildings fronting toward the creek. From each of these two streets, the surface of the land rises toward the northwest, forming a quite steep hillside.

Though there has been a town here but a few years, its history may be said to extend back to the time of the formation of a settlement here, late in the year 1870. At that time, Richard and A. Walther and Romeo B. Werner entered claims at and in the vicinity of where Naponee now stands. To this place they removed in the spring of 1871. This formed the nucleus of a large and prosperous settlement that was destined to spring up in a few years, and spread throughout the western part of the county.

In 1871, the settlement had progressed until the need of a post office was felt, and a petition was sent to the postal department at Washington, asking that a post office to be called Naponee be established at once. This name was chosen on account of a town in Canada by that name. The post office was soon established and George Roberts appointed Postmaster.

The first sermon preached here was by Rev. David Edgerton, in 1873.

The first school was taught in the summer of 1873 by Miss Rosa Schlegal, in a dug-out belonging to R. B. Werner.

The first marriage was that of James D. Gage and Miss Estella E. Douglas, which took place January 18, 1874.

A flouring-mill was commenced here in 1874 by Walther & Gallard. It was located on Turkey Creek and on Section 4, Town 1, and Range 16 west. The next spring, however, before the mill was quite completed, the creek overflowed and washed out one side of the bank to such an extent that the mill fell over into the mill-race. This disaster proved so serious to the proprietors that they were soon obliged to dispose of the property. The mill was purchased by J. D. Gage, who has since continued to operate it, and a good quality of flour is manufactured.

There was another wash-out again in 1881, though not a great deal of damage was done to the mill property, other than the race. The flood carried off the top soil between the mill-race and the creek for a depth of about six feet, leaving a bed of hard-pan perfectly bare, into which was deeply impressed the footprints of buffalo and elk. Before this flood, ash trees twenty-five feet high covered the top soil.

The first store was opened here in 1877 by Calvin R. Dodd.

The first birth was that of Roy Cramer, which took place in January, 1877.

The first death was that of Oscar D. Gage, infant son of J. D. and Estella Gage, on the 13th day of April, 1877.

The first schoolhouse erected in the present town was one of sod, built in 1877.

CHURCHES.

The church organizations in Naponee are well represented. The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized September 17, 1876, by Rev. Mr. Van Duser, and consisted of six members, viz., T. G. Thomas and wife, Henry Fox, L. H. Fish, Wilson Hildreth and wife. The first pastor was Rev. Moses Mapes. The society in time increased to sixteen members, but now the old Methodist society has dwindled down to two members.

The Baptist Church was organized April 8, 1877, with nine members. Rev. Thomas Muxlow was chosen as pastor and Charles H. Brown, Church Clerk. This church has now thirty-one members, with Rev. George O. Yeiser, of Red Cloud, as pastor, and J. F. Zediker, Church Clerk.

The Congregational Church was organized May 15, 1881, with seven members. Revs. William Marshall, J. W. Strong and W. S. Hampton were all present and assisted. Rev. William Marshall, of Alma, was chosen as pastor. The present membership is ten.

A union Sunday school here is in a good flourishing condition. Henry Fox is Superintendent.

In the winter of 1879-80, when the railroad was being built through this town, several additions to the town site were made, and the railroad company laid out a town on the east side of the creek, joining the old town site, which they called Perth. A depot was built here, and an effort was made to remove the town of Naponee here, but this was unsuccessful, and the railroad company soon resumed the old name of Naponee.

During the excitement just preceding, and during the time the railroad was in progress, Naponee grew rapidly and many business houses were established. A newspaper called the *Banner* was founded in 1879, by W. A. Connell, who afterward sold to J. F. Zediker, but he discontinued it in 1880, and the town soon began to go backward.

Naponee still enjoys the luxury of a sod schoolhouse. The town has been platted, but never incorporated. Owing to the short crops in this vicinity for the past two seasons, the town has been on a decline, having now a population of less than one hundred; but it has a very favorable location, a fine water-power and an extensive flouring-mill, and it seems that the day cannot be far distant when Naponee will be one of the prosperous towns of the Republican Valley.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. D. GAGE, proprietor of buhr-stone creamery, Naponee, born in Bethel, Vt., 1842; when six years of age his father died, and he accompanied his mother to Canada, where he resided for eleven years. He was the second man to enlist in the First New Hampshire Cavalry; served in the army of the Potomac under Gens. McClellan, Pope, Grant, Sheridan and others, and participated in all the general battles, from Bull Run to Five Forks; was taken prisoner and boarded on Belle Island for three months. From 1865 to 1867, was connected with the Quartermaster's Department in the valley of the James, and Harbor Master of the Port of Richmond until turned over to the civil authorities. During the years 1866 and 1867, was Superintendent of the U. S. Burial Corps at Richmond, and reburied at that point 1,300 Union soldiers, and 7,000 at Fort Harrison. He received a severe bayonet wound at the Rockets' riot December 18, 1865. Mr. G. enlisted in 1861, and was mustered out in 1867, serving in all six years and six months. In 1868, he went to Chicago, where he remained some time. Then farmed for several years in Guthrie County, Iowa. He then wended his way to Franklin County, Neb., and at once embarked in the stock business and milling, which he has followed since. He owns a half interest in the Naponee Mills. Mr. G. served three years as a Commissioner of Franklin County, and two terms as President of the Agricultural Society. He was married in 1874, at Manchester, Iowa, to Miss Estella Douglass.

A. M DeCLERCQ, farmer and stock-raiser (Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs), Moline is a native of Cazenovia, N. Y., where he was reared on a farm. He came to Nebraska in March, 1874, took a homestead and timber claim of 160 acres each, and has since bought 160 acres. Has 300 acres under cultivation. Makes a specialty of breeding Short-Horn cattle, Poland-China hogs and Mambrino horses.

FRANKLIN.

This town is situated on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Nebraska, on the Republican Valley Branch, about half way across Franklin County from east to west. The location of the town is a beautiful one, on the shelf-like table-lands that rise from the valley of the Republican River and from Center Creek. The railroad passes along on the level bottom lands just under the edge of the abruptly rising bluffs or hills. After this abrupt rise, the level uplands are reached, upon which the town of Franklin is located, about one-fourth of a mile from the railroad depot, on a gentle slope to the north. From the town site a pleasant view is obtained of the level uplands for miles to the north, east and west, while to the south, a view is had of the broad river valley and the high hills on the opposite side of the river.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In the earliest settlement of the county, the first town was laid out and called Franklin City. This town was never built up, and soon after another town, first called Waterloo by the founders, but always known in the history of the county as Franklin, was laid out a short distance from the old site, the county seat located here and a small town built up. The county seat remained here until the fall of 1874, when, by a vote of the citizens of the county, it was removed to Bloomington, which was then growing rapidly. In a few months, the entire town of Franklin was removed to Bloomington.

In the fall of 1879, a town was again projected and laid out by the railroad company, between the two original sites of Franklin, and called by that name. The location is in Town 2, Range 15 west, and the original site was the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 36. Forty acres were then laid out on the north of this by the citizens. On the forty acres north of this are the academy grounds of ten acres. The remainder of this tract is owned by George Buck, and laid out in half-acre lots. The forty acres west of this is owned by the academy association and laid out in one-acre lots. The forty acres west of the original site were laid out by G. W. Sheppard.

The first settlement in the present town of Franklin was made in July, 1879, by James T. Reams, who built a hotel, the first building in town.

In the fall of 1879, Peter Schnack, H. W. Robb and W. H. Austin located here and put up buildings.

The first store was opened in October, 1879, by Peter Schnack, immediately after his location here. The Franklin Post Office, kept by him, was removed to the new town at the same time.

The first marriage was that of George Rice and Miss Maggie Powell, the step-daughter of H. W. Robb, and took place November 1, 1880, Rev. J. M. Strong officiating.

The first death was that of Miss Mollie Mills, November 12, 1880.

The first sermon was preached by Rev. J. M. Strong, a Congregational minister, at the old schoolhouse, in the spring of 1880.

The Franklin Flouring Mills were erected in 1880, by Rice & Potter, on the Republican River.

A new schoolhouse was built in the spring of 1881, on the west line of the town site, and the first term of school taught in it the ensuing summer by Miss V. Morton.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was commenced in November and completed the 31st day of the next December, and a New Year's Watch Meeting was held on that night therein. The building cost $1,500. Rev. Moses Mapes is pastor; Andrew Bruce, Class-Leader, and R. F. Miller, Steward. The society has a membership of forty-five, and is in good working order. The church was first organized at the old town of Franklin, in 1874, under the direction of Rev. C. R. Townsend, who was its pastor for some years. The original membership was eight.

FRANKLIN MACHINE SHOPS.

In the fall of 1880, Bruce & Fairchild located the site for the Franklin Machine Shops, and, in the spring of 1881, constructed a race, conducting the water from Center Creek out to the table-land east of the creek and just west of the town. They erected their shops on the public highway that runs up the Republican Valley, about one-fourth of a mile from the railroad track. During the summer of 1881, just as the work was about finished, Mr. Fairchild had the misfortune to lose his wife and child, who were killed by lightning, and he was also badly shocked. A light thunder shower had come up, and, to escape from its effects, they all stepped into the shop, when it was at once struck by lightning with the above-named sad results. The building also was considerably injured. Mr. Fairchild was so badly discouraged by the death of his family that he could no longer endure to work daily where the surroundings would continually remind him of their sad and sudden death, and he sold his interest to Mr. Bruce soon after.

Bruce continued to operate the machine shop until early in the spring of 1882, when he changed the whole form of the building, making it larger, covering it with a tin roof, and put in a complete set of machinery for carding, spinning, weaving and finishing cloth and woolen goods of all descriptions.

Around the above factory is clustered a number of buildings. With wool attainable at home and the fact that Mr. Bruce and his father are experienced manufacturers, everything bids fair for a permanent and prosperous business.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY.

The Franklin Academy is located just north of the business portion of the town, at the very top of the gentle slope on which the town is situated. The view from the site of the academy is a very pleasant one, affording a view of a large extent of country, and some of the scenery is quite picturesque and beautiful.

This is the only institution in the Republican Valley where facilities are offered for a higher education. It was intended to be a preparatory school for students intending to enter Doane College, at Crete. This academy was founded by members of the Congregational Society in 1881.

The corner-stone was laid on August 9. The first term of school was opened December 6, 1881. The building was formally dedicated Tuesday evening, May 13, 1882. Prof. Perry, of Doane College, delivered the address.

The building is thirty-eight feet wide by forty feet in length. There are two rooms below, connected by an arched doorway. The second story is all in one room. There is also a club room built separately. The campus of the academy consists of ten acres.

Rev. Amos Dresser made a trip to the East and solicited contributions from different societies there to aid in building the academy. These contributions amounted to $2,545.66. To this sum, the citizens of Franklin have, without respect to denominations or belief, added largely, and now the resources of the academy, taken all together, amount to $9,112.

The first term of school in the academy, commencing December 6, 1881, was taught by Rev. W. S. Hampton, with about fifty pupils in attendance. The second term is, at this writing, in progress, and opened with an attendance of fifty-five. Prof. George A. Way has been employed as an assistant, and the school starts out with excellent prospects for future success.

A moral and religious class of people are settling in the town. There is no saloon, and the citizens are bitterly opposed to one. Church societies and schools are supported liberally. There is a great deal of public spiritedness manifested, and anything that tends to the material growth of the town is aided and encouraged. Besides this, anything that is worthy of encouragement in the world of thought receives prompt attention. The community is a reading one and the press is liberally patronized.

The *Republican Valley Echo* is the only newspaper published here. It is a six-column quarto, weekly, and is ably edited and published by James F. Zediker, and is well patronized. It was established September 1, 1881, soon after which Mr. Zediker purchased the Riverton *Eagle* and consolidated it with the *Echo*. James F. Zediker, editor of the *Echo*, was born December 29, 1842, near the town of Mercer, Penn., and is of German and English-Welsh descent. When three years old, he went with his parents to Spring Brook, Jackson County, Iowa, where they located, and his father became an extensive farmer. James began work on the farm at an early age, and attended the district school when he could be spared. His mother desired to give him a collegiate education, but when he was fifteen years old, she died, and he found it impossible to attend college. In 1860, however, having joined the Baptist Church about three years before, the church undertook to aid him to attend college, and preparations were made, but early in 1861, his father died. The war of the rebellion then breaking out, he enlisted, in the following October, in Company I, Twelfth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, as a private. Among others, he participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, battle of Miller's Lane, Brownville and Goose Creek, in Mississippi, battle of Nashville and siege around Mobile. He was taken prisoner at Shiloh and spent some time in rebel prisons, at Memphis, Mobile, Cahaba and Macon. After his return to his regiment, he was, during his term of service, promoted, first, to Fifth Sergeant, then to First Sergeant, then to First Lieutenant and then to Captain, which position he held for one year before he was mustered out. At one time, he had command of a military post. At the close of the war, he returned to his home in Iowa, broken down in health, and began teaching penmanship; then engaged in the furniture business, at Manchester, Iowa. Some time after, he engaged in the tombstone and marble trade at the same place. This he continued for three years, when he closed out his business and came to Franklin County, Neb., arriving in October, 1871. He located near the present town of Naponee, and began farming and stock-raising. Here he was successful in raising cattle and sheep. In 1879, he sold out and removed to Naponee, engaging for a time in the hardware trade. Selling out, he purchased the Naponee *Weekly Banner*, and also began a collection and insurance business. In January, 1881, he sold the *Banner* and continued his other business, and, on September 1, 1881, he started the *Echo* at Franklin. He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Manchester, Iowa, in 1870, and was one of the charter members in the organization of Riverton Lodge, in Franklin County, of which he is still a member. He joined the Independent Order of Good Templars at Naponee. He was elected Engrossing Clerk in the Lower House of the Nebraska Legislature, in 1873; he was elected First Assistant Clerk of that body again in each successive term ever since—in the years 1875, 1877, 1879 and 1881. In the State Constitutional Convention, in 1875, he was the delegate for Franklin, Phelps and Gosper Counties, and helped frame the present State constitution. Was County Immigration Agent. He was married, at Manchester, Iowa, on August 15, 1865, to Miss Julia M. Douglas, a descendant of Lord Douglas, of Scotland fame. They have had seven children—Julia L., born June 10, 1867; Wilmot E., April 15, 1869; Lois Jesse, August 27, 1870; all in Manchester, Iowa; and Arthur Burdette, born April 9, 1873; Ida E., April 11, 1875; Zem Zee, February 24, 1878; Zerelda Z., April 30, 1880, all born in Franklin County, Neb.

FRONTIER COUNTY.

FRONTIER County is situated well toward the southwestern part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Lincoln and Dawson Counties, on the east by Gosper, on the south by Furnas and Red Willow, and on the west by Hayes County. The county is twenty-four miles in extent from north to south, and forty-two miles from east to west.

STREAMS.

The principal stream of the county is Big Medicine Creek, which rises in the southern part of Lincoln County, entering Frontier near the northwest corner. It flows southeast across the county and enters into the Republican at Cambridge, in Furnas County.

Fox Creek rises in the southern part of Lincoln County, flows south and empties into Medicine Creek, two miles from the mouth of Curtis Creek.

Curtis Fork rises in Lincoln County, runs directly south and empties into the Medicine at Curtis Post Office, eight miles northwest of Stockville.

Dry Creek rises in the northern part of Frontier County, emptying into Medicine one mile below Curtis.

Mitchell's Fork, named in honor of Col. Mitchell, who once commanded at Fort McPherson, rises near the northern boundary, flows south and enters the Medicine nine miles east of Stockville.

Deer Creek rises in Lincoln County, flows southeast, entering the Republican at Burton's Bend, in Furnas County.

Muddy Creek rises in the northeast part of the county, running southeast, and enters the Republican at Arapahoe, in Furnas County.

Brush Creek rises in Frontier, flows east and enters the Medicine five miles above Curtis.

Spring Creek rises near the northwest corner of the county, flows southeast and empties into the Medicine, three-fourths of a mile south from Stockville.

Cedar Creek enters the Medicine from the southwest, flowing through the farm of E. G. Nesbitt, one mile southeast from Stockville.

Walnut, Elk and Lime Creeks flow east and empty into the Medicine, southeast from Stockville, at a distance of three, six and twelve miles, respectively.

Coyote Creek rises near the northern boundary, flows south and enters the Medicine at Webster's Ranch.

There are also many small streams in the county, too small to be designated by name, which yet are of great value for stock-raising, furnishing an abundance of clear, pure water.

The Medicine and several of its largest tributaries are skirted with a quite heavy growth of timber. These trees are ash, box-elder, elm, cottonwood, hackberry, cedar and a small number of black walnut. Wild plum and cherry are found on nearly all these streams and produce very fine fruit. Wild grapes and wild currants grow in immense quantities.

The bottom lands along the above streams are low, broad and very fertile. They are covered with a luxuriant growth of wild grass of different varieties, which grow thick on the ground and to an immense height. The leading kinds are blue joint and an excellent quality of red-top, which produces from two and one-half to four tons of hay to the acre in many places.

The bottom lands are subject to overflow and produce fine crops and vegetables. These fertile bottom lands have been known to produce as high as seventy-five bushels of corn per acre.

The table-lands, or divides, between the creeks are covered with a dense growth of buffalo grass; the cañons, or draws, have a tall growth of a very nutritious wild grass, which is said by stock-raisers to be superior in quality to the well-known timothy grass.

SURFACE.

The surface of the county is very broken, being cut up in all directions by the numerous draws and cañons. The steep hills thus formed furnish the very best of land for pasturage. Where the streams are some distance apart, the divides are generally nearly level and present a beautiful appearance. The soil throughout the county is very fertile, but, on account of the dryness of the climate, farming is not carried on, except to a very slight extent, on the level bottom lands.

On account of the heavy growth of rich grass and the numerous streams, Frontier County was, during the very earliest years of stock-raising in Nebraska, selected by the cattlemen as one of the very best of herding-grounds, and, up to the present time, stock-raising is the principal and only industry of any importance, carried on in the county.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The county was organized in January, 1872. At that time, there were several stock-raisers in the county and two permanent settlers. The last two were Henry C. and Mortimer H. Clifford, who had married Indian squaws and settled on the Medicine, a short distance from the present town of Stockville, where they lived in lodges.

The cattle-owners had selected this location on account of the rich pasturage, and, fearing that settlers might crowd in upon them, they took measures to organize a county here, thinking to select a location about midway between the Platte and Republican Valleys, and thereby pass a county law, compelling farmers to fence their land so that cattle could run at large.

At the time of the organization of the county, January 5, 1872, the following persons met at the Indian lodge occupied by Henry C. Clifford and his family: John Bratt, Mortimer H. Clifford, William H. Miles, Samuel F. Watts, John Y. Nelson, Arthur Roff, John D. Jones, James D. Kerr, Elias Miller, E. G. Nesbitt, Ambrose S. Shelley, Robert Cooper and Asa McManus. When the business of the evening was nearly concluded, and the papers were to be signed, it was found that there was not a penholder in the possession of any member of the party. After considerable search, an old steel pen was found, and was made ready for use by being tied with a string to a piece of dry weed stalk. This pen and holder is now in the possession of E. G. Nesbitt. The lodge where this meeting was held is about three miles from Stockville, the present county seat, which is located almost in the geographical center of the county.

The first County Clerk, John W. Kirby, received his commission, dated January 18, 1872. from the Acting Governor of Nebraska, William H. James, after which the organization of the county may be said to have been complete. The remaining county officers were Samuel F. Watts, Judge; John Bratt, William H. Miles and M. H. Clifford, Commissioners; H. C. Clifford, Sheriff; Levi Carter, Treasurer; John D. Jones, Coroner; Arthur Roff, Justice of the Peace; John Y. Nelson, Surveyor; E. G. Nesbitt, Superintendent of Schools; James D. Kerr, Registrar; Elias Miller. Assessor.

The first meeting of the Board of County Commissioners took place February 5, 1872, at which time the official bonds of the county officers were examined and approved. There were so few persons in the county that each voter was required as a bondsman, and, in some instances, one man signed a number of bonds.

A special election was held April 1. 1872, for the purpose of voting as to whether or not the herd law should be suspended in Frontier County. A law of the State provided that each cattle-owner should herd his stock and keep them off the cultivated lands. At this time, there were two voting-places in the county—one at Carter, which was simply Coe, Carter & Co.'s stock ranch, and the other at Stockville, which consisted only of the residences of E. G. Nesbitt and Judge Watts. The entire number of votes polled at Carter were sixteen and all were for suspension. The number of votes polled at Stockville was thirteen, of which twelve were for suspension, and one—that of A. McManus—against. Therefore, the herd law was suspended in this county, and cattle have ever since been allowed to run at large. This has proven a wise course, as stock-raising is the leading industry of the county, and it is much more to the interests of the county at large for the few farmers to fence and protect their crops.

The first tax levy was made July 1, 1872, this being at the rate of 15 mills on the dollar, at which rate the taxes were assessed for several years. The county affairs were carried on at a very small expense, as for the first four years none of the county officers drew any salary, except the Clerk.

The first and only liquor license ever granted in the county was on July 1, 1872, to Henry C. Clifford, at $25 for the year.

The first Justice of the Peace, Arthur Roff, never had a case before him during his term of office. The first Surveyor, John Y. Nelson, knew nothing of surveying, and, of course, had nothing to do. The Judge, Samuel F. Watts, was a practical Surveyor and an able and highly cultivated gentleman, who is now a resident of North Platte, Representative in the Legislature for this district and Surveyor of Lincoln County.

At the general election, held October 8, 1872, the following officers were elected: Clerk, E. G. Nesbitt; Commissioner, John Bratt; Justices of the Peace, D. B. Palmer and C. W. Halsey; Assessor, A. S. Shelley; Constable, John Fretcher. Each of the officers elected received twenty-nine votes. There were no opposition candidates and no scratching of tickets.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first death in the county occurred August 30, 1873. An educated young man, Daniel Young, who was working for H. C. Clifford, had been drinking heavily for some time, and, on the above date, went to the residence of E. G. Nesbitt for a visit, but, being despondent, took poison, from the effects of which he died.

The first marriage in the county was in 1874, and the contracting parties were Charles L. Miller and Miss Ella Davis, who were married at the residence of E. G. Nesbitt, Judge Watts officiating. This couple, however, parted early in the honeymoon.

The second marriage took place the same year. The wedded parties were Indians, called Andy and Nancy, both of whom had lived with the whites from childhood and spoke English fluently. They were married at the residence of W. H. Miles, and D. B. Palmer, a Justice of the Peace, officiated. The newly-wedded couple parted in less than two months, thus imitating their white predecessors.

On the date appointed for the general election in October, 1873, there was no election held, for the reason that every man in the county was out on the cattle range fighting a prairie fire that threatened to do much damage. Therefore, on December 23, 1873, the County Commissioners met and appointed the following officers to fill the county offices for the ensuing two years: S. P. Barker, Judge; H. C. Clifford, Sheriff; J. W. Lockwood, Coroner; O. P. Kibben, Treasurer; E. G. Nesbitt, Clerk, and S. F. Watts, Surveyor.

Frontier County was once the home of Dr. W. F. Carver, the famous rifle-shot of America. It is said that it was here that he acquired the skill for which he is noted, practicing with the lady who is now the wife of Hon. D. C. Ballentine, and who taught him a great deal.

Frontier County has since its organization increased in population but slowly, the population being now only about 1,000, and these are nearly all cattlemen, either the owners of cattle or their employes. Along a few of the creeks there are farmers, but they are not numerous, except in the eastern part of the county, on Muddy Creek, where farming is carried on on the bottom lands to a considerable extent, and where good crops are raised.

The affairs of the county have continued to move on in an even manner, with little or nothing transpiring other than the usual course of events incident to the raising of stock in a new and thinly settled country. Cattle and horses are raised extensively, and are a source of great wealth to their owners. As yet, but few sheep are raised in the county.

There has been little crime committed and no criminal deeds of any consequence are recorded, and the fact is demonstrated that the cattlemen, or cowboys, are not, as a rule, so dangerous, bad and desperate, as a few instances where gangs of ruffians among them have raided settlers and Western towns, would indicate. While the cowboy is not as a general thing a paragon of virtue or gentle manners, he may as a rule be said to compare favorably with those engaged in other occupations. It is true, his life is in a manner a wild one, and serves to make him rough in his bearing, but it is only the rough characters who have been driven to the frontier by their misdeeds and taken this occupation to furnish themselves a livelihood, and have organized themselves into a lawless and ruffianly band, who are dangerous to a peaceable society. Toward the peaceable and law-abiding settlers or farmers this class feel an utter contempt, and spare no pains to harass them. Such lawless deeds are, however, with a few exceptions, deprecated by the extensive cattle-owners.

Though it has now been more than ten years since the organization of the county, there is not a professional man living within its limits, who depends on his profession for a livelihood. There is not a physician, lawyer, preacher or editor in the county.

STOCKVILLE.

This is the county seat of Frontier County and is located almost in the geographical center of the county. Though termed a town, it consists only of one little store and a few residences. It is, in fact, only a sort of headquarters for the cattlemen. Its population is about sixty. The town was located here immediately after the organization of the county, for the purpose of having a fixed location where the county records could be deposited.

Stockville is the residence of Hon. D. C. Ballentine, State Senator from the Senatorial District comprising Western Nebraska.

There are in the county a number of post offices, but no town except Stockville. The following are the names of the post offices: Afton, Curtis, Equality, Laird, Orifino, Osburn and Stowe.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EVERETT G. NESBITT, of Stockville, Neb., located there about Christmas, 1871. He was one of the very earliest settlers; was the first Postmaster, and built the second building there. He was, in January, 1872, on the organization of the county, appointed Superintendent of Schools, by Gov. W. H. James. Owing to the death of the county clerk soon after, he was appointed in his place, to which position he was elected on October 8, 1872, and was re-elected for several terms. He was born at Philadelphia, Penn., January 28, 1884. When a child, he removed with his parents to Greenville, Penn.; attended school here until sixteen years of age, when he entered a drug store as a clerk. In 1857, he removed to Iowa, and on May 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, First Iowa Cavalry, known as the Hawkeye Rangers. He was discharged November 16, 1861, and re-enlisted at Davenport, Iowa, in Company A, Iowa Infantry. During the war, he was engaged as Quartermaster and Provost Marshal's Clerk. He was mustered out November 16, 1864. He was married, May 7, 1856, to Miss Louisa Johnson, of Bridgeport, Conn. They had one child born in April, 1857.

FURNAS COUNTY.

FURNAS County lies in the southern tier of counties in Nebraska. It is twenty-four miles in extent from north to south and thirty miles from east to west. It is bounded on the north by Frontier and Gosper Counties, on the east by Harlan County, on the south by the State of Kansas and on the west by Red Willow County. The county contains 460,800 acres, of which 368,760 acres are susceptible of cultivation, the remainder being occupied by the beds of the streams and the rough lands bordering them.

The streams of the county are the Republican River, flowing across the northern part of the county, from west to east; Beaver Creek, flowing in the same general direction and across the center of the county, and the Sappa, flowing a little north of east across the southern portion of the county, and uniting with the Beaver in the extreme eastern part of the county. These streams, with their numerous smaller tributaries, make Furnas a well-watered county. Most of these streams afford water-power sufficient for manufactures.

Along the banks of the streams there is considerable natural timber. Though not of much value for building purposes, it is sufficient in extent to furnish an abundance of fuel. The principal kinds are elm, cottonwood, ash, maple, box-elder, hackberry and willow. There are also many thickets of wild plums and grapes.

Along the valleys of the streams are fertile bottom lands, while the bluffs or hills, that in many places intervene between the bottoms and the uplands, are covered with rich grass and furnish excellent pasturage. Then come the uplands themselves, which are gently rolling, and afford the finest of farming lands.

The completion of the Denver Extension of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, in Nebraska, opens a market to the mining regions of Colorado and the Territories, which must necessarily be a good one, and will insure good prices for farm products throughout the Republican Valley.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settler of Furnas County was Benjamin Burton, who, in the summer of 1870, pushed on far in advance of all civilization and settlements, and established a ranch at the mouth of Deer Creek, on the north side of the Republican River, about six miles above the present town of Arapahoe. The place of his settlement is now known as Burton's Bend, that name having been given to the bend of the Republican at that place. At that time there was no other settlement in the Republican Valley, except the ones just started at Red Cloud and Guide Rock, nearly one hundred miles distant. Here Burton lived with no near neighbors until the settlement of the county began the following year. Burton still resides at the place of his first settlement; he is one of the leading men of the county, and has been very prosperous.

But this was not the only settlement made in the county in 1870. In September of that year, Galen James made his way from the Melrose stockade, which had just been established in Harlan County, to the junction of the Beaver and Sappa, in the eastern part of what is now Furnas, but then known as James County. Here he built a dug-out and lived all alone, having no family or associates with him, and no neighbors, as he was the first settler in this portion of the Republican Valley, and only saw any white men when he made occasional visits to the stockade. For a year and a half he had no neighbors, but during the latter part of this time, there were a few families on the Republican in the northern part of the county, which he occasionally visited. James remained here about six years, struggling with adverse circumstances, but left the county and removed to Washington Territory a poor man.

The life of these two settlers of 1870, Burton and James, must have been a truly wild and exciting one, surrounded as they were by Indians, who had but a few months before been very hostile. Buffalo, deer, antelope and other kinds of wild game were very numerous, also wolves and other animals common to the Western prairies.

In the spring of 1871, Theodore Phillips settled with his family on the Republican River, at the mouth of Turkey Creek. This formed the nucleus of a large settlement that was soon made in this locality and known as New Era. Shortly after this, John and Benjamin Arnold settled near Dry Creek.

Early in the spring of 1871, a town company was formed at Plattsmouth, Neb., for the purpose of locating a town in the present county of Furnas and on the Republican River. An exploring party, consisting of Capt. E. B. Murphy, George W. Love, William Cunningham, W. R. Colvin, W. H. Orr, R. A. Van Orman, H. Taylor and John Hinchman was sent out at once. Upon arriving, they chose the present location of Arapahoe as a town site, and some of the party entered claims.

After a long and tiresome trip, the explorers returned to Plattsmouth and made a favorable report, upon which a small party was organized to make a settlement there. This party consisted of George W. Love and family, H. M. Crum, Henry Brainard, O. Moreoff, Lewis Davis, W. R. Colvin and G. W. Colvin. They arrived on the 6th day of July, 1871, and, on the 18th of the same month, the town site of Arapahoe was surveyed on a tract of land about half way between Elk and Muddy Creeks. George W. Love and G. W. Colvin were left to hold the claims and town site, and the remainder of the party returned to the East. H. M. Crum had taken a claim early in the spring, the first one entered in the county, and he remained until August, when he proved up on his claim, and returned to his original home in New York.

There was but little settlement made in 1871, but, in the spring of 1872, there was quite an immigration. There were upward of 150 settlers came that year, and most of the best land along the streams was taken up. The first post office was established at Arapahoe in the spring of 1872, with George W. Love, Postmaster.

The first settlers to follow James in the settlement of the south part of the county were Eugene Dolph and John

Mitchell, who settled on the Beaver and Sappa, in April, 1872, after which time until fall, the settlement along these two streams progressed rapidly, and the most of the valuable land was settled as far up as the present town of Beaver City. This town was located October 9, 1872, by J. H. McKee and Jacob Struve, and a post office was established.

In May, 1872, Carlos A. Wilson, James A. Gibson, J. R. Johnson and John Soaper passed on up the Beaver and began the settlement known as Wild Turkey, and afterward, Wilsonville, in the western part of the county. In the spring of 1873, a post office was established there, with Miss Jennie Plumb, Postmistress; but, in August of that year, L. M. Wilson built a store in the settlement, and the post office was then removed there and called Wilsonville.

There were, of course, no crops raised to speak of in 1872, as the land had to be broken up for the new farms. During this year and before crops could be raised, the settlers had to go from 100 to 150 miles, to Jewell and Republican Counties, Kan., for food and supplies, and, there being no bridges, the streams had to be forded. This was many times very difficult, and many privations were endured during many of these trips.

The first birth in the county was that of a child of Frank Griffith's, in June, 1872, and before there was a physician in the county.

The first marriage in the county was that of Benjamin Luce and Miss Lanver, some time in 1873. The license was issued and the ceremony performed by H. W. Brown, the first County Judge.

There was also a great deal of trouble in getting mails by the settlers of 1872, as for quite a long time the nearest post office was at Alma, twenty-five miles distant, and at first some of the boys would take turns and bring the mail every Sunday, after which it was carried by a man hired for the purpose. It was carried to Beaver City by him until early in 1873, when a route was established by the Government.

In the early days of settlement, and until the building of the railroad, in 1880, all goods had to be hauled from points on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. The nearest point was Plum Creek, about sixty miles distant from Beaver City, and most of the shipping was to and from this point. The other points where considerable trade was carried on were Hastings, 115 miles distant; Kearney, eighty-five miles distant, and Lowell, ninety miles distant.

In 1873, the settlement of the county continued to progress with great rapidity, and extended throughout all parts of the county, and improvements on the new farms were made to a great extent. A large crop was planted on the land broken the year before.

The first Fourth of July celebration was held in 1873, both at Beaver City and Arapahoe. At the former place, Dr. Hobson made the address, and at both places a grand celebration was had, not differing much from the celebrations common to new countries, where people, before unacquainted, but all having interests in common, meet to form new acquaintances and associations.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND COUNTY SEAT DIFFICULTIES.

The boundary lines of the county were fixed by act of the Legislature of the State, February 27, 1873, and named in honor of Robert W. Furnas, then Governor of Nebraska. The Governor's proclamation calling for an election of officers preliminary to the organization of the county was dated March 3, 1873, and Arapahoe was designated as the place of voting. An additional proclamation, dated March 13, 1873, was issued, setting off a second precinct in the southern half of the county, and designating Beaver City as the place of voting. The date of election at each point was named to take place on the 8th day of April, 1873.

The election was held in both places on the date appointed. The returns of the election at Arapahoe arrived at the office of the Secretary of State, at Lincoln, in due time. These returns named Arapahoe as the county seat. The returns from Beaver City were delayed on the route by a heavy snow-storm that stopped the mails while en route for their destination. Therefore, they did not arrive at the office of the Secretary of State until after the day appointed for canvassing the votes. At the appointed time, the returns from Arapahoe were opened and canvassed, and the Secretary of State issued certificates of election to a set of officers elected there, and found that place to be the location of the county seat according to these returns. The election returns from Beaver City, which named that place as the county seat, arrived at their destination after the canvass was completed and were not opened by the canvassers. A writ of mandamus was then served on the Secretary of State to compel him to canvass the vote from Beaver City and issue certificates of election to the candidates who received the highest vote from the combined returns of Beaver City and Arapahoe, and to designate the county seat at whichever point received the greater number of votes. A writ of mandamus was soon after issued by the District Court of Harlan County, and served on the County Clerk and other officers receiving the first certificates of election from the Secretary of State.

The first county officers elected were William B. Bishop, C. W. Mallory, James Parmetier, Commissioners; N. M. Ayers, Clerk; H. W. Brown, Judge; A. Coppom, Surveyor; Wickliffe Newell, Treasurer; Matthew Johnson, Sheriff; B. F. Whitney, Superintendent of Schools; A. A. Plumb, Coroner.

From the time of the election in April, and the troubles growing out of it, a bitter political war has been kept up between the northern and southern parts of the county.

On the first election following the preliminary organization in the spring, which took place October 14, 1873, Beaver City received the majority of votes for the county seat of Furnas County, and it was so declared when the votes were canvassed. A contest was then commenced by the Arapahoe people, who claimed that it was located at that place by the election in April previous, when the first certificates were issued by the Secretary of State, with Arapahoe as the county seat.

On the 24th day of April, 1876, the first term of the District Court for this county was held at Beaver City, Judge William Gaslin presiding. At this time, a writ of mandamus had been served on the County Clerk, to show why he did not hold the county seat at Arapahoe. At the time of the first session of the court, no decision was reached, but at a term of the District Court at Juniata a decision was made by Judge Gaslin in favor of Beaver City. The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed. The Arapahoe people appealed it to the Supreme Court, who decided it at Beaver City, where it has ever since remained.

Ever since the first election in the county, the troubles between the north and south parts of the county have been kept up. So much bitterness was engendered that each party was constantly on the alert lest something should be done by the citizens of the one locality that would work against the interests of the other. In every county election much suspicion and jealousy was manifested and money spent freely to accomplish the object in view by each party.

Lines were not drawn between the two great political parties of the day, but it was simply one continuous warfare between Arapahoe and Beaver City. Whenever a convention was held, all was contention and strife, and it was no uncommon thing for the defeated candidates to organize a bolt and get their friends around them to try to defeat the regular nominees. But taken year after year, the result of the elections may be said to have been favorable to both sections, and on the whole the county has been fortunate in securing efficient and faithful officers, whichever section of the county they represented. Though the sectional bitterness and strife was kept up for so long, there is now a prospect that the two portions of the county will work together harmoniously, as in the election of 1881 the two sections came together in friendly relations and worked to secure the election of candidates agreeable to the voters of the entire county. In the future, therefore, it seems probable that the old quarrels and dissensions will be considered at an end.

As a result of the political dissensions, there have never been any county buildings erected. For county offices the rooms that could be secured for the least rent have been selected. First, a little room so small that it would hardly contain the officers, was used. Next, a room fourteen feet wide by sixteen feet long, and unfinished on the inside, was taken. The next move was to a room in the hotel. From there the offices were removed to a large room over a drug store, which afforded an excellent view of the court house square. At the next move, they went to a small building on the west side of the public square. Every removal has been to little better quarters, and a good court house is now talked of.

There has been but little necessity for a County Poor House, as there have never been more than two paupers in the county, and they have been let out on contract to some citizen who takes care of them for a fair rate of compensation.

There has been but little use for a jail, the number of criminals having been few, and these have either been guarded in a dug-out by the Sheriff with a shot-gun, or sent to the Plum Creek Jail. But for safety and convenience, the dug-out and shot-gun plan is the most approved one. Besides, in the words of ex-Sheriff Frank H. Nicholson, it furnishes amusement and business for the Sheriff and his deputies in guarding them, and affords them a companion with whom to play euchre and seven-up. If the prisoner has money, they are sure of a liberal supply of cigars, ice cream, candy and nuts; but if he is poor, the Sheriff is expected to furnish the smoking tobacco, and that is expected to answer for refreshments.

FARMING.

As to the adaptability of the county for crop-raising, the preceding seasons have shown that, owing to various causes, this alone is not to be depended on. The soil is good, but many seasons have been unfavorable. The experience of the old settlers shows that rye, millet and this variety of grains are a sure crop every season. Next comes the wheat crop, of which there is hardly ever a total failure. Corn is the most uncertain crop. When the season is favorable the yield is immense; when not, the crop is very poor. There is no doubt that with the increase of moisture, as the country grows older, this is destined to be a superior country for crop-raising, but for the present, to insure prosperity for the farmer, he must of necessity plant a variety of crops and combine stock-raising, and thus make sure of an ample reward for his labors, even if some varieties of crop be cut short.

The County Agricultural Society was organized in 1875. Three county fairs have been held, at which the display of produce and live stock was large and varied. Furnas several times sent products to the State fair, and some premiums have been received therefrom.

There have been heavy winds and storms, but none of them that were hard enough to do any damage to speak of, except hail storms, that frequently extend over a long strip of territory and do a great deal of damage to growing crops. The yield of crops has also been cut short many seasons by long periods of extreme dry weather. For the past two years, chinch bugs have also appeared and done considerable damage in some localities. In the earlier years of settlement, grasshoppers did a great deal of damage to the crops. The year 1874 was the first time that there was a great acreage of crops planted, and while there were still prospects for a good yield, the grasshoppers appeared and destroyed every growing thing. This was repeated again in 1875 and in 1876. Both these years nearly all the crops of the county were devoured, but one of these seasons, though along the river and as far south as Beaver Creek the grasshoppers came in numbers so immense as to hide the sun, it so happened that they did no damage whatever south of this creek, and good crops were raised there. Dark and dreary days followed this general destruction of crops for the three successive years, but generally the settlers kept up good courage and made the very best of a bad matter. While the crops were fast being devoured many jocose remarks were made. One of the leading farmers of the county had his large tobacco patch completely devoured, and then he said the grasshoppers sat on the fence and begged him for a chew. Similar remarks in the midst of ruin were common, and all felt a little more cheerful for a few moments at least. But the three years of successive failure of crops from this cause were too much for many of the poor farmers who had but little wealth at first. Starvation and suffering stared them in the face if they remained; therefore they left the country. But even then a spirit of humor prevailed, and it was common to see the sides of the white-covered emigrant wagons ornamented with trite, if not elegant, sayings of either prose or poetry, of which the following are fair specimens, such as "Going East to visit my wife's relations," "From Sodom, where it rains grasshoppers, fire and destruction," and other selections of a like nature. Those who remained in the county were at a loss to know what to do to relieve their suffering families. A few cases of starvation were relieved by aid from their sympathizing neighbors. Flour was from $4.50 to $5 per 100 pounds. Illustrative of the many incidents that took place was that of one prominent citizen who only had 50 cents left with which to buy provisions, and his family suffering at home. He first tried to get work, but failed; then tried to obtain credit, and could not, and was standing in a melancholy mood, trying to think what he could do, when a man presented a petition, asking for aid for a starving family. The husband and wife were both sick for want of food.

In reply to this petition, the merchants each gave 50 cents to aid them, and the individual referred to also contributed his last half dollar. Such incidents of sacrifice were of frequent occurrence. Aid societies were formed and aid solicited from the East, which soon began to arrive in immense quantities. Over 500 teams were waiting at Plum Creek for relief at one time. In 1881, there was another partial failure of crops, owing to dry weather, and another attempt at relief caused some commotion, though it never amounted to anything.

STOCK-RAISING.

Stock-raising, however, is the principal resource of the county. Cattle and sheep do well. The winters are generally short, mild and dry, and but little feed is required. Buffalo grass, with which the prairies are covered, cures on the ground, and unless in exceptional periods, when it is covered with snow, this makes the finest of grazing during the winter. A blue stem grass is found on the bottom lands that makes good hay. When sheds are needed, they are to be constructed cheaply from poles and the wild prairie hay. If a richer feed than hay is required, millet and mammoth grass grow luxuriantly and the yield is immense. Each year, the farmers are giving more attention to stock raising, and they find that combining this with the raising of grain insures greater success. A great many cattle and sheep have been brought in the present year (1882). Nearly every one is going into stock-raising, if only on a small scale, and this must insure the future prosperity of Furnas County.

FLOURING MILLS.

There are four flouring-mills in the county. The first one was built by Monell & Lashley, of Lincoln, in the winter of 1873–74, on Beaver Creek, about one mile from Beaver City. This mill was built after receiving encouragement from the citizens of Beaver City in the shape of property, and at first was a saw and grist mill combined, the latter portion having two run of buhrs. It has been improved a great deal since that time, with many additions made to facilitate the manufacture of flour. The saw-mill was afterward removed to New Era, and a small grist-mill, with one run of buhrs, built. Preparations are now being made to enlarge the New Era Mill. Edward Anguish was the pioneer mill man along the Republican River in the north part of the county. In 1874, he built a flouring-mill on the Muddy Creek, about one-half a mile from Arapahoe. Enos Clark soon afterward bought the mill and made some additions. The stream was found to be a poor one for mill privileges, as in dry weather it was too low, and in seasons of high water it was so rapid and turbulent that the dam was frequently washed out. In 1881, it was abandoned. Mr. Clark then erected a large brick mill, also on the Muddy Creek, near Arapahoe, but the water is obtained from the Republican through a race about a mile in length. This is the largest and best constructed mill in the Republican Valley. There is another flouring-mill on Medicine Creek, near the village of Cambridge. This mill was commenced in 1877 and completed in 1879. This mill site is a good one, and the mill turns out an excellent quality of flour.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

There have been but few criminal events of note in the history of the county. In 1876, an orphan boy was herding cattle for Mr. Hart, and was found lying dead on the prairie, just across the line in Kansas. The body bore marks of violence, and at first it was supposed he had been killed by Indians. But subsequently it was thought that he was murdered by white men in this county, and his body then taken to the place where it was found.

The next criminal event was the foul and brutal murder of Mrs. Colby, a widow, by Willard Sawyer. On coming here, they pretended that Sawyer was uncle to the woman. They secured homestead claims adjoining and lived together on her claim. After a time, he became jealous of her from some cause or other, and one night, having planned to murder her and commit suicide, he wrote a letter, stating that she was a widow and that he had deserted a family to live with her. He probably killed her while she was preparing to retire, as she was found partially undressed and blood scattered over the bed. From all appearances, there must have been quite a struggle before she was overpowered, when he dealt her a blow on the head with a hammer, mashing her ear and crushing her skull. There was but one room in the house. He left her lying dead on the floor, while he ransacked her trunk and burned what letters and jewelry he could find. He then remained with the body until 8 o'clock the next morning, spending the time in writing some more letters. He then went out and borrowed a gun, returned to the cabin, put the muzzle in his mouth, fired it, blowing one side of his face off. From the effects of this wound he died that evening.

Some time after the above event, a German bachelor named Rosier was poisoned by a man named White and his wife. The Whites were keeping house for the German, and killed him to secure his property. They buried his body under a manure pile, where it was afterward discovered and the Whites were brought to trial. The man was convicted and sent to the State penitentiary for life, but the woman was acquitted.

These are the only great crimes ever committed in the county. Other crimes have been comparatively few in number and have been generally of a trifling nature.

AN INDIAN SCARE.

In the fall of 1878, when the Cheyenne Indians escaped from the Indian Territory and were making their way in a straight line for their old reservation in the northwest part of the State, they stopped in Beaver Creek across in Kansas and committed many foul murders. As soon as the news of this reached Furnas County, the citizens, and particularly those in the southern part of the county, were terrified. Sconting parties were organized to keep watch for the coming of Indians. Frank H. Nicholson undertook to raise a company along the Beaver as soon as the first alarm was sounded, but so many of the settlers having no fear at that time, he gave up the project, but made a requisition on the Governor of the State for 100 guns and 10,000 rounds of ammunition. A second stampede of the settlers was caused by the report of three men that 2,000 Indians were already within five miles of Wilsonville, in the western part of the county. This time the fright was a general one, and many who had been so brave when the first alarm began to subside, were now the first to flee. The settlers west of Beaver City almost in a body came tearing down the valley, stopping for nothing but to load in their families. Many of them did not stop until they got out of the county and far down the Republican Valley. Preparations were at once made to protect Beaver City. A wagon corral was made on the public square, the horses and women were placed inside and guards stationed all around to prevent a surprise. Many of the settlers hurried to Beaver City. Herds of cattle were driven to the eastward with the greatest possible rapidity. In the town, when the citizens were collected together, they, without stopping for sleep, proceeded to get oot their old rusty guns, which had not been used since the disappearance of the buffalo, about five years before, and the time was spent in getting their arms ready for a fight. This state of affairs lasted little more than twenty-four hours, however, when it was learned that the rumor of the approaching Indians was without foundation. There was not a red man within a hundred miles. The reported 2,000 Indians were 2,000 Texan cattle driven by the cowboys. On account of the Indians, who were expected to be farther west along the Texas trail, the cattlemen had chosen a route much farther to the east, and, in the minds of the already excited settlers, the cattle were in the distance mistaken for Indians.

FIRST SCHOOLS AND CHURCH SERVICES.

Mr. Byron F. Whitney was the first School Superintendent. The first school taught in the county was at Arapahoe by Mrs. Julia Love, in 1873. It was a subscription school, tuition $1 per month, and was held in the large two-story, unfinished building known then as "Town House." Thirteen pupils were enrolled. The inclemency of the weather and unfinished state of the building, caused the school to close at the end of the first month. The first public school was held in District No. 6, in a room of Mr. Brown's house, on Beaver Creek. Mr. William Harmon was School Director, and Mrs. Lucy Brown, teacher. The wages were $20 per month. School commenced in January, 1874, with fourteen pupils, and was taught for a term of three months. The first examination for teachers was held December 29, 1873.

The first school district organized was No. 1, on Sappa Creek. Districts 1 to 10 were organized by Mr. Whitney, but only two of them, Districts Nos. 6 and 8 perfected the organization by having the required three months of school during the year.

The first religious services ever held in the county were in February, 1873. The sermon was preached by Elder Mayo, of the Missionary Baptist Church, who was known in Western Nebraska as the joking preacher, from his passion for fun or a rich joke. The place of holding these services was at the residence of Gabriel Martin, about eight miles below Beaver City. Elder Mayo is well known by the early settlers of the county, who remember him not only for the enthusiasm manifested in his sermons, but as a companion in sports, fun and in hunting. The Elder has a strong passion for hunting, and never loses an opportunity; therefore is popular with the pioneers of the county.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COUNTY.

The population of the county at the present time is about 7,000. The county may be said to be in a prosperous condition, though the crops have been light many years. The farmers are now giving some attention to stock-raising, and, combining this with crop-raising, always insures success in Western Nebraska. With the gradual change in seasons as the settlement of the county progresses, and with the superior quality of the soil of the county, it would seem that Furnas County must of necessity make one of the most prosperous counties of Southwestern Nebraska.

The present county officers are Melville Stone, County Judge; William H. Phelps, Clerk; George S. Prime, Treasurer; John Hill, Surveyor; J. C. Metcalf, Sheriff; Nellie H. Rankin, Superintendent of Schools; A. D. Howard, Coroner; C. R. Draper, Marion McDonald and A. Hipshire, Commissioners.

BEAVER CITY.

This town is the county seat of Furnas County, and is located on the level valley lands of Beaver Creek. The location is a pleasant one and not only that, but is in the center of one of the richest portions of the county.

The settlement of the town dates from October 9, 1872, when it was located by J. H. McKee. This site was selected the spring previous by McKee and Struve as a favorable one for a town, but McKee spent the few succeeding months in looking about for the most favorable point, and finally returned to the present site of Beaver City, where he located the town on the date above mentioned. He was at once joined by his partner in business, R. Denham, and they began the erection of a store on the town site.

The above-mentioned settlers were soon followed by J. N. and M. R. Hadley, Frank H. Nicholson, T. M. Williams and C. A. Danforth.

As the settlement of the southern part of the county progressed, in the same proportion did the settlement and improvement of the new town of Beaver City go on. From the first the town thrived and it was not long before it was one of the two villages of the county.

The post office was established soon after the location of the town, in the fall of 1872, but there was no postal route established until the next year. In the meantime, the mail was brought here by some one of the settlers, who took turns in going to Alma, twenty-five miles distant, for it each Sunday. In a short time, a carrier was hired and paid by subscription until the establishment of a Government route, in the spring of 1873. C. A. Danforth was the first Postmaster.

At the election for the organization of the county, Beaver City was one of the two voting places named in the Governor's proclamation and was with Arapahoe contesting for the location of the county seat. For reasons named on another page in the history of Furnas County, the former place was made the first county seat. But at the first general election, in October, 1873, by a vote of the people, it was located at Beaver City, at which place it has ever since remained.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first store, and the first building as well, was begun at once upon the location of the town by McKee & Denham, who brought in a stock of goods and opened the store, November 1, 1872.

The first sermon preached in the town was in July, 1873, by Dr. G. A. Hobson, in the old "Valley Hotel." A good congregation was in attendance. The first Sunday school was established in 1873, and has been constantly kept up. It now has a very large attendance.

In the years 1873 and 1874, a grist-mill was built on Beaver Creek, near the town, by Monell & Lashley.

The first school was taught in the summer of 1874 in a loosely-built board structure by Miss Millie Wilson. After this the school was kept up regularly. The present substantial schoolhouse was built in the fall of 1877.

The first marriage in Beaver City was that of J. A. Gibson and Miss Mary Wilson, and the ceremony was performed on the 2d day of July, 1874.

The first and only church building was completed in the summer of 1880, and belongs to the Presbyterians. The above society was organized on August 20, 1874, and now has a membership of twenty-six. Their church edifice is a fine one, being 36x48 feet in size, built in Gothic style and nicely finished. In building this they were aided by the other church societies who occupy it for religious services.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1875, and now has a large and constantly increasing membership.

The Baptist Church was organized some years ago, and now has a very good membership, which is steadily increasing.

BEAVER CITY OF TO-DAY.

Beaver City has a number of stores doing a good business. Almost all branches of trade are represented. From the fact of not being on the line of railroad, the population is now only about 500, but it may be said to be a prosperous little village, and, being the county seat, brings sufficient patronage to insure its prosperity.

There is but one newspaper published in the town. This is the Beaver City *Times*, edited and published by A. T. Bratton. It is Republican in politics, a bright and newsy paper and has a large circulation.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS R. ARMSTRONG, druggist, was born in Greenville, Bond Co., Ill., February 3, 1848, and reared on a farm. He was educated at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill, attending there in all some three years, after which he taught school in various parts of the State. He came to Nebraska in April, 1872, and was for three years engaged in general merchandise business at Fairbury. In February, 1875, he moved to Beaver City, and at once engaged in this business in a very small way. He has, however, done well, and now carries a fine stock of about $3,000. On November 6, 1875, in company with W. E. Crutcher, he established the first newspaper published in the county, namely, the *Western Leader*, and sold out his interest three years later.

N. M. AYERS, meat market and grocery, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, June 12, 1846, and was reared on a farm in Vernon County, Wis. In 1864, he entered the employ of the U. S. Quartermaster, and worked as a mechanic in Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta for some six months, after which he engaged in the produce business at Manchester, Iowa, where he remained for seven years. He came to Nebraska in the spring of 1872, and homesteaded 160 acres in Furnas County, on which he resided for seven years, engaged in farming and raising stock. In May, 1879, he came to Beaver City and established a meat market, adding the grocery department in October, 1880. Mr. Ayers was elected County Clerk at the organization of the county in April, 1873, holding the office until the following fall, and elected Sheriff in 1875; term of office, two years.

ALCINOUS T. BRATTON, editor of the Beaver City *Times*, was born in Eden, Williams Co., Ohio, December 24, 1852. He was raised on a farm, and received a common school education. Taught school in the winter of 1869–70. Entered Angola Academy, Steuben Co., N. Y., in the spring of 1870. Taught school in the winter of 1870–71; again entered the above academy in the spring of 1871. Was Principal of the academy in Alvarado, Ind., in 1872–73. Entered the Sophomore class, Hillsdale College, Michigan, in the spring of 1873, and remained until January, 1874, when he became Principal of the academy in Fremont, Ind., until July, 1876. Entered the Law Department, Michigan University, Ann Arbor, in April, 1877. Admitted to the bar at Angola, Ind. Practiced his profession in the latter place until March, 1879. Married to Miss Hattie M. Stevens, October 10, 1877. Moved to Beaver City, Neb., in March, 1879. Took up a homestead, and practiced law. Became editor of the Beaver City *Times* in September, 1879. The following April, in company with John T. Garner, purchased the above paper. He was County Judge, Furnas County, from January, 1881, to January, 1882. Appointed County Attorney on the latter date. They have one daughter—Lillie A., born April 13, 1881.

CRUTCHER & JONES, general merchants. This business was established in April, 1874. They began in a small way with a stock of about $2,000. The business increased largely every year, and a stock of $12,000 is now carried to supply the demands of their trade. W. E. Crutcher, of this firm, was born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1850, and was reared on a farm near Owensboro, Ky. He came to Nebraska in the fall of 1872, and was for some time employed as a clerk in the mercantile business at Fairbury, and, on April 13, 1874, he removed to Beaver City, at which time he engaged in this business. E. D. Jones, the other member of this concern, was born in Canada in 1853. He came to Nebraska in 1869, and began a business life as a clerk in the mercantile business in Fairbury, where he remained until April, 1874, when he came to Beaver City and entered into this business.

HADLEY BROTHERS, general merchants. This business was established in the fall of 1879, with a stock of $1,500, which on account of increase in trade has been enlarged to about $4,000. Manley R. Hadley, partner in this business, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1850, and reared on a farm. He came to Nebraska in May, 1878, and took up 160 acres in Furnas County. He farmed for several years "off and on," and was also engaged in freighting, etc., to Black Hills, Dak., and largely engaged in sheep-raising. In 1879, he moved to Beaver City, and engaged in this business. J. M. Hadley, his brother, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1852, reared on a farm, and came to Furnas County in May, 1872. He took up 160 acres, and farmed for five years, after which he returned home to Iowa, and farmed there for three years; returning to Nebraska in the fall of 1879; engaged in this business at Beaver City. Both brothers are large farm-land owners, and also own one-half of the town site.

LUCIUS KINSMAN, real estate, loan and collection agent, was born in Williamstown, Vt., in 1830, and was reared on a farm. In 1849, he moved to Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., where he followed farming. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, serving until July 11, 1865, returning to his farm in Illinois; remained for two years, and then went to Delaware County, Iowa, and engaged in grain and lumber business, also general merchandise, and was Postmaster for some time at Masonville, that county. He came to Nebraska in January, 1873, homesteaded and timber-claimed 320 acres in Furnas County, and was for some eight years engaged in farming, since which time his sons conduct the farm. He is also largely engaged in sheep-raising. Mr. K. was elected County Judge in 1876, County Clerk in 1877, and re-elected in 1879. He established his present business in January, 1882.

JOHN H. McKEE, Postmaster of Beaver City, Neb., was born in Brookville, Penn., in the year 1831. Soon after his parents moved on a farm, where he was raised to the age of fifteen years, at which time he began business as a clerk in the mercantile business, following it for five years, after which he engaged in the same on his own account for three years; then for several years engaged in conducting a photograph gallery. When the rebellion broke out in 1861, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, in August, 1861; was promoted to First Lieutenant October 7, 1864, and to Captain June 3, 1865, commanding Company A, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers from his first commission to the close of the war; mustered out at Pittsburgh, Penn., July 26, 1865. After returning from the army, he was employed as a clerk in the mercantile business for three years at Frostburgh, Penn. In June, 1868, he came to Nebraska, bought a farm near Lincoln, farmed for three years, sold his farm and for one year clerked in that city. In the latter part of 1872, he came to Furnas County, assisted in laying out the town of Beaver City and engaged in the mercantile business, remaining in the same for about five years. He was first appointed Postmaster in 1873; in the fall of 1874, was elected County Treasurer for a term of two years. His property now consists of one quarter of the town site and 305 acres of land, one-half of it adjoining the town.

FRANK H. NICHOLSON was born in England April 22, 1848; came to America in 1857, and located in Nebraska City, with his parents. Moved to Furnas County in 1872; was Deputy Sheriff of the latter county four years. He followed freighting on the plains to Government Posts and Colorado a number of years. Was Brigade Teamster and Assistant Wagon Master two years during the late rebellion. Married to Miss M. J. Owen, of Wisconsin, in 1868. They have three children—Emma E., Guy and May. The subject of the above sketch is quite largely engaged in stock-raising and farming.

PEAK & PETTIT, dealers in hardware and implements. The business was established in October, 1878, by A. A. Peak, and conducted by him alone until July, 1879, when he admitted F. H. Knowlton, who retired in February, 1881, and H C. Pettit became a partner in the business. The business was begun in a small way, and has increased until they now carry a stock of about $3,000 and do the largest business in this line in the place. A. A. Peak, the senior member of this firm, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., in 1850, and was reared on a farm and also assisted his father, who was engaged in the lumber business. He came to Nebraska in 1870, and was for two years employed in teaching school in Rock Bluff Precinct, Cass County. In 1872, he moved to Franklin County and homesteaded 160 acres, and for six years was engaged in farming and teaching school. Early in 1878, he took up 320 acres of land in Furnas County, and in October of that year came to Beaver City and established this business. In May, 1882, he purchased a stock of furniture and conducts business in that line alone.

W. HOWARD PHELPS, Clerk of Furnas County, was born in Union County, Ohio, in 1857, and was reared on a farm in Mason County, Ill. At the age of sixteen, he began business in Havana, Ill., as a book-keeper in an implement house, where he remained until June, 1878. He came to Furnas County in August of that year, and homesteaded and timber-claimed 320 acres of land, residing on the same for nearly two years. In January, 1879, he engaged in the implement business at Beaver City; sold out in June following, and was for a short time employed as a book-keeper in the mercantile business. In December, 1880, he went to Chicago, Ill., and was employed in the same capacity for a large manufacturing establishment for seven months. Returning to Beaver City in August, 1881, he was for a few months engaged in the hotel business. He was elected Clerk of the county in November, 1881. He is an efficient Clerk and one of the most popular of the county officers.

CAMBRIDGE.

This thriving village is situated on the line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, and on Medicine Creek, near the point where it empties into the Republican River. It is on a very gentle slope that rises from the bottom lands of the above-named creek and river.

The first settler was Hiram Doing, who settled and entered a homestead claim on the land that now forms a portion of the present town site of Cambridge, in 1871. He built a house near the creek and lived on the land until July, 1878, when he sold it to J. W. Pickle, who the next January began the erection of a saw and grist mill on the west bank of the creek. This was completed in due time and has been in operation ever since.

On purchasing the land in 1878, J. W. Pickle surveyed and laid out a town which was called Northwood. The next settler to locate in this new town was D. W. Rockwell, who built a large sod house, put in a stock of goods and opened a store and hotel therein. This was the only business house in the town until after the completion of the railroad to this point, in May, 1880. A new impulse was now given to the growth of the town, and a large number of business houses were at once commenced. The first frame store was built by J. A. Hanning. The large brick hotel was opened in July by C. C. Messer, the owner of the building.

During the summer of 1880, W. H. Faling and J. E. Fraidley built large stores and opened business with a stock of dry goods and groceries. Delatour & Babcock built a large hardware and furniture store and put in a large stock. This firm also opened a bank of deposit and exchange, under the name of the Republican Valley Bank. Knight & John opened a drug store and Dr. George A. Hobson a dry goods and grocery store.

The first post office was established in 1874 and called Medicine Creek. George Caruthers was the first Postmaster. In 1880, the name of the office was changed to Cambridge.

In the early history of the settlement of this portion of the county a school was organized and has since been kept up. The religious societies are well represented, though there has as yet been no church erected. There is one good newspaper here, established in 1881. On the whole, Cambridge may be considered one of the thriving towns of the county, and its business is constantly increasing.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DELATOUR & BABCOCK, proprietors Republican Valley Bank. They came to Cambridge in April, 1880, erected their present business building and in July opened this bank, and at the same time opened a hardware and implement establishment, in which they carry a stock of $5,000. S. P. Delatour, the senior partner, was born in Platteville, Wis., in 1848, and reared in Kane County, Ill. At twenty-one years of age, he began business life as a clerk in the United States District Court at Helena, Ark., where he remained for seven years, and during the last two years of that period owned and conducted the Phillips County Bank, after which he moved to this point. W. E. Babcock, partner in this firm, was born at Broadalbin, N. Y., in 1845, and reared in Steuben County as a farmer. He began life as a school teacher, following it "off and on" for four or five years. In 1871, he went to Arkansas; in 1872, was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Phillips County and served two years, then engaged in mercantile business at Helena, Ark., until he came here, in April, 1880.

W. H. FALING, general merchant, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1848, and reared on a farm. In 1864, he moved to Fulton County, Ill., and was engaged in farming and school-teaching for about eight years. He then went to Faribault County, Minn., and engaged in the drug business at Winnebago City, in company with N. E. Wheeler, then with L. Hinman, remaining there until he came to Nebraska, in 1874, and was for six years engaged in the general merchandise business at Exeter, Fillmore County, in company with his brother, under the style of Faling Bros. They dissolved in May, 1880, and the subject of this sketch removed his portion of stock to Cambridge. He carries a fine line of general merchandise, worth some $7,000 to $8,000 Mr. F. was appointed B. & M. R. R. lot agent at this place in June, 1880.

JOHN W. PICKLE, real estate, was born in Barry County, Mich., in 1842, and reared near Milwaukee, Wis. He began business life at the age of twenty-one as a school teacher in Worth County, Iowa; followed it, in connection with farming, in Iowa and Kansas for some thirteen years. He came to Cambridge in the fall of 1877, and engaged in the mercantile business, conducting it alone for two years, then under the style of A. D. Bonner & Co., until July 1, 1881, when the style changed to Lindsay Bros., and in May, 1882, rented the old stand to Mitchell Bros. In July, 1878, he built a saw-mill at this place, and conducted it up to March, 1882, when he sold it. Mr. P. laid out the site for the town of Cambridge in July, 1878, and again in June, 1880, and is a large owner of the same, besides which he has considerable farming property.

F. M. RATHBUN, flour, feed and meat market, was born in Cortland, Ill., December 15, 1849, and reared on a farm until seventeen years of age; then clerked in hotel at Rockford, Ill., and in same capacity at Vicksburg, Miss., for a short time; then employed in various capacities in Mississippi, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and New Mexico for some years, and was for four years employed in shipping department of Hoyt Bros., machine-shop and foundries, at Aurora, Ill., after which he taught school for some years in that State. He came to Nebraska in November, 1878, and homesteaded and timber-claimed 320 acres in Frontier County, where he resided for three and one-half years, engaged in farming and raising stock. Was elected surveyor of the county in 1879, and re-elected in 1881. He came to Cambridge early in 1882, and established this business. He carries a stock of about $1,000, and has also fifty head of cattle.

OXFORD.

This town is located on the north side of the Republican River, on the gradually inclined slope rising from the bottom lands of the river to the uplands. It is in the extreme eastern part of the county, near the Harlan County line, and on the line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska. The location of the town site is a pleasant one, and is surrounded by a fertile and productive extent of country. As the town was not located until late in the year 1879, at the time the railroad was being constructed up the Republican Valley, it is yet small but steadily growing. As the country around it develops more fully, it promises to become one of the prosperous villages of the county.

The first settlement began in February, 1880. The first settler was E. J. Pease. He was soon followed by E. E. Wild, H. Schmidt and the business firm of Forrest & Pinckney.

The first railroad stake was driven on the town site in October, 1879, and the first engine crossed the Harlan County line into the town February 17, 1880.

The first store was opened by Forrest & Pinckney, in March, 1880.

The post office was established in June, 1880, and first bore the name of Grand View, but has since been changed to Oxford. The first Postmaster was John Burchett.

The first sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Hampton in a hardware store, in June, 1880.

The first marriage was that of Dr. E. B. Guild and Miss Allie L. Rogers.

The first death was that of George Tures, who was accidentally killed October 7, 1881.

There is one lively local newspaper published here. It was established in 1881.

There has been a good school in progress ever since the beginning of the history of the town.

There is yet no church building, but the Baptists have an organization and contemplate building at an early date.

ARAPAHOE.

This is the largest town in Furnas County, and is situated on the line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, being the largest town on that line between Orleans and McCook. The location is a particularly favorable and pleasant one. It is on the north side of the Republican River on the second bottom lands, and about midway between Elk and Muddy Creeks, which flow into the Republican a short distance apart. On the town site the surface of the land is nearly level, but slopes just enough to insure good drainage, while to the northward the low hills ascend to the upland prairies. As a business point, the location is favorable. It is the principal grain market and shipping point for the entire county. From the north it secures a trade from Frontier, Gosper and other counties, while from the south it is the shipping point for the entire extent of country to the Kansas line. The town is very prosperous and has a population of about 600.

The history of this thriving town begins with the organization of a town company at Plattsmouth, Neb., early in the year 1871, for the purpose of locating and establishing a town somewhere on the Republican River in what is now Furnas County. This town company consisted of Capt. E. B. Murphy, Charles Brown, George W. Love, John Fitzgerald, Dr. W. E. Dowland, D. H. Wheeler, H. M. Crum, George W. Colvin and A. Lashley.

Soon after the organization of the Plattsmouth Town Company, they sent out an exploring and locating party, which consisted of Capt. E. B. Murphy, M. H. Orr, W. R. Colvin, George W. Love, William Cunningham, R. A. Van Arman, H. Taylor and John Hinchman. This party reached the Republican Valley in due time, and, after a long and careful examination of the country, selected the present site of Arapahoe, the most favorable location for the proposed town.

On the return of the exploring party with a favorable report, the company at once took steps to lay out and found a town there. The town was to be called Arapahoe, from the tribe of Indians of that name.

As soon as arrangements could be made, a party was sent out to locate, enter and survey the town site. This party consisted of George W. Love and family, H. M. Crum, Henry Brainard, O. Moreoff, Lewis Davis, W. R. Colvin and George W. Colvin. They arrived at the point where Arapahoe now stands, and, on the 18th day of July, surveyed the town site on the level bottom lands north of the Republican River. On the 9th of August, George W. Colvin raised the frame for the first house on the town site. With the exception of George W. Love and family and W. R. Colvin, who were left to hold the town site and claims, the remainder of the party went East again late in the summer.

During the year 1871, there was no further settlement made on the town site, but early in the spring of 1872, immigration to the county began to increase, and Arapahoe, which was now a post office, with George W. Love, Postmaster, soon became a respectable little village.

In the spring of 1873, when Furnas County was organized, Arapahoe was, upon the canvass of the votes cast at that place, declared by the Secretary of State to be the county seat. Beaver City was a contesting point, but as the returns did not arrive at the office of the Secretary of State until after the day appointed for canvassing the votes, therefore the votes from Arapahoe alone were counted, and that place remained the county seat until the election in October of the same year, when, by a vote of the people, it was removed to Beaver City.

During the year 1873 and the spring of 1874, the town grew until it was one of the flourishing towns of the Republican Valley, but, in the summer of 1874, the grasshoppers ruined the crops of the entire county and business became very dull, and for a time the growth of the town was but very slow. In the years 1875 and 1876, the grasshoppers having destroyed the crops of the county, the building up of Arapahoe was brought almost to a standstill.

For the following years prior to the spring of 1879, the crops of the county had been good, and some improvements in the town were made. But up to this date the town had grown but very little.

Early in 1879, the building of the railroad up the Republican Valley having commenced, and, it being assured that it would soon reach this point, a large number of business and professional men, attracted by the favorable location and advantages held out by this town, came here and located and a large number of business houses and residences were erected. So great was the progress that year that by December, the population numbered about 500. During the year 1879, the Furnas County Bank had been established; also a good newspaper, the *Pioneer*.

In the spring of 1880, the railroad was completed and regular trains began running through this town. The building up of the town continued to progress for some months, and all branches of business were soon represented.

Since the year 1880, the village has continued to thrive, and, notwithstanding the light crops, business has been good, but the town has become but little larger, its population now numbering only about 600.

The different religious societies are now well represented, and the general tone of the citizens is moral. All enterprises of a truly moral or religious character are given liberal encouragement.

From the earliest days of the history of the town, all educational enterprises have received the support of the citizens. The public school was opened at an early date, and has since been sustained in a manner that is creditable to the citizens of Arapahoe.

In the history of the village, there have been but few criminal events, and those have been of a minor character.

The local press is enterprising, and not only that but is truly moral and elevating in its tone, and is represented by two able weekly newspapers, the *Pioneer* and *Public Mirror*. The Arapahoe *Pioneer* was established in the above village July 1, 1879, by Fred Boehner, the present editor. It was made the official county paper of Furnas, Gosper and Frontier Counties in 1881, and has a large circulation.

Fred Boehner, editor of the above newspaper, settled in Arapahoe, Neb., in May, 1879. July 1 of the same year, he published the first number of the *Pioneer*. He has been City Clerk of Arapahoe. Was born December 2, 1858, and was raised on a farm in Oneida County, N. Y.; his parents moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1868, and moved to Malvern, Iowa, in 1870. He began as apprentice in the Malvern *Chronicle* office, in 1873, where he served three years; became a member of the Printers' Union and foreman of the Malvern *Leader*. In 1877, he purchased the *Chronicle* office and removed it to Emerson, Mills Co., Iowa, and was county printer of the latter county three years. During the following three years, in addition to publishing the latter paper, he was on the staff of two Chicago dailies as correspondent, and wrote many accounts of Western States. He was married, February 3, 1881, to Minnie H. Tomblin, of Chicago, Ill.

The *Public Mirror* is a weekly newspaper, established in the spring of 1882, and is a bright and sparkling paper, thoroughly up to the times, and has a large circulation. Charles Reed is editor, and he spares no pains to keep his paper up to a high standard of excellence.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

C. S. ALBEE, general merchant, Arapahoe, was born in Aurora, Ill., in 1846, and resided on a farm, with parents, until twenty-one years of age, after which he farmed for himself. He came to Furnas County in

February, 1873, took up a homestead, and resided on the same for six months. In March, 1873, he erected a store building at Arapahoe, and engaged in business with a general stock worth about $2,000, which has since been increased to about $10,000. Has 820 acres of land, and is largely engaged in stock-raising. He was elected County Treasurer in 1875, and re-elected in 1877.

C. F. BENNETT, proprietor Bennett House, Arapahoe, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., in 1842, and reared on a farm in La Salle County, Ill., where he also taught school for several years. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry; served until August, 1866, and, when mustered out, held the rank of Lieutenant of Company G. In the fall of 1866, he went to Chicago, Ill., and was, with others, engaged in real estate business. In 1869, he engaged in stock-raising in La Salle County, and followed it until he came to Nebraska in November, 1878, and entered into hotel business at Arapahoe. He has a good hotel and accommodations for fifty guests. Is also engaged in hardware and implement business, in company with David Littlejohn. Mr. Bennett was for two years Chairman of the Town Board. He is also engaged in farming and raising sheep.

EVERARD S. CHILD, Notary Public, real estate and loan agent, Arapahoe, was born in Portsmouth, Scioto Co., Ohio, in 1842. When ten years of age, his mother having died, his father, Dr. A. L. Child of Plattsmouth, Neb., moved to Indiana, near La Fayette, and again to Cass County, Neb., in 1856, where he lived until the war of the rebellion broke out in 1861. Among the first to answer the call for volunteers was the subject of this sketch, who, being nineteen years of age, enlisted in Company A, First Nebraska Infantry. Served three years and three months; was honorably discharged, and returned to Cass County, Neb., where his father still resided, and where, about one year afterward, he married Miss Lizzie H. Thorndike, and turned his attention to farming. In 1874, he removed, with his family, to Frontier County, engaging there in farming and stock-raising. Served as County Surveyor and as Postmaster of Afton for over seven years, or up to his removal to this place, where he is now engaged as above, still, however, carrying on his ranch in Frontier County.

LEWIS CLUTE, general merchant, Arapahoe, came to Arapahoe in 1874, and engaged in general merchandise business, in which he now carries a stock of some $7,000; also carries on a hotel and a livery and feed stable; has an implement establishment, and owns some 700 acres of land in Furnas and adjoining counties, and is largely engaged in raising stock, etc. L. T. Roberts, his manager, was born in Elroy, Wis., in 1857. Reared on a farm, and taught school for several years. He attended Elroy Seminary for a number of terms, and graduated in mathematics in 1876, after which he came to Arapahoe, and entered the employ of Lewis Clute. Has also been, at times, engaged in dealing in live stock. On January 1, 1882, he, in company with Lewis Clute, purchased the hardware business of F. M. Rubles, and they carry a stock, in that business, of about $3,000.

R. J. FINCH, general merchant, Arapahoe, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., in October, 1843. He came to Nebraska, in 1857, and resided in Fort Calhoun, Washington Co. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, and served until November, 1865, after which he settled in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and was employed as a book-keeper in a hardware store. In 1872, he was appointed Clerk of the State's Prison, and located at Fort Madison for two years; subsequently farmed in Newton, Kansas, for two years. In the fall of 1876, he engaged in the mercantile business in Malvern, Iowa, and disposed of his business there to come to Arapahoe, in the spring of 1880, at which time he began business at this place, carrying a stock of groceries; in the fall of 1881, he added general merchandise, and now carries a stock of some $7,000.

H. P. ROWLEY, druggist and apothecary, Arapahoe, was born in Batavia, N. Y., in 1854, and was reared on a farm in Adrian, Mich. At the age of twenty years, he was engaged as a clerk in a drug store, in Mills County, Iowa, and was employed at it there, off and on, until March, 1878, when he came to Arapahoe, and at once established this business, in company with Fred Boehner, who retired six months later. Mr. Rowley has a very handsome store. He carries a fine stock, worth $3,000; he is a thorough, practical prescription druggist, and is doing a large business.

HON. D. M. TOMBLIN, proprietor of the Furnas County Bank, Arapahoe. This bank was established in June, 1879, for general banking and exchange business. Dr. J. H. Cain, who is acting as assistant Cashier of this concern, was born in Ontario in 1848. In 1864, he entered the employ of the Northwestern Railroad Company, as clerk in the general passenger department, and followed railroad clerking for several years in Illinois and Iowa. He was for some time engaged as a clerk in the drug house at Emerson, Iowa, and in 1872 engaged in the same for himself, carrying it on for a year, during which period he read medicine with Dr. Gunn and others, and also practiced for some years. He came to Nebraska in November, 1878, located at Watson, Harlan Co., where he practiced medicine until September, 1879, when he came to Arapahoe, and continued his practice at this point. July 14, 1880, the Doctor entered the bank as assistant Cashier, and is now about to take a medical course at St. Joseph Medical College, Missouri.

W. E. WINSLOW, general merchant, Arapahoe, was born in Malden, Mass., in 1852, and reared on a farm in New Jersey. At the age of sixteen years he began business life as a clerk in a mercantile business in Western Wisconsin, and followed it for about five years, principally at La Crosse. He came to Arapahoe in the spring of 1876, and in company with George E. Clark, purchased this business in the following fall. Mr. Clark retired in August, 1881, and the subject of our sketch has since conducted the business alone. He has done well, increasing his business yearly, and is now carrying a stock of about $8,000

GAGE COUNTY.

GAGE County, joining Kansas, is in the third tier of counties west of the Missouri River. On the north it is bounded by Lancaster, on the east by Johnson and Pawnee Counties, on the south by Kansas and on the west by Jefferson and Saline Counties. It is six townships in length north and south and four in width and contains 864 square miles, or 552,960 acres. The county was created by the Territorial Legislature of 1855, and organized in July, 1857. It contained at that time only sixteen townships, but in July, 1864, old Clay County was dissolved and Gage received eight additional townships on the north. It occupies a central position in the most fertile district west of the Missouri River, and is claimed to be the richest agricultural county in Nebraska, besides being abundantly supplied with building stone and the most extensive water-power in the State—that of the Big Blue River. What is now the southern row of townships was the fertile Otoe Indian Reservation.

CLIMATE, SOIL AND RAINFALL.

The surface is a beautiful rolling, undulating prairie, the hills rounded and easily tilled and broken only in a few places along the river. The climate is pleasant and healthful, but he that would desire more in the way of soil and water would exhibit unpardonable ingratitude toward his Creator and could not be satisfied with any country unless he was provided with slaves to till his land, gather his harvest and prepare it for his palate. There is, however, no country that supplies all the wants of man. This is surely a wise provision, but yet it is felt more or less here as a misfortune. The most noticeable failing here as elsewhere in the State is the scarcity of fuel. The forests are not extensive and coal has not been found in sufficient quantity. But Gage is near the rich coal fields of Missouri, and, therefore, has the advantage of the counties still farther west. It is considered healthful, in fact the elevation is such that the country is thoroughly drained, diminishing the causes of malarial sickness, and yet the land is not so undulating as to be very materially injured by washing. The winds blow constantly and quite strong, which is a sign of a healthful climate. The earlier settlements and claims were all made along the streams, because at that time the uplands were deemed unfit for farming purposes and that they would be always used for grazing. Although the bottom lands are much richer, the highest knolls have proven to be very fertile, and there is scarcely an acre in the county that cannot be profitably cultivated. The soil of the uplands is a black loam or mold, that is fine, free from stone and lumps and exceedingly friable. It is from one to four feet in depth, will average three feet, and is intermingled with those mineral elements that make it especially adapted to the cereals, the yield being bountiful and the quality superior. The surface soil of the valleys is the black alluvium, generally found in the bottom land of the prairie States, from five to twelve, and, in many places, twenty feet in depth, is exceedingly rich and practically inexhaustible. For some time and by many now in the Eastern States, it is believed that Nebraska is merely an inhabitable desert, that it affords bare subsistence to its population, but that is fatally erroneous. which the following geological facts must prove, especially of the eastern half of the State. The soil of this portion of the State has the loess deposits basis to a depth of from five to two hundred feet, instead of the usual lime or free stone basis. About 80 per cent of this deposit is silica, ground to the consistency of fine dust, and is also rich in the lime carbonates and phosphates, and is pronounced by eminent geologists one of the most desirable and valuable soils for agriculture in the world. Prof. Aughey, of the State University, says that it is nearly identical in chemical properties with the loess deposits of the Rhine and Nile Valleys and the plains of Burgundy, which hundreds of years of constant cultivation have in no wise depreciated in productive capacity. Prof. Aughey says of this soil in Nebraska:

"It can never be exhausted until every hill and valley which compose it are entirely worn away. Owing to its fine comminuted silica, of which the bulk of the deposit consists, it possesses natural drainage in the highest degree, absorbing water like a huge sponge, and in time of drought sending up moisture from its greatest depths, by capillary attraction, for the needs of vegetation. This is the reason why, over all the region where this deposit prevails, the natural vegetation and cultivated crops are rarely dried or drowned out."

It is the general verdict of the farmers of Gage County that its soil will stand more drought and moisture than any soil with which they are acquainted. This is quite conclusive, for they are not from one locality, but are from nearly all the States in the Union. There is no underlying rock or "hardpan" to keep the soil saturated until it is relieved by evaporation. The water soon sinks away, and, as the wind and sun dries the surface, the capillary property of the soil and its basis supply it with a sufficient quantity from below to keep it constantly moist without saturation. The evidence thus far is not conclusive, for unless the rainfall is sufficient, the soil will become useless without irrigation. It has been sufficient in the east half of the State to produce fair crops ever since it was first settled. There have been, however, a few localities where in some years they were a failure. This portion of Nebraska stood the drought of 1881 better than any other State. The crops of Gage County, while far below the average, were in excess of the home demand, and it is claimed, and reasonably, that the rainfall was less than in any other State where crops were a failure. The average rainfall of the eastern half of the State for the past twenty-five years is twenty-six inches, and for Gage County thirty inches. The conclusive argument is this, that the greater amount of this rainfall occurs when most needed, in May, June and July. The amount is yearly increasing and extending farther to the west, and it is believed that the whole State will have an abundant rainfall.

WATER-COURSES.

The Big Blue River is the principal water-course of the county, draining about nine-tenths of the county; the rest, the northeast portion, by the Nemaha Branch. The Blue enters the county from the west, about the center of Town 5, and flows southeast. It is a beautiful and useful stream. In the spring and summer months its banks are picturesque. It has nine tributaries in Gage County, flowing in from the east and northeast, principal among which are Clatonia, Indian, Bear, Cedar, Mud, Plum and Wild Creeks, and six tributaries from the west, of which Cub, Bibbs and Cicily are the larger. These drain and water every township, making it one of the most thoroughly watered counties in the State. The Big Blue affords excellent milling privileges, having an abundant flow of water in the dry seasons of drought years. And it is not subject to freshets from the porous condition of the soil. It is fed by springs, principally from the north. This, together with the fact that the draws to the north and those east and northeast, contain unfailing springs, substantiates the theory that the country, being lower than the Platte River, is supplied with water from that unfailing river, which receives such a constant summer supply from the mountains of Colorado. That the wells, whose waters are exceedingly pure and healthful, are not affected by wet or dry seasons, is further evidence that the theory is correct. At any rate, the water supply is a feature of Gage County, of which its inhabitants are proud.

NATURAL PRODUCTS.

Native timber is scarce through the State, but Gage County has the good fortune to possess more than nine-tenths of the other counties. The Big Blue and many of its tributaries have quite extensive strips of timber, which, together with its water supply, were the early inducements to settlers. But they would have been inadequate to supply the demand of its rapidly increasing population had not the early settlers turned their attention at once to the cultivation of forest trees. It is estimated that there are about 800,000 forest trees under cultivation, besides 140 miles of hedging. Their growth is exceedingly rapid, many of the early plantings ranging from five to ten inches in diameter. The growth of fruit trees is also very rapid. A great deal of attention has been given to fruit culture, and the results have been thus far very gratifying. The greatest trouble is that the bearing is irregular, and that many trees when they do bear exhaust themselves and die. Different countries require different methods for training young orchards, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that in time this county will be as certain and abundant in its fruit crop as it is now with its cereals. There are now about 40,000 apple, 2,000 pear, 45,000 peach and 12,000 each of plum and cherry trees, and 4,500 grape vines under cultivation. The smaller fruits are liberally cultivated and are quite prolific in production.

In the southern portions of the county are extensive limestone quarries, producing a good quality of magnesian limestone. The stone for the old State House was quarried a few miles below Beatrice. The quarries occur along the banks of the Blue. A superior quality of brick clay is found. Brick, next to pine lumber, is the most important factor in building. An excellent quality of potter's clay is also found here.

At present, there are about 85,000 acres of land under cultivation. Corn is the staple cereal, spring wheat, oats, barley, winter wheat and rye following in the order given. Corn is excellent in quality, and the yield in fair seasons is very great. In 1880, the average was about forty bushels per acre. The quality of spring wheat, although never so good as winter wheat, is considered as good as can be grown. It yields from ten to twenty bushels per acre. Buckwheat, flax, potatoes and onions do well. Hungarian and millet are the only domestic grasses grown to any extent. Timothy nor blue grass have thus far proven profitable, but the wild grass is considered nearly as good as blue grass for pasture and equal to timothy for hay. The yield is seldom as large, but the quality is considered by all as equal to and by many as superior to timothy hay.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

David Palmer, who met a sad fate by drowning, while swimming in the Big Blue, in June, 1876, was the oldest settler in Gage County. He came to the county in 1854 or 1855 with an agent of the Government, who came to the log house on Plum Creek to pay off the Indians. This was the first house built in the county. Mr. Palmer remained a resident of the county to the time of his death.

In 1857, the most notable settlement was made, and under circumstances as romantic as their adventure has proven pleasant and profitable. On the morning of the 3d of April, 1857, the steamer Hannibal, then plying up and down the Missouri, between St. Louis and Nebraska City, as the sun was rising above the bluffs bordering the Mississippi Valley and dispelling the mists that were caused by an April shower during the night, cast off her lines and steamed away from the levees of St. Louis, freighted with a collection of 300 passengers as varied almost as their number and interesting enough to dwell on at this point. The weeping shower of the night, the misty dawning and the bright effulgence of full day were quite emblematic of the ambitious vision of many an adventurer on the memorable craft. There was the industrious and frugal "Scot" and his jolly cousin of the Emerald Isle; the ambitious "Briton" and the loquacious German, wanderers far from their native lands, searching for new homes on the broad prairie of the Republic of the New World. There were 200 deluded and misguided individuals on board, that were bound for some safe retreat in the broad West, where they could increase unmolested and create a new faction in the Republic and promulgate principles contrary to our public institutions and repulsive to the sense of decency of all the civilized and nine-tenths of the uncivilized nations of the world. Two hundred believers in polygamy were on that memorable steamer, seeking refuge from the sense of shame they felt in pure society. But thank God, that, though inferior in number, there were enough honest, honorable, pure and noble men and women to redeem that otherwise ill-fated cargo of human lives; enough germs of human and divine principle to counteract that evil influence and establish in the better part of this great West the foundation of a pure and advancing civilization; communities that the coming State would point to with feelings of love and admiration. For there were on board, besides their honored and welcomed cousins from over the sea, true, noble, high-minded Americans, educated, young and middle-aged, who had taken up as their forefathers had, the westward march of empire. There was the lawyer, with his pruned and sharpened intellect, coming to practice his profession, weigh out justice for his bread and grow rich out of the differences of his neighbors, thereby to teach them the lesson of forbearance. There was the physician, coming to relieve the aches and pains of his brother in a land he deemed more healthful than the one he had left behind. There was the speculator who could do but little harm and doubtless more good, and the artisan—thanks that he came. But above all, and most to be envied, was he who had come to stake out a portion of this land of sunshine, a portion of hill and vale and timber land, and there lay the foundation of the grandest, dearest place in all the world—a home, his castle and capital, of a dominion of which he should be president for life; whose broad and fertile acres, tilled by his own vigorous strength, should load his table with luxuries; a congenial hearth, around which his children and heirs should grow up in peace and plenty, bless his declining years, and have, when the years would bear him away, a noble heritage.

This, then, was the motley cargo of human lives of the steamer Hannibal, on that memorable trip from St. Louis to Nebraska City. The voyage was long and wearisome. The river was high and the wind very often contrary, so that at night they would have made but little progress during the day, and some days they made no effort, but would tie up to the shore, when the passengers would pass the time on terra firma. The Missouri is full of snags, which made it dangerous to proceed in the dark, hence every night they would go into harbor whenever the dusky shadows would overtake them.

The religious devotions of the Mormons on board and their camp-meetings on land, greatly relieved the monotony of the dragging hours.

But the incident of that voyage to which the citizens of Beatrice look with most interest is the grounding of the steamer on a sand-bar opposite Kansas City. This was no new experience, but one that had grown monotonous by too many daily repetitions, yet it was the most serious accident of the kind on the voyage.

To relieve the tedium of the time, some enterprising spirit among the passengers made a proposition that they resolve themselves into a sort of committee of the whole for the purpose of an interchange of "views" and "experience" in frontier life. This was joyfully received, more as a means of diverting the time than for any good that might result from such a pastime. The organization was soon effected, a chairman elected and resolutions passed. Several hours were consumed by the speeches, many of which would be profitable to reproduce here, but there was one man that was not there, the short-hand reporter, the rescuer of so many impromptu speeches, that otherwise would have early been consigned to oblivion, as were those speeches by his absence.

But the most novel and beneficial result of that hasty and temporary organization was the permanent organization there, among that heterogeneous boat-load of strangers, of a company or colony for the purpose of locating in Nebraska. It was the uniting of a common purpose of thirty-five individuals on that steamer, under a written constitution and by-laws. Coming from different States and lands and meeting as strangers two weeks before, the discovery of similar designs made them friends and united them in mutual interests. Their modest visions of a great State in the near future undoubtedly grew into majestic proportions by this mutual union and interchange of "views," and we think we may say "visions," most of which thus early have been realized, and of that number but few can say their expectations were too extravagant, for thankful gratification fills the hearts of those who remain. As they revert to these old scenes and incidents, they become enthusiastic and with pride relate them in glowing colors to the historian or prospective citizen.

Among the thirty-five signers to that written agreement, are many that have risen to eminence and all into the grateful respect and memory of a great State. Some have left their comrades to protect and enjoy the civilization they had helped to plant, and wandered still farther on toward the West. Others have completed their mission and sleep in honored graves. Among the number were J. B. Weston, who afterward became State Auditor; Judge John F. Kinney, of Nebraska City; G. T. Loomis, J. R. Nelson and Albert Towle, prominent citizens of Beatrice; the lamented Dr. H. M. Reynolds, Bennet Pike, of St. Joe, Mo., and also the lamented John McConihe, once well known in Omaha. An exploring committee, consisting of J. B. Weston, Bennet Pike and H. F. Cook, who joined the company at Nebraska City, Dr. Wise, Judge Kinney and others, were sent out from Nebraska City to select a location and report at a meeting of the company at Omaha on the 22d of May following. The committee divided into two parties, one going directly west from Nebraska City and the other southwest. The one going west traversed Otoe, Lancaster and Seward Counties, passing over the very ground where Lincoln now stands; the other explored Johnson, Gage, Jefferson and Saline Counties, passing over the present location of Beatrice, which was the finest location they discovered and which was afterward selected. A meeting pursuant to appointment was held in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, in Omaha, at which all the members of the company were present except one, who was ill in Council Bluffs. The committee, after a careful discussion of the different desirable locations, agreed upon the one in Gage County, which was accepted by the company, and all the arrangements were there perfected for organizing and settling the town, which was named Beatrice, in honor of Judge Kinney's daughter. The location cannot be surpassed in the State, nor the name changed to more fully express its loveliness.

"The name is certainly a poetical one, and suggests that the company of thirty-five hardy pioneers who braved the dangers of frontier life and founded and fostered the city of Beatrice, embraced quite a number of sentimental and chivalrous young gentlemen. It is supposed that the name was originally derived from that of the beautiful woman whom Dante has immortalized in his poems; but whether the derivation in this instance is correct or not, we feel justified in giving a brief sketch of the romantic and melancholy life of this lovely person, for the purpose of adorning our story and adding a fresh charm to the name of this beautiful little city. Beatrice Portinari was the name of this woman. She belonged to a Florentine family and was quite a child when Dante, then nine years old, saw her for the first time. She had on a dark red dress with ornaments suited to her age, and her appearance made a deep and lasting impression upon the susceptible mind of the boy. Nine years later, he met her again, dressed all in white, in company with two elderly ladies. She cast a glance at the poet, who, trembling and amazed, stood aside; she courteously bowed to him, and from that time she became his inspiring muse." Her appearance no doubt was the means of changing the course of his life, and leading him to earthly immortality, through the melody of his song. "But such a lovely being could not stay long on earth. God seemed to have created her for one of his angels, and was soon to call her to heaven. Such was the surmise of her lover, which was early realized. She was only twenty-four, when, in 1290, death overtook her beautiful form, when this lovely temple was disinhabited by her more lovely soul. By her death, earth lost a jewel, which was heaven's gain, while she won a crown. Beatrice's soul always glides around the poet, whose pure ideal of love is a perpetual worship. She is the emblematic personification of divine wisdom. As Beatrice Portinari was the inspiring muse of Dante, arousing his genius and filling the world with his name and his fame, so may we hope that the same beautiful name belonging to our city, with the lovely landscape forming panoramic views, surrounding it like a halo of glory, will give it greatness and renown as one of the cities of our beloved land, long before the second centennial of its existence shall be thought of."

A portion of the company started the day after organizing, as stated, to commence operations on the town site, which was then four days' journey from Nebraska City, with but a few scattered settlements intervening over what is now a thickly settled and wealthy country.

A little later in 1857, a settlement was made about seven miles north of Beatrice, on Steven's Creek, in what was then Clay County, by Judge H. W. Parker, now of Beatrice, John Pethod, Sr., C. C. Austin, H. B. Austin, Frederick Roper, H. J. Pierce, J. H. Butler (afterward killed by the Indians), A. G. Markly, G. W. Phelps, M. C. Kelley (who was also killed by the Indians in Jefferson County a year or two later) and about ten others. A part of these had explored a number of counties in Kansas and farther west in Nebraska, but found the place where they settled the most abundantly supplied with timber of any place they had yet visited, and on that account, together with a good supply of water and excellent grazing field close at hand, were induced to locate. In the spring of 1858, they were joined by others. They then brought a steam engine, boiler and saw-mill fixtures from Nebraska City, which proved a very difficult and wearisome task, as there were no roads and the streams were not bridged. They erected a saw-mill and in connection had one buhr for the purpose of making corn meal. They at once set to work to secure the trade of westward-bound emigrants by laying out roads and bridging the streams between their settlement and Brownville and Nebraska City. They were not very successful, however, as their rival settlers of Beatrice conceived the same design and went so far as to go east and pilot trains across to their place where they had a ferry boat to convey them across the Big Blue. The Beatrice folks were very successful, for they not only got the bulk of the trade that would have otherwise passed north of them, but the old St. Joe trail that entered the State about the middle of Jefferson County was divided so that a large portion of the travel came through Beatrice and again struck the trail near Fairbury.

The settlement on Stevens' Creek, which, however, now bears the name of Indian Creek, increased slowly, and soon many of them joined the Beatrice settlement. Their mill was afterward sold to the Government and was conveyed to the Otoe Reservation.

There is a bit of interesting history in connection with the change of the name of Stevens' to Indian Creek. The settlers of Beatrice, although an honorable and respectable class of American citizens, representative Americans, we may say, were, nevertheless, human. They were jealous of their worthy rival to the north. They were for some time fearful that the tide of emigration would change and pass through their section. In that event, it would be disastrous to them, and it was evident that the Stevens' Creek settlement was making desperate efforts to accomplish the same. Hence, the people of Beatrice would not accept the name given to the creek that joined the Big Blue at their place; and for a long time it went by the name of Stevens' Creek above, and near its mouth by Indian Creek. The Beatrice settlement was permanent, and thereby are now gratified to look on the map of their county and not be confronted by a rival name. In 1864, Clay County was dissolved, and this portion united with Gage, at which union of lands the hearts were joined also in one common purpose.

Not long after, or about the time of the last-mentioned settlement, another was made at Blue Springs, about ten miles southeast of Beatrice, on the Big Blue. This location was a good one and increased rapidly in population, and, considering the advantage of the county seat that Beatrice has had, Blue Springs has kept pace in advancement. Yet, until recently, Blue Springs had the benefit of the Otoe Indian trade. This settlement will be considered further in connection with the history of Blue Springs.

Early in 1858, John Adams, George Gale, John Hillinan, the Shaws, J. S. P. and William, J. Lyon, Joseph Stafford, F. Proudfit, L. and William Silvernail, L. Hilderbrand, Vol Kebler, J. Fisk, Frank Fillmore and others settled in the northeast corner of the county on the bottom lands of the Nemaha Branch. This has grown to be a very rich settlement, it being embraced in the Fifth District, which is the third largest grain shipping point on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, between Atchison and Lincoln.

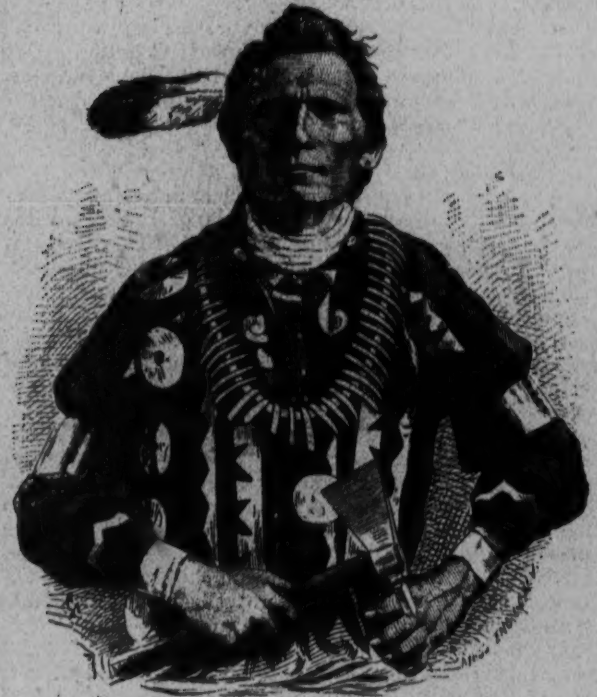
In 1859 and 1860, settlements were made directly east of Beatrice, near Pawnee and Johnston Counties. But these having never secured a railroad outlet nearer than Beatrice, have not increased as rapidly as the more favored sections in that direction.

INDIANS.

Gage County has been very fortunate in having no serious Indian troubles; the battle-fields of Indian warfare are in the counties to the west and north. They were annoyed by the pilfering of many of the friendly Indians. The Stevens' Creek settlement had some clothing stolen, and a steer belonging to H. W. Parker was driven off. The Indians were followed, but were not overtaken. The carcass of the steer was found with all of the desirable meat stripped off. In 1864, there was quite a disastrous scare occasioned by a half-crazy individual, called "King Fisher," who set fire to the prairie and reported the Indians were coming. It was at the time of the raids on the Upper Big Blue, Big Sandy and Little Blue Rivers, when so many of the settlers in that section were massacred. There was little cause for great excitement in Gage or the eastern part of Jefferson County. It, however, resulted in a perfect stampede among the women and children, who hastily secured such conveyances as were at hand and took flight toward the Missouri, many of whom never stopped until they reached the river.

The settlers from the west came pouring in and were corraled around the old mill for ten days. The excitement was intense, and the women and children were terrified. But the men proved their title to bold pioneers, for they immediately organized into a company and went out to meet the Sioux, who were raiding down the Little Blue and killing all the settlers they could overtake. It proved disastrous to their number, but doubtless more lives were saved by their bold and praiseworthy action. Had they remained at home the raid would have been more desperate and widespread. They met a band of the Indians on the Little Blue and defeated them, with a loss of three of their number. The encounter was not of long duration, but desperate while it lasted, and resulted in securing more safety to the other settlements in the counties of Jefferson, Thayer, Nuckolls, Clay and Fillmore. The price that Gage County paid for the relief and security of her neighbors was the lives of two of her respected and honored citizens, namely, M. C. Kelley and J. H. Butler. They sleep in honored graves, but live in the memory of a grateful people. Their heroic and unselfish action will ever be repeated around the hearthstone of a people reaping the sweet harvests of their sowing, by father to children to many far-off generations. Patrick Burke was killed at this time; his wife is now residing in Beatrice.

In 1854, a treaty with the Otoe and Missouri Indians was made, George W. Manypenny being the agent of the Government. In 1855, they occupied their reservation, which extended ten miles north of the State line, commencing two and a quarter miles west of the southeast corner of Gage County and twenty-five miles west from that point. It included 250 square miles of the finest land in Nebraska. These Indians never gave the early settlers any trouble other than pilfering. Ar-ke-kee-tah was the grand chief, and was the one most instrumental in making the terms of the treaty. He was the most generous and high-minded of the tribe. He was well known by the settlers and was universally respected by them.



AR-KE-KEE-TAH.

In 1879, a new treaty was made, whereby the Indians were to sell their lands and remove to a reservation in the Indian Territory; 130,000 acres were put on the market, and have been selling rapidly at appraised prices. There is a bill now in Congress providing for the sale of the remainder—the eastern portion of the reservation. The Indians removed to their new homes in July, 1881.

In 1863, 500 Cheyennes crossed over from the Republican River to Mill Creek in the Otoe Reservation. Their design was to intimidate the Otoes and secure stock. If they were refused, they intended to fight.

The settlers collected, having guessed the design of the hostile Indians, and went to the aid of the Otoes, but before they reached the principal village, the Otoes, thinking that discretion in this instance was the better part of valor, had granted the request of the invaders who hastened away with their booty as the settlers appeared in sight. They committed some depredations to the settlers along their route.

PIONEER HISTORY.

Returning to the early history, we find that Gage County was organized with Beatrice as the county seat in July, 1857, twenty-five years ago, but nine-tenths of its wonderful progress has been made within the last ten years.

The first election took place the 16th of July, at which time Albert Towle (pronounced Toll), who was afterward Postmaster at Beatrice for nearly twenty years, and Dr. H. M. Reynolds, were elected the first County Commissioners. O. B. Hewette was elected County Judge and P. M. Favor, Sheriff. The two years following were the most peaceful and pious years in the county's history. No one's rights were disturbed and justice visited all alike, for, at that time, the Judge did not have to sit in court to balance the scales of right, at which "his honor" was not offended, and the Sheriff made no arrests, and for once that unpleasant office was enjoyed. I. P. Mumford, the first Treasurer, served the two years without the pleasure and profit of handling funds, as he did not collect a cent, and consequently, did not pay a warrant. Lawrence Johnston, after serving two years for 50 cents in fees, was caused by a disappointed or restless ambition to resign and retire from public service whose compensation would furnish only one good meal in two years. He was succeeded by Nathan Blakeley, whose appetite relished "honor." The early records are quite as scarce now as official business was then, and it is difficult to discover therefrom the names of those who held the position of trust and "honor." The first Gage County Commissioners' meeting was held March 18, 1858, at which time an election was ordered to vote on the question of relocating the county seat, which at that early day had found an aspiring and daring rival in Blue Springs, and also to elect a County Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools and County Clerk. An injunction, it is said, was obtained from court, and a vote on the relocation prevented. It is but fair to add that at that time Blue Springs had a better right to that title than Beatrice, as it was then the geographical center of the county, but that position, since the addition of two townships on the north, is now occupied by Beatrice. On what ground, therefore, the injunction was obtained we have not been able to discover. At the time of holding the first election, the population of the county was thirty-three men and one woman, and each candidate received just thirty-three votes.

There is a little doubt in the minds of some, who was the first settler; but the majority concede that honor to David Palmer, before mentioned, who was drowned the 27th of June, 1876. The first furrow plowed was turned by John Pethoud, Sr.

But there is no doubt as to who was the first lady in the county, the honor of which belongs to Mrs. J. P. Mumford. Her advent was the occasion and result of an exciting episode, which was no doubt as pleasant and gratifying to her at that time as it is interesting now to the citizens of the county. Mr. Mumford, his wife and two men had crossed the Missouri, and, steering westward in search of a suitable location, entered Gage County and were seen by one of the Beatrice settlers, who was not long in conveying the intelligence to the camp that there was actually a woman in the county. This discovery acted like the rising sun upon a landscape.

The flood of pleasant memories came like the streaming rays of glorious sunshine that drives the mists of night from the hills, and drove from their faces the somber shadows of separation. They remembered their mothers, wives and sisters far away. The desponding lover remembered her whom he had promised to return for and claim as his bride as soon as he should have been satisfied that the dusky red man would not come to kill or frighten her in his absence. As one said afterward, a "transformation scene took place as if by magic in their countenances." Joyful excitement ensued, the news passed around from lip to lip with accents that betrayed the deep respect and admiration these hardy pioneers had for that benign being—woman. The camp turned out en masse to see her, and induce her and her husband to favor them with their presence.

Their art of persuasion or diplomacy was sufficient to accomplish their design, and she was tendered a right royal reception. And we doubt not that many were envious about that time, and wished that their mother, wife, sister or "sweetheart" had been in Mrs. Mumford's place. Mr. Mumford at once became the most popular man in the community. Luck always attends a man who takes a wife into a new country, and in this instance no doubt Mr. Mumford had the honor of being the first County Treasurer thrust upon him on that account. But his reward consisted simply in honors, as he served two years without collecting a cent of revenue, for which he also received no pay. But she brought more than office to him, for the firm of Mr. and Mrs. Mumford made more money than any other firm in the place. They kept the first boarding-house started in the county, which she opened for the reception and accommodation of the members of the town company, who made the hotel business a very profitable one during that first summer. The location of this boarding-house was on the ground now occupied by the brick yard, near the mouth of Indian Creek. The hotels of Beatrice to-day, and they are numerous, have a greater abundance and variety doubtless, but the bachelor pioneers hailed this new departure and perhaps enjoyed their first meals there more than they could the best table in the Randall House.

About the next woman to arrive was Mrs. Towle, wife of Albert Towle, and, although not the first white woman in the county, she undoubtedly helped to verify the saying about "luck," for Mr. Towle at once became a prominent member of the community and was appointed to the position of Postmaster, in 1860, which he held until his death, in March, 1879.

On the 4th of July, 1857, the first celebration of that memorable day in Gage County occurred. Fired with enthusiasm over their early prosperity and prospect in this fair country and in a land of freedom, they prepared to celebrate in earnest. In answer to a generous invitation to their neighbors to join them, a number of people came from Nebraska City, including Judge Kinney and his daughter, Beatrice. This added greatly to the interest of the occasion, for the women were conspicuous for their scarcity, and then the young lady whom they had honored with an honor so lasting and sincere coming to express her gratitude, made it an occasion of unusual interest. Celebrations hereafter may be great and grand in their dimensions, display and noise, but none will ever be more sincere, more beautiful and touching than this one. At this time that grand and beloved emblem of our country, the stars and stripes, the flag of the free, was presented to the brave pioneer town company, and Miss Beatrice Kinney had the honor of making the presentation speech and presenting the flag. The occasion was an impressive and appropriate one, exact and appropriate in time and appointments. The town was new and had taken but one step in its long and glorious career of usefulness. The mission of life of the maiden whose name it bore lay before her scarcely commenced. Thus the trials and triumphs of each were still in the future. Her presentation speech and the response by Bennet Pike were both appropriate and eloquent. It is said that Mr. Pike owes his success in responding so happily to Miss Beatrice to some of the boys, his good friends, who, finding that he had imbibed too freely, took him in charge, and, one on each side, walked him up and down the Blue for several hours in the morning before this, the great event of the day, took place, in order to get him sufficiently sober to perform the duty assigned to him. The "boys" declare they walked in this manner about fourteen miles. At any rate, he became himself again, and proved sufficient for the occasion. The historian should be faithful to his trust, and on this ground the liberty is taken with Mr. Pike's name. He long ago became a distinguished Judge in the State of Missouri, highly honored and respected by all.

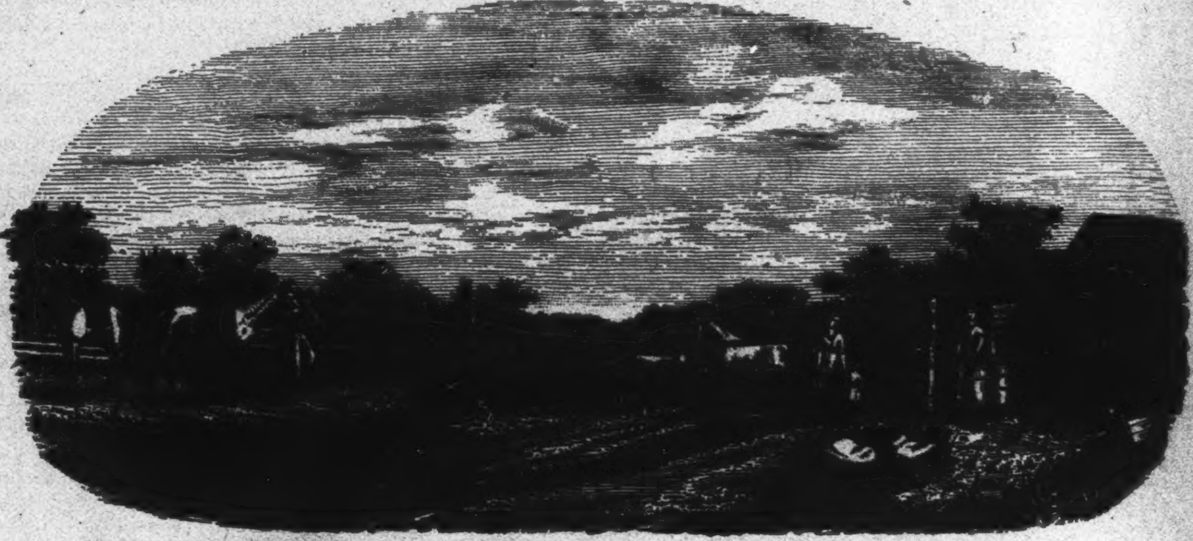
The lady must surely be proud of her namesake to-day, which has grown to be one of the most prosperous and lovely cities of this great State.

It was during this first summer that "Pap's cabin" was built. It soon became noted as a wayside inn throughout Southern Nebraska, for the genial hospitality of its occupants. The place and the family early won a place in the hearts of the people that never grew cold, but rather grew warmer with the coming years. Its head was one of those large-hearted, kindly-disposed men that leave the world better for their short stay in it, and the people of Beatrice to-day speak the name, "Pap" Towle, with reverence, as though they remembered him as a relative, and, indeed, as a generous true friend. He lived to see the place he had helped to establish and adorn one of the loveliest villages of this great State. He departed a useful, pleasant and successful life, in March, 1879, after a residence here of about twenty-two years. When he came here he had a love for the fatal bowl, like too many of those generous natures, and it is a wonder that it did not ruin him. But he had a firm resolution, and shortly after settling here, conquered that appetite and lived ever after a consistent Christian life. In honor of him and his noble wife, we quote a current saying: "They reared a family of five daughters, that, for beauty, ability and goodness, are not surpassed in Nebraska." They, too, have proven useful and ornamental to the society they helped to create.

That "cabin" stood as a relic of those early days until 1879. It stood about fifteen rods southeast of where the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad depot is now located. Mrs. Towle is still an honored resident of the place.

During the winter of 1857–58, but few people remained in Beatrice and vicinity. The few who did remain supposed they had an ample supply of provisions to last them through to a season of the year when a trip to Nebraska City or Brownville, for supplies, would be attended with less danger, but even before the holidays their larder became very low, and they found it necessary to dispatch a team for supplies. G. T. Loomis volunteered to make the attempt, and, taking Mr. Towle's team, was directed to cross over into Missouri to make his purchases, in order to make the most of a small amount of funds he had at his command. After crossing the Missouri River, the weather turned suddenly cold, and it was nearly a month before he was able to return. In the meantime, the supplies on hand became nearly exhausted, and the villagers were in very straitened circumstances. The following incident will illustrate the severe extremities to which the occupants of "Pap's Cabin" were forced.

It seems that Mr. Towle and his family occupied the east end of the "cabin" and J. B. Weston, Bennet Pike, Dr. H. M. Reynolds and Oliver Townsend the west end. These four bachelors had organized a joint-stock company, out of whose funds the necessaries of life were purchased. They took turns, week about, cooking and doing general housework, and it chanced to be Bennet Pike's turn to cook on a Sunday morning when there was nothing to cook. He lay in bed quite late, his comrades urging him to get breakfast, and he declaring in most emphatic terms that it could not be done in the absence of anything to cook. And it was discouraging to him to think of having to appease four sharpened appetites with a crust of bread. Their conversation being overheard by the occupants of the east end, the heads of that family held consultation in regard to dividing with the "boys," and it was decided to give them one of the two small pieces of dried beef in their possession. Mr. Towle took the beef off of a nail in the garret and passed over the floor to a point directly over the bed occupied by the inmates below, and, finding a hole large enough for the purpose, dropped it on Mr. Pike's breast, who exclaimed: "Thank God, the ravens are dropping us food." Thus supplied and encouraged, he soon prepared a bountiful repast, smoking hot, on the table. Many similar hardships and privations were endured by these early pioneers, which were not then enjoyed, but are now related as pleasures by the participants.



FIRST HOMESTEAD IN THE UNITED STATES.

The "camp" frequently got out of meat, and a good story is told of J. B. Weston and Bennet Pike in regard to their endeavor to procure this necessary article of food. These two Nimrods went coon hunting one day, and ran about thrusting their heads into the hollows of trees and logs to "see if the coon was there." The nature of the animal was discovered before an opportunity occurred for them to catch one, or they might have gone home that night silently conveying a truth spoken in Æsop's Fables, "experience teaches," etc.

FIRST THINGS.

The first death in the county occurred in the winter of 1857, when M. W. Ross, one of the town company, was called home ere the hardships of his adventure had commenced. He passed away far from the friends of his youth, but among his new-found friends, whose fidelity was pledged on that memorable steamer, and had been kept inviolate. He took the first death homestead in this new country. In silence they built him the first windowless dwelling in their new land, and tearfully laid him to rest in that silent and peaceful city of the dead that never depopulates, which all must occupy, and where there is no difference save in the date of its occupation.

To a family by the name of Cross, the first male white child in the county was born. This important event occurred in a dug-out on the banks of Indian Creek, in 1858. A mound there to this day attests the location of this habitation of primeval design.

Miss Katie Towle was the first female child born in the county, and the renowned "Pap's Cabin" was the place of her birth. She is to-day an ornament to the society of Beatrice.

To a citizen of Gage County belongs the honor of having secured the first homestead entered under the United States Homestead Law. The claim belongs to Daniel Freeman, and is on Cub Creek, four miles west of Beatrice. Some claim that Mr. Freeman must be mistaken about this matter, as there are about one hundred land districts in the United States, and hence it would be impossible for him to know anything about it; but the indicia on this patent establishes the fact beyond a doubt. The homestead law was enacted in 1862, and Mr. Freeman took his claim on the 1st day of January, 1863, the day the act went into effect. His patent is numbered 1 and is recorded in volume 1, on page 1, of the Records of the General Land Office at Washington. The evidence is, therefore, quite conclusive.

The accompanying cut is a view of Mr. Freeman's farm.

Mr. Samuel Clayton is the only survivor of the war of 1812 in Gage County.

ADDITIONS TO THE COUNTY.

At the time the county was organized, the north boundary line thereof was the township line between Towns 4 and 5, six miles north of Beatrice, which formed also the south boundary of Clay County, the two counties having been organized about the same time. A settlement was started on Indian Creek, hereinbefore mentioned as the Stevens' Creek settlement. About nine miles north of Beatrice, a town was started and named Austin, in honor of one of the company by that name. Here Mr. Austin erected the first saw and grist mill in the county, but after operating it a year or so, it proved a financial failure, owing to the more favored settlements to the south that were on the line of Westward-bound emigrant trains. The mill was taken down and Mr. Roper purchased the buhr-stones for the mill at Beatrice. The removal of the mill resulted in breaking up the settlement, and from that time nothing was heard of the town of Austin. The division of Clay County in 1863, between Gage and Lancaster Counties, doubtless hastened the calamity to Austin more than the loss of the mill.

John Cadman, who had that year been elected to the State Legislature from Clay County, took with him a petition from the residents of the northern and southern parts of the county, praying to be disorganized and united to the counties above mentioned. The petition was granted and Gage received six additional townships on the north, making it thirty-six miles long by twenty-four in width, as at present.

The Commissioners of Lancaster and Gage held a meeting at the house of H. W. Parker, County Clerk of Clay County, near the town of Austin, July 26, 1864, and made a final settlement of the affairs of the county. The document setting forth the terms of this settlement was signed by Fordyce Roper, T. H. Dobbs and William Tyler, Commissioners of Gage County, and John W. Pray, of Lancaster, and attested by Oliver Townsend, Clerk of Gage. At the time of this settlement between the two counties, the assessed valuation of Clay County was $36,129.82, of which $22,647.82 fell to the share of Lancaster and $13,452 to Gage. The debt of Clay was $295.11, which was paid by a special tax on the property formerly embraced in that county. There have been efforts made to restore Clay County by some citizens of the Clay County District. But so inexpedient and unprofitable an event is not likely to happen, as it would cost that section no less than $50,000, besides the annual expense of running the business of a county.

Some time prior to the above-mentioned event, Messrs. Roper and Parker, the most prominent men in that settlement, had removed to Beatrice. They entered heartily into the interests of their new place of residence, and have been prominently connected with the business enterprises of Beatrice. In 1857 and 1858, settlements were made on Bear and Cub Creeks, but we have not been able to learn the names of all the settlers. Those on Bear and Indian Creeks near Beatrice were Joseph Proud, Ira Dixon, Samuel Jones, John Pethoud, John Wilson, George Mumford and others of this familiar name here; a family by the name of Austin, M. C. Kelley, J. H. Butler and Orr Stevens, who settled in town, in addition to the members of the town company, whose names appear upon the records of the county in connection with the organization of Beatrice. Samuel Kilpatrick, who was familiarly known as "Uncle Sammy," and whose death occurred in 1875, together with S. Y. Coffin, Thomas and Joseph Cline, William Webb, Charles Buss, F. R. Roper, J. B. Roper and others settled on Cub Creek about the same time.

EARLY MODES OF TRAVEL.

The first mail route through Gage County was established in 1860 from Nebraska City via Beatrice to Marysville, Kan., and Joseph Saunders was the first mail carrier. It was a semi-weekly mail and was carried on horseback. The streams were not bridged and in high water Mr. Saunders was obliged to swim them. His manner of doing this was to tie the mail-sack on the back of the horse and then take the animal by the tail and be drawn across by him. He brought the first United States mail into Beatrice on the 3d day of October, 1860, and it was one of the most important events in its history. There was great political excitement through the United States at this time, and Mr. Saunders says that as he rode up to the office with the mail, he met an eager expectant crowd waiting for the news.

There were at that time but four offices between Nebraska City and Beatrice, and he was frequently compelled to act as Postmaster in opening and closing the mails at intermediate points along the route. He relates that he experienced much danger in crossing the Otoe Reservation. At one time he was surrounded by eighteen redskins, all drunk, and was obliged to take a drink of whisky with them before he could get away. The only objection he had to the treatment was that the flask contained a huge dead fly that sickened him. At another time, he laid down to take a nap on the prairie to rest himself and his horse, and while sleeping an Indian crept stealthily up to him, and, stooping down close to his ear, gave an unearthly war-whoop, which caused him to make the biggest jump of his life. As soon as he realized his situation, he discovered the rascal leaning back and laughing at his fright and consternation. Mr. Saunders is the oldest Nebraskian within the limits of Gage County, having landed in the State twenty-seven years ago.

The first regular stage route for carrying the mails was established by the Kansas and Nebraska Stage Company in 1868. This route was from Brownville and Nebraska City via Tecumseh and Beatrice, and James Berry, P. C. Rice and Mrs. N. Bush were the passengers on the first stage.

Before the Government mail route was established, the settlers would take turns of going to Nebraska City for their mail. One pioneer relates that in November, 1858, he started for that place, a distance of sixty miles, and reached Tecumseh at noon. The next usual stopping place was at Widow Price's, on Spring Creek, but, reaching that place early in the afternoon, he concluded to go on. The roads in those days in many places were hard to discover without good daylight. Shortly after leaving the widow's, a drizzling rain commenced, and night came on more suddenly than he had calculated upon. He lost the road, and, coming upon two haystacks, he concluded to remain there, as very likely it would be the most comfortable place he could find. Making a hole in one of the stacks opposite the storm-beaten side, he wrung his blanket and socks, turned his boots upside down to drain, and, wrapping himself up in his blanket, covered with dry hay, he settled down for a good night's rest. We will let him state the rest: "I did not want any supper. I had lain there about an hour and was getting warm and drowsy, when I was startled by the barking of a dog, and thought perhaps there was a house near that I had overlooked, but before I concluded to look for the house, the little dog was joined by about a thousand more. They seemed to be in front, behind, and, in fact, all around me. By that time I concluded they were wolves and were going to make a meal of me. I commenced to shake, I was awful cold, it came all at once, my hair felt like pins; I could not get into a position to feel easy, comfortable and warm; I wasn't scared; oh, no; I was only cold and hungry and the wolves acted as if they were hungry, with a good deal better prospect of a meal than I had. I wasn't scared; oh, no; I didn't even feel like trying to make an effort to escape. But I now feel inadequate to the task of expressing clearly how I did feel. Now and then the wolves would stop, and I would think they had concluded to let me alone and hunt up some other fellow, when they would start up their subduing, soothing howls again. I did not want to sleep; I appreciated too well their energetic music, and then it would have been illmannerly to go to sleep on such unusual serenaders, and such a free concert is afforded but to few and generally only once in a life time. They were industrious and stayed till break of day. As I was not to be scared with wolves, I got up shortly after the sun did, to drive them away and look for the house I supposed near by, but neither were to be seen. The wolves were doubtless insulted by my reserved manner, but I am sure I appreciated their effort, at least their farewell and departure. I found I was near the road, so I proceeded on my journey, and took a late breakfast at Kearney City. After breakfast, I went on to the post office, and, after a day's rest, returned, taking two days for the trip back, as my ambition was somewhat subdued. The mail for all of Gage County I carried on that one horse, in my coat pocket. As I look back to those days, it seems like a dream."

"Pap's Cabin" was a favorite resort in those early days. Everybody seemed at home there. A good story is told of David Butler, who afterward became Governor. It was during the war, and he was a recruiting officer. He came to the Beatrice settlement and was in the cabin. In the evening, as he was talking with Mr. Towle, the young men commenced to come in, and each one saluted him as "Pap." About ten had gathered, when Mr. Butler asked Mr. Towle to take a walk. They went some distance and sat down, when Mr. Butler commenced talking about the war and explaining how badly the Government was in need of troops, and hinted about the size and ability of the "boys" of his family. Mr. Towle listened attentively and showed great interest in the matter. When Mr. Butler thought he had sufficiently discussed the question, he asked him if he would not spare some of his boys, and Mr. Towle said he would spare all his boys. "How many have you, Mr. Towle?" he asked. "Why, bless you, man, mine are all daughters and I have not a boy to my name," was Mr. Towle's reply.

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTY.

The progress and development of the county was slow until the immediate prospect of a railroad, in 1870. The increase in population in that year was greater than during any previous year. In November, 1871, the Omaha & Southwestern was completed to Beatrice and the Atchison & Nebraska was completed across the northeast corner of the county in 1872. Although these were only limited in their accommodation, they gave a new impetus, and the population increased rapidly during the next two or three years, or until the grasshopper plague, in 1874. This not only checked immigration, but disheartened many, although the plague was not so severe here as in other points and in Kansas. The people of this county had enough to carry them through, but some farmers the following spring had to purchase seed. The grasshoppers have been here seven times in the last twenty-four years, but never did any serious damage, except in 1874, when the plague was general and widespread.

In the year 1872, the Burlington & Missouri secured control of the Omaha & Southwestern, and have since extended the line south to a mile and a half below Blue Springs, where it turns to the west, and, in 1882, will be completed through to Denver, Colo.; then the through passenger and freight business of the Burlington & Missouri road, from Burlington, Iowa, to Denver, Colo., is expected to pass through this county, and it is believed that this outlet to the markets of the mining districts will bring farm products up to the same prices as those of Iowa and Illinois. There is a branch that turns east from the same point, and, passing through Pawnee, extends to the Missouri. The Union Pacific is soon to complete its line from Beatrice to Lincoln, where it will unite with the Omaha & Republican River Branch, that joins the main line at Valley, on the Platte. There are at present other lines that are discussed, and one or two very likely will be constructed.

Since 1876, the population has more than doubled, and it is mainly due to the railroad facilities. A rich country has been opened up by them, which is proving mutually beneficial to the roads and county.

One of the first considerations of the early settlers was the education of their children, and good, neatly-painted schoolhouses were to be seen in all parts of the county before the settlers secured for themselves convenience, elegance and even comfort in their homes. They had come from a land of schoolhouses, not to deprive their children of the advantages of education, but to secure a greater competence. But they were not going to let their children grow up in ignorance, and not be able to appear in society and meet the demands of the advanced civilization, as well as the children of their friends and relatives they had left behind; hence, they sacrificed everything else to the privileges of education. This is commendable and it is far more gratifying to the historian to gather up these facts and dwell upon them, than have to wander over a vast catalogue of crimes, of which ignorance causes generally more than one-half. It is by this fact that he has such a pleasant task in writing up this early history, and he is fully aware that it will be a gratification for these people to read this history which they have helped to provide with facts, and a pleasure for their posterity to peruse and ponder upon.

The first schoolhouse built in the county was at Beatrice, on the property known as the School Block, in 1862. The first teacher was Mrs. Frances Butler, and the pupils enrolled were about fifteen in number. There are now about 113 school districts in the county, with over 100 schoolhouses, most of which would do credit to older and wealthier counties. There are between 5,000 and 6,000 children in the county at present. The increase since 1872 has been so rapid that the accommodations are the more noteworthy. There is one schoolhouse in a country district that cost $2,000, and is, perhaps, the finest country schoolhouse in the State.

The County Superintendent, M. Weaverly, visits all the schools and has a general supervision. He issues three grades of certificates, the first on a scholarship of 90 per cent or above, the second, 80 to 90 per cent, and the third, on a 75 per cent. The average wages are $37.

The first newspaper in the county was the *Blue Valley Record*, edited by J. R. Nelson, and issued first in 1867.

To the honor and glory of the pioneers of the "Great American Desert" be it said that they have not overlooked or neglected the religious interests of the community. They were a large-hearted, grateful class of men and women. They recognized the hand of a beneficent as well as an Omnipotent Creator in the vast fertile prairies that surrounded them, undulating in picturesque and useful beauty and watered by innumerable rills, rivulets, rivers and the generous ocean of the upper air, the clouds, and, fanned by winds, though not always gentle, yet always pure. Hence, we find the tireless, ubiquitous Methodist circuit rider following close upon or accompanying the early settler, and, whenever two or three could be gathered together, there proclaiming his mission. July 5, 1857, he arrived at Beatrice and almost before the last log of the first house was laid in its place, the day after the patriotic celebration of the national anniversary, Rev. D. H. May, pastor of the M. E. Church of Nebraska City, gathered the willing settlers together and delivered Gage County's first sermon. In the fall of 1858, Elder Geddings, of Table Rock, Neb., preached the second sermon to the citizens of Beatrice, and from that time occasional preaching was enjoyed by the citizens up to the meeting of the M. E. Conference of Nebraska, when Rev. John Foster was appointed and sent to take charge of the church here, which had previously been organized. Mr. Foster held services every two weeks, preaching every alternate Sabbath at Blue Springs or other points in the county, where he could get a congregation together. Rev. John B. Maxfield, who was Presiding Elder of this district from 1871 to 1875, and now of the North Nebraska District, preached his first or "maiden" sermon in 1861 in a small house that stood near the present residence of Orr Stevens.

Since these early efforts, the county has increased rapidly in denominations and places of worship, and it is as quiet, peaceful and religious a county as we have visited. There are about twelve different denominations and religious services are held in thirty-five or forty places in the county.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

County Commissioners.—1859.—Albert Towle, H. M. Reynolds.

1860—H. M. Reynolds, J. T. Alexander, J. B. Mattingly, J. M. Summers.

1861—J. B. Mattingly, J. C. Waldrip, J. T. Sargeant, Fordyce Roper.

1862—William Tyler, F. Roper, F. H. Dobbs.
1864—F. H. Dobbs, William Tyler, H. T. Pierce.
1866—William Tyler, George Grant, H. P. Freeman.
1867—H. P. Freeman, William Tichnor, H. M. Wickham.
1869—H. M. Wickham, William Tichnor, J. M. Pettegrew.
1870—S. M. Hazen, H. M. Wickham, J. M. Pettegrew.
1871—H. M. Wickham, S. M. Hazen, Elijah Filley.
1872—W. S. Guffy, Elijah Filley, H. M. Wickham.
1873—W. S. Guffy, Elijah Filley, H. M. Wickham.
1874—Elijah Filley, H. M. Wickham, W. S. Guffy.
1875—S. M. Hazen, Elijah Filley, H. M. Wickham.
1876—S. M. Hazen, E. Filley, H. M. Wickham.
1877—S. M. Hazen, E. Filley, H. Albert.
1878—William Lamb, C. Albert, G. W. Talbot.
1879—C. Albert, G. W. Talbot, William Lamb.
1880—J. Blackman, H. Albert, William Lamb.
1881—J. I. Gumaer, William Lamb, H. Albert.
1882—T. B. Essex, J. I. Gumaer, H. Albert.

County Clerks.—Hon. Nathan Blakely, 1858 to 1861; C. C. Coffinberry, 1861; Oliver Townsend, 1861 to 1869; Daniel Marsh, 1869 to 1871; W. D. Cox, 1871 to 1875 with William Wagner deputy; J. E. Hill, 1875 to 1881; A. J. Pethoud, 1881.

Probate Judges.—Nathan Blakely, County Clerk and ex-officio Probate Judge; William Blakely, elected 1860; Albert Towle, 1862; H. M. Reynolds, 1866; C. A. Pease, 1869; J. W. Carter, 1871, re-elected 1873 and resigned in 1875; Alfred Hazlett, appointed and elected in 1875; William Forbes, 1877; P. Shafer, 1878; J. E. Cobbey, 1880; E. O. Kretsiner, 1882.

Sheriffs.—P. M. Favor, elected in 1858, resigned 1860; E. B. Hendee, 1860; Joseph Clyne, 1862; Thomas Brown, 1864; L. P. Chandler, 1866; Daniel Freeman, 1868; L. Y. Coffin, 1870–72; A. P. Hazard, 1874–76; Eugene March, 1878; Nathaniel Herron, 1880–82.

Coroners.—J. B. Mattingly, elected 1863; Daniel Freeman, 1864–67; Job Buchanan, appointed 1871, and elected 1879; D. A. Walden, 1880; O. O. Wells, 1882.

Surveyors.—G. H. Toby, elected 1858; S. M. Hazen, 1856; A. J. Pethoud, 1860; Isaac Headly, 1864; A. J. Pethoud, 1866; Alfred Gale, 1868; A. J. Pethoud, 1872; Willis Ball, 1874; G. W. Minkler, 1882.

District Clerks.—H. M. Reynolds, appointed 1866; H. P. Webb, 1868; Oliver M. Enlow, 1874; O. H. Phillips, 1876; J. E. Hill, 1878; A. V. S. Saunders, 1880.

County Superintendent of Schools.—Oliver Townsend, County Clerk and ex-officio Superintendent; B. F. McNeil, appointed in 1861; L. B. Filley, elected 1868; J. R. Little, 1873–77; M. Weaverly, 1877–83.

County Assessors.—William Blakely, elected 1868; George Gale, 1869; S. E. Tibbits, 1869; Charles Slocum, 1871–72–73.

County Treasurers.—F. M. Colter, elected 1861; H. M. Reynolds, 1863; Albert Towle, 1866; H. P. Webb, 1869; John Ellis, 1876; J. F. King, 1881.

We now come to the members of the Legislature and the District Judges. There have been many changes in the Judicial, Senatorial and Representative Districts since the organization of the Territory of Nebraska, as well as since its admission as a State. Under this apportionment as fixed by the new Constitution of the State, Gage County is made a Representative District, and entitled to two members. Gage and Jefferson are organized into one Senatorial District and given one member. The Judicial District has been greatly reduced in size. Gage County with Richardson, Pawnee, Johnston, Saline, Jefferson, Thayer, Nuckolls, Fillmore and Clay Counties constitutes the First Judicial District.

Representatives.—Winter of 1859–60, Dr. Goshin; 1860–61, H. W. Parker; 1861–62, Nathan Blakely; 1862–63, —— Cody; 1863–64, John Cadman; 1864–65, H. M. Reynolds; 1865–66, Oliver Townsend; 1866–67, Nathan Blakely. Up to this time, the Legislature convened at Omaha, and the sessions were annual. In 1867–68, Nebraska was admitted as a State, and the seat of government was removed to Lincoln and the sessions became biennial. Nathan Blakely was re-elected and served in the winter of 1868–69. In 1869, Fordyce Roper was elected to fill vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. Blakely as Receiver of the Land Office at Beatrice, Joseph B. McDowell elected in 1872–74; William H. Somers and William Anyan elected in 1875, to fill vacancies; L. B. Boggs, and William Anyan, 1877–78; John Sparks and William Curtiss, 1879–80; Elijah Filley and H. H. Silver, 1880–81.

Senators.—The State Senators who have represented Gage since the admission of Nebraska as a State, have been Charles H. Gere, elected in 1868; Andrew J. Cropsey, 1870; N. K. Griggs, 1872 and re-elected in 1874 and represented twenty-three counties, it being the largest district in the State, both in territory and population; 1877–78, L. W. Colby; 1879–80, J. A. McMeans; 1881, R. B. Harrington who resigned as he was Receiver of the Land Office at Beatrice, and G. H. Castle was elected to fill the vacancy.

District Judges.—During the Territorial period, Mr. Miller, Elmer S. Dundy, Daniel Gantt and Oliver P. Mason were successively Judges of this district. A. J. Weaver was elected in 1875, after the new apportionment, and has been Judge of the First District ever since.

Members of the Constitutional Convention have been H. M. Reynolds and N. K. Griggs in 1871; R. B. Harrington and J. E. Doom in 1875.

The United States Land Office for the Nemaha District was removed from Brownville to Beatrice in 1868, and the following persons have occupied the positions of Register and Receiver respectively since its removal: Registers, H. M. Atkinson and H. W. Parker. Receivers, John G. Carson, Nathan Blakely and R. B. Harrington. H. W. Parker is the present Register, and W. H. Somers, Receiver.

Gage County had the honor of having one of its citizens, Hon. A. S. Paddock, elected first United States Senator from Nebraska. Hon. J. B. Weston, one of the Town Company that came on the memorable steamer Hannibal, was elected to the position of State Auditor in 1875, and Hon. N. K. Griggs has held the position of President of the State Senate.

POPULATION—1882.

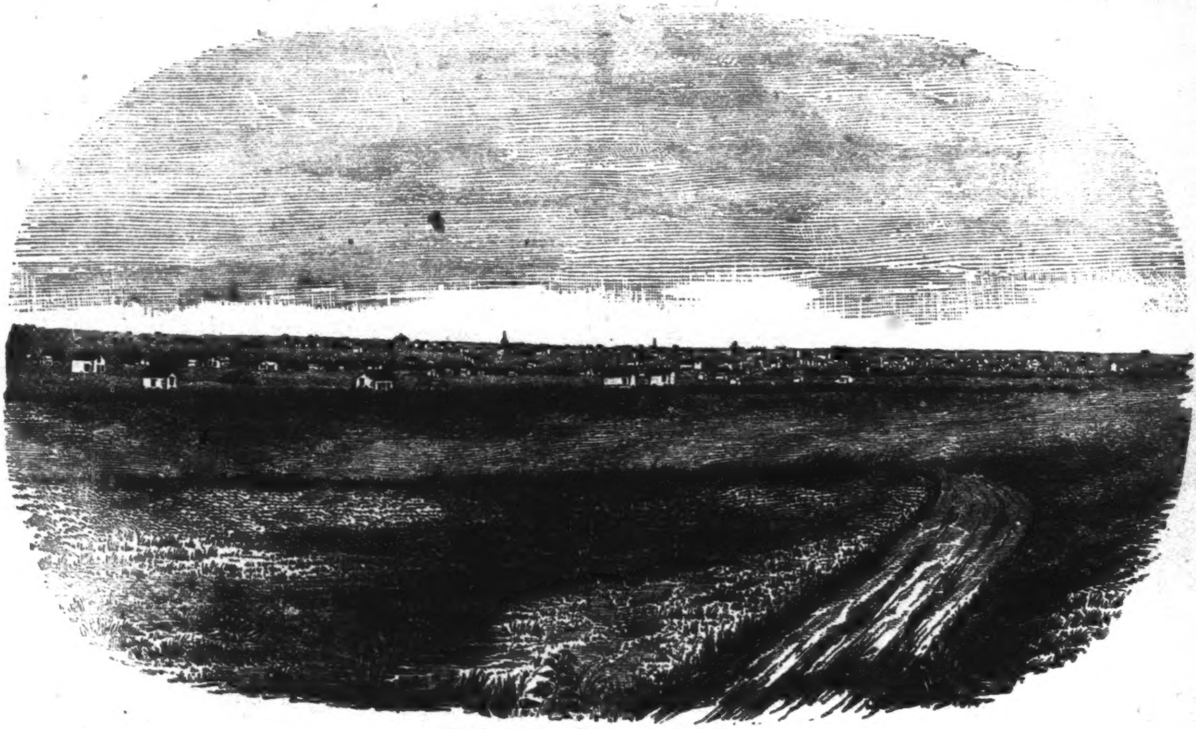
PRECINCTS.		PRECINCTS.	
Beatrice	3,703	Clatonia	715
Holt	323	Logan	494
Rockford	776	Sherman	200
Paddock	831	Adams	524
Nemaha	398	Mud Creek	425
Sicily	606	Elm	336
Glenwood	647	Blakely	679
Liberty	1,036	Blue Springs	3,072
Hanover	354	Lincoln	218
Hooker	245		
Grant	479	Total	16,598
Highland	627		

Taxable property, 440,250 acres of land; value, $2.50 per acre, $1,100,625. Value of town lots, $350,000. Money invested in merchandise, $275,450; money invested in manufacturing, $25,000; horses 8,465, value $175,325; cattle 19,375, value $125,801; mules and asses 945, value $23,850; sheep 38,040, value $45,425; swine 3,025, value $43,303; vehicles 3,405, value $35,908; sundries, value $15,504; moneys and credits, $55,273; mortgages, $145,462; other personalty, $25,000; libraries, $3,754; railroads, $224,872; total valuation, $2,669,678.

The county has no floating debt, but a railroad bonded debt of $100,000. There are but few school bonds out, and $18,200 in the treasury at this time belonging to the different school districts.

BEATRICE.

The county seat has a charming location on the Big Blue, near the geographical center of the county. The town site is very rolling, and with an elevation at its highest point of about seventy-five feet above the river. To the north and west and the south extends the broad valley of the Blue, which, with its winding, silver stream, and woods, and the rolling country stretching for miles along its banks, presents a scene at once pleasing and picturesque. Especially is this true in the spring, when it wears its dress of green, and in summer and autumn, with their flowers and variegated foliage. It is handsomely built up, the business portion of the city being remarkable for adaptability, solidity, and even handsomeness, of its business buildings, and the houses for their comfort and neatness, and many for their elegance. From the south, the view is strikingly beautiful, and on entering the city you will not be disappointed, for you will find it one of the largest and most attractive places in Southern Nebraska. It has been profusely decorated with shade trees, which, in a few years, will nearly double its present attractiveness. The streets are broad and well kept, and, on account of excellent drainage advantages, are never very muddy. A fine agricultural and stock-raising country surrounds it, by the rapid development of which Beatrice has been able to make rapid progress; yet both town and country are largely indebted to the railroad facilities that, in the past ten years, have been secured.



BEATRICE, NEB., FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The society is exceptionally good, characterized by intelligence, refinement, and a high moral and religious tone. Ninety per cent of its population of about four thousand is of the better class of Americans. Its church and school privileges are surprising, considering its rapid growth.

Although the business growth of Beatrice has been rapid, it has nevertheless been substantial, which is confirmed by the solidity, neatness and extent of its business blocks. They bear conclusive evidence in their appearance that they were not built for temporary use by capitalists expecting to soon reap an abundant fortune and return in a few years to the East to enjoy it, but, on the contrary, by men who have located here permanently, for the purpose of making this their home. This is further proven by the residences, which, as a rule, are commodious, comfortable, durable, and attractive in design. The principal material used is brick, with a number of stone buildings. It has got beyond the stage of country stores—i. e., general merchandise—a little hardware, a little queensware, boots and shoes, jewelry, millinery, often a few drugs, stationery, books, clothing, meats, lumber, and more groceries and dry goods, and often the necessaries of a broker's office; in fact, most anything, from a ten-penny nail to a threshing machine, a shoe-string to a rubber coat, and a paper of pins to a worsted dress. This stage has been passed, and there are now about eight exclusive grocery stores, four dry goods, four clothing, three boots and shoes, three drug, three furniture, four hardware, four bakeries, two meat markets, three banks, four millinery, one flouring-mill, besides a number of mixed stores that carry groceries and dry goods, or groceries, hardware and boots and shoes. There are two groceries that have an extensive wholesale business. The mercantile business for the year 1881 is estimated at about $500,000, which, however, may be too large, yet it will not fall far short of that amount in 1882.

Beatrice has one of the finest dams on the Big Blue. It operates four run of buhrs, with all the necessary machinery, and it is estimated that there is sufficient power to run sixteen buhrs and the necessary machinery to make the best flour. Besides its utility, it is a thing of beauty. The dam is slightly curved up stream, and about eight feet high, over which the pure and clear water of the Blue pours and splashes the year round. Over the dam is a graceful iron bridge, 100 feet in the clear, and about fifteen feet above the water. This is the third dam that has been constructed at this point, the first one having been built in the fall and winter of 1860. It was about finished, and the stringers of a bridge with supports on the dam were about to be laid, when it turned suddenly warm and rained very heavily, causing the heavy snow to disappear in a short time, and with it the dam and mill that was nearly ready to commence operating. Another dam and mill were constructed and operated till 1871, when the dam was again carried away. The mill burned in 1877, and in 1878 the dam was reconstructed. There is prospect of conducting the water from a point six miles above Beatrice, in an artificial channel, to operate a mill just above the present dam.

Beatrice is the principal town on the Burlington & Missouri west of Lincoln, having the most desirable location and doing the most business. It is at present the terminus of a branch of the Union Pacific, connecting at Marysville, Kan., with the main line. It will, however, be completed on to Lincoln in 1882, where it will connect with a branch from the Nebraska line of the Union Pacific. The Wabash line is expected to cross the Big Blue at Beatrice during the present year, but Blue Springs and Wymore are rivals for the same road, and it is hard to predict where a railroad will strike.

ROBERT EMERY.

This sketch properly belongs to two or three counties west of this, but it is given now as the facts were all learned here, and because this is the home of Mr. Emery's relatives.

Robert Emery was one of the most fearless, kind-hearted and generous young men that ever braved the dangers of frontier life. In 1864, he was stage-driver along the St. Joe and Denver route. In August of that year occurred the great Indian raid, when so many settlers lost all their property, and a great many their lives. There were nine passengers in his coach—seven gentlemen and two ladies. Although exceedingly dangerous, he offered to drive to Liberty Farm, where his brother, Charles Emery, lived. The morning of August 9, 1864, was a most deligthful morning. The sky was clear, and a cool and refreshing breeze came from the northwest. The coach left the station of Big Sandy with its freight of human life, drawn by four large and mettled steeds, in which the driver had unbounded confidence, and over them perfect control. The journey was without accident or unusual incident until about 11 o'clock, up to which time no signs of Indians had been seen. But, just as the lead horses had passed over the hill and were on a spur that led into the bottom land, or valley (this was narrow, and bordered on either side by deep ravines worn by the water), and just before the coach had commenced the descent, the driver discovered a band of Indians about thirty rods in advance. He wheeled the horses in an instant—two rods further on, he could not have accomplished the turning—and, laying the whip to their backs, commenced an impetuous retreat. The passengers were terrified, and were at once all on their feet. Emery said, "If you value your lives, for God's sake keep your seats, or we are lost!" The Indians, about fifty, gave chase, with their terrifying yell, and for about three miles, which were accomplished in about twelve minutes, pursued and pursuers made the most desperate efforts at speed. The savage yells of those bloodthirsty villains, and the wails of despair of the men and women in the coach, are past the power of pencil to describe. But, to the glory of the driver be it said, that he was the only steady-nerved and unexcited person in this memorable chase. The coach bristled with arrows, "like quills upon the fretful porcupine." They grazed young Emery on every side, and one cut the tarett off the head of one of the wheel horses; but the young man heeded nothing but his driving. There were two points at which all would have been lost but for the driver's wonderful presence of mind. These were two abrupt turns in the road, where the coach would have been thrown over had he not brought the team to a halt and turned with care. But this he did, to the dismay of some of the passengers, who saw escape only in speed, but their subsequent praise of his conduct was as great as his courage had been cool and calculating.

George Constable, who was conducting an ox train over the route, saw the coach about a mile ahead, and at once corraled his twenty-five wagons. The brave driver drove his nine passengers into their shelter in safety. Words could not express the gratitude felt for their hero and deliverer. In the delirium of delight, they embraced and kissed him, and thanked God that he had held the lines, and that they were in a position where they could not interfere. And the noble steeds were not forgotten. The passengers patted them, and cast their arms about their necks with feelings of grateful emotion. This memorable drive would never be forgotten, though not recorded here, for the story would be handed down to posterity by the successive generations of the saved. The hero of that day's chase won not his best laurels in that hour, for wherever he was known, his gentle manner and kind deeds won for him a welcome home in every heart, and wherever known, there were his praises heard. Devoid of boastful pretense, he wore meekly his well-deserved honors, and silently carried a hero's heart. His health was frail, and in about one year from that day he was prostrated with a fever, and, while he was upon his death-bed, yet still conscious, Mrs. Randolph, one of the number he had saved from a horrible death, placed upon his finger a beautiful gold ring, in which was engraved the following: "E. Umphry, G. C. Randolph and Hattie P. Randolph, to Robert Emery, in acknowledgment of what we owe to his cool conduct and good driving on Tuesday, August 9, 1864."

Oh, how this must have eased his pillow of pain! for soon after this, he passed away from these scenes of warfare to the silent and peaceful realm of the dead. The doctor who attended him in his last hours eulogized him as a silent hero, and as, all in all, one of the noblest of mankind—God's nobleman.

EDUCATIONAL.

The public schools of Beatrice are in good condition. The buildings are not all first-class at present, but a square has been set apart for the erection of the very best in a few years. This is now ornamented with shade trees, which, in half a decade, will make a most delightful retreat for the cultivation of minds of the rising citizens.

The first schoolhouse built in the county was upon this square, known as the School Block. Mrs. Francis Butler was the first teacher, and, from the best authority we can now find, we learn that she had about fifteen pupils on the roll.

The main building is in the eastern portion of the city, and cost about $18,000. It is roomy, but very poorly arranged and ventilated, poorly constructed, and without very good taste. There are three other school buildings. The best one is on the west side of the river, and cost about $2,500.

There are nine teachers at present employed, with an average attendance of about four hundred pupils.

The Blake School, although a private enterprise, is so excellent, and so nearly a public enterprise, that it deserves especial mention. This school is the property of Prof. Henry N. Blake and his wife, both of whom are experienced teachers from Massachusetts, where they conducted a private academy. The school is very pleasantly located in a corner of the Professor's garden, and is already an assured success. At the time of our visit there were 100 enrolled. The building is the most perfectly ventilated schoolhouse we ever examined, and it must be nearly perfect, as no headaches occur, and as many pupils have been cured of constant pain in the head. Physical and moral culture are ranked equally with the mental, and consequently the latter is more rapid and thorough than in ordinary schools. The school will have a beneficial effect upon the public schools of the county, and we predict that, if the school continues as at present for ten years, Gage County will be renowned for its school system.

TOWN-LOT STEAL.

About the middle of August, 1878, the little village of Beatrice was thrown into feverish excitement over the discovery of a conspiracy formed by a few of its hitherto respected and honored citizens, to throw a cloud over the title of all valuable real estate in the town. The exact design of the conspirators is not known, but the following facts are terrible enough without even the most charitable design. Early in the organization of the town, the Mayor had the power to grant to actual occupants who had put at least $20 worth of improvements on any lot, a title to the same. This had, however, gone out of force in May, 1875.

The 17th of August, Mayor Hale had a large number of Mayor's deeds printed at the *Express* office. Mr. Hale issued to several prominent citizens—in all about two hundred and fifty—deeds of the most valuable lots in Beatrice. The discovery was made when seventy-six of them were filed for record in the Clerk's office. He did not record them, as the fees were not paid. Public indignation ran high, and many were fearful of fatal results. But the conspirators pursued the better course when they were discovered. A citizens' meeting was called to convene at the court house. Here all the deeds were read over by one of the citizens, after which a motion to the effect that the Mayor write the word "canceled" across the face of each deed and sign with his official signature, was carried, and complied with by Mr. Hale at once. The City Council was requested to meet at once, after which it was moved that Mayor Hale and City Clerk Bates resign their positions of honor and trust. The former wrote out his resignation on the spot, but the young Clerk was not to be found. But the affair suddenly stopped, and these men are left the consoling legacy of living with a burden of regret for their fatal public error.

THE PRESS.

From the first settlement up to 1867, no paper was published in the county, and no attempt until that year to establish a press. Mr. J. R. Nelson, however, in that year commenced the publication of the *Blue Valley Record*. This showed Mr. N.'s courage, as there were only about one thousand people in the county at that time. In the year following, it changed hands, and was published under the name of the *Clarion* until 1870, when Theo. Coleman bought the paper and changed the name to the Beatrice *Express*, under which it is still published as the organ of the Republican party of Gage County. In January, 1874, Mr. Coleman associated with himself Mr. M. A. Brown, who has, since the withdrawal of Mr. Coleman in 1875 to accept a position in the Treasury Department at Washington, been editor and sole proprietor. The *Express*, under the management of the last few years, has been successful and remunerative, and is one of the leading county papers in the State.

The Gage County Democrat was established in December, 1879, by George P. Marvin, who is still editor and proprietor. He was formerly editor of the Falls City *Press*. The paper is strictly Democratic, and, for its short existence, has the best circulation of any in the county, which is perhaps because it is the only Democratic organ in the county, while there are six or seven Republican.

The Gage County Independent was started in 1873 by A. C. Routzahn, under the name of the *Sentinel*. It was then Republican, and was afterward changed to the Beatrice *Courier*. It is now *Independent* in name and principle, and Boyd & Conlee are editors and proprietors. As the *Independent*, it was commenced December 10, 1881.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church here was organized about 1860, with Rev. John Foster as pastor. The church has been very prosperous. It owns a $2,000 stone edifice, which, however, has become too small to accommodate its congregation, and the subject of a larger building is now being discussed. It has a membership of 265, 120 having united with the church during the revival of last winter, under the preaching of Rev. H. T. Davis, who has been Presiding Elder in Nebraska for fourteen years. The Sunday school numbers about two hundred and twenty-five.

The Presbyterian Church of Beatrice was organized in 1869, by the Presbytery of Nebraska City. Its first pastor was Rev. Benjamin F. McNeil, who was succeeded by Rev. James Griffes. Rev. Thomas S. Vaill, Rev. L. W. B. Shryock, Rev. W. H. McMeen, Rev. H. F. White and Rev. A. B. Irwin have successively been Pastor of this church. The church cost $8,500. It has a membership of about one hundred and fifty, with 200 pupils in the Sunday school.

Christ Church.—In the month of April, 1871, the Episcopal Church organized as a mission station, in charge of Rev. J. E. Roberts, and two years thereafter was organized as a parish, under the name of Christ Church, Rev. J. S. Colton, rector in charge, and in the summer of 1874, a very neat and commodious church building was erected at a cost of about $3,000. It has a membership of about forty, and Rev. Dr. McNamora is rector.

The Christian Church.—This church was organized in October, 1872, with a membership of twenty-five. They worshiped in a rented hall until the fall of 1874, when, on the first Sabbath of October, they dedicated their new church, which cost $2,500 to erect. Rev. J. M. Williams began his labors as pastor in 1875, but on account of ill health resigned in 1875. They are now without a pastor, but services are conducted by some of the Elders every Lord's Day. They have a membership of about ninety-five at present.

The First Baptist Church of Beatrice was organized in the fall of 1873 by Rev. Dr. Webb, with eighteen members, and during the following year a very neat edifice was erected, at a cost of about $1,400. Rev. S. P. Nason succeeded Dr. Webb, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. George Scott, the present pastor. They have a membership of about ninety, with a good Sunday school.

On the 14th of December, 1874, the United Brethren organized a church in Beatrice, and employed Rev. W. H. Shepherd as their first pastor. They came into possession of a valuable tract of land near Beatrice in 1875, by devise of Mrs. Elizabeth N. Joseph, late of Etna, Ohio, by the aid of which they erected a very commodious church in 1876. They have a good membership. Rev. J. H. Embree was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. P. P. Landon.

The German Baptists, commonly called "Dunkards," organized a church in the country on the 9th day of June, 1875, with a membership of about twenty, which has increased to about eighty. Rev. Uriah Schick officiated as their minister in the organization of the church, and was succeded by Rev. William Price, who was elected on that day. Henry Brubaker, Isaac Dell and Thomas Graham are also active ministers in the denomination.

The German Methodists organized a church in Clatonia Precinct in 1870, and a church was erected in 1871, at a cost of $1,000. It is doing well, and has a membership of about one hundred and thirty-four.

In 1875, the Lutherans organized a society, and have erected a parsonage, schoolhouse and church, and are doing well.

In Adams Precinct, in 1874, the Methodist Episcopal Church organized a society, and now have a good church and parsonage at that place. The Baptists have a church in the same precinct, with a membership of about fifty.

POST OFFICE.

Up to 1879, Gage County had the oldest Postmaster in the State in the person of Albert Towle, who was appointed by Buchanan, in 1860, and served in that capacity in Beatrice up to the time of his death in March, 1879, his unexpired term being filled by his daughter, Katie. It is said that there was a time when "Pap" kept the post office in his hat, and as he was by choice and at times of necessity a devotee of the piscatorial art, anxious swains from the country were often compelled to hunt the shores of the Big Blue for mail from their females or go mailless back to their sod huts. The mails at first were monthly and were exceedingly light, often consisting of eight or ten letters and two or three papers. It has now become to be an office of the third class, and has six mails a day, with an average of about eight hundred and fifty letters per day. It cost at first about $25 per year, but now $2,375.50, and requires the aid of two assistants. Mr. Jacob Drum became Postmaster in October, 1879, and still holds the position. In 1881, the business of the office, including receipts and payments on money orders, amounted to $74,067.16.

SOCIETIES.

The Masonic Hall of Beatrice is perhaps the finest in the State outside of Omaha. The main room is large and handsomely furnished. In connection with the halls are convenient ante-rooms and a commodious banqueting-hall, provided with all the necessaries of such a hall. All the necessary paraphernalia of the order is of the finest. The three divisions of the order here are, with their officers, as follows:

Livingston Chapter, No. 10, *Royal Arch Masons,* was organized in 1880, and has at present forty-four members. The officers at present are O. N. Wheelock, H. P.; G. L. Cole, K.; H. N. Blake, S.; William Lamb, Treas.; A. V. S. Saunders, Sec.; J. E. Cobbey, C. H.; Jesse Richards, P. S.; W. E. Ryan, R. A. C.; J. L. Webb, G. M. 3d; L. T. Griggs, G. M. 2d; D. G. Fiske, 1st; William Heikes, Sentinel.

Blue Lodge, No. 26, *A., F. & A. M.*—This lodge was organized, in 1869, and has eighty-five members at this writing. Officers: O. M. Enlow, W. M.; G. L. Cole, S. W.; J. E. Cobbey, J. W.; William Lamb, Treasurer; H. M. Blake, Secretary; Jesse Richards, S. D.; E. H. Daniels, J. D.; D. G. Fiske, S. S.; D. B. Harkrader, J. S.; William Heikes, Tiler.

Mt. Hermon Commandery, No. 7.—Organized in 1882 and has twenty-five members. Officers: O. M. Enlow, E. C.; H. W. Parker, Gen.; O. N. Wheelock, C. G.; William Lamb, Treasurer; A. V. S. Saunders, Rector.

Beatrice Lodge, No. 19, *I. O. O. F.*—Was instituted May 24, 1870, by P. G. M. How and G. K. Jonas Harker, and now has seventy-five members. Officers: H. D. Rogers, Noble Grand; Louis Werner, Vice Grand; A. T. Scott, Secretary; Joseph Johnson, Permanent Secretary; I. W. Funk, Treasurer.

Goodrich Encampment, No. 19—Was organized January, 1882, and has fifty members. Officers: Benjamin Palmerton, C. P.; D. A. Knight, H. P.; E. S. Cushman, S. W.; G. A. Walthers, J. W.; H. W. Parker, Scribe; Edom Shugart, Treasurer.

The Odd Fellows Hall is large, conveniently arranged and handsomely furnished. It is used also by other societies. The design is to soon erect a temple.

The Knights of Pythias did have an organization here, but is not in working order at present.

Knights of Honor.—This society was organized in February, 1880, and has about twenty-five members. They meet in the I. O. O. F. Hall. A. Hardy, Past Dictator and Deputy Grand Dictator; David Nice, P. D.; George Clark, P. D.; Hugh J. Dobbs, Dictator; Frank Parker, Reporter; George B. Phelps, Financial Reporter and Treasurer.

Grand Army of the Republic.—This post organized in February, 1880, and has sixty-eight members. Thomas Yule, Commander; F. T. Hall, Adj. Commander. One of their members, L. E. Wheeler, was one of the greatest sufferers at Andersonville, and confined the longest. Another, J. C. Fletcher, still has his last rations.

Beatrice is headquarters First Regiment Nebraska National Guards, of which L. W. Colby is Colonel Commander, and C. O. Bates, Adj. Commander.

Company C, of Beatrice, of National Guards of Nebraska, has about forty-six members. O. M. Enlow, Captain; and F. T. Hall, First Lieutenant. The company is well equipped and quite proficient in drill.

Temple of Honor.—This society was organized in 1877, and has about eighty-four members, and is doing good work. They have a well-furnished hall. Officers: N. D. Hubbard, Worthy Chief; J. R. Burke, Worthy Vice; W. H. Coon, Recording Secretary; George Metzger, Financial Recorder; E. Sanford, Treasurer. The society has one open meeting each month.

Lodge No. 86, *Independent Order Good Templars,* of Beatrice, was organized about the middle of 1874, and has 120 members; is full of interest and doing good work. The following officers were installed February 1, 1882. Officers: T. E. Wilson, W. C. T.; Belle Wyatt, R. S.; Maria Upson. L. S.; Julia A. McGee. W. V. T.; C. M. Sloan, W. S.; J. H. Inman, W. A. S.; M. Weaverling, W. F. S.; Emma West, W. T.; L. L. V. Edwards, W. C.; J. Q. Reed, W. M.; Fannie Crump, W. D. M.; Clara Pettegrew, W. I. G.; George G. Hill, Sentinel; Hattie Hill, Organist; L. E. Wheeler, P. W. C. T.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was instituted in June, 1880; has about forty members, and is doing good work. Officers: Mrs. Rev. E. S. Vaill, President; Mrs. H. T. Davis, Mrs. C. Schell, Mrs. George Scott, Mrs. M. G. Griggs and Miss Helen Jansen, Vice Presidents; Mrs. A. Harvey, Treasurer; Mrs. M. Wagner, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. S. S. Somers, Secretary.

The Gospel Temperance Union was recently re-organized, and is, perhaps, doing more good than the others, as all its meetings are public. It is in fact a union of all the societies and churches. The membership is about five hundred.

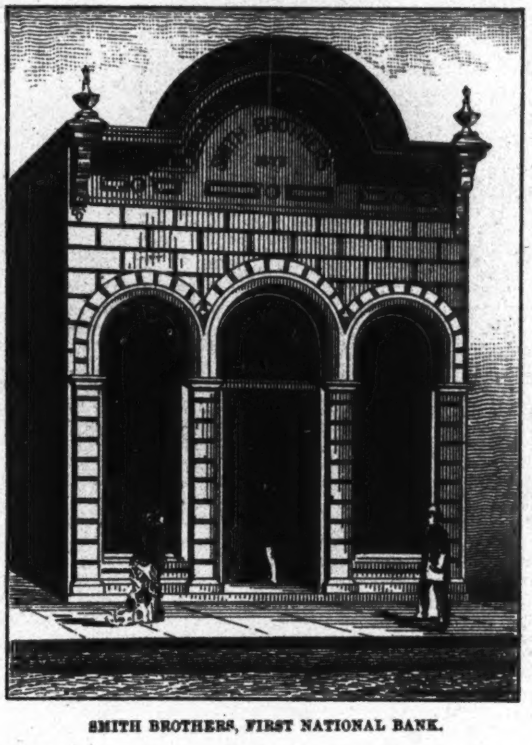
Gage County Woman's Suffrage Association.—This association is very strong throughout Nebraska, and this branch of it is quite strong, although it was not organized until September, 1881. It has been doing some good work in its direction, and furnished a delegate to the National Convention at Washington, held in January, 1882. Dr. Mary B. White, the [illegible] lady physician in Nebraska, is President, and Mrs. Ella Vaill i[illegible]cretary.

Gage County Agricultural Society.—This society was formed in 1880, and held an excellent fair in 1881. There are about twenty stockholders, and they are pledged to pay all premiums whether the receipts are large enough or not. They have grounds southwest of Beatrice, and are in a prosperous condition. The following are the officers for 1882: Frank H. Holt, President; Watson Pickrell, E. F. Davis and J. E. Smith, Vice Presidents; Jacob Klein, Secretary; C. J. Schmidt, Treasurer; P. J. Myers, General Superintendent; H. W. Parker, B. W. Schell, Alfred Hazlett, J. H. Alden and P. J. Myers, Board of Managers.

City Library.—The W. S. T. Union at present have control of the library, in connection with which they have a public reading-room, which is well patronized. There are about six hundred volumes, and five monthly and eight weekly periodicals are taken.

BANK.

The First National Bank of Beatrice succeeded to the business of Smith Brothers, who commenced business in September, 1872. They commenced business in a very small way, being entire strangers in the community. The First National was chartered and commenced business in April, 1877. The directory of the bank remains the same as when it was first organized.



SMITH BROTHERS, FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

[The Smith Brothers have a bank at Red Cloud, which is conducted as a private institution.]

The following are the Directors of the First National Bank of Beatrice, Neb.:

Hon. A. S. Paddock, Hon. H. W. Parker, Elijah Filley, James Ellis (New York), C. G. Dorsey, Samuel C. Smith and John E. Smith.

The following are the officers of the First National Bank of Beatrice, Neb.:

John E. Smith, President; H. W. Parker, Vice President; S. C. Smith, Cashier, and Frank Graham, Assistant Cashier.

To show the wonderful growth of the business of this institution, we publish a statement of its condition after it had been in operation less than nine months, and another report dated four years later.

The following is a report of the condition of the First National Bank of Beatrice, Neb., at the close of business December 31, 1877:

Loans and Discounts	$ 61,574 20	Capital Stock	$ 50,000 00
United States Bonds	30,000 00	Surplus and Profits	1,603 26
Other Stocks and Bonds	3,073 50	Circulation	27,000 00
Real Estate	5,978 30	Deposits	60,471 61
Furniture and Fixtures	2,006 66	Unpaid Dividends	2,500 00
Premiums	2,550 00		
Due from Banks and United States Treasurer	22,052 74		
Cash on hand	14,339 47		
Total	$141,574 67	Total	$141,574 67

The following is a report of the condition of the First National Bank of Beatrice, Neb., at the close of business December 31, 1881:

Loans and Discounts	$190,238 22	Capital Stock	$ 50,000 00
United States Bonds	50,000 00	Surplus and Profits	15,074 27
Other Stocks and Bonds	1,137 51	Circulation	45,000 00
Due from Banks and United States Treasurer	61,105 35	Deposits	204,552 11
Real Estate	6,861 30	Re-discounts	19,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,800 00		
Cash on hand	21,487 00		
Total	$333,626 38	Total	$333,626 38

Gage County Bank was organized June 14, 1881. Capital, $50,000. E. E. Brown of Lincoln, President; William Lamb, Manager; O. M. Enlow, Cashier and Attorney. The business of this bank is constantly increasing, it being conducted by gentlemen who have the confidence of the people. Mr. Lamb, the manager, and one of the principal owners, has been for many years prominently identified with the business interests of Beatrice. August 1, 1879, he opened a private banking-house, of which the Gage County Bank is an outgrowth. Prior to engaging in the banking business, Mr. Lamb had carried on a successful mercantile business for several years.

In 1871, Beatrice was organized into a village of the third class, and, in 1873, into one of the second. The following were the first officers: S. C. B. Dean, Mayor; E. S. Chadwick, Police Judge; O. A. Avery, Marshal; W. A. Wagner, City Clerk; S. C. Smith, Treasurer; William Bradt, C. G. Dorsey, J. E. Hill and William Lamb, Councilmen. The last elected officers are Thomas Yule, Mayor; J. A. Smith, Police Judge; J. C. Fletcher, Clerk; J. F. King, Treasurer; James Leary, Marshal; Willis Ball, Engineer; I. N. McConnell, A. Halladay, S. P. Lester and George Metzger, Councilmen.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. H. ALDEN, jeweler, was born at Mt. Morris, Ogle County, Ill., in 1854, where he remained sixteen years, attending school a part of the time and a part of the time was with his father on the road for his health until 1870, when he went to Galena and learned the jeweler's trade, coming to Nebraska in 1879 and locating in Beatrice. He opened a jewelry store, 24x60, two stories, and used the second story for organs and pianos. Mr. Alden has a very neat store. At the right as you enter is two large upright show cases eight by ten, two feet deep, and in imitation black walnut, for silverware and small musical instruments, and five two by ten feet cases for the center, with one large show case for outside. He has a full line of musical instruments, from a piano to a jewsharp. He was married in 1877 to Miss Anna Belle O'Hara, of Galena, Ill.

LOU. ARMACOST, stock-raiser and proprietor of the Blue Valley Meat Market, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1849, remaining there until 1860, when he went to Colorado and worked at anything he could get, putting his money into cattle, until 1875, when he had 500 head of cattle, which he drove into Chase County, and at present has 800 head of cattle and between fifty and sixty head of horses. In October, 1881, he bought out the Blue Valley Meat Market, which he has been running since. In October, 1880, he was married to Miss Lena Rowley, a native of Illinois. She was born in Aurora, Ill., in 1851. Mr. Armacost is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ALBERT H. BABCOCK, attorney, located at Pawnee City, Neb., October, 1869, and practiced law there until he went to Beatrice in February, 1880, where he has since followed his profession. He was a member of the Legislature in 1873–74. He is now City Attorney, having held that position since his residence here. He was born at Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., June 4, 1836, and moved with his parents when quite young to Michigan, where he lived until he came to Nebraska. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company H, Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and was afterward promoted to the captaincy of Company E, Eighteenth Michigan. He served until July, 1865, having been in all the engagements of his command. He was married at Pawnee City, May, 1880, to Jeannette DuBois, a native of Madison, Florida. They have one child, Laura Eleanor, born March 18, 1881. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council. Mr. Babcock graduated from the Law Department of the Michigan University in the class of 1868.

CHARLES E. BAKER, real estate and mortgage broker, of the firm of Burnham, Trevett & Mattis, came to Beatrice in August, 1881. His partners reside at Champaign, Ill. They deal in land, but loaning money on real estate is their principal business. Mr. Baker was born at LeRoy, Mich., June 17, 1836, being a son of Heman and Eliza Barnes Baker, who reside at Vicksburg, Mich., and was the first white boy born in that township. He resided at Champaign, Ill., for twenty years prior to coming to Nebraska, being engaged in his present business there. He was married in LeRoy, Mich., September 1, 1861, to Araminta D. Gould, a native of Parma, Monroe County, N. Y. They have four children—Leona, Channing G., George D. and Vesta I. Mr. Baker is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

A. N. BARNETT, Deputy Sheriff, was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1848, going with his parents to Warren County, Iowa, where he lived until 1869. In May, 1872, he located in Beatrice and worked at his trade of plastering, until 1876, when he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under A. P. Hazard, holding the position two years, when he was elected City Marshal. In July, 1878, he was again appointed Deputy Sheriff, under Eugene Mack, and has held the office continuously since, at present under Capt. Herron, and is considered a competent and trustworthy officer. Mr. Barnett is a member of the Temple of Honor, No. 4, of Beatrice, Neb.

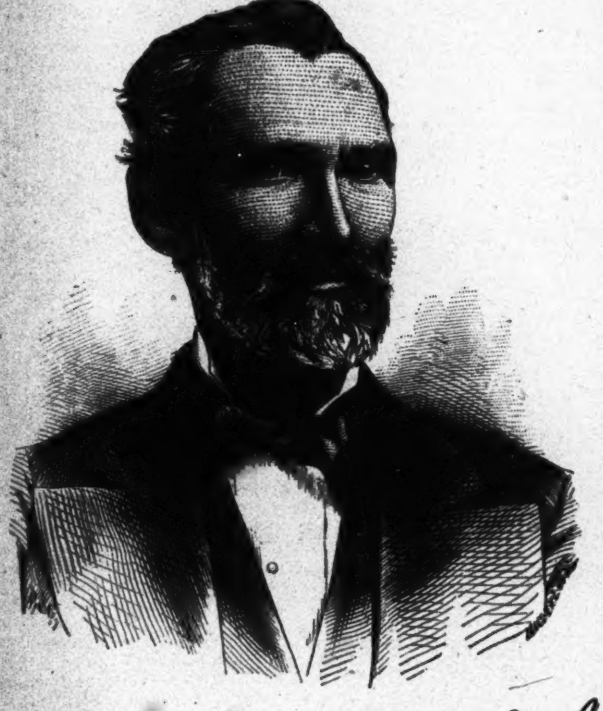
CHARLES O. BATES, attorney, was born near Ypsilanti, Mich., in 1855, his parents moving soon after to Grass Lake, Jackson County, remaining about four years, then removing to Canton, Ill., where he remained seven years, attending the school at that point. In 1874, he emigrated to Nebraska and located in Beatrice. He was in the mercantile business two and one-half years, when he went into the office of Colby & Hazlett and read law; was admitted to the bar in 1879, and in 1880 was taken into partnership with Colby & Hazlett; is Secretary of the Beatrice Bar Association and Manager of the Beatrice Telephone Company and Stock Company, worth $2,000—60 per cent paid in capital, H. W. Parker, President. There are thirty seven instruments in use. He was married in 1879, at Lincoln, Neb., to Miss Kate Gillette, of that place. They have been blessed with one daughter—Etta C., born January, 1881. Mr. Bates is a member of the Beatrice Lodge, No. 26, and the A., F. & A. M., and is Adjutant of the First Regiment Nebraska National Guards.

G. L. BEACHLY, real estate, loan and insurance agent, came to Beatrice in May, 1881, and engaged in his present business with Charles L. Schell, who entered the business at this place some years earlier. Mr. Beachly was born in Meyersdale, Somerset Co., Penn., March 24, 1848, where he lived until he removed to this place. His father's name was William M. Beachly, and was, up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1870, a very prominent man in his community. Mr. Beachly became the executor of his father's estate. He also attended to the business correspondence of the *Primitive Christian*, an organ of the German Baptist Church, for a year. He was a member of the Town Council, and served as a grand juror in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburgh, Penn. For two years he held the position of Principal of the public school in his native town. He was married, at Salisbury, Penn., November 15, 1877, to Annie E. Beachy, daughter of A. P. Beachy, one of the most successful and wealthy farmers of Somerset County. They have one child, a daughter aged two years. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the German Baptist Church.

J. M. BERKLEY, boot and shoe merchant, of the firm of B. W. Schell & Co. He was born in Somerset County, Penn., in 1850, remaining there until the close of 1880, when he emigrated to Nebraska. In 1868, he commenced teaching and working on the farm alternately. He finished his education in 1872 at Mt. Union College, Ohio. In 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca J. Myers, of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland County, Penn. They have two children—Cora E. and Myers O.

HON. NATHAN BLAKELY was born in Roxbury, Litchfield County, Conn., July 25, 1824. He attended the district schools until about twelve years of age, and then worked on a farm in the summer and went to school in the winter. Attended the Academy at Roxbury two winters and commenced teaching school in Westchester County, N. Y., in the fall of 1844, for $10 per month, being boarded around. He taught at that school for two years, and then went to New Jersey in the spring of 1846, and secured a school in Monmouth County. He taught in that county until 1852, being for thirteen terms at the now celebrated watering place, "Long Branch." He then returned to Connecticut, and, in company with W. S Waterbury, bought the Derby *Journal* at Birmingham, Conn. They published the *Journal* until in 1853, when Mr. Blakely sold out to his partner, and, in December, started for Chicago. The following winter he taught school near the present site of Riverside. When school closed, he determined to go farther West, and started for Iowa. He spent most of the summer in Newton, and bought the first land he ever owned a few miles north from there as well as some timber and prairie lands in Hardin County. In the fall he returned to Chicago and taught the same school he had vacated the spring before. In the spring of 1855, he returned to

Hardin County, Iowa, via Dubuque, accompanied by his brother, who had joined him in Chicago. The two cold winters following led him to the conclusion that Iowa climate was too cold, and in the spring of 1857 he left for Nebraska, arriving at Beatrice July 17, 1857. The only improvement in the town at that time was a small log cabin, partly built by Pap Towle. A few days after his arrival, he took up a claim two miles up the river from town, improved it, and lived there until the spring of 1865. During this time he was engaged in freighting and farming. He then bought a half interest in the store of D. Latham at Beatrice, and went into the store. In the spring of 1866, they bought out the store of Joseph Saunders, giving them the only store in Beatrice. In the fall of 1866, Mr. B. bought out Latham's interest, and managed the business alone until the following summer, when he took in H. M. Reynolds and Oliver Townsend as partners, the firm being Blakely, Reynolds & Co. In the summer of 1869, he sold his interest in the store to his partners. In the fall of 1871, he formed a partnership with E. M. Hill, in general merchandising, and was a member thereof until 1875. He now lives on a farm a quarter of a mile from Beatrice. Mr. B. was elected County Clerk in 1858, and re-elected in 1859. In 1861, he was elected Representative to the Territorial Legislature, the district being then composed of Gage, Johnson, Clay and Jones (now Jefferson) Counties. He was again elected Representative in 1866, the Legislature meeting in Omaha in June for the purpose of electing two United States Senators. Mr. Blakely voted in caucus for T. W. Tipton and A. S. Paddock. Tipton and Thayer received the nominations. Mr. Blakely was again elected to the Legislature in 1868, to the first session at Lincoln. He was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys in 1869, and October 1 of that year took charge of the office at Beatrice, holding it for six years. He was married, November 9, 1868, to Maggie C. Tinkham, a native of Morrow County, Ohio, where she was born in 1843. She was second daughter of Rev. A. L. Tinkham, a Methodist minister, who moved into Beatrice in 1860. They have one child living —Charles, aged twelve; one, Clarence, died in 1874. Mr. B. is the only man ever elected to the Legislature from Gage County three times.



Nathan Blakely

E. E. BROWN, President of the Gage County Bank, is one of the leading lawyers of Lincoln, and one of the Directors of the State National Bank of that place.

A. W. BRADT, dealer in stock, was born in Canada, near Niagara Falls, in 1845. In 1853, went with his parents to New York State and settled near Buffalo, remaining but a short time, when he went to Rockford, Ill., and was engaged in farming until 1870, when he came West, and, in company with his brother, opened a meat market at Beatrice, Gage Co., Neb., and was in the business until 1881. In 1872, they put up a neat stone building, 20x30 feet, their market at a cost of $1,500. In 1874, they built an ice house and furnished the trade with ice, putting up about 300 tons per annum. In 1881, put up a double building for ice, 42x54, and with room for 800 tons, putting in 700 tons for the season of 1882. In April, 1881, went into the stock business, and has shipped on an average ten cows per month. In 1869, was married to Lottie Graham, of Ogle County, Ill. They have three children—Mary, Gertrude and Rosanna. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the Encampment.

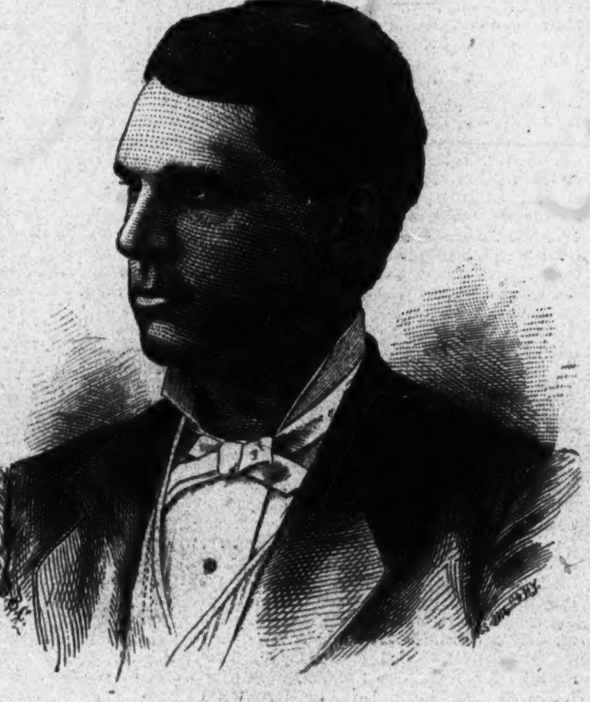
JAMES E. BUSH, attorney at law, Beatrice, Neb., was born in Rockville, Ind., June 1, 1845, living there and in Kentucky until he was three years old, having lost both of his parents by death, his father dying in the Mexican war. He with his brothers and sisters removed to Peoria County, Ill., where he lived for about five years, removing from there to Wyoming, Stark Co., Ill., in the spring of 1853, where he continued to live most of the time, until he entered the army August 12, 1862, serving in the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Chicago, Ill., in July, 1865, returning to Wyoming, Ill., and resided there for nine years, filling during that time several official positions. Was married at Toulon, Stark Co., Ill., to Miss Anna Eliza Dyer, a native of Genesee Co., N. Y., November 17, 1867. Mrs. Bush is a graduate of one of the Eastern Colleges. Her father died at Toulon, Ill., in 1854, weighing at the time of his death 450 pounds. They have six children —Bertha E., Charles E., Dora E., Herold D., Maud C. and Lena R. In 1870, Mr. Bush commenced the study of law, pursuing his studies until in April, 1874, when he commenced the practice thereof at Bradford, Ill., where he continued therein until May 6, 1880, whence he removed to Beatrice, Neb., and has been engaged in the practice here ever since.

F. G. BURKE, sheep-raiser, Holt Precinct, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1858, where he remained until 1877; attended school there until 1874, when he went into a wholesale dry goods house, remaining three years; from there went to Kansas and remained a short time, when he went back and then went to St. Paul, Minn., where he was employed in a wholesale dry goods house; in the spring of 1880, came to Nebraska and located in Holt Precinct, Gage Co., and commenced sheep-raising with 1,000 sheep, getting 7,000 pounds of wool the first year, and has realized 60 per cent on his investment. Mr. Burke thinks that wool-growing is the coming industry of Nebraska. In 1881, was united in marriage with Miss Arrington, of St. Louis, Mo.

J. R. BURKS, dealer in farm machinery, was born in Boone County, Mo., in 1836, where he lived the most of the time for forty years. In 1855, was engaged in lumbering, running a mill in Mexico, Mo., until 1864, then commenced the manufacture of wagons, buggies and plows, and dealing in farm machinery in Ashland, Mo., until the fall of 1876, when he settled in Beatrice and engaged in the sale of farm machinery in the spring of 1880, his sales for the first year being $15,000, while the sales for 1881 were $22,000, a gain of about 60 per cent. Mr. Burks was married, in 1872, to Miss Nettie Strode, of Ashland, Mo., daughter of Maj. Strode. They have two children—Mattie, born in 1874; James R., Jr., born in 1876. Mr. B. is a member of the Beatrice Lodge, No. 26, A., F. & A. M., of the Temple of Honor and member of the M. E. Church.

G. L. COLE, architect, contractor and builder, firm of Cole & Conlee, was born in Coburg, Upper Canada, in July, 1828. Soon after, his parents moved to Buffalo, N. Y., and from there went to Cleveland, where he attended school until 1837, when he went with his parents to Monroe, Mich., remaining there until 1846, where he learned the carpenter trade, graduating at the Cincinnati Mechanical Institute in the winter of 1847–48. In 1852, went to California, overland, settling in Hangtown, or Placerville, El Dorado County, remaining two years, when he went back to Michigan. In 1857, went to Prairie du Chien, Wis., remaining there until 1859, when he went to Fremont County, Iowa, and remained there until September, 1878, when he came to Nebraska, locating in Beatrice the same year. Designed and built the opera house at Beatrice, and the following year took the contract and built Doane College at Crete. Mr. Cole has done some very fine jobs, and is a thorough workman. In 1862, enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteers, Company E. Received a Sergeant's position, was wounded when he had been in the service about eight months, and as soon as he was able was promoted to the colored brigade, serving in the Quartermaster's Department and several other positions, and was promoted. When his time expired, he went out of the service as Brevet Major, and was offered a Lieutenant's commission in the regular army. Was married, in 1854, at Monroe, Mich., to Miss F. J. Wortzschmidt, of that place. They have nine children—Carson V., Frank W., George M., William S., Ed. K., Callie B., Nellie W., Alice C. and Josephine. The family are nearly all musicians. Mr. Cole is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter and Commandery of Beatrice.

LEONARD W. COLBY came to Nebraska August 23, 1871, and located at Beatrice in November of the same year, where he has ever since resided and been engaged exclusively in the practice of law. He was born in Cherry Valley, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, August 5, 1848, and is the son of Rowel and Abigail Colby, who are farmers and natives of Grafton, N. H. He moved with his parents to Freeport, Ill., in 1851, at which place he lived till he enlisted as a private in Company B, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving till the close of the war. He graduated from the Freeport High School in 1867, and the same year entered the Freshman Class of the University of Wisconsin, from which institution he graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1870, having taken a thorough classical and scientific course, and obtaining the degrees of B. A. and C. E. He then entered the law department of the University, and also studied in the law office of Carpenter & Chase at Madison, and the succeeding year graduated, again with the highest honors of his class, with the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of that State. On June 28, 1871, at Madison, he married Clara D. Bewick, a native of London, Eng., and a lady of liberal education and fine literary attainments. Mr. Colby is a young man of undoubted ability, and unusually good, scholarly acquirements, and has risen by his own personal energy and intellectual power to be one of the leading lawyers in Nebraska. He is an A., F. & A. M. and K. of P. He was State Senator in 1877-78, representing the Nineteenth District, composed of Gage & Jefferson Counties. In June, 1881, he was elected and commissioned Colonel of the First Regiment of the Nebraska National Guards and placed in command of the military force of the State, which position he still occupies.



L. W. Colby

W. B. CONLEE, contractor and builder, was born in Jo Daviess County, Ill., in 1842, where he remained until 1856, going with his parents to Charles City, Iowa, and commenced learning his trade: in 1861, went back to Illinois, and from there to Colorado in 1863, where he was engaged in mining, returning to Illinois in 1864, and enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-second Illinois Infantry, serving seven months. After coming out of the army, returned to Charles City, Iowa, remaining until the spring of 1865, when he again started for Colorado, remaining there until 1868, when he settled in Nebraska, locating at Tecumseh, remaining there until 1871, when he bought a homestead in Gage County, on Section 20, Town 6, Range 6, and remained on the place five years, thence to Beatrice, where he has been engaged in contracting and building, putting up a good many buildings; is at present in company with Mr. Cole. He was married, June 1, 1871, at Tecumseh, to Miss Clara Fairchilds, of that place. They have four children—Daisy, Mabel, Carrie and W. B., Jr. Mr. C. is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter and Commandery of Beatrice, A., F. & A. M.

H. F. COOK, furniture dealer, came to Beatrice in June, 1867. After staying two and one-half years, he returned to Connecticut and remained there eight years, then came back to Beatrice and engaged in farming, which he carried on for two years, spending one year in the lumber business and one in the grain business, and then commenced the furniture trade. He still runs his farm. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace elected in Gage County, John Pethoud being elected at the same time; served two years. Mr. Cook was born at Norridgewock, Somerset Co, Me., November 4, 1830, and was married at Stafford Hollow, Tolland Co., Conn., March 15, 1860, to Lucinda H. Harvey, a native of that place. They have two children—Mabel H. and Hattie M. Mr. Cook is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, Good Templars and Temple of Honor.

WILLIAM D. COX, with Smith Bros., bankers, came to Tecumseh, Neb., in May, 1869, and was employed as a clerk in a mercantile establishment for a few months, and then entered the County Clerk's office, making up the tax lists. In January, 1870, he came to Beatrice and was appointed Deputy County Clerk, immediately after his location here, holding that position until 1872. In that year, he was elected Clerk, and was re-elected in the fall of 1874, holding the position until January, 1876. For one year he kept from work on account of ill health; after that he was employed at clerking until July, 1881, since which date he has attended to the mortgage loans of Smith Bros. He was born in Vermont, Fulton Co., Ill., May 4, 1843. That was his home until he came to Nebraska. He enlisted as a private in Company H, Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry August 8, 1861, and served in that regiment until March 15, 1866, being stationed on the Rio Grande, Texas, protecting the frontier after the close of the war. He was Sergeant Major for about two years. He was married at Beatrice in November, 1872, to Jennie Wagner, a native of New Brunswick. They have one child—Ella. Mr. Cox is a member of the G. A. R., K. of P., I. O. O. F. and A., F. & A. M.

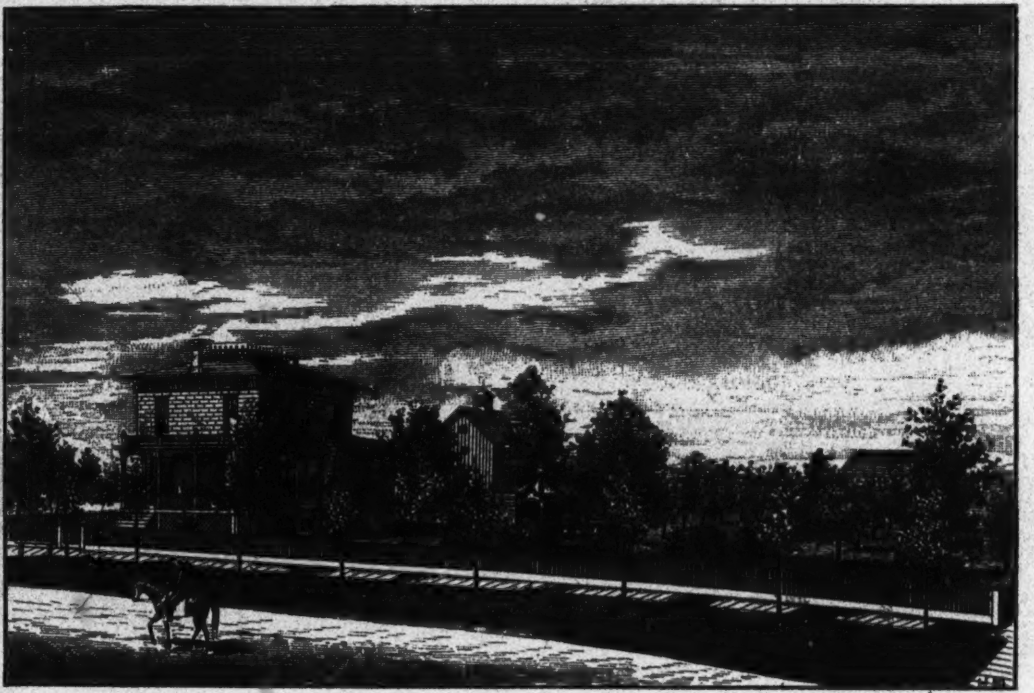
E. F. DAVIS, proprietor of Davis House, Beatrice, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., 1836, and remained there the most of the time until 1875; was engaged in farming, and was also connected with work on the canal. In 1875, was appointed Inspector of Street Improvements at New York City, remaining about one year, when he started West and located in Beatrice, where he has been engaged in the hotel business; the first year in the State was with his brother in the Randall House; then went into the Beatrice House, which he ran about four months; then took possession of the City Hotel, and was in that eighteen months; he then purchased the Atlantic House, and soon after changed it to the Davis House. Was married, in 1862, to Miss Helen M. Ferguson. They have three children—Minnie F., Harry and Nellie.

H. C. DAY, dealer in stock, one and a half miles southeast of Beatrice. Was born in Albany County, N. Y., in 1855, and was raised in that county. He came to this State in 1878, locating at Beatrice and engaged in buying stock. his business increasing from year to year, so that during the past year has shipped about 200 car-loads of stock. During the winter has been baling and shipping hay, and has shipped 150 car loads. In 1880, Mr. D. bought 200 sheep and let them out on shares, and now has his money back and the sheep left. In 1882, Mr. D. bought a fine farm of 130 acres, and intends raising field and garden seeds on a large scale, and will also engage in raising small fruits. Mrs. D. has some choice poultry. Mr. D. was married at Burlington, Iowa, in 1880, to Miss Eva Bray. They have one child—Alfred.

C. B. DEMPSTER, dealer in pumps, wind mills and lightning rods, was born in Kane County, Ill., in 1853. In 1872, went to Chicago, where he remained until 1878. Came to Beatrice and engaged in business with his brother. The first year they had $1,000 invested in stock, tools and horses, the sales for the first year being $4,000. The trade has increased to $15,000 for the year 1881. Mr. D. is agent for the Iron Turbine Wind Mill, and has a large trade in pumps and mills. At the present time, carries a stock of from $3,000 to $4,000 showing what a young man of enterprise can do in the West. Was married, November 8, 1876, at Dundee, Ill., to Miss Roy Crichton, of that place.

C. G. DORSEY, hardware merchant, came here in 1869. He located at Brownville in 1856, and engaged in the practice of law, and the real estate business. About eight years ago he went into the hardware trade. He is a native of Dearborn County, Ind., born in 1835, and lived in Indianapolis most of the time until he came here. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature, and was Register of the United States Land Office, and has held various local offices. He has been connected with the First National Bank since its organization. He now gives his entire attention to his hardware business. He was married at Beatrice, Neb., in December, 1871, to Mary E. Majors, a native of Fairfield, Iowa. They have three children—William C., Edith and Harry. Mr. Dersey carries a stock of about $15,000, and does an annual business of about $40,000. His sales are principally in Gage County. Employs five men.

JACOB DRUM, Postmaster, came to Beatrice in January, 1872, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued for eight years. He was appointed Postmaster in October, 1879. He was born near Tarlton, Pickaway County, Ohio, October 2, 1838, and lived there until 1856, when he removed to Piatt County, Ill.; lived there until he came to Nebraska. He enlisted August 11, 1862, in Company K, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until June, 1865, taking part in all the engagements of his command. He was married in Tuscola, Ill., January 5, 1869, to Margaret A. Eckridge, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, who died August 3, 1881, leaving two sons—Benjamin Wallace, born January 16, 1870, and William Byron, born September 10, 1871. Mr. Drum is a member of the A., F. & A. M.



RESIDENCE OF COL. L. W. COLBY.

JOHN DWYER, Station Agent Burlington & Missouri River Railroad and American Express Agent, was born in Hamilton, Ont., in 1856. In 1862, he moved with his parents to London, Ont., and was on a farm with his parents. In 1868, he went to Iowa with his parents and located in Jefferson County, where he was engaged in farming until 1871, when he got a position in the railroad office with the night operator, and after working five months was appointed ticket agent to fill a vacancy at Chariton, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, holding that position three months, when he was put on as extra night operator on the Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, when that division wanted an extra man. After working six months, gave up the job and started for Nebraska, Plattsmouth being the first town made and the next day was employed by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company. He was sent to Greenwood to open the station there, and from there to Wilber, where he remained about three years, when he was sent to Beatrice, where he has remained since as General Agent for the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska and the American Express Company's Agent.

JOHN ELLIS, real estate operator and farmer, came to Beatrice in July, 1871, and brought his family here in 1872. He purchased his present residence in 1871. Mr. Ellis owns several farms hereabout—the Spring Hill Farm, on Sections 14 and 23; a stock farm three miles south of town, and the Home Farm, two miles north of Beatrice. He was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1877, and was re-elected in 1879. He was born in Yorkshire, England, in January, 1839, and came to America in 1852, locating for five years in New Jersey. In 1857, he moved to Woodford County, Ill., where he lived until he came to Nebraska. He is the son of John and Mary Ellis, natives of Yorkshire. He graduated from the State Normal School at Normal, Ill., in 1866, and taught school in that State after graduating. He was married near Philadelphia, Penn., September 5, 1872, to Elizabeth A. Latter, a native of Chester County, Penn. They have three children—Guy G., Paul H. and Joseph B. Mr. Ellis is a member of the Temple of Honor and of the I. O. O. F.

CHARLES N. EMERY, proprietor of livery stable, came to Nebraska in 1861 and engaged in keeping a ranch for the Overland Stage Company, at Thirty-two Mile Creek, east of Kearney. He was there until 1864, when he moved to Liberty Farm, twenty-five miles east of his former location. August 8, 1864, he went to Pawnee Ranch, an Indian outbreak having occurred the day before, wherein a man named Burke was killed. From there he went with his family to Atchison, Kan., and was engaged in freighting between Atchison and Colorado, from the fall of 1864 or 1865, to the winter of 1866-67. He had charge of the overland station at Kearney, while freighting between Atchison and Denver. During his freighting service trouble with the Indians was a daily occurrence. In July, 1867, Mr. Emery came to Beatrice and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1870, he opened the Emery House and kept it for a year and a half at first, and for a like length of time in 1877. In 1878, he entered the livery business. He was also engaged in farming and is principal owner of the Opera House. He has twice served as Alderman. He organized the Temple of Honor, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. Mr. Emery was born in Industry, Franklin County, Me., August 15, 1836, and came to Kansas in March, 1856. He was married in Lawrence, Kan., May 4, 1858, to Mary Benson. They have two children—George E., born March 7, 1859, at Lawrence, Kan., and John C., born December 23, 1861, at Mt. Florence, Kan.

O. M. ENLOW, attorney at law and Cashier of the Gage County Bank, came to Nebraska September 16, 1870, and located at Beatrice. He was head book-keeper for the County Treasurer for about four years, and was then appointed Clerk of the District Court for eighteen months. For one year he served as City Treasurer. He was born at Washington, Washington Co., Penn., November 15, 1845, and lived there until seven years of age, when his parents moved to Fairmont, W. Va.; lived there a year and then went to Springfield, Ill., where he lived until 1870. He read law in Illinois, and was educated at North Sangamon University in 1868 and 1869. He was married at St. Louis, Mo., October, 1878, to Julia W. Hyer, a native of Memphis, Tenn. They have two children—Bessie W. and Gertrude. Mr. Enlow is a member of Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and of two branches of the I. O. O. F.

ELIJAH FILLEY, stock-raiser, came to Nebraska in 1867 and engaged in farming and stock-raising in Gage County. He came here a poor man, but is now one of the wealthiest citizens of the county. About 1870, his cattle began to develop, and he shipped his first carload—a big lot in those days—as soon as the railroad was completed. The rate per car to Chicago then was $80, now it is $75 or $80. In 1872, he had commenced an extensive shipping business. In that year, about half a dozen car-loads were shipped from Gage County; in 1881, the amount was probably about 500 cars, including cattle and hogs. Mr. Filley shipped over five hundred car-loads of cattle and hogs from various points on the Burlington & Missouri River and the Atchison & Nebraska Railroads. He is one of the Directors of the First National Bank of Beatrice, having been connected with it since the organization. He was born about three miles south of Jackson, Mich., and lived in Illinois for ten years before coming to this State. He has about four hundred head of native stock, graded to Durham, on his farm, and keeps about five hundred hogs, chiefly Poland-Chinas. He has stock at various places along the road. He gives most of his attention to stock-raising and buying. There are about 50,000 sheep in Gage County, kept in flocks of from 200 to 4,000. The clip is about ten pounds to the head. The increase has been from 60 to 80 per cent of the breeding ewes. When he came, sixteen years ago, there were not more than 3,000 sheep in the county. The increase has been very rapid the last three years, Mr. J. B. Long having shipped over 20,000 head to the State in the last few years from Michigan and Wisconsin. The stock is almost entirely fine wool Merino, they being more profitable than coarse wool.

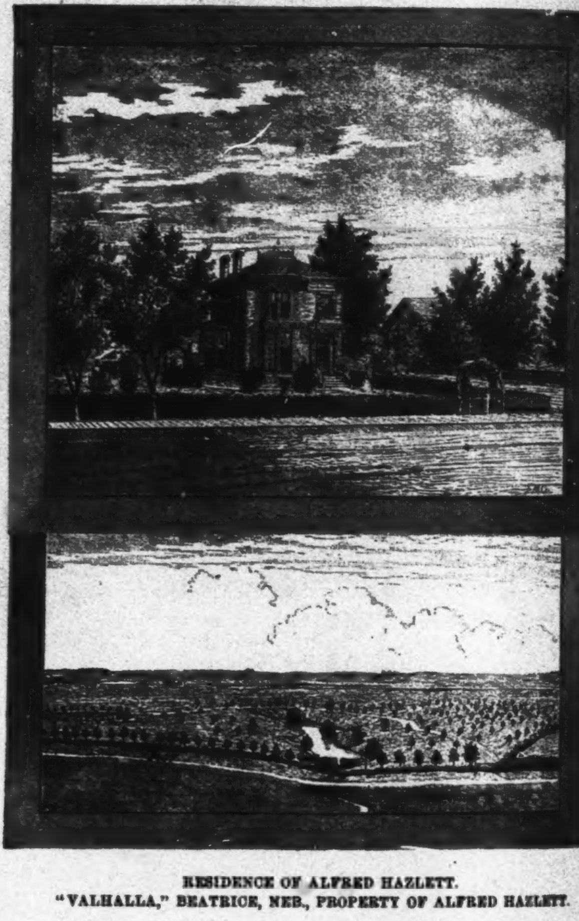
W. M. FORBES, lawyer, came to Nebraska in July, 1876, and has been practicing ever since. He was County Judge for an unexpired term in 1877–78. He was born near Greensburg, Ind., February 28, 1847. When three years old he moved with his parents to Iowa and lived in Black Hawk County most of the time thereafter. For two years he taught school at Burlington, Iowa. He was educated at the Iowa State University, and graduated from the law department there in the class of 1874, commencing practice at Beatrice. He was married at Fayette, Fayette Co., Iowa, August 5, 1874, to Lucretia Parsons, a native of Elgin, Kane County, Ill. They have two children—Robert L. and Frank Parsons. Mr. Forbes is a member of the Temple of Honor and Good Templars, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DANIEL FREEMAN, M. D. and farmer, Blakeley Precinct, was born in Ohio in 1826. At the age of six months, his parents moved to New York, and located in Genesee County, remaining there until 1835, when they settled in Knox County, Ill. In 1847, Mr. Freeman began the study of medicine at Peoria, Ill., remaining there eighteen months, when he entered the Eclectic Institute at Cincinnati and graduated in 184[illegible], locating in Ottawa, Ill., and commenced the practice of medicine, remaining there until 1861, when he enlisted in the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry as a private. Soon after, he was transferred to the secret service, remaining until the close of the war. In 1862, he came to Nebraska in the employ of the Government, and while in the State located on Section 26, Town 4, Range 5, and put up a house and moved his family there January 1, 1863, at 12 o'clock at night. He took out the first homestead papers issued by the Government, having homestead papers No. 1, and has lived on the place ever since. He has added to the farm until he has 840 acres, situated on Cub Creek, on Sections 23, 26 and 34. He has been County Commissioner two terms, County Sheriff one term, and Justice of the Peace in his precinct several terms. He was married in February, 1865, to Miss E. A. Suiter. They have five children—Eliza J., Samuel, James H., John and Frank. Previous to this, he was married in 1858 to Elizabeth Walber, of Ottawa, Ill. They had three children—Charles, Gerald and Lourella.

JOHN GESSELL, meat-market, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1828, remaining there until twenty-two years of age. In 1850, he went to Indiana and located in Delaware County, where he was engaged in shoe-making for nineteen years; he then started West and located in Gage County, Neb., nine miles northwest of Beatrice, on a homestead on Section 34, Township 5, Range 5, remaining there twelve years, when he sold out and bought a farm two miles south of Beatrice, selling in the winter of 1881, and located in Beatrice going into a meat-market with his son-in-law in February, 1882. Was married in 1850, in Fairfield County, Ohio, to Miss Sarah Brook. Miss Brook was born in the same county in 1832. They have twelve children, five living, viz.: Maggie, Jessie, Elmer, Lemuel and Oscar. Enlisted in 1864, in Delevan County, Ind., in the Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war—about seven months.

H. W. GIDDINGS, farmer and manager of the Kansas & Nebraska Stage Company's farm, one mile east of Beatrice, was born in Erie County, Penn., in 1830. In 1842, he went to Warren County, Ill., where, after a time, he engaged in farming, and afterward in running one of the largest dairies and creameries in that section; in this connection he kept buying land until, in 1870, he had 900 acres. In 1873, his creamery was burned, causing his financial ruin. In 1874, he moved to this State, settling in Buffalo County, a short distance from Shelton, where he engaged in farming, but, meeting with reverses, he came to Gage County as manager of the Stage Company's farm, and now owns 240 acres of land in Section 36, Town 4, Range 6, together with considerable stock, and owes no man a dollar. Mr. G. was married in Erie County, Penn., on September 14, 1854, to Miss Rebecca McClure, and has nine children, namely, Flora, Carrie, Jennie M., Stutely I., Edwin M., Harry, Carl, Ralph and Susan.

L. T. GRIGGS, dealer in farm machinery, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1848; soon after his parents emigrated to Clinton County, Ind., remaining there the most of the time until 1862, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, as private, Company A, and was discharged in 1865, with a Lieutenant's commission. In 1865, he settled in Pawnee County, Neb., taking a homestead in Section 31, Town 5, Range 6, remaining four years on his place, when he located in Beatrice, and was engaged in farming; then went into the law office with his brother, remaining three years. In 1875, he commenced handling farm machinery, which he is now engaged in. Was married in 1869, in Gage County, to Miss Carrie E. Gale. They have five children—Mollie, George, Clifton, Kirk and Burt. Was City Marshal in 1876. Is a member of the Rollins Post, G. A. R., of Beatrice, and is a member of Beatrice Lodge, No. 26, A., F. & A. M., Chapter No. 7, and of the Commandery, No. 7. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of K. of H., No. 4, and I. O. G. T.



RESIDENCE OF ALFRED HAZLETT.

"VALHALLA," BEATRICE, NEB., PROPERTY OF ALFRED HAZLETT.

ALFRED HAZLETT was born in Indiana County, Penn., the 9th day of June, 1848, and is of the Scotch-Irish descent. He was educated at Washington and Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Penn., and read law at Greensburg, Penn., with Senator Cowan, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1871. He came to Beatrice in October, 1871, where he has remained engaged in the practice of law. He has served as County and City Attorney, and was County Judge for two successive terms. For the last five years, he has been the law partner of Col. L. W. Colby, and has now one of the most lucrative and extensive practices in Southern Nebraska. He has no political aspirations, belongs to no secret order, is liberal on all questions, and foremost in all public enterprises tending to build up and improve his town and county. He has provided for himself one of the best homes in his part of the State, located in the city of Beatrice, and has a fine stock farm, highly improved, adjoining his home, and commanding the finest view at Beatrice, and the surrounding country. He was married in Omaha in July, 1875, to Libbie Cotton, formerly of McLean County, Ill.

C. N. HAMMOND, druggist, is a native of Knox County, Ill. He was born near Oneida, June 26, 1857. When about seven years old, he moved to Galva, Henry County, and lived there until 1872; he then removed to Cambridge, staying there a year, and then to Elmwood, where he lived one year; after that, he returned to Galva and carried on a drug business for Eck, for about three and one-half years. He traveled for the safe manufactory of John W. Norris; then traveled for Samuel I. Smith & Co., for a year, after which he spent eleven months at Maryville, Mo., in the drug business. He was married at Cambridge, Ill., to Geneva C. Wier, a native of Illinois, December 21, 1880. He is a member of the N. W. Traveling Men's Association.

HON. ROBERT B. HARRINGTON, came to Nebraska in November, 1872, and located at Beatrice, where he has since been farming. He was Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, Beatrice, for five years, from October, 1875, to January, 1881. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1875, and has been Mayor of Beatrice. He was President of the Gage County Agricultural Society. He was elected a member of the State Senate in 1880. He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 11, 1829, and lived there until he was nineteen years of age; then settled at Plainfield, Will Co., Ill., where he remained eight years. From there he went to Livingston County, Ill., and lived there until he came to Nebraska. He was County Clerk of Livingston County for eight years. He was married at Plainfield, Ill., December 3, 1850, to Miss Nancy P. Cropsey; she died October 17, 1867, leaving three children—Algernon S., Anthony H. and Mary E. He was married to his present wife at Ottawa, Ill., September 1, 1868. She was Mrs. Harriet M. Whitmore, a native of New York. They have had three children, none of whom are living. Mr. H. is a member of A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

J. E. HILL, grocer, came to Nebraska in March, 1872, and located at Beatrice, where he established the Beatrice Nursery. In 1875, he was elected County Clerk and was re-elected in 1877 and 1879. He sold out his nursery in 1876; served four years as Alderman from the Second Ward. He was born at Berlin, Holmes Co., Ohio, December 10, 1836, and lived in that State until he removed to Illinois in 1865. He enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry in August, 1862, and was promoted Captain of his company at Toledo before going to the front. He served until the summer of 1865, and was then mustered out. In that same year he went to McLean County, Ill., where he lived until he came here. He was married in Heyworth, McLean Co., Ill., September 4, 1866, to Laura Stewart, a native of Fairmont, W. Va. They have six children—Gertrude, Carrie, Annie, Herbert S., Winifred and John E. Mr. Hill is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Presbyterian Church.

E. M. HILL, Justice of the Peace and loan agent, came to Beatrice in the fall of 1871; engaged in mercantile business and grain buying, at which he continued until 1878, when he became a Justice of the Peace. He also served as Police Judge two years. He does a considerable loan and collection business. He was born in Burlington, Litchfield Co., Conn., July 25, 1825, and lived there until he was twenty-five years old. He then moved to Peoria County, Ill., locating at Elmwood for seven years. After the close of the war, he went to Lebanon, Mo., where he remained six years, and came from there to Beatrice. While living in Illinois and Missouri, he was engaged in mercantile business. He was married at Canaan, Conn., in September, 1852, to Elizabeth Gillette, a native of that town. They have four children—Walter D., George G., Henry M., Hattie F. Mr. H. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, being connected with the Congregational Church in the East.

B. F. HOCKMAN, proprietor Nebraska, Kansas & Iowa Hedge Fence Company, Beatrice, Neb., was born in Lawrence in 1843. In 1863, went to Vincennes, Ind., thence to Olney, Ill., and established the hedge business, planting the first season four thousand rods of hedge, remaining there until 1881, but in the meantime establishing a number of branches—one at Evansville and Seymour, Ind., Edgar, Neb., Lawrence, Kan., and Paris, Ill.—and in 1881 made his headquarters at Beatrice, Neb. Bodeck, or better known as osage orange, is used as a hedge, and the mode of planting is one suggested to Mr. H. by long experience, and is reduced to an art and is an industry that should meet with the approval of Nebraska farmers generally. The company have planted about two hundred and fifty miles of hedge. Mr. H. was married June, 1867, to Miss Hannah E. Bartram, in Richland County, Ill. They have one son, Burnett F., born in July, 1875.

W. R. JONES, farmer and dairyman, Beatrice Precinct, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, 1847; in 1855, went to Missouri with his father, Samuel Jones, remaining there six months; thence to Kansas, remaining there until September, 1857, when they came to Nebraska and located in Gage County, being among the first settlers in the county. He first located on Indian Creek, four miles north of Beatrice, remaining there until September, 1868, when he took a homestead on Section 11, Town 4, Range 6, remaining on it until 1877, when he sold, and bought on Section 24, Town 4, Range 6, of 220 acres, and is raising stock and furnishing milk for the city of Beatrice; in 1881, sold from 13 cows, $1,100; for the year of 1882, has 28 milch cows, and is having sales for all the milk; is also engaged in raising hogs and some horses. In 1866, was married at Beatrice to Miss Hester Henton. They have five children, viz.: Minnie, Albert, Susia, Ruhana and an infant; is a member of Beatrice Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F.; also a member of Old Settlers' Association, Gage County.

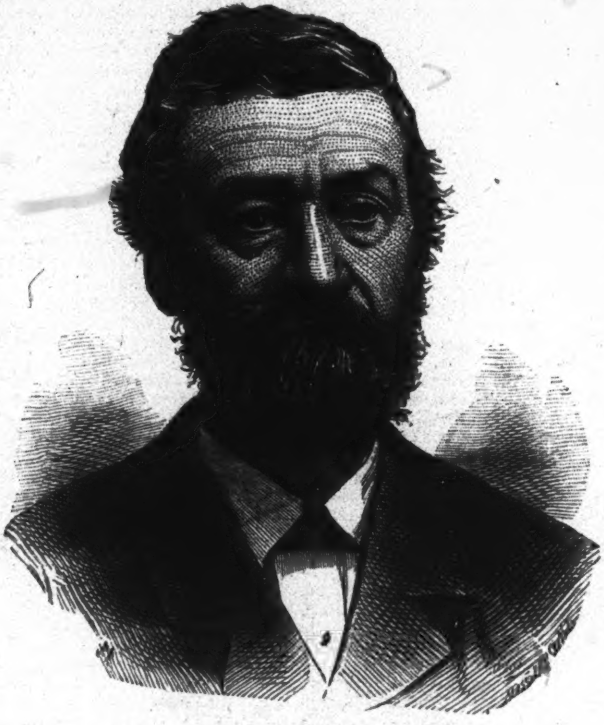
J. M. KELLOGG, grain dealer, born in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1850; soon after, moved with his parents, locating in Janesville, Wis. He remained there nineteen years; thence to Iowa and located, and engaged in farming a short time, and from that went into the hotel business until 1880, when he settled in Nebraska, locating at Beatrice, and went into the grain business for the first seven months, when he bought out a grocery store and ran that in connection with his grain trade until January, 1882, when he sold out, and will turn his attention to the exclusive grain trade; was united in marriage with Miss Eva L. Blalock, of Iowa.

J. D. KILPATRICK, railroad contractor, was born in Jasper County, Mo., in 1847, remaining there until 1857, when he went with his parents to Iowa, remaining there two years, coming to Nebraska in 1859, and located in Gage County—his parents settling on a farm; he remained at home until 1867, when he went to work in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad in Nebraska, working two years. In 1869, went to Texas and took a contract to build a portion of the Texas, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, remaining on this line one year; then, took a contract on the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, remaining there nearly one year. From there, took a contract on the International and Great Northern Railroad, which took him two years. From there went to Galveston, Texas, and built sixty-three miles of the Galveston, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad, which took him two years. During this time, built the Tremont Hotel, Galveston, at a cost of $419,000 to complete and furnish, which he run one year; also had a contract of nearly $500,000 in the city of Galveston, raising the grade and putting down the sidewalks, which were mostly laid in English tile; also built two cotton compresses, while in Galveston, each one taking 13,500,000 brick, and covering seven and one-half acres of land. In 1876, leased the State Prison labor of 1,600 convicts for one year, and was extensively engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods and furniture—using those who were in for a short time on his railroad and city work. In 1879, came back to Nebraska and built the Union Pacific Railroad from Marysville to Beatrice. Since then, has been on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad; has built fifty miles for the company. Mr. Kilpatrick is also extensively engaged in the stock farming with two of his brothers. They have 2,540 acres of land in one body in Jefferson and Gage Counties, with 250 head of cattle; have not as much as they will have when they get thoroughly started. In January, 1877, was married in Galveston to Miss Jennie Karl, of that place. They have two children, viz.: Rachel Galveston, born 1878, J. D., Jr., born January, 1881; is a member of the Masonic order.

HON. E. O. KRETSINGER, County Judge, came to Blue Springs, Gage County, Neb., July, 1880, and engaged in the practice of law until he became County Judge, January 5, 1882. He was born at Leaf River, Ogle County, Ill., July 3, 1855, and was educated at Mount Morris Seminary, Ill.; was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1879. He was married at Rock Island, Ill., December 20, 1881, to Emma L. Tetterington, a native of Rock Island.

S. P. LESTER, livery and feed stable, Beatrice, Neb., came to this State in 1872, locating at this place. Mr. L. was born at Deep River, Middlesex Co., Conn., in 1844. In 1857, his parents moved to Sandwich, De Kalb County, Ill. In 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and was in the battles of Arkansas Post, Chickasaw Bayou, Vicksburg and Atlanta, and in all the skirmishes of his regiment at Goldsboro, N. C. Was detailed to take charge of the corral, and remained at that place one year and was mustered out in June, 1865, when he returned to Sandwich, Ill., and engaged in running a line of express wagons, which business he followed until his return to this State in 1872. In 1876, he engaged in livery business at this place, and in 1879, ran a line of hacks from Hastings to Red Cloud, Neb. Was married, in La Salle County, Ill., June 16, 1868, to Miss Agnes V. Blodgett. They have three children. Was elected a member of the City Council in 1880, and re-elected in 1881. Is a member of Beatrice Temple of Honor, No. 4.

J. B. LONG, dealer in sheep and wool, was born at Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., October 10, 1852, and located at Beatrice in 1875. He has been engaged in the sheep and wool business since he came, in 1881, and during that time has shipped into the State from Michigan and Wisconsin over 20,000 head of sheep. He shipped 110,000 pounds of wool to Boston, the average price paid for wool being 20 cents. He is now feeding and fattening over 2,000 head for the Eastern market, which he brought from California and Oregon. He weighed 1,000 of them recently and they average 122 pounds each. Mr. Long is Secretary of the Southern Nebraska Wool Growers & Sheep Breeders' Association, having a membership of about fifty. They have a sheep shearing festival each year at Beatrice, where the best sheep are sheared and premiums awarded. He commenced pork packing in the fall of 1881, being the first to attempt the business here. He packed 400 head the first season.



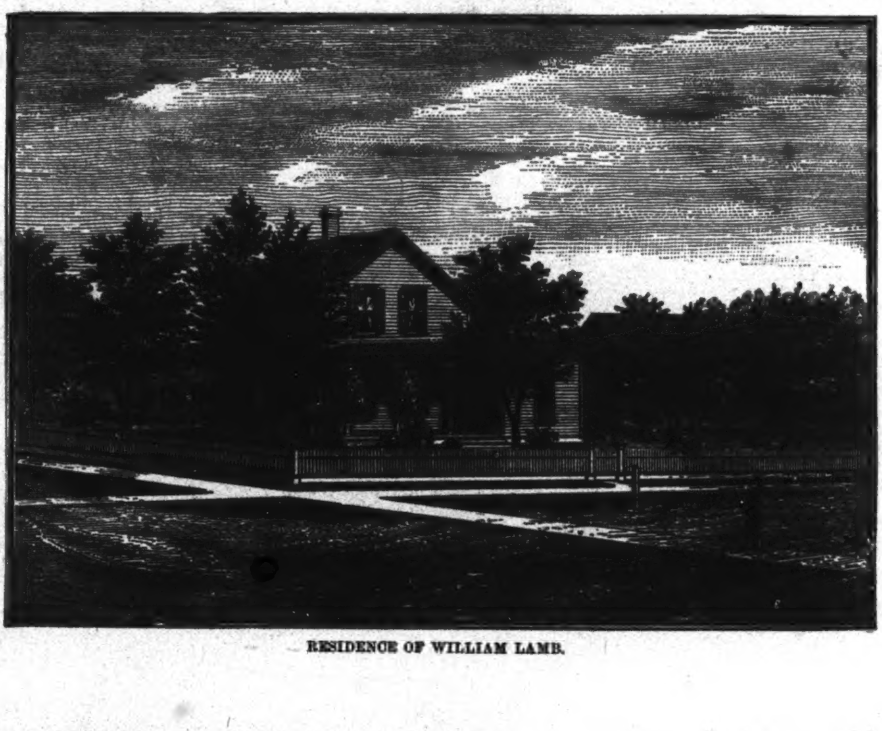
William Lamb

WILLIAM LAMB, banker, came to Nebraska to reside in February, 1869, and was for a number of years engaged in various kinds of mercantile business. For five years prior to starting his private bank, August 1. 1878, he was in the hardware business. He is a native of Brookfield, Madison County, N. Y. He located at Elgin, Ill., in 1855, and was there until 1860; then went to Rochelle, Ill., where he resided until he came to Beatrice. He was Justice of the Peace for six years when he first came here. He has been Councilman two terms, and was County Commissioner during 1879, 1880 and 1881. He was married at Edmeston, Otsego County, N. Y., in 1842, to Marie Joslyn, a native of Massachusetts. They have two children—William H. and Augusta M. Mr. Lamb is a member of the M. E. Church, A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, being a charter member of the society.

EUGENE MACK, proprietor of City Hotel, was born in County Carey, Ireland, in 1842, coming to America with his parents in 1852, and located in Worcester, Mass. Remaining at home until the war broke out in 1861, when he was sworn in the United States service in the Quartermaster department as a mechanic, and went to Annapolis, Md., to fit out Burnside's expedition, and went with him to North Carolina, remaining there until the close of the war, in 1865, when he was promoted to Master Mechanic of the Ponton Corps, and was stationed at St. Louis; and in 1865 was sent to Fort McPherson, Neb., as Master Mechanic, remaining there one year. He then left the service and located at Beatrice; ran a lumber mill for two years, then went to Swan City and engaged in the same business there, remaining eighteen months. He was then employed by the Union Pacific Railway Company, on their contract as tie inspector, remaining there for one year. He then was a railroad contractor in Kansas and Missouri for four years. He then bought the Granger Hotel, which he changed to the City Hotel, and opened a livery in connection, which he has followed since; also owns and carries on a large farm of 400 acres on Section 31, Town 4, Range 5. In 1878, was elected Sheriff of Gage County, serving two years. Was married, in 1869, to Miss Hattie E. Bailey, of Beatrice. Is a member of Beatrice Lodge, No. 26, A., F. & A., M., and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

GEORGE P. MARVIN, proprietor of the *Gage County Democrat*, was born in Shullsburg, La Fayette Co., Wis., March 24, 1851. He lived there until 1859, when he removed to Richardson County, Neb., and lived there and in Nemaha County. In 1865, he crossed the plains, returning to Falls City, where, in company with his father, he published the *Southern Nebraskian*, he having learned the printer's trade at Brownville. In 1867, he again returned to the mountains, remaining there until 1869; going to Falls City, he published the *Press* two years, and worked at his trade there after selling out. He came to Beatrice, and in December, 1879, he started the *Gage County Democrat*. He was married, at Falls City, November 29, 1874, to Anna R. May. She is a native of St. Louis. They have three children—Frankie May, Julia A. and an infant son, George T. Mr. Marvin is a member of I. O. O. F.

H. H. McINTYRE, dealer in farm machinery, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1836, remaining there until 1866. In 1866, he located



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM LAMB.

in Kendall County, Ill., and was employed by the Marsh Harvester Company, remaining there two years. From there he went to Sycamore, Ill., when he was retained by the same company as general foreman of their works, they having moved to that place with their works, remaining there until 1878, when he located at Lincoln, Neb., and traveled for the Marsh Harvester Company, in Nebraska, until 1881, when he located in Beatrice and commenced handling farm machinery the first year, 1881, with about $15,000 stock, with sales for the year $25,000. Is also sole agent for the Davis Sewing Machine for this section. In 1862, enlisted in Jefferson County, N. Y., in the Tenth New York Artillery and Company G, serving three years, receiving his discharge in August, 1865. In 1859, was married to Miss Mary Graham of Jefferson County, N. Y. They have been blessed with one son and one daughter. Mr. McIntyre also owns a fine stock farm in Saline County.

ALFRED MILLER, meat market, born in England in 1839, and in 1860 came to America, and settled in Wisconsin, locating in Columbia County, where he engaged in farming in 1861; enlisted at Madison in Company A, Seventh Wisconsin Infantry. When he had served eighteen months, he was severely wounded at the battle of Gainesville and was discharged; returning home, he commenced farming, but his wound bothered him until he was obliged to give up farming and went to butchering. In 1878, located at Beatrice, and opened the Blue Valley Meat Market, which he carried on three years, when he sold out and bought out Bradt brothers, the oldest market in the place; was married at Columbus, Wis., to Miss Mary McCabe in 1864; is a member of the Masonic lodge of Beatrice, also I. O. O. F. of Columbus, Wis.

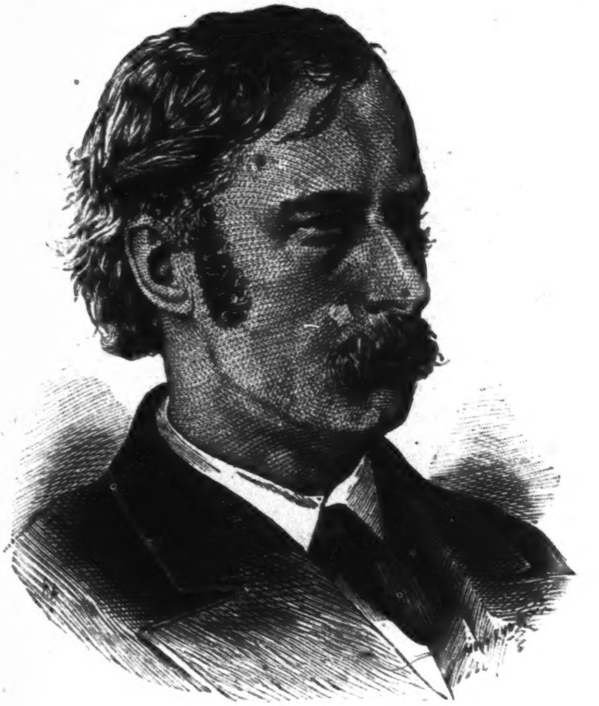
WILLIAM W. MORSE, farmer, P. O. Beatrice, Section 16, Gage County, came here in February, 1880, and located five and one-half miles west of Beatrice, in this precinct. He is now living in Beatrice Precinct, and carries on stock-raising, having 240 acres of land in his farm. He was born in Richmond, Chittenden Co., Vt., August 28, 1846. He lived in that State until he was twelve years of age, when he went to Franklin County, N. Y., living there five years He then removed to Stark County, Ill., where he engaged in farming until the fall of 1877. For two years prior to coming to Nebraska, he was in the livery business. He was married at Osceola, Stark Co., Ill., November 11, 1866, to Mary Jane Moore, a native of Stark County. They have two children—Elbert and Carrie Viola. Mr. Morse is a member of the Baptist Church; he was second School Director of his district.

EMANUEL MURGATROYD, Nebraska, Section 18, Town 8, east, was born in Yorkshire, England. He came to this country in 1846, settled in Racine County, Wis., where he was engaged in farming. He visited England in 1859, then came to Nebraska in 1866, homesteading in Gage County, on the Big Blue River, on Section 18, Town 3, Range 7 east. He was married in England, in 1841, to Miss Ellen Newsome; they have had ten children, five of whom are now living—Thomas, Maggie, Rebecca, Ann and Mary. He has been School Treasurer in this school district for the past twelve years. He now resides on Section 24, Town 3, Range 6 east. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising at the present time, and owns 380 acres of land on Sections 18 and 24.

W. D. NICHOLLS, dealer in farm machinery, was born in Canada in 1842, and lived on a farm with his father, helping to clear a 250-acre farm, dividing his time between the farm and attending school, finishing his education at the Union School at the village near his home. In October, 1867, went to Illinois, remained a short time, located in Wisconsin, thence to Iowa in 1871, and bought a farm in Cass County, near the town of Atlantic, and was farming until 1873, when he was employed by Van Brunt & Son at Council Bluffs, as salesman for farm machinery, remaining with them two years. when he located in Beatrice, Gage Co., Neb., and traveled for the McCormick Reaper Company of Chicago, remaining with them three years, when he went in the retail machinery trade with Lamb & Wagner, and was in company with them one year. The next year, Mr. Nicholls engaged in the same business alone, and has a capital of $8,000, and annual sales of $80,000. In the fall of 1874, was married to Miss Ada Pellett, of Atlantic, Iowa. They have had four children—W. J., W. A., Mary L. and Clara M.; is a member of the Temple of Honor, and Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

F. C. PARKER, station agent U. P. R. R., Beatrice, Neb., was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1858. In 1868, went to Boone County, Iowa. In 1872, went to Atchison, Kan., where he learned telegraphy, and entered the employ of the A. & N. R. R.; entered employ of St. Joe & D. C. R. R. (now U. P. R. R.), in February, 1878; was appointed agent at Beatrice in 1880; was married in January, 1881, to Miss Frances Carver, of Olivet, Mich. Mrs. Parker's death took place in April, 1881. Mr. Parker is a member of the Beatrice Lodge, No. 26, A., F. & A. M.

HON. H. W. PARKER, Register United States Land Office, came to Nebraska in 1857, and located in what is now Holt Precinct, Gage County, in April, 1858; he engaged in farming and stock-raising, which he continued until the spring of 1865, when he removed to Camden, Seward Co., Neb. He built a saw-mill that year, and two years later completed a grist-mill, and operated both of them until 1871, when he was appointed Register of the United States Land Office, which position he has held since. He was County Judge of old Clay County, and Clerk of the same county, which is now part of Gage County, in early days; was also one of the first Commissioners of Seward County. In 1860–61, he represented Gage, old Clay and Johnson Counties in the Territorial Legislature. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1871. He was born in Worcester, Mass., December 17, 1827; when he was five years old his parents moved to Athens County, Ohio; after living there three years he moved to Chillicothe, Ross County, where he lived until 1847; he then lived three years in Columbus, and in 1850 went to Ironton and started the Ironton *Register*, publishing it until the spring of 1858, when he came to Nebraska. He was married at Austinburg, Ohio, in October, 1852, to Almira T. Dole, a native of Ohio. They have two children—Franklin H. and Louis C. The boys are both connected with their father in the coal, lumber and lime trade. Judge Parker is Vice President of the First National Bank. He is President of the Cement Company, and also of the Telephone Company. He has been President of the School Board, and is one of the Vice Presidents of the Gage County Agricultural Society; he is an A., F. & A. M., and a member of I. O. O. F., being Past Grand Master of the latter; he is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. The Clay County named was divided and added to Gage and Lancaster Counties in 1864. We think another county was organized and named Clay, two counties wert of old Clay.



A. S. Paddock

HON. ALGERNON SIDNEY PADDOCK, was born at Glen's Falls, N. Y., November 5, 1830; his father, Ira A. Paddock, had been a native of Glen's Falls from early youth, and was a prominent lawyer there until the time of his death in 1862. Young Paddock spent his youth at that place, entering the Glen's Falls Academy in his thirteenth year; he pursued his studies until he was eighteen years old, when he entered Union College; he remained in college up to his senior year, when he left and went to Detroit, Mich., where he had a brother living. After staying there for three months, he returned to New York and taught district school, studying law meanwhile. In May, 1857, he came out to Fort Calhoun, Neb., where he pre-empted a farm and settled; that was his home until 1872, when he moved to Beatrice, Gage County, and took a farm, where he has since resided. During 1858 and 1859, he was engaged on editorial work for the Omaha *Republican*. In 1860, he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago that nominated Lincoln. That fall he stumped New York State in the interests of the ticket. Through the influence of friends he was nominated for Secretary of Nebraska, and assumed the position April 1, 1861. In 1864, he was a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore. In 1867, he was a candidate for the Senate, but was defeated by John M. Thayer. In 1868, he was nominated by President Johnson Governor of Wyoming, but declined the place. In the winter of 1874–75, he was elected to the United States Senate for a term of six years. His course in the Senate was marked by unremitting attention to the wants of his constituents, and of the State which he represented. In the winter of 1880–81, he was a candidate for re-election, but after eighteen ballots he was defeated by C. H. Van Wyck. Since that time Mr. Paddock has been living on his farm. He was married December 22, 1869, to Emma L. Mack, a daughter of Daniel Mack, of Canton, N. Y.

MAJ. JOHN PEARMAN, Clerk in the United States Land Office, came to Nebraska City, May 10, 1853. There he was employed as a laborer until elected County Treasurer, which place he filled from 1856 to 1862. He enlisted as a private in Company F, Second Nebraska Cavalry, when the regiment was organized; he was appointed Major, and held that position during the term of service—nine months—doing frontier service. He was then appointed Captain Assistant Quarter Master First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and was with that army until the close of the war. He was then transferred to the Iowa headquarters at Davenport, having charge of the Quartermaster Department of Iowa. In 1868, he engaged in horticultural pursuits, nurseries, etc., at Nebraska City, which he still carries on. He has been Clerk of the United States Land Office since June, 1881. In Nebraska City, he has been prominently connected with educational interests. He was born in Elizabethtown, Hardin Co., Ky., March 16, 1831, and came to Iowa in 1852. From there he moved to Nebraska. He was married in Atchison County, Mo., February 24, 1856, to Mary A. Swift, a native of Exeter, Morgan Co., Ill. They have had eleven children, nine of whom are living—Annie N., Alice Lulu, Pinkie Isabella, Mary Francis, Frederick Lincoln, Horace Stanton, Prudence, Hugh C., Guy Rutledge, Maggie and Katie, twins. The Major is an I. O. O. F., and belongs to various temperance organizations.

REV. GERHARD, PENNER, Bishop of the Mennonite Church, was born near Marienburg, West Prussia, July 14, 1836. He was educated at Danzig, Prussia, and came to America and settled at Beatrice in June, 1877, where he has since lived. He has been a Mennonite minister for two years, and Bishop of the church one year. Mennonite clergymen receive no compensation. He was married in Prussia, June 13, 1867, to Anna Froese, a native of Prussia. They have four children—Cornelius, Henry, Louis and Agatha. He has an extensive dairy farm about two miles north from Beatrice.

LEANDER M. PEMBERTON, attorney at law, came to Beatrice in October, 1879. For ten years prior to coming to Nebraska, he was a resident of Spencer, Iowa. He was born near Paris, Edgar County, Ill, November 12, 1845, and lived there until 1854, when he went to Hamilton County, Iowa. He was educated at Albion College, Iowa, and at the Iowa State University, going through the literary department of the latter. He read law with Judge D. D. Chase, of Webster City, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1870. Commenced practice at Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa. Moved to Spencer in 1871. He was County Auditor from 1872 to 1878. He was married at Spencer, April 30, 1879, to Ida M. Harris. She was born near Binghamton, N. Y. They have one child—Zulu L. He is a member of the Temple of Honor. He volunteered during the war, but was not accepted on account of age.

A. J. PETHOUD, County Clerk, is a son of John Pethoud, who located in Beatrice Precinct in April, 1857. He lived here until 1881. A. J. was born near Ironton, Lawrence Co., Ohio, April 10, 1840, and lived there until his parents came to Nebraska. He was County Surveyor twelve years, City Engineer two terms, Town Assessor one term. He was elected County Clerk in November, 1881. He was married at Beatrice, September 15, 1867, to Annie E. Bunker, a native of Washington County, Iowa. They have three children—Leonidas, Bertha S. and Logan Lamar. Mr. P. is a member of A., F. & A. M. His grandfather, Philip Augustus Pethoud, was a native of Paris, France

O. H. PHILLIPS, Postal Clerk, R. M. S., was born at Brownsville, Fayette County, Penn., on September 27, 1844, his parents removing to Greene County soon after. Remaining under the parental roof until 1861, when he emigrated to Fairbury, Ill., at which place, in 1862, he enlisted in the Seventy-first Illinois Infantry, Company G; served his time and received an honorable discharge. In January, 1866, was married to Miss Jennie McDowell, of Fairbury, Ill., daughter of Hon. W. G. McDowell, of same place. There were born to them three children—Walter S., born March 3, 1867; Marion L., born January 29, 1872, died September 7, 1879; Alfred H., born July 12, 1877. Remained in Fairbury until April, 1869, when he emigrated to Nebraska; settled in Beatrice, composed, at that time, of a few log houses. Near this point he opened up, and improved three farms. In 1875, built in the city of Beatrice, serving one term as Deputy Sheriff, with L. Y. Coffin; one term as Clerk of District Court, under Judge Weaver. At the expiration of his term as Clerk, he received the appointment of Postal Clerk, in which capacity he has served, until the present, on a number of Western roads, including the Burlington & Missouri, Union Pacific, St. Joe & Western, and Texas Pacific. Is a member of the K. P. & G. A. R.

JAY F. PRICE, book store. Was born in Knoxville, Knox County, Ill., in 1848, in which State he lived until 1872, when he went to California and located in Sacramento Valley, and was employed by the Central Pacific Railroad Company as local freight agent until 1877, when he leased the California, Pacific & Northern Railroad, and handled all the grain on the two lines of road from 1877 until 1880, when he turned the business over to his brother and came to Nebraska on a visit, and concluded to settle there, opening a bookstore in Beatrice, in 1880, with a stock of $2,500. Meeting with good success, has since invested, in all, $3,500 cash in the business. His sales have increased 25 per cent per annum. In 1874, was married at Knoxville, Ill., to Miss Emma Ewing, of that place. They have three children—Ewing, Pansy and Bessie. Mr. P. is a member of the Beatrice Lodge, No. 26, A., F. & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F., and of the A. O. U. W.

A. G. RANDALL, proprietor of Randall House, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., in 1842. In 1849, he went with his parents to Joliet, Ill., remaining there until 1863, going from there to Washington, Kan., where he engaged in hotel business, remaining there about eighteen months; from there he went to Chicago, remaining there until 1873, when he located at West Point, Neb., and, in the spring of 1874, took the Pacific House in Beatrice, which he ran for over seven years. In June, 1881, he took the Emery House, which he changed to the Randall House, and has a very commodious place. There are four sample rooms and office on the first floor, the dining-room and kitchen being in the basement, and the sleeping rooms are well furnished with woven-wire mattresses. Mr. R. was married in 1867, at Grandville, Ohio, to Miss Cora Cross. They have four children, viz.: Harry, George, Ada and Eva. Mrs. Randall died in January, 1881. Mr. Randall is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN N. RICKARDS, attorney at law, came to Falls City, August 28, 1874. He remained until he moved to Beatrice, September 20, 1877, where he commenced the practice of law. While at Falls City, he was Principal of the schools. He was born in Spring Township, Adams County, Ohio, February 22, 1860, and removed to Illinois in 1866, living near Seneca, La Salle County, where he farmed for awhile. He also attended the Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Ill. He was married at Falls City, August 15, 1876, to Mary Alice Miller, a native of Lancaster County, Ohio. They have two children—Joseph Gillespie and Earl Leonard Mr. Rickards is an A., F. & A. M.

O. K. REEDY, carpenter and builder, was born in Clearfield County, Penn., in 1851. His parents soon after moved to Dixon, Ill., while there his father died, and, in 1861, went with his mother to Woodford County, remaining there until 1868, when he went to Jefferson County, Iowa, remaining a short time and learned the cabinet-making. In 1870, came to Nebraska and located at Plattsmouth, remaining there about one year; thence to Crete, and then to Nebraska City, remaining there until 1873, when he went into Harlan County, Neb., and opened a furniture store, which business he was in about eighteen months, when he took a homestead on Section 20, Township 3, Range 19 west, living on the farm five years. On getting his deed, he took a pre-emption on Section 29, Township 3, Range 19, and has planted several thousand trees, and various other improvements. Was married in 1872, at Lincoln, Neb., to Miss Catherine Sherritt of that place. They have five children, viz.: Oliver T., Mary B., William H., Elwin H. and James A. Is a member of the Temple of Honor.

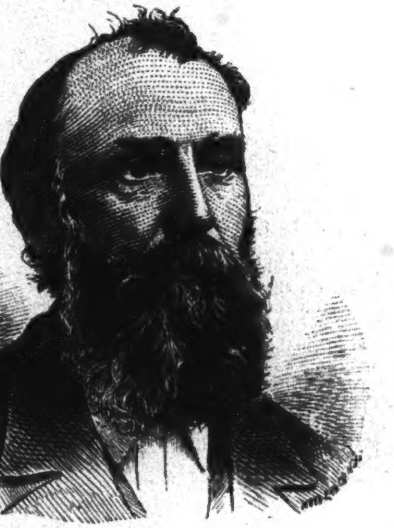
G. B. REYNOLDS, grocer, was born in Sullivan County, N. Y., in 1834, remaining there until 1868, and was engaged in farming and stock-raising. In November, 1868, he came West and was employed in the store of his brother H. M. Reynolds (who settled in Nebraska in 1857, and was one of the men who took an active part in the building up of Beatrice, and was the first Mayor of the place), remaining with his brother until 1875, when he died and G. B. bought a stock of general merchandise, and has been in the business continuously since. In the spring of 1881, he closed out his dry goods and went into the exclusive grocery trade, taking his eldest son into the store with him. Was married in 1858, to Miss Estella B. Sherwood, of Liberty, N. Y. They have three children, viz.: Nathan S., Gilbert T. and Estella E. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Temple of Honor.

H. V. RIESEN, druggist, came to Beatrice in April, 1877, and engaged in the drug business. He had been with C. P. Squires & Co., at Burlington, Iowa, for three years. He has been longer in America than any of the Gage County Mennonites, having landed August 8, 1874. Stopped a month or two at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and then went to Burlington. He was born in Dantzig, Prussia, January 30, 1851, and was three years in the drug business there. He went to Russia, where he stayed a year, and returned to Dantzig, clerking for two years in the grain business of Kliever & Zimmermann. In 1874, he visited England with his sister, Anna V. Riesen, who now lives with him. He was married at Beatrice September 9, 1879, to Alice Whitney, a native of Delavan, Wis. They have one child—Charles Louis. Mr. R. is a member of the

M. E. Church. He did a business of about $10,000 the first year, and does now a double amount, carrying a stock of $6,000. He has recently formed a partnership with C. N. Hammond.

ROBERT W. SABIN, attorney at law, came to Beatrice in August, 1878, and has been practicing law since that time. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, February 9, 1850; lived there a year, and moved to McLean County, Ill., where he was reared on a farm near Bloomington. He was educated at the Illinois Wesleyan University and the State Normal School; read law with Williams & Burr, of Bloomington, Ill., taking a thorough course, and graduating at the Law School connected with the Wesleyan College. He commenced practice in Illinois. He was married near Bloomington, February 14, 1878, to Mary L. Carlock, a native of McLean County, Ill. They have two children—Ralph L. and Robert F. He was admitted to the bar after an examination before the Judges of the Supreme bench of Illinois. Mr. Sabin is a member of I. O. O. F., and T. of H., and the Christian Church.

A. V. S. SAUNDERS, Clerk of the District Court, came to Blue Springs, Neb., in November, 1877, and lived there until July, 1881. In the fall of 1879, he was elected Clerk of the District Court, but deputed a man for the first two years to the duties of the office. He was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., October 21, 1848. His mother moved to Orleans County, N. Y., when he was a child. For four years prior to coming to Nebraska, he lived at Lenox, Iowa, where he was employed in a bank. He has been engaged in the real estate business since coming here quite successfully, dealing chiefly in farm property. He has been general agent for the trustee lands of the Burlington & Missouri Railway. Mr. Saunders was Justice of the Peace at Blue Springs, Neb., for two years. He was married at Lenox, Iowa, January 1, 1876, to Anna L. Henry, a native of Vernon County, Wis. They have three children—Cecil, V. S., Carmon, C. and Una K. Mr. S. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.



Chas L Schell

CHARLES L. SCHELL, real estate, loan and insurance agent, came to Beatrice, Neb., March, 1877, where he had previously made investments in town property and lands near the city. Nearly one year after his arrival, he engaged in the real estate business with Hon. W. H. Somers, and after three years' successful business embarked alone in the real estate, insurance and collection business nearly one year, when he formed a partnership in the same business with G. L. Beachly July 1, 1881. Is Notary Public. Had served as City Clerk, and is at present one of the City Councilmen, elected from his ward. He is a member of the Christian Church, and serving as Deacon and Trustee of the church. He was born at Schellsburg, Penn., and at the age of nine years removed with his father's family to Somerset, Penn. Was about twenty years old when he embarked in business with his father, A. J. Schell, in the general merchandise at Ligonier, Penn., where he remained nearly two years, and sold out to his brother and removed to Bloomington, Ill., and embarked in the clothing business a few years. Moved to Eureka and remained nearly one year, and had charge of the common school six months during that time, and then removed to Peoria, Ill., and took charge of a department in the Commercial College as teacher of book-keeping several years, then accepted a position as book-keeper in the large candy and cracker manufactory of Frank Field & Co., who also furnished large contracts of army bread, and also kept books for other firms, including the wholesale drug house of Colburn, Birks & Co., and for some years opened and closed a set of books for various firms, and adjusted sets of books for parties, and farmed several years, making over twenty years of his life in Illinois previous to his removal to Beatrice, Neb. He was married, in 1853, near Wellsburg, W. Va., to Charlotte, daughter of Basil Wells, who died in 1856, leaving a son, Basil W., who is now engaged in a large boot and shoe trade in Beatrice, Neb. He was married the second time to Emeline E., daughter of Dr. D. Sabin, near Bloomington, Ill., in 1857. Had seven children. The first, Rhoda L. (died about one year old), Lotta W. (married to J. E. Cobbey (attorney at law, Beatrice, Neb.), also Minnie B., Ida May, Charles D., Robert A. and Pearl E. His father, Henry Schell, was the son of the proprietor of Schellsburg, from whom the town received its name. Had a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, all living except one son. The three oldest sons are yet living at Somerset, Penn.

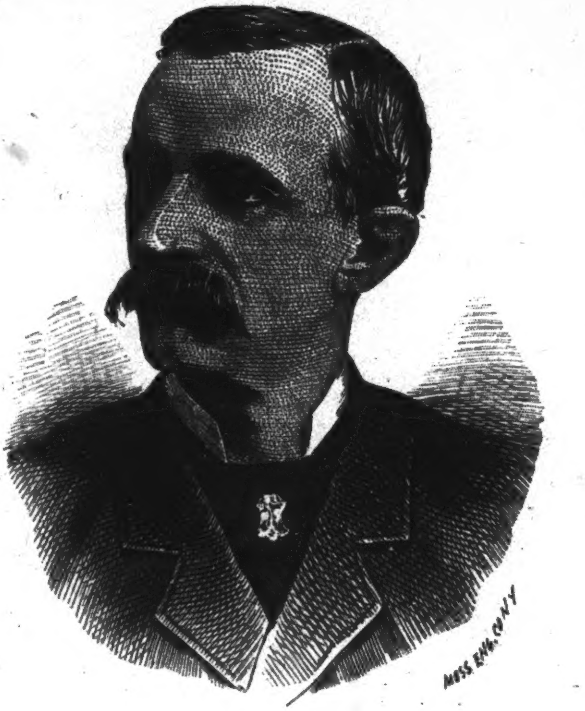
B. W. SCHELL, boot and shoe merchant, was born at Bloomington, Ill., in 1855, moving soon after with his grandparents to West Virginia and located at Wellsburg, where he attended school until twenty years of age, finishing his education at Bethany College. In 1879, opened a boot and shoe store at Wellsburg, which business he followed until he came to Nebraska, in 1880, and opened a boot and shoe store at Beatrice, and also has a shop for the manufacture of boots and shoes to order. The annual sales amount to about $20,000, and increasing at the rate of 20 per cent per annum in 1880. J. M. Berkley bought an interest in the business with Mr. Schell, and the business is run under the firm name of B. W. Schell & Co.

HIRAM SAVAGE, nursery and ornamental shrubbery, was born in Columbia County, Penn., in 1831, going with his parents to Sullivan County, while quite young, remaining there until 1857, then to De Kalb County, Ill., and afterward went to Lee County, remaining two years; was engaged in farming; he then settled in Putnam County, and engaged in farming, remaining there eight years. In 1868, emigrated to Nebraska, locating in Gage County, and took a homestead on Section 2, Town 5, Range 5, which he improved, and living there until 1875, when he sold out and came to Beatrice, and was elected Constable three successive terms. He then went to handling fruit trees and shrubbery, and was employed by the N. K. & I. Hedge Fence Company. Was married, in 1855, to Miss Angeline Angle of Columbia County, Ohio. They have five children—Rose I., Milo, Owen L., Nancy E. and George W. Was School Director of District No. 42, Grant Precinct, for some time. Is a member of Beatrice Lodge, No. 4, K. of H.

C. J. SCHMIDT, grocer, was born in Germany, 1832, and, in 1849, emigrated to America with his father, and locating in New York City, remaining there until 1867, and was employed by A. T. Stewart in the hosiery department, and remained in that position five years; at the end of that time opened a grocery store, which he carried on until 1861, when he went into the army, enlisting in the One Hundred and Third New York Infantry as Second Lieutenant, and served until July, 1864, going out with a Captain's commission; then was appointed a position in the Custom House, remaining two years. From there went into the employ of the United States Express Company, remaining with them until 1868, when he went to Chicago and was employed by August Beck & Co., wholesale tobacconists, as Western traveling agent, and for twelve years traveled through the West as far as Salt Lake, and south to Pueblo, and, in fact, made the whole Western territory, but at last concluded he would do some kind of business by which he could see his family more than once in twelve months. In March, 1881, located in Beatrice and opened a grocery store. His son Frederick is in the store with him. He was in one of the Chicago wholesale grocery houses, and is thoroughly posted, and they have a fine store. Mr. Schmidt was married, in 1855, to Miss Jane E. Jennings, of New York City. They have seven children—Ella, Richmond, Frederick, Sophia, Jennie, Conrad and Frank.

SAMUEL C. SMITH, Cashier of the First National Bank of Beatrice, is a native of Ridgefield, Conn. He came to Nebraska in August, 1872, and, in September of that year, he and his brother, J. E., commenced the banking business here under the firm name of Smith Bros. In April, 1877, the First National Bank was chartered and commenced business. John E. Smith, President, and Samuel C. Smith, Cashier, which positions they have since held. In April, 1880, Smith Bros. organized the Blue Springs Bank, which they operated until January 1, 1882, when it was bought by J. C. Williams, their former Cashier. Samuel C. Smith now resides at Red Cloud, Neb., where he conducts the business of Smith Bros., private bankers.

HON. J. A. SMITH, Police Judge and attorney, came to Nebraska in 1879. Prior to that he resided at Iowa City. He is an attorney at law; was born near Geneva, Ill., November 22, 1844, and lived there and in Chicago until moving to Iowa; enlisted in the First Missouri Cavalry at St. Louis, September, 1861, and was wounded at Sugar Creek, Ark., February 19, 1862, and discharged September 22, 1862. He lost his right arm and one finger of the left hand. He returned to Iowa City and read law with Gov. Kirkwood. He was married in Iowa City, November 23, 1868, to Calista Sanders, a native of Iowa City. They have one child—Herbert H. Mr. Smith is a member of the G. A. R.


MOSS ENG. CO N Y

J E Smith

J. E. SMITH, President of the First National Bank, is a native of Ridgefield, Conn. He was for nine years connected with the Cambridge Valley National Bank, at Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., prior to coming to Nebraska in 1872. He was married at Cambridge in June, 1867, to M. Abbie Norton, a native of St. Lawrence County, N. Y. They have two children—Charles E. and Carrie L. Mr. Smith has been Mayor of Beatrice. He is a member of the firm of Smith Bros., bankers, Red Cloud, Neb.

WILLIAM H. SOMERS, Receiver of the United States Land Office at Beatrice, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1872, and located at Beatrice. He was engaged in the real estate business until April, 1881, when he was appointed Receiver. For three years he was immigration agent for Gage County. He served one term as member of the Legislature for Lancaster, Gage, Saunders and two other counties, being a float Representative. Since his residence in the State he has been agent for the Burlington & Missouri Railroad lands. He was born in Rockford, Surry Co., N. C., March 25, 1830, and came to Illinois in 1842, with his parents, locating at Urbana. He lived there until he came to Nebraska, in 1872, being for many years Clerk of the Circuit Court while in Illinois. He is a Director in the Gage County Bank, and a member of the A., F. & A. M. He was married in 1856, at Urbana, Ill., to Harriet Mead, now dead. He was married again in Lincoln, Neb., in April, 1879, to Sadie S. Hawley, a native of Ohio. He has three children by his first wife—Frank M., Julia May and Elbert W., and one by his second wife—William H., Jr.

OLIVER TOWNSEND, clothing merchant, came to Beatrice in October, 1857. He cut logs the first winter he was there. The following summer was very wet, and he was taken down with ague, being sick nearly a year. In 1859, he commenced farming and opened a market for Pike's Peak prospectors. He continued at farming until he commenced the mercantile business, soon after the war. He has thirty-eight acres of apple orchard, the largest in this region. Mr. Townsend was born in Kingston, N. Y., October 4, 1833, and lived in that State until he came to Sioux City, Iowa, in 1856. Lived there until he came to Beatrice. He was married at Nebraska City, in April, 1880. He has held various county and town offices. He was County Clerk eight years, and a member of the first State Legislature.

S. W. WADSWORTH, jeweler, was born in Columbia County, N. Y., in 1835, where he remained until 1855 with his father on a farm. Received the benefits of a common school education; went to Fulton, Oswego County, and served four years in learning the jeweler's trade. In 1859, moved back to his native county and opened a jeweler's store, remaining there until 1868, when he came West and located in Tecumseh, remaining there eighteen months; thence to Beatrice, where he opened a jewelry store, and also carries a full line of organs and other musical instruments, and has a fine store. Is agent for the celebrated Waterbury and Ithaca Calendar Clocks.

W. A. WAGNER, dealer in coal, wood and baled hay, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, in 1845, coming with his parents to Nebraska in 1859, locating on a farm two miles north of Beatrice, remaining one year on the farm, when he came to Beatrice and was employed by Blakely, Reynolds & Co., Mr. Townsend of the firm being the County Clerk and having his office in the back of the store. W. A. Wagner was called to the work in the office and helping in the store, remaining two years. Then went into the law office with J. B. Western as clerk, remaining one year. Then went back into the County Clerk's office, remaining there until 1876, when he went into the real estate business until 1878, when he went to handling farm machinery until September, 1881, when he sold out and stocked up a wood and coal yard and put Mr. Fisher in to oversee the work, then went back into the County Clerk's Office where he is at present. In 1870, he was married to Miss M. S. Blodgett of Illinois. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and of the K. P. He was City Clerk for a number of years.

D. A. WALDEN, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1840, where he lived until 1859; attended the high school at that place; from there went to Chicago, and commenced the study of medicine at Rush Medical College, remaining there three years, graduating in the winter of 1863–64; then went into the army as Surgeon, stationed at Memphis, Tenn., remaining one year; then settled in Livingston County, Ill., and commenced the practice of medicine, remaining there until 1878, when he located in Beatrice, Neb. In 1867, was married, at Lodi, Ill., to Miss Martha C. Ostrander. They have two children—Herbert and Clifford. Is a member of Beatrice Lodge, No. 26, A., F. & A. M., Mount Hermon Commandery, No. 7.

M. P. WALSH, dentist, was born in Warren County, Ohio, town of Mason, in 1854. In 1865, went to Mainville, where he remained until 1870, attending school, from there to Perry County, Ill., until 1871, attended school; then back to Ohio, and in 1872 went to Lincoln, Ill. In March, 1875, went into an office to learn dentistry, remaining there until the following October, when he went to Cincinnati and entered the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, remaining three years, graduating in 1878, then went into an office until the following March, when he started West and located at Beatrice, where he opened an office soon after. The first year the business was only worth about $500, but in 1881 it had increased to about $2,000, with prospects of a steady growth.

W. G. WASHBURN, lumber dealer, was born in the northern part of Maine in 1851, where he remained until thirteen years of age; then went into the extreme north of the State, remaining there until nineteen years of age, when he went to Holyoke, Mass., and took charge of a lumber yard, remaining four years, and then went to Chicago, and was engaged as traveling salesman for S. K. Martin, lumber dealer, traveling in the East, remaining in that position about eight months, then went to Boston and was in the lumber trade about eighteen months, when he went in company with Mr. Martin and stocked up a yard at Beatrice, Mr. Washburn taking the management. They put in about $25,000 worth of lumber.

Number of feet of lumber sold in 1879............	1,220,667
Number of feet of lumber sold in 1880............	881,534
Number of feet of lumber sold in 1881............	927,681
Total number of feet of lumber sold in three years............	3,029,882
Cash sales in 1879............	$35,657.44
Cash sales in 1880............	27,665.05
Cash sales in 1881............	32,790.27
Total sales in three years............	$96,112.76

In the spring of 1880, was married to Miss Flora E. Wight of Boston. They have one child.

M. WEAVERLING, County Superintendent of Schools, came to Nebraska April 4, 1869, and has lived in Gage County most of the time since. He had been teaching ever since he came, up to the fall of 1877, when he was elected County Superintendent. In 1879 and 1881, he was re-elected. His home has been in Beatrice since January, 1876. He taught in the public schools of that city two years prior to his election. He was born near Bedford, Penn., August 31, 1845; his home was in Pennsylvania until two years before coming to Nebraska. For two years before coming here, he lived in Illinois; he was educated in Pennsylvania, and in the State Normal School of Nebraska. He was married, in Rockford Precinct, Gage County, Neb., December 1, 1878, to Sarah J. Dobbs. They have two children—Ray and Charles. Mr. Weaverling is a member of I. O. O. F., Good Templars, Temple of Honor and the Methodist Church.

O. O. WELLS, M. D., physician and surgeon, came to Beatrice in August, 1878, and has been in practice since that time; served as County Physician, and is now Coroner. He was born in Lancaster, Ohio, April 17, 1850, and was educated at Cincinnati, graduating from the Eclectic Medical Institute there May 7, 1878; for three years prior to that time, he had been practicing in Colorado. He moved from Lancaster to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and lived there until 1866; then went to Indian Territory and Kansas for two years. Returning to Oskaloosa, he remained there until the fall of 1870; went to Colorado in 1870, and spent two years at Central City, three at Boulder and one at Denver.

JOHN G. WIEBE, lumber dealer, came to America in the fall of 1876, and stopped at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He came to Beatrice in the latter part of February, 1877, about forty families coming at the same time. Mr. Wiebe commenced the lumber business to supply the Prussian colony, and during the first year and a half he sold over two hundred car loads of lumber to the Prussians alone. He then began a general lumber trade, which he has since kept up; in 1881, he sold two hundred car loads; he also sells lime, cement, etc. He was born in Dantzig, West Prussia, January 16, 1835, and was married in April, 1864, to Lisette Penner, born near Dantzig. They have six children, all born in Europe—Jacob, Mary, Katie, Henry, Anna and Helena. He now employs two clerks and a yard man; when he commenced he did all the work himself. Mr. Wiebe is a Mennonite.

A. N. WISNELL, farmer and brewer, was born in Monroe County, Ill., in 1845, remaining there until 1874, and was engaged in farming until he emigrated to Nebraska, and settled in Beatrice, and bought a farm on Section 36, Beatrice Precinct, consisting of 500 acres, which he has improved. In 1875, bought the Beatrice Brewery, which he improved, raising the capacity from two barrels to seventy-five barrels per week; the building is 20x16, two and one-half stories high, with addition 20x6, two stories; granary, 16x21; malt house, 20x21; the cellars are cut out of solid rock, 30x30, with ice-house above, a tunnel into the cellar about 200 feet in length and eight feet in width and six feet high, making a convenient and spacious cellar. Was married in 1867 at Berwick, Marie Co., Ill., to Miss Mary Murdock. They have two children, viz., Roy and Martin.

THOMAS YULE, abstracts and loans, came to Beatrice in April, 1879, and has engaged in his present line ever since. He also handles considerable real estate on his own account, though doing no commission business. He is Mayor of the city at present. He was born in Northumberland County, England, in 1832, and came to America in 1850. He located at Lodi, Columbia Co., Wis., where he lived until 1867. He then went to Portage, where he remained until coming to Beatrice. He was engaged in the abstract business at Portage. He was married in England to Mary Todd, a native of that country. They have three children—John T., Bessie J. and Mary Grace. Mr. Yule is a member of Blue Lodge and Chapter, A., F. & A. M.

BLUE SPRINGS.

Blue Springs is beautifully located on the west bank of the Big Blue, about twelve miles southeast of Beatrice, and derives its name from springs on the north side of the town. It is a thriving town of about eighteen hundred, and the second in importance in the county. The first settlement at this place was commenced in 1857, shortly after the settlement at Beatrice, by James H. Johnston, Jacob Poff, and a family by the name of Elliott. These parties, in conjunction with the surveyors who were then engaged in surveying the public land in that vicinity, formed a town company, with the ambitious design, evidently, of building up quite a city, as they laid out 320 acres in town lots. But it was altogether too early in the settlement of the State to accomplish such an undertaking, and consequently, becoming discouraged, they sold out to two miners returning from Pike's Peak—Ruel Noyes and Joseph Chambers. These, however, meeting with no better success than their predecessors, abandoned the enterprise to Robert A. Wilson, who is still a resident of the place, and is, in fact, the original town proprietor of Blue Springs. "Pap" Tyler—as the genial pioneer, William Tyler, is generally called—and C. C. Coffinberry—both of whom, as already stated, occupied official positions in the county at an early day, settled not far from Blue Springs. S. M. Hazen, one of our County Commissioners, and F. H. Dobbs, settled on Mud Creek cotemporaneously with the persons already mentioned. The growth of the place was very slow until 1868, the year that Mr. Tichnor, one of the early County Commissioners, built the mill here. But the greatest impetus was given when the branch of the Union Pacific Railway came in, in 1879, and the Burlington & Missouri Railway, in 1881—which, however, has ignored Blue Springs as a station, although it passes through the corporation. The St. Joe & Western Union Pacific Branch passes up the east side of the river. The situation of Blue Springs is beautiful. Built on a hill, inclosed on three sides by forest trees, like a beautiful villa in a sylvan bower, through one belt of which flow the waters of the Blue, and on the other side stretches the rolling prairie, it has a setting of picturesque scenery, and commands a perspective of landscape beauty equal to any in the State. Two years ago, it was a small hamlet, with a small population and a smaller reputation; but within that time, it has grown from a population of about four hundred to 1,600, and the improvements of 1881 are estimated at $50,000. It now contains four church organizations in a flourishing condition, three good, commodious church edifices, two schoolhouses, a bank, a flouring-mill, a good public library, a new hall, a Board of Trade, and almost thirty-five firms engaged in the different branches of mercantile business. It made a bid for a station on the Burlington & Missouri, but the location of towns on the new lines of that road belongs to a company within a company, and so they have been ignoring established towns, locating on wild tracts of land and speculating in town lots. Consequently, they went a mile and a half below Blue Springs and established Wymore.

The *Weekly Motor*, the only paper published in the place, is a very creditable paper. It was started in July, 1876, by M. A. Farr, and, after several changes, it passed again into the hands of the founder, Mr. Farr. It was at first a five-column quarto, but has been changed to an eight-column folio. It is Republican in politics, and has an excellent circulation. Mr. Pierce has some fine specimens of the skeleton of the mastodon exhumed by the Burlington & Missouri Company near Liberty, about seven miles southeast of Blue Springs. The animal was eighteen feet in length, and about twelve feet in height. It was the first mastodon skeleton found in this country. Mr. Pierce has one perfect tooth that must have weighed thirty or forty pounds when the animal was alive.

The water-power at this point is equal to that at Beatrice, if not superior. The mill at present is in a poor condition, as it is somewhat old, and was damaged by the flood of last spring. The Burlington & Missouri, or parties at Wymore, tried to buy the power at this point and remove it to that point. This would have been a fatal blow to the place, but it was avoided by the ingenuity of the citizens, who bargained for it, intending to purchase if they could not dispose of it to the Union Pacific Company. But the company, being a rival of the Burlington & Missouri, was glad of the opportunity to thwart the design of those who had ignored Blue Springs, one of their stations.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Although the two school buildings are small, and are not what they should be, yet the schools are in good condition, and a source of pride to the citizens. There are 300 pupils enrolled in the four departments. But arrangements are being made to build one large building, ample enough for the accommodation of all the present school population, and that for five or six years in the future.

CHURCHES.

Evangelical Church has a large and commodious edifice, and an active membership of about eighty. The Sabbath school is in a live, efflorescent condition; has an average attendance of 150 pupils and officers. Rev. S. W. Kiplinger is their present pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1859, and an edifice of stone built in 1869. Their first pastor was Rev. John Foster. The church has a large, efficient membership, and a Sabbath school of 120 teachers and pupils. Rev. J. W. Dobbs is the present pastor, but they are without a church edifice, having sold their old one as a preliminary measure to the erection of a new one.

The United Brethren in Christ have a neat house of worship, dedicated last November. It has a membership of about forty, and an active Sunday school.

Presbyterian Church.—This denomination organized about two years ago, and is now erecting a very neat, tasteful and commodious chapel, after the Gothic style. This has been effected by the Ladies' Building Association of the Presbyterian Church. Rev. J. M. Pryse, A. M., has been pastor for the past year.

SOCIETIES.

The A., F. & A. M., Blue Springs Lodge, has been in existence only a year, and working under a charter only three months, and yet it has made remarkable headway, having already a membership of forty-five. The hall in which the lodge meets is its own property, which fact, together with its adornment and conveniences, is a credit to its members and an ornament to the town. The first public installment of officers occurred January 3, 1882, when the following members took the oaths of office: A. Samuels, W. M.; A. Perkins, S. W.; G. W. Riste, J. W.; J. M. Rumbaugh, Treas.; G. H. Castle, Sec.; C. A. Wessels, S. D.; C. A. Warner, J. D.; W. E. Curry, S. S.; W. C. Hill, J. S.; E. S. Gillett, Tiler.

The I. O. O. F. is also making excellent progress, having a membership of about forty-five and continually receiving new accessions. Its meetings are characterized by unbroken harmony and lively interest. The lodge at Blue Springs has found a hearty welcome and has the best wishes of the citizens generally. The present officers are as follows: Noble Grand, George Harris; Vice Grand, C. W. Hill; Secretary, T. J. Farleigh; Treasurer, D. Fouts; Permanent Sec., B. A. Downen.

The Good Templars' lodge is in a hearty, thriving and active condition and accomplishing, in a small measure at least, a noble work for the community. Its officers are: W. W. Wright, W. C. T.; Mrs. Robertson, W. V. T.; J. N. Ferguson, W. S.; Walter Eade, F. S.; Mrs. C. I. Blackman, T.; S. Hoxworth, W. M.; B. Fritz, W. C.; Lettie Callen, I. G.; S. Hazen, O. G.; Miss Emma Wilson, A. S.; Lulu Gambee, D. M.; Rosa Baringer, R. S.; Laura Walters, L. W.; Clara Baringer, P. W.; W. G. Riste, L. D.

The Library Association holds weekly meetings at Union Hall, and is accomplishing a very important and useful object. The library contains about three hundred volumes, to which additions are constantly being made.

The Blue Springs Board of Trade has been organized by the prominent citizens for the special purpose of locating strangers and others seeking situation for business or investment in Blue Springs and farmers in its vicinity, and in a quiet way much good has been done for the town and its advantages have been more widely known by their efforts to build up the town and surrounding country. Robert Fenton is President; E. O. Kretsinger, Vice President; T. F. Burke, Secretary; J. C. Williams, Treasurer.

The Blue Springs Building Association has done much to aid the town.

The Mechanics' Union, with a membership of about fifty, organized in 1880, for mutual protection and benefit of home industry, and have done considerable in that direction.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

H. S. BARNUM was born in Buffalo, Erie Co., N. Y., in 1839. His parents moved the following year to Trumbull County, Ohio. In 1859, H. S. started out with an outfit of clothes, and $65 in cash, and set stake in Nebraska Territory, two and one-half miles above the town of Blue Springs (which then consisted of four log cabins under the hill), with $3.75. He borrowed money, and deeded 120 acres of land that he still owns. On July 16, 1859, was elected Register of Deeds for the county of Gage, Territory of Nebraska, for the term of two years. In this year, the county of Gage was organized. In 1861, enlisted in Company C, Fifth Iowa Cavalry; served eighteen months, and was honorably discharged for disability. On the 19th day of April, 1863, was married to Mrs. M. H. Rappleye; put up a log cabin and went to farming. On the 9th day of October, 1866, was elected Assessor. In 1870, sold his little herd of stock, went to Brownville, on the Missouri River, a distance of sixty-five miles, bought lumber, doors and windows, and built a house in Blue Springs, 14x31, 11 feet high (making a story and one-half house), for a hotel. In 1871, built an ell, 12x14, for a kitchen, and this was the only hotel in the place up to 1878. He also built a livery and feed stable of poles and prairie grass; his livery consisted of one pony team and a spring wagon. In this stable he kept the Kansas and Nebraska stage stock for about two years. In the spring of 1872, he built a stone basement, 18x40, 7 feet high, and covered it with poles and grass; in 1874, moved to Bloomington, Neb., and laid the second foundation where the town now stands, and built a livery barn. In 1877, sold out, and returned to Blue Springs, put up a barn 28x36; office, 12x14; shed, 14x36. In 1881, built an addition, 28x44; shed, 14x44; can stable seventy-five head of horses. The barn has all the modern improvements, with windmill and force pump to force the water into a tank in the barn. He has twenty-four horses of his own, runs the bus line at Blue Springs, also between Blue Springs and Wymore, and has the contract for carrying the mail. They have three children—Kate, Eli H. and Rosa. H. S. is one of the few of the early settlers who have lived in this country up to the present time.

HON. G. H. CASTLE, general merchandise, Blue Springs, Neb., was born in Waukesha County, Wis., in 1851. In 1863, went to Milton Junction, Wis., where he remained until 1867, when he went to Illinois, where he was salesman in a general store until 1879, when he came to this State, and located at Blue Springs, and opened a general store. Is Treasurer of the Village Board, and a School Director of the precinct. In 1881, was elected Senator from the Nineteenth Senatorial District. Was married in 1879, at Kewanee, Ill., to Miss Belle Nance of that place. They have one child—Claude, born in 1880. Is a member of Tyre Lodge, No. 85, A., F. & A. M., Blue Springs, Neb.

JAMES H. CLAPP, Postmaster at Blue Springs, came to Nebraska in 1878, and located on a farm five miles northeast of this place. In 1881, was appointed Postmaster of Blue Springs. Mr. Clapp was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1846. Was married in 1871 to Miss Catherine Randolph, of Illinois. Is a member of Tyre Lodge, No. 85, A., F. & A. M., Blue Springs, Neb.

T. J. FARLEIGH, physician and surgeon, Blue Springs, Neb., was born in Rochester, N. Y., the 20th of November, 1849; read medicine in New York, and in 1875 graduated from the University of New York. In 1879, located in Blue Springs; is Surgeon of Company A, First Nebraska Light Artillery, located at Blue Springs, Neb. Was married in 1880 to Miss Helen Dimon, of Blue Springs, Neb. Is a charter member of Blue Springs Lodge, No. 84, I. O. O. F., Blue Springs, Neb.

J. N. FERGUSON, real estate, was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1838. In 1846, emigrated to Jefferson County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until 1861, when he enlisted in the Second Iowa Infantry, Company D; re-enlisted in the field, serving four years and three months; was in the siege of Corinth, battles of Shiloh and Donelson; was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. In 1868, was married to Miss Alice Slatten, of Des Moines, Iowa. They have one son—Guy. In 1880, settled in Nebraska, locating at Blue Springs, and has been in the real estate business. Was married again, in 1880, to Miss McCoskey, of Winterset, Iowa. Is a member of Tyre Lodge, No. 85, A., F. & A. M., and of the Good Templars Lodge.

C. F. HOAG, Jr., merchant, was born in New York in 1843, remaining there until eighteen years of age, when he went to Albany, N. Y., and entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College in 1863, graduating the same year, and was engaged as assistant teacher in the college about one year, when he was employed by Osborn & Martin, roofing and oil dealers, as book-keeper, remaining there until spring of 1872, when he emigrated to Nebraska, and located in Blue Springs, and bought an interest with Mr. Hazen, who ran the only general store in the place, and was with him four years. In the spring of 1876, put up a store 18x60, and engaged in business alone until 1878, when he took a partner, who remained with him until 1881, when Mr. Hoag bought him out and entered in the business alone. In 1866, was married to Miss Elizabeth Chase, of Albany. They had one daughter—Liby S. Mrs. Hoag died in 1869. Mr. H. was married again, in 1876, to Miss Lillie Mayon, of Blue Springs. They have three children—Alace, Jasper H. and William.

E. J. JAMES, real estate, Blue Springs, Neb., was born in 1847, in Wales, his parents emigrating to this country when he was three years old, locating in Ohio. In 1850, they moved to Iowa County, Wis., he remaining there until 1873, when he went to Silver City, Idaho, and engaged in mining. In 1875, went to Missouri and engaged in farming and teaching school. In 1881, located at Blue Springs. Was married in January, 1877, in Livingston County, Mo., to Miss Anna C. Jones. They have two daughters—Maggie and Mary, and are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES T. LYNN, blacksmith, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1847, remaining there until 1868, when he went to Missouri, locating at Butler, Bates County, and went to farming, remaining five years; from there to Cass County, remaining there three years; two years was engaged in farming, and one year at blacksmithing. From there went to Iowa, locating in Keokuk County, remaining there two years, settling in Nebraska in the fall of 1876, and built a shop and commenced the manufacture of the Centennial Breaking Plows and doing general blacksmithing and repairing wagons and other work. In 1881, put up a new shop, 24x40, and took in a partner, the firm name being Lynn & Cromwell; they are enterprising mechanics and are building up a good trade. Mr. Lynn was married, in 1868, to Miss Martha C. Farrell, of Marshalltown, Iowa. They have four children—W. I., Arthur L., Leroy and Effie.

J. McNUTT, of the firm of J. & C. McNutt, druggists, Blue Springs, Neb., came to this State in 1866, and located in Pawnee County. In 1874, moved to Blue Springs, and in 1880 went into drug business. Mr. McNutt was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1842, his parents moving shortly afterward to Allamakee County, Iowa. Was married in 1864 to Miss Mary E. Eaton, of Allamakee County, Iowa. Mrs. McNutt died in 1866.

L. W. MAGEE, manager for Jones & Magee, lumber dealers, was born in Platte County, Mo., in 1853. In 1856, went with his parents to Coles County, Ill., where he remained until 1868, when he went to Louisa County, Iowa, until 1878, when he settled in Nebraska, and in connection with his brother opened a lumber yard at Bloomington, running there about eighteen months, when he opened a yard at Red Cloud, and one at Riverton, remaining about a year, when he closed out his interest to his brother and Mr. Jones, and went to Iowa to look after some lumber interests for them, remaining there about one year, when he returned and had charge of a yard at Pawnee City, Neb. From there was given charge of the yard at Blue Springs, where he is now stationed.

F. W. MATTOON, dealer in agricultural implements, was born in Mercer County, Penn., in 1850. In 1854, his parents emigrated to Iowa and located in Marshall County, where he remained until 1869. Then went to Bradley County, Tenn., and remained but a short time. Returned to Iowa, and in 1876 located in Nebraska City, and was engaged in farming three years. In 1876, located at Beatrice, but after a short time moved to Blue Springs, and located on Section 27, Town 2, Range 6, remaining there one year engaged in farming and stock-raising Then commenced dealing in farm machinery at Blue Springs, and has been in that business since, doing the principal business in his line. Has also continued handling stock, having a fine herd of cattle. In 1874, was married to Miss R. Plank, of Allamakee County, Iowa. They have one child—Ethel, born in 1880. Is a member of Blue Springs Lodge, No. 84, I. O. O. F.

JOHN MURGATROYD, farmer, Blue Springs Precinct, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1832. In 1847, his parents emigrated to America, settling in Kenosha County, Wis , where he remained until 1866, when he moved to this State, homesteading on Section 5, Town 2, Range 7 east. Now owns 280 acres, with orchard and forty acres in timber. Was married in 1854, in Kenosha, Kenosha Co., Wis., to Miss Alice Whitaker, who died in 1861, leaving four children—Sarah A., Harriet E., Edward A., Alice M. In 1868, was married to Miss Elizabeth Sutherland, in Kenosha County, Wis. They have had seven children—Martha J., Nancy M., Robert H , Susanna J., Henrietta E., Frederick M. and Lottie M. Mr. M. has been Treasurer of School District No. 58 for the past nine years.

J. H. NICHOLS, farmer, P. O. Blue Springs, was born in Brown County, Wis., in 1836, and was raised in that State, and was brought up to the carpenter's trade. In 1860, went to Illinois, and in 1861 enlisted in the Mechanic and Fusileers, and served for three months, when he re-enlisted in the United States Marine Artillery, serving until 1863, when he was discharged at New Berne, N. C. Then served in Quartermaster's Department until 1864, when he returned to Wisconsin, and in the fall of that year came to this State, homesteading one and one-half miles below Blue Springs. In 1870, sold his farm and moved to Blue Springs, and worked at his trade until 1877, when he bought the "Tyler farm." In 1869, was elected a Justice of the Peace for this precinct. Was married in Manitowoc County, Wis., in 1864, to Miss Mary Willard, and have two children—Mary and Eveline.

ALFRED PERKINS, of the hardware firm of Saunders & Perkins, Blue Springs, Neb., was born in Greig, Lewis County, N. Y., in 1846. In 1864, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth New York Infantry, and was at the battle of Petersburg, Va.; and in a number of skirmishes, and was mustered out of the service in June, 1865, when he returned to New York and farmed until 1872, when he moved to Nebraska and located at Blue Springs and engaged in general merchandising for four years. In 1881, he, in connection with A. V. S. Saunders, went into the hardware business; was married in 1870 to Miss Emma J. Gaylord, of Lewis County, N. Y. They have five children living; is a member of Tyre Lodge, No. 85, A., F. & A. M., Blue Springs, Neb.

J. W. RICE, of Rice Brothers, hardware, Blue Springs, Neb., was born in Green County, Wis., in 1854, and lived there until 1874, when he went to Dakota. In 1876, came to Nebraska and located at this place, and in 1877 went into the hardware business; was married in 1876 to Miss Catherine Peck, of Gage County, Neb., and have two children.

J. W. SMITH, cigar manufacturer, was born in Union County, Penn., in 1832, remaining there until 1850, when he went to the Allegheny Mountains, remaining there one year; then located in Sandusky County, and engaged in plastering until 1867, when he came to Nebraska and located in Gage County, on Section 6, Town 2, Range 7, one and one-fourth miles from the town line of Blue Springs, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until the spring of 1881, when he sold out his stock and put up a building 16x30 and commenced the manufacture of cigars. Commenced business in June, 1881, and has manufactured and sold about 100,000. Employs from two to five men and finds ready market for his goods. Enlisted, August 9, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving three years; was in the Cumberland army; was in detailed duty at Louisville, Ky.; had charge of Company C, Fourth Convalescent Battalion, holding a Captain's position; but did not receive his commission. In 1858, was married to Miss Catharine Harpster of Flat Rock, Ohio. They have seven children—Franklin, George E., Elizabeth, Catharine, William W., Edith and Maud; is a member of the Evangelical Church.

WILLIAM TYLER, a retired farmer of Blue Springs, was born in York County, Penn., in 1801, and was raised in that State. In 1821, was married to Miss Sarah Wilt of York, Penn., who died in 1842, leaving six children, three of whom are now living, namely: John E., Susan and Catherine. In 1843, enlisted in the First United States Regular Dragoons, and served throughout the Mexican war. In 1848, his time of enlistment expired; he re-enlisted in same company, and continued in the service until 1854, and was discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Immediately he entered the Government employ as Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, remaining in that capacity until March, 1859, when he started for Salt Lake City to fill a similar position, but concluded to locate in this State, and chose Blue Springs as a suitable location, and entered a quarter section of land one mile above that place. In 1860, was married at Blue Springs, to Mrs. Rebecca Woodward, who died in 1870. In 1863, was appointed Postmaster at this place; served one year. In 1870, sold his farm and moved to Blue Springs. In 1874, was elected County Commissioner and served two terms. In 1878, was married to Mrs. Sarah Warner, at Blue Springs; is a member of the Evangelical Church. Mr. T. has been judge of election at every election held in Blue Springs for the past eighteen years.

J. C. WILLIAMS, President of Blue Springs Bank, was born in Jerseyville, Ill., in 1848, and in 1869 settled in Gage County, Neb., locating on a farm four miles north of Blue Springs. In 1880, moved to Blue Springs and engaged in the Blue Springs Bank, with a capital of $25,000, with J. E Smith, of Beatrice, President; S. C. Smith, Vice President, and J. C. Williams, Cashier. Mr. W. now owns most of the stock; he is a member of the Village Board; was married in 1871, at Jerseyville, Ill., to Miss Carrie Dornely, of that place. They have two children—Nettie, born in 1872; Thomas, born in 1878; is a member of Tyre Lodge, No. 85, Blue Springs, Neb.

WYMORE.

Wymore is situated a mile and a half south of Blue Springs, at the junction of Indian Creek with the Big Blue, two magnificent streams of clear and rapidly flowing water, beautifully fringed on either bank with forest trees; and also at the junction of the Beatrice Branch of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad with the southern main line of the same road, soon to be completed to Denver, when it will be the shortest route from Chicago or St. Louis to that city. South of and adjoining the town plat is the celebrated Otoe Reservation, ceded by the Indians to the General Government. From the town site, far-reaching views are had of the surrounding country, with its meandering streams and fertile valleys, and pleasing and picturesque undulation of hill and dale. Flanking the town on the east is the Big Blue, with its timber bordered banks, and on the south, Indian Creek, whose opposite bank is bold and bluffy, abounding in stone quarries, inexhaustible and choice in their character, giving a pleasing aspect to the landscape view, both as regards utility and beauty.

The town was platted and recorded on the 21st of May, 1881, and in June, nine months ago, building operations on a rapid scale began. It now has a population of about seventeen hundred, and before the end of the year, will very likely have two thousand.

The railroad company, owning the undivided half of several hundred acres, and many hundred town lots, is doing all in its power to add to the growth and prosperity of the town, thereby to enhance the value of its property here. They have made it the end of a division, and have erected a round-house of sixteen stalls, to which they soon expect to add eight or ten more, and will erect machine shops and employ at this point about one hundred and twenty-five hands. The company own the quarries, and have constructed side-tracks along the south bank of the creek, convenient to them. They are to contribute several thousand dollars to the erection of an iron bridge across the Blue, in order that they can secure their portion of the trade from the East, which would otherwise go to Blue Springs. The rivalry between these two places is very manifest; each tries to secure advantage over the other.

Their neighbor deprived them of immediate school privileges, yet not altogether without cause. A school building has been erected on the faith that the future district will take it and reimburse those who advanced the money.

A church society has been organized, and the School Trustees are to erect a church building, which, for the present, will be used for school purposes, and be open to all religious denominations, but will ultimately pass into the hands of the Christian denomination, and be known as the First Christian Church and society of Wymore.

There are two papers, the principal one being the *Wymorian*, published by the *Wymorian* Publishing Company, and is a very creditable paper. The Wymore *Reporter*, although something of a county paper, is mainly devoted to the real estate business, in which one of its editors, C. M. Murdock, is engaged. Murdock & Walker are the editors and proprietors. The town has made remarkable growth, and will doubtless become as flourishing as its neighbor. Its citizens are very hopeful, and exceedingly ambitious. That they expect their place to become the county seat they make no effort to conceal, and the change is not improbable, should the county ever be divided. We were even shown the square reserved for a court house. Like Beatrice and Blue Springs, it is surrounded by a fertile agricultural district.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. H. AKE, dealer in wood, coal, flour, feed and agricultural implements, Wymore, Neb., was born in Bedford County, Penn., in 1821, where he lived until 1855, when he moved to Muscatine, Iowa, where he engaged in buying grain and stock, and dealing in lumber. In 1868, bought the Young America Flouring Mill at that place, and ran it until 1869, when he moved to Syracuse, Otoe County, Neb., where he engaged in farming until 1882, when he moved to this place. Mr. A. has been twice married; in 1843 at Lowell, Mass., to Miss Charlotte White, and by this marriage has four children living—Permelia, John, Adolphus and Frank. Was married in 1860 to Miss Albina Rohn, at Catasauqua, Penn., and has six children—Preston, Luella, Albert, Austin, Clara and Nellie.

C. M. ALLEY, contractor and builder; employs a large force of men, and has erected the Livsey Opera House and other noted buildings. He settled in Wymore December 8, 1881. First came to Omaha, Neb., 1864, being then a boy. His father followed contracting and building. Lived in Omaha about three years, and took the first contract for grading on the Union Pacific Railroad, and Mr. C. M. Alley removed the first earth. He went to Saline County in 1875, where he followed contracting and building, and then came to Wymore. He erected the Grayson County Seminary in Denison, Texas, at a cost of $14,000, living in latter State over two years. Married in Saline County, Neb., February 8, 1877, to Miss Annie Christie, of Vinton, Iowa; have three children—Charles G., Francis M., and Cora I.

W. H. ASHBY was born in Livingston County, Mo., in 1841. He commenced the study of the law at the age of eighteen, but in the spring of 1861, like so many other young men of that State, he followed the fortunes of Gen. Price into the Confederacy. He was in the Confederate service until the final surrender, and was paroled a Captain on the 16th day of May, 1865, having been slightly wounded several times, and very severely at the seige of Vicksburg. He came to Nebraska in August, 1865, and in 1869 settled himself at Beatrice, Neb., where he successfully practiced the profession of the law until he entered the practical field in 1875. In June of that year he was appointed by President Grant a member of the Sioux Commission to purchase the Black Hills, and spent the summer and fall among the Indians. He was appointed to carry the report of the commission to Washington. In 1876, he took an active part in the political campaign, and stumped the State for the Republican ticket. In January, 1877, he was sent by the Government as Special Agent to Panama, West Indies and South America, to investigate the manufacture of black sugar, through the importation of which the Government is annually defrauded by several millions of revenue. He probed the matter to the bottom and was prepared to show the fraud by such clear testimony as would have been irresistible; but the smugglers were too influential and the Secretary of the Treasury ordered him to return to Panama, whereupon he resigned and returned to Beatrice, Neb., where he resumed his law practice, and remained there until June, 1881, when he removed to Wymore. Here, in connection with Mr. Wymore, from whom the town is named, he purchased a large body of land and laid out the same in town lots. This property increased enormously in value, and a considerable fortune will reward his good judgment and resolution. Mr. Ashby was married in 1879 to Miss Zilla Shaw, of San Francisco. He has been connected with the newspaper press of Nebraska, and is an energetic writer and a forcible and eloquent speaker.

C. T. BRADLEY, proprietor Potter House, a first-class hotel, erected in 1882, and opened February 22, costing $4,500. It contains twenty-four rooms; can accommodate thirty guests. He was born in Chenango County, N. Y., May 8, 1825. Moved with his parents to Luzerne County, Penn., 1833, where he, at an age of ten years, began learning engineering on a railroad, following the business there until 1867. Then went to Rock Island, Ill., where he was engineer in a saw-mill three years. Then went to Atlantic, Iowa, and farmed seven years; moved in latter village and kept boarding house two years. Moved to Griswold, Iowa, and opened Whitney House; kept it a year. Prospected some time. Finally came to Nebraska. Married in Chenango County, N. Y., 1850, to Miss Nancy M. Morse, of latter county. They have two children—Francis J., married and farming in Cass County, Iowa; George E., married and assisting his father. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

BYRON CARPENTER was born in Washington County, Vt., in 1827. Remained there until 1851, when he went to Kentucky, and the following year went to Tennessee, and was employed as teacher in a business college at Memphis, Tenn. From there went to Bridgeport and taught in Rotherwood Seminary, a preparatory school for boys, remaining there about four years. In 1858, emigrated to Iowa, locating at West Liberty, where he followed teaching. Then went to farming until 1864, when he went to Murfreesboro and took charge of a plantation, remaining there two years. He then returned to Iowa, and was farming part of the time, handling farm machinery from 1870 to 1874. In October, 1880, came to Nebraska and located at Wymore, and is engaged in real estate brokerage, loan and insurance agency.

J. R. HOAG, dealer in real estate, Wymore, Neb., was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1822, and when young, became a member of the Christian Church. At twenty years of age he became a mission preacher in Western New York, which work he followed until 1847, when he entered the Meadville Theological Seminary, and graduated in 1850. In 1850, became pastor of the Oshawa Christian Church, Canada West, and in 1851 engaged in publishing the Oshawa *Freeman*, a weekly paper, and the *Christian Offering*, a semi-monthly journal. In 1855, returned to the States and filled the pulpit in various places in New York, Ohio and Indiana, fostering, at the same time, his "Pastors' Institute" and his lectures on masonry, music, homiletics and the Palestine course. In 1866, came to Rochelle, Ogle County, Ill., and in the following year became interested in the Nebraska emigration. His first trip of observation discovered the Eden of the West. He returned and wrote up the country in the county papers. Seven trips followed within eight months, in which time he selected in person, and entered (using college scrip warrants), thirty-one thousand acres of public lands for other people, and influenced over one hundred families in Illinois to come, who settled within a radius of twenty-five miles of Beatrice. On his last trip, he entered for himself, as a future home, the south half of Section 19, Town 2 north, and Range 7 east. In 1880, he came as a mission preacher to Blue Springs. In 1881, the town of Wymore was laid out joining his land, and increased its value in seven months to over $12,000. This required him to become one of the founders of the town, and March 30, 1882, he recorded his plat of one hundred and twenty acres as "Hoag's

Addition to the town of Wymore." He was married in Western New York, in 1848, to Miss Electa E. Freeman. They have five children—Mary, Eva, Clara, Freeman and Olive. He belongs to the Masonic order.

J. B. LININGER, merchant, was born in Franklin County, Penn., in 1830. In 1846, went to Illinois, and located in Peru. Two years later, went into trade with a stock of general merchandise, which he was engaged in for about twenty years, and a part of the time had a branch store at other points. In 1870, came to Nebraska, locating at Ashland, Saunders County, and went into the mercantile business there, shipping the first car of goods to that point, remaining there two years. From there went to Wisner, Cuming County, where he engaged in the grain business for two years. Selling his grain house there, moved to Waverly, Lancaster County, where he erected a grain house and did a large business in grain, live stock and general merchandise for six years. When the new town of Wymore offered inducements, he closed out his business at Waverly and went to Wymore, and opened a large store with a full line of general merchandise, November, 1881, his store being 25x60 feet. Meeting with a good trade, he is putting in a large stock of farm machinery, which he will carry in connection with his other business. Mr. L. put up an ice house in the fall of 1881, and has put up about six hundred tons of ice, which he is shipping to Kansas City and other points on the Missouri River. Will make this one of the most important points in his business. In 1864, was married to Miss Hannah Glasier, of Peru, Ill. They have four children—Nettie B., Ellen M., Carrie M. and Karl A. L. Mr. L. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

RICHARD LIVSEY, proprietor Livsey Opera House, also dealer in general line of furniture; is a Notary Public and real estate, fire and life insurance and loan agent, etc. He erected the above Opera House during the season of 1882, the size of which is 50x100 feet, three stories high, including basement, 50 feet high from ground. It is built of stone and brick, at a cost of over $12,000. Mr. L. came to Blue Springs, Neb., in 1880, and engaged in the furniture business until summer, 1882, when he moved to Wymore. He was born at Rochdale, Lancashire County, England, January 28, 1829. Was married in England in November, 1851, to Miss Ann Howarth, of Rochdale, England. They have three children—Elizabeth, Alice and Annie. He came to America in April, 1880.

J. T. MARTIN, Assistant Postmaster, came to Nebraska, October, 1881, locating in Wymore, and engaged in the real estate business, as clerk, until he became Assistant Postmaster. Was born in Washington County, Ind., January 24, 1848. Moved with his parents to Woodford County, Ill., in 1852. Was raised on a farm until 1866, when he came to Pawnee County, Neb., and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Was Postmaster at Table Rock three years; also Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. Is a member Masonic order of Pawnee City, and I O. O. F., of Table Rock; also of Equitable Aid Union and Mutual Life Insurance Company. Married September, 1879, to Miss Ada McClure, of Sterling, Ill. Have two children—Lou and Thomas. Mrs. Martin deals largely in all kinds of millinery goods, keeping the best general stock in the village.

HENRY G. MECHLING, real estate dealer, Justice of the Peace, etc., first located in Fairmont, Neb., in 1873, where he engaged in implement business one season; then into the sale of sewing machines, wind-mills, etc., until fall 1879, when he moved to York, York County, and continued the same business until September, 1881; then moved to Wymore, Neb., and engaged in contracting and building, which business he still continues, in connection with other business. Born in Butler County, Penn., February 8, 1845. Enlisted in August, 1862, Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Served nine months. Re-enlisted in Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, Company F. Served some time, and re-enlisted in Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company L. Was wounded three times in battle of Liberty, Shenendoah Valley. Discharged February 10, 1865. Is member W. A. Webb Post, No. 18, G. A. R. Married in Pennsylvania, September 27, 1866, to Miss Maria Moody, of Westmoreland County, Penn. Have four children—Lewella, Cora E., Iva M. and Anna M. He is a member Encampment Lodge, I. O. O. F., of East Brady, Penn.; also of the Mutual Aid Union of Wymore, Neb.

W. H. McCLELLAND, real estate, Wymore, was born in Knox County, Ohio, 1838, where he lived until 1876, and was engaged in farming. Enlisted, August 26, 1862, in Company F., One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, Second Brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps, serving three years, and has seen hard fighting, having taken part in twenty-three general engagements—Perryville, Ky., Liberty Gap, battle of Franklin, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Resaca and others being some of the principal fights. Was discharged in 1865. In 1876, settled in Missouri, locating at Marysville, Ottawa County, where he engaged in the real estate business, remaining there five years—settling in Wymore, Gage County, Neb., June 10, 1881, and commenced in the real estate business, town lots and farms and wild lands. Has put up several buildings, one business house 48x60 feet, and will put up another, 40x48 feet, adjoining this. Is also President of the Wymore Mortgage and Loan Association, organized under the State laws of Nebraska. Was married, in 1862, at Centerville, Ohio, to Miss S. F. Murry. Is a member of Sparta Lodge, No. 2,689, I. O. O. F., of Ohio.

GEORGE F. WALKER, Postmaster, Wymore, Neb., was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1850. In 1865, his parents moved to Kansas, settling in Washington. In 1869, he commenced to read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, but shortly afterward went to Blue Springs, Neb., where he practiced law until 1875, when he went to Topeka, Kan. In 1881, he returned to this State and located in Wymore, and in November, on the establishing of the post office here, was appointed Postmaster. Was married in 1875, at Blue Springs, Neb., to Miss Elizabeth Artz. They have one child—Charles F.

SAMUEL WYMORE, farmer and stock-raiser, dealer in real estate, loans, etc. He first came to Nebraska in March, 1859, and located on Johnson Creek, Pawnee County; farmed three years; then located three miles north on West Branch, where he lived some time. Then to Daviess County, Mo., farmed some time, when he came to his present location in September, 1866, and opened a farm. He now owns 240 acres east of B. & M. R. R., and an undivided one-half of 140 acres, part of which is occupied by the village of Wymore. The village was named in honor of Mr. Samuel Wymore. He was born in Cold Creek Prairie, Ind., November 20, 1835. Married in Daviess County, Mo., in 1856, to Miss Isabelle Louisa Scott. They have four children—Mary S., Peggie, Matilda and Samuel.

LIBERTY.

Liberty is a village of about fifty inhabitants, on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, about ten miles southeast of Wymore, just east of the Otoe Reservation. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, which, for many years, with the railroad, will be its chief support.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NATHANIEL D. CAIN, dealer in real estate, also farmer, was born in Claiborne County, Tenn., in 1828; was raised in that State. During the war, Mr. Cain, being a Union man, was raided continuously, and nearly all his property destroyed. In 1864, the remnant of Morgan's band made a raid on him, and, during the fight, Mr. C. was struck on the head with a gun, and was left for dead, but revived and joined his family, but it was a number of months before he recovered from the effects of the blow. In 1865, unable to stand the persecution, he left his native State and made his way to this State, homesteading in Liberty Precinct, on Section 2, Town 1, Range 8 east. In 1880, upon the advent of the railroad, and the locating of a station here, Mr. C. laid out the east half of his homestead in town lots, and is engaged in selling the same. Was married in 1844, in Claiborne County, Tenn., to Miss Mary Sharp. They have six children—Charlotte M., Margaret E., Sarah A., Louisa P., Nancy C. and Jonathan S. Mr. C. is a member of the Baptist Church.

STEPHEN EVANS, farmer, P. O. Liberty, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1823. In 1845, he went to Delaware County, Ind.; in 1852, went to Black Hawk County, Iowa, and, in 1866, moved to this State, homesteading in this precinct, on Section 11, Town 1, Range 8 east, and now owns 240 acres. Mr. E. has been engaged in farming all his life. In early life he met with an accident, which has caused considerable pain; while out hunting a piece of a gun-cap flew into his eye, and it has resisted all effort at removal. Was married in Fayette County, Ohio, to Miss Rebecca Jimerson in 1845. They have nine children—William C, James M., John W., Henry H., Francis A., Ella, Nancy E., Ulysses Grant and Ida May. Mr. E. was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, in 1858, in Black Hawk County, Iowa, and served two terms. Is a member of the M. E. Church.

S. FISHER, farmer, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1833. In 1834, his parents moved to Hancock County, Ind., where he lived until 1850, when he removed to Wapello County, Iowa, where he lived until he removed to this State in 1859, locating just over the line in Pawnee County; in 1868, he moved to his present place on Section 36, Town 2, Range 8 east. He owns a farm of 320 acres, 100 acres under cultivation. Was married in 1856, in Wapello County, Iowa, to Miss Sarah Parkhurst. Their children are Albert R., Matilda C., William R., Nancy E., Mary A., Stephen A., John D., Sarah J., Francis M., Joseph H., Ira M., Sylvester F., Edward E., Keziah C., Ellen C. and Ida E.

JAMES GAY, blacksmith, Liberty, was born in England in 1844, where he learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1869, he emigrated to America and settled in Minooka, Ill., where he worked at his trade until 1879, when he came to Nebraska and located at Beatrice and worked at his trade. In 1880, moved to Liberty and built a shop, his shop being the second building built in the place. Was married in Minooka, Ill., on March 20, 1878, to Miss Elizabeth Kennedy. They have three children—Mabel, Walter and Nellie (twins).

A. J. GRIMES, billiard hall, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1847, where he lived until the war broke out, when he enlisted at the tender age of thirteen, in Company H, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving four years, four months and seventeen days, being the youngest enlisted soldier in the war of 1861–65; was in the most of the battles of his regiment; they saw some heavy fighting; was slightly wounded at Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, Carthage; was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, and mustered out at Wheeling, Va.; was in the second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Hoover's Gap, Crawfish Springs, Mission Ridge, Chickahominy, Dogwood Gap, Litchfield, Clyde Mountain Junction, Doblin Depot, Harper's Ferry, Charleston, Winchester, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Strasburg, Lookout Mountain, and many others. After leaving the army, he returned home but soon after went to Arkansas and took charge of the Louisville Coal Company's Yards, on Island No. 63, Mississippi River; was there six months, when the yellow fever broke out, and he was obliged to leave, returning to Ohio and took charge of a circular-saw mill, running it over a year, when the mill was moved out, and he went to the new point and took charge of it another year. He then settled in Meigs County, Ohio, and worked at the stonemason's trade, having learned it of his father previous to entering the army, remaining there until 1879; then went to Kansas, settling in Phillips County, and engaged in farming for one year, when he went into the grain trade and also employed as a salesman for the Nebraska Mills by Martin Bros.; thence to Beatrice in 1879, remaining there until the spring of 1882, when he bought a new outfit of billiard tables and opened a billiard hall in Liberty. Was married, in 1868, to Miss Estella Place, of Meigs County, Ohio. They have two children—Nellie May and Bertie.

E. W. LANE, of the firm of Lane & Samson, general merchandising, Liberty, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1842. In 1859, his parents moved to Marshall County, Iowa. In the fall of 1863, went to Polk County and engaged in farming until 1866, when he moved to Cass County, Neb., and homesteaded in 1869; sold his homestead and opened a general store at Elmwood in that county. In 1874, moved to Mitchellville, Polk Co., Iowa, and ran a livery stable until 1875, when he went to Nevada, Story Co., Iowa, and opened a stock of groceries. In 1879, moved to Liberty, Gage Co., Neb., and opened a general store. Was married, in 1865, to Miss Florilla Tomlinson, in Polk County, Iowa. They have five children—Ella A. (born in 1866), Burt F. (born in 1870), Charles L. (born in 1872), Lula F. (born in 1874), and Maud (born in 1880). Mr. L. is a member of Nevada (Iowa) Lodge, No. 99, A., F. & A. M., also Nevada (Iowa) Lodge, No. 115, A. O. U. W.

J. D. LEWIS, restaurant and livery stable, Liberty, was born in Dane County, Wis., in 1850, where he remained eighteen years. In 1868, went to Iowa, locating in Fremont County, remaining there and in vicinity eleven years. In 1880, located in Blue Springs, Gage Co., Neb., going to Liberty the fall of 1881, where he put up a building, opened a meat market, selling soon after, and built a second building; selling again, he put up a building 16x40, and opened a restaurant in March, 1882; went into the livery business with his brother, and ran a feed and sale stable in connection; also carries a full line of fancy groceries and confectionery, tobacco and cigars, in the building with his restaurant; was married to Miss Hattie North, of Essex, Page Co., Iowa, in 1876. They have no children of their own, but adopted a little girl whom they named Anna Lewis.

A. P. McMAINS, farmer and stock-raiser in Liberty Precinct, was born in Marion County, Ind., in 1831; in 1839 moved to Hickory County, Mo., where he lived eight years; in 1845, went to Mahaska County, Iowa, near Union Mills, remaining there until he came to Nebraska in 1858; first located in Pawnee County, where he engaged in farming two years, and on March 20, 1860, located in Section 26, Town 2, Range 8, in Gage County, taking 160 acres as a homestead; now has 280 acres, which lie on Wolf Creek, and is raising stock; has ninety-five head of cattle, hogs and horses; has 160 acres improved, with good orchard, etc.; enlisted in 1863 in the First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, serving six months in the campaign against the Indians in Western Nebraska; was married in 1859, in Pawnee County, Neb., to Miss Mary L. Wymore; they have six children—Arminda, James A., William H., Lewis A., Joseph R., Berty L. They belong to the Baptist Church.

F. M. MUCHMORE, dealer in real estate and proprietor hotel, Liberty, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1832, but was raised in Fayette County, Ind., living on his father's farm until his removal to Nebraska in 1856, when he located on Turkey Creek, in Johnson County, eleven miles southwest of Tecumseh. In 1858, he moved to Marshall County, Kan., but in 1868 returned to Nebraska, settling in present location. In 1875, on account of ill health, went to California, but in 1878 returned again to this State. In 1881, the B. & M. R. R. built a branch road through this section, and located a station on Mr. Muchmore's farm, and during the year he had laid out forty acres in town lots, and built a hotel; was married in Delaware County, Ind. in 1851, to Miss Ellen T. Jimerson. They have nine children living—Sarah E., Mary J., Julia E., Ruth E., Emma I., Dora M., Nancy R., Francis J., Alda E.

J. S. MUCHMORE, of the firm of Muchmore Bros., formerly Beemblossom & Muchmore, druggists, Liberty, was born in Greenwood County, Kan., in 1860. In 1860, his parents moved to Iowa, where his father enlisted in Company C, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, and was taken sick with small-pox, and died in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., in 1864, leaving the mother with a family of three children to take care of. Among them was J. S., the second, and the subject of this sketch. In 1866, they went to Kansas, and in the following year came to this State, locating in Liberty Precinct, where his mother, Nancy A. Muchmore, homesteaded a quarter section in 1881; moved to Liberty in 1882; went into the drug and book trade, erecting a building for that purpose.

C. H. PALMER, grocer, Liberty, was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1848; his parents moved the same year to Genesee County, N. Y., where he remained about twenty years, and was on the farm with his father. In 1869, went to New Mexico, and engaged in sheep-raising, remaining there seven years, meeting with good success. In 1876, returned to New York State and went to farming, remaining three years. In 1881, came to Nebraska and bought a stock of groceries, putting up a store 18x30, and in April, 1881, commenced with the first stock of groceries in Liberty; was married, in 1879, to Miss Frances A. Sisson, of Pembroke, Genesee County N. Y. They have one son, Walter L., born February, 1881.

R. H. SAMSON, merchant, firm of Lane & Samson, was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., in 1851, his parents emigrating to America the following year; located in New York State, and remained there three years, then moved to Wisconsin, and located in Grant County, where he remained until 1862, then went to La Fayette County, and remained on the farm with his father until 1877, when he went to Kansas and located in Marshall County, remaining one year; he then came to Nebraska in the year 1878, locating in Mission Creek, Town 1, Range 9, Pawnee County, and was engaged in farming for three years. He sold out in 1881 and bought an interest in the general store of E. W. Lane. In 1878, he was married to Miss Louisa Wurm, of Shullsburg, Wis. Mr. Samson is a member of Justitiæ Lodge, No. 12, and also Wildey Encampment, No. 14, I. O. O. F., of Shullsburg, Wis.

A. V. STARR, proprietor hotel and livery and feed stable in connection, was born in Schuyler County, Ill., in 1832, living there until his removal to this State in 1874, when he located at Johnson County, two miles from Tecumseh, moving to Liberty in 1881, where he built a hotel at a cost of $1,000; was married in Schuyler County, Ill., in 1852, to Miss Rachael J. Burress. They have six children living—William H., Harriet, Lilly, Laura, Jonathan E., George V. Mr. Starr was Assessor, Collector and Township Clerk in Illinois; was elected Justice of the Peace for Liberty Precinct in 1881. They are members of the Baptist Church.

C. S. WYMORE, Postmaster, was born in Indiana in 1841. In 1849, emigrated to Iowa, remaining there until 1859, when he came to Nebraska, and located in Pawnee County, eight miles south of Pawnee City, and remained there until 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Second Kansas Cavalry, serving until 1865; was in the Western army; was sent to Fort Leavenworth, and was mustered out at that place. He then returned to Gage County, Neb., and settled on Section 35, in Liberty Precinct, and engaged in farming. In 1875, was appointed Postmaster of Liberty office; at that time kept the office on his farm until 1880, when he removed to the village which was just starting; he handles a stock of stationery, books and confectionery in connection with the office; was married in 1868 at Liberty, to Miss Sarah A. Cain. They have five children—Louisa J., Aldera, Nathaniel, William W. and Charles Adelbert; is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ODELL.

Odell, the only town in the Otoe Reservation in Gage County, was laid out in 1881, on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad. It is a well-located town, being surrounded by the best farming district in the county, and adjacent to Indian Creek, the best timbered stream, with quarries of excellent limestone close at hand. One hundred cars of the stone have already been shipped to Omaha. The population is about four hundred, and it is only a little over a year old. It has a good business in wood, stone, grain and general merchandise. The district school is in good order, with a good house, at present also used for religious worship.

SOCIETIES

Odell Lodge, No. 97, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 22, 1882, with thirty members. The first officers elected are: James Earnest, N. G.; N. M. Prince, V. G.; H. Glasgow, R. S.; J. K. Langdon, Secretary; F. Puterbaugh, Treasurer; G. Jeffers, O. G.; A. Focht, I. G.; James Myers, Conductor. L. Upson, Warden.

Odell Lodge, No. 224, I. O. G. T., was instituted May 1, 1881, with about forty members. Officers: H. Glasgow, W. C. T.; L. Cooper, W. V. T.; George Latta, R. C.; W. C. Jackson, F. C.; J. Sinclair, Treasurer; Miss L. E. Baldwin, Marshal; Joe Brooks, O. G.; Daniel Arner, I. G.; H. Langdon, P. W. C. T.; Solen Ayers, Chaplain.

The Masons are intending to soon organize, and, during the summer, the Methodists propose to erect a house of worship.

Considering the fair advantages of situation and the energetic class of people settling up the town, it is fair to presume that Odell will soon occupy a prominent place among the towns of Gage County.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

E. B. HINDS merchant, was born in Vermont in 1842. In 1855, he went to Iowa with his parents, who settled in Clayton County. When he had been there a short time, he was employed as salesman in a store a few years. In 1857, they had contracts for mail routes, and were in the business more or less until 1860. In 1862, he enlisted in Company M, First Iowa Cavalry, serving three years and six months. In 1866, he carried on a farm, then went to Kansas, coming to Nebraska in the fall of 1881; put up a building 22x60 feet, and put in a stock of hardware. Mr. Hinds was married in 1870, at Hardin, Iowa, to Miss Sarah Shaw. They have one son—Charles. Mr. Hinds is a member of the Odell Lodge, I. O. O. F.

PERRY WALKER, Postmaster, Odell, was born in Somerset County, Penn., in 1818, where he remained until forty-four years of age, and was engaged in farming the most of the time; was Superintendent of the County House eight years, and also Deputy Sheriff two years, after which he was elected Sheriff, holding the office three years. In 1862, he went to Illinois, and settled in Lee County, remaining there nearly fourteen years, when he sold out and came to Nebraska, and bought a farm in Gage County, and put up some fine buildings. In 1880, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company built the road through his farm and he sold out to them, and they located the town of Odell on the land. In 1892, he was appointed Postmaster; has put up a fine building 20x40 feet, two stories high, to use for the post office, the upper floor for a public hall. Mr. Walker was married in 1840, in Somerset County, Penn., to Miss Lydia Miller. They have one son—Charles. Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic Order.

HOLMESVILLE.

Holmesville is a station and post office, located on the Marysville & Blue Valley Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, six miles from Beatrice, the county seat.

The town site was laid off in June, 1880, and received its name in honor of M. L. Holmes, its founder. Among those who were identified with the town in its early days were A. M. Shepherd, D. F. Miles, F. M. Daniels, C. L. Harrington and Thomas Patz.

The post office was established November, 1880, with the present incumbent, M. L. Holmes, as Postmaster. In the summer of 1881, a schoolhouse was built, and the first term of school was held in the fall of the same year—C. S. Otis, teacher. In the winter of 1880-81, T. Patz opened and established the first store.

The town possesses natural advantages that will doubtless, in the future, make it a thriving city. Among the industries may be mentioned the extensive stone quarries, said to be the finest in the State, and an elevator and stock-yards. A bridge is to be built across the Big Blue at this point this fall. The people are hopeful for the future, and realize that, with its rich agricultural country surrounding, it will make the best shipping-point on the road.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES,

ELI ALBERT, farmer and stock-raiser, northeast quarter Section 27, Range 7, Town 3, P. O. Holmesville, was born in Pennsylvania in 1836. From 1863 to 1869, he ran a tannery at Bangor, Penn. In 1862, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, but after a short service he took the typhoid fever, and on his partial recovery was detailed to the convalescent corps; was mustered out as Second Sergeant in 1863, after expiration of enlistment. In 1869, he went to Red Oak, Iowa, and bought a farm, where he remained until 1876, when he moved to this State, locating in Rockford Precinct, Gage County. Mr. Albert was married in 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Ackerman, of Pennsylvania. They have six children—Eugene, Oscar, William, John, Mary E., Minnie. Mr. A. was elected Justice of the Peace in Rockford Precinct in 1881.

H. BARTLETT, sheep-raiser, Holmesville, was born in New York City in 1841, but was raised in Wilmington, Windham Co., Vt. In 1859, he went to Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y. In 1862, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Infantry, and was in most of the battles of his regiment; was with Sherman on his "march to the sea," and was discharged at Albany, N. Y., in 1865. Shortly afterward he went to New Mexico and followed mining until 1870, when he returned to New York, and in 1872 came to this State and located at Beatrice, where he ran an express wagon until 1879, when he went into sheep-raising, buying 200 head of sheep, and now has 800 head. His average increase has been 75 per cent; average clip, eight pounds. His flock is high-grade American Merino. Mr. Bartlett was married in 1880, at Beatrice, Neb., to Miss Rosa Graves. He is a member of the Southern Nebraska Wool Growers' Association.

J. W. BENNETT, sheep-raiser, P. O. Beatrice, four miles east of Beatrice, in Rockford Precinct, was born in Vermont, in 1836, and raised in the State. In 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Ninth Vermont Infantry; was at the siege of Suffolk, and in the fall of 1862, while in hospital at Winchester, Va., was made a prisoner: was paroled and exchanged, and was in guard duty at Camp Douglas, Chicago; was at the capture at Fort Harrison, in Virginia, and was mustered out of service in 1865. He then went to New York, where he remained a year; then went to Grundy County, Ill., and engaged in farming. In 1869, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Mona Township, Ford County. In 1873, he moved to this State and engaged in farming. In 1877, he went into the sheep business, commencing with 371 head, bought in Wisconsin, and now after selling 500 sheep, has 1,000 head of high grade Merinos. He also has about 440 head of this spring's lambs. His average increase in lambs has been 85 per cent; the average weight of wool per head has been nine pounds. Mr. Bennett has made a signal success of the sheep business. When he commenced business he was not worth more than $1,500, but he is now worth $6,000.

JAMES ELDERBECK, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 18, Town 3, Range 7, P. O. Beatrice, came to this State in 1866, and now owns 248 acres of land lying along the Blue River. He was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1836, and emigrated to America in 1854, settling in Racine County, Wis. In 1863-64, he visited England. He was married in Racine County, Wis., in 1857, to Miss Eliza Murgatroyd, they have five children—John T., Mary E., Sarah L., Willie and Katie M. Mr. E. has held the office of School Director in his district for the past eight years.

T. B. ESSEX, farmer, P. O. Beatrice, eight miles east of Beatrice, was born in Rock Island County, Ill., in 1837, his father, Isaac B. Essex, being one of the earliest settlers in the southern part of that county. In 1864, T. B. enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Infantry, and was on guard duty in Tennessee; was mustered out in December of the same year, at Springfield, Ill.; returned to Rock Island County, where he engaged in running a nursery and small fruit farm until 1878, when he moved to Nebraska and settled on Section 1, Town 3, Range 7 east, and has been engaged in improving his farm of 400 acres, and now has 280 acres under cultivation. In 1881, he was elected one of the County Commissioners of Gage County; was married in Rock Island County, Ill, to Miss Louisa Severns. They have six children—Elmer, Omer, Alma, Mertie, Lelah and Trueman Bennet. Mr. E. is a P. G. of Beatrice Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F.

D. B. FULLER, farmer, P. O. Beatrice, was born in Luzerne County, Penn., in 1831, where he remained until 1852, when he went to Lee County, Ill., where he followed farming until his removal to this State in 1868, homesteading on Section 3, Town 3, Range 7, and now owns 160 acres, mostly improved. He was married in Lee County, Ill., to Miss Caroline Earley, of Pennsylvania, who died in 1860, while visiting her old home in that State. In 1862, Mr. F. was married to Mrs. Jane H. Billings, of Lee County, Ill., who died in 1869, leaving one child—Harry C.

JAMES HOLLINGWORTH, farmer, P. O. Holmesville, was born in Melbourne, Derbyshire, in 1828, and was brought up to the machinist's trade. In 1848, emigrated to America and settled at Boston, Mass., where he worked at his trade. In 1850, went to Racine, Wis., and opened a general store, which he ran about a year; returned to Boston and was engaged at his trade. He remained until 1856, when he went to Portage Co., Wis., and there followed farming until his removal to this State in 1862, where he located on Section 32, Town 3, Range 7 east, and now has 200 acres well improved, with good buildings. Was married, in Melbourne, Eng., in 1848, to Miss Catharine Elliott. They have six children—James H., Alfred C., Frank S., Clara K., Charles H. and Leonard J. Mr. H. is a member of the Gage County Old Settlers' Association.

M. L. HOLMES, Postmaster and proprietor of the Holmesville Stone Quarry, was born in Saratoga, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1834, remaining there until twenty-five years of age, when he went on the road for a wholesale dry goods and notion house of Troy, remaining with the same firm fifteen years. In the summer of 1879, his health being poor, took a trip to Nebraska, and was so much improved in health and so well pleased with the country that he bought (in company with Mr. Smith, of Beatrice) 400 acres of land on Sections 29 and 30, in Beatrice Precinct, on the line of the U. P. R. R., and lying both sides of the Blue River, and opened a stone quarry, laid out a town plat of forty acres, the sales of lots being over 100 before there was a building put up; began taking out stone in the fall of 1880, and took out between 300 and 400 cars of stone the first year. In 1881, shipped over 1,000 cars of stone, and is making preparations for still larger shipments for 1882. The stone is very fine, and is about the only building stone in this part of the State, his shipments reaching all parts of the State, giving work to about forty hands through the busy season. Mr. Holmes has put up a warehouse, and handles grain and coal. There are two stone hotels and boarding houses, depot and numerous dwellings in the place. There is also a fine water-power which Mr. Holmes will almost give away to some enterprising party, who will erect a mill there. Enlisted in 1861 in Company C, Seventy-seventh New York Infantry, serving six months, when his health failed and he was discharged. Mr. Holmes was married, in 1870, to Miss Sarah J. Davis, of Saratoga County, N. Y. They have two children—Charles B., born in 1876; Mary A., born in 1872. Is a member of the Masonic Order, Blue Lodge Chapter and Commandery.

D. C. MITTAN, farmer, P. O. Holmesville, was born in Sussex County, N. J., in 1820. In 1833, moved to Luzerne County, Penn., where he lived until 1850, when he moved to Lee County, Ill. In 1865, enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, and joined the regiment at Camp Fry; was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in 1865, after a service of seven months. In 1868, moved into this State and homesteaded one quarter of Section 28, Town 3, Range 7, Rockford Precinct. Was married in Luzerne County, Penn., in 1841, to Miss Martha E. Fuller. They have six children living—Elvera, Isaac B., Horace, William, Jacob and Asa. Was School Director while in Lee County, Ill., for nine years. Has been Road Supervisor in Rockford Precinct for the past five years.

L. C. MUDGE, P. O. Holmesville, was born in Canada in 1816; learned the trade of millwright in Canada; in 1831, moved to Michigan; followed his trade in Branch County, Mich., and in Elkhart and Kosciusko Counties, Ind., for fourteen years. In 1864, moved to Doniphan County, Kan., and in 1866 moved to this county, homesteading on Section 34, Town 3, Range 7, on Mud Creek. Was married in Dearborn, Wayne County, Mich., in 1838, to Miss Sarah Van Reper, who died May 4, 1881. Have five children living—Mrs. James Kingsford (living in Texas), Mrs. Amos Haden (living in Missouri), Mrs. Rev. C. B. Powers, of St. Joseph, Mo., Lewis F., Mrs. Thomas Weaver and Frank, all living in Gage County. Is a member of the Methodist Church.

VALENTINE MYER, farmer, Section 32, northwest quarter, Town 3, Range 7, P. O. Holmesville, was born in Germany in 1824, and emigrated to this country in 1842; settled in New York State, and followed his trade, that of blacksmith. In 1845, went to Canada and worked at his trade until 1850, when he went to Milwaukee, Wis. In 1857, moved to his farm twelve miles west of Milwaukee, where he lived until his removal to Nebraska in 1870. Was married in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1849, to Miss Rosina Schwartz. They have twelve children—Philip, Eliza, John, Theresa, Caroline, Charles, Susie, Anna, Elizabeth, Willie, Hattie, Barbara, all of whom are living.

THOMAS PATZ, general merchandise, P. O. Holmesville; came to Nebraska in 1878; located at Crete, where he started a German and English Academy. Mr. Patz was born in Germany, on the Rhine, in 1848, and is the son of a merchant and farmer, who kept him at school until he graduated, when he went to France and took a course, and graduated from the France Commercial College. In 1870, during the Franco-Prussian war was with Gen. Fon. Mosijona and acted as interpreter of French and German. After the battle of Sedan, Mr. P. having lost his horse, was presented with another by the General. In 1872, came to this country and settled in Chicago. In 1873, went to Milwaukee, Wis., and attended St. Francis Seminary; not having funds enough to finish his course there, he went to Lake County, Ind., and worked on a farm and studied nights in order to fit himself for teaching. The years of 1874, 1875, 1876, were spent in teaching, clerking and reading medicine. In 1877, went to Germany to visit his parents, and the schools in Germany and England. In the fall of that year, upon his return, was appointed as Principal of the Dyer, Lake Co., Ill., schools, and was Principal Assistant of the Normal School in Lake County. In 1878, went to Dalton, Ill., and taught French and English and higher mathematics, but was taken sick and resigned his position and went to Iowa, thence to Nebraska. Mr. P. was married to Miss Sophie Stone, only daughter of Joseph Stone, of Crete, Neb., February, 1882.

JAMES W. SHELLEY, farmer, P. O. Beatrice, was born in Derbyshire, Eng., in 1844; his parents emigrated to this country in 1856, settling in Racine County, Wis., but moving shortly afterward to Portage County, where he remained until 1861, when he moved to Nebraska, locating in Rockford Precinct. Mr. S. has 410 acres of land, 160 under cultivation. Was married, in 1870, in Blakeley Precinct, Gage County, to Miss Mary E. Bailey. They have three children—Annie, Willie and Eloise.

W. M. SCHULLENBARGER, farmer, P. O. Holmesville. His parents moved from Pennsylvania to Iowa in 1830, and the subject of this sketch was born in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1837; in 1849, he moved to Missouri where he lived until 1859, when he moved to Nebraska, settling in Gage County, where he still resides. He was married, in 1860, in Gage County, to Miss Harriet Dixon, of Ohio. They have nine children—William J., Susan M., James A., John H., Sophia E., Ulysses G., Maud, Charles E., Iva Jane. He is a member of the Christian Church and the Old Settlers' Union.

GEORGE W. STARK, farmer, P. O. Holmesville, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1839, where he lived until 1856, when he emigrated to Kansas, locating in Brown County, and, in 1857, locating on Section 22, Town 3, Range 7, in 1858, where he has since lived and improved his farm. Mr. S. was one of the first settlers on Mud Creek, coming here with Mr. Hagen, now of Blue Springs, and they together built the first cabin on the Creek. Mr. S. has a fine orchard, which last year bore over 175 bushels of apples. In the fall of 1874, a fire swept across the prairie, destroying all his crop, grain in stack and corn in field, a loss which was severely felt for a number of years. He has quite an apiary and gathered nearly 1,600 pounds of honey last year. Was married, in Rockford Precinct, in 1861, to Miss Sophia Schullenbarger. They have nine children living—Elizabeth A., Sarah C., Mary E., George and Ulysses (twins), Cordelia, Edger, Minnie and Solon. Is a member of Beatrice Lodge, No. 26, A., F. & A. M.

A. WELCH, farmer, P. O. Beatrice, was born in Canada in 1835, and came to the United States in 1863, and, in 1864, homesteaded on Section 3, Town 3, Range 7, homesteading 160 acres, and now owns 204 acres, 150 under cultivation. In 1864, enlisted in Company E, Second Nebraska Mounted Infantry, and served in the campaign against the Indians, and was in one engagement near Devil's Lake, Dakota, and was discharged at Brownville, Neb., in the fall of the same year, having served six months. Mr. W. has been married twice, the first time in 1863 in Missouri, to Miss Roxana Webber, who died in 1880, leaving four children—Ephraim, James, Emma and Clemie. In 1881, was again married to Miss Amy Orr, of Gage County.

W. J. WHITE, merchant and hotel, Holmesville, was born in East Tennessee in 1847, where he remained until 1862, when he enlisted in the Fourth Tennessee Infantry, serving three years and eleven months. In 1874, he went to Illinois, located near Girard and engaged in farming, remaining there five years; from there he came to Nebraska and located east of Beatrice, in Gage County, where he engaged in farming until the fall of 1881, when he sold out and came to Holmesville and bought out a hotel and boarding house; in December, 1881, he put in a stock of goods in a part of the building; he has a good trade. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Jennie White, of East Tennessee; they have three children—L. E., Josie and Ella May. Mr. White is a member of the Dunkard Church.

J. M. YOUNG, farmer, Beatrice P. O., came to Nebraska in 1869, and homesteaded Sections 12 and 13, Town 3, Range 6; in 1869–71, he ran a stone quarry on the Blue River, in Rockford Precinct. He was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1847. In 1863, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry; was in all the engagements of this command, and never missed a roll-call during his time of service; was mustered out at Indianapolis, Ind., November 15, 1865 He was married, in Gage County, in 1873, to Miss Myra Hollingsworth; they have one child.

ADAMS.

Early as 1855–57, a settlement was made where the town site of Adams is now located, by J. O. Adams, George Gale, John Lyons, James, Steven and E. Shaw, Onsis, William and James Silvernail, and others.

No efforts were made to establish a town site until May, 1873, when a tract of about eighty acres was laid off by J. O. Adams and the A. & N. R. R. Co., the town being named in honor of its principal founder. A post office was established here during the same year, with William Curtis as Postmaster, Mrs. H. Noxon being the present incumbent. Previous to the establishing of the post office, the settlers obtained their mail at Laona, which office has since been discontinued.

The first religious services that were held in this vicinity date back eighteen or twenty years, when a Rev. Mr. Gibbs, from Missouri, organized a church of the Baptist persuasion. This organization still holds regular services, and is in a prosperous condition. A few years later, a Methodist organization was perfected, which has held regular meetings up to the present time. After the Adams Schoolhouse was built, services were held there. The Methodist society are now making praiseworthy efforts toward the erection of an edifice.

About 1874, a lodge of Good Templars was instituted.

Adams is located in the northeast corner of the county, thirty miles south of Lincoln, and about twenty-five miles northeast of Beatrice. The A. & N. Branch of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad passes through the place, and the town, situated as it is in the center of a district said to be the richest and most prolific in the production of corn on the line of that road, makes it a good shipping point. In the spring of 1881, a long-felt want was supplied in the establishment of a steam elevator. The present population of the place is about fifty.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

I. O. CLARK, farmer, Section 20, Town 6, Range 8, P. O. Adams, homesteaded here in 1867. He was born, March 14, 1848, in Hancock County, Ill., and lived there until 1864, when he enlisted in Company C, Second Illinois Cavalry, and joined the regiment at Baton Rouge, La., serving two years; he was mustered out in 1866. He was married, in 1874, at Adams, Neb., to Miss Mary A. Whyman, daughter of Charles Whyman; they have three children—Rice W., Charles O. and Mabel.

EDWARD GALE, farmer, P. O. Adams, came to Nebraska in 1858 with his father, George Gale. He was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1854; was married, in Adams, in 1881, to Miss Mary Stebbins. Mr. Gale is a member of the I. O. G. T.

GEORGE GALE, farmer, Section 17, Town 6, Range 8, was born in Columbia County, N. Y., in 1828, but was raised in Connecticut; in 1850, he moved to Eaton County and located near the present site of Lansing, remaining there until 1854, when he went to Kenosha County, Wis., living there until his removal to this State in 1857, settling on Section 7, Town 7, Range 9 east, but in 1860 moved to his present location, and in 1868 homesteaded 120 acres adjoining land; he now owns 200 acres, well improved. He was married, in Litchfield, Conn., in 1850, to Miss Margaret A. Shaw; they have four children—Edward B., Mary A., Charles F. and Maggie A. In 1869, he was elected Assessor of Gage County. He is a member of Beatrice Temple of Honor and of Pleasant Plain Lodge, I. O. G. T. Mr. Gale is one of the pioneers, and has been identified with the growth and development of this section.

W. P. SHAW, farmer, Section 20, Town 6, Range 8, came to this State in 1857 with his father, J. B. Shaw. He was born in Kenosha County, Wis., in 1854, and was married, in 1878, at Lincoln, Neb., to Miss Louisa F. Davis, of Hancock County, Ill.

J. B. SHAW, farmer, Adams Precinct, P. O. Adams, homesteaded on Section 29, Town 6, Range 8, in 1862. He was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1830; in 1846, he went to Connecticut, and, in 1850, to Kenosha County, Wis., where he engaged in farming. He was married, in 1854, at Williamsburg, N. Y., to Miss Sarah A. Vosburg; they have four children—Walter, Fred, Elizabeth and Jennie. In 1857, he moved to this State. Mr. S. has been School Director of his School District fifteen years; he raised the first apples and peaches raised in Gage County, and was awarded the premium at the county fair for the same. Mr. S. is an old settler, and has witnessed the settlement of this precinct from the time the Shaws and Silvernails made the first settlement in 1857, on Nemaha Creek.

JAMES I. SHAW, farmer, homesteaded on Section 30, Town 6, Range 8, in 1869. He was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1838; in 1846, went to Connecticut, and, in 1850, to Kenosha County, Wis., where he farmed until 1857, when he moved to this State, locating in this county; in 1860, he went to Colorado, returning in 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, First Nebraska Infantry; was at Donelson and Shiloh, and in a number of skirmishes; in 1864, the regiment was sent to the plains to help quell the Indian outbreak, and served on the frontier until 1866, and was mustered out at Omaha after a service of five years, he having been during that time promoted to First Sergeant. He was married, in Omaha, in 1867, to Miss Virginia Douglas; they have one child—Egbert J. Mr. S. has added to his homestead until he now has 320 acres; he can justly be called one of the pioneers of this county.

JAMES SILVERNAIL, farmer, Section 17, Town 6, Range 8, was born in Columbia County, N. Y., in May, 1825. In 1841, went to Massachusetts, where he remained until 1852, when he moved to Kenosha County, Wis., where he lived and followed farming until he removed to this State in 1857. Was married in Litchfield County, Conn., to Miss Emily Shaw in 1849. They have three children—Oasis, Harry and Ella F., born in November, 1859, the latter being the first white girl born in what was known then as Clay County. In 1860, Mr. S. settled on and commenced improving his present location, and has it well stocked with fruit trees of all kind.

WILLIAM W. SILVERNAIL, farmer, Section 20, Town 6, Range 8, where he homesteaded in 1867. Was born in Columbia County N. Y., in 1834; shortly afterward, his parents moved to Massachusetts. In 1855, he went to Kenosha County, Wis. In 1857, he moved to this State, and located in Section 21, this precinct. In 1862, becoming tired of pioneer life, he went to Illinois; but, in 1866, returned to this State. Was married, in 1856, at Kenosha, Wis., to Miss Rebecca Shaw. They have five children—Herbert M., James L., Bertha, Sarah and William C. He is a member of the I. O. G. T.

CHARLES WHYMAN, farmer, P. O. Adams, homestead on Section 17, Town 6, Range 8, in 1866. Mr. W. was born in Leicestershire, England, in 1827, and there learned the trade of baker and confectioner. In 1854, he emigrated to America, and settled in Erie County, Penn., where he followed farming until he came to this State in 1866. Was married in England, in 1851, to Miss Amelia Allen. They have thirteen children—Mary A., Alice W., Frank E., Horatio, Charles A., Cora B., Victor W., Nellie A., Orren H., William H., Lottie M., Theodore H. and Edith M. Mr. W. has held the office of Justice of the Peace two terms.

CALDWELL.

In 1865, W. N. Rogers, W. L. Rogers, John Carpenter, J. Thompson and John Bunker settled near the present town site of Caldwell. These sturdy pioneers were the only settlers in that vicinity for a number of years, but, during the past ten years, its numbers have been so augmented that it is now one of the most prosperous communities in the county.

In April, 1872, a town site of 240 acres was laid off by a town company, of Boston, Mass., of which Messrs. Brooks, Forbes and Dennison were Trustees, on lands owned by F. Roper. A post office was established in the fall of 1872, with W. N. Rogers as first Postmaster, E. M. Evans being the present incumbent. A depot, warehouse and a few other frame structures were erected during the same year.

Located on the Omaha & South-Western Branch of the Burlington & Missouri, and on the banks of the Blue River, it has excellent facilities as a shipping and manufacturing point.

In the spring of 1875, Robinson & Howard erected a frame grist-mill about half a mile below the original town site, and soon after, the few buildings on the town site were moved nearer the mill, leaving Caldwell proper without any buildings. Robinson & Howard ran the mill about two years, since which time it has changed owners several times. The present owners, J. Klein & Co., of Beatrice, are putting in new machinery and making extensive repairs. When finished, the mill will be one of the best in the neighborhood.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM BLAKELY, farmer and stock-raiser, Blakeley Precinct, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., in 1821. In 1844, went to New Haven County, remaining there six years. From there went to New Jersey, where he remained three years engaged in teaching; thence to Illinois, where he remained a short time when he went to Iowa, remaining until the spring of 1857, when he came to Nebraska, and with his brother located at Beatrice. At that time there were not any buildings. The most of the time, for the first year, they traveled through the State looking for a suitable place to locate. The following summer he settled on a piece of land on Cub Creek, about eight miles west of Beatrice, on Section 29, Town 4, Range 5, consisting of 160 acres; first took in as squatter's claim, but afterward pre-empted it, his brother taking a claim near Beatrice. They worked together, sometimes living on one farm and sometimes living on the other for about two years, when William Blakely went to Jefferson County and sold goods for one year for D. C. Jenkins. From 1861 to 1864, was Government Assessor for the South Platte District in Nebraska, and was more or less engaged in buying stock, which he sold to Gov. Butler and other dealers until 1872, when the country settled up and cut off the range for cattle. About 1869, was elected Probate Judge for a term of two years. Was County Assessor for one year, and was appointed Government Numerator from one-half of Gage County for 1870. In 1866, was married to Miss Cornelia D. Bailey, of Blakely Precinct. They have been blessed with three children—Jessie L., George A. and Albert C. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., Beatrice Lodge, No. 19, and Goodrich Encampment, No. 16, and has been Representative of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska for eight years.

JOHN C. BUNKER, farmer, P. O. Caldwell, homesteaded east half of southwest quarter and southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 11, Town 4, Range 5 east on his arrival here in 1866. Was born in Washington County, Iowa, in 1848, and was raised in that State. In August, 1862, enlisted in Company K, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, and was in the Yazoo campaign at Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Miss., and the Atlanta campaign with Sherman on his march to the sea, and in every engagement of his regiment of note but three; was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, in 1865. Was married in Nuckolls County, Neb., in 1872, to Miss Martha J. Johnson, daughter of Joseph Johnson, one of the pioneers of that county. Mr. and Mrs. B. were the first couple married in Nuckolls County, the ceremony being performed by Probate Judge Davis. They have three children—Byron, aged nine years; Thomas, aged five years, and John, three years.

JOHN CARPENTER, farmer, Section 24, Town 4, Range 5 east, P. O. Caldwell, homesteaded the northwest corner of above section in 1865. Was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1836, but was raised in Washington County, Iowa. In 1862, enlisted in Company K, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry; took part in the Yazoo campaign. Was at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, and with Sherman on his march to the sea. Was struck on the head with a piece of shell at Resaca and rendered insensible, but was on duty the next day. Was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, in June, 1865. Was married in Johnson County, Iowa, in 1858, to Miss Ellen L. Rogers. They have four children—William E., Viola, Eva J. and Ada C. He is a member of the Old Settlers' Society of Gage County.

RICHARD DIBBLE, an early settler in Gage County, is engaged in sheep-raising and farming near Beatrice. Mr. D. was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1836; he came to America in 1850. He first settled in Racine County, Wis., where he engaged in farming until the fall of 1857, when he made a trip to the South and West. Returning to Wisconsin in 1859, he again engaged in farming until 1864, when he enlisted in the service of his country, serving in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. He was honorably discharged from the service in April, 1865, and in the fall of the same year he moved with his family to Nebraska, taking a homestead on Section 12, Township 4 north, Range 5 east, where he now resides. In 1871, he began the sheep business with one ewe. At different times since, he has owned and managed flocks varying from 800 to 1,500 head. Last year he shipped 4,800 pounds of wool. His average clip has been nine pounds. Mr. D. has some very fine Durham cattle, Norman horses and Poland-China hogs. He devotes much time and expense to this branch of industry. He is able to supply all who desire fine stock for breeding purposes with best grades. Mr. D. does an extensive shipping business, having, in 1874, sent two car-loads of fat sheep to Chicago, the first sheep ever marketed from Gage County. His place, "Blue Mound Farm," consists of 400 acres of land, and lies on both sides of the Big Blue River. He was married in Waterford, Racine Co., Wis., to Miss Johanna Johnson, who was born in 1833, at Christiana, Norway. Six children have been born to them, all living; they are: Charlotte A., Ella M., Harry A. J., Etta M., Lillie D. and Lucy F. A. Mr. D. is a member of the South Platte Wool Growers' Association, and belongs to Beatrice Lodge, No. 26, A., F. & A. M.

BENJAMIN DOLAN, farmer, homesteaded the southwest quarter of Section 2, Town 4, Range 5 east, Blakeley Precinct, in 1864, and is now owner of nearly the whole section. Mr. D. is a native of Kentucky, and was born in that State in 1817. In 1853, he moved to Missouri and settled on the Platte purchase. In 1864, came to this State. Was married, in 1843, in Casey County, Ky., to Miss Nancy Chesney, and have six children—John, Emily, Edwin, Harriet, Prather and James. Mr. Dolan is one of the early settlers of his section, and is a member of the Old Settlers' Society of Gage County.

M. E. EVANS, Postmaster, Caldwell, came to this State in 1871, and located in Beatrice, where he lived five years, working at his trade, that of blacksmith. In 1876, moved to Caldwell. In 1878, was appointed Postmaster at that place. Was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1837, and was raised in that State. In 1850, he commenced to learn the trade of blacksmith. In 1859, went to Henry County, Ind. In 1862, enlisted in Company G, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and was in all the engagements of that command, serving in the Twenty-second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and was mustered out at St. Louis, Mo., in 1865. Was married, in 1860, in Henry County, Ind., to Miss Sophronia B. Penney. They have two children—Frank B. and Minnie S.

W. L. ROGERS, farmer, P. O. Caldwell, was born in Erie County, Penn., in 1835, going with his parents to Ohio soon after, and, in 1836, went to Putnam, Castle Co., Ind. In 1838 and 1840, to Johnson County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming, remaining there until 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, First Iowa Infantry for three months; then in the Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, Company K, in September, 1861, serving until July, 1865; was in the principal battle of his regiment, Peach Tree Run, where he was taken prisoner and was taken to Andersonville, July 1864, remaining there two and one-half months, and from there was transferred to Florence, S. C., remaining there until December 14, 1864, when he was paroled and came here soon after he was exchanged in 1865; went back to his regiment, then after the war went to Iowa, and then to Nebraska in August, 1865, and took a homestead on Section 24, Town 4, Range 5, 160 acres. Now lives on Section 13, Town 4, Range 5, which his wife homesteaded before they were married. He has 160 acres which runs to the railroad station of Caldwell, and gave a lot for a mill on his land. Mr. R. is the present Assessor of Blakeley Precinct. Has been Constable, School Director, etc. Was married in 1865, to Miss Annie E. Wilson, of Iowa. They have four children—Mary E., Samuel H., Leon E. and B. E. Rogers. Mr. Rogers is a member of the Survivors of Andersonville Association.

R. ROSSITER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. De Witt, Section 3, Town 4, Range 5 east, and homesteaded the northwest quarter in 1868. Now has 480 acres of land lying along the Blue River. Mr. R. was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1820, and emigrated to this country in 1856, settling in Hancock County, Ill., where he followed farming. Was married in Somersetshire, England, in 1852, to Miss Mary Greene. They have seven children—Charles, Frances, Anna, Sarah, Edgar, Hattie and Sidney.

JOHN SCHEVE, P. O. Caldwell, farmer and stock-raiser, was born near Hanover, Germany, in 1842, coming to America in 1865, and settled in Iowa, in Bremer County, where he was engaged in farming until 1868, when he came to Nebraska and settled in Gage County, and took a homestead of 160 acres on Cub Creek on Section 22, Town 4, Range 5, and has been buying land since, until he has 800 acres in one body on Sections 22–27—Cub Creek running through his farm and making a desirable stock farm. Mr. S. has been extensively engaged in raising and shipping stock; commencing in 1881 he bought and shipped forty cars of hogs and eighteen cars of cattle, having raised quite a large share of the stock he shipped. He also keeps from twenty to thirty milk cows, and belongs to the cheese factory near Beatrice. He has been School Director in his district ever since he has been here. In 1875 was elected Assessor of Blakeley Precinct, which he held for seven years. Was married in 1866, to Miss Mary Myer, in Maxfield, Bremer Co., Iowa. They have two children—Anna, born in 1869, and Henry, born in 1878. Mr. S. is a member of the Lutheran Church.

H. M. WICKHAM, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. De Witt, northwest quarter Section 8, Town 4, Range 5 east, came to Nebraska in 1858 and located on Bear Creek, Gage County, and in 1865 located on the above-named Section; in 1861, went across the plains; in 1864–65, served in the Territorial Militia in the campaign against the Indians; was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1832, but was raised in Missouri; in 1856, went to Iowa; was married in May, 1859, near Beatrice, to Miss Elvina Young, they being the first couple married in Gage County, the ceremony being performed by Nathan Blakely, then Probate Judge. Elvina Y. Wickham died August 7, 1860. He was again married in 1868, to Mrs. I. M. Bebee, who was the mother of his two children, Clarissa M. and Frank P. Wickham. His second wife died September 29, 1878. He belongs to the Old Settlers' Society of Gage County. He served as County Commissioner of Gage County for nine years in succession, going out of office in 1876.

GRANT PRECINCT.

JOHN BARRALT, farmer, Section 29, Town 5, Range 5, P. O. De Witt, came to Nebraska in 1858, and settled on Turkey Creek in Saline County, near the present site of Pleasant Hill, but the next year squatted on his present location. Was at Little Blue Station, when the Indians made their raid on the settlers in 1862, and subsequently enlisted in Company F, Second Nebraska Cavalry, and was on duty at various points on the Frontier until 1864, meeting the Indians in battle but once at Oak Grove, Dak. Was born in England in 1837, and emigrated to America in 1856, settling in Ohio, thence to Wisconsin. Was married in 1867, to Miss Anna Wheeler, of Saline County, Nebraska. They have four children—William, Ella, Robert and George. Is a member of the Old Settlers' Society of Gage County, also of De Witt Post, G. A. R.

CHARLES BUSS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 33, Town 5, Range 5, P. O. De Witt; he now has 520 acres lying in one body. During the Indian raid in 1862, he enlisted in the militia, and served five months on the frontier. In 1864, a great prairie fire swept over this section, destroying Mr. B.'s entire crop and badly damaging his timber, entailing on him a very severe loss. Mr. B. was born in Kent, England, in 1828, and emigrated to America in 1848, settling in Chautauqua County, N. Y. In 1852, moved to Grant County, Wis. Was married in 1868 in Grant County, Wis., to Miss Mary Miles, who was born in Madison County, Ind. They have seven children — Frank, Helen, George, Mary, Charles, Jesse and Hattie. Mr. Buss holds the first tax receipt issued in Gage County, he being the first to pay taxes. Is a member of the Old Settlers' Association of Gage County.

JOSEPH ELLIS, farmer, in Grant Precinct, Gage County, Neb.; runs a farm of 2,000 acres of land. He is the largest Short-Horn breeder in the county. He keeps from 250 to 500 head of cattle and about the same number of hogs. He is a large shipper, shipping upward of one hundred car loads of cattle and hogs each year. His farm is all in Gage County. He was born in Yorkshire, England, in April, 1844, and was married in Woodford County, Ill., August 6, 1866, to Margaret Miller, a native of Ohio. They have four children—Emery S., Frank O., Harry O. and Laura E.

A. F. W. FULLER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. De Witt, homesteaded on Section 4, Range 5, Town 5, in 1871, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1830, and was raised in that State, living there until he came to this State. Was married at Plainfield, N. Y., in February, 1855, to Miss Harriet L. Hackley. They have four children—Mary E., A. Waitstill, Martha A. and Nella B. In 1874 (grasshopper year) Mr. F. was one of the committee appointed by the State Grange to superintend the distribution of supplies to the sufferers. In 1873, was Assessor of Clatonia Precinct. Is a member of Blue River Lodge, No. 323, I. O. G. T. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for five terms.

WILLIAM GAST, farmer and sheep-raiser, Section 21, Town 5, Range 5 east, Grant Precinct, came to Nebraska in 1872, and owns 640 acres of land. In 1876, started with 300 sheep and increased the flock to 1,175 and now has 500 head. The increase in flock has averaged sixty per cent. Average yield of wool has been nine pounds. Mr. G. was born in Pennsylvania in 1833, and in 1851 moved to Scott County, Iowa, and followed stock-raising and farming. Was married, in 1858, to Miss S. A. Meyer, of Marion County, Ohio. They had five children—Carrie, Rozella, Lois, Calvin and Grace. Calvin died August, 1880. Carrie was married to the Rev. Mr. Hancock in 1879. Mr. G. is a member of the State Wool Growers' Association.

GEORGE W. GASTON, farmer, P. O. DeWitt, came to the State in 1869, and homesteaded on Section 2, Town 5, Range 5, and now owns 240 acres. Was born in Northampton County, Penn., February 22, 1830, and was raised in that State. In 1845, went to Paulding County, Ohio, where he followed farming. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Infantry, and served in the army of the Potomac at Petersburg. Was struck below the right knee by a piece of shell, making a severe wound, causing, at the present time, considerable pain. Was mustered out at Camp Chase, Ohio, as Orderly Sergeant, in 1865. Was married in Ohio, July 4, 1854, to Miss Susie Brown, who died in 1867, leaving two children—Marion W. and Joseph H. Mr. G. was married again, in Illinois, September 8, 1867, to Miss Rebecca Tronsoe. In 1867, moved to Marshall County, Ohio, where he lived until he removed to this State. Mr. G. has been Treasurer of Grant Precinct for the past nine years, and has been School Treasurer of the same precinct.

JAMES KINZIE, farmer, P. O. DeWitt, was born in West Virginia in 1816, going to Michigan in 1820, with his parents, locating in St. Joseph County, where they remained until 1830, when he went to Elkhart County, Ind., remaining there until 1847. when he went to Iowa County, Wis., where he remained until 1854, and in company with his uncle, James Kinzie, built two grist-mills and was engaged in milling while there. He then went to Indiana and was engaged in farming until 1861, when he again went West and located in Gage County, Neb., and located on 160 acres of land on Sections 17 and 18, Town 5, Range 5. Took his place as a homestead, and has since added to it until he has 400 acres lying in Clatonia Creek, with 240 acres under cultivation. Mr. Kinzie was one of the early settlers of this part of the county, and for a number of years had to go to Nebraska City for supplies. Mr. Kinzie was married in 1847 to Miss Lydia E. Hatch, of La Grange Center, La Grange Co., Ind. They have eleven children—Mary, William A., John D., L. J., Sally A., Maria, Alice, Emma, Clara Belle, James E. and William E. Mr. Kinzie is a grandson of John Kinzie, the first settler of Chicago.

H. M. LULL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 19, P. O. DeWitt, came to Nebraska in 1858, and settled at Brownville. In 1861, enlisted in Company C, First Nebraska Infantry, but shortly afterward taken with typhoid pneumonia, and being unfit for duty was discharged, when he went to Colorado, and then removed to Wisconsin, where, in October, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, and joined the regiment at Vicksburg, Miss. Was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., in 1865, when he returned to Gage County and took up a homestead on Dry Creek. Was born in 1834 in Otsego County, N. Y., and was raised in that State. In 1851, went to California, and followed mining until 1856, when he went to Grant County, Wis. Was married, in 1857, in Grant County, Wis., to Miss Maria Sargeant. They have nine children—Charles, Nannie, William, Andrew, Albert, Lewis, Lillie, Edward and Sybil. Is a member of DeWitt Post, G. A. R.

ROBERT NICHOLS, farmer, P. O. DeWitt, was born in England, in 1835, coming to America in 1853, and located in Ohio. Thence to Illinois, locating in Hancock County, and was engaged in farming until 1860, when he came to Nebraska, and entered 160 acres of land in Grant Precinct, Gage County, where he has remained since. At the time of his settling, they brought their families in the precinct, and the nearest market was Nebraska City. He was one of the first voters in his town and is about the only voter left who was there when he settled. Mr. N. is raising stock, having from fifty to one hundred head, and raises a good many hogs and horses. In 1864, he added forty acres, and, in 1870, 120 acres to his farm; now has 320 acres. Is one of the representative farmers of his town. Has been to the County Convention as delegate, and is an active member of the School Board of his district. He has held numerous town offices. Was married, in the spring of 1860, to Miss Mary Plucknett. They have been blessed with five children—Frank F., born in 1861; Alfretta, 1864; Jessie Ann, 1877; George W.. 1870; Lizzie, 1875; Norton B., 1862; died, 1866. Is a member of the Old Settlers' Society of Beatrice.

JAMES PLUCKNETT, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 30, Town 5, Range 5 east, P. O. DeWitt, came to Nebraska in 1861 and homesteaded on above-named section, and now owns 360 acres, lying in one body on Turkey Creek. Was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1836, and emigrated to America in 1856, settling in Ohio. Then to Hancock County Ill., and in 1859 to Shelby County, Iowa. In 1862, enlisted in Company F, Second Nebraska Cavalry, and served in the Indian campaign. This command met the Indians at Whitestone Hill, Dak., and had short fight. Was married, in 1871, in Saline County, Neb., to Miss Mary Sumners, and have five children—Elizabeth E., Frances, Gussie, Clarence and William.

WILLIAM PLUCKNETT, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1827, remaining there until 1852, when he came to America and settled in Ohio, remaining four years; then went to England, acting as guide. He brought forty persons safely to America, all from Somersetshire. He then returned to Ohio, and was taken sick with the ship fever, from which he came very near dying. When he got well, he went to Sauk County, Wis., and worked in the pineries one winter. From there he went to Hancock County, Ill., and remained there about two years. While staying here, in 1857, was married to Miss Caroline Howlett, and then moved to Shelby County, Iowa. After staying there for about two years, he moved to Nebraska and settled in Gage County, in 1861, on 160 acres of Government land, in Section 33, Town 5, Range 5, on the Blue River. At the time of settling, there were but a few families in the county, and they had to go to the Missouri River for supplies. In 1864, the Sioux Indians made their raid, and succeeded in driving all the settlers, with the exception of about half a dozen men, out of the country. So complete was the stampede that but a few returned. At present Mr. P. has 1,200 acres of land, with plenty of timber and water, all in one body. Is engaged in stock-raising and farming combined, farming about three hundred and fifty acres of land, and raising from one hundred to two hundred and fifty hogs, and feeding and shipping about three hundred head of cattle each year. He has never held any office in the county, as his business would not admit of it. He had enough to attend to at home. Mr. and Mrs. P. have seven children—John W., Jane E., Emma E., George A., Robert, Herbert and Mary A. All are members of the Episcopal Church.

DAVID RICKARD, farmer, P. O DeWitt, Section 2, Town 5, Range 5, homesteaded on this section in 1870, and now has 240 acres. Was born in Somerset County, Penn., in 1819, and was raised in that State. In 1866, went to Wayne County, Ohio. In 1868, during Morgan's raid through Ohio, enlisted in militia battalion, and served six months. In 1864, enlisted in Company E, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and joined the regiment in Virginia. Was at Petersburg, and was mustered out as Second Sergeant in 1865, then returned to Ohio. Was married in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1845, to Miss Catherine Harman, who died September 21, 1881. Their children are—Orren, William H., Sarah O., Della, David H., John S., Lucius C., Mary Z. and George G. Mr. Rickard has been Moderator of the School Board of this district for the past six years.

JOHN L. RHODES, farmer and stock-raiser, southeast quarter of Section 36, Town 4, Range 5 east, came to Nebraska in 1872, and engaged in teaching school, and located on the above-named section in 1879. From 1876 to 1878, he was Principal of the Beatrice Schools, and, in 1879, was Principal of the Ashland (Neb.) Schools. Was born in Rockingham County, Va., in 1842, and was raised in that State. In 1864, he went to Ohio; thence to Indiana, and then to Iowa, where he taught school, and, in 1871, was Principal of the school at South English, Iowa. Was married in 1871, to Miss Belle I. Willson, of Iowa County, Iowa. They have three children—Lois, Porter C. and Arthur A.

JOHN A. VAN CLEEF, farmer, Section 18, P. O. DeWitt, Saline County, came to this State with his father, William Van Cleef, when but seventeen years old, and is one of the pioneers of Grant Precinct, and engaged in hunting, trapping and freighting. He acted as a scout during the Indian raid of 1864. Was married, in June, 1861, to Miss Cynthia A. Farrens of Grant Precinct. They have four children—John W., Andrew J., Hester M. and Nora C.

JOHN O. SAVAGE, farmer, P. O. DeWitt, homesteaded on Section 11, Town 5, Range 5, in 1868, and now owns 320 acres. Was born in Sullivan County Precinct in 1834, and was raised in that State. In 1858, moved to Lee County, Ill., where he engaged in farming. In 1861, enlisted in Company E, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and was in the engagements at Warrensburg, Mo., Pea Ridge, Ark., and Prairie Grove, Mo., and on account of sickness, which unfitted him for duty, he was discharged in 1863. He returned to Illinois, where he remained until his removal to this State. Was married, in Lee County, Ill., in 1867, to Miss Cynthia Carpenter; they have one child, Frank. Is a member of Curtis Post, Grand Army Republic, DeWitt. Mr. Savage and his father, Daniel Savage, enlisted in the same company, and in the engagement at Prairie Grove, Mo., while fighting side by side, the father was killed.

HOLT PRECINCT.

WILLIAM PICKRELL, P. O., Beatrice, was born at Mechanicsburg, Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1851, where he, in company with his brother, was engaged in breeding Short-Horn cattle; came to Nebraska in 1878, and with brother is engaged in sheep-raising. Watson Pickrell came to Nebraska in 1878, and with his brother, engaged in sheep-raising. Was born in Mechanicsburg, Ill., in 1853, and was engaged in breeding Short-Horn cattle. W. & W. Pickrell, sheep-raisers, Section 24, Town 5, Range 6 east, Holt Precinct, came to Nebraska in 1878 with 1,000 sheep, and now have 2,200 American Merinos. Their average per cent has been 40 per cent, average yield of wool per head, nine pounds. They own eighty acres of land and have 1,200 acres leased for pasturage.

P. J. MYERS, stock dealer and raiser, on Sections 27, 28 and 33, Town 5, Range 6, Holt Precinct, and Sections 20 and 21, Town 4, Range 6, Beatrice Precinct, was born in Germany in 1835, his parents emigrating to Albany, N. Y., in 1836. In 1840, they removed to Kenosha County, Wis., where he lived until his removal to this State in 1879. Was married to Miss Mary Beilen, of Kenosha, in 1859. Married again to Miss Ann Slater, of Racine Co., Wis., in 1864. Has six children, three by first wife and three by second. In 1869, he moved to this State, where he remained two years engaged in stock-raising, after which he spent two years in traveling through the Western States and Territories. In 1873, he settled in this State, locating at his present place of residence. He began with 300 head of sheep, now has 1,700 head, besides other stock. Average increase of flock, 60 per cent; average weight of fleece, ten pounds.

J. B. SLATER, farmer and stock-raiser, on Secs. 28 and 33, Town 5, Range 6, Holt Precinct, and Sec. 21, Beatrice Precinct, was born in Yorkshire, Eng., in 1847. His parents emigrated to Racine County, Wis., in 1849, where Mr. Slater lived until 1869, when he removed to this State, locating on Cub Creek, Jefferson County. In 1872, he left this State and traveled for two years through the Western States and Territories. In 1874, he again settled in this State, locating at his present residence. He began with 300 sheep, now has 1,200 head, besides other stock. Average increase of sheep, 60 per cent; average clip of wool, ten pounds.

HIGHLAND PRECINCT.

A. B. McNICKLE, Postmaster, Silver, was born in Pennsylvania in 1842, where he lived until seventeen years old, when he went to Illinois, where he remained until the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, when, in 1862, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Infantry. Was in twenty battles and a number of skirmishes, and in front of Atlanta, Ga. During a charge on the enemy's breastworks, was wounded in the right leg. Was discharged in 1865, and returned to Illinois. Then went to Northern Missouri, where he remained until 1869, when he moved to Kansas, thence to Nebraska, in 1874, locating at Silver, Gage County. Was married, in Illinois, in 1866, to Miss Rhoda E. Balderson. They have four children—Mary L., Nancy A., Edith R. and Harry A. Mr. McNickle was appointed Postmaster at this office in 1879, now serving his third term as Justice of the Peace. Is a member of Highland Lodge, I. O. G. T. Members of the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM L. OZMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Silver; took a homestead in Highland Precinct of 160 acres on Section 6, in Township 6 north, of Range 6 east, in 1871. Was one of the earliest settlers, coming here when the Indians, deer and antelope roved the prairies. Born in Lansing, Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1837. At eighteen years of age, commenced to learn the harness and saddler's trade. In 1862, enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Ninth New York Volunteers, and was at the battle of the Wilderness, and shortly after was taken sick, which disabled him for service until January, 1865, when he reported to the regiment for duty. He participated in the great battle of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865. He, with nearly the whole army, was discharged at Washington, D. C., the following June, on account of war closing. Returning to his native State, he engaged in the harness business at Ithaca, N. Y. In 1866, sold out and went to Wheatland, Vernon Co., Wis., where he was married to Miss Mary A. Phillips, who was a native of England. They have six children—Elizabeth Etta, Edmund Grant, Agnes Nevada, Mary Ella, Roscoe Conkling and Alfred Blain. On the occasion of the Old Soldiers' Re-union at the Centennial Celebration in Beatrice, on July 4, 1876, Mr. Ozman was chosen to deliver the address, which, as the press states, "was one of the principal features of that anniversary, and at its close vociferously cheered." This oration was published in full by Beatrice papers. Since the Grange started, he has taken an active part in that and the Farmers' Alliance movement, and is now a member of the Finance Committee of the State Alliance. Is charter member of Highland Star Lodge, I. O. G. T. Has taught eleven terms of school in this and Lancaster County. Mrs. Ozman was the first woman who lived on a homestead in this precinct. They have two acres of orchard and eight acres of forest trees planted by themselves, from which they have had all necessary fuel for three years. They assisted in organizing the first Sunday school in this precinct.

HON. HENRY H. SILVER, farmer and blacksmith, P. O. Silver, homesteaded on Section 6, Town 6, Range 6, in 1874; was born at Bedford, Carroll Co., Ohio, in 1839. He was raised on the farm until seventeen years of age, when he went to Columbiana to learn the machinist's trade, where he remained one year; returned to the farm, where he remained working and attending school until twenty-one years old; then went to Jennings County, Ind., where he carried on general blacksmithing, but shortly afterward went to Mount Vernon, Ind., and became foreman of the iron department of a cotton and hay press manufactory. In 1861, at the first call, enlisted in Company G, Sixth Indiana Infantry, and served six months; then took charge of the Government Machine Shops at Grafton, W. Va., as master mechanic; then went to Kentucky in a similar capacity until 1864, when he leased a cotton plantation near Huntsville, Ala., but, owing to a combination of circumstances, lost his crop, time and money; then went to manufacturing firearms. In 1868, returned to Ohio, and worked at his trade until 1871, when he came to Omaha, Neb., remaining there but a short time when he went to Nebraska City and worked in the Reed Plow Factory, where he remained until he took his homestead in 1873. At this time, he had $1 in cash and a kit of blacksmith tools. He has worked at his trade, and improved his land, and added to his homestead until he now owns 400 acres of land. In January, 1874, was married at Beatrice, Neb., to Miss Sarah Uplinger, daughter of Jacob Uplinger, of De Kalb County, Ill. They have four children—John B., Clara L., Lester and James A. G. In 1879, Mr. S. was elected to fill a vacancy, and in 1881 was re-elected a member of the Legislature from the county. Has held the office of Postmaster from 1875 to 1879. Is a member of Blue Valley Lodge, No. 64, A., F. & A. M., Wilber, Neb., and of Highland Star Lodge, I. O. G. T.

CLATONIA PRECINCT.

HENRY ALBERT, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Clatonia, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1842, coming to America in 1856, and located in Scioto County, Ohio, and was engaged in the iron works. In 1861, enlisted in the Second United States Regular Artillery, serving until 1864, when he was discharged at Lighthouse Point, Va. Was in thirty-eight battles, being one of the three out of twenty-five who went out together. He then returned to Ohio, remaining there until 1865, when he came to Nebraska City, and in 1866 took a homestead on Section 22, Town 6, Range 5. Has remained in the same place, and now has 720 acres. In 1876, was elected County Commissioner, and is serving his second term; has been Assessor of his precinct twice. In 1865, was married to Miss Emma Steinmeyer, at Portsmouth, Ohio. They have seven children—Anna, Ella, John, Franklin, Minnie, Augusta and Benjamin C. They are members of German Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. H STEINMEYER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Wilber, was born in Germany, in 1858, and came with his parents to America in 1856. Settled in Scioto County, Ohio, where they remained until 1866, when they came to Nebraska and located in Gage County, and took a homestead in Section 22, Town 6, Range 5. He afterward bought the homestead, and has added more land until he has 400 acres, and raises considerable stock; has fifty head of cattle, eighty head of hogs and a good many horses. Was United States Census Taker of Clatonia Precinct for 1880. In 1878 and 1880, was Assessor of his precinct. Was married in 1875 to Miss Sarah E. Unland, of Olive Branch Precinct, Lancaster Co., Neb. They have three children—Emma, George, Nettie. Mr. S. is a member of the German Methodist Episcopal Church.

NEMAHA PRECINCT.

H. L. HOSSACK, stock-raiser, Nemaha Precinct, Gage County, was born in Will County, Ill., in 1842, remaining until eight years of age, when he went to LaSalle County, and when old enough to go into bus-was engaged in the grain trade at Ottawa, remaining there until 1881, with the exception of 1870 and 1871, when he went to Livingston County, and was engaged in feeding stock. In 1864, enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as Captain, serving six months. Was stationed the most of the time at Fort Leavenworth and Topeka, Kan. He then returned to La Salle County, and in March, 1881, emigrated to Nebraska, and leased some land and commenced stock-raising in June, 1881. Bought three sections of land in a body—Sections 17, 18 and 19, Town 6, Range 7, and commenced making improvements. Has fenced two sections in one body for pasture. A small creek is running through his place, which he placed a dam across, making a pond or reservoir, covering five acres, the water being about 212 feet deep in the center. He had placed pipes from this pond under ground to his yard, where he put in suitable tanks and thus furnished his stock with abundance of pure running water. He has large yards which lay high, sloping to the south, covering ten acres. He has commodious sheds in these yards, with scales and all necessary arrangements for taking care of stock. He has eight head of thoroughbred Short-Horn and forty head of grade and about four hundred head of cattle which he expects to increase to six hundred head by the fall of 1882. He is raising about three hundred head of hogs per year, and will ship his stock, buying and feeding considerable aside from what he raises. Has shipped this spring 380 hogs and six cars of cattle. Has planted ten acres of timber this spring, mostly Russian mulberry and walnut, and has laid out to put in forty acres more in the spring of 1883. Mr. H. is sparing no pains or money to make this one of the model stock farms of Nebraska. Has made arrangements to stock his pond with fish, and will call his place Sunnyside Stock Farm. Was married in 1866 to Miss Medora Tuttle, of Brookfield, La Salle County, Ill. They have three children—Emma, Belle and Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Hossack are members of the First Congregational Church of Lincoln, Neb.

GREELEY COUNTY.

GREELEY County is situated a little northeast of the center of the State, and is twenty-four miles square, and contains 368,640 acres. It is bounded on the north by Wheeler County, on the east by Boone, on the south by Howard and on the west by Valley.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The county is well watered by small streams. The only stream of great size is the North Loup River, which flows across the southwestern part of the county. The stream next in size is Cedar Creek, which flows across the northeastern part. Between these streams are numerous other creeks, tributary to the North Loup, that render running water accessible from almost all parts of the county.

The valleys of all these streams are broad and level. Then come high and steep bluffs, intersected by numerous deep gulches and cañons. These bluffs and hills extend back for some distance, though the divides are not much broken. Where the streams are not far apart, the hills extend from the bluffs of one to those of the other; but when they are far apart, the divides form a comparatively level table-land for several miles in extent.

The soil of the county is fertile. In some localities there is a great deal of sand, but not enough to prevent the raising of good crops. The level bottom lands are all fertile, and suited to farming purposes. The bluffs and hills have a very fair quality of soil, covered with a rich growth of grass, but they are too rough and steep to be cultivated. The table-lands on the divides are quite level, fully enough so to be readily tilled. The soil here is deep and very productive. In many places in the bluffs near the streams is found stone that is said to be suitable for building purposes, though it is not of the best quality.

EARLY HISTORY.

In the fall of the year 1871, when the immigration to Nebraska was very great, several parties came up the North Loup, making examination for the purpose of selecting a favorable location for their future homes. One of these parties consisted of a committee sent out by a colony of Seventh-Day Baptists, which had been formed in Wisconsin, for the purpose of selecting a location in Nebraska where they could be apart from the people who observed the first day of the week as the Sabbath. The committee sent out returned to Wisconsin with glowing reports of the North Loup country, and particularly of the portion around where the towns of Scotia, in Greeley, and North Loup, in Valley County, now stand. Though they only viewed the land from the opposite side of the river—fording being impossible—the broad and level bottom lands near where the town of Scotia now is were selected as the most favorable location. Another committee was soon sent out, and they returned with the same story of the beauty and apparent fertility of the lands in this vicinity. This, therefore, was the spot chosen for the settlement of the colony.

A few homestead claims were entered in 1871 by members of the above-mentioned colony, and by others who had selected their future homes in this locality.

It was not, however, until the spring of 1872 that the county began to settle with any rapidity, and the families of the homesteaders began to arrive. The Wisconsin colony arrived and settled on the North Loup, in Towns 17 and 18. The greater number of the Seventh-Day people, however, settled in Town 18, in what is now Valley County, but the reports of the country had induced many others to come, and, during the spring, quite important settlements were formed in the southwestern part of Greeley County, on both sides of the river. About twenty families came to the county this spring and summer. As soon as the settlers arrived, they went to work immediately to build houses and make the other improvements necessary in opening up new farms. A great deal of prairie was broken, and preparations made to put in crops the next year.

During the spring and summer of 1873, there were great accessions made to the little settlement on the North Loup, and improvements went on rapidly.

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTY.

During these years, the settlement of the county continued to increase. The settlers were enterprising and industrious, and soon opened up productive farms and made the necessary improvements. With the exception of the grasshopper years, when the ravenous insects laid waste all this portion of the State, the crops had been good, and by 1877, the settlers began to flock to the county in large numbers. Gen. O'Neill, who had conceived the idea of forming settlements of Irishmen in this and neighboring counties, selected a location in the center of the county, on Spring Creek and other small streams, and in the uplands in the same locality, at once set to work to colonize it with his countrymen. A town was laid out not far from the center of the county, and called O'Connor, in honor of the Roman Catholic Bishop of that name, and was platted by Gen. O'Neill and John McCreary on November 27, 1877.

The first settler in this vicinity was James L. Reed, who came before the projection of the settlement of the Irish Catholic colony. Patrick Hynes located here in the spring of 1877, and was appointed as a local agent for the association. By his efforts, it was not long until about twenty Irish families had located in the central part of the county.

In October, 1877, the first newspaper in the county was established, at Scotia, by two young men from St. Paul. The paper was called the *Greeley County Tribune*.

In 1880, the population of the county had increased until it was now 1,461. The Irish settlement now numbered about sixty-five families. The Catholic association, through Gen. O'Neill, had purchased 25,000 acres of land in the center of the county, and now a fresh impetus was given to this settlement, as the association was using every effort to settle up this land. A new town called O'Connor was laid out about three and a half miles from the old town site of O'Connor, on a site selected by the Bishop himself, and a town was started at once. The first town of that name that was laid out never was built up.

In 1881, the settlement of the county increased very rapidly. This was notably the case with the Irish settlement near O'Connor. A settlement was also started by the Irish in Cedar Valley, and a town laid out.

The county has continued to progress very rapidly during the past year, and the population now numbers about two thousand.

Public improvements, such as bridge and schoolhouse building, have kept pace with the settlement of the county, but no county buildings of any importance have been erected. The court house is only a little one-story building, with one small room.

ORGANIZATION.

Early in the fall of 1872, measures were taken by the citizens to organize Greeley County and to elect county officers. In accordance with an application made to him, Acting Governor William H. James issued a proclamation ordering an election to be held on the 8th day of October.

The only settlement at that time was in the southwestern part of the county.

At the election on the day appointed, thirteen votes were cast, and the following officers were elected: Commissioners, A. P. Fish, T. C. Davis and A. Shepard; Clerk, E. B. Fish; Treasurer, S. C. Scott; Sheriff, G. W. Babcock; Judge, George Hillman; Surveyor, Mansel Davis; Superintendent of Schools, J. G. Kellogg; and Coroner, C. H. Wellman.

Location of the County Seat.—As yet there was no county seat, but on the 20th day of January, 1873, the first meeting of County Commissioners was held at Lamartine Post Office and all necessary business transacted, and an election for the purpose of selecting a county seat was ordered to be held on the 11th day of February, 1873.

The election for the purpose of locating the county seat was held on the appointed date, two points being voted for. The result was as follows: For location on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 23, Town 17, Range 12, eighteen votes were cast; for location of the county seat on the northeast quarter of Section 9, in the same town and range as the above, seventeen votes were cast. In accordance with this result, the county seat was located at Lamartine by a majority of one vote.

In November, 1874, another vote was taken on the location of the county seat. This time there were two points only little more than one mile apart contesting. These were the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 9, Town 17, Range 17 west, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 16, of the same town and range. At this election, the former place received sixteen votes and the latter ten votes; therefore the county seat was declared located at the former named point, where it has ever since remained, and is known as the town of Scotia.

Several years later—December 6, 1881—there was another county seat election, Scotia and O'Connor being the two principal contesting points. The result of the election was 171 votes for Scotia, 196 votes for O'Connor and 33 votes for the county farm. Though O'Connor received the highest number of votes cast, Scotia retains the county seat, a two-thirds majority being required for its removal.

ELECTIONS AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

In October, 1873, the general election of county officers was held, with the following result: David Moore, Commissioner; A. Gillespie, Jr., Clerk; S. C. Scott, Treasurer; J. A. Buchan, Sheriff; L. Phillips, Judge; E. G. Davis, Surveyor; J. G. Kellogg, Superintendent of Schools; and C. H. Wellman, Coroner.

A flouring mill on the North Loup was now in contemplation, and S. J. Bories agreed to build one if the county would vote and give to him $12,000 in bonds. Therefore an election was called on March 31, 1874, for the purpose, and the bond proposition carried by twenty-three votes for to twelve votes against.

On May 1, 1874, the County Commissioners met and refused to issue bonds and enter into contract with S. J. Bories for the building of the proposed mill, for the reason that the Supreme Court of the State had just decided mill-bonds voted by a county to be illegal.

At the annual election in the fall of 1875, the following county officers were elected: Mansel Davis and N. Worden, Commissioners; A. Gillespie, Jr., Clerk; O. M. Harris, Judge; John Sheldon, Treasurer; John Vairy, Sheriff; E. G. Davis, Surveyor; M. Davis, Superintendent of Schools; and C. H. Wellman, Coroner.

At the November election in 1876, David Moore was elected Commissioner.

The first term of the District Court of this County was held in July, 1877, Judge E. K. Valentine presiding. The first case tried was a divorce suit—W. H. Applegarth against his wife, Ella Appelgarth. At this term of court the first attorney was admitted to the bar. He was Seth P. Mobley, publisher of the *Platte Valley Independent*, at Grand Island.

At the general election on the 12th of November, 1877, the following officers were elected: H. A. Hill, Commissioner; W. M. Shaw, Judge; S. W. Bilyeu, Clerk; John Sheldon, Treasurer; M. Davis, Superintendent of Schools; W. M. Shaw, Surveyor; C. H. Wellman, Coroner; M. V. Elliott, Sheriff.

At the election November 5, 1878, Dennis Sullivan was elected Commissioner.

The election of November, 1879, J. B. Paddock was elected Commissioner; S. W. Bilyeu, Clerk; John Sheldon, Treasurer; A. M. Thayer, Sheriff; J. J. Bean, Judge; J. S. Crow, Surveyor; S. E. Horton, Superintendent of Schools; Michael Nestor, Coroner.

On November 2, 1880, at the annual election, Lewis Herbert was elected Commissioner and James Lewis, Surveyor.

The election of November 8, 1881, resulted in the election of the following officers: T. C. Phelan, Clerk; T. P. Lanagan, Treasurer; J. J. Bean, Judge; A. M. Thayer, Sheriff; S. E. Horton, Superintendent of Schools; Ira Bishop, Surveyor; W. H. Oles, Coroner; and F. M. Tully, Commissioner

SCOTIA.

This town is the county seat of Greeley County, and is situated on the left bank of the North Loup River. Its location is a pleasant one, on the nearly level bottom lands, in a broad valley.

This was the place of the very earliest settlement in the county, and, at an election in November, 1874, the county seat was located here, since which time its history as a town commences. The town grew but slowly, however, and in 1877 the only buildings were the small court house and two other small buildings.

In October, 1877, a newspaper, the *Greeley Tribune*, was established by E. O. Bartlett and A. B. Lewis, two young men from St. Paul, Howard County, which did much to call attention to the town and county, and thus contribute to their development. The *Tribune* is still published here, by W. T. Buchannan.

The town is small, having a population of less than one hundred. The business houses are few, but these have a very good trade.

There is a good school here, and the religious societies are well represented, taking into consideration the smallness of the town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JUDGE JOHN J. BEAN, farmer, Greeley County, and attorney at law, located at Scotia in May, 1876, and engaged in farming and keeping hotel; was the first Postmaster in the place, taking the office in January, 1877, and holding same five years; elected County Judge fall of 1879. He located his land in Scotia Precinct, Greeley County, on Sec-

Sec. 4, Town 17, Range 12, 290 acres, fifty of which is under plow; born in Merrimac County, N. H., April 9, 1842; lived in native State until 1855; family then moved to Ripon, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where they lived two years, then to Waushara County, same State, where he attended the common schools, etc.; soon moved to village of Plainfield, same county, where he clerked; kept books, etc., until he came to Nebraska; enlisted in August, 1864, in Company I, Thirty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; placed on detached service; mustered out May 5, 1865; married in Wautoma, Wis., April, 1862, to Miss Betsy J. Van Alen, of Dunkirk, Erie Co., N. Y. They have two children—Mary J. and Willie J. He is a member of I. O. O. F. of Ord, Nebraska, and Ransom Post, No. 26, G. A. R.

S. W. BILYEU, Postmaster and dealer in general merchandise, Scotia, opened the mercantile trade January 9, 1882; carries a stock of about $2,500; was appointed Postmaster in May, 1882; located in Lamartine, Greeley County, October 1, 1875. He taught school in the winter and farmed in the summer until 1877, when he was elected County Clerk of Greeley County; he was re-elected in 1879. He was born in Clinton County, Ill., August 17, 1844; lived in his native State until August, 1862; enlisted the 12th of the same month in Company E, One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River, sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and was taken prisoner at Sabine Cross Roads, and confined in Camp Ford, Texas, thirteen and one-half months; was mustered out in June, 1865; came to Bond County, Ill.; farmed and taught school for four years, then engaged in the mercantile business. He was married in Bond County, Ill., in 1865, to Miss Ella Harris, of St. Louis, Mo. They have had four children—Milo D., deceased, Frank S., Nellie E., and Le Roy V. His wife died in the spring of 1875. He was again married in Merrick County, Neb., February 19, 1877, to Miss Flora Donaldson of Burlingame, Neb. He is a member of Ransom Post, No. 26, G. A. R.

S. E. HORTON, County Superintendent of Public Instruction for Greeley County, Neb., first came to that State in the spring of 1878, and settled in Spring Creek Precinct, on a homestead Section 28, Town 19, 160 acres, and timber claim on Section 34, of 160 acres; has about sixty acres improved, and 120 acres of the homestead under cultivation; was elected County Superintendent in 1879; born at West Haven, Rutland Co., Vt., September 4, 1852; lived in native State until 1872; attended the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute in Washington County, N. Y., graduating in the spring of 1872; taught school in several counties in New York. He came to Joliet, Ill., and took charge of Joliet Mound School a year. Taught in Spring Lake, Tazewell County, three years; taught in East White Hall, Greene County, Ill., several months. He is a wide-awake Western man.

DAVID MOORE, farmer and stock-raiser, first came to Greeley County, Neb., in the spring of 1878, and settled on a homestead in Scotia Precinct; now owns 320 acres, 160 of which is under cultivation; wheat and corn does well in this county. He has been County Commissioner of Greeley County two terms, and Notary Public several years; born in Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio, February 14, 1827; lived in native State until 1834, and family moved to Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind., and lived five years; moved to Tazewell County, Ill., and farmed six years, then to Jones County, Iowa. He followed milling until 1878; married in Canton, Jackson Co., Iowa, 1848, to Miss Louisa Standish of Ontario County, N. Y. They have three children—Horace, Lillian E. and Milan S.; enlisted in August, 1862, Company K, Twenty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry; participated in battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River, siege of Vicksburg, Sabine Cross Roads, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek; was Orderly Sergeant of his company; mustered out in Baltimore, Md., in June, 1865. Is a member of Ransom Post, No. 26, G. A. R.

ED. WRIGHT, has charge of general merchandise store for W. H. West, of Grand Island; business opened in March, 1878; carries stock of about $4,000. Mr. Wright located in Scotia at that time. The above is the first store established in Greeley County. He was born in Dover, Del., February 17, 1857; lived in native State until 1876, and went to Fort Scott, Kan., and engaged in the manufacture of cheese one season, then came to Nebraska. Married May 14, 1882, to Miss M. J. Bean, daughter of Judge J. J. Bean, of Scotia. Mrs. W. is a native of Plainfield, Wis.

O'CONNOR.

In 1877, when the Irish settlement was established near the center of Greeley County, a town was laid out, platted and filed. Nothing, however, was ever done toward building up a town on this site, and in August, 1880, a new town was laid out about three and a half miles from the old site, and this, too, was called O'Connor, in honor of the Roman Catholic Bishop O'Connor, who was a member of the association, and selected this as a favorable location for a town.

Improvements in the town soon commenced. Patrick Hynes built and opened the first store in October, 1880. In December of the same year, Lanagan Bros. opened the second store.

The spring previous to the platting of the town, a Catholic Church was built, but, on June 20, 1881, was blown down. A new one was soon erected, however, which is, for a country church, an imposing edifice.

The first school in the settlement was taught in a sod schoolhouse, about midway between the two town sites, by Rev. Mr. Harris, a Baptist minister, in the summer of 1878.

The first death in the settlement was that of Mr. Cline, in the fall of 1879.

The first death in the present town was that of Mrs. Carr, August 8, 1881.

The Sisters of Mercy have bought 320 acres of land here, and are erecting a school building.

The town is beautifully situated on the uplands, nearly in the center of the county, and the country adjoining it is fast being settled, principally by Irishmen.

There is a good weekly newspaper published here—the O'Connor *Democrat*, by R. H. Clayton, who established it early in 1882.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

T. C. PHELAN, County Clerk of Greeley County, Neb., came to O'Connor in March, 1880, located on railroad land and began farming. Elected County Clerk in the fall of 1881. He was born in Niagara County, N. Y., March 5, 1842. His family moved to Jackson County, Iowa, where he lived until he came to Nebraska. He was a student of Lenox College, Hopkinton, Iowa, and was Superintendent of Public Instruction in the latter county two years, and engaged in mercantile business for five years. He was married in the latter county, Iowa, December 29, 1868, to Miss Kate Fogarty, of Pittsburgh, Penn. They have three children—Mary Ellen, James Edward and Francis Joseph. Mr. Phelan owns 480 acres of land, 100 of which is under cultivation.

A. M. THAYER, Sheriff of Greeley County, Neb.; resides in Spring Creek, same county. First came to Nebraska in June, 1875, and located in latter township on a homestead, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. Now owns 320 acres fine land, ninety acres of which are under cultivation. Elected Sheriff in 1879; re-elected in fall of 1881. Born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., May 21, 1841; lived in native State until 1854, and family moved to Rock County, Wis., and lived until 1872, when he went to Harrison County, Iowa; engaged in farming until he came to Nebraska; enlisted, May 18, 1861, in Company D, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; participated in battles first and second Bull Run, Gaines' Mill, Fredericksburg, South Mountain, Antietam and Wilderness; mustered out July, 1864. Married in Alexandria, Va., fall of 1863, to Miss Mary Ann Cogan, of London, England. They have five children—Ernest H., Maud C., Delia E., Percy and Lewis M. He is a member of Ransom Post, No. 26, G. A. R.

T. P. LANIGAN, County Treasurer of Greeley County, resides in Iowa Precinct, Greeley County. He first came to Nebraska May 1, 1880, and located at O'Connor, where he taught school and engaged in mercantile trade one and one-half years, after which he engaged in farming, etc. Owns 480 acres land, 125 under cultivation. Born in Iowa County, Wis., January 11, 1854; lived in native State some time. In Chicago, Ill., three years, engaged in manufacture of Bessemer steel; also in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in manufacture of dye woods, and from latter city to Montreal, Canada, where he clerked in grocery store a year; then to New York City some time; from thence to Iowa County, Wis., where he attended school, taught several terms, etc. Was a student in Wisconsin State University at Madison two years. Married, in Greeley County, Neb., 1881, to Miss Ellen Phelan, of Jackson County, Iowa. Elected County Treasurer fall 1881; also Justice of the Peace; tried first case in O'Connor.

SPAULDING.

This is a town site located by the Irish Catholic association, in the Cedar Creek Valley, in the northeastern part of the county. It is surrounded by a good country, which is fast being settled. There is one store here, built and opened in the summer of 1881, by McDonald, and now a fine Catholic Church building is in course of erection.

GOSPER COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

GOSPER County is situated on the high divide or table-land between the Platte and Republican Rivers. In extent, it is twenty-four miles in length from north to south, and eighteen miles in width, except in the southern tier of townships, which has an additional township on the west. The county is bounded on the north by Dawson County, on the east by Phelps, on the south by Furnas and on the west by Frontier.

In the eastern part of the county, there is a strip of land varying from six to ten miles in width, that is comparatively level, being made up generally of a rolling upland prairie, well adapted to crop-raising, as the soil is of the most fertile quality. West of the above-described lands, and extending to the western boundary, is a very rough extent of land, comprising bluffs and hills too steep to permit of a successful cultivation. This hilly land is intersected by numerous small streams and cañons, some of which have running water during all seasons of the year, and those which do not, retain the water in deep holes in their beds and are supplied by springs. The water is thus kept fresh and pure. Plum Creek flows through the northern part of the county, and adds much to the stock-raising facilities. There is no other stream of any great size or importance in the county, those that have been mentioned being but little rivulets flowing down the deep valleys between the hills. This hilly region is covered with quite a heavy growth of rich, wild grass, which makes it one of the best regions for natural pasturage in Western Nebraska. There are a few small tracts of land among the hills that are comparatively level, and well adapted to the raising of grain.

SETTLEMENT AND HISTORY.

In the eastern half of the county, there is considerable settlement, and a large number of attractive and productive farms have been opened up, and there is a large acreage of cultivated land.

There were no settlements to speak of made in the county previous to 1872, when a few settlers entered homestead claims, built houses upon them and began to cultivate the land.

In 1873, there was quite a heavy immigration to the county, and a large number of claims were entered in the fertile eastern part.

The population had reached such a number that it was concluded to organize the county. Therefore, a petition was sent to Gov. Furnas, asking for power to organize. The Governor therefore issued a proclamation, according to which the county became organized, on the 29th day of August, 1873, and named Gosper in honor of John J. Gosper, then Secretary of State.

From the date of the organization of the county to the present day, everything has moved on peaceably and harmoniously in its public affairs. Upon the organization of the county, no county seat was located, but the county records were kept at the house of the County Clerk. Up to the present time, the present time the same thing is true, and whenever a new County Clerk is elected, the records are removed to his home. There are no public buildings belonging to the county, and but very few public improvements, with the exception of district schoolhouses, a few of which are of frame, but the greater number of them are built of sod.

The population of the county has continued to increase slowly but steadily, until it now numbers about two thousand. The settlers are all engaged either in farming or stock-raising, and in many instances combining the two. The settlers of this county have generally been prosperous, fully as much so as those of adjoining counties. There has been no general destruction of crops except by grasshoppers, which, from 1874 to 1876, destroyed nearly all the crops that had been planted during those years. A few seasons have been so dry as to cut the crop rather short, but the yield has, on the whole, been good. A large number of well-improved and productive farms are scattered over the prairies in the eastern half of the county.

At this date of writing, there is no town situated anywhere within the limits of the county. There are a few country stores and a number of post offices, but the greater part of the trade of the county goes to Plum Creek, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, to the north, and to Arapahoe, on the line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, to the south.

With all its natural advantages taken into consideration, it would seem that Gosper was destined to become one of the prosperous counties of Southwestern Nebraska. But the population can never be very great, as a combination of crop and stock raising must be the chief industry for all time to come.

HALL COUNTY.

HALL County is one of the oldest in the state, having been organized in 1859. It is situated in the sixth tier of counties west from the Missouri River and about 150 miles west from Omaha. It is bounded on the north by Howard County, on the east by Hamilton and Merrick on the south by Adams and on the west by Buffalo.

The Platte River enters the county at the southwest corner, flows east of northeast across the county, leaving it about twelve miles north of the southern boundary. Wood River enters the county from the west and about three miles north of the Platte and flows in a direction nearly parallel with the latter named stream, emptying into it about eight miles west of the city of Grand Island. The Platte is very broad all the way in this county. Over the western border, in Buffalo County, it separates into two channels, between which lies a broad and fertile island about sixty miles in length. This extends across Hall County and is known as Grand Island. Besides the Platte and Wood rivers, the only other stream of any great importance is Prairie Creek, about one hundred miles in length, two branches of which rise in Buffalo County, and after flowing across the northern half of Hall County nearly in an easterly direction, unite near its eastern boundary.

The elevation of Hall County is about 1,850 miles above the sea level. The general surface of the county is undulated prairie. The high lands are not abrupt and broken, but are generally made up of long and gentle slopes. The valleys are well drained and have a rich and fertile soil, and average from two to nine miles in width. All this extent of country is interspersed by a large number of clear and quite rapid flowing streams that are fed by springs. Except the narrow extent of country which comprises the sand hills,a strip of which extends almost entirely across the county, the soil is very fertile; and the sand hills themselves being covered with grass, afford rich pasturage for stock.

There is but little natural growing timber in the county. In the years of the first settlement of the county, the Platte was skirted with considerable timber while there was a great deal to be found on its islands. There was also considerable timber along Wood River and a little on Prairie Creek, but the greater portion of this was cut off at the time the Union Pacific Railroad was built in 1866. There is, however, some natural timber yet to be found, but, excepting the young trees, in no great quantities. There is, however, a vast acreage of trees, that have been planted in groves by settlers and cultivated while small; many of these have already attained a large growth. The oldest grove of forest trees planted in the county is near Grand Island and the trees have attained a height of from seventy to eighty feet. Timber grows very rapidly. Three years after planting cottonwood, walnut, ash and maple will attain a size sufficient for good fuel, and in five years will make good fence posts, and in ten or twelve years will attain a size to make very good lumber.

The planting of fruit trees has been carried on to a sufficient extent to prove that all the hardier varieties of larger fruits, and all small fruits, flourish and yield abundantly.

EARLY HISTORY.

About the years 1856-57, a great many settlements in the Platte, (then Nebraska) River Valley were projected by the residents of more eastern states. The colonies for these settlements were generally sent out by speculators, who intended to lay out towns, expecting that a railroad would, some time in the future, extend up this valley. Their object was to start at this early day, towns that would, when the railroad came, have attained sufficient size to form nuclei for settlement, and to readily become important business centers.

What is now Hall County, Nebraska, was settled in the summer of 1857, by a colony consisting of a number of Germans and a few Americans, from Davenport, Iowa.

This colony was formed under the following circumstances. Sometime during the winter of 1856-57, A. H. Barrows, of the banking house of Chubb Bros. & Barrows, of Davenport, Iowa Washington, D. C., and Boston, Mass., conceived the idea of founding a town on the Platte River. Accordingly he went to William Stolley to get him to help organize a colony and locate a town. He told Stolley that wealthy and influential parties, some of whom were members of the United States Congress, would aid in the project, and that it was thought a railroad would be built up the Platte valley at an early day and that the national capital would eventually be removed from Washington to some point near the geographical center of the United States. The object of Barrows and his associates was to locate a town as near the center of the country as possible, secure land, and then secure the removal of the capital to this point.

It is true, that this was a wild and visionary scheme, but there is no doubt that these enthusiasts fully believed that their object would be attained. This was an era of wild speculations, preceding the great panic that followed as a natural consequence. This plan, wild and imaginary as it was, of going out into a wild and unsettled country, inhabited only by Indians, in the hope of securing in a few years the national capital, was no more chimerical than many other plans formed about this time for the acquisition of sudden wealth

At this time the surveys in the Territory of Nebraska, did not extend west of the town of Columbus. The lands north of the Platte, with the exception of a small reservation, had just been deeded by the Pawnee Indians to the United States, and the Sioux claimed all the lands south of the Platte River.

According to the plan of Barrows, four or five men were to be sent to find a suitable location and make surveys; Stolley declined to become a member of the company to be formed, but agreed to undertake the work and to form a settlement. But on account of anticipated danger from the Indians he proposed that twenty or thirty young men be engaged, which proposition Barrows acceded to.

Therefore a town company was formed, consisting of A. H. Barrows, W. H. F. Gurley, and B. B. Woodward, who empowered Wm. Stolley and Fred Hedde to engage a number of men under certain conditions and make a settlement. By a Nebraska territorial law, then thought to be legal, every person who was a single man or the head of a family could claim 320 acres of land. by making a settlement. The contract entered into, with the proposed settlers, by the town company, was that each settler should enter and hold 320 acres of land wherever the company's surveyor should direct. The town company was to furnish funds to purchase the land, and each settler contracted to deed one-half of this land to the town company immediately after he had secured a title to it. Each settler was also to have ten lots in the new town, and all parties who were without means were to be furnished with provisions for one year, by the company; these they were to pay for as soon as they could. A party of Americans and Germans was made up on above conditions. The Americans were: R. C. Barnard, and Lorens Barnard, surveyors from Washington D. C.; Joshua Smith, David P. Morgan and Wm. Seymour from Davenport, Iowa. The remainder of the party was made up of Germans, the most of whom had been in America but a short time. They were: Henry Joehnks and wife, Marx Stelk, Henry Schoel and wife, Fred Doll, Wm. Hagge, Wm. Stolley, George Shulz, Fred Hedde, Johan Hamann, Fred Vatge, Hans Wrage, Peter Stuhr, Wm. Steer and wife, Detlef Sass, Cay Ewoldt, Henry Egge, Cornelius Axelson, Nicholas Thede and wife, Anna Steer, and Christ Menck. The above were all from Holstein, Germany. There were also Henry Schaaf and Mathias Gries, of Prussia, Fred Landman of Mecklenburg, Theo. Nagel, Waldeck; Herman Vasold, Thuringen; Christ. Andresen and wife, Schleswig, Germany. After they had become thoroughly organized, a surveying party, consisting of R. C. Barnard, and all the Americans of the colony, with Fred Hedde, and Christ. Menck, left Davenport, Iowa, about the middle of May, 1857.

William Hagge and Theo. Nagel were appointed to go to St Louis to purchase a supply of ammunition, arms, and provisions, blacksmith tools, &c., and to ship them to Omaha in time to meet the main party there.

On the 28th day of May, 1857, the main party left Davenport with five loaded wagons, drawn by sixteen yoke of oxen, and in charge of Wm. Stolley. This party arrived at Omaha the 18th day of June, and after remaining there one day, all except Stolley went on west. He was obliged to return to Davenport on business. The party passed Fremont, which then consisted of ten log houses, on the 23d of June. On June 26, they arrived at Columbus, then a little town of about eighteen log houses. From this point they kept on up the Loup River until they were about twenty miles above Columbus, near where Genoa now is. Here they crossed the river on the 27th of June.

On the 2nd day of July, the party arrived at the point where Wood River empties into the Platte, opposite the large island in the latter river, upward of fifty miles in length, now called Grand Island. On July 4, the party, having spent their time since their arrival in making observations on the country, had retraced their steps for a few miles, and now laid out a town very near the present site of the city of Grand Island. On the next day, the survey of their town was completed and stakes driven. The town was called Grand Island, after the large island in the Platte. Part of this town site covered the present town of that name, but the greater part of it was south and southwest, between the present town and the north channel of the Platte.

Though very well satisfied with the location of their town, the colony, wishing to find the very best location possible, on July 7, divided into three parties, each to start in different directions. One of these explored Prairie Creek, another crossed over to the island and explored it, and the other went up Wood River about thirty miles.

By July 11, the parties had all returned, and on comparing notes, decided to remain at their first location. A meeting was then called, at which it was resolved that, to meet the present needs of the colony, four log houses should be built, each fourteen feet wide and thirty-three feet long. Each house was to consist of two rooms, with an entrance large enough for a door.

The breaking of the prairie was the next thing attended to, but it was now so late in the season that only fifty acres were broken the first year.

By July 13, work began in earnest. Some chopped logs, others hauled them, and still others burned charcoal for use in the blacksmith shops.

On July 23, it being feared that they would soon run out of provisions, a team was sent to Omaha for a supply.

Saturday, August 15, some of the settlers moved into the new houses, and by the 27th, all of the houses were completed. These houses were built on the south half of the northwest quarter, and on the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 14, Town 11 and Range 9, now a part of the farm owned by Christ Menck.

When the team was sent to Omaha for provisions, in July, the settlers had to live on half rations until its arrival. The company was furnishing provisions, and Fred Hedde had charge of their distribution. For a time there was a little trouble with some of the settlers, who insisted on having full rations as long as any provisions remained, but soon the trouble was quieted, and every thing went on smoothly until the provisions arrived, seventeen days after the teams had left the settlement, and once again the half-starved and almost discouraged settlers were supplied with plenty.

On Monday, September 21, teams were again sent to Omaha for provisions and clothing that had been shipped to them from St. Louis and Davenport. But on arriving at Omaha it was found that the goods had not yet arrived, as the low water in the Missouri River had cut off the supplies by the line of boats, by which all freight was then received.

Soon after the Grand Island settlement, another one was formed at the mouth of Wood River. A town was laid out and called Mendota. Four houses were built. This town was settled by David Crocker, Wm. Roberts, M. Potts and Wm. Painter. Owing to a lack of means, this town was soon abandoned, and the town site was settled by Crocker as a farm. Later he sold it and removed to California.

The fall was passed in making preparations for the coming winter. The teams sent for provisions had not yet returned, and much anxiety began to be felt lest the winter should set in before their arrival. Should this happen, unless the teams could make their way through the snow, the settlers could see nothing but starvation in store for them.

The fall passed without any extraordinary occurrences, until a big snow storm set in on November 6. In this storm a number of the settlers came near losing their lives. On the above date a hunting party, comprised of Lorens Barnard, Henry Joehnks, Wm. Roberts and Wm. Painter, started out to try to kill some antelope and ducks. When on Prairie Creek, near the pond due north of Grand Island City, the party separated into pairs. Barnard and Roberts went up the creek and Joehnks and Painter went down. While hunting along the creek they got wet. Toward evening it began to rain very hard, and they started home. They were soon very wet, and the wind suddenly changing to the north a heavy snow began to fall, the weather became colder and colder, and so blinding was the storm that the travelers soon lost their way. After much trouble, however, Barnard and Roberts reached the settlement with no further harm than being very cold and wet. But Joehnks and Painter were unable to find their way through the storm, and so, when darkness set in, they concluded to stay where they then were. This was in a swampy slough. They tried to shelter themselves by stacking their guns and covering them with slough grass, but the wind blew the grass away as fast as they could put it on. To keep from perishing with the cold, they walked all night. Painter became so hungry that he ate a portion of a raw duck that they had killed during the day. By daylight the snow was eighteen inches deep, and the storm was still raging in all its fury. Again they tried to reach the settlement, but it was impossible to find their way through the blinding storm. However, they plodded wearily on through the deep and drifting snow.

From the settlement a party was sent out to look for them, but the men were soon driven back by the drifting snow which was so blinding that it was impossible to face it. About nine o'clock on the morning of the 7th, the storm began to abate, and soon Joehnks reached home, so weak and exhausted from the effects of hunger and cold that he could but stumble along, and was almost unconscious and unable to speak. As soon as he could recover his voice he managed to make it known that Painter had lain down in a dying condition not far away. Parties went out to look for him, and he was soon found in an unconscious condition and nearly dead. He was quickly taken to a house and every means tried to save him, but he only lived a few hours. This was the first death to occur in Hall County. Joehnks was badly frozen but finally recovered.

The teams sent to Omaha for provisions, in September, had not yet returned, and on November 10 the settlers sent a team with a wagon load of hay, to meet them at Columbus. This reached the banks of the Loup River, opposite Columbus, on the 14th. The provision train was there, but it was impossible to get across the river. There was a ferry boat here, but it was unsafe at the best of times, and now that the river was full of drifting ice, it was madness to try to use it. Two of the men belonging to the provision train saw the team opposite, and with much danger and difficulty succeeded in crossing over in a small skiff. A conference was then held, and it was determined to buy all the rope in Columbus and try and work the ferry boat. The rope was bought, and an attempt was made to use the ferry boat, but it was unsuccessful. They then resorted to the use of the skiff, and by making frequent trips they succeeded in getting several hundred pounds of flour and a few other articles over. The team then returned home, taking with them two of the Columbus party, who were sick with a fever. They arrived at Grand Island, November 18, 1857.

On the 23rd of November another team was sent with a load of hay to the Columbus party, but they returned on December 4, with no provisions.

The first Indians that appeared at the settlement were a large number of Pawnees, who stopped here a short time on their return from a hunt, during the winter. As the settlers knew little of the Indian character they were somewhat fearful that depredations would be committed, but in a few days the savages departed peaceably.

The first fire in the new settlement occurred January 8, 1858. The houses of Henry School and Wm. Steer were burned and but a little was saved. They were, however, assisted by the other settlers.

By this time the lack of provisions began seriously to be felt in the settlement. There was plenty of flour, but that was all. Several weak oxen were killed for food, but the meat proved of very poor quality. For weeks there were no candles or soap in the settlement. The winter was a mild one, but this was worse for the settlers, as the Loup did not freeze over enough to allow the teams to cross from Columbus. The provision train did not arrive until January 25, 1858, almost four months after leaving the settlement for Omaha. Their arrival was the signal for great rejoicing at Grand Island. The settlers had been on half rations, and even less, for some time, and many were feeble and weak.

The first white child born in the settlement was Nellie, daughter of the wife of Wm. Steer, born March 3, 1858.

In the spring of 1858 work was commenced in earnest, and the land broken the year before was planted to crops, while much more land was now being opened up, and all other necessary improvements were fast being added. All went on very well during the spring, but the colony again getting short of provisions, teams were dispatched to Omaha for a fresh supply.

In June, however, long before the arrival of supplies, their stock of provisions ran so low that they resorted to half rations and some of the time even less. As this was the very busy season of the year, they had to work very hard, and soon many were so weak they could hardly stand. Cay Ewoldt was so nearly starved that he could not walk without a cane. Thus were strong and healthy men giving out from day to day. But on Thursday, June 24, the wagon loaded with supplies arrived from Omaha. Again the settlers were saved from the starvation that stared them in the face, and in a short time all were strong again.

On July 5, 1858, another party of settlers arrived from Davenport. This consisted of twenty persons, who brought with them ten horse teams, twenty yoke of oxen, and a number of cows and young stock.

On August 27 the Pawnee Indians again visited them, and were viewed with suspicion, but they were perfectly friendly and no damage was done by them, other than stealing a small quantity of corn and potatoes.

The settlement had been made under the town company for the purpose of speculation, and the original town site laid out, consisted of 1,440 acres. But the speculation was not a success and, besides this, during the financial crisis of 1857-58, the great banking-house of Chubb Bros., Barrows & Co. became bankrupt, and the town company soon fell to pieces. Disputes had arisen between the settlers and the company, the former not thinking they were cared for as they should be under the terms of the contract. The provisions furnished the settlers were to be paid for as soon as the settlement should become firmly established, and Fred Hedde was appointed to distribute the goods and keep the books. The books he still has in his possession, the disbanded company never having called on him for them, or upon the settlers who were indebted to them, for payment of their dues. The company did not abandon the settlement until after they had spent $6,000. Of the members of the company A. H. Barrows and W. H. F. Gurley died many years ago. A few years since B. B. Woodward was president of the Davenport National Bank, and it is believed that he is still living there. The five Americans who have been named as having been members of the colony, left during the early years of settlement, and never again returned. The German settlers were then left to keep up this new settlement, on the wild, and except by themselves, uninhabited prairies, as best they could.

In 1858, another settlement, composed of Mormons, was commenced, some miles west of them on Wood River. The center of this settlement was on the spot where Shelton, Buffalo County, now stands. This was about one-half mile west of the present limits of Hall County, but the settlement was scattered along Wood River for a few miles in this county.

On Tuesday, January 18, 1859, an event took place, that struck terror to the hearts of all. This was a terrible prairie fire that swept over the settlement. Three men supposed to be from Florence, Nebraska, who were on their way home from the gold fields of California, became angry with some of the settlers as they passed through, and one of the fiends, after they had got out a little way, declared with an oath, he would burn out the Dutch settlement and at once set fire to the prairie. A violent wind was blowing, and in a short time the fire had swept over the settlement. It was with the greatest effort on the part of the settlers that no lives were lost. Only with the hardest work was any of the settlement kept from destruction. As it was, eight of the large houses were burned to the ground. Besides this a great deal of damage was done to other property. The principal sufferers were William Stolley, William Hagge, John and Henry Vieregg, Christ Menck, Marx Stelk, Fred Vatge, Hans Wrage, Mathias Gries, and Rudolph Mathieson, though many others lost a great deal of property.

Though the greatest effort was made, the villains who perpetrated this dastardly crime, were never captured or brought to justice.

Knowing the desperate circumstances in which some of the settlers must be placed by this event, the citizens of Omaha raised money to aid the sufferers, but the party to whom it was entrusted stole it.

During the winter and before another crop could be raised, many privations and some suffering was endured by the settlers, but all worked manfully in the efforts to raise a good crop and their labors were liberally rewarded.

In the fall of 1859, the settlers, through William H. Stolley, secured a government contract for the delivery of 3,000 bushels of corn at Fort Kearney, at $2.00 per bushel. Before this time, corn had been freighted to the above named post from Fort Leavenworth, at a cost of from $3.50 to $4.00 per bushel. Col. May was at this time commander at Fort Kearney, and he was ever a firm and kind friend to the settlers. It was through him that the settlers secured this contract, and then only with the greatest difficulty, as so many rings existed for the purpose of furnishing the government with grain at an immense price. During the winter many of the settlers also found work at the fort, and their days of suffering were [illegible] an end.

Another thing that now contributed to the success of the settlers was the fact that the overland travel to the west began to pour up the Platte Valley. Gold had been discovered at Pike's Peak, and emigrants and freighters, *en route* for Oregon, California, New Mexico, Montana and Colorado, began to travel up the valley by the thousands. This was the commencement for the Grand Island settlement of a term of prosperity that continued for several years. Everything they had to sell brought a high price. Cabbages were 50 cents each, watermelons, $1 each, with all other products bringing prices in the same proportion.

Every day large trains were moving up and down the valley. The teams generally used were oxen, and the settlers did a good business buying up lame cattle and young calves from the emigrants and freighters, who were willing to sell cheap. This soon became one of the most prosperous settlements in the State and for several years the settlers made money rapidly.

During the early years of the settlement but after the organization of the county, ten of the settlers left the settlement. These were Fred Hedde, Christ Andresen, D. Sass, William Steer, N. Thede, M. Greis, Theo. Nagel, C. Axelson and H. Vasold. The three first named returned in a short time and remained, becoming leading men. None of the others ever came back.

In 1859, the settlement had acquired so great importance that it was determined to organize a county under the territorial laws of Nebraska. Before this the Grand Island settlement had been a part of Platte County, but in this year Hall County was organized, and officers elected. The first officers were: Judge, Fred Hedde; Clerk, Theo. Nagel; Commissioners, Hans Wrage, James Vieregg, and Henry Egge; Sheriff, Herman Vasold; Treasurer, Christ Andresen; Justices of the Peace, R. C. Barnard, and Wm. Stolley; Assessor, Fred Doll; Constables, Christ Menck and M. Greis.

In the winter of 1858-59, the stage line had been extended from Columbus to Fort Kearney, through Grand Island and this first brought "Pap" Lamb here as the first stage driver and station keeper. The first post office was established in the spring of 1859, with R. C. Barnard, Postmaster. The first mails were weekly, but changed to tri-weekly in 1860. The first weekly stage from Omaha to Fort Kearney was put on the route, October 1, 1858.

From Grand Island, the first party to venture to the Loup country started in October, 1860. They started with two teams, one of horses and the other of oxen. Their route was up Wood River to a point north of Fort Kearney, where they crossed over the divides to the north. They were gone about three weeks and returned with loads of game and furs.

The first term of school ever taught in the county, was in 1862, and was taught about one mile south from the present court house in Grand Island. There were but six pupils in attendance, and Theo. Nagel was the teacher.

The winter of 1863-4 was an exceptionably severe one. Snow covered the ground from November to March. The greater portion of the corn in the county was left in the fields all winter, it being impossible to get it out on account of the deep snow. A great many cattle perished during the cold storms. Several men were so badly frozen, while lost in the storms, that they lost some of their limbs, and one man was frozen to death.

WILD GAME IN THE COUNTY.

In the early years of settlement, wild game and the various wild animals generally found on the western prairies, were very plentiful. The principal game was buffalo, elk, antelope, deer and wild turkeys. The settlers secured a great part of their meat for provisions from the wild game. The first winter they passed in the settlement, however, game of all kinds was very scarce, as the winter of 1856-57 had been one of the most, if not *the* most severe and intensely cold season ever known in the west. Much of the wild game had perished during the severe storms, and the ground being constantly covered with deep snow, it was impossible for them to get food and many of them starved. Hence the great scarcity during the year or two succeeding.

But these animals all increased rapidly and it was but a short time till there was an abundance again. Of other wild animals there were wolves, foxes, wild cats, badgers, etc., an immense number. The wolves soon became so numerous as to become very troublesome, and measures had to be taken to destroy them. In hunting them they could not be destroyed fast enough to make any perceptible difference in their numbers, so the settlers resorted to poisoning them, and every winter quite a good business was carried on by many in securing wolf skins, which sold readily at prices ranging all the way from seventy-five cents to three dollars each. During one winter one man killed seventy-five large wolves on his premises, one of which was nine feet long. Being a somewhat eccentric individual he had his house covered both inside and out with wolf skins.

A very good business was also done dealing in buffalo robes. In the early years of settlement these hides could be purchased from the Pawnee Indians, who visited the settlement twice each year on their return from their semi-annual hunts. These buffalo hides could generally be bought at prices ranging from two to three dollars each, and were sold at about twice this price. For years the buffalo robes were the principal beds used by the settlers; and particularly so when trips on the road had to be made, when they had to camp out. For this purpose they made a bed, at once soft and warm, and easily carried. With the decrease of the wolves and foxes, wild turkeys, rabbits, quails, prairie chickens, and the smaller game of various kinds came in and in a short time became plentiful. With the exception of the wild turkeys this small game is still abundant. The larger game was found in numbers for many years, but after the country began to settle rapidly, it soon disappeared. Before this the hunters by their wholesale slaughter of the buffalo for their hides had thinned them out very fast.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Up to this time the settlers had been on good terms with the Indians. The Pawnees used to pass through the settle-went once or twice a year upon their hunting expeditions. Some of them, many times, stopped for weeks in the neighborhood. The Sioux also sent war parties after the Pawnees and followed the Platte through Hall County on the main route, but during the early years of settlement, no serious trouble ever occurred. Several fights between the Pawnees and Sioux had taken place not far from the settlement. In September, 1860, there was a heavy battle between these two tribes, on Grand Island, in sight from the settlement, but there was so little fear on the part of the settlers, that they did not stop hauling hay. They were so near that they could see and hear all that occurred.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out and the troops were withdrawn from the West, the Indians began to be unruly, and in 1862, the settlers had their first trouble with them. Their first depredation was the massacre of the Smith family on Wood River, on February 5, 1863. Joseph P. Smith and his son-in-law, Anderson, were farmers, living together on Wood River, about twelve miles from Grand Island. On the above date they were hauling logs from the Platte, about two and one half miles distant from home. They were accompanied by the three sons of Anderson,—Alexander, fourteen years old; Charles, nine years old; and Willie, eleven years old. Anderson had taken one load of logs home and on his return to the woods where he had left Smith, the children, and two teams, he found the old gentleman and the two youngest children dead. Smith was lying with his face down on the ice; he was holding a boy with each hand and had seven arrows through his body. Charles had his neck broken and his skull mashed in. Willie was not quite dead and had his mouth and cheeks cut open from ear to ear. He died in a short time. Alexander was found some distance further away with his skull broken. The horses had been stolen. J. P. Smith and his family had come to Hall County, in the fall of 1861, from Lake County, Indiana, and had taken a farm and opened a small store on Wood River. The settlers started out at once in search of the murderers. Jesse Eldridge, with seven of the Wood River settlers, captured seventeen Sioux who were armed with bows and arrows. This capture was made about eighteen miles east of Fort Kearney in a dry channel of the Platte, where they were trying to hide. Captain Johnson at the fort, requested that they be turned over to him, which was done. After some time they were released. Johnson said he would rather see twenty farmers killed than one Indian, for fear of a general uprising. It was afterwards discovered however. that the Indians captured were not the murderers of Smith and the three children.

For the next two years after the murder of the Smith family no trouble was experienced with the Indians; but some time during the summer of 1864, a band of Sioux were discovered in the bluffs near George Martin's ranch, about eighteen miles southwest from Grand Island, on the south side of the Platte. Two little sons of Martin, Nat. and Robert, were herding cattle, having but one pony. As soon as they saw the Indians they both mounted the pony and hurried to drive the cattle home. About one hundred Indians rode up and the boys left the cattle, and tried to reach home, and volley after volley of balls and arrows were fired after them. At first they were not hit but at last an arrow struck them, pinning them together. Still the brave little fellows stuck to the pony until the ranch was reached, when they fell off. As the Indians rode up one was about to scalp the boys but he was stopped by another. They then stole several cattle and horses, but were fired upon from the fortified ranch, and several ponies and one Indian were wounded. The boys were then taken in and cared for. The arrow by which they were pinned together was drawn clear through both bodies. Strange as it may seem, both boys recovered, and are now married and living in the county, well known and respected citizens.

In August of this year, the war with the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians broke out, with the massacre at Plum Creek. The residents along the Platte from the mountains to Omaha were panic stricken, and even Omaha trembled at the reports of the thousands of Indians on their way down the Platte to destroy all that came in their path. Nearly every settlement in the valley was abandoned, and on August 13 and 14, as they passed through Grand Island, there was one continuous crowd for twenty miles. The fugitives were so frightened that they crowded hard on each other. Heavy loaded wagons of goods, droves of cattle and horses, people on foot, and people on horseback crowded down the valley in one solid mass of confusion and hurry.

Though most of the settlements were abandoned, the settlers at Grand Island concluded to remain and fortify themselves. Before this, Wm. Stolley had built a log house twenty-four feet square with twenty-five portholes, a short distance from his residence, for the protection of his family. The first flag in the county was kept floating from this stockade. This flag had been brought into the county during the earliest days of settlement, but before this it had only been used for Fourth of July celebrations, and other great events of a similar nature. It is still in the possession of Wm. Stolley.

At the above mentioned stockade, thirty-five persons soon gathered. Arms were collected here sufficient for seventy-two shots without reloading Fifty pounds of powder were stored here and other ammunition in proportion, and a well was dug in one corner. A thorough militia organization was made, and cartridges were made and every precaution taken lest they be surprised. Other measures were then taken to make a complete fortification. A large cattle yard was erected and fortified. An underground stable for horses was constructed. The Stolley stockade protected only a small portion of the settlement, and it was resolved to fortify the "O. K. Store," belonging to H. A. Koenig and F. A. Weibe, which had been established in August, 1862, and was located about one and one half miles from the present court house in Grand Island. On this new fortification, Wm. Thavenat, now in Missouri, was the engineer, and Dr. A. Thorspecken was captain. A breastwork of sod was thrown up around the buildings, and each corner was provided with a tower of green cottonwood logs, which projected out so that any one crawling up under cover of the breastworks from the outside could be shot from above. As soon as this was completed, sixty-eight men and one hundred women and children were gathered here. Every day, squads of men were sent out in all directions to scout. Straw and brush were piled up to be used for alarm fires, in case of an attack. A requisition was made on the Governor of the Territory, for arms, but he was unable to furnish them at once, and when they did come, there were only seventeen muskets.

On August 22, 1864, Maj. Gen. Curtis arrived with a cavalry regiment and one ten-pound cannon. The General inspected the fortifications and praised the settlers for their skill in the work. Believing the settlement at Grand Island to be safe, Gen. Curtis pushed on to Fort Kearney, but left the cannon for the use of the settlers. The cannon is still in Hall County, and is the one used at Fourth of July and other celebrations there. Soon after the visit of Gen. Curtis, a detachment of twenty men, of Company E, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, under Capt. J. B. David, was stationed at the fortification, at the "O. K. Store," to help protect the settlement from the Indians. But there was never any attack by them. There were, however, a great many depredations committed by the soldiers themselves. Several of them took grain and cattle by force, and it was impossible to secure their punishment. It is said that one of the settlers afterward received payment for the destruction of his property, through the personal intervention of Gen. Grant. But none of the others ever received any payment for the damage done. There was general happiness throughout the settlement when they were afterwards ordered away to a station on the Loup River, familiarly known among the old settlers and soldiers as Fort Desolation, on account of the loneliness of the station, there being no settlements in the region.

Another party that did not leave the county was Squire Lamb, familiarly known as "Pap," who with his son Henry and three men, remained at the stage station on Wood River, about eight miles from Grand Island. Lamb was the pioneer stage man of this part of the Platte Valley, and was at all times cool and collected and always ready for a fight should the Indians make an attack.

Further than big scares, there was never much trouble with the Indians east of Fort Kearney, and those who left the valley so hurriedly in August of 1864, soon returned.

On July 24, 1867, there was another murder by the Indians. On this date a band of Sioux visited the ranch of Peter Campbell, a Scotchman, about ten miles south of Grand Island, on the south side of the Platte River. No men were at home. After gaining an entrance they killed Mrs. Thurston Warren by a gunshot, and her little boy with an arrow. Two nieces of Campbell, aged seventeen and nineteen years respectively, and two twin boys, four years old, were captured and carried off by the Indians. Several months after, the government bought these captives from the Sioux by the payment of $4,000 and the release of a squaw and papoose, who had been captured at Elm Creek by Ed. Arnold and the Pawnee scouts.

At the time of the attack on Campbell's ranch, a German, named Henry Dose, who lived a short distance away, was killed and scalped and his house plundered and his stock stolen.

THE GREAT STORM.

On Sunday, April 13, 1873, there commenced one of the most terrible storms ever known in the state. The early spring had been warm and vegetation had started rapidly. On the above date there came up a severe thunder storm accompanied by a heavy wind. After a while the temperature began to fall rapidly, the rain changed to snow; and then began in earnest one of the most terrible of snow storms ever known in the western prairies, lasting three days. The storm was so blinding, that it was certain death for any one to venture a few rods from the house. So heavy was the snowfall and so violent the wind, that drifts were formed from fifteen to twenty feet in height, and packed so compactly that they did not melt away for several weeks. In this storm great damage was done to the trees of the county. Both fruit and forest trees were so badly injured that great numbers of them died. A great many cattle perished. One man lost seventy-four, another lost one hundred, and many lost all or nearly all of their stock. Dead birds were everywhere found, and the bodies of a great many deer, and other wild animals, were found scattered over the prairie.

GRASSHOPPERS.

Since the settlement of the county in 1857, the grasshoppers have appeared no less than eight times.

In August, 1862, they committed their first ravages. Considerable damage was done, though there was nothing like a complete destruction of crops. Again on August 1, 1864, they appeared in large numbers, though but little damage was done.

On July 8, 1866, grasshoppers again visited the county, though they did but little injury. Again in 1868 there were a few, but no damage was done. In 1869, myriads of them came down and nearly all the corn in the county was destroyed, but the yield of small grain was good. On May 20, 1873, they came in with a heavy southwest wind, in immense numbers, though very little damage was done.

Again on July 20, 21 and 22, 1874, they came in swarms, forming clouds so thick that the light of the sun was darkened. They remained for several days and everything that was yet green was completely devoured. Many of the settlers had relied on the corn crop alone and this was entirely destroyed. Those who had in a variety of crops, were successful in saving the most of their small grain, which was, with the exception of a few late fields, already ripe and was not touched by the grasshoppers. But the new settlers who had but lately come here, and as yet had secured no crop, and of course were the least able to lose, had nearly, if not quite all, their grain destroyed. Great suffering was the consequence. With a long winter before them, and without food, without clothing, and without money, starvation and death stared many families in the face. However, Congress and the State Legislature made appropriations, and aid societies were promptly formed, and assistance in shape of grain, provisions, and clothing were sent hither, in liberal quantities, from all parts of the United States, and though many privations were endured, the settlers managed with this aid to live through the winter and the next summer until another crop could be raised.

Again on June 24, 1875, a few grasshoppers appeared and did some damage. From August 8 to 10 of the same year they again visited the county and considerable damage was done, but yet there were sufficient crops to keep the settlers from suffering. This year some disease seemed to have been contracted by the grasshoppers, and they were to be seen scattered all over the ground, where they had fallen dead when flying. On examination it was found that a small maggot had bored into their vitals, thus killing them. Though there was no suffering this year among the settlers, it was hard times, and the strictest economy had to be practiced by the farmers.

In 1876, there was still another visitation by the grasshoppers, but they were not very numerous and but little injury was done.

Since the last named year, the grasshoppers have never again appeared in numbers sufficient to do any damage, and as with the cultivation of the soil, moisture increases, and as the grasshopper naturally shuns a moist climate, the settlers have little or no fear of another visitation by the ravenous pests.

OLD SETTLERS.

Among the original settlers in the county in 1857, who are now living here are Fred. Hedde, a leading business man and large property owner in Grand Island; and Wm. Stolley, an extensive farmer near Grand Island. The latter is one of the leading men of the county, and a few years ago wrote an able and interesting history of the county, to which the writer of these pages is much indebted for historical facts; these in many instances are here given in the same order of arrangement as in the history referred to.

Besides the above named gentlemen there are other first settlers in the county and the immediate vicinity. These are, Cay Ewoldt, Henry Joehnks and wife, Christ Menck, Henry Schoel, Marx Stelk, Peter Stuhr, Henry Schaff, and Hans Wrage, who are all the owners of fine and well cultivated farms in the immediate vicinity of the city of Grand Island. There are also Fred. Doll and wife, living on a fine farm in Howard County; Christ Andresen and wife; Wm. A. Hagge, and Detlef Sass; all living in Grand Island; and Mrs. Anna Thompson, *nee* Steer, living with her husband on a farm, near Grand Island.

Of the others among the first settlers, seven who was named on another page, went back to Davenport and never returned. The five Americans also left the colony during its earlier history. Some have died. Fred. Vatge committed suicide. Johan Hamann was upset from a wagon on the railroad track, in front of a moving train of cars, and was run over and killed.

Of the pioneer women of the county, Mrs. Henry Schoel died some years ago. Mrs. Doll lives with her husband in Howard County. Mrs. Joehnks and Mrs. Andreesen live with their husbands in Hall County, Mrs. Wm. Steer returned with her husband to Davenport, several years ago. Miss Anna Steer, the one unmarried lady, who came with the first settlers, is the wife of John Thompson and lives on a farm about five miles west from the town of Grand Island.

SAW AND GRIST MILLS.

The first saw mills were built in 1863, one with wind power at Grand Island; and the other with water power at Wood River. After that time a number of saw mills were built previous to the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1866, soon after which they were abandoned on account of a lack of trees. There was no natural timber in the county except along the Platte and its islands, on Wood river and a little along Prairie Creek. The timber land on the island was withheld from market, by the government, and at the time of the building of the railroad, this was nearly all cut off by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to be used for railroad ties and for fuel.

The grist or flouring mills now in the county are the steam mill at Grand Island; the water power mills at Wood River; Schaup's mills, about three miles west of Alda; Blunks' mills about two and one half miles southwest from Grand Island, on the Platte; and Bussell's mills in the northwestern part of the county. All of these mills manufacture a good quality of flour and are in a prosperous condition.

AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Society of Hall County was organized at an early date and is in a flourishing condition. This society owns a tract of land, just to the northwest of Grand Island which is finely laid out and arranged as their fair grounds. The annual fairs are well attended, and not only by the citizens of Hall, but from adjoining counties. The exhibit of stock, grain, and vegetables is always good, and the citizens of the county seem to take pride in making these annual fairs a success.

The main industry of Hall County is, of course, farming. With crop raising is usually combined the raising of hogs and cattle or sheep, and by this course the farmers are fast accumulating property, as well as improving and beautifying their homes.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The railroad facilities of the county are: the Union Pacific Railway, extending through the county along the north side of the Platte River, and the branch of the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad which extends north from Grand Island via St. Paul to North Loup; and the St. Joseph & Western Railroad, of which Grand Island is the terminus.

The government surveys were made in Hall County during July and August of 1866.

In July, 1866, the Union Pacific Railroad was completed to this county, and from that date begins an era of rapid progress for the county.

On February 13, 1869, the State Legislature passed an act allowing O. A. Abbott, H. A. Koenig, John Wallichs, and Wm. H. Platt to dam the Platte River, but as it is simply impossible to construct a dam of any kind of material across the Platte, that could stand, it is probable that this act was passed in a spirit of levity. At any event no attempt was made to dam this river except in a profane sense, which had doubtless been done hundreds of times by the early settlers that were compelled to ford it before the days of bridges.

By 1870, the county had become quite well settled, and immigration was fast pouring in. The population in 1860 had been but 116, but now it had increased to 1,057.

About this time public improvements commenced. On the 21st of May, 1870, bridge bonds for $15,000 were voted for the construction of a bridge across the Platte. The contract was let September 6, 1870. The bridge was located in Town 10 and Range 9, and was completed in March, 1871. It consists of nine distinct bridges crossing as many channels of the Platte.

Court House bonds were voted on February 15, 1872, the contract let for the building, on July 17, 1872. The court house was completed June 29, 1873, and was a large and substantial building. On the day of completion, the county officers moved in, and it has ever since been occupied as the county building.

In 1872, the citizens of Hall County were astounded to find that Charles Ruelberg, the County Treasurer, was a defaulter, to the sum of $6,000. When this was discovered, Ruelberg fled, but was captured and brought back, but by some means he escaped punishment; and the county never recovered the money.

On the advent of the railroad in the summer of 1866, the county began to be settled with rapidity, by an enterprising class of farmers, and this was kept up and a vast acreage of land put under cultivation, until the grasshopper ravages of 1874, when there came a period of reaction. From 1874 to 1878, the progress of the county was slow. A large number of business firms had been established and during these hard times many of them failed. Since 1878, however, the progress of the county has been rapid, and the population of the county is now more than ten thousand. Crops of all kinds, since 1876, have yielded abundantly, and there has been no year in which the grain yield has approached a failure since 1874.

The public improvements of the county have kept pace with its settlement. The streams of the county are well bridged. A bridge was early built across the Platte at a cost of $15,000.00, which was followed by many other bridges in various parts of the county and on the different streams wherever needed.

The court house was completed in the summer of 1878 and cost $30,000.00. The public square, in which it is located, is nicely laid out and well ornamented by forest and shade trees. It is in fact a small park with the court house in the center. This building is a fine one, and a credit to the county, and fitted up with the county offices below and the court room above.

GRAND ISLAND.

This town is the county seat of Hall County. It is pleasantly located on the north side of the Platte River, a short distance therefrom, and on the level valley lands that extend far to the north. It is also on the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad, the terminus of a freight division; the terminus of the St. Joseph & Western Railroad; also of the Grand Island, St. Paul & Loup Valley Railroad. It will be seen that Grand Island is fast becoming a railroad centre, and it is already the largest town in Nebraska on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad west of Omaha, from which it is one hundred and fifty-four miles distant.

From its fortunate location, in the centre of a fertile country, and with its railroad and other advantages, which are described on the following pages, Grand Island may be said to have prospects for future prosperity unexcelled by any town in Central or Western Nebraska.

The plan of the town, as to streets, is about as follows: The streets which run east and west commence in Koenig and Wiebe's addition, below the brewery, at the southern limits of the town, and going north, are respectively: Anna, John, Louise, Charles, Koenig, Division, First, Second, Third, Front, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh.

Beginning at the eastern limits of the city and going west, the streets that run north and south are as follows: Plum, Vine, Oak, Mulberry, Sycamore, Pine, Locust, Spruce, Walnut, Cedar, Elm, Cleburne, Eddy, Clark, Green, Lincoln, Washington, and Adams. By starting from the large and magnificent business house of Wolbach Bros., on the corner of Third and Pine streets, it is easy for one not thoroughly acquainted in the city to find any given location. The principal business streets of the city are Third and Front and the intervening cross streets. The railroad extends through the city from east to west along the north side of Front street. On the north side of this street are the railroad freight houses, depot, old round house with twenty stalls, and the old railroad repair shops; and on the east side of the town, along the railroad, are the new railroad shops, now being erected at a cost of about $100,000. The other portions of the city are devoted to residences.

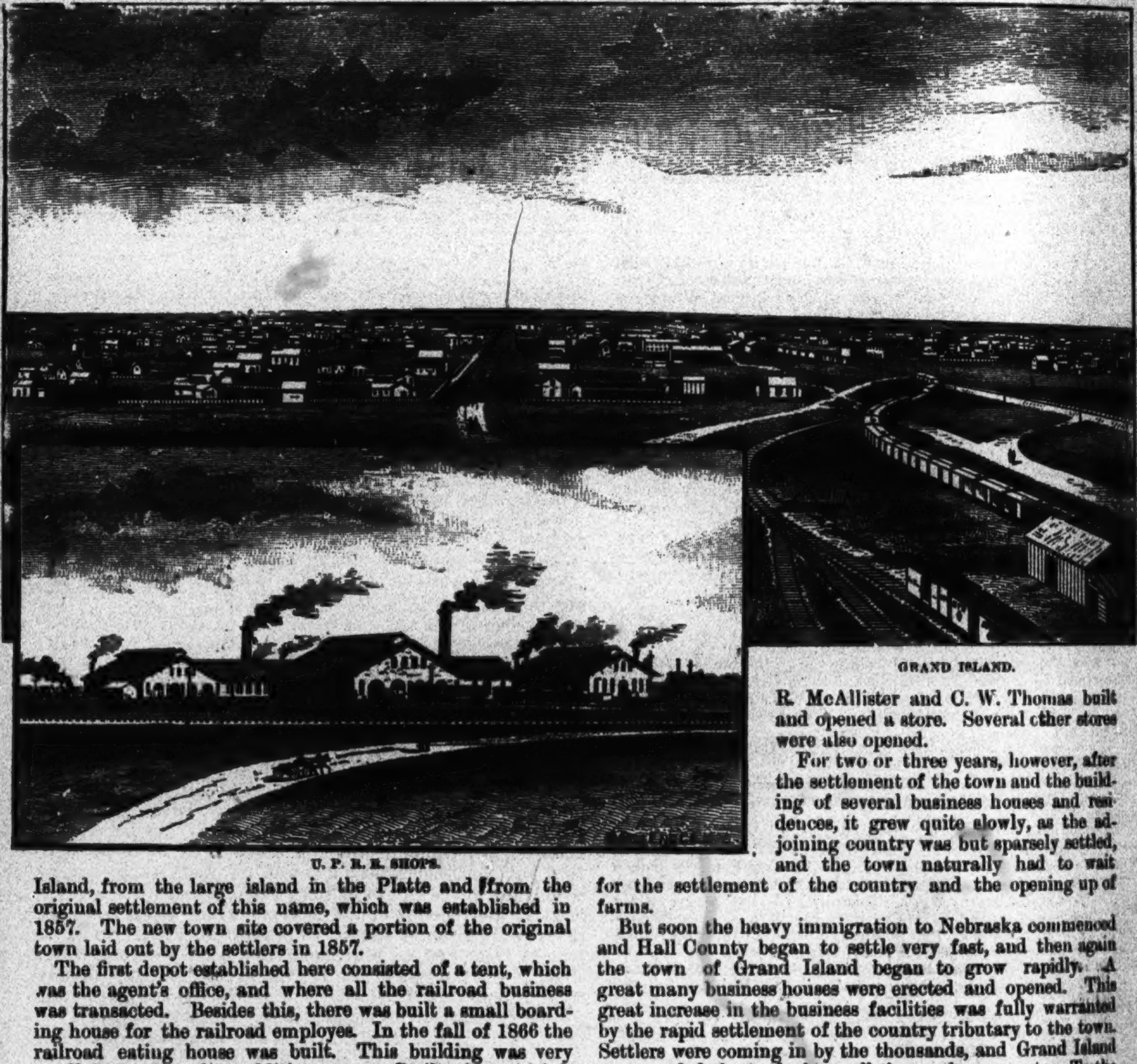
EARLY HISTORY OF GRAND ISLAND.

The history of the present city of Grand Island begins with the date of the building of the Union Pacific Railroad.

In the spring of 1866, the line of railroad having been surveyed, the Union Pacific Railroad Company laid out the town near to and just opposite the old Grand Island settlement, that has been described, and leaving the settlement between the new town site and the Platte River.

The railroad was completed to this point on the 8th day of July, 1866, and on the same day the construction train was run as far west as the Grand Island station. George Loomis was engineer, and this train was drawn by the engine Osceola, which was, about two years afterward, captured by the Indians about six miles west of Plum Creek.

The new town was named by the railroad company, Grand Island, from the large island in the Platte and from the original settlement of this name, which was established in 1857. The new town site covered a portion of the original town laid out by the settlers in 1857.



GRAND ISLAND.

U. P. R. R. SHOPS.

The first depot established here consisted of a tent, which was the agent's office, and where all the railroad business was transacted. Besides this, there was built a small boarding house for the railroad employes. In the fall of 1866 the railroad eating house was built. This building was very small, however, and an addition was soon built, after which it was occupied for the intended purpose until the completion of the present large and capacious building, in December, 1875, when a part of the old building was bought by Fred Hedde, and removed to the southwest corner of Locust and Third streets, where it has ever since been occupied by him as a store and dwelling. The remaining portion of the old building was moved away and used as a residence by P. Touhey.

The first dwelling in Grand Island was built by W. Stephens, on the corner of Locust and Front streets.

The post office was established in the new town in November, 1866, with D. Schuller, Postmaster. About this time several new buildings were erected. Among the first was a store built and opened by M. S. Hall, a railroad contractor. Early in 1867 Koenig and Wiebe, the pioneer merchants of Hall County, removed their "O. K. Store" from its old site about one mile south of the town. About the same time W. R. McAllister and C. W. Thomas built and opened a store. Several other stores were also opened.

For two or three years, however, after the settlement of the town and the building of several business houses and residences, it grew quite slowly, as the adjoining country was but sparsely settled, and the town naturally had to wait for the settlement of the country and the opening up of farms.

But soon the heavy immigration to Nebraska commenced and Hall County began to settle very fast, and then again the town of Grand Island began to grow rapidly. A great many business houses were erected and opened. This great increase in the business facilities was fully warranted by the rapid settlement of the country tributary to the town. Settlers were coming in by the thousands, and Grand Island commanded the trade from all the northern country. To the east there was no town nearer than Columbus; to the westward the country was fast being settled, while to the south and southwest it commanded the trade for a distance as far as the settlements extended, and far up the Republican Valley country. But aside from the settlements in Hall County, the town derived the greater portion of its business from the settlements in the Loup Valley, which commenced in 1871, and extended fully a hundred miles from Grand Island. All these things gave new life to the town, and new stores were established and prospered.

On December 6, 1869, about the time that the heavy immigration to this part of the state commenced, a United States land office was established at Grand Island.

In 1871 the first bridge in the county was built just southwest from the town, at a cost of $15,000, and this contributed much to the business facilities.

On July 1, 1870, the first newspaper in the county was established by Seth P. and Mrs. Maggie G. T. Mobley, and known as the *Platte Valley Independent.* It was removed from North Platte, where it was formerly published.

In 1871 the first bank in the town was started and incorporated as the State Central Bank, and had a capital of $45-000. Its President was H. A. Koenig, and the Cashier was D. Heffleman.

So rapidly did the town continue to grow that within a very few years it had about one thousand inhabitants, about half of them Americans and the other half Germans.

The town had so increased in size that, early in the year 1873, it was determined to incorporate Grand Island as a city, which was done in the spring, with the following officers: R. C. Jordan, Mayor; W. H. Platt, Judge; and W. C. Baderus, Clerk. The Board of Aldermen were H. P. Handy, John Wallichs, H. N. Chapman, and L. Engel.

After its incorporation as a city, Grand Island continued to increase in population and the number of business houses. July 16, 1873. the second weekly newspaper, the *Grand Island Times*, was established, and during the entire summer various improvements continued to be made.

The city kept up its rapid progress until the summer of 1874, when the grasshoppers destroyed nearly all the crops and business came to a stand still. From the years 1874 to 1878, the progress of the city was very slow. Trade in all its branches had become very dull. Many business houses, apparently strong, failed during this period, This depression in business resulted from several causes combined. During the earlier years of the settlement of this part of the State, Grand Island was the principal business point for the country many miles in all directions. As the other settlements in central and western Nebraska continued to progress, new towns were built. To the south the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was completed and new towns built on it, hence the trade from points far distant from Grand Island was cut off to a great extent. In the grand rush for the new city everything had been overdone. The town had grown far in advance of the country around it, and now it had to wait until the county and the country naturally tributary to it should be settled. The sudden rush of settlers that came for the few years after the completion of the railroad now nearly stopped. The crops had failed in 1874, and the crops for the next two years were rather light, which rendered business quite dull.

During these four dull years, however, there had been some additions made to the settlement of the county. Every year the crops were becoming much better, and that of 1878 was a particularly good one, and the farming community was prosperous. New settlers were now coming in great numbers. From the above causes, the city began, now, to improve rapidly. There were many who located in the new city and building began to go on with increasing rapidity. So fast did settlement and improvements increase that by the spring of 1880 the population was about 3,000, and the business houses and residences which had been erected were of an exceptionally good character.

In 1880 the city continued to progress, and with greater rapidity than ever before. Early in the year the sale of residence lots began on a large scale. During the year the sale of lots amounted to about $80,000, and one hundred and fifty-seven buildings were erected. A few of these were business houses of a substantial character, but by far the greater number were neat and attractive residences, most of which were built by the workingmen of the city. These are the men who make a city, and when they own their own houses it is an evidence of the thrift of the town in which they live. They too, then take an active interest in the progress of their town, and thus contribute to the success of public enterprises.

U. P. RAILROAD SHOPS.

In 1880 the Union Pacific Railroad Company located their shops here and at once began work on their new buildings. The future success of Grand Island was now assured. The new shops were to cost, when completed, at least $100,-000, and would afford work for large numbers of men, and these alone would make Grand Island a prosperous little city.

To secure the location of these shops the city of Grand Island voted bonds of $50,000, which were to be issued when the works of the company at this place reached the value of $100,000.

In 1881 improvements throughout the city continued to go on. On the north side of the railroad track were built scores of neat and substantial residences. In various parts of the city were large and magnificent residences erected. Along the business streets were built large and capacious business houses. The population had so increased by the spring of 1882, that it numbered upward of 4,000.

The Union Pacific Railroad shops, spoken of, are to be the very best on the line of the road on the Union Division. Work began on them in 1880, and has continued to the present time, but they are not yet completed. The plan of the yard and shops is as follows: The yard consists of one hundred and twenty acres, and is three quarters of a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide, and is located in the eastern part of the city. There are to be nine buildings, and beginning at the west end they are as follows: A coal chute 31 feet wide by 175 feet long; next, and a little further to the southward, is the round house with twenty stalls; a little further to the eastward a machine shop, 100 feet wide by 150 feet long, with an engine room 50 by 50 feet; south of this a blacksmith shop, 75 by 150 feet; east of the machine shop a turn table; south of this a building 50 feet wide by 180 feet long, to contain two offices and two store rooms; directly to the south, at the edge of the yard, an oil house, 40 by 60 feet; then in the centre of the yard comes the car erecting shop, 100 by 300 feet; attached to this on the south side is a car machine shop, 100 feet wide by 150 feet long; attached to this is an engine room, 50 by 50 feet; 100 feet east are two buildings, each 50 by 300 feet, the north one a car paint shop, and the other a car repair shop. The lumber yard lies south of the car shops.

The above buildings are all to be built of a good quality of limestone, from the quarries of the company on the Beatrice branch of their railroad.

Of the above buildings, three—the machine shop, blacksmith shop and car shop have already been built. The round house is just commenced.

The machine shop is in size 100 by 150 feet, the walls 21 feet high, and the peak of the roof 46 feet, with a seven foot ventilator above. It contains three pits, 118 feet long, with room for another as soon as required. Twenty-two iron columns support the shafting. Four double doors on the west side enter the building. Fifty-seven windows furnish the light.

Back of the engine room is a chimney 75 feet high and ten feet at the base. The roof is of slate. The other buildings now erected, are fully equal to the machine shop.

When completed it is estimated that the above shops and fixtures will cost fully $100,000.

The old round house consists of twenty stalls. This, with the old repair shops, are situated further west and near the freight depot.

The company already employ a large number of men at their shops and on their buildings. The fact, also, that Grand Island is the terminus of the St. Joe & Western as well as of the St. Paul & Loup Valley branch, makes it most decidedly a railroad town. This is the one material enterprise that makes Grand Island the prosperous and growing little city that she is.

GRAND ISLAND BUILDINGS.

Foundry. Grand Island has also a good foundry located on the corner of Locust and Second streets, Edward Hooper is the proprieter, and it does quite a large and prosperous business. The history of the foundry is as follows: In October, 1878, it was established by Edward Hooper and the Ferguson brothers, under the firm name of Ferguson Bros. & Co. In the spring of 1881, the entire business was purchased by Edward Hooper, who has continued to enlarge the capacity of the factory, and is now doing a large business, and the foundry is in a flourishing condition. Mr. Hooper is a practical man, extending his business slowly but surely, and he proposes soon to erect new buildings, and largely increase the casting facilities of the foundry. Mr. Hooper also runs a wagon making shop here.

Wagon Shop. Stratmann Bros. are also proprietors of a wagon shop, and manufacture good and durable wagons. This establishment is located on Third street between Walnut and Cedar.

Flouring Mills. The State Central Flouring Mills, H. A. Koenig, proprietor, does a large and prosperous business, turning out daily immense quantities of the finest quality of flour. The mills are run by steam power and are the oldest established flouring mills in the county. They were established in 1867, and were the first mills west of Fort Calhoun.

Water Works. Grand Island has an excellent system of water works, which for protection from fire are of untold benefit. The business portion of the city is laid with mains, and there are hydrants on every corner, to which it is but the work of a moment to attach the hose. Water is furnished from twelve wells and pumped by one large steam pump in one of the railroad buildings, steam being kept up day and night. As early as 1874, two good fire companies were organized and since that time there has always been the very best protection against fire. This department is filled by experienced men.

Banks. The State Central Bank is located on Locust, between Third and Front streets. This is the oldest established bank in the city, having been founded in 1871. It is in a prosperous condition, and does a large business, being the heaviest banking institution in the city. H. A. Koenig has been its President, since the date of its first organization.

The Grand Island Banking Company have their banking house on Third, between Locust and Pine streets. It was incorporated in January, 1880, with a paid up capital stock of $40,000, and does a general banking business. It has a large and growing business. J. P. Kernohan is the cashier and has entire charge of the bank affairs in this city.

C. F. Bentley is a private banker, with the bank on Third, between Locust and Pine streets. It was established early in 1880.

The First National Bank of Grand Island has just been organized, with a capital of $100,000. S. N. Wolback, President; C. F. Bentley, Cashier; D. H. Veiths, Assistant Cashier.

Hotels. The hotels of Grand Island are twelve in number. The Grand Island Railroad eating house is the leading hotel and is kept by Chauncey Wiltse. Several others are first-class houses, though the buildings are all rather small.

NEWSPAPERS.

The press of the city is moral and elevating in its tone, and in matters of local and general news is fully up to the times. It is progressive and its public-spiritedness has contributed much to the upbuilding of the city.

The Platte Valley Independent is edited and published by Seth P. and Mrs. Maggie G. T. Mobley. It is a large quarto newspaper, Republican in politics and is published weekly. This paper was established at first at North Platte, in November, 1869 But on July 1, 1870, the proprietors removed it to Grand Island, where it has since continued to be published. It is ably conducted and has a large circulation.

Seth P. Mobley was born in Washington County, Ohio, on January 15, 1845. In the spring of 1853, he removed with his parents to Henry County, Iowa. In 1855, he entered the office of the *Advertiser* at Mount Pleasant, and began to learn the printer's trade. In 1857, he went to Burlington where he attended school until the winter of 1861-62. In November, 1862, he enlisted in Company B., Seventh Iowa Cavalry. He went into the service in Colorado, Dakota and Nebraska. In the summer of 1864, he was made field messenger for Gen. Curtis and served in Missouri. He was then sent on provost duty in Southern Kansas. In June, 1865, he was ordered to Fort Kearney, Nebraska. Was soon detailed as government printer. Soon purchased the material and began the publication of the *Fort Kearney Herald*. Was mustered out at Fort Kearney, November 24, 1865. For four years after, he was engaged in the grocery and stock raising business. January 1, 1870, he entered into partnership with Mrs. Maggie G. T. Eberhart in the publication of the *Platte Valley Independent* at North Platte. July 1, 1870, they removed the paper to Grand Island where it has since been published. On December 9, 1871, he was married to Mrs. Maggie G. T. Eberhart.

Mrs. Maggie G. T. Mobley, was born at Limerick, Ireland, October 23, 1848. Her father was a merchant. The family came to America the next year. Her father died in 1851. The next year she went to St. Mary's Convent, at South Bend, Indiana. At the age of sixteen taught school at Peoria, Ill. In early life exhibited literary taste. Removed to Omaha, October, 1867. To North Platte in 1869, where she taught one term of school and then, in company with Seth P. Mobley, started the *Independent*. Her name was then Mrs. Eberhart. July 1, 1870, they removed the paper to Grand Island. On December 9, 1871, she was married to Seth P. Mobley.

The Grand Island Semi-Weekly Times, was established July 16, 1878, by Charles P. R. Williams. It is Republican in politics and has ever been a wide awake paper. It was published as a weekly, until January 1, 1882, when it was changed to a semi-weekly, and is now a seven column folio. The *Times* has a large patronage. In the spring of 1882, it was sold to W. H. Michael.

The Herold is a German newspaper, established October 29, 1880, by Henry Garn and Charles Boehl. It is an eight page, six column paper, independent in politics. Owing to the large German element in the county it has a very large circulation. Henry Garn, the senior editor of the *Herold*, came to Nebraska, and located at Grand Island in August, 1866. He engaged in teaching school and was for a long time principal of the Grand Island schools. This position he resigned in the summer of 1879 and engaged in the insurance and collection business. He was also justice of the peace In October he began the publication of the *Herold*. He was born at Berlin, Germany, April 29, 1842. Was educated at a military academy in his native town. He served in the Prussian army. In 1863 he came to America to participate in the War of the Rebellion, and enlisted as a private in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers. He served until April, 1866, and was mustered out at Mobile. He then went to New Orleans, where he remained a few weeks, and then went to Grand Island, where he located. He was married March 29, 1874, to Miss Anna Genz, of Grand Island. They have three children: Henry, born May 17, 1876; Emma, born October 20, 1877, and Charles, born January 12, 1881. Charles Boehl, junior editor and half owner of the *Herold*, came to Nebraska and located in Grand Island, in the latter part of December, 1879. He worked as a clerk in a store until October, 1880, when, in partnership with Henry Garn, he began the publication of the *Herold*. He was born at Davenport, Iowa June 5, 1859. Attended school there until fourteen years of age when he began clerking, which occupation he followed until coming to Nebraska, in December, 1879.

CHURCHES.

Religion is almost universally respected. A large portion of the citizens are church goers. The several religious organizations have a large membership and are well supported. The community is moral and a strong religious feeling is rooted deep in their breasts.

German Roman Catholic Church.—The first church built was the German Roman Catholic which was erected soon after the laying out of the present town of Grand Island. It was quite a fine church, but was blown down by a hurricane, in the summer of 1870. Sometime afterward it was rebuilt and is a very fine building, and is located on the southeast corner of Second and Walnut streets. The church has a membership of about 800. The Sunday school is large and in good condition. Religious instruction is given four times each week.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church is located on the corner of Second and Cedar streets. The church society was organized in the summer of 1871, and the erection of a church was begun soon after. This is a neat structure. The first church services were conducted by Right Reverend Robert H. Clarkson, Bishop of the Diocese. Upon its first organization, R. C. Jordan was senior warden, and D. T. Jameson, junior warden; and it had ten communicants at that time. The Sabbath school was organized in 1870, by Mrs. Jordan with thirty scholars.

The First Baptist Church is situated on the corner of Sycamore and Fourth streets. The society was organized in 1870, by Rev. J. N. Webb, State missionary, with only five members, but a church was soon built. It has now grown to a good organization, and the church building is a good one. Sunday school is held regularly with a good attendance.

The Presbyterian Church is situated on Second street, between Spruce and Walnut. The church society was organized August 12, 1869, by Rev. Sheldon Jackson, under the auspices of the Missouri River Presbytery. The society then had five members, and Robert Mitchell and Samuel Hindman were elected elders. Services were not held regularly until, in February, 1875, Rev. Samuel Griffies held a series of services and the membership was increased to ten. Since that time the organization has continued to increase, having now upward of 100 members. The Sabbath school is in a flourishing condition.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is situated on Pine street between Second and Third. The society was organized in February, 1872, by Rev. J. S. Smith. The Baptist Church was occupied for services, until March, 1874, after which they held their meetings in the court house, until the completion of their church the following summer. It was formally dedicated by Bishop Bowen, September 30, 1874. The Sunday school has a large attendance and is in a prosperous condition.

The Church of the United Brethren in Christ was organized early in the history of Grand Island, and on March 18, 1876, it was incorporated and measures taken to build a church, which was completed early in the summer, and on the second day in July, 1876, it was formally dedicated by Bishop Glossbrenner. The church has a good membership and is in a prosperous condition.

The Evangelical Lutheran.—In the due course of events in the history of the town, this church was organized, and on the fifteenth day of March, 1882, it became incorporated. It had been organized for some time previous, and had already become prosperous and is making rapid progress.

SCHOOLS.

The educational interests of the city are regarded by its citizens as of the greatest importance. Early in the history of Grand Island, not only were good schools established but every effort made to instruct both old and young, and anything that tends to the educational advancement of the city, or of its inhabitants, is liberally encouraged. The school houses of the city are two in number, one on the south side of the railroad and the other on the north. The high school building is located in the southern portion of the city. It is a large brick edifice, built in 1879, at a cost of upward of $20,000. It has all the modern conveniences, and is a credit to the city. The north side school building has been found too small to accommodate the increase in attendance, and provisions are to be soon made for a larger structure. In April, 1882, bonds of $15,000 were voted, but have since been decided to be illegal. The school departments are eleven in number, and the schools are well graded, and all under the management of efficient teachers. It is intended that the high school course shall fit the graduate for entering upon a collegiate course, and to train him for the practical and business side of life.

SOCIETIES

Ashlar Lodge, No. 33, A., F. & A. M., was organized October 5, 1870, under dispensation, and R. C. Jordon was appointed Worthy Master; O. A. Abbott, Secretary; G. E. Wilson, Senior Warden; S. J. Saxe, Senior Deacon, G. H. Thummel, Junior Warden; E. Munch, Junior Deacon; P. H. Baylor, Treasurer: W. Lloyd, Tiler. The lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, June 26, 1871, with G. H. Thummel, Worthy Master; and G. E. Wilson, Secretary. The lodge then had seventeen members, since which time it has continued to increase in numbers, having now about eighty members.

Mount Lebanon Commandery, No. 6, K. T., was organized in the fall of 1874, with R. C. Jordan, Commander. Meetings are held each month, and the membership numbers about eighty.

Deuel Chapter, No. 11, R. A. M., was chartered November 14, 1873, with Robert C. Jordan as High Priest; Wm. A. Deuel, King; and Geo. E. Wilson, Scribe. There was then a membership of sixteen which has now increased to over forty.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 935, K. of P., is in a flourishing condition, and meets twice each month. J. W. West is P. D.

Scottish Rite Masonry Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, an organization of Kinwinning, was organized several years ago and has an excellent membership. The Master, R. C. Jordan, is the active thirty-third degree for Nebraska, and is the highest officer in rank in the State, in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Some years ago he resigned his position, but at the meeting of the Supreme Council, in Washington, D. C., in October, 1880, he was again called to the position, which he has since occupied and discharged its duties faithfully.

Sons of Temperance.—As early as October 2, 1873, the Sons of Temperance organized with fifteen members. Horatio Thomas was W. P.; Alice Odell, W. A.; and J. J. Cash, R. S. The organization was for a long time very successful.

Grand Island Lodge, No. 60, I. O. G. T., meets every week at Temperance Hall. The order has a large membership, and is ina flourishing condition.

Grand Island Temple of Honor and Temperance has a large and effective organization, numbering among its members, some of the leading men of the city.

Lyons Post, No. 11.—Early in 1879, Lyons Post No. 11, of the Grand Army of the Republic, was organized with G. H. Bush, Post Commander. From the first, this organization grew rapidly, and now it has an exceedingly large membership from the large number of ex-soldiers in Grand Island and vicinity. In numbers and effective working it now ranks one of the very first among the various posts in the State. Chauncey Wiltse is the present Post Commander.

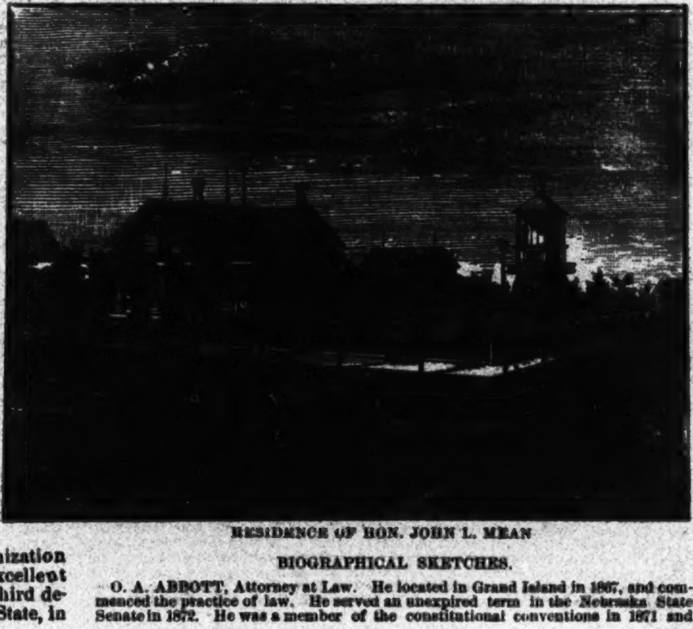
The Independent Order of Odd Fellows have a large and working organization here. Grand Island Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., has a large and effectively working membership. It was organized several years ago and its progress has since been steady and rapid. Meetings are held weekly.

Advance Encampment, No. 13, holds regular meetings each month, at Odd Fellow's Hall, over McAllister's store. The lodge is quite large and is in a flourishing condition.

The Grand Island Building and Loan Association was incorporated September 30, 1881. The association is composed principally of the workingmen of the city, and its object is to encourage them to save their earnings, by being banded together for the purpose of combining their savings, which are invested either in buildings for tenants, or loaned at a reasonable rate of interest.

The Grand Island Turnverein, or Turner's Society, was organized in October, 1874, and for many years held meetings at Hanna Park. It became a corporate body, January 15, 1878. It had a very large membership, but at the time Grand Island was visited by the writer, no meetings had been held for some time. But they had not disbanded, and it was expected that the meetings would again be resumed during the summer.

The Liederkranz Society was organized in November, 1870, with John Wallichs, now State Auditor, as leader. The object of the society is to promote social culture, and further the advancement in music among its members. After its organization, the Union Pacific Railroad Company gave them two lots, and a building was erected in August, 1871. They now have eight lots, and the finest and largest hall in the city. Meetings of the society are held the first Sunday in each month. The membership is now very large, and the society is in a flourishing condition.



RESIDENCE OF HON. JOHN L. MEAN

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

O. A. ABBOTT, Attorney at Law. He located in Grand Island in 1867, and commenced the practice of law. He served an unexpired term in the Nebraska State Senate in 1872. He was a member of the constitutional conventions in 1871 and

1875. He was elected lieutenant governor in the fall of 1876. He was born Hartley, Canada East, September 19, 1842. He lived in his native county until 15 years of age when the family moved to DeKalb Co., Ill., where he attended school and farmed until 1861. He enlisted in September, 1861, in Co. I, Ninth Regiment, Illinois Cavalry; participated in the battles of Gen. Curtis' campaigns in Missouri and Arkansas, and guarded the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. He was wounded in the right arm at Pontotoc, Miss., July 1, 1864. At Nashville, Tenn., December 15, 1864, was shot through the left side. He was promoted to second-lieutenant February 28, 1865. He was appointed first lieutenant May 28, 1865; he was mustered out in October 31, 1865. Began to study law while in service, buying his first law books in Selma, Ala. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, at Belvidere, Ill., having studied two years in the law office of Ira M. Moore. He married February 9, 1876, Miss Lizzie M. Giffin, of Sycamore, Ill. They have four children. Othman A., Jr., Edith, Grace, and Arthur G. He is a member of the Masonic order of Grand Island, also Lyons Post No. 11, G. A. R.

WM. L. ARNOLD, proprietor of the Blue Front, livery, sale, and feed stables. Opened business in May, 1881. Deals in horses, and does a general livery business. Was born in Bushnell, Ill., December 6, 1857. His parents moved to Leavenworth, Kan., 1858, lived there a year and removed to Albia, Iowa, lived there two years, then to Harrison Co., Western Iowa, a year, after which they located in Lincoln, Neb. His father, Abel Arnold, was a physician. William first engaged in the sale of fruit and forest trees about three years, then attended and taught school some time, after which engaged in dealing in horses, etc. He is a member of I. O. G. T.

F. M. BACON, of the firm of Griswold & Bacon dealers in lumber and building material. They established the business in September, 1878; employ four men He first came to Grand Island in the spring of 1873, bought a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, near the then village of Grand Island, and cultivated the same until he sold out and entered the lumber trade. He still owns a farm of 160 with 90 acres in cultivation. He was born in Auburn, N. Y., July 5, 1825, from there went to Pennsylvania with his parents, and in 1845, at the age of twenty, he left home and settled in Miami Co. Ind., then nearly a wilderness, the Miami Indians occupying the southern and the Pottawattamies the northern portions of the country, and there opened out a farm in the heavy timber. He was married in 1850 to Sarah F. Griswold, his present wife, in 1851, he moved to Peru, the county seat, and engaged in the agricultural implement trade with A. R. Whistler, under the firm name of Whistler & Bacon. Leaving the firm three years later, continuing the lumber trade alone, until March, 1873, when he moved with his family of six children, four daughters and two sons, to his present house, where they all reside at this time. Alice M. was married to S. M. Bryan, book and fancy goods dealer. Laurie A. was married to H. A. Bartling in the Union Pacific Railroad employ. Jennie L., married to S. B. Reynard, dealer in musical instruments, and Gertrude, single and at home. Walter R., married, is bookkeeper for the firm. Fred, single and at home, is receiving and shipping clerk for the firm.

PROF. GROVE E. BARBER, City Superintendent of Public Instruction, at Grand Island, Neb. There are 10 schools, 11 teachers, and about 900 pupils. All the common branches are taught, and many of the higher studies are pursued in the upper departments. Mr. Barber was born in Freedom, Ohio, November 1, 1844. His father died when he was an infant. He entered the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, which afterward became Hiram College, of Hiram, Ohio. In the fall of 1860 taught school, and in the winter of 1861-62, enlisted in Co. I, 104th Regular Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the siege of Knoxville and Atlanta campaign, and battles in that vicinity, battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, and Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864. Was mustered out in Cleveland, Ohio, June 31, 1865. He served as a musician, afterward re-entered Hiram College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1871, at which time he became Superintendent of Public Schools, of Rock Creek, Ashtabula Co., Ohio for one year. Then elected to the professorship of Latin and Greek of Hiram College, which position he filled until June, 1881, when he moved to Nebraska. He was married in Freedom, Ohio, June 24, 1867, to Miss Esther B. Gardner, of the latter place. They have four children, Lena A., Harry G., Alphonzo G., and Virgil O. He was elected to the chair of Latin in Nebraska University, July 27, 1882.

ADOLPH BLUNK, of the firm of Blunk Bros., proprietors of the Platte Valley Grist Mill. Erected mill in 1877. Size building 28x48; three run stone, 9½ foot head; capacity 80 barrels in twenty-four hours. Cost $5,000. They have one hundred and fifty-one acres of fine land in connection with the mill, one hundred of which is under cultivation, located on Section 29, Town 11, Range 9, and two and a half miles southwest of Grand Island. They first located in Hall County, 1871; worked at various occupations until 1873 bought the above farm, cultivated same four years, then went into milling business. Mr. Adolph Blunk was born in Holstein, Germany, April 12, 1854. Came to America, 1871. He is a member of Leiderkranz Society of Grand Island.

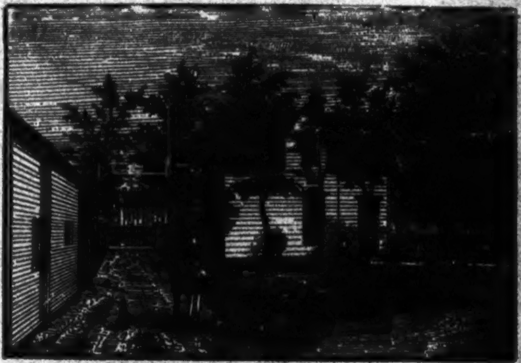
HENRY D. BOYDEN, dealer in general line of drugs, paints, oils, and druggists' sundries. He became proprietor of his present business February 12, 1881. He first came to Nebraska, May 10, 1879, as manager of a drug store owned by J. W. Bean, of Morris, Ill., in which capacity he continued until he purchased a stock of drugs and opened for himself. He was born in Morrisville, N. Y., December 26, 1852, where his parents lived about six years. They moved to Chicago, Ill., and resided there five years. After living a year near Eau Claire, Wis., they returned to Chicago, remained three years and went to Kenosha, Wis. At the age of sixteen he became apprenticed to Hon. Fred Robinson, druggist of Kenosha, three years and a half. He went to Chicago in 1872, and served as prescription clerk. He returned to Kenosha in the same occupation. His former employer, Mr. Robinson, placed him in charge of his drug store until 1878, when he went to Morris, Ill., as prescription clerk until he came to Nebraska.

H. L. BURKET, stock raiser, has a ranch located on the head-waters of North Loup River in Northern Nebraska, where he keeps from four hundred to five hundred head of cattle. The business is owned by M. C. Burket, his wife, nearly all of which is fine graded Durham stock. He opened the ranch in April, 1882. He first located in Grand Island, 1875, and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business until April, 1882. Born in Alexandria, Huntington Co., Penn., September 16, 1842; lived there with his parents until 1847, and moved to Dixon, Ill., where they lived until 1870. Engaged in farming, stock, coal, restaurant, and ice cream business. Came to Ottumwa, Iowa, as traveling salesman. Moved to Pottawattamie Co., Iowa; dealt in stock two years, then came west. Enlisted in the spring of 1861 in Co. B, Thirteenth Regular Illinois Volunteer Infantry; participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Miss., Arkansas Post, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Springfield, Mo., and a number of skirmishes on White River, Jackson, Chickasaw Bayou, etc. Mustered out in Springfield, Ill., June, 1864. Married in Dixon, Ill., 1866, to Miss Mary C. Anderson, of Alexandria, Penn. They have three children, Clara Ada, Jessie D., and Julia Della. He is a member of Lyon Post No. 11, G. A. R.; K. of H., and an elder of the Presbyterian Church.

GEO. H. CALDWELL, Judge of the County Court of Hall Co., Nebraska, was born in Meigs Co., Ohio, in 1844, raised upon a farm until 1864. Enlisted in Co. C., 140th Ohio National Guards and mustered into the service May, 1864, at Gallipolis, Ohio, and was stationed at Charleston and Meadow Bluff, W. Va., during his enlistment; was honorably discharged in the fall of the same year; remained upon his father's farm until the spring of 1875, when he went to the Oil Regions of Wirt Co., W. Va., where he invested in the oil business, clerking in a store, a telegraph operator, and student at law. Removed to Parkersburg, W. Va., in 1875, where he completed his law studies in the office of Hon. D. H. Leonard, and was admitted to the Bar in the spring of 1876. Came to Hall Co., Neb., May, 1877, and opened a law office. Formed a law partnership with Hon. O. A. Abbott, which continued until the fall of 1881, when he was elected Judge of the County Court of Hall County for two years. Was married to Miss Carrie F. Hutchinson, of Beaver Co., Penn., in May, 1877. Is a member of Lyon Post, G. A. R., and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Practices in the higher courts of his county and state.

JAMES CLEARY, dealer in hardware, stoves, and tinware. Opened business April 1, 1870, being the oldest established hardware business in the city of Grand Island, carrying a stock then of about $400; now carries a fine stock of $6,000. Employs three men. Size of building 80x22 feet, two stories high. He was born in Ireland. Came to America in 1859, with his parents, and settled in Louisburg, W. Va. Lived there until the close of the Rebellion. Enlisted in [illegible] in Co. A, Fourteenth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, in Gen. Jenkins' Brigade; participated in the battles of Gettysburg, Winchester, Droop Mountain, and many skirmishes. After leaving the army he engaged at the tinners' trade in Charlestown, W. Va., a year. Engaged in the same business in Atchison, Kan., a year, then to Denver and Central City, Col., and worked at the same trade until he came to Nebraska. Married in Grand Island, 1874, to Miss Johanna Danahy, of New York state. They have three children, Mary Josephine, John Leo, and James Timothy. He was Mayor of Grand Island in 1876, City Treasurer a year, now a member of the City Council.

F. D. COLLINS, of the firm of Collins & Kerr, dealers in clothing and gents' furnishing goods. Opened business in September, 1881, carry a stock of [illegible]. Mr. Collins is also a part proprietor of a brick-yard, under the firm name of Collins, King & Berkenbuel They have a capacity of manufacturing 3,000 pressed bricks per day. Employ twenty men. He was born in Toulon, Illinois, in [illegible] lived in his native state until he came to Nebraska He was a clerk in Illinois four years. Married in 1878 in Kewanee, Ill., to Miss Ella M. Kerr, of the latter place



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE CORNELIUS.

GEORGE CORNELIUS, County Treasurer of Hall County. He has been engaged in farming in the above county since May, 1864, when he followed the same in connection with carpenter work until January, 1880, when he was elected County Treasurer In the fall of 1881 he was re-elected He owns one hundred and sixty-five acres of land, all under cultivation, three and a half miles southwest of Grand Island. He has been County Commissioner two terms Was born in Schleswig Holstein, Germany, January 25, 1844. Came to America in 1857, and settled with his parents in Davenport, Iowa. Worked on a farm and at the carpenter trade until he came to Nebraska. Was married in Grand Island, April 30, 1868, to Miss Gertrude Bauert, of the same place, in Germany. They have four children, August N., Jacob William, George Marcus, and John C. Mr. Cornelius is a member of the Leiderkranz Society.

A. J. CUSHMAN, dealer in furniture of all kinds. Opened business December, 1880 Employs three men, and carries a stock of $12,000 in all kinds of household furniture. He was born in Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., N. Y., March 31, [illegible] Went from New York to Ionia and St. Joseph, Mich; worked at the carpenter trade some time, also engaged in the furniture business ten years. Went to Independence, Kan., in 1875; engaged in the same business until he came to Nebraska. Enlisted in Engineers' and Mechanics' Regiment in 1862; served two years. Married in Peoria, Ill., June 15, 1875, to Miss Anna Goodrich, of New York.

H. C. DENMAN, Sheriff of Hall Co., Nebraska. He was located in Nebraska County, fifteen miles below Nebraska City, with his parents, on government land, in 1866, and lived there until 1871, then moved to Hall County, ten miles south of Grand Island, on a homestead. Now owns five hundred acres of land with three hundred and forty under cultivation, and is quite extensively engaged in stock raising and shipping, was elected Sheriff of Hall County in the fall of 1881. He was born in Licking Co., Ohio, July 24, 1844. His family moved near Bloomington, Ill., in 1852, and lived there until he came to Nebraska, is a member of the Masonic order of Grand Island. He was married in Cass Co., Mo., 1869, to Miss Ella E. Edmunson, of Pleasant Hill, Mo. They have four children, Lena Belle, Bertha, Franklin, John Harrison, and Mary Ann.

JOHN EGGERS, of the firm of Eggers Bros., dealers in all kinds of fresh and salt meats Opened the business in the fall of 1874 Employs three men and does a large business. He located in Grand Island in 1869, afterward spent three years in Texas. Was born in Germany, December 7, 1851. Came to America in the spring of 1869.

HENRY ELSNER, of the firm of Conley & Elsner, dealers in a general line of groceries, provisions, tobacco, and cigars, queensware, etc. Opened business in December 1881; carry a stock of $4,000, and employ four men. He was born in Germany in 1856, came to America in 1879, and located in Grand Island, worked on a farm some time, and clerked in the grocery trade, and became a partner in the above firm. He was married in December, 1880, in Central City, Neb., to Miss Anna Ott, of Germany. They have one son, Henry. S. A. Conley of the above firm, was born in Monongalia County, W. Va., January 15, 1855; lived there until 1857, and moved with his parents to Nebraska, opposite Sioux City, Iowa, and lived there seven years, then to Bates County, Mo., and lived there some time. He moved to Pleasanton, Kan., and clerked in a grocery store and express office seven years. Came to Grand Island, Neb., in the summer of 1881, and took charge of the grocery store for H. C. Decker. Was married June 17, 1877, to Miss Julia Baugh, of Linn County, Kan. They have two children, Lena Pearl and Charles Allen.

JAMES EWING, Deputy County Treasurer, and editor and proprietor of the Wood River *Gazette*. He located at Wood River in May, 1871, where he farmed and taught school, until the fall of 1877, when he was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction, and by re-election, served four years, at the end of which he became Deputy County Treasurer. He issued the first number of the

Wood River *Gazette* in March, 1882. It had, however, been issued since September, 1881. Mr. Ewing also deals in real estate, and is agent for several fire insurance companies. He was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., July 7, 1850. He was raised on a farm, and lived in his native state until sixteen years of age, when he went with his parents to Cedar Co., Iowa, where he followed farming and teaching until he came to Nebraska.

DR. M. J. GAHAN, physician and surgeon, located in Grand Island March 1, 1875, where he has since practiced medicine. Was born in Dublin, Ireland, May 27, 1841. Came to America with his parents in 1846, and settled in Philadelphia, Penn. He left there in 1855 and went to Baltimore, Md., and stayed there one year, then to St. Johns, N. B., one year. Entered the St. Dunstan's College on Prince Edward's Island, where he was a student until the latter part of 1860. Entered the volunteer service as Medical Cadet, and was stationed in the United States Mustering Office in New York City until 1863, then entered active service as Hospital Steward of the Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery, remaining in the field until July, 1865. Mustered out July 11, 1865. Lived a year in Boston, Mass., when he went to Galveston, Tex., and entered the Galveston Medical College, where in due course of time he graduated and entered the regular army as surgeon. Served in the Fifth Louisiana District until 1871. Re-entered the service in a short time as Hospital Steward in the regular army, until 1875, after which, he settled in Grand Island and began the practice of medicine. He is known as the first surgeon that performed ovariotomy in that part of Nebraska successfully. He is now Medical Director of G. A. R. of the state, and holds the position of Chairman of the State Medical Society; also Assistant Surgeon for the Union Pacific Railroad, and full Surgeon of the St. Jo, Denver and Northern Railroad; also Scottish Rite, Mason, and Director of the Grand Island Building Association.

HENRY GIESE, farmer and stock raiser. Came to Grand Island in 1860; located on his present place in 1864, Sections twenty and twenty-nine, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and ten of which are under cultivation. Was born in Holstein, Germany, December 1, 1839. Came to America in 1857; lived in Scott Co., Iowa, and farmed until he came to Nebraska, since which time he has followed farming and stock raising. Married in Grand Island in 1867, to Mary Obermuller, a native of Schleswig, Germany. They have four children, Bertha, Caroline, Henry, and Metha. Mr. Giese has been Constable and Road Supervisor of his precinct for eight years.

H. H. GLOVER, of the firm of H. H. Glover & Co.; C. A. Wiebe is the other member of the firm. They are large dealers in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, carpets, and all kinds of dry goods. Opened business in 18.9; carries a $15,000 stock, and employs twelve men in the business. Mr. Glover located in Omaha in 1876, worked as traveling salesman for a clothing store three years. He then came to Grand Island and opened the above business. Was born in Dorchester, Mass., near Boston, in 1853. Lived in his native state for four years, after which he came west. He is a member of the Masonic order of Grand Island. Was married in Council Bluffs, Iowa, 1880, to Miss Maggie Field, of the latter city. They have one son, Edward D.

CHARLES GUENTHER, contractor and builder, Grand Island, Neb. Opened business in the fall of 1876; employs from ten to fifteen men in the business season. He erected the Wolbach store and residence, and many other fine buildings in Grand Island. He first came to Grand Island in the fall of 1859. Was born at Berlin, Germany, December 5, 1838; came to America in 1859; located in Grand Island, and was married in the latter city May 6, 1861, to Miss Margaretta Sthere native of Holstein, Germany. They have one son, Herman. Mr. Guenther is a member of Liederkranz Society and City Fire Department.

WILLIAM AUGUST HAGGE, collecting agent for the State Central Bank. Located in Grand Island in 1857; engaged in farming until 1872; was apponted County Treasurer for Hall County in the fall of 1871; was elected in the fall of 1872, and by re-elections held the office three terms. He then assisted the present County Treasurer a year. Was prospecting in the summer of 1880. Was in the County Treasurer's office during 1881, after which he accepted his present position Was born in Holstein, Germany, April 3, 1834; came to America in 1849, settled in Moline, Ill.; remained there some time, then to Davenport, Iowa, where he attended school, there engaged in mercantile business some time; came with the Davenport Colony to Nebraska, in May, 1857; was married in Grand Island in the fall of 1865, to Miss Caroline Miller, of the same place in Germany. They have seven children, Ida Adelode, Emma, William, August, Hellene, Frederick and Clara. Mr. Hagge is a member of the Leiderkranz Society.

T. O. C. HARRISON, firm of Harrison & Rief, attorneys at law, loan and insurance agents, abstracts furnished, etc. He located in Grand Island in March, 1872, taught school a few terms, and was admitted to the bar of practice in June, 1873. Practiced law until 1875; went to California and Oregon, remained a few months, and returned to Grand Island. Was Deputy County Treasurer a year; served a year as County Judge of Hall County; was elected to the same office in the fall of 1877, and held it one term; was also Police Judge at the same time, and is at present holding the latter office. Born in Clinton County, Ohio, May 28, 1848, and was raised in New Burlington, Clinton County, Ohio, where he lived until he came to Nebraska. Entered the law office of his uncle, R. A. Harrison, of London, Madison County, when quite young, and remained in the study of law until he came to Nebraska. Married in Grand Island March 25, 1879, to Miss M. Camille Laine, of Madison County, N. Y. He is a member of the Masonic order of Grand Island.

FRED HEDDE, dealer in farm implements, machinery, lumber, grain, etc. Located in the vicinity of Grand Island in 1857; he farmed until 1860. Began merchandising in 1864, and continued until 1869, at which date he went to Germany as emigrant agent for Nebraska, located in Hamburg, and after successfully operating eighteen months, returned to Omaha, where after remaining some time he went to California and Oregon; then returned to Grand Island, in the spring of 1873, and opened a general store and sale of farm implements; he added the lumber trade in 1874, and sold the store in 1880. Now keeps a large stock of implements and lumber of all kinds, and owns a large amount of real estate. He was born in Holstein, Germany, September 11, 1818; came to America in 1854, and lived in Davenport, Iowa, where he was principal in forming a colony of thirty persons to settle in Nebraska. These people are among the most wealthy and prosperous settlers in Central Nebraska. He was married in New York City in 1855 to Mrs. Caroline (Waechter) Buesemann, a native of Thuringen, Germany. Mr. H. was County Judge in 1858-59, was a member of the Nebraska Territorial Legislature from 1860-61, and a member of the Council of Grand Island after the organization of the city government.

H. C. HELD, dealer in watches, clocks, and jewelry, silver and plated ware, opened business in September, 1872, with a stock of $1,000; he now carries a stock of $4,500, and employs two men. Born in Hanover, Germany, Jan. 21, 1842; came to America in the fall of 1866, locating in New Orleans, La., a short time; then came to Omaha, Neb., and worked in the jewelry business four years, after which he came to Grand Island, Neb. Was married in the latter city in 1876, to Miss Minnie Wyrens, a native of Holstein, Germany; they have two children—Adoph H. and Minnie. He is a member of the Liederkranz Society and the I. O. O. F. of Grand Island; he was a member of the Sharpshooters in Hanover, Germany, for twenty months during the years 1863 and 1864; he served in the German-Danish war, also in the Prussian and Austrian war.

HENRY W. HIGH, stock dealer, ships on an average of five carloads per month, at an average cost of $600; he began the stock business in 1878. He first located in Alda, on a homestead, in 1873, and farmed on Section 32, Town 11, Range 11; he owns 240 acres of land, 200 of which is under cultivation, with a fine cottonwood grove. He was born in Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co., N.Y.; his parents moved to Rock County, Wis., when he was a child, where he lived until seven years old; he then went to Green County, and lived twelve years, when they moved to Stephenson County, Ill., where he farmed until he came to Nebraska. He married in Monroe, Green Co., Wis., in 1869, to Miss Lottie Fellows, of Du Page County, Ill.; they have two children—Agnes Viola and Allen Warren. He enlisted in 1862 in Company D, Ninety-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; he was in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Baker's Creek, Black River, siege of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, and Altoona Pass; he was mustered out in 1865 at Louisville, Ky.

EDWARD HOOPER came to Grand Island in the settlement of 1861, and engaged in blacksmithing on the old California stage road, on the banks of the Platte River; moved to his present place in the city of Grand Island in 1866; he engaged in the agricultural implement business in 1873, and in 1879, he, in company with Ferguson Brothers, erected the Grand Island iron and brass foundry and machine shops, 20x40 feet, one and a half stories high, of brick, with an engine room 14x20 feet; he contemplates soon erecting a large brick structure, and will put in a twenty-five horse power engine to propel the machinery, etc.; he employs eleven men; he bought the entire interest in February, 1881; born in Monmouthshire South Wales, April 10, 1835; came to America in April, 1861; was raised a blacksmith; married in Wales, in October, 1855, to Miss Sarah Parcell, of the same place; they have five children—Anna S., married to Mr. A. H. Wilhelm, and living in Grand Island William H., Alice E., Charles A., and Lillie. Has served five years as County Commissioner; elected Mayor of the city two successive terms; is at present City Councilman, and a member of the Masonic order and the I. O. O. F.

JOHN L. HOUCK, foreman of the blacksmith department of Union Pacific Railroad shops, has charge of sixty men, which do all the work for the locomotive department and car shops for the main line, and St. Joe & Western, also the St. Paul branch; he located in Grand Island, Neb., November 25, 1881, coming from the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, having been foreman at Brookfield, Mo.; was born in Germany, December 24, 1837; came with his parents to America in 1842, and learned his trade in Toledo, Ohio, beginning at the age of eighteen years; he worked in the latter place four years; then went to Cleveland, Ohio, four months; then to Pittsburg, Pa., a year; then was steamboat blacksmith on the Ohio River, ranking as second engineer on the steamer City of Allegheny; then worked for the Illinois Central Railroad a year, at Amboy, Ill.; then for the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad about twenty years. Was married in Brookfield, Mo., in the fall of 1865 to Miss Lavina Stemhellver, of near Decatur, Ill.; they have two children—John Calvin and Daisy Belle. He is a charter member of Brookfield Lodge, No. 86, A., F. & A. M., also a member of a Masonic Benevolent Association of Mattoon, Ill.

M. B. HOXIE, Register for the United States Land Office, Grand Island, Neb., received the appointment in September, 1878, to engage in the practice of law in Schuyler in 1869; in 1873 was elected and re-elected in 1875 District Attorney for the Fourth Judicial District of Nebraska. He was born in Wayne County, N. Y., May 28, 1837; his family moved to Montrose, Iowa, in 1838; then to Fairfield and Des Moines, Iowa, in 1846; began the study of law at the age of eighteen, entering the law office of Finch & Crocker, where he studied a number of years; was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court in 1858, and practiced in Iowa until he came to Nebraska; he secured the division of Platte County in 1868-69, and organized the eastern portion into Colfax County, establishing the county seat at Schuyler.

CHRISTIAN IPSEN, dealer in a general line of drugs, patent medicines, paints, oils, etc., and sole agent for Jones' ventilated truss, opened business in March, 1882. He first located in Omaha in 1875, and clerked for C. F. Goodman until he was sent to Grand Island to take charge of the drug store in 1876, which capacity he continued until he became proprietor; he carries a stock of $2,500. Born in Denmark February 19, 1848; came to America in 1866, and located in Council Bluffs, Iowa; worked in a music store and traveled as salesman for the same until he returned to Europe in 1872; soon returned to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and clerked with the same music house a few months; worked in the Takama drug store two years, and in the drug business in Omaha a short time. He was married in Cheyenne, Wyoming, December 25, 1880, to Miss Anna Plunkett, of Indiana; they have one son—Percy Harold. Mr. I. is a member of Blue Lodge, Scottish Rites, A., F. & A. M., and Liederkranz, of Grand Island, Neb.

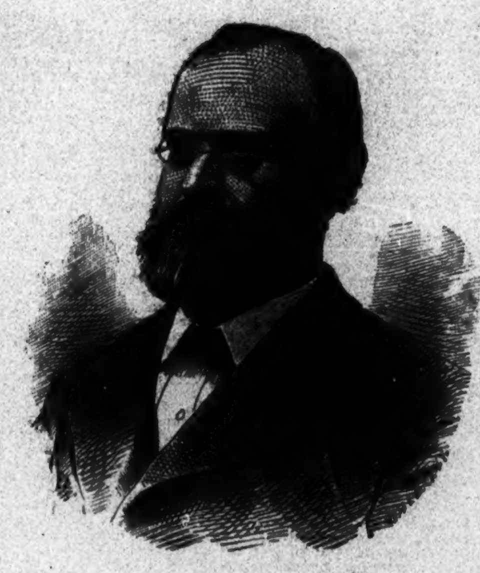
CHARLES IVERS, dealer in groceries and provisions, queensware, crockery, etc., opened business in June, 1881; carries a stock of $8,000 in goods, including building; building erected and completed in May, 1882. He located in Omaha in 1869 with his brother, and lived two years; came to Grand Island in 1871, and clerked in a general store about seven years; then worked in various stores until he engaged in business for himself. Born in Springfield, Ill., March 13, 1854, and lived in his native State until 1869; he is a member of the Liederkranz Society, has charge of their hall, and is a member of the Grand Island Fire Department. Was married in the latter city, in 1874, to Miss Wilhelmina Paustian, a native of Germany; they have two children—George and Edith.

GWYN T. JORDAN, firm of Jordan & Justice, dealers in a general line of hardware, stove and tinware, doing a large and flourishing business. Mr. J. was born in Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, March 17, 1855; he lived in his native State until fourteen years of age, when he went to St. Joseph, Mo., and attended the school in the latter city five years, after which he was engaged as clerk in a wholesale hardware house for five years. He then went to Grand Island, Neb., and opened business.

E. W. JUSTICE, firm of Jordan & Justice, dealers in a general line of hardware, stoves, and tinware; they keep a large stock and do a large trade; they opened business March 24, 1881; they carry a stock of $10,000; they employ three men; size of building 22x100 feet, two stories and basement, filled with goods; they have one of the finest tin shops in Nebraska. Mr. Justice was born in Jacksonville, Ill., February 15, 1855; he lived in his native State until fifteen years old; his family then moved to Southern Kansas, and lived there six years; then moved to St. Joseph, Mo., where Mr. J. began the hardware business as clerk for a few months; he then went on the road as traveling salesman two years; then into the house until he came to Nebraska.

JAMES P. KERNOHAN, cashier of the Grand Island Banking Company. The above named bank was opened for business January 30, 1880, with a capital of $30,000,00, increased April 20, 1880, to $40,000.00; average deposits $35,000.00. C. P. Packer is president; James P. Kernohan, vice-president; C. H. Bell, assistant cashier; with C. P. Packer, G. A. Packer, S. A. Peterson, F. Sprague and J. P. Kernohan directors. They do a general banking business in addition to long time loans and insurance. Mr. Kernohan was born near London, Ontario, January 7, 1849; left his native country in 1856 with his parents, and settled near Mason, Mich. He was principal of the Harrisville, Alcona Co., High School in 1875, '76, '77; was principal of Galesburg, Mich., High School, one year, 1877-78. He settled in Edgar, Neb., October 1, 1878, and engaged in a general banking business, under the firm name of Packer & Kernohan, until he removed to Grand Island, where he now conducts a large business in loans, etc. The company will move into its new stone and brick bank building, the best and safest building of the kind in central Nebraska, about September 15, 1882.

HENRY A. KOENIG, President of the State Central Bank, of Grand Island, Neb., located in Grand Island in 1862, and engaged in general merchandising until 1872. Erected the State Central Flouring Mills in the fall of 1867; the size of main building is 30x60 feet, thirty feet high, built of wood, with a brick engine room 20x25 feet; one and one-half stories high; brick boiler room, 16x45 feet, one story high; capacity of mill 150 barrels of flour in twenty-four hours; ware-house is independent



Henry A Koenig

of the mill, and is 24x50 feet, one story high. The State Central Bank represents a capital of $150,000 paid up, and a surplus of $200,000; average deposit equal to $[illegible]0,000.00. D. H. Veiths is cashier. Bank opened for business August, 1871. Mr. Koenig opened the first lumber yard in the place in 1867, and dealt in grain in Grand Island and other intermediate points. He was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1836; came to America in 1860, and clerked in Omaha some time. Enlisted in 1861 in Company B, First Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Infantry; was made Second Lieutenant; participated in battle of Fort Donelson; was disabled, and resigned January, 1862; made a trip to Colorado, and soon afterward came to Grand Island. He married in Grand Island in 1863, to Miss Agathe Von Wasmer, of Holstein, Germany. They have four children, Richard W., Mary, Arnold and Henry, Jr.

DR. H. B. LASHLEE, physician and surgeon, located in practice in Palmyra, Neb., April, 1877, and practiced four years; located in Grand Island in June, 1881, where he has an extensive practice. Born in Camden, Benton Co., Tenn., November 10, 1846. Began the study of medicine in 1865, studied two years, and then engaged in the mercantile business two years, after which he took up the study of homeopathy. Entered the St. Louis Medical College; taking lectures in winter 1872-73. Then he returned to Hollow Rock, Tenn., and practiced his profession two years. Practiced in Columbia, Texas, a year and a half; came to St. Louis, Mo., and took his second course of lectures; graduating March 1, 1877. Then he came to Nebraska, and married in Nebraska City, April, 1878, to Miss Nellie Harman, of Peoria, Ill.; have three children, Claude, and an infant daughter, and Stella—a daughter by former marriage.

A. C. LEDERMAN, dealer in a general line of hardware, stoves and iron; opened the business in May, 1879, and employs three men. He was born in Pekin, Ill., in 1854, and lived in his native State until 1874. Began as clerk in a hardware store. Learned the tinner's trade, and opened business in his native town, continuing a year. Also in business in Belle Plaine somewhat over a year. He has a good trade, doing a fine retail business. Mr. Lederman is a member of the Masonic Order, and Liederkranz Society of Grand Island.

W. R. McALLISTER, dealer in groceries, provisions, boots and shoes, notions and agricultural implements, etc., opened business in September, 1867. Carries a stock of about $3,500, employs three men; he first located in Kearney City, two miles west of Fort Kearney, in May, 1858. Followed teaming from Omaha and west five years, then farmed and worked for the Union Pacific Railroad Company two years, prospected one and a half years, and then opened business. Born in Providence, R. I., March 24, 1846. Family moved to St. Louis, Mo., then to Canesville, now Council Bluffs, Iowa. Finally he located in Nebraska, as before stated. Married in Council Bluffs, Iowa, May 5, 1868, to Miss Emma Allison, of the latter place. They have five children—May, Grace, Lily, Louis and Ruth. Mr. McAllister is a member of the Masonic Order, and charter member Encampment I. O. O. F.; also Ancient Order of United Workmen, being one of the charter members of the latter. He was Postmaster in Grand Island for ten years, taking charge of the office in 1868, when it was worth only $12 per year, holding it until 1878, when he resigned; it paid $1,400 per annum.

HENRY P. MAKELEY, foreman of car repairs, and has charge of wrecking outfit on the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad and branches. He has twelve men under his supervision. He came to Grand Island December 20, 1866. He took charge of the car and building department for fifteen years. He came to Omaha October 5, 1866, and began work for the Union Pacific Railroad. He has since been in their employ. He was born in Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y., September 3, 1837. His parents moved to Berkshire County, Mass., where he lived some years. He then went to New Jersey, and lived there some time. He went to sea in December, 1853, making three voyages in the whaling bark "James Andrews" in the Arctic Ocean. He was promoted to boat-steerer, and was discharged in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, in 1855. He remained there sometime, and shipped on the clipper bark "Yankee" for San Francisco, Cal. He there shipped on the steamship "Columbia" for Portland, Ore., as quartermaster, making several trips. He then took charge of a saw-mill in Willamette Valley in the fall of 1856. He then returned to San Francisco, and went on the Panama Steamship Line as quartermaster a short time. Then went to Hall County in mining and ranching until 1859. Then into mining in Virginia City, Nev., through that summer. He then returned to California, and followed mining and ranching until February, 1864. Then went to East Range Humboldt Mountains, Nev. He prospected, mined, contracted, also Indian scouting until 1865. He mined in Virginia City, Silver Bow, and Butte City, Montana Territory. He then went down the Missouri River from Fort Benton to Omaha in a Mackinaw boat. He married in Grand Island in 1867, to Mrs. Anna Page-Coran. They have one daughter, Carrie C. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies, Scottish Rights Lodge A. F. & A. M., of Grand Island. Also a member of the City Council.

JAMES MARTIN, proprietor meat market, and dealer in all kinds of fresh and salt meats. Opened trade in 1880. He located in Crete, Neb., 1877, and engaged in same kind of business for some time. Born in England April 11, 1849. Came to America in 1868, and located in Warren, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., where he engaged in the above business; married in the latter place in 1871 to Miss Matilda [illegible] Davis, of Warren. They have three children—James W., Charles W., and Clara Edith.

JAMES MICHELSON, dealer in real estate in Grand Island, Neb. He first settled in Omaha in 1859, where he followed blacksmithing a year. He then moved to Grand Island, where he followed blacksmithing, wagon making, and keeping ranch for travelers on the Old California Emigrant Road near Platte River for six years. In 1866 he moved into the village and built the Nebraska House. It was the first hotel in the place. He kept it until 1872, when he erected a store, and engaged in general merchandising four years. Afterwards he went into the real estate business, and building for rent, etc. He was born in Denmark on September 18, 1819. He came to America in 1858. He was married in Denmark in [illegible] to Miss Anna Lorison. They have five children—Laurena, Maria, Lena, Anker and Freddie. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and Leiderkranz Society of Grand Island, Neb.

DR. HOWARD C. MILLER, dentist. He works in all branches of dentistry. He was located in Omaha, Neb., April 8, 1880, and worked in dentistry for Dr. G. W. Wertz a year. He then travelled and practiced his profession in Eastern Nebraska, until October, 1882, when he located in Grand Island and continues his profession. He was born in Lewis County, N. Y., January 15, 1850. He moved with his parents to Frankford, Upper Canada, and lived there nine years. He then went to Oneida County, N. Y., and attended school in Rome two years. He lived in that county and studied dentistry before he came to Nebraska. He was married in Hooper, Elk Horn Valley, November, 1881, to Miss Ida Wickwire, of Winslow, Ill.

JOHN D. MOORE, Agent for the Union Pacific Railroad, Grand Island, Neb. He is a native of Greenville, Floyd Co., Ind. He was born in 1846. Served in the United States navy during the late war. Came to Omaha in 1866, when he went into the employment of the above company in 1866. He has represented their interests in various capacities since. The author of this sketch having been acquainted with Mr. M. since 1864, can recommend him as a substantial citizen of Nebraska, whose interests are coupled with those of his fellow citizens.

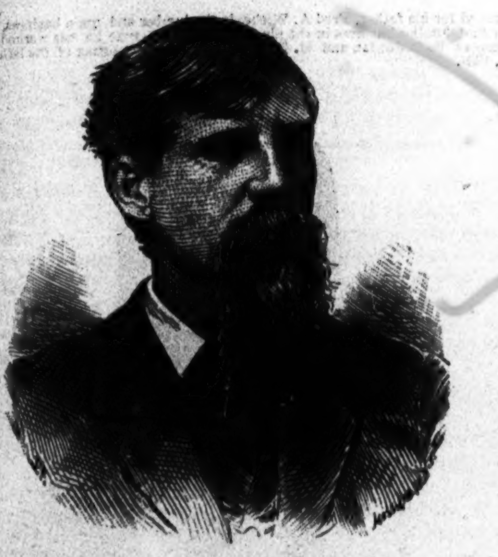
M. MURPHY, photographer and city mayor. He was located in Dixon County, Neb., in the spring of 1870, farmed one and one-half years. Then began the picture business in Ponca, Neb., 1873. Lived there and vicinity a year. Then went to Plattsmouth, Neb., and followed photographing until March, 1877, when he came to Grand Island, where he has since followed the business. He was elected Mayor in the spring of 1882. He was born in Ireland, March 15, 1835. He came to America in 1847 with an uncle. Lived in Galena, Ill., seven years. Moved to Maquoketa, Jackson Co., Iowa, where he lived until he came to Nebraska. He married in Maquoketa in 1866, Miss Eliza Humphrey, of Erie County, N. Y. They have two children—Eva and Earl D; he is a member of the Masonic Order, being Master of Lodge Perfection of Scottish Rite, also K. of H; he is a member of Grand Island Building and Loan Association; he learned the printing business in Galena, Ill., when quite a young man, and the photographic art in La Porte, Ind., in 1855.

JAMES B. MURRAY & CO., wholesale and retail dealers in groceries, provisions, queensware, wooden and willow ware, opened business March 20, [illegible]. Employ four men, and carry a stock of $15,000. They have a similar store in Edgar, Neb., where they employ two men, and carry a stock of $7,000; he opened the latter store alone in July 1879, Mr. Chitwood taking one-quarter interest in both stores March 20, 1882. Mr. Murray was born in Oshkosh, August 4, 1856. Lived in his native state twenty years, one year in Tennessee, and a short time in Kansas in the grocery business; he was in the hardware business six months in Belvidere Neb.

JAMES C. PEDERSON, wholesale and retail dealer in groceries, provisions, queensware glassware, crockery, etc., opened business August 1, 1879. Employs four men in the business, and carries an average stock of $7,000; he was born in Denmark, Europe, July 7, 1856. The family came to America in 1866, located in Oconomowoc, Wis., where they lived two years, then moved to Chicago, Ill., where he began clerking in a retail grocery house, continuing two years; then came to Nebraska; married in Grand Island, June, 1880, to Miss Jennie Morgan, of the latter city. They have one daughter, Bessie Anna.

REV. RICHARD PHELAN, a Catholic priest; he came to Grand Island July 6, 1880, and took charge of St. Mary's Church and the missions thereto annexed. There are fifty-two families who are members of the above church; he also has charge of St. Mary's Church, on the Union Pacific Railroad, near Wood River Station, with seventy-two families, exclusively Irish, who are members. Rev. Phelan was born in Flemmingstown, Kilmacow County, Kilkenny, Ireland, Nov. 18, 1836; he began classical studies in a private school at the age of thirteen years; he remained at Kilmacow a year; he then went to Waterford in a private school two years, after which he went to Knocktopher Carmelite Seminary two years; he then entered the Catholic Diocesan College at Kilkenny, and from that he was promoted to St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, where he studied for eight years, during which time being distinguished in his various classes, he was entitled to a place on the Dumboyne establishment, but, owing to a scarcity of priests, much against his will, he was called home to fill a vacancy; he spent fourteen years in various parts of his native diocese. During that time he received three addresses and testimonials expressive of the good feelings of his people. Of his own free act, he obtained letters of excorporation from his native diocese, and on November 5, 1878, he discharged duties for the last time in Ireland, and sailed November 7 to New York City, and November 18, said his first mass in Brooklyn, N. Y.; he was chaplain to a convent there for a short time; he went to London, Canada, in February, 1880, and was offered a mission, but soon went to Little Rock, Ark., and did missionary work in St. Andrew's Cathedral; he soon came to Grand Island, Neb; he was ordained in Kilkenny, Ireland, on Quinquagesima Sunday, 1865, by Right Rev. Doctor Walsh, then Bishop of Ossory.

W. H. PLATT, of the firm of Thummel & Platt, attorneys at law and agents for the sale of Union Pacific Railroad lands and town lots. They are the oldest established law firm in the city. Mr. Platt located in Grand Island, Neb., in the spring of 1866. Opened the drug trade and began the practice of law, continuing the former until 1870; he now has an extensive law practice; he was elected County Judge of Hall County in 1872, held the office until 1876. Was Mayor of Grand Island in 1877; he has been a member of the Board of Education since its organization, except 1881; he assisted to erect the first business house in the place in July, 1866. Born in Rochester, N. Y., October 16, 1835. Entered the Free Academy, New York City, in 1850, graduated 1853; he then went with his parents to Brighton, Livingston Co., Mich. Lived there a short time, and returned to New York City, where he engaged in the shipping business until April 19, 1861; he then became a member of the Thirteenth Regiment Brooklyn, N. Y., Light Infantry. Engaged in the war three months, mustered out in New York City July, 1861; he then returned and engaged in surveying in the North-west until the spring of 1863, at which time he came to Nebraska with the corps of engineers and [illegible]



W. H. Platt

ed in the survey of the Union Pacific Railroad. After completing the same he settled in Grand Island, where he has since been engaged in the study and practice of law. Was admitted to the bar in 1870. One notable case in which he took a prominent part was the Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. W. H. Platt; the above company in grant of lands were required to dispose of all their lands prior to 1875, Secretary Schurz holding that the Company had forfeited their rights to all unsold land after the latter date, therefore under the decision by Schurz, Mr. Platt preempted 160 acres where the city of Grand Island is now partly located, and improved upon the same. According to Schurz's decision, the Union Pacific Company began an action for trespass. Mr. Platt enjoined the trespass proceedings. The suit was tried in the United States Court at Omaha, Neb., by Judge Dundy, and decided in favor of the above Company. Mr. Platt carried it to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the above decision was sustained, which forever decided the question which might arise under the Union Pacific Railroad land grants.

JOHN GEORGE RAINE, dealer in diamonds, watches, clocks, jewelry, silver and plated ware, opened business in 1877, with a stock of $1,500, now carries a stock of $[illegible], and employs two men; he was born in England in 1857, came to America in [illegible] with his parents, and settled in Galena, Ill., where he lived until 1877, and learned the jewelry and watch trade, then came to the west.

MATTHEW REIFERS, proprietor State Central Brick-yard, opened the yard in May, 1878. Employs twenty men during business season, with a capacity of 1,200 hand-rolled brick per day; the yard occupies two acres of ground; he first came to Omaha in 1866, worked as foreman in different brick-yards until 1873. Then went to Blair as foreman brick-yard six years, then to Grand Island; he was born in Prussia, Europe, August 21, 1849, came to America in 1855; he does nearly all the brick-work in Grand Island

JAMES R. RENIFF, foreman car department, has 100 men under his supervision. Came to Grand Island December, 1881, took charge of above department soon after. Born in Greenfield, Mass., February 9, 1842 Lived in his native State until 1847, when his parents moved to Springfield, Mass., and lived there three years, then two years in New Haven, Conn., then to Seymour, Conn., two years, when they moved to Springfield, Ill., and lived there three years, then to Chicago, in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad as an apprentice in car shops, then to Bloomington, Ill., in the car department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Was there draughtsman and general foreman about eighteen years, having charge of 125 men, then moved to Jacksonville, Ill., and was superintendent of the Jacksonville Car Company a year, then to St. Paul, Minn., as master car-builder of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad a year, then to Grand Island, Neb., as foreman car department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's car shops. They have a capacity of turning out eight box-cars per day. Was married in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1865, to Miss Sarah E. Taylor, of the latter place. They have two daughters—Grace and Jessie; he enlisted in August, 1862, in Company H, Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Participated in the battles of Champion Hills, Miss., two charges on Vicksburg, Atlanta, Ga., and near Goldsboro, N. C.; mustered out in May, 1865, Washington, D. C.; he is a member of Lyon Post No. 11, G. A. R., of Grand Island, Neb.

CHARLES RIEF, firm of Harrison & Rief, attorneys at law, loan, collection and insurance agents, abstracts furnished, etc; he settled in Grand Island in the spring of 1868, taught school for six years, during which time he was a Justice of the Peace for five years, and Civil Engineer for Grand Island City, and County Surveyor four years; he was elected County Clerk in the fall of 1879; he held the office for two years; he was born in Holstein, Germany, November 13, 1842. In his seventeenth year he visited the countries of South America as a sailor. During the voyage he received a knowledge of the English language, mathematics and navigation; he returned to his native country at the age of nineteen; was then sent to a navigation school at Flensburg, Germany. After some time he passed in all the branches of navigation, and some of the higher mathematics. Was sent to sea as a mate of a vessel, and led a sea-faring life on the Mediterranean Sea, Indian and Pacific Ocean until he was 26 years of age; he resigned while in New York City, and went as passenger to South America again to seek his fortune, where he herded cattle sometime. Then went on a Chilian ship as common sailor; was promoted to mate on the vessel, and followed the sea-faring life again for a short time, then went to Hamburg, and from there to New York City, then to Nebraska; he married in Grand Island December 5, 1871, Miss Anna Catharina Stock, of Eckel, near Rendsburg, Germany. They have three children—Helena, Carl Friederich, and Ralph Sylvester; he is a member of the Masonic Order and I. O. O. F., and the Encampment, and K. of H., of Grand Island.

DR. H. J. RING, physician and surgeon of Eclectic School, located in Hastings, Neb., in January, 1879 Practiced his profession until December, 1881, when he removed to Grand Island and continued practice; he was born in Norway, February 17, 1851, came to America alone in 1866, settled in Fillmore County, Minn., in January, 1868; he obtained a position in a drug store, and studied pharmacy four and one-half years, then began the study of medicine under a physician; he took charge of a drug-store in Whalen, and continued the study of medicine. Entered the Bennett Medical College of Chicago, Ill., in the winter of 1875–76. Graduated from that college in 1877, returned to Whalen and began the practice of medicine, and continued until he came to Nebraska. Was married in Minnesota in 1876 to Miss Ida O. Lowe, of Whalen Minn. They have one son, Glenellyn J.

GEORGE F. RYAN, of the firm of Thomas & Co., dealers in all kinds of produce, groceries and queensware, located in Merrick County on a homestead in 1872, where he farmed for five years, and in June, 1877, moved to Grand Island, where he became book-keeper for E. R. Wiseman in the lumber business four years, then in the same capacity for H. H. Glover in the dry goods business, after which he became a partner in the above firm; he was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., March 15, 1841. Enlisted in October 5, 186 , in Company C, Sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry Promoted to First Lieutenant, and participated in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the first part of Sherman's campaign. Was wounded near Dallas, Ga., but continued in service. Was mustered out in Washington, D. C., July 17, 1865; he is a member of Lyon Post No. 11, G. A. R.

A. A. SAWYER, dealer in staple and fancy groceries at retail, opened the business December 1, 1878. Carries a stock of $5,000 and employs three men; he located in Grand Island, Neb., at the time of beginning business. Born in Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., August 11, 1850 Lived there until sixteen years old, when he went to Chicago, Ill., and clerked in a wholesale notion store for two years, then entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., attending seven years, leaving in his junior year; he returned to Chicago and entered into the real estate and insurance business for one and a half years, and then went to Geneva Lake, Wis., and married Miss Fannie Curtis in October, 1875. Clerked in a grocery store one and a half years previous to coming west. They have three children—Mary Louisa, Anna Grace and Alvah Lewis

FRANK SEARS, County Clerk Hall County. Located in Omaha May, 1870, and went into the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company as clerk in their Land Office until September, 1872. Sold land in Grand Island a short time for the above company; then to Kearney, in same business, and the following year went to Overton, Dawson County, where he sold lumber on his own account until October, 1874. Then became Agent at Hastings for the above company's lands eighteen months. Farmed about one year in Alda, after which he located in Grand Island as Deputy County Clerk a few months. Clerked a short time, went to Syracuse, N. Y., 1877, remained a year, and returned to Grand Island as agent for parties in the grain business. Clerked in the United States Land Office until the fall of 18[illegible], when he was elected County Clerk. Born near Syracuse, N. Y., August 20, 18[illegible]. Married in Gloversville, N. Y., December 1881, to Miss Clara A. Peterson, of the latter place.

HON. FRED A. SEARS, proprietor of a large elevator and dealer in grain of all kinds, Grand Island, Neb. Mr Sears was born in Baldwinsville, Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 23, 1854. He lost both parents before twelve years of age. Lived with an uncle a few years, then had to depend on his own resources. In 1871 he came to Omaha, and worked in a grocery store. Then went to Laramie City, W. T., clerked in the post office two years, returned to New York for a few months, came back to his present home, farmed for a time, then opened a drug store, built a good trade, and was financially very successful, and at the end of two years sold out, erected an elevator and embarked in the grain trade Mr. Sears is a good business man, and the youngest member of the House. In the campaign he had to contend with old political veterans, but the race is not always to the swift, as he is a member of the House of Representatives of Nebraska to testify. Married in Grand Island, Neb., June 5, 1877, to Miss Carrie C. Jordan. Her parents reside in Omaha, and her father, Robert C. Jordan, is known as a prominent Mason of Nebraska. They have two children—Fred J. and Louise. He is a member of Ashley Lodge, No. 33, A., F. & A. M., and Secretary of the Hall County Agricultural Society.

DR A. L. STEVENSON, practicing physician and surgeon, located in Grand Island in the spring of 1877. He was born in Lanark County, Canada East, June 4, 1851. Lived in his native county until he was 19 years old, when he removed to Marion County, Iowa, where he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. F. J. Scoles, of Knoxville, later on. He graduated from Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1875. He practiced in Iowa until spring, 1877, when he moved to Grand Island. He was married in Monroe, Iowa, in 1878, to Miss Florence A. Israel, of the latter place. They have one son, Lloyd A. In 1882 he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania. The Doctor is a member of the Grand Island Masonic order. He has a large practice, and is regarded as one of the best physicians in Central Nebraska.

WILLIAM STOLLEY, farmer, stock raiser and nurseryman. He keeps fruit and ornamental trees, etc.; he came to Hall County in 1857, with Grand Island colony, being the pilot and agent. The colony consisted of thirty-five persons, who all settled southwest and southeast of what is known now as Grand Island City, on the then wild and lonesome plains. Mr. S has been known as one of the leading men in the above colony. He has been instrumental in bringing through two trains, each consisting of ten wagons, and the latter consisted of twenty-five persons. Mr. S. settled on a homestead on Sections 28-29, Town 11, Range 9, consisting of 160 acres, with 120 acres now under cultivation. He has now one of the finest groves of timber, orchard, and nursery in the States. He owns eighty acres of meadow land near Platte River He makes stock raising his main business. He has not been identified with any political office. He was detailed by State Grange Relief Committee for the purpose of soliciting aid of Congress. He succeeded in obtaining $150,000 as an appropriation for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers. He also succeeded in getting free transportation for all goods donated to the grasshopper sufferers. He is a member of Hall County Agricultural Society. He was born in Holstein, Germany, April 6, 1831 He joined the revolution in 1848 between Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark; he came to America in 1849, and located in Davenport, Iowa. He engaged in various occupations until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Davenport, Iowa, July 15, 1855, to Miss Wilhelmina Fredrika Hagge. She was born in Holstein, Germany, April 21, 1837. They have nine children, Frederick, Anna, Minnie, William, Emiel, Richard, Augusta, Clara, and Ottilie.

GEN. JOHN M. THAYER located in Omaha in the fall of 1854, being one of the first settlers in that place. Farmed several years. In 1855 he raised volunteers and went to Fontenelle, on the then frontier, to fight and subdue the then troublesome Indians; he was at the head of 150 men, then called the Territorial militia; he made several visits to the Pawnee Indian camps for the purpose of conciliating them. In the spring of 1859 they broke out anew, and caused wide scenes of destruction to persons and property; he again received an order from the Government, and organized a force of 194 men, with one piece of artillery, followed the Pawnees five days, coming up with them at daylight, when they surrendered without bloodshed; he was a member of the Upper House of the Nebraska Legislature from 1859 to 1860; elected a member of the Constitutional Convention in the fall of 1860. When the rebellion broke out he wrote to the Secretary of War, proposing that Nebraska should furnish one regiment; he was therefore instrumental in crganizing the First Regiment Nebraska Infantry, and was appointed Colonel of the same, organized in the spring and summer of 1861, and sent to St. Louis, then to Pilot Knob, and Sedalia, Mo.; then in the expedition under Gen. John C Fremont to Springfield, Mo. They then came to St. Louis, Mo., and were sent by steamer to Fort Henry, and participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh; he was then promoted to Brigadier General, having been in command of the Second Brigade of Wallace's Division, at the two latter battles. Went to Memphis, and commanded a brigade of Iowa troops in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, leading one of the storming columns in that memorable battle; then the battle of Arkansas Post, where 4,000 to 5,000 prisoners were captured: then all through the siege of Vicksburg, was appointed Brigadier and Major General of volunteers for gallant and distinguished services; he participated in the capture of Jackson, Miss., under Gen. Sherman; he was in the Army of Arkansas under Gen. Steele, and participated in the battles of Prairie de Ann, Moscow, Jenkins' Ferry, and Saline River. Subsequently was placed in command of the Army of the Frontier, and stationed at Fort Smith some months, where he was attacked by the rebel Generals Cooper and Maxley, who were beaten off; he then commanded at Helena, on the Mississippi River, which closed his military service in July, 1865, where he was brevetted a Major General; his horse was killed under him at Arkansas Post; he then resumed his residence at Omaha, and on the admission of the State was elected United States Senator in 1866, drawing the four years ballot; took his seat March 4, 1867. In 1875 he was appointed Governor of Wyoming Territory, and served one term; he was born in Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass. Was married to Miss Mary T. Allen, of Mansfield, Mass., the daughter of the Rev John Allen, a Baptist clergyman. They have three sons, George D., Herbert, and John M., Jr.

C. W THOMAS, grain, baled hay and produce, commenced business (groceries and boots and shoes) January 1, 1868; sold his interest to W. R. McAllister, September 1, 1869. Bought the grocery business of Koenig & Wiebe October 19, 1869: erected a store in 1871, and carried a general stock of merchandise until 1872, when he classified his business by selling groceries, queensware, etc, and buying out the stock of dry goods and clothing of R. C. Jordan, agent, and Peterson & Ruelberg. Continued in the dry goods and clothing business until February 1, 1879, when he sold out to H. H Glover. In August of the same year, in company with Gregg Bros., St. Joseph, Mo., and F. A. Sears, erected a steam elevator. Sold out to Mr. Sears in August, 1880, and engaged in his present business alone; he has shipped over 800 carloads of grain since November 1, 1880, and paid out an average of $30,000 per month; he was born in Detroit, Mich., October 3, 1845. Enlisted in Co. H, Ninth Michigan Infantry, August, 1861. Was married to Miss Elizabeth Hanford, of Detroit, in 1868. They have six children; he is a member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 33. A., F. & A M.; Kilwining Lodge, No. 1, A. & A. S. R.; Deuel Chapter, No. 11, R. A. M., and Mount Lebanon Commandery, No. 6, of Grand Island, Neb.

H THOMAS, of the firm of Thomas & Co, buyers and shippers of all kinds of produce and dealers in a general line of family groceries, queensware, etc., began the business in May, 1882, carrying a stock of $4,000, and employ five men. Mr. Thomas located in Grand Island in 1871, clerked in a grocery store two years, then in the meat market business, under the firm name of Hall & Thomas one and one-half years, then in the grocery trade at Alda a few months, farmed two years, after which clerked in a grocery and hardware trade until the spring of 1880, then took charge and an interest in the produce trade until May, 1882, with his brother; he was born in Detroit, Mich, November 17, 1851; he married in Gibbon, Neb., in 1878, Miss Sarah A. Washburn, of New York. They have four children—Olive L., Herbert H., Sarah E., and Albert R.

P. TOUHEY, Road Master for Second Division Union Pacific Railroad, including St. Paul branch, making 200 miles of railroad; has charge of about two hundred men; he located in Grand Island in the spring of 1868 as a laborer, soon promoted to foreman of repairs, and filled the place three years. Was conductor of a freight train two years, since which time has been road-master. Born in Ireland in 1839. Came to America with his parents in 1845.

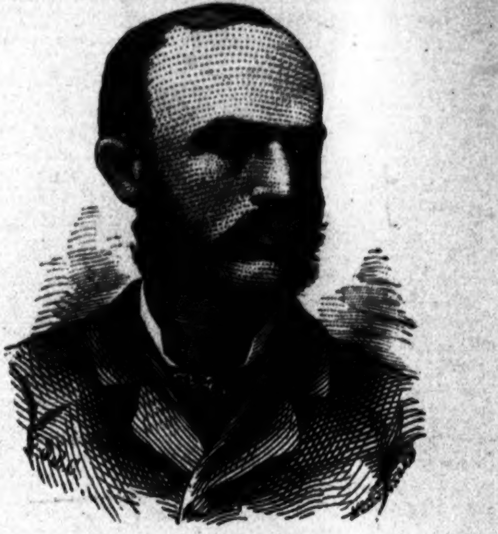
D. H. VAN TINE, County Superintendent of Public Instruction of Hall County, Neb; he was located in Alda, Hall Co., in 1880; he taught school five terms; he was elected County Superintendent while teaching his last term in 1881. There are sixty-three organized school districts, with sixty-three schools now in session under his supervision. There are seventy school-houses in Hall County. Average teacher's salary is, males, $35, females, $27 per month; he was born in Chasy, Clinton Co., N. Y., in July, 1856; he was raised on a farm, followed teaching and mercantile business until he came west; he is a member of Blue Lodge Chapter and Knight Templar A. F. & A. M. of his native County.

C. VON WASMER, of the firm of C. Wasmer & Bro., dealers in grain implements, etc., opened business in Omaha, Neb., in 1870, continued in general grocery business a year, then moved to Grand Island and opened a general mercantile business until the fall of 1878; sold out and opened their present large and increasing business, selling all kinds of implements and buying all kinds of grain. The firm shipped from 12,000,000 to 18,000,000 pounds of grain from August 1, 1881, to August 1, 1882. They employ fifteen men. Also have the business established at St. Paul, Neb., since spring, 1880. Mr. W. was born in Holstein, Germany, June 19, 1845. Came to America in 1866, and located in Nebraska, following farming until 1868; then went to Omaha in the employ of H. Pundt & Co. until 1870; married in Grand Island in 1874, to Miss Emma Ivers, of Springfield, Ill. They have three children—Elfride, Herman and Margaret. Mr. W. is a member of Liederkranz Society; has been a member of the City Board since its organization, and member of the City Council from 1876 to 1880 inclusive.

O. U. WESTCOTT, proprietor of livery, sale and feed stables. Opened business in December, 1878. Size of barn, 66x48 feet. Keeps fourteen head of good horses and nice turnouts, consisting of eleven carriages, etc., and employs three men; he located in Grand Island October, 1878. Born in Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., December 22, 1830. Lived in his native State until 1847, then moved to Dane County, Wis., and farmed seven years. In 1861 went to Carrollton, Freeborn Co., Minn, farmed four years, lived in Alma City until 1876, running a grist mill, mercantile and drug business. He then came to Nebraska. Was married in Fulton, Rock Co., Wis., July 4, 1854, to Miss Elmira E. Coon, of Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y. They have three children—Erford A., Charles R., and Chloe P. Mr. W. is a member of City Council of Grand Island.

J. W. WEST, dealer in general line of groceries and sewing machines. Employs two men and runs a free delivery wagon; he opened business in March, 1874, and carries a stock of $2,000. At first he was in company with a brother three years, after which he became alone interested in the business, and now carries a stock of $3,600; he was born in Delaware, near Smyrna in 1844. Lived in his native county until 1874; was first engaged in farming, then taught school, traveled for a notion house a year as salesman, then went west; he has been Justice of the Peace since 1877; he is a member of the Masonic Order, Knights of Honor and the M. E. Church. Was married in Delaware in 1866, to Miss Martha A. Rutledge, of the latter State. They have nine children—Anna A., Mary E., James E. P., John W., Mattie E., Mabel L., Ella M., Robert R., and an infant daughter named Fannie.

CHARLES A. WIEBE, of the firm of H. H. Glover & Co., dealers in general line of dry goods, ready-made clothing, etc.; he first came to Nebraska in 1863 with his parents; they located on the O. K. farm, one-half mile south of Grand Island; he was born in St. Mary's, Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, July 28, 1860; he worked for his father, Fred A. Wiebe, in the lumber and grain business, that being the first lumber business in the place, since which time he has worked for C. W. Thomas, R. C. Jordan and H. H. Glover; became a partner of the latter January 11, 1882.



Jay E. White

A. H. WILHELM, dealer in all kinds of household furniture. The business was opened by M. C. Berkett in 1879; bought by Mr. W. in April, 1882. He carries a stock of $5,000, employs two men. He first located in Alda, Hall Co., May, 1871, engaged in general merchandising until 1874, went to New York City and worked in a crockery store until 1876; returned to Grand Island and clerked in agricultural implement business until December, 1881. Born in New York City in February, 1849; lived there eighteen years, and went to Chicago, Ill., and became a commercial traveler three years, then to Nebraska. Married in Grand Island, December, 1878, to Miss Anna S Hooper, of the latter city. Have two children—Alice and Edward. He is a member of I. O. O F. of New York City.

CHAUNCEY WILTSE, proprietor of Grand Island Hotel, only first-class hotel in the city. Mr. W. first came to Omaha, Neb., in May, 1856, engaged in private land surveying until 1859, then into government land surveys until 1860, followed mining in Central City, Col., until 1861. Taught school in Independence, Iowa, two years. Was draughtsman four years in Surveyor General's Office in Dubuque, Iowa, and in 1867 returned to Omaha, Neb., where he took a good contract for surveying portions of Madison County, Neb, and islands in the Platt River opposite, completing his work in 1874, by establishing the northern boundary of Nebraska. Was then appointed Chief Clerk of Surveyor General's Office of Nebraska, moving the office from Dubuque, Iowa, to Plattsmouth, Neb. Continued in charge two years, then went to Omaha and built his first home in 1869, after which he followed private and government land surveys until 1874, at which time he became editor of the Omaha *Republican*, and continued six months, after which he came to Grand Island, and rented the hotel by same name where he is now doing a thriving business. He was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., 1834. Began to study law in Omaha, Neb.; admitted at the bar in 1874. He is now president of Nance County Bank. He enlisted in Company A, Forty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry; 100 days service, served four months; mustered out in Davenport, Iowa, September, 1864. He is now a member of Lion Post No. 11, G. A. R., and Commander of the same.

E. R. WISEMAN, dealer in grain, lumber, and building material of all kinds. He opened the business in 1878, locating in Grand Island in March of that year. He was born in Wood County, W. Va., in 1838. He lived in his native county until 1878. During the war in 1863 he moved to Ohio, where he remained a few months, and returned to his native State, and remained until he came to Nebraska. While in Virginia he was engaged in general merchandise twelve years. He was married in West Virginia in 1860, to Miss Frances Beauchamp, of Wood County, W. Va. They have four children—Alice, Lenora, Jennie and Ralph.

JAMES H. WOOLLEY, attorney at law. He came to Grand Island in September, 1878, and opened a law office and general collecting business. He now is attorney for Grand Island Banking Company. He was appointed Deputy District Attorney in July, 1881. He was born in Griggsville, Pike Co., Ill., April 18, 1852. He lived in his native State until seventeen years of age, when he lived near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., eighteen months, attending New Paltz Academy in Ulster County a part of the time; then went to Lincoln, Neb., and attended the State University for some time; then taught school four years, still continuing the study of law. He entered the office of Gen. J. R. Webster, and continued two years, when he was admitted to the bar, June 3, 1878. He then came to Grand Island and began the practice of his chosen profession. He deals in real estate, and loans money for eastern parties.

DONIPHAN.

This is a young and thriving little town situated on the south side of the Platte River, on a level and fertile prairie about twelve miles south from Grand Island, and on the line of the St. Joseph & Western Railroad. It has a population of about 200.

The town is a new one, having been started in 1879. At that time the settlers on or near the town site were W. J. Buyer and Henry Dennam, who had been living on farms here for some time. The railroad station and town were named in honor of Col. Doniphan, of St. Joseph, who was attorney for the St. Joseph & Western Railroad.

The first settler in the town was Samuel Beidelman. He was soon followed by others. Among them were Charles Dufford, S. H. Lakins, S. Gibson and E. Upson.

The first store in the town was opened August 25, 1879, by Upson Bros., on Plum street.

The postoffice was established sometime during the fall of 1879, and Samuel Beidelman was appointed postmaster.

The first school taught after the location of the town of Doniphan was in the fall of 1879, and was taught by Miss Emma Smith, in the old district schoolhouse, which had been built in 1874. The school is still taught in the above mentioned schoolhouse, but arrangements are now being made to erect a large building, on the townsite at an early date.

The first birth occurred on February 9, 1880. The child was named Jennie M. Stout, but she lived but a short time.

The first marriage in the town took place October 30, 1881, and the contracting parties were L. M. Brewer and Miss Anna M. Wharry.

The Doniphan flouring mills were erected in the year 1881, and began operations in November of that year. The mill was erected by W. J. Buyer, on the public square,

The first sermon preached in the village was by Rev. Rockway, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Buyer & McCulloch's hall, and took place on Monday evening, July 18, 1881. On the Sunday following, sermons were preached there by Rev. E. A. McCullum, of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Mr Sweeney, of the Christian; and Rev. Mr. Thurber of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Church societies of the three above named denominations were at once organized. There has not yet been any church building erected, but all these societies are making preparations to build at an early date.

The Doniphan *Index* is the only newspaper published here. It is a bright and newsy weekly, edited and published by Charles Kelsey. It is lively and enterprising, and has done much to aid the substantial progress of the town.

Charles Kelsey came to Nebraska, December 28, 1879, and located at Hastings. Worked there as a printer until April 1, 1881, when he removed to Doniphan, and began the publication of the *Index*. He was born at Aurora, Dearborn Co. Ind., June 13, 1858. When fifteen years old he removed to Neillville, Wis., and began learning the printer's trade. In 1874, he went to Chicago, where he worked on the Chicago *Times* two years. In 1876, he removed to Victor, Iowa, and bought an interest in the Victor *Index*, on which he worked until coming to Nebraska. He was married in Victor, Iowa, November 29, 1877, to Miss Frances E. Brown. They have two children—Paul F., born in Victor, Iowa, November 20, 1878; and Lillie B, born at Hastings, Neb., February 18, 1881.

DONIPHAN BIOGRAPHIES.

W. J. BURGER, firm of Burger & McCulloch, dealers in general merchandise, agricultural implements and all kinds of grain. Mr. B. also deals largely in live stock. He located in Doniphan in 1864; followed ranching, farming, and stock raising; opened the merchandise trade in May, 1881. He owns the town site of Doniphan, 640 acres on Section 36, Town 10, Range 10, 160 cultivated, 240 acres, all cultivated, on Section 12, Town 9, Range 10 joining town site, 60 acres joining town site on north Section 5, Town 10, Range 9, with 20 acres under cultivation. He is Notary Public in the village of Doniphan. He was born in Cedar County, Mo., February 12, 1844. His parents moved to Glenwood, Iowa, in 1849. He lived there until 1860, when he went into the stock business in Colorado, Denver and that vicinity, for three years; then came to Doniphan, Neb. He was married in Glenwood, Iowa, 1864, to Miss Martha A Creason, of Eastern, Iowa. They have four children—Flora A., Jeanette, Albert Doniphan, and Mary Menota.

SAMUEL FRY, firm of Fry & Beidelman, dealers in groceries, boots and shoes, and farmers' produce Opened business in the fall of 1880. Carries a stock of $1,500. He first came to Doniphan, Neb., in 1880. Born in Holmes County, Ohio, February 1, 1839; lived in his native State until 1850, when his people moved to Winterset, Iowa. Enlisted December 11, 1862, in Co. H, 11th Regiment Illinois Cavalry. Was in several skirmishes; taken prisoner at Holly Springs June 21, 1863; held sixteen days as prisoner. Mustered out in Memphis, Tenn.; paid off in Springfield, Ill Went to St. Louis, Mo., and engaged in the grocery trade until he came to Nebraska. Was married in the latter city in 1870 to Miss Madeline Enders, of Baden, Germany. Have one son, named Joseph Albert. Mr. Fry owns a farm of eighty acres of land joining the town site all under cultivation, and has a brick yard on the same.

DR C. T POE, physician and surgeon, Doniphan, Hall Co., Neb. He first located on a homestead on Section 2, Town 9, Range 10, South Platte Precinct. Farmed there for five years, and practiced medicine. Then moved to Grand Island, where he continued practice. Was County Physician three years. He relocated in Doniphan village in the fall of 1880, where he has since practiced. He attended a practitioners' course of lectures at the St. Joseph Hospital Medical College in the winter and spring of 1882, where he received the degree of M. D. Born in Richmond, Va., March 27, 1830. Parents moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, when he was a child; moved to Galesburg, Ill., in 1845, and lived two years. Attended a preparatory college school; then moved to Morgan County, Ill., where he made his home until he came to Nebraska. Began reading medicine in 1848. Graduated from Cincinnati Medical Institute in 1858. Practiced medicine in various places in Ohio and Illinois. Attended a course of lectures in Michigan University, Ann Arbor. Was employed as pharmacist in the Insane Hospital at Jacksonville, Ill., three years. Married in Beardstown, Cass Co., Ill., 1869, to Stella A. Beard, of Ohio. They have three children—Frederick W., Margaret B., and Ella I.

C. F. RAYMER has charge of the lumber yard of C. N. Paine & Co. He first located in Doniphan, Neb., March, 1879, and engaged in the lumber business. He is now Notary Public in Doniphan. Was born in Geneseo, N. Y., September 11, 1838. Parents moved to Stephenson County, Ill., in 1845. He enlisted in Co. B, Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Was with Gen. William T. Sherman in all his campaigns in the Southern States, participating in twenty-five hard fought battles, besides many skirmishes. Mustered out in Louisville, Ky.; final discharge in Springfield, Ill., 1865. He then went to Ackley, Iowa, and clerked in a lumber yard until the spring of 1866. Returned home, and lived until he came to Nebraska. He is a member of G. A. R. of Doniphan, Neb.

WOOD RIVER.

This town is pleasantly located but a short distance from the banks of the river whose name it bears, on the level bottom lands and on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. Surrounded by a fertile and well settled country, it is a prosperous little town, and is making steady progress in building, and each year the amount of business done here increases to a considerable extent.

In the very early history of the county, previous to the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, there was quite a number of settlements in this locality. The first of them was made by a number of Irishmen, among whom were Patrick, Anthony, and Richard Moore, Edward O'Brien, and the Crane brothers, all of whom lived here with their families. They were soon followed by a number of others, all thrifty and industrious farmers. Near them quite a settlement of Americans was formed. Among these were O. D. Montgomery and James Jackson. These were all farmers, and soon fine farms were opened up and considerable many improvements made. Jim Jackson, as he is familiarly called, was one of the leading spirits in this new settlement, and being quite a genius, many amusing stories are told of him. He began life here in a dug-out, and being too poor to own a team and buggy, he took the front axle of his wagon invented a rough sort of seat and shafts, and whenever he wished to ride he would hitch up a fast trotting ox and drive off over the prairies. He has since been County Commissioner for several years, and is one of the wealthy and prosperous merchants of Wood River.

The town of Wood River was first laid out in 1868, about two and one-half miles west of its present site, but it grew very slowly at first. A depot was located here and James Jackson kept a store. A few other buildings were erected, but the town achieved no great importance. A Catholic Church was built here and has a very large membership.

The present town of Wood River was laid out in the summer of 1874, and settlement soon commenced. The first settlers were James Jackson, W. B. and A. G. Hollister, F.

J. Bowman and James Kennedy, who located early in the fall of 1874. The railroad company removed their depot from the old site. James Jackson removed his store to the new point arriving in September, and opened it with a new stock of goods in October.

The post office was established in September, 1874, with A. G. Hollister postmaster.

The first school in the new town was taught the same fall by John Allan in the school house now used as the high school department of the Wood River school. The house was built adjoining the present town site in 1872.

The first sermon was preached soon after the settlement of the town was commenced by Rev. J. N. Allen at the old school house.

The first birth was that of Charles Horn in 1875.

The first death was that of Hannah Jackson in August, 1876.

The first marriage in the village of Wood River was that of Fred Riesland and Miss Rosa Jessup, in August, 1876.

Until the year 1880 the old school house was used for religious as well as educational purposes. In May of that year the Methodist Episcopal Church was completed. It is a fine building and is the only house of worship yet erected.

In December, 1881, Thorp Brothers completed a large and substantial flouring mill in the western part of town. A good quality of flour is manufactured and the mill is already well patronized.

The Wood River *Gazette* is the lively and progressive newspaper published here. It was established the 9th of September, 1881, by R. H. Miller, who published it until March 2, 1882, when it was purchased by James Ewing, the present editor and proprietor. The paper is a five column quarto weekly and Republican in politics.

James Ewing came to Nebraska in May, 1871, and located near Wood River where he engaged in farming and teaching school, which he followed until January 1, 1878, when he entered upon his duties as county superintendent of schools, to which office he was elected the preceding November. Here he served two terms, retiring January 1, 1882, when he was appointed deputy county treasurer, which office he still retains in addition to editing and publishing the *Gazette*. He was born in Allegany County, New York, July 7, 1850. His boyhood days were spent on a farm with his parents. They removing to Cedar County, Iowa, in March, 1866, he went with them, and remained at home, working on a farm until he came to Nebraska in May, 1871.

At the present time the town of Wood River is in a prosperous condition, growing steadily and having the trade from a large scope of country, well settled by an industrious and thriving class of farmers. The population of the town is now about three hundred.

WOOD RIVER BIOGRAPHIES.

N. T. BRITTIN, Postmaster and dealer in merchandise. He opened business in Hall County in June, 1880. He carries a stock of $3,000; has been Postmaster since 1880. He located on a homestead one-half mile south of Wood River in 1871, where he followed farming and stock raising until he began trade in the village. Was born in Madison County, near London, Ohio, October 4, 1838. When he was eighteen years old his parents moved to Clinton, Ill., where he lived until he came to Nebraska. He enlisted August 7, 1862, in Co. B, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; participated in the siege of Atlanta, Resaca, Ga., Franklin, and Nashville, Tenn. He was mustered out in Washington, D. C., May 20, 1865. He returned home, and followed farming until he came West. Was Precinct Assessor in 1878. He was married in Clinton, Ill., in 1868 to Miss H. J. Colwell, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio. They have five children—Letitia, born 1869; Benjamin L., born 1872; Edward E., born 1875; Frederick M., born 1878; Mamie E., born 1881.

F. C. DODGE, stock raiser and dealer, also farmer. Located in Wood River, Neb., in 1867. Took a homestead about a mile north of the village; now owns 640 acres on Sections 7 and 18, all improved; has about 400 head of stock cattle; fed about 350 head of steers during the winter of 1881-82; shipped hogs and cattle to the amount of $40,000 in the season of 1881, and sold in Chicago; during the same time raised 16,000 bushels corn and 3,000 bushels wheat. He came to Wood River in March, 1866, $5,000 in debt. This is a good illustration of what brains and labor will do in Nebraska if well used. He was born in Croydon, N. H., October 12, 1840; lived in his native State until 1865. In early life he worked in factories in the East. In 1865 he went to Cattaraugus County, N. Y., and followed various occupations a short time, then went to Oil City, Pa., and boated lumber on the Allegheny River during the summer. He then went to Sheffield, Ill., remained a short time, and then came to Nebraska. Married in Wood River, May, 1867, to Miss Ellen Abbott, of Canada East. They have one daughter—Gertrude.

JOHN S. DONALDSON, farmer and stock raiser, first came to Hall County in 1869, and worked at the dairy business three years. In 1872 he located on Section 10, Town 10, Range 11, a pre-emption of 160 acres, now he has 150 acres under cultivation. There was not a house on the north side of Wood River at that time in his vicinity until he erected a house of logs in 1872. He was born in the Western Reserve, Ohio, November 20, 1842. He lived in his native State until seventeen years of age, when he went to California, where he lived nearly all the time for fourteen years; was about one and a half years of that time in Oregon, Washington Territory, and British Columbia; followed mining six years, and the balance of the time in various other occupations. He returned to the Eastern States, where he remained two years, and learned how to manufacture cheese. Was married at [illegible] Station, Iowa, in 1869, to Miss Della D. Lovell, formerly of Vermont. They have four children—Cora Belle, Neva Lida, Eva May, and Lillie Maude. He was a member of the Butte Rangers of California three years during his life there.

DR. CORODON D. W. GIBSON, physician and surgeon and dealer in a general line of drugs and medicines, oils, etc. He located in Wood River in the fall of 1878, and began the practice of his profession. He began the drug trade in March, 1880, in Wood River. Was born in Avon, N. Y., November 17, 1840; lived in his native county until 1847, and moved to Genesee County, Mich., where he lived some time with his parents. He entered the Genesee M. E. College as a student. Studied medicine in New York City in 1863-64. He then returned to Detroit, Mich., in the pursuit of his medical studies with Drs. G. W. Booth, C. S. Smith and Sager for some time; then went to Rossenville, Milford, and in various other places until 1874, when he went in company with Dr. J. Camp, and practiced medicine in Bangor, Mich., until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Michigan, January 1, 1861. His wife died in 1870. He again married in 1873 to Miss Mary E. [illegible], of Lima, N. Y. He has three children by his first wife—Horace G. W., Willie F., Winnie F., and Howard E. by his second wife.

WILLIAM B. HOLLISTER, dealer in a general line of hardware and agricultural implements, opened trade June 1, 1882. Carries a $4,000 stock of hardware and all kinds of implements. He is also agent for Randolph, Hedder & [illegible] Shepard Thresher. Employs two men. He first came to North Platte May 1, 1868, and took charge of the Union Pacific Company's telegraph office a year. Then went to Wood River as station agent, and remained in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company at that place until May 1, 1882. Born in Hartford, Conn., July 1, 1845. Parents moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where he lived until the rebellion broke out, when he enlisted as musician in the Forty-second Regiment Ohio Infantry, under James A. Garfield. Served until a general order disposed of regimental bands. He then became a member of a brass band, and was stationed at Gen. Thomas' headquarters in Nashville, Tenn. Remained until the close of the war. Mustered out in Columbus, Ohio, in the spring of 1865. Returned home, went to Pithole, Penn., where he engaged in contracting. Took charge of an oil well, remained a year, and went to Detroit, Mich., in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company; then to Owosso, Mich., as operator and ticket agent until he came to Nebraska. Married in Flint, Mich., February 14, 1870, to Miss Carrie E. Smith, of Milan, Ohio. They have one son—Freddie M. Mr. H. has a farm one and a quarter miles south of Wood River village consisting of 450 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation and 250 meadow land; he also has 240 acres on Section 21, 200 of which are under cultivation; also a farm of eighty acres, one mile north of village, forty of which is under cultivation.

JAMES JACKSON, dealer in general merchandise, Wood River, Hall County, Neb. He opened the business in 1864, beginning with a stock of $[illegible]; he now carries a stock of $6,000; he also deals largely in grain and coal. He was born in England April 21, 1827; came with his parents to America in 1844, and settled in Bureau County, Ill. Lived there until 1849, and moved to Alamakee County, in Northeastern Iowa, where they lived until 1855. They then moved to Floyd County, Iowa, until 1860, when he moved to Wood River, Neb; he built the first store building and opened the sale of the first goods; he rebuilt his present large store in 1870. When he first located he farmed and raised stock until 1874; he sold 450 head of cattle when he closed out stock business; he now owns 320 acres of land five miles from Wood River, eighty acres of which is improved; he served as County Commissioner since 1870, being the second Commissioner elected in Hall County. He was married in Floyd County, Iowa, in 1856, to Miss Mary J. Clark. They had two children—Henry J. and Anna D.; his wife died February 18, 18[illegible]; he is a member of the Masonic Order of Grand Island. Mr. Jackson is one of the enterprising men of Wood River, and has done much to aid in building up his village; he was one of the early pioneers of Hall County. In 1860 he killed a wild buffalo on the ground where the village now stands.

ROBERT KERR, dealer in all kinds of grain and produce, opened the business in the fall of 1881, in Wood River, Neb., under the firm name of Johnson & Kerr. They have a large warehouse, and handle nearly 10,000 bushels of grain per month. Mr. Kerr first located in Wood River in the fall of 1869; worked for the Union Pacific Railroad seven years as foreman of track repairs, farmed six years, and then went into the grain trade. Born in Rochester, N. Y., April 17, 1832; moved to Canada in 1845, where he lived six years, then mined in California some time. Went to Port Austin, and engaged as engineer. Followed that and lumbering until he came to Nebraska.

N. M. LEWTON, dealer in a general line of household furniture, also dealer in live stock; he first located on the island near the Platte River in 1872, where he remained for a few months; he then moved on a farm four miles northwest of Wood River village on Section 2, Jackson Precinct, consisting of 320 acres, [illegible] of which is under cultivation, with good barn, 24x40 feet, costing $350; he was born in Pike County, Ill., May 15, 1841; he lived in his native State until 1872, where he followed various kinds of business; he was raised on a farm; followed photographing, and kept hotel; he enlisted in Co. C, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in 1863, in 100 days' services, and served about six months; he then embarked in the grocery business a few months; he then went into the picture business, after which he went to Davenport, Iowa, and farmed; he returned to Illinois, and followed different occupations, and finally located in Nebraska; he was married in Hancock County, Ill., August 1867, to Miss Sarah Nesbit, of Kentucky. They have three children—Emma, Charley, and Salina.

JOHN MAHER, farmer and stock raiser, came to what is now Jackson Precinct, formerly Wood River, June 28, 1862, and settled on Section 28; he now owns 240 acres, 180 of which are under cultivation; he also owns eighty acres on Section 31, forty of which are improved; he located close to the old California emigrant wagon road. There were only a few settlers in the whole county; herds of buffalo, deer, antelope, wolves, and bands of Indians roamed the plains in undisputed control of the vast sea of prairie land. They were obliged to leave home for fifteen months at one time on account of the Indian troubles; he was born in Ireland March 12, 1822; came to America in 1847; he was married in 1858 to Elizabeth Collins, who was born in Ireland January 26, 1836. She came to America at the same time, and married in Springfield, Mass. They have six children—Honora E., Patrick, William A., Dennis A., John L., and James M. They are all members of the Catholic Church; he has been a member of the School Board of his district.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

HAMILTON County is bounded on the east by York, south by Clay, west by Hall, and north by Merrick counties and contain three hundred and fifty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty acres of the most fertile lands of the state, of which two hundred and thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and six acres are taxable.

The county agriculturally considered is located in the garden portion of the state and nature has left it one of the most beautiful counties in its landscape upon the face of the earth, and no county in the state takes rank in advance of Hamilton in an agricultural point of view. By reference to the map it will be seen that the great Platte River washes its northern boundary, and that four of the principal rivers of the state head in it, and are sufficiently apart to give a gentle undulating surface rising with a gradual swell, from the banks of the streams to a point equi-distant between them; with this formation natural drainage is displayed in its highest state of perfection. The beds of the creeks and water courses are shallow and much depressed, and sloughs of standing water are here comparatively unknown. Nearly all of the smaller streams furnish water about two-thirds of the year, and the Blue River in the south part of the county furnishes mill power during the entire year, and the rain and snow fall, though not so great as in other portions of the State, are becoming more abundant with eac hsucceeding year.

The climate does not vary much from other portions of the South Platte country. The spring brings with it moderate rains that seem to fall at just the right time, the summers are delightful, the warm rays of the sun being tempered by cool breezes that never fail in their coming, while the harvest season cannot be surpassed by any country. The winters are mild and dry, with but little snow, and the bright warm sunshine makes them as compared to the vigorous snow and frost bound winters of the Eastern States very mild and pleasant seasons. Occasionally a severe storm of snow or a destructive wind visits this locality, but the history of the past records but few. The soil from two to three feet in depth and in many places much deeper, resembles a composite of artificial mould somewhat different from the prevailing natural soil, and is in all appearances like the finest garden mould, dark in color, easily worked, and eminently productive. It is not too porous, so that it will not hold water for the sustenance of vegetation, nor is it too compact or solid, holding all the water that falls upon it at the surface. It is of such a nature that the fibrous roots of trees and plants are found at a depth varying from five to twenty feet, and possesses the many good qualities which enable the husbandman to produce a variety of crops, and it never disappoints him where properly tilled.

There seems to be hardly a limit to the wide range of grains, grasses and vegetables, it will abundantly produce. There is not a domestic product of the soil adapted to this climate that fails of perfect development; even many of the semi tropical plants make wonderful showing when climate and altitude are considered. Winter and spring wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, buckwheat, sorghum, flax, hemp, broom-corn, millet, hungarian, every variety of the potato, and all garden vegetables, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, grapes, currants, and all the endless list of small fruits that grow in the medium latitudes, flourish in this country to almost perfection.

EARLY HISTORY.

The exploring party of Gen. John C. Fremont, were probably the first whites who stepped upon Hamilton County soil. The Mormons came next in their long weary journey to Salt Lake, leaving their foot-prints in the shape of a long winding, deep beaten roadway now known as the "Old Mormon Trail." Subsequently the overland travel to Pike's Peak and California, first traveled by the military, and called the "Old Fort Kearney, or Pike's Peak trail." The former of these historic trails crosses the country on one of the continuous divides formed by Lincoln and Beaver creeks, and the latter winds through the beautiful Platte valley hugging the river quite closely.

At this period of history the Indian tribes, not then reduced by the encroachments of a more powerful race, passed their time in the hunt and chase, or in measuring their prowess with other tribes. This was a vast unexplored region with no inhabitants but the red men, and the buffalo, deer, elk and antelope. The wild gazelle, with silvery feet of romance and song, still roamed in happy freedom over the trackless oceans of grasses, and held undisputed sway over the mighty meadows of the boundless West. The first white man who took up his residence for even a temporary purpose in the country was David Millspaw. In the year 1861 he established a ranch upon Beaver Creek on the line of the "Old Trail," leading from Nebraska City to Fort Kearney. A portion of the "Old Mormon Trail" on Section eleven, Town ten, Range five. The next year, 1862, Messrs. John Harris and Alfred Blue, established the famous Deep-Well Ranch, thirteen miles west of the Millspaw Ranch. This was a popular stopping place among the freighters on account of a deep well that never failed in its supply of pure water. About this time J. T. Briggs established a ranch on the Old Fort Kearney trail near the Platte. These several ranches flourished until the advent of the great continental railway, and the iron-horse superseded the mule and ox team of the freighter.

The overland stage coach made its appearance in 1863, and Prairie Camp, a relay station was established during this year. It was situated six miles west of the Millspaw Ranch.

The first permanent settlement made in the county was made in the Blue Valley, near the south line of the county. Jarvie Chaffee and George Hicks settled upon Section thirty-four (34), Town nine (9), Range six (6), within the present limits of Orville Precinct in the month of June, 1866. Mr. Chaffee built a dug-out which was the first residence constructed in the county, its size being ten feet by twelve. In the month of January, 1867, James Waddle and John Brown made settlements on Section twenty-six (26), Town nine (9), Range five (5), Farmers' Valley Precinct. They with their families were the next to make Hamilton

County their home, and built the first log-houses. J. D. Wescott, C. O. Wescott, N. M. Bray, Michael Steinmentz, arrived in May of this year, and located in Farmers' Valley Precinct. Mr. Steinmentz settled on Section twenty-eight (28), and the others upon Section twenty-four (24), Town nine (9), Range five (5).

In the month of June, 1867, James Cameron, Robert Lamont settled on Section twenty-six (26), Town nine (9), Range six (6), and John Harris took up a claim on Section twenty-eight (28), Town nine (9), Range five (5), Cameron and Lamont in Orville Precinct, and Harris in Farmers' Valley.

The following October James Cummings and William D. Young settled on the Blue, the former on Section twenty-six (26), and the latter on Section thirty-four (34), Town ten (10), Range five (5).

In the month of February, 1868, George Proud settled on Section twenty-six (26), Town nine (9), Range six (6), and in December John Salmon, Alexander Salmon, James Rollo and Frank Dickson made settlements. The Messrs. Salmon made their claims on Section twenty-eight (28), Mr. Rollo on Section thirty (30), Town nine (9), Range five (5), and Mr. Dickson on Section twenty-six (26), Town nine (9), Range six (6).

In April, 1869, S. M. Hunter and Philip Hunter settled on Section thirty-four (34), Town nine (9), Range five (5), and in the month of June, John Laurie settled on the claim of John Harris, Section twenty-eight (28), Town nine (9), Range five (5).

The first settlers on Lincoln Creek were Martin Werth and family, William Werth, August Werth, locating on Section twenty-four (24), Town ten (10), Range five (5), in October, 1869. Jacob Erickson also settled, about this time on Section twenty-two (22). The following spring of 1870, S. W. Spafford and family, and N. P. Spafford, settled on Section thirty-two (32), and Henry Spafford on Section thirty-four (34), Town eleven (11), Range six (6). L. W. Hastings and James McBride settled on Section two (2), Town ten (10), Range six (6). In the fall of 1870, G. C. Boyce, Noah Brotherton, William S. Boyce, S. F. Ganis and R. E. Boyce came out here from Iowa to locate, but returned and came out the next spring.

J. M. Fodge, G. Haner, A. P. Hendrickson, A. Mogenson, J. M. Sechler, John Mathews, J. C. Ratcliffe, J. P. Elliot, John Hagerman, P. C. Culver, John Tweedy, D. Grant, C. H. Kimball, John and Christopher Hazelbaker, made settlements during the spring and summer of 1871, and in the fall of 1871 Messrs. Fodge and family made settlement on Section thirty-two (32).

The Blue valley in the north part of the county was settled by W. L. Whittemore in 1870, who took up his claim on Section two (2), Town twelve (12), Range five (5). B. F. Webb also settled on Section twelve (12), Town twelve (12), Range five (5). T. W. Manchester, M. Vanduzen and others located here in 1872,

John Danhauer settled in South Platte Precinct in 1871, Stephen Platz and James Odell in 1872.

Mr. Hewitt settled in the extreme northeast corner of the county on Section twenty-four (24) Town ten (10) Range five (5) in 1872 and shortly after J. W. Ward, C. Thurman, James Foster and C. Foster, who took up their claims in Bluff Precinct.

S. K. Butler and Henry Jennings are also among the early settlers who came to Hamilton County with the heavy frosts of many years resting upon their honest faces, but showing as much youth and vigor in subduing its fertile soil as many of the younger settlers. Mr. Platz brought quite a herd of cattle with him, but most of them perished during the Easter storm of 1873, while that tremendous storm of snow and wind was sweeping over the country. Among the older settlers of the extreme west side of the county are Charles Tompkins and family, Jacob Jeffers and family and Mrs. Charlotte Ward, who arrived and camped on their homesteads on Section four (4) Town ten (10) Range eight (8). Mr. Tompkins says they were quite surprised one day to see twenty-five Indians riding toward them as they were all busy at work upon their houses, but they proved to be Omaha Indians, and after giving them something to eat they passed on leaving them their scalps for which they were very thankful.

The next settlers were H. B. Hall and Rev. A. D. Tremball. Mr. Hall settled on Section twenty-eight (28), and Rev. Tremball upon Section thirty-two (32) Town eleven (11), Range eight (8) and S. P. Cowgill, another early settler, located upon Section four (4) Town ten (10) Range eight (8).

The first settler in Hamilton Precinct, formerly a part of Deepwell Precinct, was G. K. Eaton, who took up his claim in the spring of 1872 and shortly after was followed by H. B. Miller, Robert Eyres, S. B. Gebhart, B. F. Isaman and Samuel Miller.

A post office was established here in 1874 under the name of Hamilton and afterwards changed to Alvin. Benjamin Abbott was appointed Postmaster.

The southwest part of the county embracing Scoville and Union Precincts was settled in 1871. Union, by M. Farrell, D. Kensinger, J. E. Jackett, A. V. B. Peck, W. H. and C. M. Garrison, taking up their claims on Sections twenty (20) and twenty-eight (28), Town nine (9), Range seven (7). Scoville by D. A. Scoville and D. W. Garrison, who held full possessession until the spring of 1873, when they were joined by A. Murdock, J. M. Livingstone, T. D. Case and S. N. Case. Messrs. Scoville and Garrison settled on Section twenty-four (24), Town nine (9), Range eight (8). In the fall of 1872 there was quite a sensation created in this precinct, caused by a party of men hunting antelope. The report of their guns frightened a woman into the belief that the Indians had made a raid upon the settlement. Taking her two small children she fled from her home, partly dragging them across the prairie spreading the news of carnage and desolation among the settlers as she went, and finally concealing herself in an old sod stable.

Brave men were soon under arms willing to die for their homes and families. The women after the first occasion of alarm had passed, showed themselves worthy, and quietly went to work running bullets and preparing ammunition for their husbands, who were out waiting to give the first Indian that appeared a warm reception. After a time the true state of affairs were discovered and after a hearty laugh all returned to their homes and peace and quiet once more prevailed.

The first settlers on Beaver Creek were R. M. Hunt, Samuel Yost and S. B. Chapman, in 1870, and very soon after they were followed by J. W. Jones, H. M. Graham, Henry Newman and Franklin Jacoby. A little incident that happened to Mr. Hunt will show what constant fear the early settlers were under. Mr. Hunt was at work in the field and becoming very thirsty went to the creek a few rods distant to get a drink. He had no dish with him so he laid down on the bank to drink from the stream. After quenching his thirst, the sun being partly behind and over his head, cast his shadow upon the water; being an old man and in a new country, with nothing to attract his attention but the herds of wild antelope and elk, it would be natural to suppose that his mind would dwell upon the Indians that were frequently seen in those days, and to imagine all sorts of barbarism and cruelty committed at their hands. Upon seeing his shadow in the water, imagination pictured to his mind a wild blood-thirsty savage crouched down in the tall grass that grew in the water before him, just ready to spring at him with his favorite scalping-knife in his hand and a demoniacal grin of satisfaction on his face at the prospect of lifting the old man's hair. Mr. Hunt rose upon his knees with the fire of younger days sparkling in his eye, determined to sell his life as dearly as possible, struck out right and left with his clenched fist in such a violent manner that he was fairly lifted upon his feet, when a thought struck him that after all discretion would be the better part of valor and accordingly he "lit out" as fast as his legs could carry him.

During the years 1872 and 1873 settlers poured into the county from all parts of the country, many coming from Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa, and some from New England. Every available homestead was taken up. Since that date settlers have continued to arrive with each succeeding season transforming its fertile soil from a mere uninteresting plain of rolling billowy prairie, into a very garden, inhabited by an intelligent and well-to-do people, possessing every social advantage enjoyed by communities having greater opportunities, and hoary with the frosts of nearly a century.

From the little handful of eighteen sturdy pioneers, who assembled at the house of John Harris, only twelve years ago, on the banks of the Blue to organize the county, their followers have increased, year, by year, to a population of over nine thousand, and an assessed valuation of $1,507,090.62.

FIRST THINGS.

The first frame house was erected by F. H, Clark in 1870, the lumber being hauled from Grand Island.

The first birth in the county took place at the Millspaw Ranch, a son to John and Rosy McClellan and grandson to David Millspaw. This transpired in the fall of 1861 and two years later the first death took place at this same ranch in the removal of the above mentioned child in the summer of 1863, and was buried on the prairie near the site of the old ranch.

The first birth on record was a son to C. O. Wescott (Orville Wescott) from whom the town of Orville, received its name.

The first marriage was that of Phillip Hart to Elizabeth Ellen Verley, August 21, 1870, by Robert Lamont, Probate Judge. The first death was that of the wife of J. D. Wescott.

The first election was held at the house of John Harris on the Blue, May 3, 1870.

The first case tried in the district court was a divorce suit at a term of this court, presided over by Hon. George B. Lake. Mr. E. W. Denio and Mr. Darnell were the counsel retained, and were the first lawyers who practiced in the county.

The first Fourth of July celebration was held, in the year 1870, in a grove on the southside of the Blue, the property of Mr. J. D. Wescott. The oration was delivered by B. D. Brown, the orator of the day, it being his first attempt, and also the first oration listened to in the county.

The first crime committed was the murder of a Mr. Johnson, of Illinois, in August, 1870. In company with Mr. F. Sawyer, of Lincoln, Nebraska, he had been looking at the county, and it is supposed Sawyer murdered him for his money, while they were returning to Lincoln.

Johnson's body was found several days after, lying on the prairie in this county, and Sawyer was arrested on suspicion at Lincoln and brought back to Hamilton County for preliminary examination, which took place before Justice of the Peace John Brown, at the house of James Waddle, about the 1st of September. He was bound over, and sent to Lincoln for safe keeping, where he was discharged from custody on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The first post office was established in 1870, on the Blue, at the house of Robert Lamont, who was appointed postmaster, under the name of Verona.

In the spring of 1871 a second post office was established on Lincoln Creek, at the house of S. W. Spafford, with S W. Spafford as Postmaster—called Spafford's Grove.

A weekly mail was received from Seward *via* York to Grand Island.

L. W. Hastings was the first mail contractor, and upon one of his trips quite an amusing incident occurred.

It happened upon one dark night in the winter of 1871 and 1872, as he was journeying westward from York to Aurora, that he lost his way. The roads were travelled but little, and the snow blown by the winds filled the tracks as fast as they were made. After groping about in the dark for some time, he took a star for his guide, hoping to reach Lincoln Creek and follow it home. All at once the horses came to a full stop, and refused to go any farther. He urged them, applied his whip with vigor, but still they refused to move. He got out of his buggy, and found he had been trying to make his horses climb a dug out, owned by Mrs. Fodge. He found the steps leading down and knocked at the door; a voice within called out, "Who's there?"

"Answer me, where am I?"

From inside—"You are there at the door." "Yes, I know, but where am I?" "At the door, I say." "Yes, but what part of the country, I mean?" "In Nebraska." "Yes, I know, but which way from Aurora?" "Oh, you are east from Aurora." The mail carrier, getting desperate, cried out, "Well, open this door and see if you can tell me the road to Aurora." "Oh, you are lost, are you?" Whereupon they put him upon his course, so that after being started twice, he went on his way, rejoicing.

The first school district was organized September 27, 1870. Joseph Stockham was elected director, and the census return of the district recorded the names of thirty-nine children of school age.

The first schoolhouse was built of logs by subscription, each settler furnishing a log, and two old bachelors bought the windows and two pine boards for a desk, the seats being made of split logs. It was situated on Section thirty-four (34); Town nine (9); Range five (5).

Miss Jennie Laurie taught the first school with ten pupils in attendance, and was paid by subscription, the settlers contributing money or wheat as best they could, in the winter of 1870-71. During this winter a short time after the school-house was built, it caught fire, and was partly burned one evening, after there had been a social gathering of the settlers. After all had repaired to their several homes, two sturdy pioneers, Mr. John Harris and Robert Waddle happened to notice in their wakeful hours about midnight, a bright light in the direction of the schoolhouse, and further investigation proved that this pioneer educational edifice was in flames. They hurried to the scene. Mr. Waddle, possessing a spirit of caution, remained upon *terra firma*, while Mr. Harris organized himself into a hook and ladder company, and mounted the roof of the burning building. He reached the roof in safety, and while standing in this perilous position, his clear musical voice rang out upon the midnight air, "Brave John stood on the burning deck, whence all but him had fled——;" but the words were scarcely said ere the poles burned away and precipitated him into the interior of the building, together with a mass of burning timber, sod and dirt, with every conceivable way of escape blockaded, except to scale the perpendicular walls which was all but impossible. He soon made his way out through a window, remarking as he appeared, "I guess brave John better get out of here." But Mr. Waddle was not idle after his friend disappeared; he went to work with a will, pouring water upon the flames, and being reinforced by Mr. Harris, the fire was soon extinguished. In a few days the building was repaired and the school going on as usual, with no serious damage done to the impromptu fire company.

Rev. Mr. Colwell preached the first sermon in the county, at the house of James Waddle, in the spring of 1869. His labors cover a period of about three years.

The first church organization was effected at the house of R. M. Hunt in Beaver Precinct August 12, 1871, consisting of the following members: Ruth M. Hunt, S. B. Yost, Stephen Pollard, Alvira Jones and F. Ann Doty. It was called the Aurora Baptist Church, but was reorganized later.

Unity Presbyterian Church, Monroe Precinct was organized by Rev. N. C. Robinson, Synodical Missionary, June 4, 1875, and has a membership of thirty-four.

Avon Presbyterian Church, Bluff Precinct, was organized by Rev. H. M. Giltner, August 11, 1876, who became its pastor and had charge until he was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Patterson in September, 1877, who was in charge until September, 1881, since which date the church has been supplied.

There are also church organizations of the Methodist Episcopal Church in several parts of the county, as follows:

Whittemore Class, Otis Precinct, organized by Rev. C. L. Smith at Whittemore Schoolhouse attached to the Stromsburg Circuit.

Van Wormer Class, Orville Precinct, organized in the spring of 1873, attached to Aurora Circuit.

Soward Class, organized in the month of June, 1873, attached to St. Joe Circuit in Union Precinct.

Boagg Class, also in Union Precinct, organized in February, 1875.

W. K. Ream organized a class at the Klumb Schoolhouse in the winter of 1875–76 and another at the Fairview Schoolhouse in the summer of 1876.

Rev. Clement Aldridge organized a class at the Cain Schoolhouse in the summer of 1881.

Rev. C. L. Smith organized a class at the Hoffman Schoolhouse in the month of February, 1876.

In the winter of 1870 Mr. James Rollo had the misfortune to temporarily lose his eye-sight. At this time he was living in a small dug-out, on the Blue River. The winter being quite severe, the settlers in the immediate vicinity proposed to make a chopping-bee, and cut, score and hew the logs for a new house. Mr. Rollo decided to celebrate the event by giving his friends what was considered a rare treat in those days of bachelorhood, a huge cake. Mr. John Harris was solicited, and accepted the appointment of cook, and one Sunday morning found him hard at work in Mr. Rollo's dug-out, fulfilling the duties of his appointment. The ingredients used in preparing the cake were: two pounds and a half of sugar, two dozen eggs and flour in proportion. They were stirred together with all the skill he possessed and put to bake in an old bake oven at 9 A. M. After six hours of careful watching it came out in all its greatness fully as large as a half-bushel.

On Monday the settlers gathered and soon their busy axes made the little timber-grove ring. At noon the work was well under way and all hands suspended operations to sample the cake. A gallon of sorghum was served as a relish, brought on in an old coffee-pot, and all made a hearty meal, carrying the fragments to their several homes.

At the present time, in many of the dwellings of those who participated in the event, may be found a well-kept and cherished relic, a piece of this well remembered cake.

ORGANIZATION.

Hamilton Co. was organized at a general election, held May 8, 1870, at the house of John Harris, called for that purpose by a proclamation of Gov. David Butler, issued March 13th, 1870, of which the following is a copy:—

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
Executive Department.

Whereas, a large number of the unorganized county of Hamilton herewith in a petition asking that an election be called for the purpose of choosing county officers preliminary to the organization of said county.

Therefore, I, David Butler, Governor of Nebraska, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby order that an election be held at the house of John Harris in said county from 9 o'clock a.m., to 6 o'clock p. m. on Thursday the 3rd day of May, A.D., 1870, for the purpose of choosing three County Commissioners, one County Clerk, one County Treasurer, one Sheriff, one Probate Judge, one County Surveyor, one County Superintendent of Public Schools, one Coroner, three Judges of and two Clerks of Elections.

And I here designate and appoint John Laurie Norris, M. Bray, and Jarvie Chaffee as judges, and Josias D. Wescott and William D. Young clerks, to conduct said election in accordance with the act for the organization of counties approved June 24, 1867, and the election laws of the State.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln, this 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, of the Independence of the United States, Ninety-fourth, and of this State the Fourth.

[SEAL.] By the Governor, DAVID BUTLER.

THOMAS P. KENNARD, Sec. of State.

In accordance with this proclamation eighteen citizens, the voting population, assembled at the house of John Harris, in what is now known as Farmer's Valley Precinct on the Blue River, May 8, 1870, and organized Hamilton County, electing the following officers, as shown by the certificate of this election filed in the County Clerk's Office; "For County Seat, South half of northeast quarter, Section 22, Town 9, Range 6 west, had 18 votes, being the whole number cast at the first election held in Hamilton County. The officers elected were Josias D. Wescott, County Clerk; County Commissioners—Wm. D. Young, Norris M. Bray, Alexander Laurie; Clarence O. Wescott, Treasurer; Geo. F. Dickson, Sheriff; Robert Lamont, Probate Judge; John E. Harris, Surveyor; John Laurie, Supt. Pub. Instruction; James Rollo, Coroner.

Attest—Judges of Election—John Laurie, Norris M. Bray, Jarvis Chaffee; Clerks of Election, Josias D. Wescott, William D. Young.

The county seat as located by the vote of the people was named Orville City, in honor of Orville Wescott, son of C. O. Wescott, the first child born in the county whose birth is on record.

County Surveyor Harris laid out the town, and a courthouse was built in May, 1872, in which the records of the county were kept until their removal to Aurora, January 1, 1876, at which date Aurora was made the county seat after a long and spirited contest, during which five elections were held to decide the question of removal.

The following is the roster of county officials who have served since the organization of the county:—

ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

1870—Commissioners—William D. Young, Norris M. Bray. Alexander Laurie; Josias D, Wescott, Clerk; C. O Wescott, Treasurer; George F. Dickson, Sheriff; Robert Lamont, Probate Judge; John E. Harris, Surveyor; John Laurie, Supt. Pub. Inst.; James Rollo, Coroner. 1871—Commissioners—W. D. Young, N. M. Bray, William Werth; J. D. Wescott, Clerk; C. O. Wescott, Treasurer; George F. Dickson, Sheriff; Robert Lamont, Probate Judge; John E. Harris, Surveyor: John Laurie, Supt. Pub. Inst.; James Rollo, Coroner. 1872—J. D. Wescott, Clerk; C. O. Wescott, Treasurer; George F. Dickson, Sheriff; S. M. Hunter, Probate Judge; E. J. Lewis, Surveyor; Byron D. Brown, Supt. Pub. Inst.; Alexander Salmon, Coroner; Commissioners—J. F. Glover, Norris M. Bray, Wilhelm Werth. 1873—Commissioners—Norris M. Bray, Wilhelm Werth, Philip C. Housel; J. D. Wescott, Clerk; C. O. Wescott, Treasurer; George F. Dickson, Sheriff; S. M. Hunter, Probate Judge; E. J. Lewis, Surveyor; Byron D. Brown. Supt. Pub. Inst.; Alexander Salmon, Coroner. 1874—Commissioners—Norris M. Bray, P. C. Housel, Edward Nugent; William R. Mitchell, Clerk; James H. Farris, Treasurer; J. M. Fodge, Sheriff; J. W. Ward, Probate Judge; W. H. Epla, Surveyor; J. T. Price, Supt. Pub. Inst.; J. L. Trobee, Coroner. 1875—Commissioners—P. C. Housel, Edward Nugent; B. F. Isaman; William R. Mitchell, Clerk; James H. Farris, Treasurer; J. M. Fodge, Sheriff; J. W. Ward, Probate Judge; W. H. Epla, Surveyor; J. T. Price, Supt. Pub. Inst.; J. L. Trobee, Coroner. 1876—Commissioners—Edward Nugent, B. F. Isaman, William Steele; J. H. Helms, Clerk; James H. Farris, Treasurer; D. A. Scoville, Sheriff; W. L. Whittemore, Probate Judge; George M. Hollenback, Surveyor; Brig.-Gen. Delavan Bates, Supt. Pub. Inst.; Ira Westbrook, Coroner. 1877—Commissioners—Edward Nugent, B. F. Isaman, William Steele J. H. Helms, Clerk; James H. Farris, Treasurer; D. A. Scoville, Sheriff; W. L. Whittemore, Probate Judge; George M. Hollenback, Surveyor; Brig.-Gen. Delavan Bates, Supt. Pub. Inst.; Ira Westbrook, Coroner. 1878—Commissioners—William Steele, A. V. B. Peck, J. F. Adams; T. C. Klumb, Clerk; T. A. McKay, Treasurer; James Fodge, Sheriff; W. L. Whittemore, Probate Judge; D. B. Parks, Surveyor; Brig.-Gen. Delavan Bates, Supt. Pub. Inst.; Goodwin Noble, Coroner. 1879—Commissioners—A. V. B. Peck and S. H. Fry appointed to fill vacancy, J. F. Adams, Edward Huling; T. C. Klumb, Clerk; T. A. McKay, Treasurer; James Fodge, Sheriff; W. L. Whittemore, Probate Judge; D. B. Parks, Surveyor; E. B. Barton, Supt. Pub. Inst.; Goodwin Noble, Coroner. 1880—Commissioners—Jonathan Foster, Edward Huling, George Leiphart; W. L. Whittemore, Clerk; T. A. McKay, Treasurer; R. H. Peard, Sheriff; W. L Stark, Probate Judge; D. B. Parks, Surveyor; E. B. Barton, Supt. Pub. Inst.; F. H. Clark, Coroner. 1881—Commissioners—Edward Huling, George Leiphart, George W. Pierce; W. L. Whittemore, Clerk; T. A. McKay, Treasurer; R. H. Peard, Sheriff; W. L. Stark, Probate Judge; D. B. Parks, Surveyor; E. B. Barton, Supt. Pub. Inst; F. H. Clark, Coroner. 1882—Commissioners—George Liephart, George W. Pierce, Joseph Stockham; W. F. Peck Clerk; James H. Farris, Treasurer; W. Z. Pollard, Sheriff; W. K. Ream, Probate Judge; D. B. Parks, Surveyor; E. B. Barton, Supt. Pub. Inst.; J. W. Ellerton, Coroner.

Hon. Thomas B. Johnson, of Aurora, represented the 28th Representative District for the years 1876 and 1877; and Hon. R. W. Grayhill, of Aurora, for the years 1879 and 1880.

J. H. Helms, of Aurora, was elected as Representative in November, 1880, and is now serving his second year.

COUNTY SEAT FIGHT.

The county seat was first located at Orville, a beautiful site near the south line of the county upon the Blue River, at the first general election in 1870, and this little town held the undisputed honor until 1873. During this year a petition to relocate was filed and at the election that followed a two-thirds majority was given for the town of Aurora, but the commissioners refused to move. A writ of *mandamus* was issued against them, which they fought and carried to the Supreme Court, and when final judgment was rendered Aurora was defeated. In the fall of 1874 Aurora was again successful in bringing up the question of removal at the general election, and again defeated her rival. The Commissioners still refused to move, basing their decision upon technical grounds.

At this junction Aurora mustered 150 of her faithful followers, and by the force of superior numbers captured the records and removed them to their present depository, but the following spring a writ of *mandamus* compelled their removal back to Orville, and a third court house election was ordered.

Hamilton now entered the fight, and it became a three-cornered battle; the law required a majority over all competitors to move a county seat, and on this ballot Aurora failed to get a sufficient number of votes. Not dismayed by all these bootless contests, Aurora quietly took her defeat, and in July, 1875, again succeeded in getting the question of removal submitted. After a hotly contested battle she was badly defeated, Hamilton getting a majority of 150 votes over Aurora, but not enough to remove the county seat from Orville. The vanquished charged fraud, corruption, ballot-box stuffing, but at that time the trick of going behind the returning board was unknown, and Orville still held the much coveted county seat.

The fifth election in this somewhat extensive series was, however, the Waterloo for both Hamilton and Orville. Aurora had by this time learned the tactics of her rivals, for when the last vote was counted Aurora had a majority of eighty over all, and her enemies laid down their arms. Aurora, to make her victory sure, built without expense to the county one of the finest court houses in Western Nebraska, and deeded it, with the handsome square around which the town is built, to the county.

Hamilton and Orville became merged in Aurora, which has become a thriving town, and Orville has fallen so low as to become the county poor farm, while Hamilton has almost become a deserted village.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first attempt made to organize an agricultural society in the county was in the fall of 1871, in the store of David Stone at Aurora Preliminary steps were taken at this date, but the organization was. perfected at Orville City, July 3, 1872. Joseph Glover was elected President; James Rollo, Vice President; George F. Dickson, Secretary; E. J. Lewis, Assistant Secretary; John Laurie, Treasurer.

The first fair was held in October, 1872, on the public square at Orville City. The court house was used as a floral hall, and for the display of the different exhibits, and the prairie as a race course. Among the attractions at this first meeting was a bareback equestrian race in which the young ladies of the county participated, and Miss Nellie Henderson won the race and premium. An annual fair has been held since the organization of the society, but no grounds were laid out until 1879.

During this year the present fair grounds, comprising a tract of forty acres situated on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section nine (9), town ten (10), range six (6), was purchased and a good half-mile track laid.

The buildings comprise sheds for stock and a substantial frame building used as a floral hall. The standing of the society will rank well with those of adjoining counties, and liberal premiums are annually offered.

The present officers of the society are W. A. Johnson, President; O. W. Cass, Vice President; E. S. Phelps, Secretary; Maj. J. S. Miller, Treasurer.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS AND HISTORY.

The progress of educational interests in Hamilton County has been sure and permanent in its character. In none of her sister counties has more rapid progress been made in the efficiency of the schools, or the number and character of its school buildings. They are the pride of the people of this county, and ample provision is made for their annual support and the maintenance of the firm enduring basis upon which they have been placed. The citizens of Hamilton County are above the average in intelligence, and contribute liberally in matters of educational work, and for a county so young as Hamilton its institutions of learning will compare favorably with many of the older counties in the state.

In some of the outlying districts a few rudely constructed school buildings are still to be found—relics of the pioneer days, but nearly all are furnished with large comfortable frame buildings, well furnished with patent seats and desks in a manner that would do honor to a more thickly populated state than Nebraska.

The school lands of this county are of the most valuable kind, and furnish a handsome yearly revenue, increasing with each succeeding year.

School district No. 1, the first organized in the county, included all the territory lying in town nine (9), range five (5), west. Notice of the first meeting was given to James Waddle by County Superintendent of Public Instruction, John Laurie, which was held at the house of James Waddle, September 27, 1870. Joseph Stockham was elected Director.

District No. 2 was organized at a meeting held in the dug-out of Joseph Stockham, June 20, 1871. Byron D. Brown was chosen Director, and the district included the east one quarter of town nine (9) range (5), except the east one half of the east tier of sections on the east line.

District No. 3 comprised all of town ten (10), range (5), and was organized at the house of R. M. Hunt, March 3rd, 1870, with S. B. Chapman as Director.

District No. 4 was organized February 14th, 1872, at the house of C. H. Kimball, and included the south one half of town eleven (11), range six (6). S. W. Spafford, Director.

District No. 5 was organized at the house of M. Lewis, February 20th, 1872, and E. J. Lewis elected Director.

District No. 6 was organized February 14, 1872, at the house of John Mathews, notice being issued to J. E. McBride, and included the east one half of town ten (10), range six (6), which was extended March 27, 1872, to include all of that township. First Director L. W. Hastings.

District No. 7 was organized at the house of Wm. Werth, April 27, 1872. The first notice was issued to Robert Lamont and reissued to Wm. Werth, April 16, 1872. Wm. Werth was chosen the first Director, and the territory included the south east one quarter of town eleven (11), range five (5).

In district No. 8 notice of formation was issued to Noah Brotherton, March 12th, 1872, and the first meeting organizing the district was held at the house of Geo. Haner. The original territory comprised the south west one quarter of town eleven (11), range five (5), and extended March 26th to include all of range five (5), north of town ten (10). First Director elected James M. Fodge.

District No. 9 was organized April 9th, 1872, at the house of David Stone in Aurora, the notice of the first meeting being issued to Darius Wilcox. The territory covered by this district included all of town ten (10), west of range six (6), except the east one half of town ten (10), range six (6).

District No. 10 was organized at the house of Charles Pelan, June 22, 1872. Boundaries, northwest, one quarter of town nine (9), range five (5) west.

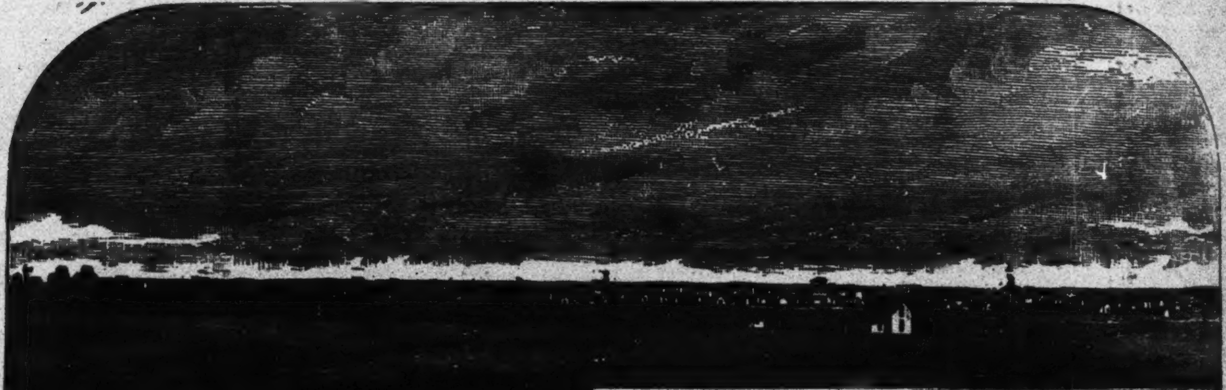
District No. 11 included the north east one quarter of town nine of range six (6), and was organized November 9, 1872.

The organization of district No. 12 includes all the districts formed up to the year 1873. It was organized at the house of L. A. Franklin, November 30th, 1872, and comprised all of town nine (9), range (7). During the year 1873 twenty-one districts were organized, making a total of thirty-three, and at the close of the year 1874 the number of districts had increased to seventy-one. In 1875 to seventy eight. There are now eighty-seven organized districts in the county, nine being organized since the close of the year 1875.

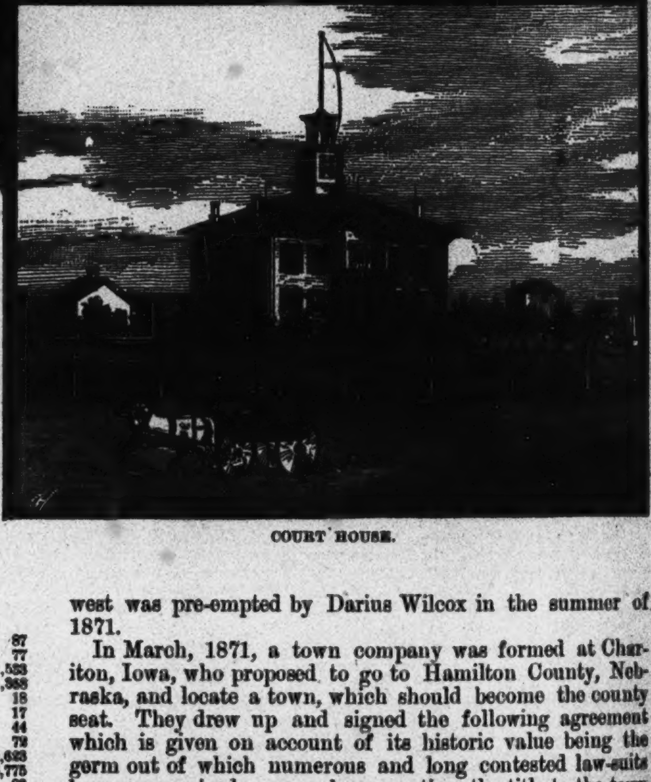
As yet only one graded school has been established in the county, which is located at Aurora, and upon the completion of the new school building which is being rapidly pushed, a high-school department will be added, which will furnish the best of facilities for acquiring the best of common school educations.

The teachers, as a rule, are earnest, thoughtful, and hard working, and aim to afford all the children the opportunity of getting as much and as good an education as possible.

It is especially sought to teach all pupils as early as possible to read intelligently and to write legible and correct English, and give a course of study that the essential rudiments of an education may be acquired by those who are forced to leave school at an early age. The work is systematized as far as practical, and there is much earnestness found both in the teacher and pupil, as could be expected of those who earnestly desire to do well.



AURORA.



COURT HOUSE.

It is not the aim to finish scholars, but to teach them some important things thoroughly, and to do some things well.

In the more advanced classes the first thing sought is thoroughness in the fundamental and directly practical subjects in a common school education.

After this is secured pupils are encouraged to go on to higher studies and objects in life, and are materially aided in preparing for higher institutions of learning, or for the many business pursuits of life.

The following is a general summary of statistics for 1881 as furnished by County Superintendent of Public Instruction, E. B. Barton:

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1881.

Number of districts		87
Number of schoolhouses		77
Number of children of school age	males	1,533
	females	1,368
Average number in each district	males	18
	females	17
Number of teachers	males	44
	females	72
Number of days taught by teachers	males	3,623
	females	5,775
Average number of days taught by each	males	83
	females	81
Number of graded schools		1
Number of districts having six months school or more		51
Number of schoolhouses well furnished with patent desks and seats		57
New schoolhouses built during the last year		9
Number of schools having some apparatus		30
Value of school property		$31,979.00
Total cost of maintaining the schools, including teachers' wages		$30,256.74
Total indebtedness		$11,180.43

AURORA.

Aurora is handsomely located near the geographical center of the county, and is an important station of the B. & M. Railroad in Nebraska. It is tastily and regularly laid out with a fine public square in the center, planted with rapidly growing forest trees in the center of which stands the court house and county jail, and around it on all sides are the various business houses compactly and substantially built.

The original site of the town situated upon the northeast quarter of section four (4); town ten (10); range six (6); west was pre-empted by Darius Wilcox in the summer of 1871.

In March, 1871, a town company was formed at Chariton, Iowa, who proposed to go to Hamilton County, Nebraska, and locate a town, which should become the county seat. They drew up and signed the following agreement which is given on account of its historic value being the germ out of which numerous and long contested law-suits have sprung in days gone by respecting the title to the town site.

This agreement made and entered into this 9th day of March, 1871, by and between David Stone, Darius Wilcox, Robert Miller, James Doremus, J. Ray, N. H. Thorpe, S. P. Lewis, of Lucas County, Iowa, for the purpose of securing a title to section 4, town 10, range 6 west.

First:—The parties hereto agree and by these presents do hereby form themselves together and organize a company for the purpose of laying out and organizing and locating county seat, town or village in the county of Hamilton and State of Nebraska, upon the following express conditions.

It is agreed that David Stone be selected as a suitable person to visit Hamilton County, Nebraska, for the purpose of securing land for the location of said county-seat, town, or village.

Said Stone hereby expressly agrees to homestead in the name of the eight individual members of the company if title can be procured in that manner, if not, locate in the name of each individual member of this company. It is further agreed that after said Stone secures the land described, being section four (4); township ten (10); range (6) west, in Hamilton County, Nebraska, each of the above members, named parties, is to execute to each other, a bond for a deed for the individual conveyance of the undivided eighth part of the entire section, or for the conveyance of the lots to each other in any manner they may select to divide the same as soon as title to the same can be obtained; that the entire section shall be owned in common by all the parties named to this contract, eight in number, and each shall share and share alike in all the profits and losses, and each be entitled to the one-eighth part in virtue of the section.

It is agreed and understood by all the parties that individuals shall be and reside upon said land, by the 1st day of June, 1871, in person or agent to assist in building up said town, a failure to comply with this stipulation shall work as a forfeiture of all his rights under this contract.

The said Stone agrees that during this trip to Nebraska he will keep a true account of all moneys expended by him and the expenses of said Stone shall be equally borne by all parties to this contract.

It is further agreed that each party to this contract will at the signing of the same, pay to said Stone the sum of thirty dollars, to be used by him in the securing the title to said land by pre-emption or homestead subject to the laws of the United States in such case made and provided.

Witness our hands and seal this 7th day of March, 1871.

[Signed]
David Stone.
Darius Wilcox,
Robert Miller,
James O. Doremus,
Justinian Ray,
Nathaniel H. Thorpe,
Stillman P. Lewis.

Previous to this time S. P. Lewis, one of the party, had visited Hamilton County, and reported favorably of it, as will be seen by a glance at the terms of the original agreement. Mr. D. Stone was commissioned by the company to proceed to Hamilton County and make claim to a future site of the prospective town.

He arrived at S. W. Spafford's residence on Lincoln Creek March 21, and after an examination of the county, returned to Iowa. The most carefully laid plans will sometimes fail in accomplishing the desired object, and the plans of the Aurora Town Company were strangled, while yet lisping infants.

Messrs. Robert Miller and N. Thorpe came out for the purpose of making settlement of the new town, and were followed June 10, by Messrs. D. Stone, D. Wilcox, and S. P. Lewis. The party camped on Lincoln Creek, on the northeast corner of section four (4); and shortly after this Mr. D. Stone platted a town site on the northeast quarter of section four (4); town ten (10); range six (6) west; and between ten (10) and eleven (11) P. M. on the night of June 19, 1871, after considerable argument by the members of the council of the company for the purpose of giving the town a name, it was named Aurora in honor of an eastern town, Aurora, Ill., and christened by a most brilliant display of the aurora borealis that shone out that night, which was looked upon by its founders as a most favorable omen of success, having received its name only a short time before this beautiful display of the Northern lights—"Aurora meaning light."

After the collapse of the Town Company Mr. Wilcox preempted the northeast quarter of the section. D. Stone homesteaded eighty acres on the west half of section thirty-four (34), town eleven (11), range six (6), and E. D. Preston made claim in the southeast quarter of section four (4) and Robert Miller also made a claim on the northwest quarter of the same section.

The original town site was surveyed and platted by Darius Wilcox and Mary A. E. Stone, and entered for record December 20, 1872. It comprised the south half, of the northeast quarter, and the south half, of the north half, of the northeast quarter section four, township ten (10), range six (6), west, a tract of one hundred and twenty (120) acres.

The south addition includes the north half, of the southeast quarter, of section four (4), town ten (10), range six (6), west, was preempted by Edgar D. Preston August 15, 1872, and entered as a township site, May 25, 1874, by Edgar D. Preston, Darius Wilcox, F. M. Ellsworth, Rebecca E. McPherson, and Mary A. E. Stone.

The next addition made was the Ellsworth Addition, a tract of about sixty acres, the southeast quarter, of the north west quarter, and the south half, of the northwest quarter, of section four(4), town ten (10), range six (6), west.

It was preempted by Robert Miller in June, 1871, who transferred it to F. M. Ellsworth, and was entered for record, as a town by Ellsworth and Darius Wilcox, November 3, 1878.

Enterprise Addition was homesteaded by W. A. Johnson in August, 1872, and comprises the northeast half, of the southwest quarter, section four (4), town ten (10), range six, (6), west. It was entered as a town by Mr. Johnson, March 10, 1880.

D. W. Rea and James Rugg are also among the early settlers of the town.

For many years two large cottonwood trees, standing on the banks of Lincoln Creek, marked the site of Aurora. The winter of 1871-72 was very severe, and fuel being scarce, the settlers made many raids on the timber-belts, along the streams, and particularly stripping the railroad sections. Nearly all the timber in the immediate vicinity of Aurora was utilized for that pioneer necessity, fuel, but through all these dangers the twin cottonwoods were preserved, and still wave their branches more majestic and graceful than in days gone by.

In June, 1871 the town company erected the first house upon section four, a "dug-out" on the northeast quarter, and the following August, David Stone erected the first frame building in the town, a store and residence, in which he opened the first stock of general merchandise brought to the new town.

Mr. D. Wilcox also erected the second building, a small frame dwelling, in the fall of 1871, which he occupied about one year, and it was then turned into a store, and was occupied by Messrs Bromstedte and Klineschmidt with a stock of general merchandise.

The third building was the sod blacksmith shop of John Shultz, which he erected in the spring of 1873. The fourth, the grocery store of L. J. Gandy, erected in the spring of 1873. The next year, 1874, Aurora had quite a boom and fully fifteen buildings were completed.

It was made the county seat at the general election in 1876, and the present court house was commenced in 1877, and completed in November, 1878.

It was incorporated as a town, July 3, 1877, and John H. Helms, Delevan Bates, W. H. Streeter, John Raben, Henry W. Kemper appointed Trustees.

The first meeting of the Board was held July 5, 1877, and John H. Helms was elected President; W. L. Whittemore appointed Clerk. For two years the town struggle along, enduring all the inconveniences of stage and buck-board travel until the fall of 1879, reaching a population of scarcely four hundred, but, with the advent of the Republican Valley Railroad, a branch of the B. and M. in Nebraska, which ran its first regular train into the town, October 14, 1879.

This gave the town a boom unprecedented, and her growth from this time up to the present has been of the most steady and permanent character, and the population is now estimated at one thousand.

The court house is a handsome frame structure, and was presented to the county by the citizens of Aurora, as also the fine square that it is situated upon. The county jail is a small frame building, sixteen feet by twenty feet, containing an iron cage. It answers the wants of the county entirely, and speaks volumes in favor of the quiet, orderly, peaceable and moral standing of the community. The town is supplied with two church buildings, and a third is in process of construction. One, the Presbyterian, is a neat and commodious structure, handsomely finished inside, well furnished and beautifully frescoed. A fine large high school building is also nearing completion, the west wing already completed. It will be an elegant brick structure, the total cost reaching eighteen thousand dollars.

Grain and stock are the leading businesses of the town, the former represented by two large elevators, and the latter by well-built stock-yards.

General merchandise, farm machinery, lumber, and all branches of business that make up the commercial list of every western village are well represented by houses of sound financial reputation.

Banking interests include the Hamilton County Bank, George Wildish, President; M. T. Wildish, Cashier. It was inaugurated, November 1, 1877, by Messrs. L. Wildish and George Wildish, and has an ample capital, also the private banking-house of Messrs. McKay, Munger, & Wentz, established, August 14, 1879, by Messrs. Grimes, Dinsmore, & Wentz.

It has a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, and its functions comprise a general banking business.

Milling interests are represented by the Wind Feed Mill of Henry Moyer, established in 1879, and the Steam Feed Mill of John Wilson, built in the fall of 1881.

Each of these mills is furnished with one set of buhrs, and together they offer facilities for grinding, unsurpassed.

The professions of law, medicine and dental surgery are represented by men of talent and ability.

In the matter of railroads Aurora is well supplied. The B. & M. in Nebraska gives direct communication with Lincoln, and at Central City with the Union Pacific, affording the best of facilities for reaching the great markets east and west and all points of travel in every conceivable direction.

With the energy and enterprise of its citizens Aurora is destined to become an important shipping point, and in the near future a large and prosperous village.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

The following is a roster of the Trustees of Aurora since its incorporation: 1877—Hon. John H. Helms, Gen. Delevan Bates, W. H. Streeter, John Raben, Henry W. Kemper, W. L. Whittemore, Clerk of the Board. 1878—Hon. John H. Helms, W. S. Strain, John Raben, Geo. Wildish, W. L. Whittemore, Clerk. 1879—Hon. J. H. Helms, W. H. Waters, Geo. Wildish, John Raben, W. L. Whittemore, Clerk. 1880—Hon. J. H. Helms, John Raben, Thomas C. Klumb, Henry Moyer, W. C. Farley, Clerk. 1881—W. H. Alden, J. B. Myres, P. M. Green, C. H. Kimball, W. J. Farley, Wm. P. Hellings, Clerk.

SCHOOLS.

During the past three years Aurora has enjoyed such a prosperous growth and its population has increased to such an extent, that it has been found necessary to build a new schoolhouse to accommodate the large number of pupils that are at present enrolled.

For this purpose the trustees of the district are erecting a handsome brick structure, one wing of which is completed, the total cost to reach $18,000.

The schools are now graded into three departments and two hundred and ten pupils are at present enrolled.

Ex-Judge W. L. Stark has charge of the schools and gives his special attention to the grammar department. The intermediate department is presided over by Miss L. E. Sawyer and the primary department, which contains the majority in numbers, by Miss S. E. Seward and Miss Norma Hainer.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following gentlemen: S. S. Hayden, Director; Gen. Delevan Bates, Moderator; Hon. John H. Helms, Treasurer; H. W. King, W. H. Alden and B. F. Anderson.

The new building will be well furnished with the best of modern furniture and amply supplied with a full line of maps, charts, globes and all necessary apparatus.

The work throughout the school is thorough and systematic, and the aim and intention is to complete a good common school education.

In the grammar department many topics are taken up that would be impossible to be taken up as class studies and oral instruction given to the use of language as to the vehicle of thought than to the technical laws of grammar.

Writing and drawing are carefully and systematically taught and the common branches receive every attention.

Upon the completion of the new building the Trustees expect to add a high school department, which will give the schools of Aurora a position vieing with those of her sister towns and villages, and golden opportunities to those who are in search of a good and practical education.

SOCIETIES.

Hamilton Lodge, No. 60, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized under a dispensation granted June 1st, 1876, with the following charter members: T. A. McKay, E. B. Hoyt, A. W. Agee, Horatio G. Cass, Levi M. Reber, Simeon Snow, James M. May, T. C. Klumb, W. K. Ream and Wm. L. Warn.

The first officers were T. A. McKay, N. G.; Simeon Snow, V. G.; A. W. Agee, Sec'y and Levi M. Reber, Treasurer.

The Lodge is in a sound financial condition and numbers forty-five members. The present officers are J. N. Cassell, N. G.; W. B. Albertson, V. G.; W. J. Threadkell, R. S.; W. J. Allerton, P. S.; J. W. Swearingen, Treasurer.

Aurora Lodge, No. 68, *A., F. and A. M.*, was organized under a dispensation granted Feb. 10, 1876, and received its charter June 9, 1878.

The following are the charter members and officers: J. S. Miller, W. M.; T. A. McKay, S. W.; John H. Helms, J. W.; Wm H. Streeter, Darius Wilcox, W. K Ream, T. H. Glover, E. J. Hainer, W. L. Whittemore, Benjamin Frud, M. Hagarity, John Tweedy, S. S. Hayden.

Regular meetings are held the first and third Saturday of each month and the lodge is in a prosperous working order.

The present officers are: F. J. Engle, W. M.; F. J. Bricker, S. W.; Wm. Sylvester, J. W.; Delevan Bates, Sec'y.

G. A. R., Zach Chandler Post No. 44., was organized April 16, 1880, with the following charter members: J. S. Miller, Major, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry; J. M. Fodge, Private Co. H., First Iowa Cavalry; Delevan Bates, Col. Co. I, 121st New York Infantry; C. H. Kimball, Private Co. E, First Iowa Infantry; Louis Kelly, Private Co. I, Forty-Sixth Indiana Infantry; L. W. Hastings, Private Co. G, Sixth Iowa Infantry; R. A. Ingalls, Private Co. K, Second Minnesota Infantry; E. D. Preston, Private Co. E, Thirty-Sixth Wisconsin Infantry; D. A. Scovill, Private Co. A. Forty-Sixth Illinois Infantry; A. V. B. Peck, Private Co. A Forty-Sixth Illinois Infantry; Joshua Norton, Jr., First Lieut. Clarks Rifles; J. L. Trobee, Private Co. K, Sixth Iowa Infantry; W. W. Trobee, Private Co. K. Fourteenth Iowa Infantry; Wm. S. Strain, Private Co. I, Tenth Iowa Infantry; Robt. Miller, Private Co. A Sixty-Second Pennsylvania Infantry; L. C. Predmore, Private Co. G, Eighth Indiana Infantry; T. A. McKay, Private Co. H, Twelfth Michigan Infantry; W. C. Preston, Private Co. C, Twelfth New York Cavalry; L. Isaman, Private Co. F, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry; W. H. Pinnell, Private Co. C, 150th Illinois Infantry; C. J. Agee, Private Co. H. Twenty-Fourth Indiana Infantry; S. S. Hayden, Private Co. B, Thirty-Seventh Illinois Infantry; A. E. Cheeney, Private Co. H, Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry; W. A. Johnson, Private Co. D, Seventh Iowa Cavalry; J. W. Thiery, Private Co. E. 130th Ohio Infantry; W. L. Whittemore, Private Co. H, Thirty-First Iowa Infantry.

The Post was mustered in by Adjt. Gen. J. S. Woods of Omaha, and the first officers elected were Maj. J. S. Miller, P. C.; Brig. Gen. Delevan Bates, S. V. C.; E. D. Preston, J. V. C.; A. V. B. Peck, Chaplain; T. A. McKay, O. M.; J. M. Fodge, O. D.; D. A. Scovill, Adjt.; T. L. Myers, Surgeon.

It is in good working condition and sound financially, the present officers are E. D. Preston, P. C.; Capt. J. N. Cassell, S. V. C.; F. P. Gavin, J. V. C.; J. W. Thiery, A. M.; H. W. King, Chaplain, J. G. Burchell, O. D.; B. S. Scott, O. G.; Louis Kelley, Adjt.

On the 30th day of May, 1880, this Post erected a monument to the memory of our honored dead who fell in the struggle for right and liberty during the Rebellion. It is situated on the public square directly in front of the court house and consists of a white shaft mounted upon a base, on either side of which are inscribed the following words: "In memory of our fallen heroes in unknown graves" —"Gone but not forgotten"—"They died that our Country might live"—"Our Country and our flag." And upon either side of the base the following: "Loyalty"—"Fraternity"—"Charity"—1861-1865.

As each succeeding year rolls round bringing the Anniversary Day on which the graves of the "Blue and the Gray" are alike so tenderly decorated, Aurora honors these dead heroes by appropriately decorating their monument.

CHURCHES.

The First Congregational Church of Aurora was organized by Rev. D. B. Perry, April 27, 1872. Rev. Perry was a missionary sent out by the Home Missionary Society and is one of the pioneer missionaries of Hamilton County. Rev. L. W. Jones of Worcester, Mass., also assisted in the organization, and preached the first sermon to the newly organized society. The original members were C. H. Kimball, J. H. Farris, Porter C. Culver, John Mathews, N. E. Kimball, N. E. Farris, Susie J. Culver, Amanda Hagerman, E. Mathews, Good Noble, Elizabeth Strain. C. H. Kimball and J. H. Farris were chosen Deacons, and Porter C. Culver, Clerk. Rev. Mr. Perry became the pastor of the church at its organization, officiating for one year and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Maxwell, who was pastor of the church about the same length of time and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Hill, who closed his ministry in the spring of 1876, after two years of labor. Rev. Wm. Woolman took charge of this pastorate May 1, 1876, remaining until Sept. 29, 1879. The church was supplied until August 1, 1880, at which date Rev. A. L. Seward, the present pastor, commenced his labors.

The church building was completed in the spring of 1882, at a cost of $3200. Present membership of the society, 34.

The First Baptist Church of Aurora was organized in May, 1872, by Rev. Mr. Biggart, who became its first pastor, his ministry covering a period of two years. He was succeeded by Rev. Moses Rowley in the spring of 1874, who was in charge until the spring of 1876. Rev. Mr. Rowley was succeeded by Rev. Frank Mitchell in the spring of 1877, who was pastor for one year. In the spring of 1878 Rev. J. W. Lewis accepted a call from this society, closing his ministry in the spring of 1880, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. A. J. Coiney. The church was completed during the pastorate of Rev. Moses Rowley in 1876, and is valued at $1,500. The present membership of the society is about 30.

The Presbyterian Church of Aurora was organized August 16, 1873, by Rev. N. C. Robinson, Synodical Missionary of Nebraska, and was incorporated as a society March 9, 1878, with the following trustees: Rev. H. M. Giltner, President, E. M. Thompson, B. F. Isaman, W. S. Strain, W. M. Scott. The first pastor of the church was Rev. T. K. Hedges, who commenced his ministry in the fall of 1873, continuing it until May, 1874, at which date he was succeeded by Rev. R. R. Bement, who was in charge until August 11, 1876, when Rev. H. M. Giltner, the present pastor, was called to take charge. The church building was erected in the summer of 1878 at a total cost of $2,000. Present membership, 41. Rev. H. M. Giltner is the pioneer minister of the Presbyterian Church in Nebraska. He was appointed Synodical Missionary by the Domestic Board of the (O. S.) Presbyterian Church in 1855, and organized the first church society in the State, at Nebraska City, in 1856, and erected the first church, a brick structure at that city, in 1857. He also served as chaplain of the House of Representatives during the first session held at Omaha in the winter of 1855-56. His daughter (Fannie), was the third child born in the State and the second female child, February 28, 1856. She also received the first marriage license granted to any young lady claiming Nebraska as her birthplace. In 1856 he organized the second Sabbath school in Nebraska at Nebraska City. Mr. Giltner has been unwearied in his devotion to his work as Synodical Missionary, and has undergone many privations and hardships in his early labors for the cause in which he has proved himself such an earnest advocate, and has lived to see the church that he planted in the wilderness grow to a magnitude and importance no human power can estimate, supported by a population fully one-half a million strong, and to share the honors of its glorious triumphs.

The Conference of 1878 appointed Rev. A. G. White to take charge of the Kearney district, which includes Hamilton County, and for the first time this unorganized territory, in the interests of this church, received a name. In the winter of 1872-73, Rev. W. J. Witso organized the Methodist Church at Aurora.

Rev. C. L. Smith was the first minister appointed to take charge of this circuit, which was called the Orville Circuit, and comprised the entire county, in the spring of 1873, and remained in charge until the fall of 1875, being succeeded by Rev. Wm. Seabrooke Higgins, who was in charge one year, and at the close of his labors entered the Baptist Church as a minister. The Conference of 1876 assigned this field to Rev. J. F. Martel, who carried on the work for two years, resigning his charge in the fall of 1878 to Rev. W. F. Grundy, who had charge one year, up to the close of the Conference year in 1879. Rev. S. S. Penepacker was stationed here during the Conference year of 1880, and was succeeded by Rev. C. L. Smith, who was assigned to this charge a second time in the fall of 1880, and is now serving his second year. There are no churches in this circuit and the total membership is but small.

The Catholic mission was established at Aurora in 1876 by Rev. Father Glauber, then stationed at Hastings and attended by him at intervals until he was succeeded by the present attending priest, Rev. Father Eugene Geary. It is a strong mission and proposes to erect a church the coming year.

The First Universalist Church of Aurora was organized October 24, 1881, by Rev. E. R. Earle, who became the pastor of the church. Present membership, 13.

BANK OF AURORA.

The Bank of Aurora, composed of T. A. McKay, Thos. Nesbett, and W. C. Wentz, was organized recently. It was formerly the firm of McKay, Munger & Wentz. Mr. Munger having drawn out with the new organization, the officers of the new bank are T. A. McKay, president; W. C. Wentz, cashier.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALFRED W. AGEE, attorney at law and notary public, is a native of Tennessee, was born in Morgan, November 18, 1850, and is a son of Alfred and Catharine A. Agee, the former of French and the latter of Irish extraction. His father was a Baptist minister, and a very radical and outspoken anti-slavery man, and becoming satisfied in 1860 that a war between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery elements of the country was inevitable, he determined to get into a free state if possible, before the bursting of the then impending storm. He, therefore, in December, 1860, removed with his family, consisting of his wife and four sons and two daughters, to Indiana, and in a short time thereafter settled in Pike County, where he resided and continued in the ministry until his death, which occurred in 1874. Early in the war, three of the sons enlisted in the Union army, leaving to assist their father no one except young Alfred W., who resided with his parents, working on the farm during the spring and summer and attending the district school during the winter. When not quite nineteen years of age he began teaching, following this through the fall and winter, and attending school at the Oakland City Normal Institute during the spring months. In the fall of 1871 he removed to Morgan County, Ill., where he continued teaching, and was at one time principal of the graded school at Lynnville, in that county. It was here he met and formed the acquaintance of Miss Lillie E. Gordon, the accomplished daughter of Hon. John Gordon, to whom he was married June 14, 1875. Early in the spring of 1873 he began the study of law, and returning to Indiana on a visit to his parents, he read there, in the office of David Dougherty, and at the same time studied Latin with the Latin class in the Normal School at Oakland City. He remained there until the death of his father, in June, 1873, when he went home to assist in settling up his mother's business. Returning to Morgan County, Ill., in August of that year, he taught school for two terms at Yatesville, at the same time continuing his law studies. Upon leaving the schoolroom, in the spring of 1874, he entered the law office of Morison, Whitlock & Lippincott at Jacksonville, Ill., determined to devote all his time and energies to the prosecution of his studies in his chosen profession. He remained here until September of the same year, when, finding himself almost without means (a considerable portion of his earnings having been given to his widowed mother), he determined to at once commence practice, and for this purpose he removed to Nebraska and located at Aurora. Once located, he returned to Illinois and was married, and returning with his wife to Aurora, has ever since resided there and practiced his profession. At the time of his removal to Aurora, Nebraska had just been terribly scourged by the grasshoppers, and the situation and prospects were discouraging in the extreme, but Mr. A. had "come to stay," and he did stay, and is now the oldest practicing attorney in the county. He has for several years been the legal advisor of the Board of County Commissioners, as well as attorney of the Bank of Aurora ever since its establishment. He was one of the charter members of Hamilton Lodge, No. 60, I. O. O. F., being its first secretary, and has served three years as District Deputy G. M., and is, without doubt, one of the best posted and most enthusiastic Odd Fellows in this section of the country. Starting in life without any pecuniary advantages, and dependent entirely upon his own resources and energies, he has established himself well in business, has a comfortable home, and enjoys the reputation of being a safe counselor and a good advocate.

WM. HALBERT ALDEN, of the firm of W. H. Fairchild & Co., dealers in general merchandise, located in Aurora October 1, 1879, and the firm now occupy a fine new two story brick building, 22x80 ft., double-shelved, with gallery, iron warehouse in rear, and public hall second floor, having one of the most convenient rooms, and packed with the most complete stock of goods to be found in Central Nebraska. Wm. H. was born in Chenango County, N. Y., June 1, 1831, entered the employ of Edward Miller, of Truxton, N. Y., as clerk, at the age of sixteen years. During the year 1850 he entered the dry goods house of E. Gogham, Detroit, Mich., as salesman, where he attained his majority—casting his first ballot for Zach Chandler for mayor; afterward having charge of a general merchandise store in Oakland County, Mich. September 11, 1854, finds him established in general merchandise at Union, McHenry Co., Ill., where he continued successfully to the close of the war, his name appearing upon record as Supervisor, Township School Treasurer, Postmaster, etc., which public offices he resigned upon his removal to Tipton, Iowa, April, 1865. In connection with his business of general merchandise, his service of five years as Director and Secretary of the Muscatine, Tipton & Minnesota Railroad Co. evince his active interest in all public improvements, and the files of Aurora newspapers record him as Chairman of the (anti-license) Board of Trustees for 1881-82, as also of Board of School Trustees. Mr. A. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was knighted in DeMolay Commandery, No. 1, Muscatine, Iowa. He was married October 26, 1854, at Rochester, N. Y., to Elizabeth Payne Findley, who died at Tipton, Iowa, 1871. In 1872 he married Miss Mary Lightfoote, of Canandaigua, N. Y., who, in addition to the cares of a large family, finds time and evident pleasure in the details of his extensive business, appearing daily at her position in the dress goods department. Wm. Merle A. (married), Kate F., Eva B., John L., Joseph G., and James H., children of Mr. A., comprise a family large enough to place him among the representative men of Nebraska's population. Notwithstanding Mr. A. has met many reverses, he has never failed in his business and claims that his legitimate business of merchandising has never proved unremunerative (outside transactions *only* disastrous) during thirty-five years of active business.

GEORGE W. BAILEY, editor and publisher of the *Hamilton County News*. This paper was established at Orville, Hamilton Co., at the same time the first county seat was located at that place. At the expiration of one year, the office was moved to Hamilton, where the paper was published under the same name, and in March, 1879, Mr. Bailey removed it to Aurora. It is a four-page, eight-column weekly newspaper, politics Greenback, and is the oldest paper of that party in the State. Locally, it has always taken an active part in the agricultural advancement of the county. George W. was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, December 12, 1841. Learned the printers' trade in the office of the old *Weekly Gazette*, Columbus, Ohio. In 1861 he enlisted with the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A, being promoted to Second Lieutenant in October, 1864, and served as such till the close of the Rebellion. Mr. Bailey married in Nebraska, 1875, Miss Sarah S. Miller, formerly of Ohio.

GEN. DELEVAN BATES, one of the early residents of the town of Aurora, was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., in 1840. His parents' names are—Alpheus and Hannah, and with them he lived on a farm until 16 years old, when he found employment as a clerk in the town of Worcester, County of Otsego, where he remained until the beginning of the great Rebellion. When the call came for the first 300,000 men, the yard stick was dropped, a recruiting office opened and Worcester's quota was soon among the boys in blue under the command of Lieut. Bates, one hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, under command of the gallant Upton. This regiment became one of the best in the Sixth Corps, army of the Potomac, and South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, each witnessed the dying gasp of many a comrade. At the Chancellorsville disaster, Lieut. Bates with many others, were taken prisoners, but he, after an incarceration in Libby Prison for a time, was exchanged and reached his command in time for Gettysburg. In April, 1864, he was appointed colonel of the Thirtieth United States Colored Troops, and July 30th of the same year, was commissioned Brigadier General by brevet for gallantry, in leading a charge on Cemetery Hill, in front of Petersburg. Here Gen. Bates was severely wounded by a minie ball, passing through his head. Returning to duty after an absence of but eight weeks, he was assigned to command of a brigade which position he honorably filled until the close of the war, when, leaving his regiment, he was presented with a valuable gold badge containing the insignia of each command to which he had been attached, and also by the officers of his brigade, with an elegant sword and belt. During the period of provisional government of the South, Gen. Bates had command of the cities of Newbern and Beaufort, North Carolina, and upon being mustered out, he remained in that State in the mercantile business until the organization of the Ku Klux Klan made it decidedly unpleasant for the Northerners, especially for those who had been officers in the colored troops. Returning to New York, he married Miss L. A. Green, of Carylville, Schoharie Co., in 1870, and in 1873 they made Hamilton County, Neb., their home. They have a beautiful residence in Aurora, on the corner of West Avenue and First Street, and commodious grounds, in which the General is making a specialty of fruit trees, and from present appearances, in a very few years he will be able to convince the most sceptical that good fruit and plenty of it can be grown in Nebraska. The General has held several important county and town offices; is now Town Treasurer and Chairman of the School Board, Assistant Postmaster and Secretary of the Masonic Lodge. Financially, he is pretty well heeled, as they say in the West, and is considered one of the substantial men of the town.

JAMES H. BELL, lumber and coal dealer, became a resident of Nebraska in April, 1871, locating at York, where he started a store in company with his brother, F. O. Bell. This they operated three years, and then embarked in the lumber trade, which he also continued three years; and at the expiration of that time, James H. removed to Aurora, continuing the same business. He is now the oldest lumber merchant in the county, and in 1881, received 100 car-loads of lumber and 117 of coal. In 1881, Mr. B. erected one of the finest brick blocks in the county, two stories high. Pe is a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., born September 25, 1830; son of John and Mary Bell, nee McConaughy, who removed to Ohio in 1854. where they remained until 1863, and then moved west to Iowa, locating in Henry County; and here James H. lived until his removal to Nebraska in 1871. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of Aurora Lodge, No. 68, A. F. & A. M.

SOLOMON B. CHAPMAN, farmer and dealer in agricultural implements was born in Indiana, April 13, 1839. iHs parents, being farmers, removed to Missouri while he was yet a lad; from there they went to Mahaska County, Iowa, thence to Lucas County, same State, in 1852, where Solomon B. went to school and helped his parents on a farm till 1860. At this time he took a trip across the plains to Colorado, but after working in the mines a short time, returned to Iowa. In the fall of 1861, he became a soldier of the great Rebellion, enlisting with Company C of the Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, but after serving four months was discharged, because ill health unfitted him for further service. Returned to Iowa till the fall of 1869, then came to Hamilton County, Neb., where he homesteaded 160 acres of good farm land, on Section 10, Town 10, Range 5 west, being one of the first settlers in Beaver precinct. During the fall of 1870, he removed his family from Iowa to his claim, upon which he lived, improving his land, till 1875, when he came to Aurora, and embarked in his present business. Mr. Chapman was married in Iowa, in 1863, to Miss Virginia C. Hunt, who was born in West Virginia. She is a member of the Baptist Church, Aurora. Mr. C. belongs to the G. A. R., Zach Chandler Post, No. 44.

NELSON FAIRCHILD (retired merchant), now with W. H. F. & Co., son of Philo and Rochsa F., of New England descent, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., February 12, 1823, where he engaged in farming and hotel keeping until 1862, when he located in McHenry County, Ill., and engaged in general merchandise. He removed to Tipton, Iowa, in 1866, continuing merchandising until 1878, when he removed to Arborville, Neb., and resumed hotel keeping and farming until his removal to Aurora, October 1, 1881. His oldest son, William H., had preceded him about four years at Arborville, establishing a successful general merchandise business, which is still continued with extensive interests at Aurora and Marquette. Mr. N. F. was married, in 1844, to Hannah E. Alden, their family consisting of Julia E., William H., Milton A. and Anna R. Both parents are and have been members of the Congregational Church upwards of thirty years, and Mr. F. is a member of Hamilton Lodge, No. 60, I. O. O. F.

JAMES H. FARIS, County Treasurer of Hamilton, first became a resident of Nebraska in April, 1871, locating in Hamilton County, where he homesteaded 160 acres on Section 18, Town 10, Range 6 west, and was one of the first settlers in Aurora Precinct. Here he made his home until the official duties began, when he removed to the village. Owns 400 acres of good farm land, 320 being in one farm; of this 180 is under cultivation, and 120 fenced for pasture Also has a fine young orchard of 300 choice fruit trees, with small fruit in abundance, and on the whole, has one of the best improved farms in the county. Mr. F. was one of the Justices of the Peace of Aurora Precinct, and, in 1873, was elected County Treasurer, which position he held two terms, and the people were so well pleased with the creditable manner in which he discharged the duties of said office, that they elected him again in the fall of 1881. James H. was born in Delaware County, Ohio, May 7, 1842. The son of James and Eleanor Faris, nee Atkinson, received his education in his native State, and in 1866, came to Tama County, Iowa, where he farmed till he came to this State. He was a soldier of the Rebellion; enlisted with Company F of the Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but after serving eleven months, he was discharged on account of ill health, contracted while in the army. Mr. F was one of the original members of the Presbyterian Church, Aurora. He is also a member of the F. & A. M, Aurora Lodge, No. 68, and of the G. A. R., Zach Chandler Post, No. 44.

WILLIAM GLOVER, furniture and hardware, came to Nebraska during the spring of 1871, and pre-empted a claim of 160 acres on Section 32, Township 9, Range 6 west, Orville Precinct. Remained on this claim three years, and afterwards homesteaded eighty acres on Section 4, same precinct, but after living there a short time, came to Aurora and engaged in general merchandise. In June, 1880, opened a hardware store, and in the following June went into the furniture business, both of which he successfully operates. Mr. Glover is a native of Ohio, born in Delaware County May 18, 1846, where he farmed till 1864; then removed to Iowa, thence to Nebraska, as above. He is a member of Aurora Lodge, No 68, A. F. & A. M. Was married in Iowa, in January, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth A. Wheeler, born in Maryland. They have four children—Clarence B., Orville C., Edith R. and Ethel F., twins. The latter died in February, 1884, and Bellva M.

PERLEY M. GREEN, of the firm of Green & Co., lumber merchants, is native of Morgan County, Ohio, born October 28, 1847; after having received a district school education, attended the Ohio University at Athens for two years; then taught school and followed various occupations in Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, and in the spring of 1878, came to Nebraska, took up a homestead in Hamilton County; started to work for W. B. Barrett & Co., in Seward, in a lumber yard, where he worked until July, 1879, at the same time holding his claim; then commenced in his present business in company with Mr. Barrett, and has made a decided success of it. Mr. G. served as member of the Village Board of Aurora, during the year 1881. He married Miss Sarah M Rogers, at Seward, Neb., in 1879, who was formerly from Vermont.

EUGENE J. HAINER, attorney at law, was born at Funfkirchen, Hungaria, August 16, 1851. His parents were Ignece and Adela Hainer, who emigrated to the United States in 1854, locating in Iowa. His father had been a practicing lawyer in his native country, but when he came to the United States, was unacquainted with the laws of this country, so he bought a large tract of land in Iowa, where he farmed till the fall of 1857, when he was appointed Professor of Modern Languages in the State University of Missouri, where he remained till the breaking out of the Rebellion, then moved back on his farm. When twelve years of age, Eugene J. ran away from home, going to an entirely different portion of the country, where he hired out by the month, and by careful management contrived to save enough money to begin educating himself This he did, first in the common schools, and finally, in 1873, became competent to enter the "Iowa Agricultural College," at Ames, where he was a student four years; then became a student of Des Moines Law School, where he graduated in 1877, and was admitted before the Supreme Court of Iowa in the same year In October, 1878, came to Nebraska, and was admitted to practice in this State, before Hon G. W. Post, and has since practiced his profession. Mr. Hainer married, at Westfield, Iowa, December 28, 1880, Miss Julia Blodget, formerly from Maine. He is a member of the F. & A. M., Aurora Lodge, No. 68, and of Dun Chapter, same order, at Grand Island, Neb.

LOREN W. HASTINGS, proprietor and editor of the Aurora *Republican*, a weekly five column quarto, eight page newspaper, which was established in June 1873, by Ellsworth & Sherman, and the first paper published in the town. It was carried on by them until 1875, when Mr. H became connected with it, and soon after bought the whole interest, which he has since successfully operated. This paper has a circulation of 800 copies, is Republican in politics and an energetic advocate of the agricultural interests and advantages of the county. Loren W. came to Nebraska in the spring of 1870, and took up a soldier's claim of 160 acres on Section 2, Township 10, Range 6 west, Hamilton County, and was the first white settler in Aurora precinct. Here he resided until 1877, this being the time of his removal to Aurora. He was born in Franklin County, Mass., February 16, 1835, and here received his education. His early life was devoted to farming, but he was also employed a good deal on various lakes and rivers, especially at steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi In 1860, located at Iowa City, and in August, 1861, became a soldier of the Rebellion, enlisting with Company G of the Sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; but after serving about nine months, was transferred to the navy, in which department he served until the close of the war. Mr H. was married in 1860, in Illinois, to Miss Manerva A. Matthews, of Illinois, where they made their home until emigrating to Nebraska, where she died in 1876. They had two children—Lewis E. and Iona A. His present wife was Miss Annie E. Peterson, of Indiana. Mr. H. is a member of the G. A. R., Zach Chandler Post, No. 44, Aurora.

SAMUEL S. HAYDEN, insurance and real estate agent, became a resident of Aurora, Neb., in April, 1874. Here he began the practice of law, and was one of the first attorneys in the county, but soon after took up the insurance business. He was formerly from Ohio, born in Knox County, November 19, 1842, son of Zachariah and Hannah Hayden, the former of German descent, the latter of Irish descent (her maiden name was Scott). When he was fourteen years of age his parents came to Henry County, Ill., and his boyhood was spent on a farm. Samuel S. fought for his country in the late Rebellion, enlisting August 19, 1861, with Company B, of the Thirty-Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until May 14, 1866, having been transferred to the border of Texas, at the close of the Rebellion. Returning to Illinois, he was married in October of the same year to Miss Maria L. Wilson, a native of that State. They removed to Iowa in 1867, where they farmed until 1872; he then commenced reading law in the office of M. E. Thorpe & Son, Chariton, Iowa, where he continued until he was admitted to the bar, in February, 1874. Mr H. was one of the original members of Zach Chandler Post, No. 44, Aurora, and is also identified with the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternity at the same place. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Aurora.

WILLIAM P. HELLINGS, attorney at law, loan and real estate broker, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1879, and after a general survey of the country located at Aurora, where he opened a law office and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was formerly from Ohio, born in Logan County, May 29, 1851, where he lived with his parents, Thomas P. and Amozette Hellings, until three years of age, when he came to Oskaloosa, Iowa, with them. His father was of English descent and his mother, whose maiden name was BeDillian, of French extraction. Here William P. attended the common schools until the spring of 1869, and then went to Colorado, where he was employed on a government survey, in sectionizing the southeastern part of the territory After two years at this he returned to Iowa, and entered the printing office of the Oskaloosa *Herald;* here he remained learning the trade until the fall of 1875; then entered the State University at Iowa City, where he graduated in the law department in 1876, winning, after a lively contest, two out of five prizes offered for the best theses on certain legal topics; then practiced law in that State for a little more than a year, and organized the Central Iowa Loan and Trust Company at Oskaloosa, and was secretary of the same until his removal to this State. Mr. Hellings is now Village Clerk of his Town, which office he has held two terms, being also one of the School Directors; is a member of F. & A. M., Tri-Luminar Lodge, No. 18, at Oskaloosa, Iowa. His wife was Miss Emma Green, born in Ohio, to whom he was married in Iowa in November, 1874. They are the parents of four children—Harry G., Frederick BeD., Lulu G. and Wm. Oscar G.

HENRY W. KEMPER, proprietor wagon and carriage factory, Aurora, came to Nebraska in 1874, and started a wagon factory at Aurora in company with Emery Kuhn, which was the first wagon shop in that town; said firm continued for about two years, when they dissolved, Mr. Kemper continuing the business. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born nine miles east of the city of Philadelphia, June 8, 1851. His parents removed to Grant County, Wis., when he was but a small boy, where he learned the trade of wagon-maker, which he has followed since. Mr. K. now has one of the enterprising establishments of Aurora. He was married in Dakota in 1875 to Miss Mary Dilger, of Grant County, Wis.

CHARLES H. KIMBALL, of the firm of Kimball & Co., druggists, became a resident of Nebraska in May, 1871. Taking up a homestead of 160 acres on Section 28, Town 11, Range 6, west, Grant Precinct, Hamilton County; lived on his farm until 1879, when he went into the furniture business at Aurora, but still owns his farm, which is one of the finest improved farms in the County. He ran this business until July, 1881, and in November following purchased a half interest in the drug store, where they have an extensive trade, and keep all kinds of goods to be found in a first-class establishment. Mr. Kimball was born January 25, 1830, at Concord, N. H'., but was reared in Exeter, Rockingham Co., N. H., and learned the cabinet-makers trade. He went to Hartford, Conn., where he was employed in the car shops until 1856; was married to Mary E. Butler, of Hartford, in 1858, and came west to Iowa and was engaged in furniture dealing until 1861; enlisted with Company E, of the First Iowa Volunteer Infantry, for the first three months' call, and from that time to the close of the war was employed by the government in the car shops at Nashville, Tenn. After the rebellion he purchased a farm in Iowa, which he operated until coming to this State. Mr. Kimball and his wife are original members of the First Congregational Church in Aurora. Mr. Kimball is connected with the G. A. R., Zach Chandler Post, No. 44.

GEORGE LUFT, proprietor of grocery store, was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 26, 1843, but his parents removed to Hancock County, Ill., when he was but a lad. He was reared on a farm, but acquired a liberal education, and in March, 1870, emigrated to Nebraska, taking a homestead in H. Prect., Seward Co., upon which he lived until 1876 At this time he started a billiard hall at Seward. This he ran for two years, when he sold and commenced buying grain. In 1878, became proprietor of a grocery store, which he ran until his return to Aurora, which was in August, 1881. Mr. L. was married at Seward in 1872, to Miss Agnes Fisher, who is a native of Germany. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Society, Seward lodge.

THOMAS A McKAY, president of the Bank of Aurora, which was established in August, 1879, by the firm of Grimes, Dinsmore & Co, and was operated by them until January, 1880. It then changed hands, the firm of McKay, Munger & Wentz taking the place above, and in April the name was changed to Bank of Aurora. This firm transact a general banking business successfully in J. H. Bell's brick block, and have their banking room well equipped with fire and burglar proof vault and safe of the best make. Mr. McK. is a native of Kalamazoo County, Mich., born November 10, 1841, reared on a farm; he received a liberal education. When the rebellion broke out, he enlisted with Company H, of the Twelfth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and took an active part in all the engagements of his regiment. Serving until the close of the war, he returned to his native State and resumed his former occupation, farming, and in September, 1872, emigrated to Nebraska, settled in Hamilton County, being among the first settlers; purchased 160 acres of land from the B. & M. R. R. Co. on Section 27, Town 9, Range 6, west, Orville Precinct, where he lived, improving his land, until February, 1874; then started a general merchandise store, with T. H. Glover, and in June following removed his store to Aurora; continued that business until January, 1878. He then assumed the office of County Treasurer, having been elected the fall previous, which position he creditably filled two terms. Mr. McK. was a charter member of Zach Chandler Post, No 44, serving as their first Quartermaster; was the charter member of Aurora Lodge, No 68, F & A. M., and was the first Mason initiated in the county. He also served as the first N. G. of the I. O. O. F. in the County of Hamilton, Lodge No. 60. His wife was Miss Caroline A. Munger, of Michigan, to whom he was married in June, 1868.

MAJOR J. S. MILLER, attorney at law, was born at Hinckley, Medina Co., Ohio, August 17, 1838. His parents were Herman B. and Eunice Miller, who removed to Richland County, Wis., in 1854. J. S. Miller entered the army at the first call of the President for 75,000 men for three months, being a private in Company K, of the First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Was with his regiment in Maryland and Virginia, and at the expiration of his term of service was mustered out August 17, 1861, at Milwaukee. Wis. Entered his country's service the second time as Captain of the Richland County Plowboys, Company D, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; mustered into rank September 21, 1861. Major Miller took an active part in all the engagements of his regiment, and was in the Department of the Mississippi, Tennessee, and the Gulf of Mexico. In August, 1863, was promoted to Major, and commanded that regiment until June 16, 1865, the date of muster out of service. Returning to Wisconsin, he located at Mazo Manie, Dane Co., where he read law for two years, being admitted to the bar. In 1869 was engaged in the manufacture of sash, door and blinds at Stoughton, same State, and in the year following was appointed Foreman of the State Prison at Waupun, but after two years resigned his position. In the spring of 1872, removed to Chicago, Ill., where he was employed as contractor and builder for one year, when he emigrated to Nebraska, choosing Aurora, Hamilton Co., as his location, and has since practiced his profession. Major Miller was married January 1, 1864, at Mazo Manie, Wis., to Lydia M, daughter of Rev. Mossex Rowley, of that place; she was born at Fredonia, N. Y. The subject of this sketch was one of the instigators of Zach Chandler Post, No. 44, G. A. R., and their first Commander; is also a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 68, A., F. & A. M, and served two years as Master of that institution.

THOMAS L. MYERS, M. D., of the firm of Raben & Myers, druggists, located at York, Neb., in the spring of 1869, and commenced the practice of his profession, being the first physician in York County. In the fall of 1871, purchased the Pioneer Drug Store of that place from A. B. Fulton, which he ran until the spring of 1873, and sold out to W. A. Reed. After traveling a few months in Texas, Kansas and Indian Territory, returned to Nebraska and established his home at Aurora, Hamilton Co., where he purchased the Pioneer Drug Store of Dan Grant. Dr. Myers was born in Montgomery County, Ind., November 18, 1845; moved to Monroe County, Iowa, when but four years old: was educated at Albia, Iowa, At the age of sixteen years the great rebellion broke out, and he entered the ranks as a private in the Eighth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, Company I, but was soon commissioned Chief Bugler of that regiment, and as such served to the close of the war. Was taken as prisoner of war at the fight of Atlanta, and was seven months in Andersonville prison Commenced reading medicine in fall of 1865 under Dr. Hoffman, of Moravia, Iowa; attended lectures the winter of 1868 at the Keokuk, Iowa, State University; graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, winter of 1868-9. Dr. Myers was married at Oskaloosa, Iowa, November, 1865, to Sarah E. Beatty, of Oskaloosa, a native of the State of Illinois.

MYERS BROS, furniture dealers and undertakers. This firm consists of Francis and Joshua Myers, who purchased the above business from Messrs. Woods & Waite in January, 1882. They were both born in Chemung County, N. Y, the former June 17, 1833, the latter November 22, 1840. Francis was also married in that State, in September, 1858, to Miss Martha Shappee, and in the fall of the year following came west to Grundy County, Iowa. Here he farmed, and in October, 1862, enlisted with Company B, of the Sixth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, serving till the close of the rebellion. Most of the time during his service was spent on the frontiers of Dakota and Montana, and he was in numerous engagements with the Indians. Then returned to Iowa, and in November, 1879, came to Nebraska. His family consists of three children, Mina B., Luna F., Ethel G. Mr. Myers is a charter member of Zach Chandler Post, No. 44, G. A. R. Joshua B. came west with his parents in 1860, locating in Grundy County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming till the breaking out of the war, then enlisted with Company G of the First Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, for the first three years' call, but after serving nineteen months was discharged, having been wounded, which disabled him from further service. Then followed various occupations in Marshall County, Iowa, till the spring of 1873, when he went to Delaware County, Ohio, where he was employed at carpentering in the well known "Delaware Chair Factory." In 1876 returned to Iowa, where he made his home till his removal to Nebraska, in November, 1879; located at Aurora, and opened a meat-market, which he run for two years, and in January, 1882, became a partner with his brother in the furniture business. His wife was Mrs. Hannah J. Randolph, of Ohio, to whom he was married in Iowa in 1869. He was one of the Village Board of Aurora for 1881, and is now a member of the School Board, and of the G. A. R., Zach Chandler Post, No 44.

KNUD S NISSEN, merchant, of the firm of Nissen & Raben, Aurora, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1873, and located at Seward, where he engaged in clerking and various other occupations until the fall of 1874, when he removed to Aurora and started a small grocery store in company with A. P. Hoegh. He was among the first merchants in town, but soon after the firm dissolved, then Mr. N. continued the business alone until the above firm was organized, and is now one of the leading merchants in the county. Is a native of Denmark, being born near the city of Ribe, September 3, 1858; emigrated to the United States the same year he came to Nebraska. He and his wife are original members of the Lutheran church; was married in 1876 to Miss Hansine N. Rossenbom, who is also a native of Denmark

DR. FREDERICK A. NOBLE, physician and surgeon, is by birth a Pennsylvanian, born in Mercer County, July 12, 1843, son of Willis R. and Betsie M., whose ancestors were originally of Scotch descent, his mother's name before marriage was Wickwire. His early youth was spent in his native State, but when thirteen years old he removed with his parents to Mahoning County, Ohio, but after a residence of two years there, Frederick A. went to Jackson County, Mich., and attended the high school until the breaking out of the late war. He enlisted in Company K, of the Seventeenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, but after participating nine months in the rebellion, was wounded through the right wrist at the battle of South Mountain, Md. Was then discharg d and returned to Michigan, but as soon as the recovery of his wound permitted, he re-enlisted in the Tenth Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, Company M, and after serving seven months was again discharged, this time on account of ill health, contracted in the service. Returning to Michigan he began the study of medicine, with Dr. W. W. Andrews, and after a course of two years with him, entered the Eclectic Medical College at Philadelphia, where he graduated in the class of '67. Then began the practice of his profession in Michigan, but after two years removed to Iowa, where he lived until 1873, when he came to Hamilton County, Neb, taking a soldier's homestead on Section 6, Town 10, Range 6, west, Aurora Precinct. Here he lived, improving his land and practicing, until 1875, this being the date of his location in the village of Aurora, where he is practicing, also proprietor of a drug store. He married. in 1867, at LaPorte, Ind., Miss Carey E. Downning, of that place. Both are original members of the Aurora Baptist Church. Dr N. is a member of Zach Chandler Post, No. 44, G. A R, and their first Sergeant, he is an A. F. & A. M. of Aurora Lodge, No 68

ADELBERT V. B. PECK, dealer in agricultural implements, is a native of New York, born in Greene County, February 28, 1845, but when quite a small lad, came with his parents to Stephenson County, Ill. Here he lived, going to school, until September, 1861, when at the age of sixteen he entered the great rebellion as a volunteer in the Forty-Sixth Illinois Infantry, Company A. After serving three years and two months, he returned to Illinois; was married at Freeport in 1865, to Martha R, daughter of Mason and Rebecca Dimmick, who were among the very earliest settlers in St phenson County. In 1872, Adelbert V. B. came to Hamilton County, Neb., and took up a homestead of 160 acres on Section 20, Town 9, Range 7, west, Union precinct, and was among the first settlers here. He was elected County Commissioner in 1877, which position he held two years, but at the expiration of that time resigned on account of his removal from the District to Aurora. Mr. P. is a charter member of Zach Chandler Post, No. 44, and is a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 68, A. F. & A M., and he and his wife are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Aurora.

WILLIAM F. PECK, County Clerk of Hamilton, was born in Greene County, New York, May 6, 1848 His parents were Lewis B. and Elizabeth Peck, nee Wilcox, who were of English descent. Came to Freeport, Ill., with his parents in 1859, where he received a high school education, and when only fourteen years of age entered the army as a soldier in the One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Regiment, and was one of the youngest soldiers enrolled. When he had served until December, 1863, he was mustered into the One Hundred and Twentieth Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and continued in the regiment until the close of the war. Returning to Freeport, he resumed his studies, and in 1867 was a graduate of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. In 1869 began as clerk, following this occupation until 1873, and at that time came to Hamilton County, Neb., and took up a soldier's homestead of 160 acres, Section 30, Town 9, Range 7, west, Union Precinct, being among the first settlers of this precinct. Here he lived, improving his land, until the fall of 1881, when he was elected Clerk of Hamilton County. During his residence in Union Precinct Mr. P. was Justice of the Peace four years, and was one of the organizing School Board of District No. 23, which position he held eight years, and was also Assessor of that precinct six years. He is a member both of Hamilton Lodge, No. 60, I O. O. F., and of the G. A. R., Star Post, No. 71, Union Precinct. His wife was Miss Nettie Lee Price, to whom he was married in Iowa in 1867, and who is a native of New York State.

ANDREW G. PETERSON, merchant, was born in Sweden, near the town of Algudersum, Oland, November 23, 1847, where his occupation was farming. In 1869 he came to the United States, working at various employments at Council Bluffs, Iowa, until the spring of 1870, when he came to Plattsmouth, Neb, and went to work for the B. & M R. R. Co. in the engine house, and remained in their employ until 1879, being engineer on the road the last seven years, and at the time of the State Prison riot at Lincoln, in 1874, Mr. P. pulled an extra train from Omaha to Lincoln, making the fastest time on record in the State. The distance between Ashland and Lincoln is twenty-four miles, and this he ran inside of twenty-five minutes, by a special order of the Superintendent, I. W. Irving. Mr. P. started in his present business in Aurora in 1879.

WILLIAM H. PINNELL, farmer and stockraiser, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1872, locating at Seward, but only remained there till the following April, when he came to Hamilton County and took up a homestead of 160 acres on Section 2, Town 10, Range 7, west, Hamilton Precinct. Lived on his farm till 1877, when he opened a grocery store in Aurora. In 1879 he purchased 160 acres of land adjacent to the village, and now has eighty acres of it under plow, with good comfortable improvements. There are also fifteen acres of native timber on his farm. William H. was born, and reared, in Edgar County, Ill., in 1845; his parents were Elijah and Mary Pinnell, his mother's name, Ungles, before marriage. Mr. Pinnell enlisted with the One Hundred and Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company C, in 1864, and served till the close of the great rebellion. He remained in Illinois till his emigration to this State, in 1872. His wife was Miss Tishie A. Venamon, of Ohio, whom he married in Illinois, March 31, 1868. They are the parents of two children, Ollie May and Walter O. The subject of this sketch is an original member of Zach Chandler Post, No, 44, G. A. R.

WILLIAM Z. POLLARD, County Sheriff of Hamilton, was born in Washington County, Ind., March 21, 185. When three years of age his parents moved to Lucas County, Iowa, and engaged in agricultural pursuits; and here he lived with them until his removal to Nebraska. This transpired in April, 1873, taking up a homestead in Hamilton County, on Section 8, Town 10, Range 5 west, Beaver Precinct. Here he lived, improving his land, until 1879, when he engaged in merchandising with T. H. Glover at Aurora, but after one year's trial sold ent and was employed as clerk until the fall of 1881; was then elected County Sheriff. Mr. P. has been married twice, his first wife was Miss Ruhama Wade, whom he married May 20, 1872, and who died in 1875, by whom he had two children, one of which is living, William T.; on the 10th of May, 1882, he wedded Miss Isabel Davis, formerly of Oshkosh, Wis.

EDGAR D. PRESTON, farmer, residence Aurora, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1872 and pre-empted the southeast quarter of Section 4, the present site of Aurora, and was one of the instigators of that town, and was the original proprietor of the south addition, known as the Preston addition. He also owns a fine farm of 240 acres two miles southwest of the town, which has 180 under plow, 40 fenced for pasture, and over 100 choice fruit trees; he also has on his place over 8,000 forest trees, and good comfortable buildings, and other improvements necessary on a first-class farm. He is a native of New York State, being born near Monroe County, October 18, 1844: removed to Wisconsin with parents, David W. and Sophia in 1851, settled in Sheboygan County in 1863. Mr. P. enlisted in the Thirty-Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was wounded in the left thigh at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va. After the war he returned to his former home in Wisconsin and engaged with the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company until he came to Nebraska. Was married in Lincoln, Neb., October 15, 1875, to Miss Jennie Thomas, of Sheboygan County, Wis., whose parents were among the pioneers of that county. He was one of the original members of the G. A. R. Zach Chandler Post, No. 44, at Aurora, and is at present Commander, and was one of the largest donors in the building of the court house at Aurora.

JOHN RABEN, merchant, of the firm of Nissen & Raben, became a resident of Nebraska in 1871, but did not locate in Hamilton County till eighteen months subsequent. Took up a homestead on Section 2, Town 11, Range 5 west, Valley Precinct; but after living on it one year, moved to Aurora. In October, 1876, opened the first drug store at Aurora, in which he still owns an interest, in company with Dr. Myers. In the fall of 1881, became connected with K. S. Nissen in general merchandise, and have a large and complete stock of the same. Mr. Raben was born near the city of Flensburg, Germany, February 18, 1843; learned the painter's trade in his native country, and worked at the same there till 1869, when he emigrated to the United States, locating in Dallas County, Iowa, and continued his former occupation till he came to this State. He has served as one of the Board of Trustees of Aurora several terms. Mr. R. and wife are original members of the Lutheran Church, Valley Precinct. She was Miss Alvina Strehlaw, born in Germany, whom he married in Iowa, in the fall of 1870.

NOYES C. ROGERS, merchant, first became a resident of Nebraska in March, 1870; located at Seward, where he ran a grocery store till 1876, and was among the first merchants in the place. Then formed a partnership with W. E. Chapin, this firm continuing till 1879, when Mr. Rogers sold out, and in September of the same year came to Aurora, and went into business with his brother, H. G. Rogers, one of the first merchants in that town. After running successfully together till February, 1881, they dissolved, and Noyes C bought the stock He is proprietor of the large two-story brick store on the southwest corner of the square, which is elegantly equipped with plate-glass front and black walnut counters. Mr. Rogers was born in Caledonia County, Vt., July 19, 1843; reared on a farm, he acquired a liberal education, and when nineteen years of age became a soldier in the rebellion, enlisting with the Fifteenth Vermont Regiment. After one year of active service he was transferred to the Quartermaster Department, where he remained till 1865 Returning home, he attended the high school for a time, and afterward followed various occupations till he came west. His wife was Miss Hattie W. Sprague, of Vermont, whom he married at Seward, in 1876. They have two sons, Fayette F. and Calvin S.

WILLIAM H. STREETER, agent at Aurora for the Union Pacific Railroad Land Department, came to Nebraska in December, 1873, and after a general inspection of the various counties, located the following spring at Aurora. Embarked in the agricultural implement business in company with G. P. Wintersteen, and theirs was the first stock in that line brought into Aurora. In 1877 was appointed Land Agent, as above, and now operates both of these successfully. The subject of this sketch is a native of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., born February 27, 1835, son of Henry and Susan Streeter, who removed to Dodge Co., Wisconsin Territory, in 1845, being among the early settlers of that county. Here Wm. H. acquired his education, his boyhood being spent on a farm with his parents. In 1864 he entered the war of the great rebellion, with the First Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, serving till the close of the war, afterward returning to Wisconsin, where he made his home until his removal to Nebraska, and where he was married, in 1858, to Miss Julia M. Nichols, also born in New York. Mr. Streeter is connected with the F. & A. M., being a charter member of Aurora Lodge, No. 68, and their first master under the dispensation.

JOHN W. THIERG, of the firm of Thierg & Helms, hardware, pumps, &c., came to Nebraska in spring of 1870, and took up homestead on Section 14, Town 11, Range 8 west, Beaver Precinct. There he remained, improving his claim of 160 acres, for six years. He then removed to Aurora, in October, 1876, and opened a hardware store in company with C. LeCount, of York, which was the first hardware store in Hamilton County; but soon afterwards Mr. Helms bought out LeCount's interest, and the firm has successfully operated since. John W. was born at New Orleans February 12, 1847; his parents removed north, to Cincinnati, O., when he was but a small lad; in 1860 went back to New Orleans, where he remained but a short time, when he came back to Cincinnati, and from there to Toledo, where he learned the tinner trade, which he followed until he came to Nebraska, except short time, he served in war of rebellion with the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E. He is at present member of the G. A. R., and Q. M. of Zach Chandler Post, No 44, at Aurora. He is also member of Aurora Lodge, No 68, of A. F. & A. M., and Chapter at Grand Island, No. 11. Was married at Toledo, Ohio, in 1869, to Miss Arville K. Moyble. They are both original members of the Universalist Church at Aurora. He is at present Chairman of Town Board of Aurora.

WILLIAM H. TUTTLE, proprietor of the "Tuttle House," came to Nebraska in the spring of 1868, locating in Seward County, where he took up a homestead on Section 30, Town 12, Range 3; at the same time he erected a small frame house on the present site of the Commercial Hotel, Seward, which was afterwards converted into a tavern, and was the first one built in the town. In 1872 erected the "Park Hotel," same town, and this he ran till 1875, when he removed to Friendville, Saline Co., thence to York, and built the "Commercial Hotel." Ran this till the summer of 1877, when he sold out and changed his place of abode to Aurora. Here he erected the "Tuttle House," which is a frame building, 40x75, two stories, and has accommodations for about fifty guests. William H. was born November 26, 1828, in Herkimer County, N. Y., son of Ransom and Ethina Tuttle, nee Ellis, both from the New England States. He remained at home, going to school and working on the farm, up to the time of his marriage, which occurred August 29, 1849. Then commenced keeping hotel at Turin, Lewis County, which he continued till 1855, and two years later emigrated to Allamakee County, Iowa, where his occupation was that of farmer. In the fall of 1862 he became a soldier of the rebellion, enlisting with Company A, of the Twenty-Seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, but after serving his country a little more than one year, he was discharged on account of sickness. Returned to Allamakee County, where he was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal, and held this position till the close of the war. While living at Seward, Mr. Tuttle was Sheriff of that county two years, and was an original member of the F. & A. M. of that town. His family is composed of four children, Ella (now Mrs. Liggett, of Colorado), Lucian L., Lizzie M., and Effie.

JOHN TWEEDY, Postmaster, came to Nebraska, in April, 1871, homesteading 160 acres on Section 20, Town 11, Range 6 west, Grant Precinct, and was among the first settlers there. Lived on his homestead till 1874, when he removed to the village, and in February, 1878, was appointed Postmaster of Aurora, under President Hayes' administration, which position he has creditably filled. He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 16, 1833, where he resided with his parents, James and Margaret Tweedy, on a farm, and received a district school education. When the rebellion broke out, he enlisted with Company H, of the Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served his country three years, being in all the battles of his regiment Then returned to Indiana, and in 1865 moved west to DesMoines County, Iowa, and farmed till his removal to this State. Mr. Tweedy was married in Hamilton County, Neb., in 1880, to Mrs. Lilly T. Perry, formerly from Ohio. He was a charter member of Aurora Lodge, No. 68, of the Masonic Society, and was the first Treasurer of said fraternity in the county. He also belongs to the G. A. R., Zach Chandler Post, No. 44.

JOHN R. VAN BOSKIRK, dealer in farm and all kinds of machinery, and also proprietor of the Branch House at Hampton, Neb Mr. Van B. came to Nebraska in the spring of 1871, and located at Bennet Station, in Lancaster County, where he held the position of station agent for the Midland Pacific Railroad Company, and was also engaged in lumber and farm machinery, etc. In 1876 he removed to Fairmont, Fillmore County, and engaged in the banking business, which he followed until 1879, then removed to Aurora, and started his present business. He was born in Clay County, Ind., July 10, 1850. In 1856 his parents removed to Scott County, Iowa, and engaged in stock raising. Here John R. received a common education, and afterward attended the Wabash College in Indiana, and followed teaching school until he came to Nebraska. Was married at Victor, Iowa, in 1873, to Miss Cora Brainard, who was born in Illinois. He is a member of I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

GEORGE WILDISH, President of the Hamilton County Bank, which was established in November, 1877, and was the first bank in Hamilton County. They have a large brick building, 22x42, two stories high, and this is furnished with a perfect fire-proof and solid brick vault, containing a burglar-proof Hall safe and time lock. The subject of this sketch is a native of Waukesha County, Wis.; born April 27, 1844. After receiving an education in the high school of that county, he entered the commercial college of Bryant & Stratton at Milwaukee. In the spring of 1867, Mr. W. removed to Andrew County, Mo., where he engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1874 came to York, Neb., where he went into the broker business, and was also admitted to the bar, remaining there until his removal to Aurora. He is a member of both Aurora Lodge, No. 68, A. F. & A. M., and of Hamilton Lodge, No. 60, I. O. O. F. Myron T. Wildish, youngest brother of the above, was born in Waukesha County, Wis., March 18, 1857. He is an accomplished scholar, having been a student at the Wisconsin State University four years, and is a gentleman fully accomplished and competent to fill the responsible position entrusted to him, that of Cashier of the Hamilton County Bank.

JOHN WILSON, proprietor of the "Aurora Steam Feed and Meal Mills," came to Nebrasha during the spring of 1879, and purchased 320 acres of land from the U. P. R. R. Co., located on Section 11, Town 8, Range 9 west, Adams County. Here he lived, improving his farm till January, 1882, when he removed to Aurora, and erected these mills, which have a capacity for making 250 bushels of feed per day, or 200 bushels of meal. John was born in Winnebago County, Wis., March 2, 1852. He received a liberal education in his native State, and afterwards followed farming there, until his emigration to this State. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Wisconsin.

JACOB WOLBACH came to Nebraska in April, 1880, from New York city, where he had been engaged in the manufacture of goods for ladies' wear for twenty years. He occupies a fine frame building, 22x80, which is well filled with as complete a stock of merchandise as is to be found in the county. He was elected member of the Board of Trustees of Aurora in April, 1882. Mr. W. was born in Germany near the city of Gunzenhausen, December 9, 1829, emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1843, and settled in New York city. Jacob finished his education in one of the schools of that city. He volunteered with the State militia in 1852, was elected Lieutenant in 1856, and Captain in 1859 of Troop K; Third Regiment, Cavalry, serving as such until 1864. He is a member of Empire City Lodge, No. 206, F. & A. M.

ORVILLE CITY.

Orville City, the first county seat, was located by the County Commissioners in 1870, and surveyed, platted and recorded as a town by them. The site lies on a beautiful plateau overlooking both forks of the Blue River, on the south half of the northeast quarter, section twenty-two (22), town nine (9), range six (6), west. It was declared the county seat of Hamilton County, May 3, 1870 by a vote of the people, at the first election held in the county, and remained such until January 1, 1876, at which date the county seat was removed to Aurora by a majority vote in compliance with a General Act of tne Legislature of Nebraska, approved February, 1875.

It was named in honor of Orville Wescott, son of C. O. Wescott.

The site was preempted by the commissioners and surveyed by John Harris.

The first to locate there was T. H. and Wm. Glover. T. H. Glover opened the first store, in the fall of 1872, with a stock of general merchandise. He was followed shortly after by Wm. Glover, who inaugurated the second business enterprise of the town, that of a hotel and boarding house.

The court house was erected in May, 1872, which was the first building erected, and in October of the same year, the first frame house was built by T. H. Glover. In 1873 it was a thriving town containing three grocery and general merchandise stores, one drug store, hotel, blacksmith shop, real estate office, law office and a saloon. A portion of the site is now used for the county poor farm, and hardly a building is left to mark the now deserted village.

A school house was built in the summer of 1873, and Miss Nettie Hileman taught the first school in the spring of 1874.

HAMPTON.

Hampton is an enterprising little town, a station on the B. & M. R. R., and though now in its infancy, it is fast assuming the character of a permanent, thriving village. It is situated upon a gentle rise of ground overlooking the surrounding country, and was surveyed and platted by Joshua Cox, in the fall of 1879, and filed for record as a town, June 4, 1880.

Mr. Earnest Leyrer inaugurated the first business, opening a store stocked with general merchandise, in December, 1879. Mr. C. R. Young established the second business house, and A. T. Vick & Co. the third, the former in March, and the latter in September, 1880.

A Baptist church, organized by Rev. Moses Rowley, on Beaver Creek, in 1872, was moved to Hampton in 1881. Present pastor, Rev. A. J. Cotney.

The first school house was built in August, 1881, and a school opened shortly after, with J. H. Sauls as teacher.

Rev. R. A. Hawley preached the first sermon in the town in October, 1880, at the store of A. T. Vick & Co.

The post office at Williamsport was removed to this point in December, 1879.

A wind feed mill was built by Herman Tiede in October, 1881, with a capacity for grinding one hundred bushels per day.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES M. COX was born in Kendall County, Ill., August 16, 1840. His parents were John and Mary Cox, the former of German lineage, the latter, whose maiden name was Howes, descended from old New England stock. They removed West to Kendall County, Ill., in 1844, and were among the pioneers of that county. Here they engaged extensively in stock raising, etc. James M. made his home with his parents, working on the farm and going to school until he reached the age of twenty years, then started farming for himself. Was married February 3, 1874, to Miss Sarah J. Tyler. In spring of 1879, removed to Hamilton County, Neb., where he purchased 1,000 acres of land, adjacent to the village of Hampton; has been extensively engaged in farming and stock raising since; he sells from 100 to 175 head of cattle and 200 to 300 hogs per annum. He has his farm in a high state of cultivation, 840 acres being under plow and the balance under fence for pasture, with good comfortable buildings such as are necessary to run a farm of the above dimensions. Mr. Cox is a practical and live man in every sense of the word.

JOSHUA COX, lumber merchant, came to Nebraska in March, 1879, locating at what is now called Hampton, where he purchased 1,000 acres of land. In October, 1880, he had a portion of it surveyed and laid out into town lots, and the name of Hampton was given it by the railroad company. Mr. Cox has since been extensively engaged in stock raising, and on January 1, 1882, had on hand 225 head of graded cattle, and 350 swine. In July, 1882, started a lumber yard, and since that time has sold over 100 car-loads, besides other building material, all of which has been consumed in Hamilton County. The subject of this sketch was born in Kendall County, Ill., June 21, 1851. Previous to coming to Nebraska, he had been engaged at stock raising there. He is an intellectual, practical business man, and the prosperous little village of Hampton, situated in the most fertile portion of the county, speaks well for the original proprietor of the town.

JAMES M. FODGE, proprietor of the Hampton House, is a native of Indiana, born in Delaware County, May 25, 1846; removed with his parents to Clayton County, Iowa, in 1858, where he lived with them on a farm and attended school. In 1863, he enlisted with the First Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, Company H, and served until the close of the rebellion, after which he went to Texas with the army, and served until 1866. Then returned to Iowa and learned the plasterer's trade. Was married in 1868 to Miss Harriet Boyce, of Ohio. He came to Hamilton County, Neb., during the spring of 1871, taking a soldier's claim on Section 20, Town 11, Range 5 west, Valley Precinct, and was one of the very first settlers in that part of the county. In 1875, Mr. F. was elected Sheriff of Hamilton County, to fill an unexpired term of J. M. Smith, and 1877 and 1878 served as Deputy Sheriff under D. A. Scoville. In the fall of 1878, he was elected Sheriff, holding that office until January, 1881, and in July of the same year commenced present business of hotel-keeping, his being the first hotel opened in that town. He belongs to the G. A. R., Hulbert Post, No. 98, at Hampton.

GEORGE W. HIAETT, Postmaster and farmer, is a native of Kentucky, born in Lincoln County, June 11, 1820, where his occupation was that of farming. In 1866, he went to Macoupin County, Ill., where he made his home till 1873: at this time he came to Nebraska and took up a homestead on Section 34, Valley Precinct, Hamilton County. In 1875, a post office was established at his residence, named Williamsport, of which he was appointed Postmaster, holding that position ever since, and in December, 1880, the post office was removed to Hampton. Mr. H. was married in Kentucky, in 1843, to Miss Euphana Cogle; both are original members of the Baptist Church, Hampton; they have a family of five children living, Benjamin A., William F., Georgiana, Robert W., and Malvani.

JOEL H. SAULS, Notary Public, became a resident of Hamilton County, Nebraska, in May, 1873, taking a homestead of 160 acres, on Section 34, Town 11, Range 5 west, Valley Precinct. Resided here, improving his land, for seven years, and during this time was elected Justice of the Peace in that precinct in 1873, retaining that position until 1881. In 1875, he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. The subject of this sketch was originally from Tennessee, born in Carroll County, November 22, 1837, but removed with his parents to Newton County, Mo., where he acquired a liberal education. When the first three months' call came from the government for troops, Mr. S. enlisted with Company H, of the First Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and after serving the time mentioned, returned to Missouri. He soon had to leave there, however, for a man of his principles who was in sympathy with the North could not stay, and he barely escaped with his life, taking his family to Macoupin County, Ill., and, in 1862, enlisted again with the One Hundred and Twenty-Second Illinois Regiment, but was rejected on account of ill health. He then engaged in teaching school until spring of 1864, when he recruited Company H, of the One Hundred and Thirty-Third Illinois Volunteer Regiment, and was appointed First Sergeant of the same, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. He then returned to Illinois, and taught school until he came to this State. Mr. S. is a member of the G. A. R., and was one of the instigators of Hurlbut Post No. 98, Hampton; is also a member of the Odd Fellows Society of Illinois, Palmyra Lodge, No. 348. His wife was Miss Rachel R. Alford, who was born in Tennessee, and whom he married in Missouri in 1860. Both are members of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM J. WILLIAMSON, merchant, came to Nebraska during the fall of 1877, first locating at Friendville, Saline County, where he clerked in a general merchant's store until December, 1880, at that time came to Hampton, and in company with Jacob Peterson, opened a general store. This firm continued until July 21, 1881, when William J. bought out his partner. His store room is 20x40 and well stocked with a complete line of all classes of goods to be found in a store of this kind. Mr. W. was born in Germany, near the city of Tondern, October 12, 1854, and emigrated to the United States in 1873; lived in Livingston County, Ill., until he came to Nebraska, and was married at Friendville, 1878, to Miss Nettie McInroy, a native of Canada. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Friend Lodge, No. 78, and is Agent for the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association, and Agent for the Anchor Mail Line.

SAMUEL B. YOUST, farmer, Hampton, was born in West Virginia, January 3, 1831. He followed the occupation of engineer in various steam mills until 1856, then removed to Lucas County, Iowa, and there he ran the steam saw and grist mill until 1864, when he enlisted in the late war with the Fifteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and served until the close of the war, then returned to Iowa and resumed his former occupation, which he continued until April, 1870. Then came to Nebraska and took up a soldier's homestead of 160 acres in Hamilton County, on Section 10, Town 10, Range 5, west, in Beaver Precinct, and was the first settler in the precinct. Here he continued to reside, improving his farm and taking a very active part in settling up the county, until he removed to Hampton. He still owns his homestead, and is Justice of the Peace of the precinct. Was married in Va., in 1850, to Miss Mary E. Hunt, who was also a native of that State. Mr. Y has served two years as Assessor of Beaver Precinct. He and his wife are original members of first Baptist Church of Hamilton County, and are true and faithful workers in that society.

SOUTH PLATTE PRECINCT.

MICHAEL LIEBHART, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 26, Town 12, Range 6 west, postoffice Aurora, was born in York County, Pa., July 7, 1842: his parents were George and Elizabeth Liebhart, *nee* Fishel, who were descended from the Pennsylvania Dutch. Here Michael acquired his education, such as the public schools afforded; when sixteen years of age, came with his parents to Stephenson County, Ill., where they continued farming, that being his father's occupation. At the age of twenty years, he enlisted with Company H, of the Twenty-Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the great rebellion; then returned to Illinois, where he commenced farming for himself, and in 1868 married Miss Elvina Sprague, of same State. In the spring of 1872, came west to Hamilton County, Neb., and took a soldier's claim of 160 acres, where he now lives; has 130 acres of his farm under cultivation, and his fine improved place of to-day does not look much like the wild prairie of the few years ago, with its five acres of trees, both ornamental and fruit, bearing apples, peaches, cherries, and plums, its comfortable residence and buildings for the accommodation of stock, a granary 16x20, and a large windmill, it may well be called one of the best improved farms in the county. Mr. L. and wife are original members of the Evangelical Church, South Platte Precinct.

OTHER TOWNS.

Hamilton is situated on the northwest quarter of section ten (10), town ten (10), range six (6), west. This quarter section was homesteaded by J. H. Elliot in April, 1871, and a portion of it laid out as a town, by T. H. Glover and J. F. Glover, in the spring of 1874, and entered for record as a town, May 20, 1874. T. H. Glover opened the first store in the fall of 1874, and during this year it entered the contest for county seat honors, and gave promise of becoming quite a town. After Aurora had won the county seat, Hamilton began to be deserted, its business men joining their fortunes with Aurora.

In 1874 a school was established in the building known as the Hamilton High School building, taught by H. G. Cass.

Marquette.—Marquette is a station of the B. and M. R. R., in Nebraska, eleven miles north of Aurora. It was laid out as a town and filed for record, June 29, 1881. It is fast putting on the appearance of a live business town and business is well represented.

St. Joe.—This little town is about two years old, and is located in the western part of the county, about twelve miles from Aurora, and ten miles from Grand Island. The town was laid out by J. W. Skelton in October, 1878, and filed for record, May 10, 1879. A number of buildings have been erected and business is quite well represented.

Stockham.—Stockham is a post office twelve miles south of Aurora. At this point are located the Stockham Mills. This mill is on the Blue River and is one of the best flouring mills in this part of the state. It was built by Messrs Stone, Starkey & Co. in 1877, has two run of stone and is furnished with all late and improved machinery, and turns out the best quality of flour.

Business is also well represented by two houses, carrying general merchandise.

Lerton.—This is a postoffice in the southeast part of the county, eleven miles distant from Aurora.

Alvin, Leonard, Shiloh, Otis and Buckeye are also post office points and give to the county the best of mail facilities.

HARLAN COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

HARLAN County is located in the great Republican Valley, and is in extent twenty-four miles square. It lies between Phelps and Franklin counties on the northeast and Furnas on the west; on the south is the State of Kansas.

The county is well-watered by some of the finest streams in Nebraska. The Republican River enters the county about eighteen miles north of its southern boundary, and flows in a southeasterly direction until within about six miles from the Kansas boundary, from which point it flows nearly in an eastward direction until the limit of the county is reached. On the south side of this river are many tributary creeks, two of which are more than one hundred miles in length. One of these,—Sappy Creek—enters the county about ten miles from the southern boundary, and flows east, entering the Republican River near Orleans. The Prairie Dog Creek enters the county from Kansas, and flows in a northeasterly direction, entering the Republican at Republican City. Both of these are deep, swiftly-flowing streams of great value for manufacturing purposes were the power but utilized. There are also several small creeks that are tributary to all the streams mentioned. On the north side of the Republican is Spring Creek, in the western part of the county, which flows nearly south and enters the river at Watson. Turkey Creek flows in a southeasterly direction across the northeast corner of the county, and finally enters the Republican, at Naponee in Franklin County. There are also numerous small creeks that enter the river from the north side. All of these creeks are clear and transparent, and in many places the country bordering them is very beautiful and picturesque in appearance. They are fed by clear cold springs, which render the water very pure and health-giving.

The Republican Valley is broad, level and fertile. The smaller streams also have their own level valleys that vary in width, some of them being quite wide. From the valleys of all these streams to the uplands, the surface of the land is much diversified. Sometimes it ascends by steep and high bluffs which extend back for some distance, to the uplands; in other places the ascent is very gradual, ascending by gently sloping and step-like terraces. The uplands, themselves are generally slightly rolling; the curves of the surface and slight elevations extending in every possible shape and direction. There is only a small percentage of the lands of the county which is not tillable and those rougher lands afford the very best of pasturage. The soil, either in the valleys or on the uplands, is rich and fertile and capable of producing any kinds of crops common to this latitude.

The streams are all skirted with narrow belts of timber that add much to the general appearance of the country and contribute to its wealth. The natural timber of the county, however, is found only on these streams, and were it not carefully protected would soon be exhausted. Everything in the geological structure of the country goes to show that the growth of trees is natural to this region, and has only been kept down in the past, by the great annual prairie fires that swept over the country. Therefore groves of trees, when planted, grow with rapidity, and require but little attention, to reach, in a few years, a size sufficient to supply the owner with an abundance of fuel and lumber.

The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, extends through this county from east to west up the north side of the Republican River and on it the following stations and towns are located: Republican City, Alma, Orleans.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

Previous to the year 1870, what is now Harlan County was the natural home of countless herds of buffalo, and the favorite hunting-grounds of the Indians. In no other locality on the western prairies were the buffalo so numerous, for here was every natural advantage and the very best of pasturage. Here were the richest of wild grasses and many streams of clear running water. So numerous were the buffalo that it required but little effort to slay hundreds of them. Not only was this species of game abundant, but also all the fur bearing animals and wild game common to the plains. So highly was this country prized as a hunting-ground by the Indians that they only relinquished it after a long and protracted struggle, in which many braves perished, and a large number of their women and children and ponies were captured. There were soldiers to the south of them at Fort Hayes, soldiers to the north of them at Fort McPherson, and they were pressed with unrelenting vigor. It is true they were hostile and committed many cruel and atrocious deeds; but these, we should remember, were committed while the red men were smarting under a sense of injustice done them, and they realized fully that only for a little while could they retain their best hunting-grounds before they were driven back, to give place to the white hunter and settler. They also feared that the wholesale slaughter of the game by the former would soon deprive them of their only means of subsistence. Therefore they fought with a desperate madness, and did their utmost to try to keep the white men from encroaching upon their hunting-grounds. Occasionally small parties of hunters or trappers would venture to make short visits to the northern tributaries of the Republican River and sometimes to the valley itself, but this was attended with great danger. Many of them lost their lives, though they were always on the alert for the first glimpse of an Indian foe, when no time was lost in trying to find a place of safety.

Whenever the hunters returned to the eastern settlements, their praise of the beauty, fertility and grandeur of the Republican Valley country created a strong desire on the part of many who proposed going west, to make this their future home. But the danger of attack from the Indians was so great, that for a long time, no settlement could be made. So late as in the summer of 1869, Buck's party of United States surveyors were attacked while surveying Town 2, Range 19, in Harlan County, and all killed. This massacre, as near as can be ascertained, took place near the mouth of Sappa Creek. But the forfeit of their favorite hunting-grounds was the price paid for this dastardly murder. A sort of Indian war had been in progress for many years, and now the famous and successful Indian fighter, General Carr, was in command at Fort McPherson, and had already made several quite successful campaigns against the Sioux Indians who occupied the Republican Valley. In his campaigns he was assisted by Buffalo Bill (W. F. Cody) as Chief of Scouts; and Major Frank North with his famous regiment of Pawnee scouts. As soon as the news of the murder of Buck's party reached the General, he determined with one well-directed blow, to put an end to the Indian troubles in the Republican Valley. Having discovered them here, he made an attack and defeated them. He then followed hotly in pursuit, and overtaking them on the Platte River, July 11, 1869, he completely annihilated them, and hundreds of their women, children and ponies were captured. This practically put an end to Indian troubles in the Republican Valley, and it was not long before several parties were organized to make examinations as to the desirability of the Republican Valley as an agricultural country. During the fall of this year and the summer of 1870, many explorations were made.

In the following account of the settlement and early progress of Harlan County, the writer must acknowledge his indebtedness to Hon. William Gaslin, Judge of the Fifth Judicial District of Nebraska. A large portion of this early history is taken bodily from a history of Harlan County, prepared by him, which he kindly placed at the disposal of the writer.

In the year of 1870, prompted by the glowing reports of the Republican Valley, a party was organized in the eastern part of the State for the purpose of establishing a settlement, should a suitable location be found. This party arrived in what is now Harlan County, but then a portion of Lincoln, some time during August, 1870.

The party consisted of forty men with nine wagons. Among these men were: J. W. Foster, F. A. Bieyon, Gen. Victor Vifquain, John Olson, Frank Hofnagle, V. Toeppfer, S. Watton, Henry Melchert, N. Peterson, G. Hanson, J. B. Mitchell, Lewis Lorson, George F. Jones, Joseph and Lewis Hubner, and Andrew Rubin.

On August 31, 1870, the party camped a short distance southeast of the present town of Orleans, near where the mill now is, and cast lots by wagon loads for a choice of claims, as they regarded this a good location for their future settlement. The first choice fell to Sullivan and Guillet's wagon, and they selected Elm Swamp, west of the point now known as Melrose, but subsequently abandoned this location and took claims elsewhere.

J. W. Foster won the second choice, but having already selected a location south of the present town of Alma—where he still resides—he gave up the claim that, by lot, fell to his choice, to Frank Hofnagle.

Vifquain and a few others secretly selected the old townsite of Napoleon, near Orleans. This tract consisted of 320 acres. The proper steps, however, were not taken to secure this site under the town-site act, and soon after Judge Wm. Gaslin homesteaded one half of this land, and C. H. Cary pre-empted the remainder, which in due time was proved up, and afterward bought by Judge Gaslin, who owns 1,000 acres in a body here. Vifquain, failing in his town-site enterprise, abandoned all settlement in the valley, and returned to the eastern part of the State. Thus was disposed of the first town of Harlan County, and this had only existed on paper, for no buildings had ever been erected.

Immediately after the choice of claims, and early in September, 1870, J. W. Foster erected a house on his claim south of Alma. This was the first building erected in the county. When this house was completed, he returned to Nebraska City, from which place on his return he hauled into the county the first load of lumber and building material. On and in the vicinity of Foster's farm, is the place where Gen. Sidney Johnston's army, sent to Utah to subdue the Mormons, camped for some time. Ten years ago, the whole valley was covered with the debris of soldiers.

After prospecting the country, the most of the party returned east. F. A. Bieyon and his friends, to the number of ten or fifteen, remained and built the old stockade on or near the Melrose town site, where they spent the winter of 1870–71. There were no grave troubles with the Indians, but they were continually on the alert. A few horses were stolen, which deed was attributed to Indians. All that winter a large party of Sioux Indians were camped and engaged in hunting, some twenty-five miles west of the stockade, on the Republican River.

In the winter of 1870-71, James Duncan and wife came to the stockade at Melrose. Mrs. Duncan was the first white woman in the county.

In 1871, the Bartlett family came to the county. Mrs. Bartlett is supposed to have been the second white woman in the county. Her children were the first to arrive here. Her daughter Mary was the first white child born in Alma Precinct.

In February, 1871, Thomas Harlan, Mark Coad, Thomas Murrin, Thomas Mullaley, John Talbot, and J. H. Painter, organized a party in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, to visit the Republican Valley in search of permanent homes. Richard Sydenham accompanied the party from old Fort Kearney, as guide and driver. They struck the upper waters of Turkey Creek, which they followed till they came to the river, then they followed the Republican westward. Foster's house was the only habitation they found outside of the stockade. At this time, though so early, the grass was green, the weather pleasant, and wild turkeys, buffalo, and other game were abundant. Many rumors of Indians were received by the party, but none were met. After selecting claims this party returned to Cheyenne, arriving at that point February 17, 1871. They were delighted, and gave glorious accounts of the Republican Valley.

In 1871 the greater number of the party returned, accompanied by J. W. Ballou, Thomas Sheffrey, Richard O'Donell, N. A. Arrington, Henry Wise, D. Young, Alex. and John Burke, John Burgess, N. P. Cook, Wm. Carr, James Ryder, and others. The Bartlett family and the Bloom brothers, one of whom is dead, accompanied them from Fort Kearney. The Friday family also came with this party, or about the same time they did.

The officers of this Cheyenne Colony were: president, Thomas Harlan; vice-president, J. H. Painter; secretary, Thomas D. Murrin; treasurer, Mark Coad; directors, N. P. Cook, J. E. Ryder, Thos. Sheffrey, J. O. Phillips, and Thos. Mullaley.

The greater number of this Cheyenne Colony made their settlement around what is now called Alma. Thos. Sheffrey, with a few others, settled some miles west of the stockade, near what was afterwards known as Watson. The colony having some difficulty about claims, quarrels soon arose, and Joseph H. Painter withdrew from the colony and settled on what is now known as the Painter claim, and afterwards being appointed postmaster at Alma, he kept the post office on his farm, three miles west from that town. Immigrants, now beginning to feel that they could live in safety from the Indians, began to take claims away from the centre localities. Large numbers of Swedes and Danes settled around the stockade. This was the largest, and for some time the most effective, settlement in the county. The vicinity of Alma received large accessions from the East. Settlers poured into the county, and by June 1, 1871, there was not a tributary of the Republican on which there were no settlers. The last of June, A. C. Robbins, with a number of associates, came here from Iowa and selected lands on the south side of Sappa Creek, in Town 2, Range 20 west, and by the 20th of the following July they had removed here with their families and made a permanent settlement. This was the first settlement of any importance away from the Republican river. Judge Robbins relates that although many had fears of the Indians, and though the soldiers that patrolled the south side of the Republican, every three weeks, from Fort Hays, Kansas, continually told them they were liable to be attacked by Indians at any time; yet during the entire summer, they saw but two, and these were friendly Otoes.

In the extreme eastern part of the county, settlements were also made this year. Near the present site of Republican City this was notably the case. H. M. Luce was east of Republican City, W. H. Coon, Lewis Coon, Still and Elihu Main, located on the table land just below the present town. A little later, Dr. John McPherson, of Brownville, Nebraska, his son Charles, and others, located the town of Republican City on and near the mouth of Mill Creek. Thomas Mullaley and others located on Turkey Creek.

ORGANIZATION.

Settlements had progressed quite rapidly, and the citizens were anxious to have a separate county organization, this territory then being a part of Lincoln County. Therefore measures being taken to bring the matter before the State Legislature, that body, on the 3d day of June, 1871, by a special act, appointed an election for the following month, and appointed Mark Coad, Thomas D. Murrin, and J. O. Phillips county commissioners until their successors were elected and qualified.

On the 3d day of July, 1871, in accordance with the act of June 3, an election was held at Alma for the purpose of designating county officers and locating the county seat. This election resulted as follows: Judge, Joseph Gould; Clerk, Alex. J. Burke; Superintendent of Schools, H. M. Luce; Treasurer, G. R. Parish; Sheriff, James E. Ryder; Coroner, Wm. P. Carr; Commissioners, Thomas Sheffrey, H. Trimble, and J. W. Foster. Forty-two votes were cast for county seat, thirty-seven for Alma and five for Napoleon.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first meeting of the county commissioners was held soon after, they meeting at a point near N. P. Cook's house. The first county business was transacted here, the commissioners being seated on a log.

The first death in the county was that of John McBride, at Alma, who was shot and killed by soldiers, during the progress of a drunken fight, on July 4th, 1871.

In the summer of 1871, Mrs. Gilbert Parish gave birth to the first white child born in the county. The second child was born to Mrs. Levi Schrack.

During the year 1871, immigration poured into the county, and numerous were the farms opened up in different parts of the county, but most of the settlement was in the valleys of the Republican River and its tributaries. A very large acreage of prairie sod was put under cultivation, though no crops were raised except those of sod, corn and a few vegetables.

During the winter of 1871-72, the early settlers had a hard experience with the great storms and terrible cold weather. Hon. Wm. Gaslin, in his historical sketch of the county, describes the winter in the following language: "After a warm and pleasant autumn, when the settlers were totally unprepared for and least expected it, on the 16th day of November, 1871, a terrible snow storm set in, which lasted three days and four nights. It was very cold and the suffering intense. Judge Robbins, Walter Ferguson, and others, on their way to Grand Island, got caught and were out through the entire storm. Two poor fellows were caught near what is now known as Walker's Ranche. They hitched their horses to their wagon, rolled themselves in their blankets, laid down, and the snow drifted over them and saved them from freezing to death.

Wagons, harness, loads of buffalo meat, goods and provisions were abandoned on the divide, and men mounted their horses and fled for life.

A large number of buffalo hunters were caught, some of whom froze to death and others suffered severely. A party of six were caught on the divide between the Republican and Solomon rivers, and five of them perished. This long and severe winter was also very destructive to the game in the country. Many were the wild animals that perished.

During the winter there were many severe storms, in which those traveling across the divide were caught. It will be remembered that at that time, Grand Island, on the Union Pacific Railroad, was the nearest point of any importance, and to that place the settlers had to go for supplies. The scarcity of provisions made frequent trips necessary, and much suffering was experienced by the travelers when overtaken on the bleak and desolate prairies by one of these blinding snow storms. Judge Gaslin was with one party that was compelled to camp on the prairie for three days, during one of these terrific storms, but none of them perished.

The snow was very deep and the weather very cold most of the time until the latter part of February, 1872. Mrs. Brown had a herd of 750 cattle and all perished but 125. Out of a herd of some 2400, in the east part of the county, all perished but 450. The Coad Brothers hauled meal, corn, and grain from Grand Island, and yet lost nearly half of a large herd of nice cattle.

That winter, on account of the privations then endured, will be long remembered by the early settlers. At that time, however, buffaloes, wild turkeys, and other wild game, were plentiful, and the timber that skirted the streams furnished abundance of fuel, so there was no danger of actual starvation or of perishing from the effects of the cold. Wild animals, suffering from the lack of food, penetrated into the settlements, and were easily killed. The wolves in particular, were numerous, and were very annoying. Various methods were resorted to to get rid of them and many were destroyed. In one night twenty-one large wolves were poisoned, on the Republican River, near Mark Coad's residence.

The spring of 1872 showed an increased activity in settlers coming to the county and taking claims, so much so that nearly all the claims, having both timber and water, were taken up that year.

There were several Indian scares during this early settlement, but no serious troubles. The fact of there having been so much trouble before the settlement of the county, made the settlers fearful, and they were ever on the alert lest they should be surprised.

The first wedding in the county was that of John Ballou and Miss Mary Smith, who were married by Rev. John Whiting, March 1st, 1872.

In the spring of the year 1872, a number of the citizens, not being satisfied with the result of the first election in 1871, and claiming that there had been some irregularities, and that the votes had been cast illegally, sent a petition to Acting Governor Wm. H. James, praying that he call another election for June 29, 1872. This petition was acted upon by Governor James, it being from the citizens of all parts of the county, without respect to location, and with the understanding that there was no legal organization of the county up to that time. The election took place after a full registration of votes. The officers elected at the second election entered upon the duties of their respective offices. Since this time the county has been regarded by all as duly organized for all county purposes. The fact, however, of the second election sowed the seeds of many years of factional strife, and at this time was begun that series of county seat fights that have disturbed Harlan county for a number of years. At this election a large number of the citizens ignored the fact that an election had been held the year previous, which established the county seat at Alma, and voted for a location of the county seat. The places voted for were Alma, Republican City, Melrose, and Judge Gasliu's homestead. The latter point was the old site or the proposed town of Napoleon.

Since the days of the first settlement of the county, the population has steadily increased, with but few events of interest, other than incidents relating to the early settlements, an account of which has been given. In 1874, the grasshoppers devastated Harlan County, in common with other portions of the State. The citizens of the county were poor, and as this was but the first crop for a large number of them, and some of them had been obliged to wait about a year and a half or two years from the date of their settlement for this, they were of course placed in a desperate condition. Only the receipt of aid from friends and from the aid societies prevented suffering and starvation. During the winter following this destruction of crops, it is true many privations were endured, but there were no cases of actual suffering. Prominent among the citizens of this county who took part in organizing aid societies, and soliciting aid from eastern States, was Rev. W. H. Tibbles, who was than a resident of Harlan County. Mr. Tibbles has since become well known first as a newspaper writer in Omaha, and then as an advocate of the respect and maintenance of the rights of the Ponca Indians, in which cause he labored long and earnestly, with both voice and pen, and still later as having, by his efforts, started ont Bright Eyes, an Indian maiden of that tribe, as a lecturer. He has since married Bright Eyes.

COUNTY SEAT TROUBLES.

Ever since the organization of the county there have been dissensions and quarrels regarding the location of the county seat, and many times the sectional strife arising from this cause has been very bitter. At the first election held for the organization of the county, the county seat was located by a vote of the people at Alma, by a vote of thirty-seven to five for Napoleon. Therefore, the county seat was designated as situated upon section thirty-three, town two, range eighteen, west of the sixth principal meridian. At the new election of June 29, 1872, the county seat fight began, and Melrose, on the Republican River, about two miles west of Orleans, came out victor. The other places voted for, were Republican City, Alma, and Judge Gaslin's homestead. The three towns mentioned then became rivals for the county seat. Each town was but just starting, and one writer describes them thus: "Republican City and Melrose each had a store, a hitching post, and a clothes line, while Alma had only her buffalo skull." After the election of 1872, the records were removed to Melrose. After several contests the county commissioners decided the county seat to be at Alma, one of the three members of the board dissenting, however. Notwithstanding this ruling, Republican City, in 1873, caused a mandamus to be issued demanding that Melrose show cause why the former should not be regarded as the legal county seat, and that the latter give up the county records, as by virtue of an election in 1872, Republican City had been declared the county seat. When the case came up before Daniel Gantt, then district judge, Wm. Gaslin filed an interpleading to have Alma made a party to test her right to the county seat, under an election held July 3, 1871, by an act of the legislature of June 3, of the same year. At the next term of court Judge Gantt, after a hearing of the mandamus, ruled that as there was a record of the election of July 3, 1871, in the office of the Secretary of State, this election must be held as valid, until set aside by decree of court, or by the proper statute vote of the county.

Since that time the county seat has continued at Alma, but the strife has ever since been kept up, and much bitterness of feeling has been generated. In the late years of the contest the towns of Orleans and Alma have been the contesting points, and Republican City, once the rival and enemy of Orleans, now joins in the effort to remove the county seat to the latter town. There is a good courthouse built at a large cost at Alma, and everything is arranged for a permanent location of the capital of the county here. On the other hand, Orleans is confident of securing it in the end, and a large and substantial court house has been built by the citizens, as a gift to the county when the county records are removed here.

The contest between the two towns has given rise to many lawsuits, and the matter is still before the courts. It has seriously retarded public improvements in the county, and has at the same time prevented that harmony among the citizens that should exist in any new county in order that it be prosperous.

There was an election on the county seat contest in the fall of 1881. The contesting points were Alma and Orleans. Each town claims the victory and the matter is now before the courts.

The county has, since the date of the earliest settlements, continued to progress. The settlers have ever been of an industrious and energetic class, and fertile and well improved farms have been opened up in all parts of the county. The population is now more than 7,000, and is constantly increasing. There are nearly 6,000 of these who reside on farms. While there have been some bad seasons, taken all in all the farmers have been prosperous. But they do not depend on farming alone, they realize that in order to make money a mixed farming must be carried on; and a liberal quantity of all kinds of crops common to the locality are planted, and stock raising is combined with this business. The raising of grain, hogs, and cattle, or sheep, has ever been found profitable when combined. The farms have been well improved and in no new county are more pleasant homes to be found.

In the matter of public improvements the county has kept pace with others in the Republican Valley. At an early period in its history, bridges were built where most needed, across the principal creeks and across the Republican River. The cour thouse at Alma is a good and substantial structure and fully adequate for the needs of the county, while the court house building at Orleans, will, should the county seat be removed there, answer the purpose equally as well.

Among the earlier settlers of the county, some of whom are still residing here were several men, whose names are familiar in all parts of the State. Such men as Hon. Thomas Harlan, in whose honor the county was named, who did much to assist in the early development of the county, and who now has a position under the United States government in the territories; Hon. Geo. H. Roberts, for four years attorney general of Nebraska, and who still resides here; Rev. W. H. Tibbles, the defender of the rights of the Ponca Indians; Hon. Wm. Gaslin, now residing in Kearney, who has, since 1875, been judge of the fifth judicial district of Nebraska, which comprises about one-half of the entire State, and who has a wide reputation as an honest and upright judge, and whose very name is a terror to criminals in his district; Joseph H. Painter, now a resident of Lincoln, and his wife, Mrs. H. K. Painter, a practicing physician in that city, and well known throughout the state, and several others who have achieved considerable distinction.

ALMA.

This town is the county-seat of Harlan County, and is pleasantly located on the north side of the Republican on one of the gentle slopes of land rising from the bottoms to the uplands. This gives it one of the most beautiful town site locations to be found in the Republican Valley.

SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN.

The town site of Alma, on Section 33, Town 2, Range 13, west of the sixth principal meridian, was selected by Mark Coad, N. P. Cook, Thomas Murrin, and others of the Cheyenne Colony in the spring of 1871, and called Alma, in honor of a young daughter of N. P. Cook, by that name. After the fear of the Indians began to subside in the spring of 1872, there was a great rush to Harlan County. Men came to Alma with money, and resolved to build up the town. One of the party was chosen to go to Beatrice, where the United States Land Office for this district was then located, to enter the town site for the benefit of its occupants, but he endeavored to secure it in his own name. He was therefore dismissed, and Frank Shaffer appointed in his place. Shaffer also erected the first house on the town site about the same time, and it was built of logs. Mr. Broadball also built a sod blacksmith shop. During the same summer of 1872, Moore & Sappington erected the first store.

Soon after the settlement at Alma, a post office was established here, and Joseph H. Painter was appointed Postmaster.

Preparations were made to organize church societies. Services were held here previous to this time. The first sermon had been preached, July 4, 1871, in Foster's grove, by Rev. John Whiting, the pioneer minister of Harlan County. Mr. Whiting was an ex-soldier, and had lost an arm in the War of the Rebellion.

When, in 1872, the building up of Alma was commenced, the imagination of its founders pictured to them a bright and prosperous future for the new town. High were the anticipations of its future greatness, most of them expecting it to become the metropolis of the county if not of the entire Republican Valley.

Dissensions and quarrels, however, soon arose, and as a result the town was broken up. The county seat had been removed to Melrose. Shaffer moved his building to Orleans. Moore & Sappington sold their building to Mr. Jewell, and he moved it to Melrose. Joseph H. Painter, the postmaster, had been among the first to withdraw from the colony. He removed the office to his homestead about three miles west of Alma, where it remained for some time, and was known as Alma. Alma was now dead. Starting with such bright prospects, nothing now remained.

When, by the decision of Judge Gantt, the county records were returned to Alma, preparations were again made to build up a town.

In 1875, Frank Shaffer moved a little house from his homestead near by, which was the first building in the town after its resurrection. This building was used for county purposes, until John Guyer erected his store in 1877, after which this building was used as a court house until the building of a large court house, in 1880.

The second building in Alma was Guyer's log hotel, built in 1875. The next building was a little house, built by Will Downs, the County Clerk, for a residence.

For several years, there was but little improvement made in the town. The only buildings in the spring of 1879, were three very small houses, a store, the small one story building, with one little room, used as the court house, and a sod blacksmith shop. At this time, the town site consisted of forty acres. About this time, however, attention was being directed to this point, and as the railroad was in prospect, the town began to increase in size. On the 11th day of April, 1879, a newspaper was established by Borden & Livingstone and called the *Alma Standard*. This paper did more than anything else to attract attention to Alma as a favorable point for the upbuilding of a town. Except the first few weeks, when owned by Borden & Livingstone, Wm. R. Davis has always been editor of the *Standard*.

Soon an addition of forty acres was made to the town and then forty acres more. Parties began to buy lots, and, about the 1st of May, building commenced. There was now one grand rush for Alma, and buildings were erected in all parts of the town.

Before houses could be erected, it was difficult for the new comers to find places of shelter. The only hotel was the little log-house built some years before, and the newspaper office was only twelve feet by fourteen in size. To give some idea of the lack of accommodations, and the extent to which the town was crowded, we give the following from the pen of Wm. R. Davis, editor of the *Standard*:

"We boarded at the "Old Log Cabin" hotel, with a kitchen and one other room, which was bar-room—without, however, bar and fixtures, entirely on the cold-water plan—reception-room, dining-room, wash-room and bed-room, all in one. When it became necessary to avail our weary selves of 'tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep,' we, with fifteen or twenty more, selected the soft side of our plank, rolled ourselves in a blanket and got as far under the table as we could, so as to avoid being trampled on by the later comers. And then at crack of dawn, all had to 'get up' that 'the table might be set' for the hungry travellers and boarders. There was no discrimination. Turn out we must, whether or no. And then came along a large party of editors from Iowa—out on an excursion to see our beautiful valley and State—of course they called on us. One says, 'You don't publish this paper in here?' 'What an idea,' says another; and another ridiculed the fact 'of a newspaper being published in such a burg and such an office.' We were not abashed, but exhibited our 'flowing sheet' and showed the party that we did all our work 'at home.' But we were afraid to go out and invite them to stop, for fear they would take us at our word, and then we would have had 'no place in the inn' to take them to. We knew that was already full to overflowing, and our hospitality had to be smothered and held back."

So rapidly did Alma improve that by September, upward of fifty business houses and residences had been erected, and all was life and energy. Building was kept up, until the first of January showed a total of nearly one hundred buildings erected during the year. A bridge had been built across the Republican River, and the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad completed. Alma now compared very favorably with the other towns in the county.

Early in 1880, trains began running regularly on the railroad, and the town continued to grow though not with the rapidity of the previous year. This year the first and only church was built. It was built by the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and is a comfortable and commodious building. During the summer of 1880, a large and substantial court house was erected here, by a subscription of money for the purpose, by the citizens of Alma, and presented to the county. This year was the date of the first village organization. The town was incorporated with the following as the first officers: Trustees; George A. Way, Chairman; Frank Shaffer, A. L. Burr, L. B. McManus, Samuel L. Roberts. Clerk, John A. Randall; Treasurer, James Bradford; Attorney, C. C. Flansburg; Marshal, J. Zerbe.

Since that time the town has gradually improved. In 1881, a school-house, two stories high and forty-four feet wide and fifty-six feet long, was erected. For a village school house, it is imposing in appearance, and is pleasantly located on the brow of the hill, in the northern limits of the town.

THE PRESS OF ALMA.

There are two weekly newspapers published here. The *Alma Herald* was an outgrowth of the *Standard*, which was founded early in the spring of 1879, by Borden & Livingston. It was then a four column, folio paper, and only lived a few weeks, when James Billings, Will Downs, John Dawson and John Guyer purchased the ma terial and employed Wm. R, Davis to edit it, which he did in a creditable manner, and it did more than any other one thing to induce settlement in the vicinity of Alma.

August [illegible], 1880, J. D. Hurd came to Alma and in partnership with J. M. Hiatt established the Alma *Herald*, an eight column, folio, paper. In the fall of 1881, Hurd purchased Hiatt's interest and continued to publish the paper until he was offered a lucrative position on the *Daily State Journal* at Lincoln, when he sold the paper to James Billings, the present editor and proprietor. The *Herald* is a bright and wide awake newspaper, and is well patronized by the citizens of the county.

James Billings, the proprietor of the *Herald*, came to Nebraska in 1870, and located at Schuyler, Colfax Co., and in 1872 removed to Alma. He was for one year Deputy County Clerk, and in 1876 took the Black Hills fever and spent the summer, and returned, and for one year served as Deputy County Treasurer, and was in November, 1877, elected County Treasurer, and in 1879 re-elected. After settling up official business he embarked in the newspaper business as editor and proprietor of the Alma *Herald*. Mr. Billings was born April [illegible], 1848, in Smithville Flatts, Chenango County, N. Y. His parents soon removed to Chautauqua County, N. Y., where they resided until his removal to Nebraska. His parents were large dairy farmers, and with them he stayed until nearly twenty-one years of age. Then realizing the fact that an education was much needed, he went to Poughkeepsie where he attended school for a year, graduating in Eastman Business College in the meantime, then came west by Greeley's advice.

He was married September 26, 1880, to Miss Dora E. Williams, of Exeter, Nebraska, and has one child, a daughter, born August 30, 1881, and named Hattie Florence.

The *Harlan County News* is an ably edited newspaper published here by Flavius Macmillan. The *News* was established in Republican City, by its present publisher in 1875, and was published there until the fall of 1881 when it was removed to Alma.

Except in county seat fights, where much bitterness is engendered on all sides, the press is moral and elevating in its tone, and it can certainly be said that the newspapers here are enterprising and readable, and that they are well patronized by a reading community.

LOCAL INTERESTS.

There is one good private banking house here kept by Bradford & Burr, which does a large business.

There are two first class village hotels:—the Monitor House, J. B. Billings, proprietor; and the Shaffer House, Frank Shaffer, proprietor.

The church societies are well represented though there is but one church building, and all the societies that are organized may be said to be in a flourishing condition.

The citizens are generally moral, and religious institutions are liberally supported by both the members and those who are not. Those who are connected with no society are generally church attendants.

The citizens are particularly wide awake on the subject of education, and nothing is left undone to further such interests. Not only are first class schools kept up, but all literary entertainments, and anything that tends to improve the mental condition of the citizens, either old or young, are encouraged, and money freely given in their support.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is represented here by Alma Lodge, No. 81, which has a large membership and is in a flourishing condition.

The Alma Lodge, No. 59, Independent Order of Good Templars, has a large and increasing membership and is in a flourishing condition.

Alma is favorably located as a business point. To the north and to the south it has a trade for twenty-five miles and more. East and west it has its own legitimate trade. The bridge across the Republican at this point brings in a great deal of the trade from northern Kansas. Its railroad connection with the east, and the mining regions of the west, with all its other advantages and with its public spirited citizens, renders Alma a prosperous town. Many of the buildings are of a good quality, and the future prosperity of the village may be said to be well nigh assured.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BRADFORD & BURR, Bankers. They purchased this business from L. R Grimes, July 1, 1880, and carry on a general banking and exchange business; are also largely engaged in sheep raising, of which they carry some 800 head.

James Bradford, of this firm, is a native of Kentucky; his principal business previous to coming to this State, was that of commercial traveler, which he followed for twelve years. He came to Alma in May, 1879, and at once engaged in general merchandise business, remaining in that until he sold out to engage in banking. Atwell Burr, the other partner in this bank, is a native of Illinois, and his occupation was that of an "actor." He came to Nebraska in 1871, and for eighteen months filled the office of Deputy City Marshal, and was also employed in the office of his brother, C. C. Burr, Attorney; remaining in Lincoln, in all, some three years, after which he again followed the stage until 1878, when he returned to Lincoln and was again connected in business with his brother. In the fall of 1879 he removed to Alma, and for a few months acted as a broker and loan agent; joining Mr. Bradford in this business in July 1880

JOHN DAWSON, attorney-at-law, was born in Ireland in 1851, emigrating to America in 1859, and resided in Green County, Wis. At sixteen years of age he began business life as a school teacher, following it in Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Texas. In 1874 he began to read law at New London, Mo., and was admitted to the bar at that place in 1875; he then followed teaching for some years, during which time he read law, and was admitted a second time to the bar at Emmetsburg, Iowa, in 1877, where for some months he practiced and also taught school. In March, 1878, he came to Alma and at once opened an office for the practice of his profession. He was appointed County Attorney in 1879; re-appointed early in 1881, and resigned the following October.

FLETCHER & COURTRIGHT, attorneys-at-law. This firm was formed in March, 1882, for the purpose of conducting a general law and real estate business, and on March 1, they opened a branch office at Sacramento, Phelps County, this State. Elijah F. Fletcher was born at Indianapolis, Ind. May 20, 1837, and was reared on farms in Illinois and Iowa, and also farmed for himself in Macon County, Mo. He enlisted January 19, 1862 in Company F, Second Missouri Cavalry, serving three years and four months. He began the study of law at Callao, Macon Co., Mo. in 1866, and had considerable practice in that county before he was admitted in 1872 to the bar at Keytesville, Missouri, after which he practiced in New Cambria, Missouri. He came to Alma in October, 1878, and practiced alone until the formation of this firm. Orlando B. Courtright, the junior partner of the firm, read law for several years, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1877, at Butler Centre, Butler Co. Iowa.

C. C. FLANSBURG, attorney-at-law, was born in Henry County, Ill. in 1857, and at 16 years of age began business life as a clerk in mercantile business, following it for a few months, after which he turned his attention to teaching school. In 1874 he went to the State University of Illinois, remaining there as a student for three years, after which he read law for two years, and was admitted in June, 1879, at the Supreme Court at Ottawa, Illinois. He came to Alma in July, 1879, and at once began the practice of his profession at this place. He has been attorney for the Town of Alma for past three years

HON. GEO. S. FISHER, counsellor at law, was born in Boston, Mass., in February, 1825. He began business life at Ottawa, Ill., where he read law with T. Lyle Dickey, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, was then for three years associated with Mr. Dickey in general law office. In 1846 he enlisted in Company I, First Illinois Infantry, and served over a year in the Mexican war. In 1848 he became associated in a law office with George H. Norris, and in 1848 they opened the Bank of Ottawa, and conducted it for some six years. Mr. F. went to San Francisco in 1850 and practiced law; two years later was appointed U. S. Consul to Japan, where he resided until 1857, when he returned home. In the fall of 1868 he went to Georgia where he purchased a plantation, and improved the same, erecting mills, etc.; here he also practiced law. In 1870 and 1872 was unanimously tendered Congressional nomination; declining both times, but ran as one of the Republican presidential electors of Georgia in 1872. In 1874 was appointed U. S. Consul General to Syria, remaining there two years, after which he returned to Washington, D. C., and again gave his attention to the practice of law. He came to Alma in 1879, and has since practiced at this point. He was appointed United States Court Commissioner and Examiner in Chancery, in November 1879, and he still holds that office.

A. D. GARDNER, Deputy Treasurer of Harlan County, was born in Chicago, Ill., March 20, 1848, and reared in Cook and Kane Counties, and was at times employed in furniture factories. During the war he removed to Marion, Iowa, and was for two years engaged in dealing in agricultural implements, afterward, for nearly two years employed as collection agent for the "Home Sewing Machine Company;" subsequently farmed for several years; was then for some time incapacitated from business by ill-health. In March, 1878, he came to Nebraska, remaining in Jefferson County attending to some land business; he came to Alma in the following July, and at once engaged in the furniture business, conducting the same up to February 1, 1882. He was appointed to his present office January 20, 1882.

J. M. HIATT, attorney-at-law, was born in Henry County, Ind., in 1836; and reared on a farm. In 1857 he began the study of law at Newcastle, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in the year following; afterwards he practiced at that place. He enlisted in August, 1864, in the Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, and was promoted to Captain of Company D, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, March 9, 1865, serving until August following. He then practiced law at Newcastle, Ind., and at Oskaloosa, Iowa, for some fourteen years. He came to Alma in March, 1879, and at once opened an office for the practice of his profession at this place. In September, 1881, he admitted Orlando A. Russell to a partnership, and they also conduct, in connection with law, a real estate and loan office.

JOEL A. PIPER, clerk of Harlan County, was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1851, and came with his father to Nebraska in April, 1868, and assisted him in farming in Nemaha County, and was also employed some in teaching school. He came to Harlan County in 1872; homesteaded and pre-empted 320 acres in Washington Precinct, and still resides there, largely engaged in farming and stock raising; has now 460 acres of land. Mr. Piper was elected sheriff of the county in 1875, superintendent of Public Instruction in 1879 and clerk of the County in the fall of 1881.

W. H. PRICE, hardware merchant, was born in Brownville, Pa., September 1, 1852, and reared in Putnam County, Ill., and for some years carried on a large farm and was engaged in stock raising. He came to Nebraska in 1876 and engaged in hardware business at Fairbury in firm of "Price Bros.," they also had a branch house at Marysville, Kan. Mr. Price sold out his interest in that firm and came to Alma, August 1, 1879, at which time he opened this business. He is a practical tinner, and carries a fine stock of hardware, stoves, etc., valued at about $3,500; he has a fine store, and is popular, having the largest trade in this line of business in the town.

JOHN A. RANDALL, Deputy Clerk of Harlan County, was born in Mercer County Pa. in 1850, and was reared on a farm in Jefferson and Washington Counties, Iowa. At twenty years of age he began business life as a school teacher, following that occupation for about a year in Jefferson County, then was employed as a clerk in mercantile business in Abingdon, Iowa. In 1874 he went to Fremont County and engaged in general merchandise business, remaining there until he came to Nebraska in the fall of 1879. He was for a short time employed as a clerk in Sutton, and came to Alma in January, 1880, at which time he engaged in general merchandise business and followed the same for nine months; was appointed Deputy Clerk of the County in November, 1880; serving until the May following, was then appointed County Treasurer, holding that office until January 4, 1882, after which he assisted the new treasurer for some three months. He was appointed to his present position April 1, 1882.

SAMUEL L. ROBERTS, general merchant, was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1845, and followed farming as an occupation in Warren County, Iowa, and Cass County, Missouri, until he came to Nebraska in June, 1874. Mr. Roberts homesteaded 160 acres in Harlan County, and for eighteen months devoted his time to farming the same, he then "proved up," sold out and removed on to Methodist Creek, this county, where he pre-empted 160 acres, residing there for nearly three years; this he then sold and purchased 200 acres in the same County where he was for a year engaged in raising stock, etc. In May, 1880, he came to Alma and read law, also acted as Justice of the Peace. In the following November he engaged in this business in company with C. O. Smith, who retired in January, 1882. Mr. Roberts was appointed a member to the Town Board at its incorporation, and Treasurer of the town in May, 1882.

HON. SAMUEL SADLER, physician and surgeon, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio in 1834. He studied medicine with Dr. F. Knowles, of Keokuk, Iowa, for a year, then with Dr. Martine, of Callaway County, Missouri, for two years, and with Dr. Cleveland, of Keokuk, for some months; also attended college of physicians and surgeons at the latter place, graduating in the spring of 1864. In connection with his studies he also practiced medicine during the war in the United States Hospitals in Missouri, Arkansas and Iowa. In the spring of 1865 he went to Bucklin, Missouri, where he practiced for eight years. In 1873 he came to Nebraska, located at Hastings, continuing his practice at that place for about eight years. In 1876 he was elected to the State Senate to represent the Twenty-third District. The Doctor came to Alma in the spring of 1881, and at once opened an office for the practice of his profession, in connection with which he also conducts a drug store.

FRANK SHAFFER, proprietor of "The Shaffer House," was born in Somerset County, Pa. in 1845, and reared on farms in Illinois and Iowa. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company C in Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, serving three years and three months. He lost four brothers in the war. After leaving the army, he farmed in Black Hawk County, Iowa for two years, subsequently was engaged in hotel and livery business at Parkersburg, Iowa. Mr. S. came to Nebraska in March 1871, homesteaded and pre-empted 320 acres near the town of Alma, on which he resided for a year or more. In April, 1871, he, in company with others, under style of "Alma Town Site Company," surveyed and laid out the town of Alma. In the spring of 1873 he engaged in drug and also livery business at Orleans, this County, carrying on both for two years; and during that period carried the United States mail from Lowell to Redwillow. In 1875 he engaged in livery business at Alma, and still continues the same, and has for some three years; also been engaged in implement business, and dealing in grain and live stock. On February 10th, 1882, he purchased this hotel property; has improved it throughout, adding a large addition, bath rooms, etc., and has now one of the best furnished hotels west of Lincoln.

WELLS WILLITS, real estate, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1827, and was reared on a farm until twenty-one years of age. Removing to Mercer County Illinois, he attended the preparatory department of Knox College at Galesburg; then employed as a clerk in Mercer County, remaining with one firm for five and one-half years. In 1854 he engaged in mercantile business in New Boston, carrying it on until 1875, and during eighteen years of that period also conducted a pork packing business. In 1864 he erected a flour mill there and conducted it for twelve years. Mr. W. was Mayor of the town for two years. He came to Nebraska in May, 1878; remained in Crete for a short time, coming to Alma in July following, and laid out an addition to the town; since which time he has been engaged in attending to his real estate interests and raising and dealing in live stock. He took up a homestead of 160 acres in this county, and commuted the same in April, 1882, besides this, he is the owner of about 200 town lots, and since May, 1882, has been associated with his son, Edward L, in mercantile business. Mr. Willits was elected chairman of the Town Board, in April, 1882.

ORLEANS.

This town is beautifully located on the north side of the Republican river. Situated as it is, on the crest of a sloping wave-like terrace, and extending toward the river down this slope, a more pleasant location could not have been found. It is not very far from the centre of the county, and has, as a business point, a location that for commercial and other business pursuits is excelled by no town in the valley, in its natural adaptibility. It is situated opposite the point where the Sappa Creek enters the river, on the other side. Therefore the broad and fertile valleys of the Sappa and Beaver are naturally tributary to this town. On the west and northwest is the Republican Valley itself. Again south of the river it is but a short distance to the fertile Prairie Dog Valley. This gives Orleans a farming territory sufficient to maintain a small city, to say nothing of its natural advantages for manufactories.

The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad extends through the southern part of Orleans. Its depot and grain elevators are only about one-fourth of a mile from the business portion of the town.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settlement in the county was in the vicinity of Orleans. The old stockade, built by F. A. Bieyon and his associates, in the fall of 1870, was located not very far from where the Orleans depot now is. During the winter of 1871–72, a party of twenty-four, comprising all the settlers at that time in the county, with the exception of J. W. Foster at Alma, spent the winter here. Five of these still reside in the county. This settlement continued for some time to be the most important one in the county. A town was started, but it was a very short distance from the present town of Orleans and called Melrose.

The history of the beginning of the present town of Orleans is about as follows: In December, 1871, when Judge Gaslin returned to his homestead, from Omaha, he was accompanied by a young man named Warren M. Fletcher, who took the claim where Orleans now is. D. N. Smith, the noted town site locater for the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, decided to locate a town somewhere in this vicinity, and selected this as the most favorable location. Fletcher therefore proved up on his claim in the fall of 1872 and sold it to Smith, who at once laid out and platted a town.

During the following winter John R. King, who was the first resident of the new town, erected a small building to be used as a hotel. This is now a portion of the hotel building occupied at the present time by G. A. Webb.

The first sermon was preached in 1872, by Rev. Jno. R. Whiting, who held religious services in a tent.

The first school was taught here in 1872, by Mr. Pound, in his own house.

The first post office was established early in 1873, and F. A. Bieyon was appointed Postmaster, he having removed from Melrose.

The first flouring mill was built near the mouth of Sappa Creek, by Carl Boehl, in 1873.

At the time the town of Orleans was laid out, there was a great rush of settlers to the county; much attention was attracted to the new town, and it was but a short time before several buildings had been erected. A conflict had already begun to determine which of the two towns should survive; it was plain that one must go down, for they were too close together for both to succeed, and yet too far apart to consolidate.

In the struggle for existence Orleans soon outstripped her rival, and as soon as the latter town lost the county seat it rapidly went down. By the year 1876, Orleans had won the victory, and in a few years the town grew to a respectable little village.

But it was not until the year 1879 that the town began to assume any great proportions. This year the railroad was in process of construction up the valley, and attention was attracted to Orleans as one of the towns destined to have a prosperous future. During the year and the following winter, building and improvements went on rapidly. Many business and professional men located here about this time, and all was lively. A large number of business houses and residences were erected. In the spring of 1880, the railroad was completed and regular trains were put on.

In 1880, Orleans was incorporated as a village, with the following named officers: J. E. Wood, M. Manning, D. E. Bomgardner, H. C. Williams, and J. H. McKee, Trustees.

The village has continued to flourish, and is now a thriving business point.

There is a plow and wagon factory here, established in 1880, by Manning & Bowman. This factory carries on the manufacture of plows on quite a large scale. The plows made are of the Clarke square cut patent.

There is a flouring mill with four run of buhrs, located here. It is a water power mill, and manufactures a good grade of flour, and does a large business. O K. Olmstead is the proprietor.

The Press.—The first newspaper here, as well as the very first one published in the county, was the *Sentinel*, established in April, 1873, by W. C. Holden, now editor of the Kearney *Press*, and Webster Eaton, now a resident of Lincoln.

During the next two years there was an unceasing struggle between the two towns, but Orleans continued to progress, though but slowly; indeed, it sometimes seemed as if the town would go down, her rival having secured the county seat.

In 1874, W. C. Holden, who had purchased Eaton's interest in the *Sentinel*, removed it to Melrose, and for a time Orleans was without a newspaper to advocate her cause; but it was not long until the material was moved back to Orleans, and the *Sentinel* was once again established and its publication has ever since been kept up. It is now known as the *Republican Valley Sentinel*. The most of the time, until 1881, it was ably edited by G. L. Laws. At this time it was bought by L. E. Martin. It is a large weekly newspaper, well edited and well patronized.

L. E. Martin, the present editor and proprietor of the *Sentinel*, was born in Columbia, Lancaster Co., Penn., October 4, 1858. He removed with his parents to Indiana in 1866. His boyhood days were passed in school. After a five years' scholarship in college at Goshen, Ind., he, in 1877, began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the "Goshen *Democrat*." He came to Nebraska in 1869 and began work at his trade, in the office of W. H. H. Waters, at Nebraska City. He was editor of the "*Southern Nebraskian*" in Arago, Neb., in 1872. After that time he worked on several Nebraska papers until 1879, when he began work on the *Sentinel*, which he purchased in 1881, and has since continued its editor. He was married March 7, 1880, and has one child nȧmed Orleans, born December 25, 1880.

Churches.—The church societies are well represented, though there is but one church edifice. That is a good and substantial building, erected by the Catholics in 1878. This church has a large membership and is in charge of Father Glauber.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at an early date and has a good working society with Rev. Gibson, pastor.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1879. This is a quite strong society and Rev. Edward Conett is pastor.

The Episcopal Church was organized in 1882, and starts out with good prospects.

Societies.—The Masonic fraternity are represented by Melrose Lodge, No. 60, A. F. & A. M. The society is in a good condition, D. E. Bomgardner is Master, F. H. Manning, Senior Warden, and L. H. Kent, Junior Warden.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows have a large and strong organization here. D. E. Bomgardner is Noble Grand, and D. W. Figgins, Secretary.

The population of Orleans is about 500. The citizens are of an exceptionally intelligent and enterprising class. They are moral and industrious and do everything in their power to contribute to the building up of their town. Education in all its name implies, is fostered and encouraged. The citizens are reading people and books and newspapers find a place in nearly every home. The greater portion of the people are members of some church society, and those who are not, are of a moral and liberal minded class.

The citizens are public spirited and nothing is neglected that will tend to advance the interests of their town. When the town was laid out a public square was formed in the center. On this square a large building designed for a court house was erected in 1882. This was built by private donations of the citizens, with the expectation of obtaining the county seat, by a vote of the people, if the town should present the public buildings so that there should be no extra expense to the taxpayers, in case of removal. But whether the county seat is secured or not, Orleans it would seem from its natural surroundings must make one of the important business points in the Republican Valley.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DAVID E. BOMGARDNER, merchant, was born in East Hanover, Lebanon Co., Pa. He enlisted, August 8, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and served nine months: re-enlisted in Company A, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was mustered out in July, 1865. After the war he was for six months engaged in the mercantile business at Shamokin, Pa.; then employed as a clerk in that business in Ottawa, Ill., until 1870, when he came to Nebraska; was employed as a clerk some time, and in July, 1878, came to Orleans and engaged in this business. He carries a stock of $8,000. Mr. B. was elected chairman of the Town Council in 1881, and Treasurer of the town in April, 1882.

CALVIN BOWMAN, plow and wagon factory, was born in Wyoming County, Pa., in November, 18[illegible], and learned the trade of blacksmith in Bradford County, Pa., serving as an apprentice about three years, after which he removed to Rock County, Wis., where he opened a blacksmith shop, conducting it until he enlisted in [illegible] in Company I, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and served three years, after which he returned to Rock County, and again opened the blacksmith shop. He came to Nebraska in 1872, homesteaded 160 acres near Orleans, on which he resided for eight years, engaged in farming. In the spring of 1879 he moved into Orleans, and was for a year employed at his trade. In January, 1880, in company with M. Manning, erected his present business building, and engaged in the manufacture of plows, wagons, etc.; two years later he purchased his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business alone.

JOHN W. CARROTHERS, real estate, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in April, 1838, where he learned trade of brick-mason with his father. In 1856 his parents settled at Plattsmouth, Neb., and the subject of this sketch attended the Oreapolis Academy for several years. In 1861 he enlisted in First Nebraska Infantry and served three years and three months. After the war he was employed as a brickmason in Cass County, near Plattsmouth, and was also for three years Deputy Sheriff of the County. In 1871, he came to Harlan County and homesteaded 160 acres, now adjoining the town of Orleans, and was for eight years engaged in farming and stock raising, also from 1878 to 1881 largely engaged in dealing in live stock. In 1879 he laid out eighty acres of his homestead as an addition to the town, and is also a large landowner in Wymore, Gage Co. Mr. C. was elected a Commissioner of Harlan County in 1873, term one year.

ALBERT F. GORHAM, furniture, was born in Rutland County, Vt., in 1836, and when quite young moved to Delavan, Wis., where he learned trade of tinner and followed it as an occupation for eighteen years in that State, Illinois and Minnesota. In 1868 he engaged in hardware business in Chicago, Ill., remaining there until he came to Harlan County, in June, 1873. He homesteaded and timber claimed 320 acres of land, on which he resided for seven years, engaged in farming. In 1879 he moved into Orleans and for a year carried on a large boarding house. Engaging in this business April 13, 1881; he carries a full line of furniture and undertakers' goods, also has a branch store at Alma, in company with George M. Prickett, where a stock of $1,800 is carried.

JOHN S. HOYT, physician and surgeon, was born in Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y., February 8, 1836, and educated at Seneca County Academy as a surveyor: he then worked at that profession in Nebraska and Iowa for ten years, and was for four years during that period, Surveyor of Warren County, Iowa, and while holding that office studied medicine, and for some years practiced as a physician in Missouri. In 1873 he settled at Melrose, Harlan Co., opened a drug store, and practiced medicine for three years; then moved to Orleans and opened an office for the practice of medicine and surgery. The doctor was one of the organizers of the "Great Western Colony," incorporated June 2, 1880, and holds the office of President, and in this capacity located a place for the colony, in the summer of 1880, in Washington Territory.

LEWIS H. KENT, attorney at law, was born in Morrison, Whitesides Co., Ill., in 1854, and was educated in law at Ann Arbor University, Michigan, graduating in spring 1876, after which he came to Nebraska and for a year practiced at Nebraska City, and in the summer of 1877 moved to Orleans and at once opened an office for the practice of his profession. He was elected Probate Judge of Harlan County in November, 1879, and re-elected in 1881, for a term of two years.

H. J. McKEE, postmaster, was born in Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa., in 18[illegible]; here he followed lumbering for four years, and at twenty-four years of age went to California, and was for fourteen years engaged in mining on the Pacific slope, and subsequently returned to his home in Pennsylvania, where he remained for a time. He came to Harlan County, Neb., in November, 1873, and located at Melrose, where he was engaged in general merchandise business, until fall of 1875. He was appointed Postmaster at Melrose in 1874, in 1877 he came to Orleans and was appointed Postmaster of this place in January, 1878, in connection with which he carries a stock of confectionery, stationery, etc. He was elected County Commissioner in the fall of 1874 for a term of three years.

MICHAEL MANNING, general merchant, was born in Scranton, Pa., in 1847, and was reared on a farm in Grant County, Wis. When he reached the age of manhood he engaged in grain and stock business at Boscobel, Wis., following it for a year, then in lumber and rafting for three years. He came to Nebraska in August, 1873, located in Harlan County, at Melrose, and opened the "Melrose House," which he conducted for two years or more. In March, 1874, he came to Orleans and opened the Commercial House, which he carried on for two years, and in fall of 1878 engaged in this business, and was also, from January, 1880, to April, 1882, engaged in the manufacture of plows, wagons, etc., in company with C. Bowman. He is the owner of 1,120 acres of land, and is extensively engaged in farming. Mr. Manning was appointed Deputy Sheriff of the county in 1873, and held the office for a year.

J. H. MOSS, boots, shoes and groceries, was born at Princeton, Wis., in 1840, and learned the trade of wheelwright at Albion, which he followed as an occupation. In December, 1863, he enlisted in Company K, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry, serving until the fall of 1865. He participated in Sherman's march to the sea and other engagements. After the war he again followed his trade for a livelihood. In the spring of 1871, he came to Harlan County and homesteaded and pre-empted 320 acres of land, on which he resided for two and one-half years. In 1873 he moved into Orleans and opened a wheelwright establishment which he carried on for three years, was then for two years engaged in the furniture business. In February, 1878, he engaged in this business in company with S. W. Coon, who retired in 1880. Mr. Moss was appointed Deputy Sheriff of the County in 1878, and served for eighteen months.

• **J. Mc. C. PRESTON**, of the firm of Manning & Preston, hardware merchants was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in December, 1742, removing at thirteen years of age to La Grange County, Ind., where he was reared on a farm. He enlisted at the first call for volunteers, but was not accepted on account of his youth; re-enlisted in July, 1861, in Company G, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, and served until October, 1865; he was promoted to Captain of the company in 1864. After the war he engaged in hardware business at La Grange. In 1867 he moved to Morgan County, Mo., and was for four years engaged in farming, then in the same capacity, in Dallas County, Iowa. He came to Harlan County in April, 1872, and pre-empted and homesteaded 320 acres of land, on which he resided and farmed until 1878, when he moved into Orleans, and at once engaged in this business in company with Thos. H. Manning. They began business with a stock of $1,400; their trade increased rapidly, and they now carry $7,000 worth of hardware, tinware, etc. For two years they also conducted a branch store at Lewisburg. They also opened a lumber yard at this place in 1878, in which they carry a stock of $5,000. Mr. Preston is the owner of 500 acres of land, and the firm is, in connection with other enterprises, largely engaged in stock raising. Mr. Preston was for three years Treasurer of this town

REPUBLICAN CITY.

This town is pleasantly located on the level bottom lands of the Republican River, on the north side, and on and near the mouth of Mill Creek. It is also situated on the north side of the Denver extension of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska. It is in the southeastern part of the county, opposite the mouth of Prairie Dog Creek. The surrounding country is fertile and quite thickly settled, thus giving all the natural advantages for a large and prosperous town. The different branches of business are all well represented by enterprising business firms, and the population now numbers about five hundred.

EARLY HISTORY.

The history of Republican City dates from the year 1871 Early in the spring of that year, H. M. Luce located east of the present town. W. H. and Lewis Coon, Still and Elihu Main located on the table lands just below the town, and, a little later, the county was visited by Dr. John McPherson, of Brownville, Nebraska, who was accompanied by his son Charles. Being so well pleased with the present town site of Republican City, they at once laid out a town here, and made preparations for a permanent settlement on their chosen town-site. They gave the town its name from the Republican River. Besides the above mentioned settlements, Thomas Mullaley, and several others, located on Turkey Creek, some distance north of the new town, but in a country naturally tributary to it.

After locating the town site, Dr. John McPherson and his son Charles returned to Brownville, where they at once settled up their business affairs, and returned to Republican City, where they erected a store and made arrangements for building a mill, which in due time was completed. The McPhersons were soon followed by other business men, and the town grew very rapidly and was for several years the leading town of the county.

At the time of the new election for Harlan County, in 1872, which was called by Acting Governor James, on account of a petition sent him requesting this call, Republican City was a contesting point for the county seat, but on a canvass of the votes, this was established at Melrose. But in 1873, the citizens of Republican City filed a mandamus to compel Melrose to give up the county records, as the former place was really the county seat by virtue of the election of 1872. Judge Gant, however, the District Judge, in his decision, designated Alma as the county seat by virtue of the first election in 1871.

In the earlier days of the history of the town, a school was organized, and has ever since been sustained in a manner that is truly a credit to the enterprising citizens of the town.

In the earliest days of the town religious societies were also organized and have since been kept up. Without respect to denomination or belief, the citizens of the town have always given liberally for the support of religious institutions.

From the date of the establishment of the first newspaper, the local press has been enterprising, and has had a tendency to contribute much to the upbuilding of the town. It has also been well sustained by a liberal patronage by the citizens.

From the date of the building of the first store, in 1871, to the year 1879, the town continued to progress steadily, keeping pace with the settlement of the adjoining country, and by the latter date it had become a very thriving village, with two hotels and a number of business houses. There was also one newspaper published here, which had been established in 1875.

In 1879, the railroad up the Republican Valley was in progress of building, and attracted by its many natural advantages and the size it had already attained, a large number of business and professional men sought homes here, and during the year the population, the number of business houses and of residences had increased in a large proportion.

Early in 1880 the railroad was completed and regular trains commenced running. Still the town was receiving new accessions, and trade and improvements progressed rapidly.

As the railroad was completed on to the westward the excitement began to abate, and immigration to the town almost ceased. For the past two years the crops of Harlan County have been poor, and this has seriously retarded the progress of Republican City. From this cause the business of the town has, for the year 1881, been dull, but with the excellent crop prospects of the present year, business should soon revive and make this one of the thriving and prosperous towns of the Republican Valley. The citizens are generally moral and enterprising, and leave nothing undone that they think will be to the material interests of the town.

The first newspaper established in Republican City was the *News*, by Flavius Macmillan, in 1875. He continued to publish his paper here until the fall of 1881, when he removed it to Alma.

In 1880, Rhone Bros. established the *Weekly Enterprise*, a bright and go-ahead paper, which they have ever since continued to publish. The paper is a credit to the town and is well sustained by the citizens of the town and vicinity.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LAFAYETTE CADY, general merchant, was born in Franklin County, Vt., September 14, 1825; here he was for ten years engaged in conducting a candy manufactory on a large scale, and was for ten years engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Cady resided in Fairfax, Vt., for about ten years, and during that period conducted a large stoneware factory. He came west early in 1871, and was appointed Deputy Revenue Collector at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. This he resigned in a week, and in December, 1871, located in Republican City, Nebraska, where he built a hotel and conducted it for six months, and also engaged in mercantile business, which he still follows; he is also quite extensively engaged in the fur business, employing several trappers and hunters. Mr. Cady, during his first four years' residence at this place, held the office of Postmaster.

HON. JOHN McPHERSON, general merchant, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., December 21, 1818, removing when quite young to Huron County, Ohio; here he read medicine for some years, after which he attended the "Ohio Medical College," graduating in 1847. He then practiced medicine in Tippecanoe, Ohio, and was also engaged in manufacturing linseed oil, and dealing in lumber, etc. He came to Nebraska in 1856, located in Brownville, where he carried on mercantile business until May, 1879. In connection with this, from about 1863 to 1867, he conducted a steam flour and saw mill. He also opened a large cigar manufactory at that place, continuing it for about three years. In 1871 Mr. McPherson opened a general merchandise establishment at Republican City, and is still carrying it on. And in 1873 removed his mills from Brownville to here, running them at this point for about two years. He was a member of the Territorial Constitutional Conventions and also of the State Constitutional Convention of 1875, and elected to fill an unexpired term in the State Senate in 1863. Mr. McPherson was married in Miami County, Ohio, in 1845, to Elizabeth Fergus, daughter of General James Fergus. They have three children, Charles, William and John.

A. E. PINKNEY, attorney-at-law, was born in Louisiana, Pike Co., Mo., August 26, 1855. He began business life as clerk in a jewelry establishment in Philadelphia, where he learned the trade of watch-maker, and was for ten months engaged in the business on his own account in company with M. R. McDowell. He came to Nebraska with his parents in January 1872, residing with them at Columbus. He read law for four years, and was admitted to the bar at Grand Island, September 6, 1876, after which he practiced at Columbus until he came to Republican City, June 5, 1879, since which time he has practiced his profession at this point. He is a member of the Nebraska State Bar.

JOHN D. STODDARD, drugs and groceries, was born in Montgomery County, Ind., in 1849, and was reared on a farm. He taught school for seven years and also read law, after which he engaged in the drug and grocery business at Linden, Indiana, following it for two years, and then moved to Illinois where he again gave his attention to teaching school. He came to Republican City in 1872, and was for six months employed in teaching school. He homesteaded 160 acres, and for three years was engaged in farming. In 1876 he was admitted to practice at the bar, and followed law for about a year, and was variously engaged in trading, etc., until November, 1881, when he engaged in this business.

MELROSE.

This was the first town to be started in the county. It is true, towns had been planned, but they had never been able to get any start. A party that came in 1870 built a stockade, not far from where the town of Melrose was afterward located, and then went back, determined to come here and settle as soon as they could venture out in the spring of 1871. A short distance from the stockade they had selected a location for settlement. Early in the spring of 1871, F. A. Bisyon erected a small log store, the first permanent building and first store in Harlan County. The next was a log store erected by Casey & Connelly. In 1872, Hooper & McKee erected a commodious two-story building and put in a large stock of goods. Having secured the location of the county seat, Melrose soon began to grow rapidly, and was soon one of the most important points west of Red Cloud in the Republican Valley.

In 1872, however, the town of Orleans in the immediate vicinity was laid out, and now the battle to decide which of the two should exist, began in earnest. It was plain that one must soon go down, but impossible to tell which it should be. Sometimes one town would be ahead, apparently, and then the other. Melrose, of course, had some advantage from the very start; but, on the other hand, Orleans was kept up through the aid of eastern capitalists who were interested in the town.

By the year 1873, Melrose had assumed considerable importance as a village, and during the summer another newspaper, and the second one in the county, was founded, by Fox & Stinchcomb, and called the *Advertiser*. After continuing it for a few months, they sold it to Richmond and McGeachin who changed the name to the *Harlan County Argus*. In the spring of 1874, W. C. Holden removed here from Orleans and started a paper, which he published for a few months, when he bought the *Argus* and consolidated the two papers under the name of the *Tribune*. This paper he continued to publish until late in the year 1875.

At one time there was quite a town here, but on the removal of the county seat to Alma, by the decision of Judge Gantt, the town declined rapidly, and within a short time the entire population either left the country or settled and removed their buildings to Orleans.

Since 1876, there has been nothing left of the once promising little town of Melrose. Since that time the town has existed only in history, as one of the first to be attempted to be built in Harlan County.

HITCHCOCK COUNTY.

HITCHCOCK COUNTY.

HITCHCOCK County was named in honor of Phineas W. Hitchcock, who was United States Senator from Nebraska at the time of its organization. It is situated in the southwestern part of the State, and is twenty-four miles in extent from north to south, and thirty miles from east to west. It is bounded on the north by Hayes County, on the east by Red Willow, on the south by Rawlins County, Kansas, and on the west by Dundy County.

NATURAL FEATURES AND PRODUCTIONS.

The county is very well watered. The Republican River enters the county from the west about ten miles north of its southern boundary, and flows across the county nearly in an easterly direction, and leaves it about six miles further to the north. This stream has several tributaries on both the north and south side. The Driftwood Creek enters the southern part of the county and flows northeast, entering the Republican in Red Willow County. Frenchman's Creek is a large stream, and rises in Colorado, and after flowing across Chase and Hayes Counties enters Hitchcock from the north and flows southeast, emptying into the Republican a short distance west of the eastern boundary of the county and at Culbertson. The Blackwood is a quite important creek, entering the Republican from the north. There are a number of small streams tributary to the above, which afford a good supply of water.

The bottom lands along the Republican River are from two to five miles in breadth, are level, and the soil is deep and fertile. Next come the bluffs intersected by cañons. These bluffs, however, are not usually very steep, and in some places the surface of the land rises gradually by step-like terraces to the upland prairies. The uplands themselves are comparatively level, with shallow draws, affording excellent drainage.

The soil in all parts of the county is deep and fertile, capable with a sufficient amount of moisture of producing excellent crops of all kinds of grain and vegetables. The bottom lands are covered with a heavy growth of wild grass. The bluffs or hills bordering the streams afford excellent pasturage for cattle, have a rich growth of grass, and in winter afford to some extent, a shelter from the winds and occasional storms. The uplands are covered with buffalo grass, and this county, like others near it, is a portion of the great natural pasture of Western Nebraska.

EARLY HISTORY.

Previous to the year 1869, the county was occupied only by the Sioux Indians and by wild animals. This was a portion of the great hunting ground of the Indians who used all their efforts to keep white men away. No part of the Republican Valley was ever visited save when, occasionally, a venturesome hunter would make short trips here, the briefest stay being attended with much danger. In 1869, the defeat of the Sioux, by Gen. Carr, put an end to the troubles in the Republican Valley, and soon the cattle owners ventured to bring in their herds. It was not, however, until 1871 and 1872, that these were brought in, in great numbers. In the spring of the latter year, cattle were driven into this region by thousands. Sam. Tate brought the first cattle into the county.

When immigration began to pour into the Republican Valley, the natural advantages of the locality now included in the limits of Hitchcock County, attracted the attention of farmers seeking a location.

In the spring of 1872 the first settlers who came for farming purposes, entered claims on Blackwood Creek, just east of the present town of Culbertson. During the year, settlers continued to come in, and farms were fast being opened up.

In the spring of 1873, the tide of immigration to the county continued, and settlements were made on all the principal streams of the county.

ORGANIZATION.

So rapidly was the population of the county increasing, that in the spring and summer of 1873, measures were taken to organize the county, and a petition from the citizens, for that purpose, was forwarded to Gov. Robert B. Furnas. The governor, on the 5th day of July, 1873, issued a proclamation, ordering an election to be held for the choice of county officers and for the location of a county seat. This election was ordered to be held August 30. The Governor also appointed Thomas G. Le Grand, F. U. Martin, and G. E. Baldwin, Judges of Election; and W. Z. Taylor and B. D. Skinner, Clerks.

The election was held on the 30th day of August, 1873, at the residence of F. U. Martin on Section 14, Town 3, Range 31 west. The following were the first officers elected: Thomas Le Grand, W. W. Kelly and F. U. Martin, Commissioners; W. Z. Taylor, Clerk; J. E. Kleven, Treasurer; G. E. Baldwin, Sheriff; A. J. Vanderslice, Judge; J. H. Conklin, Surveyor; Daniel Murphy, Superintendent of Schools; J. H. Miller, Coroner. The county seat was located on the north half of Section 17, Town 3, Range 31 west, the site of the present town of Culbertson.

INDIANS, GRASSHOPPERS AND HORSE-THIEVES.

In the fall of 1873, the memorable fight between the Sioux and Pawnee Indians, in which the latter were nearly annihilated, took place about eight miles west of Culbertson. The Pawnees were out on one of their grand hunts, and were attended with their squaws and papooses. In starting out, as was their custom, the Pawnees had boasted that they were going out to hunt the Sioux. While in camp here, they were surprised by their dreaded enemies. As a decoy, the Sioux had left their ponies, on the side of a hill where the Pawnees would see them, and think from the distance they were buffaloes. The decoy was successful, and as soon as the Pawnees were fairly started, another band of Sioux attacked the camp where the old men, squaws and papooses were left, and a wholesale slaughter commenced. The astounded Pawnees then rode back to the camp, pursued by the band from the hill-sides, only to find the lodges burning and the bodies of their women, children and old men, lying about in a terribly mangled condition, while their relentless foe was now pressing them hard on both sides. The overwhelming numbers of the Sioux soon compelled the Pawnees to seek safety in flight. Their loss was great. The troubles between these two tribes, who had always been inveterate enemies, were now at an end. This was the last battle fought between the remnants of what were once the two great tribes of Indians in Nebraska.

During the year 1873, a great deal of land had been broken up, and in the spring of 1874, this was planted out to crops. A great many new settlers came in and built houses and broke prairie to open up their farms. But the summer of 1874 was dry, and the grasshoppers appeared in such myriads that all growing crops were destroyed. So poor were the settlers, and so completely discouraged were they, that nearly all of them abandoned the county. So many left that in 1875, there were only nineteen votes polled.

After the desertion of the county by the farmers, the stockmen who had left when the influx of settlers began, again returned. Until the year 1879, they had possession of the country, and immense herds of cattle found pasturage here. So nearly deserted was the county by farmers, that in 1878 there were but five who attempted to raise crops in the entire county. These were all on Blackwood Creek; there were some, the very first settlers of the county, who kept on trying year after year, having firm faith that this would yet prove a good county for agriculture. In 1878, the county was almost literally covered with one solid mass of cattle, and only a few acres of land were now utilized for anything but grazing purposes.

There have been but few events of a startling nature, in the history of the county. In its earlier history there were frequent Indian scares, but no injury was ever done the settlers. In the fall of 1876, two horse-thieves were killed near Culbertson. For some time, horse-stealing had been going on to a large extent in Central and Western Nebraska, from a large and well-organized band of horse-thieves. On this occasion, some horses had been stolen in another part of the State, and two of the thieves were pursued to this county. Here the thieves were pursued by the citizens of the county. The chase was kept up all day, there being a great deal of shooting done by both parties. The thieves in their desperate efforts to escape stripped themselves of their clothing and urged their horses on to their utmost speed, until they fell dead from over exertion. The thieves then hid in a wolf-hole, still armed and prepared to defend themselves. When found by the citizens, they were watched carefully, and at last as one raised his head to look around, he was shot dead. As his companion was trying to drag in the body, he exposed himself, and he too was killed. This put an end to all trouble with horse-thieves in this county.

In the fall of 1878, when the Cheyenne Indians escaped from their reservation, to visit their old Nebraska home they, after passing through Kansas committing many atrocities, passed near here. The settlers were naturally very much frightened, but no one was harmed in this county, though George Rowley was killed on Stinking Water Creek. Rowley was the only man murdered by the red men in Southwestern Nebraska.

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

In 1878 and 1879, there was again a rush of settlers to the county, homestead claims were entered, land ploughed, houses built, and all the various improvements incident to opening up new farms went on rapidly. Again the cattle men had to move further back. During the year 1879, a great deal of land was brought under cultivation, and the large herds of cattle began to disappear from the county. In 1880, the immigration was kept up, and a large number of claims were entered. Crops were planted and improvements continued to go on. The yield of grain however was very light. Again in 1881, crops were planted, but few having left the county on account of the poor yield of the year previous. Quite a large number of new settlers also came to the county this spring, and began opening up farms; but again the crop was almost an entire failure, and many abandoned their homesteads and left the country. There is a large colony of Russians, on Frenchman Creek, near Culburtson, who are becoming much discouraged with the continued failure of crops, ever since their arrival in 1878, and contemplate a location elsewhere. Whether or not the raising of grain will ever pay the settlers of the county is hard to decide at present. The soil is good, in fact remarkable for its depth and richness, but in the past the climate has been too dry; there has not been sufficient rainfall, unless in exceptionally wet seasons, to enable crops to mature. There is no doubt that the moisture and rainfall increase as the improvements increase, and it is highly probable that in a few years this is destined to be one of the best agricultural counties in Southwestern Nebraska.

The Burlington & Missouri Railroad.—In the fall of 1881, the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, from the Missouri River to Denver, was completed to Culbertson, and trains began running regularly to this point. In March, 1882, trains began running westward as far as Akron, Colorado.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

There are no public buildings in the county other than school houses. Instead of a court house, the upper story of the store of W. Z. Taylor at Culbertson is occupied by the county officers.

At the general election, November 7, 1881, there were 220 votes polled in both Hitchcock and Dundy Counties. The latter county is attached to the former for elective purposes. The present officers of the county were elected at that time. The official roster of the county is as follows: H. D. Roub, Henry Wolf, and Robert Bush, commissioners; W. Z. Taylor, clerk; J. M. Wood, treasurer; Jack Wood, sheriff; J. M. Williams, judge; L. J. Carrington, surveyor; Joseph Snyder, superintendent of schools; and B. M. Vastine, coroner. Of the above officers, W. Z. Taylor, has been clerk ever since the organization of the county.

The population of the county is a little more than 1,000.

SCHOOLS.

The first school district was organized February 21, 1876. This district comprised all the north one-half of the county. No other district was organized until 1879, in which year there were four added. In 1880, one more was organized, and in 1881, three more, making nine school districts in the county at the present time. The most of these are now in a flourishing condition. There are in the county 385 children of school age, and there are twelve school teachers holding certificates. The salaries of teachers range all the way from $20 to $40 per month.

CULBERTSON.

This town is the county-seat of Hitchcock County, and derives its name from the well-known Indian agent of that name, who died a few years since.

The town is situated on the east side of Frenchman Creek, at the point where it enters the Republican River, or rather on the second bottoms, ascending from both these streams, and less than one mile from either. A fine view of both river and creek can be had from the town site. To the north of the beautiful terrace on which the town is located, are hills, or rather low bluffs which add much to the picturesqueness of the location. Between two such large streams, the town has no lack of water privileges.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper in the county, the Culbertson *Globe*, was established in the spring of 1879, by W. Z. Taylor, and Nat. L. Baker was employed as editor. This paper was published until the spring of 1880, when Baker took the material and started the *Clipper*. At this time Taylor started another paper called the *Sun*, and employed R. D. Graham as editor. During the same summer Baker failed and returned the material. Since this time the *Sun* has been the only paper published here.

In April, 1881, John P. Israel came from Ottumwa, Iowa, and took charge of the *Sun*, and has since remained its editor. He was born at Flora, Clay County, Illinois, September 8, 1860. When a boy he began to learn the harness-maker's trade with his father. In 1876, his father having purchased the *Wayne County Republican*, he worked on that paper about a year as local editor. He then worked at the printer's trade until 1878, when he went to Ottumwa and worked as a printer and as a clerk in a store until April, 1881, when he came to Culbertson to take charge of the *Sun*.

Crime.—There has been but one murder committed in Culbertson since its foundation. On December 27, 1881, Charles Dill shot and killed Sam Esman. Dill was keeping a drug store, or in other words a saloon for the sale of intoxicating liquors. Sometime previous to the shooting, Dill had some trouble with Esman and an associate, Tom Hill. The two latter were cattle herders. Sometime after the first difficulty, the establishment of Dill was raided in the night, the windows broken in, and several shots fired info the building. This is attributed to the two men. Some time had elapsed since this occurrence, when Esman entered Dill's saloon for a drink of whiskey. Dill greeted him pleasantly, and as he turned to speak to acquaintances the saloon keeper reached around behind the bar, took out a pistol, put it close to Esman's temple and fired. The shot took effect, and the wounded man lived but a few hours. Dill was arrested, indicted, and is now awaiting trial.

The Church.—The first and only church organization is a society of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, which was organized by Rev. Allen Bartley, of Indianola, in February, 1882.

Culbertson has a population of about 150, and the following business houses are established here: Two general merchandise stores, one hardware store, one drug store, two hotels, one restaurant, three livery stables, one flour and feed store, one auction house, one bakery, one lumber yard, one blacksmith shop, and one meat market. There are also one barber shop, one newspaper, and two physicians.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settlement was made here in February, 1873, by W. Z. Taylor, Samuel Tate, J. E. Kleven, and C. A. Gesselman. No town had been laid out, but this point was chosen on account of being at the confluence of the two important streams of the county.

At the first election in the county, August 30, 1873, this location was chosen as the county-seat of Hitchcock, and from that time it has been considered as a town.

Soon after the election, and early in the fall of 1873, W. Z. Taylor, the County Clerk, started the first store, in a small building which is now a part of the Taylor Hotel, and used as a sort of kitchen.

About the same time, the first post office was established and called Culbertson, with J. E. Kleven appointed as the first Postmaster. Mr. Kleven continued to hold this position until his death, December 3, 1881. He was also the village blacksmith, and carried on a farm from the date of his first settlement here, and was one of the historic five who continued to try crop raising during the unsuccessful years, when crops were cut short, in the earlier years of the history of the county.

The first birth in the town or in the county was that of Henry Kleven, son of the Postmaster, born in 1874.

The first death was that of Sylvester A. Kerley, which occurred in the summer of 1874.

In 1876, the first school-house was built on Taylor ave., and the first school in the county taught during the same summer by R. H. Criswell, an attorney of Red Willow County.

HOWARD COUNTY.

HOWARD COUNTY.

HOWARD County is situated in the fertile Loup Valley, in the 42nd degree of latitude north, near the geographical center of the State. Its extent is twenty-four miles square, and it contains 368,640 acres. The county is bounded on the north by Greeley County, on the east by Nance and Merrick, on the south by Hall, and on the west by Sherman. At the assessment of 1881, there were 181,269 acres deeded and taxable. Of this acreage, 60,021 acres were assessed as improved lands. The Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company originally owned 90,000 acres, but a large amount of this has been sold to actual settlers. The Union Pacific Railroad Company originally owned 92,000 acres, but of this they now retain but a small portion, having disposed of the most of it to actual settlers at prices ranging from $2 to $6 per acre. Government lands may be still found in the county, though these tracts are small, and scattered over the county, and most of them are of an inferior quality.

NATURAL FEATURES AND PRODUCTS.

The county is traversed by three large streams which converge into one before leaving the county. The South and Middle Loup Rivers form a fork in the southwestern part of the county, from which point the South Loup flows in a northeasterly direction until a few miles past the center of the county, where it unites with the North Fork and forms the Main or Great Loup River. The North Loup enters the county near the northwest corner, and flows in a southeasterly direction until it unites with the South Loup at the point above mentioned. These streams are all large, broad, swift flowing, with sandy beds and shifting channels. In themselves they will form an important source of wealth as soon as they are utilized for manufacturing purposes.

There are a large number of smaller streams, tributary to the above mentioned rivers. Deer, Oak, and Turkey Creeks flow into the South Loup; Munson, Augur, Moffat, Fish, Cedar and Cady Creeks into the North Loup; and Spring and Rock Creeks into the Main Loup. Though most of these streams could be utilized for water power purposes, there are mills only on Oak and Spring Creeks. The Dannebrog mills at Dannebrog, and the Kelso mills at Kelso are on Oak Creek, and the Spring Creek mills on Spring Creek. The above are all flouring mills.

The valleys of the Loup Rivers and their tributaries are all broad and level. In some places these valleys are fertile, and in others somewhat sandy; but in a general description of them, the soil of the valleys of the larger streams may be said to consist of a sandy loam, gradually growing richer as it ascends from the bottom to the table lands. The bottom lands along the rivers, though composed largely of sand, retain moisture and furnish nourishment to plants to an extent that is remarkable, and a fine growth of grass is natural to them, yielding well when planted to crops. Vegetables and root crops are produced in enormous quantities on these sandy bottoms. The greater portion of the table lands is of the best quality of soil, consisting of rich loam with but little sand. In the south part of the county, however, is a quite large extent of country that forms a part of what is known as the "sand hills" of Nebraska. This is a region of a few miles in width and covered with hills of sand.

These hills succeed one another, the one beginning where the other leaves off, and vary in size from mounds of sand, only a few feet across at the base, to large hills. They are circular in form, and rise to a sharp point, cone shaped, at the top, and consist of light white sand. These mounds and hills present the appearance of having been formed by the heavy winds that often sweep over these prairies, tossing, drifting and whirling the light dry sand about in eddies which started little hills that grew larger during every hard wind. These sand hills are valueless for farming purposes, but are covered with a growth of wild grass of the blue stem variety, which though standing thin on the ground, grows to a remarkable height, and is very nutritious in quality. Therefore these hills afford the most excellent of pasturage and are of untold value to the stock raiser.

There is but little timber in the county, yet nearly all the streams are skirted in places with trees, such varieties as the following predominating, namely: cottonwood, white ash, willows, hackberry, oak, box elder, elm and cedar. All kinds of trees grow very readily, and were it not that prairie fires had swept over the prairies annually for ages, there is no doubt that the county would have been covered with timber. There have been many groves planted by the settlers, and the trees generally do well. The variety most commonly planted is cottonwood, on account of the rapid growth and the ease with which the small trees or "cuttings" are obtained. The assessor's returns in 1881, showed that there were then 317,810 forest trees growing in the county, which had been planted. This number has been largely increased during the past year.

The larger fruits have not yet been raised to any extent. Small fruits grow naturally in this soil. In the cañons are found in a wild state, strawberries, currants and gooseberries; wild plums and wild cherries. Where they have been planted and cultivated, all kinds of small fruit have thriven and yielded abundantly. Many young orchards have been planted, and where the trees have been properly cared for, they seem to be in a thriving condition, and there is no doubt that orchards can be grown successfully.

Though not of the best quality for building purposes, stone is in many places cropping from the bluffs, particularly on the North Loup. Wherever this stone has been used it has given good satisfaction.

The only railroad is a branch of the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad, from Grand Island, on the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad to St. Paul, and now in progress up the North Loup Valley.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The circumstance that first led to the idea of forming a settlement in this county was as follows: James N. Paul, who had been engaged in surveying lands in Nebraska for several years, in company with Major Frank North, the famous chief of the Pawnee scouts, came up the Loup Valley on a hunting expedition. Stopping for a moment to rest, about at the point where the town of St. Paul now is, Paul, struck with the beauty of the location, remarked to the Major, that this would be a favorable location for a town, with which observation North coincided. Nothing more was said on the subject, however, at that time. This was early in 1870. Paul, after thinking the matter over for some time, talked the matter over with his brother, Nicholas J. Paul, with whom he had been associated, in their surveying expeditions in Nebraska and Kansas. After repeated conversations on the subject, these brothers determined to start a colony, settle in the Loup Valley and form a separate county. At that time, all this part of the Loup Valley was a portion of Hall County.

In December, 1870, Nicholas J. Paul, accompanied by Mr. Moeller, vice consul from Denmark to Milwaukee, again visited the Loup Valley, to make observations preparatory to forming settlements. On the evening of December 22, they camped in the brush on Section 27, Town 13, Range 11 west, on the right bank of the South Loup Fork, and not very far from where Dannebrog now is. It was a bitterly cold night, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they kept from perishing.

During this trip the South Loup was explored to Sweet Creek, tributary to South Branch or Carey's Fork, after which they returned to the settlements, and plans were arranged to settle the valley as soon as possible. But a point had not yet been selected; and on the ninth day of January, 1871, a party started out for the purpose. This party consisted of J. N. Paul, Major Frank North, Ira Mullen, A. J. Hoge, Joseph Tiffany, J. E. North, Luther H. North, Charles Morse, Gus Cox, S. W. Smith, and Enos Johnson, who, after meeting at Pawnee Village, on the Pawnee Indian reservation,—now Nance County,—proceeded up the river exploring the North and South Loup, and their tributaries. They were well satisfied, and all, except Frank and J. E. North, concluded to settle here. The point selected was at the junction of and between the North and South Loup rivers, some distance above the forks and in the vicinity of the present town of St. Paul.

Having concluded to make a settlement here, and to form a county, arrangements were soon made for a county organization. The State Legislature being in session, Nicholas J. Paul was sent to Lincoln to consult with Judge Beals, the representative from Hall County, to induce him to introduce a bill in the Legislature for the organization of a new county from this part of Hall. This, Beals refused to do unless the consent of his constituents should first be obtained. Therefore, Paul returned to Grand Island, and a petition for division of the county was prepared and circulated; and was signed by the principal men of that town, on the condition that if this territory was detached, all that portion of Adams County in towns 9 and 10, should be added to Hall County. Adams at that time extended as far north as the Platte River.

But the above was not the only settlement made in the county at this time. Early in the year 1871, as a result of the trip of Mr. Moeller, some time before, a company called "The Danish Land and Homestead Colony," was organized in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and a locating committee, consisting of Lars Hannibal, John Seehusen, L. M. Petersen, and Paul Hansen, were sent out. Arriving at Grand Island, they were met by James N. Paul, who was to assist them in selecting a location for their colony. Preparations were at once made to start out in the Loup country. The Indian fighter and scout, known as "Pony Hunter," who was killed by Indians in the Black Hills in 1876, was employed as a teamster on account of his knowledge of the country. The party started out and reached the South Loup, some time in February, at a point near the present site of the Dannebrog bridge. Here they constructed a boat and crossed the river. After remaining about twelve days making examination, the committee selected lands on Oak Creek. Besides the government land, there was each alternate section belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who gave this colony very favorable terms. This party having made their location, returned to Wisconsin to perfect the organisation of the Danish Colony, so soon to arrive.

Pending the action of the Legislature in regard to the organization of Howard County, a circular was prepared, setting forth the advantages of the proposed new county, and inviting those who contemplated settlement in the west to unite in settling in the Loup Valley, the nucleus of the settlement to be about twenty miles from Grand Island on a proposed new line of railroad. The circular called attention to the cheapness of the railroad lands, and the fact that one half of the county was open to homestead and preemption claims. These circulars were sent in immense numbers to nearly all the Eastern States, but more particularly to Ohio and Wisconsin, from which States most of the original settlers had first come.

ORGANIZATION.

March 1, 1871, a special act, entitled: "An act to define the boundaries of certain counties," passed the Legislature, and this provided: that all of that extent of country embraced by townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen, north; and ranges nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, west, should thereafter be known as Howard County. Again, on the twenty-eighth of March, another special act was passed by the Legislature entitled: "An act to provide for the speedy organization of Howard and Boone Counties," and the Probate Judge of Platte County was ordered to appoint three commissioners for the county of Howard, who should take the oath of office and perform all their duties as such, until their successors should be elected and qualified; and should locate a temporary county seat in the county, and appoint judges and clerks of election.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first homestead claim taken in Howard County was by J. E. Cady, and located on the North Loup. Date of entry March 11, 1871.

The first homestead between the Forks was entered March 30, 1871, and was taken by James Eddy.

The first preemption claim was taken March 13, by Lather H. North, and was located on the North Loup.

The first settlement was made in the county on the 31st day of March, 1871, when James N. Paul arrived on the Loup with thirty-one persons who wished to locate claims. Among these and those who entered claims and became residents of the county, were: T. M. McNabb, D. Aleshire, A. G. Metcalf, J. Peters, J. C. Lewis, N. Z. Woodruff, H. M. Copeland, F. M. Crowell, R. E. Wells, W. Little, E. Andrews, R. Cockerel, F. Godfrey, N. Baxter, and A. Robinson.

Upon their arrival, this party went into a temporary camp in a cottonwood grove, a few rods from where Lawrence Fleming afterward built his residence. This was on the south side of the river, and on Section 28, Town 14, Range 10 west. The next day a party crossed the river and examined the lands on Turkey Creek. On their return to the camp an amusing incident took place, as they were crossing the river. J. C. Lewis, E. Andrews, A. G. Metcalf, R. E. Wells, and others were crossing in a boat. When near the shore one of the party grasped a bush, and the current being strong the boat was upset and all thrown into the water. From the breadth of the river, and the swiftness of the current they believed the water to be deep, and all struck out at once to swim to the shore. But after paddling away for some time their surprise can be imagined when they found the water not to be more than two feet deep where they then were. By the accident, a needle compass had been lost, and they yet supposed there was deep water where the boat overturned, and F. M. Crowell who was a good swimmer volunteered to try to recover it. Accordingly the boat was righted up, and on again reaching the spot Crowell plunged in, expecting to have to dive deep, but the water was not knee deep, and he only succeeded in plunging his head in the sand. All were treated to a cold bath, and instead of their supposed narrow escape from drowning they found they had only been performing the ridiculous feat of trying to swim in icy cold water, that was in no place knee deep.

On the 4th day of April, Lawrence Fleming brought the first load of lumber into the county, to use in building his residence, a few rods from the camp.

While the party were still in camp, on Sunday, April 9, a heavy snow storm commenced that lasted for three days. At the old camp were A. G. Metcalf, Jacob Peters, D. Richardson, T. C. Martin, Lawrence Fleming and son, and J. P. Johnson. The snow fell fast and the wind blew with raging fury, so that it was impossible to leave the camp. A shanty was hastily formed of loose boards and blankets, but even then it was impossible to keep from severe suffering from the effects of the storm. Added to this was a lack of food. All they had was a little bread and bologna sausage. For three days the storm kept up with unceasing fury, but on the fourth it began to abate. For these four days each man had but one very light meal each day, and all were beginning to suffer terribly from the effects of cold and hunger. On the evening of the fourth day, however, S. Hazletine and C. P. Simpson arrived, and gave them part of an antelope they had killed. This was made into soup upon which the half famished settlers regaled themselves. The weather now clearing off pleasantly, they were all soon comfortable again.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature of March 28, I. N. Taylor, Judge of Platte County, on the 17th day of April, 1871, appointed Nicholas J. Paul, J. C. Lewis and Luther H. North, County Commissioners for Howard County.

Much trouble was experienced by these early settlers in crossing the Loup River, which was broad and in many places deep, flowing over a bed of sand with its channel ever changing. The best farming lands were on the north side of the South Loup, but this was almost inaccessible, and much danger and trouble was experienced in crossing this stream, therefore the settlers set to work at once to try to devise some means to get a bridge across the river. On account of the great breadth of this stream, the expense was too great for the few settlers to undertake. Therefore J. N. Paul, was in April sent to Grand Island to solicit subscriptions to aid in constructing a bridge. Six hundred and fifty dollars were subscribed, of which $392 were paid at the time. A contract was soon entered into with J. P. Handy, of Grand Island, and on the 26th day of April, J. B. Beebe was sent out to make an examination and select a favorable location. On the next day, a location was selected on Section 21, Town 14, Range 10. A few days later, pile drivers and machinery were hauled to this point, a camp was formed, a large number started at the work, and on the 4th day of May, Beebe arrived and work was begun. Robert Harvey waded to the island in the center of the stream and cut the first pile. It was not very long until the bridge was completed.

The first white woman to locate in the county was the wife of J. Eddy, who arrived on his claim on Turkey Creek, April 20, 1871.

About this time preparations were made to start a town, and the settlers met for the purpose of selecting a name for it. After some talk on the subject, they proceeded to choose a name by ballot. N. J. Paul suggested the name of Athens, which was finally decided upon. A petition was then sent to the post office department at Washington, asking that a post office, to be called Athens, should be established here. The postal department promptly returned the reply that there was another office of that name in the State of Nebraska, and requested another name. The matter was at last referred to Phineas W. Hitchcock, United States Senator for Nebraska, who suggested "St. Paul," from the name of its founders. Accordingly the town was thus named.

On the 9th day of May, 1871, the county commissioners of Howard County held their first meeting on the site of the proposed town of St. Paul, and issued a proclamation, according to the power vested in them by the Legislature, locating the county seat at St. Paul, on Section 3, Town 14, Range 10, west. Besides this the board of commissioners transacted such other business as naturally came before it.

On the 28th day of April, 1871, there was a case of wife beating in the county that attracted attention from these early settlers. An inhuman wretch named Frank Crate, with his wife, was camping with the family of A. Ward, on Turkey Creek. On that day the brute got drunk and unmercifully beat his wife. For this he was taken by George Blattenburg and his brother Frank, and Robert Cockerell, who proposed to throw him into the river, but they at last consented to remain until Ward came, when they referred the matter to him, and he in turn to Mrs. Crate. The poor woman begged so hard that they spare her husband from any punishment, that they finally released him.

The first birth in the county was in the latter part of May, 1871, and was that of Julia Mangold, daughter of John and Julia Mangold. This child died November 7, 1873.

The second birth was that of Clifford Lewis, son of J. C. and Mattie A. Lewis. He was born October 3, 1871, and died in January, 1875.

The first residence in the county was that of Lawrence Fleming, built in the early part of May, 1871.

At the time these first settlers reached the county there were fears of attack by the Sioux Indians. The Pawnee reservation joined Howard County on the east, and as these two tribes of Indians were inveterate enemies, attacks and surprises upon each other were frequent. Here was a hitherto, unsettled country, and the settlement was in the course that the Sioux would naturally take to make an attack upon the Pawnees, therefore the settlers regarded themselves unsafe, and measures were taken to protect their homes. General Augur then commanded the Military Department of the Platte, and through the influence of the Paul brothers, he was induced to station a company of regular soldiers in the county. Company C, Ninth Infantry, under command of Captain S. Munson, was also ordered to duty in the Loup Valley. This company arrived where the Loup bridge was building, on May 12, 1871, and remained here and assisted with the bridge until it was completed on June 10, when they removed to the North Loup, some distance above St. Paul, and went into camp there. Here they remained for a long time, and the relations formed between the soldiers and the settlers were of the most pleasant and friendly nature, and even to this day the early settlers remember with pleasure their early associations here with the officers and soldiers of this company.

The settlement in the vicinity of St. Paul was made by the Occidental Union Colony, but this colony only existed for the mutual good of all, with no fees to be paid, and no one dependent on the others, only as neighbors, and the common ties that naturally bind the first settlers of a country one to another.

It will be remembered that early in the year, the Danish Colony had made a location on the South Loup and Oak Creek. During the month of May, the first settlers of this colony arrived and began work on their claims, building houses, and breaking the prairie. Among these first settlers from Wisconsin were, Lars Hannibal, John Seehausen, Jens Wilhelsen, Fred Ohlsen, Neil Nelsen, Paul Andersen, and Loren Erichsen, who settled on Oak Creek.

The first herd of cattle was brought to the county early in May by Lewis Guggamoss. A few days later, Kendall brothers brought a herd of cattle, and during the same month A. G. Gillespie, Lars Hannibal, John Seehausen, Jens Wilhelsen, and Fred Ohlsen each brought in a small herd of cattle.

During May many accessions were made to the settlements, and by June 1, 115 claims had been taken.

Sometime in June, C. C. Ridell brought a portable sawmill to the county, which did a good business, and rendered native lumber cheap.

In the latter part of June, Jacob Peters was commissioned Postmaster at St. Paul, and Robert Harvey was appointed his deputy. The latter attended to most of the duties of the office.

During June and July, eighty acres of the town site of St. Paul was surveyed into lots.

In August, S. Hazeltine began the erection of a town hall in St. Paul. This was the first building erected in the town.

In July the county was visited by General Augur, his daughter, and Miss Cotes, a friend of hers. They were the guests of Captain Munson, and Miss Coates, on account of her pleasant manner and kindness to all, won many friends, and the precinct where the old garrison was, has since been called Cotesfield in her honor. The post office in the precinct bears the same name.

During the summer, settlers continued to come in, improvements were rapidly going on, and the new settlements were in a prosperous condition.

On the 7th day of October, 1871, the citizens of the county met in mass convention, in the town hall at St. Paul, for the purpose of nominating county officers. H. M. Copland was made Chairman, and Charles Jones and N. J. Paul, Secretaries. The following ticket was placed in nomination: J. B. Beebe, J. N. Paul, and George Kendall, Commissioners; N. J. Paul, Judge; John C. Lewis, Clerk; H. M. Copland, Treasurer; S. Hazeltine, Sheriff; Robert Harvey, Surveyor. As there was only one precinct in the county, the following were also nominated at this convention: W. H. Balliman, assessor; C. P. Simpson, Road Supervisor; Thomas McNabb, Justice of the Peace, and B. F. Adams, Constable.

On the morning of the 10th day of October the commissioners again met and appointed T. McNabb, T. C. Merton, and Robert Harvey, judges of election, and H. M. Copland and C. R. Simpson, clerks. The polls then opened and the entire ticket nominated a few days before was elected. The number of votes cast at this first election was fifty-four.

On election day, October 10th, E. S. Chadwick opened the first store in the county, at St. Paul.

The first death in the county occurred on the 17th day of October of the same year. A. McDougall, one of the most respected of the early settlers died on this day, and a sadness and gloom were cast over the entire community.

There had been many additions to the Danish settlement on Oak Creek. In the fall of 1871, C. O. Schlytern, of this colony, bought several sections of land from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, near where Dannebrog now is, and preparations were made to start a town.

November 17, 1871, the winter set in with a terrible snow storm. Previous to this time the weather had been warm and comfortable and the sudden and severe cold, at this time, took the settlers by surprise. They were, however, so nearly prepared for winter, that they were able to get their arrangements finished without delay, and there was very little suffering during the cold. hard winter that followed.

On the 18th day of December, 1871, the new board of county commissioners met at the town hall in St. Paul and approved the bonds of the county officers who were elected the previous October.

Although a post office had been established for some months, there was no regular postal route until the 1st of January, 1872. In December the Post office Department ordered a regular postal route from St. Paul to Grand Island to begin January 1, 1872. Frank Crowell was the first carrier, and made his trips at first in a heavy freight wagon drawn by four mules. The first mail contained seventeen letters.

During the winter there were but few additions to the settlements. The winter passed with no events of particular importance.

On the 2d of March, 1872, the citizens of the county voted $15,000 bonds for the building of bridges across the Loup, which was carried by a vote of forty-six to twenty-five.

The first sermon in the county was preached at St. Paul, March 3, 1872, by Rev. G. De La Matyr.

In the early part of the spring H. P. Handy contracted to build bridges across the North and South Loup Rivers, and commenced work in due time.

The first school district in the county was organized April 29, 1872. This was the St. Paul District and school was taught here during the summer by Miss Lizzie Cooper.

On the 13th day of April, Thomas McNabb was appointed superintendent of schools.

The next settlement was made by the Canadian Colony in the spring of 1872. This colony was organized in Detroit, Mich., and was made up principally by Canadians. The date of this organization was March, 6, 1872. The colony numbered about forty persons, and C. Crow was its president. This colony arrived in Howard County, March 22, and selected a location on the high lands between Turkey Creek and the Loup, where they at once made a settlement. This colony brought in a fine stock of Canadian horses. The first blacksmith shop in the county was established here. The place where this location was made has since been known as Canada Hill, and these citizens have ever been among the most prosperous in the county. There are now about two hundred and fifty persons living in this settlement.

The first marriage in the county was that of B. F. Johnson and Miss Mary Thomas, both of Cotesfield. The ceremony was performed by John C. Lewis, the County Clerk.

The first taxes levied by the County Commissioners were on July 2, 1872. The valuation of the property in the county was placed at $6,683.65.

October 1, 1872, the board of County Commissioners divided the county into voting precincts.

At the election in October, 1872, Wm. Freeman was elected County Commissioner and T. McNabb Superintendent of Schools. Freeman, however, did not qualify, and on the 18th day of the following January, the commissioners appointed S. Holman in his place.

The first threshing machine to be operated in the county was owned by Crow & Ward, of the Canadian Hill settlement, and the first wheat threshed in the county was on the farm of W. H. Balliman, in September, 1872.

During the year 1872, the county had settled rapidly and a very large acreage had been added to its cultivated lands. The crops planted this year had yielded abundantly and the settlers were generally prosperous and well satisfied with the fruits of their labors.

The winter was quite pleasant and passed in making ready for the next years' work, in farming and improving the land. Some time in the winter, early in 1873, the old bridge across the Loup was condemned as unsafe and the supervisor ordered to remove it. This was done, and as most of the material was in a good condition, it was used in the construction of small bridges and culverts.

As the spring opened, there was again a large influx of settlers into the county. They generally located in the vicinity of settlements already formed, and at once began opening up their farms.

The early part of the spring the weather was warm and pleasant but on Easter Sunday, about the middle of April, a cold rain storm, attended with a hard wind, set in. Soon the rain changed to snow, and one of the most terrific snow storms that ever swept over the western prairie, followed, lasting for four days. Houses were almost or entirely buried in the drifts. Horse stables and cattle corrals were covered with the whirling snow, and there the cattle and horses were obliged to remain without food, for so blinding was the rapidly falling snow, driven by the violent winds, that it was impossible that any human being could go to them to care for them. It was almost sure death for any one to venture out even for a short distance from the house. During the storm nearly one-half the cattle in the county perished.

Among the settlers, a great deal of suffering was experienced. Several perished during the storm, the details of whose death is truly sad.

One of those who died was Miss Lizzie Cooper, who had taught the St. Paul school the previous year. Mr. Cooper was absent, in Grand Island on business. The only son was also away. Mrs. Cooper and her two daughters, Lizzie and Emma, were left alone. Lacking fuel, on April 16th, the girls determined to go to a neighbors for relief. After carefully wrapping Mrs. Cooper in blankets and covering her in bed they started out. The cold was so intense and the snow so blinding they very soon lost their way. Still they struggled bravely on, hoping against hope, that they might reach some habitation and procure relief for their aged mother. Soon they began to be so exhausted that it was almost impossible for them to move. Seeing that there was now no hope of reaching the homes of any of their neighbors, they now tried to reach an abandoned dug-out, in a cañon, which they thought they could find. Pressing on, sometimes stumbling, through the rough lands just off from the Cotesfield road, Lizzie soon dropped down from sheer exhaustion and could go no further. This was partially under the bank of a cañon. Emma did all she could to urge her sister on, but it was impossible for her to move. Lizzie was soon dead. The devoted Emma remained with the dead body of her sister all that day and all night. Being partially protected by the bank above, the snow soon drifted over her, and this saved her life. By continual struggling she managed to keep from smothering. In the morning she left her dead sister to try to find some habitation. Half dead and nearly crazy from the effects of hunger, cold, and grief, she rushed madly on, hardly knowing what she did. The storm had now abated, but the snow, driven by the heavy winds, made it almost impossible to find the way. As she passed the home of W. P. Wyman, on the farm of Capt. Munson, she was seen to be rushing wildly on, sometimes on hands and knees, and sometimes on her feet. So nearly unconscious was she that she passed only a few rods from the house without seeing it. She was stopped, taken in, and cared for. As soon as the poor girl could speak, she managed to let them know what had befallen her sister, and that her mother was left alone the day before. A party soon organized to go to the relief of Mrs. Cooper. When they arrived at the house they found she was gone. Looking for her on the road they frequently found pieces of clothing, and all the indications that the woman had pushed on, frequently falling from exhaustion, and then recovering her strength and again struggling on. In a short time, her dead body was found, partially covered with snow, and stark and stiff. It is supposed that on the day the girls started out, she became alarmed at their protracted absence and started to look for them, and soon perished. With a mother's guiding counsels and an older sister's love so suddenly withdrawn, Emma has since had a sad and lonely life.

But the above were not the only lives lost in this terrible and long-to-be remembered storm. Dillon Haworth and his family, consisting of his wife and two children, were living on a pleasant farm that they were just opening up on Spring Creek. Becoming frightened at the long continuance of the storm, they started, it is supposed, to find a neighbor's house. At all events the dead bodies of the entire family, except a babe, one and one-half years old, were found the next day after the storm, some distance apart. The babe was the only one found alive, and she was clasped to her mother's breast. This girl named Eva Haworth, is now living.

On the 10th day of May, 1873, bonds were voted to build a bridge across the Loup, near Dannebrog, as the Danish settlement is now called.

The first schoolhouse to be built in the county was in District No. 12. The building was raised on July 4, 1873, with appropriate ceremonies. A large party was assembled and the affair also partook of the nature of a Fourth of July celebration. This was selected as the most favorable time to erect the first schoolhouse in the county. This house was located on the south side of the river, about six miles from St. Paul.

The first church edifice was erected this summer by the Methodist Episcopal Church, near the present Warsaw post office, about six miles west from St. Paul.

The first practicing physician in the county was Dr. E. R. Fletcher, who located at St. Paul in the spring of 1873. About the same time Dr. J. M. Klinker located at Dannebrog and began practice.

The first attorney in the county was W. H. Mitchell, who located at Dannebrog in the summer of 1873.

The first newspaper to be published in the county was established at St. Paul on the 4th day of September, 1873, by Seth P. and Mrs. Maggie Mobley, editors of the *Platte Valley Independent* at Grand Island, who were induced to start a paper here in connection with their Grand Island paper. Leaving the *Independent* in charge of Mrs. Mobley, the *Howard County Advocate* was started here by Seth P. Mobley.

August 30th, the bridge was completed across the river at Dannebrog, which event was celebrated with a big dance.

In September, 1873, the town site of St. Paul, consisting of 320 acres, was surveyed and platted by Robert Harvey.

In October, 1873, Dannebrog, which had been a post office for some time, was laid out as a town, and 80 acres were surveyed and platted by Frank M. Crowell.

Sometime during the fall of this year, a post office was established at Warsaw, with James McCracken, Postmaster.

The election of county officers in October 14, 1873, resulted as follows: Commissioner, First District, S. A. Pease; Commissioner, Second District, A. Ward; Judge, N. J. Paul; Clerk, A. G. Kendall; Treasurer, Charles Jackson; Sheriff, S. Hazeltine; Superintendent of Schools, H. N. Smith; Surveyor, Frank M. Crowell; and Coroner, N. Z. Woodruff.

During the summer of 1873, the population of the county had continued to steadily increase. Farms were opened up in almost every part. A large amount of land was broken up by the newcomers, and houses were erected. The settlers of the previous years now had their farms well under cultivation, and again their labors were rewarded by an abundant harvest.

The winter of 1873-74 passed with no events of importance, other than the usual ones in the life of the settler and farmer in a new country. The winter was thus pleasantly spent in making preparations for planting a large crop as soon as the spring opened.

HOWARD COUNTY IN 1874.

The first term of the District Court was held in February, 1874, in the new schoolhouse at St. Paul, Judge Samuel Maxwell, presiding. But little business came before the court. There were, however, two attorneys admitted to the bar:—John C. Lewis and P. Hirst.

On the 14th day of February, one-fourth of the town site of St. Paul was given to the county, to accumulate a fund from the sale of, for the purpose of erecting county buildings, on condition of the permanent location of the county seat here.

In the spring of this year a very large acreage of crops were planted and in the early part of the season everything looked favorable for an immense crop. The accessions to the settlement of the county continued as in former years and considerable prairie was broken.

Until the 17th of July, 1874, everything moved on quietly and pleasantly and the settlers were jubilant over their crop prospects, but on the above date, the grasshoppers, passing over in clouds from the southwest, began to descend in swarms, and in a short time everything that was yet green was literally covered with the ravenous pests. The living clouds passing over were so dense that the light of the sun was obscured. They were so thick on the fields that they were piled one on another. The fields were perfectly black with them. They remained for three days and went on to the northeast. In a few days, however, they returned from that direction and once again everything even to the tough prairie grass was covered. After remaining three days they again rose and were drifted away by the winds to the southward. With the exception of a little early wheat, everything was completely destroyed. The stalks of corn were eaten nearly down to the ground, and all small grain down to the very roots, and some root crops, such as onions for instance, were literally burrowed out of the ground. Thus the farmers saw their fond hopes of a bountiful crop blasted, and they saw suffering if not starvation during the coming winter, staring them in the face.

In the summer of 1874, two grist mills were built in the county, one at Dannebrog, on Oak Creek, by Lars Hannibal, and the other at Kelso, by C. Crow. The first flour ever manufactured in the county was made at the mill of the latter, December 20 of the same year.

In the fall of 1874, there was an attempt made to remove the county seat from St. Paul to Dannebrog, and it was decided to bring the matter before the voters, at the annual election to take place the 13th of the following October. The election campaign on the county seat question was a hotly contested one. In the preceding May, a newspaper,—the *Sentinel*,—was established at Dannebrog, by W. H. Mitchell, who used his paper in the interests of that town, while the *Advocate* at St. Paul entered the campaign in the interests of that town. At the election, the county seat was located at St. Paul, by a vote of 226 for, to 206 for Dannebrog. A County Commissioner was also voted for at this election, but the result was a tie vote between the two rival candidates, and J. H. Packer was afterward appointed. Soon after the election, Dannebrog undertook to contest the election, and the case was brought before Justice of the Peace, Baxter, who dismissed the case and here the fight ended. There has never since been any dissatisfaction with the location of the county seat at St. Paul.

GOV. BRISBIN'S STATISTICS.

The winter of 1874-75 was a hard one for the citizens of Howard County. The grasshoppers had destroyed all the crops except a little early small grain, and nearly all were left with a supply insufficient to meet their necessities. The greater number of the settlers had come to the county poor, and though the crops of the preceding years, since the settlement of the county, had been good,—it must be remembered that the new settler opening up a farm finds it impossible to accumulate a supply for the first few years. Besides this, a great number of the settlers had either come in this year or the one previous; and as yet neither had received any crop whatever. Thus, it will be seen that the citizens of the county were in a desperate condition, with no feed for their teams, no money to procure clothing for themselves and families, and nearly out of provisions. The money of the greater number of the settlers was soon nearly all spent and when they at last saw suffering and starvation staring them in the face, they made application to the State Aid Society for help.

Accordingly, Gen. Brisbin, of army and literary fame, came to the county to examine as to its true condition. A mass meeting of the citizens was held, at which Gen. Brisbin presided, and a committee consisting of J. N. Paul, H. N. Smith, and Wm. R. Stitt were elected to distribute aid throughout the county wherever needed. The supplies distributed by this committee were as follows:

Tea, 111 pounds; sugar, 614 pounds; salt, 280 pounds; peaches, 20 pounds; wheat, 17,340 pounds; barley, 21,198 pounds; oats, 3,400 pounds; potatoes, 4,272 pounds; beans, 1,600 pounds; pork, 1,004 pounds; meal, 36,200 pounds; corn, 26,660 pounds; flour, 3,400 pounds; apples, 180 pounds; hominy, 40 pounds; lard, 1,090 pounds; clothing, 9 boxes; supplies, 6 boxes; garden seeds, 2 boxes.

After receiving this assistance some also received help from their friends in the East and with this the citizens got through the winter and lived during the next summer. Many privations were endured, but we find no account of any intense suffering for want of food.

A few of the settlers left the county on account of the destruction of crops by the grasshoppers, but their places were more than filled by the new settlers in the spring of 1875. Though the new comers did not equal in numbers those of the previous two years, they took claims and began making improvements at once.

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTY.

Among the new settlers was the Polish Colony under the leadership of John Barzynski, who had been connected with the *Polish Catholic Gazette* in Chicago. This colony settled in the vicinity of Kelso and organized a church society, and Barzynski laid out a town called New Posen. The settlement flourished, but no town was built up.

During July and August, the grasshoppers again appeared and great damage was done to the growing crops. Extensive crops had been put in, but these being cut short a second time, the settlers again found themselves in desperate circumstances.

The result of the annual election held on the 12th of October, 1875, was as follows: Commissioners, G. W. Peck and C. T. Kenyon; Judge, Lawrence Fleming; Clerk, A. G. Kendall; Treasurer, Charles Jackson; Sheriff, F. W. Crew; Superintendent of Schools, T. McNabb; Surveyor, Robert Harvey; and Coroner E. S. Chadwick.

The winter of 1875-76 was a very mild one. Owing to the partial failure of crops the past year, a few of the settlers left the county; but the majority remained. During the winter it was found that unless aid could be obtained, many would be in a suffering condition before another crop was raised. Therefore a committee, consisting of John C. Lewis and P. Hirst, was authorized to go east and solicit aid for the needy settlers. The expenses of this committee were to be paid from the county poor fund.

In addition to this, some time after, Capt. J. A. Force was sent out, for the purpose of soliciting help to enable those who were in needy circumstances to get seed for their farms, feed for their teams, and provisions for their families until the next crop could be gathered. Capt. Force was very successful and brought back several hundred dollars with him. This money was judiciously distributed.

On the 5th day of March, 1876, the first serious crime was committed in the county. A young man named Cyrus DeVry, was shot at by John Crummy. DeVry was driving home his cattle and when near the North Loup bridge he was met by Crummy who began shooting at him. Some of the shots took effect but did not prove fatal. Crummy was arrested at once and was tried on the 27th of the following April before Judge G. W. Post, found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. This was the first penitentiary convict from Howard County.

In the spring of 1876 there were crops of all kinds planted and the farmers again went to work with a will.

This spring the eastern part of the county, known as Gage Valley, was settled by Alonzo Gage and others. Previous to this time, this valley had been but little known on account of the high divides or rough table lands that separated it from the settlements.

In 1874 a settlement had been formed at the forks of the South Loup and South Branch, and sometime during this spring, a bridge was completed across the river at this point.

During the summer of 1876 the German Catholic Church was built at St. Lisbon.

The first suicide in the county was that of Miles Randall, an old man of seventy-two years of age who poisoned himself with strychnine, on the 3d day of July, 1876.

The celebration on the Fourth of July in 1876 was a grand affair. Nothing was left undone by the citizens of the entire county to contribute to its success. The celebration was held at St. Paul and the attendance was large. For sociability and enthusiasm, this celebration has never been excelled in the county. Speeches were made, and a history of the county prepared by Hon. Robert Harvey, was read by him. This history was ably written, and from a perusal of it the writer has been assisted materially, in collecting material on the early history of the county.

In the summer of 1876 the grasshoppers again damaged the crops.

From that time until the present the county has steadily continued to improve. Settlement has increased from year to year, till now the county has a population of upward of five thousand. This population is made up from almost every Northern and Eastern State of the Union. Added to this are settlers from almost every nationality. Since the early settlement of the county there has been a steady growth of German, Danish, Swedish, Polish and Bohemian citizens. The Danes have ever continued to hold and settle the territory in the vicinity of Dannebrog; they are a moral and law abiding class of people. They are sprinkled in with other nationalities and are not clannish, but associate with all classes and make up the solid portion of the southwest part of the county. The settlements of the Swedes are generally scattered in among those of the Danes and they, too, are a thrifty and valuable class of citizens. The German and Scotch people are located in the western part of the county; and there are also Germans in the south part. These are generally a solid and substantial class of farmers who are growing wealthy each succeeding year and form a strong element in the social development of the county. The Bohemians and Poles are located near the central part, and occupy the finest and best tilled of farms. The Americans are sprinkled all through the county, but are mainly in center, north and east. All these citizens are of an exceptionally good class, and continue to draw recruits from their late homes.

The court house of Howard County was built in the year 1878. It is a large and substantial frame building, and cost about $4,000.

Though railways had been expected at the time of the first settlement in the county, it was not until the latter part of May, 1880, that the first railroad was completed into the county. This was a branch of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad, from Grand Island to St. Paul. Previous to this time all the crops of the county had to be hauled to Grand Island as the nearest market. During the present year the railroad has been built entirely through the county up the west side of the North Loup River.

THE FLOOD OF 1881.

The winter of 1880-81 was a bitterly cold one, and the snow storms were frequent and severe. The winter began in October and it was cold weather incessantly until the next spring. Never in the history of the county had such a snowfall been known as during this winter.

In the spring when the snow began to thaw and run off in streams of water, every stream in the county was soon overflowed. The creeks and rivers rose to an unprecedented height. For more than a week the water had been running over the ice, and on March 25, 1881, the ice began to break up. A gorge was formed above the Dannebrog bridge, which broke and the bridge was soon gone. In the afternoon the whole river broke up, above the St. Paul railroad bridge, and by about six o'clock it was broken in two in the center, but one half of it swung around so that it was left high and dry on the bank. The wagon bridge soon went out a span at a time. One span was left on the bank five feet higher than the ordinary high water mark. For several days these floods on the South Loup kept up and much damage was done; not only were all the bridges damaged or swept away, but much farm property, in the valleys of the creeks and rivers.

On Thursday, the 31st day of March, the ice in the North Loup River began to break and for two or three days an immense amount of damage was done. A gorge was formed above the North Loup bridge about three and one-half miles from St. Paul. When the gorge began to form above this bridge, Cyrus DeVry hurried to town to procure assistance to try to save the bridge. C. Crow and Z. T. Leftwich provided ropes, and a party of men went to the river bank, to try to save the bridge if possible. A raft was made on a small creek, and four men—C. Crow, R. Crow, F. Lowe and A. A. Kendall crossed over. They then fastened the remains of the bridge with ropes but this was of no use, the rushing ice swept it all away.

The floods continued for several days and much damage was done. Wilson & Co's. large flouring mill was carried away on Friday, and the water poured in an immense volume down the mill race. One span of the bridge lodged in DeVry's timber. J. P. Gordon, who lived eighty rods from the river, was compelled to remove his family from his farm on account of the danger from high water. The house of John Wilson, was surrounded by water, and he was compelled to get his goods out through the roof. On Oak Creek the bridge at Kelso was taken out. On Crow Creek the mill-dam belonging to Crow & Leftwich was washed away. At Metcalf's mill the race was cut to save the mill. Three of the bridges on the Loup that were washed away cost the county $19,000. On one of these bridges when it commenced to go were several persons, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Spencer, Mrs. W. C. Atwater and A. A. Kendall, but all escaped safely to land.

On Sunday, while crossing the North Loup, at the site of the bridge, Daniel Prall was drowned. A rope had been stretched across the river and several men were trying to keep the remaining spans of the bridge from giving way. Several men—Cyrus DeVry, Daniel Prall, F. Carey, and J. Fisher, were in a boat returning from the north end of the bridge to the south side, and were drawing themselves across by aid of the rope. By some means the boat upset, throwing all into the river. By clinging to the rope all but Prall was saved; but he became frightened, got himself entangled in the rope and was drowned. This was the only life lost during the floods.

THE MURDER OF LUBIN PAXTON.

On June 8, 1881, a most appalling crime was committed in the county. On the above date Lubin Paxton was murdered by Henry Tedrhan, a young Pole, seventeen years of age.

Lubin Paxton was ploughing in a field some distance from the house. He was about twenty-one years of age, small of stature and very quiet and inoffensive. He had only met Tedrhan once before, and then no acquaintance had been formed. Tedrhan going to the field where Paxton was working entered into conversation with him and when Paxton's head was turned, he drew a small pistol from his pocket and shot him through the head. Then fearing his victim was not yet dead, he got a neck yoke and pounded him over the head, mangling the skull fearfully. After this the monster tied a rope around the neck of the body and made the other end fast to the plow and drove the horses on a short distance.

Young Paxton not returning as soon as he was expected, in the evening, his brother Charles mounted a horse to go and call him. Upon his arrival he found the dead body of his brother in the state described, but the team and wagon were gone. Returning to the house, he imparted the sad news to the family. Though horror stricken and frenzied with grief, but little time was lost till a party was organized to search for the murderer. After considerable search, one horse and the wagon were found. The next day the other horse was found near Beebe's ranch. Suspicion being directed toward young Tedrhan, the party went to the home of his father, to see if he could be found. The young fiend was coolly engaged in planting corn. Seeing the party riding up he started to run, and though he was on foot and his pursuers on horseback, he was chased for three miles before he could be caught, and then he had hid in the grass. He was then taken back to the house and questioned, but at first denied all knowledge of the crime. A pair of old overalls were found that were stained with blood, and covered with horsehair as if they had been used in riding a heated horse. These overalls were found to be his, but still he denied knowing anything about the murder. After a while, however, he was induced to confess the crime, which he did in all its details, and as coolly and unconcernedly as if describing any usual event of life.

It is not known positively what motive actuated him to commit such a horrible deed. But he had sometime previous been working for a man from whom he had stolen articles of considerable value and had agreed to let the amount of his wages, which was only a few dollars, go toward paying for them. He did not dare to tell his father about it and when the old gentleman wanted the money, the boy told him he had not yet received his pay and was sent every few days to ask for the money, but would return with some excuse or other, saying he would have to wait a few days longer. It is supposed he killed young Paxton either expecting to find money about him, or for the purpose of taking the team off and selling it, and by thus getting the money, to prevent his father from finding out his former theft. The boy was half an idiot and it is probable that he had formed such a plan. After running off with the team, however, fearing detection, he left it.

Henry Tedrhan was after his capture confined in jail at St. Paul, but during the fall managed to escape, and by disguising himself somewhat, he went to Grand Island and obtained work with a farmer near there. During the winter he went to that town and was met on the street by the sheriff of this county, who recognized him and brought him back.

At the April term of the District Court he was tried before Judge Post and plead guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for twenty years. The judge gave him this light sentence on account of his imbecility.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COUNTY.

The population of the county numbers over 5,000.

There are eight voting precincts, viz: St. Paul, Cotesfield, Dannebrog, Fairdale, St. Libory, Kelso, Spring Creek and Warsaw.

The officers of the county are: Commissioners, J. B. Williams, Fred Olsen, J. L. Johnson; Judge, Paul Anderson; Clerk, C. C. Robinson; Treasurer, N. J. Paul; Sheriff, O. M. Goldsberry; Superintendent of Public Instruction, G. W. Scott; Surveyor, G. T. Kendall; Coroner, P. K. Watters; Representative in the Legislature, J. F. Frederick, of Dannebrog.

Post offices.—There are fourteen post offices in this county, the names and location of which are as follows: Brooks, in the south part of the county between the forks of the South and Middle Loups, thirteen miles from St. Paul; Cascade, in the northeast part, north of the North Loup, ten miles; Cotesfield, northwest thirteen miles; Dannebrog, southwest nine miles; Dannevirke, northwest of the county seat fourteen miles; Gage Valley, eight miles east; Glasgow, thirteen miles northeast; Kelso, twelve miles west; Loup Fork, southwest eleven miles; St. Libory, southeast ten miles; St. Paul, the county seat in the center of the county; Tynerville, eleven miles west; Warsaw, six miles west, and Wola, eight miles northwest.

Schools.—There are forty-five school districts in the county, nearly all of which are provided with substantial and pleasant frame houses, and all these districts are in a thriving condition. The census of 1881 gives the number of children of school age in the county as 1,621. Each settlement has its school house.

Churches.—There are now in the county seven substantial and commodious church buildings. Three of these are of the Catholic denomination—a German Catholic Church at St. Libory, the Bohemian Catholic at Warsaw, and the Polish Catholic near Kelso in the western part of the county; a Presbyterian Church at St. Paul; and another at the Scotch settlement on Oak Creek, in the western part of the county. A Methodist Church at St. Paul and another at Warsaw.

Productions.—The farm products are of a great variety. Wheat, however, is the principal crop, of which in 1881 there was 19,760 acres planted. On an average of twelve bushels to the acre, this gives 237,120 bushels as the yield for that year; 193,200 bushels of this grain was shipped from St. Paul before January 1, 1882. There were 9,027 acres of corn planted, which yielded more than 300,000 bushels. There were 3,439 acres of barley sown which yielded over 14,000 bushels. Of oats there were 3,439 acres which yielded over 100,000 bushels. The potato crop was light, yet the yield was more than 30,000 bushels in the county. Other crops produced fully as well.

The assessor's report for 1881, showed that there were in the county 1,963 horses, 321 mules, 4,413 cattle, 1,277 sheep, and 2,020 hogs. This showing has been increased largely, as every year the farmers are devoting more attention to stock raising. Sheep thrive exceedingly well and are a valuable source of revenue. The richness of the wild grasses and healthfulness of the climate makes stock raising particularly profitable.

ST. PAUL.

St. Paul is the county seat of Howard County, and is situated not far from the centre of the county. It is about three miles above the confluence of the North and South Loup rivers and between these two streams, but nearest to, and on the South Loup.

The town is located on a gentle sloping terrace, which gradually rises from the level bottom lands of the South Loup, to the table lands on the west.

St. Paul is twenty-three miles from Grand Island on a branch of the Omaha and the Republican Valley Railroad. Since the building of the railroad from Grand Island, in 1880, this has been its terminus, though work on the grade is now fast being pushed forward, and is completed into Valley County, to the northwest, up the valley of the North Loup, on the west side. This has been the only railroad town anywhere in the Loup country, except one mere station, about half way to Grand Island. Hence, St. Paul, as a business center for the past two years has been a town of importance. On account of the sand hills between the Loup and the Platte, it is difficult hauling loads to Grand Island, therefore St. Paul has secured the trade of a large scope of country. It has the support of almost the entire territory of Howard County, and a great portion of Greeley, Valley, and Sherman Counties, and some from Custer County.

It is true that the extension of the railroad is likely to cut off a great deal of the trade from the last named counties, but St. Paul must still remain the business center of Howard, and must continue to be a prosperous town, as the settlements, and farming, and stock raising interests, have already acquired sufficient magnitude to give a good support to a town of its size.

Though only eleven years since its foundation, and little more than two years since the advent of a railroad, the town already has upward of 200 buildings, and a population of about 1,000.

EARLY HISTORY.

The idea of starting a town here first originated with J. N. Paul, who, when out on a hunting expedition, was in-pressed by the natural advantages offered here for the building of a village. On his return he talked the matter over with his brother, N. J. Paul, and they soon set about making arrangement to start a colony in this vicinity. The Pauls were surveyors, and had spent some years on the surveys of Kansas and Nebraska, and were encouraged to believe that should the Loup country prove fertile and be settled rapidly, as was anticipated, a railroad would be built from Grand Island, directly north to the Loup. With this idea, the Pauls organized a colony, and made a settlement in the Loup Valley at and around the present town of St. Paul, in the spring of 1871. Until the arrival of this colony, there was not a white resident in the county.

On the arrival of the settlers, and the organization of the county, preparations were made to increase the settlement in the county, and circulars were sent to the east, describing the natural advantages of the country. It was expected that it would be but a year or two before a railroad would be built through it.

At a meeting held for the purpose of selecting a name for the proposed new town, Athens was the name selected, but as there was already a post office in the State by that name; it was abandoned, and the new town was finally called St. Paul, in honor of the Paul brothers, its founders.

On May 9, 1871, the County Commissioners, at the time of their first meeting, declared the county seat located here, and from that time the success of the new town was assured.

The post office was established here in the latter part of June, of the above named year, with Jacob Peters, Postmaster.

During June and July the town was surveyed, and in August the first building, the town hall, was commenced by S. Hazeltine.

On October 10, 1871, the first store in the town was opened by E. S. Chadwick.

When the post office was first established, there was no regular mail route, and the citizens had to carry their own mail, but on January 1, 1872, a postal route was established from Grand Island, and F. M. Crowell was made mail carrier. The first mail was hauled in a heavy freight wagon drawn by four mules, and consisted of seventeen letters.

The first sermon preached in the town, was on Sunday, March 3, 1872, in the new town hall, by Rev. Gilbert De La Matyr, then pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Omaha. This gentleman has since gained a national notoriety as a representative in the United States Congress, from Indiana, on account of his advocacy of the Greenback movement, becoming one of the leaders of his party in Congress. This first religious meeting was attended by a congregation of six women and twenty-four men. The text preached from, was the seventeenth and eighteenth verses of the fourth chapter of Second Corinthians.

The first term of school began on April 29, 1872, and was taught in the town hall by Miss Lizzie Cooper, who perished in a severe snow storm about one year after. The first schoolhouse was built in 1873.

On September 4, 1873, the first newspaper was established, by Seth P. and Mrs. Maggie T. G. Mobley, of Grand Island. This paper was called the St. Paul *Advocate*, and was afterward sold to J. N. Paul who published it for some time, and then to Robert Harvey, who sold it in the spring of 1881, when it was consolidated with another paper.

In September 1873, the town site consisting of 320 acres, was surveyed and platted.

IMPROVEMENTS.

From this time the town continued to improve steadily, keeping pace with the development of the country around it, but with no occurrences or events of any importance, other than the steady growth of the town from year to year until the year 1880, in the spring of which, the railroad was completed to this point from Grand Island. St. Paul was made the terminus, and building began to go on rapidly. Business houses were erected in all the business portions of town, and there was one grand rush to St. Paul.

In the spring of 1880, the population numbered nearly 500. The great rush of business men here on the advent of the railroad was, however, rather discouraged than otherwise by the old settlers of the town, for while they wished the town to progress, they realized that it might grow in advance of the settlement of the country around it, and though all branches of trade would be lively so long as the terminus of the railroad remained here, yet when it was extended further up the valley, the immense trade of the other counties along the two Loups would to some extent be cut off, and property would depreciate rather than advance in value.

As a result of this course, only a better class of business men located here, and the population has only a little more than doubled since the completion of the railroad, the inhabitants now numbering only about 1,000. A good and substantial class of frame business houses were put up, and the large number of residences erected during the past two years, are neat and architectural in design, and substantially built; while many of them are large and magnificent structures.

In the spring of 1881, the St. Paul City Flouring Mills were erected by H. C. Metcalf. The water for the power is obtained from the South Loup River through a race. The building is a good and substantial one, has five run of buhrs, and an excellent quality of flour is made here by what is called the patent process.

A FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.

On the 29th of April, 1881, the citizens of St. Paul were shocked by the discovery of an awful tragedy that had taken place, within the twenty-four hours previous. This was the murder of her three children and then of herself, by Mrs. Lizzie Kock. The circumstances were about as follows: Mr. Kock had been away for some days, and on his return he found his three children, John, four years old; Willie, two years old; and a baby seven months old, all dead and covered up in bed with their throats cut from ear to ear, and his wife lying on the floor with her own throat cut, and dead. All were cold and stiff, and it is supposed that the deed was done the evening before. Mr. Kock had for some time observed that his wife was despondent but little thought that she was becoming insane, or that she would injure herself or children as she had always been a kind mother and wife. No reason can be ascribed for the terrible deed, other than that the poor woman had become temporarily or suddenly insane, and then committed the rash act.

NEWSPAPERS.

The *Phonograph* was established as a weekly newspaper at St. Paul, on the 2d day of September, 1878, by Arthur B. Lewis, who published it until September 7, 1880, when he sold it to the present proprietors, Kendall & Bartlett. It is a six column, quarto paper, Republican in politics, and has a large circulation. The office is well fitted up with a steam-power newspaper press, and a complete outfit of job presses and fixtures.

A. A. Kendall, senior editor of the *Phonograph*, came to Nebraska in July, 1870, and located at Omaha. Here he clerked in a store until May, 1871, when he came to Howard County and engaged in farming and stock raising until 1877, when he went to the Black Hills. He returned in the fall of the same year, and was an attache in the county offices until the 7th of September, 1880, when he in connection with Mr. Bartlett began the publication of the *Phonograph*. In the spring of 1881 he was appointed Postmaster, of which office he took charge July 4, 1881. He was born at Janesville, Wis., March 3, 1851. His father having died when he was a little child, his mother removed with him to Vermont, where he received a common school education, and remained until 1870, when he removed to Nebraska. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, St. Paul Lodge, No. 2596. He was married March 25, 1873, to Miss Mariette Bartlett, of St. Paul, Neb., but whose birthplace was Richford, Wis. They have two children—Charles L. born May 11, 1874, and Earl E. H. born November 24, 1880.

Edward O. Bartlett, half owner and one of the editors of the *Phonograph*, was born at Richford, Waushara Co. Wis., February 13, 1857. His boyhood days were passed in attending school and clerking in his father's store. In May, 1872, he came to St. Paul, Neb., with his parents, with whom he lived on a farm until 1876. Farmed for himself until October, 1877, when, at the age of twenty, he in connection with Arthur B. Lewis, started the *Greeley County Tribune* at Scotia. After remaining here seven months he sold to Lewis and returned to St. Paul, where he clerked in a store until fall, when he engaged with the *Advocate* as local editor and compositor. Worked on that paper and the *Phonograph* until August, 1879, when he went to work on the Loup City *Times* where he remained until September, 1880, when with Mr. Kendall he purchased the *Phonograph*.

The St. Paul *Free Press* is the paper resulting from the consolidation of the *Advocate* and *Democrat*. On the 16th of March, 1881, Wm. C. Ellis founded the *Democrat*, which was continued only a few weeks when Forbes & Ellis bought the *Advocate* and combined the two papers under the name of the *Free Press*. It is a nine column, folio paper, well edited, well printed, and well patronized. It is independent in politics. The office is well fitted up, having a very superior class of material. The large Campbell power press and the job presses are run by steam.

Wm. C. Ellis, the editor of the *Free Press*, came to Nebraska and located at St. Paul, November 1, 1879, when he at once took charge of the *Advocate* office for Robert Harvey, working here until March 16, 1881, when he started the St. Paul *Democrat*, and on April 27, 1881, in connection with C. E. Forbes bought the *Advocate*, and combining the two papers, started the *Free Press*. In December he bought the entire paper which he continues to publish. He was born at Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1851. Went to Dunkirk with his parents in 1853. Attended school until twelve years of age. Went to Fredonia, N. Y., to learn the printers trade in 1865, where he remained until 1869, when he went to Pennsylvania. Worked on different papers until the fall of 1871, when he went to work on the Painesville (Ohio) *Telegraph*, holding a position there until coming to Nebraska, in 1879. He was married to Miss Carrie Hines, of Painesville, Ohio, on the 4th of July, 1873. They have four children—Wm. C. born April 14, 1874; Arthur H. born April 17, 1877; Bertie E. born April 1, 1879; all born at Painesville. Another son, Jay, was born at St. Paul, the 16th of January, 1881.

SOCIETIES.

The different societies of St. Paul are all in a flourishing condition.

The Masonic Fraternity is represented by St. Paul Lodge, No. 82, A., F. & A. M., which was organized under dispensation, in April, 1880, with twelve members. The lodge was chartered June 24, 1881. Its first Worthy Master was C. M. Carter. The present membership is thirty and the lodge is doing well.

The Knights of Honor are represented by St. Paul Lodge No. 2596, which was organized October 18, 1881, with J. N. Paul, D., W. N. Woodard, Representative. The society has eighteen members and is in a flourishing condition.

There is also a large and effective organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, which has been in existence for some time and is doing well.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Church here though not large, is a fine structure, built at a cost of upward of $4,000. The building is indeed neat in its design, has a large audience room, minister's study, class rooms and parlors. This church was built in 1881. The money was raised by subscription in one year, and among the hard workers in raising this money, were Thomas Darnall and A. L. Loder. The society is a very large one, and is in a flourishing condition. Rev. Fred Johnson is pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was built in the fall of 1880. It is a quite large and pleasant building, constructed with a design to plainness and simplicity, so appropriate in a house of worship. The church society is a large and powerful organization, and in a thriving condition, with Rev Leslie Stevens, pastor.

Each of the societies above mentioned, supports a Sunday School. That of the Methodists has added music of the cornet and the violin to that of the organ, and from the attractiveness of this feature, the children attend regularly, and have a lively interest in the school.

Illustrative of the enterprise of the citizens in keeping up religious institutions, Rev. Mr. Storer states that upward of $8,000 had been raised during the year closing September, 1881, all of which had been subscribed for church purposes by the citizens of St. Paul.

OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST.

Indicative of the improvement of St. Paul as a shipping point is the fact that from August 1, 1881, to March 25, 1882, 891 carloads of grain was shipped, 81 of potatoes, and 21 of hogs. The shipment of butter and eggs by two firms alone for the three months ending March 25, 1882, was 3,310 pounds of butter, and 30,467 dozen of eggs.

St. Paul was incorporated as a village in April, 1881. The first Town Board elected, was: F. F. Clapp, E. R. Fletcher, Millard Fillmore, John Barzynski, John Bartlett ; Ed. Chinn, Clerk; J. N. Paul, Attorney; Chas. Jackson, Treasurer;

The present Village Board of Trustees, are: John Barzynski, W. S. Pine, J. C. Phillips, E. S. Chadwick; and Chas. Jackson, who is chairman. T. McNabb is Clerk; Lee Love, Treasurer, W. A. Bell, Attorney.

The Howard County bank transacts a general business and is a solid institution. Geo. W. Post is President, and Lee Love Cashier.

St. Paul is the home of the State Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, A. G. Kendall.

The town is made up of an exceptionally intelligent, moral and enterprising class of citizens who aid liberally in all that will contribute to the moral, intellectual or material advancement of the town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PAUL ANDERSON, County Judge of Howard County, came to Dannebrog, Howard County, in the spring of 1871; engaged in farming for a few years, then engaged in the mercantile business until 1881, when he sold out and removed to St. Paul. Was elected County Judge in 1879, and re-elected in the fall of 1881. He is now fire insurance agent and agent for six steamship companies; is also agent for Eastern real estate and loan companies. He was born in Denmark, September 25, 1847; came to America in 1868. Was married in Iowa in 1872, to Miss M. K. Anderson. They have five children, Annie, William, Emma, Rosa and Carrie. Mr. A. is a member of the K. of H., of St. Paul.

JOHN BARZYNSKI, dealer in real estate in Howard, Greeley, Valley and Sherman Counties, first came to St. Paul in 1877, permanently located in 1880. He first came in the interest of the Polish Catholic Colony, from Chicago, Illinois. He has been the means of locating about 500 families in homes in Nebraska. He was born in Warsaw (capital of Poland), Russia, May 9, 1849; came to America in 1870; first located in Texas; established *Polish Catholic Gazette*, in Union, Missouri, in 1871. Moved it to Detroit, Michigan, in 1872, and moved the same to Chicago, Illinois, in 1874; formed a stock company, and was chief editor five years, and is now president of same company. Paper has a circulation of 4,000, in all parts of the United States. He now owns a farm in Virginia, 200 acres of which is improved. Married in Chicago, Illinois, in 1880, to Miss Bronislawa Wilkoszewski, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They have a daughter, Mary Margarette Elizabeth. Mr. B. is an active member of the Catholic Church.

W. A. BELL, of the firm of Paul & Bell, attorneys-at-law, loan and collecting agents, first came to St. Paul, Nebraska, in 1878, and immediately began the practice of his profession. He was born in Crawford County, Ind.; lived in his native State until he came west; began the study of law at Paoli, Orange Co., Ind., in 1874, in the law office of M. S. Mavity, where he continued for three years. He then entered the law office of Gordon, Lamb & Shepard, of Indianapolis, Indiana; remained in the latter office until 1878. He was admitted to the bar in Paoli, Ind., in the spring of 1876; admitted to the bar of the District Court, in Grand Island, Neb., in September, 1878. He was married in St. Paul, Neb., in 1879, to Miss Carrie B. Freeman, of Potter Co. Pa. Mr. Bell is a rising young lawyer who will undoubtedly carve out a brilliant future.

B. F. BISBING, manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of light and heavy harness, and all goods in his line of business, opened trade January, 1880; carries a stock of about $600. He first came to Lincoln in spring of 1868 and worked in a wholesale harness house. Went to Illinois, March, 1873, worked about two and one-half years at his trade; returned to Lincoln, working there and in Seward County until he came to St. Paul. Born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 14, 1847. Learned the harness trade in native State. Came to Peoria, Ill., and worked until he came to Nebraska. Married in Howard Co. Neb., November 27, 1881, to Miss Melissa Murray, of Fond du Lac, Wis.

ENOCH S. CHADWICK, dealer in general line merchandise, opened trade in St. Paul, 1871, being the first merchant in the place, and sold the first goods. Carried a stock of about $1,000 on beginning, now carries a stock of $10,000; employs four clerks. He first came to Omaha in 1869, and engaged in the fancy grocery trade, until he came to St. Paul. Born in Albany Co. N. Y., February 6, 1840; lived in native State until 1860, and moved to Maryland, where he farmed four years; then returned to New York and became a teacher in the Academic Department of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, two years; then went to Albany and engaged in the commission business two years. Prospected a year, then came to Nebraska. Married in St. Paul, Neb., 1876, to Miss Ellen M. Garrison, of Auburn, N. Y. They have three children, Edward Spencer, George Rogers and Winnifred.

J. L. BRYAN, dealer in books, stationery, wall paper, holiday goods, notions, etc., opened business July 20, 1880, and carries a stock of about $2,000. He first went to Grand Island, October 10, 1878, and clerked in a store for his brother, L. M. Bryan, until he came to St. Paul, July 1, 1880. Born in Fulton Co., Ind., September 28, 1856. He took charge of a farm at eleven years, and taught several terms of school; lived in his native State until he came to Nebraska; married in native county, in 1881, to Miss Mary M. Coons, of same place. He is now doing a thriving business, and furnishes a good example of enterprise.

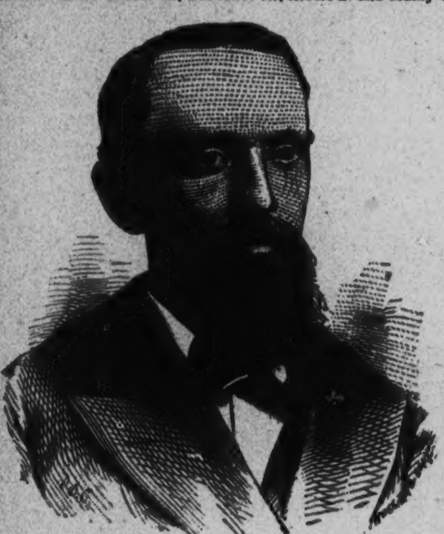
WILLIAM H. C. CHINN, firm, Wm. H. C. Chinn & Son, dealers in general line drugs, notions, etc., business was begun in January 1880, by Ed. F. Chinn, a son. They now own the oldest established drug business in Howard County. Carry a stock of about $5,000. Chester Chinn is now a member of the firm—Edward F. having sold out. The father, W. H. C. Chinn, is a native of Shelby Co., Ind ; born November 4, 1830; was raised on a farm. Has been extensively engaged in the lumber business for many years; also drug business, dry goods and grocery trade. Came to Nebraska in May, 1882. Married in Rochester, Fulton Co., Ind., in May, 1854, to Miss Nancy T. McCown, of Westville, Preble Co., Ohio. They have three sons and two daughters, Edward F., Chester, Lucy A., Grant and Mary.

THOMAS DARNALL, firm of Darnall & Nunn, attorneys-at-law, collection, loan, and real estate and insurance agents, established the above firm in April, 1880. He first located in Aurora, Hamilton Co., Neb., 1873, and engaged in law practice two years. Came to St. Paul, Neb., in September, 1874, and engaged in the practice of law. Also, now engaged in stock business. Owns 160 acres land. Born in Edgar Co., Ill., January 31, 1851. Began the study of law at the age of eighteen, in Paris, Ill., entering the office of Robert Bishop, and remained two years. Admitted to bar in Seward Co., Neb., 1872; admitted to bar in United States Court in Omaha, 1877, and Supreme Court in Lincoln, 1875. Married in Edgar Co., Ill., September 4, 1878, to Miss Mollie Eubank, of Covington, Ky. Mr. Darnall is a member of the Masonic order of St. Paul, Neb.

H. M. DEEGAN, dealer in dry goods, groceries and provisions, opened trade in St. Paul, Neb., June 1, 1881. Carries a stock of about $2,300. He first located in Columbus, Neb., and opened a similar business in 1878, with a capital of $800; continued that, in connection with being Postmaster, until he came to St. Paul. Born in Rochester, N. Y., March 4, 1840; lived in native State twenty years, then went to Omaha, Neb., remaining there some time; then to Wyoming Territory, and followed mining a year; then to the Black Hills, D. T., being with Gen. Geo. Crook, as a soldier, for five years in regular army. Participated in many Indian skirmishes. Mustered out in July, 1876. Married in Grand Island, Neb., April, 1880, to Miss Maggie Lucy, of Boone, Iowa. Have one daughter, Mary Agnes. Mr. Deegan is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Ord, Neb.

J. C. FLEMING, firm, *Fleming & Post*, proprietors of livery, sale and feed stables, he first came to Howard Co. with his parents, in the spring of 1871, and located on a homestead, farmed and kept the Fleming House on homestead—that being the first hotel kept in Howard Co.—opened in the spring, 1871, and kept four years. They then moved into St. Paul in the fall of 1875, and in company with his father, erected the Fleming House and run it about two years. Then carried the mail between St. Paul and Ord a year, between St. Paul and Grand Island two years, also had mail contract between St. Paul and O'Conner, and is now carrying mail between St. Paul and Ewing, seventy-five miles north of former place. Began the livery business in July, 1880. They also do a large sale business. Born in Pennsylvania, February 12, 1855. Married in Grand Island, December, 1879, to Miss Fannie Phillips, of Mineral Point, Wis. They have two children, George and Lizzie.

L. FLEMING, proprietor of the sale and feed stable, and farmer. He hauled the first lumber that came into Howard Co., and built the first house, and completed it in the spring of 1871, on the 12th day of May, same spring. His family came from Ashtabula Co., Ohio. His wife was the second white woman that came in the county. He plowed the first land that was plowed in the county, and started the first hotel livery and feed stable, first meat and grocery market, first bakery, and was the first Justice of the Peace elected in the county. Was elected County Judge in the fall of '76; re-elected in '78. Has been identified with the leading interests of Howard Co. ever since. He was born in Center Co., Pa., July 4, 1830. Married Rebecca Gilhousen, in Punxsutawney, Jefferson Co., Pa., July 4, 1854. She died August 8, 1859. In March 21, 1869, he married Adeline Spring, of Crawford Co., Pa. J. C. Fleming, his son, is now proprietor of a large livery and sale stable in St. Paul, Howard Co., Neb. Alice R., his daughter, is married to T. C. Merton, and lives in Akron, Ohio. Second wife's children are Grettee K., Lawrence R., Albert L. and Manly C.



E. R. Fletcher M. D.

DR. E. R. FLETCHER, physician and surgeon, of Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. He came to St. Paul, Neb., in March, 1873, and began the practice of medicine; being the first physician to locate in the village. Born in Chicago, Ill., July 25, 1844. Parents moved to Beloit, Wis., when he was an infant and lived fourteen years; then moved to St. Anthony—now East Minneapolis, Minn.—and lived until spring, 1858; then moved to Little Fall, Minn., and lived until fall, 1859; then to Sauk Rapids, same State. He began the study of medicine in the spring of 1867; entered the office of Drs. Murphy & Wharton, of St. Paul, Minn., and remained in the study of medicine until fall, 1869—excepting winter 1868 and '69—when he attended the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.; returned to the latter college in the fall of 1869, and graduated February 2, 1870. Then he located, practicing medicine, in Little Falls, Minn., and continued until September, 1872. Moved to St. Paul, Minn., practiced six months, then moved to St. Paul, Neb. Married in Gilmer Co., West Va., in 1871, to Miss Ella E. Cather, of the latter State. They have one son, Edson Ray. Mr. Fletcher is a member of the St. Paul Lodge, No. 82, A. F. & A. M.

HENRY FRIEND, has charge of the large dry goods house of Wolbach Bros., first came to Grand Island, Neb., in 1880, and went into the employ of the above named firm, continued there three months, then moved to St. Paul and took charge of the above named house. Born in New York City, January 20, 1854; lived in his native city until 1873. Then he became engaged in various kinds of business; was in the cigar trade, on his own account, some time. He is a member of the K. of H., also a member of the B'nai Brith, a Jewish organization and social association.

O. M. GOLDSBERRY, Sheriff of Howard Co., Neb., came to St. Paul in the spring of 1872, and engaged in blacksmithing until January, 1881; then he became sheriff; being elected in the fall of 1881. He was born in Madison Co., Ohio, April 22, 1835; lived in native State until the fall of 1848; moved to Warren Co., Ind., and farmed a year. Family then moved to Mercer Co. Ill., and farmed ten years. He then began blacksmithing; worked three years, and then enlisted in August, 1862, in Company G, One Hundred and Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; participated in battles of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta; then from the latter city, on march to the sea; and in all the engagements attending the latter campaign. Then through the Carolinas to Raleigh, N. C. Mustered out in Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. He then returned to Mercer Co., Ill. and resumed his trade until 1868. Moved to Toledo, Tama Co., Iowa, and followed his trade for four years; then to St. Paul, Neb. Married in Henderson, Knox Co., Ill., in 1868, to Miss Lydia A. Ross of latter place. They have two children, Hubert W., and Edward R. Mr. Goldsberry is a member of the Canby Post, No. 8, Grand Army Republic, St. Paul, Neb.

JAMES P. GORDON, proprietor meat market—sells all kinds of fresh and salt meats—opened trade January 23, 1882; employes three men; has a capital of $600 invested in the business. He located in Howard Co. in the spring of 1872 on a homestead; farmed and raised stock nine years. Then moved to St. Paul and engaged in the above named business. Born in Knox Co., Ill., July 13, 1840. Married in Grand Island, June 11, 1872, to Miss Emma Richards, of Homer, N. Y. They have four children, Rena M., Eva A., Cora B. and Inez. Mr. Gordon is a member of the K. of H., of St. Paul, Neb.

HENRY HANSEN, has charge of a large store consisting of a general stock of merchandise owned by M. D. Haddox, carrying a stock of about $6,000 worth. He first located in Grand Island in March, 1881; engaged as music teacher until he came to St. Paul, June 10, 1881. Born in Germany, January 16, 1841; attended private musical schools, and was a member of a military band for a number of years. Came to America in 1868, locating in Toledo, Ohio; taught music and clerked in store five years. Then to Le Mars, Iowa, in similar employment, about three years; to Storm Lake, Ida Grove, Odebolt and Mapleton, teaching music in all the above named places. Married September 8, 1881, Mrs. Jennie Watson, of Jackson Co., Iowa. He then went with the Northwestern Quadrille Band three months, and finally located in Grand Island, Neb. He was a member of the Prussian army eight years, and participated in thirty-seven battles between Denmark and Prussia; afterward in the war between Austria and Prussia.

R. HARVEY, surveyor and draughtsman, first came to Omaha, Neb., in 1869, and engaged in surveying, which business he has since followed; has been United States Deputy Surveyor for twelve years; two years in Omaha; located at St. Paul, Neb., in April, 1877. Was County Surveyor of Howard Co. in 1872, '73 and '76. Born in Ashland Co., Ohio, January 4, 1845; lived in native State eight years; lived in Noble Co., Ind., ten years; Adrian, Mich., four years. He entered the Adrian College, and there gained a knowledge of surveying. Enlisted in August, 1862, in Company D, Seventy-Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; participated in the battle at Perryville. Mustered out in Gallatin, Tenn., 1863. Married in Indiana, 1868, to Miss E. H. Ames, of Coldwater, Mich. Had four children, Flora E. is living, Adella M., Frank L. and Bertha E. have recently died. Mr. Harvey is a member of Canby Post, No. 8, Grand Army Republic.

HARRY HILL, dealer in a general line of household furniture, picture frames, coffins and caskets; keeps a first-class hearse, for which he paid $750, opened trade March 1, 1882, and carries a stock of three thousand dollars. Mr. Hill first came to Grand Island, Neb., September, 1881, and clerked in a store until March following, then opened trade in St. Paul. He was born in Vergennes, Vt. in 1830; lived in native State a number of years. Moved to Waukegan, Ill. and lived five years; then to California and lived twelve years; returned to Rockford, Ill., and clerked some time, from there to Grand Island, Neb.

CHAS. JACKSON, Deputy County Treasurer. He came to Howard Co. and took a claim, September, 1872, three miles northwest of St. Paul; moved on same in March following, and farmed three years. In connection with the above named office, he was first elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1873; re-elected in the fall of 1875 and '77, serving six years; appointed Deputy in 1878. He is Chairman of the Village Board of Trustees. Born in England, December 15, 1836; came to America in 1849 with his parents, and settled in Cook Co., Ill. where they lived until 1860; then engaged in farming in Benton Co., Iowa, until 1872. Married in Bureau Co., Ill., September 21, 1863, to Miss Sarah R. Burris, of latter county; they have six children, Mary J., Lucia A., James W., Harry H., Chas. C. and Emma.

PETER JOHNSON, firm Jacobson & Johnson, dealers in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, provisions, etc., opened trade January 4, 1882; carry a stock of $3,500 in general line goods. Mr. Johnson was born in Denmark, May 6, 1851. Came to America in the spring of 1872; worked on a farm on Long Island for some time; two years in Jersey; then to Chicago, Ill., and followed various occupations; worked in coal mines in latter State and Indiana for four years; then to St. Paul, Minn., into the commission business, and there met his present partner. From St. Paul to Dakota, remained there for some time, finally went to Omaha, and from thence to St. Paul, Neb.

ANTHONY JACOBSON, firm of Jacobson & Johnson, dealers in general merchandise, located in St. Paul, Neb., April 1, 1882, and became a partner in the above named business. Born in Denmark, July, 8, 1834; came to America in 1872 and settled in Marquette Co., Wis.; farmed four years; remained about eighteen months afterward, and then went to Salt Lake City, Utah. Worked in a smelting mill about a year, then returned to Marquette Co., Wis., and lived during the winter, and returned to Salt Lake City the following spring. Mr. Jacobson has had much experience in the Great West, and is certainly well acquainted with the characteristics and varying features of frontier life, as he has traveled extensively in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming and Utah. He was married in Omaha, Neb., December, 22, 1881, to Miss Anna Johnson, a native of Denmark, Europe. Born in May, 1860.

A. A. KENDALL, Postmaster and editor of the *Phonograph*; firm of Kendall & Bartlett. He was appointed Postmaster of the St. Paul post office, March, 1881, and took charge of the same in July. He first came to Omaha in July, 1870, and clerked in a grocery store until May, 1871, when he came to St. Paul, Neb. and engaged with his brothers, George T. and A. G. Kendall, in stock raising for four years. Farmed until 1877: made a trip to the Black Hills in the fall of 1877; moved into St. Paul, and was Deputy Sheriff of Howard Co. in 1878-79. Bought an interest in the *Phonograph* in 1880. He was born in Janesville, Rock Co., Wis., March 3, 1851. His parents moved to Woodford, Vt., when he was a child; lived in the latter State until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Howard Co., Neb., in 1873, to Miss Mariette A. Bartlett, of Richford, Wis. They have two children, Charles L. and Earle H. E. Mr. Kendall is a member of the K. of H., of St. Paul, Neb.

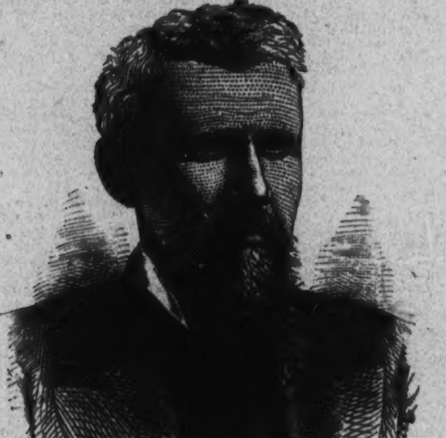
O. M. KNIPPLE, dealer in groceries, provisions, etc., opened trade in August, 1880, carries a stock of about $4,000, employs two clerks. Located in St. Paul at the time he began business. Born in South Bend, Ind., January 12, 1853. Was employed for many years as traveling salesman in a wholesale grocery house. Previous to that, had followed railroading and purchasing produce, etc.

J. C. LEWIS, farmer, located in St. Paul, Neb., in April, 1871, taking a homestead now adjoining the village site. He has laid out about sixty acres of same into city lots. Mr. Lewis assisted in locating the county seat at St. Paul, being one of the first County Commissioners appointed in April, 1871, by the Probate Judge of Platte Co. Elected October, 1871, first County Clerk of Howard Co. He now owns about 100 acres of original claim all under cultivation. Has forty-seven acres of timbered land at the junction of Loup River and Turkey Creek, and 160 acres of land in Polk Co. Born in Upper Sandusky, Wyandot Co., Ohio, May 30, 1819; lived in native State until fall, 1862; united with the North Ohio Conference in 1854. He raised Company I, Thirtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the summer of 1861, and appointed First Lieutenant of the same; was associated with Gen. Rosecrans, and afterward with Gen. R. B. Hayes. Was promoted to captaincy after three months' service. Resigned in the latter part of summer, 1868. Moved to Hillsboro, Ill., and united with the Illinois Conference, being connected as an itinerant with same until March, 1871. Married in Zanesville, Ohio, September, 1857, to Miss Mattie L. Adams, a daughter of Benj. Adams, of latter city. They have six children, Arthur B., Cora B., John C., Katie A., Minnie C. and Daisy. Arthur B. established the first newspaper in Greeley Co., 1877, and named it the *Greeley Tribune*, continued a year, then began the *Phonograph*, in St. Paul, Neb., sold out the latter in 1880. He is now attending the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. Mr. L. is a member of Canby Post No. 8, of St. Paul, Neb.

THOMPSON McNABB, attorney-at-law, County Surveyor, and Clerk of the village of St. Paul, also agent for Touseland lands in Howard Co. Has 10,000 acres of land for private parties on sale. Mr. McNabb located in St. Paul, March, 1871: began the study of law in 1878; admitted to bar practice, District Court, April 19, 1881. Was County Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1872, '73, '76, '77. Appointed County Surveyor in February, 1880. Born in Centre Co., Pa., September 10, 1842. Enlisted May 10, 1861 in Company G, Twenty First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three months. Re-enlisted in Company B, Thirty-Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participated in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge. Being wounded by a gun shot in the left limb. Mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, August 27, 1864. He re-enlisted as Color-bearer of the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry and served eight months. Mustered out October 25, 1865; after which he was a student, spending some time in Minnesota, previous to coming to Nebraska. Married in Gallia Co., Ohio, December 12, 1869, to Miss Susan L. Curry, of latter place. They have six children, Clara B., James C., Charlie E., Sadie M., Neva and Vertia E. He is a member of Canby Post No. 8., Grand Army Republic, also a member of the St. Paul Lodge No. 82, A. F. & A. M.

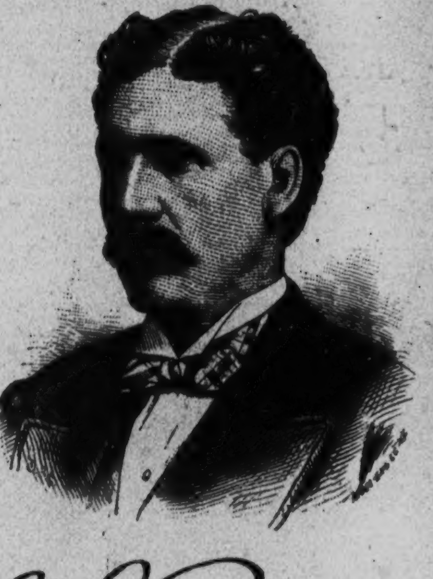
GEORGE NORTON, firm of Norton & Pine, dealers in a general stock of household furniture, wall paper, and everything in the furniture line. They also manufacture a large amount in their line. Opened trade August 10, 1880; carry a stock of about $2,000; employ three men. Erected their building in May, 1881, size of which is 22x60 feet, 22 feet high, with an addition of 12x22 feet. Mr. Norton located in York Co., Neb., and farmed for three years; went to York Centre and did cabinet work until he moved to St. Paul. Born in Watertown, N. Y., February 17, 1844. His parents, with family, moved to Waupaca County, Wis., when he was a lad of twelve years. Lived in the latter county until he came to Nebraska. Enlisted, January 1, 1864, in Company B, Thirty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and participated in battles Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Weldon R. R., Burnside's Mine, July 4, 1864, Hatch's Run and Pebbles' Farm. Mustered out August 27, 1865. Married in Waupaca County, Wis., July 3, 1871, to Miss Frances Johnson of latter County. Have two children, Samuel S. and Eugene. Mr. Norton is a member of the Canby Post No. 8, Grand Army Republic.

HENRY NUNN, firm, Darnall & Nunn, attorneys at-law, loan, real estate, collection and insurance agents, first came to Grand Island, Neb. in 1873, and practiced law until 1880, when he removed to St. Paul and continued the same. Was County Superintendent of schools for Hall Co. two years. Born in England August 9, 1845. Came to America with his parents in 1851; located in Boone Co, Ill., where he lived until 1866. Attended High School in Belvidere, Ill., same time; taught school, etc. Attended State Normal School two years. Studied law in the office of M. M. Boyce & Bro. two years; admitted to bar, Circuit Court, in 1869, and practiced law in Belvidere and Milan until 1873; admitted to bar, District Court, in Grand Island, 1873, and practiced law there until 1880. Married in Schuyler, Neb., 1876, to Miss Ollie M. Hamblin, of Schuyler. They have one son, Webster H. Nunn.



Jas. N. Paul

J. N. PAUL, firm, Paul & Bell, attorneys-at-law, law firm established in October, 1879; they also do a loan and collecting business. Mr. Paul located at St. Paul, Neb., in the spring of 1870; laid out the village plat in the summer of 1871; Mr. P. and brother are the founders of the town. He engaged in Nebraska as a Civil Engineer and Surveyor in 1865, and followed same until 1873; then engaged in the practice of law. Established the Howard County *Advocate*, continued the publication of the same six years and a half; since which time he has given his whole attention to the law practice. He is agent for U. P. R. R. lands and deals largely in real estate; now owns 600 acres of fine agricultural lands. Was born in Beaver Co., Pa., September 23, 1839. Began the study of law in Ohio, in 1859; went to Kansas in 1865, where he continued the study of law; admitted to bar in St. Paul, 1873. Enlisted 1864 in Company H, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served ninety days. Mustered out in Gallipolis, Ohio. He is a member of the Metropolitan Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F., of Leavenworth, Kan. Married in Kansas City, Mo., 1869, to Miss Mary F. Paul, of Leavenworth, Kan. Have four children, Charles H., Herbert J., James L. and Willard S. He is a member of Canby Post No. 8, Grand Army Republic.



N. J. Paul

N. J. PAUL, County Treasurer of Howard Co., first located in St. Paul, March 29, 1870. He and his brother were the first settlers in the county, and the founders of St. Paul, laying out the town plat in the summer of 1871. Mr. Paul has been a government surveyor in Nebraska since 1863; he now owns 800 acres of fine land, and deals largely in real estate. He was one of the first County Commissioners; first County Judge, and the first member of the State Legislature from Howard Co., in 1877-78; was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1879, re-elected in the fall of 1881. He was born in Meigs Co., Ohio, July 27, 1841. Came west in 1863, and was appointed Government Surveyor, which position he has since held. He has been out on surveys for months at a time without seeing a white person save only his party. He was married in St. Paul in 1876 to Miss Lucil[illegible]lls, of Delphos, Ohio. They have one son, John Jay Paul.

JOHN C. PHILLIPS, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, which was erected in 1879, size 26x80, two stories high, with accommodations for forty guests; first-class. He first came to Grand Island in 1878; worked as a carpenter two years and a half; kept the Franklin House one and a half years; then moved to St. Paul, and bought the Commercial House; re-built and re-furnished the same, and opened it in a first-class style. Born in England September 7, 1835; came to America in 1845; located in Mineral Point, Wis. Worked at the carpenter trade and farming, etc. Lived near Chicago eight years, and followed the carpenter trade, then he came to Nebraska; married in Mineral Point, Wis. in 1857, to Miss Elizabeth A. Terrell, a native of England. They have six children, Sarah Frances, Anna Elizabeth, Amelia Jane, Jno. C., Chas. Schuyler and Ethel Mildred. He is a member of Miners' Lodge No. 1., Mineral Point, Wis.

C. C. ROBINSON, County Clerk of Howard Co., Neb., first came to St. Paul in the spring of 1877 and engaged in various occupations for some time; clerked in a dry goods store until the fall of 1880, at which time he was elected County Clerk to fill a vacancy; re-elected in the fall of 1881 to a full term. Born in Marshall, Calhoun Co., Mich., February 8, 1855; lived in native State until 1877. He graduated from the Michigan State Normal School, in Ypsilanti, Mich. Then he clerked for C. P. Dibble & Son, dry goods merchants of Marshall, Mich., for five years. Married in Grand Island, Neb., January 20, 1881, to Miss Helen Van Pelt. They have one daughter, Helen May. Mr. Robinson is a member and Secretary of the St. Paul Lodge No. 82, A. F. & A. M., and Past Dictator in the K. of H., of St. Paul Lodge No. 2396.

G. W. SCOTT, County Superintendent of Public Schools of Howard County, and Deputy County Clerk, first came to Nebraska in 1874, and settled in Cass County; followed teaching until 1879; then came to St. Paul and became principal of the village school two years. Elected County Superintendent in the fall of 1881. Born in Leavenworth, Ind., January 10, 1853; lived in his native State until the spring of 1874, when he came to Nebraska. Made teaching his profession in the East. There are forty-seven organized school districts in Howard Co. to date, May 25, 1882. There are thirty schools now in session; thirty-three teachers holding second grade certificates; twenty teachers holding third grade certificates.

T. R. WALLACE, attorney-at-law, notary public, real estate and insurance agent, special attention given to loans and collections. Mr. Wallace first came to St. Paul, June 1, 1880, and began the practice of law. Born in Guernsey County, Ohio, September 21, 1851. Parents moved to Clinton County, Iowa, in the spring of 1865, and lived on a farm. In the spring of 1868, after the death of his mother, he went to Wyoming, Jones Co., Iowa, and lived with his sister, Mrs. C. C. Horton, and attended school for one year; clerked for W. T. Fordham & Co. in a general merchandise store for about two years; then went to Monmouth, Ill., and clerked in his brother's store for eight months; entered the high school there where he received the highest honors of his class on graduating; then took a five years' classical course in the Monmouth College, graduating June 17, 1877. His wife graduated in her nineteenth year from the same college in 1879, taking first honors of her class. He came out third in a class of forty-five graduates. He entered the law office of Hon. Lyman Evans, (a brother-in law) of Bedford, Taylor Co., Iowa, and remained a year and a half. Was admitted to bar May 1, 1880, in Iowa; then he located in St. Paul. He is a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church, and Superintendent of Sabbath School. Married October 20, 1881, in Humboldt, Neb., to Miss Fannie R. Robinson, a native of Vinton, Benton Co., Iowa, a daughter of the late Nelson C. Robinson, who, at time of his death, was Presbyterian Synodical Missionary for the State of Nebraska.

CHARLES WASMER, dealer in grain, farm implements, etc., opened business in St. Paul in May, 1880. Shipped, from August 1881, to August 1882, six hundred car loads of all kinds of grain and farmer's produce, and during the same time has sold seventy-two McCormick Reapers—implement trade equals about $40,000 per year. Employs during business season about fifteen men. He first located in Grand Island in 1862, farmed four years; went to Omaha in 1866, and clerked in a bank for five years. In 1870 Mr. Wasmer and brother opened a general store, which business they continued a year; then continued the same business in Grand Island until 1879; then engaged in grain and implement business in 1876, in latter city. He was born in Germany, March 17, 1847; came to America in May, 1860. Married in Omaha, in 1871, to Miss Elizabeth Saxauer, of Erie, Pa. They have four children, Carrie R., Oscar Wm., Fred. and Charles P. Mr. Wasmer is a member of Masonic Order and the I. O. O. F.

DANNEBROG.

This thriving little village is situated about one mile from the South Loup River, and on Oak Creek, about nine miles southwest from St. Paul. It is in the midst of a fine agricultural country, settled by an intelligent and industrious class of people. It is a village of nearly one hundred inhabitants, and has some very fine buildings. Oak Creek runs through the village, and the grist mill being below, a beautiful lake is formed. Here are boats, and it is a favorite resort for the villagers to take an evening boat ride. The water is clear and the scenery presented, though but little varied, is beautiful. The first settlement was made in May, 1871, by a Danish colony, of Milwaukee, Wis. In the winter of 1872-73, the Dannebrog post office was established, and Lars Hannibal was appointed Postmaster.

The first house was erected the same winter, and also the first store building by Lars Hannibal. This store was stocked by Petersen & Neilsen.

In October, 1873, the town was surveyed and platted and the town began to grow. In May, 1874, a newspaper was established by W. H. Mitchell, and an attempt was made to remove the county seat from St. Paul, in the fall of 1874. But at the election which was held, St. Paul won by a small majority, and the newspaper was discontinued. Since that time Dannebrog has been a thriving little village, having a good trade from the surrounding country. There are several business houses, one hotel, one lawyer, and one physician. There is one flouring mill, owned and operated by Lars Hannibal, the founder of the town. The mill is run by water power, and does an extensive business, being kept in operation every day, and a fine quality of flour is made.

ST. LIBORY.

This is simply a railroad station, about eleven miles from St. Paul, and midway between that town and Grand Island. This is the center of a farming community, composed largely of Germans.

There is a depot, hotel, and store here, also a German Catholic Church, which is a very fine building.

HAYES COUNTY.

HAYES COUNTY.

HAYES County is in Southwestern Nebraska, is twenty-four miles in extent from north to south, and thirty miles from east to west. It is bounded on the north by Keith and Lincoln Counties, on the east by Frontier, on the south by Hitchcock, and on the west by Chase.

Though termed a county it has no organization as such, but is attached to Frontier for revenue, judicial and elective purposes. It is simply a precinct of the latter county, and only has powers as such. It was named in honor of Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes.

Its location is about midway between the valleys of the Platte and Republican Rivers, and it has no great river flowing through it. It has, however, several smaller streams that are of great utility for stock raising purposes. Red Willow Creek enters the county from Lincoln, flows a little east of south, across the eastern part of the county. This is quite an important stream, having an abundant flow of water. The Frenchman's Creek flows in a southeasterly direction across the southwestern part of the county. Stinking Water Creek enters the county from the northwest, and flows southeast into the Frenchman's. All of the above streams have numerous small tributaries and furnish an abundance of water for cattle.

The surface of the land is rough and broken in many places. The bottoms bordering on the above streams are very fertile, and are covered with a rich growth of grass, which makes the very best of hay. As the uplands rise from the creeks, the country is intersected by numerous cañons, which are also in the bottom covered with large grass. As the surface gradually rises to the divides between the creeks, there are often broad tracts of comparatively level land. All of this upland is covered with buffalo grass.

The industry of the county is cattle raising, and the prairies are for the entire year covered with thousands of cattle that thrive both winter and summer, and are a source of fast increasing wealth to their owners. No feeding is ever done, and in the winter the cattle derive their sustenance from the dry grass of the prairies and do well, except in occasional instances when the ground is covered with snow, but owing to the excessive dryness of the climate this does not often happen.

Farming has never yet been undertaken, and it is not probable that it can be done successfully, unless in the bottom lands and there only by irrigation. The soil of almost the entire county is fertile, but the climate is so excessively dry as to preclude crop growing, unless the soil can be moistened by artificial means.

The population of the county is but little more than 100, and these are all cattle raisers and their employes.

There are no extensive settlements, there being only a few cattle ranches, and these are generally of a temporary character. There are the following post offices: Carrico, Estell, McNaughton, and Thornburgh.

HOLT COUNTY.

HOLT COUNTY.

HOLT County is one of the largest in the State. It is bounded on the north by the Niobrara River, on the east by Knox and Antelope Counties, on the south by Wheeler County, and on the west by unorganized territory. It is forty-eight miles wide from east to west, and averages fifty and a fourth miles long from north to south, containing about 2,412 square miles, or 1,540,000 acres. There are but two counties larger in the State, Custer and Lincoln. Its boundary lines defined by statute are as follows: "Commencing at the southwest corner of Township 25 north, of Range 16 west; thence east to the southeast corner of Township 25 north, of Range 9 west; thence north to the middle of the main channel of the Niobrara River; thence up said channel to a point where the second guide meridian intersects the same; thence south along said guide meridian to the place of beginning."

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

This county is composed of the Elkhorn and the Niobrara Valleys and the low divide between them. The Elkhorn Valley comprises about two-thirds, the southern portion, of the county; the Niobrara something over one-half the remainder. The uplands or divide north of the Elkhorn, which in Antelope County rise sometimes to a height of 150 feet above the valley, here seldom rise higher than twenty-five feet, and always by gradual and easy ascent, except occasionally in case of some of the creeks tributary to the Niobrara, which having rapid currents have washed out considerable gulches. The whole county may be said to consist of level table-land or very gently rolling prairie. Particularly 5 per cent of the county is bottom land, subject to overflow; 25 per cent table-land; 40 per cent rolling land, and 30 per cent draws, gulches, sand levels and hills. The immediate surface soil of two-thirds of the area of the county is a black, sandy loam, the remaining one-third varying from this to a light gray, sterile sand. A strip of this sand, averaging about four miles in width, extends across the county about four miles south from and parallel with the Niobrara River. The balance of it is south of the Elkhorn. This sand, however, is not absolutely sterile. From year to year, more and more of this land is being clothed with grasses, and it either is or will become, excellent for stock raising. Even in the "sand hills," when analyzed, it is occasionally found to contain alumina, potash, soda and lime, which may explain its fertility, where that exists. The black, sandy loam varies in depth from eighteen inches on the higher lands to from three to six feet on the bottom lands, is easily worked, and is sufficiently fertile to raise excellent crops of grasses and all the cereals, especially of rye. Beneath the surface soil is a subsoil which is anywhere from ten to forty feet in thickness, composed of elements valuable to agriculture, furnishing natural drainage, and differing from the surface soil mainly in possessing a much smaller proportion of organic remains.

Limestone and sandstone are found still lower in the the earth. Both crop out in the northern part of the county, along creeks tributary to the Niobrara, and are already quarried and used for building purposes.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

Holt County produces very many varieties of grass, among which may be mentioned, as of most value, the buffalo grass, blue-joint, red top, chess grass, wild oats, and from twenty to thirty varieties of bunch grass. The buffalo grass grows more or less all over the county. In the Elkhorn Valley it is very scarce, but along the Niobrara and in the western portion of the county it is especially abundant. As the annual rainfall becomes more copious it slowly but surely recedes to the westward. As the buffalo grass steadily diminishes, blue-joint and other varieties as steadily increase. A species of wild oats or "needle grass" affords excellent early pasture, and it is noticeable that the "chess grass" grows above a clay subsoil.

In the northern part of the county there is considerable cottonwood, some basswood, scrub oak of good size, cedar and walnut along the creeks, and quite an amount of white ash. In the Elkhorn Valley also there is some cottonwood.

Along the creeks there are a good many wild grapes and raspberries, gooseberries and plums in abundance, the latter especially of a flavor almost as fine and delicious as the best cultivated varieties.

The farmers plant, for the most part, cottonwood, box elder and maple, but the settlement of the county is so recent and the estimate placed upon the value of trees so light, that but limited attention has been as yet devoted to this branch of industry. Some orchards of apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees have been planted, as also shrubbery and grapevines, the latter of the Concord and Clinton varieties.

The county is, as a general thing, better adapted to stock and sheep raising than to the cultivation of the cereals; though in certain portions of it wheat has yielded twenty-seven bushels to the acre; corn, fifty bushels; barley, thirty; oats, forty; and other crops in proportion.

Holt County has an abundant supply of water. The Elkhorn and its tributaries, Cache Creek, South Fork, and a few other streams, water the southern portion, and the Niobrara and its tributaries the northern part. Among these tributaries Red Bird, Turkey, Eagle, Brush, Beaver, and Willow Creeks are the most prominent. By digging wells to a depth of from twelve to thirty feet plenty of good soft water is anywhere obtained. Cisterns are not required.

THE INDIANS.

The settlements in Holt County have been too recent for much serious difficulty with the aborigines. One or two of their visits may be mentioned. In the fall of 1874, a few Indians visited one of the settlers, and asked him for some flour. He gave them half he had on hand, for which they offered to pay. Payment being refused by the settler, the flour was returned by the Indians, who thus in this one instance refused to be the recipients of charity.

On another occasion a party of about forty Indians visited the house of John O'Connell, in the western part of the county, when there was no one at home but the women, two little girls, and a little boy. The Indians formed themselves in a circle around the house, and then in file rode up to the door, demanding of Mrs. O'Connell something to eat. She gave them the best she had of coffee, bread, meat, etc., prudence suggesting that their demands must not be refused. After partaking of the frugal offering, they, very much to the surprise of their enforced hostess, presented her with a large quantity of buffalo meat, mounted their ponies, rode up one by one, shook hands with her, and galloped away over the plain.

THE PONY BOYS.

The early settlers of the county suffered considerable annoyance and some loss from horse thieves, who were known on the frontier by the name of "pony boys." Their principal business was stealing, herding, and selling horses and ponies. They were always thoroughly armed with knives and revolvers, and depended on these for protection. Having voluntarily placed themselves outside the pale of the law, they knew that it was not their friend. Numerous horses were stolen in Holt, Knox, and Antelope Counties prior to the breaking up of "Middleton's Band," in 1879, since which time but little has been heard of the "pony boys."

THE "COW BOYS."

This is an appellation distinctive of a class of men who live by herding cattle on the frontier. A portion of them are educated and of good Eastern families, who from choice or from necessity have left their homes and adopted this mode of life. Of others a less favorable description might be given. They all, like the "pony boys," have as companions the knife and revolver, and though not, as a class, necessarily outlaws, it is not unfrequent that parties of them visit the settlements, drink freely of whisky, and terrorize the people *ad libitum* by firing their revolvers off in the air, through windows and the sides of houses to the great annoyance and no small risk of the occupants thereof. Occasionally an accident is the result, by which some one is wounded or killed, and at other times a quarrel ensues by which a private citizen or an officer is seriously or fatally wounded for not "minding his own business." It would doubtless be unjust to attribute troubles of this kind to the "cow boys" as a class. It is only the worst of them that may be justly blamed, and their evil deeds are done, as is the case with criminals usually, when under the influence of whisky; but the influence these worst ones exert as terrorizers is sometimes very great, as is but too plainly indicated by the fact that in a county as large as Holt, a grand jury of twelve men can not be impanelled with moral courage sufficient to indict one of these "cow boys" engaged in the business of selling liquor without a license. This state of things is incident to the frontier. As that is extended westward and as the inhabitants become more numerous, lawlessness will as gradually diminish; neither will it be very gradual, for this portion of the state is all the better appreciated as it is better known, and is rapidly filling up with enterprising and intelligent men.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Holt County has suffered her full share of accidents and crime. Patrick Joyce was loading a log on his wagon, when his team started to run, knocked him down, the loaded wagon passing over him killing him instantly.

Daniel and George Bigelow, in digging a well, were buried twenty-eight feet deep by the caving in of the sides. As they were curbing it, they were not immediately suffocated, but were imprisoned from Thursday to Sunday, all efforts to rescue them proving futile. They died Saturday evening, their bodies being recovered Sunday morning.

February 1, 1882, Joseph Tomlinson was buried alive while cleaning out a well.

April 24, 1878, a cow boy in attempting to escape with a mule was apprehended, overtaken, and shot.

November 2, 1880, Stephen Keyes was shot by B. S. Gillespie in self-defense. Mr. Gillespie had been warned by some young men resident in the county not to locate certain parties on certain lands. This warning being altogether unauthorized, was not heeded. The young men attacked Mr. Gillespie in his house, with the above result. Mr. Gillespie was not indicted.

March 28, 1881, occurred perhaps the most aggravated case of shooting in the history of the county. The cow boys were in force in O'Neill that day. Considerable drinking was indulged in, and as the final result of a quarrel Bernard Kearnes, Sheriff of Holt County, was shot and killed by William Reed, one of the cow boys. The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict that Bernard Kearnes was feloniously shot by William Reed. Reed was tried at Oakdale, on a change of venue, and acquitted; the finding of the jury being that the shooting was done in self-defense.

January 24, 1881, C. S. Blanchard shot and killed a young man from Texas named Marion Henry Lasater, in the post office at Keya Paha. Blanchard had a preliminary hearing before E. H. Doty, a Justice of the Peace, but sufficient evidence to bind Mr. Blanchard over for trial was not developed, and Mr. Doty decided the shooting to have been done in self-defense.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

Number of acres of land, 14,366; value, $28,386; total value of realty, including town lots, $53,124. The total value of personal property was $363,090, distributed as follows: Horses, 2,618, value, $82,905; mules, 238, value, $9,201; cattle, 10,442, value, $107,062; sheep, 918, value, $1,046; swine, 2,091, value, $4,620; vehicles, 1,364, value, $25,576; moneys and credits, $6,468; mortgages, $7,948; furniture, $1,292; libraries, $238; money in merchandising, $14,582; manufacturing, $12,358; other property, $89,794.

There is no speculators' or railroad land in the county. All not settled upon is subject to entry under the timber culture, homestead, or pre-emption laws. The county is constantly receiving large accessions to its number, through the generosity of the Government in almost giving its lands away. In the year 1881 11,013 acres were "proved up" on, most of it as homesteads.

The Sioux City & Pacific Railroad crosses the county in a northwesterly direction, having fifty-two miles of road, which with their improvements will be on the tax list for 1882; taxable value, $182,000.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Holt County takes great interest in her public schools, notwithstanding she has no speculator's land to tax in their behalf. At the present time there are in the county seventy-three school districts, fifteen school houses, eleven hundred and eighty-one school children—six hundred and ninety-one males, four hundred and ninety females, fifty-nine qualified teachers—nineteen males and forty females. The school sites are valued at $272.50; school houses at $1,990.50; school furniture, at $87.50; and school books, at $6; total value of school property, $2,356.50.

ORGANIZATION.

In the year 1873 certain parties visited what is now Holt County, at which time there were probably not over fifty white inhabitants within its limits. In order that a new county might be organized, the law required that there should be 200 or more inhabitants within its proposed boundaries, that ten of their number should be taxpayers, and that these facts should be made known to the Governor upon the affidavits of three freeholders, whereupon he was authorized to issue a proclamation organizing the county, and appointing three special commissioners and a special clerk under whom a special election might be held for the completion of the temporary organization. A petition for organization, supported by affidavits that such a condition of things as the law required existed, being presented to Robert W. Furnas, then Governor of the State, he issued his proclamation as prayed for in the petition. Thereupon county and school district bonds were issued, aggregating several hundred thousand dollars, and sold to different parties mainly in the east, some as low as 30 per cent, others as high as 80 per cent of their face value. These bonds bear six per cent interest coupons, payable semi-annually, the bonds themselves maturing in the near future.

On June 29, 1876, Governor Silas Garber issued a proclamation appointing Elijah Tomphson, J. B. Berry and James Ewing special County Commissioners, and W. H. Inman special County Clerk, and designating Twin "Lasser" (Lakes) in Township 28, north, Range 11, west, at the house of H. W. Haines as the temporary county seat.

An attempt was made to effect an organization at a special election held August 26, 1876. At that election the first county officers were elected as follows: Judge, Ryland Parker; Clerk, M. H. McGrath; Treasurer, Wilson Hoxsie; Surveyor, T. N. J. Hynes; Sheriff, H. H. McEvony; Coroner, Herman Strasburg; Commissioners, Patrick Hagerty, Jacob Shrob and Austin Hynes. But the special commissioners, on account of numerous difficulties connected with the canvassing of the vote, declined to admit the validity of the election, and in consequence another special election was held December 27, 1876, resulting in the election of the following officers: Commissioners, James Ewing, Harry Spindler and H. W. Haines; Judge, John Cronin; Clerk, J. T. Prouty; Treasurer, J. L. Smith; Surveyor, J. B. Torbet; Sheriff, I. R. Smith; Coroner, Joseph Estep; Superintendent of Schools, E. L. Whiting.

The first regular election in the county was held November 6, 1877, and resulted in the following officers being chosen: Commissioners, H. W. Haines, Samuel Gregory and Harry Spindler; Judge, V. M. Ross; Clerk, Sanford Parker; Treasurer, Elijah Tomphson; Sheriff, Thomas Berry; Surveyor, J. L. Smith; Coroner, D. Wygent; Superintendent of Schools, E. L. Whiting.

COUNTY SEAT.

In this, as in most new counties, the location of the county seat was a question in which all the people took great interest. At the special election held December 27, 1876, Paddock, a small settlement on the Niobrara, was chosen by a three-fifths majority. This selection gave great dissatisfaction to a portion of the people, in part on account of Paddock's being on the extreme northern boundary of the county, consequently the question was re-submitted to the people at a special election held for that purpose on May 12, 1879. The vote was divided principally among three places, O'Neill, the northwest quarter Section 25, Township 31, Range 13, west; and Paddock. Total vote polled at that election was 391, O'Neill receiving 279; "northwest quarter Section 25," &c., sixty-two, and Paddock thirty-seven. Thus the question was finally settled in favor of O'Neill, to which place the records were removed August 1, 1879, by Sanford Parker, Clerk.

At the regular election of November, 1881, D. L. Darr, Republican candidate for treasurer, received 468 votes; M. D. Long, Democrat, 437; Hayes, Greenback, 34; scattering, 2; total vote polled, 941, which was about two thirds of the actual number of voters then in the county.

O'NEILL.

O'Neill, the county seat, is situated about three-fourths of a mile north of the Elkhorn, on land gently sloping to the south. Immediately south of O'Neill is the valley of the Elkhorn, about ten miles wide at this point, while to the east, north and west, extends further than the eye can reach, the beautiful and fertile, gently rolling table land which separates the valleys of the Elkhorn and the Niobrara. O'Neill is in the center of a fine grain and stock-raising country, fifty miles north-west of Neligh and the same distance south-west of Niobrara on the Missouri.

The first settlers in the immediate vicinity of O'Neill were H. H. McEvony, Frank Bitney, John T. Prouty, Eli Sanford, John Sanford and Eli H. Tomphson, who reached the Elkhorn about half a mile below the present site of O'Neill, July 13, 1873. In the succeeding autumn Herman Hoxsie and his two sons, Wilson and Henry, David Wisegarver, Samuel Wolf, and some others located here.

On the 12th of May, 1874, Gen. John O'Neill, in honor of whom the town was named, arrived here with the first colony of his countrymen, consisting of Neil Brennan, Patrick S. Hughes, Timothy O'Connor, Henry Curry, Thomas Connolley, Michael H. McGrath, Thomas N. J. Hynes, Michael Dempsey, Thomas Kelly, Robert Alworth, Ralph Sullivan, Patrick Brennan, Thomas Cain, Henry Carey and Patrick McKarney.

November 1, 1874, Rody J. Hayes, James Ryan and John Reddy arrived, and in May, 1875, the General arrived with his second colony, consisting of Patrick Hagerty, John J. and Thomas O'Neill, nephews of the General, John Cantlan, Michael Ryan, Michael Costello, D. P. O'Sullivan, Herman Strasburg, William Sullivan and a few others; some of the men bringing families.

In 1876 Gen. O'Neill brought in his third colony, consisting of one hundred and two men, and a few women and children, and in 1877 his fourth, consisting of seventy-one men; a few having families.

The town site of O'Neill comprised originally 160 acres and was platted by Thomas I. Atwood in May, 1874. An addition of eighty acres was made in 1875, which was platted by John J. O'Neill. Upon the arrival of Gen. O'Neill's first colony there was no building in the town, and no timber in this part of the county, so in order to provide shelter for themselves and their families, they immediately erected a sod house thirty-six by eighteen feet in size. Having examined a map of the county showing the location of the timber within it, six of their number started for the Redbird, with a load of willows, which were driven into the ground sufficiently near together that two were always in sight; thus making it easy to find their way home with suitable timber for a roof to their sod house The house completed, they moved into it May 19, 1874. In it they managed to live with tolerable comfort while putting in their spring crops, although it was somewhat crowded, there being thirteen men, two women and five children. Their crops in, they built log houses on their claims, and each soon had a home for himself. The logs for these houses were cut on Eagle Creek and hauled a distance of eighteen miles.

The sod house in which all the little colony lived for a time was by them facetiously named the "Grand Central Hotel," and as such it enjoyed an extended reputation, but woe to the fond anticipations of the incoming pioneer, who knowing it only by its name, expected to find, as many did, a large two or three story frame building, surrounded by a wide porch, with comfortable, cane seat, arm chairs, where the weary traveler could rest and refresh himself to his heart's content! Once obtaining a view of the "Grand Central," the cherished hopes of the expectant pioneer were very suddenly supplanted by feelings of the most intense disappointment and disgust, which often found expression in the most emphatic manner.

This incident is illustrative of the disappointment felt by many, if not by most of those from the East, seeking homes on the Western plains; and these plains have been and are being settled up much more rapidly than would be the case were it not for the fact that most men prefer to endure the privations of a new country than subject themselves to the ridicule of their acquaintances, which would be lavished upon them, upon a return to the conveniences, comforts and delights of home. Too much should not be expected.

The building of O'Neill did not commence until after the arrival of the General's second colony in 1875. The first frame building was erected by Mr. Maybury under contract with Patrick Fahy, of Omaha, who was largely interested in the original town site of O'Neill. This building after numerous delays was, in October, 1875, erected, and from that time the town has grown and prospered. The building was occupied by Patrick Hagerty for a store, and with the several additions that have been made to it makes the comfortable store which that thrifty merchant now occupies. A tailor shop and clothing store was opened by Daniel J. Scanlon in 1878, and in the same year a second general store was opened by Daly & Purcell.

The first school was taught by Miss Ellen O'Sullivan in 1879, in a building erected by the Catholics for a church. This denomination commenced the erection of a church edifice in the fall of 1881, forty feet by eighty in size, basement of brick, and superstructure frame, to cost about six thousand dollars. The Methodists and Congregationalists have church organizations but as yet no church buildings, the court house being used instead. Rev. J. P. Bedard, a French Canadian Catholic missionary preached the first sermon in O'Neill in 1874, and was followed by Rev. J. T. Smith, in 1878, who is still pastor of the Catholic Church.

The first child born in O'Neill was a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Ryan, in March, 1875. The first marriage—a double one—Neil McIlravie to Ellen Tomphson, and Samuel Wolf to Sarah J. Tomphson, occurred May 30, 1876, and the first death was that of a daughter of Michael H. McGrath, in February, 1875.

At the present time O'Neill has four general stores, one hardware store, four agricultural implement depots, two lumber yards, two blacksmiths, one bank, four hotels, four law firms, two newspapers, one millinery store, and a population something over two hundred. There is one physician in O'Neill, the only one in the county.

The Elkhorn Valley Lodge, I. O. O. F., was instituted November 30, 1876, with ten members, and was the pioneer lodge of the Upper Elkhorn. The members held their meetings every week in a log house two miles east of O'Neill for three years, very rarely having present less than a quorum, although most of them had to travel two miles, and some of them as many as five. The original members were E. H. Tomphson, H. H. McEvony, Francis McEvony, Wilson Hoxsie, David Wisegarver, Herman Strasburg, Joshua Ewing, C. C. Whitney, Samuel Wolf and O. R. Elwood.

A. O. H. Division, No. 1, was organized July 4, 1879, with twelve members, officers as follows: Martin Walsh, County Delegate; John McCann, President; Jerry Kelly, Vice President; Dennis Handly, Secretary; and Edward Gallagher, Treasurer. The order has now forty members.

The Holt County Record.—This paper was established in June, 1879, by T. J. Smith, the first thirty numbers being printed at Niobrara, Knox County. It was then removed to O'Neill. In July, 1881, M. B. Gearon bought one-half interest, and in November, 1881, Patrick Hagerty bought the other half. Up to this time it had been Democratic in politics; it now became Republican. February 22, 1882, Judge G. M. Cleveland bought Gearon's interest and assumed editorial charge. On the 14th of March, 1882, the name of the paper was changed to the *Holt County Banner*.

The Frontier.—The *Frontier* was established about October 1, 1880, by W. D. Mathews. It has always been Republican and has labored steadily for the interests of the Elkhorn Valley and Northern Nebraska in general. Its editor was commissioned Postmaster at O'Neill by Postmaster General Thomas L. James, December 8, 1881.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DAVID ADAMS, firm of Cheney, Adams & Co., bankers, was born in Union County, Ohio. In the fall of 1880, came to Neligh. The following spring came to O'Neill and established this bank.

DAVID L. DARR, County Treasurer, is a native of McDonough Co., Ill., where he was raised. In 1877, he made a trip to the Black Hills; soon after returned and settled at Paddock, Holt Co., Neb.; engaged in farming and had several contracts for stage routes. Was Precinct Assessor in 1879. In the spring of 1880, he engaged in merchandising at Red Bird, a small village eight miles (east or) below Paddock, on the Niobrara River, continuing this business about eighteen months, or till the fall of 1881, when at the age of twenty-five he was elected County Treasurer.

ED. E. EVANS, proprietor Commercial House, is a native of Dunkirk, N. Y. When a child came with his parents to Evansville, Wis. There he assisted on their farm. He afterwards removed to Mitchell, Iowa. There engaged in the livery business. In the spring of 1869 came to Buena Vista County, Iowa. Also engaged in the livery business. In the fall of 1873 was elected Sheriff. Held this office two terms. In the fall of 1878 came to Niobrara. Ran a livery. The following spring came to O'Neill. Engaged in the hotel and livery business. He built this house in the fall of 1881, which is the largest and best in the County. He has held the office of Deputy sheriff of Knox and Holt Counties.

PATRICK FAHY, real estate and farming. Founder of O'Neill City and colony, one of the largest and most successful Irish American colonies in the United States. Was born March 15, 1843, in Cross Boyne, County Mayo, Ireland. At the age of seven he came with his parents to New York. There he remained about five years. They afterward removed to Dane County, Wis. There he assisted on their farm. In the spring of 1868, he came to Lincoln, Neb. Engaged in the lumber business. In the fall of 1870, he sold out to his partner and engaged in real estate. In the fall of 1878, he formed the acquaintance of Gen. Jno. O'Neill, whom he employed to go east and bring back at least twenty-five families with him to colonize in Holt County. He also induced Wm. McLaughlin, of Lincoln, to take one quarter interest in this enterprise. Mr. Fahy subsequently bought Mr. McLaughlin's interest, and defrayed the entire expenses. Mr. O'Neill only succeeded in bringing back fourteen families, instead of twenty-five, the others coming in afterwards, having heard and read of the county. The colony consisted of about fourteen families, there being at that time about six other families in the county. Notwithstanding he paid Gen. O'Neill $150 a month for four months, also seventy lots in O'Neill City, he also made him a present of $100 over and above his contract when he discharged him. The colony located here May 12, 1874. Mr. Fahy had the town laid out and platted by Thomas I. Atwood, civil engineer. His brother James having just arrived here from college, he assisted in laying out the town. Mr. Fahy now owns about one-fourth of the town, and Jno. Fitzgerald, President of the First National Bank of Lincoln and Plattsmouth, also owns one-fourth interest. Mr. Fahy has donated seventeen lots to the Catholic Church, also subscribed $100 for building the same, and $25 to the M. E. Church in O'Neill City. He gave 20 acres adjoining the town to the R. R. Co., for depot purposes. He built the first store in O'Neill. Rented the same to Mr. Hagerty, which has since been enlarged. He was married Sept. 11, 1877, to Miss Sarah Fitzgerald, of Plattsmouth, Neb. In the spring of 1880, he removed to O'Neill, where he has since resided. Mr. Fahy being an admirer of the great Irish warrior, Hugh O'Neill, named O'Neill in his honor.

PATRICK HAGERTY, general merchandise and agricultural implements. Is a native of Ireland. In about 1850, came to New York City. Soon after moved to Minnesota. Worked at various kinds of labor. He enlisted, in 1862, in Company A, First Minnesota Cavalry. Served fourteen months. Returned to Minnesota and worked on a farm. He then bought a scholarship in the Hamline University at Red Wing. After attending about two years, he engaged in teaching school. This he continued about six years. In 1875, he came to O'Neill, opened this store, and was the only resident here for about two years. He commenced business with a capital of about $1,900. He is now carrying a stock of about $20,000, all of which he has acquired by industry and strict attention to business. He held the office of postmaster several years.

ED. HERSHISER, drugs, paints, oils, etc., was born in Somerset County, Pa. At the age of twelve came to Waterloo, Iowa. Studied medicine three years. He afterwards entered a drug store at Onawa, Iowa, where he remained three years. Sept., 1880, came to O'Neill. April, 1881, he established this business.

W. D. MATHEWS, Postmaster and Editor of the *Holt County Frontier*, is a native of Stephenson County, Ill. He edited the *Rockton Herald* in 1875, also the *Beloit Graphic*, Wis., in 1877, afterward the Daily and Weekly *Reformer* of Monroe, Wis. June, 1880, came to O'Neill and established this paper. Was appointed postmaster December, 1881.

JNO. McBRIDE, agent for Wilcox Lumber Co., was born in Carbon County, Pa. When a child came to Dubuque, Iowa, with his parents. There learned the carpenter trade. In May, 1877, came to O'Neill, also carried on this business. Mr McBride has built all the business houses and residences in town. He is Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee. August, 1881, he was appointed agent in charge of this yard.

J. J. McCAFFERTY, firm of Brennan & McCafferty, hardware, tinware, furniture etc., is a native of Ireland. Came to America when a boy and again returned and served in the Franco-Prussian War. In 1873, returned to America. Was traveling agent for Wm. Holman about two years. He then went to Colorado and the Black Hills. In 1875, came to O'Neill. Followed farming. Now owns 134 acres, and has just sold one acre in O'Neill for $50 cash. In 1878, this business was established, this store being then 16x24. It has since been enlarged as their business required it. Now is 16x84, and they carry a stock of about $10,000, by far the largest business in this line of any in the county.

GEN. JOHN O'NEILL. The subject of this sketch was born in the townland of Dungannon, parish of Clontibret, County Monaghan, Ireland, March 8, 1834. Five weeks previous to his birth his father died. When he was six years old his mother came to America, leaving her children at home. John received a rudimentary education in his native land, and followed his mother to the United States, joining her in Elizabeth, N. J. After attending school a short time he became clerk in a store. The confinement of the store not suiting his disposition, he obtained occupation as traveling agent for a publishing house. He traveled through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, meeting with considerable success. In 1855, he established a Catholic bookstore in Richmond, Va.; but for the reason that the Catholics formed but a small proportion of the people of Virginia, his enterprise failed. He then entered the army, joining the Second Dragoons in May, 1857, of which regiment Albert Sidney Johnston was Colonel and Robert E. Lee was Lieutenant-Colonel. Upon the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, O'Neill was a member of the First Cavalry, holding the office of Sergeant Major. He served under McClellan on the peninsula, distinguishing himself by intrepid bravery. His horse was shot under him at the battle of Gaines' Mills. Joining the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, he served in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, in 1863. With fifty men he made a charge upon two regiments and a body-guard under General Morgan, putting them to rout, and recapturing a number of Union prisoners, for which act of bravery he was promoted to First Lieutenant. At his own request he was appointed captain of a company of colored infantry. Being troubled with a wound he had received, he resigned his commission, and returned to Elizabeth, N. J., in 1864, where he was married to Miss Mary Crow. He then went to Nashville, Tenn., established a claim agency, and was on the high road to fortune, when an armed invasion of Canada was determined upon by the Fenians. President W. H. Roberts commissioned O'Neill a colonel of one of the regiments of the army of invasion. On June 2nd was made his famous raid on Ridgeway, on British soil. Though temporarily successful, he could not sustain himself without more assistance than his backers in the United States were able to render, so he was obliged to retire again to American soil. In September, 1866, he was appointed Inspector-General of the Fenian Armies. He then returned to Nashville and sought to re-establish his business, which had suffered immeasurably during his absence. Soon afterward he removed to Washington, and was fast building up a profitable business, when, in the fall of 1867, he was elected a member of the Fenian senate. Upon President Roberts resigning, O'Neill was elected his successor. In 1870, he made an attempt to carry out his programme for a second invasion of Canada. The assembling of an expedition in Vermont for the purpose had barely begun, when President Grant issued a proclamation against any "infraction of the neutrality laws," and O'Neill and several of his officers were lodged in prison. This step on the part of the United States government terminated the Fenian war on Canada. In 1871, General O'Neill went west and engaged in the laudable work of colonizing his countrymen on the unoccupied but fertile plains of Nebraska. He founded colonies at O'Neill and Atkinson, Holt County, and in Greeley County. This work had but fairly begun when in 1877 his health failed, and on January 8, 1878, he died in Omaha of paralysis. On January 11, he was buried, highly honored and sincerely mourned. It is not possible in a few words to give a just estimate of his character. Having failed to liberate his native country from what he considered the oppressor's yoke, he turned his attention to the work of freeing as many as possible of Irishmen in America, by making them independent on farms in the West. Towards the accomplishment of this end, his self-sacrificing spirit, his boundless generosity and his untiring zeal were working wonders, though without means of his own, and too often without the encouragement and aid he had every right to expect. The question with him was not whether he should receive again the full commercial value of his time and money expended, but rather would his fellow countrymen be benefited by the success of his plans. His was an unselfish spirit; his mistakes were not of the heart. Let him rest in peace.

SANFORD PARKER, County Clerk Holt County, Neb., was born in 1852, in Dodge County, Wis. Moved to Trempealeau County, Wis., in 1856. Attended Carroll College, at Waukesha, Wis., during the years 1866–7. In 1874–5, served as Sheriff of Trempealeau County, Wis.; also the offices of town clerk and constable; also engaged in livery business and lumber. Went to the Black Hills, D. T., in 1876–7. Located at Paddock, Neb., in 1878. Was elected County Clerk of Holt County in 1878. Held said office to present time.

REV. J. T. SMITH, Pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, is a native of Ireland. There he received his preparatory education. In 1870, he came to America, continued his studies, and was ordained by Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, N.Y., in June, 1877. The following September he came to O'Neill, and has since had charge of this church. Also has charge of the Catholic Church at Atkinson, Holt Co., Neb.

MICHAEL E. TIERNEY, blacksmith, was born in Sullivan County, N. Y. He was raised in Providence, R. I. In 1870, came to Luzerne County, Pa. There commenced to learn this trade. Worked at it there seven years. In 1877, came to O'Neill and opened this shop. Has since carried on this business. He made a homestead claim of 160 acres; also a timber claim of 160 acres. Has now about 80 acres in cultivation.

STUART.

Stuart is situated on the level prairie, thirty miles northwest of O'Neill, and one-fourth of a mile north of the Elkhorn, in a fine grazing country. It was named after Peter Stuart, one of the early settlers in this part of the county.

John Carberry was the first settler at Stuart, having moved here from Atkinson February 15, 1879. He was followed by Fred. Hartman in March, John Hoffman and family in May, and Orange Halleck in October of the same year.

The first child born was Anna Carberry, December 27, 1881. The first marriage was that of Martin Devine to Miss Ella Nightingale, in October, 1881.

Miss Hannah Hayes taught the first school in October, 1880, in a sod schoolhouse just outside the limits of the town. In October, 1881, Father J. T. Smith, of O'Neill, preached the first sermon at the house of John Carberry. The post office was established in October, 1879, Peter Stuart being appointed first Postmaster.

There is considerable fine farming country around Stuart, and in the Upper Elkhorn a variety of fine blue-joint grass which makes excellent hay.

Stuart has four general stores, one agricultural implement depot, one lumber yard, two blacksmiths, one hotel and about sixty inhabitants.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN AGERTER, farmer and stock-raiser, residence, Stuart, Holt County. Was born in Switzerland, August 4, 1842, emigrating to the United States in 1870, and coming immediately to Seward County, Neb., where he took up a homestead on Section 24, Town 11, Range 1 east, E Precinct, being one of the first settlers there, and lived in the county until March, 1882. Then removed to Stuart, Holt County, where he has a stock ranch comprising over two hundred head of cattle. Was married in 1877 to Miss Louise Hartmann, who was born in Iowa, and by whom he has two children, Johnnie and Rosa. Mr. Agerter is a member of the Lutheran Church.

N. B. BISBEE, farmer and stock-raiser, formerly of Johnson County, is a native of New York State, and came to Nebraska in 1865, and has successfully carried on this present industry since. In 1869, he was married to Mrs. Margaret Scott, formerly Tucker, who was born and reared in Ohio, and who came to Nebraska in 1867. They have a family of two sons, Thomas J. and E. C. Scott, and Luella A. Bisbee.

PADDOCK.

Paddock is situated in the northern part of the county on the south side of the Niobrara River, forty miles above its junction with the Missouri. On the bottom lands there is considerable timber, and on the uplands a fertile farming country. Paddock is on the line of the proposed Central Pacific Railroad, and eighteen miles north of O'Neill. It was at first named Troy, but in 1875 its name was changed to Paddock in honor of A. S. Paddock, United States Senator from Nebraska. The first settlement was made here in June, 1874, by William T. Berry, and he was followed in the fall of 1874 by T. H. and J. B. Berry, the former being single, the latter bringing his family. Emery Baltezure moved his family here from Iowa in 1875; Ryland Parker was also one of the early settlers, and Clement Lamorceaux came in, in 1878. The post office was established in 1878, with James Rosse first Postmaster. The first school taught here was by Miss Phoebe Berry in a log school house in 1878. The first marriage in Paddock was that of T. H. Berry to Sarah Smith in 1878; the first birth that of Cora A. Berry, March 28, 1875, and the first death that of William T. Berry, November 24, 1874. The first sermon was preached by Elder Wolf, a Methodist minister, in 1877. William Nolkemper opened the first store in 1880. In Paddock Precinct there are about 400 inhabitants. Paddock was made the county seat in 1876, but at the November election of 1879 it was moved to O'Neill, the latter city being more centrally located.

FORD.

This post office is situated on the north bank of the Elkhorn, about forty miles below the mouth of South Fork. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile farming and stock-raising country. It was named in honor of Mr. Ford, the earliest settler in the vicinity and probably in the county, having come here in 1870 and lived alone. In May of this year James Ewing, C. Gunter, J. M. Davidson and S. Clemmens. The first child born in Ford was Guy Davidson, February 21, 1872. The first marriage that of Charles Bridge to Miss Mahaley Chapin in 1874.

Mr. Ford's was the first death, occurring in the fall of 1871. The first school was taught by Mrs. Mills in her house in 1879, a schoolhouse not having been built until 1881. The first sermon was preached in 1874 or 1875 by Elder Webb in C. Gunter's house.

The post office was established January 22, 1874, with James Ewing for Postmaster. E. Stringer opened the first store in 1881, at the railroad station named "Ewing," after James Ewing, one of the earliest settlers. The S. C. & P. R. R. Company completed their line to this point and built their depot in the summer of 1881, locating the latter a mile and a half southwest of Ford.

ATKINSON.

General O'Neill's second colony in Holt County was located about twenty miles northwestward from O'Neill on the south side of the Elkhorn, the first settlers here being John O'Connell, William Charles, James Donnelly and Charles Donnelly, in 1875. A rival settlement was soon made on the north side of the river, and having the railroad through it, is the town of that part of the county. The first settler on the present town site was John Carberry in 1876. The first birth was that of Maggie Carberry, the first marriage that of J. J. Robinson to Ellen L. Hovey, July 10, 1881, and the first death that of M. M. Wheeler. The first school was taught in the summer of 1878 by Miss Ellen L. Hovey in Frank Bitney's house, and the first sermon was preached at the same place in the spring of 1881 by Rev. Mr. Williams from Niobrara. In the succeeding fall the Catholics built a church. The Methodists are organized but have no church building yet erected. They also have a Sunday School which was started in the spring of 1881. The post office was established here in 1876 with John Carberry for Postmaster. The first store was opened by D. P. Shultz in 1877 in a store building erected for the purpose.

Atkinson is on level prairie which is well adapted to stock-raising. It contains three general stores, one drug store, one hardware store, one furniture, one agricultural implement depot, two wagon shops, three blac[illegible]ith shops, two hotels, a town hall, and nearly one hundred inhabitants.

KEYA PAHA.

Keya Paha is a post road center at the mouth of the Keya Paha River. The meaning of the Keya Paha is "Turtle Hills." About four miles north of this settlement are some hills, named Keya Paha by the Indians. This place is situated in a valley about 200 feet above and overlooking the Niobrara, and is surrounded by scenery beautiful and picturesque. The soil is a sandy loam.

The first settlement was made in January, 1877, by H. Day and J. S. Axtell. On May 12, 1878, E. H. Doty moved in from Iowa. Hiram Wilson, son of Hiram and Mary Wilson, was the first child born here, in September, 1878. The first marriage was that of H. Day to Rosa B. Doty on the 15th of November, 1880, and the first death was that of Marion Henry Lasater, from Texas, who was shot and killed by C. S. Blanchard on January 24, 1881. The first natural death was that of Jacob Neiger, February 14, 1881.

Eugene F. Clark taught the first school here in the winter of 1879-80 at the house of J. S. Axtell. Rev. Addison Monroe preached the first sermon in September, 1880, at the residence of H. Day. The post office was established in the fall of 1877, Dr. E. A. Reeves being first Postmaster. In May, 1880, J. N. Carpenter opened the first store, and a steam saw mill was built at the mouth of the Keya Paha on the north side of the Niobrara in January, 1882.

LONG PINE.

Long Pine is the present terminus of the Sioux City & Pacific R. R., fifty-eight miles west of O'Neill, Holt County. It was so named on account of its location on Long Pine Creek, which in its turn was named from the large amount of pine timber growing along its bluffs. Long Pine Creek is a clear, rapid stream of water, affording excellent water power facilities and runs through a fine grazing region. H. M. Uttley went to Long Pine from Wisner with a steam saw mill, May 13, 1878, and was the first settler there. Dennis Sullivan shortly afterward followed and had not been there long when he was killed by a saw-log rolling over him. A. N. Bassett settled on the creek three miles above. A post office was established at Bone Creek in August or September, 1878, but in 1881 it was discontinued there and established at Long Pine. This town is quite an active one for its age, having been built up within a year and having three general stores, one hardware store and five saloons. There are about 250 inhabitants, one hundred being permanent settlers, the remainder living here incidently to its being the terminus of the railroad.

There are a number of trading posts in the unorganized territory, Fort Niobrara being the principal one. The fort is 120 miles west of O'Neill, on the Niobrara River at the mouth of Minnecadusa Creek. At the fort are a number of buildings for the accommodation of the officers and men stationed at the post; two large frame store houses, one for the quartermaster's department, the other for the commissary's department; four barracks, three for the cavalry, one for the infantry; a large dwelling house for the commandant; five double houses for the other officers; a guardhouse and bakery; a hospital; stables, and an executive building containing a chapel, schoolroom and offices for the transaction of the business of the fort.

Some little distance above the fort a dam has been thrown across a ravine where the streams from two large springs meet; a windmill has been erected which pumps the water into a large tank, whence through iron pipes it is distributed to all the houses and quarters. The Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company contemplate completing their road to Fort Niobrara during the year 1882.

OTHER TOWNS.

Lavinia.—This post office was established in June, 1878, H. Gordon being appointed first Postmaster. The first settlement was made here on the 16th of April, 1877, by J. L. Smith and H. Gordon. Samuel Spear and his son came here December 28, 1878.

The first child born was Herbert Smith, October 17, 1877. The first marriage was on the 20th of March, 1880, Fred. Spear to Miss Mary J. Anderson; and the first death that of Saddie Huhn, January 1, 1880.

The first school taught was in September, 1879, by Mary A. Hudson at the house of J. L. Smith. The first sermon was preached at the same place in 1881 by Rev. Mr. Smith. The post office was named Lavinia after Mrs. Lavinia Smith, wife of J. L. Smith, she being the first woman in the settlement. The surrounding country is for the most part level, and is part timber land, part prairie, well adapted for both farming and grazing.

Cleveland post office was established in 1878 and named after L. M. Cleveland, the first Postmaster and one of the early settlers. The first settler was C. Hudson in the fall of 1877. In the spring of 1878 John Casey, W. H. Hammond, C. H. Wixsom and L. M. Cleveland moved in.

The first child born here was Rose Hollister in May, 1879, the first marriage was that of E. A. Thompson to Mary A. Hudson, in June, 1880; and the first death that of Mrs. E. Cleveland in the following fall.

During the winter of 1879–80 Miss Mary A. Hudson taught the first school at C. Hudson's residence. In the summer of 1880 a schoolhouse was built. In the year 1881 Jacques & Bostedo built a flouring mill on Beaver Creek. C. H. Wixsom opened the first store in the spring of 1881. Rev. Frank Barnett preached the first sermon in September, 1879, at John Casey's house. Cleveland is situated on rolling prairie, partly open, partly timbered, about thirty miles northwest of O'Neill.

Chelsea is situated on the level prairie. The post office was established in 1879; J. Blackmore first Postmaster, who with a Mr. Hartland, settled here in 1877. Other early settlers were F. Ellis, I. M. Hunt and M. Coleman. Alice Coleman's was the first death, March 15, 1880. The first school was taught by M. M. Childs in 1879.

Hainesville.—Hainesville is situated on the north branch of the Verdigris River. The country surrounding it is rolling prairie. It was named after S. S. Haines, who, with D. S. Ludwig, arrived here in February, 1879. In the succeeding May they were followed by Charles Diell, and in June by Israel, Alfred and Peter Mohr. Allen Mohr was the first child born in the settlement, and Charles Briggs was the first who died. During the winter of 1881–2 John Wertz taught the first school at the "Wertz" house, there being no schoolhouse yet built. Rev. George Williams preached the first sermon in August, 1881, at the post office, which had been established in November, 1879, with D. S. Ludwig first Postmaster. Hainesville is surrounded by fine farming country, settled principally by Americans.

Deloit.—This post office is in the southeast corner of the county on Clearwater Creek on somewhat elevated rolling prairie. The first settler here was A. W. Hunt, in May, 1876. In April, 1877, D. E. Hart moved in. The first birth was a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hunt, October 31, 1878. The first death was of a little boy, Joseph Kohler, who was drowned May 20, 1881. Miss Minnie Van Ostrand taught the first school in 1881 in a sod school house built in the spring of that year.

The post office was established in October, 1879; A. W. Hunt first Postmaster, who also opened the first store, in 1879. Rev. T. J. Eisley preached the first sermon in a sod house, in 1880.

Saratoga post office was established in 1879; B. S. Gillespie first Postmaster; and was named after the precinct in which it is located. It is situated near the source of Oak Creek, a tributary of Eagle Creek, nearly midway between the east and west boundaries of the county. Oak Creek furnishes excellent water power, and the valley is well timbered. The settlers are principally Americans. The first store was opened here in 1880 by Peter Greeley.

Leonie.—This post office is situated on Red Bird Creek, about fifteen miles northeast of O'Neill. It is on the level prairie, and is surrounded by an excellent grazing country. The first settler was John McClellan, in June, 1877, with his four sons. Michael Flannigan moved here in July, and James P. Weekes came soon after from Iowa. The first child born was Florence Smith, in the spring of 1878; the first marriage was that of Donald McClellan to Miss Mary Ernst, November 16, 1881, and the first death that of W. Hodgkin, in September, 1881. The post office was established in the fall of 1879, I. R. Smith being appointed first Postmaster. This portion of the county is being rapidly settled up, and the land is nearly all taken.

Grand Rapids is located on the Niobrara River, in the northwest part of Holt County, about forty miles from O'Neill. The first settlement was made here by John B. Drew, who selected as a claim the present location of the village of Grand Rapids in 1876, and settled with his family March 17, 1877. In April, 1879, S. P. Blake came with his family, and in May, 1879, Addison Monroe came with his family, and was the first settler on Buffalo Flats.

The first sermon preached here was by Rev. Addison Monroe, in April, 1878, at a camp of emigrants on Beaver Creek, a few settlers being gathered around.

On the 26th of May, 1879, the post office was established; Mrs. M. S. Blake first Postmaster.

The first death was that of Ira J. Puckett, which occurred February 24, 1880, a little child 3 years and 5 months old.

The first school was taught by S. G. Sparks, in John B. Drew's house, commencing in January, 1881.

The first marriage was that of E. A. Thompson to Mary Hudson, in June, 1881.

The first store was opened by William Dustin, February 15, 1882.

There are now thirty-nine families in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, and this section of the county is rapidly settling up. The post office received its name from the rapids in the Niobrara River.

Brewer.—The first settlement made here was by John Kuhn, April 25, 1879. P. A. Morris followed in March, and E. A. Cramter in July, 1880.

The first child born here was Elsy T. Newell, October 13, 1881: the first marriage that of Andrew Newell to Miss Lucinda E. Kuhn, November 24, 1880.

The first school taught was by Mrs. Mary Guyman, in John Lute's residence, during the winter of 1881-2. Rev. John L. Newell preached the first sermon during the same winter.

The post office was established October 1, 1879, and named Brewer by the Postoffice Department, Elsy E. Kuhn being first Postmaster.

Brewer is located in the valley of the Keya Paha, and surrounded by timbered prairie, which is rapidly being taken up by settlers.

Menlo post office was established in the fall of 1879; D. Childs first Postmaster. It is situated on the bank of the Niobrara River, between two groves. The first settlement was made by R. W. Turpin, D. Childs, and Henry Huffman, in April, 1878.

The first child born was Susan Turpin, February 25, 1879; the first marriage that of William Keith to Miss Lettie Childs, October 15, 1879; and the first death that of Eddie Huffman, son of Henry Huffman. The first school taught here was in the winter of 1880–1, by S. V. Sparks, in a private house.

Little.—This post office was established in June, 1881, and named Little, after L. B. Little, one of the early settlers. The first settler was M. F. Norton, in April, 1879. Other early settlers were George Eckels, M. C. Remington B. F. Cleavland, first Postmaster, H. Cole, and Grovesnor Rust. B. F. Cleavland opened a store in July, 1881.

Lambert is situated in the eastern part of the county, about fifteen miles from O'Neill. It is on level prairie. The first settler was George W. Jones, November 19, 1879. Other early settlers were H. Foster, G. L. Foster, James A. Cronk, and John Wise. The post office was established September 27, 1880; L. M. Foster first Postmaster.

The first death was that of H. Foster, which occurred August 3, 1880; the first birth was that of Fred. R. Jones, February 3, 1881; and the first marriage that of Amos Drum to Miss Alice Tracey, November 1, 1881. The first school taught was by Miss Alice Tracey in the winter of 1880-1, "all over the district." The schoolhouse was completed October 1, 1881. The first sermon was preached by Rev. B. Blain, at the house of George W. Jones, in June, 1881. The religious people in the vicinity of Lambert are mostly Methodists.

Doty.—This post office is in the northwest corner of the county, on and about fourteen miles above the mouth of the Keya Paha River. It is situated on second bottom or table land, the soil of which is a fine quality of heavy clay. The post office was named after E. H. Doty, on account of the interest taken by him in the establishment of postroads.

The first settlers were Homer Wilson, J. M. Rhodes, and Samuel Rhodes, May 2, 1879, John Munt in June, and and L. O. Schie in the fall. The first child born was John C. Munt, October 10, 1880; the first marriage that of A. O. Oakland to Miss Anna Schie, October 18, 1881, and the first death that of Elling Schie, November 1, 1880 The first sermon preached was by Rev. Mr. Reeves, in January, 1881, at Frank Munt's residence.

The post office was established June 21, 1881, J. E Roberts, who had just come, being appointed first Postmaster.

In July, 1879, Samuel Rhodes had his horses stolen by parties supposed to belong to "Middleton's Gang," which, as Mr. Rhodes was a poor man, made life in the new country much more burdensome.

Laura.—This post office is located on Big Sandy Creek, and is surrounded by a country in which there is considerable timber. The first settlement was made June 20, 1880, by J. A. Estep, after whose wife, Mrs. Laura Estep, the post office was named. It was established March 20, 1881, J. A. Estep for Postmaster. Other settlers in this vicinity were John Wait, William Smith, and Jessie Eaton, who moved in, in the autumn of 1880. Rev. E Smith preached the first sermon, at a private house, October 13, 1881.

Inman is a station on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, about six miles east of O'Neill. It was named after W. H. Inman, one of the earliest settlers in the county. It is surrounded by level prairie, and for the most part good grazing land. The first settlers in the vicinity of Inman were, besides Mr. Inman, H. W. Haynes, G. Grenough, W. Judd, C. Troth, D. M. Arnold, and J. Laney. The first school taught here was by Isaac Baldwin, in the year 1881, in a small schoolhouse built the same year. Rev. J. De Los Wilson preached the first sermon in this schoolhouse. The post office was established September 16, 1881, with C. Troth for first Postmaster, who also opened the first store, in August.

Ray.—Ray is situated in the northern part of Holt County, on Eagle Creek. It is surrounded by a country well adapted to both grazing and farming; no better country for both purposes can be found in the northern part of the State. The soil varies from sand in places to clay; all kinds of grain do well in it, and garden vegetables especially luxuriate. This portion of the county is being very rapidly settled.

Austin Hines was the first settler, in 1875, and soon afterwards N. T. Hoxsie, J. S. Collins, and J. A. Swift moved in. The first marriage was that of Peter L. Dutcher to Linda Daly, in December, 1880, and the first death that of Estella Storts, July 20, 1880. The first school taught here was by W. D. O'Brien, during the winter of 1880-1, in a private house. Rev. Mr. Smith preached the first sermon in 1880.

Greeley.—This post office is in Saratoga Precinct, and was named after Peter Greeley. The first settlements were made in the summer of 1880. Besides the post office there is here a schoolhouse, store, blacksmith shop, and wagon shop. Many settlements are being made in the fine country which surrounds Greeley.

Clifton Grove is about twenty-four miles northwest of O'Neill, and ten miles southeast of Keya Paha. Here are to be found an abundance of water, plenty of timber, variety of scenery, and excellent water power facilities. Besides the post office there is a blacksmith shop and wagon shop.

Red Bird is situated in the northern part of the county, on the Niobrara River, about thirty miles from its mouth. It has one general store and two hotels. It is surrounded by an excellent country, and has plenty of good water.

Cache Creek is located in the southern part of the county, in the valley of Cache Creek, in a good country for raising stock.

Apple Creek is in the northeastern part of Holt County, midway between O'Neill and Niobrara, on Apple or Steele Creek, a rapid and beautiful stream. The surrounding country is well adapted to both farming and grazing, and the inhabitants are mostly enterprising Americans. Besides the post office there is here a hotel, blacksmith shop, and store.

Carns, Emmet, Mimeola, and *Turner* are post offices in the county. *Blackbird* has been discontinued.

Sunnyside is situated on the banks of the Keya Paha River, in unorganized territory, north of Holt County, on rolling prairie. The first settlement here was made by A. Willson and H. Y. Willson, who was the first and is the present Postmaster. Other settlers were W. B. Willson, April 24, 1879. and Frank Morse, June, 1879. The post office was established June 10, 1879. The first white child born on the Niobrara was Fanny Keya Paha Willson, a daughter of H. Y. Willson, on August 14, 1878.

McLean post office is situated in Township 34, Range 17, west, in unorganized territory, near the Keya Paha River. Homer Willson settled here in May, 1879, at which time there was but one family west of the line in Range 19. The first school taught here was by Mrs. Mary H. Rhodes, in the winter of 1881-2. Most of the settlers are Americans, but there are a few Scandinavians. Homer Willson was the first Postmaster.

UNORGANIZED TERRITORY.

A large portion of Northwestern Nebraska, the eastern boundary of which is Holt and Wheeler Counties, is still unorganized. Very little of the land is cultivated, there being in that portion lying west of Holt County and which is attached to that county for elective, judicial, and revenue purposes, only 1,400 acres of land on the tax list, assessed at $3,500, while the personal property similarly assessed amounts to $158,101, consisting principally of cattle. The cattle are mainly owned by ranchmen, and herded by "cow boys." The personal property of one of the ranchmen is listed at over $31,000.

The territory attached to Holt County is about sixty miles wide from north to south, and about 170 long from east to west. It is steadily improving in fertility as civilization advances towards the West, and as the annual rainfall increases; but for many years it will be valuable mainly for grazing purposes.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

JEFFERSON County was first set apart by the Territorial Legislature January 26, 1856, under the name of Jones County. Thayer, the adjoining county on the west, was designated as Jefferson at the same time. In 1864 Jefferson County organized by holding its first election at Big Sandy. February 18, 1867, an "act to enlarge Jefferson County" passed the Legislature, which united Jones County to Jefferson. This gave the county 706,560 acres, which was deemed too large by the Legislature of 1870-1, and in 1871 an act passed providing for the division of Jefferson, which was effected in the fall by the election of two sets of officers, the Sixth Principal Meridian being the dividing line. The former Jones by the separation became Jefferson and the former Jefferson assumed the name of Thayer. Jefferson borders on the State of Kansas, and is the fourth county west of the Missouri. On the north it is bounded by Saline and on the east by Gage County, south by Kansas and west by Thayer County, containing 576 square miles or 368,640 acres of land, at an average elevation above the level of the sea of 1,200 feet.

From 1857 to 1864 Jefferson was attached to Gage County for judicial purposes, during which time there was several important criminal cases of this county tried in Gage. The Otoe Indian Reservation cut off twenty-four square miles from the southeast corner of the county, but was about the first land of that Reservation sold to actual settlers. The greater portion of it has been sold.

STREAMS, SOIL, AND NATURAL PRODUCTS.

The principal stream of the county is the Little Blue river, running diagonally through the county from northwest to southeast. It is a beautiful stream, and yet more useful than beautiful, furnishing most abundant water power the year round. The current is rapid, but with a gravelly bottom the water is always clear. Like most of the streams of Nebraska south of the Platte River it receives its supply principally from that never-failing stream. It is about forty feet below the surface of the uplands to a gravel bed through which the water flows from the Platte, and consequently the banks and bottom of the Little Blue is lined with springs. About two miles from Fairbury there is one spring that furnishes a sufficient flow of water to run one moderate sized stone-buhr.

Big and Little Sandy Creeks water the northwest portion of the county, and afford many good mill privileges. Their tributaries to the east supplied by springs makes that portion well adapted to stock raising.

Rose Creek, a beautiful stream with numerous branches, flows in an easterly direction along the line that divides the first and second tier of townships, and empties into the Little Blue. It affords good water power that has been quite thoroughly employed from the earliest settlement. The first mill in the county was upon this stream. Cut Creek waters the northeast portion, which is not as abundant in running streams as the rest of the county. Rock Creek waters the southeastern portion of the county.

Jefferson has a fair share of the timber of the State, being favored with more than the counties to the west and with less than those toward the Missouri. The banks of the Little Blue are quite well timbered. Elm and cottonwood are most abundant, but oak, walnut and maple abound in certain localities. Most of the creeks have a fine growth of young timber, but if it were not for the care taken in timber cultivation the present supply would soon be exhausted. The county reports, for an equal area, the largest number of trees under cultivation. Nearly every farmer has a large grove of select varieties, including rapid and slow growth woods, and aggregating about 4,000,000 trees, besides many miles of honey locust and osage orange hedging.

Small fruits do well and are becoming to be very extensively cultivated, and although the apple, pear, peach, and kindred fruits have as yet not had time to be thoroughly tested, the result thus far is very satisfactory. There are reported under cultivation 15,240 apple trees, 944 pear, 19,656 peach, 2,406 plum, 4,624 cherry, and 75 acres of grapevines. In the Russian settlement there is an abundance of mulberries, the plant, however, is cultivated principally for the silk worm.

In various parts of the county are quarries of excellent limestone, from which a superior quality of lime is made. There are a number of red sandstone, but very little of it is sufficiently hard for building purposes, and that which is hard, is generally scaly or in thin layers. There are extensive deposits of potters' and brick clay of superior quality. The former is being used, and the latter is the principal mortar material used in building.

The surface of Jefferson County is very rolling along the streams, which becomes gently undulating as it recedes. There is very little, however, too hilly and broken for agricultural purposes. The disposition of hills and vales in many parts of the county produces beautiful landscape views. As you approach the streams there are numerous draws, but are generally very narrow. The soil is generally very fertile and exceedingly so in the bottoms, and well adapted to the cereals. The valley of the Little Blue, varying in width from a half to two and a half miles, is exceedingly fertile, and the encircling hills affording excellent grazing ground are very picturesque in certain portions of the year.

The surface of the country on the south side of Rose Creek is quite hilly and in places broken. This is used for grazing. The valley, though quite narrow in places, is quite fertile and has the honor of being the first occupied by settlers. Good water abounds in all parts of the county, and all wells that reach the layer of gravel are never failing.

EARLY HISTORY.

From the "Centennial History of Jefferson County," written by Hon. D. C. Jenkins and read by him at the "Fairbury Centennial Celebration," July 4, 1876, we obtain most of the historical facts herein related. He was the oldest settler in the county at that time, and the facts can therefore be relied upon.

It is claimed that if a correct map of the United States is folded from east to west and then north and south that the creases or lines thus formed will intersect in Jefferson County, proving quite conclusively that the center of the United States is in this county; the "center of a country bounded on the east by the Atlantic, on the west by the Pacific, and by some claimed to be bounded on the north by the Aurora Borealis and on the south by the Day of Judgment."

It is believed by many that Coronado the Spaniard, in 1541-2, after leaving the Gila River and crossing the Rocky Mountains, passed down the valley of the Little Blue at least as far as Jefferson County, then taking a southwesterly course until reaching the head waters of the Rio Grande, whose course he followed to the Gulf. This is hardly probable, though not impossible, for it is evident that he entered the "Great American Desert," as it was for a long time called, the broad and fertile plains of Kansas and Nebraska. If this is a little doubtful, it is a fact that one of the routes of the pathfinders to the Rocky Mountains passed up the valley of the Little Blue, and was known as the St. Joe route.

In 1820, Maj. Long, of the United States Army, as he was making explorations on the western plains and what was then known as the "Great American Desert," found that it was the grazing ground of the buffalo, and remarked: "What on earth ever prompted the buffalo to seek the inhospitable desert of the Platte?" One reason was that they were driven from the east and their march, like that of empire, seems toward the west. Another is that these deserts were not inhospitable, but were to them as welcome a grazing ground as they are to-day to the innumerable herds of cattle that fatten upon their luxuriant grasses. From the Solomon River on the south to the Little Blue, including its valley, was for a long time the disputed hunting ground of various tribes of Indians, as these plains were the favorite grazing ground of the buffalo and pasture land of the deer. Hence it became the bone of contention between the different tribes, and many and fierce were the conflicts, each tribe determined to hold the mastery.

In 1832 one of the most desperate battles ever waged on the American continent between savage tribes was fought in Jefferson County, near the junction of the Big Sandy and the Little Blue rivers, within the borders of the contested hunting grounds. Sixteen thousand Indian warriors, it is said, were arrayed in deadly combat for three days, fighting as only savage men can fight when aroused by so many thousand voices shrieking that more than savage war cry. Their cry is so fierce and terrible that one shriek has been known to frighten white people to death, and many have been deprived of their reason. The Pawnees and their allies were arrayed against their deadly foes, the Sioux and their confederate tribes, and as both leading tribes were noted for their prowess and desperation in battle, the fearful conflict can be better imagined than described. After a desperate struggle of three days the Sioux were compelled to withdraw from the battle-field, but not until 3,000 of their braves had fallen in the fatal, fruitless struggle for mastery over the disputed country. But the Pawnees paid dearly for their victory, 2,000 of the warriors in their confederation having fallen before the arrow and tomahawk of the desperate Sioux. But the infuriated Pawnees sought revenge by burning 700 prisoners at the stake during the engagement.

The Pawnees were led by the celebrated chief Tac-po-hana, at that time one of the most crafty and daring chiefs of the Pawnee Confederation.

The Sioux and their allies were led by Oco-no-me-woe, of whom it is said Sitting Bull, of Black Hills fame, is a lineal descendant. He displayed unusual bravery, and his followers did not attribute their defeat to him.

This was the Waterloo of the great plains and gave the mastery of this country to the Pawnee nation. This they never relinquished. They became the most warlike and powerful tribe on the plains, a terror both to the feebler tribes and the early settler.

Mr. D. C. Jenkins, from whom we received this tradition, received it in 1870 from Monsieur Mont Crevie, an old French trader, who claimed to have spent forty years of his life among the Indians of the plains and mountains and had married a squaw in every tribe where he could find one that would have him. Owing to his extensive relationship he must have had a thorough knowledge of the various tribes and been well posted in their traditions, and since we can not find any contradictory evidence we must credit it. The facts as herein stated were further corroborated by an old blind Pawnee warrior who claimed to be the only survivor of the terrible conflict. This is, however, incorrect, for it is quite probable that many of them were quite young and would now be only about sixty years of age.

The great overland route to the mines, from St. Joseph and Kansas City, passed diagonally across Jefferson County from the southeast to the northwest, consequently this county has the honor, if it is honorable, of witnessing and enduring its share of the trials and horrors to which the whole route was subject. The early settlers were for years living in constant fear, and only by the most careful watchfulness, and many think by the interposition of divine Providence, were a few of them spared to see the dawn of peace and season of prosperity. As a fact given to substantiate the Providential clause above we will give one incident related to us by Rev. Ives Marks of whom we will have more to say further on.

He was building his log cabin on the banks of Rock Creek in 1862, and had it raised nearly to roofing when seven Indians appeared and watched him for about fifteen minutes and then went away. He thought all was well then, but presently they returned. He was at one end of the enclosure when five of them stepped in at the door and drew their bows to shoot. He was terrified and they said nothing. Looking up to Heaven he said "God save," and immediately but slowly they lowered their aim until their arrows pointed towards their feet, and without further demonstration, they left him alone. Such was the overpowering gratitude of his heart that he wept and thanked God that he interposed in his behalf to save his life.

For many years the banks of the Little Blue were the forts and battle grounds that saved and protected the settlements in the counties east of Jefferson. Innumerable almost are the depredations made upon the pioneers in this locality, only the most noted of which can be given here in detail.

This county was the scene of many of the exploits, narrow escapes and deeds of reckless daring of Dan Patterson, "Wild Bill," "Buffalo Bill," "Buckskin Charlie," "Utah Jerdon," the McCaulases and many others that as frontiersmen and men of invincible and often fool-hardy courage, have acquired a world-wide reputation.

History has nothing to do with charity, but the historian of the county having known these men and knowing their relatives, in his accounts threw the mantle of charity over many of their evil deeds, and therefore we cannot truthfully set forth their lives.

In 1857, soon after the opening of the mines in the mountains, ranchmen began to establish themselves along the trail made by freighters and emigrants, for the purpose of furnishing supplies to the trains. These supplies consisted of flour, bacon, beef, hay, corn, oats, in fact nearly everything that man or beast eat, drink or wear. Every day brought the ranchman new customers, seldom having the same twice, and as varied as was his customers so was the variety of his stock.

According to Johnson and tradition there were settlements made along the Little Blue as early as 1854. Jack Nye, according to the former, having the honor of being the first to locate within the present limits of Jefferson County. His residence was brief as was that of those who came in 1855-56-57. Being constantly harassed by Indians, losing their personal property and many their lives, they were compelled to go to the more secure settlements to the east. The first permanent settlement in the county was made by Daniel Patterson, on Big Sandy, near where it empties into the Little Blue. Here he built a cabin, and the place for a long time was known as Daniel's Ranch. His days of usefulness in the county were few, being the first settler to die in the county, dying a year and a half after his arrival at Big Sandy. But the settlement that he established was never afterwards deserted, it being one of the two places along the Little Blue that withstood the Indian raid of 1864.

Monsieur Mont Crevie was the next settler who cast his fortune with Mr. Patterson. The first experiments in agriculture in Jefferson County were made by these men in the way of raising vegetables in a *corral*. They said it would be impossible for them to raise anything outside of a *corral*, although the Indians raised an abundance of hair on the bald prairies.

Hon. D. C. Jenkins was the third, coming in 1858, and is the oldest settler now in the county, followed in a few weeks by the Helvys, who with Mr. Jenkins, have been most prominently identified with the history of the county, doing much to add to its growth and prosperity.

The Helvys settled on Little Sandy and are still in that neighborhood.

About the same time a settlement was commenced on Rock Creek by Newton Glen, and in 1860 a prosperous settlement was commenced on the head waters of Swan Creek by a colony of hardy, enterprising Germans, all of whom have met with abundant success, and many have become wealthy from the product of the soil.

Among other early pioneers who are still residents of the county may be mentioned George Wisell, H. M. Ross, Rev. Ives Marks, W. T. Brawner, William Babcock, William Smith, Edward Howks, the Bakers, J. B. Mattingly, T. J. Holt and the McCaulas boys, and many others. Many more came quite early but made only short stays, being anxious to remain in the van of the westward march of occupation.

Eighteen hundred and sixty was the year of the memorable drouth, which, however, did not materially affect the citizens of Jefferson County, as at that early date they were all in one way or another engaged in the overland traffic. All those engaged in supplies found this their most profitable season.

Eighteen hundred and sixty-one, two and three, were seasons of plenty. Ranches and stations began to multiply, travel and traffic increased rapidly and all were prosperous.

In 1864 the county was organized, although there were only thirty-five actual settlers. They managed to cast seventy-five votes. Gage County some time before secured the passage of a law enabling them to collect revenue west of them about as far as Denver. The citizens of Jefferson therefore concluded that they would enjoy the benefit of that law for a season and deprive Gage of some of her profits, consequently it was deemed necessary to cast seventy-five votes, and it is said nearly every citizen held an office.

Jefferson, when organized, claimed the same jurisdiction to collect revenue that Gage County had exercised, and going even a little further and levying contributions on Spotted Tail's Empire. The revenue was used principally to purchase their flour, sugar, coffee and tobacco. County orders were drawn for eighty and ninety dollars for stationery where eighty or ninety cents would have paid for all the stationery needed for a whole year.

In 1865 the organization of the county was localized by the legislature, from which time the political history commences—the scramble for the best offices. The county has always been Republican, and as such is the banner county of the United States, having cast a unanimous vote for Gen. Grant in 1868. It has always had a large Republican majority. This fact is confirmed by the fact that there is not a Democratic paper published in the county, yet there are one or two independent, or perhaps they may more truthfully be called, neutral, newspapers which deny all political preferences.

The Little Blue, a weekly newspaper established in 1868 by D. C. Jenkins and M. J. Kelly, was the first paper printed in the county. It was printed at Jenkins' Mills, a half mile below Steele City. It was first a quarto but was soon changed to a six-column folio, but was discontinued after 1871. It was Republican in politics, but was published more to advertise the county and secure settlers than to promulgate its principles.

The first mill in the county was built on Rose Creek, near Thayer County, in 1863, by Rev. Ives Marks. Although not very extensive it was the only mill in the county until 1867, at which time D. C. Jenkins built a mill just below Steele City on the Little Blue. Marks' Mill, as the place was for some time called, where Mr. Marks located, became quite a business point, assuming in a few years the name of Rose Creek. There was soon sufficient business for two run of buhr's, three stores of general merchandise, two blacksmith shops, one harness shop, one hotel, two livery stables and a pottery. Mr. Marks built a schoolhouse and organized a United Brethren Church. The Republican branch of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad passed to the north of this isolated but flourishing village, and the place is returning to its native wild appearance.

The first sermon preached in the county was by Rev. Ives Marks, of the United Brethren denomination, in 1862, and he has been preaching in Jefferson and adjoining counties ever since that time.

CALAMITIES.

In 1867 the grasshoppers, together with the Indian trials, caused great suffering to the settlers, especially those engaged in farming. The raid was, with the exception of '64, the most severe in history of the county. But the greatest grasshopper scourge occured in 1874, which beggars description.

In the latter part of July, 1874, the grasshoppers came in such vast numbers that the sun seemed veiled by thin clouds, and when they descended they made a noise similar to large drops of rain. In many places it was impossible to walk without stepping upon them. In a few hours after raiding upon a flourishing garden, every sign of vegetation would disappear. Some tried to protect choice vegetables by covering them with carpets and linen table cloths, but they would gnaw holes through the coverings in a few minutes and then have a feast on "stolen fruit." In a few hours after occupying a flourishing corn field the bare stalks would stand forth like the "quills upon a fretful porcupine," and gradually they would disappear altogether. In the evenings they would gather upon the sides of houses and in a great many places actually blocked up porches and passage ways.

So great was their number that in several places they were seen to overturn watermelons and pumpkins in the scramble to get a taste of the tempting vegetables. They ate window netting, curtains, and honey-combed chimneys. The most plausible reason some think, given for their attack upon brick and mortar chimneys was for the purpose of sharpening their teeth for the more woody and fibrous vegetables.

These facts, which after a most thorough investigation, we found to be correct, were after all not so difficult to credit as this one that they actually stopped trains, both freight and passenger. But we were compelled to credit this as it has been testified to, at least by one hundred eye witnesses we have found.

They are very oily and they would gather so thickly upon the rails that the drive wheels would slip and revolve without moving the train. After motion was secured sand had to be constantly applied to the rails to secure the wheels.

These facts seem to be incredible, but before penning them, for our own satisfaction and to be truthful in our statements, we made a thorough investigation to be positive that they were not exaggerated, and finding none to contradict and many to affirm, we give them space as facts.

The disappointment it brought to the settlers who had come here to establish homes can not be expressed. Many were reduced to a suffering condition, but the number by many of the reports at the time were greatly overestimated.

The faith in the country was so shaken that it has not yet entirely been re-established in the minds of all those that have remained, and we presume it never will be in the minds of those who, in despondency, returned to their old homes, as many did. There are those remaining that are living in fear and have resolved to retrace their steps should the scourge again visit their new homes.

The drouth of '81 was not felt so severely here as in many localities that have even more rain, as the soil is not so easily effected by drouth as many others. Good crops have been harvested here where there had been no rain for nine consecutive months.

The greatest flood known in the county, occurred in 1869, when the Little Blue and its tributaries reached their highest water mark. The Marks Mills on Rose Creek and some houses on the bottoms were carried away. Freeport, then a village of about twelve houses, situated three-fourths of a mile south of Steele City and on the opposite side of the Little Blue, was inundated and completely destroyed.

Perhaps the worst calamity that ever visited Jefferson County was the small-pox plague. This commenced in the latter part of January, 1879, and raged for six weeks with great fatality. It appeared in its malignant form, there being three cases of the black pock, the most exaggerated and fatal form of the disease. We had been told, though we know not whether the statement can be verified, that these were the first cases of the kind in the United States.

In January, 1879, a child in Fairbury died of a peculiar and uncommon disease, with which the doctors were not familiar. The child died, and no one believing it to be small-pox, there was a large attendance at the funeral. Although many were friends of the family and went through sympathy or as a duty, yet many went through curiosity to see the child that had so my[illegible]iously been called to its better home. It was a case of small-pox, and a number who were at the funeral soon came down with the terrible disease. This was its commencement, but it visited all parts of the county before it was checked. There were about 6,000 inhabitants of the county, ninety-eight of whom had the small-pox either in its lightest or severest type. There were forty cases in Fairbury, and there doubtless would have been more had the one-third of its population that fled at the outbreak remained. Dr. A. M. Kinnamon, who had fifty-eight of the ninety-eight cases, was called in consultation over the second case, pronounced it small-pox, but was opposed by the other two physicians. This was a fatal mistake of the two doctors, as it not only injured their reputation, but aided the spread of the disease. Dr. Kinnamon never had the disease, and only took whisky as a preventive. He had the three cases of black pock, and if we are not mistaken, he is the first doctor since the days of Dr. Sydenham that has witnessed a like spectacle. The patients were taken with excruciating pains in the spinal column. Their agonies were so great that they prayed for death, and begged for some one to kill them. The pox was a black maculae, the size of a man's hand, and raised. The blood seemed to be sedulated beneath the skin. The victims of this most terrible form of one of the most fearful contagious diseases known to man never recovered nor did death come soon enough to them. M. D. Goco, Mrs. C. Karshner, and Frank Palmer were their names.

There were thirty-seven deaths out of the ninety-eight cases; fifteen deaths were in Fairbury out of forty cases.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Jefferson, Thayer, Nuckolls, and Webster counties perhaps suffered more from Indians during the early settlements than any others in Nebraska. And it is said that no community west of Kentucky ever endured as long and such fearful suspense as did the early settlements of these counties during the civil war. This, however, is not to be wholly attributed to Indians. Their natures are depraved and savage enough, but when these terrible qualities are worked upon by the more skilled and it may be said more damnable depravity of some white savages, they become desperate in the extreme. Much has been said against the decrescent race that once held the divine right to this whole country that they do not merit, because behind many of their terrible massacres was a black instigating spirit incased in white flesh, and the others were to them simply acts of retaliation, which, though not commendable, have a slight coloring of a cause. They could not endure the thought that every day grew more and more apparent to them that their hunting grounds that had been theirs and their ancestors forever were becoming smaller, and that their destiny was the Pacific—the Pacific of oblivion. They could not see that the white man would do them good and prepare them for a better state. Their ambition for the chase was such an ancient heritage, that to move it were impossible.

To illustrate, we will refer to the Pawnee war in 186–; the actual facts of which are these, which we received from an eye-witness: A party of Mormons passing through St. Joseph bought a cow, that they might have a supply of milk while crossing the plains to Salt Lake for a sick child.

Somewhere in Jefferson County the cow gave out, and they had to rest a day or two for her to recuperate. When the journey was resumed she soon gave out again, and she was left to shift for herself on the vast hills of the interior of Nebraska. She was found by a party of Pawnees, numbering about thirty. Thinking it was an estray, they killed her, and while they were removing her hide J. B. Mattingly, the old plainsman, came along with an ox team. They asked him if it was his cow, to which he replied in the negative. While talking with the Indians a party with a mule train came along, and seeing what had been done demanded the Indian that had killed the cow, to which they would not accede, but offered instead thirty dollars, all the money they had, and really more than the animal was worth. The demand being pressed they offered their best pony, which was refused, and the man went on his way, swearing vengeance upon them and declaring that he would have that Indian's scalp.

Securing a party, the man went in pursuit of the scoundrels, as he called them, and when they overtook them again pressed his demand, which being refused, an encounter took place, in which one Indian and one white man were killed and several wounded on either side. News was sent to the troops at Fort Kearney that the Pawnees had made an attack upon the whites. The troops were put in motion, and before the affair was settled the Government had expended about $140,000. Does not this vindicate the Indians and condemn the whites? Mr. Mattingly declares that the Indians displayed a far better spirit in the parley than their accusers. What country now has a law that demands the life of a man for such an offense? The offense would not have deserved such a demand had the animal been stolen from a herd, while under the circumstances it was indeed very trifling, and their offer was magnificent, which all that know the facts will commend if they are lovers of justice.

As another illustration we will give some facts concerning the Otoes and early settlers of Jefferson and Gage, in which counties the Otoe Reservation was located. Mr. Mattingly lived near the Indians, and was like many others annoyed by their begging. They becoming hungry for beef killed one of his oxen. He went to the agency and demanded pay for his ox. The Indian treaty grants every white man three times the value of the animal killed or stolen by the Indians, to be paid out of their annuity. They had offered him, through the agency, $100 for his ox, consequently he would receive $300. Mr. M. agreed to take $200 if the agent would lend him a team to use till the amount was paid. This was accepted, and when Mr. M. received the handsome price for his ox he bought a heifer for $20 and had with them a feast, from which time they became his most faithful friends, aiding him in sickness and warning him of the approach of hostile tribes. In 1862 the settlers of Gage and Jefferson were frightened over the report that the Otoes were about to massacre all the settlers in these counties. The report was started by the agent, who colored it by adding that the chief could not control his braves. Mr. Mattingly went into the Council-Room to ascertain the facts and, if necessary, petition in favor of the settlers. But he found the report to be false. They smoked with him the peace pipe, and vowed their friendliness to him and the settlers. This satisfied the settlers and doubtless avoided trouble, as they were arming for defense and might have precipitated their own fall.

There were some settlements made along the Little Blue in 1854, soon after the overland route was established along its coast, but although the locality was most inviting they were compelled to desert their new homes on account of the bitter hostility of the Indians. This was their best hunting ground, left them at that time and their savage natures became desperate indeed when they saw the white man select a portion of their domain for a home, since the wild game, their manna from heaven, disappears before his march. They lost nearly all they brought with them, yet remembering many of their comrades that fell by the Indians' unerring aim, were glad to know that they escaped with their lives.

During the first six or eight years the emigrants were very cautious and would travel in large trains for protection.

The beaten road, whenever the land would permit, was from one hundred to 150 feet wide, as it was more dangerout to travel single file than from five to fifteen abreast.

But not meeting with any serious encounters with the Indians they became careless and reposed to much confidence in treacherous natures. They would cross the plains from one station to another alone, but the terrible raid of 1864 was such a warning that they at once resumed the old way of traveling in trains.

The 7th of August, 1864, was a beautiful day. The sky was cloudless and the breeze cool for a summer day. It was Sunday, and all along the great thoroughfare business was suspended except a few travelers that were so impatient to reach their destination, that they resumed the journey. At some stations religious services were held, and at all the day could have been guessed by the manner in which it was observed. Fear of the Indians was quite forgotten and the pioneers were basking in the security they felt in their old homes. But how fleeting and fatal their fancied security! This the most peaceful and pleasant day of the week and the time when the settlers had quite banished their fear, was chosen by the dusky and primeval Americans, for their most complete and destructive raid ever made in Nebraska.

It is terrible to think of it, but to them it was revenge, retribution or retaliation, for the injuries and loss they were sustaining from the white man. They saw a great thoroughfare of the white man quite established across their favorite hunting grounds, and all along the line farms staked out for perpetual occupation and ownership in another race of people.

The raid was previously arranged with all the Indians along the route for 200 miles in Nebraska, the exact time set and to every station and settlement a band of Indians was allotted. It is stated that every place was attacked within ten minutes of the first, such was the precision in execution of the most cunningly and carefully planned raids known to the early settlers of Nebraska. They appeared at the stations as they were in the habit of doing, and received the same warm welcome. Then without the slightest warning they began to shoot down their defenceless victims, mutilating their bodies, burning their homes, and carrying away what they could. Every ranch along the route, except Pawnee Ranch and Big Sandy, was burned and the inmates killed that could not make their escape. D. C. Jenkins at that time owned Big Sandy ranch.

About the 15th a company of militia arrived at the ranch from Marysville where they were joined by some of the settlers, making about eighty well armed men. They started west along the old route but they proceeded only about fifteen miles when their courage began to fail and every man excepting D. C. Jenkins and H. M. Ross resolved to go no further, but proceeded backwards as one historian stated. But Messrs. Jenkins and Ross went forward alone in hopes to join the troops, that came from Fort Kearney. Fortune in this case at least favored the brave as they chanced to avoid Indian parties until they came in sight of the troops as they were having a skirmish with the Indians. The recklessness of their undertaking they did not comprehend until years after, when they would discuss the incidents of the great raid in their homes no longer in jeopardy of Indian warfare.

June 22, 1862, near O'Fowlen's Bluffs, about 150 miles west of Kearney, J. B. Mattingly was attacked by five Indians as he was driving towards the fort. They were sent by a white man who had tried to buy one of the four horses Mr. M. was driving. On account of price and not caring about parting with the horse he refused the offer when the man threatened him. The Indians approached from the rear and fired upon Mr. M. and the ball striking the wagon near his head was the first warning of their presence he had. He dropped his lines and made ready for an attack by securing his two revolvers and covering his body with a thick blanket. His horses became frightened as they always will, on the approach of Indians, and leaving the road ran violently across the prairie. The Indians with their yell of frenzy, gave chase. With the first round from his revolver he wounded one in the leg, but every shot in the second round took effect as they rode up to the wagon, giving him the advantage. Mr. Mattingly received five wounds but they did not prove fatal. One arrow made an opening in his trachea which might have proven fatal had he not had with him a court-plaster with which he secured the wound until he reached the fort. The Indians were never heard of afterward, three of whom it is quite reasonable to presume, were killed, judging from the manner in which they were borne away by their horses. The man that put the Indians up to the deed made safe his retreat as soon as he ascertained the result of the encounter.

W. Smith, near Endicott, carries the scars of Indian arrows upon his neck, one arrow cutting very close to the jugular vein.

There were two forts on Elder Marks' farm on Rose Creek, and all the settlers in that neighborhood belonged to the military company organized for self-protection.

Jim Whitewater, a half-breed of the Otoe Indians, spoke very good English and when sober was considered a very fair fellow. On the 4th of July, 1871, the Otoes were returning through Fairbury from their great buffalo hunt west and north of Jefferson County, and Whitewater was among the number. He got drunk while in Fairbury, and started home with some farmer that was going for some distance toward the Reservation. When the farmer turned out of his course, Whitewater started afoot across the prairie, but coming to the Beatrice watering place he saw two men cutting grass and feeding their horses preparatory for the night's camp. One of the men was in the act of gathering up an armful of grass as Whitewater came up, and before the man had risen, shot him through the head, killing him instantly. Then he turned to the other, who succeeded in striking Whitewater on the head and cutting his arms and hands with a scythe, before disabled with a bullet.

The second man killed was shot through the body and head, showing that the body wound was inflicted first and the second to complete the work of death. The following day the men were found, their teams fastened to the wagons and their persons unmolested, showing that the deed was not committed for robbery. Suspicion pointed to Whitewater, and he was arrested by S. J. Alexander, then Sheriff of Jefferson County. But he made his escape before leaving the Reservation, and after two or three days diligent searching Mr. Alexander returned without his prisoner. There was great indignation among the people toward the Otoes, as they believed they were secreting the murderer. The Otoes became afraid and agreed to find Whitewater and deliver him over to the hands of the law. They soon found him, and with great display brought him into Fairbury. Six mounted warriors rode ahead; then the wagon with the prisoner between two warriors, and two on either side on horses, followed by others mounted, and a large number of the tribe as escort and spectators. It is one of the memorable days in the history of Fairbury. Whitewater was brought before Judge Purdy for preliminary hearing, but he waived examination, and was bound over till the sitting of court. He was tried before Judge Oliver P. Mason. He stated that a white man had killed his sister, and that he had sworn to kill two white men for revenge, and these two innocent and unsuspecting travelers, far from home, were his victims. Owing to this statement and the fact that he was drunk he was sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment at hard labor. The names of the murdered men were S. N. Pasco, the first one killed, and D. H. Walters, both living in the eastern part of the State, near the Missouri River. They had passed through Fairbury in the afternoon, were strangers to each other, but discovering their destinations were close together they doubtless had decided to be companions to Nebraska City, and thus they both met the same terrible fate.

"WILD BILL"—(JAMES B. HICKOK).

James B. Hickok (Wild Bill), a native of Illinois, came first into prominent notice by his memorable fight at Rock Creek, in Jefferson County.

One of his biographers says of him in the preface to his history. "Wild Bill as a frontier character of the daring, cunning and honorable class stands alone, without a prototype; his originality is as conspicuous as his remarkable escapes. He was desperate without being a desperado; a fighter without that disposition which invites danger or craves the excitement of the encounter. He killed many men, but in every case it was in self-defense or in the prosecution of a duty which he deemed justifiable. Wild Bill was a necessary character in the Far West during the period which marked his career. He was essentially a civilizer in the sense of a vigilance posse. The law and order class found in him an effective agent for the correction of the lawless; it was fighting the desperate with one of their kind, and Bill had the cunning to remain on the side of society to always flank his enemies."

Perhaps most of this is true, but if the biographer knew that the first noted incident, namely the fight at Rock Creek, was basely exaggerated, he would have been less enthusiastic in his preface. From the fact that this incident is so far from being correct, the citizens of Jefferson are inclined to look upon all the facts given as exaggerations, and many as entire fiction. This biography states that Wild Bill killed eight men at Rock Creek, but after a most thorough examination we find that he only killed three, and in a manner that did not display bravery or courage but simply skill in the use of firearms.

The facts are these, which we have from S. J. Alexander, Secretary of State, and Hon. D. C. Jenkins, who arrived at the ranch within two hours after the fight and before the bodies were removed, and from many others and reports of Wild Bill's trial.

Wild Bill up to this time, 1861, known only as Jim Hickok, was tending stock for the Ben Halliday Stage Company at Rock Creek station. J. McCaulas, an early settler in Jefferson, did not have an enviable reputation, but his sons, still living in the same community, are very highly respected. McCaulas was a Southern sympathizer and was raising a company to go South. He came to Wild Bill and tried to persuade him to join and turn over the stage company's stock, and on his refusal McCaulas threatened to kill him and take the stock.

In the afternoon of the same day McCaulas returned, accompanied by three men. Bill knowing the desperate character of McCaulas, comprehended the situation and prepared for it. Before the party arrived, Bill went into the main part of the house, which was divided into two compartments by a calico partition, with two doors, one opening into a kitchen, and the other outdoors. Taking his rifle and navy revolvers he got behind the calico screen, where he could see who entered the other apartment without being seen. As McCaulas appeared at the outside entrance, Bill took deliberate aim with his rifle and shot him. Two of the other men came in through the kitchen door just as Bill stepped from behind his screen, and being an expert marksman and prepared, two well directed shots from his navy revolver brought them to the floor, where the three soon expired. The fourth man, discovering the situation through the window, took to his heels and made good his escape, but was followed some distance.

These are the facts that we have been able to gather from the scene of the disaster. There was surely no great display of courage, but considerable skill in the use of arms. He was tried at Beatrice, Gage County. His plea was self-defense, and no one appearing against him he was released. It is evident that the design of the men was to take his life or it is most probable, that the man that escaped, would have appeared at the trial.

The log house on Rock Creek, where this fatal encounter occurred can still be seen. It is situated about two miles east of Endicott, in Jefferson County, on the line of the Republican River Branch of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad.

IVES MARKS.

Rev. Ives Marks, of Reynolds, is one of the most remarkable characters we have met. He is noted far and near for his honesty and sincerity, and has been most prominently connected with the history, the prosperity, and the growth of Jefferson County. His advantages for education were very meagre, but being possessed of indomitable energy, guided by a noble spirit, he has been able in his crude way to do much for mankind. He was born in Connecticut in 1812. Up to 1850 his life was spent in his native State, New York, Michigan, and Northern Indiana, when he removed with his family to Iowa. Here he built a United Brethren college. In 1862 he emigrated to this county, where he has resided ever since. At Rose Creek he built a schoolhouse, which also served the purpose of a church for a long time. He has preached in all parts of Jefferson County and in the adjoining counties for the past twenty years.

In an early day he was County Treasurer, and it is told of him, to illustrate his honesty and unsuspecting disposition, that in crossing the unsettled territory between Fairbury and Lincoln, going to the latter place to settle, he met three or four men, entire strangers. He stopped and talked with them, and said: "I am Elder Ives Marks, of the United Brethren Church, and Treasurer of Jefferson County, and have $800 in my pocket, going to Lincoln to settle up with the Treasurer. You will go by my farm, so please just stop and tell mother (his wife) you met me, and that I was all right." When he reached Lincoln he went to the Treasurer, and laying the money on the counter said: "There is my settlement. Count it over and see if it is all right. I will come back after doing some chores up town."

He and his wife made Whiting and Jenkins, traveling men, take two dollars for staying over night with them, and he offered to pay our livery bill for making him a visit to get his account of the early history.

A good story is told of how Judge Mattingly received the title of Judge. One of the first stores in Fairbury was broken into one night and some goods stolen. The next day there was a crowd collected discussing the situation, when Mr. Mattingly appeared. Some one said: "Here is Mattingly, he is well versed in such matters. Come, J. B., give us your opinion of this case." "Well, what's up?" said Mr. Mattingly. They then related the circumstances and condition of affairs, and one said: "Now, what's your opinion?" Pausing a moment in thoughtful meditation, he answered, knowingly: "I think it's a d—n clear case of burglary." Since then he has been known as Judge Mattingly.

The early records of the county are a source of amusement to the present generation that is keeping the history of the county. Though crude and wanting in precision, grammar, and penmanship, yet they reflect from their silent depths, unpolished as they are by erudition, something better than learning that does not or cannot exist alone in grammar, penmanship, or legal forms—an honest and faithful purpose, integrity so pure that while we smile at their awkwardness we reverence their sincerity. We will give one example:

There was a case brought up before Judge Joseph Lamb. One of the lawyers rose and made an objection to the Judge trying the case, stating he did not believe the Judge had jurisdiction, not being properly elected. This occurred after Mr. Lamb had taken charge of his predecessor's records, and was not his first case. But he suspended the pending case, and brought up his own case—*i. e.* tried himself to see if he had jurisdiction. The trial lasted some time, and his decision was: "After careful investigation, I see that I have no jurisdiction; therefore I dismiss the case." Mr. Lamb after resigning returned to his farm.

RUSSIANS.

In 1874 a colony of 350 Russo-Germans, from near the Sea of Azov, in Southern Russia, located on 27,000 acres of land in Town 3, Range 3. The land is a beautiful tract of rolling prairie, but is without running streams and is destitute of timber. The former difficulty has been obviated by boring wells to the gravel bed, where an abundance of water is found, which is drawn to the surface principally by wind mills. They planted large quantities of forest and fruit trees, and in a few years the second drawback will be very much provided for. The colony has been joined by others, a large number coming from Manitoba, where they found the winters too long and severe. The colony numbers now about 500, with about 29,000 acres of land, and the improvements are equal to those in any portion of the county. Cornelius Jansen and sons, the leaders in the colony, have a farm of over two sections, and it is considered a model. They have large herds of Merino sheep, and the breeding of blooded stock is a specialty.

The colony has over fifty acres of mulberry trees, which are doing well, and they have imported silk worms, with the design of making an industry of silk production.

OFFICERS.

There is no official county roster, and consequently there may be some inaccuracies in the following list.

County Clerks.—D. L. Marks, Jasper Helvy, I. N. Thompson, J. Y Byers, D. C. Work, J. R. Nelson and Hamlin Clapp.

County Treasurers.—T. J. Holt, Thomas Helvy, Ives Marks, H. M. Ross, A. W. Showalter, C. F. Steele and G. H. Turner.

Probate Judges.—Edward Farrel, 1864; Joseph D. Lamb, John R. Brown, B. T. Rayburn, Benjamin L. Purdy, Martin French, C. C. Boyle, James A. McMeans, Marvin Warren and W. P. Freeman.

County Sheriffs.—S. J. Alexander, 1870; Abner Baker, 1872; C. F. Steele, 1874; T. J. Kirk, 1878; H. L. McClure, 1882.

County Superintendents of Schools.—J. L. Chapman, E. C. Fulford, A. C. Roatzahn, W. H. Chamberlain and E. B. Cowles.

The present set of Commissioners are William Greene, C. D. Proctor and James Ireland.

The first set of officers elected after the division of the county in 1871, were Benjamin L. Purdy, Probate Judge; J. W. Byers, County Clerk; A. W. Showalter, Treasurer; J. L. Chapman, County Superintendent; Abner Baker, Sheriff, and Avery, Jones and Nelson, Commissioners.

Hon. James A. McMeans, of Fairbury, was State Senator for this district in 1877.

Hons. D. C. Jenkins, Brazila Price Hendershot and C. B. Slocumb have, in order given, represented this county in the House of Representatives. Hon. C. B. Slocumb is the author of the Slocumb liquor law of Nebraska. Capt. A. W. Matthews was a member of the Constitutional convention.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The county has never built a court house, but has leased property for county offices on the south side of the square in Fairbury. The square left for the court house has been ornamented with trees that have grown into considerable size. The prospect now is that the county will not build for eleven or twelve years, as the Commissioners have just signed a contract with a Lincoln firm agreeing to pay $1,200 per annum rent for ten years for offices in a building to be erected within 1882.

The county jail is no credit to Fairbury nor the county, it being a small frame building with two iron cells. It is exceedingly dangerous. They are discussing the matter, but as yet the county has no poor house.

RAILROADS.

Jefferson County has two railroads, the St. Joe & Western, owned by the Union Pacific, running from St. Joe, Mo., to Grand Island, where it connects with the main line of the Union Pacific; and the Republican River branch of the Burlington & Missouri, which runs east and west across the southern portion of the county. It was completed in 1881, and will do much in developing the resources of the county. The St. Joe & Western was completed in 1872, and has been most instrumental in populating and developing the county. Since its completion the county has increased from 1,000 to over 8,000 in population. The road in Jefferson County follows up the valley of the Little Blue.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Jefferson County Agricultural Society was organized in 1874 and held its first fair in 1875 and annually since that time with the exception of 1881. They had fifty acres west of Fairbury on the banks of the river, and in the spring of 1881 the fences and pens were washed away by high water, the hall moved and injured by floating ice, and great holes washed in the track. This, together with a partial failure of crops, made it useless to have a fair in 1881. In 1879 it became a joint stock company, with forty shares of $25 each. They have never received any aid from the county owing to a disagreement among the commissioners. They have leased sixty acres south of Fairbury and are calculating to have the best fair ever held in the county in the fall. The present officers of the association are: J. B. McDowell, President; Emil Lange, Secretary; H. H. Todt, Treasurer; R. A. Kennedy, W. T. Brawner and A. W. Aiken, Executive Committee.

SCHOOLS.

Education in most parts of the county is receiving marked attention in the country, but more especially in the towns. Most of the settlers have come here for the purpose of establishing homes, and with equal importance to a covering for their heads and food for their bodies, is educational advantages for their children. The schoolhouses and furniture are good, and they are equally careful to employ competent instructors.

The schools of Steele City are doubtless the best in the county, yet nearly equaled by those of Fairbury, which place has the finest and best arranged school building in Lancaster, Gage, Jefferson or Thayer counties, excepting the city of Lincoln which, however, are only more costly and not more convenient or suitable to the purposes of health and mental training.

Twenty-two districts in the county furnish text-books, eighteen of which recommend the system as beneficial and profitable to the members of the district. Uniformity is secured without difficulty and the books are better taken care of. It is a pleasant fact to note that Jefferson county has made as much progress in education as in population and the development of her resources.

There are seventy-three districts and seventy schoolhouses in the county, valued at about $60,000, including all school property. Excepting Fairbury and Steele City, the school indebtedness of the county is only $8,000. There are over 3,300 children of school age. It cost $31,000 to run the schools in 1881. There are three grades of certificates issued, but very few teachers are employed with the third grade.

Fairbury and Steele City have graded schools.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

Acres of land, 318,000; average value per acre, $3; value of town lots, $98,000; money invested in merchandise, $75,463; moneys and credits, $62,418; mortgages, $23,416; horses, 316; value $102,004; cattle, 7,977; value, $67,068; mules and asses, 419, value, $1,800; sheep, 7,903; value, $22,770; hogs, 13,903; value, $65,313; carriages and wagons, 1,504; value, $58,278; watches, 932; value, $7,575; sewing and knitting machines, 63; value, $11,517; agricultural tools, value, $77,952; furniture, $21,429, libraries, $1,564; merchandise, $72,998; property not enumerated, $61,441; railroads, $131,844; last assessed valuation, $402,084.

There are 67,000 acres of land under cultivation. There are more acres of spring wheat sown than any other crop; corn, oats, barley, rye, millet, winter wheat, flax and potatoes following in the order given.

POPULATION.

Precincts.	*Population.*
Buckley	572
Lincoln	231
Meridian	490
Eureka	350
Antelope	437
Fairbury	1,675
Richland	543
Washington	384
Newton	1,268
Rose Creek	425
Cub Creek	635
Gibson	408
Pleasant	261
Jefferson	415
Plymouth	446
Total	8,540

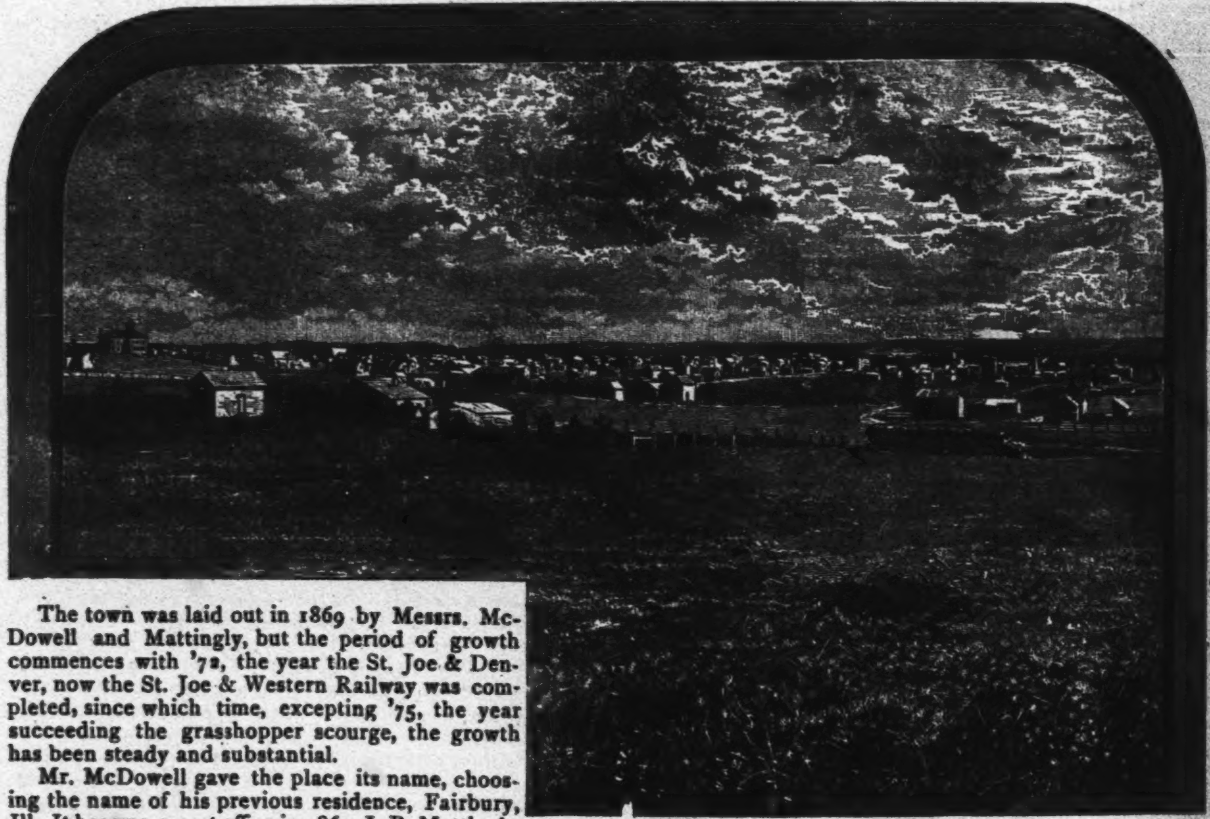
FAIRBURY.

Fairbury, the county seat, is a beautiful city of about 1,600 inhabitants, occupying an eligible plateau on the second bottom of the Little Blue, near the geographical center of the county. The location, lay of land, and view of the surrounding country is all that could be desired. The meandering Blue can be traced for many miles up and down the valley, and in the growing months when the bordering hills are dressed in green, the scenery is very picturesque and strikingly beautiful. Scarcely a decade since it was a silent stretch of prairie, and uninhabited save by the deer and jack-rabbit, the hunting ground of the Indian, the rippling of the Little Blue unheard by the white man, and its mighty strength going to waste. Now the place is teeming with the business of civilization, and is filled with hundreds of prosperous and happy homes; the river has a roar now where it only rippled then, and the noise of its toiling as it grinds the grain for thousands can be heard in the distance, and its waters that are not yet supplied with labor seem to say as they rush over the dam, "Give me wheels and spindles to turn for you." Instead of the shifting wigwam, uncomely and uncomfortable, are neat, cheerful, commodious, and even beautiful homes, permanent castles in which every occupant is a sovereign or an heir of sovereignty. Instead of the savage scream of the red man the teeming stroke of industry and the joyous shout of the schoolboy is heard. Spires pointing heavenward, emblematic of man's soul longing for immortality, and a magnificent temple of learning rears its head to the skies, where nature, unsubdued by mind and heart, ruled in her wild supremacy. The evening then was filled with the grating music of the war-dance, but now the serenade, whispers of lovers, and notes by airy fingers touched, sweetest music of the human voice, and hymns of praise float out and upward on the evening air.

Thus here, as all over this great State, the magic touch of civilization has changed a wilderness into a paradise as fair as its wide expanse before was desolate.

The business portion is beginning to assume a solid and attractive appearance. The small frame store buildings that are the commencement of every city, as they have burned down or become too small for the business, have been replaced by large and substantial brick and stone buildings. It is not at a standstill as yet, as during the summer and fall of '82 there will be business blocks erected to the amount of $35,000 or $40,000, including an opera house.

The residence portion of the town is composed of neat, commodious, ornamented, and well kept homes, including a number of pretentious residences that would do credit to large cities.



FAIRBURY.

The town was laid out in 1869 by Messrs. McDowell and Mattingly, but the period of growth commences with '72, the year the St. Joe & Denver, now the St. Joe & Western Railway was completed, since which time, excepting '75, the year succeeding the grasshopper scourge, the growth has been steady and substantial.

Mr. McDowell gave the place its name, choosing the name of his previous residence, Fairbury, Ill. It became a post office in 1869, J. B. Mattingly being the first post master, with a salary of $1 per month. There were two mails weekly from Seneca. It has since become an office of the third class and an International money order office, receiving seventeen mails per week. In 1870 J. R. Brown succeeded Mr. Mattingly, who in '71 was succeeded by George Cross, who has held the position ever since. September 24, 1875, it was organized as a city of the second class, having reached the required number of inhabitants.

Fairbury has always been visited by large numbers of the Otoe Indians, owing to its proximity to their Reservation, but they gave no trouble, save the annoyance of begging, for that with hunting seems to be the Indians natural occupation. In the spring and fall nearly the whole tribe would pass through the town to and from their semi-annual buffalo hunting expeditions.

The great majority of the population are native Americans, although there are a few of many nationalities. Nearly every State in the Union is represented, and yet as a class the people are well educated, intelligent and of refined taste. Entertainments of an intellectual character, considering the population, are exceedingly well attended; yet as in the most cultured community, there are more that enjoy those provoking laughter. They are thoroughly alive to the interests of home education, persistent in the endeavor to establish a thorough and complete common school education as can be secured in even larger towns of the older States.

The citizens subscribed liberally for the erection of a United Brethren College in their place, and the enterprise would have been a success if the denomination had labored according to the pattern of the citizens of Fairbury.

FIRES AND STORMS.

The city has not a very thoroughly organized fire department, although it has taken steps in that direction. It has secured what apparatus it could, and has effected an organization for the prevention and extinction of fires.

During its short history Fairbury has had two quite extensive conflagrations. It is an ill wind they say that blows nobody good, and it can be added that it is an ill fire that burns nobody good. These fires, although injuring some of the citizens, to the town were beneficial, for the buildings—being principally of pine—that in a few hours floated away in smoke and heat, or what was left only in the shape of ashes, would perhaps have stood till by decay they become useless, unpleasant to the sight and injurious to the reputation of the city. But where they stood now stands substantial, commodious and ornamental stores of brick and stone pointed to by every citizen with emotions of pride.

The first and largest fire occurred on the night of October 4, 1879, and was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It destroyed one-half of the business portion of the town, all the buildings on the south side of the square excepting the court house building and Showalter's store, both of which were of brick. The loss was estimated at $50,000, with only $8,000 insurance. It has since been rebuilt, and in a style commendable to the owners and creditable to the town.

On the 28th of February, 1880, J. C. Kesterson's warehouse and Dooley's hotel were consumed by fire, also supposed to have been the work of some evil-minded genius, as there had been no fire in the mill that day, where the fire originated. Loss $8,000, with $3,600 insurance. From out their mute ashes more elegant and commodious structures have since arisen. While Messrs. Kesterson and Dooley mourn the loss of vanished riches, the city folk point with pleasure to the solid structures erected on the battle ground where flame and accumulated fortune fought for the supremacy. Tears and laughter, decay and growth, seem to be the order of the world.

But a more general calamity befell the peaceful little city of Fairbury, on the night of June 20, 1881, just as her citizens were retiring to their couches for the night's repose Presently a little breeze was heard stirring about the streets, then a few gentle raps upon the roofs and the fragile window blinds, but quicker than it takes to tell it, the gentle breeze became a whirlwind and the unsuspected raps, monstrous blows from great rocks of ice driven through the air by the impetuous blast. Blinds and window glass and window frames were no impediments, but gave way as though they were so many straws, and the firmer siding was soon reduced to choicest kindling. The rain came in torrents, flooding the floors by what was driven through the unprotected windows. It is said that five or six inches of water fell in about the space of one hour. The streets were for a time rivers of running water. Besides the damage done to houses the trees were either ruined or greatly disfigured, the vegetables were either cut to pieces by the hail or washed away by the water. We cannot estimate the total damage, but in the single article of window glass there was a loss of $3,000 in Fairbury alone. The hailstones were from one to three inches in diameter. The storm commenced a few miles north of Alexandria, in Thayer County, (which, see for another account), where it did greater damage, and proceeded in a southeasterly direction for about twenty miles, with a varying path from three to six miles in width. It injured the crops more or less for a much larger territory, but along its path they were completely destroyed.

CITY ROSTER.

The following named persons have since then filled the various city offices:

1875—Mayor, L. O. Champlin; Clerk, Emil Lange; Treasurer, C. F. Steele; Aldermen, Robert Brock, H. D. Merrill, William Riley and J. H. Smith.

1876—Mayor, L. C. Champlin; Clerk, L. A. Stevens; Treasurer, J. V. Switzer; Aldermen, J. H. Smith, H. D. Merrill, F. Rhodes and William Riley.

1877—Mayor, L. C. Champlin; City Clerk, L. A. Stevens; Treasurer J. V. Switzer; Police Judge, J. B. Mattingly; Aldermen, J. H. Smith H. D. Merrill, William Riley and F. Rhodes.

1878—Mayor, E. E. Eldridge; City Clerk, L. A. Stevens; Treasurer, D. C. Work; Police Judge, Benjamin L. Purdy; Aldermen, J. R. Nelson, H. L. McClure, J. C. Kesterson and H. F. Hold.

1879—Mayor, J. V. Switzer; Clerk, L. A. Stevens; Treasurer, John Exton; Police Judge, Benjamin L. Purdy; Aldermen, H. H. Diller, J. R. Nelson, J. C. Kesterson and H. L. McClure.

In 1880 it was changed to a village organization. Trustees, H. L. McClure, Chairman; L. C. Champlin, S. C. Inglam, C. F. Buchanan and B. F. Hart; Clerk, L. A. Stevens; Treasurer, John Exton; Village Attorney, G. S. Merritt.

1881—Trustees, B. F. Hart, Chairman; H. L. McClure, C. F. Buchanan, W. O. Hambel and J. C. Kesterson; Clerk, C. B. Letton; Treasurer, John Exton; Village Attorney, C. E. Thompson.

In 1831 the Trustees granted three liquor licenses of $500 each, but at the next election there will be an effort made to elect a temperance board.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Fairbury was a private one taught by Dr. R. S. Chapman in 1870. In 1871 a public school was started with about fifteen pupils, a Miss Purdy being the first and a Miss Reyburn the second teacher. The schools have increased in the same ratio with the population of the town, in fact so rapidly that up to 1881 the accommodations were not always sufficient. In 1881 a magnificent, convenient and commodious school building, at a cost of $14,000, including the furniture, was built. It is one of the finest and most complete structures for the purpose for which it was designed it has been our pleasure to examine in Southern Nebraska. It is a handsomely proportioned two-story brick building with a stone basement, occupying the highest point of ground within the limits of the town. It is scientifically constructed as regards lighting, heating, and the most important points in all buildings, ventilation, which is, indeed, quite perfect. There are five, large, well furnished assembly rooms, with recitation and cloak rooms, heated by the most approved furnaces.

There are about 500 children of school age in the district. The town has generally been noted for good schools, and now that they have one o fthe finest buildings they propose to have as good schools as any town of its size can produce.

The past year the schools have been fair, but being in new quarters with new teachers and trying to adopt a practical and thorough course of study, they are consequently not at their best. The teachers for the past school year, that is, 1881–82, were George M. Savage, Principal; Miss Mae E. Johnson, Assistant; Miss Maggie Lewis, third Primary; Miss Annie Smith, second Primary, and Miss Alice Griffith first primary.

CHURCHES.

The religious element is quite as well represented here as in any new town in the State, and the standard of morality is commendably high. Deep respect for the Sabbath is nearly universal. There is an amount of skepticism, especially as to the virtue of the modern churches, but to our knowledge atheism does not exist. There seems to be no sectarian strife between the denominations represented, but they are a unit in the effort to build up the common cause, or establish the fundamental principles of Christianity, or they unite in the common interests of (a common) humanity.

The First Baptist Church of Fairbury was organized the 3rd of July 1878, by J. N. Webb, then State Missionary. Rev. Mark Noble, who has been pastor ever since the organization, commenced preaching in Fairbury, March 3, 1870. On the 1st of June, 1875, their church building was dedicated by Elder J. N. Webb with impressive ceremonies. The church is not large, but convenient, and sufficient of the ordinary congregations. If it increases in the next five years, as it has in the past, a larger edifice will be necessary. The building cost $1,300. The church is out of debt and self sustaining. There were eleven members when organized, but they number now about seventy, not including a large number that have removed to other places. At the revival in 1877, there were seventeen accessions to the church by baptism. The church has been of great moral, if not financial, aid to the town.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first class of this church was established in October, 1870, with five members. There are now about sixty-five. The church was organized March, 1871, by Elder T. B. Lemon, In 1871, at a cost of $1,800, the church building was erected, and in 1872 the parsonage at a cost of $800. The first pastor was Rev. G. H. Wehn, succeeded by Revs. C. W. Comstock, David Marquette, E. Wilkinson, B. Reaves, F. A. Burdick, L. W. B. Long, S. D. Roberts and R. Pearson. In 1877, under the preaching of Rev. F. A. Burdick, there was a revival at which time there were thirty-four accessions to the church.

Presbyterian Church.—The first minister of this denomination that preached in Fairbury was Rev. B. F. McNeil, in January, 1871. In February, 1873, Rev. H. B, Cunningham, D.D., filled appointments at this place, followed in July by Rev. F. X. Miron, who then took the first steps towards organizing a church, which was completed November 13, by Rev. N C. Robinson. An $800 parsonage was built in 1874. November 24, 1878, a church edifice, costing $3,000, was dedicated. Rev. L. B. W. Shryock became pastor at that time, and was succeeded in April, 1880, by the present pastor, Rev. A. F. Randolph. The present membership is about fifty-five.

Christian Church.—Elder T. Johnson organized this church in October, 1871, with about seventeen members. In the summer of 1874 they erected a building at a cost of $1,500, during the pastorate of Elder McGuyer. Rev. Charles Roe succeeded him, who in turn was succeeded by Elder Lobingere.

In 1877 Rev. Charles Blackburn held a revival at this church at which time there were thirty-four members added to the church. The present membership is about eighty. They are now without a pastor.

These four denominations began, you might say, with the commencement of the town, and to their presence and influence is largely due the credit of attracting a large portion of the religious and educational element of the population to the town.

SOCIETIES.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union.—This society was instituted in March, 1881, with ten members. Although their membership has been limited it has been accomplishing a good work. While few in number they are exceedingly active and energetic in the cause of temperance. They are zealous in the work and are casting their whole influence towards the redemption of society from the thralldom of intemperance.

The last elected officers are: Mrs. R. Pearson, President; Mrs. E Eldridge, Mrs. Alice Snell and Mrs. G. H. Turner, Vice Presidents; Mrs. J. P. Randolph, Secretary, and Mrs. Gertrude McDowell, Treasurer.

Women's Suffrage Society of Fairbury.—This Society was organized August 7, 1881, and is auxiliary to the State Suffrage Association. It has twenty enthusiastic members, earnestly and hopefully working for the enfranchisement of their sex. One of its members, Mrs. McDowell has been Corresponding Secretary of the State Association. The officers are: Mrs. Gertrude McDowell, President; Mrs. C. C. Boyle, Vice President; Mrs. Anna Steele, Secretary, and Mrs. B. S. Baker, Treasurer.

The Fairbury Lodge, No. 35, *A. F. & A. M.*, was organized in 1871. It has a well furnished hall and a good working membership of forty-five. The present officers are: B. S. Baker, W. M.; Robert Christian, S. W.; M. Warren, J. W.; C. J. Hedges, Secretary; R. A. Canada, Treasurer; John Lauterbach, S. D.

Fairbury Lodge, No. 54, *I. O. O. F.*, of this order, was established in 1874. The lodge has a large and handsomely furnished hall. The present membership is about sixty. W. P. Freeman, N. G.; P. H. Shamberger, V. G.; W. A. Lyon, Secretary; R. A. Kennedy, Treasurer; W. O. Hambel, Con.; A. A. Anderson, Warden; Robert Truman, Chap.; T. T. Berry, I. G.; Horace Graves, O. G.; L. A. Stevens, R. S. S.; C. H. Lipscomb, L. S. S.; J. T. Thompson, R. S. N. G.; J. D. Hubble, L. S. N. G.; T. B. Risley, R. S. V. G.; T. C. Beale, L. S. V. G. L. A. Stevens and G. H. Turner Representatives to the Grand Lodge.

Grand Chancellor Carter instituted a lodge of the Knights of Pythias, July 22, 1874, and the organization held meetings up to April, 1879, since which time they have not met.

In April, 1879, the Knights of Honor effected an organization here, but it has by indifference become inactive, the last meeting being held in March, 1880.

Red Ribbon Club and Library Association.—The Red Ribbon movement was started by Mr. Finch, the temperance lecturer, in the spring of 1878. Interest in the cause became very strong, and in the following year the above name was adopted, and a Red Ribbon Hall built, costing about $800. There are now, however, only about fifty working members, but they are making an effort to carry their principles at the next city election. There are 300 volumes in the library. John Graves, a former treasurer, absconded with about $70 belonging to the Association.

Officers: R. A. Kennedy, President; S. W. Barnes, Secretary and Treasurer.

Russell Post, No. 77, *G. A. R.*, was instituted September 19. 1881, and has about thirty members. It is expected that the lodge will soon become very large, as there are about 700 soldiers in the county. Officers: A. W. Matthews, Post Commander; M. T. Hedges, S. V. C.; C. B. Slocumb, J. V. C.; H. H. Diller, Q. M.; R. B. Wallace, Surgeon; T. H. Hanchett, O. G.; C. W. Baley, Officer of the Day; C. E. Dutcher, Adjutant; H. A. Hopple, S. M.; C. Keolher, Q. M. S.

THE PRESS.

The press has been a great aid in building up the town and county. It is well patronized at home and has an extensive foreign circulation. It has continually set forth the resources and advantages of the county, rarely over-coloring, save by omitting to give prominence to the "drawbacks" which every country in the world has, else there would be a paradise somewhere. It has been almost exclusively Republican, but that is accounted for by the fact that the great majority of the population have been and are republicans, which is also accounted for by the fact, that the county was largely settled by Union soldiers who took advantage of the homestead law. But it has not been so radical but that every citizen of the county could read it, no matter what were his political principles.

It would do credit to counties with thribble the population in some of the older States.

The popular press, i. e., the press of the great and leading cities, is most liberally patronized, but the people are as eager here as elsewhere to be thoroughly posted in local affairs, and recognizing the fact that the county must have a press, give it their hearty support.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Fairbury *Gazette*, the oldest and most prominent paper in the county, was established September 3, 1870, by George Cross. In March, 1871, Mr. Cross associated with him H. B. Hanson, who sold his interest to Mr. L. A. Stevens in 1875. In 1876 Mr. M. A. Brown, now of the Beatrice *Express*, purchased Mr. Stevens' interest, but in 1877 resold to Mr. Stevens, since which time Cross & Stevens has been the firm name.

It was at first a seven-column folio, but was changed to a five-column quarto.

It has been thoroughly Republican from the first; has an excellent circulation and noted for its spiciness, general and local news, not dogmatical, but firm and most carefully edited.

Southern Nebraska Advance.—This paper was established of F. Bert Risley, August, 1879, at Carlton, Thayer County; removed to Steele City in 1880, and in 1881 to Fairbury. It is a seven-column folio and all home print. It is independent Republican, a good local paper and well edited.

There has been a large number of newspaper adventures in Fairbury, that are now of the past, not so much because they were unworthy of patronage as that the population was not sufficient to support them, and especially because their principles were in quite a strange and foreign land. Fairbury *Times*, *Independent*, *Clipper* and *Telegraph*, greenback; *New West Index* and *Field Notes*, must be considered as ephemeral, yet we will not deny but that all in their way did some good, though they came not, as it seems, to stay.

BANKS.

Thomas Harbine's Bank.—This is the only bank at present in the place, but the building for another is now under contract.

It is a private bank, established in 1874, by Col. Harbine, a capitalist. The bank does a good business, has a capital of about $40,000, and is considered perfectly safe, as Mr. Harbine has a large amount of property in his own name, all free from encumbrance.

The bank building is the finest and most ornamental building in the place. It is built of white sandstone from Carroll County, Missouri, and with the fixtures cost nearly $7,000.

MANUFACTORIES.

There are a few wagons and some agricultural implements manufactured here, but the only manufacturing of any importance in the place is that of flour. The Fairbury Flouring Mills were built in 1873 by Messrs. Cropsey & Champlin, now owned by Champlin & McDowell. The mill, a three-story building, is situated on the side-track of the St. Joe & Western Railway, 730 feet from the river. Thus the mill is free from the dampness experienced in those mills situated on the river banks, and especially when the flume passes under the mill. The power is transmitted from the dam by a wire cable. There are four run of burrs and apparatus for making flour by the patent process. The dam is a very substantial one and affords 150 horse-power, only one-fourth of which is now used.

PROGRESS.

A little over ten years ago Fairbury existed merely in name, with a local habitation, and not in the geography of education, religion or commerce. To-day it is the center of a flourishing and populous county, with a great educational, religious and commercial influence, contributing annually $3,500 to the support of her schools, about the same amount for her religious advantages, and doing a commercial business amounting to about $500,000. It is only the progress and the advantages of modern civilization that makes such a wonderful transformation to take place in so short a space of time. Were some westward-bound traveler to return who passed by the place where Fairbury now stands, a dozen years ago, he scarcely could believe his eyes. The rolling sweep of the prairie then spread out before him, and only the silence of a desert saluted his ear, but now he would see solid and ornamental business blocks and hundreds of beautiful and happy homes, and he would hear the hum and the music of the spheres of industry.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Col. Thomas Harbine gave us the following facts, as observed by him, concerning the rain fall for this locality for the past seven years:

Years.	No. Inches of Water.
1875	30.25
1876	31.04
1877	34.95
1878	23.04
1879	32.65
1880	25.95
1881	37.55

The greatest amount of water falling in any one month was that of June, 1881, when 9.03 inches fell. The most destructive storm during this period was that of June 20, 1881.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

C. C. BOYLE, attorney and real estate, firm of Boyle & Lindley, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1841, remaining there until 1857 when he went to Cedar County, Iowa, the following year he went to Hardin County where he remained until 1860, he then took a trip to the Rocky Mountains and Colorado, and remained there until 1864. Was engaged in mining, and one year was engaged in hunting and trapping, then returned to Iowa, and located at Marshalltown in 1867. Commenced the study of law and was engaged in teaching also. In 1869 came to Nebraska and located at Fairbury, the following year he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office and commenced the practice of law, has been in the place the longest time of any practitioner here. There was but one cabin when he came here. In 1871 was in partnership with Mr. Cross in real estate, and was in the business two years. In 1871, was appointed Probate Judge for unexpired term, and then was elected to the same office for the next two terms.

H. CLAPP, County Clerk. Was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in 1838, and was brought up on a farm, and also engaged in teaching a part of the time, in 1861 enlisted in Company K, Second Ohio Cavalry, serving two years. In 1870 came west and settled in Jefferson County, Nebraska, near Steele City; has 280 acres of land, which he has improved, and has also been engaged in stockraising some. In 1879 was elected County Clerk, and is also Recorder and Ex-officio Clerk of District Court, which position he is filling to the satisfaction of his constituents. In 1874 was married to Miss Rebecca Hollinbeck, of Jefferson County, Mrs. C. assisting her husband in the office. They have one son, born 1877.

H. D. CLARK, farmer. Was born in Essex County, N. Y., in 1841 where he remained until 1847, when his parents emigrated to Iowa, and located in Jackson County, and then in Dubuque County. At the age of fourteen commenced learning the blacksmith trade, which he followed until 1862, when he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, Company I, from Jackson County, serving three years, wounded at the first battle of Vicksburg. In 1867 emigrated to Nebraska, and located in Gage County, but soon after settled in Jefferson County, locating at Fairbury, and took a homestead near the village, in Section 22, Town 2, Range 2, consisting of 160 acres, lying in the Blue River, it being one of the first in this part of the county, has 120 acres improved, and is engaged in stockraising from 150 to 300 hogs per annum; he also ran a blacksmith shop for a number of years after he came to Fairbury. Was married in 1867 at Hopkinton, Iowa, to Miss Charlotte Culver. Is a member of Russell Post, No. 77, G. A. R., of Fairbury.

GEORGE CROSS, Postmaster, Fairbury, Neb. Was born in Racine County, Wis., in 1841. Removed to Walworth County in 1843, where he resided until the fall of 1863, when he began a course of study at the State University at Madison. Enlisted in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery the following year, serving until the close of the war, and was discharged at Milwaukee, Wis., in June, 1865. Returning to his studies he graduated in 1867, and taught school until 1870, when he came to this place and started the Fairbury *Gazette*, with which paper he still is connected. In 1871 was appointed Postmaster. Was married in 1868, at Madison, Wis., to Miss Clara Tullis, of that place. Is a member of Fairbury Lodge No. 35, A. F. & A. M., and of Mount Hermon Commandry, K. T., No. 7, Beatrice, Neb.

MASON GREGG, grain dealer. Was born in Bailey County, 1851, where he remained until 1872, attended school, and in 1872-'3 took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's College, Milwaukee; in 1872 located at St. Joseph, Mo., and was in company with his brother in the grain and stock trade; in 1874 came to Nebraska, and located at Fairbury, and went into the grain and stock trade from 1874 to 1880, when he closed out his interests here, and commenced to buy grain on the B. & M. R.R; has for stations, Chester, Harbin and Hardy, and is in company with Mr. Kizer, and also has Reynold & Hubbell, and is buying and shipping grain and stocks. The elevators have an average storing capacity of from 10,000 to 15,000 bushels each. Was married in 1876 at St. Joseph, Mo., to Miss Emma Espey. They have one daughter, Ada. Is a member of the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association.

COL. THOS. HARBINE, Banker, Was born in Washington County, Md., in 1820, where he remained until 1859. In 1844 commenced the study of law. In 1836 entered the grammar school at Mercersburg, Pa., taking a general course, from there he went to Cannonsburg, Pa., and entered Jefferson College going into the Freshman Class, and from there to Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. While at Oxford in 1842 his father died, and he returned home and took charge of his estate, and while attending to this began reading law in the spare time he could take from his duties. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Hagerstown, Md., where he practiced until 1849. In 1850 was a member of the Maryland Constitutional Convention, was prosecuting attorney of Washington County from 1852 to 1856. Moved to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1859, where he began the practice of law. In 1862 and 1863 was Mayor of St. Joe, Mo. He was in the State Senate from 1866 to 1870. From 1870 to 1872 was Vice-President of the St Joe & D. C. R.R. In 1874 established a bank at Fairbury, which he ran as a private bank until April 17, 1882 when it was incorporated under the State laws of Nebraska, with authorized capital $50,000, with Thos. Harbine, President; L. W Eldridge, Vice-President; John Extor, Cashier; James M. Monroe, Teller. In 1872, organized the Nebraska Land and Town Company, for the promotion of emigration and development of the State, laying out towns on the St. Joe & Western R.R. This was an incorporated company, Mr. H. being president until 1882. In 1861 he enlisted in the enrolled Missouri Militia, Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment, and was Captain of the Company. Soon after was commissioned Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment, and served as such. He was married in 1846, at Potomac Landing, Washington Co., Md., to Miss Catherine A. Smith, of that place, who died in 1865. They have two living children, Catherine A., the wife of James M. Monroe, and Mary V., unmarried.

J. D. HUBBLE, dealer in grain and hogs. Was born in Virginia, in 1843, Wythe County, and remained until 1869, and was engaged in farming; he then located in Nebraska City, Neb., and the following year came to Fairbury, where he worked at carpenter work, which he followed about four years. He then opened a livery stable in company with his brother, which was the first stable in the place. Was in the business about two years. He was then employed by Mr. Kesterson as travelling salesman, handling agricultural implements, and worked for him about three years. He then went to work for Gregg Brothers, as grain buyer in the State for one year, then took charge of their business until the fall of 1881, when he leased the elevator, and commenced buying and shipping grain and hogs. Has shipped about 70 or 75 cars of hogs since,—from September to April—. Capacity of elevator about $25,000. He is a member of Fairbury Lodge No. 54, I. O. O. F.

JAMES IRELAND, farmer. Was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1826. At the age of six he came to America, his parents locating in Carbon County, Pa., where they remained about three years; from there they went to Illinois, and located in La Salle County, remaining there twenty-five years, and was engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1861, enlisted at La Salle, Ill., in the Eleventh Illinois Infantry, Company K, serving four months. In the fall of 1869, settled in Nebraska, locating in Jefferson County, taking a homestead on Section 25, Town 3, Range 2, consisting of 240 acres. Has 130 acres improved, and is engaged in stockraising. In 1879 was elected County Commissioner of Jefferson County. Is also School Director, and has been eight years. Was married in the fall of 1861 to Miss Isabelle Dick. They have eight children—Elizabeth, William, Kate, Jennie, Annie, David, James, and Allie. He is a member of the Fairbury Lodge, No. 35, A. F. & A. M., also of Russell Post No. 77, G. A. R.

D. C. JENKINS, the oldest permanent settler in the county, emigrated from Illinois to Nebraska in 1859. Has had many varied experiences in frontier life, having been actively engaged in trade and business of the overland times, his ranches on the Big Sandy and Rock Creek being well and favorably known in those times by overland trading stage men and emigrants as the best supplied ranches on the road between the Missouri and Denver and were favorite resorts for supplies of all kinds needed in the trade. Mr. Jenkins held a commission as Postmaster for ten years. Was Deputy Provost Marshal in 1863 and 1864, afterwards represented his district in the Legislature of Nebraska, and is the only man ever known to start the publication of a newspaper on a homestead. He was chosen by the committee to deliver the historical address at the Centennial Celebration, held in Jefferson County, 1876, from which we derived some important facts in regard to the early settlement of the county, and the frontier country generally.

EMIL LANGE, real estate, was born in Darmstadt City, Germany, in 1830, living there until 1850. At the age of fifteen commenced the study of medicine, finishing his course at Pope's College, St. Louis, where he graduated in 1853, came to America in 1850, and located at St. Louis, commenced the practice of medicine, remaining there until 1864, when he went to Pike's Peak, and the following year after spent eighteen months, located at Nebraska City. He still has fifty-eight registered claims in the mountains. In 1865 he lost his wife at Nebraska City, and the following year he went to Lincoln, then known as Lancaster, and commenced the practice of medicine. In 1875, located in Meridian, and commenced the practice of medicine, but drifted into real estate. Has been Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. At Fairbury put up a brick building 25x60, two stories high, in 1880. In 1852 was married to Sophia Metzger. They had one daughter, Bertha. Re-married in 1871 to Elizabeth Landkammer, of Meridian, Jefferson Co., Neb. They have three children—Emil F. William W. and Emma.

G. S. MERRITT, attorney, was born in Union County, Ohio, in 1853. In 1864 went to Illinois, and located in Tazewell County, where he remained until 1866, thence to Missouri, remaining there about four years. In 1869 went to Keokuk County, Iowa, remaining there three years. From there to Mahaska County, remaining three years. In 1873 commenced the study of law at Sigourney, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. Commenced the practice of law in Marshall County, practicing two years, and one year in Mahaska County. In 1878 located in Fairbury, Nebraska, where he has been practicing law and loaning money. Was married in 1881 at Fairbury, to Miss Libbie Rich. Is a member of Fairbury Lodge, No. 54, I. O. O. F.

H. D. MERRILL, stockraiser, Fairbury, Nebraska, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1833. In 1848 moved to Newton, Calhoun Co., Mich. From 1858 to 1860, attended the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. In 1861 went to Winnebago County, Ill., and in September of that year enlisted in Company G, Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and took part in the battle of Fort Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, where he was taken with fever, joining his regiment at Vicksburg, Miss., and took part in the Atlanta campaign, and was mustered out there, and returned to Michigan, and attended the law department of the State University, graduating in 1866. In 1867 and 1868 was Principal of the Public Schools at Port Byron, Ill. In 1869 came to this State, and located at Jenkins' Mill, and engaged in general merchandising until August, 1872, when he moved his stock to Fairbury, and in 1881 sold out his business, and moved to his stock farm on Rose Creek and turned his attention to stock-raising. Was married in 1872, at Byron, Ogle Co., Ill., to Miss Hattie M. Smith. They have three children—Albert H., Arthur S., and Frank D. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

BENJAMIN L. PURDY, insurance agent, was born in New York City in September, 1816. In 1825 went to Belmont County, Ohio, living there and in Monroe and Washington Counties until 1843, when he located at Whitewater, Wis., where he remained until 1846, when he located at Baraboo, Sauk Co., Wis., being one of the early settlers of that place, held the office of Postmaster under the Taylor and Fillmore Administrations. He remained there until 1870, when he located at Fairbury, Neb., and worked at carpenter work until the fall, when he was elected Probate Judge, holding the office fifteen months, then went into the insurance business, and was Justice of the Peace until 1882. In 1870 got out a set of abstract books of Jefferson County, which he has kept since. Does a real estate business as well as insurance, representing the Home, of New York, Hartford Fire, and other leading insurance companies. Was married March, 1839, at Woodsfield, Monroe Co., Ohio, to Miss Susan H. Meadows, of that place. They have five living children—Julia, Cordelia, Ellen J., Susan C., and L. M. Purdy, the latter a merchant at Yankton, Dak. He is a member of the Masonic Society.

F. BERT RISLEY, editor of the Southern Nebraska *Advance*, is a native of Indiana. Born April, 1845. At 17 years of age joined the 7th Indiana Infantry, and served continuously to the close of the war. He then joined the regular army, and served three years in Colorado, Wyoming and Dakota territories. In 1868 came to Nebraska, and entered government land, using his soldier's claim. In 1877 established the *Enterprise*, a weekly paper, at Table Rock. In 1879 removed to Carlton, Thayer Co., where he commenced the publication of the *Advance*, which he afterwards removed to Fairbury, Jefferson Co.

HON. C. B. SLOCUMB, attorney, was born in White County, Ill., October 31, 1843. He was raised on a farm, attended a district school. In the spring of 1864 enlisted in Company C, in 136th Illinois Infantry, serving as a non-commissioned officer in the Department of the Cumberland. In 1866 removed to Marshalltown, Iowa, where he attended the academy, and clerked in a store until 1868, when he went to Berea, Ohio, and attended Baldwin University for two years, and has received the degree of A. M. In 1870 commenced the study of law, and also became Principal of the Public Schools at Marshalltown. In 1872 was admitted to the bar. In the spring of 1873 located at Fairbury, and in company with W. O. Hambel, commenced the practice of law. In the fall of 1878 was elected a member of the 15th Legislature of Nebraska, and in 1880 was re-elected to the 16th Legislature, and introduced the famous Slocumb Liquor Law of Nebraska, which was approved January 1, 1881. Was Chairman of the Ways and Means and Finance Committee, and also a member of the 17th Legislature. Was author of the Legislative and Congressional Apportionment Laws, which were passed with scarcely any amendment, although stubbornly opposed. He was married on the 22nd day of January, 1874, to Miss

Anna R. Gourley, of Marshalltown, Iowa. Has one child, Florence E., born September 11, 1875. Has ever since his removal to Nebraska resided in Fairbury.

W. H. SNELL, attorney, was born in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., in 1852, remaining there until 1859, when he went to Iowa, and located in Mount Pleasant, Henry Co., remaining there until 1867, when he came to Nebraska, and located at Lincoln, and attended the State University, taking a philosophical course, graduated in 1873, the first class which graduated at the University. He then commenced reading law, finishing at Lincoln, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. Then commenced the practice of law at Lincoln, and in 1875 located in Clear Creek County, Col., remaining there until 1878, when he returned to Nebraska, and located at Fairbury, where he has followed his profession since. In 1876 was married to Miss May A. Bates, of Colorado. Is a member of the Fairbury Lodge No. 54, I. O. O. F.

C. F. STEELE, furniture dealer, was born in Ogle County, Ill., in 1844, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Second Illinois Cavalry, serving four and one-half years. Was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, but succeeded in making his escape soon after. After the war was engaged in farming until 1871, when he emigrated to Nebraska, and located at Fairbury, and engaged in the furniture business, which he has followed since. Put in the first stock, and is the only dealer in the place at present. In 1873 was elected Sheriff of Jefferson County, holding the office two terms. In 1877 was elected County Treasurer and held the office two terms. In 1879 was married to Miss Annie Strickland, of Rochelle, Ill. They have one son, Roy, born December, 1879. Belongs to the G. A. R., member of Fairbury Lodge, No. 54, I. O. O. F., Fairbury Lodge, No. 35, A., F. & A. M.

LOYAL A. STEVENS, editor Fairbury *Gazette*, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., in 1839. When seven years of age his parents removed to Madison, Wis. In 1862 he enlisted in the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, and served in the army until July, 1865 as private. Participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Nashville, those of the Atlanta campaign, and the storming of Selma, Ala. In 1865 emigrated to Nebraska, and entered a tract of land under the homestead law, in Jefferson County, which he has seen emerge from its Indian-terror-filled period into its present prosperous and peaceful condition. Before purchasing an interest in the *Gazette* in 1875, he was on the Nebraska City *Press and Chronicle*. Mr. Stevens is widely known and esteemed for his excellent traits of character.

WILL W. WATSON, real estate agent and civil engineer, was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1844, where he lived until 1854, when he came with his parents to Nebraska, and located in Bellevue. His father, Mr. Watson, was a civil engineer and Deputy United States surveyor in the early settlement of Nebraska. He was also a Probate Judge of Sarpy County. W. W. commenced to learn civil engineering of his father at an early age, and had nearly completed it when his father died in 1866. He took two trips across the plains in 1863. Was gone one year. Then went to clerking in a store at Bellevue, and worked at that and book-keeping until the age of 20, when he again crossed the plains as wagon-master of a train. The following winter, in 1866, was Secretary in the Territorial Legislature, that being the last Territorial Legislature. He went back into the store, remaining one year. He then commenced contracting on the U. P. R.R., where he remained until 1868, and then on the Sioux City & Pacific R.R., and opened the store at Sidney, and was on bridge-work. In 1872 settled in Fairbury. There went into real estate. Has also been engaged in bridge-work, put up the bridge at Blue Springs, and one at Hebron in 1871. Is land agent for the St. Joe & Denver R.R., B. & S. W. R.R., and other companies; also the Lincoln Land Company. Is notary public, and has three insurance companies. In 1870 drew the plans and superintended the erection of the first building of the Omaha Smelting Works. Is a member of the Bellevue Lodge, No. 3, K. of P. Was City Engineer several terms.

HON. M. WARREN, loan agent, attorney and collector, was born near Cleveland, Ohio, in 1823. Was an orphan, and raised on a farm in Lake County, Ohio. He taught school at the age of 20, and in his 25th year graduated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. He was married at that place October 10, 1847, to Miss Abbie Sibley. He studied law at Jefferson, Ohio. In October, 1849, he moved to Bellefontaine, Ohio, and there lived twenty-one years, taught school until 1854, and then practiced law. In 1854 he wrote a pamphlet of "Legal Forms under the Ohio Liquor Law," and in 1855 and 1856 he first wrote his book "Ohio Criminal Law," a work of legal practice in Ohio and other States ever since. At Bellefontaine he was School Examiner, Prosecuting Attorney, and for 1868 and 1869 member of the Ohio Legislature. He moved to Fairbury, Neb., January, 1871. He framed a criminal code for Nebraska, which was adopted by the Legislature in 1873, and is still in force. In 1877 he wrote his little book, entitled "American Labor," prefaced with his original and cherished lines:

> When the laws are right, then labor doth always prosper.
> When labor doth prosper, then all things right do prosper.
> When labor prospers not, then nothing right doth prosper.
> Then, first, fix right the laws, so that labor shall prosper.

He was County Judge for 1879. Is a member of Fairbury Lodge, No. 35, A. F. & A. M., also member of M. E. Church. He still lives with the lady he married while a college student, and has two children living—Frederick M. and Charles M.

STEELE CITY.

The second place of importance in the county is a beautiful town of over 500 inhabitants with a charming location on the east side of the Little Blue, and on the line of the St. Joe & Western Railway, thirteen miles southeast of the county seat.

It was laid out in 1873 by Messrs. Abner Baker and Robert Crinklow, and was named in honor of D. M. Steele, President at that time of the St. Joe & Western Railway. Mr. Baker built the first house in 1873, which was used for a hotel, known as the "Steele City House." The earliest settlers in this vicinity were R. Crinklow, G. H. Sherman, James Harris and D. C. Jenkins, who located here as early as 1867. A. Baker, H. P. and A. C. Flowers, M. F. Baldwin, Finley Jenkins and N. E. Baker came in 1869–70.

Steele City is noted for the large number of highly educated people that located in the town and adjoining country; also for their morality, or more strictly speaking, the large per cent of professed Christians, far above the average of new towns in the west.

The land to the east is considerable higher than the town site, which is just above the Little Blue bottom, and there are four unfailing springs of soft water within the limits, two of which are utilized; one for supplying the hotel and the other, provided with a small tank, answers or more than supplies the place of the "old town pump."

Just east of the town are the rich lands of the Otoe Reservation that are being settled more rapidly, perhaps, than any other lands in Southern Nebraska, as they cannot be sold to speculators.

This will enable the town to continue its rapid growth for some time. There is, of course, a limit to the rapid growth of all these inland towns or a great majority of them, as their business is governed by the farming population, and when all the lands are occupied the growth must become much slower as the surplus population will remove to newer sections of the country.

In 1879 it was organized as a village under the law of the State.

The first set of officers were: Trustees, H. P. Flowers, Chairman; W. D. Gage, N. L. Baker, R. B. Thompson and Nathan Dalley; J. H. Friday, Clerk and Treasurer.

The present city officers are: Trustees, Abner Baker, Chairman; H. P. Flowers, F. S. Zollen, T. Van Dyn, A. S. Atkinson; E. F. Lyons, Clerk and Treasurer.

SCHOOLS.

The school district of Steele City is No. 1, being the first one in the county, established in 1868, before the town was thought of. Rosa Monger, from Washington, Kansas, was the first teacher. The district was quite boundless then, and from the various settlements fifteen pupils were found for the commencement.

The citizens are justly proud of their school, as the County Superintendent, who is perhaps the most competent person to judge, say that the school is not only No. 1 in order, but in merit the first school in the county. Besides thoroughness in the common branches and in discipline, they claim that every pupil that has been in the school four months is able to read music. This is unusual, considering that it includes the primary department, and it is as creditable as it is uncommon.

There are three departments, it being a graded school. The books are provided by the Board, and they have found it economical and obviating the annoyance of different series of text books, and delay on the part of many parents to supply at once the needed books.

The school building, erected in 1881, is a handsome brick structure, well arranged and ventilated, costing $6,500.

CHURCHES.

The Congregational Church was organized February, 1882, by Rev. S. C. Dean, with eleven members. There are now seventy-five. Rev. Dean and his wife were for eleven years missionaries to Western India for the American Board of Foreign Missions.

In 1875 the denomination built a $1,600 church. Rev. Mr. Dean was pastor from its organization to 1882, when on account of ill-health, he was succeeded by Rev. Edmund Cressman.

The Methodist was organized in 1872, and has been exceptionally successful.

Their number was very small at the commencement, but by perseverance and faithful labor, they have succeeded in establishing a flourishing church. In 1878 they built a commodious edifice at a cost of $1,600. They are quite out of debt and self-supporting. Rev. H. W. Warner, the pastor, held a revival in the winter of 1881–82 with excellent success, there being about fifty accessions to the church.

The Baptists have for some time held meetings, conducted by Rev. Mark Noble of Fairbury. They are contemplating an organization and the erection of a church. We have just received word that they have organized and taken steps to build a house of worship.

SOCIETIES.

Independent Order Good Templars was organized January, 1882, by Hon. John Sobeski, with 150 members, but an election for permanent officers has not been held at this writing. In connection with which a reading club has been established.

The Steele City Lodge, No. 167, *E. A. U.*, was instituted by Mr. S. S. Switzer in February, 1881. There are forty members at this date. Officers: President, E. V. Moore; Secretary, Asa E. Phelps; Treasurer, Corbly Pickern.

Mount Vernon Grange was instituted in 1874 with forty members. They built a $300 hall and have held regular meetings ever since, although the interest has materially abated. Officers: S. S. Partlow. Master; E. C. Case, Overseer; Robert Crinklow, Steward; William Ulerry, Secretary; Robert Crinklow, Treasurer and Purchasing Agent.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Little Blue, the first newspaper in the county, was published just south of the city limits in 1867, by D. C. Jenkins, at his mills. At Freeport, on the opposite side of the river, in 1868 Nathaniel L. Baker commenced the publication of the *Western Sun*, but the high water of 1869 ruined the town, which consisted of about a dozen buildings, and the paper was not re-established.

The Steele City *Mail*, started in January, 1882, is a newsy, six-column folio paper, edited by Dr. W. S. George. There has been several attempts to start a permanent paper, and it is believed that this one will not suspend as soon at least as its predecessors. The Doctor conducts it in connection with practicing his profession, with the design of selling it when the county becomes more settled and his profession requires more of his time. It is a very commendable sheet, Republican in principle, and has a very fair circulation.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

There is a cheese factory that is doing a good business and manufacturing an excellent cheese, but as yet they have been able to supply the home market. It being preferred at home to imported cheese, speaks well for its quality.

A good quality of lime is manufactured a few miles west of town.

Within the town limits is a vast quantity of potters' clay of a superior quality that at present is shipped to St. Joe, supplying one of the largest potteries in that city. They are expecting to soon have a manufactory established at the banks.

But flour is the principal article of manufacture, at this point there being two mills. There are three mill sites on the Little Blue within a mile owing to the fall and crookedness of the stream, giving Steele City more water power than any other locality in the State.

The Hotchkiss Mill, just south of town, was built by D. C. Jenkins in 1867, being the second mill built in the county. It is not in very good repair at present. There are two run of buhrs and a good quality of flour is made.

The Steele City mills, adjoining the north limits of the town, were built in the fall of 1881 by Joseph Stanley, under the direction of W. S. Hall, an experienced miller. In points of situation, convenience and equipment, they will compare with any in the State. The apparatus is all of the best quality and most recent patterns for making the new process patent flour. There are four run of buhrs. There are four Leffell turbine wheels, supplying sixty-four horse-power, and there is room in the flume for eighty-five horse-power. The mill is three stories above basement, costing, including site and machinery, $21,000.

In eight years Steele City has made good and substantial progress. Commencing with the unbroken prairie, it has assumed a place and a reputation in the educational, social and business world of the West.

Its business, including the manufacture of flour and grain trade—it being one of the best grain stations of the St. Joe & Western Railroad—is quite $250,000 annually, and it will not be many years before it will be doubled.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CAPTAIN CHESTER ANDREWS, stock dealer and farmer, was born in the Western Reserve, Ohio, in 1836. In 1844 his parents moved to Illinois, settling in Tazewell County, where he remained twelve years, thence to Woodford County, and engaged in farming, remaining there until he came to Nebraska, except while in the army in 1861. Enlisted in Company I, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and soon after was commissioned captain, serving three years and three months under Grant. Was married in 1865 at Murdock, Ill., to Miss S. V. Lovejoy, of that place. They have three children—Nannie, Trannie and Lydia. In the spring of 1865, settled in Nebraska, locating at Beatrice, and engaged in the stock business, remaining there about two and a half years. He then settled in Jefferson County, and located at Steele City, and engaged in the stock business, buying and feeding and shipping. Handles about 1,000 head of stock each year, and ships about 50 to 75 cars of hogs per annum. Has 120 acres of yard with timber for shelter, and has a spring with pipes running into tanks in the yards, thus having fresh, clean water for the stock. The Captain is a thorough stockman; he is popular with his men. Also owns several thousand acres of rich land in Jefferson County, finely improved. Was a member of E. A. Rice Post, No. 14, G. A. R., of Steele City.

ABNER BAKER, merchant, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., in 1826, remaining there until 18 years of age, when he went to Michigan, and located in Marshall, and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and put in a stock of ready-made goods, built up a trade, and was unfortunate in losing all he had. He then went to the bench and in a short time built up a good trade again, and handled boots and shoes, remaining here until 1868, when his health failing he sold out and went to Nebraska. While in Marshall he was an active member of the School Board for eleven years, also of City Council, and was Supervisor of the County from the City of Marshall. First settled in Gage County, and took a homestead of 160 acres, remaining there until 1869, when he settled in Jefferson County, entering 280 acres of land on Section 19, Town 1, Range 4, the present village occupying a part of the land. In 1872 gave the St. Joseph & Denver R.R. Co. 60 acres of land to locate their station here, and has worked to make a town with good success. He then put up the Steele City House, which he kept until 1879. In January, 1881, put in a stock of hardware, and is running the only exclusive hardware store in the place. Has nearly 300 acres of land adjoining the town, and is engaged in farming the same. In 1871 was elected Sheriff of Jefferson County. Was the first Sheriff elected in the county. In 1839 was married at Marshall, Mich., to Miss Caroline, of that place. They have five children—Emma J., Augusta, N. L., Carrie and Abner, Jr. Mr. B. has taken a lively interest in the schools of the place, and takes pride in the fine schools they have here. He is a member of the Masonic order, is a full believer in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg.

M. F. BALDWIN, stock-raiser, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., in 1825, remaining there until 1857. From there emigrated to Illinois, settled in Ogle County, where he was engaged in farming for about six years. He then went to Rockford, and was engaged in the J. P. Manny Reaper Works, remaining there until 1870, when he came to Nebraska, locating on Section 19, consisting of 80 acres, within 80 rods of the Steele City limits, and added about 200 acres. Here he has been engaged in raising stock and furnishing milk for the city. Is engaged quite extensively in raising hogs. Gave 20 acres of land to the R. R. Company to locate the depot at this point. He was married at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1852, to Miss Harriet Merrill, of that place. They have one son, Merrill, who is married, and has two small children, Lois and Irving. Is a member of the Congregational Church.

MORGAN CANE, Justice of the Peace, Steele City, Neb., was born in Canada in 1832. In 1839 his parents came to the States, and settled at Rockford, Illinois, where he lived until 1854, when he moved to Jackson County, Iowa, and engaged in farming until 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Ninth Iowa Infantry, and in November, 1861, was detailed as a scout, and served in the infantry three years. Was in all the engagements of his regiment, and was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, in 1865, and in 1866 came to this state, and homesteaded on Sections 25 and 30, Range 3 and 4, Town 1, East. In 1874, sold his homestead and bought his present place, one-half mile north of Steele City. In 1879, on account of ill-health, moved with his family to Leadville, Colo., and was appointed Deputy United States Surveyor. In 1880 he developed his mining claim at Twin Lakes, Colo., and in 1882 returned to his farm at this place. Was married in McHenry County, Ill., in 1854, to Miss Ann Brock. They have four children—Martin, Lincoln, Clara and Marshall—the latter believed to be the oldest white child born in this county. In 1869 was elected County Surveyor, and was a member of the Board that organized the county into school districts. Was elected Justice of the Peace in 1881, and is now serving his fourth term. He is a member of the Fairbury Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

ROBERT CRINKLAW, farmer, Steele City, Neb., was born in Westminster, Canada, in 1837, remaining there until 1855, when he went to McHenry County, Ill., working on a farm until the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted in Company A, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, and served in the Western Department. In 1865 was discharged at Springfield, Ill., returning to McHenry County, and in 1866 came to this State, and located in Omaha. In 1867 came to this county, and homesteaded on Section 19, Town 1, Range 4, East. In 1872 the St. Joseph & Denver R. R., laid out the town of Steele City, a portion of the town plat embracing about ten acres of Mr. C.'s homestead. Was married at Steele City in 1874, to Miss Ida Flowers, and have two children, Frank and Robert. Mr. C. was the first Postmaster at this place, and held the office five years.

N. V. DUFF, butcher and stock-dealer, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1847. In 1862 emigrated to Iowa with his parents. The following year went to Detroit, Mich., and enlisted in Company C, Fifth Michigan Cavalry. Was mustered out in June, 1865. Returning to Detroit, he went into one of the largest meat markets, and learned the trade, remaining there until 1869, going from there to Iowa, and remaining there until 1871, when he took a contract to furnish the contractors with meat on the St. Joe & Denver R. R. through Nebraska, and was engaged in this for two years. Then went to farming and stock-raising, and buying and shipping hogs. Was the heaviest shipper of hogs in Jefferson County at one time. In 1879 gave up farming, and opened a market at Steele City, remaining in the business two years. Is making arrangements to open a market during the fall of 1882. Was married in June, 1877, to Miss Annie E. Horne, of Steele City. They have two sons, Chester and Raymond.

H. P. FLOWER, Postmaster, Steele City, was born in Erie County, Pa., in 1821, and worked on the farm summers and attended school winters until 1845, when he went to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he followed farming until 1847, when he went to Mishawaka, St. Joseph Co., Ind., where he ran a hotel until 1850, when he moved to Chicago, Ill., and in the spring of 1851 took charge of a stone quarry at Batavia, Ill., for the Chicago & Galena Western R.R. While at this place he, in trying to get on the engine while in motion, slipped and fell upon the track, the engine cutting off his right leg below the knee. In 1852 entered the employ of the Southwestern Plank Road Company as tollgate-keeper, at Brush Hill, Du Page County. In 1853 went to Chicago and entered the employ of the Chicago, Galena & Western R.R., serving that Company in different capacities for sixteen years. In 1869 went to Allegan County, Mich., and in 1870 came to this State, locating at this place, in 1872 was appointed agent for the St. Joseph & Western R.R. at this place, remaining with the Company until 1876, when he went into the sale of agricultural implements. Was appointed Postmaster at this place in November, 1879. Was married at Harlem, Ill., in 1856, to Miss Ellen Reed.

WILLIAM GREEN, farmer in Section 3, Town 1, Range 4. Was born in Cumberland County, Pa., in 1827 on a farm, living there until 1849. From there he went to Johnston County, Iowa, and was engaged in farming, being one of the early settlers in that County. In 1869 was employed as salesman for an agricultural firm of Iowa City until 1878, when he came to Nebraska, and bought a section of land on the Otoe Reservation, five miles from Steele City. Was the first settler on the Reservation. Has improved his place by good buildings, and has planted seven hundred trees, both fruit and ornamental, and has about 300 acres under the plow. Was appointed County Commissioner to fill the unexpired time for 1880, and was elected in 1881 for three years. Was married in 1850 to Miss Maria Utley, of Pennsylvania. They have five children—Samuel, Mary C., Rebecca, Harry E. and Charles. Is a member of White Marble Lodge No. 238, A. F. & A. M., of Iowa, of which he was a charter member.

W. S. HALL, Manager Steele City Mills, was born in Brown County, Ill., in 1833. At the age of seven his parents moved to Missouri, remaining there until the fall of 1853, when they moved to Nemaha County, Neb., and from there went to Otoe County, and was engaged in running a circular saw-mill. In 1863 went to Richards County, and was engaged in running a saw and grist mill, remaining about eight years, thence to Lincoln, and engaged in the grocery trade for the next three years. Rented a flouring mill at Peru for about nine months, thence to Steele City, and rented the Jenkin's Mills, but the crops being poor, gave up the business, and moved to Saunders County, renting the Wahoo Mills, which he ran three years, and then ran the Saunders County Mills two years. Was at various other points until 1880, when he went to Colorado and went into the Rock Mills at Golden City, remaining until April 1, 1881, when he was employed by George F. Stendley to locate a mill at Steele City, which he did. The mill was begun in June, 1881, and was completed in December following. The size of the building is 36x40, three stories above the basement. There are three 35-inch and one 44-inch wheels, of the La Fuell make, has a small engine for heating the wheat. As it runs through the pipes to the buhrs it passes through copper cylinders about three feet in length, and there is about 75 feet of one-inch gas pipe coiled in this cylinder, and the smoke passing through heats the wheat as it passes through; has all the latest improved mill machinery. There are four bolting-reels eighteen feet of the Geo. T. Smith No. 1 double machines. The capacity of the mills is 75 barrels per day. Mr. Hall has charge of the mills, receiving a share of the profits. Mr. Hall was married in 1857 in Nemaha County, to Miss Caroline Peery, of that place. They have seven children—Mary E., Martha A., John R., William T. S., Rose ?., Maggie M., and Harry F. The two oldest boys are in the mill with Mr. Hall. Is a member of Lincoln Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M.

R. C. HOYT, lumber dealer, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1835, remaining but a short time, when his parents moved to Fayetteville, N. Y., where they remained five or six years, from there to Brooklyn, thence to Washington, and thence to Boston. In 1871 settled in Rock Island, Ill., and engaged in the lumber trade until 1879, when he located at Steele City, Nebraska, and engaged in the lumber trade. Meeting with good success, the business has succeeded 50 per cent, since he settled here in 1881. In company with his brother, C. G. Hoyt, put in a stock of lumber at Dillon, and in November, 1881, in company with Persels & Thompson, put in a derrick hay-press, and put up a large building, and pressed and shipped 200 tons of hay, and have arranged to put up 500 tons of hay for the year 1882, the market being in St. Louis. He is also in the insurance business in company with Z. C. Tutt, and is also engaged in the grain trade. Mr. H. is a young man, but one of the most enterprising men in the town, and there is no public enterprise comes up which he does not take a part in.

J. M. MULLHOLLAND, dealer in agricultural implements, was born in Henderson County, Ill., 1846, where he lived until 1863, when he enlisted in Company L, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, serving two years in the Gulf Department, and saw some hard service. He and a brother were the only ones who came through out of nine who went out together. Was discharged 1865, when he returned to Henderson County, and in 1866 emigrated to Iowa, and located in Poweshiek County, where he engaged in farming until 1870, when he went to Wisconsin, remaining there until 1874, when he returned to Iowa, remaining there until 1879, when he settled on a farm six miles east of Steele City, Jefferson Co., remaining there two years, sold out and came to Steele City, and engaged in the farm machinery trade, April, 1881. In 1870 was married to Miss A. M. Martin, of Iowa. Their children are H. P., Reno and Ray. Is a member of I. O. O. F.

I. A. PEARSON, farmer and stock-raiser in Sections 19 and 24, Town 1, Range 3. Was born in Park County, *Ind.*, 1844. In 1850 went to Iowa with his parents, locating in Marion County. In 1862 enlisted in the Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, serving three years in the Western Department, and was in all the engagements of his regiment. In 1874 came to Nebraska, locating in Jefferson County, and put up a building, and put in the first stock of goods at Steele City. Continued in the business eight years, and was farming more or less during the time, and handled grain for a number of years. In 1880 bought the Steele City House, which he ran one year and sold out. In the same year had a railroad contract, and graded four miles of road on the B. & M. R.R. Has 560 acres of land adjoining the town, laying on the Blue River, and has several fine springs which afford plenty of fresh water for his stock, and is making fine improvements, and when completed will be one of the finest stock farms in the State. Has 130 hogs, 80 head of cattle, and 30 head of horses, which he will increase as soon as he gets his place in shape to accommodate more. Was married in 1870, to Miss Mary E. Lines. They have four children—Emma, Earnest L., Cora May and William E. Was Postmaster for 1874 and '75.

A. L. THOMPSON, of the firm of Persels & Thompson, was born in Heath, Franklin Co., Mass. Raised on a farm until twenty-one years old. In the spring of 1868 he went to Dwight, Ill., where he remained until 1878, engaged as book-keeper for a grain firm. He then emigrated to Nebraska, and located at Steele City, and, in company with Mr. Samuel Persels bought 40 acres of land, which they laid out into town lots. They then put up a large store building, which with subsequent additions, occupies a lot 40x52 feet, a part of it one story, and the main part two and a half stories high. Put in a stock of hardware, since adding groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, also dealing in lime, coal, cement, etc. They are also handling grain for the firm of I. N. Speer & Co. In the fall of 1881 this firm, in company with Mr R. C. Hoyt, at great expense, built a large hay barn for pressing baled hay. In 1870 Mr. T. was married to Miss Jennie E. Humason, of Suffield, Conn., at Dwight, Ill. They have three children—Hadley, Ira and Justin. He is also one of the School Board, and Superintendent of the Congregational Sunday School. Mr. T. is one of our self-made men, having had only a very limited chance at a district school for an education, and on account of means and poor health, was never able to confine himself to hard study in his younger days, but always a student. He takes an active part in making Steele City a live town, and by large donations for the new flouring mill and other enterprises. This point shows the character and energy of such citizens.

D. B. TOPHMAN, livery and sale stables, was born near Bridgeport, Conn. At the age of six years his parents moved to Philadelphia, remaining there until 1857, when he emigrated to Nebraska, and located at Omaha in 1859, went to the mountains in charge of a wagon train conveying freight. In July, 1861, enlisted in Company B, First Nebraska Cavalry. Going to St. Louis they were an independent company. At St. Louis they were consolidated with independent companies from Minnesota, Iowa, twelve in all, and were called the Curtis Horse Cavalry. Served four years in the army of the Cumberland, was at the battle of Fort Donelson, and saw some hard fighting. Was discharged August 18, 1865, returning to Omaha, Neb., remaining about six years. Was Deputy Sheriff a part of the time. In 1870 took a homestead on Sections 25 and 26, Town 1, Range 3, Jefferson County, which he improved and had until 1881, when he sold out and soon after went into the livery business. Was married September 12, 1865, at Philadelphia, Pa. He has two children—Samuel B. and Kate B. Is a member of E. A. Rice Post, No. 14, G. A. R., of Steele City. Member of Omaha Lodge, No. 11 A., F. & A. M., of Omaha, and Omaha Royal Arch Chapter No. 1.

Z. C. TRITT, attorney, was born in Portage County, Ohio, in 1846. In 1850 his parents moved to Wisconsin, and settled in Winnebago County, and were engaged in farming, where he remained until the age of 18. Previous to this he had borrowed books and commenced reading law. In 1864 he enlisted in March in the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, serving until July, 1865. At the battle before Petersburg, July 30, 1864, received a severe gunshot wound in the head, and was in the hospital about five months. After returning from the army, went to farming, and in 1875 again commenced reading law, and in 1877 was admitted to the bar at Oshkosh, Wis. The following year came to Nebraska, and located in Steele City, and commenced the practice of law, and also handled real estate, and in company with Mr. Hoyt in insurance. Was married in 1867, to Miss Amelia Disbrow, of Winnebago County. They have six children—Roxy L., born in October, 1868; Bertie, October, 1870; Josephine, April, 1872; Julissa, August, 1874; Louisa E., 1876, and William E., January, 1880. Is adjutant of E. A. Rice Post No. 14, G. A. R., of Steele City.

R. H. VALENTINE, stock breeder on Sections 29 and 30, Range 4, one mile from Steele City. R. H. was born in the State of New York in 1826, his parents moving to Ohio while he was quite young, and settled in Lake County, where he lived about twenty years. R. H. then went to Minnesota, and located in Fillmore County, and in company with others founded the town of Rushford. After a short time he bought an interest in a flouring mill at that place, which he and his partners run successfully until the year 1875, when it, together with the storehouse, containing 7,000 bushels of wheat, burned. The next year they built a four-story, stone mill, in which he continued his business until 1879, when he sold to his partner, and moved with his family to Nebraska, where he bought a half interest in the Salem City Mills, of Salem, Richardson Co., and the same year bought 375 acres of land in Sections 29 and 30 in Jefferson County, and commenced improving for a stock farm. The land lies along the Little Blue River, with plenty of timber, and he has put up a model stock barn, and is raising Jersey and Durham stock. Has some fine blooded stock, also runs a creamery, and is shipping butter to St. Joseph, Mo. He is preparing to sow most of his land to tame grasses. Was married in 1857 at Rushford, Minn., to Miss Maggie Petrie, of that place. They have three children—F. E., the oldest, was born in Rushford in 1859, where he attended school until 1876, when he learned telegraphy, working at it in various places in Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, until his father started his stock farm, when he came home to assist him. The second is a daughter, Allie, born in 1861, and Harry, born in 1864, who is also assisting his father on the farm. He is also engaged quite extensively in raising hogs, the Berkshire breed.

J. F. ZOELLIN, sheep raiser, was born in Germany in 1830. In 1851 emigrated to America, and located in Philadelphia, Pa. Was employed as clerk in a banking house for about four years. In 1860 went into the wholesale drug business, which he followed until 1879. For twenty years was at the head of the firm, and worked up a huge trade, but his health was so poor that he was obliged to give up the business, and came to Nebraska. He bought land in Jefferson County, and has 600 or 700 acres of land in Sections 32 and 33, 10 and 11, Town 1, Range 4. Has erected sheep sheds, horse stables, wagon sheds, etc., and has 800 fine Merino sheep which he intends to increase to 3,000. Has about 150 acres under the plow, and has built a fine residence in Steele City, and lives there, his ranch being about four and one-half miles from Steele City. He was married in 1856, to Miss Greider, of Cumberland County, Pa. They have three boys—F. H., Eugene and Horace. Is a member of the Apollo Lodge, No. 386, A. F. & A. M.

OTHER TOWNS.

Endicott is located at the crossing of the Burlington & Missouri and St. Joe & Western Railroads; was laid out also in 1881. It is more favorably situated at present than any other town in the county, having the advantage of two good railroads, and at the junction of Rose Creek with the Little Blue, its water power being second to that of Steele City. The town site occupies the high ground north of the Blue, and the "draws" are so situated that they afford natural drainage. During its short existence it has made more substantial improvements than the other towns on the Burlington & Missouri road in this county. It has a town hall and a number of large and commodious store buildings. The school house, owing to the town hall, does not have to be used for any thing but school purposes.

It boasts of the only bank outside of Fairbury in the county, that of the firm of Bills & Hodges. They have just completed a fine stone bank building, and added a large, burglar-proof, time lock safe. They do a general banking and loan business.

They are expecting to soon have a large flouring mill situated on the railroad, and the power conveyed by cable from the river.

As soon as the Burlington & Missouri is completed to Denver, they will enjoy the benefit of more markets than the other towns in the county, and very likely will make a more rapid growth.

The Presbyterians organized a church, June 12, 1881, with ten members.

The citizens are well meaning, but exceedingly ambitious, and we judge a little unjust and more presumptuous in their hopes. The county seat at Fairbury is about two miles from the geographic center of the county, and the hope is entertained in Endicott to have it transferred to that village, because it is the crossing of two railroads, although six miles farther from the center. "Alas! we're prone to vain and too presumptuous hope."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BILLS & HODGES, bankers, came to Nebraska July 2, 1881, locating at Endicott, and went into the banking business. The bank was under the name of Bills & Hodges' Bank. Started in with a cash capital of $3,000, and a surplus of $7,000. At this time, July 6, surplus and profits amounted to $9,500, and also handle real estate. Have a stone building 20x40 feet, one story high, at a cost of $2,000. Has a Hall's fire and burglar proof safe 54½x40 inches, 37 inches deep. G. J. Hodges was born in Champaign, Ill., 1858, where he lived 22 years. In 1874 attended the Illinois University, remaining three years, taking a scientific course. He then went into the loaning business, which he followed until he came to Nebraska. Is a member of Western Star Lodge, No. 240, A. F. & A. M., Illinois. C. J. Bills was born at Garden Prairie, Ill., on a farm in 1856, where he remained until 1875, when he took a four year's course at the State University of Illinois, after which he read law for two years. Also sold goods on the road one year. Was admitted to the bar in Nebraska, 1882.

B. F. CONNER, attorney and real estate dealer.

EDWARD HAWKES, farmer, was born in the County of Kent, England, 1837. In 1860 came to America, and located in La Salle County, Ill., where he remained until 1864. He then started west and located in Jefferson County, Neb. on a farm on Section 5, Town 1 and Range 3, East of 6 P. M. Had a friend who came with him, and this county being full of game, they settled at this point. Soon after he settled here was driven out by the Indians, but returned soon after. The first few years depended on hunting and trapping for a living. There were plenty of beaver, mink, deer, antelope, and other game, and he was pleased with the wild, free life. Has 160 acres of land, which is adjoining the town site, 40 acres of which he gave the railroad company one-half interest in, and they laid it out in town lots. Also has one-half section close by, being on the Little Blue River, which is heavily timbered, and his land is now very valuable.

W. M. McCANLES, merchant and farmer, was born in Watoga County, North Carolina, in 1849, coming to Nebraska in 1859 with his father, locating in Jefferson County, on the old overland stage route to California. His father owns a ranch and mail station known as the Rock Creek Station. Remaining at home with his father, until 1861, when his father was killed, and he remained at home with his mother working the place until 1870, when he settled on Section 4, Town 1, Range 3, and improved a farm. It lies on the Blue River, and close to Endicott, and he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, following this until 1881, when he bought a store building, and put in the first stock of hardware in Endicott. In 1870 was married to Miss M. McCreight, of Jefferson County, Penn. They have five children—Joseph C., Cora Maud, James Julian, Herman Guy, Wendell, Windom. Was one of the pioneers of Jefferson County, coming here when ten years of age, and went through all the hardships of pioneer life.

J. H. TAIT, Postmaster and real estate dealer, was born in Lawrence County Penn., in 1833, remaining there twenty-one years, attending school the most of the time. In 1856 emigrated to Iowa, and located in Jasper County and was engaged in farming until 1861, when he went to the army as second lieutenant of Company B, Fifth Iowa Infantry. At the end of five months was promoted and held a captain's commission, serving three years, returning to Jasper County, was engaged in farming a short time, when he engaged in the grain trade at Newton, remaining there six years. Then went on the road, and traveled until April, 1880, when he came to Nebraska, and located at Beatrice, but soon after, in company with his brother, purchased one-half of the town site of Endicott, the B. & M. R.R. company owning the other one-half, and in October, 1880, platted the town. Messrs. Tait Brothers put up a fine stone building 22x40 for an office in February, 1881. Was appointed Postmaster, which position he now holds, and was in the Iowa State Legislature in 1869 and 1870. Was married in 1862, to Miss Mary C. Sherer, of Iowa. Was married again in 1867, in Lawrence County, Penn., to Miss Jennie Clarke. They have two children—Mary C. and Eva. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity, A. O. U. W., and of the G. A. R. Mr. Tait & Brother put in a press and material for a paper, which will be known as the Endicott *Calliope*, the first issue to be May 20, 1882.

J. L. TAIT, real estate and attorney at law, Endicott, Neb., was born in Lawrence County, Penn., in 1846, and was raised in that State. In 1865 and 1866 attended school at Mount Union College, Ohio. In 1867 went to Newton, Jasper Co., Iowa, and was interested in the Black Diamond Coal Company. Served as Clerk in the Recorder's Office of said county, and read law with J. C. Cook, and in 1876 was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Stuart, Iowa, until he came to this State in 1879, locating at Beatrice, where he opened an office; remained until 1880, when he, with his brother, J. H. Tait, laid out the town of Endicott, they owning one-half of the town lots. Was married in 1868, at Newton, Iowa, to Miss Mary L. Tailer. Their family now consists of two children—Lulu May, age 12 years, and Galen Lamar, age 10 years. Mr. Tait is a member of the Masonic Order and the A. O. U. W.

Reynolds' advent was the fall of the flourishing railroadless town of Rose Creek, which was established in 1863, on Rose Creek, by Elder Ives Marks. It had become to be quite a town when, in 1881, the Republican River branch of the Burlington & Missouri passed about a mile and a half north of it where the present town of Reynolds was laid out. Reynolds, since that time, has increased rapidly, having a population of about 250, while Rose Creek has as rapidly been depopulating, and only a few vacant houses remain, monuments that it did exist. Reynolds is also on Rose Creek, one of the best timbered streams in the county. Quarries of excellent limestone abound in its vicinity. It does a good business, having quite an extensive territory to supply.

It has a good school, and three denominations have preaching here, the Methodist, Baptist and United Brethren, and a house of worship will soon be erected.

Diller, situated on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad about a mile from the Gage County line, was laid out in January, 1881, on the Otoe Reservation lands, and was named for one of the oldest settlers in the vicinity, H. H. Diller. Though a little over a year old it has 200 population, and doing a good business in grain and general merchandise. Surrounded by the best farming lands in the county, it will likely continue for severaly ears to grow rapidly. The Reservation is only sold to actual settlers. It has a good schoolhouse, in which the Presbyterian, United Brethren and Dunkards hold meetings until they erect a church.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

C. G. HOYT, lumberman, born in Jefferson County, N. Y., 1860. His father was a paymaster in the employ of the Government, and at the age of two or three years his parents moved to Fayetteville, remaining there a short time, and thence to Brooklyn, remaining there about two years, and from there to Washington, remaining about one year; from there to Boston, and were there two years. In 1871 C. G. Hoyt came to Illinois, locating at Rock Island, remaining a year, then went back to New York State and attended the High School at Syracuse, N. Y., and from there entered the Clinton Grammar School, a preparatory school for Hamilton College. Returning to Rock Island was employed as book-keeper in the hardware house of Stewart & Montgomery. When he had been there about nine months, was sent on the road as traveling salesman, remaining in that position until 1881, when he located at Steele City, and went into company with his brother, R. C. Hoyt, in the lumber business, as agents for the J. S. Keator Lumber Company, of Moline, Ill., taking charge of the yard at Diller. Has put up an office and warehouse, also a double house, 20x26, with addition 14x16. Was married in Jefferson County, Neb., in May, 1882, to Miss B. L. Diller.

DAVID R. KELLEY, general merchandise and real estate dealer, Diller, Neb., was born in Bedford County, Penn., in 1844, and at seventeen entered the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and served in various capacities up to conductor, remaining until 1864, when he enlisted in Company H, Two Hundred and Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was in the campaign of Petersburg, and was discharged in 1865, returning to his native State. He remained there until 1866, going to Knox County, Ill., where he worked on a farm until 1871, when he came to this State, and homesteaded in Fillmore County, three miles north-west of Exeter, and in 1879 moved to this County, buying the farm on which the town of Diller was laid out, in 1880. In October of that year opened a general store in connection with Mr. Adams. Was married in 1868 to Miss Maggie B. Hoover, of Bedford County, Penn., and have four children—Virginia S., John A., Olive E. and Charles.

A. S. KOONS, Postmaster, Diller, Neb., was born in Cumberland County, Penn., in 1829. Was brought up to the tanner's trade, following that business until 1863, when he engaged in buying grain, which business he followed until his removal to this State in April, 1876, locating at Fairbury, and engaged in the same business in 1879, at Steele City, then at Hardy in 1880, and at this place in 1881. In March, 1882, was appointed Postmaster at this place. Has been married twice—to Miss Jane E. Elizabeth Megaw, of Cumberland County, Penn., in 1855, who died in 1877, leaving six children—Clara J., Annetta K., James A., Isaac E., Samuel P. and Mary E. In 1881 was married at Fairbury, Neb., to Maria Phillips.

P. McTYGUE, real estate agent, was born in Shrule, County Mayo, Ireland, in 1834. At the age of five years his parents emigrated to America, and located in Dexterville, Conn., where they lived for twenty years, and worked in the factories there until 1864, when he enlisted in the First Rhode Island Light Artillery, serving until the close of the war. After coming from the war went to Illinois, and located in Boone County. After a short time went to Chicago, remaining there about one year, going to Iowa, and after remaining there a short time, came to Nebraska about 1870, locating at Crete, Saline Co., remaining there about eighteen months, from there he went to Exeter, and went into business, and thence to Sutton, Clay Co., Neb., and was engaged in the mercantile business. Then back to Exeter, and moved on his farm, where he remained until 1880. He had a store on his farm. Was also Postmaster there in March, 1880. Went into the real estate business in Diller, Jefferson Co., Neb. Was married in 1864 in Danielsonville, Conn., to Miss May O'Connor. They have five children—Julia, Fred, James, Annie and May.

Meridian is another town ruined by the failure to secure a railroad. It was a flourishing village with about 150 inhabitants in 1872, when the St. Joe & Western Railway passed about two miles north of it. The town was commenced in 1865 by George Weisel, who built a saw mill, to which was soon added a grist mill. During its early history two of the commissioners granted a liquor license against the earnest protest of the third. As a result of this within six years four men were killed here through the influence of the saloon. At the time of its misfortune it had the best mill, the largest hotel, and did more business than any locality in the county. The mill is still running, having four run of buhrs and making a good quality of flour. But it is hardly probable that it will ever recover from its misfortune, as the mill is now the principal monument of what has been. The waters pouring over the old dam moans the dirge of ruined hopes.

East Meridian, *Plymouth*, *Rock Creek*, *Jefferson* and *Little Sandy* are postoffices or centers of thickly settled farming districts. *Plymouth* has a store and a Congregational church.

WHEELER COUNTY.

WHEELER County is situated a little northeast of the center of the State, and is in extent forty-eight miles from east to west and twenty-four miles north and south. It is bounded on the north by Holt County, on the east by Antelope and Boone, on the south by Greeley and Valley, and on the west by the great extent of unorganized territory in Nebraska.

The county is quite well watered. In the eastern part of the county and flowing in a south easterly direction is Beaver Creek. Flowing in the same general direction, and entirely across the county from near the northwest corner is Cedar Creek. Flowing in the same direction and across the southwestern corner of the county is the North Loup River. Emptying into this from the north, is Calamus Creek. Besides these principal streams there are a large number of draws and *cañons* which enter into them and which contain running water for a portion of the year. Along all the streams of the county are numerous clear and cool springs.

The valleys of the larger streams are broad and fertile. The uplands or divides between the streams are in many places rough and hilly, though there is a very large acreage upon them susceptible of cultivation.

The two great resources of the county are farming and grazing. The population is less than a thousand. Many of the settlers are engaged in stock-raising and a large number of cattle roam over the prairies, and find the richest of pasturage both along the streams and *cañons*, and upon the hills, while good water is attainable not only on the streams but in the deep draws. Along the valley lands are the principal settlements, and a large number of farms have been opened, where good crops of all kind of products, common to this latitude, have been raised.

The county was originally composed of government lands, some of which has been entered by the settlers already there, but by far the greater portion of it is yet subject to entry as homestead, pre-emption, or timber culture claims.

The organization of the county was made on the 11th day of April, 1881. J. F. Cummings was elected county clerk, and the county seat may be said to be located at Cummingsville, a post office on Cedar Creek, and here the county records are kept.

Ever since the organization of the county there has been considerable trouble and dissension among the settlers relative to a division of the county making two counties of the territory now comprising one. It is now just double the size of the ordinary counties of the state and whether done soon or not there is no doubt that eventually it will be divided into two.

Wheeler has advantages that must necessarily make it, when thoroughly developed, one of the most prosperous interior counties of the State.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

LOCATION, NATURAL FEATURES, ETC.

JOHNSON County is situated in the southeastern corner of Nebraska, being in the second tier of counties above the Kansas line, and the second west of the Missouri River. The county extends twenty-one miles east and west by eighteen miles north and south, is exactly rectangular in shape and contains 378 square miles of territory or 241,920 acres. It is in the very richest portion of the best agricultural tract in the West. The mean elevation here is 1,120 feet above the sea level, the result being that this region is favored with a dry, mild and bracing climate, especially conducive to the promotion of health, comfort, and prosperity. No malaria exists in Johnson County, even along the valleys of its streams, while the general hygienic tone is shown in the low rates of sickness and mortality. Cold winters and torrid summers are notable exceptions in this quarter, and the early springs and the late falls which are the general rule prove strong items in the favor of the farmer, who finds these periods of the season of the greatest moment in the successful accomplishments of his yearly tasks.

The surface of Johnson County fully meets the farmers' ideal. Gentle rolling prairies extend from one border of the county to the other. Even along the water courses the face of the land is not marked by the precipitous bluffs so characteristic of the Missouri River counties, thus reducing the percentage of waste lands to a minimum. No soil could be richer in all the elements necessary for cultivation. The rich, black surface soil, extending to a depth of from twelve to thirty-six inches, rests upon a heavy foundation of loess deposit which varies from ten to 200 feet in thickness, chiefly of a silicious character. No scientific knowledge of deep plowing, subsoiling or rotation of crops is necessary here to ensure adequate returns for the husbandman's toil. Along the valleys of the numerous streams draining the county are rich deposits of black alluvium, five to ten feet in depth, and of unsurpassed fertility. The ground absorbs moisture with great rapidity, but gives it back generously in time of drought, thus robbing a dry season of much of its danger. Well water can be reached readily everywhere at a depth of from twenty-five to forty feet. Timber, especially along the water courses, is abundant in the natural state, while everywhere throughout the county may be seen thrifty domesticated groves, the settlers having from the foundation of the county been wide awake to the material advantages of liberal timber culture. Walnut, cottonwood soft maple and box elder are the varieties chiefly cultivated, while extensive hedges of osage orange may be seen in all parts of the county, the white willow (*salix albra*) being unsuited for growth here. Timber for fuel is to be had in liberal supply at from $5 to $6 per cord. The rich, wild prairie grass which grows in every direction renders this region especially attractive for the raising of stock, the mild winter and usual absence of snow lessening the trouble and expense of their care considerably. Cattle growing is becoming a marked feature of the county, farmers putting their stock in the hands of herders who tend them in the roomy pasturage lands easily found in this section at an estimated cost of 35 cents a head annually. Of the adaptability of this soil to the raising of the great staples little need be said. Beside the heavy crops of corn, wheat and oats, however, broom corn, buckwheat, flax, sorghum and all manner of vegetables are found to thrive finely.

Numerous veins of magnesian limestone underlie the soil and crop out at various points, yielding a very good quality of building stone, which is being gradually resorted to for that purpose. Good brick clay is also found within the county limits and is burnt in considerable quantities. Coal has been found in thin seams at various times and places, at a moderate depth, and has been worked to a small extent. It has not yet, however, been discovered in sufficiently heavy deposits to admit of its being successfully mined. Soft coal is obtained from Kansas, and can be had ordinarily at from $5 to $7 per ton.

Johnson County is admirably supplied with water, every township being drained by one or more streams. The principal water-course is the Great Nemaha River, which flows through the county diagonally from northwest to southeast, receiving tributaries from either side. This stream furnishes an admirable water-power and is utilized by quite a number of milling enterprises along its course. The streams entering the Nemaha within the county are Watson's Branch, Hooker, Yankee, Deer, Badger and Elk creeks. The valley of the river averages some two miles in width, with rich bottom lands along its entire course. The Little Nemaha passes through the northern portion of the county and its branches water that section. The Silver, Turkey, Coon, Spring and Sander's creeks empty into the Little Nemaha.

Johnson County is bounded upon the east by Nemaha County; on the north by Otoe; on the west by Gage; and on the south by Pawnee. It is divided into seven precincts, known by the name of Vesta, Todd Creek, Nemaha, Lincoln, Spring Creek, Helena and Sterling. There are at present nine post offices in the county: Tecumseh, Sterling, Smartsville, Vesta, Elk Creek, Latrobe, Helena, Spring Creek and Crab Orchard.

EARLY HISTORY.

The very early history of Johnson County is associated with that of Nemaha (or Forney as it was then called), of which it was, up to 1856, a part. For the sake of unity, however, the early settlement and subsequent development of the county may be best considered under the present head.

It was in the fall of 1855 that the first stragglers from the great pioneer army of occupation began to forage across the territory now embraced in Johnson County, precursors of the heavy advance of settlers soon to follow. No trace remains of any of these adventurous parties making a final home upon these fertile prairies, and during the winter of 1855-56 it is not known that there was a single permanent settler within the present county limits.

In March, 1856, the two men who enjoy the honor of first permanently locating in Johnson County made their appearance, taking up a half section of land some three miles southeast of the present town of Tecumseh. These were John Riggles and Isaac Irwin, both natives of Indiana, but of whose biography no other facts are now obtainable. Putting up hurriedly constructed log huts, these men began the cultivation of the soil as best they could with the limited facilities afforded them. During the summer and early fall a number of others followed in their tracks. Among the pioneers of this early date may be mentioned such men as C. A. Goshen, J. Blake Hayes, Robert Wright, A. R. Brewer, Cyrus Wright, B. S. Radley, Henry Pilcher, T. G. Shepard, John Sears, Timothy Taylor, H. A. Copeland, H. L. Hayes, I. C. Lawrence, Charles Huntley, Nathaniel T. Hallock, Luke Corson, H. McComb, B. F. Tade, David McClure, Joseph W. Root, William P. Cunningham, J. H. Butler, William Tagart, Charles Preston, A. R. Hunt, J. J. Hochstetter, Palmer Blake, Solomon Waggoner, L. P. Colborn, John Bentz, Andrew Bentz, Robert C. Johnston, B. J. Baker, J. P. Swallow, John Jay Watson, William Freeburn, Charles Hickok, Oliver David and David L. Adams. This list might be extended, but a complete enumeration of the earlier settlers of the county would of course be impracticable; and, if possible, the confines of this review would not permit it. The above list will serve in part to perpetuate the names of those who were chiefly instrumental in shaping the early destinies of Johnson County.

In the summer of 1856, a half dozen settlers had gathered together in a nucleus, forming a hamlet, later known as Tecumseh; while one or two other towns—known vaguely by name, but possessing no local habitation—became vigorous aspirants for the possibilities in the way of future greatness. Of such a character were the quasi settlements known as Centreville, Butler, Kingston and Lexington—places which signally failed to materialize when the county became more extensively settled and the era of speculation began to pass away. The first symptoms of any general settlement became apparent along the valleys of the Great Nemaha and up Yankee Creek, which seemed to offer especial attractions to the early comers.

The first birth of which there is any record in Johnson County, was that of James Price, son of Ansford Price, occurring in August, 1856. The first person to die was Mrs. B. S. Radley, who was interred in the cemetery at Tecumseh in the fall of that year.

The winter of 1856–57 brought its full share of misery for the unfortunate settlers in Johnson County. Spells of bitterly cold weather, and almost insurmountable drifts of snow, made life in the rude and insufficient dug-outs or log cabins, hastily constructed for shelter, a matter of the most serious moment. Nothing had been raised the previous summer, to speak of, for the support of the needy settlers through an inclement winter. Provisions of all kinds ran out, and the problem of life was rendered still more intricate by the apparent impossibility of reaching any base of supplies. The nearest market was at Brownville, forty miles away. Between them and that place lay a trackless waste of prairie, deep with unbroken snows. No other alternative, however, existed. Bidding their families adieu, the sturdy frontiersmen manfully struck out in the face of these dangers, and after a lapse of a week, or even longer, were able to reach their homes again with a supply of the most pressing necessities.

It was in the latter part of this winter, as will be seen further along, that Johnson County was organized. Early in the spring of 1857 the first roads through the county were located, there being up to that time no trace of such improvements. The first thoroughfare thus opened was an east and west road through the middle of the county, running from Brownville west to Fort Kearney. Shortly after the Nebraska City and Fort Kearney road was laid out, also passing through the northern portion of the county.

The proprietors of the town sites of Tecumseh and Lexington made offers in the spring of this year to the County Board of twenty-five and fifty town lots, respectively, the proceeds from the sale of which were to be devoted to the erection of a court house. With this idea in view, a committee was appointed by the Commissioners to advertise for bids upon the lots. No offers were received, however, and the lots reverted to the original owners, the county using hired quarters for the transaction of its business. On the 14th of August, another committee, composed of C. A. Goshen, I. C. Lawrence and George A. McCoy, was appointed to draw up specifications for a court house building, and in the fall of the same year a structure, neat though not ornamental, was completed and ready for use.

The first school in the county had been opened at Tecumseh in the fall of 1856 by I. C. Lawrence. The present year two others were established—one at Helena and one at Vesta. A road was located November 18 from Tecumseh to the three forks of the Nemaha, in what was then known as Clay County.

Early in August, 1857, roads were located from Tecumseh south to Pawnee City and Marysville, Kan.

ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

Johnson County was named in honor of Gen. R. M. Johnson, U. S. A., so prominent in the Black Hawk War, and Tecumseh, the county seat, was honored with the name of the noted Indian chief. The county was created by an act of the first Territorial Legislature, March 2, 1855, and organized in the winter of 1856-'57.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature early in the winter of 1856-57, the western portion of Nemaha County was set apart to form a new county. On the 10th of February, an act was passed defining explicitly the boundaries of the new county, and calling for an election of county officers at the next annual election. Also on February 13, an act was passed fixing the seat of justice of Johnson County at the Town of Tecumseh.

The county was represented in this session of the Legislature by Hon. Isaac C. Lawrence, in the lower house, he being the first resident to serve in that capacity. To have the county machinery set in full motion, the following persons were commissioned to serve as county officials, until the next annual election: James Bishop, Probate Judge; Charles A. Goshen, Clerk of the County and Register of Deeds; Cyrus Wright, Sheriff; James R. Little, Treasurer; Amos R. Brewer, Surveyor; J. Blake Hayes, Superintendent of Instruction; William P. Walker, was commissioned by Gov. Izard, first Notary Public for the county, April 20, 1857. In the same month, Robert Wright, Noble B. Strong, Enoch Riggle and Robert Johnson were appointed Constables.

The Board of County Commissioners, composed of William P. Walker, J. D. Muchmore and J. B. Sharrett, held the first meeting at Tecumseh, April 13, 1857, and passed sundry orders. Israel Loomis and Rowan Irwin were qualified as Justices of the Peace, April 17, 1857.

The following persons were appointed judges of election at the first election held in the county: District No. 1, David McClure, E. D. Allen, William Rose; District No. 2, William Brewer, John Sears, John Sayre; District No. 3, Rowan Irwin, John Riggles, A. R. Hunt.

The first regular election was held on August 3, 1857. Appended is a partial abstract of the vote cast in the county:

Representative to Congress, Fenner Ferguson; District Attorney, William McLennan; Representative to Territorial Legislature, A. J. Benedict; Probate Judge, John W. Sayre; Sheriff, Cyrus Wright; County Clerk, C. A. Gasher; Treasurer, J. R. Little; Superintendent of Public Instruction, William Strong; Surveyor, Amos R. Brewer; County Commissioner, David McClure.

The above elected county officials, duly qualified and served, as was the territorial custom, one year. The vote cast seemed to indicate a population of not more than 200 in the county.

The second annual election took place August 2, 1858, ninety-five votes being polled. The following result was obtained:

Member of Council, R. W. Furnas; Representative, W. S. Townsend; County Commissioner, William P. Walker; Sheriff, Noble B. Strong.

The first tax levy (1857) was a diminutive affair, viewed in the light of later days. These are the figures: County tax, $354.21; State tax, $150.02; school tax, $25.06; road tax, $95.82. Total, $625.11.

The first term of District Court held in Johnson County, then in the Second Territorial District, was on the 23d of July, 1857. Hon. Samuel W. Black, District Judge, and afterward Governor of the Territory, presided, and Martin Riden acted as clerk. The following were the members of the first grand jury:

Charles Huntley, A. R. Hunt, Rowen Irwin, John Riggle, Luke Corson, E. D. Allen, David McClure, B. J. Butler, James B. Crume, John

Sears, John Sayre, Jacob Straley, J. R. Little, William Strong, William Brewer, Joseph Holbrook, Isaac N. Drake, N. T. Hallock, James Bishop, F. M. Muchmore, John Maulding, Clark Packard, Timothy Taylor and Henry Pilcher. James Bishop was appointed foreman. The following report was returned:

The grand jury of the County of Johnson, duly empaneled and sworn, at a term of the District Court, begun and held at the town of Tecumseh, on the 23d of July, 1857, respectfully submit the following as a report: "After a careful inquiry and investigation we find that no indictable offense has been committed within the limits of the county and that a further continuation of the present session of the grand jury is unnecessary. That the financial and agricultural condition of our county is gratifying to all our citizens. All of which is respectably submitted." There being no further business court adjourned *sine die*.

The first suit recorded was the case of Hall and Baker vs. William P. Walker, with confession of judgment by defendant in the sum of $[illegible]10.35.

On the 16th of March, 1858, a petition was received by the commissioners, signed by seventy-six voters of the county, asking them to call an election for the permanent location of a county seat. This request was brought about by a spirit of hostility manifested by the settlers of every other town, real or hypothetical, toward Tecumseh. As the petitions was signed by over two-thirds of the legal voters, the Commissioners were obliged to yield, and the desired election was accordingly called for August 2, 1858, the date of the next general election. The result of this ballot showed forty-six votes for Tecumseh, forty-seven for Kingston and three for Centreville. As no point received a majority of the votes cast, the seat of justice remained at Tecumseh. The town of Kingston, which contested the possession of the county seat so strongly, had no tangible existence at that time or afterward, except on paper. It was merely a relay post on an overland mail route between Brownville and Salt Lake, and the votes cast for it were, no doubt, "run in," as the political parlance of these more modern days would put it, by those interested.

The tax levy for 1858, was even less onerous than that for the preceding year, the total amount for county, State, school and road purposes being only $348.07.

In the fall of 1858, the settlers of Johnson County found that a sudden check had come to the era of prosperity, which had seemed assured. No homestead law, with its wise provisions, was in force in those days, and the new comers to this section who settled before the land had even been surveyed had in reality "squatted" on the premises, no government title strengthening their claim to the land they occupied. It was with no little alarm, therefore, that the settlers found that a sale of government lands in this district was advertised to take place at Nebraska City, in October. For them everything was at stake. They were obliged either to attend the sale and buy in the land they were located on or see their improvements fall into the hands of others without a penny in the way of remuneration. Many of them had no money available to make the purchase. Then it was that the pestiferous class who have earned the well-deserved title of "land-sharks" rose into prominence in this region. During the Mexican war the Government had issued large quantities of land warrants to the returning veterans of that campaign. These were largely bought up by speculators, and when the needy and anxious settler appeared at the land sale pondering how he could save his land and the improvements he had spent so much labor on, the warrant fiend would blandly suggest that he would lend him land warrants to purchase with. These warrants, with a face value of $150, were sold to the settlers at $200 each, with interest at the rate of *forty per cent*, the luckless settler giving his notes secured by the land thus bought for the payment of this heavy load. This chance, desperate as it was, was largely accepted. It was a hard day for the inhabitants of Johnson County. Dozens of the ablest settlers were forced to succumb under the grievous burden and became dispossessed of their premises. Prices depreciated and times became emphatically "hard."

Noble B. Strong resigned the shrievalty of the county November 20, 1858, and at a special election held January 17, 1859, N. T. Hallock was elected to fill the vacancy.

August 1, 1859, the third annual election came off, resulting in the choice of Joseph D. Muchmore, County Commissioner; Joseph Saunders, County Clerk; Milo K. Cody, Treasurer; Isaac Irwin, Sheriff; P. H. Riley, Surveyor; A. R. Hunt, Probate Judge; C. A. Goshen, Representative. J. B. Sharrett was appointed Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William P. Walker. The party lines in these elections were pretty closely drawn between Democrats and Republicans, the former electing a majority of the officers named.

The liquor question became the subject of considerable agitation in the county about this time, and the County Board, on the 7th of February, 1859, fixed the license of liquor dealers at $200, every six months.

The amount of county warrants issued for all purposes up to August, 1859, was $965.27.

The county grew considerably during the year 1859-60, and times became a little brighter. The tax levy for the latter year was much larger than any before, calling for the following amounts: County tax, $405.94; State tax, $202.96; School tax, $135.28, Road tax, $464.21. Total, $1,208.39.

Sundry improvements were made through the county during 1860. A good bridge was built at Helena, across the Nemaha, Nebraska City contributing liberally for this purpose. McClure and Root put up a saw mill on the river near the present town of Sterling, the only other institution of the kind in the county, at the time, being Maulding and Moore's mill, at Tecumseh, built in 1857.

A school census taken in the spring of 1861, showed a school population of 134.

The outbreak of the civil war inaugurated a period of activity throughout the county and improved the general condition of matters on the whole, though it brought with it at the same time an immense amount of turbulence and disorder. The part assumed by Johnson County in the Rebellion is not adequately set forth in the reports of the Adjutant General of the State for the reason that all enlistments from there were made at Nebraska City and Brownville. Probably fifty men, in all, entered the service from this county during the progress of the war, which was a sufficiently respectable showing considering the smallness of the population at the time. For a considerable portion of the four years of warfare this section of the country was under the rule of martial law.

The proximity to the Kansas and Missouri borders made it an attractive haven for the swarms of refugees who trooped out of the last named State. A strong feeling of distrust and apprehension was experienced by the settlers, who little liked the idea of harboring so many southern sympathizers. Soldiers stationed at Nebraska City kept the neighboring territory under strict surveillance, and made more than one foray down through Johnson County in search of deserters or copperheads. A mania for horse-thieving sprang up, which became almost an epidemic. Many settlers suffered severely from this evil. A mere suspicion that a certain party was friendly to the southern cause was sufficient excuse for the marauders to swoop down upon his barns and drive off the stock. Many therefore, prominent citizens of the county were implicated in these affairs, and when determined action was finally taken against the thieves there were sundry sudden exits from the county, on the part of those who had previously stood above suspicion. The fate of a party of these adventurous horse-fanciers in Pawnee County had a salutary effect in checking the evil, which at the close of the war had entirely died out. So indiscriminate did the offenses of various kinds at one time become that it was hard to tell whether friend or foe, refugee, jayhawker, soldier or settler, was the transgressing party.

One complication brought about by the civil war in various sections of Nebraska, was escaped entirely by Johnson County. There were no hostile Indians in this neighborhood to swoop down upon unprotected settlers or over-confident emigrants, and thus create the alarms so often experienced elsewhere. Further west, in Jefferson and Clay counties, troubles of this kind were not infrequent. The native tribe in this section prior to the white man's advent was the Otoes, who in 1854, were moved to their reservation in southern Gage County. During the early settlement these Indians were frequent visitors, but were always friendly. Every few months a band of Otoes would strike across to the Platte to visit the Pawnees, for whom they seemed to sustain a social affinity, and the Pawnees, a little later, would reciprocate the courtesy. Thus the Indian problem, so far as it affected Johnson County, was easily solved. The increase of white population gradually circumscribed their movements; their numbers, by the inexorable laws of progress, became gradually thinned out, and to-day but a paltry handful remain.

The passage of the homestead act in 1861 gave a great impetus to the county, much land within its limits being taken up under the provisions of that law.

In an unexpected burst of liberality the County Commissioners, January 6, 1862, increased the salary of the County Clerk to $125 per annum. The records do not show, however, whether the press of applicants was as eager in those days as at present or not.

The number of children of school age in the county, in the summer of 1862, was as follows: Helena, 30; Nemaha, 55; Todd Creek, 41; Vesta, 45; Weston, 27—total, 198.

The milling interest was active during the war. In 1863, James Woods built a sawmill at Butler. The following summer Solomon Gould put up one in Helena Precinct. The former was afterward (1865) transformed into a grist mill.

March 13, 1865, the commissioners authorized the collection of subscriptions for the purpose of constructing a bridge over the Nemaha, at Tecumseh, the city of Brownville donating $800 for the purpose.

At the termination of the war a genuine era of prosperity seemed to set in for Johnson County. This section of the country appeared to offer particular attractions to the returning soldiers who, armed with their pre-emption papers, came in large numbers to take up the vacant acres at that time so numerous. Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, sent many of these valuable settlers out, and to them is due much of the progress made by the county since. Those of the county's own sons who had gone out to fight and had been spared to return to more peaceful pursuits, were gladly welcomed. The names of those who entered the service from here will be found in the roster of State troops appended to the chapter on military affairs. As before said, however, Johnson County does not get its dues therein, as all were obliged to go to one of the river counties to be sworn in. Among the settlers who took up arms may be named, George W. Cody, G. P. Tucker, William Holden, William Powell, James Atkinson, L. Laflin, John Roberts, James Roberts, Alfred White, William Roberts, S. Crawley, L. Getz, N. T. Hallock, A. Bridges, J. H. Taylor and Samuel Ball.

In the election of 1860, Oscar Holden was elected County Commissioner, to succeed David McClure. Granville C. Brittain was appointed to succeed J. D. Muchmore, who had resigned March 9. James Robinson was elected Territorial Representative.

After the outbreak of the war, it had been asserted, there were hardly enough eligible men at home in the county to fill the various offices. The suffering community struggled on, however, under this disadvantage, and at the regular county and Territorial election, in August, 1861, Nathan Blakely was chosen Representative, Milo K. Cody, Probate Judge; James S. Daily, County Clerk; Isaac C. Deans, Sheriff; Thomas Donahoo, Treasurer. These men ran on the "Union" ticket. Mr. Donahoo removed from the Territory in the spring of 1862, and County Clerk Daily was appointed, June 9, to perform the duties of the Treasurer's office. James McPherson represented Johnson County this season in the Territorial Council, and James Robinson served in the lower house. J. B. Sharrett was re-elected County Commissioner.

James S. Daily, who seems to have possessed a versatile political genius, was appointed Probate Judge, January 6, 1863, to fill the unexpired term of M. K. Cody, resigned. Mr. Daily thus held the three most responsible positions in the county at once. In the annual election of 1863, George W. Delong was chosen Probate Judge; Ishmael Hickey, Sheriff; James S. Daily, Clerk; James Haworth, Treasurer, and Milo K. Cody, Representative. W. L. Dunlap was elected County Surveyor, an office which he held for a dozen years afterward.

In 1864, the "off year," John Bentz was made County Commissioner.

William A. Presson was appointed Sheriff of the County, to fill a vacancy in that office, July 3, 1865. At the regular election, in 1865, J. B. Sharrett was elected Commissioner; R. B. Presson, Treasurer; S. S. Rogers, Sheriff; G. W. Delong, Probate Judge; W. L. Dunlap, Surveyor, and Milo K. Cody, Representative. J. W. Benedict was appointed Commissioner, to fill a vacancy on the board.

It was at this time that the remarkable disappearance of James S. Daily occurred, an affair which has been a fruitful theme for discussion in Johnson County down to the present day. Mr. Daily was a prominent citizen of the county. He was engaged in the freighting business at Tecumseh, and, as has been shown above, filled several offices of trust. His reputation was universally that of a "good fellow," and nobody, as far as was known, had the slightest grudge to harbor against him. In September, 1865, Mr. Daily left Tecumseh one afternoon, in company with Mr. R. B. Presson, for Brownville, where the former expected to take the steamer for the East. Three days later Mr. Presson returned, but Daily was never heard of again. Not the slightest trace of his movements could be unearthed. Mr. Presson's testimony was that on reaching Brownville, Daily had boarded a steamer and left the same day. Residents of Brownville, where both men were well known, asserted, however, that while Presson had been seen there, Daily had not, that no boat came down the river that day, nor for several days subsequently. Daily's accounts were audited and found correct, with one or two trifling discrepancies, so that the idea of intentional flight received no support. His effects were divided up among parties claiming to hold a bill of sale covering them. The Masons, to which order Daily belonged, instituted a most thorough, but unavailing search. Years afterward, while some railroad grading was being done east of Tecumseh, a skeleton was unearthed, which, it was insinuated, might have been Daily's. Skeletons tell no tales, however, and the vital question of what became of Jim Daily? will never be answered, in all probability, until the day for the solution of all mysteries. J. H. Presson, a relative of the man who accompanied Daily on his last trip, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the county on the 10th of October.

At the contingent State election held June 2, 1866, 197 votes were cast in Johnson County. David Butler, Republican candidate for Governor, received 121, and J. Sterling Morton, Democrat, 76. A. W. Gray had 116 votes, and Israel Loomis 76, for Representative. The vote on the adoption of the State Constitution stood: For, 108; against, 69.

At the Territorial election, October 9, 1866, 181 votes were polled. A. S. Stewart received 103 majority for Councilman; A. W. Gray, 74 majority for Representative. Oscar Holden was given 86 majority for State Senator. Andrew Cook was elected County Commissioner.

The annual election of 1867 was held October 8. It resulted in a victory for the Republican ticket, by an average majority of 80 in a vote of 277. J. B. Sharrett was chosen Commissioner; G. W. Delong, Probate Judge; J. H. Presson, County Clerk; A. Bivens, Treasurer; S. S. Rogers, Sheriff; H. B. Tingle, Coroner; W. L. Dunlap, Surveyor. For the $3,000 court house loan, 178; against, 57. B. F. Perkins was appointed Superintendent of Instruction. The following year, 416 votes were cast at the October election. Isham Reavis received 130 majority over E. A. Ellsworth, for Senator from the Third District. Hinman Rhodes was elected Representative, and F. A. Gue, County Commissioner.

In April, 1869, the Commissioners submitted a proposition to the people of the county to vote on the issuance of bonds in aid of a railroad from Nebraska City to Marysville. The election was held May 29, and resulted adversely to the proposition. On the 30th of July, 1870, a vote was had on the proposition to issue $100,000 in bonds to the Brownville & Fort Kearney Railroad, carrying in the affirmative by a vote of 261 to 156. As the road was never built, the bonds were not given over. In 1871, the county voted $100,000 in aid of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, which was built the next year through the county.

The first iron bridge in the county was put up in 1869, at Tecumseh. The same year William Mann built a flouring mill near Sterling, on the river.

At the county election, in 1869, Andrew Bivens was re-elected Treasurer; Charles R. Bryant, Sheriff; Isaac C. Lawrence, Probate Judge; Charles Woodley, County Clerk; W. L. Dunlap, Surveyor; Andrew Cook, County Commissioner.

In 1870 George P. Tucker was chosen State Senator and Hinman Rhodes, Representative. J. B. Sharrett again became Commissioner.

The election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention occurred May 2, 1871. Oliver P. Mason received 243 votes as Delegate from the Tenth Senatorial District and W. Curtis 239 as Delegate from the Fourteenth Representative District. John Wilson had ninety-four majority as Delegate from Johnson County.

The vote on the adoption of the new constitution, September 19, 1871, stood: For, 226; against, 360.

The regular fall election, October 10, resulted in the election of Charles Woodley, Clerk; Andrew Bivens, Treasurer; E. D. Phillips, Probate Judge; C. P. Faux, Sheriff; F. A. Gue, Commissioner; S. Wolford, Superintendent of Instruction; W. L. Dunlap, Surveyor; J. M. Hanna, Coroner. Total vote, 644.

The county election, October 8, 1872, brought out 720 votes. Job A. Dillon was elected Senator from the Tenth District, comprising Johnson, Otoe and Pawnee counties, by 307 majority. For Representative Fourteenth District, M. H. Sessions; Representative Sixth District, L. H. Laflin; Commissioner, J. W. Roberts.

The Presidential election, November 5, called out 743 votes. The Republican electors received 564 and the Democratic 179.

The fall election, October 17, 1873, brought out 817 votes. The result was as follows: J. S. Dew, County Clerk; C. S. Phillips, Treasurer; J. W. Buffum, Judge; H. E. Taylor, Sheriff; W. L. Dunlap, Surveyor; J. L. Miller, Coroner; Commissioner First District, S. Wolford; Second District, W. C. Jolly; County Superintendent of Schools, W. Wightman.

A year later the question of calling a Constitutional Convention was again submitted to the people with the following vote in the county: For a Constitutional Convention, 244; against, 77.

For Senator from the Tenth District, Rufus Abbott was elected by a majority of 67; for Representative Fourteenth District, T. P. Chapman; Sixth District, Charles A Holmes; County Commissioner, S. Wolford; Coroner, C. K. Chubbuck.

In 1874 and 1875 the grasshopper scourge became prominent. Much damage was done in Johnson County, although nothing to compare with that in other quarters. Many settlers left during those years, discouraged at the failure of their crops.

April 6, 1875, W. L. Dunlap and D. P. Henry were elected Delegates to the State Constitutional Convention at Lincoln. In the fall election this year (October 12) a total vote of 886 was polled, the Republican ticket being elected by an average majority of 200. The lucky men were: W. H. Somers, Representative Fourth District; J. S. Dew, County Clerk; J. W. Buffum, Treasurer; D. P. Henry, Probate Judge; H. E. Taylor, Sheriff; C. A. Corbin, County Superintendent; W. P. Cole, Surveyor; Coroner, G. W. Delong; County Commissioner, J. H. Hempler. On the adoption of the proposed constitution the result was: For, 568; against, 127.

In the centennial year politics were quiet, but at the presidential election, November 7, 1,073 votes were cast, the Hayes electors having 697 and Tilden 376. For State Senator, T. W. Pepoon, of Pawnee, received 254 majority over J. L. Edwards. W. R. Spicknell and W. H. Doolittle were made Representatives. For Commissioner Second District, David S. Warner had 682 votes to E. A. Ellsworth's 396.

The Republican majority in the election, November 6, 1877, averaged 200 out of 981 votes cast. William A. Campbell was elected County Clerk; M. V. Easterday, Treasurer; D. P. Henry, Judge; C. H. Halstead, Sheriff; George B. Foster, Superintendent of Schools; W. L. Dunlap, Surveyor; D. R. Ball, Commissioner; T. G. Roberts, Coroner; J. M. Borland, Representative Fourth District; J. B. Pepoon, Senator Eighteenth District.

In 1878 Governor Nance received 204 majority in Johnson County in a total poll of 998. B. F. Dorsey was elected Senator in the Eighteenth District · S. B. Starrett and W. R. York, Representatives from the Fourth District; J. W. McIntyre and R. F. Curry were chosen County Commissioners.

The Republicans carried the county again in 1879 by about 400 majority, 1,316 votes being cast. W. H. Strong was elected Commissioner; William A. Campbell, Clerk; M. V. Easterday, Treasurer; D. P. Henry, Judge; C. H. Halstead, Sheriff; E. S. Reed, Probate Judge; C. K. Chubbuck, Coroner; W. L. Dunlap, Surveyor; George B. Foster, Superintendent of Schools.

R. F. Curry was re-elected Commissioner by 244 majority in 1880; J. R. Erwin, for State Senator, had 468 majority in Johnson and 315 in Pawnee; J. S. Dew and A. A. Carman received respectively 497 and 460 majority for representatives. The total vote was 1,647.

Last fall (1881) there were 1,617 votes polled, the highest number in the history of the county. Republican majority on the State ticket, 639. The county contest was between the so-called "Third Termers" and the "Antis," the former being the party nominees of the Republicans and the latter a combination of disaffected Republicans and Democrats. The opposition succeeded in electing George C. Zutavern, County Treasurer to succeed M. V. Easterday, but the balance of the straight ticket was successful, comprising William A. Campbell, Clerk; C. H. Halstead, Sheriff; D. P. Henry, Judge; O. A. Noble, County Superintendent of Schools; Clark Wicks, Surveyor; C. K. Chubbuck, Coroner, and R. S. Rimer, Commissioner.

EDUCATIONAL.

The advantages possessed by Johnson County, in the way of school facilities, are many and obvious. The excellent system of public schools adopted by the State affords little ground for complaint at the educational methods adopted anywhere within its borders, provided, of course, the proper officials are conscientious in carrying out their duty. The first schoolhouse built in the county was, as elsewhere stated, put up by Isaac C. Lawrence in 1856. The increase of schools and school districts kept pace with the growth of the county, and from the latest returns at hand, the present number in the county is found to be sixty-seven districts, all but two of which are supplied with suitable buildings. The census returns, as shown by the Assessors' reports for 1881, give 3,308 children of school age within the county. In 1880 the average attendance at the schools was 1,033 out of a total attendance of 2,019. Remembering that Johnson County is strictly an agricultural region, this proportion does not indicate any neglect of opportunities. Thirty-nine male and sixty-six female pedagogues were employed in shaping the adolescent minds, the males receiving $4,736 and the females $6,130 annually for their services. The total value of all school buildings possessed by the county, as assessed, was, in 1880, $24,300, and that of the school sites, $1,540 The only graded schools in the county are two at Tecumseh and one at Sterling. Tecumseh's two schools have 395 scholars, and one male and four female teachers.

RAILROADS.

Johnson County contains at present about forty miles of railroad within its boundaries. There has never been any great amount of excitement wasted on the subject of railroads here, though the county has willingly donated to enterprises which seemed worthy. A line of road was located through the county in 1869 which was expected to run from Nebraska City to some point in Kansas. The road, however, never became an entity. In 1871 the Atchison & Nebraska Road was surveyed and located through the county, and on the 25th of April, 1872, was opened through to Tecumseh. It runs diagonally through the county from southeast to northwest. One hundred thousand dollars in bonds were given this road by Johnson County. In 1872 the Brownville & Fort Kearney Road was surveyed and located, and $100,000 was voted in aid of the enterprise; but as the road was not built, the bonds were never delivered. In the spring of 1880 the Atchison & Nebraska Road passed into the hands of the Burlington & Missouri River Company, by whom it is now operated. The Burlington Company is also building an extension through from Nemaha City to Tecumseh, the iron on which will be laid in the spring of 1882. This will be of material benefit to the latter point, as well as to the county generally. Rumors of other possible railroad movements are at present rife, but as rumors do not come within the province of history, there is no need of their repetition here.

The present valuation of railroad property in the county is $128,413.92.

POPULATION.

Johnson County has increased, of late years, in population at a steady rate, the figures indicating neither a mushroom growth nor yet a lack of progressiveness. In 1856 there were probably not over 100 persons in the county, all told. This number was increased in 1860 at the time of taking the United States census to 528. Ten years later the government count showed 3,429 inhabitants. The State census of 1874 gave the number as 4,644, that of 1875, 4,862; and in 1878 there were 5,338. The census taken last summer, under direction of the State, showed the following figures relative to the present population of the county:—

TOWNSHIPS.	POPULATION.
Vesta	1,034
Todd Creek	1,295
Nemaha	2,183
Lincoln	594
Spring Creek	568
Helena	742
Sterling	1,345
Total,	7,761

The number of births in the county during the year ending April 1, 1881, was 225; and the number of deaths during the same period, eighty-one.

One peculiarity of the population of Johnson County is the unusual percentage of native-born inhabitants, they forming about eighty-five per cent of the total. For a Western county this is a large average. Another striking fact is that 1,961 of the inhabitants, or about twenty-five per cent, are natives of Illinois. In fact the four States of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Ohio, may be said to have furnished the bulk of Johnson County's settlers.

FINANCIAL.

The general financial condition of the county may be characterized as excellent. As a rule taxes have ranged comparatively low and the county indebtedness has never become a question of deep gravity. No official breaches of trust have occurred to complicate matters, the treasurer's books showing a clean record on this score for the twenty-five years of county life. The present bonded indebtedness of the county amounts to $102,000, all issued in aid of the building of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad. This amount can not be increased. Ten per cent of the sum matures in November, 1882, and one-tenth each year thereafter, the bonds drawing ten per cent interest. the figures for 1881 show a total realty valuation of $1,258,083 and a personal valuation of $590,988, making the total assessment $1,849,071. The average assessed value being only about one-fifth the real figures, the total valuation of property in the county is somewhere in the neighborhood of nine millions. There are 228,895 acres of land in the county subject to taxation. The tax levy for 1881 for State and county purposes amounted to twenty-four and one-half mills. The amount of the school fund is $17,395. The total levy for 1881 was $56,619. The county takes no little pride in pointing to the fact that its bonds are quoted at seven or eight cents above par, while the warrants are worth full face value.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The live stock interest has become yearly a more important factor in the interests of Johnson County. The excellent grazing facilities and mild climate tend to make this line of enterprise probably more uniformly remunerative than any other, The following figures from the returns for 1881, will give an idea of the extent of this interest:

Number of horses in county	4,498
Value of horses in county	$12[illegible]
Number of cattle in county	12,739
Value of cattle in county	$103,871
Number of mules in county	412
Value of mules in county	$15,610
Number of sheep in county	6,433
Value of sheep in county	$4,815
Number of hogs in county	19,981
Value of hogs in county	$90,793

The distribution of the land lying within the county is shown to be as follows:

Acres improved	86,421
Value	$355,357
Acres unimproved	142,524
Value	$456,654
Total number of acres	228,945
Value	$812,011

The number of village lots in the county is:

Improved lots	635
Value	$108,681
Unimproved lots	1,268
Value	$16,496
Total number of lots	1,903
Total value	$125,177

The agricultural resources of the county may be readily seen from the table of crop statistics given herewith. That this is a part of the great American "corn belt" may be seen from the fact that the production for the year given, was on an average of nearly fifty bushels to the acre. These are the figures for 1880:

Acres of barley grown	2,103
Bushels of barley grown	31,895
Acres of corn grown	45,264
Bushels of corn grown	2,166,868
Acres of oats grown	5,406
Bushels of oats grown	123,151
Acres of wheat grown	16,614
Bushels of wheat grown	147,461
Acres of rye grown	[illegible]
Bushels of rye grown	[illegible]
Number of acres cultivated	[illegible]
Production, bushels	[illegible]

The acreage for 1881 was: Wheat, 12,181 acres; corn, 41,101 acres; oats, 3,473 acres; barley, 1,334 acres; meadow, 767 acres; rye, 678 acres; millet, 196 acres; sorghum, 5 acres.

The number of fruit trees in the county in 1881, was 105,268; number of forest trees, 650,452; number of grapevines, 2,477. There are about 700 miles of hedge in the county.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

The Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Society was organized in 1869, E. A. Ellsworth, President; Cyrus Douglas, Secretary. The present membership is thirty, and the officers for 1882 are W. R. Harris, President; A. Salzman, Vice-President; J. W. Taylor, Secretary; J. S. Dew, Treasurer. The society has held twelve fairs, only omitting to hold an exhibition in 1871. The last one was held September 21–24, inclusive. It was very successfully managed, the premiums amounting to $2,000. The grounds of the society adjoin Tecumseh on the northwest, the improvements consisting of two halls and a good one-half mile track. The present membership is about thirty, and the society is in every way a county institution.

TECUMSEH.

The County Medical Society was organized May 9, 1879. W. F. Lee, President; A. Shipman, Secretary; G. L. Skinkle, Treasurer. At present there is a membership of nine, with the following officers: A. Shipman, President; D. R. Ball, Treasurer; T. E. Fairall, Secretary. This is a society which is peculiarly useful in a new country, to guard the community against the practices of quacks and charlatans, and it has already done some work in this direction.

The Johnson County Woman Suffrage Society was organized May 10, 1881, with a membership of thirty. Mrs. J. F. Holmes was the first President, and Miss Mary Fairbrother, Secretary. The meetings of the society were held semi-monthly for seven months, and once a month since. The election in November resulted in the re-election of the President, and as the Secretary declined re-election, Mrs. Anna Ayers was elected. A county convention was held in December, and several prominent speakers from abroad addressed the society. There is now a membership of fifty.

TECUMSEH.

The site of the town of Tecumseh has been a point of settlement from the earliest history of the county. Some of the first comers of this region put up their log cabins on this spot. Situated on the old Brownville and Marysville trail, much travel passed through the point, and the nucleus once formed, the development of a town was a matter of course. Old John Maulding—once a prominent citizen, and a pioneer of Johnson County, but now a beneficiary of the town's charity through the vicissitudes of fortune—laid out the town site of Tecumseh in the summer of 1856. The name first given to the town was "Frances," in honor of the wife of Gen. Johnson, for whom the county had been named. The following year, however, the name of Tecumseh was fastened upon the embryo town, history having linked the name of the noted redskin warrior in indissoluble association with that of the General referred to above.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement here was of the crudest character, half a dozen log structures of the most unpretentious character, comprising all there was of it. Of these original "land marks," but one remains, that being now a portion of the Sherman House, a leading hotel of the place. John Maulding kept store here for the benefit of the handful of inhabitants, and also of the traveling public, who were numerous. Tecumseh became gradually a favorite stopping place for voyagers, to or from Brownville, and within a year after its location, had easily surpassed all aspiring rivals in the county, of which there were not a few. On the 13th of February, the county seat was located here by an act of the Legislature of that date, and a slight impetus was immediately given to its rising fortunes by the prestige thus acquired. This fact gave rise to a profound feeling of jealousy on the part of other settlements in the county, culminating, as is stated elsewhere, in the calling of an election August 2, 1858, for the purpose of settling the dispute. The result of this election perpetuated Tecumseh's title as shire town, and marked it out in advance, as the leading point in the county for all time.

William P. Walker was commissioned Postmaster at Tecumseh in May, 1857. Previous to that time, those of the inhabitants who had correspondence with the outside world, either went to Brownville for it or awaited the semi-occasional visits of the overland mail carrier. Mail facilities through this county were very crude for a number of years. It was, in fact, late in the sixties before anything like a perfect system was brought into effective service. Late in 1856, a wooden bridge was thrown across the Nemaha, at this point, which was replaced by a more substantial and elaborate structure in 1866, the city of Brownville contributing $800 for the purpose. The trade of this point and that of many other diminutive settlements south and west of Tecumseh centered in Brownville, whose merchants at that time showed commendable energy in securing all the patronage possible, where enterprise could do it.

In 1857, the first attempt was made to utilize the water-power furnished by the Nemaha River, Messrs. Maulding & Moore putting up a saw-mill at Tecumseh. This ran at intervals until 1867, when Alexander and S. W. Bivens erected a grist mill on its site, the latter still in operation by William H. Brandon.

Hard times fell to the lot of the early settlers of Tecumseh for many years. The opening of the war found it a struggling hamlet of about 100 persons, away from all important lines of communication, harassed by the presence of refugees, horse-thieves and militia in turn. As the war progressed, considerable freighting was carried on through the town, between the river points and the military posts upon the frontier. At the close of the Rebellion, the town picked up quite rapidly, many soldiers coming out to the county to take up land or enter business. Among these acquisitions may be named F. A. Gue, John Wilson, W. G. Swan, Joseph Buffun, D. P. Henry, J. S. Dew, W. L. Dunlap, W. H. Doolittle, M. V. Easterday, C. A. Holmes and R. Bryson.

The first church building—Catholic—was erected in Tecumseh in 1868. The iron bridge, which spans the Nemaha at this point was finished in 1869.

In 1868, bonds were issued by the county for the erection of a court house at Tecumseh,and the present building was put up. The cost of this building, of which H. P. Bickford was builder, was $2,800. It is a square frame structure of two stories, with a cupola above, and though not particularly ornate to-day, was, no doubt, considered a grand improvement at the time of its completion. The first newspaper was also started in Tecumseh in 1868.

The town of Tecumseh was incorporated on the 4th of February, 1867, Alexander Bivens, R. B. Presson, S. L. Ward, Seymour S. Rodgers and Darius Cody being chosen Trustees.

The approach of railroad connections first started Tecumseh into a rapid growth. The Atchison & Nebraska Railroad was surveyed through the town in 1871. This fact made business brisk, and brought in a rapid influx of strangers. In that year the town was organized under a city form of government, with C. R. Bryant, as Mayor. This was continued down to 1880, when, owing to action of the Legislature, in limiting the population of cities of the second class, to places of 1,500 inhabitants and over, Tecumseh was obliged to take a back seat again, and renew the town government. This change was due to the criminal negligence of the census taker appointed to count noses, he being only able to discover 1,450 inhabitants. This lack of enterprise or ignorance of mathematical principles, whichever it was, deprived several ambitious citizens of the chance of filling the mayoralty for some years to come.

April 25, 1872, the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad ran its first train of cars into Tecumseh, and the event was celebrated by a grand excursion to Atchison, 500 citizens availing themselves of the opportunity to travel.

In the fall of 1875, a disastrous conflagration swept away the block of buildings between the Sherman and Centennial Hotels. The apprehension over another such calamity, led to the purchase of a chemical fire engine, which at present, constitutes the equipment of Tecumseh's fire department. The citizens of Johnson held a grand rally at Tecumseh on the 4th of July, 1876, on which occasion, Hon. Andrew Cook delivered a succinct and interesting history of Johnson County, written for the occasion, by suggestion of the Governor.

There have been no startling crimes in the history of Johnson County. The only case of murder in later days was that which happened in Tecumseh, June 25, 1880, resulting from an excess of political excitement. On the day mentioned, a brickmaker named W. F. Parker, while intoxicated, became involved in a quarrel with Fred Blum, blows being exchanged by the two. Blum gathered a crowd of sympathizers, and started in pursuit of Parker, whom his son Elmer, a youth of seventeen, was leading home. In the skirmish which ensued, one Henry Parrish struck young Parker with a large stone, from the effects of which he died. The parties of this unprovoked assault were Henry Parrish, Fred Blum, George Sohler, John Place, Senett Hill and Thomas Sortel. Parrish got fifteen years in the State Penitentiary, while the others were let off with thirty days in the county jail, and a fine of $100 each. This murder created great excitement, and resulted in closing up the saloons in the town for one year afterward.

The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad is at present engaged in constructing a line of road from Nemaha City to Tecumseh, the road being practically finished to the latter point. Whether it is to be continued on west or not, has not as yet been made known.

The first brick buildings in Tecumseh were erected in 1872, by Woodruff Bros., and C. A. Holmes. It was not until the past year, however, that the era of architectural improvement fully set in. During that season, improvements, in the way of brick business blocks, fine dwellings and other changes were made to the extent, it is estimated, of $100,000.

LOCAL MATTERS.

. During the maintenance of a city form of government at Tecumseh, the office of Mayor was filled successively by C. R. Bryant, Kyron Tierney, E. W. Metcalf, J. H. Crow, Charles Woodley, Frederick Halsey, Andrew Cook and W. G. Swan. William P. Walker, J. H. Presson, George W. Delong and L. M. Davis, have filled the Postmaster's chair, the latter, present incumbent, having served for twelve years in that capacity.

Tecumseh, as it stands to-day, is indeed an attractive town. Situated on high, rolling ground, on the east bank of the Nemaha, the ample stores and neat, cheerful dwellings of its 2,000 inhabitants are visible from a long distance in the country on either side. The population of town is composed in a great measure of native Americans and the air of enterprise everywhere manifest, gives the stranger a most agreeable impression. A large business is done here in almost every line of trade. Two good-sized flouring mills, the Tecumseh, steam power, run by James Hill, and the Centennial, water power, owned and operated by William H. Brandon, do a thriving trade and afford a convenient market for the neighboring farmers. A substantial iron foundry, established some five years since, does the necessary casting and repairing for the community. Three capacious grain elevators, erected since the advent of the railroad, are kept pretty generally filled with Johnson County products. There are in successful operation two banks, the substantial private house of Russell, Holmes & Co. (W. H. Russell and C. A. Holmes), established in 1871, and the Farmer's Bank, J. S. Dew, cashier, started in 1880. The town supports three hotels, known as the Sherman, Caledonia and Centennial. The business houses of the place are chiefly located on the four sides of the court house square. There are at present in the town, six dry goods stores, nine groceries, four hardware houses, three drug stores, three livery stables, five restaurants, three furniture houses, three boot and shoe stores, two clothing stores, three saloons, two barber shops, two carriage and farm implement houses, a marble yard and a number of generel stores. Three newspapers, the Tecumseh *Chieftain*, Tecumseh *Torchlight* and Johnson County *Journal*, help to advertise the town's advantages. The spiritual wants of the community are fully met, as will be shown by the existence of seven church societies, Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian, Methodist, Universalist and Episcopalian. The professians are represented by eleven lawyers and thirteen physicians.

The Masonic orders are represented by Mount Horeb Commandery. K. T.; Furnas Chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons; Tecumseh Lodge, No. 17, A., F. & A. M.; and flourishing lodges of the Odd Fellow, Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor organizations. There is also a solid Red Ribbon Temperance Club and a flourishing County Woman's Suffrage Association. The Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, founded twelve years ago, holds a yearly exhibit at the grounds near town.

The future prospects of Tecumseh are bright. Inhabited by energetic and ambitious citizens, with a good trade already secured and the prospect of ample railroad accommodations in the near future, there is no apparent reason why the town should not continue to progress in the coming years as it has for the last decade past.

First and foremost it is the county seat. Besides a neat court house, built in 1868, there is a solid stone jail building, erected in 1873.

Another ornament to the village is the large two-story stone structure standing on a high eminence to the northeast, and used for educational purposes. It was built in 1872 at a cost of $6,000. Four grades, comprising the grammar department, are taught in it, this and the primary school being under the general supervision of W. C. Moyer. He has three assistants. The attendance at the grammar school is 250. The primary school building was erected in 1881, the 100 scholars being taught by Miss Bella Davis. Tecumseh is growing so rapidly that additional school facilities are found to be necessary, and a third building will very soon be erected.

THE PRESS.

This county, as are all other thrifty and wide awake counties in the West, is amply supplied with newspapers, the present number of self-sustaining journals having been reached with perhaps less than the usual percentage of failures.

The first taste given the inhabitants of Johnson County in the newspaper line was in 1867, when a sheet was published in Brownville, under the name of the Tecumseh *Journal*, and sent over to the county for distribution. This plan failed to work acceptably, and in 1868 the Tecumseh *Gazette* was established under the management of Messrs Presson & Andrews. This was the first paper published in the county and it thrived well until a disastrous conflagration in September, 1869, wiped out the office and closed the *Gazette*.

The second attempt in journalism was made by the Messrs. G.W. & F. M. Fairbrother, who in November, 1869, started the Tecumseh *Chieftain*, now the oldest paper in the county. Barrow & Crow succeeded the Fairbrothers in 1874, and were in turn succeeded by John Hassler. The present editor, Mr. A. H. Swart, took possession in 1881. The *Chieftain* of to-day is a bright, newsy and flourishing sheet, Republican in politics, and will probably continue to thrive with the lively town in which it is located. Its form is a six-column quarto, and it is the official organ of the county.

The Tecumseh *Herald* was started in 1872 by Wilson & Ferguson, was taken charge of in 1874 by F. M. Ferguson, and three years later passed out of existence.

The *Johnson County Journal*, the only Democratic paper at the county seat, was founded in March, 1879, by J. W. Barnhart and Charles W. Pool. In 1881, Mr. Barnhart retired and Mr. Pool, the present editor and proprietor assumed charge. The paper has a large and growing patronage and influence, and may be set down as one of the permanent institutions of the county. Its form is a six-column quarto.

The *Torchlight* was started at Tecumseh in 1880, by F. M. & A. G. Fairbrother, and is in an apparently flourishing condition. It is Republican in politics and enterprising in character.

CHURCHES.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized June 26, 1870, with nineteen members. Rev. A. T. Wood preached at this place for nearly two years as stated supply. Rev. A. S. Powell succeeded him and preached three years; was succeeded by Rev. A. B. Struthers, who stayed one year. Mr. Struthers was followed by Rev. A. F. Randolph, who remained four years as the regularly installed pastor. He was followed by Rev. C. D. Jeffries, who has now the society in charge. Services were first held in the court house. In the fall of of 1873, a church was erected 32x48 feet. There are now eighty-six members with a good congregation each Sabbath.

There is also an organization seven miles southeast of Tecumseh, known as the Simeon Church; organized with nine members in 1872. The few members there have not been able to do anything more than to keep up the organization.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodists organized a mission at Tecumseh as early as 1865, Rev. L. F. Britt, the present presiding elder of the district, first conducting services here. It was made a station in 1873, and Rev. D. B. Lake was its first settled pastor. He was followed in turn by Revs. J. H. Martin, David Hart, S. P. Wilson, P. C. Johnson, J. H. Presson and L. Laverty. In the fall of 1880, the society erected their present building. The membership of the church is 110.

St. Andrews Church (*R. C.*)—A mission was formed in 1866, and a church building erected in Tecumseh in 1868. It was dedicated by Father Emmanuel, and cost $700. This was the first church building erected in the county. The mission, at present, consists of all stations in Johnson County, and one station in Gage County, with an aggregate membership of 1,000 souls. The first resident priest was Father McCarthy, who served from 1876–'78. During the latter year Father James McNally, the present incumbent, assumed charge of the mission. The increase in membership since the organization of the mission in 1866 has been over 500 per cent. The church is in so flourishing a condition that it is the purpose to soon erect a good edifice with a seating capacity of 400.

The Episcopal Mission—was organized in June, 1881, by Rev. M. F. Carey, of Falls City, who still has charge of it. Services are held in Armory Hall. At present about a dozen members are connected with the mission. A church edifice is about to be erected, nearly a sufficient sum of money having been already subscribed.

Universalist Church.—In December, 1877, Mrs. Caroline A. Soule, of New York, organized a Universalist society in Tecumseh, which is still in a flourishing state. It now numbers thirty members, and services are held for the present in the Baptist Church. Mrs. Mary J. DeLong has been pastor of the society since 1879.

The Christian Church, of Tecumseh, put up the first structure owned by that denomination in the county in 1871. The cost of building was $1,800, all of which was raised by voluntary contribution among resident members of the order, which is now in a satisfactory condition. Rev. E. A. Parkinson conducts their services at present. The second Presbyterian Church in the county was built at Tecumseh, in 1873, by the society at that place, involving an expenditure of $2,650.

The Baptists have had an organization for a number of years. A brick church was built by them in 1880. They have no pastor at present.

SOCIETIES.

Grand Chapter of Nebraska, (Royal Arch Masons). Charter granted in July, 1872. The present membership is forty-four, with officers as follows: Sam'l P. Davidson, H. P.; Robt. G. Work, K.; Titus V. Hare, S.; Wm. H. Hassett, T.; H. Muhlenbrock, Sec.; K. Tierney, C. H.; A. Canfield, P. S.; J. D. Russell, R. A. C.; J. S. Dew, G. M. 3d Vail; M. V. Easterday, G. M. 2d Vail; S. F. Holmes, G. M., 1st Vail; A. Storms, Guard. The Masons hold their meetings in a good hall in Russell & Holmes' block, and are one of the strongest societies in Tecumseh.

Tecumseh Lodge, No. 17 (A., F. & A. M.)—Organized October 3, 1867, S. L. F. Ward, W. M.; John R. Patrick, S. W.; Clarence Gillespie, J. W.; E. A. Ellsworth, Treas., A. W. Buffum, Sec. Present officers: S. P. Davidson, W. M.; Charles A. Holmes, S. W.; Jas. A. Phelan, J. W.; Cornelius Woodley, Treas.; Wm. L. Dunlap, Sec. The membership is ninety, the surplus fund of the lodge being $1,500.

Harmony Encampment, No. 6 (I.O.O.F.)—Instituted October 9, 1872, with the following officers: J. J. Taylor, C. P.; A. S. Powell, H. P.; C. S. Tietsort, S. W.; S. F. Holmes, J. W.; Max Kohn, Scribe; Wm. Beatty, Treas. The encampment now numbers thirty members, officered as follows: G. C. Ross, C. P.; O. S. Mason, H. P.; G. K. Ubben, S. W.; B. F. Pope, Scribe; H. A. Miles, Treas.; P. E. Dutcher, J. W. The Odd Fellows have a fine hall in the Farmer's Bank building. They own all the fixings and are in first-class shape, financially and every other way.

Hamlin Lodge, No. 24 (I.O.O.F.)—Instituted January 27, 1871. First officers: A. Bivens, N. G.; Wm. Beatty, V. G.; E. Keplinger, Sec.; Geo. Beatty, Treas. The lodge has now a membership of fifty-eight, with the following officers: J. C. Ross, N. G.; J. R. Hoar, V. G.; B. F. Pope, Sec.; H. A. Miles, Treas.

G. A. R.—Organized in May, 1879, with officers as follows: D. P. Henry, C.; F. L. Gue, S. V.; J. P. Kiler, J. V.; P. H. Cody, A.; J. G. Jones, Q. M.; W. L. Dunlap, C.; P. M. Brigham, S.; M. B. Easterday, O. of D.; Charles Halstead, O. of G.; S. C. Wariner, S. M. The G. A. R. was organized with twenty-nine charter members and now has a membership of fifty-nine, with officers as below: C. A. Holmes, P. C.; F. L. Gue, S. V.; J. P. Kiler, J. V.; S. C. Wariner, A.; J. M. Biggs, Q. M.; D. W. Lyle, S.; W. L. Dunlap, C.; Jasper Stone, O. of D.; Lea Woodruff, O. of G.; John Albright, S. M.; T. J. Alexander, Q. M. S. The armory is situated in Russell & Holmes' block, on Third street, and is conveniently fitted up for the purposes to which it is put.

Tecumseh Lodge No. 17, *K. of P.*—Organized March 30, 1874. First officers: George C. Wilson, C. C.; L. M. Davis, V. C.; W. R. Spicknall, P.; J. S. Dew, K. R. & S.; William Beatty, M. of F.; C. Woodley, M. of E.; G. Roberts, M. of A.; W. H. Townsend, I. G.; A. F. Peabody, O. G. At present the lodge has sixty-three members in good standing, and is in a flourishing condition. Present officers: V. D. Metcalfe, D. D. G. C.; S. R. Campbell, P. C.; S. A. Easterday, C. C.; G. W. Tierney, V. C.; E. H. Holden, K. R. & S.; J. S. Dew, M. of E.; J. L. Reese, M.

of F.; C. M. Wilson, P.; C. N. Halsted, M. of A.; J. Soule, I. G.; J. Kelly, O. G.

Hope Lodge No. 15, Daughters of Rebecca.—Instituted March 3, 1880. It now has a membership of twenty-four, with the following officers: Lela Woodruff, N. G.; Augusta A. Pope, V. G.; P. E. Dutcher, Sec.; M. E. Dutcher, Treas.

Equitable Aid Union—Lily of the Valley Union No. 191—Organized December 4, 1880. It has at present forty-five members. Officers at organization: Keyron Tierney, P.; T. P. Lester, V. P.; P. E. Dutcher, Auxiliary; J. H. Burtch, Treas.; H. K. Seare, Sec.; George Hill, Accountant; Mrs. Mary Dutcher, Chap.; D. B. Bush, Warden; Frank Arby, Watchman; Mrs. M. A. Burtch, Advocate; C. C. Woodruff, Chancellor. This is a benevolent as well as a secret organization with insurance combined.

Tecumseh Lodge No. 1,348 (K. of H.)—Organized January 29, 1879, with the following officers: J. A. Green, S. P. D.; George M. Buffum, D.; J. R. Coykendall, V. D.; James Hill, A. D.; J. Groff, C.; B. F. Pope, G.; J. W. Taylor, R.; E. Spiech, F. R.; J. W. Buffum, Treas.; A. White, G.; J. S. Arnup, S. J. Groff, B. F. Pope, J. R. Coykendall, Trustees; Dr. W. F. Lee, M. Ex. Present number of members forty-eight. Present officers: J. C. Ross, P. D.; J. Groff, D.; D. R. Bush, V. D.; J. S. Bennet, A. D.; E. L. Winsor, R.; C. K. Chubbuck, F. R.; James Hill, Treas.; Joseph Duncan, Chap.; J. H. Burtch, G.; G. M. Buffum, Gd.; William Runnion, S.; C. K. Chubbuck, M. Ex.; J. Groff, B. F. Pope, and J. W. Buffum, Trustees; J. C. Ross, R. G. L.; J. W. Taylor, A. G. L.

The Cemetery Association was organized May 3, 1876. Its grounds, consisting of ten acres of land, are situated on a hill overlooking the town from the northeast, and are laid out in walks and planted with shade trees. Present officers: T. Appelgate, Pres.; M. B. Easterday, V. P.; L. M. Davis, Treas.; S. A. Easterday, Clerk.

The W. C. T. U. of Tecumseh was organized March, 1877. Weekly meetings have been held since. Much work has been done. A library of 300 books was purchased the first year, to which additions have been made from time to time. Probably not less than $1,000 has been expended by the W. C. T. U. in hiring lecturers and a librarian, opening a reading room and for the purchase of books. The average membership has been between thirty and forty. Much of the charitable work in the village has been done by the W. C. T. U., but the poor fund has been kept entirely separate from the W. C. T. U. fund proper.

Esther Lodge No. 424 (K. of H.)—Organized April 18, 1881. Present membership twenty-two, with officers as follows: B. F. Pope, P.; Miss C. A. Buffum, V. P.; Mrs. F. E. Chubbuck, C.; J. W. Taylor, S. & F. S.; Mrs. J. S. Sherman, Treas.; Mrs. J. S. Bennett, Ge.; Mrs. M. E. Montz, G.; G. M. Buffum, S.; Dr. C. K. Chubbuck, Med. Ex.

Mount Horeb Commandery, No. 10 (K. T.)—Dispensation granted May 10, 1880; instituted August 10, 1881. The commandery has a membership of seventeen with officers as follows: Charles A. Holmes, E. C.; Samuel P. Davidson, G.; Robert G. Work, C. G.; Byron Tierney, P.; J. S. Dew, S. W.; T. V. Hare, J. W.; C. Woodley, T.; Henry Muhlenbrock, R.; M. V. Easterday, St. Br.; William H. Hassatt, Swd. Br.; A. Canfield, W.; C. B. Scott, C. of G.

Besides the Masonic, Odd Fellows' and Armory halls, Tecumseh has a neat little opera house, built in 1880. The hall is eighty by forty feet, and seats 500 people. The scenery is new, and everything is arranged to meet the wants of the amusement-loving public.

Another institution in the amusement line, which it would not do to neglect, is the Tecumseh Brass Band, organized about a year ago. It has now twelve pieces.

HOTELS.

In 1858 a small two-story building, only twenty-four by thirty feet, was erected on the present site of the Sherman House. Within the walls of the same structure were carried on at the same time a general mercantile business, and the transactions which go to make up accommodations for man and beast. In other words, a store and a kind of a ranch were operated at the same time. The builder and original proprietor of the hostelry was I. C. Lawrence. In 1868, K. Tierney, the present proprietor of the Sherman House, bought the establishment. In 1870-'71 he built a two-story addition, twenty-four by thirty-six feet, to the original structure, and a three-story building, twenty-four by forty feet, also served to increase the hotel to its present dimensions. It is the intention, during the course of the coming summer, to erect a large three-story brick building, thirty-two by seventy feet, to cost about $10,000. It will be then, more than ever, the first-class house of the place.

The Centennial and Caledonia Houses also tend to meet the wants of a large class of customers.

The Tecumseh Flour Mills was the successor of the old saw mills built by Maudling & Moore in 1856-'57. The building was erected in 1867 by Alexander and S. W. Bivens. Its manufacture is mostly custom work, the transactions amounting to $30,000 per annum. The Tecumseh Mills was the first manufactory of the kind in the county, and "holds its own" with the growth in population and business prosperity.

SWARTVILLE.

Six miles above Tecumseh, on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, is Swartville, a town laid out two years since by Robert Swart. The place is yet in its incipiency, but has exhibited a gratifying growth. There is an elevator here, and also a hotel and a good school. Robert Swart is Postmaster of the town, which at present contains 150 inhabitants.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN H. AUSTIN, farmer and stock raiser, Tecumseh P. O., was born and reared in Windsor County, Vt., and followed the agricultural industry there principally till 1871, when he came here, and has been actively connected with it here since. In 1857 he was married to Miss Adeline M. Bacon, who was also born and reared in Vermont. They have one son, Albert B.

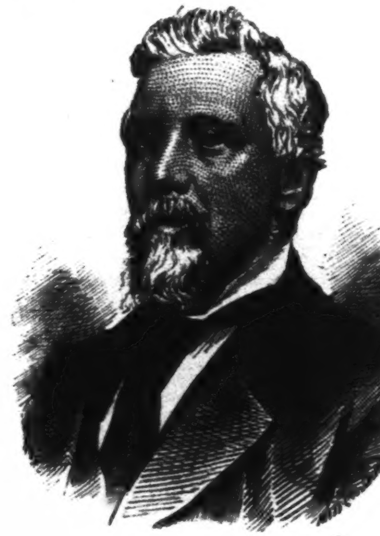
ELDER R. C. BARROW, State Evangelist of the Christian Church in Nebraska. Elder Barrow was born in Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., 1832, and entered the ministry, 1857, in Pennsylvania, and followed it there till 1864, when he removed to Missouri, where he remained in his professional connection till 1865, when he came to Nebraska in the service of the General Board of the Christian Church of the United States and located at Nemaha City. In 1868 he went to Missouri and took charge of a church at Cameron, Mo., but in 1869 he was elected to the incumbency of his present position, which he has held continuously since. In 1856 he was married to Miss Helen Harding, daughter of Dr. Harding, of Canton, Penn. They have a family of three sons and one daughter.

JUDGE J. S. BLYTHE, P. O. Tecumseh, was born in Tennessee, 1824, and reared in Arkansas. At the age of seventeen he went to Illinois and identified himself with the agricultural industry principally until 1877, when he came here and has been actively connected with the stock and agricultural industries of the locality since. In 1848 he was married to Miss Mary A. C. Hill, who was born in Richmond, Va. They have a family of five sons and one daughter, Robert S., Juliet H., James G., Samuel K., William G. and Richard B. Judge Blythe has been active in the social and political life of this locality since his advent here.

CAPTAIN C. R. BRYANT, retired merchant, Tecumseh, was born and reared in Hartford, Conn., and entered the whaling service in 1842, at the age of seventeen. After an eventful experience of nineteen years he retired from that business in 1861, but soon after entered the naval service in 1863, and remained in active service until the end of the war. In 1867 he came to Nebraska and settled in Tecumseh, where he has been actively identified with the industries of the place since. In 1853 he was married to Miss Jennie W. Meyers in Herkimer County, N. Y. They have a family of one son and daughter, Alonzo P. and Carmeleta, now Mrs. Powell, of New York City.

WILLIAM C. BUERSTETTA, merchant, Tecumseh, was born and reared in Warren County, Mo., and came to Nebraska in 1868. In 1873 he engaged at the mercantile business and has successfully followed it since. Married in 1881 Miss Kate Jacobs, who was reared in St. Louis.

AUSTIN W. BUFFUM, dealer in drugs, groceries, jewelry, Tecumseh. Mr. Buffum was born and reared in Knox County, Ill., and came to Nebraska 1866, and took up the agricultural industry here, which he successfully followed till 1872, when he engaged at the present business. In 1860 he was married to Miss Martha A. Simpkins, who was born and reared in Knox County, Ill. They have a family of three sons, Stephen Benoni, Warren M. and Charles R. Mr. Buffum served in Co. C, 83d Ill., in the Department of Topographical Engineers, from 1862 till the end of the war, was honorably discharged. He has been active in the social and political life of this locality.



Andrew Cook

ANDREW COOK, dealer in carriages and agricultural implements, Tecumseh, was born and reared near Birmingham, England. In 1845, and at the age of twenty-three, he came to America and settled in Racine, Wis., and identified himself with the agricultural industries of the State until about 1858, when he came to Nebraska and has been actively interested in the industries of the State since. In August, 1842, he was married to Miss Hannah Clulow, in Staffordshire, England, whose family name is well known among the workers of iron there. They have a family of five sons and two daughters, all grown to man's and woman's estate. Mr. C. has been active in the social and political life of his adopted State, having filled several important positions among his fellows.

CHARLES C. COOK, farmer and stock raiser, Section 5, P.O. Tecumseh, was born and reared in Wisconsin, and came to Nebraska in 1859, and has been actively connected with the agricultural and stock industries of the locality since. In 1876 he was married to Miss Emma C. Cady, who was born and reared in Michigan. They have two sons, Walter H. and Harry V.

WILSON I. CADY, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 4, P. O. Tecumseh, was born in Schenectady County, N. Y., 1833, and removed to Michigan, 1843, where he remained connected with his present industry until 1868, when he came here and has successfully prosecuted it since. In 1854 he was married to Miss Kate A. Wing, who was born in Plymouth, Conn. They have one son and daughter, Wm. E. and Emma M., now Mrs. C. C. Cook. Wm. E. was married in 1879 to Miss Azubah S. Bush, who was born in Ontario, Canada.

WM. A. CAMPBELL, County and District Clerk, Johnson County, Tecumseh, was born and reared in Schuyler County, Ill., and came to Nebraska in 1870 and located here and identified himself with the agricultural industry until 1877, when he was elected to the incumbency of his present position, to which the people have manifested their appreciation of his ability by electing him for each consecutive term since. In 1870 he was married to Miss Jennie Lillibride, who was born and reared in Wyandot County, Ohio. They have a family of two sons, Joseph T. and Charles S.

ALFRED CANFIELD, merchant, Tecumseh, was born in New Jersey and reared in Ohio; came to Nebraska after the war and has been active in connection with the developing industries of the State since. In 1874 he came to Tecumseh and established a business in agricultural implements, etc., also agent for the "Caldwell Wagon Co." Mr. Canfield has a very reputable record on the list of the many veterans of the late war who came to Nebraska. He entered the service in Harris' Light Cavalry of New York in 1861 and continued in active service till 1864, when he was honorably discharged and pensioned.

HON. A. A. CARMAN, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., 1833, and settled in Sangamon County, Ill., 1858. In 1865 he came to Nebraska and settled in Johnson County, Spring Creek Precinct, where he has been very active in connection with the agricultural industry since. In 1861 he was elected to represent his county in the State Assembly for his district; he has always been an active worker in the educational and social life of his locality.

Dr. C. K. CHUBBUCK, Tecumseh, was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and entered the study of his profession at the age of eighteen in the Susquehanna Medical School of New York, and graduated, 1859. In 1861 he took up the practice of his profession in Illinois and followed it there till 1870, when he came to Tecumseh and has very successfully conducted it here since. In 1860 he was married in Illinois to Miss Frances E. Lawton, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania. They have a family of one son and two daughters, Joseph E. and Jennie F., now Rev. Mrs. Johnson, and Bessie F. Dr. Chubbuck has been active in the social life of his locality; has been Chairman of the Board of School Trustees since 1874, and Coroner of the county since 1875.

D. B. COLHAPP, cigar manufacturer, Tecumseh. Mr. Colhapp was born in Covington, Ky., and reared in St. Louis, Mo. In 1877 he was married to Miss Rhoda Clark, of Tecumseh. They have two sons, Archibald and Edmond. Mr. Colhapp began his present business in Brownville, Neb., 1871, and followed it there till 1879, when he came to Tecumseh, and has successfully followed it here since.

THOMAS A. CREIGHTON, farmer and stock raiser, Tecumseh P. O., was born in Virginia, and came to Nebraska from Illinois in 1880, and located here, where he has actively identified himself with the agricultural industry since. In 1878 he was married in Illinois to Miss Maggie Guy, who was also born in Ohio County, Va., and reared in Marshall County, Ill.

I. L. COX, flour and feed and general groceries, Tecumseh. Mr. Cox is a native of Ontario, Canada, and came to this country in 1838 at the age of nine years. In 1867 he came to Nebraska and settled in Tecumseh. In 1847 he was married to Miss Susan Bombarger, who was born in Maryland. Their family are Alphonso C., Sylva S., Riley V. and David W. Mr. C. has always identified himself with the blacksmithing industry until recently. He served in the Eighty-third Illinois, Company G, from 1862 to 1864. Was honorably discharged.

R. F. CURRY, farmer and stock raiser, Tecumseh P. O. was born in County Down, Ireland, 1829, and came to Ontario, Canada, 1847. In 1867 he came to Johnson County, and has been very active in the developing industries of the county since. In 1854 he was married to Miss Parmelia Libby, who was born in Ontario, 1837. They have a family of three sons and three daughters. They are Eliza, Richard J., Grace W., W. M., Jane F. and George. Mr. Curry has been active in the social and political life of his locality.

DR. G. W. DENNIS, dental surgeon, Tecumseh, was born and reared in Marshall County, Ill, where he took up the study of his profession, which he completed in 1866. After a practice of eleven years he came to Tecumseh, and has successfully prosecuted his profession here since. In 1872 he was married to Miss Sarah Pool, who was born and reared in Marshall County, Ill. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Bertha, Guy, Charles and Edith.

JAMES DEVENNEY, saloon and billiard hall, Tecumseh. Mr. Devenney was born and reared in County Derry, Ireland, and came to America in 1856 and settled in Missouri, where he prosecuted his business of boots and shoes until 1875, when he came to Tecumseh, and has successfully prosecuted his present business since. In 1870 he was married in Missouri to Miss Ellen Torpy, who was born and reared in Terre Haute, Ind. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Mary Ellen, William James, Annie and Francis Ignatius.

JOSEPH DUNCAN, stock-raiser, Section 5, P. O. Tecumseh, was born and reared in Jersey County, Ill., and came to Nebraska in 1878, and has been actively connected with the stock and agricultural industries of this locality since.

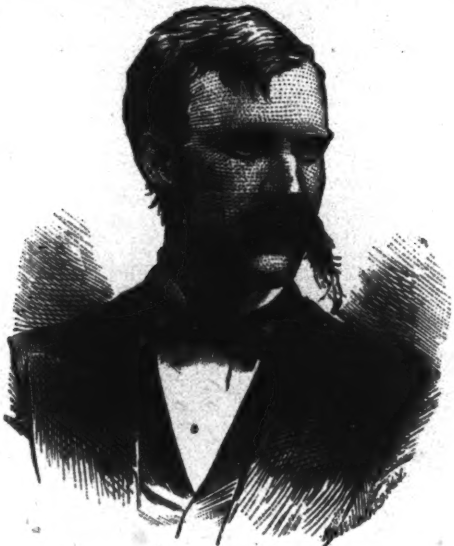
M. V. EASTERDAY, ex-Treasurer of Johnson County, farmer and stock-raiser, Tecumseh, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1825, and reared to the farming industry. In 1852 he went to Montgomery County, Ill., and followed his vocation until 1871, when he came to Nebraska and settled in Johnson County, and has been active in the social and political life of this locality since. In 1852 he was married to Miss M. J. Huston, of his native county. They have a family of five sons—Charles Milton, Steven Albert, Horace H., Joseph H. and Philip S. Mr. E. served his State during the war in command of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry from 1862 to 1864. He has been an active member of the Masonic society for the past twenty-two years.

A. G. FAIRBROTHER, editor *Torchlight*, Tecumseh, was born and reared in Iowa, and came to Nebraska in 1868 and located here. On May 14, 1881, he established the present paper, and has very successfully conducted it since.

TRUMAN EDWARD FAIRALL was born and reared in Alleghany County, Md. At the age of fourteen he entered school, preparatory course in classics, and supporting himself by teaching intervals of each academic year. At the age of seventeen he took up the regular course of study in medicine, under the preceptorship of Drs. D. P. Welfley, President of the Scientific Association of Cumberland, Md., and Dr. E. H. Bartlett, member of the State Board of Education and Superintendent of Instruction in Maryland, and graduated from the University situated in Baltimore City, in 1873. At the age of twenty-two, after following the practice in his own native State until 1874, came West and spent four and a half years in active practice in Iowa. He then came here, and has successfully followed his profession since. Married Miss Sue Jenkins in 1873, who was born in Virginia and reared in Maryland and Ohio. Their children are Charley, Minnie and Roy.

JAMES FLYNN, Superintendent Poor Asylum Johnson County, Tecumseh, was born and reared in Clinton County, N. Y., and identified himself with the agricultural industry of that State until 1866, when he came to Nebraska and has successfully carried it on here since. In 1867 he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth McGonigle, who was born and reared in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to America in 1856. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—John, Mary, Catharine Elizabeth, and James Francis. Mr. Flynn accepted the present incumbency in 1876, and has continuously occupied the superintendency of the Asylum since.

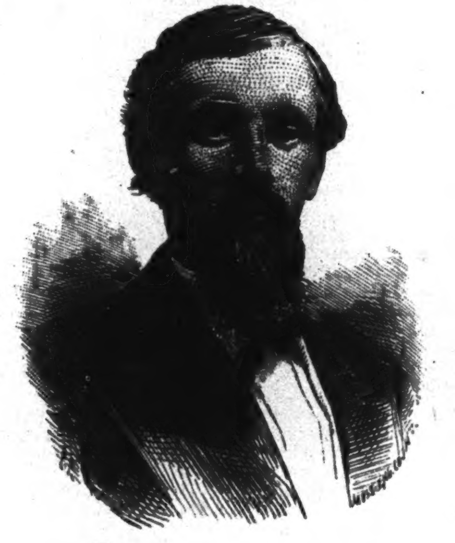
LOUIS GROSJEAN, proprietor City Restaurant, Tecumseh, was born and reared in France, and came to America in 1846 and settled in New York. After prosecuting the boot and shoe business there, a short time, he went to Jerseyville, Ill., and followed it until 1875. He then took up his present business, and in 1879 came here and has successfully carried it on since. In 1876 he was married to Mrs. Sophia Maehler, formerly Brandt. They have a family of two daughters and two sons—Henry Maehler, Christinia and Lizzie Maehler, and Ludwig Grosjean.



S. P. Davidson

SAMUEL P. DAVIDSON, attorney-at-law, Tecumseh, was born in Macomb County, Ill. October 8, 1847. He studied law in the offices of Judge W. E. Nelson, of Decatur, Ill., and Judge Samuel C. Parks, of Lincoln, Ill. He graduated from the Lincoln University at Lincoln, Ill., in June, 1869, with the first honors of his class. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1870, and began practice at Lincoln. In December, 1872, he removed to Tecumseh, Neb., where he has ever since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married in December, 1869, to Miss Mattie E. Houser, of Logan County, Ill. They have a family of two sons and three daughters. Mr. Davidson is at present Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Nebraska.

LOU M. DAVIS, Postmaster, Tecumseh, was born and reared in Chester County, Pa., and came to Nebraska in 1870, and settled in Tecumseh. In 1871 he was appointed to the present incumbency and has continued in it since. In 1869 he was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Fanny J. Cross, who was born in Juniata County, Pa. They have one son and one daughter, Charles E. and Irene W.



Chas A Holmes

C. A. HOLMES, of the firm of Russell & Holmes, bankers, Tecumseh. Mr. H. was born in Illinois, and reared in Jefferson County, Wis. In 1859, he entered Lombard University, at Galesburg, Ill., and graduated in 1862, when he returned to his State and recruited Company F, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and commanded it during the war. After the war he took up the study of law and was admitted to the practice in 1866, which he followed until 1871, when he came here and has been identified actively with the banking industries of his locality since. Beside the present business he is also president of the bank of Sterling. In the fall of 1874, was elected member of State Legislature, and in 1875, he was elected as one of the Regents of the Board for the State University of Nebraska, and has continued in that capacity since. He was married in Illinois, to Miss J. F. Hurd, who was born and reared in Jerseyville, Ill. They have a family of four daughters, Altha M., Mary B., Kate E. and Ruth L.

CHARLES H. HALSTED, Sheriff of Johnson County, was born in New York State in 1842, and reared in Illinois. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-second Illinois, and remained in active service till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged as a veteran. After the war he came West, and settled in Johnson County in 1867. In 1871 he was elected to the shrievalty of the county, and his constituents have attested to his ability of the position by continuously electing him to that incumbency since. In 1867 he was married to Miss Ann E. Adams, of Illinois. They have a family of four daughters—Mary, Almira, Carrie and Alice. Mr. Halsted is active in the social as well as political life of his locality.

J. S. HARMAN, dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware, furniture, carpets, etc., Tecumseh. Mr. H. was born and raised in Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, and entered the mercantile business in that place in 1862, at the age of fourteen years. Remained in Hillsboro till 1865, when he came west, and in 1869, established the present business, which he has very successfully carried on since. In 1870, he was married to Miss Mattie Doggett, at Hillsboro, Ohio, who died in 1873. In 1877, he was married to Miss Sarah Gardner of Lincoln. They have a family of one son and daughter, Arthur D. and Ethel.

GEORGE W. HARMON, retired, Tecumseh, was born in Tennessee, 1818, and removed to Illinois, 1826. In 1840, he removed to Atchison County, Mo., where he lived till 1861, when he came to Tecumseh. Mr. Harmon has always been active in the farming and stock industry and controls large interests in that industry.

JAMES HILL, proprietor Centennial Mills and Tecumseh Elevator, dealer in flour, grain and coal, Tecumseh. Mr. Hill was born in Scotland, in 1834, and came to America with his people in 1844, who settled in Illinois. Mr. H. followed the milling business in Illinois for several years. In 1870, he came to Nebraska, and settled in Johnson County, where he followed farming until 1876, when he built the present mill, and has successfully operated it since. In 1861, he was married to Miss Mary Needham, who was born in Jacksonville, Ill. They have a family of three sons and three daughters.

D. P. HENRY, Ex-Judge of Johnson Co., Tecumseh. A native of Illinois. At the breaking out of the war he volunteered his service and was actively engaged until at the battle of Corinth, he lost his leg in the thickest of the fight; was color bearer of the Eleventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry. In 1872, he came to Nebraska to locate here, has been actively engaged with the industries of the locality since. In 1875, he was one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention. He was also elected to the judgeship of the county, and has continued in the office till the present time.

JAMES HOWARTH, farmer and stock raiser, Section 3, P. O. Tecumseh, was born and reared in Lancashire, England, and came to America, 1840, after following the farming industry through this country till 1857, he came here and has very successfully prosecuted the agricultural and stock industry here since. In 1850, he was married to Miss Melissa Bridge of Ohio. She was born in Athens County, Ohio. They have a family of six sons and two daughter, Mary, Edwin, Edward, David, Alfred, Lawrence, William and Mildred.

WILLIAM C. JOLLY, merchant, Tecumseh, was born and reared in Georgia. In 1859, he came west and engaged in mining, at Pike's Peak, Colo., which he followed till 1864, when he came to Johnson County, and has been actively identified with its industries since. In 1864, he was married to Mary J. Hayes, who was born and reared in Kentucky. They have a family of two daughters, Nancy Hayes, now Mrs. Glasson, and Etta Borland (adopted). Mr. Jolly has been active in the social life of this locality.

JOHN KAVANAGH, farmer and stock raiser, Tecumseh P. O., was born in County Carlow, Ireland, in 1842, and came to America in 1850. In 1868 he came to Nebraska, and settled here in 1873, and has successfully followed his present vocation since. In 1868 he was married to Miss Mary Glynn, who was born in County Clare, Ireland. They have two sons and four daughters—James, Katie, Mary, Arthur, Eliza and Hannah. Mr. K. is one of the very active farmers of his locality.

L. H. LAFLIN, farmer and stock raiser, Vesta P. O., was born and raised in Rock Island County, Ill., and came to Nebraska in 1857, and settled in Johnson County, and has been active in his present industry since. Married in 1866 to Miss A. E. Scott, who was born in Kentucky. They have four sons and three daughters—Eugene H., Fannie S., Josephine, Edith, Guy F., Wade and Hugh. Mr. Laflin has been very active in the social and political life of his locality, served his State in the General Assemblies of 1872–73. Has been member of the School Board of his district since its organization. Is present Treasurer of the District and member of the Agricultural Board of his county.

G. M. LALICKER, farmer, Vesta P. O., Johnson County, is a native of Illinois, and came to Nebraska in 1874, and settled in Johnson County, and has been connected with the agricultural industries of the county since. In 1865 he married Miss Cerilla Weese, who was born and reared in Illinois. They have a family of five children, Franklin, William, Cora, Marion, and John.

JOSEPH LAMASTERS, stock raiser, Section 9, Tecumseh P. O. Mr. Lamasters was born and reared in Fulton County, Ohio, and took up the profession of printer, which he followed till 1856, when he removed to Iowa and engaged at the agricultural industry there till 1858, when he came here and has been actively connected with his present industry since. He has been an active worker in the development of the social life of this locality; has served in public offices, as Collector of Internal Revenue during the Territorial and State governments.

I. W. MARINE, farmer and stock raiser, Tecumseh, was born in Indiana, in 1846, but removed to Iowa in 1856, at the age of ten years, and remained engaged with the industries of the State until 1875, when he came here and has been active in the present pursuits since. In 1868, he was married to Miss Sarah Parrott, who was born and reared in Illinois. They have one son and daughter—Henry R. and Mary W.

CHESTER F. McNEIL, farmer and stock raiser, Tecumseh P. O., was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and came to Nebraska in 1874. In 1875 he was married to Miss Nancy Sandusky, daughter of Jacob Sandusky, a native of Kentucky, who came to Nebraska in 1867 and followed the farming industry here since. Mrs. Sandusky was Miss Melinda Hayes, who was also born in Kentucky.

CHARLES McCROSKEY, merchant, Tecumseh, was born in Kentucky and reared in Illinois. In 1861 he engaged at the mercantile business in Illinois and carried it on there till 1871, when he came to Tecumseh in company with the late E. R. Wright, and established the present business, which he has successfully carried on since. In 1865 he was married in Illinois to Miss Mary Warren, who was born and reared in Rushville, Ill. They have one son and three daughters—Mary, James, Ella and Anna.

REV. FATHER JAMES McNALLY, of the Roman Catholic Church, Tecumseh, was born and reared in New York State, and entered a preparatory course of education at the age of sixteen at the Seminary of our Lady of Angels at Niagara Falls, where he continued till his nineteenth year, when he went to Innsbruck, Austria, where he remained in study for three years, from whence he went to Italy and after completing a year of study there he returned to America and soon after took charge of the present mission, 1878, with which he has been connected since. The church was begun here in 1866 by fifteen families of seventy-five souls. The first resident priest being Rev. Father Emmanuel, of Nebraska City. The second was Rev. Father McCarthy from 1877–'78. The congregation have hitherto worshiped in the St. Andrew's Church here, but Father McNally has been very active in collection for a new one and they propose to build one with a seating capacity of 400. The St. Andrew's Mission contains all the stations in Johnson County, and one station in Gage County, in all 1,000 souls. The church has a nice library of about three hundred volumes, and is altogether very progressive.

H. MUHLENBROCK, dealer in lumber and all kinds of building material, Tecumseh, was born and reared in St. Louis, Mo., and came to Nebraska in 1858, and has been identified with the industries of the State since. In 1869 he entered the Nebraska City post office, and was connected with it until 1877, when he came to Tecumseh and has successfully conducted the present business since. In 1881 he was married to Miss Mattie J. Locke who was born in Laporte, Ind. They have one son, Henry.

JOHN PETTINGER, farmer and stock raiser, Tecumseh P. O., was born in Germany, 1828, and came to America in 1853, and to Nebraska in 1857, and has successfully followed his present business since. In 1861 he was married to Miss Helena Hammond, who was born in Michigan. They have five sons and three daughters: John, Mary, Michael, Nicholas, Margaret, Cornelius, Anna and Charles. Mr. Pettinger is one of the very active pioneer men of this locality.

JASON L. PHILLIPS, proprietor Delmonico Restaurant, Tecumseh. Mr. Phillips was born and reared in Oswego County, N. Y., and followed the pursuit of farming principally in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska until 1881, when he engaged at present business which he has successfully followed since. Came to Nebraska in 1867. In 1852 he was married to Miss Julia M. McComber, who was born in Oswego County, N. Y. They have two sons and five daughters: Florence, now Mrs. Riley Hayes, of Oswego, Oregon Territory; Hattie, now Mrs. Oscar Whitten, of Oregon; Daniel, Julia M., Emma, Addie and Sheldon.

E. A. PINERO, of the law firm of Pinero & Chapman, Tecumseh. Mr. Pinero was born in New Orleans and reared in St. Louis, Mo., where he was educated to the profession of book-keeper, but after a few years he abandoned it for his present profession, to which he was admitted in 1860. After following the practice of his profession until 1865 in St. Louis, he went to Jerseyville, Ill. After a practice of four years, he abandoned it on account of ill health and took up the banking business, and carried it on until 1873, when he again took up the practice which he has successfully carried on since. In the meantime making his location subservient to his ill health. In 1865 he was married to Miss Irene A. Allen, daughter of the Hon. Wm. H. Allen, of Jersey County, Ill. They have a family of two sons and one daughter, Prosper A., Edmond A., jr. and Marie Elise. The firm carry on an active business in real estate and insurance and money loaning business. Mr. P. is a Notary Public for this county.

C. W. POOL, editor, *Johnson County Journal*, Tecumseh. Mr. Pool was born and reared in Henry County, Ill.; engaged at work at his present profession in 1873, at the age of sixteen, on the *Putnam County Record*, at Hennepin, Ill. In 1876 he went to Peotone, Ill., and edited the Peotone *Eagle* for six months, after which he came to Nebraska, and January, 1879, he bought one-half interest in the Sterling *News*, and in March of the same year, he established the present successful paper, as an eight column folio, but the increasing demand for the paper caused it to be enlarged to a six column quarto, in July, of the same year.

H. RECKEWEY & BROS., proprietors of the Tecumseh Foundry and Machine Shop, natives of Cook County, Ill., came to Nebraska in 1878 and established the present business in 1879. The brothers carry on machinery for planting in all its varieties and sizes. They also manufacture the Tecumseh double action force pumps. Their motto is first-class work.

D. L. ROBB, farmer and stock raiser, Section 1, P. O., Tecumseh, was born and reared in DeKalb County, Ill., came to Nebraska in 1868, and has been active in connection with his present pursuit since. In 1875 he was married in Ohio to Miss Ella McDermott, who was born and reared there. They have one daughter, Lottie.

S. S. ROGERS, farmer and stock raiser, and dealer in fat cattle, was born in Wayne County, Penn., in 1824. In 1847 he went to Dane County, Wis., and followed the agricultural industry there until 1865, when he came to Nebraska, settled in Johnson County, where he has been active in the present industry since, also taking an active part in politics. Was elected Sheriff of Johnson County in the fall of 1865, and re-elected in the fall of 1867. In 1849 he was married to Miss Lucretia Cody, who was born in Allegany County, N. Y. They have a family of four daughters and two sons, Augusta A., Eveline A., Edward L., Angeline M., Callie E. and Marion B.

A. G. ROBINSON, furniture and undertaking, Tecumseh. Born in Ohio and reared in Pennsylvania; served in the war from 1861 to '62, when he was mustered out on account of incapacity for duty and honorably discharged. In 1870 he came to Nebraska and settled in Tecumseh. In 1874 he was married to his second wife, who was Mrs Sarah McDonald, born in Crawford County, Pa. They have one child, Pearl. His first wife was Miss Henrietta Hoag, born in Crawford County, Pa., in 1845, and was buried there in the Cambridge Cemetery in 1868, leaving one daughter, Clara.

EDGAR REYNOLDS, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Tecumseh, Johnson County. Was born and reared in Ohio and came to Nebraska in 1868, and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1867 he was married to Miss Electa Foote, who was born and reared in Illinois. They have two sons and one daughter, Reuben Foote, Howard E. and Dora Ann.

JAMES D. RUSSELL, of the firm of Russell & Holmes, bankers, was born in Independence County, Ark., in 1838; was reared in Jersey County, Ill. Received his education in college in Alton, Ill. and Tennessee from 1848 until 1860, when he turned his attention to the agricultural industry of Illinois until 1871, when he came to Tecumseh and identified himself with the present business, which he has successfully carried on since. In 1862 he was married to Miss Lucinda Hurd, who was born and reared in Jersey County, Ill. They have a family of three daughters, Margaret, Edith and Addie.

ISAAC SAPP, farmer and stock raiser, Tecumseh P. O., was born in Alleghany County, Md., 1809. In 1825 he went to Ohio, and lived there till 1842, when he went to Indiana, and lived there till 1855, when he came here, and has been active as a pioneer farmer since. He was married in Portage County, Ohio, to Miss Susanna Miller, who was born in Cumberland County, Pa. He has a family of two sons, Henry and George, both grown to man's estate. In 1878 Mrs. Sapp passed away from this life, and is buried in the Spring Creek Cemetery.

C. B. SCOTT, merchant, Tecumseh, was born and reared in Wayne County, Ind., and took up the mercantile industry in 1855 at the age of fourteen years. In 1862 he came to Nebraska, and has been successfully connected with the mercantile industry in this part of the State since. In 1871 he was married to Miss Sadie J. Duphorne, who was born and reared in Maryland. They have a family of two daughters and two sons, Mary E., Frank S., Margaretta O. and Hugh D. Mr. Scott has been active in the social and political life of this locality, having served as teacher to the Indians at the Mohart agency, Deputy U. S. Assessor for Southeastern Nebraska, and County Clerk of Richardson County.

H. K. SEARS, dealer in grain, live stock and coal, Tecumseh. Col. Sears was born and reared in Hartford, Conn., where he was largely identified with the hotel and manufacturing industries until the breaking out of the war, when he was detailed for duty at the State Arsenal. At the close of the war he became actively engaged in the wholesale and retail mercantile business for three years in Savannah, Ga., when he returned to Hartford and engaged in the manufacturing business until 1879, when he came here and engaged in his present business, which he has successfully carried on since.

W. R. SPICKNALL, brick manufacturer, Tecumseh. Is a native of Indiana, and came here in 1873 and established the present business, which he carries on extensively. In 1874 he was married to Miss Ada Lawrence. They have one daughter, Olive. Mr. Spicknall carries on a manufacture of brick, also at Pawnee City and Wymore, Neb. He has been active in the social and political life of this locality; served his State in the Legislative Assembly of '77.

A. H. SWART, editor *Chieftain*, Tecumseh, was born in Pennsylvania, and reared to the profession of bookkeeper in New York, which he followed there about twelve years. In 1878 he came to Nebraska, and bought out the present paper in 1880, which he has ably conducted in the interest of the county since.

J. J. TAYLOR, merchant, Tecumseh, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1827; went to Illinois in 1848, where he followed his present business. In 1850 he was married to Miss Mary A. Berry, who was born and reared in Illinois. They have a family of two sons and three daughters, Homer J., John W., M. Lillah, Hattie L. and Grace O. Mrs T. passed away from this life, February 20, 1881; was buried in Tecumseh Cemetery. Mr. T. is an active worker in the society of Odd Fellows; is District Deputy Grand Master of the State society, and District Deputy Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment. He has been a member of the society for the past thirty years.

THE TECUMSEH OPERA HOUSE is among the many attractive features of Tecumseh. It is elaborately furnished, and capable of seating 500 people. The hall is 80x40, with stage appendage 20x40. Everything about it is entirely new, and the enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Spicknall & Goodman, are alive to the improvements of the times. Mr. Henry Goodman is a native of New York City, and entered the mercantile business in 1867, at the age of fourteen. After following the business till 1877 he came here and located, and has very successfully conducted it since. Mr. Spicknall's sketch appears in another place.

DR. H. C. THURMAN, druggist, Tecumseh, was born in Kentucky in 1829, and removed to St. Joe, Mo., where he was reared and educated. In 1850 he began the practice of this profession, and has been actively identified with it since. In 1863 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Fifteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service till 1864, when he returned to Brownville, Neb., and followed his practice till 1880, when he came to Tecumseh and retired from active work in his profession to the present business, which he has successfully carried on since.

K. TIERNEY & SON, proprietors Sherman House, Tecumseh. Mr. Tierney was born and reared in County Kilkenny, Ireland, and came to America in 1843 at the age of seventeen years. After following his trade of boot and shoe making for a few years he engaged in the mercantile business in Madison, Wis., which he followed until 1863, when he engaged in the hotel business which he has successfully followed since.

T. J. WATKINS, merchant, Tecumseh. Was born and reared in Putnam County, Ind. In 1872 he enlisted in mercantile business in Butler, Ill., and carried it on until 1880 when he came to Tecumseh and has conducted it here since. In 1869 he was married to Miss Almeda Seward in Illinois. They have a family of two sons and four daughters. Mr. W. did active service in the late war from 1861 to the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged as a veteran.

JOACHIM WILL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 34, Tecumseh P. O. Was born in Germany, in 1822, and came to America in 1856 and settled in Dakota. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Dakota Volunteers, and remained in active service till the end of the war when he was honorably discharged. After the war he came here and has been active in connection with his present industries since. In 1846 he was married in Germany to Magdalena Chaimann. They have one son and one daughter, William and Hanna.

A. P. WILSON, carpenter and builder, was born in Indiana, where he lived until seven years of age, then removed to Illinois, living there until he came to Nebraska in 1880, and settled in Tecumseh. Has followed the present business successfully for the last fifteen years. Was married in 1881 to Miss Mattie E. Reinhart, who was born in Ohio. They have one daughter, Ella Jane.

C. M. WILSON, representative of the Chicago Lumber Company's interest, Tecumseh, was born in Delaware County, N. Y. After spending a few years in Illinois, he came West and located here in 1880, and soon after accepted the present position which he very ably represents.

R. G. WORK, merchant, Tecumseh. Was born and reared in McConnellsburg, Fulton Co., Pa., and came to Nebraska in 1870 and settled in Tecumseh where he has been actively identified with the many industries of the locality since. In 1869 he was married to Miss Jessie McLanahan who was born and reared in Franklin County, Pa., near Greencastle. Mr. W. began the mercantile business at an early age, fifteen, and his extensive experience in that industry has availed him well in his adopted State.

MRS. S. M. WRIGHT, Tecumseh, widow of the late E. R. Wright, merchant. Mr. W. was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., October 6, 1834, and settled in Schuyler County, Ill., in 1843. He engaged in the mercantile business in McDonough County in 1861 and successfully carried it on until 1871 when he removed to Tecumseh and conducted it until his death, which occurred September 14, 1880. Mrs. Wright, formerly Miss S. M. Warren, was born and reared in Rushville, Ill., and was married in 1861. She has a family of four sons and three daughters, Lewis H., C. Warren, Edgar D., Flora, Clarence R., Helen and Laura.

A. J. WRIGHT, Deputy U. S. Marshal for Nebraska, P. O. Tecumseh. Residence Section 2, Nemaha Precinct. Marshal Wright is a native of Rock Island County, Ill., and came to Nebraska in 1856 and located in this part of the State where he identified himself with the agricultural and mercantile industries which he successfully prosecuted. In 1874 he was appointed to the present incumbency and his official ability has been attested by being appointed for each consecutive term since. In 1866 he was married to Miss Mary A. Polk, who was born in Rochester, Indiana. They have a family of three daughters and one son, Kitty F., Carrie E., Edith M., and Freddie D. Mr. Wright has always been an active worker in the social and political life of his locality.

SIMON YOUNG, farmer and stock raiser, Section 9, P. O. Tecumseh, was born in Pennsylvania and reared in Stephenson County, Ill., where he was identified with the farming industry until 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-third Illinois Volunteers and remained in active service until the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged and pensioned. In 1867 he came here and located the present property and removed here in 1869 and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1869 he was married to Miss Mary A. Montz, who was born in Marietta, Ohio. She lived in Ohio until she was nine years old, when she went with her parents to Hannibal, Mo. Lived there until 1865, when she came to Nebraska. They have one son, James M.

STERLING.

Twelve miles northwest of Tecumseh is the village of Sterling, the second point in importance after the county seat. In 1870, after the survey and location of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad the town was platted, William Mann and John Bentz, proprietors. It was surveyed by W. L. Dunlap. Mr. Mann, by the gift of forty acres of land to the railroad company, upon which was located the depot, thought to draw the settlement upon his property, but was unsuccessful. He also erected a hotel, which is still standing but unoccupied, being away from the business portion of the village. In 1870 Mr. Mann erected a grist-mill, and built a dam across the Nemaha River, which passes through Sterling. The mills were purchased by John Houck in 1872, and he still operates them. The main building is 24x40 feet, two stories in height, the capacity being three run of stone. It was during 1872 that the Sterling House, now managed by M. S. Townsley, was erected. About this time, when the future of the village seemed assured, stores and dwelling houses sprang up quite rapidly.

As it stands, Sterling is a brisk, growing village of about 700 inhabitants. It is pleasantly located in the valley of the Nemaha, a short distance from the river, and contains some twenty-five prosperous business houses. Besides the mill mentioned above, it has a substantial elevator, built by C. S. Sprague, in 1881, and now run by him—capacity 6,000 bushels. Its one lumber yard is controlled by the Chicago company. The fine iron bridge across the river, built in 1875, brings the village into communication with the agricultural districts of the county, and is an important factor in the development of the general trade. The county voted about $6,000 to aid in its construction. In addition to the Sterling House the village and traveling public support the Central Hotel, which is maintained in first-class style. It was built in 1879 by Dr. C. W. Moore, who is its present landlord.

The Bank of Sterling, which fosters the active trade of the place, was organized in July, 1881, under the general laws of the State. Its authorized capital is $50,000. Officers, C. A. Holmes, president; W. Freeburn, vice-president; W. S. Bowman, cashier.

Sterling was incorporated as a village July 8, 1876, and the following officers elected: Board of Trustees, A. Shipman, A. Pearson, W. Johnson, W. W. Borland and W. B. Rowell; J. M. Borland, Clerk. Present officers: Board of Trustees, K. A. Moore, J. C. Mohrman, V. Zink, N. E. Miller, D. Bales; Clerk, J. M. Borland; Chief of Police, Wm. Grimes.

The village is favored with two papers—one being of home print. The Sterling *Press* was established May 14, 1881, by D. T. Sherman, its present editor and proprietor. It has changed from a five-column quarto to a six-column folio, and discarded the patent outsides. The *Press* is Republican in politics, and meets the local wants of the community. The Sterling *News*, Democratic in politics, is published by C. W. Pool, editor of the *Johnson County Journal*, Tecumseh. It was established in 1877 by Messrs. Borland & Robbins, and after several changes the paper came into the possession of Mr. Pool. The composition and press work are done in the *Journal* office.

Four religious societies represent this sentiment, without which a community is imperfect. The Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1875, at a cost of $800, but the society has no settled pastor. The society is about to erect a parsonage. The Baptists completed their edifice the next year for $1,500, Rev. J. M. Campbell having charge of the society. The Lutherans worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Berger, pastor. The Presbyterians are about to build, but at present worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. A. S. Powell, pastor.

The village takes a just pride in its district school, which has an attendance of 220. The building, a large two-story frame structure, is inadequate to the growing demands of the district, and another schoolhouse will soon be erected. That now occupied was erected in the summer of 1875 at a cost of $1,800. S. S. Jones is principal of the school, and will soon require another assistant.

In regard to societies, the village has a lodge of Masons (No. 70), Dr. A. Shipman, W. M.; also an Odd Fellows lodge (No. 63), organized in 1876, Lou Winters, N. G. The membership of each is about forty. The recent formation of a literary society is another indication of active social life.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALDEN B. ATKINS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 7, P. O. Sterling, was born and reared in Will County, Ill., and followed the farming industry there till 1871, when he came here, and has very successfully followed his present industry here since. In 1860, he was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Macey, who was born in Indiana, and reared in Illinois. They have a family of six sons and two daughters—Eudorus A. and Ulysses A. (twins), Ida A., John A. and James G. (twins), Walter C., Julia E. and Clate H. Mr. Atkins has been an active worker in the development of his present industry since coming here.

B. J. BAKER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 17, P. O. Sterling, was born and reared in Cumberland County, Pa., where he was identified with the farming industry till 1846, when he enlisted his services in the American Army of invasion for Mexico. Saw active service at the battle of Buena Vista, and was with the army till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged at Fort Brown, Texas, 1850. After the war, he returned to his native State, but left soon after for the West, and Pacific coast, through which he traveled till 1856, when he returned to Pennsylvania, and was married to Miss S. J. Montgomery, of his native county. In the same year, he came here and located, and took up a regular pioneer life, which he has very successfully carried through. He has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality.

WILLIAM W. BORLAND, blacksmith and wagon maker, P. O. Sterling, was born and reared in Hardin County, Ohio, and took up his present industry, which he followed till 1866, when he came to Nebraska, and located in Johnson County, when he took up the agricultural and stock raising industry, which he successfully followed for about six years, when he came here and has been actively connected with the present industry since. In 1860, he was married to Miss Deborah A. Sexton, who was born in Ohio, and who passed away from this life in 1872, and is buried in the cemetery Vesta Precinct, leaving a family of two sons and five daughters. In 1874, he was married to Miss Annie, sister to his former wife. They have a family of three sons and one daughter. Mr. Borland has been prominently identified with the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

W. S. BOWMAN, cashier of Bank of Sterling, Neb., was born and reared in Jersey County, Ill., and came to Nebraska in 1877. Engaged actively in stock industry until 1881, when he joined the present corporation upon its organization, and has acted as its cashier since.

J. J. DILLON, dealer in stock and grain, P. O. Sterling. Mr. Dillon was born and reared in Sangamon County, Ill., where he took up the stock business, and successfully followed it there till 1866, when he came here, and has been actively connected with the stock and agricultural industries of this county since. In 1866, he was married to Miss Sopha J. Irwin, who was born and reared in his native county. They have a family of two sons—Joshua S. and Robert E. Mr. Dillon has been an active worker in the development of the social and business life of his county since coming here.

JOHN EVANS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 6, P. O. Sterling, was born and reared in Kentucky, where he followed the blacksmithing business until 1854, when he removed to Missouri, where he took up the farming business, which he followed there until 1868, when he came here, and has been actively connected with the present industry here since. In 1862, he was married to Miss Frances I. Cox, who was born and reared in Missouri. They have a family of three daughters and three sons—Matilda J., Senea A., Keturah A., James W., Charles E. and Robert E. Mr. E. has been an active worker in the development of the different industries of his locality.

WILLIAM FREEBURN, vice-president of the Sterling National Bank, was born and reared in Gallowayshire, Scotland, and came to America in 1839, at the age of thirteen, and settled in Virginia, where he followed the business of carpenter, and after following his business through the Western States and Territories, he came here in 1857, and has been actively connected with the agricultural and stock industry of this locality since. Mr. Freeburn has been an active worker in the development of the many industries of this locality since coming here.

JOHN HOUCK, proprietor Sterling Mills, is a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Nebraska in 1867, and took up the agricultural industry here, which he successfully followed until 1872, when he took up the present business. Married Miss Rebecca Rutter, who was born in Ohio, and who passed away from this life in 1878, and is buried in the Sterling Cemetery, leaving one son and daughter, Laura and Albert.

PATRICK KALAHER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 32, Smartville P. O., was born in County Limerick, Ireland, and came to America about 1852, and settled in Illinois, where he was actively identified until 1865, when he came west, and after spending one year in Utah and about three years in the mountains, on the U. P. R. R., he came here and has been actively connected with the agricultural and stock industry of this locality since. In 1868, he was married to Miss Nora Nailer, who was born in County Clare, Ireland. They have a family of four sons and three daughters, Mary, Daniel, Michael, Nora, Morgan, Annie and the baby. Mr. Kalaher has been an active worker in the development of the social life of this locality since coming here.

J. C. MOHRMAN, proprietor of one of the Syracuse mills, Syracuse, Neb. Mr. M. is a native of Ohio, entered the mercantile business in McGregor, Iowa, followed it there until 1870, when he came to Nebraska, and has successfully followed it in this State since. In 1872, he was married to Miss Lizzie Petring, born in St. Louis, Mo. They have one son and daughter, Frank and Eva. Mr. M. bought the present mill in 1881.

E. S. RISSER, meat market, Sterling, was born and reared in Mount Joy, Lancaster Co., Pa. Came to Nebraska, in 1876, and has been actively identified with the present business here since, in the meantime conducting farming. Married in 1868, to Miss Sarah Hershey of Mount Joy, Pa. They have a family of two sons and one daughter, Horace H., Philip A. and Edith.

A. SHIPMAN, M. D., was born and reared in Ontario, Canada. He is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Keokuk, Iowa. He served during the war of 1861, about two years in the Fifth Regiment, Iowa Volunteers, and then held a position as Captain in the Iowa State service until after the close of the war. He is a member of the Nebraska State Medical Society. He is president of the Johnson County Medical Society, and United States Pension Surgeon.

C. S. SPRAGUE, grain, stock and coal merchant, Sterling. Mr. Sprague was born and reared in Franklin County, Ohio, and removed to Iowa, in 1854, where he was identified with farming industry till the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted his services in Company F, Fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged as veteran of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. In 1868, he was married to Miss Lucinda Matthews, who was born in Indiana and reared in Iowa. They have a family of two sons and three daughters, Ada, William T., Bertha, Archie and Kitty. In 1871, he came here and has been actively connected with the development of the business and social life of this locality.

R. D. SWALLOW, farmer and stock raiser, Section 8, P. O. Sterling, was born and reared in Luzerne County, Pa. In 1856, he came to Nebraska, and was engaged in the surveying business for three years, after which he returned to his native State and engaged in farming industry there until 1871, when he came here, settled and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1868, he was married in Illinois, to Miss Annie Carnahan, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania. They have a family of one son and two daughters, May, Maud and Harry.

CHARLES P. TRIPP, merchant, Sterling, was born and reared in Watertown, N. Y., and engaged at the mercantile business here at the age of twelve years 1850, and has continuously followed it since. In 1870, he came to Nebraska, and settled in Sterling, and has been active in the developing industries of this locality since. In 1880, he was married to Miss Martha Lanfere, who was born and reared in Watertown, N. Y.

JOHN J. WATSON, P. M., Latrobe, P. O., was born in Clearfield, Pa., and reared in Wheeling, W. Va., where he was connected with the mercantile business until 1856, when he came here and has been actively connected with the agricultural and stock industry of this locality since. In 1848, he was married to Miss Ann Eliza Allison, who was born and reared in West Virginia. They have an adopted son, William Clay Watson. In 1862, he was appointed to the incumbency of his present position, and has been appointed for each continuous term since. He has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

CHARLES C. WILSON, Postmaster of Sterling, born in Wayne, Lafayette Co., Wis., and came to Nebraska in 1866 and settled in Johnson County with his father, John C., a native of England. In 1877, he entered the mercantile business here, and served as Deputy Postmaster until 1881, when he was appointed Postmaster. Was married in 1881, to Miss Lillie G. Moore, who was born in Pennsylvania.

V. ZINK, bakery and grocery, Sterling, is a native of Germany, and came to America in 1847, at the age of four years and settled in Ohio. In 1861, enlisted in Company B, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service till end of the war; was honorably discharged as veteran of Thirty-eighth. In 1866, came to Nebraska and started in present business and has successfully conducted it since. In 1866, married Miss Leah Bales, who was born in Henry County, Ohio. They have four sons, Loyal Royal, Charles Edwin, Roscoe Rossa and Valentine William. Mr. Zink is active in connection with the Methodist Church here and also in the Masonic fraternity.

ELK CREEK.

Elk Creek, seven miles southeast of Tecumseh, on the line of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, was laid out by that company, Mr. Iddings being the surveyor of the town site. A water power flouring mill is in operation here. The town has a good hotel, large school house, an elevator, lumber yard and small stock yards. A dozen stores do the business of the place. The only church in town at present is the one put up by the Methodists, in 1877. There are about 200 inhabitants in Elk Creek at present, but the town is thriving and bids fair to improve materially. R. W. Weaver is the Postmaster at the Elk Creek office.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

R. W. BAIRD, farmer and stock raiser, Section 7, Tecumseh P. O., was born and reared in Clinton County, Pa., and came to Nebraska in 1866, and has been actively connected with the agricultural and stock industry of this locality since. In 1865, he was married to Miss Ann E. Bryson, who was born and reared in Xenia, Ohio. They have a family of one daughter and four sons, Nettie Grace, William C., Robert A., John G. and Arthur. Mr. Baird has been active in the social life of his locality since coming here.

WILLIAM J. BLYSTONE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 9, Tecumseh P.O. was born and reared in Clinton County, Ind., and followed farming till 1864, when he enlisted in Co. A, Fortieth Volunteers, Indiana, and remained in active service till 1866, when he was honorably discharged and pensioned. After the war he came here and entered the present property in 1866, and after spending two years in the territories of Dakota, Wyoming, Montana and Colorado, he returned here and has prosecuted his present industries successfully since. In 1871 he was married to Miss Mary Pounds, who was born and reared in Mason County, Ill. They have one son, Samuel C.

JACOB BLAKELEY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 8, Tecumseh P.O., was born in New Jersey, and reared in Mason County, Ill., where he followed farming till 1869, when he came here, and has been actively connected with the present industries here since. In 1853 he was married to Miss Cinderella Vallaningham, who was born in Indiana and reared in Mason County, Ill. They have a family of five sons, Franklin P., Sherman L., Luther L., Holly N. and Walter A. He has been actively identified with the development of the social life of the locality since coming here.

M. C. BRYSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 7, Tecumseh P.O., was born and reared in Northumberland County, Penn., and followed the farming industry alternately in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois till 1866, when he came here and has been active in that connection here since. In 1840 he was married to Miss Mary A. Hogue, who was born and reared in his native county. They have a family of two daughters and one son, Ann E., now Mrs. R. W. Baird, of Johnson County; Ree Ella, now Mrs. W. W. Griffin, of York, Neb. and Robert, married October, 1880 to Miss Elizabeth A. Asher, who was born in Ontario, Canada. They have one daughter, Ree Anna. Robert Bryson served in One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteers, Co. H, from 1862 till the end of the war, was honorably discharged.

M. K. CODY, farmer and stock raiser, Elk Creek. Born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1821. In 1841 he was married in Ohio to Miss Mary Baldwin, who was born in New York in 1822. Mr. and Mrs. C. spent several years in Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. In 1859 they came to Nebraska, settled in Johnson County, where they took up the life of pioneer, which they have very ably carried through. Mr. C. has been very active in the social and political life in his locality since his arrival. He has served twice in the State Legislature. Has also been in the Judge's and Treasurer's office of the county and many minor offices, and is still active in the social and business life of his locality. He has a family of three sons and one daughter, George W., of Tulare County, Cal.; Z. T., of the firm of McClanahan, Cody & Co.; Horace Austin, of Arizona; and Caroline Amelia, now the wife of W. T. McClanahan, of the firm of McC., Cody & Co.

WILLIAM FULLER, farmer and stock raiser, Tecumseh P. O., was born and reared in Peoria County, Ill., and came to Nebraska, 1868, and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1871 he was married to Miss Frances E. Emery, who was born and reared in Leeds County, Ontario, Canada. They have one son and daughter, Hattie E. and Carlton C. Mr. Fuller served in Co. I, Thirty-second Illinois Volunteers at the breaking out of the war, until the battle of Shiloh, 1862, where he was wounded, and afterwards honorably discharged. He has been active in the social life of his locality since coming here.

F. A. GUE, farmer and stock raiser and horticulturist, Section 9, Tecumseh P. O. Mr. Gue was born and reared in Fayette County, Penn., and followed the boot and shoe business alternately in Pennsylvania and Indiana till 1862, when he enlisted in Co. G, Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, and remained in active service till at the battle of Chickamauga he was captured and remained in rebel prison for seventeen months and ten days, when he was released under a flag of truce March 1, 1865. In June of the same year he was honorably discharged. After the war he turned his attention to the recovery of his health, which had been seriously impaired during the service, and came here in 1866, where he has been actively identified with his present industries since. In 1859 he was married to Miss Mary A. Paris, who was born and reared in Clinton County, Ind. He has been active in the social and school industries of his locality since coming here.

L. G. HALL, farming and milling, Section 22, Elk Creek P. O., was born and reared in Bureau County, Ill., and came to Nebraska, 1854, and has been actively connected with the farming and milling industries of this locality since. In 1857 he was married to Miss Joan R. Horn, who was born in Cass County, Ill. Their family are Franklin L., William H., Emma F., now Mrs. Granville Britain, of Johnson County, Lulu M., Lewis E., John W., Edgar E. and Benjamin F. Mr. Hall served in the Second Nebraska Volunteers during their entire service. Has been active in the social and political life of his locality.

O. M. HOLMES, farmer and stock raiser, Town 4, Elk Creek, Neb., was born and reared in Grafton County, N. H. In 1867 he was married in Wisconsin to Miss Jennie S. Cram, who was born in Belknap County, N. H. Mr. H. took his place as a homestead in 1866, and now has one of the finest farms in the State.

JOHN HALL & CO., general merchandise, Elk Creek. Business established in 1881. Mr. H. is a native of Illinois and came to Nebraska in 1860 and has been successfully identified with the mercantile industry of this State since 1870.

JACOB KIMES, farmer and stock raiser, Section 23, P. O. Elk Creek, was born and reared in Ohio and spent the earlier portion of his life in connection with the farming industry through the States of Virginia, Ohio, and Iowa. In 1871 and at the age of 54 he came to Johnson County and has actively prosecuted his industry here since. He was married in Virginia, in 1841, to Miss Sallie Hicks, who was born and reared in Ohio. They have a family of four sons and two daughters, S. W., William J., J. A., C. E., Molly V., now Mrs. Rundel, of New Virginia, Iowa, and Nannie H. Mr. Kimes has been an active worker in the social life of his locality.

W. S. KERR, dealer in grain, stock and coal, Elk Creek. Mr. Kerr was born and reared in Florida, where he was actively identified with the mercantile industry. In 1878 he came to Nebraska and engaged in the hardware and furniture business, but subsequently left it and took up the present industry which he has very successfully conducted since. In 1880 he was married to Miss Carrie Bell who was reared in this State. Mr. Kerr has been an active worker in the development of the social and business industries of this place since coming here.

H. N. LIBBY, merchant, Elk Creek, Neb., was born in Ontario, Canada, and came to Nebraska from Indiana in 1866 and settled in Johnson County and took up the agricultural industry which he successfully followed, but subsequently went into the mercantile business which he has been actively connected with since. In 1868 he was married to Miss Lizzie Pratt, in Illinois. She was born and reared in Michigan. They have a family of three children, Carrie A., Arnold Pratt, and George. He has been active in the business and social life of Elk Creek.

THOMAS McCLURE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 23, Elk Creek P. O., was born and reared in Darke County, Ohio, and came to Nebraska in 1860 and has been actively identified with the agricultural and stock industries of this locality since. In 1860 he was married in Iowa to Miss Ellen Ball, who was born in Ohio. They have a family of one son and five daughters, Hannah F., Hester E., Ira T., Mina, Idella and Daisy E. Mr. McClure has been actively identified with the growth and development of the social life of his locality.

D. H. McCLURE, of the firm of Young & McClure, grain and stock dealers, Elk Creek, was born in Ohio and reared in Lee County, Ill. In 1857 he came to Nebraska and located in Pawnee County, and took up the agricultural industry which he has very successfully conducted since. In 1881 he entered upon the present business. In 1858 he married Miss Ann V. Griffin who was born in Ohio.

W. T. McCLANAHAN, of the firm of McClanahan, Cody & Co. Elk Creek, hardware, etc., was born and reared in Virginia and came to Nebraska in 1871 and settled in Johnson County, and has been actively identified with the industries of this locality since. In 1874 he was married to Miss Carolina Cody, who was born in Wisconsin, daughter of M. K. Cody, whose sketch appears elsewhere. They have one son and daughter, Archie and Fannie. Mr. McClanahan is also actively connected with the agricultural and stock industry.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 7, Tecumseh P. O. Mr. R. was born in Lycoming County, Pa. In 1835 he removed to Illinois where he remained in connection with his present industry in Knox County until 1866, when he came here and has successfully followed it since. In 1856 he was married to Miss Jane M. Bryson, who was born and reared in Northumberland County, Pa. They have a family of four sons and four daughters, Albert, William, Margaret, John Wood, Anna, Robert, Rebecca and Arletta. Mr. R. has been actively identified with the social development of his locality.

H. B. STRONG, farmer and stock raiser, Elk Creek. Mr. S. was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., and went to Wisconsin in 1847, where he spent nine years in farming. In 1856 he came to Nebraska, and has successfully carried on his business here since. In 1842, he was married to Miss Caroline Stocking, who was born in Onondaga County, N. Y. They have one grandson, Crary Willis Wright, son of their daughter, Ella, who is buried with the rest of their family in Mount Hope

Cemetery here. Mr. and Mrs. S. are among the active pioneer men and women of Johnson County.

JAMES M. THOMPSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 16, Elk Creek P. O. Was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1818, and removed to Illinois in 1850, when he followed the pursuit of farming until 1866, when he came here, and has been actively connected with his present pursuits since. In 1843, he was married in Ohio to Miss Belinda Schoonover, who was born in West Virginia in 1824. They have four sons and three daughters: E. C., F. M., Belinda J. (now Mrs. George W. Knowles, of Washington Territory), Emma E., James M., Douglas E., and E. Bell. Mr. T. enlisted in Company G., Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, 1861, and remained in active service until 1863, when he was honorably discharged and pensioned. He has been active in the social life of his locality. Is present Notary Public of this Precinct.

E. C. THOMPSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 17, Elk Creek P. O. Was born in Brown County, Ohio, and reared in Knox County, Ill., where he was connected with the agricultural industry until 1864, when he enlisted in Company D., Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and remained in active service until the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he came here, and has been connected with the teaching profession, and his present industry principally since. In 1873 he was married to Miss Emma E. Nicholson, who was born and reared in Wayne County, Pa. They have a family of one son and daughter, Harriet M. and Chester H. Mr. T. has been active in the social life of his locality since coming here, and is a zealous worker in the Christian Church.

WILLIAM TUCKER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 18, Elk Creek P. O. Was born and reared in Knox County, Ill., and came to Nebraska in 1867. Has been actively connected with the farming industry here since. In 1868 he was married to Miss Ellen Phelan, who was born and reared in Menard County, Ill. They have a family of two sons and four daughters; Edward N., Ada R. (dead), Lottie L., Randolf S., Stella A. and Ora E. Mr. T. served in the Eighth Missouri Volunteers, Company B., Fifteenth Army Corps, Second Division, from 1861 until September, 1864; was honorably discharged. He has been active in the social life in his locality since coming here.

A. J. WAY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 21, P. O. Tecumseh. Was born and reared in Knox County, Ill., and came to Nebraska in 1870, and has been actively connected with the present industries here since. In 1867 he was married in Knox County, Ill., to Miss Nancy J. Reece, who was born in Clinton County, Ohio. They have two daughters, Stella and Eva. Mr. Way did service in the Eighty-sixth Illinois, from 1862 to '63, after which he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service till '64; was honorably discharged.

G. W. WOOLSEY, merchant, Elk Creek; was born and reared in Knox County, Ill., and came to Nebraska in 1870, and settled in Johnson County in 1871. He took up the mercantile business here, first in his line of industry, and has very successfully followed it since. Was married in 1869 to Miss S. A. Fink, who was born in Adams County, Pa. They have two sons and one daughter: Bertie W., Harry Y., and Ora G. Mr. W. served in Company D., Seventh Illinois Cavalry, from 1863 until the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He has been active in the development of the social, business, and political life of his locality.

S. G. WRIGHT, of the firm of S. G. Wright & Co., bottom price grocery, tobacco, cigars, fruits, and oysters in season. Formerly proprietor of the New York Restaurant, Elk Creek. Was born in Davis County, Iowa, and removed with his people, who settled in Nebraska, in 1865, at the age of seven years. At the age of sixteen years he engaged in the mercantile business, and has continuously followed it since. In 1879 he was married to Miss Susie Wolsey, who was born and reared in Knox County, Ill. They have one little girl, Pauline J.

J. L. YOUNG, of the firm of Young & McClure, grain and stock dealers, Elk Creek, was born and reared in Pennsylvania. After serving from 1861 to 1864 in the Third Missouri Cavalry, he came to Nebraska in 1866, and has been actively engaged in the development of the State since. Mr. Y. took up the agricultural industry in Nemaha County, and followed it actively until 1870, when he came here and engaged at the present business. In 1870 he married Miss C. S. Matson, who was born in Jo Daviess County, Ill. They have a family of three sons and one daughter—Victor T., Clarence C., Ernest A. and Edith M.

HELENA.

A settlement at this point has existed almost from the organization of the county. In early days it was regarded as a promising point, and the surrounding country was rapidly settled up. The town site was surveyed and laid off by W. L. Dunlap in 1867. George P. Tucker, B. F. Lushbaugh and Charles Dorsey were the proprietors of the town, and strong efforts were made to build it up—numerous Brownville citizens interesting themselves in it. The Presbyterians built a good church here in 1870, and were followed by the Lutherans, who put up one the same year. The construction of the railroad through the county, leaving Helena six miles out in the cold, proved a *coup de grace* to the hopes of the thriving community, and a hegira from the neighborhood followed, leaving the town in 1873 almost deserted. The present settlement comprises perhaps fifty persons, supporting two country stores and a blacksmith shop. The Baptists erected a small church in 1881, near Helena, which is liberally attended by the settlers.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PALMER BLAKE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 28, Tecumseh P. O., was born and reared in Orange County, Vt., and came to Nebraska in 1857, and has been actively connected with his present industry here since. In 1856 he was married in Iowa to Miss Angie Smith, who was born and reared in Republic, Seneca Co., Ohio. They have a family of two sons and four daughters—S. Edward, Nina B., Fannie B., Laura H., Birdie J. and Joseph G. Mr. Blake has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

JACOB C. CUMMINS, farmer, stock-raiser and horticulturist, Section 33, Tecumseh P. O. Mr. Cummins was born and reared in Ohio. Followed farming in Ohio and Iowa until 1866, when he came here and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1859 he was married to Miss Hattie E. Wightman, who was born and reared in Vermont. They have a family of three sons and two daughters living—William T., Wilson J., George H., Clara E. and Lura. In 1879, October 26, Arthur W., aged six years, passed from this life, and is buried in the cemetery at Tecumseh. Mr. Cummins served in the Twentieth Iowa Volunteers, Company H, from 1862 till the end of the war, and was honorably discharged.

H. F. DORSEY, ex-Senator, Eighteenth District of Nebraska, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 25, Tecumseh P. O. Mr. D. was born in Jefferson County, Ky., and reared in Dearborn County, Ind. In 1840 he moved to Indianapolis, and engaged in the business of contracting and building until 1858, when he came to Nebraska and located at Brownville, and prosecuted his profession there until 1865, when he came here, and has followed the agricultural and stock industry here since. In 1844 he was married at Indianapolis, Ind., to Miss Esther Ramsey, who was born in Ohio and reared in Indiana. They have a family of two sons and three daughters. Mr. D. has been an active member in the development of the social life in his locality, besides filling the senatorial chair for his district, and has filled many minor municipal offices.

FRANK B. FOSTER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 22, Sterling P. O. Mr. F. was born and reared in Plainfield, Will Co., Ill., where he was identified with the agricultural and teaching industries. In 1864 he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Volunteers; and after a service of about seven months he was mustered out and honorably discharged. In 1869 he came here, and has been actively connected with the present industry of his locality since. In 18 he was married to Miss Mary E. Nimmons, who was born and reared in Seneca County, N. Y. They have a family of one son and four daughters—Electa F., David J., May F., Anna A. and Beatrice. Mr. F. has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality. He has been kept in the official harness as Justice of the Peace ten years since his coming here.

GEORGE B. FOSTER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 22, Sterling P. O. Mr. Foster was born and reared in Lewis County, N. Y. At the age of eighteen, in 18 he took up a course of instruction in the North Western University, of Will County, Ill., for the purpose of qualifying himself for the professional life, but gave it up and followed the teaching profession in that State until 1867, when he came here, and has been actively connected with his present vocation since. In 1875 he was elected to the incumbency of County Superintendent of Schools, for Johnson County, and has continued three terms, or until the present year. Has also been a regular correspondent for the Tecumseh *Chieftain* for a number of years.

P. M. FITHIAN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 15, Helena P. O., Helena, was born in Indiana and reared in Missouri, where he remained in connection with farming till 1862, when he enlisted his services in Company C, First Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and remained in the service till 1863, when he was honorably discharged. After his war services, he came west and located here, where he has been actively connected with the present industry since. In 1858, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Estes, who was born and reared in Missouri. They have a family of six sons and two daughters—William, Mary J., Thomas, Henry, Ross, George, Elva, and Marion. Mr. Fithian has been an active worker in the development of the social and business life of his locality since coming here.

GEORGE W. HILL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 26, Smartville P. O., was born and reared in Will County, Ill., and followed farming there till 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, One Hundredth Illinois Volunteers, and remained in active service till the battle of Chickamauga, when he was captured, and remained in rebel prisons for seventeen months, when he was released. After the war he located in Livingston County, where he followed his vocation till 1876, when he came here, and has been successfully connected with the present industry here since. In 1867, he was married to Miss Frances E. Rose, who was born and reared in Bennington, Vt. They have a family of three sons and one daughter—Orval B., Cora B., Clarence E., and Elon E.

HENRY W. JONES, farmer and stock raiser, Section 2, Tecumseh P. O., was born and reared in Ross County, Ohio, and removed to Illinois in 1853, at the age of sixteen, and followed farming there until 1866, when he came here, and has been actively connected with the stock and agricultural industries of this locality since. Mr. J. makes a specialty of the half breed Clydesdale and Hambletonian horses. In 1858, he was married to Miss Theresa Shasteen, who was born and reared in Ross County, Ohio. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Mary (now Mrs. John Stollard, of Johnson County), Annie (now Mrs. Henry Wakeman, of Johnson County), Edward and James.

JAMES Y. McDOUGAL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 34, Tecumseh P. O., was born in Johnstown, Montgomery Co., N. Y., and removed to Michigan in 18 where he followed farming till 1867, when he came here, and has been actively connected with his present industry here since. In 1878, he was married to Mrs. Laura Townsend, who was born in Covington, Ind. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Jessie May and Ernest Clarence McDougal, and George W. and Eva E. Townsend. Mr. McDougal has been an active worker in the development of the social life of the locality.

PURDY PLATT, farmer and stock raiser, Section 21, Tecumseh P. O., was born and reared in Dearborn County, Ind. In 1872, he came here, and has been actively connected with the present industry since. In 1869, he was married to Miss Mary Alexander, who was born and reared in his native county. They have a family of two sons and one daughter—Alma L., Owen D., and Roy C. Mr. P.'s profession was that of a brickmason previous to his coming here. In 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, and remained in active service until 1864, when he was honorably discharged, and pensioned for disability received during his active service.

MADISON WADDELL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 14, P. O., Helena, was born and reared in Giles County, Va., and came to Nebraska in 1860, and has been actively connected with his present industry here since. In 1855, he was married in Missouri to Miss Helen Nay, who was born in New York State. Mrs. Waddell passed from this life in 1867, and is buried in the cemetery in Helena Precinct, leaving one daughter, Sarah (now Mrs. Harman Butterfield, of Phillips County, Kan.). In 1868, Mr. Waddell married Mrs. Mary A. McLellan, formerly Cathcart, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania. They have a family of one son and two daughters—Helen May, Jesse C., and Alta. Mr. Waddell has been active in the work of pioneer life here since his arrival.

JOHN WILSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 25, Tecumseh P. O., was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1824, and came to America in 1851, and prosecuted his trade of carpentering at Albany, N. Y., for a year, after which he went to Illinois; remained in that State till the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted his services in Company F, Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, and remained in active service till 1864, when he was honorably discharged. In February, 1862, he was captured at the first battle of Donelson, and remained in the rebel prisons for eight months and two days, when he was paroled, and shortly after joined his command. After his war services he came here and located in 1864, and has been actively connected with the agricultural and stock industry of this locality since. In 1845, he was married in Glasgow, Scotland, to Miss Ellen Black, of Kismore, Argyleshire. They have one son, John. Mr. Wilson has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here. He has represented his county in the State Legislative Assembly, and has filled many minor public offices.

VESTA.

A small settlement in Vesta Precinct has been known by the name "Vesta" for the past fifteen years. The town, if it can be so characterized, comprises about ten families. The community is entirely a farming one, there being but one general store at this point. The post office at Vesta is in charge of A. B. Noble.

The Baptists of Vesta Precinct have a small church organization and building.

The post office of Crab Orchard is five miles southwest of Tecumseh. W. S. Dilworth is Postmaster. There is no village.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES W. BEATTY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 29, P. O. Vesta, was born in Crawford County, Pa., and came to Nebraska in 1866 and has been actively connected with the present industries since. In 1868, he was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Mary A. Turner, who was born in Mercer County, Pa. He has two daughters by his first wife, Lillie A. and Emma, and two sons and two daughters by his present wife, Harland U., Waldo H., Lulu I., Jennie and Chatty Pearl.

JOHN L. COOK, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Vesta, Section 6, was born and reared in Knox County, Ohio, and came to Nebraska in 1867, and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1861, he was married to Miss Sarah M. Borland, who was born and reared in Hardin County, Ohio. They have a family of four daughters, Olive, now Mrs. Volney Noyes of Johnson County; Jennie, Clara E. and Lillian H. Mr. C. has been actively connected with the social development of the locality.

W. S. DILWORTH, P. M., Crab Orchard, was born and reared in Kentucky, and removed to Illinois in 1857, where he remained until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company G, Eighth Illinois Volunteers, and remained in the service until 1862, when he was honorably discharged and pensioned. After the war he came West and settled here, where he has been actively connected with the agricultural and stock industry of the locality since. In 1863, he was married to Miss T. A. Walker, who was born and reared in Morgan County, Ill. They have one son, James M., and one adopted daughter, Ida E. Clawson. Mr. D. has been an incumbent of the present position almost continuously since 1864, and has been an active worker in the development of the Methodist Episcopal Church in his locality of which he has been an ardent and able official.

B. F. ELLIS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 28, P. O. Vesta, was born and reared in Dearborn County, Ind., and followed farming in Illinois from 1856 to 1858, when he came here and has very successfully followed his present industry here since. In 1856 he was married in Illinois, to Miss E. S. Roberts, who was born and reared in his native county. They have a family of one son and two daughters, Carrie L., now Mrs. C. B. Strong, of Tecumseh; Fernandez H. and Mary E. Mr. Ellis has been prominently identified with the development of the social life of the locality since coming here.

HENRY D. HARDENBERG, farmer and stock raiser, Section 25, P. O. Vesta, was born in Schenectady County, N. Y., and entered upon his practical life as a teacher, which he followed successfully, principally in Illinois, after which he engaged at the mercantile business in Elmwood, Ill., and after prosecuting that business for several years, he came to Nebraska and engaged at his present industry, which he has very successfully followed since. In 1872, he was married to Miss Annie Coe, who was born in Virginia and reared in Ohio. They have a family of three daughters, Bertha E., M. Edna and Alora.

OSCAR HOTALING, farmer and stock raiser, Section 12, P. O. Vesta, was born and reared in Schoharie County, N. Y. In 1854, and at the age of eighteen, he removed to Illinois, where he engaged at the mercantile and agricultural industries, which he alternately followed till 1860. In 1861 he went to Ohio, and subsequently enlisted in the services of his country, in Company E, Thirty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, August, 1861, and remained in active service till 1864, when he was honorably discharged, but re-enlisted again as veteran, and remained in the service till the end of the war; was honorably discharged as non-commissioned officer. In 1867, he came here and has been actively connected with the present industry since. In 1869 he was married to Miss Addie Holmes, who was born in Ontario, Canada. They have a family of three sons and two daughters, Robert C., Jacob L., Irwin O., Ethie I. and Lelia B. Mr. Hotaling has been an active worker in the development of the social and church life of his locality.

PHINEAS JONES, farmer and stock raiser, Section 14, P. O. Vesta, was born and reared in Cayuga County, N. Y., and came to Nebraska in 1856, and has been actively connected with the present industry of his locality since. In 1856, he was married to Miss Agnes Tolleth, who was born and reared in Kilmarnock, Scotland. They have a family of four sons and one daughter, James, Eddie, Willie, Franklin and Annie. Mr. Jones did service for his country in the Second Nebraska Volunteers, from 1862 to 1863, when he was honorably discharged. He has been an active and zealous pioneer and ardent worker in the development of the social life of his locality.

GEORGE LECK, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Vesta, was born in Armstrong County, Pa., and followed farming in Pennsylvania and Iowa till 1867, and has successfully followed his present industry since. In 1861, he was married to Miss Sarah Henry, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pa. They have a family of three sons and three daughters—Annie C., now Mrs. Hiram Row, of Johnson County; William H., Allen F., Elenora, Celesta and the baby.

WILLIAM LECK, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Vesta, was born and reared in Armstrong County, Pa., and followed carpentering in Pennsylvania and Iowa till 1867, when he came to Nebraska, and after prosecuting his trade here till 1870, he took up his present industry, which he has successfully followed since. In 1870, he was married to Miss Mary Jane Clark, who was born in Armstrong County, Pa. They have two sons and two daughters—Uphia, Robert Alexander, James Burton and Cora Momana. Mr. Leck served in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry from 1862 till the end of the war; was honorably discharged. He has been active in the social life of his locality.

GEORGE LINFORD, farmer and stock raiser, Section 31, P. O. Vesta, was born in England, 1826, and came to America in 1835, and followed the milling business in Ohio, Illinois and Indiana until 1866, when he came here, and has very successfully conducted the present business since. In 1852, he was married to Miss Hannah Scott, who was born in Indiana and who passed away from this life in 1862, and is buried in the Prairie City Cemetery, Jasper County, Iowa, leaving a family of one son, Jonathan, and two daughters—Mary Ann, now Mrs. Truman Akerson, of Oregon Territory, and Martha Ellen. In 1864, Mr. Linford married Miss Harriet Scott, sister to his former wife. Mr. Linford has been one of the active pioneer men of this locality.

ADOLPHUS MEYER, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Vesta, was born in Orange County, N. Y., and identified himself with the farming industry. In 1876, he came to Nebraska, and has successfully conducted his present industry since. In 1869, he was married to Elizabeth R. Howland, who was born in Richland County, Ohio. They have a family of three sons and two daughters—Elisa A., John A., Carrie M., Asa O., Androius L. Mr. Meyer enlisted in Company G, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, 1861, and remained in active service till 1866, when he was honorably discharged as veteran Company G.

T. C. McGEE, M. D., P. O. Vesta, was born and reared in Maryland, and graduated in his profession from the Rush Medical College of Chicago, Ill., 1856. After practicing in Iowa for a few years, he returned to Maryland. Upon the breaking out of the war, he enlisted his services as Surgeon to the First Maryland Volunteers, and remained in active service till 1862, when he was honorably discharged, on account of disabilities received in the service. He then returned to Baltimore, Md., and prosecuted his practice successfully there till 1873, when he went to Dallas, Tex., but returned to Cascade, Iowa, 1875, and followed it there till 1881, when he came here. In 1852, he was married to Miss Mary E. Long, who was born in Virginia. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Francis T., Edwin M., Mary L. and Augusta Virginia.

A. B. NOBLE, merchant and Postmaster, P. O. Vesta, was born and reared in Wayne County, N. Y., and removed to Whiteside County, Ill., where he remained in connection with the farming industry till the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted his services in Company E, Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, and remained in active service till 1864, when he was honorably discharged, on account of disability. After the war, he came west, and settled in Nebraska, 1866, and has been actively identified with the agricultural and mercantile industries of this locality since. In 1865, he was married to Miss Belmina Cline, who was born in Ohio and reared in Illinois. In 1875, he married again, M. Theresa, sister of his former wife. He has a family of four children—Iola Belmina, Victor A., Flora and Freddie. Mr. Noble has been the incumbent of his present office since January, 1873.

ELIAS PARRISH, farmer and stock raiser, Section 25, P. O. Vesta, was born in Dyer County, Tenn., and was reared in Illinois. He followed farming here until April 19, 1864. He was married in 1856, to Miss Ann Kite, who was born in Canada, and reared in Illinois. They removed to Johnson County in the year 1868, and resumed the farming and stock raising. They have three sons and six daughters—William Parrish; Ellen, now Mrs. J. Pearsley; Matilda, now Mrs. F. Kessler, of Gage County; Charlo T., Alice L., Fannie A., Lucy A., Mary J., George W. Mr. P. has been active as the pioneer agriculturist of his locality.

MRS. R. E. PRESSON, farming and stock raising, Section 35, P. O. Vesta. Mrs. P. was born in Ohio and moved to Bureau County, Ill., with her people where she was reared and educated. In 1856 she was married to Mr. Joseph B. Holbrook, who was born in Rhode Island, in 1825. Mr. and Mrs. H., formerly Nickols, moved here and took an active pioneer course of life which they very ably carried through until 1879, when Mr. H. passed away from this life, leaving a family of six sons and two daughters—Enos, Scott, Taylor, Heman, Ida, Ruth, Wellington and Sherman. Mr. H. is buried in the cemetery at Vesta. In April, 1879, Mrs. H. was married to Captain R. B. Presson, a native of Ohio, who came to this State about 1865.

J. M. ROSS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 28, Johnson County, Tecumseh P. O., was born and reared in Macoupin County, Ill., and identified himself with the agricultural industry there until 1865, when he came to Nebraska, and has been actively engaged in the agricultural and stock industry of this locality since. In 1852 he was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Sanders, who was born in Kentucky, and there reared until attaining her twelfth year, when she immigrated with her parents to Macoupin County, Ill. They have a family of seven sons and four daughters—Wm. H., Sarah E. (now Mrs. D. R. Bush, of Tecumseh), T. J., Laura A. (now Mrs. A. J. Conlee, of Dixon, Ill.), James H., Celia F., Samuel, Walter, Effie M., Charles and Warren P. Mr. R. has been active in the social and political and educational life of his locality since coming here. He has filled a number of the local offices of his county.

EZEKIEL H. ROSS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 31, P. O. Vesta, was born and reared in Macoupin County, Ill., where he was identified with the present industry until 1878, when he came to Nebraska, and has successfully followed it here since. In 1858 he was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Range, who was born in Tennessee and reared in Illinois, and who passed away from this life in 1873, and is buried in the Range Cemetery, Macoupin County, Ill. Mr. R. has a family of three sons and two daughters—Robert A., William O., Mary A. (now Mrs. Ellmer, Marshall County, Ill.), Charles J. and Ida P.

T. J. ROSS, farmer and stock raiser, Vesta P. O., was born and reared in Macoupin County, Ill., and came to Nebraska in 1865, where he has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1879 he was married to Miss Virginia Conlee, who was born and reared in Jo Daviess County, Ill. They have one son—Harry V.

N. SAMPSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 18, Vesta P. O., was born and reared in Erie County, Ohio, and followed farming there till 1858, when he removed to Iowa, and successfully prosecuted his vocation there till 1867, when he came here and has been actively connected with the present industry since. In 1862 he was married to Miss Mary A. James, who was born and reared in Pottsville, Penn. They have a family of three sons, Albert, Franklin and Reuben. Mr. Sampson has been an active worker in the social life of his locality since coming here.

RICHARD SAMSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 7, P. O. Vesta, was born and reared in Erie County, Ohio and followed the farming business until 1855, when he removed to Wisconsin. In 1862 he went to Colorado and followed milling in connection with the mines until 1867, when he came here and has been actively connected with his present industry here since. In 1860 he was married to Miss Ann E. Jones, who was born in Ohio and who passed away from this life in 1863, is buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery in Iowa County, Wis., leaving one daughter, Elnora. In 1868 he was married to Mrs. Maria Mooney, formerly Hunter, who was born and reared in Onondaga County, N. Y. Mr. S. has been an active worker in the development of the social and school life of this locality since coming here.

W. GOLDSMITH STONE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 33, Crab Orchard P. O. Mr. Stone was born in Indiana, reared in Illinois and Iowa. Entered college in 1858, and when President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers in 1861, he returned home, enlisted in Company C, First Iowa Volunteer Infantry, distinguished himself for bravery, and was wounded at the battle of Wilson's Creek, was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. Afterward helped to recruit and was elected Second Lieutenant of Company K, Eighteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, but was compelled, on account of ill health, contracted in former service, to abandon his command. Was married in 1863, to Miss Mary Blackstone, who was born in Ohio. In 1864, moved to Nebraska, has a family of five sons and one daughter, all born in Nebraska, except the eldest, Ulric, who was born in Iowa, Elva the next, followed by Ralph, Darwin, De Robigue Bennett and W. Goldsmith. Mr. Stone is engaged in the agricultural and stock industry, is strictly temperate in all his habits, an active worker in the social life of his locality, a warm advocate of the laboring man's rights, politically, a reformer, religiously, an agnostic, and a correspondent of both county and State papers.

W. H. STRONG, farmer and stock raiser, Section 34, P. O. Vesta, was born and reared in Connecticut, and came to Nebraska. In 1855, settled in Johnson County, and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1847, he was married to Miss Julia A. Benedict, who was born and reared in Massachusetts. They have a family of three sons and three daughters living, Charles B., Mary E., (now Mrs. Omer G. Roberts of Red Cloud, Neb.), William D., Eunice (now Mrs. William Ross of Tecumseh), Lydia J. (now Mrs. Seth Hodges of Johnson County), and George E. In 1866, John Henry, the oldest son passed from this life and is buried in the Vesta Cemetery, aged seventeen years. Mr. S. has been an active worker in the social and public life of his locality since coming here. Is at present County Commissioner, has filled nearly every office of trust in his municipality.

WILLIAM SNYDER, farmer and stock raiser, Tecumseh P. O. Mr. Snyder was born and reared in Schuyler County, Ill., and identified himself with the agricultural and stock industry there until 1873, when he came here and has successfully conducted it since. In 1866, he was married to Miss Margaret E. Greer, who was born and reared in Schuyler County, Ill. They have three sons and two daughters, Charles H., Freddie, Jennie, Clara and Willie. Mr. Snyder enlisted in Company A, Tenth Missouri Volunteers, 1861, and remained in active service till the evacuation of Corinth, when he was so severely wounded as to disable him from further service, and he was accordingly honorably discharged and pensioned. He has been very active in the development of his present industries since his arrival here.

WILLIAM TAGART, farmer and stock raiser, Section 26, P. O. Vesta, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and came to America in 1855, and settled in the Eastern States, where he remained till 1858, when he removed to Iowa, where he stayed four years, when he came here and has been actively connected with the present industry since. In 1857, he was married to Miss Sarah Pearson, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania. They have a family of four sons and six daughters, Robert, James, George, William, Mary, now Mrs. Thomas Tobin of Nemaha County; Ellen, now Mrs. Lawrence Murphy of Johnson County; Nancy, now Mrs. Bernard Minick of Nemaha County; Rose Ann, now Mrs. Charles Kavanagh of Johnson County; Catherine, now Mrs. James Higgins of Nemaha County, and Jane. Mr. Tagart has been prominently identified in connection with the pioneer element of this locality.

SPRING CREEK.

There is a post office in Spring Creek Precinct, near the Nemaha County line. N. B. Yarwood is Postmaster. There is no settlement here bearing any resemblance to a town. The Methodists have just completed a creditable church structure in December, 1881, at this point, and a good country school is situated here.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EDWARD COOK, farmer and stock raiser, Section 14, P. O. Spring Creek, was born in Wisconsin and removed to Nebraska in 1857 with his people who subsequently located in Johnson County and where he has been prominently identified with the present industry since. In 1876 he was married to Miss Susie Durham who was born and reared in De Kalb County, Mo. They have a family of three daughters Minnie A., Nettie H., and Jessie. Mr. Cook has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality.

THOMAS GOODMAN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 35, Tecumseh P. O., was born and reared in Sussex County, England, and came to America in 1858 and located in Wisconsin. Enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Battery, Light Artillery, and remained in active service until 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned to Wisconsin and followed bakery and broom making in that State also in Indiana until 1875 when he came here and took up the present industry which he has successfully conducted since. In 1865 he was married to Miss Phoebe A. Phippin, who was born and reared in Waukesha County, Wis. They have a family of four sons and two daughters, George T., Esther A. and Arthur J., twins, Worthy E., Joseph B. and Pearl S.

GUSTUS NELSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 25, P. O. Spring Creek, was born in Sweden in 1825 and came to America in 1851 and settled in Illinois. In 1869 he came here and has conducted his present industry since. In 1848 he was married to Miss Louisa Carlsen. They have ten children, Josephine W., Augusta L., Francis E., Jennie A., Charles A., Eda S., Emily C., Frank A., Olivia, William I. Mrs. Nelson passed from this life May 6, 1874, and is buried in the Spring Creek cemetery. In 1877 he was married to Mrs. Mary Charlotta Johnson, who was born in Sweden.

E. M. SHAW, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Spring Creek. Was born and reared in Medina County, Ohio, and followed the farming profession there until the breaking out of the war when he enlisted in Company K, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteers and remained in active service until the end of the war. Was honorably discharged. After the war he was engaged in the mercantile business in Cameron, Mo., which he successfully followed until 1874, when he came here and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1864 he was married to Miss Sarah J. Ford, who was born in Massachusetts and reared in Ohio. They have a family of one son and one daughter, Annie A. and Charles E. Mr. S. has been active in the social life of his locality. He is at present Justice of the Peace for this precinct.

JOSEPH WHITHAM, farmer and stock raiser, Section 25, P. O. Spring Creek, was born in Broome County, N. Y., and reared in Jo Daviess County, Ill. In 1873 he came here and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1876 he was married to Miss Sophia Haden, who was born and reared in Cumberland County, Ky. They have a family of two daughters, Carrie and Hattie.

LINCOLN PRECINCT.

ANDREW BUSH, farmer and stock raiser, Tecumseh P. O. was born and rear in Leeds County, Canada, and came to Nebraska in 1866 and has been actively connected with the present industry since. In 1868 he was married to Miss Susan Emery, of Leeds County, Canada. They have one son and one daughter, Asubah S. and Chauncey A. Mr. B. has been an active worker in the social life of his locality since coming here.

E. A. ELLSWORTH, farmer and stock raiser, Tecumseh P. O. Mr. Ellsworth is a native New Englander, but was born in Fort George, Canada, his parents being there on a visit at the time of his birth. He was reared in Erie County, Penn. After following mercantile business in Knox County, Ill. from 1848 to 1866 he came to Nebraska and located here and has been actively identified with the agricultural and stock indus ry since. In January, 1846, he was married to Miss Jane King, who was born and reared in Richland County, Ohio. They have a family of two sons, L. S. and D. C.

GEORGE EMERY, farmer and stock raiser, Tecumseh P. O., was born and reared in Leeds County, Canada, and came to Nebraska 1866, and has been actively identified with his present industry since. In 1843 he was married to Miss Sarah Robbins, of Leeds County, Canada. They have a family of one son and five daughters, Robert G., married in 1881 to Miss Rose Borland, who was born in Ohio and reared in Nebraska; Susan, now Mrs. Andrew Bush; Sarah, now Mrs. W. H. H. Cassel, of Cass County, Neb.; Lucy Ann, now Mrs. John Casselman, of Otoe County, Neb.; Frances E., now Mrs. William Fuller; Elva O., now Mrs. Frank J. Sharrett.

JONATHAN GRIM, farmer and stock raiser, Section 25, Tecumseh P. O. Mr. G. was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1829, and reared in Knox County, Ill., where he followed the blacksmithing industry until the breaking out of the war, when he volunteered his service and enlisted in Company G., Eighty-third Illinois Volunteers in 1862, and remained in active service until the end of the war. After the war he came West and settled here in 1867, and has been principally identified with his present vocation since. In 1857 he was married to Mrs. Anna Youngman, formerly Bomberger, who was born in Maryland in 1835, and reared in Ohio. They have a family of three sons, John W. Youngman (the son of Mrs. Grim by her previous marriage), and David and George W. Grim. Mr. G. has been active in the socia development of the agricultural and stock industries of his locality.

ANDREW SALZMAN, farmer and stock raiser, Tecumseh P. O., was born and reared in Butler County, Ohio, and settled in Woodford County, Ill., where he prosecuted his present industry until 1868, when he came here and has been actively identified with it ever since. In 1859 he was married to Miss M. E. Pogue, who was born in Pennsylvania, and reared in Woodford County, Ill. They have one daughter, Nellie J., and one adopted, Katie Pogue. In 1862 Mr. Salzman enlisted in Co. K, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, and remained in active service until the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged and pensioned for wounds received in the service. He has been an active worker in the development of the agricultural and stock industries of this locality, and is now holding the office of Justice of Peace for the second term.

J. B. SHARRETT, farmer and stock raiser, Section 18, Tecumseh P. O., was born and reared in Fayette County, Ohio, and followed the trade of mason there until 1856, when he came here and has been actively connected with the present industry since. In 1850 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Straley, who was born in his native county. They have a family of three sons and one daughter, Francis M., Lafayette L., Ella, now Mrs. William A. Bennett, of Johnson County, and George F. Mr. S. has been very active in the development of the social life of this locality; has served for thirteen years as Commissioner of his county and in many smaller offices

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KEARNEY COUNTY.

KEARNEY County is situated in southern Nebraska, twenty-four miles north of the Kansas line, and in the eighth tier of counties west from the Missouri River. In extent, it is twenty-four miles square, and it is bounded on the north by Buffalo County, on the east by Adams, on the south by Franklin, and on the west by Phelps.

STREAMS AND SURFACE.

The Platte River borders it on the north, and separates it from Buffalo County. Within the limits of the county are no streams of any importance. There are a few deep draws that contain deep holes filled with a very fair quality of water suited for stock purposes, but this is all. Kearney County is very poorly provided with natural water courses, and the most of the water used by the settlers has to be drawn from wells. This is generally done by wind-mills, and when once got at, is of the very purest quality.

The surface of the land is a high, upland prairie, and quite level, but just rolling enough to afford good drainage. Many draws, most of them shallow, with gently sloping banks, relieve the monotony of the otherwise unbroken prairie. The soil is deep and fertile, and thus adapted to the growth of all agricultural products common to this latitude.

About the only waste lands in the county are the sand hills which border the fertile bottom lands of the Platte, and are in some places several miles in width. They are of no value for farming purposes, but are excellent grazing land.

The settlements now extend throughout all parts of the county and are rapidly increasing in numbers. The population already aggregates nearly 5,000. Large and attractive farms under a good state of improvement have been opened up in all parts of the county. The farmers have been very successful in the raising of both crops and live stock, but those who have combined the two branches of industry have received a much greater reward for their labors than those who depend on grain-raising alone.

EARLY HISTORY.

The history of what is now Kearney County may be said to date back to the time of the establishment of Fort Kearney, in 1848. This fort was located in the northern part of the county, on the second bottom lands of the Platte River and but a short distance therefrom, and about half way across the county from east to west. At the time of the establishment of this post, Nebraska was one vast uninhabited territory, popularly supposed to be a barren desert, where none but the Indians could exist. Thousands of these savages, however, roamed over the prairies, and the reason why Secretary of War Marcy sent soldiers to this remote place was to protect the overland travel to Oregon, which had then commenced. This was previous to the discovery of the gold fields of California, and there was but little travel to that portion of the Pacific slope until long after the garrison was stationed at Fort Kearney.

Under orders from Secretary of War Marcy, Captain Childs, of Missouri Volunteers, visited Nebraska to establish a fort somewhere on the Oregon Overland Route at some distance from the Missouri River. He started early in the year 1848, and first made an encampment near where the town of Aurora, Hamilton Co., now stands. Here he intended to build the fort, but upon careful examination of the Platte River at and near the point where Lone Tree, now Central City, Merrick Co., was located, he found the fording of the Platte to be so difficult and dangerous, that the site which had been selected was abandoned in May, 1848, and he moved on up the Platte River to what was then known as Carson's Crossing, where he arrived on the 17th day of June of the same year. A site was at once selected for the proposed fort, on the south side of the river and near the bank. Building was commenced at once, but on the 8th day of July there was a heavy rise of the Platte, which swept away the partially completed buildings, and the troops were compelled to move to the higher grounds a little further to the south, where work on the garrison buildings was again commenced. This was the site where the fort was afterward completed, and where its ruins may still be seen. The new post was called Fort Childs, by the war department, in honor of Captain Childs.

In February, 1849, Childs was succeeded in command by Major Ruff, of the Mounted Rifles, U. S. A., and soon after, the name of the post was changed to Fort Kearney, "Oregon Route," by order of the war department at Washington. In 1854, its name was changed to Fort Kearney, Nebraska Territory. It was so named in honor of the famous commander and Indian fighter, Phil Kearney, and was known by the overland freighters as new Fort Kearney, on account of the old fort at Nebraska City, bearing the same name.

In July, 1849, Major Ruff was sent to establish Fort Laramie, and was relieved of his command at Fort Kearney, by Col. Crittenden, of the same regiment. The Rifle Company was soon after ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Phil Kearney then succeeded in command, and sometime after that Gen. Harney.

The following is the roster of the successive commanders at the fort in their order of succession, as near as can now be ascertained. After Kearney, was Major Morris, Fourth Artillery; then Captain Wharton, Sixth Infantry; then Col. Charles A. May, of Mexican war fame; then Captain E. McGowan, Fourth Artillery; then Col. Bachus, Sixth Infantry; then Col. Miles, Second Infantry; then Col. Alexander, who, with Col. May, is remembered by the early settlers of Central Nebraska, for his firm and earnest friendship toward the settlers. Next after Col. Alexander, of the Tenth Infantry, came the Second Nebraska troops, under Captain Fisher; then Col. Wood, Seventh Iowa troops; then Col. Livingstone, of the Nebraska troops; then Col. Wood again; and next was Col. Carington. Next came the First Nebraska troops, under Col. Baumer; then Major T. J. Majors, of the Nebraska troops. Majors is now contingent member of Congress for Nebraska. The subsequent commanders were: 1st, Captain Ladd; 2d, General Wessels; 3d, Lieutenant Dibble; 4th, Major A. J. Dallas; 5th, Gen. Gibbon; 6th, Lieutenant Foulk; 7th, Col. Ransom; 8th, Major Sinclair; 9th, Captain Fenton; and 10th, Captain Pollack, who was in command of the post when it was abandoned in 1871. The last of the Nebraska troops, under Captain Weatherwax, were mustered out of service at Fort Kearney, Nebraska Territory, by Gen. Wessels, on the 22d day of September, 1866.

As soon as the building commenced at this post, trees were planted and various improvements made, that would ornament the otherwise lonesome place. Again Col. May, when assuming command, made a great many more improvements. The old sod and adobe buildings were destroyed, and others rebuilt, and various other improvements made.

The lands on which the fort was located, belonged to the Pawnee Indians, who were then a powerful tribe, consisting of five divisions. It was transferred by them to the Government, for which they received the reservation now known as Nance County. They were also to be taught to farm, and schools were to be established. The project of schools was never carried out. The Pawnees also received an annuity. By another treaty, a tract of land ten miles square, was set apart, to be known as the Fort Kearney Military Reservation. This tract extended two miles west from the fort, and eight miles east, to a point near Lowell; and to the north it extended to what is now Buda Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad. In addition, this reservation included the islands of the Platte, including Grand Island, which was sixty miles long. The treaty was signed by the Indian chiefs and the officers of the United States Army.

As soon as the heavy travel to California, after the discovery of the gold fields there, began, Fort Kearney was a scene of continued activity. It was situated on the line of the overland freight and emigrant route, over which there was a continuous line of travel, and life at the fort then became exciting and interesting.

Though there was before that an extensive travel of emigrants and freighters over the route, it was not until after the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, and in the mountains of Colorado, and other Territories, that the greatest travel of emigrants, and the consequent freighting began. There was no cessation to the stream of travel that now poured up the Platte Valley. Thousands were making their way to the new Territories. By the year 1860, a daily overland stage and mail route had been established, and a telegraph line built from Omaha up the Platte Valley. This line followed along the overland road up the north side of the river, until it reached a point opposite the fort where it crossed over, and from the fort again extended westward up the south side of the Platte River. The first telegraph office at the fort was kept in a sod house, and Mr. Ellsworth was the operator.

At the time of the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, in the spring of 1861, there were exciting times at the fort. The greater number of the officers and the residents about the fort were sympathizers with the secessionists, though there were a large number of staunch union men. Party spirit between the unionists and secessionists ran very high, and on many occasions there was danger of its leading to bloodshed. Though brave, the union men were in a hopeless minority. Other than petty trials and persecutions, these troubles had no serious results. In the anticipation of a civil war's breaking out, all was anxiety at the fort. Arrangements were made with the telegraph company for all the news. Whenever exciting news came in, a number of copies of the dispatch were written and sent out. A crowd would continually throng around the telegraph office eager for news. The officers at the fort were divided in their sentiments. Many were union men but those who sympathized with the rebels of the South, urged secession as soon as the war commenced. Among the latter were Beverly Robertson, of Virginia, and Capt. R. Henderson, both of whom afterward became generals in the Southern army. After Col. Miles left with the Second United States Infantry, Capt. Tyler, of the Second Dragoons, was left in temporary command. He then spiked fifteen large brass cannon, which came near causing mutiny on the part of the union soldiers. Tyler then left the fort, and, going South, joined the rebel army. After remaining there some time, he returned north to Cincinnati to see his wife. Though in disguise he was recognized, captured, and sent a prisoner to Fort La Fayette, in New York harbor.

After the troubles on the breaking out of the Rebellion, there were no serious outbreaks from the secessionists, though they were numerous about the fort.

The first newspaper ever published in the county was at the fort, in 1862. It was called the Fort Kearney *Herald*, and was edited and published by Moses Sydenham.

EARLY TOWNS.

During the days of the overland travel and freighting, two or three temporary towns sprang up along the route.

Central City, about two miles west from the fort, one of these towns, was projected in 1858. The originators of the scheme were from St. Joseph, Mo. A locating committee was sent out, and they came to the fort with the name of the proposed town, Central City, painted on their wagon cover. Among them were Col. Scott, Mr. Pfoutts and Alex Constant. A town was laid out and named Central City. A sod store was erected and Constant left in charge, but it was soon bought by that noted frontiersman, J. A. Morrow. After this, the store changed hands frequently. John Holland, who died at his farm near there, early in 1882, was at one time its owner. Central City never built up to any extent, and soon another town was laid out near by, which completely ruined its chances, and the site was soon abandoned.

Upon the establishment of a daily stage and mail route, Col. Rankin and Dr. Henry left the Central City town site and, with Lorin Miller and others, laid out Kearney City, not far distant. This was after the immense rush of emigrants and gold seekers to the Territories of the far West had commenced. On account of the immense travel, this town grew rapidly. A large and profitable business was carried on. The Territorial Legislature of Nebraska had organized Kearney County, and this new town of Kearney City became the county seat. The county officers were elected and kept their offices here. As long as the heavy rush of business over the old freight road was kept up, the town continued to flourish. At one time it was so large as to have a city government, but as soon as the railroad was completed in 1866, it disappeared as quickly as it was brought into being, and now there is nothing but a few ruins left to mark the spot where Kearney City once stood. This was also called Adobe Town by the freighters.

Valley City was the name of another of the towns of past history. It was situated on the eastern part of the reservation, near the Platte River, and not far from the present town of Lowell. This was a permanent stage station, having daily mails. A number of stores and places of habitations were built there and as long as the overland travel continued it was a flourishing point. Now there is nothing but a few mounds and piles of sod, to mark what was once the site of Valley City.

Junctionville was another of these towns. It was located in the eastern part of the county on the freight road across from the Little Blue River, to the Platte, and was also a station of considerable importance.

From the floating and temporary character of the population of the above towns it is impossible to estimate the numbers with any exactness, but at some periods it was quite large.

THE INDIAN WAR.

During all the years of the overland travel, the military post at Fort Kearney was a point at which the travelers stopped to recruit. For years everything went on peaceably, and there was nothing for the soldiers to do, as there had never been any serious troubles with the Indians. But in August, 1864, a war that was to be fraught with many disastrous campaigns and fights broke out against the combined forces of the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians. This war began with the massacre of freighters and emigrants at Plum Creek.

There were various causes that led to this war, the principal one being the cruel and inhuman persecutions of the Indians by the white men. To mention them all in detail would require a volume, as the story of their wrongs extended over a period of many years. The following are a few of the local causes: The winter of 1863-64 had been an exceptionally cold and severe one, and a great many of the cattle belonging to the freighters had wandered away and were lost. Whenever stock were lost, a reward was paid to whoever should find and return them. In one instance the entire stock belonging to an ox-train had been lost. The Indians had done a profitable business in collecting together and returning stray cattle. In this case the oxen had been found by a party of Cheyennes, who brought them in at once and claimed the customary reward. This the owners would not pay; upon which the Indians drove the cattle away with them, intending to hold them until the owners should be willing to pay them for their trouble in bringing them in. A body of troops was then sent to take the cattle by force. A fight ensued, and a great many soldiers, as well as Indians, were killed and wounded. There was now great excitement on the part of the white people, and great animosity was felt toward the Indians. Col. Chivington issued an order for the troops to kill all Indians they could find, together with their squaws and papooses.

It is also said, by those who lived on the frontier at that time, that there was a report that the western troops were soon to be sent South to fight against the rebels, and that, as many of the soldiers on the frontier sympathized with the secessionists, and did not wish to fight against them, they did everything in their power to stir up trouble with the Indians, that they might be retained on the plains. On one occasion a band of Cheyennes were met about 150 miles southwest from the fort. It is said that the Indians were peaceable and friendly; but at all events they were attacked by the troops, when a desperate fight ensued, in which the soldiers were badly worsted. At another time, it is said that an officer, at the head of a body of soldiers, went into an Indian camp, and the unsuspecting chief advancing to give a friendly greeting, was shot down by the officer. After these occurrences the Indians determined to get rid of the white people, and they forthwith drove every pale-face from their camps. So strict were they in this, that even those white men who had squaw wives were driven from their lodges. They then sent word to the fort and to the different settlements that, unless they left peaceably, they would soon be driven from Nebraska. Now serious troubles commenced. Horses and stock were stolen by the Indians. Heeding the previous warning, many of the settlers left the country. The Indians were now determined, and the Sioux and Cheyennes banded themselves together to drive all the white people from the country. They held councils, and it was determined to attack at the same time, or as nearly so as they possibly could, all the settlements outside of the regularly garrisoned posts. Preparations were made, and the first attack was made at Plum Creek early in August, 1864. At the other points of attack agreed upon by the Indians they were a little late, and the news of the bloody massacre at Plum Creek was soon flashed over the telegraph lines to all the other stations. By the time, therefore, that the Indians had arrived, the white people were prepared for defense. But thinking a general massacre along the entire line must take place, the settlers and ranchmen, nearly to a man, deserted their establishments and fled to the East. Vast crowds of teams and cattle now poured down the valley, and the fort was continually thronged with these frightened families. But they did not stop at the fort, except for supplies and a little rest, before they hurried on to the East. For a short time all travel to the West was stopped. When it was again resumed, the freighters and emigrants were stopped at the fort and organized into trains of not less than fifty wagons to each, the men in attendance thoroughly armed and trained, when they were allowed to proceed, each train being under the command of a captain. The stage and mail lines again resumed their travel, but were attended by an armed guard.

Excited by fears of an attack from the Indian foe, improvements were made at the fort and every possible preparation made for defense. Ditches with a drawbridge were constructed and rifle pits dug.

Many regiments of soldiers were sent to Fort Kearney to assist in guarding the mail and to try to vanquish the Indians. During the war many fights and skirmishes on the plains took place, and many hardships were endured, in which many soldiers laid down their lives; for the few victories gained and the small number of Indians killed, the sacrifice of soldiers was great.

Among others, the Nebraska troops were stationed at Fort Kearney during the war, and they, from their knowledge of the enemy and the country, did more good in proportion to their numbers, than did the troops from the more Eastern States. The last of the Nebraska soldiers were mustered out on the 22nd day of September, 1866, by Gen. Wessels. A great number of the officers and privates that composed the Nebraska regiments are still living in the State.

Though there were fears of an attack on Fort Kearney, there was never in its entire history, an attack made by the Indians or any other enemy. On two different occasions the garrison was thrown into a commotion by seeing large bodies of Indians approach, as they supposed, with a hostile purpose. On the first of these occasions, the terrified garrison made hasty preparations for defense, but as the Indians came nearer, they were found to be a large band of Pawnees going out to fight their enemies, the Sioux. They came into the fort and made a friendly visit with the soldiers. The next scare was also caused by the approach of a large number of Indians, and the soldiers were again drawn up in line of battle; but, when the red men reached the fort, they were found to be a band of 1,000 Arapahoes, on their way to fight the Pawnees. They came into the fort and made themselves at home, but made no attempt to molest the soldiers.

In the spring of 1866, a plan was made to improve Fort Kearney. It was intended, by the United States Government, to enlarge the fort, surround it with complete fortifications, and make it a central military depot for supplies. Gen. Pope made a visit to the fort for the purpose of making an examination. He was favorably impressed with the location and gave orders that work should be commenced at once. This was done. Steam saw mills were erected, logs were obtained from the inland, and three sets of new soldiers' quarters were erected, also three large stables for cavalry horses, a new building for the officers, a hospital, a bakery, large storehouses for the quarter-master and commissary departments, an adjutant's office and a large powder magazine. While the improvements thus commenced, were being pushed forward with rapidity, Gen. Pope was removed, and Gen. Sherman took command, and made a tour of the West to inspect the military posts. On his arrival at Fort Kearney, he fully intended to carry out the plan of Pope, relative to the improvements at the post, but before leaving, he took a ride with the officers, west of the fort and through the town of Kearney City; previous to this, the hero of the campaign to the sea, had during his tour received only the applause of admiring citizens, but Kearney City was a den of unrepentant rebels, and as he rode along the streets he was hissed and hooted at by the common mob. The proud and sensitive spirit of the grand old commander is well known, and this insult wounded his quick feelings. It is said that he remarked to an officer, to the effect, that he had fought such rebels as these, and that he should have nothing done that would help enrich them. However this may be, he soon gave orders that the post be abandoned.

As the Sioux were dangerous, Moses Sydenham sent a request to Gen. Augur, then in command of the department of the Platte, asking that a few soldiers be left to help protect the settlers. The General gave orders that one company, under command of a Lieutenant, should be left. Fort Kearney, therefore, remained a one company post until 1871, when it was abandoned altogether.

In 1866, the Union Pacific Railroad was completed up the north side of the Platte River, and from that time until the abandonment of the fort in 1871, that place was generally a pleasant one. The fort was frequently visited by large parties from the cities of the East, the officers of the fort were social and ever ready to receive guests. Many were the buffalo hunts by excursionists on a visit to the fort, under the guidance of the officers and soldiers of the post.

In the fall of 1867, a large party of the editors of the United States, made an excursion to the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, and 100 or more of them visited Fort Kearney, which was then commanded by Col. A. J. Dallas. He, with his men, took them out on a grand buffalo hunt, which was vividly described in a large number of the journals of the East.

During the latter years of the occupancy of the fort, the garrison had abundant leisure for peaceful occupations. In many cases the officers and soldiers had their families with them, and the chaplain of the post would attend to their religious instruction. A school was also established under the charge of the chaplain, and was kept up whenever there were any children to attend. Among the different chaplains at the fort, were Thomas Tipton, ex-United States Senator, from Nebraska, now residing at Brownville, and Thomas Munhall, proprietor of a hotel in Bloomington, Neb.

After the post was abandoned, in 1871, everything about the fort that was not removed soon went to ruin. All that is now left to mark the spot where Fort Kearney stood, is a space of uneven ground, the partially filled ditches, and the large grove of trees, that was planted on the establishment of the post in 1848. These trees have now grown to a very large size.

As soon as the railroad was completed in 1866, the immense freighting business and travel on the overland route past Fort Kearney, in the northern part of Kearney County, was cut off and the temporary population around the fort decreased very rapidly. When the fort was finally abandoned, nearly all of the old settlers left the county.

A short time after this, however, settlers began to come in to other points and quite a number of homestead claims were entered in the county. In the spring of 1872, the population had increased to such an extent, that measures were taken to organize Kearney County under the laws of the State of Nebraska. This arrangement was effected and an election held on the 17th day of June, 1872. County officers were elected, and the county seat designated at Lowell, in the northeastern part of the county, and on the line of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, which was then nearly completed to that point.

During the year 1872, the increase in population was quite large and a great acreage of prairie land was broken up and put under cultivation.

In 1873, the immigration to the county continued, a large amount of breaking was done, and the land which was brought under cultivation the year before, was planted to crops, which resulted in a fair yield.

In the spring of 1874, settlers continued to come to the county and enter homestead claims. A very large acreage of crops was planted this year, and in the early part of the season, everything looked favorable for a large yield, but during the summer and before the harvest of small grain was completed, the vast hordes of grasshoppers, which devastated the entire State, put in an appearance. In a few days all kinds of crops that were not already harvested were destroyed. There was a fair yield of small grain that had been planted early, but the other crops were an entire failure. As a result of this, the next winter and the next year until another crop could be raised, was a season of hard times for the settlers. There were many hardships, if not absolute suffering undergone by the settlers and their families, but aid was sent them from the East, and they managed to exist until another crop could be raised.

For a year or two succeeding the general failure of crops in 1874, there were dull times experienced by the citizens of Kearney County, but after that time the population began to increase slowly and steadily, farms were gradually being opened up and improved, and the citizens were generally prosperous, up to the present date, at which the condition of the settlers of the county may be said to be good. They are working hard and making money. Many of the farms are ornamented by large groves of forest trees that have been planted and as all kinds of trees grow rapidly in this soil, they have already attained great size and add much to the attractive appearance of the country.

The educational interests of the county from the time of its organization have been given careful attention. School districts have been formed in every community, schoolhouses have been erected, good teachers are provided and an excellent order of schools sustained.

Church societies have also extended their organizations into all parts of the county, and the religious element is well represented. Sunday schools also are kept up and have a large attendance.

In November, 1876, by a vote of the people, the county seat was removed from Lowell to Minden, in the center of the county, but the Lowell people served an injunction and prevented its removal until May, 1878. At Minden are now good county buildings.

A history of Kearney County would not be complete without a mention of what was called the town of Centoria, and which at one time attracted some attention. This place was never a town, however. Its location was nearly south of the present town of Kearney Junction, and on the south side of the Platte River. Its existence began in 1872. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad was then in progress, and their land grant provided that they build to Kearney Junction, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. The route had been surveyed and certain officials had given Moses Sydenham assurances that a town should be started at a given point. Acting upon this, Sydenham entered a claim on a tract of government land and made preparations for starting a town. He opened a store and began the publication of the *Central Star*, a newspaper which soon gained notoriety, from its striking originality, and the peculiar ideas promulgated by its editor. He worked hard to encourage the settlement of Central Nebraska, and his paper was a curiosity. He displayed considerable literary ability, and the large head or title of the paper, extending perhaps one-fourth of the way down the page, was ornamented with various emblematic signs, indicating the name of the paper, and the fact of its being published nearly in the geographical center of the State and of the United States. He advocated removing the capitol of the State here, and not only this, but the capitol of the United States as well, giving many reasons therefor, among which was, that aside from its central location which made a removal necessary, it could also be done at that time without a very great expense, as the Government already owned the military reservation, and that in case of a removal, the value of property would increase so rapidly throughout the West, that the same rate of taxation would soon pay the national debt, and that the value of property in the East would not decrease, on account of other interests there. The St. Joseph & D. C. R. R. however, made its terminus at Hastings, and the prospects of Centoria were ruined forever. In 1873, the paper ceased to exist, and there is now nothing to mark the location of what was Centoria.

CRIME.

There have been but few murders in the county since its organization, and but two murderers have been convicted.

In December, 1878, Stephen D. Richards murdered in cold blood, the Harlison family, which consisted of Mrs. Harlison and her three children, the oldest, Daisy, being ten years old; the next, Mabel, four years old, and Jessie, a baby two years old. He beat out their brains, and then took the team and other property which had belonged to the dead woman. He had been on intimate terms with the family. Some time after, suspicion having been excited, a search was made and the bodies were found buried under an old straw pile.

A short time after this brutal murder, Richards went to the house of a Swede, named Peter Anderson, who was living alone. He remained with him some time as they were acquaintances. One day he killed him by pounding him over the head with a hammer, crushing his skull badly, and causing instant death. He buried the body of the dead Swede under a pile of coal in the cellar and then helped himself to the property. Suspicion was soon excited and a search made which resulted in the finding of the body. The evidence of guilt now being so strong against him, Richards took refuge in flight. He first went to Republican Valley, then to Hastings, where he remained some days, when he took the train for Chicago. He was on the same train with detectives who were looking for him, but coolly proceeded to interview them and found out all he wished to, without being recognized. From Chicago he went to his old home in Ohio, where his parents and relatives lived. In a short time he was traced to this place, and followed by the officers of the law who arrested him as he was out for a walk with two young ladies. He was at once taken to Nebraska, and in a short time had his trial. He was tried for the murder of Anderson and was sentenced by Judge Gaslin to be hanged on the 16th day of April, 1879. After his trial he was taken to Lincoln and confined in the penitentiary until the day set for execution should arrive.

S. D. Richards was only about twenty-three years of age at that time, was of rather a fine appearance, but was a fiend incarnate. Before execution he confessed to having committed nine murders, one of which was that of a man at the south end of the railroad bridge which crosses from Buffalo into Kearney County.

On the day previous to the one set for his execution Richards was brought from Lincoln to Minden, the county seat, and as there was no jail he was confined in the office of the County Clerk during the night. Early the next morning a large crowd of people had collected around the jail, and as they were clamoring for a look at the monster murderer, Sheriff Kieran put him in a wagon and drove around the public square. The scaffold had been erected within an inclosure, but this was soon torn down by the crowd. At the appointed time the prisoner was led out and placed on the scaffold. He made a speech after the usual order of those of condemned murderers, who profess to be on the way to heaven. The noose was then adjusted, the trap sprung, and the brute Richards was launched into eternity.

There was one other murder in Kearney County, since the time of its organization. It was that of a man named Vroman and his son, who were killed by a man named Williams. This took place in 1875.

Vroman and his family were living at the home of Williams. Some difficulties had arisen between them in which the Vromans got the best of the quarrel. Williams' team died soon after and he thought the Vromans had poisoned the horses. From that time trouble began in earnest. The parties ceased living together. One night Williams' pony got loose and was shut up by the Vromans. When the owner came for it trouble ensued, when Williams shot both Vroman and his son, with a double-barrel gun. From about one-fourth of a mile distant, Mrs. Vroman saw the trouble and hurried to the scene, but found both her husband and son dead, having been shot in the back.

Williams, the murderer, after having several trials, was at last taken to Adams County, on a change of venue, where he was tried and convicted, and sent to the State Penitentiary for a term of ten years.

LOWELL.

This town is situated in the northeastern part of Kearney County, and on the line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska. It is the oldest existing town in the county and its location is a beautiful one on the nearly level lands of the Platte Valley north of the railroad.

Though once the county seat, and principal town of the county, it has now so decreased in size that the population will not number more than fifty, and there are not more than a dozen buildings in the town.

EARLY HISTORY.

The history of the town begins at a date in the summer of 1871, when the railroad had been surveyed through this part of the county, and the site was selected by D. N. Smith, the locator of towns for the railroad company. The site selected was on land belonging to the United States Government, and consisted of an entire section of 640 acres. The manner of gaining possession of it was as follows: D. N. Smith built a large hotel in the very center of the section, so that each corner of the building should be on a different quarter-section, and each quarter-section was entered by pre-emption claim by some man selected by Smith, who as soon as six months' residence, at the hotel had expired, proved up and paid for the land and then sold it to Smith, who at once proceeded to lay out the town. The hotel was kept by T. Munhall, who had been Chaplain at Fort Kearney.

The first settlers on the town site were P. and W. W. Peterson, Dr. H. T. Cooper, and T. Munhall. The first of the above mentioned men located near the present town of Lowell in 1860, and continued to reside there until after Lowell was laid out.

The post office was established in 1871, with Mrs. Gratney, postmistress.

The first store was opened in the summer of 1871, by A. A. Andrews.

The first birth in the new town took place on the 28th day of November, 1871, and was that of Jennie Munhall, who is now living with her parents at Bloomington, Neb.

The first marriage was that of William Dogget and Mattie Gratney.

The first death was that of James McGonegal, who was shot by Joseph Newell.

The first sermon preached in Lowell was in the fall of 1871, in the dining-room of the hotel, and by D. N. Smith.

The schoolhouse was built in the spring of 1872, and school was taught the following summer by Miss Evans.

On the organization of the county in June, 1872, the county seat was located here, and the court house was built the next year.

In 1872, the railroad was completed, and there then began a rush of settlers to the new town. Lowell was now the principal point to attract attention, and a great number of buildings were erected. During the summer, a United States Land Office was located here, and from that time until its removal to Bloomington, in the summer of 1874, Lowell was a thriving town. It had built up until it was one of the important towns of Central Nebraska. The Land Office, among other things, drew large crowds. It was also an important shipping point for cattle from the plains of the southwest. The streets were continually thronged, and everything was life, bustle and energy. Many times, however, the town was a scene of disturbances from the half drunken cow-boys, roughs, and gamblers, who at times frequented the place, and four saloons were in operation.

In the years 1873–74, among the many other improvements, there was a bridge across the Platte erected, at a cost of $60,000, and a large schoolhouse was built.

In 1874, the town began suddenly to decline, and this was nearly as rapid as was its building up. The principal causes were the removal of the United States Land Office to Bloomington, and the building of a bridge across the Platte River at Kearney Junction. Previous to the building of the Kearney bridge, nearly all of the trade of Kearney County, and the country to the south and southwest, came to Lowell, but now a market was opened to a point at the junction of two rival roads, and the competition between the railroads, as well as among the dealers in Kearney, caused one grand rush of trade to that place, and after holding on for a time, the business men of Lowell gradually disposed of their goods and moved away. The final blow to this town was struck when the county seat was moved to Minden, in 1878. Another reason for the decline of this town is its proximity to the sand hills that border the Platte Valley, and extend along the northern part of the county. The town has now dwindled away until its population will not exceed fifty, and the only business done is a very light country trade.

MINDEN.

This town is the county seat of Kearney County, and is pleasantly located in the center of the county. The surface of the land is nearly level and presents a beautiful appearance.

The population of this thriving little town numbers about 200, and is made up of an exceptionally stirring and enterprising class of people.

Considering the fact that it has no railroad facilities, the amount of business done here is great. The business houses are represented by three hardware, three general merchandise, one drug, one grocery, and two furniture stores, two hotels, two livery barns, two agricultural implement houses, one blacksmith shop, one wagon shop, one meat market, one harness shop, one printing office, one millinery store, and one stationery store. The professions are represented by two physicians, seven attorneys, one photographer, two editors, and, besides these, the teachers and ministers having charge of the schools and churches in the town.

When selected as a town site, in December, 1876, after a vote the month previous, locating the county seat here, all was a naked, unbroken prairie. The Lowell people having served an injunction against the removal of the county seat, the county records were not removed here until May, 1878.

The first building on the town site was a schoolhouse, built in the spring of 1877, and the first term of school was taught the following summer, by Mrs. Vansciver.

The post office had been established in December, 1875, with F. Bredemeier, Postmaster.

The first settler on the town site was W. T. Thorn, who opened a store in January, 1878.

In May, 1878, the county records were removed from Lowell, and Minden now became the county seat. Among those who now removed here were, Joel Hull, Lewis A. Kent, M. Kieran, A. H. Harland, and R. P. Stein.

During the summer, a number of buildings were erected, and many improvements were made.

The first sermon was preached in August, 1878, at the schoolhouse, by Rev. J. N. Allen.

The first marriage took place on the 31st day of March, 1879, and was that of Joel and Elsie E. Hull.

The first death in the town was that of S. D. Richards, the monster murderer, who was hanged in execution of the law, on April 16, 1879.

The first birth was that of Joel L., son of Joel and Elsie E. Hull.

Since the date of the first settlement in 1878, the town has continued to grow steadily and surely, up to the present time, and now promises to become one of the finest of the interior villages of Nebraska.

The only church that has yet been erected here, is a fine structure, built by the Roman Catholics, which was completed early in the year 1882.

Besides the above church, the Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Christians and Lutherans, have organized societies, all of which are in a prosperous condition. The Lutherans and Presbyterians contemplate building at an early date.

The Sunday school is well attended, and is in a flourishing condition.

The public schools have, since the time of the first inhabitants, been given every possible encouragement; they are well attended, and inferior to no village schools.

There is one newspaper published here—the *Kearney County Gazette*. This paper is the result of the combination of the *Bee*, which had been published here for some time; and of the Newark *Herald*, which had been published at Newark, by R. M. Hardman. The *Gazette* made its first appearance in April, 1882, and is a bright and wide awake forty column paper, well filled with local news. It is published under the firm name of Williams & Hardman.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

R. F. WILLIAMS, the senior editor of the *Kearney County Gazette*, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, December 9, 1826, and in 1829 removed to Warren County, Ind., with his parents. In 1842 he removed to Illinois and in 1846 to Iowa, where he was a merchant. He became a minister of the gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1854, and served until 1862, when he purchased a printing office in Knoxville, Iowa, and published the *Marion County Republican* until 1878, when he sold and went into the mercantile business. He was Internal Revenue Assessor for Marion County, from 1862 to 1867. He then served two years as Mayor of Knoxville. Removed to Red Oak, Iowa, in 1869, and to Kearney County, Nebraska, in October, 1878. In March, 1882, he purchased the *Kearney County Bee*, and in April, consolidated it with the Newark *Herald*, under the name of the *Gazette*.

R. M. HARDMAN, associate editor of the *Gazette*, came to Nebraska in May, 1880, from East Milan, Mich., and located at Kearney, where he worked on the *Press*, as book-keeper until November, 1880. He then removed to Newark where he established the *Herald* on the 14th day of November, 1880, which he continued to publish there until April, 1882, when he consolidated his paper with the *Bee* at Minden, under the name of the *Kearney County Gazette*. He was born at Clarksburg, Va., May 8, 1849. He learned the printer's trade at the above named town, which he left in 1869 and traveled through the West until 1871, when he went to Milwaukee and worked at his trade there until 1872, when he removed to Michigan. He was married in 1873 to Miss Addie Blackburn, of East Milan, Mich. They have had five children, but Goldie, born in 1879, is the only one living.

NEWARK.

This little town is situated in the Platte Valley, on the south side of the river, on the line of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska.

The population of the town is small, but slowly increasing. The business houses consist of a grocery, dry goods, one furniture, one hardware, and one agricultural implement store, one grain elevator, one lumber yard, two coal yards, one hotel, one livery barn, a large railroad depot, and a schoolhouse. There are about half a dozen residences in the town.

The first settlement on the town site was by A. J. Sindbeck, in May, 1877.

The town was named Newark at the suggestion of A. E. Touzalin, who was then general manager of the railroad.

The post office was established in December, 1877, and A. J. Sindbeck was appointed Postmaster.

The first store was opened by A. J. Sindbeck, on the 10th day of June, 1878.

The first child born was a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Renwick.

The first marriage was that of Joseph Casper and Miss Maggie Jones, and took place in February, 1880.

The schoolhouse was erected in 1880 and school was taught therein the same year with Mr. Sears, teacher.

The first sermon was preached in the summer of 1881, at the schoolhouse by Rev. Mr. Buzzell.

The first death occurred March 1, 1882, and was that of May, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hardman.

The first newspaper was started November 14, 1880, by R. M. Hardman. A. J. Sindbeck owned the building and material which he gave, rent free, to secure the publication of a paper. Mr. Hardman published the *Herald* here until April, 1882, when he removed to Minden and consolidated it with the paper published there, as elsewhere detailed.

The public school of the town is in a thriving condition.

There are several religious organizations but no church building. A union Sunday school is kept up and is in a flourishing condition, having a large attendance.

On the 1st day of January, 1881, there were only two buildings in the town and those were both owned by A. J. Sindbeck. The entire progress of the town has been made since that date. Business is thriving. In the fall of 1881, nearly two hundred carloads of wheat were shipped.

KEITH COUNTY.

KEITH County is situated in Western Nebraska, and is in extent forty-two miles east and west; and forty-eight miles north and south. On the north it adjoins the great unorganized portion of the State, while on the west it touches the State of Colorado.

The principal streams are the North and South Platte rivers, which flow across the north half of the county, from west to east and converge toward each other, forming between them an almost complete triangle, and, on the eastern boundary of the county, are only about four miles apart. Besides the above named rivers are a number of very small streams and cañons, which contain running water a portion of the year.

Along the rivers are broad and level bottom lands, that are very fertile, and produce a fine growth of grass. Ascending from the bottoms to the uplands, there is a great diversity of the general appearance of the surface of the land. In some places it rises in one gentle slope until the high lands are reached, and in others the ascent is much broken by deep cañons or drawers. The greater extent of this rough land is found on the north side of the North Platte River.

The uplands themselves are high and rolling, and in many places contain lagoons of water that are of great benefit to the stock raiser, as they furnish a supply of water for his cattle and horses. These uplands are covered with a heavy growth of grass, generally of the buffalo variety.

The mean-elevation of this county above the level of the sea is a little upward of 3,300 feet, and the climate is therefore so dry that crop raising is impossible, except by irrigation.

The population of the county is only about two hundred, and is made up of the cattle men, with their families. The number of families in the county is very few. There is but a very small number of the residents not engaged in raising and caring for the immense herds of cattle that find pasturage within the borders of the county. The stock raising interest is a great one, and makes Keith one of the wealthy counties of Western Nebraska.

Though there was never but little population in the county except the stock raisers, the county was organized by them, on May 3, 1873, and has kept up the organization ever since. Before that time it was attached to Lincoln County, for judicial, revenue and elective purposes.

The Union Pacific Railroad extends across the county along the north side of the South Platte River, on which are located the following stations: Alkali, Roscoe, Ogalalla, and Brule. Of these stations all but one are mere flag stations, with no town.

OGALALLA.

This town is the county seat of Keith County, and the only town in the county. It is on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and is quite centrally located. The location is a good one, on the level bottom lands of the South Platte River. Besides being the county seat, it is a headquarters for supplies for the cattle men of the county, and their place of rendezvous. The population of the town is a little more than one hundred, and there are a number of business houses, which have a stock of all such supplies as are in demand by the inhabitants of the county. This has also been quite a prominent shipping point for cattle driven through from Texas, as it is the terminus of one of the routes by which those cattle are driven.

Ogalalla is most decidedly the cattle-men's town, and on some occasions, it has been the scene of exciting times. It may be described as a wild town, with a restless people, and in the midst of a sparsely settled country.

KNOX COUNTY.

KNOX COUNTY was organized by the Territorial Legislature in 1857, and named L'Eau Qui Court, that being the French name for the river named by the Indians Niobrara—both names meaning, in English, Running Water. The name was changed to Knox by a statute passed February 21, 1873, which took effect April 1, 1873.

Knox County is bounded on the north by the Niobrara and Missouri rivers, and on the east by Cedar, on the south by Pierce and Antelope, and on the west by Holt County.

In area it contains about one thousand and fifty square miles, or six hundred and seventy-two thousand acres.

SURFACE, SOIL AND STREAMS.

The valleys in the county are numerous but narrow, and comprise about ten per cent of the entire extent. A portion of the valleys is bottom land. The balance of the surface is gently and high rolling prairie, with frequent high bluffs along the streams, especially in the northern part.

The soil is generally exceedingly fertile, particularly in the valleys. Numerous boulders lie on the surface in many localities, and an immense thickness of massive chalk rock underlies the surface. Good brick clay is found, and a large quantity of brick has been made.

Knox County is drained by numerous streams. The Niobrara and the Missouri flow along its northern boundary, receiving various tributaries. The principal tributary to the former is the Verdigris, which empties into it about six miles above its junction with the Missouri; has a large number of branches, and waters about one-third of the county on the west. The Bazile waters the central portion, and flows into the Missouri west of the Santee Agency, furnishing excellent water power. In the eastern portion Beaver and Bow creeks have their origin, flowing eastward through Cedar County; and in the southeastern corner the North Fork of the Elkhorn rises, and flows southward into Pierce. Springs abound, and good well-water is everywhere obtainable.

INDIANS.

Previous to 1853 the "Niobrara country," included between Aoway Creek and the Niobrara River, and extending indefinitely westward, was claimed by the Omahas. During that year a treaty was concluded between them and the United States, by the terms of which they appear to have reserved this country as their future home; but either from fear of the Poncas, or through the influence of interested parties, or from some other cause, they exchanged the "Niobrara country" for the "Blackbird country," and moved into the latter in a year or two thereafter. This movement threw the "Niobrara country" open to pre-emption and settlement like other public lands.

No sooner were the Omahas out of the way than the Poncas, evidently instigated by interested parties, began strenuously to urge their claims to this famous country. Notices were posted up warning intending settlers that west of Aoway Creek neither their property nor their persons would be safe. The following inscription, which in 1856 was posted conspicuously on a board at Ponca, Dixon County, is a sample:

"I will not be responsible for injury done to white men or their property on this side Aoway Creek.

"MICHEL SAYRE, Chief Poncas."

Opposition to the settlement of the country continued on the part of the Poncas for a number of years, but strangely and happily without bloodshed. This is attributable, doubtless, no less to the prudent conduct of the early settlers as a body in this "Niobrara country" than to the natural friendliness of the Poncas themselves toward the whites.

The Poncas lived on the Niobrara bottom until May, 1858, when they were removed to the north side of the Niobrara River, in accordance with the provisions of a treaty concuded between them and the Government in the previous March. The struggle for the possession of the land was thus brought to a happy conclusion; but as the Indians were, after removal, in close proximity, all danger was not yet passed. "Scares" were frequent, and in the fall of 1859 "most of the people would collect at the hotel to sleep and put out guards. One night H. Westermann, Robert Hagaman and Walter W. Barnum were sent out on the second watch, and after walking around long enough for the first watch to get to sleep, concluded to go in and also go to sleep. No sooner had they begun to dream than a great commotion was heard outside. The alarm was immediately given, and preparations quickly made for an expected death struggle. On investigation, however, it was found that all the noise was caused by the arrival of Fred Riemer with an ox-team load of flour."

"In 1862 occurred a genuine Indian scare. This was the result of the Minnesota massacre, and while it turned out that the people were in little real danger, the incident illustrates the state of alarm in which they lived. All those living near Niobrara left, except William Lamont, William Bigham, H. W. Hargis, T. G. Hullihen and Antoine La Riviere. * * * * The scare was of short duration, and the people soon returned to their homes.

"On an other occasion, the presence of one Jim Brown became distasteful to the settlers, and an Indian attack for his benefit was resolved upon. About midnight the attack commenced. A party sallied forth and succeeded in driving the Indians away, but returned with one wounded man and the body of H. Westermann, a pretended corpse. Next morning Brown was taken to see the "corpse" laid out on the counter, but would only look in through the window. He immediately started for civilization, and did not stop until he had reached St. Johns, in Dakota County. He there informed the people that the Sioux had attacked Niobrara, killed H. Westermann, mortally wounded another man, and had probably killed and scalped all the rest, as they were still in the vicinity when he left." (These quotations are from a pamphlet history of Knox County by Solomon Draper, of Niobrara.)

In justice to the Indians, it should be said that the depradations and outrages committed by them upon the whites were not always committed through mere wantonness, nor for the purpose of driving away the settlers; but were sometimes committed for the purpose of avenging themselves for real or fancied wrongs. If one white man had in their opinion wronged them, it was (and is) their custom to avenge themselves on any, and usually the first, white man they met. As a result of carrying out this principle, the old settlers of Knox County believe that many innocent white men and women have unjustly suffered for the sins of the agents of the Government, who have had in charge the distribution to the Indians of annuities, or the fulfilling of contracts of various kinds,—where an opportunity was offered such agents of enriching themselves out of moneys or other property belonging to the Indians. And this belief is no doubt based on fact.

ACCIDENTS AND CRIMES.

Most of the accidental deaths in Knox County have been caused by lightning. In 1860 "Dutch Fred" was killed in this manner while chopping wood, near Bazile Mills. In 1867 an Indian tepee on the Bazile, in which there were seven Indians, was struck, and all were killed except a babe which remained uninjured in its dead mother's arms. In August, 1873, T. G. Hullihen's house was struck and set on fire. Mrs. Hullihen was seriously injured by the same stroke, and is still suffering from the effects.

In 1865, a son of T. N. Paxton was drowned in the Missouri.

There have been two murders by white men and four by Indians. In 1857, Rudolph Grasso, in a quarrel, shot Charles Rohe through the heart, at Frankfort. In 1859, at Niobrara, Frank West, while intoxicated, deliberately shot and killed a Ponca Indian. In 1869, James T. Smull was shot and killed while alone on his claim. The perpetrators of the murder were never discovered, though they are believed to have been Indians. In 1870, two children of Thomas Brabenec were killed by Indians, as elsewhere related, and during the same year Alexander Cook was killed by Indians, as was believed. They were arrested, but as the crime could not be fastened upon them they were discharged. In September, 1881, William Selkirk was shot and killed at a dance at Niobrara, by John Schumacher. Schumacher was tried for murder in the second degree, in April, 1882. This was the first murder trial in the county, and resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

EARLY NAVIGATION OF THE MISSOURI.

As Knox was, until the recent addition to Nebraska of that portion of Dakota Territory lying between the Missouri and Niobrara rivers and south of the forty-third parallel of north latitude, the highest up the river of any part of the State, it is proper to introduce a brief sketch of the early navigation of that river in connection with the history of Knox County.

Previous to its settlement in 1856, the Missouri had been navigated but little. Until 1832 boats had been drawn up the river by the *cordelle*, or towing line, in the hands of hardy *voyageurs*. From Independence, Mo., to Fort Benton, a distance of 3,000 miles, the most incessant and persevering exertion was required to stem the turbulent current of the Missouri. On account of the shifting channel it was frequently necessary for these adventurous *voyageurs* to plunge into the water, regardless of heat, cold or exposure, and cross the river, in order to find depth of water sufficient to float the boat. Obstacles were numerous, delays frequent, and hardships grievous to be borne.

In 1832, the *cordelle* was reduced from 3,000 to 700 miles, the American Fur Company sending up a steamboat that year to Fort Union, six miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone. For a number of years subsequently, the Fur Company sent up a steamboat annually to Fort Union. In 1850, the *El Paso* ascended as high as the "Round Butte," 300 miles above Fort Union. In 1859, the Fur Company sent up the *Chippewa*, a boat of very light draft, under Captain John B. LaBarge, for the purpose of testing the navigability of the Missouri as high as the Great Falls, which it reached within a few miles.

From this time the *cordelle* became a thing of the past; but up to 1864 the Fur Company's steamers were the only ones to ascend the river. In that year Montana began to attract considerable attention, and a number of boats ascended the river, carrying passengers and freight, under individual auspices. The number of boats increased yearly. In 1867, forty steamers ascended the river. At the present time the passage of a boat up or down the river is no uncommon thing.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The county was first organized by an act of the Territorial Legislature during its session of 1856–57, and in the following fall the first election was held, at which forty-two votes were cast. The following officers were chosen: Commissioners, George Detwiler, Fred Riemer and D. B. Dodson; Probate Judge, James Tufts; Clerk, R. M. Hagaman; Treasurer, J. Austin Lewis; Sheriff, James Ogg.

In 1864 soldiers brought to Niobrara to protect the settlers from the Indians proved to be a far greater scourge than the Indians themselves. They conducted themselves with almost entire disregard of the rights of person and property. The people were compelled to leave their homes. County Clerk H. W. Hargis took the records of the county to Omaha, and he never returned. No one remained in Niobrara the next winter but William Lamont. During the time of desertion the county was without officers and practically without organization. In the spring of 1865 the settlers gradually returned and in the fall an election was held resulting as follows: Commissioners, T. G. Hullihen, Leonhard Weigand and William Lamont; Clerk, Henry Sturgis; Treasurer, Frits Bruns; Probate Judge, T. N. Paxton.

Knox County has been represented in the Legislature by the following gentlemen: Senate, J. W. Perkins, elected in 1880; House of Representatives, James Tufts, elected in 1859; R. M. Hagaman, in 1861; Kelley W. Frazer, in 1867; D. J. Quimby, in 1872; T. G. Hullihen, in 1876; and B. Y. Shelley, in 1878.

The present county officers are as follows: Commissioners, William Saunders, Sylvanus Harden and Justus Loeber; Probate Judge, Charles Cooley; Clerk, Vac Randa, who has served almost continuously since 1871; Treasurer, Charles J. Kadish; Sheriff, Neal Walters; Coroner, Dr. J. B. Hoover; Superintendent of Schools, T. J. Buckmaster; Surveyor, Otto E. C. Knudsen, who has served continuously since October, 1870.

LANDS.

About one third of the land in the county, outside the reservation, or about one hundred and eighty-five thousand acres, is subject to homestead, or pre-emption entry. Considerable quantities of it are being taken up by a thrifty, well-to-do class of farmers, mostly Americans, who have sold their farms in older States, and are investing the money thus obtained in personal property here and in improvements on farms that are practically presented to them by the Government. There are also about four thousand five hundred acres of University lands in the county, and the larger portion of six townships in ranges two and three west is owned by non-residents.

COUNTY BONDS.

Knox County, like most of its neighbors, has been at different times afflicted with the bond question. On the 19th of April, 1877, the electors of the county, by a vote of 255 for, to sixty-eight against, voted $77,400, in bonds, to the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills Railroad Company, to be donated to them on certain conditions. The bonds were issued and placed in the hands of John H. Charles, Sioux City, Iowa, as Trustee. The company failing to comply with the conditions upon which the bonds were voted, never became entitled to them, and through the exertions of Mr. Vac Randa the county re-obtained possession of them and they were destroyed.

Subsequently the electors of the county, by a vote of seventy-two for, to two against, voted $5,500 in bonds, for "improvements in the village of Niobrara," but on account of a defect in the law under which they were voted, they could not be certified to as legal by the proper State officers, and hence were not put on the market.

On November 2, 1880, the question of issuing bonds, in the sum of $15,000, for the purpose of building a court house, was voted on and lost.

As a consequence, Knox County is free from bonded indebtedness.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Knox County has thirty-eight school districts, thirty-five schoolhouses, forty qualified teachers, and 1,500 children of school age. The school sites are valued in the aggregate at $500, the schoolhouses at $12,000, furniture at $5,000, and books and apparatus at $3,500; total value of school property in the county, $21,000. The schoolhouses are generally well built and convenient structures, especially in the southern portion, where the farmers are making great improvements generally, and in the eastern part, where there is considerable land owned by non-residents.

For 1881 the taxable valuation was as follows: acres of improved land, 4,123, value, $21,674; unimproved, acres, 159,338, value, $352,133; improved village lots, 118, value, $21,428; unimproved, 2,138, value, $15,253; horses, 1,580, value, $43,665; cattle, 5,386, value, $55,429; mules, 116, value, $4,491; sheep, 549, value $1,042; swine, 1,043, value, $2,468; vehicles, 546, value, $10,130; money in merchandise, $26,356; in manufactures, $2,023; in agricultural implements, $8,301; credits, $4,852; furniture $2,981; telegraph property, $135; other property, $25,101; total valuation $597,462, against $458,222 in 1879.

In 1860 the population of the county was 152; in 1870, 261; in 1875, 1,524; in 1880, 3,766; distributed among the precincts as follows: Bohemian, 411; Central, 238; Creighton, including the village of Bazile Mills, with a population of 428, 795; Eastern, 416; Niobrara, 849, including Niobrara Village, 475, and the Santee Agency, 126; Verdigris, 536; Western, 421. The population at the present writing is estimated at about 5,000.

SANTEE SIOUX AGENCY.

The reservation occupied by the Santee Sioux Indians, lies in the northern part of Knox County, and about midway between the east and west boundaries. It lies wholly in Ranges 4 and 5 west, and in Townships 31, 32 and 33. In extent it is a trifle over 180 square miles, or 115,076 acres.

For the most part, the surface is very rugged and uneven, the hills in some instances rising from 400 to 500 feet above the level of the Missouri, for which reason only one-fourth of it, or 25,000 acres, admits of cultivation; but all of it is well adapted to grazing, except in a few places where the hillsides are nearly perpendicular and bare. There is some timber on the Missouri bottom, along some of the creeks and in some of the gulches, consisting principally of cottonwood, elm and oak, but there are also limited quantities of walnut, ash and cedar. The soil is excellent and produces a luxuriant growth of grass, and in favorable seasons, good crops of the cereals.

The Indians who occupy this reservation, are a part of the great Sioux nation. They were the authors of the great Minnesota massacre in 1862, after which they retreated to the northwestern plains. After wandering around a few years, a part of them, 1,350 in number, came to this reservation in 1866, it having been withdrawn from market by order of the President of the United States, February 27, 1866, under authority of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

From 1866 to 1868, the Santees were in charge of the military; in 1868, Asa Jenney was appointed agent over them; in 1870, Joseph Webster was appointed agent; in 1875, Charles H. Searing; in 1876, Isaiah Lightner, farmer at the agency, took charge, acting as agent until July 1, 1878, when he was appointed agent, and still retains the office, all of these being members of the Society of Friends.

The Santees, when brought to this reservation, were uncivilized, almost entirely so. Their progress for the first eight years was slow. They preferred to live in tents, to dress in their accustomed costume, and to use the tomahawk and scalping knife. In 1874, there were but two houses on the reservation with shingle roofs, and but few with board floors. In 1877, there were, of the 153 houses built, 50 with shingle roofs and nearly all had board floors. The red men gradually put off their Indian costume, until they now all dress in citizen's clothing. The women were slower to make this change than the men, owing to the fact that they were on a lower plane than the men in their native state.

In farming they have made considerable progress. A few years since, their farming operations had to be carried on under the immediate supervision and direction of a white man; now they do their own plowing, planting, reaping, gathering and threshing without aid, and although there is room for improvement, the same may be said of most of the white farmers of the State. The young men handle the various farming tools and implements with facility, the old men remain awkward. In 1881, they raised 1,127 acres of wheat, 883 acres of corn, 30 acres of oats, 503 acres of potatoes; total, 2,543 acres under cultivation. There are 150 families engaged in farming. The women still assist to some extent with the field labor, but it is being gradually recognized more and more that women's work is in the house, not in the field. They had in 1881, 428 horses, 9 mules, 548 cattle and 156 swine. During this year the Santees were three-fourths self-supporting, one-fourth being contributed by the Government. They are making some progress in the industrial arts, performing all their own carpenter work and blacksmithing and making brick in large quantities.

There are three boarding schools at the agency. One supported by the American Board of Foreign Missions, under the supervision of Rev. A. L. Riggs. This school is as old as the mission, but was converted into a normal training school in 1870. From this time to 1880, there were 391 pupils in attendance, 258 males and 133 females. Of these, 71 males and 42 females advanced beyond the primary grade, a few obtained some knowledge of geometry, algebra, bookkeeping and United States history, and 13 took up the study of theology.

The Presbyterian Church at the agency, followed the Santee Indians from place to place until it finally found a permanent home among them here. When organized at Niobrara in 1866, on account of its many wanderings, it was called the Pilgrim Church. At that time it numbered more than 400 members; but as time passed some were drawn away to the Episcopal Church, some went to Fort Wadsworth, a large number went to Flandreau, on the Big Sioux River in Dakota, and still others have gone out as missionaries to various Indian tribes, leaving the membership now about 170. At the time of its organization at Niobrara, it was under the charge of Rev. John P. Williamson, as missionary, and Rev. Artemas Ehnamani, a native Indian pastor. The latter is still in charge.

The Episcopal Church is beautifully situated at the eastern part of the agency. Twenty-two years ago a mission was established among these Indians in Minnesota, Rev. S. D. Hinman, missionary. At the time of the massacre the mission was broken up, and missionary and lady associate in the work fled for their lives, and made good their escape. Rev. Mr. Hinman followed the Indians to Crow Creek, and afterwards to Bazile Creek. Subsequently he erected a building about forty rods east of the location of the present one, which in 1870, was demolished by a tornado. This impoverished the mission, but a determined effort was made to raise funds, and the result was that in the fall, the building now occupied, was erected substantially as it now stands, at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars. It is used for both mission and school. The school was converted into a girl's boarding school in 1874, and placed under the charge of Miss Clara Kerbach. In the fall of 1878, Miss Amelia Ives was placed in charge, and still occupies the position. There are about thirty-five girls in attendance and their progress is in the main satisfactory. Rev. Mr. Hinman remained in charge of the mission until March, 1878, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. W. Fowler, who still remains in charge.

There is also an industrial school supported by the Government, under the care of the Agent, and in charge of Rev. George R. Oake. The schools are all doing good work, and receive scholars from other agencies.

That the Indians here are steadily improving does not admit of doubt. They do much toward supporting their own poor, are making great improvement about their homes, in their dress, and in their diet. They more highly value education, and are anxious that their children shall enjoy its benefits, that they may become more like white people. They look with some reverence upon the marriage relation and value the religious solemnization of the ceremony. Some live together as husband and wife without being married, but it is generally those who have separated from former companions, and can not be married again because they have not been divorced, there being no law, State or National, by which Indians can be divorced, nor indeed under which Indian marriages can be legalized.

Politically, they have made great advancement. In 1874, they discontinued the tribal system, and established among themselves a republican form of government. At that time the reservation was divided into four electoral districts, and two Councilors elected from each. Since then four Councilors have been elected annually, and this body constitutes the executive body of the tribe, consulting with their constituents in all cases of grave importance.

In population they steadily decreased for a number of years. In 1866, they numbered 1,350; in 1873, 800; in 1879, 736; in 1880, 764; in 1881, 767, and in February, 1881, 769—368 males, and 401 females. The children of school age numbered 250.

In 1877 some twenty Indians made settlements and improvements on the high table land near the head of the branches of the Bazile Creek, where water can be had only from cisterns and wells, thus making a great departure from Indian custom. They took their lands in severalty, and in passing through the settlement, a traveler would almost take it for a white man's settlement.

One obstacle to the more rapid progress of the Santees is their inability to acquire a title to their lands. They have not at present any assurance that they can remain here, and are averse to opening up and making improvements upon farms that a white man may possibly take from them. Thus they labor under the discouragement of doubt. It would certainly seem to be a great oversight, if not indeed criminal neglect on the part of the Government of the United States, that this state of things should have been permitted to continue so long. They should be made owners of their lands in severalty, not necessarily in fee; indeed preferably by a certificate which would defend them in possession of the lands, but under which they could not convey a title to them.

In regard to their advancement in civilization, Isaiah Lightner, who has had charge of the agency for five years, said, in his report to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs for 1871, "I believe the majority of the Santees, to-day, are in advance of many who are recognized as citizens, and would make better neighbors and more loyal citizens." The main obstacle in the way of their moral advancement is the *want of a law regulating marriage and divorce among them;* the main obstacle to their industrial advancement is the want of a law *conferring upon them in severalty, a certain but inalienable tenure to their lands.* There is some reason to believe that such measures will soon be adopted and as soon as this shall be the case, Indians, schools and missions will labor with a certainty of accomplishing all possible good.

The Government buildings at the agency consist of two industrial school buildings, eight dwelling houses—two log, two brick and four frame—three work shops, one office, two warehouses, one machine-shop, one saw-mill, one smoke-house, one ice-house, one jail, physician's office, harness shop, two granaries; one grist-mill and dwelling ten miles from agency.

In 1873, about three hundred of these Indians removed to Flandreau, Dakota, taking up and settling upon homesteads—leaving the reservation on account of the insecurity of the land title.

The Ponca Indians occupy a reservation north of the Niobrara, on that portion of Dakota Territory transferred to Nebraska in the winter of 1881-'82, by the Congress of the United States. They number 172—males, 77; females, 95.

Iapi Oaye, or The Word Carrier.—This newspaper has its editorial office at the Santee Agency, its publication office in Chicago. It was established in May, 1871, by Revs. S. R. Riggs and J. P. Williamson. In 1877 the latter was succeeded by Rev. A. L. Riggs, son of S. R. Riggs. *The Word Carrier* is an eight-page paper, four wide columns to the page, good clear print, and illustrated. It is printed partly in English and partly in the Dakota language. It is a valuable aid in civilizing the Indians, and is highly prized by them. About twelve hundred copies are circulated weekly, mostly among them, and numerous contributions are furnished by them for its columns. These contributions are principally in the form of correspondence and news notes, but occasionally an article on some more abstruse subject is prepared.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. H. BARKER, Indian trader, is a native of Herkimer County, N. Y. In 1844 came to Washington County, Wis., with his parents; there assisted on their farm. He then followed the ocean and lakes about five years. Enlisted in 1861 in Company H, Fifth Iowa Cavalry; remained in the service till 1866. In the fall of 1867 he secured the position as clerk at Fort Randall, D. T., remained there two and one-half years, then employed at the Old White Stone and Spotted Tail Agencies two and one-half years; ran a hotel at Springfield one year; engaged in farming two years; was about eight months clerk at Fort Scully. July, 1877, came to this Agency, where he has since remained as trader, doing a business of about $18,000 a year. He was appointed Postmaster soon after coming to this agency.

CHARLES HILL, Superintendent Santee Agency, is a native of Canada; there learned the carpenter trade, which he followed about eight years. In 1873, at the annual meeting in Genesee, N. Y., he was selected by the Society of Friends, to come to this agency, and was appointed by the agent carpenter. After filling various other positions, he was finally appointed Superintendent, which position he now holds. There are on an average about thirty men employed here under his supervision.

DR. GEORGE W. IRA, physician and surgeon, was born in Washington County, Pa. At about the age of nineteen came to Columbus, Ohio; there attended the Starling Medical College; graduated from that institution March, 1863. November 1864, came to Decatur, Neb., engaged in the practice of his profession there about eight years. May, 1872, he removed to the Yankton Agency, and has since been in the employ of the U. S. Government as physician. October 1, 1875, came to the Santee agency.

ISAIAH LIGHTNER, U. S. Indian Agent, is a native of Carroll County, Md., where he was born and raised. He was a clerk in a store several years, and enlisted in 1862 in Company F, Seventh Maryland Infantry; was promoted to Captain, which position he held when mustered out of the service at the end of the war. He was wounded at the battle of Five Forks, Va. At the close of the war he returned to Union Bridge, Md., and engaged in merchandising, which he continued there until 1877, when he was appointed by President Hayes Agent of the Santee Sioux Indians, Knox County, Neb., since which time the Flandreau and Ponca Indians of Dakota have been consolidated with Santee. There are about thirty Indian and white employes employed on various branches of business, viz.: saw and grist mill, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, harness shop, brick making and lime burning. The Santee tribe number 769, Flandreaus 360, and Poncas 172. There is one Mission and one Congregational Mission, also a Government School. The number of children attending the schools is 191; this includes an Indian School at Springfield, Dak. The bricks manufactured here are of a superior quality, resembling in color and quality the Milwaukee brick. The Major has purchased 660 acres of land in Platte County, Neb., which he is improving, intending to make it his future home.

REV. GEORGE R. OAKE, Principal Industrial Boarding School, is a native of England; came to Jackson County, Iowa, with his parents when a child. After receiving a common school education he entered the Worthington and Warner's Business College at Aurora, Ill., where he graduated in 1869; was afterward employed as clerk on Mississippi steamers, and merchandising the past six years. He has been actively engaged in the ministry. He has had twelve years' experience as a teacher previous to his attending college. Was appointed to his present position January 1, 1882.

WILLIS SHEPARD, harness maker, is a native of Chenango County, N. Y. When a boy he commenced to learn this trade in Norwich; carried on a shop at Smyrna, N. Y., a number of years. In 1866 came to Cedar Falls, Iowa; there carried on this business, also at other points in the State. In 1880 came to this agency; was appointed to this position. He has four Indian men under his charge, who are learning this trade. He owns a farm of 160 acres, four miles from Niobrara, which he is improving, and where his family now reside.

NIOBRARA.

As early as 1850, vivid accounts of the Niobrara country had reached Council Bluffs, Iowa, through mountain traders and pioneer Mormons. The Mormons had attempted a settlement near the mouth of the Niobrara, in 1845, a few months previous to establishing their town "Winter Quarters," now Florence, in Douglas County. Their efforts were frustrated by the persistent opposition of Indian tribes, but traces of their short-lived settlement remained many years.

At the time these glowing descriptions of the Niobrara country first reached Council Bluffs, B. Y. Shelley, a member of the future L'Eau qui Court Company, was residing there. He determined to make, as soon as practicable, explorations for himself. Accordingly in May, 1856, in company with R. R. Cowan, another prominent promoter of the enterprise, he set out to explore the Territory, and to select the most favorable location for a town site. After a toilsome journey of some weeks, they were finally rewarded by a view of the reality they were seeking, the beautiful plateau at the mouth of the Niobrara. The first glance was decisive as to its identity. Nothing now remained but to mark out the claim. This was done June 7, 1856, in the presence of the entire tribe of the Poncas, one of whose villages had been here for many years. Henceforward the town of Niobrara became known in the history of the country.

In the succeeding September, the first building in Niobrara was erected. It was known as the "Old Cabin," was situated on the bank of the Missouri, and constructed of logs three feet in diameter, designed to subserve the double purpose of protection against the elements and their Indian enemies. The old cabin being built, they returned to Sioux City and Council Bluffs, and invited friends to join them in starting the town of Niobrara. The L'Eau qui Court Company was then formed, consisting of the following members: B. Y. Shelley, President; James Tufts, Vice-President; H. W. Hargis, Secretary; J. Austin Lewis, Treasurer; W. H. Benner, R. R. Cowan, George W. Gregg and Henry Thompson, all of whom became residents of Niobrara; and in addition, a number of prominent gentlemen of other places, as Judge A. W. Hubbard, and M. F. Moore, of Sioux City, and Joseph Holman, of Dakota City. In the fall of 1856, improvements were commenced by the company, but during the following winter the Poncas burned what houses and other buildings had been erected, except the "old cabin" or "fort," into which the settlers had retreated for safety, and in which B. Y. Shelley, R. R. Cowan, M. Huddleston and J. T. Smull passed the winter. During this winter the L'Eau qui Court Company was incorporated, its claim defined,and liberal ferry and bridge privileges guaranteed. The claim of the company comprised almost the entire Niobrara bottom, for a town site, about 3,000 acres in extent. The desire, and even the hope seem to have existed, to build up a very large town in a very short time, in an entirely unsettled country. Niobrara became the county seat during this winter.

On the 29th of June, 1857, the steamer Omaha, from St. Louis, landed at Niobrara, with lumber and other freight. This was more than a surprise to the Poncas, who, jointly with the white settlers, still occupied the ground. Three days after the landing of the Omaha, the first frame building in Niobrara was completed, and immediately thereafter a saw-mill, brought up on the boat, was put in operation. As indicative of the company's anticipations for the growth of Niobrara, may be mentioned the fact that in three months from the starting of the saw-mill, a three-story, $10,000 hotel was completed, believed to have been then the largest in Nebraska.

In August, 1857, there were more than sixty men living in, and in the vicinity of Niobrara, among whom were the following: Ferdinand Wies, H. W. Hargis, Henry Sturgis, William Lamont, Frank West, J. S. Gregory and J. A. Potter. The post office was established, and B. Y. Shelley appointed Postmaster; and a store was opened by Ferdinand Wies, in this year.

Among the settlers who came in 1858, were T. N. Paxton, Christian G. Benner, William Bigham, Kelly W. Frazer, and others, and of those in 1859, T. G. Hullihen, Otto E. C. Knudsen and H. Westermann, the latter opening the second store in Niobrara the next day after his arrival in the town.

Fritz Bruns arrived here in 1861.

In 1859, the L'Eau qui Court Company failed, and early in 1860, the "Niobrara Town Company" was organized. The new company was composed of J. S. Gregory, Joel A. Potter, Robert M. Hagaman, Walter M. Barnum, Christian G. Benner, Ferdinand Wies, B. Y. Shelley, J. Austin Lewis, H. W. Hargis, James Tufts, and A. W. Hubbard. The patents to the town site were issued to the new company in 1861. But on account of the breaking out of the great Rebellion, and of the Minnesota massacre in 1862, it was never very prosperous; both events concurring in retarding the settlement of the northern part of the State.

The first birth in Niobrara was that of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hargis, and a few weeks afterwards, on October 15, 1858, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Lamont. The first marriage was that of Henry Sturgis to Miss Maria M. Paxton, October 26, 1862, and the first death that of Miss Mary Wiseman, in the spring of 1859. The first school was taught by J. H. Billings, in 1871.

LOCAL HISTORY.

Niobrara was incorporated November 8, 1878. The first Board of Trustees were B. F. Chambers, H. M. Wilcox, Vac Randa, C. G. Benner, Sr., and G. Howe.

The present board are A. L. Towle, James T. Conklin, H. Westerman, John Mitchell and J. C. Thomas. Attorney, J. W. Perkins; Treasurer, Solomon Draper; Clerk, James A. Cooley.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1878, with ten members, by Rev. W. H. Porter, who was the first regular minister. In 1880, a church building was erected at a cost of about $1,500. It was moved to the new location of Niobrara in September, 1881.

The Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. George Williams, November 12, 1880, with sixteen members. The church building was erected in the spring of 1882, at a cost of about $2,500. It is located in the southwestern part of the new town, and was dedicated June 11, 1882.

The L'Eau qui Court Cemetery Association was organized and incorporated in 1874, with the following as members: T. G. Hullihen, C. G. Benner, H. Westerman, John Pattee, O. E. C. Knudson, John C. [illegible], Anson Bottsford and Edwin A. Fry.

The Land Office for this district was removed from Dakota City to Niobrara, October 1, 1875. James Stott was receiver from that time to 1881, when the present incumbent, H. S. Lovejoy, was appointed. B. F. Chambers has been Register in the office since within a short time of its removal, or about six years. The location of this office at Niobrara has been of great convenience and benefit to the people of Knox County.

The Niobrara Valley Bank was started in February, 1880, by Solon Bevins and Otis Perrine. On April 19, 1881, Mr. Bevins sold his interest to Mr. Perrine and Solomon Draper. Mr. Perrine died of apoplexy April 22, 1881, his widow succeeding to his interest in the bank. The business of the institution has since been conducted by Mr. Draper.

The town of Niobrara was beautifully situated on the south bank of the Missouri, about two miles below the mouth of the Niobrara River, until after the great flood of 1881, when the larger portion of it was removed about one and one-half miles to the southwest. and is now located on the "bench," a beautiful plateau, slightly elevated above the remainder of the Niobrara bottom, and adjacent to the bluffs. At the time of the removal the town contained three general stores, two drug stores, two hardware stores, one harness shop, two blacksmiths, five hotels, two livery stables, three physicians, twelve lawyers, one schoolhouse, one church building, a court house—two story brick—two newspapers and about 500 inhabitants. All of the business of the town, and all of the inhabitants, except about sixty, removed to the new town as soon as practicable after the subsidence of the water.

THE FLOOD OF 1881.

The flood at this point was less destructive than at points farther down the river and was in some respects of advantage to Niobrara, inasmuch as it caused the removal of the town to its present site. The water began to rise on the night of March 29, and rose very suddenly until it reached the depth of from three to seven feet, filling up cellars and covering the first floors of the houses to from six inches to two feet or more in depth. Considerable furniture and some pianos were ruined, as well as goods in stores, and some live stock on the bottom. The heaviest loser of stock was Frank Janausek, who lost twenty-nine head of cattle and five horses. About seventy-five cattle in the aggregate and fifteen horses were lost. Although the suffering and loss was considerable, directly from the flood, contemporaneous publications, made without full knowledge of the facts, greatly exaggerated both. The moving of the town was commenced in July, 1881, and was continued as fast as practicable until nearly all the dwellings and business houses were removed. The moving cost about $40,000, which sum is much larger than the amount of the actual value of property directly destroyed. Now, however, the people feel a sense of security they never could have felt on the old town site, being on a plateau about twenty feet above it, and close to the bluffs, so that escape is easy in the event of a future flood reaching them, which event is extremely improbable.

The Niobrara Pioneer.—This paper was started in September, 1874, by Edwin A. Fry, its present editor and proprietor. At first it was a four column folio, but in about a month, as prospects brightened, it was enlarged to a four column quarto. It has always been independent in politics, and has steadily believed the right should rule. As a consequence it has sometimes been out of favor but in the end, its proprietor believes, has been the gainer in pecuniary as well as in other ways. It has continued under the same management ever since its establishment.

The Knox County News.—This paper was started in May, 1879, by the News Printing Company, composed of Messrs. Smith Hill and Bruce. At first it was a seven column folio and independent in politics. As it was desired that a Republican paper be published in Niobrara, John C. Santee purchased the *News* in November, 1879, enlarged it to a nine column folio, and has since conducted it as a straight Republican periodical. A good job printing office is connected with the paper and in 1880 a stereotyping department was added.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

[illegible] BARBER, of the firm of Draper & Barber, real estate and abstracts, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. When seventeen years of age he came to Ohio, where he lived two years. In 1870 he came to Cresco, Howard Co., Iowa; followed surveying and engineering five years. In 1875 came to Winneshiek County; also continued surveying and engineering there for five years. In 1880 he removed to Niobrara; has since followed surveying and real estate business. He is prepared to furnish a complete title of any property in Knox County.

H. E. BONESTEEL, of the firm of Bonesteel & Turner, general merchandise, is a native of Oswego County, N. Y. In about 1870 came to Yankton, D. T.; engaged in merchandising; a few years later removed to Springfield where he has since been engaged in general merchandising. Their business in Niobrara was established in 1879, this being the leading firm here.

FRED BRUNS, farmer and live stock dealer, was born in Hanover, Germany; in [illegible]; came to St. Louis, Mo.; in 1861 came to Niobrara. He with Mr. Westermann opened Indian trading posts at different points; continued at this business about ten years. He owns about 300 acres of land on this bottom, also town property. He has been County Commissioner three years, and County Treasurer two years. Married in 1870 to Anna Kuntz, of Prussia. They have four children, Mena, Anna, Adelia and Lenora.

B. F. CHAMBERS, Register U. S. Land Office, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa. In 1853 came to Grinnell, Iowa. In 1855 came to Dakota County, Neb. In 1856 engaged in farming; was Sheriff six years, Deputy U. S. Marshal three years. He represented Dakota and Dixon counties in the Legislature in 1874 and 1875. He was appointed Register of the U. S. Land Office in March, 1876. Came to Niobrara, June, 1876, and assumed the duties of the office. Enlisted in 1862 in Company I, Second Nebraska Cavalry; served thirteen months.

CHARLES COOLEY, County Judge and attorney at law, is a native of Havre de Grace, Md. In 1869 commenced reading law in Belair, Md., with H. W. Archer. In 1870 he entered the Maryland Agricultural College; was admitted to the bar in 1872. He also attended the Newark Academy, Del., two years, from 1867 to '69. April, 1873, came to Bon Homme, D. T.; there opened a law office. April, 1876, came to Niobrara; continued the practice of law. In the fall of 1877 he was a candidate for County Judge on the Democratic ticket; was elected by a majority of 141, the majority of this county being about 600 Republican. He is now serving his second term; elected this term by a majority of 168.

SOLOMON DRAPER, attorney at law and banker, is a native of Huntington County, Ind; there he was raised. In 1866 came to Upper Alton, Ill.; entered the Shurtleff College and graduated in 1872. He then went to Ann Arbor, Mich., entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and graduated from that institution in 1874. In the spring of 1875 came to Niobrara; has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. This bank was organized by Bevins & [illegible], February, 1880, known as the Niobrara Valley Bank. April, 1881, Mr. Draper bought out Mr. Bevins' interest, and has since been a member of this firm.

EDWIN A. FRY, editor Niobrara Pioneer. This was the first paper published in the county, being established in 1874. Mr. F. is a native of Norwalk, Conn. He has been engaged in the printing business since a boy. In 1874 he was appointed Postmaster; held the office two years. He was again appointed to this office, September, 1881; held the office until February, 1882.

THOMAS G. HULLIHEN, farmer and live stock dealer, was born in Northumberland County, Pa. Came to Niobrara, June 2, 1859, homesteaded this land, which was the sixth homestead in this district, now owns about 200 acres, the grade of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. is about seventy rods west of his residence and about three-quarters of a mile south of the Missouri River, the location for the depot is on the line between his and Mr. Lamont's land. In about 1866, he took the school census of this county, which numbered eighty scholars, including the half breed children, he was nine years County Commissioner, he issued and signed the first county warrants, as Chairman of the Board; he represented Knox and Holt counties in the Legislature, in 1876-77, and has held many other offices in the gift of the people.

EERKO KOSTER, proprietor of Farmers' Hotel and real estate agent, is a native of Prussia. In 1860, came to America. In 1865, he entered the regular army as private, after promoted to Corporal, then Sergeant, then First Sergeant then Commissary Sergeant. In 1871, he received the appointment of Hospital Steward of the United States Army, resigned this position in 1873, he had command of a squad of soldiers on the Running Water, placed there for the protection of settlers. Had two skirmishes with the Sioux Indians, remained there in charge four months; he afterward engaged in contracting for mail routes. In 1875, he engaged in the hotel business, two years later took up real estate and land, which he has since continued.

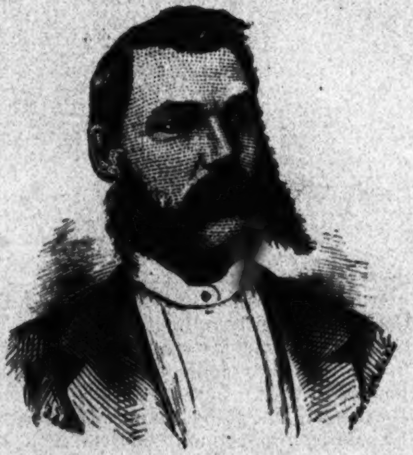
WILLIAM LAMONT, general merchandise, was born in Scotland. Came with his parents, when a child, to Pennsylvania, was raised in Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., there served his time as a machinist, worked there at the trade two or three years. In 1855, came to Buchanan County, Iowa, July 6, 1857, came to Niobrara, he is the oldest settler here, he pre-empted this land, 184 acres on the bottom, now owns about 380 acres, in this locality and about 320 acres three miles south, the past ten years he has been engaged in merchandising, has been Treasurer of the School Board and County Commissioner, his store is located about half a mile east from the grade of the C., M. & St. P. R. R., and about two miles south of the Missouri River.

H. S. LOVEJOY, Receiver United States Land Office. Is a native of Columbia County, N. Y. At the age of twelve years came to Lorain County, Ohio. In 1845, went to New York City, engaged in merchandising until 1857, returned to Ohio, also following merchandising. At the breaking out of the war he was commissioned Captain of Company D, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, served three years, Ex-President Hayes was then Major of the regiment, after leaving the service he returned to New York, continued merchandising. In the summer of 1871, came to Chicago. November, 1872, came to Antelope County, Neb., there being but one house there at that time, he homesteaded 160 acres, which he improved. He afterward removed to Oakdale, opened a store which he continued till 1879, was then appointed Postmaster, held the office until July, 1880, when he was appointed to his present position. Assumed the duties of this office January, 1881.

I. B. MILLER, livery stable. Is a native of Wayne County, Ohio, when a boy came with his parents to Independence, Iowa, there attended the public school; in the spring of 1873, came to Knox County, Neb., in the fall of 1875, was elected County Treasurer, held this office two terms, he has previously been engaged in school teaching, in 1880, he commenced his present business. Married September 4, 1880, Miss Belle McClintock of West Union, Iowa.

JUDGE THOMAS N. PAXTON, poultry and stock dealer, was born April 26, 1818, in Murray County, Tenn. At about the age of fourteen, came to Indiana, thence to DuPage County, Ill. Worked at blacksmithing and wagon making for a time, then as carpenter on a section for the Ill. C. R. R. Was appointed by president [illegible], remaining in the employ about eighteen months. "Paxton," the name of a station on this road was named after him. From 1856 to 1857, he was a resident of Mitchell County, Iowa. In the fall of 1857, removed to Minnesota. In 1858, came to Niobrara, lived up the Niobrara River about five years, engaged in farming and trading with the Indians. He then removed his store to Niobrara, continued in business until 1875, then kept hotel about four years. Was elected Probate Judge in 1864, held this office until 1873, now engaged in the poultry raising. After coming to Niobrara, was elected County Commissioner, and re-elected to serve four years. He was the second Postmaster in this county, the office was located at Shiloh, on the Running Water.

VIC RANDA, County Clerk. Is a native of Bohemia; in 1866, came to Chicago, worked at various kinds of employment; he organized a colony of which he was chosen secretary, consisting of about 300, who wishing to improve their condition came west, about one-half this number settled in Nebraska; in 1870, he came to Niobrara, soon after was appointed County Treasurer, also Justice of the Peace, he is now serving his fifth term as County Clerk, he was admitted to the bar soon after coming to Niobrara.



John C Santee

JOHN C. SANTEE, Postmaster, is a native of Columbia County, Pa.; at the age of fourteen came with his parents to Tuscola County, Mich.; enlisted, in 1862, in Company D, Twenty-third Michigan Infantry; was recommended for a West Point cadetship from the army by thirty-six officers and two Brigade Commanders for meritorious service; served to the end of the war; returned to Michigan; engaged in farming; in 1874, came to Niobrara; taught school sixteen months; in February, 1875, was appointed Postmaster; held the office until September, 1881, when he was removed for not being in "proper sympathy with the administration;" was reappointed January 12, 1882; is Mayor and Notary Public. November 26, 1879, he assumed charge of the *Knox County News*, now ably conducted by himself and Mr. B. C. Hill; has been a Delegate to every State Convention held since 1876, and for two years a member of the State Central Committee; was the first man to bring out the name Hon. E. K. Valentine as the successor of Hon. Frank Welch, member of Congress.

R. E. W. SPARGUR, firm of Spargur & Hoguett, attorneys at law, is a native of Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio. In 1873, came to Montgomery County, Iowa; there took up the study of law; afterward attended the law school at the Iowa State University; graduated in 1876. He then practiced about two years in Iowa. September, 1878, came to Niobrara, and has since been actively engaged in this profession. He was elected County Judge in the fall of 1879; served two years.

HENRY STORM, gardener, farming, and ice dealer, was born in Holstein, Germany; in 1856, came to Jasper County, Iowa; followed farming; in 1866, came to Fremont, Neb.; engaged in farming; afterward kept a hotel; in 1875, came to Niobrara; ran a hotel and ferry; after engaged in lumber; now engaged in gardening and ice business. Married, March 10, 1873, Mary Pagelsen, of Oldenburg, Germany. They have three children—Mamie, Louis, and Anna.

A. L. TOWLE, proprietor of Hubbard House, is a native of Salem, Mass. At about the age of fifteen he went to sea; followed as a sailor the sea about seven years. His voyages have extended all over the world. He served during the war eight months with the Salem Independent Cadets; was master of a schooner running from Beaufort to Hilton Head, S. C.; afterward mate of an armed transport owned by the government, and later was Assistant Harbor Master at Light House Inlet. In about 1865, returned to Salem; the fall of that year crossed the plains to Colorado; returned in 1866; in the fall came to Omaha. February, 1867, he went to Fort Laramie, Denver, and Central City; a few months later to Cheyenne; returned to Omaha in 1868. The following year he went to Kansas. In the fall of 1869, returned again to Omaha. In the spring of 1871, he, with the Bruce Colony, came to Creighton and located that town. In the fall of 1875, he was elected County Clerk; soon after removed to Niobrara, where he has since resided. He owns this hotel, which he built in 1878, and which is the largest and by far the best house in Knox County.

NEAL WALTERS, Sheriff, was born in Canada, in the year 1844, and moved with his parents to Grand Rapids, Mich., in the year 1853; lived there on a farm until the war broke out; enlisted in 1862, in Company H, Sixth Regiment Michigan Cavalry, as a private; served three years and three months, and was mustered out in 1865, as Orderly Sergeant. In 1879, came to Knox County, Neb., and took a homestead of 160 acres of land, on Section 25, Town 31, Range 6 west, which is mostly improved. In 1880, was appointed Postmaster at Sparta, Knox Co., Neb.; in the fall of 1881, was elected Sheriff of this county.

GEORGE LEONARD WEIGAND, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Herrick, was born January 6, 1824, in Bavaria. In 1854, came to Cleveland, Ohio; worked at cabinet-making about three years, he having learned this trade in Germany, where he followed it about nine years. In 1857, came to St. James, Neb.; worked at his trade and farmed about four years. In 1861, came to this farm, took a homestead of 160 acres, adding other land as his means would permit; now owns over 1,000 acres. Not being able to buy a wagon, he conceived the idea of building one, the wheels of which he made by sawing from a large tree. By years of strict economy and attention to business, he has succeeded in acquiring a large amount of property, and may be classed among the wealthiest farmers in Knox County. He has now a very desirable home, surrounded with all the comforts that may be desired. This fine farm is located five miles south of the Missouri River. The buildings are well protected by the surrounding hills; also an abundance of forest trees, and well watered. His family consists of wife, three sons and six daughters, who are well accomplished. Last year he, with Mrs. Weigand and four children, made a visit to their native country, they being absent nine months.

HERMAN WESTERMANN, real estate, is a native of Hanover, Germany. In 1852, he came to Cincinnati, Ohio, clerked in a store. In 1853, went to New York, also clerked in a store. In 1854, came to Chicago, engaged in wholesale notion and fancy goods. In the spring of 1859, made a trip South. August of this year, came to Niobrara, opened an Indian trading post here and at other points, continued this business until 1880. Was Postmaster about nine years, also Justice of the Peace and Deputy County Treasurer, afterward elected County Treasurer, which office he held about seven years. Is Chairman of the Town Board. He owns most of the river front on this bottom, together with about 106 lots in the old town.

A. B. WILCOX, firm of E. P. Wilcox & Co., lumber and grain dealers, was born in Henry County, Illinois. When a boy, his parents moved to Chicago. He was pursuing his studies at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, in 1861. In 1862, he enlisted in Battery B, First Illinois Light Artillery, and was in active service and participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, Siege of Vicksburgh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain. From July, 1864, to close of the war, he was on detached service in Adjutant General's Office of the Department and Army of the Tennessee. In 1865, he engaged in the lumber business, which he has since followed. In 1869, his brother, E. P. Wilcox, opened a lumber yard at Yankton, D. T., which they still carry on. The Niobrara yard was established in 1878, and for the first two years they chartered the steamer Niobrara to transport their lumber from Sioux City to Niobrara and to take grain on return trip. Their Niobrara and O'Neill yards are the largest in Northern Nebraska.

CARL WITTE, farmer and live stock dealer, was born in Hanover, Germany; in 1867, came to St. Louis, Mo., worked in a creamery about two years. In 1869, came to Niobrara. He owns 352 acres of land. He had the contract for carrying the mail from Yankton to Niobrara, from 1874 to 1878. Was Sheriff five years, County Commissioner three years.

CREIGHTON.

This enterprising town is situated in the southern part of Knox County, on gently rolling prairie, and near Bazile Creek. The first settlements were made here by the "Bruce Colony," in 1871. This colony was organized January 31, 1871, in Omaha, at which time the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Knowlson; Vice-President, J. A. Bruce: Treasurer, C. Cheatham; Secretary, J. H. Bruce. Meetings of the company were held, and a committee sent out to select a suitable location. On the 27th of March, a party of colonists arrived at the place selected by the committee, on the Elkhorn between Frenchtown and O'Neill. As many were not satisfied with the location, committees of their number were appointed to make other explorations. At length a satisfactory location was found, where Creighton is now situated, and in April, the advance part of the colony, which comprised about twenty families, arrived. Among those who arrived in 1871 were the following: Orin A. H. Bruce, A. L. Towle, C. H. Lightner, J. Lovell, Miner W. Bruce, W. R. Cross, C. Cheatham, Isadore Hammerly, Sebastian Zeph, James Steel, Joseph H. Bruce, and Rev. Charles H. Emerson. In 1872 the following parties arrived: Harris Hufftle, Billings Davis, Mr. Slover, and about twenty-five others. Sod houses were the first habitations. The first frame house was built in 1871, by J. A. Bruce, just outside the town site, and for some time it was used for schoolhouse, church, and other purposes. The first frame store was also erected by J. A. Bruce, but in 1874. The post office was established in the winter of 1871-2; the Congregational Church was organized with five members, in 1871, by Rev. Charles H. Emmerson. Rev. Mr. Holt is the present pastor, and the church has thirty members. It is the design to erect a church during this year, 1882, to cost about $3,000.

The first birth in the settlement was that of Herbert Lightner, in November, 1871, and the first death that of a child of Mr. Cheatham's, in 1872. The first teaching and preaching were both in 1871, by Rev. Charles H. Emmerson. A Mr. Underwood started a blacksmith shop in 1873. The town site was laid out and platted in 1874. The Baptist Church was organized in March, 1882, with twelve members, by Rev. Mr. Gilbert. There is also a Catholic and a Lutheran organization, but as yet neither has a church building.

Creighton now contains three lumber yards, two general stores, two drug stores, two hotels, one blacksmith shop, one grocery, one furniture store, two wind-power grist mills, one hardware store, one harness shop, one agricultural implement dealer, one schoolhouse, built in 1876, at a cost, including furniture, of $2,000, the Knox County bank, established in 1882, by George E. Cheney, of Cheney & Adams, bankers, Neligh; one newspaper, the Creighton *Regulator*, started April 26, 1882, by Edwin A. Fry, proprietor, F. E. Seeley, editor, and the depot and other buildings of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company, whose road at the present time terminates here. The first train entered Creighton June 3, 1881.

The population of the town is about 300.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. H. BRUCE, farmer, is a native of Somerville, Mass. Came West in [illegible]. Was engaged in the jewelry business in Chicago several years. In 1871 came to Creighton, where his family have since resided. They own and occupy the most desirable residence in Creighton, which they built in 1877. He was married February [illegible], 1862, to Miss Lizzie E. Graves, of Lynn, Mass. They have one daughter, [illegible] Mrs. Bruce was the second white woman who settled in Creighton.

ORIN A. H. BRUCE, Postmaster and real estate, was born in Somerville, Mass. Came with his parents in 1856 to Chicago. In 1867 they removed to Madison, Wis., and in 1868 to Omaha, Neb. His father, J. A. Bruce, originated the idea of forming a colony, and in 1871 came to Creighton, where they settled. J. A. Bruce died July 22, 1878, aged sixty-two years. Orin A. H. and his brother, J. H., donated to S. C. & P. R. R. 160 acres of land. He now owns eighty acres in the corporation; also a farm of 160 near the depot. For the past seven years he has held office as Postmaster, and has carried on a general store for several years.

W. T. MARCH, live stock, grain and livery, was born in Washington County, Wis. At the age of five years he came with his parents to Racine; lived there three years, then removed to Lake County, Ill., where they remained three years. In 1859, came to Cuming City, Neb. Has been a resident of Washington County about twenty-two years. There he owns two farms. He has visited Salt Lake, Montana, California, and other places West. In the spring of 1881 he came to Creighton and established this business.

ROBERT M. PEYTON, agent S. C. & P. R. R., was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1869. Came to Harrison County, Iowa; employed in the railroad business. In 1876 came to Dodge County, Neb., following this business. Since 1875 he has been constantly in the employ of this company. June 1, 1881, he was appointed agent of this station, coming here on the first train when the road was completed to this point. He had formerly been agent of this road at Nickerson and Hooper previous to coming here.

GEORGE W. QUIMBY, real estate agency, was born in Knox County, Ohio. In 1856 came to Waupaca County, Wis. In 1860 came to Dakota. In the winter of 1869-70 removed to Niobrara. January 1, 1871, he came to Creighton, where he has since resided. He is the oldest settler in this locality, and made the first claim. He was the first Postmaster here; held the office about two years. He enlisted in 1862, in Company E, Thirty-second Wisconsin Infantry. Served sixty-two months. Was mustered out as Captain.

DR. GEORGE ROBERTS, physician and druggist, is a native of Philadelphia. At the age of seventeen he entered the University of Pennsylvania and took a four years' course of studies under R. J. Levis. Was resident surgeon at the Wills Eye Hospital six months. In 1871 he was sent to the Santee Agency by the Society of Friends as Government Physician. Held that position four years. April, 1875, he came to Bazile Mills and followed his profession and farming. July, 1881, he removed to Creighton. Is now engaged in the drug business and following his profession.

BAZILE MILLS.

This town is situated on Bazile Creek, about three miles north of Creighton. It is in the midst of a fine agricultural country, and is one of the most enterprising towns in Knox County. The first settler was Samuel D. Brooks, who located his claim where the town and mill now are. William Saunders moved in, in the spring of 1872, and S. N. Saunders in the fall. In 1873, Charles A. Lyon, James Connervey, and John Miners joined them, and in 1874 Dr. George Roberts, and Frank Schneider.

Before coming to Nebraska, Mr. Brooks had formed, in his mind, a plan of building a grist mill, and a year before locating his claim, he, together with George Quimby, Henry Sturgess, David J. Quimby, C. J. Benner, and two of his sons, came in and located the town of Mansfield. In 1871, the Bruce colony came in and laid out the town of Creighton. Settlers were coming in to join the Bruce colony, from Rhode Island and Connecticut, and the heads of the Mansfield settlement found it necessary to perfect the plan of building a mill, as rapidly as possible. So they began to get out the timber and stone for the building. The dam was constructed in 1873, and in 1874, the mill itself was commenced. Owing to the grasshopper raid of that year, and the two following ones, it was not completed until 1877. It is a well constructed two and a half story building, and cost about $20,000. The town site was laid out the same year, and in 1878, Brooks Bros., completed their large store building, and opened their store.

The first birth in the vicinity was that of Emily Roberts, daughter of Dr. George Roberts, December 25, 1874; the first marriage, that of John Dedlow to Mary Connervey, in the fall of 1877, and the first death that of Samuel D. Brooks, January 1, 1880.

The first school was taught in 1872, by Miss Emily Truesdell. A frame schoolhouse was built in 1876, costing about $1,200. The Congregational Church was organized in 1873, by Rev. Charles H. Emmerson. The Knox County *Times* was started in May, 1881, by C. A. Hammond, and was immediately successful in gaining popular favor.

The village now contains four general stores, two groceries, one drug store, one hardware store, one harness shop, one shoe shop, an elegant schoolhouse, a hotel, and a creamery started in 1882.

During this latter year, a woolen mill was built, about one and a half miles north of the village, on Bazile Creek, by George A. Brooks, at a cost of $15,000. This is the first woolen mill built in Nebraska.

The town site of Mansfield was abandoned in 1871. In the following fall, Charles A. Lyon filed upon a part of it, and completed his claim, John Cooley filing upon the balance the same year.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE A. BROOKS & CO., general merchandise. This business was established in 1878 and is by far the most extensive of any in northern Nebraska. They employ five clerks. They are also carrying on a branch store at Walnut Grove. In 1871 Samuel D. Brooks, now deceased, decided on this location to build these mills, on account of superior water power. The following year they commenced building and completed the mill in 1876, which is supplied with all the latest improved machinery for manufacturing flour. Mr. Brooks has been Postmaster here for the past five years. He is one of the most thorough and energetic business men in the State.

GEORGE BROOKS, retired, was born February 27, 1812, in England. In about 1832 he came to New York and settled in Bloomfield. Afterward removed to Dutchess County. His father being a woolen manufacturer he took up his trade which he followed. He soon after removed to Norwich, Conn., where he worked at the carpet business a number of years. In about 1857, he, with the Lucas brothers, bought a woolen mill which they operated for about twenty-one years. He then sold out his interest and came to Bazile Mills, where his son, George A., is located and carrying on a very extensive business in milling, merchandising, etc.

DR. ALBERT LINCOLN CLARKE, physician and surgeon, is a native of Westfield, Mass. In 1861 came to Dubuque, Iowa. There attended school and studied medicine with Dr. G. M. Staples. Commenced the study of medicine in 1874. Attended the course of instruction in the medical department University of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1875. In the autumn of 1876 he went to New York City. Attended the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Graduated from this institution in 1876. He then came to Independence, Iowa, where he practiced eighteen months. In the fall of 1879, came to Bazile Mills, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

A. McGILL, drugs, books and stationery, farm machinery, organs, etc., was born in Canada. At the age of twelve came to Whitewater, Wis. Followed rafting about seven years, also steamboating on the Mississippi. Enlisted in 1861 in Company L, attached to the First Minnesota Infantry Sharpshooters. Was mustered out on account of physical disability. He again enlisted in the First Minnesota Mounted Rangers. Served one year then re-enlisted in the Second Minnesota Cavalry as private. Was promoted to the position of Orderly Sergeant, afterwards as Second Lieutenant, and lastly as First Lieutenant. Served to the end of the war. Returning to Minnesota followed farming two years. In 1867 came to Independence, Iowa, and engaged in farming. In 1875 came to Creighton, Neb. Made a claim of 160 acres which he improved. Now owns 480 acres. October 19, 1876, he established this business which has since rapidly increased. His sales now amount to about $18,000 per year.

E. RENIFF, furniture business, is a native of Tioga County, N. Y. When a boy he came to Amherst, Mass., assisted on a farm. At the age of sixteen, he was employed in a turning shop, where he worked three years. He then commenced house building, worked at this business about twelve years. In 1844, he commenced working for the railroad in Springfield, Mass.; continued this business about thirty-five years. A great portion of this time was occupied as master of car building. For eighteen years he was in the employ of the C., A. & St. L. R'y. In 1878, came to Bazile Mill and established this business.

J. F. REED, blacksmith, was born in Crawford County, Pa., in the year 1843. Came to Allamakee County, Iowa, in 1858; there learned his trade and carried on a shop for two years; then went to Minnesota, and there carried on a shop for about two years; also spent two years in the Black Hills and Big Horn Mountains. In the fall of 1877, he came to Niobrara, Neb., and carried on a shop about one year. Was then appointed Deputy Sheriff; held that position four years. In the fall of 1881, he came to Bazile Mills and has since carried on the blacksmith business here.

S. N. SAUNDERS, Bazile Mill Company, was born in New London County, Conn.; there he was employed in woolen mills. In 1871, he came to Niobrara, soon after he came to this location, which had been selected by Samuel D. Brooks, now deceased, as a mill site. On coming here he assisted in the construction of this mill, which was completed in 1876, and has been in full operation since, he attending to the general supervision of this part of their immense business, which is by far the most extensive of any in Northern Nebraska. They make a specialty of fancy grades. This mill is supplied with all the latest improved machinery.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, firm of Saunders Bros., hardware, is a native of Rhode Island. When a boy he entered a woolen factory, where he was employed a number of years. He held the position of foreman the last five years he remained with the company. March, 1871, he came to Niobrara; he with Samuel D. Brooks, now deceased, decided on this location for this mill. The following year they removed to this locality, and at once commenced building this mill, which was completed in 1876, and is by far the largest and most costly structure in Northern Nebraska, being supplied with the latest improved machinery for manufacturing flour. Mr. Saunders has been County Commissioner six years, and member of the School Board since its organization.

PISCHELVILLE.

This town is situated on bottom land, in the northwestern corner of the county, on the Niobrara River. The first settlement was made in 1870, by a portion of a colony formed in Chicago the year previously, by a number of Bohemians. Among those most active in forming the colony were Anton Pischel, Vac Randa, Frank Janausek, and F. Behm. The design of these gentlemen was to settle a large number of the poor laboring class, who were earning but a bare living in a large city, on the broad and fertile plains of Nebraska, where each might soon become independent, and ultimately acquire a competence. The colony being organized started for Nebraska, but all did not reach their destination, the larger portion remaining near Yankton and Bon Homme, Dakota Territory. The town was named after Anton Pischel, the projector of the colony. Those who came with him were J. Marshall and J. Dryak. In the fall of the same year, Frank Janausek and J. Mlady moved here. During the first few years these pioneers in this part of the county underwent extreme privations, such that if described would scarce be credited by one coming here to settle at the present time, but with a persistency characteristic of their race, they overcame every obstacle, and are now in comfortable circumstances.

In 1871, the first birth occurred, that of John Vtasnik. The first death was that of Mrs. Ignatz Marshall, in 1873, and the first marriage that of Joseph Dryak to Miss Marshall, in 1874. R. Crossly taught school in 1873, in a schoolhouse built the previous winter, in the western part of the village. The post office was established in 1872; Anton Pischel first Postmaster. A grist mill was built in 1878, by Jilek Pischel, and in 1879, a store was opened by A. Pischel near the post office.

MILLERBORO.

This post office is finely situated on level prairie in the southern part of the county, about eight miles southwest of Creighton. The first settlement in the vicinity was made April 1, 1873, by Capt. J. M. Miller, and his two sons, John S. and I. B. Miller, A. Merriam, John A. Davis, James Hindman, Wm. Crum, and George Edgerton. In the fall Archibald McGill and others moved in.

The first birth was that of Miner B. Merriman, November 17, 1873; the first marriage that of Henry Brooks to Miss Celestia A. Miller, September 3, 1878, and the first death that of Miss Eveline Ausman, August 17, 1881.

Nancy Anderson taught the first school in a house rented for that purpose, in 1874. A schoolhouse was not built until the fall of 1879. Rev. Charles H. Emmerson preached the first sermon, at the rented schoolhouse, in 1875. The Presbyterians completed a church edifice in the spring of 1882. It is a very neat and well finished structure, 44x28 feet, and cost about $1,500.

The post office was established in 1874; Miss C. A. Miller, Postmistress. On April 13, 1873, Miss Miller came near perishing in the terrific snow storm of that day, lying buried for twelve hours under a drift three feet deep. Since 1877, the surrounding country has received numerous additions to its numbers.

OTHER TOWNS.

Verdigris Bridge is a country post office located on Verdigris Creek. The first settlers were Andrew G. and Vincent Suckup, in 1874. J. Burkard came in in 1876. Andrew G. Suckup, Jr., was the first child born, in 1876; the first marriage was that of J. Burkard to Miss Margaret Suckup, in 1876, and the first death that of Michael Effie, June 27, 1879.

The first sermon was preached in May, 1880, at L. Richlings's house, by Rev. Father Schoof. In 1881 the first school was taught in a log house, by Miss Ella Butterfield. The post office was established in 1879; D. Van Brocklin first Postmaster. The surrounding country is rolling prairie, and is being quite rapidly settled up and greatly improved.

Frankfort is situated in the northeastern part of the county, on the Missouri River. It was first settled by S. Loeber, in 1856, who opened an Indian trading post here that year. In 1857 Mr. Loeber was joined by his brother Justus, and about fifteen or twenty others, among whom were J. Oesterling, Adolp Maux, Fred Riemer and Charles Mischke.

Some time afterward John Buhrow, Mr. Mettsler and Leonhard Weigand came in, the latter of whom is now living, quite a wealthy farmer, on Wyoming or Frankfort Creek, about five miles above its mouth. After the flood of 1881, the post office at Frankfort was discontinued. The first school in the county was taught at Frankfort by Mrs. Clark, in 1871.

Welsh Post office, or Niobrara Valley as it is sometimes called, is situated in the extreme northwestern corner of the county, near the Niobrara River, on level, partly timbered prairie.

The first settlrment was made in August, 1870, by T. Brabenec, J. Prasek and M. Arbeck. In the fall they were followed by John Schraier, J. Vlasnik, M. Mudra, and T. Koenig. The first child born here was Mary Vlasnik, in 1871; and the first natural death that of Mrs. Prasek in 1876. In the fall of 1870, Indians killed two of Thomas Brabenec's children; a girl of thirteen and a boy eight years old, and shot Mrs. Brabenec, who saved her life by feigning death.

Kemma is situated on one of the branches of Bazile Creek, in the southern part of the county, about seven miles northeast of Creighton. The first settlement was made here by Charles Wittenaben, in 1870. Other early settlers were H. Danmet, F. Kyviss and Tet Drisom. The first school was taught by Tim Coison, in 1874, in a log house, no schoolhouse being built until 1879. Rev. Charles H. Emmerson preached the first sermon. The post office was established in 1875, and named Kemma; Charles Wittenaben, first Postmaster. Since this time the settlement has received numerous additions, and of a thrifty, thorough-going class of farmers; and as a consequence is rapidly increasing in wealth and general prosperity.

Knoxville is situated twenty-four miles southwest of Niobrara, in the southwest part of the county. The surrounding country is mostly level prairie, and is settled up mostly with Americans. Walter A. Strain was the first settler here, having moved on October 8, 1878. Other settlers were William and Calvin Darnelle and A. F. Strain. The post office was established June 20, 1879; Walter A. Strain being appointed first Postmaster at that time, and was named Knoxville, after Knoxville, Ill. The first child born here was Elvin Strain, August 25, 1880. The first marriage was that of Samuel Fulton to Fannie Winnegar, July 3, 1881, and the first death that of Mellie Stearns. D. T. Chamberlain taught the first school in the winter of 1881-82.

Sparta Post office is located on the high prairie about twelve miles south of Niobrara. It was opened in 1880, with Neal Walters, present Sheriff of the county for Postmaster, the first settler at Sparta in 1879. Other settlements made in the vicinity were, in 1879, by John Miller, Jacob and Lewis Hanson, John Williams, and O. Jackson. A school was taught in 1881 by Mrs. Cooley in O. Jackson's house, the first in the vicinity.

Armstrong is a post office located twelve miles from Niobrara and three miles from the Niobrara River. It is in a fine farming and grazing country, which is settled up by Americans and Bohemians in about equal proportions. It was first settled by Bohemians in 1871, seven families of them locating here at this time. For the first three years they were annoyed very much by the Indians, who helped themselves to the growing crops, whether mature or immature, and to anything else they saw that their fancy coveted. In return the settlers obtained considerable beef, at a very trifling expense, from herds of cattle belonging to the Indians and herded by the Government very carelessly on the south side of the Niobrara.

In 1878 emigration set in towards this portion of the county and 1879 quite a number of families, both Americans and Bohemians, arrived. J. L. Armstrong was the first American who took a claim in the vicinity, and, at the suggestion of Hon. E. K. Valentine, the post office, which was established July 1, 1880, was named in his honor.

Venus is situated in the southwest corner of the county, on beautiful level prairie. On account of the beauty of the surrounding country, the place was named by the early settlers Venus, in honor of the Goddess of Beauty. The first settler here was T. H. Boas, who arrived March 23, 1879. Other settlers arrived here at the following dates: S. L. Whitmore, April 23; William White, June 3; Sarah A. Parks, August 19; and L. D. Wellman, December 1, 1879.

The first child born here was Charles Hoover, May 8, 1881; the first marriage that of John G. Parker to Miss Sarah Rouse, February 28, 1881, and the first death that of Stella Hamlin, December 28, 1880.

A three months' school, commencing May 16, 1881, was taught by Sarah A. Parks in her own house. The first preacher here was Rev. Mr. Brown, who preached at the residence of T. H. Boaz, in July, 1881. The post office was established August 9, 1880; S. L. Whitmore first Postmaster.

Walnut Grove is a post office in the western part of Knox County, on the west branch of the Verdigris River. The surrounding country is rolling, timbered prairie. The first settlers in this vicinity were H. Groeling, A. and W. Suckup, A. Chicken and H. Grim and his sons, June 1, 1873. Anna Groeling was born December 5, 1874, and was the first child born in Walnut Grove. The first marriage was that of Dr. Carvey and Miss Geraldine Bennett, in June, 1876, and the first death that of Frank Bright, November 15, 1877.

The post office was established December 1, 1875, with H. Groeling, first Postmaster. The first school was taught by R. O. Newel, commencing December, 1876, in a schoolhouse completed the month previous. The first sermon was preached at the residence of D. Tenney, by Rev. William Hur. D. Tenney opened a store in his house in August, 1880, the first store in Walnut Grove.

Blyville is situated in the northeast part of the county, about six miles south of the old town site of Frankfort. It was named after George W. Bly, one of the oldest settlers in the vicinity. The post office was established in 1873; William Hudson, first Postmaster. Mr. Bly became Postmaster in 1875.

Plum Valley was settled in 1872. It is located on the Bazile Creek, about the center of the county. The post office was established in 1875; Daniel Groner, first Postmaster. G. W. Sawyer became Postmaster in 1878.

Reidsville is situated near the center of the county on rolling prairie, about six miles northwest of Creighton. The first settler here was Charles J. Reid, in 1871. The post office was established in 1873—Charles J. Ried, first Postmaster—but was discontinued in 1880. The farms are mostly level and fertile, and owned by an enterprising class of farmers.

Dukeville is situated on the Niobrara River, fourteen miles west of Niobrara. The post office was established here in 1875; Wenzel Deitz, first Postmaster. The history of the vicinity is substantially that of Pischelville, and the settlers of the same an industrious, thrifty class.

Herrick Post office is situated near the Missouri River, about five miles west of Frankfort. The post office was established in 1876; John L. Clark, first Postmaster.

Verdigris Valley Post office is situated in the western part of the county, and was established in 1876; Frank Pavelka, first Postmaster.

Middle Branch is situated in the western part of the county, near Verdigris Bridge. The post office was established in 1880; Harry Kirkpatrick, first Postmaster.

Sweden is situated in the northeastern part of the county. The post office was established in 1882; first Postmaster, Ole Ruden.

Annawan is a post office in the northeastern part of the county, also established in 1882; first Postmaster, J. H. Nickerson.

Breckenridge was settled in 1857 by J. S. Gregory, Dr. Joel A. Potter, the Sternberg brothers, and others. It was located where the Santee Agency is now; but some of its proprietors becoming interested in Niobrara, it was deserted and the improvements suffered to go to ruin. The first mill in the county, a wind mill, was erected here.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

PHYSICAL CHARACTER.

LANCASTER County, is situated in the southeastern part of the State, about fifty miles west of the Missouri River, and midway between the Platte River and the northern boundary of Kansas. It is bounded on the north by Saunders County, on the east by Cass (of which it was formerly a part) and Otoe, on the south by Gage and on the west by Saline and Seward. The county is twenty-four miles wide from east to west and thirty-six miles north and south; containing 552,160 acres, the average elevation of which above the level of the sea is about 1,100 feet.

The surface is diversified, but consists chiefly of gentle slopes and undulations, with about 15 per cent of valley or bottom lands that have sufficient grade to prevent them from becoming swampy in the wet seasons. There are eight streams or creeks in the county of more or less importance, adjoining which are exceedingly fine, fertile bottoms that will always be very productive, and back from these the country is rolling but seldom too broken for profitable tillage, nor rarely steep enough to be subject to injurious washes. The most extensive valley is that of Salt Creek, extending through the central portion of the county, which varies from one to five miles in width and is very fertile.

Fine table lands occupy the southern portion of the county which are well adapted to farming and grazing.

The soil of the uplands is deep, rich and easily cultivated. A large portion of this county is in a fair state of cultivation, which accounts for the number of flourishing villages to be found in the different townships.

Salt Creek, which derives its name from the number of saline springs and bogs uniting with it, is the principal water course. This stream rises in the southern portion of the county and flows northerly to Lincoln, where it receives Oak Creek, Middle and South creeks, thence northeasterly to Ashland, in Saunders County, where it unites with the Platte River. The water is deep and the bottom muddy. It furnishes considerable water power, which has been utilized for flouring and saw mills. Haines' Branch is the principal tributary from the southwest, and from it Salt Creek gets its first portion of saltness. Middle Creek comes in from the west, Oak, Little Salt Gar and Rock creeks from the northwest and Stevens and Camp creeks from the southeast. A very extensive flouring mill has been built on Oak Creek, and most of the streams are large enough to furnish sufficient water power for manufacturing purposes the greater part of the year. The county is well watered, every township being supplied with one or more living streams.

This county is not rich in her supply of timber. There are, however, along the streams narrow strips of natural growth. There have been about 6,000 acres of timber planted, and the deficiency, it is expected, in a few years will be fully made up, as it is the plan of most farmers to plant every two or three years some forest trees.

There is an abundance of magnesian limestone in the county, which has been used very extensively in building. It is susceptible of a substantial finish. There is also an abundance of sandstone, but it is not sufficiently hard for general purposes, although it has been more or less used. There is an excellent clay for the manufacture of brick, which, on account of the scarcity of timber and distance from the great pineries, has been the principal building material.

The saline deposits, of which an extended notice can be found in another place, are likely at no distant day, to develop into one of the most important manufacturing interests of the county. The brine of the great salt basin near Lincoln contains about thirty per cent of pure salt, and its supply is claimed to be inexhaustible. The natural resources are exceedingly fertile and easily cultivated soil, with the surface no less useful than beautiful in its gentle undulations and abundant supply of running streams and so judiciously disposed throughout the different sections, an abundant supply of building material such as stone and brick clay, and an inexhaustible supply of salt, have been the means of making a flourishing and prosperous county of Lancaster, which has the additional advantages of a central location and a delightful climate.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In 1856 a number of pioneers crossed the Missouri and penetrated as far as the banks of Salt Creek, but no permanent settlement was made until the following year. The first permanent settlement was made at Olathe, on Salt Creek, about fifteen miles south of the present city of Lincoln. John D. Prey and his family, consisting of a wife, daughter, and three sons, John W., David and William, were the first settlers. A center was thus formed around which others gathered. The settlement was soon re-intorced by the arrival of J. L. Davidson, W. W. Dunham, James Eatherton, Jeremiah B. Garrett, I. C. Bristol, Solomon Kirke, William Arnold, Ogden Clegg, the Bogue brothers, Weeks, Haskins, Palmer and others. In the same year, 1857, claims were taken along the upper Salt Creek and the settlement extended from Hickman to Saltillo, at present stations on the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad. Prior to 1864, however, this settlement was in "old Clay" County. But few remain of these comers.

The first settlement near the present city of Lincoln was made by Capt. W. T. Donavan and family, in the summer of 1857, soon after the arrival of the Preys at Olathe, and was called Lancaster. Capt. Donavan came from Pittsburgh, Penn., to Plattsmouth, on the Missouri, in command of the steamer Emma, which was afterward used for many years as a ferry boat for conveying emigrant trains across the river. The cabin of Capt. Donavan was built on the west bank of Salt Creek, near the mouth of Oak Branch. Later in the same year William Norman and Alexander Robinson built a cabin near the present salt basin but abandoned it the following spring.

In the summer of 1857, soon after the settlement at Lancaster, John Dee located on lower Salt Creek, in the north part of the county, near Waverly. In November of that year he was joined by Daniel Harrington, James Cardwell and Abraham Beals. In the spring of 1858 James Moran, John P. and L. J. Loder and Michael Shea also joined this settlement.

In the fall of 1857, A. J. Wallingford and his brother Richard settled on Salt Creek between Lincoln and Saltillo, where Richard still resides. Also in 1857, William Shirley, Joseph Brown and Mr. Bottsford located on Stevens Creek, in the eastern part of the county. They were soon joined by J. D. Main, C. F. Retzlaff, John Lemp, Aaron Wood and others. The same year Festus Reed, Jeremiah Showalter and Joel Mason settled north of the Wallingfords, and John Cadman, John Hilton and others joined the settlement near Saltillo. In 1859 Robert Farmer, J. J. Forest and Joseph Gilmore joined Camp Creek settlement far to the north.

The first religious service held in the county was conducted by Rev. Mr. Turman, a missionary of the Methodist Church, at the log cabin of Capt. W. T. Donavan, in the summer of 1858.

During the years 1859-62 little progress was made in the settlement of the county. There were a number of new arrivals but the departures were enough to offset them.

The first white child born in the county was Morton, son of Capt. Donavan, who was born on March 12, 1859, at Stevens Creek, whither the family had moved to avoid their troublesome neighbors, the Pawnees. A son of Mrs. Michael Shea was the second and one of Mrs. William Shirley the third birth in the county.

In 1859 John Cadman settled in the northern part of Clay County, now Lancaster, and entered heartily into the enterprise then on foot to change the current of travel from the Missouri River to Fort Kearney, Denver and Fort Laramie, from the old route through Ashland to a more direct path across the South Platte country. A steam wagon having been invented in Nebraska City, the people along the proposed line set about the construction of a suitable and necessary road for the new roadster. By bridging the streams, grading and filling sloughs, an excellent highway was formed, which attracted the overland travel and greatly benefited those that had labored faithfully to build it, although the steam wagon proved a failure, more for the want of perseverance, it is judged, than fault in the principle, as it hauled a loaded train six miles where a shaft gave way and it was abandoned.

The passage of the homestead law in 1862, gave an impetus to immigration, and from that day to the present increase in population and progress in the development of the resources of the county have been constant and steady. Capt. Donavan was the first to enter a homestead under this law, which he did on January 2, 1863, taking land near the present city of Lincoln.

Silas Pratt, the Crawfords, Mrs. White, her son C. C. White, and John Moore settled on Oak Creek, twelve miles northwest of Lincoln, in 1864. The following year Ezra Tullis, a lawyer and farmer, joined this settlement.

The first post office in the county was established in 1863, at Gregory's Basin, as the great salt basin near Lincoln was called. J. S. Gregory was the Postmaster. His salary was $1 per month.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Salt Creek was the boundary between the territory of the Pawnees on the west and the Otoes on the east. Lancaster County was therefore the scene of many collisions between these hostile tribes prior to and during the early settlement. The Pawnees numbered about 6,000 and their principal town was situated on the Platte near the mouth of Salt Creek. Another considerable village was Pohoco, above Ashland. The Pawnees had to contend against the Otoes on the east, a much weaker tribe, and the Sioux on the north and west, a more numerous tribe.

Soon after the arrival of the Preys and other settlers in the neighborhood of Olathe, Davis, a bachelor living in his own cabin in that settlement, resented an abrupt entrance through his door of two marauding Pawnees and killed one of them. This uncalled for and very injudicious act aroused the wrath of the Indians and the fears of the settlers, the latter retreating to the Missouri River. Davis made good his escape from arrest for murder and the vengeance of the Indians and has never since been heard from. In 1858, while a government treaty was in progress, nearly the whole Pawnee tribe was encamped near the Great Salt Basin, close to the cabin of Capt. Donavan. The utmost vigilance was required on the part of the family to keep peace and protect themselves, They had to divide the last pound of bacon and sack of flour with their red neighbors, who were on short rations. One morning the chief in command rudely forced his way past Joseph M. Donavan's eldest son into the cabin, but being instantly ejected by the Captain, his anger was aroused, and in a few moments he had the cabin surrounded by his followers. The Captain was not inhuman, for the second chief in command, She-cool-al-la-col-la-ca, was at that moment enjoying a comfortable nap by the stove. Aroused by the threats of the infuriated chief he came to the relief of his generous host and averted the danger by assuring the chief that Captain Donavan was an agent of the Government, whose soldiers at Fort Kearney would at once avenge any harm done him. This was a clever stratagem employed by She-cool-al-la-col-la-ca.

Mrs. Donavan, a few days later, while engaged in her household duties, and in the absence of the male members of the family, had occasion to use a chair upon one member of a prowling party. She struck the leader to the floor, at which critical juncture the Captain and his two sons came in sight and the Indians, with dark looks and threats, departed.

This convinced him that he was too near the treacherous Pawnees for peace and comfort, so he and his family retired to Stevens Creek and there resided until 1861, when he returned and located on "Yankee Hill," near the present Insane Hospital.

Prior to the removal of the family to Stevens Creek, Mrs. Donovan had not seen a white woman for over seven months, a fact that tells much of the social privations of pioneers.

Early in 1859, the Olathe settlement was annoyed by marauding Pawnees. A band of these stole a steer from the herd of Jeremiah B. Garrett, who immediately organized a party of pioneers and set out to punish the perpetrators of this capital crime, so considered in a new country. About three miles distant Mr. Garrett, Solomon Kirk and William Arnold came upon the band as they were skinning the missing steer. The Indians were defiant and prepared for an encounter. Kirk, as leader, gave the signal for operations by leveling his rifle, which trusty instrument of peace and war for the first time in its history failed to respond. Arnold's man only received a slight wound, but Garrett sent his bullet to the heart of his victim, who, with the blood of the murdered animal on his hands, fell to the ground. In the retreat Garrett received an arrow between his ribs which he pulled out unaided. The others brought him off in safety. Believing his wound to be fatal, which happily it was not, he left as his last words to his companions, "Boys, I sold my life dearly." The Indians left the neighborhood immediately, leaving their dead on the field. Not long afterwards another band of Pawnees, in passing up the creek in the vicinity of Wallingford settlement, found the cabin of James Bogus and Mr. Beals, two bachelors, temporarily empty. They broke in and carried away such portables as beef, flour, and clothing. On the return of Bogus and Beals they determined to make an effort to recover their property. Being joined by their neighbors, a brother of Bogus, Joel Mason, A. J. Wallingford, Ed. Hilton, W. W. Dunham, William Arnold, Bob Palmer, Mr. Sophir. and others, they rendezvoused at Sophir's cabin, which stood on Salt Creek east of the asylum, near Crabb's mill, and then awaited the arrival of the band which consisted of fifteen Pawnees then camped near the present site of the penitentiary. In the morning the Pawnees came in view and Joel Mason, according to the plan previously arranged, went out to interview the treacherous thieves, and by mild means try to recover the goods. Their reception was what might have been expected. The Indians laughed in derision and showed their supreme contempt for him and good opinion of themselves, punched Mr. Mason with their guns and asked him if he wanted to "fight" as that was their "occupation" or "best hold." As they pressed him to the door of the cabin he gave the preconcerted signal for the commencement of hostilities. The men rushed out and opened fire. Three Pawnees were killed and five wounded in the momentary assault, while the others made diligent use of their chance for escape. The suddenness of the attack so surprised the Indians that they did not succeed in inflicting even a wound in return for their loss.

The bones of the Indians killed repose in the soil of Yankee Hill Precinct. The skull of one of them for a long time was preserved by Judge Cadman as a memento of the last Indian conflict in Lancaster County. The Pawnees soon after took their departure for their reservation.

No more actual collisions occurred between the two opposing races within the borders of Lancaster County, although several panics occurred during the civil war on account of the attacks of the plains Indians in the Nebraska settlements. Until the close of the war the Government could not sufficiently protect its extensive frontier.

In 1864 the most notable of these panics occurred. The Indians had cut off the St. Joseph and Denver stage route at Turkey Creek, intercepted a coach and killed several passengers. They also captured and carried away Miss Roper, a sister of Hon. Fordyce Roper, of Beatrice, but who fortunately was some time after recovered and restored to her friends. There was general alarm along the frontier caused by the depredations made above Lancaster on the Big Blue. A majority of the settlers retreated to the Missouri River for a time. Most of them, however, returned to their new homes. Among those who took the chances and remained were Captain Donavan, J. S. Gregory, and E. W. Warner of the neighborhood near the present city of Lincoln, Richard Wallingford, near Saltillo, James Morgan and John P. Loder, on Lower Salt, and Aaron Wood on Stevens Creek, these having received a promise from the Yankee Hill forces of being warned of any new danger in time to escape. The Indians, however, never came further east than the Big Blue.

SALT BASINS.

The most striking features of the landscape of Lancaster County are the salt basins stretching along the west side of Salt Creek from Lincoln six miles to the north. In ordinary sunny days, of which the Nebraska climate is so prodigal, these basins, some of which are a mile in diameter, exactly resemble at a distance bodies of limpid water and it is difficult for a stranger to realize that what he sees reflecting the rays of the sun from a mirror like surface, is a level floor of compact earth, covered with a layer of saline crystals and intersected with tiny rivers of brine flowing into the creek that obtains from them its name and character.

The discovery of these basins was made by the Government surveyors in 1856, the value of which to the State was at once recognized and great wealth has been anticipated for those who would erect suitable works for the manufacture of salt. Capt. W. T. Donavan represented the Crescent Company, organized at Plattsmouth for a test of the productiveness of the brine. Another company was represented by William Norman and Alexander Robinson who settled at the "big basin," the most southwesterly of the system and the most promising in its appearance, extent and quality of brine yielded. The latter company was the first to abandon the enterprise, and was followed a year later by the Crescent Company. In 1864 J. S. Gregory, Jr., erected a "bench of boilers" and some solar vats and manufactured salt to sell to the natives, the travelers over the great overland route to the Pacific and the miners of Colorado and Montana.

In 1866 Gregory disposed of his claim to E. H. and T. F. George, Jacob Harbenger, and S. B. and W. Linderman from New Jersey, representing the Nebraska Salt Company. They put in several thousand dollars but received no adequate return. All this time entries had been made on the most valuable of these basins, and these had passed into the hands of J. Sterling Morton, formerly Secretary of the Territory, and Col. Manners, one of the Government surveyors who had made the discovery of the basins in 1856. The claims of the State, however, after years of litigation, were perfected by a decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1875. Soon after Nebraska became a State the Governor, by consent of the Legislature, leased the big basin for twenty years, to A. C. Tichenor and J. T. Green. Tichnor afterwards sold his interest to Smith, of the gun manufacturing firm of Smith & Weston, at which time Messrs. Morton & Manners succeeded in getting their claim into court by a writ of ejectment.

Attempts have been made to secure a profitable flow of saline water by sinking artesian wells but as yet has not been successful. An artesian well was sunk by the city of Lincoln on the block occupied by the United States Government building. This pours out a steady stream of salt water, highly impregnated with other minerals and powerfully magnetic.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The first steps toward perfecting a county organization were taken in the fall of 1859, when a public meeting was held under the "Great Elm," on the east bank of Salt Creek, near the northwest corner of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad grounds, to consider the advisability of such action. As a result of the meeting W. T. Donavan, J. J. Forest and A. J. Wallingford were appointed a committee to select a site for a county seat. They chose the site of a part of the present city of Lincoln, which was laid off in 1864 and named Lancaster. An election was ordered by the County Commissioners of Cass County, to which the unorganized county west was attached for judicial and elective purposes, to be held at the house of William Shirley on Stevens' Creek, October 10, 1859. At this election the following officers were elected: County Commissioners, W. T. Donavan, J. J. Forest and A. J. Wallingford; Treasurer, Richard Wallingford; Clerk, L. J. Loder; Recorder, J. P. Loder. A general election for Lancaster County was held October 9, 1860, at the house of Capt. W. T. Donavan, twenty-three votes were cast and resulted as follows: For Delegate to Congress, J. Sterling Morton received 11 votes and Samuel G. Dailey, 12; for Councilmen, W. R. Davis 2 and T. M. Marquette, 13; for Joint Councilman, Samuel H. Elbert, 15; for Representative, William Gilmore 16, Louden Mullen 15, W. R. Davis 16, William Reed 16, E. W. Barnum 12 and J. N. Wise 6.

In 1863 a part of Clay County was set off to Lancaster, giving this county its present proportions of thirty-six miles in length by twenty-four in width.

The first election under the State Constitution was held June 2, 1866. The number of votes polled at this election was 165. For Governor, J. Sterling Morton received 53 and David Butler 112; 53 votes were cast against the Constitution and 95 for it; John Cadman was elected Senator to the first State Legislature; James Queen was returned as elected Representative from Lancaster, Seward and Saunders counties, but his seat was contested by J. L. Davidson and no decision had been reached when the Legislature adjourned; Ezra Tullis was elected Representative from Lancaster County.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

The following roster shows the county officials and their respective terms:

Treasurers.—1859, R. Wallingford; 1865, William Guy; 1867, M. Langdon; 1869, John Cadman; 1871, R. A. Bain; 1873, C. C. White; 1879, Louis Helmer.

Clerks.—1859, L. J. Loder; 1861, J. P. Loder; 1863, M. Langdon; 1867, S. B. Galey; 1869, R. A. Bain; 1871, R. O. Phillips; 1875, W. A. Sharrar; 1877, Robert D. Silver; 1879, L. E. Cropsey.

School Commissioners.—1867, F. A. Bidwell; 1869, A. M. Ghost; 1873, J. W. Cassell; (called Superintendent) 1875, S. G. Lamb; 1877, A. G. Scott; 1879, Louis Lamb: 1881, H. S. Bowers.

Probate Judges.—1861, Festus Reed; 1863, J. D. Main; 1865, Luke Lavender; 1867, John Cadman; 1869, S. B. Pound; 1871, A. L. Palmer; 1875, A. G. Scott; 1877, J. S. Webster; 1879, J. D. Marshall; 1881, J. E. Philpott.

Sheriffs.—1861, J. L. Loder; 1863, Josiah Chambers; 1867, J. H. Hawke; 1869, S. McClay; 1879, J. S. Hoagland; 1881, Granville Ensign.

The popular vote in 1860 was 23; in 1865 it was 125; in 1870, 1,116; in 1875, 2,360.

COUNTY STATISTICS.

The census of 1880 gives the entire population of the county as 28,090, distributed among the different precincts as follows:

Buda Precinct,	565	Panama Precinct,	549
Capital Precinct,	8,583	Rock Creek Precinct,	661
Centreville Precinct,	601	Saltillo Precinct,	865
Denton Precinct,	381	South Pass Precinct,	1,012
Elk Precinct,	464	Stevens' Creek Precinct,	357
Grant Precinct,	623	Stockton Precinct,	557
Highland Precinct,	522	Waverly Precinct,	652
Lancaster Precinct,	667	West Oak Precinct,	337
Lincoln Precinct,	250	Yankee Hill Precinct,	1,111
Little Salt Precinct,	493	Malcolm Village,	53
Middle Creek Precinct	467	Nemaha Village,	214
Midland Precinct,	4,860	Hickman Village,	83
Mill Precinct,	627	Roca Village,	115
Nemaha Precinct,	1,024	Firth Village,	229
North Bluff and Oak Precinct,	1,113	Waverly Village	132
Olive Branch Precinct,	749		

The value of the real estate and personal property in the county, as returned by the assessors for the years 1864–81, inclusive, is as follows:

1864	$ 36,616	1873	4,269,865
1865	145,612	1874	4,359,685
1866	202,647	1875	4,405,913
1867	466,855	1876	3,836,124
1868	466,425	1877	3,651,156
1869	973,309	1878	3,801,342
1870	1,529,099	1879	3,768,626
1871	3,184,036	1880	4,934,130
1872	4,482,118	1881	5,189,790

RAILROADS.

There are five railroads in the county, and to them more than to any one other artificial cause, is due the rapid development of the resources of the county. They so cross the county as to give all parts a near market. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, whose termini are Omaha, Plattsmouth and Kearney, connecting at Kearney with the Union Pacific, enters the county about three miles below the northeast corner, and runs diagonally across, passing through Lincoln, and leaves the county about five miles north of the southwest corner. This is the principal road of the county, and has the main portion of through traffic, together with its local business.

The Nebraska Railway, running from Central City, Merrick County, where it unites with the Union Pacific, via Lincoln to Nebraska City at which point it connects with the Nemaha line, and the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, from Atchison, Kansas, to Lincoln, a distance of 146 miles, afford the southern portion of the county an outlet to the markets. The latter road has been extended from Lincoln north, to Columbus, in Platte County, where it connects with the Union Pacific. This gives it a length of over 200 miles and, together with a branch of the Union Pacific, which runs from Valley, in Douglas County, to Lincoln, supplies transportation and facilities for the northern portion of the county.

It is the delight of every community to sing the praise and perpetuate the memory of all its public or private benefactors, and it is no less a privilege than a pleasure to accord to the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska great credit in building up Lancaster County, and developing so thoroughly and so soon, the wonderful resources of this region. The rich endowments of nature are now accessible to those desiring pleasant homes. That the railroad has a permanent and mutual interest in the State, is proved by the number, permanency and value of its improvements all along the many lines, and especially in the city of Lincoln, where are located its round-house and machine shops. Its passenger depot at Lincoln is the finest depot owned by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and is deserving of especial mention here. It is a brick structure, with limestone ornamentation, of the Grecco-Italian style of architecture, 57x156 feet in size, and three stories in height, including the lofty mansard roof. The finish is very fine; the wood being pine, and the walls rough float. The internal arrangement is very convenient. The first floor is devoted wholly to the comfort and convenience of passengers. The second floor is occupied by the offices of the land department, together with the telegraph and the different superintendents' offices. On the third floor are the electric generators for 907 miles of telegraph line, consisting of 240 cups. The most noteworthy addition is that of a very commodious and neatly furnished reading room, provided with books and periodicals, for the exclusive use of employes, and open at all hours, both day and night. The road has about 300 employes at Lincoln, where its business amounts to several hundred thousand dollars annually. Besides aiding in populating the city of Lincoln, it is now one of its chief means of support. The sale of the B. & M. lands in this county has been very rapid, and to illustrate how rapidly the county is settling up, the following statement has been prepared.

The B. & M. Railroad owned in Lancaster County:

July 1, 1877	110,000	acres of land
July 1, 1878	100,000	" " "
July 1, 1879	75,000	" " "
July 1, 1880	67,000	" " "
July 1, 1881	33,000	" " "
July 1, 1882	11,800	" " "

The price has ranged from $4 to $12 per acre for the land. Improved farms sell from $18 to $35 per acre.

It is thought that by 1883, Lincoln will have received four additional roads, which will make it the "Indianapolis" of the West.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

The public schools of Lancaster County are now in a flourishing condition, under the superintendency of H. S. Bowers. The long process by which the system developed is explained below.

W. T. Donavan, former Moderator, has the following in regard to the early history of the district schools: "The first district school was organized at the 'Colony,' afterwards called Lancaster, in the latter part of the year 1864, embracing six miles square. The directors were Jacob Dawson, John M. Young and M. Langdon. Some months afterwards School District No. 2 was organized at Yankee Hill—John Cadman, W. R. Field and W. T. Donavan, directors. The first school in the county was opened in the latter district, in a dug-out, on the farm of Hon. John Cadman at Yankee Hill in the winter 1865–'66. This was some months previous to the opening of the school in District No. 1, the building of the latter not having been completed. This school was taught by Robert F. Thurston—number of scholars about fifteen. The school opened a few months later in Lancaster was taught by H. W. Merrill—number of scholars about thirty. Schools were continued in both of the above places with such varied success as the Indian excitement would allow. But very few settlers remained after this raid, although quite a number who left returned in the course of the next summer, and still retain their homes. In the fall of 1865 there was a school taught by Miss Alice Carter in a house built by W. T. Donavan on his farm at Yankee Hill—school children in attendance, from ten to fifteen in number. School was also continued in the stone house, or Lancaster Seminary, as it was then called. This building was burned down in the early part of 1867, and, therefore, Lancaster was left without a place for school. This was the situation of affairs when the capital was located in August, 1867, and the place called Lincoln. In the fall of 1867, soon after the first sale of lots, the school directors built a small stone schoolhouse on the corner of Eleventh and Q streets, and the school was taught by George Peck—average number of scholars about thirty-five. This was the first school taught in Lincoln. In the spring of 1869 there was a select school opened by Miss Griswold, the late Mrs. S. B. Galey. School was continued in the little stone schoolhouse, taught by Prof. James, during the winter of 1868–'69—number of scholars increased to about sixty-five. In the spring of 1869 the school directors purchased the Methodist Church building on the corner of Tenth and Q streets, and divided the school. It was opened on May 5, by T. L. Cantlin, teacher, both schools being well attended. From that time our schools have gone on with rapid strides. At the present time the scholars number nearly 800, the school being under the management of Prof. I. W. Cassell."

LINCOLN FROM THE WEST.

S. G. Lamb, County Superintendent in 1876, gives the following information: "The house in which the first school in Lancaster County was taught and which is spoken of in Mr. Donavan's report as Lancaster Seminary, was built of brown sandstone and stood on the same lots on which the Atwood House was afterwards built, the walls of the schoolhouse being used in the rear building of the hotel. The site was on the corner of Ninth and P streets. Since the formation of the first district in 1864, the county has been settled quite rapidly and new districts have been added from time to time until at present they number ninety-five. Seven new schoolhouses have been erected between April and October, and others are to be erected during the fall and winter."

The progress made since 1876 will be at once recognized by reference to the last report of H. S. Bowers, County Superintendent of Schools. There are now 108 districts in the county, and 7,982 children of school age—4,070 males and 3,912 females. The teachers employed number 184, the number of school buildings, 113, and value of property, $77,392. A $10,000 school building is about to be erected in the southern portion of Lincoln, Second Ward. District No. 111 is also about to have a new building. It may be added, incidentally, that for the past six years summer institutes have been held in Lincoln, by Prof. S. G. Lamb and H. S. Bowers, the average attendance being about seventy. For more particular information in regard to the establishment, progress and present condition of the schools in Lincoln, reference is made to the history of that city.

TAXATION.

The first tax levy was about $25, while that of 1881 amounted to $134,419.31, distributed as follows:

State General Fund 5 mills	$16,989.965	
" Sinking " 1-8 mill	386.16	
" School " 1 "	2,185.198	
" Univ'ty " 3-8 "	1,149.447	
Total		$20,709.735
County for general purposes and support of the poor 5 mills	$27,711.179	
County Sinking Fund, to pay interest and principal on bonds 12 8-10 mills	$40,770.470	$68,481.649
County Road Tax 3 mills	9,555.570	9,555.570
District School Tax	$21,870.99	
" " Bond Tax	6,411.586	
" " Division Tax	477.415	$28,969.585
Poll tax	6,687.000	
Town of Firth	51.896	7,395.909
Grand total		$134,419.31

COUNTY POOR DEPARTMENT.

Fortunately the condition of Lancaster County is such that few need to be thrown upon public charity. She, however, has made the usual provisions, erecting a two-story frame building for a poor house, ten years ago. The poor farm of 240 acres and the buildings upon it are situated five miles northwest of Lincoln, on Oak Creek. There are at present but twenty inmates of the poor house, only a few families, in addition, receiving outdoor relief. The property, with improvements, is valued at $10,000. The wants of the deserving needy are met by E. W. Smith, Superintendent of the Poor.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Lancaster County Agricultural Society.—On the 28th of May, 1870, this society was organized with the following officers: J. M. Young, President; J. M. Prey, Vice-President; Paren England, Secretary; and Hon. John Gillespie, Treasurer.

The object of the organization is shown in the following preamble.

"We, the undersigned citizens of Lancaster County, believing that we have a soil susceptible of a very high state of cultivation, and suitable for all the cereals, fruits and vegetables grown in the same latitude, and a country unsurpassed for stock raising, with a good demand for all kinds of mechanical and farm implements, and for the encouragement and better development of these interests, do hereby form ourselves into a society, and agree to be governed by the following constitution."

Its constitution is a very liberal one, any person may become a member by signing the constitution and paying $1. There is often objections made to these organizations, that they are mere money making schemes, and do not materially aid the industry under whose name they exist. But in this, if there are profits to be divided for a very small amount, any person may secure a share. Its aim is also to promote horticulture and the mechanic arts.

Their fairs were for some time held in conjunction with the State Fair, but their success was very limited, and it was found necessary to reorganize, which was accomplished the 14th of September, 1876, since which time they have held annual fairs, with good success. In the fall of 1881, it was financially injured by the Soldiers' Reunion, which was held at the same time, on the opposite side of the city.

But at the Omaha fair held afterward, Lancaster County took the first premium on her agricultural products, in competition with five other counties. This enabled the society to pay all its premiums, without which it would have financially failed.

The society owns the commodious grounds just north of the city. They are provided with halls, stalls and a half mile race course. The county gives the society annually, three cents for each inhabitant, counting five inhabitants for each vote cast for representative at the previous election, provided they have held a fair the year before, and collected from its members at least $50. This is allowable by the State statute. The officers for 1882 are: A. Humphrey, President; Anson Williams, Vice-President; J. Z. Briscoe, Secretary; T. P. Quick, Treasurer.

For a time there existed the Nebraska Exposition Association.

The Lancaster County Bar Association was organized June 14, 1873, with a membership of sixteen. The first officers were: S. B. Pound, President; Seth Robinson and N. S. Harwood, Vice-Presidents; D. G. Hull, Secretary, and L. W. Billingsley, Treasurer.

The original members, in addition to the above were: C. C. Burr, A. S. Baldwin, C. J. Dilworth, S. B. Galley, L. A. Groff, H. S. Jennings, W. J. Lamb, J. E. Philpott, C. M. Parker, J. C. Shurts and S. J. Tuttle.

LINCOLN.

Lincoln, the seat of government of Nebraska and the county seat of Lancaster, is situated near the geographical center of the county, upon a series of elevations that give it a commanding view of some of the most fertile land, and, in certain portions of the year, the most picturesque in the State. In point of utility, convenience and beauty, the situation can scarcely be equaled in Nebraska.

It can properly be said to be situated in a basin, the center of which is elevated nearly to the height of its encompassing circle of hills that form the horizon, from twelve to twenty miles distant. The capitol crowns the highest elevation, around which the hills and valleys of the surrounding country with their gentle swells and depressions are grouped in an artistic and fascinating manner. It is about fifty miles from the Missouri River and thirty miles south of the Platte River, at its nearest point.

Since the first settlement, this county has been celebrated for the adaptation of its deep soil to the raising of wheat, corn and other small grains, the growth of grass making it excellent also for pasturage. To the west and north of its corporate limits lies the vast salt producing region of southern Nebraska, along whose valley, from which it receives its name, runs Salt Creek. There are a vast number of salt basins ranging from a quarter of an acre to 500 acres in superficial area, where veins of salt water, escaping from the saline foundations, well up through the soil to the surface, percolating it with the briny fluid and forming rivulets that discharge themselves into the streams. This is destined to become a source of revenue to the city.

Within a radius of ten miles abundant quantities of dark brown and reddish brown sandstone, fossiliferous and magnesian limestone have been opened, which, together with brick clay, afford ample material for building purposes.

The physical geography of the South Platte country had made it apparent ever since the first settlement of the State that a commercial and railroad center must eventually exist near the middle of Lancaster County, in the vicinity of the "Big Basin," which is about 500 acres in extent. The railroad surveys south of the Platte, prior to 1867, had all passed through this district.

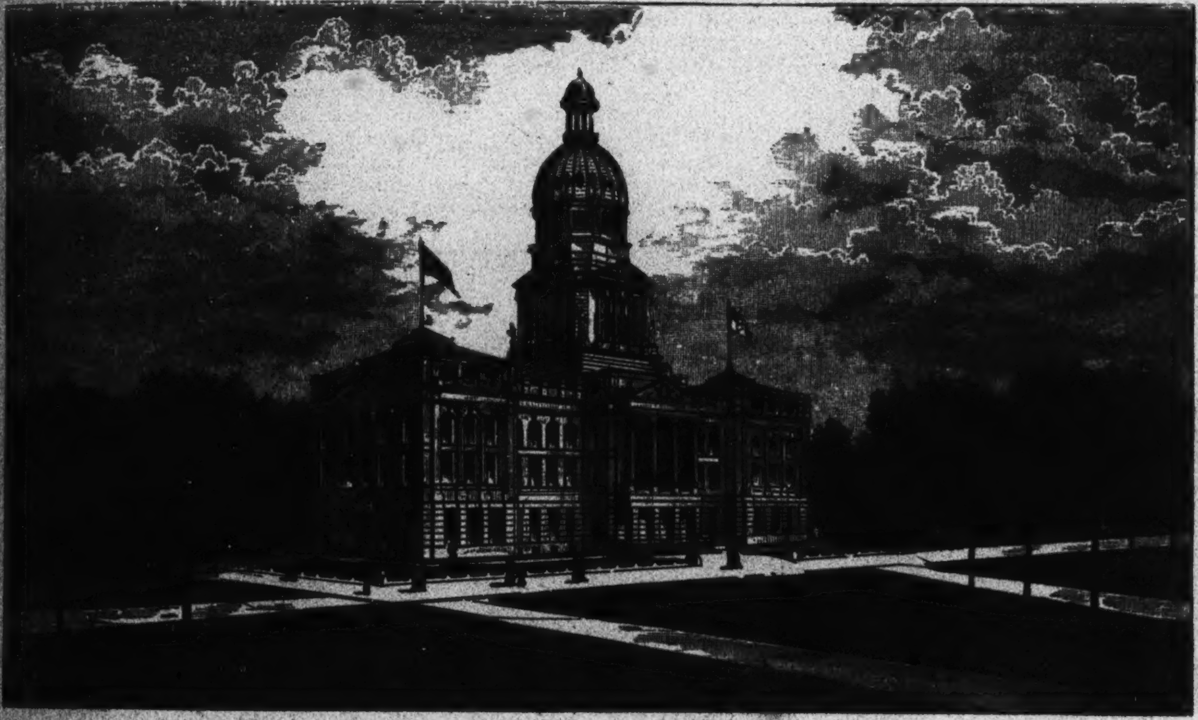
When the State was admitted into the Union on the 1st of March, 1867, the Legislature, which convened in special session soon after, determined to make an early location of the State capital, and a majority of that body were in favor of a site which should become by necessity the railroad centre of the State and thus be easily accessible to the people.

It is true that the location of the capital here has been the most potent cause in the wonderful development of the city and county. Railroads would have been constructed through this locality, and Lancaster, which was the name of the town before the location of the capital, would undoubtedly have grown more rapidly than any other in the State exclusive of the capital city and railroad centers. But it must be admitted that the selection on every other basis than the geographical center of the State, was a wise one.

The first settlement on the site of the present city of Lincoln was made in the summer of 1863, by Elder J. M. Young and others representing a colony, located their claims and selected the present site of Lincoln as a place for their town. The first domicile, a log cabin, was built by Luke Lavender.

EARLY HISTORY.

At the time of the location of the capital here the town site had upon it two country stores, one owned by the Pflug Bros., and the other by Max Rich & Co. These were situated upon what is now the west and south sides of Market Square. There were two dwelling houses near these stores, occupied by Capt W. T. Donavan and M. Langdon. Jacob Dawson lived in a log house which stood after the survey on O street between Third and Ninth nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Dr. J. M. McKesson lived in a frame house, since burned down, north of the B. & M. R. R. track and nearly north of the State University. J. M. Young had a dwelling house just east of the limits of the surveyed city, on O street extended, and Luke Lavender lived in a log cabin which was found to stand on the corner of O and Fourteenth streets. A stone building had been erected for an academy but had burned down. Its walls were afterwards made use of and still stand as a part of the kitchen of the Atwood Hotel. Its bare and gloomy walls stood the monument of a grand enterprise and noble ambition which to-day can be discovered almost in the bloom of its perfection in the public schools and State University. The perishable material returned speedily to dust and ashes or sped away in heat and smoky vapor, but its stone foundation and walls, emblematic of the zeal of spirit that fashioned the crude material into a form of beauty and a thing of use, remained and smiled upon the fruitless efforts of its destroyer. Elder Young was the author of this enterprise.


STATE CAPITOL.

Robert Monteith and John, his son, were just building a frame shoe shop, standing on the same site on the north side of Market Square, now occupied by John Monteith for the same purpose. There were about 500 inhabitants in the county at this time judging from the election held in 1867 at which a few less than 100 votes were polled.

The Legislature of 1866 and 1867 appointed Governor David Butler, Secretary of State T. P. Kennard, and State Auditor John Gillespie, a commission for selecting a site for the State Capitol. The commissioners commenced their travels of search in July and when they came to visit the quiet little village of Lancaster, then only a germ, but full of life, and began to speak favorably of their quiet retreat as a place for the capital of a great State, grand prospects burst upon the visions of the industrious villagers. The commissioners left and the citizens were in suspense fearing that, after all, the choice might not favor them and their hasty vision grew dim.

The commissioners made a thorough examination of all the territory designated by the act, which embraced the counties of Lancaster and Seward and a part of the counties of Butler, Saunders and Saline. The seventy-two sections of land and twelve salt springs set apart by the General Government for the new State, were located by the Governor within a radius of twenty miles of the Great Salt Basin. They returned to Lancaster the last of July, having examined all the favorable sites, and after once more considering the advantages of the place, proceeded to ballot for the location, in the house of Capt. W. T. Donavan. There in the afternoon of July 29, 1867, the selection was made, Lancaster receiving two votes on the first ballot and Ashland one. On the second ballot it was made unanimous in favor of Lancaster. The understanding was that all the land, excluding the railroad reservations, was to be quit-claimed to the State in consideration of the location of the capital here. The result was received with wild demonstrations of delight by the few citizens of the little town, who had been breathlessly awaiting the decision.

The commissioners experienced no little difficulty in carrying out the desire of a majority of the people. There were some opposed to the location, and to defeat their designs and protect their bondsmen, the commissioners had to disregard the clause in the act, specifying that the proceeds of the sale of lots be deposited with the State Treasurer, by depositing in private banks. This was made necessary by the rumors that the enemies of the enterprise would enjoin the Treasurer against payment of money upon warrants on the building fund, which most likely would have defeated the commissioners, for it would have delayed operations till too late to secure the erection of the State House, even if the courts had not sustained the injunction.

Ground was broken for the foundation, the honor of which was given to Master Frele Morton Donavan, the first child born in, and the youngest child of the oldest settler of Lancaster County, thus making it doubly befitting the grand and interesting occasion.

January 11, 1868, the contract for furnishing the material and labor and erecting the building was awarded to Joseph Ward, of Chicago, for the sum of $49,000. The walls of the building were constructed of magnesian limestone from the Beatrice quarries in Gage County. The building was sufficiently completed by December for occupancy and on the 3rd of that month Governor Butler issued a proclamation announcing the removal of the Seat of Government to Lincoln,and ordered the transfers of the archives of the State to the new Capitol..

In 1877, the Capitol was found to be inadequate for the business of so large and rapidly increasing a population, and a bill was introduced providing for a wing to be added on the west. This was lost, but in 1879 a similar bill was carried. The wing is now completed and presents a much finer appearance than the old building. March 1, 1881, an act was passed providing for an east wing similar to the west. The design is, in a few years, to re-build the old Capitol in a style of architecture to conform to the addition, which will give the State a commodious and imposing Capitol quite commensurate with the size and wealth of the State.

The streets running east and west were named from the letters of the alphabet commencing with "A" on the south and extending to "U" on the north, not including the letter I. The streets running north and south were numbered from First on the west to Seventeenth on the east, making thirty-seven streets, with an average length of one and a quarter miles, or an agregate of about forty-six miles. The site, however, was cut into by a reservation on the northwest corner of about twenty acres and another penetrating from the northeast as far as O street to the south and Fourteenth to the east. The four blocks bounded by H and K and Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets were reserved for the Capitol, another tract of the same size bounded by R and T and Tenth and Twelfth streets was reserved for the State University and the blocks bounded by D and F and Sixth and Eighth streets were reserved for a park. Reservations of one block each were made for a court house, State Historical Society and a market square. All churches applying had a reservation of three lots set apart to them. The blocks were 300 feet square and laid out into twenty-four business, or twelve resident lots, with a frontage of twenty-five and fifty feet. The streets were 100 feet wide with the exception of D, J, O, S, Seventh, Eleventh and Fifteenth, which were 120 feet wide and called avennes.

In October,1867, the survey was completed and the even numbered blocks offered for sale to the highest bidder, a minimum price having been set upon each lot.

On the first day of sale, which was held on the site, no offers were made, and the commissioners met in the evening to devise how to escape the failure that seemed to attend the crisis of the enterprise. They had prior to this agreed not to take any part in the speculation by purchasing lots at the sale for themselves. But the first day had proved that there was but little confidence in the plan outside the commissioners, and that unless somebody would show faith by investing in the lots, it would be a failure at once. The commissioners were also financially interested, as they had borne the expenses of locating and surveying, for which there was no provision made except by the sale of lots, and they were personally held for it if no sale took place. So they resolved that it was their personal and public right to adventure in the enterprise. Accordingly, when the sale opened the next morning, they commenced to bid in a lively manner, and in competition with each other, for what seemed to them the most desirable lots on the north side of the square. That their plans were not condemned at the time, but that they were rather induced by others to adopt that method, is evident from the fact that capitalists of Nebraska City would not adventure until they saw the commissioners had faith in their own work,by investing their means in the prospective capital. The plan was successful, the sale went on briskly and amounted to $34,000. For the next two or three years,so long as the State held public sales from time to time, the value of the lots rapidly increased, and the first buyers made money by their venture. But this plan, which saved Lincoln and removed to it the capital of the State, was the ultimate ruin of the commissioners, politically and financially, owing to the attacks they have received, the opposition they have undergone from the press and the Legislature, and the rulings of the courts. They had been bidders for lots at every sale and made by being such bidders, after the first sale for the State, about $150,000.

Immediately after the first sale of lots in October, 1867, the *Nebraska Commonwealth*, a weekly newspaper, was issued by Gere & Carder, the first paper in the county.

The Capitol was commenced in December, and by the following fall completed for occupancy. In the mean time those who had purchased lots were rapidly constructing buildings and by midsummer, 1868, there was a respectable showing of frame business houses and residences. A stone block and a brick hotel were in course of construction. The Legislature of 1869 took a favorable view of the doings of the commission, ratified all its acts, some of which were extra legal, and farther commissioned them to sell the remaining lots and with the proceeds of the sale, and also the returns from certain saline lands, erect a State University building, an insane asylum, and the dome of the Capitol building. About $300,000 was realized by the State from the sale of its Lincoln real estate. The State University building of brick with stone trimmings, was erected, at a cost of over $50,000,and a brown sandstone insane asylum was built on the reservation, about one and a half miles southwest of the city.

In 1870 these buildings were completed, and by the census taken in June the population of the city was 2,500. In July the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was constructed to Lincoln and the *State Journal* commenced issuing its daily edition. About this time the penitentiary was commenced.

In 1871 real estate depreciated greatly in value, owing to the bitter contest growing out of the impeachment trial of Gov. Butler. There was a fear that the location of the capital was illegal, and therefore could easily be removed to some of the other places striving for it. But after the impeachment, and especially after the adoption of the new constitution in 1875, this fear subsided and confidence prevailed.

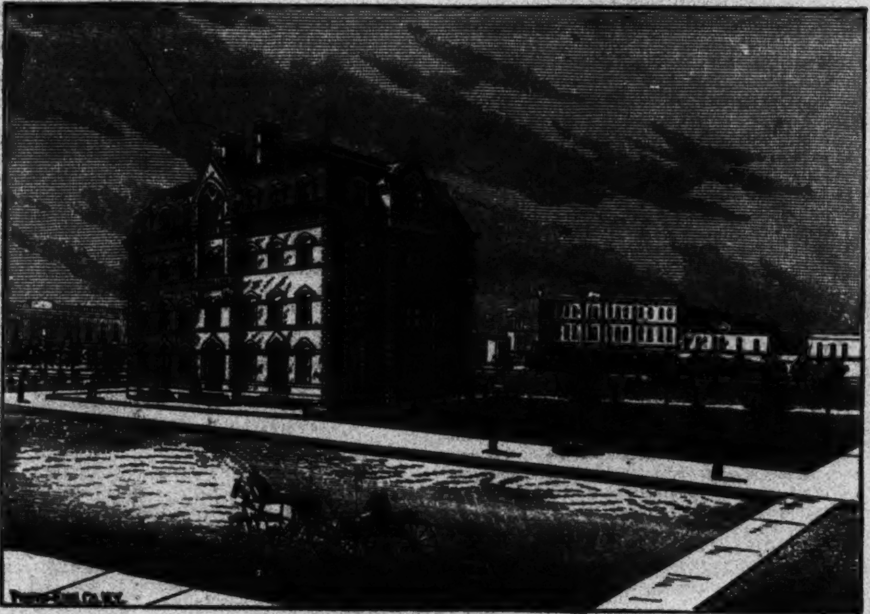
The city's growth since 1871 has been more gradual than before, and the price of inside real estate has been steadily increasing while outside residence property remained quite stationary up to 1878. But all the improvements have been substantial.

In 1872 the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad was completed to Lincoln and the Burlington & Missouri finished west to Kearney Junction, on the Union Pacific railroad. The Midland Pacific was extended to Seward, giving Lincoln five railroads leading to her markets from as many points of the compass.

In 1874 the population had increased to 7,000, and in 1875 to 7,300. It is now something over 14,000.

INCORPORATION.

On the petition of a majority of the inhabitants the County Commissioners ordered, April 7, 1868, "that the town of Lincoln be declared a body corporate and that the powers and privileges be granted them, as by the statute in such cases made and provided." The following men were appointed trustees of the corporation: L. A. Scoggins, B. F. Cozad, Dr. Potter, W. W. Carder and A. L. Palmer.



GOVERNMENT POST OFFICE BUILDING.

The first election was held May 18, 1868, at which time sixty votes were cast. H. S. Jennings, S. B. Linderman, H. D. Gilbert, J. J. Van Dyke, and D. W. Tingley were elected Trustees.

The town organization of 1868 was not maintained and a petition for a new organization signed by 189 citizens was presented to the County Commissioners. The petition was acted upon and the town was re-incorporated the 7th of April, 1869, and made to include Section 26, the west half of Section 25, the southwest quarter of Section 24, and the south half of Section 23, all in Town 10 north, Range 6 east. H. S. Jennings, S. B. Linderman, H. D. Gilbert, J. L. McConnell and D. W. Tingley were selected as Trustees and Seth Robinson, A. J. Cropsey, and J. N. Townley were appointed Judges of Election. The first election under this new organization was held May 3, 1869. The following Trustees were chosen: H. D. Gilbert, C. H. Gere, Wm. Rowe, Philetus Peck, and J. L. McConnell. The Board organized with H. D. Gilbert, Chairman, J. R. DeLand, Clerk, and N. C. Brock, Treasurer.

The Trustees elected in 1870 were C. N. Baird, D. S. Smith, D. A. Sherwood, C. H. Gere and H. J. Walsh. C. H. Gere was chosen Chairman, R. O. Phillips, Clerk, and N. C. Brock, Treasurer.

In 1871 steps were taken towards an organization under the law for cities of the second class and accordingly on the 18th of March, 1871, the town was so organized. The first election under the new charter was held the 3rd of April following, at which time W. F. Chapin was elected Mayor; C. H. Street, R. E. Moore, Police Judges; A. E. Hastings, Marshal; T. T. Cantlin, Clerk, G. W. Ballantine, Treasurer; A. G. Scoggin and C. C. Burr, Councilmen First Ward; D. A. Sherwood, J. M. Creamer, Second Ward, and J. J. Gosper, J. L. McConnell, Third Ward; T. T. Murphy, Engineer.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

1872—Hon. E. E. Brown, Mayor; Hon. J. J. Gosper, President of the Council. Council—First Ward: J. R. Fairbank (two years), L. A. Scoggin (one year). Second Ward: William McLaughlin (two years), D. A. Sherwood (one year). Third Ward: S. G. Owen (two years), J. J. Gosper (one year). Thomas L. Cantlin, Clerk; William A. Coleman, Treasurer; John McManigal, Marshal; J. O. Carter, City Physician; R. E. Moore, Police Judge; Tom I. Atwood, Engineer.

1873—Hon. Robert D. Silver, Mayor; Hon. L. A. Scoggin, President of the Council. Councilmen—First Ward: L. A. Scoggin, J. R. Fairbank. Second Ward: T. P. Quick, William McLaughlin. Third Ward: N. S. Scott, S. G. Owen. R. N. Vedder, City Clerk (resigned Sept. 2, E. P. Roggen was appointed to fill the vacancy); William Coleman, Treasurer; Brad Ringer, Marshal; Thomas I. Atwood, Engineer; S. W. Robinson, City Physician; Hon. Lewis A. Groff, Police Judge; Hon. C. Green, Police Judge to fill vacancy; Hon. G. B. Skinner, Street Commissioner and Fire Warden; T. P. Quick, Chief Engineer Fire Department.

1874—Hon. Samuel W. Little, Mayor; Hon. L. A. Scoggin, President of the Council. Councilmen—First Ward: John Eaton, L. A. Scoggin. Second Ward: William McLaughlin, T. P. Quick. Third Ward: W. P. Phillips, N. S. Scott. Edward P. Rogen, Clerk; William A. Sharrar, Treasurer; P. H. Cooper, Marshal; A Roberts, City Engineer; Hon. J. H. Foxworthy, Police Judge; Hon. G. B. Skinner, Street Commissioner and Fire Warden; Hon. T. P. Quick, Chief Engineer Fire Department; Hon. G. Ensign, Assistant Chief Fire Department.

1875—Hon. Amasa Cobb, Mayor; R. W. Charter, City Clerk; B. F. Fisher, Treasurer; R. W. Taylor, Police Judge; P. H. Cooper, Marshal; A. Roberts, City Engineer; Philetus Peck, Cemetery Trustee. Board of Education—L. W. Billingsley, Paren England, P. A. Smith, H. W. Hardy. Councilmen—First Ward: James Ledwith, J. R. Fairbanks (to fill vacancy). Second Ward: Fred W. Krone. Third Ward: O. Kingman. W. P. Phillips, President of the Council; T. P. Quick, Chief of Fire Department.

1876 Hon. R. D. Silver, Mayor; George V. Kent, Clerk; James McConnell, Treasurer; P. H Cooper, Marshal; John McClean, Police Judge; J. P. Walton, City Engineer. Board of Education: H. W. Hardy, John H. Ames. Cemetery Trustee: Israel Putnam. Councilmen—First Ward: John Monteith. Second Ward; L. W. Billingsley. Third Ward: C. M. Leighton, E. W. Morgan. L. W. Billingsley, President of the Council; T. P. Quick, Chief of Fire Department.

1877—Hon. H. W. Hardy, Mayor; R. C. Manley. Clerk; James McConnell, Treasurer; J. S. Dales, Police Judge; Thomas Carr, Marshal; J. P. Walton, City Engineer. Board of Education—O. W. Webster, Lewis Gregory. Cemetery Trustee: J. J. Turner. Councilmen—First Ward: James Ledwith. Second Ward: Rufus Yard, J. B. Wright (elected September 22, to fill vacancy). Third Ward: J. K. Honeywell, L. W. Billingsley, President of the Council (G. Ensign appointed to fill vacancy); T. P. Quick, Chief of Fire Department.

1878—Hon. H. W. Hardy, Mayor; R. W. Jacobs, Clerk; James McConnell, Treasurer; Thomas Carr, Marshal; J. S. Dales, Police Judge; J. P. Walton, City Engineer. Board of Education—H. D. Hathaway, C. O. Whedon. Cemetery Trustee—A. M. Davis. Councilmen—First Ward: James H. Dailey. Second Ward: R. P. R. Millar. Third Ward: Austin Humphrey. James Ledwith, President of the Council. Isaac N. Raymond, Chief of the Fire Department.

1879—Hon. S. B. Galey, Mayor; M. Nelson, Clerk; D. B. Cropsey, Treasurer; J. S. Dales, Police Judge; I. N. Raymond, Chief of the Fire Department; I. L. Lyman, Marshal. Councilmen—First Ward: W. C. Griffith, James Ledwith. Second Ward: R. P. R. Millar, John B. Wright. Third Ward: A. Humphrey, H. J. Walsh. City Engineer, J. P. Walton. Chief of the Fire Department, T. P. Quick.

1880—Hon. John B. Wright, Mayor; R. C. Manley, Clerk; D. B. Cropsey, Treasurer; J. S. Dales, Police Judge; ———, Marshal; J. L. Lyman, Chief Police. Councilmen—First Ward: R. Grimes, James Ledwith. Second Ward: J. S. Caldwell, Frederick Krone. Third Ward: H. J. Walsh, John Doolittle. City Engineer, J. P. Walton. Chief of the Fire Department, T. P. Quick.

1881—Hon. J. B. Wright, Mayor; R. C. Manley, Clerk; A. C. Cass, Treasurer. J. S. Dales, Police Judge; N. S. Scott, City Engineer; J. L. Lyman, Chief Police. Councilmen—First Ward: R. Grimes, C. C. Munson. Second Ward: Frederick Krone, S. B. Linderman. Third Ward: J. H. Harley, J. Doolittle. Board of Education—Guy A. Brown, J. R. Webster, P. S. Sheldon, J. M. Burks, Jacob North and E. A. Church.

CITY INSTITUTIONS.

City Library.—Besides her excellent school system Lincoln has made another wise provision for the enducation and entertainment of her citizens in the way of a well-selected and properly managed library. It was organized December 18, 1875, by enterprising citizens who felt the need of such an institution, knowing the beneficial results that would come to them individually, besides having its effect upon the city in general. The efforts of those advance organizers had its effect upon the public speedily, for in 1877 the city assumed control of it, and it is now supported by a three-fourth mill tax, sufficient to pay current expenses and add annually to the number of books and periodicals. The library is situated on the south side of O street between Eleventh and Twelth streets, in connection with which is a commodious and neatly furnished public reading room which is kept open seven and a half hours daily.

It had a very small number of books at the commencement, but now contains over 2,900 choice volumes in all the principal departments of literature, besides nine daily and twenty weekly newspapers, together with eighteen monthlies. The average attendance is about seventy-five per day, or 27,000 per year. Any person who will secure a city property owner to sign with them can take books from the library, otherwise they must be read in the reading room.

The present Librarian is Miss Nellie Ormsbee, and the Board of Direction consists of C. H. Gere, President, C. D. Hyatt, Secretary; J. M. Burks, N. S. Harwood, W. R. Kelley, Mrs. J. L. McConnell, Mrs. R. C. Manley and Mrs. S. G. Owen.

Water Works.—At a special election last fall, $10,000 worth of bonds were voted by the people of Lincoln, for the purpose of digging a well sixty feet deep and fifty feet in diameter, in the low ground east of the Capitol, to discover if a sufficient supply of good water could be obtained for city water works. The full capacity of the well would be over 800,000 gallons, or 27,000 barrels. The locality was examined by an expert in such matters, from Illinois, who was of the opinion that an abundance of water could be found, and that the well would be able to supply four times the present population. If a sufficient flow can be obtained free from saline properties, the city will immediately build water works after the most recent patterns.

The Lincoln Gas Light Company was organized in 1872, with a capital stock of $60,000. The works which have been perfected, at a cost of $52,700, have a capacity of 85,000 feet of gas per day. Over ten miles of mains have been laid. In August, 1876, Messrs. H. J. Walsh and Israel Putnam became managers of the company, having obtained a majority of the stock. The agreement made between the stock company and these gentlemen, when they assumed the management, was that they should pay $700 the first year, $800 the second, and $1,000 per year during the succeeding twenty-three years, at the end of the twenty-five years, the works, with all improvements, to revert to the stockholders. The Lincoln Gas Works are as complete as any, which are in operation in the State.

The Lincoln Telephone Exchange was organized January 1, 1880, with a capital stock of $10,000. It now has 194 instruments in working order, and is one of the city's important institutions. Its officers are: H. D. Hathaway, President; J. R. Clark, Secretary and Treasurer; A. F. Blundell, Manager.

POST OFFICE.

It is interesting to notice the wonderful growth of the Lincoln postal business. The first office established in the county was at Gregory's Basin, then the name of the great salt basin, just west of the present city limits. There was at first only one mail per month, but soon changed to two. J. S. Gregory was the Postmaster, and received $1 per month for his salary. The mail matter seldom amounted to more than two or three pounds per month, while that of to-day amounts to about 40,000 pounds. The yearly expense then was $12, while it costs at present over $11,009, and instead of one mail per month, there are ten per day, or 300 per month. The sale of stamps now amounts to about $100,000 per month, while at first scarcely over $25. The money order department now amounts to about $200,000 per year, against nothing in 1863.

Mr. Gregory carried on his usual occupation, and doubtless had more time than his neighbors, as they were obliged, many of them, to come a great distance for their letters, so that the care of the office was less than theirs, while to-day it requires the undivided attention of thirteen persons to attend to the duties of the office. Mr. J. C. McBride receives $26,000, instead of $12, for his services.

There is perhaps a greater contrast in the office buildings. Instead of the borrowed cabin of the pioneer, we have the most imposing post office west of the Mississippi River, with the exception of St. Louis and San Francisco. The building is four stories above the basement, and is built of a gray limestone of the shell formation, obtained from the Gwyer Quarries on the Platte River. The architecture is the modern Gothic. It was commenced in June, 1874, G. A. C. Smith being the Superintendent, and was completed in 1879, at a total cost, including furniture and improvement on the grounds, of $200,000. The fact that Lincoln and Omaha each has an expensive Federal Government building proves conclusively that Nebraska wields great power in the political affairs of the country. Although young in years, the State claims as residents, men of experience and sagacity in public affairs. The post office building at Lincoln is one of the most stately in the West, and is an eloquent monument to the present and prospective character of the State.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

The University of Nebraska is constituted by law a part of the educational system of the State. It owes its existence to the same authority that has given to the State its system of common schools, and its interests have been lodged in the hands of a Board of Regents, elected by the people.

It was no doubt the intention of those accepting the various grants of land made by the United States, to make the University the crowning work of the educational system of the State—that it should sustain a close and vital relation to the high schools and common schools, and to all other institutions of learning, which may, by law, be established. With wise forecast, it aims to secure to all the members of the commonwealth, who may avail themselves of its generous provisions, an opportunity of a broad and liberal education. It is in its infancy, but already the departments of literature, science and art, are offering exceptional advantage for liberal culture, and it is the design to open in time technical and professional courses.

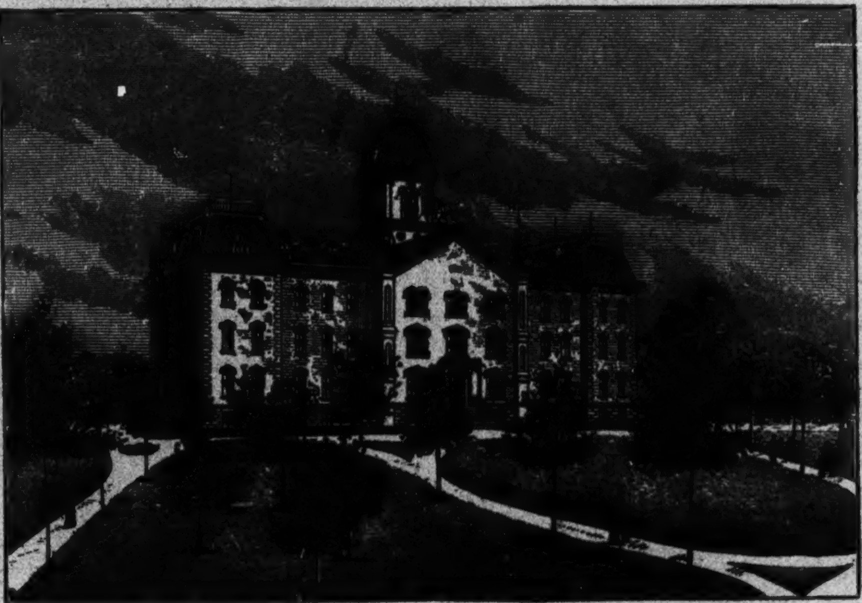
A step has been taken in advance of the universities of Europe, by admitting into the same class room both sexes. This is an American movement, and has been successful wherever tried. Especially is it true in this pioneer State and University. With this liberal provision for the educational needs of its citizens, and extending a cordial hospitality to students from other States, the University has entered upon the work for which it was founded, and from the first has enjoyed continued and increasing prosperity. The fear entertained by many at the outset, that it would be a failure because the State was so young and sparsely settled, is dispelled by the brilliant success of the past decade. The State has grown most rapidly, and, contrary to well founded expectation, the University has advanced nearly at equal pace. It must be understood that the greater portion of the increase in population were those who were seeking to establish a home somewhere in the new State, and that they were not prepared to at once build homes or put their lands in cultivation, and send their children to a university; but instead their children had to aid in securing the new home, and in providing for the daily necessities. The attendance at the opening of the University was about seventy, when the population of Nebraska was 133,000. The attendance the past year was about 375, with a population of half a million, showing that the percentage has increased. It has not only increased in attendance, but in its facilities for instruction. It is therefore confidently and reasonably expected that with a quadrupled population thoroughly and comfortably established, and with an increased compe-

[illegible], the University will make more progress in the next ten years than it has in the past ten, besides the population is likely to increase more rapidly by immigration.

The following address delivered on Charter Day, February 15, 1881, by Prof. Samuel Aughey, gives the early history of the University:

"The Territorial Legislature of 1865 and 1866 prepared a State Constitution, which was submitted to the people June 2, 1866. It was preceded by a somewhat bitter discussion. Among the arguments urged for its adoption was the fact that the sooner it was accomplished the finer the lands that could be obtained for educational and internal improvement purposes. After the vote was taken the constitution was declared carried. One of the provisions of the enabling act was that lands for an agricultural college and university must be accepted within three years, and colleges opened within five years afterwards. The trust was accepted by the State, and it received from the general government the promised gift. It is questionable whether the lands for internal improvements were wisely expended. Fortunately, however, the lands for the endowment of the agricultural college and university remain comparatively intact, and a wise provision of law prevents them from being squandered. The leasing and sale of them is so regulated as ultimately to secure a princely endowment for these institutions.

"The Legislature that met in January, 1869, passed an act on the 15th of February—twelve years ago—to establish a State university, vesting its government in a board of regents, to be appointed, in the first instance, by the governor, who was ex-officio chairman; the superintendent of public instruction and the chancellor of the university being also members of the board. Under the new constitution the government is vested, as is well known, in a board of six regents, whose terms of office are six years, two new ones being elected every two years by the people. Previous to this—June 14, 1867—in the act for locating the seat of government, the agricultural college and the State university were united.



NEBRASKA STATE UNIVERSITY.

"By an act of February 15, 1869, the governor, secretary of state, and auditor were appointed to sell the unsold blocks in Lincoln owned by the State, and to locate and erect a university building. Of the sum realized in this way, $100,000 was appropriated for this purpose. On the following first of June the plans and specifications prepared by M. J. McBird, then of Logansport, Indiana, were accepted by the capital commissioners for the university building. These plans were submitted to the board of regents June 2, 1869, and accepted, subject to any modifications which they might suggest. The contract for building was given to D. J. Silvers & Son, of Logansport, Ind., on the same day. About the middle of July, the contractors commenced work, and the walls were so far completed by September 23, that the corner stone could be laid, which was done with Masonic ceremonies, under the management of the Grand Lodge of the State. The committee of citizens who had charge of the ceremonies raised a subscription among themselves and hired a band in Omaha for $375 and expenses. They traveled here all the way from Omaha in carriages. A free banquet to all the citizens from abroad was also given by the people, at their own expense. The basement was completed during the first week in December. In the meantime the architect had made such changes and amendments in the plan of the building as the regents had indicated. These changes greatly increased the cost of the building. The contract for completing the university was finally given to D. J. Silver & Son, in pursuance of advertisements, for $128,480, which, with the previous cost of the excavation and basement, made the entire cost $152,000.

"The contractors for the university pushed the work with remarkable energy. At this day it is hard to realize the disadvantages under which they labored. The lumber was shipped from Chicago to East Nebraska City, four miles east of the Missouri in Iowa, opposite to the present Nebraska City. It was hauled to Lincoln in wagons, over wretched roads, a distance of sixty-five miles. The contractors paid $10 a cord for wood with which to burn brick, and which was hauled from twenty to thirty-five miles. On April 7, 1870, the brick work was commenced, and though there was an interruption of three weeks for want of brick, the walls were completed and the roof on by the middle of the following August. In eighty-two days 1,500,000 brick were made and put in these university walls. The university building has from that time been under the guardianship of the board of regents. They determined to open it the year following its completion. By their permission the chapel was used for various literary entertainments, up to the time of its formal opening, on September 7, 1871.

"Here let us pause to consider the step which this then infant State took in undertaking the establishment of a university. When the bill establishing a university became law on February 15, 1869, the population was barely 100,000. Even the few high schools that existed could barely prepare students for the freshman class, and very few students anywhere were in such stage of preparation. The State, too, was mainly settled by persons of comparatively small means, seeking homes for themselves and families. Little of the prairie had yet been brought under agricultural subjection. The State was rich prospectively, but really poor practically. And yet it was proposed to establish such an institution several years in advance of the time required by the United States law, in order to hold the large grants of land for the support of the agricultural college and university. Under these circumstances many claimed that it would be wiser to wait for an increase in population and wealth, and the building up of preparatory schools before inaugurating such an enterprise. Others again wished to relegate the higher education wholly to the Christian denominations, by whom for generations it had been controlled in the Eastern States.

"Against these arguments, on the other hand, it was urged that a new State could not too early establish the higher educational institutions. That the most distinguished colleges in the East originated during the infancy of the commonwealths which they have made glorious; that Massachusetts, for example, owes her political and intellectual glory to the fact that Harvard has for generations, and from its earliest history, been training her sons; that Yale performed the same duty for another colony, and is now great because she, too, began her career so early in the history of the commonwealth which she also is making illustrious. There were others, too, who felt at that time, and urged it upon the people of the State, that the time had come when an advance should be made on traditional methods of education. The State had provided a magnificent free school system. To perfect that scheme, the higher education needed to be furnished to the youth of the State on the same terms as the common schools provided elementary instruction. To do this, a university was needed—a university "by the people and for the people"—an institution which should be expressive of intellectual life, not of the past or present, but of all time. To accomplish this, an institution was needed where pre-eminently the scientific spirit should obtain. By a scientific spirit is not meant a mere study of the science so called. Scientific methods are applicable to all studies—to literature and languages, as well as to metaphysics, political economy, natural history, and physics. The scientific spirit pre-eminently makes its inductions from facts—facts in nature, in consciousness, in language, in the life of a people, and the development of an epoch. It does not depend merely on facts which are tangible to the senses, but on those also which can be seen only with the mental eye. Leibnitz and Newton, Cuvier, Lyell, and Agassiz, were types of the former, while Plato, Shakespeare, and Emerson are representatives of the latter. Shakespeare saw things intuitively which others reached only by a laborious process of reasoning. A few facts in history, which thousands knew better than himself, but whose conditioning law they could not see, sufficed to suggest to him those marvelous creations that will never die. He is the greatest philosopher, because the greatest creator or poet of all time.

"This scientific spirit is pre-eminently the spirit of our epoch. It is the spirit that is revolutionizing our times. It builds our railroads, bridges, telegraph lines, uniting society by the telephone, and turning darkness into light by electricity. It culls the best thoughts of the literature of ages, and illumines them with a pure, divine light. It goes to the bottom of the causes that condition the phenomena of the material, the human and intellectual universe, until it gains competency to say, not how things are, or ought to be, but how things must be to be true and enduring. The soul, so permeated, becomes creative, original, and possesses spontaneous understanding in the highest degree of the great problems that are now coming into the consciousness of the race. Hence the modern university, that possesses the true scientific spirit, prompts to those actions and endowments that lead to original investigation and self-dependence—the spirit and character eminently fitted and becoming New America and especially the New West.

"There were many advanced spirits in Nebraska even at that early day. They realized that culture was something desirable for its own sake. Prairies indeed had to be subdued, but other interests besides that of the dollar were most desirable, and among these culture in distinction from mere knowledge, technical or general, was regarded as most important. There was another class more limited than the former in influence and numbers, that desired a university solely because of the advertisement which it would give the State abroad. They held, and that truthfully, that an institution of learning of high grade would attract the cultivated emigrants into our borders, and be the most powerful factor in securing the settlement of this infant commonwealth. Others again, and this was a still smaller class, a class that had received a one-sided impulse, by a narrow range of reading and study, could see no good in a university unless its professors devoted themselves wholly to studies in natural history or physics. They pointed to the unstudied resources of this new State, to its comparatively unknown botany, zoology, and geology, and claimed that the making known what the State was and could be made to be in these particulars was itself justification enough for the establishment of a university.

"The fact that the infancy of nations is often a literary creative period was not overlooked during these discussions. Nothing is better known than that the most illustrious Greek classics were produced during the youth of the Hellenic people. The experience of many other nations is parallel to that of Greece. The literary ripeness of a nation devotes itself more to criticism, when its youth was spent in founding institutions and in the creation of literary masterpieces. It was through the dominance of such ideas as those recorded above that a public sentiment was created that justified, amid some opposition, the establishment on the part of the State of this university.

"It should also ever be remembered that the public sentiment that established the university was mainly created by young or comparatively young men. The early Legislatures of the State were principally made up of such. These young men were exceptionally able and enterprising, and came here to help create a commonwealth when the effort meant personal risk, sacrifice, and toil of unusual severity. To reach Nebraska twenty years ago involved the crossing of Iowa in stage coaches through a sparsely settled region for half the distance, or a longer and more tortuous journey by boat from St. Louis. Many of the young men who came here at that early day have reached great distinction in the professions, in business, or in politics. I need only refer to Hon. J. M. Woolworth, A. J. Poppleton, E. S. Dundy, of the U. S. Court, C. Briggs, O. P. Mason, T. M. Marquett, and others who have won great distinction at the bar or on the bench, or both. Dr. George L. Miller, J. Sterling Morton, R. W. Furnas, J. M. McMurphy, Bishop Talbot, Lieut. Isaac T. Webster (now professor of military science in this university) and brother, and Prof. Dake, of blessed memory, also came early, and the most of them at the first organization of the Territory. Ex-Senator Hitchcock, and the present U. S. Senators, were also among the first settlers of the State. These then young men, and others to whom I can not even allude, who have since won great distinction, and possessed abilities and character to make them marked in any State, moulded this young commonwealth. The most of them have been, and still are, the warm friends and supporters of this university, and no better evidence of this can be given than the eloquent and able literary addresses with which they honored us on opening and on commencement occasions. Every lawyer and every judge knows that the statutes framed by the young men referred to in the early Legislatures of the State, while yet a Territory, are remarkably luminous and able compared with the laws which have been enacted in our later history.

"The men who passed the bill establishing the University of Nebraska in the Legislature of 1869 demonstrate the truth of what I have just said. The bill originated in the Senate, and was known as Senate file No. 86. It was introduced by E. E. Cunningham, then of Richardson County, afterwards Surveyor General of Nebraska, and now engaged in successful mining operations in the Black Hills. It was referred to the education committee, of which Hon. C. H. Gere, now again in the Senate, was chairman. He reported favorably, and at its final passage in the Senate, on February 12, every member, Democrat and Republican, voted for the bill. Besides the above the following individuals were members of that Senate, namely: C. J. Myers, Isham Reavis, T. Ashton, T. B. Stevenson, W. F. Chapin, J. W. Frost, William F. Goodwill, and Guy C. Barnum. Those familiar with our State history will remember the conspicuous part that many of these men have taken since in the affairs of the State. In the House the university bill fared equally well. On its final passage, February 15, 1869—twelve years ago—it received the vote of every member. Though there has been much discussion since within the Republican party, and between the two great parties (there were no Greenbackers then), as to the wisdom of this measure, and as to the way in which this measure has been carried into practice, there was no controversy over its original passage in either House that resulted in a single negative vote.

"Any statements concerning the early history of this University would be defective without acknowledgments of indebtedness to the patriotic, public-spirited, and noble character of the founders of the State and this institution. With our present magnificent population and resources, the people are apt to forget the early intellectual and social workers in the State. No political, sectional, or other feeling or interest, however, should prevent us from giving honor to whom so much and so great honor is due.

"The university having been founded at the time indicated, it will be interesting to consider some of the men to whom the first Board of Regents entrusted its educational work. First and foremost among these stands the first chancellor of the university, Dr. A. R. Benton. He was in many respects a most remarkable character. The circumstances connected with his election to the chancellorship illustrate alike his modesty and his high sense of personal honor. Rev. D. R. Dungan, then a regent of the university, of his own accord, first opened a correspondence with him on the subject, and suggested to him the advisability of being a candidate for the office of chancellor. He consented, but took no steps to secure the position, save a reference of Mr. Dungan to his friends in Indiana who were cognizant of his educational work. Among these friends were Hon. O. P. Morton, Hon. A. J. Porter, First Comptroller of the Treasury; E. B. Martindale, trustee of the Purdue University, and many others. So little, however, did the matter weigh with him that he in the meantime accepted the presidency of the Northwestern Christian University, over which he had before presided for seven years, after having long been a professor in the college. He was therefore taken by surprise when, in the beginning of 1871, he was notified of his election to the chancellorship of the university. He was invited to meet the regents about February 7, 1871, for mutual acquaintance and consultation, and to decide as far as possible as to the opening of the university. He was also invited to deliver a popular address, which invitation was accepted. Meeting the regents at the appointed time, he frankly told them he regarded his election as a great compliment, but that he gave them perfect liberty to rescind their action in his case, or choose another for the position. He wished them to have perfect liberty, after personal acquaintance, to do what seemed to them best for the university. He also gave advice as to salaries, especially that of chancellor, which he considered, under the circumstances of a new State like Nebraska, altogether too high. He wished them to retrieve any false step which they had taken in the election of a chancellor. In other words, he was willing to sacrifice his own interests for those of the university, if, in the opinion of any of the regents, the two interests were in conflict.

"At this February meeting the time for opening the university was not fixed; this was done at a meeting in the following April, when it was resolved to commence operations on the 7th of the following September. Dr. Benton returned to Indianapolis and succeeded in canceling his engagement with the N. W. C. University. He removed to Nebraska in May, and at once set about the work of the University, which consisted then in remodeling the rooms, estimating purchases, arranging courses of study, and advertising the opening and the advantages of the university by lectures.

"I shall never forget my first interview with Chancellor Benton. He wished me to select a room which would answer the double purpose of lecture room and work room, where the experiments should be prepared to illustrate the chemical lectures; for it had already been decided that though my chair was that of the natural sciences, I should also fill that of chemistry until the growth of the university should justify the election of a tutor or a professor for that department. While looking over the university with him the regret was expressed that no provision had been made in the way of room for laboratories. During that walk we decided on the arrangement which has lasted till now—which we had hoped should be temporary—namely, to arrange the rooms now occupied by tutor Little and the present laboratory and the philosophical apparatus room for the purpose indicated.

"The long looked for and anxiously expected 7th of September finally arrived. If I remember correctly, about seventy students made their appearance on that morning. After chapel exercises the first faculty meeting was held in this hall. We sat in this right hand corner—five of us, namely: Chancellor Benton, Prof. O. C. Dake, Manly, Church and myself. That was the beginning of the *faculty love feasts*, that have been held with more or less regularity every week during term time to the present time. On extraordinary occasions these love feasts have been held daily. At the close of the first faculty meeting Manly asked me what I thought of the enterprise and attempt that we were about to make to found a university. I will not here give my reply. Suffice it to say that all felt that the greatest responsibilities rested on them, and that we were all under obligations to make an extraordinary effort to compel success. That first year was an extremely hard one. All the teachers were overworked. I taught six hours a day besides having the care of the chemical department and the founding of a museum. The chancellor, Prof. Dake, and Church worked equally hard. I wish, however, particularly to speak of Chancellor Benton. What I have already said in part illustrates the nobleness of his character. He was remarkably considerate of the feelings of his associates. I never knew him to wound the feelings of a professor intentionally under any provocation. He meant to be exactly just, and never was more happy than when he could help or confer a favor on his fellow-workers. He uniformly was careful to preserve their good name. He was exceedingly cautious and careful, and watched with a most vigilant eye all the interests of the university. He had financiering abilities of a high order, and never ran himself into debts, and discouraged the contracting of them by all—university and students. He carried this spirit to such an extent that some of the friends of the university imagined that he was lacking in public spirit. His plans and his spirit, however, have stood the test of time, and few, if any, at this period, who are conversant with all the facts of the time, attach blame to his methods.

"Amid all the trials which his work involved, he always found time to pursue the studies of his life. His scholarship was accurate and broad. Familiar with the classics, the amenities of literature occupied much of his attention. He was well posted with the progress of science, and familiar with the profound biological and philosophical discussions which distinguish our epoch. He shone in the recitation room, and especially in those departments that represented the different chairs that he had filled. In fact, so versed was his scholarship that he was equally at home in almost every department of college work. He made every object luminous by the clearness of his analysis. In popular address, when using a manuscript, he never did justice to himself; but his productions uniformly read remarkably well. When, however, he dispensed with a manuscript, he spoke with rare eloquence and power. To me the most remarkable feature of his lectures was their accuracy, elegance and clearness. Nothing slovenly ever appeared from his tongue or pen. I never knew a man so entirely free from exaggeration. No fact or statement was ever colored by him. Every member of the faculty, every citizen that formed his acquaintance, at once trusted implicitly every word that he uttered. Neat in person, pure in thought, clear in intellect, studious in life, courteous to a remarkable degree, the charm of the social circle, he was a model Christian, scholar and gentleman.

"As would naturally be expected from such a character, he constantly improved on acquaintance. Amid the turbulence of the times, concerned only to do his duty, and immeasurably more interested in the success of the university than in himself, he was gaining slowly but surely during all the years that he was here, in the good opinion of the people. He was more popular than at any time before, with those who knew him, when he left the State to return to the scenes of his early labors and triumphs. I need not say here what is so well known, that he was universally beloved by the students.

"I consider, therefore, that the university was exceedingly fortunate in its first head. With a less cautious, careful, well-balanced and able head, it might have failed. Under his administration there was a regular and constant growth of the university, and his last year here was the most successful up to that time in its history. Unfortunately no catalogue was published at the close of his last year of the university management, as had previously been done, and from this circumstance the credit due to him at that time was not made known to the public. This omission to publish the final results of his labors for the university was an injustice to him which he felt much less keenly than his friends. Conscious of the high character of his own work, he was willing silently to await the arbitrament of time.

"The success of the university during the chancellorship of Dr. Benton was the more remarkable, as difficulties unexpected and unforeseen arose that naturally greatly interfered with the attendance of students. Among these obstacles to success were the locust raids of 1872, '73 and '74. Owing to these raids the agricultural classes, which constitute the majority of the people, were financially straitened and were unable to send their children to school away from home. At the same time occurred, or commenced, the great financial crisis of this decade, during which time shrinkage in the value of real estate and other property occurred to such an extent that many people who had been opulent were impoverished. That the university should grow during such times and under such circumstances is a remarkable feature in its history, and speaks volumes for its management and those who were doing its educational work. It should also be remembered that when the university was opened in 1871 the population of the State was only 122,993, and at the close of Chancellor Benton's administration in 1876 it had increased to 257,747. The per cent of students to the whole population has never been higher—seldom [illegible] so high. The first year it was almost one to every 1,000 of the population. The last year it averaged almost the same. At the same rate we should now have an attendance during the year of 450 students.

"One other character connected with the early history of the university deserves special mention. I refer to Prof. O. C. Dake, the first professor of English literature. Before his election to the chair which he adorned, he published a volume of poems, whose title was "Nebraska Legends." He found abundant material here to inspire his muse, and loved to pour out his thoughts and emotions in inspired song. His reading was exhaustive, especially in literature and history, and in some departments of theology. For he had been an active priest in the Episcopal Church, and was still in connection with that body. He was exceptionally open, candid, courageous, and impulsive. No man ever doubted where he stood, or what he thought. Tenacious in his opinions and convictions, he never took an unfair advantage of an opponent. Owing to his impulsive character, and sometimes speaking and writing without careful study, he laid himself open to attack. He was ready to give blows and also to receive them. His nature was so generous, sympathetic, and noble that no one could long remain in his society without loving him. The poetic temperament was his in a high degree. The second volume of poems which he published during his connection with the university demonstrated that his muse was increasing in intensity, brilliancy, and depth. It received many encomiums from literary critics. Had it been produced in the centers of literary activity, or any portion of the populous East, this volume would have been sought, and the edition soon exhausted. The number, however, in Nebraska at that time who appreciated and loved poetry for its own sake was comparatively small. And yet the number of educated people, compared to the whole population, was exceptionally high. Poetry, however, was not then the rage. There were few who could give an independent judgment of the merits of a poem. Owing to this and other causes this volume, which contains many exquisite thoughts, attracted comparatively little attention. I have no doubt, however, that in the years to come, when there is a greater love for fine scholarship, and greater appreciation of culture, when the masses will be raised closer to Prof. Dake's level, his works will be sought, and resurrected from the comparative oblivion in which they are now buried. As an illustration of the character of the man I will quote his estimate of what manhood should be from his 'Nebraska Legends:'

'Men grow by independent thought,
 Self-centered action unconstrained;
Far greater he whose lines are wrought
 By purpose in himself contained
Than he who, by another's will,
Some petty place must daily fill—
Some tiresome, endless, dull routine
That makes him but a mere machine.
Give me a hut with scanty cheer,
Far on the blooming, wild frontier,
A yoke of cattle and a cow,
And acres of my own to plow—
A dog, a gun, the sweet blue skies,
And Nature's charms and mysteries;
So I may ride, or sit, or play,
Or read my book each stormy day;
And I shall feel myself a king.'

"Had Prof. Dake's life been prolonged to the present, his genius would have produced riper and more luscious poetic fruit. At no time during his life was he developing so rapidly as during his last years. He frequently conversed with me about the future, and sometimes expressed a longing desire to experience some of the glories of another life. His sensitive organization, susceptible to every physical and social influence, quivering constantly with pain or delight, rapidly wore him out and prepared him for that attack of paralysis which removed him from earth. But he still lives in the hearts of those whom he influenced for good, and in his works, which are destined to delight and cultivate more souls in the future than they have yet in the past.

"If time permitted I would love to dwell on the work and character of Prof. S. H. Manly, who was a member of the first faculty of the university. Unfortunately for him, he was suffering from nervous prostration when he came to the university, from which he never recovered. Much of the time while he was here he could only do partial work, his classes being heard principally by Prof. Church, and occasionally one by myself and Prof. Dake. Under these circumstances he could not do himself justice. He was, however, a fine Greek scholar, and his range of [illegible] has been wise. He was singularly amiable, courteous and generous. Few men have ever so constantly observed the amenities of life as Prof. Dake. Students universally loved him. There is no doubt whatever, had his health enabled him to prosecute his work with vigor, he would greatly have distinguished himself. Finding at last that there was no hope of his restoration while holding his professorship, he resigned his chair early in 1876. Faculty, students and regents parted from him with great regret. Invalid as he had been during the whole of his connection with the university, he still exercised over it by the influence of his noble character the happiest influence.

"Prof. Church, the only other original member of the faculty besides myself, who is still with us, fortunately for the university, is too close at hand to be done up in this address. I hope never to have that privilege, as in the order of nature I shall be gathered to my fathers before him. Prof. Hitchcock, who came here in the second year of the university, and Profs. Bailey and Thompson, who came still later, are so near to us in time that no discussion of them is called for on this occasion.

"It has long since been observed that the best endowment of a university is the endowment of commanding and noble intellect and character. Such an endowment alone makes a university possible—makes it the center of intellectual light and quickening influence. With such characters this university was blessed in its early history. Whether it has fulfilled the promise of its youth it is not for me to say on this occasion. It is not, however, improper to express the conviction that after years will recognize the fact that even now magnificent work is being done, work that will blossom into beauty and noble achievements. It is one of the infirmities of mankind that character often is not appreciated or understood until it is separated by distance or removed by death. I have myself even yet, after many disappointments, unbounded confidence in the final success of this institution. It is a creature and a child of the State and the age. The training already given here, the young men and women sent forth from these walls into the battle of life, the literary work, and scientific work done here, are an earnest of a glorious future. Students themselves, their character, their work, their attainments, their abilities acquired in the studies and literary contests of the university, along with that of the faculty, are a force that must lift this university in the order of nature into a prominence and a power for good, second to no other in the great republic."

Prof. Samuel Aughey, Ph. D., L. L. D., who delivered the above address, was one of the first professors, and since he has been too modest to mention his own deserts, it is proper that they should be here stated. Like Chancellor Benton's, Prof. Aughey's whole interest has been centered in the success of the university and his labors in its behalf have been most arduous and constant. No small amount of its success attained is due to his efforts. He is a most thorough and able instructor in his department, his love for which, together with his intellectual acquirements, make him a true professor. Besides his labors in the class-room, he has done much for the cabinet and museum as a curator. His profound research in the domain of natural science, has given him a front rank among the practical thinkers of the times.

Prof. Hiram Collier, A. M., L. L. D., professor of chemistry and physics, died in June, 1879, and was succeeded about a year later by Alonzo Collin, A. M. Prof. Collier was an able scholar in his department, and his taking off was a loss to the university.

Chancellor Fairfield, successor of Dr. Benton, has labored most faithfully in the interests of the university and with admirable success.

Appended hereto is a list of the regents and faculty. The members ex-officio are: His Excellency, Albinus Nance, Governor; Hon. W. W. W. Jones, Superintendent Public Instruction.

Board of Regents.—Hon. Charles A. Holmes, term expires in 1883, Tecumseh; Hon. N. R. Persinger, term expires in 1883, Central City; Hon. John L. Carson, term expires in 1885, Brownsville; Hon. J. W. Gannett, term expires in 1885, Omaha.

Officers of the Board: Hon. Charles A. Holmes, President; J. Stuart Dales, Secretary.

Members of the Faculty and other officers.—Edmund B. Fairfield, S. T. D., L. L. D., chancellor and professor of mental, moral and political philosophy; Samuel Aughey, Ph. D., L. L. D., dean of college faculty, and professor of natural sciences; Henry E. Hitchcock, A. M., Ph. D., professor of mathematics; George E. Church, A. M., professor of the Latin language and literature; George McMillan, A. M., Ph. D., professor of the Greek language and literature; Alonzo Collin, A. M., professor of general chemistry and physics; Harrington Emerson, A. M., professor of modern languages; Isaac T. Webster, First Lieutenant U. S. A., professor of military science and tactics; George E. Wooderry, A. B., professor of Anglo-Saxon and rhetoric, and instructor in English composition; George E. Howard, A. M., professor of English literature and instructor in elocution; Charles N. Little, A. B., tutor in analytical chemistry and mathematics; Miss Ellen Smyth, A. M., instructor in Latin and Greek; S. R. Thompson, A. M., professor of agriculture and dean of the Industrial College; Harvey Culbertson, M. S. B. Ag., superintendent of the farm and professor of horticulture; Miss Emma Richardson, teacher of painting and drawing; Samuel B. Hohmann, director of the musical conservatory; Mrs. Adelaide Dearborn, teacher of elocution.

By an act of Congress approved April 19, 1864, in words as follows: That seventy sections of land (44,800 acres) shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State university, and to be appropriated and applied as the Legislature may prescribe, for the purpose named and for no other purpose; and by virtue of an act of the Legislature approved February 15, 1869, accepting a donation of 90,000 acres of land, granted by the Congress of the United States to the State of Nebraska, for the purpose of endowing a college for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, the State became entitled to the aforesaid land to be used in establishing and supporting a State university and industrial college.

By the act of the Legislature approved February 15, 1869, as above, and an act amendatory thereto, approved February 19, 1877, the regents are authorized to establish five departments or colleges, as follows:

(1.) A college of literature, science and art. (2.) An industrial college, embracing agriculture, practical science, civil engineering and the mechanic arts. (3.) A college of law. (4.) A college of medicine. (5.) A college of fine arts.

Of these only the first two have as yet been organized.

The university aims to secure to all who may avail themselves of its advantages, an opportunity for liberal culture in literature, science, and such technical and professional courses as may from time to time be established. These advantages are offered to all free of charge for tuition, without regard to race or sex, or place of residence, on the condition of their possessing the intellectual and moral qualifications requisite for admission to such an institution.

Degrees.—Of the first department organized, that of literature, science and art, there are four courses of study of four years each; namely, a classical, a scientific, a Latin scientific and a Greek scientific.

In the department of agriculture, there are two courses, one of three years, and a course of one year, therefore the following degrees granted, namely: 1. The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred on students who complete the classical course. 2. That of Bachelor of Science on students who complete the regular scientific course. 3. That of Bachelor of Philosophy on students who complete the Latin scientific course. 4. That of Bachelor of Letters on students who complete the literary course. 5. The degree of Master of Arts, Master of Science, Master of Philosophy or Master of Letters is conferred respectively on Bachelors of Arts, or Science, or Philosophy or Letters, who shall have pursued a post graduate course of study for one year, under the direction of the faculty, or upon graduates of three years' standing, who shall have been engaged during that time in literary, scientific or professional studies.

The act of Congress of July 2, 1862, entitled, "An act donating lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," states that, "the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such manner as the Legislature of the State may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

This University is endowed under the provisions of this act, and instruction in military tactics is therefore necessarily a part of its curriculum. And in conformity with the requirements of the "act," a military department was early organized, and is at present in a flourishing condition. Even if the students are never called upon to display their knowledge of the art of war on the battle field, an opportunity for which it is earnestly hoped will never come, the time employed will be most profitably spent by the exercise it will afford, and the good habits it is likely to create.

An officer of the regular army—a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point—has been detailed by the President, to act as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. All male students not excused by the chancellor on account of physical disability or conscientious scruples against military exercises, or any other good and sufficient reason, are required positively to take six terms of drill.

The military organization is at present composed of all male students in the regular courses, in the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior classes of the academic department. The students are required to have the uniform adopted by the faculty, or the coat, cap and gloves, and dark pants of any quality. The spring and fall terms are employed for out door drill. The winter term is occupied with recitations in infantry tactics and field fortifications, with lectures on military science. The department is supplied with arms and equipments for 100 men.

The University building is a very handsome brick structure, with sandstone finish, four stories high, including the mansard roof, and the basement, which is principally above ground. The foundation was originally of sandstone, but that was found to be inadequate to sustain the superstructure. It was removed and limestone substituted after the rest of the building was completed. With its sandstone finish, mansard roof and tower, the edifice presents a very pleasing appearance.

The grounds are large, including four blocks, and well ornamented with a large variety of forest and evergreen trees, young, but thrifty. Graveled driveways and winding walks cross the grounds.

The internal arrangement is very good, and for the present there is sufficient room, but if the State continues to grow for the next decade as it has in the last, it will be altogether insufficient to accommodate its hundreds of students, provided the attendance remains at its present per cent, which is more apt to be increased than diminished.

For its age the University is well supplied with valuable apparatus for illustrating most of the important principles of chemistry and physics. Desirable apparatus is very expensive, and years, in every university, are required to provide a complete set of apparatus for illustrating all the departments of science. A wise selection has thus far been made, and the purpose is to increase its facilities in this respect from year to year, as rapidly as possible.

In the chemical laboratory there are ample provisions made for illustrative experiments, and for instruction in practical and analytical chemistry. Each student practicing in the laboratory is furnished with chemicals at cost. Extensive additions have recently been made to the conveniences and completeness of the laboratory, so that it now ranks among the first in the West.

Spacious rooms have been set apart for the uses of the cabinet and museum, which have already come to be widely known for their valuable and rare specimens of the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms.

Nearly as the laboratory is to chemistry and physics, so is the cabinet and museum to the different branches of natural philosophy, namely: botany, zoology, entomology and geology. Therefore the interests of these departments have been carefully looked after, and already over 50,000 specimens have been classified and arranged. Additions are constantly being made. The herbarium is now furnished with more than 2,200 different species of the flora of this State, and this valuable and rare collection is constantly being increased. The cabinet of etomology contains about 5,000 specimens, affording excellent facilities for illustrating insect life in this State. Specimens of all the known land and fresh-water shells of the State have been placed in the cabinet, and a collection of marine shells has also been begun. The board of regents have made provisions for collecting specimens of the birds and animals of the State, of which a large number have been handsomely and securely mounted, and arranged in the cabinet.

All the known fossils of the carboniferous rocks of the State, together with the complete Dakota group, form a valuable and interesting collection. A large number of the principal forms of the remaining subdivisions of the cretaceous and tertiary deposits form an interesting and pleasing group for the casual spectator and an interesting study for the student. The mineralogical collection contains the principal typical forms which, with a large variety of rare and curious specimens, afford unusual facilities for study in this department. A number of Indian relics form a portion of the cabinet, which in a few years, when the exiled aborigines of this fair State are no more, will be full of interest to him who, gazing upon them, reflects upon the strange mutations of time, and considers the sad fate of the "red man" and the good fortune of his white brother. The Patent Office has made an interesting contribution of models.

The library as yet is not very extensive but is composed of books selected with the utmost care to meet the most urgent wants of the students. It is required by law that an annual appropriation be made by the board to increase the number of books. The library is open six hours a day five days in the week, for reading and consultation, and certain classes are permitted to take books for use to their rooms. There is attached to the library a well arranged reading room supplied with newspapers and the leading magazines of the day.

The farm contains three hundred and twenty acres of good land about one and a half miles northeast of the city of Lincoln. The land is all under improvement, well situated and admirably adapted to the wants of an agricultural school. It is provided with a complete outfit of teams and owns numerous implements for purposes of cultivation of the most recent patterns.

The greater part of the farm is carried on in such a manner as to show the working plans of a good property, managed with a view to profit.

It is not intended to furnish here a model which every student is expected to imitate, but rather by bringing under the daily observation of the students a good, progressive, improving, well managed farm, to furnish them hints and suggestions which they can use advantageously in after life. The value of the farm products is governed by supply and demand, hence there can be no rules established for sowing to the best advantage other than the prevailing prices, but there is a great deal to be learned about farming in reference to rotation of crops and the securing of the largest yield. An educated farmer is to be envied for he enjoys more privileges than any other man. It is well, therefore, to look after the educational advantages of farm life. Most of the work is performed by students who are paid for their labor just what it is worth in the market.

There is also an experimental department. A certain portion of the farm and garden is set apart for trying experiments in the cultivation of different kinds of crops and plants. But it is exceedingly difficult to arrive at just estimations in proving which is the best way to coax mother earth to produce the most prolific fruitage as the labor she performs is dependent upon the sun, moon, winds and clouds. This department is managed with a view to the discovery of new and improved methods of carrying on farm work and also the development of fundamental principles—the scientific basis of all sound agricultural practice. While the aim is at the discovery of new agricultural knowledge, the endeavor is also to teach students correct ideas of the importance of careful experiments, and to train them to habits of close observation and study.

There is no doubt but that the agricultural interests of the State will be greatly benefited by this department of the University. The drain upon the State treasury will be nothing in comparison to the returns the State at large will receive from her more profitable farming, besides the reputation it will have abroad, which will tend to populate its extensive fertile prairies.

At the farm the agricultural student can find a pleasant home far enough from the city to be out of the way of its temptations to idleness and worse, and yet near enough to enjoy all its literary and public advantages. With the advantages of quiet and retirement for study, the student has still the opportunity to be a part of a young and growing university.

The university boarding hall, erected in 1879, is situated within three blocks of the university campus. It is ninety-four by fifty-four feet, three stories high above the basement, and provides both room and board for seventy ladies. In addition to this, it furnishes board for eighty gentlemen, finding rooms elsewhere. The board is $2.50 per week, with room which has an ample closet and is furnished with a stove, a bedstead, chairs, a table, a washstand and a coal-box.

Tuition is free to all, whether citizens of Nebraska or not, in all departments of instruction given in the university, except music, painting and ornamental drawing. As in other universities, a matriculation fee is charged. It is $5 here, exceedingly low, and is paid by each student at the time of entering, which entitles him to all the privileges of the university (so long as he desires to use them).

There are in connection with the university two literary societies, the University Union and the Palladian. They are under supervision of the faculty, but elect their own officers and transact their own business, having each a State charter. Their halls are commodious and tastefully furnished. The societies are valuable aids to the students in literary and rhetorical culture.

The *Hesperian Student* is a monthly paper published by the students, and has been found especially useful as a means of communication with the public concerning the condition and work of the university. The paper has been noted for the high order of its literary and scientific articles.

In an address delivered before the regents, faculty and citizens of Lincoln at the Opera House, June 22, 1876, Chancellor Edmund B. Fairfield, on the occasion of his inauguration, said: "Many of you will live to see the day when library and cabinets, now justly termed respectable, will have outgrown their present dimensions as a premium Cochin China fowl has outgrown the egg from which he hatched a year ago. But unlike the Cochin China, which has reached its maturity, they will continue to grow, and with even more rapid strides. Were I gifted with prophetic vision, so that I could describe to you the University of Nebraska as it will be in the month of June, 1900, the prophecy would be rejected as the dream of a dreamer, and the prophet condemned as a builder of castles in the air. Be it so; but remember, please, that no castle ever stood firm on the rock, a thing of reality, till it had first floated in the air as the mere creature of somebody's brain."

Addressing the graduates present, he concluded with these eloquent thoughts:

"Enjoy your self-congratulations over your past attainments, my young friends, while you can. This is not long for you if you continue to make attainments worth achieving. But while, as the years increase, you will enjoy much less the self-consciousness of knowing a good deal, you will enjoy more and more the visions of truth, and beauty, and God, that shall be given. It willbe our joy to go with you, as far as we may, through the vast temple of truth, which is but the temple of God, studying with you the wonders of its architecture, the majesty of its columns, the beauty of its finish, enchanted by the celestial light that shines everywhere through its marvelous windows, looking forward forever—for man's conscious immortality forbids that we should live only for the hour—to the coming day when there shall be opened to us the golden gates of that vaster temple, whose light is neither sun, nor moon, nor stars, but whose wide expanse is flooded with the glory of the Eternal."

INSANE HOSPITAL.

Prior to the location and building of the hospital at Lincoln, the insane of the State were sent to Iowa's insane asylum. The bill locating and appropriating funds for the hospital building was introduced in the Legislature and passed in 1868.

Joseph Ward, of Lincoln, received the contract September 15, 1869. The building was completed at a cost of $137,000 and accepted by the commissioners November 29. 1870.

The institution was opened December 22, 1870, Dr. Larsh as superintendent, with twenty-six inmates; but its usefulness was of short duration, for it was burned April 17, 1871, and three inmates are supposed to have perished, as that number was missing. The building was heated with hot air and it is thought the fire originated in a defective flue. June 6, 1871, a bill was approved in the Legislature providing for rebuilding the hospital, which was to cost not to exceed $70,000. The commissioners were William E. Hill, D. W. Scott and Samuel Maxwell. The insurance on the first building was nearly sufficient to build the second, which is of light gray sandstone from the Atchison quarries. The central or main building is four stories in height, the wings which extend north and south, are three stories. The ground dimensions are 328x54 feet. The coming year two additions are to built, one on the north and one on the south, each four stories, 44x56 feet on the ground, which will give the building a very fine appearance. These additions are needed, as there are now 232 inmates, nearly its full capacity. Total cost of buildings thus far, is $165,000.

The following are the several superintendents: Drs. N. B. Larsh, C. F. Stewart, D. W. Scott, F. G. Fuller and H. P. Mathewson, the present incumbent, who assumed control in the fall of 1877. The assistant physicians have been Drs. H. D. Gilbert, S. B. McGlumphy and J. F. Hay. Messrs. J. C. Shurts, O. M. Druse and L. F. Taylor have successfully held the position of steward. The Commissioners of Public Lands and Buildings, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General constitute the Board of Commissioners of this, as of every other charitable institution in the State.

The hospital owns 480 acres of land, by means of which it is nominally self-sustaining, or more nearly so than similar institutions of any other State. The cost per capita per week, has been reduced from $7.70 to $3.45. Nebraska provides for all of her insane and in a very generous manner. The building is commodious, the grounds are pleasant and well kept, and in a few years will be picturesque and inviting.

NEBRASKA STATE PENITENTIARY.

The act providing for the building of the State penitentiary, on the site south of Lincoln, donated for that purpose by Capt. W. T. Donavan and Mr. Hilton, passed March 4, 1870. W. W. Abbey, W. W. Wilson and F. Templin were appointed prison inspectors, to attend to selling the 34,000 acres of land granted by the government for prison purposes and to superintend the building. $5,000 was appropriated for the erection of a temporary prison, to be completed by the 28th of April. This building stands now within the enclosure. Perkins & Hallowell were the contractors.

The inspectors proceeded to advertise for plans and specifications for the State penitentiary, fixing the following June as the time for opening. The designs of William H. Foster of Des Moines, Iowa, were adopted, as being the best suited to the demands of such an institution, and upon these plans proposals were advertised for, which resulted in the acceptance of those of W. H. B. Stout, of Washington County, Neb., and J. M. Jamison, of Des Moines, Iowa. The contract price was $312,000. Messrs. Stout and Jamison completed the penitentiary, to the extent of the State contract, in the fall of 1876. The quarries of Saltello, located about twelve miles south of Lincoln, furnished the material for the walls, a hard magnesian limestone. The external appearance of this building is very imposing, at once suggesting to the observer the use for which it was intended. It is a very substantial structure, well heated and ventilated, considered perfectly secure and at present has capacity for 320 prisoners.

INSANE HOSPITAL.

Mr. Stout has the contract for 240 additional cells, accommodating 480 prisoners, for which he is to receive the labor of the prisoners for twelve years. It is to be hoped that this State, furnishing so many and such ample means of obtaining a livelihood, will never have to use more cells than the prison now contains. The cells formerly had only separate, but now have double locks. The cells are in rows of forty each, and by means of a lever at one end the keeper is enabled to lock at once the whole row. This greatly diminishes the chances for escape, and the dangers to the keeper of being attacked while on the round locking each door. A wall about twenty-five feet in height, surmounted at intervals by watch towers, encloses nearly three acres at the rear of the building. Within this enclosure are the work shops of the institution, where the several occupations are followed.

The number of prisoners at the opening was eighteen, who had been kept in county jails up to that time.

Henry Campbell was the first warden of the penitentiary and was succeeded by William Woodhurst.

C. J. Nobes, the present warden, came here from the Illinois State penitentiary, at Joliet, in 1874, as deputy warden, which position he held until August, 1880, when on the resignation of H. C. Dawson, he was promoted to the position of warden. When he first came to the prison, there were 42 convicts; there are at present 271. The labor of the convicts has aided in building the prison thus far, and is employed still to complete it; after which it is thought that the labor will nearly sustain the expenses of the institution.

Mr. Stout has the contract for boarding the prisoners for six years, from October 1, 1877.

The discipline of the prison is considered as remarkable for its short existence. It is lenient, yet severe enough to produce possible good and regular habits, and not so severe as to cause dissatisfaction and revolt. The small amount of sickness and few deaths are evidences that the sanitary requirements are carefully provided for and observed.

About 4 o'clock p. m., of January 11, 1875, the only notable mutiny broke out among the prisoners. The instigator of the trouble was McWaters, who succeeded in enlisting with him Bohanan, Worrell, McKenna, C. W. Thompson, Gerry and Elder. Just before the afternoon round of the deputy warden, C. J. Nobes, they surprised and overpowered the guard in the workshop. On entering the shop, not knowing the state of affairs, the deputy too was seized, overcome, bound, robbed of his keys and stripped of his clothes, McWaters putting them on. Nobes was left in care of three of the mutineers, while the others, armed with iron crow-bars, started for the main building. Blacking the sides of his face to represent the warden's whiskers, McWaters marched the four up to the main door in usual prison regulation style, so that the door guard thought it was the warden with a file of men, and opened the door; as soon as the door swung open, they rushed up stairs, making the guard a prisoner, and proceeded to break open the armory and seize guns and ammunition. Fortunately, the deputy succeeded in loosening his cords unobserved by his captors, and suddenly seizing a hoe that lay within reach, by a few rapid blows, compelled the convicts to flee. Whereupon they joined their companions in the main building.

The plan of the mutineers was to get possession of citizens' clothes and of arms, kill the guard in the southwest turret, and at the opportune moment, just before dark, make their escape through the board wall at the southwest. But the escape of the deputy and the vigilance of the guards in the eastern turrets, brought guns to bear on the door before they were ready for departure and thus frustrated their plans, shutting them up as prisoners. Mr. Ayers, who was posted in the northeast tower, saw the mutineers as they filed out of the old prison and marched over to the main building. But as McWaters had disguised himself as the deputy warden, and as the reinforced convicts marched in the usual manner, each with his right hand on the shoulder of his file leader, he did not notice anything wrong, supposing the deputy was taking them over there for some special purpose. But when the alarm was given, and he perceived the main building was in the hands of the convicts, he stepped down from the tower, took position behind the fence, brought his carbine to bear on the door, and when the desperadoes appeared to make a rush for the gate, fired four shots at them in quick succession, which drove them back to the building.

Mr. Woodhurst, the warden, and two of the guards were in the hands of the mutineers. As the people from Lincoln began to arrive and approached to within gunshot of the north windows, Mrs. Woodhurst appeared at one of them and waved her hand, crying out: "Keep back! keep back!" Just before dark she appeared at another window, in the chapel, near the main entrance, and said that the plan of the mutineers was to put the imprisoned guards before them and make a rush to escape through the board wall by the south gate. This information was doubtless the means of frustrating their plan, as it was not carried out. In both instances she quickly disappeared from the window by orders from her captors. These communications contained no solicitation for herself, but concerned only the safety of others and the responsibility she felt for the institution with which she was associated.

A part of the original plan was to shoot the guard in the southwest tower, near the main gateway; this was carried out, but fortunately the shot made from a window in the main building only took effect in the knee. Julius Grosjean, a guard, received the only material injury in the revolt. Several attempts were made to leave the main building, but as soon as any one appeared at the door a volley from the guards would cause a retreat. Citizens, with all the guns and revolvers procurable, hastily repaired to the penitentiary to the rescue of the officers, and to guard the building. A little before 1 o'clock the next morning, Company I, Twenty-third United States Infantry, arrived from Omaha, under command of Maj. Randall, and at once proceeded to guard the walls until morning. After the arrival of the soldiers, but before they were in position, firing commenced from the windows which was vigorously returned by the guards and citizens. Becoming more desperate several of the mutineers appeared in the yard, but the prompt and rapid firing from the turrets and the exterior compelled them to retire to a less conspicuous position within the building, when the firing ceased. The rest of the prisoners remained quietly with two guards in the workshop, yet it was more from compulsion than willingness on their part.

They were disheartened by the failure of this last effort to escape and no other attempt was made; but numerous plans were discussed during the night. One was to force the imprisoned guards out before them, in prison garb, and, in the confusion, to make good their escape. Another was to rush out with Mrs. Woodhurst in front, thinking that the fear of killing her would protect them. But this was merely mentioned and abandoned, as the prisoners respected her highly. Her influence over them was very great.

They were not aware of the presence of troops till morning, when their courage suddenly lost its color. The hours of the night, with its intense suspense, wore slowly away. Grave fears held possession of the citizens until about 6 o'clock, when to the intense joy and relief to all, Mrs. Woodhurst again appeared at the southwest window of the chapel. Especially comforting was her appearance to her husband and two sons, who were out of the building at the commencement, and consequently could not go to her relief. She assured them of her safety, and that she thought the mutineers would soon surrender to her, but to her alone.

The troops, who were nearly all Indian fighters and celebrated shots in the army, in the meantime were making preparations to assault the building from the south, force open the door and face the conspirators in their fort, compelling submission at all hazards. But before the attempt was made, McWaters and the others laid aside their arms and agreed to surrender to Mrs. Woodhurst, stipulating against excessive punishment. It was a grand sight to see those desperate men, but a few hours before determined to risk life against the chance of obtaining their liberty, and willing to take a hundred lives if need be, to secure a few more years of their wild liberty, now led by a single woman, who, while at their mercy, had so fearlessly demanded their submission. But without the least appearance of self consciousness the brave woman delivered, modestly, her prisoners into the hands of law. Upon the arrival of Mr. Woodhurst, McWaters said: "Warden, there is no use of mincing matters. You are an old prison officer and know how it is, I have no ill will towards you. You have treated me well, but I am like other men—I want my liberty, I thought I saw a chance to gain it and I improved it. I got the better of you at first, but the fates are against me. I lost my chance, you have now the advantage and I give up and surrender."

Thus ended one of the most exciting incidents in the history of the prison and a revolt, which for boldness of design and persistent effort in attempting its execution, has but few parallels in the annals of prison history.

The story of the heroism of Mrs. Mary A. Woodhurst is worthy of preservation. Left alone during that night of alarm, she manifested that rare quality of command which needs but to be asserted to be obeyed. Not only did she protect herself from harm, she even forced into subjection to her will, the desperate band of insurrectionary men, who feared her more than they did the officers, and who surrendered to her, while they still defied the representatives of the law.

At the time of the revolt, Mrs. Woodhurst was in her apartments, which were separated by but one room from the Warden's office. When the convicts hurried to the armory, Mrs. Woodhurst's attention was attracted by the confusion. Hastening to the office, she realized that a revolt had taken place, and that the arms of the prison were in the hands of rebellious prisoners. As she appeared at the door, she was decisively but courteously directed to return to her own apartments.

She at once repaired to a room opening from her own, with a northern exposure, from which she could see the northwest turret. She called to the guard and directed him to alarm the guards in the other turrets, who alone were then free, and prevent them from coming to the building, as one of them was then doing. This timely movement, besides, doubtless, saving the life of the guard, precipitated matters, and materially changed the situation, by the covering of the door with the carbines of the guards, thus defeating the plans of McWaters. This illustrates a presence of mind seldom met with in men, and more rarely in the gentler sex, whose lives are such as generally exclude them from startling situations. Yet it is the more commendable for its bravery. They were desperate men, and were determined to achieve their liberty at all hazards. But she faltered not, even while she realized that they had taken their lives in their hands to defeat the course of law.

Not long after this, she saw the conspirators level their guns at a number of citizens, who were the first to arrive at the prison. Hastily throwing up the window, and at the same moment demanding of the convicts not to fire, she called to the citizens to keep back. Then throwing herself on their guns, with a voice and gesture that must be heard and seen to be fully realized, cried out: "*Don't you fire! Don't you dare to fire!* As you prize everything, put down your guns." They did not fire. There was a power in that woman's voice and manner that overawed the brutal natures of those men, even in the frenzy of their undertaking. Their boldness in a base design was conquered by her courage in a just and honorable attempt to thwart its execution, and the rioters submitted to the demands of a woman. Shortly after this, as their attention was turned to something else, she got possession of their guns and ammunition, hiding and locking the former in her wardrobe, and effectively secreting the ammunition in a bucket of water. Missing their guns, they threateningly demanded her to return them, which she heroically refused to do, until they commenced to break in the door, when with discretion, she yielded to the superior force. At this juncture, McWaters swore at her, whereupon she said: "Mr. McWaters, all the rest of the boys have treated me like gentlemen, but this is not gentlemanly treatment, and you *must* stop it." He retorted that he had a wife at home as good as she was. Mrs. Woodhurst replied: "I pity the woman who has so ungentlemanly a husband."

After she had revealed from the window their design of rushing out with the guards before them, in prison garb, McWaters said: Mrs. Woodhurst, we can not have you deviling around in this manner. If you don't stop it we will put *you* forward, and rush out after. To which she responded: "No, you will not. You dare not do that. I dare you to do that." McWaters replied: "You are the pluckiest woman I ever saw. I admire your pluck. It just suits me."

She passed the night, after 10 o'clock, in her own room, taking with her Kate McNamara, a poor, nearly blind female convict. They were unwilling for her to have a light, but she lighted two. These were blown out and hidden while she was momentarily absent, but she immediately procured others, and kept them burning during the night.

Early in the morning, she went down to them and said: "Now boys, you may kill me and you may kill the guards you have under your control, and you can hold out here for some time. But, in the end, there is only one alternative, you must surrender or die! and you had better surrender."

This had the effect of deciding their course, for they could see that her statement contained the whole truth, and that her last suggestion was the best hope for them. They consequently agreed to surrender to her, and to no one else. It was a befitting surrender, for she was the one who had won the victory over them. By her heroic conduct, she had done them a greater service than they ever realized. Had they carried out their design, it is doubtful if even one of them would have escaped, to relate their adventures. It would have taken all their lives to repay the loss of a single guard or citizen. During the process of attiring themselves in citizens' dress, they appropriated an overcoat belonging to one of her boys. She said "That's *my* boy's coat. You can have some other coat, but you can not have that." She carried her point, and assisted the convict in removing the garment. Another put on Mr. Woodhurst's overcoat. "You can not take my husband's coat," said she, "Take it off," and she was obeyed. Some of them took boots belonging to some of the better behaved prisoners, but she would not allow them to wear them. She said, "There are other boots and shoes for you. Take them, if you want. Take my shoes, if they will fit you. But you shall not have those shoes. Take them off," and she compelled them to obey. As she was conducting them down stairs, after the surrender, McWaters apologized for his conduct towards her, which she accepted with the remark: "I allow no man to swear at me. No one shall use such language to me."

Mrs. Woodhurst had, on two previous occasions, faced mobs in her husband's absence, that were intent upon lynching prisoners in his charge; and in one instance saved the prisoner's life. The mobs in both cases were defeated by her prompt and fearless defense. In spite of this determination and force of character, she has nothing of masculinity about her, but has the grace of a lady, the dignity of a matron and the kindness of a woman.

THE SECOND REVOLT.

The twenty-sixth day of May, 1875, was the time fixed for a second mutiny among the convicts, with McWaters again as leader, but by the prompt action and coolness of one of the guards, the danger was averted.

The plan for escape had been discussed and laid out a long time before by McWaters and his accomplices, but the officers became apprised of the design through one of the conspirators dropping a note addressed to another convict disclosing the plan and time fixed for its execution. The letter stated that the object was to first kill Kolkow, keeper of the wash-house, then Mr. Nobes, the Deputy Warden, after which a general rush was to be made to get possession of the prison. Eight men would have taken part in the mutiny and it was thought eight more would assist.

After dinner on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth of May, the time fixed, the prisoners were not allowed to leave the main building. But the following day they were marched out as if no suspicions were entertained. The guards were doubly precautioned and instructed to shoot any one who showed the least sign of attempting an escape. The convicts had gone to work and were apparently very diligent, picking away as steadily as clock work. John Geary asked leave to go to the privy and was gone a short time, when McWaters held up his hand which was granted just as Geary made his exit. The two convicts met directly under the guard cage (which is about six feet from the ground) and as they passed McWaters touched Geary and made a threatening declaration. The guard heard the remark but was not quite sure whether it was meant for him or not, but being instructed to be on the look-out for danger, he quickly took his gun and prepared for emergencies. At the same time McWaters picked up two stones and was about to hurl one of them at Hugh Blaney, the guard, but before he could accomplish the act the guard fired, the ball taking effect in the left jaw, badly shattering it, took a downward course, passed out of the jaw and entered the neck near the collar bone, severing the carotid artery in such a manner that the blood flowed in a stream the size of a man's wrist. The ball continued its downward course and must have passed through or near the heart as the leaden missile came out just above the left kidney.

McWaters never spoke after receiving the shot, neither did he cry out. For a second he stood upright, then walked some twenty feet and was caught by Cochran, the overseer, who had by this time rushed forward to keep the wounded man from falling among the convicts, who had been instantly ordered to continue their work. The overseer held the wounded man but a moment for an instant later, William McWaters, horsethief, desperado and murderer, was a corpse. As soon as the guard had fired and noted the fatal effect, he re-cocked his gun, brought it to bear upon Geary, who was making considerable demonstration, but the fate of his comrade, the steady hand of the guard and the threatening glare of that unerring muzzle streaming into his face, persuaded him at once to obey the command and "Get back to work!" The guard gave a general alarm by ringing the large bell in the yard and also the smaller ones in the Warden's and Deputy's rooms. The alarm brought out H. M. Gould, the Inspector, who was conspicuous in the assistance he rendered in the first riot, Capt. Wyman, the Warden, and Mr. Nobes, the Deputy. The prompt action of all the officers had the effect of restoring order and the convicts continued work as though nothing of importance had happened, but in a short time they were marched into the main building and placed under the watch of two extra guards. Had the action of the overseer and guard been less rapid and decisive, a general mutiny might have followed, even had there been no preconcerted plan of action.

The management of the penitentiary is necessarily strict, but it is not more so than the necessities of the case demand. Among the theories entertained by the Warden for the amelioration of the condition of the convicts, is the introduction of an educational system. Ignorance breeds crime, while the higher standard of cultivated intelligence induces a loftier conception of moral duty. The maintenance of a library and the employment of instructors are methods of prison reform which deserve the careful attention of those intrusted with the care of the criminal classes.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The character of a community is generally best shown in the history of its educational progress. It will therefore be interesting to notice the growth of the public schools of this city, which in all departments has made such advancement. From Prof. W. W. W. Jones' annual report of the Lincoln public schools in 1880, most of the following facts are taken:

The first school in Lincoln, according to the records, was taught in a small stone schoolhouse, built by the directors in the fall of 1867, and situated on the corner of Q and Eleventh streets. The usefulness of this classic retreat by necessity was sadly perverted in after years, as it became a bastile for the temporary confinement of offenders against the peace of the city. Instead of making intelligent citizens, it became the prison house of those citizens and strangers who were not intelligent enough to keep from trespassing upon the rights of others. It has since filled its mission of usefulness and ceased to exist, save in the memory of its patrons and prisoners.

There were thirty-five aspirants for the heights of Parnassus in this first school, presided over by G. W. Peck. During the winter of 1868 and 1869 Prof. James taught the school, and the number in attendance had increased to about sixty-five. In the spring of 1869 Miss Griswold taught a select school. In the same spring the directors purchased the Methodist Church building, on the corner of Q and Tenth streets, and divided the school. T. J. Cantlin was placed in charge of this school.

J. W. Cassell was appointed Superintendent in the fall of 1872, and during the following winter the schools were first graded and properly organized. There were nine teachers employed at this time; several rooms were rented, and the capacity of the schoolhouses sufficiently increased to meet the growing wants of the district.

On the first of January, 1873, the high school building was ready for use, and the growth of the schools was such that before the close of the year four more teachers were employed.

The high school building, occupying the square bounded by N, Sixteenth, M and Fifteenth streets, is a very imposing structure, three stories and a basement in height, of brick, with a mansard roof and gray limestone foundation. There are eleven assembly rooms and numerous recitation rooms. The halls and cloak rooms are very conveniently arranged. The grounds are ample, beautifully ornamented with forest evergreen trees and winding walks. The building is heated by furnaces. The cost to the district was $50,000 in bonds, but they were sold for about $45,000, which was the cost of the building and furniture. At the time material and labor was very high, owing to the limited railroad communications. But this fact illustrates the energy and determination of the people of Lincoln. They said they could not afford to wait for low prices and let a generation of their children grow up without proper educational privileges.

During the summer of 1881 a very substantial school building was erected just west of the State University, at a cost of over $10,000. It is known as the First Ward school, and is a credit to the city and an ornament to the First Ward. It is two stories in height, built of brick, with a stone basement, and is heated by the latest steam heating apparatus. The rooms, four in number, are conveniently arranged with adjacent recitation and cloak rooms, and are well ventilated.

The bonded indebtedness of the district is about $60,000, with assets amounting to $88,000, which leaves the district with a net property of $28,000. The annual levy for school purposes for the past six years has been $11,000, on a basis of ten mills, up to 1879, when it [illegible] to seven mills on the dollar.

The following school census, showing the increase in school population, will show the rapid numerical growth:

Persons between the ages of five and twenty-one, 1875—1,313
" " " " " 1876—1,561
" " " " " 1877—1,648
" " " " " 1878—2,072
" " " " " 1879—2,350
" " " " " 1880—2,832
" " " " " 1881—2,914

In 1879 will be noticed the largest increase, there being 482.

There are now employed thirty-one teachers besides the Superintendent, Mr. J. M. Scott—nearly as many teachers now as pupils in the first Lincoln school.

And there are now ten school buildings, including the high school, instead of the one with one room.

There are eight grades in the common school course and two in the high school, whose course requires two years to complete it, and from which they receive diplomas and are graduated. The alumni of the high school now numbers forty-eight, and they are a credit to the public school system of Lincoln.

The primary and intermediate departments contain the great majority, so far as numbers are concerned, and it is the aim here to make the substantial foundation of a thorough, sound and useful education. The system is intended to draw out and develop the talents of a child, instead of pouring in rubbish and cumbering the child's ability. The infant classes are taught to write letters in manuscript, and the results have been most gratifying. They find that children six years old learn easily to form letters on correct principles, and many surpassing those in the grammar department.

The work of the grammar department is very thorough, and thus far has been most acceptable to the patrons. They here complete the common school education, which is up to the advancement of the age, and equals that of older cities. This is made more complete from the fact that a large number of the pupils never have the opportunity of completing a high school course. Many parents have the erroneous idea that a high school course is not in the least essential, but rather consumes several money making years of a pupil's life. But their number is growing rapidly less, as they see that to meet the demands of the age, a better education is required.

The high school has two courses of study arranged, somewhat similar in their scope, a classical and an English. The aim of the classical is to prepare pupils for commencing a complete college course.

The high school graduates of this course are admitted by their diplomas, it being one of the few courses in the State accredited by the State University. To do this, they had to adopt the following course of study: English grammar, United States, English and general history, the elementary sciences, such as physiology, physical geography, botany, zoology, natural philosophy and astronomy; the elements of algebra, plain geometry, two years of Latin and two of German. This has been followed, but not with entire satisfaction, as many prefer to enter the preparatory course of the university instead of completing the same in the high school, and consequently the classes are very much reduced in size. When the preparatory course is dropped by the university, there will be an effort in many more schools of the State to establish such courses, and be thorough enough to become accredited by the university. The beneficial results of this would be uniformity of work throughout the State, and a most beneficial emulation among the schools; it would extend a wider appreciation of a higher education in the State, and a more thorough preparation for it, and enlarge the attendance of the university.

The English course is designed for those who expect to go no further than the high school. Latin and German are excluded from this course, and more attention is given to English literature and composition. Book-keeping, political economy and civil government are taught in this course. This course has been very satisfactory, many of its graduates having given evidences of their ability in the schools of the surrounding country, as teachers. The aim of this course is to build a firm foundation for usefulness, and as completely as possible to prepare its graduates for a practical and prosperous life.

It will at once be seen that Lincoln, though perhaps the youngest of the cities of the West, of the same population, has made as much and as thorough progress in education as in her business and social departments. Though her population has increased most rapidly, with a yearly increase of about 250 pupils, she has most amply provided for them, and not superficially, but well, and has not permitted her schools to become third or fourth, but first rate. Her schools are a credit, and her pride is well founded. And it may as truthfully as poetically be said of her citizens that their minds and hearts are as fruitful of good as is her soil of grain.

But it would be ungrateful to close this notice without mentioning Prof. W. W. W Jones, who was Principal and Superintendent for six years, and to whose industry and zeal in the cause of education in general, and of Lincoln in particular, is due more than to any other individual, the success of these schools. He was ceaseless and tireless in his labors, and has reason to be proud of the results of his toil. But he was ably supported by a generous Board of Education, who in turn, were supported by a generous public, whose ambition and patriotism is no less laudable and commendable than those of the classic Atlantic cities.

Prof. Jones left this field of labor in 1881, only to accept one of greater responsibility, to which his success here led him, that of State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Nebraska.

Right here it will be interesting to note the cost of education in Lincoln, and compare it with other cities.

It has been estimated on the basis of the whole cost of the schools of Lincoln, including all incidental expenses, new buildings, new furniture, and the interest on the bonded indebtedness on the one hand, and the average number belonging on the other, that it costs $17.39 per pupil; on the basis of the daily average attendance, the cost is $19.07. But estimating the cost of tuition alone, omitting interest, new buildings and furniture, which really does not belong in the estimation, and including the cost of teachers, superintendent, janitors and ordinary repairs, the cost is found to be only $10.35 per pupil.

From reports of 1877–78, it cost:

San Francisco - - -	$29 41	Denver - - -	$46 11
St. Louis - - - -	20 70	Milwaukee - -	20 42
Yankton, Dak. - - -	17 04	Cleveland - -	29 20
Boston - - - -	40 35	Lincoln - -	19 07

The cost for tuition alone was:

Cleveland - - -	$16 38	Toledo - - -	$19 30
Hamilton, Ohio - -	15 10	Yankton, Dak. - -	9 90

Lincoln $10 35.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department of Lincoln was organized in 1871, and reorganized in 1877. The engine house is situated on the corner of P and Tenth streets. The department consists of two steam fire engines, the Old Chapin and the P. C. Quick. The latter is of the most improved patent and was named in honor of the present head of the department. A hook and ladder company is also about to be organized.

THE PRESS.

State Journal.—Lincoln was proclaimed the capital of Nebraska, August 14, 1867, and the next day there appeard in the Nebraska City *Press*, the prospectus of a weekly paper to be published at the seat of the State Government. The new candidate for journalistic honors was to be known as the *Nebraska Commonwealth*, and its founder was C. H. Gere. The first copy was issued on September 7, and was printed at the office of the *Press*, C. H. Gere & Co., publishers. The second number, issued November 2, was printed at Lincoln, in the office of S. B. Galey, W. W. Carder, publisher, C. H. Gere, editor. Its appearance was against it, the type used being second or third class material from the *Press* establishment. The press used was the first Washington patent brought across the Missouri River into Nebraska. The *Journal's* form was a seven column folio. Before the third number had been issued, the paper "owned its house" and had moved into it. This was a small building, situated on the corner of the Academy of Music block. In May, 1868, Mr. Gere permanently located in Lincoln, and joined his business energies and abilities with those of Mr. Carder. In the spring of 1869, the name of the paper was changed to the *Nebraska State Journal*, and in November, J. Q. Brownlee succeeded Mr. Carder in the partnership. Shortly afterwards the office was removed across O street. July 20, 1870, is a date which marks two important events for Lincoln; one was the appearance of the first train which ever entered the city over the B. & M. R. R., the other the appearance of its first regular daily paper. During the session of the Legislature of 1869–70, a daily campaign paper, worked off on a hand press, had been published, but the first permanent daily paper was first issued July 20, 1870. It was then a six column folio. Next it was enlarged to seven columns, and is now nine. In 1871, Mr. Brownlee sold his interest to H. D. Hathaway of the Plattsmouth *Herald*, the style of the firm partnership becoming Gere & Hathaway. By the next year the business of the *Journal* had so increased that it was found necessary to separate the newspaper from the job work. Messrs. Gere, Hathaway, A. H. Mendenhall and George W. Roberts, formed a company, which was incorporated in 1877. During this year, however, Mr. Roberts sold his interest to John R. Clark, so that its officers are now as follows: C. H. Gere, president; A. H. Mendenhall, vice-president; John R. Clark, secretary; H. D. Hathaway, treasurer. Several changes in location and enlargements of quarters had been made in the meantime, until in June, 1880, ground was broken for the magnificent newspaper building now occupied by the *Journal*. It is situated on the corner of P. and Ninth streets, and is acknowledged to be the finest and best arranged newspaper establishment in Nebraska. The structure is built of brick and stone, three stories and basement seventy-five feet on P. street and one hundred and forty-two feet on Ninth. Its arrangements are perfect. The south half of the basement is used for press rooms, stereotype and mailing departments, etc.; the south half of the first floor for the counting room, general business offices, sample and retail departments, stock room and wholesale stationery department; the second floor is devoted to the bindery, book and job composing rooms; the third floor being given up to the newspaper proper. Here are also the offices of the *Nebraska Farmer* and *Western Woman's Journal*. The building is heated by steam, and its floors are connected with a steam elevator. The total cost of these conveniences is $45,000. To give a further idea of the immense amount of business now transacted by the *Journal* Company, it may be stated that from eighty to one hundred hands are employed and that outside the newspaper business its transactions amount to $100,000 per annum. The newspaper business amounts to $50,000. In short, there are few newspaper establishments in the West which are in a more prosperous condition than the *State Journal*, and it is daily growing in wealth and influence. The *Journal* is republican in politics and is one of the most ably conducted papers in the State. Senator Gere has won an eminent position in the profession.

The *State Democrat* was first published by Messrs Vifquain, Abbott & Meads, June 1, 1879, and has been (until of late) continually under the able editorial management of Gen. Victor Vifquain. In 1881, J. G. Barnhardt purchased an interest in the journal, assuming the business management. In February, 1882, Albert Watkins purchased Mr. Vifquain's interest, and assumed the editorial management. The *Democrat* is Stalwart in its line of politics, and is one of the most enterprising newspapers in the State, issuing a daily edition both morning and evening, besides printing a fine weekly. Connected with the *Democrat* is also a flourishing job office.

Staats Anzeiger.—The *Anzeiger* is the leading German paper of the central part of the State. Herr Peter Harberg, editor and publisher, established the paper in 1881, the first issue appearing June 1. It is a nine column weekly paper, devoted to the interest of Republican principles.

The Lincoln Globe Publishing Company up to December, 1881, issued a daily and weekly paper of Republican principles, besides publishing the *Nebraska Farmer* and *Western Woman's Journal*. The latter was established in April, 1881, by Erasmus M. Correll. Its general aim is the elevation of woman.

The *Daily News* is a small sheet, established less than a year ago, by Thomas H. Hyde and Charles W. Fleming. They managed it until February, 1882, when the latter retired. Mr. Hyde is now sole proprietor. The *News* is briskly independent in politics.

Nebraska Farmer.—Nebraska is thoroughly an agricultural State, and with most extensive resources in that direction and it is therefore most befitting that this paper designed especially to supply information upon the subject of agriculture, the most important branch of industry not only in this State but in the world, should have a prominent place in this history,

Its history of necessity is short but no less interesting. January 1, 1877, saw the first issue of the *Nebraska Farmer* as a monthly journal devoted to the great interests of the farm. J. C. McBride and J. T. Clarkson were at that time its publishers. At the close of the year 1877, Mr. Clarkson sold his interest to Mr. McBride, who continued its publication alone till November, 1879, when he took as a partner Mr. O. M. Druse, and in January, 1881, the paper was changed from a monthly to a semi-monthly. In September following, Mr. Druse purchased the interest of his partner and has since devoted his best labor to its interest. Mr. Druse is a practical agriculturist and stock grower, and is thereby able to understand the wants of such a paper. He has grown up with the State and is identified with its interests and is thoroughly prepared to anticipate the needs of the farmer. If the *Nebraska Farmer* fails it will reflect upon the Nebraska farmer.

CHURCHES.

Congregational.—The organization of this church took place on August 19, 1866, and it was the first church organized in Lincoln, or Lancaster as it was then named. The six persons composing the organization were, F. A. Bidwell, J. S. Gregory, Sr., Philester Jessup, Mrs. W. P. Gregory, Mrs. A. M. Langdon and Miss M. E. Gregory. Lancaster had only seven buildings at this time. The first pastor was Rev. E. C. Taylor, and the subsequent ones have been Rev. Charles Little, Rev. L. B. Fifield, Rev. S. R. Dimock and Rev. Lewis Gregory, the present incumbent who was called to the pastorate in 1875. The membership of the church is 225, and that of the Sunday school is 175.

German Methodist.—This church was organized in 1867, an edifice erected in 1869 and a parsonage in 1876. Rev. J. G. Host is the pastor and John Giesler and Adam Bax are stewards. The membership is about forty-five.

Methodist.—This society was organized by Rev. H. T. Davis, in the spring of 1868. The first house of worship was on Tenth street. The present building on M street was erected in 1869, and has since been enlarged. The successive pastors have been Rev. H. T. Davis, Rev. J. J. Roberts, Rev. George S. Alexander, Rev. W. B. Slaughter, Rev. S. H. Henderson and Rev. A. C. Williams, who at present officiates. The membership of the church is 450 with 400 in the Sunday school.

Roman Catholic.—The church of St. Theresa was organized in 1868, by Bishop O'Gorman. The church edifice is the largest and handsomest in the city, and was built in 1879. Father Kennedy officiates as pastor, and there are 130 families in the parish.

Presbyterian.—The First Presbyterian Church was organized April 4, 1869, by Rev. J. C. Elliott, of Nebraska City, and had the following eight members: Howard Kennedy, Maggie A. Kennedy, Paren England, Malinda W. England, John H. Baird, Mrs. Serena Baird, A. M. McCandless and Mrs. E. A. Guy. The present church building was dedicated October 9, 1870. Rev. John O. Gordon is the pastor, and there are 225 members of the church. The officers are elders, Prof. H. E. Hitchcock, John R. Clark, C. S. Clason, Capt. N. S. Scott, J. J. Turner, C. M. Leighton; trustees, W. M. Clark, M. L. Easterday, A. J. Sawyer, E. A. Morgan and J. W. Winger.

Episcopal.—The first service of this church was conducted by Rev. G. C. Betts, of Plattsmouth, November 17, 1868. A parish organization was effected May 10, 1869, and the following vestrymen chosen: Michael Rudolph, A. F. Harvey, J. J. Jones, A. C. Rudolph, H. J. Walsh, L. H. Robbins and J. M. Bradford. A church edifice costing $2,600 was consecrated March 5, 1871, and a commodious rectory built in 1877 The parish has had four acting rectors, Rev. William B. Bohmer, Rev. Samuel Goodale, Rev. R. C. Talbot and Rev. C. C. Harris, who assumed this office April 16, 1876. The officers are: Wardens, M. H. Sessions and H. J. Walsh; Vestrymen, M. Montgomery, J. W. Hedges, S. W. Chapman, Guy A. Brown, J. C. Kier, J. L. Osborne and R. O. Phillips.

Baptist.—The first Baptist Church was organized August 22, 1869, with fifteen members. Rev. O. T. Conger was the first pastor and remained four years. The original officers were: Deacon, R. R. Tingley; clerk, L. H. Potter; trustees, R. R. Tingley, S. W. Bent and J. P. Lantz. The present church edifice was dedicated January 22, 1871. This church, has a membership of 140, pastor Rev. T. F. Chaffe.

Christian.—The Church of Christ was organized in the winter of 1869, by Elder D. R. Dungan. A house of worship, costing $2,800, was dedicated in the following July. The society has 100 members, and is without a pastor. Its officers are: Elders, George Levitt and J. S. Major; secretary, C. M. Hunt; deacons, F. T. Sherwin and W. E. DeGroat.

Universalist.—This society was organized September 1, 1870. The first pastor was Rev. James Gorton, who settled September 1, 1871. Their church building, completed in June, 1872, was the first church building erected in Nebraska, by Universalists.

African Methodist.—This church was organized in 1873, and has a membership of forty, Rev. C. H. Brown is pastor and superintendent of Sunday school.

Colored Baptist.—This church was organized in 1879. Rev. M. Mack and Rev. S. O. Brian are pastors, and Andrew Nettles, Andrew Alexander and Martin Hall are deacons. The membership is forty.

Young Men's Christian Association of Lincoln, was formerly known as the "Young People's Association," under which name it was in operation nearly four years. The present organization was effected in January, 1880. The effective work of this and the former association is widely known, and it is looked upon by the citizens as one of the most useful and permanent societies of the place. They have erected a mission chapel in North Lincoln. Their rooms are on the corner of Twelfth and N streets. The names of the present officers are B. L. Paine, president; Richard George, vice-president; J. T. Martin, secretary and M. L. Easterday, treasurer.

SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

Masonic.—There are four chapters of this order in Lincoln. They have an elegant and commodious hall on the corner of O and Tenth streets, over the First National Bank. It is handsomely furnished after the order of this society, adjoining which is their "Banqueting Hall," which is well supplied with all the necessities of such an apartment, having a kitchen with all its utensils, dishes, tables, chairs, etc.

Lincoln Lodge No. 19, A., F. & A. M. This lodge was organised in 1868, and has at present about 150 members and is in a very flourishing condition. The officers at present are A. L. Palmer, W. M.; Lee P. Gellette, S. W.; O. W. Littler, J. W.; C. M. Leighton, Treasurer; L. B. Freeman, Secretary; E. O. Miller, S. D.; E. H. Salsbury, J. D. and John McClellan, Tiler.

Lancaster Lodge, No. 54, A., F. & A. M., was organized in 1874, and has at present a strong membership. Officers, C. H. Willard, W. M.; C. B. Palmer, S. W.; L. M. Hubert, J. W.; T. Ganter, Treasurer; T. H. Benton, Secretary; D. B. Howard, S. D., Charles Rohrick, J. D. and John McClellan, Tiler.

Lincoln Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M. This division of the order was organized April 28, 1878, and now has a membership of eighty-four, with the following officers: James Tyler, H. P.; R. P. R. Miller, K.; Edward L. Stahl, S.; John McManigue, C. H.; J. H. Foxworth, P. S.; George Tucker, R. A. C.; A. M. Davis, Third V.; M. B. Harris, Second V.; T. H. Benton, First V.; D. Newman, Treasurer; S. B. Linderman, Secretary.

Mount Moriah Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar. This section of the Masonic fraternity was the second organized, whose existence dates from 1871. It has sixty-five members, with the following officers, J. K. Marly, E. C., Jos. Tyler, Gen'l.; D. Newman, C. G.; Ed. L. Stahl, Rec.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—There are three chapters of this organization here. They at present occupy a spacious hall which they rent, but they are building a very handsome temple on the corner of Eleventh and L streets, which is to cost, without furniture $20,000, and when furnished, doubtless not less than $25,000. The building will be an ornament to the city and the pride of the order. The following is a list of the chapters with a condensed history of each:

The Capital Lodge, No. 11, was organized in 1868, and now has a membership of 125. The following is a list of its present officers: W. J. Cooper, N. G.; A. G. Barnes, V. G.; E. C. Hill R. S.; L. J. Byer, P. S.; and Samuel McClay, Treasurer.

Lancaster Lodge, No. 39, was instituted in 1873. It has sixty-five members. Officers; O. C. Bell, N. G.; A. D. Ketchen, V. G.; J. W. Steel, R. S.; C. T. Boggs, Treasurer.

Germania Lodge, No. 67, was organised in 1878, and has now about thirty-five members, George Scherrer, N. G.; L. Blanfus, V. G.; H. Veith, Secretary, and J. Andra, Treasurer, are its officers.

Saline Encampment, No. 4, was instituted in 1872, and has ninety members at present, D. A. Cline, C. P.; A. G. Barnes, S. W., and John Huelff, Scribe.

Knights of Honor.—The Knights of Honor have a hall in the Opera House block which is neat and tastefully furnished. This organization is comparatively young in its existence, as is the order, but it is in a most flourishing and prosperous condition. Their hall is rented by other societies. It has a live, working membership, which is rapidly increasing.

Washington Lodge, No. 903, Knights of Honor, was instituted the 22d of February, 1878. The officers are: D. G. Hull, Past Dictator; John Morrison, Dictator; J. G. Bell, Vice-Dictator; S. E. Elliott, Reporter; J. W. Brooks, Guide; Ed. Roggen, Treasurer; D. W. Mosely, Financial Reporter; E. L. Trickey, Chaplain; R. P. R. Millar, Guardian; L. E. Cropsey, Sentinel; Dr. A. R. Mitchell, Medical Examiner.

Royal Arcanum.—Commercial Council, No. 315, was instituted in April, 1879, and during its brief existence has made excellent progress. The following is a list of its present officers: Past Regent, D. G. Hull; Regent, Guy A. Brown; Vice-Regent, D. G. Hull; Chaplain, R. P. R. Millar; Secretary, A. G. Scott; Treasurer: J. J. Imhoff; Collector, Edward P. Roggen; Orator, S. G. Owen; Guide, T. M. Davis; Warden, C. H. Morrill; Secretary, J. D. Leslie; Medical Examiner, Dr. John D. Leslie.

Knights of Pythias.—This order has an interest in the I. O. O. F. hall now in course of construction. The following are the three divisions of this order in Lincoln:

Lincoln Lodge, No. 16. This was organized December 2, 1873, and now has a membership of over 100. Officers: J. B. Wright, P. C.; W. H. Love, C. C.; E. T. Roberts, V. C.; C S Benjamin, P.; John H. Farwell, M. of E.; C. F. Damrow, K. of R. and S.; L. J. Beyer, M. of F.; Henry Linder, I. G.; A. D. Marshall, O. G.

Endowment Rank, K. of P., Section No. 40. President, Dr. J. D. Leslie; Vice-President, H. S. Downs; Secretary and Treasurer, L. J. Beyer; Guide, George Forbes; Guard, Louie Meyer.

Uniform Rank, K. of P. This was organized in 1881, with the following officers: Sir Knight Commander, Robert D. Silver; Sir Knight

Herald, H. S. Downs; Sir Knight Sentinel, E. H. Salsberry. It has a membership of about forty.

Grand Army of the Republic.—Farragut Post, No. 25. The organization of this Post took place in 1879, and it has at present a large membership.

Post Commander, C. H. Gould; Senior Vice-Commander, C. M. Parker; Junior Vice-Commander, S. P. Vanatta; Adjutant, W. A. Place; Quartermaster, R. C. Hazlett; Surgeon, W. S. Satta; Chaplain, Henry Masterman; Sergeant Major, Harry Hotchkiss; Quartermaster Sergeant, D. B. Howard; Officer of the Day, A. P. Tarbox; Officer of the Guard, James McCarty; Ordnance Sergeant, S. Sprague; Inside Sentinel, Dave Reynolds.

State Bar Association.—Officers: C. F. Henderson, President; D. G. Hull, Secretary and Treasurer; Members of Executive Committee, J. R. Webster. J. M. Woolworth; Committee on Membership, W. J. Lamb, M. A. Hopewell.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

It is a pleasure to note the interest felt and the societies organized in this city, the capital of a State so fruitful in natural resources and so great in its capabilities for the advancement of the principles of temperance. It is encouraging to know that the citizens of Lincoln are not so engrossed with their secular pursuits and ambitions as to forget to sow the seed of temperance early before the seeds of vice, that seem to come up naturally like noxious weeds, shall have taken thickest and deepest root in the soil of society.

There are five societies organized here for the especial purpose of promoting the cause of temperance, and they are all in very prosperous conditions, and high hopes are entertained of their ultimate success in making Lincoln, the capital of the State, a thorough temperance city, which it should be for an example to the whole State. If the head is sick or evil, what must be expected of the rest of the body?

Lincoln Temple of H. J., No. 1—This society was organized in March, 1877, and has at present about 175 members. The following are its present officers, January, 1881: W. C. Spencer, W. C.; L. M. Hubert, W. V.; Austin Humphrey, W. R.; H. V. Hoagland, W. A.; R. Whitehead, W. T.; E. H. Salsbury, W. F. R.; Mr. Birch, W. U.; H. E. George, W. D. U.

Social Temple of Honor.—Sister Presiding Templar, Mrs. Hawley; Brother Presiding Templar, J. W. Hedges, Sister V. T., Mrs. L. M. Hubert; Brother V. T., Mr. Hawley; Sister Recorder, Emma Gillespie.

Independent Order of Good Templars.—Lincoln Lodge, No. 35. This is the oldest of the societies, having been organized in 1868. It has about seventy-one members, with the following officers: T. B. Dawson, W. C. T.; Miss Emma Gulick, W. V. T.; Miss Dingle, W. R. S.; Dr. S. C. Cooley, W. A. S.; S. H. King, W. F. S.; Miss Place, W. T.; Miss Viola Dowden, W. C.; S. S. English, W. M.; Miss Peckham, W. D. M.; Mrs. T. B. Dawson, W. I. G.; John B. Finch, W. O. G., Miss Julia Dowden, P. W. C. T.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—President, Mrs. C. A. Hardy; Vice-President, Mrs. O. M. Metcalf; Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Gould; Treasurer, Mrs. S. M. Benedict.

Red Ribbon Club.—Lincoln Club No. 1. This is the most prosperous and active of the societies and by its larger membership is able to accomplish more. It was organized in November, 1880, with 2,000 members. Its present membership is between 3,000 and 4,000.

MUSICAL SOCIETIES.

The Lincoln Philharmonic Society was organized in March, 1880, of which Prof. W. W. W. Jones is president; Col. J. H. Alford, vice president; Miss Minnie Parker, secretary; Charles Hovey, treasurer; W. L. Fairbrother, musical director; and M. C. Harmer, librarian.

Harmonic Society.—This society was organized October 4, 1875, with sixteen charter members and has at present a membership of 115. The object of the organization is for mutual education, pleasure and the encouragement of social gatherings that will at once be both useful, instructive and entertaining. The results have been most beneficial thus far. It has an orchestra, dramatic and singing club. It was incorporated upon its fifth anniversary, October 4, 1880. The officers at this writing are: John Huelff, president; Jacob Roche, vice president; August Rieckmann, secretary; J. C. Hagensick, financial secretary; H. P. Lau, treasurer; John Gieser, archivist; Emil Schulz, musical director; Jacob Andra, janitor.

The Lincoln Apollo Club was organized August 23, 1881, and has for its object musical education and entertainment, Prof. W. W. W. Jones is president; Capt. C. N. Baird, vice president; James Camp, secretary; Thomas Wingate, treasurer; W. L. Fairbrother, musical director; J. T. Jones, librarian, and M. T. Harmer, Charles Hovey and W. B. Baird, musical committee.

Capital City Cornet Band and Orchestra.—This body was organized August, 1879. The following are the officers, members, and instruments: J. H. Thomas, manager of brass band; Leon Baker, manager of orchestra; P. E. Everett, leader of brass; John Preston, E flat cornet; F. Wosika, E flat clarionet; F. Hortovec, B flat clarionet; P. E. Everett, solo B flat cornet; Frank Benedict, Albert Mudra, first and second cornet; L. Baker, solo alto; John Franklin, first alto; C. Ring, solo trombone; James Jousch, first tenor; J. H. Thomas, tuba; S. Warner, bass drum; William Wilcox, tenor drum. Orchestra: F. Mosika, first violin; John Franklin, second violin; L. Baker, double bass; F. Hortovec, clarionet; P. E. Everett, cornet; C. Ring, trombone.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The fact that Lincoln is the political center of the State has caused it to a great extent, to become the commercial center. It is growing very rapidly, is building up a large wholesale trade in many lines, and is becoming a manufacturing and distributing point of importance. Its bank deposits amount to over a million of dollars per annum, and its real estate transfers to twice that amount. The city is extending its limits in all directions, especially to the south. In the wholesale grocery business the transactions amount to $2,000,000 and in the agricultural implement line to $1,500,000. Lincoln is the chief distributing point for this class of manufactures. Her trade in flour and feed amounts to over $250,000 while the dealings in wholesale iron and hardware mount well up to this figure. The wholesale liquor trade equals a quarter of a million dollars, besides which, in order to form an estimate of the immense amount of business transacted annually, there must be taken into account such items as the manufacture of cigars, iron works, the carriage and wagon shops, and the multitude of transactions in the retail lines of trade. A detailed account of all these things will be found in the biographical department, but for the sake of bringing out more prominently the representative houses in Lincoln, sketches are given below in the general history.

BANKS.

Commensurate with its business importance Lincoln is abundantly furnished with banking facilities. The pioneer establishment was that of James Sweet & Brock, which dates from June, 1868. They conducted the business until July, 1871, when the State Bank of Nebraska was organized, Samuel G. Owen, James Sweet and Nelson C. Brock, proprietors. In January, 1872, the State National Bank commenced business, there being no change in capital. Mr. Sweet acted at the time as State Treasurer.

The first directors and officers were: James Sweet, V. P., John Gillespie, John N. Cassell, Joseph T. Thompson, Nelson C. Brock, cashier, Samuel G. Owen, president. The present officers are: J. R. Richards, president; N. C. Brock, vice-president; L. C. Richards, cashier; E. E. Brown, S. W. Little, D. B. Alexander, H. L. Smith (Geneva, Neb.), directors. The following is a statement of the condition of the State Bank in December, 1871, just prior to the time it was organized as a National bank:

Bills receivable, $104,372.45; call loans, $9,000.00; overdrafts, $1,590.49; State bonds, $4,375.55; due from national banks, $96,308.78; due from bankers, $5,076.49; banking house, $15,000.00; furniture, $1,594.27; real estate, $11,000.00; gold, $427.89; expense, $965.35; salary account, $1,783.28; currency, $425.49; revenue stamps, $516.80; legal tender notes, $32,750.00. Total, $285,264.84.

Liabilities.—Capital stock, $50,000.00; United States bonds, $50,000.00; due bankers, $578.16; bills payable, $928.00; exchange, $914.10; interest, $6.850.54: profit and loss, $1,729.25; premiums, $8,000.00; due depositors, $166,264.89. Total, $285,264.84.

In marked contrast to the above statement is the last report of the State Bank for the year ending March 11, 1882:

Resources.—Loans and discounts, $475,858.71; overdrafts, $7,236.89; U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, $50,000.00; other stocks, bonds and mortgages, $20,877.76; due from approved reserve agents, $38,571.40; due from other National Banks, $9,736.37; due from State Banks and bankers, $4,678.25; real estate, furniture and fixtures, $45,590.46; current expenses and taxes paid, $1,172.35; checks and other cash items, $1,602.56; bills of other banks, $6,181.00; fractional paper currency, nickels and pennies, $132.40; specie, $9,360.30; legal tender notes, $36,000.00; redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer five per cent of circulation, $2,250.00. Total, $709,278.38.

Liabilities.—Capital stock paid in, $50,000.00; surplus fund, $50,000.00; undivided profits, $6,891.00; National Bank notes outstanding, $45,000.00; dividends unpaid, $250.00; individual deposits subject check, $346.966.66; demand certificates of deposit, $132,321.00; due to other National Banks, $11,234.70; due State Banks and bankers, $46,614.43—$537,136.79.—Notes and bills re-discounted, $20,000.00. Total, $709,278.38.

First National Bank.—Amasa Cobb and J. F. Sudduth commenced a banking business a short time before the organization of the First National which was chartered February 24, 1871 and commenced business immediately afterward. The original capital was $50,000, and was, in December, 1881, increased to $100,000. Amasa Cobb was the first president, and J. F. Sudduth cashier. The other members of the board of directors were: Robert D. Silvers, A. L. Palmer, W. W. Field, and John Cadman, all residents of Lincoln. The present officers are: John Fitzgerald, president; John R. Clark, cashier; D. D. Muir, assistant cashier; R. C. Cushing and A. E. Touzalin, directors. The following is a statement of the bank's condition, April 19, 1872: Loans and discounts,

$87,177.63; overdrafts, $1,400.54; U. S. bonds, $50,000; bonds on hand, $6,400; stock and mortgages, 18,551.90; due from agents, $18,501.81; due from other national banks, $3,501.54; due from other banks and bankers, $4,147.47; banking houses, $10,625.45; furniture, $2,215.65; current expenses, $105.30; premiums, $4,690.62; cash items, $1,006.83; bills of other banks, $596; fractional currency, $234.10; gold, $815.20; legal tender notes, $23,000; total, $232,969.97. Capital stock, $50,000; surplus fund, $10,000; exchange, $251.24; interest, $586.77; undivided profits, $325.32; circulation, $45,000; deposits, $123,865.76; due national banks, $2,786.94; Government tax unpaid, $153.94; total, $232,969.97.

As an interesting *contra* to the first exhibit of the financial condition of the First National Bank, the following statement is given for the year ending March 11, 1882.

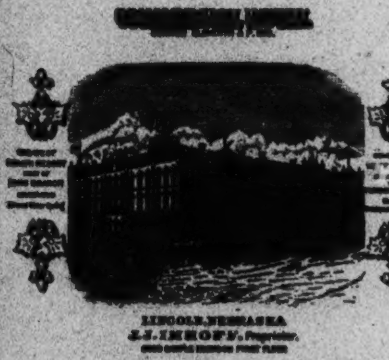
Resources.—Loans and discounts, $607,822.74; overdrafts $15,956.84; U. S. bonds to secure circulation, $50,000; other stocks, bonds and mortgages, $7.117.33; due from approved reserve agents, $48,875.78; due from other National Banks, $32,233.47; due from State Banks and bankers, $3,125.76; real estate, furniture and fixtures, $35,000; current expenses and taxes paid, $4,852.53; checks and other cash items, $12,734.74; bills of other banks, $6,256; fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies, $23.20; specie, $31,776.80; legal tender notes, $23,000; redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer five per cent of circulation, $2,250; total, $881,725.19.

Liabilities.—Capital stock paid in, $100,000; surplus fund, $25,000; undivided profits, $11,015.87; National Bank notes outstanding, $45,000; individual deposits subject to check, $316,462.04; demand certificates of deposit, $103,282.87; time certificates of deposit, $111,956,85; due to other National Banks, $4,803.80; due State banks and bankers, $95,703.76, $630,209.32; notes and bills re-discounted, $70,500; total, $881,725.19.

Marsh Brothers & Mosher, private bankers, established themselves in Lincoln, October 1, 1878. The firm is composed of C. W. Marsh, W. W. Marsh and R. C. Outcalt. The capital stock is $50,000. They do a general banking business and have so prospered that the bank has just been established in new and elegant quarters.

HOTELS.

There are a number of splendidly conducted hotels in Lincoln and many which meet the moderate wants of the general public. Those which lead are the Commercial Hotel, Arlington and Oriental. For sketches of other public houses reference is made to the biographical department of this work.



Commercial Hotel.—The original building was erected several years before J. J. Imhoff came into possession of it in November, 1872. It was then known as the Douglas House, and had a frontage of forty-four feet on Eleventh street. Additions have since been made repeatedly until its dimensions are now 150x108½ feet. It contains 135 rooms with accommodations for from 200 to 250 guests. Mr. Imhoff has some $35,000 invested in this metropolitan public house and is famous all over the western country for the perfection of his accommodations.

Arlington House.—Situated corner of Ninth and Q streets, is comparatively a new building, and is managed in first class style. The building was completed in the spring of 1880 by J. S. Atwood, its present owner, at a cost of $30,000. Joseph Opelt was the first landlord, its present proprietor being J. G. McIntyre. The Arlington House finds accommodations for 150 guests, having seventy rooms. Its dimensions are 110x110 feet.

Oriental Hotel.—This building, a fine two-story structure, with mansard roof, is situated on the southwest corner of K and Thirteenth streets. It was erected in 1871 and purchased by J. N. Townley, its present proprietor, in October, 1881. It is maintained in elegant style, contains fifty-four rooms, and will accommodate 150 guests.

WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Woodlawn and Capital Mills, south of Lincoln, are owned and operated by Kendall & Smith, the former having a capacity of 150 barrels and the latter of 200 barrels per day. S. W. Little & Co. operate mills between Fifth and Sixth streets, which turn out seventy barrels of flour daily. They have a storage capacity of 25,000 bushels. The company was formed in 1878. T. W. Lowery's mills are situated on the northwest corner of Seventh and K streets. Capacity 100 barrels of flour per day. The elevator has a storage capacity of 5,000 bushels. The Crabb Mills, situated two miles southwest of Lincoln, are also turning out good grades and doing a brisk business. Col. Crabb, of New York, is the owner. Neuman and Thackara formed a partnership in 1880, and are now operating a flour mill and elevator. The mill has a capacity of twenty-five bushels per hour. J. W. Strickland, dealer in flour and feed, has a mill at Raymond of four run of stone.

The Nebraska Manufacturing Company was established in October, 1881; capital stock $100,000. John Stabler is president, and W. S. Deisher, secretary and treasurer. The paid up capital amounts to $25,000. The company manufactures "Advance" harrows, Maxon water elevator windmills, Defoe sulky hay rakes, and a superior variety of corn sheller. At present convict labor is employed entirely.

An enterprise which bids fair to become a splendidly paying investment, is the tannery which was put in operation a short time ago on West O street. A stock company was formed consisting of S. J. Dobson, President; J. A. Buckstaff, treasurer; and E. A. Morgan, secretary. Mr. Dobson is the patentee of a new process of tanning, which, when his rights have been fully protected, it is the intention of the company to introduce into the larger cities throughout the country. The capital stock of the company is $50,000, and such is the rapidity with which hides can be tanned under the new process, that the capacity of the tannery is estimated at 18,000 hides per annum.

The Antelope brewery is situated one mile east of the city, and is operated by John Fitzgerald and A. Butcher. The partnership was formed over two years ago, the original brewery having been erected a few years previously. It has a capacity of about 3,000 barrels of beer per annum. Connected with it is an ice house and a malt house.

At this point it may not be out of place to mention the fact that the ice business is represented by P. H. Cooper and Carothers & Vanderpool, whose houses are situated on Oak Creek.

Among the leading industries of Lincoln is the pork-packing establishment of Mitchell & Co., the members of the firm being R. H. Mitchell and Henry Brinkworth. They established business last year and during the season of 1881, killed and packed about 10,000 hogs. Their packing house is situated a mile and one quarter northeast of Lincoln.

Quite a business is being built up in the manufactory of iron. Seaton & Lee's iron works, a branch of the Atchison company, were established here last year and employ about thirty men. The Lincoln Iron Works were established by J. W. Hedges in 1873. They were burned in January, 1880, and others established which are now known as the Capital Iron Works. J. Roberts has also a machine shop, established in 1878. Others are doing a good business in the same line of general machine work, boiler repairing, etc.

Several marble and stone cutting yards do a profitable business. The State Marble Works (A. Heater) were established in 1876; the Lincoln Marble Works, Anson & A. H. Brown, established in 1875; and the Old Reliable Works by C. B. Parker & Co., in 1876. Keys & Bullock do an extensive business in the stone cutting, having valuable quarries at Roca. They established this business in 1876. In 1879 they put in operation a small planing mill. West of Lincoln is the brick yard of L. K. Holmes, who employs from forty to fifty men and manufactures about 5,000,000 brick per annum. He commenced business in 1870.

The Sandwich Manufacturing Company, represented in Nebraska by E. A. White, is an outgrowth of the agricultural implement factory of A. Adams & Son, founded at Sandwich, Ill., in 1857. At first their trade was limited to the surrounding country, but as the corn growing area widened, the demand for the Adams' Patent Self Feeding Corn Shellers increased. The business prospered until 1864, when a disastrous fire destroyed all their main buildings, machines and machinery. They, however, rebuilt at once. In 1867, the business had grown to such mammoth proportions that a stock company was formed under the present title, with A. Adams, president; J. P. Adams, secretary and treasurer; and Henry A. Adams, superintendent of the mechanical department. Four years later Mr. W. L. Simmons succeeded to the presidency, and still retains it.

The works of the company include a wood-working shop, 48x210, two stories; machine shop, 60x60, three stories; foundry, 54x140, one and two story; store room, 66x100, one story; office, 26x60, two stories; paint shop, 24x50, three stories; iron and store room, 26x60, one story, besides smaller buildings.

The company now has branch houses at Lincoln, Neb., and Kansas City, Mo., with distributing houses at St. Paul, Owatonna, Le Mars, St. Louis, Indianapolis and Tiffin, Ohio. The company ship goods to Asia, Australia, New Zealand and almost all European ports. They manufacture the Comet, Veteran, and Young Samson shellers, and the Adams & French riding harvester.

Eaton Brothers, pottery manufacturers, stone ware, tiles, sewer pipe, etc., employing sixteen hands and having a daily capacity of 1,000 gallons.

The manufacture of cigars plays no unimportant part in the business life of Lincoln. Woltemade & Wolf, for instance, who commenced business in 1876, employ fourteen men and manufacture 500,000 cigars annually. W. Devereaux is another large house which has been established for twelve years.

A. Small & Son started a creamery in 1881 and run a farm in connection with it which is located at Yankee Hill. Messrs. Hawley & Culbertson are about to establish a sorghum factory. In addition, there are two soap factories—one in South Lincoln, managed by G. C. Spencer, and the other east of the city, operated by Sargent, Eldredge & Co.

Among the leading wholesale houses and manufactories in other lines may be mentioned P. W. O'Connor, carriage manufacturer, who commenced business in 1875; George E. Fisher, wholesale dealer in hides and leather, established in 1879; Wittmann Brothers, who commenced business in 1871, their line being now wholesale saddlery and hardware. Winger & Miller, wholesale notions, established in 1882, and H. C. Martin & Co., in the same business since 1877. C. H. Day, wholesale and retail jewelry. Hargreaves Bros. wholesale dealers in fancy groceries and fruits, the business being established by A. E. Hargreaves in 1872. Ed. A. Church & Co., wholesale dealers in wall paper, paints, oils, etc., established in 1868. Lau & Co., commenced the fruit and confectionery business and the manufacture of soda water in April, 1870, and have ever since continued it, increasing their trade so rapidly that in 1871 they began wholesaling. The first year they did a business of from $8,000 to $10,000. In 1881 they did a business of $250,000. Their business now includes the manufacture of soda and mineral waters, dealers in fancy groceries, fruits, etc. Their sales are exclusively in Nebraska. They employ in the various departments of their business fifteen men, including the partners. The firm is composed of H. P. Lau and Theo. Tychsen.

Jansen Bros. & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in furniture, established business in Lincoln in July, 1879. They deal in furniture, having a manufactory at Quincy, Ill., where they employ from 150 to 160 men. They do a wholesale and retail business, issue a fine illustrated catalogue and have a traveling salesman who sells in the South Platte country. Their Lincoln store at first was only 24x60, but it is now 25x140, three stories and basement and crowded at that, having goods stored in three warehouses in the city. They expect to do a business of $75,000 during 1882. They did about $18,000 worth the first year. The stock they carry is worth from $25,000 to $30,000. The firm consists of C. C. & F. G. Jansen, both of Quincy, and W. H. Alexander, the resident manager, who opened the store here. To Mr. Alexander is due chiefly the credit for the admirable business built up. The firm has a wholesale store located at the corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street, Chicago, which has been running two years. They also have a branch house in Sherman, Texas. The firm does an annual aggregate business of $50,000.

Raymond Brothers, wholesale grocers, commenced business January 11, 1872. The firm was composed originally of Isaac M. and Aaron S. Raymond, and continued without change down to January 11, 1882, when T. F. Lasch and George H. Clarke, former employes of the firm, were admitted to partnership under the present firm name of Raymond Bros. & Co. The first year's business amounted to $110,000. In 1881, they did a business of about $750,000. They give employment to about twenty employes in their various departments. They have four traveling salesman and one city salesman. The first year their sales were made by their bookkeeper, who went out for about ten days and then returned and wrote up his books. Their sales are principally in Nebraska and Northwestern Kansas.

Plummer, Perry & Co., wholesale grocers, commenced business in September, 1879. Since the start the business has largely increased, being more than double what it was the first year. Their business is chiefly in the South Platte region, with some trade in Kansas and Colorado. The firm is composed of Eli Plummer, R. A. Perry and John Fitzgerald.

David Wise & Co., are successors to Block, Wise & Co., who commenced business in the fall of 1875. The present firm succeeded to the business of the original house January 1, 1882. The business has increased 500 per cent since the firm began business. Their sales are in Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming. The business now is exclusively wholesale.

Humphrey Bros. (Austin and Oliver Humphrey) commenced the hardware and farm machinery business in February, 1868. This firm continued until the incorporation of the Humphrey Bros. Hardware Co., in January, 1881, being the oldest hardware house in Lincoln. They commenced in a small way, doing perhaps $10,000 business the first year. Now they sell over $100,000 worth of goods annually, at retail. The officers of the company are: Austin Humphrey, president; Oliver N. Humphrey, treasurer; C. J. Heffley, secretary. The capital stock is $50,000. The parties mentioned as officers are the directors and own the entire stock of the corporation.

Leighton & Brown, (wholesale and retail druggists) commenced the retail drug business in 1868, where they now have their retail establishment. They began their wholesale trade in a small way, in 1876, probably doing about $10,000 wholesale business the first year. For 1881, the business amounted to about $200,000. They employ about thirteen hands, have two traveling salesmen and carry a stock of about $75,000. When they came here there was but one building between their store and the Capitol, it being now the oldest drug store in the city.

Michigan Lumber Company, Stevens, Waters & Nadeau, proprietors, commenced business at Lincoln in July, 1881. They do some jobbing, but their principal business is retail. They expect to handle 2,000,000 feet of lumber per annum. They deal also in sashes, doors and blinds, building paper, etc.

The Chicago Lumber Company commenced business at Lincoln, March 1, 1881. Their sales for the year amounted to about $135,000, representing fully 5,000,000 feet of lumber. The Chicago Lumber Company is one of the largest firms of the kind in the country. It was organized in 1866, with M. T. Green as manager, he still retaining that position. They have extended their business into Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, with yards for supply and distribution at Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln, DesMoines, Kansas City, Topeka and Leavenworth. In the above named States they have sixty-eight yards, and they sold during 1881, 149,000,000 feet of lumber. They are preparing to engage still more extensively, their new docks at Chicago having a capacity for 100,000,000 feet. They are also building a planing mill and sash factory, of 300,000 feet per day capacity. The firm is also owners of the celebrated Marble Head lime. They manufacture this article and have a capacity of 1,600 barrels a day. H. P. Foster and M. T. Green were the first members of the firm which composed the company originally. They do a large jobbing business at Lincoln and employ ten men.

Doolittle & Gordon, lumber merchants, do an extensive business. They handled 240 car loads of lumber in 1881, containing about 3,000,000 feet. They also handle sashes, doors and blinds, doing an exclusively retail business. The business was established by Crandall & Tuttle, in 1871. From 1876 to 1879, the firm was Tuttle & Doolittle. In the spring of 1880, the firm of Doolittle, Gordon & Co., was organized, and January 1, 1881, the present firm was formed.

Hoagland Bros., lumber merchants, commenced business in February, 1880. The firm is composed of J. S. & H. V. Hoagland. They do exclusively a retail business, amounting in the aggregate to over 100 car loads of lumber a year. Their trade is chiefly in Lancaster County.

Smith & Tyler, architects and builders, organized in 1880, although they had been engaged in similar operations separately previous to that time. They designed the post office, two wings of the insane asylum, *State Journal* building, Quick's block, the Commercial Hotel extension, Leighton & Brown's wholesale drug house, Walsh & Putnam's building, Fitzgerald's block, Humphrey Bros.' hardware store, Webster & McMurtry's block, corner M and Eleventh, Osborne's warehouse, First Ward School, Grime's building, Veith's building, Phillips & Barnes's block, Burr & Muir's block, A. S. Raymond's house, L. E. Cropsey's house, Windsor Hotel at Seward, City block at Pawnee City, and Dave Stevenson's private residence, at Falls City. They are now preparing plans for C. C. Burr's residence, C. M. Leighton's residence, Second Ward School, opera house and court house, at Fairbury, and many other smaller buildings. All these, except the post office and asylum, have been built in the last two years.

It is estimated, finally, that Lincoln gives employment to 1,270 mechanics and tradesmen. In fact it seems to be a favorable locality for both proprietors and working men.

Lincoln Board of Trade was organized January 16, 1880, and has a membership of seventy stockholders and three pass members. Eli Plummer, President; Austin Humphrey, Vice-President; C. M. Leighton, Treasurer.

Lincoln Telephone Exchange was organized January, 1880. Capital stock, $10,000. H. L. Beaty, Manager. It in in general use throughout the city.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. NEWTON C. ABBOTT, attorney at law, came to Lincoln in August, 1871, and was employed as a clerk until 1874 when he began to read law with Groff & Ames, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1875. He served as Justice of the Peace for two and one-half years after he was admitted. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and since April, 1881, he has been City Attorney. He was born near Churchville, Monroe Co., N. Y., March 19, 1850. When sixteen years old he came to Aurora, Ill., where he attended the High School, and upon graduating, he moved to Lincoln. He was married at Churchville, N. Y., January 1?, 1878, to Emma J. Howard, a native of Illinois. They have one child, Charles H. Mr. Abbott is a member of the K. of P.

K. S. ABBOTT, manufacturer of concrete paving, was born October, 1849, in Sullivan County, Me., where he was raised, and availed himself of a common school education up to the age of eighteen. He then went to Concord, N. H., and worked for the Granite Railroad Company for about two years, then to Boston, Mass., and entered into the grocery business purchasing a store, at the same time contracted for, and carried on a concrete paving business, and in 1876 sold out and came to Howard County, Neb., and entered into the stock business, principally sheep. In the summer of 1881 he came to Lincoln and opened up business here, as contractor and manufacturer of concrete pavement, and up to the present time has been the only person in that line of business west of Omaha. He was married in 1875, at Boston, Mass., to Miss Sarah E. Locke, who was born in Indiana. They have two children, Nelson and Florence. He is a member of the I.O.O.F., Capital Lodge No. 11, as P. G., also of the Knights of Pythias, Concord Lodge No. 8, and to the A., F. and A. M., [illegible] Lodge, Boston, Mass.

G. T. ALDRICH, contractor and builder, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., in 1834. Previous to locating here he was engaged in the mercantile business for about three years at Westfield, N. Y. He then sold out his business and went to Pennsylvania and operated there in the oil business and still has an interest in two or three leases there on lands that as yet have never been tested. In 1876 he moved to Lee County, Ill., and remained there for a year and a half working at his trade. In the spring of 1878 he came to Nebraska and located in Lincoln as contractor and builder, and built several dwelling houses here. He was married in 1867 to Miss E. D. Newton, in New York. She was born in Utica in 1838. They have two children now living, George T. and Anna D. The latter now at the university here. Mr. Aldrich has been a member of the I.O.O.F., since 1874, also a member of the Good Templars. Both are members of the First Baptist Church.

DAVID B. ALEXANDER, located with his family, in Lincoln, Neb., October 25, 1871. His first investment there was in June, 1870. He was for two years president of the State National Bank of Lincoln. He was twice appointed, and served two terms as Postmaster at the city of Effingham, Ill., commencing with Lincoln's administration. He was born October 24, 1818, near Wilmington, Del., but was raised in Mount Vernon, Ohio, his father having moved to Ohio in 1819. He located in Greencastle, Ind., in 1849, and in 1853, in connection with a friend, bought the lands and located the town site (now city) of Effingham, Ill., and engaged in the hardware business. He was married in Lima, Ohio, October 25, 1859, to Martha Rose, a native of Ohio. They have eight children, Rose A., William R., Flora A., Ida A., Lillie M., Eddie D., Carrie L. and Harry.

WILLIAM H. ALEXANDER, manager of the wholesale and retail furniture establishment of Jansen Bros. & Co., was born in Lisbon, Conn., August 7, 1849, and this was his home until 1871 when he came to Illinois, locating in Quincy. In December of that year, he became associated with the Whitney & Holmes Organ Company, at first as salesman and afterward becoming superintendent of agencies. He remained with that company for eight years. In 1879 Jansen Bros. established their Lincoln furniture house, and those gentlemen being large stockholders in the organ company, had become thoroughly acquainted with Mr. Alexander's integrity and superior business qualifications and with that knowledge they negotiated with him to become interested in the extensive business which he now represents here. In July, 1879, Mr. Alexander came to Lincoln and assumed the management of the establishment, and under his successful control the business has rapidly increased to its present mammoth proportions. Mr. Alexander attended the public schools of his native county until he arrived at the age of fourteen years, taking a thorough academic course. He was employed in teaching for about three years. He was naturally inclined to the legal profession, but circumstances shaped his course otherwise. His literary labors have, to some extent, attracted favorable notice, writing under the nom de plume of Roston. He furnished for publication in the Quincy Whig, historical sketches of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas. He also reported the proceedings of the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati in 1876, and various other important gatherings. He is secretary of the Union Club and is also a member of the Philharmonic and Apollo Musical Societies. He was married in Quincy, Ill., June 18, 1872, to Stella E. Parker, a native of Ashland, Ohio. They have two children, Mina E. and Sadie L.

SAMUEL J. ALEXANDER, Secretary of State, located in Jones County, Neb., July 5, 1860, and engaged in selling goods on the overland freight road. After a year at this he began raising stock. He entered the First Colorado Regiment as a private and was commissioned an officer in the Nebraska Militia. In 1869 he engaged in the real estate and law business at Meridian, and kept it up until 1873, when he laid out the town of Alexandria and practiced there until 1878. In November, 1878 he was elected Secretary of the State, and re-elected in 1880. He is also Adjutant General. Up to December, 1881, he carried on his real estate and law business in connection with C. F. McGrew. He was born in Avoca, Wis., October 8, 1844. In 1854 he moved to West Union, Iowa, and from there came to Nebraska.

T. D. ALLEN, architect and superintendent, was born in Greenwich, Washington Co., N.Y., April 16, 1829, where he lived until 1848, when he moved to western Pennsylvania. His parents died when he was young. He commenced the study of his profession in Pennsylvania, continued it in the western reserve of Ohio, Medina County, where he designed the court house and high school buildings, and in 1873 moved to Cleveland, Ohio. From there he moved to Oshkosh, where he designed and built the opera house, then to Council Bluffs, Iowa, from there he moved to Grand Island, Neb., in 1879, and finally settled in Lincoln in the spring of 1882. Mr. A. has practiced his profession for twenty-seven years. Among his most prominent works in the State of Nebraska, we may enumerate the high school building at Kearney, the Masonic hall at Grand Island, the high school at Red Cloud, the court house at Osceola and the graded school at Exeter. He was married in Warren County, Pa., July 4, 1856, to Miss Harriet E. Hinckley of that County. She died in Grand Island, Neb., May 17, 1880, leaving four children, Glenni M., Eulynn W. W., Wrennie L. P., Lucas D.

J. H. ALFORD, Deputy Auditor of State, came to Omaha, Neb., April 2, 1867, taking charge of the purchasing department of the Union Pacific Railroad, and remained there until the office was abolished in 1869. In December, 1869, he came to Lincoln in the mercantile trade, and in 1872 was appointed private secretary to Gov. Furnas. He held this during his term of office. In July, 1875, he was appointed bookkeeper in the Auditor's office, and in January, 1879, became deputy. In 1873-74 was acting as Assistant Adjutant General with rank of Colonel. He was born in New York City, May 28, 1843, and lived there until 1861, when he came to Chicago and was connected with the C. & N. W. Railroad, and remained with them until he came to Omaha. He was married in Creston, Iowa, November 12, 1879, to Nora Isabella Coggeshall, a native of Waukegan, Ill. He is a member of the Masonic Order of the Knight Templars and various social organizations. He has always been identified with public interests.

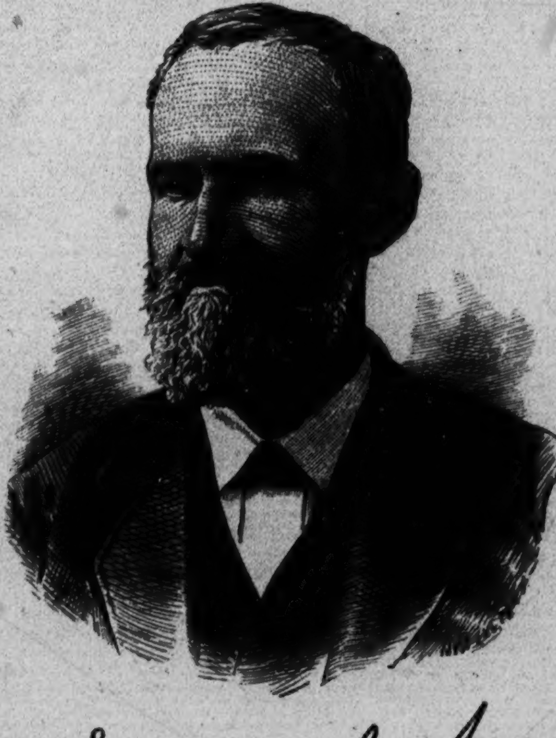
ANDREW ANDERSON, foreman stone shop Bullock & Keyes, was born on July 4, 1849, in Sweden, where he was raised and educated, and on July 17, 1869, came to the United States and settled at Topeka, Kas., working in stone quarries there for a short time and in 1869 came to Nebraska City, and was employed by the Midland Railroad Company, and in spring of 1871 came to Lincoln, and worked as an apprentice to the stone cutting business for about three years, then engaged with Bullock & Keyes, and was made foreman of their shops. Was married to Miss Katie Sudam in 1881, here. Both members of the Lutheran Church.

J. C. ANDERSON, locomotive engineer B. & M. Railroad, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, July, 1852. He commenced his railroad services when about eleven years old. In 1873 he came to the United States, located in Elkhart, Ind., and entered the service of the L. S. & M. S. Railroad, the last two years having charge of an engine. He came to Nebraska in 1880, settled at Red Cloud and engaged in farming until 1881, in which year he entered the services of the B. & M. Railroad. He was married in Elkhart, Ind., January 24, 1878, to Miss Mary Peterson of that city.

F. F. ANDREWS, engineer *Journal*, was born July 17, 1852 in Cleveland, Ohio, and received an education in Ohio and Connecticut until he was eighteen years old and in 1873 went on the lakes as steamboat engineer for about four years, then returned to Ohio and was engaged as engineer to the asylum. In 1877 engaged as engineer to the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company for a short time, then with the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company. In 1878 was employed by the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, working on repairs and mill, and in 1879 came to Lincoln and worked on the capitol and penitentiary, doing general work for about two years, then was engaged as engineer to the *Journal* office. Belongs to Newberg Lodge No. 379, Cleveland, Ohio as Master Mason.

ALBERT ANDRUS, loan agent, came to Lincoln in April, 1878, and read law with T. P. Kennard. He was admitted to the bar in 1881 and has practiced for the last year. He was born in Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., February 19, 1858, and lived there until 1866. He then moved to Hammonton, N. J., where he resided until he came here. He is a member of the firm of Parsons & Andrus, loan agents.

JAMES ATWELL, yard master, B. & M. R. R., of Nebraska, at Lincoln. He was born in Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kas., June 15, 1855. He was educated there and commenced railroading in 1869 as brakeman on the central branch of the U. P. R. R. In 1875 he settled in Lincoln, Neb., and entered the service of the B. & M. R. R., was appointed to his present position in 1876. He was married in Lincoln September 18, 1877, to Miss Wallace, of Lincoln. They have one child, Roy Wallace.



Samuel Aughey

SAMUEL AUGHEY, professor of natural sciences in the University of Nebraska, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Milford Township, Juniata Co., February 8, 1831. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania. His great grandfather emigrated from Germany in 1752 to which country the family had been driven from France by religious persecution. They were therefore of French Huguenot extraction. Samuel Aughey, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer by occupation, young Samuel was engaged on his father's farm until his twentieth year, when he entered the freshman class at Pennsylvania College. Previous to that he attended the common school in winter, attended Tuscarora Academy six months and also taught school in his native district. During his youth he was known as a constant reader of all the books which he could borrow. Before he was aware of the existence of the science of geology he made large collections of fossils and Indian antiquities from his native valley. Every hour of release which he could obtain from the labors of the farm he devoted to reading and laborious study. He was graduated from the Pennsylvania College in 1856. During the remainder of 1856 and until the fall of 1857 he was engaged in teaching in the old Greensburg Academy, continuing at the same time a course of scientific and theological study on which he had entered. In the autumn of 1857 he entered the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Penn. He was elected pastor of the Lutheran Church at Lionville, Chester Co., Penn., where he remained four years. During this time he continued his scientific studies and also lectured on geology and related sciences. He at this time became somewhat prominent in the abolition movement, and publicly and privately denounced human slavery, and wrote and lectured against the pro-slavery sentiment of the times. His pamphlet on "The Renovation of Politics" produced a division in his church, which finally led to his resignation. After this he was located for a short time at Blairsville, and at Duncannon, Penn. While at these places he continued his favorite botanical and geological studies and labors, while also filling a pulpit on Sunday. In the fall of 1864 he removed to Dakota City, Neb., where for the first three years he was engaged as pastor of the Lutheran Church and also engaged in scientific work. Since 1867 he has been engaged exclusively in scientific work, was also engaged in making geological, mineralogical, botanical and conchological collections, in Dakota, Wyoming, and Nebraska, for scientific institutions, principally for Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute. Was also engaged in making geological surveys in Nebraska and Dakota Territory. When he came to Nebraska there were but 800 botanical species known in the State. He has increased the number to 2,300 and has ransacked every township in Nebraska. He was the first man in the United States who ever determined the exact food of the various birds. Being the pioneer in that line of scientific investigations. He became connected with the State University in September, 1871, having been appointed in June of that year and he removed to Lincoln in August, 1871. He was one of the scientific commissioners to examine the plains east of the Rocky Mountains to determine where water could be obtained for purposes of irrigation. During the coming year he will be connected with Government geological surveys probably in Wyoming. He was appointed territorial geologist for Wyoming in March, 1882, and unanimously confirmed but has not yet accepted, and probably will not. He has written very extensively on scientific and other subjects, his largest work being "The Physical Geography and Geology of Nebraska." This work is the result of laborious and long-continued exhaustive original study, and has received the highest commendations from scientific men. It is admitted by railroad authorities that his geological papers on the soil, etc., of Nebraska have been a most important factor in securing so large an immigration into the State. Of some of his descriptive papers several hundred thousand copies have been circulated. He was married in Hannastown, Westmoreland Co., Pa., October 14, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth C. Welty, a native of that place. They have one child living, Helen R., lost two children, one daughter, Anna A., died at the age of four years, and a son Welty, who died at the age of five months. The professor is president of the Academy of Sciences and is secretary of the State Historical Society. He is a member of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, of the Buffalo Academy and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Iowa Academy of Sciences, and other societies of importance.

R. O. BACKUS, manufacturer of ornamental iron and wood fence, was born June 15, 1847, at Harbor Creek, Erie Co., Pa.; and at the age of three years came with his parents to Illinois, where he was raised, and availed himself of a common school education until he was sixteen years of age. In 1863 he enlisted in the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, Company F, under Col. Matelock, and participated in all the battles with his regiment, and was mustered out on October 25, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Returned to Illinois; remained there for about one year, and in 1867 went to Floyd County, Iowa; remaining there for about seven years in general business. Then went to Waterloo, and engaged with the Illinois Central Railroad Company as foreman of the fence department for about two years. Then engaged in business as manufacturer and dealer in plain and ornamental iron and wood fence. In the spring of 1881 came to Lincoln and opened the same business, and put fences around some of the prominent residences in the city. Was married in May, 1877, in Waterloo, Iowa, to Miss Media Tucker. Belongs to the O. C. D. of Waterloo, as high private. Also to the Grand Army of the Republic, Farragut Post, No. 25.

COL. C. N. BAIRD, Receiver of Public Moneys, U. S. Land Office, came to Lincoln, April 22, 1868. He engaged in the real estate business with Col. Cropsey until that fall, when he was appointed Postmaster, and served six years and three months. He has engaged in the live stock business in Lancaster since the spring of 1874, having done some farming prior thereto. He was a member of the second City Council, and also a member of the School Board, and of the State Senate for one term. He is now Quarter-Master General on Gov. Nance's Staff. He was appointed Receiver of the Land office in the spring of 1877, assuming the duties of the office April 9. He was born in Ripley, Brown Co., Ohio, April 1, 1833. He left that State when he was twenty-two years old and came to Fairbury, Livingston Co., Ill.; living there and in that vicinity until he came to Nebraska. He, with two others, raised Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and entered the service in 1862. He was elected Captain of his company when he entered camp. Mustered out June 8, 1865, having served in all the engagements gone through by his command, and some where it did not; having had charge of a company of scouts for a while in the winter of 1863. After leaving the army he returned to Illinois. He was married in Franklin, Harrison Co., Ohio, in July, 1856, to Sarah J. Henderson, a native of Millsboro, Pa. They have five children living: Mary E. (now Mrs. A. S. Raymond), Carrie, Harry H., Maggie C. and Kitty S. They lost two children, Jessie, who died at the age of seven years, and Georgie, who died at the age of three months. Capt. B. is a member of the G. A. R., and a director of the Board of Trade.

W. E. BARKLEY, boots and shoes. The business was established in 1881; carries a stock of about $4,000. W. E. Barkley was born in Decatur County, Ind., January 24, 1837. In 1865 he commenced mercantile business in Newpoint, Decatur Co. Sold out in 1873, and bought a farm near Cincinnati, Ohio. Sold out in a few months, and located for a short time in Greensburg, Ind. Then settled in Morgantown, Ind., and opened a general store business. Continued this business until 1879, when he sold out and has been engaged in improving his real estate in Indiana. Moved to Lincoln, Neb., August 26, 1881. Opened up boot and shoe store October 6, 1881, and took J. Z. Briscoe in as partner December 1, 1881. He was married in Newpoint, Decatur Co., Ind., July 10, 1859, to Miss Nancy E. Hart, of Decatur County. They have five children: William (now in Stanberry, Mo., in charge of the penmanship department of the Normal School), James, John, Laura E., and Robert, living. Alice and Eddie are dead. Mr. B. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge of Lincoln, Chapter of Greensburg, Ind. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. April 27, 1882, the firm of Barkley & Briscoe dissolved business by mutual consent—W. E. Barkley continuing.

GEORGE M. BARTLETT, State Treasurer, came to Nebraska in December, 1866, and lived at Omaha for a few years, serving as cashier of the Omaha Tribune Co. He became Deputy State Treasurer in 1871, and served in that capacity for eight years. In November, 1878, he was elected State Treasurer, and in 1880 was re-elected. Born in Greene Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, February 12, 1831; lived there until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Mecca, Trumbull Co., Ohio, November 3, 1854, to Charlotte A. Knapp, a native of that place. They have one child living, George K.

R. P. BEECHER, Postmaster at the penitentiary, and secretary and treasurer for W. H. B. Stout, lessee; was born in Chenango County, N. Y., January 15, 1844. His father, J. P. Beecher, was born in New Haven, Conn. His mother, Sarah A. Stewart Beecher, a descendant of the Scottish Stewarts, is a native of Troy, N. Y. The subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Wellsville, Allegany Co., N. Y. in 1859. In 1863 he enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war; was order clerk for Gen. B. F. Tracy. He then returned to Wellsville, and entered a banking house, which he continued until 1869. He then removed to Nebraska and settled in Lincoln, and for a time engaged in the insurance business, and was executive secretary for Gov. Butler. He then engaged as cashier in the banking house of Bowker, Kennard & Co. In 1876 he entered the service of W. H. B. Stout, and was appointed to his present position in 1877. He was married in Wellsville, N. Y., in August, 1866, to Miss Addie L. Stoddard, of Wellsville. They have one child, Blanche. Mr. B. is a member of the Congregational Church, and is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity.

W. Q. BELL, attorney-at-law, came to Lincoln, September 1, 1880. Until January, 1881, he was engaged in the study of law; then he was admitted to the bar in the U. S. Circuit Court. He was born in Dalton, Wayne Co., Ohio, August 28, 1855, and lived in Ohio until September, 1874. He then went to Monmouth, Ill., where he attended Monmouth College, graduating in 1878, taking the degree of A. B., and three years later, the degree of A. M. He went to Greenwood, Mo., after graduation, and was principal of Lincoln College for one year, until June, 1879. He then returned to Monmouth and commenced the study of law, remaining there until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Monmouth, September 14, 1881, to Georgia J. Burlingim, a native of Rochelle, Ogle Co., Ill. Mr. Bell is a member of the First Congregational Church, and superintendent of the Sunday-school of that society.

THOMAS H. BENTON, book-keeper in the State Auditor's office, came to Nebraska in 1868 and located at Fremont. He lived there until 1877, when he came to Lincoln as clerk in the Auditor's office. He was educated at Doane College, Crete, Neb., and at New Haven, Conn., and Fremont, Neb. He was born at New Haven, Conn., October 17, 1858, living there until 1863. He then moved to North Branford, in the same county, and came from there to Nebraska. For one year after leaving school he was engaged in business as a telegraph operator. He then went into the office of the clerk of Dodge County for one year. After that he kept books for the Fremont foundry and machine shop for a year. In 1879 he was elected assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, and resigned in February, 1879, to accept the appointment of book-keeper in the Auditor's office. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He is secretary of Lancaster Lodge, No. 54, and Captain of the Host in Lincoln Chapter No. 6. He was married at Lincoln, August 5, 1881, to Fannie McManigal, a native of Fort Wayne, Ind.

H. A. SIDWELL came to Lincoln February 2, 1882. He was born in Madison County, Ohio, December 15, 1856. He was educated at the Wooster University, and spent one year at the Ohio College, Athens, Ohio. He was married at Wooster, Ohio, June 9, 1880, to Miss Gennette R. Spink. In June, 1881 he went to Marysville, Union Co., Ohio, and read law there. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, November 9, 1881.

E. BIGNELL, master mechanic B. & M. R. R. of Nebraska, at Lincoln. Entered the service of the B. & M. R. R. in 1871. He moved to Lincoln in October, 18 to take his present position. Mr. B. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.

L. W. BILLINGSLEY, attorney at law of the law firm of Lamb, Billingsley & Lambertson, came to Lincoln, October 19, 1869, and has practiced here since that time, engaging also in real estate speculations. He has been United States Commissioner for the last eight years. For two terms he was President of the City Council, and was President of the Board of Education in Lincoln. He was born in Putnam County, Ind., September 14, 1841, living a number of years in Indianapolis. In 1858 he graduated from Franklin College. He enlisted in Company I, Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry in April, 1861, a Company being formed of the college students for three months' service. In the summer of 1862, after graduation, he enlisted in the Fourth Indiana Cavalry as corporal. After one year's service in that regiment he was appointed Lieutenant in the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, and Captain in the Forty-fourth Colored Infantry. He was with Sherman's army until the capture of Atlanta. He was at the battle of Nashville and Black House No. 2. In 1865 he resigned and returned to Indianapolis and soon after was married to Miss E. J. Labarre, of Cincinnati, who died in a few months after. He then went to Arkansas and had charge of a large cotton plantation for a year. In 1867 he went to Des Moines and commenced the study of law, graduating at the Iowa Law College in 1869. He was again married at Indianola, Iowa, September 15, 1869, to Ella A. Knox, a native of Knox County, Ohio. Mr. B. is a member of the K. of P., G. A. R., and of the T. of H.

J. R. BING, contractor and builder, was born April 7, 1828, in Gallia County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated and after leaving school served his time as carpenter to J. Morton & Co., Ohio, for about five years. Then went to Athens and commenced contracting and built and completed the Odd Fellows' hall and several prominent stores there, as well as private dwellings, and in the spring of 1856 went to Piatt County, Ill., and acted as foreman on the Monticello Court House in same county. Then engaged as a master mechanic on board the steamboat John Strader, the first low pressure steamboat ever built, and in 1860 came West to Leavenworth, Kan., working at his trade for about one year. Then to St. Joe, Mo. Thence to Cameron where he built the Cameron Hotel. In 1862 enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Missouri Infantry, Company H, under Gen. Steel, and in 1863 was transferred to the Mississippi squadron on the gun boat Sirine, by recommendation of the naval constructor, Charles Kendal, and in 1865 was discharged at Mound City, Mo. Returned to Cameron, Mo., to his family and remained there until 1877, during which time he contracted for and built more than half of the buildings in that town. Then came West and located at Lincoln, working at his trade until 1879, when he established himself in business as a contractor and builder and built some of the most prominent dwelling houses here. Was married at Athens, Ohio, July 7, 1854, to Miss Maggie Barnes, of Gallipolis, Ohio, who died July 7, 1856, and was buried there. In 1860 married again to Miss Louisa J. Smith, who was born in De Kalb County, Mo., and married about four miles north of Cameron. Has four children, Ella, Emma, William Sherman, and Edward Russell. His eldest daughter, Ella, is considered to be one of the finest artists in the city as a retoucher of paintings and photographs, and also is a natural sculptor and took the gold medal at the State Fair here on statues and paintings, never having had any instruction in the art. His oldest son is a natural mechanic and fine mathematician. Mr. Bing is a member of the I. O. O. F. Capitol Lodge No. 11, as P. G. Also of the Temple of Honor and of the Grand Army of the Republic, Farragut Post No. 25.

M. BIRNEY, locomotive engineer B. & M. R. R. Was born in Ohio, October 14, 1853. His parents moved from there to Leroy, Ill. In 1869 he commenced his railroad life on the C. & A. R. R. in Illinois. In 1881, he moved to Nebraska, located in Lincoln, and entered the service of the B. & M. R. R. in his present position. He was married in Champaign, Ill., December 22, 1877, to Miss Sarah C. Busey, of that city. They have one child, Mary. Mr. B. is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

GEORGE W. BLAKE, contractor, was born on the 12th of March, 1843, at Hanover, Jo Daviess Co., Ill. Went to school up to the age of twelve, and then went farming with his parents in same county, and in 1866 worked with his team for a woolen manufacturing company for about one year at Galena. In 1869 moved to Clinton, Iowa, and engaged in the hotel business, in connection with his brother and a Mr. Marshall, for about one year, then sold his interest out and worked at mason work for Pilcher & Lord, for one season, and in the following spring went into partnership with J. B. Allen, contracting until 1873, when he dissolved partnership and went into the butcher business with Mr. Tifney until April, 1874; then sold out and went into the contracting business on his own account. Came to Lincoln and went to work for Keyes & Bullock for about six months; then went into partnership with his brother, S. R. Blake, until December, 1880, since which time he has been doing business on his own account. Mr. Blake contracted for and built all the stone work on the following buildings: *State Journal*, Umphrey Bros., Osborn Building, Veith's, Leyton & Brown's, Walsh & Putnam's, J. J. Butler's, D. E. Alexander's, here; also the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Omaha, and the stone work for the hotel at Calvert. Was married to Miss Celina B. Jackson at Galena, Ill., 11th of April, 1867; has seven children, Fred Clarence, W. Russell, Lora Vela, Aldon Milton, Harry Wilson, William Samuel and Winfield Scott, four of whom are now attending school. Mr. B. enlisted in 1875 in the Iowa State Militia, First Regiment, Company C, Capt. Hess; enlisted as private and was promoted to Third Sergeant, and in April, 1879, resigned.

SQUIRE BLASIER, contractor and builder, was born in 1836 at Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., and up to the age of twenty-five was with his parents farming and learning his trade, and in 1863 went to Iowa and remained there till 1868, farming and other occupations. He moved to Nebraska in spring of 1868; came and located in Lincoln. He first engaged in the butcher business for about two years; he opened the first shop and killed the first two steers and hogs in Lincoln. Then sold out and engaged at this business, has since increased his business to a considerable extent. Was married in the fall of 1856 to Miss Nancy Blasier. Has four children now living, Louisa Dora, Carry O., Freddie and Lilly. Was in the State Militia of New York, Forty-sixth Regiment, Company K; entered as Orderly and was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and discharged in 1862 at Rome, N. Y. Belongs to Red Ribbon Club; has been a member for last four years.

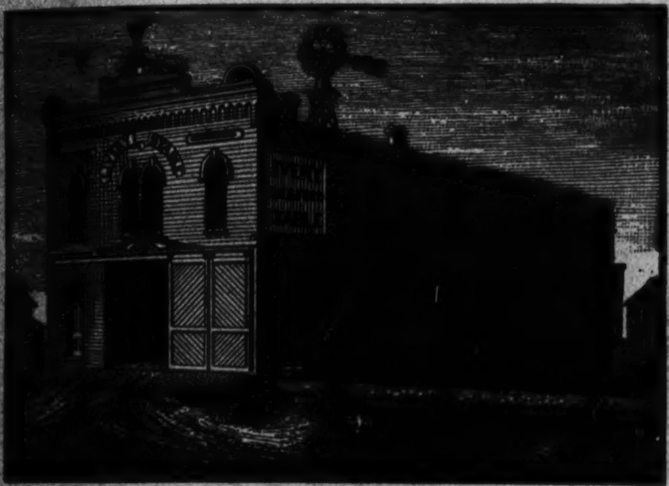
H. H. BLODGETT, attorney at law, was born at Copenhagen, September 4, 1845. He resided there until 1857, when he removed to Morrison, Ill., living there until 1868. In that year he came to Nebraska, and in 1869 located here permanently. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and has been engaged in practice since that time.

A. F. BLUNDELL, manager Lincoln Telephone Exchange Company, was born in Luton, Bedfordshire, England, March 7, 1856. He moved to Montreal, in 18 and from there to Cincinnati, Ohio; then to Fort Madison, Iowa, where he learned telegraphing. He engaged in this for a time, and then went on the road with theatrical companies, until 1878, when he settled in Lincoln, and entered the land department of the B. & M. R. R. in which he continued until September, 18 when he was appointed to his present position. Mr. B. is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the K. of P. of Iowa.

CHARLES T. BOGGS, insurance agent, came to Lincoln in March, 1870, and has been engaged in his present business since. He also deals in real estate to some extent. He was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1846, and reared in Havana, Mason Co., Ill. He came from the latter place to Lincoln. During the war he served in Company E, Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private soldier. Mr. Boggs was married at Havana, Mason Co., Ill., February 20, 1873, to Mary E. Calya, a native of Indiana.

JOHN C. BONNELL, assistant land commissioner of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, in Nebraska, was born in Newark, N. J., July 28, 1841. His parents moved to the then Territory of Iowa, in 1843, settling in Fort Madison. The subject of this sketch received his schooling in that vicinity. In 1862 he enlisted in the Nineteenth Regiment, Iowa Volunteers, Company E. Commissioned First Lieutenant in September, 1864. Served until the close of the war, then returned to Fort Madison, and engaged in merchandising and milling until 1869, then entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, at Fort Madison. In 1870 he was transferred to Burlington, and was employed in the passenger department and as traveling agent. In 1873 he changed into the passenger and land department of the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe Railroad, and returned to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in 1875. Was then appointed secretary of the Iowa Land Department. In 1876 he was commissioned by Gov. Garber, of Nebraska, to arrange a display in Agricultural Hall, at the Centennial Exhibition. He designed and completed the display, and returned to Burlington, Iowa, leaving a man in charge. He removed to Nebraska in 1879, located in Omaha as general agent of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, and in 1880 he moved to Lincoln and took his present position. He was married in Fort Madison, Iowa, June 4, 1864, to Miss Sarah E. Arnold, of Fort Madison. They have five children, Lizzie, Jennie, Ida, Pearl and Ralph A. Mr. B. is a member of the M. E. Church. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R., being Commander of the Post, A. A. A., General of the State, and is a delegate to the Grand Encampment at Baltimore, in 1882.

GEORGE W. BONNELL, ticket agent of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, in Nebraska, was born in Dover, Lee Co., Iowa, October 8, 1848. In 1859 he removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, finished his education at the Fort Madison Academy. In 1868 he studied telegraphing and took charge of the office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, at Fort Madison and at other points; was then transfered to Burlington, two years later he returned to Fort Madison and took the position of ticket agent and operator there. In 1878 he removed to Nebraska, locating in Lincoln, and took the position of assistant cashier, in the Burlington and Missouri Land Department. Was appointed to present position in March, 1880. He was married in Fort Madison, Iowa, September 18, 1873, to Miss Libbie M. Frow, eldest daughter of J. W. Frow, Postmaster at Fort Madison. They have two children, Daisy F. and Winnie B. Mr. B. is a member of the Congregational Church, and of the Knights of Pythias of Lincoln, and the A. O. U. W. of Fort Madison.



BOHANAN BROS.' LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLE.

BOHANAN BROS., proprietors of the Central meat market, established June, 1868. They pack in summer, twenty to forty head of hogs weekly. Sign of the black horse livery stable, Bohanan Bros. proprietors, established in 1875. Have in stock seventy-five head of horses, with carriages, hearse, etc. Capitol hack line, Bohanan Bros., proprietors, established in 1878, have five busses, six hacks, one baggage and one band wagon, and four herdicks. Mr. M. G. B., of the above firm, was born in Peoria County, Ill., March 14, 1842; learned the trade of a butcher, with his father. Came to Nebraska, in February, 1868, located in Lincoln and opened a meat market. He was married in Lincoln, October 29, 1872, to Miss Lydia S. Bakegraw. They have three children, Edward Isaac, Myrtle Agnes and Clarence Otis. Mr. B. is a member of the Baptist Church, and the I. O. O. F. Lodge and Encampment, also of the butchers' Union of Lincoln. F. H. Bohanan, of above firm, was born in Peoria County, Ill., October 14, 1844. Learned the trade of butcher with his father. Came to Lincoln, Neb., in 1868, and opened a meat market. He was married in Peoria, in 1867, to Miss Brudencia C. Mosher. They have two children, William Franklin and Philip Edward. Mr. B. is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge and Encampment.

BOOGE & PRATHER, money brokers, and dealers in scrip and warrants of all kinds. In Lancaster County loans on chattel security is made a specialty. Business established in October, 1881. J. I. Booge, of above firm, was born in Coburg, Canada, May 27, 1846. His parents moved to DeKalb County, Ind., about 1850, where he received his education. About 1862 he settled in Sioux City, Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile business until 1877. Was then engaged as traveling salesman until he settled in Lincoln, Neb., in October, 1881. He was married in Sioux City, Iowa, December 24, 1868, to Miss Alice Goewey, of that city. They have three children, Annie, Lutie and Harry. Mr. B. is a Royal Arch Mason. H. E. Prather, of above firm, was born in Franklin County, Penn., January 5, 1852. Educated there, and in 1871 moved to Louisville, Ky., remaining until 1874. Then went to Atlantic, Iowa, and from there to Sioux City. In 1880 he located in Topeka, Kas., and from there moved to Lincoln, Neb., in October, 1881. Mr. P. was engaged in bookkeeping during these years, in the different places mentioned, with the exception of two years of his residence in Sioux City, during which time he was superintendent of the Niobrara Branch Railroad. He was married in Council Bluffs, Iowa, November 26, 1875, to Miss Mary A. Baugh, a native of Centralia, Ill. They have one child, Henry Pawling.

ARTHUR H. BOWEN, M. D., physician and surgeon, came to Lincoln February 27, 1881. He was born at Waterford, Washington Co., Ohio, December 7, 1852. He lived there until he came to Lincoln. He was educated at Marietta College in the classical course, and graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati in 1876. The following winter he took a post graduate course in New York City, connecting himself with the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, taking a clinical course in the hospitals and dispensaries. He commenced practice at Waterford, Ohio, in 1877, remaining there until he came to Lincoln. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, and a member of the Ohio State, Nebraska State and Lincoln Medical Societies. He is the senior member of the firm of Bowen & Hart, physicians and surgeons, and assistant surgeon to the B. & M. Railroad in Nebraska and leased lines.

GEORGE F. BOWER, freight agent of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, in Lincoln, Neb., was born in La Harpe, Ill., July 1, 1852; has been engaged since 1872, in freight and telegraph departments of railroads. In 1874 he moved to Iowa, and from there in 1878, to Nebraska. He first located in Brownville, in the service of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, from there he moved to Central City, Hastings, and to Lincoln, November, 1881, and took his present position. He was married in Knoxville, Iowa, January 3, 1878, to Miss E. M. Ely.

HERBERT S. BOWERS, County Superintendent of Schools, came to Nebraska, in the spring of 1873, and located in Yankee Hill Precinct. He taught in the schools of Lancaster County, for several years. In the spring of 1878 he was at Friendville and had charge of the village schools there, during the spring term. In the fall of 1878 he became principal of the graded schools at Palmyra, Otoe Co., Neb., and remained there until the close of the winter term. He then returned to Lancaster County, and in the fall of 1879, he was elected to his present position, and was re-elected in the year 1881. He was born in Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., October 25, 1854. When quite young his parents moved to Ohio, and a year later to Indiana, locating at Seymour. He remained there most of the time until he came to Nebraska. He was educated at the Seymour high school, and married at Wabash, Ind., February 19, 1881, to Nannie J. Lehmer, a native of Somerset, Ind. Mr. B. now edits the educational department of the *Nebraska State Journal*. He is a son of Joseph Bowers, a native of Massachusetts, who was born September 21, 1794, and died March 20, 1881. His mother's maiden name was Maria Stevens, a native of Massachusetts. They have seven children, four of whom, Arthur E., Dudley W., Edward H. and William E., are now living on Section 21, Yankee Hill Precinct, Lancaster Co., Neb. Mr. George E. Bowers, another son, is a machinist at Fitchburgh, Mass., and superintendent of a large factory there. Abbie Ellen, now Mrs. M. Osborn, lives on Section 26, Yankee Hill Precinct. Joseph Bowers had a daughter and a son by a previous marriage, Dr. Joseph Bowers of New York City, and Mrs. Annie B. Marshall, wife of Dr. J. A. Marshall, of Washington, D. C.

CHARLES H. BOYD, engineer of Lowry's mills, was born March 7, 1846, in St. Joseph County, Ind., where he was raised and educated, and was for one year at college, at Green Castle, Ind., after which he went to work for the St. Joseph Manufacturing Company, as machinist, for about three years. In 1874 he went to Elkhart and engaged with the L. M. & S. R. R. Co., as machinist, working in their shops for about two and one-half years. Then returned to St. Joseph, Ind., and worked for the Perkins Wind Mill Company; then to South Bend, as engineer and machinist, for the Burtsell Manufacturing Company, and in the fall of 1878 came to Lincoln, and acted as agent for the sale of wind mills, pumps and agricultural implements, for about three years. Then engaged with the A. & N. R. R. Co., for a short time, and in January, 1880, engaged with Mr. Lowry, as machinist and engineer to his elevator and mill. Was married to his second wife, August 14, 1881, a Mrs. Franklin, who was born in Sweden. Has two children, Carl Joen Franklin, and Annie Thomison Boyd. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., Monitor Lodge No. 236, Indiana; also member of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union, of Elkhart, Ind., since 1876, and was appointed recording secretary and treasurer of the union, during the time he was in Indiana.

W. H. BOYER, meat market, business established in 1869. Mr. B. was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio in 1841. He enlisted January 1, 1862, in Company H, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Was detailed on sharpshooting service under Gen. Mulroy, the organization being known as "Mulroy's Foot Cavalry," and engaged in leading the advance and defending the retreat of our forces. He was mustered out in 1865 and returned to Ohio. He then engaged in stock dealing and farming. Moved from Ohio to Iowa, residing about five years in Ottumwa, Iowa. In 1868 he moved to Nebraska, settled in Lincoln, and a few months afteward commenced his present business. He was married in Lincoln in February, 1875, to Miss Cole, a native of Iowa City, Iowa, and a graduate of Leavenworth College. They have had three children, of which there survives but one son, Reginald Ralph.

J. Z. BRISCOE, lately of Barkley & Briscoe, and Secretary Lancaster County Agricultural Association, was born in Somerset, Somerset Co., Pa., March 1, 1836. Removed with his parents to La Porte County, Ind., in 1855, and from there to Jasper County, and in 1864 he moved with them to Sarpy County, Nebraska and engaged in farming. In 1871 he settled in Lancaster County. Was County Commissioner in Sarpy County, and in 1873 was appointed to same position in Lancaster County. Moved into the City of Lincoln in December, 1880. He was married in Oakland, Alleghany Co., Md., September 16, 1858, to Miss Ellie B. Brant of Oakland. They have one daughter, Florence. Mr. B. is a member of the Christian Church.

NELSON C. BROCK, vice-president of the State bank, came to Nebraska in April, 1865, and engaged in the banking business with his uncle, James Sweet, continuing thereat until he came to Lincoln. He was born at Milford, Otsego Co., N. Y., November 12, 1843, and resided at Davenport, Iowa for six years prior to coming to Nebraska. For five years he was engaged in the milling business in partnership with S. W. Little. Mr. B. has been Deputy Collector and Deputy State Treasurer under Mr. Sweet.

GUY A. BROWN, State Librarian, came to Nebraska City in 1867 and remained there until 1871, when he came to Lincoln. He was Clerk of the District Court in Otoe County for three years. He has been State Librarian since 1871, and Clerk of the Supreme Court since 1868. Since 1875 he has been Supreme Court Reporter. Is the author of two editions of the Nebraska Statutes. He was Secretary of the Constitutional Convention in 1875. Born in Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., December 8, 1843. Enlisted in the Twenty-second New York Battery, August 26, 1862, and was mustered out September 19, 1865. Appointed Corporal September 4, 1862, Sergeant, June, 1863, Sergeant Major, April 4, 1864, First Lieutenant, December 4, 1864, Adjutant December 12, 1864, Brevet Captain April 2, 1865, promoted to Captain August 7, 1865. He participated in all the engagements after Grant took command. He was married at Nebraska City, July 22, 1869, to Mary E. Holmes, a native of Terre Haute, Ind. They have three children, Edward P., Eugene W. and Larue. They lost one son, Lawrence A., who died at the age of four months. Mr. B. is a member of the K. of H., and has been for many years a vestryman in the Episcopal Church.

ANSON & A. H. BROWN, proprietors of the Lincoln Marble Works. The business was established by Anson Brown in 1876, present firm was organized in the spring of 1877. They employ ten men and upwards. Anson Brown of the above firm was born near Mount Vernon December, 25, 1820. Was engaged in mercantile business in Mount Vernon, Bellefontaine and Columbus, Ohio, for over thirty-five years. Moved to Lincoln, Neb., in 1876. He was married in Logan County, Ohio, May 10, 1842, to Miss M. A. Hartley of same county. They had four children of whom three survive, A. Hartley, of the above firm, Mary A., now Mrs. J. H. Rhodes, Anna L., now Mrs. C. R. Cornell. A. H. Brown was born in Logan County, Ohio, February 16, 1844. Received his education in Ohio and New York City. Was married to Miss S. A. Nevin, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, April 10, 1867. They have four children, Emma N., Carrie S., Ernest H. and Bertha M. Removed to Lincoln, Neb., from Columbus, Ohio in the spring of 1876.

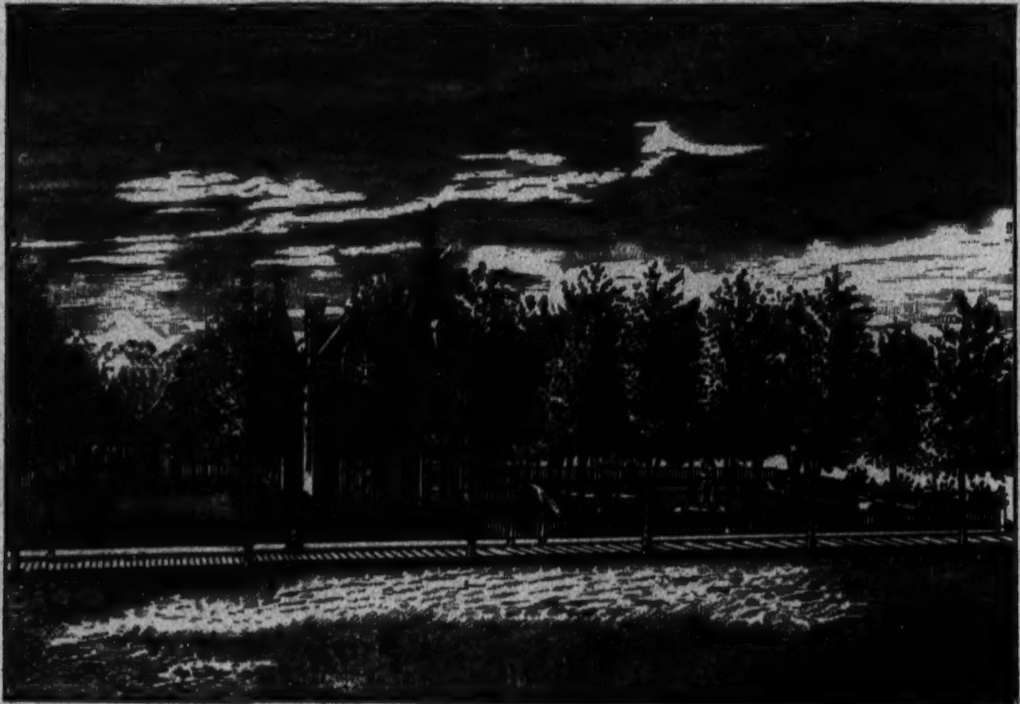
JOSEPH H. BROWN, Justice of the Peace, came to Plattsmouth, Neb., April 27, 1855, and located there to hold the town site. An Indian trader named Hugh Martin, died there in 1854, and William Garrison succeeded to the trade, locating there December 25, 1854. He now lives at Castle Rock, Col. Mr. B. was elected Clerk of the Legislature, in the winter of 1855 and 1856. In 1856 he was elected County Clerk, and served one term. In 1861 he was appointed Clerk of the Court and held that office nine years. He was also Clerk of the first State Legislature in 1866, he then made a trip to the mountains, and came to Lincoln, in 1873. He was tax agent for the B. & M. R. R. for five years, and was employed one year by the C. B. & Q. R. R. in Iowa. Since 1879 he has been Justice of the Peace, in the city of Lincoln. In the year 1856 three companies were organized to pursue the Pawnees, who had robbed some surveying parties. O. P. Mason, Gideon Bennett and J. H. Brown, commanded them. They were organized at Nebraska City, Bennett's Ferry and Plattsmouth, respectively. Mr. B. was born at Salina, Onondaga Co., N. Y., and lived there until nine years old, then he came to Fulton County, Ill., where he lived until he came to Nebraska.

HENRY W. BROWN, of the firm of Leighton & Brown, wholesale druggists, came to Lincoln, in June, 1868, from Leavenworth, Kansas, where for two and a half years he had been engaged in the mercantile business. He is a native of Sidney, Kennebec Co., Maine. In August, 1861, enlisted in Company E, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry. On two different occasions was sent to New York City on recruiting service, where he remained, in the aggregate, about ten months. With the exception of this time, was constantly with his regiment, and participated in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, up to the 10th of May, 1864, when, at the battle of Spotsylvania Court House, he was taken prisoner. Was confined in Andersonville and Florence prisons until March 1, 1865, when he was liberated, sent to his regiment and discharged in August, 1865. Was married in Lowell, Mass., September, 1868, to Harriet L. Brown, a native of Lowell. They have one daughter, Florence L.

E. E. BROWN, attorney, came to Lincoln, in June, 1870, and has practiced here since. He is a director of the State National Bank and attorney for a number of counties in their tax litigation. He has been prominent in the defense of cases in which railroad tax litigation was involved. Born at Jordan, Onondaga Co., N. Y. He read law in the office of Wright & Pomeroy, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1861. He commenced practice at Moravia, Cayuga Co., N. Y., and continued practice here until he came to Nebraska. He has been Mayor of Lincoln and member of the State Senate, one term.

J. M. BROWN, engineer Little's Elevator, was born in the State of New York, in 1844. Left the State at an early age, and went with his parents to Columbia County, Wis., remaining on a farm with them for about two years, then engaged with the Milwaukee & La Crosse R. R. Company, as machinist, for one year, then went South, to Nashville, Tenn., and was employed by the government as machinist and engineer, to their saw mills, and in March, 1866, came to Saltillo, Neb., and engaged in teaming with oxen across the plains, from here to the Rocky Mountains and back, and in 1867, homesteaded a farm of 160 acres in this county, resided on the same until 1873, when he sold out and went to work for the B. & M. R. R. Company as general helper in their round house, for about three years, and engaged again in farming in Greeley County, for about one year, and from thence to the Black Hills and Kansas, and in 1878, came to Lincoln, and was engaged as machinist and engineer to Little, Brown & Kerson elevator. Was married to a Miss Mary E. Walker, of Ohio, who died in 1875, leaving one child, Eliza S. He was married again in October, 1876, to Miss Annie Francke, who was born in Wisconsin.

D. C. BROWN, carpenter, builder and agriculturist. He is a native of Mississippi County, Mo., and was born October 10, 1848, when quite young he removed with his parents to Indiana, locating near Valparaiso, his father Presley Brown being among the pioneers of that section. Here the subject was raised to manhood and educated, making the pursuits of agriculture his chief aim in life. In 1870, he came to Nebraska, and after a temporary sojourn returned to Indiana, and in 1872, again came to the State, locating in Sandy Hill Township, Lancaster County, five and a half miles south of Lincoln, engaging in farming and was identified among Lancaster County soil tillers, until the autumn of 1881, when Lincoln became his abiding place, and at present he follows carpenter work. Mr. B. is an industrious, go-a-head gentleman, and Lancaster County has room for plenty such men. On the 6th of October, 1870, Miss E. S. Miles, a native of Indiana, became his wife. They have two children, Minnie C., and Ella.



RESIDENCE OF HON. C. C. BURR.

L. E. BROWN, of the firm of Butts & Brown, commission merchants, deserving of mention among the business men of Lincoln, is the subject. He is a native of New York, and was born in Tioga County, December 3, 1838. When young he removed with his parents to Broome County, where he was raised to manhood and learned the blacksmith trade in the town of Windsor. When he attained his majority he went to Susquehanna County, Pa., where he embarked in the blacksmithing business, continuing two years, when the West attracted his attention and he became a resident of Galesburg, Ill., engaging in his vocation and in due course of time became one of the leading manufacturers of that city. 1877 found him in Lincoln, and for several years was acknowledged among the leading vulcans of this part of the country, carrying on and doing a lucrative business. In August, 1880, he engaged in the present line. Mr. Brown was married in Susquehanna County, Pa., in 1858 to Miss Emma Whitney, of that State, and by the union they have five children, two of who are living, Edith and Harry. They lost three, Emma, Frank and Charlie. Mr. Brown is a courteous gentleman and by his affability has made a host of friends in the business and private walks of life. He is a member of the I.O.O.F. Encampment and the Temple of Honor.

HENRY BRUGMANN, hardware, stoves, tinware and house furnishing goods business established in 1879 by Mr. Brugmann. He carries a stock of about $6,000 and employs five men. Mr. Brugmann was born in Hamburg, Germany, January 15, 1846. In 1869 he came to the United States and settled in New Orleans. He removed to Chicago and from there to Nebraska in 1879. He was married in Chicago October, 1870 to Miss Mary Prinnas, a native of Hamburg. They have three children, Hermann, Mary and William. Mr. Brugmann is a member of the German Lutheran Church. He is president of the German Mannerchor Society and is a member of the Harmonie and I.O.O.F.

J. A. BUCKSTAFF, banker, real estate dealer and money loaner, is the proprietor of the opera house at Fairbury and the Lincoln Tanning Company, established in 1881. He employs from thirteen to fifteen men, operating under the Dobson process. S. J. Dobson is the practical tanner in charge of the establishment, and patentee of the process. Up to 1861 Mr. Buckstaff became engaged in the lumber business. He is now engaged in the above mentioned business, and is also proprietor of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank at Fairbury, and does a general banking business. Bonds and well secured notes bought and sold. Special attention given to collections. Long-time loans placed on first-class real estate security. Mr. Buckstaff is a native of New Brunswick and was raised at Oshkosh, Wis., coming from there to Nebraska. He was married at Lincoln, October, 1874, to [illegible] E. Montgomery, a native of Sparta, Wis. They have two children, Allen Frank and Clara C. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

LUCIUS J. BUMSTEAD, M. D., homeopathic physician and surgeon, came to Lincoln in December, 1871, and has practiced here since that time. He was born in Bloomfield, Hartford Co., Conn., May 8, 1840. When he was seven years old his parents moved to La Porte, Ind. In 1861 he moved to Sheffield, Bureau Co., Ill., living there until 1865, when he went to the Rocky Mountains and spent eighteen months in Montana, Idaho and Utah. He was educated at Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, attending there in 1868-69. He commenced practice in New Jersey, and kept it up until he came here. He was married at Lincoln, May 5, 1874, to Celia A. Ross, a native of St. Joseph County, Ind. They have two children, Royal E. and Lloyd Garrison. The doctor is a member of the Nebraska State Medical Society and of the Northwestern Academy of Medicine. He also belongs to the A., F. & A. M.

A. D. BURR, Clerk of the District Court for Lancaster County, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1869, and made several trips between that date and his permanent location, in the spring of 1874. In the summer of 1875 he was appointed Deputy County Clerk, which position he held two years. September 7, 1878, by authority of the Legislature, Hon. S. B. Pound, Judge of the District Court, Second Judicial District of Nebraska, appointed Mr. Burr Clerk of the District Court for Lancaster County, and the Legislature of 1879 making that office an elective one, he was elected to that position, October, 1879. His term expires in 1884. He was born in St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., January 20, 1845. From 1853 to 1863 he lived at Dixon, Lee Co., and then enlisted in Battery D, First Illinois Artillery, serving three years. After the fall of Atlanta in 1864, and until his discharge at Louisville, Ky., June, 1865, he was private secretary for Maj.-Gen. Frank P. Blair, commanding the Seventeenth Army Corps. He located at Chicago and entered the army of commercial tourists, known as traveling men, and followed that profession until the fire in October, 1871, which swept occupation and home, No. 180 N. Dearborn street, into ashes. He then went to New York City, No. 93 Wall street, in the brokerage business, and there remained until he came to Nebraska. He is a member of G. A. R., and is Ex-quartermaster of Farragut Post, No. 25, Department of Nebraska, and was a Delegate to the last National Encampment at Indianapolis, Ind. He is also an A., F. & A. M.

CARLOS C. BURR, attorney at law, came to Lincoln June 26, 1868, and has been engaged in practice all of the time since, except he worked for bread and butter for a time at the carpenters' trade, and helped to build the Statesman's office, old Catholic Church and other buildings. He was a member of the first City Council, and of the State Legislature in 1873-74. He was born at St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., and reared at Dixon, Lee County. He read law with Hon. J. K. Edsall, at Dixon. He was married to Mary E. Smith, a native of Lee County, at Dixon, Ill., June 22, [illegible]. They have four children—Frank S., Bertie G., Grace and Helen. Mr. B. is a member of the K. of P. He enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in March, 1864, and served until February, 1865, when he re-enlisted in Company D, Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, joining the regiment at Raleigh, N. C. He has President Lincoln's thanks for meritorious services, and was finally mustered out in November, 1865.

LIONEL C. BURR, attorney at law, was born at St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., in July, 1847, and was reared at Dixon, Ill. He lived at the latter place until he entered the army in December, 1863, in Battery F, Illinois Artillery. He served until the summer of 1865, when he was mustered out. He was engaged in the Atlanta campaign up to the capture of that place, and was laid up from wounds only two weeks during his service. He returned to Dixon, and for four years prior to coming to Lincoln, in October, 1872, he read law at Winona, Minn. He commenced his practice here. He was married at Dixon, Ill., October 12, 1868, to Alice Gilles, a native of New Hampton, N. H. They have two children—Charles L., aged twelve; and May A., aged seven.

SILAS H. BURNHAM, attorney at law, came to Lincoln in December, 1869, and has been engaged in practice here since January 1, 1881, though he gives most of his attention to money loaning on real estate and other good security. He was born in Norway, Oxford Co., Me., April 12, 1848. That was his home until he came to Lincoln. He was educated at the schools of his native place and at Dartmouth College, graduating there in 1874. He was married at Glasgow, Ky., in October, 1878, to Miss [illegible] Lewis, a native of Kentucky. They have two children—Sarah L., and Joseph. Mr. B. is a member of K. of P., and of the Union Club.

F. W. BURNHAM, farmer and stock dealer, was born in 1845, in Maine, and after leaving school, at the age of seventeen, enlisted in the army in the Seventeenth Maine, Company C, and participated in all of the principal battles of the army of the Potomac, and after the battle of Chauntillies was presented with a gold medal for acts of bravery, by Gen. Sickles, and during active service was promoted to First Lieutenant, and mustered out in 1865, at Portland, Me. After which engaged in the nursery business, in Maine, for about five years. Sold out and went to Kentucky, remaining there four years, carrying on the same business, and in 1879 came to Lincoln, Neb., and purchased an improved farm of some 800 acres, as well as a section and a half of herd land west of the farm, all situated in Yankee Precinct, Section 3 and 4, Township 8, Range 6, and engaged in stock raising, his herd consisting principally of graded cattle and hogs, and is considered to be one of the most prominent dealers in stock in the county. Was married to a Miss Sarah Rowe, of Glasgow, Ky. Has been a Mason for sixteen years, and belongs to Lodge 32, State of Maine; also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

O. F. BUTT, locomotive engineer, B. & M. R. R., in Nebraska, was born in Burlington, Iowa, June 6, 1857. Came to Nebraska in 1875, and located at Plattsmouth. He then entered the service of the B. & M. R. R., as engineer on the Ferry Line, between Plattsmouth and East Plattsmouth. Has been in charge of a locomotive about three years.

CARPENDER & STEINER, drugs and druggists' sundries, commenced business in 1880, succeeding W. C. Newman & Co. Carry a stock of $4,500. C. L. Carpender of the above firm was born in Painesville, Ohio, May 10, 1844. In 1856 he went into the drug business and in 1868 engaged in the practice of medicine in different parts of the State, in which he continued until he came to Nebraska in 1880. He was married in Wapakoneta, Auglaize Co., Ohio, September 16, 1874, to Miss Omena M. Steiner, of Hardin County. They have two children, Eda and Carl. Mr. Carpender is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of Ohio, of the I. O. O. F. Lodge and Encampment, of the K. of P. and of the Royal Arcanum. He is P. H. P. of the R. A. M. and P. C. of the K. of P. C. Steiner of the above firm, was born in Kenton, Ohio, April 22, 1859. Educated there and at the Western University at Pittsburgh, Pa. Was engaged in clerking until he came to Nebraska, April, 1880.

THOMAS CARR, liquor dealer, was born in County Dublin, Ireland, in November, 1842, where he was raised and educated. In August, 1866, he came to the United States and remained in New York for a few months. Returned to Ireland in order to take part in the Fenian rising. In 1867 came back to the United States. Located in New York and engaged in the grocery business. In 1869 came to Omaha and was employed by the U. P. R. R. Co. as clerk in the office of their purchasing agent for about one year. Then went to Minnesota and worked for the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. Then for the International at Texas. Then went to Arkansas and worked at bridge work on the Chico and Pine Bluff R. R., and from thence to Memphis. In December, 1872, came to Lincoln and acted as outside guard at the penitentiary for a few months. Then as clerk in a wholesale and retail store in the city, after which he started a soap factory in the north part of the city, carrying on that business for about one year, and in 1877 was elected City Marshal for one term and re-elected in 1878 for another term. Then went railroading until the spring of 1881, when he opened up a wine, liquor and cigar business in connection with a Mr. Heslon, on the north side of the Government Square, and now is sole proprietor of the business, and through close attention to business commands a large trade. Was married in 1881 to Miss Emma Graw, of France. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lancaster Lodge No 54, also of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Land League.

JAMES O. CARTER, M. D., physician, came to Lincoln in October, 1871 and engaged in practice. For the last six years he has been penitentiary surgeon. For a few years he was physician for the county farm. He was born at Essex, Union Co., Ohio, August 7, 1832, and was educated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. Graduated there in 1860 and commenced practice three years before he graduated. He served as surgeon in the One Hundred and Sixty-third and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry from 1861 to January, 1864. He then returned to Marion County, Ohio, and practiced until he came to Nebraska. He was married at Newton, Marion Co., Ohio, in July, 1852, to Anice A. Pooler, a native of Macdonough, Chenango Co., N. Y., born January 13, 1832. They have five children, Charles M., Phoebe A., now Mrs. Charles F. Damrow, of Lincoln, Allie, Rena A., and James E. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., and the County and State Medical Societies. Also of the Ohio State Medical Society and of G. A. R.

CHARLES M. CARTER, book-keeper of Commissioner Public Lands and Buildings, came to Lincoln in October, 1871, and engaged in the drug business until January, 1880. Since then he has been in the Commissioner's office. He was born at Marion, Marion Co., Ohio, May 15, 1853 and lived there until he came to Nebraska. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and of the K. of P.

HENRY CARTER, drayman and transferer of mail, was born May 18, 1850, in Germany, where he was raised and educated. In 1868 came to the United States and located at Freeport, Ill., where he engaged in farming two years, attending school during winters. In the spring of 1870 removed to Fremont, Neb., where he served in the bakery business. In the fall of 1872 moved to Lincoln, Neb., where he started in the dray business, commencing with one horse and wagon and in 1873 was awarded the contract for carrying U. S. mails between the post office and depots of Lincoln. From year to year, as the increase of his business demanded, he has added to his stock and wagons and now owns thirteen wagons, twenty-seven head of horses, four head of cattle, two houses and lots in the city of Lincoln, also a two-story barn thirty by seventy-four feet and a farm of eighty acres of land. In the fall of 1874 went to Germany to visit his relatives, returning in the spring of 1875. Was married March 13, 1877, to Miss Amelia Brootsman, native of Germany, whose parents reside in Wisconsin.

WILLIAM F. CHAPIN, attorney and farmer, came to Nebraska in October 1856, and located at Rock Bluff, where he lived until 1867, occupied in farming and practice of law. He was a candidate for the Legislature in 1858, but was defeated. In 1859 he was elected. He became Speaker of the House in 1860. From 1859 to 1868 he served continuously in the Legislature. In 1867 he located on Section 8, Town 12, Range 9, in Saunders County. From 1869 to 1879 he resided in Lincoln. In 1869 he was appointed receiver of the United States Land Office and held that position until 1872. He was Mayor of Lincoln one term. He was a prominent candidate in the Republican State Convention for Governor, against Furnas, and was only defeated by three or four votes. He is now engaged in farming and practicing, especially land cases, living where he first located in Saunders County. He is a native of Butternuts, Oswego Co., N.Y., born May 22, 1831, and lived there until his father moved to Pennsylvania, where he lived until eighteen years old. He then returned to York State and 1855 he moved to Illinois. He taught school at Lexington and was admitted to the bar of Nebraska in 1857. He was married at Rock Bluff January, 1858, to Margaret J. Young. She was born in Platte County, Mo. They have four children, Lona C., now Mrs. Thomas J. Wilburn, of Cass County, Lucius W., May, and William F., Jr. Mr. Chapin is a member of I. O. O. F., the Grange and Farmers' Alliance.

E. P. CHILD, paints, oils, etc., commenced business in 1878, succeeding Robinson Bros. He carries a stock of $5,000. He was born in Batavia, N. Y., May 25, 1835. Entered the Rochester University in 1855. In 1856 he went south and engaged in the practice of medicine in different parts of Missouri and Arkansas for several years. During this time he returned to Rochester to attend a course of lectures, and came to Nebraska in 1862, locating in Omaha, and engaged in the drug business. In 1864 he took command of a light battery known as Battery A, engaged in service on the plains, and served until mustered out in June, 1865. He was member of Nebraska Legislature for the years 1865-66. County and Probate Judge of Jefferson County, Missouri, for years 1869-70-71. He was married in Ironton, Mo., September 10, 1861, to Miss Lucie Mitchell, of Ironton. They have seven children, Bertha K., Rosa L., Annie, Julia, Fred W., Jene A. and Grace. Mr. Child is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

ED. A. CHURCH & CO., wholesale and retail dealers in wall paper, window shades, paints, oils and glass. Firm composed of Ed. A. Church and S. E. Moore, business established in 1868 by Mr. Church. Mr. Moore entered the firm October 1, 1880. They keep eight men constantly employed and in the summer this force is increased to twenty or twenty-five. Carry a stock of $25,000 to $35,000 and the yearly sales aggregate $75,000 with a constantly increasing business. Ed. A. Church, of above firm, was born in Wiltshire, England, August 7, 1846, came to the United States in 1850 with his parents, they settled in Chicago, Ill., where he received his education. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fifty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company K., and served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in 1865. During a large part of his term of service Mr. Church was employed in sketching for the illustrated papers, and also employed sketching in government matters. He returned to Chicago and from there moved to Nebraska in 1868, located in Lincoln and established present business, first dealing in paints and oils, the other features being added from time to time. He was married in Lincoln July 4, 1872, to Miss Eliza Gardner, of Lincoln. They have two children, Frank and John. Mr. Church is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. Is P. H. P. of the Chapter. He is also a member of the School Board. Mr. S. E. Moore, of above firm, was born in Newark, Ohio, August 24, 1844, was engaged in mercantile business for a time and from 1873 to 1880 was engaged in sheep raising in Ohio. In the latter year removed to Nebraska, locating in Lincoln. He was married in Newark, Ohio, September 15, 1875, to Miss Bussey, of Licking County. They have two children, Charles and May.

JAMES A. CHUTE, bookkeeper Chicago Lumber Company, was born in Castine, Maine, November 12, 1850. His parents moved to Newburyport, Mass., where the subject of this sketch received his education. In 1872 he moved to Louisiana, Mo., and engaged in a lumber office, from there he moved to Kansas and engaged in the same business. In 1881 he settled in Lincoln, Neb., and took his present position. He was married in Louisiana, Mo., October 24, 1876, to Miss Mary S. Van Horn, of Louisiana. The Van Horns were originally from Pennsylvania, though old residents of Missouri.

J. C. CLARK, general agent for Nebraska for the Pekin Plow Company, T. & H. Smith wagons of Pekin, Aultman & Taylor Co., of Mansfield, Ohio, Romeo Carriage Company of Romeo, Mich., Manny, Bauer & Co., of St. Louis, sulky rakes, Chandler, Randall & Co., of Aurora, Ill., road cart. Mr. Clark was born in Moretown, Washington Co., Vt., August 18, 1832. About 1856 he moved to Brodhead, Greene Co., Wis., where he engaged in grain and stock dealing, about 1865 he moved to Cresco, Iowa, three years later he settled in Janesville, Wis., and from there he moved to Nebraska in 1871, located in Lincoln, and engaged in business as wholesale and retail dealer in agricultural implements until about 1879, when he sold out his retail trade and continued in the wholesale business. He was married in Lowell, Mass., February 26, 1851, to Miss Ellen A. Spofford of Lowell. They have two children, Sarah M., now Mrs. J. T. Jones and Emma J. Mr. C. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., of Lincoln.

JOHN R. CLARK, cashier of the First National Bank, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1866 and engaged in banking in Plattsmouth. In 1874 he came to Lincoln, and was elected cashier of the First National Bank. He was born at Cambridge, Guernsey Co., Ohio, November 2, 1842. He lived in Ohio until he entered the army in 1861 as Second Lieutenant of Company B, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, when he resigned in 1863 on account of ill health. He was First Lieutenant of Company A, same regiment. He carried on a banking business in Cambridge for about two years prior to coming to Nebraska, being cashier of the First National Bank there.

CLASON & FLETCHER, wholesale and retail books, stationery, toys, etc. The business was established in 1879 by C. S. Clason, present firm organized in July, 1881. They carry a stock of about $10,000. W. O. Fletcher, of Clason & Fletcher, was born in Augusta, Me., May 19, 1842. Received his education at Wesleyan Seminary, Redfield, Me. In 1862 he settled in Green Lake County, Wis., taught school there and in Jefferson County about three years, and then removed to Louisiana, Mo., where he took charge of a college, a position he retained until 1870, he then took the position of School Superintendent at Chillicothe, Mo. In 1871 returned to Maine and was principal of the high schools at Warren, Rockland and Biddeford, Me., at different times, was also secretary and treasurer of the Maine State Educational Association, and a director in the National Educational Society Headquarters at Boston, Mass. Came to Nebraska in 1881 and settled at Lincoln, and the firm of Clason & Fletcher was formed. He was married at Onarga, Ill., June 16, 1869, to Miss E. J. Conrad of Onarga. Mrs. Fletcher's father was one of the first ministers in the Territory of Wisconsin, and organized the first Baptist Church in the city of Milwaukee. They have three children, Clarence C., Lulu H., Edward C. Mr. F. is a member of the Baptist Church of Lincoln.

HON. AMASA COBB, Judge of the Supreme Court, came to Nebraska, March 15, 1871, and engaged in the banking business and in practice. He also has several stock farms in the county of Lancaster. He served one term as Mayor of Lincoln, was elected Judge of the Supreme Court in June, 1878, and in the fall of 1879 was re-elected for six years. He was born near Palestine, Crawford Co., Ill., September 27, 1823, and resided in that county until 1841. He spent one year in Terre Haute, Ind., and in the fall 1842 went to Fair Play, Grant Co., Wis., and engaged in mining operations there and in Jo Daviess County, Ill., until 1846. He then removed to Iowa County, Wis., mining, and all the time reading and practicing law more or less. In the spring of 1847 he enlisted in the Sixth Illinois Regiment for the Mexican war. In the fall of 1848, after the war, he returned to Highland, Wis., and followed his profession in his residence at Highland. He served as justice of the peace, Postmaster, notary public and twice as district attorney. In the spring of 1853 he moved to Mineral Point. In 1854 he ran for the State Senate and served one term. He was Adjutant General from 1856 to 1859. In the fall of 1859 he was nominated for the Assembly and elected. In 1860 he was re-elected and made Speaker of the House. In May, 1861, he was commissioned by the Government to raise a regiment, and he organized the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry which he commanded as Colonel. He mustered in July, 1861, and served as Colonel until December 28, 1862. In the fall of 1862 he was elected member of Congress, but remained with his regiment until it went into winter quarters. After the adjournment of Congress in July, 1864, he was commissioned Colonel of the Forty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was re-elected to Congress that fall, upon leave of absence he occupied his seat in the House during the winter of 1864-5, rejoining his command in April. He was mustered out at Milwaukee in July, 1865, bringing back the Forty-third without losing a man by accident. In 1865-66 he was again re-elected. During his congressional service he retained his law practice, which he abandoned to remove to Nebraska.

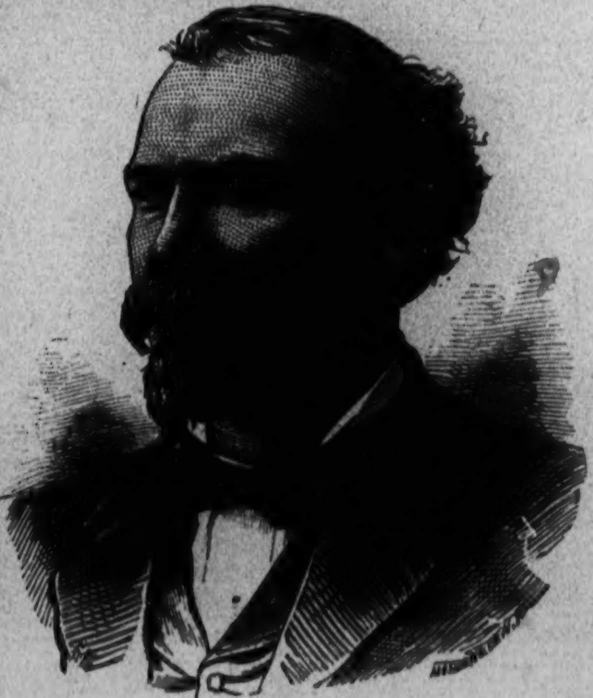
BENJAMIN F. COBB, attorney and abstractor of titles; was born in Jerusalem, Southampton Co., Va., December 5, 1850; lived there until he was about seventeen years of age, then resided in Washington, D. C., where he held a position in the Interior Department until he came to Lincoln, September 1, 1873. He was employed as teller in the First National Bank of Lincoln for two years; afterwards for two years he was clerk in the law office of Cobb & Marquette. He is now one of the Justices of the Peace of this city.

P. H. COOPER, ice dealer, is a native of New York, and was born in Dutchess County, April 11, 1832; was there reared until attaining his twenty-second year, when he came to Grant County, Wis., taking up his abode in Platteville, where he was manager of the powder interests of the well-known firm of Laflin, Smith & Co., with whom he had been employed in New York. In 1862 he removed to Omaha, Neb., and engaged in freighting across the plains, in which capacity he was prominently identified for several years. In 1869 came to Lincoln, which was then in its infancy, and embarked in the ice trade, a business that he has built up with the growth and development of the city and made a well-merited success. In 1874 Mr. Cooper was the people's choice for City Marshal of Lincoln, and the duties of this office he discharged for three consecutive terms. Few men in Lincoln and throughout Lancaster County are more favorably known. He married, in 1855, Miss Sarah Hill, of Ulster County, N. Y. They have three children, Willard, Ida and John. Ida is the wife of Mr. E. H. Hyde.

COOPER & CO., wholesale and retail dealers in iron and wood pumps. Business established in 1876 by Mr. Cooper; present firm organized in February, 1882. W. J. Cooper, of above firm, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., January 9, 1837. About 1845 his parents moved to Kane County, N. Y.; from there, in 1849, to Kendall County, Ill., and in 1856 finally settled in Livingston County. The subject of this sketch enlisted in 1862 in Company H, Eighty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out in 1865. He returned to Kendall County, Ill., and from there he moved to Nebraska in 1869; settled in Lincoln, and engaged in livery business until 1871, when he commenced in the pump line. He was married in Kendall County, Ill., to Miss Eliza Skinner, a native of Oneida County, N. Y. They have one child, Gilbert. Mr. C. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the G. A. R.

D. G. COURTNAY, attorney-at-law, came to Lincoln in the fall of 1877. He was born in New York City, October 5, 1853. That was his home until he was thirteen years of age, when he located at Belvidere, Ill. He resided there until he came to Nebraska. He was educated at Beloit, Wis., being a graduate of Beloit College; and read law with Charles E. Fuller, of Belvidere, Ill. He was married at Lincoln, in September, 1878, to Martha Irene Atkins, a native of Canada. They have one child, Irene.

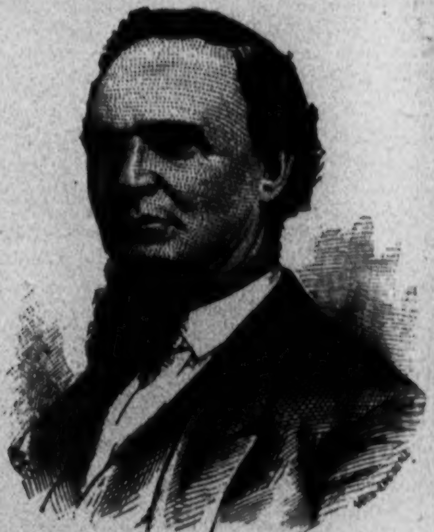
J. C. CROOKER, attorney-at-law, came to Lincoln in November, 1879, and has been engaged in practice and money-loaning since. He was born at Woodstock, Vt., January 16, 1820, and received his education at Capt. Partridge's Military University, at Norwich, Vt., graduating in 1843. He afterward engaged in teaching, and took charge of a military institute at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1844. Having read law in New Hampshire and Vermont, he was in 1846 admitted to the bar in the former State, and afterward in Vermont and Massachusetts. He practiced in and near Boston until 1854, when he came West and settled at Mendota, Ill., residing there until he came to Nebraska. In 1860 he purchased the Mendota Observer, a weekly newspaper, to prevent it from becoming a Democratic organ, running it only one year. When the war broke out he advertised for recruits and raised a company, being the first man who enlisted in Mendota. He raised 135 men for the first ninety days' call, but continued the publication of his paper until July, 1861, when he shut up his office, calling for volunteers for the Forty-third and Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; they being organized by special authority from the War Department. He was chosen Captain of Company I, Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, taking with him into service in the two regiments over 150 men. In March, 1862, he resigned on account of illness, and left the service on the advice of his surgeon. He continued the practice of law at his home in Mendota, Ill., but for three years before coming West he had his office in Chicago. He was married at Woodstock, Vt., December 11, 1848, to Sarah R. Slayton, daughter of James C. Slayton, Esq., a native of Woodstock, Vt. They have one daughter, Mary A., widow of Joseph Hunter. Mr. C. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F.



R. C. Cushing

R. C. CUSHING, railroad contractor, came to Nebraska in 1868, and located in Plattsmouth, where he resided until 1879. He was engaged in railroad building ever since he came, having been associated with John Fitzgerald during the entire time. He has been contracting ever since the close of the war. He is a director of the First National Bank of Lincoln, and also for the First National of Plattsmouth. He is a native of Rochester, N. Y., and removed to Hornellsville in 1850. In 1853, he went to Wisconsin, locating in Portage City. He lived there until 1865. For two years he served as clerk in the Quartermaster's department of the army of the Missouri. He was Superintendent of the Post at Fort Morgan in 1867, and engaged in the construction of the U. P. R. R. from Cheyenne to its western terminus, and then came to Plattsmouth. They then built the C., B. & Q. R. R. into Plattsmouth. While at the latter place, he served five terms as Alderman, and three years was President of the City Council.

L. E. CROPSEY, Lincoln, Neb., is the second son of a family of five children of Andrew J. and Maria Cropsey. He was born in Plainfield, Will Co., Ill., September 14, 1850. In 1854, he removed with his parents to McLean County, Ill., his parents being the first settlers in that part of the State. Subsequently removed to Fairbury, Livingston Co., Ill., now a city of 3,000 inhabitants. Founded by A. J. Cropsey in 1857. The subject of this sketch spent the following four years in attending the district schools. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which his father was Lieutenant Colonel. And in 1866, was appointed Deputy County Clerk of Livingston County, and served in that capacity for over one year. In 1867, he went to St. Louis, Mo., as book-keeper in a wholesale dry goods house. In 1868, removed to Lincoln, Neb., and he was appointed Deputy County Clerk, and served as such eighteen months. In September, 1869, he entered Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., but left before graduating, and returned to Lincoln. When the Legislature organized for the eighth session, he was elected Assistant Clerk, and a month later, was elected Chief Clerk of the House, the youngest chief clerk ever elected. In June, 1871, on the assembling of the Constitutional Convention, he was elected Assistant Secretary, in which capacity he gave entire satisfaction. He acted as daily correspondent for several papers during the session of the Legislature and convention. In February, 1873, he received three appointments as consul to different countries. He declined two of them, but finally accepted that of consul of the United States, at Chemnitz, Saxony, a position he retained until July, 1876 when he resigned, and returned home to take the position of Private Secretary to Governor Garber, and continued in that capacity until January 1, 1879. During these years Mr. C. had been pursuing the study of law, and was admitted to practice in January, 1880. In the fall of the same year, he was elected County Clerk, a position he retained for two years. He was married in Kankakee, Ill., June 24, 1873, to Miss Burchard, of that city. They have two children—Maggie and Hattie. Mr. C. is a member of the K. of P., and the K. of H. He is now southwestern passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.



J. Cadman

JOHN CADMAN, ex-Judge of the Probate Court. One of the pioneer settlers of Lancaster County, Neb., was born April 27, 1823, in Lancaster County, Pa., where he was raised and educated, and then went into Erie County, and engaged in the boot and shoe business until the fall of 1843, when he joined his father in Iowa, remained there a short time; crossed the Mississippi into Illinois in 1840, and located at Elizabeth, Jo Daviess Co., near Galena, where he was engaged in the manufacture and sale of boots and shoes, establishing a large and profitable business, which he carried on until 1850; when he entered into the mercantile business under the firm name of Cadman & Wilcox, and in 1851, Wilcox sold his interest out to a Mr. Wilson, who in 1852 became proprietor, purchasing Mr. Cadman's interest. He then established himself again, and in 1857, he admitted a Mr. S. Jeffries as a partner, and did a business of some $40,000 per annum, and in 18[illegible] Mr. C. became sole proprietor. In the spring of 1859 he came to Nebraska, and entered a quarter section of land on Salt Creek, about ten miles south of Lincoln; then turned his attention to the opening of a "cut-off" from Nebraska City to Fort Kearney, which he completed in time for the spring travel of 1861, shortening the route between those two points some forty miles, which proved of great benefit to farmers who then had settled on Salt and Blue rivers. In addition to his farming interest he established a trading post at the crossing of Salt Creek, which was the made station for the Lusbaugh line of stages between Nebraska City and Fort Kearney, where they connected with the overland stages from St. Joseph and Omaha to California. In the fall of 1863 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature, and re-elected in the years 1864-65-66. He was elected to the Senate in the first session of the State Legislature in 1866, and served one term. In 1[illegible] he was elected as member of the House, and became the leading advocate in the removal of the capital, which resulted in its location in Lancaster County, about two miles from his own residence. He has been connected with the political interests of the county from the time of his settlement; having been in office continually; serving as Justice of the Peace, Probate Judge, Sheriff, and County Treasurer, in which positions he always showed himself to be an efficient officer. Politically speaking, he was a Whig, and then a Republican from the organization of that party; giving his first Whig vote for Henry Clay in 1844. In 1846 he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has always been a faithful member; and adding to his other virtues that of temperance, never drank a glass of liquor in his life, a fact worthy of any man in this State. He married in early life a Miss Frances [illegible], the daughter of a Pennsylvania mechanic, and the loving mother of some six boys and two girls.

HARVEY CULBERTSON, professor of horticulture, was born in Switzerland County, Ind., where he was raised, and attended the Moorefield Academy. In the fall of 1870, attended Hanover College, near Madison, Ind., where he took a scientific course, and graduated as B. S., after which he taught at the academy for six months. In the spring of 1874, came to Lincoln, and worked on a farm for one season, then went to the University here, and took an agricultural course for one year, and was elected acting professor of agriculture, and in 1875 was made Superintendent of the State College farm, situated about two miles and a half north-east of the city. Section 12, Lancaster Precinct, No. 10. In 1881, was elected professor of horticulture, to the State Agricultural College. He was married in 187[illegible], to Miss Ruth L. Hawley, of Lincoln. They have two children—Allen and [illegible] is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Prof. C., in connection with a Mr. Hawley, are sole proprietors of the Nebraska Sorghum Works, just erected, adjoining the [illegible] Farm, their intention being to promote the interest of farming, by developing the sorghum industry. The capacity of the mill is about 500 gallons per day. The works have all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the same. Also filter through bone black for refining purposes. Boiler of fifty horse power, engine sixteen horse power, mill, No. 4, Niles, 9,000 pounds in weight. Employ about sixteen hands; running night and day. The same being erected at a cost of some $4,000.

J. L. CUMMINGS, retired farmer, Eastern Nebraska, is fortunate in securing men of sterling merit, for its pioneers gave the country reputation, which has not diminished to the present time. Among those that contributed an ample share towards Nebraska's early developments, was Mr. J. L. C., of West Va., who was born October 3, 1816. His father, Enoch, was a native of old Virginia. The subject of this sketch passed his youthful days in his native State, following agricultural pursuits. In 1837, he removed to Marion County, Ohio, and for twelve years was a resident of the Buckeye State. In 1840, Miss Sarah Miller, of Ohio, became his wife, and in the year 1849 they emigrated to Iowa, locating in Bremer County, near Shell Rock, and for over twelve years was identified by the growth and development of that county. In 1861, he and his family came to Cass County, Neb., being among the early settlers of that portion of the State. After a three years' residence removed to Lancaster County, locating three miles south of Lincoln, in Yankee Hill Township, where he engaged in farming, being among the first farm openers of the county. After an industrious agricultural career of many years in the county, in 1880, he was obliged to relinquish his vocation on account of disability, and removed to Lincoln. During this long sojourn in the county there are but few who have been more closely associated with its progress. Being of a reticent disposition, Mr. C. has not come before the people as conspicuously as many of the pioneers. He has represented the county as Supervisor, and in that capacity, discharged his duty to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. and Mrs. C. are now living a retired life. They have raised a family of six children—Angeline, wife of Ellis Shane, of Nebraska; William H., Anderson A., Mary Ann, wife of Charles Miller, of Nebraska; Maria, wife of Martin Howe; Ida, wife of J. O. Phillips. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Protestant Methodist Church.

SILVER LAKE FARM, RESIDENCE OF HON. J. CADMAN.

MICHAEL DAILEY, detective, was born in July, 1845, at Troy, N. Y., and at an early age came with his parents to Omaha, where he remained until he was about fourteen years of age. Then went to Arizona and was employed in the express business; remained there for three years. Returned to Omaha and went to Colorado and engaged in the mail business, carrying the mail for the miners to and from Black Hawk Station. Then engaged with Wells & Fargo, driving stage for them for about two years. In 1862 returned to Omaha and enlisted in the Second Nebraska Cavalry, Company D, under Col. Furnas and Capt. Edwards, and was mustered out in 1863 at Omaha. Then re-enlisted, and was sent to the frontier scouting; and then was transferred to Mexico, and in July, 1867, was discharged at Matamoras, Mexico. In 1869 went to Oregon; from thence to Cheyenne, and through the Black Hills scouting. In 1870 went to Dakota, and from thence to Montana, in the stock business. In July, 1881, came to Lincoln and established himself as a detective. Was married in February, 1881, to Mrs. M. O. Davis, of Seward County of this State. Both members of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the G. A. R., Farragut Post No. 25, and member of the United Sons of Erin.

T. B. DAWSON, sewing machines; represents the Davis and the Household. Business established about three years. Mr. D. was born in Beaver County, Pa., August 1, 1837. In 1861 he enlisted in the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company F, was commissioned First Lieutenant in 1862, and the next month received a commission as Captain; served until mustered out in 1865. He was taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., and lived at Macon, Ga., about three months and was then sent to Charleston, S. C., and placed in the city during the bombardment. He returned to Pennsylvania, and about 1866 moved to Chicago, and from there moved to Lincoln, Neb., in 1871, and engaged in the sale of agricultural implements until June, 1881, then sold out. He was married in Chicago in March, 1874, to Miss Miller, of Chicago. They have one child, Frederick. Mr. M. is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge and Encampment, is C. P. of the latter; of the Good Templars, being now Treasurer of the Grand Lodge; also of the G. A. R.

W. H. DANIELS, carpenter and builder, was born the 9th of March, 1847, at Nashville, Iowa, and went with his parents to Missouri, where he availed himself of an education as he best could. Then returned to Iowa and worked as an apprentice to the carpenter and joiner trade for about four years. Then went to Colorado, Arizona and Dakota, working at his trade at each place, and in 1861 enlisted as private in Company G, First Regiment Iowa Grays, and re-enlisted in Company A, of the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, under Col. C. L. Trumbull, and participated in all the battles with his regiment, and was mustered out in February, 1866, in Little Rock, Ark. During active service Mr. D. was wounded at three different times, each time being sent to the hospital. In 1866 returned to the mountains, and was employed by the government driving the mail coach from Fort Smith to Fort Washelaw, Colorado, and Horse Shoe Bend to Snake Creek, New Mexico, and in 1876 returned to Iowa and farmed until 1879, when he came to Lincoln and engaged in the carpenter and joiner business. Was married in 1876 to Miss C. Burnell, of Iowa. Have five children, Sadie E., Elizabeth, Nathan, Viola Melissa and Mary M. Mrs. D. carries on a business of carpet weaving, and is considered one of the best weavers in the county, having gained her experience at Laporte, Ind. Mr. D. is a member of G. A. R., Farragut Post, No. 25, as Bugler.

M. R. DAVEY, general superintendent of carpentering department for W. H. B. Stout, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., August 16, 1844. He learned the carpenter trade at home, and in 1862 settled in Washington County, Ill., following his trade. In 1868 he settled in Lincoln, Neb., and engaged in contracting and building. He superintended the carpenter work at the State Insane Asylum, and the State University. In 1880 he accepted his present position. Mr. D. was married in Lincoln, Neb., in January, 1875, to Miss Nannie Hudson, a native of Greene County, Ill. They have one child, Robert E. Mr. D. is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity.

W. L. DAYTON, M. D., oculist and aurist, was born at Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., March 28, 1857. He was educated at the Princeton High School, and graduated from the Chicago Medical College in March, 1881, having practiced at Mercy Hospital for a year before graduating, making a special study of diseases of the eye and ear. He commenced practice at Lincoln in the summer of 1881. He is considered an authority on diseases of the eye and ear. He was married at Englewood, Ill., November 24, 1881, to Carrie H. Snyder, a native of Galva, Ill.

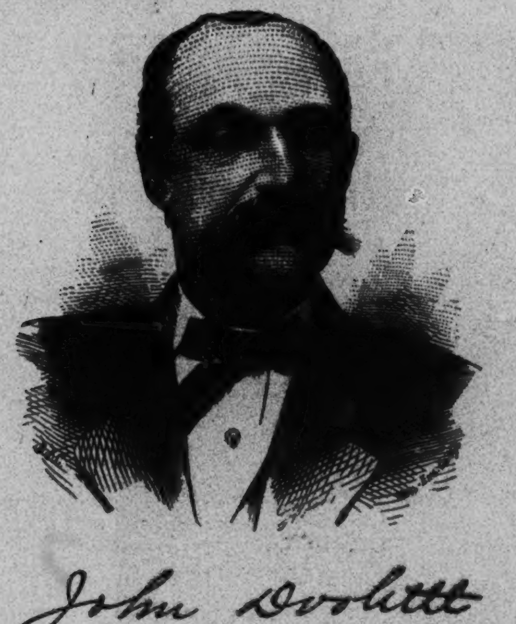
W. S. DEISHER, secretary and treasurer of the Nebraska Manufacturing Company, was born in Reading, Berks Co., Pa., March 15, 1851. About 1859 his parents moved to Stephenson County, Ill. He engaged in stock dealing there until 1874, when he moved to Hastings, Neb., and engaged in the real estate and stock business until he formed a partnership with Mr. Stabler, dealing in agricultural implements. Came to Lincoln in 1881, when the present company was formed. He was married in Hutchinson, Reno Co., Kas., September 12, 1877, to Miss Mattie Vanemen, of Hutchinson. They have two children, Maud and Della. Mr. D. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the I. O. O. F. and the Board of Trade.

JOHN DETHLEFS, State insurance clerk, came to Nebraska in 1873, and located at Grand Island. He served as bookkeeper, in the lumber and grain business for a while, and then entered the County Treasurer's office as Deputy. In 1881 he came to Lincoln and accepted his present position in the State Auditor's office. He was born near Hamburg, Germany, December 16, 1840. In 1860 he came to America, and located in Westchester County, N. Y. Remained there two or three years. He enlisted in Company C, Twentieth New York Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and served for two years. He was married in New York City, to Miss Herbeck, a native of New York City. They have three children, Charles, aged eleven, George, aged nine, and Lorey, a daughter, aged three. Mr. D. is a member of the Harmonie Musical Society.

J. W. DEWEESE, attorney at law, came to Lincoln, in March, 1879, and has been associated with T. M. Marquett ever since he came. He was born in Morgan County, Ill., September 16, 1843. When only six months old, he went with his parents to Marion County, Iowa, his father building the first log cabin in Pella. He lived in Jasper and Marion counties until he came to Nebraska. He attended the Central University at Pella, and the law school at Iowa City. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Prairie City, where he continued until he came here. He was married at Prairie City, November, 1869, to Rebecca Ryan, a native of Washington County, N. Y. They have three children, Wilford, Edna and Frederick. Mr. D. enlisted as a private, in Company G, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, August 15, 1862, and served until August 15, 1865, being mustered out as Sergeant of Company G. He was in all the engagements of his command, except Fort Esperanza, Texas. He served two terms in the Iowa Legislature, as representative from Jasper County.

CALEB J. DILWORTH, Attorney General of Nebraska, came to Nebraska in December, 1870, and located in Lincoln, where he engaged in practice until 1873. In that year he went to Plum Creek, Dawson Co., Neb., where he has since lived. He was District Attorney of the Fifth Judicial District, from 1875 to 1879, and served three years as County Commissioner. He was elected Attorney General in the fall of 1878, and re-elected in 1880. He is a native of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson Co., Ohio, where he was born April 27, 1827. Received his education in Illinois, and read law and was admitted to practice in 1850, in Havana, Mason Co. He enlisted in June, 1862, as Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to Colonel in June, 1863, brevetted Brigadier General March 4, 1865, was mustered out July, 1865. He served with his command in all its battles. He commanded the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. In the fall of 1864 he was wounded at Jonesboro, and disabled for about thirty days. After that he was assigned the command of a brigade at Chattanooga, until March, 1865, when he took command of the post of Covington, Ky., remaining until the close of the war. On returning home he located in Lewiston, Fulton Co., Ill., where he stayed until he moved to Nebraska. Before the war he was prosecuting attorney in Mason County, Ill. He is also engaged in cattle raising, having now about 500 head of cattle and 50 head of horses. He was married in Lewiston, Fulton Co., Ill., November 25, 1864, to Emily Phelps, a native of Missouri. They have one child, William A., who resides in Kearney, and is engaged in practice there.

O. P. DINGES, drayman and transferer of freight, was born May 12, 1844, in Centre County, Pa., where he was raised and partially educated, and in 1854, came to Stephenson County, Ill., with his parents, working on a farm in the summer time, and attending school in the winter. In 1865 he engaged in railroading for about two years, then went to Wisconsin, and engaged in the lumber business, taking contracts for floating timber down the rivers to St. Louis. In 1872 he returned to Stephenson County, Ill., and engaged in farming, and in 1874 came to Lincoln. In 1875 he commenced the drayage business, with one team and wagon, since which time his business has been steadily increasing, and now owns some six double and one single team, and is considered to be one of the most reliable draymen in the city. Was married in 1874 to Alice E. Preston, of York State; they have two children, Rupert and Winnie. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Lincoln Lodge, No. 19. Also a member of the I. O. O. F., Winnishiek Lodge, No. 30, as P. G.; also to the Western Star Encampment, and member of the Temple of Honor. Also member of Harlem Centre Grange, No. 60, to which his wife also belongs.



John Doolittle

JOHN DOOLITTLE, lumber merchant, came to Nebraska, in December, 1876, and has since been engaged in the lumber business, also extensively engaged in farming and stock raising, since June, 1878, he has run a farm. He is President of the City Council, serving his second term as Alderman from the Third Ward. He was born at Sheffield, Berkshire Co., Mass., and lived in that county until 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, Forty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out in September, 1863, as Second Lieutenant, it being a nine months' regiment. He spent two years at Newbern, N. C., and in 1865, returned to his native county, staying there a year or two. He then went to New York City and engaged in the tobacco business at 85 Wall street, remaining there until he came to Lincoln. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., G. A. R., and of the Union Club. He was also elected Mayor of the city.

S. J. DOBSON, president Lincoln Tannery Company, was born in Upper Canada, May 8, 1842. His parents moved to Wisconsin about 1844, and settled in Grant County. They returned to Canada for a time, and finally settled in Lafayette County, Wis. In 1864 the subject of this sketch enlisted in Company G., Forty-sixth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, and was mustered out in 1865. He returned to Wisconsin, and in 1872 moved to Nebraska with his parents, located in Lincoln, and engaged in broom manufacturing, under firm name of Dobson & Son, and continued in this until present business was established. Mr. D. is a member of the G. A. R.

DOBSON & CAMPBELL, contractors and builders. Mr. D. was born March 5, 1837, in Coburg, Canada, and came to the United States in 1845, with his parents and located in Grant County, Wis., where he served his apprenticeship in the carriage business for three years, and afterwards carried on business on his own account in Darlington, Lafayette County, until the war broke out, and in 1862, enlisted as a private in the Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry, Company B. Col. Guppy, participated in twenty-one battles with his regiment, viz: Siege of Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, and others. He was mustered out in July, 1865, at Mobile, and was discharged at Madison, Wis., in the fall of 1865, went to Monroe, Green County, and engaged in the carriage business for about three years, and from there went to Port Hope, Canada, and carried on the broom business there in connection with his father for about four years, and in 1872 returned to the United States and located at Lincoln, Neb., working at the carpenter trade by the day, and in 1874, opened the business with Mr. W. H. Campbell, who was born in Onandaga County, N. Y., and after leaving school was apprenticed to his father; he then went to Syracuse, N. Y., contracting and building. He was married in 1866, to Miss F. Weygant, who was born in Cortland County, and located here in 1872, working at his trade until 1874, when he entered into partnership with W. H. Dobson. They contracted for the carpenter work and built the State Prison, the B. & M. Depot, and City Block, and a block of buildings on P. street, and several dwelling houses, and are considered to be one of the most prominent firms in that line of business in Lincoln. Mr. D. was married in May, 1861, to Harriet Richards, in Grant County, Wis., who was born in 1839, in same county. They have three children, Alice, Grace and Ruth. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., is Past Chief Patriarch and Noble Grand Saline Encampment No. 5, Capitol Lodge No. 11, and been a member for twenty-two years, also a member of the G. A. R., as high private Farragut Post No. 25.

T. B. DORAN, dairyman, was born at Utica, N. Y., 1850, and came to Warren County, Ill., with his parents, farming for about five years, and in the fall of 18 went to Muscatine, Iowa, farming about eighteen years, and in March, 1881, located here and engaged in the dairy business, and has now some thirty-six head of milch cows, mostly graded stock, averaging some thirty-five gallons of milk per day. Was married January 1, 1878, to Miss Maggie Preston, who was born in Illinois. Has two children, Estela and Bernard James. Both members of the Catholic Church.

WM. DORSEY, contractor and builder, was born in Franklin County, Ind., in 1815, located here in the spring of 1878. Previous to coming here was at Lawrenceburg, Ind., for about three years, when he assisted to build the first State Bank, then went to Dillsboro, and Rising Sun, for a few months, and in the spring of 18 went to California, mining for about seven months. Returned to Indiana and there engaged in contracting and building, and in the spring of 1857, came to Nebraska City, and the following year located here, and superintended the building of the west wing of the capitol, and contracted for and built the Arlington Hotel, and several other dwellings. Was married in the fall of September, 1837, to Miss Lou Wynand, who was born in the County of Cornwall, Landolph Parish, England, in 1817, and came to America with her parents in 1829. Have seven children living, Mary, now Mrs. Sanford, Eudora, now Mrs. S. E. Harris, Anna, now Mrs. Harvey, Samuel C., Adeline A., now Mrs. Slaughter, William and George deceased. Also twenty-four grandchildren living. In the fall of 1838, Mr. Dorsey was associated with the first Anti Slavery Society ever formed in Indiana, and was one of seven men that cast the first free soil vote in that State. Belongs to the Ancient Order of Free Masons, Hopeville Lodge and Central Lodge, Indianapolis, and Western Star Lodge of Nebraska. Both members of the Congregational Church.

M. L. EASTERDAY, attorney and money loaner, came to Lincoln July 28, 1876, and has practiced here since. He was at first in the office of Lamb, Billingsby & Lambertson. He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, February 3, 1848. When three years old his parents removed to Montgomery County, Ill., where he lived until 1873, when he went to Watertown, Wis. In the spring of 1874 he went to Sault de Ste. Marie, Mich., spending two summers there. He graduated from the Law Department of the Michigan University in 1876. He is a member of the Lincoln Y. M. C. A., and was treasurer of that society for three or four years.

WEBSTER EATON, journalist, came to Nebraska in 1872, and commenced the publication of the Kearney *Daily Press*. Lived there until 1875 and was appointed Register of the United States Land Office, at Bloomington, Neb. He held that position three years. He came to Lincoln in May, 1880. From June, 1880, until July, 1881, he ran the Lincoln *Globe*. In the latter year he engaged with O. V. Eaton, in the manufacture of pottery. They make all kinds of stone ware, tiles, sewer pipes, etc. Sixteen hands are employed in the works. They have a manufacturing capacity of 1,000 gallons a day. He is a native of Brighton, Monroe Co., N. Y., having been born December 5, 1839. He enlisted in December, 1861, in the First New York Light Artillery and served three years. Served in twenty-three battles. Returned to New York at the close of the war and came to Iowa in 1866. Was Assistant Postmaster of the House of Representatives at Washington, established the Red Oak *Express* at Red Oak, and conducted it until he went to Kearney; also established the Adams County *Gazette* at Corning, Iowa. Both these papers are now running. He has recently accepted a position in the money order department of the Post-office.

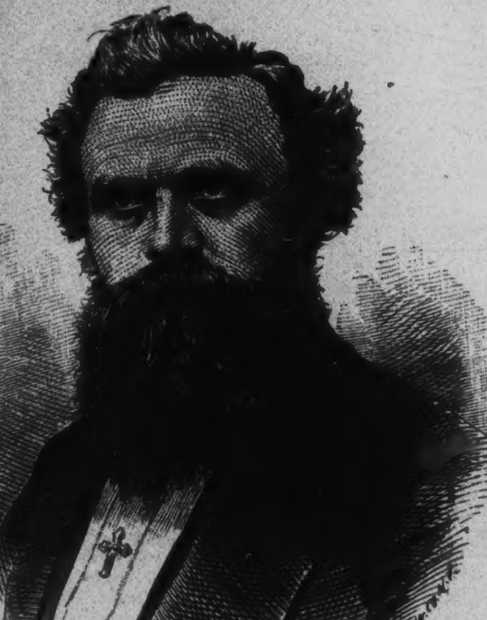
J. C. ELDREDGE, livery and sale stable, commenced business in 1881, succeeding H. Perkins. Mr. Eldredge was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., in 1830. About 1855 he moved to Plano, Ill., and from there moved to Nebraska in 1876, located in Fillmore County, moved to Lincoln in 1881. Mr. Eldredge was married in Plano, Ill., December 2, 1856, to Miss Mary J. Henning, of Plano. They have two children, Cora B., now Mrs. Searles, of Lincoln, and Delmer C.

HARRINGTON EMERSON, professor of modern languages in the Nebraska State University, was born in Trenton, N. J., August 2, 1853. He was the eldest son of Edwin Emerson, of New York, eldest son of James Emerson, who came from Great Britain about the year 1808. His mother, Mary L. Ingham, was the youngest daughter of Samuel D. Ingham and was born in Washington, D. C., when her father was Secretary of the Treasury, under Jackson. Edwin Emerson, a graduate of Princeton College and of the Princeton Theological Seminary, settled in Greencastle, Penn., in 1852, as the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church. In 1860 he was called to the chairs of mental and moral philosophy and English literature, in the Troy University, N. Y. His health failed soon after and receiving leave of absence from the trustees he removed with his family to Europe for the better education of his children. The subject of this sketch then nine years old was placed in a Paris day school, which he attended for four years, his vacations being spent in travel. In 1867 he entered the military school of the Moravian Brotherhood, at Neuwied, on the Rhine. This is perhaps the strictest school in Europe. At the end of eighteen months he removed to Dresden and continued his studies under private tutors till the year 1871, when after having spent a year in traveling, visiting Italy and the Levant, he entered the mechanical engineering course of the Polytechnic School in Munich, continuing, however, linguistic studies, completing three full years in the Polytechnic, he devoted the last year of his stay abroad entirely to literary studies, spending six months in Italy and the winter in Greece. On May 30, 1876, he reached the United States and three weeks later was appointed instructor in modern languages in the State University of Nebraska. At the end of the first year he was promoted to the full professorship. He was married in Omaha, Neb., June 24, 1879, to Miss Florence Brooks, of Omaha, only daughter of D. C. Brooks. They have one son, Raffe Florestan, born November 1, 1880. In the University Prof. Emerson has been prominently identified with the party of progress, who advocate a high standard of scholarship, improved methods of teaching and an unsectarian and civil system of government, as opposed to the conservative party composed of the older professors, who oppose all change and advocate a sectarian and parental system of government.

GRANVILLE ENSIGN, Sheriff of Lancaster County, came to Lincoln on February 19, 1870. In March, 1870 he commenced the livery business and has carried it on ever since. One year he ran the Clifton House. He was elected Sheriff in the fall of 1879 and re-elected in 1881. He was born near Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., December 30, 1835, and lived there until he was fourteen years old. Then he went to Michigan, where he lived four years, moving thence to Iowa, where he lived in Jones and Dubuque counties until he went to California in 1860. He went there with a four horse train and returned in December, 1861, by steamer. Enlisted in Company E, Fifth Iowa Cavalry in February, 1864, and served until June, 1865. He was engaged in the hotel business in Iowa for three years before coming to Lincoln and had a small livery attached thereto. He was married at Wyoming, Iowa, in 1855, to Elizabeth A. Eastman, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Herbert Archie and Forest Watts. Mr. Ensign is a member of G. A. R., I. O. O. F. and T. of H. He is also engaged in farming and railroad contracting, in partnership with C. C. Bills, who is now building a portion of the Missouri Pacific line in Nebraska.

C. J. ERNST, cashier of the B. & M. R. R., land department, was born in Goerlitz, Prussia, September 12, 1854. He received his education in the old country and came to the United States in 1868 with his parents and settled in Nebraska City, Neb., where he engaged in clerking until 1876 when he moved to Lincoln and entered the land department of the B. & M. R. R., was appointed to his present position, October, 1880. He was married in Nebraska City, Neb., February 26, 1878, to Miss Marie Weber, a native of Dresden, Germany. They have one child, Gertrude. Mr. Ernst is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

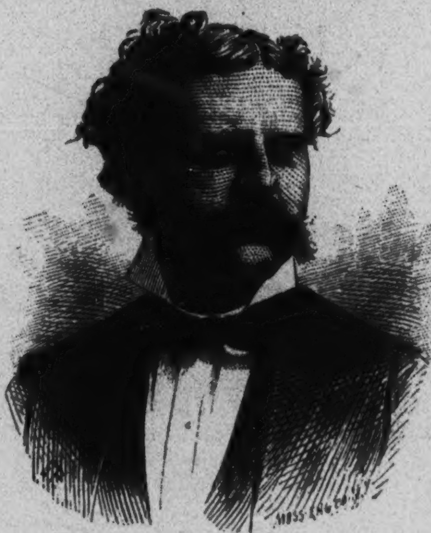
EDMUND BURKE FAIRFIELD, S. T. D., LL. D., Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., August 7, 1821. His father was a slave-holder, but when he removed his family to Troy, Miami Co., Ohio, put in force a private proclamation of emancipation. At eight years of age the son, Edmund, commenced setting type in his father's printing office, attending school and acquiring a valuable trade, at the same time, until he was fifteen. Being sufficiently advanced at this early age, he entered Denison University, Granville, and in 18 from Marietta College. Three years later he became a student at Oberlin College, from which institution he graduated in 1842, and was soon afterwards appointed tutor of Latin and Greek. His energy of character was not satisfied merely with this occupation, but while teaching he also studied theology for three years. After spending two years in the ministry in New Hampshire, and two in Boston as Pastor of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church, Mr. Fairfield accepted a call, in 1848, to the Presidency of the Michigan Central College. The name of the institution was, in the course of seven years, changed to Hillsdale College, and it is the best possible evidence of Professor Fairfield's stability and ability of character that for twenty-one years—until 1869—he continued to retain the presidency. In the meantime, however, political and educational honors had fallen thickly upon him. During the years 1857-61 he was called by the State to assume the duties of Senator and Lieutenant-Governor, and made a wide reputation by his powerful speech on the Prohibition of Slavery in the Territories. It is said that 50,000 copies of it were published and put in circulation. In 1857 Chancellor Fairfield received from Madison University, New York, the honorary degree of LL. D., and in 1868 the Indiana University conferred the degree of D. D., upon him. From Denison University, Ohio, came the degree S. T. D. In 1863-64 Chancellor Fairfield spent ten months in an extended tour through Europe and the East. With his usual genius of improving his time to the fullest extent this trip laid the ground-work for a series of lectures which he delivered in fifteen States and which gave him an extended and enviable reputation. His lecture tour extended through Providence, Lowell, Lawrence, Concord and other leading cities in New England, New York State, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Among other topics which the lecturer treated so ably were: "Thirty-three Days in Rome," "Tent Life in Palestine" and other descriptives, in which he has few rivals. In the anti-slavery and war campaign he took a prominent part in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. In the pure field of literature, in the treatment of such subjects as "Radicalism," "Labor and Learning," etc., he has few equals on the lecture platform. Both as a lecturer and an educator Chancellor Fairfield has made his mark. During his twenty-one years as President of Hillsdale College his departments of instruction were ancient languages and mathematics, besides those which he fills at the University of Nebraska, viz.: mental, moral and political philosophy. After resigning the presidency of Hillsdale College he spent seven years in Mansfield, Ohio, and in Western Pennsylvania. In 1876 he was elected Chancellor of the University of Nebraska. For this position he was recommended, in the strongest terms by United States Senator Zach Chandler and Thomas W. Perry—by all those who had been Superintendents of Public Instruction in Michigan for fifteen years, by the Governors of the State who had served for twelve years, by Professors Olney and Boise, of the Michigan and Chicago Universities, by the presidents of ten colleges in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, by Governor Cox, of Ohio, and by a score of others distinguished throughout the country in literature and authorship. All of them had been old and familiar acquaintances. The strongest of these recommendations were from those who had been for twenty years trustees of Hillsdale College during his connection with it. Of Chancellor Fairfield's record since his connection with the University of Nebraska too much can not be said, and scores of graduates who have gone out into active life bear abundant and conclusive testimony to his worth and ability.



John Fitzgerald

JOHN FITZGERALD, president of the First National Bank and railroad contractor, came to Plattsmouth in 1869 and lived there until 1878, when he moved to Lincoln. Since coming to Nebraska he has engaged in railroad building. He commenced work on the Erie canal in New York State. He has built railroads extensively in the West. The Lincoln and Northwestern, Brownville and Fort Kearney, Atchison and Nebraska, and parts of the B. & M. were laid by him, and he is now building a line from Nemaha City to Tecumseh and a road in Iowa, from Humeston to Shenandoah for the C., B. & Q. and Wabash jointly. He built the B. & M. into Plattsmouth and also the western extension of that road. He succeeded Amasa Cobb as president of the First National Bank. He is a member of the firm of Plummer, Perry & Co., wholesale grocers. He is president of the First National Bank at Plattsmouth. He is also largely interested in farming operations in Nebraska and is engaged in stock raising in Lancaster and Cass counties.

I. A. FEDEWA, proprietor of the National Hotel, under present management, about seven years. There are eighteen bed rooms—accommodation for thirty-six guests. Mr. Fedewa was born in Prussia, April 5, 1827. Came to the United States in 1842. Located in Clinton County, Mich., about 1858. Moved to St. Paul, Minn., and from there went south and returned just before the war opened. In 1863 he enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Company H, and served until the close of the war. On his return he spent some time in Dakota Territory at different forts and in 1869 finally settled in Lincoln, Neb., and engaged in hotel-keeping. He was married in Clinton County, Mich., to Miss Synold, of Clinton County. She died, leaving four children, Lorinda, Minnie, John and Milton. He married his present wife, formerly Miss Curran, at Lincoln in August, 1873. They have four children, Lillie M., Flora B., Florence D. and Jay Gould. Mr. F. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A., F. & A. M.



F. G. Fuller M. D.

F. G. FULLER, M. D., was born in Galesburg, Ill., July 7, 1841. He is the only son of L. H. Fuller, who was one of the earliest settlers of Galesburg, the proprietor and builder of the first steam mill in the county and also of the first similar enterprise in Lincoln, Neb. Dr. Fuller received the first two years of his collegiate course at Knox College, Ill., and the remainder at Michigan University. He entered the army in 1862, enlisting in the Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry. He served three years in the Hospital Department and after his discharge in 1865 attended three courses of lectures in the medical department of Michigan University, receiving his diploma from that institution in March, 1868. Immediately thereafter he settled and began the practice of his profession in Lincoln, Neb. During the years 1875, 1876, and 1877, he was superintendent of the Nebraska State Hospital for Insane. He has been Coroner of the county, City Physician and member of the Board of Health for the city. He is, or has been, a member of the Lancaster County Medical Society (several times its President), of the Lincoln Medical Society (once its president) of the Nebraska State Medical Society (twice its vice-president and twice its secretary), of the Omaha Medical Society, of the Central Military Tract Medical Society, Ill., of the American Medical Association and of the Association of Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane. He is the oldest resident physician in Lincoln. He was married in October, 1870, to Miss M. Frank Townley, born and educated in Hillsboro, Ohio, and daughter of Col. J. N. Townley, of Lincoln, Neb.

GEORGE E. FISHER, wholesale and retail dealer in leather and findings, hides and tallow. Business established in 1879 by Mr. F. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 3, 1835. In 1848 he came to the United States with his parents and located in Onondaga County, N. Y., where he was engaged in the tanning business until he removed to Nebraska in 1879. He was married in Onondaga County, N. Y., April 3, 1862, to Miss Marion Moiser, of Madison County, N. Y. They have two children, Cora E. and G. Frank. Mr. F. is doing the principal jobbing business of this locality and has a man on the road buying hides and selling leather.

HON. S. F. FLEHARTY, private secretary of Governor Nance, was born in Mercer County, Ill., September 6, 1836, and is the son of S. W. and Amelia W. Flehartv. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. John Kirkpatrick, one of the pioneer Methodist Episcopal ministers of Illinois. His father settled in the locality above mentioned immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war. The subject of this article passed his boyhood days on his father's farm, then became successively, a school teacher and printer. In the second year of the late war he enlisted in the One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and after being in the service a few months was appointed Sergeant-Major of the Regiment. He participated with his regiment in the Atlanta campaign, in the march from Atlanta to the sea and the campaign of the Carolinas. He was in the battle of Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, and the battle of Averysboro, N. C. He continued in the service until the close of the war. He was a member of the Illinois Legislature in 1870 as a Representative from Mercer County, and afterward became prominently connected with the newspaper press of Illinois as a correspondent and legislative reporter. In 1875 he removed to Nebraska and became the editor and proprietor of the Osceola *Record* published at Osceola, Polk Co. The paper was conducted by him for a number of years with marked success. In the spring of 1881 he was appointed by Governor Nance to the position which he now occupies.

H. P. FOSTER, manager of the Chicago Lumber Co., came to Tecumseh, Neb., in 1872, and engaged in the lumber business there until 1881. He is a native of Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y. In 1871 he moved to Kansas and came from there to Nebraska. (See sketch of Chicago Lumber Co., which appears among the business interests of Lincoln.)

C. B. FOX, contractor, was born in 1837, in Wayne County, Ohio, and attended school in Cleveland and Wooster until the age of fourteen. He was engaged with his father in business for about six years, and in 1860 went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained for about ten years in business as contractor, having contracted for the stone work of the Public School and Baptist Church, as well as assisted to build Adjt.-Gen. Baker's building for the preservation of the war records, and acted as general superintendent for J. Eccart on the Winterset Court House, and in 1871 came to Lincoln and engaged with W. H. B. Stout, built the prison and Lancaster County jail, after which he opened a wagon factory for a short time and engaged again with Mr. Stout and was made general superintendent of the building of the east wing of the Capitol. He was married in 1860 to Miss Rachel G. Kelly, who was born in Mansfield, Ohio. They have two children, Jessie and Eunice. Mr. Fox belongs to Lincoln Lodge No. 19, and has been a Mason some ten years.

J. H. FOXWORTHY, attorney at law, came to Lincoln, April 3, 1873, and has practiced here ever since. For a short time he did some real estate business, but has entirely discontinued that. For one term he served as Police Judge of the city. He was born near Martinsville, Morgan Co., Ind., June 24, 1833, and resided in that county until he came to Nebraska. He engaged in the practice of law about 1857. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served a short time in that Company as Corporal, then in Company H, as Sergeant for a short time and was then appointed on the non-commissioned staff with rank of Orderly Sergeant. He served as such until the fall of 1864 and returned to Indiana, remaining there until he came to Lincoln. He was married first in Morgan County, Ind., to Mary Elizabeth Smith, a native of Jefferson County, Ky. She died in Lincoln, September 1, 1874, leaving four children, Emma C., Charles H., George Sherman and Lorena A. He was married to his present wife, Mrs Mary J. Nunn, a native of Peoria, Ill., in May, 1877, at Lincoln. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Lancaster Lodge No. 54, and Lincoln Chapter No. 6.

JACOB FRANKFORTER, foreman Godfrey's elevator, was born July 17, 1844, in Mahoning County, Ohio, where he was raised and educated, and after leaving school worked in a saw-mill until 1863, when he enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, Company F, then re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry, Company E, under Col. Miller, and participated in all the battles with his regiment and mustered out in September, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio, and shortly afterward went to Wood County, Ohio, and worked in a saw-mill, and in 1868 came west to Lancaster Co., Neb., and engaged in farming, homesteading eighty acres situated in Saltillo Precinct, for about eight years, when he came to Lincoln and worked for T. W. Lowrey for about one year, after which he engaged with Mr. Godfrey, and is now foreman and weigher at his elevator and lumber yard. He was married in 1866 to Rebecca Jane Jackson, who was born in Ohio. They have two children living—Archie and Albinus.

W. FULLER, locomotive engineer, B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska, was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., July 17, 1844. His parents moved to Canada about 1845, and from there to La Porte County, Ind., about 1859. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Twentieth Indiana Volunteers and was discharged about one year later on account of disability. He commenced his railroad life in 1863 as fireman on the M. C. R. R. Eighteen months later he engaged on the L. & A. R. R., and after a time returned to the M. C. R. R., with which company he remained until 1869 when he moved to Plattsmouth, Neb., and entered the service of the B. & M. R. R. He settled in Lincoln in the spring of 1873. He was married in Michigan City, Ind., November 8, 1863, to Miss Elizabeth Nugent. They have four children, Henry, Joseph H., Charles Edwin and Elizabeth. Mr. Fuller is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

LESTER H. FULLER, retired. Was born in Lenox, Berkshire Co., Mass., March 2, 1805. Was educated there and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, serving an apprenticeship. Was married in Richford, Tioga Co., N. Y., July 1, 1832, to Miss Beulah P. Brown of that county, and in 1834 removed with his wife to Ottawa, Ill., landing in Chicago while on route, May 24, 1834. The stage house at that time was a log house. After arriving in Ottawa he followed his trade until 1841. His wife died in 1836 and in 1838 was again married to Miss Harriet H. Gurley, and removed to Galesburg in 1841. Engaged there in the carriage and steel plow manufactory. In 1850 built the first steam flouring mill in Galesburg, the establishment costing some $12,000. Sold out about four years later and then engaged for a short time in sawmilling business. Then built another steam flouring mill for custom work which was afterwards destroyed by fire. In 1856 his second wife died, leaving three children, Louise, now Mrs. J. C. Stire, F. G., a practicing physician in Lincoln, Neb., and Hattie A., since deceased. In 1871 he removed to Lincoln, Neb., and built the first steam flouring mill in that city, which is now known as the Lowrey mill, and after running it a few years sold out and has since built and rebuilt several mills for other parties. Mr. F. has been a member of the Congregational Church for over fifty years.

CARL FUNKE, wholesale and retail crockery and glass ware. Established in 1880 by Mr. Funke. He carries a stock of from $15,000 to $18,000. He was born in Prussia, August 15, 1853. He came to the United States in 1865, locating in Peoria, Ill. From there he moved to Nebraska in 1869 and settled in Lincoln. From 1869 until present business was established, he engaged in the wholesale liquor business under the firm name of Funke Bros. He was married in Newark, Ohio, May 26, 1880, to Miss Lillie Moore, of that city. They have one child, Lillian Clara.

FRED FUNKE, wholesale dealer in wines and liquors, commenced business in September, 1874, and has continued it ever since. He now has a trade of $125,000 per annum, which is twice as much as he had at first. His sales are chiefly in the South Platte section of Nebraska. He was born in Germany, August 22, 1841, and came to America in 1850. Until he came to Nebraska he lived in Peoria, Ill., where he was engaged in butchering. He was married in Germany in the spring of 1860 to Rosa Urbaker, a native of Germany. They have six children, Hattie, Clara, Ernest, Martha, and two young sons. Mr. Funke is a member of the Board of Trade and Harmonia Society.

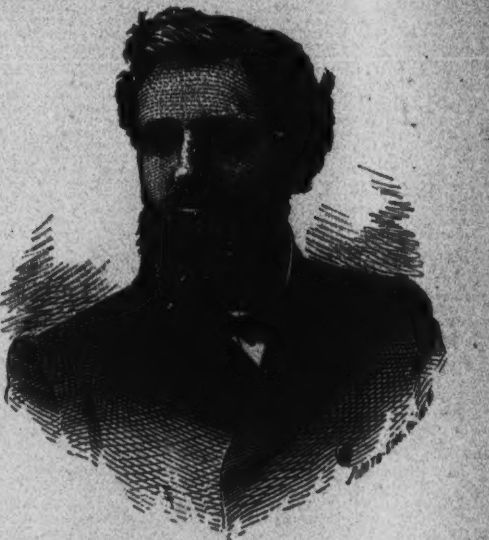
JOSEPH F. GOEKLE was born September 16, 1855, in Quincy, Ill., where he was raised and educated. In 1873 came to Crete, Neb., and was employed by L. P. Goekle and remained with him until September 18, 1876 and left him and went to Harvard, Neb., and was employed by T. J. Dowd and remained with him about two years. He then left for Wilber, Neb., and engaged in business for himself for about three years. Thence to Lincoln in 1878 and was employed by several business men and afterward worked for the B. & M. R. R. He was married in November, 1878, and is now living at Lincoln, Neb.

J. W. GEORGE, engineer, was born in Knox County, Ill., in 1854. He was at school in the same county for about five years, after which he went with his parents to Butler County, Nebraska, farming until the year 1875, when he went to Colorado for a short time, and from thence went to Pottawatomie County, Kan., and engaged with David Easton, as foreman of choppers in the timber, for about six months, and in 1876 he came to Lincoln and engaged with A. S. Godfrey, as foreman for one year; then with Mr. Wright, in his flax seed elevator, as foreman and engineer. He was married December, 1878, to Miss Katie Cummings, who was born in Illinois. They have one child, Lillie. Mrs. G. belongs to the Social Temple of Honor.

HENRY GERNER, fire insurance, represents the Home of New York, Hartford, of Hartford, Conn., Phœnix of New York, Union of Philadelphia, and Queen of London, England; is also State agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. Business was established in 1872, by Mr. G. He was born on board a ship, September 10, 1840, his parents at the time being on their way to England from the Baltic, his father being connected with a steamship company. About 1845 his parents settled in Copenhagen, Denmark, where the subject of this sketch attended school, but finished his education in England. He came to the United States about 1859, and settled in New York City, where he remained engaged in mercantile houses until about 1862, when he moved to Oshkosh, Wis., and engaged in the insurance business, in which he continued there until he removed to Lincoln, Neb., in 1872.

D. A. GILBERT, groceries and provisions, business established by Gilbert & Peck. Mr. G. has been alone about two years. Mr. Gilbert was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., May 23, 1830. In 1858 he moved to Bureau County, Ill., where he engaged in farming; from there he removed to Nebraska in 1872, locating in Lincoln, and engaged in the dairy business, in which he continued until the firm of G. & P. was formed. He was married in Saratoga County, N. Y., to Miss S. F. Coon, of Saratoga County. They have five children, James C., Charles H., Martin F., Carrie B. and Mattie F. Mr. G. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and of the Temple of Honor.

LEE P. GILLETTE, general agent of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, came to Nebraska City in May or June, 1857. Lived there until 1873. In June, 1861, he entered the First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, as First Lieutenant, Company D. He was appointed, December 1, 1863, as Inspector and Chief of Cavalry, and also Mustering Officer for Northeastern Arkansas, and served as such from December 25, 1863, until the summer of 1864. Late that summer, he took command of the post at Fort Kearney, where he remained over a year. May 30, 1865, he was appointed a member of the Board of Examiners, to determine the qualifications of officers to be appointed in the regular army. November 29, 1865, he received the appointment of Judge Advocate of General Court Martial at Fort Kearney, which court was dissolved December 12, 1865. In 1869, returned to Nebraska City. He was engaged in farming and in the insurance business until 1873, when he came to Lincoln and engaged in the implement business. He has charge of Southeastern Nebraska for the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, having been with them since 1877. He was born in Kingsville, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, April 21, 1832. Lived there until he came to Nebraska with his parents, George G. and Ann T. Gillette, both of whom died in Missouri recently. They were early settlers of Nebraska City. Mr. G. was married at Nebraska City, in 1858, to Juliette B. Barnum, a native of Fairfield County, Conn. They have three children, M. Kate, now Mrs. C. O. Bates of Beatrice; Annie L. and Paul B. Mr. G. is a prominent member of the A., F. & A. M.



S. B. Galey

HON. S. B. GALEY, attorney, came to Lincoln, in April, 1866, and engaged in work, such as he could find to do, until April 1867, when he was appointed County Clerk, to fill a vacancy. In the fall of 1867, he was elected to the same office. In 1869 he opened a law office and engaged in practice, having been admitted to the bar at Bedford, Iowa, in October, 1865. In the fall of 1870 he was elected a member of the Legislature. In the spring of 1871 he became connected with the A. & N. R. R., and when the road was built became attorney, which position he held until the consolidation with the B. & M. In 1876 he was Mayor of Lincoln. He was born at Allegheny City, Pa., September 30, 1844. When three years old his father moved to Wapello, Iowa, and a few years later S. B. went to Burlington, where he stayed until the spring of 1865. Then moved to Council Bluffs, and from there to Bedford, Iowa. In the fall of 1865 he came to Nebraska City, and taught school there until he came to Lincoln. He was married at Elkader, Clayton Co., Iowa, in October, 1875, to Ellen Carter, daughter of H. B. Carter, banker at that place. They have three sons, Henry C., Ernest B. and Clarence L. Mr. Galey is a member of I. O. O. F., and Knights of Pythias. He read law with the Hon. B. J. Hall, of Burlington, Iowa.

WILLIAM M. GILLESPIE, Constable, was born September 25, 1836, in Carroll County, Ohio, where he was raised and educated, and then went with his parents to Van Buren County, Iowa, and from there to Scotland County, Mo., teaching school in the winter, and in the fall of 1860 came to Nemaha County, Neb. In [illegible] he enlisted in Company C, First Regiment, Nebraska Volunteer Infantry. In [illegible] the regiment was reorganized and made a cavalry regiment, under Col. John M. Thayer. He participated in all the battles with his regiment, and was mustered out at Omaha in 1864; then returned home, and in 1866 he came to Brownsville, Neb., and acted as clerk for T. W. Tipton, who was then Assessor and formerly Chaplain of the First Nebraska Cavalry. In 1867 he returned to Van Buren County, Iowa, and engaged in general business. In 1868 he came to Lincoln, invested in real estate, and was elected as Deputy Sheriff, under Ex-Sheriff Hoagland, for about one year and a half, and is now serving his third term as Constable. He was married April 18, 1868, to Miss Llewellen Ingram, of Ottumwa, Iowa, and married in Scotland County, Mo.

GOODRICH BROTHERS, boots and shoes, firm composed of G. B. and W. H. Goodrich, the latter in charge of branch store in Kearney, Neb. The business was established in 1880, and they carry a stock of about $20,000 in both stores. G. B. Goodrich was born in Lorain County, Ohio, in 1850. His father was engaged in the tanning business there and in Ashtabula County, Ohio, the subject of this sketch being engaged with him. In 1880 he settled in Lincoln, Neb., stopping a few months in Iowa on the way out. He was married in DeKalb County, Ill., in August, 1876, to Miss Mary O. Olmstead, of DeKalb County. They have one child, Mary. Mr. G. is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Iowa.

W. H. GOODRICH, farmer and stock raiser, was born August 9, 1847, in Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he was raised, and availed himself of an academical course of studies up to the age of nineteen. He then taught a district school for one term, after which clerked at the dry goods business for about six years. In 1872 came to Nebraska, located at Lincoln and engaged at farming, purchasing 160 acres of land in Section 21, Township 10, Range 7, northeast, about three miles east of Lincoln, ninety acres of which is under cultivation, balance pasture and meadow. It averages about fifty bushels of corn to the acre. His stock consist of some seventy-five head of graded Short-horns and one pure bred Jersey bull, hogs of the Poland and China breed, carrying yearly some 100 head for breeding purposes and otherwise. He makes a specialty of making butter for shipping purposes. Improvements on farm consist of house, barns, sheds for stock and three large corn cribs. He was married the 18th of May, 1870, to Miss Ellen D. Comstock, of Oneida County, N. Y., has four children, Ross P., Walter, George E. and Nathan. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M. In 1865 was Town Clerk, Charlotte, N. Y., and Trustee and Road Overseer of the highway. In 1876 was elected Road Supervisor of District No. 2, Lancaster County, and is now School Moderator of District No. 87.

HARVEY S. GORDON, lumber merchant, came to Lincoln in October, 1874, and immediately engaged in the lumber business, representing the interests of Edwin E. Paine. He remained here until February, 1877, when he went to Fairmont, Neb., and ran a lumber yard there for C. N. Paine & Co., of Oshkosh, Wis., for two years. He returned to Lincoln in 1879. He was born in Sheffield, Berkshire Co., Mass., March 15, 1833 and lived there most of the time until he came to Nebraska. For several years he was engaged in the lumber and express business. In 1860 he was married at Sheffield, Mass., to Martha V. Rhoades, a native of that place. Mr. Gordon is a member of A., F. & A. M.

E. S. GORE, locomotive engineer, B. & M. R. R., in Nebraska, was born in Claiborne County, Miss., November 29, 1849. He moved to Missouri in 1867. He commenced his railroad life on the H. & St. J. R. R., in 1875. In 1879 he located in Lincoln, Neb. Has been with the B. & M. R. R. since they took control of the A. & N. R. R. Mr. Gore is a member of the K. of P., and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

F. A. GRAHAM, superintendent of farm at State Penitentiary. The department employs about forty men and eighty horses. The stock in addition consists of 300 head of cattle and 900 hogs. Mr. Graham is a son of Mrs. W. E. Gosper, of Lincoln, he was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., June 20, 1854, his parents moved to Illinois about 1865 and settled in Geneva. In 1871 he moved to Lincoln, Neb., attended school for a time and in 1878 engaged with W. H. B. Stout in present position.

ROBERT B. GRAHAM, County Treasurer, settled on Section 21, Township 12, Range 8, Lancaster County, and engaged in milling and farming, which he continued until the spring of 1881. In December, 1881, he sold his mill but still carries on his farm. He was a member of the Legislature in 1880-81, and was elected Treasurer in November, 1881. Mr. Graham enlisted in Company E, Sixty-seventh Illinois Infantry, May, 1861, and was discharged in November, 1862, on account of disability caused by typhoid fever. He located at St. Louis, where he engaged in the manufacture of army bread and continued at this until his establishment was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1864. He was married in St. Louis in 1868 to Mary E. Hilton, a native of that place. In 1869 he removed to Glenwood, Iowa, where he engaged in milling until he came to Nebraska. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He has four children, John L., Nellie G., Sarah J. and Olive. Mr. Graham was born in New York City May 17, 1842, and lived there until six years old, when he moved to St. Louis. In 1856 he went to Burlington, Iowa, and attended Burlington University. In 1861 he went to Chicago intending to attend school, but enlisted instead.

D. E. GREEN, book-keeper for Hoagland Bros., was born in Cherry Valley, Ashtabula County, Ohio, March 27, 1853. His parents moved to Stephenson County, Ill. in 1859, from there in 1874 they moved to Chrystal Lake, McHenry Co., Ill. In October, 1879, he settled in Lancaster County, Neb., and in August, 1880, took his present position. He was married in McHenry County, Ill., March 7, 1876, to Miss Henshaw, of that county. They have one child, Harold D. Mr. Green is a member of the A. F. & A. M. the T. of H., and the A. L. of H.

WILLIAM GREEN locomotive engineer, B. & M. R. R., in Nebraska, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., December 27, 1842. His parents moved from there to Illinois, then to Iowa, and finally settled in Missouri. The subject of this sketch enlisted in 1861, in Company A, Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out in 1865. He returned to Missouri and engaged in mercantile business and cabinet making until April, 1873, when he commenced his railroad life on the Q., M. & P. R. R. In October of same year he removed to Atchison, Kas., worked in a foundry for a time and in March, 1874, engaged in the service of the A. & N. R. R. Entered the B. & M. service when they took control of the A. & N. R. R. He was married in Sullivan County, Mo., April 1, 1866, to Miss S. A. Green, of Sullivan County, a native of Lagrange County, Ind., where she was born December 3, 1849. They have three children, Owen, Jennie, Charles. Mr. Green is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

ANTHONY D. GREGG, contractor, was born January 22, 1840, in Orange County, N. Y., and was at school in Washingtonville, N. Y., for about seven years, then went to Suffolk County, N. Y., farming for eleven years, then went to sea as a sailor for one year. In 1857, commenced working at his trade in Hoboken, N. J. In September, 1861, enlisted in the Sixty-fifth Regiment, State Volunteers, New York, Company G. Col. Cochran participated in seventeen battles with his regiment, viz: Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, White Oak Swamp, Turkey Bend, Malvern Hills, South Mountain, Antietam, Rappahannock, S. Bristow Station, Mine Run, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, first and second Chancellorsville, Wilderness and Spottsylvania, where he got wounded and disabled and was sent to the hospital on the 11th of May, and was discharged in September, 1864, and returned to Hoboken, remaining there for two years, and in 1866, went to Atchison, Kan., and from thence to Omaha, and in the summer of 1868, engaged with the U. P. R. R. Company, working on bridges until 1869, when he went to California, remained there for one year. In 1870, moved to Lincoln, and was for one year in partnership with Mr. Heffner, then went with D. Graham for the same time, and afterward went into business for himself. He was married in Sarpy County, April 17, 1871, to Miss Harriet A. Keene, who was born in Roxbury, Mass., and came with her parents, in 1857, to Omaha, Neb. They have four children living, Mary Emily, Freddie D., Johnnie K., and Annie H. He belongs to I. O. O. F., Capital Lodge No. 11, and was made a member in 1879. Belongs to G. A. R., Farragut Post No. 25, and has been a member for the last two years. Mrs. Gregg is a member of the Congregational Church.

JOHN S. GREGORY, attorney and real estate dealer, came to Lincoln in the summer of 1862, and located at the Salt Basin, one and one-half miles west of town, known on Government maps as Gregory's Basin. There he put up vats and machinery and manufactured three tons of salt a day during the summer for about four years, speculating meanwhile in real estate. His salt cost him about $12 per ton, and he sold it for about $40 to $60. After a while the price of salt went down so that it did not pay him to make it, and he discontinued the manufacture. He was the only settler here prior to 1863, and there were none in this precinct for nearly two years after he came. After stopping the manufacture of salt, he engaged in real estate operations. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, being the first lawyer in the county. He was the first member of the Territorial Legislature from Lancaster County; one of the first County Commissioners; first Prosecuting Attorney for the county, and the first Postmaster in the county, holding that office at the P. O. of Gregory's Basin, in 1864, the only one in the county until 1866. The compensation was $1 per month, including the cost of transporting the mail once a week to Saltillo, then in Clay County. He held the office until 1867. Mr. Gregory was born at Brattleboro, Vt., December 6, 1833, and lived there three years. Then his father, John S. Gregory, Sr., removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he lived most of the time until he came to Nebraska. He moved here in the summer of 1866, and now lives on Section 34, adjoining the city. He is a native of Brattleboro. John S., Jr., was married at Monroe, Mich., June, 1857, to E. Mary White, a native of Newport, Monroe Co., Mich. They have six children: George M.; Julia M.; William W. (the first white boy born in this precinct); David Austin; Emma L.; and Mabel G. Mr. Gregory is a member of the G. A. R.; he having enlisted in Company A, One Hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served from the spring of 1861, until December of the same year, when he was mustered out.

T. S. GRIGOR, proprietor Lincoln Tea Store, teas, coffees and spices. The business was established in 1879. Mr. Grigor was born in Elginshire, Scotland, removed to Canada, in 1855, and from there to the United States. In 1865, he settled in Chicago and engaged in selling teas in the city, a business he followed until 1878, he then removed to Nebraska, and settled in Lincoln, and a few months later opened the present business. Mr. G. is a member of the Congregational Church.

HENRY GRIMM, foreman of car repair shops, B. & M. R. R., Lincoln. Was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, January 3, 1839, and came to the United States in 1846, with his parents and settled in Baltimore, Md. He enlisted in 1861, in the Eighth Battalion, District of Columbia Volunteers, three months troops. He returned to Germany, where he engaged in cabinet making, a trade he had learned in Baltimore. In 1865, he returned to the United States. He was engaged in a cabinet shop at Martinsburg, W. Va., and at car building at Harrisburg, Pa., until 1876, when he removed to Nebraska, settled in Lancaster County and bought a farm on which he remained until he entered the service of the B. & M. R. R., in 1879. Was appointed to present position in 1881. He was married in Switzerland, August, 1864, to Miss Mary Suter. They have six children, Annie, Henry, Eliza, Lewis, Mary and Emma.

WILLIAM D. GULICK, bakery and groceries. Business established by Mr. Gulick's father in 1873. Carries a stock of about $2,000, employs five men, and runs two wagons. Mr. G. was born in Newark, N. J., February 17, 1857. When an infant his parents removed to Galesburg, Ill., where his father established a bakery. In 1873 they moved to Lincoln, Neb. The subject of this sketch was engaged in business in Texas about two years, then returned to Lincoln, and on his father's death, took the present business. He was married in Lincoln, May 16, 1878, to Miss Ida Alexander, of Lincoln. They have one child, Ray.

WILLIAM A. HACKNEY, Justice of the Peace and attorney, came to Nebraska in November, 1871, locating at Seward. After an eighteen months' residence there he went to Butler County. In the fall of 1878 he entered the State University, attending that institution for two years. In August, 1880, he began the study of law in the office of M. Montgomery & Son, continuing with them until he was elected J. P. in the fall of 1881. He was born near Zanesville, Ohio, July 17, 1853. In the fall of 1865 he came to Iowa, living in Cass County for a year and a half, and then in Pottawattamie County until he came he came to Nebraska. He was married at Lincoln, February 22, 1882, to Margaret Decker, a native of Ohio. Mr. H. is a member of the A., F & A. M., Blue Lodge. He was engaged in farming until the fall of 1876, then he began teaching school, which he continued in connection with his study at the university. Mr. H. owns a farm of 160 acres, situated on Section 33, Read Precinct, Butler Co., Neb.

JOHN HALEY, locomotive engineer of B. & M. R. R., was born in Upper Canada in July, 1852. He came to the United States about 1871, and located in Pittsburgh, Pa., and engaged in the locomotive department of the Alleghany Valley R. R. From there he removed to Kansas City, Mo., and engaged on the K. P. R. R. Entered the service of the B. & M. R. R. in 1881. He was married in Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, August 23, 1881, to Miss Lizzie McLaughlin, a native of Ireland. Mr. H. is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

E. HALLETT, jeweler. Business established in 1871 by Mr. Hallett. He employs two clerks, and carries a stock of about $12,000. Mr. H. was born on the Island of Nantucket, December 7, 1839. He moved to Milford about 1853, where he partially learned his business, finishing it in Providence. In 1860 he settled in Leavenworth, Kan., where he engaged in the jewelry business until 1871, in which year he settled in Lincoln, Neb. He was married at Ottumwa, Iowa, January 5, 1865, to Miss Martha J. Brown, of Ottumwa. They have three children, Fred Allen, Maggie Eugene and Hugh Brown.

T. P. HARDENBERGH, real estate and loan agent, came to Nebraska in April, 1868. For one summer he manufactured salt, and then commenced mercantile business. The next winter he sold out, and has since been in the real estate business. In 1877 he was appointed Deputy County Treasurer, and held that position four years. He was born at Hackensack, N. J., August 2, 1837. From the time he was two years old until he came to this State he lived in Jersey City, being employed as clerk and travelling salesman in New York City. He was married in Belvidere, Ill., in November, 1873, to Julia A. Randolph, a native of Illinois. They have three children, George K., Lewis R. and Gertrude V. D.

A. E. HARGREAVES, founder of the firm of Hargreaves Bros., commission merchants and wholesale dealers in fancy groceries, fruits, etc., was born in London, Eng., August 3, 1854. Came to America in 1873 and located at Lincoln. In July, 1874, he commenced with a capital of $25, dealing in a small way. He carried on the business successfully, and in 1881 he did a business of $200,000. January 1, 1882, the present firm of Hargreaves Bros. was formed. He was married in Lincoln, January 16, 1878, to Jennie W. Blair, a native of Manchester, Eng. They have two children, Martha Blanche and Clara Louise. Mr. H. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the K. of P.

WILLIAM HENRY HARGREAVES, of the firm of Hargreaves Bros., commission merchants and wholesale dealers in fancy groceries, fruits, etc., came to Nebraska in 1880, and engaged in business with his brother A. E. H., becoming a partner with him January 1, 1882. He was born in London, England, April 4, 1845, and came to America December 15, 1880. He was married at Leicester, England, September 16, 1875, to Harriet Fisher, a native of Melton, Mowbray, England. They have four children, William Henry, Alfred Ernest, John Walter and Alice Elizabeth. They lost one daughter, Sarah Elizabeth in infancy. He is a member of the Lincoln I. O. O. F., also of the English Manchester Unity of I. O. O. F.

WALTER BUNTIN HARGREAVES, of Hargreaves Bros., commission merchants and wholesale dealers in fancy groceries, fruits, etc., was born in London, England, in May, 1858, and came to Lincoln, Neb., in 1870. He was a student until 1873 and then was employed in the land department of the B. & M. R. R. Co., for five years, and since then he has been associated with his brother, A. E. Hargreaves. The firm employ seven men including the members of the firm.

M. B. HARRIS, proprietor Howard House, under present management about three years. House contains twenty-five rooms and will accommodate about forty guests. Mr. Harris was born in Geneva, N. Y., January 16, 1831. He moved to Detroit, Michigan, about 1852, and in 1862 moved from there to Fond du Lac County, Wis., and from there to Scott County, Iowa, kept a hotel in LeClaire, Scott County, about six years, and also for a time in Omro, Wis. Came to Nebraska in 1878 locating in Lincoln. He was married in Detroit, Michigan, September 1, 1853, to Miss Martha J. Johnson of Detroit, her father being one of the early settlers. Mr. H. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Chapter and Commandery of Lincoln, also of the A. O. of U. W.

W. A. HARRIS, proprietor Passenger and Baggage Transfer, business established in May, 1876. Mr. Harris was born in Surrey County, England, in June, 1835. He learned the trade of butcher, and followed the trade in London, some fifteen years. In 1866 he came to the United States, and settled in Rockford, Ill., where he remained only one year. In 1867 he settled in Otoe County, Nebraska, and engaged in farming and teaming, was also engaged in express business in Nebraska City. In 1876 he moved to Lincoln. He was married in London, England in 1864, to Miss Maria Ewins of that city. They have five children living, Nellie, Emma, Loretta, Fred and Frank. Mr. H. is a member of the Congregational Church.

J. H. HARLEY, drugs, books, etc., business established about 1873. Mr. H. had a partner for a short time when he first started. Carries a stock of about $10,000. Mr. H. was born in Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, June 10, 1848. In 1865 he settled in Geneseo, Ill., and one year later started in drug business. Removed to Nebraska in 1871, located in Lincoln where he was in the employ of Leighton & Brown wholesale druggists, up to the time present business was established. He was married in Geneseo, Illinois, June 10, 1871, to Miss Howell of Geneseo. They have four children, Henry, Dora, John, Laura. Mr. H. is a member of the Episcopal Church and also a member of the Union Club. Is now a member of the Board of Aldermen of Lincoln.

W. J. HARRIS, farmer and stock raiser, was born in 1832, in Butler County, Ohio, left school at the age of eighteen and went farming in Wisconsin and Indiana until the war broke out, and in 1861 he enlisted in the Thirteenth Indiana Infantry Company as private, and participated in all of the battles with his regiment, and in the winter of 1864 was sent to Florida, and from thence to Virginia, and was with Butler's expedition and was discharged in 1864 at Petersburgh, and in the spring of 1865 immigrated to Nebraska, and purchased a farm of 280 acres situated in Section 18 northeast, Town 10, Range 5, now all under cultivation with the exception of about five acres of timber. He is considered to be one of the best farmers in that section, with good buildings and all modern improvements. Was married in 1865 in Indiana, and has four children, Thomas, Lottie E., John R. and Anna Augusta. Belongs to Lincoln Lodge No. 19 as Master Mason, and to the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 11, Saline Encampment No. 4, also to the G. A. R., Farragut Post No. 25 as private. Was Precinct Assessor for ten years, and Register of voters from 1870 to 1880. When Mr. H. first located, the town was then known as Lancaster, and there were but few houses, and they scattered. He being one of the old pioneer settlers.

CHARLES S. HART, M. D., physician and surgeon, came to Lincoln in February, 1881. He was born at Marietta, Ohio, May 13, 1856, and graduated from Roanoke College in Virginia in 1875. He read medicine with his father, Dr. Benjamin F. Hart. Graduated from the Columbus Medical College in 1877. He commenced practice at Marietta in 1876, and continued there until he came to Nebraska. He was married at Marietta, June 3, 1879, to Julia L. Holdren, a native of Washington County, Ohio and reared at Marietta. They have one child, Arthur H. He is a member of the Ohio and Nebraska State, and Lincoln Medical Societies, and of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity. Assistant surgeon to the B. & M. R. Railroad in Nebraska and leased lines.

HASS & SCHERRER, meat market, established in 1874 by Hass & Zeh. The present firm was organized in 1876. George Scherrer of above firm was born in Germany, November 18, 1850, came to United States in 1862 with his parents and located in Waterloo, Ill. Learned his trade in St. Louis, and followed it various places previous to 1873, in which year he came to Nebraska, engaged in clerking until he entered present firm.

N. S. HARWOOD, attorney, came to Lincoln in February, 1871, and engaged in practice. Was a member of the firm of Tuttle & Harwood until 1875, and of Tuttle, Harwood & Ames until 1877; since then of the present firm of Harwood & Ames. He was private secretary of Gov. Garber for two years. He was born near Constantine, St. Joseph Co., Mich., and lived there until twelve years of age; then moved with his parents to Waterloo, Blackhawk Co., Iowa. He enlisted in the Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company G, August, 1861, as a private. Near the close of the war he was transferred to Company D, Forty-sixth Iowa, as First Lieutenant. Was mustered out in November, 1864. He graduated from the Albany Law School in 1870. Read law at Marshall, Mich., after leaving school, and commenced practice in Nebraska.

A. G. HASTINGS, Deputy United States Marshal, Lincoln, Neb., was born in Suffield, Hartford Co., Conn., January 29, 1832. In 1853 he moved West and located in Buchanan County, Iowa. Two years later he settled in Blackhawk County, where he followed his trade of carpenter and builder until 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He remained with his regiment until 1863, when he was transferred to Gen. Hurlbut's Staff in the regular army, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn., where he remained until mustered out in 1866. During this time he also had a command under Col. Eddy, Chief Quartermaster of that department. On leaving the army he returned to Iowa, and from there moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1869, where he followed his trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1871 he was appointed Town Marshal, and in the same year elected City Marshal; a position he retained until 1873, in which year he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal. He was married in Suffield, Conn., in 1853, to Miss Catharine Pease. Mrs. Hastings' family were old residents of that section, and connections of the famous Dr. Pease. Mr. Hastings is a lineal descendant of Warren Hastings. Mr. H. is a member of *Farragut* Post, G. A. R., at Lincoln. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. His record shows that he was admitted at Waterloo, Iowa, August 11, 1857; passed, March 11, 1858; raised to Master Mason, April 7, 1858; appointed Tiler, June 24, 1858; elected J. W., June 11, 1859. He demitted and joined Lincoln, No. 19, in 1870; elected W. M., 1871; J. G. W. of Grand Lodge in 1872; S. G. W. of ditto, in 1873; D. G. M. in 1874; G. M. in 1875. *Penn* Chapter. Took Chapter degrees in Tennessee, in 1865. Demitted to Lincoln, No. 6, at its organization in 1871; was elected H. P. in 1872. In the same year was R. E. G. S. of Grand Chapter; Grand King, in 1873; Deputy Grand H. P. in 1875, and Grand H. P. in 1879. Took Commandery degrees in Lincoln in 1871. Has held all the chairs in the Commandery but that of Eminent Commander. Was elected S. G. W. of the Grand Commandery in 1879. Was appointed 1st T. I. L. L. of Lincoln Council No. 4. Mr. Hastings is a member of the Baptist Church. Has been superintendent of the Sunday-school a number of years.

HIRAM D. HATHAWAY, business manager *Nebraska State Journal*; came to Nebraska in May, 1858, and immediately took a contract to run the mechanical work on the Wyoming *Telescope* for one year. He then worked as a journeyman printer at Nebraska City until 1865, when he went to Plattsmouth and established the *Nebraska Herald*. This he conducted successfully until March, 1879; coming to Lincoln in that year and buying a half interest in the *State Journal*. While at Plattsmouth he was elected a member of the first State Legislature, and was a member of the Senate when that body first met at Lincoln. Mr. Hathaway was born at Johnston, Trumbull Co., Ohio, October 20, 1835. That was his home until 1852, when he came to Kanesville (now Council Bluffs), Iowa. Remained there one year, going thence to California. There he was employed at mining, lumbering, farming, etc., until 1858. He was married at Nebraska City, August 1, 1860, to Anna Lauer, a native of New York City. They have four children: Fred H., Frank L., Lillie E. and Ralph H. They lost one son, Charles, who died November 3, 1881, aged about twenty-one years. Mr. Hathaway is a member of A., F. & A. M., Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

ROBERT C. HAZLETT, bookkeeper for Raymond Bros. & Co., was born in 1835, at Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was raised and educated; then went to bookkeeping in Allegheny City and Pittsburgh till the war broke out, and in 1861 assisted to recruit battery of artillery known as Battery C, of the Pennsylvania Independent Light Artillery. He was mustered in as Quartermaster Sergeant, then as Second Lieutenant, and afterward as First Lieutenant, and holds brevets of Major and Captain. During the time of active service was mustered out, and discharged in February, 1865, at Washington City. After the war he entered into business for himself in Pittsburgh, Pa.; sold out and in the spring of 1878 came to Lincoln and purchased a farm of eighty acres of the B. & M. R. R. Co., situated on Section 11, Town 9, Range 5 east, which he has improved and put under cultivation. Remained on the same for about two years, then came into the city and engaged with Raymond Bros. & Co. as bookkeeper. Was married in October, 1865, to Miss Mary Lee Bartruff, of Washington, D. C. They have four children: Marcus Bartruff, Grace, Maud and Howard. His sons are both working on the farm. The family are all members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the G. A. R., having been an active member for the last fourteen years, and participated in annual decorations up to the present time, and worked through all the Post commands, and was Vice-Commander Department of Pennsylvania, and since coming here has assisted to organize *Farragut Post*, No. 25, Department of Nebraska, September 8, 1879. He is a charter member and Quartermaster.

DR. J. T. MAY, assistant physician State Hospital for the Insane, was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., August 3, 1849. His parents moved from there to Otsego County, N. Y. He received his preparatory education in the public schools. In 1870, he entered Cornell University, and graduated in 1874, with a degree of B. S. He then entered the medical department of the University of New York, and graduated in 1878, with a degree of M. D. He returned to Otsego County, and in the same year removed to Nebraska. Settled in Falls City, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In July, 1879, he moved to Lincoln, and took his present position. Dr. H. is a member of the Nebraska State Medical Society, and of the Lincoln Medical Society.

H. W. HEBBARD, foreman news department *Nebraska State Journal*, was born in Galesburg, Ill., December 20, 1858. In 1871, he went to Aledo, Ill., where he completed his education, and commenced to learn printing. In 1879, he moved to Nebraska; settled in Lincoln, and became connected with the *Journal*, as compositor. Was appointed to present position in 1881.

JESSE W. HEDGES, proprietor Capital Foundry, was born in 1837, in Orange County, N. Y., and was educated at the same place, and after leaving school, in the year 1853, went to work in a foundry for about three years, and then engaged in business at Chester, N. Y., until 1856, when he went to Burlington, Iowa, and acted as manager for the Hawkeye Foundry, and in June, 1857, went to Galesburg, Ill., in the foundry business until 1864, then to Kewanee, Henry Co., Ill., and purchased an interest in a foundry there, and in 1865, returned to Burlington, and took charge again of the Hawkeye Foundry, until 1871, when he bought an interest in joint stock company of Burlington Iron Works, and in 1873, came to Lincoln, and established himself in business, and was proprietor of the Lincoln Iron Works, which were burnt down in June, 1880, without any insurance, and in 1881, commenced business again, and is now proprietor of the Capital Foundry. Was married to Miss D. Hulse, of Bloomingrove, N. Y., in 1855, and have six children living—Clarence, Charles, Emma, Hattie, Harry, Bessie, and one deceased. Belongs to Iowa Lodge, No. 1, as Master Mason; also to the Temple of Honor, Lincoln Lodge No. 1, as Financial Recorder and Past Worthy Chief Templar; also, to the Social Temple of Honor, as Past Brother Presiding Templar. His wife is also a member of the same lodge. His family are all members of the Episcopalian Church.

H. HERPOLSHEIMER wholesale and retail dry goods and notions. Business established in 1880, by Mr. H. He carries a stock of about $20,000; employs twelve clerks, and does the leading business in Lincoln. He was born in Prussia, November 28, 1844. He came to the United States in 1849, with his parents, and located in New Carlisle, Ind. From there the subject of this sketch moved to Buchanan, Mich., where he learned his business. He then removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he carried on a very successful business for a number of years. From there he removed to Nebraska, in 1880, and opened the present business. He was married in Ann Arbor, Mich., June 19, 1873, to Miss Krause, of Ann Arbor. They have had six children—Hattie, Ida, Albert and Alfred, twins. Oscar, who died in May, 1880, at the age of seven months and twenty days, and Walter, who died May, 1882, at the age of nine months and twenty days. Mr. H. is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

W. B. HICKOK & CO., groceries and provisions, business established in 1881. Firm composed of W. B. and H. Hickok. W. B. Hickok was born in Greene County, N. Y., October 23, 1857. Educated there, and in 1878 removed to Nebraska, locating in Lincoln, engaged in clerking until he formed present firm. H. Hickok, of above firm, was born in Greene County, N. Y., June 12, 1864. Lived in different parts of New York State, previous to 1878, he then came to Nebraska, and located in Lincoln.

MARTIN HILTNER, contractor and builder, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., in 1840, and remained there till the war broke out, and in 1862 enlisted in the One Hundred Day Volunteers, and in 1863, enlisted in the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, Company F, as private, and participated in all of the principal battles with his regiment, viz.: Petersburgh, Richmond, Fort Stedman, etc., and at the battle of Spottsylvania, was slightly wounded, but still took part in all engagements and was mustered out in 1865, at Alexander, Va., and from there went into the oil regions of Pennsylvania; remained there a short time, thence to Indianapolis, and other towns, and in the fall of 1867, came to Omaha, and opened up business as contractor and builder until 1869, when he married a Miss Martha Ann Jakes, who was born in Birmingham, England. Have five children living—Martha Ellen, Robert S., Martin Edward, Mary E., and Walter G. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Good Templars; also, member of the G. A. R., Farragut Post 25, for the last two years, and member of the Baptist Church. Mr. H. is considered to be one of the prominent contractors here, having contracted for and built some of the principal buildings, both private and otherwise, viz.: Clarke & Brown's, Putnam House, block of buildings known formerly as the Cody Block, the old post office, Layton & Brown's, and all the buildings on the River Side Farm, and now carries on a business of some $20,000 to $35,000 per annum.

C. E. HINE, farmer, was born July 6, 1837, in Ontario, N. Y. He was raised and educated in Michigan, where he remained until the age of twenty-one. Then went to Walworth County, Wis., and engaged with a Mr. George Esterly, in a reaper factory, and afterward engaged in farming in Rock County. In 1861, enlisted in Company G, of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry (which regiment carried the live eagle), as private, under Captain W. B. Britton and Col. R. C. Murphy, at the battle of Corinth, lost his right arm and was sent to Jefferson barracks, Mo., and was discharged in 1862, at St. Louis, and from there went to Erie County, Pa., remained there for three years, in business, returned to Genesee County, Mich., and engaged in farming for about four years, then went to Mower County, Minn., and in 1870 came to York, Neb., and took a homestead of 160 acres, and from thence to Lincoln. In 1871, was elected doorkeeper of the Senate, which position he has held ever since, being re-elected each term. Was married in 1868, to Miss F. Wilcox of Ontario, Canada, and has four children, Sidney, Ida, Grace and Lulu May. Belongs to the G. A. R., Farragut Post No. 25.

HENRY V. HOAGLAND, lumber merchant, came to Kearney, Neb., in [illegible] where he was in the hotel business two years. Then farmed in Phelps County until the fall of 1877, when he came to Lincoln. He was Deputy Sheriff in 1878-79. He was born in Somerville, Somerset Co., N. J., November 2, 1842. When fourteen years old his parents moved to Bunker Hill, Macoupin Co., Ill. Lived there until 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out as Lieutenant. He returned to Illinois, and afterward went to Chicago, where he attended Eastman's Business College. He was married at Bunker Hill, in February, 1867, to Marietta Randolph, a native of Somerset County, N. J. They have three children: Frank V., Evelyn and Albert LeRoy. Mr. Hoagland is a member of the G. A. R. and L. of H.

JOSEPH S. HOAGLAND, lumber merchant, came to Lincoln, in April, [illegible] and was engaged as a clerk in a store for a few months, then served at his trade until April, 1873, when he was appointed Deputy Sheriff. This position he held until 1877, when he was elected Sheriff, holding that place until January, 1880. In February, 1880, he engaged with his brother Henry in the lumber business. He was born in New York City, February 10, 1847. When one year of age his parents removed to Somerville, N. J., and lived there until 1856. He then came to Bunker Hill, Ill., he lived there until he entered the army, February 10, 1865, and was mustered out in October, 1865. He then returned to Illinois, and located at Virden, in the spring of 1867. He engaged in farming until he came to Nebraska. He was married at Ridgeley, Madison Co., Ill., December 29, 1869, to Maria L. Waples, a native of that place. They have three children; Walter, Arthur and Eugene. Mr. Hoagland is a member of I. O. O. F., Subordinate Lodge and Encampment, and of Temple of Honor.

F. R. HOGE, engineer B. & M. R. R., was born in Elizabeth City, Henry Co., Ind., August 30, 1853. His parents moved to Missouri, when he was an infant, and from there to Albia, Monroe Co., Iowa, where the subject of this sketch was raised. In 1874, he moved to Nebraska, locating in Kearney, and entered the service of the B. & M. R. R. Has had charge of an engine since 1879. He was married in Albia, Iowa, February 27, 1878, to Miss Ida Stout of Albia. They have two children: William and Clarence. Mr. H. is a member of the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers."

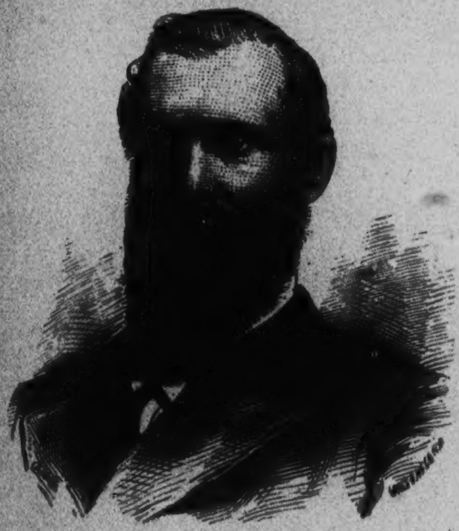
S. E. HOGE, locomotive engineer, B. & M. R. R., in Nebraska. Was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, May 23, 1852. His parents moved to Indiana, and from there to Tipton, Moniteau Co., Mo. He commenced with the B. & M. R. R. in [illegible] and has since been in their employ, with the exception of about six months, during which time he was in the service of the U. P. R. R. Has had charge of an engine about seven years. He was married in Albia, Monroe Co., Iowa, October 30, 1871, to Miss Lizzie Potts of Albia. They have three children: Lawrence Curtis, Lewis Bertie and Lennie. Mr. H. is a member of the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers."

L. K. HOLMES, brick manufacturer, business established by Mr. H. in 1870. The yearly output has been about 800,000 to 2,000,000, previous to the present year some portions of his yard has been rented, but this year he controls the entire property and the product will be equal to the demand, up to 5,000,000. He employs at present forty to fifty men. Mr. H. was born near Utica, N. Y., September 12, 1836. He graduated from Hamilton College, in 1856, he then visited Kansas, and took an active part with the Free State men in the struggle between freedom and slavery. He was private secretary to Albert D. Richardson for some time, who was the author of Beyond the Mississippi, and correspondent of the New York Tribune, returning to New York, in the spring of 1861. Immediately on the breaking out of the Rebellion he went to Washington and offered his services to the Government, and was attached to the Quartermaster's Department, and was appointed Superintendent of one of the Government Corrals until 1864, at his request for more active service, he was detailed to the army of the James, at Bermuda Hundred as chief stevedore on the fall of Richmond, Va., he was immediately appointed to the same position at Richmond, which position he filled until the fall of 1866, when he resigned and returned to New York, in 1869, he removed to Lincoln, Neb., where he has remained since and done his full share in building up the city, having heavy investments in real estate in the city. He was married in Chicago, March 4, 1874, to Miss Anna T. Haviland of that city, who died in April, 1879, leaving two children, Albert G. E. and Ruby H. He was married again at Chicago, April 23, 1880, to Miss Anna Baker of Kingston, Canada. Mr. H. in religion is Orthodox, he belongs to the Masonic fraternity, both Blue Lodge and Chapter, at Richmond, Va., is also a member of the K. of P. and K. of H. of Lincoln Neb.

W. W. HOLMES, real estate dealer, came to Nebraska in March 1869 and has been engaged in his present business since he came here. He has just erected an extensive building for business purposes on Eleventh street between O and N, comprising the city block, corner Eleventh and N streets, and two buildings farther north. He has also put up four residences. He was born at Mechanicsville, Saratoga Co., N. Y., where he lived until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Springfield, Ill., in October, 1872, to Emma H. Hoagland, a native of Cass County, Ill. They have one child, George W.

AUGUST HOPPE, retail liquor dealer, was born February 11, 1844, near Berlin, Germany, where he was raised and partially educated. In 1865 emigrated to New York and from thence went to Chicago and was employed in a hardware establishment, on State street, in general work for about two years and a half, and July 14, 1868, came to Nebraska and engaged in the same business with Reinburg & Jones for about four years. In 1872 came to Lincoln. Worked as a clerk in a store and March 12, 1873, established a business of foreign and domestic wines, liquors and cigars. Controls more than one half of the German trade in that line. Was married July 1, 1873, to a Miss Alvina Wenzel, of Germany, and who died November 5, 1879, here, leaving two children, Freddie and Henry. Was married again July 2, 1881, to Miss L. Wundricks, of Germany, and has one child by her—Willy. Belongs to the Harmonic Society. Also to the German Saenger Corps and is a member of the I. O. O. F., German Lodge No. 67. Mr. Hoppe's three brothers are all enterprising young men and each carries on a business in this State.

GEORGE E. HOWARD, professor of history, Nebraska State University. Is a native of Saratoga County, N. Y., where he was born October 1, 1849. His parents were natives of Washington County, N. Y. In 1851 they removed to Crawford County, Ohio, and returned to New York State in 1863, remaining for two years in Onondaga County, and from there removed to Whiteside County, Ill. From there they removed to Nebraska in 1868 and settled in Gage County, where they still live, engaged in agriculture. The subject of this sketch was engaged in independat labor from about 1863. He settled in Nebraska in the fall of 1867 but returned to Missouri to spend the winter. His preparatory education was obtained in various public schools of the State of Ohio, of New York, and Mount Carroll high school, Illinois. In January, 1869, entered the Normal School of Nebraska, and graduated in the year 1870 in the first class. During the five terms of his attendance at the Normal, J. M. McKenzie was principal. In September Professor Howard organized a private school in Tecumseh, Johnson County, which was sustained with success for six months. Had thirty-five students, mostly teachers from the county, in attendance. In the spring of 1871 he took charge of the Tecumseh public schools. First graded them in two departments. Miss Angie McKee was his assistant. In the autumn of 1871 he engaged in teaching at Atchison County, Mo. Taught ten months and in September, 1872, entered the University in Lincoln, Neb. At the same time he obtained a position as clerk for J. M. McKensie, then State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He conducted the official correspondence and had general management of the office work. He graduated from the University in June, 1876, with A. B. degree. In October of the same year he went to Europe and studied in Munich and Paris for two years, in vacations traveling in Italy, Switzerland, Austria and Holland, chiefly for the purpose of supplementing historic studies. He returned to the United States and in January, 1879, was appointed tutor in the department of History and English Literature at the State University of Nebraska. In the spring of 1879 was given the degree of A. M. by Alma Mater. In 1880 appointed to the professorship of History and English Literature. In June, 1881, was elected Professor of History, a chair of English Literature having been created for Prof. George E. Woodberry. He was married in Lincoln in January, 1880, to Miss Alice M. Frost, a member of his class in the University in 1876. Mrs. Howard's parents are natives of New York State. The Professor has a sister and a brother living with his parents and has one sister married and living in Republican City, Neb.



W. G. Houtz

W. G. HOUTZ, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born October 12, 1830, in Lebanon County, Pa., and was raised in Dauphin County and during his early years had the advantages of the common schools of the State and in 1851 he went to Philadelphia and took a regular course in the College of Medicine and graduated in 1853, after which he attended the Lying-in Hospital there for about six months and from thence went to St. Thomas, Dauphin Co., Pa., and remained there for about two years, practicing his profession, after which he went to Troy Grove, La Salle Co., Ill., and remained there for twenty-five years in the practice of his profession. Owing to ill health gave up his profession and took a tour through the Indian Territory. Then returned to Illinois and in 1880 came to Lincoln, where he now resides. Was married in 1865 to Miss Chaddock, of Illinois. Has two children by his former wife, Mary C., and Susan.

D. B. HOWARD, contractor and builder, who was born in Vermillion County, Ind., in 1845, and up to the age of sixteen was farming with his parents in Douglas County, Ill., and in 1863 enlisted as private in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Company E, under Col. Brackett, and participated in the principal battles and several skirmishes and mustered out in 1865, in Alabama, and discharged November 18, 1865, Springfield, Ill. He then went to Bond County, Ill., and engaged in the sawmill business for about two years, then engaged in farming for about four years in Douglas County, Ill., and afterward bought a carriage manufactory at Newman, same county, and at the expiration of one year sold out, and in 1872 came to Nebraska and located here, and opened up business as contractor and builder, having built several of the principal private dwellings here. He was married in 1868, to Miss S. W. Huff, in Illinois, who was born in 1844, in Coshocton County, Ohio, has two children living, Jennie Evelyn and Leonora. He belongs to Lancaster Lodge No. 54, and been a Mason for last four years, also to the Temple of Honor as Past Worthy Chief for five years, and Order of the Eastern Star, Chapter No. 8, and Social Temple of Honor. His wife is also member of Order of Eastern Star, also both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. S. HOWARD, was born January 26, 1840, Carroll County, Ohio, where he was raised and educated and in 1858 went to Wisconsin and engaged in lettering headstones for about four or five years and from thence moved to New York, continuing in the same business. In 1863 enlisted in the Forty-fifth New York Infantry, Company A, under Gen. Joe Hooker, participating in all the battles with his regiment and in October, 1865, mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and discharged at New York City. Then came West in 1866 to Omaha and was engaged by the U. P. R. R. Co., as fireman at their saw mills, as well as laying track and working on section, for about three years. Then worked at the brick business for about one season, then for the B. & M. R. R. Co., and in 1864 came to Lincoln and worked for Hull & Bonds, Cropsy's Mills, and Keyes & Bullock and in 1879 was made special policeman. In February, 1881, was appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council as driver to the Fire Department. He was married in April, 1877, at Roca, to Miss Anna McKinnon, who was born in Wisconsin and has one child living, Annetta. Is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Farragut Post No. 25.

T. F. HUDSON, farmer and stock raiser, was born February 10, 1835, in Jefferson County, Ind. At an early age left that State and went with his parents to Greene County, Ill., where he was educated. In 1859 went to Allen County, Kas., and engaged in farming about one year. Then in the year 1861 came to Nebraska City and engaged again in farming for two years, and in 1863 came to Lincoln and homesteaded 160 acres, situated south of Lincoln on Salt Creek, in Section 35, Town 10, Range 6, which he improved and put under cultivation, and then engaged in the dairy business, having a herd of some sixty head of graded milch cows and was then the largest dairy business in the county. He carried on the same for about nine years. His improvements on the farm at first consisted of sheds made out of poles and covered with straw, and dwelling house a common log house which still remains on the same old spot. Through close attention to business has been able to build a large barn for his stock of modern style, at a cost of $2,500, with a capacity of holding forty head of cattle and twenty-five head of horses, and is considered to be one of the best in the county. At the time he located his farm his closest neighbor was at a distance of fifteen miles. He was married to a Mrs. Lucinda Dailey, whose maiden name was Miss L. Bride, of Wheeling, W. Va., and was raised and educated in Ohio. They have three children, Nanny, now Mrs. M. R. Davey, John, guard at the penitentiary, and Samuel married and farming in Seward County, of this State. Mr. Hudson is a member of the I. O. O. F., Capitol Lodge No. 11, was elected Constable in 1865 for Lancaster Precinct by a large majority. Mrs. Hudson was one of those who voluntarily gave forty acres of land and four lots in the city in order that the capitol should be moved here. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID W. HUFF, came to Lincoln in the fall of 1870, and was employed as a clerk in the mercantile business for eight years. He was then in the agricultural implement business until April, 1881, when he became associated with J. F. Lansing, attending to the land business of his office. Mr. Huff was born near Cassopolis, Cass Co., Mich., March 9, 1832. He lived there until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Michigan September 30, 1856, to Mary J. Beeson, a native of Cass County, Mich. They have two children, Ida B. and Herbert W. Mr. Huff was a recruiting officer for three years while living in Michigan.

WILLIAM B. HUGHES, brick contractor and builder, was born May 10, 1848, in Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., and was raised and educated at the same place, and was apprenticed for about four years in Port Henry, Essex Co., N. Y., to the mason business. In 1874 commenced contracting and built the brick machine shop for the Port Henry Iron Ore Co., also at Minerville, a brick machine shop, hoisting works, and smoke stack of 100 feet and several other buildings, mostly all of three stories in height, and in the fall of 1876 came to Crete, Neb., and engaged in the same business contracting for and building several private residences, amongst which was the two-story brick residence of Mr. S. F. Foss, president of State Bank, also Mr. Niers, the brewer's and a three-story flour and grist mill for Mr. J. Johnson. Then came to Lincoln and in August, 1880, sub-contracted from Mr. J. Lanham, the brick work for the B. & M. round house, and from Mr. Potwin the brick work for the Odd Fellows' Hall, and previous to and since that time contracted for and built several residences of brick, such as the City block, etc., and L. K. Holmes' two-story brick residence. He was married April 19, 1876, to Miss M. A. Hogan, of Clinton County, N. Y. Had four children, two deceased and two now living, William and Edward. Family are members of the Catholic Church.

HON. D. G. HULL, Master in Chancery of United States Court, was born in Binghamton, N. Y., January 9, 1843. Graduated from Madison High School in 1861 and then entered upon study under Alexander Hyde, at Hyde Park, preparatory to entering Yale College. The breaking out of the war changed his plans. In 1862 he enlisted in the United States Navy and was mustered out in 1865. The first two years he was "before the mast," the balance of the time in official positions. He returned to Binghamton and was admitted to the bar in 1865. In the fall of 1865 he removed to Atchinson, Kas., and was elected Engrossing Clerk of the House during winter 1865-66. He then returned to New York City and from there moved to Nebraska in 1869, locating in Lincoln, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. Is now admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1878 he was appointed Master in Chancery by Judges Dillon and Dundy. He was married in Binghamton, N. Y., in 1869, to Miss Jennie Conkling, eldest daughter of M. Conkling, of that city, an old resident of that section. Mr. and Mrs. Hull have one child, Maggie Edith. Mr. Hull is P. C. and D. G. D., of the K. of P., P. D. of the K. of H., P. R. and D. G. R. of the Royal Arcanum. Is also a member of Farragut Post G. A. R. Mr. Hull is secretary of the State Bar Association, a position he has held since its organization in 1876.

ALBERT J. HYATT, Captain of police force, was born August, 1844, in Monroe County, N. Y., where he was raised, and educated at Rochester, N. Y. Then went to Pennsylvania, speculating in the oil regions, and from thence to Montana, mining, and in 1868, returned to Pennsylvania, and engaged in business; and in 1870, went to Rochester and engaged in farming. In 1872 he came to Lincoln, and shortly after his arrival engaged in well digging, and dug and completed the artesian well (to the depth of 1,000 feet), which is situated in the post office square, in this city; and in 1878, was appointed by Mayor Galy as Captain to the police force here, which position he still holds. He was married in March, 1871, to Miss Mary A. Crane, of Rochester, N. Y. He has four children, Etna Libbie, Percy, Clarence and Frank E. All are members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. J. IMHOFF, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, the original building then known as the Douglas House, was bought by Mr. Imhoff in November, 1872. It then had forty-four feet front; additions were made in 1873, 1876 and in 1880. The building is now 150x108½ feet, 3 stories high, and contains 135 rooms, and can accommodate from 200 to 300 guests. J. J. I. was born in Somerset County, Pa., May 8, 1835. He learned the trade of carpenter in his native State. In 1854 he moved to Champaign County, Ill., where he engaged in building. In 1856 he moved to Nebraska, and settled in Omadi, Dakota Co., following the same business. In 1858 he moved to Nebraska City, engaging in mercantile business, in which he continued until he moved to Lincoln in 1872. He was married in Nebraska City, November 5, 1862, to Miss Mary E. Rector. They have four children, Charles Hudson, Joseph Hiloss, Ono May, Hattie Josephine. Mr. I. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, also of the Knights of Honor, and of the Temple of Honor, and Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN JACOBS, foreman of machine shop, Seaton & Lee, was born in Germany, in 1860, and came to America with his parents. Settled in Atchison, Kan., where he was at school some fourteen years, after which he went to work in a sash factory for A. D. Bradish, and remained in his employ for about three years. Then engaged as machinist with Seaton & Lee, in their foundry in Atchison, for about five years, and in 1881 came to Lincoln and was made foreman of their machine shop here. Is a member of the Lutheran Church.

W. A. JOHNSTON, manager at Lincoln, of the Consolidated Tank Line Company, dealers in oils. The business was established in 1874 as the Nebraska Tank Line Company. The present firm was established in 1878. Their headquarters are at Cincinnati, Ohio, and they have branch houses all over the United States. They receive here in tanks and barrels, and distribute from 4,000 to 5,000 of refined carbon oils yearly. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 10, 1851. He came to Nebraska in 1872, locating in Lincoln. In 1876 he became connected with the Oil Company, and was appointed to present position in October, 1881. He was married in Lincoln, October 1, 1879, to Miss Carrie Swan, of Lincoln. They have one child, Clara.

J. C. JOHNSTON, Attorney at Law, and Justice of the Peace, came to Lincoln April, 1876, and has engaged in practice most of the time since, having taught school a short time at first. He has been Justice of the Peace since January, 1880. He was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., August 31, 1855. When about five years old, his parents moved to Whiteside County, Ill., where he lived until he came to Nebraska. He attended school at Mount Carroll for four years, and graduated from the Illinois Industrial College, at Champaign, Ill. He was married at Lincoln, February, 18, 1877, to Mary M. Theadore, a native of Orleans County, N. Y. They have two children, Laurence T. and Clara M. Mr. Johnston is a member of the Equitable Association and Aid Union. He practices in both English and German, speaking the latter language quite as fluently as the former.

J. N. T. JONES, general store. Present business was established in July, 1880. Mr. J. carries a stock of about $9,000 to $10,000. Has three clerks constantly employed, the force being doubled in busy seasons. Mr. Jones was born in Simpson County, Ky., February 27, 1846. He received his education in McLean County, Ill., where he made his home from 1854 until he came to Nebraska, in 1869. He settled in Lincoln, and in 1871 formed a partnership with Fred Schmidt, selling out his interest in 1876. During 1878 and 1879, he was for a few months, in partnership with Farren England. Then sold out his interest to Mr. England. He was married in Springfield, Ill., June 10, 1868, to Miss White, of Illinois. Mr. J. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

PROF. W. W. W. JONES, State Superintendent of Schools, came to Nebraska City in August, 1868, and taught there as principal of the High School six years. In 1874, he came to Lincoln as Superintendent of the city schools, and was principal of the High School, and was elected State Superintendent in November, 1880. He was born at Jacksonville, Ill., December 8, 1842, and removed early in life to Woodford County, Ill. After his mother died he lived with a sister in Missouri for ten years, and then returned to Illinois, and completed his studies. He was educated at Eureka College, Eureka, Ill., graduating in 1866. He taught two years in Illinois, prior to coming to Nebraska. He served in the One Hundreth and Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company C, for about six months, commencing in May, 1864. He was married in Nebraska City, December 28, 1871, to Annie E. Cinnamond, a native of St. Louis, Mo. She came to Nebraska in 1859. Her father died at Lincoln, and her mother now lives in Denver, Colo. Prof. Jones has two children, Janvier Woodward and Edith Laura. The Professor is a son of Rev. John T. Jones, Eureka, Ill. His mother died in Jacksonville. Both were natives of Pennsylvania, Pennypack, near Philadelphia, being his father's birth place.

JOHN SIGVALDSEN JOBSTEAD, Sexton Wyuka Cemetery, Lincoln, Neb., was born at Gebueland Stavangers Amt, Norway, on the 26th day of April, 1845, where he was raised and educated, and on May 11, 1860, came to America, and went to Illinois, and engaged in farming, and on the 22d of October, 1862, enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry, Company E, under Col. Hotchkiss, and participated in all the battles with his regiment. Was mustered out June 22, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. Then returned to Illinois, and engaged again in farming, and in May, 1870, came to Saline County, Neb., and there purchased 160 acres of land, and engaged in stock raising and general farming. In June, 1876, came to Lincoln, Neb., and in January, 1877, took charge of the cemetery which comprises some eighty acres, of which forty is enclosed, and since he has had it under his charge, has laid it out in a very artistic manner. He was married July 6, 1869, to Miss Ellen Omonson, of Earlville, Ill. They have three children—Ella S. J., Alice M., and Irena P.

B. C. KEELER, proprietor livery feed and sale stable, was born in Fayette County, Pa., March 2, 1842, and at an early age went with his parents to Greene County, Ohio, where he availed himself of an education, as he best could, and at the age of eighteen he left there and went into Illinois, and there engaged principally in farming, and from thence went to Johnson County, Iowa, and followed the occupation of breaking and threshing until the year 1878, in which year he came to Nebraska, and located at Lincoln, and established himself in the livery business, commencing on a small scale, and with close attention to business, and by fair dealing, now enjoys and commands a large trade from the city and surrounding country. On January 27, 1869, was married to Miss Mary E. Craig, of Johnson County, Iowa, who died on December 27, of the same year, leaving one daughter—Mary E., and in December 31, 1872, was married to Miss Emma F. Dushuttle, who was born at Lynn, Essex Co., Mass., and went to Cass County, Iowa, with her sister, and there was married to Mr. Keeler. They have now three children—Nora Lee, Pearlie Lewis and Gracie Bell, who are at school.

WILLIAM R. KELLY, attorney at law, came to Lincoln in 1879, and has been associated with C. C. Burr since January 1, 1880. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, near Uniontown, January 26, 1849. That was his home until 1856, when he moved to Clinton, De Witt Co., Ill. He lived there until he came to Lincoln. He enlisted in Company E, Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in March, 1864, and served till July 16, 1865, when he was mustered out at Louisville, Ky. He read law with the Hon. H. S. Greene, of Clinton, Ill., and served one term as States Attorney for De Witt County, Ill. He has been practicing since March, 1870. Was City Attorney here for one year. He was married at Macomb, Ill., May 8, 1873, to Ella Kerman, a native of Ohio. They have one child—Ura L.

ALBERT G. KENDALL, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, came to Omaha, Nebraska, in 1868, and was employed as dry goods clerk until 1869, when he went on a Government Survey. In 1870, he was a train boy on the U. P. R. R. He located near St. Paul, Howard County, on a homestead in 1871, and farmed until January, 1874. He was then elected Clerk of the County, and re-elected four times. In January, 1881, he became Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings. He was born in Janesville, Rock Island Co., Wis., April 2, 1849, and was reared in Vermont, where he lived until he came here. He was married in Newfane, Vt., November 21, 1877, to Fannie R. Morse, a native of that place. They have two children—Beulah H. and Marian. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

KENDALL & SMITH, flour and feed. Business established in 1875. The firm own and operate two mills in Lancaster County. The Capital Mills, capacity 300 barrels daily, and the Woodlawn Mills, with a daily capacity of 150 barrels. Employ about thirty men. Chase D. Smith, of above firm, was born in Somerset County, N. J., in 1850. Received his education in that county, and moved from there to Nebraska in 1870, and settled in Lincoln. Mr. S. is a member of the Union Club of Lincoln.

THOMAS P. KENNARD came to Nebraska April 24, 1857, and entered on the practice of law. Was elected to the first Constitutional Convention in 1864, which convention did not meet, owing to the fact that the vote of the people of the then Territory of Nebraska being against State organization. He was appointed Deputy U. S. Assessor for the Northern District in 1862, and served three years, and then resigned. Was elected Secretary of State on the organization of the State in 1867, and was chosen by the Legislature one of the commissioners of public buildings to re-locate the Capital of the State and build a capitol building. Was re-appointed on said commission by the Legislature in 1869, having been re-elected Secretary of State by the people in the fall of 1868. In the fall of 1868 he removed to Lincoln, and has resided there ever since. He was appointed Agent of the State by Gov. Furnas, under a law authorising the Governor to appoint an agent to prosecute claims against the General Government, either in the Court of Claims, before the Departments or in Congress; which position he now holds. He has spent a great amount of time and money prosecuting certain claims, on some of which the State has already realized. He was elected State Senator in 1876, and in the spring of 1877 was appointed by the President of the United States one of a commission of three to appraise about 7,000.000 acres of land in the Indian Territory, which duty he performed. He is now residing in Lincoln, and engaged in business as a broker.

REV. M. A. KENNEDY, Pastor of the Catholic Church, located here in December, 1880, from Illinois; previous to locating he was for twelve years at Stonyhurst College, England, where he studied classics and philosophy. He then came to Woodstock, Md., and attended the college there for five years, and in 1877 was ordained by Bishop Kain, of Wheeling, Va., after which he was attached to the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Detroit. Then came to Chicago and was attached to the church of the Holy Name for one year, and thence to the Church of St. Theresa, of Lincoln.

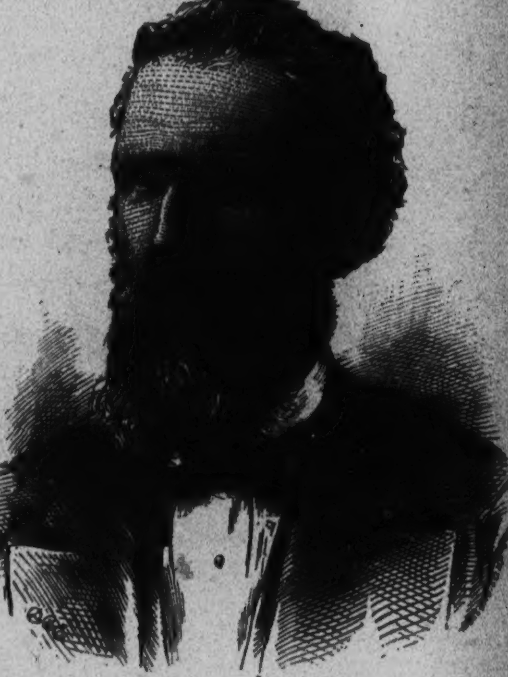
JOHN D. KNIGHT, chief clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, came to Nebraska in January, 1879, and located at Lincoln, reading law for a year. In January, 1880, he entered the office as recording clerk, and since January, 1881, he has been chief clerk. He was born at Crescent, Saratoga Co., N. Y., October 5, 1853. That was his home until he was sixteen years of age; he then went to Michigan, where he resided for three years. He returned from there to Gloversville, Fulton Co., N. Y., and remained there until he came to Nebraska. He was married January 17, 1882, to Helena Van Wyck Heacock, a cousin of U. S. Senator Van Wyck. She was born at Kingsborough, Fulton Co., N. Y.

DR. T. C. KERN, dentist, was born in Henry County, Ind., December 4, 1843. He lived at home, receiving his education and pursuing the study of his profession until 1870, in which year he settled in Lincoln, Neb. Was engaged in practice two years previous to leaving home, and he has followed the practice of his profession since he settled in Lincoln. Dr. K. was married in Lincoln, June 19, 1881, to Mrs. Julia Nash Lottridge, of that city. The Doctor is a member of the Union Club.

KEYES & BULLOCK, stone dealers and planing mills. Stone business established here in 1876, and the planing mills in 1879. Their quarries are located at Roca, and are practically inexhaustible. They employ about forty to fifty men there, and at Lincoln where they do their sawing and dressing, they employ about twenty-five men. The planing mill employs about six men, and is employed in special work exclusively. Mr. J. H. Bullock, of the firm, was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., October 14, 1837. In 1859 he removed to Ohio. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers. Was commissioned First Lieutenant in January, 1865, and mustered out in May 1865. He returned to Ohio, and from there moved to Nebraska in 1873, located in Lincoln, and engaged in salt manufacturing; a business he continued in until 1879. He was married in Champaign County, Ohio, June 30, 1869, to Miss Nettie Lyons, of that county. They have one child, Lewis. Mr. B. is a member of the Red Ribbon Club.

WILMER S. KIRK, pattern-maker, Seaton & Lea, was born in [illegible] in Delaware County, Pa., and up to the age of sixteen was at school, during which time he was raised and educated by Mr. Ezekiel B. Norman, after which he went to work for the firm of Miller & Allen, Corliss engine builders, Chester, Pa., for four years. During this time the firm dissolved, and Mr. Miller moved to Reading, Pa., and in 1877 engaged in the shipyards of John Roach & Co., Chester, and Cramps of Philadelphia, and helped to build the first four iron-clad vessels for the Russian Government, as well as the City of Washington, City of Saratoga, City of San Francisco and the Sidney. In April of 1879 he went to Kearney, Neb., and purchased from the U. P. R. R. Co. 160 acres of land, and also a timber claim of 160 acres, all of which he still retains; and in 1880 returned to Chester, Pa., and married Miss Mary M. Mackey, who was born in Delaware County, and was Principal of the Grammar School at Chester for about ten years. They have one child, Mary. In 1881 came to Lincoln, and engaged with the firm of Seaton & Lea, and was made foreman of their pattern shop in their foundry. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. since [illegible], and a member of Capitol Lodge, No. 11. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Chester, Pa., also a teacher in Lincoln High School.

C. B. KOON, roadmaster and superintendent of bridges, A. & N. and Western Division B. & M. R. R. Was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., May 30, 1846. His parents moved to Auburn, N. Y., about 1849. The subject of this sketch received his preliminary education at the Auburn Academy, and in 1865 entered Yale College, from which he graduated in 1869. He adopted civil engineering as a profession and followed it in New York State until 1871; he then entered the service of the A., T. & Santa Fe R. R. In 1872 he returned to Auburn, and engaged in engineering up to the time he came to Nebraska with the exception of about two years, during which time he engaged in the manufacture of carriage springs. In 1879 he came to Nebraska and engaged in the engineering department of the B. & M. R. R. until appointed to his present position, April, 1881. He was married in Auburn, N. Y., December 26, 1872, to Miss L. E. Patten, of Auburn. They have three children, Sidney, Margaret and Catharine.



W S Latta M.D

WILLIAM S. LATTA, physician and surgeon, came to Plattsmouth, Neb., April 17, 1857, locating at Rock Bluff, Cass County, where he resided sixteen years, excepting two that he served in the army. He entered the service in the fall of [illegible], enlisting as a private, but was soon commissioned Surgeon of the Second Nebraska Cavalry. He was mustered out in 1864. In 1873 he came to Lincoln, and has since resided here. He was born in Crawford County, Pa., May 3, 1826, and lived there until he was eighteen years old. Moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. He graduated February 25, 1854, from the Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati, where he practiced for three years. He was married near Plattsmouth, Neb., May 9, 1861, to Sarah A. Elkensbary, who was born near Burlington, Iowa. They have three children, Samuel E., Minnie B. and Mary Olive; one, William, died in 1865. The Doctor [illegible] dent of the National Eclectic Medical Association. He is a member of the Nebraska State Medical Association, of which he was for many years president. In [illegible] the Doctor organized the military hospital at Omaha. He was twice a member of the Territorial Legislature, and was Mayor of Rock Bluffs when it was a flourishing town. Afterwards abandoned politics from choice to devote his time to his profession.

E. LAWSON, foreman Lincoln Gas Company, is a native of Sweden, and was born February 11, 1845. In his native country he was raised to manhood, following various pursuits. In 1869 he came to America, taking up his abode for a time at Boone, Iowa, and in 1870 engaged in railroading with Mr. John Fitzgerald on the B. & M. in Nebraska. In 1873 he entered the employ of the St. Louis Gas Company, which at that time was about to illuminate the City of Lincoln, and since that date Mr. Lawson has been identified with the city's interests. In 1876 was pro[illegible]

[illegible] position, in which he has but few equals and no superiors in the West. In 1874 Miss Emma Carlson became his wife. By the union they have two children, Albert W. and Annie. Mr. L. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

HON. G. M. LAMBERTSON, U. S. District Attorney, came to Lincoln in June, 1874, and has lived here ever since. He has been practicing law during his residence. He was appointed U. S. Attorney in December, 1878. He was born at Franklin, Ind., May 19, 1850, and lived there until he came to Nebraska. He was married at Mineral Point, Wis., June 10, 1880, to Jane Gundry, a native of that place. They have one child, Margery Elizabeth.

LANE BROS., firm composed of Milton Lane, M. D., and W. C. Lane. Both were born and raised in Boone County, Ind., and received part of their education in the Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. After leaving that institution, M. Lane studied medicine with his brother, Dr. T. H. Lane, then a practicing physician in Northfield, a small town in Indiana. Completing his studies there, he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated from that institution in 1869, having previously located at Reelsville, Ind., where he practiced medicine eleven years. Leaving there he spent another period, of five years, at Whitestown, Ind., in his chosen profession. In June, 1879, he located in Lincoln, Neb., where he is still engaged in the practice of medicine; is a member of the Masonic fraternity. W. C. Lane, the manager and junior member of the above firm, spent part of his life as a professional teacher in the common and graded schools of Indiana, but afterwards engaged in the drug trade in Indianapolis. From there he removed to Lincoln, Neb., in the spring of 1879, and established the business now owned by Lane Brothers. W. C. L. is a member of K. of H. and K. of P.

J. F. LANSING, real estate and loan agent, came to Lincoln, March 11, 1873, and has been engaged in his present business since that date. He was born in Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., N. Y., May 12, 1843. When fifteen years old he went to New York City, and remained there for about ten years, in the employ of A. T. Stewart most of the time. He then went to Albany, N. Y., and was connected with a mercantile establishment there until he came to Nebraska. He was married at Cohoes, N. Y., January 17, 1872, to Emma E. Oliver, a resident of Cohoes. They have three children, Harry, Oliver and Jessie. Mr. L. has built one frame store, and in the spring of 1880 one elegant two-story brick business block on O street, next to the Opera House, 25x90. He also built three dwellings at the corner of P and Thirteenth streets, three near the corner of K and Eleventh streets, and his private residence at the corner of K and Eighteenth streets. In 1881 he did a business of between $200,000 and $300,000. He is the agent for the Corbin Banking Company of New York. Has acquired a comfortable fortune and is a self-made man.

JOHN P. LANTZ, real estate agent, came to Lincoln in March, 1868, and has been engaged in his present business ever since. He is a lawyer by profession, but only acts as a counsellor, his business being real estate collections, loans and notary public. He was born in Venus, Ohio, March 26, 1823. In 1824 his father moved to Defiance, Ohio, and in 1833 to Bryan, Williams Co., Ohio. He lived there until he came to this State. He was admitted to the bar in Defiance, Ohio, September 15, 1842. On the 12th of August, 1849, he was married at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, to Hannah Aubury, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio. They have one chid, Clara E., now Mrs. O. Parker, of Colorado Springs. They lost one child in infancy.

H. P. LAU, of the firm of H. P. Lau & Co., wholesale dealers in fancy groceries, fruits, etc., was born in Germany, February 26, 1846. Came to America May 18, 1866. First located at Davenport, where he remained until he came to Lincoln, in October, 1868. When he first came here he engaged in the manufacture of soda water and dealt in confectionery in a retail way. The first year he did a business which amounted in the aggregate to only about $6,000. His firm now does a business of $350,000 per annum. Mr. Lau was married in June, 1870, to Fredericka Peterson, a native of Germany. They have five children living, Helena M., Nellie, Anna, Hans, Peter and John. They have lost one child, Christina, who died in November, 1872, aged two years.

LUKE LAVENDER came to Peru, Nemaha Co., Neb., in December, 1855, and resided in that county for about two years. He then removed to Nebraska City and lived there most of the time until 1863 when he came to Lincoln. In June, 1863, he moved his family here. He located on Section 25, and took a homestead on that section the first year he was here and has engaged in farming more or less ever since. In 1871 he built a carriage factory and operated it one year. He also carried on the real estate business, having an office called the Real Estate Exchange. He was County Judge two years and held various other local offices. He was born in Battle, Sussex Co., England, March 2, 1816, and came to America with his parents in 1823. He located at Chambersburg, Pa., and lived there until 1824. Then he moved to Clinton County, Ohio, and lived there two years, going from there to Champaign County and living there about two years. He then moved to Delaware County, Ohio, and stayed there until 1846, when he went to Dayton where he was located for two years. After that he lived at various places in Ohio and Indiana until he came to Nebraska. He was married at Delaware, Ohio, August 1, 1841, to Mary Maplesden, a native of Sussex, England. They have four children, Luke Washington, Elizabeth Ann, Mary Jane, and Edward Jason. His present wife was Julia Ann Hoteling, a native of Albany, N. Y. They have two children, Alfred and Alvin. Mr. L. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

CHARLES M. LEIGHTON, firm of Leighton & Brown, wholesale druggists. Native of the State of Maine. Came to Lincoln in 1868. Bought the ground they now occupy, put up a building, and has from that time been working early and late building up the largest drug business in the State. Is now in the prime of life, with bright prospects for the future.

H. C. LETT & SON, general store. Business was established in October, 1880. They carry a stock of about $12,000, and employ two clerks. Mr. H. C. Lett was born in Laramie County, Ohio, September 25, 1834. About 1851 he moved to Illinois, and two years later to Kansas, where he resided until 1861 when he settled in Brownville, Neb., engaging in real estate, railroading and mercantile business. During the war Mr. Lett raised a company of volunteers in Brownville, known as the Governor's Guards, of which organization he had command. They were not called out. In 1880 he settled in Lincoln and commenced present business. He was married in Rushville, Ill., October 13, 1858, to Miss M. J. McCreery, of Rushville. They have three children, William H., of the firm, Ella May, Minnie Bell. Mr. Lett is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, also of the A., F. & A. M., of Brownville Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and of the I. O. O. F. He was Mayor of Brownville one year and was at one time Liberal Democratic candidate for Governor of Nebraska. He was connected with the construction of the Brownville and Fort Kearney R. R. and the Brownville and Nodaway Valley R. R. Was president of both companies. Was also interested in railroad construction in Iowa.

S. W. LITTLE, capitalist, came to Lincoln in March 1871, and brought his family out that fall. Mr. Curson, his son-in-law came in the spring of 1871 and built the first grain elevator. Mr. L. is largely interested in land and building operations. He was Mayor of Lincoln in 1874, is a director of the State National Bank. Born in Pittsburgh, Pa., September 6, 1818. Lived there until nineteen years old when he went to steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers for two years. Then went to Keene, N. H., where he worked at his trade as glass blower which he had learned at Pittsburgh. Spent a year at Keene, then went to New Jersey. He then returned to Pittsburgh and from there went to New Orleans and Natchez where he went into the lumber business with his brother. Afterwards he ran a merchandise boat on the river for some years. Sold goods to Jeff Davis in this way. He was married in Pittsburgh, October 15, 1845, to Mary DePutron a native of the Isle of Guernsey. They have five children, Anna F., now Mrs. Elijah Burton, Mary M., now Mrs. Wesley Thompson, Samuel M., a resident of York, Neb., hardware merchant, Emma J., and Lulu May. They lost two children in infancy. He settled in Cincinnati in 1845 and engaged in glass manufacturing. Spent three years in Wheeling, Va., in the same manner. In 1849 he went to Greencastle, Ind., and opened a hardware store with D. B. Alexander, his former partner on the river. In 1853 they laid out the town of Effingham, Ill., and from 1854 to 1856 were in business in Catlettsburg, Ky. They lived at Effingham, Ill., from 1856 to 1867 when Mr. L. went to West Virginia, staying about eighteen months. In 1870 he went to California, having in 1869 and 1870, traveled about 15,000 miles. In 1871 he located in Lincoln.

HENRY E. LEWIS, attorney at law, came to Lincoln, July 20, 1881. He was born at Claremont, N. H., and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1873. He read law at Moline, Ill., and was admitted to practice in that State in 1878, having moved to Moline in 1876. He resided there until he came to Lincoln. He was married at Davenport, Iowa, September 3, 1879, to Lillie, daughter of Daniel Gould, of Davenport. They have two children, Harold G. and Edith L.

J. R. LINDERMAN, B. & M. R. R. land department, was born in Kingston, N. Y., March 28, 1842. In 1862, he was appointed captain's clerk on the United States Steamer Adirondack, a position he retained until the vessel was wrecked on the Little Bahamas, August 23, 1863, then returned to Kingston. In 1864, he with others, organized the Nebraska Salt Company, and settled in Nebraska, on what is now the town site of Lincoln, with the intention of improving and utilizing the salt springs of that vicinity. Owing to lack of transportation for the finished product the scheme was abandoned. Mr. Linderman was afterward appointed Clerk of the District Court, a position he held about two years, he was then appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, and retained the position until these offices were abolished. In 1873, he engaged in the land department of the B. & M. R. R. He was married in Lincoln, December 15, 1867, to Miss Annie L. Kelley, a native of Ohio. They have four children: Emily J., Seldon, Tot and Eugene D. Mr. L. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge, of Chapter and Commandery. Of the K. P., the old lodge, and the G. A. R., all of Lincoln. He is a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Second Ward, and Register of voters, city and county.

JOHN LINDOLFF, car inspector B. & M. R. R. at Lincoln. Was born in Hanover, Germany, December 13, 1850, he came to the United States, in 1869, and settled in Creston, Iowa, where he engaged in the car inspection department of the C., B. & Q. R. R. In 1874, he removed to Nebraska, locating at Kearney Junction, as foreman in the St. Jo & Denver R. R. Was afterward car inspector at Omaha, and in May, 1880, settled in Lincoln, in present position. He was married in Creston, Iowa, July, 1873, to Miss Amelia Wendel, a native of Saxony. They have four children; Emma, William, Sophia and Rosa. Mr. L. is a member of the German Lutheran Church and of the "Harmonie" Society.

S. C. LOWDAN, farmer and stock raiser, was born in 1848, in Muskingum County, Ohio, where he was raised and educated in 1869, went to Bloomington, Ill., and taught school in the winter and farmed in the summer. In August, 1878, came to Lincoln, and was appointed as teacher to the district schools in 1880. Purchased a farm of 160 acres, Section 11, Town 11, Range 7 east, North Bluff Precinct, and makes a specialty of raising Poland China hogs, mostly all of which are pure breed. His stock horses are of the Clydesdale breed, and all cattle graded Shorthorn Durham. He intends entering the dairy business. He was married October, 1879, to Miss Gertie M. Griswold of York State. They have one little girl, Laura Lee. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

F. W. LOWREY, proprietor Lowery's mills and elevator property, acquired by Mr. L. in 1871. The daily capacity of the mill is 100 barrels of flour. The elevator can handle 5,000 bushels of corn daily. Has also branch receiving depots at Seward, Milford, Roca, Hickman, Firth, Adams, Sterling, Smartville and Staplehurst. Mr. Lowrey was born in Tazewell County, Ill., July 16, 1841. He engaged there in stock dealing, distilling, wholesale liquor business, etc., up to 1871, when he settled in Lincoln, Neb. Mr. L. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge and Chapter, I. O. O. F., K. of P., and of the T. of H.

HENRY LOUGHRY, architect and builder, was born January 2, 1839, at Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, where he availed himself of a good education, and in December, 1857, came to America and went to Maryland, and commenced working at his trade, remaining there for about four years. Then went to Chicago and built for one season, and from thence to Yankton, Dak., and remained there for about fourteen months, in the same business. Then went to Grinnell, Iowa, where he took a scientific course for five terms at the Iowa College; and from thence went to Adrian College, Michigan, and took a scientific course for one term. Then went to Findlay, Ohio, remained there one year, returned to Iowa, and in the fall of 1876 came to Lincoln, and taught school for about three months. Then engaged in business as architect, builder and contractor, and during the winter time attended the university here, studying geometry and perspective drawing. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Lincoln Lodge, No. 19. Also of the I. O. O. F., Lancaster Lodge, No. 39, and to the Saline Encampment. Mr. L. owns 320 acres of land, south of Norfolk, in Section 9, Town 23, Range 1; also 160 acres, three miles east of same.

J. M. LUCAS, dentist, was born in Mount Holley, Burlington Co., N. J., March 5, 1850. He was brought up in Philadelphia, where he went to school. Studied dentistry at Harvard University, Boston, in 1873-74, and commenced the practice of his profession in Meigs County, Ohio. From there he moved to Lancaster County, Neb., in November, 1878. He settled in Lincoln February, 1881.

IRVING L. LYMAN, Chief of Police, was born January 16, 1846, at South Hadley, Mass., where he was raised and educated and remained until the age of twenty-six. In 1871 he came to Lancaster County, Neb., and engaged in stock raising and farming for about two years, and in 1873 he came to Lincoln and engaged in the newspaper business. He was connected with the Lincoln *Daily Leader*, and was manager and city editor of the *Globe*, after which he was elected City Marshal, and in 1879 he was appointed Chief of Police in Detective Department, which position he now holds. He was married April 28, 1874, to Miss Mary Dean, of Lincoln. He is Secretary of the A., F. & A. M., Lodge No. 19, and was Worthy Master of the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 35. In 1870 he was assistant superintendent of Dr. Jackson's Water Cure establishment, at Dansville, N. Y.

HON. J. C. McBRIDE, Postmaster, was born near Urbana, Ohio, May 2, 1844, and lived there until 1850, when he went to Indiana, enlisted as a musician, in Company B., Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry, October 1, 1861, and served four years. Was promoted to Captain of Company H., February 1, 1865. He served four years in the United States Army (Thirty-eighth Infantry), from 1867 to 1870. Served as First Lieutenant in New Mexico and Texas, until October, 1870, when he resigned and located at Red Oak, Iowa, engaging in real estate business. In 1871 he came to Nebraska, and located at Schuyler, Colfax Co., where he established the *Schuyler Register*, and conducted it until the fall of 1874. In the spring of 1873 he was appointed Adjutant General of Nebraska, and in the fall of the same year, was elected County Clerk of Colfax County, and in 1874 was elected State Treasurer, and was re-elected in 1876. January 1, 1877, he established the *Nebraska Farmer*, and published it until August, 1881. Since 1878 he has been engaged in raising fancy stock. He was appointed Postmaster May 26, 1881.

JOHN H. McCLAY, County Clerk, came to Nebraska in 1870, and located at Beatrice, where he resided four years, engaging in farming and stock raising. Then moved to Bennet, Lancaster Co., and farmed there, until elected County Commissioner in 1878. Served as a member of the board until elected County Clerk in the fall of 1881. He was born at West Liberty, Champaign Co., Ohio, October 5, 1843. In 1848 his parents removed to Peoria County, Ill. He enlisted in Company G., Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1861, and served until February, 1866. Was mustered out as Lieutenant of Company B., Forty-seventh Illinois. Returned to Peoria and attended school. Afterward moved to Woodford County, Ill., where he remained until he came to Nebraska. He married at Farmington, Ill., January 1, 1867, to Tryphenia Wickwire, a native of New York State. They have two children, William L. and Kate. He is a member of the G. A. R., being Commander of the Post of Bennet. He also belongs to the A., F. & A. M., T. of H., and I. O. O. F.

J. McCONNIFF, assistant superintendent, A. & N. Div. B. & M. R. R., Lincoln, was born in London, Canada, August 11, 1841. In 1857 became connected with the Grand Trunk Railroad and continued with them in different positions until 1870. He then moved to St. Joseph, Mo., and engaged as train dispatcher and superintendent of telegraph with the K. C. St. Jo. & C. B. R. R. Came to Lincoln, Neb., in May, 1880, and took present position. He was married in Toronto, Canada, August 19, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Smith, of Toronto. They have four children, James Edwin, Alice Edith, Lizzie Bird, Nora May. Mr. McConniff is a member of the A., F. & A. M., of St. Joseph, Mo.

SAMUEL T. McCORD, contractor and builder, was born August 5, 1830, in Mercer County, Penn., where he was raised and educated, and in 1853 went to Jackson County, Iowa, and commenced working at the carpenter and joiner business until 1864, when he went to Idaho Territory, mining, and in the fall of 1867 returned to Iowa; in the spring of 1868 came to Lincoln and commenced contracting and building; in 1873 entered into partnership with a Mr. Peckham for about two years and in 1876 established a business of his own, and contracted for and built T. P. Quick's building, Mr. Alexander's, Henry Veith's and several others. Was married in 1851 to Miss Elizabeth Downing, of Mercer County, Penn. Has four children, Milo G., who is a carpenter and joiner, Mary A., now Mrs. Bohanon, Lenora E., now Mrs. Sheehan, and Dora E., now Mrs. H. Beaty, in the telephone business. Mr. McCord's father graduated and practiced medicine in Pennsylvania, making throat diseases a specialty, and was captain of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1812-13-14, and his grandfathers were both captains of a regiment in the revolutionary war, having risen from the ranks as private. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRANK E. McCRARY, Deputy Clerk, United States Circuit, District of Nebraska, was born in Bentonsport, Iowa, March 18, 1858. He received his education in academies, and the Maryland Agricultural College. He then engaged in the Chief Quartermaster's Office, U. S. A., St. Paul, Minn. In 1879 he accepted the position of clerk, to the Chief Paymaster Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal. The following year he went to St. Louis as Deputy Clerk, U. S. Circuit Court, from there to Kansas City, in the same position, and in November, 1881, he located in Omaha, in his present position.

L. W. McFADDEN, feed and sale stable, business established in 1879. Mr. McF. was born in Williams County, Ohio, November 11, 1845. About 1854 he moved with his parents to Jackson County, Iowa. He enlisted in January 4, 1864, in Company G., Thirty-first Regiment, Iowa Volunteers, and served until mustered out August 6, 1865. Served during this time with Sherman's Army. He returned to Iowa, and in 1879 he moved to Lincoln, Neb. He was married in Cedar County, Iowa, October 18, 1868, to Miss Amy Morton, of Cedar County. They have three children, Joseph, Grace and Walter. Mr. McF. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and of Farragut Post G. A. R., of Lincoln.

R. T. McGREW, State agent of Fairbanks & Co., St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers' agents for Fairbank Scales, Eclipse Windmills, Railroad Trucks, etc., makes his headquarters at Lincoln. Their sales aggregate $35,000 per annum in this State, exclusive of railroad business. Robert McGrew came to Nebraska in March, 1878, and located at Hastings until January, 1882, engaging in the pump and windmill business. He has been in his present business since April, 1881. He was born in Sullivan, Sullivan Co., Ind., October 25, 1848. That was his home until 1861. In that year he removed to Flat Branch, Shelby Co., Ill., where he remained until 1871. After that he spent a short time in Kansas, and then went back to Illinois, staying there until he came to this State. While at Hastings he did the largest windmill business in the State of Nebraska. His brothers succeeded to his business at that point.

J. G. McINTIRE, proprietor of the Arlington Hotel, was born in Mount Sterling, Ky., January 16, 1846. Lived in Kentucky until 1858, when he came to Kansas. In 1863 he enlisted in the Ninth Indiana Cavalry, and served over two years. He was mustered out in December, 1865. He was in the mercantile line at Farmersville, Ky., until he moved to Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kan., where he also engaged in business for two years. He was then elected Register of Deeds, and served in that capacity for two years. Then became County Clerk for two years. Then engaged in mercantile business at Marysville, Kan., and continued at that until he came to Lincoln, in April, 1881. He was married at Marysville, Kan., December 18, 1874, to Sarah L., daughter of Rev. F. E. Sheldon, a native of Rising Sun, Ohio. They have two children, Minnie and James W. They lost one, Robert, aged two years, at Centralia, Kan.

GEORGE McMILLAN, professor of Greek language and literature, Nebraska State University. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, May 23, 1833. His parents moved to the United States in 1837, and settled in Ashtabula County, Ohio. He took his preparatory studies in Grand River Institute, Ohio. Then entered Oberlin College, from which he graduated in 1855. The three years following he was engaged in teaching the ancient languages. In 1859 he accepted the chair of Greek language and literature at Hillsdale College, Mich., in which position he remained sixteen years. In 1875 he took the chair of Latin language and literature, at Berea College, Kentucky. From there he removed to Lincoln, Neb., January, 1876, to take his present position. He was married in Wayne County, N. Y., July 22, 1858, to Miss Josephine Young, of that county, her parents being old residents. They have two children, Conway Young, and Bertha Laura. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and of the American Philological Association.

JAMES H. McMURTRY, real estate dealer, came to Lincoln in November, 1871, and has been engaged in his present business since. He has been heavily interested in building operations, having invested about $30,000 in business and residence buildings. He was born at Rockville, Park Co., Ind., August 8, 1843. When he was seventeen years of age, he went to Lafayette and carried on a drug business there until 1865, when he sold out and went to Chicago. Remained there until 1868, and then traveled until he came here. He was married at Lafayette, Ind., September 6, 1865, to Amanda E. Wells, a native of Lafayette, Ind. They have one child, Sophie. Mr. McMurtry was educated at the Waveland Presbyterian Institute, in Indiana.

McWILLIAMS & MORTON, sewing machines. Represent the New Home, Crown, Eldridge, and others. Firm organized, October, 1881. Mr. E. M. McWilliams, of above firm, was born in Lewis County, N. Y., February 20, 1832. His parents removed to Fond du Lac County, Wis., about 1837, where he received his education. He enlisted in 1861 in the Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers for three months, re-enlisted in the same year in the Fourteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, and detailed in special duty. In 1863 he joined the First Michigan Sharpshooters; commissioned Second Lieutenant, and served with them until mustered out in 1865. He then settled in Michigan and engaged in the sewing machine business. In 1878 he located in Brownville, Neb., moved to Nebraska City about 1880, and from there, in 1881, to Syracuse, Otoe County, where he now resides. He was married in Allegan, Mich., July 26, 1863, to Miss Jones, of Allegan. They have three children, Mattie, Minnie and Mary. Mr. McM. is a member of K. of P. and of the I. O. O. F.

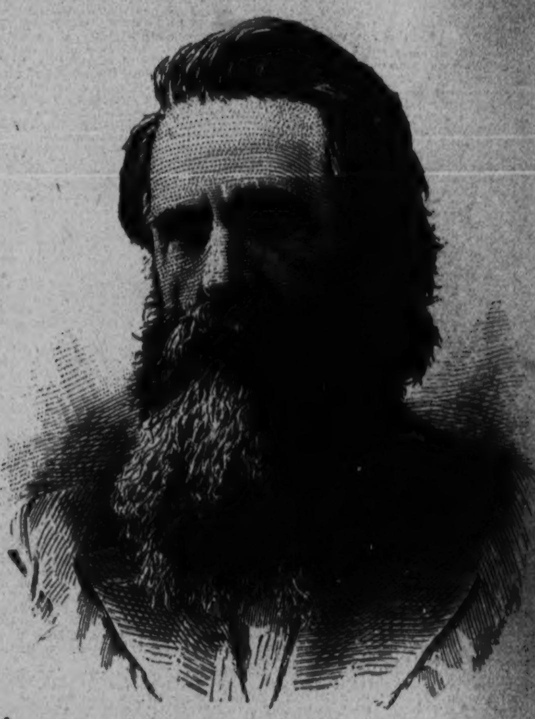
J. D. MACFARLAND, land commissioner B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska, was born in Franklin County, Pa., October 22, 1846; was educated there. In 1863 he enlisted in Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company D, and served until the close of the war. He returned to Franklin County, and from there removed to Nebraska in 1867. He first located at Brownville, where he was engaged in the U. S. Land Office. From there he went to Beatrice, and in 1871 finally settled in Lincoln, engaging in the B. & M. R. R. land department. Was appointed to the present position in 1879. Mr. McF. was first married at Lincoln, January 1, 1872, to Miss Carrie L. Kerr, of Ohio. She died, leaving one child, Francis P. He was married to his present wife at Lincoln, October 22, 1878. She was Miss Nannie Cobb, only daughter of Judge Cobb, of the Supreme Court. They have two children, Jennie and Jessie.

W. H. MALICK, carriage manufacturer and painter, was born 13th of November, 1858, at Augustaville, Pa., where he was raised and educated. In 1873 commenced working at carriage trimming and painting at Sunbury, Pa., and remained there until the year 1877. About the 10th of March, 1877, came to Nebraska, located at Lincoln, and worked for P. W. O'Connor in the same line of business for about four years. In August, 1881, engaged in business for himself, and is the only prominent carriage painter and trimmer in the city; he commands a large trade; he also manufactures carriages and buggies to order and for sale. Is a charter member of the Patriotic Sons of America, also member of the United American Mechanics, of Sunbury, Pa.

EDWIN MANCHESTER, baggage agent B. & M. R. R. Company, was born, April 8, 1832, in Dutchess County, N. Y., where he was raised and educated. In 1852 engaged in farming pursuits in the same county and State for some twenty years, and in October, 1872, came to Lincoln and engaged in different occupations. November, 1873, engaged with the B. & M. R. R. Company, as night clerk, for about three years, then as check clerk and baggage master, and in December, 1881, was made baggage agent. Was married in New York in 1854 to Miss Catherine Marlin, of same State. Has eleven children, Edwin, now engineer; Bertie, now operator; Ora, Chester, Willy, Freddie, Frankie, Hattie, Lucia, Nellie and Kittie. Family are members of the Baptist Church.

J. A. MARSHALL, attorney at law, came to Lincoln in 1877, and engaged in practice in partnership with E. E. Brown until February 15, 1881, when he formed a partnership with his present partner, L. C. Burr. He was born in Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., February 21, 1846. That was his home until 1869, when he went to Gloversville, N. Y. He graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in the class of 1868, and from the Albany Law School in 1871. He practiced in New York City and at Gloversville until he came here. Coming to Lincoln on business, he was so well pleased with the country that he concluded to settle. He was married at Schoharie, Schoharie Co., N. Y., January 26, 1876, to Irene W. Lasher, a native of Duanesburgh, Schoharie Co., N. Y. Mr. M. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., 156, Clinton, N. Y., Lodge, and of the Union Club.

MAJ. JOSEPH K. MARLAY came to Nebraska, in June, 1871, and engaged in the drug business at Lincoln, continuing until June, 1876. In 1877, he became Deputy Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings; is in that position now. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 9, 1833; he lived in Ohio until he came to Nebraska. He assisted in raising Company A, Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in February, 1862, and entered the service as Major of that regiment. Served until the spring of 1863, and was then appointed by President Lincoln, Provost Marshal of the Sixth Ohio Congressional District, headquarters at Hillsboro; continued in that office until it was abolished in September, 1865. He was married in Hillsboro, September, 1856, to Mary E. McReynolds, a native of Kentucky. They have seven children, Ella T., George W., Fannie McR., Paul H., Walter M., Carlton C. and Florence. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



T. M. Marquett

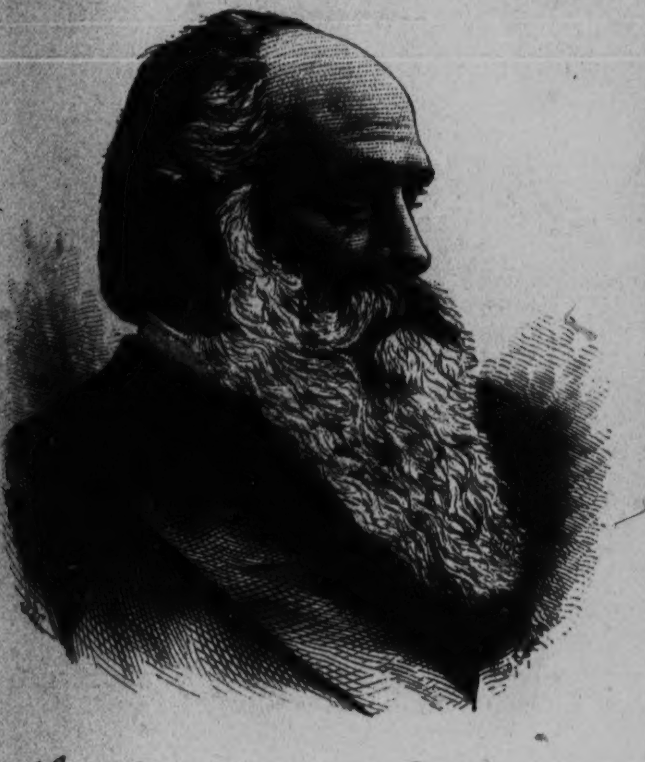
HON. TURNER M. MARQUETTE, attorney, came to Plattsmouth, Neb., in December, 1856, and was employed there that winter as a clerk. In April following he commenced practice, and continued at it until he removed to Lincoln in May, 1874. He was a Territorial Representative in 1857, 1858 and 1859, and in 1860 was elected to the Council. He held that position four years, and was re-nominated, but declined. In 1866 he was a candidate for Congress under the new Constitution, and was elected delegate that fall. He has been attorney for the B. & M. R. R. ever since they have had a road in Nebraska, and carries on a general practice along with it. He was born near Springfield, Clarke Co., Ohio, in 1831, and lived in Ohio until the spring of 1856, when he went to Kansas. After spending a few months there and in Iowa, he came to Nebraska. He was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1856, and in Nebraska in 1857.

C. W. & W. W. MARSH, western office of the Sycamore Marsh Binder Manufacturing Company, and manufacturers of Marsh Harvester, wire and twine binders, Corn Sulky Plow, Marsh Sulky Plow, Marsh Cultivators, Marsh Wind Mill, etc. Wallace Wheeler, General Agent for the United States. Lincoln is the supply depot for the West. D. L. Griggs, Transfer Agent, Sycamore Ill.

LEWIS A. MARVIN, was born in Sussex County, N. J., June 3, 1844. He enlisted on May 27, 1861, in Company D, Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, to serve three years, and was discharged at Washington, July 8, 1862. He re-enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, March 17, 1863, and was mustered out July 17, 1865. He was wounded thirteen times. He lived in New York City six months, and in Jersey City three months, and in New Jersey two years, after the war. He then moved to Monroe County, Pa., where he lived several years, and moved from there to Iowa, where he lived until he came here. During his stay in Iowa, he worked as a carpenter and joiner, and as a laborer.

HON. O. P. MASON, attorney, came to Nebraska on July 10, 1855, and located at Nebraska City. That was his home until the fall of 1874. He has been engaged in law business and farming ever since his arrival. He was first elected to the Legislature in 1858, and served in the council in 1860, continuing for about six years. He was one of the most active members of the committee which framed the first constitution. He was for two terms President of the Territorial Council. He was appointed June 15, 1867, Judge of the Supreme Court, and was elected in the fall of 1868. This office he held until the month of January, 1873. He was elected Chief Justice in 1868. He has practiced law since he retired from the bench. He is a native of Brookfield Township, Madison Co., N. Y., and was born in May, [illegible]. That was his home until 1852. He traveled in the South two years, and resided in Ohio one year prior to coming to Nebraska. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1854, at Norwalk, Ohio, having had more or less experience in law matters while traveling and collecting in the South. He came to Lincoln to reside in the spring of 1874, still retaining his home in Otoe County. He was married in New York State, to Mary J. Turner, of Munnsville, Madison Co., N. Y. His wife died in May, 1874, leaving four children—Jessie E., Grace, Alice K., and Bessie B.

ALBERT F. MASTERMAN, Constable and detective, was born April [illegible], at Halifax City, Nova Scotia, and went with his parents at an early age to the West Indies, remaining there about four years. Then came to Rochester, York State, and in 1856, went to Johnson County, Iowa, and worked on a farm until the war broke out. In 1862, enlisted as private in Company B, of the Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, under Col. John L. Connell. Participated in the battles with his regiment, and was mustered out in May, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa, and during active service was taken prisoner, on April 8, 1864, at Sabine Cross Roads, La., and was fined in Tyler prison, at Camp Fort, Tex., for fourteen months. Attempted to escape three different times, but was each time recaptured. After the war, returned to Iowa County, Iowa, and engaged in farming, and in 1871, came to York County, Neb., and homesteaded 160 acres, then went to work for the B. & M. R. R. Co., also for the M.P. R. R. Co. Afterwards came to Lincoln, and engaged in the mason business here for about six years. Then was janitor of the *Journal* office for two years, and afterward was appointed special Policeman and Constable and in 1880, was elected Constable. Was married on March 8, 1866, to Miss Mercy Ann Smart, of Marengo, Iowa. Has three children—Charles H., Alice A., and Ernest V. Belongs to the G. A. R. Farragut Post No. 25, and was one of the first to organize the Post, and was made First Officer of the Guard. Is a member of the Andersonville Survivors Association.



H. P. Mathewson

DR. H. P. MATHEWSON, Superintendent State Hospital for the insane, is a native of Caledonia County, Vt., where he was born December 14, 1829. He entered Dartmouth College in 1849, and graduated in 1852. He then engaged in the practice of his profession in Vermont. In 1862, he was commissioned by President Lincoln, Surgeon in the United States Volunteer Service, and continued in this department until the close of the war. He then returned to Vermont, and from there removed to Nebraska, in 1867. He settled in Omaha, and engaged in practice until 1877, when he removed to Lincoln, and took charge of the hospital for the insane. He was married in Boston, Mass., December 7, 1857, to Miss Mary M. Sanborn, a native of Vermont. They have three children—Harley P. jr., Edward S., and Carlton. Dr. M. is a member of the Nebraska State Medical Association, Omaha Pathological Society, and the Omaha Medical College.

A. A. MEAD, secretary B. & M. R. R. Land Department, was born in Williston, Washington Co., Vt., June 9, 1840. Removed with his parents to Washington County, N. Y., when young. He was educated at Fort Edward Institute, and while yet a boy, entered the Glens Falls Bank, remaining until 1864. Held different positions in the bank, at the time he resigned being paying teller. Then removed to Hannibal, Mo., and entered the service of the H. & St. J. R. R., in which he continued until about 1874. During a portion of this time he was paymaster, and assistant treasurer of the road. In 1874, he settled in Lincoln, Neb., in the B. & M. R. R. Land Department. Was appointed to present position in July, 1881. He was married in Keokuk, Iowa, December 8, 1875, to Miss Haskell, of Tennessee. Mr. M. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge, and Chapter of Glens Falls, N. Y.

L. MEYER, dry goods and groceries, business established in 1874, dry goods added in 1880. Employs five clerks and carries a stock of about $8,000 to $10,000 in the season. Mr. M. was born in Schuttuber, Bohemia, August 12, 1853, attended school nine years, and in 1870, removed to the United States. After remaining a few months in Des Moines, Iowa, he finally settled in Lincoln, Neb., in the same year he engaged in clerking, until 1874. He was married in Lincoln, October 2, 1879, to Miss Annie Gunnason of Lincoln. They have one son, Max. Mr. M. was appointed Notary Public, in January, 1881, and United States Gauger, in October, 1879. He is a member of the K. of P., also of the Board of Trade.

A. R. MITCHELL, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born near Cambridge, Henry Co., Ill. He commenced reading medicine with Dr. Hiram Nance, and continued the study with Dr. W. H. Cole, graduating from Rush Medical College, February 25, 1879. In March 1879, he came to Lincoln and engaged in practice. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the B. & M. R. R. He gives particular attention to surgery and surgical diseases of women. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies, and one of the Executive Committee of the Lincoln Society, being one of the original promoters of the organization.

JOHN W. MITCHELL, City Weigher, was born January 5, 1827, at Bentleyville, Washington Co., Pa., where he was raised and educated, and in 1846, engaged as clerk in the mercantile business for about five years, then opened business for himself, until 1856, when he sold out and went to Illinois. Engaging there with the R. I. & P. R. R. Company, as foreman of construction for one year, then went to Iowa City, Iowa, and was appointed as janitor to the State University there for about four years. In 1862, was made City Marshal of same town. In 1865, acted as agent for the Iowa Central Insurance Company. In 1866, went into the milling business, and in the spring of 1869, came to Lincoln, Neb., and engaged in the hotel business, for about one year, and in 1874, went to Roca, Lancaster County, and engaged in the quarry business, and in 1876, returned to Lincoln, and was elected Constable, and October, 1879, was appointed City Weight Master. Was married March 5, 1850, to Miss Nancy Barra, who was born in Washington County, Pa., and has seven children living; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Jackson, Ula, also married, George B., conductor, Thomas and Joseph (twins), McClellan and Eliza, and two deceased. Family members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Also is one of the Sons of Temperance, joined the same in 1847, acted as Treasurer, and Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch, and in 1853 was made Postmaster under the administration of Franklin Pierce, at Bellesville, Pa.

GEN. M. MONTGOMERY, came to Lincoln, in October, 1873, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a native of Olivesburg, Ohio, and resided at Ashland, Ohio, prior to removing to Beaver Dam, Wis., in 1850. In 1855, he took up his residence at Sparta. In August, 1862, he raised Company D, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and when the regiment was organized he was commissioned Colonel of it. He continued in command until June 7, 1865, when the regiment was mustered out. He also commanded Montgomery's Brigade of Kimball's Provisional Division, at and near Vicksburg, and also of a brigade attached to the Sixteenth Army Corps. He was wounded at Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and lost an arm. He was taken prisoner there and taken to Macon, and then to Charleston, being exchanged after the fall of Atlanta. He was then ordered to go to Wisconsin, on recruiting service, but returned to his regiment at Beaufort. He had command of the Second Brigade, First Division, Seventeenth Corps, on the campaign through the Carolinas. In the spring of 1865, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaigns through Georgia, and the Carolinas. After his discharge he returned to Wisconsin. He was married in Perrysville, Ashland Co., Ohio, April, 1850, to Ellen M., daughter of Dr. T. Turner of that place, a native of New York State. They have six children; Carrol S., attorney at Omaha, a graduate of the Wisconsin University and law school, George M., associated with his father in practice, Sarah E., now Mrs. John A. Buckstaff, Clara, Eugene T. and Gage. The General is a member of the State and County Bar Association and of the A., F. & A. M. He was High Priest of Sparta Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M., and his sword was captured when he was taken prisoner and recovered by the General fifteen years later.

THOMAS O. MOON, State Agent Mutual Aid Society of Iowa, was born June 7, 1842, in Hancock County, Ind., and at the age of seven went to Iowa, with his parents, availing himself of a common school education, and then went to Oskaloosa and attended the Quaker College for about one year, and from thence to Des Moines, Iowa, where he attended the Iowa College of law, and graduated in 1879, then went to Warren County, and practiced law for about two years. In April, 1881, came to Lincoln, and was appointed General State Agent for the Mutual Aid Society of Des Moines, Iowa, as well as practicing law in different courts. He was married in 1864, to Miss Elizabeth Neal of North Berwick, Me., in Iowa. They have six children, Clark E., Lura A., May, William Guy, Bessie and John. He joined the Masons in 1865, in Iowa, and is a member of Lincoln Lodge, No. 19, as Master Mason, and he also belongs to the Quaker Church.

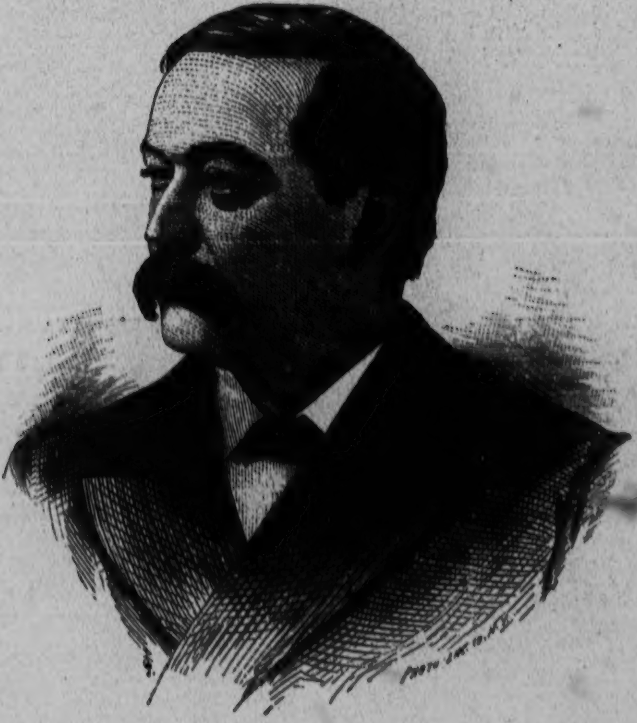
JOHN H. MORAN, foreman in the foundry, was born 1850, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and served his apprenticeship at Alton, Ill., under Dunford and Davis, for about five years, and in 1873 went to Atchison, Kan., and engaged as head workman in Seaton & Lea's foundry, there for about twelve years, and in July, 1881, came to Lincoln and was made foreman of their foundry here. He is a member of the Catholic Church. His parents were both born in Ireland, and came to America, in 1840. His father is employed in the same foundry.

WILLIAM L. MORRIS, florist, was born in October, 1856, in Pennsylvania where he was raised and educated. He then went with his parents to Iowa and worked on a farm, and in the nursery business. In 1878 he came to Lincoln and engaged in the floral business, and has a large variety of bedding plants as well as tropical, and in 1881 was appointed superintendent of gardening at the State Asylum. He was married in October, 1880, to Miss Mary Jane Davidson, of Brooklyn, Iowa. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

M. M. MULFORD, contractor and plasterer, was born in Bridgeton, Cumberland Co., N. J., March 13, 1850, where he lived until 1860, and from thence he went to Crumpton, Md., where he lived until 1859, was partly educated there and finished his education at Bridgeton. After leaving school he went to sea, following the waters until 1867, when he was shipwrecked at the mouth of the Chester River on the 13th day of December, together with his father, uncle and two colored men. The vessel, which was a total wreck, belonged to his father. After waiting three days they managed to land on the ice and then rescued themselves after walking thirty-five miles through a terrible snow-storm in wet clothes before they could get aid. He then went back to Crumpton, Md., where he remained until 1870, his health being very poor ever after the wreck. From there he went to Bridgeton, N. J., where he learned his trade in 1873. He then went to Streator, Ill., where he went into partnership with his brother, a plasterer, and went to building very extensively doing all of the main buildings and a great many dwellings throughout the city. In 1875 he returned East, and in June, 1876, he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he worked on the ornamental work in the asylum. In August he went back to Streator and once more went to contracting, and in the spring of 1878 he came to Lincoln, Neb., and worked on the ornamental work in the Government postoffice. After finishing that he went to contracting, plastering a large majority of the large buildings throughout the city. He was married June 15, 1879, to Miss Annie Osborn at Lincoln. She was born October 27, 1859, in Decatur County, Iowa. They have one child, Pearl Eilleen, born March 29, 1881, at Lincoln, Neb. In the summer of 1881, he plastered about 35,000 yards of plastering, and has good prospects for this summer, having just finished the Odd Fellows Hall here, one of the finest buildings in the State. He is a member of the I.O.O.F., Cumberland, N. J., and No. 35, of Bridgeton, N. J. He also belongs to the Union Mechanic, of New Jersey, and No. 27 of Bridgeton, N. J.

IRA A. NADEAU, of the firm of Stevens, Waters & Nadeau, lumber merchants, was born at Monroe, Mich., January 23, 1855. He lived at Monroe until he came to Lincoln in the summer of 1881. He was educated at that place and read law in the office of Congressman Willits at Monroe, where he was admitted to the bar and practiced until coming West.

NAHRUNG & MEYER, wholesale and retail dealers in agricultural implements and farm machinery, shelf and heavy hardware. They carry in stock walking and riding cultivators, sulky and walking plows, Moline Company Wagons, Smith and P., Wagons, Empire Combined Harvester and Binder and Self-binder, Aultman & Taylor Thresher, Romeo Buggies, also Howe Sewing Machines. C. Nahrung of above firm was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, June 23, 1830. He came to the United States in 1850 and located in Cumberland, Md., from there he moved to St. Louis then to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1853. He engaged in dealing in general merchandise in Wathena, Kan., a number of years and from there moved to Nebraska in 1860, and settled in Lancaster County. He is still engaged in stock raising and has a farm of 160 acres near Lincoln where he keeps full-blooded Jersey cattle, which he bought in St. Joseph, Mo., and also full-blooded Berkshire pigs. He was married in Cumberland, Md., in 1850 to Miss Bertha Young, a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main. They have eight children, Charles, Augusta, now Mrs. Jacob Martin, Emelia, Liddie, now Mrs. J. H. Buerstatte, William H., Lizzie, Viola and Olive—the latter twins. Mr. Nahrung is a member of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, A., F. & A. M., Lodge and Chapter, I. O. O. F., Lodge and Encampment and the German Literary Society. August Meyer of above firm, was born in Prussia, February 17, 1839, came to the United States in 1855 and located in Clayton County, Iowa, and from there removed to Nebraska in 1867, settled in Lancaster County and engaged in farming until 1881 when he came into Lincoln. He was married in Lancaster Co., Neb., August 23, 1867, to Miss Louisa Stutthart. They have five children, John, Edward, Caroline, William and Pearlie.



Albinus Nance

HON. ALBINUS NANCE, Governor of the State of Nebraska, was born at Lafayette, Stark Co., Ill., March 30, 1848, and is the oldest son of Dr. Hiram Nance, who has been for many years one of the most successful physicians in Central Illinois. The ancestors of Governor Nance on his father's side were French-Huguenots, and were driven from France by the religious intolerance and persecutions that followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They came with many others to the new world and formed a prosperous community in the State of North Carolina, their descendents moved northward and westward as the settlements advanced, and in 1836 Dr. H. Nance, above mentioned, located in the then new State of Illinois, the far West of that period. The Governor's ancestors on his mother's side were of English origin. His mother's maiden name was Sarah R. Smith, she was born in the State of Ohio. At the commencement of the war, Albinus was a mere boy; too young to become a soldier, but at a later period of the struggle he enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry. At the date of enlistment he was only sixteen years old. It is one of the traditions of the family that the young soldier was mustered in contrary to the wishes and earnest protests of his parents. He continued in the service until the close of the war, and participated in the following battles, viz.: Guntown, Hurricane Creek, Tupelo, Columbia, Tenn., Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. In the charge which broke the enemy's line at the battle of Nashville he was slightly wounded. When the war closed and his regiment was disbanded he became a student at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., taking part of the classical course. Soon after leaving college he commenced the study of law and in 1870 was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Impressed with the belief that the West would afford a more promising field for the employment of his youthful energies he came to Nebraska in 1871 and took a homestead in Polk County, devoting part of his time to farming and giving some attention to the practice of law. Finally he removed to Osceola, the county-seat of Polk County, and soon established a very lucrative law practice. In 1874 his friends submitted his name to the Republican convention of the Thirteenth District for Representative in the State Legislature. The convention was composed of delegates from the following named counties: Platt, Butler, Polk, Hamilton, York, Fillmore, Clay and Adams. A prolonged and excited contest occurred in the convention. There were seven candidates in all, and the friends of each worked with untiring energy. Finally, after much balloting Albinus Nance received the nomination by a majority of one vote This was the commencement of a remarkable political career. His principal opponent in the convention entered the field as an independent candidate and desperate efforts were made to defeat the regular candidate, but with out success. Nance was elected by about 2,000 majority and during the ensuing session of the Legislature made a good record as a member of the House. In 1876 he was one of the six delegates chosen by the Republican State Convention to represent Nebraska in the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati and was elected chairman of the delegation. During that year he was re-nominated for the Legislature and re-elected almost without opposition. When the Legislature convened he was elected Speaker of the House. The splendid record that he made as a presiding officer brought him prominently before the people as a man worthy of additional honors, and in 1878 he was nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention and was elected by a very large majority. In 1880 he was re-nominated by acclamation, and was re-elected by a majority larger than that of any other candidate on the State ticket. The distinguishing feature of his administration has been an unassuming but inflexible determination to execute the laws with fidelity to the best interests of the people of Nebraska. Since the commencement of his first term the vast and varied resources of the State have been wonderfully developed, and the Governor often refers with commendable pride to the rapid growth of his adopted State during the years he has occupied the position of chief executive. He was married in 1875 to Miss Sarah White, daughter of Egbert and Mary White, of Farragut, Iowa. A sweet little child, Nellie, now five years old, is the only darling of the Governor's family.

NEWMAN & THACKARA, wholesale dealers in grain, flour and feed. Business established in fall 1880. They contemplate improvements this year that will give them elevator storage of about 10,000 bushels and a grinding capacity of twenty-five bushels hourly. J. E. Newman, of above firm, was born in Schenectady County, N. Y., July 16, 1855. In 1863 his parents moved to Rutland County, N. Y., and from there in 1873, to Nebraska, locating in Lincoln. The subject of this sketch engaged in printing in Lincoln and in 1876 went to Colorado and engaged in mining and milling, returning to Lincoln in 1879. He was married in Lincoln, August 21, 1878 to Miss Hargreaves, of Lincoln. They have one child, Walter H.

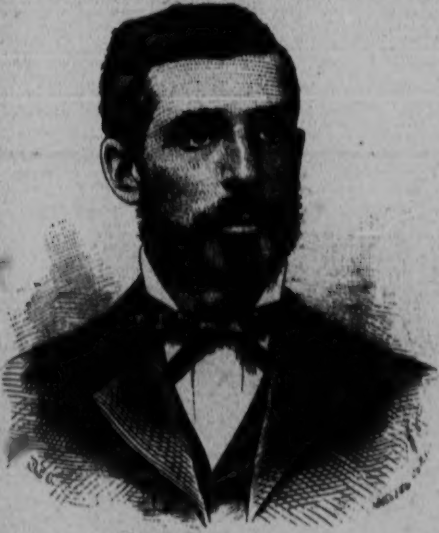
THOMAS OGLES, engineer, Commercial Hotel, was born October 1, 1844, at Indian Creek, Pike Co., Mo., and educated there. In 1861 enlisted in Company I, Missouri State Volunteers, under Gen. Henderson. Then re-enlisted in Company A, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, under Col. Smart, and participated in all the battles with his regiment and mustered out in the fall of 1865 at Macon City, Mo. Then went to Jacksonville, Ill., and engaged as agent in the agricultural business for about fifteen months. In 1868 engaged as captain and engineer on passenger ferryboats on the Mississippi, also acting at different times as pilot, for all three of which positions he holds certificates. In the fall of 1881 came to Lincoln and engaged by the Commercial Hotel as stationary engineer. Was married in January 1867, to Miss Katie Snow, of Jacksonville, Ill. Has two children, Ollie and William. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., Clarksville Lodge, No. 58. During the time Mr. O. was on the Mississippi he rescued the lives of two men who were on the point of drowning, the boat in which they were having been capsized in a storm which was then prevailing.

C. P. OLSON, superintendent of bridges B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska, was born in Sweden, April 2, 1844. He came to the United States in 1869 and settled in Burlington, Iowa, where he became connected with the C., B. & Q. R. R. in the bridge building department. In 1875 he removed to Lincoln and was appointed to his present position about 1877. He was married in Burlington, Iowa, May 17, 187[illegible], to Miss Mary A. Wasseland, of that city. They have two children, Ella A. and Robert F.

P. W. O'CONNER, meat market. Established in 1881. P. W. O'Conner, carriage manufactory and blacksmithing business was established in 1875. Employs fifteen men regularly and in summer their force is increased to about thirty men. Mr. O'Connor was born in County Mayo, Ireland, February 2, 1836. His parents moved to Canada in 1840 and in 1861 he came to the United States, locating in different parts of the States. In 1869 he moved to Nebraska, locating in Lincoln a short time and then settled in Crete, Neb., and established a carriage manufactory establishment. Removed to Lincoln in 1875. Mr. O'Connor has been engaged in the business about seventeen years. He was married in Hastings County, Canada, April 9, 1872, to Miss Brown. They have five children, Mary Bridget, Daniel

Bernard, Alice Ann, Dominick George and Theresa Loretto. Mr. O'Connor is a member of St. Theresa Church, of Lincoln, and is a member of the land league.

E. C. OUTCALT, banker, member of the firm of Marsh Bros., Mosher & Co., came to Nebraska in 1870 and located in Lincoln. He entered the bank of James, Sweet & Brock and continued with that firm and their successors until he came into the present firm, October, 1878. He is a native of Rockport, Mo., where he was reared. He went to New York when he was fifteen years old and engaged in the commission business and afterward in the manufacturing of shirts.



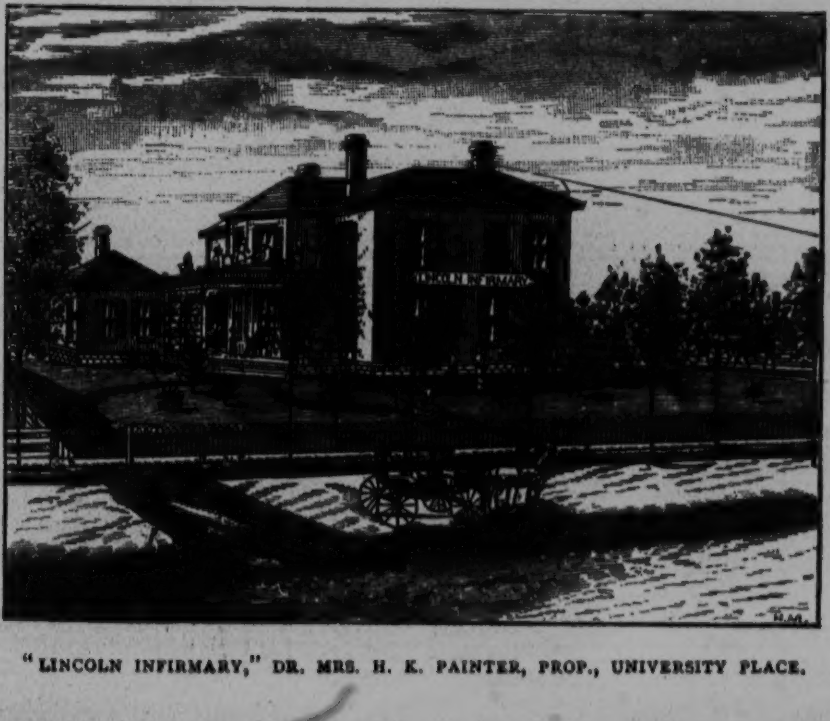
C J Nobes

C. J. NOBES, warden of the State penitentiary, was born near Joliet, Will Co., Ill., May 26, 1849. In 1869 he became connected with the State penitentiary at Joliet as yardmaster. In July, 1874, he moved to Lincoln, Neb., and took the position of deputy warden of the penitentiary. Was commissioned warden September 3, 1880. He was married in Joliet, Ill., May 20, 1875, to Miss Helen J. Richardson, of that city. They have one daughter; Jane R. Mr. N. is a member of the Episcopal Church and is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity.

PHELPS PAINE, Chief Clerk Money Order Department of the Lincoln Post office. He was born in Painesville, Ohio, May 23, 1844. His parents moved to Monmouth, Ill., in 1848 where the subject of this sketch received his education. In April, 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers for three months. Re-enlisted July 26, 1861, and commissioned First Lieutenant, January 1, 1862, and appointed Aid-de-camp on the staff of his father General E. A. Paine, March 11, 1862, he was commissioned Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, by President Lincoln. Was mustered out May 31, 1865. Was on Gen. Conrod's staff at the close of the war. He returned to Monmouth and then entered a commercial school in Cleveland, Ohio. In May, 1870 he moved to Nebraska and settled at Plattsmouth and engaged in real estate business and insurance. He moved to Lincoln in the spring of 1877 and was connected with the State land department for four years. Was appointed to his present position in June, 1881. He was married in Monmouth, Ill., September 3, 1868, to Miss Parker of that city.

B. L. PAINE, M. D., homoeopathic physician and surgeon, came to Lincoln in February, 1878. Since January, 1879, he has practiced alone, having had a partner before that. He was born at Rutland, Ohio, October 29, 1851. Read medicine with Dr. T. Curtis Smith, of Middleport, Ohio. Graduated from the Ohio Medical College in the spring of 1875, and practiced at Rutland until the fall of 1876; he then entered the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, and graduated in the spring of 1877. He practiced at Portsmouth, Ohio, until he came to Nebraska. He is a member of the Northwestern Academy of Homoeopathy, and of the Nebraska State Homoeopathic Society.

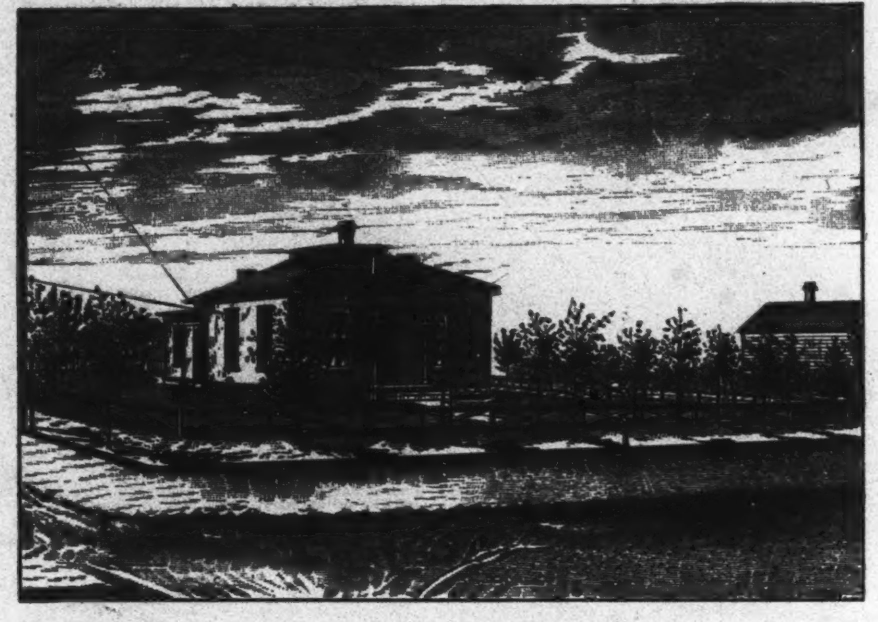
HETTIE K. PAINTER, the proprietor of the Lincoln Infirmary, was a native of Philadelphia, Pa., the daughter of Joseph and Charity Kersey nee Cope. Her father having died when she was quite young, she was adopted by her uncle and aunt, Mordecai and Esther Hayes, of Chester County, Pa., who were widely known where ability, integrity, and finances were required to advance any humanitarian work, being a daughter of the late Jesse Kersey, a minister in the Society of Friends well known and beloved by all. Both her organization and early practical education well fitted her for the many positions she has filled. After marriage with Joseph H. Painter, of West Chester, Pa., they moved to Ohio, where they remained several years. A great portion of her time was devoted to benevolent and charitable enterprises. In 1852, they returned to the East and resided in Philadelphia and Camden, N. J., during this time she continued her medical studies, having had from her childhood a natural turn and desire to make herself useful in that profession, and after a regular course of lectures at the Penn Medical University, she graduated in 1860. At the breaking out of the war she offered her services and organized, under the auspices of Gen. Phil. Kearney, the first hospital south of the Potomac River, at the Theological Seminary. Here she had forty men detailed as her assistants. A great and grand work was achieved at this place. After the first battle of Bull Run, under a commission from Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, also one from Gov. Curtain, of Pennsylvania, she followed the army, laboring in hospital and on the field. Here her medical education, as well as elsewhere, was in constant demand. Gen. Grant gave her a free pass on all railroads and steamboats operating against Richmond, with orders to officers to assist her in her work. She received and dispensed large stores available to the benefit of soldiers from a number of different States, giving comfort to the weary and soothing the dying, far from their homes and friends, also writing letters to their loved ones (and ofttimes penning the last words of noble, brave men, who had fought valiantly under our flag) until after the surrender of Gen. Lee, when she withdrew to Washington and continued her services at the different hospitals, frequently accompanying the sick and wounded to northern hospitals and to their homes, by order of Surgeon Gen. Barnes, in hospital cars, continuing her services at hospitals until the troops had all been removed. After practicing her profession in Washington, D. C., Alexandria and Richmond, Va., until 1868, she visited her two sons, who were pioneers on the U. P. R. R.; J. K., at Cheyenne, Wy. Ter., and L. M., at Corinne, Utah Ter. Her health had thoroughly given away; after a time she recuperated and her services were in demand, her practice extended as far west as Sacramento, on special occasions to the family of Gov. Bigler, and others, and south to Salt Lake, where she located. Here she had an extensive practice numbering among her patients were several of President Brigham Young's and Bishop John Sharp's families, also other prominent families in the Territory, until her health again failed, and she was compelled to cease business. She was reduced almost to death's door, when, recovering somewhat, through the earnest solicitation of her son, J. K., she sought restoration in the mountains of Colorado, without much benefit, thence came to Lincoln, Neb., (her husband had gone into business at this place). In the course of one year she was again able to resume practice, in which she has been remarkably successful. From her extensive travel and experience in medicine she saw the importance of erecting an infirmary, where chronic cases could be more successfully treated. This is the first institution of the kind in the West. In this enterprise she has been eminently successful. From the manner of treatment and the healthy and salubrious climate of Nebraska she has had patients from Connecticut to California.



"LINCOLN INFIRMARY," DR. MRS. H. K. PAINTER, PROP., UNIVERSITY PLACE.

HON. A. L. PALMER, attorney at law, came to Nebraska in March, 1868, and has since been engaged in practice and in speculation. He was a member of the first City Council and of the School Board for a while. For four years he was County Judge. He has been an extensive operator in real estate and has erected a great many business blocks, among them the Opera House, the drug store near it, and a number of dwellings, including the row on R street, opposite the University. He was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., town of Westfield, June 11, 1835. When four years old his parents removed to Jackson County, Iowa, and he lived there until he came to Nebraska. He enlisted in the fall of 1861 in Company I, Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, being a Lieutenant, and served until he was discharged on account of wounds received at Corinth, after eighteen months' service. He returned to Jackson County. He was married at Andrew, Jackson Co., Iowa, to Lydia Butterworth; she died in 1869, leaving one child—Carrie V. His present wife was Rosella A. Chase, a native of Vermont. They have four children—Frank J., Don H., Hattie and Lost Roy. The Judge is a member of A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He was Master of Blue Lodge in 1881.

T. J. PARDOE, merchant, was born July 24, 1846, in New York, where he was raised, and availed himself of an education at O'Bryant's Academy in the town of Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y.; remained there four years, and graduated in 1857. Then went as bookkeeper to his grandfather until 1860. And when the war broke out, enlisted in the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, Company A, under Col. Turchin and Capt. Wilson. In 1862 was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and same year Captain of Company A; participated in the different battles with his regiment, and mustered out in 1863, and discharged at St. Louis. Was wounded at the battle of Nashville and sent to Cairo, and from there removed to Chicago and engaged in the commission business on South Water street for about thirteen years. In 1873 came to Hastings, Neb., and engaged in the lumber business, and carried on a business of some $30,000 per annum. Remained there about eight years, then sold out and went to Central City, and from thence to Waverly and engaged in the grain business with a Mr. J. R. Cook, and in 1882 sold out and came to Lincoln. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Chapter and Commandery, and charter member of Mount Nebo Commandery of Hastings; also same of St. John's; also member of the I. O. O. F., and one of the first Masons initiated in Hastings, and same of I. O. O. F. Assistant Adjutant-General under Gen. McGilvery, afterwards occupied the same position with Col. Irvin, of Ohio, commanding the left wing of the defenses south of the Potomac, and same position with Gen. James A. Hale, commanding Camp Barry, and Artillery Camp of Instruction, Washington, D. C.; and during the time he was with his regiment participated in all of the principal battles from Dam No. 5 Rappahannock to Morton's Ford, and holds medals with inscriptions of each battle he was engaged in, presented to him at Washington by the officers of his battery.



COTTAGE OF JUDGE C. M. PARKER, COR. L AND EIGHTEENTH STREETS.

C. B. PARKER & CO., proprietors of the Old Reliable Marble Works. Business established in 1874. The firm consists of C. B. P. and W. S. Glass. Do a general business. C. B. P. of the firm was born in Livingston County, N. Y., July 24, 1836. He removed to Lafayette, Ind., with his parents about 1844, where he received his education. In 1862 he went to the Pacific Coast and engaged in mining until 1866; he then returned to Indiana, and from there removed to Lincoln, Neb., in 1874. He was married in Salem, Ore., January 15, 1863, to Miss Almira Smith, a native of New York. They have one child, Minnie. Mr. William S. Glass was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., November 29, 1848. He came to Nebraska in 1874, located in Lincoln, and worked at his trade until the present firm was established. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F.

C. M. PARKER, the subject of this sketch, was born in Geneseo, N. Y., August 29, 1840. In the fall of 1844 his parents removed and settled near Lafayette, Ind., where he resided until the summer of 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company A, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, May 16, 1863. He lost an arm while participating in the memorable "Vicksburg Campaign" at the battle of Champion Hill, Miss. Returning to his home in Indiana, he was offered a commission in the army by Gov. Morton, which he declined, as he desired to fit himself for his chosen profession—the law. After pursuing his studies in the office of Pratt & Rollins, he entered the law school of the University of Michigan, graduating in the spring of 1870. He at once selected Lincoln, Neb., as his chosen field, and has since been closely identified with that city, which has been his home since that time. In November, 1881, he was elected by the people of Lancaster County to the position of Judge of the County Court, a position which he fills with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of those who have business relations with him.

ALBERT F. PARSONS, attorney and money loaner, came to Malcolm, Neb., and lived there until he moved to Lincoln in 1880. Read law here two years, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. He is now engaged in the money-loaning business, the firm being Parsons & Andrus. They commenced business in February, 1882, being loan agents and dealers in all kinds of securities. Mr. P. was born at New Brunswick in 1851, and removed to McHenry County, Ill., in 1868, living there until he came to Nebraska.

BURNHAM D. PARSONS, farmer, Section 3, Malcolm Precinct, Neb., P. O. Lincoln, was born in New Brunswick, and moved from there to McHenry County, Ill., where he lived until 1870. In that year he came to Nebraska and located on Section 3, Town 11, Range 5, near Malcolm, where he has since been engaged in farming. He was married in McHenry County, Ill., in February, 1879, to Eudora E. Sherman, a native of McHenry, Ill. They have one child, Mabel A.

J. A. PATTERSON, dealer in agricultural implements, handles the "Advance" corn planter, for one or two men—his own invention; the "Advance" harrow and the "Utility" corn harrow; patent folding work-table, ironing boards, wagon jacks, etc. Mr. Patterson was born near Pittsburgh, Penn., in February, 1822. While an infant his parents moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. About 1830 they moved into the country, and then to Indiana, on the Wabash. About 1854 they moved to Sterling, Ill., where the subject of this sketch was engaged in business as farmer and drover. In 1876 he commenced manufacturing at Rock Falls, Ill., in which he continued until August, 1880, when he removed to Lincoln, Neb., and engaged in manufacturing at the State Prison. He was married in La Porte, Ind., in August, 1849, to Miss Judith Fosdick, of La Porte. They have three children, La Mona (now Mrs. Stewart, of Pleasantville, Iowa), Belle (now Mrs. Malinquist), Edith. Mr. P. is a member of the Christian Church.

L. F. PENNINGTON, train-dispatcher B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska, was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., December 9, 1856. He studied telegraphing in railroad office at Vernon, Scott Co., Ind., and in 1876 entered the service of the Mississippi Central R. R. Was train-dispatcher at Water Valley, Miss., with this company. Then he moved to Nebraska in April, 1880, and located a homestead in Furnas County, remaining only a few months. He then settled in Lincoln and entered the service of the B. & M. R. R. in his present capacity. He was married in Madison, Ind., December 24, 1876, to Miss Ollie P. Ransey, of Madison. They have two children, Nellie and Maud. Mr. P. is a member of the K. of H.

J. R. PERKINS, steam and gas fitter, agent of Hay & Prentice's steam heating apparatus, of Chicago. He makes a specialty of boiler and engine setting, and has the most complete set of tools in the State. He has lately completely renewed the heating apparatus at the State Insane Asylum. Mr. P. was born in Delaware County, N. Y., July 2, 1835. His parents moved to Hartwick, N. Y., when he was young. He left home in 1848 and commenced learning his trade in Oneonta, N. Y. He then engaged in the locomotive department of the N. Y. C. R. R., and had charge of an engine for several years. He enlisted August 5, 1862, in Company L, First New York Mounted Rifles, and served until mustered out in 1865. During the most of this time he was attached to the Provost Marshal's office, detached on special duty. He returned to New York at the close of the war, and shortly after removed to Freeport, Ill., where he resided until he came to Nebraska in 1881. He followed steam and gas fitting in Freeport. He was married in South Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y., October 20, 1858, to Miss Chloe L. Butler, a daughter of Thomas Butler, an old resident of that county. They have one child, Lillie A. Mr. Perkins is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Chapter, Council and Commandery.

R. A. PERRY, of the firm of Plummer, Perry & Co., came to Nebraska in the fall of 1879. Prior to that time he was a resident of Chicago for sixteen years. He has been engaged in the grocery business for the last eighteen years. He is a native of Shoreham, Addison Co., Vt., and removed from his native place to Chicago in 1864.

R. O. PHILLIPS, secretary and treasurer Lincoln Land Co. and South Platte Land Co.; was born August 29, 1842, at Jefferson, Greene Co., Pa., where he was raised, and educated at Waynesburg College, and availed himself of a scientific course. After leaving college he went to Washington, Pa., and learned the printing trade. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, of the Twelfth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Light Infantry. Then re-enlisted in Company D of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was elected First Lieutenant of his company, and participated in all the battles with his regiment, and was mustered out in December, 1864; and in January, 1865 came to Illinois and engaged in mercantile business for one year, then read law for about two years, and was admitted to the bar at Pontiac, Ill., and in 1868 came to Marengo, Iowa. Remained there a year in business, and in 1869 came to Lincoln, and was nominated and accepted by the Commissioners as Deputy Clerk for three years, and afterward was elected County Clerk for two terms; and in 1877 was in the House of Representatives for one year; then practiced law for one year, and afterwards was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Lincoln Land Company and South Platte Company. Was married in Van Buren County, Ill., in 1872, to Miss M. J. Gudgel, of Chicago. Had three children, all of whom died and are buried in the Lincoln Cemetery. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

HON. J. E. PHILPOTT, attorney at law, came to Lincoln in June, 1867. In 1857 he had been out to Nebraska City, and remained there a few months, going east with the intention of returning, but was taken sick. He was born at New Providence, Clark Co., Ind., June 5, 1839. His parents were residents of Kentucky, but were visiting in Indiana when he was born. From his fourth to his eighteenth or nineteenth year he lived in Ohio. He enlisted in the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, October, 1861, and was soon transferred to the Eighteenth Ohio, being commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company A., and detailed as Orderly of the Regiment, until the spring of 1863. He was promoted to First Lieutenant and Captain, meanwhile. In July, 1863, he was made Colonel of the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was finally mustered out in November, 1864. He returned to Ohio, and resided at Carrollton, engaging in practice there. Both before and after the war he served as County Recorder and Clerk of the Common Pleas and District Courts, and in the spring of 1867, went to Wyandotte, Kas. There he published a newspaper until he came to Lincoln. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1871, and County Judge from January 5, 1880, to January 5, 1882. He was married at Lincoln, September 20, 1871, to Anna B. Field, a native of LaSalle, Ill. They have two children, Mary Imogene, and Charles Wescott. They lost one child. The Judge is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and G. A. R., being the first Provisional Commander of the G. A. R., of Nebraska.

MAJ. CHARLES W. PIERCE, Register of the United States Land Office, came to Nebraska in 1869, and bought a large tract of land near Waverly, Lancaster Co. He was born in Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., October 7, 1828, and removed with his father to Sandusky, Ohio, in 1839. There he lived until 1847, when he removed to Huntsville, Ohio, where he stayed until 1855. In that year he came to Havana, Mason Co., Ill. August 5, 1862, he enlisted in Company B., Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was elected First Lieutenant thereof. He continued with that regiment until the capture of Atlanta, when failing health induced him to be sent to Washington, D. C., becoming Brigade Quarter-master of Hardin's Division. He was commissioned Major at Washington, in December, 1865. He was sent to Alabama, but assigned to duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and was District Commander of thirteen companies in Western Alabama. He held [illegible] position until January, 1867, when he was mustered out and elected member of Congress, in February, from the Fourth Alabama District. He served one term in the Fortieth Congress. He was then appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue, for the First Alabama District, with headquarters at Mobile. Remained in that position until February, 1872, when he moved to Nebraska. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875, and was elected to the State Senate in the fall of 1877, to fill a vacancy, and re-elected in 1880. He resigned his position as State Senator, in 1881, when he was appointed Register of the United States Land Office, in October. He took charge December 1, 1881. He was married in Republic, Seneca Co., Ohio, November 5, 1850, to Isabella Burton, a native of Norwich, Vt. They have two children living, Florence B. and Charles A. Three are dead, Eugene, James and Edith. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. Also of the G. A. R.

ELI PLUMMER, of Plummer, Perry & Co., wholesale grocers, came to Plattsmouth, Neb., March 23, 1862. He was employed in the mercantile house of Tootle, Hanna & Co., where he remained five years, being at first porter and then salesman. In 1867 he bought out their business and continued it until February, 1879, when he sold out. In August, he established his present business at Lincoln. They do a yearly business of about $500,000, which is double the amount done the first year. While at Plattsmouth Mr. P. carried on a grain business, being almost the first grain dealer in that region. He was born in Goshen Township, Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1835, and lived there until about sixteen years of age. He then moved to Yellow Springs, Des Moines Co., Iowa, where he lived four years, going thence to Afton, Union Co., Iowa, where he stayed until coming to Plattsmouth. He was married at Plattsmouth, August 24, 1871, to Henrietta Gaston, daughter of Judge Matthew Gaston, of Guernsey County, Ohio, a native of that county. They have two children, Fred and Ralph.

FABREN S. POTVIN, contractor and builder, was born in 1839, Quebec, Canada, where he availed himself of an education, until he went to sea as a cabin boy, and during the time he was at sea, he was shipwrecked, and taken prisoner by the Esquimaux Indians, and was held captive for about thirteen months, and kept secluded, but was treated the same as one of the tribe; living in a hut, made in the shape of an angle, constructed out of poles and bark, and covered with snow to the height of some twenty feet, and was fed upon game. He witnessed when there, a tent especially made for the dead, wherein they are placed in a standing position, perfectly frozen, and at different times in the day, the whole village comes and does homage to the dead, by dancing around the bodies, holding branches of trees in their hands, singing, etc.; and in the spring they take the bodies to the sea shore, and there bury them, filling the graves up with oysters, believing the dead should be fed. After thirteen months' captivity, he was liberated by a whaling vessel. He then returned to Quebec and engaged as a sailor to a whaling ship. In 1855 he took a timber claim of 100 acres from the British Government, in Lower Canada; held it for three years, and donated the same to his sister. In 1858 he went to Fort Edward, Washington Co., N. Y., and engaged in the carpenter business, as apprentice, for two years. Thence to New York City, and in the fall of 1860, cast his first vote. In 1866 he completed a large contract, amounting to about $100,000; then returned to Fort Edward, and started a furniture manufactory, for about five years, during which time he was City Alderman, and sustained a heavy loss, his factory being burnt down, without any insurance thereon. In the fall of 1878, came to Lincoln and went to work by the day, for about six months. Then engaged in contracting, and built the grand altar of the Catholic Church, block of buildings for Brigg & Burr, Zehrung & Son, D. B. Alexander, J. F. Lawsing, O. G. King, and several others. Was married in 1864, to Miss K. G. Dowd, who was born at Fort Edward, N. Y. Has three children, Mary, Lilly and Daisy, all members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Potvin is considered to be one of the most prominent builders in Lincoln, and does now a business of some $30,000.

HON. S. B. POUND, Judge of Second Judicial District, State of Nebraska, is a native of Ontario County, N. Y., where he was born January 14, 1835. His parents moved to Wayne County, N. Y., about 1836. His preparatory studies were made at Walworth Academy and the Macedon Academy, both institutions of Wayne County. In 1855 he entered Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., Dr. Knott being the president of the college. In 1859 he graduated and returned to Wayne County, and commenced the study of law under Judge Sherwood, of Lyons, then County Judge and Surrogate. Was admitted to the bar in 1858, and in 1864 entered into partnership with Judge Sherwood, the latter's time having expired. This partnership continued until Judge Sherwood's death, in 1866. Judge Pound then moved to Nebraska and settled in the town of Lancaster, what is now Lincoln, in 1867. After engaging about one year in mercantile business, he entered upon the practice of his profession, having formed a partnership with Seth Robinson. In the fall of 1869, he was elected Probate Judge, and took his seat in 1870. In 1873 he again commenced the practice of law with C. C. Burr. Was elected to the State Senate in 1872 and '73, and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1875, and was elected District Judge in 1876. He was married in Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y., January 21, 1869, to Miss Laura Biddlecome, of that county, her parents being old residents of Wayne County. They have three children, Roscoe, Emma Louise and Olivia. Judge Pound is a member of the State Bar Association, and of the Lancaster Bar Association. Was the first president of the latter.

P. PECK, farmer and stock raiser, was born in 1821, in Genesee County, N. Y., where he was raised and educated, and in 1840, came to Elkhorn Grove, Carroll Co., Ill., and engaged in farming and stock raising for about nine years. Then went to California, and engaged in mining, etc., for about three years. Returned to Illinois, and engaged in farming, at the same place, and on the old homestead. In 1867 came to Nebraska, remaining at Plattsmouth for about one year and a half, and in the fall of 1868 came to Lincoln, and purchased a farm of 600 acres, about one mile and a half east of Lincoln, of which about 120 acres are under a high state of cultivation, and the balance meadow, pasture, and orchard, consisting of about 2,000 assorted trees, such as cherry, early Richmond apple, pears, etc., all of which are in full bearing. He set all the trees out himself. Improvements consisting of a two-story stone house, barn, shed, etc. He was married in 1852, to Miss Nancy Lawrence, of Polo, Ogle Co., Ill. They have four children—Florence A., now Mrs. Dr. W. A. Burr; Mary A., now Mrs. Fred Hovey; Jennie N., a natural artist, having executed some very fine paintings; and Miss Lilly, who has a great talent for music, and considered to be one of the finest soprano singers in Lincoln, and belongs to the Philharmonic Society. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES K. POST, member City Police Force, was born November 10, 1844, at Rochester, N. Y., where he was raised and educated. Left school at the age of eighteen, and was engaged on the street railroad there, as conductor, which position he held for about two years. Then went to Kenosha, Wis., and engaged in farming with his uncle, and from thence to La Porte County, Ind., and purchased a fruit farm of sixty acres, and remained there until 1877, when he came to Lincoln, and was employed by Raymond Bros., as shipping clerk in their wholesale department. In 1880, was appointed by the Mayor to the city police force. Was married in July, 1877, to Miss Martha Pearce, who was born in Indiana. Has three children—Harry, Annie and Raymond. Family members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. A. FOSTON, groceries and provisions. The business was established in 1875. He carries a stock of about $2,000, and employs two clerks. Mr. F. was born in Loudoun County, Va., July 27, 1846. In 1872, he removed to Wichita, Kan., where he remained about two years. After making a visit to Virginia, he returned west, and settled in Lincoln, Neb., and started his present business. He was married in Sangamon County, Ill., September 27, 1874, to Miss Mattie Chambers, of Sangamon County, formerly of Memphis, Tenn. They have two children—Bertie and Lottie. Mr. F. is a member of the Merchants' Protective Association.

ISRAEL PUTNAM, deceased, was a native of Ohio, but for the past twenty years had made the West his home. He was engaged in freighting during the Pike's Peak excitement, and later to the various military posts between the Missouri River and Camp Floyd, in Utah. He commenced freighting on a very small scale, making his first trip with one or two teams, and closing the business when the U. P. R. R. had reached the far West, with quite a large train of wagons. He had his ups and downs in the business, and at one time his train was attacked by the Indians, and his stock run off, at another time he was caught in a snow storm far from any ranch, and half of his cattle perished. But nothing daunted him. He went to work and was soon on his feet again. In 1868, when the freighting business had ceased to be profitable, Mr. P. sold out, and came to Nebraska with Mr. Walsh, with a view of going into business. He visited Lincoln, and saw in the future a great city, and determined to settle there. Having means, they invested largely in real estate, securing at an early day, and at very low prices, some of the most valuable property in the city. In 1873, the firm erected the handsome three-story brick block, known as the Academy of Music at that time, and for years afterward the handsomest block in the city. Other houses in various parts of the city were erected by the firm. They also erected the Lincoln Gas Works. At the time the works were started, they were very unprofitable, and continued as such for two years, but since then the growth of the city has made the investment a good one. At the time of Mr. Putnam's death, the firm contemplated building a street railway. Mr. P. was also an active member of the Board of Trade, and advocated the establishment of the organization long before it was started. He was a man of great business capacity, ever ready to lend a helping hand to an enterprise that looked toward the further advancement of the city he loved so well. He was a man of strict integrity, and honest to a fault. He was taken off just in the prime of his usefulness, and his loss was deeply felt by the city and citizens. He died January 22, 1881, being at that time about forty-five years old. He was married in Lincoln, September 26, 1871, to Miss Amanda Saunders, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Her parents were among the early settlers of Mt. Pleasant, and built the third or fourth house in the town. They have one daughter—Florence. Mr. Putnam's father was a Presbyterian minister, of New York State, and had temporarily taken a pastorate in Ohio at the time of the birth of Israel.

W. B. PUTNAM, engineer in charge of constructed line B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska; was appointed to his present position in June, 1879.

T. P. QUICK was born December, 1822 in New Jersey, where he was raised and educated, and in 1850 went to Chicago and engaged in business, running steamboats on the canal for about twenty years. In the spring of 1870, came to Lincoln, and purchased 1,000 acres of land, situated west of Lincoln. Emerald Station being on southwest quarter of Section 22, of his farm. Shortly after purchasing the same, he commenced to improve, and to raising stock, and has now some 300 head of graded stock, and some fourteen head of pure bred Durham. Hogs of the Spanish Duroc breed, similar to the Jersey Reds, but considered to be of a finer grade, and will average in weight some 500 pounds when fat, and took five cash premiums on the same at the State Fair. Poultry consists of pure bred Brahmas, and the finest Bronze Turkeys in the county. He has also, for his private use, three thorough bred trotting horses, out of Bashaw and Ethan Allen. His improvements consist of an elegant house, of modern style, and ten acres of orchard, cattle barn, 104x54, and sixteen feet high; horse barn, 60x72; calf pen, 27x80; two wagon houses, 30x50 and 14x60; machine house, 14x60; stall barn, 24x36, for pure bred stock; barn for bulls, fourteen feet square; besides feeding sheds, pig pens, etc., four large corn cribs; two never failing wells, with Eclipse Wind Mills, and pumps attached, and water pipes are conveyed under ground to all of his sheds and buildings, etc., notwithstanding that Middle Creek runs through a portion of his farm. Was married in 1876, in Omaha, to Miss R. L. Thain, of Lincoln. They have one child living—Clara. Lost a boy, who died at fifteen months old. Mr. Quick is Chief of the Fire Department, and during the time he has been connected with the department, helped to suppress the following fires in the city: The Atwood House, Opera House, Pioneer Hotel, etc. Is also owner and proprietor of one of the finest liquor and billiard establishments in the city. Situated on the east side of the Government Square. Is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lincoln Lodge, No. 16. Also was elected City Commissioner for two years, having a hot contestant in a Mr. Cramer.

DR. CHARLES C. RADMORE, physician and surgeon, was born in 1829, in Maryland (Queens County), and at an early age went to Indiana, and attended the Franklin Ministry there for about two years, and from there went to Cincinnati, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College, in 1856, after which he commenced practicing, and in 1861, was appointed Surgeon of the Forty-fourth Illinois, then as Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Seventh, and in 1866, was appointed Surgeon to the One Hundred and Fourteenth U. S. C. T., and was discharged in 1867, at Louisville, Ky. Went to Sedalia, Mo., and remained there practicing until 1870, when he came to Lincoln, and engaged in the same profession. Was married in 1852, to Miss Rasberry of Indiana. Has five children; Belle, Ellen, Elvess, Charles and Harry. Belongs to A., F. & A. M. Lincoln Lodge, No. 19., also to the G. A. R. Farragut Post, No. 25. On the 2nd of June, 1847, enlisted as private in Company F, of the Fourth Ohio, and served in the Mexican war and was discharged in 1848, 2nd day of July, and during the time he was with the One Hundred and Fourteenth was in charge of the Post Hospital, and Chief Medical Officer of the Rio Grande, also Surgeon in Chief of Second Brigade of First Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, and in 1878, was in charge of the Post Hospital of Lincoln.

R. R. RANDALL, General Agent of the B. & M. Land Department, was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 20, 1826. His parents settled in Rushville, Ill., November 24, 1831. When twelve years old, the subject of this sketch was bound out to learn the printing trade, which he followed until 1849. In 1850, he engaged in clerking in mercantile business and was appointed Deputy Sheriff of the county. In 1855, he entered into business for himself, in which he continued until he was burnt out in 1860, losing everything. He enlisted in 1861, in the Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Was at once commissioned by Gov. Yates, Adjutant of the regiment, with rank of First Lieutenant. Shortly afterward was appointed Post Adjutant, at Camp Butler, during the summer of 1862. He re-joined his regiment at Louisville, Ky., and in January, 1863, was elected Major of the regiment. He resigned in March, 1863, and returned home. He was then appointed to the Provost Department of the Ninth Congressional District, a position he retained until 1864. Was then appointed Deputy Internal Revenue Assessor, which position he held until Andrew Johnson became President, and in 1866, engaged as salesman with the Rushville Woolen Mills. In 1869, he removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and in 1870, became connected with the B. & M. R. R., from 1873 to 1875, was on the A. T. & Santa Fe R. R., under Mr. Touzalin. Returned to the B. & M. in the latter year. During a few months in 1872, Mr. Randall had charge of the city office of the B & M., in Lincoln. Was appointed to his present position in July, 1880, settled in Lincoln the same year. He was married in Rushville, Ill., May 16, 1850, to Miss Rebecca A. Ellis, daughter of Judge William Ellis, who died in Sacramento City, Cal. They have seven children; Sarah T., now Mrs. S. S. Whiting of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Mary E., now Mrs. H. E. Sheen of Lincoln, Neb., Emma, now Mrs. T. Miltonberger of Lincoln, Neb., Phoebe, now Mrs. W. S. Cass of Lincoln, Neb., Jonathan William, Richard Rush, jr., Charles W. Mr. R. has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church thirty years.

W. E. RANDLE, locomotive engineer, B. & M. R. R., in Nebraska. Was born in Fairfield, Iowa, November 11, 1852. In 1859, he moved to Nebraska, where they located in Oreapolis, and in 1863, moved into Plattsmouth. The subject of this sketch was engaged with government surveying parties in different parts of Nebraska, and then became connected with the B. & M. R. R., in the locomotive department. He was married in Plattsmouth, November 11, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Thonnevel of Plattsmouth. They have three children; William, Irving and Hiram.

W. C. RANDLE, engineer of city steamer and city jailor, was born in Madison County, Iowa, December 18, 1842, at an early age went with his parents to Fairfield, Jefferson Co., Iowa, where he was raised and educated, and in 1857, went to Plattsmouth, Cass Co., Neb., and remained there until the war broke out, in 1861. Enlisted in the First Nebraska Volunteer Regiment, Company A, under Col. John M. Thayer, and participated in all the battles of his regiment. Re-enlisted October 29, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., after which his regiment was mounted and known as First Nebraska Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, went into Arkansas, December, '63, and remained until June, '64, when his regiment was ordered to Omaha, Neb., where the regiment received a veteran furlough. Re-organized at Omaha, August 15, 1864, to a man, on three days' notice, at the time of the Plum Creek massacre, the burning of Hendris mule train of Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he was made government wagon master, and remained until June, 1866, was mustered out July 1, 1866, at Omaha, Neb., and honorably returned to his home at Plattsmouth, and engaged at house building in connection with his father, until 1871. Engaged with the B. & M. R. R. R., as section watchman, then engine wiper to helper in shops, then locomotive fireman, then went into shop to learn the machinist trade, and remained until April, 1880, then moved to Excelsior Coal Mine, Mahaska Co., Iowa, and engaged as locomotive engineer for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Company, about one year. Then went to Marshalltown, Iowa, and engaged with the Central Iowa R. R., as locomotive engineer until November 15, 1881, when he came to Lincoln and was appointed Engineer City Fire Engine, and City Jailor, and has in charge all property belonging to the fire department, under T. P. Quick, Chief of fire department. He was married November 25, 1866, to Miss A. E. Armstrong, aged eighteen years, who was born in St. Joe, Mo. They have four children living, Henry F., Marion E., Myrtle A., Carrie Belle, ages ten, seven, five and two years. He is a member of the Good Templars, also of the G. A. R. Farragut Post, No. 25.

ISAAC M. RAYMOND came to Lincoln, in December, 1871. He was born in Schenectady, N. Y., and moved from there to Waterloo, Iowa. In 1865, he moved to Waverly, Iowa, and in 1871, to Lincoln. He has engaged in the grocery business since 1862, being in the retail line prior to the establishment of the wholesale business in Lincoln. He was one of the stock holders, a director and vice president of the State National Bank. He is now interested in the Exchange Bank, at Hastings, Raymond Bros. & Yeazel, proprietors. He is one of the projectors of the Lincoln and Fremont R. R. Company, and is vice-president of the Company.

AARON S. RAYMOND, wholesale grocer, came to Nebraska, in 1873. He has engaged in the wholesale grocery business, having been a partner in the firm of Raymond Bros., since January 11, 1872. Before coming here he carried on a retail grocery business for a number of years. He was born in Schenectady County, N. Y. He is a member of the banking firm of Raymond Bros. & Yeazel of Hastings, Neb. One of the directors of the Lincoln & Fremont R. R., and treasurer of the Lincoln Board of Trade.

J. F. RAWLINGS, locomotive engineer, B. & M. R. R., in Nebraska. Was born in Berks County, Pa., November 18, 1849, his parents moved to Lawrence County, Pa., about 1855, where he received his education. In February, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in 1865, he returned to Pennsylvania, and commenced railroading on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne R. R. In 1866, he was firing on the Pan Handle route, in 1869, he engaged in the service of the Illinois Central R. R., in Iowa. Was with the B. & M. R. R. for a short time in 1870, then followed his profession in different parts of the United States, until 1881, when he returned to Nebraska. He was married in Fairplay, Wis., October 19, 1873, to Miss Phemie Franklin of Dubuque, Iowa. They have two children: Walter and Mable. Mr. R. is a member of the K. of P. of Missouri.

E. C. REWICK, loan agent, came to Lincoln, in January, 1881, and has been engaged in his present business since. He was born in North Granby, Hartford Co., Conn., October 21, 1851. That was his home until 1870, when he removed to Troy, N. Y., residing there until he came to Nebraska. He was married at Troy, N. Y., October 9, 1877, to Mary A. Leckie, a native of Cohoes, N. Y. They have one child, William Leckie. Mr. R. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., being a Master Mason.

P. COURSEY RICHARDS, general agent of the Mutual Benefit Association of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was born in Shenandoah Valley, Va., March 15, 1840, at which time his father owned two large plantations. He served two years at the saddler's trade in Martinsburgh, Pa., after which he wandered through the Southern and Middle States. Mr. R. educated himself. In the winter of his fifteenth year he taught a large school in Illinois. He was next engaged in peddling tin for G. W. Lininger, who now resides in Omaha, Neb. In 1858 he settled in Peru, Neb., and engaged in managing a drug store, at the same time studying theology, and was afterwards engaged in preaching in Oregon Circuit in Missouri. While engaged in this profession he contracted the disease known as tonsilites, that at the end of the first year compelled him to withdraw and leave those to whom he was becoming very much attached. He then engaged in assisting his father-in-law, J. P. Baker, agent of the Otoe and Missouri Indians. When the war broke out he volunteered as a private in the First Nebraska Cavalry, Company C, afterwards known as the Fifth Iowa Cavalry; was promoted step by step until he reached Quartermaster Sergeant on non-commissioned staff, when he took command of a section of flying artillery; was at Fort Henry, Donelson, Paris, Pittsburg Landing, Haines Landing, opening of the blockade of the Tennessee River, Humboldt, Clarksville, second battle of Dover, and Murfreesboro. Here he fell a victim to disease, after which he convalesced and rendered valuable service to the country in detached service. On receiving an honorable discharge for disability and expiration of service, he came home broken down. One special action we may mention in particular as occurring during his service. He rode sixty-five miles at one time through a country infested with guerrillas, and succeeded in rescuing fourteen of our men held as prisoners in a starving condition. After his return home he went across the plains to Salt Lake City, remaining about eight months. On his return he again attempted to carry on preaching in the Oregon Circuit, but was again prostrated by his previous disease, which became chronic, and he was obliged to undergo the severe operation of having his tonsils cut out, which was successfully done by Dr. Crane of Brownsville. In 1865 he was appointed Register by the Governor; he was also elected Assessor, and served several terms as City Councilman. He came to Lincoln in the winter of 1880, and engaged in the real estate and insurance business; received an appointment in the Secretary of State's office during the session. He was appointed to his present position in the spring of 1882. He was married in Peru, Neb., in June, 1860, to Miss Lizzie Baker, daughter of J. P. Baker, Indian Agent. She died in Peru, leaving five children, Amy F., May M. E., Anna Loura, Henry C. and John W., the latter now dead. He was married to his present wife in Peru, Neb., in May, 1873; she was Miss Cornelia Wiles, of Peru. They have one child living, Frank; they have lost three, two daughters and one son, Gertie, Daisy and Milton, who died in Peru. Mr. R. is a member of Farragut Post No. 25, G. A. R.

ARNOTT C. RICKETTS, attorney at law, was born at Findlay, Ohio, March 18, 1845. Served in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1864. Received his literary education at Adrian College, Michigan, graduating with the class of '71, and his legal education at the Michigan University, being a member of the law class of '73. Mr. R. located in Lincoln, Neb., in July, 1873, where he has since continued the practice of law. He was married at Adrian, Mich., May 1, 1873, to Louisa M. Lowe, a native of Cherry Valley, N. Y., who was also a member of the class of '71 of Adrian College. They have two children, Ena Kate, born September 26, 1875, and Lowe Arnott, born December 17, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the Methodist Church.

AUSTIN RILEY, farmer, was born in Ireland, and came to America in 1851 and worked in different business until 1857, when he came to Bellevue, Neb.; remained there for about two years, working by the day at stone mason work building a church, and from thence went to Missouri, contracting; remained there for a short time, and in 1866 came to Nebraska the second time and purchased a farm of 145 acres in Section 18, Town 10, Range 8, east of where Lincoln is now located, and is still working it, and worked on the Capitol for a short time, and afterwards purchased a farm of 145 acres in Section 8, Town 10, Range 18; farmed that for a short time and purchased another of 160 acres, which he now owns, and all under cultivation with improvements, and is now turning his attention to stock raising. His farms are one mile apart. He was married in Galena, Ill., in 1854. They have four children, Martin, Tommy, Austin and Mary.

L. H. ROBBINS, M. D., physician and surgeon, came to Lincoln, April 21, 1869, and has engaged in practice here ever since. He has been Government Surgeon for examination of pension applicants for twelve years. In 1875 he was elected president of the Nebraska State Medical Society. In 1869 he was elected president of the Lancaster County Medical Society, and is now secretary of the Lincoln Medical Society; the present membership is seventeen. He was born at Jerseyville, Ill., June 2, 1835, educated at St. Louis, and graduated from Missouri Medical College in 1862. He entered the army immediately after graduation as Acting Medical Inspector of the Army of the Tennessee, serving nearly four years. Returned to St. Louis and remained there until he came to Lincoln. He was married in St. Louis in May, 1866, to Augusta Wyckoff, a native of Jerseyville. She died in 1870, leaving one child, which died six months later. On March 7, 1876, he was married to his present wife, Miss Nannie Cole, of Marietta, Ohio. She was born in Virginia. They have two children, Leonard H. and Kate Park. The Doctor is a member of the State Medical Society and of the A., F. & A. M., also a member of the American Medical Association.

J. ROBERTS, manufacturer of boilers, tanks, portable and stationary engines, steam-fitting, shafting, hangers, cane mills, etc.; all kinds of repairs done promptly. Business established in 1878. He was born in England, March, 1843. He learned his trade at home, his father being a millwright. In 1872 he came to the United States and located in Lincoln, Neb., and followed the business of a millwright and machinist until he started for himself.

E. T. ROBERTS, funeral director and undertaker, and dealer in caskets, robes, badges, gloves, etc. Business established in 1878 by Mr. R. Was born near Utica, N. Y., February 4, 1839. He resided in various places in New York State until about 1868, when he settled in Muskegon, Mich. From there he moved to St. Joseph, where he engaged in house, sign and carriage painting until 1873, in which year he settled in Lincoln, Neb., and took a position in a furniture house. In 1876 he was taken in as partner, under the firm name of Crabbe & Roberts. This continued one year; then Mr. Roberts retired. He was married in Camden, N. Y., July 25, 1860, to Miss Josephine Barber, of Oneida County, N. Y. She died leaving one child, Walton Grant Roberts. He was married to his present wife in Lincoln in October, 1874. She was a Miss Carrie Cleveland, of Yates County, N. Y. Mr. R. is a member of the Episcopal Church, of the A., F. & A. M. of Lincoln, and is "V. C." of the K. of P.

ARTEMUS ROBERTS, architect, was born at Richmond, Ind., October 28, 1841. Lived there until 1852, when his parents moved with their family to Pendleton, Madison Co., Ind. That was his home until 1863, when he entered Michigan University, at Ann Arbor. Graduated from that institution in 1867, and returned to Richmond, Ind., and there practiced his profession of architect. He made engineering and architecture a special study the last year he was at college. In February, 1870, he came to Lincoln, Neb., and soon after locating here he began architectural work. He designed some furniture for the executive offices at the State House. Afterward built the Commercial Block, High School building, State Normal School building, at Peru; High School building, at Seward, bank block, and residence of Claudius Jones, at Seward; school building at Harvard, Inland, Kenesaw, Sutton and Bennett; Smith Bros.' bank at Beatrice; Capitol block; Lancaster Co. bank building, Davis & Alexander block, Davis Bros. building, Haas & Winger block, Kingman block, Zehrung's block, City block, Odd Fellows' building, and other minor works. He also did a great deal of the Government work at the Indiana Agencies, Industrial School houses, Agents' houses, etc. Soon after the grasshopper visitation of 1874 he went on his farm in Lancaster Precinct, Section 33, Township 10, Range 7, where he now resides; it being one of the best improved farms in the county. He has an orchard of over 940 fruit trees. His residence is one of the finest farm-houses in the county; it is built in Italian style of architecture, and was completed in 1881. Mr. R. was married in Dover, Bureau Co., Ill., in November, 1867, to Elizabeth Bellangee, a native of that place. She died at Lincoln, April 14, 1873, leaving two children, William C. and Artemus L. In November, 1874, Mr. R. married Mary B. Bellangee, a sister of his first wife, and also a native of Dover. They have four children, John M., James Russell, Daniel Edward, and Charles W. Mr. R. served two terms as City Engineer. He has an office in the city, and is actively engaged in his duties as architect.

JACOB ROCKE, proprietor Washington Hotel. This hotel was built by Henry Veith in 1881, and purchased by Mr. Rocke in October, 1881. The house contains twenty-one rooms, and can accommodate sixty guests. Mr. Jacob Rocke was born in the Province of Rhine, Germany, September 23, 1844. He came to the United States in 1850, and settled in Tazewell County, Ill. Enlisted in 1862 in Company E, Ninety-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Served at Vicksburg, in the Gulf Expedition and in Texas. Was mustered out in 1865. He returned to Illinois and from there moved to Nebraska in 1869, located in Lancaster County and engaged in farming. Moved into Lincoln in 1879. He kept the Farmers' Hotel until he took the present building. Mr. R. is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., and of the Harmonic Society.

CHARLES A. ROEHRIG, with the County Surveyor, came to Lincoln in July, 1871. He was engaged in the B. & M. R. R. Land Office for about four years, and in the County Clerk's office for a similar period, as deputy and tax accountant. He is now employed in the County Clerk and County Surveyor's office. He was born in Pekin, Ill., April 17, 1855, and lived at Peoria, Ill., until he came to Nebraska. In 1872 he was away from Lincoln with a Government surveying party, and in 1873 he lived awhile at St. Louis. He was married in Lincoln, November 10, 1881, to Mary Riordan, a native of Meadville, Pa. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge.

EDWARD P. ROGGEN, Deputy Secretary of State, came to Nebraska in 1868. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., November 13, 1847, and lived there until 1856, when he went to Cleveland, Ohio. He was educated at the Western Reserve College Hudson Ohio, and in the Cleveland schools. He lived at Cleveland up to 1866, the year in which he came West. In 1868 he located in Omaha, engaging in engineering and surveying until 1870, when he was appointed chief clerk in the Secretary of State's office. Since 1875 he has been Deputy. He enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, September 10, 1864, and served until July 7, 1865, in the Twenty-third Army Corps. For one year he was City Clerk of Lincoln; being first appointed and then elected. He is Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff of the Governor. He is a member of the G. A. R., K. of P., K. of H., Royal Arcanum, and an honorary member of the Germania and Harmonic Societies of Lincoln, Neb. He was married in Lincoln, Neb., August 31, 1875, to Mrs. Helen G. Chaffee, a native of London, Canada, but reared in Ohio. Mr. R. has been longer connected with the State government than any other man now in office.

SOLOMON RYMAL, janitor, was born in 1835, at South Wentworth, Canada, and came to the United States in April, 1858, and went to Wisconsin, thence to Illinois, where he was engaged in the carpenter business, and in 1867, came to Omaha, Neb., remained there a short time, and then went to Wyoming, and was employed by the Government, building, at Fort Saunders, and from there went to Illinois, and in the spring of 1868, came to Lincoln, and worked at his trade. In 1878, was appointed as janitor to the State Capitol. Was married in Illinois, in 1867, to Mary J. Cramer, who was born in South Wentworth, Canada, and came to the United State with her parents. Has two children living—Salomy Adetty, and Tamma—both girls. Belongs to the A. Order of Free Masons, Lincoln Lodge No. 19, and was made a Mason at Amicia Lodge No. 25, Sheilsburg, Wis.

JOHN C. SALSBERY, locomotive engineer of the B. & M. R. R., Neb., was born in Troy, N. Y., September, 16, 1845. In 1859 he moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., and worked for the Wabash Company. In 1862 he engaged in the locomotive department of the Government service, in which he continued for several years. About 1867 he engaged with the H. & St. Joe R. R., and in 1877 changed over to the A. & N. R. R. Has had charge of an engine for fourteen years. He was married in Hannibal, Mo., April 30, 1879, to Miss M. Augusta Parker, of that city. They have one child, Edna C., born in Kansas City, Mo., December 30, 1880. Mr. S. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and of the K. of P., of Missouri.

E. H. SALSBURY, contractor, was born in Bradford County, Pa., in 1837. Since leaving school he has been principally engaged in building. Moved to Lincoln from Illinois in 1870, and helped to build the Insane Asylum, as well as other public and private dwellings. He built the Calvert Hotel, at Calvert, Nemaha Co., which is a credit to the builder, having built the same in less time than he contracted for. Was married in 1874 to Miss Eliza Van Dorn. Have one child, Elizabeth. Belongs to Lincoln Lodge, No. 19, also Knights of Pythias; Financial Recorder to Temple of Honor. Mrs. S. also belongs to the Ancient Order of the Eastern Star, as associate, and both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1876 Mr. S. was appointed Assessor for Capital Precinct, and was re-elected last year.

A. A. SARGENT & CO., proprietors of the Lincoln steam soap factory. He is one of the pioneers of the State. Came to Nebraska City in July, 1869, and there engaged in the soap business and in March, 1879, came to Lincoln and rented this factory and took into partnership with him his son, Chester D., who was raised and educated at Nebraska City and graduated at the college there. The factory is one of the largest in the State and has a capacity for turning out some 10,000 pounds of soap per week, besides a few brands of toilet soaps. He does a large shipping trade amounting to some $30,000 per annum, and all their soaps give general satisfaction. At the time that Mr. S. came to the State he purchased a farm of 160 acres of land in Otoe County, seventy acres of which is under cultivation and highly improved.

A. J. SAWYER, attorney at law, came to Lincoln in the fall of 1875 and has practiced here since. He was born at Ottawa, La Salle Co., Ill., October 5, 1844. That was his home until he was two or three years old when he went to Earlville, Ill., and lived there two or three years. From there he went to Chatfield, Minn., where he stayed until he was twenty-one years old, returning then to Ottawa. There he read law with Hollister & Jones and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1867. He was Superintendent of the Fifth Ward School at Ottawa for a while and afterward Superintendent of Schools at Sandwich, Ill., for four years and later at Mendota, Ill., for five years. Came from the latter place to Lincoln. He was a member of the firm of Hunter & Sawyer until the decease of Mr. Hunter, in 1880, since which time he has practiced alone. He was married at Mendota in June, 1875, to Winona S. Branch. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. F. & A. M., and of the Commandery.

HON. A. G. SCOTT, attorney at law, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., August 22, 1848. Lived there until 1865, when he entered the Illinois Wesleyan University and graduated from that institution in 1869. He afterward pursued the study of law at Bloomington, Ill., in the office of Maj. Packard, and was admitted to the bar at Omaha, Neb., in June, 1872. Mr. S. located in Lincoln, May 14, 1872. He has served one year in 1874 and 1875, as County Superintendent of schools. Was also County Judge for two years from 1876 to January, 1878. The Judge is now vice president of the Lincoln Gas Light Company and engaged in the practice of his profession at Lincoln. He was married at Bloomington, Ill., February 13, 1873 to Mary S. Maxwell, a native of Lacon, Ill. They have three children, Laura M., Grace L. and Maxwell C.

NAHUM S. SCOTT, attorney and City Engineer, came to Lincoln, July 26, 1869, and removed his family here in April, 1870. He has been engaged in law practice and civil engineering since he located here. For nine months he was Justice of the Peace to fill a vacancy. He served two years as Alderman from the Third Ward and has been city engineer since April, 1881. He was born at Marcellus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., August 5, 1824. When about one year old he went to Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., and resided there until 1850, when he went to Steuben County, N. Y. In 1854 he removed to Forestville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., living there until he came to Nebraska. He raised Company C, One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry and was commissioned Captain of that company. He entered service September 11, 1862, and served until he resigned on account of disability, May 27, 1864. From July, 1863, to February, 1864, he was on recruiting duty at Elmira, N. Y. He was in the battle of Zuni, Carrsville, Moore's Run, Suffolk, Windsor and many other minor engagements. At Suffolk they fought every day for a month. He was married at Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., April 15, 1850, to Emily R. Wardner, a native of Perry, N. Y. They have one child, Winifield Sherman. They lost two, Charles E., who died May 4, 1872 and Philip, who died in infancy.

SEATON & LEA, iron works, manufacture architectural work, steam engine, mill, and elevator machinery etc. Business established here in the winter of 1881. Is a branch of the Atchison, Kansas, works, which works were removed from Alton, Ill., in 1872, the citizens of Atchison paying a bonus of $10,000 to have the works located there. They employ at Atchison about 100 men and at Lincoln from twenty to thirty. Mr. S. has been engaged in the iron business all his life. He was originally from Louisville, Ky., where he learned his business and afterward followed it for about fifteen years at Alton, Ill., and from there to Kansas. Both partners are residents of Atchison.

HON. MILAN H. SESSIONS, attorney at law, was born in Randolph, Orange Co., Vt., Dec. 4, 1821. That was his home until 1850, when he went to Waitsfield, Washington Co., Vt., where he resided until the spring of 1855, then removed to Waupaca, Wis. Lived there until April, 1871, when he came to Lincoln, Neb. In June, 1847, he was admitted to the bar, in Orange County, Vt. In 1853 and 1854, while a resident of Vermont, he served as States Attorney. He was district attorney in 1860 and 1861 while living in Waupaca County, Wis. He also served as a member of the Wisconsin State Senate in 1865 and 1866, and in 1869 he was a member of the House of Representatives of the same State. He raised Company G, Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned Captain of the Company, when it was first organized. He entered the service in August, 1862, and served until the spring of 1864, when he was discharged on account of disability. Since coming to Nebraska, he has twice been a member of the State Legislature, in 1873 and 1879, in the former year he was Speaker of the House. He was first married in Randolph, Orange Co., Vt., in 1847, to Caroline C. Chandler; she died in 1857, leaving three children, John H., Carrie W. and Mary W. Mr. S. was married to his second wife, Elizabeth Wilson, at Madison, Wis., in 1866; she died in 1868; one child, Alice Thorn, survives her. In December, 1878, Mr. S. was married to Jane E. Joyslin, of Waitsfield, Vt., his present wife.

WALES FRANK SEVERANCE, attorney at law and loan agent, came to Lincoln in January, 1881, and has engaged in his present business since that date. He was born in Oswego, N. Y., November 1, 1854, and lived in that county until he was seventeen years old. Then he went to New York City. He began the study of law, with Judge Cyrus Whitney, in Oswego, continuing it in New York City. He was admitted to the bar in New York, in December, 1876, and practiced his profession there until he came to Lincoln.

THOMAS SEWELL, groceries, provisions and woodenware, etc.; business established in 1870 by Mr. Sewell. He carries a stock of about $5,000; employs three clerks, and the yearly sales will aggregate $45,000. Mr. S. was born in Niagara, Canada, December 24, 1835; settled with his mother in Utica, N. Y., in 1843, where he learned the printing business. In 1855, he moved to Chicago and followed his trade until the breaking out of the late civil war. He enlisted in 1861, in the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company A, three months troops. In 1862, he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, Company G, receiving a commission as Second Lieutenant; commissioned First Lieutenant in 1863, and as Captain in 1864; served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Washington, D. C., in 1865. He returned to Chicago and resumed the printing business, and continued in it until 1870, when he settled in Lincoln, Neb., and established his present business. He was married in Ottawa, Ill., June 26, 1865, to Miss Florence A. Brewster, of Ottawa. They have one child Agnes Caroline. Mr. S. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge, Chapter and Commandery; of G. A. R., Farragut Post, of Lincoln, and of the Temple of Honor. He is one of the charter members of the Union Club.

J. SCHAMP, of Wallingford, Shamp & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, was born in Georgetown, Williams Co., Ohio, May 14, 1847; lived at home, pursuing his studies, until 1862, when he went to South Bend, Ind., where he enlisted the same year in Company H, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, and served until the close of the war in 1865; was attached to the Army of the Cumberland. He returned to Indiana then, after spending a few months in Ohio. He removed to Nebraska and settled in Lancaster County, in June, 1866, where he took a homestead; continued improving this until about 1876, when he engaged with J. O. Clark, dealer in agricultural implements, and about 1879 went into business for himself, under the firm name of Dawson, Schamp & Co. This continued about eighteen months. He then became connected with the "Utility Works," engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements at the State Penitentiary. He was married in Lancaster County Neb., December 17, 1871, to Miss Jennie Wallingford, of that county. They have four children—Bertwell J., Eliza May, Maud M., Claude. Mr. S. is a member of the Farragut Post, G. A. R.

GEORGE SIEFERT, harness and saddles; business established in 1871. He employs three men, and carries a stock of about $2,000. Mr. S. was born in Saxony, August 24, 1831. He learned the trade of harness-maker in Germany, and in 1851 emigrated to the United States, settling in Baltimore. From there he moved to Racine, Wis.; then to Freeport, Ill.; Dubuque, Iowa, and St. Joseph, Mo.; finally settled, in 1871, in Lincoln, Neb. He was married in Baltimore, Md., June, 1853, to Miss Annie D. Ernst, a native of Germany. They have three children—George W., Emma C., Charles E.

JACOB SIMONSON, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Allenstein, Prussia, May 3, 1852. He was educated in France and Switzerland, and engaged in practice for five years. He was assistant surgeon at the University of Geneva, and at Zurich. At the Academy of Francesco Josephine, at Vienna, he received the first microscopic honors in the shape of a gold medal, and also the first honors at Amsterdam. In January, 1881, he came to America and located at St. Louis. He received an honorary degree as M. D. from the St. Louis Medical College, dated March 1, 1882. He came to Lincoln in February, 1882. He makes a specialty of surgery.

GEORGE B. SKINNER, livery and sale stable; business established in 1878, by Mr. S. He keeps on hand eighty to 100 head of horses and mules. Mr. S was born in Vernon, Tolland Co., Ct., January 3, 1833. In 1854, he settled in St. Joseph, Mo., and engaged in stock dealing. During 1861 and 1862, he had a beef contract for the United States army. In 1863, his health failing, he took a trip to Montana, and returned in the fall of same year to St. Joseph, and was then engaged in freighting to Montana, Salt Lake City, Denver, etc. In 1869, he was appointed by the Governor of Nebraska auctioneer of the town site of Lincoln, the first sale amounting to $172,000. In 1870, he settled in Lincoln, and engaged in stock dealing until he established his present business. He was married in Bentonsport, Iowa, in 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Cameron. Mr. S. was Street Commissioner at St. Joseph, Mo., a number of years, and held the same office at Lincoln during 1873-4-5 and 6. He is a member of the K. of P., and is president of the Red Ribbon Club; was also for several years president of the State Temperance Society of Nebraska.

S. SMEDLEY, locomotive engineer, B. & M. R. R., in Nebraska, was born in Niagara County, N. Y., March 5, 1840. He commenced his railroad life in 1857 in the locomotive department of Michigan Central R. R. He enlisted at Lockport, N. Y., April, 1861, in Company B, Twenty-eighth Regiment New York State Volunteers, Col. Donnelly, and served two years and four months; was Orderly Sergeant when mustered out. In 1864 he engaged in dry-goods business in Jackson, Mich. One year later he entered the service of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R., and continued with this road until 1868, when he re-entered the employ of the Michigan Central R. R., and from there he changed to the B. & M. R. R., of Nebraska, in November, 1881. Has had charge of an engine over eight years. He was married in Jackson, Mich., November 12, 1864, to Miss Kent, of that city. They have two children, Edith and Byron.

VAL. J. SMITH, locomotive engineer, B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska, was born in Richmond County, P. Q., Canada, August 24, 1852. He commenced his railroad life in the locomotive department of the B., C. & M. R. R., in New Hampshire, August, 1872. In 1879, he moved to Nebraska, and entered the service of the B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska; has had charge of an engine, in all, some seven years. Mr. Smith is a member of the A. F. & A. M. of New Hampshire.

G. A. C. SMITH, architect, came to Lincoln in January, 1878, to take charge of the Government buildings. He was born at New London, N. H., October 26, 1836. When he was thirteen years of age his parents moved to Washington, D. C., his father, Caleb B. Smith, going as Librarian in the State Department. Since 1852 Mr. Smith has been engaged at architectural work. When he was eighteen years old he was engaged in Government service as draughtsman and architect, continuing such down to 1880. Up to 1875 he spent most of his time in Washington, and in that year went to Dover, Del., and put up the post office there. Then he went to Pittsburgh, Pa., and remodeled the old post office. From there he went to Port Huron, Mich., and completed the post office at that point. After that he came here and superintended the completion of the postoffice, having meantime spent ten months at Austin, Tex., on similar business. He was married at Washington, D. C., March 4, 1857, to Eliza Robinson, a native of that city. They have two children, Carrie E. and Katie G. Mr. Smith is a member of K. of H. He belonged to the first battalion which was mustered into service after the first call for troops at Washington, and served three months.

WILLIAM S. SMITH, foreman, State Marble Works, was born August 9, 1827, at Goshen, N. Y., where he was raised, and was educated in Orange County, N. Y. He left school at the age of thirteen and went to work in marble-cutting at different towns in New York and Illinois. In 1861 enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York Infantry, Company I, under Col. Nutt, and participated in the different battles with his regiment, and was mustered out in New Orleans in 1863, when he went home and worked at his trade for about three years; and from thence to Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., also to Florida, remaining at each place for about three years. In 1878 came West, and located at Lincoln and worked at his trade for the principal marble yards here, and in 1880 was made foreman of the State Marble Works. Was married in 1860 to Anna M. Godfrey, who was born at Albany. Has eight children—William G., James R., Minnie H., Andrew J., Thomas, George C., Bertie and Godfrey P. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. Family all members of the Episcopal Church.

S. SNELL, locomotive engineer B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska. Was born in Plymouth, England, August 28, 1850. In 1855 his parents moved to Canada. The subject of our sketch commenced railroading in 1870 on the Grand Trunk Railroad and in 1875 settled in Jackson, Mich., and entered the service of the Michigan Central Railroad. Came to Nebraska about 1880. Has had charge of an engine since 1876. He was married in Shelby County, Mo., January 10, 1879, to Miss Kate Miller, of that county. They have one child—Charles.

W. H. SNELLING, attorney at law, came to Lincoln in December, 1878, and has practiced here since. He was born in Mercer County, Ky., November 21, 1836. In 1840 his parents removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where he remained until 1856. He then went to Carlinville, living there until he came to Nebraska. He was educated at the Illinois College, and began at reading law at Jacksonville in 1861. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and served until April, 1865. He then returned to Jacksonville, and was Deputy United States Assessor for Morgan County from 1866 till the Fall of 1868. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and practiced at Carlinville until he came here. He was District Attorney while at Carlinville.

JAMES R. SPENCER, conductor C., M. & St. P. R. R. Was born March 26, 1845, at Newport, Herkimer Co., York State. Left there at an early age and went to Freeport, Ill., and availed himself of an education, and in 1860 engaged as conductor with the W. M. R. R. Co., for about eleven years running from Racine, Wis., to Rock Island, Ill. In 1872 he came to Lincoln, and engaged in the hotel business for about three years, being proprietor there of the Metropolitan Hotel, which was considered to be, at that time, the only first-class hotel in the city, after which he engaged in farming, purchasing some 320 acres of land six miles west of Lincoln, in Section 22, Town 11, Range 5; held the same for a few years, raising stock, principally of the graded Short-horn breed; then sold out and went to Omaha and engaged with the U. P. R. R. Co. as conductor; remained with them for about two years; returned to Lincoln and purchased a five-acre lot, with house and barn, situated about one mile east of post office, and is considered to have one of the prettiest residences with orchard in the city. Was married in 1874 to Miss Mary J. Wilson, of Rock Island, Ill. His wife is a graduate of the college at Davenport, Iowa.

G. C. SPENCER, proprietor of soap factory, came to the United States from England in September, 1871, where he was raised and educated, and in 1872 came to Lincoln, where he established a soap manufacturing business in the south part of the city, and does a large business, his soaps being used principally by all the leading hotels in the county and city.

ROYAL D. STEARNS, attorney at law, was born in Canton, Fulton Co., Ill., June 20, 1850. When quite young he went to LaHarpe, Ill., remaining there, however, but a short time; then removed to Prairie City, Ill., where he remained until he entered Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, in 1872. There he took an optional course, and graduated from the law department, having spent three years in that institution. For about three years he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Chariton, Iowa; and in December, 1878, he came to Lincoln, Neb. He has been associated with Hon. D. G. Hull in law practice since January 1, 1880. He is Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Lancaster County.

JOHN STABLER, president of the Nebraska Manufacturing Company, was born in Juniata County, Pa., July 15, 1847. His parents moved to Stephenson Co., Ill., about 1850, and from there about 1860 to Green County, Wis. In 1864 they returned to Stephenson County, Ill. In 1863 the subject of this sketch enlisted in the First Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry, and served until mustered out in 1865. He then returned to Stephenson County and engaged in carpentering until 1871, in which year he settled in Seward County, Neb., engaged in farming. In 1875 he removed to Hastings and engaged in dealing in agricultural implements in partnership with Mr. Deisher. In 1881 he removed to Lincoln and entered the present company. He was married in Green County, Wis., November 22, 1866, to Miss Lydia Raymer, of Stephenson County, Ill. They have five children: George, Charles, Katie, Mamie and Edith. Mr. S. is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church; I. O. O. F., Subordinate Lodge and Encampment, and of the G. A. R.

C. D. STOUT, superintendent of the brick department of the State Penitentiary. He employs in his department about thirty-five men. The product for the season of 1881 was 2,200,000 brick, and is constantly increasing. Mr. Stout was born in Adams County, Ohio, May 27, 1857. He engaged in farming principally until he moved to Lincoln, Neb., in 1879. He entered the service of W. H. B. Stout as guard at the Penitentiary; afterward assistant superintendent of the brick department, and was appointed to his present position in 1881. He was married in Portsmouth, Ohio, March 30, 1881, to Miss Annie B. Tynes, of Portsmouth, a native of Barbadoes, West India Islands.

W. H. B. STOUT, lessee State Penitentiary, has under his control the entire establishment. He operates himself the stone and brick department and the farm, sub-lets labor to the various manufacturing industries in the institution. He has extensive stone quarries located at Cedar Creek, South Bend, Louisville and Fort Collins, Colorado, and employs in all some 500 men. He is now engaged in building the State Capitol, on which he employs both free and convict labor, principally the former. He also built the new depot of the B. & M. R. R. at Lincoln, Lancaster County Jail and United States Postoffice and court house. Mr. S. is a native of Rome, Adams Co., Ohio, where he was born February 19, 1837. His parents, John Kelley and Frances P. Drennan Stout were old residents of that county. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, and in 1858 moved to Nebraska, and settled in De Soto, Washington Co., where he engaged in farming for a time. Then he engaged in real estate business and afterward in contracting. In 1862 he enlisted in the Second Regiment Nebraska Cavalry nine months troops. In June, 1863, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the First Battalion Black Horse Cavalry, which was in 1864 re-organized as the First Nebraska Veteran Mounted Infantry, in which he held a commission as First Lieutenant, though having command of a company. At the close of the war he returned to Washington County, and resumed his business. In 1866 he was elected a member of the First State Legislature. He took the contract to build the State Penitentiary in 1870 and in 1871 removed to Lincoln from Blair, Neb. He was married in De Soto, Washington Co., Neb., December 31, 1861, to Miss Laura A. Glover, youngest daughter of Dr. John A. Glover, at one time a prominent citizen of Ohio, holding the position of State Senator for two years. The have four children—Harrison Bennett, John Kelley, Francis Eliza, Elisha Pinkney. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

JAMES STRAHAN, locomotive engineer, employed by the B. & M. R. R., was born in Union County, Pa., February 7, 1846. His parents moved from there to Wyandotte, Kan., in 1863. In the fall of 1867 he moved to Litchfield, Montgomery Co., Ill., where he commenced his railroad life on the Indiana & St. Louis Railroad. Moved to Kansas in 1869 and engaged on the M. P. R. R. In the fall of 1870 he engaged with the Atchison & Nebraska, now a leased line of the B. & M. R. R. Has been in charge of one engine, No. 55 for eleven years. He is now a resident of Atchison, Kan. He was married in Hillsboro, Montgomery Co., Ill., January 4, 1872, to Miss M. E. Canipe, of Hillsboro. They have three children—Winona, Fred and Ray. Mr. S. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and the B. of L. E.

PROF. C. E. STRASSBURGER, proprietor Lincoln Electro Magnetic Mineral Water Cure Institution. Business established in 1878 by Professor S. Baths are furnished of all kinds, the mineral water used being obtained from the artesian well in Government Square. Professor Strassburger was born in Dresden, Saxony, September 8, 1845. Received his education at the "Clinic" in Dresden. After graduating he operated Water Cure Institutions at Radeberg, Dresden and Berlin. Came to the United States in 1870 and located in New York City, where he established a Water Cure; three years later he moved to Chicago, from there to St. Louis, and then returned to Chicago. Operated in both cities. From Chicago he moved to Nebraska in 1878. He was married in Dresden, June 21, 1870, to Miss Henrietta Mantz, of that city. Prof. S. is a member of the German Lutheran church, and of the A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. Is also a member of the Lincoln Sportsman Club, Lancaster County Sportsman's Club, German Rifle Club and the German "Maennerchor."

J. W. STRICKLAND, flour and feed; in business since 1874; succeeded Johns & Bellows; has a mill at Raymond, Neb., with four run of stones, and a daily capacity of eighty barrels. Mr. S. was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, April 16, 1837. He graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1856, and then commenced the study of medicine at the Columbia Medical College, Washington, D.C.; graduated in 1861; was then for a time private secretary to the Congressman from his district in Ohio; afterward moved to Illinois and engaged in the practice of medicine. In 1869, he moved to Nebraska, settled in Lincoln, and engaged in the practice of his profession until he commenced the present business. He was married in Charlestown, Ill., October 7, 1861, to Miss Anna Hovel. They have one son, Charles O. Mr. S. is a member of the State Medical Society.

J. SWAN, proprietor B. & M. Railroad Eating House, was born in London, Eng., May 8, 1838; came to the United States in 1868, locating in Peoria, Ill.; engaged in the hotel business, keeping the City Hotel there; removed to Nebraska in 1870, settling in Lincoln, and has been engaged in keeping hotel until August, 1881, when he took his present business. He was married in Peoria, Ill., December 3, 1868, to Miss Sophia Furst, of Peoria. Mr. S. is a member of the Hotel Keepers' Association of the United States.

JAMES SWEENEY, house mover, was born in 1818, in Dublin, Ireland, and came to the United States with his parents at the age of six months. They located in Indiana, and engaged in farming; here he was raised and received a partial education, up to the age of eighteen, and in 1836 came to Lincoln and settled on Salt Basin, about two miles northwest of the city, and engaged in herding cattle. In 1839, went to Fort Kearney, and from thence to Fort Scott, Kan., and engaged in the same business for about five years; then went to California; remained there a few years; returned to Fort Scott; engaged again in the same business; from thence went to Warren County, Ill., and engaged in the house-moving business for several years; in 1874, returned to Lincoln, and engaged in the same business; was married in 1853, in Illinois, to Miss Sarah Richie; has five children—Julia, Elizabeth, Josephus, J. Edward, and Mary Jane, the two oldest daughters being both married, and are members of the Temple of Honor.

L. F. TAYLOR, steward, State Hospital for Insane, was born in 1844, in North Carolina, where he was raised, and from thence went to Madison County, Ind., and availed himself of an academical education, and afterward taught school for one year; enlisted, in 1863, in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, Company "K," under Col. Sitwell. He participated in all the battles with his regiment, and was mustered out in December, 1865, at Charlotte, N. C., and discharged in Indiana. In 1868, came to Norfolk, Neb., and homesteaded 160 acres of land. In 1872, acted as agent for the sale of agricultural implements; in 1879, was appointed as steward to the State Asylum. Was married in 1877, to Miss Mattie Irwin, and has one child, Alta. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

O. E. THAYER, engineer, was born June 21, 1855, in Wapello County, Iowa, where he availed himself of a school education until his father's death (who died in the war), when he went to Monroe County and worked on a farm, and in 1871, engaged with the C., B. & Q. R. R. as fireman, for three years, then was made engineer (switching) for about four years, then ran regular trips between Council Bluffs and Creston, then went to Red Oak, and in the summer of 1881, was made assistant engineer of the water works there, and in February, 1882, came to Lincoln, and was engaged by J. B. Webster as stationary engineer. Was married twice, first to Miss Eliza Thompson, who died December 16, 1880, leaving one child, Flora, secondly to Miss C. Thompson, December, 1881; these were sisters, and were both born in Pennsylvania.

DR. C. R. TEFFT, dentist, located at Lincoln, in 1880. He was born in Cassopolis, Cass Co., Mich., August 29, 1858. That was his home until about fourteen years of age, when he went to South Center, Minn. He remained there a year, and then went to Durand, Wis., living there two years. He commenced the study of dentistry there, and returned to Cassopolis, where he remained about three years, then moving to Nebraska. He has been in practice about a year and a half. He was married at Lincoln, November 2, 1881, to Belle Marquett-, daughter of Hon. T. M. Marquette, a native of Plattsmouth, Neb. The doctor is a member of A., F. & A. M.

D. E. THOMPSON, assistant superintendent of the B. & M. & Nebraska R. R., was born in Branch County, Mich., February 28, 1854. In 1872, he moved to Nebraska, located at Lincoln, and entered the service of the B. & M. R. R. as brakeman. In 1875, took a position as passenger conductor, on the A. T. & Sante Fe R. R., and in 1876, returned to the B. & M. R. R. as freight conductor and extra passenger conductor. In 1879, he was appointed train master, and in 1880, was appointed to his present position. He was married in Bellevue, Sarpy Co., Neb., August 4 1875, to Miss Emma S. Voss of Sarpy County. They have one child, Laura A.

G. E. THOMPSON, jeweler and engraver. In business about one year, succeeded C. H. Day. Mr. T. was born in Adrian, Mich., August 2, 1849. Learned his business partially there, and finished it in Amboy, Ill., where he moved about 1869. In 1876, he settled in Lincoln, Neb. He was married in Lincoln, September [illegible] 1880, to Miss Josie L. Guy of Davenport, Iowa. They have one child, George E. [illegible]

S. R. THOMPSON, A. M. Dean of Agricultural College, and professor of Agriculture, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1833, and spent his years to manhood in that State. He was educated at Westminster College, and graduated as A. B. in 1860. His studies were directed towards civil engineering, and during some of the later years of his course, he taught the mathematics in the college. After leaving college he served for some years as County Superintendent of Schools in Crawford County, Pa. After three years spent in Normal school work in Pennsylvania, he had charge of the State Normal School of West Virginia for three years. In 1871 he came to Nebraska and was elected to the position he now holds. In January, 1876, he resigned to accept the principalship of the State Normal School, and this was in turn resigned to accept the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to which he was elected in the fall of 1876, and re-elected in 1878. Soon after the close of his second term in 1881, he was reappointed to the position in the State University which he had formerly held, and which he still occupies. He was married in 1859 to Miss Lucy Gilmour, oldest daughter of Hon. William Gilmour, of this State. They have one child, a girl, named Mary. Prof. T. owns and cultivates 380 acres of land situated some three miles east of Lincoln, where he has resided with his family for the last ten years. His farm is devoted principally to stock raising—grade, Short-horn cattle, Clydesdale horses and Poland-China swine. The farm is well improved and has an orchard of some 400 trees beginning to bear. Prof. T. came first to Nebraska in 1867, at which time he engaged in lumbering in Cass County.

M. D. TIFFANY, manufacturer of upholstery, bedding and furniture, was born April 5, 1835, in Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he was raised and educated up to the age of sixteen; then went to Buffalo and remained there three years learning his trade, and from thence went to Jamestown, N. Y., and engaged with the firm of Comstock & Co., as foreman, for several years; and afterward entered into business for himself, and in 1871 came to Lincoln and was employed by Messrs. Crabb & Macumber as foreman and assistant general manager for four years; then in 1875 established himself in business here and opened up first an establishment on Eleventh street, and now has his factory on O street, and through close attention to business controls an extensive shipping trade, as also a large jobbing trade. His patent spring mattress is considered to be one of the best in the county and has been extensively used by all of the leading hotels in this city and others in the State. Was married in 1861 to Miss Abbie P. Beardslee, of Buffalo, who is now principal of the Eleventh Street High School, being elected as such in 1881. Mrs. Tiffany graduated at the academies of Olean and Randolph, N. Y., in the years 1858-59, and was assistant principal at Gowanda Academy, N. Y. Mr. T. is member of the I. O. O. F., Capital Lodge No. 11; also Charter member of Knights of Pythias, No. 8.

J. N. TOWNLY, proprietor of Oriental Hotel. The house was built in 1871 and purchased by Mr. T., October, 1881; contains 54 rooms, and has accommodations for 100 to 150 guests. J. N. Townly was born in Essex County, N. J., September [illegible], 1816. His parents moved to Tompkins County, N. Y., and from there, about [illegible], to Columbus, Ohio. About 1842, the subject of this sketch went south, engaging in mercantile business, in Mississippi and Louisiana, remaining some years. Then returned to Ohio, and settled in Adams County; from there he moved to Highland County, about 1856, engaged in mercantile business and also in hotel business; has been in the latter altogether about twenty years. In 1868 he moved to Nebraska, settling in Lincoln. Was proprietor of B. & M. R. R. eating house about four years, and also built the Townly House. He was married in Adams County, Ohio, October 26, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Heddleson, of Adams County. They have two children, M. Frank, now Mrs. Dr. Fuller; Dick H., a Lieutenant in the United States Navy. Mr. T. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Lodge and Chapter of Lincoln.

TOMSON & JOHNSON, candy manufacturers. Business established in January, 1882. Mr. H. B. Tomson superintends the factory, and Mr. G. W. Johnson superintends the general business. They employ five men at the factory. G. W. Johnson of the above firm, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., May 1, [illegible]. His parents are old residents of that section. In the spring of 1877 he left home and settled in Lincoln, where he engaged in the sale of railroad tickets, a business he still continues, being the Lincoln representative of the American Ticket Brokers Association.

A. M. TRIMBLE, general agent for Nebraska, for the R. Ellwood Manufacturing Company, of Sycamore, Ill., manufactures riding cultivators, with seeder attachment, self dump horse rakes, self lift sulky plows, steel tooth harrows, horse powers, revolving box churns, barrel carts, patent barn door hangers, iron hitching posts, post caps, Maul's sleigh shoes, fence pickets, and the little giant wire stretchers. Mr. T. was born in Clinton County, Ohio, February 16, 1840; his parents moved to Illinois in 1843, and settled in Princeton, Bureau Co., where the subject of this sketch was educated and raised. He enlisted in 1862, as Sergeant Major of the Ninety-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out in July, 1865. He returned to Bureau County, Ill., and was for a time Deputy Postmaster. He then removed to Mendota, Ill., and kept a book store for about two years, during which time he organized and commanded a company of 150 tanners, who whooped it up for Gen. Grant. Then he removed to Sycamore, Ill., and engaged in selling agricultural implements; and here he organized another company of tanners, for the campaign of 1872, and is still hurrahing for Grant. In 1872 he went to Ottawa, Ill., as Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court, for the Northern Division, under his brother, C. D. Trimble, the clerk, a position he retained until December, 1878. During this clerkship, in the Supreme Court of Illinois, he was an active member of the G. A. R., of that State, and held the third office in the State for two years, that of Junior Vice Commander. Was also a member of the City Council, of the City of Ottawa, where he lived, for two years, and assisted in organizing the Illinois National Guard, holding a captain's commission on the staff of the then and now Governor of the State, Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, which he resigned in the spring of 1879, on leaving the State for the West. In March, 1879, he removed to Nebraska, locating in Lancaster County, and engaged in farming and stock raising, in which he is still interested. He commenced with the Ellwood Company, in 1880, as their general agent in Kansas and Missouri, and in 1881 was put in charge of their business in Nebraska. He was married in DuQuoin, Perry Co., Ill., January 14, 1869, to Mary E. Bingham. Mr. T. is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Lincoln, and is, we believe, a stalwart.

GEORGE P. TUCKER, real estate dealer, came to Nebraska in 1856, and located at Helena, Johnson Co. He engaged in farming and stock raising there. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Second Nebraska Cavalry. He served at the battle of Whitestone Hill, September 3 and 4, 1863. He served thirteen months being most of the time Quartermaster Sergeant. He was Postmaster at Helena for some time. He was a member of the first State Legislature. In 1872 he came to Lincoln, and served one term in the State Senate after coming here. For five years he was receiver of the Lincoln Land Office. He was born at Walworth, Wayne Co., N. Y., September 28, 1834, and lived there until 1856. He was married at Helena, Johnson Co., Neb., in April 1864, to Nancy J. Smith, a native of New York, but reared in Ohio. They have seven children, Charles A., Luther G., George P., Ada A., Frank and William L., and an infant daughter. They lost one child, in infancy. Mr. Tucker is a member of A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

THEODORE TYCHSEN, of the firm of H. P. Lau & Co., wholesale dealers in fancy groceries, fruits, etc., was born in Prussia, August 18, 1847, and came to America in 1873. He was married at Lincoln, May 12, 1877, to Hermena Placidus, a native of Prussia. They have one child, George. Mr. Tychsen is a member of the Harmonic Musical Society.

JAMES TYLER, architect, came to Nebraska in 1870 and located at Omaha. He was master mechanic of the postoffice building at that place and continued there until he came to Lincoln, in 1875, to perform a similar duty here. He was then employed until June, 1879, when he was appointed superintendent of construction of the insane asylum. He was born in Gloucestershire, England, September [illegible], 1843, and came to America in 1868, locating at St. Louis, Mo. He was engaged in the construction of the Four Courts at St. Louis. Then he went to Chicago and erected St. James Church. Mr. Tyler is a stone-cutter and carver by trade. He assisted in remodelling Windsor Castle and other well-known English buildings, being one of the most distinguished workers of stone in the country. He commenced this work when ten years old. He was married in London, England, April 11, 1867, to Emily Elizabeth Burgis, a native of Epsom. They have five children, James Edward George, Frederick William, Grace M. and Ethel May. Mr. Tyler is a member of A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and of I. O. O. F., Subordinate Lodge and Encampment.

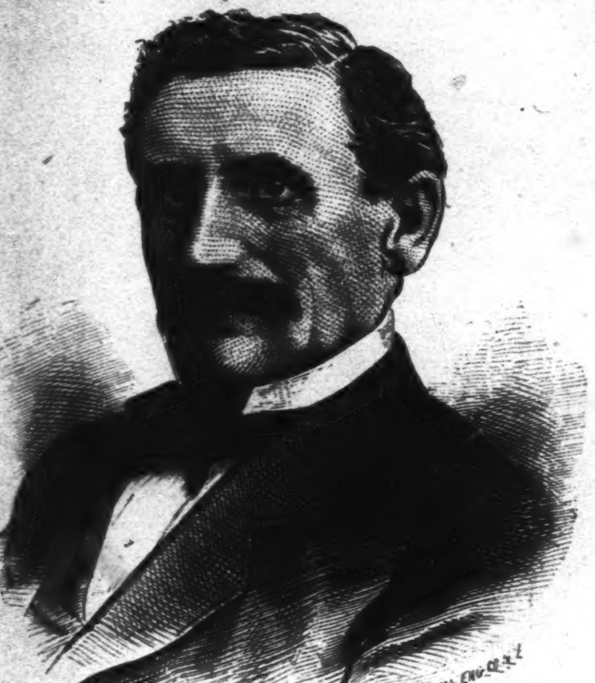
EDGAR VANDERPOOL, proprietor of sale and feed stable, was born, February

1856, in Walworth County, Wis., and at an early age went with his parents to Cedar County, Iowa, and remained with them until he was about fifteen years of age. In 1878 came to Nebraska, and engaged in farming in Lancaster County, two miles northwest of Lincoln, and owns an interest in 240 acres situated in Oak Creek Precinct. In the spring of 1881 went into partnership with his brother in the feed and sale stable business, and since which time dissolved partnership, and carries on the business alone. He is the owner of some thoroughbred horses, such as "Rols Duke," Son of Hambletonian, and others, which he keeps solely for breeding purposes.

HENRY VEITH, grocer and baker. Business established in 1869 by Mr. Veith. He employs five men and runs two wagons. Mr. Veith was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, December 2, 1846. He came to the United States in 1867 and located in Pekin, Ill.; there engaged in baking, a trade he had learned in Germany. In 1869 he removed to Nebraska and settled in Lincoln. He was married in Lincoln, February 24, 1872, to Miss Catherine Goetz, a native of Germany. They have five children, Henry, Catherine, Mary, Emma and Fred. Mr. V. is a member of the German Lutheran Church, the I. O. O. F., and the Harmonic Society

C. H. WAITE, locomotive engineer B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, January 18, 1851. His parents moved to Hannibal, Mo., about 1853. In 1868 he commenced his railroad life on the Hannibal & Jo. R. R. He continued in the service of this company, holding different positions, until he moved to Nebraska, in 1878. He then engaged with the A. & N. R. R., and became connected with the B. & M. R. R. when the latter took control of the A. & N. R. R. He was married in Laclede, Lynn Co., Mo., June 23, 1873, to Miss Mattie A. Thomas, of that county. Mr. W. is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

JOHN WALLICHS, State Auditor, came to Grand Island in September, 1861, and engaged in farming until 1867. In that year he was elected County Clerk, taking charge of the office in November of that year; he held the office until January, 1869. November 4, 1880, he was elected Auditor. He served two terms in the Territorial Legislature, and was the first elected Mayor of Grand Island. For four successive terms he was City Clerk. He is a native of Schleswig-Holstein, and was born September 13, 1833. Came to America, June 20, 1852, and located at Washington, Mo., where he remained for a year; then went to Cincinnati, where he lived until 1855. He spent two years at Davenport and one at St. Paul before coming to Nebraska. He was married at Grand Island, November 4, 1864, to Margaret John, a native of the place where he was born. They have eight children, Augusta, Agathe, John, Theodore, Julius, Charles, Annie, and an infant son.


MASS. ENG. CO. N.Y.

H. J. Walsh

H. J. WALSH, secretary and treasurer of the Lincoln Gas Light Co., was born in Ireland March 24, 1834. His parents removed to America with their family in 1834, and located at Niagara Falls, in New York. H. J. resided there until 1853, when he went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained four or five years. He then returned to Niagara Falls and engaged in dry goods business, which he continued for seven years. After spending one year in the Southern States, he engaged in boot and shoe business at St. Louis; remained there but one summer. Having an attack of cholera, his health was so much impaired that he returned to New York, and for three years carried on boot and shoe business at Lockport. In March, 1869, he came to Lincoln, Neb., and engaged in real estate business in partnership with Israel Putnam, which business he carried on until 1874. In 1873 they built the Academy of Music, the new bank building, corner of O and Eleventh streets, which, completed in 1882, perfects the block. He and Mr. Putnam became interested in the Gas Company several years ago; later they became the virtual proprietors of the works. Mr. Walsh was a member of the Board of Trustees at the time Lincoln was organized as a city of the second class. He has since served as Alderman. For over a year he was one of the Trustees of the State Institute for the Blind. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

WALLINGFORD, SCHAMP & CO., wholesale and retail dealers in wagons, buggies, agricultural implements, farm machinery, etc. The firm is composed of J. A. Wallingford, J. Shamp and J. D. Brown; established in January, 1882. They carry in stock the Buckeye cultivators, seeders and drills; Grand Detour, Peoria and Marsh sulky and walking plows, Grand Detour and Moline cultivators and Marsh harvesters and binders, Whitney platform-binder, Williams' harvester, reaper and mower; Osborne harvester, binder and reaper; Standard, Climax and Seymour mowers; John S. Davis & Son's oscillator thresher and stationary and traveling engines, the Weyrich header, Barlow & Quincy Champion Iowa Standard corn planter, Osage seed grinder, Great Western seeder, and the L. Cook buggies. J. A. Wallingford, of the above firm, was born in Shelby County, Ohio, June 4, 1851. He removed with his parents to Iowa, and from there to Nebraska. In 1859 they settled in Lancaster County. J. A. was raised on a farm, and followed it until about 1876; since that time he has been engaged in dealing in agricultural implements. He was married in Hamilton County, Neb., in October, 1876, to Miss Miller, of that county. They have three children, Vere O., Mabel R. and Eunice E. Mr. W. is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Lincoln.

JAMES P. WALTON, City Engineer and County Surveyor, came to Lincoln in January, 1875, and has since resided here. For about five years he was engaged in the real estate, insurance, and surveying business, and since that he has been engaged in real estate and surveying exclusively. He has been City Engineer for about three years, and has been County Surveyor since January 1, 1876. He was born at Chester, Meigs Co., Ohio, December 3, 1847. When he was quite young his parents moved to Barlow, Washington Co., Ohio, living there for a few years. They then moved to Warren, in the same county, and in 1858, went to Pana, Ill. That was his home until he came to Nebraska. He began surveying in January, 1868. He was educated at Marietta (Ohio) College, and was married at that place in 1870, to Mary A. Bailey. She died in 1875, leaving one child, Mary E. In August, 1877, he was married in Lincoln, Neb., to Eliza A. Dobson, a native of Wisconsin. They have two children, Clara R. and Edwin R.

HENRY B. WARE, train dispatcher for the B. & M. R. R., Lincoln, Neb., was born in Le Claire, Iowa. When about eleven years old he commenced to study telegraphy, and engaged in this department with the C., B. & Q. R. R. in Iowa, at Villisca and other points; continued in this until 1878, when he moved to Plattsmouth, Neb., and engaged in the B. & M. R. R. freight department. From there he moved to Atchison, Kan., as agent of the B. & M. R. R.; was appointed to his present position in January, 1881. He was married in Omaha, Neb., in August, 1878, to Miss Ella English, of Villisca, Iowa. They have one child, Hedley B. Mr. W. is a member of the K. of P.

WARE & BROOKS, real estate; business established in 1879, by Mr. Ware; present firm was organized January 1, 1882; dealing in all classes of real estate exclusively. F. W. Ware, of the above firm, was born in Dundas, Wentworth Co., Canada, November 20, 1836, receiving a preliminary education in his native county. He then studied under tutors, and also taught school for a time. He then entered upon a probationary course of four years, preparing for the ministry; was ordained in Quebec in 1863, by the president of the Wesleyan Methodist Church; remained in Canada and engaged in preaching until the Spring of 1866; on account of ill health was obliged to rest about two years; was then engaged in preaching in Freeport, L. I., about two years. From there he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he filled the pulpit in three different churches for about seven years, and from there he went to New York City. His health again failing, he was obliged to resign his charge in 1879; removed to Lincoln, Neb. After a short time spent in the land office of the B. & M. R. R., he established the present business. He was married in Ontario, Canada, July 14, 1863, to Miss Maria M. Hutchinson, of St. Williams, Norfolk County. They have four children living—Esther Maria Elizabeth, Louise Mary, Marcus Clark Quincy, Silvia Evaline. J. W. Brooks, of the above firm, was born in Crawford, Pa., August 19, 1832; educated in his native county. About in 1864, he removed to Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming and cattle business. From there he removed to Nebraska; in 1867, located in Nebraska City a few months, then settled in Johnson County, where he followed farming until about 1875; then he moved into Tecumseh and engaged in the sale of sewing machines and musical instruments. He sold out in 1879, and removed to Lincoln, where he engaged in hotel keeping a few months, then went into real estate. He was married in Crawford County, Pa., February 9, 1851, to Miss Graff, of said county. They have five children living—Hialmer W., now a resident of Pawnee City, Neb.; Addie, now Mrs. Taylor, of Tecumseh, Neb.; Lydia, Curtin S., Frank V. Mr. B. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and the K. of H.; was also of the I. O. O. F. at one time.

T. H. WATERS, contractor and plasterer, was born November, 1843, in Wales, and came to the United States with his parents in 1849, and was educated in Brooklyn, N. Y.; after which, worked as an apprentice in the machine shops of the Brooklyn Navy Yard Company for about one year; then worked at plastering for three years and six months, and in 1862 went to St. Louis, and from thence to Denver for one year, working at his trade; and in 1864, came to Omaha, and engaged with the U. P. R. R. Co., under S. Kenzie, plastering, etc., and in 1867 went into business for himself, contracting and plastering. In 1869, came to Lincoln; established himself here, and is now considered to be one of the most prominent plasterers in the city, having plastered some of the principal city blocks, etc. Was married August 3, 1871, to Miss Sarah Barrett, who was born at Dayton, Ohio; has four children—Ethel, Eddie, Daisy, and Leroy; family members of the Presbyterian Church. Belongs to Lincoln Lodge, No. 54, holding degree of Royal Arch; also to the I. O. O. F., Capitol Lodge, No. 11, as Past Grand Patriarch.

ALBERT WATKINS, of the firm of Watkins & Barnhart, proprietors of the *State Democrat*, was born in Worcester, England, November 16, 1848, and came to America with his parents, James and Mary A. Watkins, in 1849. They located in Iowa County, Wis., and resided there until their death in 1869. Mr. Albert Watkins was educated in the schools of Linden, Wis., and at the State University at Madison, graduating in the scientific course at the latter institution in 1871, and from the law department in 1872. He commenced practice at Mineral Point, Wis., in 1873 and practiced for one year. He then purchased the Mineral Point *Democrat* and conducted it until 1877. From January, 1875, to January, 1878, he served as County Superintendent of Schools. He then purchased a half interest in the Sioux City (Iowa) *Tribune*, and was editor-in-chief of that paper until July, 1880. February 15, 1882, he purchased an interest in the Lincoln *State Democrat* and is now editor thereof. He was married at Linden, Iowa Co., Wis., December 31, 1875, to Anna M. Baker, a native of that place. They have two children, Clara A. and Albert.

DR. H. H. WAY, dentist, Lincoln, was born at Kennett, near Philadelphia, Pa., July 26, 1848. His parents are of English descent and can trace ancestry back to the battle of the Boyne. Some of them came to this country and purchased lands direct from William Penn, and settled in Pennsylvania. Dr. Way's father was a practicing dentist and he studied under him for some time. He received his general education at the Kennett Academy. In 1872 he entered the Pennsylvania Dental College and graduated in 1874; then commenced to practice at Kennett, continuing there until he moved to Lincoln, Neb., in November, 1880. He was married in Kennett, Pa., May 9, 1878, to Miss Tryphena J. Pound, of Kennett, but originally from St. Thomas, Canada. The family are now residents of Lancaster County, Neb. They have two children, Asa Pound and Estella Pennock. Dr. Way is a member of the Society of Friends and of the K. of P., and I. O. of G. T. of Pennsylvania.

GEORGE WEBER, groceries and provisions; business established in 1872 by H. Weber & Co. Mr. George Weber has been alone since 1879. Carries a stock of about $3,000. Mr. George Weber was born in Switzerland, March 1, 1844. Came to the United States in 1854; located in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1857 removed to Toledo, Ohio. Enlisted September 19, 1861, in the Thirty-seventh Ohio, Company G, and served until September 24, 1864. Returned to Toledo, and from there moved to Nebraska in 1869, settling in Lancaster County, where he located a homestead. Moved into Lincoln in 1872. He was married in Perrysburg, Wood Co., Ohio, September 17, 1868, to Miss Helen Laug, of Perrysburg. They have three children, Bertha, Annie and Alexander. Mr. W. is a member of the I. O. O. F., Subordinate Lodge and Encampment.

O. W. WEBSTER, boots and shoes, established in 1870 by Mr. W. He carries a stock of about $15,000. Mr. W. was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1846. He enlisted in 1864 in the Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Company D. Re-enlisted in 1865 in the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers. Returned home at the close of the war, and in 1865 moved to Wisconsin and from there to Iowa. Was engaged in teaching school in both States. In 1869 he settled in Lincoln, Neb. He was married in Mansfield, Ohio, October 24, 1876, to Miss Annie Dull, of Mansfield. They have one child, Joseph. Mr. W. is a member of the "Sans Souci" Club.

CHARLES WEST, manager of the Lincoln Land and Loan Agency of B. Lombard, Jr., of Boston; came to Nebraska City in June, 1877, and in 1879 moved his office to Lincoln. He was born at Galesburg, Ill., January 10, 1838. He lived there until 1866, when he went to Carroll County, Mo., and engaged in farming and real estate business. He came from Missouri to this State. He was married at Gloversville, N. Y., February 7, 1860, to Lydia C. Stanley, a native of that place. They have one child, John S. Mr. West enlisted in Company B, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, in September, 1862, and served until July 31, 1865, as First Lieutenant of that company. He is a member of the G. A. R. The Lincoln Land and Loan Co. deal in real estate, loans and bonds and mortgages. They give special attention to farm loans. In the last year they have placed about $350,000 in Nebraska. School and county bonds are handled extensively.

L. W. WHEATON, attorney-at-law, came to Lincoln, Neb., in May, 1880, and has practiced here since. With his partner, Mr. Woosley, he prepared the Annotated Statutes of Nebraska, recently issued. He was born in Fayette, Lawrence Co., Pa., December 15., 1846. He lived there until about ten years of age, when he moved to Jo Daviess County, Ill. He lived at Pleasant Valley, in that county, until 1868. He received his education at Hillsdale College, Mich., and at the Grinnell, (Iowa) College. He read law at Vinton, Iowa, and was admitted there in 1874, practicing there until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Lincoln, Neb., December 6, 1880, to Olive P. Miller, a native of Winnebago County, Ill., and daughter of Edward Miller. Mr. Wheaton is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

S. C. WHEELER, locomotive engineer B. & M. R. R., was born in Columbus, Ohio, March 2, 1855. In 1869 he moved to Nebraska, and located in Nebraska City and engaged with a surveying party on the Midland Pacific. When the road was completed he was connected with the locomotive department, and continued in this until the transfer to the B. & M. R. R. Has since been engaged by the latter. He was married in Central City, Neb., December 28, 1880, to Miss McDougal, a native of England. They have one child, a son, W. C., born March 22, 1882. Mr. W. is a member of the K. of H. of Nebraska City, No. 925, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

E. M. WHEELER, dealer in groceries, flour and feed; established in 1882, succeeding Rostator, Hoope & Vicars. He was born in Suffolk County, N. Y., November 16, 1833. He was educated in his native county, and then removed to New York City, where for eighteen years he was engaged in the provision business. In 1879 he removed to Nebraska, settled in Lancaster County and engaged in farming, which he followed until he opened the present business. He was married in Huntington, Long Island, September 14, 1859, to Miss Fancher, of Huntington. They have four children, Edward H., Robert E., Minnie L., and William W. Mr. W. is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

WALTER J. WHITE, Foreman for Ætna Iron Works, at State Penitentiary, was born in Burlington, Iowa, May 1, 1856. He there received his education and learned the trade of tinsmith, which he followed until 1879, when he removed to Lincoln, Neb. He was appointed to his present position in May, 1881, when the works started. Mr. W. has in his department eight to twelve convicts engaged in galvanized iron work exclusively. The works are owned by the Ætna Iron Works, of Quincy, Ill.

M. M. WHITE, head bookkeeper and cashier for Plummer, Perry & Co. Was born in Newport, Monroe Co., Mich., October 19, 1849. He received his education in Monroe, and for about two years was engaged in the drug business. In 1879 he removed to Nebraska, settled in Lincoln, and became connected with the firm of Plummer, Perry & Co. He was married in Monroe, Mich., May 13, 1873, to Miss Clara LaLoose, of Monroe County. They have two children, Alice L. and Virginia I. Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge and Chapter.

E. A. WHITE, general agent of the Sandwich Manufacturing Co., was born in Northampton, Mercer Co., Ill., October 8, 1852, and was reared in Knoxville and Kewanee, Ill. His home was in Illinois until he was about eighteen years of age, when he moved to Iowa. In 1878 he became connected with the Minneapolis Harvester works as machine expert and salesman, and continued with them until April, 1881. Since June 20, 1881, he has been connected with the Sandwich Manufacturing Co.

C. A. WICKERSHAM, train dispatcher B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska, was born in Chester County, Pa., September 9, 1859; educated there, and learned telegraphing with the Pennsylvania R. R. Company; was connected with them about four years, two of which as train dispatcher at Renova, Pa. In 1879 he removed to Nebraska, settled in Lincoln, and took his present position. He was married in Glen Hall, Chester Co., Pa., June 24, 1880, to Miss Lizzie A. Lamborn, of that county. They have one son, Clarence L.

JOHN WILLIAMS, farmer, was born in Cornwall, England, December 10, 1821. He came to America in 1850; went to Grant County, Wis., and engaged in manufacturing farm wagons for about six years; then went to Lima and farmed for about two years. During his stay in Grant County, Wis., he was elected Justice of the Peace for one term, and was also respresentative of the Grant County Council of Grangers for three years, and President of the Reform Temperance League. In 1878 came to Nebraska and purchased a farm of 160 acres of the B. & M. R. R. Company, Mill Precinct, near Waverly, which is now all under cultivation, and in 1879 was elected Justice of the Peace for one term, and appointed by County Commissioners for the following two terms. Married in 1843 to Miss Mary Beddick, who was born in Cornwall, England. They have four children, Richard B., John C., Alma and Henry I. Mr. W. is a cousin of J. M. Williams, Member of Parliament.

CHARLES H. WILLARD, Deputy State Treasurer, came from New York to Nebraska in 1870; engaged in land business at Beatrice until 1873, when he became Deputy State Auditor. He held this position until 1879, when he became Deputy Treasurer. He was engineer of mining properties in Pennsylvania, and held various responsible positions connected with public contracts in Oneida and Richmond counties, N. Y., prior to locating in Nebraska.

HENRY H. WILSON, attorney, the seventh child and oldest son of a family of nine children—six girls and three boys—was born on the first day of January, 1854, in a small log house in Jackson Township, Sandusky County, Ohio, about nine miles west of the City of Fremont. His father, Nathaniel Wilson, of Celtic origin, was born in Luzerne County, Pa., and came to Ohio in early life, where he was married on the first day of April, 1841, to Mary Feasel, a native of the latter State, who was, however, of Germanic stock. They at once settled in the wild, dense forest just on the southern edge of the great black swamp, and erected a cabin that has but recently given place to a more pretending edifice. Here the subject of this sketch was reared in homespun from the flock and the hatchel, and enjoyed the advantages of a common school three or four months during each winter. In March, 1871, the Wilson family came to Nebraska and settled on a farm in Saunders County, about eight miles west of Ashland. Here young Wilson spent the summer of 1871 in assisting to subdue the wild prairie and establish a home for the family, and in the autumn of the same year he entered the profession of teaching at Forest City, in Sarpy County. In the spring of 1872 he entered the State Normal School at Peru, but having already decided upon the law for his life work, he found this school little adapted to his wants, and so, after teaching three terms more, he entered the Nebraska State University in the second Sub-Freshman class in September, 1873. Here he completed the six years' course in five years, graduating a year in advance of his class, and maintained himself during this time by teaching and such other work as opportunity afforded. During his college course he was an active member of the Adelphian and the Union Literary and Debating Societies, and served a term in each as president, as we learn by reference to the files of the *Hesperian Student*, the college paper, of which he was also editor for one official term. He was graduated as Bachelor of Philosophy in June, 1878, and was immediately elected principal of the High School at Seward. Here he entered upon his new duties in September of this year, and held this position until May, 1880, spending his vacations and other leisure time in the study of the elements of law. The summer vacation of 1879 was spent in the law office of Hon. T. M. Marquette, of Lincoln. Early in May, 1880, Mr. W. entered upon the study of his chosen profession in real earnest in the office of Lamb, Billingsley & Lambertson, of Lincoln, where their large practice gave him abundant opportunity for which he had been waiting ten long years. On the second day of February, 1881, he was admitted to the practice of his profession in the U. S. Circuit Court, and immediately afterward in the other courts of the State. In November, 1881, he formed a partnership with Mr. A. C. Ricketts, and is now the junior member of the law firm of Ricketts & Wilson. During this time Mr. W. has also found time to exercise his pen as an occasional contributor to the *Popular Science Monthly* and other periodicals, as well as to discuss some current questions through the press of the State. Since January, 1881, he has been a member of Lincoln Lodge No. 19 of the A., F. & A. M. June 22, 1881, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Emma Parks, of Lincoln; born in Wapello County, Iowa, and graduated at Nebraska State University in 1880.

WINGER & MILLER, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc.; business established in 1877 by Winger & Irwin—the latter retired about one year later. Mr. Winger then continued the business alone until September, 1880; he then gave Mr. Miller an interest. J. W. Winger, of above firm, was born in Franklin County, Pa., April 19, 1842. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company D. Commissioned Second Lieutenant in February, 1863, and in 1864, for gallantry displayed in the charge on Petersburg, was commissioned Captain of Company D, a command he retained until the close of the war. He then returned to Pennsylvania and engaged in mercantile business until he moved to Lincoln, Neb., in 1876. He was married in Franklin County, Pa., November 16, 1869, to Miss Irwin, of that county. They have six children—Irwin, Josie, Florence, Wilson, Ralph and Margaret. Mr. W. is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the A., F. & A. M., of Pennsylvania. Mr. J. E. Miller, of above firm, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., August 2, 1857. In 1873 he went to Harrisburg, and from there moved to Nebraska in 1879, locating in Lincoln, and engaged in clerking with Mr. Winger.

WOLTEMADE & WOLF, cigar manufacturers; present firm organized January, 1876—succeeded H. Woltemade. Employ fourteen men and manufacture about 500,000 cigars annually. G. R. Wolf, of above firm, was born in Germany, February 9, 1850. The same year his parents came to the United States, settling in Utica, New York. In 1863 he moved to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he learned his trade, which he followed in different parts of the United States until 1876, when he settled in Lincoln, Neb., working at his trade until present firm was organized. He was married in St. Paul, Minn., December 12, 1872, to Miss H. Broetzman, of Sheboygan County, Wis. They have three children—Robert O., Clara and Martha. Mr. W. is a member of I. O. O. F., Subordinate Lodge and Encampment.

J. V. WOLFE, farmer and stock raiser, was born October, 1833, at Merom, Sullivan Co., Ind., where he was raised and educated up to the age of eighteen; then went to the State University at Bloomington, Ind., and graduated in 1857. Then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and commenced teaching school at the Glendale Female College for about one year. Then went to Bloomington, Ill., and was made principal of the Major Female College there for one year. Then went to Gosport, Ind., and was principal of the High School. In the fall of 1861 returned to Bloomington, Ind., and entered the Law Department of the University, where he graduated, and at the close of term went to Gosport and commenced practicing law, and in the fall of 1862 was elected member of the Legislature for Owen County, Ind.; and in 1863 went to Spencer, county seat of Owen County, and entered upon the practice of law. In the fall of 1864 was elected County Treasurer for two years and re-elected in 1866 for two years, and continued practicing law until the fall of 1871, when he came West to Lancaster County, Neb., and purchased two eighty-acre farms, one situated in Section 6, Town 9, Range 7; the other in Section 7, Town 9, Range 7, about three miles southeast of Lincoln, both farms being under a high state of cultivation, and improved with a two-story stone house and good outbuildings. Mr. Wolfe makes a specialty of hogs, having on his farm only pure-bred Berkshires and Poland-China, having on hand always some seventy-five for breeding purposes. Was married in November, 1857, to Miss E. B. Batterton, who was born at Bloomington, Ind., and was Professor of Mathematics at Glendale College. Has seven children—Harry K., who graduated at the Lincoln University 1880, and is now Principal of the Edgar High School, Clay Co., Neb.; Nellie R., who took a three years' select course at the same University, and is now a teacher of District School No. 50, Grant Precinct, in this county; Jessie B., J. B. Jr., Mary, William and W. P. Clay. Mr. W. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge and Chapter, Spencer Lodge, Ind.; also was nominated in 1873 for Treasurer, and in 1876 for the Senate, and candidate for District Attorney in 1878 for the counties of Lancaster, Otoe, Cass and Nemaha, Neb.

LYMAM WOOD, Deputy Clerk of the District Court, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1871 and located at Firth, building the first dwelling house there; keeping boarders for awhile. He was afterward appointed Postmaster and held that position about five years. He came to Lincoln in September, 1879, and was employed for about a year as clerk in the District Clerk's office, afterward becoming a deputy. He was born in Gallatin County, Ill., February 25, 1839, and lived there until he was five years old, when he moved to Moline. Lived there until he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, August 11, 1862. He served until May, 1863, and was mustered out on account of disability. During the winter of 1863-64 he was employed as clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General of Iowa. His home was at Moline until he came to Nebraska. He was married at Davenport, Iowa, May 23, 1865, to Mrs. Nellie Allen, a daughter of Benjamin Shanks, and the first child born in Joliet, Ill. They have one child, Enoch Wellington. Mrs. W. has two children by a previous marriage: William F. and Fannie, now Mrs. Clark Hoisington, of Firth, Neb. Mr. Wood is Adjutant of Farragut Post, G. A. R. He is also a member of I. O. O. F., of Friendship Lodge No. 47, at Frith. Mr. Wood's grandfather, Beder Wood, came from Rochester, N. Y., to Gallatin County, Ill., in 1815. Mr. Wood is a son of David R. and Mary Stokes Wood both of whom are dead—his father dying in 1861, and his mother in 1863.

GEORGE E. WOODBURY, Professor of English Language and Literature, Nebraska State University; was born in Beverly, Mass., May 12, 1855. His parents were old residents of Beverly. Entered Exeter Academy, at Exeter, N. H., and graduated in the fall of 1872. He then entered Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1877. During this time he was away from college one year on account of poor health. In the fall of 1877 he came to Nebraska to take the chair of English literature and history a short time, returning East, where for about a year he was attached to the staff of the *Nation* in New York City. After this spent about one year at Cambridge College. Then returned to Lincoln to take the chair of Anglo-Saxon and rhetoric at the Nebraska State University, and in June, 1881, was appointed to his present position. Prof. Woodbury is a member of the "Dante" Society of Boston, Mass., and of several college societies.

CHARLES A. WOOSLEY, attorney-at-law, came to Lincoln, August 6, 1880. He is a son of William Woosley and was born near Eureka, Woodford Co., Ill., August 1, 1850. Received his education at Eureka College. For five years prior to coming to Nebraska he resided in Tazewell County, Ill., and read law with W. R. Curran, of Pekin, Ill., being admitted to the bar in November, 1880. He was married in McLean County, Ill., December 19, 1872, to Viola Chaplin, a daughter of Jeremiah Chaplin. She was born at Washington, Pa. They have two children—Maud and Kate. In connection with his partner, L. W. Wheaton, he prepared the annotated statutes of Nebraska, commencing their preparation April 1, 1881, and finishing on January 1, 1882.

DR. A. WRIGHT, veterinary surgeon, was born in Brattle, Sussex Co., England, April 19, 1820. He studied his profession in England and in 1840 came to the United States, locating in Dayton, Ohio, where he practiced until about 1845, when he settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained about seventeen years. He then moved to Davenport, Iowa; then to Jasper County, and from there in 1869 he removed to Lincoln, Neb. Dr. Wright has been engaged in the practice of his profession some forty-six years. He was married in Knox County, Ohio, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Rhoades, of Knox County. They have had in all thirteen children, of which ten survive—William, Isaac, John, Andrew, Theodore, Grant, Mary (now Mrs. William Peer), Mandy (now Mrs. Charles Carpenter), Maria and Fanny (now Mrs. Ira Van Antwerp.

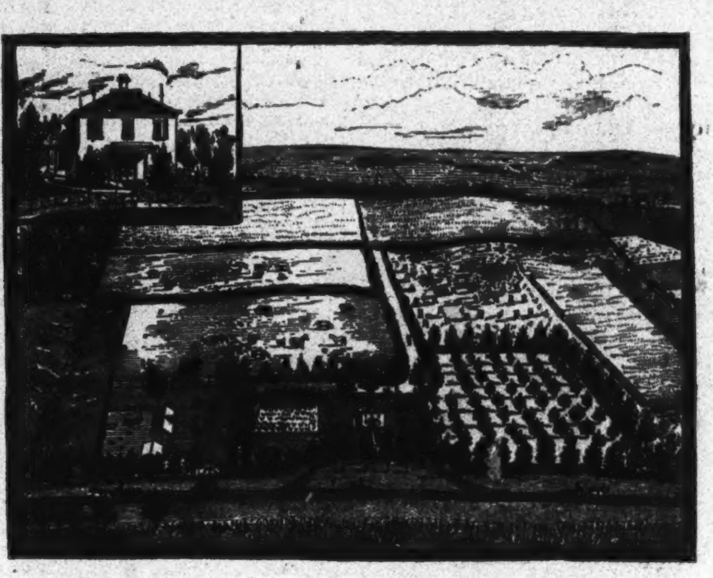
J. G. WRIGHT, contractor and plasterer, was born August 24, 1836, in Wayne County, N. Y. At an early age went with his parents to the northern part of Illinois, where he was raised and educated. Left school at the age of fourteen. In 1853 was apprenticed to a Mr. William Prindle for three years, and then to Mr. M. Dickinson, and in 1858 commenced working at his trade until the commencement of the war, when he enlisted on the 25th of September, 1861, in the Sixty-fourth Illinois Sharpshooters, Company A, under Lieut-Col. D. E. Williams and Capt. John Morrill. He participated in all the battles with his regiment, and in 1862 was promoted to Commissary Sergeant, and after the battle of Corinth the regiment was presented with standard colors by Gov. Yates for acts of bravery and meritorious service. He was mustered out in October, 1864, at East Point, Ga. In 1866 engaged in general merchandise business in La Salle County, Ill., until 1868, when he sold out and engaged in business at his trade as plasterer. In the fall of 1876 came West and located at York, Neb., and purchased a quarter section of land, and farmed the same until the spring of 1881, when he came to Lincoln and commenced working at his trade, and in September of the same year entered into partnership with a Mr. Mulfordand, since which time have contracted for and plastered several private dwellings, as well as the ornamental centers, brackets and corbels on the Odd Fellows' Hall, the Little Block and Walsh & Putnam's—paying particular attention to this branch of the business. He was married in December, 1859, in Illinois, to Miss Annie Cole, of New York. They have five children—Francis E., Effie M., Harriette G., Frank W. and Lewis E. His oldest daughter is married. He is a member of the

Grand Army of the Republic, Farragut Post No. 25; member of the Sheridan Lodge No. 786, Illinois. Mr. W's. father commenced his military career in the war of 1812 and served at first as Lieutenant in the Home Guards. He raised a rifle company in Wayne County, N. Y., and was commissioned Captain, and afterwards promoted Major and Colonel. At the same time, his mother's father was in the rifle service in England.

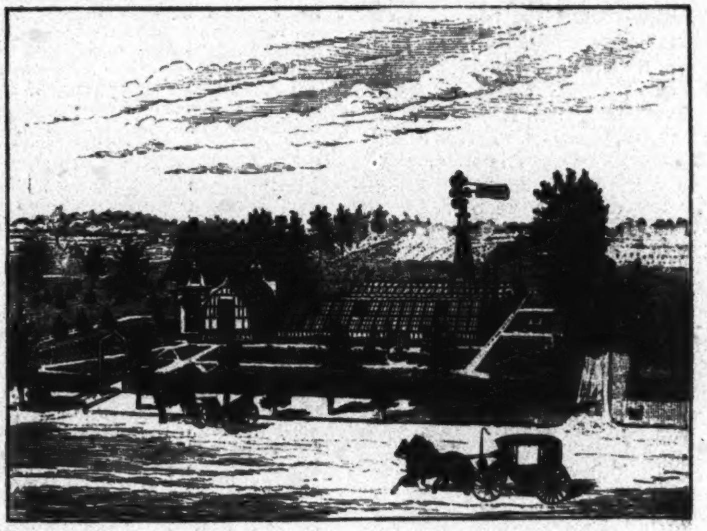
JOHN B. WRIGHT, Mayor of Lincoln, came to Nebraska in December, 1874, and located at Lincoln in February, 1875, engaging in the grain business. He now deals extensively in flax seed at this point, David City, Seward and Utica. He was for two years Alderman, and was elected Mayor in 1879 and 1881. He was born in Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1846, and moved to Buffalo when four years old. From there he went to Monroe, Mich., and stayed there six years; then went to Montana and Idaho and the mining regions. He engaged in mining and stock raising until he came to Nebraska.

RICHARD WRIGHT, engineer, B. & M. R. R. Co., water works, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., in 1842, and at an early age left and went to Indiana, availing himself there of a common school education. In 1855 went to Arkansas and drove stage for one year; from thence to Iowa, remaining there for about one year in different pursuits. In 1857 went to Kansas and engaged in farming until 1860, when he went to California and there engaged in farming. In 1865 went to Idaho mining, and from thence to Salt Lake City, teaming for the U. P. R. R. Co. In the fall of 1869 came to Chicago, Ill., and in 1870 went to Vicksburg, Miss., and was employed by the Magnolia Oil Co., as engineer to their works. In 1875 returned to Illinois and was employed as engineer to one of the elevators at Rochelle. In 1880 came to Nebraska and located at Lincoln, and engaged in the well business for about one year, after which he was engaged by the B. & M. R. R. Co., as engineer to their water works, situated on the Antelope, north of the city. Was married March, 1870, at Annendale, Miss., to Miss Winifred Coonan, who was born at Liverpool, England, and came over to America with her parents some eighteen years ago. Has one child, John Edward. Members of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES WUNDERLICH, Superintendent of Stone Department at State Penitentiary. There are in this department eighty to eighty-five men employed cutting and dressing stone. Mr. Wunderl[illegible]as born in Bohemia June 24, 1833. He learned the trade of stonecutter, and [illegible] emigrated to the United States, locating at Joliet, Ill.; engaged in the sto[illegible]business. In 1862 he entered into business for himself, in which he continued until 1869, in which year he moved to Lincoln, Neb., and entered the service of Mr. W. H. B. Stout in his present position. He was married in Joliet, Ill., December 7, 1858, to Miss Annie M. Schrier, a native of Bohemia. They have two children—Elizabeth (now Mrs. C. Visel), Amelia (now Mrs. J. M. Killian). Mr. W. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and of the K. of P.



MODEL STOCK FARM AND RESIDENCE OF JAMES F. BISHOP.



LINCOLN FLORAL CONSERVATORY, COR. G AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, TWO BLOCKS SOUTH-EAST OF CAPITOL.

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BENNET.

This thriving and substantial town is situated in the northeast corner of Nemaha Precinct, in Lancaster County, four miles west of the boundary line of Otoe County, on the line of the B. & M. R. R. It is seventeen miles east of Lincoln, and forty-one miles west of Nebraska City. The town site was formerly owned by William Roggenkamp, and was laid out, and the first buildings erected in 1871, at which time the Midland Railroad (now under lease of the Burlington & Missouri) reached here. The town derived its name from John Bennet, one of the officials of the Midland Railroad Company. The surrounding country is sufficiently rolling to make good drainage, and the soil is admirably adapted for the production of corn. Small cereals are also raised very successfully. Bennet has attained considerable celebrity on account of its quarries, of which there are several, adjacent to the town The stone is of a superior quality for building purposes, the strata averaging seven feet, about nine feet below the surface. Large quantities of this stone are shipped annually to all parts of Nebraska. This industry promises, in the near future, as the State grows older, to be one of more than ordinary magnitude.

Nemaha Branch, a creek a few miles below the town, affords excellent water power, and passes through the village itself. The strip of timber which borders its banks contains a variety of wood, such as box elder, ash, red and white elm, oak, walnut, etc. O. P. Stone and Thomas Price are principally interested in the stone quarries we have mentioned, which are a decided addition to the importance of the village. Besides increasing the business of the place, giving employment, in season, to a large force of men, Bennet is situated in the midst of a productive agricultural district, and has therefore become quite an important grain center, and point of distribution. In 1881, about 300 cars of grain were shipped from the station. The Nebraska City Elevator Company operates the largest establishment of this kind, which was built in 1875, but has since been improved and increased in capacity. Its capacity is now 20,000 bushels. Joseph Southwick is the local representative of the company, and has full charge of its business at this place. George Eggleson also operates a smaller elevator, of 5,000 bushels capacity, erected in 1881, and owned by S. W. Little & Co., of Lincoln. In this connection, the busy flouring mill of D. H. Harris should receive prominent mention. It was erected by A. L. Strang & Co., in 1875-76, and purchased by its present proprietor in July, 1881. The mill has a capacity of 200 bushels ot wheat and 250 bushels of corn per day, and has three run of stone—two for wheat and one for corn. The style of the establishment is "Altamaha Mills." The lumber yard of the place is operated by J. E. Vanderlip, one of Bennet's prominent merchants. Situated as the place is, its general trade is good, and growing steadily.

With the general advance of Bennet's business interests, is noticed the growth in educational facilities, and social and religious requirements. Prof. S. P. Barrett is principal of an excellent graded school, being assisted by Miss E. M. Hull. The total attendance is 115, of which number seventy-five belong to the primary department—the balance to the grammar. The school building, a substantial two-story, frame structure, was completed in 1879.

CHURCHES.

There are several strong and flourishing religious denominations in Bennet. The Presbyterian Society, formed in 1879, with fourteen members, now has a membership of sixty-five, Rev. O. Compton being still in charge. It is their intention to build a church during the coming summer.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The society was organized the spring of 1879. In 1880, a neat frame church was erected at a cost of about $1,500. Trustees, Joseph Southwick, J. G. Southwick, J. C. Smith, Charles Sidders and F. A. Sidles. It now has a membership of about eighty, Rev. Mr. White of Lincoln, being the pastor in charge.

Danish Lutheran Church.—The Danish Lutherans have also a strong organization of about twenty-five families, Rev. Mr. Goodesen being their pastor.

Norwegian Lutheran Church.—Was organized in December, 1874, with the following members: T. Hanson, W. Nelson, J. C. Johnson, Ole Nelson, Henry Bolt, L. Rasperson, O. Anderson, H. Peterson, C. Olsen, S. Monk, J. Michilson, H. Peterson, C. Bolt. The first services were held in a schoolhouse, in 1878, Rev. C. Jansen of Minneapolis, Minn., officiating. On March 7, 1875, the following named became members: George Rasperson, O. Anderson, P. A. Anderson, J. Anderson, I. Anderson, L. Anderson, M. Oleson and C. Anderson. This society had flourished a few years, when the Danish element, of which it was largely composed, withdrew and organized a society of their own and in 1879, the original Norwegian Lutheran was reorganized. They are all assiduous workers in the Christian army. A fourth society which furnishes religious strength to the village is the United Brethren, Rev. O. D. Cone in charge. The church has so grown that in all probability a building will soon be erected.

SOCIETIES.

Benevolent societies are well represented. Of the Masonic Lodge, J. J. King is W. M., and D. H. Harris, S. W.

Independent Order Odd Fellows, Nemaha Lodge, No. 32.—Was instituted June, 20, 1872, charter members being John O. Moore, R. N. Stall, John Stall, T. J. Dixon, C. J. McCord, J. S. Violet, S. H. Violet, T. F. Farnsworth, A. C. White. Present membership, thirty-two. Officials: John Hartzel, N. G.; Chris. Schintall, V. G.; A. Gribling, Treasurer; W. K. Purvis, Secretary; C. W. Heffley, Permanent Secretary. They have a neat and well furnished hall, and the lodge is in good working order.

Midland Lodge, No. 12., *K. of P.*—Was instituted October 14, 1879. Charter members: Robert Stall, D. M. Stall, John Stall, Doran Hunt, Samuel Stall, Henry C. Deal, William Ax, John Stall and Mrs. Robert N. Stall. Present membership (1882), thirteen. Officials; J. A. Monk, C. C.; C. W. Heffley, P. C.; C. J. Jordan, V. G.; Daniel Livingstone, P.; J. H. Harper, M. F.; George Bodfield, M. E.; D. A. Grass, M. A.

Upright Post, No. 62, *G. A. R.*—During the Great American Rebellion, Mrs. Elizabeth Upright of Iowa, had ten sons who entered the service in defence of the Union. It being something unusual for so many representatives out of one family, and that her name might be perpetuated, the organizers of Post 62, at Bennet, in honor of that lady gave it the title as above. The Post was organized April 29, 1881, with the following officials: W. A. Hartley, P. C.; A. P. Varney, S. V P. C.; G. R. Wilson, J. V. P. C.; D. A. Gran, Chaplain; Ed. N. Cobb, O. D.; John Owen, O. G.; Samuel Tilton, Q. M.; Dr. E. T. Piper, Post Surgeon; J. J. King, P. A; Silas Bates, S. M.; D. W. Ellis, Q. M. S. The Post comprises forty-one members and is in a flourishing condition.

There is also a Temple of Honor lodge, which is keeping alive the already strong temperance sentiment of Bennet.

Bennet Branch of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association.—This organization, which has become one of magnitude in the Northwest, has proved very beneficial to owners of horseflesh. It is so sytematically arranged that rarely one of those marauders escapes with an animal; and it is a safe protection for members of the association. The Bennet branch was organized the summer of 1881, with R. T. Chambers, Worthy Chief; A. Gribling, R. Secretary; J. Southwick, Secretary, and J. Hartzel, Treasurer. Present membership (1882), thirty.

Company I, Nebraska National Guards.—Was organized June 23, 1880, and is conceded to be one of the finest drilled companies in the State. They were called on duty by Gov. Nance to assist in the suppression of the Omaha riot in the spring of 1882. Officers: L. P. Derby, Captain; Ed. N. Cobb, First Lieutenant; W. K. Purvis, Second Lieutenant; T. A. McMillan, First Sergeant; E. J. Lane, Second Sergeant; J. P. Bratt, Third Sergeant; F. D. Smith, Fourth Sergeant; G. W. Allstot, Fifth Sergeant.

The village of Bennet sprang into existence with the building of the railroad through Lancaster County. Thomas Elrod erected the first house on the town site in 1871. It was used both as a dwelling and a store. During the next year, H. R. Kemper built a hotel, which was first run by Thomas Price. The present landlord is John Hartzell, and his house will accommodate about twenty-five guests. During this same year (1872) Walter Scott also started a store. Since then, as may be seen from the facts already given, the growth of Bennet, has been steady. It is situated on high ground, its location being quite beautiful. The town was named in honor of Hon. J. B. Bennet, then president of the Midland Pacific Railway, and was platted in 1871.

Bennet was incorporated as a town, December 1, 1881. The first town board consisted of James G. Southwick, F. A. Sidles, J. E. Vanderlip, A. Gribling and J. P. Bratt; W. K. Purvis, clerk. The population in spring of 1882 was about 350.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES H. ALLSTOT, farmer and stock raiser, Section 20, P. O. Bennet; is a brother of George W. Allstot, and came to Lancaster County with the family in 1870; his father is recognized as one of the pioneers and favorably known as an agriculturist. James H. was born in Parke County, Ind., November 3, 1847, came to Dubuque County, Iowa, with his parents when quite young, and there spent his youthful days. For four years was a resident of Marion County, Iowa. He has secured a fair start in life by untiring industry and promises in the near future to be numbered among the stalwart farmers of the State.

S. P. BARRETT, A. M., Principal of Bennet Public schools, favorably known as being closely associated with the educational interests of Lancaster County, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Ohio and was born in Kingsville, Ashtabula Co., June 7, 1834, was reared in his native State, receiving superior educational advantages. He attended and graduated from Kingsville Academy, after which he entered the University of Rochester, at Rochester, N. Y., in 1856, and graduated from that institution in 1859. In the fall of the same year he engaged in teaching school at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he taught two years; whence he removed to Buchanan, Mich., where he became Principal of the public schools of the city, which place he filled four years. He then engaged in mercantile business in Nunda, N. Y., for one year, in which place he also taught previous to his entering college at Rochester, N. Y. His whole subsequent life to the present, 1882, has been devoted to teaching as follows: two years at Kingsville Academy, Ohio; three years at Buchanan, Mich.; four years at Dallas City, Ore., and three years at Baker City, Ore. In 1879, becoming desirous of obtaining rest from his continued labors, he located on a farm in Nebraska. It is a short distance west of Bennet, on Section 5, and one of the most desirable homes in the precinct. Since he has been in Nebraska, in connection with conducting his farm, he has taught school, having been the Principal of the Bennet schools for several terms as an educator; and the satisfaction he gives the people may be inferred from the fact that the public is ardent in his praise. Prof. Barrett has a good command of language, does a full share of thinking, is a good judge of human nature, is social and genial, has an aptness to make and retain friends, and is honorable in all his motives, measuring with prescience the wants of the future. In 1862, Miss Mary J. Hovey, of Nunda, N. Y., became his wife; by this union they have five children: Hovey P., Jay A., Grace M., Edith A., and Ines D. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett and the three eldest children are members of the Baptist Church. Prof. Barrett has been associated with that denomination since 1851, and his wife since 1852.

P. J. BRATT'S SONS, dealers in hardware, agricultural implements and furniture, prominently identified in eastern Nebraska, and favorably known in commercial circles, is the firm of P. J. Bratt's Sons, although but a short time has elapsed since they were established here. Their present large and increasing trade is evidence of sterling business qualifications. A. Bratt, the senior member of the firm, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Bureau County, Ill., August 26, 1854. When young removed with his parents to Rock Island County, Ill., where his father, Mr. P. J. Bratt, engaged in merchandising at Coal Valley and was widely known as one of the substantial merchants of that country for many years. His death occurred in [illegible]. His sons conducted the business at Coal Valley until 1880, when they established their business in Bennet. In the summer of 1880 they erected their large and well arranged establishment. In the autumn of that year they opened it. The subject of this sketch during his sojourn in Bennet, has been closely associated with its progress. Upon the organization of the town, he was appointed Treasurer of the Town Board. In 1879 Miss Laura E. Clark, of Illinois, a native of Ohio, became his wife. They have one son, Harry. Mr. Barrett is a Master Mason. John P. Bratt, the junior member of the firm of P. J. Bratt's Sons, is a native of Bureau County, Ill., and was born February 3, 1857, removed with his parents when young to Coal Valley, Rock Island Co., Ill., where he was raised and educated. In company with his brother A., assumed his father's business after his death. In 1878 came to Nebraska and purchased a half section of land in Stockton Precinct, but did not come to the State to reside until 1880, when he resided for a time in Stockton. He is largely interested in buying and selling real estate, in connection with his other business. While in Stockton Precinct he was Justice of the Peace and member of the School Board. In June, 1881, was appointed Justice of the Peace in Bennet, and the same autumn elected to this office, which at the present time (1882), he holds. He is a gentleman of pleasing address, and is eminently popular with all who form his acquaintance. Is a Master Mason and Third Sergeant of Co. I. N. N. G.

E. H. COBB, farmer and stock raiser, Section 23, P. O. Bennet. He is a native of Wayne County, Penn., and was born December 18, 1844; resided in his native State until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania, after serving three months was discharged on account of ill health. He soon re-enlisted in the Seventeenth Pennsylvania, served two months and was transferred to the Eighteenth United States Infantry. He participated in a number of warm engagements, among those were Stone River and Chickamauga, at the latter battle he was severely wounded in the ankle, after which he was on detached service until the close of the memorable battle of Lookout Mountain, when he rejoined his regiment. Was honorably discharged at Louisville, Ky., September 10, 1865. After the war, returned to Pennsylvania, and for seven years was a resident of Susquehanna County, after which he came to Nebraska. He married, April [illegible], Miss Raphel Hewit. By the union they have had five children, George F., Calvin D., Minnie B., Zady G.; lost one, Maud, died in 1882. Mr. Cobb is First Lieutenant of Company I, Nebraska National Guards, and a member of G. A. R. and O. D. of Upright Post No. 62. He is thoroughly conversant with military tactics and takes a live interest in military affairs. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., P. G. and School Director for District 78.

FRANK COGGESHALL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 26, P. O. Bennet. Deserving of special mention in the history of Nebraska is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of New Haven, Conn., and was born April 13, 1848. His earlier days were spent and education received principally in his native State. When quite young he manifested a strong desire to visit the Western country, and before the war, then a mere youth, came to Iowa, where some relatives resided, remaining a considerable length of time, when he returned to his home in New Haven. In 1864, tendered his services to the union cause, enlisting as a drummer boy, and served in a Connecticut regiment, until the close of the Rebellion, when he was honorably discharged. For a few years after the war was engaged in freighting across the plains. In 1869, located his present farm, and from that time has been identified by the developments of Lancaster County, although not constantly a resident. His farm is one of the most desirable in the precinct, on which is situated an attractive and comfortable residence. Mr. Coggeshall is a logical reasoner, thoroughly conversant with the events of the day, and an entertaining conversationalist. He married in 1880, Miss Livey Kelsey, of Illinois, a lady whose graces of mind and heart endear her to a large circle of friends.

W. H. DAVIS, agent for the B. & M. R. R. Mr. Davis is a native of Indiana, and was born in Parke County, July 15, 1855, was reared and educated in the Hoosier State. He commenced and learned telegraphing on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, after which he was connected with the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, also the Michigan Central, with the latter company was operator for two years, at Porter, forty miles east of Chicago. The autumn of 1879, came to Nebraska and entered the employ of the B. & M. Co., as assistant agent at Sutton, on the main line, continuing for a time, when he became agent and operator at Hampton, having charge of that office six months; thence to Bennet. On the 26th of November, 1877, Mr. D. was wedded to Miss Minnie Cheney, of Furnessville, Ind. By this union they have one daughter, Dora, born in 1879.

R. B. DECK, physician and surgeon, is a native of West Virginia, and was born in Martinsburg, October [illegible]. His father, Abraham, was a native of that State, and his maternal ancestors [illegible] were among the pioneers of Virginia. The subject of the sketch was reared and educated in his native State and took up the study of medicine in the office of Dr. H. D. Baker, after which he attended the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, graduating in March, 1878, commenced practice at Darksville, W. Va.; came to Nemaha County, Neb., in September, 1881, continuing until January, 1882, when he came to Bennet, and formed a partnership with Dr. Piper. He married May 25, 1880, Miss Lottie Benson, of New Jersey. They have one son by this union, Harry.

CAPT. L. F. DERBY, Postmaster of Bennet. There are but few citizens, for a radius of many miles around Bennet, that are more popularly known or highly esteemed than Capt. Derby. He is a native of Hancock County, Ill., and was born February 14, 1844. When quite young he removed with his parents to Williams County, Ohio. His father was a contractor and builder in West Unity, where the subject of this sketch was [illegible], raised and learned the painter's trade. On the 18th of September, 1861, he displayed that spirit of patriotism which has characterized his career, by enlisting in Company B, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Sidney Sprague. At the battle of Fort Donelson his eyes became injured to such an extent that they never fully recovered. Participated at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, was at Matamoras, on the Central Mississippi campaign, Siege of Vicksburg, first and second battle at Jackson, Miss., Meridian raid, operations against Atlanta, and with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. After which he was at Columbus, Raleigh, Goldsboro and other minor engagements. At the battle of Champion Hills he received a slight flesh wound. On the 22nd of February, 1866, was promoted to Second Lieutenant of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, continuing in the service of the West and South until 1871, when he resigned as First Lieutenant of the Eleventh United States infantry. After the long and continued years of a soldier's life, repaired to his old home in Ohio. Settled in Bennet in 1878, following different pursuits until 1881, when he was appointed Postmaster. In June, 1880, when Company I. of N. N. G. was organized, he was appointed Captain, which office he still holds. Is a member of the G. A. R. and on the deputy staff. Capt. Derby has had a varied experience, is a brilliant conversationalist, and on the whole is one of the most genial and companionable of men. In 1879, Miss Mary Henderson, of Grand Rapids, Mich., became his wife. By this union they have two children, Winnie and Arthur.

G. W. EGGLESTON, grain and coal dealer, is a native of England and was born in Lincolnshire, February 23, 1850. Came to America with parents when young, living for a time near Akron, Ohio, after which in Peoria County, Ill., where his father William was engaged in agricultural pursuits. The family also for several years resided in Cedar County, Iowa and emigrated from that point to Nebraska, the senior Eggleston locating in Lancaster County. The subject of this sketch took up his permanent abode in the State in 1873, and commenced tilling the soil near Bennet. In 1875 engaged in merchandising, continuing one year, when he established present business which has grown under his careful supervision to be lucrative and substantial. He married in October, 1877, Miss Edith Gouram, of Nebraska. They have two children, George W. and Frank LeRoy. Mr. E. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

W. H. FROST, farmer, Section 24, P. O. Bennet. This enterprising young agriculturist is a native of England and was born in Chesterfield, June 18, 1857. When quite young he came to America with his parents. For a time the family resided in Utah, but eventually, in 1870, they located in Lancaster County, Neb., being among the pioneers of Nemaha Precinct. Mr. Charles Frost, father of W. H., was closely identified with the early development and the progress of the county to the time of his demise, August 27, 1880. Mrs. Jane Frost died in Otoe County, June 24, 1879. She had been over in that county attending church when taken sick. The first house the family had on their new farm was destroyed by fire a few years after their arrival and was a serious drawback as it contained a large amount of grain, as well as the loss sustained by being deprived of the building. W. H. was reared on a farm and devotes his entire attention to agricultural pursuits in which branch he is making a success. In 1879 Miss Annie Bayless, a native of Quincy, Ill., became his wife. They have had two children, Charles is living, Eva died August 7, 1881.

DAVID A. GRAU, contractor, builder and architect. This popular gentleman is a native of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and was born April 15, 1842. When he was quite young came West with his parents. His father, who was a blacksmith by trade, located in Columbia County, Wis., being among the pioneer vulcans of that country, and was prominently identified among the early settlers. In 1861 the subject of this sketch tendered his services to the country, enlisting October 8, in Company D, Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Participated in many of the notable events of the war. Among those was Perrysville, Ky., Stone River, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, and Atlanta. Was with Sherman. Served three years and was discharged in Milwaukee, Wis., November 4, 1864. Returned to Columbia County and resided there for a time, when he went to Iowa where he pursued his vocation of contracting and building, eventually returning to Wisconsin, and in 1880 came to Nebraska, locating in Lincoln, and was interested in the building of many of the basements of the substantial and attractive edifices of that city, among them the *Journal* office, Kelly's block, and the C. C. Burr building. In the autumn of 1881 he came to Bennet. Mr. G. is one of the most thoroughly experienced builders in the country and has attained a wide and well merited reputation. He is a member of the K. of P. and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

A. GRIBLING, harness and saddlery, one of the pioneer substantial business men of Bennet, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of New York, and was born in Herkimer County, August 28, 1841. When quite young he was deprived of his father by death. His boyhood days were spent in gaining an education in his native county. In the spring of 1862 he commenced to learn the harness and saddlery trade, at Fredonia, N. Y. In August of that year, he tendered his services to the Union cause, enlisting in Company B, One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry, under Gen. Dix. Soon after being mustered in, he was put on detached service, being placed in the Seventh Massachusetts Battery. His first engagement was at Deserted House, Va., and the next Hanover Junction, near Richmond, thence to New Port and Washington. Was called to New York City during the riot, but on his arrival it had subsided, and he returned to Washington, thence to New Orleans. Was with Gen. Banks on the famous Red River expedition. On returning, camped for several months at Morganzies Bend, after which was at Little Rock, Duvall's Bluffs and Montgomery, where he rejoined his regiment. Was honorably discharged at Buffalo, N. Y., on July 1, 1864. Again located at Fredonia, N. Y., and completed his trade. In 1865, came west, and after a temporary sojourn in Iowa and Illinois, returned to New York, not to remain, however. After a few months' sojourn, he became a resident of Rockford, Ill. For a time worked as a journeyman, after which he embarked in trade, continuing to reside in that city two years. In 1868 came to Nebraska, locating four miles north of Bennet, engaging in agricultural pursuits. Continuing in that capacity until he engaged in trade in Bennet in 1872, with the exception of a short time spent in Lincoln. Mr. G. was the first and only harness and saddlery man in Bennet, and the large and lucrative trade that he has built up is prima facie evidence of his popularity. From 1876 to 1879, he was Bennet's efficient Postmaster. Upon the organizing of the Town Board, he was elected one of that body. Mr. G. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Recording Secretary of the Nebraska Horsethief Association. In 1873, Miss Ida Graves, an estimable lady, became his wife. She is a native of New York.

THORER HANSON, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Bennet, Lancaster Co., Neb. This substantial agriculturist and well known gentleman, is a native of Norway, and was born in Christiana, August 26, 1832. Educated and learned the cabinet making trade in his native country, and pursued that vocation until 1866, when he came to America. Located temporarily in Chicago, Ill., in the employ of a lumber company. Moved to Oconto, Wis., and engaged work in his trade. In 1867, his family, which he left in Norway, came to the United States, and took up their abode in Oconto. In 1868, came to Nebraska, locating in Nebraska City, and for one year worked at the furniture trade. Mr. H. being a superior workman, always commanded the highest wages. On the 12th of April, 1869, located on eighty acres of land, where he now resides. Not having enough land to demand his entire time, he engaged in working at his trade in Lincoln, for his Nebraska City employers, who had a branch house there. Continued working in Lincoln until 1873, when he turned his entire attention to farming. Has been adding from time to time to his estates, and at present, 1882, has 320 acres. This year he has erected a residence which is a striking contrast to the one that was first erected in Lancaster County, for his home. Mr. H. is an industrious, progressive citizen. He is closely identified with the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and has done much toward the organization of the church society in Nemaha Precinct. In Norway, on the 29th of December, 1857, Miss Theo Andersen became his wife. They have had twelve children—Helmer, Torval, Maria, Emma, Richard, Walter, Nora, Hubert, Sherman, Adolph, Gurhard and lost one, Matilda, died in Oconto, Wis.

JAMES H. HARPER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 2, P. O. Bennet. Among those that figured at an early day in the State of Nebraska, is the subject of this sketch. Mr. H. is a native of West Virginia, and was born December 7, 1839. His early life was spent in that State, and he was there educated, and learned the harness and saddlery trade. The autumn of 1859 found him in the Territory of Nebraska, and located at Nebraska City, where he worked at the harness trade for upward of four years, when in company with Mr. Enoch Riggels, he succeeded his employer in business. The style of the firm for a considerable length of time, was well known as Harper & Riggels. Mr. H. eventually sold out, and returned to the scenes of his childhood, West Virginia. Sojourning temporarily, came again to Nebraska, and engaged in working at his trade in Nebraska City, continuing two years, when he went to Julesburg and engaged in the photographing business for a time; returned to Nebraska City, residing until the spring of 1869, when he located on his present farm. His estate consists of 120 acres, under a high state of cultivation, and the surroundings indicate comfort and prosperity. He was married in June, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Dodson. By this union they have had nine children, six of whom are living—John, James, Walter, Stella, Henry and Georgia; lost three, Fred, Charlie and Fannie. Mr. H. is a member of the K. of P.

D. H. HARRIS, the merchant and custom miller of Bennet, is a native of England, and was born in Monmouthshire, May 31, 1845. Was reared and educated in his native country, and learned the miller's trade. In 1864, came to the United States, pursued his vocation in different parts of Wisconsin, for a time after which he went to Nebraska and Colorado. In the fall of 1866, located on the Blue in Nebraska, in what is now Seward County. Since that time he has been prominently identified with the milling interests of the State, having been instrumental in building or starting four mills previous to coming to Bennet. The first was at Camden, in 1867, for Roper & Parker; in 1870, at Seward, for Bois & Sons, and in 1876, started a mill on Lincoln Creek. In 1877, in company with others, engaged in milling at West Mills. Continuing for a time, when he removed to Sarpy County, where he remained for about three years. In the autumn of 1881, established his present business in Bennet; it has been continually on the increase, as he manufactures an article of flour of a superior quality, consequently it has a wide and well merited reputation. Mr. Harris is one of the most experienced men in the trade. In 1869, he married Miss Ann M. Bingman. They have three children—James R., John H. and Edmond D. Mr. H. is a Master Mason.

W. A. HARTLEY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 24 Township 8, P. O. Bennet. Popularly known throughout Lancaster County is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Illinois, and was born in Randolph County, August 17, 1843, was reared and educated in his native county. In 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war. Participated in twenty-three engagements; among those are Perryville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain. Was on the Sherman campaign, and the battle of Nashville. For two months was a prisoner on Belle Isle. After the war, located in Illinois. Came to Nebraska in 1870, and has since been associated with the growth and development of Lancaster County. During the years 1879-80, he was the county's efficient Deputy Treasurer; was Justice of the Peace for three terms, and Assessor two terms. Mr. H. is a man of untiring perseverance, is well read, a deep thinker, a ready and entertaining conversationalist. He married in 1873, Miss Eliza Dunlap, of New York. By this union, they have three children—Annie, Ella and Mabel. He is a member of the G. A. R., and Post Commander of Upright Post, No. 62.

C. W. HEFFLEY, the grocer, one of Bennet's most popular business men, is the subject of the sketch. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Somerset County, December 15, 1852. His father, Annias Heffley, came to Nebraska, in 1856, and was one of the pioneer merchants of the State, being prominently identified by the growth and prosperity of Nebraska City, where he was engaged in merchandising, and was favorably and widely known during the palmy days of early western immigration. His death occurred in Nebraska City, in February, 1876. C. W. came to Nebraska City in 1858, was there reared and educated, following the vocation of clerking in his father's store. He traversed the western country to a considerable extent, eventually in the spring of 1879, located in Bennet, and for about two years followed clerking, when he embarked in the grocery trade. Mr. H. is a thoroughly experienced business man, and his genial disposition makes him hosts of friends, as well as substantial patrons. On July 25, 1880, Miss Ada Tucker, an estimable lady became his wife. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Nemaha Lodge, No. 32, and the K. P., Midland Lodge, No. 12; of the former is Permanent Secretary and the latter, P. C.

CHRISTIAN JEANSEN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 26, P. O. Bennet. Of the foreign element that has emigrated to the United States during the past quarter century, to make homes in the western wilds, there is none that has made more rapid strides than the Danes. Lancaster County has a fair portion of those worthy individuals, and the subject of this sketch may be mentioned as a prominent one. He was born in Denmark, May 2, 1847, was reared, educated and resided in his native country until 1872, when he came to America, locating in Chicago, Ill., and worked for several months, went to Michigan, and engaged in working in the lumber woods, in this branch of industry he spent one and a half years. For about five years was engaged in agriculture and horticulture in LaSalle County, Ill., and for two years, farmed in Woodford County, and from that point came to Lancaster County, Neb., locating on his present farm, the spring of 1881. His estate consists of 160 acres of choice land, the greater portion of which is under cultivation. He is one of the most prosperous farmers in the precinct. In 1866, Mrs. Johanna Christena Peterson became his wife. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

J. CALVIN JOHNSTON, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Bennet. Is a native of Indiana, and was born in Allen County, November 17, 1856, was reared and educated in his native State. His father, Rev. James Johnston, is prominently and favorably known as a Methodist minister and one of the oldest in the northern Indiana Conference. J. Calvin learned the carriage making trade at Burlington, Iowa, and pursued that vocation in connection with other branches of mechanism for several years. In 1879, turned his attention to farming, locating where he now resides. His estate of 160 acres is one of the most desirable in the precinct, and by superior management Mr. Johnston has placed himself among the substantial agriculturists of Lancaster County, he is a genial, well informed gentleman and well merits success. On the 8th of January, 1880, Miss Isabella Kendall became his wife, they have by this union one daughter; Eva A.

R. LARKIN, farmer and stock dealer, Section 20, P. O. Bennet. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Delaware County, September 9, 1838, was raised and educated in his native State. A few years before the breaking out of the American Rebellion, he removed to Ohio, and in 1862, enlisted in Company I, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving about one year, when he was honorably discharged. For a time was a resident of Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, in 1872, he came to Lincoln, Neb., and engaged in working at his trade, that of carpentering and building, in which he is one of the most proficient in the country, many of the substantial structures in the Magic City contain specimens of his handiwork. For seven years Lincoln was his abiding place, with the exception of two years spent in Oakland, Cal. Mr. Larkin turned his attention entirely to agriculture and stock dealing, in 1879, he formerly owned the place now occupied by Mr. Simpson. That he has made a success in the West may be inferred from the fact that he came to the State in meagre circumstances and has by skillful management, good judgment and industry, identified himself among the solid men of Lancaster County. His 160 acres of clover land is fenced off into fields, and conveniently arranged to facilitate the handling of stock. His residence, barn and out buildings, are desirably located and the general surroundings, indicate the supervision of a competent overseer. Mr. Larkin has been twice married, first to Miss Clara Williams, daughter of Hon. T. J. Williams of Chester Hill, Morgan Co., Ohio. Her death occurred in 1874. On March 21, 1882, Miss Liddie E. Branson became his wife, she is the daughter of Dr. S. Branson of Chester Hill, Morgan Co., Ohio. Mr. L. is a member of the Masonic order and the G. A. R. By his first wife has one son, John B.

FREDERICK LARSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 25, P. O. Bennet; is a native of Denmark, and was born October 11, 1832; was reared, educated and resided in his native country until 1869, when he came to America, locating in Bureau County, Ill., residing about three years, when he came to Nebraska, locating where he now resides. Mr. Larson has a fine farm of eighty acres in a high state of cultivation. He is one of the sterling farmers of Nemaha Precinct. In 1857 he married Miss Fredeckka Bakke, of Denmark. They have three children, Amandus, Bertha, and Christinia (now Mrs. Melick, of Kansas). Mr. Larson is a member of the Lutheran Church.

F. C. MAY, farmer and stock raiser. This well-known gentleman is a son of the prominent agriculturist, H. May, and was born in Germany, September 10, 1857. In 1870 came to the United States with parents, locating in Woodford County, Ill., where the family resided until 1878. The autumn of that year they came to Lancaster County. The subject of this sketch has been reared a farmer, and is thoroughly conversant with its details. His estate consists of 160½ acres of choice land, one-half of which is under cultivation. On the 15th of February, 1882, Miss Annie Heupel, of Lancaster County, became his wife.

H. MAY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 22, P. O. Bennet. One of the most prominent farmers of Lancaster County is the subject of the sketch. He is a native of Prussia, Germany, and was born May 27, 1830; was reared and educated in his native country; for a number of years followed sheep raising; served two and one-half years in the army. In 1870 emigrated to America, locating in Woodford County, Ill., where he engaged in conducting a farm for Mr. George Warren. Here he remained until early in 1879, when he became a resident of Nebraska, locating where he now resides, on the farm of Mr. George Warren, which he operates in connection with a large tract of land of his own, on Section 27, Nemaha Precinct. Mr. May is a thoroughly conversant agriculturist, and has made farming a success by industry and practical experience. He married in 1858 Miss Minnie [illegible]. By this union they have six children, Frank, Henry, Augustus, Lena, Otto and Emma. Mr. M. and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DR. STEPHEN A. MECHAM, P. O. Bennet, one of Nebraska's oldest and most respected citizens. He is a native of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and was born August 6, 1815. His father, Stephen, was a farmer, and the subject spent his earlier days in tilling the soil. However, when comparatively young, he turned his attention to the study of medicine, under the tutorship of his grandfather, Dr. Thomas Mecham, a prominent herbal physician in his day. When eighteen years of age he commenced to practice, and continued in New York until twenty-eight years of age, when he came West, locating at Springfield, Ill., where he engaged in practice and studied under Dr. Todd, father-in-law of Abraham Lincoln. After four years in Springfield, came to Iowa, which at that time was a howling wilderness, locating on Sugar Creek, Lee County, a short distance from Montrose. In 1846 he located in Scott County, Iowa, fifteen miles north of Davenport, where he continued with farming and practicing his profession. In 1850 crossed the State, locating where the city of Council Bluffs now stands. In connection with his brother Lafayette, he helped to build the first log house there, and engaged in the blacksmithing and butchering business. In 1851 he was one of the members who helped to survey and lay out the town site of Omaha. Resided in Bluffs until 1855, when he removed to De Soto, Neb., a small village a short distance north of Omaha. Here he engaged in milling, but, owing to the dam giving away, and the expense incurred in reconstructing it three times, it proved disastrous to him financially. In the spring of 1858, with his family in the wagon, he arrived on the site of his present home. On the middle branch of the Little Nemaha he and others had made a detour of the country, and they all had agreed to locate there; but owing to the unprepossessing appearance of the country, all but two backed out. The country at that time was very crude, and it was quite a curiosity to see a white man. As to the location he chose, it was well selected and showed good judgment. He would be frequently asked by the wayfaring traveler, in latter years, why he settled in such an isolated place, and his answer was, that he proposed to raise potatoes for the laborers that would build a railroad by his door. How well his prophecy has been verified is obvious. The Doctor was always a staunch friend to the red man, and received many testimonials from them in return. He had serious obstacles to contend with at that early day. He was obliged to do his milling at Coonville, upon Plum Creek, and to make his round trip it would take two weeks. He would have to build his bridges going, and frequently be obliged to rebuild them coming back, owing to wash-outs. He made some little money by gathering salt on Salt Creek and drawing it to Iowa with cattle, where he sold it. His claim consisted of 360 acres. Of this he hired fifty acres broken, at an expense of $5 per acre. As the country began to settle he was called on by those in need of medical attendance, and soon attained a lucrative practice. So far as can be ascertained he was the first practitioner in what comprises now Lincoln District. Much credit is due the Doctor for the live interest he took in showing the country to the new comers. His latchstring was always on the outside, and many of the first residents of the State remember his hospitality. The first school in that vicinity was secured through his instrumentality, he hiring the teacher at his own expense; and he has always been identified with the educational and religious sentiment of the community. Although the Doctor is well advanced in years, he still retains his mental and physical facilities, and bids to be yet for many years numbered among the pioneers of Nebraska. He still continues to practice, but does not court patronage,as he thinks it is about time to retire. In 1840 he married Miss Nancy Martin, an estimable lady, who has been with him through all his struggles and triumphs. She, too, is still hale and hearty, and bears but few marks of the early days.

JAMES N. MINOR, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Bennet. This well-known citizen and pioneer is a native of Ohio, and was born May 20, 1820. His father, Ephraim, was a native of Virginia, and a soldier in the war of 1812. At an early age the subject of this sketch removed to Coles County, Ill., where he spent the greater part of his life previous to coming to Nebraska, following agricultural pursuits. In [illegible] he tendered his services to the Union cause, enlisting in Company I, Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on August 24 of that year; was captured with others and retained as prisoners for several months before an exchange took place. The greater portion of his time in the service was on guard duty. After being mustered out continued farming until 1869 in Illinois, when he came to Nebraska, locating where he now resides; was one of the first settlers in Nemaha Precinct, and had many hardships to endure, which is subsequent to the first residence in a new country. Mr. M. has always been a man of untiring industry, working with zeal at anything he undertakes. Although past the meridian of life, is hale and hearty. He has a large acquaintanceship in Lancaster County, and is respected by all. In 1847 Miss Margaret A. Dinning, of Illinois, became his wife. By this union they have had nine children, four of whom are living, Gideon A., Jonathan, James E. and Mary J. Lost five, John M., Lucy, Lauretta, Margaret A., and one in infancy. Mr. M. belongs to the G. A. R.

GIDEON A. MINOR, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Bennet, is a native of Cole County, Ill., and was born November 8, 1847; was reared to manhood and educated in his native State, and came to Nebraska with the family in 1869. He is one of the sterling and prosperous young farmers of his precinct, and is a thoroughly schooled agriculturist. In 1869 he was married to Miss Annie Hunt. They have two children, Mary Margaret and Annora Elizabeth.

JAMES E. MINOR is a son of James N., and brother of Gideon A. Minor; was born in Cole County, Ill., September 11, 1854; was a resident there until 1869, when he came to Nebraska with his father, with whom he still resides. James is one of Lancaster County's most popular young men.

CHARLES LOUIS OTTO, carpenter and contractor, identified with the building interests of Bennet and Lancaster County, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Germany and was born in Saxony, December 15, 1853. When fourteen years of age came to the United States, locating in Du Page County, Ill., making his home principally at Downer's Grove. For a time was a resident of Hinsdale. He learned the carpenter trade which he followed for several years, and also was a teacher of a German school. In 1880 came to Nebraska, locating in Lancaster County for several months. Was the proprietor of the Bennet hotel. He has built many of the substantial structures in Bennet and is a first class mechanic in every particular. The spring of 1882 was elected member of the Town Board and also holds the office of Constable from January 1, 1882, to January 1, 1883. Mr. Otto married, in [illegible], Miss Louisa Wolf, of Illinois. By this union they have had two children, one of whom is living, William. Lost one, Robert, deceased April 5, 1882. Mr. O. is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

HENRY PETERSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 25, P. O. Bennet. This gentleman is a native of Denmark and was born April 3, 1847. Was reared, educated, and resided in his native country until 1868, when he came to America, locating in Bureau County, Ill., which was his home until 1874 when he became a resident of Nebraska, locating in Nemaha Precinct, Lancaster County. Owing to the crop failure when he first embarked in farming, he relinquished agricultural pursuits and for four years worked at his trade, that of a miller, in Lincoln. Mr. Peterson has a model farm and is one of Nebraska's most sterling and progressive citizens. In 1874 he married Miss Maggie Christenson, of Denmark. By this union they have three children, H. William, Emma C. and Clara M. He and his family are identified with the Lutheran Church.

E. T. PIPER, physician and surgeon. Whatever the calling may be the pioneer has many difficulties to contend with and obstacles that can not be obviated. This is pre-eminently true of the medical profession in a sparsely settled country. One of the early practitioners in Nebraska and a man widely known throughout Lancaster and other counties is Dr. E. T. Piper. He is a native of Ohio and was born in Belmont County, November 12, 1815. His father, Edward, was a native of Worcester County, Mass., and his mother, Elizabeth Phillip, a native of Pennsylvania. When seven years of age he removed with his parents to Montgomery County. Thence to Seneca County, where he was principally educated and took up the study of medicine in Adams Township. After becoming conversant with the details of his adopted profession attending the Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati, O., graduating in the winter of 1853. Practiced medicine for a time in Ohio and in 1855 came to Ogle County, Ill., locating in Linville, where he was prominently identified with the medical profession for a number of years. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry as Assistant Surgeon. After the battle of Shiloh was transferred to the floating hospital, D. A. January. After serving for about one year was on hospital duty at St. Louis for six months. In 1864 he again took up his practice in Ogle County, Ill., continuing until 1868, when he came to Nebraska, locating on Section 24, Stockton Precinct, in Lancaster, and opened a farm which he conducted for a number of years and still owns. The country at that time was in a comparatively crude state and the few settlers were scattered over a vast area of territory. At that time he was the only physician between Lincoln and Nebraska City, and his services were almost constantly in demand, frequently being called into Otoe, Cass, and Johnson counties, and those drives in inclement weather, over bleak prairies, no bridges and uncertain roads in many instances, were among the drawbacks the Doctor was obliged to encounter. His success as a practitioner is well known and needs no comments from the writer. There is perhaps no physician in eastern Nebraska who is held in higher esteem by the fraternity than Dr. Piper. He is considered authority in intricate cases and is frequently called upon as counsel. The Doctor is a great reader, has an excellent memory, well posted on the current events of the day, is very sociable and held in high esteem by all those who know him. For four years he was Coroner of Lancaster County. In 1841 he married Miss Liddie Dentler of western Pennsylvania. They have five children, four of whom are living. Anna, now Mrs. Hill, Mary, now Mrs. William Fosket, of Firth, Neb., Martha, now Mrs. John Becker, Firth, and Edward D., resides in Bennet. Lost one, Ada. Mrs. Piper's death occurred in Nebraska in May, 1880. The Doctor is a Master Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

H. D. RHEA, attorney, real estate, collection and insurance agent. One of the leading representatives of the legal fraternity of Lancaster County is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Illinois and was born in Bond County, October 10, 1847. His father, John Rhea, was well known in agricultural and mercantile circles of that section. His grandfather, Hon. Henry D. Rhea, for many years was County Judge, and largely and favorably acquainted in southern Illinois. The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood and educated in his native county, also receiving the benefits of the State Normal Schools at Carbondale and Bloomington. In 1865 he tendered his services to the Union cause, enlisting February 3, in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Was honorably discharged September 22, 1865. He took up the study of law at Greenville, Ill., and in 1873 and 1874 attended the St. Louis Law School and in the latter year passed a creditable examination for the St. Louis District Court and was admitted to practice. Was located temporarily in Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Iowa. Eventually, in the autumn of 1879, he took up his abode in Bennet. His practice as an attorney will compare favorably with any in the county and in real estate and insurance he has built up a lucrative business. Mr. Rhea is gifted oratorically, is an impressive speaker, a close student, and thoroughly conversant with the topics of the times. In 1876 Miss Rebecca Scoggins became his wife. She is the daughter of L. A. Scoggins, Esq., one of the pioneers of Lincoln, Neb. By this union they have one daughter, Murtie. Mr. R. is a member of the G. A. R.

WILLIAM ROGGENKAMP, farmer. Among the sturdy pioneers who braved the hardships of the Western wilds, when the great State of Nebraska was in its crude condition, was Mr. William Roggenkamp. He is a native of Germany and was born in Prussia, November 17, 1833. His youthful days were spent in agricultural pursuits in his native country, where he resided until he attained his nineteenth year, when he crossed the ocean, taking up his abode in New Jersey, for two years; he was employed as a clerk in a feed store in Newark, after which he followed various pursuits, until 1857, when he came West, locating in Cook County, Ill., for a time also was a resident of Lake County, Ind. In the spring of 1860, came to Nebraska, arriving by steamboat, at Nebraska City, where he left his family and walked out to where Bennet is now located; his first body of land consisted of 160 acres, and he has been adding to this from time to time until the present year (1882) it is upward of 1300 acres. His first residence was a log house of diminutive size, the lumber of which he drew from Nebraska City. In after years he occupied a commodious log structure which was destroyed by fire in 1871. His present palatial mansion was erected in 1881; it is attractively situated on a gently rising hill, a short distance southwest of Bennet, the town site of which is located on his land. Mr. R. came to Nebraska with limited means, but with a determination to make a home and secure a competency, which he has accomplished by striving industry. The obstacles he had to contend with in early years were numerous in the extreme, and his success in life is a fair illustration of what can be accomplished where there is a will to execute. He has been frequently called upon to accept of offices which he has rigidly declined, being no political aspirant, but is closely identified with the educational interests of the community. The spring of 1855, in New York he was married to Miss Gustina Katufska, of Prussia, Germany. She has always been a kind and affectionate wife, always ready to extend a helping hand. She was born August 30, 1833, they have had a family of nine children, five of whom are living; Robert, born April 1, 1854, he has been very industrious, and always brief, and ready to greet you with a kind favor; John B., born July 26, 1858, he has been very prominent and industrious, and always ready to do a kind deed, and greet you with a smile; Lizzie, born February 2, 1864, she is educational, industrious and always accomplishes whatever she undertakes; she is always cheerful and bright, and stands among the many admirers ready to extend a helping hand. Henry, born November 17, 1865; he is also very educational, industrious and refined and attentive, always ready to give regards, very prominent in his daily occupations, he stands amid the splendor of the many admirers. Minnie, born November 19, 1867, she is very educational, industrious and refined, always ready to do a kind thing, always cheerful and bright as the morning star, and very graceful. They have lost four; Albert, born May 30, 1856, died October 27, 1857; Gerhart, born February 2, 1864, died February 2, 1864; William, born May 24, 1861, died August 28, 1877, and Gustina, born January 19, 1870, died November 29, 1877. [We print this as sent in by Mr. Roggenkamp at his request.]

WALTER M. SEELY, favorably known as one who has identified himself with the State of Nebraska, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Iowa and was born in Fayette County July 4, 1848, his father, S. S. Seely, was one of the pioneers of the Hawkeye State, having located at Brush Creek, Fayette Co., in 1846. In 1850 he was the choice of the people for the County Clerk, and discharged the duties of that office for ten years, his residence being in West Union. During his sojourn there was largely interested in the saw mill business at McGregor and Johnsonport, on the Mississippi River, and figured conspicuously in commercial circles for a number of years. Walter was reared and educated in West Union, making his debut in the journalistic world as a devil in the office of the West Union *Gazette*, where he became proficient as a compositor, was connected with different newspapers in northeastern Iowa and southern Minnesota. In 1868 came to Nebraska, residing for a time in Palmyra, where his family and his father located that year. Mr. S. S. Seely is now a resident of Santa Barbara, Cal. In 1873 the subject of this sketch entered the employ of the *State Journal*, at Lincoln, Neb., as compositor and was identified with the publication of that paper for three years; a portion of that time being on the reportorial staff. In 1877 located in Bennet and taught the Bennet school for the terms of 1878-79. In August, 1879, was appointed Postmaster for Bennet, filling the duties of the office creditably to himself and satisfactorily to the public until April, 1881, when he resigned and accepted the position of Private Secretary for Senator C. H. Van Wyck. During the sessions of the Nebraska Legislature in 1877-79-81, was Assistant Secretary of State Senate, and during the Senate of 1875 was Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the House. During those years was correspondent for the Chicago *Inter Ocean*. Mr. Seely possesses a versatile and well disciplined mind, is a close observer of local and national affairs and wields an eloquent pen; he has a genial disposition, is very companionable and entertaining. He is a member of the K. of P., and Red Men. The 30th of March, 1875, Miss Alice Eaton, a native of Ohio, became his wife. By this union they have three children, Ora, S. S., and Roscoe Grant.

FRANK AARON SIDLES, real estate dealer. Among the largest real estate owners and one who has been closely identified with the growth and development of Lancaster County, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Somerset County, April 3, 1841. His father Daniel, who was a blacksmith, is a native of that State. His grandfather Sidles, came from Germany. His mother, Catherine Zorne, was a Pennsylvanian, and as far back as the maternal ancestry can be traced they were natives of the same State, being among the early settlers of the town of Berlin. The family consisted of nine children, Emmeline, Sarah, Julia, Henry, Charles, Frank Aaron, Rebecca, Mary and Daniel. When Frank attained his twelfth year, the family moved West, locating in Freeport, Ill., where he was educated and raised to manhood. His father pursued his vocation, that of a blacksmith, for many years, and was well and favorably known throughout Stephenson County. His death occurred December 19, 1879. His mother, well advanced in years, is at this writing, 1882, a resident of Dakota, Ill. The subject of this sketch for a number of years pursued the real estate business in Freeport, and in Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill., and for eight years was engaged in the grocery and drug business, in Dakota, Ill. In 1873, he became a resident of Nebraska, locating at Nebraska City, and in 1874 took up his abode in Bennet. His interest in the State dates from 1871, when he purchased one half section of land in Otoe County. He was engaged in the grain business and afterward in the drug business, in connection with each vocation was acting with the B. & M. Company as land agent. When Bennet was organized as a town, he was appointed and afterward elected as Chairman of the Town Board, which position he discharged creditably to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. Mr. Sidles is a live business man, and by his affable demeanor has made a host of friends in Lancaster County. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. On the 19th of February, 1867, Miss Hattie Heffley became his wife. She is the daughter of Josiah and Sarah Heffley, who were both born in Somerset County, Pa. Their family consisted of six children, William Charles, Cyrus Porter, Hattie, Mary Susan and Peter. Susan died at the age of two and one-half years. The grandfather, Peter Heffley, was born in Berks County, Pa., and grandmother, Sarah Heffley, in Somerset County, Pa. She lived to the age of eighty-four years. Grandfather William Atchison and grandmother Susan Atchison were both natives of Ireland, he having served through the war of 1812 in the United States. Mrs. Heffley, wife of the subject of our sketch, was born in Pennsylvania, October 11, 1840. By this union they have three children, Carrie Wilmina, born July 18, 1869, in Dakota, Ill.; Harry Edgar, born December 30 1873, in Nebraska City, Neb.; Frank Barton, born February 7, 1877, in Bennet, Neb. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He helped, to organize the first society in Bennet, and contributed largely towards the present church edifice, of which he is one of the trustees and has been since the church was established.

JESSE A. SMITH, general merchandise, is one of the most substantial and leading merchants of Bennet. He is a native of New York and was born in Livingston County, January 1, 1855. When eleven years of age, he came West with his parents, his father, P. A. Smith, locating in Omaha, Neb. In 1873, he engaged in merchandising in Lincoln, and is prominently identified in the commercial circles of the Magic City, where he still resides. Jesse learned the details of his trade in his father's store, and afterwards was employed as a clerk in the establishment of J. N. T. Jones, in Lincoln. The first of April, 1880, he established his present business in Bennet, and his trade has been one of solidity and rapid growth.

JAMES G. SOUTHWICK, farmer, is a native of New York, and was born in Erie County, November 10, 1845, and reared in his native State until sixteen years of age, when by his father's consent, he left the paternal roof to seek his fortune in the far West. He arrived in Iowa poor in pocket but rich in hopes of a brilliant future. It may be said that he commenced at the bottom round, as he hired out as a farm hand in Cedar County for $10 per month. By husbanding his earnings, in due course of time he secured a farm and was identified among the agriculturists of Cedar County for a number of years. For three and one-half years he was in the employ of the B. C. R. & N. R. R. Co. as station agent. Was also Postmaster at Centerdale, Iowa, for three and one half years. He was one of the organizers and stock holders of the bank at West Branch, Cedar Co., and is favorably known among the enterprising citizens of that portion of the county. He located in the State of Nebraska early in 1877, taking up his abode in Bennet, erected what was at that time the finest and largest store in the town, and engaged in merchandising, in which he was eminently successful, continuing for three years, when he turned his attention to agriculture and dealing in real estate, being largely interested in town lots in Bennet. His residence is one of the most attractive and the location one of the most desirable in Lancaster County, the surroundings indicating comfort and prosperity. He was married to Miss Mary Doniphan, of Buffalo, N. Y., January 1, 1867. Her many acts of charity and kindness are still fresh in the minds of those who mourned her sudden death two years after. He was again married in 1871, to Miss Esther Austin, a native of the State of New York. They have three children, Allison Duane, Vesta Myrtle, Winnie Lyle. Mr. S. has always been a live worker in the cause of religion, education and temperance. He has been a member of the I. O. of G. T. since 1861, and has always been found among the foremost to assist in the suppression of vice this. Mr. S. was chosen assistant Indian agent under agent Tatum, in 1869, and was stationed at the Camanche and Kiowa Agency, on the establishment of Fort Sill, in the southwestern part of the Indian Territory, in that year, which place he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his superiors. Mr. Southwick is making arrangements to start a bank in Bennet.

JOSEPH SOUTHWICK, grain and agricultural implements. This enterprising gentleman is a native of Erie County, N. Y., and was born July 6, 1843. His father was a farmer, and Joseph spent his boyhood days in tilling the soil of the empire State. When he attained his majority he moved West, locating in Cedar County, Iowa, engaging in agricultural pursuits, and was engaged in that vocation until 1873, when he came to Nebraska, locating in Lancaster County, three miles northwest of Bennet. Here he farmed until 1878, when he took up his abode in Bennet, and for one year was a clerk in the mercantile house of Southwick & Austin. In the autumn of 1879, engaged in his present business. Mr. S. is one of Lancaster County's most public spirited men and is always found on the right side of moves that will prove beneficial to its progress. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and was to a considerable extent instrumental in the erection of the present church edifice in Bennet, of which he is one of the trustees. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Anti-Horse Thief Association. He was married October 3, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Austin, of Cedar County, Iowa. By this marriage they have four children, Edith, Myra, Grace and Edgar H.

JOHN STALL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 4; P. O., Bennet. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in Coshocton County, November 3, 1816. His parents were from Cumberland County, Pa. His grandfather, Abraham Stall, was a native of Holland, and was one of the wealthy and early settlers of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was educated and made his home in Coshocton County for many years, following the pursuit of agriculture. In 1868 he came to Nebraska, locating where he now resides. The country at that time was in its crude condition; the settlers being limited in number and far apart. Mr. S. at once turned his attention to developing a farm, and though he met with many losses and had barriers to contend with, by industry and attention has admirably succeeded. His estate is one of the finest in the precinct, and is adorned with a thrifty growth of maple and walnut timber, comprising thirty acres. Mr. S. has never been a political aspirant; preferring the quiet and peace of his legitimate pursuits. He was married, May 24, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth Harger, of Ohio. By their union they have had eleven children: Irvin, Robert N., Lucinda Jane, Susanna, Justina, William T., John C., Sophronia, Daniel M., Richard S. Lost one, Emma, who died at Joliet, Ill. They have one adopted daughter, Mary L. Mr. S. is an Odd Fellow and a member of the K. of P. Of the latter order, it was largely through his instrumentality the lodge was established in Bennet. He is a warm friend of the order and contributed liberally to sustain it. He was for eight years treasurer of the lodge in Bennet. Some years since it was reported that an estate worth $70,000 in Holland awaited the claim of Abraham Stall's heirs, but these have not yet been able to prove their identity.

WILLIAM R. STOCKING, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 28; P. O., Bennet; is a native of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and was born September 4, 1844. His father, Abner Stocking, was a native of Massachusetts, and came to Ohio when very young. His grandfather, Joseph Stocking, was one of the pioneers of Cuyahoga County, and lived to see it fully developed. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in his native State, following the pursuits of agriculture. Eventually located in Ogle County, Ill., where for a time he was identified in the same capacity. In the autumn of 1879 he came to Nebraska, locating where he now resides. Mr. S. is one of Lancaster County's most sterling farmers, and a perfect gentleman in every particular. He was married in March, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth Lilley, of Ohio. By this union they have two children, Layton and Vera.

SAMUEL TILTON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 34; P. O., Bennet. This enterprising agriculturist is a native of Ohio, and was born in Stark County, April 25, 1842. When eight years of age he removed with his parents to Cass County, Ind., where he was reared to manhood and educated. His boyhood days were spent in tilling the soil. In 1861 he was among the first to respond to the call for troops to suppress the Rebellion, and enlisted in Company B, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving fourteen months, and was discharged on account of disability. After recuperating for a time, he re-enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until April 22, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. Mr. Tilton participated in thirty-six engagements, and it is safe to state that he contributed a full portion toward preserving the Union. Among those were Island No. Ten, Fort Pillow, Franklin, Kenesaw Mountain and Nashville. He returned to Indiana after being discharged and engaged in farming until the spring of 1869, when he located on his present farm in Nebraska, being one of the pioneers in Nemaha Precinct. Mr. Tilton is a model farmer, combining the practical with the theoretical. Although he had many drawbacks to contend with during his first few years in the State, his success is a fair illustration of what can be accomplished in Nebraska by industry and good judgment. His residence, which is one of the most attractive in the precinct, was partially built in 1869 and completed two years later. On the 15th of August, 1867, Miss Mercie Carr, a native of Ohio, became his wife, and by the union they have four children: Frankie S., John O., George J. One died in infancy—Ida E. Mr. T. is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Q. M. of Upright Post No. 62.

J. A. WHITLOCK, farmer and stock raiser, Section 14, P. O. Bennet. One of the sturdy pioneers who took an active part in converting the desolate prairies of Lancaster County, into fields that are productive of abundance, is the subject of the sketch. He is a native of West Virginia, and was born February 7, 1830, was reared and resided in his native State until 1858, came to Illinois, locating in Douglas County, where he followed for a number of years, the vocation of plastering. In 1867, Nebraska attracted his attention, and in that year came to Nebraska City, and in 1868, came to Lancaster County, locating where he now resides, the county at that time was in its crude state, there not being but a few residents in what now comprises the thickly populated Nemaha Precinct. He had the usual number of drawbacks of the pioneer to contend with, for a time was obliged to get his milling done down on the Blue, taking two days to make a trip. Mr. Whitlock commenced in the State in a small way as a farmer, and by industry and husbanding his resources has placed himself among the substantial agriculturists of the State. In 1880, he erected a fine residence, which is one of the most attractive and indicates comfort and prosperity. He married in 1868, Miss Nancy Harmon, they have five children: William S., Melissa B., James A., John R. and Lillie May.

G. R. WILSON, Justice of the Peace, farmer and stock raiser, Section 23, P. O. Bennet. This well known gentleman is a native of the State of New York, and was born March 10, 1843. His father, Dr. J. G. Wilson, came west with his family when the subject was quite young and for a number of years was prominently identified with the medical fraternity of Dubuque County, Iowa, his home being at Farley, here G. R. was reared and educated. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry and served throughout the Rebellion, participated at the battles of Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Black River Bridge, Champion Hills and other notable engagements, at Vicksburg was severely wounded in the hand, was honorably discharged January 9, 1865. After the war, for a time was a resident of Iowa, then removed to Missouri, locating in Mercer County for several years. Was engaged in the hardware trade, and for five years was Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. In the spring of 188 , he took up his residence on his present farm in Nebraska, which is under a high state of cultivation, and will compare favorably with any in Lancaster County. Mr. W. is a man of excellent judgment and thoroughly conversant with the current events of the times. Has been Justice of the Peace since January, 1882. Is a member of the G. A. R. and of the J. V. P. C. of the Upright Post No. 62. He was married January 24, 1866, to Miss Salome Stover of Jones Co., Iowa. They have two children, Oceola and Charles W.

WAVERLY.

About twelve miles northeast of Lincoln is the town of Waverly, with its 225 people. Notwithstanding its proximity to the capital it does a good general business for a place of its size. Its early settlement dates back to a period only a few years before the completion of the Burlington & Missouri railroad through the county in 1871. John S. Green, the first settler, located in 1869. In 1874 he built a store, John Berg establishing a blacksmith shop soon afterwards. Mr. Berg was the second settler in Waverly, and James Schofield, one of its most prominent citizens, came next. Walker and Schofield opened the first general store. A. Cook and his son, who form one of the leading business firms of Waverly, were among the early settlers, coming in the spring of 1874, and establishing a lumber yard. A post office had been started in 1871, John S. Green, Postmaster. The present incumbent is Mrs. Mary A. Travis. Since the erection of the first few buildings the town has grown until it now contains five general stores, three blacksmith shops, three elevators, one hardware store, one drug store, one shoe shop, one harness shop, one bakery, one butcher shop, one hotel, and one barber shop "wanted."

Within a few miles from town are three grist mills. The one situated one and a half miles north thereof and built over twelve years ago by John Hellman, is owned by George E. Bragg. A year ago Mr. Bragg remodeled the mill, so that now it is in prime working order. It has two run of stone, is 24x36 feet, two stories and basement, and has a capacity of twenty-five barrels of flour per day. The mill mostly confines itself to custom work, however. The water power is on Salt Creek.

Four miles northeast of Waverly, on Rock Creek, is the mill of Samuel Atkinson, with two run of stone. D. L. Bundy also operates a mill, on the same stream.

A. Cook & Son operate the steam elevator and lumber yard, in Waverly. The elevator, erected in the fall of 1881, has a capacity of 12,000 bushels. Walker & Brother, and James Schofield also own and manage what are called "shovel houses."

The town has one hotel, James W. Crabtree, proprietor. It was erected in 1874 at a cost of $1,600, the dimensions of the main building being 34x18 feet.

Waverly is unincorporated, but has a well-maintained district school by which the young ideas are made to shoot. The building, a credit to the town, was erected in 1881 at a cost of $2,700. It is a roomy two-story frame structure, and accommodates about 100 scholars. Miss Tillie Blagg is the principal.

As for churches, the Congregationalists and Lutherans are in the ascendant. The former have a good society presided over by Rev. Randall Campbell, of Lincoln.

The Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church was formed by Prof. Samuel Aughey, of Lincoln, and Rev. Mr. Kuhlmann, a missionary preacher. The former held religious services in Waverly for a number of years, but it was not until July, 1880, that a regular pastor was engaged, the Rev. M. L. Melick. The church building, just completed, was dedicated October 2, 1881. Jonathan, Samuel, and David Reitz, Jeremiah Heilman and Franklin Fisher were among the original members and remain among those now most prominent. The membership has increased from thirteen to thirty-seven, and the property is now valued at $2,500.

There is but one secret society in Waverly, formed a few years ago—Mitchell Post No. 38 (G. A. R.). Its membership is about thirty.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES COOK, lumber and grain merchant, was born in Clinton, Ontario, Canada, May 8, 1858, where he was in business with his father, who owned flour and saw mills at Clinton and Blythe. After leaving Clinton he came to Chicago, and worked for a short time at the carpenter business, and in the spring of 1873 came to Lincoln and engaged in the same work until the spring of 1874, when he located here and engaged in the lumber business with his father. Mr. Cook is one of the proprietors of the grain elevator here, which has a storage capacity of about 12,000 bushels; he having superintended the building of the same. Was married in October, 1881, to Miss Lucy A. Bragg, here.

L. J. LODER, farmer, was born in February, 1935, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and up to the year 1857 was with his parents farming. Then went to Plattsmouth until the spring of 1858, when he took a claim of 160 acres on Camp Creek, and entered Section 1, Township 11, Range 8, and held it for three years, and traded 160 acres of the same for a claim of 160 acres on Salt Creek, and entered eighty acres more adjoining, making in all 240 acres. Mr. L. is one of the old settlers of the county, and from the proceeds of the farm has been able to build a good house and out buildings for stock, etc. His farm formerly belonged to Mr. Mason, where the first Pawnee Indians were killed by him. He was married in June, 1866, to Miss Alice E. Walker, here, who was born in Lancashire, England, in 1842. They have three children— two boys and one girl.

JAMES SCHOFIELD, merchant, was born in Lancashire, England, in December, 1838, and came to America about June, 1854, and located in Taunton, Mass., and worked in a cotton factory for about three years. Then went to Aurora, Ind., for a short time; returned to Massachusetts and remained there until the fall of 1860, working in different cotton factories. Then came West, and was engaged by the O. & M. R. R. Co. as general repairer on locomotive work for six or eight months. Left the employ of the company and went to Paris, Ind., and worked in a woolen factory till the summer of 1861, when he enlisted in the Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company A. Was at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., where he got disabled and was sent to the hospital, and remained there for about one year, and was discharged in 1863, at St. Louis, Mo. Then went to Aurora, Ind., and engaged again with the O. & M. R. R. on locomotive work until the spring of 1864, when he enlisted again in the 100-day Volunteer Infantry, of Indiana, Company G, and was discharged at expiration of time. He then followed farming until the spring of 1866, when he located in Omaha and was engaged by the U. P. R. R. as bridge builder for a short time, then as fireman on their main branch until the road was completed; then left and went to California, and was engaged by the U. P. R. R. Co. on general work. Returned, and engaged again with the U. P. R. R. Co., firing and running pilot-driver engine, and on general repairs in shop, as well as night foreman of round house, until the fall of 1873, when he located here and opened a store of general merchandise, there being only at that time two or three other dwelling houses and one small store. Is also extensively engaged in the buying and selling of grain as well as of live stock. Was married in 1872, to Miss C. F. Zhuy, in Dearborn County, Ind., who was born in Germany. They have four children, two boys and two girls. He was Quartermaster of the Grand Army of the Republic, also was Postmaster here for one term.

ALVA SMITH, farmer, was born in Grant County, Wis., in January, 1850. He followed farming there for about six years, then came here and settled on a farm of some 400 acres in Mill Precinct and engaged in stock-raising; his stock consisting of some seventy-five head of pure-bred Durhams; he is also extensively engaged in the hog business. He sold last year 12,000 pounds of hogs which he raised and fatted himself, and after feeding his stock, etc., sold some 2,000 bushels of corn as well as a number of blooded calves. Mr. S. located here with but small means, but through close attention to business has been enabled to build spacious out-buildings for his stock, as well as a good dwelling, and is considered to be one of the most prominent farmers in the West, both in stock and grain. He was married in December, 1872, to Miss Eliza Dyer, who was born in Grant County, Wis., in 1851. They have two children, Maud and Frank.

P. H. SUDDUTH, farmer, was born November 14, 1837, in Harrison County, Ohio. Before locating here was engaged in the boot and shoe manufacturing business in Deersville, Ohio, during which time was appointed Marshal, and then elected Mayor of the town for one term. In 1861, enlisted as private in the Sixty-ninth Ohio, Company K, Col. L. Campbell, and in 1862, when the company was formed, was made Second Lieutenant, at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, and after one year's service resigned and returned home. In 1864, enlisted again in the Ninety-eighth Ohio, Company F, as private, and mustered out in July, 1865. Was engaged in the battles of Gallatin and Atlantic. In the fall of 1865, went to Albany, Ill., remained there a short time in the boot and shoe business, and in the spring of 1866, located here on a farm of 160 acres. Having homesteaded the same, he entered another 160 acres southwest of Section 20, with college scrip. His farms have good out buildings and nearly all under cultivation. Was elected County Commissioner in 1869, for one term, also Master of the Grange for four years, also Commander of the Grand Army of Republic, Mitchell Post, for two years, also Director of the Executive Board of County Agricultural Society, also Justice of the Peace for one term, also School Moderator and Director, District No. 58, and in 1882 (January), was made President of the Local Division of Mutual Aid Society here. Was married February 11, in Harrison County, Ohio, to Miss A. Haynes, who was born March 4, 1840, in same county, has six children: Leonora, now married, Hattie L., Sherman, Mamie, Garfield and Maggie.

WILLIAM WILSON, stone mason, was born April 28, 1824, in Fayette County, Ind., where he resided until the sixteenth year of his age. His youth was passed in availing himself of such educational advantages as he best could, after which he followed farming up to the year 1860. In 1861, went to Alfont, Madison Co., Ind., and there opened a general store of merchandise and a grain warehouse, and was also extensively engaged in buying and selling live stock, and the same year was made Postmaster, holding the same for four years. In the spring of [illegible], was to Fortville, Hancock Co., Ind., having sold out his previous business and there engaged in the boot and shoe business for about one year. In 1867, went to Brazil, Clay Co., Ind., and worked at his trade. In 1868, was engaged by the U. P. R. R. Company, at Wood River and Elkhorn, as stone mason on bridges, etc. In 1869, went to Plattsmouth and was employed by the B. & M. R. R., in the same business. In 1870, went to Lincoln, and there contracted for the building of stone houses, etc., and in August of the same year was made foreman of repairs on the B. & M. R. R. between Lincoln and Plattsmouth. In 1871, went to Schuyler, Colfax Co., and worked as a mechanic on the court house. In 1872, went to Tecumseh, and worked at his trade as contractor as also on the B. & M. R. R., at Kansas. In 1847, purchased the right of territory in Missouri, for the sale of the West Pattern Well Auger, then returned to Indiana and went to farming, and in 1880, located in Lincoln, working at his trade, and then came here as agent. He was married in 1844, to Rebecca McCarty, who was born in Ohio, and died in 1863, leaving six children, of whom only one now survives: Emma, a girl of eighteen years. He was married again in the spring of 1877, to Mrs. Sarah J. Shaul, who was also born in Ohio. He belongs to the Masonic Order, Lincoln Lodge No. 19, as Master Mason for the last twenty-seven years, also charter member of the Sons of Temperance, in Madison County, Ind., and charter member of the Good Templars of Fortville, Ind., member of the quarterly meeting conference in the Methodist Episcopal Church for ten years, having joined the church at the age of sixteen. In 1881, was appointed agent for the Mutual Aid Society, and organized a local division here of about twenty members.

O. H. WORDEN, Justice of the Peace, contractor and builder, was born in 1849, on August 31, in New York, and after leaving school, worked at his trade for a short time, and taught school up to May, 1870, when he went to Independence, Iowa, and worked as carpenter for about two years, then came to Lincoln and engaged in the same work, and in 1874, located here and entered into partnership with the Cook Bros., for about five years, at the end of which time was elected Justice of the Peace for one year, and re-elected last fall.

FIRTH.

Firth is situated at the extreme southern portion of Lancaster County, near the headwaters of the Nemaha River and in the famous "Nemaha Valley," which Horace Greeley characterized as the "Garden of America." Its location is near the center of a scope of unexcelled farming land about twenty-five miles in diameter with only one rival town of any importance, Wilber, Crete and Beatrice being about twenty-three miles distant. It is the third largest grain market on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, between Atchison and Lincoln, shipping about 700 cars of grain and stock in 1881. This proves that it is surrounded by a productive agricultural district, especially when it is considered that not more than one-third of the land included in the circle described is under cultivation. Corn is the staple crop, although oats, flax, spring wheat and barley yield well. The population of the village is about 300.

The name was given in honor of Superintendent Firth of the A. & N. R. R. Firth was organized as a village in February, 1879. The first Chairman of the Board of Trustees was G. G. Beams, W. H. More being elected Clerk. These offices both have been retained. The other trustees are C. Bailey, F. S. Fielding, Dr. G. A. Pogue and Robert Hay. C. F. Fleckinger is Village Treasurer.

Firth has the best graded school outside of Lincoln, C. H. Barnard, principal. The building was erected in 1874 at a cost of $2,200, and is a two-story frame structure. The attendance is 120. For the past eight years the cost of maintenance has been $8,512.24.

Firth has also the only newspaper outside of Lincoln. It is a neat six-column folio, edited and published by its founder, H. Snyder. The first number of the *Weekly Times* appeared December 3, 1880. The journal is independent in politics, and meets the local wants to a nicety.

The Presbyterian Church has a strong society of thirty members, organized by its present pastor, Rev. E. M. Lewis, of Lincoln, in 1881. A neat edifice, costing $2,000, was dedicated January 1, 1882.

The I. O. O. F. lodge is in fine condition, owning its own building and having money in the treasury. It has a membership of thirty, and was organized in 1875. The Masonic lodge—Livingstone No. 66—was organized in 1879, and has a membership of fourteen.

Now, as to business aspect, Firth has a number of paying general stores, two elevators, a steam grist-mill, and two hotels. One elevator is operated by Worl & Beams and Schmidt Bros., the grist mill by Kilbourne & Cooper. The Firth mills were completed in September, 1881, by the Kilbourne Bros. The present firm, consisting of O. H. Kilbourne and Willard Cooper, was formed in March, 1882. The mills have three run of stone, with a capacity for five. The main building is 26x40 feet, two and one-fourth stories in height. The brand of flour manufactured is "Golden Crown."

The Kent House, the first hotel in Firth, was erected by H. W. Gable, in 1873-'74, who has managed it since. The other hotel was built in 1879, and is owned by Mrs. Kate Morrison.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES FLICKINGER, harness-maker and Postmaster, one of the pioneer settlers, was born in October, 1842, in Pennsylvania, where he was raised and availed himself of a common school education near Freeport, after which he went on a farm and remained there until 1862 with his father. Then enlisted in the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, Company E., under Col. Jno. E. Smith, and participated in all the battles with his regiment and was mustered out in July, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., and was finally discharged at Chicago. After the war he went to Oregon and engaged in the harness business and from thence came to Nebraska, in 1869, and settled in Panama Precinct and purchased a farm of 160 acres, sold the same and came to Firth and opened a business here, which is one of the oldest houses here in that line of business. He was married in 1869 to Miss Elizabeth Fisher, of Illinois. They have two children, Ida and Daisy. He belongs to the I.O.O.F. of Friendship Lodge, No. 47, was Assessor for three years, and is now Town Treasurer and Trustee, and was Moderator of District School, No. 53 for three years, and now holds the position of Postmaster here.

RUFUS J. HOWARD, farmer, was born March 22, 1826, at New York City, and at an early age left with his parents and went to Geneseo, Livingston Co., on a farm, where he was raised and educated, after which he went to Allegany County, remained there one year farming, purchasing some 106 acres of land in all, which he sold, and moved to Belmont in the same county. Then went to Toledo, Ohio, and there engaged in the dry goods and notion business, sold the same, returned to New York State, and from thence to Lancaster County, Wis., where he purchased a farm of eighty acres, and farmed the same for about eight years, and from thence in the year 1867 came to Nebraska, and homesteaded eighty acres, in Panama Precinct, Lancaster Co., situated in the southwest quarter of Section 8, and shortly afterwards bought another eighty acres adjoining. His farm is under a high state of cultivation and improvements good, with twenty acres of grove, and a good orchard. Was married at the age of twenty-one to Miss Harriet S. Clement, of Pennsylvania, and has six children—George A., Mary R., Jeannie, Charley F., Elbert A., and Frank. His mother was the first Yankee girl born in Troy, at the time General Wool was a boy, of whom he was an intimate friend. Belongs to the A. F. & A. M. Belmont Lodge, and was Assessor for two terms in this county.

ROBERT HOY, hardware merchant, was born in March, 1824, in Lower Canada, where he was raised and educated and came first to America in 1847 and went to Vermont, where he learned the trade of blacksmithing, and remained there some three years, returned to Canada and from thence came to Dodge County, Wis., and engaged in blacksmithing for about one year, then went to Grand Rapids, in the pineries, in the same business, and from thence to Beaver Dam, and worked in a plow factory for about two years, then went to Houston County, Minn., and there took charge of a saw-mill, remained there some time, returned to Vermont, thence to York State, on business, returned to Minnesota and engaged in the same business. In 1860 he went to Colorado, mining, remained there one season and from thence came to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and from thence to Troy, Tenn., and engaged in the saw-mill business there in partnership with a Mr. McCaw, and in October, 1861, enlisted in the First Vermont Cavalry, as horseshoer, and farrier to his regiment and was discharged the same year near Fairfax Court-house, Virginia, having received a severe injury from a kick of one of the company's mules in his stomach. Then went to Fort Henry, York State, until the spring of 1862, recruiting his health, after which he went to Blue Earth County, Minn., and there engaged in blacksmithing on his own account, remaining there for about two years, and in 1864 was made interpreter of French in the Provost Marshal's office until the close of the war, and from thence went to Rockford, Iowa, remained there one year in business; then went to Missouri Valley, and started business there and after about two years, sold out, and in 1869 came to Nebraska and located at Decatur, in Burt County, and established a hardware business, remaining there for about five years. Then sold out and returned to Iowa and established himself at Atlantic, in the machine and foundry business, which he kept for six years, and being offered a good price for his business, etc., sold out, and in the spring of 1880 came to Firth, and established a hardware business, situated on Nemaha avenue. Carrying an immense stock of shelf and heavy hardware of every description, and by his integrity and enterprise built up a large trade in this section. Was married in 1863, to his first wife, who died in 1864. Married again in 1871, and she also died in 1873, at Decatur, and in 1875 was married to Helen Hanson, of Burt County, Neb. Has two children Mary E. and Gracy B. His father was in the rebellion of Canada in 1837, and on last December was 110 years of age, and the old gentleman still retains all his faculties. His mother is eighty-seven years of age, and the parents of twenty-six children—twenty-one boys, and five girls. Belongs to A. F. and A. M., as W. M. Livingston Lodge No 66, also to the A. O. U. W. at Atlantic, Iowa.

R. E. LOSEE, City Marshal, was born January 7, 1843, in Canada, where he was raised and educated; came to the United States in March, 1859, and engaged in farming in DeKalb County, Ill., and in 1861 enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Company B, under Col. Farnsworth. He participated in the Virginia battles with his regiment, until he was captured by the Rebels and was held prisoner for about eight days when he managed to liberate himself. In October, 1863, re-enlisted again in the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, Company C, and was mustered out October 29, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and discharged at Springfield, Ill. Then he went to St. Joe, Mo., and engaged in the hotel business, and from thence went to Northwestern Iowa and engaged in farming with his brother, and on June 11, 1866, came to Nebraska and homesteaded eighty acres in Panama Precinct, of this County, situated in the west one-half of northeast one-fourth of Section 20; remained on the same for about five years; then came to the town of Firth and engaged in the grain business and the city draying, and unloading lumber. Was married October 20, 1865, to Miss Fanny E. Patrick, of St. Joe, Mo. They have seven children, Katie, Hettie, Jennie (Minnie and William), both dead and buried here; George and Lelia, two youngest. Mr. L. belongs to the I. O. O. F., Friendship Lodge No. 47. In the year 1871, was Register of Voters for South Pass and Panama Precincts, and was the first man to plow a furrow on the Antelope Flat in this county. At the time of the early gold excitement, his father-in-law, Mr. Luke Patrick, went to California and there engaged in mining, and accumulated great wealth, but of late years nothing has been heard of him.

JOHN LESLEY STOUFFER, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born July 19, 1854, at Mount Carroll, Ill., and at an early age moved to Lanark with his parents, where he was raised, and attended the high school for eight years. Then went to Des Moines, Iowa, and engaged in the grocery business, and from thence to Dallas Centre and engaged in the drug business in connection with his father, and in the winter time taught school. Then went to Storey and attended the agricultural college there for one term, and in 1872 returned to Lanark and engaged in the drug business and studied medicine and surgery. In 1874, he went to Chicago and there attended the medical college, taking a regular course: and in March, 1876, graduated and received his diploma as physician and surgeon. Then went to Jo Daviess County, Ill., and commenced to practice medicine in the town of Nora, where he remained about fourteen months, and in 1877, came to Nebraska and located in Firth, and established himself as physician and surgeon. Was married in 1878, to Miss Nellie Waddington, of Yorkshire, England. Has one child, Estella Irene. Belongs to the Johnson Medical Society, and to the Cook County M. S. Is Moderator of the school here.

CARL M. WITTSTRUCK, boot and shoe maker, was born in the Province of Brandenburgh, Prussia, November 10, 1842, and came to the United States with his mother and family when thirteen years, and located in Racine County, Wis., where he served his apprenticeship to his trade, and in 1860 came to Woodford County, Ill., and engaged in the shoe making business until December, 1861, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry as private, Company M, under Col. Ingersoll. He participated in all the battles with his regiment up to the 23d of June, 1863, when he was taken prisoner by Capt. Saul Street, at Saulsbury, W. Tenn., and held

captive until 1864, during which time he contracted the severe illness, rheumatism, and after he was liberated he was sent to St. Louis, where he got a furlough. On the 13th of May, was exchanged and went to Vicksburgh and joined his company, and in December, 1865, was mustered out and discharged at Memphis, and from thence returned home and remained with his brother. In September, 1868, came to Nebraska and homesteaded 160 acres in Centerville Precinct, improved the same and in 1872 came to South Pass Precinct and purchased an eighty acre farm, improved that and in 1874 came to Firth and established a boot and shoe business here, and through close attention to business, commands a large trade both from the city and the surrounding country. He was married December 24, 1867, to Miss Viola Clayton, of Nebraska. Had six children, of which two are now living, Violetta and Moses. Mr. W. belongs to the I. O. O. F., Friendship Lodge, No. 47; also a member of the State Grand Lodge, having worked through all the degrees and is now recording secretary of the lodge here. In 1867 and 1869 he was elected Constable, in 1873 to 1875 was elected Justice of the Peace, and re-elected in 1879, during which time he was appointed Notary Public, which position he still holds. Was also one of the first Board of Trustees elected for the Town of Firth. In 1879, was appointed agent for the B. & M. R. R. Co. here, which he held for one year. Also is insurance agent for the Western Horse and Cattle Insurance Company, and collecting agent. His father, Mr. Johann Joachim Wittstruck, was born in 1793, and served in the war under Blucher against Napoleon First, in 1813, '14 and '15, and participated in the battles of Leipzig, Gross Beren, Belle Alliance, Waterloo, and was one of those who entered with the victorious Prussian army into Paris, in 1815, and after the close of the war was discharged. He was married in 1818, to Miss Dorethea S. Zenze, who was born in 1800, they were the parents of fourteen children, of which at present there are only eight living; the subject of this sketch being the youngest.

ROCA.

This is a small village on the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad, a few miles from Lincoln, and as its name implies is "founded upon a rock." It population is only about 225, but on account of the fine building stone which is being quarried, it is becoming a place of importance. Keys & Bullock, of Lincoln, are developing an immense business, the most extensive limestone quarries in the southeastern part of the State being located in Roca. Last year they shipped over 1,600 car loads, having in time past supplied the State Penitentiary, Insane Asylum, State University, York Seminary, etc. Stone is now being quarried for the Dakota Penitentiary. About half a mile of side track has been laid to the quarries from the main line, so that their facilities for shipping the product to their extensive stone-cutting yards in Lincoln are of the very best. Two miles east of Roca is a quarry worked by John Mussetter, and one operated by Joseph Bruce. No wonder that the place has been given the name of Roca—Spanish for rock.

But this feature is not the sum total of Roca's advantages. Surrounding it is a fine stock raising and corn producing country. In 1881 there were about 300 cars of grain and seventy cars of live stock shipped from this market. F. W. Lowry, of Lincoln, has an elevator, built about five years ago. Salt Creek which passes through the town site furnishes water power for a small grist mill, owned by W. F. Schroeder.

In addition to the above there are two general stores, one drug store, one blacksmith shop, one wagon shop, and one tin shop. Of physicians there are two; of lawyers none.

The site of Roca was chosen in 1872, and the town was laid out on the farms of W. E. Keys and J. H. Meyer. It was organized as a village in 1876, but has no officers. Its district school is attended by about forty pupils, the building being erected in 1878. Nathan English is the principal. There is, moreover, a Methodist Episcopal society of thirty-five members, which was organized in 1876, Rev. Mr. Mather, of South Lincoln, being the pastor.

Wm. Rauwerdink is Postmaster. A hotel has just been opened by S. S. Frankfather, which indicates growth of the village and confidence in its continued prosperity.

With its delightful location, rich agricultural territory tributary to it, and valuable stone quarries, there is no reason why Roca should not steadily prosper.

OTHER POINTS.

About eight miles northeast of Lincoln, on the Union Pacific railroad, is Raymond, a small town of fifty or sixty people. Oak Creek furnishes it excellent water power. Saltillo and Hickman, on the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad, below Lincoln, are only stations, but the latter is assuming proportions. Crounse, Olive Branch, Panama, Prairie Home, Centerville, Holland, Malcolm, Woodlawn, Emerald, Denton, Highland and Cheney are post-offices, the last six being located on railroads.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. R. ATKINSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 12, P. O. Panama. One of the foremost agriculturists and popular citizens of Lancaster County, is Mr. Atkinson. He is a native of England, and was born in Cumberland, November 27, 1841. Was reared, educated, and learned the carpenter trade in his native country, and principally followed that vocation. In 1870, came to the United States, locating in Nebraska, four miles west of Palmyra, in Otoe County, engaging in farming. In 1871, he was burned out, with a disastrous loss. In 1872, removed to his present home. His homestead consists of 160 acres, and has 160 acres on Section 1. Mr. A. has contributed amply towards the development of Panama Precinct, and is recognized as one of its most stalwart farmers. He has been closely associated with its educational interests, and is looked upon as a man whose judgment is prima facie correct, not only in local, but National affairs. He is very firm, and once his resolution is formed, it is as solid as the rock of Gibraltar. He married in 1861, Miss Margaret Studholme. By this union, they have four children—Thomas J., Ann, Mary and Lillie M.

THOMAS J. DICKSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 11, P. O. Panama, is a native of Scotland, and was born March 14, 1847. When three years of age, came to the United States, with parents. His father, Thomas, locating with family, in Delaware County, Iowa, being one of the pioneers in that part. Previous to locating in Iowa, however, was a resident for a time in other parts of the country. Thomas J. was reared to manhood, and educated, in Delaware County, his earlier days being spent in tilling the soil. In 1871, came to Nebraska, locating at Panama Precinct. Mr. Dickson is well known as one of the representative stockmen and farmers of his precinct, and has a fine farm and comfortable home. He is a frank, companionable gentleman, and popular wherever known. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., and charter member of Nemaha Lodge, No. 32, and its first Secretary. In 1875, he married Miss Agnes Robertson. By this union, they have one daughter—Lizzie M.

WILLIAM FLICKINGER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 22, Township 7, Range 8, P. O. Firth. One of Lancaster County's substantial pioneer citizens is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Center County, Pa., and was born October 25, 1844. In April, 1855, moved to Illinois, with his parents, locating in Stephenson County, where he was reared, and resided until 1865, when he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving one year, when he was honorably discharged. Returned to Stephenson County, Ill., resided until March, 1868, when he located his present farm in Nebraska. The first few years he had many drawbacks to contend with, but those obstacles were overcome by an undauntable will and untiring industry. Nebraska City being his trading point, and to make the round trip, would take three days. Wheat he sold for fifty cents per bushel, and paid twenty-five cents per pound for bacon. His progress and success is a fair illustration of what can be accomplished in a new country, where there is determination. In 1869, he married Miss Mary Reed, of Indiana. They have two children—Ada Lula and Josephine Ann. Mr. F. is a charter member of Friendship Lodge, No. 47, I. O. O. F., of Firth, Neb. His father, Mr. Henry Flickinger, died in 1875, in Stephenson County, Ill.

JOHN FORREST, farmer and stock raiser, Section 11, P. O. Bennet. It is difficult to find a more thoroughgoing and prosperous farmer than the subject of the sketch. He is a native of Scotland, and was born in Lanarkshire, on the Clyde, the 31st of January, 1834. His boyhood days were spent in his native shire, where he was educated, and followed agricultural pursuits, in which capacity he has always been identified. In 1871 he came to America, locating in Delaware County, Iowa, and in 1872 came to Nebraska, locating where he now resides. His landed estate consists of 240 acres. He has a fine barn, and his residence is attractively ensconced in a thrifty grove. He is a model farmer, and attends strictly to his adopted branch of industry. He married, in 1860 (in Scotland), Miss Elizabeth Dickson. They have two children, Isabella and Agnes. The family are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM GORAM, farmer and stock raiser. This enterprising young gentleman is a native of Winona, Minn., and was born October 23, 1856. The spring of 1866 his father, George W., with his family, including William, located two and one-half miles south of where Bennet now stands, in Nemaha Precinct. Being one of the first settlers, he was closely associated with the development of the county for a number of years. On the 1st of April, 1882, he removed to Kansas, where he now resides. The subject of the sketch is a sterling, go-ahead agriculturist, and promises in the near future to be numbered among the stalwart ones of the county.

O. S. HAZELTON, farmer and stock raiser; Postmaster at Panama P. O. Is a native of New Hampshire, and was born in Sullivan County, March 31, 1828. His father, Ebenezer Hazelton, was a farmer, and O. S. spent his earlier days in tilling the soil. When the war broke out he tendered his services to the Union cause, and enlisted in Company F, Eleventh New Hampshire. He participated in a number of the most noted engagements of the war; among these was Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. The last year and a half in the service was on special duty. In 1866 came west, locating in Clayton County, Iowa, engaging in farming, and was identified with the agricultural interests of that county until the spring of 1872, when Nebraska became his abiding place. Mr. Hazelton possesses a kindly disposition, is a man of excellent judgment and is one of Nebraska's most progressive and sterling citizens. He has been twice married. His first wife (now deceased) was Miss Melissa Graves, of New Hampshire. By this union has three children, Frank P., Fred S. and Sidney. Mrs. Hazelton's death occurred in 1873. His present wife was formerly Jane Robertson, of Iowa. Mr. H. is a Master Mason and a member of the G. A. R.

IRA HEDGES, farmer and stock raiser, Section 15, P. O. Bennet. Is a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, and was born July 29, 1818; was reared and resided in his native State until 1855, when he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Des Moines County, near Burlington, being one of the pioneers in that county; was closely identified with its agricultural interests until 1862; moved to Henderson County, Ill., pursuing the vocation of farming until 1874, when he came to Nebraska, locating where he now resides. Mr. Hedges is a thoroughly schooled agriculturist, having had the experience of many years. He is a close observer, well read, and a very clever gentleman. In 1845 Miss Elizabeth Duryee became his wife. By this union they have two children, Soloma and Henrietta.

AARON HEDGES, farmer and stock raiser, Section 15, P. O. Bennet. This gentleman is a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, and was born, October 26, 1826. Was a resident of the Buckeye State until 1855, when he accompanied his brother Ira to Iowa, locating in Des Moines County. In 1862 removed to Henderson County, Ill., and in 1874 came to Nebraska, locating in Panama Precinct. Mr. Hedges is unmarried and resides with his brother Ira.

EDWARD JACKSON, farmer, carpenter and builder, was born in Lehigh County, Penn., March 28, 1833. When young removed to Venango County, and in the and Clarion County resided until 1852. Came west, locating in Mason County, Ill. Engaged in contracting and plastering and pursued that vocation in Illinois until he came to Nebraska. For a time was identified in Tazewell and Iroquois counties. During the American Rebellion, for three months was in the Government employ. In February, 1870, became a resident of Nebraska, locating where he now resides, being one of the pioneers of Panama Precinct, and underwent many of the privations subsequent to the early settlers. He traveled considerably throughout the West with a view of finding a place more desirable than Nebraska. Although possessed of a fine farm, Mr. Jackson devotes the greater portion of his time to contracting and building and some of the finest structures in different parts of Nebraska are specimens of his skill. Among these is the court house and jail at Clay Center, Clay County. Few citizens in Lancaster County are more popularly known to the first settlers than Mr. Jackson. He married in 1851 Miss Hannah Heater. By this union they have seven children, Mary E., Philip W., E. Z., Catharine S., Clara S., Ida May and George O. Mr. J. is a member of the I. O. O. F., Nemaha Lodge No. 32. His father, Abraham Jackson, and his mother, Mary M., nee Sigley, were natives of Pennsylvania.

GEORGE KING, farmer and stock raiser, Section 1, P. O. Bennet. This representative pioneer of Nebraska is a native of Ohio and was born in Crawford County, December 29, 1829. His father, John King, was a soldier in the war of 1812 under Gen. Wayne and located in Ohio in 1813, being among the early settlers. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in the Buckeye State. His early days were spent in tilling the soil, and that vocation he has rigidly adhered to. Resided in his native State until 1865, when he came to Nebraska, locating in Otoe County, in Hendricks Precinct, being one of the first in that locality. He built a log house and commenced the arduous undertaking of opening a farm, which at that time, owing to the disadvantages he had to contend with, was no simple task. Mr. King was in limited circumstances financially and for a long time was obliged to go without many of the necessaries and comforts of life for himself and family. By untiring industry and labor that was fraught with all the drawbacks imaginable, he succeeded in placing himself among the substantial agriculturists of Otoe County. After improving and residing on this farm for ten years, he found that all his labors had been in vain, as he was deprived of what he supposed was his home and land by a technicality in the deed. With renewed energy he started anew locating on his present farm in 1875. His estate will compare favorably with any in the precinct, and his home displays taste and comfort. To such sterling and sturdy pioneers the now flourishing State of Nebraska owes a debt of gratitude. They who braved the inclemency of the weather in the western wilds and at times found it almost an impossibility to keep the wolf from the door. Mr. King is an unostentatious gentleman, and is always to be found pursuing the even tenor of his way. He married in 1858, Miss Elizabeth Wine. By this union has eight children, John, Martha, Andrew, George, Charles, Joseph, Cora and Gustena.

JOHN ROBERTSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 11, P. O. Bennet. This substantial agriculturist is a native of Delaware County, Iowa, and was born February 18, 1845. His father, Mr. G. D. Robertson, and his mother, Elizabeth, were early settlers in Delaware County, and prominently identified for many years. They reared a family of six children, viz.: John (the subject of the sketch), Elizabeth, Jane, Margarette, Agnes and Isabelle. Lost one, Barbara. The family resided in Delaware County, Iowa, until the spring of 1870, when they came to Nebraska, locating in Panama Precinct. The subject of the sketch has been closely associated with the growth and development of the county, and is recognized as one of its progressive farmers. In 1880, Miss Isabelle Dickson became his wife.

D. A. STOCKING, farmer and stock raiser, Section 4, P. O. Bennet. This well known pioneer, and substantial citizen is a native of Ohio, and was born in Cuyahoga County, March 31, 1847. Was reared and resided in his native State until seventeen years of age, then came to Ogle County, Ill., residing until 1869, when he took up his residence in Lancaster County, Neb. Being one of the first settlers, he had all the difficulties of the pioneer to contend with. He has contributed an ample share toward the growth and development of the county. He has a fine farm, the surroundings indicating comfort and prosperity. He was married in 1874, to Miss Polly Giddings, of Illinois. They have three children—Wallace, Burd and Abner.

GRANT PRECINCT.

E. N. HOVEY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 36, P. O. Bennet. One of the largest real estate owners, and most substantial citizens of Grant Precinct, is Mr. E. N. Hovey. He is a native of New York, and was born in Genesee County, April 13, 1830. Was reared to manhood and educated in the Empire State, following agricultural pursuits. In 1856, came west, locating in close proximity to Janesville, Wis., where he was prominently identified as an agriculturist for a number of years. The autumn of 1868, he removed to Nebraska, locating temporarily at Plattsmouth, and in the spring of 1869, located in Lancaster County. For a time, was a resident in the western part of Grant Precinct, eventually locating on his present estate, which consists of 480 acres of choice land. His residence is attractively situated, and the general surroundings indicate prosperity, and the supervision of a careful, judicious manager. Mr. Hovey is a gentleman of clear judgment, profound, thoughtful, and thoroughly conversant with current events of the times. Although past the meridian of life, he is one of the best preserved men in the State, and promises for many years to keep pace with the progress of the State. In 1847, Miss Ann Amelia Merrill became his wife. By this union, they have had five children—Fred A., Charles M., LeRoy G. Edward P. Lost one, Laura A. Mr. H. and family are closely identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SALTILLO PRECINCT.

GEORGE W. ALLSTOT, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 24, P. O., Bennet. This gentleman is a native of Parke County, Ind., and was born February 12, 1844. When nine years of age he removed with his parents to Dubuque County, Iowa, where he was reared and educated. The family eventually located in Marion County, Iowa, residing there four years. In 1870 came to Nebraska, locating in Lancaster County. Mr. Allstot is numbered among the substantial and progressive agriculturists of Saltillo Precinct. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is the Fifth Sergeant of Company I, Nebraska National Guards.

STOCKTON PRECINCT.

ELDER JOHN DIEHL, Section 32, P. O. Bennet. Few citizens of Nebraska are more favorably known in their respective counties, or have contributed more toward the educational or moral status of the community, than Elder John Diehl, who was one of the pioneers of Lancaster County. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Northampton County, January 4, 1823. When thirteen years of age he removed with his parents to Ohio, locating for a time in Trumbull and Ashtabula counties, and eventually in Hiram, Portage Co. His father, Andrew Diehl, was a contractor and carpenter. The subject of this sketch received the benefits of a good education, and pursued the vocation of school teaching for a number of years, also taught singing and writing school. Being strongly imbued in early life with a spirit of religion, he devoted a great share of his time and talents to the advancement of the Christian religion; and it may be said of him that he has been continually in the harness. In 1860 he was ordained as minister in the Church of Christ, and was prominently identified as an expounder of that doctrine in Portage County, adjacent to Hiram, for a considerable length of time. He also established, and published for a couple of years in Hiram, the *Christian Visitor* a paper devoted to primitive Christianity. He was intimately acquainted with the late James A. Garfield, living in the same neighborhood for a number of years. The spring of 1868 found him in Nebraska, locating where he now resides. The country at that time was in a wild state and but sparsely settled. Mr. Diehl had the obstacles to contend with which are incidental to the pioneer. His success as a developer of a new country is indicated by his comfortable home and fine farm, which give evidence of his industry and prosperity. Like all truly righteous men, coming to a new country, he brought his religion with him, and did all in his power for the advancement of a religious sentiment in his district—in which he was eminently successful. When a church of Christ was organized, October 23, 1878, he was appointed pastor, and is still in that capacity. During his sojourn in Stockton Precinct, he has at different times been Director and Treasurer of the School Board, and at present (1882) is Moderator. For two years he was Justice of the Peace, and for ten years he has been Clerk of the elections. He is a well-informed gentleman, awake to the interests of his fellow-men, and always found on the right side. He was married, April 5, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Barb, of Ohio; an estimable lady, who was a cousin to J. H. Kagi, Secretary of War under "Old John Brown," and killed at Harper's Ferry. By this union they have four children: William S., Henry G., Isaac E. and Charles P.

SIOUX COUNTY.

SIOUX County embraces all that vast extent of country north of Cheyenne County, and extends westward to Wyoming Territory, and northward to Dakota Territory, and is in fact all that unorganized tract known as Northwestern Nebraska. Though unorganized, it is termed Sioux County, and attached to Cheyenne County for revenue and judiciary purposes.

There have been so many conflicting statements concerning this part of the State that many have an impression that Northwestern Nebraska is but a desert, which is a mistake.

The streams flowing through the county are the Niobrara and White Rivers, with their tributaries. The streams flowing into the two above-named rivers are numerous, with clear running water, and their valleys are very fertile. Farming is carried on to a considerable extent in these valleys. Very good crops are raised. Many of these settlers and farmers are what are known as "squaw men"—that is, white men who have Indian wives. The men with their squaw wives generally have large families of half-breed children, who are early taught to labor on these farms. Their labor is profitable, as the yield of crops, particularly of potatoes and vegetables, is large. The soil is specially adapted to these crops.

Not only has this country a great number of streams of running water, but its prairies are also covered with a growth of the most nutritious of wild grasses, similar to those described as growing on the prairies of Cheyenne County. Excepting in the valleys of the streams, stock raising must be for years the chief industry of the country, as the rainfall is not sufficient to make agriculture a success. The soil is favorable for farming, where the moisture is sufficient.

The number of cattle now in the county is estimated by those thoroughly acquainted with the country, at about three hundred thousand, or perhaps a little more; although a return for assessing purposes to the officials of Cheyenne County only estimates the number at one hundred thousand. These returns are incomplete, as of course many stock-raisers will endeavor to escape a full taxation.

There is also considerable attention given to the raising of horses. There are several ranches where a large number of brood mares are kept for this purpose.

There are yet a large number of Indians in this territory.

The white population is probably now about eight hundred.

There is yet a large amount of wild game in the county, such as buffalo, antelope and deer.

There are two military posts in the county—Fort Robinson and Camp Sheridan, at each of which a few companies of soldiers are stationed.

Previous to 1876, Sioux County, as well as the portion of Cheyenne north of the North Platte River, was occupied by the Ogalalla and Brule Sioux as their reservation and hunting-grounds, the country then abounding in game. This being almost the last suitable hunting-grounds in the West, the Indians were very jealous of any encroachments of white men into their territory, and it was only after the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, and then only with the greatest difficulty, and only through fear of being driven out by force that they were prevailed upon to relinquish by treaty their exclusive right to this reservation. This treaty was formed in 1876.

So much has been written in the newspapers of the vast pine forests of Northwestern Nebraska, in the Niobrara country, that it may perhaps be well to state here that so far as any extensive forest is concerned, it is all a myth; yet there is a considerable amount of timber, mostly pine, skirting the the Niobrara and other streams. But this timbered region is no more extensive than the narrow strips of timber bordering the streams in the eastern part of the State that have been described in another place. Some of these pine trees, however, attain as much as two feet in diameter and are of the hard or pitch pine variety.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

LINCOLN County is located in the western central part of the State, nearly 250 miles west from the Missouri River in a direct line, with its southern boundary forty-eight miles north from the Kansas line. The county is fifty-four miles in length from east to west, and forty-eight miles from south to north. Its area is 2,592 square miles, or 1,658,880 acres. Its elevation above the level of the sea is about two thousand six hundred feet in the eastern part, rising nearly three thousand feet in the western part. The Platte River flows through the county from west to east; the South Fork enters the county but little north of the center of the county from south to north, and the North Fork some five miles farther to the northward. These two rivers flow in an easterly direction, nearly parallel, for about twenty-five miles, where the North Platte pursues a southeasterly course, flowing into the South Platte about six miles farther to the eastward. After this, the river flows on as one unbroken stream only a short distance, when it again diverges, forming two broad and shallow streams some two miles apart, but coming together again in the eastern part of the county; thus they form Brady Island, which is about fifteen miles long.

Aside from the Platte, the streams of the county are not numerous, though there are enough to afford an abundance of water for stock. First, in the extreme western part of the county, a small creek called Clear Creek, enters the Platte from the northward. Then there is Birdwood Creek, entering from the north, which is a stream of considerable importance, with a flow of a good volume of water. There are also several small, clear running creeks fed by springs, which enter the Platte from the same side. Among these is Spring Creek, entering the Platte north of the town of North Platte, which is a particularly fine one, with a broad and fertile valley, and on which, some six miles north of the town, Mr. Lamplugh has constructed an artificial lake in which he is raising thousands of fish. On the South Platte are no tributaries of much importance in this county. There are two small streams, however, called sloughs, from their miry beds, that contain flowing water, and are of considerable length, with an abundance of water for stock or farm purposes. Fremont's Slough is the more important of these. In the south part of the county are two streams flowing southward—the Red Willow and Medicine Creeks—which are streams of considerable size and importance.

There is but little timber in the county. In the earlier history of the county was a time when the valleys of the smaller streams and the many cañons south of the Platte abounded in a growth of cedar timber; but the greater portion of this has already been utilized, and the remainder is fast disappearing.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is supposed that the first white men who visited what is now Lincoln County were the brothers Pierre and Auguste Choteau, who were sent out from St. Louis to explore the Northwestern country with a view to the establishment of trading posts, for the purpose of securing furs from the Indians. But little is known concerning the explorations of the Choteau brothers, except that they passed up the Platte beyond the forks of the North and South Platte in the year 1762.

These explorations in the interest of the St. Louis fur companies were kept up for several years, and, in 1780, an expedition was sent out to explore the country between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. After spending some time in trade with the Indians and establishing trading posts, the party traveled to the northward exploring the Yellowstone country, and thence down the North Platte country, either in the year 1784 or 1785, crossing the Platte near Willow Island, in Dawson County; thence across the divides between the Platte and Republican Rivers; thence to the southward and to St. Louis.

These and following expeditions resulted only in trade with the Indians and the establishment of a few temporary trading posts; therefore it is unnecessary to refer further to the occasional trips made up the Platte by traders.

Lewis and Clarke also traversed this county, though no point here receives special mention in their reports.

The first United States Government expedition was made in 1819, under Maj. Long, who traveled up the north side of the Platte, and crossed just above the forks of the two rivers; thence going up the valley between the two rivers for about two miles, and thence traveling south they passed over the present site of the town of North Platte, and crossed the South Platte about two miles below the town, probably near where the iron wagon bridge now is, and thence proceeded up on the south side of the South Platte. Titian Peale, the naturalist, now living at Philadelphia at an advanced age, was with this expedition. The Peale family, now living at North Platte, are relatives of his.

In 1835, Col. Henry Dodge visited this country in the United States Government employ, with an expedition of 117 men, for the purpose of inducing the Arickaree Indians, occupying this region, to abandon their wild life and become civilized, he having authority from the Government to extend aid to them should they accept the offer. Col. Dodge camped with his men at Cottonwood Springs, afterward called Fort McPherson, and endeavored to hold a council with the Indians; but they, fearing the soldiers, fled to the slightly timbered region at the head of Fremont Slough. On the 5th day of July, however, Col. Dodge succeeded in holding a council with them at this place, near what is now known as the Scherz farm, some ten miles southwest of the town of North Platte. As before stated, the object was to induce the Indians to accept a reservation; but about the only result of the meeting was the usually liberal amount of presents made by the whites, and the profuse promises of good will and friendship on the part of the Indians.

In 1843, Col. J. C. Fremont, making his expedition up the Platte, celebrated the Fourth of July of that year in what is now Lincoln County. Traveling up the south side of the Platte until he reached the forks, he crossed the South Platte here on the 2d day of July, at the place which is now the farm of Alex Struthers, some two miles from the present town of North Platte. Here he camped for the night, and on the following morning he made a cache of pork and other provisions, near the river, that he might get them on his return trip, thus saving the trouble of carrying them. A cache is formed simply by burying the articles desired to be preserved and concealing the place in such a manner that it would not be found by those unaware of its existence. On this day he marched west between the rivers, camping for the night about eighteen miles west from the forks, near what is known now as Keith's ranch. The next morning, July 4, the party all arose at early dawn to celebrate the Nation's birthday; but the weather was damp and murky, and a gloom was cast over the spirits of this little band. The customary salute, however, was fired. Breakfast was prepared, and Col. Fremont, wishing to revive the spirits of his men and at the same time afford a little better breakfast than usual, issued a liberal allowance of whisky, and soon the men brightened up, and a regular Fourth of July celebration was held. Nothing, however, of particular interest transpired, except that Col. Fremont relates that they witnessed with some interest the attack of a number of wolves upon a buffalo calf. Several of the buffalo bulls tried to protect the calf, but were unsuccessful, and it was soon worried to death. This camp was near the present railroad station of O'Fallon's.

During the year 1844, travel up the Platte River became quite frequent, and the first building in the county was erected by a Frenchman (name unknown.) near the present residence of Mrs. Burke, at Fort McPherson. This building was constructed of cedar logs, with iron doors, and was used as a sort of trading ranch, but was abandoned in 1848, and a cache made of a plow, wagon and many other articles, which were discovered several years afterward.

In 1848, Capt. Stansbury made a topographical expedition through the country; but in his reports no special mention is made of this county further than a general report on the Platte Valley.

In 1852, a man by the name of Brady settled on the south side of the island now bearing his name, and built a house of cedar logs about one-fourth of a mile from the present residence of Mrs. Burke. Brady is supposed to have been killed some time during the following year by the Indians.

In 1858, the first permanent settlement in the county was made at Cottonwood Springs, and the first building was erected in the fall of that year by Boyer & Robideau, to be used as a trading ranch. I. P. Boyer had charge of this ranche. The place was named Cottonwood Springs, from the fact of being located at a spring which was surrounded by a heavy growth of cottonwood trees, comprising a tract of about one hundred acres.

In the same year (1858), another trading ranch was started at O'Fallon's Bluffs, located on the south side of the river and some miles above the town of O'Fallon's.

About this time, a number of these ranches were established at convenient distances all the way from Fort Kearney to the mountains. But to return to the settlement at Cottonwood Springs. Dick Darling began the erection of the second building here in the summer of 1859, but it was purchased by Charles McDonald, who completed it in the fall of that year, and during the winter of 1859–60, he put in a large stock of supplies for freighters and emigrants, and in fact a supply of everything that would sell to white men or Indians. During January, 1860, he removed his wife here from Omaha; hence Mrs. Orra McDonald was the first white woman to settle in the county. She lived here about three years before there was another white woman living at Cottonwood, though during 1860, several white women came to the county with their husbands. Mrs. Davis, living a few miles from Cottonwood, was the second white lady to locate in the county. Mrs. McDonald is now living at North Platte, where her husband is engaged in the banking business. She is one of the most intelligent and refined of ladies, and the writer is indebted to her for much information concerning the early history of the county.

In the spring of 1860, J. A. Morrow built a ranch about twelve miles west from Cottonwood, and the mail company established another mail station near, on Box Elder Creek.

OVERLAND TRAVEL.

The cause for the establishment of all these ranches was the increased travel and freighting carried on over this route during the great rush of emigrants and gold-seekers to the Rocky Mountains and to California. Of course it was necessary that ranches be built at convenient distances in order that these freighters and emigrants could be furnished with supplies. These ranches, at first some distance apart, were soon increased in number until it was generally only from ten to twelve miles from one station to another, many of the more important of these having two or three or perhaps several trading ranches. Mail and stage lines were established along the route, and, in 1861, Edward Creighton, of Omaha, completed his telegraph line, and for many years, until the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, the entire route was one grand rush of business, a constant stream of travel pouring up this valley. To give some idea of the extent of the freight and emigrant business along this route, it may be said that it was no uncommon event to be able to stand at the door of one of these ranches and count from seven hundred to one thousand of the wagons pass in a single day; indeed, Mrs. McDonald tells the writer that she one day counted more than nineteen hundred wagons passing the settlement at Cottonwood.

To show the reader something of the magnitude of the business transacted along this great overland route, we will say that one firm alone engaged in the freight business operated 6,250 wagons, with a team force of 75,000 oxen, and with a capital invested of $2,000,000. This firm was Russell, Majors, Waddell & Co. When it is considered that this is the business of one firm alone, it will be seen that the travel, taken all together, assumed considerable proportions.

The wagons used for this purpose were built specially by a St. Louis firm, and were constructed with a storage and carrying capacity of 7,000 pounds, to haul which, when loaded, required from eight to ten yoke of oxen, according to the strength of them.

A train of wagons consisted of twenty-five wagons in charge of the following officers: The wagon-master, who acted as captain; then the assistant wagon-master; the extra hands, the night-herder, the cavallard driver, whose duty it was to attend to the extra cattle. Besides these there was a driver for each team, making a complete force of thirty-one men for a train. The wagon-master is called the "bull-wagon boss," the teamsters or drivers "bullwhackers," and a train a "bull outfit." Every man is expected to be thoroughly armed, and to know where to "fall in" when an attack was made.

The trade with the Indians was also a source of profit for the ranchmen, they exchanging their goods and various ornaments for buffalo, beaver and other furs. The ordinary price of a buffalo robe was at first only about $1, so the traders made an immense profit in the transaction. Firearms and ammunition were also greatly in demand by the Indians, and for these they would pay an enormous price, exchanging ponies or furs for them.

The practice of offering presents to the Indians was commenced at an early date, and so fond were they of presents that they would only trade with those who made them handsome presents. But in order to find who would give the most liberally, when a tribe came in to trade, the chiefs would visit all the trading houses, and whatever hour of the day or night it chanced to be, the family of the trader was expected to prepare what they termed a feast—that is a bountiful supply of coffee and something to eat; and while the red men ranged themselves in a circle drinking coffee, they wore a kind of sack suspended from their shoulders into which the trader was supposed to pour flour, sugar and other articles of food. Sugar was specially prized by them. These feasts many times cost the trader from $50 to $100, and then he was left by no means sure that his would be the store selected by them to do their trading; but whenever he should be successful, he well knew that his profits would be large, for the entire band would make their purchases of him. With the extremely high prices charged, he knew that before the band had left, his business and his profits would be enormous.

At this early day, the herds of buffaloes roaming over these prairies were immense. It was estimated that they were sufficient in number, adding their probable increase, to furnish meat for the people of the entire United States for many generations to come, were they not promiscuously slaughtered, but only killed for food. Though the Indians consumed an immense number annually, one buffalo to each lodge being required daily, yet they were not improvident enough to engage in wholesale slaughter. The calves were generally born from May to July, after which time for a few months the Indians never killed the cows. Could this have been kept up, buffaloes would still have been abundant; but their wholesale slaughter by hunters for sport and for their furs have rendered them nearly extinct, and the bones of hundreds of thousands lie bleaching on the prairies, monuments to the reckless improvidence of the white man.

During the year 1861, the Creighton Telegraph Line was completed through the county. In June of the same year the first white child was born in the county. His name is William H. McDonald, and he now resides with his parents at North Platte. He is a bright young man, and some years ago prepared a brief but readable historical sketch of the town of North Platte.

FORT McPHERSON.

In the spring of 1860, W. M. Hinman, who had been on the frontier for a number of years in the employ of the Government, removed from Fort Laramie to Cottonwood Springs and opened up a farm some four miles west of the Springs. In the course of a few years, he had a farm of nearly two hundred and fifty acres, fenced with cedar posts and rails. He was remarkably successful, the yield of crops being very great. Potatoes and vegetables were, however, the principal crops raised, and with the immense travel over this route, the market was always good. His prices were high, and the profits were of course enormous. Besides his dealings with the freighters and ranchmen, he was, after the establishment of a military post here made Government Interpreter. From the very first his trade with the Indians was great. The Indians are particularly fond of vegetables of all kinds, and would pay almost any price, trading their ponies and furs for them. Mr. Hinman tells us that one season some eighty lodges of Indians camped near his farm, and so passionately fond were they of vegetables that they remained until they had literally traded everything they possessed that was of the least possible value. On this farm also were planted a large number of forest trees and an extensive orchard. These trees all thrived, and their growth and development was wonderful until in the summer of 1864 a flood of the Platte River destroyed them.

In November of 1863, Fort McPherson was established by the United States Government at this settlement of Cottonwood Springs. The location of the fort was at the foot of the bluffs along the Platte River. The cause of its location at this point was an accident. The expedition sent out for the purpose was overtaken by a cold storm and sought shelter under these bluffs. Finding themselves near a settlement, they concluded to locate the fort here.

A better location might probably have been selected, as the bluffs coming down so closely enabled the Indians in after years to approach unseen so near the fort on one side as to prove very dangerous to any who might be a short distance away from the post on that side. This military station was first commanded by Maj. O'Brien.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Fort McPherson was established none too soon, for it was only in the following year, 1864, that the war with the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians commenced. It seems that the Indians had organized so well that attacks were made almost simultaneously on nearly all the stations along the valley from Fort Kearney to the Rocky Mountains. The war began with the massacre at Plum Creek, which occurred August 8, 1864.

There have various accounts been given as to the causes which led to this war; but from the most reliable information gathered from those residing in the county at the time, the following account may be said to be generally correct.

The Cheyennes had for some time exhibited a troublesome and warlike spirit, though the Sioux had been quiet, and had shown themselves willing and even anxious to remain friendly with the white men in the country. The Indians, however, were badly treated. White men stole their ponies and committed flagrant acts of injustice, for which redress was impossible. During their friendly visits at the stations and military posts, they were frequently met with rebuffs and driven away. This was notably the case at Fort McPherson, Maj. O'Brien being very unkind to them, driving them away whenever they put in an appearance at the fort. This being the state of affairs, the first event that led to actual outbreak took place in Colorado some time previous to the opening of the war. The bodies of a family who had been killed were found by white men at a ranch. No one was left to tell the story of the murder, but it was immediately attributed to the Cheyennes, and a party was at once organized, and an attack was made upon this tribe. A number of them were killed, which, of course, only served to stir up still more their feeling of hatred toward the whites. During the winter of 1863–64, it was observed by the traders at Cottonwood and at other points in Lincoln County, that the Cheyennes who, previous to this time, were always so anxious to trade for guns and ammunition, no longer cared to do so. Upon being questioned as to the reason, they responded that they obtained guns and ammunition to the southward, in Kansas, and on the border of the Indian Territory. Many writers have been led to believe, as is generally believed here, that they were secretly armed and incited to war by agents of the Confederate Government. It is true they were well armed, but this could not be regarded as proving that they had received assistance from the South, for the Indian traders were only too willing to provide fire-arms and ammunition, selling them for enormously high prices. It must be remembered, also, that this had been going on for a number of years, and that there were still a large number whose only arms were their bows and arrows; besides this, the persecutions and wrongs that had to be endured by these Indians were of themselves quite sufficient to incite them to insurrection. These facts, together with the somewhat crippled condition of the Southern Confederacy at that time, would indicate the probability that the rebel government had nothing to do with this outbreak. As stated, the Cheyennes were the first to manifest hostilities. The Sioux showed a desire to remain friendly. Some months before the first trouble in this county, Little Thunder, a chief of the Brule Sioux, gave the settlers warning of the proposed outbreak on the part of the Cheyennes. But friendly as they were at first, the Sioux and Cheyennes were so intimately related, having married from one tribe to the other, and having mingled together for years until they were in most respects almost as one tribe, their interests were so closely allied, and these Sioux especially had been so badly treated by the Post Commanders, that they were at length driven by the force of circumstances to ally themselves with the Cheyennes.

The first outbreak of the war was at Plum Creek, on the 8th of August, 1864, when a wagon train was captured, and a general massacre occurred, the particulars of which are given in the history of Dawson County. This was followed on the next day by an attack on several points in this county, though but few lives were lost, as the news of the Plum Creek massacre had been telegraphed to all the stations along the Platte, and the settlers had either retired to the fort at McPherson, or had taken precautions to defend themselves. Between Fort McPherson and Plum Creek, however, several men were killed and scalped. At Gillette's Ranch, east of McPherson, the two young brothers Gillette were killed some distance from the ranch, and their father searching for them was also surprised and killed. A man was also killed near Fort McPherson while at work in his hay-field. Bob Carson, well known to the old settlers, was also killed. The stage stations were all attacked, and many of them totally destroyed. Travel, unless with a heavy guard, was attended with great danger, and even then they had to be always on the alert and watchful lest they be surprised. The carrying of the mails was of course very irregular, and though the stage coaches were still continued on the line, they traveled only with a strong guard, and then their trips were only made at irregular intervals. But, strange to say, the telegraph line was hardly ever injured, and the greater portion of the time communication could be kept up by this means. During September, 1864, a number of men were working at or near the farm of W. M. Hinman, when they were surprised and killed. About the same time, while a squad of soldiers in charge of Capt. Mitchell, were out in the bluffs near the fort gathering plums, they were surprised by the Indians, and a number of the soldiers were killed and scalped. Those who escaped reported that the well-known chief Spotted Tail was among the attacking party. In October, of the same year, Mrs. McDonald was returning from Omaha, where she had been visiting her brother, James Boyd, the present Mayor of that city, and narrowly escaped an attack, by taking a special stage coach from Fort Kearney, where she had remained for some time waiting for a favorable opportunity to run the gantlet among the Indians to reach her husband at Fort McPherson. Though she arrived safely and in the night, the regular stage with a number of military officers on board and attended by a guard, passing over the road some hours later, was attacked by Indians and one of the horses killed when within a short distance of the fort. They succeeded, however, in beating the Indians back, and none of the party were hurt except a Jew, who was slightly wounded.

As a result of these troubles, prices of supplies rapidly went up. A large beef contract was entered into by the officer in command at Fort McPherson, with Mr. Hinman, to furnish a large number of cattle at 18 cents per pound. Charles McDonald was awarded a contract to furnish hay at this post at $49 per ton. The prices of all supplies increased in proportion.

These troubles with the Indians continued for about five years after the outbreak in 1864, and though travel was attended with much danger, still the travel and freighting over the plains continued, and the stage and mail routes were kept up, some of the time the mail being carried by what was known as the pony express. This was a fast mail line, running at the rate of about fifteen miles per hour, and was operated as follows: The mail was carried by a man riding a pony at full speed. Strong and agile riders were engaged who, mounting their ponies, spurred them on at a full gallop, stopping at each station to change ponies, a fresh one being held in readiness by an attendant, so the rider need not be delayed except to jump from one pony and mount the other at once. * This was, of course, attended with great danger, and occasionally one of these pony riders fell a prey to the Indians. Besides this, great physical endurance was required. Stage coaches, though generally guarded, were frequently captured and the occupants killed. Freight trains were attacked and plundered, and, unless they could escape by flight, the entire wagon party would be killed and scalped.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

What is now known as Lincoln County was first organized as a county under the old Territorial government of Nebraska, in 1860. Cottonwood Springs was made the county seat. The following officers were elected: Commissioners, I. P. Boyer, who is now a resident of North Platte; J. C. Gilman and J. A. Morrow; Judge, Charles McDonald; Treasurer, W. M. Hinman. Instead of being called Lincoln, however, the county was named Shorter. Further than to organize, nothing was done of any importance, as the only officers who ever took the trouble to qualify for their respective offices were J. A. Morrow and Charles McDonald. Judge McDonald entered upon his official duties so far as to perform the marriage ceremony, but to no greater extent. He continued to exercise the functions of this office until the re-organization of the county under the name of Lincoln, in 1866.

In 1866, steps were taken to re-organize old Shorter County, as the first organization had no effect so far as the government of the county was concerned. The officers elected in 1860 having failed, with two or three exceptions, to qualify, and no other election having been held, the organization of the county was practically of no effect.

On September 3, 1866, a meeting was held and arrangements made to re-organize Shorter County under the name of Lincoln, in accordance with the Territorial laws of Nebraska, as this was before Nebraska became a State. An election was called for the 9th day of the following October. The early records are so incomplete that it is impossible to give the names of all the officers elected at this time; but J. C. Gilman, W. M. Hinman and J. A Morrow were elected Commissioners; S. D. Fitchie, Judge; William Baker, Sheriff; Charles McDonald, Clerk. The county seat was continued at Cottonwood Springs.

GENERAL HISTORY.

About this time W. M. Hinman built a saw-mill near Cottonwood Springs, where he did a large business, as the Union Pacific Railroad was then being constructed through this county, and the cañons south of the Platte abounded with cedar timber, thus furnishing an abundance of material. Mr. Hinman also opened a billiard and ten-pin hall, the first west of the present town of Columbus.

During November, 1866, the Union Pacific Railroad was completed to North Platte, and a town was laid out here by the railroad company, though the plat of the town was not filed in the office of the County Clerk until the 31st of the following January. This town was made the terminus of the railroad until the following year. As soon as the town was laid out, it began to grow with rapidity, and the Government at once made it a military post, and a garrison of soldiers was stationed here.

Previous to the fall of 1866, cattle-raising had not been carried on to any extent, owing to the danger from Indians. About this time, however, M. H. Brown, Nathaniel Russell and Peniston & Miller brought in herds, and this may be said to be the beginning of the vast stock-raising business carried on here at the present time.

Early in 1867, the railroad company began the erection of their machine shops and round-houses at North Platte. Until this time, property in the county had not been assessed. In April of this year, at a meeting of the County Commissioners, the Sheriff was ordered to assess all property in the county. The railroad was in the spring completed to Julesburg, and the terminus removed to that point.

During this year, a freight train was wrecked and plundered by the Indians. A band of them stationed themselves along the track, after having torn up the rails. A portion of the train men were killed, but some escaped. The Indians plundered the train,. taking everything they cared for, and ornamenting themselves in various manners, some of them tying entire pieces of calico to their ponies so that it would flutter in the wind; they then rode about in a wild manner, after having set fire to the train.

In September, 1867, the Indian chiefs were all called together to meet at North Platte, where they were met by the Commissioners appointed by the Government, to enter into a treaty with them. These Commissioners were Gen. Sherman, Gen. Harvey and John P. Sanborne, and a treaty of peace was entered upon. During the stay of these Commissioners, they were well entertained by the citizens of North Platte, which was then getting to be a town of some importance. Parties were given in their honor, and at a wedding which they attended, Gen. Sherman was the first to kiss the bride.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, an election was called for the purpose of electing officers and to consider the proposition of removing the county seat from Cottonwood Springs to North Platte. This election was held October 8, and the county seat was voted to be located at the latter-named town. A total number of twenty-one votes were cast. The officers elected were: Beach I. Hinman, Representative; W. M. Hinman, Judge; Charles McDonald, Clerk; O. O. Austin, Sheriff; Hugh Morgan, Treasurer; A. J. Miller, Commissioner. In accordance with the result of this election, the county records were removed to North Platte November 12, 1867. There was no court house at this time, and each officer kept his records at his own home, while the Commissioners held their meetings at the log house, used as a residence, of W. M. Hinman, who had that fall removed to North Platte.

The first term of District Court was held at North Platte late in 1867, Judge Gantt then being the Circuit Judge for the entire State. Court convened at the Railroad Hotel, but there were no cases to be tried. A grand jury was impaneled, but no indictments were brought in.

It was during this year that the first county warrant was issued. July 1, the first levy on the Union Pacific Railroad in Lincoln County was made on an assessed valuation of $49,000. This taxation the railroad company refused to pay, and the case was before the courts of the State for some years; but the company was finally brought to a settlement by the locking up and chaining of the railroad engines here, under a writ of attachment procured by the County Treasurer. This attachment and settlement, or rather compromise, was some years after the assessment referred to, and after this no trouble was had with the company regarding the payment of taxes.

During the summer there was an Indian scare, and settlers throughout the county thronged to the military posts for protection, the citizens of North Platte taking refuge in the railroad round-house; but it amounted only to a scare, there being at this time no general hostilities.

In January, 1868, Charles McDonald, who had been re-elected Clerk, having neglected to qualify for the office, R. C. Daugherty was appointed County Clerk. The first money collected from fines that was paid into the county treasury was on February 4, 1868, when R. C. Daugherty, who was also a Justice of the Peace, paid in $21.50 which he had collected as a fine from a man convicted of having stolen an overcoat. This was the first money paid into the public treasury, and was the first contribution to the school fund, the laws of the State being that all money collected on fines go to the support of the public schools. On the 23d day of March the County Commissioners established a liquor license fee, making it obligatory for all retail liquor dealers to procure a county license before selling their beverages in the county.

During the spring the Union Pacific Railroad machine shops and round-houses were completed.

The first school in the county was taught at North Platte during the summer of 1868, in the old log building now occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a portion of her residence and millinery store. Theo Clark was the teacher. The next term of school was commenced November 30 of the same year, taught at the same place by Miss Mary Hubbard, now Mrs. Gilman, who is proprietor of a millinery establishment at North Platte.

The first Sunday school in the county was at North Platte, and was founded during August, 1868, by Mrs. Keith, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Cogswell and Mrs. Kramp. There were only three children in attendance. This school was organized as a union Sunday school, and has been continued as such until the present day.

THE INDIAN WAR.

During the year 1868, troubles with the Indians were on the increase. Attacks on small numbers of white men became alarmingly frequent. Several small parties were attacked, killed and scalped. On one occasion, the men working on the Hinman farm were attacked, and five of them killed. During this or the following year, an incident is related of an engineer, known as Dutch Frank, running an express train. On coming around a curve with his train, he saw a large body of Indians on each side of the road, while a number were crowded on the track. Knowing it would only be certain death to stop, he increased the speed of his train, and went plowing through the band on the track, killing several who could not get out of the way. In the meantime, his train received a volley of bullets from the rifles of the Indians along the sides of the track. The front of the engine was covered with blood, and the only wonder is that the train was not thrown from the track.

During 1869, these troubles with hostile Indians continued; but this county did not suffer so much as those farther to the south, from the fact of there being two military posts in the county. A great many small parties, however, were killed, and stock and horses run off by the Indians, and many depredations committed. Fort McPherson was the base of operations for the soldiers, and it may be well here to give an account of the expedition of Gen. Carr from Fort McPherson during this year. Gen. Carr had only recently been placed in command here. The great troubles with the Indians at this time were in the Republican Valley, though whenever an opportunity occurred depredations were committed in this county. Besides the regular soldiers, the most of them belonging to the cavalry, was a band of some three hundred Pawnee Indians, under command of the young and popular Maj. Frank North. Besides these was a band of scouts, under command of Buffalo Bill, who was chief, and under whose guidance the pursuits after the Sioux were made. It must be understood by the reader that the Pawnees and Sioux were inveterate enemies, therefore it will be easy to understand that the Pawnees would enter into the fight with zeal and earnestness, and being well acquainted with the Indian mode of warfare, that they would be able to render invaluable services in these campaigns against the Sioux. This band was organized by Maj. North in 1867, under orders from Gen Augur, and by this time they had become so thoroughly drilled as to understand thoroughly what was required of them, and any command by their admired young leader was obeyed with alacrity. But in their appearance and modes of dress, they could only appear like the wild and untutored Indians they really were. To show to the reader how they appeared, when they by special endeavor tried to show themselves to advantage as soldiers, we can do no better than to quote from the autobiography of Buffalo Bill (W. F. Cody), who was at that time chief of scouts at Fort McPherson. In depicting a grand review of the soldiers, he describes the Pawnees as they appeared at a military inspection, as follows: "The Pawnee scouts were also reviewed, and it was very amusing to see them in their full regulation uniform. They had been furnished with regular cavalry uniform, and on this parade some of them had their heavy overcoats on (in summer); others, their large black hats, with all the brass accoutrements attached; some of them wore pantaloons, and others only wore breech-clouts. Others wore regulation pantaloons, but no shirt, and were bare-headed; others again had the seat of their pantaloons cut out, leaving only leggings; some wore brass spurs, but had neither boots nor moccasins. With all this *melange* of oddity, they understood the drill remarkably well for Indians. The commands, of course, were given to them in their own language, by Maj. North, who could talk it as well as any full-blooded Pawnee."

In the summer of 1869, Gen. Carr started out in pursuit of the Sioux, with several companies of United States troops, and with the band of Pawnees just described. The Sioux were then in the Republican Valley country, but Gen. Carr came up to them on that extent of country lying between the Platte and Republican Rivers, they being discovered by Buffalo Bill and six Pawnee scouts, while Gen. Carr and his command were still ten miles back. The Sioux numbered several hundred lodges, and were on the move toward the Platte. Bill rode back to inform Gen. Carr, who followed them up, and they were overtaken in the sand hills of the Platte, not having yet discovered the near approach of the soldiers; but they were on the move and took to flight, leaving their luggage and everything that would impede a rapid march. The Sioux, to puzzle their pursuers, here scattered, small bands striking out in different directions. The troops also separated into companies, but followed a general direction up the Platte River. Darkness coming on, a camp was made on the Platte River, but early in the morning the troops were on the move, each company striking out on a different trail. One company soon came up with a band of 100 Indians, who saved themselves by flight. After passing a short bend in the river, the tracks were observed to come together. Several companies of soldiers joined each other here also. On the third day, 600 Sioux warriors were discovered close to the Platte, by the division with Buffalo Bill. The soldiers immediately sought to shelter themselves in the ravines near the Platte. There was plenty of time, as the Indians seemed to be in no hurry to begin the attack. But at last a simultaneous assault was made on both sides, but the position of the soldiers was too secure for them to be dislodged, and their loss was but slight. Many of the Indians were killed, among them the famous Sioux chief Tall Bull, who fell a victim to the unerring aim of Buffalo Bill. Several days after, Gen Carr, with his entire command, started out on the Indian trail. Soon coming up with the Sioux, who had by this time all come together again, a battle was fought at Summit Springs, Sunday, July 11, 1869. This battle was short but decisive. Many soldiers and Pawnees were killed; while on the other side, more than six hundred Sioux were killed, including many of their bravest warriors. A large number of ponies were captured, and several hundred squaws were made prisoners.

Though this fight did not occur in Lincoln County, we give its description space here, as this was the headquarters and base of operations for the United States troops; and this battle put an end, practically, to the Indian war. The Sioux were completely broken down, and the troubles along the entire line of the Union Pacific Railroad in Nebraska were at an end. Though many depredations were committed afterward, they were confined to attacks on small numbers of settlers or herders, and to the stealing and running off of horses and cattle. Of course, many skirmishes were afterward had with the Indians, but they were of a nature common to an Indian country, where the Indians are kept in subjection by fear, but not of sufficient importance to be called battles.

HUNTING BUFFALO AND INDIANS.

The settlement of the county continued to increase, most of it being at North Platte. During the winter of 1870-71, Prof. LaMunyon brought in a colony of one hundred families from Michigan, who settled in Lincoln and the adjoining counties.

During the next few years, the soldiers at the post at North Platte, and those at Fort McPherson, were not actively engaged, except on special occasiors, and many parties came out from the Eastern States to hunt buffalo, getting off the cars at North Platte, and making their headquarters here or at Fort McPherson. One of these was a grand hunt, projected by Gen. Sheridan, besides whom the following-named gentlemen were members of the party: James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald;* Gen. Anson Stager, of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Charles Wilson, editor of the Chicago *Evening Journal;* Lawrence R. Jerome, Leonard W. Jerome, Gen H. E. Davies, Gen. Fitzhugh, Gen. Rucker, Capt. M. E. Rogers, Carroll Livingstone and Surg. Gen. Arsch. This party was received at Fort McPherson by a cavalry company under Gen. Emory and Maj. Brown. Gen. Sheridan sent for Buffalo Bill at once to act as their guide. Bill was always a particular favorite with Gen. Sheridan, and had been a successful scout, though perhaps not superior to many others; but as a buffalo hunter he displayed a skill and met with a success unequaled by any in the entire history of the plains. The party hunted for several days near the fort, and killed many turkeys, jack rabbits, antelope, and a few buffalo. Having a good cook with them, and plenty of wine, they had a good time; but finally decided to extend their hunt farther south, where the buffalo were abundant and where they met with grand success, the entire party voting Buffalo Bill the prince of buffalo hunters.

Though the Indian war was said to be at an end, the Indians would many times steal and run off horses. During the spring of 1870, they made a raid on a stock ranch near Fort McPherson, and ran off twenty-one head of horses, and also the fast-running-horse "Powder Face," belonging to Buffalo Bill. A company was ordered out from the fort to pursue them and try to regain the stolen horses. Bill went along as a guide, and they marched to the southwest, riding sixty miles the first day. They were then nearing Medicine Creek, where Bill believed the Indians would camp for the night, and, stopping the soldiers here, he went forward to reconnoiter. Finding them at the very point where he struck the creek, he rode back. He brought the soldiers as near as he dared without the Indians learning of their presence, and then posting them in a good position, he made arrangements to attack the Indian camp before daylight the next morning. Accordingly, at early dawn the cavalry rode into the Indian camp with a shout, with pistols and sabers drawn. The Indians were taken completely by surprise. A short, sharp fight ensued, during which quite a number of Indians were killed. Several ponies were captured. The Indians were soon put to flight, and were pursued, a few more of them being killed. Buffalo Bill brought down two at one shot. The horses were all captured, except the racer "Powder Face." The remainder of the Indians escaped.

VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

In 1872, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia came to North Platte, from which place he started out on his grand buffalo hunt. Early in January, Gen. Sheridan sent out two members of his staff, Gen. Forsythe and Dr. Arsch, to visit Fort McPherson and make arrangements for this hunt. Arrangements were made with Buffalo Bill to act as the guide, and he proceeded to make all due preparations. Gen. Forsythe and Dr. Arsch conceived the idea that it would prove a source of amusement and interest to the Grand Duke to induce a large number of Indians to participate in the hunt, and to give an exhibition of many of their peculiar ceremonies. Buffalo Bill visited the camp of Spotted Tail, on Red Willow Creek, and engaged 100 of the leading chiefs and warriors, and made arrangements for them to meet at a camp to be selected on the Red Willow. Capt. Eagan was appointed to receive the Duke at this point with the Second Cavalry. The ground was cleared, a large tent erected, and stores were provided.

On the 12th day of January, the Grand Duke arrived with his party at North Platte, where they were received by Capt. Hays, Buffalo Bill and Capt. Eagan with a company of cavalry. Gen. Sheridan introduced the Duke to the leaders of the party, and Bill tendered him the use of his celebrated hunting horse "Buckskin Joe." There were provided six ambulances and twenty extra horses. The party proceeded at once to the camp on Red Willow Creek, where everything was found complete, and the Indians waiting. Spotted Tail was attired in a suit of government clothing, which by no means fitted him, with a United States belt upside down, and his awkward appearance showed how unused he was to clothing; but upon being introduced to the Grand Duke, he extended his hand with the customary "How." The exercises of the evening for the amusement of Alexis were samples of the Indians' skill in horsemanship, lance-throwing and bow-shooting. Then there was a sham fight, showing the Indian mode of warfare, closing up with a grand war dance.

In the morning, all were ready for the hunt, and Buffalo Bill took charge of the party, and instructed the Grand Duke how to hunt buffalo successfully, and the party started out. As soon as a herd of buffalo was seen, some two miles away, Alexis at once became excited, and wanted to make a charge. Better counsel, however, prevailed, and the party went about behind the hills and to the leeward, approaching cautiously till the herd was neared, when they went tearing down among them, Bill riding beside the Duke. When within about one hundred yards, Alexis shot, but missed; Bill then handed him his own rifle, when he tried again, and brought down his game. He was of course much elated upon killing his first buffalo, the hide of which was carefully preserved, that the Duke might take it with him to Russia as a souvenir of his hunt on the western plains. The party returned early to camp, where there was a liberal supply of champagne and other beverages provided, and the evening was spent in frontier style, many hours given up to song and story. During the evening, Spotted Tail related remarkable stories of the skill of Indians with the bow and arrow, some of which were discredited by Alexis; whereupon, the next morning Spotted Tail requested him to hunt by the side of the celebrated chief Two Lance, which he did. Soon coming up to a herd of buffalo, Two Lance sent an arrow whizzing through a large buffalo, it coming out on the other side. The arrow was preserved and given to Alexis. On the same day, the Grand Duke performed the rare feat of killing a buffalo at 100 paces distance, with a pistol shot. On the conclusion of the hunt, when returning to North Platte, Gen. Sheridan, Alexis, Bill and others riding in an ambulance, Gen. Sheridan proposed that Buffalo Bill take the reins and show Alexis the old style of stage driving over the plains. It must be remembered that the stage horses were generally driven on a full gallop, and Bill putting the whip to the mules, increased their speed to a full run, and as the heavy ambulance bounded over the rough prairie, while the occupants could hardly keep their seats, Alexis was only too glad to induce him to slacken the speed. They finally arrived at North Platte, the hunt having lasted one week. The hunting ground was in Southern Lincoln County and in Hayes and Frontier Counties.

STOCK-RAISING.

The condition of the county has continued to improve till at this writing it is one of the finest counties in the State for stock-raising. Many large stock-owners of the West reside here, and large numbers of stock have ranged here. There are not now near so many in the county as formerly, as many stock-owners have removed their large herds of cattle to Sioux County, and the vast unorganized territory to the northward that they may escape the burdens of taxation. There may now be said to be about 50,000 head of cattle grazing in the county and about 35,000 sheep. The sheep-raising interest is constantly on the increase, and it seems that this county is destined to, in a comparatively short time, become one of the very first in the State in this industry. Elsewhere in this work will be given reasons why Nebraska, and particularly the western part, is specially adapted to sheep-raising.

AGRICULTURE.

As to the adaptability of this county for agricultural pursuits, it has not yet been fully demonstrated. It is true that many seasons bountiful crops of all kinds of grain common to this latitude farther east have been raised, yet it is claimed by many, and, perhaps, with truth, that the dry weather cuts the crops short on other years so as not to make the success of crop-raising a sufficient surety to warrant a man in giving his entire attention to farming.

In the earlier history of the county, the raising of vegetables and the smaller crops, as well as corn, was successful; but as yet wheat, barley, oats, etc., have not been sown to any great extent. It is quite true the soil is finely adapted to all kinds of crops, and it is equally true that the rainfall is increasing every year; and by far the greater number of intelligent early settlers interviewed believe the country to be now adapted to all kinds of crops.

There are but few farmers in the county, and their reports as to the average yield of crops are somewhat at variance, yet all will agree that when the season is favorable that as good and even better crops are raised here than in farther Eastern States. It is also a positive fact that the greater number of farmers here who attempt crop-raising do not give their farms sufficient attention, that they do not cultivate their land to the extent that most Eastern farmers do. It is true that many of them put in their crops in a very incomplete manner after having plowed the land to a depth of from two to three inches; and after this give the crop little or no cultivation, and then because a small crop is raised condemn the country as being unsuited to agricultural pursuits. It is the opinion of the writer that farming will pay here, that if crops are properly planted and properly cared for, most seasons will produce an abundant crop, and that during no year will the dry weather interfere to such an extent but that something of a crop will be raised.

Aside from the railroad lands in the county, the greater portion of the lands are Government lands and still open to pre-emption, timber culture and homestead entry, so that any who desire farms of from 160 to 320 acres can have them free of cost.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COUNTY.

The following are the precincts of the county with their population in 1880: North Platte, 1,924; Brady Island and McPherson, 156; Cottonwood Springs and Fox Creek, 315; O'Fallons, 284. The entire population of the county was then 3,679. Since that time the population of the county has increased considerably. This is notably the fact in North Platte, which now has a population of, we think, fully 2,500.

The real value of all taxable property in the county is now probably about $3,000,000, although the assessment is made much less than half the real value, being only at $1,381,437.

The assessed valuation on personal property is $1,061,738, and on real estate, $819,699. Unimproved lands for assessing purposes is only valued at $1 per acre.

In the county are $44,000 in bonds outstanding. Twenty thousand dollars of this are court house bonds, and $24,000 are bridge bonds.

There are issued some $2,000 in county warrants, which sell readily at 95 cents.

The county is well provided with public buildings which are described in the description of North Platte. The bridges are generally good, much more so than is the case usually in new counties. The iron wagon bridge across the Platte River, south of North Platte, was built eleven years ago at a cost of $30,000.

The intelligent people of the county, whose influence prevails, show a high appreciation of the value of education in their willingness to support the public schools. About one-third of the taxes levied are for this purpose. There are eight school districts in the county, and the schoolhouses are very substantial structures. Their estimated value altogether are about $18,000.

The following are the present county officials: Clerk, Joseph Mackle; Treasurer, Anthony Reis; Sheriff, C. F. Groner; Judge, J. W. Bixler; Superintendent of Schools, P. C. Johnson; Coroner, D. W. Baker; Representative in the Legislature and Surveyor, Samuel F. Watts; Commissioners, R. F. Watts, William Grady and W. DeLyle.

With the exception of North Platte, the towns of the county are very small, being merely railroad stations. Cottonwood Springs is a town of past history alone, the town long since having been moved away.

Fort McPherson has long since been abandoned. The old military reservation, however, still exists as such, being a tract containing about sixteen square miles of land. On this reservation is the old Government cemetery, containing about 104 acres. There are about five acres covered with graves. This cemetery is inclosed by a neat and substantially built brick wall, and the entire grounds are kept in the very best order possible by a man employed specially for the purpose by the Government, who resides on the reservation in a neat house provided for his use. There are a number of handsome and suitable monuments erected to the memories of the dead here interred.

NORTH PLATTE.

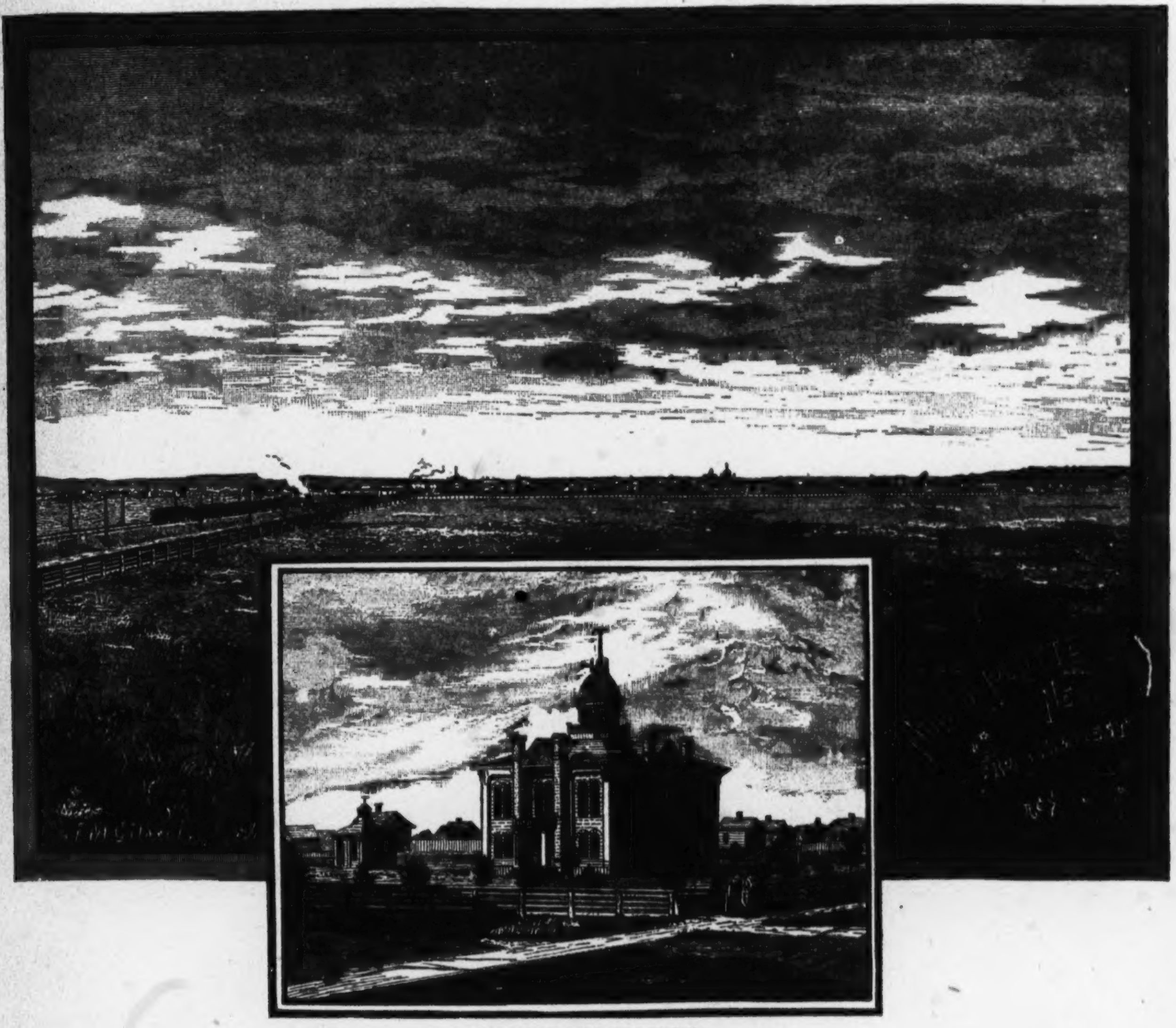
The town of North Platte is located between the North and South Platte Rivers, in the triangle just above the forks, and on the Union Pacific Railroad just about half way across the county from east to west. The town was laid out in November, 1866, by Gen. G. M. Dodge for the Union Pacific Railroad about the time of the completion of the road to this point. The first building erected here was about this time, and constructed of cedar logs. This was erected as a store by Peniston & Miller, and is still standing and is located on the corner of Locust and Front streets. The next was an old log building removed here from Cottonwood Springs by John Burke, and occupied as a hotel. This is now used as a stable, near the corner of Pine and Front streets. Still a little later, but near the same time, store buildings were erected by McMurray Bros., L. H. Baker, R. J. Wyman, W. J. Patterson, Sr., W. M. Hinman, Charles McDonald, and many others. In fact, so rapidly did the town grow that it was but a short time until there were more than three hundred buildings in the town, and during the winter the population increased to more than five thousand. Many of these were railroad laborers and many were gamblers. In fact, by far the greater number of the population were gamblers and adventurers.

EARLY REPUTATION.

From November, 1866, to June, 1867, the town was made infamous by deeds of violence and disorder, done by this lawless mass of a floating population. For these few months, North Platte was in every sense of the term a frontier town, where some great event brings a mass of rough and hardy men together. The whisky saloons were continually crowded. A large number of gamblers naturally came in that they might by their tricks secure the earnings of the railroad laborers, and of the travelers who would visit the town. Drunken broils were of daily occurrence, and vice reigned supreme. The better element was powerless to enforce law and order. Neither property nor life was safe. Murder and robbery were of frequent occurrence. Some of these deeds of violence, however, were punished in the summary manner common to a town where there is no protection from the law. On one occasion the jewelry store of J. M. McLucus, who is yet doing business in North Platte, and who was for several years Treasurer of the county, was broken into by thieves and robbed; but the thieves were pursued, two of them captured and hanged, and the other shot and wounded so badly that his dead body was found some days after.

On the completion of the railroad to this point, a post office was established here, with William Healy as the first Postmaster.

During November, 1866, the first newspaper in the county was established here by a man named Freeman, and called the *Pioneer on Wheels*. It was printed on a large Gordon job press, which is yet in active use in the office of the North Platte *Republican*, printed here.


LINCOLN COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

The first practicing attorneys in the county located here about the same time. They were P. B. Enos and Beach I. Hinman.

During all this time a large amount of business was done. All was life and energy. Everything was done in a spirit of push and enterprise. A need had only to be felt and it was supplied. Difficulties that at first would seem insurmountable were overcome that this should be done.

In June, 1867, however, the railroad was completed as far west as Julesburg, and the terminus removed to that point. The town of North Platte had grown up like a mushroom; but now the greater number of the population, as well as many of the buildings, disappeared just as rapidly by removal to Julesburg and points farther west. This was very easy to accomplish, as the population was chiefly a floating class, and the buildings were generally of a temporary character, being constructed of logs and rough boards, therefore were easily torn down, removed and built up again. So rapidly did the population decrease that it was only a very short time until there were only about three hundred people remaining; but these were of a class to remain and build up an enterprising town. They were people who were public spirited, who had chosen North Platte for their future home and had confidence in the future success of the town. The newspaper spoken of as having been founded here also removed to Julesburg.

From this time North Platte continued to improve. All those who settled here came with the intention of making this their future home, and, in 1868, substantial frame houses began to take the place of those of log and rough boards.

The railroad machine shops and round house had been completed and North Platte made a railroad division, which tended to bring in many residents who were in the employ of the railroad company.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS

In 1873, many business houses constructed of brick, were erected and the town began to rapidly assume metropolitan airs and great public spiritedness, and enterprise was manifested in the erection of public buildings. This year the neat and magnificent schoolhouse here was built. It is a brick structure and cost $16,000. Other fine buildings soon followed. The Knights of Pythias Hall was erected. Also in the year 1875 the large brick court house, one of the very finest in the State, and, indeed, only equaled by a few, was built, at a cost of $20,000.

Of late years, great attention has been given to the building of handsome and substantial residences, and the business houses are generally of a very superior order. Great care is taken to make the town appear beautiful and attractive.

The first permanent newspaper established in the county was in 1869, when Mrs. Maggie Eberhart, now Mrs. Seth Mobley, of Grand Island, established the *Platte Valley Independent*. She was assisted in the office by Seth Mobley, whom she afterward married. Mrs. Eberhart continued the publication of this paper about one year, when she sold it to Col. J. B. Park and Guy C. Barton, who continued its publication under the name of the *Lincoln County Advertiser*. In 1872, Prof. I. W. La Munyon purchased the paper, continuing it as the *Advertiser*.

In 1871, J. H. Peake founded the North Platte *Democrat*, which he published for about three years, when it was consolidated with the *Advertiser*, and continued under the name of the North Platte *Enterprise*. This paper was afterward sold to Judge A. H. Church, who changed the name to the *Republican* in 1873, but after continuing its publication for some time, he sold it to James M. Ray, who is still its editor and proprietor. The *Republican*, as its name indicates, is Republican in politics, and is a readable paper and a credit to the town.

The *Western Nebraskian* was established here by Judge Church as soon as he disposed of the *Republican*. Mr. Church still continues to publish the *Nebraskian*, and makes it one of the best and most readable Republican newspapers published in Western Nebraska.

The North Platte *Telegraph*, Democratic in politics, was established April 14, 1881, by James McNulty, who though young, has for years held a reputation as one of the brightest writers in Western Nebraska, and publishes a neat and enterprising newspaper, which is a credit to himself and to the town.

Each of the above three papers are liberally supported by the intelligent citizens of the town and county.

The Union Pacific Railway machine shops located here are of great importance to the town. The shops were commenced immediately after the town was laid out, and were completed in 1867. These shops are three in number, consisting of a machine shop, 100x150 feet in dimension; a blacksmith shop, 50x75 feet; and an engine-room, 35x50 feet.

On the first erection of these shops, only 110 men were employed, and J. P. Marston was the first Master Mechanic. In 1872, J. H. McConnell took charge of the shops, and has been retained in that position until the present time. The number of hands have been increased until now upward of four hundred and fifty men are employed, these being machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, etc. The principal work is in the repairing of engines and in furnishing repairs for different portions of the engines, replacing worn or broken parts; it is estimated that these repairs, if used in the construction of new locomotives, would build about three new ones each month.

At this writing, a new round-house is in course of erection. It will consist of twenty-five stalls, and it is proposed to soon increase the number to forty. This building is a very substantial one, constructed of brick, the walls being twenty-two inches thick. The arches are of stone, with iron columns. This will be the largest round-house between Omaha and Ogden.

The schools of the city are in a prosperous condition. It has been mentioned that the first school was taught here in a small log house, in 1868. This school has now increased until there are eight departments in charge of competent teachers, with an attendance of about four hundred pupils; and there are several buildings, one of which—the high school building—cost $16,000. Teachers and patrons exert every effort to make the school attractive and efficient. The schools are thoroughly graded, and are under the supervision of Prof. J. I. Nesbitt, the Principal, who also teaches the high school Department. The other departments and teachers are: Grammar Department, in charge of Miss M. S. Honn; Second Intermediate, Miss M. E. Kelliher; First Intermediate, Miss Jennie Dillon; Primary, Miss Alice Clark; Third Ward School, Miss E. C. Casey; Third Ward Primary School, Miss — Cleland; South Side School, Miss Etta Stebbins.

The religious denominations are well represented here, and have been from the very earliest history of the town. The first church services in North Platte were by Rev. Mr. Cooke, a Lutheran minister, who preached regularly in the old log schoolhouse, before mentioned. The first church erected was the Baptist Church, built in 1871, and which is now in charge of Rev. John McLean. The Episcopal Church was erected in 1873, and the present clergyman is Rev. W. G. Hawkins. The Catholic Church is under the charge of Father Conway. The Presbyterian Church has Rev. J. H. Burlison as pastor. The Unitarian and Lutheran denominations also have church edifices and organizations. The Methodist Church is in charge of P. C. Johnson as pastor.

The different societies having organizations are: The Freemasons, Odd Fellows, the Stephen A. Douglas Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Knights of Pythias, the Union Pacific Library Association, the North Platte Library Association and the North Platte Building Association, organized by the mechanics, for the purpose of investing their savings in the erection of residences and business houses.

The United States Land Office for the district comprising all Western Nebraska is located at this town. A. D. Buckworth is Register, and Hon. John Taffe, a former member of Congress from this State, is the Receiver of Public Moneys.

North Platte was organized as a city December 28, 1875, with Anthony Reis as the first Mayor. The present city officers are: H. N. Nichols, Mayor; S. Goozee, Clerk; L. Eells, Treasurer; W. S. Peniston, Police Judge; and I. F. Watts, Engineer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

H. W. BABB, firm of Babb & Church, attorneys at law and collection agents. Located in North Platte in August, 1876, where he has since practiced law. They formed the copartnership in October, 1879. He holds the offices of County and City Attorney, each by appointment. He was born in Morgan County, Ill., July 9, 1854. Began the study of law at the age of nineteen, entering Iowa State University in Iowa City, and graduated from the Law Department June 30, 1874. He was married in North Platte, Neb., September 14, 1880, to Miss Emma B. Ferguson, of Pennsylvania.

D. W. BAKER, stock-raiser, located in North Platte in May, 1867, and was conductor on the Union Pacific Railroad until 1879. Engaged in stock-raising in the summer of 1871, building a stock ranch in Cheyenne County, and was interested in the business there five years, then located a ranch on the north side of North Platte River, northwest of the city, twelve miles. He moved his stock in the summer of 1881 to North Loup River, one hundred miles north of North Platte Village, and now owns 1,500 head of cattle in company with other parties. Mr. B. is also engaged in the ice business, and has 600 tons on hand in a building 75x24 feet. He was Town Trustee when the town first started; was County Commissioner in 1874, held the office three years. Was born in Orleans County, N. Y., October 15, 1837. He has followed railroading, having been in various important positions. He enlisted in the fall of 1863, in a company in La Fayette, Ind., and served a short time; took charge of Gen. Thomas' special train running over the Southern Railroad; followed the same until the fall of 1865, then went to Logansport, Ind., and was conductor on Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad until the spring of 1867. He was married in Omaha, Neb., in July, 1872, to Margaret McKeown, of Belfast, Ireland. They have one daughter—Anna Gertrude, born May 9, 1877.

JUDGE J. W. BIXLER, County Judge of Lincoln County, Neb., located in North Platte in June, 1880. He was born in Kendallville, Ind., May 23, 1842. He attended the high school of his native place, and enlisted as a drummer in Company F, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry in August, 1861; served as drummer and principal musician of his regiment two years. Was then promoted Second Lieutenant of Company D, same regiment, from that to First Lieutenant, in which capacity he served until December, 1865. He was Provost Marshal of First Division, Fourth Army Corps, and Provost Marshal of Central District of Texas during his latter service. He participated in about thirty of the principal battles of the Army of the Cumberland, and of the Army of Ohio. He returned to his old home as an invalid from the effects of service in the army, where he remained five years. He was appointed examiner of claims in General Land Office at Washington, D. C., in 1870, which position he occupied until 1877. He then was elected to the office of District Attorney in Kendallville, Ind., which he occupied about two years, after which he moved to North Platte, Neb., and was elected County Judge in November, 1881. He is also clerk in the United States Land Office at the latter city. He graduated from the Law Department of the Columbian University in Washington, D. C., in the class of 1872, and has practiced law in the District of Columbia, Indiana and North Platte.

GEORGE W. BOYDEN, attorney and counselor at law, located in Omaha in 1874, and practiced law a year, then engaged as stenographer and private secretary for E. P. Vinney, a general freight agent, where he remained until February 28, 1882, and resigned and came to North Platte to follow his chosen profession in the practice of law. He is at present Secretary of the Nebraska State Stenographer's Association, which is composed of thirty practical stenographers who command salaries of from $1,500 to $2,500 per year. Mr. B. is now examining chancery for United States Courts for the District of Nebraska. He was born in Robbinston, Me., September 15, 1853. Finished his education in Washington, D. C., graduating from the Law Department of Howard University in February, 1874. Was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in March, 1874. He was Government Clerk in United States Land Office in Washington, D. C., from 1869 to 1874. Was married in Omaha, Neb., March 29, 1876, to Miss E. J. Crum, of Baldwinsville, N. Y. They have a son—Arthur N. His wife is proprietress of the Boyden House in North Platte, a first-class hotel, where they have accommodations for thirty guests. Hotel erected in 1882.

JOHN BRATT, firm of John Bratt & Co., stock growers, and dealers in fresh and salt meats. Own several ranches north of the North Platte River, west of North Platte City. They have a herd of 10,000 cattle (more or less). He was born in England August 9, 1842; came to America in 1864; remained in Chicago a short time speculating in stocks. October, 1864, was shipwrecked on the "Victor" in the Gulf of Mexico, where he lost every cent, all clothing and baggage. For services rendered in saving life and property, he was handsomely rewarded by the owners of the "Victor." He then went to New Orleans and was engaged by Messrs. Francis & O'Hay, contractors; continued until the spring of 1865. He then came to Nebraska City and drove an ox-team to Montana. At Ft. Phil Kearney, became acquainted with the firm with whom he is now in company, working first in various capacities, and lastly a partner. Was at Ft. Mitchell part of the year 1866. Sent by his firm to Pine Bluff, Union Pacific Railroad, thence to Ft. Sanders, until fall of 1867, then to Sherman Station until the summer of 1869. In the fall of that year, was sent to Ft. McPherson to superintend a Government hay contract. Became a partner of Coe & Carter in the cattle business November, 1869. They produce their own beef, employ from fifteen to twenty men. He was County Commissioner of Frontier County two terms, and helped to organize the same. Has held other important offices.

ALONZO H. CHURCH, firm of Babb & Church, attorney at law and editor of Western Nebraskian. He located in Omaha in 1872, and was book and time keeper at the Union Pacific Railroad Shops, Omaha, six months. He moved to North Platte, Neb., in October, 1872, and took charge of the Eastern and Mountain Divisions of Union Pacific Railroad as book and time-keeper, in which capacity he was engaged a year. He was admitted to the bar by the District Court, September, 1873; was elected County Judge of Lincoln County in 1873, and held the office three consecutive terms, until January, 1880. He was Moderator of the village school board three years, in which administration a fine brick school building was erected. He was Police Judge in 1877-79. He is Chairman of the Fifth Judicial District Republican Central Committee, and was a member of State Central Committee four years; was a candidate for member of Constitutional Convention in 1875, and for the Legislature in 1880. Was born in Greene County, Ill., June 16, 1844, and was raised in Springfield, same State. He enlisted in 1862, in Company G, One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was made Orderly Sergeant. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Jackson, Gun Town, College Hill, La Grange, Mechanicsville, Black River and many skirmishes, was captured at Gun Town in June, 1864, and taken to Andersonville Prison and confined as a prisoner nine months, and exchanged February 26, 1865, mustered out in June same year. He then engaged in *Journal* office in Springfield, Ill., as mail and advertising clerk until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Springfield, Ill., in 1866, to Miss Annie McConnell, of New York State, they had one daughter—Maud C. His wife died September 3, 1873. He was again married October 23, 1877, to Miss Annie F. Ferguson, of Johnstown, Penn. He is a member of Stephen A. Douglas Post, No. 69, G. A. R., and Officer of the Day for same. He is also a member of K. of P., Platte Valley Lodge, No. 28.

P. J. COHN, dealer in clothing and gents' furnishing goods. He opened the business in February, 1874, employs four men, and carries a stock varying in value from $20,000 to $30,000. His store is known as Star Clothing House. He was born in Germany April 28, 1849; came to America in 1863, located in St. Louis, Mo., and was brought up in a store. He was traveling salesman for A. Frank & Son, wholesale dry goods merchants of the latter city, four and a half years. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 24, 1880, to Miss Blondina Klein, a native of the latter city, and a daughter of Herman Klein, proprietor of Star Hosiery Mills. They have one daughter—Alice Bohn, born April 15, 1881. He is a chapter member of the Masonic order of St. Louis, Mo., also a Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York City, and K. of H. of North Platte Nebraska Lodge, No. 1.474.

ALBERT COOLIDGE, stock-raiser and farmer, has 240 acres of land deeded; half section on a twenty-five year lease; keeps 200 head of cattle and 300 sheep; is located five miles north of North Platte City; moved on his stock ranch in July, 1875. He first came to Omaha in 1865, and went into the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in various capacities and continued for the above company, coming to North Platte in 1869, then engaged in stock-raising. He was born in Hillsboro, N. H., same county, April 1, 1843; moved with his parents to Massachusetts in 1861, clerked in store two years. He then came to Fond du Lac County, Wis., and taught school some time. He went to Clarence, Linn Co., Iowa, in the employ of the North-Western Railroad Company some time; then in the employ of Ordnance Department of the United States Government at Nashville, Tenn., until May, 1865. He was married in Hillsboro, N. H., 1871, to Miss Della A. Crocker; they have two children—Hattie M. and Maude L.

G. L. COOPER, proprietor of livery, sale and feed stable, opened business in the winter of 1870, it being the first established business of the kind in the city. He was born in Howard Co., Mo., December, 1822, where he lived until he was sixteen, then went to Santa Fé, New Mexico, a short time, and enlisted in Company A, Hamilton's Cavalry; was mustered out December 12, 1848, being engaged in seven of the most important battles in Mexico, besides many Indian fights previous to war in the latter country. He returned to his native country and fitted out a train of two wagons, ten yoke of cattle, five persons and three saddle-horses, and crossed the Great Western plains on Fremont's trail to California, being the first small company that crossed the plains from the East. He began a small trading post on Hang Town roads, which he continued four years. He also went to California in 1852-53-54, driving cattle across the plains each time, and returning to Missouri each time by water. In 1855, he came overland to Ft Laramie, camping with Indians in many places. His outfit consisted of twelve pack mules, two half-breeds and three whites; they had much trouble with Indians; going to old Ft. Kearney and remaining ten days; he then proceeded to his native country and engaged in the live-stock business. From 1856 to 1859, drove stock from Old Mexico to the Northern States for sale. In 1860, he went to Denver, Colo. on a trading expedition, and remained until 1863; then returned and made headquarters in Plattsmouth, Neb., and followed freighting, stock business, etc. Came to North Platte in 1871. He was married in Plattsmouth, Neb., in 1864, to Miss Mary E. Minchell, of Ohio; they have two sons—Frank J. and Charles Robert. Mr. C. was Mayor of Plattsmouth, Neb., two years, and a member of the Lincoln County Board three years.

EDWIN M. DAY, attorney at law, and proprietor of photograph gallery, North Platte, Neb., was born in Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., September 25, 1845. He was brought up on a farm, and entered Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., in 1863. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served to the end of the war, and was mustered out of the service at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill., in 1865. He soon went to Denver, Colo., where he engaged as a clerk and book-keeper in a store. He returned to Bureau County, Ill., and was married, December 3, 1867, to Miss Mary A. Sisson, of the same county. They have four children—Myrtle E., Edwin S., Jr., Pearle L. and Maggie E. He moved to Iowa in 1869. During the succeeding seven years, he was engaged in publishing several newspapers, among which were the *Guthrie County Union*, Brooklyn *Journal* and *Iowa State Granger*, the latter at Des Moines, Iowa. He located at Sidney, Neb., in 1877, and was Principal of the Sidney Schools for two years, and County Superintendent of Cheyenne County a year. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, by Judge William Gaslin, of the Fifth District, and at once commenced the practice of law. In 1881, he removed to North Platte, Neb., and established himself in business, dividing his time between the art of photography and the practice of law. He was instrumental in organizing Stephen A. Douglas Post, No. 69, G. A. R., and in January was elected Commander by the Post. At the meeting of the Grand Army Encampment, he was elected member of the Council of Administration for Nebraska.

ORREN G. DODGE, foreman of tin, sheet, iron and copper shop, locomotive department; has about fifteen men under his supervision. He located in Omaha, Neb., in 1867; engaged in railroading for Union Pacific Company as journeyman coppersmith four years. He then became foreman of the same branch of work until September, 1880. He then engaged in the business of plumbing and gas-fitting in Omaha a year, employing about twelve hands in the business. He was born in Franklin County, Me., November 4, 1841; lived in his native State until 1862; went to Pittsburgh, Penn., and learned his trade, and remained until he came West. He was married, in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1868, to Miss Annie J. Mahon, of the latter city. They have five children—Joseph Curtis, Anna Josephine, Mary Elizabeth, Orren G., Jr., and Ralph Waldo. He is a member of the State Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F. He served two terms in the City Council of Omaha.

DR. N. F. DONALDSON, physician and surgeon, located in North Platte June 1, 1880, and continued the practice of medicine. He is physician and surgeon for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He was born in Youngstown, Ohio, January 23, 1847. His father, F. Donaldson, was a physician and surgeon. The subject of this sketch was, therefore, brought up in the profession. His parents moved to Greenville, Penn., when he was a small boy. He entered the University of Buffalo, N. Y., as a student in 1865, remaining some time. Returned home, and practiced with his father until the winter of 1879, when he went to Baltimore, Md., and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the spring of 1880. Was married, in Omaha, in 1876, to Miss Lizzie Little, a daughter of Rev. George L. Little. His native place is Franklin, Penn. Mr. D. is a member of the Masonic Order and I. O. O. F. of Iowa.

T. J. FOLEY, merchant, came to North Platte in 1869, and commenced business in 1871. It is now the oldest as well as the largest concern in Western Nebraska and the reputation of its management is unquestioned. He is also a large owner in a stock company, whose cattle range on the North Loup and Snake Rivers, and the number is estimated at 6,000 head. Born in Ireland in 1850.

EDWIN R. GRIFFIN, ticket and freight agent for the Union Pacific Railroad. He came to Omaha in 1874, and was telegraph operator for the above company until the fall of 1874. He then went to Kearney Junction in the same capacity until 1876. He then took the position of cashier of freight office for same company at Cheyenne, W. T., until February, 1881. He then came to North Platte. He was born in Mason, Ingham Co., Mich., in 1856. He learned operating in his native place, and followed the occupation three years before coming West. He is a member of Knights of Honor, Harmony Lodge, No. 1,474. He was married, in Kearney, in 1880, to Miss Louie Wilson, of Illinois.

C. F. GRONER, Sheriff, Lincoln County, Neb.; located in North Platte July 8, 1867. Drove team about six months, then engaged in railroading until 1873; kept hotel a year, then ran an engine until October 15, 1876; afterward kept hotel until he was elected Sheriff in the fall of 1877, since which time he has been Sheriff by virtue of re-elections. He has taken about thirty prisoners to the State Prison during his term of office. He has made several important arrests, and has frequently been shot at when making arrests. He was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 10, 1845. He enlisted, in 1862, in Company D, Seventy-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in fourteen general engagements. Was wounded six times, and now draws a pension of $18 per month. Was mustered out in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1865. Was married, in Omaha, in May, 1873, to Miss Elsie Ring, of Perry County, Ohio. They have one son—Chauncey W. Mr. G. is a member of Stephen A. Douglas Post, No. 69, G. A. R.; also Masonic Order of Grand Island, I. O. O. F. of North Platte, and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

A. B. HALL, dairyman and stock-raiser; located in North Platte in 1871, and lived until the fall of 1872; then moved on his farm, and began the business in the spring of 1873. He keeps about 30 milch cows, 120 head of cattle, a few horses and owns about 700 acres of land. Has a grove of timber, and other improvements. He was born in Oswego County, N. Y., May 17, 1826. Was raised on a farm; farmed in Shiawassee County, Mich., and farmed several years. Was married, in December, 1850, to Miss Sophia Davis, of Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y. They have one daughter—Marion L., now married to Mr. John Evens, and living on a ranch near by.

E. W. HAMMOND, dealer in cigars, tobaccos, confectionery, toys, etc. Opened the business in September, 1880. He located in North Platte in 1874, and followed the occupation of brakeman on the Union Pacific Railroad a year or over. He then was promoted to conductor of a freight train, in which capacity he continued until the last of August, 1880. He was born in Watkins, Schuyler Co., N. Y., December 18, 1845. Lived in his native State until he was twenty, then visited various portions of Illinois, and went to Dayton, Ohio, in 1870, and engaged in the omnibus business, and followed railroading on the Cincinnati & Dayton Railroad until he came to Nebraska. He was married, in Dayton, in 1871, to Miss Sarah B. Dille, of the latter city. They have one daughter—Katie G. Mr. H. is a member of the Masonic Order of his village.

FRED HANLON, bridge-watcher for Union Pacific Company, located in Sherman Wyoming, in 1866, and worked for the Union Pacific Railroad Company as bridge-builder a few months; then watched bridge in Antelope, Neb., ten months; then to Pine Bluffs, Wyoming, and watched bridge two years; then to Roscoe, Neb., as section-keeper about a year; then to Omaha and worked at car repairing a year; then to North Platte, as above occupied, and has watched the bridge since 1871. He was born in Ireland March 16, 1844, and came to America in 1856. He lived in Canada; enlisted in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the fall of 1869, in the United States Navy; served one year; returned to the latter city and lived there until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Omaha, in 1870, to Miss Margaret Conery, a native of Ireland. They have three children—Mary E., Lizzie and John. He is a member of Stephen A. Douglas Post, No. 69, G. A. R. He is also engaged in the stock business, and sold $1,000 worth in the spring of 1882. He now owns sixty-five head of cattle.

WILLIAM HURBARTT, dairyman and stock-raiser. His farm is one and a half miles northeast of North Platte, on the north side of the river of the same name. He keeps about forty milch cows, and supplies the city with milk. He also owns about one hundred head of cattle and eighty head of horses. He has over six hundred acres of fine land, with 160 acres of it under cultivation. He located on his ranch in the spring of 1872. He was born in Fayette County, Ind., in April, 1841; was raised on a farm. His parents moved to Huntington County, Ind., where he lived until the latter part of 1861, and enlisted in the Fourteenth Indiana Battery, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Parker's Cross Roads, Guntown, Nashville, Mobile and many skirmishes. He was mustered out in Dolphine, Ala., in 1865. He was married in Huntington County, Ind., in 1866, to Mary Ann Hart, of the latter county. They have six children—John Wesley, Ellenora, Emanuel Theophilus, Henry Ulysses, Orlando and Josephus. He is a member of Stephen A. Douglas Post, No. 69, G. A. R.

BEACH I. HINMAN, attorney at law, firm of Hinman & Neville. He located in Cottonwood Springs, Neb., in 1860, and ran an overland ranch for the traveling public; also traded with the Indians, etc., one and one-half years. He then went to Plattsmouth, Neb., and practiced law in Montana Territory, and followed mining two and a half years, after which he returned to Lincoln, Neb., in November, 1866, and practiced law near North Platte, until the spring of 1867; then located in the village of the same name, where he has since practiced his chosen profession. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1871, and again in 1875; was a member of the State Senate in 1877; was a candidate for District Judge in 1875, and a candidate for Elector of Hancock in 1880. He was born in Wysox, Bradford Co., Penn., May 23, 1829. He lived in his native county until 1854, when he went to Belvidere, Ill., and was Deputy County Clerk of the District Court until May, 1855, when he removed to Leavenworth, Kan., and wrestled for a living, farming, haying, etc., until in the fall of 1855, returned to his home in Pennsylvania, and farmed two years; then moved to Wright County, Minn., and practiced law three years in Monticello; was admitted to the bar in 1858. He graduated from the University of Franklin, Susquehanna Co., Penn., in 1848. He was District Attorney in Plattsmouth, Neb., one term. Was County Attorney of Lincoln County, Neb., from 1868 to 1876. He was married in Plattsmouth, in November, 1869, to Miss Sarah E. Minshall, of Norwalk, Ohio. They have two children—Curtis and Corie. He is a member of Knights Templar Lodge of Grand Island.

J. D. JACKSON, dealer in flour, feed and provisions, opened business in March, 1882. He located near Republican City, Harlan County, Neb., in the fall of 1879, on a homestead; was also engaged as clerk in a lumber yard one and a half years, at Naponee, Alma, Arapahoe, etc. He was born in Addison County, Vt., October 19, 1840. He lived in his native county until 1850. His parents then moved to Manitowoc County, Wis. He lived three years in Rapids of same name, and lived in the latter county until 1873, when he moved to Boone County, Iowa, and engaged in buying grain and live stock about five years. He enlisted, May 5, 1861, in Company A, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was with the Army of the Potomac in the many engagements, skirmishes, etc. He was wounded, May 5, 1864, in the battle of the Wilderness. He was mustered out in Madison, Wis., at the end of the war. He was married in Manitowoc, Wis., in 1866, to Miss Lucy J. Carr, of St. Lawrence County, N. Y. They have five children—James P., Faye J., Perry E., Pearl H. and Rolland D. He is a member of Sedgwick Post, No. 1, G. A. R., of Kearney, Neb.

S. P. LAING, dealer in hard and soft coal, being the only party in the city in that business. He sells in business season about fifteen car-loads per month. He began the business in November, 1881. He located in North Platte in 1870, and engaged as conductor for the Union Pacific Railroad Company four years. He then engaged in the cattle business eight years in company with his brother, G. A. Laing, owning a ranch on the head of North Loup River, 125 miles northwest of the village. They owned at one time 2,500 head of cattle. He was born in Laingsburg, Shiawassee County, Mich., July 26, 1842. He enlisted in Company D, First Michigan Cavalry, in the fall of 1864, and was stationed at Alexandria, Va.; also did duty as scout on the frontiers of Colorado and Wyoming. He was mustered out in April, 1866. He engaged in mining in Colorado until 1868, then worked on a construction train for the Union Pacific Company from Cheyenne, Wyoming, west, until he came to North Platte. He was married in his native village in 1867, to Miss A. I. Herrington, of the same place. They have one son—Roy G. Mr. L. is a member of the Masonic order.

DR. F. H. LONGLEY, physician and surgeon, located in Omaha in the spring of 1867, where he practiced medicine for two years, going to Blair, Neb., in the spring of 1869, and practiced three years. He was then appointed Receiver in the United States Land Office at North Platte, Neb., where he located in August, 1872, which position he occupied until April, 1875. He was Receiver and Disbursing Agent for the Western District; also practiced his profession and is now Examining Surgeon for the United States Pension Bureau, for North Platte, and County Physician for Lincoln County. He was born in Bingham, Somerset Co., Me., March 7, 1833. He began the study of medicine in Gardiner, Me., with Dr. Stephen Whitmore. He took his first course in medicine in Bowdoin Medical College, in Brunswick, Me., entering on the same February 8, 1855. He went to Plainfield, Wis., in the fall of 1856, and practiced until the winter of 1859, and the following spring went to Scott River, Siskiyou County, Cal., where he practiced medicine and operated a drug store, and was Postmaster, which he continued until October, 1862, at which time he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, and moved to Yreka, holding the latter position for four years. In the meantime, July 27, 1863, he was appointed Deputy United States Collector and Inspector of tobaccos, liquors and cigars, and held the same until the fall of 1866, at which time he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and took his next course of lectures the same fall in the Eclectic Medical Institute, receiving the degree of M. D. He attended in the spring of 1867, and, after graduating a course, and then went to Omaha, as before noted. He attended a course of lectures at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1876, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, there receiving the degree of M. D. He was married, April 24, 1877, in Kenosha County, Wis., to Miss Anna E. Rhodes, of Somers, in the latter county. She was born April 14, 1845. They have one son—Jonas Rhodes Longley, born July 17, 1879. Dr. L. was appointed Regent of the State University of Nebraska in 1869, for a term of six years. He owns a stock ranch three miles southwest of North Platte, on which he now has 100 head of cattle, and about fifteen hundred acres of deeded land in the county, considerable of which is fenced and improved. The Doctor stands high in his profession as a physician and surgeon, being favored with the best practice in the vicinity.

J. H. McCONNELL, Master Mechanic of the Union Pacific Railroad shops at North Platte, Neb. He located in the above city in June, 1872. He came to Omaha in 1868, and was general foreman of the Union Pacific machine shops until 1872; then took his present position. He has charge of about four hundred men. He is a member of a cattle and ranch firm known as The Figure Four Cattle Company. They own a ranch on the head-waters of North Loup, 135 miles northwest of North Platte, which contains 4,000 head of cattle. They own several other ranches. Mr. McConnell was born in Elmira, N. Y., September 29, 1843. He began serving his time as machinist in Springfield, Ill., where he was an apprentice four years. He afterward worked in Jacksonville, Galesburg and Quincy, Ill., as machinist. Mr. McConnell is also Town Lot and Land Agent for the Union Pacific Company. He is a member of the Masonic order of North Platte.

JOSEPH MACKLE, County Clerk and Clerk of the Court of Lincoln County, located in North Platte in 1869, and opened a general grocery store, which business he carried on a year, sold out and engaged in stock-raising and farming four years. Then engaged in contracting and hauling freight for the United States Government three years, after which he followed stock-raising, until he was elected County Clerk in 1879, and by re-election, has since occupied the office. He was born in Ireland January 6, 1839, and came to America in 1858, and worked on a farm for $8 per month on Long Island, N. Y., about a year. He then went to the Indian Territory, in the employ of the United States Government, until the breaking-out of the rebellion, and in 1861 enlisted in the First Regular Infantry Regiment as a private; was promoted, September 1, 1863, to Adjutant of the Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, and served until October 27, 1867. He was elected City Marshal of Leavenworth, Kan., two terms, after which he went to Fort Saunders, Wyoming Ter., and engaged as book-keeper one and a half years. He then came to North Platte. He was married in Leavenworth, Kan., in 1863, to Miss Mary Delmore, of New York City.

A. J. MILLER, stock-raiser and farmer, located at O'Fallon's Bluffs, Neb., in the spring of 1858, and worked at various occupations; went to Salt Lake City and remained until 1859, then went into general merchandising at Coldwater, sixty miles west of Kearney, Neb., and remained until 1866, when he located at North Platte, Neb. He hauled lumber from Cherry Creek, twenty miles above Denver, Colo., fully three hundred miles, and built the first house in North Platte, where he opened a general stock of merchandise October 9, 1866, and continued until the fall of 1872. He opened a livery stable in 1874, and continued the same until 1877. He then moved four and one-half miles southwest of North Platte, and opened what is known as the Elkhorn Ranch. It contains 1,280 acres of land. He owns 100 head of horses, forty of which are very fine blooded stock, consisting of the breeds of Canadian, Black Hawk, Gold Dust, Hambletonian, Clays, etc. He has also some fine cattle. His farm is nicely watered, and contains a large amount of fine meadow land. He was born in Marion, Wayne County, N. Y., August 14, 1836. His parents moved to Cayuga County, locating at Auburn, N. Y. He went to Southern Illinois in 1856; spent one summer in Kansas City, etc. He was married in Auburn, N. Y., March 15, 1865, to Miss Catharine M. Welty, of the latter city. They have two children—William S. and Nellie Louise. He is a member of the Capitol Lodge, No. 3, of Omaha, A., F. & A. M., and has been a member of the County Commissioners.

WILLIAM NEVILLE, of the firm of Hinman & Neville, attorneys at law. Mr. N. came to Omaha, Neb., in May, 1874, and practiced law until April, 1877, at which time he located in North Platte, and became a partner of the above firm. He was born in Washington County, Ill., December 29, 1843. His parents moved to Chester, Southern Illinois, when he was about eight years old. He entered the McKendree College of Lebanon, Ill., and attended until he enlisted in May, 1864, in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was first duty Sergeant, and was mustered out in Camp Frye, Chicago, Ill., November 3, 1864. He taught three or four terms of school in Randolph County, Ill. He then was engineer on a steamer on the Mississippi River, until 1869, being promoted to the captaincy of the same. He began the study of law under J. Perry Johnson, of Chester, Ill. His father, Harvey Neville, was a practicing lawyer, and William studied at home, taught school, and was admitted to the bar of practice. He was a Delegate to the Cincinnati National Convention in 1872. The same year he was elected to the Illinois Legislature, and, at the close of the session of 1874, came to Omaha. In the fall of 1876, he was elected to the Nebraska Legislature. He took his seat in January, 1877, and at the close of the session of April, 1877, came to North Platte.

H. N. NICHOLS, President of the banking house of H. N. Nichols & Co., opened business December 1, 1881, with D. Heffleman as Cashier. Deposits [illegible] to April, 1882. Mr. N. is also largely interested in the stock business under the firm name of Nichols, Beach & Co. They opened a stock ranch twenty-five miles southeast of North Platte; another, forty-five miles, and still another, sixty-five miles in the same direction, located in Lincoln and Dawson Counties, in September, 1874, on which they own [illegible] head of fine cattle. They also opened two ranches in July, 1881, 175 miles northwest of North Platte, on a small tributary of the Running Water, where they have between 6,000 and 7,000 head of graded stock. They own 1,000 head of steers fifty miles north of North Platte, which they will ship in the season of 1882. Mr. N. has been Mayor of the city of North Platte two years. He was born in Uniondale, Susquehanna County, Penn., July 25, 1847. He was married in Smarley, in the same county, in 1873, to Miss Mary Smarley, of the same place. They have one son—Howard S. Mr. N. is a member of the Masonic order of North Platte, and a leading business man of the latter city.

JOHN H. OWEN, foreman in boiler shops Union Pacific Railroad Company at North Platte, has from fifteen to twenty-five men under his supervision. He came to Omaha in 1867, and engaged in boiler-making until 1870, since which time he has worked at the business west of Omaha. He has been at North Platte since 1874. He was born in Wales, August 7, 1842, and came to America in 1848, with his parents, locating in Rochester, N. Y., until 1863; was in the army a short time during the rebellion. He went to Chicago in 1863, and followed boiler-making until he came to Omaha. He was married in Wyoming Territory in 1872, to Miss Jane E. Boyd, of New Haven, Conn. They have four children—Bertha, Thomas, William and Maggie.

THOMAS C. PATTERSON, located in North Platte in the fall of 1868; engaged in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad nearly two years, first as fireman, then as blacksmith, until the fall of 1870, when he engaged to teach the district school, which he taught until June, 1871, when he was appointed Postmaster by U. S. Grant, and held the office until June 1, 1882. He is now engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He was born in County Down, Ireland, February 3, 1846; came with his parents to America in 1854, and settled in Paterson, N. J., where they lived about two years, then went to Chicago, Ill., where they resided, and at Joliet, until he came West. He enlisted in November, 1862, in Company E, Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until July 4, 1864, when he was transferred to Bridge's Battery, afterward Company B, First Illinois Light Artillery, and participated in the battles of Tullahoma, Chattanooga and the Atlanta campaign, including the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro and Siege of Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville. Mustered out in Chicago, July 3, 1865. He was married in the latter city to Miss N. F. Morris, of Beaver, Penn. They have three children—Emma L., George T. and Ruth E. He is a member of the Stephen A. Douglas Post, No. 69, G. A. R.

WILLIAM J. PATTERSON, proprietor wagon and blacksmith shop and manufacturer and repairer of wagons, etc. Opened business in May, 1873; employs four men. He located in Omaha and worked there a short time in 1867; came to North Platte and worked for the Union Pacific Railroad Company as blacksmith eight years; but previously opened his present business. He was born in Scotland, October 10 18[illegible], and came to America in 1852, and worked at his trade in Paterson, N. J., four years. Then came to Chicago, Ill., and followed his calling until he came to Nebraska. He has filled the office of Justice of the Peace, School Treasurer, and has been Alderman of North Platte, six years. He was married in Belfast, Ireland, in 1845, to Miss Mary Cartwright, of the latter city. They have six children—Thomas C., Postmaster; Robert, now in Golden, Colo., and is an engineer and machinist; David, also a machinist in Union Pacific shops in North Platte; William J., conductor of a freight train, and living in North Platte; Clinton L., assisting his father; Cochran C., brakeman on Union Pacific Railroad, residence in North Platte. Mr. P. is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

JOHN M. RANDOLPH, manager of a lumber yard, where he keeps on hand and for sale all grades of lumber and building material. Opened the business February 1, 1882, and keeps a stock of $5,000 worth. Mr. R. located in Wymore, Gage Co., Neb., June 6, 1881, and worked in the lumber business until March 15, 1882; then came to North Platte and took charge of the above business, which had previously been opened. He was born in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, August 23, 1844. At a suitable age, he became clerk in a hardware store for some time; then became proprietor of the business; in about three years, sold out and went to Wichita, Kan., and engaged as clerk in a lumber yard, until 1874. Then went to San Antonio, Texas, and engaged in the cattle business, handling brands for various parties, etc.

JAMES M. RAY, editor and proprietor of the North Platte *Republican*, came to Nebraska in April, 1868, and engaged in work in a saw-mill, north of Omaha, where he remained two years. He then taught school and ran engines in Burt County until 1871, when he began to learn the printer's trade. In 1875, he removed to North Platte, where he has ever since resided. He was born on what is now the town site of Leavenworth, Kan., on the 6th day of September, 1846, being the first white child born in the present State of Kansas. He was married in the fall of 1877, to Miss Lucy J. Daugherty, of North Platte. They have one child—Ralph, born Christmas, 1880. During the war, James M. Ray served as a private in Company B, Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has held several important offices in the lodge.

ANTHONY RIES, located in Omaha, Neb., in the spring of 1868, and went into the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company as gang foreman of car repair shops four years; then moved to North Platte, and in June, 1872, became foreman of the car department, which position he filled until April 1, 1882, and resigned. He was appointed Postmaster in March and confirmed April 12, 1882. He was elected Mayor of North Platte in the spring of 1875, and re-elected by unanimous vote the following spring to the same office. He was elected a member of the State Legislature in the fall of 1876; elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1878; re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1880. He was born in Baden, Germany, March 10, 1845; came to America with his parents in 1850, locating in Milwaukee, Wis., and lived there until he came to Nebraska. He enlisted in Company F, Fifty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in 1864, and participated in guerrilla warfare in Missouri. He was mustered out in Madison, Wis., in July, 1865. He is a member of Stephen A. Douglas Post, No. 69, G. A. R. He is a member of the Chapter and Commandery Lodges of A., F. & A. M.; also I. O. O. F., K. of H. of North Platte. He was married in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1866, to Miss Lena Burke, of the latter city. They have two children—Anthony and Jessie.

JOSEPH SCHATZ, foreman of Union Pacific blacksmith-shops. Has from forty-two to fifty men under his supervision. He located in Omaha, Neb. in 1868, and worked at his trade for the above company until 1874, then came to North Platte, worked about five years for the above company, then became foreman. He was born in Germany January 14, 1844, learned his trade partially in his native country. Came to America in 1863, locating in Columbus, Ohio, followed his trade a few months, then came to Jacksonville, Ill., and followed his trade until he came to Omaha. He was married in the latter place in 1869, to Miss Hattie Fisher, of the same place; they have four children—Julia E., John G., George M. and Lena.

JUDGE GEORGE T. SNELLING, Police Judge of North Platte, also contractor and builder. He located in the above city May 18, 1875, and took charge of a large stock yard until November, 1876, after which he engaged in contracting and building; he employs about eight men in the business. He was elected Police Judge in April, 1882. Has been Justice of the Peace since 1878. He was born in Franklin County, Ky., September 8, 1836, lived in his native State until he was twenty-one, and moved to Jacksonville, Ill., and farmed until the war broke out, enlisting in August, 1861. He enlisted in Company I, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and served as Captain of same until February, 1863, when he was promoted to First Major and held that office until he was mustered out in January, 1862; participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Helena, taking of Little Rock, Saline River Bridge, etc. He was chief clerk in Provost Marshal's office in Jacksonville, Ill., of Tenth District, and took charge of the second draft in 1865. He engaged as contractor and builder at Macon, Mo., two years; then to Nebraska City two years in same business; then to Wathena, Kan., in the construction of railroads until May, 1878. Was married in Jacksonville, Ill., in 1859, to Miss Eliza A. Galloway, of Anderson County, Ky.; they have four children—William Edgar, Ernest Don Carlos, Maude and Bessie. He is a member of Stephen A. Douglas Post, No. 60, G. A. R., and Adjutant of the same. He is also a member of I. O. O. F.

E. I. SWARTHOUT, firm of Ridgeway & Swarthout, dealers in flour, feed, groceries and provisions, employ four men and carry a stock of about $5,000. Mr. S. located in North Platte, Neb., March 24, 1876, and clerked in a grocery four years, and about six months in a dry goods store, when he opened the above business. He was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., December 4, 1850, and lived in his native county until he came to Nebraska, previously engaged as clerk five years. He was married in North Platte, Neb., in 1879, to Miss Belle De Spain, they have one daughter—Irene Swarthout.

L. THOELECKE, firm of L. Thoelecke & Co., dealers in watches, clocks, jewelry, silver and plated ware, etc. Opened business in the summer of 1874, employs two men and carries a stock of about $3,500. He located in North Platte in 1874, took a homestead in 1879, four miles south of the city, consisting of 160 acres; has now forty acres under cultivation; also has a nice orchard of peach, apple and cherry trees, etc. His farm is capable of being irrigated from South Platte River. He was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, September 16, 1840. Came to America in the spring of 1867, locating in Chicago, and became foreman of jewelry house of A. H. Miller until 1868; then located in Iowa City, Iowa, in the jewelry business six years, when, in 1874, he removed to North Platte. Was married in Hamburg City, Germany, in 1866, to Miss B. H. L. Wode, of the latter place; they have five children—Louis George, Bertha M. D., Otto H., Herman E. and Emma L. He is a member of Zion Lodge, No. 31, A., F. & A. M., of Iowa City, Iowa. He is also Secretary of Walla Walla Lodge, No. 56, I. O. O. F., also a member of City Council and Secretary of the Lutheran Church.

ROBERT D. THOMSON, contractor and builder. Opened business in 1870; employs from ten to thirty-five men. He erected the large brick school building in 1874, at a cost of $17,000, and many other prominent buildings in the city. He located in Omaha, Neb., in 1869, and engaged in contracting and building until the fall of 1870, when he came to North Platte. Has been a member of the City Council, etc. He was born in Cambridge, Jefferson Co., Wis., August 22, 1847, lived there until 1869. He was married in North Platte, in 1880, to Miss Amanda A. De Spain, of Illinois. He is a member of I. O. O. F. of North Platte, Neb.

IRVING VAN DORAN, dealer in gents' furnishing goods, tobaccos, notions and periodicals, under firm name of Park & Van Doran. They opened business in February, 1882, and carry about $3,000 stock. Mr. Van Doran located in North Platte in September, 1874, and clerked in a general store about a year; attended school the following winter; returned to same store in the spring and continued until fall; then clerked in a general store until February, 1877. When he went to the Black Hills and prospected until the spring of the same year; returned and clerked in a general clothing store until he opened business. He was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., July 20, 1858. Was married in North Platte, Neb., October 12, 1881, to Miss Clara E. Huot, of Quebec, Canada.

GEORGE W. VROMAN, general foreman locomotive department of the Union Pacific Railroad. He first came to North Platte in January, 1869, and began running an engine between the latter city and Sidney for a passenger train, until May, 1881. Came to the shops in the above capacity May 16, 1881. He is at present a member of the City Council of his city. He was born in Fitchburg, Dane County, Wis., September 27, 1841. His father was one of the early pioneers of Wisconsin, settling in Milwaukee in 1836. The subject of this sketch lived in his native State until 1862, when he went to La Fayette, Ind., and engaged as fireman on the Wabash Railway. Two years after, ran an engine five years, then went to North Platte, Neb. He was married, in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1871, to Miss Mary E. Jordon, of Brownstown, Ind. They have three children—Blanch E., Clarence J. and Walter J. He is a member of the Masonic Order of La Fayette, Ind., and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and has twice represented the subdivision of the Association, once in New York City, 1875, and once in Boston, 1877. He and his brother, W. A. Vroman, are proprietors of a sheep ranch thirty miles east of North Platte, where they have 1,000 head of sheep.

MAJ. LEICESTER WALKER, stock-raiser; came to Fort McPherson, Neb., in 1868, as a Captain in the Fifth United States Cavalry. He was born in Sandusky City, Erie Co., Ohio, September 3, 1838. Lived in his native State until 1858; then lived in Lawrence, Kan., two years; engaged in merchandising; returned to Ohio; then to Washington, D. C., in February, 1861, and soon joined Gen. James Lane's Battalion of Frontier Guards. Was stationed at the Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C. He was soon appointed Second Lieutenant of the Second United States Cavalry. The same was soon changed to the Fifth Regular Cavalry. He immediately went out into service, and participated in the battles of First Bull Run (all through seven days fighting in front), Richmond, South Mountain, Antietam, etc. He was soon placed on the staff of Gen. Averill, and remained until the winter of 1862–63. He was then placed as Chief Commissary of Musters, under Gen. Pleasanton. He remained in that capacity until Gen. Philip Sheridan took command. He was detailed for same position under the latter commander, and served through all the campaigns, until the army arrived at James River, when he was sent to Washington, D. C., to the Hospital, having contracted pneumonia. On his recovery, he was sent to Columbus, Ohio, as mustering and disbursing officer, and remained until the spring of 1865, when he rejoined his regiment at Cumberland, Md., where they were stationed, until January 1, 1866, when, with four companies, he was ordered to Charleston, S. C.; then to Columbia, S. C. There he broke his left limb, and was disabled three months; then took command of his troops, and was sent to Aiken, S. C., and had command of that post until 1868. He was then sent to Fort Lyon, Kan., and there was sent by Gen. Eugene Carr across the Canadian River; remained six months. He was then ordered to assume command of Fort Harker, Kan. Was there a short time to organize troops, etc., and went across the country to Fort McPherson, Neb., where he remained until January, 1871, and made application for his resignation, and entered into stock-raising. He now owns a stock ranch, eight miles north of the village, and has about 700 head of cattle. He was married, in Aiken, S. C., February 14, 1868, to Miss Georgia S. Warren, of Columbus, Ga. They have two children—Leicester and Edith May.

HENRY WILKINSON, manufacturer of brick, farmer and gardener, located five miles west of North Platte, on a homestead, in 1873; farmed five years at different times, and now owns eighty acres there. He located on his present place in what is known as Lone Rock Cañon, in 1876, and opened a brick yard. He has contracted 320,000 brick for 1882. He has forty acres under cultivation on his place of eighty acres, located four and a half miles south of North Platte. He was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., December 14, 1839, and came to America in 1860, and worked at coal-mining in Plainville, Penn., until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Gysboro, Eng., to Miss Sarah Smallwood, of England. They have seven children—William H., George, Edward, Charles, Mary J., Robert and Benjamin. He was a member of the Ancient Order of I. O. O. F., of England.

JOHN R. WORTHLEY, gang boss of the Union Pacific Railroad Shops, came to Omaha in 1868, and worked at his trade of machinist until December 25, 1873, for the latter company, at which time he settled in North Platte; worked at his trade a few months. He then took charge as at present. He was born in Goffstown, Hillsboro Co., N. H., December 9, 1836; lived in his native State until 1857; came to Marshall, Mich., and worked at the trade of machinist two and a half years; then went to Hannibal, Mo.; worked a short time. Then went into the employ of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; took charge of the round house and machine shops until 1865. He was First Lieutenant of Company G, Thirty-eighth Regiment Missouri Railroad Brigade, until June, 1865. He was married, in Brookfield, Mo., in 1861, to Miss Mary C. Park, of Iowa. They have one son—John P. Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic Order, No. 227, Cypress Lodge, of Laclede, Mo. Has been a member of the City Council of North Platte two years.

MADISON COUNTY.

MADISON County is in the third tier of counties, south from the Missouri River, on the north line of the State, and the fourth tier from the same river on the east line of the State. Its area contains 576 square miles, or 368,640 acres.

The county was created in 1856, by the Territorial Legislature, and its boundary lines fixed by statute; nor have these original boundaries since been changed.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

The surface of Madison County is composed of upland, valley, bluff and bottom lands in the following proportions: Upland, 40 per cent; valley, 40 per cent; bluff and sandy lands, 15 per cent; bottom lands, 5 per cent. The bottom lands lying immediately along the creeks are subject to overflow; the sandy lands lie mainly in the eastern part of the county, midway from north to south; they furnish excellent pasture, and constitute 12 per cent of the surface; the Elkhorn Valley extends across the northern end of the county, varying from three to six miles in width; Union and Taylor Valleys are in the southeastern corner, and Shell Creek Valley in the southwestern. The uplands vary in height from thirty to two hundred feet above the bottom lands.

The surface soil of the bottom lands, uplands and valleys, is mainly a dark sandy loam, varying in depth from two to eight feet. Beneath this the subsoil is either sand or clay, which lie upon each other to an unknown depth, the rock below not having been reached in any deep borings as yet. At a depth of about twelve feet in some places, a coarse gravelly layer is found.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

In this, as in other counties generally throughout the State, the different varieties of grasses constitute the principal natural source of wealth. Blue-joint is the most valuable kind, and from the valleys and uplands an abundance of excellent pasturage and nutritious hay is obtained. A little buffalo grass is still visible on the sandy plains, and several kinds of coarse slough grass grow on the bottom lands. When the earliest settlers came into this county, considerable timber was found along the Elkhorn, and the creeks in the southern part of the county. Cottonwood trees a foot in diameter were found, and there were to be found box elder, elm, willow and other kinds. That growing naturally has been mostly utilized in building and for fuel, and the planted groves do not yet equal in quantity of timber the original natural forests.

There have been planted numerous groves of cottonwood, walnut and ash, the former especially making rapid growth, the total number of forest trees planted up to 1881 being over fifteen hundred thousand, and of hedges 213 miles.

There have been planted also 2,700 apple trees, 760 cherry trees, 540 plum trees, 270 peach trees a few pear trees and thirty-eight acres of grape vines.

There is an abundance of good brick clay in the county, in the vicinity of Norfolk and Madison, brick made from which is extensively used in the erection of business blocks and dwelling houses.

Madison County is well watered by the Elkhorn, which flows through the northern part a little to the south of east; by the North Fork of the Elkhorn, which flows through the northeast corner; by Battle Creek, which rises in the western part and empties into the Elkhorn from the south, about the middle of the county from east to west; by Union and Taylor Creeks in the southeast, Shell Creek in the southwest, and by Buffalo, Deer, Dry and Meridian Creeks.

Water is found in the valleys by digging wells from twelve to twenty-five feet, and on the uplands from thirty-five to one hundred and twenty-five feet. The water found in these wells is of excellent quality, clear as crystal, but often quite hard, necessitating the use of alkalies to soften it for washing purposes. Springs are found in various parts of the county, some hard, some soft. The soil is abundantly fertile, yielding large crops of all kinds of cereals, except wheat and vegetables.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first explorers of Madison County of whom we have any account, were two Germans from Jefferson County, Wis., who left their homes September 1, 1865, to look for new homes in Nebraska. They came here by way of St. Joseph, Mo., Omaha, Elkhorn City, Fontanelle and West Point. Here they hired a team to take them to the North Fork of the Elkhorn. Eight miles above West Point, the most advanced settler was found. Passing on, they reached their destination September 15. These two pioneers were Herman Braasch and Frederick Wagner.

After selecting a location for a colony with which they were satisfied, they returned to Wisconsin to spend the winter in preparations for removal in the spring. On the 14th of May, 1866, twenty-four families, consisting in the aggregate of about one hundred and twenty-five persons, started for Madison County, Neb., from their former homes in Jefferson County, Wis., under the leadership of Herman Braasch. On the 4th of July, they reached West Point, Cuming County, and on the 17th of July, 1866, having built numerous bridges across streams they could not ford, they arrived at the present site of Norfolk, on the North Fork of the Elkhorn, four miles above its confluence with the main stream. The names of some of these men who came out with Mr. Braasch, were Martin Braasch, Gottlieb Rorke, Charles Ninow, William Ruhlow and William Winter. Upon arriving at their destination, they found a small party of young men from Illinois, already settled on the ground; these young men had reached there in May preceding. Their names were William A. Barnes, L. D. Barnes, William H. Bradshaw, D. L. Allen and Matthias Kerr. These young men being Americans, did not desire to live with the Germans, so prepared to seek a more congenial settlement. Matthias Kerr, holding a claim along the North Fork, containing 160 acres, in the form of a rectangle four times as long as wide, sold his right to Herman

Braasch for $200. The colonists then arranged themselves on either side of the creek, on quarter-sections of the same shape as Kerr's, but endwise to the creek, so that a compact settlement might be formed, that each man's stock might have easy access to water, and that it might be easy for the whole colony to collect on either side of the stream, in case of an attack upon them by the Indians.

The first rude survey of these lands was made by William Sharpe, using a pocket compass and a pair of harness lines. After the laying-out of the claims, the selection was made by lot, each settler taking as his, the 160 acres corresponding in number to the number on a slip of paper drawn by him, blindfolded, out of a hat. Thus did this colony of honest Germans recognize the equality of each with the others in his rights, and thus were many possible future bickerings, quarrels and envying prevented.

While these preliminaries were being arranged, the families lived in their wagons, as they continued to do, while log houses were built. This was not so arduous a task as in some localities, for there was plenty of cottonwood timber on the Elkhorn about a mile to the south. All had neat comfortable log houses ready for occupancy before the approach of winter, which proved to be very severe.

In 1867, Samuel H. and A. J. Thatch settled on the Elkhorn, south of Norfolk.

In the year 1867, Frederick Wagner returned to Madison County, accompanied by Frederic Lukas, Ferdinand Passwalk and others. The settlement continued to grow and prosper. Herman Braasch, in the spring of 1877, sowed fourteen acres of wheat on land that Matthias Kerr had broken the previous year, from which he reaped 185 bushels, selling it for $1.50 per bushel.

In December, 1866, Henry M. Barnes, Frank W. Barnes and William J. Barnes made a selection of a place to locate, on Union Creek, where Madison now stands, and, May 3, 1867, made their settlement. They were followed by P. J. Barnes, Henry Hill, Horace Severance, William Bickley, Thomas R. Bickley, Henry Platts, Charles Huylar and others in 1867; and, in 1868, by Peter H. Fedderman, William Ellis, B. C. Hicks, Henry Maurer, Sr., John Maurer and Henry Maurer, Jr., Philip Schwartze, Henry C. Brown and others, all of whom settled on or near Union Creek.

On Shell Creek, in the southwestern part of the county, Capt. O. O Austin was a squatter sovereign, built a log house on a piece of land and remained about a year, being thus the first settler in the county who may be looked upon as in any degree permanent; though John Bloomfield, who came in 1868, was the first *bona fide* settler on this creek. Will[illegible] Meneice also came in 1868, and, in 1870, Niels Nelson, Anders Larsen, Newman and Lewis Warren, the latter of whom settled on Capt. Austin's deserted land.

In 1867, a settlement was made on Battle Creek, nearly five miles above where the town of Battle Creek now stands. The first settler here was George St. Clair, or, as he was otherwise called, "Ponca George," who came here on the 10th of January, 1867. Patrick Scully followed on the 1st of March, 1867; Benjamin Speelman, January 10, 1868; and, in 1869, quite a number settled on or near the creek, most or all of them being attracted by the exceptionally fine timber growing there. This timber consisted of burr oak, red and white elm, hackberry and ash.

The settlers of 1869 came mostly from Missouri. Some of their names are the following: John and Henry Tiedgen, August Eyl and three sons, Theodore, Henry and Fritz, Heinrich Tomhagan and Henry Woste. These parties reached Battle Creek in April. Later in the same year, L. D. Barnes, Patrick O'Neill and John Ahrens settled in the vicinity.

In 1870, Bennett and Henry Stolle, W. A. Barnes and others came here; and, in 1871, F. J., D. A., J. D. and J. T. Hale came to this county from Virginia, and settled between Emerick and Fairview, as also T. C. Osborn and C. H. Reeves.

In the Battle Creek School District, Miss Sarah Crooks taught the first school in the summer of 1871, a schoolhouse having been built the winter previous.

In May, 1872, the first sermon was preached in the schoolhouse by Rev. Jacob Dellinger, a Baptist clergyman.

The first birth in the settlement was that of a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Tiedgen, in the year 1870.

The first marriage was that of Heinrich Tomhagan to Miss Lena Gunkel, October 15, 1870; and the first death that of Mr. Seckel, also in 1870.

During the summer of 1871, a settler named Sidney Fuller was murdered in a field near Shell Creek. Two cattle dealers were arrested and tried, but sufficient evidence could not be found to implicate them. The mystery connected with the murder has not been solved; no subsequent attempt has been made to discover the murderer.

INDIANS.

The people of Madison County have had but little trouble on account of Indians. The settlement on the North Fork had, perhaps, most difficulty with them in the spring of 1867. The winter had been exceptionally severe, snow lying on the level to the depth of three feet, and the cold being intense. It was next to impossible for the Indians to find food. Provisions were not plenty with the settlers, and for their own supplies they had to travel to the Logan Creek, a distance of sixty-five miles, the trip frequently requiring a whole week. Under these circumstances, it was no easy task to feed themselves and the Indians too. Still, the best possible was done, notwithstanding which the Indians were always hungry, and, in consequence, committed some acts of depredation. They poisoned one cow for Herman Braasch, and ate the flesh, killed and ate five dogs belonging to the settlement, and upon discovering the carcasses of seven timber wolves which had been killed by the settlers three weeks previously, eagerly dressed them as well as they could and devoured the flesh.

It is probable that hunger tamed the savage nature of the Indian in this case. The settlements on Shell Creek were visited in 1869 by a party of Sioux Indians, who killed some stock belonging to Lewis Warren and others, and shot Mrs. Nelson, but not fatally.

ORGANIZATION.

The county was organized in December, 1867, and the first election was held in a small frame house on Taylor Creek, January 21, 1868. The following officers were elected at that time: County Commissioners, Herman Braasch, August Raasch and Henry M. Barnes; Probate Judge, Frederick Wagner; Clerk, Samuel H. Thatch; Treasurer, Frederick Heckendorf; Surveyor, August Lentz; Coroner, Horace J. Severance; Sheriff, Fielding Bradshaw; County Assessor, Frederick Boche; Justices of the Peace, John Allison and William Bickley; Constables, Thomas Bickley and Fred Hasse.

The Commissioners held their first meeting at the house of Samuel H. Thatch, April 6, 1868, at which meeting they appointed C. W. Braasch, Probate Judge, to fill a vacancy, and divided the county into three Commissioners' Districts.

At the first regular election held October 11, 1868, the officers chosen were: Clerk, P. J. Barnes; Sheriff, C. W. Braasch; Surveyor, Alvin Marsh; County Assessor, A. J. Thatch; Coroner, J. Q. Harvey; Superintendent of Instruction, Henry A. Barnes.

In 1876, Hon. Frank Welch, of Norfolk, was elected a member of Congress, and during the canvass for a re-election, died suddenly of apoplexy, at Neligh.

The first State Senator from District No. 7, of which Madison County was a part, was Dr. Alexander Bear, of Norfolk, elected in November, 1874. The second was Samuel W. Hayes, of Norfolk, elected in 1876, the number of the district having been changed to 11.

The first member of State House of Representatives from Madison County, was Dr. Alexander Bear, of Norfolk, elected in November, 1877; the second, Hon. Charles P. Mathewson, elected in November, 1879, and the third, Hon. C. C. Wyatt, of Schoolcraft Precinct, elected in November, 1881.

There have been several contests over the location of the county seat. At the first election, held January 21, 1868, it was located near the present site of Norfolk, but as the town did not grow up around the offices, the offices were moved into town by the officers, by common consent among themselves, which action, though illegal, was never criticised.

In 1875, the question of the relocation of the county was voted upon a number of times, the first election being held July 13. At this election the vote stood: For Battle Creek, 286; for Madison, 220; for Norfolk, 142.

No town having received a three-fifths majority, another election was necessary, which was held September 6. The result this time was as follows: Battle Creek, 256; Madison, 211; Norfolk, 205.

No place having yet received a three-fifths majority, another election was required, and as Norfolk had at this second election received less than two-fifths of the entire vote cast, she being the county seat, was not permitted to again enter the lists, and at the next election a majority vote would decide the question. The third election was held October 12, and according to the canvass of the vote resulted for Battle Creek, 362; Madison, 368. Madison thus became the county seat.

Battle Creek gave notice of their intention to contest the election on the ground of fraud, and commenced proceedings, but not pressing them to an issue, there has been no judicial decision of the case.

An unsatisfied feeling still exists in regard to this matter, and, in consequence, no court house or other county buildings have been erected.

RAILROADS.

In the year 1872, the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company made their selection of lands within the county to the amount of 88,000 acres. A brief history of the difficulties connected with the title to these lands. and of the contests over the payment of the taxes may be found in connection with Antelope County. Suffice it to mention here, the terms of settlement of the question between the Burlington & Missouri Company and Madison County.

The case was brought in the United States District Court for Nebraska, Judge Elmer S. Dundy presiding, under the title of Horatio H. Hunnewell vs. the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, and the County Commissioners of Madison County and William Gerecke, Treasurer. The taxes in controversy were for the years 1873 to 1877 inclusive, and averaged $7,185.43 for each of the five years. The company practically gave the county a bonus of $6,000 to permit the case to go into court.

The finding of the court was that the taxes were void and not a lien upon the lands, but that a cloud had rested upon the company's title. The defendants were enjoined from collecting any of said taxes, and the cloud upon the title was removed. So the county lost by this decision of what they claimed the snug little sum of $29,677.14.

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missiouri Valley Railroad Company made a proposition to the people of the county to build their road through the county and maintain a depot in case they would vote to the company $40,000 in twenty year 8 per cent interest bonds. This proposition was voted on, and lost, May 3, 1879, the vote being 642 for the bonds out of a total vote of 1,041, not a two-thirds majority.

The Omaha, Niobrara & Black Hills Railroad Company made a proposition to build twenty-seven miles of road and maintain three depots within the county, in case the county would vote them $52,000 in bonds. This proposition was defeated June 14, 1879.

On June 18, the electors of Norfolk Precinct held a meeting, and by resolution invited the Omaha, Niobrara & Black Hills Company to submit a proposition for precinct bonds, and accordingly this company submitted a proposition to Union, Fairview and Norfolk Precincts to build their road through those precincts in case they would vote bonds to the amount of $13,000, $2,800 and $13,000 respectively. The election was held on the 26th day of July, 1879, and the bonds succeeded by the following vote: Norfolk Precinct, for bonds, 171; against, 26; Union Precinct, for bonds, 196; against, 17; Fairview Precinct, for bonds, 46; against, 13.

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad (S. C. & P. R. R.) was built without aid from the county, and reached Norfolk September 15, 1879. The Omaha, Niobrara & Black Hills Railroad reached Norfolk in 1880, and the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad about April 15, 1882.

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad has twenty-eight miles of road in the county, appraised at $106,261; the Omaha, Niobrara & Big Horn, twenty-two miles, valued at $64,[illegible], and the St. Paul & Sioux City, twelve miles, not appraised.

The Burlington & Missouri Company has yet about fifty thousand acres of land in this county for sale, varying from $2 to $6 per acre.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The county has manifested commendable interest in the cause of public education, and has made noteworthy progress. There are fifty-seven school districts, fifty-three schoolhouses, sixty-five qualified teachers, and 2,225 school children enumerated—1,150 males and 1,075 females. The schoolhouse sites are valued at $1,110; schoolhouses at $10,337; books and apparatus at $350.

CROPS.

Owing to inaccuracies in and the incompleteness of the Assessors' reports for 1881, the acreage under cultivation and yield for that year cannot be given. We therefore reproduce the report for 1880, as follows:

	Acreage.	Yield—Bushels.
Winter wheat	65	869
Rye	1,071	30,220
Spring wheat	17,868	185,000
Corn	12,300	309,880
Barley	601	12,161
Oats	3,812	128,220
Sorghum	14	857 galls.
Broom-corn	20	4 tons.
Potatoes	266	27,000
Turnips	1	140
Tobacco	0¼	......
Timothy	18	......
Clover	2	......
Total	23,753¼	385,426

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The valuation for 1881 was—

	Number.	Valuation.
Real estate	....	$561,483
Horses	3,143	96,790
Cattle	8,905	85,363
Mules	141	5,408
Sheep	3,240	4,220
Hogs	9,469	12,732
Vehicles	893	12,368
Money in merchandise	....	51,275
Money in manufactures	....	6,038
Agricultural implements and machinery	....	22,385
Moneys, credits and stocks	....	30,495
Furniture	....	6,578
Investments in and improvements on real estate	....	31,255
Not enumerated	....	185,344
Total real and personal estate on the tax list		$1,111,643

POPULATION.

When the county was organized in December, 1867, it contained about thirty families—perhaps one hundred and fifty persons. In 1876, it contained a population of 3,288; in 1880, according to the Government census, 5,587. The Assessors' returns for 1881 make the population 5,577, distributed among the precincts as follows; Union Creek, 1,183; Schoolcraft, 509; Shell Creek, 311; Fairview, 309; Jefferson, 327; Norfolk, 1,366; Battle Creek, 1,120, Emerick, 231; and Grove, 321; but no one has confidence in the returns, and we should probably be much nearer the truth to add 1,000 to the whole number returned, and divide this number proportionately among the precincts.

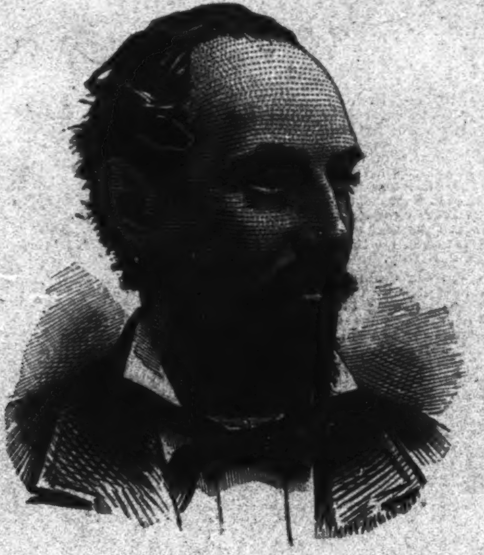
NORFOLK.

Norfolk is located on the North Fork of the Elkhorn, in the northeastern part of the county, about four miles above its junction with the main branch of that river. The valley surrounding it is level, and the town is occasionally flooded. This might be, and probably will be, prevented.

The first store-keeper here, and the pioneer store-keeper of the county, was Evan Jones, who kept a small store in a dug-out, near the present site of the "Norfolk Mills," in November, 1866. These mills were built by Col. Charles Mathewson, being completed in February, 1870, and they determined the location of the town, which was laid out in 1869, by Col. Mathewson. The first store in the town was also built by him in the spring of 1869. He also built the first frame house in the town, which stands at the corner of Main and State streets. Col. Mathewson died in May, 1880.

The first child born in the town was a son of Fred. Hasse, in the fall of 1866, which lived only a few weeks, it being the first natural death in the county. Mrs. Carr died in the following March. The first marriage was that of Fred. Dagner to Miss Wilhelmina Zastrow, July 24, 1869.

The post office was established in 1869 and named Norfolk, because it was on the North Fork of the Elkhorn, and August Raasch was first Postmaster.



Alexander Bear M D

The first church building was erected in the fall of 1867, by the German Lutherans, John Heckendorf preaching the first sermon in it soon after its completion. It was constructed of logs, Herman Braasch paying $40 for the logs. This church erected a neat frame church edifice in 1878, which was dedicated August 23, 1878. A second German Lutheran was built at Norfolk during the same year. The Congregationalists erected a neat frame building in the year 1872, Rev. J. W. Kidder being their first minister. The Methodists and Episcopalians also have church organizations, but no buildings. The Catholics completed their church in the spring of 1882.

INCORPORATION.

The town was incorporated in 1881. Its first Board of Trustees were: Charles P. Matthewson, Chairman; John E. Olney, Clerk; A. P. Pilger, John Kœnigstein and Frederick Lukas; Samuel W. Hayes was chosen Treasurer.

Of the principal business men in Norfolk, John E. Olney settled here in 1869, and erected his fine, large brick store in 1879; Carl Asmus came in 1871, and erected his store, constructed of home-made brick, in 1880; J. S. McClary and A. P. Pilger came also in 1871; Dr. Daniels in 1872; W. H. Widaman and S. W. Hayes in 1873; John Kœnigstein in 1871, and erected his elegant brick business block in 1880.

Norfolk has now three general stores, two hardware stores, three groceries, three blacksmiths, three agricultural implement dealers, three banks, three hotels, two furniture stores, two lumber yards, two tailors, one shoe shop, one grain dealer, one music store, one flouring mill and two bakeries. The population may be safely estimated at nearly, or quite, 1,000, and according to the last enumeration, there were 341 children of school age in the district, 173 males, 168 females.

Norfolk Lodge, No. 46, I. O. O. F., was organized June 10, 1874, with eleven charter members: Joseph Ritchey, N. G.; John Willis, V. G.; William Gerecke, Secretary.

Mosaic Lodge, No. 55, A., F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation October 1, 1874, and chartered June 25, 1875, with twenty-four members. The following were the principal officers: S. W. Hayes, W. M., L. F. Taylor, S. W.; Alexander Bear, J. W.; John S. McClary, Treasurer, and W. H. Lowe, Secretary.

Norfolk has two newspapers. The Norfolk *Journal*, published by Clarence Selah & Co., was established November 28, 1877, as a six-column folio. In 1879, it was enlarged to a seven-column, and, in 1880, to an eight. It is Republican in politics and favors a general policy, which, in its judgment, tends to develop the resources of the county, and increase the welfare and happiness of the people. It has remained under the same management since its establishment.

The *Elkhorn Valley News* was started September 15, 1881, by Norton & Sprecher. It is a seven-column folio, is Independent Republican in politics and has made quite satisfactory progress as regards business and circulation.

The Norfolk *Times* was started September 1, 1880, by J. W. C. Jones, but was discontinued in November, 1881.

It was Democratic in politics. The material of the office was purchased by Norton & Sprecher.

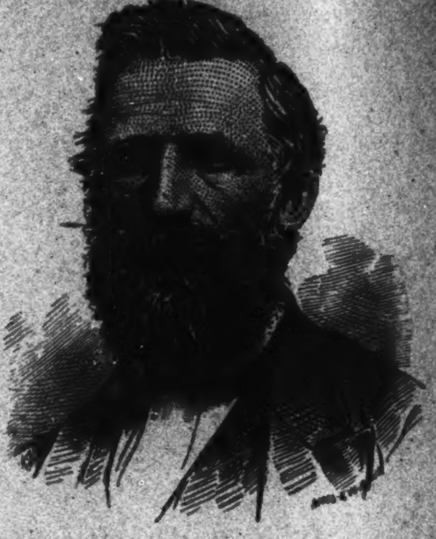
The first term of school taught in Norfolk was begun June 8, 1870, in the log Lutheran Church. Mrs. Mary A. Kidder, teacher.

District No. 2, Madison County, which includes Norfolk, voted bonds in the sum of $5,500, in April, 1882, for the purpose of building a schoolhouse. The vote stood 100 for the bonds to 3 against.

J. & C. P. Mathewson opened a bank in 1872 in a small frame building. In 1878, C. P. Mathewson became sole proprietor of the business, and, in 1880, erected a large two-story brick building, at a cost of $5,000.

The Norfolk Bank was opened by Burrows & Egbert, January 18, 1882.

The Norfolk City Bank was opened February 15, 1882, by I. P. Donaldson & Co. They do a general banking business, make collections and deal in foreign exchange.



S. W. Hayes

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CARL ASMUS, general merchandise, was born in Prussia; came to West Point, Neb., in 1867; the following year he went to the Rocky Mountains; in the fall of 1868, returned to West Point, took a homestead, engaged in farming, and, later, in the liquor business; in 1871, came to Norfolk, opened a small store. His business has rapidly increased. He now owns and occupies a very fine brick store 22x80 feet, built in 1880, cost about $3,000. By strict attention to business, Mr. Asmus has acquired this and other property since coming to Nebraska.

DR. ALEX. BEAR, physician and surgeon, is a native of Virginia. After completing a common course of studies, he attended the University of Virginia, in 1854, 1855–56; graduated from the University of Maryland in 1860; in 1866, came to Fremont, where he took up the practice of medicine; he also practiced in West Point from 1871 to 1873. He then came to Norfolk, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He is the oldest practicing physician on the Elkhorn Valley. He has been a member of the State Senate two terms, and member of the House of Representatives one term. He has also been Regent of the State University.

A. BIGELOW, wines and liquors, born in Wyoming County, N. Y. There he was raised. He enlisted in 1862, in Company A, First New York Dragoons; served three years. In 1866, he came to Clayton County, Iowa, and engaged in the liquor business. In 1876, he came to Madison County, took a homestead of 160 acres, located six miles north of Norfolk; this farm he has improved, and now rented. In 1878, he came to Norfolk, and has since been engaged in this business. He is also agent for Krug's Omaha Beer.

DR. D. R. DANIEL, druggist and physician, is a native of Independence, Va. In 1869, he commenced the study of medicine; came to Omaha March 17, 1872. In the fall of this year, he attended the State University of Iowa, and graduated from the Washington University, of Baltimore, February 24, 1876. He has practiced medicine in Norfolk and vicinity since 1873. In the fall of 1876, he was appointed United States Examining Surgeon of Pensions. He has also been Examining Surgeon for the Union Pacific Railroad. November, 1876, he opened this drug store, which he has since continued.

I. B. DONALDSON, of the firm of I. B. Donaldson & Co., Norfolk City Bank, is a native of Morrison, Whiteside Co., Ill. In 1869, he was employed in book-keeping at the First National Bank, Morrison, Ill. Has since been engaged at this business. February, 1882, came to Norfolk, and established this bank.

GEORGE S. FLETCHER, attorney at law, was born February 20, 1845, in Lowell, Ohio; raised in Anamosa, Iowa. After finishing his preparatory course of studies, he attended the Sinsinawa Mound College about two and one-half years. About the close of the war, he went South, and was connected with the Government service. In 1867, returned to Jones County. The following year, he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and commenced reading law with Barker & Shields; returned to Anamosa, and continued the study of law with George W. Field; was admitted to the bar at Council Bluffs, July, 1870. He then went to West Point; taught school about six months. March, 1873, came to Norfolk, where he has since resided. He is the oldest admitted attorney in the county. In 1875, he was a candidate for District Attorney on the Democratic ticket; was defeated by J. B. Barnes. In 1879, he was a candidate for District Attorney on the Democratic ticket; was defeated by C. C. McNish, by a majority of 356, the nearest approach to a Democratic victory ever made in this district. He was appointed, in 1876, County Judge, to fill an unexpired term; served about six months; was one term a member of the State Democratic Central Committee. He has always taken an active part in organizing and nominating members to the Legislature and other offices.

HERMAN GERECKE, of the firm of Pilger & Gerecke, lumber, is a native of Prussia; came with his parents to Dodge County, Wis. In 1854, there worked on a farm. December, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry; was discharged on account of a wound received in battle April 6, 1862. The following year he came to Decatur, Neb.; again enlisted in Company C, Seventh Iowa Cavalry; was mustered out May 26, 1866. In 1869, he came to Norfolk; followed the mill-wright trade until 1878, when he, with Mr. Pilger, established that business.

C. S. HAYES, jeweler and dealer in musical instruments, is a native of Orleans County, Vt. In 1871, he came to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, learned his trade with A. C. Taylor, where he worked four and one-half years. In 1876, he removed to Blairstown, Iowa; there opened a jewelry store, where he remained about five years. July, 1881, he came to Norfolk, where he has since carried on this business in all its branches. He carries the most complete stock of watches and jewelry, silver and plated ware, musical instruments and sewing machines of any house in Northern Nebraska. Mr. H. will take pleasure in having all call and examine his extensive stock before purchasing elsewhere. It should be remembered that all work is warranted.

HASKELL & SATTLER, attorneys, established 1880. John D. Haskell, LL. B., Boston University, Boston, Mass. Augustus Sattler, LL. B., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

HON. SAMUEL W. HAYES, firm of McClary & Co., general merchandise and coal, is a native of Strafford County, N. H. In 1849, went to California, where he remained about three years. In 1852, came to Burlington, Iowa. Was employed in the construction of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad; continued with this company about eight years. Was commissioned Commissary Sergeant in the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry; remained with the regiment till the spring of 1866. He then came to Fremont; engaged in merchandising. In the fall of 1873, came to Norfolk, where he has since been engaged in merchandising. Was a member of the State Senate from Dodge County in 1872–73; also a member of the Senate from Madison County in 1877. For the past thirty-five years, he has been a member of the Masonic Order. Is now Senior Grand Warden of the State.

R. W. JONES, groceries and crockery, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany; learned the tailor's trade; worked at it there about seven years. In 1872, came to La Porte, Ind. There he followed this trade. In 1875, came to Adams County, Iowa; continued at the trade. In 1878, came to Wisner; was clerk for August Dorrman about six months; also at Oakdale. He, with Mr. Dworak, bought out Mr. Dorrman; continued this business about three months. He then sold out his interest, and came to Norfolk; opened a restaurant, with a capital of $65. Six months later, he opened a crockery and grocery store, the first of the kind in town. He is now doing a very good business, carrying a stock of about $1,800.

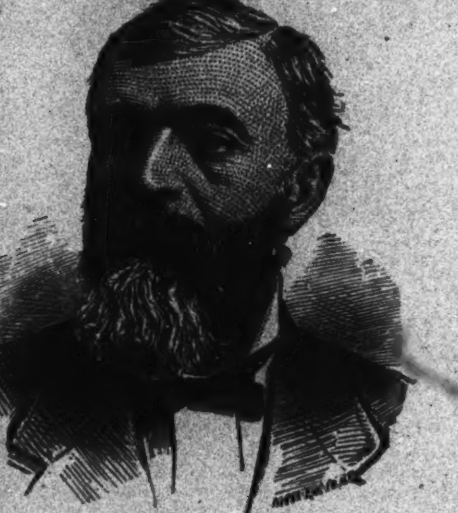
J. KOENIGSTEIN, druggist, is a native of Bavaria, Rhine. In 1854, came to Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1855, went to Monroe County, Ill., and worked on their farm. In [illegible], came to St. Louis, and learned the drug trade. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Forty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served three years and eight months. Was wounded, and taken prisoner at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, Ark. April 30, 1864, was confined in Camp Fort, Tex.; released February 15, 1865, and returned to Monroe County, Ill. In 1871, came to Watertown, Wis. There opened a drug store; continued two years. February 15, 1873, came to Norfolk, Neb., and established the drug business. He now owns and occupies one of the best arranged drug stores in the State of Nebraska, which was built in 1880. He also owns the store adjoining west of it, and cost about $15,000. Mr. K. is Treasurer of the School Board, and member of the Town Board. He is now building a hotel, 28x90 feet, two stories high, adjoining his drug store and general store, which, when completed, will be one of the best hotels in the State.

HON. CHARLES MATHEWSON. A brief sketch of the life and character of the Hon. Charles Mathewson, may appropriately be introduced in connection with the history of the town, which owes its present prosperity more to his energy and business ability than to any other cause. Col. Mathewson, as he is most frequently called, was born in Brooklyn, Conn., March 24, 1812. His worth and abilities were recognized by his fellow-citizens of Connecticut, by their electing him twice to the State Legislature, and three times to the State Senate. During the war of the rebellion, he evinced his patriotism by serving in the Union Army as Colonel of the Eleventh Connecticut Regiment, which regiment he commanded at the battle of Newbern, N. C. In 1865, he was appointed agent for the Winnebago Indians, succeeding Maj. Balcombe, of Omaha. At the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, he removed with his family to Madison County, and founded the now thriving town of Norfolk. In April, 1870, he completed the building of the Norfolk Mills, the first in the Elkhorn Valley above West Point. Late in the year 1879, Col. Mathewson was for a long time severely ill. His wife rendered him constant and devoted attention, which so shattered her constitution, already enfeebled by age, that she rapidly sank away and died. The shock of her death, added to the result of his long illness, proved too much for his enfeebled constitution to survive, and, on May 10, 1880, he died. Col. Mathewson was a man of high moral character, and a devout and steadfast friend of the church and of religion. He left two sons and two daughters, all of whom are highly respected and valuable members of society.

CHARLES P. MATHEWSON, banker, was born in Windham County, Conn. The family removed to the Winnebago Agency, his father being appointed agent of the tribe; held this office four years. In 1869, they removed to Norfolk, and in company with E. Olney, engaged in merchandising. They also erected the Norfolk Mills, soon after coming here, which they have successfully operated since. He, with his brother, Joseph Mathewson, established this bank in 1872. This brick structure was erected in 1880, at a cost of about $5,000, and is occupied in part, for banking purposes. His brother entered the service, August 16, 1862, in Company D, Eighteenth Connecticut Infantry as First Lieutenant. He was afterward promoted Captain; was mustered out at the close of the war as Brevet Major, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

J. S. McCLARY, of the firm of McClary & Co., dealers in general merchandise and coal, is a native of Onondaga County, N. Y.; raised in Madison County, N. Y. At the age of seventeen, he came to Boone County, Ill.; was employed as Civil Engineer by the Old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, now the N. W. R. R.; continued in the employ of this company about five years, afterward employed as conductor on the I. C. R. R. about three years, running from Centralia to Dubuque; also employed with the B. & M. R. R. about one year; enlisted in 1861, in Company B, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry;

Quartermaster Sergeant. Later, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and Acting Quartermaster; remained in the service till the summer of 1866, when he went to Minnesota; was appointed Road Master of the W. & St. P. R. R.; remained there three



J. S. McClay

years. In 1867, he removed to Fremont and engaged in merchandising; in 1871, came to Norfolk, where he has since resided; was Receiver of the United States Land Office from 1876 to 1881.

JOHN R. OLNEY, dealer in general merchandise, was born in Windham County, Conn. At about the age of eighteen, he removed to New York City; there employed as clerk. In 1861, he came to Decatur, Ill., and there carried on the grocery business. In 1869, came to Norfolk, when he, with Col. Mathewson, now deceased, engaged in general merchandising and milling. This partnership continued until January, 1881, when he withdrew from the mill and became sole owner of this store. He owns and occupies one of the finest, if not the finest, retail store in the State. This structure is of brick, two stories and basement, completed December, 1880, at a cost of about $10,000. This store is 32x128 feet.

A. P. PILGER, dealer in stoves, tinware, hardware, etc., was born in Washington County, Wis. In 1871, he came to Norfolk and opened the tin shop; soon after added hardware and stoves to his business, which he has been constantly increasing; now doing a business of about $30,000 a year. Mr. Pilger is a member of the Town Board, School Board and other local offices.

J. G. POLLOCK, agent of the U. P. R. R., was born in Washington County, Iowa. In 1862, then being eleven years of age, he enlisted in Company E, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, as drummer boy; remained in the service about one year; was discharged on account of physical disability; returned to Washington County; soon after went to La Grange, Mo.; there learned telegraphing; was employed with the M. & W. R. R., and later with the C., R. I. & P. R. R. as agent at Plattsburg and other stations; continued with the company three years. He then was appointed Train Dispatcher of the T. P. & W. R. R. at Peoria and Warsaw; held this position about one year; was then employed by the C. B. & Q. R. R.; was operator at about all the principal stations in Iowa; was appointed Assistant Ticket Agent at the Grand Central Hotel Ticket Office at Omaha, from 1869 to 1876; in 1877, he was appointed operator at Valley Station, on the U. P. R. R., and was soon after made agent at Valparaiso, for the U. P. From there, he opened all the stations to Stromsburg—the terminus of the O. & R. V. Division. On July 26, 1879, he came to Norfolk, where he has since been agent of this company. He is also agent of the C., St. P., M. & O. R. R., and Pacific and American Express Companies.

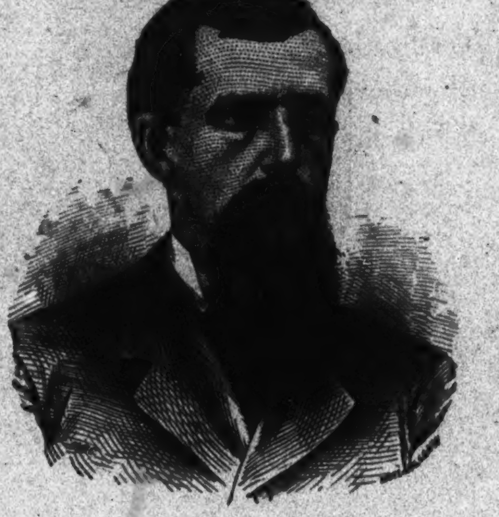
C. SELAH, editor of the Norfolk Journal, was born in Tazewell County, Ill.; came to West Point, Neb., in 1871, and there worked on the *Republican*. In 1876, he, with Mr. Bartlett, bought out and published the Neligh Journal. In November, 1877, he and Mr. Bartlett established the Norfolk Journal, which has since been ably conducted by Mr. Selah.

DR. F. VERGES, physician and surgeon, was born August 21, 1828, in Prussia. He commenced the study of medicine in 1854, in Cothen Homœopathic Medical College; graduated in 1856; practiced in his native country till 1868, when he came to Chicago in the fall of 1868; came to Nebraska in 1869; came to Pierce County, and took a homestead of 160 acres, which he improved. He now owns 480 acres, which is one of the best improved farms in the county. In the spring of 1880, he came to Norfolk, and has since followed his profession; has been County Commissioner three years; one term Treasurer of School Board. He was married in 1874, to Augusta Marquardt, of Prussia. They have three children—Louisa, Minna and Anna.

F. WECHNER, proprietor of the Norfolk House, is a native of Prussia. In 1851, he came to Jefferson County, Wis., and followed farming about three years; he then ran a saw-mill several years; sold this mill in 1856. He then opened a general store in Watertown, Wis., and continued this business about ten years. In 1870, he came to Norfolk, opened a boarding house and saloon, and three years later he built the Norfolk House, this being the first hotel built in Norfolk; has since carried on this business. He was married in 1854, to Amelia Haas, of Prussia. They have three children—Gustav, Edmund and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Widaman.

W. H. WIDAMAN, Postmaster, is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio. There he was raised. He enlisted, April 17, 1861, in Company C, First Ohio Infantry; served three months; he re-enlisted in the Second Ohio Infantry and served to the end of the war. In 1865, he came to Madison County, Ill., and followed milling about four years; also engaged in milling in Henry County, about three years. In 1873, he came to Boone County, Neb., and followed farming about one year. In the fall of 1873, he came to Norfolk, and ran the Norfolk Mills about three years. He, in company with Dr. Daniel, engaged in the drug business; this partnership continued about four years. November 25, 1879, he was appointed Postmaster. This office is about being removed to a more desirable locality, and is being fitted up with the latest improved Yale lock boxes.

HON. FRANK WELCH, member of Congress from Nebraska, at the time of his death, which occurred at Neligh, Neb., September 4, 1878, had made his home at Norfolk for the preceding five years. In preserving a brief estimate of his character, we can do no better than to quote the following words from the address of Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, delivered in the United States Senate, February 25, 1879: "* * * I shall not delay the Senate by an extended memorabilia of our lamented colleague, Representative Welch. He was born on Bunker Hill, Charlestown, Mass., February 10, 1835; was graduated at the Boston High School, and afterward specially educated and trained as a civil engineer. Soon after embarking in his profession, the duties thereof called him into the West, and finally, while yet a very young man, in the year 1857, he established his home at Decatur, Neb. Mr. Welch was a gentleman in the highest and broadest sense of the term—kind, gentle, generous, manly. As might naturally have been expected for a young man possessing such qualities of mind and heart, he rapidly advanced to the front in society, and in affairs in his county and section. He was very soon chosen to represent his district in the Council or Senate of the Territorial Legislature, and a little later was elected to the Senate of the first Legislature chosen under the State organization, of which body he was made the presiding officer. He held other positions of honor and trust under both the Federal and State Governments, and in 1876, was elected a member of the Forty-fifth Congress. He represented the largest Congressional District in the Union, both as respects territorial extent and population. * * * There was put upon him the labor of three men, and by day and by night unceasingly he struggled through the protracted and exciting session of last year to do it all. Mr. Welch was a man of great energy, industry and pertinacity of purpose. He would do all that was required of him although he should know the effort would cost him his life; he did all, and as many another before him in like circumstances had done, went prematurely to his grave. When the session closed, Mr. Welch returned to his constituency very much worn and broken in health. He needed rest, but he took it not. At once he entered upon an active and exceedingly laborious political canvass. His physical machinery could not endure the additional strain thus put upon it, and then the end came, soon and swift, but pangless. In the evening of the 4th of September, 1878, in a public meeting, in the midst of a numerous audience, composed largely of his political friends and admirers whom he was about to address, he was suddenly stricken and fell in instant death. His family—a fond mother, a devoted wife and three loving children—were absent in a distant Eastern State, and no other of his kindred was present to close the eyes of him who thus in the prime of his manhood went down under a weight of life's burdens too heavy to be longer borne." Mr. Welch was Past Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska. The funeral services were conducted by the Masons, in Norfolk, and the body was conveyed to Boston, Mass., where it was buried September 13, 1878.



Chs. S. Mathewson

A. N. YOST, proprietor Valley Hotel, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. When a child he came to Indiana. At about the age of nine, came to Lockport, Ill. In about 1852, came to Lucas County, Iowa. In 1855, came to Fontanelle, Neb. There followed farming. He owns a farm of 110 acres in Dodge County, improved. In the spring of 1880, he came to Norfolk, and has since been engaged in the livery and hotel business. He enlisted, in 1862, in Company A, Second Nebraska Cavalry, and served about one year.

MADISON.

This town was made the county seat October 12, 1875. It is beautifully situated at the junction of Union and Taylor Creeks. It is immediately surrounded by valley and rolling prairie. most of the land in all directions for a number of miles being well adapted to mixed farming. To the westward, in what is called the Knapp & Scheer settlement, are to be found farms equal, perhaps, to any in the State, both as regards their fertility and the improvements that have been made upon them. Good barns have been erected on most of the farms, which, on account of the scarcity of the timber, are seldom seen in Northeastern Nebraska, and, as a consequence, many thousands of dollars have been lost to the farmers by the exposure to the weather, of their farm implements, vehicles and stock.

The first settlement made in Madison was by H. M. Barnes and his sons, Frank W. and William J., the town site being located on the claim of Frank W. Barnes, who built the first log house in the fall of 1868. The first frame house in Madison was built by H. M. Barnes, in May, 1867, and the first store was started in May, 1872, by Michael Bauch. The post office was established in 1871, Sylvester Speed, Postmaster. The first marriage was that of Frank W. Barnes to Phebe Bauch, May 2, 1871; the first birth that of their son, Edward Y., February 19, 1872. The first marriage in Union Creek settlement was that of Leroy S. Rounds to Mary E. Flowers, early in 1869.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1870. Rev. J. M. Wilson preached the first sermon during the same year, and their church was built in 1871.

The Methodists were organized in 1870. Their first sermon was preached to them the same year, by Elder S. P. Vandoozer, and their church was built in 1875.

The Catholics organized their church in 1880, and built their church edifice in 1881.

The Lutherans organized in 1875, but have no building.

The Madison County Sunday School Association was organized at Madison July 5, 1878.

Madison was incorporated July 6, 1876. Her first Board of Trustees were F. W. Barnes, C. Neidig, T. M. Blakely, E. F. Prince and H. E. Becker.

The village now contains five general stores, two hardware stores, two harness shops, two blacksmiths, two shoe shops, one furniture store, five agricultural implement dealers, one flouring-mill, two banks, three law firms, one doctor, two lumber yards, one brick yard, five stock-breeders, two hotels, two public and one private schools, one newspaper and about six hundred inhabitants.

On March 31, 1882, the question of bonding the school district in which Madison is located, in the sum of $5,000, for the purpose of building a new schoolhouse, was submitted to the electors.

One hundred and forty-nine votes were cast, thirty-one of them by women. Twenty-nine of these voted in favor of the bonds, which carried by eleven over the necessary two-thirds majority.

The first newspaper published in the county was the Madison *Review*, established in 1874, by T. M. Blakely, who continued its publication until 1878. The Madison *Chronicle* was started in 1879, by Phillip Bauch, and is the only paper in Madison. It is one of the few country newspapers that have discarded the ready print feature, and is bright and newsy.

MADISON.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. J. BARNES, proprietor of Madison Hotel, is a native of Dutchess County, N. Y. In the spring of 1866, the family came to Columbus, Neb. The following year, they removed to Madison County, where he has since resided. The family are among the first settlers of the county. His brother pre-empted this land and laid out this town. His father pre-empted a quarter section on the north. W. J. also pre-empted a quarter section, making about one section which the family entered. He has since been engaged in farming, and has recently opened this house.

F. W. BARNES, firm of Barnes & Tyrrel, bankers, is a native of Dutchess County, N. Y. In 1866, the family came to Columbus, Neb. May 3, 1867, they removed to Madison County, where he has since resided. Mr. Barnes entered 160 acres, on which the town of Madison is now situated. He laid out this town in 1870. In 1872, he engaged in banking, also in real estate; has since been engaged in this business. He has held the offices of County Surveyor, County Judge, Town Treasurer, Town Clerk and other offices.

PHIL BAUCH, editor Madison *Chronicle*, was born in Kankakee, Ill. Came, with his parents, to Madison in 1871. They engaged in merchandising, which they continued till 1878. This paper was established in 1877.

H. E. BECKER, furniture and undertaking, is a native of Germany. In [illegible], came to New York. Soon after, removed to Connecticut. There followed the carpenter trade. He enlisted, in 1861, in Company I, Tenth Regiment Connecticut Infantry; was discharged in 1864; returned to Connecticut; continued the carpenter trade. In [illegible], came to Madison, Neb. Soon after, established this business. Mr. B. was one term County Commissioner. He is Chairman of the Board of Trustees; has been a member since [illegible]. He is also Secretary of the Madison Town Hall and Court House Association. Was also School Director for one term.

DR. S. J. BRIDENSTINE, physician and surgeon, is a native of Pennsylvania. When a child, came to Johnson County, Iowa, with his parents. He attended the State University about six years; graduated from the medical department in 1876. He then came to Madison, where he has since actively engaged in his profession. He is one of the Commissioners of Insanity for Madison County. He is also surgeon for the Omaha, Niobrara & Black Hills Railroad.

P. A. CLARK, coal and farm machinery, was born in Otsego County, N. Y. Came to Decatur, Ill. In 1861, attended the State Normal School of Bloomington; also engaged in teaching. Graduated from that institution in 1866. He continued teaching till 1868, when he came to Fremont, Neb. Was engaged in insurance and implement business about two years. In the spring of 1870, returned to Bureau County. Taught school there about two years. He then went to Chicago, and sold school furniture about three years. He then removed to Peoria; was traveling partner in a wholesale drug and spice house three years. In 1878, came to Omaha; was engaged in the same business one year. In 1879, came to Madison, where he has since been engaged in his present business. He has been County Surveyor of Madison County. Is now Assessor of Union Creek Precinct. He owns the most of an eighty in the midst of the thriving town of Madison, and was a prime mover in acquiring the present railroad, to enhance his possessions.

L. W. FINDEISEN, firm of Horst & Findeisen, hardware, stoves and tinware, is a native of New Franken, Brown Co., Wis. Assisted on their farm. In 1871, he began to learn the tinner's trade at Green Bay, Wis. September 1, 1875, went to the Northern Indiana Normal School. Afterward taught school for two years in Brown and Kewaunee Counties. June, 1877, came to Columbus, Neb. There clerked in a tin and hardware store. In February, 1880, came to Silver Creek, Neb. The same year came to Madison, and established this business.

HERMAN FRICKE, wines and liquors, is a native of Hanover. In [illegible], came to McHenry County, Ill.; engaged in farming. In 1863, came to Richardson County, Neb.; also engaged in farming. In 1869, he removed to Madison, and engaged in his present business. Married, in 1866, Johannah Raegge, of Hanover. They have eight children—three sons and five daughters.

F. W. FRITZ, County Treasurer and firm of Fritz & Wolf, Madison Mills, is a native of Prussia. In 1856, came to Dodge County, Wis., with his parents. There assisted on their farm. Enlisted, in February, 1864, in Company H, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry; served to the end of the war. In 1865, came to Hardin County, Iowa; engaged in farming. In 1870, removed to West Point; engaged in merchandising, grain and implement business; also ran a branch store at Wisner; continued this business until 1873. He then came to Madison, and commenced the erection of this grist-mill, which was completed in the fall of 1873. He was also engaged in merchandising here about two years. In the fall of 1879, he was elected County Treasurer; was again elected in the fall of 1881.

WILLIAM GERECKE, County Clerk, is a native of Germany. In 1854, he came to Dodge County, Wis., where he remained until 1872, when he came to Norfolk and opened a harness shop. This business he still carries on—firm of Spaulding & Gerecke. He was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1877. In the fall of 1879, he was elected County Clerk.

F. HOFFMANN, jeweler and watchmaker, is a native of France. In 1874, came to New York City; worked at the Marion, N. J., watch factory about two years. In 1876, came to Elgin, Ill.; worked at the Elgin Watch Factory about two and a half years. March, 1880, came to Madison, where he has since carried on this business. Married, in 1855, Anna [illegible], of Switzerland. They have three sons—Louis F. (now Deputy County Treasurer), Charles and Julius.

H. D. KELLY, firm of Searles & Kelly, attorney at law. Mr. K. commenced the study of law in Ohio; in the spring of 1877 came to Belle Plaine, Benton Co., Iowa, also continued his studies; he attended the State University, graduated from the Law Department in 1880; he then commenced the practice of law in Cedar Rapids; May, 1881, came to Madison; has since been a member of this firm.

REV. WILLIAM E. KIMBALL, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Is a native of Frankfort, Herkimer Co., N. Y. Enlisted in Company H, Fifteenth New York Cavalry, August 3, 1863; promoted to the office of Corporal, and served until August 21, 1865. Prepared for college at Cazenovia Seminary, New York; entered Hamilton College, New York, in 1872, and graduated in June, 1876; entered Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, the same year, and graduated from that institution April 29, 1879. Took charge of the Madison Presbyterian Church July 4, 1879; was ordained September 17, 1879, by the Presbytery of Omaha; served the Creston and Humphrey churches in connection with the Madison Church for three years, and now (July, 1882), gives his whole time and service to Madison. Was married, May 10, 1881, to Miss Linda E. Brown, of Sturbridge, Mass.

C. HEIDIG, general merchandise. Is a native of Germany; in 1850 came to New York City with his parents; in 1852, they removed to Delaware County, N. Y.; in 1856, came to Kankakee County, Ill.; engaged in farming in 1866; came to Madison County, Neb.; followed farming three years, then removed to Madison, and has since been engaged in merchandising; is one of the oldest merchants in the county. He has been Justice of the Peace two years. He owns 320 acres of improved land, also property in Madison.

E. F. PRINCE, proprietor of Prince Hotel, and dealer in general merchandise. Was born in Berkshire County, Mass., in 1827; came to Columbia County, Wis., engaged in farming; in 1876, came to Madison, built this hotel, which is the largest in the county; he also built this store, and in the fall of 1881, opened a general stock, and has since carried on this business. Mr. P. was appointed Town Trustee when the town was first incorporated; held the office four years, and held other local offices.

W. H. ROBERTSON, firm of Robertson & Campbell, attorneys at law. Is a native of Delaware County, N. Y.; at about the age of ten, came with his parents to Forreston, Ill.; in 1867, he commenced the study of law; was admitted to the bar in 1869, at Ottawa, Ill.; has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession; first practiced in Ogle County. In 1874, came to Norfolk, Neb.; soon after removed to Madison, where he has since resided; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875, which framed the Constitution of Nebraska. He enlisted in 1864, in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served about six months.

WILLIAM T. SEARLES, County Judge, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y.; there he took up the study of law; he took a classical course at the Union Academy, Belleville, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; in 1872, he came to Madison County, took a homestead of 160 acres, which he has improved; he was admitted to the bar in 1876; the following year he came to Madison, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession; in the fall of 1877, he was elected County Judge; now serving on his third term. May, 1881, he formed a partnership with Mr. Kelly, firm of Searles & Kelly.

H. G. SEIDEL, firm of J. E. North & Co., lumber, lime, etc., is a native of Germany; in 1867, came to Butler County, Penn.; worked at millwright business there about eight months, then came to Benton County, Iowa; also followed the millwright trade; in 1870, came to West Point, followed this business, rebuilt the Papillion Mills, the Lyons Mills, also the Madison Mills; in the fall of 1873, he went to Oakland, built the Oakland Mills; he then returned to Madison County, engaged in farming; in 1877, he removed to Columbus, there engaged in lumber; in 1879, came to Madison, has since been a member of the above firm.

M. C. SCOTT, Postmaster, is a native of Jefferson County, N. Y.; in 1849, came to Jefferson County, Wis.; followed the carpenter trade and farming; in the fall of 1865, came to Missouri; carried on the carpenter trade; in 1874, came to Madison, engaged in farming; was appointed Postmaster April, 1880.

A. H. STEELE, druggist. Is a native of Huron County, Ohio; when a boy, came with his parents to Albia, Monroe County, Iowa, his father being engaged in banking there several years, after engaged in the hotel business. The subject of this sketch held the office of ticket agent of the C., B. & Q. R. R. at Albia, about four years; in 1880, he came to Madison, where he has since carried on this business. Was married, in 1877, to Miss Anna Wasson, of Columbus, Ohio; she came with her parents to Marion County, Iowa, at the age of six years.

JAMES STUART, banker, is a native of Kent, Litchfield Co., Conn. In 1871, came to Chicago, was engaged there in the wholesale grocery trade about nine years. In the spring of 1880, came to Madison; has since been engaged in banking.

J. J. SHERLOCK, agent Union Pacific Railway, was born in Newport, Ky.; in 1869, came to Omaha; in 1873, he secured employment with this company, and has since been in their employ; December, 1879, he was appointed agent at Humphrey, remained there one year; he then removed to Lost Creek, was agent there about ten months; February 15, 1882, came to Madison, where he has since been agent of this company.

F. W. WOLF, firm of Fritz & Wolf, proprietors of Madison Mills, was born in Germany; when a child came with his parents to Waukesha County, Wis.; assisted on their farm; in 1867, came to Franklin County, Iowa, there engaged in farming; April, 1881, came to Madison and became a member of this firm. Married, in 1876, to Carrie Stracke, of Waukesha County, Wis. They had two children, one living—Herbert Garfield.

A. C. TYRREL, firm of Barnes & Tyrrel, bankers, was born in Berkshire County, Mass.; in 1863, came to Dodge County, Wis.; he attended the Northwestern Business College at Madison; after taught school in different counties in the State; in 1871, came to Madison, Neb.; the following year, he with Mr. Barnes established this business.

BATTLE CREEK.

This flourishing town is situated on Battle Creek, about one mile above its junction with the Elkhorn. It is surrounded by level prairie, better adapted to grazing and meadow than to the raising of cereals, though the soil is rich, and, where plowed, produces excellent corn.

The town site, at the time of the laying-out of the town by J. D. Hoover, belonged to a company, consisting of F. J. Hale, John F. Tiedgen, Hogrefe and P. J. Neil. The first buildings erected were a store and dwelling combined, by F. J. Hale; a hotel, by John F. Tiedgen; a store, by Patrick O'Neill; and another store by J. D. Hoover—all in 1874. F. J. Hale was the first hotel-keeper and the first store-keeper. The post office was established in 1874; J. D. Hoover, first Postmaster. Since this time, the town has made steady progress, until now it contains two general stores, one hardware store, one grocery, one blacksmith, two agricultural implement dealers, one drug store, one grain dealer, one harness shop, two physicians, eighty-six school children and about two hundred inhabitants. There are three churches—Catholic, Baptist and German Lutheran; a fine new frame schoolhouse, 24x44 feet, costing $1,500; and an excellent flouring-mill, 26x36 feet, three stories high above the basement, containing two run of stone, and situated on Battle Creek, one-fourth mile north of the town.

OTHER TOWNS.

Blakely Post Office is situated on mostly level prairie. It was established in 1880, George B. Rouse being appointed first Postmaster. Mr. Blake was the first settler, in 1871; others were Messrs. Hutchins, Reynolds, Snow and Derry. The first birth was that of Mary Hamley, in August, 1871. E. Rouse taught the first school. Except the post office, there is only a blacksmith shop here.

Warren Post Office is situated in the northwest part of the county, on the Elkhorn River. O. P. Goodrich, Postmaster. It is surrounded by a fine grazing section, and near it is some excellent farming land.

Emerick Post Office is located in the western part of the county, near the head of Battle Creek. It was established in May, 1873, Charles Letheby being appointed first Postmaster, and was named after John Emerick, one of the old settlers in the vicinity. The first schoolhouse was built here in 1874, and the first school was taught in 1875 by L. C. Docker. A store was opened here in October, 1880, by J. L. Grant, one of the oldest settlers in the place.

Kalamazoo is a post office in the southern part of the county. It is surrounded by a fine farming and well-settled country. C. D. Jenkins is the present Postmaster.

Newman Grove is situated in the extreme southwest corner of the county, in Shell Creek Valley. This valley contains some of the finest farming lands in the county. The first settler was Newman Warren, who located in 1864. He died in 1867. John Blomfeel, Nils Nilson and William Mancoe came in 1866. First birth was Lewis M. Hovland, born in 1877. First marriage, George B. Hovland and Jennie Simonson, on April 13, 1876. A schoolhouse was built in 1872, and a church in 1831. A post office was established in 1874, G. J. Hamre, Postmaster, who also opened the first store.

Munson is a post office and railroad station on the O. N. & B. H. R. R., about seven miles north of Madison.

Clarion, in the central part of the county, Dry Creek, in the northwestern, and Deer Creek, in the northern, are country post offices.

MERRICK COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

MERRICK County is situated in the valley of the Platte, bounded by Nance County on the north, the Platte River separating Polk and Hamilton Counties, on the east and south, and Hall and Howard Counties on the west. As now organized, Merrick County stretches thirty-six miles east and west, and northward along the west end of the reservation twenty-seven miles. It contains a total area of 468 square miles, or 299,498 acres. Situated as it is, nearly seventeen hundred feet above the level of the sea, Merrick County, like all of Central Nebraska, is favored with a fine, healthful climate. Few days during the winter months are extremely cold, and, during the summer months, the constant prairie breezes reduce the temperature during the day, and make the nights cool and pleasant. Occasionally, hot winds from the southwest prevail, and times within the history of the county great loss has resulted from extended droughts; but, as a rule, the climate is healthy, invigorating and favorable to vegetation.

The absence of all swamp lands makes this locality particularly favorable to the cure of fever and ague, and all malarial diseases.

As remarked above, the Platte River forms the eastern and southern boundary of the county, and takes a northeasterly course for forty-five miles. This, with the Loup River, which touches the northern boundary line, forms a perfect system of drainage for all the country. Wood River, a branch of the Platte, penetrates the central portions of the county, furnishing drainage and a good water supply for these districts. It empties into the Platte, just south of the village of Chapman. An unfailing supply of water can be obtained all the way from six to twenty feet below the surface of the land, so that nothing seems to be lacking in the way of healthfulness of location and good water supply.

From the description of the county given, it will be at once inferred that a majority of the land consists of valley and bottom, which is most decidedly the case, fully three-quarters of the area of the county being thus composed. As a rule, the soil is a deep, black, sandy loam, but varies in different portions of the county. It is especially dark and mellow along the Platte River, and for a distance extending backward for from one to three miles. Its depth is from two to ten feet, while upon the uplands and ridges its character changes to a vegetable mold, varying in depth from one to three feet. Underlying this is a porous subsoil, which never packs and bakes into uselessness. Ranges of sand hills extend through the northern and western portions of the county. They are from two to four miles in width, and are useless for agricultural purposes, but the short, nutritious grasses which grow there in abundance are appreciated by stock growers.

The scarcity of native timber, which is so noticeable in Merrick County, is being overcome to some extent by the planting and cultivation of this peculiar "crop." Of the native product, there are only a few patches along the banks of the Platte and on the islands. About a million and a half of forest trees are now under cultivation. On the sand bars of Platte River are found hundreds of seedling cotton-woods, which is the most prolific variety of native forest tree. Their growth is as rapid as that of any variety known. As an illustration of this fact, Wells Brewer, who has given the subject much attention, states that in thirteen years a tree which he set out has grown to a height of fifty feet. Silver maples and the box elder also do well.

Over 80,000 acres of land are under cultivation, and of this area about one-fifth is sown to spring wheat and one-eighth to corn. Rye and oats are also cultivated to some extent. The county is being developed, especially, however, as a superb stock raising section. The four wagon bridges across the Platte throw the rich country to the south open to it, and the territory for several miles north and west is tributary to it.

EARLY HISTORY.

Preceding the Union Pacific Railroad by several years was the Western Stage Company, to which repeated reference is made in treating of the early times of the whole Platte River region. In 1858, the company established a station at Lone Tree, and erected the first building in the county. It was a small, uncouth affair, composed of unscaled cottonwood logs and sod roof, and has long since disappeared. The company, as is probably understood, was the carrier of the U. S. mail between Omaha and Fort Kearney. At this early day, weekly trips were made, with four-horse coaches, "Lone Tree Station" being one of the twenty mile stations. The "lone tree" from which it, and afterward the town, derived its name was an old cottonwood patriarch, situated on the north bank of the Platte River, about three miles southwest of the present Central City. For twenty miles either way, the old lone tree was a welcome and familiar landmark to the emigrants on their way to Salt Lake City and California. From Maine to California, "Lone Tree Station" is recognized as an old friend, while "Central City" is a name almost unknown. The affection evinced by the weary travelers for the old lone tree was eventually the cause of its ruin. There was hardly a man, woman or child who did not at some time carve a name and date upon its generous body, or build a camp-fire at its spreading roots. It is supposed that the old cottonwood lost its hold upon mother earth in passing through this fiery ordeal, so that one windy day in 1865 the dear "lone tree" toppled to the ground and was no more—and many hearts did sorely ache.

Among other gold seekers who returned from California in the fall of 1859 was James Vieregg. His brother John had settled in Hall County some years before, but James decided to push farther east after remaining in that locality about a month to investigate. He drove down his cottonwood stake and entered his claim on the 15th of September, 1859. His was the first permanent settlement in Merrick County, and when the land was surveyed in 1866, it was described as the southeast quarter, Section 5, Town 11, Range 8. The property afterward was purchased by

Stoltenberg. As Mr. Vieregg was the first settler in the county, so he is still one of the foremost of her business men.

Upon the same day, toward evening, Jesse Shoemaker and Charles Eggerton, of Douglas County, hitched their team under the "lone tree," and established a "ranch" then and there. The traveling public—and they were legion—were hospitably entertained, and paid for their entertainment "to the fullest extent of the law." Less than half a year passed, when Mr. Shoemaker concluded that the business was profitable enough to warrant him in bringing his family from Elkhorn. He first, however, started another ranch eight miles farther west, on the Wood River. In 1861. the first post office in the county was established here, with W. H. Mitchell Postmaster.

"Shoemaker's Point," as it was called, was located only a short distance from what is now Chapman's Station. The land was afterward occupied by Charles Howell. Soon after the settlement of Vieregg and Shoemaker, James G. and Wells Brewer came into the county, the former at once locating permanently upon the land which he now occupies, five miles southwest of the town of Lone Tree—not then platted, of course. James G. built a cabin in October, 1860.

Wells Brewer afterward returned to Michigan, and left his brother to the fate of several blood-curdling, but harmless, Indian scares. Upon one occasion, he worked himself, or was worked up, to the point where he saw a fierce band of Sioux dashing down upon his defenseless hut, with loud yells and flashing spears. Having cooled his blood a little, Mr. Brewer afterward discovered that some tall, but harmless, weeds, blown toward him with a wavy motion by a stiff breeze, had been the cause of this hallucination. It does no harm to laugh at such frights now, but they were terrible realities then. In 1868, Wells Brewer returned to settle permanently. But the first family was yet to permanently locate in Merrick County, and that event was heralded by the father of that family—Jason Parker--who staked his claim on January 1, 1860, about two miles southeast of Central City. He built a log house, roofed with cedar boughs, and two months later brought his family to live there. The next accession to the county's population, but not a permanent one, was occasioned by the erection of an imposing structure on Eagle Island, by one Bill Hufftalen. It was built of hewn logs, and roofed with actual shingles! The ambition of its owner, however, seemed to have overleaped his pocket book (or something), for the ranch building had scarcely been finished when it was purchased by the Western Stage Company. William then went west again, seven miles, and put up a little sod ranch; sold poor liquor, and made money and friends. Maj. Hartwell afterward came into possession of it. The "Lone Tree Ranch" changed hands several times in the course of the year, and another establishment was in complete operation at Warm Slough. Half a mile west of Lone Tree, Lew Hill operated a ranch a short time. He was a stage driver by occupation, a road agent of the stage company, and, on account of some irregularity, he "got notice to quit." It was just above this claim that J. G. Brewer had erected his cabin. The next settler after Mr. Brewer, whose personal record is part of the county's history, was John L. Martin, who, since 1860, had been living at Shell Creek. In May, 1861, he settled upon the claim where he now resides, about one and a half miles southeast of Chapman. Mrs. Martin was for five years the only physician between Columbus and Fort Kearney. James Huteson, after wintering on Parker Island, in the spring moved north to the main land and started a ranch. The year 1861 closed with a population, in the county, of less than forty persons.

As has been already stated, the first post office was established in 1861, at Shoemaker's Point. The order of establishment of others in the county is thus given by Wells Brewer, in a letter published in the *Courier*:

> At the time of the organization of the county, there was but one post office in the county; that one was at Shoemaker's Point. W. H. Mitchell was Postmaster. It was established in 1861. Previous to its establishment, the settlers in the middle and eastern portions of the county had generally had their mail matter directed to Columbus, whence it was forwarded to them by the kindness of the Postmaster, through the pockets of the stage drivers. This insecure method of conveyance was sometimes painfully apparent in the condition of the letters when they reached their destination, especially if the weather happened to be stormy. Again, as there was a change of drivers at Eagle Island, it sometimes happened that the driver from Columbus failed to deliver to his successor the letters in charge, in which case they would be carried back to Columbus. When there was only a weekly line of stages, the delay thus occasioned was considerable. However, this was an accident that did not often occur. The stage drivers were remarkably thoughtful in this respect, and were always willing to do the settlers any favor of this kind that lay in their power.
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> In the spring of 1864, the Brewer's Ranch Post Office was established, J. G. Brewer, Postmaster. Previous to that time, a daily mail route had been established from Omaha to Fort Kearney. The contract was let to the Western Stage Company. It was conditioned therein that the mail should be carried by a daily line of four-horse coaches; but in those halcyon days for contractors, these specified requirements were answered by carrying the mails every alternate day on a one-horse buckboard. Time was then divided into "stage days" and "buckboard days," a distinction with a difference, not a distinction without one, as was the case then in the matter of "week days" and "Sundays."
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> The Shoemaker's Point Post Office was discontinued in the latter part of 1864, occasioned by the removal from the county of the Postmaster, and no successor being recommended. In 1865, the Silver Glen Post Office was established, with H. N. Lathrop as Postmaster. The Brewer's Ranch Post Office was discontinued in 1869; the establishment of post offices at the different stations on the line of the railroad rendered its continuance no longer necessary.

When the Brewer's Ranch Post Office was discontinued in 1869, its effects and the "honor of the thing" was transferred to Lone Tree Station (Central City), which was commencing to rank as quite a settlement. Ed Barker was the Postmaster, who wielded the mail bag and was both his own master and servant—his all in all.

The Indian scare of August, 1864, has been detailed elsewhere in this volume. It is sufficient for its treatment here to remark that the Brewer brothers and Mr. Hilton at the Lone Tree Ranch, were virtually all the population which remained between Grand Island and Lone Tree. For two months it seemed as if the newly effected organization of Merrick County never could be patched up again. But one by one most of the fugitives returned to live and labor for its advancement. That which the Indians feared, a permanent occupation of the county and country, became a fixed fact. The building of the telegraph, the establishment of the Western Stage Company's twenty mile stations, everything pointed that way, as the red men feared. But for a season such terror was in the hearts of the white men that Merrick County was deserted. Farms were abandoned, and implements of agriculture left to rust and destruction. Only the more valuable variety of stock was taken, such as horses and cattle; hogs and cats were turned loose to shift for themselves.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The first horse-thieves—mule-thieves in this instance—who disgraced the county plied their avocation upon a poor, kind old man, who was engaged in freighting between Omaha and the ranches west of Fort Kearney. The time was in the month of May, 1866, and Mr. Wood started with a mule team for Omaha, this being before the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad. At Kearney Crossing, two good natured and friendly Irishmen accosted him, and asked to be given "a lift." Wood complied, and the three were soon on the best of terms. They put up for the night at Brewer's Ranch, the Irishmen spreading their blankets outside, as every bunk was occupied by woodchoppers getting out ties for the railroad. Bright and early, Mr. Wood arose to continue his journey with his newly-found friends; but they were earlier birds after all, and had caught his mules and outfit, with a saddle and bridle from the barn. It was ascertained that the thieves had struck off in a northwesterly direction, as their trail could plainly be followed across the cultivated ground. As soon as the telegraph station could be reached, descriptions of the fellows were sent in all directions. On the fourth day after the theft had been committed, a solitary mule wandered into the Wood River settlement, followed shortly afterward by an anxious Irishman searching after him who had gone astray. He (the Irishman) was arrested by the Sheriff of Buffalo County, and by means of threats and even more persuasive insinuations (in which cottonwood trees with projecting limbs stood out in the foreground), the culprit conducted his captors to the camp on Prairie Creek, where was found the other Irishman and the other mule. At this time Merrick County was without a jail, and the Douglas County Jail in which the mule-thieves were promptly confined and closely guarded, was so well arranged for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" that the two Irishmen promptly fled to other fields. A bill of $700 which Douglas County presented to Merrick for boarding and guarding the prisoners during the few weeks they remained in confinement was promptly rejected. Douglas was finally paid for boarding the rogues, but not a cent did she ever receive for guarding them.

Shortly after the Irishmen had been caged in the Douglas County Jail, a half-witted German tramp stole a horse from Charles Comb's barn, the animal belonging to John Kyes. The thief was tracked to the bank of the river, where several stolen articles were found and the information deduced that he must have crossed the stream, although the water was high. In fact, it was afterward ascertained that he had attempted to cross the river at about 2 o'clock in the morning, and had nearly foundered in the quicksand. A freighter, guarding his stock on the south bank of the river, thinking that no honest man would be up and crossing a dangerous ford at that time of day, accosted the stranger with a revolver when he at length clambered up the bank. The man's conduct and his contradictory statements were so suspicious that the freighter marched his victim to J. T. Bigg's ranch, two miles below. The horse was at once recognized and the thief held. Upon the third day, the owner of the horse, with two or three other regulators, having been notified that the stolen property had been recovered, crossed over the river, and, tying the man to the horse's tail, swam them across together. This course was taken on account of the German's stubborn resistance. Arriving on the north bank of the river, the settlers held a council of war, in which there was a disagreement as to what ought to be done with the horse-thief. But as the culprit continued to act ugly and pour out torrents of abuse upon everybody around him, a majority decided that patience had ceased to be a virtue. As there were no officers of the law present, the two men most interested financially in the horse, placed the thief upon his back and started for the timber land on the banks of the Platte, just above the old "lone tree." Although the rotten rope with which they strung up the man broke once, they persevered, and he was hung and buried there. Indignation was expressed over the affair in certain quarters, but such allopathic remedies were then generally regarded as necessary.

In January, 1868, while John Vieregg, with a neighbor, Claus Gottcsh, his son and hired boy, were camped upon the Loup for a hunting excursion, a mysterious tragedy occurred. Toward evening of the first day, the two men started out together to hunt, leaving the boys with the team. Shortly afterward they returned, only to find the two boys lying together, dead—shot, it is supposed, by some wandering Sioux or Pawnee. The horses were gone. As there was no evidence of resistance, the supposition is that they were asleep and were shot with their own weapons.

John L. Martin describes the tornado which swept through Merrick County, July 5, 1871, as follows: "On the 5th of July, 1871, about 6 o'clock in the evening, a tornado, or water-spout, or whirlwind, crossed the county, going in nearly an easterly course. It destroyed everything in its course for a width of about 200 feet. It lifted the roof from the depot at Lone Tree, destroyed a part of Bryant's Hotel, a blacksmith shop and some small houses, scattered a good part of Traver & May's lumber yard, and, about one mile east of town, leveled to the ground the house of E. Phelps, where he and his four children were eating supper. They were carried some eighty feet into the air, and thrown upon the ground about eighty yards from where the house had stood. The dead body of Mr. Phelps was found partially hanging in a cottonwood tree, while his children were lying among the debris. Strange as it may seem, they all recovered, without having suffered any severe injuries. Some portions of the house and furniture were found nearly two miles away."

FIRST EVENTS.

James Vieregg was the first settler in Merrick County, and the first building erected was the twenty-mile station-house of the Western Stage Company.

On Sunday, December 25, 1864, Judge James G. Brewer solemnized the first marriage contract, binding together John M. Ryes and Viola Parker; Charles Combs and Wells Brewer, witnesses.

As stated, the first family to permanently locate in Merrick County was that of Jason Parker. His wife died July 15, 1862; and hers was the first death.

The first Gospel sermon was preached by Rev. L. H. Jones, at the house of James G. Brewer, March 5, 1866, the first church edifice in the county being erected by the Episcopalians of Silver Creek in 1870. Rev. Henry Shaw was Rector. The church was not dedicated until 1872.

John L. Martin, in his centennial address, furnished the following additional list of "first things:"

The first house erected at Lone Tree Station was built by Ed Parker and Mills May, in December, 1866.

The first Sabbath school of the county was organized in School District No. 1, June 30, 1867.

Wells Brewer was elected first Representative to the Legislature from Merrick County, in October, 1868.

The first house built in Silver Creek Station was put up by Mr. Miller, in 1870.

The first house built in Clarksville was erected by L. B. McIntyre, in 1871.

The dispensation for first Masonic lodge at Lone Tree, was granted August 9, 1871.

The first house built at Chapman Station was erected by Leake & Reed, in 1872.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

In the autumn of 1858, the Legislature passed an act defining the boundaries of newly established counties and establishing the county seats. This act first brought Merrick County into being, defining its boundaries and fixing the county seat at "Elvira."

At the time of the passage of this act, Henry W. De Puy was Speaker of the House of Representatives, being "the gentleman from Dodge County." His wife's maiden name was Elvira Merrick, and it was in honor both of himself and his lady that the county was named Merrick and the seat of justice located at "Elvira."

The act was approved November 4, 1858, but to this day no one has ascertained exactly where "Elvira" was situated, unless it is Judge Martin, who says that "Elvira was beautifully located upon a paper in the office of Dr. Henry, of Omaha, and supposed, by the fortunate possessor of corner lots, to be about two miles southwest of the present town of Clark's, on the old military road." It is contended, however, by "old-timers" who settled in that part of the county, that it was the design of the parties interested to locate the county seat upon or near the land now owned and occupied by the family of C. B. Hartwell, about two miles southeast of Clark's Station. As no one "dabbled" heavily, however, in Elvira real estate, it is of no particular importance, except as a matter of historical curiosity and conscientiousness, whether the exact location of the paper county seat is fixed more closely than on Dr. Henry's wall, in Omaha. In 1858, it would have been impossible to do more toward informing people where was their county seat, as the central part of the State was not then surveyed.

By the years 1863–64, the population of the county had so increased that quite a cry was raised for a regular political organization. Some opposition was at first evinced, but this feeling almost died away, so that the petition circulated for a political organization, in the winter of 1864, was signed almost unanimously. Although Elvira was still the county seat, and had been already located on the map, the citizens of the county had already fixed upon "Lone Tree"—Central City—for their place of political gathering. The first county election, in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners, was to take place April 18, 1864. One week before this time, a caucus was held at the house of J. G. Brewer.

The house was a log hut, with sod roof, but the meeting passed off harmoniously, and the following ticket was put in the field: Sheriff, T. F. Parker; Clerk, W. H. Mitchell; Treasurer, Wells Brewer; Prosecuting Attorney, H. N. Lathrop; Probate Judge, James G. Brewer; Commissioners, George Gilson, Jason Parker and Jesse Shoemaker. The county was divided into the Eastern, Middle and Western Voting Precincts, the polling place for No. 1 being the Eagle Island stage station; for No. 2, the house of Jason Parker; and for No. 3, the house of Jesse Shoemaker. Although the caucus had been of so harmonious a nature, a weak attempt was made to run an independent ticket; but the regular nominees were triumphantly elected, twenty-seven votes being cast—six in the Eastern, nine in the Middle and twelve in the Western. The fight was hot over the office of County Clerk, W. Burroughs being the independent candidate. A list of the voters at this first election in the county constitute the settlers then residing here at this early day, and is given below: John L. Martin, James G. Brewer, W. H. Mitchell, Jason Parker, W. Burroughs, H. N. Lathrop, R. Etaugh, H. C. Rowell, Henry Vieregg, William Hurley, Hugh Gambol, E. D. Hurley, Jesse Shoemaker, Wells Brewer, Robert Mitchell, T. F. Parker, George Gelston, James Vieregg, James Hutsson, Charles Combs, C. Schliter, Charles Koeple, John Keyes, John Vieregg, John Spateman, J. D. Williams and Benjamin Johnson. The election returns were made to C. B. Stillman, of Columbus, then County Clerk of Platte, who also issued the certificates of election. Henry Lathrop, the Prosecuting Attorney, qualified at Columbus, before the County Clerk;, returned to Lone Tree and administered the oath of office to James G. Brewer, Probate Judge, who qualified the other officers.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Thus was Merrick County fairly established as a body politic. In May, the County Clerk called a meeting, at which the official bonds were approved. In August occurred the Indian excitement, and the county was virtually deserted. Among others, County Clerk Mitchell fled to Omaha, and never returned. During those troublesome times, his office was broken into by some marauder and all the early records were scattered to the prairie winds. In October, public confidence in the safety of the county was sufficiently restored to warrant the Commissioners in calling a special meeting, when Wells Brewer was appointed Clerk and qualified. This period marks a moderately systematic departure in the manner of transacting and recording county business. The next important incident in the political history of Merrick County was the attempt made to detach the western tier of townships from this county and attach the territory to Hall. It created much excitement, and some bitterness, and how the scheme was defeated is best told by John L. Martin, who was a prominent actor:

"In the winter of 1863–64, Frederick Hedde, of Hall County, was a member of the Legislature, elected from Merrick and Hall Counties, and the unorganized territory west of them, receiving a total of thirty-one votes. At this session, Hedde introduced a bill to attach six miles of Western Merrick County to Hall County. On Friday night, at 10 o'clock, January 29, 1864, John L. Martin received a letter from Hedde, telling him that the above bill had been introduced and passed a second reading. This matter required prompt action, and on Saturday a meeting was held and resolutions adopted, denouncing Hedde's action. Before night a remonstrance against such a course was signed by every citizen living within the six-mile strip. On that afternoon, and during Sunday, the remonstrance was presented to every citizen of Merrick County, signed and forwarded to Gov. Alvin Saunders, who received it ten hours after having signed Hedde's bill. A new bill was immediately introduced, repealing Hedde's, and was bitterly fought by Dr. Renni, Chairman of the Committee on Counties, and by Hedde himself. But the new bill passed the House, and was signed by the Governor *four hours before the Legislature adjourned sine die.*"

Until the spring of 1868, the meetings of the Commissioners were held at the house of James G. Brewer. Afterward the residences of the different County Clerks were made temporary court houses. In October, 1867, the Commissioners bought up for consideration, the location of the county seat, but laid the matter over indefinitely. Finally, on October 12, 1869, the question was brought before the people, who decided for Lone Tree, of course. This vote was sustained by Commissioners Parker and McAllister, Mr. Hartwell protesting "that the whole proceeding was illegal." In April, 1870, "the county addition to Lone Tree" was platted, Block 10 being reserved for the county buildings. On June 4, 1870, the citizens voted $18,000 in bonds for their erection. The bonds were issued January 1, 1871, the contract being awarded to Charles Lightfoot in March, for $16,000. The building was completed by Q. B. Skinner, its total cost being $20,000. It is one of the neatest and most substantial court houses in the interior of the State, being of brick with stone foundation and two stories in height. Its dimensions are 50x60 feet, the jail, according to vote of the people, being in the same building.

The county had, in July, 1870, been re-divided into precincts, Silver Creek Precinct being created. This embraced the territory included within a line drawn from the west line of Section 2, Town 16, Range 4 west, running thence south along this section line to the south bank of the Platte River. The remainder of the territory formerly comprised in the eastern district, was named Clarksville Precinct; the name of the middle precinct was changed to Lone Tree, and the western to Chapman Precinct.

FIRST CASE IN COURT.

Retracing the ground already trod, about a year, it is found that on November 24, 1869, the first term of District Court was held at Lone Tree, Hon. L. Krounse, Judge; E. F. Gray, District Attorney; Ira Prouty, Clerk; G. W. Moore, Sheriff.

A. L. Reinoehl, who has gathered much interesting matter for a county history, none of which has yet appeared in print, gives the following account of the trial of the first case: "At that time the building now owned by Mr. Berryman, directly south of the Union Pacific depot, was utilized for various purposes, viz.: hotel, bar-room, dwelling, general country store, etc., etc. It was thought proper to concentrate business at this point, and the Sheriff secured the odd vacant places in and around the building for a court and jury rooms. There was one jury trial during the term: 'The people of the State of Nebraska *vs.* John Doe, whose true name is to the Grand Jurors unknown.' This unfortunate individual was charged with the crime of grand larceny, and his hopes of acquittal gradually diminished as he saw one after another of the members of the grand jury that found the indictment against him, placed upon the petit jury. A sentence of one year in the penitentiary was pronounced, upon the verdict of guilty being rendered. During the trial, a Mr. Considine was called as a witness for the State, and after the oath was administered he pointedly refused to testify. The court charitably gave witness time to consider the result of his mutinous conduct, and genial John McLean took charge of the obstinate fellow. Mr. McLean confidentially expounded the law with such force as to lead witness to agree to apologize to the court for his insubordination. John appeared in open court and notified his Honor that witness had concluded to make a suitable apology for his lawless conduct. Witness approached the bench and addressing the court, said: 'Mr. McLean stated true as to my intention then, but on re-consideration, I conclude to abide by my former decision and not testify.' A fine of either $10, or in default of payment, commitment to the Dodge County jail, was thereupon imposed upon witness. The sentence was actually served out in a box car upon the Union Pacific Railroad track."

Previous to the establishment of the District Court, however, both civil and criminal cases had been brought before James G. Brewer, Probate Judge. The first criminal case was tried before him June 16, 1867. Matt Wertz was charged with assaulting Isaac Berry, with intent to kill him, with a pistol. Defendant was discharged. The first jury trial—a civil suit—came off before the same. The case was entitled Henry Twitchell vs. William Hayler and Jesse Shoemaker. Counsel for plaintiff, John L. Martin; for defendants, Wells Brewer.

GENERAL COUNTY TOPICS.

Since these early experiments in the dispensation of justice and the management of a young and unformed county, settled and stable systems of court proceedings and government have been formed, so that at present Merrick may be said to be a county having "all the modern improvements." Her present county officers are as follows: Judge, John McDonald; Clerk, J. B. Templin; Treasurer, J. G. Holden; Sheriff, Daniel Hopkins; Superintendent of Public Instruction, B. W. Baker; Coroner, Dr. J. E. Morrill; Surveyor, A. G. Sherwood; Commissioners, N. H. Martin, A. Crawford, John Kramer.

Although, at present, the county has no paupers on its hands, it is preparing for the future, and has purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, one and a half miles north of Central City, to be used as a poor farm. A building has also been erected, which, with the land, brings the valuation of the property up to $3,000.

Notwithstanding that the progress of Merrick County, in common with all the counties of the Platte River Valley, has been as a rule, both steady, and noteworthy; the country has had many "set-backs." First came the war to seriously check emigration westward. In 1864, a widespread and terrific Indian panic nearly depopulated the county, so that in 1865 its entire population was only 123, of which only thirty-one were tax-payers.

Another serious drawback to the rapid settlement of Merrick County were the devastations of large districts of territory by grasshoppers. Previous to 1857, they were almost unknown as enemies to agriculture, and it was not until 1864 that the pest "lit upon" Merrick. In July, of that year, they cleaned out the corn from the Wood River settlement, and throughout Hall County and the western portions of this county. Two years and one month later they came again in more portentous numbers, and stayed longer, devastating a district extending fifty miles further east than before. The whole of Merrick County was included this time, and their work of destruction seems to have put a *quietus* upon the successful cultivation of corn for some time. As most of the then population was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in one way or another, the suffering on account of the failure of the crop was not intense. In August, 1868, the grasshoppers swept about the same territory as in 1866, with the exception of eastern Merrick County, which escaped the plague. The main body of the insects crossed the Platte Valley above Grand Island. The sight here was deplorable. Not a leaf of corn was left, the stalks even being eaten down to within three feet of the ground. The great trans-continental life-giver, however, the Union Pacific, soon repaired these damages by bringing in fresh life, and by 1871 the immigration had reached tremendous proportions, and Merrick County felt a rebound of prosperity. When the line was first built to the county in 1866, the increase in population and life was nothing permanent. Lone Tree then consisted of little more than a turn-table, and a building where the railroad hands could obtain a supply of liquor. When the great procession passed on, and points further east became the terminus, even these "marks of improvement" were abandoned. It was not until the work was accomplished that the county could realize its magnitude and importance. Then emigration began to pour along the channel in a steady stream. In 1871–72–73, Merrick County made great strides of progress, but in July, 1874, another vast swarm of grasshoppers had "satisfaction" and retarded her onward movement. The latest figures give her population at 5,875, and the assessed valuation of property at $1,483,750—estimated valuation $4,451,250. In 1866, the assessed valuation was $21,581.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

It would be almost impossible to overestimate the credit due to the railroads of the county in bringing about this happy change of circumstances. Early in the spring of 1865, surveyors had started from Omaha, but reported that the route up the Platte Valley would be very expensive, and for a time there was a possibility that Bellevue would be selected as the initial point. But the danger passed, and the survey was pushed up the valley. The route first selected was almost parallel with the present one, but about seven miles from the river. As the supply of railroad ties was being taken from the islands of the Platte, a "change of base" was made nearer the river. In February, 1866, contracts were let for getting out all the cross-ties that could be obtained on the unoccupied islands of the Platte. In April, the grading of the road was progressing through the county, and was completed in less than a month. By the 4th of July, the construction train of the Union Pacific Railroad could be plainly seen from Lone Tree Station, and before the end of the month, the moving village had disappeared and passed the bounds of Merrick County. The line now follows the Platte River from east to west forty-five miles. In 1880, by the extension of the Burlington & Missouri road from York, York County, and Aurora, Hamilton County, to Central City, the county of Merrick obtained railroad communication with the flourishing country south of the Platte. The county seat has become a railroad center, to a certain extent, and is growing into a flourishing town.

Falling naturally under the topic of means of communication are the several good wagon bridges which span the Platte River in the county of Merrick, and bring it into connection with Polk and Hamilton Counties to the south. The one at Central City was completed in April, 1877, at a total cost of $14,000, of which sum $8,000 was voted in precinct bonds, the balance being contributed by Hamilton County. The one at Silver Creek was completed in 1877, at a cost of $10,000, the precinct voting $4,000 and Polk County $6,000. The bridge at Clark's was built during the same year, at an expense of $15,000, and the one at Chapman in 1878. The cost of the latter was $14,000, the precinct voting nearly half of that amount. Thus within a distance of less than forty-five miles, the Platte River is spanned four times by wagon bridges, which make a freedom of communication with adjoining counties enjoyed by few other sections of the State.

SCHOOLS.

Among the very important topics of general county interest is the condition of its district schools. In July, 1866, when the County Commissioners resolved to levy a tax of $100 to defray expenses, they made no provision whatever for schoolhouses. But, in October, the citizens living in the western part of the county resolved to take the educational problem into their own hands. On the 20th of that month, John L. Martin, Claus Stoltenberg and William Hayter were elected a Board of Directors of District No. 1. A log schoolhouse was erected, by subscription, and covered with willow brush and sod. It cost less than $100. In this building, Miss Ellen Abbot (now Mrs. Dodge) taught the first school during the succeeding winter. In April, the lady received her recompense in the shape of $88 in public money. In December, 1866, Mr. Martin was appointed Examiner of Teachers, and the next year was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction. After five districts had been organized, it was discovered that the act creating the office had not been signed by the Speaker of the House, and was, therefore, no law at all. It was not until April, 1869, that this individual attached his name to a bill creating the office, when it came legally into existence. Edward Parker was appointed to "assume the duties and responsibilites of the position."

The present is an encouraging contrast to these times when public instruction was just commencing to walk. The schools, fifty in number, are under the management of B. W. Baker, Superintendent of Public Instruction, the county being divided into forty-seven districts. There are nearly two thousand children of school age in the county, and seventy-five teachers are employed. The total value of school property is $35,236. The average school tax last year was 11 mills on the dollar.

CENTRAL CITY.

In February, 1875, the name of Central City was prefixed to what had been known as Lone Tree Station. The change was made in pursuance of a petition sent to the District Court. Lone Tree had been platted by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the fall of 1866, and for the past three years before it became Central City, had been growing with especial rapidity.

On December 31, 1877, a town organization was effected, the first officers being as follows:

Board of Trustees, J. W. Sparks, Chairman; James H. Berryman, Quartus B. Skinner, James Vieregg and Jack Fuhrman; Clerk, J. E. Wilder.

Under the general State law the town cannot organize as a city of the second class until she has a population of 1,500 people. The first meeting of the Board of Trustees of Central City was held January 12, 1878.

Its officers at present are: Trustees, J. R. Ratchiff, A. L. Reinoehl, John Payne, J. M. Persinger, W. P. Porter; Clerk, C. W. Adams; Treasurer, J. W. Sparks; Attorney, H. A. Bruno; Marshal, O. F. Persons.

There is no fire department connected with the town organization.

Central City, within the past three years, has doubled its population. It has good railway facilities by way of the Union Pacific and Burlington & Missouri River roads. This advantage, joined with the fact that it is in the midst of a fine agricultural and stock-raising country, and is the county seat, gives it a good general and local trade. It has, moreover, good schools and churches, two banks, two newspapers, two hotels, two lumber yards and grain elevator, and everything to match. Its population is over nine hundred.

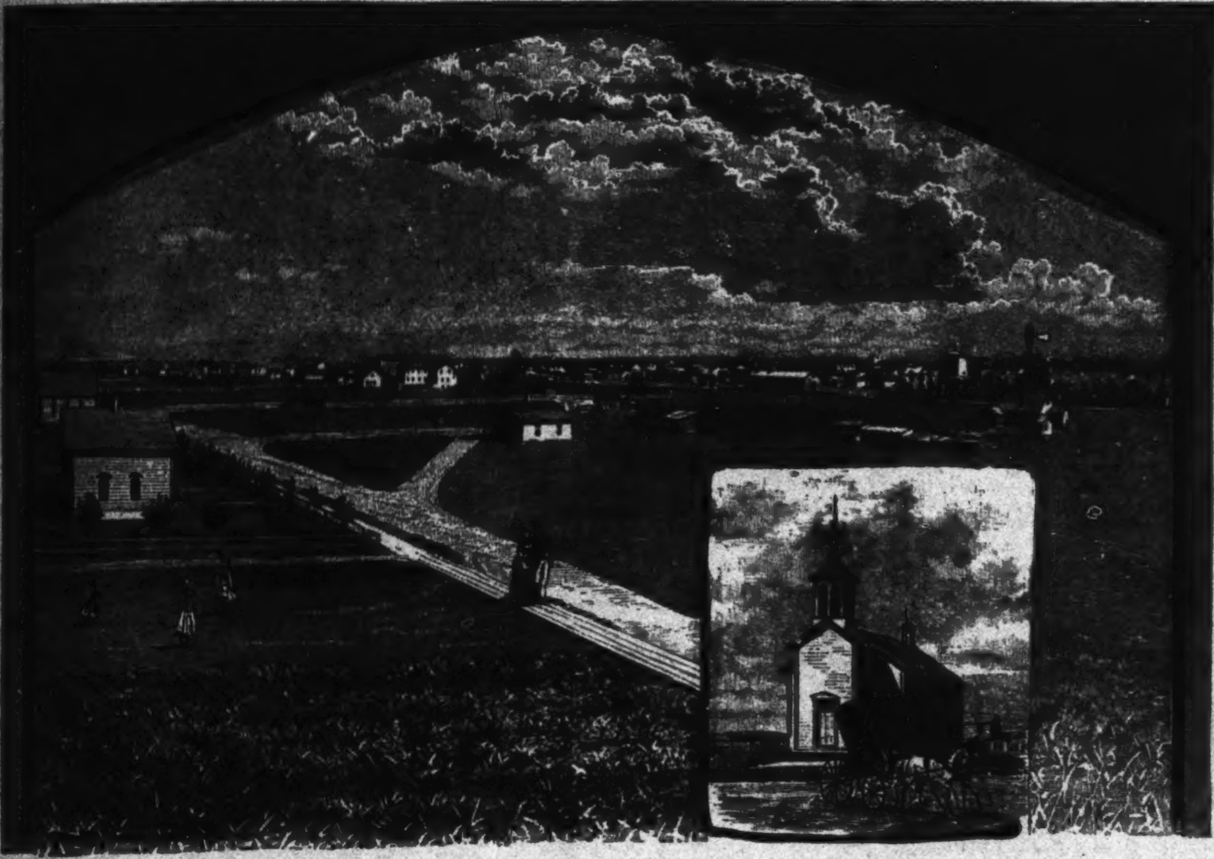
The town has two good district schools, under the management of a Principal, J. F. Connor.

The building north of the Union Pacific depot is a substantial two-story frame structure, erected in 1872, at a cost of $3,500.

The scholars are graded into five departments. Mr. Connor has four assistants. South of the track is a one-story frame building for the primary department. Mrs. Fish is the teacher. The attendance at both schools is about one hundred and seventy-five.

Baptist Church.—This society, the strongest in the city, was formed January 19, 1872. Foremost in the work of organization and among its constituent members were E. H. Wilder and wife, Mrs. Hilton and H. C. Osterhout. The first services were held by Rev. John Gunderman, who resigned in July, 1880. Rev. J. J. Keeler, the present incumbent, assumed charge in September. The church organized with only seven members; it now numbers 120. The church building was erected in 1872, and was the first religious edifice in town. The entire property is valued at $1,500.

The Presbyterian Church of Lone Tree was organized April 14, 1872, its first pastor being Rev. George W. Newell, who served from 1872 to 1878. Next came Rev. Joseph Patterson, who remained pastor until March, 1881. During April, the present incumbent, Rev. H. McLean, assumed charge. The church is now in a flourishing condition, having a membership of forty-five. Its prosperous Sunday school is under the superintendency of John Hays. The entire value of the church property is $3,000, the society being one of the most substantial in Central City.



CENTRAL CITY. *Baptist Church.*

CHURCHES.

The first religious society in the county was organized by Elder T. B. Lemon, of the M. E. Church, at the residence of James G. Brewer, on Sunday, June 24, 1866. He took his text from Daniel, chap. vi, 10th verse, and during five days of the following week conducted a protracted meeting in the log schoolhouse. At the close of the meeting, a class was formed with Jacob Rice as leader.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1871. Elder M. A. Fairchild preached the first sermons, but the first regular pastor was Rev. J. S. Donaldson, who commenced his labors the next year. In October, 1874, came J. M. Dressler, who, after remaining two years, was succeeded by J. Marsh. Rev. R. Pearson followed the latter in October, 1877. Rev. S. Wood, who at present has the society in charge, assumed control in October, 1880. The society, one of the leading ones in the city, has a membership of seventy-six, and a large and growing Sunday school. The church building was erected in 1876. With the parsonage attached, the property is valued at $2,000.

Congregational Church.—The society was organized in April, 1872, under the pastorate of Rev. L. H. Jones. He served until March, 1874. In May, Rev. Albert Fitch took charge, and has continued to serve up to the present time. The society has a membership of twenty-eight, but no regular house of worship.

Catholic Church.—When the Union Pacific Railroad was put through the county, Father Ryan, of Columbus, held missionary services in Central City. His line of usefulness extended all the way from Fremont to Rawlins. This was in 1866. The society in Central City erected a church edifice four years ago. It now has a membership of twenty-seven families. Father E. Geary was appointed to the charge in October, 1881. He has also under his care a society in Clarksville, which numbers twenty-three families, and one at Aurora, Hamilton County, composed of forty families.

Christ's Church (Episcopal)—An Episcopalian society has been alive in Central City since 1874, Rev. H. C. Shaw, of Silver Creek, having been its rector. For some time before the erection of the present neat edifice, services were held in the court house. The building was dedicated to divine service on Sunday, March 12, 1882, Bishop Clarkson presiding. The audience filled it to overflowing. The society at present consists of twelve communicants.

THE PRESS.

The Merrick County News, the pioneer journal of the county, made its first appearance March 21, 1872, at Lone Tree, the county seat. It was a six-column folio (presumably patent) issued every Thursday, Republican in politics, and owned and edited by Henry Kelsey. The following quoted data are furnished us by George A. Percival, an old resident and journalist of the county: "The first number of the Lone Tree *Sentinel* (the second paper in the county), was issued by the "Lone Tree Publishing Company," about April 10, 1873, with W. H. Webster and George A. Percival as editors. The *Sentinel* was started as a 'railroad paper,' to advocate the carrying of the Midland Pacific Railroad bonds, and in opposition to the *News*, which, after advocating the bonds for a time, suddenly flopped to the other side, and was very generally supposed to have been bought up by the Union Pacific Company. Messrs. Webster & Percival continued in editorial charge of the *Sentinel* about five months, when they resigned and were succeeded by Mr. L. Waters, who conducted the paper about one month and resigned, when Mr. Ira Prouty assumed the goose-quill and got just one number of the paper. Its mission having been accomplished, it was allowed to die. Subsequently, the press and material were sold to W. H. Mitchell and C. C. Berger, of Dannebrog, Howard County.

"Early in April, 1874, George A. Percival and L. Waters purchased the press and material of the *Merrick County News*, and on the 9th of that month issued the first number of the Lone Tree *Courier*, which they continued to publish until August 20, of the same year, when they sold the paper and office to M. C. Hutchings and S. R. Bowerman (firm name, Bowerman & Hutchings). On these gentlemen assuming charge of the paper, Hon. Ed. Parker was made editor-in-chief, which position he held until January 21, 1875. On March 4, 1875, the name of R. F. Steele appears in the place of M. C. Hutchings, the latter gentleman having sold his interest in the paper to Mr. Steele. The new firm name was Bowerman & Steele, under which the paper was published until June 3, 1875, when Mr. Bowerman slid down off the editorial tripod, leaving Mr. Steele sole editor and proprietor. Mr. Steele continued the publication of the paper alone until March, 1877, when he associated with him Mr. H. R. Persinger, who retained his interest in the paper until November 8, 1877, when he sold it back to Mr. Steele. The firm name, during this time, was H. R. Persinger & Co. From this time, Mr. Steele went it alone again until January 28, 1879, when he published his valedictory, and introduced his successors, Messrs. A. Fitch & Bro. The *Courier* was an all-at-home six-column folio from its establishment until September 2, 1875, when it was enlarged to seven columns, continuing on the all-at-home plan until February 22, 1877, when it appeared with patent outsides. Practically it has been a Republican paper from the start. Messrs. A. Fitch & Bro., in March, 1881, employed Mr. Samuel D. Cox as associate editor with A. Fitch, Jr., who had previously been sole editor, and, on the 1st of April, 1881, enlarged the *Courier* to a six-column quarto, "patent inside."

The Clarksville *Messenger* was first issued May 4, 1878, by James G. Kreider. On the 10th of April, 1879, Mr. John C. Hartwell assumed control, Mr. Kreider having suddenly disappeared. On the 1st of May, 1880, Mr. A. T. Brown was added to the proprietorship, now under the firm name of Hartwell & Brown. August 2, 1880, Mr. Brown became exclusive proprietor, and January 29, 1881, the paper suspended. April 8, 1882, Mr. Hartwell renewed publication under the name of the *Revised Messenger*. The *Messenger* is a seven-column folio, patent outside, and has always been Independent, save under Mr. Brown's control, when it was Republican.

The *Merrick County Item* made its first appearance January 14, 1880, a seven-column folio, all-at-home, under the proprietorship of R. F. Steele and L. C. McCarn (Steele & McCarn). June 2, 1880, J. H. Dony purchased Steele's interest, and the firm became Dony & McCarn, the paper running with stereotype plates. August 4, 1880, the paper was purchased by George A. Percival, with himself and R. F. Steele editors. The *Item* on the 13th of April, 1881, enlarged to a five-column quarto, and, on the 12th of May, published its last issue in Merrick County, whence it shortly removed to Omaha. The *Item*, we think, was Republican from its origin.

On the 1st of January, 1882, the Central City *Nonpareil*, a stalwart Republican organ, was started by Messrs. Millard & Holcomb, in opposition to the *Courier*, an Independent Republican organ. Mr. Holcomb retired in a few weeks, leaving Mr. Millard in sole control. The *Nonpareil* is a seven-column folio, patent inside.

SOCIETIES.

County Agricultural Society.—An organization was effected, April 8 1874, with Horace Allen, President; H. C. Osterhout, V. P.; N. R. Persinger, Secretary; James Vieregg, Treasurer. Eighty acres of land for a fair ground were purchased, but in 1876, twenty acres were sold for a cemetery. A floral hall in the shape of a maltese cross has been erected, and other improvements have been made. The exhibition grounds are situated one and a half miles north of Central City. The present membership of the society is twenty, with officers as follows: President, S. L. Wiser; V. P., Robert Campbell; Treasurer, Isaac Trever. The Merrick County Agricultural Society, although young in years, is destined to play its part in the material development of this section.

Bugle Post, G. A. R., was organized July 19, 1879. The charter members were: Franklin Sweet, N. R. Persinger, W. H. Webster, J. G. Holden, F. M. Spencer, James Sullivan, J. J. Fisher, C. C. Jewell, H. C. Osterout, J. M. Donaldson, R. A. Mears, W. A. Porter, Matt. Donaldson, R. F. Steele, Robert S. Woodden, M. M. Burke, J. H. Doney, Dan Spencer, W. E. Letcher, R. E. Tillinghast, D. T. Root, George Carigal, E. R. Burnett and John Berley. The whole number of names enrolled thus far has been eighty-one, but the present membership is only forty. The officers are: W. H. Webster, Post Commander; C. D. Chapman, S. V.; K. E. Brown, J. V.; J. G. Holden, Quartermaster; Mr. Larcom, Chaplain; Dan Hopkins, Officer of the Day; A. N. Pillsbury, Officer of the Guard; C. Hostetter, Adjutant.

Merrick Lodge, No. 73, I. O. O. F., was organized May 6, 1879, with the following charter members: Alex. S. Bleyer, William E. Letcher, R. W. Boyd, R. C. Baldwin, M. M. Halleck, C. W. Best, R. S. Woodden, James H. Dony, Henry McCarn, J. T. Ecker, Judson Cullison. At present the lodge numbers thirty members, with the following officers: N. G., C. E. Lind; V. G., C. A. Stitzer; R. S., Charles Green; Treasurer, Q. B. Skinner.

Lone Tree Lodge, No. 36, A., F. & A. M., was granted a dispensation August 9, 1871, and a charter June 16, 1872. Its charter members were: Leland L. Doolittle, David Thomas, Joseph B. Adams, Thomas Matthews, Jason Parker, Milton A. S. Goff, Martin V. Scott, Daniel Hopkins, Nathaniel H. Barton, Bell E. Berryman, William H. Crites, James E. Fitch, John T. Briggs, Newton R. Persinger, James R. Ratcliff. Its membership is seventy-five, with the following officers: J. W. Sparks, W. M.; Charles W. Adams, S. W.; Arthur Boles, J. W.; James Donovan, Treasurer; Bell E. Berryman, Secretary. The lodge now numbers seventy-five members, and is in so flourishing a condition, financially, that it is building a hall, which is to be occupied at once. It will be nicely furnished. The hall, 22x68 feet, is located in the Berryman Block.

Lone Tree Lodge, No. 1789, K. of H.—This lodge was organized April 5, 1879, with the following charter members: Dan Hopkins, A. F. Brininger, T. W. Lyman, J. H. Dony, George Wells, S. L. Wright, William E. Letcher, Berend Cruse, Frank Jewell, G. B. Skinner, David Lear, E. Bookes, H. D. Reynolds, Otto Foster, R. F. Steele, W. H. Webster, J. J. Fisher, J. R. Ratcliff, J. G. Holden and O. Skinner. Lone Tree Lodge has now a membership of twenty-eight, and is growing. Its present officers are: D., T. W. Lyman; V. D., James Eatough; Assistant D., D. Lear; Reporter, Otto Foster; F. R., Frank Jewell; Treasurer, H. D. Reynolds; Chaplain, N. S. Belden; Guide, A. F. Brininger; Guardian, P. C. Nielson; Sentinel, Albert Miller.

Central City Lodge, No. 41 (I. O. G. T.), was organized July 20, 1876. Its present membership is forty-five, with the following officers: S. E. Hostetter, W. C. T.; Mrs. Kate Hostetter, W. V. T.; A. Fitch, Jr., F. S.; Josie McDonald, Treasurer; C. W. Brininger, W. M.; A. Fitch, Sr., W. Chap.; Nettie Abbott, R. S.

Eastern Star, Evergreen Chapter, Lodge No. 19, was organized May 18, 1879. Mrs. Sarah E. Ratcliff was then chosen as W. M., and has continued to serve as such. The lodge has a membership of forty-five, and is growing.

BANKS.

Central City Bank.—Messrs. H. C. Metcalf & N. R. Persinger, proprietors, was established in November, 1877. It was established as a private bank, and has remained as such. There has been no change in the firm partnership. The bank does a general banking business; has a savings department connected with it, a farm loan department, and a real estate department.

The following statement, issued December 1, 1881, gives the present condition, substantially, of the Central City Bank:

Resources.—Cash on hand, $9,002.36; due from other banks, $2,865.17; total, $11,867.53; loans and discounts, $43,698.71; real estate, $7,631.94; furniture and fixtures, $2,415.60; expenses, $498.06; other investments, $608.71; grand total, $66,220.55.

Liabilities.—Capital stock, $15,000; surplus fund, $7,978.07; undivided profits, $1,768.59; individual deposits, $29,786.39; certificates of deposit, $11,692.50; grand total, $66,220.55.

Joseph N. Osterlind & Co.'s Bank was established in the fall of 1881, by Mr. Osterlind. The bank does a general business, also deals in real estate, loans and mortgages. Its success has been assured from the start.

FLOUR MILLS.

H. C. Metcalf's Grist-mill.—Six miles east of Central City is a grist-mill of three run of stone, owned and operated by H. C. Metcalf. It was built in 1879. Mr. Metcalf has an elevator and flour mill at St. Paul, where most of his interests now are.

J. C. & W. Brewer's Mill is situated about three and a half miles southwest of town, and was erected in 1878. It has three run of buhrs, its patent brand being the "Lone Tree." Its work is, however, mostly custom. The building is a three and a half story frame structure, and well arranged, the property being valued at about $10,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Opera House, in the Central City Bank building, is a fine little hall, with a seating capacity of 800. The building was completed in July, 1881, and is the most substantial in the city. The Opera House is under the management of F. M. Persinger.

Bockes House.—This house is one of the leading hotels of Central City, and has gained a large share of public patronage. It is maintained in good style by E. Bockes, who has remained its owner and proprietor since the building was erected in 1876. The dimensions of the building are 64x40 feet, two stories and basement. The Bockes House has accommodations for forty guests. Attached to it and maintained for their convenience is a good livery stable. The entire property is valued at $7,500.

Central City House was built in 1871, by H. M. Bryant. Additions were made the next year. As it stands now, the building is a two-story frame structure 60x80 feet, and will accommodate about forty guests. It passed through several hands, until two years ago, the house came under the management of Gregory, its present proprietor. The value of the property is about $5,000.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

E. B. ALDRICH, agent for Oswald Oliver, lumber and building material; was born near Laingsburg, Shiawassee County, Mich. Resided on a farm, and later taught school; afterward went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; attended Eastman's Commercial College; graduated from there in 1875. In the spring of 1877, he came to Hastings, Neb.; taught school, and was agent for musical instruments. December, 1880, came to Central City. He has had charge of this yard since. He also handles musical instruments and sewing machines.

NELSON BARNES, live stock; was born and raised in Randolph County, Ind., and learned the carpenter trade there, which he followed there about ten years. March, 1871, came to Central City; worked at his trade about three years. He then was employed by the Union Pacific Railway in Wyoming and Utah about five years; returned to Central City, and has since been largely engaged in live stock. He owns a farm of about 480 acres improved; also seven acres where he now resides. He now owns about 200 head of cattle.

J. T. BIGGS, farmer, Section 26, [illegible] O. Central City, born in Ohio County, Va.; in 1854, came to Council Bluffs; followed painting a short time, then removed to Omaha; assisted in putting up a building for William Clancy three miles above Omaha; in the spring of 1857, returned to Council Bluffs; engaged in the hotel business; in 1860, came to Hamilton County, Neb.; kept a ranch there about nine years; removed to Merrick County in 1869; located on his farm, consisting of 160 acres. Married, November 8, 1865, Mary F. Groves, of Vermont; they have six children, three sons and three daughters.

E. BOCKES, proprietor Bockes House, is a native of Cattaraugus County, N. Y.; there followed farming and lumbering; in 1868, came to Central City; took a homestead of eighty acres, which he improved and still owns; continued farming till 1876, when he built this hotel; has since carried on this business; in 1880, he enlarged this house which is now one of the most pleasant and best kept houses in the State. Mr. B. has been Deputy Sheriff several years. Married, in 1858, Miss Susan Bullock, a native of Allegany County, N. Y.; they have two children, one son and one daughter.

J. G. BREWER, flour and feed, was born in Livingston County, N. Y. In 1856, came to Milwaukee, Wis.; engaged in farming; in 1859, he went to Colorado; in the fall of 1863, came to Merrick County and took a homestead of 160 acres; engaged in ranching until the completion of the railroad. In 1866, he built a saw-mill, sawed cottonwood and railroad ties. In 1872, he built a grist-mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1880. This was the first mill built on the Platte River or in the county. This mill was supplied with three run of buhrs, located about five miles from Central City, in 1878. He also built another mill, located about three and one-half miles from town. This mill he is still operating. He was the first County Judge in this county. Held this office about eight years.

D. W. BRINKERHOFF, livery, was born and raised in Lewis County, N. Y.; in 1855, came to Fond du Lac, Wis.; followed farming there about three years; in 1860, came to Henry County, Ill.; farmed there till 1871, when he came to Central City; located on a farm of eighty acres four miles from Central City; continued farming till the fall of 1881, when he removed to town and started the livery business. Married, in 1856, Louisa Rogers, of Lewis County, N.Y. They had one daughter—Mrs. Deiderich, who died in the spring of 1881, aged twenty-four years.

F. A. CRAIG, harness and saddles, was born in Hopkins County, Ky.; commenced to learn this trade at the age of sixteen, in Greenville, Ky.; followed it there several years; in 1857, came to Menard County, Ill.; carried on this business there about eighteen months. He enlisted in 1862 in Company F, Seventy-third Illinois Infantry; was discharged in February, 1863; in 1864, came to Greenview, Ill.; also carried on this business there about five years, and followed farming about two years; in the spring of 1872, came to Merrick County; engaged in farming there; he continued till November, 1877, when he came to Central City and opened this business, which he has since continued.

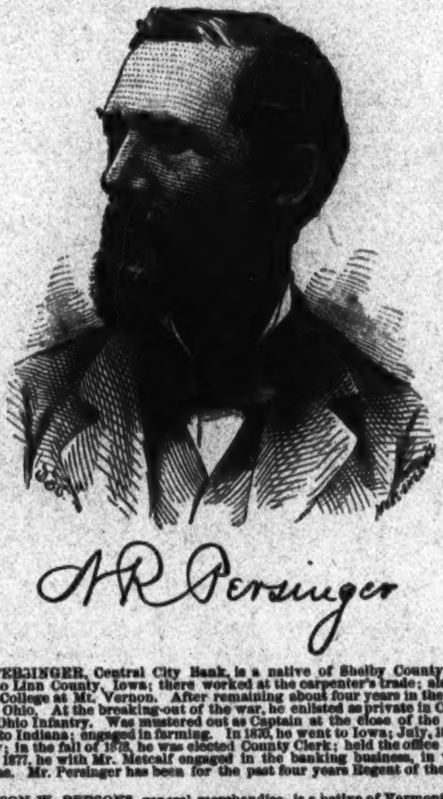
OTTO FOSTER, Deputy County Treasurer, was born in Dresden, Saxony. After receiving a preparatory course of studies, he entered the high school of the Holy Cross, where he remained five years. He also attended the University of Leipsic one and one-half years. There he graduated, and was admitted to the bar. He then engaged in law, and practiced about one and one-half years; then entered the First Regiment of King's Guards; remained with the regiment six years. Served in 1863 in the war against Denmark, and was detailed to Gen. Von Haake's staff as Secretary for the Commander of the Division. Received his discharge as First Lieutenant in the spring of 1865; then engaged in the book business in Hamburg, a short time. Removed to Kiel; was employed as Clerk of the Department of Widows' and Orphans' Court. May, 1866, came to Pennsylvania; followed tanning, and later farming. In 1878, came to Central City; was a short time Deputy County Clerk. The past four years he has held his present position.

E. HANSON, firm of E. Hanson & Co., grain and coal, is a native of Denmark; in 1867, came to Chicago; soon after to Franklin Grove, Ill.; there remained about three months; then came to Grand Island, Neb.; in 1868, he made a trip to the Rocky Mountains; returned to Grand Island in the spring of 1869; worked in the round house, and later worked for the Union Pacific Railroad; in 1871, he came to Chapman; there learned telegraphing; he then went to Rawlins, and was night clerk there two years; returned to Chapman in 1875, and engaged in the lumber and coal business. He still continues this business at Chapman as well as Central City; in the spring of 1881, he made a visit to his native country; returned in August, when he established this business at Central City.

C. HOSTETTER, firm of Breninger & Hostetter, general merchandise, is a native of Elkhart County, Ind. In 1873, came to Central City; was engaged as clerk in a store; in 1876, this firm was established; from a small beginning they have worked into a large and prosperous trade. In the fall of 1880, he was elected a member of the Legislature, representing Merrick County. He enlisted in 1861 in Company G, Forty-eighth Indiana. Served four years.

H. B. MILLARD, editor and publisher of the Central City *Nonpareil*. He is one of the young men who have made their way in Nebraska. Mr. Millard was born in Three Rivers, Mich., in 1860; came to the northwestern part of Iowa in 1875, where he commenced life on his own responsibility in the office of the Cherokee *Times*. In 1879, he came to Nebraska, first locating at North Bend, where for two years he published the North Bend *Bulletin*. Disposing of his paper there in December, 1881, he came to Central City, where, in company with S. W. Holcomb, he issued the first number of the *Nonpareil* January 5, 1882. Latterly, he assumed sole control of the paper. Mr. Millard is one of the youngest newspaper men in all Nebraska, nevertheless his paper occupies a prominent position in the front rank of the leading local and political newspapers of the West, evincing a goodly amount of public spirit, and taking a lively interest in all topics of the times. It is doing much to develop the resources of the West, and especially those of its own county, which in a measure accounts for its success and popularity.

JOSEPH N. OSTERLIND, banker, is a native of Sweden. In 1867, came to Chicago; soon after engaged in the book and stationery business with F. C. DeLang, present State Senator from Cook County, Ill.; continued about four years; in 1876, came to Creston, Iowa, and took charge of the mortgage and loan department of the Bank of Creston there, remained two and a half years, then removed to Fontanelle, Iowa; was Cashier of the Farmers' Bank about one year, when the increased business at the bank at Creston demanded his return; he sold out and returned to Creston and assumed the duties of his former position there. In the fall of 1881, he withdrew from the bank and came to Central City, and established the Bank of Merrick County. His success in the banking business at Central City has been something remarkable. Central City and Merrick County seem to recognize a live and energetic business man, judging from the patronage he has received since opening. Mr. O. is at present engaged in an emigration scheme which will undoubtedly prove of great benefit.



A R Persinger

N. R. PERSINGER, Central City Bank, is a native of Shelby County, Ohio. In 1853, came to Linn County, Iowa; there worked at the carpenter's trade; also attended the Cornell College at Mt. Vernon. After remaining about four years in the county, he returned to Ohio. At the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted as private in Company F, Twentieth Ohio Infantry. Was mustered out as Captain at the close of the war. Soon after came to Indiana; engaged in farming. In 1870, he went to Iowa; July, 1871, came to Central City; in the fall of 1873, he was elected County Clerk; held the office two terms. November, 1877, he with Mr. Metcalf engaged in the banking business, in which they still continue. Mr. Persinger has been for the past four years Regent of the State University.

HARRISON W. PERSONS, general merchandise, is a native of Vermont, born near Montpelier. In 1871, he came to Central City and built this store, then on the prairie; there were but two other stores here at that time; he also built a residence, the north side of the railroad track, which was the second residence erected on that side of the track. He then opened a small store; as his business required, this store was enlarged. They have worked into a large and prosperous trade. The first car load of flour and salt received in Central City was consigned to this firm.

J. R. RATCLIFF, real estate and live stock, is a native of Parke County, Ind., and there raised. He enlisted September 10, 1861, in Company B, Forty-third Indiana Infantry; served till the end of the war; was taken prisoner April 25, 1864, and confined at Camp Ford, Texas, about ten months. At the close of the war he returned to Indiana, and engaged in merchandising about four years. In 1870, he came to Iowa. The following year he came to Central City, where he has since resided. He first engaged in farming, which he continued about three years. He was then appointed Postmaster; held that office about one and a half years. In the fall of 1875, he was elected County Treasurer; held this office till January, 1882.

Q. B. SKINNER, of the firm of Skinner, Stone & Co., general merchandise, was born in Niagara County, N. Y.; resided in Cattaraugus County. At the age of twenty, he came to Shiawassee County, Mich., and there engaged in farming. In the spring of 1869, he came to Nebraska and located in Platte County, now Colfax County, and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1872, he came to Central City and was engaged in building the court house. In the fall of this year he entered into the grain and coal trade, continuing at this business till the spring of 1880. In the summer of 1880, he made a trip across the mountains, and returned in the fall. Their present business was established in the fall of 1881. Mr. Skinner has served as County Commissioner both in Colfax and Merrick Counties.

C. A. STITZER, druggist, was born in Schuylkill County, Penn.; raised there and learned the drug business, which he followed about three years. In 1877, he came to Omaha, thence to Lincoln. In 1878, he came to Central City. In August, 1880, he, with Dr. Guillemot, established this business. November, 1881, the Doctor retired from the firm, since which time Mr. Stitzer has successfully carried on the business.

I. S. TYNDALE, merchant, the only strictly dry goods merchant in Central Nebraska. Though not among the earliest settlers of the county, he was the first to see the need and importance of a first-class grade of fine goods to supply the demand of many who were sending thousands of dollars abroad for such goods. With quick perceptions of the requirements of a growing community, Mr. T. introduced at considerable expense and some risk an entirely new era in the dry goods trade of Central City. He gave his whole attention and efforts to keep the fine trade of this and adjoining counties from sending their money to Eastern markets. By providing them with the finest goods at Eastern prices, the people of the county soon realized the great advantage of buying at home, and now extend a generous patronage to Mr. Tyndale, whose venture has proved an eminent success. The intelligent business enterprise of a few merchants may insure the success of a new town if exerted at the right moment, while the sordid, stupid policy of narrow-minded men would keep out all competition in business and thus drive away the best trade, which will surely cripple the life of a young town. Mr. T. is quite a young man, a native of Montreal, Canada, who came to the great West determined to make a success of his business and advance the interest of the county in which he has made his home. Nebraska has room for many more of such men. His trade extends from Rawlins, W. T., [illegible] miles west, to Lincoln, from which he receives some of his heaviest orders. His store is claimed headquarters for the first trade in Nebraska, which is most important to the town and county.

JAMES VIERREGG, grain and agricultural implements, was born in Germany; came to Nebraska in [illegible]; located in Merrick County; took a homestead of 160 acres, which he improved. He is the oldest settler of this county, and the first County Treasurer; held this office from [illegible] to 1876; was also engaged in farming till [illegible], when he came to Central City. He and Mr. Persinger engaged in loan and real estate business. In 1876, he established his present business, which he has since continued.

W. H. WEBSTER, attorney at law, was born in Pontiac, Mich., April [illegible], [illegible]; was raised near Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y.; graduated at Genesee College, at Lima, N. Y., in the class of [illegible]. He entered the service in September, 1861, in Company L, Eighth New York Cavalry; was wounded in April, [illegible], at Beverly's Ford, Va., from which he received a pension. He studied law at Lima and Rochester before he entered the army, and was admitted to the bar at the last named place. Soon after his discharge, in [illegible], he practiced in Rochester, and subsequently in the courts of Mason and Cabell Counties, W. Va. He was a member of the Legislature from Mason County, W. Va., in 1871. He came to Central City, Neb., in the fall of 1872; has since followed his profession; also engaged in farming. He owns a farm of 240 acres three miles north of Central City, on which he resides. He was nominated on the Democratic ticket for Governor of Nebraska in the fall of 1878.

S. C. WHEELER, locomotive engineer, Burlington & Missouri Railroad, was born in Columbus, Ohio, March 2, 1855. In [illegible], he moved to Nebraska, and located in Nebraska City, and engaged with a surveying party on the Midland Pacific. When the road was completed, he was connected with the locomotive department, and continued in this until the transfer to the Burlington & Missouri Railroad. Has since been engaged by the latter. He was married in Central City, Neb., December [illegible], [illegible], to Miss McDougal, a native of England. They have one child, a son, W. C., born March [illegible], [illegible]. Mr. W. is a member of the K. of H. of Nebraska City, No. [illegible], and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

J. E. WHITTAKER, M. D., and druggist, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and there raised, and received his early education. He afterward attended the Charity Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio; there graduated in 1870. In the spring of 1871, came to Central City, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1878, he opened a drug store, which he has since continued. The Doctor has been United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions, and four years Coroner.

CLARK'S.

This is a thriving station on the Union Pacific Railroad, situated about twelve miles west of Central City. The settlement, which is not incorporated as a town, has a population of about 300 people. It contains a good district school, attended by 100 pupils, divided into two grades. The Principal is Dr. Robinson. The building, a substantial two-story frame structure, was erected in 1880, at a cost of $3,000.

The early settlement of Clark's and vicinity dates back to April 1, 1865, when C. B. Hartwell located three miles east of the present station and opened a ranch. It was on the old military road, and was called the Junction Ranch. Mr. Hartwell had resided at Elkhorn since 1862. The town was platted in the fall of 1866, and named in honor of S. H. H. Clark, Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad. John McLean settled during the same year, and, in 1867, John F. McLean, his son, was born, the first natural increase to the population of Clark's. F. Coyle also came in 1866, and, in 1868, A. Kerr and Thomas Tague. In December, 1866, John McLean and Mary E. Hartwell were united in marriage, this being the first ceremony of the kind which ever occurred in Clark's The first death was that of Jennie Hartwell, in March, 1868. A post office was established at Clark's in 1869, A. Kerr being Postmaster. During this same year, he accidentally shot himself while on a visit to Central City. In September, 1871, Mary Walkey taught the first school in a sod shanty which had been erected on Mr. Hartwell's land. During the same year the first store was opened by L. B. McIntyre, on North Millard street. He lately removed to Maine.

CHURCHES.

There are four Churches in Clark's—the Catholic, under Father Geary, of Central City, and noticed elsewhere; the Episcopal, Rev. Samuel Goodale, of Columbus, in Charge; the Congregational, Rev. George S. Biscoe, pastor; and the Methodist Episcopal Church, in charge of Rev. Joseph B. Buckley.

First M. E. Church.—The Clarksville Mission was formed at the Nebraska Conference, held at Nebraska City, in April, 1873. Previous to this time, the territory included in the charge was embraced in the Columbus and Grand Island charges. Rev. David Marquette was the first itinerant preacher, the first class forming at the house of C. B. Hartwell, the first settler in the vicinity of Clark's, in 1868. For part of the following year, Rev. Mr. Whitehead, of Columbus, attended to the work. When the mission was formed, in 1873, the pulpit was supplied for a time by Rev. Messrs. Walch and M. A. Fairchild, the territory being included in the Grand Island work. Rev. Edwin Buck became the first settled pastor in 1874; Rev. J. M. Dressler served 1875 and 1876, and Rev. J. S. Donaldson, 1877. In May, 1878, Mr. Donaldson died from injuries received by a fall. Mr. Dressler again assumed charge, and was succeeded by Rev. J. Marsh, in 1879, and Rev. B. R. Turner, in 1880. In July, 1881, Rev. Joseph B. Buckley, the present incumbent, commenced his pastorate. The society numbers 100 members, the church edifice being erected in 1879.

St. Paul's (Episcopal)—An organization was effected in 1871, and a church building erected in 1873, the first in town. The membership is about fifty, the value of the church property being $2,000. Rev. Samuel Goodale, of Columbus, has charge of the society.

Congregational Church.—A union church building was erected in 1873, also, which has passed into the hands of the Congregationalists. A society was organized in 1877, Rev. Benjamin A. Dean serving as pastor one year. Rev. George S. Biscoe, the present incumbent, commenced his pastorate. The society has a membership of about thirty, the church property being valued at $2,500.

Clark's business directory is composed of two grain elevators and a lumber yard, three general stores, one furniture store, one hardware, one drug, one harness shop, one butcher shop, three blacksmith shops and a real estate and land office. Having a good wagon bridge and a large extent of territory in all directions tributary to it, Clark's is quite a business center. It has one hotel, the Douglas House, built eight years ago. The place has also a post office, and last, but not least, a flourishing lodge of Knights of Honor, formed in 1878, and a Legion of Honor lodge, organized in 1881.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE C. AGNEW, of the firm of Agnew & Rowland, general merchandise, was born in Parke County, Ind., in [illegible]; came to Cedar County, Iowa, with his parents; there assisted on their farm. In the spring of 1873, came to Victor, Iowa, and there engaged in the drug business. In the fall of 1878, came to Clark's. He, with J. P. Morrison, established this business. This partnership continued about two years. February, [illegible], Mr. Rowland became a member of this firm. Their trade is rapidly increasing, doing a business of about [illegible] a year.

GEORGE FOSTER, general merchandising, is a native of England. In [illegible], he came to Du Page County, Ill.; worked for the old Galena & Chicago Union Railway, now the Galena Division of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, as Section Foreman; continued in the employ of this company about seventeen years, excepting four years which he spent in the service of the army. He then removed to Kane County, Ill.; engaged in farming. February, 1871, came to Merrick County, Neb., and took a homestead claim, which he improved. He was also employed by the Union Pacific Railroad, on construction from 1871 to 1878. He then opened a general store, which he has since carried on. He enlisted in 1861, in Company E, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and served to the end of the war.

F. GEORGE, Sr., general merchandise, grain and country produce, was born in England; came to Canada when a boy; remained there a short time; then came to Indiana. Afterward removed to Springfield, Ill.; there he engaged in merchandising. He was also engaged in the same business in Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. G. has also been a resident of Boston, Mass., where he owned property. In 1870, came to Clark's; he built two mills which he operated for a time; sold out and has been engaged in the grain and lumber business most of the time since he has been there, since 1869. He has been engaged in merchandising. Mr. George is one of the oldest settlers in the locality.

A. A. HONEY, agent Union Pacific Railroad, was born in Worcester County, Mass.; came to Two Rivers, Wis., in 1856, with his parents; there raised and educated. In [illegible], came to Ottawa, Ill.; learned telegraphing; worked for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Atlantic & Pacific; was manager of this office in Salt Lake about two years. October 4, 1877, came to Clark's, where he has since been agent of this station.

R. T. MAXWELL, hardware, was born in Syracuse, N. Y.; was raised in Michigan, where he engaged in farming; in 1872, came to Plattsmouth, Neb.; also followed farming. In 1880, he removed to Wayne, Neb.; there opened a hardware store, which he has recently sold, and is now opening a general hardware store at Clark's.

HON. W. R. MORSE, lumber, grain and implements, is a native of [illegible] County, Me., where he was raised. At the age of twenty-one, he came to Champaign, Ill.; was employed there as clerk in a store in 1872; came to Clark's and opened a general store, which business he continued until 1880; since this time he has been engaged in his present business. He held the office of Postmaster from 1872 to 1880. In the fall of [illegible], he was elected State Senator, representing Merrick, Hall, Howard and Greeley Counties, comprising a larger population than any other district in the State. Mr. Morse is about completing a residence at a cost of about $8,000, the finest in the county.

DAVIS RICHARDSON, farmer and live stock, is a native of Frederick, Md. In [illegible], he came, with his parents, to Merrick County, Neb. They settled on this farm, consisting of 180 acres, well improved. They also own about three thousand acres of land in this county. In 1876, he returned to Maryland, entered Frederick College, where he remained a part of three years; then returned to Merrick County, and has since had full charge and management of this farm. He has recently imported a number of Short-Horn cattle, and Oxford Downs Sheep, and is otherwise largely engaged in live stock. His father died in the spring of 1876, when on a visit East.

E. A. RICHARDSON, druggist and Postmaster, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1871; came to Grand Island, Neb.; there engaged in the drug business; sold out this business in 1877; came to Clark's and established this business; July, [illegible], he was appointed Postmaster. Mr. R. is Treasurer of the School Board.

M. T. ROWLAND, of the firm of Agnew & Rowland, general merchandise, is a native of Hagerstown, Md. At about the age of thirteen, he came, with his parents, to Victor, Iowa; there he was raised; was employed as clerk in a store about two years. He then went to Colorado, where he remained about one year; then returned to Victor. Came to Clark's February, 1882, when he became a member of this firm.

MAJ. F. SWEET, farmer and live stock, was born in Cumberland County, Penn. At about the age of ten, his father removed to Indiana County; afterward to Armstrong County, Penn. He enlisted July, 1861, in Company E, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, as First Sergeant; was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg; confined at York General Hospital about three months. During this time he was promoted to Captain; returned to his regiment; served to the expiration of his enlistment; then returned to Pennsylvania, engaged in farming a short time; then went to Cincinnati; was clerk in the County Recorder's office three years. In the spring of 1871, came to Merrick County, took a homestead of 160 acres on Section 12, Town 15, Range 5, where he now resides.

He owns in all [illegible] acres, and is largely engaged in live stock. He has been Deputy County Clerk three years, and one year County Commissioner. He organized what is known as Company K, First Regiment National Guard of the State; was commissioned Captain, afterward promoted to Inspector General, with the rank of Major, on the Governor's Staff, which position he still holds. He has always taken an active part in organizing and furthering the interest of the Republican ticket.

SILVER CREEK.

Eleven miles west of Clark's on the Union Pacific Railroad is the station of Silver Creek. It contains about 150 people, and is the center of a good country. A fine wagon bridge across the Platte, noted elsewhere, brings it into communication with the counties to the south. The town was platted by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in November, 1866. The first building erected after the section house, was built by B. F. Hobart during the early part of 1870. In September, 1870, Cyrus Lee erected a hotel called the "Lee House," which is at present unoccupied. Silver Creek has, however, one public house for the accommodation of travelers. Soon after the erection of the Lee House, Thomas Lee built a dwelling house, and located also at Silver Creek.

Among the earliest settlers in and around Silver Creek were the Shaw brothers, Mr. Lathrop (who kept a ranch two miles below the town), J. and Ed. Howland (who located one-half a mile north), and James Brown (who built a house in the spring of 1871). It was during the year 1870 that Rev. H. C. Shaw, one of the pioneer Episcopalian ministers of this region, organized the society which has remained in his charge up to the present time. It now has a membership of about twenty. A district school was organized in 1871, which is now under the superintendency of Dr. E. L. Robinson. The attendance is about thirty. The first marriage occurred July 4, 1871, Thomas Gannon and Mary Foster being united in the holy bonds. Soon afterward, D. C. Kelley and Ella Lee were united in marriage.

The Congregational Church was formed in March, 1874, with the following charter members: Asa Nichols, Thomas W. Lee, Mrs. Thomas W. Lee, C. H. Lee, Mrs. C. H. Lee, James A. Brown, Mrs. J. A. Brown, Joseph Gardner, Isaac Brown and Mrs. I. Brown. Rev. L. H. Jones was the first regular pastor. Between 1875 and 1878, no regular services were held. Rev. C. C. Starbuck next took charge of the society, and after one year's service was succeeded by Rev. J. P. Dyas, the last pastor. There is no settled pastor at present. The church building was erected in 1879, at a cost of $2,000. The membership of the society is about fifteen.

Silver Creek derived its name from the clearness, sparkle and color of the little stream which meanders over the prairie near the town. The first post office was established at Lathrop's ranch, two miles below Silver Creek. It was called "Silver Glen," but after Silver Creek was platted, the post office was removed to that point.

The business houses of Silver Creek consist of two grain elevators, a flour mill one half mile east of town, lumber yard, two general stores, two blacksmith shops, one harness shop, one drug store, a butcher shop, etc., etc.

The flour mill is operated by Crawford & James, has three run of stone and was built in 1879.

Silver Creek is in the midst of a rich stock-raising country, and does a large business in the pressing of hay.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CRAWFORD & JAMES, proprietors Silver Creek Mills. Alonzo Crawford was born in Huron County, Ohio; there he was raised and learned the milling business, which he followed there about four years. In the fall of 1870, he went to Kansas; ran a portable mill about four years; returned to Bryan, Ohio, engaged in the foundry and machine business about three years. In 1877, came to Silver Creek; ran a lumber yard about one year. In 1878, he, with D. C. Place, built this mill, which is run by water-power; has four run of buhrs, and is supplied with all the late improved machinery for the manufacture of flour. J. H. James was born in Hartford County, Md. When a child, came to Indiana. At the age of thirteen, he commenced to learn the milling business, which he has since followed. In 1878, came to Clark's; October, 1878, he bought Mr. Place's interest in this mill. Has since been one of the members of this firm.

L. K. HILLS, farmer, Section 34, P. O. Silver Creek, is a native of Auburn, N. Y. At about the age of eleven, he came to Janesville, Wis.; assisted on a farm. In 1848, he returned East and married Miss E. F. Miller, of Massachusetts. In 1854, they came to Freeport, Ill.; clerked in a store there about four years. In 1858, came to Galena; also clerked in a store. He enlisted, in 1862, in Company K, Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry; served to the end of the war; then returned to Massachusetts. In 1866, came to Merrick County, Neb.; made a claim of 160 acres, where he now resides, and has one of the best-improved farms in the county. He owns in all 310 acres, and is largely engaged in live stock. He was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad about five years, running a stationary engine in Wyoming Territory. Mr. H. is now Deputy Sheriff, and has held about all the local offices in the precinct; he is probably the oldest resident here.

CHAPMAN.

This thriving little village of some sixty inhabitants is located about eleven miles west of Central City on the Union Pacific Railroad. When the road passed through that section in 1866, there were no signs of a town, and but little settlement in that part of the county. James Vieregg had located at Lone Tree in the fall of 1859, and in 1861 John L. Martin stopped where he now resides, one and a half miles from town. The first man at the station was John Donavon, who was sent as section boss. The first building except those owned by the railroad was erected in 1871 by Lincoln Reed and C. A. Leake, and occupied by them for a store and general trading depot. The first real store was opened two years after by J. I. Walker, who sold out to W. H. Morris in 1877. The real importance of the town dates from 1878, when the bridge across the Platte was completed. This bridge is one of the finest on the river. It is 2,800 feet in length and cost $14,000. It connected the northern part of Hamilton County with the railroad at Chapman, and the town grew to almost its present size during that year. With the building of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad into Hamilton County, the trade was largely cut off, and Chapman remained at a standstill. In 1881, it arose to the dignity of possessing a newspaper, the Chapman *Journal*, edited by D. Dye; but this enterprise soon fell through. Services are held in the schoolhouse by both the Methodists and Congregationalists, but there are no resident ministers. The first school was taught by Mrs. Aurand, at her dwelling, in 1871. During the next year the present schoolhouse was erected, the district placing itself under $1,800 bonds. The teacher during the last term was T. T. Bell. The average attendance was 56. The post office was opened here soon after the railroad passed through, with C. Washburn as Postmaster. After him, C. L. Leake held the position, and was followed by H. A. Bruno. The next incumbent was W. L. Morris, and following him was A. B. Cady, the present Postmaster.

The business of Chapman is represented by four general stores, a hardware store, a drug store, three grain depots and a hotel. The Chapman House was built by C. C. Dodson, in 1877. It was afterward sold to Mr. Fetterplace, and is now run by J. Kennedy. G. H. Griswold & Co.'s elevator was built, in 1877, by E. Hanson & Co., and sold to Griswold in 1880. It has a capacity of 4,000 bushels. In 1878 James Vieregg built the elevator now owned by D. L. Greiner. E. Hanson & Co., also owned this building, but sold to Mr. Greiner in 1881. Besides those two firms, Stout & Thomas also buy and own a small building, erected in 1881.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. J. GALLOGLY, general merchandise, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio; there he was raised. In 1876, came to Walnut Station, Pottawattamie County, Iowa; there opened a restaurant; there he remained till December, 1880, when he came to Chapman and established this business.

D. L. GREINER, of the firm of E. Hanson & Co., grain and coal, was born in Virginia, and brought up there. At the age of twenty, came to Ohio; followed farming and wagon-making. He enlisted in 1861, in Company G, Seventy-third Ohio Infantry; served about twenty months; was discharged on account of physical disability. In the spring of 1871, came to Chapman, took a homestead claim of 160 acres, which he improved; followed farming about ten years. August, 1881, he became a member of this firm; has since been engaged in this business; he has served as County Commissioner one term.

A. L. HAVENS, Agent Union Pacific Railroad, is a native of Lorain County, Ohio. At about the age of twelve, he came, with his parents, to New York. In the spring of 1876, came to Omaha; there learned telegraphing in the office of J. J. Dickey, Superintendent of Telegraph of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was then appointed operator with the construction gang for the O. R. V. Railroad; afterward returned to Omaha; was operator at the Missouri Bridge Junction, and two and one-half years Assistant Agent at the Valley. He then came to Fremont, where he was operator one year. In the fall of 1880, came to Chapman; has been agent at this station since; also agent for the Union Pacific Railroad lands. He was married, January 1, 1881, to Miss Nettie C. Sturtevant, of Fullerton, Neb.

H. H. GOODWIN, general merchandise, is a native of Tolland County, Conn.; there worked on a farm and learned the wagon-making trade, which he followed about three years. In 1872, he came to Hamilton County and took a homestead claim of eighty acres. There he remained, engaged in farming, till 1879, when he removed to Chapman and established this business, which he has since successfully conducted.

JOHN L. MARTIN, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Chapman, was born May 12, 1818, in Lancaster County, Penn. At the age of sixteen he came to Stark County, Ohio, and there commenced to learn the blacksmith trade, which he followed several years. In 1849, he went to California; remained there three years and returned to Ohio; there commenced the study of law with Leiter & Pool. In 1858, he came to Nebraska and located in Platte County (now Colfax County). In 1860, he came to his present farm. He owns 480 acres, largely improved. He is one of the oldest settlers of the county. He has been Register of Voters, Justice of the Peace and County Judge.

DR. J. E. MORRILL, druggist and physician, is a native of New Hampshire; there raised and received his preparatory education. He took up the study of medicine there and graduated at Castleton in 1852; then removed to Keene, N. H., where he practiced medicine. In the fall of 1864, he came to Janesville, Wis., and engaged in practice. In 1871, he came to Chapman and took a homestead claim of eighty acres, and engaged in farming five years. In 1876, he removed to Central City and engaged in the drug business, firm of Whittaker & Morrill. This partnership continued one year. In 1877, he came to Chapman, where he has since carried on the drug business and actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

NANCE COUNTY.

NATURAL FEATURES AND PRODUCTS.

NANCE County lies near the center of the State from north to south, in the fifth tier of counties west of the Missouri River.

It is bounded on the north by Boone and Platte Counties, on the east by Platte and Merrick, on the west by Howard and Greeley, and on the south by Merrick. Each of these counties is noted for its agricultural advantages, and in no respect is Nance inferior to either. With the exception of a sandy belt lying along the southern boundary and forming part of the Platte Valley, there is but little waste land in the county. About 80 per cent is upland, which, for grain-raising purposes, is preferred by many to the valley lands. The remaining 20 per cent is found along the various streams, with which the county is well supplied. The most important is the Loup River, which enters near the southwest corner and flows in a northwesterly direction, passing the eastern boundary near the middle, and furnishing thirty-two miles of valley, varying from one to three miles in width.

From the northwest, Cedar Creek winds its way until it joins with the Loup near the center of the county. Farther east, Beaver Creek flows in a similar direction, meeting the Loup near the boundary.

Besides these important water-courses, there are also a number of tributary streams. Plum, Ash, Council, Timber, Horse and Cottonwood Creeks all discharge their waters into the Cedar or Loup from the north, and below, Prairie Creek passes along near the southern boundary. Many of these valleys are skirted with native timber, and the market is supplied with wood at reasonable prices. The most important varieties are elm, ash, poplar and cottonwood. The existence of these groves was undoubtedly the most important factor in determining the choice of the Pawnees for the reservation. Much of the timber was cut off while the lands were held by the Government, and the valleys are now nearly stripped.

For richness of soil, the valley lands cannot be excelled. Where cultivated, they yield the richest harvests, and, when left untouched, produce luxuriant growths of wild grass. Corn is the staple grain product, and is largely cultivated in connection with stock-raising, which is rapidly becoming the chief occupation of the farmers. A reference to the statistics will show that the great advantages for this branch have not been overlooked, and already the county contains some of the finest thoroughbred horses and cattle to be found in the West.

Fruit-raising has been tried sufficiently to show that it is practicable, and, as soon as the groves, which are everywhere appearing, become large enough to afford protection from the wind, this county will have a full supply of all fruits suitable to the climate.

Not to be overlooked in the estimate of Nance County's advantages are the beds of limestone on the Cedar, which promise to furnish valuable quarries. Some digging has also been done in search of coal, but no definite knowledge has yet been obtained of the existence of coal strata.

EXTENT AND RESOURCES.

An act of the Legislature, passed in 1879, defined the boundaries of Nance County as including "all that portion of the State of Nebraska included in and known as the Pawnee Reservation." Later an extent of unorganized territory lying west of the reservation was also included in the county. The original reservation was intended to equal a rectangle thirty by fifteen miles in extent, but numerous corrections of the survey reduced its size, and the additions made will still leave it with an area of about four hundred and fifty square miles, or 278,837 acres.

As will be explained hereafter, the land is subject to neither homestead, pre-emption or other acts of Congress, but is sold for cash at a price which was determined by appraisers appointed by the Government. All proceeds go to the Pawnees, who originally owned the county. The lowest price at which any land was appraised was $2.50 per acre, and it ranged from that to $4 and $5 per acre. Over two hundred thousand acres of the lands of the county have been sold, and about sixty thousand still remain in the hands of the Government. Of that which has been sold, there can be any amount obtained by those desiring to settle. The price of lands in the valleys near Fullerton ranges from $5 to $10 per acre, and, farther back, can be had at the appraisers' prices. The tendency of this cash sale has been to keep many from settling in Nance for want of ready money, and they have gone elsewhere and taken homesteads or railroad lands. There has been some compensation for this loss, however, in the class which have taken Nance County lands. For, since none but those possessed of means could buy, only the better and more thrifty class have settled, and the 1,329 people which the census of 1880 gives as inhabitants of the county are composed of the very best elements which congregate in our Western States. Schools, churches and other means of culture are maintained by the people, and the new-comer meets here the same refinement and intelligence which marks the society of the older and wealthier communities. In so new a country as Nance County, but little could be expected in the way of improvements, and yet, in the Assessor's reports for 1881, 4,913 acres are returned as improved. Of this area, 1,161 acres were sown with wheat, 199 with oats and five with barley; corn was planted to 1,381 acres. These figures have been largely augmented during the last year. The same returns give 580 as the number of horses in the county, 4,149 of sheep, 3,234 of cattle, and 584 of hogs. The total personal property valuation was $132,834. Each year's growth makes large additions to all these figures, and even now the report of last year is no fair test of the extent of either population or property.

Financially, Nance County is in the best condition. There is no bonded indebtedness, and but a slight floating indebtedness. Taxes are low, and the prospects are that they will be still lighter as the county settles up.

Nance County has two streams running through its territory, which furnish unexcelled water-powers. In the east, the Beaver passes near Genoa, and in the central part, the Cedar meets the Loup at Fullerton. Both streams are narrow and rapid. In many places, the bottom is rock, and the banks are high, thus rendering damming an easy process. At Genoa, the water-power has not been improved, but D. A. Millard, the proprietor, is making efforts to secure a mill, and offers the site to any one who will build a good one. At Fullerton, a mill was erected in 1880, by Tiffany & Bently. This enterprise will be noticed more at length in connection with Fullerton's business.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement made in Nance County was in 1857, by a colony of Mormons. They came from near St. Louis, under the leadership of H. J. Hudson, and after attempting to settle in Platte, moved to what was then Monroe County, beginning operations near the present town site of Genoa. There were 100 families altogether, and the fall was occupied in constructing cabins and dug-outs for protection during the winter. In the spring following, a survey of the lands squatted on was made, and shares allotted. Two thousand acres were surrounded by ditches and fences, and 1,200 acres were put under cultivation. A post office was established, and called the Genoa office. H. J. Hudson was appointed Postmaster. Although extreme privations were undergone during the first year of settlement, the colony was very prosperous in 1860, when the Pawnees arrived to take possession of their reservation. During the three succeeding years, the Mormons attempted to remain and hold their possessions, and live in proximity to the Indians; but the numerous struggles between the Sioux and Pawnees kept them in constant jeopardy, and in 1863 they broke up and scattered. Many located in Platte County (in the history of which may be found a further account of the settlement), but the greater portion left the country entirely, some going to Iowa and many to Salt Lake. The history of the Indian settlement during the fifteen years when they owned and occupied the county, has already been given. In 1875, under charge of the agent, William Burgess, they left the reservation. and in 1876 ratified the act of Congress, under which the lands were brought upon the market. Owing to the delay caused by the appraisement, the sale did not take place until 1878, but the early settlement began in 1876. Many were willing to make improvements and take their chances of securing titles. Among the earliest of these was Robert Compton, who came in 1876 and located eight miles above the mouth of the Cedar. During the same fall, W. A. Davis squatted on his half section, about half way between Genoa and Fullerton; and James Scully took the land which he afterward sold to N. Crabtree, who came in the fall of 1878. Mr. Derrick also came in 1876, and located where he now lives, seven miles northwest of Genoa. In the western part of the county, the Crow brothers squatted during the same fall. With them came Mrs. H. H. Knight, a sister, and the first white woman who came into the county to settle. They found Randall Fuller herding cattle on the present town site of Fullerton, and mistaking his stock for antelope, were preparing for sport. They discovered their error before any damage was done, however. In the winter A. H. Crow and Mrs. Knight went back to Minnesota, leaving Edward. One of his experiences was an hour's swim in the Cedar, during the winter. He had been calling on his neighbors, Compton and the Johnsons, a Norwegian family, then the only two families in that section, and was on his return, when he broke through, and by almost superhuman efforts broke ice to shore and escaped. In 1877, a few more settled, and awaited the sale to secure their improvements. In the eastern part of the county, Clark Cooney came in with Davis, and located near him. Eric Nelson and Andrew Thompson settled a little west of them. Frank Hodges took a claim at the mouth of Timber Creek in September. Farther west, W. H. Bowman and Alfred Bixby settled during the year. Bowman came from Minnesota and met Bixby in Iowa, and together they traveled to the reservation. Bowman settled three miles north of Fullerton, where he now lives. Bixby located a little south of him, where he lived until 1878, when a sudden illness carried him off. It seemed doubly unfortunate that after enduring the perils of pioneer life, and then just fairly securing the title to his fine property, he should be removed from the enjoyment of it.

In 1878, prior to the sale, O. E. Stearns arrived, and squatted on the quarter cornering with the town site of Fullerton on the northeast. Soon after locating he secured the post office, which was the first west of Genoa. There was no regular mail carrier, and each of the early settlers did service in turn and brought the mail in his pocket. It was not long after that a mail route was opened between Central City and Albion, and J. F. Bixby, one of the enterprising editors of the *Journal*, and an early settler, tells jovially of the first trip over the route, when the mail consisted of one postal card. During this year, also, A. Brown located, and was the first settler in the valley of the Cottonwood. When the sale occurred in July, there were not above twenty families in the county. Most of those who had squatted went to Central City and secured their titles, and the actual settlement began. But little was done during 1878, and the rush of immigration did not begin until the year following. During 1879, the towns were laid out, and immense quantities of lands were sold. People flocked into the country, and the rapid settlement, which has not decreased since that time, was begun.

ORGANIZATION.

In 1857, during Buchanan's administration, a treaty was made by the Pawnee Indians, in which it was stipulated that they should choose a location west of the Missouri. Here they were to colonize and learn the arts of civilization, become converted to Christianity and develop, under the superintendency of the Government, into intelligent and law-abiding citizens. After roaming over the great Western country, the Indians located on the spot of land which is now known as Nance County. Buildings were erected by the Government for schools, supply-houses, etc., and for nineteen years the noble red man enjoyed the Government hospitality in this beautiful region. However, the rapidity with which Nebraska was settled soon brought numerous land hunters, who looked with longing gaze on the broad prairies and fertile valleys of the reserve, and long before any change was made herders had intruded with their stock, and a large portion of the Indian ground did yearly service in the way of pasturing their cattle. In 1875, by treaty stipulation, the Indians were removed to Indian Territory.

By an act passed April 10, 1876, and agreed to by the Pawnees, the lands formerly occupied by them were offered for sale. The contents of this act were, that the land should be appraised in "quarter sections, and then offered at public sale to the highest bidder; that thereafter all remaining unsold should be sold to any one at the appraised value; that the terms of sale should be one-third cash down and the remainder in two equal yearly payments, bearing six per cent interest." For the distribution of the proceeds of the sale the following provision was made: The Government was first to be reimbursed for the expenses of survey and appraisement. Then the expenses connected with the removal of the tribe were to be paid. A new reservation was to be bought, and if anything was left, it should go for the benefit of the Indians. This act may be found in the Statutes at Large, Vol. XIX, p. 28.

In consequence of the passage of the act, a survey was immediately begun and a Board of Appraisers appointed. The Board consisted of Albert W. Swalm, Lewis M. Briggs and Loran Clark. Over a year was spent by these gentlemen, in which time they viewed every quarter section in the county and appraised its value. As soon as this work had been completed arrangements were made for the sale. It was held at Central City, and began July 15, 1878. On that day, the first acre of Nance County land was disposed of. The Central City people had expected and made preparations for an immense crowd of buyers, and the few who were there still laugh at the disappointment which was everywhere exhibited. But very few attended the sale, which lasted four days, and but little land was sold. Those who had already squatted were present and secured their claims. D. A. Willard bought what has since become the town site of Genoa and Randall Fuller secured the two sections upon a portion of which now stands Fullerton. After this sale, the lands were purchased occasionally by those desiring to settle, and by 1879, a very respectable body of settlers was to be found in the county. Many had been kept out by the fact that the general impression was that the reserve would be divided among the neighboring counties, and this undoubtedly was what the counties themselves expected. But petitions were gotten up by the citizens and sent to the Legislature for the organization of a separate county.

They were greatly assisted in the accomplishment of their purpose by Brad. D. Slaughter, at that time Clerk of the House, who had already determined to settle in the new county if it should be organized. The act was passed and the county named after the then Governor of the State, Albinus Nance. On the 21st day of June, 1879, the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governor met to read the following order:

"Whereas, a large number of citizens of the unorganized county of Nance have united in a petition asking that the said county be organized and that Orison E. Stearns, George McChesney and J. W. Whitney be appointed special County Commissioners, and D. Eager be appointed special County Clerk of said county, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization, and that the northeast quarter of Section 14, Town 16 north, Range 6 west be designated as the temporary county seat of said county of Nance, and it appearing that the said county contains a population of not less than two hundred, and two or more of said petitioners are taxpayers and residents of said county; Now therefore, I, Albinus Nance, Governor of the State of Nebraska, in accordance with the memorial of said petitioners, and under and by virtue of authority in me vested and in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, do declare said county to be temporarily organized for the purpose of permanent organization, and do appoint and commission the persons above named as the special County Commissioners, and the said person above named as special County Clerk, and do declare the place above named and described as the temporary county seat of said county."

After thus receiving their authority to act, the Commissioners proceeded to county business. At their third meeting, they ordered an election to be held November 4, 1879, for the purpose of electing county officers and choosing a county seat. "And thereby hangs a tale." The place which the Governor had designated for a temporary county seat was the present town site of Fullerton, a place very centrally located in the county and one which was very desirable for the permanent location. Genoa, however, was a thriving village in the eastern part of the county and was located on the railroad, and thought that the county business should be transacted there. The election passed off with no difficulty, but the counting of the votes proved a troublesome task. Whether, from the poll-books, it appeared that Genoa had a majority or for some other reason, it would be difficult to say, but at least an injunction was served on the board from Fullerton, ordering them not to canvass the Genoa vote. This brought the matter into court, and as Nance County had none, the different attorneys appeared before the Judges at Central City, where, on account of some technicality, the injunction was not removed. At Osceola, however, the Judge removed the injunction, and issued a mandamus ordering the board to canvass the vote. This was done, but, strange to relate, the returns from Genoa showed only fifty-eight votes, while the poll-books showed over ninety. Whether the returns had been doctored while the case was before the courts or by what means the result was as it was will probably never be fully understood. At all events, the board declared the vote to be in favor of Fullerton, and located the county seat there accordingly. The officers elected at this election were: Clerk, J. N. Reynolds; Treasurer, S. L. Sturtevant; Sheriff, W. H. Bowman; County Judge, M. S. Lindsey; Superintendent, Dan Barker; Surveyor, G. H. Haskins; Commissioners, R. R. Ware, Henry Ruby and Thomas F. Miller. Soon after the election, Randall Fuller, who owned the town site of Fullerton at the time, had entered into a contract with the county, agreeing that he would deed sixty acres joining the town to the county, in consideration that the county seat should be located there. This was accordingly done, and the county has since platted the land and made an addition to Fullerton. The lots are being sold and a fund accumulated for the purpose of building a court house. No bridges of any importance have been constructed by the county so far. Those over the Cedar and Beaver were the result of private subscription.

Fullerton Precinct once offered assistance for the erection of a bridge over the Loup. Pierson Smith proposed to move the old wagon-road bridge, and place it near Fullerton, on condition that the precinct should give $1,250, bonds to be paid when the bridge was completed, and should also allow him to run it as a toll bridge five years, provided only that the county could buy it at any time during the five years, and open it as a free bridge. Accordingly, a vote was taken September 11, 1880, and the bonds issued by a vote of seventy-two for and twenty-two against. Mr. Smith began the work, and had all the piling in, and the bridge partially erected, when a freshet carried out about half of the spans. Becoming disheartened at this, Mr. Smith discontinued work, carried off the remaining piles, and threw up the contract at a loss of some $1,500. The precinct immediately had the bonds canceled, and thus ended the nearest approach that has so far been made to bridge the Loup. No bonds have ever been issued for anything by the county, and, so far as financial matters are concerned, the management of the county has been very economical. The present officers are: J. N. Reynolds, Clerk; S. L. Sturtevant, Treasurer; S. Roberts, Sheriff; T. Elliott, Judge; J. J. Fleharty, Superintendent; A. H. Ellsworth, Surveyor; Thomas F. Miller, J. M. Kennedy and Robert Baxter, Commissioners.

SCHOOLS.

The short period of official existence has not been passed over by Nance County without making some provisions for education. At present, they are incomplete, but a few years will see the little nucleus, which the county already possesses, develop into an extensive and valuable system. There were, in 1881, twelve school districts and eleven teachers. The number of children of school age was 447, of which 438 attended during the year. The wages paid the teachers were $716.86, of which the lady teachers received $401.05. There were five schoolhouses in the county—one brick, one frame, one log and two sod houses. During the year, there were 885 days of school taught in the county. Since this report of the Superintendent was made, two new districts have been created and two buildings erected. In every way the growth has been rapid, and already the statistics of last year give no adequate idea of the extent of improvement.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

At present, Nance County is not well supplied with means of shipping, but the prospects for railroads through the county are good. In 1879, the Omaha, Niobrara & Black Hills Branch of the Union Pacific passed through the northeast corner of the county at Genoa, and thus far is the only road in the county. Lines have been surveyed by both the Union Pacific and the Burlington & Missouri up the Cedar Valley, and the grade stakes set by the former. The Union Pacific will come from Genoa, cross the Cedar near Fullerton, and go north on the west side of the river. The Burlington & Missouri is surveyed from Central City, and passes near the town, also following the Cedar. It is impossible to say when either road will build, but the prospects are that both will be commenced soon. This will give Nance every facility for shipping, and open up much of the finest land in the county. There are now good wagon roads from Fullerton to Genoa, and bridges across the Cedar and Beaver, which were built by private subscription. There is also a wagon road to Central City, but no bridge across the Loup, and fording and ferry-boats are both unsatisfactory methods of crossing this treacherous stream. In the early history of the county, Adam Smith's graded wagon road and bridge over the Loup were used a little, but before much settlement had been made, the bridge was washed out, and has never been replaced. A few years ago, an effort was made by Fullerton Precinct to secure a bridge over the Loup near town, but a freshet found the work half finished, and it was never completed. Nearly all the shipping of the county has been done at Genoa, where it will probably continue until some other road is completed. Throughout the county, there are a number of wagon roads, and every facility for easy travel to and from the station has been furnished.

FULLERTON.

For some time before the lands of the reserve were sold, Randall Fuller had brought his herds into Nance County; remained summers, maintaining his ranch near the mouth of the Cedar, where the town now stands. When, in 1878, the sale took place at Central City, he secured two sections, and later, when the talk was of organizing the county, platted the present town site. The record was filed at Central City November 8, 1879, and afterward a copy was filed in Nance County, April 15, 1880. The survey of the land was made by J. C. Kapp, and the streets were made eighty feet wide, with the exception of Broadway, which was 100. The residence lots were 66x165 feet, and the business, $25\frac{4}{12}$x120 feet. Governor Nance designated Fullerton as the temporary county seat, at which time it consisted of a row of stakes, marking what were destined to become streets. As has been seen, the location of the county seat was made permanent. The first building in the town was the present law office of Slaughter & Lindsey, which Mr. Fuller built as an office for the County Commissioners. This was in June, 1879, and for some months it stood alone. The county seat question being unsettled, but few were willing to build. However, Mr. Smith, during the summer, erected his building, as did also Tiffany & Dresser, N. C. Judson and Brad D. Slaughter. Such was the extent of the town in October, 1879. The *Nance County Journal* then appeared on the field of action, and by advertising assisted in the boom which the town received in the following year. During the winter, buildings were erected by H. F. Snyder & Co., George Rogers, N. B. Odell, H. M. Wilson, J. N. Reynolds, S. Roberts and others. The spring following was the occasion of a great rush of immigration, and Fullerton filled in rapidly. Many business houses and residences were erected, and many business men settled in the town. Since that time, the growth has been rapid—more so than even the most sanguine have anticipated.

Reynolds' Addition to Fullerton was recorded July 27, 1880, J. O. Shannon, surveyor; and Fuller & Slaughter's Addition in March, 1881, Frank M. Crowell, surveyor. In July, 1880, as has been stated, the county received sixty acres adjoining the town from Randall Fuller, which has also been platted, and is known as the County Addition.

The first post office which was ever established in the Fullerton neighborhood was the Cedar Rapids office, which was held by O. E. Stearns, east of town. In August, 1879, it was moved to Fullerton, and called the Fullerton office, when N. C. Judson became Postmaster. In January, 1882, N. B. Odell became Postmaster, and now holds the office.

Fullerton is a prosperous town of 350 inhabitants, located near the center of Nance County, at the junction of the Cedar and Loup Rivers. It is fifteen miles from Genoa, on the branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, and about the same from Central City, on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad. It was incorporated March 1, 1881, by act of the County Commissioners, and the following officers appointed: B. D. Slaughter, Chairman; S. L. Sturtevant, J. K. Calkins, William Roberts and F. J. Brown, members of the Board. Their term of office has not yet expired. The beauty of Fullerton's location is a subject of constant remark. Placed as it is upon the incline which leads from the valley of the Loup to the precipitous bluffs of the Cedar, it presents a striking appearance to the traveler approaching from below or gazing over it from the summit of the encircling ridge. About twenty minutes' walk brings one to a place of great natural beauty and some historical interest, known as Buffalo Leap.

It is said that the Indians were in the habit of stampeding herds of buffalo and forcing them over the ridge at this place, and thus the perpendicular bluff of the Cedar, which rises to the height of 160 feet, received its name.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The settlements near Fullerton had not been made long before the desire for a school began to show itself. The first effort put forth was by H. F. Judson, who, in 1879, erected a building, and during that winter his daughter, Miss Cora Judson, taught a private school. Since that time, the town has always had a school, although, as yet, it is without a building. This deficiency will be supplied during the summer. At present, the attendance of the school is eighty-four. Of these, forty-three attend the Grammar Department, which is taught by J. K. Calkins, and forty-one the Primary, of which Miss H. M. Spackman is teacher. The Board consists of three members: E. B. Spackman, Director; H. Vogle, Moderator, and Fred Fuller, Treasurer.

Prominent among the educational institutions of the West is the Nebraska Wesleyan University, located at Fullerton. This institution was organized at Osceola in 1879, and for some time maintained at that place. But with Fullerton's growth also arose a desire to possess the school, and negotiations were early begun to obtain it. In June, 1881, J. K. Calkins was sent by the citizens to Osceola to make a proposition that they would erect a building and raise an endowment fund of $5,000, if the Board would remove the school. June 30, a meeting was held in Osceola, and the proposition was accepted. On July 14, a meeting was held at Fullerton, at which $1,000 was subscribed for the erection of the building, and E. B. Spackman, J. N. Reynolds, B. D. Slaughter, S. L. Sturtevant, Fred Fuller, O. D. Fitch, N. C. Judson and S. J. Harmon bound themselves to procure $500 more. At the same meeting, the following Board of Trustees was appointed: Rev. R. G. Adams, L. H. Faucett, W. R. Morse, J. N. Reynolds, Fred Fuller, W. H. Luce, Norris Davis, Mrs. L. A. Phillips, Mrs. B. D. Slaughter, S. L. Sturtevant, Robert Baxter, Rev. R. B. Wilson. Randall Fuller donated ten acres of ground on which the university was to be located. The Board of Trustees met shortly afterward and elected a Faculty for the institution, of which Rev. J. J. Fleharty, A. M., was made President. Mr. Fleharty had been connected with the school at Osceola, and came to Fullerton with it. On Tuesday, August 2, the cornerstone of the college building was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The address of the day was delivered by Weston Gage Miller, D. D., who also laid the stone. On the 13th day of October, the building was opened. It is a commodious modern structure, beautifully located on the bluffs north of town, and from its eminence overlooks not only Fullerton, but the vast extent of country which stretches away through the Loup and Cedar Valleys. When completed, it will cost in the neighborhood of $8,000. A full college curriculum is advertised, and scholars are in attendance of all the various courses, of which there are eight—Classical, Latin Scientific, Scientific, Academic, Teachers', Commercial, Musical and Non-resident.

The faculty of the institution consists at present of ten instructors. Rev. J. J. Fleharty is President, and also Instructor in Mental and Moral Science. Miss Lilian M. White is Professor of Greek, Latin and Elocution; George W. Crozier, of Mathematics and German; George B. Holt, of the Commercial Department; W. J. Pyle, Natural Sciences and Mathematics; Miss Josie Newman, Instrumental Music; O. D. Fitch, Vocal Music; Mrs. M. E. Denison, Painting and Drawing; Mrs. Martha Reynolds, Waxwork, etc., and Mrs. A. B. Fleharty, of Kindergarten. Regular degrees are conferred by the university on all finishing the prescribed courses of study. In connection with the school are two societies, the Newtonian, a literary organization, and the Fine Art Society, an æsthetic organization, whose birth preceded Oscar Wilde's arrival by a month. The officers of the Newtonian are Frank Knapp, President, and Clara Fleharty, Secretary. Meetings are held every Tuesday evening in the college chapel, and are largely attended. The President of the Fine Art Society is the President of the University. Mrs. Judge Lindsey is Vice President, and Mrs. M. E. Denison, Secretary. Monthly meetings are held, and public exhibitions are given every three months. Thus far, the school has been very prosperous. At a fair estimate, the attendance for 1881-82 will not fall below seventy-five, and the prospects are that a few years will see the institution fully established, a credit to the managers and also to Fullerton, which has so heartily sustained it.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1879 by Rev. R. G. Adams. It was the first church society of any kind ever attempted at Fullerton, and Rev. Mr. Adams was the first pastor who ever held services in this region. Among those who organized the society were: Mrs. B. D. Slaughter, Mrs. Martha Reynolds, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. O. E. Stearns, Will Phillips and Mrs. R. G. Adams. Rev. Mr. Adams preached one year, and was followed by Rev. R. B. Wilson. After Mr. Wilson, Rev. J. J. Fleharty became pastor, and still remains. Services are held in the college chapel. A fine Sunday school is also maintained, and is attended by fifty scholars. The present membership of the church, which is the only one at Fullerton, is thirty-eight.

SOCIETIES AND NEWSPAPERS.

Cedar River Lodge, A., F. & A. M., was organized January 19, 1882, with the following members: Brad. D. Slaughter, James W. Zuik, James W. Zibbell, Robert Warn, Benjamin F. Younkin, Daniel W. Randolph, Orison E. Stearns, Olof Netsell, Peter Meiklejohn, Isaac O. Jones, S. L. Sturtevant, Cyrus H. Gilmore and J. S. Kiff. The terms of the officers appointed by the Grand Lodge have not yet expired. Brad. D. Slaughter was appointed M.; Sanford L. Sturtevant, S. W.; Olof Netsell, J. D. This is the only society in Fullerton, and promises to grow into a strong organization.

A club for social amusement is also in existence, known as the *Social Home Club*. It is maintained by the young people, and has been very successful.

The Fullerton Cornet Band was organized in February, 1882. There are fifteen members, and Webb Wheeler is Leader. The instruments were purchased by subscription, and were listed at $500. The officers of the band are J. K. Calkins, President; G. D. Meiklejohn, Secretary; and O. D. Fitch, Treasurer.

The Nance County Journal was the first paper which was started in this section of the country. The first number was issued in October, 1879, by A. E. Verity, and was a six-column folio. In the fall of 1880, J. K. Calkins bought a half-interest, and, in January, 1881, J. F. Bixby bought the remaining interest, since which time the firm name has been Calkins & Bixby. In September, 1881, the name of the paper was changed to the *Lariat*, but after two months, the proprietors resumed their old name. The paper is now a seven-column folio, is Republican in politics, and free in expressing its opinions on questions affecting the county or State. Its patronage is large and its list of readers numerous. A fine job office is connected with the paper.

The Nance County Republican was first issued October 22, 1881, by J. N. Reynolds. After it had been in existence about three months, it was purchased by John C. Thompson, who now edits it. It is a newsy seven-column folio, and is issued every Friday. Its politics are Republican, and its opinions are freely expressed. In connection with the paper is a small job office.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Although Fullerton's business importance is largely curtailed by the lack of railroad facilities, yet an extensive trade is maintained, and a large section of country depends upon it for a market. Two newspapers, well supported, testify that business is not stagnant, and $200,000 would not be an over-estimate of the transactions of a year. This is divided among numerous firms, and all the different branches are represented. Besides blacksmith shops, butcher shops, millinery stores, carpenter shops, barber shops, etc., there is one general store, three grocery stores, one dry goods store, two drug stores, two hardware stores, one furniture store, three agricultural implement dealers, two livery stables, two banks, one boot and shoe store, and beside these a hotel, restaurant, flouring-mill, etc. The newspapers are the *Nance County Journal* and *Nance County Republican*.

Nance County Bank.—The private bank of Slaughter & Lindsey was opened in November, 1879. In 1881, it became desirable to increase the stock, and Chauncey Wiltse came into the firm, and the bank was incorporated, with $20,000 capital, October 1. The officers of the bank are C. Wiltse, President; Brad. D. Slaughter, Cashier; M. S. Lindsay, Assistant Cashier. Slaughter & Lindsay are also agents for the Government lands in the county.

The Fullerton State Bank, of Fullerton, Nance Co., Neb., was incorporated June 1, 1882, with a capital stock of $25,000. This banking corporation is a domestic institution, incorporated by some of the wealthiest and most influential men in the county. The first meeting of the stockholders was held June 1, 1882. The bank is under the entire control and management of eleven Directors. The present officers and Directors, who were elected for the ensuing year, are as follows: Asahel Edgington, President; John Paton, Vice President; John N. Reynolds, Cashier; George D. Meiklejohn, Solicitor; James W. Zibbell, Robert Baxter, George W. Rogers, Brafford Johnston, O. E. Stearns, Samuel J. Carman and John Prowett, Directors. The building to be occupied at present by this corporation is now undergoing repairs, and a large vault is being constructed, which will make it one of the finest banking houses west of Omaha. Exchange will be drawn on Omaha, Chicago and New York.

Fullerton Flouring-Mill was erected in the fall of 1880, by Tiffany & Bentley, who ran it until the spring of 1881. Bentley then sold his interest to W. H. Burr, and the firm has since been Tiffany & Burr. The building is 20x40 feet, two stories high, and contains two runs of stone—one for feed and one for flour. The race is thirty rods long, and in that distance a natural fall of seven and a half feet is obtained. This is increased to nine and a half feet by a dam. The power at this point is estimated to be 200-horse-power, and gives an idea of what advantages the Cedar furnishes for milling. This is the only mill in the county, and is valued at $10,000.

The Cedar Valley Hotel is the only hotel in town. It was built in the fall of 1879 by George Rogers, and run by him until the fall of 1881. At that time it was rented to L. H. Webb, who at present runs the house. There are accommodations for twenty guests, and the management gives general satisfaction to the traveling public.

Fred Fuller's Lumber-yard is the only one in town, and was opened in 1880. A large business is done. Mr. Fuller also deals in agricultural implements.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

FRIEND J. BROWN, of the firm of Brown & Hippach, general merchandise, is a native of Warrick County, Ind. He came to Tama County, Iowa, in 1868, with his mother, and there assisted on the farm. In the fall of 1872, he came to Boone County, Neb., took a homestead claim, which he improved. There he resided seven years. In the fall of 1879, he came to Fullerton and opened a small store. There were but four buildings here at that time. He has since been engaged in merchandising.

THEA F. ELLIOTT, County Judge, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, where he was raised. At the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in Company A, Ninth Indiana Infantry; served to the end of the war. He participated in the battles of Cheat Mountain, Greenbrier and Buffalo Mountain, Va., and all of the engagements of the Army of the Ohio and Cumberland; was mustered out in Texas at the end of the war. He soon after came to Illinois, where he took up the study of law; was admitted to the bar in Rock Island County, in 1872; practiced in Illinois about eight years. In March, 1880, he came to Genoa, Neb., and there practiced law. In the fall of 1881, he was elected County Judge. He then removed to Fullerton, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

O. D. FITCH, was born in Tioga County, N. Y., where he was raised, and engaged in farming. In March, 1868, he came to Jones County, Iowa, bought a farm and lived there until the spring of 1872, when he came to Hamilton County, Neb., took a homestead claim, and there followed farming. In October, 1879, he came to Fullerton and established this business, this being the first hardware store started in Fullerton. It is now managed under the firm name of Fitch Bros.

I. B. FULLER, attorney at law, was born in Faribault, Minn.; was raised there and received his early education. He then went to New Hampshire, took a literary course of studies, where he graduated in 1877. He then returned to Minnesota and entered the Law Department of the State University, graduating in 1879. Soon after he came to Nance County with cattle to place on his father's ranch. He is now attending to his father's interests, which are quite extensive in this county. He owns over 1,[illegible] acres of choice land, and over 400 head of cattle.

S. J. HARMON, druggist, was born in Adams County, Penn. When a boy he went to Ohio, where he lived twelve years. In 1834, he removed to Indiana, where he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed till 1874, when he removed to Illinois, there engaged in farming. In March, 1880, he came to Fullerton, where he has since been engaged in the drug business.

N. C. JUDSON, groceries and provisions, was born in Waukesha County, Wis., where he was raised. He enlisted in 1862, in Company A, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, and served to the end of the war; returned to Wisconsin and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1879, he came to Fullerton and opened this store, which he has since carried on. He is the oldest merchant in Fullerton; was Postmaster from 18[illegible] to January, 1882.

M. S. LINDSAY, attorney and Assistant Cashier Nance County Bank, is a native of Kane County, Ill. When a boy, he came to Waupaca County, Wis., and afterward settled at Oshkosh; commenced the study of law there with Moses Hooper; was admitted to the bar September 17, 1878; the following year he came to Nebraska and opened a law office in Fullerton, July 5, 1879; has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is the oldest practicing attorney in this county. He was elected County Judge in the fall of 1879, and served two years. He is also the attorney for the Nance County Bank. B. D. Slaughter, Cashier of this bank, is a native of Wayne County, N. Y., and came to Chicago in 1854. At the breaking-out of the war he entered the service. After serving two years he went to Colorado, and was commissioned by Gov. Evans to raise a company to assist in quelling the Indians. In 1865, he came to Nebraska City and engaged in the commission business. In 1867, he came to Omaha; in 1874, came to Lincoln; was reporter on the daily papers. June, 1879, came to Fullerton, bought a half interest in the town site from R. Fuller, and laid out the town. This bank was incorporated October 18, 1881. Mr. Slaughter has been for the past six years Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of Nebraska. During 1880, he was the United States Census Supervisor for District No. 1, of Nebraska.

GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN, attorney at law, was born at Weyauwega, Waupaca Co., Wis. After receiving his literary education at the State Normal School, at Oshkosh, Wis., he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and there attended the Law Department of the Michigan University, where he graduated and was admitted to the Supreme Court of Michigan in the spring of 1880. He then returned to Wisconsin, where he practiced a short time. In the spring of 1880, he came to Fullerton, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

J. N. REYNOLDS, County Clerk, and Cashier Fullerton State Bank, was born in Coles County, Ill. At the age of six years, came with his parents to Warren County, Iowa, where he was raised, and assisted on their farm. In 1877, came to Columbus, Neb. Was agent for the sale of North Platte lands for the Burlington & Missouri Railway. Came to Fullerton in the fall of 1879, where he was elected County Clerk and Clerk of the District Court. This bank was established July, 1881. He there became Cashier. Mr. Reynolds is largely engaged in live stock and farming; has recently imported a fine selection of Short-Horn cattle and Poland-China and Berkshire pigs. His farm consists of about one section of land, adjoining the town of Fullerton.

S. L. STURTEVANT, County Treasurer, is a native of St. Lawrence County, N. Y. There he was raised. At the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-second New York Infantry; served to the end of the war. In 18[illegible], he was employed as a commercial traveler for a wholesale grocery house of New York City; continued in their employ till 1879, when he came to Fullerton; was elected County Treasurer by a majority of one; he was again elected in the fall of 1881, by a majority of thirty-four.

JAMES W. ZIBBELL, livery and sale stable, was born in Monroe County, Mich., where he was raised. He has always been, since a boy, engaged in the livery business and training trotters. In 1877, came to Mechanicsville, Iowa; there ran a livery stable. In 1880, came to Fullerton, where he has since carried on this business.

GENOA.

Genoa, as was indicated in the history of the early settlement, was the spot chosen by the Mormons when their colony was located. But few traces of the first inhabitants remain. Three or four cabins may still be seen and the log house which H. J. Hudson occupied is still standing. In 1860, Judge Gillis arrived with the Pawnees, and in the same year work was begun on buildings for their accommodation.

The farmhouse, mill, interpreter's house, agent's house and blacksmith shop, all of which remain, were erected, and, in 1864, work was begun on the schoolhouse. This building, commonly known as the Pawnee House, is 42x125 feet, two stories high above the basement. It was erected at a cost of $30,000, and is still in the possession of the Government, never having found a purchaser at the assessed value of $5,000.

All the other buildings were sold and are now used as business houses and residences and form a respectable portion of the present town. The farmhouse became the hotel, and the mill, after the machinery was removed, was utilized for the protection of stock.

During the period of Indian occupation, the post office was maintained and the agents were Postmasters. They were Judge Gillis, Henry W. De Puy, Maj. Lushbaugh, J. P. Becker, D. H. Wheeler, Charles H. Whaley, Jacob M. Troth and William Burgess. Schools were maintained and everything was done to civilize the Indians, and the traces still remain of their attempts to become experts in agriculture. When in 1875 they were removed, Genoa was left vacant and untenanted. The only settler in the neighborhood was D. A. Willard, who had located just across the boundary, in Platte County, in 1866, and there had carried on a promiscuous trade with the Indians. He and his brother, George E. Willard, squatted on the town site. At the sale they purchased two sections, and, in September, 1880, platted the town, although it was not recorded until October 11, 1880.

In 1878, the first child in the county was born, John Williamson being the happy father. During this year also, Rev. C. Starbuck preached, in Genoa, the first sermon heard in the county.

In the fall of 1879, D. A. Willard built the first frame building in Genoa, except the Government buildings. It was 20x56 feet, two stories high, and was occupied almost immediately by Andrew Netsell with a large stock of dry goods. The next business house was the hardware store of L. F. Ellis, which was opened in the spring of 1880. About the same time G. S. Young opened his grocery store. Genoa was benefited by the general boom which Nance County received in the way of immigration during those years, and especially by the building of the Omaha, Niobrara & Black Hills Division of the Union Pacific Railroad. Its position as the only railroad station in Nance County renders it an important business place. Within the three years of its existence, its population has increased from nothing to nearly 300, and all the institutions common to towns of the size are fully represented.

It was incorporated in 1881, and the present board are: Dr. C. S. Barnes, Chairman; Andrew Netsell, L. F. Netsell, M. K. Stembeck and J. H. Bend. The post office, after passing from the Indian agents, was taken by W. E. Walton, who was followed by M. K. Steinbeck; Olof Netsell was the next Postmaster. and, October 12, 1880, W. W. Burgess, the present occupant, took the office.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

The first school was held in the Pawnee House in 1879, and was taught by Prof. Rakestraw. The school was gotten up by subscription for the purpose of receiving the State apportionment. No schoolhouse has yet been erected, and the scholars still meet in the Government building. The teachers are W. W. Burgess and Miss Lottie Anderson, and the attendance is sixty, thirty-five belonging to the grammar department and twenty-five to the primary. The School Board consists of three members—D. A. Willard, Olof Netsell and Alex. Clark.

The Congregational Church is the only one organized at Genoa. Its first meeting was held August 19, 1881, at which time Rev. J. P. Dyas became Pastor, and has since remained. The original members were S. S. Smead, Catharine J. Smead, Henry S. Smead, J. M. Kennedy, Agnes W. Kennedy, Matilda Matson, Amelia Matson and Alex. Clark. There are at present fifteen members and sixty scholars attending the Sunday school. The foundation for a $2,000 church is already laid, and work will soon be begun on the building. Besides the regular services of the Congregationalists, preaching is also done by the representatives of other denominations. Rev. E. L. Fox, of the St. Edward's Methodist Church, Rev. C. F. Livin, of the Swedish Methodist, and Father Ryan, of the Catholic Church, all come to Genoa and hold occasional services.

Central Lodge, No. 1343, K. of H., was organized September 29, 1879, with the following members: D. A. Willard, F. L. Daggett, Lewis Crane, T. J. Bowen, J. W. Williamson, C. R. Shaw, Samuel Blore, John M. Travis, H. J. Howard, Lewis Headburg, Volney Wiggins, Charles D. Rakestraw, Albert McIntyre, Charles L. Hamilton, George E. Willard, W. W. Tolman, Warren Long, W. A. Davis, James J. Bump. The present membership is fifteen. George E. Willard is Dictator.

Knights of the Sun.—A conclave of this order has lately been organized, and is now in a prosperous condition, having thirty-five members. Its officers are O. Netsell, Eminent Commander; Gus Wilson, P. C.; Gus Mollin, H. P.; E. V. Clark, F. M.; I. J. Day, C. S.; D. A. Willard, Treasurer; Irvin Hughes, F. C.; C. S. Clark and F. Cailloux, Captains; J. A. Willard and P. J. Heinbach, Lieutenants; John Donehue and William Ames, Guards.

Genoa Lodge, No. 210, I. O. G. T., was organized November 28, 1879. At present there are sixty members, and weekly meetings are held. The officers are: Gustave Willson, W. C. T.; Anna Cross, W. V. T.; E. V. Clark, W. R. S.; Mrs. Baldwin, W. F. S.; Mrs. O. Netsell, W. T.; Lemuel Baldwin, W. M.; Edith Patterson, W. D. M.; Mrs. A. Netsell, W. I. G.; Charles Cross, W. O. G.; Mrs. May Willson, W. R. S.; Mrs. Alta Mollin, W. L. S.; W. W. Burgess, W. C.; A. Netsell, P. W. C. T.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The business of Genoa is divided among nineteen firms. There are five general stores, one drug store, one hardware store, two meat markets, two agricultural implement dealers, three grain buyers, one blacksmith, one barber shop and one billiard hall, one newspaper and one hotel. The increase and importance of its trade may be seen from the following figures. In January, 1881, 290,010 pounds of freight were shipped and 280,800 received at the railroad station. In January, 1882, 716,090 were shipped and 420,910 received. As this comparison would indicate, Genoa is a lively business place, and bids fair to increase rapidly with the settlement of the country which depends on it as a trading point.

The Genoa Leader is the only paper in town. It was started in July, 1879, by Richard Nunnely, commonly known as "Antelope Dick," and run under the heading of the Genoa *Magnet*. February 1, 1880, the paper passed into the hands of William Burgess, now the editor of the Columbus *Gazette*, who changed the name to the Genoa *Leader* and increased the size to a seven-column folio. July 14, 1881, Mr. Burgess sold to E. V. & C. S. Clark, who are the present proprietors. In every emergency the *Leader* has stood by Genoa and its interests, and has done much to raise the place to its present importance. The politics of the paper are Republican.

The National Hotel.—This building was originally the farm house of the Pawnees. It was sold in 1878, to D. A. Willard and opened by H. J. Howard, who remained about a year. After him, J. M. Ryder occupied the house about six months, and was followed by J. H. Bend, who likewise remained six months. W. W. Burgess opened the house next and remained eight months. A. P. Wilson ran it then until it was sold to Peter Heinbach, the present proprietor. Mr. Heinbach runs the house in a manner satisfactory to the traveling public, and has a good custom.

The Genoa Brick-yard was opened in 1880 by J. B. Parrot, and soon after sold to John Hoff. Three hundred thousand brick have already been made, and the demand continues to be good.

D. A. Willard's Elevator was built in the fall of 1881. It is 28x72 feet, and the largest building of the kind in Genoa. Mr. Willard also does an extensive implement business.

L. F. Ellis also buys grain and owns a small warehouse on the railroad track. His implement warehouse is the old schoolhouse built by the Government.

Mondy & Young is the name of a firm also engaged in grain buying. This business is an extensive one in Genoa, and large shipments are made annually.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR. C. S. BARNES, homeopathic physician and surgeon, and druggist, was born in Shiawassee County, Mich., December 5, 1845, remaining there until 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, serving until the close of the war; was chiefly in the Western Army and Army of the Cumberland; was with Sherman in his march to the sea. He was discharged in 1865, and returned to his home in Michigan, and began the study of medicine soon after, taking a three-years' course. He was married, at Burlington, Mich., April 2, 1868, to Miss Henrietta Culver. They have two children—Lenore and Ethel. In 1871, he came to Nebraska; located at Schuyler, where he practiced medicine until 1879, when he moved to Genoa, where he enjoys a good practice. He has also a drug store, in which he does an excellent business. He is a member of the Cedar River Lodge, A., F. & A. M., at Fullerton. He has been a member of the Genoa Town Council, of which he was Chairman; is at present the Treasurer, and is a Notary Public.

L. F. ELLIS, dealer in agricultural implements, wind-mills, grain, coal, etc., was born near Marietta, in Washington County, Ohio, March 26, 1840. He there learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at that and cabinet-making. When the civil war began, he enlisted in the three months' service, in Company C, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, he enlisted in the Second West Virginia Cavalry, serving until the war ended; was at first in the Army of West Virginia, and, during the remainder of his term, was in the Army of the Potomac. During the first eighteen months of his service, he was a private, and was then promoted to Sergeant. He took part in nearly every battle in which his command was engaged; was in every engagement from the time Gen. Sheridan began his operations in the Shenandoah Valley until the surrender of Gen. Lee. He was discharged by general order, and returned to his home in Ohio. He married, in Washington County, Ohio, June 17, 1866, Miss Rebecca J. Hobson. They have four children—Harry J., John H., Annie L. and Darwin L. He remained in Ohio until 1873, when he moved to Nebraska, locating at Columbus, where he followed contracting and building until 1879, when he moved to Genoa. He there opened a hardware store, which he carried on until the spring of 1882, when he sold out. He completed the first stone building in Genoa. He is now engaged in dealing in grain, coal, etc., and agricultural implements, carrying on a business of $50,000 per year. He is a staunch Republican, and has twice been nominated for the office of Treasurer of Nance County by the Republican party. He takes considerable interest in beneficiary orders, being a member of the Knights of Honor and American Legion of Honor at Genoa, and of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Columbus.

H. P. SMITH, now located at Genoa, Nance County, formerly Secretary of the Columbus Creamery; first located in Columbus in 1879. He first kept a hardware and notion store there about two years; sold out, after which he organized the scheme of the Columbus Creamery, and, after much labor, he succeeded in organizing a stock company, with a capital stock of $12,000. The buildings were substantially erected, and the creamery is now in full operation, with every encouragement for a brilliant success, of which an account will be found in the history of Platte County, Neb. He was born in Manchester, N. H., May 6, 1846, where he lived until eighteen years of age; clerked in a store in Boston, Mass., four years, and clerked in Chicago, Ill., from 1871 to 1879, when he came to Columbus, Neb., and went to Genoa, Neb., on February 8, 1882, where he is engaged in the hardware business, under the firm name of H. P. Smith & Co. He was elected School Treasurer, and also one of the Village Trustees of Genoa, in April, 1882. He is a young man who has shown a good deal of enterprise in Columbus, and is showing the same in Genoa now.

D. A. WILLARD, dealer in grain, agricultural implements, etc., was born in Cheshire County, N. Y., August 20, 1840, living there until nineteen years old, when he came West. He lived in Detroit, Mich., and Wisconsin, three years. He then went South, remaining several months, when he went to Chicago, where he attended school. In 1866, he came to Nebraska, locating at Omaha, where he embarked in merchandising, starting, in partnership with other parties, a wholesale queensware and crockery store. He afterward sold out his interest, and went into business at Columbus, where he met with a large loss. He then located near the Pawnee Agency, at Genoa, and started a trading post. He there engaged in trading with the Indians until their removal. He and his brothers bought the quarter-section on which the agency was located, and laid out the present town of Genoa. He is at present sole proprietor of the town site. He owns a large quantity of real estate in Boone, Nance and Platte Counties, and is also extensively engaged in loaning money, and in buying and selling lands. He has also a large grain and agricultural implement business. He is a member of the order of Knights of Honor at Genoa; was the first Dictator of the lodge there, serving in that position several terms, and was twice a Representative to the Grand Lodge.

NEMAHA COUNTY.

NEMAHA County was known during the early years of the Territorial organization of Nebraska as Forney County. At the first regular session of the Territorial Legislature, its name was changed to that which it now bears. Nemaha is one of the most important counties of the State, ranking among the first in wealth and population. It is one of the eastern border counties, and its excellent railroad and water facilities, in addition to its pleasant climate and productive soil, render it one of the most desirable parts of the State for settlement.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The rolling prairies of which the county is largely made up, furnish as many varied and beautiful features as any other county in the State. Indeed, in natural features Nemaha County is hard to excel. It is traversed by streams of living water, the banks of which are well timbered. The forest groves are largely composed of cottonwood, box elder and maple. However, walnut, oak, elm, ash, hickory, hackberry, willow and bass abound. The bluffs bordering the Missouri River afford sufficient timber for fuel, and doubtless will for many years to come. The bottom or valley lands are extremely fertile, and furnish some of the most beautiful farms upon which the eye of man ever gazed. But, as a general thing, these portions of the county can be utilized to better purposes than to be used for grazing, in other words, by converting them into stock farms. The climate is salubrious, and to those who have been residents any length of time, greatly admired. Large quantities of building stone are found here and there, and it is claimed that immense beds of coal lie under the surface awaiting development. It is well to note here that the thrifty farmers of this beautiful county are sparing no pains to add to the beauties with which nature has provided them. Ornamental groves of forest trees are seen on nearly every farmer's home, and in a few years at most, will furnish all the necessary fuel to provide against the winter's cold. Fruit culture has been by no means neglected. Indeed, fruit of nearly all kinds have been successfully grown, especially the smaller varieties. For grape culture, Nemaha County has no superior anywhere, as the statistics abundantly prove. Small grain is raised in abundance, and farming in general is considered a pleasure rather than drudgery, and well it may be, for the soil is easily tilled, and the farmer has reasonable surety of a crop one year with another. The soil is a dark loam, from twenty-four to forty inches deep, and is particularly noted for the manner in which it withstands drought, dry weather seldom affecting it.

PRE-HISTORIC.

It is, of course, extremely probable that even before Lewis and Clark's explorations the country now known as Nemaha County was visited by the whites. Occasional traders, lured by the hope of gain or the love of adventure, are known to have progressed up the Missouri, at least as far as St. Joseph, and we can readily believe, inasmuch as this section was occupied by a powerful tribe, famed for its skill and success in hunting, that the voyageurs from St. Louis did not allow the few additional miles that they would have to come to deter them from a profitable barter.

On the 11th of July, 1804, the narrative of Capt. Lewis tells us, the expedition landed on a sand island, "opposite to the River Nemahaw," where they remained a day for the purpose of taking lunar observations and refreshing the party. Three days later, they passed the Little Nemaha River, no record, however being made of their landing at this particular place. Of the immediate vicinity, the chronieler speaks as covered with undulating grass, nearly five feet in height, rich weeds and flowers, interspersed with copses of the osage plum; farther back were seen small groves of trees, an abundance of grapes, the wild cherry of the Missouri, resembling that found farther south, but larger, and growing on a small bush, and the choke-berry, which was observed on the 12th of June for the first time.

About 1855, a cross of cedar wood was discovered on the bank of the Missouri, deeply planted in the bluff about five miles above Brownville. Upon it was a neatly carven inscription, in French,

"OURIAN,

"*Died April, 1812.*"

A number of fruitless attempts were made to discover the remains prior to 1858, in May of which year a grave was discovered containing a human skeleton, nearly sixty feet from the post or cross. A rude coffin had been made by splitting a log and burning a hollow or trough in both halves, then depositing the body in one and covering it with the other. Whether Ourian was one of the Lewis and Clark voyageurs who, as a number of them are known to have done, left the party on the return trip, is not known. Missionary or trader, his lot was a grave in a strange land—a psalm or a prayer, possibly a tear, perhaps, not from the stolid Indian, but from his companions in arms or in religion—that was all.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND EARLY SETTLERS.

The first town site, the first stock of goods, and the first business transacted in Nemaha, was at St. Deroin, in the south part of the county. A half-breed Indian named Deroin laid out the town in 1853, and Robert Hawke, now a wealthy and prominent merchant of Nebraska City, erected a house and opened a stock of goods the same season. Of course this could only be regarded as an Indian trading post. It was before the extinguishment of the Indian title, and belonged to what was called the Half-breed Reservation. It may be well to note in this connection that, early in the spring of 1858, Joseph Deroin, the founder of St. Deroin, was killed by a man named Beddow. Deroin held a claim against Beddow for an unsettled store bill, and Deroin, who was of an overbearing and tyrannical disposition, declared his intention of securing a prompt settlement. He went to Beddow's place with hostile intentions. He was forbidden to enter the premises, but, heedless of the warning, crossed Beddow's fence, was fired on and instantly killed. The slayer was tried and acquitted.

After the extinguishment of the Indian title, the first settler in Nemaha County was Richard Brown, a native of Tennessee, who came from Holt County, Mo. He located August 29, 1854, on the spot where the city of Brownville now stands, and for whom it was named.

One of the most formidable obstacles the early settlers met with was in securing their lands. When Nebraska was opened to settlement, speculators had immense numbers of soldiers' land warrants, and were naturally anxious to locate them or sell them. It had been the custom for many years to delay the public sale of public lands so as to enable actual settlers to improve them and make remaining lands valuable; but this policy was reversed, and as early as 1857, there were rumors that the lands would be offered at public sale. This alarmed the settlers, and as the most of them had spent all the money they had to improve their claims, many of them bought land warrants on one year's credit for $280, and gave trust deeds on their land as security. In 1858, the land was advertised for sale, but settlers succeeded in having it postponed one year. In 1859, the land from the Missouri River for sixty or seventy miles west was offered for sale, and, immediately after the sale, nearly all the land in Nemaha County was entered by speculators, with their land warrants, and at this day considerable land is unimproved for this reason. People at the present time can hardly realize the distress that was caused by the early sale of lands in Nemaha County. In 1857, there was a financial crash that seemed for several years to have swallowed nearly all the money in the country. This scarcity of money was felt very severely in all parts of the Territory, where nearly everything that was consumed was brought from the States, as very little had as et been produced from the soil. In the winter of 1858 and the spring of 1859, farmers sold their corn at 20 cents per bushel, the highest price they could obtain for it, and with the proceeds paid 40 per cent interest on the purchase money for their farms. Numbers entered land on credit, with trust deeds for security, and, after struggling for several years, and paying hundreds of dollars interest money, walked off and left their farms to the speculator who had for several years been sucking their life blood, in the shape of 40 per cent interest.

The summer and autumn of 1858 was a very wet season, and during the autumn and winter there was a great deal of sickness of a bilious nature, which added to the general distress. The summer of 1860 was extremely dry, and only about half a crop was raised in Nemaha County, and that was needed for home consumption. The distress was much aggravated by the early sale of the lands. The argument used in favor of the sales was that the Government needed the money; but the Government did not realize enough cash from sales to pay advertising bills. But since the passage of the beneficent homestead law, the settlers are no longer at the mercy of the speculator. There is no more necessity of paying 40 or 50 per cent to secure homes.

A mighty tide of emigration took a westward course during the years between 1855 and 1860, and Nemaha County, with her genial climate, rich soil and good water supply, attracted a liberal share. The Brownville *Advertiser* of July 5, 1856, mentions the fact that within one week fifty families crossed the ferry at Brownville and took claims in Nemaha County. The same paper, during the succeeding five years, almost weekly notices the arrival of people seeking homes in Nemaha County.

Among the earliest settlers of Nemaha County who soon followed the first settler, Richard Brown, are the following: Rev. Joel M. Wood (who preached the first sermon in Nemaha County), now residing in Dakota; Jesse Cole, now residing in London Precinct; N. Kelley, now in Colorado; Henry Emerson, now in Wyoming; Elder T. B. Edwards and wife—(Mrs. E. was the first white woman to settle in the county), still living in Brownville Precinct; Taulbird Edwards, now in Johnson County; Josiah Edwards, in the State of Oregon; B. B. Frazer, now in the wholesale grocery firm of Frazer, Turner & Williams, St. Joseph, Mo.; Houston Russell, dead; James W. Coleman, dead; Allan L. Coates, the first surveyor in Brownville, now living in New Orleans; Israel R. Cuming, at Nemaha City; Stephen Sloan, whereabouts unknown; A. J. Benedict, first Probate Judge, now in Colorado; H. W. Lake, now a wealthy miner in Colorado; O. F. Lake, dead; W. A. Finney, in Black Hills; S. H. Alderman (brother-in-law of Richard Brown), living at Johnson Station, Nemaha County. W. H. Hoover, the first and present Clerk of the District Court, lives in Brownville; R. J. Whitney, dead; Matt Alderman, lives in Brownville; Eli Fishburn, dead; B. B. Chapman, in Peru; S. H. Clayton, in Brownville Precinct; Thomas Heady, Wyoming; J. Chastian, dead; J. N. Knight, whereabouts unknown; Dr. J. Hoover, dead; William Hall, dead; William Hawk, lives in Brownville Precinct; Thomas Jeffries, dead; William Hayes, in Atchison County, Mo.; Archie Handley, dead; Dr. A. S. Holladay, lives in Brownville; John Long, in Nemaha City; David Kennison, dead; Jacob Delay, dead; Philip Starr, dead; S. A. Chambers, in Peru; R. W. Frame, Missouri; A. Medley, dead; H. S. Horn and D. C. Cole, in Peru Precinct; A. Skeen, Nemaha Precinct; John Long, who built the first claim cabin on land now owned by Judge McComas, now resides in Sheridan, Nemaha County.

The first apple grown in Nemaha County was from the farm of Judge J. W. Hall, five miles northwest of the county seat. His friends claim that it was the first apple grown in the Territory of Nebraska. The Brownville *Advertiser* said it was a beautiful specimen, both as to appearance and taste, a bright yellow, medium size, and slightly sweet, rich and juicy; was grown upon a tree planted seventeen months before. The early production of the tree was claimed as evidence of the adaptation of Nebraska soil to the growth of fruit. The same year this pioneer farmer, Judge Hall, cultivated 100 acres in crops of various kinds—corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, Chinese sugar cane and red clover, all producing abundant crops.

The first lot of wheat ever shipped out of Nebraska was sent from Brownville to St. Louis, by Theodore Hill, September 1, 1861. There was a surplus in Nemaha County that year of from 1,500 to 2,000 bushels. The yield of both spring and fall wheat that year was excellent.

FIRST FOURTH OF JULY.

The first formal celebration of the Nation's birthday took place in Brownville July 4, 1856. The people were present by invitation from all parts of Nemaha, and several adjoining counties sent large delegations. From a report of the grand affair in paying respect to the eightieth anniversary of American independence, it is learned that the free barbacue was gotten up by Capt. Benjamin Whyte. He had beef, buffalo, elk, deer, turkey, and pig split in half and roasted over a ditch or pit filled with live coals, in fact, all the meats were cooked in that way. The band of music was a single violin, played by a young man named Jack Chastian. The only tune or part of a tune he could play was an original one called "Rush Bottom," a faint imitation and mixture of the "Arkansas Traveler" and "Leather Breeches." Hon. R. W. Whitney presided with dignity, Rev. J. W. Hall acted as Chaplain, William Thurber performed the duties of Grand Marshal, H. W. Lake read the Declaration of Independence, and Col. Robert W. Furnas delivered a soul-stirring, patriotic address. Everything passed off pleasantly and harmoniously, and the large concourse of early settlers unanimously agreed that it was good to have been there. It was on this occasion that the President made the memorable announcement—"The *ordinance* will remain seated while the *core* sings."

REMINISCENCES.

In the summer of 1856, the settlers were somewhat annoyed by bands of roving Indians; but on one occasion a man named Edwards became familiar with what is called scalping. A few drunken Omahas performed the operation on him, although it was not done within the bounds of Nemaha County. Fearful that the original proprietors of the soil might become more troublesome, a company called the Home Guards was organized in 1856, (the first military organization in the county). They were not called on, however, to face the red man in battle array, or to hear the dreadful war-whoop. O. F. Lake, then United States Deputy Marshal for the South Platte District, was elected Captain of the company.

"Claim jumping," the prolific source of many personal collisions in newly settled frontier communities, was not the cause of much bloodshedding in Nemaha County. They did occur occasionally, however. On the 20th of May, 1857, Thomas Gallaher, a native of Toronto, Canada, attempted to "jump" (that is, take possession of) the claim of Jeremiah Campbell, near the town of Brownville, and paid for his rashness, by the loss of his life. The act of Gallaher was both illegal and ill-advised. The popular feeling was unmistakably with Campbell, and a subsequent investigation justified his act. This was the first affair of the kind in the county and, although there were frequent collisions, it is believed to be the only case that had a fatal termination. To prevent the evils of claim jumping a Claim-Protection Society for Nemaha was organized at Peru in 1856, and the promptness with which its officers and members acted in all disputed cases, tended to greatly lessen the number of private feuds. Rev. H. S. Horn, S. A. Chambers, R. W. Frame, A. Medley and other law-abiding citizens were prominent in the society. At a little later day, horse stealing became a formidable evil, with which the early settlers were forced to contend. To own a span or more of work horses was a *sine qua non* to the dwellers on farms, and the depredations of horse thieves became so frequent and alarming that on Saturday, August 7, 1858, a large meeting was held at the county seat to provide means of protection from the night riders. R. J. Whitney was chosen President; W. H. Denman, Vice President; S. W. Kennedy, Treasurer, and E. M. McComas, Secretary. A permanent organization, with the same list of officers, was effected. The main design of the society will be explained by the following section of their constitution: "Upon any horse or mule belonging to any member of the association being stolen, it shall be the loser's duty to notify some officer of the association, who shall notify such a number of the ten riders as he may deem requisite of the fact, and it shall be the duty of the riders so notified to proceed immediately in search of the property so stolen, and to use all diligence, care and labor in their power to retake such property, and to apprehend the thief or thieves. Said riders to be allowed, besides all necessary and reasonable expenses, the sum of $1 per day, as a compensation for their services in that behalf. And it shall be the duty of the President, upon the application of such riders and evidence that such services have been rendered, to draw an order on the Treasurer for the amount, which order shall be attested by the Secretary." The riders were William Hays, Jesse Cole, J. W. Coleman, J. W. Bliss, J. Norfsinger, Louis Neal, N. Fontenelle, David Plasters, E. Reid, J. Small. The organization maintained a vigorous existence until horse thieves learned that Nemaha County was dangerous ground on which to practice their nefarious calling.

JAYHAWKING.

This word of Kansas coinage had a dreaded significance on the borders during the years of the rebellion. Until the latter part of 1861, the people of Nemaha County and Southeastern Nebraska enjoyed comparative immunity from their visits. On the 17th of October, the Brownville *Advertiser* said of them: "So far as our knowledge of them extends, their operations are retaliatory, or inflicted upon men who are open or avowed traitors." An instance was cited of a Richardson County Unionist who was robbed by the jayhawkers of a pair of horses, but, learning his politics, the property was returned to him. He had only to satisfy the robbers of his loyalty. Missouri Unionists, in counties contiguous to Nebraska, were captured by jayhawking bands, but released when it was found that they were not rebels. A few months later, the public mind underwent a change on the subject.

An "anti-jayhawk" meeting was held at Brownville Saturday, December 14, 1861, presided over by J. H. Mann, Messrs. J. E. Crow, Judge C. W. Wheeler, Judge O. B. Hewett, Richard Brown and T. W. Bedford, a committee on resolutions, reported:

> There is reason to suppose that our civil laws, in the present unsettled condition of affairs, will not afford the people of this vicinity that protection to which they are entitled in quiet and peaceful times, therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That we will use all means for the protection of the lives and property of those persons who have or may enter into this organization, and who shall take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.
>
> *Resolved*, That any person who refuses to enter into this organization, for the general protection of the lives and property of our citizens, has no lawful right to expect protection at our hands.

It was further resolved by the citizens that they would not recognize the right of any party of men to come into Nemaha County for the purpose of jayhawking or robbing citizens without process of law. It was further agreed to perfect a military organization. At this time it became apparent to all that the true definition of jayhawking signified a thief, and that the prime object of the jayhawkers was robbery. All men were invited to join them, and those who refused were considered fair game, and to rob such persons was deemed proper. The last of December, an anti-jayhawk military was organized in Brownville for self-protection. This movement met the approbation of Maj. Gen. Hunter, commanding the Department of Kansas, who wrote to Judge Wheeler under date of December 27, 1862: "You must organize for mutual protection and support." At this time, there were three distinct bands of jayhawkers ranging the county and robbing the people, each charging the other with being mere thieves, and all telling the exact truth. The anti-jayhawk company captured many horses from the robber-bands, and returned the property to the proper owners. The members of the anti-jayhawkers were reputable citizens, and always acted with coolness, bravery and discretion. That more depredations were not committed by irresponsible, lawless parties, the people of Nemaha County, and especially Brownville, are largely indebted to Judge Wheeler, Judge Hewitt, J. E. Crow, J. H. Maun, J. H. Morrison, T. W. Bedford, Richard Brown and the members of the anti-jayhawk company.

The most notorious of the jayhawk leaders was called Capt. Cleveland. He came to Brownville on one occasion with a squad of seven men, all armed to the teeth, and a personal difficulty occurred between Cleveland and a half-drunken citizen, in which the latter was worsted. Fearful of a general fight, some of the more prudent citizens called a meeting and invited the attendance of Capt. Cleveland. He promptly responded, bringing with him one of his company, both of them well supplied with navy revolvers. By request of the Chairman, Capt. Cleveland addressed the meeting in a speech breathing strong loyalty to the Government, and expressing his peaceful disposition toward all who stood by the old flag (meaning those who took his oath). His promises were somewhat comforting to the citizens, but, fearing that he had power to capture the town if so disposed, and knowing that the oath to which his men subscribed denounced all men as disloyal who refused to join his band, there was much uneasiness until the jayhawkers departed for the upper part of the county. In Peru, Cleveland's band committed a few depredations, and one of his men shot and slightly wounded a man named Long. Thinking his headquarters in Kansas a more congenial clime, Capt. Cleveland decamped, and to make his retreat more certain and less harassing, he captured the Sheriff of the county (J. W. Coleman), and held him until he crossed the Nemaha River, when the officer was released. The Sheriff was well treated by his captors, and was furnished an excellent dinner. Capt. Cleveland was a shrewd fellow and did not want a Sheriff's posse of one or two hundred men at his heels. After returning to Kansas, Cleveland's offenses against law became so bold and flagrant that Maj. Gen. Hunter issued a special order for his extermination. He was tracked and killed by United States soldiers in 1863.

ORGANIZATION.

Under date of November 12, 1854, Gov. Cuming, in a proclamation calling for an election, announced the boundaries of Forney County to be as follows: "Commencing at the mouth of Camp Creek, thence to the headwaters of the same, thence due west to a point sixty miles from the Missouri River, thence due south twenty miles, thence east to the headwaters of the Little Nemaha River, thence along the north bank of said river to the Missouri River, and thence along the Missouri River to the place of beginning."

It further stipulated that there should be one precinct or place of voting in said county, viz., at the place known as Brownville, at the house of Richard Brown; Richard Brown, Allen L. Coate and Israel Cuming to be Judges of said election, and A. J. Benedict and Stephen Sloan Clerks of said election. It will be noticed that by the Governor's proclamation, the country lying south and southwest of the Little Nemaha was not then embraced in the original county. This was because of the fact of the creation of certain Indian reservations by the Kansas-Nebraska act. A portion of one of these reservations included that region. These boundaries remained intact until 1855, when the Legislature changed the line on the north from sixty to twenty-four miles, and also changed the south and west line so that the most valuable portion of the reservation was included within the boundaries of Nemaha County. The act of March 7, 1855, gave Nemaha County the following boundaries: Beginning at the northeast corner of Richardson County, thence up the main channel of the Missouri River to the southeast corner of Otoe County, thence west along the south line of Otoe County twenty-four miles, thence south to a point due west from the place of beginning.

At a subsequent session of the Legislature, held in the winter of 1857–58, the western boundary line of Nemaha County was changed, taking off half a township and adding it to the then sparsely settled county of Johnson. Within the present boundaries are contained 295,795 acres of land. Of this amount, 248,000 acres are returned as taxable for revenue purposes. All the lands in the county are either pre-empted, homesteaded or taken up by private entry. A few homesteads not proven up are not yet taxable, and do not appear on the tax list.

The act proclaiming Brownville as the county seat of Nemaha County was passed at the same session of the Legislature. What is now Nemaha County (says ex-Gov. Furnas, from whom many facts of early history have been obtained, and whose valuable assistance is hereby acknowledged), was a portion of the land occupied by Otoe Indians, and was originally designated as the "Otoe country."

Ne-ma-ha is also an Indian word or name, Ne signifying water in the Otoe dialect, and ma-ha being originally the name of the tribe of Indians yet in the northern part of the State, and known as Omahas. Lewis and Clark substantiate this fact in their narrative of explorations. The signification of the word Maha is furthest up, or up yonder, alluding to the fact that a portion of the tribe had remained up the river. Nemaha, the name of the important stream that flows through some of the best portions of this section, was adopted as the name of the county. Nemaha County is divided into thirteen precincts, viz., Island, Peru, London, Brownville, Nemaha City, Aspinwall, St. Deroin, Glen Rock, Douglas, Bedford, Lafayette, Washington and Benton. The first six are the eastern or river precincts, Glen Rock, Douglas and Bedford the middle, and the last three the western. The Little Nemaha River extends from the northwestern to the southeastern part of the county, dividing Lafayette, Glen Rock, Douglas and Nemaha City Precincts. The river is of great value, especially to persons whose farms extend along its banks, as it furnishes the needed water for successful stock-raising.

COUNTY SEAT TROUBLES.

By act of the Territorial Legislature in March, 1855, the town of Brownville was made the county seat of Nemaha County. But from the earliest time of settlement there have been clamors for a removal. Three years after the location was made, on petition of a number of the people of the county, an election for a relocation of the county seat was held. The election took place August 28, 1858, and resulted as follows: Brownville, 206; Glen Rock, 75; London, 84; Nemaha City, 3; St. George (near Sheridan), 164; Peru, 66; Middleport, 1; Center, 35; St. Frederick, 1. In this contest the opponents of Brownville polled 429 votes. This was sufficient to carry a removal, but the enemies of Brownville could not unite their forces, and hence failed of success. No further effort for a relocation was made until June 3, 1876, when, in answer to a petition, an election was held with the following result: Brownville, 825; Sheridan, 658; Peru, 66. On this trial it will be seen that Brownville obtained a clear majority. The friends of removal feel confident that on the next or third trial, the county seat will be removed to a point midway between Sheridan and Calvert, now North and South Auburn. Whether they will be able to muster the required three-fifths vote is for the future to decide.

WAR HISTORY.

On May 26, 1861, the first war meeting in the county was held at Nemaha City, being presided over by E. T. Grubb. The object of the meeting was explained by R. W. Furnas, and stirring addresses delivered by Col. J. D. Thompson, T. W. Tipton, Dr. McPherson and Dr. A. S. Holladay. On the 27th, a meeting was held at Peru, and on the 28th one at Brownville. On June 8, 1861, the organization was effected of what was afterward known as Company C, of the First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, with the following officers: Captain, J. D. N. Thompson; First Lieutenant, Thoma J. Majors; Second Lieutenant, Reuben C. Berger; First Sergeant. W. A. Polock. Soon after the organization of the company, it was ordered to Omaha, Neb., and with its regiment to the seat of war. Prior to this, however, several home organizations had been effected—Home Guards, that afforded valuable protection to what was practically a border county. The first of these, the Brownville Union Guards, was organized January 12, 1861, under R. C. Berger, Captain, and J. H. Morrison and A. W. Mathews, First and Second Lieutenants, respectively. In the early part of May of the same year, a company known as the Brownville Home Guards was formed with the following officers: Captain, O. B. Hewett; First Lieutenant, P. M. Martin; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Hoover. During the year succeeding, the farmers of the county effected a cavalry organization, known as the Nemaha Cavalry Company, with John S. Minick as Captain, George Crow as First and J. Standley as Second Lieutenant. The Paddock Guards, named for the Secretary of the Territory, Hon. A. S. Paddock, organized August 17, 1861, the officers being: Captain, A. W. Mathews; First Lieutenant, R. F. Barrett; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Hill. Other home companies were the Nemaha City Guards, Peru Union Guards and the Governor's Guards.

In the fall of 1862, three cavalry companies were formed in the county, for the Second Nebraska Regiment, Company C, officered as follows: Captain, T. W. Bedford; First Lieutenant, J. W. Coleman; Second Lieutenant, R. M. Atkinson. The officers of Company E were: Captain, R. W. Furnas; First Lieutenant, Lewis Hill; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Mann; Dr. C. F. Stewart was Post Surgeon of this latter company, which was stationed for a few months at Nemaha City. Company M had for Captain S. F. Cooper; First Lieutenant, O. B. Hewett; Second Lieutenant, F. M. Chaplin. Of these companies all their members were from Nemaha County, except six men in Company C, twenty-four men in Company E, and fifteen men in Company M.

The first and only military burial was that of a Mr. Halanan, September 19, the ceremonies being in charge of the Paddock and other Home Guards.

Of the companies mentioned, the three in the Second Cavalry Regiment went on an expedition to the northern borders, did good work against the hostile Indians, and after serving thirteen months, were honorably mustered out. Company C, of the First Nebraska, re-enlisting at the expiration of the first term of service, in July, 1866, with the following commissioned officers: Captain, T. H. Griffin: First Lieutenant, David Smith; Second Lieutenant, W. E. Majors. Of its first officers, Thomas J. Majors had attained the rank of Major, and W. A. Polock had been mustered out as Captain of the company, October 3, 1865. Total number of men in the company, 169. Twenty-three of these died in service, nine in the field, and fourteen by disease.

In addition to the companies named, very many citizens of Nemaha County enlisted in Kansas, Missouri and Iowa companies; also, a large number received various appointments from the Government and from Nebraska. Prominent among the former were Fred Moore, George Hodkins, John S. Minick, George W. Fairbrother, Frank Hunt, R. B. Thompson, John Bousfield, William McIninch and H. O. Minick. Among the latter were Theodore Hill, appointed Adjutant General by the Governor; R. W. Furnas, appointed Brigadier General, Second Brigade Nebraska Militia, by the Governor, and the following year appointed Colonel First Regiment, Indian Home Guards, a position which he retained until the fall of 1862, when he resigned and accepted a commission as Colonel of the Second Regiment Nebraska Cavalry, United States service. The fidelity of the county to the Union was unsurpassed by that of any in Nebraska, and while, as her citizens drifted back to her borders to convert the sword into the plowshare, they received no loud-voiced public demonstrations, they had the proud consciousness of never having let the colors which they surrounded and aimed to protect trail for one moment in the dust.

Early in 1858, the National Government, having determined on a military expedition to Utah, the people of Nemaha County evinced their willingness to aid in quieting the ardor of the Mormon saints by the tender of a full company. A meeting was held at the county seat on Saturday, January 30, 1858, and a full company enlisted, with the following officers: Captain, M. A. Clark; First Lieutenant, W. A. Finney; Orderly Sergeant, B. B. Thompson The local papers vouched for the company as men of "true grit" and "pure metal." Their services were not required at that time, either in subduing Mormons or Indians, but their zeal probably caused the early organization of a regiment to fight Indians in the great rebellion some three years later, of which R. W. Furnas, of Nemaha, was chosen Colonel.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

The first officers of the county were appointed by the Territorial Governor, T. B. Cuming, and are recorded as follows: A. J. Benedict, Probate Judge; H. W. Lake, Register of Deeds and County Clerk; Thomas B. Edwards, Sheriff. These held their respective official positions until December, 1855, when the first election was held in Brownville (then the only precinct in the county), with the following result: A. J. Benedict, Probate Judge; W. H. Hoover, Register of Deeds and County Clerk; J. W. Coleman, Sheriff; W. Hoblitzell, Treasurer; Allen L. Coate, Surveyor. At the first election the following were also chosen; Richard Brown, State Council (under State organization this title was changed to State Senate); Joel M. Wood and William A. Finney, Representatives. The tally lists of these elections are not to be found, but at the election held November, 4, 1856 (with the result indicated below), the names of all the voters in what now constitutes Nemaha and Johnson Counties are given. What is now Johnson County, was then Tecumseh Precinct, Nemaha County. The judges of election were Henry Pilcher, Cyrus Wright and B. S. Radly; C. A. Goshen and James Bishop, Clerks. The names of the voters were: Lyman Rockwood, N. T. Hallock, Lyman Miller, Henry Pilcher, Cyrus Wright, B. S. Radley, James W. Briggs, John Cochran, Andrew H. Hixon, Israel Loomis, William J. Brewer, W. H. Strong, N. B. Strong, John Sears, John B. Sharrett, Robert Price, John Welch, David Spurlock, David McClure, Joseph W. Root, C. A. Goshen, Seymore Holmes, James Bishop, John Maldon, Thomas Ames, J. C. Lawrence, W. P. Walker—twenty-seven votes all told. For State Councilor, Robert W. Furnas received every vote. In Kennison Precinct (now comprising the northwest half of Nemaha County), L. Kennison, Barnard Minnig and John G. Reiken acted as Judges, and Asbury W. Burns and John Delay, Clerks. The names of the voters were: Henry Harroting, T. Reeder, George Sroup, David Kinneson, J. B. Sweet, J. Hickey, J. K. Cook, John G. Reiken, Barnard Minnig, John Delay, A. W. Barns, Daniel Beatty, Shadrack Croxton, George Burley. To prove that everything was conducted "decently and in order" without any of the modern invention of stuffing the ballot-box, the officers gave the following certificate: "At an election held at the house of Lawrence Kinnison, in the Kinnison District (Precinct) in Nimehaw County, Nebrasky Territory on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1856, the following persons received the number of votes annext to there Respectable Names on the following Described offices." Then follows the averment of the official gentlemen: "We do certify By us the above is correct." In Mt. Vernon Precinct (now Peru), Jeremiah Lyons, William Tate and B. F. Rolston served as Judges, and William S. Hall and A. Medley, as Clerks. Sixty-one votes were cast.

Jesse Noel, Simon H. Clayton and Richard S. Hannaford served as Judges, and Thomas L. Ricketts and Charles F. Ricketts were appointed Clerks of the election in Brownville Precinct.

In 1856, Robert W. Furnas was elected Councilman; William A. Finney, S. A. Chambers, Isaac C. Lawrence, Representatives; John W. Hall, I. L. Knight, County Commissioners; William H. Hoover, Clerk and Register of Deeds; J. W. Coleman, Sheriff; A. J. Benedict, Probate Judge; William Hoblitzell, Treasurer; A. L. Coate, Surveyor.

1857—S. A. Chambers, John S. Minick, A. J. Benedict, Representatives; Jesse Cole, I. L. Knight, County Commissioners; E. E. Parker, Clerk; W. H. Hoover, Register of Deeds; D. Plasters, Sheriff; R. J. Whitney, Probate Judge; R. T Rainey, Treasurer; T. W. Bedford, Surveyor; William Thurber, School Superintendent.

1858—Robert W. Furnas, Councilman; M. F. Clark, Samuel G. Daily, Jesse Noel, Representatives; Allen Phillips, D. C. Sanders, Jesse Cole, County Commissioners; W. H. Hoover, Register of Deeds; E. E. Parker, Clerk; R. J. Whitney, Probate Judge; R. T. Rainey, Treasurer; T. W. Bedford, Surveyor; H. S. Thorpe, School Superintendent.

1859—John P. Baker, Jesse Noel, George Crow, W. W. Keeling, Representatives; C. W. Wheeler, Probate Judge; D. C. Sanders, Allen Phillips, Jesse Cole, Commissioners; W. H. Hoover, Register of Deeds; T. W. Bedford, Clerk; Jacob Strickler, Treasurer; A. L. Coate, Surveyor; J. B. Wells, Sheriff.

1860—T. W. Tipton, Councilman; Thomas R. Fisher, Jonas Hacker, George Beane and J. P. Baker, Representatives; C. W. Wheeler, Probate Judge; D. C. Sanders, Charles Brochers, Allen Phillips, Commissioners; W. H. Hoover, Register of Deeds; T. W. Bedford, Clerk; Jacob Strickler, Treasurer; A. L. Coate, Surveyor; J. B. Wells, Sheriff.

1861—John McPherson, Councilman; A. S. Halliday, George Crow, William Reed and John P. Crother, Representatives; C. W. Wheeler, Probate Judge; Charles Brochers, John Barnes, William Denman, Commissioners; W. H. Hoover, Clerk; John H. Morrison, Treasurer; E. L. Grubb, Surveyor; John W. Coleman, Sheriff.

1862—Thomas R. Fisher, Councilman. John P. Crother, A. D. Skeen, Jesse John, W. B. Phillips, Representatives; S. W. Kennedy, W. S. Horn, Charles Brochers, Commissioners; W. H. Hoover, Clerk; John H. Morrison, Treasurer; E. L. Grubb, Surveyor; J. W. Coleman, Sheriff; C. P. Richardson, Coroner.

1863—Charles G. Dorsey, George W. Fairbrother, Joseph Lash, Lorenzo Rice, Representatives; W. S. Horn, S. W. Kennedy, Herman Utecht, Commissioners; Jonas Hacker, Treasurer; W. H. Hoover, Clerk; James M. Hacker, Surveyor; W. G. Glasgow, Sheriff; David Gwinn, Coroner; D. C. Sanders, Probate Judge.

1864—A. S. Holladay, Councilman; George Crow, Samuel Pettitt, William B. Phillips, J. W. Taylor, Representatives; S. W. Kennedy, F. H Amsden, Henry Steinman, Commissioners; Jonas Hacker, Treasurer; W. G. Glasgow, Sheriff; James M. Hacker, Surveyor; W. H. Hoover, Clerk; David Gwinn, Coroner; D. C. Sanders, Probate Judge.

1865—W. A. Pollock, W. B. Phillips, John Greene, Representatives; W. H. Hoover, Clerk; Jonas Hacker, Treasurer; G. W. Fairbrother, Probate Judge; W. G. Glasgow, Sheriff; S. W. Kennedy, Henry Steinman, F. G. Holmes, Commissioners; William F. Wright, Surveyor; C. P. Richardson, Coroner.

1866—T. J. Majors, Council and Senator; W. Daily, Louis Waldter, C. F. Haywood, George Crow, Representatives; W. H. Hoover, Clerk; Jonas Hacker, Treasurer; G. W. Fairbrother, Probate Judge; W. G. Glasgow, Sheriff; F. G. Holmes, S. W. Kennedy, Philip Starr, Commissioners; W. F. Wright, Surveyor; C. P. Richardson, Coroner.

1867—S. M. Rich, Senator; G. W. Fairbrother, W. G. Glasgow, D. C. Sanders, W. A. Polock, Representatives; A. W. Morgan, Probate Judge; James M. Hacker, Clerk; George W. Bratton, Treasurer; D. Plasters, Sheriff; B. Ottens, Coroner; W. F. Wright, Surveyor; O. B. Hewett, School Superintendent; F. G. Holmes, Phillip Starr, James McGee, Commissioners.

1868—T. J. Majors, State Senator; J. S. Church, H. Steinman, G. R. Shook, George Crow, Representatives; A. W. Morgan, Probate Judge; J. M. Hacker, Clerk; G. W. Bratton, Treasurer; D. Plasters, Sheriff; B. Ottens, Coroner; W. F. Wright, Surveyor; O. B. Hewitt, School Commissioner; Phillip Starr, J. L. McGee, A. J. Ritter.

1869—William Daily, Senator; H. O. Minick, Representative; A. W. Morgan, Probate Judge; James M. Hacker, Clerk; G. W. Bratton, Treasurer; D. Plasters, Sheriff; M. M. Conner, Coroner; Julius Gilbert, Surveyor; J. L. McGee, A. J. Ritter, C. Harmes, Commissioners; S. W. McGrew, Superintendent.

1870—E. W. Thomas, Senator; William Daily, S. P. Majors, G. R. Shook, D. C. Sanders, Representatives; before meeting of Legislature De Forrest Porter was elected at special election to fill vacancy caused by the death of Sanders; A. J Ritter, C. Harmes, H. O. Minick, Commissioners; J. M. Hacker, Clerk; G. W. Bratton, Treasurer; D. Plasters, Sheriff; M. M. Conner, Coroner; Julius Gilbert, Surveyor; S. W. McGrew, Superintendent.

1871—J. M. Hacker, Clerk; D. Plasters, Sheriff; G. W. Bratton, Treasurer; E. M. McComas, Probate Judge; A. J. Ritter, H. O. Minick, C. Harmes, Commissioners; C. M. Hayden, Surveyor; E. E. Ebright, Coroner; S. McGrew, Superintendent.

1872—George R. Shook, Senator; C. Blodgett, C. W. Wheeler, Representatives; A. J. Ritter, Henry Hockemeyer, H. O. Minick, Commissioners; J. M. Hacker, Clerk; D. Plasters, Sheriff; G. W. Bratton, Treasurer; E. M. McComas, Probate Judge; C. M. Hayden, Surveyor; E. E. Ebright, Coroner; S. W. McGrew, Superintendent.

1873—E. M. McComas, Probate Judge; W. E. Majors, Clerk; A. H. Gilmore, Treasurer; D. Plasters, Sheriff; E. E. Ebright, Coroner; J. Gilbert, Surveyor; A. J. Ritter, H. Hockemeyer, Alexander McKinney, Commissioners; D. W. Pierson, Superintendent.

1874—J. B. Fisher, Senator; Church Howe, C. M. Hayden, Representatives; Alexander McKinney, John H. Shook, Jonathan Higgins, Commissioners; W. E. Majors, Clerk; A. H. Gilmore, Treasurer; D. Plasters, Sheriff; D. W. Pierson, Superintendent; E. E. Ebright, Coroner.

1875—J. S. Church, County Judge; W. E. Majors, Clerk; A. H. Gilmore, Treasurer; D. Plasters, Sheriff; E. E. Ebright, Coroner; J. M. Hacker, Surveyor; Alexander McKinney, John H. Shook, Jonathan Higgins, Commissioners.

1876—Church Howe, Senator; J. J. Mercer, J. G. Ewan, John Frerichs, Representatives; J. H. Peery, Commissioner.

1877—John H. Shook, Commissioner; W. E. Majors, Clerk; A. H. Gilmore, Treasurer; R. V. Black, Sheriff; John S. Stull, Probate Judge; J. M. Hacker, Surveyor; Phillip Crother, Superintendent of Schools; C. B. Parker, Coroner; O. B. Hewett, Representative. [This year the county voted against township organization.]

1878—Church Howe, Senator; W. A. Pollock, Nathaniel Johnston, Emor Lash, Representatives; J. H. Pohlman, Commissioner.

1879—J. S. Stull, Probate Judge; J. M. Kleckner, Sheriff; C. B. Parker, Coroner; A. H. Gilmore, Treasurer; Samuel Culbertson, Clerk; J. M. Hacker, Surveyor; Phillip Crother, Superintendent of Schools.

1880—William Daily, Senator; Church Howe, M. B. Reyman, T. L. Schick, Representatives; John H. Shook, Commissioner.

1881—V. P. Peabody, Representative (to fill vacancy caused by death of T. L. Schick); Joseph B. Docker, Clerk; John B. Bousfield, Treasurer; John S. Stull, Probate Judge; George W. Tate, Sheriff; Mrs. E. T. Schick, Superintendent of Schools; George P. Shook, Surveyor; A. Opperman, Coroner; J. H. Pohlman, Commissioner.

The first term of the Territorial District Court was held in Brownville in May, 1856. Officers: James Bradley, Judge; J. W. Coleman, Sheriff; William McLellan, District Attorney; E. H. Clark, Clerk; W. H. Hoover, Deputy. The term was held in a log cabin on part of Lot 2, Block 2, between First and Second streets, and also used for school and church purposes and public meetings. The two succeeding years, M. W. Ryden served as Clerk. In the fall of 1858, A. W. Pentland was chosen, but after a few months he gave way to Allen Blacker. In 1862, Corbin Blacker was elected, and in 1864, Rienzi Streeter was chosen, and held the office until the organization of the State Government, in 1867. At that time, William H. Hoover was elected, and is still retained in office. Mr. Hoover has served either as Clerk or Deputy, almost continuously, since the first organization of the State Government.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The Court House and Jail of Nemaha County were built in 1866–67, and located in Brownville, on the south side of Main street, between Second and Third. It is a two-story and basement brick structure, and erected at a cost of $4,000. Whether the then Commissioners, Phillip Starr, Henry Steinman and S. W. Kenneday, thought the seat of justice might some day be changed to another locality, is not known, but in choosing the most central part of the town, and arranging the building so that it might be used for a storehouse, on the first floor, and arranged for offices above, they certainly acted wisely, although Brownville remained the county seat. One of the Commissioners, S. W. Kennedy, acted as superintendent in the construction of the house; Beckell & Gates, contractors, and James Medford, carpenter. The basement is used as the county jail; on the first floor are the offices of the County Clerk, Sheriff and Treasurer, and on the second floor the court-room and a roomy office for the County Judge. The Clerk of the District Court is comfortably fixed on the opposite side of the street. Previous to the erection of the present jail in court house block, the county prisoners were confined in the city calaboose.

The County or Poor House Farm, located three miles southwest of town, contains 150 acres of rich land. This was purchased by the county in the year 1872 for $2,000, and the same year a large and comfortable brick building, capable of accommodating thirty or forty persons, was erected at a cost of $6,000. Bousfield & Gates were the contractors. As evidence that the Commissioners have acted wisely in the selection of superintendents, the fact is pointed to that the farm is self-sustaining, and has been for several years. John Maxwell, the present incumbent, has faithfully served in that capacity for twelve years.

RAILROADS.

As early as February 28, 1857, the following-named gentlemen formed themselves into an association for the purpose of building a railroad from Brownville to New Fort Kearney. The incorporators were I. T. Whyte, Robert M. Stewart, James M. Hughes, Robert Holladay, Andrew S. Holladay, Robert W. Furnas, Oscar F. Lake, William H. Hoover, Henry S. Mayo, John G. Telford and William Barbee. Section 2 of the articles of incorporation provided that the business of the association should be to construct and build a railroad, with double or single track, from the Missouri River at Brownville, in Nemaha County, or at any point on said Missouri River, within fifteen miles above or below said town of Brownville, to New Fort Kearney, and thence to the west line of the Territory of Nebraska, with power to connect with other road or roads, or extend this into other States and Territories where the laws of these States or Territories permit. Section 3 declared that said company should have the power to make, adopt and be governed by such rules and regulations as the interest of the company may require, not incompatible with the laws of the United States or this Territory, and might connect with or consolidate stock with other companies, provided always that nothing in the article of incorporation be so construed as to give them the power and privilege of banking. Section 5 fixed the capital stock of the company at $5,000,000, to be divided into shares of $100 each. The immediate government and direction of the said company to be vested in the persons named in the articles of incorporation, who were to hold their office until a board of seven directors should be elected by the stockholders of the company and be qualified; the directors to be elected annually. Other sections provided that the company should commence the construction of the road within ten years; should transport the United States mail upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the Post Office Department and the company; that the principal place of transacting the business of the corporation should be Brownville, at which place the office of the corporation was permanently located; and lastly the incorporation was to continue in full force for the period of fifty years, or until February 28, 1907. From this time, however, railroad schemes were allowed to rest more than ten years, or until May, 1867, when the Brownville, Fort Kearney & Pacific Railroad Company was organized. The sum of $100,000 was subscribed within the city of Brownville. The first meeting was held May 28th, at which John McPherson was chosen President, and C. G. Dorsey, Secretary. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Dorsey, Thomas, Hewett and Church, was appointed to draft articles of incorporation, which having been reported and approved, the following-named persons became incorporators: John McPherson, John L. Carson, Luther Hoadley, O. B. Hewett, B. F. Lushbaugh, H. C. Lett, R. W. Furnas, H. M. Atkinson, J. W. Blackburn, C. W. Wheeler, C. G. Dorsey, W. H. Hoover, J. S. Church, E. W. Thomas, John L. Colhapp, Evan Worthing, Theodore Hill, T. W. Bedford, A. P. Coggswell and A. S. Holladay. After the meeting, the articles of incorporation were filed, as required by law, and the people were confident of the early completion of the road. The *Advertiser* of August 29th said: "The company is now one of the institutions of the country, composed of the solid men of this city; men of energy and capital, determined to strain every nerve to make the road west of Brownville a success."

On the 7th of January, 1868, an election was held on the question of voting $250,000 to assist in the construction of the road, which resulted in 523 votes for the proposition and 488 against it. Through ignorance of the law, many persons who had not resided in the Territory six months and unregistered persons were allowed to cast ballots.

Soon after the election, Col. R. W. Furnas and Dr. McPherson, on the part of the city, and Dr. F. G. Holmes, on the part of the county, were appointed to visit Washington, to endeavor to secure a land grant for the benefit of the B., Ft. K. & P. road. To defray the expenses of the representative of Nemaha County (Dr. Holmes), the sum of $500 was voted by the County Commissioners, Dr. Holmes, a member of the Board, voting in favor of the expenditure. This caused a storm of indignation. Public meetings were held at Nemaha City, Aspinwall, Glen Rock and other points, and the action of the Commissioners denounced. Nemaha City was especially caustic, resolving that "the whole official career of our fellow-townsman, Commissioner F. G. Holmes, has shown a want of judgment, consistency and a proper appreciation of the rights and interests of the people, which merits for him *at least* a speedy retirement to private life." In addition to the precinct meetings, a county convention, with all the precincts but two represented, met in London and denounced the railroad election as a cheat and a fraud on the people. The committee labored zealously in Washington, and secured the hearty co-operation of one at least of Nebraska's Senators (Hon. T. W. Tipton, of Brownville), but their efforts were not successful.

About this time or a little later, other railroad schemes in which Nemaha County was interested loomed into importance. The first was a road from St. Joseph, Mo., to Council Bluffs, Ia. This was promptly constructed, and passing within two and a half miles of Brownville, on the Missouri side, afforded the people of the city an outlet north, south and east. But a closer connection—a railroad bridge across the Missouri River—was desirable, and for a long time the people of Brownville thought the hoped improvement would come by the construction of a road from Quincy, Ill., via Canton, Mo., to Brownville. The road was built a part of the way, and the people are still hopeful of its ultimate completion. Nemaha County's first and favorite project, after the expenditure of a large sum of money, seems to have been finally abandoned, leaving only a few miles of cuts and fills, even the ties and iron laid for several miles from the starting point on the Missouri were "borrowed" by a sharp and enterprising railroad builder, to be used in the construction of another line; but she can at least console herself with the reflection that she deserved success. Her people did all that men of their means could do, their time, energies and money being freely given.

In 1866, the Midland Pacific Railway Company, afterward known as the Nebraska Railway Company, was organized, composed entirely of citizens of Nebraska City. Beginning without a dollar of surplus capital, they were compelled to draw upon their private business resources for the first $50,000, which they spent the following spring on the grade of the first ten miles of the road. Nothing further was accomplished until the winter of 1868-69, when an act was passed providing that the 500,000 acres of internal improvement lands accruing to Nebraska in pursuance of the preemption law of 1841 should be given in aid of railroad companies by whom ten miles of road should be constructed within the State prior to February 15, 1870, at the rate of 2,000 acres per mile, to the extent of 100,000 acres. With this advantage gained and a fair prospect of a Congressional land grant, the company was able, in the spring of 1869, to make a contract with a company of ten capitalists and railroad men of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, to build immediately the first fifty-eight miles of the road, connecting Nebraska City and Lincoln, the new State capital. This road, the history of which is now as much of Nemaha County as of Otoe County, was extended to Brownville in 1874, and shortly after to Nemaha City, being carried to the interior of the county in 1881, Calvert being its terminus at the time of writing. The road is now being graded west to Beatrice, in Gage County.

In 1881, a branch of the Missouri Pacific, extending from Atchison, Kan., to Omaha, Neb., entered Nemaha County, touching at Howe, Sheridan, Glen Rock and Brock (formerly Howard), thus giving the county a more direct northern and southern connection. To this road nothing was given by the county, except, in the case of a few precincts, the right of way.

Railroad Indebtedness.—On October 30, 1872, Nemaha County made a free gift to the Brownville, Fort Kearney & Pacific Railway Company of $40,000, in 8 per cent twenty-year bonds. About the same time, the precincts of Brownville and London voted $100,000, and the city of Brownville $50,500, in 8 per cent twenty-year bonds to the same road. The legality of the $100,000 portion of the above is to be tested in the courts, not on the issue, but on the legality of the consolidation of the Brownville, Fort Kearney & Pacific Road with the Midland Pacific. The precinct of Peru, the same season, voted $[illegible],000, in 8 per cent twenty-year bonds to the Midland Pacific. The precincts of Aspinwall and Nemaha City have voted $4,500 each for the benefit of the Midland Pacific. In addition to the gift of $40,000, these figures show the entire railroad bonded indebtedness of Nemaha County, Brownville City, Peru, London, Brownville, Aspinwall and Nemaha City Precincts to be $196,500.

FERRIES.

The first flatboat ferry in Nemaha County was put in operation in the spring of 1855, by the founder of the city of Brownville, Richard Brown. On the 2d of August, 1856, Davidson Plasters and Hugh Baker took charge of this ferry, selling out in December of the same year to W. A. Finney, and in February, 1857, a half interest was purchased by W. Coddington.

On November 4, 1857, the first steam ferry-boat, the Nemaha, arrived from St. Louis, and her Captain, W. A. Finney, was received with all the honors. The *Advertiser* of November 5, 1857, said: As she rounded the bend below the city, her arrival was heralded by her stentorian whistle and the booming of cannon, which, of course, brought to the landing a general turn-out of citizens. As she neared the wharf, she was welcomed by three times three as hearty cheers as ever went up from Nebraska soil. The boat was large and commodious, and had a large influence in bringing emigration by the Brownville route to the West. The Nemaha was built at Wellsville, Ohio, by Gisse & Co.; was eighty-six feet in length, thirty feet beam and drew only sixteen inches of water. A grand dance was given at Johnson's Hall in honor of the great event.

In March, 1858, Finney sold his interest to Hugh Baker, one of the old proprietors, the firm name being announced as Baker & Coddington. On April 28, 1859, this title was changed to that of Coddington & Co., and in September, 1861, the ferry was sold to Thorn, Coleman & Co., who advertised their steam ferry-boat as one of the best in every respect on the Missouri River. In May, 1863, the ferry property passed into the hands of Theodore Hill. On the 10th of June following, R. V. Muir took charge. In August, 1866, the arrival of the new steam ferry-boat, Idona, was warmly welcomed by the people. The boat was eighty feet long, thirty-three feet beam, and cost $18,000. The owner, J. C. Yantis, was warmly congratulated by the citizens. This boat was succeeded by the Nemaha, which was sunk in 1867. Then came the Mary J. Arnold. This boat continued regular in the ferrying trade until she sunk, in [illegible]. Next came the Belle of Brownville, the present ferry packet, a fine stern-wheeler of 110 tons burthen. Both the Mary J. Arnold and the Belle of Brownville are owned by Bailey, McGee & Harmon, who bought out Muir & Yantis, fifteen years ago, and have owned the franchise ever since.

At the session of the Territorial Legislature of 1856-57, a ferry charter was granted to Jackson Peters. He sold to Samuel McBride, who started a ferry in the spring of 1857 "across the shute" at the head of the island above Brownville. McBride sold to Uriah Smith in June, 1867. Smith put in an excellent flatboat, and used every means to make his enterprise a success, but the same season Coddington & Finney, as has been said, purchased a steamer for the Brownville crossing, and the "shute" ferry lingered awhile and finally shot out of existence.

In addition to this, a flatboat ferry has been run at occasional intervals at Nemaha City, the history of which is not entitled to special mention.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

Early in January, 1866, John L. Colhapp, the editor of the Brownville *Advertiser*, inaugurated a movement for supplying precinct farmers' clubs with libraries, a most commendable undertaking. He thought that the farmers of each precinct should sustain a good library of books upon agricultural subjects for the information and entertainment of its own members, which all could have access to, to read for information between meetings. To that end, Mr. Colhapp spent a few hours among the merchants on the 28th of November, 1865, and secured the sum of $70 to offer as a bonus for the organization of clubs, which was to be distributed in the following manner: To the first precinct farmers' club which shall be organized within the next two months from that time, which shall keep up its organization, meeting regularly once a week, and sending a true copy of the proceedings of each meeting to the *Advertiser* for publication, which shall be evidence of such meeting, the publisher would, at the end of three months, give a library of books on agriculture worth $30. To the second precinct farmers' club organized within two months from date, and conforming to the stipulations in the above, a library worth $20. To the third precinct farmers' club, organized within the same period, the sum of $15. To this worthy object the following sums were donated: Swan & Bro., $10; Atkinson & Co., $10; J. Berry, $10; G. M. Henderson, $10; Rainey & Co., $10; W. H. Hoover, $5; George W. Hill & Co., $10; the "Good Samaritan," $5. Others were invited to join in the good work in order that every precinct might be encouraged to organize clubs for self-culture.

The farmers of Fairview were the first to organize after Mr. Colhapp's proposition. At their first meeting, the subject of raising and disposing of grain was discussed in an interesting and practical manner by J. Kennedy, George and D. C. Bryant, H. Storm, W. Randel, F. E. Allen and George Crow. The most of the speakers concurred in the opinion that it did not pay to raise wheat in Nemaha County. At the second meeting, held February 9, a committee appointed to ascertain the amount of corn owned by members of the club reported 15,450 bushels. The club also adopted a constitution and by-laws. At the third meeting, held February 16, the subject "Raising and Improving Stock" was discussed, Messrs. George Crow (President of the club), George Bryant, J. Swartz, Emery Peck and F. E. Allen taking part in the discussion.

The Fairview Club continued its meetings regularly, and as the pioneer society of that kind in the county maintained a leading position, its members being always noted for the extent of their information on subjects relating to all branches of agriculture. The good example of Fairview was followed by other sections of the county, and but for the demand of politics on the columns of the *Advertiser*, all their meetings would have been regularly published. At the present time, the most prosperous farmers' library association in Nemaha County is at Clifton, in La Fayette Precinct. A description of this library was read at a meeting of the Farmers' Institute, held at Howard last February. From this statement it appears that in 1876, a few farmers residing in the vicinity of Clifton organized a circulating library which has proved to be a success. The organization was as follows: The farmers agreed upon a few of their neighbors who were invited to join them on a certain evening; on meeting, each person named the amount he was willing to pay annually. They then voted according to the sums subscribed on a few rules, and elected one of their number Librarian for the then ensuing year; the Librarian also to act as Secretary and Treasurer. One of the more important rules was that each member should have the right to choose books at the retail price to the amount of money paid, and when from any cause he wished to sever his connection with the association, he could withdraw the books he had chosen. This gave confidence of no ultimate loss, and also secured a popular selection of books. That an initiation fee of $2 as well as the expressed consent of all the members be obtained before any additional member be admitted, is another rule. As to the rent of books, it was provided that any person on the payment of $1 a year, or smaller sums for fractions thereof, should have the same use of the library as a member, that is, the right to draw one volume at a time, but have no voice in the management. There are no rules calling for the return of books at short intervals; it is found better to depend on the want of a fresh book to return the old one. If one should be kept out beyond a reasonable time, a postal will generally insure its return. Many times it takes a busy man three months to thoroughly read a solid book, and there is no propriety in asking him to hurry through it or return it half read. It does not cost any more to furnish one book fifty-two weeks than it does fifty-two books one week. And, in fact, it would be so inconvenient for most people in the country to return books once in three weeks, or less, that they would not be read at all. Books may be ordered through local booksellers at about 20 per cent discount from retail prices. It is found sometimes advantageous to secure second-hand books, which can be obtained at about one-half the original price. Magazines are useful to keep up a continuous interest, but they are expensive, their best feature being that they are up with the time. An important feature is the selection of proper books. A live library cannot be sustained with dull, dead books. Parents do not care for historical works, but the children do. Generally if the parents insist on the child reading dry books, the latter will either rebel or take to sensational trash. The classes of books most read from the Clifton library are standard American fiction, juveniles, essays, travels and scientific works. The cash receipts of the Clifton Library the first year (1876) amounted to $40, which purchased forty-five volumes. Thirty-five books were loaned to the library, which were about all that have been received in that way. Twenty-four persons took out books the first year, and 200 changes were made. There has been a slight increase in money received from year to year until the annual receipts are now about $85. There are circulated about nine hundred volumes yearly to over eighty readers. The library has increased to 700 volumes, which have cost not far from $500. The items of cost aside from books, such as postage, book-covers, etc., averages $5 per year. There has been no charge for services of Librarian, Secretary and Treasurer, as the extra use of books has paid for such services.

GRASSHOPPERS.

These pests appeared in Nemaha in 1866 and 1867, but did comparatively little damage, save on new ground, where they fed to a considerable extent. In some instances, they damaged wheat on new ground, while within forty rods wheat upon old ground was left untouched. When they grew to the size of an ordinary house-fly, they generally disappeared. A very heavy rain in the latter part of May, 1867, seemed to materially diminish their numbers. During this year, Col. Furnas made an experiment in his garden, by saturating saw-dust in coal-oil and sprinkled it around his plants. The effect was favorable. He averred that after the application of the coal-oil nothing was damaged in the vicinity.

In 1874, they again appeared and deposited their eggs, and in 1875 they appeared in myriad numbers. As early as June, they had already wrought much damage. The Brownville *Advertiser* of June 3 said: "With us, doubts arise that the 'parasite' will close the career of the present crop of grasshoppers. Whatever may be the future of the present crop of the pest, whether it shall become extinct or live to reproduce its kind in multiplied millions, there is one thing it needs no scientist to tell, and that is, that the 'hopper is literally 'eating us out of house and home' and are destroying our fields of young grain. This is all we know. They came last fall, and did mischief and deposited their eggs, and no parasite interfered to stop them before their mission was fulfilled. The eggs have all hatched, and already the young 'hopper has done us more damage than did their progenitors last fall, and persons, with reason, say, 'what matters it whether the grasshopper lives or dies, since it has eaten all I have and rendered hopeless all prospects of living from my farm or garden resources.'" But the people were advised to be of good cheer, although the prospect looked dark. Those who had lost their wheat were advised to plant corn and potatoes, and to continue to plant as long as there was a reasonable hope of a return for their labor.

On the 15th of June, a committee appointed by the State Horticultural Society reported the almost, if not entire, loss of the large and well selected nurseries of Gov. R. W. Furnas and others by the depredations of the grasshoppers. The loss of these nurseries was a calamity to the whole State, as well as being an entire loss to the individual proprietors. The labor of years was swept entirely away by the pests. The committee further expressed sympathy for the farmers who had lost their crops of wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, etc.; but the crops are but the labor of a single season, while the planting and growing of orchards has taken years of unremitting toil and attention.

June 16, a meeting of citizens was held in Brownville, for the purpose of distributing seed-corn to the destitute people of the county. Addresses were delivered by Gen. Brisbin (of the State Aid Society), Dr. McPherson and H. C. Lett. A committee, consisting of F. E. Johnson, F. A. Tisdell, William Stokes, George B. Moore, G. W. Fairbrother, James Stevenson and W. W. Smith, was appointed for the purpose of receiving and distributing the aid. At a subsequent meeting of the committee, the following precinct committees were appointed: Peru, W. W. Smith, Dr. J. F. Neal and Mr. Parrott; Glen Rock, N. P. Maeder, William Bagley, William Phillips; Lafayette, William Swan, J. Higgins, H. Edmiston; Washington, J. Gilbert, O. J. Mathews, H. Hockemeyer; Benton, I. Steinman, B. Bailey, J. Tuxhorn; Bedford, P. Dougherty, D. Morris, J. W. Huntington; Douglas, A. C. Leaper, E. Snyder, J. B. Piper; London, R. Kesterson, S. W. McGrew, C. Campbell; Brownville, J. Marlatte, W. Harris, W. Penny; Nemaha, Dr. F. G. Holmes, E. Rogers, W. Young; Aspinwall, J. B. Fisher, W. Burke, G. Lilly; St. Deroin, F. H. D. Hunt, A. J. Ritter, J. B. Lundy; Island, R. Masterson, Mr. Knight. Messengers were immediately sent to notify the sub-committeemen to meet in Brownville the following Tuesday at 2 P. M. All came promptly, and the corn furnished by the State Aid Society was distributed as follows: Nemaha, 97½ bushels; St. Deroin, 15¾ bushels; Bedford, 58¼ bushels; Benton, 47½ bushels; Glen Rock, 117½ bushels; Douglas, 51¼ bushels; Aspinwall, [illegible] bushels; London, 187½ bushels; Washington, 30 bushels; Brownville, 86 bushels; Peru, 129½ bushels. Lafayette and Island Precincts made no application for assistance. The quantity allowed each precinct was about what was asked for by the precinct committees. The several amounts were satisfactorily distributed. Hon. Church Howe also procured from the Grange Aid Society the sum of [illegible] with which to purchase seed corn. At a meeting of the Central Committee, held June 19, in Brownville, a committee was appointed to purchase additional seed corn at the best rates possible. In the discharge of this duty corn was purchased as follows: Of Col. Thompson, at Phelps, 495 bushels, and of Huddart & McCoy, Brownville, 875 bushels, all at 78 cents per bushel. This was also promptly distributed. The remainder of the county aid seed potatoes, buckwheat, turnip seed and Hungarian were duly received and promptly distributed to the most needy.

A few cases of wrongful appropriation of seed corn, etc., caused a meeting at Mt. Zion Church, in London Precinct, on the 1st of July, where it was resolved, "that we recognize parties who thus violate the law to be equally guilty with those who rob indiscriminately without excuse, and that we view the pretext as only a subterfuge to endeavor to conceal the actual intention of those persons to apply to their own benefit property belonging to others, without consent or recompense."

The whole result of the grasshopper raid may be thus summed up: The troubles of the spring of 1875 may be almost entirely attributable to grasshoppers. Otherwise the surroundings were propitious in all respects. The infected district was small, however, confined almost exclusively to the smaller portions of four southeast counties on the Missouri River and two adjoining on the west. In Nemaha and the other counties indicated, but slight damage occurred to crops the season previous. Car loads of products were donated to those in the interior and on the borders. In the eastern part of these counties the grasshoppers deposited their eggs the fall previous. Hatching out in early spring, all early crops were totally destroyed and vegetation kept back to the time of their flight, commencing about the 15th of June. There is no doubt if intelligent, persistent, united, well-directed labor had been applied nine-tenths of the crops lost would have been saved and, at the same time, a larger proportion even of grasshoppers exterminated. With present experience, another year in all respects like the past, there would be nothing to alarm or even discourage the determined, intelligent husbandman. Notwithstanding the combined misfortunes of the two seasons narrated, the aggregate yield of the county was nearly equal to former years. While the small grain, vegetables and fruit were destroyed, abundant time remained to put in an increased acreage of corn, millet and other late crops, all of which yielded plenteously. The most severe losses fell on men like Gov. Furnas and other nurserymen. From them was swept away the labor of many years. This gentleman's losses foot up from $10,000 to $15,[illegible] The people of Nemaha County consoled themselves with the reflection that though their losses would aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars, yet they were vouchsafed a healthy season, and were spared the terrible affliction of a general famine, like the unfortunate people of the Mississippi Valley. At the close of the season, many people rather rejoiced, because the grasshopper calamity proved what would not otherwise have been deemed possible, to wit: Full-eared, merchantable corn, white and yellow, from nine to twelve inches in length, was grown, although planted after the 4th day of July. The corn was full grained and sufficiently matured for the crib before the coming of frost—just eleven weeks from the time it was planted. The Nemaha farmers, "from seeming evil still educing good," proudly exclaim. "Can the world beat the producing qualities of our soil and the maturing powers of our climate?"

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

February 9, 1857, the Legislature passed an act incorporating the Nemaha County Agricultural Society, with the following named persons, their associates and successors, as incorporators: T. R. Sanders, C. W. Wheeler, J. S. Minick, Jesse Cole, William [illegible]

R. J. Whitney, Stephen Fudge, J. W. Coleman, B. Chapman, William Ferguson, A. Handley, Israel Cuming, J. G. McCathron, J. C. Clark, A. H. Scoville, Willis Hill, J. W. Hall, S. A. Chambers, A. Skien, A. Hoblitzell, E. Reid. They were authorized to purchase and hold real estate sufficient for fair and exhibition grounds, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres; to sell and convey the same, and re-invest the proceeds or any part thereof, as the Board of Managers may direct. The purposes of the incorporation were declared to be for the encouragement of agriculture and the improvement of the breed of stock, and the encouragement of the arts and domestic manufactures. Section 3 prescribed the mode for organization and the names and number of officers to constitute the society. Section 4 provided that as soon as practicable after the election of officers, the Secretary shall open a book of membership, and any person being a bona fide citizen of Nemaha County, who shall subscribe his name in said book and pay the fee provided for in the constitution and by-laws of said society—which shall not be more than $5 nor less than $1—shall be a member of said society, and shall be entitled to vote at all elections of officers of the same, and enjoy all other rights and privileges usually conferred upon members of such societies. Section 6 provided that no officer except the Secretary shall receive any compensation for services as such, nor shall the funds of this society be used for any other purpose than to defray the incidental expenses of said society and in the payment of premiums under the direction and management of said society.

Under the provisions of this act of incorporation, a meeting was held in Brownville, September 12, 1857, and a permanent organization effected by the election of the following officers: John S. Minick, President; James W. Coleman, Vice President; Robert W. Furnas, Secretary; Jesse Cole, Treasurer; E. Reid, G. Crow, D. C. Saunders, J. G. McCathron, J. W. Hall, Directors. It was then, on motion, resolved, that R. W. Furnas, J. S. Minick and J. W. Coleman be appointed a committee to draft a code of by-laws for the government of the society, and further resolved, that for the present no officers be allowed any compensation.

October 6 and 7, 1859, with D. C. Saunders as President, and R. W. Furnas as Secretary, the first annual fair was held on the beautiful grounds in South Brownville. The first annual meeting was, on the whole, a success, although the pioneer officers had many difficulties to overcome. The *Advertiser* said of the meeting, that many disadvantageous circumstances surround all such enterprises in the beginning, and great allowances should be made. All cannot obtain premiums, of course. Some are disappointed, but none should be discouraged. Committeemen may err in judgment, as do other men. They do the best they can—more cannot be expected. We are all prone to think our own stock or articles are better than our neighbor's. The old saying, that "every crow thinks its own young the blackest," applies also to human nature. In Nemaha a great point has been reached and passed, and hereafter county fairs will be among the fixed institutions. The ball has been started, and will not be stopped. The disposition to excel is laudable, and was witnessed on every hand. On the first day, a farmer came in and looked around and exclaimed, "I can beat that," and off he went and brought in his stock and products. After the fair was over, many said to their friends who had been successful in obtaining premiums, "You beat me this year, but next year I'll be after you." Thus all classes became stimulated to do their best. By no means the least of the benefits to be derived from these annual meetings is the social feature—the annual coming together of the honest toilers on the farms in the county. The exciting political campaign of 1860 interfered with the annual meeting. In fact, none was attempted, although several prominent members blamed the Board of Managers, and thought an interesting display would have been the result if a premium list had been advertised. The war of the rebellion following the political campaign of 1860, put an end to county fairs until the fall of 1867, when the friends of agriculture again held a county fair on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 25, 26 and 27. The meeting was in all respects successful. The premium lists were large, the awards gave satisfaction, and were promptly paid. Secretary Furnas measured and weighed several specimens of Nebraska's great product—corn—with the following result: G. Shellhorn, five ears yellow, weighed eight pounds; average length, twelve inches. E. F. McIninch, five ears white, eight pounds; average length, eleven inches. Jesse Cole, five ears white, weighed seven pounds; length, ten inches. Among the rest, George Marshall exhibited some regular flour corn, as fine as was ever seen. The showing of wheat, turnips, beets, onions and carrots, was fair. George B. Davis exhibited a white beet weighing thirteen and a half pounds, twenty inches long the same in circumference. A. D. Hughes showed a turnip weighing six pounds, twenty-three inches in circumference. Stafford exhibited carrots two feet long; George Marshall a pumpkin five feet in circumference; A. D. Hughes a squash four and a half feet in circumference. The display of fruit was magnificent. The collection of grapes, pears and plums, from the garden of Col. Furnas, was magnificent, and would do credit to any old country. Apples, peaches and other fruits, were displayed in profusion. Apples weighing a pound each, of the Big French, Pound Pippin and other varieties, were shown. Nor were the ladies backward with their laces, crochet work, jellies, etc. It was a noteworthy fact that the most of the persons to whom premiums were awarded gave them back to the society.

The third annual meeting, held September 26, 27 and 28, was even more successful than the preceding in all respects. In addition to the usual display and other vegetables, the choice stock of the county was placed on exhibition; fast horses and fat hogs, blooded bulls and cashmere goats, fine cows and calves, showing plainly that the county was becoming well stocked with choice breeds of animals, and that her citizens were alive to the importance of this branch of wealth and comfort. The stock was worthy of special commendation. For the year R. W. Furnas served as President, and H. O. Minick, Secretary. Lady riding and driving was an attractive feature of the fair.

The fourth annual fair, held September 22, 23 and 24, like the two preceding yearly gatherings of the people, was a marked success, and showed a steady increase in interest and improvement in the displays of stock and agricultural products. The early friends of the society exhibited undiminished zeal, and the financial affairs were well managed. In fruit, especially, the display was magnificent, and Nemaha was earning her title as the garden county of Nebraska. Messrs. Furnas, Bratton, Russell, J. A. Smith, Alderman, Shellenberger, Minick, Deuser, Glasgow, Mrs. Loveless, Mrs. Harding, all made superb exhibits of apples, peaches, pears, grapes, plums, crab-apples, etc.

In September, 1870, no county fairs were held, owing to the fact that the State Fair Association complimented Nemaha County by holding its annual fairs on the Nemaha grounds. Everything passed off pleasantly at both meetings, and Sheriff Plasters was complimented by the directors for his admirable management of the grounds in preserving order.

The fifth annual meeting, held three days in the last week in September, 1872, seems to have been a comparative failure, caused probably by the fact that the two preceding annual meetings of the State fair had been held in Brownville. The displays in all departments were slight. It was remarked by those entering the floral hall, "Why, there is but little here, and what is there I myself could excel." The last day was given up to the Nemaha Driving Park Association, a society started in 1871, "for improving the breed of horses." There were several spirited racing contests.

The sixth annual meeting, held the last week in September, 1873, was not especially noticeable except for the fine display of paintings by ladies of the county. The Secretary deplored the fact that parties entitled to premiums displayed an unseemly greed in rushing for their money prizes. All were paid in full, however.

In 1874, no annual fair was held, the Directors giving the use of their grounds to the Nemaha Driving Park Association, who held a two days' meeting, October 16 and 17, and the meeting was a decided success. There was more than sufficient "gate-money" received to pay all expenses.

As a result of the grasshopper invasion, no annual meeting of the agricultural society was held during the year 1875.

In 1876, an interesting meeting was held three days during the last week in September. This, too, in spite of bad weather and the grasshoppers. The books showed 277 entries, a larger number than any preceding year. The officers worked indefatigably, and they achieved a large measure of success. All premiums were promptly paid. At a business meeting of the members, with Presi- R. A. Hawley in the chair, Stevenson and Cross were declared life members. On motion, the Secretary, L. G. Lockwood, was ordered to publish a notice to all holding certificates of life membership in this society, to present the same to him for record; and if said certificates correspond with the list of names furnished by R. W. Furnas, then to record the same as life members of this society. The Secretary was also instructed to procure evidence of the payment on life memberships as soon as possible, and present the same to a meeting of the Board of Managers; such evidence to have reference to cases where no certificate of life membership has been issued.

The meeting of 1877, held as usual, three days in the last week in September, though in some respects successful, was, taken altogether, a failure. The stock display was not large. Hogs were scarce. One pen of sheep only on exhibition. A few excellent stock horses were placed on exhibition. The Brownville traders made a fair show of goods, wares and merchandise. Floral hall lacked its usual display. Nor was the attendance any better than the show. By the use of the State money premiums were paid.

In 1878, the annual meeting was held one week earlier than usual, to wit: September 18, 19 and 20, and was in all respects pleasant and successful. The entries exceeded three hundred, and there was lively competition in all departments. During this and the preceding year, Nemaha County carried off the first premiums for fruits at the State exhibition. The committees of award were Dr. John A. Warden, of Ohio; Dr. Allen Furnas, President of the Indiana Horticultural Society, and J. L. Coffin, a distinguished pomologist of the same State.

On the 3d of March, 1879, the president of the society, R. A.

Hawley, made his annual report showing a balance in the hands of the association of $23.86. Placed on file. Treasurer's report read and filed. The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted in the choice of R. A. Hawley, President; J. Bath, Vice President; S. A. Osborn, Secretary; J. M. Trowbridge, Treasurer. It was also voted to hold an annual fair.

On motion of J. A. Smith, the Board of Managers were authorized to move and dispose of the property of the society, if the same should be placed in jeopardy by the encroachment of the river.

March 6, 1880, the regular meeting of the society was held at the court house, and H. C. Lett elected Chairman *pro tem*. The regular order being the election of officers, John L. Carson was unanimously chosen President; R. W. Furnas, unanimously Vice President; J. M. Trowbridge, Treasurer; and S. A. Osborn, Secretary. Last Board of Managers retained. On motion of Mr. Tipton, the officers of the society were authorized to dispose of the fair ground property as they may deem for the best interest of the association, to be guided by council as to the legality of their action. On motion, it was voted (as in the previous year) to hold a fair. At a meeting, held May 1, 1880, on motion of Gov. Furnas, the president was authorized to advertise for sale the fair ground property, at private sale, for two weeks, and, if not sold at that time, to sell the real or personal property of the society, or both, as he may deem best, at public auction, on the 17th day of May, 1880.

On the 26th of March, 1881, the annual business meeting of the society was held. The President made a report on the sale of the fair company property as follows: For agricultural hall, $125; for the office, $25; for the ground, $41.50. Report adopted, and authority given to make deed for the real estate.

On the 4th of March, 1882, the Nemaha County Agricultural Association met in regular annual meeting at the court house, but there appearing to be no quorum present, the meeting adjourned without day. The present officers holding over from election of 1880, are John L. Carson, President; R. W. Furnas, Vice President; J. M. Trowbridge, Treasurer; S. A. Osborn, Secretary; H. O. Minick, S. Cochrane, F. E. Johnson, Thomas Bath, George Crow, J. W. Gawitt, Directors. The river, for the past three or four years, has been steadily encroaching on what was once the beautiful fair grounds in South Brownville, and at the present time three-quarters of it has tumbled into the turbid Missouri. Whether any more meetings will be held by the Nemaha County Society is questionable.

NEMAHA COUNTY MILLS.

In the early days, from 1854 to 1860, there were magnificent forests along the Missouri River. McKissock's Island, in the northeast corner of the county, Sonora Island, above Brownville, Morgan Island, below, near Hillsdale, and on the mainland, where there are now only scraggy, scattering trees, was covered with a splendid growth of large, tall, straight trees. There were thousands of them, some six feet in diameter at the butt, and towering up fifty and sixty feet in height, below the limbs. There was black walnut, cottonwood, sycamore, and other kinds of wood, but during several years prior to 1860, saw-mills planted on every hundred acres of the timber, and at the present day, there are few trees left. In the spring of 1855, R. Brown, S. E. Rogers and Henry Emerson erected the first steam saw-mill in the county in Brownville, located on the southeast corner of Levee and Water streets. In October, 1856, Noel, Lake & Emerson erected a large saw-mill in the lower part of the town, and the following February it was capable of cutting more lumber than any mill in the county. During the years 1857 and 1858, nearly a score of mills were started at different points on and near the Missouri River and the Islands before mentioned, and an abundant supply of lumber was secured, not only for home supply, but for sending off in all directions.

The first grist-mill erected in the county was built two miles west of Nemaha City, in the spring of 1856, by Henry and Jerome Hoover. It is now known as the Rowe Mill. A water-mill was erected by Henry and Jerome Hoover, on the Nemaha, in 1855. A little prior to this time, a small mill was started on Honey Creek, in Peru Precinct, but was soon after swept away by a flood in the Missouri. In 1857, Samuel G. Dailey, a man who made his mark in Territorial politics, having served three terms as Delegate to Congress from Nebraska Territory, brought to Peru a steam saw and grist mill, and ran it successfully for a year or two. But the encroachments of the river compelled its removal up town, and it was sold to Green & Co. After several years, the machinery was sold and taken to St. Louis. Since those early days, numberless mills have been erected, and at the present time there are enough to supply their customers with certain kinds of lumber and flour and meal.

BRIDGES.

Divided as is the county by the valuable Little Nemaha River running from the northwest to the southeast portions of the county, and liable to sudden and extraordinary overflows of its banks, the question of bridging has always claimed a share of the attention of the people. As early as August, 1856, a bridge company was organized, and elected Richard Brown, President, and O. F. Lake, Secretary. An amount sufficient to construct a substantial bridge across the Nemaha having been subscribed, the object of the organization was to see that the money was judiciously expended, and that the remainder should be used for improving the road between Brownville and the bridge. This was a move in the right direction. The wisdom of the pioneers has been imitated by their successors, and since that time Nemaha has expended $25,000 in the construction of county bridges, and at the present time, seven iron structures of the most approved patterns, span the Little Nemaha at different points in the county, one across the Little Muddy, one across the bayou in Nemaha City, and one at Roy's branch in London Precinct—ten in all.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school district to organize in Nemaha County was No. 1. William Thurber was then County Superintendent. The first appointed or elected public school teacher was H. S. Thorpe. Up to the year 1860, but six school districts had been organized, and during that year only five teachers were employed. The number of scholars enrolled was but sixty-five—this, however, shows returns from only one of the six school districts—Glen Rock. There was one schoolhouse in Brownville Township, and two in Glen Rock. For that year, the number of children of school age, between five and twenty-one years, was 491 males and 426 females. At that early date, but few of the school officers were models in the discharge of official duties. Clerk Bedford, in his report for 1860, reports that some of the districts reported informally, and others not at all. Some of them confounded the school law of 1859 with that of 18[illegible]. For the year, the total amount of public school funds accruing to Nemaha County was $1,523.20. But the unceasing efforts of the friends of education brought order out of confusion, and, in 18[illegible], a vast improvement was made, as reference to the official reports show. For that year, the eleven precincts were divided into fifty-one subdistricts. Returns from these show: Whole number of school age, 2,284; enrolled scholars, 843; number of teachers, 44; pay of teachers per month, $546.73; number of schoolhouses in the county, 31; value of schoolhouses, $36,260. From the report of 1870, it appears there were 2,826 children of school age; 1,538 children that attended school; 31 schoolhouses; value of school property, $36,[illegible]; number of teachers employed, 60; total amount paid to teachers for the school year, $9,686.20. The official reports for this year are very full and complete, but the above embraces all that would interest the general reader. For the year 1880, the total expenditures for the county amounted to $26,761.84; number of school districts, 75; number of schoolhouses, 72; number of children of school age, 3,862; average number in each district, 51; number of districts having six months or more of school, 52; average number of square feet of blackboard, 54; number of schools with patent desks and seats, 56; average attendance for the year, 2,678; value of schoolhouses, $45,558. The efficient County Superintendent states that at the present time there are 74 public schoolhouses in Nemaha County; number of teachers employed, 98; number of children of school age, 4,124; value of school property, $50,517; total amount expended for schools for the year 1881, $27,696; number of male teachers, [illegible]; number of female teachers, 61; average salary of teachers, $[illegible] per month.

RELIGIOUS.

The denomination of Methodists has a larger number of members than any other religious body in Nemaha County. They have two stationed, four traveling and one local preacher (in charge of a congregation). In addition there are two preachers who reside in Pawnee County who have charge of congregations in Nemaha. They own seven church edifices, five parsonages, and have a membership of over six hundred members. Rev. L. F. Britt is Presiding Elder of the district.

Next to the Methodist Episcopal, the Christians or Disciples have the largest number of members and church organizations. They have organizations at Brownville, Nemaha City, Honey Creek, Glen Rock, Charter Oak, Johnson Station, Sheridan, London and Bratton. They have five resident pastors (elders), three church buildings, and 570 members. The Evangelical Lutherans have three church buildings and congregations in the county; one at Long Branch, one two miles west of Calvert City, and the third (the oldest of the denomination in the county), at Febing. There are three resident clergymen. The large, handsome bell, belonging to the Febing Church, was a present from Wilhelm, Emperor of Germany. Its metal was a portion of a cannon captured from the French, during the late Franco-Prussian war. The gun was sent from Germany to Detroit, Mich., there cast into a bell, and from thence forwarded to Brownville free of charge. The members of the Febing Church are all Germans, and as the bell tolls, summoning the devout to prayer and praise, its silvery tones are also reminders of dear friends in Fatherland. The Presbyterians have four church organizations in the county—Brownville, Nemaha, Rosefield and Calvert; one resident minister, Rev. H. O. Scott, of Brownville. The membership in the four gregations in the county is about one hundred and fifty. The Cumberland Presbyterians have one church building, and congregation in London Precinct, and a membership of sixty. Rev. Barney Johnson is minister in charge. The Baptists have three church buildings in the county, but the one at Peru is alone used by the members of the denomination. During the year, however, the colored Baptists have obtained the use of the Brownville house of worship, and have effected an organization with fifteen members. There are two resident ministers. Measures are being taken by a zealous colored Baptist preacher, Rev. J. Williams, to organize churches in Nemaha City and other points. The Protestant Methodists, one of the earliest Christian sects to organize in Nemaha County, having had four resident clergymen in the county as early as 1854-55, now maintain but one church organization (London Precinct) and one clergyman, actively engaged in the work of the ministry—Rev. Mr. Wynne. The frame church building of this denomination in London, is owned in partnership with the Episcopal Methodists. The United Brethren were once quite numerous in the county, and in 1858-59, organized two country churches, but a portion of the members removed to other localities, and they are without a church society. The Catholics have a church in Brownville, and the foundation laid for another at Calvert City. The one resident clergyman, Rev. J. Fitzgerald, ministers in both towns. The Protestant Episcopals have church buildings in Brownville, Peru and Nemaha. These houses cost not less than $8,000. There are two church organizations, at Brownville and Nemaha City. Rev. T. A. Dickey, of Nebraska City, holds semi-monthly services at Brownville. Rev. Matthew Henry is resident rector at Nemaha City.

PROGRESS.

In 1855—1,000 acres under cultivation. In 1856—4,800 under cultivation; valuation of same, $35,275. The same season, the corn crop averaged 75 bushels per acre.

Number of horses in Nemaha County in 1855, 110; in 1856, 260; average value of horses, $125.

In 1855, 777 cattle of all grades; in 1856, 1,450; average value, $15. It costs but little to raise cattle. They were not fed during the summer, and in winter, hay sold for $1 per ton. In 1855, the taxable property of the county aggregated $74,960. In 1856, it amounted to $174,546. The total value of town property in 1855, was $3,680. In 1856, it reached $39,870. The tax valuation was below the real value.

According to the census of 1855, the population of Nemaha County was 604. In 1882, the number of people in the county was 10,000. Now turn to the figures of to-day, and note the wonderful strides made by the people of Nemaha County in material wealth. In 1855, 1,000 acres under cultivation; in 1882, 141,108 acres under cultivation. From a valuation in 1856, of $35,275 to $5,458,730 at the present time. Verily, the pioneers have wrought wonders in this marvelous county.

STATISTICS OF PROPERTY.

In 1881, number of acres improved, 141,108; unimproved, 101,666; number of improved town lots, 1,537; unimproved lots, 8,758; total valuation of lands and lots for 1881, $1,364,688. This can be safely multiplied by four to find the true valuation. For instance, improved lands are placed at an average value of $5.75 per acre, when the true average is over $20 per acre. The real value of the real estate of Nemaha County, therefore, would be $5,458,782. Number of acres of land cultivated in wheat, 21,602; number acres in corn, 59,868; number acres in oats, 4,049; number of acres in barley, 1,195; number of acres in meadow, 8,820; number of acres in rye, 84; number of fruit trees, 189,676; forest trees, 548,456; grapevines, 17,606. Personal, horses, 5,718; cattle, 19,549; mules and asses, 775; sheep, 1,441; hogs, 37,778; steam engines, 8; burglar proof safes, 28; billiard tables, 3; carriages and wagons, 2,043; clocks and watches, 1,345; sewing and knitting machines, 945; pianos, 45; melodeons and organs, 174; vessels, barges, etc., 4; agricultural implements, gold and silverware, bridge property, bonds, railroad property, furniture, etc., making altogether personal property valued at $807,841. The system of low valuations in the county was the same on personal as real estate. By multiplying the Assessors' returns by four, the true value is arrived at. This makes the personal property of Nemaha County worth $3,231,364. Total value of both real estate and personal property of the county, $8,689,096.

There are nineteen post offices in Nemaha County, named as follows: Aspinwall, Brock, Bratton, Brownville, South Auburn (formerly Calvert), Clifton, Carson, Febing, Glen Rock, Grant, Hillsdale, Howe, Johnson, London, Nemaha City, Peru, Podunk, St. Deroin, North Auburn (formerly Sheridan).

NATIONAL AND STATE OFFICIALS.

From the city of Brownville and the county of Nemaha have been chosen a longer list of names of National and State officers than perhaps any county in Nebraska: Thomas W. Tipton, ten years United States Senator; Samuel G. Daily, six years Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Nebraska and Assistant Collector at New Orleans; Robert W. Furnas, Governor of the State, Colonel of the First Nebraska and Brigadier General; C. F. Stewart, M. D., Superintendent of Asylum for the Insane; J. M. McKenzie, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Hon. Robert Curry, Principal State Normal School; Gen. H. M. Atkinson, Commissioner of Pensions and Surveyor General of New Mexico; William Daily, United States Marshal for Nebraska; DeForest Porter, Associate Justice for Arizona; John P. Baker, Robert W. Furnas, B. F. Lushbaugh and William Dailey, Indian Agents; John L. Carson, Evan Worthing, T. W. Bedford and C. G. Dorsey, United States Land officers; T. W. Tipton, A. S. Holladay and T. J. Majors, United States Assessors Internal Revenue; John L. Carson, United States Commissary of Subsistence and Regent of State University; William Dailey and S. P. Majors, Trustees of State Normal School; T. J. Majors, elected to Congress to fill vacancy, and three times elected contingent Member of Congress.

BROWNVILLE.

Brownville, the county seat of Nemaha County, is located on the bank of the Missouri River, about twenty-three miles below Nebraska City, and a little more than that distance north of the Kansas line. It has a most eligible situation, with a fine landing, a rare desideratum on the Missouri River, and is almost surrounded by forests of natural timber that even the inroads of twenty-five years of civilization have not sufficed to exhaust. The city is built upon hills and in the valleys that nestle between, sloping to the river's edge and affording fine natural drainage. From the bluffs that surround it a view is afforded of the rolling prairies and wooded slopes of four fertile States.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first white settler in Brownville, after the extinguishment of the Indian title, was Richard Brown, from Holt County, Mo., for whom the town was named. His arrival was on August 29, 1854. (The main facts in this paragraph are gleaned from ex-Gov. Furnas, one of the early settlers.) After a residence of several years, Mr. Brown removed to Texas. The people of that State were prejudiced against the name of Brown, probably thinking of "Ossawattomie," and, although an ardent believer in the institution of slavery, the founder of Brownville was compelled to seek another home, and he removed to Humboldt County, Cal. The wife of Thomas B. Edwards was the first woman to come, and arrived with her husband a few weeks after the first settler. Taulbird Edwards erected the first building on ground where the American House stands. The first white child born was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Fitzgerald, October 20, 1854. The first marriage was Samuel Stiers to Nancy Swift, October, 1854, Rev. Joel M. Wood officiating. The first death was an infant child of Mr. and Mrs. John Mullis, Jr., September, 1854. The first school was taught in a little log house, near Main street, by H. S. Thorpe, who now lives near St. Joseph, Mo. The same cabin was used to hold the first District Court meetings. The first school building (frame) was erected in 1856, and was afterward used as a dwelling house. Brownville was organized as a school district in 1856. The first officers were: A. J. Benedict, President; Homer Johnson, Treasurer; R. W. Furnas, Secretary. The first store was opened by William Hoblitzell and Isaac T. Whyte in March, 1855. Their store was on the rear of ground now occupied by the Chicago Lumber Company, Main street. The second firm of importance in Brownville, as dealers in general merchandise, was in 1857, by Crane & McCallister. Their goods were brought from the East in bulk, and, without breaking bulk, loaded on wagons for Denver. Crane retired in 1859, and the firm became

Dozier & McCallister. The same year, Crane & Hill and John A. Ponn commenced the sale of general merchandise. J. C. Deuser opened the first tinsmith shop in the same building in 1857. In the same store, at a little earlier period, William T. Den located his shoemaker's bench and kit of tools, and pegged his way to a competency. The first steam mill erected was commenced by Henry and Jerome Hoover, grandfather and father of William, Birl and Johnson Hoover, and completed by Richard Brown, Samuel Rogers and Henry Emerson, in 1855. The building is still standing at the foot of College street. Elder Joel M. Wood erected in 1855, the first hotel building on Main street. Dr. A. S. Holladay was the first physician who located in Brownville, or, in fact, in the county. He came in November, 1855, and the following year opened the first drug store in the town. Daniel L. McGary, the first lawyer, came to Brownville in February, 1856. His office as Dr. Holladay affirms, was for many years the headquarters "for the most of the fun and frolic of the county, and if the walls of his little office could speak, they might many a tale unfold." McGary is now editing a paper in Texas. Richard Brown was the first Postmaster in Brownville. The office was opened with Frederick Schwartz as deputy. The first quarter showed a business of $2.50. Frederick Schwartz's whole time not being occupied with his duties as Deputy Postmaster, he opened a tailor shop, and, in 1855, he sowed the first wheat, and from ten acres of ground (sod breaking) he secured 200 bushels of wheat. Among the first to follow Richard Brown were Rev. Joel M. Wood (who preached the first sermon), Thomas Edwards and wife, Taulbird and Josiah Edwards, Houston Russell, J. W. Coleman, Allen L. Coate, Israel R. Cumming, A. J. Benedict, H. W. and O. F. Lake, W. A. Finney, Hiram Alderman, a brother-in-law of Richard Brown, Capt. Thurber, W. H. Hoover, the first Deputy and present District Clerk, Homer Johnson, R. J. Whitney, Matt Alderman, Eli Fishburn, B. B. Chapman, Hudson Clayton, Capt. I. T. Whyte, William Hoblitzell, I. N. Knight, Dr. J. Hoover, William Hall, Dr. A. S. Holladay.

The first jeweler and silversmith to commence business in Brownville, and second in Nebraska, was J. Schutz, still in business corner of Main and Second streets. He came to the Territory in the spring of 1856, and the summer of the same year commenced business in Nebraska City. Two years later—August, 1858—he removed to Brownville, and has steadily pursued his business ever since.

The following picture of Brownville a quarter of a century ago, when between forty and fifty steamers were plying regularly in the Missouri River trade, is painted by an early settler. The boundaries of Brownville were mostly between Atlantic and College streets and between Second and the river.

There were three general stores in town. Dr. McPherson kept one where the Star Hotel now stands, with R. P. Hutchins as clerk. McCalister, Dozier & Co. kept another on Main street, west of the alley between Levee and First, with Theodore Hill and Robert Teare as clerks. The third was kept by I. T. Whyte & Co. (originally W. Hoblitzell's), at the northwest corner of First and Main streets, with R. T. Rainey as clerk. William Rossell kept the grand hotel in a log house on Main street. Governors, Judges and other dignitaries always put up at Rossells'. Taulbird Edwards kept the old American, now one of the old landmarks, and kept by L. Robinson. Den was pegging his way to fortune by working eighteen hours a day and resting himself on Sunday by taking his dog and gun and rambling over hills in search of game. His humble shoe shop was near the American. Dr. Holladay had a drug store and the post office up Main street. The *Advertiser* office was in the vicinity. Lushbaugh & Carson, bankers, were in full blast on the north side of Main, and Dave Siegel had his "mammoth" stock of clothing in the building now used as a gunsmith shop by the veteran Craddock. The Nemaha Valley Bank was flourishing on Lower Main street, and there was a convenient saloon near the corner of First and Main. Near by stood a log building that served as court house, church and schoolhouse. In this little 18x18-foot room the pedagogue taught the "young idea how to shoot," the Judges ladled out law, and the pioneer preachers held up the terrors of damnation to the impenitent. Dick Brown lived in Schoolhouse Block, Col. Furnas corner of Fourth and Main, Judge Wheeler on the Chamberlain farm, Hiram Minick on the Moore farm, while H. Alderman, John and Will Bennett, A. Dodd W. Hall, George Crow, Henry Harman, R. S. Hannaford, were on farms in the neighborhood. The Bergers were both with us, besides S. R. Summers, H. M. Atkinson, W. H. Hoover, T. W. Bedford D. H. McLaughlin, W. W. Hackney (now City Mayor), Samuel Summers and James Gibson. During the summer of 1857, there were large accessions to Brownville's population. J. C. Deuser made tin cups and sold stoves in Den's palatial shop. Jacob Marohn stitched away in the log court house. Evan Worthing started a bakery on First street, north of Main. Ab Gates and McLaughlin, whose first jobs of work were on the Brownville House. Moses Connor, who this year celebrated his golden wedding, built the United States Land Office. The arrival of the newly appointed United States Land Officers made 1857 a noted year. In those days when two Territorial officers were appointed, one was taken from the north and the other from the south. The gentlemen appointed to the land office were Col. C. B. Smith, of New York, and Col. G. H. Nixon, of Tennessee. Col. Smith was genial and pleasant, and always tried to keep every person about him in good humor, and seemed to make life one grand holiday. Col. Nixon was also kind-hearted, and became quite a character from his peculiarities. He was fond of speech-making, and on every occasion would boast of his early educational disadvantages, and one stereotyped phrase he never omitted. He would vaunt the great and growing country, and wind up with, "somewhere in the Mississippi Valley we will build a monument as high as the thought of man, and on it place the American eagle." In every address, "the bird of freedom with one foot on the Alleghanies, the other on the Rocky Mountains, and, bathing his plumage in the thunder's home," was sure to figure. In those days, on being introduced to a stranger, the first question generally was, "How long have you been in Nebraska?" If the person answering had been only a few weeks or months, he would meekly reply, "I am only a new-comer;" but if he had been here a year or longer, he would exclaim with pride and dignity, "Well, sir, I am one of the old settlers. I came here when Indians were thick as hair on a dog." The second question was, "What State did you come from?" About one-third would answer, "From Miami County, Ohio," and another third "From Missouri;" the other third were "outside barbarians."

John Long, who now resides in Sheridan, built the first claim cabin on the land now owned by Judge McComas.

I. N. Knight's two children died in October, 1854, and were buried in what is now known as the Walnut Grove Cemetery. Of this first funeral a settler says: "No one can imagine the depth of sorrow that accompanied the remains of the departed to their last resting place. It was a lesson that even on the frontiers none could escape the relentless hand of death."

To show the importance attained by Brownville as a business point within two years after the arrival of Richard Brown, in 1854, the first issue of the first newspaper (the *Advertiser* of June 7, 1856), claims that the village contained at that date two dry goods and grocery stores, a schoolhouse, church, court house, steam saw-mill, lath and shingle machine, cabinet shop, two blacksmith shops, one banking house, one hotel and several boarding houses, and a population of 400 persons. The same number of the paper contains the following advertisements of Brownville business houses: B. B. & J. D. N. Thompson, W. Hodlitzell & Co., dry goods; James W. Gibson, blacksmith; A. L. Coate, surveyor; E. M. McComas, physician; R. W. Furnas, land, insurance, and agricultural implement agent; Thompson & Buxton, attorneys; Oscar F. Lake & Co., land and lot agents; A. S. Holladay, M. D., physician and surgeon; Miss Mary W. Turner, milliner and dressmaker; C. W. Wheeler, architect and builder; T. L. Rickett, carpenter and joiner; S. B. Miller, blacksmith and wagon-maker. A stage to make tri-weekly trips between Brownville and Rockport, Mo., received notice, and the same number of the *Advertiser* contains a call from Orderly Sergeant O. F. Lake, commanding the Nemaha Guards, to parade in their armory in full uniform, with fourteen rounds of amunition, on Saturday, June 21, 1856.

The object of this military organization was to be prepared for possible trouble with the Indians.

To show the difference between early times and the present, in regard to mail facilities, the following from the Brownville *Advertiser* of September 6, 1856, is quoted: "We understand that a change has been made in the arrival and departure of the mail from Brownville to Omaha and Nebraska City. It now arrives from the north on Saturday instead of Friday, leaves for the south Sunday morning instead of Saturday, goes through to Iowa Point, Kan., instead of stopping at Archer as heretofore. Returning, arrives Thursday, and departs for the North Friday morning. By this arrangement, if it remains permanent, we stand some chance of getting Eastern and Southern mail matter more promptly. As our mail facilities have heretofore been, we would be about as well accommodated without as with them. This thing of having letters on the road thirty days from Nebraska City to Brownville, twenty-five miles, is past endurance. Sometimes we are without exchanges for a week or two, when they come in on us all in a heap, and out of date. Let us have a tri-weekly route established from Rockport, Mo., to Brownville, intersecting the tri-weekly line from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs."

When it is considered that there are now two daily mails to Omaha, carrying mail matter to Omaha in a few hours, and two daily trains to Nebraska City, the complaint of the *Advertiser* would seem well founded. Thirty days for twenty-five miles is somewhat slow. The *Advertiser* published November 8, 1856, contained no election news, although the Presidential election occurred five days before that. In the same paper the editor says: "It is three weeks since we have had any regular mail matter."

The halcyon days of Brownville were when steamboats made regular and frequent trips between St. Louis and Omaha. As early as 1856, eleven regular packets were engaged in the passenger and carrying trade. During the year 1857, forty-four packets were running on the Missouri River. If the city resumes its old-time influence, it will be done through a return to steamboat navigation. Railroads have been of incalculable advantage to the State at large, but as carriers of cattle, corn, wheat and oats, they cannot compete with rivers, and the most far-seeing citizen of Brownville knows that their only hope is liberal appropriations for snag boats and river improvements, and a return of steamboats, where twenty years ago there were a score of fine boats engaged, and making fortunes for their stockholders. During the season of navigation, with one or two boats per week, Brownville claims that their town would again become the trade center for a large and rich agricultural section; that interior towns could not compete in the purchase of corn, wheat and oats, for the very good reason that railroad freights are necessarily much higher than steamboat freights. In 1856, the fine, large steamers Admiral, Edinburg, Omaha, John G. Tutt, Arabia, Genoa, Martha Jewett, Warner, Keystone, Hannibal and A. C. Goodin were plying as regular packets. Two or three years later it was no unusual thing to see as many as half a dozen steamers at the Brownville wharf at the same time, receiving and discharging freight. Now, aside from one line of packets between St. Louis and Kansas City, and another between Sioux City, Iowa, and Bismarck, D. T., there is scarcely a steamer navigating the Missouri River, a state of things expected to be remedied by the $1,000,000 appropriation of April, 1882.

PIONEER INCIDENTS.

In the early days, and under the decisions that a Southern man had as much right to take his slaves to the Territories as a Northern man had to carry his horses or cattle with him, several slaves were brought to Brownville. Richard Brown, the founder of the town, brought one from Holt County, Mo., and Col. G. H. Nixon, first Registrar of the Land Office, was the proprietor of two or three that were brought from his old home in Tennessee. Col. Nixon was a strong pro-slavery man, and, on the breaking-out of the rebellion, he went South and fought for his own side. At the close of the war, he met one of his former slaves, who was engaged in teaching a colored school. The Colonel greeted him heartily, and said to him. "You are not qualified to teach your people, but I want to help you, and will see that you have an education." After a thorough common school course, the "boy" again went South, and is now at the head of a Southern seminary for the education of colored children. Thus it will be seen that the early settlers of Otoe County are mistaken in the supposition that there were no slaves in any other county but their own.

This incident is characteristic of Col. Nixon. The old settlers speak of the Colonel as a genial, pleasant gentleman, fond of company, and rather vain of his oratorical powers. To his peculiarities in this line we have elsewhere referred.

Brownville was famed from its earliest settlement for the good order and decorum of its citizens; but old settlers remember a few scrimmages where whisky was the "cause of the war." In 1857, a fight took place between S. B. Summers, a man of middle age, and a roystering young fellow named Peter Whitlow. The last named took his whisky "straight" and often, and had a habit of carrying an Allen revolver, one of the pattern known as pepper boxes. Summers was not a drinker, and was noted for his grit and nerve. One day, in front of I. T. Whyte's store, on Main street, Peter, being full of whisky, forced a quarrel on Summers, and, after a few words, drew his pepper box, thinking to scare Summers and cause him to retreat; but the "old man" reached for a convenient pick handle, and, before Peter was aware of it, Summers tapped him on the head and let some of the bad blood out of him. And then such a race! Not Peter after Summers, but Summers after Peter, until finally he hid in the brush. "Dang it," said the triumphant hero, "I wouldn't a took the pick-handle to the drunken cuss if he hadn't a drawed his darned old pepper box on me!"

In the early days, when the court decisions allowed slaveholders the right to take their "property" to the Territories, and John Brown, of Ossawattomie, had his line through Nemaha County for conveying slaves to Canada, the question of the rights and wrongs of slavery was an all-engrossing topic. The people were divided into two parties, the Miamis and the Missourians, the first named were anti-slavery people from Miami County, Ohio, and the others pro-slavery, from Holt County, Mo. One day, in the autumn of 1857, a man named Archie Handley, who lived two miles south of town, came to Brownville and reported that three well-armed negroes had passed his house coming north. (In those days, all negroes found traveling in strange places were supposed to be runaway slaves, and, as there was in Missouri a standing reward of $100 for each slave returned to his owner, all strange colored men were supposed to be fair game for pro-slavery men fond of hunting.) Instantly all was excitement among persons willing to earn money in that way, and "maintain the majesty of the law." Horses and mules were mounted; ravines and thickets were examined. Finally, Handley and a man named Clark, of this county, and Williams and Meyers, in Atchison County, Mo., went into a thicket of willows near the river, below town, and had penetrated but a few yards, when they came upon the negroes resting upon a large log. Few words were passed; weapons were drawn on both sides, and a rapid fire kept up for a few moments, which resulted in one of the negroes being shot in the wrist. Myers was mortally wounded. Handley, Clark and Williams retreated in disorder. The negroes gathered up the hats and guns of their foes, mounted three of the animals and leading the fourth, traveled up the South Brownville hollow; but when they got to Kelley's house, west of town, the wounded negro, being faint and sick from loss of blood, was left there, and his comrades, taking all the spoils, made their escape. The wounded man was brought to town, Drs. Holladay and McPherson amputated his wounded arm, and he was placed in charge of Ben Thompson, who was Deputy Sheriff, for safe keeping. The affair created intense excitement. Many Missourians came across the river breathing threatenings of vengeance against the negroes, and cursing the Abolitionists. It was in vain they were told that no person was to blame, except the persons engaged in the fight. They were horrified that a negro should dare to resist a white man. They would hang the negro and drive out the Abolitionists. At night they went twice to the American House, where Thompson was keeping his prisoner, and demanded admittance, and when Thompson refused, they swore with horrid oaths that they would break the doors open. Thompson informed them if they did, there would be several funerals in Missouri within the next few days. Then they went away to wait for more men from Missouri, and when morning came, the excitement increased until the Free State men became alarmed for their safety, and quietly armed to protect themselves. Judge C. W. Wheeler went to Richard Brown and told him the riotous proceedings must be stopped; that the Free State men had borne all the insults and abuse that they could bear, and that they were prepared to defend themselves. Richard Brown, although a slaveholder, was a man of peace, and did what he could to allay the excitement. Toward evening, the Missourians recrossed the river, and all became quiet. There was another defeat in store for the pro-slavery men in this matter. When the master of the wounded negro was notified of the affair, and came to Brownville and saw how his chattel had been mutilated, he swore terribly, and wished the men who had shot the negro were in a terribly hot place, and did not seem to be gratified that the negro had been molested on his journey to the North. It so happened that on the day the excitement ran highest, John Brown, of Ossawattomie, was encamped in South Brownville, with about thirty men whom he was taking over to Kansas, and if the pro-slavery men had attacked the Free State men, he would probably have made it lively for the Missourians.

On the afternoon of November 2, 1856, a furious snow storm prevailed in Brownville. Hugh Baker, one of the ferrymen, crossed a passenger in a skiff to the Missouri shore. Attempting to return, the wind being in the north, and the cold becoming intense, he struggled against the floating ice and current until his strength was exhausted; he drifted on the head of a sand-bar in the middle of the river opposite the foot of Main street. His shouts for help were not heard until about dark. A canoe was carried up from the lower island, shoved over the bar, and Baker rescued without serious damage, although he had been for four hours exposed to the most terrible snow storm that had ever prevailed in Southeastern Nebraska. March 16, 1855, the Territorial Legislature passed an act to prevent the manufacture and sale of liquors for even medicinal purposes. The winter of 1856-57, was the coldest ever known in Nebraska. Sunday, January 18, 1857, the thermometer indicated 32° below zero. An incident will illustrate the severity of the weather: During this month, some Brownville invalids, feeling the need of a tonic or stimulant, crossed the Missouri River to a point known as Cook's Landing, bought liquor by the pound, carried it home in sacks and pocket handkerchiefs, thawed it out and drank it. The early settlers experienced many privations, and submitted to many inconveniences; besides, the attainment of tonics was surrounded with peculiar difficulties, unknown to subsequent generations. Such a mixture might answer as a refrigerant when the mercury indicates a hundred in the shade, but it must have been quite chilly at such a season.

SURVEYS AND ADDITIONS.

From the official records, it appears that Brownville was surveyed by Allen L. Coate on the 30th of April, 1856. Richard Brown and Benjamin B. Frazier were the proprietors. The location was on fractional Section 18, Town 5, Range 16. West Brownville was surveyed July 10, 1857; T. W. Bedford, surveyor; J. M. Chapel, Augustus and Herman Kountz and William Ruth, proprietors; located on northeast quarter of southeast quarter of Section 13, Town 5, Range 16. North Brownville was surveyed January 15, [illegible]; Hudson George, surveyor; Richard Brown, Lemina Brown, C. W. Wheeler, Anna Wheeler, John McDonough and Ellen McDonough, proprietors; located on Lot 2, Section 18, Town 5, Range 16. Middle Brownville was surveyed July 8, 1858; T. W. Bedford, Surveyor; James and Susan Ferguson, proprietors; located on southwest quarter of Section 18, Town 5, Range 16. East Brownville was surveyed May 8, 1867; J. M. Hacker, surveyor; Luther and Mary Hoadley, proprietors; located on part of Lot 4, Section 18, Town 5, Range 16. South Brownville was surveyed November 19, 1878; J. M. Hacker, surveyor; Luther and Mary Hoadley, proprietors; located on northeast quarter of Section 19, Town 5, Range 16. A survey and plat had been previously made in 1857, but the foregoing is the only official record.

Emerson's Addition to Brownville was surveyed May 8, [illegible]; J. M. Hacker, surveyor; Henry Emerson, proprietor; located on a fraction of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 14, Town 5, Range 16.

INCORPORATION.

Brownville was organized by the Territorial Legislature on the 23d of February, 1856. The first meeting of the Town Council was held at the house of H. S. Thorpe. The first officers were: Dr. A. S. Holladay, Mayor; Richard Brown, H. S. Thorp and William Thurber, Aldermen; Oscar F. Lake, Recorder ([illegible]. T. Rainey had been chosen, but declined); Joel M. Wood, Treasurer. The following is an official transcript of the proceedings of the first meeting:

"February 28, 1856. According to previous meeting, the members of the Brownville Town Council, consisting of the Mayor and three Aldermen, met at the residence of H. S. Thorpe. The meeting was called to order by the Probate Judge, who proceeded to administer to the Mayor the oath of office. The Mayor having taken the required oath, proceeded to qualify each of the Aldermen. On motion, the Council adjourned, to meet on the third Monday of March, at 7 o'clock P. M.

HENRY S. THORPE,
Recorder pro tem."

On the 9th of February, 1857, the Territorial Legislature passed an act "To amend an act incorporating the town of Brownville," declaring, first, that all the territory within the geographical limits of Brownville, with all the additions thereto, is hereby declared to be the city of Brownville; second, said city was declared to be a body corporate and politic; third, vested city authority in the Mayor and four Aldermen; fourth, all persons who had resided in the city thirty days and were legal voters in the Territory were given the elective franchise; fifth, all legal voters were declared entitled to hold city offices; sixth, provided the manner of holding elections; seventh, provided for giving certificates to persons elected to city offices; eighth, defined the powers of the city government.

The first election under the new city charter resulted in the election of the following offices: A. S. Holladay, Mayor; J. T. Whyte, J. D. N. Thompson, George W. Bratton, Aldermen; B. B. Thompson, Recorder; Homer Johnson, Marshal; J. T. Dozier, Treasurer; A. L. Coates, Surveyor. The first ordinances for getting the young city into running order were passed at two or three meetings held during the latter part of February, 1857.

February 25, 1864, the Legislature passed an act incorporating "the city of Brownville." This enactment greatly extended the powers of the city authorities, especially in the matter of taxation. Prior to the passage of this act, a large amount of city property in the hands of non-residents was non-taxable, owing to defects in previous enactments, but under the law of 1864 the defects were remedied, and non-resident property-owners were compelled to bear a portion of the burdens of the city government.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

Since the organization of the city government in 1857, the following-named persons have served as Mayor: A. S. Holladay, Luther Hoadley, O. B. Hewett, Theodore Hill, Jesse Johns, Thomas K. Fisher, C. G. Dorsey, H. C. Lett, Jarvis S. Church, G. W. Fairbrother, E. E. Ebright, Charles S. Stewart, F. A. Tisdel, A. P. Coggswell, F. E. Johnson, J. S. Stull, W. T. Rogers, J. L. Carson, John C. Bousfield, W. W. Hackney. Present officers: Maj. J. C. Bousfield, Oscar A. Cecil, Treasurer; L. A. Fort, Clerk; S. M. Rich, Police Judge; Timothy McLaughlin and W. W. Hackney, Councilmen First Ward; Alex Robison and Franz Hilmer, Councilmen Second Ward; Charles Neidhart and D. E. Douglas, Councilmen Third Ward.

NEMAHA VALLEY INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Territorial Legislature, at its session of 1857–58, granted a charter for the "Nemaha Valley Insurance Company," to be located in Brownville and controlled by the following-named Directors: John L. Carson, L. Hoadley, A. S. Holladay, I. T. Whyte, R. W. Furnas, B. F. Lushbaugh, J. M. Hughs, H. W. Mayhew, R. W. Frame, W. C. Johnson, John Grant. A meeting of the board was held, and I. T. Whyte was chosen President, John L. Carson, Treasurer, and R. W. Furnas, Secretary. A subscription was raised to defray a few legislative expenses, such as a copy of the act of incorporation, etc., and no subsequent meeting was ever held. As the company's charter provided that the President, Treasurer and Secretary should continue in office until their successors were duly elected and installed; the officers of the N. V. I. Co. are now veteran insurance officers.

THE BROWNVILLE STONE AND STONE COAL COMPANY.

This company was incorporated in March, 1857, under very flattering auspices, and the capital stock, $50,000, was subscribed within forty-eight hours after the company's books were opened. The following-named persons constituted the Board of Directors: A. S. Holladay, W. Hoblitzell, O. F. Lake, J. W. Coleman, G. W. Bratton, H. Johnson, R. W. Furnas. A. S. Holladay was chosen President, W. Hoblitzel, Treasurer, and O. F. Lake, Secretary. On the 21st of March, 1857, a code of by-laws was adopted. Large dividends were expected by the stockholders. The universal belief prevailed that millions of tons of coal in heavy veins underlaid the town. Prof. Swallow, State Geologist of Missouri, believed it, and the Brownville *Advertiser* from week to week proclaimed it as a fixed fact. On the 5th of July, 1856, the *Advertiser* announced, under the head of "Stone Coal," that "the workmen, in digging a well for Col. Thompson, within one square of Main street, have come to a strata of a fine quality of stone coal, twelve inches in thickness. The person digging the well is an old miner, and says he has no doubt that ten feet farther down coal can be found in sufficient quantities to pay well to work. As we have no need at present for coal except for mechanical purposes, no one has opened up the coal trade here. There is plenty of coal anywhere about this place." Experiments were made in several localities, but if the coal was thick-veined and in abundance, it is probably still there, as it has never been brought to the surface. The rapid and liberal manner in which the capital stock of $50,000 was subscribed is thus explained by the first (and last) President of the company: "Other new towns were working and bidding for a big boom, and we wanted to call the attention of immigrants to the many advantages of Brownville, and thus induce strangers to make homes with us. One of our Directors, whose worldly possessions might possibly have reached $500, liberally subscribed the handsome sum of $25,000."

THE FIRST TELEGRAPH LINE.

On August 28, 1860, Stebbins' line of telegraph, from St. Joseph, Mo., to Brownville, was completed by the contractors, Messrs. Ellsworth & Porter, and on the following day the first telegram ever sent from Nebraska was transmitted to the Associated Press in the States. It read as follows:

BROWNVILLE, Neb., August 29, 1860.

Nebraska Sends Greeting to the States: The telegraph line was completed to this place to-day, and the first office in Nebraska formally opened. Our citizens are jubilant over the event, and now realize the advantage of being connected with their Eastern friends and the 'rest of mankind' by means of a 'lightning line.' 'Onward!'

" 'Westward the star of empire takes its way.'

"CITIZENS."

The following dispatches passed between the *Nebraska Advertiser* and the St. Joseph *Gazette*, the latter of which was the first telegram received in Nebraska:

"BROWNVILLE, Neb., August 29, 1860.

"*Editors St. Joseph Gazette:*

"The *Advertiser* sends greeting. Give us your hand. Hot as blazes; thermometer 104° in the shade. What's the news?

"R. W. FURNAS."

"ST. JOSEPH, Mo., August 29, 1860.

"*Editor Advertiser:*

"We are most happy to return your greeting. Thermometer at 100°, and rising like h—l. You ask for the news: Douglas stock fully up to the thermometer, and rising as rapidly. St. Joe drinks Nebraska's health. PFOUTS & CUNDIFF."

On Wednesday evening, the 29th, the citizens of Brownville participated in a general jollification. Bonfires, illuminations, fire balls, music, burning gunpowder, speeches and toasts, were the order of the day. After thirty-five rounds were fired—one for each of the States, one for Nebraska and one for the telegraph line—Col. Nixon delivered an address, and was followed by Mayor Hill, Dr. McPherson, Dr. Holladay, Richard Brown, Judge Whitney, Col. Smith, H. M. Atkinson and T. W. Bedford, who, as it is related, all together, entertained the assemblage for a couple of hours. A procession was then formed under command of Col. G. H. Nixon, and, preceded by the Brownville Band, marched through the principal portions of the city, when the crowd dispersed. The telegraph office was opened in one of the upper rooms of the Hoadley building, on Main street, and it is said that a barrel of wine was carried up the stairs during the evening, its head knocked in by Dr. McPherson, and that those got drunk who never drank before, and those who drank now only drank the more, not many of those who celebrated the occasion going sober to their beds.

THE FIRST TRAIN OF CARS.

After laboring for many years and expending a large amount of money, the people of Brownville were rewarded on the 1st day of February, 1875, by the arrival of the first train of cars over the Midland Railroad, from Nebraska City. The train reached Brownville about 11 o'clock A. M., with a large delegation of prominent Nebraskans on board. Hundreds of people from town and country gathered on the levee to see the cars come in; nearly every person closed their respective places of business and made a holiday of it, and went shivering in the chilly weather to the banks of the ice-bound Missouri, to await the coming of the cars. The schools were dismissed, and the happy children helped to swell the crowd. At 11 o'clock the train arrived. The cannon thundered, the band played, the flags waved, the people cheered, and the excursionists were greeted with hand-shakings and introductions. Silas Garber, the newly-elected Governor; Mayor Tuxbury, of Nebraska City; and T. P. Kennard, of Lincoln, were among the excursionists. After a short time spent in greetings and welcomings, H. C. Lett gave notice that the guests would proceed to the Union Hotel, where a bountiful repast awaited them, and to which ample justice was done. About 2 o'clock, the excursion train started on its return trip. The day was pronounced the happiest ever known in the history of Brownville.

STORM AND FLOOD.

On the night of Friday, May 11, 1866, a tornado swept over Brownville, destroying property to the amount of $6,000. Hailstones of enormous size fell, and it was considered certain death to venture out. The streets were completely flooded, and during the continuance of the storm, the utmost consternation prevailed among the inhabitants. On the bottom near the river, the flood rushed headlong to the depth of several feet. The damage done foots up thus: Christian Church, corner of Fourth and Atlantic streets, unroofed and southwest walls blown down; loss, $1,500. Loveless' house, above culvert on Main street, unroofed; loss, $50. Hill & Co.'s warehouse on levee, unroofed; loss, $200. Dens' warehouse, demolished; loss, $400. Grist-mill damaged; loss, $500. First Presbyterian Church, blown from foundation; loss, $600. Polock's brick kiln, badly damaged. Foster's residence, unroofed, and one end of a levee house blown into the river. Much other damage was done in both town and country; fortunately, there was no loss of human life.

April, 1881, will long be remembered by the citizens as the time of the great flood in the Missouri River. The public journals state that no such rise was ever known by the oldest inhabitant. Not a railroad on the Missouri River was in operation during its continuance. The two roads in which Brownville is most immediately interested—the Kansas City and the Burlington & Missouri—were flooded for weeks. For miles they were under water. For several weeks there were no trains on the Burlington & Missouri. The town of Phelps, on the opposite side of the Missouri—in fact, the wide bottom for many miles—was covered with water. The Brownville steam ferry boat, and every available skiff and yawl, was brought into requisition to rescue the unfortunates and bring them to dry land in Brownville. The work was nobly done. On Tuesday, April 26, 1881, a public meeting (called by Hon. John L. Carson, Mayor), was held at the Opera House, to provide means to help those who had been driven from their homes by the floods. A working committee, consisting of W. H. McCreary, James Stevenson, A. H. McGee, Charles Neidhart, Mrs. J. Hetzel, Mrs. T. C. Hacker and Mrs. E. Huddart was appointed to secure funds. Messrs. Burnett, Crummel and Don Arnold were appointed a committee on skiffs, and all went to work vigorously in rescuing the sufferers and then providing for their necessities. Hundreds were rescued and provided for. The people of Brownville did their whole duty, nobly and unselfishly.

EXPRESS ROBBERY.

On the 28th day of August, 1869, the office of the United States Express Company was robbed of $15,000 by the local agent, J. K. Bear. On the day of the robbery, he went about the city, paying his debts; even after bedtime, he paid a note of $200. On Saturday morning he was missing. Just before his departure, he wrote the following letter to the editors of the Brownville *Democrat:*

"*Holladay & Calhoun:*

"GENTLEMEN—I suppose before you read this, you will have heard the rumor that I have absconded with a large amount of money, which you can believe is true, and no mistake. The amount is about $12,000. Suppose you will get a job of printing circulars, giving a full description of me, when the Superintendent (Mr. Quick) comes down. You can show him this, and I recommend you to get up as good a poster or handbill as he will need to distribute over the country. Wonder how much reward they will offer for my arrest? Expect it will be pretty large, though. There is one thing, however, that you can give me credit for, and that is this: I don't leave Brownville owing different parties any money, not even the printer, as I have paid all my just debts. Well, I expect when you hear from me next, it will be to the effect that I am in the hands of an officer, as I know there are ninety-nine chances that I will be caught to one that I will escape; but I prefer to take the one chance for $12,000. There is only one thing that I feel sorry for, and that is my wife, but I do not think she will trouble herself much about me (at least I would advise her not to). Won't this make a splendid local for you! J. K. BEAR."

The General Agent was not long in coming, and a reward of $2,000 was offered for the apprehension of the robber. As he had predicted, the ninety-nine chances were too strong for the one hundredth, and he was brought back. On the 14th day of September, he was indicted by the grand jury, tried the same week, and given the enormous (?) sentence of one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary! The light sentence was thought to be an outrage, but the Governor of the State capped the climax by pardoning the prisoner at the end of three months! After his arrest and during his imprisonment, his wife secured a divorce, but as soon as he was released, he returned to Brownville and remarried his wife. He then departed for parts unknown.

EDUCATIONAL.

Public Schools.—The earliest school in Nemaha County, of which the old settlers have any recollection, was taught by Miss Angelina Cole, in the summer of 1855, three miles west of Brownville, in what is now London Precinct. The schoolhouse was built of logs. She taught thirty scholars for three months. The first teacher in Brownville was H. S. Thorpe, who taught twenty scholars in the autumn of 1855, in a cottonwood edifice 18x18 feet, located on Main street, between First and Second. His first term was of three months' duration. W. F. McKinney, Amelia Davis, Minerva Nelson, S. C. Danforth, Sarah Brockman, J. M. Graham and William Thurber, also taught schools in Brownville prior to 1857. The first meeting to organize the system of public schools in Brownville, was held at the County Clerk's office, June 21, 1856, Judge A. J. Benedict acting as Chairman, and R. W. Furnas, Secretary. William Thurber, the County Superintendent, was present, and stated the object of the meeting to be to organize School District No. 1, for Nemaha County, and read the Territorial law, which provides that at this meeting "shall be elected a President, Secretary and Treasurer of the district, who shall constitute a Board of Education for the district, and shall hold their office until the next annual election, and be elected annually thereafter." The following school officers were elected: A. J. Benedict, President; R. W. Furnas, Secretary; Homer Johnson, Treasurer. The power was delegated to the board to levy sufficient tax, collect the same, select a site, and erect such a school building as they may deem proper.

The first house erected in the county, designed especially for school purposes, was completed October, 1857, and built corner of Sixth and Atlantic streets, at a cost of $950, including lot. The lot was purchased, and the house erected by order of the above-named Board of Education—Benedict, Furnas and Johnson. District No. 1, organized at the meeting June 21, 1856, embraced Brownville and the farms of Judge Benedict, William Furguson, Thomas L. Ricketts, Joel M. Wood and James W. Coleman. The Territorial School Law was of a liberal character, and empowered Boards of Education to select and purchase sites, erect buildings for school purposes, and levy taxes not exceeding 1¼ per cent on the taxable property of the district to defray expenses.

On Monday, July 18, 1859, the High School of Brownville was opened, with T. W. Tipton, President of Brownville College, in charge. It was designed to receive scholars from a distance, and arrangements were made with private boarding houses to receive pupils at reduced rates. Monday, February 20, 1860, the second term of the High School commenced with T. W. Tipton in charge of the advanced classes. The Congregational Church building was used for the school. Public notice was given that tuition was free again to all actual residents of the Brownville School District, of proper grade. Non-residents admitted on moderate terms. A large and commodious boarding house was erected in the vicinity of the school for the accommodation of scholars, and kept by a Mr. Swan. During the year 1862, owing to carelessness of the officers and taxpayers, the school fund was so nearly exhausted that only one month's tuition was paid from public moneys. The people were comforted with the assurance, however, that if they would pay their school-tax more promptly, a seven months' free school would be vouchsafed the following year.

To show the deep interest manifested in the cause of education by devoted friends of the cause, in the early days, the following from a Clerk of the Board of Education, dated November 20, 18[illegible], is quoted: "One of a deep, comprehensive and refined mind, places the cause of education before every other. None of the learned professions can compare in dignity and importance with that of a common school teacher; for books cannot render him competent, though they may assist that natural tact so essential to a successful development of the youthful mind. And, now I am on this subject, permit me to say that the modern method of crushing the energies of the mind by a multiplicity of studies, is most disastrous in its consequences, and prevents that healthy development so requisite to the full display of the fire of genius. It is like polishing a gem while yet encrusted with the crudity of extraneous substances. It is calculated to render pupils superficial, and I hope the practice may be reprobated. Permit me to mention another matter connected with the cause of education—I allude to the institution of libraries in every school district. They need not be large, but the books should be well selected. In my experience, I have never found an auxiliary more effectual to stimulate the young mind to deeds of noble enterprise; and I contend that these libraries should consist principally of historical and biographical works, with a few voyages and travels; and, to create in some minds a taste for reading, some standard works of fiction might be added. I would not advise many works of an abstruse character—the pupil finds sufficient intellectual toil in his daily labors, and it is to give a healthy, vigorous tone to the mind—a relaxation tending to induce him to enter with renewed vigor into his studies. I contend that no youth of any aspiration can read 'Plutarch's Lives' without having his genius fanned into a flame—without being animated in the various pursuits of life—without a determination to leave his mark behind him—a comet's blaze to excite the admiration of the world. There are within our territory many rustic youths that, by judicious stimulants and proper training, would roll the lightning power of their eloquence through Congress shall, grace the learned professions, add dignity to labor, prove themselves the benefactors of their country, and secure for themselves an everlasting memorial?"

On the 15th of April, 1867, the Brownville High School commenced a six months' term in the large, new building, under the supervision of Charles A. Baker, an experienced Principal, with an efficient corps of assistants. The Principal was a graduate of Harvard University. The new building was supplied with all the modern improvements in the way of desks, etc., with a capacity to comfortably seat 500 pupils. The entire cost of the building was $30,000. The main building is forty by sixty feet, three stories high from the basement, with a vestibule in front, ten by twenty feet, from ground to roof. The basement and first floor are laid off into four large rooms, twenty-four by thirty feet each, the upper story contains two rooms twenty-four by thirty feet on the west with one room on the east, thirty by forty-eight feet. The stairs leading to the second story are in the vestibule, having a large space for hanging hats, satchels, cloaks and bonnets of the pupils. The building is lighted by twenty-four large windows on the east and west, and twenty on the north and south. It is seated with patent iron framed desks and seats, heated from basement, and contains ample ventilators in each room. A large cupola is constructed near the front on top, and contains a large bell. It is not out of place to give due credit to Dr. McPherson for the completion of this enterprise. He was the earliest and most stanch friend of the school, and to his unceasing labors the citizens are largely indebted for the fine edifice that is still the pride and main ornament of Brownville. With him labored Luther Hoadley, J. H. Morrison, John L. Carson and others. They all worked with zeal and energy. Long may the high school building stand as a monument to the liberality and persistent labors of its early friends.

The first term of the High School in 1867 opened in the new house, under very flattering auspices. Within a few weeks of the beginning, over two hundred scholars were enrolled—several from abroad. Among the text books in the advanced classes were Harkness' Latin Grammar, Andrews' Latin Reader, Cicero's Orations, Virgil, Horace's Odes and Satires, Cæsar's Commentaries, Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, Hadley's Greek Grammar, Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon, Andrews' Latin Lexicon, Smith's Classical Dictionary. The services of Prof. J. M. McKenzie and wife were secured for the fall term, and the affairs of the school under their management were in the highest degree satisfactory. The schools of Brownville early took high rank in the State of Nebraska, but it was not until April, 1868, that the system of graded schools obtained a firm foothold. At that time, Mr. George B. Moore was the Principal, with John S. Scheack, Miss M. Morey and Miss D. Johnson, assistants. To Mr. Moore and his corps of assistants the people of Brownville are greatly indebted for their present excellent system of public schools. At the organization of the High (or Graded) School in 1868, there were 261 pupils in attendance. In 1880, the number of pupils enrolled in the public schools of Brownville, according to Prof. Wilson's report, amounted to 365. Prof. Wilson was assisted by a corps of eight lady teachers. In the Primary Department (which includes the first three years in the school), are three teachers and 170 pupils. In the Intermediate Department (extending over three years), are two teachers and 100 pupils. In the Grammar Department (occupying two years), are one teacher and fifty pupils. The High School course occupies three years and a preparatory year for pupils who require extra training in elementary subjects. The Principal and an Assistant are the teachers in this department, and forty-five pupils are in attendance. The School Board and the people are liberal in the support of the schools, and many of the pupils give bright promise of success in school and in life. The school aims to afford to all the children of the district the opportunity of getting as much and as good education as possible. It is especially sought to teach all pupils, as early as possible, to read intelligently, and to write legible and correct English. It is not the aim of the school to finish scholars, but to teach them some important things thoroughly, and to do some things well. In the High School, the first thing taught is thoroughness in the fundamental and directly practical subjects of a common-school education. After this is secured, pupils are encouraged to go on to the higher subjects, and are aided in preparing for higher institutions or for life's business. Since the commencement of these schools by Mr. Moore, the following-named gentlemen have had charge of the city schools: W. Rich, J. McKenzie, H. M. Wallace, Miss Ada Irvin, W. E. Wilson, A. R. Wightman. The last-named gentleman is the present Principal, with the following corps of teachers: Emma Morgan, Assistant;* Mrs. T. H. Dey, Grammar Department; Mr. Edward Dey, Higher Intermediate; Miss Anna McDonald, First Intermediate; Emma Clark, Secondary; Mrs. F. J. Ebright and Mrs. Caroline Johnson, Primary. The School Board is at present constituted as follows: J. C. McNaughton, Moderator; George D. Carrington, Director; A. H. Gilmore, Treasurer; John L. Carson, S. A. Osborn, T. C. Hacker. The School Boards of Brownville have never believed in the policy of employing cheap teachers, but have always allowed liberal salaries to teachers. At the present time, the Principal receives $1,000 for nine months' services, and the Assistants $42.50 per month each.

Brownville College was organized in December, 1858, with Rev. T. W. Tipton, President; D. C. Sanders, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; R. W. Furnas, Secretary; R. Brown, Treasurer; A. L. Coate, R. W. Furnas, K. Brown, D. C. Sanders, Trustees. The Medical Department of the college was organized at the same time, and a course of lectures delivered to a class of twenty-five. The officers were as follows: Luther Hoadley, President; A. S. Holladay, Treasurer; W. C. Johnson, Secretary; Faculty—Jonas Crane, M. D., Professor of Surgery; A. S. Holladay, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice; John McPherson, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice; William Arnold, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of Faculty; W. C. Johnson, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; E. D. Allen, Professor of Chemistry. But one course of lectures was delivered.

RELIGIOUS.

The first sermon preached in Brownville was one delivered by Rev. Joel M. Wood, a Campbellite minister, who came to Nebraska in 1854, and was one of the Brownville town site proprietors. This sermon was delivered in the same year, but no church organization was effected until 1855, occasional services, however, being held in the interim in private houses in, and in the immediate vicinity of, the city.

The Christian Church was, as has been said, the first religious body in the Territory—except the Indian Mission—and was organized in Brownville in January, 1855. Elder Joel M. Wood was the first pastor, and preached the first sermon in a schoolhouse. Services were held quite regularly in the schoolhouse, and, at a later day, in the Baptist Church for several years. Elders Hawley, Connoran and T. B. Edwards ministered to the church for several years after the departure of Elder Wood, and, in 1877, the members, feeling that from carelessness or want of energy the denomination was losing ground, in November of that year a new organization was effected, and measures were taken to wipe out the reproach of using schoolhouses and the buildings of other sects. Funds were raised, and a neat, substantial frame building, 36x66 feet, was built on Main street, at an expense of $2,300. The church numbers ninety members, and Elder Rowe is now preaching on his second year. The Sabbath school numbers seventy-five scholars, with seven teachers. The Elders are George Carrington and James Zook; the Deacons, T. M. Dryden, D. O. Cross, William Zook and William Berger.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Brownville in February, 1858. Rev. Mr. Gordon was first preacher in charge. Soon after the delivery of the first sermon, a protracted meeting was held, in which the pastor and Rev. Messrs. Goode, Cannon, Powell and Horn officiated. A membership of forty or fifty was soon gathered together, and since that time Methodism has continued to prosper. The congregation now worship in a well-built brick church, 35x60 feet, erected by the Congregationalists and afterward purchased by the Methodists. Since Mr. Gordon was transferred to another field of labor, the following-named ministers have been stationed in Brownville: Revs. Hiram Birch, Hart, White, Blackburn, May, Martin, Colt, Birch, Slaughter, Richards, Rodebaugh and Wilson. Rev. Mr. Esterbrook is now pastor in charge. The records show seventy-five members. The following persons constitute the official board: B. M. Daily, T. F. Seaton, A. W. Nickell, John Bauer, John Bath, Thomas Bath; A. W. Nickell, Superintendent of Sabbath school. The school has twelve teachers and 125 scholars.

The Congregational Church was organized on the 23d of June, 1858, with Rev. Thomas W. Tipton as pastor, but as an organized body it ceased in 1860, the most of its members joining the Presbyterian Church. The church was purchased by the Methodists.

The Presbyterian Church was organized October 31, 1858. Rev. Amos S. Billingsley, a missionary of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Old School Presbyterian Church, was the first pastor. First officers: Luther A. Williams, Elder; John Barnes, William Arnold, Deacons. Number of members, fourteen. Their church edifice—the first built in the city—was erected on the corner of Second and Atlantic streets, and designed for a Union Church. The house has a seating capacity of 300, and is 40x60 feet. Luther A. Hoadley was the moving spirit as well as the financial backer in the matter of organizing the church and erecting a building. Rev. J. T. Baird was the second pastor, and remained ten years. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Ellis, who, after a pastorate of eighteen months, was succeeded by Rev. S. R. Warrendea. Next came Rev. W. J. Weebor, who withdrew, and the vacancy was filled by Rev. H. O. Scott, who is now in the second year of his ministry. The present Elder is A. H. Gilmore; W. H. McCreery and J. C. Deuser, Deacons; Delos Smith, Leader of Choir. Number of members, eighty. The Sabbath school (formerly known as the Union Sabbath School) has eighty scholars. A. H. Gilmore is Superintendent; W. H. McCreery, Secretary; and James Dort, Treasurer.

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* Miss Morgan recently resigned, and Miss Celia Furnas has been elected in her stead.

Christ Church (Episcopal).—The first Episcopal service was held in Brownville by Rt. Rev. J. C. Talbot, the second Missionary Bishop of the Diocese, in the fall of 1863. In the early part of 1864, the Episcopalians, through the kindness of the Presbyterians, held monthly meetings in the church of the latter, and two years later, a few friends of the church met at the residence of E. W. Thomas, Esq., to devise ways and means for the erection of a church home of their own. They at once subscribed $500 for fitting up McPherson's Hall in a manner suitable for divine worship, and a Sunday school was organized. The first service was held May 7, 1866, by Bishop Clarkson, assisted by three clergymen. On the 4th of August, 1867, Bishop Clarkson visited the mission. After service, a subscription paper was started, headed with $1,000 from Christ Church, Hartford, Conn. In a few days, the friends of the church and citizens of Brownville, by their liberality, had pledged nearly $2,000. Services were continued at McPherson's Hall by Rev. George R. Davis, missionary, until the completion of the church building, corner of Atlantic street, July 26, 1868, on which day it was consecrated by Bishop Clarkson. The cost of the building and rectory was $5,000. Rev. James E. Roberts succeeded Rev. Mr. Davis as missionary February 25, 1872. The following year, Rev. F. M. Nash became missionary, and in 1874, Rev. E. B. Richardson assumed the rectorship. Three years later, Rev. Matthew Henry became rector, and remained in charge until September, 1879. An arrangement was then made with Rev. Thomas Dickey, President of Nebraska College, who continues to minister to the parish every other Sabbath. Number of communicants, eighteen. D. Campbell, Senior Warden; John Chapelon, Junior Warden. Number of scholars in Sabbath school, twenty-five. George B. Moore, Superintendent. Three teachers in school.

The Baptist Church.—What is now called the Baptist Church building was first erected by the Christians in 1858, and by that denomination occupied until the great storm of April, 1866, in which the building was destroyed. The lot and ruins were then purchased by the Baptists and the present house, 35x50 feet, erected. An organization had previously been perfected, and Elder S. L. Collins preached in school and dwelling houses until the completion of the new edifice. Since that time, Elders Collins, Rowe and Morgan have been the preachers. Two years since, Elder Reed, of Peru, had charge of the church for a period of eight weeks, holding meetings every other Sabbath. Since that time, no regular services have been held. Many of the members have removed to other localities. At present the house is used by the colored people, who hold meetings, but have no church organization.

The Roman Catholics gained a foothold in Brownville in 1870, and on the 24th day of July of the same year, the corner stone of their church edifice was laid by Rev. Father Curtis, of Omaha. The church has steadily maintained its organization and at the present time numbers ten families. Rev. Father Fitzgerald, of South Auburn, holds services every fourth Sunday.

The Colored Baptist Church of Brownville was organized in February, 1882, with nine members, under charge of Rev. Daniel Walker. They hold public worship every other Sabbath in the Baptist meeting house.

The Brownville Union Sabbath School was organized November 15, 1858, with the following list of officers: Rev. J. B. Wells, Superintendent; L. Hoadley, Assistant; J. M. Graham, Librarian; R. T. Rainey, Secretary; J. L. Carson, Treasurer. After an existence of less than two years, the school was merged with the Presbyterian school.

Nemaha County Bible Society.—This society was organized in 1859 and the constitution adopted October 18 of the same year. The first officers were: Rev. A. S. Billingsley, President; Rev. T. W. Tipton, Vice President; L. Hoadley, Secretary; John L. Carson, Treasurer. This society has maintained its organization from the start and continues to spread the Gospel. The present officers are: A. H. Gilmore, President; D. O. Cross, Secretary; A. W. Nickell, Treasurer and Depositor; B. M. Bailey, Kenyon Skeen and W. H. McCreery, Directors. Annual meetings are held in the last month of each year.

THE PRESS.

In the autumn of 1855, Dr. John McPherson came to Brownville, and, pleased with the town and its prospects, determined to remove his printing material from Tippecanoe, Ohio, for the purpose of engaging in the newspaper business. He traded one-half his establishment to R. Brown for Brownville town lots, stipulating to publish a weekly newspaper one year. On the 9th of April, 1856, Robert W. Furnas, who was to have editorial charge of the office, John L. Colhapp and Chester S. Langdon, printers, arrived with the material, and on the 7th day of June, 1856, appeared the first number of the *Nebraska Advertiser*. From that time to the present the paper has been regularly issued. One of the earliest contributors to the columns of the *Advertiser* was Dr. A. S. Holladay, who occasionally occupied the editorial chair during the absence of Mr. Furnas. Soon after the publication of the first number of the *Advertiser*, Dr. McPherson donated his one-half interest in the office to R. W. Furnas, on condition that it should be published as an independent or neutral journal. The restriction was rigidly observed. At that time the Territory was strongly Democratic. The office was opened in Lake's Block, on Second, between Main and College streets; was afterward removed to McPherson's Block, on the south side of Main between Second and Third streets; at a still later day, to the north side of Main, between First and Second streets.

October 2, 1857, Chester S. Langdon was admitted as a publisher, making the firm Furnas & Langdon. On the 15th of May, 1858, R. W. Furnas assumed control again, and continued in entire charge until November 24, 1859, when L. E. Lyanna became a partner. On the 28th November, 1861, the *Union* office was consolidated with the *Advertiser*, and T. R. Fisher was taken in as a partner. May 8, 1862, Furnas & Fisher were proprietors, with Fisher & Hacker as publishers. [R. W. Furnas had enlisted and gone to the war, as Colonel of a Nebraska Regiment.] December 6, 1862, T. C. Hacker withdrew from the office as one of the publishers. July 16, 1863, the names of proprietors of the paper was dropped, only the name of T. R. Fisher appearing as the publisher. In the autumn of 1863, Fisher & Colhapp (the last named came with office to Brownville in 1856), became publishers. September 14, 1864, W. H. Miller became the publisher, and was succeeded December 28, 1864, by George W. Hill and J. H. Colhapp. July 18, 1867, R. V. Muir entered the firm. November 17 of the same year, Jarvis S. Church bought the interest of Hill & Muir, and the firm name became Church & Colhapp. January 28, 1868, T. C. Hacker entered the firm as junior partner and business manager. January 6, 1870, the original publisher, R. W. Furnas, bought out Church, and the firm name became Furnas, Colhapp & Hacker. January 5, 1871, Church & Hacker became the publishers, and, July of the same year, Maj. Caffrey purchased Church's interest, and the firm name became Caffrey & Hacker. This firm remained unchanged until January 23, 1874, when G. W. Fairbrother bought out Maj. Caffrey, and the firm of Fairbrother & Hacker continued until December, 1881, when G. W. Fairbrother became sole proprietor. In March, 1882, the material was removed to Calvert, where, under the same name, the *Advertiser* continues to be published. It is now published by G. W. Fairbrother & Co. The *Advertiser* is Republican in politics, and has been so since 1860.

For a few weeks in 1857, a small daily sheet named the *Snort*, was issued from the *Advertiser* office, under the editorial supervision of Langdon & Goff. "Old rye" was a legal tender in payment of subscriptions. A score of issues was enough to send the little paper to "the tomb of the Capulets."

In September, 1860, a four-column daily paper, entitled the *Bulletin*, was issued from the *Advertiser* office, but, proving unremunerative, was suspended in August, 1861.

In 1870, a campaign *Daily Advertiser* was published for a few months.

The first agricultural journal in the State was established in Brownville, in January, 1859, by R. W. Furnas, and its publication continued three years.

In 1859, the *Nemaha Valley Journal* office was removed from Nemaha City to Brownville, but, after a brief existence, the material was purchased by the publishers of the *Advertiser*, and the office again removed to Nemaha City.

The Aspinwall *Journal*, of which Dr. A. S. Holladay and John H. Mann were publishers, was removed to Brownville in 1861, and, under the name of *Journal*, its publication was continued a few months, when the establishment passed into the hands of the publishers of the *Advertiser*, and the material was sold and taken to Illinois.

The second *Nemaha Valley Journal* was commenced in Brownville, by Hill & Blackburn in 1867. At the end of four months, the material was removed to Falls City, Richardson County.

In July, 1868, Messrs. Holladay & Hill established the Brownville *Democrat*. These gentlemen continued its publication until the spring of 1873, when the establishment was sold to Calhoun & Vancil. These gentlemen continued its publication, and, for about one year, issued also a daily edition. In 1874, an arrangement was made by which the paper was made the county organ of the granger organization, and its name changed to the *Nemaha Granger*. At this time, A. S. Holladay and B. F. Sanders were publishers and proprietors. In the autumn of 1874, George B. Moore purchased the entire office, and has continued its publication ever since. The *Granger* is not a party organ; but, while its publisher claims to hold strong convictions on all public questions, he avows his independence of dictation and cliques. He avows his main design in the publication of his *Granger* to be the upbuilding of Brownville and Nemaha County.

April, 1882, J. Thompson, a young man who learned the printer's trade in the *Advertiser* office, purchased an office in Fullerton, Neb., and established a Republican paper in the old *Advertiser* office, on the north side of Main street, between First and Second. He has named his paper the Brownville *Republican*.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1857, establishing three additional land districts in the Territory of Nebraska, the office of the first, or Nemaha Land District, was placed at Brownville, George H. Nixon, of Tennessee, being appointed Registrar.

This office was opened for the pre-emption of lands September 2, 1857, with C. B. Smith, Receiver, and Eli Wilcox, Clerk. During the first month of its existence, the filings numbered 388, and the number of acres of land located 18,000. On the 10th of November, 1868, the office was removed to Beatrice, Gage County, as more convenient for those desirous of making pre-emptions, the majority of the tracts in the river counties being already settled and proved.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The local bureau for Missouri River improvement at Brownville is in charge of J. W. Pearl, Assistant Engineer, and M. T. Aguayo, Assistant, and W. A. Eberly, Clerk. The chief of the department is Maj. Charles R. Suter, who has charge of the improvements from Fort Benton to St. Louis, and also supervision of snag boat service on all the principal Western rivers. The Congressional appropriation for 1881 was $10,000; for the next fiscal year, ending June, 1882, $10,000. The object of the improvement work is to induce deposits, close up shutes, and to improve the channel of the river. Every annual rise of the river causes the washing away of valuable farming lands, and to lessen this evil is the great desideratum; and, after many experiments, F. H. Harris, of St. Charles, Mo., originated the idea, that has been fully developed by Maj. L. E. Cooley (assistant to Maj. Suter), of planting wire screens or fences, that, on trial, have proven effective. Shutes have been closed, bars formed, and channels changed, at the will of the scientific gentlemen in charge of the work. Mr. Pearl has "made a fence" 2,200 feet long, a few miles above Brownville, that is working satisfactorily. With increased appropriations, the Government Engineers will permanently improve the hitherto untamable Missouri.

POST OFFICE.

Richard Brown was the first appointed Postmaster of Brownville, but during his two years term of office the duties of the office were performed by Frederick Swartz. Dr. A. S. Holladay served from 1856 to 1858, when he resigned and gave place to C. G. Dorsey, who continued until 1859. From 1859 to 1860, John H. Mann. During the last-named year, T. J. White was appointed and held the position until April, 1861, when J. D. N. Thompson received the appointment. Capt. Thompson enlisted for the war, and left the office in charge of his deputy, who succeeded him as Postmaster in 1862. H. H. Marsh held the office until the fall of 1864, when he was displaced by T. R. Fisher. In July, 1865, A. D. Marsh secured the place, and held it until November, 1866. Then came W. W. Hackney for a few months, but A. D. Marsh again secured the prize, and continued in office until June, 1869, when Capt. W. A. Polock was appointed, and served the people until some two years since, when he was displaced and the present Postmaster, T. C. Hacker, received the appointment.

MASONIC AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

Nemaha Valley Lodge, No. 4, A., F. & A. M., was organized at the residence of Jesse Noel, on College street, between Levee and First, on the 27th of September, 1857. The following members were present: George W. Bratton, Jesse Noel, Chester S. Langdon, R. W. Furnas, M. F. Clark, J. G. McCatteron, N. Goodrich, Jeremiah Marlatt, J. R. Crow, C. Dodge, Moses M. Connor, J. Colter, A. J. Jones, J. G. Skeen, J. W. Dentry, W. C. Johnson. The first officers chosen: George W. Bratton, W. M.; Jesse Noel, S. W.; C. F. Warden, J. W.; W. C. Johnson, Secretary; M. F. Clark, Treasurer. The lodge worked under dispensation until June 2, 1858, when it was chartered by the Grand Lodge. Present officers: J. J. Mercer, W. M.; B. F. Souder, S. W.; Alfred G. Burnett, J. W.; M. A. Handley; Treasurer; J. C. McNaughton, Secretary; W. T. Rogers, S. D., Thomas J. Perry, J. D.; A. D. Marsh, Tiler. Number of members, seventy-nine. Regular meetings, Saturday evenings on or before full moons.

Brownville Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons, was organized November 1, 1867, and the following officers elected: Robert W. Furnas, High Priest; A. P. Cogswell, King; Moses M. Connor, Scribe. Present officers: A. R. Davison, H. P.; J. C. McNaughton, K.; M. A. Handley, S.; W. T. Rogers, C. H.; G. B. Moore, P. S.; Robert Teare, R. A. C.; A. W. Nickell, G. M. Third Veil; D. Campbell, G. M. Second Veil; J. M. Hacker, G. M. First Veil; J. Marohn, Guard. Regular meetings, second Thursday in every month.

Furnas Council, No. 3, R. A. M., was organized April 25, 1871. First officers, John Blake, T. I. M.; H. L. Crist, I. H. T.; H. M. Hart, C. W.; and T. A. Creigh, R. Number of members, ninety. By edict of Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Nebraska, the Council has been merged with the local chapter.

Adah Chapter, No. 2, Eastern Star, was organized February 10, 1872, with the following named officers: R. W. Furnas, W. P.; Louisa M. Moore, W. M.; Mary E. McNaughton, A. M.; Lizzie Shurts, C. W.; Mary E. Gibson, A. C.; Charlotte Marohn, T.; Emma Blake, S.; Laura S. Louder, Warden; Nannie Shurts, Adah; Junie Shurts, Ruth; Julia S. Porter, Esther; Susan Rainey, Martha; Rose Tisdel, Electa; Thomas Gally, Sentinel. Total number of members at organization, sixty-five.

Mount Carmel Commandery, No. 3, K. T., was organized under dispensation, July 28, 1870. The first officers were: R. W. Furnas, Eminent Commander; A. P. Coggswell, Generalissimo; John Blake, Captain General; George R. Davis, Prelate; A. J. McFall, Senior Warden; H. L. Crist, Junior Warden; John Blake, Treasurer and Recorder; F. M. Halsey, Standard Bearer; C. Woodley, Sword Bearer; H. M. Hart, Warder. Present officers: R. W. Furnas, E. C.; H. M. Hart, Gen.; R. T. Rainey, Capt. Gen.; H. C. Lett, Prelate; J. M. Hacker, S. W.; R. Teare, J. W.; J. L. Roy, Treas.; A. W. Nickell, Rec.; C. W. Wheeler, St. B.; J. M. McCabe, Sw. B.; H. L. Matthews, Warder; H. L. Crist, Third Guard; A. J. McFall, Second Guard; O. B. Hewett, First Guard. There are fourteen members. Regular meetings the second Monday of each month.

Royal and Imperial Conclave of Rome—The Red Cross of Constantine, was formed December 11, 1871, the charter coming from London, England. First officers: T. A. Creigh, Sovereign; C. W. Wheeler, Viceroy. Number of charter members, twelve. Present officers; Robert W. Furnas, Sovereign; H. M. Hart, Viceroy; D. H. Wheeler, Sr. Gen.; H. P. Duel, Jr. Gen.; W. E. Hill, Prelate; J. L. Roy, Treasurer; R. T. Rainey, Secretary; J. M. Hacker, Prefect; Robert Teare, Herald; T. A. Creigh, Standard Bearer; C. W. Wheeler, Sentinel.

Nemaha Driving Park Association, organized September, 1870. F. A. Tisdel, President; J. S. Hetzel, Treasurer; W. H. Hoover, Secretary and Treasurer.

I. O. O. F.—A meeting of members of this order was held in Brownville September 24, 1857, and steps taken for securing a dispensation to open a lodge in the town. The following persons were present: Richard Brown, John L. Doyer, R. W. Furnas, Henry Emerson, H. K. Newcomb, W. W. Brown. A charter was granted and the lodge organized as Brownville Lodge, No. 5. By dispensation of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, the following-named persons were initiated into the mysteries of Odd Fellowship, January 8, 1858, by the R. W. Deputy G. M.: A. S. Holladay, Thomas Hill, Hudson George and Jesse Noel, and E. E. Parker and William Thurber admitted as ancient Odd Fellows. The first officers elected were: R. W. Furnas, N. G.; Richard Brown, V. G.; E. E. Parker, Recording Secretary; A. S. Holladay, Treasurer. The officers were duly installed by the D. G. M. At the present time the lodge numbers forty-six members and is officered as follows: James Hacker, N. G.; J. Jackson, V. G.; J. J. Mercer, Recording Secretary; A. H. Gilmore, Permanent Secretary; Jacob Marohn, Treasurer.

Brownville Division, S. of T., No. 19, was organized November 12, 1872. First officers: W. B. Slaughter, P. P.; A. H. Gilmore, W. A.; H. H. Dolen, R. S.; R. M. Watson, A. R. S.; David Campbell, T.; J. P. Brown, F. S.; W. A. Polock, C.; E. H. Porter, A. C.; Patrick Cline, I. S.; Henry Miller, O. S. Suspended meetings four years since.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 15, Knights of Pythias, organized October 21, 1878. First officers: John Blake, C. C.; John B. McCabe, V. C.; L. A. Bergman, P. C.; W. T. Rogers, P.; E. Huddart, M. E.; H. L. Crist, M. F.; H. H. Dolen, K. of R. and S.; A. J. McFall, M. A.; T. D. Shurts, I. G.; J. C. McNaughton, O. G. Present officers: J. C. McNaughton, C. C.; David Adams, V. C.; William T. Rogers, P.; W. M. Kauffman, P. C.; William T. Den, M. E.; J. D. Docker, K. R. S.; D. T. Smith, M. A.; J. H. Bauer, I. G.; W. H. Conyes, O. G. Meets every Wednesday evening in Masonic Hall.

Brownville Lodge, I. O. G. T., was organized October 12, 1867, with the following officers: J. S. Church, W. C.; Decie Johnson, W. C.; J. W. Blackburn, Chaplain; W. D. Blackburn, Sec.; W. W. Dorsey, W. F. S.; O. B. Hewett, Treas.; A. Seaman, Marshal; George F. Henderson, Assistant Marshal; Hattie McPherson, I. G.; D. H. Lewis, O. G. The lodge maintained an existence for four years, and at one time numbered 100 members.

The Brownville Dramatic Society was organized in 1876, and gave their first performance in McPherson's Hall April 23 of the same year—"Everybody's Friend" and "Bombastes Furioso"—to a crowded house. Members of the society: J. C. McNaughton, W. T. Rogers, E. Huddart, T. C. Hacker, Mrs. E. Huddart, Mrs. F. A.

Tisdal, Mrs. W. T. Rogers, Miss Helen Holladay; J. B. Docker, Manager.

The Brownville Silver Cornet Band was organized in 1868, with the following list of members: James R. Dye, D. C. Smith, O. F. Lake, J. Berger, H. M. Hart, D. Hocker, R. D. Masterson, Christ Shook, H. H. Bryant, John Brockman, W. D. Shellenberger, G. W. Neeley, J. C. McNaughton, S. B. Bauserman, A. J. McFall, J. P. Denser and J. Schurtz. During that year, with D. Clinton Smith as leader, the band cleared, between July 4 and the close of the Presidential campaign in November, the sum of $1,420. Since the organization of the band, fourteen years ago, it has maintained its existence, and is now one of the best musical organizations in Nebraska. Its present list of members is as follows: D. C. Smith, Leader, Benjamin Arnold, W. T. Rogers, T. L. Jones, Ed. Ponn, Albert Eberly, T. Huddart, Ed. Arnold, Milton F. Jones and Arthur Prescott.

The Berry Washingtonians, a temperance organization, held their first meeting Sunday, October 26, 1868, with W. H. Small as President, and James Berry, Joseph O'Pelt, J. B. Berger, Michael Barada, members. The brethren subscribed to the following oath: "I, ———, do hereby solemnly swear in the presence of God and these witnesses, that I will abstain from the use of all spirituous and malt liquors for the period of one year." October 26, 1869, the society ceased to exist.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND LYCEUM.

On December 19, 1856, the first meeting of what was known as the Brownville Lyceum was held, a partial organization effected, and on the 26th of the same month it was affirmed by R. Brown and H. S. Brown that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was right, the same being denied by G. W. Bratton and A. S. Holladay. On January 9, 1857, the question was debated as to whether the "Indian has a greater right to complain of the whites than the negro," H. S. Thorpe assuming the affirmative, and R. B. Stout, the negative. On January 23, the resolution that all kinds of stock should be restrained from running at large, was defended by J. W. Wells, and denied by Hugh Baker. On January 30, D. L. McGary took issue with G. W. Bratton as to whether the Christian religion, as received and practiced, has been an injury to the human family. How these momentous subjects were decided is unknown. On February 9, 1857, a special act of the Legislature was approved, incorporating the "Brownville Lyceum, Library and Literary Association," constituting R. Brown, A. S. Holladay, H. S. Thorpe, G. W. Bratton, C. S. Langdon, D. L. McGary, Charles Dorsey, A. J. Benedict, J. M. Wood, J. L. Dozier, I. T. Whyte, J. Noel, H. W. Lake and R. W. Furnas, their associates and successors, a body corporate and politic, under the name and style as given, the object of the incorporation to be the establishment and promotion of a Lyceum, Library and Reading Room in Brownville.

At a meeting of the Trustees, held at the office of R. L. McGary, September 11, 1858, an organization was effected with A. S. Holladay, President, and H. S. Thorp, Secretary, and shortly afterward a reading room was opened; subsequently closed for lack of support in November of the same year.

During the winter of 1859-60, a series of lectures was given, under the auspices of the association. Eight lectures were delivered, as follows: T. W. Tipton, Demosthenes and Webster; T. W. Tipton, Humbug; Dr. A. S. Holladay, Sources of Disease; Dr. Arnold, Immortality of the Soul; Judge O. B. Hewett, Manifest Destiny of the United States; W. C. Johnson, The Historian, The Statesman and The Divine; R. W. Furnas, The Manifest Greatness of our Country; E. W. Thomas, The Influence of the Institutions of the Middle Ages on the Present State of Society.

A re-organization was effected in February, 1860, with R. W. Furnas, President; T. L. Carson, Vice President; E. W. Thomas, Secretary; Luther Hoadley, Treasurer and Librarian; and the reading-room was re-opened to the public. On October 27, 1860, a committee was appointed to secure lecturers, and through its efforts, addresses were delivered during the fall and winter by Dr. Arnold, Dr. Holladay, August Schoenheit, E. W. Thomas and Rev. A. S. Billingsley.

At the second annual meeting under the re-organization, held in February, 1861, J. M. McPherson superseded J. L. Carson as Vice President, no other change being made. November 17, 1864, a fire occurred in Exchange Bank building, which contained the library, slightly damaging the books, and in the following months, additions were made to the library to the amount of $400. A course of lectures were delivered in 1864-65, the first one being by O. B. Hewett, on Education, others were by Rev. J. T. Baird and Bayard Taylor, on Russia and the Russians. Shortly after this, the association practically suspended operations. The Brownville Library Association was organized in 1879, with officers as follows: President, John L. Carson; Vice President, Mrs. Julia McGee; Secretary, G. D. Cross; Treasurer, Oscar Cecil; Board of Directors, J. J. Mercer, J. W. Broady, T. L. Schick, Mrs. J. S. Minick, Mrs. A. E. Hill and A. H. Davidson. Of these, T. L. Schick is deceased. The vacancy has not been filled and no change has been made in the list of officers. The first Librarian was Mrs. Thurman, the second, Clara Mercer, and the Librarian in April, 1869, Mrs. A. E. Hill. The library contains about one thousand well-selected volumes, and occupies the rooms over the old bank building, on Main street, between First and Second. It is now in a highly prosperous condition.

HOTELS.

The first regular hotel in Brownville was the Nebraska House, built in the early part of 1856, by Taulbird Edwards. Prior to this, a number of boarding-houses approximating to hotel dignity, but without distinguishing names, were in operation, but nothing that was claimed to be such by the citizens. This hotel was leased to A. J. Benedict in July, 1856, and conducted by him until the spring of 1858, when he was succeeded by T. H. Edwards and Andrew J. Berry, under the firm name of Edwards & Berry. In 1860, the house passed into the hands of Peter G. Hendgen, who changed its name to that of the American House. Since that time the house has passed through a number of hands, with varying fortunes, consequent upon its location, on the levee, near the steamboat landing. Its present proprietor, L. D. Robinson, has had the management of it since 1865. On June 24, 1857, a number of citizens, feeling the necessity of having a first-class hotel in a central location, organized the Brownville Hotel Company, with James W. Coleman, Alexander Hallam, C. W. Wheeler, H. Johnson and R. Brown, as Directors. These in their turn elected C. W. Wheeler, President; and Alexander Hallam, Secretary and Treasurer. The erection of a brick building, fifty by eighty feet and three stories in height, was at once commenced on the corner of Main and Second streets, and, at a meeting held in October of the same year, the stockholders unanimously resolved to issue scrip, payable one year after date, bearing 20 per cent interest per annum, in order to raise funds for the completion of the building; $6,000 of this scrip was issued, $5,961 of which were redeemed, and burnt, August 29, 1859.

The hotel was completed in the spring of 1858, and in June of the same year, was leased by the company to Robert Morrison and C. W. Wheeler, under the firm name of Morrison & Wheeler, who opened it to the public in July. During the following month, C. W. Wheeler withdrew from the firm, Robert Morrison continuing alone in the proprietorship until April 1, 1859, when he was succeeded in his turn by Wheeler & Rainey. These gentlemen were succeeded by A. J. Berry, Dr. John McPherson, John Woods, Thralkill & Co. For a year or more, in 1877 and 1878, the main or ground floor of the house was used for stores; in 1878, Joseph O'Pelt, who had become popular as lessee of the Union House, took charge. He thoroughly refitted the establishment, and changed the name to the Marsh House. Under his management, the hotel became the most popular in the State, and it was not unusual for from thirty to fifty commercial travelers to "stop over with Jo" from Saturdays till the following Monday.

In 1880, Mr. O'Pelt removed to Lincoln to take charge of the Arlington, leaving the Marsh House in the hands of W. W. Browning, under whose management it retains its well-earned popularity.

The Sherman House, south side Main, between First and Second streets, was intended for store-houses, but, in 1861, C. M. Kauffman changed its arrangements, and opened it as the Sherman House. He continued the hotel business as long as he thought it profitable, and several years since ceased the hotel business. Mr. Kauffman still owns the property.

The Star Hotel was intended for stores, in fact was used for that purpose until 1867, when it was arranged for hotel purposes, named the Star, and leased by Stevenson & Cross, who remained proprietors until the summer of 1871, when George Daugherty became the landlord. Daugherty was succeeded by James Russell, who retained it until July, 1874. Since that time the house has been used as a dwelling-house.

The Union House, originally the Reynolds House, was built in 1868 by J. N. Reynolds, who sold it to J. S. Church, the present owner. Its managers have been: Mr. Green, George Daugherty, Ben. Rogers, Joseph O'Pelt and Kennedy & Gates. The present lessee, J. G. Russell, has been in charge since May, 1880, and is making a financial success of its management. The house was named the "Union" by Joseph O'Pelt.

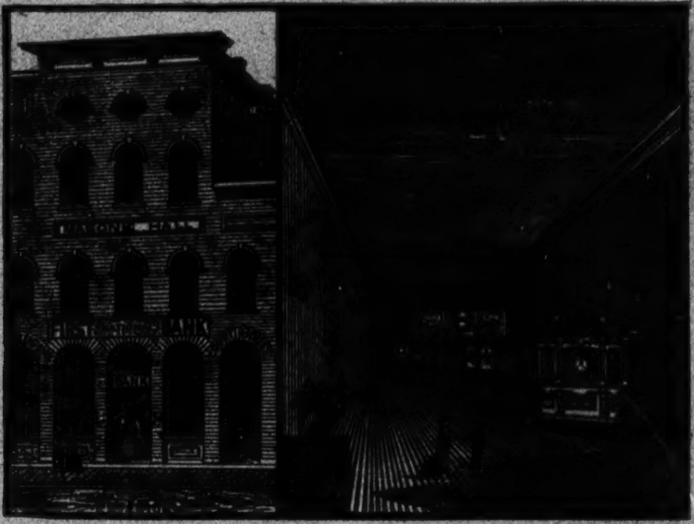
BANKS.

An act of incorporation, approved January 18, 1856, authorized Clement Brown, J. S. Brown, B. B. Frazier, Volney Brown, Richard M. Waterman and Richard Brown, their heirs and successors to establish and maintain in Brownville, a bank, with a capital stock of $50,000; further authorizing them to issue notes, bonds and other certificates of indebtedness. In July of the same year, S. H. Riddle, Henn, Williams & Co., and B. R. Pegram, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, became associated in the management, and contracts were at once entered into for the erection of a building, to be of brick, two stories in height, on the corner of Main and Second streets. This was completed during the succeeding fall. On the 10th of November, 1857, the institution commenced business with S. H. Riddle, President, and Alexander Hallam, Cashier.

On March 18, 1857, Samuel H. Riddle and B. R. Pegram disposed of their interest in the establishment to Jones & Parkelow, S. E. Rogers, F. Davidson and their associates, and in July following, it again changed hands, T. L. Mackoy assuming the Presidency. In September, 1857, payment was suspended on account of the panic in money matters throughout the country. In November, the bank again commenced to redeem its notes and bills, but upon the matter being brought before the District Court, it was decided that the charter had been violated, and J. L. Carson, O. B. Hewett and J. S. Minick were appointed trustees to wind up its affairs, giving penal bonds in the sum of $20,000.

Prior to this time, in June, 1857, Richard Brown and Alexander Hallam entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a general banking business. The institution seems to have had some connection with the Nemaha Valley Bank of issue, and to have closed its accounts at about the same time.

B. F. Lushbaugh and John L. Carson established a private banking house, under the firm name of Lushbaugh & Carson, January 14, 1857. In 1860, B. F. Lushbaugh withdrew, the business being continued by John L. Carson until August 26, 1871, when the First National Bank of Brownville was organized, succeeding the private institution, the officers of the new concern being John L. Carson, President; A. R. Davidson, Cashier; J. C. McNaughton, Assistant Cashier; William Frasier, B. M. Bailey, M. A. Handley, W. T. Den, F. E. Johnson, H. M. Atkinson and W. D. Shellenberger, constituting the Board of Directors.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK—JOHN L. CARSON, PRESIDENT.

In May, 1872, W. D. Shellenberger died at Covington, Ky., and at about the same time, H. M. Atkinson withdrew from the board.

In order to illustrate the wonderful commercial progress and development of this part of the State, a comparison may not be out of order. During the year 1857, the loans of Carson & Lushbaugh were $17,279.65; deposits, $20,207.40; paid out, $16,898.05; exchange, $9,085.05; total amount of business for the year, $62,920.15. The average loans of the First National Bank for the year 1881, were $125,000; average deposits, $244,440; exchange sold $945,287.

The "State Bank," Brownville, was organized under State law, October 1, 1870. It was an institution of exchange, discount and deposit. The first officers were D. Remick, President; Theodore Hill, Vice President; George P. Eaton, Cashier. A building was erected expressly for its accommodation, and occupied by it until 1880, when it closed its doors, paying its depositors in full.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

In July, 1858, Brownville's business men were gratified to learn that the United States Express Company had extended their line from St. Joseph, Mo., to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and appointed John L. Carson, local agent for Brownville. It was soon found to be of incalculable benefit to business men and others in making and sending remittances. Mr. Carson resigned the agency in the spring of 1869, when J. K. Bear was appointed. During a portion of the years 1868-69, the Merchants' Union Express Company ran a vigorous opposition to the United States, with Theodore Hill as first Brownville agent, succeeded by T. W. Bedford. Within a few weeks, Bedford resigned and made way for J. K. Bear. The express war soon ceased and the Merchants' Union abandoned the field. Since the trains commenced running on the Midland Pacific Railroad, the station and ticket agents have also discharged the duties appertaining to the express agency. Mr. Charles E. Harris has acted as agent for the United States Express Company for the past two years.

WALNUT GROVE CEMETERY.

The Brownville Cemetery Association was organized on the 7th of November, 1864, with the following list of charter members: L. Hoadley, John McPherson, A. S. Holladay, T. W. Bedford, Theodore Hill, W. H. Miller, G. W. Bratton, W. H. McCreery, E. W. Thomas. The name of "Walnut Grove" was given to the cemetery, and two blocks, embracing about five acres, was donated in the northwest portion of the city for the burial-place of the dead. The grounds have been improved, properly fenced, and are now in charge of Mr. James Johnson. Lots of two sizes are laid off, 12x24 feet and 24x24 feet, and are sold at moderate rates. Many of the lots are adorned with evergreens and roses, and quite a number of handsome monuments have been erected within "Walnut Grove."

MANUFACTORIES.

Brownville Brewery.—This establishment was erected by Conrad Schreiner in 1866, on the northwest corner of Main and Seventh streets. He has ample cellars for storage, covered by frame buildings above ground. The brewery has a capacity for manufacturing 3,000 barrels of beer per annum. Mr. Schreiner disposes of his stock in Brownville, Nemaha City and in the surrounding country on both sides of the Missouri River.

The Brownville Marble Works were started in 1867, by Mr. Charles Neidhart. After commencing business, he made a trip to Europe, and entered a school of design at Frankfort-on-the-Main, to perfect himself in his profession. He made the first exhibition of marble work at the Nebraska State Fair, and was awarded the first premium. Since that time, he has received many premiums at State and county fairs. His business has steadily increased, and he now employs five men in Brownville and four at his Falls City branch, with two men on the road. He makes large importations of Italian, Vermont and Tennessee marble, and his tombs and monuments are models of beauty.

ATTORNEYS AND PHYSICIANS.

Prior to the year 1860, the names of the following lawyers and physicians appear in the advertising columns of the *Advertiser* as practicing their profession in Brownville:

Lawyers.—D. L. McGary, O. B. Hewett, W. C. Johnson, J. D. N. Thompson, H. P. Buxton, S. Belden, R. L. Dodge, J. B. Weston, J. S. Bedford. Not one of these gentlemen is now practicing at the Brownville bar.

Physicians.—A. S. Holladay (not only the first physician, but the first druggist, the first Mayor, second Postmaster, one of the earliest Christian ministers, a member of the Territorial

Council, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Treasurer and Professor of Theory and Practice in the Medical Department of Brownville College, President of the Coal and Stone Coal Company of Brownville, etc., and now as vigorous as a young man); D. Gwin, William Arnold, E. M. McComas, J. L. McKee, John McPherson, E. D. Allen, L. M. Johnson. (Dr. Jonas Crane, a Virginian by birth, a graduate of Hampton-Sydney Medical College, of Richmond, Va., and the medical department of the State University of Pennsylvania, came to Brownville in 1866, and died June 4, 1881.) At the present time, the following-named medical practitioners reside in Brownville: A. S. Holladay, William Arnold, Charles Stewart, Edward Arnold.

Attorneys now practicing in Brownville: J. H. Broady, Oscar Cecil, J. S. Stull, W. T. Rogers, S. A. Osborn, Lee Hulburd, George Taylor and David Mercer.

CARSON.

This is the newest town in Nemaha, and named for John L. Carson, an honored citizen of Brownville. The new town is located near the geographical center of the county, at the crossing of the Burlington & Missouri River and the Missouri Pacific Railways. Situated on a level and commanding plateau of the beautiful Nemaha Valley, the proprietors claim that it has advantages possessed by no other in the interior. Those interested have agreed to expend all the proceeds of sales of lots in building elevators, hotels and other business houses, and thus aid in making the crossing the commercial center of the interior of Nemaha County. The proprietors pledge themselves that no lack of money or enterprise shall stand in the way of making Carson a prosperous, central business town, and invite the public to invest in this new and rising city. The following-named persons constitute the officers and Board of Directors of the town: John L. Carson, J. H. Broady, T. C. Hacker, A. L. Davison, J. W. Ford and F. E. Johnson. J. W. Ford was appointed Postmaster of Carson of the 16th of February, 1882. The time for the first public sale of lots has not yet been definitely fixed, but several parties stand ready to purchase and improve as soon as they can purchase grounds. The following notice explains the nature of the organization of the Carson Land Company.

The principal place of transacting its business is at Carson, Nemaha Co., Neb.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is the purchase and sale of real estate, the laying-out and platting of towns and villages, making improvements and such other transactions as are auxiliary to the above general objects.

The amount of capital stock authorized is $80,000, of which $16,000 has been subscribed and paid up in full, and the balance shall be paid for as subscribed from time to time, as the corporation shall issue stock, and put same on the market, and at such times and on such conditions as shall by the corporation be prescribed.

The time of the commencement of the corporation is November 7, 1881, and the termination twenty years thereafter.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the corporation is at any time to subject itself is $1,000.

The affairs of the corporation are to be conducted by John L. Carson, President, and A. R. Davison, Secretary.

LONDON.

This village, five miles west of Brownville, was so named by an Englishman named Robert Heap, in honor of the metropolis of his native country. The first settlement was made in Ju[illegible], 1856, the first comer being John Hauman, soon followed by William Wilson, William Buchanan, Eli Lauker and Wyatt Nosler, all bringing families with them. The first child born in London was Mary Nosler, in March, 1857. James Cook and Louisa Snyder were married in June, 1857. The first death was in 1857—an infant child of William Buchanan. The first town officers were Robert Heap, James Cook, N. Minick, E. Lauker, J. Hauman, the town having been incorporated under the general act by the District Court, at the April term, 1858, and the foregoing named persons appointed Trustees. The first schoolhouse was taught by Louisa Snyder, in a house now occupied as the post office, and owned by John Harding. The first school was erected in August, 1857, and accidentally destroyed by fire in 1861. The first sermon preached in the town was by Rev. J. Wells, of the United Brethren Church, in 1857, in a dwelling house owned by J. Wilson. The first church edifice (Protestant Methodist), was built on Block 40, in 1865. London Post Office was established in the fall of 1867, with Edmund Morey as first Postmaster, who also opened the first store on Block 37, in 1866. The town is situated on a slightly rolling prairie.

In 1867, Frederick Allen built an excellent water-mill, with three run of stones, in London Precinct, four and a half miles northwest of Nemaha City, and, in 1881, sold out to Joseph Curtis. The same year it was leased, and is now operated by William Bryant. The first child born in the precinct was Samuel H. Culwell, in April, 1857. The Methodists organized a church society in 1856, and built a log church in 1857, to be used both for church and school purposes. There were six members in the original organization, and the first clergyman was Rev. J. T. Cannon. The present number of members is twenty. The present pastor of the church is Rev. J. W. Swan. The Christians also have on organization in the precinct, with a membership of sixty-five. Elder T. B. Edwards is preacher in charge. In 1867, the Christians built a house of worship. For a time there was warm skirmishing between the Methodists and Christians; but, for several years, harmony has prevailed, the clerical warriors having buried the hatchet.

Among the first houses erected in the town was one erected by Nosler. It was intended for a tavern, and the first school was taught there. The house is now owned by John Harding, who moved into London from Ohio in 1864. He was appointed Postmaster in 1871, and still retains the office. Among the early settlers were Alexander and William McKinney, who by thrift and industry have secured elegant homes for themselves and families.

Soon after the first funeral in the village, a man whose name is unknown, was shot for claim-jumping. He died of his wounds the following day.

Nathaniel Minick was an early settler and always active in building up both town and precinct. Byrd Howell set out an apple orchard at an early day, prior to 1860, but, becoming discouraged, sold out to Mrs. Jane Loveless. The orchard now bears an abundance of fine fruit, although the man who planted it decided that Nebraska was no country for fruit. Amos Bacon moved into London in 1856. He is intelligent and industrious, and did yeoman's service in building up the village. Mr. Bacon was for a time Postmaster of London. His father, Charles Bacon, died on the 1st of March, at an advanced age.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, farmer, P. O. Brownville. Mr. Armstrong was born in [illegible], in Somersetshire, England; came to America in April, 1870; engaged in the grain and stock business at Brownville, Neb., in partnership with J. C. Bousfield, the present County Treasurer, until the fall of 1881. Mr. Armstrong then bought the H. & F. E. Johnson homestead, one of the best quarter-sections in the State of Nebraska. The farm is especially fitted for stock growing, provided as it is with ample buildings, and yards, stables, windmill, pumps, etc., and Mr. Armstrong, with his life-long experience, is bound to develop it to the utmost. He married in his and her native shire, Eliza Gifford; they have eight children—Esther, Sarah, Martha, William, John, Belle, George and Samuel, the eldest born in England and the others in Nebraska.

AMOS BACON, farmer, P. O. London, was born, in 1829, in Trumbull County, Ohio; removed to Wisconsin in 1844; came from there to Nebraska, in 1856, then locating on his present farm. Mr. Bacon is one of the earliest settlers in London Precinct, his claim having been entered at the Omaha Land Office February 20, 1857. Mr. Bacon has replaced the primitive log cabin of earlier days by a substantial brick farmhouse. Although his prosperity has been shadowed by much sickness in his family and other unfortunate occurrences, he has made a good record as a father and a citizen, having cared for and educated a large family. He is a member with his wife of the Christian Church, and is, in politics, a Republican.

J. H. BAUER, harness-maker, Brownville, was born in Germany and came to the United States with his parents when but three years of age; came from Buchanan County, Mo., to Brownville in 1867, commencing business near his present location. Mr. Bauer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the K. of P. He learned his trade in Chicago, and is now the oldest harness-maker in Brownville, where he has made many friends by an upright life and business methods.

JOHN BATH, farmer, P. O. Brownville, has been a life-long farmer; he was born in Cornwall, England, on a stock farm; came to America in 1857, and spent six years in Jo Daviess County, Ill. His father having died, his mother joined him in 1869; in 1875, he settled on his present 360-acre stock farm, which is a model of its kind for the farmers of Nebraska, or any other State. It was first improved by J. L. Carson, of Brownville, who built the stately brick mansion with the view of making it his home. The fine orchard and garden of ten acres was planted by Mr. Carson and Mr. Bath, as was the ornamental shrubbery, etc. Mr. Bath feeds annually from 100 to 150 head of cattle and large droves of hogs. His basement barn, a model of its kind, is 52x36 feet, with an L 16x30 feet. The farm is well supplied with running water, windmill, pumps, etc. Mr. Bath is, to a certain extent, a breeder of Short-Horns, now owning fourteen thoroughbreds.

THOMAS A. BATH, farmer and stock-grower, Section 23, Brownville Precinct, P. O. Brownville, was born, in 1848, in Cornwall, England; came to America in 1869; was three years in the stock business in Illinois; then located in Nebraska, buying 190 acres of his present 240-acre farm of W. Bennett. Mr. Bath has one of the finest fruit and stock farms in the State, as it is fenced with about two and a half miles of Osage hedge, planted by himself, as was the fine orchard of apple and peach trees and the ten-acre grove of forest trees. Mr. Bath is a very successful grower of Berkshire hogs and Merino sheep, crossed with the Cotswold, his Cotswolds coming from Beecher's famous stock farm in Illinois. His main business for the past twelve years has been fattening cattle, although he has done something in the way of breeding Short-Horns, with a view of some day owning a fine herd of this favorite stock of his native land. On Mr. Bath's farm are three very fine springs, thus making it particularly adapted to stock-growing. He married Miss Harriet, a daughter of David Jones. She was born in Buchanan County, Mo.; they have one son—John, born January 15, 1879.

JOHN W. BENNETT was born in what was then Hardin, but now La Rue County, Ky., April 12, 1830. His parents moved to Holt County, Mo., in 1844, where John spent seven years; in 1848, he served as a teamster during the Mexican war; also as a Wagon Master, transporting army supplies to Salt Lake during the Mormon troubles in that Territory. He crossed the plains twice in an early day; left California in October, 1855, and arrived in Brownville, Neb., December 16, the same year, when the town was composed of but a few log cabins. There were then about thirty-five voters in the county. Mr. B. is the oldest settler in the county, with the exception of John Clark, Thomas Edwards, William Hoover, John Long. Mr. B. bought a claim in February, 1856, adjoining town, which is now one of the most valuable farms in Brownville. He first built a log house, gobbled from Government lands, with huge chimneys out of doors, after the style of his native State. He has since built two substantial frame houses, one of which burned down.

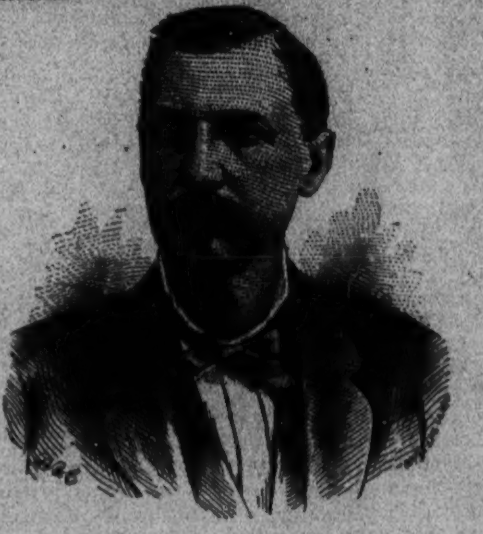
E. D. BERLIN, farmer, P. O. London; born, in 1842, in Northampton County, Penn. In 1856, his parents, Abraham and Maria Berlin, removed to Stephenson County, Ill. E. D. Berlin enlisted, in 1862, in the Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry; he served with the Army of the Tennessee, and was at Fort Pillow, Black River Bridge, Champion Hills and through the siege of Vicksburg. During the siege of Vicksburg, he contracted a fever, which caused a temporary loss of speech and his retirement to the Invalid Corps, where he served until his discharge, in July, 1865. Mr. Berlin then lived in Illinois until 1872, when he came to Nebraska and settled on his present farm, 1875. He is a member with his wife of the Protestant Methodist Church. He married near her birthplace, in Bureau County, Ill., Clara Miller; their only child, a daughter, named Viola, was born in Bureau County, Ill.

J. O. BOUSFIELD, County Treasurer of Nemaha County, was born August 26, 1840; came West in 1856, locating at Table Rock, Neb.; two years later, he removed to Missouri, returned to Nebraska, thence went to Kansas, and, in November, 1861, enlisted in the Second Kansas Artillery, serving with the Army of the Northwest until the mustering-out of the battery, in 1864. Returning, he lived in Pawnee County, Neb., until his settlement at Brownville, in 1868. Mr. Bousfield is a genial, friendly man of the strictest integrity, a Republican in politics and a man who has prospered in the world as a dealer in live stock. He was elected Mayor of Brownville in 1880, and to his present position in 1881. Mr. Bousfield is a son of Richard and Anne (Cottingham) Bousfield, both natives of England.

J. H. BROADY, Brownville, attorney and counselor at law, was born April 14, 1844, in Liberty, Adams Co., Ill., where he spent his early life; entered the State University of Michigan in 1863; graduated in 1867 and entered the office of Skinner & Marsh, Quincy, Ill., and late in the same year opened an office in Brownville. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1875; was elected District Attorney of the Second Judicial District of Nebraska in 1876, as a Democrat, over his Republican opponent, by a majority of four, receiving a majority of 1,087, in Nemaha, the county of his residence. Mr. B. is one of the Directors of the Carson Land Company, and enjoys the honor of being the only member of the Nemaha County bar who has ever practiced in the Supreme Court of the United States, before which distinguished tribunal he has several important cases, and has won his first trial there.

CHARLES CAMPBELL, farmer, Sections 7 and 8, P. O. London. Mr. Campbell was born in Belmont County, Ohio, October 28, 1834; has been a life long farmer; removed to Knox County, Ill., in 1856, and in September, 1861, enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, commanded by the now famous Col. R. G. Ingersoll; participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, etc., and was honorably discharged on account of physical disability at the end of eighteen months. He came to Nebraska in 1866, and to his present farm in the spring of 1867. Mr. Campbell has made substantial improvements here in the line of tree-planting and building. He married Eliza Miller, of Preble County, Ohio, by whom he has three children—John A., Frank E. and Viola B. Mr. Campbell has been Master Pleasant Ridge Grange, and is now a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

DAVID CAMPBELL, of Brownville, was born June 8, 1832, in County Down, Ireland; came to America in 1847, locating at Fairfax County, Va.; removed in 1853 to Independence, Mo., where he did some frontier farming. After a brief residence in St. Louis, he came to Brownville in 1857, made a claim ten miles west of town, built a house and settled there, but 40 per cent interest, and the failure of the Nebraska banks beat him out of his last cent and farm. During the late civil unpleasantness he served in the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, under such cavalry leaders as Grierson, A. J. Smith and Wilson, seeing his full share of service in Mississippi and Tennessee. At the close of the war the regiment was sent on the Powder River expedition, and on his return in 1866 mustered out at Leavenworth, Kan. Returning to Brownville, he graded streets on contract for a time; served as City Marshal for five years at a salary of a $1,000 a year; then collected county money two years, at the end of which time he began his present business, dealing in all kinds of agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, wagon timber and heavy hardware; has about $10,000 invested, and owns branch establishments at Howard, Sheridan and Nemaha City. Mr. Campbell is Senior Warden of the Episcopal Church; is a staunch Democrat, and a Freemason. By his first wife, formerly Margaret Garrity, who died in 1872, he has a daughter, Mary E. The present wife was Anna Mooney, of Brownville.



Jno L Carson

JOHN L. CARSON, President of the First National Bank, Brownville; born August 30, 1832, in Franklin County, Penn. His early life was spent as a mercantile clerk in his native State. Before he was eighteen he was placed in charge of a drug store and a boot and shoe manufacturing establishment, and was in control of the latter about five years. In 1856, he was sent as a Collector to Keokuk, Iowa; a year later he came to Brownville, and in June of that year the firm of Lushbaugh & Carson, bankers, was formed. Mr. Lushbaugh withdrew in 1860, Mr. Carson continuing the business. In 1871, the bank was re-organized as at present constituted. It is officered as follows: J. L. Carson, President; A. R. Davison, Cashier; J. C. McNaughton, Assistant Cashier. Since his residence in Brownville, Mr. Carson has been an extensive dealer in real estate. The town now springing up at the junction of the Burlington & Missouri, and Missouri Pacific R. R., platted November, 1881, was named in his honor. Mr. Carson is Republican in politics, and has never sought political advancement, though he is now serving as one of the Board of Regents of the State University. During the late civil war he served three years in the commissary department United States Army, holding the rank of Captain of cavalry. Mr. Carson is the son of James O. and Rosanna M. (White) Carson. He married in 1862, Mary Ruley, a native of Ohio. Their four children are named James O., Mary M., John L. and Rosanna.

JOHN C. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Brownville, was born in 1826, in Pulaski County, Ky., and spent his early life in Lincoln County, Ky., where he learned the trade of bricklayer; removed to Holt County, Mo., in 1850, and in March, 1855, located with his family in Brownville, intending to following his trade in that town. In December, 1856, he bought his present farm of W. A. Finney, entering it in April, 1857. At this time twelve acres only were broken and a log house built; Mr. Clark now has the greater part of his fine quarter section under cultivation, and has lived for the past twenty-three years in a substantial brick house. He married in Holt County, Mo., Mary E. Noland, by whom he has seven children—Sarah E., Florence, Catherine, Lee, Edith, Holliday and Thomas; a son, William, died in his nineteenth year, and a daughter, Adela, in her fourth year. The father of Mr. Clark, William Clark, was born in 1795, in Amherst County, Va., and died in Lincoln County, Ky. His widow, formerly Elizabeth Wood, was born in Charlotte County, Va., and is still living, hale and hearty, in her eighty-seventh year, she being one of the oldest persons in Nemaha County.

HON. JESSE COLE, farmer, P. O. Brownville, was born December 15, 1806, in Franklin County, Ky. Thirteen years later his father settled in Ripley County, Ind., where our subject grew to manhood. From 1825 until 1844, he lived in Shelby County, Ind.; he then removed to Atchison County, Mo., with his family. From there in the fall of 1854, he came to Nemaha County, Neb., making a claim on Section 11, Brownville Precinct, and during that season he, with his second and third sons, built of hewed logs, a claim shanty. Mr. Cole with the exception of Israel Cummings and Hudson Clayton, is the oldest settler in Nemaha County. He was elected as a Jacksonian Democrat to the first Territorial Council, and elected County Judge in 1858. He recalls with keen zest the enjoyments of an old-fashioned barbecue held July 4, 1856, on the now washed-out fair grounds in Brownville. Mr. Cole married in Shelby County, Ind., in 1826, Almina Wheeler, who was born in 1810 in Adair County, Ky. They have five living children, Sallie A. and Berilla, both born in Shelby County, Ind., and now residents of California. Lina Cole was born in Shelby County, Ind., and is now in Nemaha County, Neb.; Jane A. Cole was born in Atchison County, Mo., now in Bates, Mo. Henry G. Cole, the only living son, was born in Missouri, and is now a farmer of Nemaha County. Jesse Cole's three oldest children, John, Jesse and Benjamin, all reached middle age, and died of consumption, each leaving families now residents of Nemaha County. Jesse Cole is spending his old age on a good farm, and looks back with pleasure to pioneer days, when Indians were his neighbors, and high taxes, "style" and jealousy, were unknown.

JOHN COLE, deceased, one of the pioneer settlers of Nemaha County, was a son of the venerable veteran, Jesse Cole, born in Indiana; he removed to Missouri, where, in Atchison County, he married Eliza Hayes, a native of Shelby County, Ind. In February, 1856, he removed with his family to the present Nemaha County homestead. Although never a strong man physically, Mr. Cole developed extraordinary talent as a manager and speculator, acquiring farm after farm. At his death from consumption, December 19, [illegible], he left a widow and six children—Jane, Sallie, J. Franklin, Ellie, William G. and Mollie. His estate comprised three quarter sections of fine land, lying contiguous to Brownville, and much personal property. Mr. Cole was during his lifetime a member of the Christian Church, and was a Democrat in political faith. His children are now residents of Nemaha County, with the exception of J. F. Cole now in Johnson County, Neb.

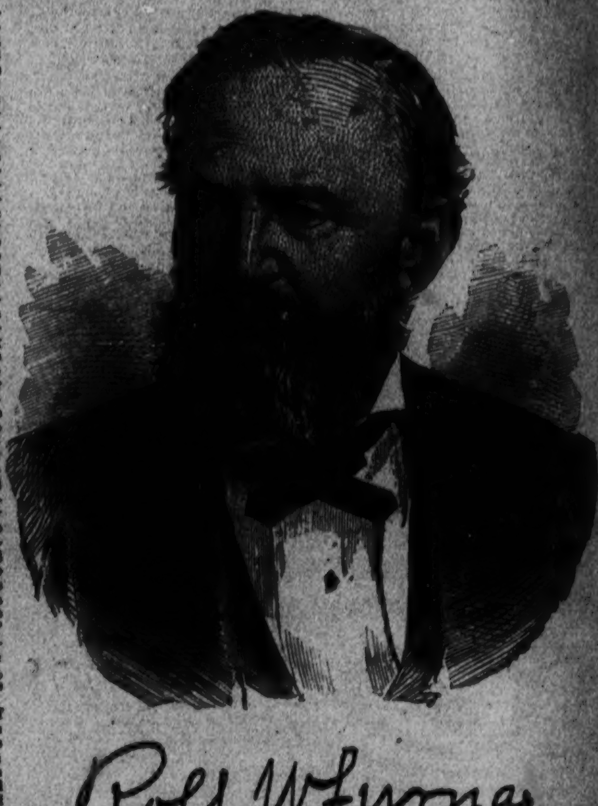
JONAS CRANE, M. D., deceased. In the death of this distinguished practitioner, the medical profession of the West suffered an irreparable loss. Dr. Crane was, without cavil, the ablest surgeon in the State of Nebraska, if, indeed, a peer could be found west of the Mississippi River. The following extracts from a finely written memorial obituary by Dr. Frank Howard, of Nebraska City, an old-time friend and partner, will depict certain phases of the life of Dr. Crane: "On the morning of June 4, 1881, at sunrise, in his chamber, at his home in Brownville, Jonas Crane lay dying. Before the sun had climbed to his mid-day throne, while yet the soft, cool breeze was redolent of many odors of flowers, and melodious with the songs of many birds, Jonas Crane had ceased to be a personal factor amongst beings here. As he was a man of more than ordinary influence, note and potency here, it is a duty alike to the living and the dead that chronicle of his salient characters should be set down and preserved. He was born in the year 1820, in Beverly, Randolph County, in the State of Virginia. Infancy, childhood and youth were one almost uninterrupted struggle whether manhood should ever be attained. Especially was this contest irksome and embarrassing during his efforts to obtain an education. Schools and schoolhouses were few and far between, neither of the best description in the country. By the aid of the schools, and with his own efforts supplemented, he succeeded in obtaining a good English education, with a smattering of Latin, and possibly Greek. With this preliminary preparation, he entered the private office of Dr. John Thompson, in the town of Luray, Page County, in the valley of Virginia. Here he prosecuted his studies with assiduity, notwithstanding frequent embarrassing interruptions from failing health and failing means. The latter were replenished by teaching school, the former by mountain tours. The income from teaching provided most of the money used in defraying his expenses at college and attending lectures. His first course was taken at Hampden Sidney, at Richmond, Va., of which Maller, Cabell and Johns were Professors at the time. * * * * In 1848-49, he graduated well—for in that day no honors or prizes were awarded—from the oldest medical college in this country—the University of Pennsylvania. Its corps of Professors contained at that time such eminent names as Hare, Leidy, Gibson, and the renowned Wood and Nathaniel Chapman—names known to all physicians in this country, honored in Europe, and which he as Alumnus, referred to with pride. With honors of graduation fresh upon him, he returned to Luray, and was secured as a partner by his former teacher. A few years afterward, he married the beautiful, accomplished and excellent lady, Miss Kate F. Burroughs, at Orange Springs, Va., in the year 1855. From this marriage, three children remain—two sons and a daughter. The children are nearly all arrived of age. A few years after his marriage, he removed to Oregon, Holt Co., Mo. * * * * As might be expected, he was hailed and welcomed by those new settlers in a new country, and gave him their confidence and their patronage. This country, at this period of its history, had no railroads, and steamboats were uncertain, and were limited to a few months of activity. Hence, some one for every hundred miles of circuit was relied upon to act as surgeon. He sprang almost at a bound to this position. The case that first brought him prominently before physicians and people was one of severe compound comminuted fracture of the thigh-bone, from an accident in mill machinery. It was in a neighboring county. A doctor was already in attendance. Dr. Crane, in view of the fact that the limb was extensively contused and rapidly swelling, was in favor of delaying application of retentive apparatus until the eighth or ninth day, as no reparative action would sooner occur. The practice had been to apply splints and bandage at once. The patient, contrary to all lore of uneducated experience, and against the violent and continued protests of friends, consented, and finally succeeded in securing a useful member, free from limp or blemish. His career was one of unabated success, with increased clientel and augmented confidence. With the exception of ovariotomy, lithotomy and ligation of the larger vessels, he performed all the others falling within the legitimate healing by the surgeon's art. His operations of a plastic character—rhinoplasty, cheiloplasty, and the still more difficult task of correcting vicious cicatrices of irregular tissue consequent upon extensive burns and scalds—were many. It is beyond controversy that he was the pioneer above St. Joseph in introducing and performing many operations. From Oregon he came to Brownville, in this State, in 1866, at which he resided at the time of his demise. Since his location in this State, he has continued, with undiminished interest, to practice his beloved art, until sheer debility, utter weakness, drove him reluctantly from the field, then to his bed, and finally the hand could no longer hold and guide the scalpel. Some of his achievements in operative surgery in the line of relief for irreducible strangulated hernia have been collected and published by Dr. L. J. Abbott, of Fremont, and now constitute part of the history of the Nebraska State Medical Society, of which he was a member." The Doctor had money invested in Brownville as early as 1857, the firm of Crane & McAllister taking a good rank among the leading ones of the Territory. He lies buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery. His elegant home, the result of his years of lucrative practice, shelters a widow and three children, whose tender, earnest devotion to his memory is beautiful to witness.

JOSEPH CURTIS, proprietor of the Nemaha Valley Mills, and a large farmer of Aspinwall Precinct, came to Nebraska in 1866. He now owns about 800 acres of land in Nemaha County and the mill which he bought of F. E. Allen in 1881. This mill was built in 1868 by Joseph Thompson and Joseph Loveless; transferred by them to Mr. Allen and thoroughly rebuilt by him. It is now in first-class running order, furnished with three run of buhrs, one re-grinder, three bolt cloths, two purifiers, separator, etc., and does a large custom business. Mr. Curtis was born near Dayton, Ohio, and married Mary J. Westlake, of Miami County, Ohio, who died, leaving three children—Washington L., Burrell H. and Josiah T. By the present wife, née Catherine Kinney, he has two children—Mary G. and Joseph R. F.

JOHN C. DEUSER, a native of the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, was born near Weisbaden in 1830; emigrated to America in 1849; settled in Louisville, Ky.; learned the tinner's trade in that city; settled in Brownville in 1857, started a manufacturing establishment and hardware trade in a log cabin north of the American Hotel. In 1866, he built a storehouse opposite the court house, moved his stock of merchandise into it and continued business until 1871, then sold out his entire stock of merchandise to Shurts, Stevenson & Crane, having prior to that purchased a large body of land in Nemaha, Johnson and Thayer Counties. He sold out for the purpose of improving those lands; has been engaged in farming and stock-feeding, and is now engaged in the same. He married, in 1853, Catherine M. Holder, of Louisville, Ky., by whom he has three children living. The family united as members of the Presbyterian Church. John C. Deuser is a self-made man; commenced with nothing and gained his position by hard labor and exertions, and now enjoys the fruit of the same.

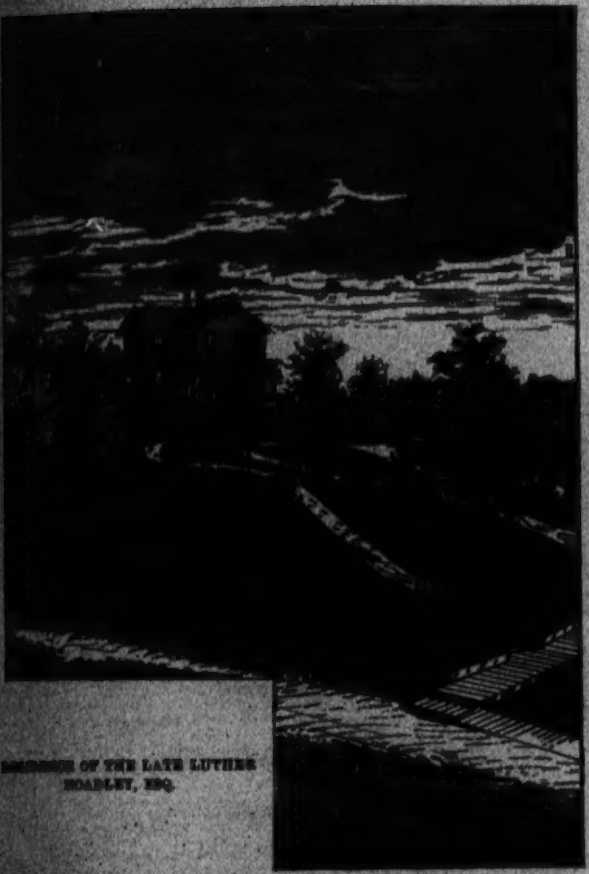
J. B. DOCKER, County Clerk of Nemaha County, came to Brownville in 1857 from Vincennes, Ind.; he was born February 20, 1850, in Shawneetown, Ill. When he was six years of age, his widowed mother removed to Vincennes, where he grew to manhood and engaged in mercantile business. He continued in Brownville as a clerk for Hainey & Lewis. He was, in the spring of 1868, employed by James Hacker in the County Treasurer's office, and remained in this place six years, at the end of which time W. E. Majors appointed him Deputy County Clerk, which office he filled most creditably for six years. November 8, 1881, he was elected County Clerk over a Republican and a Democrat, his undisputed qualifications procuring for him the office. Mr. Docker belongs to the A., F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., the K. of P. and T. of H., he being an active and popular worker in all these lodges. His wife, formerly Minerva Nelson, is the mother of two children—Theodore H. and Vesta N., both born in Brownville.

EX-GOV. ROBERT W. FURNAS of Nebraska is of English ancestry, though his parents were both born in South Carolina, which State they left in 1804 because of slavery. They both died of cholera in 1832, when Robert W. was but eight years old. He was born May 5, 1824, on a farm in Miami County, Ohio, and at seventeen, went to Covington, Ky., where he served, to use his own expression, an old-fashioned apprenticeship at the printing business, of four years. Almost his entire education was obtained here, as he had never attended school not to exceed a year prior to this time. When about twenty-three years of age, young Furnas became proprietor and publisher and editor of the Troy, Ohio, Times, a Whig newspaper of which he disposed five years later. He was then consecutively agent and conductor on a railroad and insurance agent until 1856. In March of that year, he came to Brownville, Neb., and commenced publishing the Nebraska Advertiser, which is still published at South Auburn, Neb., and is the oldest newspaper in the State that has never been discontinued or changed name. Gov. Furnas served one year as clerk and four years as a member of the Territorial Council. At an early period in the civil war, he was commissioned Colonel in the United States Regular Army by President Lincoln, and organized the Indian Brigade of three regiments, which he commanded during its service in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory. Resigning his command, he returned, recruited the Second Nebraska Cavalry, and, as its Colonel, served in Gen. Sully's expedition against the Sioux Indians, pursuing them into British Columbia. He was appointed Agent for the Omaha and Winnebago Indians, and held the position for nearly four years. In the fall of 1872, he was elected Governor of Nebraska as a Republican, and served during one term—1873–74; was then elected Regent of the State University, serving for six years, two years as President of the board. He has served eight years as President of the State Board of Agriculture, also as President of the State Horticultural Society, President of the Nebraska State [illegible] Union, Vice President of the National Pomological Association, Past Grand Master of the I. O. O. F., Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest and Past Grand Commander of the Masonic bodies of Nebraska. He, while a member of the State Legislature, drafted and secured passage of the first common school law and the law organizing the State Board of Agriculture. In addition, Gov. Furnas enjoys the distinction of having organized the first school board in the Territory of Nebraska, and of having presided over the first State Educational Convention. It is entirely within the limits of truth and equity to say that Robert W. Furnas has planted and caused to be planted more trees on the great prairies of Nebraska than any other twenty men in it. His life-long motto has been, leave this world something the better for having lived in it, and to this end the last years of his life have been most unselfishly devoted, self and self interests having been subserved to his one grand controlling idea. One of his chief delights has been to witness the results following his efforts to transform the so-called great American desert into a region covered with fruitful farms cultivated by an intelligent community of farmers. To use his own words again, "How successful I have been is for others to say; I have at least gone up head in all I undertook, and have had no time in which to accumulate wealth, believing [illegible]." The Governor has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since he was eighteen years of age. He married, in 1845, in Cincinnati, Miss Mary A. McComas, who is still sharing with him their pleasant Brownville home. They have reared five children to manhood and womanhood. The Governor is now actively engaged in farming and fruit-growing on the Furnas fruit farm on the outskirts of the picturesque little city in which he has lived twenty-six years.



Robt. W. Furnas

JAMES W. GIBSON, blacksmith, Brownville, is the veteran of that craft in Nemaha County. He was born in Jackson County, Mo., in [illegible]; his father, John Gibson, was a pioneer settler of Holt County, Mo.; he locating at or near St. Joe, when its site was only occupied by a French trader named Robidoux. J. W. Gibson worked on his father's farm until he began working at his trade in Oregon, Mo. In December, [illegible]



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE LUTHER HOADLEY, ESQ.

he located in Brownville, building a shop on the site of the one he now occupies. This shop (the second one), was the second brick building erected in Brownville in 1857. Mr. Gibson is a member of the T. of H.; is a Democrat, and an industrious and esteemed citizen. He married in 1865, Maranda Haskins, a native of Illinois. They have a daughter, Minnie E., born in Brownville.

A. H. GILMORE, Brownville, was born January 5, 1829, in Preble County, Ohio. His early life was spent as an Indiana farmer. From Hoosierdom, he, in 1850, drove an ox team to California, where he spent three years. On the 25th of February, 1869, he settled at Brownville, where he engaged in the grocery business for about five years; in the fall of 1873, he was elected County Treasurer, and held the office four consecutive terms; although not an early settler, Mr. Gilmore has proven himself a strong and effective spoke in the social wheel at Brownville, of which city he has been Mayor and Councilman, besides serving as an energetic member of the School Board. Mr. Gilmore is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Brownville, and a prominent Odd Fellow. No man in Nemaha County has done more earnest and effectual work in fighting the liquor demon, as he has been connected with every temperance organization instituted in Brownville. By his wife, nee Josephine Allen, of Johnson County, Ind., he has five children—Albert D., Walter A. and Paul, born in Indiana; Eugene and Grace, born in Brownville.

J. M. GRAHAM, farmer, P. O. Brownville. Mr. Graham was born in 1832, in Otsego County, N. Y., in which he lived until the fall of 1856, when he came to Brownville; during the ensuing winter, he was in the employ of Joel Wood, and in the winter of 1857-58, taught school in what is now a part of G. W. Bratton's residence; about forty scholars were in attendance; some time in 1858, Mr. Graham was School Commissioner of Brownville; in 1860, he returned to his native State; came to Brownville again in 1867, and for nine years operated the City Mills, a flouring and lumber mill which narrowly escaped being washed away by the voracious Missouri on several occasions; since August, 1881, Mr. Graham has lived on his farm, though still owning a large residence and some other property in Brownville. He married Sara E. Lippitt, by whom he has two children—Charles H. and Stella. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are Presbyterians.

WILLIAM B. HALL (deceased). Mr. Hall was born in Pennsylvania, and settled in 1837 in Rutherford County, Tenn.; here, in his native county, he married Anna E. Lyell; they removed in 1849 to Atchison County, Mo., and thence in March, 1856, to Nemaha County, Neb., Mr. Hall buying the claim of S. Cook for $600 and the pre-emption fee; to this he added forty acres, making the 200-acre farm, now the property of the widow and children. Mr. Hall was a founder of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, and served as a Deacon many years; at his death, January 30, 1878, he left six children—John B., Nancy (Mrs. William Holmes), Mary (Mrs. William Morrison), Maria (Mrs. James Dodd), Thomas and Mark, all residents of Nebraska, except Mrs. Holmes, now in Kansas. The youngest son is now married and in charge of the homestead. Henry Hall, a son of William B. Hall, enlisted at eighteen in a Nebraska regiment, went South, and was killed at Cabin Creek, Ark., during the rebellion.

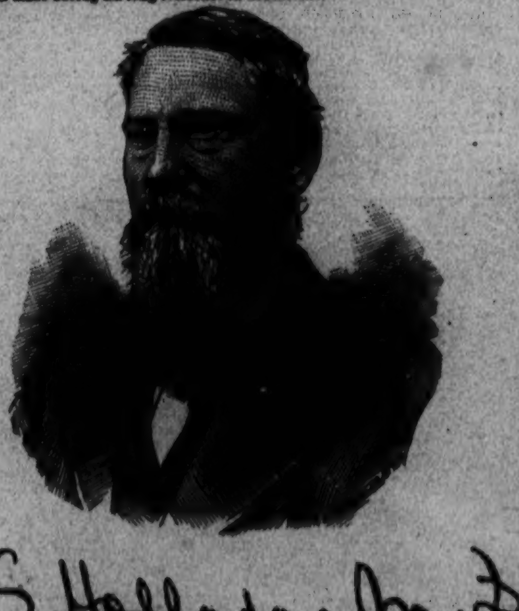
C. E. HARRIS, station agent, express agent and telegraph operator, Brownville. Mr. Harris began his career as a teacher in Illinois, of which State his father, Levi Harris, was an early settler; the family came from Fitchburg, Mass., where C. E. Harris was born; in 1868, he entered the office of the C., B. & Q. R. R. at Galva, Ill., and continued in the employ of that company, with the exception of short intervals, for many years; in 1872-73, he was at Council Bluffs, Iowa, under General Western Agent Phillippi, now of Chicago, at the time the B. & M. road was being pushed through the Republican Valley; Mr. Harris was stationed successively at Alma, Orleans, Arapahoe; in June, 1880, he received the appointment to his present position, where his attention to business and courteous spirit render him deservedly popular with all classes.

WILLIAM HAWKS, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City, was born in 1810 in Westmoreland County, Penn.; when about thirty years old, he went to Ross County, Ohio, where he married Nancy Williams; removed from there to Illinois, and thence to Atchison County, Mo.; in 1854, he made the claim which constitutes his present farm, erecting his claim shanty and settling upon it; while living in Missouri in 1854, he helped Richard Brown and Taulbird Edwards build the first log cabin in the present site of Brownville. Mr. and Mrs. Hawks have four living children—Lucretia, born in Ohio, now the wife of D. H. Moore; Martha, now Mrs D. H. Tucker, was born in Illinois; Amanda, born in Missouri, is the wife of T. B. Colerick, a native of White County, Ind., who came to Nebraska in 1860, and is now in charge of the Hawks homestead; Ellen, the youngest daughter, born in Missouri, is now Mrs. Rodney Prall, of Nemaha City.

J. S. HETZEL, of Brownville, is a native of Orange County, N. Y., born in Florida in that county in 1836. His father, Joseph Hetzel, a farmer, married Stella Ketcham, and both are still living at the age of eighty, on the old Orange County farm. At the age of twenty, J. S. Hetzel began clerking for a mercantile firm in Goshen, N. Y., and six years later entered into the employ of Thomas M. Argall & Co., one of the oldest and wealthiest clothing houses on Broadway, New York, commencing at the magnificent salary of $5 per week; young Hetzel's real business abilities were soon sufficiently observed by the firm to advance him rapidly to confidential and responsible positions as clerk and traveling salesman; for a number of years, Mr. H. had entire control of this firm's gigantic interests in Illinois and Wisconsin, and did a vast amount of business for the house in nearly every Northern State; in 1868, he opened a large clothing store in Brownville, Neb., and did business on a princely scale for a few years, and then, owing to too large credits and the failure of crops, was obliged to suspend business, nearly $4,000 worse off than when he was chore boy on the York State farm, though he brought $50,000 to Brownville; to quote Mr. H.'s own words, "I never lost a meal nor an hour of sleep on account of my failure, but packed a little grip and left for New York City, where I made an arrangement in ten minutes with my old employers to travel for them through Kansas and Nebraska; have held the place since, and made money enough for them and myself so as to feel independent again, though I did turn even my home over to my creditors seven years ago." Mr. H. is a portly, stocky man, ever ready with a kind word, a cheery smile and a genuine jolly good nature that is infectious; few men have combined the business traits and geniality of J. S. Hetzel. He married Miss Louisa Reeves, of Goshen, N. Y.; they have an only child—Stella A., born in Passaic, N. J.

LEWIS HILL, grocer, Brownville, was born February 15, 1827, in Lyons, N. Y.; farming in his native State occupied his younger days; the year 1859 found him in Brownville, where he opened a general store, continuing business until the fall of 1862; he enlisted in the Second Nebraska Cavalry, was made Captain of Company B; after thirteen months' service in Dakota, he returned and resumed mercantile business, which he has since continued; Mr. H. is the oldest and one of the most favorably known of Brownville merchants. His wife was Amelia E. Davis, a native of Pennsylvania; they have no children.

LUTHER HOADLEY, deceased, was born March 6, 1814, in Litchfield County, Conn.; at twenty-three, he located in Eutaw, Ala., where he engaged in mercantile business until 1854; during that year, he returned to his early home, and soon started on a speculative tour through the West; arriving at Brownville, then a stirring and prosperous town, with an apparently limitless future, he discovered that no society of Presbyterians existed in the place; this decided him to remain here until one was built up, and it was through the efforts of this unselfish pioneer that this church was organized here. Mr. Hoadley continued its most active supporter and Elder until his death. Luther Hoadley was a devoted Christian man, who lived unselfishly, and bent his utmost energies to the advancement of mankind in things secular and spiritual. Mr. Hoadley was an active and energetic man, the aggregator of a fine fortune, and the builder of an elegant home for his family; the real estate business and the loaning of money were his principal transactions in commercial life, and he is well and favorably remembered by the host of earnest friends made during his long residence in Brownville.



A. S. Holladay, M. D.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D., Brownville, is the pioneer physician of Nemaha County; was born September 18, 1827, in Carlisle, Ky.; he attained a good education in his native State; desirous of doing good unto his fellow-men, and of leading a life that would be of real use to humanity, he resolved to enter the medical profession; this he did by commencing his studies at Weston, Mo.; in February, 1851, he graduated from the Medical Department of the St. Louis University; the next year found him in California, where he remained until 1855; in November of that year, he settled in Brownville, where he has since resided and practiced; he was the first regular physician in Nemaha County, and has always taken an active part in forwarding its interests and watching the march of progress; he established the first drug store in Brownville in the summer of 1856; in February, 1857, he entered the town site of Brownville; in 1860, he founded the *Union* as a Unionist Democratic organ; in 1861, he was a member of the Territorial Legislature; in 1862, he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon by Col. Furnas, and accompanied him on his expedition to Kansas and the Cherokee country; during 1863-64, he was at Ft. Halleck in the same official capacity; in 1865-66, he was a member of the Territorial Council; from 1866 to 1870, he was in the drug business; the Doctor is an historic old timer and delights in pioneer reminiscences; he was the first Mayor and second Postmaster of Brownville; in 1868, he founded the present *Nemaha County Granger* under the name of *Democrat*. His wife Lucretia E. [illegible], by whom he has two daughters—Helen, now Mrs. Robinson, and Mollie, who died as the wife of Dolos Smith.

W. H. HOOVER, one of the prominent pioneers of Nemaha County, was born in 1833 in Miami County, Ohio. His boyhood was spent in Northern Indiana, and his first claim was made at Nemaha City, Neb., in January, 1855. This claim he still owns. In the fall of 1858, he was elected County Clerk and Register of Deeds, which offices he held until 1867. In 1864, he was appointed Clerk of the Second Judicial District, which office he has since continuously held. Mr. H. is, with two or three exceptions, the oldest settler in Nemaha County. During his long residence here, he has dealt extensively in real estate in Nemaha and Richardson Counties, and is the owner of much valuable land. Mr. H. is a Republican, and, owing to his long official career, affable manners and straightforward way of doing business, has made a wide and favorable acquaintance in the State.

HOMER JOHNSON, one of Brownville's pioneer settlers, was born in 1822 in Tully, Onondaga Co., N. Y., where his early life was spent. His father, born in Massachusetts, was a merchant. Homer Johnson has been a life-long farmer, locating in 1846 in Ozaukee County, Wis. He spent eight years there, and in March, 1856, made a claim on the Nemaha River. The same year he bought an eighth interest in the Brownville town site. His partners were Richard Brown, B. B. Frazier, S. E. Rogers, H. W. and O. F. Lake. Mr. Johnson made Brownville his home for many years after, speculating in real estate. Formed a partnership with J. L. McGee, and engaged in mercantile business for about twelve years, buying out Mr. McGee, and admitting his son, Frank E. Johnson, to the partnership, during this time. From 1877 until 1882, both Homer and F. E. Johnson resided on a farm near Brownville. Mr. Johnson is a staunch Republican, and has served in the Second Nebraska Volunteers in 1864. His wife was Sarah Wallace, by whom he has two children—Franklin E., born in Ozaukee County, Wis., and a prominent politician and farmer of Nemaha County, and a daughter, Orinda. F. E. Johnson is residing with his father in a substantial building erected by H. C. Lett, of Omaha, formerly an honored resident of Brownville.

B. F. JONES, Section 22, P. O. Brownville, was born June 18, 1846, in New Hanover County, N. C. Has been a life-long farmer. Married Sallie E. Clark, daughter of J. O. Clark, of Brownville. They have three children. Mr. Jones is a son of David Jones, who was born in New Hanover County, N. C., and who married Margaret A. Keith, of the same county. They removed to Buchanan County, Mo., in 1849, with a family of nine children—Anne E. (since deceased), William J., Susan L., Margaret F., Mary A., David, Amanda H., Benjamin F. and Thomas L. In Buchanan County, Mo., there were born five children—Charles M., Eve, Leonidas K., Milton F. and Harriet A. Of these, David is dead. The father died July 18, 1879; the mother, July 26, 1874. The Jones family removed to Nemaha County, locating in London Precinct, in 1865. B. F. Jones now owns ninety acres north of the original homestead, on Section 26.

WILLIAM J. JONES, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Brownville, was born September 2, 1836, in New Hanover County, N. C.; removed, with his parents, to Missouri, and thence to the farm which he now owns, in 1865. During the civil war, he served in the Missouri State Militia, enlisting as a "home-guard" on the Confederate side; he served nine months with the boys in gray, taking part in the fight at Lexington, Mo. Mr. Jones is a son of David Jones, and married Miss Annie E. Alderman, who was born in New Hanover County, N. C. They have five living children—Mary A., Alice L., Mattie E., Frank O. and William H. Mr. Jones has been a life-long Democrat.

W. A. JUDKINS, grocer, Brownville, was born June 21, 1830, in Grafton County, N. H. He removed from the city of Boston to St. Joseph County, Ind., where he worked from 1846 to 1868, as a carpenter. During the last-named year, he came to Brownville, and began the lumber business; quitting this three years later, he tried the furniture business for a year; then opened up a stock of groceries and provisions. Mr. Judkins is a Republican; a Knight of Pythias; and has served eight years as a City Councilman. His wife was Amelia Ward, of Hanover, N. H., in which place they were married. Of their four living children, daughters, three are telegraph operators.

"MOUNT HOPE NURSERY."—RESIDENCE OF C. M. KAUFFMAN.

C. M. KAUFFMAN, proprietor of the Mount Hope Nursery, Brownville, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1827; removed, in 1847, to Miami County, Ohio, and, in 1861, resigned the office of Postmaster of Tippecanoe City, Ohio, to enlist in the [illegible] Ohio Volunteer Infantry; fought at Forts Henry and Donelson; with Sherman to Atlanta; with Thomas at Nashville, and, after the war closed, served nearly a year in Texas. In 1867, Mr. Kauffman came to Nemaha County, purchasing the Sherman [illegible] in Brownville, which he still owns, and 160 acres of land in Johnson County, which he still owns. Besides Mount Hope Nursery (one mile southwest of Brownville) which is his home, he has property in Brownville, Nemaha City, Sterling; also a branch nursery in Tecumseh, Neb. Mount Hope Nursery, comprising twenty acres, was started in 1868, it then being a heavily-timbered hillside tract. Mr. Kauffman has made this wilderness bloom as a rose garden during the past twelve years, he having the largest stock of apple, pear, peach, plum and apricot trees in Nemaha County, besides 1,500 grape vines, of all the different varieties, and evergreens of all kinds. His nursery stock of apple trees includes such varieties as the Ben Davis, Rawle's Jannet, Winesap, Willow Twig, Maiden's Blush, White Winter Pearmain, etc. His favorite peaches are Hale's and Crawford's early and late varieties. His peach crop has been very light during the past few years, likewise his yield of apricots, which seem to flourish only in good "peach years." Mr. Kauffman married Catherine Van Dusen, of Connecticut, by whom he has seven children—Alice, Mattie, Jane, Charles S., Sherman, Ida and Frederick.

EX-JUDGE S. W. KENNEDY, farmer, P. O. Brownville, was born June 12, 1808, in Montgomery County, Ohio. He is a son of Stephen Kennedy and Mary McMinn Kennedy, who died in 1818. His father moved, in 1828, to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where S. W. lived until 1842; that year he located in Buchanan County, Mo., and made a claim, returning to Indiana for his family. The steamer on which all his household goods were shipped sank to the bottom of the Missouri; his wife died on the way, and, to crown his misfortunes, he found nothing but a pile of ashes in the place of the house built on his Missouri claim. In 1856, he moved to Nemaha County, Neb., making a claim on the Nemaha bottom, which he still owns. He located where he now lives in 1868, and is the owner of 300 acres of good land. Squire Kennedy, as he is best known, has prospered, like most of the Nebraska pioneers; has a good house, two valuable farms, and is about to buy another. He is a Republican, and has served seven consecutive years as County Commissioner, and over twenty-eight years as Justice of the Peace. He has been a member of the M. E. Church in an official capacity since 1830, and is now a local preacher. By his first wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Fraggs, he has three children—Ellen J., Mary M. and Charles H. By the present wife, formerly Eliza Ware, whom he married in 1850, he has four children—Margaret A., George L., Lydia E. and Eliza. Mr. K. takes pride in narrating the facts of his housing and feeding a party of eleven slaves, who, accompanied by grand old John Brown and a dozen whites, were making their way North in border-ruffian times.

S. S. LAWRENCE, farmer, P. O. Brownville. Mr. Lawrence is a son of Philip and Mary Lawrence, and was born in 1829, in Adams County, Ohio. His early life was spent on a farm in Marion County, in that State. In 1853, he removed, with his family, to Jones County, Iowa, and engaged in farming there for ten years, removing to his present farm on Section 27, London Precinct, in the spring of 1864, having spent the winter in Brownville. Mr. Lawrence has erected a good frame house, planted about three miles of hedge, and made other substantial improvements. In 1881, he bought the southwest quarter of Section 22, London Precinct, for $3,000, this giving him one of the finest farms in the precinct. He has suffered much from ill-health during his residence in Nebraska, causing his removal to Brownville in 1872; three years later, he again located on his farm, remaining until the fall of 1878, when he retired from farming and took up his permanent abode in Brownville. Mr. Lawrence married [illegible], of Stark County, Ohio, by whom he has five living children, all sons; of these, John S., Abraham L. and Valentine are now managing the farm, while William is farming for himself in the same precinct, and Samuel C. is now teaching in Linn County, Iowa.

WILLIAM LINDSAY, farmer, P. O. Brownville, was born in 1820, in County Londonderry, Ireland. Served eight years in the British Army in England, Ireland and Canada. He bought his discharge, and came to America in 1847, marrying Frances Bennett, a native of Kentucky, in which State he first settled. Removing to Illinois in [illegible], he engaged in farming until 1865. That year he located on his 160-acre Nemaha County farm, where he has set out nearly one thousand fruit trees, besides a large grove of forest trees. Mr. Lindsay is an Elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay have eight children—Lucy M. and Margaret E., born in Kentucky; Henry J. and Robert A., born in Greene County, Ill.; Louisa F., Virginia V., James T. and Phebe A., born in Montgomery County, Ill.

W. H. LORANCE, Brownville, was born July 28, 1828, in Monroe County, Tenn. He spent his early life on farms in Monroe and Bradley Counties. Enlisting, in November, 1846, in the Fifth Tennessee, he served, under Col. G. B. McClellan, with Scott's army through the Mexican war, though he was disabled by injury before the capture of Mexico. From 1848 to 1851, he resided in his native State, and during 1851 settled in Gentry County, Mo., where he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Missouri State Militia in 1861, serving as Orderly Sergeant throughout the civil war, though not leaving Missouri. In [illegible], he settled in Brownville, where for many years, in its palmy and growing days, he earned good wages with his team, enabling him to educate a large family of children and to purchase a farm, which he still owns. He married Mary Hill, a native of Monroe County, Tenn., by whom he has nine children—John H., Benjamin F., Thomas A., Oliver Edmund, William, Belle, Ethel and Hope. The five oldest were born in Missouri and the rest in Brownville.

MRS. JANE LOVELESS, P. O. London, is the owner of a remarkable Nebraska farm. It comprises 160 acres; was entered and first improved by Bird Vowel in 1856. He began planting fruit and forest trees in 1858, and continued this work until he sold the farm to the Loveless family, during the civil war. By them the place has been made almost an Arcadia—trees, trees, trees are to be seen on every hand, including almost every plant, shrub, tree and vine that will grow in Nebraska. The apple orchard, of 2,000 bearing trees, is unrivaled in the State, including, as it does, all the hardy and popular varieties, with many others now unknown to Nebraska fruit-growers. Twenty-five varieties of pears are grown, 500 trees having been set out in 1871. Peach trees grow wild and but little attention is paid to them, though good crops are raised during good "peach years." The crop of 1878 was 3,000 bushels. Many varieties of all kinds of luscious fruit grown on the Loveless farm held a prominent place in Nebraska's exhibit at the Centennial, Gov. Furnas interesting himself to that end. In 1877, Mrs. Loveless exhibited 125 varieties of apples, twenty-five of pears and a dozen of peaches at the State Fair, being awarded eight first premiums on apples alone. Besides a great profusion of crab, plum, apricot and quince trees, all kinds of berries and small fruits are grown, and 150 grape vines of the best varieties are growing. A ten-acre grove of forest trees has been planted, including cottonwood, hard and soft maple, red and white elm, black and white ash, Norway pine, red and white cedar, spruce, larch, balsam, etc. Wagon loads of butternuts and walnuts are grown on hundreds of trees, and cord wood of home growth is sold. Cottonwood logs eighty feet long and three feet through have been sawed on the farm. All kinds of ornamental plants and shrubs flourish here, and flowers blossom the year round. Fifty varieties of roses, including a dozen varieties of moss roses, may be seen here. A short visit to this place will well repay any lover of horticulture who is interested in the onward march of our grand State in this most important branch of its varied industries. The hostess and her daughters are to be seen in thick heavy "stoga" boots and wide hats superintending the farm operations; but this care of its interests does not prevent much reading and consequent intelligence and culture.

E. M. McCOMAS, Brownville, was born in 1826, in Greene County, Ohio. His early life was spent in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he devoted a number of years to the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of the drug business. In 1854, he went to Kansas, and in 1856, located on a farm in Nemaha County, two and a half miles north of his present farm. Selling this, he located in Nemaha City, where he speculated in "town lots" for a time. In 1859, he located on 320 acres, now known as the Curtis farm, [illegible] miles from any neighbor. Selling this six years later, he located in Brownville, where he was in the drug business till 1868, selling out to H. C. Lett. He then paid [illegible] for his present farm of 160 acres. This farm is one of the oldest and one of the best in the county, it having been opened up by Uriah Edwards. On this farm, with the help of his sons, Mr. McComas has planted about five hundred apple trees, fifteen hundred peach trees and many shade and ornamental trees and shrubs. His substantial brick residence was built in 1871. Mr. McComas married Elmira Wagner in Miami County, Ohio, in 1852. They have eleven living children, all residents of Nemaha County. Mortimer, the eldest son, is now a substantial farmer in London Precinct, while Robert and Edward are the active partners, with their father, in a fine drug store opened about two years since in Brownville. Mr. McComas is a staunch Jacksonian Democrat of the old school, and though his devoted attention to business duties has prevented active participation in politics, he was elected to the Probate Judgeship in 1871, and served most acceptably until 1876.

A. H. MOORE, senior member of the firm of McGee & Moore, Brownville, is one of the foremost merchants in Nemaha County. He was born in Indiana County, Penn. Came to Brownville in 1867; clerked for F. E. Johnson & Co. for six years and for John McPherson & Co. one year, at the end of which time this firm was formed. A double store, 50x80 feet, is occupied, filled with all kinds of everything. Besides doing business to the amount of nearly $100,000 per year in Brownville, the firm owns a branch store in Calvert, managed by Mr. Moore. It is also 30x80 feet and well stocked. It was the first store opened in that town of great expectations. The firm employs seven clerks and enjoys a first-class reputation for taste shown in selecting stock and good business ability.

J. W. McGREW, M. D., P. O. London. Dr. McGrew was born, in 1848, in Westmoreland County, Penn., and received his education in West Newton Academy, Pennsylvania. Began his medical studies with Dr. Mellinger, Mars Hill, Penn., and entering the Surgical Department of the Cleveland, Ohio, Medical College, graduated therefrom in March, 1869. In the fall of the same year, he removed to Nebraska, locating in London Precinct, where he has since resided, practicing his chosen profession. In connection with this, he manages his farm, on which he located in 1871. He married, in London, Miss Kate Coleman, a native of Missouri and a daughter of ex-Sheriff James Coleman, an early settler of Nemaha County, Neb. Dr. and Mrs. McGrew have two children—Grace L. and Elbert J. The Doctor served from 1870 to 1874 as County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

R. F. McININCH, farmer, P. O. Brownville. Mr. McIninch was born, May 2, 1824, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Left his birthplace in 1850, and was for a time a resident of Kansas before his settlement in Buchanan County, Mo., where he married Ellen J., daughter of S. W. Kennedy, Esq., now of Nemaha County, Neb. Mr. McIninch made a claim on Section 20, London Precinct, in September, 1856, and began Nebraska pioneering with his wife, in a cabin roofed with dirt. Seventeen years later, he began a new home, where he now lives; has erected good buildings and planted an unusually large orchard. He began planting apple trees in 1857, buying $75 worth of trees, only one of which lived. Despite this, he now has every popular variety of apples growing, besides cherries, pears, plums and all small fruits. "Grapes," he says, "can be grown as easily as wheat." He prefers the Jonathan, Ben Davis, Winesap and Genitan for winter apples and for summer the Red June, Red Astrachan and Summer Queen. Seedling peaches serve best with him, he having had a crop every year since 1870. He recommends the box elder for a windbreak, but plants freely the ash, walnut and honey locust. Mr. McIninch served about a year in Col. Furnas' Second Nebraska Regiment during the war of 1861–65. His father, who shares his son's pleasant home, was also in the service and was a soldier under Gen. Scott in Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. McIninch have seven children, all born and now living in Nemaha County. He relates an anecdote about his wife's pluck in early times, she driving a squad of seven Indians from her cabin, as they were too familiar for comfort. The redskins so admired the "brave squaw" for this as to cause them to make overtures for her purchase. They actually offered Mr. McIninch a squaw "even up" and finally two squaws. He, however, insisted that a pair of ponies be thrown in, which the Indians wouldn't agree to, they evidently doubting his sincerity in the proposed "trade."

W. H. McININCH, farmer, P. O. Brownville, was born in 1826 in Tuscarawas County, Ohio; removed when young to California, working in the gold mines four years. He then came to New York City via San Francisco. He settled late in 1857, on his present farm in Nebraska. He pre-empted the claim the next year, and still holds the United States patent, to which President Buchanan's signature is affixed. Mr. McIninch began batching it here in a claim shanty; was married in 1860; built a comfortable farmhouse; plowed, planted, sowed and set out trees for years, and in 1881, built a handsome one-and-a-half story brick farmhouse, which, surrounded as it is with a large and fruitful orchard and vineyard, flanked by a fruitful grove of forest timber, will afford a most pleasant retreat for himself and wife in declining years. During his entire residence in the State, he has devoted a great deal of attention to horticulture and arboriculture. His orchard now includes ten acres, set with all kinds of hardy and productive apple trees, besides peach, pear, plum, apricot and cherry trees in abundance. A peach orchard of 300 trees is just coming into bearing. He has also tested the common varieties of peaches, also the Amsden and Hill's Chili. He favors the Concord grape, the evergreen pines and peach trees by all odds for a windbreak. His preference in apples is the Winesap, but he likes the Jonathan, Ben Davis, Genitan, Summer Red June, Early Harvest and Summer Queen. He married Miss Catherine Dennis, of Guyandotte, Va. Her mother and step-father, James Emmons, located in Nebraska in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. McIninch have had nine children, two of whom are dead. Charles died February 28, 1862, and Edgar, December 26, 1877. Those now living are—Ophelia, Emma, Kate, David Belle, Harriet and Burnette, all born on the Nemaha County farm.

EX-JUDGE ALEXANDER McKENNEY, farmer, P. O. London, was born in 1821 in Fayette County, Ill. He is the son of Jere McKenney, a Virginian, and a very early settler of Illinois. Alexander McKenney located at Peru, Neb., in 1857, and a year later bought 160 acres of his present farm. This quarter-section was entered by Dr. Terry, then styled Mayor of El Dorado, a promising town, on paper, which the Doctor hoped would be a successful bidder for the county seat. The town makes a splendid farm, however, Judge McKenney having added 212 acres to the original claim, besides eighty acres in another section. The Judge is a large stock-feeder and fruit-grower; has fine buildings and a farm well fenced by hedges, fences, etc. He is a Republican, and served as County Commissioner from 1873 to 1876. He married, in Bureau County, Ill., Sarah E. Bevan. Their children are Frances E., Jasper N., William H., James S., Belle, John, Dora and Nellie. The two eldest were born in Illinois, and the others in Nemaha County, Neb. Judge McKenney and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM McKENNEY, farmer, P. O. Peru, was born in 1836 in Marion County, Ill., and grew to manhood in Fayette County, Ill. From 1857 to 1862, he was in Bureau County, Ill. Since 1862, he has resided in Nebraska, on his farm, having built a large and handsome farmhouse, planted large orchard and groves, besides two and a half miles of hedge. Mr. and Mrs. McKenney have raised a large family of children, as may be seen from the following names—George W., Hester M., Mary F., Emeline E., Angeline E., Melvin E., Lent H., William O., Della May, Franklin D. and Edwin E. The five eldest were born in Bureau County, Ill., and the others in Nemaha County, Neb.; besides, Mr. and Mrs. McKenney have reared with their children a nephew, William McKenney, a son of Joseph McKenney, deceased. Mr. McKenney is a staunch Republican, and an advocate of temperance.

TIMOTHY McLAUGHLIN, retired stone-mason, Brownville, was born in Kings County, Ireland; came to America when about twenty-two years of age, and located in Oneida County, N. Y., where he remained a number of years. He married, in Hartford, Conn., Mary Wogan, a native of Kings County, Ireland. After a year's residence near Dubuque, Iowa, he located in Brownville in August, 1857. By hard work, economy and good investments, Mr. McLaughlin has become the owner of a most pleasant home, besides two or three store buildings in Brownville. He has ever been alive to the interests of his town, and was the prime mover in the erection of the first Roman Catholic Church here. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin have two daughters—Mary, born in Oneida County, N. Y., and Teresa, born near Dubuque, Iowa.

J. C. McNAUGHTON, Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank, Brownville, was born in Mercersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., September 15, 1840. His schooling was obtained in Philadelphia, after which he spent two years in Young's printing office. During the civil war, he enlisted in the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Reserves (Grays), and served during Lee's invasion, doing service at Antietam, Gettysburg, Hagerstown and Falling Waters. During 1863, he was at Cairo, Ill., under Capt. J. L. Carson, in the United States Commissary Department; began the next year as Clerk in Capt. Carson's Brownville Bank, and was made Assistant Cashier in 1871. Mr. McNaughton is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and K. of P., and has ever been active and earnest in promoting the welfare of all societies and organizations in the city. He married Ellen Nelson, of Huntsville, Ill., by whom he has three children—Ella, Guy and James, all born in Brownville.

G. MAHLE, farmer, Section 6, P. O. London, was born in 1836 in Wurtemburg, Germany. He came to America at sixteen, working for a time in Ohio as a carpenter. From 1857 to 1860, he was in Iowa. Coming to Nebraska in 1860, he assisted Bird Vowel to plant the magnificent orchard on what is now the Lovelace farm. In 1862, he enlisted in the Second Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, and, as one of the First Veteran Battalion, was attached to the First Nebraska, and saw much frontier service. At the end of the war he again settled in Nebraska, and in 1867 began improving his present farm. Mr. Mahle has created a most pleasant home here as the result of fifteen years of toil and devoted care of his interests. He married, in Jasper County, Iowa, Elizabeth Vowel, of Putnam County, Ind.

JACOB MAROHN, merchant tailor, Brownville, was born in 1833 in Strasburg, Prussia; learned his trade in his native land; came to America in 1853, locating at Logan, Ohio; moved to Brownville in 1857, finding a good town and plenty of business. He began in a log house, then used jointly as schoolhouse, church and court house, standing on the present site of Williams' butcher-shop. His present store, built in 1858, was fifteen feet above the present level of the street, and has been twice let down. In 1873–74, he was in St. Joseph, Mo. He is Lutheran, with his wife. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F. By his wife, formerly Charlotte R. Eckert, he has five living children, the three eldest were born in Germany. The names are Otto, Amelia, Ferdinand, Luther and Helena.

JOHN MAXWELL, Superintendent of the Nemaha County Poor Farm, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, and married Anna Wardrop, who was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland. They came to America in 1852, locating at Buffalo, N. Y.; from there they removed to Whiteside County, Ill.; thence, in 1866, to Nemaha County, Neb. Mr. Maxwell was elected to his present position in January, 1868, and has since continuously occupied it. He is the owner of 160 acres of fine land, part of which is platted in the site of Calvert, Nemaha County. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell have seven living children—John and Daniel, born in Scotland; William G., Agnes, Walter S. and Alexander K., born in Illinois; the youngest, Edward J., was born in Nemaha County, and all the children are residing in the county except Walter S., who is in Lincoln.

HON. J. J. MERCER, of Brownville, was born January 1, 1829, in Clarion County Penn. His trade of blacksmith was learned in early life of an uncle. Coming West in October, 1855, he resided for a time in Tipton, Marion, and Boston City, Iowa, and in 1860 he removed to Liberty, Ill., enlisting from that town August 1, 1862, in the Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry as private soldier. He served in the grand old Army of the Cumberland, participating in all the great engagements fought at Perryville, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Burnt Hickory, Marietta, Rome, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, and the last great battle before Atlanta and Savannah. He was commissioned, March 4, 1863, as First Lieutenant, having been previously promoted from Second Lieutenant, on the field of Kenesaw Mountain, for distinguished services performed with the utmost heroism; he was promoted as Captain of his company. In this capacity he served the remainder of the war. Capt. Mercer marched with his regiment and Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, and through the Carolinas, and took an active part in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., where the rebel Johnston made his last stand; was mustered out June 7, 1865, at Washington, D. C.; resided at Liberty, Ill., till December, 1866, when he settled at Brownville, where he has since followed his trade. He is a staunch Democrat, and in 1877 represented his district in the Legislature. Mr. Mercer has served three terms as Master of the N. V. Lodge, No. 4, A., F. & A. M., was for years N. G. of the I. O. O. F., and is now Recording Secretary of the same. He married Miss Elizabeth Flora, of Pennsylvania, by whom he has three children—David H., born in Boston City, Iowa; Clara and Minnie, born in Liberty, Ill.

GEORGE B. MOORE, editor and proprietor of the Nemaha County *Granger*, was born November 15, 1839, in Lisbon, Androscoggin County, Me. He came West in April, 1866, locating at Brownville, where he was engaged as Principal of the High School; studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Nemaha County, of which he is still a member. In 1874, he bought the *Granger* of A. S. Holladay, and has since conducted its publication, pursuing an independent line of politics, although its political complexion is tinged with Democracy. The paper is devoted exclusively to the interests of Nemaha County. Mr. Moore edits his own paper, permitting no interference. It is readable, spicy and popular with Nemaha men of all parties. Its editor has a good military record as well, having served through the war of the rebellion with the Seventh Maine Infantry, thereby perpetuating the traditions of the family, as ancestors of his served with distinction in the war of the Revolution, and in the struggle of 1812. He is a son of Joseph and Anna Pierce Moore. His wife was Louisa M. Cushman, of Webster, Me.

JOHN H. MORRISON, farmer, P. O. Brownville, is a native of Miami County, Ohio, where he was born in 1823. His boyhood was passed in his native State, which he left in 1850 for California. Returning to Ohio, he lived there till 1857, when he settled in Nemaha County, Neb.; was a Brownville merchant for a time, and was elected County Treasurer in 1860. Owing to the fact that all the able-bodied tax-payers of the county were nearly all on Southern battle fields, Mr. Morrison could not support his family on the office fees, and resigned in about a year. In 1870, he exchanged his town property for the farm on which he now lives. He married Nancy E. Favorite in his and her native county. They have five children—Laura E., born in Miami County, Ohio; Carrie M., Edwin B. and Phil Sheridan, born in Brownville, and Mattie M., born on the homestead. Mr. Morrison is a Republican of Whig antecedents, and a member of the Cumberland Church.

R. V. MUIR, Brownville, was born October 22, 1827, in Lanarkshire, Scotland. In 1829, his parents brought him to America, the family locating in Greene County, N. Y. Fifteen years later, a removal was made to Carbondale, Penn. In 1856, he was elected Treasurer of the Nebraska Settlement Company, and in that capacity came to Table Rock, Neb., where, in company with Luther Hoadley, he built a saw-mill. During the same year, 1857, the company built a saw-mill at North Star, opposite Brownville, which saw-mill fell to the lot of Mr. Muir at the dissolution of the firm in 1858. He managed this mill, and at the same time conducted a large real estate business until 1867, and from that time until 1874, engaged in mercantile business at the same point. From 1874, until his practical retirement in 1881, he devoted himself to the flour business, at High Creek Mills, in Atchison County, Mo. He went into this business in 1868. His substantial brick residence, one of the most elegant homes in Brownville, built in 1870, has an inside finish of butternut, bird's-eye maple and black walnut cut in his old saw-mill. Mr. Muir is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a Republican in politics. He married Esther Davidson, by whom he has three children—Downie D., Frank D. and Robert D. The two eldest were born in Carbondale, and the youngest in North Star, Mo. The eldest is Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank of Lincoln, Neb., and the second Cashier of a private bank in Osceola, Neb.

CHARLES NEIDHART, proprietor of the Brownville Marble Works, was born in 1842, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. He first came to America in 1851, with his grandparents, who returned to Germany when he was thirteen years of age, he accompanying them. When he was seventeen, he returned to the United States, and located at Beardstown, Ill., where he took his first lessons in marble cutting. In 1866, he went to Germany, and for about two years attended the Historic School of Science at Frankfort-on-the-Main. In 1868, he located in Brownville, beginning his present business on a very small scale. The commodious brick building, now occupied by him with four practical marble-cutters, was built in 1873. In his branch shop in Falls City, Neb., he has four employes. His sales are extensive, and increasing throughout Southwest Nebraska. He married Amelia Lightenberg, by whom he has five children—Lina, Sophia, Louisa, Emma and Amelia. The family are Lutherans. Mr. H. has served in the City Council, and is a popular and esteemed business man.

S. A. OSBORN, of the law firm of Osborn & Taylor, Brownville, was born July 9, 1851, in La Fayette County, Wis; attended the common schools of his native county; removed to Fremont County, Iowa; took a classical course at Tabor College, graduating therefrom. In 1875, he came to Brownville, and studied in the office of W. T. Rogers, a prominent attorney of that city, was admitted to the bar in March, 1876; opened an office of his own in 1877. Mr. Osborn is the attorney of the Calvert Town Site Company; he is a Republican and served twice as City Treasurer.

AARON PALMER, baker, grocer and confectioner, Brownville, born in 1856, in Holt County, Mo.; he accompanied his father and family to Brownville in 1859. The father, J. C. Palmer, a carpenter by trade, died in that city March 1, 1872, leaving a widow and seven children. Aaron Palmer began driving an express wagon for A. Robison in 1875; three years later bought a wagon and team of his own; ran that a year, and then associated himself with R. Johnson, and established his present business, buying out his partner and selling to a professional baker, whom he in turn bought out, having managed a thriving business alone since 1881. A branch establishment at Calvert thrives under the management of B. Saunders. Mr. Palmer is looked upon as the boss baker of Brownville, and prospers accordingly, assisted by his wife, formerly Della Furbough, of Maryland.

THOMPSON PAXTON, farmer, was born in 1806, in Adair County, Ky.; has been a life-long farmer; removed to Lee County, Iowa, in 1840; married, in 1853, Ellen H. Semple, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of a leading attorney of Lee County. Mr. Paxton came to Nebraska in 1857, first settling on the present farm of John Barnes, removing to his present farm in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Paxton have had three children, sons, but death has claimed them all—the last, Robert Francis Paxton, having been drowned during the summer of 1873, in the Missouri River, opposite Brownville; he was a promising youth of nineteen summers, the idol of his parents, and the center of an admiring group of young friends, several of whom witnessed his tragic death in those treacherous waters.

EX-JUDGE J. H. PERRY, farmer, P. O. Brownville, was born in 1826, in Tazewell County, Va. His father, James Perry, distinguished himself in the war of 1812, as Colonel of a Virginia regiment; his son, our subject, was elected Sheriff of Tazewell County when nineteen years of age; joining the State Militia, he rose to the rank of Colonel. In 1859, he removed to Gentry County, Mo., and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1863, removed to Buchanan County, Mo.; came from there to his present 300-acre farm in 1870; was a delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1875; served as County Commissioner from 1876 to 1879; he is Independent in politics, and is a member, with his wife, of the Protestant Methodist Church. He married Elizabeth Fudge, a native of Virginia, by whom he has five children—Martha, James and Mary, born in Virginia, Alexander and Henry, born in Missouri.

CAPT. W. A. POLOCK, of Brownville, was born August 12, 1817, in Philadelphia, Penn., resided in his native city until 1834, when he enlisted in the United States Regular Army, serving in the regiment of which Z. Taylor was Colonel, and Jefferson Davis a Lieutenant. While stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., the noted negro Dred Scott, was an acquaintance of his. After three years of military service, he began farming in Illinois, which business he followed twenty years. In April, 1857, he located at Brownville, which town has since been his home. Capt. Polock was very active in organizing Company C, of the Nebraska Second, of which company he was First Sergeant, Second and First Lieutenant, and finally Captain by brevet. His division of the army has the honor of having made the first great haul of rebel prisoners, it capturing 1,300 of them in December, 1861. Capt. Polock served with his regiment at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth, also in the guerrilla campaigns in Missouri and Arkansas; was mustered out of the United States service in July, 1866. He married in Winchester, Ill., Nancy Lewis, a native of Kentucky, by whom he has three children—Lucy A., Theodore H. and Henry. Since the war Capt. Polock was Postmaster of Brownville for about nine years.

UNION HOTEL—J. G. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

JAMES G. RUSSELL, proprietor of the Union House, Brownville, was born in 1830, in Bangor, Me.; began traveling as a showman when about eighteen, and continued that erratic life for about twenty years, visiting every State in the Union (except California) and Canadas, and New Brunswick. At the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted as a cavalryman in Chicago; was assigned to the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, with which regiment he saw some hard service in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, fighting at Corinth, Iuka, Coffeeville, Buzzards' Roost, etc. Returning from the war, he located at Brownville, and has since lived at that place; has been a most successful manager of the Union House since May, 1880; his extensive travels and eventful life enabling him to read human nature in a way which makes him most popular in the role of mine host. Mr. Russell is one of the leading members of the Brownville Temple of Honor, having graced all its official positions, and of course runs a strictly temperance house. He married Ellen Stevens, who was born in Logansport, Ind. They have four children—William H., James L., Nellie M. and Charles E., all born in Brownville.

THOMAS RICHARDS, Brownville, came here in 1867, as a farmer, locating in Douglas. In 1872, he with F. A. Tisdell, bought the hardware business of W. D. Shellenberger. Mr. Tisdell retired three years later, Mr. Richards continuing the business until January, 1882, when he closed it out with the intention of devoting himself to the agricultural implement business, in which he had been engaged for the last ten years. Mr. Richards was born in Galena, Ill., where he grew to manhood. He enlisted in December, 1861, in the Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served with the army of the Tennessee until the close of the civil war in 1865, participating in battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, the advance upon and capture of Atlanta, the historic march to the sea and through the Carolinas, and the last battle, Bentonville, N. C. Mr. Richards married Abbie H. Miles, a native of New England, by whom he has two children—Fannie, born in Richardson County, Neb., and Henry M. born in Brownville.

JOSHUA ROGERS, liveryman, Brownville, was born in 1826, in Rochester, N. Y.; resided in his native State until he was twenty-four, when he settled at Port Washington, Wis. After a brief experience in the livery business here he removed to Madison, Wis., and drove stage from that city to Baraboo and Sauk Prairie for seven years. Brownville, Neb., became his residence in 1858. Mr. Rogers has been especially unfortunate as regards fires, as his first stable opened on the site of Campbell's warehouse burned down; his house, built in 1861, was also destroyed. The three brothers, Rogers, were all well-known pioneers of Brownville, Benjamin coming in 1855. Joshua Rogers was for years engaged in the transfer business, and prior to the civil war in freighting to the Rocky Mountains. He is Republican in politics, and served twenty years ago under Daniel Plasters, as Deputy Sheriff, which office he now holds; he delights in early reminiscences, relating his experience while camping out with the earliest land seekers in the county; his wife was Susan Huddart, of London, Eng., by whom he has five children, all born in Brownville.

WILLIAM T. ROGERS, attorney and counselor at law, Brownville, was born March 23, 1845, in Warsaw, Ky. His early life was spent and his education attained in his native State; was admitted to the practice of law in September, 1867, and graduated from Louisville, Ky., Law School in the spring of 1868; began practice in Shawnee, Kan., and a year later located in Brownville; was the first Police Judge in 1870, and has served several terms as Mayor of the city, though never an active politician. Mr. Rogers is an enthusiastic Freemason and Knight of Pythias; he is a popular and successful lawyer, and a public-spirited citizen.

JOSEPH SCHUTZ, jeweler, Brownville, has been in that business longer than any one now resident of the State; opened his first shop at Nebraska City in August, [illegible] in the same building with Messrs. O. P. Mason, Charles and George Dorsey. An Englishman named North was then the owner of the only stock of jewelry in the Territory of Nebraska, except his own; there being no establishment of the kind in the then rival towns of Omaha and Brownville, and only three shops in St. Joseph, Mo. Since [illegible] Mr. Schutz has done business in Brownville, he commencing in August of that year in the corner of Dr. Holladay's drug store. Mr. Schutz is Republican in politics; served twelve months with Col. Furnas during the war; has erected buildings in Brownville, and at all times taken his place with the best citizens. By his first wife, Ida Ulich, who died in 1866, he had two children, Theodore and Ida; by the present wife, Philippine Kirsch, he has three—Charles, Rosa and Amelia. Mr. Schutz was born in [illegible] in Baden, Germany, and came to the United States in 1853.

S. SEEMAN, grocer, of Brownville, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and came from St. Louis to Brownville in 1865; was for about three years in the clothing business; then for a time dealer in live stock, etc. Was elected Constable in 1868, and held the position ten years; in the butchering business for about two years, and began his present line of business in December, 1880; has a neat and tasteful store, of which he was the builder in 1879. Mr. Seeman is also the owner of a pleasant home in Brownville, and is what may be called one of her live business men. He married in Tecumseh, Neb., Miss Anna A. Cross, who was born in Pennsylvania. Their two children were born in Brownville.

A. J. SKEEN, farmer, P. O. Brownville, is a son of John Skeen, and a pioneer of Nebraska. Mr. Skeen was born in 1844, in Sumner County, Tenn.; came to Nebraska with his parents, in November, 1855; located on his present farm in October, 1867; married February 11, 1866, in Jackson County, Mo., Martha Watts, a native of St. Charles County, Mo. They have seven children—John A., Sarah M., William D., James E., Benjamin T., Charles A. and Andrew S., all born on the home farm. Mr. S. is, in national politics, a Democrat; is an Odd Fellow, and has held local offices. His father, John Skeen, was born in Sumner County, Tenn. He married Malinda Denning, and, with her and five children, located on the Nemaha Bottom in the fall of 1855. His pioneer log cabin (still standing) was 16x22 feet, and in it was organized the first M. E. society in that part of the State. Mr. Skeen's claim was the fourth entered in Nebraska at the Omaha Land Office. His neighbors, during the first winters, were L. Johnson, W. Hill, A. D. Skeen, F. Swartz, James Stillwell, H. Kelley and the Titus family. Mr. and Mrs. Skeen have had seven children—Andrew J., Melvina E., J. A., died in Tennessee; Benjamin T. and Kenyon P. and John W., who both died in May, 1857; Jennie M. Mr. and Mrs. Skeen are good types of the old settlers of Nebraska, and have the genuine Tennessee hospitality.

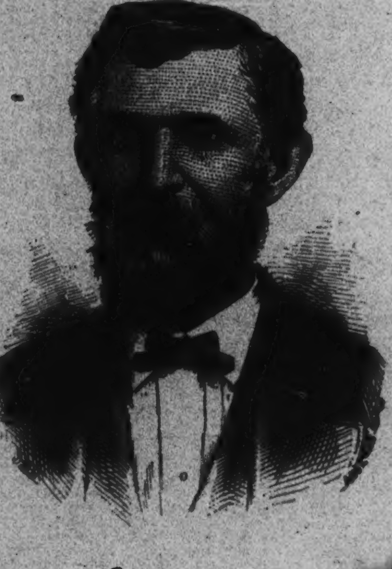
J. Q. A. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Brownville, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, September 4, 1821. He is the son of Edward Smith, a native of Ireland, and Jane Richardson Smith, born in Fauquier County, Va. J. Q. A. Smith learned cabinet-making in boyhood, and after visiting various other Southern cities, located in Lexington, Mississippi, where he followed cabinet-making for thirteen years. In 1856, he came to Nebraska. His present farm, which he bought of Mr. Whitney in 1860, it being at that time little more than bare land. The orchard, stone house and all other improvements have been put there by Mr. Smith. The large stone house of Mr. Smith was built in 1870–71. Mr. Smith married Abigail Neely, of Licking County, Ohio. They have three children—J. Q. A., Jr., Charles A. Q. and Helen J., all born on the Nemaha County farm.

H. D. SNYDER, Deputy County Treasurer, was born in Highland County, Ohio, July 23, 1828. His early life was spent as a farmer. In 1853, he removed to Illinois. There he engaged in teaching. From Illinois, in 1856, he came to Cass County, Neb., removing to Brownville in 1857. In 1869–70, he was Deputy County Clerk under J. H. Hacker. A. H. Gilmore, County Treasurer in 1875, appointed Mr. Snyder as his Deputy, to which position he was re-appointed in January, 1882, by County Treasurer [illegible]. Mr. Snyder is a member, with his wife, of the M. E. Church, and a member of Nemaha Valley Lodge, No. 4, A., F. & A. M. He married in Ohio, in 1851, Elizabeth Strain, who died in September, 1875. By the present wife, formerly Lide Legg, he has two sons—Oscar and Lester.

B. F. SOUDER, harness-maker, Brownville, was born March 18, 1841, in Perry County, Penn. Four years later, his parents settled in La Salle County, Ill., where both spent the remainder of their lives. B. F. Souder learned his trade in Kendall County, Ill. Enlisted June 13, 1861, in the Twentieth Illinois Infantry, serving in the McPherson Seventeenth Army Corps, participating in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and in the siege of Vicksburg. On his return from service, in July, 1864, he went to St. Joe, Mo.; came from Missouri to Brownville in 1867. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., K. of P., and the T. of H., and is a Republican. He married Laura Collins, of Brownville, by whom he has three children, born in Brownville.

ALEXANDER STARRY, farmer, P. O. Brownville. Mr. Starry is a native of Ohio, who spent his early life in Indiana. In 1852, he settled in Jasper County, Iowa, living in Jasper and Hamilton Counties until 1865, when he settled on his present 210-acre farm, then buying 170 acres of D. Plasters. Mr. Starry has a fine orchard of 700 apple and 20 peach trees, and is a progressive and successful farmer, who has met with but one misfortune of consequence, that being the total loss of his house and its contents by fire in 1870. The loss was about $2,500, not a dollar of insurance covering it. For a number of years the family lived in a granary, until more prosperous times enabled them to build the substantial two-story frame house in which they now reside. Mrs. Starry was ence Woodward, and there are six children—Melissa, Walter, Addie, Harvey, Duell and Nettie.

JOHN STRAIN, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City, was born in 1832, in Tippecanoe County, Ind.; removed in 1844, to Iowa, thence to Missouri, and thence to Kansas. In this then new Territory, during the years 1855–56, he saw much of "border ruffianism" in its worst phases. Himself a strong Abolitionist, he was warned repeatedly to leave the Territory, on pain of death, but instead, organized and became Captain of a company of thirty determined Northern men, who were bound to defend themselves and each other against all comers. By skillful night marches Capt. Strain got his company through to Topeka, at one time making an organized band of pro-slavery men believe he had several hundred men at his disposal by scattering them along a ravine. At Topeka, his company surrendered to the United States forces, but were purposely allowed to escape; joining a party of 200 Free-Soilers, they marched to Lawrence, Kan., and joined the main body of Abolitionists under Robinson. The pro-slavery men (2,500 strong), surrounded the town, threatening to burn it. The Free-Soilers, then only eighty in number, threw up intrenchments, resolved upon a good defense. Gov. Geary, with the United States Regulars, now appeared upon the scene, and inviting Capt. Strain with his men to join him, they did so. Geary then rode to the camp of the women-whippers and told them that if they entered Lawrence it would be over his corpse, assuring them that he, as Chief Executive, had "back-bone" enough to enforce the laws. This caused the dispersion of the "chivalry." Late in 1856, Mr. Strain removed, with his family, to Nemaha County, Neb., settling on the farm he now owns, where by building and tree-planting he has made a homelike home. He married in Missouri, Letitia Sales, a native of McLean County, Ill. They have eight living children—Elizabeth, Mary, Celia, Martha, Nettie, Margaret, John C. and J. Arthur. The eldest was born in Des Moines, Iowa, and the others in Nebraska.



Chas. F. Stewart M.D

CHARLES F. STEWART, M. D., came to Brownville in 1857, and immediately began the practice of medicine. In 1871, he was appointed Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, which office he held until 1875.

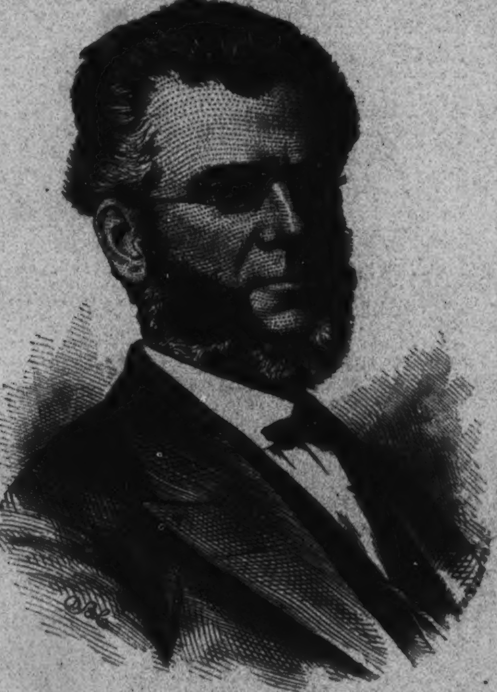
S. STROBLE, baker and dealer in family groceries, confections, teas, tin, wooden-ware and all goods found in a general store. He came to Brownville in 1870, working for three and a half years in the bakery of I. S. Nace. In 1875, he began for himself. Deals in family groceries, teas, canned goods, nuts, toys, pistols, cutlery, queens, glass, tin and wooden ware, besides organs and other musical instruments. He has been a baker all his life and owns the only established bakery in Brownville. His wife was Lizzie Reist, of Goshen, Ind.

JOHN S. STULL, County Judge of Nemaha County, was born May 6, 1842, in Marengo, McHenry Co., Ill. He spent his early life on a farm. Enlisting, August 15, 1862, he fought, with Company K, of the Third Illinois Cavalry, at Haines' Bluff, Arkansas Post, Memphis and through the Vicksburg and Nashville campaigns. At the close of the war, he returned to his old home and attended school for a time. Read law with Hon. L. S. Church, of Woodstock, Ill. Attended two terms in the Ann Arbor, Mich., law school, from which he graduated in 1871, locating in Brownville in August of that year. He served as Police Judge, was twice elected Mayor and is now serving his third term as County Judge. He is a son of Lester and Ellen Cannon Stull. His wife was Lillie Cecil, a native of Miami County, Ohio. They have two children.

S. M. SUMMERS, merchant, Brownville, was born, June 10, 1840, in Washington County, Mo. He is the son of S. R. and Gincy Summers, both Kentucky people. He came to Brownville, in the spring of 1856, from Holt County, Mo. In 1865, he became the owner of a brick-yard, known as Summers' brick-yard. In 1872, he interested himself in milling, owning at different times two grist-mills in Richardson County. Later, he managed for three years the Howard mill. Began his present business in 1879. Runs a general store and a large stock. He is a Democrat. His wife was Sarah Jane Westfall, by whom he has four children.

FREDERICK SWARTZ, farmer, P. O. Brownville, was born in 1811, in Wurtemberg, Germany. He came to America in 1832, and spent twenty-three years in Reinersburg, Penn., as a tailor. He married Margaret Lobaugh and started with her and their nine children for the New West in the spring of 1855. The wife and mother died on a Missouri Steamer April 10, and the father and the motherless brood of little ones, the two eldest twins but fourteen years old, landed at Brownville, Neb., May 10, 1855. Brownville was then a hamlet of four cottonwood houses. Mr. Swartz built a log cabin for his family in the wilderness, five miles distant. Mr. S. was at this time very poor. He was not able to buy a cow, and he worked for day wages to get bread for his family. During the winter of 1855–56, Mr. Swartz moved to Brownville and took up tailoring and acted as Deputy Postmaster in a cottonwood shanty, keeping the mail in a cigar box. In leaving the office he used to put the letters in his tall hat, from which they were distributed as he met their owners. Mr. S. did not and does not claim to have carried the vote of Nemaha County in his pocket, as ambitious politicians do at this day, but he certainly can claim to have once carried the Brownville Post Office in his hat. In 1856–57, a good many settlers coming in, the first school was started. Mr. Swartz took great interest in originating both day and Sunday schools. Few men deserve more credit for an unselfish life-work than does Frederick Swartz; as he cared for and educated his large family, alone, under the most discouraging circumstances. Since the spring of 1856, he has lived on his present farm; has erected good buildings, and laid aside a competence. In 1881, he revisited the old Pennsylvania home and the German Fatherland. Mr. Swartz was undoubtedly the first German settler to locate in Nemaha County. He was also very prominent to secure the school district organization, his daughter Margaret teaching the first term in that part of the county. Eight of his children, viz., Margaret J., Mary A. (twins), Peter L., Hiram M., Ottoran McD., Hannah M., Rachel and Martha are now living. David J. died in Arkansas while in the Union army, during the civil war.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR THOMAS W. TIPTON, Brownville, born August 5, 1817, near Cadiz, Ohio. He was a student in Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., and graduated from Madison College, Pennsylvania, in 1840. In 1849, he was appointed to a position in the United States Land Office, which he resigned in 1852, in order to take the stump for Gen. Scott, the Whig candidate for the Presidency. Few men, if any, in the United States have taken part in so many Presidential campaigns as Mr. Tipton. His most effective speeches were delivered in behalf of Clay, Taylor, Scott, Fremont, Lincoln, Grant, Greeley, Tilden and Hancock. Having been admitted to the bar in 1844, he resumed the practice of law at McConnelsville, Ohio, in 1853. In 1856, he received authority to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, but, preferring the democracy of Congregationalism to the Methodist Episcopacy, changed his church relation. At Brownville, Neb., he served a small Congregational Church organization for one year prior to 1860, and was elected Chaplain of the First Nebraska Infantry, in July, 1861, in which capacity he served till the end of the war. In 1845, he was a member of the Legislature of Ohio; in 1859, was elected to a constitutional convention in Nebraska, and in 1860 was a member of the Territorial Senate. In July, 1865, he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for Nebraska, on the same day on which he was mustered out of the United States service. He entered Congress on the 4th of March, 1867, drawing a term as United States Senator. His competitor for this position was Hon. J. Sterling Morton, one of the best and ablest Democrats Nebraska ever produced. In 1869, Senator Tipton was re-elected for a full term of six years, and served it out with profit to his State, and honor to himself. The Senator has a way of expressing his convictions in a manner so earnest, a logic so forcible, and withal so sensible, as to win him a national reputation for stern and uncompromising adherence to his principles. No act of his has done more to convince the country of this than his espousal of the cause of Horace Greeley for President in 1872. A United States Senator, member of the dominant political party, then in overwhelming majority in the nation and his adopted State, yet, for ideas of right, justice and political honor, he repudiated the dictum of its leaders, and gives the new movement the most earnest and unselfish support ever granted by a politician, to a cause, manifestly hopeless from the outset. Since the defeat and death of the great statesman, whose name was to his party as the white plume of Henry of Navarre to his lancers, Senator Tipton has done noble work for the Democratic party. His efforts on the stump in Indiana and New York during the Tilden and Hendricks campaign of 1876, bringing him still into greater prominence in the eyes of the nation. Nominated by his



T. W. Tipton

party, in 1880, as a candidate for Governor in Nebraska, he said in reply to an interrogatory, as the reason of his acceptance of the nomination, "I did it in order to try and keep the Republican majority down to 25,000." The Senator's family consists of his wife, whose maiden name was Rachel Irwin Moore, of Pennsylvania—Thomas Corwin, married to an English wife, in England; William M., married to a Spanish wife, in Santa Fé, N. M.; D. Perry, now of Socorro, N. M.; and Alice Atkinson, only child of his daughter, Kate Tipton, who was the wife of Gen. H. M. Atkinson, of Santa Fé, N. M.

G. W. TAYLOR, of Osborn & Taylor, Brownville, was born in Grant County, Ind., October 29, 1853. Five years later, his parents removed to Fremont County, Iowa, where he received his common-school and collegiate education. Read law and taught school alternately for a time. Entered the law office of James McCabe, Shenandoah, Iowa, and soon afterward formed a partnership with Judge Stockton, of Sidney, Iowa. Was admitted to the bar in March, 1879, and came to Brownville in July, 1881, when the present partnership was formed.

ROBERT TEARE, Brownville, born on the Isle of Man. He has spent most of his life on American soil. Locating in Brownville in the fall of 1856 he clerked for McAllister, Dozier & Co. for a year, and then, until 1862, was in the employ of Crane, Hill & Co. Mr. Teare now spent a year in his native island; returned, and was appointed by Gov. R. W. Furnas as the Omaha Indian Trader, which position he held until the expiration of the Furnas administration. Has since been in active business in Brownville—of late years in the agricultural implement business. Mr. Teare married Mary C. Downey, of Maryland, by whom he has five children, all born in Brownville.

C. W. WHEELER, of Brownville, an early settler and ex-Probate Judge, was born in Carlisle, Penn., and removed to Miami County, Ohio, when fifteen years of age. In April, 1856, he reached Brownville, where he has since resided. From 1858 to 1862, he was County Judge of Nemaha County. But his chief connection with the growth and interests of Brownville was in the role of a contractor and builder, as he built during 1856 the second store building in the place. The next year he built the Presbyterian Church, and what was then the Brownville House, now the Marsh House. During 1858, he erected for himself the house now owned by Judge Stull, another for I. T. White (now the Dr. Crane residence), and the frame house on Main street now occupied by Dr. Eberly, the Hoadley house, and others. For many years past Judge Wheeler has devoted himself to bridge building, he having built scores of iron, combination and wooden bridges in this and other counties.

A. R. WIGHTMAN, A. M., Principal of the Brownville High School, is a native of Allegany County, N. Y. After pursuing a limited course of study in Alfred University, he entered Union College, graduating with distinction in 1857; has since devoted his best energies to the cause of education. He was for years Principal of a High School in Tioga County, Penn., which position he relinquished to accept the chair of Natural Sciences, and later that of Latin and Literature in Alfred University. A Methodist in religious convictions, his conflicting theology finally led to the severance of his connection with that noted Seventh Day Baptist institution. For a time thereafter, he taught in the High Schools at Springville and Hamburg, in Erie County, N. Y. Owing to the failing health of his wife, Prof. Wightman resolved to come West, which he did in 1875. After teaching a year in Plattsmouth, and four years in Fremont, he was elected to his present principalship in September, 1880. Mrs Wightman, nee Jane A. Stanton, continued to fail in strength and died February 26, 1882, in Brownville. She left three children, which share with a devoted father the grief inflicted by the loss of so good a wife and mother.

PERU.

Peru, an important town of Nemaha County, is beautifully located on the west bank of the Missouri River, six miles above Brownville, on the line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. The original survey was made by W. H. Dunbar May 11, 1857, and the original proprietors were S. A. Chambers, R. W. Frame and Jacob Norfsinger. The location was the southeast quarter of southwest quarter, and northeast quarter Section 16, and southeast quarter of Section 21, Town 6, Range 16. Soon after the surveys were made, S. A. Chambers disposed of his one-third interest to S. F. Nuckolls, reserving a few eligible town lots, on one of which he still resides at the advanced age of eighty-five years. The town site of Peru was entered at the Brownville Land Office September 9, 1857. A few months prior to this time, H. C. Carpenter, Henry Sessions, Jr., J. B. Gridley and Henry McKinney surveyed and platted a town, called Mt. Vernon, on an adjoining piece of land—a part of Section 15, Town 6, Range 15. Mt. Vernon obtained the post office, but, after a feeble attempt to make a town, the attempt was abandoned, and Peru obtained the post office and soon made a thrifty growth. The first addition to Peru was surveyed by Hudson George April 18, 1859, for T. M. Green, John McNown, A. T. Chambers, John P. Baker and S. G. Daily. Another addition was made August 30, 1859, by J. H. Rickards, surveyor, for the town authorities, on a part of Section 16, Town 5, Range 15. Still another addition was surveyed by J. M. Hacker September 10, 1866, for J. F. Neal and wife, and known as Neal's Addition. This consisted of seventy-seven acres off the northeast quarter Section 21, Town 6, Range 16.

EARLY HISTORY.

Among the first settlers of Mt. Vernon and Peru town and precinct are the names of C. W. Chambers, one of the original proprietors of the town of Peru, and still a resident there at the advanced age of eighty-five years; William Compton, William Tate, R. W. Frame, W. H. Denman, John Patterson, John W. Hall, Harman Rhey, D. C. Cole, Samuel Pettit and A. Medley.

On Honey Creek, the Medleys and the Headys settled in 1855.

Four Protestant Methodist clergymen, to wit: Radick Horn, J. W. Hall, Hugh Doyle and W. S. Horn, were among the early settlers, and to their teachings and example the neighborhood has been greatly indebted for its enviable record for temperance and morality generally. A man named Still built a shanty and ran the first ferry in Mt. Vernon, early in 1855. Mr. Alfred Medley opened a little blacksmith shop not far from Still's shanty in 1855, and John C. Wyne (now the veteran blacksmith of Peru), was his journeyman and striker.

The first child born in the settlement, November 19, 1855, was Mary Medley (since deceased) Soon after, R. W. Frame, one of the original proprietors, had a child born unto him, but the death of the infant occurred soon after. Sarah Medley, now Mrs. Baler, was born May 25, 1857.

The first Justice of the Peace was Lewis Reads, and the second John McNown.

The first death was that of a son of William Tate, who was killed by the fall of a tree in 1857.

The first parties married were Decatur Cole and Mary Bauchman, in the summer of 1857.

One of the early Protestant Methodist preachers (Hugh Doyle), took a violent dislike to the name selected by the proprietors for their future city (Peru), and by his influence the first post office was named Mt. Vernon, and it was not until two years later that the Peruvians were recognized by the post office department, and the name changed to Peru.

The first storehouse, on Fifth and Main streets, now occupied as a meat market, was built by R. W. Frame in 1855.

A Mr. Manktello taught the first school in 1856.

The first Mayor was W. F. Ball, who was killed in the war.

In 1855, two men named Walker and Wheat engaged in a bloody street fight, and Walker was badly wounded in the leg. What became of the victor is not known. Walker joined the Union army during the war of the rebellion, and was killed in battle.

The first merchants were Compton & Medley, who kept a store on the river bank, but the building was soon after swept away by the Missouri River, and they removed up town.

In 1858, Lyford & Horn built a storehouse on Main street, now occupied by the post office. This house has always been used as a storehouse.

In 1859, Peery & Brother built a storehouse on Main street, and occupied it for two years; then sold to Charles Gaede, who continued business three years and opened a tavern in the building. For this purpose it has been used ever since.

Among the early merchants, in addition to those already mentioned, were Majors & Glasgow, Burdick & Ellinger, John Patterson and G. A. Brown.

There are five practicing physicians in Peru.

The first post office was known as Mt. Vernon, and established in 1855, with J. E. Haycock as first Postmaster. Postmasters since: R. W. Frame, Miss Hodges, J. S. Chamberlain, William Munson, J. W. Bliss, D. C. Cole, W. F. Wright, D. C. Saunders, G. A. Brown, the present incumbent.

The money order system has been established in the Peru office since 1871.

The first Notary was J. W. Bliss.

Moses Stanley was the first wagon-maker (1857), and Neuhemeyer & Wyatt the first carpenters (1857).

The first physician was Dr. Russell Peery, who settled in Peru in 1857.

The first hotel was kept by a man named Meigs, in the brick building on Main street, now occupied as a drug store.

The first sermon preached in Peru Precinct was by Rev. W. S. Horn, a Protestant Methodist, in 1855. This denomination erected in 1859 the first church edifice in Peru. The house was burned in 1861, and since that time they have not held regular meetings.

The Methodist Episcopals organized a class at the house of George K. Pettit early in 1857, and during the same year a church was organized and placed in charge of Rev. J. T. Cannon (though it is claimed that Rev. J. W. Taylor delivered the first sermon). The early meetings were held in the schoolhouse. The following-named preachers have been in charge of the church since Mr. Cannon: J. Spurlock, Martin Prichard, Hiram Birch, J. W. Taylor, W. S. Blackburn, Alexander Britt, J. Roberts, F. M. Gardner, F. M. Estabrook. J. W. Chapin is now preacher in charge. The church edifice was built in 1868, and has a seating capacity of 200. A Sunday school was opened in 1869. In this school, of which John H. Miller is Superintendent, there are eleven teachers and 125 scholars. The Baptists of Peru erected a house of worship in 1877, at a cost of $1,600. The first pastor was Elder G. W. Reed, who preached two years, and was succeeded by Elder J. C. Jordan, the present Pastor. There are fifty-six members of the church, and sixty scholars in the Sabbath school; J. Evans, Superintendent. St. Mary's Church (Episcopal) was built in 1869, at a cost of $2,500. Rev R. W. Oliver dedicated the church. Rev. Messrs. Oliver, O'Connell, Raymond and others, have held services at various times, but there has never been a regular rector.

On the 12th of July, 1856, the citizens of Mt. Vernon (now Peru) Precinct, met at the shop of A. Medley, on Honey Creek, for the purpose of forming a township protection society, to protect their claims from intruders. S. A. Chambers was called to the chair, and W. S. Horn appointed Secretary. The subject was discussed by several persons, after which W. S. Horn, R. W. Frame and S. A. Chambers were appointed a committee to draft rules and regulations for the society, and present them at the next meeting. On motion, adjourned to meet at the house of R. W. Frame, on Saturday, July 26, at which meeting the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. The society shall be called Mutual Protection.

2. All male inhabitants of Township 6, over twenty-one years of age, shall constitute a committee whose duty it shall be to attend to their own business.

3. Should any person fail to be governed by Article II, then it shall be the duty of said committee to see that the offender comply with said Article II, or be expelled from the company of gentlemen, and discountenanced by the same.

4. Any person wishing to become a citizen of said township, and a member of said committee, can do so by making his wishes known and complying with Article II.

5. The citizens of Nemaha County are hereby requested to form similar societies.

6. Should the inhabitants of said Nemaha County fail or refuse to form similar societies, then it is made the especial duty of the editor of the *Nebraska Advertiser* to give them the latest and best news, in reference to their best interests.

7. It is hereby recommended (in order that each inhabitant of the Territory may become acquainted with the doings of the committee), that the head of each family subscribe for the *Nebraska Advertiser*, and pay their subscription in advance.

8. All who fail, or refuse to comply with Article VII, as recommended, shall forfeit the pleasure of knowing the doings of the committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of said committee be published in the *Nebraska Advertiser*, and that W. S. Horn be appointed to see the editor for that purpose.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the house of R. W. Frame, on the last Saturday in August, 1856.

S. A. CHAMBERS, *Chairman.*
W. S. HORN, *Secretary.*

SOCIETIES.

The first lodge of Good Templars in Nebraska was organized in the town of Peru, nearly twenty years ago. It has maintained a healthy organization ever since, and at present has a large membership. Mainly through the instrumentality of the Good Templars' Lodge, no saloon license has been issued for the past seventeen years. The present officers of the lodge are: Elder J. C. Jordan, W. C. T.; Miss Ina Cole, V. T.; F. M. Ingalls, Secretary. Peru Lodge, No. 14, A., F. & A. M., was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, June 19, 1867, with M. S. Peery, W. M.; Robert Sears, S. W.; A. H. Gillette, J. W.; M. S. Peery, John W. Swan, S. P. Majors, A. J. Richardson, Jacob Zaring, A. H. Gillette, John F. Neal, W. Bagley, Robert Sayer. The present officers are: J. H. Miller, W. M.; O. P. Root, S. W.; Jacob Zaring, J. W.; B. W. Knott, Treasurer; Thomas S. Horn, Secretary; D. C. Cole, S. D.; George W. Haywood, J. D.; J. H. F. Scott, Tiler. Number of members, twenty. Regular meetings, Saturdays on or before the full moons. Nemaha Lodge, Knights of Honor, No. 2,877, was organized February 4, 1881, with J. H. Miller, Dictator; S. R. Sroaf, Vice Dictator; J. P. Burdick, Assistant Dictator; Peter Carey, F. R.; E. F. Guernsey, R.; I. Bedell, T.; A. Skinkle, P. D. Twelve charter members. Present officers: P. H. Nicholson, Dictator; S. H. Sroaf, Assistant; J. P. Burdick, Vice Dictator; Peter Carey, T.; O. J. Bradford, R.; R. A. Skinkle, F. R.; J. H. Miller, P. D. Membership, twenty-two. Meets first and third Fridays of each month.

EDUCATION.

The present district schoolhouse was built by subscription in 1858 by J. Manktello, who had previously taught a private school, and, in 1859, the property was deeded to the school district. In the same year, an addition was built, giving accommodations in the whole building to 217 scholars. The contractors were Mears & Cole. The following-named teachers have had charge of the school since the day of Mr. Manktello, the pioneer instructor: Isaac Black, Mrs. Sayre, J. W. Swan, Anna Joy, Hattie Morgan, Anna Dailey, Anna Ball and D. C. Cole.

NEBRASKA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Normal School, an institution supported by the State, is located adjoining Peru. From small beginnings, the Normal has grown to be a school of great usefulness, furnishing as it does skilled and trained teachers for the State of Nebraska. On the 16th of June, 1868, John M. McKenzie, a practical educator, settled in Peru, and with the assistance of zealous friends of education in the village, measures were started for the organization of Mt. Vernon College, a school under the auspices of the Methodist denomination. William Daily, Rev. Hiram Birch, Dr.

J. F. Neal, Giles Reeder, Jonathan Higgins and others gave liberally, and soon the building, now used as a dormitory, three stories high and 40x80 feet in size, was erected at a cost of $10,000. John M. McKenzie was chosen the first Principal of the new college, and he not only labored zealously in the erection of the edifice, but promptly opened, in the fall of 1864, a preparatory school in the village, in the house now used by Mr. Prouty as an agricultural store. His rolls show fifty students during the first term of the school, a few of the number from abroad. In the early spring of 1866, the dormitory was occupied as a school, although unfinished, and the school continued until June. Messrs. William Daily and T. J. Majors, members of the State Council and House of Representatives for Nemaha County, in the winter of 1866–67, tendered the property—valued at $10,000—to the State for a normal school. The proposition was promptly accepted, and the Legislature appropriated the sum of $3,000 to finish the building, and also gave an endowment of twenty sections of saline lands lying in Lancaster County. The act to locate, establish and endow a State Normal School was passed June 21, 1867. Section 1 provides that the school shall be established at Peru, in Nemaha County, "the exclusive purpose of which shall be the instruction of persons, both male and female, in the art of teaching, and in all the various branches that pertain to a good common-school education; also, to give instruction in the mechanical arts, and in the arts of husbandry and agricultural chemistry, in the fundamental laws of the United States, and what regards the rights and duties of citizens:

"*Provided*, That a tract of land, not less than sixty acres, adjacent to said town of Peru, now known as the grounds of the Peru Seminary and College, the title of which is now vested in the Trustees of said Peru Seminary and College, be donated and secured to the State of Nebraska, in fee simple, as a site for said Normal School, together with all buildings and appurtenances belonging to said Peru College and Seminary, within six months after taking effect of this act; and the Governor of the State is hereby empowered, and it is made his duty to see that a good and sufficient deed be made to the State for the same." Section 2 provides that the Normal School shall be under the direction of a Board of Education. Section 4 provides for the appointment of the Board—five to [illegible] appointed by the Governor and the State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction to be members of the Board *ex officio*. Section 4 empowers the Board to appoint a Principal, etc. Section 5 authorizes the Board to provide buildings. Section 7 gives the Board the power to ordain rules. Section 8: "Any person may be admitted a pupil of said school who shall pass a satisfactory examination.

"*Provided*, That the applicant shall, before admission, sign a declaration of intention to follow the business of teaching primary schools in this State, and *Provided, further*, That pupils may be admitted, without signing such declaration of intention, on such terms as the normal school board shall prescribe, and each county shall be entitled to send pupils in the ratio of their Representatives in the State Legislature, to which it may be entitled not to exceed such number as the board may prescribe." Section 10 provides for lectures in chemistry, comparative anatomy, the mechanical arts, agricultural chemistry, and any other science or branch of literature that the board may direct. Section 11 provides that persons who have attended the Normal School twenty-two weeks and passed a satisfactory examination, shall receive a certificate to teach a common school in the State for the time, and in the branches stated in said certificate, afterward amended and a longer term of schooling required. Section 12 authorizes the State Treasurer to pay out the proper funds, orders, and drafts for money ordered by the board of education. Section 14: "For the purpose of endowing said Normal School, the Governor, Secretary of State, and Auditor shall, within six months after the passage of this act, select and set apart for the endowment of said Normal School, twenty sections of land belonging to the State, which lands shall be selected from any lands not otherwise appropriated; *Provided*, That if said lands shall be selected from those selected by the State as saline lands, there shall not be selected for such endowment, any section or part of section, on which any salt spring may be located, or a section adjoining to the section on which said salt spring may be located; *Provided, further*, that the land so selected shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of until the next session of the Legislature. If the next Legislature should fail to provide for the sale or lease of said lands, the Governor, Secretary of the State and Auditor, shall, after advertising three months, in at least four newspapers published in the State, sell said lands to the highest bidder at public sale; said land to be sold in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person at one bid." Section 15 provides that the proceeds of such sales shall form a school fund, and how it may be invested. It is further enacted by Section 15, that the State Treasurer shall invest the funds paid into his office, to the credit of the State Normal School Fund, in the purchase of United States Bonds or Government Securities, having due regard to those deemed the safest and yielding the best interest. Section 16 appropriates $3,000 for finishing the school building, purchasing apparatus and putting the school in operation.

The first Board of Education consisted of S. P. Majors, President; D. C. Cole, Secretary; Dr. J. F. Neal, A. B. Fuller, William Daily, James Sweet (State Treasurer), S. B. Beals (State Superintendent of Public Instruction). The first meeting of the board was held in August, 1866. Arrangements were made for finishing and furnishing the college building (now used as a dormitory). John M. McKenzie was elected first Principal. No provision having been made for the payment of teachers' tuition fees were exacted for the first two years. The first regular term of the Normal School commenced October 24, 1867, with Mrs. Charlotte McKenzie as assistant. In April, 1868, S. P. Martin was employed as an additional teacher; 120 pupils attended the first term; of this number twenty-five received instruction in the Normal Department, and the remainder the Seminary Course. In 1869, the second term commenced with Miss Anna Alcott as a teacher, in place of Mrs. McKenzie. This term 150 students were enrolled, fifty of this number in the Normal Department. In 1870, Miss Carrie Fuller took Miss Alcott's place as Preceptress, and Miss Mary E. Osborn was appointed a primary teacher. The number of pupils about the same as the preceding year, with a gradual increase of Normal scholars and of students from abroad. At the State election of 1870, Mr. McKenzie was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, but remained in the school as Principal until the fall term, when H. H. Straight was elected Principal, and the same faculty continued. William Smith was added as teacher of music; number of students this year 200, 100 of them in Normal department. At the commencement of the fall term of 1871–72, Dr. A. D. Williams was elected Principal, and Prof. Straight chosen for the chair of Natural Science; Miss Kate Elliott was elected to take Miss Fuller's position, and Miss Emma Dickerman in place of Miss Osborn. Number of pupils 200, 110 Normal students. In 1872, Gen. T. J. Morgan was elected Principal, Miss Eliza Morgan in place of Miss Elliott, Mr. James [illegible] in place of Mr. Martin; Miss Mary H. Burt was appointed as Teacher of Methods. This year a primary department was added, and the rolls show 271 pupils, of this number, 170 were normal scholars. During the year, Albert Nichols was elected to the Preparatory Department; W. E. Wilson, Natural Sciences, and Miss Lydia Bell as Teacher of Methods. In 1873–74, there was no change in the faculty, and the number of students the same as in the preceding term. In 1874–75, W. E. Wilson was acting Principal, H. H. Nicholson Professor of Mathematics. At commencement of the winter term, Rev. H. Freeman, D. D., was elected Principal, and Mr. Wilson resumed his former position. Number enrolled, 288; Normal, 81; Preparatory Normal, 145; Primary, 56. At the close of 1875, Rev. Mr. Freeman resigned, and A. B. Nichol was elected Principal; D. B. Stone, was chosen Professor of Mathematics in place of Mr. Wilson; Miss Josie L. Dowden, Principal of Model Department; Prof. S. R. Thompson was elected in place of Mr. Nichols, who had lost his health; 192 students enrolled, all in Normal School; no lower grades this year. In 1876–77, Prof. Thompson was elected State Superintendent, and at the end of the fall term Robert Curry, A. M., Ph. D., Deputy State Superintendent of Pennsylvania, was elected Principal, and has held the position ever since. The same year, Miss Sallie J. Triplett was chosen as an assistant, and Prof. D. B. Worley as music teacher. Number of pupils 265; of this number seventy were in the Primary Department. During 1877–78, the same faculty continued to serve, except that Mrs. Jennie B. Curry took Miss Lydia Bell's position as teacher of methods, and Miss Alice Daily became teacher of drawing, reading and penmanship. Whole number of students (exclusive of model school), 242. In 1878–79, the same faculty except that F. L. Snodgrass was elected in Miss Dowden's place. Number of students, 232; pupils in model school not included. In 1879–80, Prof. Stone resigned, and Prof. J. M. McKenzie was appointed to fill the vacancy. Henry M. Blake took Mr. Worley's place as Professor of Music. Miss Ollie S. Olson was chosen to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Snodgrass; normal students, 276. Miss Jessie Bain and Miss Mary Emerson were added to the faculty as teachers. In 1880–81, Prof. Lippitt took the place of Prof. Blake. No other change in the corp of teachers. Number of students, 274.

The present board of education is constituted as follows: W. W. W. Jones, State Superintendent; J. M. Bartlett, State Treasurer; J. W. Spencer, William Daily, Manly Rogers, B. E. B. Kennedy, C. W. Kaley.

In the winter of 1871, Hon. S. P. Majors and Hon. William Daily, then members for Nemaha, secured from the Legislature the passage of an act, giving a one-fourth of one mill tax (amounting to $[illegible]) for the erection of a normal school building. With the proceeds of this tax, the present normal school building was erected. The building is constructed of brick; three stories and basement, 90x68 feet; has a limestone foundation. The exterior walls of the three stories are twenty inches thick, and consist of ranged courses of pitched faced ashlar, with vertical band sixteen inches thick, and reaching entirely through the wall, thereby making it much more substantial than if faced with ashlar, and backed up by marble work, in the usual manner. The superstructure is of brick, trimmed with cut limestone, of very superior quality. The exterior walls are hollow, for the greater protection against cold and dampness. The main front is toward the west, looking out upon one of the principal approaches to the village of Peru, which lies to the north. Another entrance, on the side of the town, looks down one of its principal streets. The approach on this side is to be terraced, and all about the building, which is surrounded by a beautiful growth of timber, lawns are to be extended. A third entrance on the east, looks out upon the grounds of the school, which comprise, in all, some sixty acres. Passing to the interior, we enter a vestibule twelve feet square, from which doors open to a commodious cloak-room and the main hall. This is nine feet wide, and extends through the building, with a branch hall leading to the north entrance. In each end of the building a stairway leads to the upper story. On the right of the hall are the principal's office, and a reception room for the use of visitors, and the meetings of teachers and board of education. On this floor are situated also rooms for the accommodation of the primary and junior departments of the model school, and three recitation rooms. On the second floor are found three recitation rooms, a cloak room and two rooms 26x88 feet, one for the Philomathean Society and the other for the preparatory department. On the third floor are two recitation rooms, a lecture room and a laboratory for the classes in science, and an assembly room for the use of the normal department. This last is the finest room in the building, sixty feet long by thirty-eight in breadth, and seventeen in height. The ceiling is carved and ornamented with two large center pieces. The acoustics of this room are excellent. In the attic is a well lighted room, 18x25 feet, set apart for a museum of natural history. This room communicates with the mezzanine story of the tower, from whence a flight of stairs leads to the top, some ninety feet from the ground. Here is afforded a fine view of the surrounding country, which, with the Missouri River and the bluffs on the north, the rolling prairies and the wooded ravines on the south and west, presents to the eye an attractive landscape.

In the basement are apartments for the janitor's family, four furnace rooms, and rooms for the use of the primary department of the model school, when the growing wants of the school shall require it. The woodwork of the interior is grained in imitation of oak, and varnished, and a zone of blackboard extends entirely around all school and recitation rooms.

The workmanship throughout is excellent, and reflects great credit upon the contractors, William R. Craig & Sons. The cost of the building was $28,500, and the money was well expended. The main hall is seated with the "bent wood" seat, manufactured in Indianapolis, Ind. There are three Mason & Hamlin organs in the normal building, and one piano in the dormitory. The normal edifice was designed by Roberts and Bellangee, architects, of Lincoln. The dormitory is three stories in height, built of brick, 36x80 feet in size and accommodates forty boarders, all ladies. The other students board in the town, and pay on an average $3 per week. Board in the dormitory $2.70 per week. The new normal building was opened with appropriate ceremonies in 1873, and is a school of which Nebraskians should be proud. Since the beginning, sixty-four ladies and gentlemen have been graduated. Of the graduates six are lawyers, one a minister, one a physician and forty-five are teachers. Of the students now in attendance 157 are ladies and 117 are gentlemen. Counties represented, 88; States represented, 4; number of students from other States, 14; number from Nebraska, 260.

Present faculty: Robert Curry, A. M., Ph. D., Principal; Teacher of Psychology, Ethics, and the Science and Art of Teaching; Eliza C. Morgan, Preceptress, Teacher of Literature, Rhetoric and General History; H. H. Nicholson, A. M., Teacher of Physical Science and Chemistry; J. M. McKenzie, A. M., Teacher of Mathematics and Book-keeping; Mrs. Jennie B. Curry, M. E. D., Teacher of Language and Methods; Miss Alice E. Daily, N. G., Teacher of Reading, Drawing and Penmanship; Miss Jessie E. Bain, N. G., Teacher of U. S. History and Geography; Miss Mary Emerson, N. G., Teacher of Oral and Written Arithmetic; Prof. E. M. Lippitt, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

THE PRESS.

As early as 1857, Mr. Martin Stowell, who had been sent to Kansas as an agent of the Free State party, came to Peru and advanced the cause of which he was a zealous advocate, started a small monthly paper, the aim of which was to inform his Massachusetts friends of the progress of his mission in the anti-slavery cause. The paper was printed abroad and had no local circulation or support. After diligent search a copy of the paper could not be found. A few years later an attempt was made to publish a monthly in the interest of the horticulturists and fruit-growers. A few numbers were issued, but the sinews of war were lacking and the *Orchardist* died. In 1866, a campaign paper, printed in Brownville, was issued for two months. The first regular newspaper published in Peru was the *Herald*, an eight column journal, established in 1875, by Mr. Ferre. He was succeeded by M. J. Fenn, who continued the publication of the *Herald* until June, 1880, when Dr. F. B. Reed purchased the office, and in company with F. D. Reed, published the paper until August 17, 1881, when it was suspended.

RAILROADS AND BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The business men of Peru are enterprising, and they have no fears of a withdrawal of their large trade to rival towns. The stock-shippers are Majors Hart and J. S. Ressegnie. The population of the town exceeds 500, while the bonded railroad debt of the precinct is but $28,000, on which the interest has been regularly and promptly paid. The following statement of railroad receipts and shipments for the past, unmistakably show the importance of Peru as a business point: Receipts, 18 cars of coal, 65 of lumber, 4 of salt. Total receipts, 88 car loads. Shipments, 75 cars cattle, 193 of hogs, 86 of brick, 125 of grain, 53 of wood. Total, 477 car loads.

PERSONAL AND INCIDENTS.

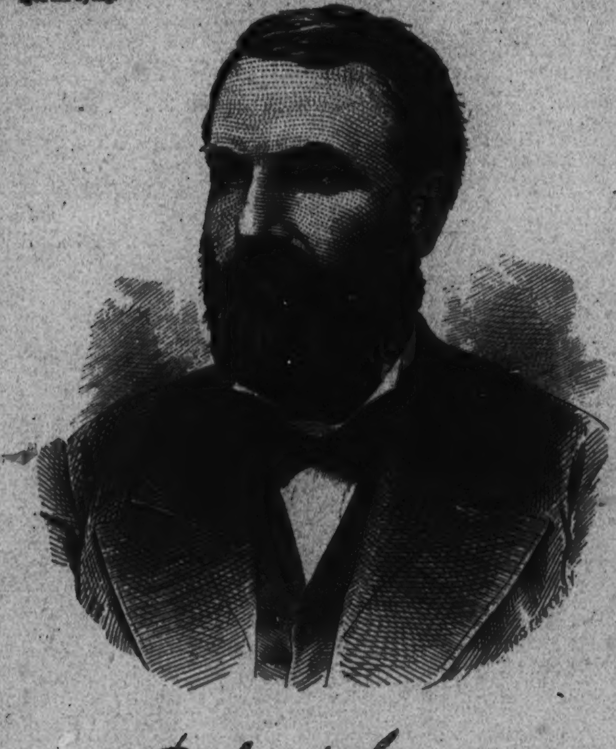
Hon. Samuel G. Daily came to Peru Precinct in 1857, from Indiana, bringing with him machinery for a saw-mill, which was "set up" on the bank of the Missouri. In a year or two the mill was sold to Green & Baker, who added a grist-mill and after running it for three years the encroachments of the Missouri River compelled its removal to a spot where it was safe from the encroachments of the Big Muddy. The business was continued until 1871, when the proprietors failed and the machinery was sold. In 1858, Mr. Daily turned his attention to politics. Although he had been deprived of the advantages of a liberal education, his natural talent enabled him to fill creditably the several positions he was called on to fill. He took a firm stand in opposition to the Pro-slavery party, then all-powerful in the Territory. In 1858, he was elected to represent Nemaha County in the Territorial Legislature by a larger majority than any other candidate on the ticket. In the Legislature, he was the only member, as his friends state, who "dared avow himself a Republican." In 1859, he was elected Delegate to Congress over Hon. E. Estabrook. He was re-elected, in 1860, over Hon. J. Sterling Morton, and, in 1862, he was again returned, defeating Judge J. F. Kinney. In 1864, he received the appointment of Deputy Collector of the port of New Orleans, and on the 15th of September, 1865, he died of congestive chills. The body was brought to Nebraska for burial. June 13, 1866, a meeting was held in Brownville, at the office of W. H. Hoover, and an association effected to erect a monument over the remains of Mr. Daily in Walnut Grove Cemetery in Brownville. The following-named persons were chosen officers of the association: S. P. Majors, President; H. M. Atkinson, Secretary; John L. Carson, Treasurer. Directors, Hon. E. S. Dundy, Richardson County; Hon. John L. Carson, Nemaha; Hon. David Butler, Pawnee; Capt. Presson, Johnson; Hon. N. Blakely, Gage; Rev. Young, Lancaster; Hon. Royal Buck, Otoe; Hon. Hannah, Cass; Hon. J. Q. Goss, Sarpy; Hon. A. S. Paddock, Douglas; Hon. T. Kennard, Washington; Col. R. W. Furnas, George B. Graff, for Burt, Cuming and counties north of Reserve; H. M. Sydenham, Kearney; Hon. O. B. Williams, for Platte, Hall and Buffalo. A Precinct Committee was also appointed as follows: Brownville, J. L. Carson, E. Worthing; Peru, T. M. Green, D. C. Cole; Nemaha, D. C. Sanders, John Barnes; Aspinwall, J. M. Paulin; St. Deroin, A. J. Ritter; Glen Rock, F. Redford; La Fayette, P. Starr; Washington, Barney Otens; Burton, Henry Steinman; Bedford, A. T. D. Hughes; Douglas, John Long. Although so fairly begun, the plan has not been consummated, and it is a reproach to Nemaha County and Nebraska, that no monument marks the resting-place of Samuel G. Daily.

In the month of February, a man named John Clark removed to Peru, and signified his intention of becoming a permanent citizen. Within a few days he was seized with a violent form of insanity, and murdered his wife and a resident named Sargent—a much respected man. The murderer was arrested, and for a time there was danger of mob violence, but wiser counsel prevailed. The prisoner was taken to Brownville. He was tried and sentenced to the State Insane Asylum.

During the troublous times of the Kansas-Nebraska fight, John Brown, who had zealous adherents in Peru, made frequent visits to the place, on one trip bringing with him fourteen fugitives. They were placed in charge of his trusty Lieutenant, Martin Stowell, who conveyed them to the next station on the road to the land of liberty—Canada. During Stowell's stay in Peru, a brace of town boys, F. M. Medley and T. J. Majors, now contingent members of Congress, blacked their faces, donned ragged suits, and presented themselves to Stowell as fugitives from slavery, seeking the promised land of freedom. Medley gave a pathetic picture of his sufferings from the lash of the task-master, the days of toil and nights of hunger. His eloquent words aroused all the humanity and pity of Stowell's nature, and a few minutes more saw the young scape-graces in the back seat of the carry-all and going in the direction of the North Star. The joke was too good; the mirth of the youngsters aroused the agent's suspicions, and he recognized them through their coat of lamp-black. They "stood not upon the order of their going," but hurried back home on foot. When the rebellion broke out, Martin Stowell found a better field in which to display his hatred of slavery. He enlisted in the Fifth Iowa, and fell fighting for the old flag.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM BRIDGE, farmer, P.O. Peru, is the son of E. Bridge and Jane Sellers Bridge, both deceased. He was born in 1833, in Fountain County, Ind.; learned the trade of a stone-mason in early life, and also taught a number of terms of school. He came to Nebraska in 1867, locating on his present farm in 1868. A shanty and forty acres broken, comprised the improvements. Mr. Bridge has built a tasteful brick house, set out several acres of orchard and grove, planted hedges, etc., and brought the entire farm to a state of improvement. He married Hannah C. Dague, of Pennsylvania. They have eight children—Schuyler F., Joseph W., William H., Martha J., Phoebe L., Mary E., Amy and Jessie. The three youngest were born in Nebraska, the others in Indiana. In 1876, the parents and all the children were stricken with scarlet fever, a daughter aged six dying.



Robert Curry

ROBERT CURRY was born near Murrysville, Westmoreland Co., Penn., where he remained till in his ninth year, when his parents removed to Washington County, of the same State, where they had resided until a short time before his birth. His opportunities for obtaining an early school education were very meager, as his parents, although honest, industrious and intelligent, were in limited circumstances. Indeed, the most of his time during childhood and youth was necessarily devoted to work about the house and on the farm. His want of opportunity had been offset, however, to a certain extent, by his early home education, as he had learned to read and write, and treasured up in memory many psalms and hymns, and other choice selections of prose and poetry, and the whole of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, further back than at his majority he could remember. The lessons he received in the Sunday school and from the pulpit were to him very valuable, and doubtless had much to do in shaping his character and forming his purposes for life. He early manifested an ardent desire to be somebody and do something in the world, and as a means to this end, was most anxious to obtain a liberal education. In the meantime, by his own unaided home efforts, supplemented by about forty days' instruction in the public schools of his neighborhood, he gained such a knowledge of the common branches of an English education as enabled him to pass a satisfactory examination before an intelligent school committee, from whom he received such certificates and recommendations as justified him in applying for a position as teacher in a public school. His services were still needed at home, but as his heart was set on getting an education, and as there was no prospect of his getting any pecuniary assistance in obtaining it, he now requested his father's permission to leave home, that by teaching he might earn enough money to educate himself. And as this proposal was agreed to, he at once made application for and secured a position as teacher in a public school. After teaching two or three terms, he became a student in the Academy at Frankfort Springs, Penn., where he made considerable progress in the study of mathematics and the languages. And then, after teaching and studying alternately a term or two more, he, in 1845, entered the Freshman class of Jefferson College, where he graduated in 1848. Then after teaching another year, he and Miss Mary McCloy, youngest daughter of Dr. Neal McCloy, near Cannonsburg, Penn., were united in marriage. Subsequently he held in turn the Principalship of the West Newton Academy, the Cambridge Union Schools, a Ladies' Seminary in Manchester, the Mansfield Normal School, and that of the New Brighton Female Seminary, in which last position he remained till his wife died in 1859, when he, with his little daughter, an only child, returned to Pittsburgh, where for a time he edited and published an educational journal, known as the *National Educator*. In 1860, he founded the celebrated Curry Normal Institute, an institution for the special education and training of teachers, which still bears his name. This was a private enterprise, which, while demanding high prices for tuition, had to compete with the free city High School, which also comprised a Normal Department. The school opened with only four students, but grew so rapidly that by the end of the first year it numbered over two hundred students. Its popularity increased from year to year, till before long there was a constant demand for all its teacher graduates, and, indeed, all its other students who could obtain certificates of any kind. During his thirteen years' connection with this institution, its average annual attendance was over three hundred and seventeen students, while toward the last of that period, some of its catalogues show an annual enrollment of over four hundred students.

In 1873, he was appointed Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Pennsylvania, and, as his thirteen years of unceasing labor in building up and carrying on his school had somewhat impaired his health, and as in the meantime his little daughter had died, thus leaving him alone, he sold out his school, accepted the proffered position, and entered upon the duties of his office the 1st of June, 1873. His eminent fitness for the position, the nature of his work, and the ability with which he discharged the duties of his office, are aptly and briefly expressed in the following abstracts taken from leading educational journals and elsewhere. Thus Dr. J. P. Wickersham, in the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, for June, 1873, in speaking of the suitableness of his appointment, says: "Prof. Robert Curry has all his life been engaged in the work of education. In 1854, he established the first normal school west of the mountains, and since that time he has been constantly engaged in the work of training teachers. His appointment was asked for by an immense number of superintendents, teachers, school directors, public men and leading private citizens. He comes to come into office by the universal good will of his section of the State, and the cause of education is expected to profit much by his appointment." The following resolution, which is copied from the published minutes of the Teacher's Association, held in the city of Pittsburgh April [illegible], 1873, and which was unanimously adopted by that body, is a type of the numerous requests above alluded to, and at the same time indicates the estimation in which he was held at home. "*Resolved*, that this convention nominate Prof. Robert Curry, and earnestly urge his appointment to the position of Deputy State Superintendent of Common Schools, believing that his natural ability, educational qualifications, extensive experience as an educator, ability as an institute lecturer and instructor, together with his high moral character, are such as to eminently fit him for this important position." The *Normal Institute Gem*, for September, 1873, says: "Prof. Robert Curry entered upon the duties of his office last June. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by Washington and Jefferson College last July. He is now in the prime of life and possessed of ripe scholarship and rich experience, and his services as State instructor cannot fail to be of incalculable value to the cause of education throughout the State." The *National Journal of Education*, for June, 1880, in speaking of Dr. Curry's official work in Pennsylvania, says: "As Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction, he spent nearly four years as State instructor in the county and city institutes of the commonwealth, and in attending the county and city superintendents' conventions, and in visiting the State normal schools and examining their graduating classes. His public addresses and official reports were very highly and widely appreciated, having been quoted largely by the National Bureau of Education in its annual reports, the French Centennial Commission in its report on the state of education in this country, and by the press in Canada, Germany and other foreign countries, as well as at home." During the summer of 1876, he made his headquarters in Philadelphia, where, having charge of Pennsylvania's Centennial Educational Exhibit, he had rare opportunities for becoming acquainted with the leading educators and educational systems of the world. In the meantime, he and Miss Jennie E. Boggs, of Allegheny City, were married and began housekeeping in Philadelphia, expecting to make that place their future home. In December of that year, he was unanimously elected Principal of the Nebraska State Normal School, and, although it was not to his pecuniary interest to make the change, he had a desire to see the West, and, as the work was congenial and would permit him to enjoy more of home life, he at once resigned his office and repaired to Peru, Neb. In acknowledging the receipt of Dr. Curry's resignation, Dr. Wickersham, in the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, says: "In parting with Prof. Curry in Pennsylvania, it is only just to say that the cause of public education loses a warm friend and the Department of Public Instruction an able and faithful officer." In January, 1877, he entered upon the duties of his new position as Principal of the Nebraska State Normal School. Under his management, the history of the school has been one of uninterrupted prosperity. The Hon. S. R. Thompson, then State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in his annual school report for 1880, says: "Nebraska is fortunate in having one of the best normal schools in the United States. This statement is made deliberately, and after a careful study of the schools of other States. The firm, consistent management, the extended and liberal course of study, extending through five years, the zeal and ability of its teachers, the industry and enthusiasm of its pupils, render our normal school an institution of which every intelligent friend of education in the State may well feel proud." Dr. Curry has delivered many lectures and done considerable institute work in the State. He was President of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association in 1880. He has always been an earnest student and is a deep thinker and able worker. Several years ago, he had partially prepared a series of arithmetics, which, while in manuscript form, were destroyed during a conflagration. He is the author of the following pamphlets, viz., "The Earth as a Cosmical System," "The Earth as a Model School," "The Formation of Human Character," "Man and His Environment," "Education; What It is Not and What It Is," "Special Education," "Prerequisites to Success," "Geometry—Its Nature, Elements, Uses, and How to Teach It." He has several other works in a state of partial preparation.

WILLIAM M. DAILY, M. D., of Peru, is a son of Hon. S. G. Daily, deceased, and was born April 17, 1847, in Madison, Ind. During the early years of the civil war, he was in school at Georgetown, D. C.; later, a student in the United States Naval Academy at Newport, R. I., and, still later, a United States quarantine officer at the mouth of the Mississippi, and in New Orleans. In 1866, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Tingly, whose sudden death, at Ogden, W. T., was so much deplored. Graduating with honors from the Cincinnati Medical College in 1870, Dr. Daily practiced eleven years at Corning, Mo., coming from there to Peru in the summer of 1881. He married Jennie Williams, of Virginia, by whom he has a daughter, Grace L., born in Corning, Mo.

HON. WILLIAM DAILEY, for a long time one of the most prominent of Nemaha's citizens, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., July 24, 1823. He settled in Peru Precinct, Neb., in 1861. In 1862, he was appointed Indian Agent by President Lincoln. In [illegible], was elected to represent Nemaha County in the Territorial Council, and, in the first State Legislature, was elected to fill a vacancy in the State Senate. Mr. Dailey was appointed United States Marshal for the District of Nebraska in 1871, and retained the position until 1880, when he declined a re appointment, and the same year was elected a member of the State Senate. Mr. Dailey resides on a fine farm in Peru Precinct, and is a practical agriculturist.

L. G. EDWARDS, farmer, P. O. Brownville. Mr. Edwards is the son of Taulbird Edwards, one of the first settlers of Nemaha County, who was born in [illegible] near Lynchburg, Va., and who was a son of Isham Edwards, a Virginian, who removed with his family to Kentucky in 1811. Isham and Taulbird Edwards removed, in [illegible], to Greene County, Ill., removing in company to Iowa, and thence to Southwestern Missouri, where the aged grandmother died. From Holt County, Mo., in the spring of 1854, Taulbird Edwards accompanied by his family and his father, purchased a claim in the bottom south of Brownville, upon which William Hays had located with his family the year before. Soon after, Richard Brown gave Taulbird Edwards the lot on which the American House now stands, in Brownville, Mr. Edwards building upon it the first human habitation in Brownville—a log house, 12x14. This he replaced, in 1856, by the present American House, in which Isham Edwards died. Taulbird Edwards kept boarders here for a number of years, and then removed to a farm near Brownville. He now lives in Johnson County, Neb. By his wife, formerly Mary Clark, he has five living children—A. C., John, L. G., J. A. and Alice. L. G. Edwards was born in 1844, in Polk County, Mo. Remained with his father until 1862. Was then employed as a Government freighter, making trips from Nebraska City to the United States forts in New Mexico, Idaho and Montana, serving five years, the last two as Assistant Wagonmaster. Settled on his present farm in 1867. Married Frances Hale, of Andrew County, Mo. They have four children—Maggie, Effie, Charles and Mollie, all born on the Peru farm.

LEWIS FISHER, retired farmer, P. O. Peru, was born in 1835, in Tazewell County, Ill., but lived in Woodford County from 1849 until 1868, when he settled on a farm in Aspinwall Precinct; here he improved 280 acres, which he still owns, building a two-story farmhouse and basement barn. He then moved to a 320-acre farm, near, on which he erected a tasteful Gothic residence; the main structure was 16x32, with two wings, and making corresponding improvements. Since 1881, he has leased both farms, residing in Peru, where he came to educate his four children. Mrs. Fisher was Eliza J. Peabody, of Ohio.

DAVID JACK, now one of the leading merchants of Peru, furnishes a striking example of what intelligence and pluck will do for a young man in the wide free West. Born in 1840, in Washington County, Penn., he grew to manhood on a farm in Lee County, Iowa. Striking out for himself, he, together with the former surveyor, Gen. Cunningham, split rails, receiving one-half for pay, during the winter of 1857-58, in Richardson County, Neb. The next summer, he attended the academy at West Point, Iowa, taught school the following winter and for a number of years thereafter. Enlisting in August, 1862, in the First Iowa Cavalry, he served in Arkansas, Texas and Missouri until the close of the civil war. He then was sent to the Mexican frontier with the Army of Observation, and kept there until March, 1866. Locating in Nemaha City, he clerked for Mr. Hoover, and Mr. Minick, at Aspinwall, until 1870, meanwhile speculating in land to some extent. In the spring of 1870, having married Kate Hennessey, in Richardson County, he settled, and for six years lived upon a farm five miles west of Nemaha City. Began business in Peru in 1877, and rapidly and steadily increased it, and now sells everything required by a farming population, including hardware and all kinds of agricultural machinery. He has a large store and is kept busy with a large trade. Mr. and Mrs. Jack have three children, all born in Nemaha County.

REV. J. C. JORDAN, pastor of the Baptist Church of Peru, was born in Hillsdale County, Mich., June 14, 1844. Is a graduate of the high school of Sturgis, Mich., and of the Crozier Theological Seminary. Was ordained at Blair, Mich., September 20, 1866. For a number of years, Mr. Jordan had general missionary work in Northern Michigan, and was afterward pastor of churches at Franklin, Tenn., and Morgantown, W. Va. Located at Peru July 10, 1881. He is a son of Moses L. Jordan, of Kennebec County, Me., and Jane Judson Jordan, of Genesee County, N. Y. He married Lucy H. Tyler, of Brookville, Ohio, by whom he has four children—Effie M., born in Blair, Mich.; Estelle, born in Acme, Mich.; Judson H., born in Independence, W. Va., and Willis A., born in Morgantown, W. Va.

E. M. LIPPITT, Professor of Music in the State Normal School at Peru, is a son of Joseph Lippitt, of Brownville, and Cynthia Lattin Lippitt, who died at the family residence in Brownville, March 13, 1882. E. M. Lippitt was born, as were both his parents, in Otsego County, N. Y. The family settled in Brownville in 1870. Two years later, he entered the Chicago Musical College, which he attended at intervals for a number of years thereafter. Mr. L. has been an ardent admirer of music from his boyhood, and has spent the best years of his life in its study. He was appointed to his present position in October, 1881, succeeding Prof. Blake. Mr. L. is well known in the county as an excellent teacher, both in vocal and instrumental music, and his appointment was received with much satisfaction by all the friends of the Normal School.

J. M. McKENZIE, A. M., of Peru, practically the founder of the State Normal School, is the son of William McKenzie, a Scotchman by birth and lineage, and an engineer by profession, who brought his family to America in 1833, J. M. McKenzie being then but two years of age. William McKenzie was one of the first engineers on the New York Central Railroad, and died in 1846, at New Orleans. His wife was Mary Balderstone, of Edinburgh, Scotland. J. M. McK. was, until his fourteenth year, left in the charge of a Schenectady County (New York) farmer. Dissatisfied with the limited school advantages afforded by his mode of life, young McKenzie struck out for himself, but continued to attend school and work at farming until he was twenty-one, when he entered the Jonesville Academy, from which he graduated. After a year in an academy at Poultney, Vt., he entered Union College, from which, after a faithful attendance of nearly two years, in 1857 he was called West to assume the care of his widowed mother. Locating at Fayette, Iowa, he was called to the Professorship of Latin and Mathematics of what is now the Upper Iowa University. Remaining here until the fall of 1861, he went to Decorah, Iowa, and in June, 1862, removed to Nebraska. Joining a brother-in-law in Pawnee City, he made the acquaintance of a number of influential men, who proceeded to erect a two-story school building, 40x36. During the process of construction, in the winter of 1862-63, he taught school under the auspices of the same men in a building formerly used as a saloon. Thus was formed the Nemaha Valley Seminary and Normal Institute, out of which grew the present Normal School. Through the influence of Senator William Dailey, Prof. McKenzie was induced to change his field of operations, and he came to Peru in 1866 and took the Principalship of Mount Vernon College, founded by Mr. Dailey and other prominent Peruvians as a Methodist Seminary. In this building, now used as a dormitory, Prof. McKenzie taught as Principal of the Normal School until late in 1870, when he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction. To Prof. McKenzie must be given the credit of revising the school laws of the State, the establishment of the school record system and the Normal Institutes. He served six years as State Superintendent, and in 1877 was elected Principal of the Brownville High School. After remaining two years in that position, he accepted his present position as Professor of Mathematics and Book Keeping in the State Normal School. He married Miss Charlotte Burch, London, Canada, and has four children—Mary L., Charlotte S., John B. and Agnes J.

HON. WILSON E. MAJORS, Peru, was born June 18, 1843, in Jefferson County, Iowa. He accompanied his father to Peru in 1861, and in June of the same year, enlisted in the First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry. At the re-organization of the regiment, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and served as Battalion Adjutant until 1866. On leaving the service, he entered the Methodist Episcopal School, afterward the State Normal School, in Peru, and attended until he entered his brother's office as Clerk in the United States Internal Revenue Assessment Office. He was elected County Clerk of Nemaha County in 1873, and served in that capacity for three terms. Mr. Majors is the owner of a section of land near Peru, and an elegant homestead near that pretty village. His wife was formerly Olive Nickell, of La Porte County, Ind. They have four children, all born in Nemaha County.

HON. S. P. MAJORS, Peru, was born in Simpson County, Ky., April 27, 1819. Nine years later his widowed mother removed to Sangamon County, Ill., his father, Elijah Majors, having died in 1821. At the age of nineteen, S. P. Majors went to Jefferson County, Iowa, where he worked as a stone-mason. In 1861, he settled with his family in Peru, coming from Libertyville, Iowa, beginning mercantile business. Six years later, he sold out and until January, 1881, devoted his attention to the real estate business. Mr. Majors was elected a member of the first Constitutional Convention and to the Legislature in 1871, accepting the office with the understanding that his best efforts were to be devoted to securing an appropriation for a new Normal School building at Peru. In this he was eminently successful, only three votes being cast against the measure.

A. M. MEDLEY, Peru, is a son of Alfred and Mary Grieves Medley, who were among the very first of Nebraska's pioneers, as they located at Honey Creek, in this State in 1856. Two years later, the family settled in Peru, where the widowed mother and three children now reside. Alfred Medley was a blacksmith by trade. He died in 1863, in Cairo, Ill., leaving his widow with seven children—John J., George W., Frank M., Harriet E., Austin M., Martin R. and Sarah J. The three eldest sons enlisted in the Union army and did credit to their family during the civil war. The children now resident at Peru are Austin M., born in Crawford County, Ill., as was Martin R. The youngest daughter is the wife of Louis Bailer, of Peru.

H. M. MEARS, was born in the neighborhood of St. Louis, Mo., in 1844. His early days were spent in Platte County, Mo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan. In 1864, he removed to Nemaha County, Neb., and in 1874, located at Peru, and commenced in the grocery business, which proved to be a success from the start, and has now grown to be one of the largest general stores in the county. Mr. Mears is also a partner and manager in the Chicago Lumber Company, at Peru, and a partner in the large drug house of Mears & Skinkle, and owner of the harness and saddlery establishment of that place and is very largely interested in the manufacture of brick.

J. F. NEAL, M. D., Peru. Mr. Neal was born March 12, 1825, near Urbana, Ohio, and was educated in the Ohio Wesleyan University. Removing to Iowa in 1855, he studied medicine with Dr. Walker, of Libertyville, took a course of lectures in Keokuk, and, in 1859, settled in Peru. Practiced here until the spring of 1868, when he took a final course of lectures in the Cincinnati Eclectic Institute. Since 1870, he has resided on a fine farm near the village, and has devoted much attention to fruit and stock growing. On this farm is the noted orchard that first bore apples in Nebraska. The Doctor owns in all over 2,000 acres of land in Peru Precinct. He married Martha Perry, of Missouri, by whom he has three children, all born in Peru. The Doctor is a genial and whole-souled gentleman, as well as capable physician and business man.

H. H. NICHOLSON, Professor of Physics and Chemistry in the State Normal School at Peru, is a native of Rushford, Winnebago Co., Wis., and was born May 26, 1850. Received in his native county a good common school education, after which he graduated from Antioch College, Ohio. Prof. Nicholson has since devoted his life to teaching, beginning at Rush Lake, Wis. After teaching a number of terms as Principal of the high schools of New London, Waupaca and Weyauwega, Wis., he removed to Nebraska in 1874, and at once entered upon the duties connected with his present position. In the eyes of many veteran educators of Nebraska, the future of this young man looks bright and most promising, as in him are combined elements of intellectual and physical force of no common order.

F. B. REED, M. D., of Peru, was born in 1828 in Meigs County, Ohio. Took his first course of lectures in the Sterling (Ohio) Medical College. Located in Madison County, Iowa, in 1855. Graduated from the Medical Department of the Iowa State University in 1856. Practiced in St. Charles, Iowa, until 1859, then settled in Rock Bluff, Neb., where he practiced until his coming to Peru. During 1881, Dr. Reed and his nephew, F. D. Reed, published the Peru *Herald*, an eight-column folio, independent in politics. The Doctor married Mary Ross, of Brown County, Ohio, by whom he has two children, both born in Nebraska. Mrs. Dr. Reed assumed charge of the dormitory of the State Normal School in January, 1882, and is giving evidence of superior abilities as a business woman in her very popular management.

A. J. RICHARDSON, farmer, P. O. Peru, born in Washington County, Penn., and named by President Andrew Jackson on the occasion of a great political meeting. He grew to manhood in his native State. Removing at eighteen to Cass County, Ind., he came from there in 1857 to Nemaha County, Neb. His claim, filed January 1, 1858, was the first on the books at Brownville. Mr. Richardson has seen much of pioneering, and can tell of his experiences in times when flour was $16 per barrel, lard 50 cents per pound, and everything else edible selling at a corresponding rate, and he by no means flush, as he reached the State almost penniless. He now has about 800 acres of good land, divided into improved farms on which his sons are flourishing as practical progressive farmers. He married Susan Merritt, of Clark County, Ohio, by whom he has four children—Maria, William H., Cyrus T. and Anna. George E. Richardson died in 1880 at the age of nineteen.

W. W. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Peru, born in 1826 in Luzerne County, Penn. He learned the trade of blacksmith in early life. In April, 1857, he came to Nebraska, and the same fall filed his claim on his present farm, built a rude log house, and began life here with his small family. In 1862, he removed to Peru, and for seven years was in partnership with his brother, R. H. Smith, in the blacksmithing business. Since 1869, he has resided on his farm, having built a good frame house, and made other improvements. He married Caroline Whitman in his and her native county. They have six living children—Flora A., Harris B., Ketura A., Charles G., M. Maud and Bessie May. The eldest was born in Pennsylvania, and the others in Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Smith lost five children in infancy and extreme youth. Mr. Smith is a Greenbacker and a member of the Peru M. E. Church with his wife.

WILLIAM TYNON, farmer, P. O. Peru. Mr. Tynon was born in 1841, in Will County, Ill., and has been a life-long farmer. Ill health caused his coming to Nebraska in 1866, and, for several years, he bought, fattened and sold cattle in Nemaha and Atchison Counties. In 1872, he settled on 160 acres of his present farm. To this he has added one quarter after another, until he now owns 960 acres of the rich bottom land in Peru Precinct. This soil is naturally productive of grass, Kentucky blue grass thriving upon it almost spontaneously. At present, Mr. Tynon handles about 200 head of cattle annually, besides 300 to 400 Berkshire and Poland-China hogs. His home farm is supplied with a number of stock wells sixteen feet deep furnished with wind-mill, and the farm is well equipped with yards, sheds, scales, etc., for stock growing. He has a pleasant home and family. Mrs. Tynon was Mamie Corning; they have six children.

N. B. WHITFIELD, Peru, was born in Stewart County, N. C., August 21, 1822. A year later the family moved to Marion County, Ill., for six years, when there was only three families living in the county. Located in Vandalia, then the capital of the State, where N. B. grew up to manhood. Enlisted in the Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers for twelve months; re-enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment for during the war. He served under Gen. Scott in the Mexican war, taking part in the capture of Vera Cruz, and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Pueblo, Molino Del Rey, Chapultepec, and the capture of the City of Mexico. When discharged, he located in St. Louis for five years, again locating in Illinois. He spent twenty years in Bureau County, locating in Johnson County, Neb., in 1866, and removed to Peru in 1870. Owns 120 acres of good land adjoining Peru, twenty of which he devotes to the growing of apple, peach, plum, pear and crab trees as a nursery stock. Mr. W. raises all kinds of berries, grapes, cherries, gooseberries and currants by the ton. It is his intention to double the acreage of his nursery this year (1882). His wife was Margaret A. McKenney, of Crawford County, Ill. They have three children—W. M., Henry and Hester, all born in Bureau County, Ill.

JACOB ZARNIG, farmer, P. O. Peru, born in 1834 in Ohio. When eleven years old, he accompanied his widowed mother to Indiana, thence in 1856 to Nemaha County, Neb. His mother married Hon. S. A. Chambers, who settled in Peru Precinct in 1856, and who is still one of the most respected and honored of Peru's pioneers. Mr. Zarnig made a claim on the Nemaha bottom, which he sold prior to his settlement on his present farm, then of 120, now of 320 acres. He married, in 1860, Maria Richardson, by whom he has four children—Ella H., Jackson H., William C. and Minnie F., all born in Nemaha County. Mr. Zarnig is a member of the Peru Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

NEMAHA CITY.

Nemaha City, situated upon the Missouri River, four and a half miles below Brownville, undoubtedly occupies one of the finest possible sites in the Mississippi Valley. Located upon a wooded bend in the river, surrounded on all sides by valleys whose marvelous fertility is unquestioned, and by hills unsurpassed for the culture of the grape and for horticulture generally, it not only affords a rare view to one who chooses its highest hill-top for his observatory, but is itself, from whatever side it may be surveyed, a thing of beauty. It possesses a good landing, its gentle slopes afford all that could be asked, as regards natural drainage, and at the same time preclude the possibility of miasma or of a destructive overflow.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Among those who crossed from Missouri into the future Territory and State of Nebraska, during the spring and summer of 1854, previous to the vesting of the Indian title, and immediately subsequent thereto, were A. L. Coutt, A. D. Skeen, H. Russell, William Weddle, Nathan Myers, Dr. Wyatt and Dr. Jerome Hoover, all of these locating in what is now Nemaha Precinct, of Nemaha County, and upon, or in the immediate vicinity of, the present site of Nemaha City. Allen L. Coutt is believed to have been the first actual settler upon the town site, making no claim, however, and being followed very soon, and during the same summer, by Dr. Wyatt, who at once took 160 acres to himself, so far as driving claim-stakes could accomplish that end. In October, 1854, Dr. Jerome Hoover, being upon his way to Texas to look for a location, was met by Dr. Wyatt, at Rockport, Mo., and, upon the latter's representations, crossed the river to see what advantages its western shores offered. So pleased was he with the location that he at once purchased the claim of Dr. Wyatt, entered his claim in the land office and recorded it as a town site, in the office of the County Clerk, as soon as that functionary had an official existence. The Legislature of 1855–56 duly incorporated the new city, granting, also, by special act, a charter to establish a ferry across the Little Nemaha River, to William Finney, and one to build a dam across the same river, where Rowe's mill is now situated, to Henry Hoover. The ferry privilege was subsequently sold to Dr. Jerome Hoover, who transferred it to Henry Elliott, who built a toll-bridge in 1863–64, which was sold some three years later to the county for $2,000, and was immediately superseded by an iron structure, costing $4,000, which is still in existence. The dam referred to was constructed in 1856, a mill being erected by Henry Hoover, which was sold to J. G. Melvin, and subsequently passing into the hands of various proprietors, as follows: Samuel Bennett, K. Skeen, Rowe & Trowbridge and Rowe & Son. The mill structure was almost entirely demolished by the high waters of 1881, but was rebuilt by the present owners and is now in active operation, with three run of stone.

A post office was established July 1, 1856, with Jerome Hoover as Postmaster. The report for the first quarter shows a sale of stamps to the amount of $1.14. The official incumbents have been as follows: Jerome Hoover, 1856 to 1857; Daniel Campbell, 1857 to 1859; Jonas Hacker, 1859 to 1863; J. P. Crother, 1863 to 1867; George B. Davis, 1867 to 1868; J. B. Hoover, 1868 to 1870; James A. Titus, 1870 to 1873; John Titus, 1873 to 1875; James A. Titus, 1875 to 1882. The present Postmaster is Philip Crother, who assumed the position January 1, 1882.

The first school was taught by D. C. Sanders in 1857. The first religious organization effected was that of the Methodists, in 1857, under the ministration of Rev. Philo Gorton. The first child born in the precinct was a son of Alexander Waddle, who made his debut June 23, 1855. The first newspaper established was the *Nemaha Valley Times*, published by Seymour Belden, commencing in January, 1858, and continuing about one year. The first saw-mill in the precinct was one brought across the Missouri River by Willis Hill, in the spring of 1857, the owner dying before it was unpacked; that operation was performed by L. P. Hiatt, who set it up and continued to run it until the summer of 1858, when it was sold and removed to Pawnee City. The next saw-mill was that of C. E. L. Holmes, its subsequent owners being Tidwell Bros., C. E. L. Holmes, B. F. Lushbaugh, Levi Sprinkel (who changed it to a flouring-mill), John McPherson, and finally, J. M. Graham, who restored it to its original condition and subsequently removed it to South Brownville. The first store was opened in 1856 by McAllister & Co., afterward McAllister & Kite; what became of the senior partner is not known. Kite went back to Virginia, whence he came, entered the rebel army and died in service. The first hotel was that of L. P. Hiatt, a large frame building erected early in 1857, and destroyed by fire in 1863; later in 1857 put up a substantial building for hotel purposes, which was also burned in 1862. The second store was opened in the fall of 1856 by Moore & Brownlee, both of Indiana, the stock being taken by Cincinnati creditors within a short time. In the spring of 1857, J. R. Davis opened a stock of general merchandise, which was closed out in 1860, the proprietor returning to Missouri. The stock of Moore & Brownlee was purchased from the creditors by W. L. Thurman, succeeded by Thurman & Argabright, in 1858, who, about 1860, removed their establishment to Aspinwall.

The first drug store was opened in Nemaha by Dr. Crim, in 1860. It continued a few years and was closed out by the proprietor. During the same year, Allen L. Coutt placed on sale a stock of genuine merchandise in a brick building erected by him and now occupied by J. S. Minnick, the intermediate proprietors having been Hoover & Tynan, Hoover & Minnick and J. B. Hoover. In 1859 occurred the first fire, resulting in the destruction of John Shook's dwelling. In 1862, Strong's Hotel was burned; in 1863, the Hiatt House, and, in 1864, the residence of Stewart McConigu. The two hotels referred to were, as has already been said, the first ones erected. Another one was opened, known as the City Hotel, by David Lockwood, in 1860, being subsequently sold to David Caldwell, and finally, in 1871, to Levi Johnson, who erected a new building for hotel purposes on the same site in 1880. The Hoover House was opened in 1868 by J. B. Hoover, and still continues in active operation.

Nemaha City was always a place of strong abolition proclivities, being, by virtue of its near vicinity to Missouri, a station of the underground railroad and the frequent resort of John Brown's men. It was here that the hero of Ossawottamie crossed a load of Sharp's rifles, bound for Civil Bend, Iowa, at the conclusion of the Kansas war, late in the fall of 1857; it was here that Leaman, one of Brown's heartiest coadjutors, wintered during 1857–58, and, when the clouds that had been gathering so long, burst at length, no place upon the banks of the Missouri responded more promptly, or for its size, more efficiently, than did Nemaha City. Part of Company E, and all of Company K, of the Second Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, were recruited at this point.

Early in 1877, Nemaha Precinct voted $18,400 in bonds to the Nebraska Railroad, on condition that the said road was to be fully completed from Lincoln to Nemaha City by December 1 of the same year. The grading was at once commenced and practically finished during the summer, whereupon one-half of the bonds were issued. The road made no further progress, and, after paying interest on $9,200 for a year and a half, the case was taken to the courts, and, as the bonds still remained in the hands of the original holders, they were declared to be of no value. In December, 1879, the Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska succeeding the old Nebraska Railroad, and using the same road-bed, made its entrance into the city amid the rejoicings of her citizens.

ORGANIZATION.

Nemaha Precinct was created by the Board of County Commissioners January 5, 1857. On the 22d of the same month, at a meeting of the legal voters of Nemaha City, A. J. Benedict was appointed President, and J. M. Mullin, Secretary, the meeting then proceeding to determine what officers were necessary to the organization and government of the new city, incorporated a year previous. This formal organization was effected by an election held February 2, 1857, resulting as follows: Mayor, Jerome Hoover; Aldermen, William Corn, E. M. McComas and John Hiatt. On October 24 of the same year, a special election was held to fill vacancies, the result placing Joel W. Wells in the Mayoralty, and A. Melick and Hiram Barnes in the Aldermanic positions occupied by E. M. McComas and William Corn. In April, 1858, Joel W. Wells was re-elected, resigning March 2, 1859, and being succeeded by W. W. Keeling, who resigned March 30, Jerome Hoover being appointed to fill the vacancy. The election of April, 1859, placed C. E. L. Holmes in the chair, since which time, and until 1877, the incumbents have been as follows: 1860, Jonas Hacker; 1861, Frank Chaplin; 1862–64, J. P. Crother; 1865–67, J. P. Hoover; 1868–69, J. P. Crother; 1870, J. P. Hoover; 1871–72, Peter Auls; 1873, William S. Clarke; 1874–77, Levi Johnson. The election of April 2, 1878, resulted in a tie between Levi Johnson and Kenyon Skeen, decided by lot in favor of the latter. In 1879, J. P. Crother was elected, and in 1880 the State law having changed Nemaha City into a village, doing away with the Mayoralty, five Trustees were elected as follows: J. B. Hoover, E. Cummings, A. J. Scoville, John Blair and Peter Kerker, the last named of whom being chosen Chairman of the Board. In 1881, the Board consisted of Theodore Hill, Chairman; B. Bell Andrews, Raburn Elliott, J. J. Bender and Henry Williams—Raburn Elliott resigning, was succeeded by W. H. Rhodes, since deceased, the position being vacant at this writing. The Clerk of the Board and City Attorney is M. P. Hanegan, and the Police Judge, J. P. Crother, both holding under appointment.

EDUCATION.

The first school was taught by D. C. Sanders in 1857–58; no records are in existence as to the attendance or course of study. From this time until 1870, a moderate interest was displayed in the cause of education, the principal difficulty as regards the diffusion of knowledge being that of securing efficient teachers. In 1870, however, a new departure was taken, a large brick schoolhouse erected at a cost of $4,000, and the schools were graded. The Principal now in charge is B. F. Lorance; the assistants, Eva Hagadorn and Mollie Fisher. The attendance during the school year of 1881–82 averaged 100 pupils.

RELIGIOUS.

As has been said, the first religious organization in Nemaha City was that of the Methodists, effected in 1857, under the pastoral influence of Rev. Philo Gorton, who remained with the flock for about a year and a half. Rev. Mr. Giddings preached thereafter at irregular intervals, but the next regular incumbent was Rev. David Hart, who assumed charge in 1859, continuing two years, and being superseded, in 1861, by Rev. Hiram Birch. From this time, the church had various and irregular supplies until 1878, when it practically lost its organization and passed out of existence.

St. John's Church.—The first regular services of this denomination were held September 18, 1860, under the ministration of the Right Rev. Bishop Talbot, Missionary of the Northwest. On June 2 of the succeeding year, Rev. Isaac A. Hagar, as missionary, assumed charge, retaining the same until March 26, 1865, when Rev. George C. Betts became associate missionary at large with Rev. Isaac Hagar, relieving him of a portion of his duties. On May 3, 1865, Rev. George R. Davis assumed exclusive charge of the church in connection with that at Brownville, and on May 26 of the same year, the legal organization of the parish took place, steps being immediately taken toward the building of a church structure. At this time the following officers were elected: Frederick G. Holmes and George Hodkin, Wardens; Hezekiah B. Strong, Edward S. Burns and John B. Hoover, Vestrymen.

The corner-stone of the projected building was laid with impressive ceremonies on July 18, 1865, and on May 6, 1866, the structure was consecrated to the service of Almighty God by the Right Rev. Bishop Clarkson, successor to Bishop Talbot.

On February 25, 1872, Rev. Mr. Davis was succeeded by Rev. J. E. Roberts, also in charge at Brownville, and in May, 1877, Rev. Matthew Henry assumed pastoral control of both churches, devoting himself exclusively to the Nemaha church after October, 1879. At this time, measures were taken to erect a parsonage, not wholly completed until the fall of 1881. The society has experienced many vicissitudes; has at various times almost ceased active work, but has never lost its legal organization. The present number of baptized members is fifty, the average attendance forty, and the financial condition of the institution fair. In connection with the church is a Sunday school, organized at the same time as the society, and with a present attendance of twenty-two.

Christian Church.—In 1865, Elder T. K. Hansberry, succeeded in gathering together a little congregation of the Christian sect, who for a time worshiped under his leadership in the old frame schoolhouse, and subsequently in what was known as the Larkin Schoolhouse, situated across the Little Nemaha River, in Aspinwall Precinct. This move was made in 1871. In 1879, a commodious frame building was erected for church purposes in Nemaha City, at a cost of $1,500, and dedicated in May, 1880. The pastors since Elder Hansberry have been as follows: 1866, Revs. R. C. Barrows; 1869, William Shurtliff; 1870, William Smith; 1871, R. C. Barrows; 1873, Thomas Edwards; 1875, D. B. Coryell; 1876, T. L. Cartwright; 1877, D. B. Coryell; 1880, G. D. Mullis. The present incumbent is Elder Charles Rowe, who assumed charge January 1, 1881. The church now has a membership of 120, and the Sabbath school in connection an average attendance of forty.

Presbyterian Church.—A Presbyterian organization was effected February 15, 1880, and services held in the schoolhouse under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Weber; succeeded in June of the same year by Rev. P. A. Wessels, who remained in charge of the society until June, 1881, since which time the church has been without a pastor. Its highest membership has been forty; its present enrollment, thirty-eight.

SOCIETIES.

Hope Lodge, No. 29, A., F. & A. M., was instituted at Hillsdale, November 18, 1868, with the following officers: W. M., Richard Burge; S. W., Z. T. Evarts; J. W., J. P. King; S. D., T. J. Collins; J. D., H. J. Barnes; Secretary, H. W. Shubert; Treasurer, D. Fraker; Tiler, A. L. P. Thompson. In July, 1879, the lodge was transferred to Nemaha City, occupying the schoolhouse for its meetings. The present officers are: W. M., J. P. King; S. W., J. J. Bender; J. W., J. A. Titus; S. D., R. Elliott; J. D., D. Tourtellotte; Secretary, Phillip Crowther; Treasurer, H. A. Brand; Tiler, L. M. Weddle.

I. O. O. F., Nemaha City Lodge, No 40, was organized October, 1878, with William S. Hacker, N. G.; William V. Shook, V. G.; Morris H. Griffiths, R. S.; Phillip Crowther, F. S.; J. H. Drain, Treasurer. The meetings have always been held in the schoolhouse. The present officers of the organization are as follows: R. Elliott, N. G.; J. A. Titus, V. G.; P. H. D. Hunt, R. S.; Phillip Crother, F. S.; Peter Ault, Treasurer.

I. O. G. T., Nemaha City Lodge, No. 109. The first officers of this organization, instituted in March, 1878, were: W. C. T., Phillip Crowther; W. C. S., D. A. Morton; W. V. T., Mrs. Carrie Crother; F. S., Emmett Toll; L. D., Lewis Brown. The present officers are as follows: W. C. T., T. B. Finch; W. C. S., A. J. Baldwin; W. V. T., Nora Scoville; F. S., G. W. Martin; L. D., Phillip Crother.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper published in Nemaha City was the *Nemaha Valley Journal*, first issued in January, 1858, by Seymour Belden, and continued by him for about one year, when it suspended publication. Its proclivities were Democratic. In October, 1859, George W. Fairbrother and T. C. Hacker established the *Nebraska Herald*, a Republican paper, which, also, was continued for about one year. No other efforts were made at journalism in Nemaha City from this time until 1880.

The Nemaha Times commenced publication in April, 1880, under the editorial charge of B. F. Sanders. Its present editor, W. W. Sanders, assumed control in November of the same year. It is a seven-column folio paper, ably conducted, and Republican in politics. Its editor, born in Nemaha County in 1857, has been a life-long resident in the section which he aims to educate, and is fully conversant with local matters of the past as well as of the present.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The grain interests of Nemaha Precinct are represented by Warren's Elevator, built in 1879, by N. H. Warren & Co., of Chicago, and managed by Henry Carse. It has a storage capacity of 17,000 bushels. A grain warehouse was erected in 1878, by William E. Hill, and is now used by Theodore Hill. The shipments of these two, and minor dealers, during 1881, were 259 cars of corn, forty-six of wheat, three of barley, and one of rye. The shipments of stock, comprising 116 cars of hogs and fifty-six of cattle, demonstrate the extent to which that interest is fostered.

In addition to these industries, Nemaha City has five general stores, one hardware and furniture store, one agricultural implement warehouse, one grocery store, one drug store, two millinery stores, two harness shops, three blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one barber shop, one confectionery store, two butcher shops, one livery stable and one lumber yard, established in 1878 by the Chicago Lumber Company.

The professions are ably represented by three doctors and two attorneys.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. H. ARGABRIGHT, P. O. Nemaha City, was born in 1842, in Fayette County, Ky.; came to Nebraska in [illegible], with his brother, J. W.; was employed as a Government freighter three years; enlisted in [illegible], in the Second Nebraska, taking part in Gen. Sully's Indian expedition; returned and enlisted in the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, serving until the close of the civil war; fighting at Franklin and Nashville, and in the memorable pursuit of Gen. Hood; returned and married in February, [illegible], Miss Rhoda Clover, of Grundy County, Ill.; has since been engaged in farming, owning [illegible] acres in Nemaha and Aspinwall Precincts. Mr. and Mrs. Argabright have seven children—Fred., Frank, Alice, Nina, Lola, Charles and Llewellyn, all born in Nemaha County.

JOHN BARNES, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City, was born in [illegible], in Westmoreland County, Penn. He is the son of John and Catherine McCutchin Barnes, both natives of Pennsylvania. At the age of nineteen, he removed to Lee County, Iowa, and married Elizabeth Harger, of Indiana. After a residence of seventeen years in Iowa, Mr. Barnes removed, with his family, in the spring of 1857, to a claim near Nemaha City, removing to his present 170-acre farm in [illegible]. He has erected good buildings and made other improvements. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church in Iowa, and was one of the founders of the Brownville Church, of which in early times he was an Elder. Mr. and Mrs. B. have nine children—Cosner, Eunice, Amanda J., Isham B., John S., Luther H., David, Lydia H. and Mary E. The four eldest were born in Iowa, and the others in Nebraska.

J. J. BENDER, of Bender & Dillon, druggists, Nemaha City and Calvert. Mr. B. came to this State in 1879; located in Nemaha City, and has been in the same place and business since. He is a native of Boone County, Ind., born in 1848. Three years later, his father, David Bender, moved to Holt County, Mo. J. J. Bender began the study of his profession with Dr. Brand, of Graham, Mo.; began business for himself in [illegible] in Graham; removed to Maryville, Mo., in 1877, and was in a woolen mill there until his removal to Mound City, Mo., whence he came to Nebraska. Mrs. Bender's maiden name was Sarah E. Brown; born and married in Graham, Mo.

JOHN P. CROTHER, Nemaha City, located at that point in 1857, coming from Michigan. Mr. C. is an Englishman by birth, and a boot, shoe and harness maker by trade. When he came to Nemaha City, not one hundred acres of land were broken in the precinct, it being a sort of a bubble town, populated by claim-holders who were soon after compelled to move their frail shanties, then composing Nemaha City, out upon their claims, which operation laid the foundation for the present prosperity of Nemaha. Mr. C. has been Justice of the Peace most of the time since 1859; was in the Territorial House of 1861-62-63. He has been a Republican ever since the party was organized. He and his family are members of the Episcopal Church. No pioneer of Nemaha County is more familiar with its history, or has taken more pride in its progress, than has Squire Crother.

PHILIP CROTHER, Postmaster of Nemaha City, was born in 1848, in Lancashire, Eng. He is the son of J. P. Crother, who emigrated to the United States in 1849, locating in the State of New York. Young Crother early showed evidences of an active, unsettled disposition. After attending the schools of Syracuse, N. Y., Cleveland and Detroit, he essayed to join Col. E. D. Baker's famous regiment of New York City, but was rejected by the United States Examining Surgeon; returning to his native land, he enlisted in the English army; was stationed on the Isle of Wight, during one of Queen Victoria's visits, and acted as guard at the Osborne House; assigned to the East Indian army; he served three years in India, reaching the position of Lance Sergeant. Becoming sick of the service, he took French leave of the army while quartered near the ancient and historic city of Patna, safely made his way to Calcutta, shipped aboard an American vessel, and worked his passage to Boston. In February, 1869, he arrived at Nemaha City and has since resided here. Has held many local offices; was elected County Superintendent of Schools in 1877; served four years, and appointed Postmaster January 11, 1882. Married in Nemaha City June 5, 1872, to Carrie E. Fisher, by whom he has two sons—William G. and Philip, Jr. To few men is allotted the strange career of Philip Crother; coming to a foreign land in boyhood, traveling about for a few years; returning to his native island, thence going to the land of the Brahmins, the Hindoos and the Sepoys, experiencing the startling adventures and wonderful escapes peculiar to that wild, weird country, and at last settling down in so quiet a place as his present home. Mr. C. says his marriage rendered him a happy man, though his felicity received a terrible shock in the death of three little and beloved daughters in February, 1880.

J. F. DRAIN (of Skeen & Drain) merchants, Nemaha, is a son of J. H. Drain, and was born in McLean County, Ill. He served in the Ninth Iowa Cavalry during the civil war, and even afterward on the Texan frontier, being discharged in 1866. His partnership with Mr. Skeen was formed in October, 1880, he having been previously associated with his brothers, William and George, in the same business. He married Miss C. E. Barnes, and they have four children all born in Nemaha County. His father, now a wealthy farmer of this precinct, was born in Kentucky, and is of Virginian ancestry. He settled, in 1828, in McLean County, Ill., near the now flourishing city of Bloomington, then a hamlet of four log cabins, his father, Robert Drain, buying land here. James H. Drain built the first log house in Hardin County, Iowa. He brought his family to Nemaha County, Neb., in 1864. His wife was Winna Howell, by whom he has five children—J. F., Candis A., William T., Nancy E. and George W.

J. M. HACKER, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City, was born September 12, 1828, in Montgomery County, Ohio. He is the son of David and Catharine Gile Hacker, who removed to Fountain County, Ind., in 1829. J. M. Hacker spent about nineteen years in Boone County, Ind., where he received an academic education, and became a practical surveyor. He removed, in 1855, to Iowa, and came from there to Nemaha County, Neb., in 1856, remaining until April, 1860, when he removed to Linn County, Kan. There he spent the hot, dry summer of 1860 in Kansas, and actually saw eggs cooked by the heat of the sun on the stone steps of a farm house. In the fall of 1860, he settled in Appanoose County, Iowa, where he remained until his permanent settlement in Nebraska, in April, 1866. In the fall of that year, he was elected County Surveyor, and held that office two terms. In the fall of 1867, he was elected County Clerk, serving out three terms most acceptably; was elected County Surveyor in 1875, and twice re-elected, resigning his office during his third term to accept the position of Deputy County Clerk, which he held until the fall of 1881. Mr. H. is a Republican of Whig antecedents, and a Methodist, with most of his family. He is a member of the Brownville Chapter and Commandery of the A., F. & A. M.; he is also a distinguished Odd Fellow, having served sixteen years as District Deputy in the five southeastern counties of Nebraska. Mr. H. also belongs to the K. of P., and the Sons and Daughters of Temperance. He has lived on his present farm since 1866. Married in Warsaw, Ind., in 1851, Mary J. Fairbrother, of Wayne County, Ind. They have six children—James O., George W., William T., Charles D., Mary E. and Harvey D.

M. P. HANEGAN, attorney at law, Nemaha, born August 24, 1856, in Stark County, Ohio. In 1857, his parents settled in Marshalltown, Iowa, where young Hanegan received his schooling. He read law in the office of C. C. Donald, Crawford County, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar of that State in June, 1877; removing to Nebraska, he located at Nemaha City, and was admitted to the bar of Nebraska September 15, 1881.

THEODORE HILL, Nemaha City, was born in Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y., July 16, 1832; came West and located at Brownville, Neb., in 1857, beginning as a clerk for McAllister, Dozier & Co. The firm of Crane & Hill was then founded (Dr. Crane and Theodore Hill). Three years later, Mr. Hill bought out the Doctor's interest; ran the business himself five or six years; admitted his brother, Louis Hill, as partner in 1866, and in 1868 bought the incompleted building of J. McPherson, erecting the three-story building known as "Hill's store." Owing to long-standing financial embarrassment, the firm made an assignment in 1878, since which time Theodore Hill has resided in Nemaha City in the interest of the Nebraska Elevator Company, and as the salesman of R. S. Hawley & Co., agricultural implement dealers, of Nebraska City. Notwithstanding his partial failure, Mr. Hill has established a fine reputation for probity and ability among business men of Nemaha County.

GEORGE HODKIN, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City. Mr. Hodkin was born in 1820 in Derbyshire, Eng.; his father died in England, and his mother married again, George Derbyshire. Mr. Hodkin came to America, locating first in New Hampshire, going thence to Lowell, Mass., where he worked as a blacksmith six years. He came to Nebraska with Willis Hill in May, 1855; engaged in farming and teaming until 1864, when he enlisted in Col. Pennock's Missouri Militia, and was in the service eighteen months. His wife and children had remained in Connecticut during most of this time, but, on his return from the war, he joined them in Nemaha City; settled on his present farm in 1867; on this he has erected every building and planted every tree and vine with his own hands, and he has over one thousand apple and peach trees growing, besides grapes, pears, plums, cherries and all the small fruits. He married in England, Martha Hamilton, who died April 11, 1869, leaving him an only child—Anna, now Mrs. William Hawxby, who prospers on an adjoining farm. The present Mrs. Hodkin was Mrs. Priscilla Crother, relict of the late William Crother, of Nemaha City. Mr. Hawxby has a good farm and owns forty acres of good land in company with Mr. Hodkin on the Nemaha bottom.

DR. F. G. HOLMES, deceased, of Nemaha, was a son of Col. Holmes, United States Army, a distinguished soldier who fought in the Black Hawk war, and died soon after at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Dr. Holmes brought his family, comprising the present Mrs. Welton and a son, R. H. Holmes, by a former marriage, to Nemaha, in 1858. He located on a farm here, and for years managed it in connection with a large medical practice. He died in 1875, at the age of forty-eight. In 1871-72, he was United States Indian Agent at Yankton Agency, D. T. He was a Republican in politics, and an Episcopalian. He was active in sustaining the first Episcopal Church and Sunday school in the county. He married Miss F. A. Frisbie, of Waterbury, Conn., by whom he had five children—Lizzie M., Daniel C., Sarah E., Delia A. and Ruth M. B. A. Welton, who married Mrs. Holmes, after spending about twenty years in Illinois, farming and a few years in Berrien County, Mich., located, in 1880, in Nemaha County, Neb. By his former and deceased wife, he had a son—Charles M. Welton, now engaged in farming in this county.

J. B. HOOVER, merchant, Nemaha City, who was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1833, is a son of Dr. Jerome Hoover and Ann (Frill) Hoover, both Virginians by birth. Dr. Hoover entered the town site of Nemaha City (320 acres) in 1854; moved thereon, with his family, in May, 1855. J. B. Hoover made a claim adjoining it to the west, and opened a stock of goods in partnership with W. E. Hoover, in 1856, and has continued in business almost constantly since. During the civil war, he was engaged in freighting to the Rocky Mountains, employing several teams and making several trips himself. His large brick house, now run by Mr. Davis as the "Hoover House," was built in 1858. Mr. Hoover married Elizabeth Tann, who died October 16, 1859, leaving a daughter—Frances. Mr. Hoover's second wife, Fannie (Simpson) Hoover, died October 22, 1879. The only child, Frances, married P. L. Erving, of Plum Creek, Neb., and Treasurer of Dawson County. Esquire J. P. Crother and Mr. Hoover are the only original settlers of Nemaha who have stuck by it through adversity and prosperity, and are both as well known as respected.

DR. JAMES KAY, Nemaha City, was born April 27, 1826, in Bedford County, Penn. When he was quite young, his parents, William and Susan Kay, located near Alexandria, Ohio. Young Kay studied medicine in Lewisburg, and began practice in West Baltimore, Ohio. He married Susan A. Sutton, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, by whom he has two daughters—Bessie Maud and May Blanche, born in Nemaha City, where he located in 1866. The Doctor is a Democrat and an Odd Fellow. He served out a ninety-day term of enlistment in 1864, with the Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He is the oldest practitioner in Nemaha City, and a very successful one.

D. A. MORTON, blacksmith and dealer in agricultural implements, Nemaha City, was born and learned his trade in Mt. Vernon, Ohio; removed to Missouri in 1857; served two years in the Missouri Battalion during the war. Removed from Atchison County, Mo., in 1868, to Nemaha City. Worked at his trade ten years; then added a complete line of agricultural implements; sells everything used on a farm, including wagons, buggies and the Glidden Barb Wire; has been a member of the School Board, and held other local offices. Mr. Morton married Laura J. Sutton, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio. They have five children—Minnie, Anna, Nellie, Dora and Cora. A son, William, died in infancy.

J. B. REES, of Nemaha City, is one of the live liverymen of this county; came here in 1879 from Hardin County, Iowa, where he followed the same business. He built the commodious stable in the fall of 1879; employs three men and from six to ten teams in his livery, freighting, mail-carrying and draying business. Mr. Rees is a genial and accommodating business man, whose means and ways of doing business merit the large patronage accorded.

CYRUS BOWEN, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City, was born in 1812, in Butler County, Ohio; removed, in boyhood with his father, Andrew Bowen, to Indiana; the family subsequently removed to Iowa, where both parents died. Cyrus Bowen came to Nebraska in 1864; settled on his present farm in 1866. Mr. Bowen has been three times married, having three children by the first wife—Amos, Nelson and Charlotte; eight children by the second wife—Jasper N., Dymsey, Wesley, Hiram, Albert, Cyrus B., Harvey and Louis. By the present wife, he has two children—George W. and J. Loren. The six eldest were born in Indiana, the youngest in Nebraska, and the others in Iowa; of these Amos, Charlotte and Louis are not living.

JOHN SHUCK, of Nemaha City, was born in 1815, in Muskingum County, Ohio. Married, in 1836, Nancy J. Trusler, born in the same county in 1818. They removed, in 1857, to Scott County, Iowa; came to Nebraska in 1860; located in Nemaha City the next year, Mr. Shuck working as a blacksmith; their home burned down in [illegible] compelling their removal to their farm, in the outskirts of the village, on which they have since lived. In 1877, Mr. Shuck began to investigate Spiritualism; took part, with his wife, in several seances, where his powers of healing were first noticed, he completely removing, by a few passages of his hands, a severe pain in the breast of Mr. E. Howe, a neighbor, caused by the kick of a colt. About the same time he cured a badly sprained wrist for Moses Banks, while [illegible] mediumistic circle. These cures caused him to adopt the profession of healer for [illegible] benefit of mankind, he having performed about twenty-five remarkable cures on chronic cases, affecting nearly every organ in the human body. J. M. Kelly, living near Aspinwall, has been nearly cured of chronic dyspepsia and asthma combined, after his case had been abandoned by a dozen physicians, among them Dr. Bishop, of St. Joseph. Mrs. Shuck has had the experience of nearly a half century as a midwife, and the cures affected by this genial and magnetic old couple are fully appreciated by the people in their vicinity.

ALEXANDER D. SKEEN, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City. Mr. Skeen was born in 1815, in Sumner County, Tenn.; when seventeen years old, he located in Jackson County, Mo., where he married Mary Blevins, of Green County, Ky. In 1837, he removed to the Platte Purchase, in Buchanan County, Mo.; removed, in 1854, to Atchison County, Mo.; from there, in October, 1854, he crossed the river and selected the claim which has ever since been his home (Section 1, Town 4, Range 14 east). Mr. Skeen spent the winter of 1854-55 on this claim, building a rude log cabin upon it in February, 1855; located here, with his family, in April, 1855; his brick house, the first erected in Nemaha County, was built in 1856. A. D. Skeen was one of the very earliest settlers in, and is now the oldest resident of, Nemaha County. During the winter of 1854-55, Mr. Skeen's neighbors were Houston Russell (since deceased), Robert Hervey (now in California), and Nathan Hyatt. These four men were "baching it," the only family in the neighborhood being that of William Hays, who had built a cabin on the bottom a mile and a half south of what is now Brownville. Mr. and Mrs. Skeen have raised a family of nine children—Margaret (Mrs. Dr. C. B. Snow); Thomas Benton, Richard, Elizabeth (Mrs. D. Tourtelotte); Lucy J. (Mrs. James Hyatt); Mary (Mrs. H. Shubert); Kenyon, John W. and Nancy A. (Mrs. James Linn). All the children, except Mrs. Hyatt, now in Iowa, are residents of Nemaha County. Mr. and Mrs. Skeen are members of the Christian Church, and are a well-preserved and intelligent old couple.

KENYON SKEEN (of Skeen & Drain, Nemaha City), is a son of Alexander Skeen, who was born in North Carolina, and, after residing in the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri, settled, in 1855, on the farm where he now lives, near Nemaha City. Kenyon Skeen was born, 1846, in Buchanan County, Mo.; attended the Nemaha school, and afterward graduated from the Commercial School at Greencastle, Ind. In 1872, he began mercantile business in Nemaha; was engaged in milling here in 1879-80-81, and still owns a half-interest in the mill property. The present mercantile firm was established in October, 1880. Mr. Skeen married Miss Candis Drain, by whom he has two children—Hattie and Pearl, both born in Nemaha. Mr. Skeen and wife belong to the Christian Church, and he to the I. O. O. F.

JOHN D. STIERS, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1833; settled in Missouri in 1849; was in California from 1853 to 1856; returned, visited his old Ohio home, and, in the spring of 1858, settled on his present farm, purchased of Joseph O'Pelt. In 1863, Mr. Stiers enlisted in the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry; served a year in Gen. Davies' Body Guard; then went on the Powder River expedition, serving on the plains until his discharge in July, 1866. He returned to his Nebraska farm, and married, March 6, 1870, Miss Emeline Glover, of Grundy County, Ill. They have one living son—Samuel E., born November 11, 1872, and have lost two children—Guy and Mary L.

J. A. TITUS, merchant, Nemaha City, was born in 1831, in Providence, R. I. Located in February, 1855, on Section 2, Town 4, Range 15, Nemaha County, Neb., entering 160 acres. His father, N. G. Titus, with wife and four children, locating in the county at that time. N. G. Titus died during 1855; his widow, now surviving him at the age of seventy-five. J. A. Titus is now the oldest settler in Nemaha Precinct; followed farming up to 1870, with the exception of 1862 and 1863, when he was on the Western plains. The firm of Titus & Bro. was formed in 1870. J. F. Titus retired in 1879, when the present firm of Titus & Williams was formed. Mr. Titus is a Freemason and an Odd Fellow. He married Mary A. Burns, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he has seven children—Jennie, Lydia M., George N., Charles A., Albert, Joseph and Frank. Mr. Titus was Postmaster from 1870 to 1874, and again in 1881. In politics, he has been Republican ever since the rebel guns were turned upon Fort Sumter.

J. M. TROWBRIDGE, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City, settled in Richardson County, Neb., in 1864; engaged in farming until 1870, when he purchased the Wells Mill property; rebuilt the mill and ran it about two years. He then resumed farming, and is now the owner of 360 acres in Nemaha County, and 160 acres near Hebron, Neb. From 1877 to 1880, he lived in Brownville, and during 1881, he owned a half-interest in the Nemaha Valley Mills, which he sold. In the spring of 1882, by an exchange of land, he came in possession of an elegant home in Nemaha City, where he now lives, carrying on at the same time his large farm in Aspinwall Precinct. On this farm he has about one hundred head of cattle, including some fine pedigreed stock. Mr. Trowbridge was born in 1834, in Washington County, Ind., and grew to manhood in Morgan County, Ind.; removed, in 1857, to Kansas, and a year later to Marshall County, Ill., where he remained six years. He married, in Hardin County, Iowa, Miss Della Hitt, of Morgan County, Ind. They have a little daughter—Grace Louise, born in Brownville. Mr. and Mrs. Trowbridge are members of the Christian Church.

NORTH AUBURN.

The town of North Auburn, formerly Sheridan, is located on the southeast quarter of Section 16, Town 5, Range 14, on high, rolling prairie land, the situation being particularly favorable in a sanitary aspect. The Little Nemaha River affords it the best of water-power for manufacturing purposes, and a branch of the Missouri Pacific road, extending from Atchison, Kan., to Omaha, Neb., offers ample commercial facilites.

The town was surveyed October 19, 1868, for the proprietors, A. P. and Laura Cogswell, and A. W. and O. A. Morgan, by W. F. Wright, surveyor. Its name was given it in honor of Gen. Phil H. Sheridan, of the United States Army.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first building was erected during the same month that the survey was made, and one year later Wesley Dundas opened the first stock of general merchandise in the building still occupied by him, being also in October elected Justice of the Peace. In November following, a post office was established, with Wesley Dundas as Postmaster, an incumbency which he yet retains. The first child born was Delphene Dundas, daughter of Wesley Dundas, who arrived upon the scene of action January 21, 1871. The first death was that of Mary Alice Hall, occurring in the fall of 1878. The first marriage took place in February, 1874, uniting Walter Parker and Jane Long. The first physician to settle here was Dr. A. Opperman, a graduate of Heidelberg, who opened an office in May, 1871, placing on sale at the same time a stock of drugs, which he closed out before the end of the year. In September, 1874, Wesley Dundas established a grocery store, still continuing his other business, disposing of the same to W. T. Reed, the present proprietor, in July, 1875. In the fall of 1876, a stock of general merchandise was placed on sale by A. H. Gilmore, who disposed of part of his stock to Dundas, and part of it to Reed, in March, 1877, himself retiring from business.

On February 4, 1882, the Missouri Pacific Railroad was completed to Sheridan, the town having purchased for it the right of way through the precinct, issuing bonds for that purpose to the amount of $4,000. Even prior to this event, the place had taken a new start, after a cessation of growth lasting some years. Immediately upon the entry of the road, however, new capital began to come in, and new settlers to appear upon the streets; building was commenced and pushed rapidly, the result being that, during the spring of 1882, a large brick block was erected by Robert Hawke and George W. Shroat, both of Nebraska City, and no less than eleven frame blocks and buildings for business purposes, together with fourteen new residences, were built.

The town has as yet no manufactories, what are called the Sheridan Mills, built by George Homewood, being located one and a half miles from town, on the Little Nemaha River. These mills have three run of stone. It has, however, four general stores, one clothing and two grocery stores, two hardware stores, one lumber yard, opened in February, 1882; one livery stable, and minor business establishments to its needs.

It now, with its additions, comprises 640 acres, there being in addition to the original site of 160 acres the Howe & Nixon Addition on the east, the Howe & Nixon Addition north of this, the Howe, Nixon & Willson and Reed & Gilmore Additions, each of eighty acres, to the north of the old town. This last extension unites the two towns of North and South Auburn, the design being to rechristen the two with one name, that of Auburn being the one selected by the citizens securing to the result of the union the county seat. The first part of this design will undoubtedly soon be consummated, the latter part left to the decision of a county vote.

RELIGIOUS.

Prior to the year 1874, this town was part of the Methodist Circuit, embracing nearly the whole of Nemaha County, and enjoying services at irregular intervals. At this time a church organization was effected, mainly through the efforts of Rev. Hiram P. Birch, who was the first regular minister. In 1878, a church structure was erected at a cost of $1,500. The pastors of the society, since Rev. Mr. Birch, have been as follows: W. S. Blackburn, H. Presson, W. H. Tibbitts, J. R. Reed, I. W. Swan, the last mentioned being in charge at the time of writing. The Sunday school in connection with the church was instituted early in the history of the society, and is now in a flourishing condition under the superintendency of V. V. Morrison.

The United Baptist people organized a society in the eastern part of Douglas Precinct about 1874, erecting a small frame church building, which they practically abandoned in 1876, at which time they transferred their base of operations to Sheridan, dropping the name of United, and retaining simply the latter part of their cognomen. Since this time, the society has had two pastors, Rev. Messrs. Freeman and Keeler, the latter of whom abandoned the charge in the summer of 1880. There has been no regular preaching since, occasional services being held, however, in the Methodist building.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was taught by E. B. Savage, November, 1874; the attention has never been paid to education, in this town, which it demands, as has been acknowledged by her best citizens, the school in a manner being without any responsible management during most of the time. During the school year of 1880–81, the school was in charge of Mr. and Mrs. John Winters, since which time there has been no regular session, May Crandall teaching a private class, in lieu of the more pretentious methods and means of free education.

SOCIETIES.

I. O. G. T., Sheridan Lodge, No 108.—The charter for the institution of this lodge was granted March 15, 1877; the original membership was nineteen, and the first officers as follows: W. C. T., Edward Juel; W. V. T., E. Hargan; W. Chap., J. B. Piper; W. R. S., C. D. Dundas; W. F. S., T. A. Currans; Treasurer, J. A. Gile; P. W. C. T., W. T. Reed. The officers for the quarter ending April 1, 1882, are: W. C. T., John Maxwell; W. V. T., Mrs. James Armstrong; W. Chaplain, D. S. Hacker; W. R. S., C. L. White; P. W. C. T., C. L. White. The membership at present numbers 108.

I. O. O. F., Mayflower Lodge, No. 76, was instituted with ten charter members, and the following officers, September 2, 1879: N. G., David Morris; V. G., F. P. Tenney; R. S., Hugh Gobene; P. S., John Maxwell; Treasurer, John Wirick. The present officers are: N. G., Eli Wood; V. G., James Brown; R. S., Henry Wert; P. S., Henry Heyt; Treasurer, James Cowell. The present membership is forty-five.

PRESS.

The Sheridan *Post* was established in April, 1879, by F. B. Tiffany, who soon afterward transferred the proprietorship to H. R. Peery, subsequent changes placing it in the hands of Tenny & Peery, Peery & Ewan, A. E. & E. T. Ewan, Al. E Ewan, Rush O. Fellows, who first assumed control September, 24, 1880, Fellows & Taggart, and again Rush O. Fellows, the present editor and owner. The *Post* is an ably conducted five-column quarto, Republican in politics.

HOTELS.

The first hotel was the Sheridan House, opened in 1876, by P. D. Wheedon, who retains the ownership of the building, though the management has been in control of various parties, William H. Stevenson being the present landlord. Early in its history the name of the hotel was changed to that of the Central, and finally to the Missouri Pacific.

The Grand Central was opened in the fall of 1881, by Lars Peterson, and is under the present management of J. Skillman.

SOUTH AUBURN.

The town of South Auburn, formerly Calvert, is located on Sections 27 and 28, Township 5, Range 14, situated on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, eleven miles from

Brownville via wagon road, or fifteen by way of Nemaha City. The sections designated were originally owned by J. L. Smith, J. B. Piper, J. Maxwell and G. R. Reynolds, being purchased by the Lincoln Town Site Company in the early part of 1881, platted July 1, and named in honor of Hon. T. E. Calvert, of the railroad corporation, to which, primarily, it owes its existence. The first settler was J. N. Brust, who, some time prior to its survey, erected a small frame house, near the present depot building, in which he placed a stock of groceries in July, 1881; subsequently, closed out. In June of the same year, the Chicago Lumber Company put up a small building, now used as a dwelling, a lumber yard being established under charge of George D. Cross, who, during the first six months, disposed of 100 cars of lumber, a large part of which was conveyed from Brownville by wagons. Later in the same month, a second lumber yard was opened by J. W. Kerns; and on July 14, the first number of the Calvert *Courier* appeared, from which time the progress of the new town has been rapid.

The first child born in Calvert was a boy, the son of George Bool, born in January, 1882, a few days prior to the birth of a child to C. G. Erwin. At the time of writing, no deaths have occurred.

Calvert was made a post office November 21, 1881, under charge of G. W. Fairbrother, Jr. The Burlington & Missouri Railroad commenced running trains to Calvert, for some months the terminus of the branch from Lincoln to Tecumseh, by way of Nemaha City, in September, 1881. On the 22d of the same month occurred what is known as the great storm, a gale of wind lifting Kite's new building, 24x40 feet, clear from its foundations, throwing it against Dillon, Croan & Co.'s drug store, where it went to pieces. A large frame storeroom of George Fablinger's, 24x80 feet in size, was blown to pieces. F. W. Samuelson's 24x80-feet building was wrenched to the north, ten inches out of plumb; Salsbury's frame block, 72x80 feet in size, was bent in six inches on the south side, and Swartz' livery stable blown over.

South Auburn, in March, 1882, is in a very flourishing condition, a fair example of what energy can accomplish in a short time. The town has now a grain elevator, with a capacity for 33,000 bushels, built in January, 1882, at a cost of $1,800, by Linn & Coover, three general stores, two drug stores, one grocery and furniture store, three livery stables, two lumber yards, one hardware store and a full complement of blacksmith, paint, barber and butcher shops. Her hotels are good, her press energetic and her future bright.

RELIGIOUS.

St. Joseph's Church was the first religious organization effected. It was instituted very early in the history of the town with a membership of five. A parsonage was erected during the fall of 1881, at a cost of $1,600, and the foundation of a commodious church building laid in the spring of 1882. The entire cost of the completed structure being estimated at $8,000. The membership in March, 1882, was twenty-one, under charge of the Rev. Father J. B. Fitzgerald, who has had spiritual control from the first.

The Presbyterian Church of Calvert was organized in December, 1881, with a membership of sixteen, by the Rev. George Little. No accessions had been made to March, 1882, the society depending during the interim upon irregular supplies, and worshiping in Samuelson's Hall.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church was organized through the efforts of Rev. Thomas Lyell, on February 12, 1882, the original and present memberships being thirteen. Since its institution, services have been held on alternate Sundays in Samuelson's Hall.

SOCIETIES.

Calvert Lodge, No. 248, I. O. G. T., was organized in December, 1881, with the following list of officers, in which no change has been made at the time of writing: W. C., E. D. Wert; W. V., Mrs. H. Johnson; Secretary, D. J. Wood; '. S., Mrs. E. D. Wert; Treasurer, Mrs. J. Fowler. The present membership is twenty-three.

Calvert Dramatic Association.—This society was organized during the winter, its first appearance being made February 14, 1882, in "The Flower of the Family." Its officers are: G. W. Fairbrother, Jr., President; A. L. Fulton, Manager; J. D. Croan, Treasurer.

Calvert Library Association, is a new institution with the following officers: H. J. F. Wert, President; A. Dillon, Vice President; J. D. Croan, Treasurer; D. J. Wood, Librarian. The design is to establish a library for the use of members, a nucleus of which has been already formed.

THE PRESS.

On July 14, 1881, the first number of the Calvert *Courier* appeared, under the proprietorship and editorial control of G. W. Fairbrother, Jr. Its publication as a six-column quarto was continued until February 22, 1882, when the Brownville *Advertiser* was removed from its former location, its name being changed to that of the Calvert *Advertiser*, and a copartnership formed between G. W. Fairbrother, Sr., and G. W. Fairbrother, Jr., and B. F. Sanders, an agreement being made that the publication of the *Advertiser* was to be continued in place of the *Courier*. The present sheet is a five-column quarto, Republican in politics and ably managed.

The Nemaha County Bank of F. W. Samuelson, was established September 15, 1881, with D. J. Wood as Cashier. Its cash deposits during the first six months of its existance were $25,000.

The first hotel in Calvert was the Grand Central, opened in July, 1881, by Stephen Dodson, and closed four months later.

The Holdredge House was opened to the public February 6, 1882, by Ted. Huddart. It is a fine, two-story frame structure, erected by the Lincoln Town Site Company, at a cost of $6,000. The Paris House is under the charge of Arthur Paris.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A. C. ARMSTRONG, farmer, P. O. North Auburn, was born near Gettysburg, Penn., in 1828. His father, Isaac Armstrong, also a Pennsylvanian, removed to a farm near Galesburg, Ill., where he lived until his death. A. C. Armstrong came from Illinois to Nebraska in 1869, buying one-half his present 320-acre farm, there being no improvements upon it. As a result of thirteen years of care and labor, Mr. Armstrong has a well-improved farm and one of the largest and best farmhouses in the county. It is three stories, 26x36 feet, and cost $1,800. Mrs. Armstrong was Catharine F. McDowell, of Franklin County, Penn. They have had three children; one son, James M. D., born in 1858, in Knox County, Ill., is now living; two children died in Illinois; Mary Jane, born February 24, 1861, died August 21, 1861; Isaac Campbell, March 8, 1864, died October 16, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong belong to the Calvert Presbyterian Church.

V. M. BOAL, M. D., North Auburn, was born in 1840, in Franklin County, Ind. Removed, when eleven years old, to Bloomfield, Iowa, where he attended the Wesleyan University; began the study of medicine with his father, Dr. G. M. Boal, a native of Columbus, Ohio, and a graduate of the Missouri Medical College. V. M. Boal settled in Nemaha County in 1877, and began practice, graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, in 1880. He now has an office in Maddy's drug store, Sheridan. He married Rhoda Maddy, who was born in Monroe County, Iowa. The Doctor is a pleasant and progressive young fellow, and belongs to the I. O. O. F.

JOHN BURLEY, deceased, one of the earliest settlers of this county, was born in Ireland; came to America in 1832; located in New York City, and there married Mary Shields. In 1847, he settled in Will County, Ill., where their four children were born. In May, 1856, the family left for the West with two yoke of cattle and a prairie schooner, and in July, 1856, the father filed a claim on the present Burley homestead, Sections 9 and 10, Town 5, Range 15. In 1857, he entered this claim at the Brownville Land Office. The Burleys began here in a 14x16 log cabin roofed with clapboards, and in winter with dirt. Their neighbors at this time were P. Whitlow, Theodore Henly and William Holroyd. At the death of Mr. Burley, in 1875, he left the widow and four children—George, John, Ann and Thomas. The eldest son and his mother are now on the old homestead. John Burley is now in Phillips County, Kan., and the others are now in Nemaha County, Neb.

ALBERT DILLON, druggist, of the firm of Dillon, Croan & Co., South Auburn, was born in Anderson, Ind., November 11, 1852; was educated in that town, and studied medicine with Dr. J. Dillon, a brother. Ill health causing him to relinquish his intention of entering the medical profession, he came to Nebraska and in March, 1880, opened, in company with J. J. Bender, the first exclusively drug store in Nemaha City. The present firm, comprising himself, J. D. Croan and Mr. Bender, was formed October 1, 1881, and carries a complete line of drugs and medicines, paints and oils, books and stationery, jewelry and fancy articles.

WESLEY DUNDAS, merchant and Postmaster, and first settler of Sheridan, now North Auburn, was born in 1835, in Oxford, Canada; lived in Illinois from 1844 until 1857, when he located in Nemaha County, Neb.; improved a farm in Douglas Precinct, and in November, 1868, erected the first building on the site of Sheridan, in which he kept, and still keeps, a stock of goods and the post office, he having received the appointment as Postmaster in November of that year. Mr. Dundas was the first Notary Public in Sheridan. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the I. O. G. T. and the Republican party. He married, February 21, 1858, Frances C. Hamilton, of Massachusetts. They have six children, of whom the eldest was born in Linn County, Iowa, and the others in Nemaha County, Neb.

J. F. ELY, farmer, P. O. London, born 1843, in Otsego County, N. Y. He spent his early life on the farm of his father, Warren Ely, also of that county. He enlisted in 1863, in the Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, and fought under Grant at the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, etc., receiving a severe wound in front of Petersburg, which confined him eighteen months in the hospital, and now makes him a pensioner. On his discharge, in November, 1865, he spent a year in recuperating in the old York State home, and in 1868 came to Nebraska, where he is now the owner of a large and valuable farm, improved by himself. He married, in Douglas Precinct, Miss Mary Delay, by whom he has four children—Charles, Hattie, Lucy and Alice, all born on the homestead in Douglas. Mr. and Mrs. Ely belong to the Primitive Methodist Church, in London, and he is a Republican.

ROBERT EVANS, M. D., North Auburn, was born July 25, 1847, in Burlington, Iowa; received a common school education in Winterset, Iowa, where he began the study of medicine. The Doctor is a graduate of the Cincinnati Eclectic College, he attending the entire session of 1874-75. His practice extends over a period of twelve years in Iowa, and he is a member of the Iowa State Medical Society. He married Miss Mary Fairholm, a native of Kosciusko County, Ind.

R. J. FENN, attorney at law, North Auburn, was born August 26, 1848, in Utica, N. Y.; enlisted when but seventeen, as a drummer boy, in the Union army, serving with his regiment (which was the first to cross the chain bridge at Washington) until it was disorganized by the wreck of the ocean steamer Baltic. Mr. Fenn was rescued by Pennsylvanians, and re-entered the service in the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, of which regiment he finally became Major. He was wounded three times, once at Cold Harbor, once at Hatch's Run, and again at the mine explosion at Petersburg. After the war, he shipped aboard the R. R. Cuyler, voyaging to San Francisco and the East Indies. On his return, he located at St. Joseph, Mo., and was employed as a bookkeeper. Removing to Des Moines, he edited the *Iowa Homestead* until December, 1869, when he located in Factoryville, Neb.; afterward he ran a farm, which he still owns, in Howard (Brock). In 1876–77, he owned and edited the Peru *Herald*, which he sold out to accept the office of United States Gauger. Two years later, he located in Sheridan, where he has since practiced law and done a real estate, loan and insurance business; was admitted to the bar in 1874.

G. W. FAIRBROTHER, Jr., of the firm of G. W. Fairbrother & Co., South Auburn, was born in Warsaw, Ind., March 31, 1856; came to Nebraska with his parents when two years old, locating at Nemaha City; removed to Brownville in 1862; learned the trade of compositor in the office of the Tecumseh *Chieftain*, in 1869; returned to Brownville in 1873, when he entered the office of the *Advertiser*, in partnership with G. W. Fairbrother, Sr., and R. F. Sanders. In December, 1881, he started the Calvert *Courier*, as editor. On July 14, of the same year, this paper was consolidated with the *Advertiser*. He married, in 1876, Ada Smith, of Brownville, by whom he has three children—Lena, Bessie and Albert.

G. W. FAIRBROTHER, Sr., editor of the *Nebraska Advertiser*, South Auburn, was born in 1828, in Henry County, Ind. His first venture in public life was to enter the office of the Recorder of Kosciusko County, Ind., as clerk; was here until 1847, when he enlisted in the Fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving under the famous Gen. "Jim" Lane, until the close of the Mexican war. Returning to Warsaw, Ind., he learned the printing business, and, in company with Gen. Williams, founded the *Northern Indianian* in 1854. In the spring of 1857, he sold out, and located in Appanoose County, Iowa, where he became a founder of the Appanoose *Chieftain*, at Centerville. Selling out in the fall of 1857, he located at Nemaha City, Neb., where he founded the *Nebraska Herald* with T. C. Hacker; closed out the business eighteen months later, and in March, 18[illegible] enlisted in the Fifth Missouri Cavalry, serving until June, 1863, when the command was mustered out of the service. Locating at Brownville the same year, Mr. Fairbrother entered the District Clerk's office; was elected to the Territorial Assembly in 1864, and was re-elected, in 1865, to the Constitutional Assembly. During 1866, he was elected to the Probate Judgeship, and in 1869 removed, with F. N. Fair[illegible] to Tecumseh, Neb., and started the Tecumseh *Chieftain*. Sold out this paper in 18[illegible] and purchased a half-interest in the *Nebraska Advertiser* early in 1873. He married, in 1850, Miss Celia A. Hacker, by whom he has had six children—Walter S. (deceased), Mary J. (deceased), George W., Martha (deceased), Dora and Mary C.

RUSH O. FELLOWS, editor of the Auburn *Post*, was born in 1858 in Flowerfield Mich.; removed to Nebraska in 1866 for three months; went to Wisconsin the same year, remaining until 1874; returned to Michigan, learned his trade at Three Rivers; returned to Nebraska, and entered the office of the *Nebraska Herald*, at Plattsmouth, in 1878, staying until September, 1882, when he bought out the then Sheridan *Post*, which is now known as the Auburn *Post*.

REV. FATHER JAMES B. FITZGERALD, pastor of the St. Joseph Holman Catholic Church, South Auburn, was born in Java, N. Y., and educated in St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., and in St. Thomas' Seminary, Louisville, Ky., where he graduated and was ordained in July, 1880, coming to Nebraska the same month; he was the Assistant of Father Cusson, of Nebraska City. In June, 1881, he was placed in charge of four missions in Nemaha County, viz.: St. Joseph's, Calvert; St. Bernard's, Glen Rock; St. John's, Brownville, and the Burk Settlement Mission. In the fall of 1881, the Lincoln Land Company donated half a block to the Calvert Church for the erection of a church and parsonage. These buildings are now completed. The parsonage is a two-story building, 24x32, with a wing fourteen feet square. The church is 24x40, with 12x20 feet additional for the altar and sacristy. Both buildings are of wood, and the church is the largest Catholic Church in the county.

MAJ. J. W. FORD, farmer, P. O. Carson, was born March 5, 1840, in Bristol, Eng., and is a son of Francis and Mary Ford, who came to America in his youth. He grew up in Wellington, Ohio, and, at a very early age, developed a remarkable talent for music. From 1854 to 1860, he worked at carriage-painting, taught music, and obtained a fair education. In 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was soon promoted to the leadership of the regimental band. Three months later, he joined the Forty-second Ohio, then commanded by the immortal Garfield, and was the Regimental Band Master for nine months, receiving the pay and emoluments of Second Lieutenant. At that time he was appointed First Lieutenant of Company D, Ninety-fourth Ohio, and served in all the general engagements of the Army of the Cumberland. After the battle of Stone River, he was appointed Captain, and commanded his company in the battle of Chickamauga. He was then made Inspector on the staff of Gen. W. P. Carlin, and, during the Atlanta campaign, was appointed Chief of Staff. In the "great march to the sea," he was Gen. Hobart's Chief of Staff, which position he held to the close of the rebellion. He was appointed Major by brevet, for meritorious services during Gen. Sherman's campaign through the Carolinas, and was mustered out of the service June 15, 1865, when he returned to his Ohio home. From 1865 to 1875, he was chiefly engaged in manufacturing carriage wood-work at Tippecanoe, Ohio. In 1875, he visited Nebraska, and bought 650 acres of land, 300 of which he now owns. A half-section of this land he sold to the Carson Town Site Company. The Major is a stirring, energetic farmer, is prospering and making improvements, and at the same time takes an active interest in musical matters. Among the many pieces of music played by the Forty-second Regiment Band, was one which President Garfield admired very much and called his favorite. This piece was composed by the Major, and when Gen. Garfield was nominated for President, he sent it to him, a receipt of which was acknowledged by an autograph letter, now in the Major's possession. He married in Tippecanoe, Ohio, Miss Jennie Link, by whom he has two sons.

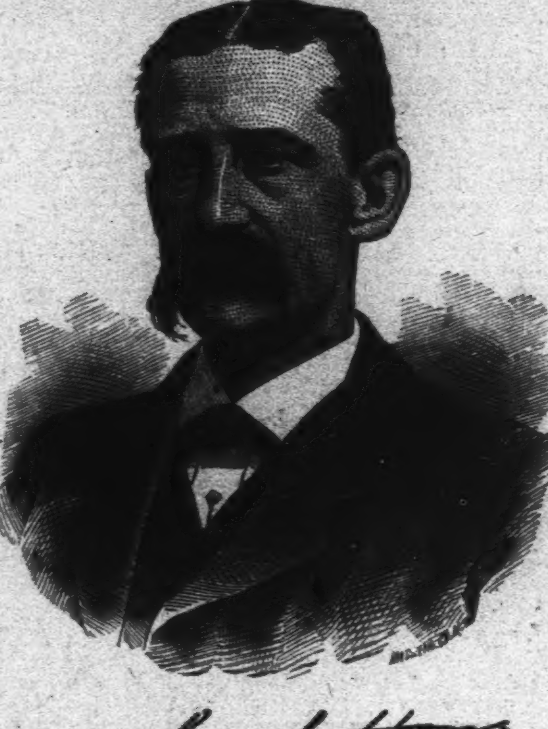
COBUS GOOSMAN, farmer, P. O. North Auburn. Mr. Goosman was born in Germany and married in Menard County, Ill., Mary R. Whittle. They came to Nebraska in 1855, locating on Muddy Creek, in Nemaha County, and remained there until 1865, when a removal to Atchison County, Mo., was made. In 1868, they settled upon 320 acres of their present 665-acre farm. During the first three years, they lived in a small log building (now a smoke-house); then built the large and well-arranged frame farmhouse, which is now their home. It is 16x40, with wing 16x24. The farm is well provided with wells and springs, and is fenced with hedge. During the past ten years, Mr. Goosman has fed annually from one to three car-loads of cattle.

THOMAS GUILLIATT, farmer, P. O. London, born in 1824 in Lincolnshire, Eng. He grew to man's estate there, and married in Messingham Church Miss Elizabeth Marshall, of the same shire. They came to the United States in 1852, locating in Cincinnati; eighteen months later, they settled in Tippecanoe City, Ohio, and four years thereafter came to Nebraska, where Mr. Guilliatt filed his claim on his present farm. Beginning so poor as to be unable to build even a shanty or buy a team, he assisted Thomas L. Hallen build the first mill on Rock Creek in 1858, some distance above the Glen Rock Mill. In 1862, Mr. G. began life on his own farm, living in what is now his wood and wash house. The march of prosperity has since continued with few interruptions, resulting in a pleasant home and fine farm. Mr. and Mrs. Guilliatt have six children—Thomas R., born in Ohio; Joseph, Sarah E., Jane, Emma and James, and have lost as many more.

CHARLES HESS, of Hess & Co., grocers, North Auburn, born in 1850, in Germany; came to the United States in 1872; located at Dixon, Ill., where he remained until 1879, when he removed to Nebraska City. The present partnership was formed late in December, 1881. Mr. Hess is a Lutheran in religious belief. His trade is that of baker. His partner, Mr. Charles Niehaus, was born in 1857, in Hanover; learned the shoemaker's trade in boyhood; came to America in 1874; learned the trade of brewer in Elkader, Iowa, and worked at it two years in Nebraska City, where he became acquainted with Mr. Hess. He married Emma O. Guenter, who was born in West Prussia, and who came to this country in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Niehaus are Lutherans.

JOHN HIGGINS, farmer, P. O. North Auburn. Mr. Higgins is a son of Andrew Higgins, one of the earliest settlers of Nebraska, and was born in Glen Rock, Nemaha Co., Neb., August 11, 1857. He has been a life-long resident of this county, engaging in farming and stock dealing. On the large farm where he now resides is a fine deposit of valuable building sand, as well as a bank of fine brick clay, from which Messrs. White & Harris are now manufacturing a superior grade of brick with the Vandalia machine.

W. G. HOLMAN, farmer, P. O. North Auburn. Mr. Holman was born in 1845, in Cornwall, Eng.; received his schooling at Penryn, Cornwall, and has spent his whole life at farming. He came to America in 1866, locating at Warren, Ill., and came from there, in 1870, with his brother, James Holman, to Nebraska. He bought his present farm of John L. Carson; its former owners were Joseph Dillon, J. McPherson and John Leach. Mr. Leach erected the buildings and Mr. Holman planted the orchard and grove, comprising five acres. Mr. H. is a Republican; a keen observer of local and national affairs, and an intelligent and successful farmer.



Church Howe

HON. CHURCH HOWE, North Auburn, is a remarkable example of the class of men who combine New England forethought and shrewdness with the broad mental grasp and locomotive-like push of typical Western men. Born December 13, 1839, in Princeton, Mass., he received an academic and commercial school education. When the call to arms was made in 1861, Mr. Howe was one of the first to respond. He enlisted with the historic Massachusetts Sixth, and was with his regiment when the assault was made upon it by the Baltimore mob. Soon after, he was commissioned, with Gen. Devens, afterward United States Attorney General, to recruit the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, the famous Ball's Bluff regiment. Howe went out as Quartermaster, and afterward was commissioned Captain, and early in 1862 assigned to Gen. Sedgwick's Staff as Senior Aid-de-Camp, which position he held until after the battle of Chancellorsville. Exposure and hard service so impaired his health as to cause Maj. Howe's retirement from the field, and he returned to Massachusetts, having taken part in sixteen engagements with Sedgwick, in the Second and Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac. In 1868, he went as far West as Wyoming Territory, that being the year of its organization; was there admitted to the bar and figured somewhat in local politics. While making his trip West, he stopped in Nebraska and purchased a splendid 700-acre farm, now known as Walnut Grove Stock Farm, upon which he settled in 1871. Since this time, Mr. Howe has devoted his time and talents to making this one of the finest stock farms and homes in the West. His only son, Herbert R. Howe, being its manager. At this farm, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, is located Howe's Station and post office. Mr. H. took an active interest in the Grange movement from the outset, and owing to his known fertility of resources, both mental and financial, was made Master of the State Grange, after mismanagement and indebtedness had reduced it to the verge of ruin, and no reflections should be cast upon the abilities of Mr. Howe from the grave of the now defunct Grange. At an early stage, between the struggle of the farmers and the would-be monopolists, Mr. Howe took the position that it was useless to fight the railroads, or their extension; and that it was better to encourage the building of two competitive lines across Nemaha County. To the furtherance of this object, his best efforts were bent, which, while it created the anti-Rosewater muddle, and gave Mr. Howe the title of the Railroad Granger, has resulted in the building of a hundred miles of railroad in, and the addition of half a million dollars to, the valuation of Nemaha County, which county has a debt of only $60,000. In October, 1881, Mr. Howe and Mr. C. D. Nixon, a prominent attorney of Oswego, N. Y., platted an addition of 320 acres to the town of Sheridan; Howe, Nixon, Wilson platted eighty acres additional at the same time, and built the large block bearing the name of the firm. To Mr. Howe belongs the credit of proposing, as a solution of the rivalry existing between the towns of Sheridan and Calvert, that both names be dropped, and one town be incorporated under the name of Auburn, this being, in his opinion, the most satisfactory way of settling the county seat question. It may be stated that, as a token of the opinion entertained of Mr. Howe by Nemaha County tax-payers, that he has twice represented them in the Senate and twice in the House of Representatives. Of this man it can be said, that he is a "Church Howe" man, and at the same time, while making a dollar for himself, he is making ten for the county and a hundred for the State of his adoption.

EDMUND HUDDART, proprietor of the Holdredge House, South Auburn, was born in Wakefield, Yorkshire, Eng., in 1838, and came with his parents to America in 1845, who settled in Ozaukee County, Wis. A few years later, the family removed to Prairie du Sac, Wis., where he lived until the spring of 1860, when he married Elizabeth Meller, and removed to Nebraska, but did not locate, and returned to his former home the following autumn. He enlisted, August 25, 1862, in the famous Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under Col. J. J. Guppey; served under Gen. Grant at Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Black River Bridge and the siege of Vicksburg, afterward fighting at Champion Hill and capturing Jackson, Miss. The regiment then went with Gen. Banks on the Red River expedition, and made itself historic by its gallant conduct in repulsing the rebels at Carrion Crow Bayou, the regiment coming out of this fight with a response of only forty-two names to the next roll-call. After the failure of the Banks expedition, the regiment took part in the siege and capture of Mobile, Ala. The regiment was mustered out in July, 1865, on the same ground on which it was mustered, at Madison, Wis., only 200 men surviving of the 1,000 that marched so confidently out three years before. In 1870, Mr. H. located at Brownville, Neb., where he engaged in the mercantile and milling business for nearly eleven years. In the summer of 1881, he went to Lincoln, and established the sprinkling business there. He came from Lincoln to Calvert early in 1882, opening the Holdredge House February 6.

R. P. HUTCHINS, South Auburn, born May 8, 1834, in Miami County, Ohio. His father, Meredith Hutchins, was born in North Carolina, and his mother, Sophia, was a native of South Carolina. The family came to Nemaha County, Neb., in the spring of 1856. The father died four years later in Lincoln, Neb., while the mother is still living on the Nemaha County farm. R. P. Hutchins returned to Ohio in 1861, and enlisted a year later in the Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as Captain of Company D; was promoted Major in February, 1863, and afterward raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in which capacity he commanded his regiment at the battles of Mission Ridge, Peach Tree Creek, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, etc., to Atlanta, and on the famous march to the sea, and through the Carolinas. Col. Hutchins was posted at Charleston, S. C., in the recruiting service for a number of months, finally rising, in the spring of 1865, to the rank of Brigadier General by brevet. He resided in his native county from 1865 to 1878, and in August, 1881, located at Calvert, where he is now doing business. He married in Beloit, Wis., in 1858, Miss Harriet E., daughter of William Cochrane, Mr. Cochrane having settled at Beloit while Mr. Hutchins and his future wife were students at Oberlin College. The marriage has been crowned by the birth of four children, who are now enjoying the educational facilities of their own and their parents' native county, grand old Miami, which has sent so many stalwart men to the Western frontier.

EDWARD JUEL, North Auburn, was born January 8, 1851, in Christiania, Norway; lived in Hamburg, Germany, from the time he was three years old until he went to Rostock, Germany, to learn the mercantile business. Emigrated to the New World in 1870; spent three years in Colima, Mexico, as a book-keeper; removed to St. Louis, and, after a year, to Sheridan, now North Auburn, where he engaged in mercantile business, which he expects to resume during 1883. He spent 1882 in Germany. He is a Lutheran in religion and a Republican in politics, and a member of the K. of H.

D. E. C. LONG, blacksmith, South Auburn, was born June 22, 1855, near Frederick City, Md.; learned the trade of coachsmith in Williamsport City, Penn., where he was for six months foreman in the Empire Carriage Works. He came to Nebraska in 1876, and engaged in farming near Sheridan, where he now owns eighty acres of choice land, well located for an orchard, nursery or vineyard. Mr. Long built the shop he now owns and occupies, in the spring of 1879. He married Miss M. A. Presson, daughter of the Rev. H. Presson, a leading M. E. preacher of Nebraska.

S. H. MADDY, druggist, in the Howe & Wilson Block, North Auburn, has the only drug store in town, and keeps a fine stock of goods.

EX-JUDGE A. W. MORGAN, the founder of Sheridan, now North Auburn, Neb., was born December 21, 1815, in Somerset, Pulaski Co., Ky. In 1819, his father, Lewis Morgan, removed to Shelby County, Ind., his being the second family to locate in that county. A. W. Morgan removed from that county to Logan County, Ill., in 1844. In 1849, he went to California, where he laid out the town of Hamilton, Butte County. After serving a term as Judge of that county. He removed to San Francisco, where he engaged in hotel-keeping. In 1852, A. W. Morgan & Co. published a City Directory of San Francisco. Returning, in 1854, to Illinois, he laid out the town of San Jose, and an addition to Atlanta. In 1856-57, he represented Logan County in the Legislature. At the opening of the war, he was appointed Drafting Commissioner, by Gov. Yates, for Logan County, Ill.; located in Brownville, Neb.; in 1864, Morgan & Hewett engaged in the manufacture of cultivators. In 1865, he selected for himself 160 acres of the present site of Sheridan, then predicting that it would eventually become the site of a town that would become the county seat of Nemaha County. This land he bid off in 1868, the same year platting forty acres in village lots. The following year Wesley Dundas built the first store, since which time the steady growth of Sheridan and consequent sale of lots has placed a competence at the command of this veteran locator of towns. In 1867, he was honored with the election to the Probate Judgeship, which position he held for four years. Of the stirring men so typical of Western push and civilization, few have more innate shrewdness than has Judge Morgan.

ADOLPH OPPERMAN, M. D., North Auburn, born June 21, 1843, in Hamburg, Germany. At the age of eighteen, he entered the medical school in the University of Heidelberg; graduated at twenty-two; came to America in 1866; practiced three years in Cincinnati; then settled in Nemaha County. He built the second house in Sheridan (now North Auburn), in 1871, and has practiced continually since, making chronic diseases of the ear and eye a specialty. Received a diploma from the St. Joseph (Mo.) Medical College in 1881. The Doctor is an Odd Fellow, a Republican and a member of the Lutheran Church. Married Melissa Kerns, of Williams County, Ohio, by whom he has two children—Mary A. and Emily B.

W. T. REED, merchant, North Auburn, was born in 1844, in Sidney, Shelby Co., Ohio, and married in Shelbina, Mo., Sarah A. Haskett, of North Carolina. Mr. Reed located in Sheridan in 1874, and rented a farm during the first year. In 1875, he opened a stock of goods in the cash store, where he did a thriving business. During 1881, he completed an elegant two-story room, 27x66, which forms the west half of the Howe, Nixon & Willson Block. In this store he has one of the largest and most complete stocks of all kinds of everything to be found in Nemaha County. By a former wife, Mary Ringer, whom he married in Missouri April 28, 1867, and who died in 1871, he has two children—Lulu S. and Franklin T. By the present wife he has two children—Osceola and Roy T.

HENRY RICHARDS, P. O. London. Mr. Richards was born in 1846, in Cornwall, Eng.; was a farmer there, and married Ann Thomas, whom he brought to America in 1871, locating at Brownville. In 1877, he settled on his present farm of 160 acres; has built, cultivated and planted here since, the result being a valuable farm and a good home. Mr. and Mrs. Richards have two children—Annie and Harry, both born in Cornwall, Eng.

GEORGE RIECHERS, merchant of South Auburn, is a son of C. F. Riechers, one of the first settlers of Richardson County, Neb., and was born at Covington, Ky., November 4, 1849. His parents located in Nebraska in 1855, making, near Humboldt, a claim, which is still in the family. George Riechers, after graduating from the Warrenton (Mo.) Central Wesleyan College, taught school two years; then clerked for a mercantile firm in Humboldt for a time; began business for himself in Humboldt, Neb., in the year 1876, from where he removed to Auburn and began business there January 15, 1882. He married in Warrenton, Mo., August 8, 1876, Paulina Strecker, by whom he has three children—Lydia, Laura and Beatta. Mr. R. is a Republican in politics, and, with his wife, is a Methodist in religion.

D. RIORDAN, farmer, P. O. North Auburn, was born in Ireland, and came, in 1850, to America; spent a year in New York, and then resided in Ohio until his removal to Nebraska in 1857. Locating at Brownville, he worked three years for R. McPherson, and, in 1860, began farming. Mr. Riordan has an excellent farm which he claimed in 1859; has built a new and commodious farmhouse, planted numerous trees and made other substantial improvements. He married Miss Ann, daughter of John Burley, a pioneer of 1855 in Nemaha County; they have eight children—Ella, John, Aaron, Mary, Martin, Annie, Emma and May. The family belong to the Catholic Church.

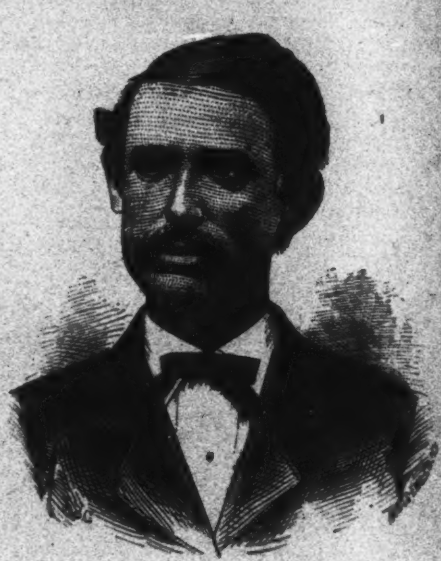
THOMAS D. SHURTS, of the firm of Nickell & Shurts, druggists, South Auburn, was born in 1852 in Franklin County, Penn. He is the son of John and Catherine Hoagland Shurts, who came to Brownville, Neb., in 1869. T. D. Shurts learned his business with Mr. A. W. Nickell. He was formerly in business in Falls City, Neb., and came back to Nemaha County, in November, 1881. Mr. S. is a live and popular young business man.

I. W. SKILLMAN, proprietor of the Central Hotel, was born October 26, 1842, in Paris, Ky. His early life was spent in his native county (Bourbon). He enlisted in August, 1861, in the Eighth Missouri Cavalry (Confederate), and served through the war with the rebel army under Gens. Bragg and Price, participating in the "disputes" at Shiloh, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Ball's Bluff, Lookout Mountain, Meridian, etc. He was captured by the Federals at Fort Fisher, Fla., held a month and paroled. Mr. Skillman located in Iowa in 1878; remained there and in Missouri until 1879, when he located in Humboldt, Neb., engaging in the grocery business. Opened the Central House, so named by him February 6, 1882. Mr. Skillman married Cynthia Hays, in Decatur, Ill. They have seven children, of whom three were born in Illinois, two in Kentucky, one in Missouri and one in Iowa.

O. J. STOWELL, attorney and counselor at law, North Auburn, is a native of Otsego County, N. Y. When he was eight years of age, his people settled in Illinois, where he grew to manhood. Read law with one of the foremost legal firms of Chicago, and graduated from the Law Department of the Northern Illinois College, receiving his certificate of admission to the bar from the Supreme Court of Illinois. Was for five years in the United States Internal Revenue service in Chicago. Came to Sheridan in December, 1880, where he commands a lucrative legal practice, besides doing a large business in real estate, insurance and collecting. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Stowell served as a volunteer from Illinois for nearly five years.

EDWARD D. WERT, of South Auburn, was born in Osceola, Crawford Co., Ohio, April 22, 1849. He came to Nebraska in 1870, locating in Tecumseh, engaged in freighting and farming till February, 1872, when he married Miss Angela McKee, daughter of John McKee, of Tecumseh; farming till May 1, 1878, at which time he moved to Fairbury, Neb., engaging in the furniture and undertaking business in the firm name of E. D. Wert & Co., having good success in the trade till January, 1879, when, taking the small-pox, he was compelled to quit the business. He then moved to Sheridan (now North Auburn), engaging, first, in the furniture business, then, with his brother, as keeper of the Central House (now the M. P. House) and in the livery business until September, 1881, when, in company with William W. Shanks, he opened the Commercial Livery Stables opposite the Holdrege House, having a large stable and good trade.

H. J. F. WERT, South Auburn, was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, May 16, 1844. His father, John Wert, was a pioneer of Crawford County, Ohio, where he built the first saw-mill and organized the first Sunday school. H. J. F. Wert enlisted, August 12, 1862, in the One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Bowling Green and Stone River, only twenty-three of his company coming out of the latter fight alive. Transferred to the First Mississippi Marine Brigade, he served twenty-one months, and took part in fifty-two engagements. His service was on the gunboat Diana and the rams Switzerland and Lancaster. He ran the batteries at Vicksburg twice, and was wounded four times. During the last few months he was scouting along the banks of the Mississippi, and was twice engaged with Quantrell's rebel guerrillas. Was honorably discharged in August, 1865, and resided in Michigan and Indiana until 1879, when he located in Sheridan. He was among the very first to locate in Calvert, where he is known as a contractor and builder. His wife was Anna Wood, of Syracuse, N. Y., whom he married at Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 4, 1872.



Herbert Willson

HERBERT WILLSON, dealer in agricultural implements, hardware, stoves and tinware, North Auburn, was born September 22, 1849, in Jackson County, Iowa; settled, in 1868, on a tract of land which is a part of the present town site of Auburn, and platted in 1881 as Howe, Nixon & Willson's Addition to the town of Sheridan. Herbert Willson is the junior partner of the firm of Howe, Nixon & Willson. Mr. Willson is also the owner of a large hardware establishment, occupying the whole east half of Gilmore's Block.

DAVID J. WOOD, Cashier of the Nemaha County Bank at South Auburn, is a son of the Rev. A. T. Wood, who was born October 25, 1816, in Allen, Allegany Co., N. Y. This veteran expositor of the Presbyterian faith, after preaching in six different States, located at Tecumseh, Neb., in 1869; preached at Falls City from 1871 until 1873, and is now a resident of Helena. His wife, formerly Caroline S. Judson, a native of Plattsburg, N. Y., died April 15, 1873, at Falls City, Neb., leaving five children—David J., Henry M., Harriet J., Mary C. and Charles E. The eldest of these, David J., was born June 13, 1851, in Williams County, Ohio; in 1858, settled in Winslow, Ill. In 1865, removed to Kendall County, Ill.; in 1867, to Rochester, Mahaska Co., Iowa; in 1874, he was in Beloit, Kan.; in 1875, he attended Tabor College, Iowa; in 1876, was Principal of the Humboldt (Neb.) Graded School; in 1877, was Principal of the Hastings School; from 1878 to 1881 was book-keeper in the Humboldt Bank at Humboldt, and was made Cashier of the Nemaha County Bank September 15, 1881. Is a stanch Republican, and was Secretary of the Humboldt Garfield Club in 1880. He is a Deacon in the Helena Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is also a member. He has been a member of I. O. G. T. since 1871, and was G. W. C. T. of Kansas, in 1874. Has been a charter member of eight different lodges, his last efforts being to found the Calvert Lodge. Mr. Wood married Olive L. Jones, April 18, 1876. She was born June 3, 1855, in Geneseo, Ill. Their daughter, Jessie A., was born in Hastings, and their son, Charles A., in Humboldt, Neb.

JAMES F. WYKES, station and express agent and telegraph operator, South Auburn, came to Nebraska in 1881, from Dunkirk, Penn.; has been in railroad business continuously since 1869; was born in 1850, in Lima, Allen Co., Ohio.

BROCK.

This thriving town, located on a prairie, near a belt of timber, on the east bank of the Nemaha River, ten miles above Sheridan, was laid out in November, 1854, and first called Dayton. Since the first settler, George Shroap, located there in the fall of 1855; the place has had frequent changes of name—from Dayton to Howard, from that to Clinton, and lastly, Brock. In March, 1882, the post office name was changed from Podunk to Brock. The frequent changes were made by the whims of the old settlers. Dayton, Howard and Brock (the present name) were given in honor of individuals; Clinton, for the city of the same name in Iowa; and Podunk, by some wags, in a spirit of fun or derision.

The earliest settlers in the immediate neighborhood were Jacob Delay and family, Lawrence Kennison and family, and Phillip and family. The first comer was Jacob Delay, who came in advance of the others and made his way to La Fayette Precinct, within a mile of what is now the town of Brock. Finding the climate healthful, the soil of unsurpassed fertility, he determined to make a home there, and returned for his family and friends. The three families—Delays, Kennisons and Starrs—who had been residing near Danville, Vermillion Co., Ill., rigged their "prairie schooners" and made their way to the then almost untrodden wilds of what was then Forney, but soon became Nemaha County. The only available crossing of the Missouri at that early date (the fall of 1854) was called Otoe Ferry, several miles below Fort Kearney—now Nebraska City. They all took claims and proceeded to make themselves homes in what might be called a wilderness. For a few weeks, they were compelled to dwell in tents, but comfortable log cabins were erected in time to protect them from the wintry blasts. The three men who led in the pioneer enterprise—Jacob Delay, Lawrence Kennison and Phillip Starr—are all dead, but Mrs. Jane Delay, the widow of Jacob, and a large number of their descendants, still dwell in the vicinity, and are esteemed by their neighbors. The first settler in the village, George Shroup, was engaged in freighting a number of years; went out on a campaign against hostile Indians, and, some fifteen years ago, ended his life by suicide. The first marriage in the settlement occurred in December, 1855, between David Kennison and Miriam Delay. The first death was Jacob Delay, the pioneer and founder of the little colony. This event occurred in January, 1855, and cast a profound gloom over those who had followed him from far-off Illinois.

The first school in the neighborhood was taught in 1858, by Truesdall Ruder, at the house of Phillip Starr, near the Nemaha bridge. At the same place, Miss Lucy Bishop taught some thirty-five pupils, in the same house. The first schoolhouse erected in the district, a mile from Brock, was built in 1866, and since that time, the town and vicinity has been blessed with excellent schools and first-class teachers. The present schoolhouse is a frame, three-fourths of a mile from town, and cost $700. Miss Mary Starr has charge of the school. Present enrollment, 112. The first sermon preached in the settlement was in July, 1855, by Rev. John Ray Taylor, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He organized a society of ten members, and from that time to the present, that denomination has held regular services. The first meeting was held at the house of Phillip Starr. It has been the custom of the three religious organizations in the town—Methodists, Baptists and United Brethren—to hold their meetings at private houses; but, now that the town has grown, and is growing in importance, efforts are being made to erect three church edifices in the village.

The first post office was established in 1856, when Dayton was the name of the office, and Lawrence Kennison was first Postmaster. Those who have held the position since were Jonathan Higgins, B. C. Barker, J. Andrews, Charles Haywood, J. M. Campbell, James H. Brown, John Brown. The last-named person has held the office two years, and is the present Postmaster. In the "good old times," only a weekly mail was vouchsafed the people, Postmaster Kennison frequently bringing it from Nebraska City, a distance of twenty miles. At the present time, Brock has a daily Eastern mail, brought by the Missouri Pacific trains. When the road is completed—in July, 1882—the Omaha dailies will be received in Brock by 9 o'clock A. M., on the same morning they are printed.

The first grist-mill was built in Brock in 1867, by D. C. Sanders. It is located on the Little Nemaha, within the town limits. Four years since, the property was purchased by W. H. Starr, who has won for it an excellent reputation. In addition to supplying his home market, he sends his flour to Peru, Nebraska City, Sheridan, Calvert, Brownville, Syracuse and other points. When he purchased the mill, Mr. Starr expended $1,000 in making needed repairs.

There is but one resident clergyman—Rev. John A. Dixon, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Through his energetic efforts, a substantial building for public worship will be erected during the year 1882. For a series of years, the people of the village purchased their supplies in Nebraska City and Brownville, but in 1867, James H. Bradley opened a stock of goods near the bridge, and soon built up a thriving trade, but at the end of two or three years, his stock was removed. He was soon succeeded by J. M. Campbell, A. P. Bird and John H. Brown.

The three organized religious sects have the following numbers of members: Methodists, organized in 1854, sixty members; Baptists, organized in 1875, twenty-two members; United Brethren, organized eight years ago, have less than a dozen members.

The Missouri Pacific trains have been running to and through Brock since the middle of February, 1882, and already the town has been very favorably affected by the coming of the iron horse. In addition to the neat and commodious depot, twenty-six stores and dwellings have been built in the town since October, 1881. Two liberal and public-spirited business men of Brock, J. M. Campbell and W. H. Starr, donated to the Missouri Pacific twelve acres of land for depot grounds.

At the present time, Brock contains an active, intelligent population of nearly two hundred people, and is rapidly increasing. The principal business houses are: Bailey & Murr, hardware; J. M. Campbell, John H. Brown, C. A. Brown, Popejoy & Buck, general merchandise; Smith & Robertson, drugs; Chicago Lumber Company, in charge of Frank Carman; two blacksmiths, one millinery store, one harness shop, one shoe store, two hotels, two livery stables, one meat market, one restaurant, two physicians. The only benevolent organization is Howard Lodge, No. 63, I. O. G. T. The lodge was instituted in 1881, and the following-named persons fill the most important offices: William Jewell, Worthy Chief Templar; J. M. Campbell, Worthy Vice Templar; Martha Campbell, Secretary; George Townsend, Treasurer; Belle Campbell, Chaplain; E. Adams, Marshal. The lodge at the present time numbers 110 members. The members of the I. O. O. F. will make a successful effort to organize during the year. Like Sheridan, Calvert and Nemaha City, the town of Brock is enjoying a first-class boom, and is rapidly growing in importance. The incorporation of the town will be effected the present year.

Unlike too many Western communities, Brock has been barren of tragical incidents in her early history, for the simple reason that her pioneers were sober, temperate people, and the sale of alcohol has never been recognized as a lawful traffic. Dissipated people have not found a cordial welcome, nor has any man been licensed to deal fiery liquids to corrupt the morals of the citizens.

Six miles from Brock, on the Missouri River Railroad, and five miles from Sheridan, a town called Glen Rock has been laid off, side tracks laid, and preparations made for commencing house-building. The location is near the Nemaha River, the ground slightly rolling.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CAPT. R. V. BLACK, farmer, P. O. Brock. This gentleman, one of the first settlers in the well-known Illinois Settlement, was born in 1832, in Paris, Tenn. Three years later, his parents, William and Mary Vaughn Black, settled in Scott County, Ill., and twelve years later moved to Cass County, Ill., where his mother died aged seventy-six, and his sire still lives at the age eighty-seven. R. V. Black enlisted in 1862, as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Army of the Tennessee, and served in and about Memphis, once defeating the rebel Gen. Forrest and building the Round fort and the Vicksburg ditch. Prior to the final investment of Vicksburg, he was with his regiment at the battles of Champion Hill, Black River Bridge and Jackson, Miss. On the 3d of July, 1863, the day before the fall of Vicksburg, his regiment, 900 strong, was sent back to Black River to confront Gen. Johnston and his rebel army; by a clever ruse, the display of a battery and about one thousand empty tents, Johnston was kept quiet until the arrival of Gen. Sherman and his army. In September, 1863, private Black was promoted to Captain of Company H, One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois, and in that capacity sent back to Memphis, and from there took part in the disastrous Guntown raid. He was also at the great battle of Franklin, where his uncle, the rebel Gen. Vaughn, was killed. After taking an active part in the siege and capture of the forts at Mobile, and a service of several months on a military commission instituted for the trial of spies, desperadoes, etc., Capt. Black received his honorable discharge at the close of the war, and in August, 1865, settled where he now lives in Nebraska, homesteading his land; he has made all the improvements upon it, and creditable ones they are, as may be seen by a glance at his roomy residence and buildings, and his twenty acres of grove and orchard. The Captain is a Republican, and a member, with his wife, of the Christian Church. In 1878, he was elected County Sheriff, and served efficiently for one term. He married, in Menard County, Ill., Miss E. J. Smedley, by whom he has five children, all born in Nebraska.

HON. J. G. EWAN, farmer, P. O. Grant, was born in 1824, in the so-called "burnt woods," Columbiana County, Ohio. He grew up a farmer's son in that county and Williams County, Ohio, but, in 1860, by the accidental breaking of a leg, he was compelled to give up active life, and to devote himself to stock buying and mercantile business. He spent the winter of 1869–70 in Nebraska City with his family, and, in March, 1870, located where he now lives. Mr. Ewan superintends a large and valuable farm, where lasting and creditable improvements have been and are being made. In 1875, he was chosen an independent delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and the next year elected to the Legislature as an Independent Republican. He married Harriet McGowan, of Portage County, Ohio, by whom he has four children, born in Ohio; they are Albert E., Henry D., Edward T. and Clarence D. Mr. Ewan is a member of the Christian Church, and a man generally respected by his neighbors, owing to his upright, outspoken and fearless character.

W. H. HAWLEY, farmer, P. O. Brock, born February 22, 1830, in Kent, England. He is the son of Thomas and Rebecca Vennor Hawley, and has been a life-long farmer. He came to the United States in 1849, locating in Rock County, Wis., where he married Eliza Walton; in 1861, he brought his family to Nebraska, locating on his present farm. Mr. H. began here with scarcely a dollar, hauling wood for $1.25, in order to pay his entry fee of $14. He was one of the first to agitate the herd-law question, and through this influence, stock in La Fayette and Glen Rock Townships were placed under a law quite similar to that now in force throughout the State. The family lived in Brownville until 1864, when Mr. H. had made improvements enough to call his farm his home. To-day he has a section of fine land mostly improved, about twenty acres of forest trees, and twenty acres of fruit trees about his house. Mr. H. has undertaken an enterprise novel for Nebraska, the building of a pond for the breeding of carp, of which they have thousands of young ones, and will probably carry it out successfully, fish having been furnished by the State Fish Commissioner. Mr. and Mrs. H. have had seven children—Emma (deceased), Ella, Richard, Isabella, Cora, Victor (deceased) and Daisy. The family belong to the Baptist Church, Mr. H. being a leading spirit in the erection of the new local church. He is a Republican, and has served almost continually since 1864 as a school officer.

E. B. HUBBARD, farmer, P. O. Brock, is a son of Edgar Hubbard (deceased), of whom a short sketch may be given. He was born in Portage County, Ohio; was a farmer and also a carpenter; he lived in Williams County for many years prior to his settlement in Nebraska. In 1872, he married Lydia Ewan in his and her native county, and with her and three children—E. B., Mary and Edith—settled on the farm where E. B. Hubbard is now located. He died March 8, 1879, aged sixty-one years. E. B. Hubbard was born in 1843, in Williams County, Ohio, and in July, 1863, enlisted in the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. His service was the usual scouting and guard duty, in Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia. Toward the close of the rebellion, he came home on a sick leave, rejoining the army on the day of Gen. Johnston's surrender. He married Emma J. Dodge, April 22, 1869. They have three sons—Roy D., Aylett M. and Edward G. Mr. H. has continued the good work done by his father, erecting a large two-story frame house, and making other creditable and lasting improvements on the farm.

J. M. PATRICK, farmer and Postmaster, Grant, was born in 1827, in Rochester, N. Y., and grew up near Lockport, N. Y., learning the carpenter's trade in boyhood. In 1857, he settled in De Kalb County, Ill., and removed, in 1868, to Nebraska. He has lived on his present farm since 1869, planted over ten acres of fruit and forest trees, and erected a good house, etc. Mr. P. has occupied the Grant Postmastership since 1869; the office, then called Woolton, was first kept by Nathan Squires. In 1877, Frank Patrick built, near his father's house, a store, where a large trade was centered up to the building of the M. P. R. R., and the founding of Talmage, where Mr. P. is now well established as a merchant. J. M. Patrick married, in Orleans County, N. Y., her native county, Miss Nancy E. Burns. They have four children—Frank, Fred, Fremont and Jessie. As before stated, the eldest is well settled in Talmage, while the second is in Ohio, and the two youngest are with the old folks at home.

ANDREW SCHAFER, farmer, P. O. Brock; born in 1820 in Hanover, Gettingen, Germany. He came to America in 1850, and located in Mason County, Ill., where he was made overseer of a large farm. By shrewd investments and timely speculations, he so advanced his fortunes as to be able, in 1856, to come to Nebraska and buy a nice farm on the Nemaha bottom near his present home; not liking the river bottom as a place of residence, he sold out after four years, homesteaded his present farm, and afterward bought 160 acres of Mr. Carson. Mr. Schafer has made a good and enduring record here in the way of tree-planting and other improvements. On the quarter-section owned by him, on Section 29, Town 6, Range 13, is a vein of coal in which he has done some prospecting, and will do more; a shaft has been sunk forty-one feet, thirty-one feet through slate. By his first wife, formerly Miss Magdalena Stern, who died in 1870, he had five children—Louis, Frank, Andrew, Henry and John. He married again, Amelia Rosetta Hitte, and by her has five children—Anna, Herman, August, Julius and Rudolph. All, except the two eldest, are with him.

G. W. SMEDLEY, farmer, P. O. Brock, born in 1845, in Menard County, Ill. He grew to manhood on the farm of his parents, William and Martha (Wright) Smedley, both Kentuckians. In July, 1862, G. W. Smedley enlisted in the Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and five days later was on a forced march from Corinth to Decatur, Ala., at the great battle of Stone River; while with the Fifty-first, making a bayonet charge through a cedar swamp, Smedley received a glancing blow from a canister shot, which crushed his collar bone and all the bones protecting his left lung. Ambitious to serve in the ranks, he imprudently refused to go to the hospital at once, and, when finally sent there in June, was not discharged until the following September. He is now drawing an $18-pension in consequence of disability caused by the wound. Mr. Smedley brought his family to the Illinois settlement in 1868, and has since lived here. His wife, formerly Gertrude Maddox, of Springfield, Ill., died, after years of suffering, with consumption, August 6, 1881, leaving five children—Orion O., William J., Charles T., Scott S. and Gertrude A.

PHILLIP STARR (deceased). Mr. Starr, than whom no worthier settler ever located in our grand young State, was a native of Preble County, Ohio, and followed his life-long occupation (farming) for many years in Vermillion County, Ill. Here he married Mary Delay, and, in June, 1855, brought her and their promising constellation of eight young Starrs to Nebraska, locating on what has ever since been known as the Starr homestead on the Starr Branch, a small tributary of the Nemaha, in La Fayette Precinct. Mr. Starr brought with him about $4,000 in cash, and $1,500 in personal property, this enabling him to begin life on the frontier (as it then was), with unusual advantages; the lumber for his first house, now a stable, was drawn from Sidney, Iowa, whence all provisions came for about two years after his settlement. Mr. Starr served with distinction as County Commissioner for six years; he was a Republican, and, in religion, a Methodist. He died in January, 1877, and was followed by his wife two years later. They left ten children—

William H., Mary C., Phillip H., Jacob R., Elizabeth, Belle M., Jerusha, Solomon, Emma, and a daughter, Susan J., who married the Hon. C. F. Haywood, and whose death occurred subsequent to that of the parents. The old farm is now the property of the eldest son, William H. Starr, who was born August 25, 1839, in Vermillion County, Ill. He came with the family to Nebraska; went to California in 1872; remained until 1878; returned, and has since owned the old farm and the fine flouring-mill at Brock, formerly known as the Bradley Mill. He has expended about $4,000 in refitting the mill and equipping it with the best modern machinery; the mill gives employment to five men, has four run of stone, and a capacity of sixty barrels per day. Mr. Starr married Miss Caroline A. Good, of Glen Rock, by whom he has two children—Mary and Burton. Mr. Starr and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

J. D. VANDEVORT, farmer, P. O. Brock. Mr. Vandevort's father, J. M., brought his family from Ohio to Iowa in Territorial times. J. D. Vandevort was born in 1845, in Louisa County, Iowa. He enlisted on his 17th birthday, in the Fifteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, taking his musket and place in the ranks. His regiment served in Missouri and Arkansas, opposing Price and Marmaduke; also participated in the Red River expedition under Gen. Banks, and in the battles preceding the siege and final capture of Vicksburg. Soon after its fall, Mr. Vandevort was captured while on a foraging excursion with three others, and held eight days, and rescued by the Unionists, though the rebels, seventeen in number, by vote had sentenced them to death, and were only prevented by one of their number who threw his hat in mid air, and as it came down put three bullet holes in it with his revolver, exclaiming, that "he would serve the first man who drew bead on the Yankee prisoners worse than that." This regiment participated in the Tupelo raid and fight, in the decisive battle at Nashville, and the investment and capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely at Mobile, and is said to have marched and traveled 10,000 miles, or farther than any other Iowa regiment, and was mustered out at Selma, Ala., August 10, 1865. Mr. Vandevort came from Iowa to Nebraska in 1878. He married Miss E. J. Vandevort, a third or fourth cousin, and a native of Lee County, Iowa. They have one only son, Ora A., born November 26, 1876, in La Fayette Precinct.

GEORGE WATHAN, farmer, P. O. Brock. Mr. Wathan was born in 1841, in Shropshire, England. In 1843, his parents, Edward and Ann (Woodhall) Wathan, came to the United States, locating in New York City, where the father engaged at his trade of marble cutting. In 1850, the family removed to Chicago, and a few years later to a farm near Davenport, Iowa. In August, 1861, George Wathan enlisted as a private in the Eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; at the battle of Shiloh, he and the regiment were taken prisoners, and, for a time, were in the power of the forces of the infamous Wirtz, of Andersonville fame. After about two months, the regiment was exchanged and re-entered the service. Soon after, President Lincoln commissioned our subject as Second Lieutenant, and he was promoted to a captaincy and commanded Company A, of the Mississippi Marine Brigade, Gen. A. W. Elliott, for eighteen months. At the close of the war, Capt. Wathan was called as a witness in the Wirtz trial and testified as to seeing that monster shoot a Union soldier in cold blood at Tuscaloosa, Ala. Capt. Wathan married, in 1866, Miss Alice Mallory, and, in 1870, locating where the Captain now lives. His wife died in 1876, leaving him six children, and he has one by a second marriage with Miss Alice Miller.

DAVID WILKIE, farmer, P. O. Brock, one of the first of the Illinois settlers in this precinct, is a native of Warren County, N. Y., born August 8, 1823. His father, Jacob Wilkie, was a native of the same State and a farmer. David Wilkie grew to manhood, and, in his and her native county, married Lavina Halladay. In 1854, they removed to Sycamore, De Kalb Co., Ill.; here Mr. W. enlisted in the fall of 1861, in the Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the battle preceding, and in the siege of Vicksburg, and was then detailed to do special duty at Springfield, Ill. He was then assigned to the Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and with Gen. Sherman fought through to Atlanta; he was then placed under Gen. Thomas and was a witness of the battle at Franklin, Tenn., and a participant at Nashville, Tenn.; was then in camp about a month in New Orleans, and then took part in the reduction of the Mobile Forts. In September, 1865, having been promoted to Second Lieutenant, he was discharged and rejoined his family in Illinois. In March, 1866, he homesteaded 160 acres of his present 400-acre farm—twelve acres of forest trees, and five acres of orchard are environing a pleasant home—the farm being well provided with barns and all-needed buildings and appliances. Mr. W. is a Republican and a member with his wife of the M. E. Church of Brock. They have an only son, Harvey J., born in Warren County, N. Y., who is settled near them on a well-improved 200-acre farm, well fitted up with first-class buildings.

ASPINWALL.

This village is well located on the bank of the Missouri River, two and a half miles below Nemaha City. The town site was within the half-breed reservation, and belonged, after the extinguishment of the Indian title, to Louis Neal, of whom it was purchased by I. T. Whyte & Co., in 1856.

The first settler was Louis Neal, a half-breed, who, with his family, located there in 1853. Two years later, John C. Ellis settled there. The first child born in Aspinwall was Louis Neal, Jr., whose date of birth was in 1856. The first marriage was John C. Odell to Miss Harriet Neal; these parties now reside in Brownville. The first death was in 1856—Mrs. Mary Neal, mother of Louis Neal. An old settler assigns as a reason for naming the town Aspinwall, "We wanted to have a big name." The same pioneer remarks that his town "never enjoyed the luxury of a church." The first ferry, a flat-boat, was owned by John C. Ellis, and was run as early as 1856. A man named Higgler and Israel Cummings were among the earliest settlers. The first post office was established in 1860 and John M. Paulin was the first Postmaster. The present Postmaster is F. M. King. The first settler, Louis Neal, took his family to Aspinwall in 1853 and built a house, but hard times and the horde of begging Indians determined him to remove temporarily. He returned, however, in 1854, and made the town his home. Neal removed to the Omaha reservation some fifteen years since. In an affray with Fontenelle, chief of the Omahas, the latter was killed. Neal mollified the nearest relatives by presenting them with several valuable ponies. Marlatt & King are the present merchants. Ben. Holladay, of Washington City, brother of Dr. A. S. Holladay, owns 800 town lots in Aspinwall, and 1,600 acres of land in the precinct. In May, 1861, Dr. Holladay and John H. Mann established a paper called the *Union*, at Aspinwall, but, proving unremunerative, the office was removed to Brownville.

Aspinwall was surveyed as a town site in 1867, by J. M. Hacker. Louis Neal, James Craig, Patrick McLaughlin, Johnson Lyon, D. J. Waitian, Ben. Holladay, M. Romback, D. Phipps and Lucretia Holladay were the proprietors. The town site was on the south half of the northeast quarter and south half of the northwest quarter, and Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Section 20, and Lots 1 and 2, Section 17, Town 4, Range 16. The town had been laid out and platted at a much earlier date, but no official record was made. The date of original survey was in the year 1857. Louis Neal started the first store in 1856. Hoblitzel & Co., of Brownville, opened the second stock of goods in Aspinwall in 1858, in the store afterward occupied by Edward Weisenrider. The first sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1860. Among the earliest settlers were Darius Phipps, William Thurman, Henry Hart, Milton Paulin, J. Hegler. The first school was taught in the year 1861, by Clara Parker. The Order of Good Templars organized a vigorous lodge in 1877; the original list of officers is not attainable, but the following-named persons were the most active workers in the cause: S. Gilbert, Miss M. J. Steirs, A. L. Steirs, G. W. Culp, John S. Minick. The town was incorporated in 1870, with the following-named persons as the first town board: B. F. Hasness, Chairman; J. S. Minick, Henry Hart, John Crim and Charles Foy. At the date of its incorporation there were two stores—J. S. Minick and Ed. Weisenrider.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EUGENE ALLEMAND, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City, was born in France. He came to America in 1854, locating in St. Louis, Mo. Ten years later, he, with his father-in-law, J. Decuille, located on the present Allemand farm. Here, in 1878, a tasteful farmhouse, 33x33 feet, was built; they also planted a fifteen-acre cottonwood grove and a fine orchard of five acres, comprising apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, and all the small fruits. Mr. Decuille is now in his native France

Mr. Allemand, owning the large and well cultivated farm, he grows, annually, about 100 acres of small grains and 100 of corn, feeding each year about two car loads of cattle. He married Adele Decuille, by whom he has three children—Georgette, Leonie and Frank, all born on the Nebraska farm.

JAMES W. ARGABRIGHT, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City, was born in 1840, in Fayette County, Ky. Accompanied his father in his removal to Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, in 1859. Has lived on his present farm since 1862, and married Miss M. F. Moore, who was born in Burlington, Iowa. They have six children—Mary P., John W., Cora, Anna E., J. Paul and Richard M., all born in Nemaha County, as well as Zua, who died aged seven, and Samuel M., who died in infancy. Mr. Argabright and wife are members of the Christian Church. John Argabright was born in 1809, in Ohio. Removed to Kentucky, where he married Elizabeth Hillix, who died in Kansas, leaving him six children—Elizabeth, Victoria, James W., John H., Richard M. and Llewelyn. He became a settler of Kentucky at the age of twenty. Removed to Missouri in 1851, to Kansas in 1855, and then to Nebraska, in 1859, settling on his present farm, in Aspinwall, with his children. He married again Mrs. Serepta Vail, by whom he had four children—George V., Alma D., Winfield S. and Ernest L. Mr. Argabright was a Democrat, and a member, with his wife, of the Christian Church. Mr. Argabright died April 29, 1882, in his seventy-third year.

D. D. DAVIS, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City. The subject of our sketch is a native of Wales, and was born in 1833. The year 1856 found him with his wife and child on American shores, locating in Iowa County, Wis. He remained until 1868, when he moved to Nebraska. He has since been the owner of a large and very valuable farm, land well improved. Mr. Davis is a member of the Welsh Baptist Church, with his wife, and in his house the first Sabbath school was organized. He is politically a Republican, and is now serving a second term of Justice of the Peace. They have six children—David (born in Wales), Thomas, John, Benjamin, George and Mary. Mr. Davis is a son of David Davis, who was, for years, County Clerk of Carmarthenshire. Mrs. Davis' maiden name was Rachel Davis, daughter of David Davis, Deacon of Baptist Church, Carmarthen.

HON. JOHN B. FISHER, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City, is a son of Isaac Fisher, a native of North Carolina, who settled, in 1828, in Tazewell County, Ill. Here John B. Fisher was born in 1829. He followed farming until 1866, when he brought his family to Nebraska, locating on a farm, where he has since lived, taking this quarter-section as the hand of Dame Nature left it. He has made it one of the most fertile and valuable in the county, and has planted upon it about 700 fruit trees, and fine groves of forest timber, and several hundred rods of hedge, besides erecting substantial buildings. Mr. Fisher was elected as a Republican to the State Senate, in the fall of 1874. He married, in Woodford County, Ill., Mary J. Linn, native of Ohio. They have four living children—Lavina, Clarissa, Martha E. and George. The daughters were born in Illinois and the son in Nebraska.

THOMAS HIGGINS, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City, was born, in 1817, in Wales; came to America when twenty years of age, locating in Oneida County, N. Y., remaining in that State until he removed to Wisconsin, in 1854. In the spring of 1859, he came from Wisconsin (with a team) to Nebraska, locating on his present farm with his family. He began life here in a rude shanty, sided up with black walnut boards, which still stands, though in striking contrast to the tasteful farmhouse which superseded it in 1869. Mr. Higgins and wife belong to the Baptist Church, and in the old house the first religious services in the vicinity were held, by the Rev. Mr. Collins, in 1859–60, there being only ten members in the congregation. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins have seven children—Ann (Mrs. R. Ritchie), Elizabeth (Mrs. Francis Hart), Mary (Mrs. William Wilkinson), Daniel, who married Lucy Christy, and is now managing the homestead; David, who married Eliza James, and is now farming in another part of the county; John, of the firm of Moore & Higgins, merchants at Stella, and who married Rosa Edwards. The youngest, Margaret Higgins, is the wife of Thomas Edwards, of Richardson County. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins have thirty-three grandchildren, the eldest of whom, Ida May Ritchie, is now married to Charles Collins, of Richardson County, Neb.

FRANK M. KING, merchant and Postmaster, Aspinwall, was born August 17, 1848, in Livingston County, N. Y. His father, Mason A. King, removed to Iowa before the outbreak of the civil war. Frank M. King was educated in Colesburg, Iowa, and in Lennox College. Soon after leaving college, he came to Nebraska and taught school for about ten years, in Richardson County, where he now owns a farm. He married Miss Sarah E. Marlatte, by whom he has one son, Clyde F., born in Richardson County, in February, 1881. Mr. King associated himself with his father-in-law, the firm of Marlatte & King, buying the bankrupt stock of William Tidrow, Aspinwall, and continuing the business. Mr. King was appointed Postmaster in March, 1881.

W. M. LAMBERT, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City, is by birth a Virginian, and by trade a stone-mason. Seven long years of his life were spent on the stone work along the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. In June, 1857, he came to Nebraska, H. Elliott and himself platting Blue Springs, Gage County. Three years later, he came east to the Missouri River, running saw-mills along its banks for five years. In 1866, he located in a rude log house on a farm four miles east of his present farm. This he brought to a good state of improvement; then, in 1870, began on a larger scale on his present farm. He had only about $200 after paying for his land, and yet he now has one of the best fenced and improved farms in the county; his orchard and forest-tree grove are a credit to him, or any other settler, while his tasteful farmhouse, 18x26 and 16x32, is one of the best in this county. Mr. Lambert married Melinda Long, of Franklin County, Va., and they have eight children—Albert, Edward, Curtis, James, Charles, Sarah E., Emma and George W. Another son, John W., died in infancy.

MARLATTE & KING, merchants, Aspinwall. Mr. Marlatte was born in 1833, in Monroe County, N. Y. Until his eighteenth year, he was on his father's farm; then clerked in a store and attended school until his removal, in 1854, to Holt County, Mo. In April, 1856, he came to Nemaha County, Neb. In 1855, he had made a claim on the present Division Plasters' farm, which was jumped. Mr. Marlatte taught school in Missouri, and continued the same business in Nebraska for about six years. He then engaged for about fifteen years in farming, and still owns a good farm in Brownville Precinct. Mr. Marlatte married Nellie M. Gulic, by whom he has two daughters, Effie, the wife of William Drain, and Sarah E., wife of F. M. King, his present partner

ALEXANDER R. McCANDLASS, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City. Mr. McCandlass was born in 1818 in Wayne County, Ind., but lived many years in Pennsylvania before coming West. He married in Pittsburgh, his native city and life-long home, Rachel McCulloch. This lady shared the privations and inconveniences attendant upon their settlement in Omaha, Neb., in 1857. This Western metropolis was then a mere village like the Nemaha of to-day. In 1859, Mr. McCandlass became one of the settlers in Saratoga, a rising suburb of Omaha, making a claim on a quarter of Section 20, of which he still owns. He secured it only after much litigation, the case being carried before the Secretary of the Interior at Washington. It is thought that the patent finally granted Mr. McCandlass was the first ever signed by President Lincoln. Having learned the trade of carpenter in the East, Mr. McC. found plenty of employment in and about Omaha for a short time after his location here, he then devoting himself to his farm interests. In 1869, he bought of Dr. Burley his present magnificent farm of 640 acres, paying [illegible] per acre. It was as the hand of nature left it, and during the spring of 1870 fifty acres were broken by his sons and Mr. McCandlass himself. The tasteful and roomy farmhouse was then built. It is two stories, the main building being 26x32, and the wings 16x18, surrounded by various shade and ornamental trees and two orchards wherein are growing over 1,000 apple and peach trees. In a third and young orchard are several hundred trees, and this with the other groves give the "Forest Home" an unusually sylvan appearance. The farm is well supplied with springs and spring brooks; 140 acres are seeded with timothy, a grass that holds a high place in the estimation of Mr. McCandlass, who sold from eighty acres of it $700 worth of seed, besides wintering about 100 head of cattle on the hay. Mr. and Mrs. McCandlass have six children—Sadie E., James A., Elliott S., Alexander, Belle and Harvey K.

MICHEL MONETTE, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City, born in [illegible] in the Montreal District, Can. Settled, when seventeen years of age, in Iowa; went to Illinois in 1851, and to the Rocky Mountains in the employ of the American Fur Company in 1855; returned in 1857, and located on a farm in Richardson County, Neb. Married, in Nemaha City, in 1858, Mary Beaunon, who was born near the present site of Omaha, Neb. They have seven children—David M., Jenelene, Maggie, Abbie L., Michel, Peter and Cassie. Mr. Monette has improved three farms in Nebraska, and settled where he now lives in 1872. He is one of the prosperous early settlers of this State, and a man well known and respected by his neighbors.

HON. V. P. PEABODY, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City, was born March 15, 1842, in Ceres, N. Y. His father, Thomas Peabody, removed with his family in 1844 to a farm in Athens County, Ohio. V. P. Peabody, to use a homely term, shirked for himself ever since he was nine years old, first as a drover's boy, then as cabin boy on an Ohio River steamer, and later seeking an independent livelihood in Illinois, where he located in 1856. He enlisted in April, 1861, in the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; received slight wounds at the battle of Shiloh; was discharged, and six weeks later re-enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Served with Grant through the Vicksburg campaign, and under Gen. Banks went on the celebrated Red River expedition; was captured and confined for fourteen months in various rebel prisons in Texas. He made his escape on four different occasions, only to be re-captured and severely punished by bucking, gagging, etc. He was exchanged at the mouth of the Red River, and honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill. For two years thereafter, he was under medical treatment in Chicago for disease of the eyes contracted while in confinement. In 1868, he came to Nebraska, located on his present farm in 1876, it being the third farm he has improved in the State. Upon it he has built a tasteful home, flanked by a fine grove of fruit and forest trees. Mr. P. was United States Census Enumerator in 1880, and was elected as a Republican to the Legislature from his district in 1881. He was married, February 7, 1869, to Mary E. Dressler, of Tazewell County, Ill., by whom he has five children—Laura A., Mina C., Lester M., Elsie M. and Clarence, all born in Nemaha County, Neb.

R. RITCHIE, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City. Mr. Ritchie is a native of Switzerland, born in 1834; he came, in 1852, to America, living in New York, Ohio and Indiana prior to his location in Nebraska in 1858. During the first few years he worked as a sawyer in many of the early saw-mills. In 1860, he, with J. Sidoras and M. Kavanagh, ran a steam saw-mill in Brownville. From 1863 to 1866, he was in the same business in Excelsior, Mo., and Hillsdale, Neb. Late in 1866, he located on an "eighty" adjoining his present farm, now incorporated with it. Mr. Ritchie began with raw prairie, and has made a good farm and pleasant home, erecting substantial buildings, planting trees, etc. He married Ann Higgins, by whom he has seven children—Ida May (Mrs. C. Collins), Mathew W., Alice E., Arthur B., Lewis G., Isabel and Garfield.

E. D. ROGERS, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City, was born in 1832, in Crawford County, Ind.; two years later his father, Levi Rogers, died at his place, in 1878, aged eighty-six years, removed with his family to DeWitt County, Ill. From there, in 1854, they removed to Hardin County, Iowa. E. D. Rodgers enlisted in the Thirty-second Iowa Regiment, October, 1862, serving under the Union General, A. J. Smith, in scouting and guard duty in Arkansas and Missouri, until chronic disease caused his honorable discharge in October, 1863. In 1864, Mr. Rogers settled on his present farm of 240 acres; here he has planted a large orchard and grove of forest trees, built a commodious farmhouse and made other improvements. He was married, in Hardin County, Iowa, to Mary Sumner, born in St. Francisville, Mo. They have seven children—Laura E. (now Mrs. J. W. Coons), Helen (Mrs. Henry Neff), Ross, Alvah R., Leroy, Effie and Eddie. Addie A. Rogers died July 10, 1865.

HENRY W. SHUBERT, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City. Mr. Shubert was born in Kentucky, and settled in 1865, in Richardson County, Neb., where he still owns two large and valuable farms. Has been a resident of Nemaha County from 1878, and is the owner in both counties of over 700 acres of land. Mr. Shubert has built a large and well-arranged farmhouse here, and is now erecting a barn of corresponding dimensions. Nearly all the grain grown on his farms is fed to cattle and hogs. Mr. Shubert being regarded as one of the progressive farmers of the county. By a deceased wife, formerly Mary Griffin, he has seven children. The present Mrs. Shubert was Miss Mary, daughter of A. D. Skeen, Esq., one of the earliest pioneers of the State, and an honored resident of Nemaha City. James M. Shubert, a brother of H. W., was born in Indiana; came to Nebraska with H. W. Shubert, and met a tragic death at Brownville in March, 1882; while driving a spirited team between the railroad track and the river near the Brownville depot, a passing train caused the team to plunge about in such a way as to break loose from the wagon, throwing Mr. Shubert forward so violently as to cause death instantaneously. The horses sprang into the river and were drowned. Mr. Shubert was a bachelor, and a large land-owner, a man whose manly ways made many friends, and one whose generous qualities will long be missed. J. W. Shubert, of the firm of Shubert & Rogers, Stella, Neb., is another of this family, as is W. M. Shubert, now a Richardson County farmer.

SAMUEL L. STIERS, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City; born in 1831, in Guernsey County, Ohio. Located, April 10, 1855, in Brownsville, working as a carpenter on Richard Brown's saw-mill, the first in the county. Mr. Stiers has the honor of being the first man married in Nemaha County, as he was united, June 10, 1855, to Miss Nancy Swift, the Rev. Joel Wood performing the ceremony in a log building near the present site of Nickell's drug store. They reared a family of ten children—Sarah E., Mary J., Joseph, Leila, Samuel (deceased), John, Elmer, Maggie, Ida and Minnie, both deceased. The eldest was born August 19, 1856, it being one of the first births in Nemaha County. Mr. Stiers has followed the occupation of farmer and carpenter ever since his settlement, and is now a resident of Aspinwall Precinct.

EDWARD WEISENREDER, of Aspinwall, was born, 1834, in Baden, Germany. Came to America in 1854, and located in Illinois; removed to Nebraska in 1863, locating at Aspinwall, where, in partnership with Joseph Watton, he engaged in mercantile business for sixteen years. Was Postmaster of Aspinwall from 1866 to 1872, and from 1877 to 1881. He now owns about one-third of the entire village site; a large tract of land in the same precinct, and is erecting a commodious residence in the village. He married, January 16, 1866, Miss Wilhelmina, daughter of J. B. Rothenburger, by whom he has three children—Adelia, Minnie and Frank. The parents of Mrs. Weisenreder are among the first settlers of Nebraska, as they located near Humboldt in 1854, and are still living there.

JOHNSON.

In 1869, Julius A. Johnson, the owner of a large body of land in the west-central part of the county, laid out a town called Johnson, and secured a post office, of which Judd Wright was the first appointed Postmaster. The contemplated Brownville & Fort Kearney Railroad was located through the village, and for a time hopes were entertained of making there a business center. Several dwellings were erected; J. H. Claggett brought in a stock; a blacksmith started a forge. But the suspension of work on the contemplated railroad caused the blighting of hopes, and it was not until June of last year that a revival took place. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad surveyed a line near Johnson, and determined to place a depot in the neighborhood. A new town site within forty rods of the old one was laid out by the Lincoln Land Company—Julius A. Johnson and J. P. Miller. The buildings in the old village, consisting of one large store-house, a blacksmith shop and a dozen dwelling houses, were removed to the new town of the same name. The new railroad route has been graded through the place, and the iron will be laid, depot erected and cars running by July 1, 1882. Then the people confidently look for a healthy and rapid growth. Johnson lies half way between Calvert and Tecumseh, and is beautifully situated on a rolling prairie, in the center of the most fertile section of Nemaha County. The present Postmaster is J. H. Claggett, who has a large store-house filled with general merchandise. A two-story hotel is being erected, and, as soon as the cars commence making daily trips to Johnson, the sale of lots will begin, and a first-class boom is confidently expected. J. A. Johnson & Son, the original proprietors, retain a large interest in the town property.

CLIFTON.

The settlement was made in Clifton in 1864, and the name was derived because of the surroundings of rocky hills. The first settler was W. H. Hawley. The early settlers were H. O. Kerns, H. F. Palmer, Peter Smith, B. Aldrich and D. Hughes. Clifton is on a prairie, with uneven or hilly surroundings, and is sixteen miles west-northwest of Brownville, in a well-settled neighborhood. The first child born there was Richard Hawley. Date of birth April 5, 1865. The first marriage was David Douglas to Mary Appel, in December, 1871. The first death was Eva Gilbert, in October, 1867. Mrs. M. M. Opperman taught the first school in 1869, in the Clifton Schoolhouse, which was erected in the spring of the same year on Section 3. The first sermon was preached at the house of Julius Gilbert, by Rev. Mr. Johnson, in the winter of 1867. The Clifton Post Office was established in May, 1868, and the first appointed. Benton Aldrich is still serving as Postmaster. The only "institution" in the neighborhood worthy of special mention is the farmer's circulating library, full mention of which is made elsewhere. The library company expend nearly $100 per annum for new books. Benton Aldrich has served as Librarian and Treasurer from the beginning. There is no village at Clifton—nothing but actual farmers, not even a blacksmith shop or store, and never has been.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BENTON ALDRICH, farmer and horticulturist, and Postmaster of Clifton, is a native of Cheshire County, N. H., and was born May 3, 1831. He is the son of Alfred Aldrich, of the same county, and Mary Farrar Aldrich, of Hillsboro County. Benton received a common school education as he grew to manhood on the paternal farm. In 1850, he located in St. Croix Co., Wis., and three years later removed to Winona Co., Minn., where he lived until his settlement at Clifton, in 1866. Mr. A., seventeen years ago, had barely means to buy a forty, but he went bravely to work to demonstrate that skill, economy and close attention to business may enrich even a poor farmer in Nebraska, and further to prove that it is pre-eminently a fruit-growing State, to-day he has 100 acres, and the finest showing of fruit and forest trees in his locality. A quadruple row of cottonwood and soft maple was planted around the forty first bought in 1866, as a windbreak. In 1869, 1870 and 1871, he planted an orchard of 1,100 apple trees, now in full bearing, and in addition has 2,000 trees two years old and 640 trees one year old, as thriving as trees are anywhere else in the United States, and his groves of forest trees are an encouraging sight to the new-comer to Nebraska. The Ben Davis, Wine Sap and Rawl's Jannet are Mr. A.'s favorite apples. He is also a successful breeder of swine. At his house is kept the Clifton Library, comprising over 700 volumes; 320 of these are standard works on arts and sciences, by popular writers on those topics. A complete set of the Nebraska Supreme Court decisions arrayed prevent many a lawsuit in this pleasant and intelligent community of wide-awake farmers. The books circulate among about sixty families and are purchased and owned by the Clifton Library Association, comprising B. Aldrich, Librarian and Treasurer; W. F. Wright, J. B. Johnson, Charles Blodgett, Julius Gilbert, R. Brown, C. Gilbert, H. Douse, P. Crother, W. H. Hawley, P. Smith, J. H. Dundas, Karl Aldrich and J. M. Campbell. Mr. A. gave 1876 as the date of the organization, and is very much encouraged by the result accruing therefrom. He has a pleasant home, and has kept the Clifton Post Office since 1869. He married Dec. 5, 1854, in St. Croix Co., Wis., Miss Martha J., daughter of John and Hannah Smalley Harshman, of Washington Co., Penn. They have five children—Karl, Nelle and Mary, born in Winona Co., Minn., Lina and Alfred, born in Nebraska. Such is a brief and imperfect sketch of the life and work of Benton Aldrich, of Clifton.

JULIUS GILBERT, farmer, P. O. Clifton, was born Nov. 12, 1828, in Camden, N. Y., and is of Scotch and English lineage. He was educated in the Augusta, N. Y., Academy, learning the art of surveying among other things. At twenty, he located in Rock Co., Wis., and lived in that county until his removal to Nebraska, in 1867. He bought a homestead right, and began improvements, which have developed into his present home. A bearing orchard of 550 apple trees and fifteen acres of forest trees testify as to his care and labor. Mr. Gilbert now owns 480 acres, and is well fixed as to this world's affairs. He is a Republican of strongly abolitionist antecedents, and a member of the Christian Church. In 1871, he was elected County Surveyor, and served until 1875. He is a feeder of cattle on a large scale, annually selling from eighty to a hundred head of fat cattle. Mr. Gilbert married, in Rock Co., Wis., Annie E. Coriell, and they have four children—Charlie J., Frank C., Nerva M. and Jennie D., the three eldest born in Wisconsin and the youngest in Nebraska.

ST. DEROIN.

Joseph Deroin, an Otoe chief, owned the land now known as St. Deroin, after whom the village was called. It is located on the bank of the Missouri River, and at the time of Deroin was on what was called the half-breed reservation. In 1854, Robert Hawke, Joseph Deroin and others laid off and named the town, and commenced a store for the sale of goods to the Otoe Indians then residing in the vicinity. In the year 1858, Deroin was killed by a man named Beddow, in a quarrel. Beddow was tried and acquitted. In 1858, the town was resurveyed by Gruner, Nuckols & Co. The following year, Judge A. J. Ritter opened a stock of general merchandise, and still continues in trade, in partnership with his son. Through his efforts a post office was established in 1861. Judge Ritter was appointed Postmaster, which office he held until 1879, when he resigned and Ray Taylor was appointed. A fine schoolhouse and a first-class flouring-mill were built in 1868. At the present time there is but one store in the village, managed by A. J. Ritter, Jr. Judge Ritter removed to Nishnabotna Station, on the Council Bluffs & St. Joe road, in Missouri, three years since, where he is merchandising. St. Deroin contains also two blacksmith shops, one hotel and one flouring-mill, run by G. W. Barnes.

FEBING.

This post office settlement is located about seventeen miles west of Brownville, and principally by a class of thrifty Germans, in 1856. The first settler was A. J. Behrends, Messrs. T. Caspers, J. Gelker, W. Tuxhorn, A. Fass, B. Bower. Rike Weber soon followed. The first births in the settlement were twin children, boy and girl, of Rike Weber, born in 1856. The first marriage, John Tuxhorn and Cora Williams, in 1857. The first death was that of an infant boy of B. Bower, in 1857. Messrs. W. Tuxhorn and John Tuxhorn were the first town officers. The first schoolhouse was located on Section 9, Town 4, Range 13, and was a snug frame, built in 1857. The first sermon was preached in this house in 1858, by Rev. J. Magie, an Evangelical Lutheran minister. A church was built by the same denomination in 1866, located on Section 9, Town 4, Range 13. There is no other church organization in the settlement. The Postmaster, H. Steinmar, has served since the opening of the office in 1865.

BEDFORD.

This is the name of a new railroad town platted January 20, 1882, A. T. D. Hughes, proprietor, and surveyed by George R. Shook. The station and post office name of the place is Howe, in honor of Church Howe, Esq., who owns a large body of land in the immediate neighborhood. Bedford lies four and a half miles south of Sheridan, and is located on the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of Section 10, Town 4, Range 14. Preparations are being made for the erection of several buildings. Messrs. Cowell & Co. have opened a good stock of general merchandise, soon to be followed by other business houses.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

M. Y. CHESEBRO, farmer, P. O. Bratton, born in [illegible], in Albany Co., N. Y. He grew up in Wyandot Co., Ohio, where William Chesebro, his father, located in 1839. In 1858, M. Y. Chesebro started for Pike's Peak, but stopped in Nebraska for a few months, long enough to locate with a land-warrant the farm which he now uses as a pasture. In 1859, he revisited Benton and located the quarter-section on which he now lives. In 1860, returned to Ohio, and there, in [illegible], he married S. A. Baker, daughter of John Baker, who was born and reared in Ohio, and now lives on the ancestral farm claimed by his father in the days of Ohio's bloody early history, and transformed by him into a pleasant home, despite dense woods, wild animals and wilder Indians. In 1868, Mr. and Mrs. Chesebro settled on the Nebraska farm, and remained quietly and happily until 1872, when their home burned, crops failed, and, becoming discouraged, they returned and spent four years in Ohio, returning again to Nebraska and locating on the Benton farm in 1876. Mr. C. has made good improvements here in the way of building and tree-planting. Mr. and Mrs. C. belong to the M. E. Church of Bratton; they have four children—Oren F., Nettie L., Anna June and Susan Fern. The youngest was born in Nebraska and the others in Ohio.

HON. JARVIS S. CHURCH, farmer, P. O. Howe, was a native of Springboro, Crawford Co., Penn., was born April 2, 1830. His father, the Rev. J. E. Church, was the son of a Revolutionary patriot, and his mother, Julia Bailey Church, was the daughter of an English soldier who fought on that side during the war of 1776 and 1782. Until he was eighteen years old, Jarvis S. Church worked on his father's farm; he then took the scientific course at Oberlin College, alternately teaching and attending the college. In 1855, he located in Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, where, having been admitted to the bar, he took a prominent part in the organization of the county, holding, as a Republican, the position of Treasurer and Recorder from August, 1855, one year; that of Prosecuting Attorney for the next two years, and that of County Judge for the following two years; he was Postmaster at Mason City during this time. In 1862, he was commissioned by the U. S. Marshal of the district to secure the enlistment of volunteers from the counties of Cerro Gordo and Worth to keep the quotas assigned to those counties under the several calls of the President filled up. This he did, and no draft was ever ordered from those counties. In 1866, he resigned the office of Superintendent of Common Schools of the county and that of Postmaster for Mason City, and removed with his family from Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, to Nemaha Co., Neb., and soon after, the law firm of Tipton, Hewett & Church was formed, the senior member of which was then United States Senator;

and Mr. Church became Mayor of the city of Brownville and served one year. In the fall of 1857, Mr. Church bought a half-interest in the Brownville *Advertiser*, and was its editor for two and a half years. In the fall of 1868, he was elected to the Legislature and served two years. From 1870 to 1875, he was engaged in speculation. In the fall of 1875 he was elected County Judge, and served one term. Then located on his large and valuable Bedford farm, where he has since resided. Judge Church married, in Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, Mrs. Sabra L. Vanpatter. They have three living children—Bertha M., Ida E. and Hallie E. Their first-born, Lucius B. Church, a talented young man of much promise, died while attending the State University, aged twenty-two years. The Judge and wife belong to the Baptist Church.

PETER ENGLES, deceased, was born July 10, 1824, in Prussia, and was all his life a farmer. He came to America in 1847 with his widowed mother and her family, locating in La Salle County, Ill., Jan 23, 1858. He married Mary A. Meath; she was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and came with her parents to America in 1848. In 1862, Mr. and Mrs. Engles came to Nebraska with their one child, and in the fall of the next year located where the widow and family now live in Bedford. Mr. E. did good work on this half-section in way of building and improving, and became the owner of a fine section besides, in Benton Precinct, on which are four tenement houses, occupied by as many different families. Mr. E. died April 25, 1881, leaving three children—Thomas W., born in La Salle Co., Ill.; Lizzie, born in Nebraska, and now being educated in the Seminary of the Sacred Heart in St. Joseph, Mo., and Albert M., now with his mother and brother on the homestead.

JOHN HOLMAN, farmer and stock-feeder, P. O. Bratton. Mr. Holman is English by birth and instincts, and coming, in 1870, to Nebraska and to his present farm, has built up a place more closely resembling a typical farm in Old England than is to be found in Nemaha County. He has 840 acres of land, nearly all in one body; has built his home near the center of it, and laid it out after the English idea. He annually feeds about 100 head of grade Short-Horn cattle, and 200 to 300 Berkshire hogs, besides being a fancier and very successful breeder of Cotswold sheep. His sheep barn is 26x26, flanked by two sheds 80 feet in length; water for all the stock is plentifully supplied by two wind engines. He has a barn 28x52x16, and in connection a corn crib with a capacity of 2,500 bushels. His hog house is very conveniently arranged and supplied with feed-mill and all modern appliances for the comfort of his "porkers." The buildings are surrounded with groves, the farm environed and subdivided with hedges, and to make it still more like "Merry England," Mr. H. is breeding quite a pack of foxhounds, used in wolf hunts. He came here from Jo Daviess Co., Ill., and married Miss Eliza McDougal, by whom he has two children.

A. T. D. HUGHES, farmer, P. O. Howe, born in 1832 in Clarkville, Ohio. He went with his father and the family to Crawfordville, Ind., where he lived for many years. In May, 1856, he and his brother, William Hughes, came West and spent the first year on the prairie adjoining Frederick Swartz's on the north, in the Skeen neighborhood, and, in the spring of 1857, settled where he now lives, on the banks of the branch that bears his name. During the summer of 1856, he used to walk from the home of Fred Swartz, a distance of eight miles, to his claim to make the necessary improvements. Mr. H. has now a valuable half-section of land under good improvement, on which is perhaps sixty acres of timber. From 1870 to 1877, he kept the Bedford Sherman Post Office, now called Howe Post Office. In 1862 and 1863, he served in Col. R. W. Furnas' Second Nebraska Volunteers. He has been twice married, the first wife, née Caroline Smith, leaving him at her death three children. By the present wife, once Martha Grey, of Preble County, Ohio, he has seven children, all born in Nebraska. At the time of his first settlement, his neighbors in the precinct were only P. Dougherty and Hughes. He served as Justice of the Peace six years. The Missouri Pacific Railroad ran through the east side of his farm, also a station located on his land, and a town laid out called Bedford, with about twenty inhabitants and one general store.

L. D. HUGHES, farmer, P. O. Howe, is the son of George Hughes and a brother of Amos Hughes, and was born in 1834 in Clarksville, Ohio. His early life was spent in Crawfordsville, Ind., and from there, in 1854, he went by the Isthmus of Panama to California, remaining until 1861 as a miner, and then enlisted in the Second California Volunteer Cavalry, and served against the Mormons and Indians, taking part in Capt. Price's memorable fight at Bear River, in which 170 whites destroyed 600 Indians. During the service, Mr. Hughes received no less than five wounds, the scars of which he still bears. He was one of the party that erected the rude stone monument over the bones of the victims of the Mountain Meadow Massacre, bearing that terribly denunciatory inscription written by a young German, Adolph Heffner. After his three years' rough army service and two years' visit to the old Indiana home, he settled where he now lives. His farm is a large and valuable one and on it he has planted about eighteen acres of orchard and forest trees. He built the tasteful two-story farmhouse, large basement barn, etc. He married, in St. Joseph, Mo., Julia Trotter. They have three children—Samuel, Maud and Gussie, all born in Nebraska.

J. W. HUNTINGTON, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Nemaha City, is a native of the Isle of Nantucket, and was born May 13, 1833. In early life, he acquired the trade of carpenter, which has been his mainstay since, though he has seen much of this world's varied experiences, in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Colorado and Montana, in which States he was from 1857 to 1868. Since 1869, he has lived where he now is, owning 120 acres of Section 13, Town 4, Range 14. He also owns eighty acres of land on Section 8, in this same township, which he purchased about three years ago. Mr. H. has made substantial improvements on his farm and at the same time stuck pretty closely to his trade. He married, in Denver, Colo., in 1867, Miss Abbie Tyler, a native of Virginia. Mr. H. is a Freemason, a member of Hope Lodge, Nemaha City.

JOHN M. KLECKNER, farmer, P. O. Calvert. Mr. Kleckner was born in 1839 in Snyder County, Penn. In 1852, he settled in Stephenson County, Ill., and enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry at the outbreak of the civil war. His service was in pursuing Price, Marmaduke and other guerrilla chiefs. From 1865 to 1870, he resided in Illinois; then came to Nebraska and settled on his present farm. On it he has built a large two-story house, a barn and other buildings and made other substantial improvements, planting a young orchard of about 300 thrifty trees. In 1880, he was elected County Sheriff as a Republican, served out his term and has since resided on an eighty-acre farm near his first location (which is now leased). Mr. Kleckner married Miss Rhoda A. Gice, in Stephenson County, Ill. Their three children—Katie, Amy and John, were all born in Nemaha County, Neb.

D. M. MORRIS, farmer, P. O. Howe, was born March 10, 1840, in Greene County, Penn., and is the son of Robert Morris, a farmer and carpenter, who now resides in Waynesburg, Penn. At the age of fifteen, D. M. Morris settled in La Salle County, Ill, afterward removing to Livingston County, where, in 1861, he enlisted in the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His services were in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Mississippi, he also taking part in the battles of and preceding the siege of Vicksburg. Upon his return from the army, he attended the Waynesburg College for a time and taught one term in Illinois and one year in Iowa. In 1870, he located on the Nebraska farm, where he has done good work in the way of reclaiming the raw prairie that then composed it. Mr. M. has erected a commodious house and barn, and planted about ten acres of thrifty trees. He is an active and sincere advocate of Odd Fellowship, was a prominent organizer and first Noble Grand of the Sheridan Lodge, and has been District Deputy Grand Master since 1881. To him belongs the honor of erecting the first building and opened the first store, in Howe Station, of which he is Postmaster, his deputy, J. A. Crowell, occupying that same building. Mr. Morris married Miss Ella Perry, of Livingston County, Ill. They have seven children, all born on the Nebraska farm.

MATTHEW PECK, farmer, P. O. Howe, was born in 1826 in Chartres, Cambridgeshire, England. He came in 1856, joining a brother in Indiana. He married, in Vanderberg County, Ind., Mrs. M. A. Rhodes, née Powell, born in the same town with himself, and a life-long acquaintance. Her former husband, Josiah Rhodes, left five children at his death, viz., Sarah A., Josiah, Henry, Herbert R. and Ephraim. Mr. and Mrs. Peck have an only son—M. Thomas, born in Marshall County, Ill. In May, 1878, Mr. Peck bought 24 acres of his present farm, now comprising a section and a quarter of magnificent land, known far and wide as "Catalpa Grove Farm," a name given it by the Hon. Church Howe. The first catalpa trees were planted in 1874 and grown from seed brought from Illinois and planted the year before. To-day the roomy farmhouse and commodious buildings on the farm are environed by a grove of 2,500 of these beautiful trees, the only large grove in Nemaha County. Mr. Peck has three catalpa groves besides, and one of fruit trees of various kinds. His stock farm is supplied with two windmills and all needed appliances.

THOMAS B. STOCKER, farmer, P. O. Howe. Mr. Stocker is a native of Cornwall, England, where he grew to manhood on a large estate. When he was twenty-seven, he came to America, and, for several years, lived in Jo Daviess County, Ill. In the spring of 1871, he came to Nebraska, and began as a herdsman for John Holman, of Benton. By hard work and careful saving, he amassed means to buy a farm of his own, and, by degrees, to stock it, though he relates that he sold the coat off his back to pay for a calf at one time. Mr. Stocker has owned and improved several farms, but that of 240 acres on which he now lives is by far the best. It is one of the best natural stock farms in the county, and is known as Spring Valley Farm, from the number of fine springs that burst forth along the little creek or branch that courses through it. The timothy, clover and rye sown here for pasturage show a wonderful growth, and all the crops bear witness as to careful, intelligent farming and a fertile soil. Mr. Stocker is one of the largest feeders of cattle and hogs in the county, and no man turns off a better class of fat stock. He has an elegant two-story frame house, two wells, and commodious yards and sheds, scales, granary, horse-barn, etc., all acquired in the last ten years.

W. H. TUCKER, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City, born May 11, 1840, in Tazewell County, Ill. He lived, after his ninth year, in Hardin County, Iowa, until, after a year's residence in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, he went upon the plains as a driver for Waddell & Russell's Salt Lake City Freight Line. In 1860, he returned to Nebraska, and, in 1861, enlisted in Company C, First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry. He was with his regiment at Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Cape Girardeau, etc., though a wound in the breast at Shiloh disabled him for about five months. After the war he accompanied his regiment upon its expedition on the plains, serving until July, 1866. He then began again in Nebraska, settling upon eighty acres of his present quarter-section. His father, J. H. Tucker, a native of Marion County, Ky., came to Nemaha City in 1860; died there in May of the following year. A widow and six children survive him. W. H. Tucker married, in 1867, Miss Martha, daughter of William Hawks, a pioneer of 1854 in Nemaha County, and still a resident of it. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have six children—Gillford, Harvey, Ella, Harley, Orion and Clara—all born on the Nebraska farm.

CHRISTOPHER TUCKER, farmer, P. O. Nemaha City, was born in 1835, in Marion County, Ky. He accompanied his parents, in his boyhood, to Illinois, thence to Iowa, and, in 1860, came to Nebraska, where he first bought a farm a mile or so north, living there three years, then settling on his present small, yet well-improved and productive farm. Twenty-two years ago, his only neighbors were T. C. Kinsey and the Randall and Cummins families. During 1868, he served in Col. Furnas' Second Nebraska Volunteers. He married, in Hardin County, Iowa, Miss Martha Parker. They have four children—Lucretia I., Edward, Ellis P. and Augusta M. The two eldest were born in Hardin County, Iowa, and the others in Nemaha County, Neb. Mr. Tucker is a Republican, and, with his family, a member of the Christian Church.

GEORGE WHEELER, farmer, P. O. Bedford, was born in 1824 in Hartley Rowe, Hampshire, England, and, in early life, traveled extensively through England, Wales, Scotland and France. He came to America in 1855, and to Brownville in 1856. Here he remained several years, and, later, owned a farm in London Precinct. Since 1868, he has lived where he now is, owning one of the finest farms in Bedford, on which he has built a substantial brick house and other buildings, planted an eight-acre orchard, composed of nearly every variety of fruit that will grow in Nebraska He married, in Brownville, Elizabeth Smith, of Brandon, Suffolk, England. She came to America about 1845. They have three children—Frank, Charles and Rosie M. The eldest son is now owner of a fine farm near Fisher's Lake, Glen Rock.

OTHER TOWNS.

In addition to the towns and post offices referred to, there are on record a number of paper cities, laid out in early days but never settled; notable among them, for the interest which they incited at the time, are the following:

Glen Rock, surveyed September 7, 1857, Allen L. Coate, surveyor; Richard Brown, C. W. Wheeler, Alexander Hallam, John L. Dozier and D. L. McGary, proprietors. Located on the southwest quarter of Section 29, and northwest quarter of Section 32, Town 6, Range 14.

St. Frederick was surveyed May 11, 1858, A. F. Harvey, surveyor; Herman Utecht, C. F. Kuechmer, S. H. Vickroy, C. A. Freyberg, M. W. Rider, C. G. Dorsey and A. F. Harvey, proprietors. Located on east half Section 24, Town 5, Range 12.

Hillsdale was surveyed June 25, 1866, J. M. Hacker, surveyor; John McFarlin, Delilah McFarlin, D. H. Ham-Hamlin and John S. Hamlin, proprietors. Located on Lot 7, Section 22, Town 4, Range 16. Its main title to consideration now is that it has a post office.

San Francisco was laid out at an early day, on the Missouri River, between Nemaha City and Aspinwall, by Capt. Holland and others, of St. Louis. Improvements were made, but adandoned. W. E. O'Pelt, A. J. Ritter and Alfred O'Pelt settled there in 1854.

St. George was located in 1857, near the present thriving town of Sheridan. It is now used as farming land. Of the towns recorded above, St. Frederick, San Francisco and Glen Rock were long since abandoned as town sites. Considerable improvement was at one time made in them.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

L. T. CLARK, P. O. Peru, was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1829; removed when a boy to Belmont County, Ohio, where he attended and afterward taught school. He spent two and one-half years in Grundy County, Ill., and, in 1867, came to Nebraska, locating three years after on his present farm. Here he has planted about eight acres of orchard and grove, erected a 16x26x14x18 farmhouse, and made afterward other substantial improvements. He married M. A. Campbell, who, with himself, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have seven children—John F., Mary L. (Mrs. J. Irvine), Sarah E. (Mrs. William Robbins), Nancy E., Lydia V., Margaret A. and William T.

S. J. FISHER, farmer, P. O. Glen Rock; born 1825, in St. Charles County, Mo. His early life was passed on a farm, in a store, in Pinckney, Mo., owned and managed by an uncle, "and a Boston man at that," as S. J. now says. From 1850 to 1858, he was in California; returned to Andrew County, Mo., and, becoming disgusted with the lawless element then regnant there, removed to Illinois; thence to Nebraska, in [illegible]. A log house and forty acres broken constituted all the improvements on his farm of 860 acres, now well provided with buildings and other improvements. The Missouri Pacific Railroad crossed his farm, and near its south line is established Glen Rock Station. A noticeable feature of this picturesque "valley farm" is the lake covering about fifteen acres, with clear, cold spring water to a depth of three feet. In an ice house, 30x40, on its banks, are now packed 100 tons of ice awaiting shipment South; 100,000 tons might be cut here to advantage, as the proximity of the railway station renders the shipment an easy matter. It is probable that Glen Rock Post Office will be located at the station ere long, and a store is talked of. Mr. Fisher's farm is the scene of much activity the year round, as he is a feeder and dealer in stock on a large scale. In 1878, he paid $14,000 for cattle and hogs, feeding 50,000 bushels of corn. He has an active, intelligent family, and is a live and progressive man and citizen.

S. J. GOOD, farmer, P. O. Glen Rock. Mr. Good is one of the pioneers of this county, in which he made his first location on his present farm in September, 1856. A wife and nine children were brought in a covered wagon from Wisconsin, eleven weeks being spent on the road, in which time only one rainy night was passed under a roof. In the 16x16 log cabin, with its huge old-fashioned fire-place, and stick and clay chimney built that fall, were held the first Methodist Episcopal "quarterly meeting" services in Nemaha County, Rev. Messrs. Copeland, Taylor and Good officiating in it; also was kept under Mr. Good's official authority the first post office at Glen Rock. Another and more roomy house has superseded it, but pleasant old-time memories evidently linger in the breasts of the old couple, of times when deer ran about their doors and peace and plenty reigned, even though rudely disbursed. Mr. Good was born in 1816, in Sullivan County, East Tenn.; removed seven years later to Indiana, and thence to Richland County, Wis. There are now eight children—Jacob, Catherine A., William A., Oliver H. P., Eunice, Sara, Joseph D. W., and Harriet A.

ANDREW HIGGINS, farmer, P. O. Glen Rock, born in 1827 in Grayson County, Va. He is a son of Vincent and Jane Wilson Higgins, on whose farm his early life was passed. He married, in Ash County, N. C., Miss Mary Bryan, and, in September, 1854, reached Nebraska with her and their eldest child in a covered wagon. During the winter, Mr. H. worked in the saw-mill of S. F. Nuckolls, living in a shanty made by inclining rough boards against the walls of the old United States Fort. In the fall of 1855, he left Nebraska City and went to Atchison County, Mo., but returned to Nebraska in March, 1857, and laid claim to his present homestead, putting up a rude pole and board shanty, near where his barn now stands. A log house succeeded this, only to be replaced by the roomy farmhouse, the fourth home built in the State by this veteran resident of it. As a result and reward for twenty-seven years of faithful labor, Mr. H. has now the home farm of 710 acres in one body, besides half a section in Douglas Precinct. His home farm is hedged completely around, provided with all needed buildings, groves, orchards, etc., etc., and may fitly represent the success to be attained by early and progressive settlers anywhere. Mr. H. began with just money enough to pay for his first claim, located with a $154 land warrant. He has reared a family of four children—Floyd (born in Virginia), John, Lafayette and Nettie (born on the Nebraska homestead). Mr. Higgins is a Democrat, and a member of the Christian Church.

JOSEPH HUDDART, miller, was born in 1829, in Yorkshire, England; came to the United States with his father, Edmund Huddart, in 1848, locating first and for several years in Milwaukee, Wis. The family then settled in Clifton, Dane County, Wis., Joseph Huddart running a stage between Madison, Wis., and Prairie Du Sac for a time. He came to Brownville, Neb., in 1864, and resided there until he took an interest in the Glen Rock Mills, owned by J. L. Carson, the mill was built by T. L. Hallem, in 1878, and sold to Mr. Carson in 1880. It has a capacity of sixty barrels per day; three run of buhrs. Mr. H. married, in Wisconsin, Nancy J. Tinker, who died in Marengo, Iowa, while on the way to Nebraska in 1864, leaving three children—Frank T., Carrie and Stella. He married again in Brownville, Neb., Mrs. Melinda Horn Pedigo, by whom he has three children—Edgar, Nellie and William, all born in Nemaha County, Neb. Mr. H. is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Brownville, and a man universally respected for manly and genial qualities.

W. A. IRVIN, miller, P. O. Glen Rock, was born in 1854, in Huntingdon County, Penn., and is a son of James C. Irvin, who has worked for thirty years for the Pennsylvania Iron Company. W. A. Irvin learned milling at the Juniata Mills, Petersburg, Penn., and has followed the business since he was nineteen, removing, in 1878, to Pepin County, Wis. He came thence to his present position in 1881. He is a member of the Sheridan Lodge, I. O. O. F.

WYMAN KENT, deceased. Mr. Kent was a native of Ohio, and was a life-long farmer. He married Miss Catherine Karn, a native of Holmes County, Ohio, who was reared in Hancock County, Ohio, and at his death December 28, 1879, left her seven children—Lenora (Mrs. M. Wilds), Emmett E., Florence, Elberta, Leslie W. and Arlington O. A daughter Amy died, aged four, in November, 1880; and a son Clarence, aged four and a half years, in 1876. Mrs. Kent was left is possession of a farm of 560 acres and an elegant home, hers being one of the largest farmhouses in the county. To win this farm and home the husband and father came to the State in 1856, making a claim on a part of it, from which he was driven by threatening Indians. Later, he came upon it and for a time kept "bachelor's hall" in a 12x12 cabin, with its single chair and primitive cooking utensils.

JOSEPH W. LASH, farmer, P. O. Glen Rock, is a son of Joseph Lash, who was born in 1812 in Westmoreland County, Penn., and Susan Greenawalt, of the same county, in which she married Mr. Lash. They removed to Ohio in 1837, and just twenty years later brought their family to Peru, Neb. Joseph Lash was a member of the Legislature of Nebraska in 1864. Died January 26, 1872, in Union City, Mo., and was followed by his wife September 27, 1875. Eight children survive them—Emmor, Mary A., Hester E., M. Elizabeth, Barbara E., Joseph W., George W. and Susan C. The Lash homestead in Peru Precinct is still in the family. Joseph W. Lash came to Nebraska with his parents, where he has since lived, with the exception of one year spent in the public schools of Oregon, Mo., and a term in the Normal School at Peru. He farmed six years in La Fayette Precinct, and located on his present 460-acre farm in 1876. On this he has made the major part of the improvements—building, hedging, tree-planting, etc. He married Miss Elizabeth L., in 1868, daughter of Judge Philip Starr, deceased, by whom he has two children—Bertha R. and Alva G.

JOHN J. LEACH, farmer, P. O. North Auburn, was born in 1833, in Wayne Co., N. Y. He spent his boyhood on the farm of his parents, Levi and Mary Sabin Leach, in Du Page County, Ill. In 1853, he removed to Iowa with his wife and mother, his father having died in Illinois. His father's name was Levi Leach, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Sabin. In 1859, he removed to Nebraska and filed a claim on the present farm of W. G. Holman, in Douglas Precinct. The year 1867 was spent in Southwestern Missouri, and the next year in Brownville. He then bought his present farm, on which he has made all the improvements, building, fencing and tree-planting. He married, in Du Page County, Ill., Miss Margaret Knox, and with her is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have six children—Fred K., Mary M., Eunice L., Emily A., Hattie A. and Susie A. Mr. Leach is a Republican in politics, and a man who has rendered his State a service by rearing, within its borders, an active, useful and intelligent family.

JAMES E. NEAL, farmer, P. O. Glen Rock. He was born October 25, 1831, in Champaign County, Ohio, where his boyhood was passed on the paternal farm. When twenty-four years of age, he went to Iowa, living for several years in Van Buren and Wapello Counties prior to his coming to Nebraska in 1863, with his family and parents, both of whom died in Peru Precinct. From 1864 to 1870 Mr. Neal resided on a farm in the northeast part of Glen Rock, and in 1870 he located on his present 320-acre farm. On this he has made all the improvements, erecting a tasteful farmhouse, and planting trees, hedges, etc. In 1857, he married, in his native county, Miss Mary A. Nincehelser, who was born August 27, 1836, in Lancaster County, Penn., by whom he has seven children—Horace E. and Winfield S., born in Van Buren County, Iowa; Benjamin F., born in Peru Precinct; Charles F., John J., Albert J. and Ada M., all born in Glen Rock Precinct. Mr. and Mrs. Neal belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Highland. Politically, he is a Republican.

A. NINCEHELSER, farmer, P. O. Glen Rock, was born in 1833 in Berks County, Penn. He accompanied his father, Jacob Nincehelser, to Ohio in 1846, and attained man's stature on the paternal farm, going, in 1859, to Pike's Peak. He returned, in 1859, and located in Van Buren County, Iowa. Enlisted, in 1862, in the Nineteenth Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the Army of the Gulf in the battle of Prairie Grove, the siege of Vicksburg and the battle of Sterling's Farm, where he was wounded and captured, though he soon escaped again to the Union lines, and later took part in the siege and capture of Mobile and its forts. At the close of the rebellion, he came to Nebraska and located in Glen Rock Precinct, settling, in 1868, on his present farm of 160 acres, and his, as yet, undivided purchase of part of the Kent estate. Mr. N. married, in Glen Rock, Miss Ida Bergier, by whom he has five children—Cora, Jennie, Orson G., Della and John J., all born in Glen Rock.

C. E. PHIPPENNEY, farmer, P. O. Peru, born in 1820 in Pompey, N. Y. He has been a lifelong farmer. In 1841, he became a pioneer settler of Michigan, and just twenty years later he located in Nebraska, buying the farm on which he now lives, when it was in a state of nature. The rude cottonwood shanty that sheltered during the toilsome days of "war times" was supplanted, in 1871, by a commodious and tasteful brick farmhouse, environing which he has groves and orchard and suitable farm buildings, all done by himself and sons in the past twenty years. His wife was Mary Phillips, of St. Lawrence County, N. Y. They are members of the Baptist Church of Highland, and have four children—Henrietta (Mrs. A. K. Farnham), Lydia (Mrs. W. W. Bush), Orville (who married Jennie McKnight), and Rosalind (now Mrs. J. Good). A. P. Phippenney, a son of C. E. Phippenney, removed to Pueblo, Colo., and while serving as an officer of the law was fatally shot by a rough, whom he was trying to apprehend. He left five motherless children, four of whom are now with the grandparents.

NUCKOLLS COUNTY.

NUCKOLLS County was organized and held its first election June 27, in the year 1871. This county is situated in the southern tier of counties, about one hundred and forty miles west of the Missouri River, and is bounded on the north by Clay, on the east by Thayer, south by the State of Kansas, and on the west by Webster County. It was mapped out by the Territorial Legislature of 1858, and was named after a wealthy firm of merchants then doing business in Nebraska City.

The land is what is usually termed rolling prairie, and in many parts of the county is extremely picturesque. The soil is productive, being similar to most of the land south of the Platte River, often producing bountifully with less rain than other soils require. The native grasses are very nutritious, and the county has a wide reputation as a fine stock country. It is better timbered than most of the counties in Southern Nebraska, but the supply cannot last the increasing population long unless fuel is grown or coal found.

The county is quite well watered by never-failing rivers and their creek tributaries. The Republican River flows along the southern border of the county, and the Little Blue along the north, furnishing a water-power scarcely surpassed by any other county in the State. Liberty, Elk and Spring are the larger creeks, the Elk being the best timbered stream in the county. The bottom lands of the Republican and Little Blue are exceedingly fertile, and there are many fine farms on the uplands, which, however, are best suited for grazing. Fine brick clay, and an excellent quality of limestone is abundant in nearly all parts of the county.

EARLY HISTORY.

The history of Nuckolls County commences with the "great trail" period for the overland route from St. Joe, Mo., to California that entered Nebraska on the south of Jefferson County, passed through the northern part of this or along the course of the Little Blue.

Settlements were attempted as early as 1858, about the time Jefferson and Thayer Counties received their first white settlers, but being almost on the extreme border of the frontier, the bold leaders in the van of westward emigration were not permitted by the savage occupants to see civilization established, but paid their lives for the security that is to-day so rapturously enjoyed by the citizens of Nuckolls County. These fertile hills and valleys were watered and sanctified by their blood, and among a few we were shocked by the little reverence paid to their memory—ingratitude for the blessings that daily surround their paths and hover o'er their peaceful and refreshing slumbers. Credit belongs to those who came in 1870, but glory to those who came before.

The Mormons passed through the county along the course of the Little Blue on their hegira westward to Salt Lake, making the first road or trail in Nuckolls County, which was in 1858 adopted, straightened, bridged and used by the Government and in transporting supplies to the different military posts along the frontier, in the mountains and to California.

In 1859, Butterfield started the Pony Express over this road, which, considering the time and route, was a hazardous enterprise. The same year, Russell & Waddell started the Overland Stage Line and established stations along the route in Nuckolls, the most noted of which was Oak Grove.

B. S. Comstock is the oldest settler now in the county, arriving here as early as 1858, who, with his family and the other ranchmen along this route, deserves the credit and glory of opening Nuckolls County and the territory of Southern Nebraska and preparing the road for the establishment of farms and happy and prosperous homes by the coming tide of emigration.

In 1861, Mr. Comstock purchased Oak Grove, situated on the Little Blue, in the eastern part of the county, whither he moved his family, consisting of himself and seven children, four boys and three girls. Here he remained until 1867, through the severest period of the county's history, farming a little and keeping a ranch. The trials of the family and other settlers during this period can be found in the article on Indian troubles. Read them and you will acknowledge him and his sons and daughters, most of whom are still in the neighborhood of Oak Grove, as the heroes of the county.

Oak Grove Ranch was rebuilt in 1865, having been destroyed in the great raid of 1864, and the Comstock family were joined by two others that settled south of the Little Blue. The names of the families we are unable to discover. In 1867, during the Indian raids, the county was abandoned by white settlers, excepting a man by the name of John Lorrimer, who could not be induced to go. He was warned of the danger the fearful hazard of remaining at the mercy of so powerful and compassionless an enemy. He declared his intention of remaining, believing he was able to escape their fury. But in less than two weeks he fell a victim to the merciless tomahawk and scalping-knife, leaving in the hands of the Indians a good span of horses and his weapons of defense, with which they were better prepared to carry on their work of exterminating the pioneers.

The next attempt at settlement was made two years later, 1869, by Philip and Henry Michaels at Oak Grove. Previous to this the Government had sent soldiers into the county, but they were of little advantage then as the county was empty of white settlers.

In 1870, Thayer County becoming quite well settled, and soldiers being stationed near the Nuckolls County line, the Indians were less bold and troublesome and were moving westward. The coast being comparatively quiet, settlers became more numerous.

Adam Simington, James and William Beacham, Louis Schum and D. W. Montgomery came in that year and were followed in 1871 by R. Hollingworth, A. R. Downing, C. C. Fletcher, E. L. Downing, Joseph Allen, Joseph Hannum, Mr. Naylor, E. Vanderword, J. M. Cook, G. D. Follmer, E. C. Davis, James Campbell, James Roberts, George A. Felton, Dr. Schenk, E. Reed, M. Morris, J. Fletcher, Flavius Naylor, F. Werner, John Marshall, W. P. Trent, A. Wiggin, W. R. Fuller, H. Abbott, James Candy, Rufus Culp, J. G. Graham, J. Downer, S. W. Doss, Isaac Fisher, Frank Yaw, J. E. McClimans, C. W. Goodman, A. I. Edwards, Thomas Johnson, Joseph and Willis Henby, R. J. Harmon, C. W. Uplinger, J. M. Clules, William and Robert Loudan, and Louis and William Crabil, Peter Younker, Andrew and Joseph Bonhart, Charles Mills, Thomas Downing, John Curry and L. M. Unger.

These, or most of them at least, may be considered as the fathers of the organization which was effected later.

FIRST THINGS.

The first permanent settler in the county was B. S. Comstock, locating at Oak Grove, on the Little Blue, with his family in 1861.

The first marriage ceremony in the county was performed March 6, 1872, by Judge E. A. Davis, being about his first official act. The contracting parties were Mr. J. C. Bunker and Miss Martha Johnston. Being his first attempt, Mr. Davis desired to show dispatch and said: "Since there is no prescribed law in Nebraska for marrying people, I pronounce you husband and wife."

The first death occurred on Spring Creek in 1872, and the person so soon called from her new home was a Miss Jasperson.

The first white child born in the county was Ella, daughter of Adam Simington, in the spring of 1872

The first sermon in the county was delivered in the summer of 1872, by Rev. Mr. Penny, of the Presbyterian Church.

The Elkton Sunday School was organized June 12, 1872, being the first in the county, by four members, R. Hollingworth, C. C. Fletcher, Joseph Carlon and Maggie Follmer.

There are now about sixteen church religious organizations in the county.

Besides those at Superior and Nelson, there are Presbyterian and Methodist at Elkton, Presbyterian at Henrietta, Christian at Ox Bow, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian at Nora, Roman Catholic at St. Stephen's, which number about seventy families. It was organized by Father Ferdinand Lechleitner, but now in charge of Father B. Kuppenbender.

The last buffalo was killed on the Republican bottom, just below Superior, in 1875, by William Crable.

The first Fourth of July celebration was held at Oak Grove about two weeks after the first election in 1871. On that day, a few of the settlers gathered and were quite demonstrative. Seeing that they were not threatened by the Indians, and beholding such a grand prospect for a great county, of fertile and well-watered lands, filled with happy and prosperous homes, they rejoiced that Columbus had crossed the Atlantic, and that fortune had favored this new nation with so grand and memorable a day as the 4th of July. The lone prairies that had so long been familiar with the savage war-whoop, heard for the first time the salute from musketry, and the joyous shout and hurrah of America's 4th of July.

PIONEER REMINISCENCES.

When the first court was held in Nelson, there were only two houses in the town, and they were overrun with boarders.

The second day, Judge Weaver was hearing the case of a horse-thief. When court adjourned for the night, it was evident that the Judge would have to send the fellow to Lincoln for a few years.

That night the Judge, Sheriff, the thief and his lawyer and some others occupied the same room. The thief awakening in the night, and finding all asleep except perhaps his lawyer, saw his best chance to get "clear," and silently betook himself from the overcrowded bed-room and left for parts unknown, taking with him the Judge's boot worn on his crippled foot. The Judge was so annoyed and discomfited without his boot, that he declared he could acquit the man if he would only return this important article.

A Mr. Butterfield, a wholesale merchant of Atchison, Kan., and his daughter, came up to Oak Grove in 1863 on a visit, and to participate in a buffalo hunt. A very stylish and exceedingly nice young man from the East, by the name of Ensworth, stopping at a neighboring ranch, became deeply enamored of Miss Butterfield, and was paying her marked attention. One day he called at Oak Grove, attired in his best dress suit, to see the young lady, and on finding that she had attended the buffalo hunting party, determined to follow. So, leaving his coat, as the day was excessively warm, he started in pursuit, riding a handsome black mare, of which he was as proud as of his apparel. He came upon the party, consisting of Butterfield, Munger, a mail agent, George and E. S. Comstock, two of his daughters and Miss Butterfield, just as they were prepared to partake of their dinner. They had captured a buffalo bull calf, which, wearied with its fruitless efforts to escape, had lain down by the wagon to which it was fastened by a long lariat. Young Ensworth rode up to the wagon, which was about five or six rods from where the party were awaiting his coming before commencing their repast, and fastened his horse. The young captive sprang to his feet, for the moment surprised, as the young man stood before him stroking him on the forehead. But doubtless reeking for revenge, and indifferent upon whom he obtained it, the young buffalo bull, lowering his shaggy head, quick as a flash, made for young Ensworth, who stood facing him, with all his fury, thrusting his head between the young man's handsomely attired legs, and carrying him with great speed toward the party, all of whom were breathlessly awaiting the result. This first buffalo ride could not be protracted long without serious results. Reaching the end of his lariat, the stopping was even more sudden and terrific than his starting; but the momentum young Ensworth had gained carried him on back over the young bison's head, but the sprouting horns catching in the young man's pantaloons, retained that necessary part of his toilet. The male portion of the party were carried away by hilarious emotions, while the female portion turned away, we may say, bewildered, trying to repress their desire to laugh, but in vain. One of them laughed, and the others were compelled to join in the expression of mirth, Miss Butterfield saying, "It is too dreadfully comical. I must laugh, or I'll be sick."

In his embarrassed condition, the young man fled to the opposite side of the wagon, where he was joined by Mr. Butterfield, a man over six feet in height and quite portly. He had an extra pair of pantaloons in the wagon, which Ensworth for the time borrowed. But his slim legs (for he was little over half the size of Mr. Butterfield) felt outdoors in their temporary habitation, and after lapping them over about five inches at the waist and turning them up at the bottom, his appearance so disparagingly contrasted to what it was with his well-fitting doeskins, that he could not meet the eye of her who had so touched the chords of his heart, and without listening to the entreaties to remain, he sprang upon his horse and retreated.

A love match was ended, and the young man returned to his lodging, if not crestfallen and with diminished stock of pride, at least without feasting with his love and minus a very fine and artistically fashioned pair of doeskin pantaloons, but richer in experience.

In 1863, Bierstadt, on his return from his travels in California, stopped at Oak Grove for rest and recreation. He desired to see an enraged buffalo, so that he could the better paint the picture of one charging in his gigantic fury. Accompanied by a writer for the New York *Evening Post*, George and E. S. Comstock, they proceeded to the grove, about a mile west of Superior, where they found buffalo. They succeeded in getting a large bull separated from the herd, when they shot him, after the artist had seated himself for the purpose of sketching the scene. The bull not being very ferocious, Bierstadt desired to have him wounded again. One man stood ready to make a fatal shot should it become necessary, while another again wounded the monster. Infuriated with pain and bleeding at the nostrils, he made for his assailant, but perceiving the artist, he turned toward him. Bierstadt, dropping his work, took to his heels. The bull struck the temporary table at which Bierstadt had been sitting, shattering it and strewing the artist's utensils far and wide, but did not check his speed toward the fleeing artist, who, frightened nearly out of his wits, perhaps was making the "best time" of his life. Seeming to know that the object he was pursuing was the author of his pain, the bison, bellowing terrifically, had so nearly overtaken the artist, that he snorted blood and foam upon him before the fatal shot was fired which brought the bull to the ground and saved Bierstadt from a terrible death. Bierstadt was in imminent danger, for had the gun missed fire or the aim been less accurate, in a moment more he would have been gored to death.

When Bierstadt had gained sufficient breath to speak, he said, "That's enough; no more buffalo for me."

The account given by the reporter in the New York *Evening Post*, it was thought for vividness, could not be surpassed, but when Bierstadt's picture of an enraged buffalo bull pursuing a man was completed, it seemed more a reality than a picture.

Cuts of this painting have since been used in geographies to picture the American bison for the benefit of the future aspirant for the Presidency.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Next to Thayer County, Nuckolls suffered from Indian raids and depredations more than any county in Southern Nebraska. Of a large number that tried to settle permanently in the county previous to 1869, there are but B. S. Comstock and his family left to tell the story. Mr. Comstock says he could not be induced to seek another frontier.

In the great raid of August 7, 1864, which extended from Gage County to Denver, Colo., Oak Grove, the home of Mr. Comstock, was the only place in Nuckolls that held out against the Indians.

To every station and settlement in that carefully planned and skillfully executed raid, was allotted a certain number of Indians, and, as Oak Grove Ranch was quite formidable, forty well-armed braves were sent against it. At the time of attack, Mr. Comstock was over twenty miles away, but, besides his family, there were five or six men at the stockade. At noon, the Indians came to the ranch, leaving their horses about a quarter of a mile away. They were permitted to come into the ranch and get dinner, with their bows hanging already strung to their backs, which is a sure sign of malicious intentions. They had finished their dinner and received each a portion of kinnikinnick tobacco and some matches, when, without the least warning, they in concert drew their bows and commenced shooting the white occupants of the ranch, and, but for the presence of mind and dexterity of one of Mr. Comstock's boys, they would have killed all the men and part of the women, carrying the rest into a more dreadful captivity. A Mr. Kelly, from Beatrice, was there, and had a fine revolver in a belt at his side. He fell at the first discharge of arrows, and two or three rushed to secure the revolver, but young Comstock secured it and shot the foremost aspirant for that deadly weapon. The prize he coveted became his executioner. At the report of the revolver, the Indians rushed for the door as though an army was at their heels, but three of them never did get out of the door alive, as that revolver had fallen into skilled and determined hands. Kelly and Butler were killed outright; two men by the name of Ostrander—one of whom died—and a boy, were wounded, and most of the others had their clothing pierced with arrows. The Indians rushed for their horses, and, while they were away, the dead and wounded were removed to the second story of the house, the main door bolted, and a person so stationed, with a gun, about the building, which had two additions, that all points of it were protected. The attack occurred about noon. After they surrendered their first advantage, which they gained by their "friendly game," they were unable to get close enough to the house to even set it on fire, but they rode around the premises until after dusk, shooting and yelling. One Indian rode a white horse, and, just before leaving, made two very near approaches to the house. One of the men had decided to shoot him if he again returned. Mr. Comstock was on his way home, also riding a white horse. It was now too dark to distinguish one man from another. Mr. Comstock rode up just about the time for the Indian to return, and the gun was raised to shoot, when one of Mr. C.'s daughters remembered her father was riding a white horse, and to be certain she shouted "Father, is it you?" Receiving an affirmative reply the man lowered his gun, and Mr. C. was spared the reception of a bullet designed for an Indian.

Mr. Comstock had always befriended the Indians, which, he thinks, that day at least saved his life. He had just reached the brow of a hill as he met a man descending. The man had only reached the bottom when he was attacked by Indians in the brush beside the road. The Indians must have seen Mr. C. as he passed only a moment before, and spared him because of the favors they had received from him.

About five miles east of the grove, Ulig, a boy about eighteen years of age, was met by two Indians. One shook hands with him while the other pierced him with a spear, and when he had fallen they took his whole scalp. The boy was riding a much better horse than theirs and could have escaped had he known of their evil design. But such is an Indian's warfare. He is never brave if he is in danger. He will take no chances, and when he has the advantage he never shows mercy, but delights in seeing his victims in torture.

They left the poor boy there on the dry prairie in the scorching sun to die slowly and with excruciating pain. O, how many generations under the benign influence of civilization it would take to change such savage natures till the finer attributes of the heart would predominate!

Horrible as is the above fact it is outparalleled by what is to follow.

Four miles above Oak Grove, at the Narrows, on the Little Blue, a family of ten by the name of Ubanks had settled a few months before that terrible 7th day of August, 1864. They were Germans from the Eastern States and totally ignorant of Indian warfare and the best means of coping with them.

When they were attacked, they left their log house and rushed for the timber and underbrush near by, only two reaching a place of concealment—Mrs. Ubanks, wife of one of Ubank's sons, and a Miss Laura Roper, who happened to be at the place on a visit. Nine were killed, scalped and stripped of their clothing. The household goods were either carried away or destroyed. The fate of the two women was quite as horrible as that of the nine. They would perhaps have escaped, as they had remained some time in the brush without being discovered, but the babe Mrs. Ubanks held in her arms, from the heat, hunger or fright cried out once, and the acute ear of the invader heard it, and they were soon taken to that beastly captivity which awaits women captives at the hands of Indians.

Toward evening of that first dreadful day of captivity, Mrs. Ubanks was trying to comfort the little stranger in this strange world, who was hungry, the mother not being able to provide enough milk, being starved herself and suffering, but it could not be comforted. She held its parched lips to the bosom so full of love, but now empty of food for that young life, in vain. Not fearing danger, the little one cried, its only speech for more, and as the fond mother held it tenderly to her breast to soothe as best she could, a pitiless, merciless demon of an Indian thrust through that little skull the murderous tomahawk. What pen or brush can portray the attributes of such a monster, or the agony of that young mother. Only mothers can imagine the grief of her broken spirit.

After six months of bondage we know not how to describe, they were exchanged for some Indian prisoners. About the same time, as 700 head of oxen were feeding after a hard day's travel, they were stampeded by a party of Indians, and run across the river. They were followed by seventy-five soldiers from Kearney the day following. There were about seven hundred Sioux and Arapahoe Indians; but the one small cannon was broken by the first discharge, and the soldiers were compelled to retreat, in which they lost eleven men killed and several wounded.

In 1865, two families by the name of Milligen and Mudge settled in the northern part of the county. Late in fall, the men were away for provisions. At night some Indians came to the house and drove the two women and four children from the house, giving them so much time to get away or die. They traveled south fourteen miles to the narrows. There were several inches of snow on the ground, and their sufferings were intense.

In 1866, every settler was driven from the county.

In 1867, there was a fight on Elk Creek, between soldiers and Indians. One man by the name of Constable was killed. The Indians outnumbering the soldiers seven to one, the latter retreated.

At the head of Liberty Creek, in 1868, there was a battle between the sixty-five Otoes on one side, and forty Cheyenne-Sioux. It lasted for several hours, and resulted in favor of the Otoes, who obtained six ponies and five scalps from their adversaries.

In the northeast part of the county in 1868, a man by the name of Haynie was killed, and his daughter, a girl of fifteen, was taken prisoner by the red-skins. The girl was carried across the Republican River into Kansas. Just below Superior, on the Kansas side of the river, they camped for the night. When they had had their council meeting, Miss Haynie was assigned to a bed with two Indians, for safe keeping. Wearied with their day's journey and debauchery, about midnight they all fell soundly to sleep; but the poor unfortunate girl could not sleep if she desired. When all seemed soundly asleep, she sat up for a moment; the two savage beasts not awakening, she ventured to raise to her feet, and, stepping noiselessly over the slumbering demons, she made her escape from the camp. Proceeding down the river for about two miles, she waded across that treacherous stream, and reached the Nebraska shore. The Republican is a broad, shallow stream, with a bed of shifting quicksand for a bottom, and it is a wonder she had not perished either by sinking in the sand or drowning.

In the morning the red devils started in pursuit; but the brave girl, faint and with bleeding feet, reached a protected settlement in Thayer County only about half an hour before the Indians came in sight, following her trail.

A man by the name of Thain, living in the eastern part of the county, was the last man murdered by the Indians in Nuckolls County. He was surprised by a band of marauding Pawnees on the 7th day of May, 1870, murdered, scalped, and robbed of his horses. Thain's Branch, a tributary of the Little Blue, on which he lived, received its name in honor of him.

No one has been executed for murder in Nuckolls County, but there should have been, in at least one instance. In 1862, a man by the name of Jesse Ewing settled at the Narrows. He was of a rash and fiendish disposition. He killed a man in cold blood, below Oak Grove; but he left the county at once, and has never been heard of since.

ORGANIZATION.

A petition to the Governor, praying for an organization, not being responded to, D. W. Montgomery was sent to Lincoln to hasten the work. He obtained an order for an election, which was held the 21st of June, 1871, under the elm tree at Oak Grove, at which thirty-three votes were cast, resulting in the election of the following officers: —— Naylor, A. Simington and Joseph Hannum, County Commissioners; A. E. Davis, Probate Judge; Elbridge Downing, Clerk; Willis Henby, Treasurer; R. J. Harmon, Sheriff; Charles Goodwin, County Superintendent of Schools; F. Naylor, Coroner, and D. W. Montgomery, Surveyor.

For two years after the election, all the county business was transacted at the home of D. W. Montgomery, his house being the first frame building erected in the county, the lumber for which was hauled from Marysville, Kan.

The vote on the location of the county seat, in 1874, resulted in favor of Nelson, which is located about the center of the county. There will probably be efforts made to remove the county seat, unless Nelson soon gets a railroad. It is now justly located; but little care for the rights and convenience of others is manifested in county seat troubles.

County Commissioners—The Commissioners for Elk Creek Precinct have been Adam Simington, Joseph Carlon and B. S. Cumstock; Liberty Creek Precinct, Jonas Hannum, James Crawford, Henry Wehrman and J. F. Schell; Spring Creek Precinct, F. Naylor (elected), Charles Uplinger (appointed), Ira D. Kemmerer, H. G. Miller and C. H. McHugh.

County Clerks—Elbridge Downing, D. W. Montgomery (by appointment), Joseph Garber, Joseph Van Valin (by appointment), Jacob Ritterbush and J. P. Hammond.

County Treasurers—Willis Henby, G. D. Follmer and M. L. Fogel.

Probate Judges—A. E. Davis, A. C. Mayfield, I. N. Atkinson, J. F. Crandell, L. Seely, R. N. Simington and W. R. Knapp.

County Superintendents—Charles Goodwin, J. B. Nesbitt and H. H. Williams.

County Sheriffs—R. J. Harmon, J. Downer, C. Long, W. A. Scott, P. C. Morehead.

County Surveyors—D. W. Montgomery, E. A. D. Parker, A. McReynolds, E. J. Lewis and Aaron McReynolds.

Coroners—R. M. Aiken, Dr. H. A. Stokes and Dr. H. M. James.

Senators—None from this county; for this District, M. K. Griggs, Beatrice, J. S. Gilham and C. B. Coon, of Hebron.

Representatives—J. F. Hendershort, of Hebron, R. N. Simington and J. M. Cook, of Nuckolls County.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

The county court house is a small and inadequate building. At every term of court, it is expected that the Judge will condemn it.

The county jail is a palace compared with the court house. It is a fine appearing brick structure, costing $10,000, occupying the highest point of ground in the town limits. There are four cells, made of boiler iron, opening into a yard inclosed by three-quarter inch iron bars. The ventilation of the apartments is quite perfect.

On the same square with the jail, space has been left for the erection of a suitable court building.

The county has always been Republican; but the first election especially and the first two or three thereafter were free from political expression. The county has more well-to-do farmers in it, for its age, than any county in Southern Nebraska; but, politically speaking, it is in a worse condition than any of them at present. From some trivial cause there has been a division in the Republican ranks, and the two factions are most bitterly opposed. At present there seems to be a feud that will for a long time infest the politics of the county. It springs from two opponents, and it is wonderfully strange that a large portion of the people have taken sides and become as bitter against the opposite party as though they were all principals in the controversy.

There were, by the first division, three districts in the county. Nos. 1 and 2 being each twelve miles square, and No. 3, twelve miles wide by twenty long. There are now fifty-five districts and forty-eight schoolhouses. The first schoolhouses in many districts were built of sod, but they have nearly all been supplanted by comfortable frame buildings, and some by substantial stone structures. There are three graded schools, namely: Nelson, Superior and Hardy, and one High School, that of Superior, and three schools that have good libraries of reference. Eleven districts furnish text books, and from the satisfaction given, it is likely that the system will soon be quite generally adopted.

The schools generally are in fair condition. The average wages are $32; and five-sevenths of the teachers are females.

RAILROADS, ETC.

The St. Joe & Western Railroad was completed across the northeast corner of the county in 1872. Although only five miles of the road was in the county, it was of great value to the northern half, as it gave them a market within twenty miles. Edgar, a town one-half mile north of the north line of the county, received trade from Kansas to a distance of 125 miles, until the completion of the Republican River branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, in 1881.

The last-named road passes along the southern boundary, twenty miles of which are in the county. This is the most important road the county is likely to ever receive, as it gives a direct route to an east and west market, the latter of which, for some time, is likely to be the better. There is some prospect of a north and south road soon, through the center of the county.

There are four stage lines, one daily from Superior to Edgar, in Clay County, one from Nelson to Hardy, from Nelson to Hebron, Thayer County, and from Nelson to points in Webster County. The last three are tri-weekly, and all carry mail and passengers.

An agricultural society has been organized, and several fairs held at Nelson. They have only been moderately successful, owing to the small population of the county. But being centrally located, it is likely that in a few years they will equal their more favored rivals that enjoy with a larger population a railroad.

Since the organization, the county has not been visited with any severe storms as have some of its neighbors, and since 1860, there has not been a complete drouth.

The grasshoppers, in 1874, were quite as severe here as elsewhere in Nebraska and Kansas. Everything was destroyed except the early grains—wheat and oats.

STATISTICS.

Number of horses, 2,372, value, $167,895; cattle, 6,057, value, $179,145; mules, 266, value, $21,225; sheep, 3,892, value, $13,358; hogs, 11,599, value, $52,352; carriages and wagons, 808, value, $39,229; agricultural implements, value, $30,315; moneys and banks, $18,664; credits, $22,845; household goods, $22,170; investments in real estate, $80,851; railroads, $105,788; telegraph, $18,225.

Improved lands, acres, 44,357, value $426,048; unimproved lands, acres, 281,424, value, $708,661; town lots, 2,140, value, $47,841. Total valuation about $3,000,000. Acres in wheat, 8,193; acres in corn, 15,245; acres in oats, 1,738. Fruit trees, 16,967; grape vines, 19,280; forest trees, 223,061.

Population according to the census of 1880: Alban Precinct, 120; Beaver Precinct (including village of Superior, 458), 643; Bolnart Precinct (including village of St. Stephens, 18), 405; Elk Precinct, 588; Nelson Precinct (including village of Nelson, 196), [illegible]; Liberty Precinct, 400; Nora Precinct, 208; Sherman Precinct, [illegible]; Spring Creek Precinct, 237; Spring Valley Precinct, 244. Total, 4,234.

By the census of 1880, the county had 4,234 population, but the present population is about 5,000.

PROGRESS.

The date of the organization of the county, 1871, is properly the commencement of the growth of the county, as those that organized it had been here only a short time before they perfected its title as a distinct corporation.

The growth since then has been steady, substantial and permanent. Compared to its population it perhaps has more well-improved farms than any other of the southern tier of counties. One detriment to the county is that so large a portion of the lands is owned by speculators. An Irishman by the name of Sculley owns about forty thousand acres, most of which is in a body.

It has three promising towns that have grown to their present sizes in from two to six years.

The people are intelligent, industrious and enterprising, generally religious, and especially interested in education.

The increase in wealth is largely due to railroad facilities and the land being first purchased by speculators, placing it beyond the reach of those without capital. Hence but a small portion of the farms are mortgaged. With beautiful rolling prairies and fertile valleys, unlimited water-power and an excellent class of settlers, the prospect of Nuckolls County is flattering.

SUPERIOR..

This is the largest town in the county, beautifully situated in the southern part, on the bluffs of the Republican River, about fifty feet above the level of that stream. The view, extent and beauty of scenery cannot be surpassed in the county. The meandering river can be seen for many miles to the east and west, and its bordering bluffs, in certain seasons of the year, present a picture at once interesting and picturesque. There is nothing more than ordinary about the town, owing to its youthfulness. The site is desirable, and in years when broad streets fringed with a luxurious growth of shade trees and lined with more pretentious residences, and the small wooden store buildings, the germ of every new and untried town, give way to solid and ornamental business blocks, it will be an envied town, and, judging from its past prosperity, it will not be many years before this fancied picture will be a reality; in truth, steps have already been taken to fulfill a part of the provisional picture, as in the past year one $5,000 residence was erected upon the brow of the bluff.

A survey of the town site was made in 1875, and a petition for a village organization granted by the Board of County Commissioners August 4, 1879. For 1879, the board appointed the following Trustees: A. C. McCorkle, Chairman; M. L. Fogel, Clerk; V. H. Kendall, E. N. Snodgrass and H. O. T. Boodstone. In 1880, the following Trustees were elected: W. S. Bloon, Chairman; George E. Banks, Clerk; John Convers, F. N. Brakaw, J. H. Bliven and Sid Zimmerman; Mr. Banks was appointed Clerk. 1881, A. Beal, Chairman, S. Zimmerman, N. Leach, J. Barnett, S. E. House, T. P. Bonnell, Clerk. 1882, A. Beal, Chairman, N. Leach, R. N. Simmonton, T. A. Meaker and T. P. Bonnell, Clerk. The Board of Trustees have fixed the liquor license at $500.

The population is about seven hundred and fifty.

LOCAL MATTERS

The people of Superior have taken a deep interest in education, not for their children, because they are ignorant, but because they by experience have learned the value of knowledge, and have come from communities where good schools were first and uppermost. The people are intelligent and enterprising.

The Main School building, costing about $800, is situated in the eastern part of town, is a handsome structure, and contains three departments. The High School, the only one in the county, occupies a separate building on Main street. T. P. Coin, who has been Principal for some time, is one of the most able instructors we have met in the State. He has a splendid education and the other more necessary qualities needed to make a successful teacher. The success of the schools at present are largely due to his efforts.

There are four religious organizations in the place, only one of which has erected a church edifice. We got the impression that the place was rather religious, and that Nelson and the county seat was the center of the religious element of the county. Although Nelson is perhaps the center, Superior is not an irreligious town, we found after investigation. The denominations are Reformed Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Christian.

The Reformed Presbyterian was organized in October, 1881, and has at present about forty members. They worship with the Methodists. Rev. R. C. Allen is their first and only pastor.

Rev. D. Johnston organized the Baptist in 1879. The membership is about twenty. Rev. H. D. Babcock was their last pastor. They are without a pastor, and have no church building.

The Methodist Episcopal organized in the fall of 1878, being the first in the town. Rev. Mr. Morrison collected the first class, consisting of seven, which has increased to forty-eight. They have just completed a $1,600 church. The pastors have been Revs. S. S. Censer, M. L. Stover, C. B. Linfest, and the present is Rev. A. G. Blackwell.

The Superior *Guide* is an ably edited seven-column folio weekly. newspaper. It was established in April, 1879, by J. H. Graves, who has continued to edit it ably as a Republican newspaper. North of Superior, for ten or twelve miles, there are no settlements, the land being owned by speculators. On this account, the paper has not had as good a circulation as it deserves, for it labors in the interest of the county.

A lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is the only secret society in the place. It was organized in 1881, and has a small membership. Its principal officers are: G. L. Day, N. G.; L. B. Adams, V. G.; A. Beal, Secretary; C. Shear, Treasurer.

The Bank of Superior was established in March, 1880, by C. E. Adams, H. N. Bradshaw and W. S. Bloom; is the only bank in the place. It has a good business in general banking and real estate. The country is new, as is the bank, but it has received the confidence of the people.

The Superior House is the best, in fact, the only hotel in the place, and enjoys all the traveling trade.

MILLS.

Owing to the shifting channel of the Republican River, it is not a good mill stream, although it has a large and steady flow of water. But, by digging a race about a mile and a half in length, ten feet deep, and forty wide, the Guthrie Brothers have secured the best water-power in the State of Nebraska. At the head of the race, they have constructed a pile-dam one foot high, which gives them thirteen feet head, with a sufficient flow of water to propel over five hundred horse-power wheels. There is no danger of the dam being carried away by ice gorges nor high water, and the mouth of the race is protected with flood gates to regulate the flow of water. Their mill, provided with three buhrs, and apparatus for making patent flour, cost about $25,000, including the construction of the dam and race.

An Indian battle is supposed to have some time been fought on the present site of Superior, judging from the Indian war relics discovered there.

Since the completion of the Republican Valley Branch of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, the town has grown rapidly, receiving over one-third of its population, and more than trebling its business.

With its excellent water-power, and proximity to large sheep ranches, it is likely soon to become quite a manufacturing town. It is the best located town in the county, and, with its present start and advantages, it is probable that it will always remain the metropolis of Nuckolls County.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A. BEAL, merchant, firm of Beal Bros., was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1848, remaining there until nineteen years of age. In 1867, emigrated to Iowa, locating in Marion County, where he engaged in farming until 1871, and sold out and came to Nebraska, locating in Webster County, taking a homestead three miles west of Guide Rock. Improved his farm, and lived there until 1876, when he sold out and went to Crete, Saline County. The following spring, came to Superior, Nuckolls County, and, in company with Mr. Corkle, put up a building and put in a stock of general merchandise, and continued in the business until 188[illegible]. He sold out and put up a store building 20x100 feet, and put in a fine stock of goods, and has built up a trade that he might well be proud of. Mr. Beal is public-spirited, and has taken a lively interest in the town. His business has more than doubled since he came here, and he is one of the men who helped to build up the town. Was married, in 1868, to Miss M. J. Tidrick, of Ohio. They have three children—Annie M., Charles S. and Robert A. Was married, in 1876, at Red Cloud, Neb., to Miss Martha Crowell. They have two children—Earl and Iva Lulu. Is a member of the Valley Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., of Superior. Is the present Chairman of the Village Board.

L. U. BEAL, stock-dealer, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1852, remaining there until 1870, when he went to Iowa, locating in Marion County, remaining there about one year; thence to Nebraska, and located at Guide Rock; then went up to Frontier County and took a homestead, but soon after returned to Guide Rock and ran a small blacksmith shop, and also dealt in stock some. In the spring of 1873, engaged in the stock business in Spring Valley, remaining there about two years; from there came to Superior, and, in company with McCorkle, bought and shipped cattle and hogs up to the 1st of January, 1882; has also been engaged in stock-raising more or less during this time; is handling from five hundred to one thousand head of cattle per annum, and is shipping about one car of hogs per week; has two sections, or 1,280 acres, of land for pasture, or range, as it is called; this is leased for this purpose; has three and a half acres for feed-yards, with windmill and tanks for furnishing water; the yards are also on the mill-race, thus affording running water for his stock; also has 160 acres of land about one mile from the village of Superior, lying over the line in Kansas; this has about one hundred acres into crops. Mr. Beal also has a fine residence, put up at a cost of $2,000, nicely situated. Was married, in 1882, at White Rock, Republic Co., Kan., to Miss Cora Bell Pecht. Is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., of Superior.

W. S. BLOOM, Cashier of Bank of Superior, was born in Illinois in 1843. In 1853, his parents moved to Wisconsin, locating in Green County, at the city of Monroe. He remained at home the most of the time until 1862, when he enlisted in the Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry, serving three years in the Cumberland Army, serving the most of the time as Sergeant Major, a non-commissioned staff officer, returning home in 1865. Engaged as salesman in a hardware store until 1869, when he engaged in the hardware trade at Monroe, remaining in the business ten years. In 1879, came to Nebraska, locating at Superior, Nuckolls County, and, in company with C. E. Adams and H. M. Bradshaw, opened a bank at Superior the following year—C. E. Adams, President; H. M. Bradshaw, Vice President; and Mr. Bloom, Cashier. In 1868, he was married to Miss Mary P. Treat. They have two children—George T. and John S. Is a member of the following societies: A. C. U. W.; Valley Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., of Superior.

J. H. GRAVES, editor of the Superior *Guide*, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in August, 1842. Received a common-school education. Published Midland (N. Y.) *Times* and *Otselic Valley Record* (Cincinnatus, N. Y.) until 1878, when he came West for health and profit, and established his present paper, which he conducts in an able manner.

DAVID GUTHRIE, Superior Mills, was born in Canada in 1846; was brought up on a farm and worked at the business until 1878, when he came to Nebraska and went in company with his brother, who had put up the Superior Flouring Mills, the mill being about ready for business when he arrived. The mill was put up at a cost of about $20,000. One year afterward the dam washed away and they were at an extra expense of $1,500 to get it repaired; again, in 1881, the dam washed out in such a shape that they were obliged to change it and put in a race one and one-half miles in length, which cost about $9,000, and by so doing have at least a 500-horse-power, with only eighteen inches dam in river. Again, in the spring of 1882, the head-gate washed away and they were at an expense of $300 more to get the mill in running order, which they did in an exceedingly short time and think they have it in shape to withstand high water, and are making arrangements to put in another run of stone and a three-reeled bolting chest, and when it is completed it will make one of the most complete mills in the State. They are deserving of a great deal of praise for the determination which they have shown in their misfortunes, and Superior ought to be proud of such live and enterprising citizens. Mr. G. also owns an interest in a grocery store with another brother. He was married to Miss Jennet Brown in 1872. They have five children—Maggie, David, Jesse, Geanie, Ella. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ALEX HUNTER, merchant, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1830. In 1843, he emigrated to America and remained in New York City about nine months, going from there to Canada, where he remained three years. He then returned to the United States and traveled around from State to State, going as far south as Mexico and landing in Davenport, Iowa, in 1854, remaining there until 1856, when he again went West and located at Florence, Douglas Co., Neb., and there engaged in the general merchandise business and put up a small saw and grist mill and continued in this business until 1875, when he sold out and settled in Nuckolls County and put in a stock of general merchandise at Superior, this being the first stock of goods in the place, in a building 20x42 feet. His business having increased, he now has a building 20x56, using two stories and basement. His business has increased about 100 per cent. Is also engaged in farming; has 300 acres under cultivation, and has 620 acres more, which he will improve if he finds farming will pay. He was married, in 1860, at Florence, Neb., to Miss Jennie M. Ecford, of that place. They have three children—William, Alex and Leroy. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

S. C. LATHAM, Postmaster, was born in Mason County, Ky., in 1838, remaining there until 1869, when he emigrated to Iowa, remaining there until 1875, when he came to Nebraska, locating in Saline County; the following year he came to Nuckolls County and settled in Superior in January, 1880; was appointed Postmaster, superseding M. L. Fogel. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Mary Bunch.

WILLIAM LOUDON, real estate dealer and founder of the town of Superior, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, January 18, 1849, and, at the age of six years, emigrated with his grandparents to Hancock County, Ill., where he resided till the spring of 1871, when he came to Nebraska, taking a homestead adjoining the present town of Superior. In 1872, he was appointed Postmaster, serving in that capacity five years, resigning the office in 1877. Mr. L. was Assessor of the southern portion of the county (Nuckolls) for a number of years. Also a member of the School Board. In 1874, he purchased, among other lands, the southeast quarter of Section 26, Town 1 north, of Range 7 west, upon which he founded the town of Superior, the town plat being filed for record June 5, 1876. In 1880, Mr. L. and A. M. Collett, Esq., of Omaha, joint owners of the southwest quarter of Section 25, Town 1, Range 7, caused the same to be surveyed into lots, platted and recorded as East Superior. Mr. Loudon was married to Miss Maude A. Scroggs, of Anamosa, Iowa, May 18, 1880. They have one son—Max Allen, born December 19, 1881.

C. H. McHUGH, stock dealer was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1843; in 1846, went to Washington County, remaining there until 1859; from there he went to Massachusetts, remaining there until 1864, then to New York State, and enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Infantry, serving until the close of the war. Was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and was one of those detailed to forage for his company, and known as Sherman's Bummers, there being one taken from each company In 1867, he emigrated to Clayton County, Iowa, and from there to Dubuque County, and kept hotel there one year. In 1870, he went to Osborne County, Kan., and took a homestead, which he improved and lived on for five and a half years. Was engaged freighting a part of the time while there. His wife was the first white woman in this precinct, comprising three townships, McHugh, being the first settler who took a homestead and lived on it in this part of the county. For the first two years, he never left the house without his wife and gun, as they were afraid the Indians would raid them at any time. There were plenty of buffaloes and antelope on the prairies when he located his land. In 1876, he settled in Nuckolls County, Neb., one mile from Superior, on Section 36, and has been engaged in raising, buying and shipping stock. In the fall of 1880, he was elected County Commissioner for a term of three years. In 1869, was married to Miss Emma Young, of Delaware County, Iowa. They have two children—Harry and Jennie. Is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F.; is also a member of the Masonic order.

T. J. PADDEN, merchant, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1848. In 1850, his parents moved to Iowa, and settled in Chickasaw County. His father, Frederick Padden, laid out the town of Fredericksburg, and put up the first hotel in the place, and put up a saw and grist mill. T. J. was brought up in the hotel business until 1870, when he and his brother went into the hardware business, remaining there eight years. In 1878, came to Nebraska, and ran a hotel at Hebron one year. The following year, came to Nelson, and went into the hardware trade. Has added a tin shop and a line of farm machinery; has had a good trade, and sales being more than doubled. Has a building 35x55 feet. Was married, in 1872, to Miss Velira A. Babcock, of New Hampton, Iowa. They have three children—F. H., C. E. and Guy. Is a member of Hebron Lodge, A., F. & A. M. Has been School Treasurer of this place.

HON. R. N. SIMONTON, attorney and real estate dealer, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1830; remained at home; he went to New Orleans, and from there to Virginia, remaining one summer at work in a brickyard in Brooke County, then went to the northern part of the State and spent the winter, and the following year went to Washington County, Penn., and learned the cabinet trade, remaining there six years; thence to Harrison County, Ohio, and opened a cabinet shop there, and remained about thirteen years; then to Chicago, where he remained five years in the school furniture business; from there he went to Iowa, locating in Carroll County. Here he worked at his trade and improved a farm. In 1872, came to Nebraska, and took a homestead in Nuckolls County, on Section 10, Town 4 north, of Range 7 west, remaining there until 1877, when he sold out and opened a law and land office in Superior. He commenced reading law when he first began learning his trade, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. In 1880, he was elected County Judge, and before his time expired was elected as Representative for his district. Was married, in 1848, in Washington County, Penn., to Miss L. H. Rankin, of that place. They have eight children—Alexander, Thomas, Charlie, Ivan, Dora, Lillie, Ida and one grand-daughter which they call their own. Mary C. is a member of Christian Church.

E. M. SNODGRASS, M.D., physician and surgeon, was born in Keokuk County, Iowa, in 1855. At the age of eighteen, he commenced the study of medicine at What Cheer, remaining there two years, then went to Page County, and went into an office with an uncle, remaining one year; from there he went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, graduating in the spring of 1877, and began the practice of medicine, remaining in Iowa one year. In 1878, located at Superior, Nuckolls County, and has remained here since. In 1880, he bought a half interest in the drug store now owned by Mr. Kesterson, remaining in this business fourteen months, but owing to his practice taking all of his time, was obliged to give up the drug business. In 1878, he was married, at Redding, Iowa, to Miss Henrietta Wyatt, of that place. They have one daughter—Lizzie May. Is a member of Kansas State Medical Society.

S. TIMERMAN, proprietor of Superior House, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1847. In 1851, he went to Illinois, locating in Henry County. In 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, serving until the close of the war. In 1869, came to Nebraska, locating in Richardson County, where he engaged in farming; in 1872, took a homestead in Jewell County, Kan., and lived there five years; he then came back to Nebraska, and put up a hotel at Superior; the house is 49x50; has fourteen sleeping rooms; there is a large dining room and kitchen, parlor, office and sample room on the first floor. The house is centrally located, and all who stop there will find Mr. Timerman a genial landlord; was married in 1874, at Nemaha City, Neb., to Miss Sarah Shuck. They have two children—George A. and Albert E.; is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., of Superior.

H. H. WILLIAMS, County Superintendent, was born in Center County, Penn., in 1835; received a common school education, then took a course at the Flemington Normal School in Center County, and in 1856 commenced teaching; taught four years, and then went to Morgan County, Ill., remaining there until 1876, and was engaged in teaching. In 1876, emigrated to Nebraska, locating four and one-half miles east of Superior, on Section 33, Town 1, Range 6, and has improved a farm; taught two years in Nebraska, and in 1877 was elected County Superintendent, and re-elected in 1879, and again in 1881. Mr. Williams devotes his time to the school interests of the county, and has proved a good man for the place. When he was first elected, there were but thirty districts, now there are fifty-five, a gain of nearly 100 per cent.; married in 1875, at Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Ill., to Miss Sarah Hunt. They have two daughters—Alice and Grace. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

H. W. YOUNG, breeder of fancy poultry, was born in Canada in 1846. In 1854, his parents moved to De Kalb County, Ill, where they remained until 1857, when they moved to Fillmore County, Minn. In 1861, Mr. Young moved to Grundy County, Iowa, and engaged in farming. In 1868, went to Missouri, locating in Atchison County, and worked at wagon-making, and began breeding fancy poultry, remaining there until 1879, when he came to Nebraska, and located in Thayer County, and brought about 100 chickens of different breeds with him, but that winter the minks got into his chicken house and destroyed all but one. He then sent to W. H. Todd, of Ohio, being the most successful breeder of fancy poultry in the West, and got a few choice chickens, among which were two pair of Cochins, one pair of white, and one pair buff Cochins, one pair of Plymouth Rocks, one pair white crested black Polish, one pair brown Leghorns, one pair white Guineas, one pair Pekin Ducks, and now has about seventy-five in all, but will increase to several hundred during the year; has a chicken house 8x100 feet, and arranged to give them plenty of light and air, keeping the house and yard as clean as possible; will have a good many to dispose of during the fall of 1882; has sold a few pair which have brought him in an average of $2.75 per pair; one lot of six brought him $14.50. Mr. Young has had about six years' experience, and intends to make this one of the industries Superior will be proud of; also owns the Superior Billard Hall; carries a fine line of confectionery, tobacco and cigars, and was married in 1865, to Miss E. J. Alford, of Iowa. They have five children—Martha, Elmer, Eugene, Jennie, May and Carrie.

NELSON.

Nelson, the county seat, is pleasantly located in the south slope of the valley of Elk Creek, near the geographical center of the county. In 1873, the vote on the location of the county seat was taken, and resulted in favor of Nelson.

The town site was on the land owned by C. N. Wheeler, of Peoria, Ill., and was named in honor of that gentleman.

The place is without a railroad, and a poor prospect of receiving one soon. The nearest railroad point is Superior, about twelve miles south. There is a prospect of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific now running to Hardy will be extended on through Nuckolls County, and it is most probable that it will strike Nelson. Should it go east about thirteen miles to Elkton, which is a rival point, with nearly equal prospects, it would be a great misfortune for the place.

Efforts have been made to incorporate the town, but, owing to a majority element that are opposed to saloons, the efforts have been unsuccessful. The fear that a saloon would be opened under a license causes the temperance element to object to incorporating.

The people are energetic, intellectual and progressive. They take deep interest in education; they have good schools. The first school was taught in 1875. In the winter of 1877, a $1,700 schoolhouse was destroyed by fire. The present building cost about $2,000.

Nelson and the surrounding community are widely known as more than ordinarily religious, which, perhaps, is due as much to the fact that they are largely advocates of temperance, as to their religious organizations, of which there are four—Baptist, Christian, Presbyterian and Methodist.

CHURCHES.

The Baptists were organized by Elder Yeeser, in 1878. They have a membership of about twenty; but have at present no regular pastor nor church edifice.

The Christian or Church of Christ, meeting at Nelson, was organized January 31, 1878. Their membership is about forty. They have the only church edifice in the town, which is used by other denominations three-fourths of the time. The church and parsonage are valued at about $1,800. The first pastor was Elder Hopwood, who was succeeded by their present pastor, Rev. William Sumpter.

The Presbyterian was organized in May, 1878, by Rev. J. H. Reynard. The denomination holds services once a month in the Christian Church. They number about thirty-five members. Rev. Penny, a Presbyterian minister, preached the first sermon in Nelson.

The Methodists were organized by Rev. C. C. Censer, in 1879. The class was small at first, but they have been able to sustain their part on the circuit, and now number about twenty-five. They have no church building. Each denomination has the use of the Christian Church one Sunday in each month. They have a Union Sabbath school.

The leading and official paper of the county has been published at Nelson. The *Elktonian*, started in 1872, was the first paper in the county—printed in Lincoln and issued in Elkton, an aspirant for the county seat.

The *Southwestern Chronicle* and the *Inter-Ocean* were established at Nelson in 1875, but were of a few days, and, we judge, were full of trouble, as they were soon removed to Clay County and became the Fairfield *News*.

The *Nuckolls County Herald*, published at Nelson, was established in 1877 by H. A. Day, but was soon after purchased by W. O. Ellis, who has continued to ably edit and issue every week since a better paper than the small population could have expected. For the first year, it was neutral in politics, as started by Mr. Day, but since has been thoroughly Republican.

A post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in Nelson May 11, 1878. It now numbers about forty soldiers. Springer Galley is the Post Commandant, and J. Ritterbush, Adjutant.

Nelson Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F., was instituted September 22, 1879. Together with the Masons, they occupy a large and well-furnished hall. Officers—W. C. Overman, N. G.; J. P. Hammond, V. G.; E. W. Imlar, Sec.; P. C. Morehead, Treas.; J. M. Crandal, W.; W. A. Burgstresser, C.; A. Fickes, R. S. N. G.; R. M. Gourley, L. S. N. G.; C. R. Stoner, R. S. V. G; A. Sterns, I. G.

Nelson Lodge, No. 77, A., F. & A. M.—The society was instituted in the fall of 1879. Officers—J. Ritterbush, W. M.; R. Hollingsworth, S. W.; H. A. Stokes, J. W.; E. H. Dowland, Sec.; J. Van Valin, Treas.; E. S. Gibson, C.; G. A. Gibson, S. D; H. S. Moss, J. D.; O. B. Tinkham, S. S.; J. Higgins, J. S.

The Independent Order of Good Templars was organized in the spring of 1879. They have done much good in creating the strong public spirit against the traffic in liquor, and it is principally due to them that they have never had a saloon in Nelson. Officers—H. M. James, W. C. T.; Maggie Ellis, W. C. S.; Mrs. E. H. Dowland, T. C.; Mrs. A. Edwards, C.; Mrs. V. D. L. Parker, W. V. T.; H. H. Williams, L. D. and Treas.; Henry Corbett, M.; Mrs. M. S. Schermerhorn, L. S. G.

The town has not developed correspondingly with the surrounding country, but is gradually improving. The trade in general merchandise is excellent, considering its position midway between two flourishing railroad towns, namely, Superior, and Edgar, in Clay County. There are several good store buildings, two large hotels and a church. The county jail, costing $10,000, is a very ornamental structure, occupying the highest point of ground in the town site. There is space left on the same block for a court house, which, if correspondingly as large, commodious and ornamental, will greatly enhance the appearance of the town. The streets are broad, and are being ornamented by shade trees. Adjoining the town site is one of the finest elm groves to be found in Southern Nebraska. The people are energetic, progressive and honorable, taking great interest in education and moral movements. If the town secures a railroad soon, its excellent class of people and pleasant and profitable location in the center of a large, fertile district, will make it a desirable business town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

I. N. ATKINSON, attorney, real estate and farmer, was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., in 1829. In 1838, his parents moved to Jefferson County, Ill., where he remained until 1846, when he went to Iowa, locating in Van Buren County. In 1849, commenced reading law, but at the end of two years the gold excitement in California drew him with its fine promises to that State, where he remained three years. He then returned to Iowa, and bought a large tract of timber land and a sawmill in Henry County, and remained in the lumbering business until 1856, then sold out; engaged in the mercantile business until 1860, when he again took up his law study. Going into Missouri in the winter of 1860-61, working the northern part of the State for Stephen A. Douglas during the Presidential campaign, and was admitted to the bar in 1861, and in 1862, commenced the practice of law. During the winter of 1860-61, engaged in a joint discussion with Judge Wood, of Sullivan County, Mo., on the Rights of the South to Secede. The discussion lasted two days and nights, and from that time Mr. Atchison was spotted as a Northern Abolitionist, and was warned to leave the State if he wished to save his life, but he did not scare. He joined the Forty-second State Militia, serving as Orderly Sergeant in Company A. During the time he was away from home, some of his enemies burned his household goods, and a library valued at $500, he having sent his family to Iowa while he was in the service. He then entered in farming in Hardin County, Iowa, remaining there until 1864. In 1868, settled in Nebraska, and located at Lincoln, and kept the second hotel built there, then called the Midland Pacific. The following year went to Ashland, Saunders County, and engaged in the grocery business. His son attended to his interests in the store while he attended to his law practice. In 1872, went to Kansas, taking contracts with Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, building twenty miles of the road. In 1874, sold his interest at Ashland, and located at Nelson, Neb., and began the practice of law; lived in the first house built in the place. In the spring of 1879, located on a farm adjoining the town site, and has been engaged in stock-raising to some extent, also dealing in real estate in connection with his practice; organized the first Sabbath school at this point, and served as County Judge in 1875, by appointment. and has been one of the active men in the place to take a hold of anything which would help build up the town; was married in 1855, in Lee County, Iowa, to Miss Melvina Clark. They have five children—Mary J., James B., H. K., F. P. and Flora. He is a member of Nelson Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F., and active member of the Baptist Church; was chairman of the convention which was called to decide whether Missouri should secede or not.

J. A. BARBER, music dealer, was born in Jersey Co., Ill., in 1855, remaining there about twenty years. Learned the cooper trade while there, and worked at it a short time, when he turned his attention to music, and was traveling through the country giving instruction to bands. In 1881, came to Nebraska, and located at Nuckolls County. From there, went to Superior and gave lessons to the band at that place, and in September, gave instruction to the Nelson Cornet Band, at that place, and became a member of the same. The band comprises eleven pieces, with Mr. French, as leader; Mr. Ficks, as President; Mr. S. A. Lapp, as Secretary; Mr. Fogel, Treasurer. Mr. Barber is engaged in dealing in musical instruments of all kinds, and sheet music, instruction books and extras, and is agent for the Davis Sewing Machine. He was married in 1876, to Miss Grace Frey, of Illinois.

W. A. BERGSTRESSER, attorney, was born in Snyder County, Penn., in 1854. In 1865, he, with his parents, moved to Iowa, locating in Shelby County. At the age of eighteen, commenced teaching school. In 1876, commenced reading law. Was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1878. Was engaged in the practice of law in Iowa until the spring of 1879, when he moved to Nelson, Nuckolls County. Has had a good practice during the time he has been here. Has taken an active part in politics, and is a wide-awake business young man.

D. W. BARKER, attorney, was born in Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1858, remaining there about ten or eleven years, going from there to Red Oak, and remained there until 1873. In 1869, commenced reading law, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, and came to Nebraska in 1873. The first year in Nebraska, lived on a farm in Elkhorn Precinct, where he practiced law. The entry business was all done in that precinct at that time. The following year, came to Nelson, and has been engaged in his law practice since. Was the first attorney to locate in the county, and has worked up a good business. Was married in 1875, at Nelson, Neb., to Miss Mary Myfield. They have two children, viz.: Joseph and Willie. Is a member of Nelson Lodge, No. 77, A., F. & A. M. Is the attorney for the Board of Commissioners on Insurance of this county.

J. M. CAMPBELL, farmer, was born in Mercer County, Ind., 1845. At the age of seventeen, went to Iowa, locating in Clarke County, where he engaged in farming, and remained there until 1871. In 1863, enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, serving until the close of the war. In 1871, came to Nebraska, and located in Nuckolls County, and took a homestead in Section 6, Town 3, Range 6, of one hundred and sixty acres. Since added one hundred acres, and has one hundred and fifty acres under the plow, and has planted some timber and put in other improvements, and is raising some stock. Was eighteen miles from Postoffice and forty miles from a store, when he first settled here in 1867. Was married at Osceola, Iowa, to Miss Alice Farley. They have four children, viz.: Clarence, Willie, Fanny and Eva. Is a member of the Christian Church.

HON. J. M. COOK, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Ox Bow, was born in Schuyler County, Ill. In 1839, when two years of age, his parents moved to Ohio, remaining there about ten years. His parents then returned to Illinois, and he was put into a dry goods house to work five years, but at the end of three years was taken sick and had to give it up; he then went to Iowa and settled in Clarke County, while the county was new. In 1862, enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, serving three years. After returning from the army, took a course at Bryant & Stratton's College at Chicago, after which he settled in Wapello County, Iowa, remaining there five years, and was employed as foreman in the wood work department of the plow factory. In 1871, came to Nebraska and took a homestead on Section 6, Town 3, Range 6, Nuckolls County. The first three years, in company with Mr. Nesbitt, worked at contracting and building; since then, has engaged in farming, having added 200 acres to his homestead, making a farm of 360 acres, which is mostly improved, and has handled and raised stock for a number of years. He keeps from twenty-five to thirty cows, and from 180 to 200 head of hogs. When he settled here, he was eighteen miles from a post office, and forty miles from a mill or store. Mr. C. has taken an active interest in the politics of the county, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1879. Was married, in 1859, to Margaret Farley, of Clarke County, Iowa. They have four children—Frank F., Cliff R., Grace E. and J. M. Hugh. He is a member of the Christian Church.

E. H. DOWLAND, merchant, was born in Washington County, Wis., in 1850, and was raised on a farm. In 1868, he went to Michigan, and was employed in a store for Mr. Ludington, of the city of Milwaukee, working for this man two years. Then was employed by the Danaher & Melendy Lumber Company as salesman in their store for seven years, in the same town. In 1877, he came to Nebraska, and located at Nelson, Nuckolls Co. Was employed by J. Ritterbush as salesman in his store, remaining until 1879, when he was taken into the business as partner. The trade, since he has been with the firm, has increased 200 per cent in the county. Was married, in 1872, to Miss H. Brayman, of Horicon, Wis. They have one child, Ethel. He is a member of Nelson Lodge, No. 77, A., F. & A. M., also of Edgar Chapter, No. 22, R. A. M. Is Treasurer of School Board at present.

W. O. ELLIS, the subject of this sketch, was born in Oswego County, N. Y., in August, 1824. With only a common school education, he has made a success of journalism. He entered that excellent place of learning, the printer's office, when twelve years of age, and has, for the most of his life since, been connected with it and its first neighbor, the editor's sanctum. Was connected with the Mt. Vernon (Ohio) *Banner* during the Mexican war. Established the Mattoon (Ill.) *Journal* in 1866. It is still one of the leading papers of that place. In the fall of 1873, he came West and established Saline County (Neb.) *News*, which he conducted for three years, when he removed to Nelson and established the *Nuckolls County Herald*, the official paper of the county, which he still ably edits.

THOMAS FICKES, merchant hardware, was born in Bedford County, Penn., in 1849, and was raised on a farm. Since 1877, came to Nebraska and located at Nelson, Nuckolls County, and worked at the carpenter's trade until 1878. He bought a lot and put up a building 40x46, with two store rooms. In 1880, bought a stock and filled one of the rooms, the other was leased to the post office. The building is the largest and best located in the place; also handled farm machinery in connection with his store. His trade has grown very fast, his sales having increased over 100 per cent in two years. He was one of the Incorporators of the Nebraska Central Railroad.

O. A. FOLLMER, real-estate dealer, was born in Montour County, Penn., in 1840. He entered the Franklin and Marshal College in 1858, and remained one year; in 1859, he returned and graduated in 1862. For one year after graduating, he was Principal of an academy. He then went to Wisconsin, remaining there until the spring of 1864, and from there he went to Centralia, Ill., and was employed in the Superintendent's office of the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, remaining there until 1869; then to Red Oak, Iowa, and, in company with his brother and D. W. Montgomery, engaged in the mercantile business. In 1870, sold out and went to Mississippi and there the next four years was engaged in cotton growing; thence to Nuckolls County, Neb., and taught school until about 1878, when he went into company once more with his brother and Mr. Montgomery, this time in the real estate business at Nelson. In December, 1881, bought out the business and took in partnership E. D. Hobbs, and is still in the business. They are agents for the proprietor of Nelson town site, and deal extensively in wild and improved lands. Mr. F. is considered one of the best business men in the county; is also agent for William Scully, of London, England, who has a tract of 40,000 acres of land in this county. Was married in 1868, at Centralia, Ill., to Miss Hobbs. They have three children—Florence May, Josie Della and Mary Vesta. Was Deputy County Treasurer in 1878–79.

M. L. FOGEL, County Treasurer, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1855, remaining there until 1877, when his father, two sisters and other members of the family came to Nebraska, and located at Superior, Nuckolls County. Mr. F. engaged in the grocery and hardware trade at that point, and, in the fall of 1879, was elected County Treasurer, and was re-elected in 1881. Was married in 1879, at Hastings, Neb., to Miss Prudence A. Gorby. They have two children—Nomie and Paul. He is a member of the Nelson Lodge, No. 77., A., F. & A. M., and Vice President of the bank of Nelson.

R. M. GOURLAY, merchant and Postmaster, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1849. In 1869, he emigrated to Illinois, locating in Ogle County, where he remained until the following year, when he settled in Nebraska, locating in Cass County, taking a homestead and lived on it until 1875. From there he went to Nuckolls County, and went to farming on Sec. 27, Town 3, Range 7, and followed this business until 1880, when he was appointed Postmaster at Nelson and moved there and put in a stock of groceries and drugs. At the end of the year he sold out the drugs and put in crockery, and took his brother in the business with him, moving in the large building and increasing their stock. They have a light, pleasant store room, 20x46, and their trade has increased about 100 per cent since he has been there. Has also been engaged in raising hogs, handling cattle and stock. Was married in 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Newlon. They have two children—Edith and Clyde. Is a member of Nelson Lodge, No 77, I. O. O. F.

S. L. HALL, farmer and stock-raiser, Nelson, was born in Putnam County, Ind., in 1814; emigrated to Iowa in 1851, where he remained until 1862, when he enlisted in the Third Missouri Cavalry, serving three years. In 1865, he went to Des Moines, where he was farming until 1872, when he came to Nebraska and homesteaded a farm on Section 4, Town 3, Range 6; remained at this place two years, and then bought an eighty-acre farm, two miles from Nelson, with a stream of water flowing through the place, and has improved it with all kinds of fruits, and has 5,000 forest trees planted; also has a vineyard, and is extensively engaged in stock-raising. Was married, in 1867, to Miss Mary Kelly, of Iowa. They have five children—William, James, Laura, Frederick and Grace. He is a member of the G. H. Thomas Post, No. 15, G. A. R.

J. P. HAMMOND, County Clerk and Clerk of the District Court, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1844; in 1864, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth National Guards, serving 100 days. Then enlisted in Company H, Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, serving one year, remaining in Ohio until 1870, when he came to Nebraska and located in Nuckolls County and entered land on Section 1, Town 4, Range 5. Has 220 acres improved, and was engaged in farming until the fall of 1879, when he was elected County Clerk and was Clerk of the District Court *ex officio*. Was re-elected in the fall of 1881, and is now in his second term.

ROBERT HOLLINGWORTH, retired farmer, was born in Melbourne, Derbyshire, England, in 1829. In 1845, went to sea on board an American ship, and was sailing eight years in the merchants' and whaling business. In 1861, shipped in the United States navy on board the Susquehanna as Paymaster's steward, and from there went in the ship Brandywine as Paymaster's Clerk, serving four years in all. From there went to Boston, but was sick for nearly two years; was then employed in the post office department, and later, as carrier, until 1871, when he came to Nebraska, locating in Nuckolls County, taking a homestead on Section 17, Town 3, Range 5, living there until 1879, when he went to Nelson, and has engaged in the insurance business; has a small farm to look after in the county. There were but two settlers in the precinct where he took his land. He was married, in 1854, to Miss Louisa C. Ireland. They have four children—Frank, Thomas, Grace, Myra. He lost his wife in 1868; was married again, in 1875, in Jefferson County, Feb., to Martha C. Turney, born in Wayne County, Mich. They have one child—Emma Yates. Mr. H. has been Engrossing Clerk and Clerk of the Ways and Means Committee during the last six years of the Legislature. He is a member of the Nelson Lodge, No. 77, A., F. & A. M.

O. V. INGERSOLL, butcher, was born in Medina County, Ohio, in [illegible]; in 1845, went to East Cleveland and went into Rose & Bros.' large meat market, where he learned the butcher's trade, remaining there most of the time up to 1868, when he went to Iowa, locating at Waterloo, and opened a market at that place and remained there about ten years; was also engaged in farming a part of the time. In 1878, he came to Nebraska and located in Nelson and opened a market and built up a good trade, the trade having grown about 100 per cent. In 1868, he was married in Cleveland, Ohio. He belongs to Company H, First Nebraska National Guards.

A. W. McREYNOLDS, merchant and County Surveyor, Nelson, was born in Martin County, Ind., in 1854. About 1857, went to Iowa with his parents, locating in Ringgold County, and was brought up on a farm until seventeen years of age, teaching a few terms of school during the winters. In 1876, took a business course, including telegraphy, at the Burlington Business College, graduating in 1877, and taught school one year, then came to Nebraska and bought a farm in Nuckolls County, which he has improved, working his place summers and teaching winters; has taught five terms in Nuckolls County. Was elected County Surveyor the next year after coming to Nebraska, and holds the office at the present time. In December, 1881, in company with Mr. Moorhead, bought a lot in Nelson, and put up a building, 18x30, and put in a fine stock of drugs, and has worked up a good trade during the time he has been here, with prospects of the trade increasing as the town grows.

THEODORE J. MOELLE, Deputy County Clerk, was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1841. Took an eight-years course at the gymnasium at Arnsberg, Germany, and when he finished, he took a course at the Mining College; was then employed as Overseer and Paymaster in the mines. Obtained discharge of army in 1865, emigrated to America and located in Indiana, where he remained one year; from there went to Grand Rapids, Mich., remaining there one year; thence to Chicago, where he was employed as a teacher for two years. In 1868, went to Indiana, and was married to Miss Elizabeth Blimm. From there, went to Keokuk, Iowa, and thence to St. Louis, where he was engaged in teaching for three years. From there, went to Chicago, and taught school there until 1877, when he came to Nebraska and settled in Nuckolls County, and bought the first railroad land in the county, on Section 33, Town 4, Range 8; lived in the place two and a half years, and was Postmaster of Beachamville Post Office while there; then bought property in Nelson, and was about to start a paper, but sold his interest after three months' trial, and was appointed Deputy County Clerk by James P. Hammond. Mr. Moelle is a representative German, and has been the means of bringing some sixty or seventy families into the county. They have five children—Charles, Frank, Minnie, Ottilia and Ferdinand.

P. C. MOORHEAD, Sheriff, was born in Wood County, Ohio, in [illegible], and was raised on a farm. In 1864, enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, serving four months. In 1867, went to Michigan and entered some land in Montcalm County, and engaged in the lumber business, remaining there four years; thence to Iowa, and, in 1871, came to Nebraska, locating in Nuckolls County, taking a homestead on Section 6, Town 4, Range 7, living there and improving his place a number of years; has been in the stock business more or less all the time he has been in the State; was elected Sheriff in the fall of 1881; in January, 1882, went in company with W. McReynolds and put up a building and put in a stock of drugs. Is a member of Nelson Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F.

J. RITTERBUSH, merchant, was born in Prussia in 1847. In 1852, his parents emigrated to America and settled near Madison, Wis., where they remained until 1858. From there they moved to Illinois. In 1862, the subject of this sketch wanted to go into the army, but, being only fifteen years of age, his parents would not consent, so he went back to Wisconsin, and enlisted in Company G, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, serving about three years; was wounded at the battle of Champion Hill, and was laid up nearly one year. After receiving his discharge, in 1865, returned to Illinois, and engaged in the grocery business for the next three years. In 1868, took a two-years course in Rutledge & Davidson Business College, at Petersburgh, Ill.; graduated in the spring of 1870, then came to Nebraska and located in Clay County, taking a homestead there in the spring of 1872; put in the first stock of goods at Edgar, Clay County, in 1874; came to Nelson and put in the first stock of goods in Nuckolls County. The trade has increased about 400 per cent since he has been here. In 1877, was elected County Clerk and Clerk of District Court, serving one term. Has a farm on Section [illegible], lying next to the village, and is raising hogs and stock. Has been agent for the Corbin Banking Company, of New York City, for several years. Is a member of G. H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., No. 15; Captain of Company H, First Nebraska National Guards; is a member of Nelson Lodge, No. 77, A., F. & A. M., and Master of same, and belongs to Edgar Chapter; was Deputy Sheriff in 1875, and is one of the enterprising men of the place.

THOMAS L. SELBY, farmer and stock-raiser, Nelson, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio. About 1856–57, his parents moved to Peoria, Ill., where he remained until 1879. His father was extensively engaged in the manufacture of a corn planter, and Thomas had a contract with his father to put up planters, for a number of years previous to coming to Nebraska, in the spring of 1879, and bought a farm on Section 20, Town 3, Range 6, consisting of two hundred and forty acres, in Nelson Precinct, three miles from the town of Nelson, and has the farm improved, with the exception of a few acres. Has good buildings, and engaged in the stock business, the first year raising cattle, but soon changed and confined himself to raising hogs. Has about two hundred to dispose of annually. Also does some buying and shipping, besides. Was married in 1873, at Peoria, Ill., to Miss Snyder, of that place. They have two children, Jennie and James. Mr. S. is a man of enterprise, and is building up a good business in stock.

J. N. SHANK, furniture dealer, was born in Shelby County, Ind., 1839. In 1844, moved to Howard County, where he remained about fourteen years. Thence to Iowa, and located at Red Oak, Montgomery County, and was in the furniture business until 1873. From there, settled in Nuckolls County, Neb., and put up the first building in Nelson. In 1875, went in to Wyoming Territory, remaining there two and a half years. Thence to Wahoo, Neb., remaining there about six months. Thence back to Nelson, and opened a furniture store, putting in the first stock of furniture in Nelson. The trade has grown 100 per cent in two years. Was married in 1864, at Red Oak, Iowa, to Miss H. C. Tracy, of that place. They have six children, viz.: Fredrick, Willett, Minnie, Harry, Martha and Jennie.

H. A. STOKES, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Greene County, New York, 1829, living there until 1850. 1847, commenced reading medicine until about 1850. Thence to Evansville, Ind., and read with Dr. Bacon, and then with Prof. W. H. Byford, now of Rush Medical College of Chicago. Then took a course at Evansville Medical College, graduating in 1854. Then took a special course at Jefferson Medical College, New York, and a special course at the University Medical College, New York city. He also took a partial course at Williams College, New York. In 1854, commenced practice in White County, Ill., and then in Wayne County, remaining there until 1856. Then went to New York City, where he remained until 1857, when he was employed by Col. Pratt and J. Gould, of Gouldsboro, Luzerne Co., Penn., to do their practice for their help in their tannery, at that place. Received $1,500 per year and all he could make outside. Was there one year. Roomed with J. Gould. From there, went to St. Johns, Benton Co., Mich., remaining there until 1864. From there went to Kankakee County, Ill., remaining there four years. In 1878, came to Nebraska and located in Nelson, Nuckolls County, and was the only physician in the place for some time. Was married in 1862, at Marshal, Mich., to Miss C. A. Amsley, daughter of Col. Amsley, of that place. They have two children—Milford T. and Lela E. Is a member of the Nelson Lodge, No. 77, A., F. & A. M., and was one of the charter members and is Jr. Warden. Is a member of the State Medical Society of Illinois.

HARDY.

This town, situated in the southeastern part of Nuckolls, on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, was laid out in July, 1880, on the Lincoln Land Company's land. It was started with the ruins of Big Bend City, started about ten years previous, across the line in Kansas. During its two years' existence, it has reached a population of about two hundred and twenty-five, and is in a flourishing condition. The country surrounding the town is as good as any in the county, excepting the valley of the Little Blue. Five miles north are quarries of an excellent quality of limestone, but timber is scarce. The Republican River lies about one mile south of town, but the banks are quite too low for a good mill privilege.

The banking-house of Ensworth & Leigh was established in June, 1881, and is doing a fair banking and farm loan business.

The Hardy *Herald*, a weekly paper, was established in June, 1882, by R. K. Hill. It is a well-edited five-column folio, a credit to the town. The Hardy *Clipper*, a semi-monthly publication, is a real estate publication.

The schools are graded and in good condition. The design is to soon erect a large and better arranged school building.

The Lutheran Church was organized in April, 1881, by Rev. August Low. There are about twenty members, and they are taking steps toward erecting a house of worship during the summer of 1882.

The Methodists effected an organization in July, 1881, Rev. C. B. Linfest being their first pastor. The present is Rev. A. G. Blackwell. They have no church.

The prospects for a prosperous village are good. The Republican is spanned by a substantial bridge, which draws trade from Kansas. The Burlington & Missouri is one of the best roads in the State, and the Central Branch, now about a mile distant, will soon be extended to the town, and likely extended through the county.

St. Stephen's; Ox Bow, at which place there is a large flouring-mill; Oak, where one is being built; Nora and Henrietta, are additional post offices in the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL A. CYR, dealer in sewing machines and organs, Hardy, Neb., was born near Champlain, Clinton Co., N. Y., in 1849, this being his home for thirteen years. He then took a two-years course at Columbia College, Washington, D. C. Returning North, in 1864, he served an apprenticeship at the jeweler's trade with W. F. Leavitt, Brandon, Vt. He then determined to try his fortune in the West, and went to Iowa, remaining there a year, then came to Nebraska, remaining a short time in this State; he went to Denver in the fall of 1869, and the next spring he took a trip to the Wet Mountain Valley with an exploring party. He "staked out" a claim in the valley, but concluded not to remain. The claim has since proved to be very valuable, being rich in silver ore. A city of over seven thousand inhabitants now occupy the spot. Returning to New York State, he engaged in the jeweler's business for five years; he then paid a short visit to his father, Prof. N. Cyr, of Boston, editor of the French paper, *Le Republicain*, and Professor of French. Afterward came to Nebraska, and located in Superior in 1877, and engaged in the sewing-machine business. Then went to Jewett County, Kan., and took a homestead and timber claim, and bought 160 acres adjoining, so that he has three-quarters of a section in a body. He has 150 acres under cultivation, planted 27,000 forest trees and put up good buildings. Mr. Cyr has worked up a good business in sewing-machines, also corresponds for some of the Eastern papers, and is also very fond of the stage; he has dramatic talent of a high order, and would have been very successful had he made that his profession. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Amanda M. Ellis, of Superior, Neb. They have one daughter—Nellie. Mr. Cyr has been the means of getting thirty families to locate here in the West.

D. GRIFFITHS, merchant, was born in Wales in 1842. In 1864, emigrated to America and located in Ohio, where he engaged in mining until 1870. He then came to Nebraska, and located in Fillmore County, where he took a homestead which he improved, and lived there until 1880. The county was not organized at that time, and Mr. G. was one of the first settlers in the county. In 1880, he sold the homestead, and bought a farm near the town of Geneva. He then came to Nuckolls County, and, in company with Mr. Clark, opened the first general store at Hardy. At the end of six months, he sold his interest to Mr. Clark and bought a building adjoining, 16x30 feet, two stories high, and filled it with a choice stock of groceries—the first exclusive stock in the place. His trade has increased 300 per cent, and bids fair to enlarge as the country develops. He was married, in 1865, at Nelsonville, Ohio, to Miss Martha J. Mothena, of that place. They have two children—Alpha May and William F. Is a member of Fairmont Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

THOMAS L. HALL was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1844. In 1858, emigrated to Iowa with his parents, locating in Louisa County. In 1862, he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, serving six months, and was discharged on account of disability. In 1863, enlisted in the Seventh Iowa Infantry, receiving his discharge in 1865. At the end of the war, he received a severe wound at the battle of Resaca, Ga., and is still carrying the ball in his right lung. After coming out of the army, he located in Henry County, Iowa, and engaged in the harness trade. At the end of four years, moved to Taylor County, where he was in the same business until 1876. From there he came to Nebraska, and located in Steele City, Jefferson County, and was in the real estate business for about eight months, then opened a restaurant at Fairbury, and was burned out at the end of a year. He then put up a building on the site of Hardy, on the B. & M. R. R., and kept an eating-house for one year, doing an immense business. Soon after the town was surveyed, and he put up a large store building, 20x50 feet, and two stories high. He was married, in 1869, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, to Miss E. Bennett, of that place. They have one son—Lennie. Mr. H. is a member of the Beadle Post, No. 72, G. A. R., and at the present time is an auctioneer by profession.

J. B. SKINNER, merchant, was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1840. In 1844, his parents located in Elkhart County, Ind., where he remained until 1860, and, in 1866, went to Warsaw and began reading law with Judge Carpenter two years; after he was admitted to the bar, and remained there in the practice of law until 1871. From there he went to Nebraska, and took a homestead in Thayer County, one-half mile from Carleton. He improved the place by planting 50,000 forest trees and 2,000 fruit trees. In 1875, he opened a hardware store in Carleton. At that time there were but two in the county. The railroad company contested Mr. Skinner's claim, but after a three years' fight, he succeeded in getting his certificate of entry and in time a patent. In 1878, his store was burned out, and he sold his place and came to Hardy, Nuckolls County, in 1881, and bought out a stock of general merchandise. Mr. Skinner has been publishing the Hardy *Clipper* since October, 1881. He was connected with the Hebron *Journal* with Mr. Hill two years, and published the Carleton *Advertiser* one year. In 1875, was appointed Judge of Thayer County, and served one year. He was then elected to fill the office one term. He was married, in [illegible], to Miss Sarah Richardson, of Noble County, Ind. They have one son—Morris. Mr. S. is a member of the Hebron Lodge, No. 43, A., F. & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F.

ELK PRECINCT.

JOSEPH CARLON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Elkton, was born in Mercer County, Penn., in 1830. In 1864, he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Jones County, and engaged in farming. In 1871, came to Nebraska, and stopped in Saline County until the spring of 1872, when he took a homestead on Section 2, Town 3, Range 6, Nuckolls County; has added to this, and now has 200 acres, which are nearly all under plow; also owns a farm on Section 15, Town 3, Range 6, consisting of 160 acres; this lies on Elk Creek, and there are about forty acres in timber on this place; he is extensively engaged in raising cattle and hogs. In 1876, he was elected County Commissioner, serving three years. In July, 1879, was appointed Postmaster of Elkton Post Office, which he still holds. Was married in 1854, in Lawrence County, Penn., to Miss Margaret Orr of that place. They have nine children—Viola D., Jennie E., James C., George M. C., Emma M., William W. Mary A., Joseph L. and Grace O. Mr. C. is a charter member of Nelson Lodge, No. 77, A., F. & A. M., and helped organize the lodges at Hebron and Edgar.

E. S. COMSTOCK, farmer, P. O. Oak, was born in New London County, Conn., in 1809, where he lived until eight years of age. In 1817, his parents removed to Monroe County, N. Y., where he remained until the spring of 1842. He received the benefit of a common school education, and then took a course at the Brockport Academy. In 1842, went to Wisconsin and located in Milwaukee County, where he remained until 1849; from there he went to Ohio, and after stopping for a short time, went into St. Joseph County, Mich., living there four years; thence to Texas, where he remained for two years engaged in teaching, and then back to Illinois, and, in 1858, came to Nebraska and settled in Johnson County; in the spring of 1861, located his present farm on Section 16, in Elk Precinct, consisting of 160 acres; also kept the Government Mail Station on the Overland Route to California, and was appointed Postmaster soon after of Oak Grove, since changed to Oak; in 1863, opened a ranch, and carried a stock of goods to supply the overland travel. In August, 1864, the Indians drove him from the place, burned his buildings together with the goods, ran off his horses, killed his cattle and hogs, killed two men and wounded three more, two of whom died of their wounds at Seneca, in Kansas. He returned to the farm in 1865, and rebuilt his ranch, and stayed there until May, 1867; the stage line was moved, in 1866, south onto the Smoky Hill Route, and the Union Pacific Railroad was completed to Fort Kearney, spoiling the ranch business between Leavenworth and Kearney. He then left the ranch and went into the Black Hills in Wyoming. He lost by the Indians about $20,000. He worked on the Union Pacific Railroad from Cheyenne to Ogden. He then went to the Red River of the North and worked on the Northern Pacific from Fargo to James River in Dakota, and, in November, 1872, returned to his farm in Nuckolls County. In the following year, he was elected County Commissioner for three years; subsequently, was elected for a second time. He is highly respected. Was married near Brockport, N. Y., to Miss Lucinda Cady, daughter of Col. Cady of that place. He has five children, viz.: George, James, Ansel, H. I. and Sarah. Mr. Comstock is fond of relating early anecdotes of Nebraska. While in the State the first time, a noted painter, Bierstadt by name, and Fitzhugh Ludlow, a correspondent of the New York *Post*, came out on a buffalo hunt. Mr. Comstock and son, and Mr. Munger, the mail agent, in company with the New Yorkers, started out for a hunt, the artist, of course, taking his painting materials along; he got his arrangements ready for making a sketch while the others started out to wound the buffalo and get it to run by the artist so he could make the sketch, but, instead of his running by, he took a bee-line for Mr. Painter and scattered his painting materials to the winds, and would have finished the artist but a shot from one of the party finished Mr. Buffalo; he then painted a scene as it then appeared to him, which he has sold for a fabulous price since.

O. D. FOLLMER, farmer, P. O. Elkton, was born in Montour County, Penn., in 1844, and, when old enough, entered a store until 1866, when he went to Iowa, locating at Red Oak, and, in company with his brother and Mr. Montgomery, engaged in the mercantile business. In 1871, came to Nebraska and located in Elk Precinct, taking up a homestead, and has since added to his land until he now owns 880 acres in one farm and about 1,600 acres in other parts of the county. The county was organized in June, 1871, and the County Treasurer elected served four months and resigned, and Mr. Follmer was appointed to fill the vacancy, serving the balance of the term, and was elected for three terms, holding the office until January 8, 1880. Mr. Follmer was also engaged in the real estate business with Mr. Montgomery from 1872 until December, 1881, when they sold the business to O. A. Follmer, and he and Mr. Montgomery are engaged in farming and stock-raising. They have a farm comprising 1,870 acres in one body; they have 640 acres fenced, the place being very finely adapted to stock-raising, as they have plenty of timber and running water. At the time of their settlement in the county the nearest post office was thirty-two miles and eighty miles to mill. He was married in Milford, Iowa, in 1878, to Miss Eva M. Smith. They have three sons, viz., Clarence S., Harny R, and Eugene A. He is a member of the Nelson Lodge, No. 77, A., F. & A. M.; also a member of the Presbyterian Church.

SPRINGER GALLEY, farmer, P. O. Nelson, was born in Fayette County, Penn., in 1836; at the age of eighteen, he emigrated to Illinois and engaged in farming. Enlisted in June, 1861, in the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, serving three years in Company B as Corporal. Re-enlisted in the Forty-second Illinois Infantry, serving one year. In 1875, emigrated to Nebraska and bought a farm on Section 20, Town 3, Range 6, 160 acres, on Elk Creek. There are thirty-five acres of heavy timber, and the balance of the land is under cultivation. In 1876–77, built a dam across the creek and put in a saw-mill, with a sawing capacity of 800 to 1,000 feet per day, which he ran about three years. In 1881, he put in a steam saw-mill, which will cut from 2,000 to 5,000 feet per day, with twenty horse-power engine. He has sold 600 cords of wood and seems to have as much trade as when he settled there. The mill is a necessity in the vicinity, as there is no other in the county and they are a long ways from market. Was married, in 1867, in Lafayette County, Penn., to Miss Martha J. Stoner. Their children are as follows: Marion, Bertha, Emma. He is a member of the G. H. Thomas Post, No. 15, G. A. R. Past Commander of the same.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON, stock-raiser and dealer, P.O. Edgar, born in Venango Co, Penn., in 1834; at the age of eighteen years he started for Ohio, going afoot; then went to Indiana with the same conveyance and worked getting out logs for about fourteen months; thence to Logan County, Ill., landing there with 26 cents, and commenced business and worked into handling stock, and was then the most of the time buying, raising and shipping stock until 1878. In 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Infantry, as a private; soon after was promoted, and when he had served eighteen months, was commissioned Second Lieutenant and was detailed to serve on Gen. Shaler's staff; was mustered out in 1865. In 1872, he came to Nebraska and bought 400 acres of land on Sections 12 and 13, Town 3, Range 6, which he converted into a stock farm and put in about 100 cows (but did not move to the State until 1878). His business in stock-raising has steadily grown until he has 1,120 acres of land, 1,000 of which are fenced, the balance improved; has four miles of hedge and other improvements; has from 1,000 to 1,100 head of cattle, besides some 700 head of hogs. It takes 2,800 acres of land to graze this stock, besides his farm of 1,120 acres, making 3,920 acres of land necessary to raise, feed and furnish pasture for the amount of stock he handles. He does a great deal of shipping. Last year shipped over fifty cars of stock. His children are heirs to 427 acres of land in the county which Mr. Johnston is working. Besides this, is interested in several farms with other parties in the county, and also owns some more stock in the county with others; is the largest stock-raiser in the county and one of the largest in the State. There are but few men who commenced with so small a capital that have built up so large a business in the same length of time. Was married, in 1855, to Miss Rebecca Chenoweth, of Logan County, Ill.; they have been blessed with six children, viz., Harriet E., Clara A., Charles H., Bertha G., Murtie May and Roy C. Is a member of Edgar Lodge, No. 67, A., F. & A. M., and of Edgar Chapter, No. 22.

D. W. MONTGOMERY, farmer, P. O. Elkton, was born in Montour County, Penn., in 1828, and was raised there on a farm, receiving a common-school education, and he took a course in the Wyoming Seminary, graduating in 1847. In 1855, went to Michigan and located in Cass County, remaining there two years; then back to Pennsylvania, and, in 1858, settled in Wisconsin, locating in Pepin County; remained there nine years, engaged in farming and merchandising. In 1867, he went to Iowa and put in a stock of goods at Red Oak, remaining there until 1870; then came to Nebraska and located in the Blue River, pre-empting 160 acres of land in Elkton Precinct, where he has since lived. He has added to his land and now owns about 1,200 acres; has made extensive improvements, and, in company with Mr. Follmer, is extensively engaged in stock-raising. In the winter of 1870–71, got up a petition and sent to the Governor, to have an election called to organize the county and elect officers. They did not hear from him, so Mr. Montgomery went to Lincoln and called on the Governor, in company with Col. Cropsey, the Senator for that portion of the State. The Governor asked Mr. Montgomery how they were getting along in Nuckolls County, and was surprised when told that they had not heard anything in regard to the proclamation of the Governor, and arrangements were made and the election was called for in June. Mr. Montgomery went to Omaha to see about getting some lands, and made arrangements with the Omaha & Northwestern, who owned the timber lands in Nuckolls County, and other parties of the South Platte country, and was appointed Land Commissioner of the South Platte country. Was elected County Surveyor and was Deputy Clerk for a time. The business of the county was all done at his place for some time. He then established the first real estate office in the county and continued in the business until 1880. Was married, in 1854, in Montour County, Penn., to Miss Catherine Follmer, of that place, who died in 1872. They had four children, viz., Mamie, Caddie, Clifton and May T. In 1873, he was married again, to Miss Florence Follmer, of Montour County, Penn., by whom he has two children—Robert and Grace. He is a member of the Nelson Lodge, No. 77, A., F. & A. M.

CAPT. W. A. SCOTT, farmer, P. O. Nelson, was born in Mount Vernon County, Ohio, in 1842. In 1852, his parents emigrated to Iowa, locating in Marion County. Mr. Scott remained at home until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the Twentieth Iowa Infantry as a private, in Company H. Soon after was promoted to Fourth Sergeant, then to First Sergeant, then was given a Second Lieutenant commission, and then promoted to First Lieutenant, and came out of the army in command of the company; he then learned the jeweler's trade, which he worked at until 1869, and then located at Red Oak, Iowa, and opened a jewelry store, carrying on the business until 1872, when his health failed, and he came to Nebraska and took a timber claim in Nuckolls County, in Elk Precinct, the next year to a homestead on same section, and has in all 240 acres; has planted 15,000 forest trees of various kinds, besides all kinds of fruit trees. In 1876, was employed as Deputy Postmaster, and salesman in a store at Nelson, where he remained until 1879, when he was elected Sheriff of Nuckolls County, serving one term; was then appointed Deputy, but in the spring of 1882, went back on his farm; is a member of the G. H. Thomas Post, No. 15, G. A. R.; member of Nelson Lodge, No. 77, A., F. & A. M., and Edgar Lodge, Royal Arch.

A. SIMONTON, farmer, P. O. Edgar, was born in Warren County, Ohio, 1839, remaining there until twenty-five years of age, engaged in farming. In 1864, went to Logan County, Ill., and engaged in farming until 1870, emigrating from there to Nebraska, taking a homestead on Section 17, Town 3, Range 5, Nuckolls County, which he has improved, and has added 160 acres to his farm; has 230 acres under the plow, with plenty of timber and running water, and is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising. Mr. Simonton was one of the first settlers in the county, and in 1871 was elected County Commissioner at the first county election; was married in 1861, to Miss Hannah Walker, of Warren County, Ohio. They had seven children, viz., Samuel W., Horace S., William A., Rosetta, Ella, Ida, Elwin. In 1874, his wife died, and he was married again in 1880, to Martha Thompson, of Fillmore County, Neb. They have one child, Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Simonton are members of the Presbyterian Church.

L. A. SPURCK, farmer, P. O. Nelson, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1841. In 1847, he went to Illinois, and located at Peoria, and at the age of sixteen commenced business for himself, dealing in grain and stock, following this business most of the time until he came to Nebraska in 1877, settling in Butler County, where he engaged in farming near David City. In 1879, came to Nuckolls County, and bought a farm on Section 20, Town 3, Range 6, consisting of 480 acres, which he commenced to improve. He has 200 acres under the plow, and is engaged in stock-raising; has 200 head of hogs, and quite a herd of horses and cattle, and one of the largest farms in the county, with orchard, windmill and large house, running water and timber. There are few farms that have been settled ten years that have so many improvements. He was married in 1879, to Miss Clara Knapp, of Nuckolls County.

SHERMAN PRECINCT.

HON. S. T. CALDWELL, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Edgar, was born in Salem, Jersey Co., Ill., in 1845, remaining there seven years; thence to Macoupin County, where he remained twelve years, then back to Jersey County five years, then to Montgomery County, where he was engaged in running a steam flouring mill until 1872; then came to Nebraska, and located in Nuckolls County, and took a homestead on Section 4, Town 4, Range 6, the same year the railroad was built into

Edgar, and Mr. Caldwell helped survey the town and put up the first building, and put in a stock of flour, bacon and potatoes, and sold twenty-three cases of goods, amounting to $9,000, then put up a larger building, and continued to handle goods until 1880; the last year's trade was $46,000 on merchandise, and $20,000 on machinery, besides buying and shipping 100 cars of stock, superintending his mammoth farm, which has steadily increased until he has 480 acres added to his homestead, besides a stock ranch of 300 acres on the Blue River, on Section 20, Town 4, Range 6; is raising from fifty to seventy-five head of cattle to turn off annually besides what he is buying and feeding; also raises from 200 to 250 hogs each year; has been engaged in buying and shipping stock all the time he has been in the State. In 1878, bought stock in Kansas, which he drove seventy-three miles to a shipping point; the first year shipped about fifteen cows, and has increased so he is shipping from 100 to 125 cows per annum now; is also engaged in buying grain in Edgar, and is the heaviest dealer in stock in the place. His farm is but two miles from Edgar; there are 960 acres under the plow; was elected to the State Legislature in 1876 for one term; was married in 1869, at Zanesville, Montgomery Co., Ill., to Miss Mary J. Haynes, of that place. They have five children, viz., Thomas E., J. H., J. G., Charles E., Luella M.; is a member of Edgar Lodge, No. 67, A., F. & A. M., Edgar Chapter, No. 22.

GEORGE A. FELTON, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Ox Bow, was born in Franklin County, Vt., in 1850. At the age of fifteen, went to Ohio, where he remained five years. Then to Illinois and Iowa, remaining about one year in the two States. Then started to Nebraska with an ox team, and arrived in Nuckolls County in 1871. Took a homestead on Section 32, Town 4, Range 6, of eighty acres. Has since added two hundred and forty acres, and has three hundred and twenty acres in the old homestead lying on Ox Bow Creek. Has about twenty-five acres of timber, and, with the running water, makes a fine stock farm. Has one hundred and forty-five acres under the plow, the balance for hay and pasture. Also owns one hundred and sixty acres on Section 28, Town 4, Range 7, with sixty-five acres improved. Has gone into stock-raising quite extensively in the last few years. Has good buildings, fences and fruit. Mr. Felton has made the most he has in Nebraska. Was one of the early settlers on Ox Bow Creek, and his property consisted of one yoke of cattle when he came here, thus showing what a man can do in Nebraska, who is willing to work for a few years. The first bundle of wheat was bound on his place in the Ox Bow settlement. Was married in 1874, at Ox Bow, to Miss Anna Littrel, of that place. They have four children—Emery E., Allie A., Zella Z., Sarah E. Mr. Felton and wife are members of the Christian Church.

HON. CHARLES KLINGERMAN, farmer, P. O. Edgar, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., 1848. In 1854, went to St. Joseph County, Mich., remaining there until 1860, working at carpenter work. In 1851, enlisted in Company K, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, serving three years. Was then promoted to Assistant Quartermaster, and was stationed at Nashville one year. Then went back to Michigan, and from there to Minnesota, locating at Rochester, Olmsted County, and was engaged in the lumber trade until 1873. Then went to Wyoming and worked at contracting and building, doing a very large business, locating at Laramie, and remained there until 1878, and built the greater part of the city. In 1877, was elected to the Territorial Legislature of Wyoming. Was a member of the City Council the most of the time while at Laramie. Then came to Nebraska and bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on Section 5, Town 4, Range 6, and one hundred and sixty acres on Section 9, and has the greater portion of the two places improved. Has put up good buildings, planted all kinds of fruit and forest trees, and is working into stock-raising, and has a good many hogs and quite a large herd of cattle. Is four miles from Edgar. Is also engaged in contracting and building. Was married in 1870, at Des Moines, Iowa, to Ella Janeson of that place. They have four children, viz.: Jennie, Charley, Walter and Ralph. Is a member Edgar Lodge, No. 67, A., F. & A. M.

J. A. ROBERTS, one of the proprietors of Blue Bluff Mills, was born in Darke County, Ohio, 1844. In 1856, emigrated to Iowa, locating in Clarke County, remaining there the most of the time until 1871. In 1862, enlisted in Company D, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, serving three years. Was in all the engagements of his regiment. In 1871, came to Nebraska and took a homestead on Section 6, Town 3, Range 6, which he improved and owned until 1879. In 1876, in company with Mr. Aikens, rented the Blue Bluff Flouring-Mills, which they ran nearly two years. Then purchased a half-interest in a mill at Amboy, which he ran until 1881, then sold and bought an interest in the Blue Bluff Mills. The mills are 36x48 feet, with two run of wheat buhrs and one for corn. The capacity is about fourteen bushels per hour for each run of stone. The dam has a seven-foot fall, and the power is strong enough to run about as much again machinery. There is a stone quarry in connection with the mill. Was married in 1867, in Clarke County, Iowa, to Miss Stansbury. They have three children, viz.: Clara, Henry and Maggie.

A. WIGGINS, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Washington County, N. Y., 1844. In 1846, his parents moved to Cass County, Mich., where he remained until 1871. Then came to Nebraska and took the first homestead in Sherman Precinct. Has added eighty acres to the place, and has one hundred and eighty acres improved. Had a fine grove of forest trees planted soon after he came there. Has planted a variety of fruit trees, and has his place nicely improved. His place is but five miles from Edgar, and when he first settled there, was forty miles from a store, and the old Government trail to California crossed his farm. Was married in 1876, in Cass County, Mich., to Miss Josephine Taft. They have four children, viz.: George E., Charley, Mary and James.

LIBERTY PRECINCT.

JAMES BEACHAM, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1830. In 1868, emigrated to America, locating in Morristown, N. J., remaining there about one year, then emigrated to Nebraska, reaching Nebraska City in 1869. The following year, came to Nuckolls County, and took a homestead on Section 4, Town 3, Range 6, which he improved and lived on for eleven years. The homestead lies on Liberty Creek. Set out three acres of timber and planted fruit and made other improvements. Mr. Beacham is the oldest settler who located in the county and remained here, and was the first County Clerk elected in the county. In 1876, took a timber claim on Section 22, Town 4, Range 7, and in 1880 moved on this claim; has fifteen acres of timber planted with 2,700 forest trees to the acre, of which he has a large variety; also, peach, apple and cherry trees, and grape-vines. Mr. Beacham was married, in 1851, in England, to Miss Hannah Brown. They had four children—Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah and Charlotte. His wife died in 1859. He was married again, in 1861, to Miss Louise Howe. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; was a member twenty-one years in England; also, member of Episcopal Church.

JAMES CRAWFORD was born in Decatur County, Ind., March 15, 1836. In 1841, his parents moved to Missouri, where he remained thirteen years. He then returned to Decatur County, Ind., where he remained eight years. During this time, he was married to Miss Levina B. Marsh. In 1860, they moved to McLean County, Ill. In 1862, he enlisted in Company I, of the Ninety-fourth Illinois Infantry; served three years. In 1878, moved to Nuckolls County, Neb., took a homestead of 160 acres on Section 20, Town 4, Range 7; has 127 acres under cultivation; has planted a grove of forest trees and some fruit trees, and is engaged in farming. In 1875, he was elected County Commissioner, and served for three years. On April 5, 1881, his wife died, leaving five children—Anna J., Antrim R., Arthur B., Alice G., Andy L.

J. B. NESBITT, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Nelson, was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1840, and was brought up on a farm until fourteen years of age, then emigrated to Iowa and located in Mahaska County. In 1861, enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Infantry, serving three years; was then commissioned as First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and First United States Colored Regiment, serving for some time on the staff of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, remaining in the service until January, 1866; then located at Muscatine, Iowa, working at carpentering, removing to Montgomery County in the fall of 1879, following his trade and teaching until 1873, then came to Nebraska and took a homestead on Section 24, Town 4, Range 7, Nuckolls County; then commenced work at his trade in company with J. M. Cook, working at the business about three years; put up a hotel, court house, store and other buildings in Nelson, the first season out here, earning enough in this way to improve his place some and put up a house; has 120 acres of his land improved, and has planted a nice little orchard of apple and peach trees, besides cherries, plums and other small fruits. Mr. Nesbitt was the first acting Superintendent of Public Instruction, serving two terms of two years each, and did some good work in getting the schools in good working order. There were nineteen school districts when he came into office, which were increased to thirty-one when he went out. Mr. Nesbitt really had the whole organization to do, and did it to the satisfaction of the people, and has also served as Deputy Clerk and Deputy Treasurer at different times. Was married, in 1868, at Muscatine, Iowa, to Miss E. W. Lee, of that place. They have five children—Ely, Fred, Rose, Maud and Charlie. He is a member of the G. A. R., and of the Baptist Church.

C. M. WOODWARD, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, was born in Madison County, N. Y., in 1819. At the age of six years, his parents moved to Genesee County, where he remained until about twenty-one years of age; thence to Chautauqua County, locating at Jamestown, and learned the tanner's trade, remaining there eight years; thence to Cattaraugus County, remaining a number of years. He emigrated West, and located in Montcalm County, Mich., where he engaged in farming until 1874; was Postmaster there eight years; came to Nebraska that year and locating in Nuckolls County; took a homestead on Section 10, Town 4, Range 7. He has his place nicely improved and has five sons, who took claims close to him. Was among the early settlers in Liberty Precinct. Is extensively engaged in raising hogs. Mr. Woodward has devoted a great part of his time to the study of law, and has practiced some since he came to Nebraska. He was married, in 1838, to Miss Nancy M. Smith, of Java, N. Y. They have seven children—Mary E., Calvin O., George W., Laura A., T. S., Horace G. and Frank E.

BOHEART PRECINCT.

REV. B. KUPPENBENDER, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1849. At the age of six years, he commenced his studies at the city of Duren, on the Rhine, taking a six years' course at that place. From there he attended the gymnasium at Lothringen, remaining there three years. Passed his examination and graduated, and then took a course to prepare himself for the ministry, completing his course in 1877. The same year, he emigrated to America, and located in St. Francis Seminary, Wisconsin, remaining there until December. Then went to Omaha, Neb., and was ordained there by Bishop James O'Connor December 31, 1877. January 11, 1878, he came to St. Stephen's and began building up the church. The church was organized in 1875, with a membership of seven. The church building was commenced in 1876, and the first service was held in September or October of that year. The first cost was $800, and since the present pastor has been there they have made from $600 to $700 worth of improvements, put up a bell, plastered and nicely furnished the house. The membership now consists of seventy-five families. They have a schoolhouse worth $450, with an average attendance of thirty pupils, under the charge of one of the Sisters. The house and goods for the priest's house are worth $1,000. The vestments for the church service were all sent from Germany in 1880, and are very fine. The church and society have been built up to their present magnitude by Father Kuppenbender, and through his efforts it will continue to grow, and the congregation should truly appreciate one who has done so much in so little time.

ENOCH OWENS, farmer, P. O. Fairfield, was born in Beaver County, Penn., in 1839. In 1848, he moved to Ohio, locating in Sciota County, remaining there until 1861; then enlisted in the Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, serving three months. In September of the same year, he enlisted in the Fifty-third Ohio Infantry, serving in Company C until August, 1865. Was wounded at the battle of Nickajack Creek and was wounded at the battle of Dallas, Ga., the ball entering his left side and coming out under the right arm. Was also taken prisoner at Camden, S. C., but succeeded in making his escape two days after. After receiving his discharge, he moved to Missouri, locating near St. Louis, where he remained until 1870. From there he came to Nebraska, and took a homestead in Thayer County. In 1878, he came to Nuckolls County, and bought 320 acres of land on Section 10, Town 4, Range 8, which he has been improving. He has 190 acres under the plow, and the farm is situated on Liberty Creek, furnishing timber for wood and shelter for his stock; also has living water. He is one of the first settlers in his precinct. Was married, in 1864, to Miss Ewings, of Jackson, Ohio. They have seven children, viz.: William D., Henry E., Minnie, Pearl, Frederick, Myrtle and Earnest. Mr. O. is a member of G. C. Oliver Post, No. 48, G. A. R., Fairfield, Neb.

J. F. SCHELL, farmer, P. O. Negunda, was born in Somerset County, Penn., in 1839. In 1845, his parents settled in Ashland County, Ohio. At an early age, he began learning the tinner's trade. In 1856, he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Iowa City. In the spring of 1861, he enlisted in Company B, First Iowa Infantry, serving three months. He was then commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, and served three years on the frontier. Was on detailed service most of the time; the first year was Post Quartermaster at Ft. Pierre, Dakota; was transferred to Ft. Sully, remaining there two years as Post Quartermaster and Commissary Sergeant. At the end of three years, was recommissioned by President Lincoln as First Lieutenant, and served in Kansas and Colorado nine months. While in Kansas, was stationed at Ft. Dodge, and was the first Adjutant of the old mud fort. After leaving the service, he went to Iowa County, Iowa, and engaged in the hardware trade, remaining seven years; thence to Nebraska, in 1872, and located in Nuckolls County, and took a homestead on Section 6, Town 4, Range 8, of 160 acres, nicely situated on a Branch of the Liberty Creek, and with several fine springs on the place, and young timber along the creek, making a very desirable place for stock-raising. He has 110 acres improved, an orchard of 100 trees, besides a fine grove of forest trees, which he has planted, and small fruits of all kinds. Mr. Schell is one of the present County Commissioners; was elected in the fall of 1881 for a term of three years. Was married, in 1865, at Iowa City, Iowa, to Miss E. B. McCandless, of that place. They have nine children—Frank, Cora, Mona, Bessie, Charley, Frederick, Joseph M., Agnes and James Garfield. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

LOUIS SCHUMM, farmer, P. O. St. Stephens, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1828. In 1848, emigrated to America and located at Madison, Ind., where he remained until 1851; from there to Pitt, in Bay Island; then to New York, remaining until 1854; thence to Kane County, Penn., remaining one year. In 1855, emigrated to Iowa, and engaged in farming in Cedar County, remaining eleven years; then went to Johnson County, remaining six years. In 1872, he came to Nebraska, and took a homestead on Section 5, Town 3, Range 8, on which he has since lived, adding eighty acres to the homestead, the balance in Liberty Creek, with wood and water. He was fifty miles from a blacksmith shop and post office the first year. There was a little ranch about ten miles away; but they kept mostly whisky, flour and bacon. Buffalo were plenty, and Mr. S. says if they had not been, most of the families would have starved. Mr. S. has a fine place for stock-raising, and is very extensively engaged at the same. Was married, in 1848, at Madison, Ind., to Miss Apollonia Dertenger. They have two children—Mary and Henry. The latter is at home with his father, and was married, in 1879, to Miss Mary Bohnen, of Fort Madison, Iowa. They are members of the Catholic Church.

ALBAN PRECINCT.

JOSEPH HUNTER, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Guide Rock, is a native of Ireland. In 1848 came with his parents to Philadelphia; they soon after came to Lake County, Ill., where he was raised. He enlisted February 11, 1864, in Company K, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, Second Division, Second Brigade and Sixteenth Army Corps; after to the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, under command of Gen. John A. Logan. Served to the end of the war; returned to Illinois and engaged in farming. April 22, 1871, came to Webster County, took a homestead, which he afterward sold, and bought eighty acres in Guide Rock. He then formed a company and surveyed forty acres of the said eighty acres, which was laid out into town lots—making ten shares. He then sold seven of these shares, and traded the remaining three shares with a flour and feed store, which he had built, for this half-section of land, where he now resides, he paying the difference. He then removed to J. D. Burns' stock ranch, where he remained one year; he then came to this farm. He donated twenty acres to the B. & M. R. R. in order to secure the location of the depot. He now owns twenty acres in the town of Guide Rock. He built the first building in Guide Rock, which was built of logs and used as a store, which was in 1873. His farm consists of 706 acres of land, less that portion which the river runs through; he also owns five lots in Guide Rock with a store building which he built in the fall of 1880, and cost about $700. He owns a large amount of live stock; employs four teams. Married, February 23, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Hughes, of Alamakee County, Iowa. They have two children—Martha R. and Joseph W.

NORA PRECINCT.

JONATHAN HIGGINS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Nora, was born in Grayson County, Va., in 1837, remaining there until sixteen years of age. In 1854, he and some brothers came West and located in Nemaha County, Neb., and put up the first cabin on Rock Creek, where they bought land. From 1860 to 1866, was freighting from Nebraska City to Denver. In 1874, built a grist-mill on Nemaha River, and was engaged in milling about three years; then engaged in raising and dealing in stock and was in this business a number of years. Served two terms as County Commissioner in Nemaha County. In 1880, he located in Nuckolls County and engaged in stock-raising; has thirty-three head of cattle and 350 hogs; has 480 acres of land, using about 200 acres for corn, the balance for hay and pasture. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Mary F. Good, of Nemaha County, Neb. They have seven children, viz., Belle, Lowell, Lillian, Ulysses G., Albert A., Emma H., Mary E. He is a member of Nelson Lodge, No. 77, A., F. & A. M.

IRA D. KEMMERER, farmer, P. O. Nora, was born in Eastern Pennsylvania in 1849. In 1855, his parents moved to Iowa, locating in Davenport, where he remained until 1870; he then came West, and located in Nuckolls County, taking a homestead in Section 24, Town 2, Range 6, and was the first settler in his precinct, and built the first dugout. There was no lumber within seventy-five miles, and it was seventy miles to a mill. There was plenty of buffalo and elk on the prairie, which furnished a part of their living. Has added 130 acres to his homestead, and has 160 acres under the plow. Has a hedge of honey locust around the farm, besides other timber and fruit and grape-vines. Was elected Justice of the Peace soon after he settled in Nuckolls County, and served as County Commissioner from 1874 to 1878. In 1877, was married to Miss L. Fletcher, of Elk Precinct, Nuckolls County. They have one child—Clara. Is a member of Nelson Lodge, No. 77, A., F. & A. M. Was Postmaster at Nora Post Office from November, 1880, until May, 1882.

OTOE COUNTY.

SURFACE AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

OTOE County is centrally located on the Missouri River in southeastern Nebraska. It has a river frontage of eighteen miles north and south, extending thirty-six miles to the west. The area of the county is about 390,000 acres, and its geographical position unsurpassed, lying as it does, in the same belt of latitude as Philadelphia, Columbus and Indianapolis, and in the very center of the great grain and fruit producing regions of the Northwest. It rises gradually from the low grounds of the Missouri Valley, the elevation above the sea level being about 950 feet on the eastern border, and about 1,100 feet on the western line.

The county is cut out of the rolling prairie, which consists of long, gentle swells of land, scarcely ever offering obstructions to the plow. The term "rolling prairie" is general, describing a prominent feature of the county, but not the whole of the land included in its borders. There are broad stretches of level prairie, and bottoms along the streams, from one to two miles wide. On the Missouri River front there are high bluffs; the land of these bluffs, where they are the roughest, being rich and fertile, and adapted for growing fruits to perfection. The streams are abundant, and each one has well drained bottom lands through which it meanders. These river and creek bottoms, as well as the high rolling prairies, are exceedingly fertile, and year after year fifty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre is the common product of the soil. The Little Nemaha River and its tributaries run from the northwest to the southeast of the county, affording ample water power, and in addition to this and the various creeks are draws or ravines, which can not properly be called streams, but which afford permanent water for stock, in large, deep pools, where, in the pure atmosphere, it remains sweet and fresh all the year round. There are very few, if any, quarter sections of land in the county that do not afford good stock water.

It may be said of the soil, not only of this, but of all the counties of southeastern Nebraska, that it needs no artificial enrichment, and the testimony of science is that it is practically inexhaustible. The surface is a black alluvial, rich in organic remains, and containing in full proportion all the components of plant food needed in growing the staple crops of the world. Under the black surface soil is the sub-soil, varying in thickness from twenty to eighty feet, also exceedingly rich. The fertility of this sub-soil, according to Hayden's report on the trans-Missouri territory, it is impossible to exhaust. In fact only cultivation is needed, not manure. No mere tickling with a hoe will make any land laugh with harvest; but in this county, wherever the plow-share is driven, there are bountiful crops.

The prairie, in a state of nature, demonstrates its own productiveness. The open grounds are clothed with rich and nutritious grasses, affording unlimited pasturage and hay. The prairie is, in fact, a grass country, not fewer than one hundred and fifty species having been identified, many of these, and all the most common are equally good for grass or hay. The bluffs and the banks of streams are well clothed with timber, and though very much has been cut, there is to-day in Otoe County, more timber than there was when the first white man crossed the Missouri and settled in fertile Nebraska. Among the trees are numerous species of oaks, several maples, various species of ash, elm and hackberries, hickories and cotton-wood poplars. The wild fruits are also numerous and exceedingly good. In all the timber belts and groves, plum trees are found bearing excellent fruit, six species in all, while wild grapes and gooseberries are abundant, and in patches on the prairie grow to great perfection.

Such was the land when the first settlements were made, such is it now, where the natural products have not been eliminated by the breaking plow, the cornfield taking the place of the pasture, the pasture as it exists, changed and improved by the introduction of yet new products.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Prior to the year 1844, the territory now known as Otoe County, may be said to have been exclusively in the possession of the Pawnees, the Otoes, and the Omaha tribes of Indians; although it is known that traders to whom might properly be applied the title of itinerant, were among them some years earlier than this, crossing from Iowa, and ascending the river from St. Louis, then the great trading post of the Northwest. It is certain, however, that no regular settlement had been made in Nebraska, below Bellevue, in Sarpy County, then a station of the American Fur Company, and under charge of Colonel Peter A. Sarpy; before the establishment of Old Fort Kearney, in the year mentioned, that of 1844. There seems to be some question as to just when the establishment of this fort, and its definite location, was decided upon: One of the witnesses stating that as early as 1841, the spot was selected by Colonel Steven W. Kearney (afterwards Major General), while another says that it was not chosen until about two years prior to its occupancy, in 1846.

On the 22d day of April, of that year, Company G, Second United States Dragoons, under command of Captain Allen, arrived and proceeded to establish a military post on the present site of Nebraska City. Another account says that work was commenced under the direction of Captain Woodbury, of the United States Engineering Corps. In any event a block house was at once erected, near what was afterward the middle of Fifth, between Main and Otoe streets, and a log house built near where the Morton house (now the Seymour) afterwards stood, being intended for, and occupied as officers' quarters. A hospital was also built; subsequently used as a residence by William R. Craig, near the present corner of Fourth and Main streets. War having been declared between the United States and Mexico, early in the year in which this occurred, the regular forces were ordered to New Mexico, soon after the improvements mentioned had been completed, the post remaining practically untenanted by the military until 1847; the buildings during the interim being in charge of William Ridgeway English, now, or recently, of Glenwood, Iowa, as military storekeeper.

In the fall of 1847, there arrived at Fort Kearney, five companies of United States troops, raised in Missouri, for service in New Mexico, and ordered to winter at the unoccupied post. This command was in charge of Colonel L. W. Powell, the companies being directly commanded by Captain Andrew W. Lambeth of St. Louis; Captain David McCaustion of St. Charles; Captain Robert W. Stewart, (afterwards Governor of Missouri); Captain W. H. Roders of Savannah, Missouri, and Captain, afterwards General, Craig of St. Joseph. Temporary houses were erected for the officers of the battalion, most of them being situated near the present intersection of California and Fourth streets, the barracks for the troops being located south of Main street and near Sixth. The command remained at Fort Kearney for just about one year,doing little more than to prevent encroachment upon the Indian preserves, themselves, it is said, making frequent raids of a mild character on Fremont County, Iowa, and Atchison County, Mo., where balls and fandangoes, enlivened by the presence of the many Mormon ladies then living in these counties, were the order of the day.

In the fall of 1848, the military post was abandoned, and the garrison moved to what was afterwards known as New Fort Kearney, on the Platte River, and in the south central portion of the State, the Government property being left in charge of a Mr. Hardin, superseded a year later by Col. John Boulware, Col. Hiram P. Downs being placed in charge in 1850, and retaining control until the Government withdrew all claims to the site upon which the fort was built. Col. Hiram P. Downs afterwards assisted in raising the "Nebraska regiment" in 1861, and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, in August of that year, removing shortly after the war to Montana Territory.

Regarding the location of the fort, Dr. Frederick Renner, in a lecture delivered in February, 1866, says: "As Gen. Kearney never owned a lot in Nebraska City, never speculated in wild lands, ferry charters, credit fonciers or cotton, it is but fair to presume that the natural advantages of our present town site from a commercial and strategical point of view alone induced him to erect a fort at this place."

However this may be, it is certain that the American Fur Company, soon after the location of the military post, made this one of their stations and continued it until the United States extinguished the Indian title.

Nothing of especial interest in the history of what is now Otoe County occurred from 1848 until 1852, when John B. Boulware, son of Col. John Boulware, built a ferry house, and the first permanent habitation in the county, on the river bank at the foot of Commercial street, opposite the site of the old Planters' House. In the spring of 1853, Col. Boulware's claim, afterwards the Kearney division of Nebraska City, was staked off as a squatter's claim. Hiram P. Downs also claimed two quarter sections adjoining, the claim being surveyed by Charles W. Pierce in the fall of the same year, running the north line from the river, nearly along north Table Creek to what was afterwards Tenth street, the west line along Tenth street, and the south line south of the present Kansas street. The claim of John B. Boulware extended from the south line of the last mentioned claim to south Table Creek, and from Col. Boulware's land upon the east, nearly to the west line of what is now Hail & Co.'s addition. Pierce also surveyed a quarter section for one Fawkes, of whom nothing further, or of importance, is known.

The Boulwares deserve especial mention as strong and adventurous pioneers, the raw material of a State, who came with the first, and, with a single exception, remained in the land of their adoption until death.

Next to Col. Peter A. Sarpy, whose trading post was at the Bellevue steamboat landing, Col. John Boulware is believed to be the first white man who attempted a settlement in the river valley above the north line of the State of Missouri. He went up the river and established himself at old Fort Calhoun in 1826, and after many years of the experiences of a life forward of the frontier, moved into Platte County, Mo. In 1846 he established a government ferry at Fort Kearney. Was given charge of the government building in 1849, still continuing, however, until his death, to run the ferry, no longer a government concern, but at one time exceedingly profitable, as the new territory began to settle, and the vast tide of immigration set in towards the western country. He died January 3, 1864, leaving the reputation of having been a man of strong common sense, warm in his affections, bitter but not implacable in his hates. In this connection it may be said that it was largely through his instrumentality that the Platte Valley Bank did not close its doors during the panic of 1857. This, although personally anything but a friend of Stephen F. Nuckolls the one chiefly interested.

The oldest son of Col. John Boulware, known as John B., remained at Nebraska City until civilization became too apparent for a natural frontiersman, when he moved still further west, being last heard from in Corinne, Utah. George W. Boulware, born in Platte County, Mo., was raised in Nebraska City, assumed charge of the ferry upon his father's death, carrying the mails between the city of his residence and Sydney, Iowa. At one time a man of large property, he died poor. Daring and reckless, strongly impulsive, yet full of charity for others, he passed away from earth leaving many very warm friends, October 20, 1881.

EVENTS AND ITEMS.

The Winter of 1856.—Those who came to the section of Nebraska to which reference has been made as early as 1854 or 1855, will remember the balmy, springlike, "first winters" which deceived many into believing that they had found a land where summer reigned perpetual. They will also remember how dearly the injudicious paid for their mistake, in supposing that what had been necessarily would be, during the terrible cold winter which began on December 1, 1856, "freezing into ninety solid blocks of ice all the days of that month and the succeeding ones of January and February, 1857." Many lives were lost in the storms of that period. Deep snows covered the whole earth, and game, which before the year 1857 had been abundant—venison saddles being sold at $1.50, and dressed wild turkeys at 75 cents each—perished from cold and hunger. Deer ran through the streets of Nebraska City seeking safety from wolves, which followed them on the ice crusted snow, which the sharp feet of the fleeing kine cut through.

First Attempts at Agriculture.—About 1857 occurred what were practically the first attempts at agriculture. Up to this time the thought of persistent attempts to cultivate the soil had not been favorably or generally entertained. "Cain had been a farmer and came out badly, and agriculture was regarded as rather a plebeian vocation at best." Moreover there were legends to the effect that Nebraska could never become a commonwealth of farmers. But at this time, in the words of Hon. J. Sterling Morton, "it was discovered that a man with some mind and muscle could deposit eight quarts of Indian corn in a well plowed acre of Otoe County land, and by reasonably careful cultivation, and the co-operation of sunbeams and raindrops, gather in the autumn anywhere from fifty to eighty bushels of the cereal, from the same acre —and have all the land left." What this land has since been made to do, has already been related.

The Drought of 1859.—The summer of 1859 will be long remembered as a most remarkable one. Little or no rain fell during the entire season, and crops of all kinds throughout the entire West were unusually light. As a consequence, the cost of living, though unreasonably high before, was still further advanced, and the many in reduced circumstances who depended upon the produce of their land for their support, suffered considerable deprivation. The succeeding season however, by some unknown law of compensation, was all or more than could be asked.

The Great Storm of 1868.—On July 14, 1868, the most disastrous storm on record since the organization of civil government in Nebraska, occurred. The wind was almost a tornado, and the rain fell in torrents. The grain was as flat in the fields as though a heavy roller had passed over it, and the loss throughout the country, never estimated, was very heavy.

Arbor Day.—In 1873, through the action of the State Board of Agriculture, and the direct efforts of Hon. J. Sterling Morton, one day in each year was set apart as a perpetual "Arbor day," to be devoted throughout the State to the planting of forest and fruit trees. Prior to this, considerable attention had been paid to the subject in Otoe County, but the appointing of a definite and fixed time, the third Wednesday in April, gave a new incentive to the good work, the results of which are already seen. In 1857, cordwood sold in Nebraska City for $7, $8, and sometimes as high as $9 a cord, and that too, at a time when her population was not one-fifth of what it is now; the present price is from four to five dollars a cord, the reduction in price being largely due to the planting and culture of groves. As an example of the extent to which this has been carried, it may be noticed that on November 16, 1876, a special autumnal "Arbor day," more than 7,000 forest trees of different varieties, were set out in Otoe County.

The Great Flood.—About the 5th of April, 1881, the waters of the Missouri River, fed by the melting ice of the Yellowstone and other tributaries, swelled by the spring rains in the North and all along their course, began to swell and surge, and fret their banks, spreading over the Iowa bottoms, finding their way up the gulches and creeks on the Nebraska side, stealthily undermining the railroad tracks and wagon roads on both sides of the river, and threatening distruction to life and property. On the 8th of the month, the river in the vicinity of Nebraska City, at its narrowest point was over a mile wide and at its widest over two miles. The K. C. & St. Joe, which is situated five feet above the level, was within a couple of inches of being submerged, while the B. & M. track of the Brownville Branch, was entirely useless, much of it being washed out.

By April 10, all attempts to run trains on the C. B. & Q. and the K. C. & St. Joe Railroads, were abandoned, the water being at that time eighteen feet above high water mark. On April 20, the river reached the unprecedented height of twenty-three feet and six inches above high water, forming a vast lake, fully eight miles in width; Eastport and Percival, on the Iowa side, were entirely surrounded, the elevated location of Nebraska City saving her from serious damage. The narrative of destruction, so far as this section of the river is concerned, is properly a matter of Iowa more than of Nebraska history, Otoe County having few low tracts on the river's edge and escaping almost altogether the ravages of the flood. The cattle sheds of the distillery at the foot of Main street, in Nebraska City, were somewhat damaged, a few fields in Otoe and Wyoming precincts submerged, but Otoe County's principal interest in the matter, was that of sympathy for the Iowa sufferers, hundreds of whom sought refuge within her hospitable borders.

WAR RECORD.

Prior to the firing upon Fort Sumter and the culmination of the hidden fire of secession in the consuming flame which for nearly four years tortured the country, the wide divergence of opinion between the new party of abolition and the conservatism of Democracy gave rise to fierce quarrels. Of these Nebraska City had her share, as did every town and village near the future arena of conflict. The war was a war of races, in a sense, and the fact that all the slaves introduced into Nebraska were owned at this point, added its share of personal feeling to the dispute. Reading in the journals of that day fierce invectives against the operations of the underground railway, side by side with comments, on the political affairs of the time, showing no hint of apprehension of the events of the near future, it is yet hard to credit such total ignorance of the future. Yet when Sumter had fallen, and the nation's honor stood at stake, there was no readier response than that of Otoe County.

May 1, 1860, Gov. Black issued a proclamation that troops would be raised in this State. Three days later the young men of Nebraska City organized a company of Zouaves, and by May 11, four full companies had been enrolled, though they were entirely lacking in arms and provisions of all sorts. These companies were the Home Guard, Captain W. L. Boydston; the Zouave Guard, Captain W. W. Ivors; the Nebraska City Guard, Captain Allen Blacker; the Nebraska City Rangers, Captain B. H. Kalkman. The latter organization was short lived, disbanding about a week later, and its members joining other companies.

May 26, a war discourse was delivered in Duer's Hall by Rev. J. Stickney Haskell, to a thronged congregation, and similar stirring addresses were delivered at various points during the following week.

As the titles chosen show, the companies were intended chiefly for the protection of Nebraska against the incursions of the "secessionists," and also to impose a salutary restraint upon the Otoes, who occupied a reservation hard by, and might take advantage of the unsettled state of affairs to commit depredations. In view of this state of affairs, a letter was addressed to Gov. Saunders, by Brig. Gen. Downs, inquiring the probable work of the troops. To this Gov. Saunders replied: "* * * I have the satisfaction of authorizing you to say that they are to be kept for our own protection.—The language from the department in answer to that question is, 'they are not intended to be marched elsewhere, but designed for the protection of your own people and interests against hostile Indians and domestic foes.'"

In June a few volunteers crossed over from Northern Missouri and joined the forces quartered at Nebraska City.

June 9, 1861, the City Guard, under command of Captain Allen Blackers, was escorted to the grove near the residence of J. W. Moore, by the Saunders' Flying Artillery, the Home Guards and the Zouaves, and made the recipient of a handsome banner, donated by the ladies of the city. The speech of presentation was made by Hon. J. Sterling Morton. June 14, the City Guard, Captain Blacker; Home Guard, Captain Boydston, and Saunders' Flying Artillery, Captain Cornell, having received orders to rendezvous at Omaha, embarked on the steamer Omaha for their destination. Gen. J. M. Thayer was appointed Colonel of the Nebraska regiment, and Brig Gen. Downs, Lieutenant-Colonel. In June, the Zouaves, who had remained at Nebraska City, received their uniforms and accoutrements, and July 4, the Rough and Ready Rangers made a fine display. On Saturday, July 21, the newly formed Rough and Ready Rangers held an election of officers at Pleasant Grove schoolhouse, and the following officers were selected: Lewis Blair, Captain; John Justice, First Lieutenant; Robert Mason, Second Lieutenant; Joseph Donehoo, Third Lieutenant; J. Gillman, Orderly Sergeant; Peter Y. Morse, Second; James Lafferree, Third, and William

Redfield Fourth Orderly Sergeant; Leonard Platner, First Corporal, and Elias Miller, Second Corporal; H. M. Giltner, Chaplain; Richard Justice, Commissary; W. P. Birchfield, Quartermaster; William Buchannan, Ordnance Sergeant, and James Iler, Corresponding Secretary. This company furnished their own horses and were, as their name implied, ready for service at any notice.

This month, July, 1861, there was an Indian scare of considerable size, which resulted in sending the troops on a flying trip through the western part of the county, only to find that the women and children of the tribe had been placed near the settlement for protection from the Sioux, and the warriors had gone on their regular buffalo hunt.

To this scouting followed an interval of quiet, during which Rev. Mr. McCartney visited the companies in quarters at Omaha, and in behalf of the Otoe Bible society presented all with copies of the Bible, New Testament and Psalms with a stirring sermon in which he adjured them to "Go forth strong in the justice of your cause."

On August 1, 1861, Isaac Coe was elected Brigadier-General, to take the place of Gen. Downs, who had gone to the front and immediately afterward the First Nebraska Volunteers, containing the Nebraska City forces, left Omaha on the steamer West Wind. This force arrived at St. Joseph on the 5th and were ordered to report at Leavenworth, Kans. August 9, five more companies, making the complement of the Nebraska regiment, went down the river to join the forces in the field. On the same day a call was made on the Territory for two companies of cavalry and A. Matthias was appointed to raise the one south of the Platte, acting under appointment as Second Lieutenant. At this time recruits received $100 bounty, $19.50 per month for services, and were supplied with all necessaries.

In August, 1861, Lieutenant-Colonel Downs was promoted to be Brigadier-General, with headquarters at Pilot Knot, Missouri, and had charge of the First Nebraska and Fourth and Sixth Iowa regiments.

In September, 1861, Lieutenant Matthias had raised a company of forty-six men, was sworn in, and after serving honorably in the war was disbanded, the members scattering and many returning to this State, while Lieut. Matthias settled in Nashville, Tenn.

The requisition for cavalry was increased from two to four companies, and late in the year Company F was recruited at Nebraska City. Its officers were Lieutenant D. P. Rolfe, recruiting officer; D. Laboo, Captain; Robert Mason, First Lieutenant; C. W. Hall, Second Lieutenant, all but C. W. Hall from Nebraska City. Upon the filling up of the regiment, Robert W. Furnas, of Brownville, Nemaha County, was appointed Colonel; W. F. Sapp, Omaha, Lieutenant-Colonel; George Armstrong, First Major; John Taffe, Second Major, and J. W. Pearman, Third Major, W. Lotta and Dr. Bowen, Surgeons.

The Nebraska City companies took part in the various struggles of the war along the Missouri River and in Kansas and Arkansas, and doing good service throughout as their record embodied in the history of the State organizations shows. At the end of the three years of enlistment two-thirds of the regiment re-enlisted and served on the plains until the close of the war. The remainder returned to Omaha and were mustered out in 1864.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

In May, 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, providing for the organization of Territorial governments, became a law, and Nebraska was at once furnished with a full quota of executive and judicial officers. As has been stated elsewhere, Gov. Francis Burt, of South Carolina, who was appointed by President Pierce to the office indicated, sickened and died within a month after his arrival at Bellevue, that is, in October, 1854. The first Secretary of the Territory was Thomas B. Cuming, who, by virtue of his office, on the death of Gov. Burt, became Acting Governor. Upon him then devolved the duty of instituting civil government. This he did by a proclamation, in which he gave boundaries and names to counties. The territory, which has been specifically referred to, he christened after the President, Pierce, and announced its boundaries as follows: "Commencing at the mouth of the Weeping Water on the Missouri River; thence westwardly along the banks of the same to its headwaters; thence due west to the boundary of the lands ceded to the United States one hundred miles; thence south twenty miles to the north line of Forney (now Nemaha) County to Camp Creek and along the north bank of said creek to the Missouri River; and northwardly along said Missouri River to the place of beginning."

An election was at once called for, the Governor apportioning representation to harmonize with his own judgment and interests; one delegate to be elected to Congress, in addition to members of the Territorial Legislature and county officers. The election was held December 12, 1854, and as regards Pierce County, is commented on by, J. Sterling Morton, as follows:

"Even in that early morning hour of the county, our people exhibited a wonderful liberality in bestowing their franchises upon persons who had no interests in common with them, and who have never since been identified with the material development of this section of the world." Of the three candidates for Congress, "Mr. Giddings resided then, as now, in Savannah, Mo.; Mr. Chapman was a citizen of Ohio, and never gained a residence in Nebraska; while Mr. Johnson was a denizen of Council Bluffs, Iowa. But as there were not to exceed twenty-five domiciles in Pierce County at that time, nor more than fifty beds, it was always a mystery—except to Col. John Boulware and family, who then kept a ferry across the Missouri River—where the two hundred and eight patriots who exercised a freeman's rights on that auspicious dawn in Otoe of the science of self-government, and the noble art of electioneering, came from."

The votes of these 208 were given: 132 to Napoleon Bonaparte Giddings, 69 to Bird B. Chapman, and 7 to Hadley D. Johnson.

Pierce County had been apportioned by the Acting Governor, five Representatives in the House and three in the Council. Those elected were J. H. Decker, W. B. Hail, C. H. Cowles, Gideon Bennett and Wilson M. Maddox, to the Assembly; Hiram P. Bennett, Charles H. Cowles and Henry Bradsford, to the Council. These statesman, with their twenty-one coadjutors in the Lower and ten in the Upper House, convened at Omaha at the proper time, January 16, 1855, evolving much special legislation in the way of chartering corporations and granting special privileges, "as it was possible for that much untrained intellect to beget in sixty days." It ferried all the rivers and dammed all the creeks with special charters, and by the following bill it created:

OTOE COUNTY.

AN ACT—*To define the boundaries and establish the seats of justice in the County of Otoe.*

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, as follows, to-wit: That all that portion of the Territory included within the following described boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at a point one mile and a half north of where Weeping Water empties into the Missouri River; thence west twenty-four miles: thence south until it intersects a line running due west from where Camp Creek runs out of the Missouri Bluffs; thence due east to the center of the Missouri River; northwardly along the middle of the main channel of the Missouri to the place of beginning, is hereby declared to be known and called by the name of Otoe County.

SEC. 2.—The seat of justice of said County of Otoe is hereby declared to be fixed and permanently located at Nebraska City, in said County of Otoe.

SEC. 3.—This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 2, 1855.

COUNTY ROSTER.

The county officers elected at the same time were as follows: Thomas Donahoo, Sheriff: Miles W. Brown, Probate Judge; C. C. Hail, Register of Deeds; William D. Gage, Treasurer. N. S. Harding, George W. Bailey and John L. Armstrong, County Commissioners. The county of Otoe was organized by the first meeting of its Commissioners, December 1, 1856. The county offices have since that date been filled as follows:

Sheriffs.—1857, W. P. Birchfield; 1859, W. P. Birchfield; 1861, W. P. Birchfield (who soon after his last election made a trip to the mountains, the affairs of the office being managed by his deputy, George W. Sroat); 1863, George W. Sroat; 1865, G. H. Hail; 1867, James W. Moore; 1869, James W. Moore; 1871, James W. Moore; 1873, Frank M. Farber; 1875, Frank M. Farber; 1877, George R. McCallum; 1879, George R. McCallum; 1881, George R. McCallum.

Probate Judges.—1857, W. B. Hail; 1859, Francis Bell; 1861, Francis Bell; 1863, E. S. Reed; 1865, E. S. Reed; 1867, E. S. Reed; 1869, R. H. Dickey; 1871, R. H. Dickey; 1873, R. H. Dickey; 1875, R. H. Dickey; 1877, John Adle; 1879, John Adle; 1881, John Adle.

County Clerks.—1857, G. H. Vick Roy; 1859, H. R. Newcomb; 1861, E. W. Botsford; 1863, E. W. Botsford; 1865, E. W. Botsford; 1867, Elisha Bennet; 1869, George R. McCallum; 1871, George R. McCallum; 1873, Donald Maccuaig; 1875, Donald Maccuaig; 1879, Lewis Dunn; 1881, Lewis Dunn.

Treasurers.—1857, J. W. Pearman; 1859, J. W. Pearman; 1861, J. W. Pearman; 1863, S. E. Smith; 1865, DeForest R. Rolfe; 1867, M. S. Reeves; 1869, James Thorn; 1871, James Thorn; 1873, R. H.

Miller; 1875, John H. Overton; 1877, N. S. Simpson; 1879, R. P. Draper; 1881, R. P. Draper.

County Commissioners.—Since the first election there has been one commissioner elected each year, for a term of three years; the roster being as follows: 1857, G. W. Bailey; 1858, J. G. Tredway; 1859, Joseph Foote; 1860, Joshua G. Abbe; 1861, George F. Lee; 1862, H. C. Wolph; 1863, Aurelius Bowen; 1864, A. Stout; 1865, O. Stevenson; 1866, D. M. Martin; 1867, J. A. Gilmore: 1868, J. J. Hochstetler; 1869, John Roberts; 1870, J. A. Gilmore; 1871, Levi Kime; 1872, E. S. Hawley; 1873, Josiah Rogers; 1874, Levi Kime; 1875, Henry Heye; 1876, 1877, Josiah Rogers; 1878, Henry Heye; 1879, Levi Kime; 1880, Stewart Francis; 1881, W. T. Sloan, the last three constituting the present board.

Superintendents of Common Schools.—The first person fulfilling the duties of this office in Otoe County, was William R. Craig, who received the appointment from M. W. Rider, Clerk of the Territorial District Court in January, 1857. The following year he was elected by the people. He was succeeded in 1860 by H. K. Raymond, who retained the office until 1874, when William Harvey was elected being succeeded by Aurelius Bowen in 1876. The present incumbent, J. C. Boyd, was Dr. Bowen's successor, and was re-elected in 1880.

Clerks of the District Court.—Until recent years this office has not been an elective one, or one which could be called strictly local. M. W. Rider first occupied the position under appointment of Hon. Edward K. Hardin, District Judge, being succeeded by A. W. Pentland in 1858. One year later Allen Blacker was appointed, retaining the office until 1865. From 1865 to 1867 the incumbency was filled by Rienzi Strater; in 1867 J. A. Goodlett assumed the duties of the office, giving way in 1869 to Guy A. Brown (now clerk of the Supreme Court and State Librarian); 1870, George R. McCallum; in 1871 and 1872, T. H. Hopkins, and from 1872 to 1877, Donald Maccuaig; in 1877, W. F. N. Houser was appointed to fill a vacancy, being afterwards elected and re-elected. and now holding the office.

COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

As has been said, the first Representatives of Pierce (now Otoe) County, were J. H. Decker, W. B. Hail, J. H. Cowles, Gideon Bennett and Wilson M. Maddox, in the Assembly; Hiram P. Bennett, Charles H. Cowles and Henry Bradford in the Council. These were elected in 1854. Subsequent representation has been as follows:

1856—Councilmen, A. A. Bradford, C. H. Cowles, W. M. Maddox. Representatives, James H. Decker, J. Sterling Morton, William B. Hail, J. C. Campbell, John Boulware, and, jointly with Cass County, A. M. Rose.

1857—Councilmen, A. A. Bradford, Mills S. Reeves. Representatives, H. P. Downs, J. D. White, C. H. Cowles, J. C. Ellis, J. L. Gibbs, W. B. Hail.

1858—Councilmen, A. A. Bradford, M. S. Reeves. Representatives, J. Sterling Morton, J. C. Campbell, J. G. Abbey, D. B. Robb, W. B. Hail, J. H. Decker.

1859—Councilmen, Mills S. Reeves, W. H. Taylor. Representatives, John Cassell, O. P. Mason, H. P. Bennett, George F. Lee, W. B. Hail.

1860—Councilmen, Mills S. Reeves, W. H. Taylor. Representatives, John C. Campbell, Alexander Bain, T. H. Adams, S. F. Nuckolls, M. W. Reynolds, W. H. Brodhead.

1861—Councilmen, W. H. Taylor, J. B. Bennett. Representatives, S. P. Sibley, Alfred Mathias, Adin G. Cavins, C. H. Cowles, Jacob Sollenberger, H. P. Downs.

1862—Councilmen, W. H. Taylor, J. B. Bennett. Representatives, M. W. Reynolds, John H. Croxton, J. Closser, W. P. Birchfield, W. Buchanan, N. B. Larsh.

1863—Councilmen, O. P. Mason, J. C. Campbell. Representatives, H. A. Newman, Francis Sim, F. Renner, C. W. Seymour, William McLennan, A. T. McCartney.

1864—Councilmen, O. P. Mason, J. B. Bennett. Representatives, Mason Crouch, H. Hodges, John Beuter. George P. West.

1865—Councilmen, S. H. Calhoun, Oliver Stevenson, Representatives, W. H. Hicklin, J. R. Graves, A. F. Harvey, D. M. Anderson.

1866—Councilmen, Mills S. Reeves, W. W. Wardell. Representatives, J. H. Maxon, James Thorn, M. S. Campbell, Albert Tuxbury, J. A. Gilmore.

1867—In this year the Territory became a State and the legislators were elected for two years: M. S. Reeves, W. W. Wardell, to the Senate; A. F. Harvey, D. M. Anderson, J. B. Bennett, W. M. Hicklins, to the House.

1869—Senators, T. Ashton, T. B. Stevenson. Representatives, James Fitchie, William McLennan, A. F. McCartney, J. W. Talbot, A. Zimmerer.

1870-'71—Senators, David Brown, Robert Hawke. Representatives, W. E. Dillon, J. E. Doom, Eugene Munn, John Overton, J. W. Conger.

1872—Senator Third District, Aurelius Bowen. Representatives, Logan Enyart, James H. Masters, J. W. Patrick, Paul Schminke.

1874—Senator Third District, Joseph E. Lamaters. Representatives, N. R. Pinney, J. H. Tomlin, Logan Enyart, Eugene Munn.

1876—Senators, C. H. Van Wyck, G. W. Covell. Representatives, F. W. Robb, George McKee, Paul Schminke, J. B. Elliott.

1878—Senators, C. H. Van Wyck, D. T. Hayden. Representatives, J. L. Mitchell, R. D. Brownlee, Jacob Lisk, George Ferguson.

1880—Senators, C. H. Van Wyck, H. F. Cady (William Campbell being subsequently elected in place of C. H. Van Wyck, resigned). Representatives, Nelson Overton, F. T. Ransom, J. O. Moore, J. M. Parry.

As has been said, the county seat was placed at Nebraska City by the act of the first Territorial Legislature. Unlike the most of its neighbors, Otoe County has had no conflicts regarding its location, a fact due to the rapid advancement of the city, the enterprise of its citizens, and, as to its early days, the centralization of settlement in the immediate vicinity, while Otoe City and Wyoming assumed for a brief period, to be its rivals, no attempt was made to advance themselves by the injury of their more fortunate neighbor, and their rapid and fatal decline, very soon precluded all possibility of such a proceeding.

The county has always, as a rule, been well governed—never better than at present—as is instanced by the fact that in 1860, $1.75 a square was paid for county printing, 10 cents being the present rate.

Her schools have been fully equal to the average, and will be dealt with in detail, in the proper place; as to those of the county, distinct from Nebraska City, there are now ninety school districts, eighty seven of which have school regularly; 159 teachers are employed, and every attention possible paid to the general improvement of the schools, and the education of youth.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

The first few terms of the District Court for Otoe County, were held in a log cabin owned by H. P. Downs, and situated near Fifth street between Main and Otoe. The second place used for county purposes, was the second story of the Platte Valley Bank, corner of Main and Sixth streets, where Robert Hawke's store building now stands. From thence, after two years, the court was removed to a building opposite the Seymour House, on Main street. After remaining at this place for a year and one-half, the county offices were located in Dewie's Hall, corner of Main and Ninth streets, and subsequently in McLennan's Hall on Sixth street, between Main and Larimie. This location was retained until the completion of the county court house in 1865. This substantial edifice was constructed under the direction of W. R. Craig and F. W. Wood, at an expense to the county of $22,500, the contract for its building being made August 13, 1864, and the first term of court held therein in the fall of 1865. It is located on Tenth street, between Main and Otoe, occupying what is undoubtedly the finest public square in the State. The basement of the structure has, from the first, been used as a county jail, the first floor being divided into comfortable and commodious offices for the Sheriff, District and County Clerks, County Judge and Treasurer; the second floor being used as a court room. In addition to the contract price as given, the additional sum of $2,000 was subsequently paid for the construction of a stone wall around the court house square, and $1,500 for grading, tree planting and the erection of out buildings, the total expense to the county being $26,000; the county, it is said by all parties, receiving value received for every dollar of the investment.

It may be noted that previous to the construction of the present jail, in the basement of the court house, several places were used for the confinement of criminals, the first one being the old block house, erected in 1848, and torn down in 1865.

RAILROADS.

Very early in the history of Otoe County, railroad talk was the order of the day and various fruitless schemes were devised for securing the desideratum uniting its inhabitants with those of the Eastern States, Nebraska City being at one time seriously considered as the probable eastern terminus of the Union Pacific, Omaha being finally determined upon as the place at which this road was to cross the Missouri River, and the extensive shipping of supplies to Colorado and other Rocky Mountain Territories, which immediately followed the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak and other localities, bringing to all the towns on the Missouri, above Kansas City, an unparalleled growth and prosperity, turning the attention of them all in the direction of the new mines, an effort was at once made to reach and connect with this road, so highly favored by Congress, by rail at some favorable point.

This struggle on the part of Nebraska City, as representing Otoe County, culminated in 1866 in the organization of the Midland Pacific Railway Company, afterwards known as the Nebraska Railway Company, composed entirely of citizens of Nebraska City.

Beginning without a dollar of surplus capital to invest, they were compelled to draw upon private business for the first $50,000, which they spent the following spring on the grade of the first ten miles of road; they called upon the county at the same time for a donation of $150,000, a request responded to at an election held March 1, 1868, by the issue of bonds to the amount named, payable in twenty years and bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

In the winter of 1868-69, the Legislature of Nebraska passed an act providing that the 500,000 acres of internal improvement land accruing to Nebraska in pursuance of the pre-emption law of 1841, should be given as aid to railroad companies by whom ten miles of road should be constructed within the State prior to February 15, 1870, at the rate of 2,000 acres per mile to the extent of 100,000 acres.

With these advantages gained and a fair prospect of congressional land grant, the company was able in the spring of 1869, to make a contract with a company of ten capitalists and railroad men of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, to build immediately the first fifty-eight miles of the road, connecting Nebraska City and Lincoln—the new State Capital.

In June, 1869, Dr. J. N. Converse, of this contracting company, arrived in Nebraska City and proceeded at once to survey the line and let the contracts for surveying the road bed. Notwithstanding some unforeseen delays and embarrassments in the work, the road was completed, equipped and put into operation in April, 1871.

As has been said, Otoe County voted $150,000 in aid of the Midland Pacific. In addition to this, Nebraska City voted $30,000 in bonds, the interest on both issues of which has been paid regularly.

Prior to this indebtedness being incurred, the county voted $42,000 in November, 1866, for the benefit of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, said bonds to become due in 1887. After discharging the interest upon them for four years, the county refused to continue payment, and the matter being contested, the courts decided the issue to be illegal.

The road, however, was built, the depot being situated about one mile from the river, on the Iowa side, removed directly opposite the city about 1870, this and other changes reducing the cost of transferring merchandise across the river about one-half.

The county having voted $200,000 in aid of a more direct Eastern railway connection, the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company proposed, in 1869, to build a railroad from Red Oak, Iowa, making Nebraska City its terminus, and a contract was entered into in May, of that year, Otoe County paying $150,000 in bonds, payable in twenty years and drawing eight per cent annual interest, payable semi-annually from January 1, 1870, for the building of the said road from Red Oak. Work was begun in November, 1868, and finished the following year.

Almost immediately after the issue of these bonds a murmur arose as to the legality of such an issue, to build a railroad in another State. In consequence of the doubt the interest on the bonds remained unpaid until 1875, when the railroad authorities appealed to the courts and the bonds were declared legal. It then became necessary to secure means to pay back interest, and $60,000 in eight per cent twenty year bonds were issued.

In 1874, Nebraska City voted and issued $75,000 in bonds, to aid in the extension of the Midland Pacific from Nebraska City to Brownville, since which time it has further extended to Tecumseh, in Johnson County.

At the regular election in November, 1880, Otoe County decided, by a vote of 1,736 to 390, to fund its entire railroad indebtedness, in order to secure a six per cent rate of interest, in place of the ten per cent rate upon the bonds of the Midland Pacific, and eight per cent upon those of the Burlington & Missouri. The holders of the former bonds acquiesced in the refunding scheme, but those of the latter protesting, the question, in all probability, will go before the courts for settlement.

FERRY AND TRANSFER COMPANIES.

The first ferry was established at Nebraska City as early as 1848, by John Boulware, and managed by himself and sons for some years. A few years later Gideon Bennett started a ferry about six miles below the city, near where Minersville is now situated. Both of these were mere flat boats operated by sweeps or wire cable.

The first steam ferry boat brought to this vicinity was the Nebraska No. 2, the property of William and Kennett McLennan, which reached Nebraska City in June, 1854. The boat was operated about a year by George Boulware, the charter subsequently passing into the hands of William Beebout, who in time, sold it to Wells & Dressler. About this time Monroe & Dillon and D. J. McCann put on a line of omnibuses, but sold out soon after to Messrs. Beebout, Dressler & Wells, the firm afterwards changing to Beebout, Ashton & Tate. Subsequently the Nebraska City Ferry Company, consisting of T. K. Bradley, G. T. Lincoln, Dominick Laboo, J. H. Tomlin and J. H. Talbot, purchased the charter and boat, the transfer line passing into the hands of the company, then consisting of William Payne, G. T. Lincoln and T. K. Bradley, in 1869; the firm name being at the same time changed to the Nebraska Transfer Company. In 1872 the James F. Joy transfer boat was built, being sold to the C., B. & Q. R. R. in 1881. This corporation have also on the river at Nebraska City the transfer boat Vice President, built for, and used at Plattsmouth, for some years, and brought here in May, 1881. The transfer company, have now in use three omnibuses and two transfer wagons, the firm, for it has never been a corporation, comprising William and Robert Payne, J. R. Sousley and R. F. McComas,

OTOE COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION.

Several attempts were made to organize a county fair association from the time of the admission of the State until 1861. In September, 1859, on petition of J. H. Croxton and John Bennett, members of the Otoe County Agricultural Society, the County Commissioners voted the sum of $1,000 to aid in purchasing grounds. An eligible ten acre tract was bought in the south part of the city, and quite a sum expended in preparing the grounds for a fair meeting. After expending the donation received from the Commissioners, the managers were compelled to mortgage the property, and after a struggle the grounds were sold to private parties. In 1861, the society was reorganized, under the name of the Otoe County Fair Association, and in September of the same year, J. Sterling Morton, R. M. Kirkham and Peleg Redfield arranged a large and liberal premium list, and appointed suitable judges. Hon. O. H. Irish delivered a practical and admirable address; J. H. Gregg served as Treasurer, and H. K. Raymond, Secretary. The meeting was in all respects a success—the number of entries, considering the sparseness of population, was large, and the display of stock, and agricultural implements very encouraging. Since that meeting, the society has maintained an existence under varying fortunes, until it has passed its twenty-first birthday. The history of the organization shows the importance of zeal and energy in advancing a public enterprise. In years when it had the "right men in the right place," the association prospered. The premiums were large, the exhibits of stock, products, implements, etc., creditable, and the people of the county attended in large numbers, the premiums were promptly paid, and the organization helped materially those for whose benefit it was designed. On the other hand, when officers were chosen rather as ornament than for their business capacity, the annual meetings have been unsuccessful. There was a total failure in "grasshopper year," and in the autumn of 1881. Ample preparations had been made for the last meeting, but when arrangements were almost perfected, a violent storm swept over the fair grounds, and destroyed fences, stands, stables, in fact left a barren waste. It was too late to repair the damage for that year, and no meeting was held. But though discouraged, the members of the fair association have determined to go forward. They own beautiful, and valuable grounds within the limits of Nebraska City, on the west, and the "Otoe Fair Association" will soon take the rank that properly belongs to a first-class agricultural county. Another drawback to the prosperity of the society has been the establishment of another fair organization at Syracuse, at the center of the county; but with nearly 16,000 population, located on lands of rare fertility, there is no good reason why either association should languish. No county in Nebraska has made a better record in the exhibition of cattle, fruit and farming products than Otoe. In a card "To the Public," the board of managers set an example that should be imitated by every similar association in the West: "The public can rest assured that no gambling, wheel of fortune, or games of chance will be allowed on the grounds, or any intoxicating liquors sold or disposed of within the enclosure." The officers of the association for the current year are: William E. Hill, president; H. F. Cady, vice-president; C. W. Phillips, secretary; William Hawke, treasurer; William E. Hill, M. L. Hayward, S. J. Faris, Lewis Kregel, H. F. Cady, F. W. Rottman, William Hawke, C. W. Phillips, board of directors.

THE OTOE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized June 8, 1868, with the following constituent members: Daniel Whitinger, M. D., president; John C. Campbell, M. D., vice-president; W. H. H. Hess, M. D., secretary; James W. Parker, M. D., treasurer; David W. Hershey, M. D., librarian; N. B. Larsh, M. D.; Frederick Renner, M. D.; W. M. Line, M. D.; S. L. Gant, M. D.; Aurelius Bowen, M. D. The regular meetings of the society are semi-annual; on the first Tuesdays in June and January. Practitioners of members, who have received diplomas from regular medical colleges, and who live in obedience to the "Code of Ethics" of the American Medical Association. Physicians in Otoe or the adjoining counties are invited to become members, and several outside of Nebraska City and Otoe County have joined it. The second president of the society was J. C. Campbell, M. D.; A. Bowen, M. D.; the third, E. M. Whitten, M. D.; the fourth, S. L. Gant, M. D.; the fifth, George W. Brinker, M. D.; the sixth, N. B. Larsh; the seventh, A. Woolsey, M. D.; the eighth, Frank S. Howard; the ninth, A. Bowen, M. D.; the tenth, W. M. Line, M. D.; the eleventh, D. W. Hershey, M. D.; the twelfth, D. W. Hershey, M. D. The present officers are: R. B. Wallace, M. D., president; W. B. Swisher, M. D., vice-president; J. C. Campbell, M. D., treasurer; A. Bowen, secretary.

The list of physicians who have signed the constitution embrace the following names: Aurelius Bowen, John C. Campbell, David Whitinger, William H. Hess, N. B. Larsh, David W. Hershey, F. Renner, James W. Parker, George Kerr, E. M. Whitten, Charles Heintze, S. L. Gant, W. M. Line, George W. Brinker, R. B. Wallace, W. H. Martin, W. S. White, A. Woolsey, Frank S. Howard, W. B. Swisher, J. C. Schminke, H. C. Fitzgerald.

THE OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting held for the organization of an "Old Settlers' Club" was held at the house of William R. Craig, corner of Twelfth and Laramie streets, on the evening of December 26, 1867. A full organization was perfected.

The records of this association were unfortunately destroyed when W. R. Craig's dwelling was burned in 1869. In 1874, N. S. Harding, treasurer of the first organization attended the second annual meeting of the Old Settlers' Association, January 8, 1874, and stated that he was ready to turn over the funds remaining in his hands to the new organization (which did not at that time admit those who came to the State later than 1855), if provision was made to refund the money paid in by those not now eligible to membership. Therefore, it was

Resolved, That the treasurer of the Old Settlers' Association is hereby instructed to refund to any settler of 1856 any money he may have paid into the treasury, that appears on the books of the old organization, whenever he makes application for it.

Both societies, by the passage of this resolution, were merged into one organization.

The first meeting of the Old Settlers' Association was held at the house of William R. Craig, on Friday evening, February 14, 1873. T. E. Thompson was chosen chairman, and N. S. Harding, secretary. A resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that only persons who settled in Otoe County prior to January 1, 1856, "and their companions, if since married," should be eligible to membership. The following officers were then elected: William B. Hail, president; Mrs. W. R. Craig, vice-president; T. E. Thompson, secretary; Mrs. Margaret Jessen, treasurer. It was also resolved to hold the annual meetings for the election of officers and other regular business, the first week in January, and the semi-annual meeting for summer picnics during the first week in June, the officers to fix the days in each and to give four weeks' public notice of the same. The membership was fixed at one dollar for gentlemen; lady admitted to membership free of charge. A rule was adopted to give public notice of the death of a member, and to attend the funeral of the deceased. A resolution was passed instructing the officers to procure a cane to be made from the timber of the old block house, to be presented to the president of the association, and by each one delivered to his successor from year to year. Messrs. J. W. Pearman, G. W. Sroat and Thomas Morton were appointed a committee to collect and preserve relics, reminiscences and historic records of the early days of Nebraska City and Otoe County. At the June meeting following, Dr. Campbell delivered an oration, Mrs. O. P. Mason read an original poem, W. W. W. Jones, Miss Ella Jackson and others sang "John Anderson, my Jo." A cane made from old block house wood was presented to the president, Hon. O. P. Mason, making the presentation speech. The key of the old block house was presented to the society and it was voted that a suitable inscription be carved upon it, and that it should be attached to the president's cane. On motion of George W. Sroat it was

Resolved, That as the Nebraska City *News* is the original pioneer "Old Settler" newspaper of Nebraska, therefore its editors in perpetual succession shall be ex-officio honorary members of this association.

The secretary was instructed to procure a suitable album and the members were requested to furnish him their photographs to be placed therein for preservation.

At the annual meeting held January 8, 1874, J. W. Pearman was chosen president; Mrs. A. Jessen, vice-president; D. F. Jackson, secretary; George W. Sroat, treasurer. A resolution was adopted instructing the treasurer to refund to any settler of 1856 any money he may have paid into the treasury, appearing on the books of the old organization when applied for. This made a practical union of the old and new organizations, as noted elsewhere.

The third annual meeting was held January 5, 1875. Prayer was made by Rev. W. D. Gage, who preached the first sermon ever heard in Otoe County. Pres. Pearman delivered the annual address, and a letter and poem from Hon. S. F. Nuckols of Salt Lake, were read by Hon. J. Sterling Morton. Dr. H. A. Reid recited two original poems, one written by himself, the other entitled "Squatters' Rights," written by W. C. Foulks. Dr. J. C. Campbell was elected president, J. Sterling Morton, vice-president; S. D. Fitchie, secretary; and George W. Sroat, treasurer. On motion of J. Sterling Morton, all persons who settled in Otoe County, prior to or during the year 1856, were declared eligible to membership. The time of holding annual meetings was changed from January to September. A committee was appointed to procure a photograph of Mrs. O. P. Mason, in the position and dress, as near as possible, in which she read her poem at the meeting in June, 1873. At the semi-annual meeting held in Hail's grove, June 21, 1876, it was resolved to hold a centennial meeting in Nebraska City on July 4, 1876, a procession to be formed corner of Sixth and Laramie streets. Dr. Campbell was chosen as marshal of the day. It was resolved to hold the annual meetings in January of each year. After dinner two original poems were recited and David Martin delivered an appropriate address. Messrs. Pearman, David Martin and James Fitchie were chosen to prepare suitable resolutions on the deceased members of the association to report at the next meeting of the association.

The sixth annual meeting took place December 29, 1877. An hour was spent socially, after which the election was held with the following result: Dr. M. K. Kay, president; Dr. W. C. Foulks, vice-president; S. D. Fitchie, secretary; Thomas Morton, treasurer. After the election a pipe of peace was presented to the society by an Otoe Indian named Big Soldier Joe, who was one of the first persons born on Nebraska soil. A donation of five dollars was voted to the Indian in return for his gift. At the summer or picnic meeting, J. W. Pearman reported the names of members who had departed from this life since the organization of the Old Settlers' Association, to wit: Mesdames J. Boulware, J. Boulware Hall, O. P. Mason, J. H. Masters, G. Blunt, J. Deneen, J. F. Canon, E. Boulware, H. H. Harding, George Boulware, George Boughton, S. P. Sibley, John Lorton, A. Tiblon, G. W. Boulware, William Halin, Ann Sheckler, J. C. Campbell, W. M. Maddux, J. Hamlin, W. D. Gage, S. Hollister W. P. Birchfield, C. W. Pierce, W. M. Lenan, G. H. Hail, F. Pearman, —— Acord, Mary C. Foulks, Mary Taylor, J. O. Davis, W. Anderson, S. Redfields, ——Belcher, Nancy Bounds, ——Riggan, Caroline Yates, Elizabeth Taylor, G. Benton, Julia Girardet, Sarah G. Hall, S. F. Nuckolls, Miss Parmelea Boulware, Messrs. John Lorton, S. F. Hail, Andrew Jasson, Gideon Bennett, Peleg Redfield, Clark Allen, H. W. Pearman. P. F. Grossjohn, J. G. Graves, J. H. Lacy, John Bounds, Noah Clark, M. Halland, William Roberts, Robert Stratton, S. Wigginton, H. Nuckolls, C. A. Corsaw, David Wooley, H. Daily, George Allen, H. P. Downs, A. B. Mayhew, Thomas Doyle, J. C. Alexander, Michael Donahoo, Joel Halvey, M. Reese, E. Frazier, Thomes Lorton, George McNamara, J. Raily, William Anderson, S. Redfield, S. Dunklin, Albert Allen, John Kagy, S. Martin, M. Bowen, Master John Gilman.

After the recitation of a poem by Dr. Fowlks, music by Miss Nora Hall, and a visit to the Institution for the Blind, the annual meeting closed.

The seventh annual meeting was held on the evening of January 15, 1878, was opened with prayer by Dr. Bowen. At the annual election, Mr. Frank Sim was chosen president; W. P. Birchfield, vice-president; S. D. Fitchie, secretary; A. F. Molling, treasurer. An elegant supper was served to the members at the Institution for the Blind.

At the picnic meeting in June, "Auld Lang Syne" was rendered with fine effect by a quartette. The old settlers then signed their names to a record book as follows: Those who came to Nebraska in the year 1854. W. B. Hail, L. F. Cornutt, Thomas Morton, C. H. Cowles, J. W. Cowles, J. W. Pearman, J. C. Campbell, A. Donahoo, T. E. Thompson, W. E. Fowlkes, A. M. Rose, C. C. Hail, E. Taylor Hail, W. J. Spry, Heath Nuckolls, Mrs. J. Martin, Mrs. A. Jesson, George North, James McTomes, W. P. Bushnell, C. H. Campbell, Celia Miller, Nancy Bowman, Mrs. R. S. Craig, * Mrs. C. Boulware, S. F. Hail, S. A. Hail (native), Scott Hail, C. W. Pierce, L. C. Davenport, B. Y. Morse, J. H. Masters,O. F. Clifford, C. K. Cowles, * Mrs. Ann Sheckler,H. Donnelly, W. B. Hargus. Those who came in 1855, W. H. Lowe, Robert Wright, N. S. Harding, G. W. Sroat, M. W. Gibson, William Buchanan, James Fitchie, O. P. Mason, D. F. Jackson, D. M. Martin, S. D. Fitchie, John B. Bennett, H. N. Cornell, J. H. Martin, Robert Wetzel, *Mrs. O. P. Mason, Mrs. J. Gilman, Mrs. M. Miller, Mrs. M. Brown, M. S. Campbell, Susan Fuller, N. K. Kay, O. C. May, McHaybrook, Anna McMillan; Mrs. E. Clerland, Mrs. M. Maguire. Nancy Ann Roberts. Flora Huckins, J. W. Masters, Rachel I. Welsh, F. W. Hall, S. M. Jessen, Mrs. J. C. Gilman, J. H. Martin, Mrs. W. Campbell. Those who arrived in 1856, * Mrs. W. P. Birchfield, Wilson McFarren, F. W. Robb, W. P. Redfield, W. E. Kennicott, B. J. Kalkman. Those who arrived since 1856: A. J. Worrall, 1857; J. H. McMechan (no date given), A. F. Mollring, 1856; H. A. Reid, 1869, editor *Daily News*. Several addresses were delivered and letters of regret from Dr. Miller and others read.

The eighth annual meeting was held at the Institution for the Blind, on the 2d of January, 1879, Pres. Sim in the chair. Letters of regret were sent by several absent members. The following officers were chosen: Henry Pendleton, president; Henry Brown, vice-president; J. W. Pearman, secretary; Thomas Morton, treasurer. J. W. Pearman was appointed to compile a history of Otoe County up to 1860. Justice was then done to an ample supper served at the Cincinnati House. Letters of regret were read from Hon. J. Sterling Morton, A. A. Bradford, A. D. Jones and M. S. Reeves.

A meeting of the officers of the association was held at the Cincinnati House December 1, 1880, and on motion, it was ordered that the members of the Old Settlers' Associations of Nemaha, Cass, Douglas, Sarpy, and Richardson counties, Neb., and Fremont County, Iowa, were invited to attend the next regular meeting of the Otoe Society, the meeting to be held January, 1880.

The ninth annual meeting was held at the Cincinnati House January 8, 1880. This was the largest annual meeting ever held. A sumptuous repast was furnished at the Cincinnati House, and large numbers were present. The following persons were elected officers: C. W. Cowles, president; Dr. A. Bowen, vice-president; J. W. Pearman, secretary; Thomas Morton, treasurer. Resolutions expressing regret, on account of the death of S. F. Nuckolls, and his wife Lucinda, H. H. Petring and his wife, Catharine; Mrs. Wilson McFerran, and Mr. James Toms, were adopted. Interesting letters were read from A. A. Bradford, M. S. Reeves, A. J. Harding, H. M. Giltner, Gen. Grant, Gov. Nance, John H. Maxon, C. M. Hubner.

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* Dead.

The annual pic-nic was held on the 10th day of June, in the grove of the Sixteenth District schoolhouse. There was a large attendance. An abundant dinner was discussed. At 2 o'clock, p. m., Rev. Mr. Cleland addressed the throne of grace. Messrs. J. Sterling Morton, N. S. Harding and J. W. Pearman were chosen as a committee to prepare an abstract of the Old Settler records for publication, and filing in the archives of the State Historical Society. The secretary reported the names of the following members of the association who had died since the January meeting: W. C. Fowlkes, A. Donahoo, Joel Draper, J. H. Kennicutt, Mrs. Frances Sim, J. F. C. Welch. J. Sterling Morton paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the departed. It was resolved to hold the next annual meeting at the Cincinnati House.

The tenth annual meeting was held at the Cincinnati House, January 4, pursuant to notice, and was largely attended. William Bischof, A. Zimmerer, J. D. Carmichael and George Adams were enrolled as members. The election of officers resulted as follows: James Fitchie, president; John M. Hamlin, vice-president; William Bischof, secretary; Thomas Morton, treasurer. The large company then adjourned to the dining hall, where a hearty dinner was served. After the meal, Messrs. Iverson, Neihart, Buhler and Frank Brown, entertained the company with some excellent music. The retiring president, Mr. Cowles, made a brief address, followed by the newly elected president in a humorous vein. Vocal music closed the entertainment.

The semi-annual or pic-nic meeting was held at Moore's grove June 25, 1881, President Fitchie in the chair. A poem on the death of Dr. William Fowlkes was recited by President Fitchie. Essays were also read by Hon. H. C. Cowles, Mrs. Cowles, A. T. McCartney. After music, the meeting adjourned.

No annual meeting of the association was held in January of the present year, the officers elected in 1881 holding over until January, 1883.

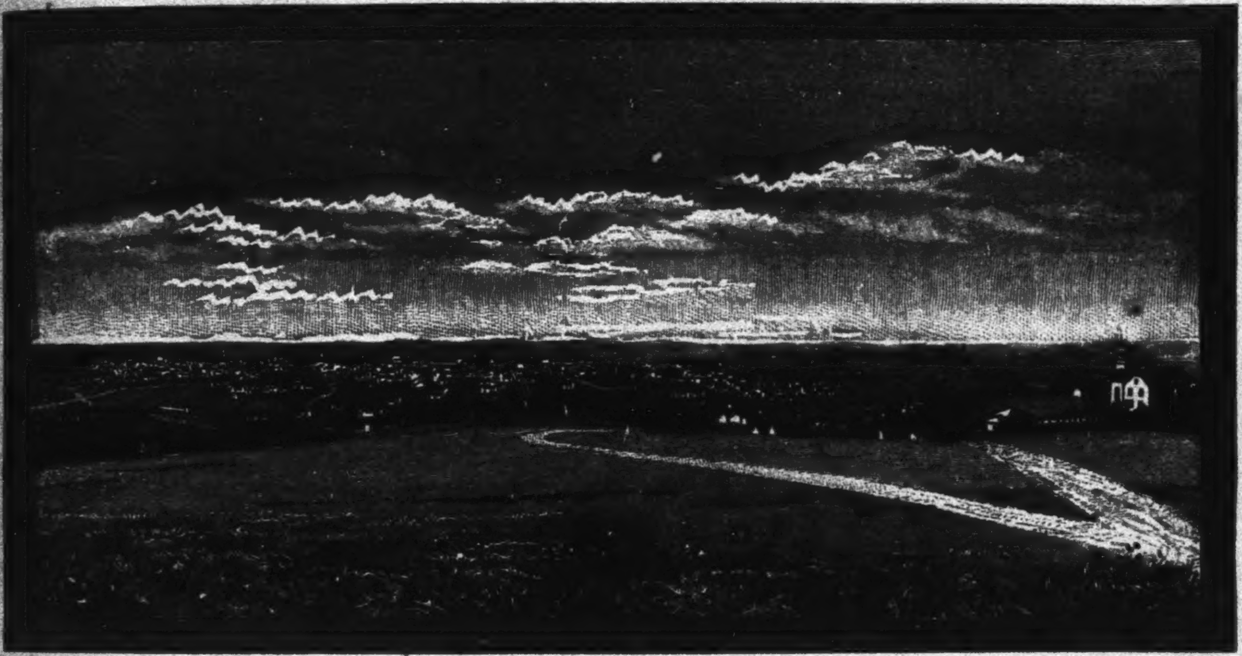
ASSESSMENTS FOR TAXATION.

In order to show the remarkable progress of the county in material things, the assessments for taxation, representing about a third of the actual value of the property, is given for the past twenty-one years: 1860, $1,056,341; 1861, $1,204,569; 1862, $2,100,964; 1863, $1,132,784; 1864, $1,578,960; 1865, $2,555,462; 1866, $3,248,014; 1867, $2,692,237; 1868, $3,191,822; 1869, $3,209,900; 1870, $4,218,272; 1871, $5,538,000; 1872, $5,176,789; 1873, $5,437,995; 1874, $4,940,206; 1875, $4,344,971; 1876, $4,276,283; 1877, $3,927,912; 1878, $3,249,024; 1879, $3,379,104; 1880, $3,595,639; 1881, $3,521,512.

In 1855, the county is accredited with a population of 1,188; in 1860, with 4,211; in 1870, with 12,345; in 1880, with 15,698; in 1881, with 15,862.

NEBRASKA CITY.

Nebraska City, the county-seat of Otoe County, is favorably and beautifully situated on the bank of the Missouri River, about sixty miles south of Omaha, Neb., and 110 miles north of St. Joseph, Mo. Its natural advantages are unsurpassed by those of any town upon the river; the site of the city occupying low bluffs and gently inclining planes, which place it far beyond the reach of high water, or the yet more invidious and dangerous malaria; while the eminence is so slight, and in its approach so gradual, as to occasion no inconvenience. Beyond the city, to the north, the west and the south, the eye falls upon an open plain, an undulating prairie country, while everywhere may be seen groves of forest trees planted by the early settlers. Its streets are broad, and in the resident part of the town, planted with shade trees. Nestling in its valleys and spreading out upon its hills, Nebraska City is truly a city of orchards and gardens, well situated to afford the casual beholder the best possible view of its advantages and its beauties.



NEBRASKA CITY.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The early settlement of Nebraska City has been already touched upon, it being the first locality in Otoe County to be settled. In 1844 the United States Government occupied a portion of the present town site for a military post, which was named Fort Kearney, the fort proper, a blockhouse, being built in 1846. It stood in what is now Fifth street, about four rods south of the center of Main; a log cabin, used for officers' quarters, barracks, or hospital, standing about 150 feet to the east. This cabin, it may be noted, was removed in 1858, the blockhouse standing until 1865, when it was taken down, a portion of it still being in existence; having in the nineteen years of its service been occupied successively as printing office, justice court, drug store, saloon, jail and butcher shop.

The troops being removed and the post abandoned in 1848, the Government property was left in charge of a Mr. Hardin, superseded in 1849 by Col. John Boulware; Col. Hiram P. Downs assuming control in 1850, and continuing in charge until the Government withdrew all claim to the site upon which the fort stood.

The original settlers and claimants, as squatters, of the ground now embraced by Nebraska City, were John Boulware, John B. Boulware and Hiram P. Downs. John B. Boulware building, as early as 1852, a log residence, also used as a ferry house, at the foot of Commercial street, opposite the site of the old Planters' House; a ferry having been established prior to this by the Boulwares, father and son. The former's claim was the present Kearney's division to the city. Hiram P. Downs taking old Nebraska City, or 160 acres of the land upon which it afterward stood, as soon as it was abandoned by the United States. Until the spring of 1854, the territory on the west side of the river, and of course including that portion to which especial reference is made, was closed for settlement; it being necessary to secure a special permit from the Secretary of the Interior in order to locate on the Indian lands. Among other permits issued prior to the President's proclamation based on the treaty with the Otoe tribe of Indians of 1853-54, was one to Charles H. Cowles, formerly a resident of Iowa, who opened very early in the spring of 1854 the "Indian Store," which he continued to operate for some years; disposing of his stock finally to Henry Bradford. The next store was opened by Job Deneen, in Kearney; Deneen closing out his stock within a short time and removing to Hamburg. The first frame house erected on the town site was that of Charles H. Cowles, built near the present corner of Fifth and Main streets; the second, by Charles Pierce, on Main near Third.

In April, 1854, Stephen F. Nuckolls, and in May of the same year Allen A. Bradford crossed the river, making an arrangement with Hiram P. Downs, whereby they became, with him, joint owners in the claim which he had taken, immediately employing Charles W. Pierce to survey and stake off a city. This work was commenced in May, 1854, Dr. William Dewey, Cornelius Schubert, Samuel Saunders, and others assisting. This company, known as the Nebraska City Town Company, subsequently added to its membership H. P. Bennett, William B. Hail, Lafayette Nuckolls, John Doniphan, L. D. Bird, James Doniphan, S. E. Frazer, Marshall & Woodward, N. B. Giddings, Charles F. Holly, J. W. Kelly, W. S. VanDoren, Robert Cook and J. Sterling Morton, all, or most of these securing a goodly number of corner lots, there being as may of these as it was within the scope of mathematical possibilities to create.

The first hotel was built by Mr. Downs in the fall of 1854. It was a two-story house about thirty feet by twenty-five, with a small back building. This, the City Hotel, was kept by Mr. Downs until May, 1855; by Messrs. D. F. Jackson & Jones, until September of the same year, by George Washington Hepner, to July, 1856; by Barnum Barnes until the spring of 1857; John L. Armstrong until the spring of 1858, and by Fred W. Hattendorf for a few weeks in March or April, 1858. After Hattendorf moved out, while excavating for a basement to the hotel (the property having been purchased by Simpson Hargus), the building caved in; Hargus immediately removed the wreck and erected in its stead, a four-story brick hotel of which further mention will be made. The next hotel in Nebraska City was the Planters' House, in Kearney, the largest part of which was destroyed by fire in 1863. The Planters' House was built in 1855, and was kept as a popular hotel by Col. John McMecham, still a resident of Otoe County.

As early as 1852, a post office, called Table Creek Post office, was established at Nebraska City, with Col. John Boulware as Postmaster. He was superseded in 1853, by Hiram P. Downs, and a year later the name of the office was changed to Nebraska City, C. W. Pierce being appointed Postmaster.

The first regular preaching in the new city, or to be more accurate, the city of the future, was by William D. Gage, a Methodist missionary, who commenced his ministration in this section as early as 1853. There is every probability that the garrison of Fort Kearney had enjoyed some sort of religious privileges, but if so, all record regarding it is lost.

The first child born in Nebraska City was the son of George H. Benton, who made his *debut* in August, 1854. The first marriage celebrated was that of George W. Nuckolls to Sarah Kennedy, sometime during the same year. The first death was that of one of the Donohue family, occurring in the fall of 1854, the remains being interred in the block between Laramie and Main, and Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The first slaves brought to this vicinity were the property of Stephen F. Nuckolls. This was in the fall of 1854, and the chattels consisted of two girls and two men, Shade and Shack. In 1857 or '58, Shade and the two girls were smuggled away by the managers of the underground railway; tracing them to Chicago, their owner attempted to have them arrested under the fugitive slave law, a proceeding which occasioned great excitement in the abolition city; so great that Nuckolls' life was endangered, and in all probability saved only by the prompt action of Hiram Joy, Chairman of the Committee on Police, of the City Council, who provided the injudicious master with a disguise which enabled him to steal out of the city, and get home, without his property. After the war, letters were received from Shade, then a member of the South Carolina Legislature, under the name of his former master.

Two other slaves, Uncle Hercules and Aunt Dinah, were the property of Judge Charles F. Holly, who becoming involved, one of his creditors, William B. Hale, secured a judgment and through the efforts of his attorney, O. P. Mason, had an execution issued and levied, under which the slaves were sold for about $400 and taken to Missouri.

Alexander Majors brought five colored house servants with him from Missouri in 1857. In June, 1860, three of these, all girls, were assisted to get away on the underground railroad. One was captured in Chicago a few months later but, it is believed, was never brought back.

In addition to these Robert Kirkum had one negro woman. These twelve constituted the slave property of Nebraska City.

In May, 1854, William and Kennett McLennan, the former now an attorney at Nebraska City, and the latter a resident of Ohio, brought the first steam ferry boat up the river, taking it first to Omaha where it was run until July of the same year, being then operated at Nebraska City. After various tribulations this boat, the Nebraska No. 2, was sunk at Plattsmouth in 1858 or 1859. In November, 1854, a saw mill was erected by Stephen F. Nuckolls, continuing in operation but a short time.

The first term of court was held in March, 1855, beginning on the 19th of the month, Edward R. Hardin, of Georgia, officiating as judge and M. W. Riden as clerk. At this term nothing of importance was done beyond the admission of attorneys, the reception of a few naturalization oaths, and the preparation for a term to follow. On November 12, 1855, an adjourned session of the September term was held by Judge Hardin, the first criminal case of record being the Territory against James W. Woods for selling intoxicating liquors. Another case tried during the same term was that of McLellan against North, the complaint being that the defendant had been guilty of "jumping" McLellan's claim. The jury, after listening to the able arguments on both sides, were shut up in a room in the old Nebraska House to consider its verdict, the first and the fortieth vote showing eleven to be for the complainant and one for the defendant. This stubborn juryman, believing right to be on his side and having little sympathy with the edicts or desires of the "Claim Club," of which McLellan was a member, refused to be convinced, and when coercion was attempted, barricaded himself in a corner of the room, holding in each hand a pepper box, the moral influence of which was to result in a final report of disagreement to the court and the discharge of the jury.

It may be remarked in this connection and in behalf of the law abiding disposition of its citizens, that the Claim Club rule never attained the supremacy in Nebraska City and Otoe County which it exerted in some other sections of the State; the most notable exercise of their authority being the destruction of the house of one Newton, the value of which they were subsequently obliged to pay to the owner. An attempt at coercion is related in which George W. Sroat, still a resident of the city, played a prominent part, a claimant with a leveled pistol allowing him just five minutes to get off the roof of the cabin he was finishing. It was enough. He descended through the incompleted roof into the house, took down his trusty rifle and gave the intruder just two minutes and a half to get off the claim. This was more than enough and that was the last heard of the plaintiff's right.

The first mail contract let for service in Nebraska was upon a route established between Nebraska City and Fort Calhoun, Charles W. Pierce being the contractor and the contract being dated in July, 1855. In 1856 a post office was established at Kearney, with Mills S. Reeves as Postmaster, and so brilliant were the imaginations of those who petitioned for the establishment of that office, that mail service was ordered between the office in Nebraska City and the Kearney office to be performed with celerity and dispatch. Seven and a half miles and back once a week. The actual distance between the offices was about 2,000 feet.

SELLING TOWN LOTS.

In the issue of the *Nebraska Palladium*, published at Bellevue, for April 11, 1855, and doubtless in other papers as well, there was an advertisement of the "First public sale of lots in Nebraska City, the future emporium of Nebraska Territory." The announcement stipulating that about 500 choice lots in Nebraska City and fifty lots in Kearney City, immediately contiguous, would be offered for sale to the highest bidder on the premises, commencing on Monday, April 23, 1855. This sale is mentioned by J. Sterling Morton, in a commemorative pamphlet, as having occurred on May 5, 1855. His account thereof continues as follows:

"There must have been a multitude in attendance, which numbered at least seventeen or eighteen, and about five of them were not members of the town company, and against them every patriotic resident of this hopeful neighborhood—except myself, and I was the auctioneer, and couldn't—bid with great and vehement vigor. That was a proud period in the babyhood of this settlement. It demonstrated the fact that there was some exchangeable value to lots. Everybody began to feel wealthy, and put on the comfortable airs of proprietary and pecuniary plethora. We had lots to sell; the whole world wanted to buy lots, and we could make supply equal to demand, until the plains from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains had been chopped up into lots."

But success, either of individuals or of a community, as a rule, begets jealousy and envy. The fame of Nebraska City and its first lot sale was no exception to the rule. "Close following upon the heels of happiness came grim grief," in the shape of hideous head lines in the Council Bluffs, Omaha, Bellevue, Brownville, Wyoming and Otoe City newspapers, which informed the eager lot-purchasing portion of earth that Nebraska City was on a military reservation; that its town company had no title—which was true, too—and that this land never could and never should be sold, except by the War Department. And notwithstanding Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, sent an official letter declaring that the site of the fort had never been "regularly" reserved for military purposes, it required much effort to remove the reservation stigma, and in fact the town was damaged for years by the story, and to a most serious extent.

As an example of the prices given in these days for rea estate, while the auctioneer's books of this particular sale have not been preserved, it is recorded that the three lots where the Nebraska City Bank was afterwards and for a long time located, on the corner of Main and Fifth streets, sold in the autumn of 1855 for twenty dollars each, and the further consideration that a blacksmith shop should be erected thereupon within six months from the date of deed. The lot on Sixth street now occupied by Hawkes' Hall was donated about the same time to Conrad Mullis for another blacksmith shop.

Of the original town company, those who were engaged in "bulling," the market, with at least enough confidence in their town to infuse some others with sufficient as to cause them to invest in lots in the "future emporium of Nebraska." Of these men who drifted from New England hills, from Ohio valleys, from Missouri forest and bush, congregating, a motley but a strong crowd, in the one spot of all others, as they thought, destined to have a future. Of these men and their coadjutors in the settlement of the town and county, but few are left. To the Boulwares reference has already been made. Hiram P. Downs, of Maine, "with voice as shrill and loud as the winds wailing through the pines of his native State," went "west" to Montana. He is said to have been a man of liberal views, great energy, thorough honesty. Charles H. Cowles, the first storekeeper, is still a resident of the county, living on his farm near Wyoming. Stephen F. Nuckolls, a man of intrepid courage, of indomitable energy, to whom Nebraska will ever remain indebted, is dead.

A JUDICIAL JOKE.

Of Allen A. Bradford, more than a passing mention must be made. He had and has a strong intellect, a thoughtful brain, a keen capacity to see or take a joke. He never had a trick played on him that was not returned four-fold; he never was made the object of a slur or joke, and allowed the offender to escape unpunished. A specimen of the practical nature of his retaliation occurred early in 1859. A lawyer, one Joseph Murphy, of Sydney, Iowa, having in some way incurred the displeasure of Judge Bradford, the latter managed to convince Murphy that he would be an ornament to the supreme bench of Utah; there being a vacancy at the time. Murphy, an ambitious wight, but said to have just enough brains to carry him along in his practice as a justice lawyer, asking the judge what should be the first step, was told that he had better secure the influence of the Nebraska judges and bar, beginning with Nebraska City, and as the lawyers of that place were a wine-drinking, high-feeding, gustatory set, he had better, before broaching the subject generally, invite them to a supper, the Judge to arrange the preliminaries, if satisfactory to the victim, and see that those whose influence it was desirable to secure were on hand. The authority was given, without any restrictions being made as to its extent; the day was appointed, supper prepared, champagne in floods provided, and Mr. Murphy appeared when his guests were assembled, to conciliate and secure friends and backers for his high commission. Supper over, and the wine partly drank, Judge Bradford announced that the entertainment had been prepared at his instance; that Mr. Murphy was a candidate for the ermine of Utah; that he knew him well and could vouch for his capacity; and begged the guests to manifest their friendship for him, and their appreciation of their host's generosity, by uniting in a general recommendation of his friend for the post he sought. Accordingly, a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions, and at the end of a suitable retirement and delay, the chairman, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, read the following:

> *Whereas*, We are convened here this evening at the invitation of a distinguished and eminent member of the high and honorable profession of the law—a bright particular star in that firmament of legal erudition whose effulgence illumines the fertile and magnificent valley of the Missouri River—Joseph Murphy, Esq., of Fremont County, Iowa: Therefore, be it
>
> *Resolved*, 1. That in the intellectual economy of Joseph Murphy are all the elements and acquirements appertaining to the sound, practical and profound lawyer, the ever reliable, staunch, active, energetic and sagacious Democrat.
>
> 2. That the said Joseph Murphy, for his honesty, integrity, liberality and indomitable industry and sobriety, is peculiarly fitted for a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of Utah, for which place he seems to us THE MAN—the man furnished at this crisis in the affairs of that polygamous commonwealth, as Napoleon was to France by the hand of a never erring destiny.
>
> 3. That we earnestly, solicitously, anxiously and prayerfully petition his Excellency, James Buchanan, the President of the United States, to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the United States Senate, confirm our friend and host as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.
>
> And furthermore be it
>
> *Resolved*, That we wish Joseph Murphy, Esq., long life, honor, happiness and prosperity in this world—that we thank him for this entertainment—and that when, late, he may be called *to return* to heaven, his ecstatic psychological essence may evaporate, to sing for ever and ever beneath the ambrosial palm trees of that viewless world where the hesperian oligarchy blooms perennially for ever and aye.

The resolutions were of course vociferously adopted. Mr. Murphy paid the bills; but, it is perhaps unnecessary to add, never received the appointment.

The first brick house erected in Nebraska City was built by S. F. Nuckolls, on the corner of Fifth and Main streets, in the fall of 1854, being hurriedly completed in order to be ready for use as a State house; the sanguine citizens confidently expecting that their city would be made the capital of the new Territory. There being no use for the building in this capacity, it was used by Mr. Nuckolls as a residence until 1856, when the Platte Valley Bank was established, with this structure for its headquarters. When the panic of 1857 swept the country, like a whirlwind, it found in Nebraska six of these wildcat banks, of which the Platte Valley Bank was the only one which preserved its credit and paid its bills in full. How this was managed, having never been recorded, may be of interest.

AN INCIDENT OF THE PANIC.

When John Thomson failed in New York, and the Ohio Life and Trust Company in Cincinnati; when banks all over the country began to go down, the merchants of St. Louis—with which city nearly all Nebraska transactions were conducted—placed the various promises to pay in the hands of one of their number to collect. Going first to Florence, he took what the Bank of Florence had, and its doors closed. So with Omaha and Bellevue, both unable to stand the demand made upon them. Hourly expected at Nebraska City by steamer, the officers and friends of the bank endeavored to arrange a plan of action to secure at least a temporary delay. The whistle of the steamer was heard, the doors closed, the president and cashier literally "took to the bush." With saddlebags on his arm, the St. Louis man came up the street, reaching the bank to find Mr. George W. Sroat on the steps composedly awaiting his approach. Where was the cashier?—didn't know. The president?—didn't know. Would the bank open soon? Mr. Sroat supposed that it would. The steamer whistled again, and the stranger, after inquiring if he could get back by stage in the morning, broke for the boat and passed on to Brownville. The time gained was used to the best advantage. John Boulware, though anything but a friend of S. F. Nuckolls, the president, opened his safe doors and gave up his gold to the extent of $10,000. Others contributed, and at the regular time of opening the counter of the Platte Valley Bank was a sight to make a miser glad. The stage came in, and with it the stranger, saddlebags and all. He remarked that he had some bills that he wished redeemed. Joshua Garside, the cashier, replied that they were trying to get in their issue, and he was glad of the opportunity to take up so large an amount at once. The stranger looked at the gold, at his saddlebags, and remarked that the former was very heavy; that he had a long journey before him, and finally, that if the bank had the money, he guessed he didn't want it!

The borrowed money was returned, and that afternoon $2,000 in bills, presented for payment, would have placed the bank with its contemporaries—among those things which were, but are not.

AN ERA OF SPECULATION.

The speculation of which this panic was the result, may be said to have been almost universal. In the West, as in the East, the mania for fictitious stocks in fabulous enterprises having possession of the people. Kearney being organized in the winter of 1856-57, South Nebraska City in May, 1857, Prairie City in August, 1858; and besides these, adjacent to each other, were surveyed and staked off into town lots, for sale: Marietta, McClellan's Addition to Marietta, Anderson's First and Second Addition, Cambridge, Belmont, Elmwood, Greggsport, Gregg's Addition to Greggsport, Cowles' Addition to Greggsport, and Condit; while the island near by in the Missouri River rejoiced in two towns under the euphonious titles of Woodlawn and Woodville. The total cluster embraced nearly 3,000 acres, or enough to make a town one mile wide by four and a half long; and it is said on credible authority that if the owner of Arbor Lodge, the quarter section bounding this union of cities upon the west, had not resisted the fascinations of town-lot speculation and refused to lay his land off into lots, blocks, street and alleys, there is no knowing where the chain would have gone to.

A fair instance of the mania for town stocks is related by Mr. Augustus F. Harvey, in a chapter of reminiscences published in 1871. He says that "in the winter of 1856-57, Johnny Freeman, the devil in the *News* office, was one day short of funds. To raise the required amount, he took a form of blank town stock, took out the name that was in type, and inserted the striking though ancient name of Xenia. On Sunday afternoon he printed a couple of hundred blanks, the usual number, got a friend to assist in signing them up with the first names they could manufacture, for president and secretary, and sold the whole batch to Joe Ellis, a sharp dealer in scraps, for $2.50. By the next week Joe had bulled them into market, and Xenia shares were current at $25 each."

In the spring of 1857, the Nebraska City Insurance Company was organized, with a capital stock of $50,000 and with Charles F. Holley as president, and J. Garside, secretary. Its operations were confined to marine or cargo risks, and after a short period of doubtful success, it suspended operations and closed up its business. In the spring of 1858, commenced the golden days of Nebraska City, the precious metal having been found away off in Colorado, and attention called to it, it is claimed, by the Nebraska City *News*. The sensationalist says that one day the editor was absent, the boys were out of copy, and the narrator, in response to a request for the same, picked up the nearest exchange, which happened to be an Arkansas newspaper, and in it, occupying an unimportant corner, found an extract from a letter giving an account of a bit of gold that was picked up in the sand of Cherry Creek, above Fort St. Vrain. This meager foundation was sufficient for a column article, half of it being star heads, describing in glowing colors the wonderful field of mineral wealth lying amid the head waters of the South Platte. The result was the commencement of a tide of emigration greatly in excess of that to California ten years before. The next year a rumor spread that the stories of gold at Pike's Peak were false, giving rise to much disappointment, suffering and anger, among the pilgrims thitherward bound. In April, 1859, hundreds turned back, and one day a vast multitude, both of the outgoing and the incoming (the former alarmed by the pale, long faces and stern looks of the latter), camped on the Weeping Water in Cass County, held an indignation meeting, and resolved to come to Nebraska City, burn the *News* office and hang the proprietor and editor. Happily this design was frustrated (if indeed they were serious in it) by the appearance in the midst of the excited crowd, of Columbus Nuckolls, of Glenwood, Iowa, with a little buckskin bag of veritable gold dust, gathered in the Pike's Peak diggings.

TRANSPORTATION AND TELEGRAPHS.

About the time of the breaking out of this excitement, that is to say, in the spring of 1858, the great government freighting firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, selected Nebraska City as the starting point for their transportation trains to Utah, New Mexico and the western forts. They erected at once, large and commodious warehouses, employed some 1,100 men, 700 wagons and nearly 6,000 yoke of oxen, transporting from April to October, 1859, 2,782,258 pounds of merchandise. Nor was this all; others, in no way connected with the government, made it their business to supply the vast army of emigration pushing on to Pike's Peak, or that no less great army which had already reached it. Every person, almost, in the neighborhood who could muster a vehicle, went into the freighting business; and for most of the venturers a fine profit was returned. From a capacity of one to three, six or eight yoke trains, carrying from eight or ten to over a hundred thousand pounds, down to a one mule cart, the means of transportation were supplied in almost every conceivable style. Among those engaged in the business, with headquarters at Nebraska City, were A. & P. Byram, the Gilman Brothers, Seth Ward, Coe & Carter, John D. Clayton, R. F. McComas, N. L. and R. D. Simpson, Henry and Alex Carlyle, John H. Maxon, Moses U. Payne, W. E. Dillon, Hosford & Gagnon, B. J. Newsom, William Fulton, F. Y. Ewing, N. M. Ware, A. W. Street, D. J. McCann, Ashton & Tate, John Overton, John Heth, Eugene Munn, Samuel Tait, John Coad, H. B. Horton and James Adkins.

The first move to establish telegraphic communication with the outside world, was made in the spring of 1860. Mr. Creighton of Omaha, agent of the Mississippi and Overland Telegraph Company, at this time submitted a proposition to Nebraska City to take stock in the institution and thus secure its immediate construction to this point, from St. Joseph, Missouri. Mr. Kountz, of Omaha, was also a prominent leader, and by the combined efforts of these gentlemen, arrangements were made and a few weeks sufficed to complete the work. By the 1st of September, the wires were in place, and on the 18th an office was opened in Nebraska City for the reception and delivery of messages.

Nebraska City, like all newly settled countries, expected soon to develop a wonderful deposit of coal. For this purpose, a company was formed in January of 1867, with a capital stock of $50,000, divided into shares of $10 each. The officers of the company were: President, J. A. Ware; vice-president, D. B. McMeachan; secretary, J. Sterling Morton; directors, J. A. Goodlette, W. E. Hill; treasurer, W. D. Morton. After boring in several localities without adequate success, the association suspended operations.

In May, 1867, a shock of an earthquake was felt in Nebraska City, about 3 o'clock in the morning. It was the second one of that month, and of much longer duration than the first. Furniture was moved from its position, stove pipes tumbled down, and houses somewhat rocked, but fortunately no serious damage was sustained.

INCORPORATION.

Old Nebraska City—By an act of the Territorial Legislature approved March 2, 1855, Nebraska City was duly incorporated and declared to be the seat of justice of Otoe County, an organization being effected in May of the same year, by an election, the result of which may be seen from the following summary of the votes cast: For Mayor, Dr. Henry Bradford, 36 votes; M. W. Brown, 24 votes. For Aldermen, William R. Craig, 40 votes; William P. Walker, 18 votes; John W. Pearman, 43 votes; A. M. Rose, 19 votes; William B. Hail, 44 votes; H. P. Downs, 19 votes. For Recorder, Martin W. Riden, 61 votes. For Marshal, Smith McManus, 46 votes. For Treasurer, W. D. Gage, 42 votes; Louis Hax, 21 votes. For Assessor, Alfred B. Wolston, 51 votes; Absalom Tipton, 12 votes. In 1856, the municipal year beginning June 1, the city officers were: Mayor, Henry Bradford; Recorder, M. W. Riden; Marshal, James W. Stoll; Treasurer, James H. Decker. On March 31, 1857. Mayor Bradford "entered" Nebraska City as a town, in the land office at Omaha.

Kearney.—In the winter 1856–57. Kearney, desirous of a separate organization, organized by the election of the following officers: Mayor, Mills S. Reeves; Recorder, Henry C. Norton; Marshal, Byron Sanford; Councilmen, David Lindley, John Boulware and J. C. Campbell. At the second election, in 1857. Mills S. Reeves was again elected Mayor; S. E. McCracken, Recorder; Byron Sanford, Marshal; A. Brown, A. Rogers and W. J. Moore, Councilmen. Kearney was surveyed as a town in June, 1354, and February, 1855; and entered at the land office at Omaha, under the town site law, by Mayor Reeves, on April 13, 1857.

South Nebraska City.—On the first Monday in May, 1857, the corporation of South Nebraska City, comprising the old survey and Hail & Co.'s addition, was organized by the election of the following officers: Mayor, John B. Lull; Recorder, Fountain Pearman; Marshal, Henry Brown; Councilmen, William W. Soaper, Simeon Hooper and George Allen. The town was entered June 25, 1857.

Prairie City was surveyed by John A. Goodlette, and entered as a town site by John H. Croxton for the trustees on the 7th of October, 1857. Its organization was effected in August, 1858, by the election of the following Board of Trustees: Benjamin F. Hayward, Simpson Hargus, John H. Croxton, H. M. Giltner and James F. Hoffman.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

Nebraska City of to-day includes the consolidated cities of Nebraska City, as at first organized, Kearney, South Nebraska City and Prairie City, united in 1858. Since that time its principal officers have been as follows:

Mayors.—1858, A. A. Brookfield, to September 21, then Frank Bell; 1859, Thomas I. Goddin; 1860, William E. Pardee; 1861, George G. Gillette; 1862, George G. Gillette; 1863, E. S. Reed to March 1, 1864, then S. H. Calhoun; 1864, S. H. Calhoun; 1865, S. H. Calhoun; 1866, R. H. Dickey; 1867, R. H. Dickey; 1868, R. H. Dickey; 1869, William E. Dillon; 1870, William E. Dillon; 1871; Albert Tuxbury; 1872, Albert Tuxbury; 1873, C. H. Korff; 1874, Alexander Street; 1875, John H. Tomlin; 1876, John H. Tomlin. 1877, Thomas B. Stevenson; 1878, Thomas B. Stevenson; 1879, Thomas B. Stevenson; 1880, Thomas B. Stevenson; 1881, Thomas B. Stevenson.

Aldermen.—1858, William E. Pardee, Francis Bell to September 28, (vacancies filled by J. T. Cannon), W. R. Craig, Sylvester Hollister, Henry R. Newcomb, John B. Boulware to June 5 (vacancy filled by D. C. Corbin, who resigned December 21, whereupon Dr. A. Bowen was elected), Lucius C. Winn to August 9 (vacancy filled by R. C. Newton); 1859, J. L. Armstrong to November 24 (vacancy filled by J. H. Croxton), J. H. Rector, Thomas Morton, William E. Hill, B. H. Kalkman, S. E. McCracken, Thomas E. Thompson; 1860 (Council reduced to three members), H. H. Wilson, William E. Hill, William B. Hall; 1861, John H. Rector, D. B. McMechan, George Allen; 1862, N. B. Larsh to November 13 (vacancy filled by John H. Maxon), D. B. McMechan, S. Redfield to July 22 (vacancy filled by August Gerhardt); 1863, John H. Maxon, John Boulware, (died January 3, 1864, vacancy filled by N. L. Simpson), J. J. Hochstettler; 1864, James Sweet, August F. Harvey, F. Renner; 1865, David Seigel, T. K. Bradley, F. Renner; 1866, C. C. Walbaum, William M. Hicklin, H. H. Petring; 1867, M. J. Hawley, Herman Benter, Heath Nuckolls, James Kennedy, J. W. Minor, H. H. Petring; 1868, M. J. Hawley, James Kennedy, George T. Lincoln, William B. Miller, George W. Sroat, A. Albright; 1869, F. S. Robertson, J. W. Anderson, Robert Hawke, Edward Sheldon, A. Albright, B. J. Kalkman; 1870, N. R. Pinney, S. P. Sibley, William Bischof, Robert Hawke, J. W. Anderson, B. J. Kalkman; 1871, William A. Brown, Robert Hawke, H. N. Cornell, John W. Anderson, N. R. Pinney, S. P. Sibley; 1872, F. J. Stooker, N. R. Pinney, C. P. Patterson, William M. Hicklin, John W. Anderson, Paul Schminke; 1873, F. J. Stooker, M. T. Johnson, John W. Anderson, C. P. Patterson, R. M. Rolfe, D. G. Lisk; 1874, M. T. Johnson, T. S. Jones, John H. Tomlin, William A. Cotton, H. H. Petring, William T. Sloan; 1875, M. T. Johnson, Andrew Roos, H. H. Petring, James B. Northcutt, E. F. Thorpe, W. A. Cotton; 1876, same as 1875; 1877, E. F. Thorpe, George Boulware, H. F. Cady, Andrew Roos, J. B. Northcutt, H. H. Bartling; 1878, George Boulware, J. J. Hochstettler, N. B. Larsh, H. F. Cady, H. [illegible]tling, Fritz Rottman; 1879, J. J. Hochstettler, J. D. Waldsmith, [illegible] Larsh, S. J. Faris, H. H. Bartling, Fritz Rottman; 1880, S. J. Faris, H. H. Bartling, W. S. Rector, Fritz Rottman, J. J. Hochstettler, J. D. Waldsmith; 1881, J. W. Waldsmith, Thomas Thomas, S. J. Faris, William Eiser, H. H. Bartling, Phillip Girardet.

The city officers of 1882 are: Mayor, W. F. Houser; Clerk, H. M. Boydston; Treasurer, G. W. Burgert; Council, Thomas Thomas, Michael Bauer, William Eiser, C. D. Bickle, J. W. Anderson, H. H. Bartling; Board of Education, W. L. Wilson, George Leidigh, J. H. Catron.

CRIMINAL.

The first deliberate murder in Nebraska City, was committed on April 23, 1856. Simpson Hargus shot Benjamin Lacey, in a quarrel, growing out of a species of "squatter sovereignty," attempted to be established by the claim clubs. The circumstances were clear, little that was reasonable could be urged in defence, but the trial of Hargus, who was immediately indicted, was protracted until his attorney, A. A. Bradford, a member of the Legislature, managed with one fell swoop to secure the repeal of the entire criminal code of the Territory, a matter of history, treated of in its proper place. This, of course, prevented the execution of any sentence which could be pronounced, and while Hargus was finally found guilty, the Territory had no pretense of a right to hold him. He was therefore released.

In 1859, occurred the robbery of the Platte Valley Bank, to the amount of $3,000. The clerk, who carried the keys, went home with them in his pocket, as usual, finding them the next morning on the doorsteps, they having been abstracted from his room during the night, used and returned. However it was managed, the money was gone, and no trace of the robbers ever discovered. From this time until 1866, Nebraska City had her full quota of petty larcenies, cases of assault and battery, and the like, together with a few more serious cases, but nothing of especial note transpired until the murder of young Hamilton, the circumstances being these:

On Wednesday, August 15, 1866, an atrocious and cold blooded murder was committed in Otoe County, five miles from Nebraska City, on the person of William Henry Hamilton, a boy eleven years old, who lived with his parents, three miles southwest of Nebraska City. The youth was engaged in herding cattle for his father, and failing to return home on the evening of the 15th of August, search was made, and the dead body of the boy found in a creek, in a stooping posture, his feet buried in the mud, both arms under his face, level with the water. He had been shot three times, in the corner of his right eye, once under the right arm, and again in the ear. The body was conveyed to the home of the parents, and a coroner's jury decided that he came to his death from pistol balls, supposed to have been fired by a man named Cash. After the commission of the terrible crime, Cash (as he was called) rode to Nebraska City, and sold to a man named Hays, several head of cattle belonging to Hamilton, the father of the murdered boy. He then crossed the ferry into Iowa. A reward of $200 was offered for the arrest of the murderer, and the most intense excitement and indignation prevailed throughout the county. More than 200 men armed themselves, and started in pursuit. Diercks—the true name of the accused, was captured at Plum Hollow, Iowa, on the 16th of August, brought to Nebraska City, and lodged in jail. When brought across the ferry, the shore was lined with an immense crowd of indignant, excited people. At half past 10 o'clock, an immense crowd of people assembled in the public square, and chose D. J. McCann, president, and J. Dan Laser, secretary. Several prominent citizens addressed the multitude, and counseled calmness, coolness and deliberation. A jury, composed of old and influential citizens, was appointed to try the prisoner. Another committee was appointed to guard the jail. Twenty special policemen were placed on duty, and lawyers for the prosecution and defense chosen by the meeting. Casper Frederick Diercks, and two supposed accomplices, Ford and Deitch, were brought out for trial, in the park, in the presence of about 2,000 people. Seven witnesses were examined, among them the father of the murdered boy, and Ford and Deitch, and the jury retired for consultation, and returning, brought in a verdict of willful murder against Casper Diercks, and recommended that Sebastian Deitch and R. P. Ford be remanded to jail, for trial, by the district court. A proposition to hang Diercks immediately was negatived, and he was allowed until 6 o'clock in the evening to prepare for death. At the appointed hour, he was brought forth to a scaffold, erected in court house square, and a prayer was offered by Rev. H. F. Davis, of the Methodist Church. The prisoner then said, taking the noose in his hand: "Holding as I do this rope, which is to send me into eternity, I declare that I am guilty of the larceny, but of murder, I am not." In response to questions, he said he did not know who killed the boy. He then said: "May God have mercy on my soul!" and the drop fell. He struggled for a few moments, and all was over. Diercks was a native of Holstein, Germany, and claimed to have fought in the Rebellion, and to have been mustered out of the Union army as a Lieutenant Colonel of an Illinois regiment. He willed $1,000 to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Nebraska City, $2,400 to a brother in Philadelphia, and the remainder of his estate to a young lady, named Ellen Henderson. That Diercks was guilty of the brutal murder, no one entertained a doubt, and all concurred in his execution.

On the night of November 30, 1878, the premises of Charles Slocumb, located on Sioux street, between Eighth and Ninth, Nebraska City, were invaded by burglars, the house robbed, the owner cruelly murdered and an attempt made to violate the person of Mrs. Slocumb. Suspicion fell on three colored men, to-wit: Henry Martin, Henry Jackson and William Givens. At ten o'clock on the morning succeeding the murder, the suspected parties were arrested and imprisoned. The district court, Hon. William Gaslin presiding, was in session, and the court ordered a special grand jury. On Friday, December 6, true bills of indictment for murder in the first degree were found against Henry Martin, Henry Jackson and William Given, but the same day it became evident that Given was not concerned in the outrage and he was released to be used as State's evidence. F. P. Ireland and J. L. Mitchell were assigned by the court to defend the prisoners; the State's interests were sustained by George S. Smith, district attorney. The evidence was plain and direct and the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Some of the panel believing a life imprisonment a more terrible punishment than hanging, the court sentenced the prisoners to be imprisoned in State penitentiary for life, to be kept at hard labor. Passing from the court room to the jail in the basement of the building, one of the prisoners (Martin) remarked that he "would much prefer immediate death on the scaffold to life imprisonment." If earnest in this wish his desires were soon gratified. They were placed in the most secure part of the jail and Deputy Sheriff McCallum and five guards placed over them. At two o'clock the same night about one hundred masked men, heavily armed, appeared at the door of the prison and demanded admittance. Mr. McCallum told them he was placed in charge and they could not be admitted. The crowd was prepared for this and instantly attacked the outer door with battering rams and sledges. Within two minutes they broke down the outer doors, seized the jailor, secured the key of the inner door, took possession of Martin and Jackson, and hurried them out Eleventh street, crossed South Table Creek bridge, then turning west they marched a few hundred feet where a convenient tree was found. They were tied to a limb and within a few minutes life was extinct. Soon after daylight the bodies were removed and buried in potter's field. The officers thought in addition to the party who entered the jail fully two hundred stood on the square near the building ready to assist in removing the prisoners if their services were required. In fact the whole community believed the prisoners clearly guilty of the cold-blooded murder of a respectable citizen, and that a speedy death should be meted out to them. Under the circumstances the verdict was believed to be too lenient, and when the presiding judge was informed of the execution of the murderers, he remarked: "I expected it."

EDUCATION.

The first school ever taught in this portion of Nebraska was taught by Miss Martin (now Mrs. Jesson) who still lives in the vicinity of Nebraska City. This was in the spring of 1855. There are other claimants to this honor, but that Miss Martin is entitled to it we have the averment of the "Old Settlers' Society." At more than one of their annual meetings the honor has been claimed for this lady, and not a voice was raised to dispute it. The second school was that of Miss

Lucy N. Bowen, who with a previous experience of three years in Ulster County, New York, came to Kearney Heights in 1855, and in the spring of 1856, taught a private school there. She erected a commodious house and from 1856 to the present—with two slight interregnums—has taught either a public or private school in the same building every since. During her long term of conscientious discharge of duty she has taught the following named persons, now grown people and the heads of families: John and Edward Campbell, James and Michael Reed, Mrs. S. H. Calhoun and her brothers, John, William and Charles McMechan, Fitch, Brock and Steptoe Kinney, Forbes Bowen, Eugene and Graham Bradley, William Mollring and others.

Major White taught a school in the winter of 1855.

John Cagy taught a school in Nebraska City in the winter of 1856. He was afterward secretary to John Brown and killed in the raid at Harper's Ferry.

The following persons also taught private or select school prior to the organization of the public schools: Miss E. Bonner, Rev. Mr. Doughett, Miss Doughett, J. Shurfey (a graduate of Yale College), Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. E. E. Arnold, H. K. Raymond, (identified with both the public and private schools since 1858) John Miller, Mrs. Green, Miss Mattie Lambeth, Miss Palmer, Miss Simpson, Mrs. Hubner, Mrs. Byers and Miss Mary Rector.

The leading friends of education in 1859 were John H. Croxton, Dr. Bowen, Rev. Mr. Taggart, J. M. Tomlin, Dr. J. W. Parker, H. K. Raymond, S. F. Nuckolls, Julius Metcalfe, Robert Hawke, Thomas Morton, J. Sterling Morton. Through the persistent efforts of these and other gentlemen an organization was effected, and on the last day of that year Mrs. Hubner, Mrs. Arnold, Miss Corey, Miss Lucy Bowen, Mr. Shurfey and Mr. Raymond met at the residence of Thomas Morton, and were examined for teachers in the public schools by J. Pardee and John H. Croxton, the County Examiners. On Monday, January 2, 1860, the public schools were opened and the term continued until March 30 of the same year. The salaries paid the teachers averaged $50 per month for the ladies and $75 for the gentlemen.

December 8, 1861, the second term commenced with substantially the same corps of teachers, and the teachers were paid fifty cents per month for each pupil. This system continued for several years, the amount ranging between twenty-five and seventy-five cents per month for each scholar.

The first principal was Mr. Hickman, although each teacher was practically "a law unto himself." About this time the zealous friends of education made a strong effort for perfecting the public schools and for the erection of a suitable high school, but the excitement caused by the war swallowed up all other interests and it was not until 1864 that the efforts were crowned with success. On the 14th of February of that year the Legislature passed an act approving the issuing by the city Council, upon the requisition of the Board of Education, of $15,000 in bonds whereby to raise means for the erection of a high school building at a central point in the city. These bonds, with the exception of $2,000, were taken by the Hon. J. Sterling Morton and drew ten per cent. interest. The prompt sale of the bonds was a great encouragement to the friends of education. A festival to assist in raising funds to aid in the construction of the building was given by the ladies of the city led by Mrs. J. Sterling Morton, and the sum of $1,100 realized. With Dr. Bowen as the active manager, and Rev. J. M. Taggart, now of Palmyra, as architect and contractor, the first high school building west of the Missouri, was finished in 1865 at a cost of $31,000.

On the subject of the erection of this building, "The Physicians and Surgeons of the United States," an accurate and able work published by William B. Atkinson, M. D., in the year 1878, pays Dr. Bowen this merited compliment: "Mainly through his exertions the first high school building was erected west of the Missouri River, at Nebraska City in 1864."

During the year when this fine house was built, Messrs, Bowen, Campbell, Parker, Street, and Tomlin constituted the Board of Education, Mr. Ware Treasurer. With the close of the war and the occupancy of the elegant high school edifice (now called the Second Ward school) came a renewed interest in education. From 1865 to 1872 the Superintendent and Ward Principals were Messrs. Covell, Dr. White, H. K. Raymond, Eaton, Rev. Mr. Richardson, Ashby and W. W. W. Jones, now State Superintendent of Education.

The Third Ward school house erected in the summer of 1869, at a cost of $10,000, was destroyed by fire on the 24th of February, 1874. Fortunately it was insured for its full value and immediately rebuilt.

In 1872 the Legislature abolished the School Board and placed the management of the city schools in the hands of the Mayor and Council, This grew out of the action of the board in discharging a teacher whose friends wielded influence with the Legislature. In 1872 E. Huber served as City Superintendent. From 1873 to 1874, W. W. W. Jones was superintendent and principal of the Second Ward school at a salary of $100 per month, and J. W. Boyer principal of the Third Ward, salary $60 per month. In 1875 J. P. Worthen was chosen principal of the Second Ward school at $85 per month and P. B. Chute principal of the Third Ward at $60 per month.

On the 17th of February, 1872, the friends of the Board of Education secured the passage of a law by the Legislature from which we quote the material portions: Section one gave the power to establish and govern high and graded schools and other public schools to Boards of Education to consist of four members elected by the legal voters of the district. Section two of this act provided that all schools erected or organized within the limits of said cities (those embracing more than one district) shall be under the direction and control of the Boards of Education authorized by this act. Such schools shall be free to all children between the ages of five and twenty-one years whose parents or guardians reside within the limits of said district, and to all children of non-residents paying taxes therein. Section ten authorized the Boards of Education to elect annually, in July, a Superintendent of Public Instruction with such salary as the Board may deem just, not exceeding $100 per annum. They were further authorized to elect teachers, janitors, etc. During the year 1874 the high school building was erected. Cost of building and grounds, $5,000.

The first election for a Board of Education under the amended act of February 17, 1875, took place on the 6th of April, 1875, and resulted in the choice of James Thorn, J. D. Kerr, William Fulton and E. Huber. J. D. Kerr was chosen President and E. Huber, Secretary.

The first action of the board was to consolidate all parts of the city into one school district to be known as "the school district of Nebraska City." The City Council was then notified of the organization of the board, and that they were ready to take charge of the schools of the city, and to receive all property, funds and papers in the hands of the city for the use of the public schools. The request was promptly complied with.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Education, May 7, 1875, the contract for the construction of the Third Ward school building was awarded to Huffman and Wales for the sum of $4,259.25. At the same meeting J. H. Worthin and a full corps of teachers were elected. At the July meeting J. H. Worthin was chosen City Superintendent of Schools. The salary of Mr. Worthin was fixed at $1,000 per annum for both positions. Miss Sarah E. Steele was elected assistant teacher of the high school at a salary of $60 per month, and the principals of the ward schools, Mrs. L. C. Duffield and Miss M. T. Lewis, were voted $50 per month each. For this year the assistants received $45 per month each.

At the March meeting C. H. Korff was elected a member of the board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Eli Huber. On the 3d of July, 1876, Mrs. L. C. Duffield was elected principal of the Third Ward school and Miss Lewis principal of the Second Ward school. At the same session A. P. Grout was chosen principal of the high school and City Superintendent of Schools at an annual salary of $1,300.

At the regular meeting of the board held July 2, 1877, the election of teachers for the school year took place and resulted in the choice of Miss S. E. Steele, as principal of the high school, at a salary of $83.33 per month, Miss Elsie Decou, assistant, Miss Lewis, principal of the Second Ward, and Mrs. Duffield principal of the Third Ward.

February 4, 1878, the board consisted of Messrs. Peschau, Korff, Fulton and Raymond. On the 11th of June following, Miss Steele was re-elected principal at a salary of $75 per month, with Miss M. B. Minor assistant; Miss Lewis principal of the Second Ward, and Mrs. Duffield principal of the Third Ward, Miss Bowen the Kearney school, and Rev. W. A. Green in charge of the colored school. F. W. Peschan was appointed Superintendent. Salaries of teachers, with the exception above indicated, the same as the two preceding years. At the same meeting Phillip Potter was chosen a member of the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the refusal of E. S. Hawley to qualify.

For the year 1879, the board consisted of H. K. Raymond, president, M. L. Hayward, William Bischof and D. W. Hershey, secretary. Mr. Raymond was also chosen secretary.

On the 2d of June, 1879, the annual election of teachers was held: M. H. Carlton was chosen principal of the high school at a salary of $55 per month; Miss E. J. Evans, principal of the Third Ward, Mrs. Nora Lemon, principal of the Second Ward. This year there was a general reduction of salaries, the principals receiving $45 per month, and the assistants $35.

On the 4th of August following, Mr. and Mrs. Munger were selected principal and assistant principal of the high school and Miss May B. Pickett principal of the primary department of the Second Ward.

May 5, 1880, for this scholastic year Messrs. Hayward, Bischof, Cady and Potter constituted the board, with Bischof president and Cady secretary. On the 14th of June following the annual election resulted in the choice of Mrs. Lemon, principal of the Second Ward, Miss Evans principal of the Third Ward. The election of a principal for high school and Superintendent was postponed until the August meeting, at which time Mr. Munger was chosen for the first position: Mrs. Munger for the other. No change was made in teachers' salaries.

May 2, 1881. The board now composed of six members, consisted of Messrs. Bischof, president; L. F. Cornutt, secretary; Dr. Schminke, Dr. Whitten, S. Davies and J. J. Hochstettler. At the regular meeting in June, the following teachers were chosen for the school year: Mrs. Lemon, principal of Second Ward, Miss Josie McCoy, Miss Iola Nuckolls, Miss Barr, Miss Wille, Miss Kafer, Miss Templin, Miss Evans, principal Third Ward, Miss Cora Clark, Miss Hopps, Miss Swanson, Miss Morton, Miss Bowen, for Kearney school, Mrs. Munger, principal of high school, Mr. Munger, superintendent. No change in salaries.

Otoe University.—This institution was established in the spring of 1859 under the auspices of the Presbyterian denomination, Hon. D. J. McCann was chosen president and Dr. J. W. Parker, secretary of the board of trustees. The building, corner of Sioux, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, known as the "Outfit," was purchased from Russell, Waddell & Majors, and a goodly number of scholarships were disposed of at $100 each. The faculty was composed of the following named gentlemen: Prof. Diffendorfer, manager; Rev. J. C. Elliott, principal and teacher of Greek and Latin languages; Prof. Peter Zahner, teacher of mathematics and natural sciences; Rev. Eli Huber, teacher of the German language; Prof. Macready, teacher of English literature. A large number of students, nearly 100, attended the sessions of 1869, '70 and '71, but unfortunate bickerings grew up between Mr. Diffendorfer, the board of trustees and some of the patrons of the schools, and the result was the sale of the property to the trustees of Nebraska College and the removal of the headquarters of that institution from Talbot hall to the "Outfit," or as it was then called, the University building. A strenuous effort was made by Dr. J. W. Parker, D. J. McCann and other friends of education to heal the unfortunate breach, but the effort was unsuccessful.

During the years 1861, '62 and '63, a Female Seminary was successfully taught by B. W. Vineyard, but the public school system rendered its continuance unprofitable, and Mr. Vineyard abandoned the unequal contest. At a later day a "Male and Female College" maintained a foothold for a few months, but proved an unprofitable venture.

Shoenberger Hall is a select school for girls, established in 1870 under the patronage of the Episcopal Church of the State. Since the starting of the institution the following persons have been teachers: Miss Oliver, present principal; Mrs. Potter, Miss Bowen, Miss Kiddoo, Miss Lloyd, Miss Charlier, Miss Seymour, Mr. Rennick, Dawson Collins, teacher of music; Miss Irish and Prof. Wood, teachers of German. The hall is at present in charge of Miss Oliver, supervised by Rev. Dr. Oliver, Dean of the South Platte of Nebraska.

Nebraska College.—This educational institution, now located on Sioux street, extending from Thirteen to Fourteenth, in Nebraska City, was founded by Bishop Clarkson in 1867 and named in honor of his immediate predecessor, Bishop Talbot. Talbot Hall, designed for a diocesan school for boys, was first located on a commanding eminence three miles west of Nebraska City. The classical department was assigned to Rev. John Gasman, rector of the school. The divinity department was in charge of Rev. Robert W. Oliver. The cost of the building was nearly $20,000. Thirty-five scholars were enrolled the first year. In 1871 Rev. Dr. McNamara assumed the rectorship and the year following the present site was chosen—purchased from the trustees of the Otoe University and a removal was made one year afterwards. In 1868 a charter was obtained from the Legislature naming the school Nebraska College and Divinity School. The first trustees under the charter residing in the State were as follows: Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarkson, D. D., Omaha; Hon. J. W. Woolworth, Omaha; Judge John J. Redick, Omaha; Hon. O. P. Mason, Nebraska City; Rev. R. W. Oliver, Nebraska City; Rev. John G. Gasman, Nebraska City; Julien Metcalf, Esq., Nebraska City; J. A. Ware, Nebraska City; Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska City; Hon. S. F. Nuckolls, Nebraska City; Hon. John Bennett, Nebraska City; Hon. D. H. Wheeler, Plattsmouth.

The main college building is a substantial brick, 42x42, two stories and basement. The lower floor is used for a kitchen and store room, the middle or first floor for parlor, sitting, family and servants' rooms, and the upper floor for teachers' and students' rooms. The dormitory, located west of the main building, is of wood, 40x100 feet, two stories high, divided into sixteen rooms and alcoves. On the first floor is a large school room, three recitation rooms and wash room. In the second story is the dormitory, chapel and dormitory master's room. Between the main college building and the dormitory are two small wooden buildings, one used as a recitation room by the professor of German, F. A. Wood.

This building was erected at a cost of $4,500, and the purchase money for the "outfit" building and grounds amounted to $3,500, making a total of $8,000. Of this sum the generous citizens of Nebraska City gave $5,000. S. F. Nuckolls subscribed $500 and in addition presented the college with an excellent collection of assayed minerals.

Rev. Mr. Gasman was succeeded in the presidency by Rev. John McNamara, D. D., a gentleman of good executive ability. In April, 1875, Dr. McNamara resigned to accept a responsible position in New York. Prof. P. N. Woodbury, one of the most thorough educators in the West, who had been connected with the college from its earliest infancy, was chosen head master in charge of the school. He was virtually the president, though nominally no one could be president unless he had taken orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church. The college remained under Prof. Woodbury's charge until 1877, when Rev. H. C. Shaw was elected president and served one year, then Rev. Thomas Dicky was chosen president. He has retained the position ever since and by untiring zeal and the display of fine executive ability has placed Nebraska College in a better financial condition, with a larger list of scholars than it has had from the start. From twenty-two students in 1865, the college rolls now show the names of seventy-one. Of these twenty-five are boarders. With increased capacity this number could soon be doubled. Since the opening of Talbot Hall and Nebraska College, twenty young men have been educated within their walls and ordained for ministry and are now laboring in Nebraska and Dakota.

There are six established prizes awarded annually, to-wit; Clarkson, rector's medal, Woodbury medal, Gedge medal, Howe medal, William Bischof medal.

In the college there are two literary societies, the Philologian, organized in 1872, and the Archteon, organized in 1870.

The college has no endowment, but has always been self-sustaining. Dr. Oliver's labors have "been abundant," for several years in securing an endowment for the divinity department. From the time of its foundation until 1875 the rates were $280 per year for each student, but in 1875 there was a reduction to $250. At these figures they have remained ever since, thus showing Nebraska College to be one of the cheapest educational institutions in the West. The exact terms are as follows: For board, tuition, washing, fuel and lights, for the school year, payable two months in advance, $250. For day students, for school year, payable monthly in advance: classics, $50; English, $40; students under twelve, $30; board and tuition for five school days of each week $200 per annum. Music, French and German, extra.

The first graduate of the college was H. A. Remick. The college has conferred degrees upon many persons, some of whom are residents of England and Scotland.

When the present president took charge of the institution, nearly four years since, the books showed an attendance of twenty-seven pupils; at the present time the number is seventy-one. With more commodious buildings President Dickey could run these figures to 150 within a year or two, and thus add to its usefulness as a denominational college. In addition to the Nebraska students, Kansas is represented by three, Missouri two, Dakota two, Wyoming two and Colorado one.

The scholastic year began September 1, 1881, and closed June 8, 1882, forty weeks. The college is provided with a fine mineral cabinet, presented by Messrs. S. F. Nuckolls, John Gilman and V. M. Street. Robust health, cheerful heartiness, ambition to study, personal neatness, gentlemanly bearing and good conduct characterize the school. Young men are thoroughly educated for professional life or business, and especial attention is given to moral and religious training.

The following named gentlemen constitute the Board of Trustees: Rt. Rev. R. A. Clarkson, D. D.; L. L. D., president; Rev. R. W. Oliver, D. D., dean; Rev. James Patterson, secretary; Rev. John McNamara, Rev. H. C. Shaw, Rev. F. R. Millspaugh, Rev. H. B. Burgess, Rev. Samuel Goodale, Rev. Timothy O'Connell, Kev. C. C. Harris, Hon. J. M. Woolworth, L. L. D.; E. H. Sheldon, D. H. Wheeler, J. A. Ware, Julian Metcalf, Prof. P. L. Woodbury, R. M. Rolfe, William Bischof, Hon. Church Howe, Hon. H. M. Sessions, James Sweet, Rev. David Barr.

The officers of the college are: Rt. Rev. R. A. Clarkson, D.D. L. L. D., Visitor; Rev. Thomas E. Dickey, B. D., President and Rector; P. L. Woodbury, A. M., Head Master and Professor of Mathematics; C. J. Gedge, B. A., Professor Natural Sciences and Ancient Languages; William Valentine, Professor English Language and Literature; Fred W. Wood, Ph. D., Professor of Modern Languages; Mrs. T. E. Dickey, head of the house.

State Institution for the Blind.—In the month of November, 1873, Samuel Bacon, who had served as Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind in the State of Iowa arrived in Nebraska City and immediately broached the project of the establishment of a school for the education of the blind. The proposition was favorably received and in the autumn of 1874 he became a resident of Nebraska City. A public meeting was held to choose a committee to wait on the legislature—then about to convene—and ask an appropriation of $10,000 for the purchase of grounds and the erection of suitable buildings. The committee consisted of George Sroat, H. K. Raymond, Dr. John Blue, Rev. John H. McNamara, William Bischof, Dr. Bowen, and Samuel Bacon, repaired to the State capital and asked for the appropriation.

The mission of the committee was successful, and on the 19th of February, 1875, the act was promptly passed. Dr. Bowen was the author of the bill as it passed.

For $2,400 a beautiful ten-acre tract lying about three-fourths of a mile north of the city was purchased of John M. Gregg and preparations for the construction of a suitable edifice were begun. In the meantime temporary rooms in the neighborhood of Nebraska College, in the northwestern part of the city, were rented and the institution formally opened on the 10th of March, 1875, with three pupils. Professor Bacon was elected principal and his wife matron and assistant. The first section of the act establishing the institution reads as follows: "That there shall be maintained at Nebraska City, county of Otoe, an institution for the blind, and there is hereby appropriated for that purpose the sum of $10,000 for the erection of a building and the furnishing of the same: *Provided*, that the citizens of Nebraska City shall raise the sum of $3,000 and when the said sum is raised and paid over to the Board of Trustees either in money or in property, to the satisfaction of such Board, then the Board of Trustees of said institution for the blind shall proceed to locate said institution on not less than ten acres of land and not to exceed one mile in distance from the court house of said Nebraska City." The succeeding sections to the seventeenth provide for the mode of governing the institution by the Board of Trustees, composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Treasurer, and Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings—and section seventeen provides that "all blind persons resident of this State, of suitable age and capacity, shall be entitled to an education in this institution at the expense of the State. Each County Superintendent of common schools shall report to the Institution for the Blind on the first day of April of each year the name, age, residence, and post office address of every blind person and every person blind to such an extent as to be unable to acquire an education in the common schools, and who reside in the county where he is superintendent."

Under the supervision of the original Board of Trustees, consisting of George Sroat, George Crow, Samuel Manly, Homan J. Walsh, Paul Schminke, and N. S. Harding, the new building was finished at a cost of $9,795. To this add $100 for plans and specifications, $75 for superintendence of work, $275 for traveling expenses of the commissioners, and $2,400 purchase money for the ten acres of ground and but a small balance remained.

The main building, a substantial brick, is three storiesand basement, forty-nine by sixty-five feet, and contains thirty large rooms. It is admirably arranged for the purposes designed. In 1877 a two-story brick work shop twenty-five by fifty-seven feet, containing four spacious rooms, was added at a cost of $3,000.

On the 13th of January, 1876, Prof. Bacon removed to the new building; and at that time the three pupils were Mary, Effie and Maggie Campbell (three sisters), of Johnson County. Soon after, eight other unfortunates were added to the roll of the institution.

On the 17th of November, 1877, Mr. Bacon's services were dispensed with, and Prof. J. B. Parmalee, who had been Superintendent of the Iowa Institution for the Blind, was appointed. The following is a list of the officers at present engaged in the school, with the salaries of each: J. B. Parmalee, principal, $1,000; Mrs. N. K. Parmalee, matron and teacher, $400; Miss Lucina M. Hotchkiss, teacher of literary department, $350; Miss Mary McGinniss, teacher of vocal music, $200; Miss Lilly Chadsey, teacher of instrumental music, $250; D. W. Hershey, M. D., physician, $50; C. W. Scott, foreman of workshop, $125. With the accession of Prof. Parmalee to the principalship, came a more perfect system of business, and a rigid system in the accounts of receipts and expenditures.

In 1877 the expenditures amounted to $6,379.50 for running expenses, musical instruments, furniture, shrubbery, improvement of grounds and buildings, books, maps, charts, apparatus, and clothing for indigent pupils. In addition to this, the sum of $3,000 was expended for the construction of the commodious workshop. The appropriation for the institution for 1877 was $19,906. Of this sum, $10,507 was returned to the State treasury. During the year fourteen pupils were in attendance.

In 1878 the Legislature appropriated $14,423.02. Of this, $5,778.25 were unexpended and returned to the State treasury, leaving the annual expenses for that year $8,644.70. The number of pupils during the year was twenty-one.

For the year 1879, $7,700 was appropriated, of which sum $2,962.09 was returned to the State treasury, showing the annual expenses of the year to have been $4,737.91. During this year the names of twenty-three pupils were on the rolls.

In 1880 the appropriation was $8,200. The total expenses were $5,186.90. The surplus, $3,013.10 was returned to the State treasury. Twenty-two pupils were in attendance.

The annual appropriation for 1881 amounted to $7,450. The expenditures were $7,172.53. The unexpended balance of $277.47 was returned to the State treasury. Twenty-six pupils were reported for the year. One more has been added since the beginning of the present year.

The above exhibit shows that the financial affairs of the institution have been wisely and economically administered by Superintendent Parmalee, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, who make annual visits of inspection. The government of the institution is paternal, and the law of kindness the governing principle. Corporal punishment is unknown in the institution. A regular course of study is marked out, running from eight to ten years, and when pupils are graduated they stand on a par with those who have passed the best graded schools of the State. The course includes geometry, physiology, ancient and modern history, astronomy, natural history and natural philosophy. From the organization of the institution to the present time, fifty pupils have received, or are receiving, instruction; representing the following counties: Adams, Butler (2), Burt, Clay, Douglas (3), Gage, Hall (2), Harlan, Jefferson, Johnson (5; of this number four are sisters), Kearney, Knox, Nemaha (5), Otoe (3), Pawnee (2), Richardson (4), Seward (3), Sherman, Saunders (2), Saline, Thayer (2), Washington (2).

A large majority of the unfortunate pupils are the children of people of limited means; but of the whole number only four receive their clothing from the fund furnished at the expense of the State. Of course tuition, board, fuel and washing are free to all the pupils. The annual cost for each pupil is $250.

The spot occupied by the institution is one of the most beautiful in the West, and that a wise choice was made in the selection of a training school for these unfortunate wards of the State, may be mentioned the fact that the institution is now in its seventh year, and thus far there has not been a death, nor in fact a case of serious sickness.

Two of the most interesting departments of the institution are the musical and the industrial. In the first named, the pupils are making rapid advancements. The choirs and band meet every afternoon, on alternate days, while the practice and lessons on the different instruments are in progress continuously throughout the day. Two pianos, two organs, a flute and four violins make up the equipment, and are in almost constant use, by the pupils. The pupils acquire a knowledge of music readily, and many graduates of similar institutions secure employment by teaching music in public schools, academies, as organists in churches, and by giving lessons on the different instruments at home. In the matter of securing a self-support, experience proves that the musical branches are the most efficient, while they also contribute to relieve the dreary monotony and *ennui* which falls to the lot of those bereft of sight.

In the industrial department, the boys and young men are required to spend a certain number of hours at the occupations of cane-seating and broom-making, and first-class work is the result of a few months' training. Other trades will soon be taught. The girls and young ladies are instructed in hand and machine sewing, knitting, crocheting, bead and fancy work. The labor of hemming towels, sheets, etc., is done by them. The reports show that both the shop and fancy work departments are sources of profit, after paying all expenses for stock.

The usefulness of this beneficent institution could be largely increased, if the County Superintendents of Nebraska would discharge their duties, by reporting the names of blind persons, between the ages of nine and twenty-one years, within their several counties, "and every person blind to such an extent as to be unable to acquire an education in the common schools."

RELIGION.

In all probability, the garrison, stationed at Fort Kearney, was favored with occasional religious services; if so, all record thereof has been irrecoverably lost. The first regular preaching in Nebraska City, was by William D. Gage, a Methodist missionary, as early as the spring of 1854. The first church building erected, was that of the Baptists, a rude frame building, at the foot of Kearney Heights, in the immediate vicinity of the old trading post, of this attempt to organize a permanent society, particulars will be found in the history of the church itself.

The First Baptist Church in Nebraska City, was organized August 18, 1855, at the old "frame meeting house." The record of this important step in the new village is found in an old register, already yellow with age, lying in the archives of the church, and reads as follows:

> NEBRASKA CITY, N. T. August 18, 1855.
>
> The following named brethren and sisters, to wit: B. B. Belcher, Samuel Findley, Edward Henry, Lucinda Nuckolls, Mary Ann Belcher, Lavison Cook and Careline Toms met, by appointment, at the frame meeting house, and, after solemnly covenanting together, proceeded to organize the First Baptist Church of Nebraska City, and, as such, were recognized by Rev. J. C. Renfro, a minister of the Baptist denomination in regular standing.

Of the seven constitutional members only one, Lucinda Nuckolls, is now a communicant, the others having died or separated from the church for various reasons.

On February 12, 1856, the society decided to abandon the old house of worship, and, in conjunction with the Presbyterians, take possession of a hall in Excelsior Block, then just completed. This was done on March 1 of the same year, and the societies worshiped there on alternate Sabbaths for several years. At the same time it was resolved to hold regular communion services on the first of each month. At this time the church was under the wing of the Home Missionary Society, and the records show that remittances were asked from time to time to aid in the support of their pastor. On July 3 of this year a committee, consisting of A. Brown, A. A. Bradford and B. B. Belcher, was appointed as a board of trustees to secure a lot in a central part of the city for a church building, which was done shortly afterward.

A simple record in the registry of the church, dated November, 1859, shows with a clearness that could hardly be excelled the constant struggle which the mere handful of members maintained to support public services. The record reads: "Voted that the contract for lighting and wood be awarded to E. Henry at $90, or $100 if the subscriptions will admit of that expense." But better times were in store for the church, and in the following year a series of revival meetings added about forty to its membership. On November 6, 1861, it was resolved to erect a church edifice of their own, and a committee was appointed to raise the amount necessary for this purpose. May 3, 1862, the committee reported that they had secured a lot and contracted for the material for the building, and had a balance of $800 in the treasury.

On September 6 of this year it was decided to ask the Home Missionary Society for $600, to assist in completing the church building. This application was favorably answered, and the building was completed shortly afterward. Up to this time the society had worked harmoniously, but the following year found it deeply in debt to the parent society, and suffering from internal differences to such an extent, that in March of the following year the pastor recommended the dissolution of the society and the transfer of its real estate to the Home Missionary Society. This motion, however, met with little approval from the great majority of the church, and was almost unanimously voted down.

In 1865 the new building was ready for occupation, and was formally dedicated.

In 1867 the Congregational society applied for permission to use the Baptist building for their services, and it was decided to grant them this privilege until they should be able to erect a house of their own.

The Rev. I. T. Williams had tendered his resignation in 1866, but it was not until March 8, 1868, that the society called his successor, Mr. W. B. Bingham, In April of the same year the Rev. George Davis was sent out from New York to the society. On September 9, 1870, Rev. H. A. Guild became pastor of the church, and remained with them until March 10, 1872. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. Y. Westover, who died suddenly in August. 1879, while on a visit to Waukesha, Wis. In November following the Rev. Mr. Ried, of Muscatine, Iowa, was invited to assume the pastoral office, but declined, and on the following spring the Rev. O. A. Williams was installed. Mr. Williams was succeeded, October 1, 1881, by Rev. J. C. Read, the present pastor.

There is a colored Baptist congregation near Table Creek, under charge of Rev. Isaac Martin, and another, without a regular pastor, at the foot of the bluff where the creek joins the Missouri. Neither of these have regular organizations.

First Methodist Episcopal Church (North).—The Methodist Episcopal Church of Nebraska City, was organized in 1855, by the Rev. W. D. Gage, a missionary for the Territory. There were seven constituent members: Rev. W. D. Gage and wife, Mattie Gage, William Walker and wife, M. Riden and Mrs. Rowena Craig. In the latter part of the same year, the society commenced the erection of a building for church purposes, and had the walls raised before winter set in. That winter, during a severe storm, the partially finished structure was blown down and no effort was made to rebuild until the following year, when John Hamlin was awarded the contract for the work. This second attempt was successful, and in 1856 the work was completed and the society took possession. This was the first church built in the Territory. During the same year a Sabbath school was organized with John Hamlin as superintendent and Miss Bowen as assistant. There were five annual conferences held in the building, under the charge of Bishops Ames, Morris, Scott, James and Scott. The following pastors have had charge of the society: Rev. Messrs. Taylor, Burch, May, Chivington, Lemon, Smith, Davis, Alexander, Lemon, Presson, Radebaugh, Wilson and W. K. Beans, the present incumbent.

In 1864, a parsonage was secured at a cost of $1,200. In 1866, the records show that another building had been taken at a valuation of $2,000. Still later a fine brick was erected in the same enclosure as the church building proper, at a cost of about $3,000.

During the year 1874, the old church building was torn down and a new one, 40x80 feet, erected on the corner of Eleventh and Laramie streets, at a cost of $10,000. The corner stone was laid August 13, 1874, with appropriate ceremonies, Rev. P. F. Broyer, of the Des Moines conference officiating. The church was completed the same fall and formally dedicated by Bishop Andrews on the 27th day of January, 1875. Rev. J. H. Presson was appointed pastor. The Rev. T. B. Lemon was present during the summer of 1875 and acted as assistant. During this year the county was devastated by grasshoppers, and the consequent removals and losses from various sources reduced the membership from 200 to 160. At the conference at the end of this year, Rev. J. H. Presson was returned as pastor.

Of the constituent members of this church but one, Mrs. Rowena Craig, is still living in this city.

In 1881, the church numbered something over 200 members and was steadily gaining. At that time the Sabbath school numbered 158 and was supplied with twenty teachers, exclusive of the regular officers.

The church has always been substantial financially, and has an unblemished record.

Methodist Episcopal (South).—The first work of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska City, was performed by Elder Hedgepeth, who belonged to the Missouri Circuit, there being no recognized field West of the river at that time.

In 1866, the scattered members of this faith were gathered together by J. S. Catlin, in the Baptist Church and an organization effected, with a membership of twenty-seven. Mr. Catlin, however, did not become the pastor of the church, and it was not until the following year that a minister was regularly appointed. This minister was Rev. Thompson Penn, who came to the city in the fall of 1867 and remained one year. In 1868, the church, which had previously worshiped in a hall on Main street opposite the court house, and later on the corner of Main and Tenth streets, raised money to build a church of their own, and erected the present building, on the corner of Eighth and Laramie, the same year, at a cost of $4,500. Mr. Penn was followed by Rev. J. F. Shores, who remained one year.

The pastors of this church up to the present time have been Rev. Messrs. J. S. Smith, B. Margeson, Jessie Bird, George Warren, James McEwen, W. A. Hanna, who remained three years; James Payne, C. A. Sherman, J. T. Smith and W. P. Caples, the present pastor. The church has a Sabbath school, under the superintendence of D. Thompson, in a flourishing condition.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church, of Nebraska City, was organized February 26, 1882. This church is, properly speaking, a mission of the old church established some twenty years since at a point in the country about fifteen miles northwest of this city. The old church had no regular pastor and there was no town or post office near it. A few years since the present pastor, Rev. F. Schumaker, was appointed to the pastorate. Under his charge the old church has increased in membership, and the new church on Tenth and Kansas streets, built at a cost of $1,200. Adjoining the new church is a parsonage valued at $900. At present Rev. Mr. Schumaker supplies both churches, but an assistant will shortly be engaged, when services will be held every Sabbath in each place. The present membership is about eighty; the present board of trustees is William Kropp, L. Kumm, J. Bischof, F. Stuckenholz, F. Ganzel. The Nebraska City chapel has no Sabbath school organization, but the old church has a school, under the superintendence of L. Pa[illegible], with a membership of thirty. The prospects of the church are good.

A small church building belonging to the colored Methodists is situated on the corner of Sioux and Fifth streets. It has an irregular organization with about fifteen members and a large number of constant attendants. It is expected that a regular organization will be effected shortly, and that the conference of 1882 will assign a pastor to the society.

Protestant Methodist.—On March 31, 1860, Rev. J. M. Young started a branch of the Protestant Methodist Church at Nebraska City, a society being organized and regular meetings held in the store room of Owen & Newton. The same year the society proposed to build a church edifice, but not succeeding, became disorganized, and at present has no existence.

The First Presbyterian Church.—On August 10, 1855, Rev. H. M. Giltner began his labors as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Nebraska City. In the fall of this year, a sufficient number of people had signified their willingness to join an organization, and accordingly a church known as the "First Presbyterian Church of Nebraska City" was established. Mr. Giltner was assisted in the opening exercises on November 1, by Rev. L. G. Bell, of Sidney, Iowa. The constituent members of the church were D. F. Jackson and wife, W. B. Hail and wife; Mrs. Harriet Anderson, Mrs. Mary Cowles, Mrs. Catherine Cowles, Miss Maggie J. Martin, Solomon Martin, David Martin, W. S. Van Doren, Dr. J. C. Campbell, Miss Emily Lorton, Miss Nancy Pearman, Mrs. S. E. Giltner.

The first accession to the church recorded is found under date of May 22, 1856, and was followed at frequent intervals by others, principally by letters from eastern churches.

At the first election of ruling elders, June 23 of the same year, W. B. Hail and William Buchanan were chosen, their names appearing interwoven with the church history for several years thereafter.

The church edifice, which is still in use, was erected in 1857, and was rated the finest structure of the class then in the Territory.

On the resignation of H. M. Giltner, in April, 1864, the society engaged Rev. James W. Clark as a stated supply for one year. He was succeeded by J. Calvin Elliott, who after supplying the church a year became its pastor June 10, 1867, continuing in the office up to September 19, 1869. He was followed by Rev. J. D. Kerr, who assumed the pastorate in October, 1870, and held that position until 1877. From December, 1877, J. W. Dullas supplied the pulpit six months, yielding to C. M. Cate, who officiated from September, 1878, till September, 1879, when the present pastor, Robert W. Cleland, of Kentucky, was installed. The present ruling elders are W. Buchanan, O. W. Parker, George M. Brinker, L. F. Cornutt, W. W. Smith and N. S. Harding.

The church has always been very strongly total abstinence in its beliefs and numerous instances are found in its register of action taken to induce members who had been too free with the spirituous and in consequence too careless of the spiritual. During March, 1878, the first large revival commenced and resulted in the addition of twenty members to the church in a brief time afterward. The influence of this movement was apparently very strong, for even after its first strength had passed away there are frequent records of the admission of converts. The church is in a flourishing condition and bids fair to continue, in the future its honorable record of the past decade.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized on July 16, 186[illegible], by Rev. C. B. Hodges. Shortly after the organization of the society five elders, J. A. Lobb, W. W. Owen, Alexander Magers, W. L. Boydston and J. J. Barwick were elected. Of this number, none are now residents of this city, three having died and two removed to other fields of labor. In August of the same year Rev. C. M. Love became the pastor of the church for a short time but was soon followed by Rev. C. B. Hodges, who was very efficient in building up the church during his six months charge. In the spring of 1866, Rev. R. S. Reed of Salem, Ill., accepted a call from the church, and became its pastor October 28, of the same year. Under his management the church throve greatly, both in spiritual and financial matters and their present house of worship, at the corner of Tenth and Laramie streets, was erected. This work was commenced in the first year of his pastorate and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in December, 1867. After three years of service, Mr. Reed resigned his position to become corresponding secretary of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. This occurred in the fall of 1869, and Mr. Reed died the following year, to the great sorrow of his many warm friends in this city. He was succeeded, in November, 1869, by Rev. J. B. Green of Kentucky, who is the present pastor.

During Mr. Green's pastorate the work so well begun by his predecessor has gone steadily on. For a number of years the society has been on a sound financial basis and out of debt. The church building is finely furnished and has an abundant supply of books and other necessary properties. The membership is now over 200 and embraces a large share of the wealthiest business men of the place.

The Sabbath school of this church was established in July, 1865, and has been from the first a very successful one. Its superintendents have been Martin Hughes, W. L. Boydston, W. T. Sloan and A. R. Newcomb, who now holds the position. The present membership of the school is over one hundred and forty-five,

United Presbyterian Church.—In 1860, the United Presbyterians effected the organization of a society, holding services in a building just east of the Baptist Church edifice, under the ministerial charge of Rev. Mr. Doafit. This building is still in the name of the society, but the majority of the members of the church have long since united themselves with other religious bodies.

Latter Day Saints.—The Josephites or Latter Day Saints are the descendants of the faith which has been perverted into Mormonism. As long ago as 1853, there was a small society holding these tenets in Wisconsin, but there was no real leader of the faith until the advent of Joseph Smith, in 1860. In 1862, Hannah Fuller, whose son-in-law, J. W. Waldsmith, is now an ordained elder in Nebraska City, was made a member of the church and was the first in this county to take such action. In the following year an organization was effected. This was the first branch south of the Platte and was known as the Weeping Water branch, many of the members living between Weeping Water and this city. April 6, 1866, the Nebraska City Church of this creed was organized with a membership of twenty-one. The presiding elder was R. C. Elvin, who has held the office up to the present time, except a short period when, in his absence the duties of the office were performed by Elder J. W. Waldsmith.

This church while following implicitly the revelations of Joseph Smith, repudiates Mormonism, as popularly understood, and abhors the doctrine of polygamy. In the possession of the elders is a transcript from a public letter of Joseph Smith to his followers, written in 1844, and warning them that the practice of polygamy would be a certain cause of expulsion from the church. This letter was published in the *Union Vidette*, March 31, 1866, and states in emphatic language the outcome of "that false and corrupt doctrine."

The society purchased in 1881, the brick church on Sixth, between Main and Laramie streets and hold it free of debt. The church property is valued at about $2,000. There is a Sabbath school connected with the church, J. W. Waldsmith, superintendent, and it is well supplied with books and all necessary appliances.

Up to the present time about 250 have been added to the church. Its present membership is about one hundred. The society is now in a flourishing condition and its members are among the best and wealthiest citizens.

The Catholic Churches.—All trans-Missouri ground east of the Rockies, was, until 1859, in the charge of the Vicarate Apostolic of Kansas, under Rt. Rev. Bishop S. B. Meigs, of Leavenworth, Kansas. This Territory was not divided in any way, but was supplied by regular visits to various points, both north and south of the Platte, under the supervision of the Benedictine fathers of Kansas. The first regular visitant was Rev. Augustine Wirth, O. S. B., who also visited Omaha and other points. He was succeeded by Rev. Francis Cannon, O. S. B., who took charge in 1858. During the first part of his charge, he resided in Omaha, and built a church there, but later, returned to Nebraska City. He was succeeded the following year by Rev. Casimer Seitz, O. S. B., who resided at Atchison., Kan., and acted as a regular priest for Nebraska City, and surrounding points. This was continued but part of that year, and in the fall, Rev. Philip Vogg took charge of this part of the diocese. In the spring of 1860, the church at Nebraska City had grown to such size as to demand a regular minister, and Father Vogg was permanently assigned to the work. During the first year of his residence, the corner stone of the church on Kearney Heights was laid, by Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Gorman, of Omaha, and considerable progress made with the work. The following year Rev. Emanuel Hartig, O. S. B., succeeded to the charge. In his pastorate, the church was completed, and the society put upon a firm basis. In 1865, an academy of the Benedictine sisters was founded here, and in co-operation with the people of the city, a school for ladies was founded, and maintained in a thorough and systematic course of instruction.

In 1869, the duties of the office had so increased, through the increasing settlement of the county, that an assistant was necessary, and Rev. Pirmin Koumley, O. S. B., was stationed in the city to care for the church on Kearney Heights, while his superior was absent on church affairs. At this time the Rev. Mr. Voss established churches at Tecumseh, Lincoln and many other points. Father Koumley remained a year, and was followed by Rev. Suitbert Demarteau, who in turn, was succeeded by Rev. Michael Hoffmater, O. S. B. In 1870, the church here was also aided from time to time by Rev. Anthony Kapser, who traveled from Nebraska City to Kansas. Up to this time, the church had gathered together all of their faith, who came to this western point, but now increasing numbers decided them to separate. This was accordingly done, and the English-speaking portion withdrew to the present town, and formed a new church, with Rev. John McGouldich as their pastor. At this time the Kearney Heights Church was left without an assistant, and Rev. Dennis Stolz was appointed to the vacant position, which he filled until 1875. In this year, Rev. Emanuel Hartig, who had so long held the pastorate, was transferred to Kansas, and the German Church on the Heights was assigned to Rev. Thomas Bartl, O. S. B. In 1876, Father John A. Haas took charge of St. Mary's Parish, (English) and remained with the church for a year. He was succeeded by Father B. Mackin, who also remained but one year, and was followed by Father Hugh Cumminsky, who remained up to February, 1879, when Father Eugene Cusson came, who now has charge of the Catholic interests here. At the time of Father Cusson's entrance upon his labors, the church was in rather a discouraging condition. The church property consisted of a single frame building, located on the corner of Otoe and Tenth streets, and is still used as a school by the Benedictine sisters. During this time (1879 to the present) the church, formerly owned and built by the Christian Church, on Sixth and Laramie streets, was purchased by the parish. This is a substantial brick structure, ninety by forty feet. A neat and commodious house has been purchased for the use of the Father, and all the church property is free of debt. The membership is 315.

Since 1875, St. Benedict (German) Church, on Kearney Heights, has remained under the charge of Father Thomas Bartl, up to the last of 1881, when Father Emanuel Hartig, who had been laboring in Kansas was returned to this city, with which his long labors had so thoroughly identified him.

Occupying two of the most prominent and sightly edifices in the city, and supported by a substantial body of parishoners, these churches have a proud position among those of the State.

The Academy of the Annunciation was opened by the Benedictine Sisters, under charge of St. Benedict Church, in 1871. The school occupies a building adjoining the church, and furnishes a full course of instruction to the students, who are all young ladies.

St. Mary's School is located on the corner of Ninth and Otoe, and is under the charge of Mother Emmerana and twenty-one sisters of the order. It is connected with St. Mary's Church, and has a thorough system of teaching in all branches of knowledge.

St. Mary's Episcopal Church was founded in 1857 by Rev. Eli Adams, who spent the fall of that year in preaching at various points near where Nebraska City now stands. At that time the town was located on the bluff at the east of the present city, and was known as Kearney Heights, from its proximity to the old Fort Kearney, established there as a Government post some years previously. In the winter Mr. Adams went East, after accepting a call to become rector of the parish. On his return the parish was incorporated and a church building erected. In 1867 the church was moved from Kearney Heights to its present location and thoroughly renovated. The building is built of wood and is cruciform in shape, with stained glass windows. The present membership is sixty, and the seating capacity of the house 350. In the twenty-four years of its existence the church has had but eight rectors: Eli Adams, Mr. Hagar, C. H. Rice, H. R. Pyne, W. H. O'Connell, Dr. McNamara, of Nebraska College; Prof. Remick, of the same institution; T. O'Connell, now in charge of a portion of the diocese, and David Barr, who became rector in February, 1882. In the time following the rectorship of Dr. McNamara, and preceding that of Prof. Remick, services were maintained by lay members Phillip Potter and J. Metcalf.

The church has always been on a comfortable financial basis, and subscriptions have been regularly kept up and collected without difficulty. The society is now free of debt and has money in the treasury, besides a special fund of $800 to be used as the last payment on the rectory. Phillip Potter, senior warden, has been treasurer of the parish for ten years, and states that in that time no bill could be presented and fail of being immediately paid. The church is a free one, and all funds are raised by subscription, yet it has never been found necessary to go outside of its own people for any contributions.

The church contains a prayer-book and Bible presented to it by the poetess Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, and containing her autograph, and a font donated by the Sunday school of Trinity Church, Washington, D. C. The present vestry is: Phillip Potter, senior warden; R. M. Rolfe, junior warden; J. Metcalf, E. Waddington, S. S. Morehouse, H. W. R. Wodehouse, H. S. Cady, C. W. Seymour and J. Sterling Morton, vestrymen.

S. S. Morehouse is secretary of the body and superintendent of the Sunday school.

St. Augustine Chapel is an offshoot of St. Mary's Episcopal Church to a certain extent. The building was erected as a neuclus for the divinity department of Nebraska College, and is under the charge of R. W. Oliver, the present dean, who has held this office from the time the chair was first endowed, about ten years ago. Phillip Potter is superintendent of the Sunday school. The chapel has a memorial window to Bishop Alonso Potter, of Pennsylvania, and memorial tablets to Maria De Peyster and J. Watts De Peyster, of New York.

The Congregational.—On the last day of December, 1862, a meeting of persons favorable to the organization of a Congregational Church in Nebraska City was held at Miss Bowen's schoolhouse, in Kearney Ward. Those present were: George F. Lee and wife, Royal Buck and wife, Miss Lucy Bowen, Joel Draper, James Sweet and S. P. Sibley. After a discussion of the objects of the meeting a temporary organization was effected with James Sweet, chairman and Royal Buck, secretary. A resolution was offered "that it is expedient and proper to take preliminary steps to organize a Congregational Church in this city, and that a council be called for that purpose." James Sweet, S. P. Sibley, Royal Buck and George F. Lee were appointed a committee to invite a council for the 7th and 8th of February, 1863.

In accordance with these instructions the committee issued invitations to the churches at Omaha, Council Bluffs, Glenwood, Tabor and Civil Bend to be represented by the pastor and a delegate from each.

January 31, 1863, a meeting was held at the brick schoolhouse for the purpose of preparing articles of association and a confession of faith, those present being George F. Lee and wife, Joel Draper and wife, Joshua Garside and wife, H. K. Raymond, H. O. Tibbetts and wife, S. P. Sibley, Royal Buck and wife, Miss Lucy Bowen, James Sweet and Mrs. M. J. Aldrich. The articles of association and the confession of faith were then adopted and signed by all present.

On the 7th of February, 1863, the council of churches convened in Union hall, Rev. Reuben Gaylord, of Omaha, acting as moderator and Rev. J. Todd, of Tabor, Iowa, as scribe. The following delegates presented their credentials: Rev. Reuben Gaylord, Omaha; J. Todd and Deacon Kellogg, Tabor; A. M. House, Glenwood, Dr. A. D. Bottsford, Civil Bend. The meeting was opened by prayer by the moderator and the communication from the proposed church called for. In response to this call Royal Buck stated in brief the reasons which led to their desire to organize a church and presented the articles of association, the confession of faith and the covenant with the names appended, for the consideration of the council. After a review of the matter submitted to them the council decided to proceed to the organization of a church. This was followed by the presentation of letters of dismissal from various churches by the various members of the new church and a brief recital of the experience of each. An informal ballot was then taken on officers of the new church when fully organized, and resulted in choice of George T. Lee and Royal Buck as deacons; S. P. Sibley, as clerk and James Sweet as treasurer. On Sunday, February 9, after an able sermon by the Rev. R. Gaylord, the members came forward and after publicly entering into a covenant were pronounced a church by the moderator. From this time until May 11, there was no effort to secure a pastor, but then it was resolved to invite the Rev. T. Lyman to the vacant seat. Mr. Lyman, however, declined, in order to devote himself more particularly to missionary work, and the church finally accepted the offer of the Rev. E. M. Lewis, of Hudson, Mich., who arrived in the city December 25, of the same year and was formally installed two days later. Mr. Reed proved himself a very efficient pastor and in February, 1864, at a meeting of the society the words limiting his call to six months, were ordered stricken out. As a natural outgrowth of the church, a Sabbath school was determined upon and its organization completed May 29, with H. K. Raymond, superintendent, S. P. Sibley, assistant, and Royal Buck as secretary and treasurer.

In the fall of 1864, the project of purchasing a lot upon which to build a church was agitated and a committee appointed to look into the matter. At the second annual meeting, December 24, 1864, they had, however, been unable to secure a lot and asked further time, which was granted them.

September 24, 1865, Mr. Lewis resigned the pastorate of the church, after two years of efficient service, and much against the wishes of the church. He was succeeded December 24, by Rev. James B. Finch, of Orient, Long Island, who remained with the church till forced to make a change of climate on account of the serious illness of his wife. He tendered his resignation May 15, 1867. On October 13, 1867, after wasting some time in correspondence with various candidates, the church extended a call to Rev. Roswell Foster, of Missouri Valley, Iowa. This call was accepted and Mr. Foster entered upon his duties the following Sabbath. He was succeeded by Rev. W. C. Foster, who only remained a short time.

Shortly after the resignation of Mr. Foster, the society failed to secure a place for holding meetings, and services were temporarily discontinued.

On December 12, 1872, the church was again in good state, and that date J. G. Taylor was ordained its pastor and continued in that position until August 11, 1876.

May 22, 1876, it was decided that the church should be incorporated as "The Congregational Church of Nebraska City," to take the place of the Congregational society, organized March 25, 1865, to act in conjunction with the Congregational Church. July 31, 1876, it was decided to call Rev. Thomas Gordon, of Sugar Grove, Pa., and on the expiration of the services of Rev. Mr. Taylor, he became pastor of the church, and remained till September 24, 1877. Rev. J. L. Collier succeeded to the ministry in October of the same year, and held the office until obliged by ill health to retire. This occurred March 12, 1879, and the Rev. J. C. Thompson followed him; and after acting as pastor for nearly a year, was formally installed April 17, 1880, and performed his duties with marked success until called to rejoin his former church in Ohio, in April of the following year. After a vacancy of six months, the present pastor, Rev. George Hindley, was called to the pastoral charge.

At the annual meeting of the church and Sabbath school, April 17, 1881, a statement of the financial condition of the society was submitted, showing that the outstanding indebtedness of the church was very slight, and that the Sabbath school had a small surplus in the treasury.

The present officers of the church are: Deacons, S. M. Field, H. K. Raymond, Garrett Tharp and L. Ellis; trustees, J. B. Parmalee, William Hammond, O. D. Waterman; secretary, Dewit C. Mosier; treasurer, C. A. Simon.

Music Committee.—William Hammond, J. J. Mutton; organist, Miss Lettie Chadsey. The Sabbath school officers are: Superintendent, Dewit C. Mosier; assistant, William Hammond.

Christian Church.—The Christian Church had a society in Nebraska City as early as 1866. The founder of this society was Rev. J. B. Johnson, who held the office for several years, being succeeded by Rev. J. B. Cake. During Mr. Johnson's pastorate, the church purchased a lot on the corner of Sixth and Laramie streets, and erected thereon a substantial brick building costing about $12,000.

This expense of $14,000, in round numbers, was a greater load than the society could bear, and they were forced to borrow $4,000 from the school fund. This was done in 1869. For several years thereafter the church seemed to be prospering and in a better financial status than many of its sister churches. Up to 1874 there had been 235 additions to the membership. At this date, however, the failure of a trustee of the church threw them into serious difficulties and finally caused the total loss of their property. It will be remembered that the church owed $4,000 and that to save their edifice, regular payments of interest were required. The task of collections and payment had been intrusted to B. M. Davenport, who left the town without discharging his obligations or accounting for the funds. This brought matters to a crisis and the State took the property on behalf of the school fund. The State donated the property to the city schools, and they in turn gave it to the city, which sold it for $1,100 to the English branch of the Catholic society. At the time of this sale, the society professed a desire to repurchase the building, but for some reason it was not awarded to them. In 1876, the church having been a long time without a pastor, was partly reorganized, and had a membership of forty-seven. It was still unable to support a regular minister and depended upon the occasional preachers who made this circuit. The pastors of the church have been J. B. Johnson, J. B. Cake, William Kirk, James Rector and P. K. Dibble. Rev. Mr Dibble, who closed his labors in 1879, had no successor and the society, as such, no longer holds meetings, although many of its members are yet residents of the city.

Evangelical Lutheran.—The First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Nebraska City was established in 1867. Its first pastor was Rev. E. Huber, who did much to build up the organization and remained with it up to February, 1876. The first election of officers of which a record now exists, took place in 1872 and resulted in the choice of M. Miller, trustee; H. Larsen, elder; W. Rodenbrock, deacon. During its existence the church has had the following pastors: E. Huber, F. W. E. Pechau, J. F. Kuhlmann and W. Rosenstinger. The first election of Sabbath school officers took place January 27, 1875, and resulted in the choice of C. F. S. Templin, superintendent, and J. F. Wilhelmy, assistant. The present officers are J. F. Wilhelmy superintendent; F. W. Petring, assistant, and the membership 165. This is the second Sabbath school, in point of size, of all now in existence in the city. Up to 1880 all the services of the church had been conducted in German but on February 6 of that year it was resolved to try and add an English service for the benefit of Lutherans of that nationality. This was done shortly afterward and services at different hours were held in both languages until the latter part of that year when the English asked for a dismission in order to form a society of their own. This project does not seem to have prospered, for before the close of the year the English element was again united to the parent society. At the present time services are held in German for two Sabbaths and in English on the third. The preaching in the evening is always in English. The church now con-pies a building on the corner of Ninth and Nebraska streets, erected at a cost of $3,300, which has a seating capacity of 500. The present membership is between 150 and 200, and embraces several prominent merchants of the city. The present council is, H. H. Bartling, F. W. Rottman, P. Hermann, P. Bradhoft, J. F. Wilhelmy.

THE PRESS.

The story of the press is that of civilization. Its history is that of the locality in which it is situated. It is the antiquarian, the historian, and the prophet. It makes or unmakes parties; establishes or destroys reputations; perpetuates, or by its sin of omission, allows to perish, the records of the day. What then can be more interesting than a history of the press itself—a history of histories? And when, as is the case with the newspaper press of Nebraska City, this history extends back to a period almost preceding the civilization of the locality; when it almost antedates the days of the generation and touches upon the lives and actions of those who established the community, their social doings and business pursuits, then is it necessarily of a historical interest, second to nothing which can be written. It is to be regretted that space will not permit of an extended collation of extracts, touching upon the origin or the foundation of the things that exist to-day, the objection to such a presentation being that it would necessarily involve repetition of much of the early history of the city and county treated of in, possibly, a more appropriate place.

The Nebraska City News.—The printing material with which the Nebraska City *News* was published, was purchased in Sidney, Iowa, by S. F. Nuckolls, H. F. Downs and A. A. Bradford, owners of the town site, the press work of the first number being done in that place, November 14, 1854, with Dr. Henry Bradford as editor. The office was immediately removed to Nebraska City and placed in the old block house, where it remained for some years. In 1855 Thomas Morton purchased the outfit from the town company, J. Sterling Morton being at that time editor, receiving for his services fifty dollars a month. Subsequent editorial changes have been as follows: R. Lee Barrowman, April 13, 1856 to April 15, 1856; J. Sterling Morton, April 15, 1856 to August 26, 1857; M. W. Reynolds, August 26, 1857 to October 19, 1861; Augustus F. Harvey, October 19, 1861 to August 25, 1865; J. Sterling Morton, August 25, 1865 to August 20, 1877; J. Stil[illegible]n Potter, August 20, 1877 to November 1, 1879; E. D. Marnell, November 1, 1879 to date. The proprietorship has been wholly or in part vested in Thomas Morton ever since his first purchase of the paper. The editorial management has been remarkably able and the paper is now a daily and weekly sheet, Democratic in politics from the first. During the Kansas war of 1857 its utterances were decisive, so far so that its office was threatened with destruction and its editor with lynching by Lane and his lawless associates.

The Nebraska Press.—The *People's Press* was established as a weekly paper in the spring of 1858, by C. W. Sherfy, who still resides in Greggsport. Within a few weeks the office was sold to O. H. Irish and L. L. Survey, the last named dying about the time the first number was issued. Col. Irish continued to conduct the business of the office until 1860, when it passed into the hands of Alfred Mathias and Joseph E. LaMasters. In 1861 the office was sold to W. H. H. Waters (now a resident of Salem, Ore.), and Royal Buck. Mr. Mathias soon after received a commission in the Union army and withdrew from the firm. Under the management of Buck & Waters the name was changed to *Press and Herald*. In 1862 Mr. Buck withdrew, leaving Mr. Waters sole proprietor. At this time the "Herald" portion of the title was dropped. In 1863 the publication of the *Daily Press* was commenced, but the experiment soon proved a failure and a semi-weekly was issued in its stead. During the winter of 1864-65 the office was purchased by D. J. McCann and others, and the Press Printing Company organized. In 1865 W. H. Miller took charge of the paper as editor and publisher for the company, and conducted it until October, 1866, when it again passed into the hands of Col. Irish. In the winter of 1866-67 the name was changed to the *Nebraska Press*. In August, 1868, Col. Irish disposed of an interest in the office to S. B. Price and W. H. Miller, and in November of that year, Col. Irish withdrew, and Thomas McCulloch became a partner in the firm of Price, Miller & Co. In June, 1869, McCulloch withdrew, and in October Price was obliged to withdraw on account of ill health. This left Mr. Miller entire control of the paper until the summer of 1870, when financial difficulties caused a temporary suspension. In the spring of 1872 the publication was resumed under the name of *Press and Chronicle* by John Roberts and W. A. Brown. Mr. Roberts withdrew early in the summer and the name was again curtailed by dropping the "Chronicle." From that time to the present the publication has been continued by W. A. Brown and his successors, Brown Bros. The *Press* has a good circulation and a very large advertising patronage.

In 1861 the Nebraska *Deutsch Zeitung* was established by Dr. F. Renner. In 1867 the name was changed to *Staats Zeitung*. In November, 1868, Mr. John A. Henzel became part owner and the business continued several years under the firm name of Henzel & Renner, with Dr. Renner as chief editor. In 1871 Mr. Henzel withdrew from the firm and Dr. Renner removed the office to Lincoln, where he published a German paper for two years. In 1873 he brought his material back to Nebraska City and resumed the publication of the *Zeitung*, which he continued until 1876. At this time Dr. Renner received an important and lucrative government appointment, and suspended the publication of his paper. During his editorship the *Zeitung* attained a large circulation, claiming subscribers in every township in every county in Nebraska; 100 subscribers in Germany and a goodly number in the Eastern States. Through its influence many worthy Germans were induced to emigrate to Otoe and other Nebraska counties. In July, 1871, W. A. Brown & Sons, of the *Daily Press*, resumed the publication of the *Staats Zeitung* and two years later disposed of the office to Messrs. Young & Bentler, who have added a well appointed job office and are doing a prosperous business. The paper meets the demand for a well conducted paper, printed in the German language.

In the spring of 1859 O. J. Nickerson came from New York, bringing with him material for a newspaper, and started a small paper in Otoe City (now Minersville), Otoe County, naming it the *Star of the West*. Withing four weeks Mr. Nickerson's ambition was satiated and the office was sold to the *News* and removed to Nebraska City. Within one week the material was destroyed by fire.

The *Phunny Phellow*, George N. Sroats' humorous paper, the only humorous paper ever published in Nebraska, was started May, 1880, and is regularly issued. It has a good circulation and Mr: Sroat has secured a fair share of jobbing patronage.

The publication of the Nebraska City *Daily and Weekly Chronicle* was commenced in August, 1868. It was started by W. H. H. Waters, without a single subscriber or advertisement, but soon obtained a prominent rank in point of circulation and influence in Southern Nebraska. The *Chronicle* was an able exponent of Republican principles. At different times Joseph E. LaMaster (now of Johnson County, Neb.) and George R. McCallum, present Sheriff of Otoe County, were associated with Mr. Waters in the publication of the paper; in 1872 the *Chronicle* united with the *Peoples' Press* and became the *Press and Chronicle*. This name was continued for a few months, when the "Chronicle" part of the name was dropped.

The first number of the Nebraska City *Daily Sun* was issued April 27, 1879, by T. J. Pickett & Sons. They brought a large office, and published a thirty-two column paper, and devoted both time and money to making the *Sun* a success, but as the field was already pretty fully occupied by two well established dailies (the *Press* and *News*), the experiment proved unsuccessful, and at the end of one year, the paper was suspended, and the material removed to Lincoln, where a daily journal named the *Capital* was commenced.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

The Land Office.—The first land office in the State was located at Omaha in 1855; very shortly after this, an effort was made to secure another at Nebraska City, a correspondence taking place between Hon. J. Sterling Morton and Gen. Lewis W. Cass, to whose interest in the welfare of the new Territory, Nebraska was greatly indebted. Through the efforts of Gen. Cass, and others having the matter in charge, the second land office in the State was established at Nebraska City, in 1856, with Andrew Hopkins as register, and E. A. Deslond as receiver. In 1868, Lincoln, having been made the capital of the State the year previous, secured the office, there being few unpreëmpted claims left in what was known as the Platte Valley District. At this time, Stewart McConiga was register, and Howard Kennedy, receiver.

Surveyor General's Office.—Immediately after, or in the midst of the panic of 1857, the surveyor general's office for Kansas and Nebraska, was ordered located at Nebraska City. It was at that time under the able management of Gen. John Calhoun, the accomplished gentleman—much maligned as he was—whom Stephen A. Douglas had declared the ablest and fairest political speaker in Illinois. From the time of its location until June 29, 1861, when it was removed to Leavenworth, Kan., its disbursements for surveying and for contractors' supplies, materially assisted the community, struggling to recover from the troubles early speculation had left them.

River Improvement.—As early as 1872, a survey was made of this section of the Missouri River, preparatory to commencing the work of its improvement. But little else was done, however, until in 1877, the reach extending from Rock Bluffs to Minersville, received $15,000 as its share of a congressional appropriation. In 1878, an office was established at Nebraska City, under charge of L. E. Cooley, who at once began experimenting as to how the channel could be most easily straightened, and the banks confined. In August, 1880, Mr. Cooley was succeeded by Mr. A. S. Potter, who at once put men at work, constructing wire-netting to catch the drift, and create bars. This work is now being rapidly pushed, and with the larger appropriation of 1882, it is expected will do considerable good.

Post Office.—As has been said, the first post office established at this point, was called Table Creek post office. This was in 1852, and it was under charge of John Boulware. In 1853, Hiram P. Downs assumed control. In 1854, C. W. Pierce was appointed Postmaster, the name of the office being changed to that of Nebraska City in the same year. In

1855, W. P. Walker became the incumbent; in 1856, Miles W. Brown; in 1857, George G. Gillette; in 1862, J. J. Hochstettler, who retained the office nine years. On July 1, 1871, David Brown was commissioned, under his administration it was, that the post office fire occurred, and through his prompt action the mails were saved. This was on the night of July 27, 1872, what was known as the post office block being entirely destroyed. On July 1, 1875, W. A. Brown succeeded to the office, being in his turn, superseded by Hon. Paul Schminke, September 13, 1877. Mr. Schminke receiving a reappointment February 14, 1882.

The first—in any sense—permanent location of the post office was on Fifth street, near Main, being moved in 1870, under Postmaster Hochstettler's administration, to the building on Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, which was destroyed by fire in 1872. Its next location was the building between Seventh and Eighth, now occupied by N. S. Harding & Co., whence it was moved to its present location in the "Union Block," in 1875.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

On November 28, 1861, a meeting was held on Kearney Heights to organize a Hook and Ladder Company. In 1865 Nebraska City Company No. 1, organized at McLellans' hall and elected the following officers: A. H. Hickey, captain; Thomas Wymond, first lieutenant; Thomas Thomas, chief engineer; M. Bauer, first engineer; John Volkhart, second engineer; W. R. Hickey, chief of hose; Peter Smith and Miles Holliday, assistants; Samuel Dorsey, first pipeman; William Dorsey, second pipeman; John E. Hickey, secretary, and J. D. Lauer, treasurer. This company was sustained but a short time and faded out without making any disposition of its possessions.

The Great Western No. 1 was organized in 1869 with the following officers: Samuel Dorsey, captain; James McFarland, director; Robert Elvin, treasurer; James Jones, secretary. The pipemen were H. L. Harvey, William Padgett, W. F. Dorsey and Samuel Goldman. The present officers of the Great Western are: G. F. Kregel, foreman; B. H. Noelting, secretary. The company has twenty-four members and is in a healthy condition. In addition to their other appliances they have a large Babcock fire extinguisher.

The present officers of Otoe Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, are: John M. McIlreevy, president; J. M. Taylor, captain; M. Henry, first assistant; Louis Satory, second assistant; J. M. Taylor, secretary and V. Felthauser, treasurer. The trustees are John McIlreevy, J. N. Wright and W. Roach.

Nebraska City Fire Company No. 1 is officered as follows: Michael Bauer, foreman; Charles Parker, first assistant; Peter Freas, second assistant; Frank Eccleston, engineer; James Riley, assistant engineer; B. Parker, first pipeman; Louis Prue, second pipeman; James Riley, third pipeman; August Spangler, fourth pipeman; John Ott, president; F. Foss, vice-president; Frank Carman, treasurer; Frank Eccleston, secretary; John Ott, Charles Parker and Frank Carson, trustees. The company has twenty-seven members.

The City Council contracted November 21, 1867, for a steam fire engine to serve the increasing needs of the city. The machine was manufactured at Seneca Falls, N. Y., by H. C. Silsby, weighs 4,000 pounds and has a rotary engine with a rotary pump on the same shaft. This engine, named R. H. Dickey, after the Mayor of that year, arrived in Nebraska City in June, 1868, and was at once tested by G. N. Gould, N. R. Pinney and H. F. Harvey, who had been appointed a committee for that purpose by the City Council. Upon the completion of their test the committee reported the work complete and satisfactory, and the Dickey was at once accepted and housed ready for duty. The Babcock fire engine, Jennie Carr, was purchased in 1874 and cost $2,600. It is located in a fine one-story brick opposite the court house on Main street, also the headquarters of the Great Western Hook and Ladder Company.

FIRES.

The first destructive fire in Nebraska City of which there is any record, was also the greatest. On Saturday, the 12th of May, 1860, a fire was kindled, nobody knows how, though many believe it to have been the work of an incendiary, in a butcher shop south of Hawke & Nuckolls' store, near Sixth and Main streets. A strong south wind was blowing, and in less than three hours no less than forty-one buildings, both brick and frame, store rooms and residences, were entirely consumed. The loss was estimated to be $107,300, $61,175 of insurance was recovered, of which sum less than $3,000 was reinvested in Nebraska City or in Otoe County, and of the amount thus reinvested, two-thirds was placed in a new office and fixtures of the Nebraska City *News*, by Thomas Morton. The era of speculation was over. The days of slow but steady growth had come. The first issue of the *News* subsequent to the calamity, a three-column folio, twelve inches in length, says regarding it: "Nebraska City still lives; a loss of $100,000 or more can by no means impede the growth and development of our city. The great fire has apparently served to arouse our citizens to renewed energy and activity. Progress and improvement is still the watchword in all parts of the city."

And so it was. An era of building at once commenced, not by the insured, but by others who had faith in the future of Nebraska City, and very soon little trace of the devastating element could be seen, except in the aspect of newness perceptible in the rebuilt burnt district.

The year 1870 brought with it an era of fires. On the 25th of November of that year, a fire was discovered in the rear of the buildings between Seventh and Eighth streets, occupied by R. C. Elvin, George Clingin, Morrison & White, Cornell & Gantt and others. The buildings were owned by Messrs. Shoff, Morton and Darley. The loss was about $18,000. The next month three buildings between Ninth and Tenth streets were burned, the loss falling on Mr. Dill, Messrs. Mulholland & Co., Thomas McLaughry and others. Dr. Pearson's residence, an old landmark, corner Franklin avenue and Table street, was burned during the same month.

On January 16, 1871, a cold wintry day, a fire originated in Balderston's bakery, on Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets; communicating itself to four other buildings, three of which were destroyed, and the Otoe County Bank badly damaged. The loss was over $10,000. On the 22nd of the same month Charles Keegan's liquor house was burned, and in the following August, Price & Allan's drug store went the same way.

On July 27, 1872, occurred what is known as the postoffice fire, the block, known as the postoffice block, being entirely destroyed. The mails were saved by the prompt action of Postmaster David Brown. Those suffering were: Seigel & Brother, clothing merchants; N. S. Harding, dealer in books and stationery, and the owners of the buildings, Jacob Shoff, F. C. Morrison and Mr. Darley. The loss was $50,000, partially insured.

On the night of March 6, 1875, the extensive and very complete works of the Reed Plow Company, were almost entirely destroyed, little remaining but the bare walls that yet stand, a monument of the sorrow that fell upon the city. The fire threw out of employment a large number of mechanics and laborers, and would have been a much more serious blow to the interests of Nebraska City had not the factory been rebuilt within a short time. The direct loss was $30,000.

Two weeks later, on March 20, the fine edifice, known as the Third Ward School Building was consumed. The amount of the insurance, $7,000, was immediately paid for the erection of the present handsome structure, which is yet a distinguishing ornament to the Ward.

SOCIETIES.

Western Star Lodge, No. 2.—This lodge under name ante-dates both the Grand Lodge and the organization of the State Government. On the 10th day of May, 1855, in answer to the prayer of the petition of Charles A. Goshen, Lewis Hax, William Anderson, W. D. Gage, J. W. Hight, A. B. Woolsten and N. B. Giddings, the Grand Lodge of Missouri, granted a dispensation and named N. B. Giddings as First Worshipful Master; C. A. Goshen, Senior Warden, and Lewis Hax, Junior Warden. On the 26th of May, 1856, the Grand Lodge of Missouri granted a charter as Giddings' Lodge, No. 156. There is no record of the names of the charter members. The lodge continued to work until the 23d of September, 1857, when the Grand Lodge was formed, when it was placed as No. 2 and the name changed to Western Star. At that time David Lindley was W. M.; H. N. Cornell, S. W.; and William Anderson, J. W. In February, 1859, William E. Hill, who afterward served as W. M., for several years and also as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, was initiated. Western Star is probably the wealthiest Masonic lodge in Nebraska, thanks to the wisdom of her early leaders. The lodge owns a valuable three-story brick (valued at $8,000) in which the several Masonic bodies meet, and from which a rental of $1,300 is derived. In addition to this the lodge owns 320 acres of land in Nuckolls County and a valuable lot on the corner of Otoe and Eighth streets in this city. The present officers of Western Star are: Henry Brown, W. M.; Lewis Dunn, S. W.; J. C. Schminke, J. W.; S. J. Faris, Treas.; E. F. Warren, Sec.; James S. Reed, S. D. J. C. Davis, J. D.; J. S. Place, Tiler. Regular meetings Fridays, on or before the full moon. Number of members, eighty.

Nebraska City Lodge, No. 12.—This lodge was chartered in 1867 with the following list of officers and charter members: George D. Foglesong, W. M.; J. W. Chadduck, S. W., and R. H. Dickey, J. W.; W. J. Miller, Treas.; B. W. Knott, Sec.; J. B. Burks, S. D.; F. S. Moore, J. D. Members—N. S. Simpson, J. A. Hollingsworth, R. M. Hill, D. R. Mills, W. J. Shackelford, M. Rice, David Shackman, N. C. Roshnell, J. A. Abney, J. W. Moodie and C. B. Hodges. The present officers are: J. W. Chadduck, W. M.; D. R. Thompson, S. W.; William Brown, J. W.; G. W. Brinker, Treas.; W. F. N. Houser, Sec.; J. B. Northcutt, S. D.; C. B. Nickel, J. D.; J. S. Place, Tiler. Regular meetings Tuesdays, on or before the full moon. Number of members, forty-six.

Keystone Chapter, No. 2, *R. A. M.*—This body was organized March 23, 1860, under dispensation issued by Ira A. W. Buck, General Grand King of the Grand Chapter of the United States, with Wyllis C. Ransom, as Most Excellent High Priest; F. Redford, King; Henry Brown, Scribe. Number of members, seventy.

Alpha Council, No. 2, was instituted November 10, 1868, by John H. Brown, 33rd degree, Special Deputy of the Supreme Council, of said rite for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. By recent action of the Grand Chapter and the Grand Council of Nebraska, the Council degrees have been merged in the Chapter.

Mount Olivet Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, effected an organization under dispensation issued by Sir Henry L. Palmer, M. E. Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States, bearing date January 25, 1867. The present number of members, forty. The present officers are: Edwin F. Warren, Eminent Commander; Henry Brown, Gen.; N. B. Larsh, C. G.; Edward F. Thorpe, Prelate; Samuel H. Morrison, S. W.; Alexander Calmelet, J. W.; William E. Hill, Treas.; Charles L. Potts, Sec.; Granville L. Stevenson, Recorder. Regular meetings on the first Thursdays in every month.

Frontier Lodge, No. 3.—The first organized lodge of Odd Fellows was in Nebraska City, No. 1, organized in May, 1855, and after an existence of about one year was merged in Frontier Lodge, No. 3. This is now the most wealthy and one of the largest lodges in Nebraska. On the 1st of January last Golden Era Lodge, No. 16, surrendered its charter and the members, thirty in number, joined Frontier Lodge. The only person living in Nebraska, who was connected with Nebraska City Lodge, No. 1, is John Hamlin, a Past Grand Master and still in vigorous health and an active worker in the cause. The lodges and encampment of the city meet in the fine building owned by Frontier No. 3 and its revenues from rentals amount to nearly $1,000 annually. The corner stone of Union block, owned by Frontier Lodge I. O. O. F., and Western Star Lodge, A., F. & A. M. was laid on the 7th of July, 1861, and the building finished the same year. The membership of the lodge now numbers eighty-five. Frontier Lodge, No. 3, was organized on the 14th of March, 1856, with John Hamlin as Noble Grand. The present officers are: J. J. Hochstettler, N. G.; J. Koon, V. G.; Dr. Mathews, Recording Secretary; J. Simons, Permanent Secretary; Hugh Aird, Treasurer; Samuel Harris and J. B. Watson, Trustees.

Nebraska Lodge, No. 1, organized March 10, 1871. There are at present forty members connected with it. The officers are J. G. Kees, N. G.; F. Sellhorn, V. G.; F. Beyschlag, Recording Secretary; L. Levi, Permanent Secretary; William Bischof, Treasurer; L. Majors, E. Reis and William Bischof, Trustees.

Ridgley Encampment, No. 1, was organized May 3, 1862, and has a membership of thirty-three. Present officers: L. Majors, C. P.; L. Levi, H. P.; H. Bachler, S. W.; S. E. Harris, J. W.; A. Zimmerer, Treasurer; E. Reis, Scribe; W. Bischof, S. E. Harris and Hugh Aird, Trustees.

Nebraska City Lodge, No. 925, *K. of H.*, organized March 2, 1878. The officers are: H. R. Wodehouse, P. D.; C. W. Seymour, D.; R. P. Draper, V. D.; Rev. J. B. Green, A. D.; T. D. Haydon, G.; A. M. Smith, C.; C. W. Phillips, R.; S. B. Eastman, F. R.; H. Wales, T.; G. Hall, G.; L. Levi, S.

Otoe Council, No. 159, *Royal Arcanum*, organized September 8, 1878. The officers are: C. H Smith, R.; L. Levi, R.; J. Reed, O.; C. W. Phillips, S.; Max Kohn, C.; John Steinhart, T.; Rev. J. B. Green, C.; S. Blum, S.; W. F. N. Houser, P. S.

Eureka Lodge, No. 7 K. of P., organized in 1872. Officers: J. W. Waldsmith, P. C.; S. J. Stevenson, C. C.; F. N. Lawrence, V. C.; S. H. Fields P.; F. Mutton, K. R. S.; Edward McCallum, M. E.; J. M. Taylor, M. F.; H. M. Kock, M. A.; M. S. Campbell, J. G.; N. Anderson, O. G.

Schiller Lodge, No. 23, *K. of P.*—This body was organized in August, 1878. Present officers: Joseph Sheer, P. C.; H. H. Fass, C. G.; William Butt, V. C.; D. J. Thomerus, Prelate; P. W. Eiser, M. E.; Paul Schminke, M. F.; E. S. Oppenheimer, K. R. and S.; Fred Brauer, M. A.; C. Dittenbrandt, I. G.; R. Frolich, O. G.

Endowment Rank, K. of P.—Edward McCallum, president; Hermon Fass, vice-president; Samuel Stevenson, secretary and treasurer.

Nebraska City Lodge, No. 58, *I. O. G. T.*—Officers: B. F. Morden, W. C. T; Miss Carrie Fraker, W. V. T.; Miss Lizzie Zimmerer, W. S.; E. P. Koontz, W. F. S.; Miss Nellie Pinney, W. T.; Daniel Zimmer, W. C.; John Cook, W. M.; Miss Kate Harris, W. G.; E. Thorpe, Jr., W. S. Regular meetings Friday evenings of each week.

The Young Men's Literary Association was organized in November, 1867, and the following year consolidated with the Nebraska City Mercantile Library Association. The library room occupied an apartment in David Brown's block, and the books were subsequently removed to Judge Adle's office, in the court house. The original movers in the association were Gay A. Brown, now of Lincoln, and N. S. Harding. An organization is still maintained with the following officers: N. S. Harding, president; Phillip Potter, secretary and treasurer. The membership numbers twenty.

The Round Table Club, composed of ladies, was started in the summer of 1881. The well chosen library of the Mercantile Library Association, is now in possession of this club. A regular course of study is pursued, and essays delivered from time to time on the great men and women of the past, taking century by century. A public lecture room will soon be fitted up by the energetic and intelligent ladies connected with the club. Persons not members of the association can obtain the privileges of the library of the club by the payment of $1.50 per annum.

Otoe Gun Club.—E. S. Hawley, president; R. H. Miller, vice-president; C. L. Potts, secretary; Robert Lorton, treasurer. The club was organized in 1879, and numbers thirty members.

Oriental Archery Club.—Organized in 1880. Officers: Mrs. H. Sheldon, president: Miss Ella Spencer, vice-president; Miss Lena Powell, secretary.

The Nebraska City Cornet Band was organized in 1860, and has lived through varying fortunes ever since. It now has a full membership with the following list of officers: S. J. Thomas, buisness manager; M. W. Neihart, secretary; Jesse McCallum, treasurer; J. C. Iverson, musical director.

Nebraska City Male Quartette.—Dr. Caldwell, first tenor; Frederick Mutton, second tenor; Augustus Waddington, first bass; Samuel Davis, second bass. This quartette was organized under the direction of Prof. Walter Harding, and forms the nucleus of a male choral society.

WYUKA CEMETERY.

Prior to the year 1855, the remains of the few, in the new settlement, who had died, were buried in the square bounded by Laramie and Main, and Eleventh and Twelfth streets. In the year mentioned a cemetery was laid out by the town company, named Wyuka Cemetery in 1856, the name signifying in the Indian vernacular, "resting place." The first interment was that of the body of John Clement. The cemetery is situated southwest of the city, and immediately adjacent to it, occupying a low knoll. It is well fenced, abundantly shaded by forest trees of various kinds, and in it are to be found very many appropriate and tasteful memorials, noticeable among which are the monuments erected to the memory of Mrs. J. Sterling Morton, and to that of Judge Daniel Gantt.

The former of these stands near the middle of the cemetery. The enclosed ground is about nine yards square, though the square is not regular. The bounding wall is stone—hard and durable, with qualities for resisting weather—truthfully carved in the similitude of logs cut from the timber. The design shows the walls of a log cabin, on the west side of which, facing Arbor Lodge, the home Mrs. Morton helped to establish, are the threshold steps, and part of the lintel posts. The stone of the steps roughly squared as wood under the pioneer's ax. In the center is the main feature of the monument. It is in the shape of a trunk of a mighty elm, the top torn off, one fragment of a limb broken, but still adhering to the trunk—a dead tree, erect in death, and twined about by the clasping ivy which, though gray stone, is instinct with the suggestion of green life in the strength with which every detail is cut. At the base of the decaying trunk, stones are piled as a heap of rock; and, through a space in the stones, spring a cluster of truthfully carved fern fronds, in seeming growing as the natural ferns grow among the rocks in a wood. On the base also is an overturned flower vase, in which is a calla lily—the plant broken, and the flower fading, and the other vegetable forms chosen, being those which Mrs. Morton most loved. On the west side of the tree trunk, resting on the stonework is a sheet of music—"Rock of Ages," with every note of the music cut deeply in the stone. There is also a palette, with the word "mother" carved thereon, the brushes, which have passed their use, and tubes of oil paint laid beside it—mementoes of the art spirit in Mrs. Morton; and besides these, and holding equal place with them, the "mother's knitting," without which and that which the knitting expresses the art work, at its best, could make but half a life. On the highest point of the blasted tree sits a mother bird. Under one wing is a young bird whose attitude suggests shrinking from the void around. The mother peers anxiously into a little hollow in the trunk below her, made by the breaking off of a bough. The eye follows the bird's wistful look, and becomes aware, in the hollow, of three other young birds who have been trying their wings, as young birds must, and who now seem as doubtfully anxious as the mother, though their anxiety is about the space they propose, yet fear to try, while the mother bird's anxiety is for them. This is an exquisite touch of nature in art that needs no words to draw the moral—a touch of nature at a point where the whole intelligent creation is bound in one. At several points on the tree trunk, which is about twenty feet in height and weighs eight tons, being three feet in diameter at the base, and twenty inches in diameter at the top, the thick bark is peeled off, leaving spaces on the under surface of the tree. On one of these surfaces is cut "Cynthia E. French, wife of David, foster-mother of Mrs. J. Sterling Morton, died at Arbor Lodge November 18, 1857, aged seventy years. On another surface is the inscription, "Caroline, wife of J. Sterling Morton, died at Arbor Lodge, June 29, 1881, aged forty-seven years. She was the mother of Joy, Paul, Mark and Carl Morton"—paucity of words, good when the story is otherwise told, as it is in this monument, for words are not sole media of ideas, and there are songs without words.

The cemetery, which has heretofore been under the charge of the City Council, is now, in 1882, under the controlling administration of Hon. J. Sterling Morton, who has devoted, and is giving sufficient attention to its improvement to justify a prediction that it will very soon be one of the finest places of burial in the West.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In the great fire of 1860, to which reference is elsewhere made, the Odd Fellows and Masons' halls were destroyed. A movement was immediately inaugurated to erect what is now known as Union Block, a magnificent three-story building, containing, in addition to store rooms, halls for both of the organizations mentioned. The work of excavating for the site of the building was commenced in March, 1861, the money for its erection being raised on the subscription plan, the total amount being divided into shares of $20 each. On January, 1, 1866, the trustees divided the property, the Masons taking the east half, and the Odd Fellows the west half of the block, all liabilities having been paid, and a balance in the treasury of the building committee of $2,200. In 1868, Hawke's Hall, a spacious building, on Sixth street, near Main, was erected, by Mr. Robert Hawke, the intention being to use its second floor as a public hall. It was duly dedicated, a monument to the enterprise and public spirit of its proprietor, on December 22, of that year, by a grand supper, given by the ladies of the Lutheran Church. This building is still in occasional use, for the purpose originally intended.

Opera House.—In the year 1870, the Nebraska City Turner's Society determined to erect an opera house suitable to the wants of the city, where first-class dramas could be produced. The society owned a lot forty-eight by 120 feet on Otoe street, between Sixth and Seventh, where they proposed to build. The society treasury contained $3,000 in cash, and to this sum an additional $3,000 was contributed, by liberal citizens. To secure the amount required for the erection of the building, a loan was made of Stephen Hale of $7,000, and stock issued for $7,000 more. In the construction of the house, the Turner Society was pretty effectually swamped, but the following named gentlemen assumed the debts of the society, completed the work, and became the owners: William Bischof, A. Zimmerer, P. Rodenhaus, Paul Schminke, Z. Beyschlag, M. Sichl, A. Ross, V. Straub, L. Levi. The work was finished in 1873, at the cost above indicated. The house is substantially built, forty-five by 100 feet, and has a seating capacity of over 400. During the present season, the interior will be frescoed, and a gallery constructed. This will increase the capacity of the audience room to 600. Under the efficient management of W. T. Canada, the "German Opera House" has become a popular resort, and the manager secures many first-class companies.

Other public buildings, the magnificent structure erected by the State, as an institution for the blind, the public school buildings in the city, and Nebraska College, have all been treated of, under the head of the respective institutions which occupy them.

HOTELS.

The first hotel in the city was built by Hiram P. Downs, in the fall of 1854, being kept by him until May, 1855. It was a two-story house, about 30 x 25 feet, with a small back building attached. In May, 1855, Messrs. Jackson and Jones assumed charge, giving way in September, to G. W. Hepner, superseded in July, 1856, by Barnum and Barnes, this firm continuing in proprietorship only until the spring of 1857. John L. Armstrong then took charge, retaining the hotel for one year, when Frederick W. Hattendorf managed it for a few weeks. Simpson Hargus having purchased the property, at this time began excavating for a basement, the building caving in during the progress of the work. Hargus immediately removed the wreck, building in its stead a four-story brick hotel, which he named the Morton House, in honor of J. Sterling Morton, a name it retained until 1862, or '63, when it fell into the hands of John Seymour, who changed its name to the Seymour House. The building has been unoccupied, for hotel purposes for some years.

The Planters' House in Kearney was built in 1855, Col. John McMechan conducting its affairs for some years. It was destroyed by fire in 1863.

The Nuckolls House, on the northwest corner of Main and Sixth streets, was also a victim of the flames, in the great fire of 1860. It was built in 1867, and kept by John L. Armstrong, Thomas J. Armstrong and Harvey E. Hills.

In 1866, the Cincinnati House, a commodious frame structure, situated on the corner of Otoe and Eighth streets, was erected by John Hamlin, who managed it for some years, it now being in charge of Henry Brown.

The Barnum House was built in 1869, by A. I. Lindsay. It is a magnificent brick structure, four stories in height, and contains fifty rooms, located on the corner of Main and Eighth streets. Winn and Cleveland managed it for some years, giving it a reputation second to that of no hotel in the State. Under the ownership of the present proprietor, Steven Hale, it was leased to George A. Wilcox, who kept up its good name until the winter of 1881 and '82, when it was closed for several months, being re-opened in April, 1881, under the same management.

In 1871, Mr. Jacob Shoff, an old and wealthy citizen of Nebraska City, began the erection of the Shoff House, the name of which was afterwards changed to that of the Grand Central. This hotel, located on the corner of Main and Tenth streets, is three stories in height, contains fifty-seven rooms, and cost $50,000. It has been particularly unfortunate in having a rapid change of management, that until lately has prevented its making a name for itself, but in June, 1881, the heirs of Mr. Shoff succeeded in leasing the building to Mr. E. Seymour, under whose directing care the house bids fair to rival the best in the West.

BANKS.

The first bank established in Nebraska City was the Platte Valley Bank, chartered by the Second Territorial Legislature, and organized with Stephen F. Nuckolls as president, and Joshua Garside as cashier. It occupied the first brick building erected in the city and continued in business until after the panic of 1857, being the only one of the six Territorial banks in existence at that time, which survived the stringency of the times and paid every dollar it owed. How this was done is related in the early history of Nebraska City and repetition is unnecessary.

James Sweet National Bank.—What is now known as the James Sweet National Bank was originally established September 19, 1859, as a private bank, by Cheever, Sweet & Co., the firm consisting of J. H. Cheever and John W. Kirk, of Cincinnati, and James Sweet of Nebraska City. October 1, 1860, the firm became James Sweet & Co. (R. M. Rolfe and James Sweet). June 1, 1871, R. M. Rolfe retired and J. T. Thompson and H. N. Shewell came into the firm. Mr. Thompson retired in August, 1874. The James Sweet National Bank succeeded James Sweet & Co., June 30, 1881. Present officers: James Sweet, president; H. N. Shewell, cashier; A. C. Sweet, assistant cashier; J. Sweet, Robert Hawke, H. N. Shewell, E. W. Terry, H. T. Taylor. Capital stock $50,000. Deposits at last quarterly report, $200,000.

Otoe County National Bank.—This institution was chartered in May, 1865, with Talbot Ashton, president; J. Metcalf, cashier. Capital stock $50,000, increased to $100,000, and at present $50,000. Surplus and profits, $18,846.05. Deposits, 99,240.50. Board of directors, W. E. Hill, J. Metcalf, Thomas Morton, E. S. Hawley, J. J. McDemie.

Nebraska City National Bank.—Chartered in 1871, with D. J. McCann, president; W. W. Bell, vice-president; J. P. Metcalf, cashier. The capital stock was $50,000. Present officers: W. L. Wilson, president; Robert Lorton, vice-president; John W. Steinhart, acting cashier. Capital stock the same as when originally chartered. Deposits, $170,000. Directors: W. L. Wilson, Robert Lorton, W. S. Rector, L. F. Cornutt, H. W. Davenport.

In addition to the above banks Nebraska City has had two banks of deposit only, established in its early history, being those of J. A. Ware and D. J. McCann, respectively. The former of these completed in 1861, what was then the finest bank building in the Territory, continuing to occupy it until 1872, when he retired from the business. D. J. McCann built, in 1871, a handsome structure on the corner of Sixth and Main, afterward used by the Nebraska City National Bank, of which Mr. McCann was the first president.

BOARD OF TRADE.

In 1861, when the "burnt district" was being rebuilt, a Board of Trade was organized, with the following officers: President, S. F. Nuckolls; vice-president, T. D. Crook; secretary, James Sweet; treasurer, John H. Croxton; directors, Robert Hawke, B. H. Kalkman, A. F. Mollring, H. N. Cornell, T. Ashton, T. D. Crook, R. M. Rolfe, I. Coe and J. Metcalf. This board, after doing efficient but desultory work for a year or two, went to pieces by mutual consent, and without any formal disbandment.

No further effort in this direction seems to have been made until 1868, when a number of business men effected an organization, with Julian Metcalf, president; Frank Chadsey, vice-president; A. J. Harding, secretary; G. F. White, treasurer; the board of directors consisting of William E. Hill, J. J. Imhoff, O. F. Herrick, John Reed and Lewis C. Davenport. The principal difference between this and the Board of 1861 was, that the former lasted for a somewhat longer length of time.

On February 6, 1882, a third, and it is believed, more successful, effort was made to establish a permanent Board, an organization being effected, with Julian Metcalf, president; W. A. Cotton and H. F. Cady, first and second vice-presidents, respectively; D. P. Rolfe, secretary; William Bischof, treasurer; F. Wilhelmy, Robert Lorton, F. W. Rottman and William Hawke, board of directors. Standing committees were at once appointed, special attention given by the secretary to the collection and publication of statistics relating to the resources, and facts relating to the superior advantages of the city and county, and an effort made in this way to secure to both increased manufacturing facilities of various kinds. This good work is yet in its infancy, but promises the most flattering results, the Nebraska & Iowa Packing Company having been encouraged to establish a pork packing-house here, being one of several things the Board has already accomplished.

ELEVATORS.

Tomlin, Duff & Co.'s Elevator.—In 1867 Mr. Tomlin, the senior member of the present firm of Tomlin, Duff & Co., commenced the grain business at this point, buying about one hundred thousand bushels of grain the first year. In 1875 the present partnership was formed, and the business largely increased. The warehouse of the firm is in a peculiarly convenient spot, being under the edge of a high bank, so that teams drive to the top of the building and discharge their grain, which is then cleaned and loaded into cars without the need of any steam or other power. In 1880 the firm handled about fifteen hundred cars, or about seven hundred thousand bushels of grain. During the past year (1881) the grain handled has been about six hundred thousand bushels, valued at about five hundred thousand dollars. The warehouse is valued at $2,500. This firm also have elevators at various points along the line of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, which find its outlet to the East at this point.

The Nebraska City Elevator Company was organized in 1871, consisting of Messrs. Talbot Ashton, Julian Metcalf, Oliver Stevenson, B. J. Newsom and W. E. Hill. Purchasing a fine site in the eastern part of the city, on the river's bank, they erected in the spring of 1871, the Nebraska City Elevator, No. 1, at a cost of $22,000, outside of the land upon which it is situated. The building is of frame, built in the most substantial manner possible, with a capacity of 50,000 bushels. Soon after the completion of the building, Messrs. Stevenson and Newsom sold their interest to the other parties, Talbot Ashton subsequently withdrawing, leaving the concern the sole property of Messrs. Hill and Metcalf. These gentleman have also built grain houses at all the towns along the Nebraska Railroad, Unadilla, Palmyra, Bennet, Malcolm and Seward.

NEBRASKA CITY GASLIGHT COMPANY.

Early in 1870 the project of lighting the city by gas was activel agitated and the City Council having passed the requisite ordinance the Nebraska City Gaslight Company was incorporated. The central figure of the company was Col. J. V. Barringer, the contractor.

In 1871 the works which now stand at the foot of Main street were completed, and the mains laid through several of the principal streets. In the early part of 1872 the gas was turned on for the first time. From that date until 1881 the gasometer rose and fell in regular pulsation to the ebb and flow of the living current in our streets. In April, 1881, the great rise in the Missouri River caused the shutting off of the coal supply and the manufacture of gas was stopped. At about the same time the city discontinued the street lamp service and the company has never resumed work. It is probable that the bonds of the company will shortly be called in and operations recommenced. The officers of the company are: Thomas Morton, president; J. Metcalf, treasurer, and F. C. Morrison, secretary.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The Reed Plow Company.—One of the largest manufacturing concerns of the city had its beginning in a blacksmith shop run by Jacob Wesner. In 1870 Mr. Reed, a man of considerable property, went into partnership with Wesner under the style of Reed & Wesner, and manufactured plows on a small scale. In August, 1873, the firm became Wesner & Co., and in 1874 it was changed to the Reed Plow Company. This company at once erected a large brick factory on Fourteenth and Main streets, investing in machinery and buildings about $27,000. The company had a paid up capital of $50,000 and a working surplus, the property of individual stockholders of about $30,000 more. Their business was a thriving one, and when on March 6, 1876, the factory was destroyed by fire, it was turning out 250 plows per day, making a total production of about $200,000 yearly.

When the works were destroyed the company sold out to Thomas Latham all their accounts and property, except real estate, and went out of business.

In 1870 J. W. Patrick had established a small plow factory and worked on without endeavoring to gain a large business, although he had found it quite profitable. In August, 1881, Mr. Wesner, who had been a partner in the Reed Plow Works, bought out Mr. Patrick and formed what is now the Nebraska Manufacturing Company. This company has a cash capital of $20,000 and turns out about $50,000 worth of plows yearly. Its officers are: J. W. Parker, president; George Kregel, secretary; Jacob Wesner, superintendent. The directors are: Jacob Wesner, H. H. Bartling and William Rector.

Wale's Iron Foundry.—In 1866 Holmes, Gould & Powell, of Terre Haute, Ind., moved an old foundry building from that place to Nebraska City and set it up on the south side of Seventh street, near Ferry. Here the company under the management of Mr. Holmes transacted business until 1870, when the company dissolved, the business being continued by Mr. Holmes until 1872. In 1871 Mr. John Wale had settled in the city and been engaged in Mr. Holmes' factory. When Mr. Holmes decided upon relinquishing business Mr. Wale purchased his interest, and ran the business in the old building until 1877. In that year he removed to a building on Seventh, near Otoe street, where he is still located. He is now turning out about $3,000 worth of castings yearly.

Carriage Manufactories.—In the winter of 1869 Mr. J. H. McLellan started a small carriage factory in connection with a blacksmith shop. From that time he has gradually increased his facilities for business and for the past seven years has been turning out about thirty vehicles per year, including many expensive carriages. Mr. McLellan will probably enlarge the capacity of the works during 1882, and manufacture from sixty to 100 wagons of all classes.

Mr. J. M. Jeffries also manufactures wagons, but has turned his attention principally to refitting for the past few years.

Flouring Mills.—In 1868, two brothers, named Pinney, in connection with a Mr. Thorp bought out the "Stimson Mill," a small structure erected some time previous, but never ran it to any extent. After purchasing they commenced rebuilding and shortly had a building which contained scarcely any part of the old one. The reconstructed mill which stood on Main street, below the Seymour House, had four run of buhrs and a capacity of about 5,000 barrels of flour per year. After rebuilding it was valued, with its machinery, at $15,000. It was operated successfully until 1876, when it burned to the ground. It has never been rebuilt, the owners having invested largely in the Black Hills region, and removed there after the fire.

The next mill to be erected was that of Schminkes & Reiber, which was first put in operation in the spring of 1875. This mill, with its warehouse and machinery, cost $21,000. It is located at the foot of Eighth street, in South Nebraska City, and is on the railroad, a special track running directly to the mill. This mill has a capacity of seventy-five barrels of flour per day of twelve hours and was run 290 days in 1881. The mill is under the superintendency of William Schminke the junior partner.

The third mill erected in this city is that of Rector & Son, located on the lower part of Main street, a short distance west of the position of the Pinney & Reiber mill. It was opened in February, 1880. The property is valued at $15,000 and has a capacity of about 25,000 barrels of flour per year. It has four run of buhrs and a pair of reducing rolls for producing "new process" flour. Up to the present year (1882) the wheat grown in the county has supplied all these mills, but this year they have been compelled to draw slightly upon outside sources.

The Steam Saw Mill now located at the foot of Otoe street, on South Table Creek, was first erected at the head of the slough, in 1864, but the high water of that season determined the owners, Messrs. Stooker & Woods, to change to better grounds, hence the removal to the present locality. Messrs. Gregg and McIlroy purchased the establishment in 1877, and the following spring Daniel Gregg became sole proprietor; since that time it has remained in his possession. The mill has a capacity of 6,000 feet per day, and is a great convenience to the people of Nebraska City and vicinity. He uses elm, cotton, linn and bass woods and procures his logs from the surrounding bluffs and the upper Missouri. The lumber of his manufacture meets ready sales at from $12 to $18 per thousand feet.

The Nebraska City Distillery.—The distillation of wines and other liquors has never been a fortunate business in Nebraska City. In 1873, Thomas Adams erected the works at the foot of Main street and pursued the business for about six months. The works then lay idle until December, 1879, when Dr. Holmes took a fresh start in business and pursued it four or five months. Then followed another period of disuse, terminating in November, 1880. At that time W. H. Babbitt took possession and ran the business until the spring of 1881, when the extraordinary high water of the Missouri cut off the coal supply and necessitated a stoppage, and the fires have not been lighted since that time. Throughout its entire existence the distillery has had ill luck of various kinds; costly machinery has broken at will, at times when stoppage meant great loss, and other hindrances so unusual as to be hardly foreseen have crippled it. With ordinary fortune the tall chimney would to-day be pouring out its blast of smoke, and the whole place be sounding with the pleasant hum of industry, instead of lying an inert ruined mass, a tacit reproach to the town.

The Nebraska and Iowa Packing Company.—This company, the incorporators of which are Portus B. Weare, of Chicago; P. H. Kelly, of St. Paul; Byron L. Smith, of Chicago; William A. Paxton, of Omaha; C. A. Weare, of Chicago; J. C. Lloyd, of Chicago, and T. C. Power, of Fort Benton, Montana Territory, organized under the laws of Illinois with $50,000 capital stock, and the election of the following officers in June, 1881:

President, Portus B. Weare; Superintendent and Secretary, J. C. Lloyd; Treasurer, C. A. Weare; Board of Directors: P. H. Kelly, C. A. Weare, J. C. Lloyd, and T. C. Power. Early in 1882 the company purchased ground in the southwest part of Nebraska City, immediately commencing the erection of a pork house, 230 feet by 81, four stories in height, and to have an estimated capacity of 1,500 hogs per day. During the year 1881, nearly 80,000 hogs were shipped to Chicago from Nebraska City, and the estimated number raised in the county alone during that year is 75,000. With this showing there can be little doubt as to the success of the enterprise, and that its success will be a vast benefit to the city and county. It is expected that packing will be commenced November 1, 1882.

The Pioneer Brewery, the first establishment for the manufacture of malt liquors within the limits of Nebraska, was built by Mr. Frederick Beyschlag, in the year 1858, in the south part of the city on Table Creek. The main building, including ice houses, is 48x70 feet, partly brick and the balance frame. Adjoining, Mr. Beyschlag owns some thirty town lots. The capacity of the brewery is twenty-five barrels per day. He has some customers in the interior of the State, but the main portion of beer is consumed in Otoe County. The Pioneer employs five men.

A. Roos's Brewery, on Tenth and Delaware streets, was built in 1863 by John C. Buse, who was not a practical brewer, and after two or three unsuccessful attempts to make beer he sold the property to the present owner, who soon enlarged the house to its present dimensions—34x88 feet, and one and one-half stories high. This brewery is of the same capacity as the Pioneer—twenty-five barrels per day, and gives employment to five men. The trade of both the city breweries has been somewhat injured by the introduction of Milwaukee beer, the proprietors complaining that the people have "too little pride in supporting home industry."

The Missouri Valley Soap Works, located on Ferry street near South Table Creek bridge, established in 1869 by Sargeant & Co. Two years since D. A. Sargeant became the sole proprietor. He manufactured for laundry work the White Prussian and the Missouri Valley, and a variety of toilet-soaps. The products of these works sold principally in Nebraska and Iowa, the wholesale house of Lorton & Potts purchasing and selling large amounts annually. Mr. Sargeant gives employment during the busy season to five men. His factory has a capacity for manufacturing 200,000 pounds per annum. The product of the Missouri Valley Works bears an excellent reputation.

Cigar Factories.—No. 25, located on Main street, between Sixth and seventh, was established by Henry Phifer in September, 1867. During years 1872, '73 and '74 he gave steady employment to six men, and his annual sales reached 500,000; but latterly this has fallen off, and during the year 1882 manufactured 200,000 cigars and employed three workmen. Mr. Phifer makes all the leading brands, from the cheapest to the best. Factory No. 99 was started in November, 1880, located on Main street between Ninth and Tenth, and during the year 1881 Mr. Kessler made and sold 50,000 cigars. He did all his own work. Factory No. 208 was started in June last by Mr. F. Jahns. Three kinds of cigars are made; two hands are constantly employed. From June 1, 1881, to March 1, 1882, 60,000 cigars were made, and found ready sale at home.

The Brick Trade, etc.—The first brick made in Nebraska City were from the yard of James H. Decker and Keil Cook in 1854. Brick from this firm were used in the erection of S. F. Nuckolls' residence, corner of Fifth and Main streets; the second brick was built on lot 5, block 6, in South Nebraska City; the third erected by George W. Sroat, north corner of the park, Pawnee and Twelfth, for J. Loosecamp; the fourth, built by James H. Decker on the corner of Fourteenth and Main streets. These houses are still standing. During the year 1881 C. B. Bickel & Sons made 700,000 brick; Charles Rosalius made 500,000; Driscoll, Prue & Co. made 500,000. They were all readily sold at prices ranging from $7.50 to $12. The brick are manufactured from a superior quality of clay, and the substantial character of the edifices built of this material in Nebraska city is very noticeable.

Conclusion.—Nebraska City is now in the height of her prosperity. With a population of between 5,000 and 6,000, with four railroads and a fair prospect of a fifth and sixth, with manufacturing industries fairly developed, with a location unsurpassed, both as regards natural advantages and her distance from formidable rivals, her future rests with herself alone. What she has been has been told; what she will be will depend upon her citizens—they who have made her what she is.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JOHN ADLE, County Judge, came to Nebraska City in April, 1865, and has lived there ever since, bringing his family here in 1866, until 1873, he worked at house painting, then his health failed and he was in no active business until he was elected Justice of the Peace, in the fall of 1873, at which he served four years, being for two years also Police Judge. In the fall of 1877, he was elected County Judge, and was re-elected in 1879 and 1881. He was born in Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 18, 1825. He lived in that county until 1851, when he removed to Joliet, Will Co., Ill., where he lived until he came to Nebraska. He received his academical education at Red Creek, Wayne Co., N. Y. He was married at Victory, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1848, to Charlotte M. Neely, daughter of Captain John Neely, a native of Victory. She died in June, 1858, at Joliet, leaving four children, only one of whom John H. now survives. The Judge was married again in 1861, at Joliet, Ill., to Emarilla G. Perry, a native of Speedsville, Tompkins Co., N. Y. They have one child, Charles. Mr. A. is a member of the I. O. O. F., having joined when twenty-one years old, and of A., F. & A. M. since 1864.

H. AIRD & CO., dealers in stoves, hardware, tinware, etc. Business established in 1874, by Mr. Aird. He employs from two to four men in his tin department and carries a stock of $5,000 to $6,000. Mr. Aird was born in Oswego County, N. Y., May 1, 1833. Educated at home, he then learned his trade in Oneida County, N. Y. About 1855, he located in DeKalb County, Ill., from there he went to Missouri, living some years in Howard and Randolph counties, then visited the West—Salt Lake City, etc. In 1864, he settled in Nebraska City, where he followed his trade until 1874. He was married in Nebraska City, May, 1870, to Miss Mary Woodruff of that city, originally from Cincinnati, Ohio. They have four children, Hugh Woodruff, Jean, Mary and an infant unnamed. Mr. A. is a member of the I. O. O. F., Subordinate Lodge and Encampment. Is at present Treasurer of Frontier No. 3. Has held all offices at different times.

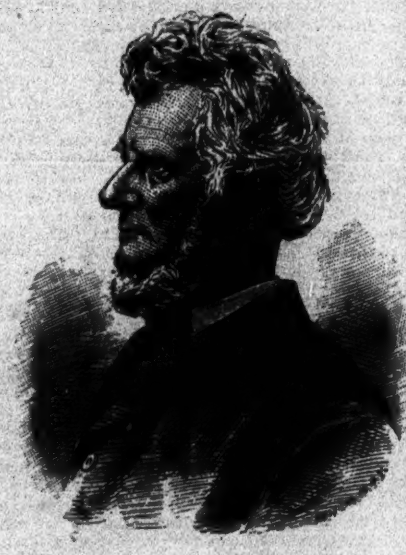
H. H. BARTLING, grocer and grain dealer, located at Nebraska City, in April, 1869. He was employed as clerk for F. W. Rottmann for two and a half years, and then engaged in his present business with Henry Homeyer. They were together as partners until the spring of 1875, since which time he has been alone. He deals in all kinds of grain and farm produce. Mr. Bartling has been Alderman for his ward for five years. He was born in Westphalia, Prussia, September 16, 1848, and came to America in the fall of 1865, landed at New York, December 7. He located in Washington County, Ill., working on a farm there, until he came here. He was married at Nebraska City, July 31, 1874, to Frederika Wilhelmina Geede, a native of Prussia. They have four children; Nellie, Henry, Willie and an infant son. Mr. Bartling does a business of from $70,000 to $80,000 per annum.

ROBERT BAXTER, successor to S. H. Eastman, boots and shoes, was born in England, June 26, 1836. Came to Canada, in 1852, and was engaged in the mercantile line and the furnishing of wood for the different lines of steamboats remaining there until coming to Nebraska City, in January, 1868. He bought his present business April 10. Mr. B. was married in 1872, at Detroit, Mich. They have three children living; Frederick R., Charles A. and Thomas.

REV. W. K. BEANS, Pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, June 4, 1847, his parents moved to Grundy County, Ill., about 1852, where they engaged in farming. Mr. Beans' own father was a minister of the Gospel, who died while he was young. The subject of this sketch took his preparatory course of instruction at Aurora, Ill., in the Jennings Seminary. After studying Latin and Greek one year he entered the Theological Institute at Evanston, Ill., from which he graduated in 1872. He was then attached to the Rock River Conference, and held charges in Wyanet, Bureau Co., Ill., at Oswego, Kendall Co., and Waterman, DeKalb Co. About 1876, he was transferred to the Nebraska Conference, served a full term of three years in Omaha, and October 1, 1881, took charge of his present parish. He was married in Aurora, Ill., June 18, 1873, to Miss Ethel A., eldest daughter of Rev. J. C. Stoughton, a minister of the Rock River Conference. They have one son, Lorenzo Wesley; they lost one child in Omaha. Mr. B. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and of the Good Templars.

FRED BEYSCHLAG, brewer, came to Nebraska City, in April, 1856, but only remained a short time. In March, 1858, he returned and started a brewery, continuing it ever since. In 1881, he manufactured about 2,000 barrels of beer. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention, in 1864, and served as County Commissioner three years. He was born in Bavaria, May 31, 1832, and came to America, in September, 1854. He located at St. Louis, for a short time. October 14, 1860, he was married at Nebraska City. He has two children; Emma and Theodore. Mr. Beyschlag is a member of I. O. O. F. and K. of P. He gives employment to five men.

WILLIAM BISCHOF, hardware merchant, came to Nebraska City, in the spring of 1855. In September, 1852, he had located in Atchison County, Mo., and lived there until he came here. In the summer of 1855, he returned to Atchison County, and in 1856, went to Dakota, where he was employed three years as a clerk. In 1859, he returned to Nebraska City and commenced freighting to Denver, and kept a ranch 300 miles west of Nebraska, continuing this until 1867. He then returned to Nebraska City and engaged in his present business. In 1870 and 1871, he was State Commissioner of Immigration. He was alderman of the Third Ward one term, and is secretary of the Otoe County Old Settlers Association, and President of the School Board. He has been prominently identified with school interests, being one of the trustees of Nebraska College. He was born at Nuremburg, Bavaria, March 14, 1835, and was married at Nebraska City, December 28, 1865, to Miss K. Zimmerer, a native of Wurtemburg. They have seven children; William G., Louisa, Otto A., Eda, Arthur A., Ollie and Lillie. Mr. B. is a member of I. O. O. F.



A Bowen M.D.

AURELIUS BOWEN. What we have to say in the way of biography of Doctor Bowen, we condense from "The Physicians and Surgeons of the United States," a work edited by Dr. Atkinson, the permanent secretary of the American Medical Association, and from the *Lincoln Journal*, the leading Republican paper of Nebraska, and of course opposed to the Doctor in politics. Doctor Aurelius Bowen, whose ancestry served in the Revolutionary war, was the son of Dr. Silas Bowen, of Reading, Windsor Co., Vermont, where he was born January 20, 1817. The family was from Woodstock, Conn., and originally of Welsh origin. His classical education was received at Bennington, Vt., where he was a classmate of Rev. E. H. Chapin, the noted lecturer and pulpit orator. He graduated in medicine from the Castleton, Vt., Medical College. Dr. Bowen resided quite a time, while yet young, on Rock River, in Northern Illinois, when the country was almost as yet unsettled. In 1855 he was among the early settlers of Kansas, and took part in all the stirring political events of this opening of the struggle, which culminated in the war of the Rebellion. At the Big Springs Convention, September 4, 1855, he was on a committee of thirteen, and in a minority of one in favor of immediate State organization. When the committee reported, Jim Lane rose to his feet and made a rousing speech for organization, which carried by a large majority. In the following winter, Dr. Bowen returned East for his family, and in February he answered through the columns of the New York *Tribune*, the proclamation of President Pierce to the people of Kansas. He is a member of the Otoe County Medical Society, and of the Nebraska State Medical Society, and has been president of both. At the request of the latter, he prepared a monograph upon diphtheria, read at the annual meeting in May, 1881. He was Surgeon of the Second Nebraska Cavalry, in the war of the Rebellion; was at the battle of White Stone Hills, in the Sioux war, in 1863, under Gen. Sully, and received honorable mention. He was Medical Director of the District of Nebraska, and has been ever since the war an United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions. In the spring of 1856, in attempting to return to Kansas with his wife and children, he was stopped in the highway, just west of Platte City, Mo., by border ruffians and ordered to turn back. As his wife was ill and his children small, he finally listened to the earnest remonstrances of Capt. Leonard, the United States Arsenal keeper, at Liberty, Mo., and turned his steps to Nebraska, where he has since resided. In 1873 and '74, Dr. B. was State Senator from the Third District in Nebraska. He came to Lincoln a few hours before the Legislature convened, and found the twelve other senators divided into two polite but unyielding bodies, numbering six each. This was a source of much more embarrassment than pleasure to the Doctor, as of course, each party had a favorite candidate for every office, from president to page. He selected the most capable from each side for all the prominent offices, and for a wonder, satisfied both. He drew up and introduced the first bill for an institute for the blind in Nebraska, and for the first seven years of its existence, was one of the directors of the Deaf Mute Institute. Mainly through his exertions, the first high school building west of the Missouri River, was erected in 1864, in Nebraska City, and he is at present County Superintendent of Public Schools. The *Journal* this to say of him: "The Doctor is a ready speaker, possesses considerable knowledge of law, as well as physics, and no question can be sprung in the Senate, that he does not know something about. He is quick of perception, and rarely fails to make his point in a discussion. In person, the Doctor is of medium size, complexion light, sharp gray eyes, and in politics a Liberal; though this is not strange, as he is said to be one of the most liberal men in Otoe County. That the Doctor will take good care of the interests of his constituents, there can be no question, and his record in the Senate will be good." Dr. Bowen married April 10, 1846, Arabella, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Abner Forbes, of Windsor, Vt., by whom he has had two sons and one daughter.

J. C. BOYD, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born near Knoxville, Tenn., June 10, 1837, and was educated at Maryville College, Blount County, Tenn. He left college in 1860 and commenced teaching and continued in the profession until he came to Nebraska in 1864. He settled in Otoe County and engaged in farming, and also taught school for a time. He had charge of the first school established in Dunbar. In November, 1879, he was elected to his present position. He was married in Blount County, Tenn., July 26, 1860, to Miss Isabella McCulloch, of that county. They have seven children, Laura L., Emma E., John W., Charles F., Edward L., Mary E. and Albert L. M. Boyd is a member of the K. of H.

HARRY M. BOYDSTON, City Clerk and book-keeper for D. P. Rolfe & Co., came to Nebraska City in the spring of 1856 with his parents, William L. and Cornelia Boydston, he being at that time an infant. He was born at Paris, Ill., January 31, 1855, and was educated at the Nebraska City schools and at the Peru Normal School, in 1873, 1874-'75. His mother died in 1873 and his father in 1876. After leaving the Normal School he went on a farm near Beatrice for several months. He relinquished all claim in his father's estate to a young sister and determined to make his way in the world on his own merits. Late in 1876 he returned to Nebraska City and entered the County Clerk's office and remained there until January, 1879. He was then employed as book-keeper for W. T. Sloan. In April, 1879, he was elected City Clerk, and in the two following years was re-elected. He was with Sloan until March, 1881, and then with the Nebraska City Distilling Company until it failed, four months later. He then entered the Government Engineer's office at this place, as paymaster, and continued in that position until November 14, 1881, when he became book-keeper for D. P. Rolfe & Co. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE M. BRINKER, physician and surgeon, came to Nebraska City in February, 1866. In 1875-'76 he resided at Denver, Colo., and for three years he kept a hotel, being proprietor of the Seymour House. He was born in Frederick County, Va., June 27, 1813, and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1837. He practiced at Strasburg, Shenandoah Co., Va., for seventeen years and then came to Brunswick, Mo., where he lived from 1854 to 1859, engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was married near Strasburg, Va., March 7, 1839, to Mary A. H. Bowman. They have seven children, George I., Mary E., Arthur W., Ella E., Anna V., Lucy B. and Joseph; one son died. The doctor belongs to the Otoe County Medical Association, the Presbyterian Church and A., F. & A. M.

ALBERT ALLYN BROWN, editor and proprietor of the *Nebraska Press*, was born in Rockford, Ill., December 25, 1856, removed to Sterling, Ill., at a very early age, and in 1863 accompanied his parents to Omaha, Neb., crossing the State of Iowa west of Des Moines in a stage coach. He remained in Omaha and Council Bluffs until 1865, when he removed to Nebraska City, entering the Public Schools, and subsequently, the Nebraska College. At the age of seventeen he entered the office of the *Nebraska Press*, assuming the city editorship in 1876, and shortly after full charge of the paper. At this time there were four daily and two weekly papers in the city, the *Press* being of them all the only Republican sheet yet published. He has been chairman of the Republican City Central Committee for six years.

DAVID BROWN, loan and insurance agent, came to Nebraska City in May, 1859, and remained a short time. That summer he taught school in Nemaha County at ten dollars per month and board. Then he taught school at Mound City, Mo., for two and one half years. Returned to Nebraska City, where he engaged in farming and stock dealing until the fall of 1863. He then spent five years freighting to Denver, Salt Lake, and Montana. Since then he has been in the loan and insurance business, and has also been extensively engaged in farming. He was born at Penn's Manor, Bucks Co., Pa., November 8, 1837. When eighteen years of age he went to Philadelphia and entered in the law and conveyancing office, where he stayed until he came to Nebraska. He has been a member of the State Senate and was Postmaster at Nebraska City from July, 1871, to July, 1876. He was married at Nebraska City, December 28, 1871, to Jennie L. Lombard, a native of Michigan but reared in Ohio.

LEWIS C. BURNETT, hide and leather dealer, came to Nebraska City in July, 1878, and has been in his present trade since he came here. He was born in Terre Haute, Ind., October 30, 1848, and lived there until October, 1863, when he moved to Charleston, Ill. There he resided three and one-half years, and moved to Mattoon. From there he moved, in March, 1877, to Champaign, where he conducted a hide and leather business until he came here. He was married at Mattoon, Ill., January 1, 1871, to Emma C. Berry, a native of Ohio. They have three children, Lola H., Lewis C. Jr., and Octavia Maud. Mr. B. is a member of the Methodist Church.

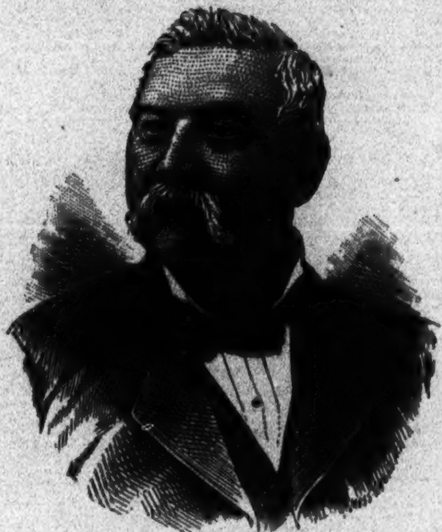
GEORGE H. BURGERT, City Treasurer, came to Nebraska City, September 4, 1857, and was employed as a salesman in a store for about two years. Then he went into the boot and shoe business, which he continued until 1865, when he sold out and became Deputy Postmaster, holding that position nine years. In 1875 he entered James Sweet & Co.'s bank and remained eight months. In September, 1877, he was appointed City Treasurer and was elected in 1878 and re-elected every year since. He was born in Bedford, Coshocton Co., Ohio, February 14, 1830. That was his home until 1853, when he removed to Indiana for six months. Returning to Ohio he located at Cleveland where he sold boots and shoes for Huett & Burgert, wholesale dealers, for a year. He afterwards went to Worthington, Ind. There employed in selling goods for two years and then, after traveling for a few months, came to Nebraska. He was married at Nebraska City, September 12, 1860, to Maria L. Haskell, a native of Princeton, Ill. They have five children living, Minnie Elizabeth, Celia May, Vida Eleanor, George and Susie. Mr. B. is a member of I. O. O. F. and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CAPTAIN C. BUTT, captain of B. & M. R. R. transfer boat. Was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, near Zanesville, October 14, 1829. October 14, 1843, he crossed the Mississippi River and settled in Burlington, Iowa. In May of the following year he commenced his river life on the steamer Otter as boy at five dollars per month. Since that time he has been engaged in steamboating. Was in all positions on the upper Mississippi up to 1869 when he settled in Plattsmouth, Neb., and entered the service of the B. & M. R. R. as captain of the transfer boat at that point, remaining until May, 1881, when the steamer was sent to Nebraska City. Has been in the service of the B. and M. R. R. over thirteen years, not losing one day. He was married in Burlington, Iowa, June 22, 1854, to Miss Eliza Jane Bailey, of that city. They have six children living, Oliver P., William H., Brick Pomeroy, George, Bennie Dundee, Osceola.

HON. HENRY F. CADY, lumber dealer, came to Nebraska City, March 1, 1874, and engaged in the lumber trade for himself. Two years later he became manager of the Chicago Lumber Company, having a third interest in their yards at Council Bluffs, Omaha, Nebraska City, Palmyra, Unadilla, Dunbar and Talmage. He is president and one of the directors of the Nebraska City Telephone Company, and a stockholder in the Nebraska City Manufacturing Company. He is also vice president of the Board of Trade. He has charge of the Chicago Lumber Company's business on the line of the B. & M. R. R. Mr. Cady is now a member of the State Senate and has served four years as Alderman and two years as Secretary of the School Board. He was born in Madison, Wis., June 27, 1851. When five years old, his father moved to Iowa, and in 1857 to Kansas City, where Mr. Cady stayed until coming here. He was in the hardware business at Kansas City. He was married at La Cygne, Kan., January 1, 1872, to Ida L. Carman, a native of Madison, Wis. They have three children, Hattie F., Helen D. and Dean. Mr. Cady is a member of I. O. O. F. The sales of the Chicago Lumber Company at Nebraska City, amount to about 1,000,000 feet, or $100,000 per annum, or twenty-five per cent more than in 1874. At the smaller yards which Mr. Cady manages the sales amount to from $25,000 to $35,000 a year, or from 300,000 to 400,000 feet.

J. E. CALDWELL, M. D., physician and surgeon, came to Nebraska City in August, 1881. He was born at Iowa Falls, Iowa, February 10, 1855, and graduated from Cedar Valley Seminary in 1877. Then he taught for some time and in 1881 graduated from the Homeopathic Medical Department of Iowa State University. He commenced practice at Center Point, Iowa, prior to coming here. The Dr. was married at Charles City, Iowa, April 21, 1881, to Julia V. Ford, a native of New York. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Iowa Homeopathic Medical Society and the society in this State. He also belongs to the Baptist Church.

HON. S. H. CALHOUN, attorney at law, came to Nebraska City in August, 1858. In 1859 he was in the Surveyor General's office. Then he entered the law office of Harding & Blackman and was admitted to the bar in 1861 and has practiced here since. He was Prosecuting Attorney two terms and a member of the first State Senate. He has been Mayor four or five times and chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. He was born at Boston, Mass., May 27, 1836, and graduated from Williams College in 1857. He commenced the study of law at Harvard Law School, securing the appointment in the Surveyor General's office. He came here in 1858, his uncle, John Calhoun, being Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska. He was married at Nebraska City, August 23, 1864, to Matilda McMechan, daughter of one of the earliest settlers. She was born in Glasgow, Mo. They have four children, John C., Annie, Simeon H. Jr., and Alexander. Mr. C. is a member of K. of H. and of Royal Arcanum. Mr. Calhoun was the first president of the State Bar Association, holding that office for three terms. He is also a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the present constitution of Nebraska.



S H Calhoun

JOHN C. CAMPBELL, physician and surgeon, came to Nebraska City in November, 1854, being the first physician here. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1855-56, and four terms thereafter. In 1861-62, he was a member of the Council, and in 1863 was re-elected. For six years he served on the Nebraska City School Board. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the rejected Constitution. He was born near Lexington, Ky., December 23, 1814, and lived there eighteen years. Then he attended Miami University (Ohio) for four years, coming to Iowa in 1836, and locating at Burlington, with Dr. Lowe. In 1840, he graduated from the Medical Department of Kemper College, at St. Louis, now the Missouri State University. He commenced practice at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and in 1846, moved to Wapello. In 1851, he went to Sidney, and remained there until he moved here. While there, he served two years as School Fund Commissioner. He was married to his first wife, Martha Ann Rogers, at Agency City, Iowa, October 22, 1846. She died at Nebraska City, April 25, 1861. Three children by this marriage live—John James, Edward Hugh and William Henry. He was married at Nebraska City, May 12, 1862, to Sarah P. Childs, a native of New York. They have three children—Henrietta, Ezra Theodore and Paul Mason. The Doctor belongs to the State and County Medical Societies, and has held various offices in them both.

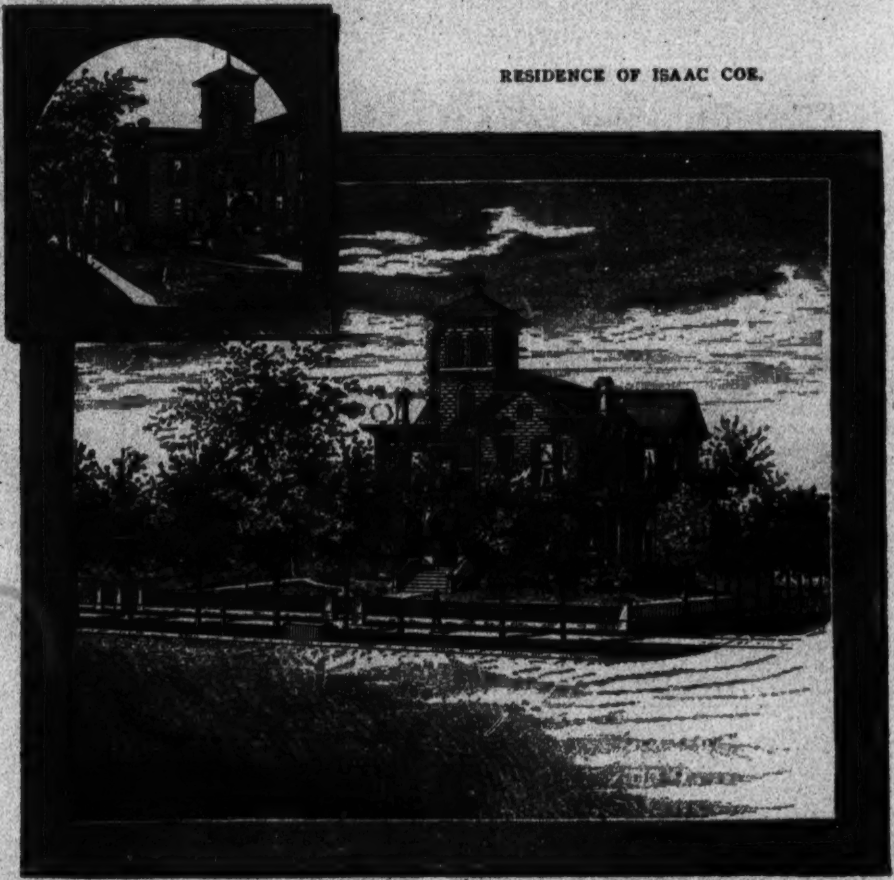
MARSHALL SULLIVAN CAMPBELL, attorney, came to Nebraska City, October 18, 1855, as Public Land-Surveyor, and served three years. From 1861 to 1871, he was engaged in farming. In 1871, he was elected County Surveyor, and held that office six years. He has been Justice of the Peace for twelve years, in the city and county. He was born at Cornish, Sullivan Co., N. H., January 27, 1820, and was reared in Warren County, N. J. When eighteen years old, he went on a whaling voyage for thirty-two months in the Pacific Ocean. Returning, he went to Norwich, Vt., and attended school there at the University for nearly three years. Then he entered Dartmouth College, but before he graduated, he volunteered in the Mexican war, serving from the fall of 1846 to August, 1847, as Sergeant. He was civil engineer on the railroad in Pennsylvania and Southern New York till he came here. He was married at Greenville, Luzerne Co., Pa., July 12, 1850, to Eliza Bond, a native of that county. They have five children—Fennimore C., Edward L., Mervyn, Mary E. and George C. Mr. Campbell is a member of K. of P.

W. T. CANADA, Constable and manager of the Opera House, was born in Kentucky, April 11, 1847. At the time the war broke out, he enlisted in the Third Kentucky Regiment, Company K. Served four years; was in almost all the battles of his command. At the time the war closed, he was Second Lieutenant, and but eighteen years of age. After being mustered out, he went to Cairo, and made an engagement there with a firm to sell goods through the South, holding it four years. Then came west, and located at Magnolia, Iowa, studying law. From there he came to Nebraska City. In March, 1869, engaged in the lumbering business with Ballentine & Sons, and remained with them for several years. He then run a cigar store for one year, at which time he was elected to the office of Constable, and at that time assumed the management of the Opera House, both of which he has held ever since. Mr. C. is a member of Frontier Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F. He was married in Nebraska City, to Alice McBride, February 19, 1871. They have four children—Willie, Maud, May and Jessie.

W. C. CLARY, veterinary surgeon, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., February 26, 1828. The portion of Sangamon County he was born in was afterward made Menard County. He remained at home until 1858, in which year he settled in Nemaha County, Neb. He engaged in the practice of his profession in Peru, Nemaha County, about three years, then engaged in farming until he moved to Nebraska City in 1877. He was married in Menard County, August 19, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Watkins, of that county. The Watkins were old residents of that section. She died, leaving six children—Robert M., George, Mary F., William M., Henry L., Ann S. He was married to his present wife in Nemaha County, Neb., April 31, 1871. She was Miss Angelina G. Hayes, a native of Missouri. They have four children—Cora E., Martha E., Charles C., Lula E. Mr. and Mrs. C. are both members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE W. CLINGIN, straight goods house, was born in Ohio, March 4, 1848. Leaving there, he came to Illinois, then to Indiana. From there, he went to Pennsylvania, then to Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Kentucky, remaining about three years, after which time he came to Nebraska City, in 1866, engaging at once in his present business.

GEN. ISAAC COE, capitalist, came to Nebraska City in June, 1857, and remained until after the land sales, when he located some land warrants and returned East. In 1858 he came back with his family, and has lived here ever since. For the first three years he engaged in the land business, and engaged in the freighting business with Levi Carter to Salt Lake and Montana, until 1868, the firm being Coe & Carter. In 1866 they commenced furnishing ties for the U. P. R. R. Company. Mr. Coe engaged in the cattle business in 1868, bringing 1,500 head from Texas and herding them on Laramie plains. subsequently Mr. Carter took an interest in the cattle business, and they have averaged from 5,000 to 10,000 head of cattle on hand each year, mostly in Nebraska. Two years ago they shipped 6,000 head to Nebraska from Nevada and Oregon. Their average sales are 1,000 a year. They now have from 7,000 to 9,000 head. In 1881 they furnished between 500,000 to 700,000 ties to the railroad for the Utah & Northern and the Oregon Short Line. They have about 60,000 acres of land in Texas, in Wharton, Lavaca, Colorado and Fort Bend counties. Gen. Coe was born in Middletown, Conn., May 15, 1817, and lived there until nineteen years old, when he went to Alabama for a few years; then returned to Connecticut, and back to Alabama again, and from there to Nebraska. He was elected Brigadier General of the South Platte in 1861. He was married at Middletown, Conn., to Sarah L. Bacon, a native of that town. They have two children, T. Eloise, now Mrs. F. P. Ireland, and Frank E.



RESIDENCE OF ISAAC COE.

A. S. COLE, attorney at law, came to Nebraska City, April 9, 1868, and has practiced here most of the time since. From 1869 to 1871 he was Clerk of the District Court. He was born in Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y., October 8, 1841. When four years old he moved to Burlington, Wis. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; in September, 1862, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant Company H, Twenty-Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; in December, 1862, he was put in the Signal Corps, June 19, 1863, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and August 18, 1863, made a Captain. During the siege of Chattanooga he served as Chief Signal Officer of the Fourteenth Army Corps. He went with Sherman as far as Goldsboro, N.C., in the Signal Service, and was there assigned as aid to Gen. Howard. He was discharged at Milwaukee, June 22, 1865, having been brevetted Major, June 1, 1865. He came West for a while, and then returned to Kenosha, where he studied law and held the office of Register of Deeds. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1868. He was married at Fabius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., June 2, 1868, to Emiline L. Hedron, a native of Titusville, Pa. They have one child, Frank L., born October 10, 1868.

L. F. CORNUTT came to Nebraska City, November 8, 1854, and has lived here most of the time since. Was engaged in mercantile business until he went Colorado in 1860; remained there until the fall of 1864, returning to Nebraska City. In the spring of 1868 he went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and returned to Nebraska City in 1871. While at Central City and Cheyenne he was in mercantile business, and from 1864 to 1868 at Nebraska City. He engaged in freighting. In 1871 he entered the lumber trade and remained in it for three years, since which time he has dealt in coal, lime, cement, and other building material. He was born on Elk Creek, Grayson County, Va., May 28, 1833, and lived there until he came to Nebraska City. In 1854, after a short stay here, he went to [illegible] County, Mo., and lived in various towns there. He was married at Nebraska City January 8, 1856, to Laura J. Hale, a daughter of W. B. Hale, who located here in 1854. They have two children living, William A. and Wiley S.; they lost six. Mr. C. was City Treasurer; is now a member of the School Board and Secretary of the Board.

C. E. COTTON, bookkeeper for Tomlin, Duff & Co., grain and stock dealers, came to Nebraska City August 14, 1878, and has since been in the employ of the firm. He was born near Columbus, Columbia County, Wis., February 17, [illegible]; removed to West Mitchell, Iowa, in 1870, and resided in Iowa until he came here, being at Vinton most of the time. He was married in Nebraska City February [illegible], 1883, to Ella Ballentine, a native of Brunswick, Mo.

GEORGE W. COVELL, attorney at law, came to Nebraska City, September [illegible], 1865, and was engaged in teaching a collegiate institute with R. W. Vineyard until June, 1866 in said city. Then he opened a private academy, in which he taught until June, 1867, when he was elected principal of the High School, which position he held one year. He was then appointed by the Board of Education Superintendent of the schools of Nebraska City, which position he held a few months, when, in the summer of 1868, he began the practice of the law in Nebraska. He was admitted to the bar, February 18, 1860, by Elijah H. Norton, now on the Supreme Bench of Missouri, at Maysville, Mo., and practiced in Missouri prior to coming to Nebraska. He has been a member of both Houses of the State Legislature. He was born at [illegible], Rensselaer Co., N. Y., April 2, 1835, and moved to Batavia, N. Y., when three or four years old. There he lived until 1857, when he came to Plattsburg, Mo., and lived there and at Maysville, Mo., until he came here. He was married at St. Joseph, Mo., in September, 1863, to Elizabeth M. Hewitt, a native of Baltimore, Md. They have one child, Anna. Mr. Covell is a member of A., F. & A. M., K. of P., and Royal Arcanum.

REV. E. CUSSON, pastor St. Mary's Church, was born in Montreal, Canada, February 14, 1843. He was educated at Montreal in the St. Lawrence College, finishing his studies at Niagara Falls; was ordained March 4, 1871. Shortly after he took charge of the parish at Laramie City, Wyoming; continued there and other points in Wyoming until 1879, when he came to Nebraska City and took charge of his present parish.

L. F. D'GETTE, real estate, was born in Schenectady County, N. Y., September 30, 1841. He resided with his parents until he attained his majority. About [illegible] he left home, and lived for a time in Iowa and Minnesota, and in 1863 settled in Nebraska; spent his time in teaching and in looking around until 1867, in which year he settled in Nebraska City. He has been engaged principally in dealing in real estate since 1869. In 1878 he patented an abstract system, now in universal use. He was married in Nebraska City, Neb., December 1, 1870, to Miss Alma Ferrill, of this city. They have two children, John and Mark. Mr. D'Gette's family are members of the Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL T. DAVIES, grocer, came to Nebraska City in May, 1868, and engaged in farming in this vicinity for two years. He then came into town, where his parents resided, and worked at odd jobs for a year. He then commenced clerking in a store, and continued this until he began business for himself, six years ago. Three years ago he discontinued his partnership with Frank Shadsey, and came out with [illegible] in old stock. Borrowing [illegible], he started alone, and did a $9,000 business the first year. In 1881 he did about $17,000 in a strictly grocery trade. He was born in Birmingham, England, February 2, 1851, and came to America with his parents in March, [illegible] His father was a Baptist clergyman, and preached at Nebraska City and Syracuse for several years. He died here, June 24, 1881. Mrs. Davies survives him, and is successfully practicing medicine here. Mr. S. T. Davies was married at Lincoln, Neb., October 6, 1881, to Ida E. Sargent, a native of Indiana. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He was for one year a member of the School Board, and has been superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school for several years.

M. DERUM, agent B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska, at Nebraska City, was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, December 25, 1846. He came to the United States in 1866 and was connected with different railroads in various capacities, train service principally, until he came to Nebraska in 1871. He located at Plattsmouth and became connected with the B. & M. R. R. in the freight department, came to Nebraska City in 1874 and was appointed to his present position in July, 1880. He was married in Detroit, Mich., in 1873 to Miss Ann Wallace, of that city. They have three children, Kate, Stella and Agnes.

E. H. DICKEY, druggist, came to Nebraska City in January, 1865, and has been in his present business ever since, having begun the drug trade in 1847. He was born in Campbell County, Va., November 10, 1826, and lived there until 1848, then he moved to Brunswick, Mo., and resided there until 1865. He was married in Campbell County, Va., July 10, 1849, to Susan S. Howarton, a native of that county. They have three children, Joseph F., Robert A. and James H.; one daughter, Margaret, died in 1873, aged forty-two. She was the wife of Robert M. Hodge. Mr. Dickey belongs to the Methodist Church and A., F. & A. M., Royal Arch Charter. He has been Probate and County Judge of Otoe County, Neb., for eleven years, from 1866 to 1877.

W. E. DILLON, of the firm of Dillon & Morehouse, real estate and loan agents, was born in Marthasville, Warren Co., Mo., March 1, 1833. He sold goods at Simmons Landing and Rockport, Mo., and St. Deroin, Neb. He came to Nebraska City in 1855 from Rockport, Mo., and engaged in the freighting business on the plains under the firm name of Dillon & Maxon, and at the same time carried on pork packing in Nebraska City, under the name of Hawke, Dillon & Co. He was in the lumber and livery business from 1869 to 1874, under the name of Monroe & Dillon, then engaged in the mercantile line for about three years, then went into the insurance business and on January 1, 1882, formed a partnership with S. S. Morehouse. He was elected to the Legislature in 1870, served two years as Mayor, and was president and vice-president of the Nebraska City National Bank, for two years each. Mr. Dillon is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He was married in Missouri in 1851, lost his wife in 1861, and re-married in this city in 1863. He has three children living, Ida, Oscar and Lee.

ISAAC N. DRAKE came to Nebraska City in February, 1857, and engaged in mason work, which he has continued almost uninterruptedly. From 1862 to 1866 he was in Oregon and Idaho, mining and working on Fort Boise. In June, 1868, he worked on the U. P. R. R., building culverts and kept at this until December, when he returned to Nebraska City. He is also interested in farming, having a farm two miles southwest of the city. He was born twelve miles east of Louisville, Ky., December 14, 1829, and lived there until he came to Nebraska. He has worked on many of the principal buildings here. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., and of the Baptist Church.

ROBERT P. DRAPER, came to Nebraska in October, 1870, located on a farm in Russell Precinct and engaged in farming until 1875, when he began mercantile business at Unadilla, and continued that until 1878, then he represented the Chicago Lumber Company at Unadilla until he was elected County Treasurer, in November, 1879. In November, 1881, he was re-elected. He was born in Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Ind., April 1, 1847, and when six or seven years old he went to Dearborn County, Ind., where he lived until he came to Iowa, in 1856, located in Muscatine County, being there until 1870. He was married in Sweetland Township, Muscatine Co., Iowa, December 30, 1869, to Erie D. Farnsworth, a native of Sweetland. They have two children, Morris and Ida; two, Nellie and Louie, died in April, 1876. Mr. Draper is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H. and Royal Arcanum. He served in the Rebellion, having enlisted May 2, 1864, in Company B, Forty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until September 20, 1864, when he was mustered out on account of expiration of his time of service.

J. DRISCOLL, of the firm of Driscoll, Frye & Co., contractors, builders and brick manufacturers, was born at Syracuse, N. Y., September 1, 1839. He learned the trade of bricklaying there and followed it, more or less, until coming to Nebraska City in 1862. He at once engaged in building and continued until two years ago, at which time he formed a partnership with L. A. Frye in their present business and the following year H. K. Schmidt was added to the firm. He was married at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1864. They have four children, Charles E., sixteen years; Ernest, ten years; Mary, six years, and Eugene, three years.

LEWIS DUNN, County Clerk, came to McWilliams Precinct, Otoe Co., in April, 1868, where he engaged in farming until he was elected County Clerk in 1879. In 1881 he was re-elected. He was born in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn Co., Ind., June 18, 1844, and that was his home until he came to this State. He enlisted August 1, 1862, in Company G, Eighty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until June 12, 1865, having been in all the battles with his command. He was married in Lawrenceburg to Miss Carrie Suter, a native of that place. They have five children, Lillie, Henry W., Charles, Maggie, and an infant son. Mr. Dunn is a member of the A., F. & A. M., K. of H. and K. of P.

FOSTER EDWARDS, dealer in fast horses, was born in New York State, April 22, 1821, and aside from his native State, has lived in Ohio and Illinois. He came West and located at Omaha for about eight months, in 1860, then removed to Council Bluffs where he remained two years, and from there he next went to Sidney, Iowa, for a time, then came to Nebraska City in 1863, engaging in buying horses of all kinds. Mr. Edwards is also connected with a wood-yard. He was married in New York State in 1848, and having the misfortune of losing his wife, was re-married a short time ago in Nebraska City. They have four children, Adina, Lily May, William Gilbert and Guided Adorne.

G. W. EISER, proprietor meat market 109 Main street, was born in Germany, January 31, 1848. Went at butchering there, and emigrated to America; first locating in Dunkirk, N. Y., where he finished his trade. From there he went to Peoria, Ill., staying about eighteen months; then to Omaha in the fall 1864, and followed his trade for about six months. From there he went to North Platte, remaining about eight months; then back to Illinois again, where he was engaged in the shipment of cattle and the butchering business, and continued until coming to Nebraska City, in the fall of 1872, when he started his present business. Took a trip to Europe in 1874, remaining away six months. While there, was married to Lina Spengler, at [illegible], in June, 1874. They have three children living, George, Hattie and John. Was elected in 1881 as Alderman of the Second Ward for a term of two years. Mr. E. is a member of I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

M. EMMARANA, O. S. B., Mother Superior of the Convent of the Annunciation, is a native of Germany, where she took the veil. In 1854 she came to the United States and established a convent in New York City, remaining about three years. After spending a short time in Erie, Pa., she then became connected with the Convent of St. Joseph, at St. Mary, Pa., and from there came to the Convent of the Annunciation, with M. Beatrix, in 1864, and took charge of the institution in October, 1876.

SYLVESTER J. FARIS (son of Dr. Eli Faris), furniture dealer and undertaker, came to Nebraska City December 2, 1864; was first employed as a clerk in a grocery. He then worked at the carpenter trade, and afterward started a soda water factory, which he ran for three or four years, it being still operated by other parties. He again worked as a carpenter a few years, and on April 26, 1875, began his present business. He has served for the last two years as Alderman of the Second Ward, and is chairman of the finance committee. He was born in Newmarket, Highland Co., Ohio, May 1, 1846, and lived there until 1854, when he moved to Niantic, Macon Co., Ill. That was his home until he came here. He was married at Nebraska City, March 14, 1867, to Rosilla C. Rector, a native of Circleville, Ohio. They have two children, Mary Estelle, and Ralph. They lost three in infancy. Mr. F. is a member of the Christian Church; A., F. & A. M., Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and K. of H.

FELTHAUSER & HAUBER, dealers in groceries and provisions. Business established in 1860 by F. & Faustman. Present firm organized in 1882. Valentine Felthauser was born in Allegheny City, Pa., June 25, 1851. He came to Nebraska with his parents about 1858, and located in Otoe County. He remained at home on the farm until 1869, when he moved into Nebraska City and engaged in clerking in the grocery business until 1880, when he went into business for himself.

T. JAMES FITCHIE, father of Thomas J. Fitchie, was born in County Down, Ireland, May 8, 1806. He was married to Eliza Douglas, in Comber, October 22, 1829, by Rev. John Wance, a Presbyterian minister. He and his wife set sail for America May 10, 1834, and landed in New York July 4 of the same year. They settled in Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., where two children were born to them. In 1837 they moved to Allegheny City, Pa. They lived here and in Pittsburgh fifteen years, and six children were in this time added to their family. They moved in 1852 to Muscatine, Iowa, and here their youngest son was born. In 1856 Mr. Fitchie came to Nebraska, reaching Omaha in the latter part of June. From there he went to the city of Tekamah, then composed of two tents and a log cabin covered with bark. From here he went on to Nebraska City, and there took passage on a flatboat to look at the land of Otoe (then Pierce) County. He could get land within two miles of Nebraska City, but this had little timber on it. He finally took a well-timbered claim on Camp Creek. On the first day of August he started back to Muscatine, Iowa, for his family, walking all the way. After making all necessary arrangements he started for Nebraska City with his family, arriving there October 10, 1856. He engaged in carpenter and joiner work until January, 1857, when he moved on a farm nine miles south of town, in Otoe Precinct. He lived there until 1873, since when he has lived mostly with his son-in-law, Mr. William Campbell, near the city. Mr. and Mrs. Fitchie have eight living children: Martha, now Mrs. J. K. Gilman, of Nebraska City; Maggie, now Mrs. S. B. Davis, of New Castle, Cal.; Samuel D., now at Weeping Water, Neb.; Lizzie, now Mrs. J. C. Gilman, in Belmont Precinct, Otoe Co.; Jennie, now Mrs. William Campbell, of Wyoming Precinct, Otoe Co.; Thomas J., now with F. W. Petring, and J. Taylor, at New Castle, Cal. One son, William Nelson, was killed by a fall from a horse, at the Ferry Landing, August 28, 1858, at the age of nineteen years, five months and twenty-four days. They have twenty-four living grandchildren. Mr. F. and his wife are both of Scotch descent, and are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS J. FITCHIE, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., January 1, 1849, and moved to Muscatine, Iowa, with his parents when he was an infant. There he lived until he came to Nebraska City, October 10, 1856. He was married in Lincoln, January 7, 1879, to Jennie E. Ashton, daughter of P. L. T. and Eliza Ashton, and a native of Illinois. They have one child, Florence E. Mr. Fitchie is a member of the K. of H., Good Templars, T. of H., and Equitable Aid Union. He also belongs to the First Presbyterian Church, and to the Old Settlers' Society of Otoe County; his father, James Fitchie, being president thereof.

HENRY FROSH, harness and saddle manufacturer, was born in Chicago, April 2, 1856. Went at his trade there in November, 1871; served three years, and worked at it until going to Des Moines, Iowa; in which town he remained about eight months; then coming from there direct to Nebraska City in December, 1875; working as a journeyman until August, 1881, when he went into business for himself. Was married in Nebraska City, February 15, 1881, to Miss Mary Kahoe. They have one child, Harry.

SPENCER L. GANT, physician and surgeon, was born in Orange County, N. C., in 1818; came to Missouri in the fall of 1838; entered the medical department of the St. Louis University in 1844, from which institution he graduated in March, 1846. Commenced the practice of medicine in Barry, Clay Co., Mo., in the same year. From there he moved to Savannah, Andrew Co., in the same State, in the year 1851. Left there in 1862, and went to Denver, Colo., where he remained until coming to Nebraska City, in May, 1865. He at once resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has since continued. Dr. Gant is a member of the A., F. & A. M., also of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was married in Saline County, Mo., April, 1848, to Frances A., daughter of Col. John S. Yancy, of Rockingham County, Va. They have three children living, John Y., Eugenia E. and Thomas S. Gant.

W. H. GIBBS, veterinary surgeon, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., August 20, 1846; was educated there. On leaving home he located for a time in Michigan. From there he moved to Minnesota, and from there to Wisconsin and Iowa, and finally settled in Fremont, Neb., in May, 1877. One year later he located in York, Neb., and from there came to Nebraska City. Has been engaged in the practice of his profession for some eleven years. He was married in York, Neb., December 18, 1880, to Miss Outhwaite. Her parents are now residents of Kansas City, Mo.

PHILIP J. GIRARDET, came to Nebraska City, in October, 1855. In 1859 he assisted in loading the first freighting wagons that left here for the West. For a year he was employed in the store of Kalkman & Wessel, and afterward entered the employ of Jacob Blum, where he stayed ten years, as salesman. In 1872, he went to Salt Lake City and was employed as superintendent of the carpet department of the Mormon Co-operative Department, for two years. Then for three years he was partner in the firm of Anderson & Girardet. He then returned to Nebraska City, and was in the furniture trade for three and one-half years, and has since been in his present business. He has served as Alderman of the Third Ward, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the I. O. O. F. He was born in Havre, France, July 23, 1847, and came to New York City about 1852. There he remained until 1855, when his parents located here. His mother died in 1874, but his father resides in Otoe Precinct. Mr. G. was married at Salt Lake City, September 3, 1873, to Mary E. Cook, a native of Kalamazoo, Mich. They have three children, Philip Lee, Lucy May, and Sterling Clelland. Philip J. Girardet & Co., dealers in watches, clocks, jewelry and silverware, succeeded the firm of R. S. Rue & Co., of which Mr. Philip Potter was a partner, in October, 1878. The present firm was organized in March, 1881. Their sales are principally retail.

JOHN A. GOODLETT came to Omaha in July, 1855. Was a clerk in the Kanesville (now Council Bluffs) land office, and was on a Government land survey in Nebraska, in 1855 and 1856. In 1857 he came to Nebraska City and has lived here ever since. The first fall and winter he was employed in the land office here, and then engaged in surveying. In the winter of 1858-59, he was again in the land office. In December, 1859, he engaged in the stove and tinware business and continued it until 1867. For two years he served as Clerk of the District Court. In the fall of 1869, he went on his farm, four miles southwest of town and lived there eight years, removing to the city again at the end of that time. He has been a traveling agent in the plow business most of the time since. He was born in New Harmony, Posey Co., Ind., January 1, 1833. When a child he went to New Albany, and lived there several years. He was married at Nebraska City, July, 1858, to Jennie H. Gregg, a native of Madison, Ind. They have three children, Edgar N., Nellie S., and Ralph E. They lost a daughter, Hattie, aged eight. Mr. Goodlett was County Treasurer for a while, prior to 1867. He belongs to the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

E. S. GRANGE, agent of the farm department of the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born at Waterville, Lucas Co., Ohio, in May, 1848. Moved to Delphos, Ohio, with his parents when quite small, and remained there until the winter of 1869. Then went to DeKalb County, Ind.; from there to Michigan, and then back to Ohio, staying for five years. From there he went to Auburn, Ind., remaining there two years, coming from there to this State, first locating in Syracuse in the fall of 1878, and after handling the Continental Fire Insurance Agency for two years, came to Nebraska City, where he has been engaged with the present company ever since. He was married in Lenawee County, Mich., to Mary E. Harding, December 26, 1869. They have five children, Evalyn, Clara, William, Ida, and Franklin.

REV. J. B. GREEN, pastor Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Was born in Hart County, Ky., July 11, 1828. In 1849 he entered Hartworth Academy, Williamson County, and in 1857, was ordained at Russellville, Ky. In 1858, was sent by the Board of Missions as a Missionary to Leavenworth, Kan., where he remained until 1862, after being located a short time near Huntsville, Mo., in 1862, he took charge of the parish at Sugar Ridge, Ky., where he remained until 1869, in which year he moved to Nebraska City, and took charge of his present parish. He was married in Shelby County, Ky., in September, 1864, to Miss Mattie Frazure of that county. They have three children; Stella, James and Cora. Mr. Green is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge and Chapter, of the I. O. O. F., K. of H. and of the Royal Arcanum.

JOSEPH T. GREENWOOD, attorney at law, came to Nebraska City, in March, 1864, and lived here until 1865, when he went to Richmond, Ind., and lived there six years. From there he went to Yellow Springs, Ohio, and then returned here. He was born at Halifax, England, June 22, 1834, and came to Canada, when eight years old, when twenty, he moved to Yellow Springs, Ohio, and entered Antioch College, staying there five years. He lived at Yellow Springs and Troy, Ohio, until he came here. He was married at Yellow Springs, in May, 1862, to Rhoda S. Armstrong, a native of Warren County, Ohio. They have one child; James. Mr. Greenwood served as District Clerk when he first came here, and afterward as Police Judge and Justice of the Peace. He is a member of A., F. & A. M.

E. M. HAMLIN, general adjuster for the Phenix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., for all territory west of the Mississippi River, was born in Crawford County, Ill., June 1, 1845. His parents moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, about 1846, from there to Illinois, remaining in the latter State a short time only, and in 1856, settled in Nebraska City, Neb. He engaged here in the insurance business until 1874, when he was appointed to the present position. He was married in Kenosha, Wis., November 14, 1867, to Miss Josie G. Lincoln of that city. They have three children; Lee, Marian and Kate. Mr. H. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity.

N. S. HARDING, bookseller, came to Nebraska City, in November, 1855, he was in the employ of the Platte Valley Bank as bookkeeper and cashier. This was the only bank of issue in Nebraska, that re-redeemed its currency. After serving the bank three years he was engaged in the insurance, book and stationery business. In September, 1857, he wrote the first insurance policy issued and written in Nebraska, he has continued the business down to the present, being also special agent for the Springfield Insurance Company of Massachusetts. In November, 1856, he was elected a member of the first Board of County Commissioners. He was also City Clerk for two years. He was born near Galion, Ohio, February 12, 1831, and lived there until December, 1849, he then went to Cincinnati, where he resided until he came here. He was married at Cincinnati, August 4, 1853, to Mary A. E. Baldwin, a native of Newark, Ohio. They have seven children; Cora B., now Mrs. C. H. Nash of St. Louis, Winona J., Grace H., Edith M., Mary E. and Willard S., three were lost. Mr. H. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. The book and stationery trade done by Mr. Harding is to some extent jobbing. Charles F. S. Tompkin, is associated with him in this branch of the business. They are doing about fifteen times as much as it amounted to in 1857.

O. J. HARMAN, teamster, etc., Gregersport. Was born born in York County, Pa., May 31, 1842, went to Delaware County, Ohio, at the age of ten years and lived there until the war broke out, when he enlisted in the Thirty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, serving nearly four years. Was in almost all the battles of his command. After being mustered out at Louisville, Ky., went to Nodaway County, Mo., and remained there until coming here about three years ago, when he commenced his present business. Was married in Missouri, January, 1866. They have five children, Mary Helen, George Everett, Hannah Myrta, Joseph Elmer and Mona Belle.

SAMUEL R. HARRIS, contractor and builder, was born in Butler County, Pa., July 16, 1832. Served his apprenticeship as carpenter in that State, and at the age of eighteen went to Wisconsin, and remained three years, then to Iowa, and then to Nebraska. First locating at Florence, in 1854, where he worked at his trade for two years, from there he went to Omaha and Bellevue, for about one year, when he came to Nebraska City, at which time he commenced his present business. In 1860, left for Denver, and remained there for two years. Returning to this city he enlisted in the Fortieth Iowa, Company B, and served until the close of the war, was in all the battles of his command. After being mustered out went to Grinnell, Iowa, staying one year. From there he came to Nebraska City, resuming his business once more, and has continued ever since. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. H. was married in Johnson County, Neb., in March, 1860, to Eudora J. Dorsey. They have eight children, Frank W., Kate D., Charles E., Mary L., Dora L., Joe Anna, Clara M. and Juva Grace. Mr. Harris lost his health in the army and never fully recovered. His regiment was the first to cross the bridge at the taking of Little Rock, Ark., under command of Col. Cooper of Grinnell, Iowa.

REV. EMANUEL HARTIG, O. S. B., pastor St. Benedict's Church, was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 1, 1830. He was educated in Munich, and entered St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland County, Pa. Was ordained at Leavenworth, Kan., in September, 1860, by Bishop Miege. Was then appointed to a professorship in the college, and also attended to mission work. In 1861, he came to Nebraska City, built St. Benedict's Church, and continued in charge until 1875, in which year he went to Seneca, Kan., remaining until November, 1881, then returned to Nebraska City. Father Emanuel built a church in Lincoln in 1866, the same year one in Tecumseh, and in 1874, one in Palmyra.

ROBERT HAWKE, born near Waynesburgh, Stark Co., Ohio, January 23, 1825. Lived with his parents in Ohio until May, 1841, when his father moved with his family to Atchison County, Mo., then known as the Platt purchase. His mother died the same year, leaving nine children, of which Robert was the oldest, the youngest being only a babe. The nearest physician to the farm where they had settled was thirty-five miles, and they had to go 110 miles to mill, and thirty-five miles to the nearest store. There was not to exceed fifteen families in Atchison County Mo., in June, 1842. Mr. Hawke and his son Robert found they could not properly raise the younger children without a mother in so sparsely a settled country, so they, by hard work and hard living, got together enough money by the fall of 1843 to pay the expenses of Robert and the four younger children back to Ohio, an uncle taking charge of two of them and an aunt assuming the care of the other two. Robert then started out for himself. He had no education, not having been to school over sixty days all together, and then only a few days at a time, when he could be spared from the farm. In 1848 he went to Simmons Landing, Mo., and went into business. In March 1856, he came to Nebraska City, here he and his two brothers formed partnership, under the firm name of Robert Hawke & Co., which continued until March 1, 1874. During a part of those ten years, they had a very large trade, both wholesale and retail. During 1864-5, their jobbing and outfitting trade, together with their retail, amounted to from $250,000 to $300,000 per annum. As the U. P. R. R. extended into the interior of the State, however the jobbing and outfitting trade was done from the terminus of the road, and as the road was finished by sections of twenty to forty miles, this trade moved with it. After 1866, the house had a local retail trade of about $75,000 yearly up to March 1, 1874. Then Mr. Robert Hawke bought the interest of his two brothers, and has been doing about the same amount of business annually up to this time, that is, from $60,000 to $70,000 per year. His son William has been interested in the business with him for over five years.

E. S. HAWLEY, of E. S. Hawley & Co., dealers in farm machinery, came to Nebraska City in June, 1858. He engaged in the commission business, and as agent of the United States Express Company, established their route from St. Joseph to Omaha. He represented that company and the Western Stage Company, Overland Stage and Express Company, and the St. Joseph Packet Company, until 1867. Since February, 1869, he has also sold implements in connection with his other business. He has been engaged in the present business since 1859. He is a director in the Otoe County National Bank, and served a term as County Commissioner. He was born at Deposit, Delaware Co., N. Y., October 10, 1833, and lived there until 1856, when he went to Kansas. He lived in that State and at Kansas City, until he came here. He was married at Deposit, in March, 1859, to Henrietta Sheldon, a native of that place. They have three children living—Florence E., Fannie S. and Henrietta. The firm do a business of from $100,000 to $125,000 yearly. They have branches at Palmyra, Unadilla, Nemaha City, Syracuse, Calvert, Brock, Talmage, Peru, Avoca, Dunbar, Weeping Water and Percival.

D. T. HAYDEN, attorney at law, came to Nebraska in 1865, and located in Rock Creek Precinct, Nemaha County, where he lived until the fall of 1868, then he attended the Normal School at Peru until 1871, graduating in that year. Then he went to McGee College in Missouri for a year, going thence to Chicago University for a year, after that he studied law at the Chicago Law School, and graduated in 1875. He commenced practice here in the fall of 1875, and has kept at it ever since. He was a member of the State Senate, which met in 1879. He was born in Mead County, Ky., December 15, 1844, and was reared from the age of two years in Van Buren County, Iowa, until 1861. Resided in Carroll County, Mo., from that time until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Nebraska City, October 26, 1880, to Alice M. Coons, a native of Wisconsin. They have one child—Ralph. Mr. H. is a member of the K. of H.

MONROE L. HAYWARD, attorney at law, came to Nebraska City in October, 1867, and engaged in practice here. He also operates in real estate, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He has been a member of the School Board, and was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1875; was Chairman of Republican State Convention in 1878-9. He was born in Willsboro, Essex Co., N. Y., December 22, 1840. He enlisted in the spring of 1861, in the Twenty-second New York Infantry, and was transferred to the Fifth New York Cavalry, serving about two years. He was discharged on account of disability, caused by sickness. He was educated at Ft. Edward Institute from 1863 to 1866, and read law one year there and one year at Whitewater, Wis., before coming to Nebraska. He was married at Cold Spring, N. Y., June 14, 1870, to Jennie A. Pelton, a native of that town. They have three children—Edwin Pelton, Mattie A. and William H.

D. W. HERSHEY, M. D., physician and surgeon, located at Nebraska City in April, 1866, and has practiced here since. He was born in Williamsville, Erie Co., N. Y., November 5, 1830, and lived in Erie County until he came here. He was educated at the Genesee Wesleyan College, Lima, N. Y., and graduated from the Medical Department of the Buffalo University in 1854. He practiced at Williamsville until he came here. For four months he was surgeon for the Ninety-eighth New York National Guards, during his service in the war of the Rebellion. He was married at Springville, Erie Co., N. Y., July 30, 1863, to Josephine W., daughter of Dr. Carlos Emmons, of that place. She was a native of Springville. They have four children, Hattie E., John S., Maggie G. and Herbert E. The doctor is a member of the State and County Medical Societies. He has been Coroner of Otoe County eight years, consecutively, and is now serving the fifth term. He is at present [illegible] member of the Board of Education of Nebraska City, County Physician and Physician to the State Institution for the blind.

WILLIAM E. HILL, President of the Otoe County National Bank, came to Nebraska City, November 24, 1856, and engaged in work as a carpenter and builder, which he has since continued. He has also manufactured furniture and engaged in farming, etc., to a considerable extent. He has been president of the bank for [illegible] years, has been in the grain business since 1871. He was born near Forestville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., December 5, 1826. When he was five or six years old his parents moved to the Western Reserve, and he was reared between Cleveland and Oberlin. He was married at Dayton, Ind., to Miss Mary A. Martin, a native of Nova Scotia. Mr. Hill was one of the commissioners for the re-building of the insane asylum at Lincoln, and was commissioned as one of the managing commissioners of that institution, but declined to accept, preferring private life rather than office.

JOHN HOKE, proprietor of the Denver House, under present management since March, 1882. The house contains fifteen rooms. Mr. Hoke was born in Erie County, N. Y., in 1842, and about 1855 he started West. In 1859 he settled in Cass Co., Neb., and about 1860 came to Otoe County, where he engaged in different occupations, teaming principally. He was married in Nebraska City in 1864 to Mrs. Sarah M. (Terr) Howe, a native of Vermont. They have four children, Mary E., Frank G., Delia and John A.

J. J. HOCHSTETLER, insurance agent, came to Nebraska City April 11, 1857, and engaged in real estate for about a year, he then went into the boot and shoe trade until 1861. April 15, 1861, he was appointed Postmaster and held the position until July, 1871, since then he has been engaged in real estate, insurance and cattle dealing, and for a time was connected with the Nebraska City Plow Works, being a half owner of the works. Since January, 1882, he has given his principal attention to fire insurance. He was for three years a County Commissioner, three years an Alderman from the First Ward, and two years a member of the School Board. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, I. O. O. F., and A., F. & A. M. He was born in Shanesville, Ohio, September 3, 1827. That was his home until eleven years of age, when he went to New Bedford, Ohio, where he staid two years, and then to Louisville, Ohio, for one year. He returned to New Bedford for two years, being in mercantile business for himself. He moved to Worthington, Ind., for one year, and then to Stockton, Owen County, where he lived until he came here. He was married in New Bedford, Ohio, September 8, 1852, to Lucinda Burgert, a native of that town. They have three children, Charles E., in the insurance business at Kansas City; Frank B., partner with Rector, Wilhelmy & Co., of Nebraska City, and Clarence Lee, a salesman with that firm.

F. S. HOWARD, physician and surgeon, came to Nebraska City in August, 1866, and has practiced here ever since. He was born near Arrow Rock, Saline Co., Mo., in December, 1835, and lived there until 1857, he then went to Oregon, Holt Co., Mo., and began practice. He was educated at the Louisville, Ky., University and graduated from the Medical Department in 1857. He came from Oregon to Nebraska City. He is a member of the Otoe County Medical Society.

W. F. N. HOUSER, Clerk of the District Court and Mayor of Nebraska City, came to this place May 22, 1865, and has resided here ever since, with the exception of about one year. In June, 1866, he went into the employ of Lamkin, Ware & Co., wholesale grain dealers, as book-keeper, and remained with them until May, 1868. Then he went with Imhoff & McComas, dealers in general merchandise, as salesman and book-keeper, and remained with them until August, 1869. On September 1, 1869, he went into the employ of Lorton & Davenport, wholesale grocers, as book-keeper, and remained with them until March, 1871. In June, 1871, he pre-empted a farm in Gage County, and lived there over a year. July 2, 1872, he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the District Court, and served until November 10, 1873, when he went into the service of Robert Lorton, wholesale grocer, as book-keeper; remained with him until he sold out to Rolfe & Terry, March 1, 1874. He remained with Rolfe & Terry until October 19, 1875, when he was again appointed Deputy Clerk of the District Court, holding that position until June 1, 1877, at which time he was appointed Clerk by the Hon. S. B. Pound, Judge of the Second Judicial District. At the November election, 1879, he was elected to the office he now holds, for the term of four years, from January 1, 1880. He was born near Front Royal, Warren Co., Va., February 3, 1842, and lived there until he came to Nebraska. He was married at Nebraska City, December 19, 1872, to Eugenia K., daughter of Dr. S. L. Gant. They have two children, William H. and Fannie K. They lost two children in infancy. Mr. Houser is a member of the A., F. & A. M., K. of H. and Royal Arcanum.

E. ISHMAEL, proprietor Tremont House. Under present management since December 1, 1881. The house contains eight rooms. Mr. I. was born in Indianapolis in 1840. He remained at home until 1861, when he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and served until mustered out at expiration of service in 1864. Returned to Indiana and then moved to Iowa, then to Missouri and engaged in brick making. In July, 1881, he settled in Nebraska City, Neb. He was married in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, August 8, 1862, to Miss Massey, of that city. They have four children, Daniel, George Wesley, Melvina, and Hannah. Mr. I. is a member of the T. of H. and of the Maxwell Post 14 G. A. R. of Iowa.

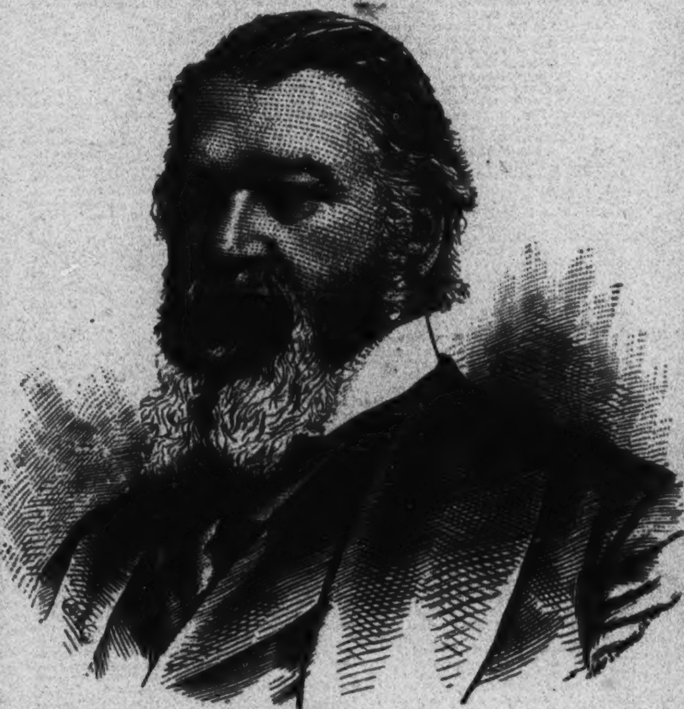
AUGUST JOHNSON, merchant, came to Nebraska City, June 4, 1866. For over four years after coming here he was employed by D. J. McCann, and afterwards for several years as porter, clerk and manager in hotels. Since 1876 he has been in business for himself in groceries, confectionery, etc. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and of the Presbyterian Church. He was born in Sweden, November 9, 1841, and came to America when fourteen years old. He located at New Orleans and was there until the war broke out, when he was impressed into Confederate service for six months. He afterward served in the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry for three years, being discharged at Washington in June, 1864. He was married November 7, 1879, at Nebraska City to Matilda S. Nelson, a native of Sweden. They lost one son, Ralph Edward, who died February 2, 1881, aged three months.

M. T. JOHNSON, ice dealer, steamship agent, etc., came to Nebraska City, April 25, 1856, and engaged in the ice business in 1857, being probably the oldest ice dealer in Nebraska. Four years later he disposed of his ice business and engaged in mercantile trade for five or six years. Then he ran the Johnson House for several years. For the past four years he has been in the ice business again. He has been Alderman of the First Ward for four years and has held other offices. He is agent for the tickets of seventeen steam ship lines and also for the Morris Express Company, of New York, which sends consignments to all parts of the world. He also deals extensively in foreign exchange. He was born in Sweden, August 31, 1829, and lived in Germany from his twelfth year until he came to America in 1850. He located at Monmouth, Ill., where he lived until he came here. He was married in Nebraska City, November, 1857, to Charlotte Waterfall, a native of England. They have six children, J. Fred, Richard Henry, Orena, Charles, Nellie and Mones.

JOHN GEORGE KEES, dealer in groceries, fruits and fancy goods, etc., came to Nebraska and was on a farm in Gage County for a short time in 1870 and then returned to the East, coming back to Nebraska in April, 1872. Spent the summer in Gage County and came to Nebraska City in the fall, having lived there since. In October, 1872, he engaged in mercantile business under the firm name of Zimmerer & Kees, which continued for about five years. Since that time he has been alone. He was born in Germany, July 5, 1846, and came to America in 1866, locating at Newark, N. J., where he lived until he came to this State. He was married at Nebraska City, June 14, 1876, to Anna Magers, a native of Missouri. They have two children, Freddie and Adelia. Mr. K. is a member of I. O. O. F.

JOHN FITCH KINNEY was born in the town of New Haven, Oswego Co., N. Y., on the 2d day of April, 1816. He was the fourth child and second son of Dr. Stephen F. Kinney and Abby Brockway, his wife, who, during the preceding winter had removed from Oneida County, N. Y., and settled in the then almost wilderness town of New Haven. Dr. Kinney was one of the first settlers, and without fortune, with a young family, depending entirely upon his practice for support, and scarcely a hundred families within a radius of ten miles, the outlook to the young physician and his faithful wife was anything but encouraging. Oswego County at that time was decidedly "Western" and the hardships and suffering incident to a settlement in a heavily timbered country, full of marshes and swamps, and almost worthless for farming perhaps when reclaimed, were such as are never experienced by settlers upon the fertile prairies of the West. The only houses at the time mentioned in New Haven, were log houses, and in one of these the subject of our sketch was born. His father was a native of western Massachusetts, was educated at [illegible]

[illegible], studied medicine in Oneida County, with one Dr. Fitch, celebrated in his day as a most skillful physician and surgeon. Dr. Kinney died at the age of eighty-four in Marysville, Ohio, leaving behind him a reputation which will long be cherished by all of his descendants, far more precious than silver or gold, a life devoted to human charities and earnest Christian duties. Miss Abby Brockway, his faithful Christian wife was born in Ellington, Conn., of Presbyterian parents. Her father, Rev. D. Brockway, commenced his pastoral labors in a church of that city, where he ended his ministerial work after fifty years of labor, was then called to rest, and buried with the flock over whom he had been so long a faithful shepherd. In his day he was the author of a popular book entitled "The Gospel Tragedy," an epic poem in seven chapters, a work of great merit, which placed its author in the very front ranks as a man of great genius. The daughter of this good man, so well remembered and loved by her son through all of these many years, died in New Haven, N. Y., in the year 1824, leaving a family of seven children, the eldest fifteen and the youngest a few weeks old. She died as she lived, a Christian woman, in perfect faith and resignation, after calling her loved ones around her, and committing them to the care of Him who alone is able to "temper the wind to the shorn lamb." The subject of this sketch was then eight years of age; without the fostering care of a mother, with only the most meager opportunities for going to school, his early education was necessarily neglected. After obtaining but an imperfect knowledge of the rudiments taught at the public school in the village, he and his elder brother, Elisha M. Kinney attended a select school for two terms, the elder brother chopping wood to pay for the tuition of both. When about fifteen years of age an opportunity was presented for attending a school in his native village, which did much toward encouraging him to obtain an education. Joel T. Headley, whose father was the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in New Haven, opened a school and taught the higher English branches. Mr. Headley, who was then a very young man, scholarly in his tastes, a great student, very talented, took quite a fancy to his young student, made him a companion, and to this man, now living in Newburgh, N. Y., enjoying all the honors which cluster around him as the distinguished author of "Napoleon and his Marshals," "Washington and his Generals," "Sacred Mountains," and other books of merit, he owes very much for the patience he exercised, the labor he bestowed, and the ambition he aroused, by which a thirst for an education was stimulated. Mr. Headley's school laid the foundation for further improvement. When he closed and returned to pursue his studies in college, young Mr. Kinney went to Hannibal in Oswego County, and was greatly profited by the two sessions of attendance under the instructions of Elder Lathrop, who, at that early day introduced a new system, teaching wholly by lectures and illustrations. The following winter Mr. Kinney earned his first money. He taught a district school near Hannibal, received for his four months work $60, and in the spring resumed his studies under Elder Lathrop, he and young Sherwood boarding themselves, cooking their own potatoes and meat. The following autumn he commenced school in the Rensselaer Oswego Academy, at Mexico, N. Y., quite a new institution, but one of high grade, and where Latin and Greek and all of the higher branches of mathematics were taught. A most excellent boarding house was secured by the father, good old Deacon Alfred agreeing to board the son for $1 a week. Looking back to the honest men, and pure, healthful food of those days, alas, what wondrous changes have fifty years brought upon us. That winter's board is the only board the good father ever paid for his son's education. In the spring the "Manual Labor System" was inaugurated at the Academy, and four hours each day of labor in the corn field belonging to the school, paid for the student's board and tuition. Here was a fine chance for "poor boys," and young Kinney accepted the opportunity. A summer's schooling was obtained in that way. As a student at the academy, nothing remarkable was discovered in young Kinney unless it was his fondness for debate, and the little school reputation he acquired as a speaker. Judge Amos G. Hull, now a distinguished lawyer in the city of New York, and young Kinney, were classmates and devoted friends. At the time mentioned, the first great temperance excitement, headed by Delevan and other philanthropists, broke out in the State of New York. Young Hull and Kinney espoused the cause, and during the winter evenings made temperance speeches in various parts of the county, always traveling together, and of course complimenting each other on their way back to the academy upon the eloquence of each. Just forty years after their separation from the academy, one having located in the city of New York, and the other in the West, they met for the first time. A most joyous meeting in Mexico on the classic grounds of the old academy, met with hundreds of other former students, now judges, senators, governors, lawyers, authors and ministers, met to celebrate in 1876 the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of the academy. Mr. Kinney was made president of this convention of the old students and teachers, and Judge Hull read a very able paper on the "Legal Profession." This convention or re-union, which continued in session for three days, and whose proceedings, speeches and addresses make a neat pamphlet edition of nearly 200 pages, Mr. Kinney regards as one of the most enjoyable events of his life, as he does the honor of presiding over it, as among the highest compliments ever paid him. But we will return to the school days of the academy. The summer and fall terms being ended, it was usual for the poorer boys who felt themselves competent to sally out into the country school districts and teach for the winter. Mr. Kinney thinking himself competent, and having taught successfully a district school, when not nearly as far advanced in his studies, concluded to try it again. He was quite well advanced in Latin, philosophy, history, rhetoric and mathematics and never for a moment doubted his qualifications to teach a country school where nothing more than reading, spelling, writing, the four rules of arithmetic and the simple rules of grammar would be studied. Accordingly a school was obtained, and one month taught. Then, as now, the law required an examination in order to draw the "public money." At the end of the month he was notified to appear before the Examining Board which consisted of three farmers of the district. The examination was confined to the different sounds of the vowels, a hobby with one of the committee, and on this he failed, was rejected, chagrined and deeply mortified. He returned home and spent the remainder of the winter at his father's house. In the spring, being then eighteen years of age, he was called upon by a committee to deliver a temperance address before the Oswego County Young Men's Temperance Society, which he did before a large audience assembled in the Presbyterian Church, in New Haven. Orville Robinson, in Mexico, was the most prominent lawyer in that part of the State, a Democrat of the Marcy school, a leading politician, afterward Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New York, and later a member of Congress. He and Dr. Kinney were friends and political confidants. In the spring of 1834 young Kinney was sent to Mexico to study law with Mr. Robinson. Here he remained until the fall of 1836, boarding with the family during that time and doing office and garden work in full payment for his board and instruction. These were two years and a half of very hard study. Blackstone was almost memorized, Chitty, Kent, Story, Stevens and other standard works he studied, and was lectured on by Mr. Robinson, he always taking a deep interest in the welfare and improvement of his young student. At that time the law of New York required seven years' study prior to admission, unless the student had a certificate showing that he had studied the classics for four years, in which case the time was reduced to three years' study. But when finally admitted as an attorney he was not permitted to try cases at the Circuit or argue cases in the Supreme Court, or before the Court of Equity until he had practiced three years. Then another examination before he could take the degree of Counsellor. This law, since repealed, was a great hindrance to a young man who was anxious to begin at as early a day as possible to earn something, and operated to keep a number of worthy men out of the profession. Young Kinney as far as the law affected him, repealed it, by leaving in the fall of 1836 for the West, and settled for the time in Marysville, Union Co., Ohio. He was now in the twenty-first year of his age. That winter he taught a select school in Marysville, spending his evenings in studying law in the office of Augustus Hall, whose sister he afterward married. The laws of Ohio required a year's residence before a person could be admitted to the bar. In December 1837, before the Court in Banc, Mr. Kinney was admitted, and at once commenced the practice in Marysville. In 1838 he was the Democratic nominee for Prosecuting Attorney for Union County, and at the election the Whig candidate for Governor received over 300 majority, and Mr. Kinney was defeated by only thirteen votes, his opponent being Philander B. Cole, a native of the county, and present Circuit Judge of the district. Through the acquaintance of Augustus Hall, with whom an intimate friendship had been formed, which afterward lasted for nearly forty years, Mr. Kinney became acquainted with his sister, Miss Hannah H. Hall, second daughter of Col. Samuel Hall, formerly of Batavia, N. Y., but then living near Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and on the 29th day of January, 1839, they were married and with his wife he returned at once to Marysville, but removed to Mt. Vernon in the summer of 1840. Here a law partnership was entered into with one Caleb J. McNulty, a prominent Democratic politician, a leading Member of the Ohio Legislature and subsequently Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. In Mount Vernon Mr. Kinney had a successful practice for four years, which enabled him to build a nice house, but before going into it he sold it, and as Col. Hall, and his family, J. C. Hall and Augustus Hall, both prominent lawyers, and brothers-in-law, had removed to Iowa, so Mr. Kinney in the summer of 1844 removed to that State, and settled at West Point, in Lee County, then the county seat. Iowa was then a Territory, and in politics strongly Democratic. It is perhaps not too much to say of Mr. Kinney, that he at once took a commanding position, both as a Democrat and lawyer. In 1845 he was elected Secretary of the Legislative Council and was re-elected at the ensuing session. In 1846 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the county. In April, 1847, he was a candidate for Congress before the Democratic Convention held at Fairfield, Jefferson Co., with the united delegation of his own county, and on the first informal ballot he received the highest vote cast. The candidates were Dr. Baily, of Van Buren County, Delazon Smith, afterward United States Senator from Oregon, and Mr. Kinney. Western Iowa at that time contained few or no settlements, and yet it was represented by a gentleman now living in Omaha, who pretended to have in his pocket sixteen proxy votes from the Missouri slope, all of which largely fabricated, were cast against Mr. Kinney. Still, the only way he was beaten was by selecting Mr. William Thompson, who headed the Henry County Delegation for Mr. Kinney, and when he was made the candidate the six votes from Henry were lost to Mr. Kinney, and with the sixteen proxy votes cast against him, he was defeated by two votes when a nomination at that time was equivalent to an election. The nomination of Mr. Thompson created much dissatisfaction and a bolt was freely talked about. In the convention Mr. Kinney made a speech advising harmony, and predicting the election of Mr. Thompson. From that time on to the election Mr. Kinney entered vigorously into the campaign, making speeches for the candidate and he was elected. In June following the Democratic State Convention assembled at Iowa City to nominate a State ticket. Mr. Kinney was made president of this convention. A vacancy had occurred in the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by reason of the resignation of Hon. Charles Mason who held by Presidential appointment as Territorial Judge. The constitution at that time provided for the election of Judges to the Supreme Court by joint convention of the Senate and House of Representatives. No such convention had been had, and it was obligatory upon the Governor of the State to appoint in case of vacancy. After the State Convention had concluded its labors, a ballot was opened for the nomination of a suitable man to recommend to the Governor to fill the vacancy. Mr. Kinney received all but five of the votes cast and he was accordingly appointed by Governor Ansel Briggs, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, in June, 1847. This office he held by appointment for two years and was then elected on joint convention of the Legislature for the constitutional term of six years. In the winter of 1850, Judge Kinney was appointed Special Commissioner by Congress to take testimony in a contested Congressional election between William Thompson and Daniel F. Miller of Iowa, involving the legality of the Mormon vote, cast at and near the present City of Council Bluffs, on the Missouri River. Here the Mormons were temporarily located before starting on their journey to Great Salt Lake City. In April of that year J. C. Hall, Lyman E. Johnson as attorneys for Thompson, Daniel F. Miller and Judge Kinney left Burlington, on the Mississippi River in a private conveyance, traveled across the State a distance of 325 miles, 250 miles of the distance an open, uninhabited, and what appeared from the scarcity of timber an uninhabitable country. About this time he purchased a farm of eighty acres adjoining the village of West Point, which he greatly improved by planting an orchard, erecting comfortable buildings, and when not actively engaged in holding courts, aided in cultivating the soil and in making it a pleasant home. Here his eldest children had the advantages of an excellent school, a Presbyterian college being in successful operation. In the jurisprudence of all new States, many new and important questions will arise. None is remembered with more interest than the case of Dubuque County resisting the issuance of



J. F. Kinney

bonds which had been voted to build a railroad. The court below decided in favor of the legality of these bonds. The County took the case to the Supreme Court, and by a majority of the Judges the judgment of the Court below was affirmed. Judge Kinney dissented, and held that under the constitution and laws of the State of Iowa, no authority being given to hold such an election, a majority of the voters of a county could not saddle a tax upon a minority for purposes of private speculation. This opinion is found in the fourth volume of G. Green's Iowa Reports. In a case involving the same question in the Supreme Court of the United States, Justice Miller delivering an opinion, refers to the case in G. Green's comments upon the opinion of Judge Kinney, speaks of it as one of great ability, and as a correct rendition of the law. The Supreme Court of Iowa, after persisting in the error of the majority decision for a number of years at last, after a change in the Bench, overruled it, and planted themselves upon the dissenting opinion of Judge Kinney. It is claimed by those well informed on the subject, that millions of dollars that have been squandered by the people of Iowa under a false excitement clamoring for railroads, would have been saved to them, had the doctrine of the minority opinion been adopted by the court at the time, as the law. The judicial opinions of Judge Kinney are found in the first, second, third and fourth volumes of G. Green's Iowa Supreme Court reports. As a part of the early history of the jurisprudence of Iowa they will be read with increasing interest as time rolls on, and as guides to the student, settling many constitutional and legal questions, they will be often consulted, and so far as the great crucible of time which tests all things shall prove them worthy, these decisions will be authority before the courts of the country. In August, 1853, without any effort on his part, without being an applicant for the position, or desiring it, Judge Kinney was appointed by Mr. Pierce (President of the United States), Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah. He neither accepted nor declined the proffered honor until January, 1854, when hoping a journey across the plains would improve the health of his wife, then very delicate, he resigned his position on the Bench of Iowa and accepted the appointment. The Supreme Court of the State was in session at the time, and upon announcing to the bar his intentions, a meeting of the bar was held and the following resolutions on the going in of court the next morning, were presented and asked to be spread upon the record. "*Resolved*, That as members of the Bar of the Supreme Court of Iowa, we have heard with regret, that the relations between ourselves and one of the members of this Court, the Hon. John F. Kinney, are soon to be dissolved by his resignation and removal to the Territory of Utah. *Resolved*, That in taking leave of our esteemed and honored friend, we recur with pleasure to the uniform dignity, impartiality and courtesy of demeanor which have marked his course as a member of this Court, and point with pride to his example as an illustration of that standard of professional excellence to which, as members of the bar, all who practice the law should aspire. *Resolved*, That in the retirement of his Honor the Supreme Bench of Iowa loses a learned, independent and indefatigable Judge, the profession an able and distinguished lawyer, and ourselves a warm and generous friend." These resolutions were signed on behalf of the Committee by Hon. James Grant, chairman, then lately one of the District Judges, and now, and for many years an able and distinguished lawyer of Davenport, and by B. W. Poor, Secretary. Judge Kinney responded from the Bench to these highly complimentary resolutions, from which we take the following extract: Brethren of the profession; I can not be but profoundly sensible of the high compliment paid me by the resolutions presented and read by his Honor, Judge Grant. The manner in which you are pleased to refer to my connection with the Bench is more than a full satisfaction for the toil and labor exacted of me by my official duties. During the seven years upon the Bench, I am happy in being able to say that nothing has occurred to disturb those friendly relations, and that mutuality of confidence which should ever exist between the Court and its officers. And, gentlemen, it is worthy of remark, and highly creditable to the Iowa bar, that during all of that time no unpleasant altercation has arisen between the attorneys, but the examination and discussion of questions of the first importance involving large interests have been conducted with that courtesy and elevated bearing towards each other which so eminently characterize all who properly comprehend the dignity and purposes of our honorable profession. "To preserve the purity of the Bench, the practicing lawyer must be a man of virtue and integrity. To make it able he must be industrious in his researches and faithful to his client; thus will he elevate the profession, assist the court, and qualify himself to enter upon those higher and more sacred duties which may be incumbent upon him as Judge." Judges Williams and Green were then brother Judges of the Supreme Court, and both spoke to the resolutions. Judge Williams said among other things, "most heartily do I endorse the sentiments expressed in the resolutions. I hold them, I feel them to be merited compliment, the truth happily expressed in sincerity." Judge Green said in quite a long and happy speech, "permit me to express my cordial concurrence in the sentiments expressed by the resolutions of the bar. They are highly complimentary, appropriate and truthful. And still when memory recurs to the seven years of our mutual and responsible labor, of our intimate and friendly associations, of the many intricate questions of law we have together adjudicated, of your mild, dignified and courteous deportment, and of the zeal, industry and ability which you have manifested in the discharge of your duty, I feel that even these do not adequately express your many moral, social and forensic virtues." In commenting upon the proceedings, the editor of the Iowa *Capitol Reporter*, among other things said, "it is but justice to the gentleman to observe that in common with his fellow workers and companions with whom long years of judicial toil have rendered association peculiarly dear, in common with his friends and brethern of the bar who have necessarily been thrown in his contact, we but express a universal sentiment, in saying that his departure from among us, will be a source of deep regret, and that no warmer wishes for his future prosperity will follow him to Utah than those of the masses of our citizens." These resolutions and sentiments expressive of the feelings of the bar, brother Judges and public upon the retirement of Judge Kinney from the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State, are a part of the history of the times, of the history of his life, and as such this sketch would be incomplete were they left out. Since then Judges Williams and Green have been called to a higher court, to engage in those higher duties and enjoy those higher honors which are reserved for a well spent Christian life. In the spring of 1854, after placing his eldest daughter, Miss Julia Beatrice, in a good Episcopal Seminary, in Georgetown, D. C., with the injunction to remain steadfast in the Presbyterian faith of her birth and baptism, the remainder of the family left for Utah, and performed the journey in private conveyance a distance of fifteen hundred miles in about four months. It was a season when the Indians were very hostile, but no misfortune befel the party, although the monotony of the journey was occasionally relieved by an "Indian scare." It was while en route that Mrs. Kinney gave birth to a noble son, the first white child born in the then Territory of Nebraska, his birth occurring the day after the Kansas-Nebraska bill became a law, and he was at once given the cognomen of "Bill Nebraska." He was afterwards christened Steptoe, out of respect to a dear friend of the United States Army, Col. Edward Steptoe. After a long, tedious, and somewhat perilous journey over the arid plains, Great Salt Lake City at length appeared in the distance, much to the gratification of the little party. Mrs. Kinney and child were quite well. On coming in sight of this beautiful place, nestling in the valley between the mountains, to reach which they had been toiling four long months, suffering from hunger, thirst and heat, most of the time in imminent danger from the Indians, the party gave three hearty cheers for the city of the plains. Judge Kinney remained in Great Salt Lake City until the spring of 1856. He held his courts without interruption, and administered the law to "Jew and Gentile" without interference. When holding courts in counties remote from the city, he was furnished a government escort by Col. Steptoe, as a protection against the Indians. The Indians who murdered Captain Gunnison and his party were tried in a little settlement 100 miles south of the city, the court being under the protection of a strong guard of United States soldiers, there being at the time about 100 Ute warriors camped within a quarter of a mile of the court, watching the proceedings with fearful interest. The murder of this gallant officer, who, in his explorations of the country for the government, preliminary to the building of a railroad, was most wanton, and without the least palliating circumstance to mitigate the atrocity of the crime. The guilt of the Indians was established by their own confessions and by the articles of clothing and other property found in their possession. Still the verdict of the jury was manslaughter. The Court was powerless. The jury was reprimanded, but punishment in the penitentiary was all that could be inflicted upon the Indians. The hostile attitude of the warriors near the court room, the weak and defenceless condition of the Utah settlements may have satisfied the jury, but failed to satisfy the Court of the propriety of such a verdict. In returning to Iowa in the spring of 1846, the object was to give his children the benefit of eastern schools. Mrs. Kinney had become entirely restored to health by her journey and residence in Great Salt Lake City. In the summer of that year the family was again upon the farm in Lee County. The second daughter, Miss Ellen, then [illegible] years of age, was taken East by her father and also placed in a good Episcopal Seminary in Staunton, Va., with the same injunction he delivered to the eldest one, to be true to her Presbyterian teachings. The eldest graduated with the honors of her class, and in due time the second daughter graduated with marked merit, and both are devoted Christian women, and cherished members of the Episcopal Church. In the spring of 1857, he sold his property in Iowa, and in April, took steamboat at Fort Madison, on the Mississippi River, for Nebraska City, via St. Louis, the only public conveyance at that time. The distance to Nebraska City across the State of Iowa, was a fraction over 300 miles, by water about 1,400 miles. The journey occupied twenty-one days. Those on the steamboat Hannibal, up the Missouri River, can never forget the delays and discomforts of that tedious trip. It was while being hard aground on a sand bar that an organization was formed for the purpose of exploring for and selecting a town site in Southern Nebraska. Mr. Kinney was made president, J. B. Weston, Bennet Pike, two young lawyers seeking their fortunes in the West, and Mr. Kinney were appointed a committee to make the selection. The committee left the boat at Nebraska City, May 2, the family landing in a disagreeable rain storm, and Mr. Kinney very sick with erysipelas. In two weeks the committee started on their mission. After exploring the Big Blue River and its tributaries they journeyed down the Big Blue, and selected as the site for their town the ground on which the flourishing city of Beatrice is located. By previous appointment, the committee met their associates of the steamboat Hannibal, in June following, at Omaha, and the town site was named Beatrice, in honor of Mr. Kinney's eldest daughter. It is now one of the most important towns in Nebraska. The present inhabitants know but little of the privations and hardships in camp life it cost the committee that selected, and the persons who first settled it. Bennet Pike is now a prominent lawyer of St. Louis, late United States District Attorney, and Mr. Weston late Auditor of the State of Nebraska, is in an official position in Denver, Colorado. The pluck which prompted these young men to roam over the prairies of Nebraska in search of a town site, camping out in cold rain storms, chopping and felling timber as the committee did to build the first cabin on their selected site, this pluck so essential to success, has done much in making them what they are. Returning from this expedition, Mr. Kinney opened a law office and erelong was in full practice. He was soon called to defend Simpson Hargus, indicted for killing one Lacy. He was convicted in the District Court for manslaughter, but the case was taken to the Supreme Court, where he was acquitted on the ground that the Criminal Code of Nebraska was repealed without a saving clause as to pending prosecutions, and hence that there was no power in the Court to punish. Mr. Kinney's argument before the Supreme Court occupied ten hours and is regarded by himself as one of the best forensic efforts of his life. For his services he was paid $2,000. The first public address delivered by Mr. Kinney in Nebraska was an address of welcome to Governor William Richardson, appointed Governor of Nebraska in the spring of 1858, the reception being held in the Methodist Church at Nebraska City, about the first of March, and witnessed by a large concourse of people. From this address the following sentence is taken. "Bold and prominent in American History will ever appear the proceedings of the Congress of 1854, and the brightest page of that history is the one in which records the speeches and votes of Cass, Douglas, Richardson and their associates in favor of the bill which gave Kansas and Nebraska an existence, and restored to the people of these Territories their political rights." In 1858, Mr. Kinney "stumped" the Northern part of the Territory, for and in company with Gen. Experience Eastabrook, the Democratic nominee for Congress. He obtained the certificate, but Mr. Daily, his opponent, contested the election. Mr. Kinney was employed as the attorney for Gen. Eastabrook, and went to Washington and argued his case before the committee on elections, meeting there the attorney of Mr. Daily, Hon. Richard Thompson of Indiana. About the first of August, 1860, while engaged in a lucrative practice, Mr. Kinney unexpectedly, and without the slightest previous intimation, was appointed by Mr. Buchanan, again to the office of Chief Justice of Utah. At that time he was being spoken of as the probable nominee of the Democratic Convention for delegate to Congress, about to meet in Omaha. A little jealousy existed between his friends and those of Hon. J. Sterling Morton of the same county, in connection with this nomination. But at the primary meeting held at Nebraska City, to select delegates, Mr. Kinney, in a speech before the Convention withdrew his name, and advised the selection of delegates who would support Mr. Morton. In addition to this he wrote a letter to the Convention stating that under no conditions would he accept the nomination, as he had been reappointed Chief Justice of Utah. Still fifteen votes were cast for Mr. Kinney. Mr. Morton secured the nomination on the fourth ballot over all competitors. On the evening of August 24, a ratification meeting was held in Nebraska City. At this meeting Mr. Kinney made a speech in support of the nominee. A report of this speech is found in the Nebraska City *News* of August 25. It is an earnest, hearty endorsement of Mr. Morton, and is spoken of by the editor as having "created the wildest enthusiasm." A single sentence is copied. He stated "that his official business would temporarily remove him from a country endeared to him in a thousand ways, from family and friends to a distant Territory, but the heart of no Democrat would enkindle quicker than his own in hearing of the triumphant election of Mr. Morton." Mr. Morton was elected and received his certificate, and went to Washington to take his seat. In the meantime the friends of Mr. Daily succeeded in persuading the Governor that Morton's certificate was improperly issued, and the Governor issued a certificate to Daily, and with this and a friendly clerk to enter his name upon the roll of members *prima facie* entitled to seats; Daily became the sitting delegate. In September, 1860, again the journey to Utah was entered upon, but this time by stage from St. Joseph, Mo. This involved twelve days and nights of continuous travel without rest. In place of Indians, the white men were the terror of travelers. At Fort Laramie, the driver's assistant was reprimanded for delaying the coach, while he engaged in playing cards and drinking whisky with the soldiers. This reprimand nearly cost Judge Kinney his life, as will hereafter appear. The city was safely reached, the Supreme and District Courts were held, and the following spring on leave of absence, the overland journey was again undertaken for a temporary visit to Nebraska. On the return it was ascertained that between the autumn and spring, thirteen men had been wantonly murdered on what was known as Slade's division of the stage line, not for spoils or revenge, but in fiendish sport, and that the driver's assistant who received the reprimand at Fort Laramie, was leader in these atrocious crimes. After spending the summer in Nebraska City, in the fall Judge Kinney started back by stage, and to his consternation found at Julesburgh, five hundred miles distant from settlements, the man, whom of all others, he did not care to meet. From that place Kinney was the only passenger. It was night when the stage left Julesburgh, and in place of occupying his seat on the box with the driver, as was his place, this man planted himself in the coach, where he had no right, and took a seat by the side of Mr. Kinney. His deliberate intention, as was afterwards acknowledged, was to kill him between there and the next station. But he did not accomplish his purpose, nor did he make any open demonstration. The next was an eating station. A navy pistol and bowie knife, always carried in crossing the plains, were left on the seat of the coach by Mr. Kinney when he went into supper. It was soon apparent that the would-be assassin did not intend to go farther, but in his place a man was detailed to do that which he had failed to accomplish. At this juncture, Mr. Kinney went out to the coach to examine his arms, and found his knife gone, and the caps removed from his pistol. Suspicions now fled. The result seemed unavoidable. The pistol was re-capped, and made ready for action. At first the new assistant took his place with the driver; soon, however, the coach stopped and he crawled in, and, as in the case with the former one, took a seat by the side of the passenger. Mr. Kinney changed his position to the front seat. Two hours of awful suspense were endured before the next station was reached. It was now about [illegible] o'clock at night. To the apparent great disappointment of the hired assassin, Mr. Kinney refused to go further, and the next night's coach brought a passenger which made the remainder of the journey comparatively safe. Afterwards the whole truth came out. An acknowledgment was made by the man who received the reprimand at Fort Laramie, stating that the other was sent along to kill the passenger, and he was at a loss to know why he did not do it, as it was the only time he had ever failed to execute orders. Great Salt Lake City was again reached after enduring much fatigue, and the courts provided for by law were again held. The Supreme Court was an important one. Many cases were tried, and a number of judicial opinions filed and published. Leave of absence again being obtained from Washington, in June the journey by stage was again undertaken. In crossing the plains a sharp "look-out," with the means of defense, was constantly observed, but nowhere were the villains discovered. They had probably fled to Montana with the notorious Slade, who, as is well known, met his death at the hands of the residence at Virginia City. The monotony of a summer's life at Nebraska City was broken by a Democratic nomination for Congress in the summer of 1862. It was well known that Mr. Kinney would only accept a nomination upon a platform of resolutions sustaining the administration in all of its measures to suppress the Rebellion. Such resolutions, in clear and unmistakable language, were adopted. The Convention which nominated Mr. Kinney was by no means harmonious, a number of the Delegates withdrew when it became apparent that he would be nominated. Still his friends insisted that he was the choice of the majority, and he became the nominee. Samuel G. Daily was the Republican candidate. The contest was probably the most exciting one that ever occurred in Nebraska. In one respect it was a bitter fight. A wing of the Democratic party with the leading Democratic paper of the State, deserted the nominee, and turned all their strength to the support of Mr. Daily. Mr. Kinney made a thorough canvass of the Territory, speaking at all the principal towns; some days making three speeches a day, and travelling from forty to fifty miles. In no one instance did he fail to denounce the Rebellion, or fail to advocate a vigorous prosecution of the war by the Federal authorities until the Rebellion was brought to a close. In the 'sympathizing' counties he was beaten, but carried his own county by an overwhelming majority, and the adjoining county of Cass, largely Republican, by a small vote. According to the canvass count, he was beaten in the election by a few votes, the Territory being then quite largely Republican. The strong argument used against Mr. Kinney, and the one which defeated him, was, that the law of Congress required the Judges of Utah to reside in their districts, and that as Mr. Kinney was a United States Judge for the Territory of Utah, he was a resident of that Territory, and hence ineligible to a seat in Congress from the Territory of Nebraska. While there was nothing in the point, his family for five years having resided in Nebraska, and he never was absent more than six months at a time, still hundreds of people were made to swallow the logic, and he was accordingly defeated. Again he returned to Utah as the Chief Justice, and in June, 1863, was removed by Mr. Lincoln, it is supposed for having been the Democratic nominee for Delegate in Congress, the year before in Nebraska. In assuming the duties of Chief Justice of Utah Mr. Kinney made up his mind (and such he believed to be the true policy of all Federal officers) to attend strictly to the duties of his office, but to enforce the mandates of his court, whatever the cost. Many criticisms have been indulged in by those who were not familiar with the facts, by the reason of the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus against Morris and others, resulting in the death of a number of persons. The following are the facts as taken from the record: On the 22nd day of May, 1862, a petition was filed and duly sworn to before Judge Kinney, praying for a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that three men (naming them) "were unlawfully imprisoned at South Weber, in Davis County, by Joseph Morris, John Banks and Richard Cook, and kept in close confinement, heavily ironed, and without any process or authority of law." Upon this application a writ of habeas corpus was issued, commanding the persons named in the writ to produce the bodies of the three persons, said to be restrained of their liberty, before the Judge in Chambers, that the facts alleged in the petition might be inquired into. This writ was served, as appeared by the sworn statement of the officer on the 24th day of May, 1862. No attention was paid to it by the respondents. The Judge's authority was utterly disregarded. Apprehensive that the respondents had assumed a defiant attitude, and anxious to give them ample time for reflection and to answer the writ, nothing more was done until the 11th day of June, when another petition was filed for a second writ of habeas corpus, sworn to in due form, and alleging the same facts as contained in the preceding petition. A second writ was issued, and placed in the hands of the Territorial Marshal, who being advised that armed resistance would be made to the service of the writ, called upon Acting-Governor Fuller, for a posse to enable him to serve the process. This was furnished. The party was found to be strongly fortified, and to have about one hundred men under arms. An order was sent by the Marshal, under a flag, stating that he was there to execute the writ, and demanding a surrender of the persons named. Thirty minutes were given for an answer; but in case of a refusal to surrender, they were notified to remove their women and children, and all persons peaceably disposed were notified that they could find protection with the Marshal's party. No heed was paid to the order or invitation of the Marshal. Additional time was given, but still the party remained defiant. At length fire was opened, and fighting continued for about three days. Two of the Marshal's party were killed by firing from the fort, and a number on the other side were also killed, and very unfortunately some women. Finally, the party surrendered, and were brought before the Judge. All were admitted to bail but two, and they were committed for murder. At the ensuing March term, ninety were indicted for resisting the officer, and ten for the murder of Jared Smith, killed on the first day. The trial resulted in the jury assessing a fine on sixty-six of $100 each, the lowest sum authorized by the statute. Of the ten indictments for murder, one was nollied, two acquitted, and seven convicted of murder in the second degree, the punishment of which was for a term of years. All were soon afterwards pardoned. The affair was a very unfortunate one, but for this the Judge could not be responsible; he was in the line of duty in issuing the writ, and had he refused it, ought to have been impeached. It was said that the Marshal acted with too much haste, and caused greater loss of life than was necessary. For this he was some years afterwards indicted, and within the last year or two tried and acquitted. Being removed by Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Kinney was quite astonished one morning to find his name appearing in the leading paper of Great Salt Lake City, as the person selected to represent Utah in the Congress of the United States. He had not been consulted, but accepted the proffered compliment, and in August following 1863, was elected; receiving every vote that was cast at the election. Governor Doty issued him the certificate, and that month he again crossed the plains by stage, and took his seat in the thirty-eighth Congress with Mr. Daily, who had defeated him in 1862; Nebraska electing a year in advance of Utah. The thirty-eighth Congress was very largely Republican, and it was emphatically the war Congress. Mr. Colfax was speaker of the House, and Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, known as the "American Commoner," and one of the greatest men of modern times, was the leader. The Democrats were in a forlorn minority. Garfield, Blaine, Windom, Conkling, Henry Winter Davis, Elihu B. Washburn and Allison were prominent among the Republicans, and Voorhies, Pendleton, Brooks, Fernando Wood and Sam Cox among the Democrats. Such an array of talent has seldom, if ever, been found before or since in the House of Representatives. The subjects debated were questions involving the prosecution of the war, and the confiscation of property. On the 27th day of January, 1864, the first session of the Congress, Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York, made a speech which somewhat startled the country, on the subject of appointing Commissioners to confer with the authorities of the Southern Confederacy, with a view of effecting terms of settlement. In this speech, Mr. Wood, in speaking of the war to suppress the Rebellion, characterized it as "a hellish *crusade of blood and famine*." Mr. Kinney's first public appearance before the House was in answer to this speech. The following notice of the reply to Mr. Wood is taken from Forney's Philadelphia *Press*: "Our correspondent, 'Occasional,' in one of his recent letters, referred to the sharp, opportune and overwhelming reply of the Hon. John F. Kinney, Delegate in Congress from the Territory of Utah, to the chief of copperheads, Fernando Wood, on Wednesday, the 27th of January. As a great deal of interest has been manifested to hear what Mr. Kinney said on that occasion, we copy this week from the *Congressional Globe* a report of his response to the self-constituted leader of the Democratic party in the free States." It is, perhaps, not too much to say, that the speech of Mr. Kinney created somewhat of a sensation in the House, and at once secured for him the confidence of the public as an earnest friend to all reasonable measures, having for their object the putting down of the Rebellion. During the Congress, as appears from the *Congressional Globe*, Mr. Kinney made a number of speeches on the appropriation bills; at one time he engaged in a running debate with Mr. Stevens, on an amendment offered to increase the appropriation for the Indian service in Utah. This debate occupies a number of columns in the *Globe*. He succeeded in obtaining a large increase in appropriations for the Indian service in Utah, one for a reservation for the Ute Indians, and for building improvements for their comfort and civilization. On the 22nd day of March, 1864, Mr. Kinney made a long and carefully-written speech on the bill he had prepared for the admission of Utah into the Union as a Sovereign State. This speech reviews in an exhaustive manner the Constitutional question which he raises, to wit: that nowhere in the Constitution is there any provision for the organization of Territorial Governments. He undertakes to show that all such governments are directly in conflict with the spirit of our form of Government, which is established so as to secure representation and taxation conjoined, and while the people of the Territories are taxed, they are denied representation in the Congress of the United States, the taxing power, as their Delegates in Congress have no vote in that body. This speech occupied two hours in delivery, and is published at great length in the *Daily Globe*, of March 23, 1864. This speech was well received in Utah, copied into their leading papers with favorable editorial notices. For the purpose of showing the position Mr. Kinney occupied upon the subject of the war while in Congress, the following is taken from the *Daily Globe*, of May 26, 1864. "Mr. Kinney offered the following resolution (in the House) and moved the previous question on its adoption. *Resolved* (as the sense of this House) that the present crisis in the history of this causeless and unjustifiable Rebellion, calls loudly upon Congress for united patriotic action. That, while our gallant and self sacrificing soldiers are, with a courage unexampled either in ancient or modern warfare, sustaining the honor of the nation in the field, they are entitled to the thanks of the country and the hearty support of Congress, and forgetting for the present all differences upon old party issues, it is the duty of Congress to sustain the constituted authorities of the country in their efforts to suppress the Rebellion. The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered, and under its operation the resolution was unanimously adopted." At the breaking out of, and during the war, Mr. Kinney took open and decided ground against the Rebellion, and was fully identified with that very large wing of the Democratic party of the North, known as Douglas or war Democrats. On the fall of Richmond, on the 3rd day of April, 1864, great rejoicing pervaded all classes of citizens in Washington, bands of music were improvised, and large crowds promenaded Pennsylvania Avenue. That evening will never be forgotten by those who witnessed the scene. Speeches were made from hotel balconies, and one by Mr. Kinney. He closed his speech with the following peroration, as taken from the *Chronicle's* report, of April 4. "In our rejoicing let us not forget the gallant dead, who, though fallen, speak to us in living eloquence, and call upon us to be true to our country and her cause. Let us not lose sight of the wounded, who still live to plead for additional sacrifices in maintenance of the honor of our flag." Mr. Kinney served through the thirty-eighth Congress, and at its close, in the spring of 1865, he returned to Utah by stage and spent a good portion of the summer in exploring, with a file of soldiers, south-eastern Utah, for the purpose of finding a suitable reservation for the Ute Indians, under the provisions of the appropriation he had obtained for that object. Hon. William H. Hooper was his successor in Congress. In November, 1865, Mr. Kinney returned overland to Nebraska, opened a real estate office in Nebraska City, and has never since been to Salt Lake City. He at once identified himself with all of those public measures which promised prosperity to the city of his choice. In public meetings he was prominent, often chosen presiding officer, and freely gave his ideas upon all questions of public interest. In November, 1870, he was chosen by a committee to deliver the address of welcome to the Hon. Stephen F. Nuckolls, the founder of Nebraska City, but who had removed to Wyoming Territory, and was elected Delegate from there, then being on his way to Washington. In July, 1870, Mr. Kinney wrote a leading article for publication upon the Franco-Prussian War, in which he predicted with wonderful certainty the final result. At the time the article was written, not a gun had been fired, but the French Emperor with his army had marched upon Prussia. In concluding his article, after dilating at length upon the causes which led to the declaration of war by the Emperor Napoleon, Mr. Kinney said: "The invader will be driven from Prussian soil, will in the end meet with as signal defeat, as did the French troops at Waterloo, and the drama will close, the curtain drop, by Bismarck dictating terms of peace to this once proud, but now humiliated Emperor, at the very gates of the French Capital." Mr. Kinney was often chosen by the people of his city to deliver addresses on public occasions. In the summer of 1870 on the occasion of the excursion to Burlington, Iowa, on the completion of the road between the two cities, he was elected to deliver the address, in answer to the one of welcome by ex-Senator A. C. Dodge; also in May, 1871, to the people of Lincoln, who, on invitation, visited Nebraska City and were given a banquet. In June, 1871, as Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M., he delivered the annual address at Plattsmouth, Neb. In March, 1871, he was employed by the Legislature of Nebraska to draw up articles of impeachment against one of the State officers. In August, 1871, he was elected President of the National Board of Real Estate Agents, then assembled in the city of Hartford, Conn., and by appointment of the Board, he delivered a lecture in that city upon "The West, its past, present and future." On July 4, 1876, by invitation of the committee, he delivered an address in Nebraska City, upon the occasion of celebrating that day; and on the 25th day of September, 1876, Mr. Kinney delivered the Centennial and annual address before the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, and in January, 1880, an address before the Fine Stock Breeders' Association for the State. These addresses were all published at the time; some of them in pamphlet form for circulation. The Centennial address is regarded as one of the best he ever prepared. It gives a complete history of the acquisition of all the Territory acquired by the Government since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and when each State was admitted into the Union; and pays a glowing tribute to the State of Nebraska, and predicts for it, as the last Western agricultural State in the onward march of Empire, a future beyond the expectations of the most ardent enthusiast. The address was written in great haste, as are all of his pen productions, with but little regard for the rules that govern composition. In August, 1871, Mr. Kinney was appointed general manager of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Maine, with authority to loan money in the West, and held the position until November, 1876, during which time he handled over seven hundred thousand dollars of the company's money. On retiring from office, after the most thorough examination into the business of his department, a certificate or letter was given him, stating that the books were in perfect order and all moneys accounted for. During these years and up to 1882, Mr. Kinney was a prominent member of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, one of the Board of Managers, and for one term Chairman of that Board. In February, 1867, Gen. Alfred Sully, John B. Sanborn, Gen. N. B. Buford, Gen. Parker, Mr. B. V. Beauvis and Mr. Kinney were appointed by President Andrew Johnson, Special Commissioners to visit the Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Phil. Kearney, and to counsel with them, under instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, and especially to inquire into the "Fort Phil. Kearney massacre," in which seventy seven men were murdered by the Sioux Indians, under Chief Red Cloud. The Commission had full authority from the Secretary of War to call on the Quartermasters on the route for whatever they might need in the way of transportation, and upon the officers in command of any of the posts, for military escorts to insure the safety of the party. The Commission left Omaha in April, 1867. They organized by making Gen. Sully, President, and Mr. Kinney, Treasurer. The first council was held with Spotted Tail and his band, about 400 miles west of Omaha, April 20. At this council an important question arose, to wit: Should the Commission issue to these Indians ammunition? Mr. Kinney took the position that, though these Indians were peaceable, inasmuch as a large number of the same tribe were at war, and in close proximity to them, and probably some of their own blood, killing without mercy, people passing through the country, and as ammunition, when at war, was of the greatest value to them, that the Indians then in council would be very likely to trade the ammunition issued to them to these hostile Indians, and, for aught the Commission knew, some of the Indians then in council were from the hostile camps. Still, all of the members of the Commission, except Mr. Kinney, voted to issue ammunition, he alone dissenting, and ammunition was accordingly issued—powder, lead and caps, and bought at the trading post where the council was held. The next council was held at Fort Laramie, and here ammunition was denied the Indians. Here it was ascertained that the road from there on to Fort Phil. Kearney, a distance of 236 miles, was beset with hostile Indians, who were attacking all weak parties, and were killing daily more or less of those found passing through the country. The members not only hesitated about advancing, but some of them absolutely refused to go further. Mr. Kinney insisted upon proceeding to the objective point mentioned in their commissions. It resulted in dividing the Commission, the 8th day of May; Gen. Sully and Parker were to return to the Missouri River, and visit the Indians on its head waters. Gens. Sanford and Beauford and Mr. Beauvis, were to remain at Fort Laramie and hold councils there with such Indians as came in, and Mr. Kinney was detailed to go to Fort Phil. Kearney. Each division of the Commission, by resolution, was clothed with the entire power of the full Commission. Mr. Kinney, under an escort, went to Fort Phil. Kearney, with only two fights on the way with the Indians. At Sage Creek, Porter's train of thirty-five wagons and forty-five men, was found in corral, fortified by means of earth-works and rifle-pits, where they had been for twenty-two days, almost incessantly defending themselves against the Indians. They had lost one man and 100 head of cattle. A persistent war was being kept up by the Indians for a distance of 200 miles through the country, and along the road leading to Montana. The escort party reached Fort Phil. Kearney on the 19th day of June, and the work of the one member of the Commission was at once commenced. The testimony disclosed one of the most cold-blooded massacres in Indian history. A small party, consisting of seventy-seven men, left the Fort on the 21st day of December, 1866, to relieve a government wood-train, which was attacked in sight of the post by a small band of Indians. On the approach of the party, the Indians retired, followed by the party, under command of Lieut. Fetterman, and when a distance of four miles was reached, about 2,000 Indian warriors surrounded them, and in less than an hour not a man was left to tell the story of the conflict. Burned and shockingly mutilated, the remains of these brave men were gathered up and brought to the post for a soldier's burial. After holding an important council with about 2,000 friendly Crow Indians, and taking full testimony in relation to the massacre, Mr. Kinney returned to Washington, and on the 7th day of October, made his report, which occupied nearly two sides of the large daily newspapers. This report appeared in the papers of Washington, New York and Philadelphia, and received favorable notice at the time. Mr. Kinney advised a new policy in the management of the Indians, transferring the hostile ones to the War Department, withdrawing from them all supplies, and making as conditions of peace, as soon as they are thoroughly chastised, a resort to reservations, where they should cease to be under the control of the military, and then pass under the management of the Indian Bureau. The Laramie branch of the Commission, soon after the departure of Mr. Kinney, left for Washington. On June 6, Gen. Beauford made his report, and on July 12, Gen. Sanborn his, both advising the dismantling of the three forts established in the country at great expense. Mr. Kinney advised holding the country, and subduing the hostile Indians; but in this he stood entirely alone, and the advice of the other members of the Commission was adopted, and the troops were withdrawn. The Indians have been hostile ever since, and the government, within a few years, has been obliged to re-establish the posts. In the winter of 1881-82, Mr. Kinney received the complimentary vote of his party in the Nebraska Legislature for a seat in the United States Senate. Through the opportune and prompt action of some of his Democratic friends in the Legislature, the Hon. Charles Van Wyck, of Nebraska City, was elected. In February, 1882, Mr. Kinney was elected delegate from Nebraska to the National Agricultural Convention, which met in New York City. He took a leading part in its proceedings, made a number of speeches, the most noticeable being one on the repeal of the present tariff law, advocating as the true interest of the farmers of the country, the removal of all embargo on foreign importations. He also made a speech on the subject of the transportation of beef to the seaboard in refrigerator cars, in place of cattle as now, on foot, not only as a merciful provision, but also as a great saving in transportation, and as the only way to furnish pure and wholesome beef. These, with other speeches he made in the National Convention, are published as a supplement to the *Agricultural Review*, and, with the proceedings of the Convention, make a pamphlet edition of nearly 200 pages. Mr. Kinney is now sixty-six years of age, well preserved, and looks much younger than he is. He is robust in health, and bids fair to enjoy many years yet of active, useful life. His good wife has been spared to him, and during his many journeyings, and his repeated absence from home, she has been the prudent manager, the ever faithful guardian and religious instructor of their children, the anxious, devoted wife and mother. Seven children have been born to them. The eldest and youngest noble sons have been called away, and are peacefully resting in the Nebraska City cemetery. Five remain to bless and comfort their declining years, as the shades of night, preceding a brighter day, gather around them. Mrs. Julian S. Metcalf, living in Nebraska City, Mrs. Jasper A. Ware, also residing there, both greatly favored with interesting children; John Fitch Kinney and his wife, teachers in Dakota; Brockway Kinney, a lawyer in St. Louis, happy in the society of his wife and child; and Steptoe Kinney, admitted to the bar, wife and child residing with his father and mother. All are useful members of society, and believers, as are their parents, in the Christian religion. Mr. Kinney's most cherished friends and associates at the bar, Hon. J. C. Hall and Augustus Hall, brothers to Mrs. Kinney, have passed from earth. Judge J. C. Hall, who succeeded Mr. Kinney to the bench in Iowa, died some years since, after having acquired a reputation in the profession as one of the ablest lawyers of the Northwest; and Judge Augustus Hall died while holding the office of Chief Justice of Nebraska. Another brother, Cyrus Hall, after graduating at the Military Academy at West Point, died in the army in 1848, while engaged in his official duties in Texas. And so we all pass away from earth. "It is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die."

MAX KOHN, wholesale and retail dry goods merchant, came to Nebraska City in February, 1867, and engaged in the dry goods business five years. Then he went to Tecumseh, where he remained for five years, engaged in mercantile trade. After this he came back to Nebraska City and became a member of the firm of L. Wessel & Co. They carry an average stock of $30,000, and do both a wholesale and retail business. Their trade last year amounted to $50,000. Mr. K. was born in Schuttber, Bohemia, March 14, 1850. He came to America October 26, 1866, and located in New York City. From there he went to Newark, where he staid until he came here. He was married at Nebraska City, December 3, 1872, to Carrie Wessel, a native of Haslau, Bohemia. They have three children, Amanda, Rose and Edgar. Mr. K. is a member of the K. of H., Royal Arcanum, I. O. O. F., A., F. & A. M., and Binai Brith.

T. T. KOOP, dealer in groceries and hardware, and agricultural implement salesman, came to Nebraska City, May 4, 1870. For two months he was employed as salesman in a store, and then entered the implement trade with Wilhelmy Brothers, being a partner in that house. In 1874, he began traveling for the Champion Mower and Reaper Company, in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, and kept it up for a year, when he went into business again with Wilhelmy Brothers, for a year. He is now salesman for Simpson & Draper. He was born at New Bremen, Auglaize Co., Ohio, March 8, 1847, and lived there until he was seventeen years old, when he removed to McGregor, Iowa. Lived there until he came to Nebraska City. He was married at Nebraska City, May 31, 1877, to Eliza Huber, a native of Pine Grove, Schuylkill Co., Pa. They have one child, Bessie.

C. H. KORFF, general merchandise, was born January 29, 1830, in Principality of Schaumburg Lippe, Germany. Came to this country in the fall of 1848, first locating in St. Louis, remaining there eleven years, with the exception of two years, when he was at Stillwater, Minn. The first few years in St. Louis, he followed clerking, and for three years ran a grocery store for himself. From there he came to Nebraska City, June 2, 1859. He engaged in clerking for about six years; then went into business for himself and has continued ever since. Mr. K. was Mayor one term and member of the Board of Education four years. He is a member of A., F. & A. M. Was married in Nebraska City, October 25, 1866. They have five children, Lily M., Mamie S., Annie C., Charles E. and Julia A.

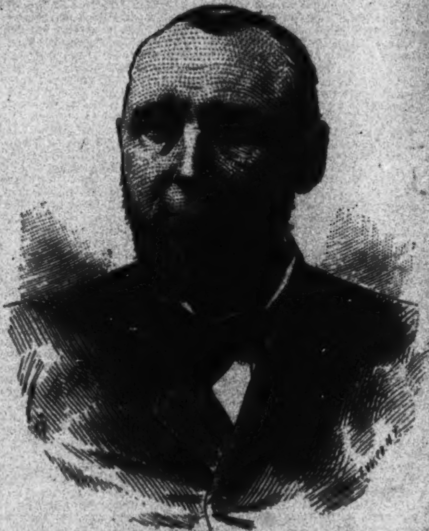
C. H. KRESSEN, proprietor plow works, was born in Prussia, February 6, 1847, came to the United States in the spring of 1866, locating in Chicago for the space of eighteen months, then coming to Nebraska City, engaged in blacksmithing for seven years; at the end of which time he started his present business. Mr. K. manufactures and sells over 200 plows every year, and the demand is rapidly increasing. He was married in Nebraska City to Anna Schrider, in April, 1873. They have five children, Emil, Katie, Frank, Emma and Annie. Mr. K. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

W. C. LAMBETH & BROTHER, merchants; commenced business in the spring of 1872. They deal in dry goods, clothing, etc., doing some jobbing. Their trade is fully twice as large as it was in 1872. Then they carried a stock of from $10,000 to $12,000; now they have at least $30,000 on hand. They do a business of about $60,000 a year, and give employment to six clerks.

WILLIAM C. LAMBETH came to Nebraska City, in the spring of 1868. Prior to the organization of his present firm, he was with J. Blum & Co., as a partner. He was born at Lexington, Lafayette Co., Mo., August 9, 1846. For a few years prior to his removal to this place, he lived at St. Louis. He was married at Nebraska City, October 15, 1873, to Amanda F. Torbett, a native of Kentucky. They have four children, William E., Kate, Charles A. and Howard A.

GEORGE W. LEIDIGH, meat market, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., February 11, 1850. Leaving there he came to Nebraska City, in May, 1870, and after remaining about five months, took a homestead in Kansas, and resided there three years; then came back to Nebraska City, engaging in the butchering business about a year; then went into the grocery business with B. McConiga, for the same length of time; from that he started his present business. Is a member of the School Board, and also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. L. was married to Miss Laura McConiga, in September, 1873. They have four children, George Mason, William Aaron, Bessie May and Oliver G.

N. B. LARSH, M. D., physician and surgeon, came to Nebraska City, April 9, 1859, and has practiced ever since, with the exception of three years' army service, and two years as superintendent of the State Insane Asylum. [illegible] he entered the army as assistant surgeon of the First Nebraska, and served nearly three years. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1861 and 1864, and of the State Senate in 1873. He assisted in the organization of the State Medical Association, and has been president and held other offices therein. He has also held the position of Alderman and other city offices. Dr. Larsh was born in Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio, January 6, 1835, and lived there until 1857. Then he went to Darke County, and practiced at Palestine for two years, when he came here. He graduated from the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, March, 1857. He was married at Nebraska City, December 28, 1859, to Ella S. Armstrong, a native of Ohio. They have seven children, Sallie C., Ella L., John M., Rachel I., Frank B., Paul A. and Gwendolyn. The Doctor is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, of Knights of Honor, and of the Royal Arcanum. He belongs to the State and County Medical Associations.



N. B. Larsh M.D.

LEIDIGH & MASON, ice dealers; supply obtained from the Missouri River. Their houses will contain about 1,800 tons. Business established in 1880. Edwin Mason, of the firm, was born in Northamptonshire, England, June 24, 1849. In 1867, he came to the United States, and settled in Nebraska City, Neb. Engaged in general occupations until present firm was organized. Married in Nebraska City, in 1876, to Mrs. Marion Bevels, a native of Devonshire, England. Mrs. Mason has one child by her former husband.

L. LEVI, proprietor livery stable, came to Nebraska City March 27, 1863, and engaged in mercantile business for five years. He then improved some farms in Otoe County, and was engaged in farming until 1881, when he actively engaged in the present business, he having been connected with it more or less for ten years. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, August 7, 1831, and came to America in 1851. He lived in the Southern States most of the time until he came to Nebraska; coming here from Tennessee. He was married at St. Louis, March 12, 1866, to Caroline Aaron, a native of Germany. They have five children: Emma, Flora, Minnie, Robert and Eugene. Mr. L. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and K. of H., and Royal Arcanum. He has been Grand Patriarch of the first-named order for the State.

W. A. LLOYD, grocer, came to Nebraska City first in October, 1865, and stayed here about two years. He then lived in Holt County, Mo., until 1874, when he came back to Nebraska City, and has lived there since. For the last three years he has been in business for himself. Mr. Lloyd was born in Lee County, Va., October 4, 1847, and removed to Missouri with his parents when six years old. He was married at Nebraska City, November 25, 1868, to Lucila Burrus, a native of Carroll County, Mo. They have three children: Thomas Preston, Mary Virginia, and Lee Calvin. Mr. Lloyd is a member of the K. of H., and of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT LORTON, wholesale grocer, came to Nebraska City in June, 1856. His father, John L., settled in Illinois in 1805, and took part in the Black Hawk war, being captain in the same regiment with Abraham Lincoln; and in 1838 he emigrated to Iowa. In 1854 he was appointed, under Franklin Pierce, Superintendent of the Otoe Indians, which position he held from 1855 to 1861. He moved back to Illinois in September, 1863, where his death occurred some three months later. Robert was employed as a clerk from 1857 to 1866, and in July, 1867, engaged in the retail and jobbing grocery business, which he continued until 1875. He then sold out on account of ill-health, and was out of business until 1878. In that year he engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery trade with Charles L. Potts, under the firm name of Lorton & Potts. September 1, they discontinued the retail trade, and have since conducted a jobbing business in Nebraska and Iowa. Mr. Lorton was born near Burlington, Iowa, October 3, 1837, and lived there until he came to Nebraska. He was married at Nebraska City in 1861, to Henrietta H. Bohan, a native of Westport, Jackson Co., Mo. They have three children, Mary W., Ritta, and Edgar Campbell. Mr. L. was one of the original stockholders and directors of the Nebraska City National Bank, and has been vice-president thereof for the last six years. Since 1875 he has been interested in cattle-raising in Dundy County, Neb., being a member of the Hour Glass Cattle Co., whose ranch extends into Kansas.

FRANK McCARTNEY, clerk in the County Clerk's office, came to Nebraska with his parents, Allen T. and Ellen D. McCartney, in April, 1857. They located near Nebraska City, living there in Wyoming Precinct, Otoe Co. Frank lived on a farm until 1878, and then taught school until February, 1880, in the public schools of Otoe County. He was educated in the Otoe County schools and the State University, attending the latter two years. In February, 1880, he entered the County Clerk's office. He was born near Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind., December 12, 1856, and lived there until he came to Nebraska.

GEORGE R. McCALLUM, Sheriff, came to Nebraska City July 1, 1860. He was a student for about a year, and then was employed as a clerk until 1863, when he learned the saddlery and harness business, and continued at it for four years. In 1867 he was elected County Clerk, and re-elected in 1869. During a few years after leaving the Clerk's office he engaged in real estate and insurance until 1874, when he was elected City Treasurer, and in the same year bought the *Chronicle*, which he ran as a daily and weekly paper for two years. When he disposed of his paper he again engaged in real estate and insurance, continuing until the fall of 1877. In that year he was elected Sheriff, and in 1879 and 1881 he was re-elected. He was born in London, Canada, August 19, 1843, and lived there and in Michigan prior to coming here. He was married at St. Joe, Mo., November 26, 1866, to America Frances, daughter of Judge William Toole. She is a native of St. Joe. They have two children: George W., born March 1, 1870, and Grace Alice, born December 27, 1874. Mr. McCallum is a member of A., F. & A. M., Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and of the K. of P.

JOHN McMECHAN, a merchant of St. Louis, Mo., came to Nebraska Territory April 5, 1854, and the same year laid out Kearney City, south of the site of Nebraska City, and now one of its wards. Since that date he has been actively identified with the interests of Otoe County, residing during the past eighteen years on what is known as the Headwood farm, a fine tract of land near the city, and containing one of the first planted and best producing orchards in the county. Mr. McM. has five sons and three daughters. The eldest of his sons, David B., after engaging in the hardware business for more than twenty years in Kearney City, the first in that line of trade, is now in business in Kansas City, Mo. John H. is manager of the Headwood farm, devoting a large portion of his time to the experimental culture of small fruits and the breeding of fine stock. Andrew C., under appointment of the Hon. Samuel G. Daily, entered the U. S. Naval Academy at Newport, R. I.; the first resident of the Territory receiving such an appointment; he graduated with honor in June, 1868, and is now in the naval service. William B., at present in the practice of law at Kansas City, graduated from Union College in 1872. Ed. E., now in the mercantile business, graduated from the Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., in 1874; both of these being the first from Nebraska to receive degrees from the respective institutions.

J. P. McPHERSON, pilot of the B. & M. R. R. transfer boat at Nebraska City. Mr. McP. has no positive knowledge of his parentage. His mother went to Schenectady, N. Y., about 1840, and being taken suddenly ill, she died without having any opportunity of making any statement. He at that time was about three years old. It is supposed from words dropped occasionally in the conversation that his mother came from Canada, and had married some sea captain against the wishes of her parents, and was brought to Canada by him. On her death the boy was adopted by the McPherson family, of Schenectady. He was raised partially in that city, and then moved to Galway, Saratoga Co., with his adopted parents. About 1855 he struck out West, and located in Bellevue, Neb. He worked at farming and surveying that winter, and the following spring went to Omaha and engaged with the Ferry Co.; remained during the season, then went to New York on a visit. In the spring returned to Nebraska, and engaged in steamboating on the Missouri River, an occupation he has since followed with the exception of a short time spent in Denver, etc., on a mining trip. He engaged with the B. & M. R. R. in 1879, being located at Plattsmouth on the transfer boat. He removed to Nebraska City in May, 1881. He was married in Plattsmouth, August 10, 1880, to Miss Leesley, of that city. They have one son, Charles.

THOMAS McCULLOCH, dealer in hides and leather, came to Nebraska City in 1864, and remained until 1875. In that year, he went to Champaign, Ill., where he resided until he returned to Nebraska City in the spring of 1878. For a while he was in school here, and afterward entered the newspaper business, being one of the proprietors of the *Press*. While at Champaign, he was in the hide and leather trade, and has followed the same business since he returned here. He was born at Terre Haute, Ind., March 6, 1846, and lived there until he first came to Nebraska. He was married at Mattoon, Ill., November 25, 1870, to Addie M. Burnett, a native of Terre Haute. They have four children—Edward B., Austin B., Arthur T. and an infant son.

McCULLOCH & BURNETT, dealers in hides and leather, commenced business July 1, 1878. For the last two years they have been doing a wholesale trade, their business being chiefly in Nebraska, though they sell also in Iowa. They now do an aggregate business of $85,000 per annum. Their trade includes hides, leather, findings and saddlery hardware.

R. F. McCOMAS, president of the Nebraska Transportation Company, is a native of Cabell County, W. Va., where he was born, February 14, 1834. His parents were old residents of that section. He remained at home until 1856, in which year he located in Bellevue, Neb., where he engaged in speculations in real estate. In 1858, he settled in Nebraska City, and engaged in freighting between there and Salt Lake City, Denver, etc. He continued in this until the completion of the Pacific Railroad destroyed the business. From 1867 to 1869 was engaged in the mercantile business in Nebraska City, and in 1870 bought an interest in the Nebraska Transportation Company, which he still retains. He was married in Nebraska City, November 12, 1862, to Miss Bettie J. Simpson, of Kansas City, Mo. They have four children—Mary, Eugene, Duke and Rufus.

WASH McCALLUM, Deputy Sheriff, was born in Lambeth, Lancaster Co., Canada, July 4, 1850. His parents moved to Michigan, and from there to Nebraska in 1860, settling in what is now Nebraska City, then known as Kearney. He finished his education at Ottumwa, Iowa High School. From the time he was fifteen years old he devoted his attention to horse dealing, and since 1869 or 1870, to horse training. He has trained a great number of racing horses, among which we may mention "Little Frank," a pacing horse that was king of his circuit for some years. Mr. McC. was married in Greenfield, Adair Co., Iowa, November 5, 1879, to Miss Priddy, of that county.

DONALD MACCUAIG, of E. S. Hawley & Co., came to Nebraska City, June 4, 1857, and engaged in farming in Belmont Precinct. He continued this until he was elected County Clerk, in the fall of 1873, and held the office six years. After a trip to Europe, he became a partner in the firm he is now with, July, 1881. He was born in Argyleshire, Island of Isla, Scotland, February 3, 1835, and came to America in 1856. He spent most of the time at Green Bay, Wis., until he came here. He was married in Belmont Precinct, Neb., December 3, 1863, to Elizabeth Cook, a native of England, near Dudley. They have six children—Duncan A., Andrew, Hannah, Margaret, Lizzie and Florence. Mr. M. is a member of K. of P., K. of H., and Royal Arcanum.

J. H. MASTERS, nurseryman, fruit grower and florist, was born in Warren County, Ky., August 15, 1819. His parents removed from there to Springfield, Ill., when he was nine years old, and lived there until 1835; then emigrated to Bureau County in the same State, remaining there until 1852. At this time he went to Missouri, continuing there two years, in expectation of Kansas being opened for settlement. While in Illinois he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In November, 1854, he came to Nebraska and worked at carpentering in Nebraska City until March, 1855, when he located on his present place. He has the honor of having planted the first orchard in the Territory, as well as the first nursery; this was in 1855. This orchard contains 2,000 apple, about 300 peach, 100 cherry and 100 pear trees. Mr. M. was appointed Justice of the Peace by Gov. Izard, and afterwards elected for one term; was also a member of the Legislature in 1872-3; is a member of A., F. & A. M. He and his son are starting a nursery near Lincoln, and it is his intention to remove his stock to the new location. Mr. M. was married twice in Illinois, and the last time in Nebraska, in 1863. He has four children living, Abbie E., wife of W. H. Wilson; Josephine E., James W. and Alice I.

DR. RODNEY H. MATHEWS, dentist, came to Nebraska City in the spring of 1856, and has practiced dentistry ever since. He did some freighting in early days. Mr. M. was born in Lake County (formerly Geauga), Ohio, February 15, 1822, and was educated at Western Reserve College, and Grand River Collegiate Institute. He graduated from the Cleveland Medical College the first term after its location at Cleveland, and practiced medicine for about ten years. He then began the study and practice of dentistry. He was married at Nebraska City, September 27, 1859, to Amelia Rukenbord, a native of Carrollton, Ohio. They have one child—Mattie Maud, having lost four. His grandfather, Samuel Huntington, was the first Governor of Ohio, and built the first house in Cleveland, a log cabin, situated back of the present American House. He was Paymaster during the war of 1812. Dr. Mathews belongs to the I. O. O. F., and A., F. & A. M.

JULIAN METCALF came to Nebraska City, in July, 1857, and engaged in banking. He was born in Charlestown, Sullivan Co., N. H., in 1833, and lived there until 1855. He then spent two years in Cleveland, Ohio, and then moved to St. Louis, where he staid until he came to Nebraska. He is half owner of the Nebraska City Elevator Company, Mr. Hill owning the balance. They have eight warehouses along the Nebraska R. R. from Nemaha City to Bennet.

JAMES S. MILLER, real estate dealer, came to Nebraska City, in the fall of 1864, and engaged in freighting until 1866. For three years he was Deputy Treasurer, and spent three years in Missouri. In 1875, he engaged in his present business, having been in the mercantile trade in Saline County, while in Missouri. He was born at Danville, Ky., October 10, 1835. In 1837, his father moved to Saline County, Mo., and he lived there until he came to Nebraska, with the exception of six years spent in business at St. Louis. He was married at Nebraska City, in March, 1865, to Celia Bennett, a native of Virginia. Mr. Miller is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Temple of Honor and Good Templars.

RICHARD H. MILLER, dealer in real estate, came to Nebraska City, in June, 1857, and engaged in mercantile business, which he continued until 1861. He then took to freighting until 1868, when he entered the lumber trade for four years. The next two years he served as County Treasurer, and has since been in his present business. When he entered the Treasurer's office the floating indebtedness amounted to $235,000, and county warrants were worth only 50 to 70 cents on the dollar. During his two years' term he collected $365,000 in taxes, some of the indebtedness dating way back in the '60's, and all of it from 1860 to 1874. He was born at Danville, Ky., June 2, 1832, and lived in that State five years. Then his father located in Saline County, Mo., with his family. For four years he was in the commission business at St. Louis, and came from there to Nebraska. He was married May 29, 1859, in Nebraska City, to Marietta Craig, a native of Galena, Ill. Mr. Miller is a member of A., F. & A. M., K. of H., and the Presbyterian Church.

HON. J. L. MITCHELL, attorney, came to Nebraska City, in 1875, having lived at Sidney, Iowa, since 1856. He has been in practice since 1858. Mr. Mitchell was born near Belleville, Hendricks Co., Ind., October 28, 1834, and lived in that county until he came to Sidney. He assisted in raising Company K, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, enlisting August 15, 1862, being a member of the Iowa Legislature at the time. He afterwards became Captain of his company and served until August, 1864, when he was mustered out on account of wounds received in a battle at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark. He served one term in the Iowa Legislature, was Clerk of the District Court, and in 1879, was a member of the Nebraska Legislature. He was married at Sidney, Iowa, in August, 1861, to Helen E. Hedges, a native of Sinclairville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. She died in October, 1880, leaving two children: Kate and Mary. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of K. of H.

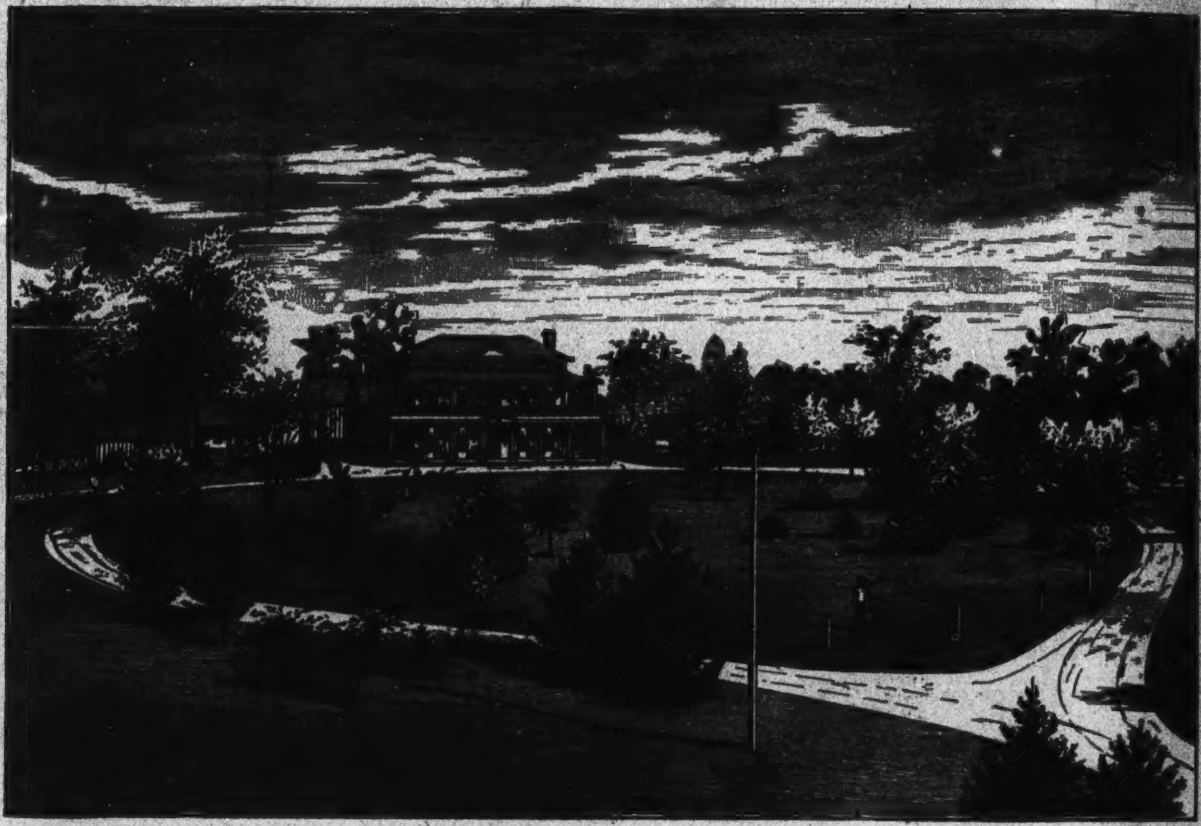
HORACE MONROE was born in Concord, N. H., May 17, 1837. About 1847, his parents settled in Oshkosh, Wis., where he was brought up and lived until 1858, in which year he settled in Nebraska City, Neb., and engaged in the livery business, in which he has continued since. He was married in Nebraska City, in 1860, to Miss A. E. Hollister of that city. They have four children; Nellie, Frank, Mary and Dana. Mr. M. is a Knight Templar in the Masonic Fraternity.

F. COOPER MORRISON, civil engineer, was born in Washington County, Pa., June 5, 1817. His parents were old residents of that section. He continued on the farm until about 1833, when he engaged in teaching. Three years later he went into the mercantile business first as a clerk and afterward in business for himself. In 1848, was elected Recorder of Deeds of Washington County, Pa., and was re-elected in 1851; on the expiration of that term was engaged in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions, where he continued until 1857, in August, of that year he settled in Nebraska City. In 1858, was elected City Clerk, a position he held for three years. Was two years Assessor and one year Collector of Taxes, and three years City Engineer. Mr. M. was engaged in the land office, at Nebraska City, from 1857 to 1860. In 1861, he was engaged in the Surveyor General's office. After leaving this, was engaged in the mercantile business in Nebraska City, until lately. He was married in Washington County, Pa., March 20, 1845, to Miss Sarah Clark of that county. They have one daughter, Clara. Mr. M. is now in his sixty-sixth year and still continues to follow his profession as surveyor and engineer.

S. H. MORRISON, dealer in jewelry and musical instruments, came to Nebraska City, October 26, 1866. In March, 1867, he engaged in the jewelry business and afterward added a stock of musical instruments. He sells Steinway and other pianos and organs of various manufactures. His sales of musical instruments are in southeastern Nebraska and in Fremont County, Iowa, doing but little jobbing in jewelry. He was born in Washington, Washington County, Pa., April 27, 1834. In 1856 he removed to Wisconsin and lived on Lake Superior for his health for some time. He has earned his living since he was sixteen years old. He was Deputy Recorder at Washington, Pa., and lived a while in West Virginia. Attended commercial college at Pittsburg and then taught penmanship at various points in Pennsylvania. In November, 1858, he went to Lansing, Mich., where he attended an academy and studied surveying and geometry and taught writing to pay expenses. In the spring of 1859 he went to Milwaukee and stayed a year and then to Portage for a year. He enlisted in Company G, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, April 19, 1861, as a private. After the second Bull Run, where he was wounded, he was appointed Second Lieutenant. He was again wounded at Gettysburg and in January, 1864, he was honorably discharged on account of disability from wounds. In March he was commissioned by Lincoln a Second Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps and was ordered to Louisville, where he commanded a detachment of unassigned troops at Camp Joe Holt, Jeffersonville, Ind. Two months later he was assigned to the Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps commanding the Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Companies until January, 1866. He was also post commander at Jefferson Hospital and military assistant to the surgeon in charge. In January, 1866, he returned to Pennsylvania to await orders and was honorably discharged June 30, 1866. Mr. M. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Western Star Lodge No. 2, Keystone Chapter No. 2, Mount Olivet Commandery No. 2, also K. of H.

THOMAS MORTON, proprietor of the Nebraska City *News*, was born in England, March 17, 1829, and came to America with his parents when an infant. They first located at Columbus, Ohio, in 1830, where he lived until 1844, when he went to Louisville, Ky., and learned the printer's trade in the *Democrat* office, working there until 1849. From there he went to California and stayed until 1853, engaging in mining. He returned to Columbus and stayed a few months, then going to Louisiana, where he remained until 1854. He then returned to Ohio, and in July came out to St. Mary's, Iowa, where he worked on the St. Mary's *Gazette* until November, 1854, and then moved to Bellevue, Neb., where he took charge of the mechanical department of the *Nebraska Palladium*, setting the first column of reading matter ever set in the then Territory of Nebraska (November 14, 1854). He remained at Bellevue until March, 1855, when he came to Nebraska City and had charge of the Nebraska City *News* for a year, when he and J. Sterling Morton purchased it. He did the early territorial printing, and was one of the judges at the first election held at Bellevue. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 31, 1859, to Caroline Woodruff, a native of New Jersey; they have three children, Jean, Otoe and Elizabeth. Mr. Morton is Treasurer of the Old Settlers' Association of Otoe County.

HON. J. STERLING MORTON was born in Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., April 22, 1832. The first one of the family of whom there is authenticated record is Richard Morton, a blacksmith by trade, a Scotchman by birth and a Puritan in religion, who moved from Hartford, Conn., to Hadley, Mass., and thence to Hatfield about 1668, or '69. Governor Morton's grandfather, Abner Morton, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1799, and his father, Julius Dewen Morton, a native of St. Albans, Vt., was a man of marked ability, having fine business capacity and sound judgment, and being at the time of his death, president of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Detroit. His mother was Emeline Sterling, a resident of Adams, N. Y., at the time of her marriage, September 30, 1830. Removing with his parents to Michigan, at an early age the subject of this sketch attended school at Albion, subsequently at the State University at Ann Arbor, and finally at Union College, New York, then under the charge of Dr. Eliphalet Nott, from whom he received his diploma in 1854. Prior to this time he had shown strong predilections toward journalism, being a frequent contributor to the Detroit *Free Press*, and to other papers of reputation. On October 30, 1854, he was married to Caroline Ion French, of Detroit, with whom he had attended school from childhood and to whom he had been engaged from the age of sixteen. On the same day, accompanied by his wife, he started for Nebraska, arriving at Bellevue early in November, remaining there for some weeks, and then removed to Nebraska City, where he made a contract with the town site company, becoming owner of five town shares and seventy lots on the town site. He received the sum of $50 per month, for editing the Nebraska City *News*. This he did for about a year, resuming the position in 1857, and doing editorial work at intervals until 1877. In 1855 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature, was again a candidate in 1856, but defeated by eighteen votes in consequence to his opposition to chartering "wild-cat" banks. He was reinstated as a member in 1857, and took an active part in the adjournment of the Legislature to Florence, a struggle as bitter, perhaps, as any in which Nebraska has been interested. He succeeded Thomas B. Cuming as Secretary of the Territory in the spring of 1858, and became active Governor within a few months by the resignation of Governor Richardson, and was succeeded in his position by A. S. Paddock in 1861. In the fall of 1860, he was nominated by Democrats as a Delegate to Congress, his opponent being Samuel G. Daily, with whom he engaged in a series of debates, stumping throughout the Territory. The result of the election showed Morton fourteen votes in the majority, and he was accordingly certified as Delegain. Secession coming on and his party being in the minority, his seat was contested, however, the question being finally decided in favor of his opponent. Morton, at this time but twenty-nine years of age, enlisted in his behalf the strongest intellects on the Democratic side of the House. A labored argument was made by Pendleton, sustained by speeches from Richardson, of Illinois, Vallandingham, Voorhees and John J. Crittenden, the last mentioned moved and successfully insisted upon the passage of a resolution, granting the defeated contestant mileage and pay for the time he was in Washington. In the course of the debate, Richardson said: "Mr. Speaker, my young friend is one of those men who can make things happen,"—a sententious remark frequently and applicably applied to him since. Returning home, Mr. Morton took no active part in politics until the spring of 1866, when he received the gubernatorial nomination, contesting with David Butler, the honor of being the first Governor of Nebraska, as a State. He debated with Butler until the condition of the latter's throat necessitated the substitution of General Thayer, as the Republican champion. In consequence of the alleged irregularities in Rock Bluffs Precinct, Cass County, by which about 160 were thrown out, Butler was declared elected, thus also giving the Republicans a majority of seven in joint legislative ballot. Without a caucus being held Morton received the entire strength of his party for United States Senator, the vote standing twenty-eight to twenty-one in favor of T. W. Tipton. Mr. Morton has declined nominations since. He was appointed to represent Nebraska at the Paris Exposition and was one of the commissioners at the Philadelphia Exposition. He has been a prominent member and President of the State Board of Agriculture and Horticulture, and is the originator of "Arbor Day," a festival adopted by many of the Western States. Coming to Nebraska when it was a wilderness, locating on unbroken prairie land contiguous to Nebraska City, the ambition of Mr. Morton has been less the acquisition of wealth or the praises of fame, than the establishing of a home on the truest and best signification of the term. In this he has been aided, few know how admirably, by his wife. How they have succeeded, the many who have enjoyed the rare hospitality of Arbor Lodge will testify. Of this home, Mrs. Morton was the light, displaying in her family relations true womanhood, that of the sustaining, helpful wife, and the devoted mother. To her rare, artistic taste, and personal efforts are largely due the beauty and harmony of Arbor Lodge. Her duties to her neighbor, she counted as secondary only to the obligation she owed to God. On June 29, 1881, the light went out. There are four children, Joy, Paul, Mark and Carl. The first three of them are in business in Chicago, the youngest is yet in school.



ARBOR LODGE.—RESIDENCE OF HON. J. STERLING MORTON.

EDWIN J. MURFIN, attorney, came to Nebraska City February 27, 1880. He was born in Manchester, England, May 6, 1850, and came to America in infancy. He lived in New York and Jersey City until he came here, January 22, 1872. Was admitted to practice in New York City, and practiced there until he came here. Mr. Murfin saw service during the Rebellion, and has been identified since the closing of the war with the National Guard of New York, being Captain in the Seventy-first Regiment, receiving his discharge in December, 1879.

FREDERICK MUTTON, plumbing, painting and glazing, was born in Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, England, July 15, 1844. He learned his trade with his father there and at the age of seventeen he went to London and worked at his trade, remaining about eighteen months when he returned home and commenced working for Bell Bros., and staid with them up to within a short time of coming to America. He left home coming direct to Nebraska City, arriving here in May, 1873, at which time he engaged in his present business. Mr. Mutton has been Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of the State of Nebraska, K. of P., 1880-81, and was also Keeper of Records and Seal for Subordinate Lodge, six years. He was married at Cambridge, England, to Lydia Gravestocks, in August, 1865. They have six children living, William Frederick, Alfred James, Emily, Lydia Sarah, [illegible] and Annie.

JAMES J. MUTTON, house, sign and ornamental painter, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, December 10, 1846. He learned his trade with his [illegible] and worked at it there until coming to this country, taking a through passage from London to Nebraska City, arriving here May 6, 1870, when he at once engaged in his present business. Mr. Mutton is a member of the Equitable Aid Union Insurance. He was married in this city to Ella Austin, of Illinois, in November, [illegible] They have two children living, Harry and Florence.

NEILS WINTNER NEILSON, of the firm of Neilson & Koch, plasterers, bricklayers, etc., was born in the village of Sanderkongersiers, Denmark, February [illegible] 1831. He went at his trade there when he was fifteen years old, and after serving five years as an apprentice worked at it one year, at the end of which time he was drafted and served four years. He was in six battles and received two wounds. After the war ended he worked at his trade again until leaving for this country in 1871. After landing in New York, he came direct to Nebraska City, arriving here in the month of June, and engaged in the present business for himself. In August, 1881, he formed a partnership with H. M. Koch. He built two large schools and numerous other buildings in this city. He was married in Nebraska City, July [illegible] 1871, to Miss Susannah Huffman, but was unfortunate in losing his wife and [illegible] married July, 1876, in Nebraska City, to Miss Louisa Tilthauser. They have one child, Tony. Mr. Neilson was a soldier under King Fredrick VII.

J. B. NORTHCUTT, dealer in groceries, etc., business established in [illegible] by Mr. Northcutt. He was born in Millersburg, Bourbon Co., Ky., January 11, [illegible] His parents moved to Missouri about 1839 or 1840, and he was educated in Lexington, Mo., in Masonic College, where he resided from 1843 to 1866. In the latter year he settled in Nebraska City, Neb. Mr. Northcutt was married in St. Joseph, Mo., March 1, 1865, to Miss Toole, a daughter of W. C. Toole, of that city. They have five children, Ebbie, Harry, Jessie, Wilbur and James Oliver. There are three children dead, a girl four years and four months old, named Lulu; a boy, William, one year old, and Rubbie, eleven months old. Mr. Northcutt is a member of the Christian Church, and is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and has held all the Chairs in the Lodge. He is also P. M. of Nebraska City No 12.

HEATH NUCKOLLS, farming, was born in Grayson County, Va., December, 1830, and remained in that section until coming to Nebraska City, in 1854. He left shortly afterward for Richardson County, this State, and resided there up to 1860, at which time he returned to Nebraska City, engaging in the mercantile business and continued until 1875, when he adopted his present occupation. He was Alderman from the Second Ward in 1867. He was married in Nemaha County, [illegible] 1859. They have four children living, John E., Delia, Annie and Lulu.

JAMES PALEY, proprietor marble works, was born at Leeds, England, in August 1840; came to this country at the age of eleven, first locating at Baltimore, where he staid one year, then went to Virginia; from there to Boone County, Mo., then to St. Louis, where Mr. P. learned his trade—that of a stone cutter. From there he went to Atchison County, Mo., and remained until 1863, when he went to the mountains, and from there came to Nebraska City in September, [illegible]; engaged at stone cutting for two years, after which time he went to Lincoln, and returned to this city again about six months afterwards, and worked at the same business until the fall of 1869, when he went into the marble business with Joseph Butzerin, and continued four years, and two years of the time had a branch shop in Hamburg, Iowa. In January, 1874, Mr. P. bought Mr. B.'s interest, and has carried the business on alone ever since. It is the only works of this description in the city. Was married in Nebraska City, July 15, 1873, to Nancy M. Anderson.

JAMES W. PARKER, M. D., physician and surgeon, came to Nebraska City in

September, 1862, and has practiced here since. He was born in Fayette County, Ky., near Lexington, and was educated at the Transylvania University, in the academical and medical departments, graduating from the latter in 1846. He commenced practice in Boone County, Mo., and went from there to Texas, where he remained a year in the Government military hospital in Gen. Worth's Division of the U. S. Army. He returned to Missouri in 1849 and went to California in 1850, returning to Missouri in 1851. In April, 1853, he was married in Bullitt County, Ky., to Miss Lizzie Burdett, a native of that county. He then settled in Westport, Jackson Co., Mo., and practiced there until he came to Nebraska. In 1863 had charge of the hospital at Westport, in which he served over a year. In 1866 and 1867 he was engaged in the drug business with Burd Price. He has been examiner for many insurance companies. He is president and treasurer of the Nebraska City Manufacturing Co. For three years he was a member of the School Board. The Doctor is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been an elder therein for twenty years. He has three children: John William, Peyton Burdett, and Mary Elizabeth. The two boys are at the Westminster College, Fulton, Mo.

J. B. PARMELEE, Superintendent of the State Institution for the Blind, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, March 18, 1845. His parents settled in Dodge County, Wis., about 1850. He received his preliminary education at home, and finished at the State Normal School, at Platteville, Wis., from which he graduated in 1869. He engaged in teaching until 1875, in which year he became connected with the Iowa College for the Blind. In 1877 he removed to Nebraska to take his present position. He was married in Iowa Falls, Iowa, in September, 1873, to Miss Nora K. Moseley, of Iowa Falls. They have two children, Kate and Frances. Mr. P. is a member of the Congregational Church, and of the Royal Arcanum and K. of H. Mrs. P. is the matron of the institution. She is the eldest daughter of Henry and Sarah Moseley, of Iowa Falls, Iowa, and was born in Dodge County, Wis. She was educated at the Carlinville High School, at Carlinville, Ill. After graduating, she taught in the school for about one year, then took charge of the graded school at Alden, Iowa; a position she retained until her marriage.

MAJ. J. W. PEARMAN, a native of Hardin County, Ky., came to Nebraska City, May 16, 1854, where he has resided ever since. He was employed as a day-laborer until elected County Treasurer, in 1856, which position he held until October 15, 1862, when he resigned and enlisted as a private in Company F, Second Nebraska Cavalry. On completion of the regiment he was appointed and commissioned Junior Major, doing service on the Northwestern frontier until mustered out at the expiration of term of service; after which he was commissioned Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., and assigned to duty with the First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, Army of Potomac. He was present at the fall of Richmond and Petersburg, Va., and witnessed the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House. After the Army of the Potomac was disbanded, Captain Pearman was sent to Davenport, Iowa, where he had charge of the Department of that State until 1877, when he was mustered out as an officer of the army, but retained as Quartermaster's agent until 1876. Since 1876 he has been engaged in horticultural and agricultural pursuits and somewhat mixed up in the politics of the State. He was married February 14, 1856, to Mary A. Swift, of Atchison County, Mo., who was a native of Morgan County, Ill. They have had eleven children, nine of whom are now living: Annie L., Alice Lulu, Pinkie Isabelle, Mary Frances, Frederick Lincoln, Horace Stanton, Hugh C., Prudence, Guy Rutledge, Katie and Maggie -twins. The Major is a member of the Odd Fellows, and a stalwart worker in the temperance cause. He was born March 16, 1831, and is now fifty-one years old, and weighs 240 pounds.

WILLIAM PHIFER, wholesale and retail dealer in and manufacturer of cigars and tobacco, was born in Arkansas in 1833, raised in St. Louis, and located in Lexington in the same State in 1852, where he remained one year; then went to California three years, and then returned to Lexington, where he carried on the tobacco business for nine years. Mr. Phifer is a member of the A., F. & A. M. In 1858 he joined (in Lexington) Lafayette Lodge, No. 32, A., F. & A. M. He was married in Plattsburg, Mo., to Miss L. A. B. Willis, August 30, 1859. They have six children living. The first three were born in Lexington, Mo., namely, W. L., Mary B. and O. L. Phifer. The following named, I. N., F. A. and E. W., were born in Nebraska City, Neb. Mr. Phifer came to Nebraska City in January, 1865; bought property and removed here the following May, at which time he started his present business. The family resided from October, 1880, until March, 1882, in Little Rock, Ark., where they lost their beloved son, G. W. Phifer, aged ten years and two days, who died in Little Rock, March 2, 1882, and was buried in Wyuka Cemetery, Nebraska City, Neb., March 7, 1882.

C. W. PHILLIPS, photographer. Business taken charge of by Mr. Phillips in 1877. He has the leading gallery in the city, and does both portrait and landscape work. He was born in Bridgeport, Conn., March 2, 1852; received his schooling there, and commenced the study of his profession in 1870 in New York City. In 1874 he settled in Nebraska City, after spending some time in looking up a location. Mr. P. is a prominent member of several secret societies, also State vice-president of the Photographer's Association of America.

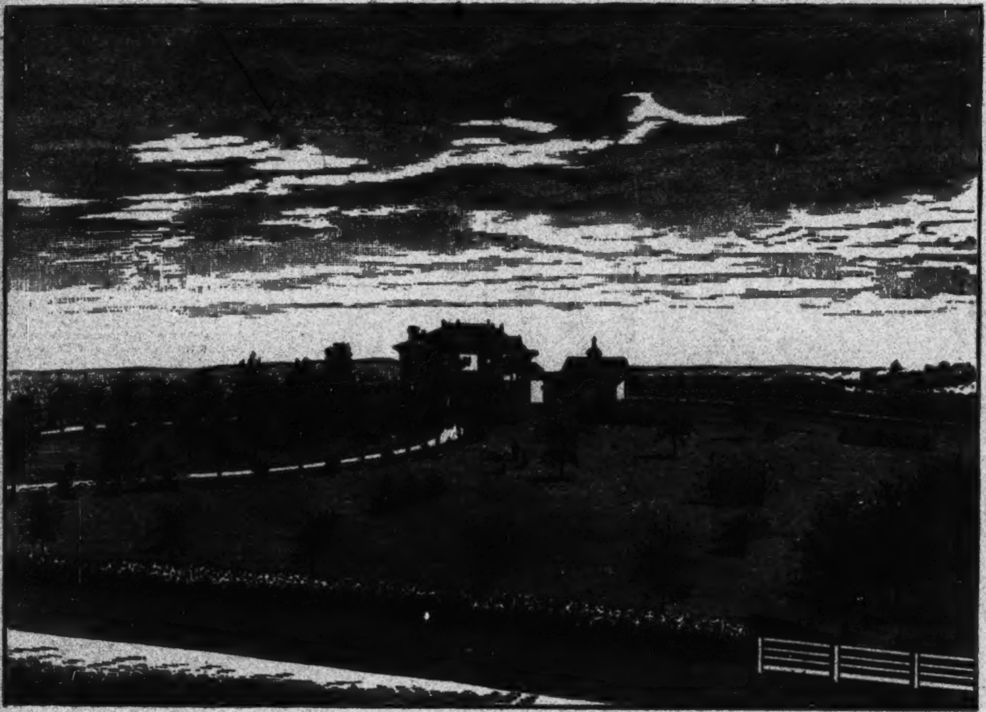
A. S. POTTER, U. S. Assistant-Engineer, in charge of Missouri River improvement here. Came to Nebraska City in September, 1878. Took charge August, 1880. He is a native of Jefferson County, N. Y., and was educated at the Troy Polytechnic Institute, graduating in 1876. He was engaged in engineering work in Michigan prior to the date of his coming here.

PHILIP POTTER & CO., jobbers of china, crockery and glassware, organized for business March 1, 1881. The original business was established by Buxton & Brown in 1867, and in 1869 Mr. Potter became interested in the business, continuing it until 1875, when he took charge of it alone. Their sales are principally in Nebraska and Iowa.

PHILIP POTTER came to Nebraska City in April, 1869, and has been engaged in his present business ever since. He has been a member of the Board of Education, and is senior warden of St. Mary's Episcopal Church. He was born at Baltimore, Md., February 14, 1845. Lived there eight years and moved to Vermont, where he was reared, being most of the time at Brattleboro. He was educated at the Cheshire (Connecticut) Episcopalian Academy and at Brown University. Prior to coming to Nebraska he was in mercantile business. He was married in Fort Calhoun, Neb., September 29, 1874, to Fanny M. Clark, a native of La Porte, Ind. They have two children, Abrey and Faith.

J. STILLSON POTTER was born in Baltimore, Md., October 20, 1848. When four years old his parents moved to Philadelphia, where he lived two years. Then he went to Brattleboro, Vt., and stayed until he was fourteen, when he entered the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut at Cheshire, and remained a year. Went to Yates' Institute, Lancaster, Pa., for a year, and then accepted a place as agent for the Star Union Freight Line at Boston. After two years he resigned and came to Chicago, where he was employed as resident salesman for Hunt, Barbour & Hale, jobbers of dry goods. From there he went back to Philadelphia and became manifest clerk on the P. W. & B. R. R. for four and a half years. After that he was private clerk to the Commissioner of Customs at Washington for a short time, and then spent two years on a plantation near New Orleans. In September, 1874, he came to Nebraska City, and on March 1, 1875 took editorial charge of the Nebraska City *News*, issuing a daily edition thereof. He continued his editorial charge for six years.

R. M. ROLFE, wholesale and retail grocer, came to Nebraska City, October 15, 1860, and engaged in the present business, being the first man in Nebraska south of Platte to engage in jobbing. In 1867 he sold out, and was engaged in banking from 1868 to 1871; then until 1875 he was employed in improving his lands. In 1875 he and Mr. E. W. Terry again entered the grocery trade, the firm being Rolfe & Terry up to 1879. Since then Mr. Rolfe has been alone, under the name of R. M. Rolfe & Co. He has been largely interested in Otoe County lands ever since he came, and has done considerable farming. He was a member of the syndicate which bought largely of Lincoln property at the time of the location of the capital, and of another for the purchase of lands in Gage County; he is also interested in mining in New Mexico; he was Alderman for one term. Mr. Rolfe was born near Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., October 12, 1830, and lived there until 1857, when he came to Keokuk, Iowa; then he went to Memphis for a year, and then to St. Louis, coming thence to Nebraska City. He has a beautiful residence here called Boscobel. Was married at Springfield, Erie Co., N. Y., June 28, 1859, to Harriet C. Emmons, a native of that place. They have three children, Emmons, Harry and Charles. Mrs. Rolfe is a daughter of Hon. Carlos Emmons, one of the most prominent citizens of Western New York. Mr. Rolfe is a member of the Episcopal Church. He aided in opening



"BOSCOBEL."—RESIDENCE OF R. M. ROLFE.

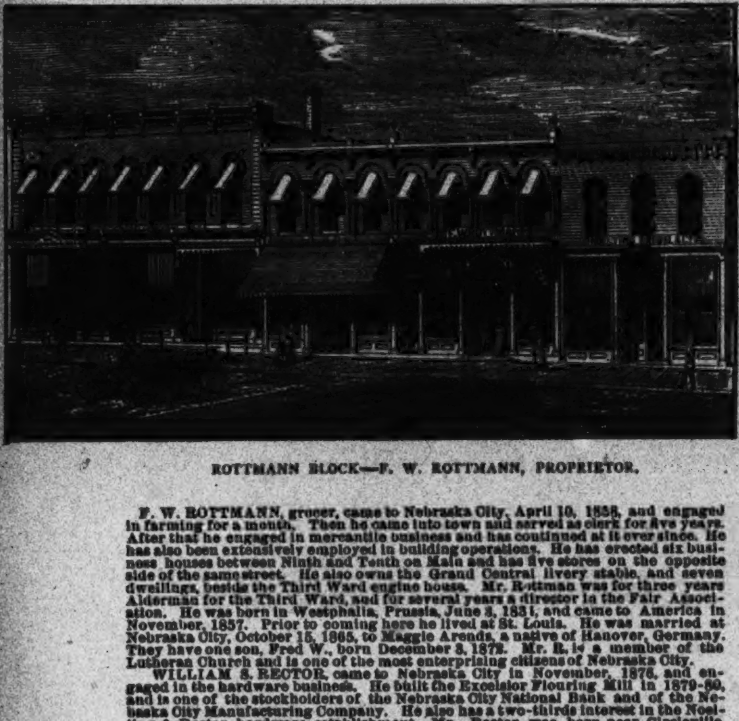
the first wagon road to Fort Kearney, and was one of the original corporators and the first secretary of the Midland Pacific Railroad.

CHARLES L. POTTS, of Lorton & Potts, wholesale grocers, came to Nebraska City in the spring of 1865; spent a few months in Colorado, and returned here that fall. He was employed as a clerk and in other capacities, and in August, 1873, he engaged in the manufacture of plows and scrapers until his shops were burned, March 6, 1876. From March, 1869 to July, 1873, he was cashier of the Transfer Co. In 1878 he was Deputy County Treasurer, resigning January 1, 1879. September 8, 1879, the present firm was formed. Mr. Potts was born at St. Louis, Mo., December 7, 1848, and was reared in Howard County, Mo. He was married at Nebraska City, Febuary 19, 1873, to Elfreda C. Russell, a native of Lansingville, N. Y. They have one child, Mary Ellen. Mr. Potts is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and of the K. of H.

L. A. PRUE, of the firm of Driscoll, Prue & Co., brick manufacturers, contractors and builders, was born in Toledo, Ohio, September 7, 1853. When he was quite small his parents removed to Illinois and from there to Nebraska City, in 1856. He commenced to learn the trade of brick laying in 1869 and worked as a journeyman until three years ago, at which time he started his present business. He was married in Nebraska City, December 23, 1875. They have three children, Charles Edward, Nellie May and Myrtle Florence.

FRANK T. RANSOM, attorney, came to Nebraska City in May, 1877, and has been in partnership with George W. Covell ever since. They do a law, real estate and abstract business. He was born at St. Joseph, Mo., August 15, 1851, and lived there until he came to Nebraska City. He was educated at the St. Joseph High School and at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. In 1873 he commenced reading law at St. Joseph and was admitted to the bar about two years later. He was married at Nebraska City, September 13, 1877, to Anna Hewitt, a native of Maysville, De Kalb Co., Mo. Mr. Ransom is a member of the present Legislature and of the Knights of Honor.

RECTOR, WILHELMY & CO., wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, have been established since September, 1871. The original firm was H. Larson and John F. Wilhelmy. They continued until 1876, when the present firm was formed, Mr. Rector purchasing Mr. Larson's interest. In January, 1882, Frank B. Hochstetter was admitted to membership. The first year's business of the old firm amounted to $16,000 a year. They are now doing $50,000 a year. They give employment to six men, including the partners.



ROTTMANN BLOCK—F. W. ROTTMANN, PROPRIETOR.

F. W. ROTTMANN, grocer, came to Nebraska City, April 10, 1858, and engaged in farming for a month. Then he came into town and served as clerk for five years. After that he engaged in mercantile business and has continued at it ever since. He has also been extensively employed in building operations. He has erected six business houses between Ninth and Tenth on Main and has five stores on the opposite side of the same street. He also owns the Grand Central livery stable, and seven dwellings, beside the Third Ward engine house. Mr. Rottman was for three years Alderman for the Third Ward, and for several years a director in the Fair Association. He was born in Westphalia, Prussia, June 3, 1831, and came to America in November, 1857. Prior to coming here he lived at St. Louis. He was married at Nebraska City, October 15, 1865, to Maggie Arends, a native of Hanover, Germany. They have one son, Fred W., born December 3, 1872. Mr. R. is a member of the Lutheran Church and is one of the most enterprising citizens of Nebraska City.

WILLIAM S. RECTOR, came to Nebraska City in November, 1876, and engaged in the hardware business. He built the Excelsior Flouring Mill in 1879-80, and is one of the stockholders of the Nebraska City National Bank and of the Nebaska City Manufacturing Company. He also has a two-thirds interest in the Noelting & Rector hardware establishment. Mr. Rector was born near Circleville, Pickaway Co., Ohio, November 1, 1818, and lived there until he came to Nebraska. He was married at Circleville, Ohio, to Emeline Yates, who died in Ohio, leaving two children, Josie, now Mrs. James Reed, of Nebraska City, Druzilla, now Mrs. S. J. Faris. His present wife was Martha Allen, whom he married at Circleville, O. They have two children, Allen T. and William S., Jr. Mr. Rector served one term as Alderman from the Second Ward.

MICHAEL REED, of the firm of James Reed & Bro., wholesale and retail druggists, was born in Birmingham, England, July 26, 1845, and came to this city in 1858. In 1864 he engaged in the drug business and in which he still continues. He was married at Belvidere, Neb., October 4, 1881, to Miss Sallie Hole, a native of Havana, Ill.

JAMES REED, wholesale and retail druggist, came to Nebraska City in September, 1858. He was employed as a clerk in the drug store of D. Whitinger and afterward with Reed, Whitinger & Co., then in the spring of 1867 the firm of Reed Bros. was organized and continued until 1872. On December 1, of that year the firm of James Reed & Bros., was formed and still continues. They are rapidly increasing their trade, having recently doubled their business capacity. Mr. Reed was born in Birmingham, England, July 26, 1845, and came to Nebraska City with his mother and family. He has been in the drug business since his youth. He was married in Circleville, Ohio, March 30, 1871, to Josephine P. Rector, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio. They have two children, Norris Humphey and Dwight James. Mr. Reed is a member of the A., F. & A. M., K. of H., and Royal Arcanum.

F. RENNER, M. D., physician and surgeon, came to Nebraska City about the middle of May, 1856, and engaged in practice until 1861; then he published a German paper, the *Nebraska Staats Zeitung*. In 1870 he removed the paper to Lincoln, and ran it until 1874, when he returned to Nebraska City. In the fall of 1876 he sold the paper, and since then has been engaged in the practice of his profession. The Doctor was Alderman for three terms. In 1864 he was elected to the Legislature and to the First Constitutional Convention. In 1867 he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for Nebraska, and served until 1870. In 1875 he was appointed Revenue Agent for Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory and Colorado, with headquarters at St. Louis. One year later he resigned and returned to Nebraska City. Since January 28, 1879, he has been U. S. Storekeeper for the Nebraska City Distillery. He was born on the Rhine, Germany, June 16, 1830, and was educated at Wertsburg, Munich and Paris; came to America in 1855, and after spending some time at Boston, Chicago, and other places, came to Nebraska City. He was married at Nebraska City, January 17, 1859, to Christina Melchoir, a native of Germany. She died in November, 1860, leaving one son, Alfred, now in the employ of the Omaha *Republican*. He was married again, in 1861, to Victoria Heilig, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Rev. Daniel Heilig, now of Tecumseh, Neb. She died at Nebraska City, July 21, 1879, leaving seven children, Albert B., now a student at Omaha with his uncle; Lulu and Lily, twins; Percival, Horace, Fried and Daisy. He was again married, at St. Louis, in September, 1879, to Mrs. Louisa [illegible], a native of Germany. The Doctor is a member of I. O. O. F. He was the first vice-president of the Nebraska State Medical Society, and belongs to the American and Otoe County Medical Associations. He is Past Supreme Representative of the K. of P., being a Representative to the Supreme Lodge at Philadelphia in 1876. He delivered a lecture at Nebraska City on Nebraska City and Nebraska in [illegible], and by request it was repeated three times.

DE FOREST P. ROLFE, lumber dealer, came to Nebraska City, April 14, [illegible] and was engaged in mercantile pursuits from the time of his arrival until [illegible] when he went to Chicago, Ill., where he remained two years, and returned to Nebraska City to engage in the lumber business, in which he continued until the fall of 1874, when he became interested in the Reed Plow Manufacturing Company for one year. He was then appointed general agent for D. M. Osborne & Co., manufacturers of harvesting machinery, in which business he remained until the fall of 1879, when he again embarked in the lumber trade under the firm name of D. P. Rolfe & Co., doing business at several places in Nebraska and Western Iowa. He was born at Cooper's Plains, Steuben Co., N. Y., July 20, 1830, and lived in that county until 1859, when he went to St. Louis, Mo., coming from thence to Nebraska City. He was married [illegible] N. Y., to Miss Sue Gilmore, a native of that town, November [illegible] They have one child, Mary S. Mr. Rolfe was County Treasurer in [illegible]. He was elected a member of the last Territorial Legislature, of the first State Legislature, and has been Secretary of the Board of Trade at Nebraska City since its organization, in February, 1868. He assisted in recruiting the Second Nebraska Cavalry for frontier service. He belongs to Western Star Lodge, A., F. & A. M., and to Keystone Chapter, in both of which organizations he has held various official positions, and has been foremost in many enterprises tending toward the advancement of the business interests of Nebraska City.

CHARLES H. ROSELIUS, brickmaker, layer and contractor, residence Nebraska City. Also inventor and patentee of Roselius brick drying sheds, patented February 18, 1879, which has been fully tested and proved to be of inestimable value. Mr. R. erected a set of sheds, the first in use in Nebraska City, in 1879, and has nearly completed a set in the town of Syracuse to supply the demand of that town and surrounding country, which he intends running himself. Still intends inventing and erecting sheds wherever there may be an opening. Any information concerning advantages claimed by the patent may be obtained by applying personally or by letter to box 39, Nebraska City.

D. A. SARGENT, proprietor of the Missouri Valley Soap Works. Business under present management since 1880. He employs three men and manufactures both laundry and toilet soaps. Their leading brands in laundry are the Missouri Valley and the White Prussian. D. A. Sargent was born in Cambridgeport, Mass., December 22, 1848. His parents moved to New Hampshire. From there to Indiana and finally settled in Rockford, Ill., in 1853, where he was brought up and lived until he came to Nebraska in 1870. He was married in Rockford, Ill., September 26, 1871, to Miss Mary Scoville of that city. Mr. S. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

H. K. SCHMIDT, of the firm of Driscoll, Prue & Co., contractors, builders, and brick manufacturers, was born in Germany, February 22, 1838. Came to America in 1854, first locating in New York City, remaining there about five years. Then went to Pennsylvania and remained about the same length of time, working at brick making in both States. From here he came to St. Joseph, Mo., following his trade while there, and in May, 1879, removed to Nebraska City. He engaged in making bricks up to a year ago, when he formed a partnership with Messrs. Driscoll & Prue. Was married in Missouri in 1868. They have three children, Henry, Carrie and Willie.

PAUL SCHMINKE, Postmaster, came to Nebraska City May 1, 1866, and engaged in plastering until the spring of 1874. He then built the Star Flouring Mills and is still interested in the milling business. He was Alderman from the Third Ward in 1872. In 1873 he was elected to the Legislature. In 1875 he was appointed one of the committe to locate and build the Blind Asylum. In 1876 he was again elected to the Legislature, and in 1878 became Postmaster; being reappointed in January, 1882. He was born in Prussia, August 16, 1836; coming to America May 10, 1852. He located first in Pennsylvania, and in 1858 went to Ohio, living in Washington County until he came here. He was married in Washington County, Ohio, December 9, 1859, to Anna Kohlmann, a native of Hanover, Germany. They have eight children; William D., Dora A., Augusta, Emma M., Louisa Paulina, Josephine, Kate and Charles. They lost a son, Paul, who died at the age of three. Mr. Schminke is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the K. of P.

HENRY SCHMITZ, saddle and harness manufacturer, was born in Rhine Province of Prussia, Germany, June 18, 1839. Came to America with his father at the age of fourteen, first locating in New York City. From there they went to Maryland, and shortly afterward to Lancaster, Pa., staying there one year. While there he commenced his trade. The father had an anxiety to return to the old country and wanted Henry to go also, but this he refused to do, the father being obliged to go alone. Shortly after his arrival in Germany he was urged by his wife to move the whole family to America, which he did in a very short time; Henry meeting them unexpectedly while on a visit to New York. They all came West and settled at Peru. Finished his trade there. He left for Lacon, Ill., following his business. When the war broke out he went to Chicago and worked for the Government, making cavalry equipments; also worked at Quincy, Ill., in the same capacity. From there he went to St. Joe, and after remaining a short time came to Nebraska City in March, 1865, with a full intention of going to California, but things turned out much better than they expected, and they stayed right here. He worked as a journeyman for about four years, when he formed a partnership with E. McCallum, which lasted nearly eight years, after which time he went into business alone and has continued ever since. Was married in Nebraska City, October 28, 1866, to Miss Mary Stebbins. They have one child, Annie R.—three being dead. He buried his wife and three children in a very short time. Mr. Schmitz is a member of the K. of P. and I. O. O. F. lodges.

CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, attorney-at-law, came to Nebraska City, November 14, 1861. He read law with Hon. A. G. Thurman, of Ohio, and continued his study after he came here, being admitted to the special session of the District Court in 1862. Since then he has been engaged in practice here. He was elected to the Legislature in 1862; re-elected in 1863, and served in the House in the winter of 1863-64. He was Master in Chancery of the District Court for six or seven years, and served several months as Prosecuting Attorney for Otoe County. In [illegible] he was appointed Captain of the Union Guards, and was commissioned Major of the militia regiment. He has been a Notary Public since he came here, and has been an U. S. Commissioner for the last ten years. He was born at Hartford, Licking Co., Ohio, June 4, 1838. That was his home until 1859. He then lived at Columbus, Ohio, for two years, until he came here. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, graduating as A. B. in 1860, and received the degree of A. M. a few years later. He has been admitted to practice in all the States of U. S. courts, and in the U. S. Supreme Court on motion of Hon. A. G. Thurman. He was married at Nebraska City July 4, 1863, to Catharine E. Holly, eldest daughter of Judge C. F. Holly, now of Stamford, Conn., but at that time U. S. Judge of Colorado. They have four children: William F., Hugh Augustus, Howard Simeon, and Catherine E. Mr. S. belongs to the A., F. & A. M.; is Dictator of K. of H., and Vestryman of St. Mary's Episcopal Church; also Knight Templar, and Chairman of the State Republican Central Committee in 1874.

E. SEYMOUR, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, under present management since August 16, 1881. The hotel is of brick, 96x120 feet, three stories, and contains forty-nine rooms. Mr. Seymour was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., September 27, 1828. Removed to Huron County, Ohio, with his mother, where he finished his education. He then engaged in mercantile business, studying law at the same time, and engaging in large mercantile and manufacturing enterprises, built up the town of Fairfield, Ohio. Was at one time engaged with his brother in the manufacture of surgical instruments, etc., at Seneca Falls, N. Y. He returned to Ohio, and after holding the position of railroad director of the Clinton Air Line for a time, he bought out two stores at Newark, Ohio, removing the goods to [illegible]

Ohio, where from 1861 to 1866 he was engaged in business. In the latter year he bought the Bates House, Indianapolis, Ind., which he managed during the years 1866, 1867 and 1868. In the latter year, his health failing, he sold out and removed to St. Paul, Minn. He there engaged in disastrous mining operations, put up a tin stamp mill in Northern Minnesota, which proved a dead loss. He then sold his property in St. Paul, and accepted the general agency in Indiana of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co. Shortly after was appointed secretary and treasurer of the La Porte Chair Manufacturing Co. He then moved to Clinton, Iowa, where he established a large chair manufacturing company. The company afterward was made a joint-stock company. Shortly after Mr. S. moved to Chicago and bought the Cornell Watch Co. property; sold out for a large bonus in a few months, and went to Milan, Rock Island Co., Ill., where he established a chair factory, afterward selling out to Taylor & Conon; receiving in partial exchange the St. Charles Hotel, at St. Joseph, Mich. This property he did not retain long. Then located in Chicago for six years, and recently in Nebraska City, Neb. Mr. S. was married in Huron County, N. Y., to Miss Polly Ann, second daughter of Rev. John I. Whitman, a prominent Baptist minister. They have three children: Otto L., Lillie M. (now Mrs. Keim, of Sioux City, Iowa), and Annie. Mr. S. is a member of the Baptist Church, of the I. O. O. F., and is a Royal Arch Mason.

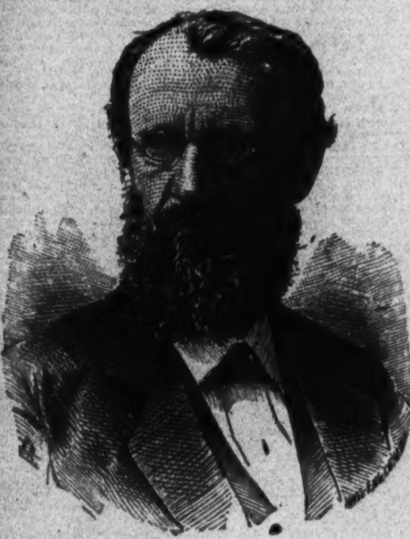
C. W. SHERFEY, nursery and gardening, Nebraska City, Neb., was born in Washington County, Md., July, 1829. In 1837 his parents removed to Burlington, Iowa. He is a graduate of Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., and also of the law school of Harvard University. In 1857 he came to Plattsmouth, Neb., where he published the *Platte Valley Times*. Removing to Nebraska City, he established the *People's Press*, the forerunner of the present *Nebraska Press*. He was married in Nebraska City, to Miss Irene Spurlock, in 1862. They have three children living, Charles Emory, Irene Belle, and Eulalia. Carrie Rand was the name of the oldest, who died.

H. N. SHEWELL, cashier of the James Sweet National Bank, came to Nebraska in September, 1860. He has been engaged in banking since November, 1865, and for the last ten years has been with the above named bank and its predecessors. He was born in Rootstown, Portage Co., Ohio, and came thence to Nebraska, where he has been engaged continuously in banking except one and one-half years spent as County Clerk. He was married at Charleston, S. C., in October, 1877, to Jenny T. Taylor, a native of Charleston. They have two children, James T. and Hattie T.

LUKE W. SIMPSON, dealer in farm machinery.

WILLIAM B. SLOAN, druggist, came to Nebraska City in 1874, as agent of the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., but is now engaged in the drug business in company with Samuel Bacon.

WILLIAM T. SLOAN, dealer in agricultural implements, first came to Nebraska City in 1858, and spent part of one season here. He then returned to West Port, Mo., where he lived until he came here permanently in October, 1863. In the spring of 1864 he engaged in freighting and continued at it until 1868, going principally to Denver and Salt Lake. In the spring of 1869 he engaged in mercantile trade and continued it for two years, since which time he has been in present business. He has been Precinct and City Assessor for three years, and was in the City Council two years and is now a County Commissioner. He was born in Lebanon Township, Cooper Co., Mo., May 11, 1834, and lived there until eighteen years of age. He then lived in Cass County until 1858, when he came here. From 1858 to 1868, he was engaged in freighting. He was married in Shelby County, Ky., July 2, 1862, to Martha Berkley, a native of that county. They have two children, Willie Maud and James R. Mr. Sloan is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, K. of H., Royal Arcanum and Temple of Honor.



Geo W. Sroat.

GEORGE W. SROAT, dealer in real estate, came to Nebraska City September 17, 1855, and engaged in building operations until the fall of 1859. In 1860 he was elected Sheriff and served until 1866, then being Deputy for two years. He commenced farming in 1855, and began dealing in real estate. He entered one of the first quarter sections south of the Platte, March 30, 1857, on the southwest one-quarter Section 20, Town 6, Range 14. He served two terms in the Territorial Legislature, prior to the organization of the State. He has been Alderman, Justice of the Peace, City Marshal, etc. Since 1868 he has been engaged exclusively in real estate. He was born near Fisherville, twelve miles east of Louisville, Ky., August 2, 1833. He lived there until seventeen years old and then went to Henry County, Tenn., where he remained three years; then back to Kentucky, until he came here. He was married at Nebraska City October 21, 1860, to Georgenia L. North, a native of Liverpool, England, who came to America when fourteen years old, her parents settling in Nebraska City in 1854. Mr. Sroat has seven children: George N., job printer and publisher of the *Phunny Phellow*; Grace E., Paul H., Irving H., Bertha E., Edith and Alice. Two died: Arthur and Frederick, both in infancy. Mr. Sroat is a member of A. F. & A. M., and T. of H. He belongs to the First Baptist Church which he helped to organize.

J. R. SOUSLEY, superintendent Nebraska City Transfer Company, was born in Jefferson County, Ky., May 26, 1830. Went to St. Louis in 1848, from there to Booneville, same State, where he learned bricklaying, remaining three years, then returned to St. Louis, engaging in steamboating, his first position being second clerk, from that to carpenter, of another boat, the inducement being better wages, staying in that position two years, on the St. Joseph, Capt. W. W. Baker, and during the same time learned the Missouri river. The first boat he stood watch on was the Cataract, in 1852, continuing for the season. Next season was pilot of the Robert Campbell, on the same river. In 1854 was on the J. M. Converse and Polar Star and on the Polar Star in 1855-56. In 1857-58 he was captain of the Skylark; then captain of Belle Memphis, St. Louis & Memphis Packet lines, about three years. In 1864, had charge of the C. E. Hillman, in the same trade. In 1865 he bought an interest in the Marcella and made a trip to the mountains with her. Next year he had charge of the St. John, and the following year Walter C. Dance, of Fort Benton, and in the summer of 1868 piloted the Ben Johnson, plying between St. Louis and St. Joseph, and in the fall of the same year came to Nebraska City and bought a quarter interest in the company he is still connected with. In 1873 built the James F. Joy, at Madison, Ind., and run it eight years, when it was sold to the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, in Nebraska. He was married first in Howard County, Mo., 1853, and the second time at Lexington, Mo., in 1858. They have three children living; Belle, Gertrude and Mattie. Mr. Sousley is a member of five different lodges; A., F. & A. M., K. of P., K. of H., Royal Arcanum and I. O. O. F., St. Louis, No. 5.

C. W. STAHLHUT, grocer and grain dealer, came to Nebraska City in the spring of 1869, and was engaged for a year at carpenter work, and for four years at clerking. He commenced the grocery business for himself in 1875. In 1876 he built a grain warehouse, and since 1876 he has dealt in grain. Fred Stahlhut (a milkman) is interested in his business. He was born in Buckeburg, Westphalia, November 26, 1841, and came to America in 1868, locating at Bloomingdale, Ill. He lived there a year, and then came to Nebraska. He was married at Nebraska City in November, 1876, to Anna Wille, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have two children: Emily and Clara. His business amounts to $30,000 a year.

JOHN W. STEINHART, acting cashier of the Nebraska City National Bank, was born in Brunswick, Mo., May 9, 1861, and came to Nebraska City, August 10, 1865. He was a student at the city schools and at Nebraska College, until 1878. In November of that year he entered the Nebraska City National Bank as book-keeper and messenger; and since July, 1881, he has been acting cashier.

J. STEINHART, merchant tailor, came to Nebraska City August 10, 1865, and has been in his present business ever since. When he came here he employed but one man, where he now has five. His business extends to Denver and Colorado Springs and to Hebron, Neb., Chariton, Mo., and Essex, Iowa. He was born in Germany, October 28, 1832, and came to America in 1853. He first located at Newark, N. J., and then worked in New York City for eighteen months. After that he was in Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans, for a year. During the war he went to Lincoln, Ill., and was there a year, and then came here. He was married at St. Louis, in July, 1858, to Anna Danner, a native of Switzerland. They have four children: Anna Virginia, now Mrs. Stephen Hale, of Nebraska City; John W.; Mary, and Robert E. Lee. Mr. Steinhart is a member of the K. of H. and Royal Arcanum. He is a charter member of the latter and has since been treasurer thereof.

S. J. STEVENSON, attorney, Justice of the Peace and police judge, came to Nebraska City in the spring of 1871, and has practiced here since. He is now serving his second term as Justice of the Peace. He was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., November 4, 1838, and lived there two and one-half years and in Oswego County three years. Then he was in Massachusetts ten years and from 1864 to 1871 in Broome County, N. Y. He was married at Binghamton, N. Y., to Julia F. Stephens. They have two children: Fannie and Emma. Mr. Stevenson is a member of the K. of P.

THOMAS B. STEVENSON, attorney, came to Nebraska City April 2, 1863. He was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., July 28, 1835, and lived there four years; then moved to Canada until he was seventeen, and afterward lived in Green and Miami counties, Ohio. He enlisted August, 1864, in Company A., Second Nebraska Battalion, and was captain of that company, serving six months. He commenced practice in the spring of 1865. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Chicago Republican Convention, and was elected to the State Senate in 1869-70. He has served five terms in succession as Mayor of Nebraska City. He was married at Sidney, Iowa, March, 1858, to Anna C. Nisewhander, a native of Tazewell, Va. They have five children; Olla; Thomas; John; Nellie, and Harry. Three died. Mr. Stevenson and Judge Mason were partners from the fall of 1863 to June, 1867.

JAMES SWEET, president of the James Sweet National Bank, came to Nebraska City May 22, 1857, and engaged in law practice. In September, 1857, he commenced banking under the firm name of Cheever, Sweet & Co., the firm consisting of John H. Cheever, James Sweet, and John W. Kirk. This partnership expired by limitation in three years, when the firm of James Sweet & Co., was organized, composed of Mr. Sweet and Rollin M. Rolfe. This firm lasted two years, the name being then changed to James Sweet & Co. In 1871 J. T. Thompson and H. N. Shewell became partners. Thompson retired in 1871 and the firm then continued as James Sweet & Co., until June 30, 1881, when the present bank was formed, with a capital of $50,000. James Sweet was born at Milford, Ostego Co., N. Y., July 11, 1826. He was educated at Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pa., for three years. After completing his course he returned home and read law for two years. After spending a year at Clarksville, Ostego Co., N. Y., he was admitted to the bar in 1853. He then clerked in a law office and practiced until he came to Nebraska. In 1855 he was married at Utica, N. Y., to Ellen Wood, who died thirteen months later, leaving a son, Everett W. He afterward died in Nebraska at the age of twenty-one. Mr. Sweet was again married at Springville, Erie Co., N. Y., June, 1859, to Clementine P. Emmons, a native of that town. They have five children; Carlos E., James, Jr., Arthur C., Will F. and Stella. Mr. Sweet established the banking house of James Sweet & Brock, at Lincoln, in 1868. He was Collector of Internal Revenue from July, 1862, to August, 1867, and served as State Treasurer, from January, 1869, to January, 1871.

ALBERT O. SWIFT, Deputy Postmaster, came to Nebraska City, May 8, 1869, and engaged in farming in Four Mile Precinct. Farmed for two years, since which he has held his present position. He was born in Mercer, Mercer Co., Pa., December 12, 1848, and went to Galena, Ill., in 1858. September 26, 1864, he enlisted in Company D., Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out June 3, 1865. On leaving the army he went to Franklin, Pa., where he lived until he came to Nebraska. He has been prominent in the Republican party in this State and has frequently served as delegate to conventions. He was married at Franklin, Pa., July 30, 1871, to Caroline Jackson, a native of Venango County, Pa. They have three children; Amos H., John Richard and Albert Bird. They lost two. Mr. Swift is a member of K. of H.

C. F. S. TEMPLIN, of the firm of N. S. Harding & Co., booksellers and stationers, came to Nebraska City, November 29, 1862, and engaged in the book and stationery business, having been in partnership with Mr. Harding since June 1, 1881. He entered Mr. Harding's store, December 25, 1862, and has been with him most of the time since. He was absent from Nebraska City for a few months on account of ill health, and was in the employ of the Western News Company, of Chicago, for a short time in 1871. He was born in Lancaster, Fairfield, Co., Ohio, September 17, 1847, and his parents moved with their family, when he was an infant, to Columbia City, Ind. There remained four years and went then to North Wabash, Ind., where he resided until he came to Nebraska City, excepting sixteen months spent on a farm in Kosciusko County, Ind., in 1856-57-58.

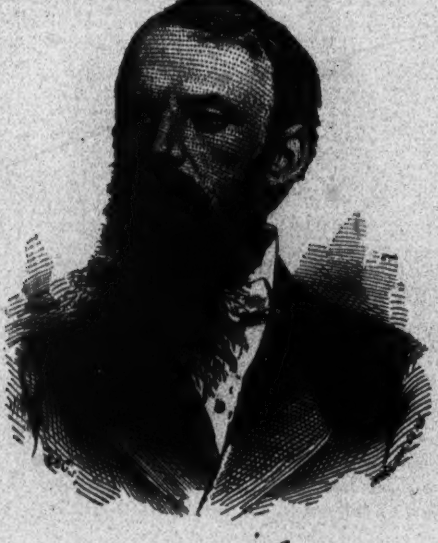
J. M. TAYLOR, plumber and gasfitter, came to Nebraska City in August, 1869, having first located at Omaha March 25, 1860. He staid there a year and went back to Muscatine, Iowa, where he enlisted April, 1861, in Company C, First Iowa Volunteer Infantry, assisting in raising the company. September 9, 1861, he re-enlisted in Company A, Eleventh Iowa, serving three years. On April 10, 1865, he re-enlisted at St. Louis, in Company H, Ninth United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, being finally mustered out at Indianapolis, Ind., April 9, 1866. After prospecting a few months in Minnesota and Wisconsin he came to Omaha in October, 1866, where he ran a stationary engine for two years. In January, 1874, he commenced plumbing and gasfitting, having been engaged in the construction of gasworks before that. His business now is plumbing and dealing in pumps, engines, windmills, gas pipes and fitting. He was born at Vienna, Champaign Co., Ohio, February 8, 1838, and was married at Keokuk, Iowa, September 25, 1866, to Susan M. Davis, a native of Kentucky. They have two children: Katie I., and Belle E. Mr. Taylor is foreman of the Hook and Ladder Company, having held that position since January 4, 1875. He is now Assessor of Nebraska City Precinct. He belongs to the K. of P., and the Northwestern Firemen's Association.

E. W. TERRY, vice president, James Sweet National Bank, came to Nebraska City in 1862, and was in mercantile business in partnership with William Fulton for eight months. Then he engaged in the wholesale grocery business with R. M. Rolfe, doing a large mountain and ranch trade. They sold out in 1867 to Lorton & Bennett. He then went to New Orleans in 1868 and remained five years in the cotton commission and coffee business with his brother, L. H. Terry. On his return he and Mr. Rolfe bought out Lorton's wholesale grocery in 1875 and discontinued in 1879. July 1, 1880, he became a member of the banking firm of James Sweet & Co., and July 1, 1881, the national bank was formed, and Mr. Terry was elected vice president. He was born at Hartford Conn., February 8, 1835. From 1856 until he came here he lived at Muscatine, being a partner in three wholesale stores, viz: groceries, clothing and boots and shoes. In 1859 Mr. Terry disposed of his interests at Muscatine. He was married at Janesville, Wis., in May, 1878, to Elmina Prentice, a native of that place. They have lost one daughter. Mr. Terry is a member of the Episcopal Church and of the K. of H.

JOHN H. TOMLIN, dealer in stock and grain, came to Nebraska City in February, 1866, and engaged in freighting to Denver that season. In 1867 he engaged in the grain business and has since continued in it. The business is carried on under the firm name of Tomlin, Duff & Co. They have elevators at Nebraska City, Dunbar, Syracuse and Unadilla. They handled 1800 car loads of grain and live stock in 1880. Mr. Tomlin was born in Prince George County, Md., January 10, 1836. In the fall of 1855 he moved to Missouri and lived there until he came to Nebraska, having spent two years mining in Montana, meanwhile. He was married near Brunswick, Mo., January 10, 1863, to Roberta S. Jones, a native of Virginia. They have five children living: Henry Lacy, Walter Moore, Margaret E., Robert Perry and an adopted daughter, Mosella Hutchinson. They lost one daughter in infancy. Mr. Tomlin has been a member of the Board of Education, was Alderman for two years, Mayor for one year and member of the Legislature two years. He belongs to the Southern Methodist Church and the K. of H.

DR. W. S. TOWNSEND, druggist and physician, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 31, 1846. His parents moved to Athens and Washington counties. He was brought up in these counties, educated in select schools, and commenced the study of medicine in Keokuk, Iowa, and under Dr. Baxter, of Wilton, Iowa; then attended lectures at Keokuk and finished his education in the medical department of the Iowa University in 1874-75. He then engaged in practice in Iowa until November, 1881, when he settled in Nebraska City, Neb. He bought out the drug store of P. Heminger and the following month brought out his family. He was married in West Liberty, Iowa, May 23, 1877, to Miss Maggie Null, of West Liberty. They have three children: Charles, Elsie and an infant unnamed.

FRANK M. TURNER, Deputy County Treasurer, came to Otoe County in April, 1863, and located in Four Mile Precinct. Until February, 1881, he was engaged in farming, being then appointed Deputy Treasurer. He was born at Stockbridge, Madison Co., N. Y., August 1, 1846, and lived there ten years. Then moved to Chenango County, where he resided until 1863. He was married at Unadilla, Otsego Co., N. Y., in September, 1868, to Frances E. Thompson, a native of that town. They have five children: M. Jennie, Charles Frederick, William F., Bettie, and John Munson.



E. F. Warren.

EDWIN F. WARREN, attorney-at-law, came to Nebraska in November, 1868, and has practiced here since. He was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, in May, 1868. He was born in Jamestown, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., September 3, 1841. When four years old he moved to Sinclairville in the same county, and lived there ten years, then he moved to Fredonia, where he lived until he came West. He entered Tuft's College in 1860, and was there two years; going then to Yale College, where he graduated in 1864. Filled the chair of mathematics and natural sciences at Caldwell Institute, Danville, Ky., for one year in 1864-65. In October, 1865, he went to New Orleans as an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, where he soon became Director of the colored schools of New Orleans and adjacent parishes. Resigning this, he returned to Fredonia and studied law. He was married at Fredonia, September 28, 1869, to Martha A. Wygant, a native of Perry, Wyoming Co., N. Y. They have one child, Gertrude S. Mr. W. is a member of A., F. & A. M., Lodge, Chapter and Commandery and Scottish Rite.

AUGUSTUS WADDINGTON came to Nebraska in the fall of 1870, and located in Palmyra, where he remained until 1873, being employed on a farm. In 1873 he came to Nebraska City and entered the County Clerk's office as clerk. He was soon appointed Deputy, and has held the office over eight years. He was born in Usk, Monmouthshire, England, November 15, 1840, and came to America in 1870, coming straight to Nebraska. He was married at Palmyra, December 17, 1873, to Mary H. Garnet, who was born at Colmar, McDonough Co., Ill. They have three children: Maud P., Ella F., and Irma A. Mr. W. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He was secretary of the Chapter two or three years.

J. W. WALDSMITH & SON, dealers in groceries and provisions. Business established in 1871 by J. W. Waldsmith. January, 1872, he took into partnership his son Leslie. They carry a stock of from $4,000 to $5,000. J. W. Waldsmith was born in Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa., April 20, 1835. Was educated in his native county and remained there until about 1851, when he moved to Indiana. In 1857 he located in Otoe County, Neb., locating a farm under the pre-emption law. He continued on his farm until 1869, when he moved into Nebraska City. He was married in Otoe County, Neb., April 5, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Faunce, of Otoe County. They have three children: Leslie, Irene and Amy. Mr. W. is now President of the City Council, and has been for two terms. He is now a member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints; also of the K. of H. and K. of P. societies.

JOHN WALE, proprietor Nebraska City Iron Works, was born at Joliet, Ill., April 10, 1848. Learned his business in Chicago with Sherwood, Walker & Co., and remained there until coming to Nebraska City, December 25, 1870, engaging in the foundry business corner Fifth and Ferry streets; continuing in that place until 1877 when he removed to his present location, Sixth and Otoe streets. Was married in Nebraska City, in March, 1873. They have two children, Effel, and an infant not yet named.

HARRY WALES, architect, contractor and builder. Business established in 1874 by Mr. Wales. He is doing the leading business in town, and has constructed most of our prominent business blocks, residences, etc.

JOHN C. WATSON, District Attorney, came to Nebraska City in May, 1873, and has been engaged in practice ever since. He has been District Attorney for the Second Judicial District since January, 1879, being elected in 1878 and 1880. He was born in Memphis, Tenn., September 30, 1850. When a youth he went to Miami County, Ohio, and lived there several years. He then returned to Tennessee, and remained two or three years. He went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and spent two years in the university, graduating in 1869; then spent a year in the medical department, and two years in the law department, graduating in 1872. He commenced practice at Nebraska City, having been admitted to the bar at Detroit, Mich., in 1872.

JACOB WESNER, superintendent iron department Nebraska City Manufacturing Company, was born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, October 11, 1835. Came direct to Buffalo, N. Y., from the old country, at the age of fifteen; learned his trade there, and remained five years, then came west; located at Elgin, Ill., and followed his trade there for two years and a half, leaving then for Lewistown, Minn., where he carried on blacksmithing, etc., for three years; then went to Northfield, same State, staying one year, when he went to Colorado, remaining until July, 1865, a term of five years, when he came to Nebraska City, following blacksmithing and machine work for three years; then started plow works of his own. After running the business alone for about three years, he took in a partner, and business increasing so rapidly, compelled them to enlarge their factory, and also to form a larger company; and after continuing for a term of about three years, had the misfortune of being burned out, losing in the neighborhood of $30,000. After the fire the company dissolved. But Mr. W. built a shop and started for himself once more alone, and after a period of two years, removed most of his stock to Red Cloud, Neb., and not meeting with the success expected, returned to Nebraska City. After being there about two years, at which time he bought out J. W. Patrick, and carried on the business for one year, then started up a stock company, which is now called the Nebraska City Manufacturing Company, where he holds his present interest. He was married in Colorado, January 28, 1861, to Miss Mary E. Harbaugh. They have nine children—Jennie, Mary, Willie, Katie, Freddie, Birdie, George, Fannie, and Joy.

LEWIS WESSEL, dry goods dealer, came to Nebraska City about 1862, and engaged in mercantile business when he first located here. In 1878, he removed to New York, becoming resident buyer for the house of L. Wessel & Co., of which he is senior partner. He is a native of Bohemia. He has seven children, Julius, Alexander, Josephine, Edgar, Walter, Harry and an infant son.

E. ROSS WHITE, Deputy Clerk of the District Court, came to Nebraska City in December, 1863 and entered the County Clerk's office as Deputy at once. A month later he went to St. Joseph and was clerk in the postoffice at that point until late in 1864. Then he entered the County Clerk's office and served twelve or fourteen years as Deputy. In 1865 he was Deputy Clerk of the Territorial District Court for about a year and Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court for a year. For the last four years he has held his present position. He was born in Louisville, Ky., January 6, 1840 and lived there about five years, going thence to Philadelphia with his parents. Lived there a year and moved to Pittsburgh and from there to Indianapolis where he was employed seven years in the postoffice. Since then he served in the postal department at Dubuque, Chicago, Cairo, and Pittsburg. Altogether he was sixteen years in the Government mail service.

E. M. WHITTEN, M.D., physician and surgeon, came to Nebraska in July, 1876, and remained here one year, on account of his health. He then returned East for a year, and in 1878, finally located at Nebraska City, where he has since resided. He was born at West Bath, Me., June 13, 1837, and lived in Maine and Massachusetts until he came here. He was educated at Bowdoin College, in the literary department, and at Harvard Medical College. After graduating from Bowdoin, he spent a year in the hospitals at Boston. He commenced practice at Westport, Me., where he remained three years. His wife was Miss Lizzie L. Day, a native of Brunswick, Me. The doctor is a member of the Otoe County Medical Society, the Omaha Pathological Society, the Nebraska State Society, and the American Medical Association. He has been President of the State and County Medical societies, and has held other offices in these societies. He is a member of the K. of H.

THOMAS D. WILLIAMS, proprietor of blacksmith shop, was born near Huntington, England, July 8, 1821, his parents removing to Wales in his infancy; lived there until 1852, when he came to America, first locating in Aurora, Ill. He worked on the first engine ever run on the C., B. & Q. R. R., and forged the first irons to open the cylinder cocks from the cab, on that road; remained in Aurora sixteen years, and was in the employ of the above road for about eleven years. Then came to Cheney, Neb., ten miles east of Lincoln, where he was engaged in blacksmithing and farming for about ten years; afterward resided in Plattsmouth; engaged for one year in making springs for the B. & M. R. R.; then assisted in the construction of the steel railroad bridge over the Missouri River at Plattsmouth, and watched the same for a period of eighteen months. In the Spring of 1881, he came to Nebraska City, where he has since carried on his present business, and is extensively engaged in furnishing work for the government. Mr. W. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. He was married in Wales to Frances Jones, in April, 1848. They have one child, J. S.; he was selected to enter the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I. Owing to his superior qualifications his teacher at Aurora, Ill., recommended him for the appointment.

G. A. WILCOX, proprietor of the Barnum House. The house has been under present management since 1874, with slight exception. It contains forty rooms, and can accommodate 150 guests. Mr. Wilcox was born in St. Louis, Mo., November 27, 1832. In 1852, he settled in Independence, Mo., where he followed the trade of brick mason. Returning to St. Louis for a time, he from there removed to Nebraska; in 1865, settled in Nebraska City, and engaged in contracting and building, and in the manufacture of brick. He has built a number of business houses, among them the Barnum, etc. Was superintendent of construction on the gas works; was engaged in this business some years. Was then for a time in the provision and grocery business, leaving that to take the hotel. He was married in Independence, Mo., in 1856, to Miss Mary E. Roswell, of that city. They have two children living—Ella and Fanny.

J. F. WILHELMY, hardware merchant, came to Nebraska City, July 1, 1869, and was engaged in the agricultural implement business for about three months. He was then employed in a hardware store until he began business for himself in September, 1871. He was born in New Bremen, Auglaize Co., Ohio, December 8, 1848. That was his home until he was nineteen years old, when he removed to McGregor, Iowa. There he lived until he came to Nebraska. He was married at Nebraska City, March 5, 1873, to Minnie Mohrmann, a native of Garnoville, Iowa. They have four children—Clarissa, Mary, Winifred and Arthur.

WILLIAM L. WILSON, president Nebraska City National Bank, came to Nebraska City in May, 1873, and became cashier of above bank. He served in this capacity until 1877, and since January of that year, has been president of the bank. He was born at Berwick, Pa., March 4, 1840, and lived there until 1856, when he moved to Scranton, and lived there two or three years. In September, 1862, he entered the army, having been appointed Adjutant of the One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served in that capacity about three months. He was then made Assistant Adjutant General First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps, and served until the spring of 1864. He was then appointed cashier to the firm of Meylert & Co., in New York City, and was there one and one-half years. Then he became cashier of the First National Bank in Plymouth, Pa., staying there until he came to Nebraska. He was married at Scra-

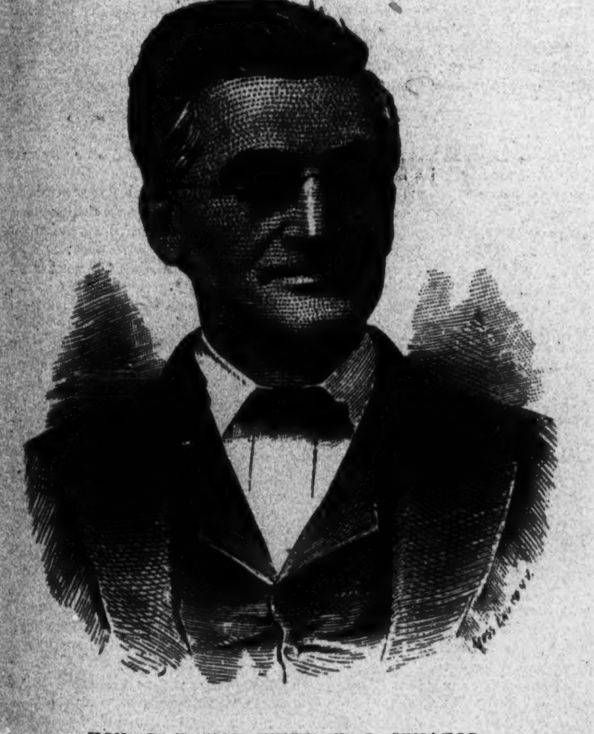
[illegible], Pa., October, 1864, to Josephine C. Dond, a native of Madison, New Haven Co., Conn. They have three children—Henry D., Mary S., Allen B. They lost one son—[illegible] Fuller, born December 4, 1879, and died February 17, 1882.

HERBERT B. WODEHOUSE, attorney, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1875, and has lived at Nebraska City most of the time since. The last three years he has practiced law in partnership with J. C. Watson. He was born in Hertford, England, December 15, 1850, and came to America in 1875. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, graduating from the latter institution in 1873. He was married at Nebraska City, in December, 1877, to Sarah Rivett, a native of Bedfordshire, England. Mr. W. is a member of I. O. O. F., K. of H., and Royal Arcanum.

THOMAS WYMOND, proprietor hotel and bakery, was born in New York City, March 1, 1842. His parents came west when he was but a child, locating at Aurora, Ind., in which place he learned the cooper trade, following it until leaving there for Nebraska City, in April, 1858. He had worked as journeyman, notwithstanding the fact that he was quite young, not being much over fourteen years old. After arriving here, he engaged in farming about six years, when he was elected City Marshal, in 1864. Serving a term of one year, then left the city, and was on the plains from here to Idaho, remaining away four years, then returned to Nebraska City, and commenced the pursuit of farming again, for the space of three years, after which time he started his present business. Mr. W. also held the position of jailer one year. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. Was married to Mary C. Wright, in Nebraska City, February, 1868. They have two children—Mary and William.

A. ZIMMERER, of the firm of Bischof & Zimmerer, was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, September 15, 1832. Came to this country in December, [illegible], first locating in Madison, Ind., from there to Cincinnati, and after a short stay, came to Nebraska City, April 22, 1857, and engaged in the tailoring business, and carried it on successfully for ten years. In 1868, formed a partnership with Mr. Bischof, in the hardware business, which they have continued ever since. He was a member of the Legislature in 1869. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Was elected Grand Master of that order, and held it for one year, filling the office with credit both to the lodge and himself. In 1876, he was elected, almost unanimously, to represent the order in the Grand Lodge of the United States for two years. The faithful companion of Mr. Zimmerer, is Emma Zeph, former of Pontiac, Ill. They are blessed with a number of bright children.

L. ZIMMERS & BRO., contractors and builders. Business established in 1879. For examples of their work, we may speak of James Wood's residence, Otoe County, and the residence of John Youtz. L. Zimmers was born in Bedford County, Pa., September 18, 1844. He learned his trade partially there, and finished it in Bloomington, Ill. In 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until mustered out in 1864, participating in all the marches and engagements of his regiment. He returned to Pennsylvania, removed to Bloomington, Ill., and from there moved to Nebraska City, Neb., in 1870. He remained there until 1872, and then returned to Fairbury, Ill., engaged in planing mill and carpentering. In 1879, he returned to Nebraska City, with his brother, and established present business. He was married in Bloomington, Ill., December [illegible], 1866, to Miss Blair, of Bloomington. They have five children—Samuel, Anna [illegible], Mary, George and Alice. Mr. Z. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F. J. D. Zimmers, of the above firm, was born in Bedford County, Pa., October 3, 1856. In 1865, he removed with his parents to Bloomington, Ill. He learned his trade with his brother, in Fairbury, Ill., where he lived from 1876 to 1879, in the latter year removing to Nebraska City, Neb. Mr. Z. is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the A., F. & A. M., Western Star No. 2.



HON. C. H. VAN WYCK, U. S. SENATOR

SYRACUSE.

The present town of Syracuse is the legitimate outgrowth of Nursery Hill, an old halting place of the overland trains which formed a constant procession from Nebraska City to Colorado, until the old trail was usurped by the parallel lines of iron fast stretching across the continent. At Nursery Hill there were two stores kept by Ireland and Abbott, a ranch and stage horsing stable owned by V. C. Utley, and a grist mill now run by Hoebel, Mohrman & Co. When the Midland Pacific passed through Syracuse and established a station there in 1871, the two stores were removed from Nursery Hill to the railroad town, the entire stock being located in the building moved at the same time from Nursery Hill.

The town was laid out by Converse and Thorn, and Mr. L. E. Sinsabaugh, now a merchant of the place assisted in driving the stakes. The first dwelling was put up by L. E. Sinsabaugh, in 1871, and the same gentleman started the Pioneer Lumber Yard in that year, the second house was built by Dr. Colberg, and the third building was a saloon. Shortly after this time C. B. Linderman put up what is now the Western Hotel, and from this time the town grew as no town save a western frontier one can. Houses sprang up by the score and stores of all trades multiplied.

The first board of town trustees was appointed in 1874, by the County Commissioners, and enrolled L. E. Sinsabaugh, V. C. Utley, J. E. Case, W. B. Stone and H. H. Jasperson. I. Le Doyt was Town Clerk and S. C. Case Police Judge. In 1875, an election of officers took place and the same men were retained. The present officers are: Danverse Neff, President; J. H. Arends, Gip DeLong, E. S. Chamberlain and H. H. Jasperson, Trustees; Frank E. Brown, Town Clerk.

The first Benedict was C. W. Ireland, who married Miss Belle Skinkle, and of whom it is related that he sat all night in the church then building in order to insure its completion in time for his nuptials.

The first child who saw the light in the young town was William Sinsabaugh, a son of L. E. Sinsabaugh, born in December, 1871.

EDUCATION.

The first school (numbering about fifty) was taught by Miss Amelia Andrews, in 1872. The large school building on the flat at the south of the town was erected in 1875, and cost $4,000. It is one of the best buildings of its class and date in Nebraska, and served for several years for all departments of the public school. In 1880, it was found necessary to enlarge the facilities of public instruction, and a building costing $2,000 was placed upon the hill which overlooks the town. There are now three departments; two in the new and one in the old building. William O. Roach is principal of the school, Miss Anna L. Parry, teacher of the intermediate division and Miss Carrie Lisk of the primary. The present enrollment is about two hundred, of which seventy-five belong to the primary and the remainder to the higher department.

RELIGION.

The Congregational Church is pretty closely identified with the early history of the town. It was formally organized September 10, 1871, although for some time prior to this date, there had been services at a schoolhouse, nearly a mile south of Nursery Hill, and two miles or more from the present town. On its removal to town, services were held in Norris Dennis' store for about six months, when it was decided to build a church, and a building committee consisting of W. C. Dudley, J. Q. Burleigh, J. H. McKee, M. G. Castleton and the pastor, Rev. George Davis, was appointed. Subscriptions to the amount of $1,350 were taken, and the work of building begun at once, and pushed rapidly to completion. On February 16, 1873, Rev. George Davis resigned the pastorate, and was succeeded by Rev. James Hall. In October of the same year, the church roll showed eighteen members, an attendance of forty at Sabbath school exercises, and of fifty at preaching services. In December, 1874, the name of the church was changed from "Nursery Hill" to "First Congregational Church of Syracuse." In August, 1875, Rev. James Hall, who had filled the pastoral office since 1873, resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. C. G. Bisbee, who vacated the position in March, 1876. In July, 1877, Rev. G. M. F. Chessington took charge of the church, yielding the work to Rev. H. S. Thompson, who was followed early in 1880, by Rev. Thomas Brown. Mr. Brown's term of work was a brief one, and expired before 1881, when the present pastor, Rev. M. F. Platt, was called by the society. The church has passed through the vicissitudes incidental to all such organizations in frontier towns, and now has a good church, costing $1,200; a membership of twenty-five; a solvent Sabbath school of forty members, under the superintendence of F. M. Specht, and holds an honorable position in the town and county, excelled by few so young churches.

The Baptists have no regular society organization, and no house of worship. Services are occasionally held in the Congregational Church, by Rev. H. T. Vose.

The Methodist Episcopal.—The corner stone of the Methodist Church was laid in October, 1878, and the work of building completed in April, 1879, with the exception of some details of outside work, which have been added in 1882. The cost of the structure has been a trifle in excess of $1,600. Just west of the church stands a neat cottage, erected at a cost of $500, and used as a parsonage. The first pastor of the society was Rev. C. A. Lewis, who held the office nearly three years. He was followed by Rev. T. H. Worley, who remained two years, and was succeeded by Rev. A. L. Folden, the present pastor. The present membership is about 100. The Sabbath school of the church is older than the main body, having been held in the old schoolhouse for several years prior to the dedication of the church building. Its present membership is about fifty, under the charge of W. S. Roach.

The First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Syracuse, was organized in October, 1880, although the pastor, Rev. C. Nauman, had been at work with the members of the society for nearly a month previous. The original members were H. Larsen, H. Brinkman, D. Maseman, W. Domann and J. H. Arends. In July, 1881, the work of erecting a church edifice was inaugurated and pushed so rapidly that it was completed in October of the same year, the dedication services taking place October 23. This structure cost the society $2,000. Just north of the church stands a pleasant and roomy parsonage, the property of J. H. Arends and H. Larsen, which cost $1,500. It is proposed to bring this into the actual ownership of the society at an early day, although its present owners allow its use, without charge. The Sabbath school was established in 1880, and is under the superintendence of the pastor. It has an average attendance of twenty-three. The church society proper, now has a membership of twenty-eight, and an average attendance of seventy-five. Owing to the system of counting only those who are heads of families, the number of members given is smaller than that which really appears on the church books, the total of professing Christians of this form of faith being between seventy-five and 100.

The Evangelical (German) Church was established in 1880, by Rev. J. R. Reugg. A church costing $1,200 was built in 1881, and a Sabbath school begun in January, 1882. The church numbers seventeen, and the Sabbath school about twelve. The first pastor still has charge of the church, and Rev. Mr. Acken of the school.

SOCIETIES.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, A., F. & A. M. No. 57, received its charter on June 24, 1875. The charter members being: J. M. Parry, J. H. Young, Josiah Rogers, W. Heather, J. W. Eaton, Delos Martin, David Pound, Lucius Renne, A. Cook, V. C. Utley, H. T. Price, I. LeDoyt, M. Dennis, W. S. Whitten, L. E. Sinsabaugh, A. Armstrong and C. B. Page. The original officers of the society were: J. M. Parry, W. M.; J. W. Eaton, S. W.; D. Martin, J. W.; J. Young, S. D.; D. Martin, J. D.; V. C. Utley, Treas.; I. LeDoyt. Sec.; H. F. Price, T. The present officers of the lodge are: George McKee, W. M.; Gaylord Thorp, S. W.; J. Webber, J. W.; Josiah Rogers, Treas.; W. E. Page, Sec.; J. K. Griffith, S. D.; B. H. Colberg, J. D.; F. E. Brown, T. Its regular meetings occur Thursday evenings, on or before the full moon.

Otoe Lodge 51, *I. O. O. F.*, was chartered in 1873, with five members: J. M. Parry, A. Wait, J. I. Crockett, L. A. Brandhofer and C. C. Webber. The present officers are: G. A. Morris, Secretary; D. T. Cornell, N. G.; J. H. Green, V. G.; J. K. Griffith, Treasurer. The society numbers thirty-one members, and is in a flourishing condition, having a reserve fund of about $600 invested and drawing interest.

Syracuse No. 95, *I. O. G. T.*, was chartered in July, 1873, with twenty-three members. Its original officers were: I. LeDoyt, W. C. T.; Mrs. C. W. Ireland, W. V. T.; C. E. Hail, W. S.; Morris Dennis, treasurer. The society now has sixty-one members in good standing. Its present officers are: William Stanbro, W. C. T.; Miss Ella Gray, W. V. T.; W. E. Page, Secretary; Mrs. Mary A. Edwards, Treasurer. Meetings are held every Monday evening.

Wadsworth Post, G. A. R., No. 21, department of Nebraska, was organized July 19, 1879, with eighteen members. Its first officers were: F. E. Brown, C.; J. M. Parry, S. V. C.; B. H. Shoemaker, J. V. C.; J. F. Deiner, O. D.; James Hair, Chaplain; A. B. Barney, Surgeon; Thomas A. Creigh, Adjutant; A. A. Russell, Q. M.; William Powell, O. G. The present officers are: J. F. Deiner, C.; B. H. Shoemaker, S. V. C.; H. K. Rose, J. V. C.; W. C. Anderson, Chaplain; William Powell, Adjutant; S. K. Woods, O. D.; F. E. Brown, Q. M.; George Beasley, O. G. The Grand Army has always turned out in force to decorate the graves of their fallen comrades on Decoration Day, and has also held an annual camp-fire which has been very successful. Mr. F. E. Brown, formerly Commander of the Post has held the office of S. V. of the State organization, and is a member of the National Council. The present membership of the society is about twenty-five. Meetings are held on the first and third Saturday of each month at Parry's hall.

Knights of Honor, Syracuse, 1,525, were organized April 4, 1879, with the following charter members: A. P. Grout, N. A. Duff, W. C. Slosson, A. Van Cleave, G. H. Littlefield, H. M. Hurd, George W. McKee, J. E. Kehler, W. H. Gordon, M. Dennis, J. H. Shanahan, J. H. Arends, G. H. Thorpe, W. W. Lowe, A. Lockart, H. N. Carpenter, A. Howell, D. Neff, Frank A. Woods, W. W. Barney, John M. Parry. The lodge now has seventy-three members and a fine hall, fitted up at an expense of about $600, where meetings are held the first and third Wednesday of each month. The present officers are: H. N. Carpenter, P. D.; W. W. Lowe, D.; A. Wait, V. D.; T. C. Utley, A. D.; A. P. Grout, R.; A. Greenlund, F. R.; D. Neff, T.; E. S. Chamberlain, C.; G. De Long, Guardian; G. A. Noyes, Guide; R. Strain, S.; G. H. Littlefield, Medical Examiner.

Damon Lodge, Knights of Pythias, was organized March 3, 1881, with the following charter members: J. W. Conger, G. N. Davenport, W. S. Christie, I. P. Conger, J. S. McElhaney, A. P. Grout, W. E. Cook, Thomas Jones, D. Braddock, W. Dorman, J. C. Campbell, C. D. Waldo, J. T. Farnsworth, C. W. Hayes, William Ryder, T. Ramsdell. The present membership of the organization is twenty-six. The officers of the lodge are as follows: W. S. Christie, P. C.; A. P. Grout, C. C.; I. P. Conger, V. C.; E. Parsons, P.; C. W. Hays, K. R. & S.; T. E. Farnsworth, M. F.; James McElhaney, M. E.; W. E. Cook, M. A.; J. M. Farnsworth, I. G.; John Snyder, O. G. The lodge meets the first and third Saturday of each month at Masonic hall.

The Equitable Aid Mutual Union was organized February 25, 1881, with twenty-three members. The object of this society is very aptly stated in its name; the financial assistance of sick or disabled members and the payment of certain sums to the families of those deceased. No funds are held in reserve but all claims met by collection *pro rata* from the members. The officers of the society are: William Powell, president; John Deiner, chancellor; Albert Joyce, secretary; George C. Utley; D. Neff, treasurer; Mrs. V. C. Utley, V. P. The membership is now twenty-six.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

Syracuse is, as has already been said, a child of the old Midland Pacific Railway. Its facilities for shipments east or west are embraced in this line, now a part of the Burlington & Missouri River Railway system. From the first the road has carried large amounts of produce eastward twenty-two miles to Nebraska City and westward thirty-four to Lincoln. The shipments of the year 1881 are about as follows: Wheat, about fifty-four cars; rye, eleven cars; barley, thirty-four cars; corn, three hundred and twenty-three cars; cattle, ninety-four cars; swine, one hundred and thirty cars. Total, six hundred and forty-six loaded cars. When it is remembered that 1881 was a comparatively poor year in Nebraska, the status of the town as a shipping point is readily seen.

At various points within five miles of Syracuse are valuable stone quarries of almost unlimited capacity. The stone, a light gray in color, was used very extensively in building the penitentiary at Lincoln and also that at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Although large quantities of stone have already been shipped from this point and more is constantly being quarried, but few of the measures have been effectively developed. The future of this business is but little thought of, yet ere five years have elapsed it may well become the leading industry of the town.

Syracuse has been chiefly built up by the natural growth of the surrounding country and the increase in the tide of trade, and has depended little on manufacturing industries. At the present time there is a carriage factory, situated in the eastern part of the town, owned and operated by Mr. H. A. Barnes. The building was erected in March, 1880, at a cost of about two thousand five hundred dollars, and put in operation the following month. This establishment has a capacity for turning out $3,000 to $4,000 worth of work annually, and furnishes occupation to eight workmen.

There are two elevators located at this point, the first erected being that of Tomlin, Duff & Co., of Nebraska City, built in 1878 at a cost of $2,500. This elevator handled in 1881 over 200,000 bushels of grain of various sorts. The elevator of McKee & Lowe was opened in 1881, part of their old warehouse being utilized in the new structure, which is now valued at $2,500. Its capacity is 10,000 bushels of grain. Last year (1881) this firm handled 50,000 bushels of corn, 15,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000 bushels of barley and about 3,000 bushels of rye, making a total of about 80,000 bushels. In the same time this firm shipped about fifty cars of swine and sixteen cars of cattle.

The Nebraska City Elevator Company also have a warehouse, valued at $1,000, at this place.

THE PRESS.

The first paper in the town was the Syracuse *Reporter*, established by one Rathbun in 1876, and was published for a year, when it failed for lack of support. The Syracuse *Journal* was established, January 25, 1878, by Albert Joyce, as a five-column quarto. The paper was soon enlarged to a six-column paper, and finally to a seven-column folio, in which form it is now published. The paper now circulates about seven hundred copies.

Syracuse has three lawyers, of whom Mr. A. P. Grout who commenced practice in 1878, was the first, being followed the same year by the other two members of the profession.

The town has at present two hotels, what is now known as the Western House being one of the first buildings in the town; three physicians, of whom Dr. Colberg, locating in 1872, was the first; four blacksmith shops, seven general stores, two hardware stores, one livery stable, and many other buildings used for traffic in various lines. The present population of the place is nearly eight hundred, and with its rapid growth the close of 1882 should show more than that figure.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JESSE W. ANDERSON, farmer, Syracuse P. O., was born in Lafayette County, Wis., October 21, 1847. He remained there until 1878, engaged in farming. Enlisted in Company H, Fiftieth Wisconsin Regiment Infantry, February 20, 1865, and was discharged June 27, 1866. Was on the frontier eight years, and was married November 20, 1867, to Miss Anna C. McConnell, of Lafayette County, Wis. They have eight children.

MELVILLE ARMSTRONG, proprietor National Hotel, Syracuse, situated on corner Fourth and Mohawk streets. Erected by Frank Hartman, deceased, about 1874, has had several proprietors since that time. Mr. Armstrong took possession in 1877. Being the only first-class house in town, and near the railroad, he gets the bulk of the transient trade, and has a good livery in connection. Mr. Armstrong was born in Ohio, in 1848, and remained there until 1864, when he and his parents came West and settled for a short time in Nebraska City and engaged in farming in the county. In 1877 gave up farming, and with his father bought the National and engaged in business as mentioned above. He married Mrs. Roberts, in 1878. They have one child, aged three years.

THOMAS H. ASHTON, retired farmer, P. O. Syracuse, was born in Essex County, N. J., November 20, 1797, where he remained only one year, then moved with his parents to Fayette County, Pa., and remained there with his parents until 1807, when they moved to Washington County, Ohio, and remained there four years, and then to Clermont County, Ohio, in 1811, where he remained until 1854; then to Delaware County, and remained there until 1870, following general farm work. He has cleared over 300 acres of land that was well timbered, and is now a hale, hearty old man, owing to strict temperance and good habits. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Cramer, on the 31st day of December, 1818. Miss Cramer was born in Monmouth County, N. J., and came to Ohio and settled in Brown County in 1816. Mrs. Ashton joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1838, and was a consistent member until death overtook her, October 16, 1876, aged seventy-five years, four months and ten days. Mr. A. joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1819, and has always led a Christian life. He was the second son of Samuel Ashton, who was of Irish extraction. He has four children: Rachel, born September 18, 1828; Benjamin D., September 15, 1836; William W., June 22, 1834; Elizabeth F., February 16, 1839.

C. A. BARNES, P. O. Syracuse, formerly of Barnes Bros., manufacturers of carriages, wagons and buggies. Was born at the town of Orwell, Ashtabula County, Ohio, September 25, 1851, and remained there until 1863, and where he got a common school education. From there to Dunn County, Wis., where he remained and learned his trade—that of a blacksmith. But part of his time he spent in Winona, Minn. From there to Nebraska City and worked at his trade for three years, then in 1877 he came to Syracuse and entered into business with his brother. He was married at EauClaire, Wis., November 24, 1875, to Miss Alice Martin, who was born in EauClaire, Wis., March 4, 1860.

BARNES & SLOSSON, manufacturers of wagons, buggies and carriages; general repairing a specialty. Business established March 15, 1880, under the name and style of Barnes Bros., until June of the same year, when C. A. Barnes retired from the business, and it was carried on by H. A. Barnes until March 1, 1882, when Mr. T. D. Slosson entered into the partnership, and now the business is carried on under the above name. Mr. H. A. Barnes was born in Orwell Town, Ashtabula County, Ohio, October 5, 1848, and remained until 1863 and received a common schooling. From there to Peru, Dunn Co., Wis., where he remained off and on eight years, having been part of the time at Winona, Minn., where he learned his trade; then to Nebraska City, and worked at his trade for three years, and in 1877 came to Syracuse and engaged in business, and is now permanently established. Was married in Nebraska City, June 19, 1879, to Ellen Pace, of Jefferson City, Mo. Born in 1861.

J. E. BROWN, Syracuse, attorney at law and notary public, was born in Livingston County, N. Y. Came here in 1878, being the first attorney here. Through perseverance he commands a large practice.

I. F. BROWNELL, farmer, Section 3, P. O. Syracuse, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, July 28, 1842, and in 1857 removed to Nebraska with his parents and settled on Section 22, Otoe County. He has been school treasurer for four years. He was married in 1868, to Anna M. Retherford, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. They have five children. Mr. B. has crossed the Sandy Desert twelve times.

SOLOMON D. BROWNELL, farmer, Syracuse P. O., was born in town of Fisco, Dutchess Co., N. Y., February 25, 1807, where he learned the blacksmithing trade, and in 1829 started to New York City to make his fortune, and remained there five years; and from there to Putnam County, and started business on his own hook at the county-seat for four years. From there to Knox County, Ohio, and bought a farm of 190 acres, and carried on his trade in connection; but not being satisfied, sold his farm and business, and bought in Delaware County; and in 1856 came to Otoe County and took 240 acres, Section 22, Township 8, Range 11. When in Cincinnati, before coming to Nebraska, he thought it would be wise to lay in a good stock of medicines which might be needed in a new country, and found it to be a wise act, there being no physician in this part of the county. He was called upon, and of course he began to read up and practice, and was very successful—he being a man of natural ability, he has gained a practice far and near. He also built a sawmill, the first one in this part of the State, and cut the necessary lumber and built all the bridges within a radius of twenty miles and never charged a cent for his labor. He was married to Miss Susan Brinckerhoff, of Ohio, February 25, 1831. They have seven children.

FREDERICK BRAINERD, farmer, P. O. Syracuse, Section 3, 320 acres. Born July 25, 1857, and came to Nebraska with his mother in 1870 and settled on Section 3, Township 8, Range 11, eighty acres, but have increased to 320 acres. His mother is the relic of the late Gordon Brainerd, who was born in Monroe County, N. Y., August 20, 1822, and settled in Michigan in an early day, and was married in Michigan in 1854. Frederick is an honest, industrious, sober young man and moderate politician.

WILLIAM B. BUXTON, farmer and nurseryman, successor to W. B. Stone; Section 3, P. O. Syracuse. Was born in Rhode Island, December 4, 1825. Learned carriage painting in Springfield, Mass., in 1850, and worked at his trade in different places, but for a long time was engaged in the Milford Manufacturing Shops at Milford until 1857; then settled in Champaign County, Ill., and took a farm of eighty acres, and remained there until 1863, when he bought 120 acres, the estate of W. B. Stone, on Section 3, Township 8, Range 11. He was married in Rhode Island, in 1850, to Miss Mary L. Gooding. They have two children, Lyman L., born October 22, 1855, who is a promising young man, and takes an active interest in the business that they now carry on. They have one of the most flourishing nurseries in the State, and are very attentive to all orders entrusted to them. All orders will be filled and promptly attended to. They have one daughter, Abby G., born May 5, 1870.

H. N. CARPENTER, dealer in lumber, lath, shingles, doors, blinds, windows, coal, lime, cement, etc. Business was established about 1874 by L. E. Sinsabaugh, and managed by him until March, 1878, when Mr. Carpenter bought the stock and trade and increased the stock. He now carries a stock of about $3,000. Mr. C. was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1832, where he received a good common school education. Removed to Wisconsin in 1852, and engaged in farming until 1856, when he embarked in the lumber and grain trade in the village of Darlington, Lafayette Co., Wis., until 1878. He was married to Miss S. E. White, of Lafayette County, in October, 1858. They have four sons and two daughters.

J. W. CAYWOOD, dealer in agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, etc., Syracuse. Born in Clinton County, Mich., in 1851, and moved to Hancock County, Ill., in 1860 with his parents, where he received a common school education, and came to Nebraska, September, 1878, and engaged in farming for two years, and in 1880 engaged in dealing in farm implements. Through industry and perseverance he has established a good trade.

M. S. CHRISTIE, Syracuse, dealer and maker of heavy and light harness, saddles and horse clothing. Established May, 1872, when, owing to dull times, he sold to Page & Brandhoover in 1874, and in 1879 started again, and now carries a full stock of all kinds of furnishings and readymade stock in his line.

E. Y. CORNELL, farmer, P. O. Syracuse, on Section 1. Born in Catskill, N. Y., July 22, 1820, and moved from there with his father to Catskill Mountains, and remained there four years; then to Durham, Greene County, for two years; then to Sherwood, Branch Co., Mich., and remained five years; from there to Bedford, Calhoun County, and remained seventeen years, and in 1860 emigrated to Nebraska, then a Territory, and settled on school land eight miles west of Nebraska City for two years. In 1862 bought and settled on southwest 1/4, Section 1, Town 8, Range 11, and has lived there since in a quiet and peaceable manner. Was married to Miss Frances H. Talbot, August 24, 1846, and has three children, Dalton T., of the firm of Dey & Cornell, lumber dealers, Syracuse, and two daughters, Carrie L., now the wife of A. C. Reeve, and Nellie, who is yet single and at home.

W. E. COOK, dealer in windmills and pumps, Syracuse. Has extensive agency for Croft's Patent Windmill, manufactured at Springfield, Ohio, also the Aldrich, manufactured at Keokuk, Iowa. All orders intrusted to Mr. Cook will be promptly filled. He was born in Hancock County, Ill., in 1846, where he got a common school education. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Fourth Division Seventeenth Army Corps of the Tennessee. Was discharged in September, 1865, when he went back to Illinois, and was married to Miss Maggie A. Staples, of Hancock County, Ill., in 1866. From there went to Johnson County, Mo., and remained there until 1877; was engaged in mercantile business; then to his native county until 1879, when he engaged in dealing in windmills and pumps.

A. L. DAVIS, dealer in stock and agricultural implements, of the firm of Slosson & Davis. Born in Trumbull County, Ohio, September 26, 1837, where he got a common school education. Left Ohio in November, 1858, came to Nebraska in December same year and engaged in farming near Nebraska City, for four years, then he engaged in freighting between Nebraska City and Denver until 1878, when he settled in Syracuse and engaged in the present business. Was married to Miss Media Phelps, in 1880; they have one child.

GIBSON DeLONG, livery, feed and sale stables, Syracuse, situated on Locust street. Keeps fourteen horses and rigs, terms moderate. He was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 4, 1835, where he got a limited education, went from there to Will County, Ill., in 1856, and remained until 1868, when he came to Syracuse. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Company K, Third Illinois Cavalry, for the army west of the Mississippi, and was discharged February, 1865. Was married to Miss Marian Page of Somerset County, Me., who was born May 23, 1848, and came to Illinois, in 1860, has two sons and three daughters.

DEY & CORNELL, P. O. Syracuse, dealers in lumber, lath, shingles, doors, sash, lime, cement, plaster, coal, paint, brushes, etc. Business established in May 1879. Mr. E. G. Dey was born in Parma, Jackson Co., Mich., July 9, 1844, remained there until April, 1866, then came to Otoe County, and engaged in farming until the spring of 1868, when he went to Lawrence, Kansas, where he engaged in building for three years. Then moved to Jefferson County, Kan., and engaged in farming for five and a half years. Then went to Concordia and engaged in the lumber business for eighteen months, then to Syracuse and established the above business. He married Miss Sarah J. Talbot of Michigan, July 25, 1863. They have one child. Mr. D. is a prominent member of the K. of H.

JOHN F. DIENER, dealer in books, stationery, fancy goods, cigars, tobacco, etc., wall paper in great varieties. Established by Mr. Johnston, in 1877, and succeeded by Mr. Dennis, until November, 1881, when Mr. Diener bought the stock and business. Mr. D. was born in Pennsylvania, and came here in 1877, and was engaged in farming until 1881, when he entered in the stationery business. He was married to Miss Louisa E. Laudmesser of Luzerne County, Pa., December 25, 1875. He enlisted in January, 1864, in Company F, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. Was wounded at Dallas, near Atlanta, Ga., on the 27th of May, 1864, was taken to Atlanta, kept two months, taken to Andersonville, and was there paroled for four months, went home, stayed three months and returned to the army and served till the close of the war.

WILLIAM DUNN, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Syracuse. Was born in Lancashire, England, January 11, 1842, emigrated to the United States, in 1854, and settled in Utah, and remained there four years. Then to Nebraska City, and remained there engaged in overland freighting and jewelry until 1866, then he settled on a homestead, on Section 10, Township 8, Range 11, having 160 acres, all of which is under cultivation. He was married in April, 1866, to Miss Sarah M. Warner of Otoe County. They have four children, all daughters. Mr. D. is a staunch Republican. Was connected with the Smithsonian Institute for nine years, as meteorological correspondent, and is secretary of Otoe County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

PETER FERGUSON, farmer, P. O. Syracuse, was born in Boone County, Ind., December 8, 1840, and remained at home until the age of eighteen, when he worked out by the month for two years. He was married in 1861, to Miss Eliza Ann Hineley, of Montgomery County, where he bought a small farm and started on his own hook. Removed to Otoe County, where he remained for a short time; then went back to Douglas County and engaged in farming for one year. Then returned to Otoe County and took a homestead of 160 acres, on Section 28, Township 8, Range 11, and as he came to this State comparatively poor, he rented a farm and built a small house for which he had to haul lumber from Iowa. He has now one of the finest improved farms in the county. Mr. F. bought and run the first threshing machine ever taken west of Lincoln.

A. P. GROUT, attorney at law and notary public, was born in Lamoille County, Vt., in 1848. Graduated from Dartmouth College in 1873, and removed to Illinois, and was principal of Winchester school for two years. Moved to Nebraska in 1876, and was Superintendent of the Nebraska City schools for one year. After being admitted to the bar in 1877, he engaged in the practice of his profession in Newton, Iowa. In 1878, he located in Syracuse, and engaged in the practice of his profession.

H. C. HANDY, farmer, Section 25, P. O. Syracuse; owns 280 acres. Was born in Franklin County, Mass., October 9, 1841. In 1857, moved to New York City and was engaged in baking until 1863. Went to Chicago and engaged in the wholesale notion business until the great fire of 1871, which whipped his business out. He then traveled a while for Wyley & Russell Manufacturing Co., of Greenfield, Mass., until 1877, and then for C. H. Fargo & Co., by whom he is still employed. He was married in 1866, to Miss Anna P. Deane, of Greenfield, Mass., the eldest daughter of the late Charles Deane, a steamboat Captain of the steamer Lucy Bertram, of St. Louis, and plied on the Mississippi River. Mr. H. is a staunch Republican in politics.

ROCHESTER HEDGES, farmer, P. O. Syracuse. Born in Pickaway County, Ohio, April 13, 1837, where he remained until 1861, when he came to Nebraska and settled on Section 30, Township 8, Range 11, situated near the famed nursery hill, where Mr. H. was appointed Deputy Postmaster for a number of years. He was elected to the Legislature in 1864, and served one term. He was also elected

Justice of the Peace in 1861, and served one term; then in 1868 re-elected and served one term there; and re-elected in 1874 and served four terms. He has been in public office ever since he has been in the State, and was married to Miss Catherine A. Lowe, a daughter of Jacob J. Lowe. She was born in Ulster County, N. Y., January 7, 1833, and came West with her father. Was a descendant of the French Huguenots.

ADDISON V. HARRIS, born in Rockbridge County, Va., November 11, 1857, and remained there until 1876, when he moved to Boone County, Ind., and engaged in blacksmithing, which trade he learned near Lexington, Va., where he remained one year. Then went to Palmyra, Neb., in 1879, where he remained until March, 1882. He was engaged in the dairy business and rented a farm of eighty acres. Was married April 18, 1881, to Miss Mary E. Meacham, of Bennet, Neb., born in Iowa in 1864. Mr. H. is a staunch Democrat.

CHARLES W. HAYS, deceased, born in the village of Walden, town of Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., December 4, 1844, and got a good common schooling, business college training, and engaged in business with his father for three years, and came West in 1868, and took a homestead north of Unadilla, where he was a successful farmer for several years; but owing to ill health went east and engaged in the paint and oil business for one year. Then went West again and engaged in farming until 1877, when owing to an attack of the disease which carried him off, he was obliged to give up farming and he turned his attention to a lighter business. He erected a fine building and carried on a billiard hall successfully, until he was prostrated by his lingering but sure disease, which carried him to that country from whose bourne no traveler returns. He was married to Miss Emma Edsall, of Ellenville, Ulster Co., N. Y., the youngest daughter of Levi Edsall, on February [illegible] 1882, and left her and a widowed mother and four children to mourn his loss. Mr. Hays was a warm friend, a good husband, a kind father and obliging neighbor, charitable and generous to a fault.

GEORGE V. HILL, confectioner and preserved canned goods and restaurant, established February, 1882, takes boarders by the week or day. Was born in Charleston, W. Va., in 1858, and moved from there to Adams County, Ill., in 1861, with his parents, where he received a common school education and remained until 1878, when they moved to Lyons County, Kan., and remained there a short time and then came to this State and engaged in farming until 1882, when he came to Syracuse and engaged in the above business. His father, Martin F. Hill, was born in West Virginia, and enlisted in the 118th Illinois, Company C, and served seven months and was discharged. On expiration of time, he came to Nebraska, and died with typhoid fever.

D. W. HOPKINS, farmer, P. O. Syracuse, was born in Venango County, Pa., March 16, 1855 and came to Nebraska with his parents in 1873 and settled in Syracuse and run a farm of eighty acres which he sold in lots. Then bought 160 acres on Section 10, Township 8, Range 11, which he now works and intends engaging in the cattle and hog business. Was married in 1877 to Miss Mattie Roach of Limaville, Ohio, who was born in 1855 in Ohio. They have two children, Lenore G., born February 25, 1878, Lura M., born January 2, 1881. Mr. H. is a staunch Republican in politics.

O. W. IRELAND, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, Syracuse, Neb. Born in Newburyport, Mass., January 3, 1843, and in 1866 moved to Iowa, to Cedar County, and engaged in general fire insurance for a short time. Then, in 1869, to Syracuse and built a store on the corner of Main and Mohawk streets now occupied by William Buckner, where he carried on a general store for six years and was very successful when he retired from business until 1880 when he started a grocery as above on the west side of Main street. Was married in 1873 to Miss S. E. [illegible], the only daughter of a prominent hotel and livery man at Syracuse. They have one child, Frank, born December 3, 1874.

J. W. JAMES, farmer, P. O. Syracuse, was born in Montgomery County, Ind., December 2, 1851, where he remained until fourteen years of age, then came to Mahaska County, Iowa, with his parents, where he remained one year then went to Poweshiek County, Iowa, where he remained until 1870, then moved to Nebraska and settled in Lincoln. From there to Saline County, and engaged in farming and milling until 1878 when he bought a farm of 160 acres on Section 17, Town 8, Range 11, Otoe County, and settled there. Was married in February, 1864, to Miss Sarah Jane Sutton, the second daughter of Hannibal Sutton, a prominent farmer, stock-raiser and dealer of Poweshiek County, Iowa. They have one son and three daughters. Mr. J. is a prominent member of the K. of H., and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

ALBERT JOYCE, Syracuse, was born in New York City, September 11, 1852, and came to this State in February, 1869. Settled in Syracuse and started the Syracuse Journal, January 26, 1878. When he started the business he had neither funds nor subscriptions, on account of another paper that was about one year in existence and had suspended business and people had lost all confidence. Mr. Joyce being a live man and very ambitious, has succeeded in establishing a good circulation. The Journal is the official paper of Otoe County.

CHARLES A. LANDMESSER, manager for Slosson & Davis, was born in Schuylkill County, Pa., February 16, 1855, and raised in Luzerne County. Received his education in Wilkesbarre, Pa., and remained there until the age of twenty-two years. His father and mother both died, his father when he was eighteen years old and his mother when he was sixteen years old. His father was a foreman in the Delaware and Hudson coal mines at Wilkesbarre for many years. Mr. L. has been engaged in railroading for about five years on the Lehigh Valley R. R. and came to Nebraska in April, 1877, and engaged in farming until July 12, 1881, when he engaged as above. Mr. L. is a staunch Republican in politics and a prominent member of the Equitable Aid Union Society, and is a sober, industrious young man.

G. H. LITTLEFIELD, M. D., was born at East Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Mass., September 17, 1849, and was fitted for college at the Boys' Classical Academy at Bridgewater. He entered in 1865 and graduated in 1867. Being prepared for Dartmouth College, N. H., he entered in 1867 and graduated in 1871, after which he taught in the Boys' Classical College, corner Broadway and Eighth streets, Troy, N. Y., in 1872, for two terms. During the time he was ever mindful of his chosen profession and was often thrown in contact with the practice of surgery and medicine. From there he moved to Jacksonville, Ill., and was appointed principal of the Third Ward school and retained the position for three years. This time he had a thorough practice of his profession. In the winter of 1876 we find him installed in the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, where he finally graduated with high honors, and in 1878 we find him in Syracuse, Neb., practicing, and at this writing he has the best practice in this part of the county. The Doctor is a genial, good-natured gentleman, of temperate habits and rare practical knowledge, liberal in his views and charitable to the poor. We join with the citizens in wishing him success.

CHARLES MARSHALL, Syracuse P. O., dealer in boots and shoes, etc., also carries a full stock of men's gloves and hose. Born in Market Weighton, Yorkshire, England, September 8, 1854, and remained there and served an apprenticeship of six years and received a common school education and emigrated to New York City in February, 1871, and remained there one year and worked at his trade. From there to Atchison for one month, then to Nebraska, locating at Weeping Water, and from there to Plattsmouth early in 1873 and remained there until March, 1880, when he moved to Syracuse and entered into business as above, in which he has been very successful and now controls the entire trade of this flourishing village. Mr. Marshall was married October 8, 1876, to Miss Ellen J. Hollister, who was born in New York State, March 22, 1859. Mrs. Marshall came to Walworth County, Wis., with her parents when a child, but after landing at their destination her mother died, leaving her in the hands of her grandmother who adopted her and gave her an education. She moved to Webster City, Iowa, and from there to Plattsmouth, where she met and married her present husband, Mr. Marshall. They were married by the Rev. T. Baird, a Presbyterian minister. They have one child, a son. Mr. Marshall is a member of the Masonic order and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

MARSELL BRO, farmer, P. O. Syracuse, born in Canada, Province of Quebec, in 1840, and went to Essex County, N. Y., with his father, and in 1870, left and came to Nebraska, and settled on Section 14, Town 8, Range 11, 280 acres bought from speculators. He was married to Miss Mary Byrne, who lived in New York State, on May 20, 1864, and have three children—William, born April 11, 1875; Jennie, November 3, 1879; Lydia, March 27, 1882. Mr. Bro is one of the best farmers in this county, and has one of the finest situated farms.

THOMAS H. NUTT, farmer, P. O. Syracuse, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., February 13, 1841, and came to Jackson County, Ohio, 1858, and was engaged in farming at home until 1859, when he bought a small farm, and commenced on his own account. In 1861, enlisted in Company E, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, and was captured in Jackson County, Mo., same year, and paroled, and then mustered out; then volunteered again in Seventh Ohio Cavalry, September 16, 1862, and was discharged July 3, 1865, and went home again. Was married May [illegible] 1869, to Minerva F. Dill, of Jackson County, Ohio, and moved to Nebraska, and settled at Syracuse, and bought eighty acres on Section 26, Town 8, Range 11, and have three children.

MRS. M. E. PATTERSON, P. O. Syracuse, wife of Mr. William Patterson, pattern maker in the Marsh Harvester Company's works, at Minneapolis. He was born March 18, 1818, in Kent County, Canada, and went from there to friends in Michigan, then to Geneva, N. Y., and learned his trade, and from there to Albany, and married Miss M. E. Warner, the eldest daughter of Ebenezer O. Warner, of Onondaga County, N. Y. She was born September 22, 1822, and moved to Albany, N. Y., when a child, with her parents, and remained there until 1857, and was married, as above stated, in 1840. They engaged in the furniture business in Albany for a number of years, then moved to the town of New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, where they engaged in the furniture business, and remained there for twenty years. Then removed to Otoe County, Neb., and settled on 200 acres given to Mrs. Patterson, by her father, on Section 7, Town 8, Range 11. Mrs. Patterson, nearly unaided, has managed to break and cultivate sixty-five acres, and has built a fine two-story house 26x30, and all necessary out buildings. She has an orchard of [illegible] bearing trees, and 150 grapes, and an abundance of small fruit. During their years in Nebraska, they lost a son, who was killed in Texas, while serving as Marshal. They have one son, in the regular army, at present out among the Indians. They have a span of mules, and a fine young horse, eight cows, and twenty head of hogs.

HENRY PECK, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Syracuse, raiser of thorough bred Berkshire hogs and Short-horned cattle, has in stock now the best specimens in the State, and intends carrying on the branch of business extensively. Mr. P. was born in the town of Burland, Tolland Co., Conn., in 1846, and remained there until 1857, where he got a common school education, and learned the machinist trade, then moved to Harrison County, Iowa, and remained for two years, and from there went to Syracuse, where he turned his attention to the carpenters' trade, which proved successful and remunerative, having been one of the first builders in this county, he has built some of the best buildings in Syracuse, and surrounding country; and is now an extensive farmer and stock raiser, as mentioned above. Was married at Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Miss Ellen A. Smith, of Harrison County, Iowa, who was born in Delaware County, N. Y. State, 1854, and came to Iowa with parents at the age of twelve years. Have five children—Giles H., born July 26, 1873; Phebe E., December 4, 1874; Jessie M., September 7, 1879; Burton H., March 17, 1881; Laura A., August 24, 1877.

WILLIAM POWELL, carriage and wagon maker, P. O. Syracuse, was born in Stark County, Ohio, March 12, 1848, and moved to Helena, Neb., with his parents in May, 1857, being among the first settlers in Johnson County, then run over by Indians. His father took a claim of 160 acres, on which he lived until his death, in October, 1864. William's mother still lives on the same place. Mr. P. was Justice of the Peace for many years in his precinct. William learned his trade in Helena, Johnson County, and in 1874 started in business in Sterling, same county, and remained there one year. He then went on a farm, in South Branch Precinct, Otoe County, one year, and in 1876, moved to Syracuse, and started business as above. He was married September 26, 1869, to Miss Aurilla Stanley, who was born in Woodville, Ohio. They have three children—Joseph, born September 16, 1870; Amelia, February 12, 1873; Willie, April 5, 1879. He enlisted August 5, 1864, in Company A, First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, and was discharged July 1, 1866.

N. F. PRICE, blacksmith, P. O. Syracuse. Established 1874; second shop built in Syracuse. Born in Franklin County, Ind., May 10, 1840, and learned his trade in the town of Plattsmouth, Cass Co., Neb., in 1864, and succeeded J. W. Johnson, his former employer, who gave up business on account of being elected sheriff. Mr. Price ran the business successfully for six years, and then came to Syracuse, and built a shop, then sold out and built again. During the war, he was on the plains. He was married on April 7, 1864, to Miss Martha F. Randal, of Illinois. Have had three sons and one daughter—Charles, born August 7, 1866; Birdie, September 15, 1868; Georgie, March 12, 1872; Frankie, March 14, 1875.

L. H. PRICE, butcher and packer, of the firm of Hartman & Price. Was born in [illegible], Monroe Co., Pa., October 4, 1838, remained there until 1840, when he moved with his parents to Henryville, same county where he got a common school education and remained there until 1854, then left home, and in 1862, enlisted in the Engineer Department and went to Tennessee and remained there for two years, and was discharged in 1864, from there to Kewanee, Ill., and engaged as carpenter and joiner for one year, then to Coledon, Mo., and engaged in contracting and building for a short time, then was traveling for about two years, and settled in Nebraska City for two years, as carpenter, until October, 1881, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Hartman as butcher and packer. Married Miss Ellen [illegible] of Monroe County, Pa., in 1874, where she was born in 1854. Mr. Price is a prominent member of the K. of H.

E. C. REED, farmer, P. O. Syracuse. Born in Pickaway County, Ohio, July [illegible] 1857, and came to Otoe County and settled on Section 5, Town 7, Range 12, with parents, and remained at home until December 12, 1871, when he was married to Miss Leona Dunbar, the third daughter of John Dunbar, Esq., the founder of the village of Dunbar.

HENRY ROSE, well sinker. Born near Fremont, Sandusky Co., Ohio, November 7, 1841, then removed to Morrow County with parents at the age of thirteen, and remained until 1861, when he enlisted April 17, and served a term of three months. Re-enlisted and served until August 22, 1865, when he was finally discharged. He was wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 12, 1864, and never done any more active work in the service. Came home and engaged in the sawmill business for five years, when he got married to Miss Ella Utley, a sister of Mr. V. O. Utley, Esq., of Syracuse. She was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in [illegible] and have two children; Howard, born March 7, 1872, Charles, born June 21, [illegible] Mr. Rose engaged in sinking wells in Johnson, Cass and Otoe counties, about [illegible] and has carried on the business very successfully ever since, his charges being reasonable, only sixty-five cents per foot for a thirty-five foot well for labor, and sixty-five cents extra for furnishing material for same kind of well, so the settler can see at a glance that it don't cost much for water.

BURTON H. SHOEMAKER, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Syracuse. Born in Wyoming County, Pa., in March 22, 1834, where he remained until 1848. After serving an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade he went to Delaware County, Ohio, where he engaged at his trade in partnership with a friend for four years, then to Jones County, Iowa, where he engaged at building two years, then back to Wyoming, Pa., where he remained six years, and enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged on account of disability, and in the spring of 1865, came to Nebraska and settled on a homestead in Otoe County, 160 acres, Section 9, Township 8, Range 11, and has been engaged at his trade and farming since settling here. He was married in Delaware, Ohio, to Miss Martha J. Brownell, a daughter of Dr. Soloman Brownell, of Otoe County, February 22, 1857. They have one daughter and two sons.

T. D. SLOSSON, P. O. Syracuse, of the firm of Barnes & Slosson, manufacturers of wagons, carriages, buggies, etc. Born in Kalamo, Eaton Co., Mich., February [illegible] 1857, where he received a common school education, and remained until March [illegible] 1879, and came to Syracuse, Neb., and has worked for Barnes Bros., at his trade as painter, until entered into partnership. Was married February 15, 1882, to Miss Celestia Babcock, who was born in Kalamo, Mich., December 25, 1857.

W. C. SLOSSON, of the firm of Slosson & Davis, dealers in agricultural implements. Highest market price paid for fat cattle and hogs, baled hay and ear corn. Born in Onondaga County, N. Y., February 13, 1841, where he received a common school education, and in February, 1871, he came to Nebraska and settled in Syracuse, Otoe Co., and engaged in farming until 1879, when he engaged in dealing in agricultural implements, and stock. He was married to Miss Mary F. Eastwood, January 24, 1865. They have three children; eldest named Cora, born October [illegible] 1867, Fred, born January, 1873, Harry, February, 1877.

PAMELLA G. SMITH, hotel keeper, Syracuse, second daughter of George and Phebe Passmore, who were Quakers, born in Chester County, Pa., February [illegible] where she remained until May 2, 1850. She was married in Mahoning County, Ohio, to Mr. William Gaskill, and remained in Mahoning County four years. Then moved to Jennings County, Ind., where they remained until September [illegible] when Mr. Gaskill died. He was born in Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, May [illegible] and lived there until 1850, when he was married as above. He learned the carpenter's trade and was engaged in the building business until his death. He left a wife and three children. He was an affectionate husband, kind father and an obliging neighbor. His widow after remaining so for over a year, married Hiram Smith, September 11, 1859, in Jennings County, Ind., who was born in Fayette County, Pa., October 25, 1817, and at the age of sixteen took to earning his living by working at farming by the month. He enlisted August 6, 1861, in Company H, Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and served during the war and was noted as a brave and true soldier. He was discharged December 1, 1865, for disability. Then came home and engaged in farming until 1879, when he sold his farm owing to ill health, and came to Syracuse, and is now engaged in keeping a grocery and restaurant. They have two children—Joseph Wilson Smith, was born August 6, 1857; Hiram Chester, born December 31, 1864. Mrs. Smith by her former husband had two children, still living, Charles Gaskill, born August 2, 1854; and George F. Gaskill, born October 3, 1856.

JACOB SOLLONBERGER, farmer, Syracuse P. O. Born in Montgomery County, Ohio, November 25, 1825, where he remained until 1856. Engaged in farming on a rented farm. From there he went to Rockland County, Wis., engaged in carpentering and building, and from there in July, 1857, came to Otoe County, Neb., and pre-empted 160 acres. He was elected to the Legislature in 1860, and served one term; then Justice of the Peace in 1870, and served two terms, and has been on the school board ever since coming to the State. He is a staunch Republican in politics and a prominent Odd Fellow. Married in 1844, to Miss Mary Dunlop, of Shelby County, Ohio, and have seven children.

WILLIAM STANBRO, carpenter, joiner and builder; business established in the spring of 1879, on Lower Fifth street. Then moved to Upper Fifth street. Mr. S. was born at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, October 20, 1849; moved with his parents to Winchester, Randolph Co., Ind., and remained there a short time, when he went to Union City, Ind., where he received a common school education. Left home and worked on the C. C. & I. C. R. R., between Columbus and Chicago, until the spring of 1871, when he moved to Nebraska City and worked on the Midland Pacific Railroad in Nebraska, for about two years. Then in September 11, 1873, came to Syracuse and engaged in farming and teaming for two years. Then learned the carpenter's trade, and with industry and perseverance has met with success since entering into business for himself. He was married August 20, 1877, to Miss Jennie Tudor, a native of Wales, who died January 1, 1877. He was married May 15, 1882, to Mrs. M. A. Evarts of this county, a native of Canada. They have one son and one daughter. Mr. S. is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Good Templars, and the T. of H., and has held the office of Constable for some time, to the entire satisfaction of those who elected him.

JONAS SUGDEN, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Keighley, Yorkshire, England, March 7, 1834, where he learned his trade as machinist, and emigrated to this continent in 1855, and traveled over Upper Canada but did not like the country and in 1865 we find him engaged at his trade in Buffalo, N. Y.; but not contented he, with very little money, turned his face westward in search of a location, but never struck anything of a paying nature until he turned his attention to tilling the rich soil of Nebraska. His means were nearly exhausted when he took up a homestead of 160 acres in the center of Otoe County, and had to husk corn on shares and chop wood to earn bread for himself and family. Since then he has worked steadily on, and never has lost a crop since he settled in the State; but had to work and save for the first five years of his settlement. He had to improve his land and to purchase necessaries on credit, but now he is entirely out of debt and contented with his position, which he could not be induced to change. He has an improved farm of 160 acres, 20 acres of planted timber, and an orchard of twenty acres; a good frame house costing $1,600, and all necessary out buildings and farm implements of the latest and the best improvements. He ships all his stock to Chicago, which plan has proved successful. Mr. S. was married to Miss Jessie Butchard, of Aberdeen, Scotland. They have nine children. Although he is now able to retire from active life, we find him still in the harness attending to his farm, buying, selling and raising stock and as active as ever. He is ever ready to turn an honest penny. A short time ago he saw an opening for a harness shop, and did not hesitate to put money into the business, and now has a good remunerative business. At home we find him a good husband, a kind father and an obliging neighbor.

S. H. THORP, miller in Mohrman & Co.'s Mills, at Syracuse, Neb., was born in Cuyahoga, Ohio, on November 26, 1850. Moved with his parents to Marshall County, Iowa, in June, 1857; was engaged on a farm; went to Nebraska City in August 1868, where he learned his trade of E. F. Thorp now of Hamburgh, Iowa. Mr. Thorp took charge of the Nebraska City Mills in 1876, and continued until they were burned. Then moved to Syracuse, where he has had charge of the Otoe Mills ever since. These mills are built of stone, 37x37, three stories high, with basement; had two run of buhrs; were erected by Messrs. Boydston & Heth in 1868, and were operated by them until 1870, when G. W. McKee bought Boydston out. Messrs. McKee & Heth operated them until March, 1871, when they were burned. They were rebuilt the same year and operated by them until 1874, when James Wood bought Heth out. Messrs. McKee & Wood operated or leased them until November, 1881, when they were bought by Messrs. J. C. Mohrman & Co., and were rebuilt and fitted up with the latest improved machinery, under the supervision of Mr. Thorp. The mills are now known as the Syracuse Flouring Mills. Mr. Thorp was married in 1878 to Miss Elizabeth Decker.

TOMLIN, DUFF & CO., dealers in all kinds of grain. This business was established in 1873 under firm name of N. A. Duff & Co., who carried it on until 1877, when Mr. Tomlin entered into partnership, and they built their elevator in 1879. They have three other elevators; one at Unadilla, one at Dunbar, and one at Nebraska City, all of which are doing a good business. They bought and shipped at this point in 1880, 950,000 bushels; in 1881 about 800,000. Mr. Duff was born in Lafayette County, Wis., September 15, 1852; was educated at Notre Dame, Ind., in 1868, and entered into the business as described above. Married Miss Mary Armstrong, of Nebraska City, in May, 1878, and they have one daughter.

UTLEY & BROWN, livery and sale stables, situated on east side of Mohawk street. Established October 20, 1881, with five horses and rigs, and now have increased to eight horses and rigs. Mr. Utley was born in Pagetown, Delaware County, February 16, 1854, and came to Syracuse with parents in 1864, where he was educated. Married to Miss Amelia A. Paterson, of Otoe County, third daughter of the late William Paterson; has one daughter, Adda May, born February 26, 1879.

H. T. VOSE, farmer, Section 13, Township 8, Range 10, and has a stone quarry covering twenty acres, which supplies the surrounding country with building stone, [illegible], sills, etc. The stone of which the State Penitentiary is built is largely from this quarry. He has lithograph stone which has been highly recommended by eminent men from Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other leading cities. We give some of the recommendations received by Mr. Vose. Prof. James Dana, principal editor of *Art and Science Journal*, of New Haven, says, in a recent letter: "The stone sent us by you surpasses anything produced from any quarry in the United States for lithographic purposes, and will come into general use if properly handled." Mr. Everetts, of Philadelphia, says: "My foreman reports that the stone at hand from Mr. Vose, of Syracuse, is hard enough to stand the pressure of lithographic printing, and does well for engraving." Mr. Vose has succeeded in quarrying some very fine and valuable specimens from seven to ten feet long. Mr. Vose settled and recorded the seventeenth entry in Otoe County. He was in the Mexican war, but has settled where he intends spending the remainder of his days. He is a Baptist minister, a good citizen, and moderate in politics.

EBERT J. WARNER, farmer, P. O. Syracuse. Born in Onondaga County, N.Y., June 4, 1852, and came to Nebraska in 1863 with mother and brothers and located here on Section 9, Township 8, Range 11, eighty acres, in 1873. Married in 1878 to Miss Sarah Still, of Otoe County, born in 1858 in Boone County, Ohio, and came here with mother and brothers; have three children, two sons and one daughter. Mr. W. is a staunch Republican in politics.

G. W. WARNER, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Syracuse, was born February 22, 1831, in Onondaga County, N. Y. In 1856, he went to Black Hawk County, Iowa, for one year, and worked at his trade as carpenter and joiner. Then returned home, and in 1857 returned to Nebraska and pre-empted the old mill site at Nursery Hill, Otoe County, and sold it in 1863 to Samuel Master, Esq. Then bought 240 acres on Section 10, Township 8, Range 11, which is one of the finest farms in Otoe County, there being a large orchard of choice fruit trees, apple, peach, cherries, grapes and small fruit, all of which is in a very thrifty condition. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1861, being the first justice elected in the seven surrounding precincts. He was one of the first settlers in this part of the State. He married Miss Elizabeth Brownell, of this county, who was born in Ohio. They were married in 1856, and have four children.

FERDINAND WITT, P. O. Syracuse, was born in Germany, April 28, 1832, and emigrated to Nebraska July 21, 1865, and rented a farm near Nebraska City for eight years. Then to Section 33, Township 9, Range 11, 160 acres railroad land. Was married in Germany in 1847, to Miss Wilhelmina Beckard, who was born August 24, 1834. They have three sons and three daughters, all living.

H. R. WOLKEN, born in Hanover, Germany, December 8, 1847, and emigrated October 12, 1869, and settled in Nebraska City, and engaged by the month on a farm as a general laborer until 1878, when he bought a farm of eighty acres on Section 5, Township 8, Range 11. He was married in 1873 to Miss Anna Schonheim, who was born in Oldenburg, Germany, February 25, 1855.

JOSIAH YOUNG, farmer, Section 1, P. O. Syracuse, was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., September 22, 1819, and moved to Onondaga with his parents at the age of two years, and lived at home until 1841. Bought sixty-four acres in Cicero, in Onondaga County, and farmed seven years, and then purchased a steam saw mill, which he ran five years, and then sold out. Soon after selling the mill took fire and was burnt. Then Mr. Young bought the site and built again, adding a store, and ran it five years. Then came to Nebraska and engaged as salesman for the Spaulding & Co.'s Nursery, of Springfield, Ill. Then worked at his trade for one year, and then went East again and superintended the erection of a steam grist mill and saw mill in Cicero, Onondaga Co., N. Y. Then returned to Nebraska and settled on Section 1, Township 8, Range 11, where he has 235 acres. He was married September 28, 1842, to Miss Mary Cook, of the same county. He is a staunch Republican, and a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

O. M. YOUNG, farmer, Section 1, Township 8, Range 11 east, P. O. Syracuse, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y. August 27, 1849, and remained at home with his parents until 1872, when they came to Nebraska and settled on Section 1, Township 8, Range 11, for three years. Then settled on 110 acres in Section 1, Township 8, Range 11. He was married October 11, 1874, to Miss E. A. [illegible]. They have two children: Edith L., aged six years, and Josiah M., four year old. He is a staunch Republican, and a prominent member of the K. of H.

PALMYRA.

The town of Palmyra is located thirty-four miles west of Nebraska City, in the extreme western part of the county, and on the line of the Nebraska railroad division of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. The town was laid out in 1870, on the land of Rev. J. N. Taggart, who donated one-half of his farm for a town site. The first building erected in the new town was built by R. Oakley and used as a general store. He was soon followed by Sylvanus Brown, who put up a hardware store and also handled agricultural implements, and Foster and Garnett, who also built a general store. All these buildings were completed in 1870, although that of Mr. Oakley was begun in 1869. In 1871, Latham and Perry put up the large store now occupied by J. W. Perry. The first dwelling house was that of Mrs. Viola Campbell, built in the spring of 1870. The first hotel was built in 1871, by H. Garnett, and the first physician, Dr. W. S. White, arrived on June 23, of the same year. On the evening of the day of his arrival he nailed his professional card to the side of the hotel and commenced his labors which still continue. The first religious meeting was held in April, 1871, in a schoolhouse which had been erected the previous year, by Rev. Thomas Bell, a Congregational minister. Palmyra's first post office was in the house of Mrs. Viola Campbell, and the service was done by her daughter. Since that time (1870) Victor Baldwin, Conway Severe, R. M. Taggart and Samuel Manchester have successively held the office. The present Postmaster, Samuel Manchester, was appointed June 30, 1881. The office was made a money order one July 5, 1875, and was the first in the county, except of Nebraska City. After being some time kept in Mrs. Campbell's, the office was moved to what is now the Centennial Hotel, and thence in 1876, to J. N. Foster's store, where it is now located.

The first lumber yard was opened in 1871, by Mr. W. B. Smith, on the east side of the town, this was run by Mr. Smith, for Monroe & Dillon, until sold to Mr. J. O. Moore, who managed it for about three years and then sold to Mr. S. Manchester from whom Mr. W. D. Page bought it, Mr. Page sold the business to the Chicago Lumber Company, January 1, 1880. The yard is now in the charge of Mr. R. M. Taggart. The business of the yard amounted in 1881, to 100 cars of lumber.

The first manufacturing interest was developed in 1874, when R. L. Smith built a machine shop and elevator combined, using a windmill to obtain power for both. This business was prosecuted until 1876, when it was moved to Lincoln.

The first mill erected in Palmyra, was built in 1873, by J. J. Gault and Edward Powell, the farmers and citizens subscribing $1,500 toward its construction.

The town had its first public celebration on July 4, 1871, at a grove owned by Mr. J. R. McKee, named the Buzzards Nest, in honor of a certain regular visitant. Judge Mason of Nebraska City was the appointed orator of the day.

The first Sabbath school was held in an old log schoolhouse south of the town, in 1856, by Rev. Mr. Webb, accompanied by five or six others. From this time regular school services were held at the old schoolhouse until 1871. After this the school met in the new school building in the town for several years, until with the growth of the town and the consequent division into church bodies, the Union school was split into its sectarian units.

EDUCATION.

The first school was taught in the summer of 1870, by John Gale. The first board of school trustees were: J. R. McKee, E. M. Brown and J. N. Taggart. The new school building was erected in 1874, at a cost of $3,300, and is now with its improvements valued at $4,000. The list of teachers since Mr. Gale, is as follows: J. R. McKee, A. H. Hall, Robert M. Taggart and C. D. Rakestraw, the present teacher. The attendance is now 125, and the scholars are separated into two departments, under Prof. Rakestraw and Miss Lizzie Bell.

SOCIETIES.

Palmyra Lodge, No. 30, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized in September, 1871. The first of officers were: J. M. Taggart, N. G.; T. Farnsworth, V. G.; R. M. Taggart, Secretary; S. S. Seeley, Treasurer; Daniel Meikle, I. G. The society had seven members. At the present time the number on the rolls is twenty. The present officers are: John Day, N. G.; A. Reed, V. G; J. O. Moore, Secretary; T. Coles, Treasurer; J. T. Steele, I. G.

The first Masonic organization was Palmyra Lodge, No. 45, A., F. & A. M., chartered in 1874, with the following officers: W. D. Page, W. M.; W. S. White, S. W.; S. S. Seeley, J. W.; I. N. Foster, Treasurer; Augustus Waddington, Secretary; J. O. Moore, S. D.; J. T. Acott, J. D.; Joseph Rudge, T. The present officers of the society are: W. S. White, W. M.; J. A. Tommerhauser, S. W.; O. E. Fox, I. W.; I. N. Foster, Treasurer; John Noble, Secretary; J. O. Moore, S. D.; S. S. Seeley, J. D.; Joseph Rudge, T.

Mansfield Post, No. 54, *G. A. R.*, was organized, July 20, 1880, and has the following officers: H. Mitchell, C.; George W. Pierson, S. V. C.; George W. Peterson, V. C.; C. Redfern, O. D.; J. O. Moore, Q.; W. H. Bottsford, Surgeon; H. O. McCart, Chaplain; Emmer Palmer, Adjutant; E. B. Slawson, O. G.; G. M. Beach, S. M.; Thomas Beeten, Q. S. The lodge now numbers twenty-six members in good standing.

A lodge of Good Templars was organized in Palmyra in April, 1871, with the following officers: Robert M. Taggart, W. C. T.; I. N. Foster, P. W. C. T. and G. L. D.; Mrs. M. Seeley, W. V.; William Steele, Treasurer; the present officers of the lodge are: S. Baldwin, W. C. T.; Mrs M. Seeley, W. V. T.; I. N. Foster, P. W. C. T. and L. D.; Thomas Bell, Treasurer.

RELIGION.

The Baptist Church of Palmyra was organized in 1871 by Rev. J. Davies. Up to 1879 there was no church building in which to hold services, but in that year the society built a house of worship, dedicating it in June. At that time the church numbered forty communicants. Immediately after the completion of the church a Sabbath school was established, and W. D. Page chosen superintendent. The present membership of the church is fifty, and that of the school about seventy-five.

The Methodist Church was first known as the Saltillo Mission, and was established under that name on March 30, 1865, at the Nebraska City Conference. The church now in use was moved to Palmyra from Bennet in 1874, and put in thorough repair. It is now valued at $500. It has a seating capacity of 150. A parsonage was purchased some time later at a cost of $550. The pastors of the church have been H. H. Skaggs, who remained one year; D. Marquett, T. A. Hull, Charles L. Brockway, A. Brigham, and J. H. Worley, who accepted the charge in October, 1880, and still supplies the pulpit. The church now has a membership of forty. In 1876 the Sabbath school was organized as separate from the Union school, which had, during the early days of the town, embraced all sects. The school now enrolls sixty members, and is under the charge of Mr. John Johns.

The Presbyterian Church of Palmyra was first organized as a Congregational one, by Rev. O. P. Merrill. Rev. Thomas Bell was the first pastor of the society, and was followed by Rev. J. H. Rockwell, who has had the following successors: F. Hickok, A. B. Irwin and Rev. O. Compton, the present pastor. The church building was erected in 1872, at a cost of $1,200, and transferred to the Presbyterians in 1876. The society is large and prosperous.

The Catholic Church of Palmyra, is a mission of the Nebraska City German Church, and was established by Father Emanuel Hartig, O. S. B. The church is now under the charge of Father Cusson, of St. Mary's Church, Nebraska City, and is regularly attended by him. The membership is about 300, and the society is out of debt, and prosperous. It is probable that a pastor will soon be assigned to this charge, as its care requires more and more attention, from year to year, and at the same time the duties of St. Mary's become more onerous, and permit the pastor less absence from Nebraska City.

BUSINESS.

The Palmyra Elevator was built in 1872, at a cost of $1,200, by R. L. Smith, who operated it until July, 1880, when it was sold to George E. Slade. Last year (1881) this elevator handled about 30,000 bushels of grain. The capacity of the building is 5,000 bushels.

The Perry elevator was built in the winter of 1881, at a cost of $3,700. It has a capacity of 13,000 bushels, and handled, in 1881, about 80,000 bushels of grain.

The "Hill elevator" was built at a cost of $1,000, and has a capacity of 5,000 bushels.

The town now has two drug stores, three general stores, two hardware stores, two groceries, two hotels, the Garnett and the Palmyra, three blacksmith shops, and one shoe shop. During the year 1881, there was shipped from this station, over 250 car loads of grain and stock. The present population is 200.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. H. BALL, farmer, P. O. Palmyra, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y. November 4, 1821, where he remained until 1835, when he removed to Crawford County, Penn., for four years, and then to Summit County, Ohio, and farmed for one year, then manufactured shingles for three years, and then carpentering until 1852; and from that time until 1855, traveled and worked at his trade and then settled at Fond du Lac, Wis., where he engaged at his trade until 1858, then traveled until 1861 and came to Nebraska. Traveled again until 1865, then took a homestead on Section 14 and 11, Town 8, Range 9, of 160 acres, built a cheese factory, was elected Justice of the Peace in 1868 and served for two terms, and has been on the School Board and Judge of Elections and Road Supervisor for a number of years. Was married to Miss Eliza Stone, formerly of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1865, who came to Ohio in 1840 and married William H. Stone, of Summit County, Ohio. They have two children who are grown to manhood and womanhood.

FRANKLIN BALL, farmer, P. O. Palmyra, was born June 14, 1824, in the town of Alstead, in Cheshire County, N. H., where he served an apprenticeship at millwrighting and carpentering and joiners' trade for over ten years. He was married to Miss Susan L. Bullock, of Richmond, N. H. August 10, 1845 and in 1853 moved to Davenport, Scott Co., Iowa, and employed his time in building mills and elevators along the line of the Rock Island Railroad. He put in the machinery in the Eagle Works at Ottawa, Ill., he helped to build the first reaper that was ever made in Iowa; then he superintended the Reaper and Mower Shops at Fulton, Iowa; from there to Scott County, and engaged in farming for six years. He helped to organize Cleona Township, was one of the township Judges, and was Justice of the Peace for four years. He served as one of the deputy police in Davenport, during the German liquor riot. He came to Nebraska City in 1868, then to Lincoln and worked on the State capitol, during its erection. He superintended part of the work of building the insane asylum at Lincoln, in 1870. He was married the second time to Miss Sarah C. Young, of Pike County, Ill., February 24, 1870, and settled on 160 acres on Section [illegible], Town 9, Range [illegible], where he has since been engaged in farming.

THOMAS BELL, retired farmer, Palmyra, was born in the village of Marton, County York, England, May 21, 1824, and learned the trade of a tailor, was in business on his own account seven years, in the village where he was born. From the age of eighteen years he was an ardent worker in the temperance cause, and at twenty-one began to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ, working with his own hands for his support. At the age of twenty-eight he received a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, at Great Broughton, Yorkshire, where he labored until the year 1861, when he removed to Parkhead, County Cumberland, laboring there until 1867, when his health failed him. His physicians recommended him to leave the ministry and seek a change of climate; he resolved to emigrate to America. He came direct to Nebraska, reaching here on the 1st of May, 1867, at the head of a company of about 260 persons. He bought a farm of 400 acres, two miles north of Palmyra; here he preached as opportunity offered, ofttimes two or three times of the Sunday, and rode thirty miles to his appointments. After about four years more of this kind he received a commission from the American Home Mission Society, and labored under them for about five years, when he retired from the regular pastorate; during this time he superintended the erection of the Presbyterian Church, at Palmyra. He was married in the town of Stockaley to Miss Elizabeth Reed, August 9, 1849. They have one son and four daughters and have buried three sons in the old county and two sons and one daughter here. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in 1867, and held the office for two terms.

WILLIAM H. BOTSFORD, farmer and harnessmaker, Palmyra, P. O., was born in Livonia, Livingston Co., N. Y., June 4, 1833, then was taken to Seneca County, Ohio, by his uncle; he remained there until 1848, when he was apprenticed to the harness and saddlery business and worked in Seneca and Sandusky counties until April, 16, 1855, but was married October 29, 1854, to Miss Margaret A. Johnston, the second daughter of the late Mr. Johnston, a prominent farmer of Seneca County, Ohio, who was killed by a stroke of lightning while sitting in his house enjoying a social time with his family. April 22, 1855, Mr. Botsford went to West Union, Fayette Co., Iowa, where he rented a farm and turned his attention to farming pursuits until March 1, 1863, when he enlisted in Company F., Seventh Iowa Cavalry, as a private and was mustered into service as Sergeant, serving until May 16, 1866. Discharged at Leavenworth, Kas., when he returned home to Iowa, where he remained until May 11, 1870, when he moved to Otoe County, on Section [illegible], Town 8, Range 9, on a homestead of forty acres, where he made a dugout and lived with his family. All the money he had was one $10 bill, but being willing to work and having his family about, it was a necessity. He lived there until [illegible], when he was able by industry and perseverance to build a neat frame house, where he lives as does his old neighbors, in the land of plenty, having made up his mind all he has to do is to trust in providence with a strong arm and a willing heart. After fully deciding to make Nebraska his permanent home he bought eighty acres more of railroad land all of which is under cultivation. He has a family of two sons and three daughters, who are doing for themselves, but two, a daughter fifteen years of age and the youngest son who is in the Lincoln University, where he has been nearly three years. Mr. Botsford is a prominent member of the G. A. R., and ranks as Major and is a staunch Republican in politics. He was one of the charter members of the Mansfield Post No. 54, situated at Palmyra.

GEORGE A. BROWN, farmer, P. O. Syracuse; born in Rhode Island, July [illegible], 1826. In 1856, moved to Providence; engaged in expressing and draying; then to Albany, and engaged in farming in that vicinity; then removed to Rockport, Ill., and bought 320 acres and improved, and in four years sold; from there to the Rocky Mountains, and landed in Denver, Colo., with a herd of cows, with the intention of dairying, but sold and carried on the business of freighting and droving to the far West for seven years, in this time seeing exciting times between the Indians and renegade whites. He took his wife and family one trip. The Indians were bound to have, either by barter or theft, his little son, a boy eighteen months old. Mr. Brown, with a common blacksnake whip, boldly repelled a dozen of the thieves and made his escape. In 1866, came back to Nebraska, and settled on Section [illegible], Town 8, Range 8, where he has a fine improved farm, supplied with all the necessaries; a good orchard of large and small fruits in abundance. Mr. B. is the only member of his family who ever crossed his native State line. His wife is the only member of her family who ever crossed her State line.

GEORGE DeCOW, blacksmith, Palmyra; born at St. Thomas, Ontario, March 24, 1836; from there to Winneshiek, Iowa, in 1856, and engaged in farming;

veled until 1871, when he came to Palmyra and built his shop, and engaged in business for himself. He was married in Winneshiek, Iowa, to Miss Mary J. Ever[illegible], November 7, 1855. They have four children living, one dead. He is a staunch Greenbacker in politics, and a prominent Odd Fellow.

W. J. DOUGALL, farmer, P. O. Palmyra, was born in Schenectady County, N. Y., September 1, 1842, where he remained until 1861, and enlisted in Company K, Forty-fourth New York Infantry, as a private. On the arrival of the regiment in Virginia, he, with nine others, was detached into Battery D, of the Fifth United States Artillery; was wounded in a fight at Sheppardstown; sent to hospital at Harrisburgh, Pa., and discharged; went to Philadelphia and enlisted in Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, Company E; was wounded severely at Fredericksburg; remained in hospital seven months, then returned to his regiment and served to the close of the war; was discharged July 13, 1865, and went home, where he remained until the spring of 1866, when he came to Nebraska and took up a homestead of 160 acres, on Section 22, Town 8, Range 9. Was married to Miss E. F. Chamberlaine, November 29, 1866. Mr. D. is a prominent member of the G. A. R. They have two sons and two daughters.

W. E. FORSHEY, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Syracuse; born in Calhoun County, N. Y., July 17, 1855, and remained at home until 1862; then to Indiana for two years; worked by the month; then to Nebraska. Engaged as an agent for fruit trees for F. K. Phœnix, of Bloomington, Ill., for two years, and was very successful; then back to the nursery at Bloomington as foreman for one year; then back to Nebraska, where he went to school for two years in the graded school in Syracuse, and went to Kansas, buying and dealing in Texas horses; then back to Nebraska, and engaged in farming and teaching school, and bought forty acres of land, where he lives. Was married November 27, 1880, to Miss M. E. Young, of Onondaga County, N. Y., and have one child. Mr. F. is a staunch Republican in politics.

A. S. HALL, farmer, P. O. Palmyra, was born in Nobleboro, Lincoln Co., Me., August 3, 1849, where he remained until 1868, engaged at his trade shoemaking, and from there went to Beaver Dam, Dodge Co., Wis.; engaged in a foundry and machine shop one year, and came to Otoe County, Neb., and settled on Section 2, Town 8, Range 9; was elected Assessor in 1879; re-elected in 1880, and again in 1881. Was married in 1870 to Miss McLora E. Merwin, of Palmyra, who was born in 1848, and died November, 1878. She was the second daughter of Samuel Merwin, of Palmyra. Mr. Hall was married a second time, to Miss Nettie J. Hoyt, the third daughter of Riley Hoyt, a retired farmer of Iowa, on June 27, 1880.

WILLIAM JENKINS, farmer, Palmyra, P. O., was born in Wiltshire, England, May 6, 1835, and emigrated to Canada in 1856, and settled in Gray County, Ontario, where he remained a short time, then to East Flambro, Ontario, where he remained about two years, then to Dorchester and remained two years and from there to West Flambro and engaged in farming for five years and not being satisfied came to Nebraska and took a homestead of 160 acres on Section 35, Town 8, Range 9, of college scrip land. He has been Supervisor of the precinct and School Moderator and Treasurer. Married Miss Sarah Purnell of West Flambro, Ontario, December 27, 1861, and have ten children, four sons and six daughters, Lucy P., born October 28, 1862; Hannah, born September 3, 1864; Thomas J. and Josiah, born September 12, 1866; Matilda, born March 7, 1869; Maria, born December 15, 1870; Sarah J., born April 5, 1872; John W., born March 12, 1874; Charles H., born January 15, 1876; Emily May, born September 26, 1881.

T. P. LLOYD, grocer, Palmyra. Dealer in staple and fancy groceries, fruits, stationery, tobacco and cigars. Established by E. B. Slosson in 1879 and carried on by him until January 1, 1880, when Mr. Lloyd bought the stock, trade and premises. Born in Jonesville, Lee Co., Va., October 2, 1855, and remained there until 1871 when he came to Nebraska City and went to the common graded school and college two years and returned home and remained there until 1876, then returned to Nebraska City and engaged in clerking with Lloyd, Wennie & Co., until December, 1881, and returned home again with the intention of settling affairs at home, selling the farm and moving his mother and younger brothers to his newly adopted home, which purpose he accomplished. The subject of this sketch is the eldest son of the late Dr. James T. and Mary Lloyd. The former was born June 30, 1822 in Johnson County, Tenn., and the latter in Hawkins County, Tenn., January 18, 1822. They resided in Lee County, Va., from the time of their marriage in 1844 till the death of Dr. James T. Lloyd, which occurred on the 28th of August, 1876. James T. was the third son of five of Alexander and Mary Ann Wilson. But little is known of their parents only that his great grandfather was a Welshman and came to America when quite a young man and married a Virginia lady of English descent. Mary J. Reynolds Lloyd, wife of Dr. James T., and mother of the subject of this sketch and parents of William and Jane Moore, who lived in Johnson County, Tenn. until the death of his wife, Mary Owen Lloyd, when he soon after moved to Lee County, Virginia, and married a second time to Miss Elizabeth Wells and lived there until 1858, then to Holt County, Missouri, where he permanently settled and lived to see all his family grown and filling honorable positions in life. Mrs. Lloyd, relict of Dr. James T. Lloyd and mother of T. P. Lloyd has lived to see her family grown to the age of man and womanhood although far from her native home. She is the mother of four children and now lives near Palmyra, enjoying the fruits of a well spent life. Her oldest daughter, Mary Catharine, was born May 15, 1848, and married Dr. P. H. Allan, of Lee County, Va., April 17, 1868. Dr. Allan comes from one of the first families in the State and graduated with high honors and is an eminent man and a skillful physician and well respected by all. Minerva Oriena was born March 28, 1850, and married Thomas P. Carnes, a prominent farmer and stock dealer of Creston, Colo., January 1, 1867. Martha W., born May 24, 1853, still lives at home. T. P. also lives at home, the comfort and support of his widowed mother who lives on his farm, situated about one and one-quarter miles from Palmyra.

SAMUEL MANCHESTER, Postmaster, Palmyra, was born in London, England, July 14, 1853, where he received his education and at the age of seventeen entered the employ of I. T. Wagstaff & Co., dry goods, and served for three years. Then, in 1876, emigrated direct to Palmyra and engaged in the lumber business in 1876 and carried on the business three years. In 1879 bought a fruit farm of ten acres and attended to it three years, until 1881, when he was appointed Postmaster. He was married to Miss Etta Moore, of this place in 1876. They have two children.

J. E. McINTIRE, dealer in agricultural implements, wagons and buggies, Palmyra, was born in Havana, Mason Co., Ill., February 18, 1854, and remained at home until 1876, when he went traveling for the Marsh Harvester Manufacturing Co. for two years. Then to Palmyra, and engaged extensively in the agricultural implement business, as described above, where by industry and perseverance he has accumulated a fine property. He was married to Miss Maria E. Morton, of Maquon, Knox Co., Ill., March 17, 1881. Mrs. M. was born in 1862. She was the third daughter of the late Lieutenant John Morton, of Company G, Eighty-third Illinois, who died at the age of forty in a hospital at Fort Donelson, of typhoid fever. He was an active, energetic man, a good soldier, and much thought of by his acquaintances, where he resided for several years, in Maquon, Knox Co., Ill. It is pleasing to know that his life was given to his country, and that he died as he had lived—an honored member of the noble army of the Republic. Mr. McI. was elected to the position of Postmaster at the Legislature of the State last time.

J. O. MOORE, of the firm of Hill & Moore, steam and water flouring mill, Palmyra; erected in 1874 by Gault & Powell, and bought by the present firm in 1875. The size of the mill is 50x30, and three stories high; has three run of stone; is a wooden structure set on a stone basement; engine capacity, twenty-five horse power; water-power equal to thirty horse; sixteen feet head. Mr. M. has also the general agency for four insurance companies: the Springfield Fire and Marine, Phœnix of Brooklyn, Hartford, Conn., and New York Life, and the Masonic Northwestern Aid Association, and does a general collecting business. He was born in Fulton County, Pa., in 1844, and has a good common school education. Went to the coal regions, and was in an office as weigh-master until August 7, 1862, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment Infantry, and served until May 18, 1863, when he was discharged at the expiration of his time. He was in the battles of South Mountain, Chancellorsville and Antietam, and received a flesh wound at Antietam. After being discharged he returned to his old position as weigh-master until 1865, when we find him in Washington in charge of one of the Government stables until August. From there he returned home and took charge of his father's barn until March, 1866, when he started westward and settled in Gage County, Neb., and remained there until 1871, then moved to the town of Bennet, and engaged in the grain and lumber trade for one year; and then to Palmyra, still in the grain and lumber trade in company with W. E. Hill, of Nebraska City, and carried on that branch of the business until the fall of 1878, when they sold their interest in the lumber business and turned their attention exclusively to the milling and grain business with the Nebraska City Elevator Co. at this point. Mr. Moore has charge of the business here. He was elected to the Legislature in November, 1881.

THOMAS P. MORGAN, farmer and builder, Palmyra, was born in Usk, Monmouthshire, Wales, November 1, 1832, and learned his trade and remained at home until the age of twenty-eight, when he emigrated to New York, where he remained a short time. Then he traveled over the greater portion of the United States and Canadas, and finally settled in Nebraska, on Township 8, Range 9 east, Section 8—eighty acres, where he has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the country. Where he lives he also takes an active part in school matters. He was elected Justice of the Peace in November, 1881, and has filled that position to the entire satisfaction of those who put their trust in him. He was married to Miss Mary O. Keefe, of London, England, in 1867, and has one son living—William, born May, 1869.

W. D. PAGE, hardware merchant; dealer in hardware, tinware, stoves, barbed wire, harness, furniture, wall paper, and undertaking a specialty, Palmyra. Established in 1870 by Mr. Brown as a hardware and stove store in a small building, with limited means. He kept up with the times for a short time, and sold to Mr. W. B. Ronald, who made some changes and enlarged the building, and carried a more extensive stock until July, 1881, when Mr. Page bought the stock, business and property, and now carries on an extensive trade. He was born in Norwich, Norfolk Co., England, December 5, 1840, and at the age of twenty-two learned his trade as a house-furnisher in all its departments. He then emigrated to South Africa and engaged in sheep-raising and trading in the interior with the Caffres for four years, then returned to England and engaged in the house-furnishing business for four years, and in 1871 came to Omaha and remained a short time, when he came to Palmyra and engaged in business as above. He was married to Miss Sarah Beaumont New, of Penzance, in Cornwall, England, in 1868. They have three children.

R. M. TAGGART, successor to W. D. Page, Esq. Established in 1880, and keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of dressed and undressed lumber, doors, sash, blinds, building paper and paints. He was born in Macoupin, Ill., in 1848, where he received a good common schooling, and came to Nebraska in 1856 with his parents. He enlisted in 1864 in Company A, First Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Militia, of Nebraska City, and was stationed on the frontier guarding the stage lines from raids made by the Indians, and was discharged at expiration of time. Then went to Chicago, and took a full course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, and came back in 1866; and in 1867 took a homestead near Palmyra and farmed five years; then got married in 1871 to Miss Ida Seeley, of Palmyra, and moved to Palmyra in 1872, and in 1873 was appointed Postmaster, and held the position until July, 1881, when he took charge of the Chicago Lumber Yard, as above. He is a staunch Republican, and a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., of Palmyra Lodge, No. 30.

DUNBAR.

The town of Dunbar is an outgrowth of the pre-railroad coaching and post office stopping place, named Wilson's. Years before the Midland Pacific was thought of, the four horse coaches of Ben Holliday's famous overland stage line used to draw up smoking at the Wilson ranch, and after a brief stop, gallop up the hill to the west amid the cracking of whips and the usual commotion of those stirring days. Dunbar, the town of the present, was laid out at the intersection of the property lines of John Dunbar, T. H. Dunbar, Mrs. J. Wilson and John McGinley. The present town occupies nearly forty acres, and it is probable that an addition of considerable size will be made, to include the station of the Missouri Pacific Railway, now building.

After being known for about ten years as Wilson, the town changed its name to Dennison, and very shortly to Dunbar, in honor of Thomas Dunbar, who was the oldest resident in the immediate vicinity.

The town was laid out by the old Midland Pacific Railway, now the Nebraska Railway, a branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railway, the town being defined as lying "on the west bank of Wilson Creek." The first store was built by John McGinley, John Dunbar and T. H. Wilson, who leased it to George Hainey, who ran it for about a year and a half. On his removing to Grafton, the store was occupied by Mr. Thomas Hanlon, who remained in it until his present store was built, in 1879. The second store was erected shortly afterward, by T. M. Wilson, who discontinued business in a short time, and was succeeded by Miss Anna M. Wells, who now occupies the building, and carries a general stock.

The first dwelling house erected in the town (the Dunbar mansion still crowns the hill to the west, and was erected some time before the town was laid out) was that of Mrs. Jane Wilson. This was very shortly followed by one built by Bartlett Smith, and that in turn by a host of small dwellings, such as always spring up on the advent of a railway.

The old Wilson post office had a long line of Postmasters, ending with Miss Emily Wilson, who held the position up to the birth of the town, when Mr. T. H. Dunbar assumed the duties of the office. During the infancy of the town, the postal matter that passed through it found many strange resting places, now in stores, now in W. Dunbar's house, and finally in the store of M. Newman, where it has a cosy office of its own.

EVENTS AND ITEMS.

The first child born in Dunbar was Maggie Hainey, a daughter of Mr. George Hainey, who was one of the first to engage in active business in the town. The first death was that of an infant of Mr. George Allen; the first marriage, that of Miss Mary Cope to a Mr. Stebbins, of Minnesota, whither the newly married pair went, immediately after the wedding ceremony.

Mr. P. Fielding started the hotel business in 1878, and was the first to provide accommodations for travelers after the close of the post station of overland route days. After passing through eight separate administrations, the house came into the possession of Mr. M. Cox, who now keeps it. The Carper House, built in 1881, by A. Carper, is still owned by him.

The Pioneer Lumber Yard was started in 1878, by H. F. Cady, as a branch of the Chicago Lumber Company, and still does an extensive business.

The first shipment of grain was made by Mr. A. Garrow, and under rather peculiar circumstances. There being at that time no depot or platform, a car was side-tracked just east of the creek, the grain loaded from wagons, and the car brought to Nebraska City by the construction train, engaged in extending the road. This has always been a good grain point, but up to the erection of an elevator, in 1879, the dealers were obliged to stack their grain in bags along the track, until cars could be obtained for its removal. The elevator of Tomlin, Duff & Co. was erected in 1879, at a cost of $2,500, and has done a very successful business, handling nearly 200,000 bushels of grain in 1881.

In 1874, Sweet & Ryder started a cheese factory a short distance north of the town. The building has three stories, and was erected at a cost of $1,900. It is rated at a capacity of using the milk from 500 cows, although it has thus far required only the supply of 200. The firm own their own stock, and rarely have recourse to the neighboring farmers for supplies.

In 1875, M. A. Showers & Co. spent considerable time and money in working the coal beds near the town, drifting and then sinking a shaft, but failing to find a paying deposit.

EDUCATION.

There had been an ordinary country school with half-a-dozen scholars for about a year under the care of J. C. Boyd, now County Superintendent. In 1873 a school building was erected at a cost of $1,200, and Mr. Boyd retained the position. In 1874 Mr. Boyd was succeeded by Emma Sargent. On the opening of the new schoolhouse the attendance increased rapidly until in January, 1882, it had reached 125, although, owing to the structure of the building, only one teacher, Mr. J. H. Reeves, was employed. In the spring of 1882 it is proposed to erect a suitable building, having rooms for a number of grades.

The first school board elected in 1873 consisted of John Wilson, John Dunbar and B. F. Westbrook. The board for 1882 is: B. F. Westbrook, Director; P. Hanlon, Treasurer, William Ryder, Moderator.

RELIGION.

The first church services were held in the new schoolhouse in 1873, although for two years previous there had been meetings of various denominations whenever traveling preachers had visited the place. The only church regularly organized and having a building of its own is the United Presbyterian, Rev. H. B. Turner, pastor. This edifice was begun in the fall of 1881 and completed very early in 1882, the dedication services being held in January. The cost of the structure was $1,800. The Sabbath school was first organized in its present form when the society commenced to hold services in the schoolhouse in 1873 and on the completion of the church abandoned the schoolhouse for the new and more commodious quarters.

The Episcopal Church has no regular services at the present time and no organized society, although up to the summer of 1881 it was supplied by Rev. T. O'Connell, of Nebraska City.

SOCIETIES.

Dunbar has no lodges of the Masonic or Odd Fellows, the only organizations being the Good Templars and the Blue Ribbon Club. Victory Lodge, No. 182, I. O. G. T., was organized December 2, 1881, with the following officers: John Bevans, W. C. T.; Mrs. Mary McCartney, W. V. T.; Miss Maggie McCartney, W. S. Louis Haney, F. S.; Miss Della McCartney, Chaplain. The present officers are: J. Bevans, W. C. T.; Mrs. Mary McCartney, W. V. T.; E. T. Wells, W. S.; Miss Dora McCartney, A. S.; W. F. Dunbar, F. S.; Miss Jennie Smith, T.; Colon P. Williams, P. W. C. The society started with sixteen members and has now twenty-seven. Meetings are held every Monday evening.

The Blue Ribbon Club was organized March 17, 1881, with fifty-four members and has now over seventy. Its original officers were: H. C. Fitzgerald, Pres.; M. D. Smith, V.-Pres.; Miss Annie Wells, Sec.; Miss Jennie Smith, Treas. Its present offices are: H. B. Turner, Pres.; T. H. Dunbar, V.-Pres.; Miss Annie Wells, Sec.; Miss May Dunbar, Treas.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

The Nebraska railway branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railway, which has for eleven years furnished transportation to the East *via* Nebraska City and to the West *via*. Lincoln, is intersected about 1,000 feet east of the town by the track of the Missouri Pacific, now building. The new road will furnish a direct communication with Omaha on the north and Atchison, Kan., on the south. The depot of the road will be located just east of town at a point 400 feet south of the main street. This work has been pushed with great rapidity and the running of through trains will probably begin by July, 1882. This will add largely to the butter and produce trade of the town, as a direct route for the transmission of perishable freight to the large markets has long been needed.

In 1881 the Nebraska Railway carried from this point over 250 carloads of grain and stock. Surrounded by a long-settled and richly producing country, Dunbar may fairly count on a healthy growth for the future and a long era of prosperity. Her present population is about 275.

DELAWARE PRECINCT.

HIRAM ADSIT, farmer Section 16, P. O. Syracuse. Born in Greene County, Ohio, March 27, 1849, and came to Nebraska with his parents when this territory was wild. No settlers until 1857 when the settlers began to come in. Mr. A. is a son of Elisha P. Adsit, one of the prominent men of Otoe County.

IRVING E. ANDREWS, farmer Section 18, P. O. Syracuse, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., March 8, 1855, and lived at home with his father Noah Andrews, a brother of Edwin Andrews, Esq., of Section 24, Town 9. He came to Nebraska in April, 1878. He was married to Miss [illegible] M. Jackson, of Onondaga County, N. Y., January 7, 1878. She was the youngest daughter of the late Robert Jackson of the same county. He is a Republican.

ALEXANDER CARPER, proprietor Carper House, Dunbar, was born in Giles County, W. Va., June 10, 1837. At the age of eleven his father died. He then went to Cass County, Ill., and remained until 1858 and worked for an elder brother but never received any schooling, and in 1859 he worked in a saw mill until December 9, 1861, when he got married to Miss Alvira V. Pervince, of Petersburg, Menard Co., Ill. She was born September 7, 1840. Mr. Carper enlisted August 1, 1861, in Company G, One Hundred and First Regiment of Infantry of Cass County. Sent to Cairo and kept on arsenal duty for six weeks, then to Holly Springs, Miss., then to Vicksburg, then back to Holly Springs and was captured and paroled in 1862. The Rebels burned all their provisions and tore up the railroad track so they were on the brink of starvation when the Rebels took pity on them and gave them food from there to Memphis, Tenn. They were knocked about considerably. He arrived home and moved to Weeping Water Falls and remained all winter. In the spring he started to Montana for a short time where he freighted from Ogden City, Utah, to Virginia City, Montana, then back again to Weeping Water Falls, Neb., and engaged in farming, in Cass County, for sixteen years. From there to Otoe County, farming one year, and June 15, 1881, built his hotel and livery stable. He has five boys and four girls living. One son and two daughters are dead.

G. W. COOPER, Dunbar, of the firm of Parish & Cooper, carpenters and builders. Business established in 1881, the first and only shop in Dunbar of the kind. George W. Cooper was born in Washington County, Pa., June 9, 1840. Then moved to Washington County, Ohio, with his parents until 1849, then left home and led a rambling life on water and in the war until 1866 when he went to Portage County, Ohio, and was married to Miss Agnes Frame, September 26, 1868. She was born February 25, 1837, and died March 8, 1874. He was married again in 1875. He enlisted April 25, 1861, in Company G, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged September 22, 1861, and re-enlisted August 4, 1862, and was discharged June 21, 1865. He has been engaged at his trade ever since 1865. They have three sons and three daughters.

E. O. CROCKER, of the firm of Crocker & Francis, Dunbar, was born in South Bend, St. Joseph Co., Ind., November 22, 1855, and moved to Dearborn County, Ind., with his parents, and received a common school education remaining there until February, 1881, when he came to Dunbar and entered into business with Mr. Newman in a general store, which was changed May 12, 1882, to the firm of Crocker & Francis. Mr. C. married Miss Nancy Dunn, of Manchester, Dearborn Co., Ind., November 16, 1877. She was born May 17, 1858. She is the only daughter of William Dunn, a builder in the above place. They have two children, Walter E., born April 14, 1879, and Odus Everett, born March 19, 1880. Mr. C. is a staunch Democrat in politics and a Free Mason.

GEORGE DONALDSON, Agency Chicago Lumber Company, agent. Dealers in all kinds of dressed and undressed lumber, paints, lime, cement, doors, sash and blinds and frames. Established in 1879, Mr. Z. Ballman being the first agent and succeeded by Mr. Donaldson, who was born in Milwaukee, Wis., August 24, [illegible] and received a common schooling and remained there until 1878 when he went to Iowa Falls, Iowa, and engaged in the sewing machine business where he remained for a short time when he moved to Dunbar.

THOMAS HANLON, Dunbar, proprietor of general store, was born in Ireland, in 1840, and emigrated to Freeport, Stephenson Co., Ill., in 1858. Mr. H. is a practical engineer. He brought the first engine and load of rails to Omaha for the U. P. R. R., and in 1861 engaged on a steam packet on the Missouri River, between Omaha and St. Jo, and continued on the same steamer until 1868. Then bought and ran a farm near Nebraska City; but after ten years we find him in Dunbar in a general store that he leased for one year. Then he built a store, the largest one in town, where he now carries on a good stock and does a good business. He is also a heavy dealer in agricultural implements.

W. P. GILBERT, Dunbar, general blacksmith, north side Nebraska street. Business established July, 1879. Born December 6, 1838, at Philadelphia, Pa., where he learned his trade, and in 1859 moved to Marion County, Ind., until 1861. From there to Delaware County, where he enlisted in Company L, Thirty-ninth Indiana, Eighth Cavalry, in 1862, and discharged June 8, 1865. Then he came back to Delaware County and remained two years; then to Fall River City, Neb., for seven years; then to Dunbar, wher he has lived ever since.

WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK, maker and dealer in harness, saddles and horse clothing. Business was established September, 1880, under the name and style of Kirkpatrick & Williams. Mr. K. was born in Atchison County, Mo., March 10, [illegible] and learned his trade at Dunbar with Tom Martin, who was and is now his foreman. Was married September 18, 1881, to Miss Eliza J. Williams, who was born in Ohio

County, Neb., near Weeping Water, on March 4, 1864; is the third daughter of R. S. Williams. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a man full of enterprise, and has started and carries on a branch business at Talmage, a new town situated on the M. P. R. R., running through Otoe and Nemaha Counties.

H. NEWMAN, general store, established on the south side of Nebraska street in 1879, under the name and style of Newman & Francis for a short time, when Mr. Francis retired from the business and Mr. Garrow entered, but only remained for a short time, and in March, 1881, Mr. Crocker entered the business, and now it is carried on under the name and style of Newman & Crocker. They keep constantly on hand a full stock of dry goods, groceries, shelf hardware, crockery, glass ware, boots and shoes and fancy goods. Mr. N. was born in Adams County, Ohio, March 22, 1851, and remained there until November 29, 1875; then came to Sutton, Neb., where he taught school for one year, and then to Nebraska City for one year in a grocery store; from there to Dunbar for two years teaching, and was appointed Postmaster while teaching. He then entered into business as above. He was married July 24, 1878, to Miss Jennie Nicholson, of Otoe County, second daughter of W. T. Nicholson, of Otoe County. They have one child, born June 16, 1879.

G. H. RIVER, of the firm of Kruse & River, dealers in general hardware, tinware, stoves, barb wire and wagon stock. Standard Singer sewing machines at one-half agents' rates. Formerly a teacher in the common school of Dunbar. Was born in Adams County, Ohio, January 17, 1856, and remained there until June 29, 1881, when he came to Dunbar. He has a good practical education, gained by his own exertions and industry. He was married December 1, 1875, to Miss Delphina Colvin, the eldest daughter of A. R. Colvin, of the same county, Ohio. They have three children, Stella, born October 17, 1876; Adam Clinton, September 25, 1878; and Chester Arthur, November 2, 1880. He entered into the general hardware business on the 20th of April, 1882, with Dietrich Kruse of the same place, where they carry a stock of about $3,000 worth of goods, and are enjoying a thriving trade.

WILLIAM RIDER, farmer and cheesemaker, P. O. Dunbar, was born in Yorkshire, England, October 13, 1843, and emigrated to Oneida County, N. Y., in June, 1848, where he remained until 1873, and worked at cheesemaking, where he had full control until 1868. Then bought a factory in Oriskany, N. Y., and ran it until 1873; then sold out and came to Nebraska, and settled in Otoe County and went into partnership with Mr. James Sweet, in cheesemaking and farming. The farm consists of 960 acres; and they have this year 500 acres of corn planted. Mr. R. was married to Miss Eliza Hinkston, of Oneida County, N. Y., November 19, 1866. They have five children. He enlisted in December, 1863, in Company M, Fifteenth New York Cavalry, and was taken prisoner by Mosby's gang, November 1, at Green Spring Run, W. Va., and kept five months and contracted internal injuries. He was discharged June 25, 1865. He was elected Assessor in 1879 and served three years. He is a staunch member of the K. of P., of Syracuse.

C. J. STONE, proprietor of the grocery, restaurant and boarding house. He keeps constantly on hand a good supply of fruits, oysters, confectionery, tobacco and cigars. He was born in Fayette County, Pa., October 17, 1844, and enlisted in Company A, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, and was discharged in 1863 for the purpose of consolidation in Company E, Eighth Illinois Infantry. He remained there until the war closed in 1865; then went home and engaged in bricklaying until 1879. Came to Otoe County, October 24, 1879, and engaged in farming until December, 1881, when he settled in Dunbar and started the present business. He married Hester Jane Cox, of Washington County, Pa., October 20, 1866, who died March 4, 1882.

JOHN THOMAS, who represents the firm of Tomlin, Duff & Co., grain buyers of this place, was born in England in 1853; came to Nebraska in 1873. The elevator owned by the above-named firm has a capacity of 15,000 bushels.

AMOS A. WELLER, farmer on Section 7, P. O. Syracuse, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., May 22, 1841, and remained there until 1869, when he came to Nebraska and settled as above. He enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth New York Infantry, in 1864 and served during the war. He was married in December, 1866, to Miss Ori Young, of Onondaga County, N. Y., and they have two children.

P. E. WELLER, farmer, P. O. Syracuse. Born in Onondaga County, N. Y., June 22, 1837, and lived at home until December 10, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth United States Infantry. Was discharged in February, 1865, when he came home. He was was wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House for which he receives a pension. In 1866 came to Chicago, and in 1868 came to Nebraska and bought the farm where he now lives, on Section 6, Township 8, Range 12, where he has 160 acres. Was married, September 27, 1879 to Miss Mattie Chapple, of Iowa.

G. E. WILLIAMS, maker and dealer in harness, Dunbar and Talmage, was born in Cass County, Ill., August 12, 1861. Came to Dunbar December 20, 1880, and received his education in Johnson County, Mo. Is a staunch Democrat in politics and strictly temperate.

JOHN WOGIN, farmer, Dunbar, P. O., was born in Kings County, Ireland, November, 1837, and emigrated to New York in 1852, then to Litchfield, Conn., for nine years, then to Nebraska, and was freighting during the war. Was married in 1866 to Mrs. Kate Maloy, and lives on Section 11, Township 8, Range 12.

UNADILLA.

Unadilla is located on the Nebraska railway branch of the Burlington and Missouri River Railway, twenty-nine miles west of Nebraska City. The town rises to the north of the railway station and gives a splendid outlook over the bottom lands of the Little Nemaha, winding along the southern town line. The town was laid out on the land of Mrs. Axtel, of Fairbury, though nothing was done toward building until 1872, when Mr. W. Saunders put up a house. This was a dwelling house and the same now occupied by him. After erecting this house, Mr. Saunders started business in a box car, in default of a store room of any sort, and the same year engaged in the grain business on an equally primitive footing. In the spring of the same year Mr. T. W. Walls erected a building and used it as a general store, and a little later Mr. J. F. Abbott came from Nursery Hill and went into the same business, also using his building for post office business. A blacksmith shop was built in 1873 by Mr. Homer Morgan. In 1874, Mr. W. Saunders, the oldest resident, built a grain warehouse, twenty-four by thirty-six feet on the ground floor, and one and one-half stories high. This building was used by Mr. Saunders for the storage of a few years' crops and then sold for use as an agricultural implement depository, in which use it still remains. In the fall of 1874 the citizens of the town built a stock yard and donated it to the Burlington and Missouri River Railway, in order to facilitate the stock shipments at this point. In this year an iron bridge of one hundred and thirty feet span was placed across the Little Nemaha for the convenience of those living south of the river, for whom Unadilla furnished the most fitting market. The bridging of the river at this point was only effected after a bitter fight between the town and Paisley, a little place about one mile west of Unadilla, and at that time a place of great expectations. Paisley has never succeeded in gaining a right to be called a town, and is now simply a star post office. For about two years Unadilla had no depot, but at that time the citizens built a depot at a cost of $500, and presented it to the railway company. There had been large shipments of stone from this point in 1872–3, but only a switch line to the quarries had been in operation.

In 1875 Mr. Saunders erected a flouring and feed mill on the Little Nemaha River, about half a mile south of the railway depot. This mill has three run of buhr-stones and uses about two hundred bushels of grain daily. It is furnished with power by the water of the river, utilized by a twenty-three inch turbine wheel under fifteen foot head. The structure with its machinery was put in place at a cost of $12,000.

The first Sabbath school was organized in June, 1872, by J. V. Johnson, in a schoolhouse two miles south of the town, and sustained until removed some years afterward, where it formed the nucleus of the schools of the different churches. In 1873 the present schoolhouse was built at a cost of $1,100. This was used for school, church and court house purposes until 1879, and furnished the only public hall in the town. The present attendance of scholars is fifty, under the charge of H. W. Worley and Miss O. Swisher. The first drug store was opened in 1878 by Dr. W. B. Swisher, and in 1880 Mr. A. L. Ross commenced business on the opposite side of the street. Both are still in the same business and occupy the original buildings.

RELIGION.

The first services of the United Brethren were held in the store of John Abbott, in 1873, and the first organization made in that year, under the charge of Rev. J. V. Johnson. Their church was erected in 1881, and dedicated in January, 1882. The building cost $1,700, and has a seating capacity of 500. O. D. Cone is the present pastor. The Christian Church building was erected in 1879, at a cost of $1,500, and has a seating capacity of 500. J. V. Johnson was its first pastor, and still holds the office.

SOCIETIES.

An order of Good Templars was established in 1874, with Mr. William Saunders as Worthy Chief Templar. The order has been a prosperous one, and now has a strong hold on the citizens of the town. The present officers of the order are as follows: W. Saunders, W. C. T.; Mrs. E. Pegler, W. V. T.; W. Reed, Chap.; J. Horton, Sec.; George Comley, L. D.; Mrs. M. J. Porter, T.; J. M. Saunders, F. S.; W. Dunn, Marshal.

The Building and Loan Association was established in 1879, for the purpose indicated by its title. Its officers are W. Grosbeck, Pres.; M. L. Joyce, Sec.; S. W. Mohler, Treas.

The Equitable Aid Union was organized in June, 1881, and has the following officers: C. M. Simpson, Pres.; S. M. Brion, V.-Pres.: W. Dunn, Aux.; W. D. Grosbeck, C.; C. M. Davis, Advocate; H. F. Rema, T.; I. F. Abbott, Accountant; J. Odjers, Sec.

The Mutual Aid Association was organized as a branch of the Iowa Society in January, 1882, and has nine members. Its officers are: W. D. Grosbeck, Pres.; David

Brion, V.-Pres.; Eli Stoner, Sec.; W. B. Swisher, medical examiner.

The Unadilla Literary Association was organized in August, 1881, and adjourned *sine die* in February, 1882.

The Unadilla Cornet Band was started on December 11, 1879, with S. G. Showalter as leader. The band has eleven members, and has done a large amount of service in surrounding towns as well as at home.

THE PRESS.

The first copy of the *Otoe County Graphic* was issued July 29, 1881, by Fletcher & Keithley, as a seven column quarto. In November of the same year, Fletcher sold his interest to W. A. Keithley, who now publishes it. In February, 1882, the regular edition was 500 copies, and a steady growth seemed assured.

EVENTS AND ITEMS.

The McAleer elevator was built in 1880, at a cost of $3,000. It is owned by J. S. McAleer, and has a capacity of 11,000 bushels. During 1881, this elevator handled about 90,000 bushels of grain, and held in cribs, about 30,000 bushels of corn, the property of the firm.

The elevator of Tomlin, Duff & Co., of Nebraska City, was erected at a cost of $2,500, in 1881, and handled the same year, in connection with the main elevator at Nebraska City, about 175,000 bushels of grain.

The town has two hotels, the Union and Revere; three general stores, two hardware and one furniture store, two blacksmith shops, one millinery store and one jewelry store.

During the year 1881, there were shipped from this station, 361 cars of grain and stock. Near this town is a large stock of blooded cattle and horses, and stock breeding is pursued more extensively than in any other part of the county.

The present population of the town is about 300.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DAVID BRION, hotel keeper, proprietor of Union Hotel, Unadilla; built by C. B. Todd in 1878, and occupied by him about six months, and succeeded by Mr. Showalter, then B. F. Stone rented the place for a short time, then Mr. Brion leased the house on December 15, 1881, for a term of years. This being the only hotel in town, it was necessary to have the house put in repair to meet the demands of the traveling public, which Mr. Brion did, and now he has the whole custom of the town. Mr. Brion was born in Union County and Uniontown, May 14, 1826, and removed with parents to Tioga County, Pa., and lived there for twenty years; received a common schooling in Campbelltown, Steuben Co., N.Y.; then was married in 1849 to Miss Sarah Keeper, of Lycoming County, Pa.; then kept a hotel at English Centre, Lycoming Co., Pa., for one year; then to Steuben County, and engaged in general mercantile and drug business for five years; then back to Knoxville, Pa., and kept a hotel for five years; then back to Steuben County, and on October 16, 1879, came to Unadilla, Neb., and entered a store as clerk for about a year; then, seeing the need of a hotel, engaged in that business. He was drafted in October, 1862, for nine months, and served his time in Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-first Infantry. He enlisted February 20, 1865, at Harrisburg, in Company A, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served till war closed.

S. W. BRION, dealer and manufacturer of boots and shoes, Unadilla. Born in Tioga County, Pa., May 20, 1851, and lived there until 1868; then removed to Steuben County, N. Y., and learned his trade; then engaged in business for himself until 1878. Came to Unadilla and has been engaged as above. Was married to Miss Lillie R. Johnson, of Steuben County, N. Y., and have three children.

A. A. BRYANT, farmer, Unadilla, P. O. Born in Jefferson County, town of Ellisburgh, N. Y., April 22, 1851, where he remained until the age of nineteen, when he went to Kane County, Ill., and remained for a short time, working by the month, farming; from there to Barry County, Mich., where he remained three years on a fruit farm; and in 1873, moved to Otoe County, and bought eighty acres on Section 27, Town 9, Range 10, and has since bought an adjoining eighty acres, and is in a fair way to fortune. He married Miss Elizabeth Poll, November, 1878; they have two children, Carrie B., born July 30, 1879, and an infant, born January 3, 1882.

WILLIAM CALLAWAY, P. O. Unadilla; born in Wiltshire, England, September 17, 1832. Emigrated in April, 1867, and took up a homestead of 160 acres, Section 1, Town 8, Range 10, and lived in a dug-out, and second year had his grain burned on account of prairie fire. Was married, 1854, to Miss Mary Ann Penney; has five children, two girls and three boys.

H. S. CLARK, dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware, and farmers' steel goods, Unadilla. Business was established by J. C. Ely, in 1878, and carried on by him until December, 1881, when H. S. Clark succeeded him. He was born in New York in 1827, moved to Wisconsin in 1855, and to Marysville, Kan., in 1869. H. K. Clark, son of H. S. Clark, was born at Fond du Lac, Wis., December 20, 1860, and moved with his parents in August, 1869, to Marysville, Marshall Co., Kan. He remained there until December, 1881, when he came to Unadilla to take charge of the store. In the meantime he graduated at the business college at Topeka.

EDMUND COMLEY, farmer, P. O. Unadilla, was born in Oxfordshire, England, and emigrated to America in August, 1866, and landed in New York, and at once went West as far as Nebraska City, and spent the winter, and in the spring went on farther West and took a homestead of 160 acres on Section 34, Town 9, and Range 10. He was married in 1856 to Miss Harriet Gilman, of Gloucestershire, England, who died in 1876, leaving two children; he married again in 1877, to Mrs. Pegler, a widow lady, a relict of the late Jacob Pegler, of West Hoboken, New Jersey.

CHARLES DORMAN, farmer, P. O. Unadilla; was born in Leicestershire, England, January 16, 1841, and emigrated to America in August, 1866, going to Chicago; where he remained a short time teaming, and in 1867 came to Otoe County, Neb., and took a homestead of eighty acres on Section 34, Town 9, Range 10. In 1875 he was elected School Director, and served six years; and in 1881 elected Assessor for Russell Precinct, and served one term. He now owns 300 acres of land. He was married, January 19, 1860, to Ann Poll; they have six children: Fanny E., born April 17, 1864; William B., born October 1[illegible], 18[illegible]; [illegible] J., born October 24, 1871; Charles W., born November 22, 1874; [illegible] December 23, 1876; Louisa A., born January 3, 1881.

HIRAM DUBOIS, farmer, Unadilla P. O., born in Ulster County, N. Y., April 23, 1831, where he remained until 1852, engaged in farming, and from there to Ross County, Ohio, and rented a farm, and in 1861 enlisted in Company C, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, and was discharged at expiration of service, in 1864. He was wounded slightly, and after being discharged he returned home again and resumed his farming pursuits until 1867, when he moved to Nebraska and settled in Cass County where he bought eighty acres, and after living there fourteen years he came to Otoe County, and bought 320 acres on Section 35, Town 9, Range 11. Married in 1866, to Miss Marretta Bramblutt, of Ross County, Ohio, who was born June [illegible], 1841, and have two children, William H., born February 28, 1868, Ella J., born November 4, 1877.

T. S. DUBOIS, dealer in fancy groceries and butter, Unadilla. Established by George Saunders in 1879, and succeeded by Mr. Dubois, who was born in Ulster County, N.Y., July 2, 1837, and in 1876 went to Toledo, Ohio, and was engaged in running a steam saw mill for a short time, when he went to Moniteau County, Missouri, and there learned the butcher business and entered into partnership with John Viniard in the town of Tipton, then back to father's farm for two years, then to Pleasantville, Pennsylvania, where he carried on butchering two years. Was married in March, 1867, to Miss Esther Westmiller, of Gardner, Ulster County, and engaged in hotel business and butchering in connection for four years, and from there to New Boise village, and remained until 1878, when he moved to Southern Missouri, and from there to Cass County, Neb., on a farm, and from there to Unadilla, and engaged in his old trade in connection with his farm. He has four children living, Ray, born January 24, 1862, Carrie, born 1870, Evaline, May, 1876, Theodora, 1880. In politics Mr. D. is a staunch Democrat and a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

DAVID EVEREST, farmer, Unadilla P. O., born in Wyoming County, N. Y., April 3, 1840, where he remained until the age of thirteen when he moved to [illegible] County, Wis., with parents until 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and served during the war. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, and was mustered out at San Antonio, Texas, in 1865, when he returned home to Wisconsin and engaged in contracting on a railroad for four years, then came to Otoe County, Neb., in 1868, and rented a farm, then to Russell Precinct, Town 8, Section 22, and rented 200 acres, and married in April, 1869, to Miss [illegible] Willard, who was born in Vermont. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

H. P. FARNSWORTH, farmer, P. O. Unadilla, was born in Muscatine County, Iowa, October 22, 1845, where he remained until 1864, then went to the University for a short time, then enlisted and served for four and a half months. When he came home he engaged on his father's farm, where he worked in the summers and taught school in the winters until March, 1869, when he came to Otoe County and bought 120 acres on the southeast quarter of Section 4, Town 8, Range 10, Russell Precinct. He has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the State of Nebraska, more especially the part where he lives. He was married in February, 1868, to Miss Helen Burdett, of Muscatine County, Iowa. They have three boys and one girl. He is an active member of the Equitable Aid Union at Unadilla.

JOHN M. FARNSWORTH, farmer, Unadilla, born in Muscatine County, Iowa, December 15, 1853, where he remained until the fall of 1875, when he went to Janesville, Wis., learning the telegraphing where he served seven months, then to Chicago, practicing the telegraphing under instructions until February, 1877, then to Vicksburg for a short time, then a general tramp, partly for health and partly for knowledge, and in July, 1878, arrived home and remained there until 1879. In January, 28, 1880, he was married to Miss Mattie C. Haines, who was born in [illegible]ton, Iowa, March 23, 1858, the third daughter of the Rev. Daniel Haines, a Baptist minister of twenty-four years' standing. Mr. F. has one child, born January [illegible], 1881, named Elmer Ross Farnsworth. Mr. F. is a member of the Knights of Pythias, at Syracuse.

SQUIRE LINE, farmer, Unadilla P. O. Born in Rush County, Indiana, March 23, 1831, when he remained until 1853, then worked out one year and was married in 1854, and went to Edgar County, Ill., and rented a farm until the fall of 18[illegible] when he moved to Wabash County and rented a farm until fall of 1867, then back to Illinois, for one year, then on October 20, 1868, to Nebraska, and took a homestead of eighty acres, he has been in some of the school offices and overseer of highways. He was comparatively poor, when he came to this county, and he got along well. He married Miss Eliza Ann Pearl, born in New York and raised in Indiana.

FREDRICK LUCAS, farmer, Unadilla P. O., born in Northamptonshire, England, October 24, 1838, and emigrated to the United States in 1866, and in 1867 moved to Nebraska and took up a homestead of eighty acres on Section 34, Town 9, Range 10. At that time there were only two settlers in this part of Otoe County. They had to get their provisions and merchandise from Nebraska City, then a small town. When, after coming to this State Mr. Lucas worked a short time in Nebraska City to get enough money to build a small house on his homestead, as his means were very limited and had to pay all the money he possessed for an outfit to get on his homestead and start farming with. He was married in Northampton, England, to Miss Fanny Poll. They have six children, two sons and four daughters.

ELIJAH LUFF, farmer, P. O., Unadilla, was born in Somersetshire, England, on Good Friday, 1833, and came to Ohio, in 1856, and remained for one year. Then removed to Nebraska City and worked by the day for one year, then went West and bought eighty acres of land. After some years he took 160 acres as a homestead more in Section 23, Town 9, Range 10. He was married to Miss Charlotte Mills, of England, in November, 1863. They have six children: George W., born August 1[illegible], 1864; Albert J., May 4, 1866; Jane A., March 4, 1868; Elizah T., April 6, 18[illegible]; Charles H., May 20, 1876; Alice M., December 14, 1880.

ALEXANDER McINTYRE, farmer, P. O. Unadilla, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, October 3, 1839, then went to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he served an apprenticeship in a clothing establishment in 1854 two years. Then went to Worcester, England, in 1856, engaged as a book-keeper and clerk in a wholesale and retail establishment for four years; then went to Dudley, in the same county, for seven years. From Dudley, England, emigrated to Nebraska City in 1867; then to Section 30, Township 8, Range 10, where he took a homestead of 160 acres. He was married in Dudley, Worcester Co., England, in 1863, to Miss Sarah Grainger. Mr. McIntyre has served as Assessor and Enumerator.

B. W. MOHLER & BRO., dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware, paints, oils and painters' materials. Furniture department, they keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of furniture of all kinds and latest styles, looking-glasses, mattresses, etc. B. F. Mohler was born in Orrstown, Franklin Co., Penn., January 26, 1851, and remained there until 1860; then he removed to Martinsburgh, Berkeley Co., W. Va., where he got a good common schooling and remained there until 1874, and came to Nebraska City April 30, same year; then engaged in farming for four years; then was engaged in mercantile business for two years, and in 1881 he engaged in the hardware business as above.

LOGAN ORRISON, farmer, P. O. Unadilla, was born in Loudoun County, Va., October 6, 1842, and was raised in Frederick County, Maryland, where he remained until 1860 and enlisted in 1861 in Company A, First Maryland Cavalry, and was discharged in 1864, and re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, and served until the close of the war. He was mostly engaged in the valley where he was discharged. He went to Berkeley County, W. Va., where he remained for six years and came direct from there to Nebraska, and engaged in the hotel business for three years, and from that went to farming. He was married September 21, 18[illegible], and has four children.

EMMER A. PALMER, farmer, P. O., Unadilla, was born in Summit County, Ohio, October 8, 1843, where he remained until 1866, and was married to Miss Jeanette Everest, of Summit County, Ohio, October 17, 1866. He enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Ohio Infantry, and was transferred to the One Hundred and Eighty-first Company A, and was discharged in July, 18[illegible]; then returned home and engaged at working for his father for one year; then moved to Nebraska and took up a homestead of 160 acres on Section 18, Township 8, Range 10, Otoe County, where he remained until 1877, when he rented his farm and went to Hamburgh City, Iowa, engaged in farming, but is now occupying his own farm in Otoe County. He is an active member of the G. A. R., and is at present holding the office of adjutant. He has three boys and two girls.

HENRY J. PEGLER, farmer, P. O. Unadilla, was born in Gloucestershire, England, May 17, 1852, and emigrated with his parents in 1854 and settled in West Hoboken, N. J., where he remained until 1872. He was married in 1875 to Miss Nellie Jary, who was born in Waupaca County, Wis. She was the fourth [illegible] of Robert Jury, a prominent man of Waupaca. They have one son, Frederick J., born May 28, 1877. Mr. P. is an active member of the Equitable Aid Union.

WILLIAM PELL, farmer and carpenter, Unadilla P. O. Born in Leicestershire, England, April 1, 1846, and emigrated to Chicago in 1866 and remained there one year working at the carpenter trade, then came to Otoe County, Neb., and bought eighty acres in Section 34, Town 9, Range 10, and remained on his farm till 1871 when he returned to Chicago and engaged at his trade and butchering until 1877, when he turned his steps westward again and took up farming again and has increased his farm from eighty acres to 520 acres. He had after landing in Nebraska only $1,000 in cash and has now one of the finest farms in the county. Mr. Pell was one of the first settlers in this part of the county.

G. W. PIERSON, farmer, P. O. Unadilla, Neb., was born in Sussex County N. Y., September 1, 1842, and removed from there to Muscatine County, Iowa, in 1846 where he lived until the breaking out of the Rebellion of 1861 when he enlisted in Company A., Seventh Iowa Infantry and served as a soldier during the war when he returned to his home in Muscatine County, Iowa. Was married in the fall of 1866 to Louisa, daughter of Alfred Purcell. Moved to Washington County, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until the spring of 1872, when he moved to Otoe County, Neb., and bought the southwest quarter of Section 29, Town 8, Range 10, where he has since been engaged in farming and manufacturing sorghum molasses. He has been Moderator on the School Board since 1873, was Road Supervisor in 1875 and 1876, is an active member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. and also A., F. & A. M., all the above lodges held at Palmyra. Mr. and Mrs. P. have one son and three daughters.

J. F. REMER, livery and feed stables, Unadilla. Born in Herkimer County, N. Y., February 17, 1837, and in 1843 moved to Grand Traverse, Mich., and left in the fall of 1860 for Livingston County, Ill., and in 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Third Illinois Cavalry for three years and was discharged, his time having expired. Was married to Miss M. J. Mannon, who was born in Washington, Pa., in 1857. Married February 10, 1870, and has five children, two sons and three daughters, all living.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Unadilla, proprietor of the Unadilla flouring mills, built in 1876 by Saunders & Comley, and carried on under the name and style of Saunders & Comley until 1876 when Mr. Saunders bought out his partner and now controls the business. There are three run of stone and the mill is situated on the Little Nemaha River, is three stories high, 36x40, and is a wooden structure. Mr. S. was born in Buckinghamshire, England, and emigrated to America in 1866 from Northampton, where he lived for fourteen years, and landed in Otoe County about the last week in September of the same year and settled on a homestead. Stayed there for six years. In 1873 he built the first house in Unadilla and there engaged in the grain and lumber business.

F. L. SIMPSON, dealer in agricultural implements, established in January, 1881. He handles the most of his implements from the Pekin Company, Pekin, Ill. Also Kansas wagons and carriages, manufactured at Leavenworth, Kan. Born in Madison County, Ky., July 31, 1831. Left there at the age of seven years with his parents. Then went to Jackson County, Mo., for nineteen years where he received a good schooling and was engaged in farming, and from there to Johnson County, Kan., for eighteen months and was engaged in farming. From there to Otoe County, Neb., in April, 1858, and engaged in overland freighting business from Nebraska City to all points west until the spring of 1867 when he sold to Wells, Fargo & Co., of North Platte. Then he engaged in the milling business in Otoe County where he met with reverses and lost heavily. He was elected to the office of County Treasurer in 1877, and served one term. In 1875 he engaged again in farming on Section 2, Town 8, Range 10, until 1880 when he sold his farm and stock and engaged in the implement business. He was married December 10, 1851, to Miss Maria Meeker, the eldest daughter of Rev. Jotham Meeker, then a missionary in Kansas. She was the first white child born in Kansas. They have nine sons and two daughters. The eldest, Duke, was born September 22, 1852. The youngest was born November 26, 1877.

S. G. SHOWALTER, blacksmith, carriage and wagon manufacturer, Unadilla, was born in Shenandoah Valley, Va., September 16, 1847. Left there in the fall of 1864, being drafted in the confederate army, and went to Cambridge City, Ind., and apprenticed himself to his trade in 1866. Before this he worked on a farm or anything he could get to do, and in 1878 he started on his own account, having traveled through Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, in order to make himself perfect in his business. He married Miss Maggie Copley, of Danville, Ill., May 18, 1876. She was born in New York, and came West with her parents. They have two children, Ferdinand, born January 25, 1877; Silas G., born December 17, 1878. Mr. S. has organized a brass band in Unadilla of twelve pieces, composed all of young men, and we predict a bright future for the enterprise under the able leadership of Mr. S., as he has now eighteen years' experience.

WILLIAM G. TODD, farmer, Unadilla P. O. Born in Franklin County, Ind., January 12, 1845, where he remained until 1874; then came to Nebraska and settled in Otoe County as a farmer on Section 33, Township 8, Range 10, for a short time; then moved further south, and in 1879 came to the farm where he now lives, Section 7, Township 8, Range 10. He married Miss Martha J. Jordan, second daughter of William Jordan, a prominent farmer of Hamilton County, Ohio. She was born in 1848.

GEORGE C. UNDERHILL, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Unadilla, was born in Rockingham County, N. H., March 1, 1852, and remained there until 1870; then moved to Summit County, Ohio, and engaged in farming for nine years; then went to Nebraska and settled in Otoe County, where he bought a farm of Jonathan Strine, northwest quarter, Section 35, Town 9, Range 10, 160 acres. He was married in 1879 to Miss Mary J. Bassett, of Ohio. They have two children, a daughter, born October 3, 1871, and an infant son, born May 31, 1881.

A. W. VANHORN, farmer, P. O. Unadilla. Born in Jefferson County, Indiana, May 14, 1826, and in 1842, served an apprenticeship as chair and spinning-wheel maker; then was engaged on the river for six years; then engaged in carpentry business for eight years, and moved to Nebraska City, where he lived until 1866, engaged in farming and carpentering, and in 1871 he settled on Section 28, Township 8, Range 11, on a homestead of 160 acres. He was the only settler in this part of the county, and had to go to Nebraska City for everything they used. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Ann Johnston, of Indiana, and have nine children.

MRS. HARRIET WALLEN, farmer, P. O. Unadilla, relict of the late James Wallen, who was born September 16, 1830, in Oakhill, Somersetshire, England, and emigrated to Wayne County, Ohio, July 30, 1855, where he remained one year engaged in farming; then came to Nebraska City and remained there until 1859; then settled on Section 4, Township 8, Range 10, in 1859. Bought about 500 acres more on Sections 29, 30, 32 and 33, Township 9, Range 10. Mr. Wallen was an honest, industrious man, and highly respected by all who knew him. He was a man who was ever ready to help the poor and needy. The new settlers always found in him a friend. He was married May 2, 1858, to Miss Harriet Densley, of Bath, Somersetshire, England, who was born July 31, 1836, and emigrated to Ohio in 1848. They have eight children: Alfred H., born September 29, 1861; Ella L., October 8, 1867; Amy, October 11, 1863; James E., October 22, 1869; William, November 24, 1871; Frederick C., March 12, 1873; George A., March 14, 1875, and Frank L., May 5, 1878. Mr. Wallen died May 1, 1882, at his residence in Russell Precinct, of consumption, after one year's illness.

C. A. WARNER, dealer in grain and agricultural implements, Unadilla, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., April 9, 1839, and settled in Syracuse, Neb., in 1878. Established the above business in September, 1879. He has been buying grain for the Nebraska City Elevator Co. Enlisted in 1862 in Fremont County, Iowa, Company F, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, and served three years and was discharged at expiration of time. Was wounded at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1865. Married Miss Mary Terrill, of Otoe County, in 1875. They have two children: Clyde, born February 28, 1877, and May, born December 16, 1881.

WYOMING.

Aside from Nebraska City, Syracuse, Unadilla and Dunbar, the principal town in Otoe County entitled to special mention is Wyoming (now called Dresden); and that not for its present importance, but its past glories. The town was laid out in 1855, and the following year had grown to such dimensions that Jacob Dawson established a weekly newspaper, called the Wyoming *Telescope*; and with the assistance of a Mr. Jackson, the paper was continued about two years, then suspended publication. During the early years of its existence the citizens imagined Wyoming was to be the leading town of the upper Missouri. Before the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, the Mormon emigrants for Salt Lake were brought from St. Louis by boat, and Wyoming was the point of debarkation and where their land carriage commenced. Two large houses were erected for the accommodation of the new converts—one of them, a two story and basement stone edifice, is still standing. Here, too, is the burial place of several persons, Mormon emigrants. Dresden at present contains a post-office, two small stores, and two or three scores of people. The present village known as Wyoming, is merely a post-office, situated two miles from the old site.

CAMP CREEK.

While not even a post office, Camp Creek is worthy of note as possessing one of the oldest church organizations in Otoe County, the church edifice being situated on the bank of Camp Creek, at the particular point so named, eight miles south of Nebraska City.

Prior to the year 1857, there had been regular preaching for at least a year, under the auspices of the United Brethren of Nebraska City, held in private houses The first attempt at any organization, however, being made by the Congregationalists. In June, 1857, the first services were held on the bank of Camp Creek, the audience occupying seats on a fallen tree trunk and the pastor, Rev. William Leech, standing upon the stump. Around them were the lately deserted wigwams of the Otoes, who had been removed the preceding spring, and the aboriginal woods.

The following Sabbath (July, 1857) a Sabbath school was organized and held its exercises in the same spot with twenty-five members. In the spring of 1858 a frame building was built near Camp Creek, largely through the influence of the Sabbath school, and services were held until the organization of the Congregational church in Nebraska City, when the Camp Creek Congregationalists joined that body and helped to organize it.

On April 26, 1868, the number of Congregationalists in Camp Creek had become so great that a separate organization seemed desirable, and on that date the church was organized with twenty-seven members: James McAllister and wife, C. A. Corsaw and wife, D. C. Walter and wife, John Cook and wife, G. F. Lee, E. F. Mayhew, Mrs. L. Wells, I. J. Mitcham, Mrs. E. A. Bain, Misses Cassie, Marian, Lilian, Etta and Jane Cook, John J. Hays, J. E. Condman, W. H. Farmer, A. Baird,

Rev. Roswell Foster was acting pastor from the time of the organization until January 15, 1871; Rev. C. C Humphrey one year, from May, 1871, to May, 1872; Rev. George Davies, three months in the spring of 1873; Rev. A. B. Pratt, from September, 1873, till his death, December 28, 1875; Rev. J. E. Lowes, from March, 1876, two years; Rev. A. A. Crissman, from May 15, 1879, to May, 1880, and Rev. L. T. Mason from April 15, 1881, to the present time.

A church building was erected in 1868 at a cost of $2,700. It was of brick and had a seating capacity of two hundred. A parsonage was erected in 1877 at a cost of $1,000.

The present membership of the church is forty-three, and that of the Sabbath school ninety-five.

There have been many revivals of religion in this church, the first in 1868 adding twenty members, and those in 1870–73–77–78–80 being also very successful.

OTHER TOWNS.

Talmage.—This new town, laid off the latter part of 1881, and named in honor of a distinguished railroad official, is one of the products of the Missouri Pacific railroad. It occupies high, rolling ground near the banks of the Little Nemaha, and although but a few months old is improving rapidly. One of the marvels of Talmage is that the first building erected there was a printing office. Persons interested in building a town there offered liberal inducements, and the printer and his outfit was soon on the ground. An excellent local journal is produced and the future glories of Talmage are predicted from week to week. The first stock of goods was brought in by F. M. Patrick, Postmaster of Grant, Nemaha County, who saw there a better location for the sale of his merchandize. The post office will probably soon be changed to Talmage. J. Cummings, dealer in agricultural implements, soon followed Mr. Patrick. Then came the Chicago Lumber Co., with a good stock. A large number of houses will be erected the present season.

Hendricks.—In the southwest corner of the county is a post office. In addition to this may be found upon the map, the names of Minersville, Barney, Delaware, Edgan, Ela, Nursery Hill, Paisley, Summit, Talbott, and possibly others, none of which places have any existence except in name, the last two being farms without even a house, the others with neither post offices or business houses.

Solon.—A post office located in the extreme western part of the county, on beautiful, rolling, prairie land, was established in 1873. One store is now in operation, and with its natural advantages, a branch road connecting the two lines of the B. & M. would soon make what is now little but a name, a place of some importance. The population given it in the last census is 101, this including the surrounding country, if not all of the precinct.

Dresden.—A post office formerly known as Wyoming, and treated of under that head. Population 81.

North Branch.—A post office with an accredited population of 52. It has no business houses.

Burr Oak, situated near Solon, is a post office.

Arlington is a railroad station between Syracuse and Dunbar.

Osage, in the southern central part of the county, is a post office.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NORTH BRANCH PRECINCT.

EDWIN ANDREWS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 34, P.O. Syracuse, was born in Syracuse, Onondaga Co., N. Y., January 1, 1833, and left there in April, 1869, for Nebraska City. Remained there a short time and finally settled on Section 34, where he now lives. He had $4,000 when he left his native home, but he now has 840 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, one of the finest farms in the county. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1871, and served for one year. He was married to Miss Diana C. Weller, of Onondaga County, in 1852. They have four sons and four daughters, Charles C., born March 4, 1853; Mary P., born April 12, 1854, now the wife of L. E. Sinsabaugh, a prominent merchant of Syracuse, Neb.; George, born April 7, 1856; Warren, September 2, 1859; Albert E., July 23, 1861; Evaggene, May 6, 1863; Genave, February 27, 1865; Hannah, June 8, 1867. Mrs. Andrews was born August 24, 1830, in Onondaga County, N. Y.

J. D. HALVORSEN, P. O. Syracuse, was born in Norway, April 22, 1845. Emigrated in 1866 to Cook County, Ill., and remained two and one-half years. Then in 1868 came to Nebraska, and took a homestead of eighty acres and bought eighty acres besides. He married in 1868, Miss Sophia Swanson, also a native of Norway. They have three children.

J. D. HARMER, North Branch, born in Lancaster County, Pa., February 1, 1847, and remained at home until 1865, when he moved to Mills County, Iowa, and remained there five years, engaged in clerking and teaching; from there to Nebraska, where he bought 120 acres on Section 10 and 15, Township 9, Range 11. Was elected Justice of the Peace, February 1, 1882. Was married November 18, 1871, to Miss Minerva Linville, the youngest daughter of Henderson Linville, of Mills County, Iowa. She was born in 1855. They have four children, three sons and one daughter, all living.

JAMES GOODRICH, retired farmer, Syracuse, born in Canisteo, Steuben County, N. Y., June 15, 1818, and left with his parents for Independence, Allegany Co., N. Y., where he received his education and worked on his father's farm until 1839; and bought fifty acres of wild land and built a log hut, and with a strong arm and a brave heart, commenced to carve out his fortune; but after three years of steady toil he changed his mind and concluded to turn his labor into cash, and try something else. So he sold his farm and married Miss Amanda M. Thorp, third daughter of John Thorp, Esq., of the town of Alford, Allegany Co., where Amanda was born September 19, 1820, and died while being moved from her late home in Fremont County, Iowa, March 12, 1882. Then after selling his land he worked out by the month for two years; but in the winter of '45 returned to his native home to visit his parents, when he met with a serious accident, which crippled him for life; but he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, in a saw mill, which he managed four years. Then sold to his partner, and bought a farm and again started into farming in the same county; but in three years sold again. In 1856, moved to Fulton County, Ill., and rented a farm, and worked for six years. Then to Knox County, and in April, 1866, to Fremont, Iowa, and bought in Fisher Township, Section 26, Range 40, and sold in 1868. Then to Nebraska, and bought 160 acres, which he gave to his son, H. G. Goodrich. He was elected Assessor in 1869, and served one year, and Trustee two years; but has retired from active life.

CARLOS JACKSON, Syracuse P. O., born in Otoe County, near Nebraska City, March 22, 1859, and lived at home until 1876, when he worked for [illegible] for four years. Then worked for Mr. Warner, of Nebraska City. Then to Section 25, Township 9, Range 11. Was married April, 1881, to Miss Jennie [illegible], of Shelby County, Mo.

GUSTAVE JACOBSON, P. O. Syracuse, born in Sweden, May 5, 18[illegible]. Emigrated in April, 1874, to Nebraska, and settled in Section 22, Township 9, Range 11. Was married in 1867, to Anna Cajsa, born in Sweden. Have three boys and one girl.

JACOB MILCHIVE, P. O. Syracuse, born in Germany, January [illegible], 1849, emigrated to Nebraska in 1857, and rented a farm near the city, where he lived for two years; then he bought a small garden spot; then came to Section 30, Township 9, Range 11, where he has 160 acres. He was elected School Moderator, and served one term. Married in 1870.

JAMES McELHANEY, farmer, Section 36, Township 9, Range 11, North Branch Precinct, Otoe Co., Neb. Was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, October [illegible], 1836, moved with parents to Indiana, in 1848, and lived nine years, then returned to Coshocton County, Ohio, where he lived till 1869, then went West and engaged in freighting on the plains for the next three years, when he settled on the present farm with no house insight, but immigration setting in, it was soon all settled up. From 1873 to 1875, the grasshoppers and drouth nearly cleaned the county out. He was elected Assessor, in 1871, holding the office two years, then retiring for two years was re-elected and has continued in the office ever since. Was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, in 1877, but refused to qualify.

GEORGE RODAWAY, farmer, Section 26, P. O. Syracuse, born in Somersetshire, May 8, 1845; emigrated to Columbia County, Wis., 1861, and worked for two years, and from there to Minnesota, then to Dakota, then to Nebraska City, and worked at his trade, as a stone mason one year; then to Colorado, for two years mining, and was very successful, and in 1865, came to Nebraska, and settled on Section 26, Township 9, Range 11, 160 acres, which he bought. He has broke all his land, and planted and raised an orchard of 300 apple trees, which are in a healthy condition and bearing, besides a choice lot of small fruit, and ten acres of forest. He married Miss Sarah Gentry, of Tennessee, March 10, 1866, and has seven children.

H. E. SACKLEY, farmer, Section 15, P. O. North Branch, was born in Lanark County, Ont., in 1831, and in March, 1845, moved with parents to Ogdensburg, N. Y., and in 1847, to Chicago for twenty years; then made a trip west, on a prospecting tour, and engaged in overland freighting business, but found the Indians troublesome, abandoned the project, and turned his face eastward again, and engaged in teaming and peddling in Chicago, but in 1870, settled again in Nebraska, in Saline County, and took a homestead, but owing to reverses and family affliction gave up this claim, and went back to Chicago again, and sold his personal effects, and came back to Otoe County, and finally settled on Section 15, Township 9, Otoe County, he being one of the first settlers here. He has been elected to offices of prominence, but would not qualify. He was married to Miss Emma Peira, of Chicago, in July, 1856, who was born at Saint Catherine's, Ont., a daughter of Edward Peira, an engineer on the lakes; have had two children—Etta, born 1860, and died of malpractice, 1862; Albert, born 1864, was killed by horse running away in 1871.

ROBERT SACKLEY, farmer, P. O. Syracuse, born in Ontario, Dominion of Canada, September 8, 1840, and removed with parents, in 1845, to Ogdensburgh, N. Y., then to Chicago for a short time, and engaged in expressing, then in 1861, to Nebraska for a short time, then to Chicago for eighteen years, and in 18[illegible] finally settled in Nebraska. Was married April 20, 1871.

MILTON SMITH, farmer, P. O. Syracuse, was born in Boone County, Iowa, October 25, 1852, and moved with his parents to Nemaha County, where he engaged in farming until 1866, when his brother and mother came to Otoe County, and bought eighty acres, as above. His father was born at Bowling Green, Ky., December 25, 1804, and located in Southern Illinois. In 1864, he and his family moved to Nemaha County, Neb., where he passed away in 1869. He was married to Miss Rebecca Dailey, September 10, 1835. Jacob Dailey, her father, was born in Green County, Pa., January 27, 1791. He was a volunteer in 1812, but peace being proclaimed before he was enrolled, he retraced his steps. Mr. Smith was married in Ohio, in 1814, August 15, to Miss Mary Ann Watson, of Guernsey County, Ohio.

O. D. WALDO, P. O. Syracuse, born in Tolland County, Conn., April 8, 1832, and remained at home until 1850, went from there to Wood County, Wis., a short time, from there to Hancock County, Ill., until 1856, except one year, when he was in the Rockies, mining, and returned poor, back to Illinois, Hancock County, and remained there until 1874, when he came to Nebraska, and settled on Section 31, Township 9, Range 11, eighty acres of Burlington & Missouri land, and has made good improvements. Married Miss Mary A. Cook, of St. Albans, Ill., May 6, 1856. Have three children.

WILLIAM S. WEBBER, farmer, P. O. Syracuse, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., January 14, 1844, and moved to Calhoun County, Mich., in 1856, with his parents, for two years, then to Eaton County, Mich., and remained until 1866, when he came to Nebraska, and remained one year, then to Kane County, Ill., for two years, then removed to Nebraska, where he now lives. He was married in 1867, to Miss Amanda C. Ellis, of Eaton County, Mich.

E. S. WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Dunbar, born June 15, 1829, in Washington County, Ky., and lived there until 1854; came to Cass County, Ill., and engaged in farming for ten years, when he got married to Miss Amanda Carper, in August, 1859, then in 1868, came to Nebraska, and rented a farm, and followed that business until the present time, on eighty acres, and have nine children.

C. E. WOODS, farmer and stock breeder, Section 34, P. O. Syracuse, born in Westmoreland County, Pa., July 30, 1839. Came to Washington County with parents, when a child, and from there went to Hillsdale County, Mich., in 1852, then to Illinois, with parents, until 1857, then to Omaha, and was engaged in buying and selling stock, and then to Fremont County, Iowa, and engaged in raising Short-horn cattle, and farming until 1878, when he moved to Nebraska, with brother, and settled on Section 34, Township 9, Range 11, still engaged in raising Short-horn cattle, of which he has some fine specimens. His thoroughbred Fanny Allen being one of his best, then his Second Belle of Ashbrough, bred by D. W. Bowers, of Lincoln, Neb., then his thoroughbred Daisy, an eleven year old Short-horn, has had and raised ten calves, which were all sold at high prices.

A. L. YOUNG, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Syracuse. He was born in [illegible] County, N. Y., March 7, 1851, and moved to Nebraska with his parents in 1872 and settled as above mentioned on 160 acres. He was married in 1876, to Miss Lena Annable, who was born in Winona County, Minn., in 1859. They have two children: Nettie B., born August 5, 1878, and Guy G., born Nov. 28, 1880.

HENDRICKS PRECINCT.

J. H. DAVIDSON, farmer, P. O. Hendricks, was born in Taylorstown, Washington Co., Pa., December 2, 1837, where he remained until he was eight years of age, when he accompanied his mother and only sister. His mother marrying a man by the name of Allen McNeal, a very prominent man of his community in Central Ohio, and remained on his farm till he was twenty-one years of age, at that time receiving his share of his father's estate and grandfather's legacy. He went to Page County, Iowa, in the spring of 1858, and purchased 160 acres of land, after making some improvements returned to Ohio, and was married to Miss Margaret J. Dickson, May 23, 1861, second daughter of Isaac Dickson, formerly a miller and farmer of Washington County, Pa., but now a large farmer of Marion County, Ohio. Mr. Davidson was drafted in September, 1862, in the Governor's call for nine months; served six weeks and then hired a volunteer substitute, and was consequently honorably discharged; was after this elected Second Lieutenant of Company E, Twenty-third Regiment of Flat Foot Militia, and served until all were discharged by proclamation of the Governor. On August 24, 1865, moved with his family, consisting of himself and wife, and two children, by private conveyance to his farm in Iowa. Remained there five years, and during that time was burned out by a prairie fire, whereupon his wealthy uncle, Robt. Davidson, gave him half a section of land in Nebraska, one-half in Otoe County, the other in Nuckolls County, upon the express condition that he sell out in Iowa and remove thither and improve it in Otoe County. The following appeared in the *Page County Herald*, February, 1870: "Sold out.—Mr. J. H. Davidson, our excellent friend of Lincoln Township, has sold his farm, and will emigrate to Nebraska during this month. Mr. D. does not move from Page County because he thinks Nebraska a better State, on the contrary, he regards the glorious kingdom of Page standing head and shoulders above all competitors. But he has an uncle, who has kindly given him half a section of land, one-half in Otoe County, and he goes thither to improve it. May good [illegible]

[illegible] him." He has resided here eleven years amid the discouragements of drouths, of grasshopper raids, and is now in easy circumstances, takes a prominent part in every important movement. Was elected Justice of the Peace, in 1878, to fill the vacancy made by the removal of his predecessor; was elected for two successive terms of two years each. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. of Palmyra, and has an excellent education, taking a scientific course at the Ohio Central College, Marion County, Ohio, and is a regular correspondent of six newspapers. After leaving college he taught school for several terms. Was appointed January 3, 1882, Notary Public for six years by Gov. Nance. The family consists of the following names: George A., Mary E., Isaac D., Lizzie M., Jennie C., and J. Brownlee. The two oldest were born in Ohio, the next two were born in Iowa, the two youngest were born in Nebraska.

GEORGE M. DOUGLASS, farmer, Hendricks P. O., born December 4, 1843, Grant County, and town of Platteville, Wis., where he remained until August 11, 1862, then enlisted in Company E, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, and was discharged May 15, 1865, and remained there until 1868, when he came to Nebraska, and settled and took a homestead on Section 22, Township 7, Range 9, 160 acres. When he came here he had only about $700, including outfit and teams, and is now in good circumstances, and has 280 acres of land. He was married to Miss Margaret A. Rogers, of Grant County, Wis. Mr. D. was elected Assessor in 1874, and has served nine years. He has four children, Clara M., born February 9, 1870, John L., May 21, 1872, Laura J., August 8, 1875, Mary E., September 17, 1878.

HENRY KLAUS, farmer, P. O. Hendricks, was born at Oldenburg, Germany, June 11, 1833, and emigrated to St. Louis, in 1853, where he remained three years engaged in tanning leather, then went to California, where he remained two years, then removed to Knox County, Ill., and engaged in farming, in 1858, where he remained until 1864, then went to Germany on a visit for one season, and in 1866, came to Otoe County and took up a homestead on Section 2, Township 7, Range 9, 160 acres, and has bought 160 acres since. Mr. K. has been successful only as a farmer, and stock feeder. He was married October 7, 1864, to Miss Angeline Kuhlmann of Oldenburg, Germany. They have three children, Katie L., born July 12, 1865; Delia A., born December 8, 1868; Lillie M., born April 9, 1873.

SIMPSON McKIBBIN, farmer, P. O. Hendricks, was born in County Down, Ireland, in May, 1834, and emigrated to America, in 1848, and remained in Oakland County until 1854, then went to Grant County, Wis., and remained there three years, engaged by the month at driving team, then went to Clayton County, Iowa, where he remained one year, and then to Mitchell County, burning lime, and from there to Otoe County, Neb., in 1864, where he took a homestead of 160 acres on Section 2, Township 7, Range 9, where he has since bought 320 acres adjoining. When he came to Nebraska, he had only $500, all told, including his outfit, and now is wealthy, having 480 acres of land well stocked with hogs, cattle and 700 sheep and all necessary implements and machinery and good buildings. He was married March 1, 1860, to Miss Harriet M. Douglass of Mitchell County, Iowa. They have five children, George L., born April 2, 1864; Mary E., born May 24, 1866; Agnes E., born June 25, 1868; John S., born October 19, 1874; Fred L., born October 9, 1878.

OSAGE PRECINCT.

ALBERT ARMSTRONG, farmer, P. O Syracuse, born in town of Dorset, Bennington Co., Vt., December 1, 1843, from there he went to Milwaukee, Wis., to live with guardians when a boy until the age of fifteen, when he went to Clark County, Mo., where he remained until 1866. Previous to this he enlisted in October, 1861, in Company E, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and was discharged at Cassville, October 18, 1862, for disability, then took a trip to Denver for health, but finally settled in Otoe County and was married to Miss Mary E. Holladay of Adams County, Ill., and in 1867, bought a homestead on Section 1, Township 7, Range 11, 400 acres.

S. C. BARNES, P. O. Syracuse, farmer, born in Lenox, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, May 11, 1853, and received a common school education and left with parents in 1857, and moved to Dunn County, Wis., and remained there until 1871, when he came to Nebraska and settled on Section 10, Township 7, Range 11, 160 acres, with his father. He married Miss Malica Hoover on July 1, 1876. She was born in Kosciusko County, Ind. They have one son, born July 1, 1878, one daughter, born June 21, 1880.

Z. P. EARLE, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. Syracuse, was born in Fulton County, Ill., October 3, 1837, and moved to Keokuk County, Iowa, with his parents, at the age of eight years, where his father died in 1851. Then hired out by the month and went to school, and in 1858 came to Nebraska and started a ranch forty-five miles east of Kearney, on the Platte River, and did a good business until 1864, when the Indians made a raid and took nearly every thing he had. He sustained a loss of $3,000. When he first came to Nebraska he had only $1. His first work was to mow and put up seventy tons of hay. In 1866, he started freighting, in which he was successful until 1868, when he pre-empted 160 acres on Section 18, Township 11, Range 10, in Cass County, Neb. Since that time he has added to it, and has now in Cass and Otoe counties, 640 acres. He was married in February, 1868, to Mrs. Owen, relict of the late William Owen, a merchant of Springfield, Ill. They have six children. Mrs. E. was born in Holidaysburgh, Pa., January 26, 1838, and went to Oregon with her sister, and was married to Mr. Owen.

J. F. FERGUSON, farmer, Syracuse P. O., born in Boone County, Ind., April 16, 1840, and removed in 1868 to Coles County, Ill., and engaged in farming one year, on a rented farm. Then to Otoe County and took a homestead of 160 acres, on Section 32, Township 8, Range 11, where he made good improvements, and in 1880, sold it to John Shepherd, Esq., an extensive farmer and stock dealer. Then he moved to Township 7, Section 8, Range 11, and bought 320 acres. He was married in 1861 to Miss Eliza Ann Davis. They have eight children. He has set out on his new place three acres of choice fruit trees, which are doing well.

JACOB LISK, farmer, Section 17, Township 7, Range 11, post office address Syracuse, born in Seneca County, N. Y., November 23, 1834. Moved to Rochester, N. Y., and engaged in the hardware business for about three years, except six months while at school. Then went back to Seneca and engaged in farming for seven years, and was Deputy Postmaster for one year in Waterloo Post office, same county, and in 1864, moved to Decatur, Van Buren Co., Michigan, and engaged in the hardware business for six years, and was burnt out and left almost penniless. Then engaged in the grocery business for two years. Then in 1872, came to Nebraska and settled in Range 11, Section 17, Otoe County, 160 acres. He was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1873, and held the office until the present year. Has been Assessor for two terms previous to 1879, when he was elected to the Legislature by the Republican party, and served one term, and is now Deputy County Treasurer and Census Enumerator. He was married to Josephine Stephenson, daughter of Sheriff Stephenson, of Waterloo, N. Y., in 1860. Mrs. Lisk was born in 1838. Have one daughter living.

PETER VAN ANTWERP, P. O. Syracuse, farmer, on 160 acres, Township 7, Range 11, Section 18. Born in Province of Quebec, Canada, August 3, 1837, and moved with his parents to Rochester, N. Y., and remained in that State and engaged in farming until 1850, when they moved to Boone County, Ill., and again engaged in farming until 1867. Then leaving his parents, he moved to Nebraska and took up a homestead of 160 acres on Range 11, Section 18, and has made substantial improvements. He is an extensive dealer in and raiser of stock. He feeds an average of 100 cattle, 500 sheep, 200 hogs, and generally ships direct to market. He married Miss Mary Dodge, of Sycamore, Ill., July 4, 1861. Mrs. V. was born June 11, 1844. They have one son born July 20, 1866; one daughter born May 13, 1875. Mr. V. takes a moderate interest in politics and education.

MC WILLIAMS PRECINCT.

MRS. LEVINIA A. B. PARSONS, farmer, P. O. Syracuse, relict of the late Cyrus Reed. Was born in Ulster County, N. Y., December 13, 1822, and came to Pickaway, Ohio, with parents. Was married to Mr. C. Reed, August 2, 1837. Mr. Reed was the son of Elias Reed, one of the first settlers in Ohio. He was a prominent farmer and carried on extensive woolen mills. Mr. C. Reed was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, July 12, 1817, and was an extensive farmer and cattle dealer. Died at his late residence in Otoe County, December 4, 1870, leaving a widow and a small family of five to mourn his departure.

MATHEW G. REED, farmer, on Section 10, Township 7, Range 10, P. O. Syracuse. Born in Marysville, Union Co., Ohio, October 31, 1831. Moved to Iowa in 1856, for two years; then to Nebraska. In 1858, took a pre-emptive claim on Section 11, Township 7, Range 12; then back to Iowa and was married in 1859; and in 1862, came to Nebraska again and took a homestead, where he now lives. He was one of the pioneer settlers of this part of the county. He married Miss Ruth Smith, of Washington County, Iowa, who was born April 4, 1842, who died and left four sons and eight daughters, all living.

BERLIN PRECINCT.

WILLIAM M. BROWN, P.O. Syracuse; born in Indiana, and went with parents to Iowa, where he remained until 1860, then to Nebraska, and bought 120 acres on Section 30, Township 9, Range 12. Married in February, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Beard, of Iowa, and has four children. Enlisted at Davenport, Iowa, in Company E, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, 1864, and was discharged same year.

AUGUST HEYER, farmer, P. O. Syracuse; was born in Germany, September 4, 1841; emigrated to Lasalle County, Ill., in 1870, where he remained for three years; then moved to Nebraska. He was married in 1873 to Manda Roennen. They have five children.

WARREN MUNN, farmer, Section 4, Berlin Precinct, was born in Ohio, near Wooster, Wayne County, September 12, 1838. Left school when he was twenty-one years old, removing to Davenport, Iowa, and from there to Nebraska City in the spring of 1860, engaging in freighting on the plains and frontier before, during and after the Indian War. He was Master of Transportation for the Government for Colorado and New Mexico, and experienced numerous difficulties in consequence of Indian hostilities and Texas lancers. This was in 1861-2, after which time he was made Yard Master in the Quartermaster's Department, holding the position about three years, when he returned to Nebraska City, where he and his brother took a train to Virginia City with the first supply of drugs that was ever brought here, then loaded up with passengers when Warren brought the trains back. He then made winter trips to Denver, experiencing lots of hardships on account of snow. In the spring he fitted up a train of his own and went to Salt Lake, making the trip in fifty-six days; then took a load from there to the mines of Idaho and returned to Salt Lake and went into quarters on Wisdom River, Montana, encamping with the Pondurey tribe; left in the spring for Helena, sold his outfits, and followed mining there for a short time; then went to Fort Benton and took passage on the Viola Bell for Nebraska City. After arriving here made arrangements with Isaac Coe to transfer some corn from Kearney to Laramie and Cheyenne, then came here and purchased a farm; was sent for shortly afterward to come to Utah and take position of train master to complete a contract by Alexander Majors on the U. P. Road. After getting through, disposed of his stock and outfits and returned to this city once more; went to Ohio, where he and his brother bought a number of horses, and together with their household goods shipped them to this place, and has been ever since on his farm. Was married December 15, 1869. They have six children, Elie K., Adelbert C., Emma J., Eva, Edna and Warren W.

ROBERT SATTERLY, farmer, P. O. Syracuse; born in Devonshire, England, August 17, 1827, and emigrated to Ohio in 1854, and remained three years, when he came to Nebraska and remained three years; then he went to Denver and California Gulch, engaged prospecting and mining until 1861, and remained two years; then returned to Colorado for two years, where he settled on a rented farm for three years; then in 1868 bought a farm of 160 acres, on Section 19, and has made good improvements. Was married to Miss Mary Whitten, of Otoe County, on April 8, 1865. They have two children: Phoebe Jane, born August 30, 1867; Robert Scott, born November 15, 1871.

MINERSVILLE.

JAMES D. CARMICHAEL, retired; came to Nebraska in July, 1857, and located at Minersville, engaging in the saw mill and lumber business, and keeping a steamboat wood yard. He continued at this business for ten years, and then entered the grain business. In 1866 he moved on to his farm on Section 2, Otoe Precinct. For seven years he was Postmaster at Otoe City, and in 1875, 1876, and 1877, was Postmaster at Minersville, carrying on a mercantile trade at the same time. November 20, 1880, he sold his farm, and in December moved back to Minersville, where he began dealing in groceries, wood and in real estate. He was Justice of the Peace for two years, and Road Supervisor for ten or twelve years. He was born in Wayne Township, Mifflin Co., Pa., August 9, 1812, and lived there until 1845, when he moved to Lafayette, Ind. He lived there four years, and returned to Pennsylvania for a year. After that he spent a short time in St. Louis, going thence to Rock Island; in the latter place he remained until he came to Nebraska. He was married at Derry, Mifflin Co., Pa., March 23, 1837, to Julia A. Layman, a native of Clark's Ferry, Pa., born in 1815. They have one child living, Myra, now Mrs. George W. Brown, of Otoe Precinct, Otoe Co., Neb. Three sons died, Henry, aged nine years; Edwin, aged sixteen; and William L., aged six.

OTOE PRECINCT.

HUMPHREY D. GILBERT, M. D., Otoe Precinct P. O., Nebraska City, was born in Broome County, N. Y., in 1815. He entered the University of New York in 1834, and received his diploma the following year, and commenced practicing medicine at his home, and continued until coming to Nebraska City, in June, 1856. He remained in this city till November, 1867, when he removed to Lincoln, this State, and followed his profession about fourteen years. Mr. G. was one of the first trustees of that town, County Commissioner for six years, and assistant superintendent of the Insane Asylum there in 1873. Mr. G. found his health commenced failing him a few years ago, so he concluded to retire from active life, and bought his present farm and located on it in December, 1880, where he expects to spend the remainder of his days. For two years he was a partner of E. S. Hawley in the hardware line, in Nebraska City. Member of the A., F. & A. M. Was married at Deposit, N. Y., in 1849, to Jane M. Sheldon. They have three children, Martha, Annie and Frederick Allen.

LEWIS LEWIS, farmer, Otoe Precinct, P.O. Nebraska City; was born in Chester County, Pa., September 20, 1831. At the age of sixteen years he went at farming and continued to follow it as long as he remained in that section. He came to Nebraska in April, 1855, and pre-empted his present place in 1857, and has since been engaged in general farming. Was married in Nebraska City to Susan Wright, in 1862. They have seven children: Mary, Rosena, Annie, Ella, Lewis, John and Henry.

PAWNEE COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

PAWNEE County is in the second tier of counties from the east and the first to the south. It is bounded north by Johnson, east by Richardson and west by Gage County. In area, it is eighteen miles north and south and twenty-four miles east and west, containing 276,480 acres of land. The surface of the country is well watered by three large streams and over a dozen smaller ones. The altitude is from 900 to 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. The principal streams, referred to above, are the North and South Forks of the Great Nemaha River and Turkey Creek. The North Fork flows in a southeasterly direction across the northeast corner of the county, and the South Fork takes a northeasterly course across the southeastern corner. The central part of the county is abundantly watered by Turkey Creek, which also takes, in general, a southeasterly course. The tributaries of these principal streams add to the abundant water supply. Mission, Plum and Wolf Creeks flow southwest into Big Blue River, draining and watering the western portions of Pawnee County. These streams furnish power to three mills in the county, the Nemaha Eagle Mills being four miles north of Humboldt; proprietors, Simon, Luthy & Co. The other mills are mentioned elsewhere.

Along the large streams lies the fine valley land, which comprises over 10 per cent of the county. The land is fertile and easily cultivated. The uplands and bottom lands are generally separated by ranges of low, undulating hills. In the northern portion of the county the uplands are more broken. The correct inference is that a very small per cent of Pawnee County consists of untillable land.

Of the soil and climate of Nemaha Valley, Prof. Aughey, of the State University, speaks as follows:

"The charm of beauty is not the only recommendation that this valley possesses. The land is of unsurpassed and rarely equaled fertility. Its wealth of soil and excellence of climate assures a rich future. The settler can select from three varieties of soil. First, because modifying all the others are the Loess deposits. Those range from two to fifty feet in thickness. Now, by universal admission among scientific men, these Loess soils are the best in the world. The ever-famous plains of Burgundy, the valley of the Rhine and the valley of the Nile, in Egypt, are among the remarkably rich soils of the world, but those all, like these soils of Nebraska, are made up of these Loess deposits. The following is an analysis of a specimen of this soil: Insoluble (silicious) matter, 80.01 per cent; ferric oxide, 3.81; alumina, 1.91; lime carbonate, 6.01; lime phosphate, 3.70; magnesia carbonate, 1.30; potassa, .37; soda, .21; organic matter, 1.09; moisture, 1.05; loss in analysis, 54. Still other analyses of mine, of this deposit, from other portions of the State, are given in the Hayden reports for 1874.

"It will be seen from these analyses that about 80 per cent of this Loess soil is composed of silica, but it is so finely pulverized that the grains can only be seen under a good microscope. The carbonates and phosphates of lime that are present are the substances that are artificially added to the soils in the East to restore their fertility. Other fertilizing elements are also present, such as iron, potash, a small quantity of soda, alumina and some organic matter. In fact, this soil has such a combination of elements that it could not be well improved, even theoretically, by the scientist. Owing to their yellowish color, these deposits are frequently called clay beds, especially beneath the point where they are intermingled with the organic matter and vegetable mold, which gives the soil for several feet from the top its black color. Owing to its great depth, this soil is practically inexhaustible. Because of its peculiar constitution, it has the best possible drainage, and, in dry seasons, the moisture slowly, but surely, ascends to the surface, so that with good cultivation it can neither be drowned out nor dried out.

"As would naturally be expected, this soil, for the cultivation of the cereal grains and grasses, and for orchards and vineyards, is the best in the world. I have myself gathered nearly one hundred species of grasses in the Nemaha and adjacent valleys. And it has already been demonstrated by practical experience that wherever apple trees, grapes and peaches adapted to the climate, are properly planted and cared for, the richest results will be realized. In some few of the counties along this valley, some of the lands are partly made up of Loess modified by drift. But such soils have such richness that in practice they will not be found to vary from the best soils in the State. The bottom lands are made up of a mixture of alluvium and Loess, but so blended together that only chemical analysis can determine their true character. But it is easily seen that such a mixture cannot detract from their value.

"It is yet an unsettled question whether the bluff or the bottom lands are the most desirable. Some hold that the latter are best for corn and the former for wheat and fruit. But since, with deep cultivation, fine corn crops are obtained from the former and some good orchards have been produced on the latter, the question remains an open one. Many who have had some experience in Nebraska aim to get farms which have some of both bottom and bluff lands on them. Both the uplands and lowlands are so filled with vegetable mold near the surface that they all look like vast gardens after cultivation.

"The climate of the Nemaha Valley is genial. The mean temperature for January, February and March is 20° Fahrenheit above zero. Severe storms only occur at long intervals, and rain rarely falls in winter. The atmosphere is remarkably clear and dry, and, owing to this peculiarity, combined with the silicious character of the soil, roads are exceptionally good. Roads for long seasons almost impassable for mud, which characterized so many sections of our country, are unknown in the Nemaha Valley. There are not two months in the year when driving on the public roads is not a pleasure. The mean temperature for June, July and August is slightly above 72° Fahrenheit. This is a temperature sufficient to ripen the finest grapes that are grown in this latitude. Every year there is a rainy season in the last of May, or during June, and this coming when crops need it the most, they rarely suffer for lack of moisture."

Hundreds more of just such testimonials could be produced as to the exceeding attractiveness and fertility of the section of country of which Pawnee County is the most favored portion. It is believed the following pages understate, rather than overstate, the prospects of her glorious future:

"Fine timber is found on the banks of the Nemahá, Turkey, West Branch and Johnson Creeks. The width of the timber land varies from twenty rods to half a mile, the most productive varieties of wood being oak, elm, hickory, walnut, maple, hackberry and cottonwood. Since prairie fires have become less frequent throughout the county, and more attention has been given to the cultivation of timber, the fuel problem is becoming less serious. There are at present over 600,000 forest trees to aid in solving that problem, not taking into account the fact that Pawnee County has within her limits, and is now working, the best coal deposits in Nebraska. The history of their discovery and development is thus given by a prominent citizen, who lives in the vicinity of the coal fields:

"About the year 1856, a vein of coal, from eight to sixteen inches in thickness, and of good quality, was discovered on the farm of Robert Turner, about a mile and a half east of Cincinnati, and a few years afterward the same vein was discovered at several places near Cincinnati. For several years, there was but little demand for coal for fuel, consequently the vein was not very extensively worked. Four or five years ago, however, there began to be a demand for fuel, and the vein was opened and worked at several points. It is called the Cincinnati coal, but, in fact, the vein underlies nearly the whole of South Fork Precinct. Last winter there were in the neighborhood of Cincinnati between seventy and eighty miners at work, all making good wages. But, notwithstanding the vein has been worked as stated, it has not yet been fully developed, for at no place where it has been worked has it been penetrated over one hundred feet, and it is the opinion of many that when penetrated farther it will prove to be thicker. During the latter part of last winter another vein still thicker, from seventeen to twenty-two inches, was discovered about four miles east of Cincinnati. It is what is called block coal, and is considered a higher vein than that of the Cincinnati coal. Two miners leased it and are now working it, getting out from 400 to 600 bushels per day. It is the opinion of many that the same vein will be discovered near Cincinnati and other places in the precinct and county, in which case Pawnee County will far surpass any county in the State in point of fuel. In fact, with the present vein of coal, to say nothing of the discoveries of more coal, that will, no doubt, soon be made, and to say nothing, either, of the large amount of timber, South Fork Precinct alone can supply the county for years to come, not only with fuel for the masses, but for manufactories of any and all kinds, that may be started in Pawnee City or county. This winter, so far, it has been difficult to get miners to work the Cincinnati coal, as most of them go to the thicker vein farther east, where a little better wages can be made, so at present it is worked at only a few places. Near Fries' mill, some twelve or fourteen miners are at work, and a few at several other places near Cincinnati. One farmer has nearly eighty acres of coal land, has the vein opened and ready to work, but cannot get the miners, which is also the case with several others who have coal land. So, to any and all who contemplate settling in Pawnee County, I will say, come right along, and don't let that great bugaboo, scarcity of fuel, deter you, for, as stated above, there is coal enough in South Fork Precinct alone to supply the county for years to come, for any and all purposes, to say nothing of the discoveries that will yet be made in the county, for it is the candid opinion of the writer, and many others also, that there is coal in and under many hills throughout the county."

It may be added to the above, which was written some time ago, that the coal fields are now supplying Pawnee City, Humboldt and Falls City.

Beds of soft, but durable, limestone of a beautiful cream color also crop out in different portions of the county. The layers are from six inches to two feet in thickness, and the stone is readily worked into any desired form. It is called the fusuline limestone, the best specimens being eight miles west of Pawnee City. Builders are especially partial to it. Sandstone is also abundant.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

With abundance of fuel, good building stone and a fertile soil, Pawnee County is truly favored. It is a splendid corn country, and stock-raising is extensively carried on, the prairies furnishing excellent pasturage and an abundance of hay. Pawnee County holds just claim to being a banner section for sheep-raising, there being about 25,000 animals, who are doing finely. Climate, soil, water—everything is favorable for sheep-raising, and such men as R. T. Scott, Bookwalter & Hibbert, Frank Bennett, William Ticnor, Button Bros. and others have demonstrated that the business can be made profitable. A majority of this stock is owned in Mission Precinct. The average clip is about nine pounds. Hogs are also a profitable investment, there being some 20,000 head in the county. Poland-China and Berkshire are the favorite breeds.

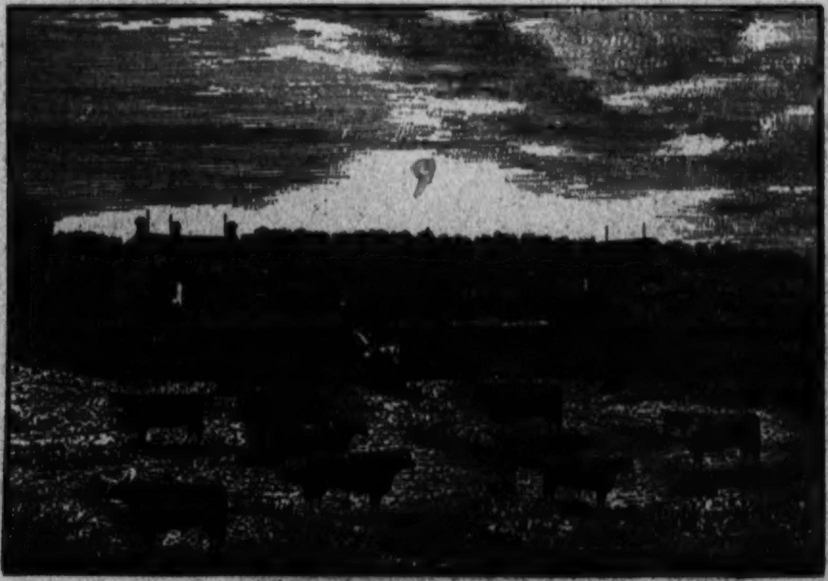
Of late years, blooded cattle have been introduced by W. B. Bull, John Blacklaw, M. K. Walker, W. J. Halderman, Samuel and J. M. Hamilton and others.

In regard to the crops, corn is most prolific. Over 25,000 acres are under cultivation, much of the yield going to feed stock. South Fork, Clay, Sheridan and Miles Precincts are good corn-growing sections. Barley and rye also yield well. For several years past, considerable attention has been given to fruit-raising, and peaches, apples, grapes and cherries have been cultivated with success.

And yet, notwithstanding all these agricultural and stock-raising advantages, there are fully 150,000 acres of unimproved land in Pawnee County. A general summary of the last reports of the Assessors shows that there are 15,000 cattle in the county, and 60,000 head of stock of all varieties. The improved land is valued at about $400,000, and the unimproved at about $625,000. The entire assessed valuation of the county is $2,010,000; estimated at $6,030,000. According to the latest estimates, the population of Pawnee County is 7,616. Its floating indebtedness is only $5,000.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

This heading is meant to include all means by which the county and its citizens were thrown into communication, such as postal facilities, county roads, bridges and railroads. Judge Christian Bobst was the first Postmaster, and the "post office," over which he and son, George T., were the guardian spirits, was called Pleasant Valley. It was in the extreme southeastern portion of the county, and for some time Pawnee City was entirely dependent upon it. Mr. Bobst (George T.) relates that the duties of the position were quite a tax upon the average man's patience, as they necessitated the looking over of several bags of through mail to Fort Kearney, just for the sake, perhaps, of extracting two or three epistles belonging to the good people of Pawnee County. In 1861, Table Rock obtained a post office, and, in 1862, Pawnee City a tri-weekly mail, which put a partial embargo upon the inconveniences of post office service as suffered in early days. Territorial and county roads had also been located, as is noticed elsewhere. It was not, however, until 1868, that the county really began to pay sufficient attention to the building of good bridges across Turkey Creek and South and North Fork. During this year, one was built south of Pawnee City, a second across South Fork, near the Fries Mill, and a third across the North Fork, near the Table Rock Mill. The county is now abundantly supplied. But the great need of Pawnee County—a railroad—was not met until December, 1881. Table Rock and the northeastern part of the county was accommodated in 1871-72 by the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, but Pawnee City and the flourishing country to the south was apparently left out in the cold. And yet this section prospered amazingly and was well prepared to take advantage of the road when it did come. The construction of the road was placed by the Burlington & Missouri in the hands of the able and well-known firm of Elisha P. Reynolds & Co., who have built more railroad in Nebraska than any other firm. They began work in the winter, but the exceedingly bitter weather prevented much progress. The late spring also retarded work. Then came the exceptionally hot summer, and with it the impossibility to push work rapidly. Another drawback was the difficulty in getting laborers. Wages were gradually raised until they reached $1.75 for men and $4 for teams. Yet with all these inducements they never had as large a force as they wished. Then, too, the work was unusually heavy, passing as the line did through the roughest part of the county. It is pronounced the heaviest piece of work in the State. Nevertheless, with all these hindrances, the work was completed by the time specified in the contract and finished well.



"UPLAND STOCK FARM" AND RESIDENCE OF EX-GOVERNOR DAVID BUTLER, NEAR PAWNEE CITY.

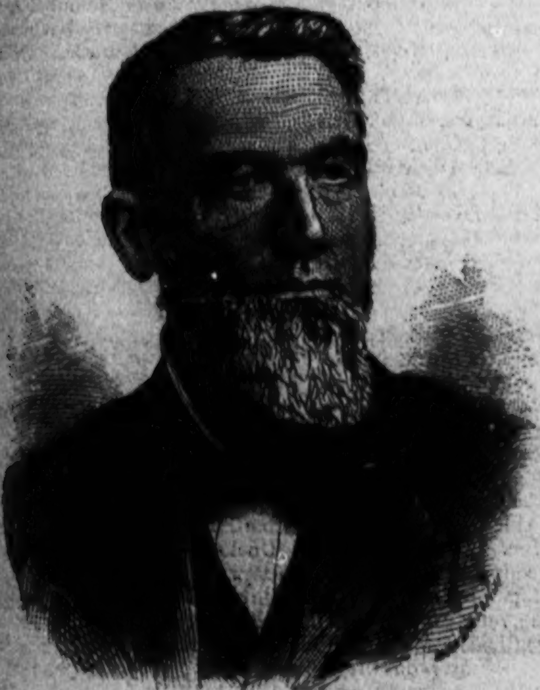
A passenger and freight depot and section-house were built, and Pawnee City really took on metropolitan appearance. The extension has been made to Wymore, thirty miles distant, the branch being known as the Wymore Division of the Republican Valley Railroad, and is but the beginning of the ultimate extension of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to Denver. The road is controlled by the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company. The survey through the county toward Topeka will also tend further to develop this growing region of the State.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settlers of Pawnee County located in the vicinity of Cincinnati, a little village situated in its extreme southeastern portion, about fourteen miles from Pawnee City. In the spring of 1854, Christian Bobst, Robert Turner, Jacob Adams and Robert Archer started from Ohio with a view of settling in Missouri, on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. They found, however, that the lands were not in the market, and pushed on into Nebraska. On the 4th of April, they arrived on the South Fork of the Great Nemaha. Mr. Bobst, the leader of the party, selected the northwest quarter of Section 25, Town 1, Range 12, one of the finest timber claims in the State. Mr. Turner located on the southeast quarter of Section 25; Mr. Archer, upon the southwest quarter of the same section; and Mr. Adams upon the southwest quarter of Section 24. George T. Bobst arrived shortly afterward, and settled upon the remaining quarter of Section 25. The party thought at first that they were within the limits of Kansas. The survey had not yet been made, and, to protect themselves in their claims, after the lines had been run, the settlers of what is now Nemaha County, Kan., and Pawnee, and a portion of Richardson County, Neb., formed a claim club. The first meeting was held July 4, 1854, at the crossing of the old Mormon trail and the Nemaha River. The President of the club was J. R. Cassel; Secretary, George T. Bobst. From the old torn pages of its record book were taken the following dates of when the claims of several well-known citizens of Pawnee County were made: Christian Bobst, George T. Bobst, Joseph Fries and Robert Turner, April 12, 1854; H. Shellhorn, August 12, 1854; J. P. Love and

H. G. Love, August 18, 1854; Jerome Shellhorn and John Shellhorn, August 19, 1854. After locating their claims, the party, headed by Judge Bobst, returned to St. Joe, where they had left their goods, Mr. Bobst having erected a house—the first in the county. Before they returned, Joseph Fries and William Barnes also located in the same neighborhood. John Morrison and Martin Fisher settled on the South Fork, and James M. Hinton on the North Fork. Mr. Hinton erected a small dwelling house, E. J. Shellhorn, Jacob B. Shellhorn, the Abrams and two or three farm hands, assisting to raise the frame. Mr. Hinton held land upon which the Table Rock Mill was erected.

On July 20, 1854, James O'Loughlin, Charles McDonald and Arthur McDonald came up Turkey Creek and looked over the ground which afterward became the site of Pawnee City. The locality is said to have originally been the site of a large Pawnee Indian village, and upon this particular day the three white men observed a large body of natives beyond where the cemetery grounds now are, and retreated to the South Fork of the Nemaha in dismay.

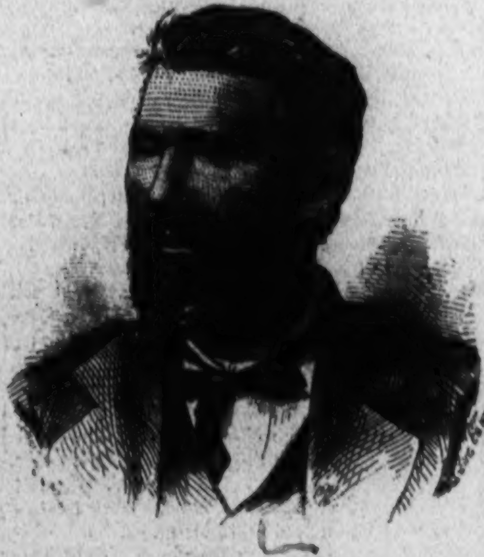


David Butler

Settlers of 1855—L. G. Jenkins, Elisha Kirkham, Elijah Markee and Daniel Powell, on the North Fork; H. G. Love, W. S. Love, J. P. Love and families, on the South Fork; A. A. Jordan, L. D. Jordan, Eben Jordan and Charles McDonald, on Turkey Creek.

Settlers of 1856—P. M. Rogers and family, Rufus Abbott, J. C. Peavey, Rezin Ball, Levi Ball, Garrett L. Pangburn, E. W. Fowler, Josiah J. Lebo, Noah Lebo, Archibald Young, Calvin Horr, Matt Halls and John Kiner, on Turkey Creek; Joseph Steinauer, Nicholas Steinauer, Antoine Steinauer, Joseph Kauffman, Joseph Muchmore, Frank Muchmore and Oliver Muchmore, on Upper Turkey Creek, now Steinauer Precinct; John Williams, H. S. Jenkins, Hiram Billings, John. W. Brock, George Plumb, Widow Kelley (sister of Mr. Plumb), David Butler, C. V. Dimond, John Fleming, Charles Huntley, William and Dent Cunningham, Bedgood and Peter Foale, on the North Fork; G. G. and Andrew Thallimer, Absalom Walters, Dr. A. F. Cromwell (first physician in the county) and family, and W. B. Arnett, on South Fork; William McClintock, Richard Wade and Ed Hogin, James Cotter and Samuel Taylor, on what is known as Taylor's or Hogin's Branch; John Jordan and Branick Cooper on west branch Turkey; James B. Robertson, on Jake's Run; and the Messrs. Buckner, two colored gentlemen, on Nigger's Branch.

What hardships these early settlers had to endure in their battle with nature is best told by an extract from the Centennial History, prepared by Judge J. L. Edwards, from which many of the facts connected with the early history of the county are taken:



J. L. Edwards

"The settlers during these first years of settlement were compelled to go to Missouri for a great portion of their provisions. The reader, on reflection, can readily realize that for the first few years little or nothing but sod corn could be produced, and that for meat, flour, groceries, etc., they necessarily must depend upon some other locality. This, too, was especially hard when these trips had to be made in the winter. And it was not always that these winter trips could be avoided. On one occasion, Messrs. Rezin Ball, G. L. Pangburn, Abner A. and Eben Jordan were compelled to make a trip to Missouri in the winter, leaving their families, those who had any, to shift for themselves. And on their return, more than one of their number came near freezing before they reached home. This is only an example of what they all had to endure. Many times the outlook for the future was indeed disheartening. Indians frequently passing through the county; scarcity of provisions and clothes; poor protection against the inclemency of the weather; new farms to be made, and a support to be had in the meantime; the distance from one neighbor to another contributing to the feeling of isolation and loneliness—and all together would be a terrible strain upon the courage and self-reliance of any ordinary man. The hardest winter, perhaps, ever known in Nebraska, came right in the midst of these hardest of times, as if to strain to the utmost the spirit of endurance of these truly courageous men. The winter of 1856–57 is one that will readily be recalled by those who passed through it in Pawnee County. Its terrific nature will be suggested by the following incident: 'It began to rain about December 1, 1856, coming from the southeast, but soon changed to the northwest, and then set in the heaviest snow-storm,' says Mr. Nicholas Steinauer, 'ever seen in Nebraska.' In this storm, about twenty head of Joseph Muchmore's cattle were lost—driven before it from above Steinauer's, the Robert Harrah farm, clear to the head of Ball's Branch, about ten miles. They were driven down within the banks of this stream and so walled in by the snow that it was impossible for them to get out, and so hidden away that they were not found for about two months—in February of 1857. When found, most of them had been killed by the wolves. Some two or three had succeeded in browsing enough to barely keep them alive. The snow-drifts were simply terrible, rendering the country almost impassable."

Settlers of 1857—Andrew Fellers, Joseph Steel, Charles Tucker, John Morley, Thomas Entwistle, Fred Parli (who afterward removed to Johnson Creek), Hamilton Cooper, Rev. G. L. Griffing, Joseph Griffing, Asa E. Haywood, M. J. Mumford, Richard Brown, William Haywood (with their father, Mr. Haywood), Benjamin Ball, H. N. Gere, William McNeal, Clark Alexander, William Fellers, Lyman Rockwood, John C. Wood, Mr. Beishline, Henry Boemer, William Richards, James Dobson, James Brim, Guilford Lee, R. V. Muir, Richard Collison, Tack Carter and Richard Carter, settled on the North Fork of the Nemaha and its tributaries; F. F. Liming, William F. Fowler, Archibald C. Dean, E. C. Shannon, Joseph S. Woods ("Uncle Joe"), William Harris, Ed Harris, John East, John P. Sutton, Robert B. Sutton, Matt Dodge, Allen McCoy, William East, Isham East, Elisha Loveland, Fred Shafer, John Burge, Davis M. Galligher, Louis M. B. Kennedy, R. H. Hammond, Isaac Taylor, Nathan Biddlecome, Joseph B. Morton, P. B. Beebe, Uriah Sullivan, Isaiah Sullivan, James Goins, Eli Crampton, C. C. Roberts and Mr. McCall, settled on Turkey Creek and its lesser tributaries; E. L. Selfridge, Sylvester Fisher, George E. Downing, William Boock, John Vanier and James K. Adamson, on South Fork; Silas Z. Waters, Stephen Waters and Mr. Gillan, on the West Branch of Turkey Creek; John Edgerton, Samuel Edgerton and John Flanagin, on Johnson Creek; David Neil, George Tanner and Jacob Tanner, on Mission Creek; Leonard Wenzler, David Straub, Vincent Straub, Antoine Zimmerer (now Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. of this State), John Suter, Leonard Suter and Capt. Corey, settled on Turkey Creek, Steinauer Precinct, and Rock Creek; James Spray, on Plumb Creek; Timothy Dewey, on Wolf Creek.

In November of this year, as will be narrated elsewhere in detail, Pawnee City had been permanently selected as the county seat, the first buildings being erected during the spring of 1857. The next year, two saw-mills were erected near Pawnee City, and the steam grist and saw mill of John Fries went into operation at Cincinnati, which had been already surveyed as the northeast quarter of Section 25, Town 1 north, of Range 12 east. Table Rock had been partially laid out by the Table Rock Company in 1855, but was not regularly surveyed and platted until June, 1858.

Settlers of 1858—J. W. Cochran, Mr. Zeke, Washington Allen, Dr. J. N. McCasland, William Horn, Abraham Clayton, William B. Raper, A. D. Liming and Daniel Liming, on Turkey Creek; C. W. Giddings, John A. Jones, William Smith, Julius Tyler, Peter Gartner, George P. McMahon, Samuel McMahon, L. M. Mumford, Samuel Spees, Luke Bradley and Nathan G. Hand, on the North Fork; Horace Bemis, William Carkey, R. G. Cowperthwaite and John Colony, on Jake's Run; Mr. Burg (father of John and William Burg), John Tillotson, George W. Welsh, William Scott, Andrew Oliver, William Oliver, John Turnbull, Robert Fairbairn, William Fairbairn, J. L. Wymore, Fred Wymore and Isaac Lockand, on Johnson Creek and its tributaries; John W. Gregory, Mark Killeen, John Connolly and the Bailes family, on Plumb Creek; Buell Woodruff, Lucas Covert, W. W. Denney and John A. Butler, on Ball's Branch; John W. Manning, on the West Branch of Turkey Creek; Robert Taylor, on Taylor's or Hogin's Branch; and William and Gottifried Burrow and Christian Frank, on Long Branch.

Hon. David Butler, one of the most prominent citizens of this portion of the State, and a native of Indiana, moved to Pawnee City in 1858. In 1861, he served in the Territorial Legislature, and in 1862 was elected to the Senate for two years. In 1866, Mr. Butler was elected the first Governor of the newly admitted State of Nebraska serving a second term in 1868–69. In 1870, he was again honored but impeached on purely political grounds, the Legislature of 1876–77 expunging the record. It was during ex-Gov. Butler's first term that the State capital was removed from Omaha to Lincoln.

Judge J. L. Edwards thus narrates how it was that he came to settle in Pawnee County:

"On the 9th of June, 1860, I arrived at Pawnee City. About three days previously, in company with two teams headed westward, not far from Hiawatha, Kan., I met with Hon. W. B. Raper and Uncle Joseph Woods, drawing goods from St. Joseph to Pawnee City, Messrs. Butler & Raper having started the third store located at this point the year previous. Through the representations of these gentlemen, we were induced to change our destination from the country on the Little Blue River to Pawnee City—a step I have never regretted, and if it has been a matter of regret to the good people of this county, all I have to say in extenuation of my own act in this respect is, Mr. Raper is mainly to blame.

"When I attained the highest ground on the divide between Turkey Creek and Jake's Run, the prospect presented to my view what I conceived to be the loveliest country I had ever beheld. No farms were then to be seen on the uplands. On every hand, as far as the eye could reach, stretched the prairie, covered with waving grass, which, with the gently sloping divides and intervening but scarcely perceptible valleys and ravines, it required no very vivid stretch of the imagination to convert into a beautiful green sea, constantly agitated by the ever undulating motion of its sleepy billows. But, as attractive as the country was, the genuine frankness of the people, their unfeigned kindness of heart, together with the high moral tone which pervaded society generally, had the greater influence in terminating my travels and casting my lot with the people of Pawnee County."

The first settler of the county was Judge Christian Bobst, who, on April 4, 1856, settled on the northwest quarter of Section 25, Town 1, Range 12. He also built the first house in the county, and his son, George T. Bobst, constructed the first boot-jack, which is still in existence.

John Barnes died in the fall of 1855, and his funeral was the first which occurred in the county.

Rev. David Hart preached the first sermon in the county during the spring of 1855, at the house of Henry Shellhorn, South Fork.

Andrew P. Liming, the first child born in Pawnee City, dates his life from October, 1857.

The first deed recorded is a quit-claim, dated February, 21, 1857; Mary F. Barnes to Joseph Fries, the southwest quarter of Section 35, Town 1, Range 12 east.

L. M. B. Kennedy brought suit against Stephen Waters for the value of certain hogs found dead upon Mr. Waters' premises. The trial came off September 14, 1857, and Mr. Waters was mulcted in $50 damages.

In 1859, the first camp-meeting held in the county was in charge of Rev. W. King, at Table Rock. The first church organized in the county was in 1857, a Methodist Episcopal Society, by Rev. C. V. Arnold.

Table Rock also claims the first frame house, the first frame bridge, the first brick-kiln, the first brick house and the first cistern in the county.

The first District Court held within the county, as far as any record kept shows, was at Pawnee City, September 8, 1859. Present, Hon. Joseph Miller, Judge; District Attorney, William McLeenan; Clerk, Allen Blacker; Sheriff, Eben Jordan. At this term of court, Dr. J. N. McCasland was appointed Deputy Clerk for this county, which position he held until 1864.

On March 13, 1856, James O'Laughlin and Lydia Adamson, Richard Clency and Priscilla Adamson, were united in marriage—the first joining together within the present limits of the county. Thomas Entwistle and Mary M. Williams, on March 27, 1857, took the same step, after the county was organized.

"JAY-HAWKING."

A number of citizens from Pawnee County enlisted, in the fall of 1862, to serve against the rebel element and wandering bands of desperate white men and Indians who were stirring up the whole country. The Little Blue region was the scene of a terrible massacre, and the people in the western part of this county were badly scared. It was discovered, however, that there was no real danger to Pawnee County, and they returned to their firesides. Among those who served in this campaign were Dr. A. S. Stewart and Col. W. B. Raper, Lieuts. G. D. Shannon, T. H. Shannon, M. A. Shannon, William Shannon, J. D. Gallagher, L. M. Rogers, L. F. Rogers, John Edgerton, J. T. Wymore, Peter Shellhorn, E. J. Shellhorn, A. Johnson, Fred Parli, Andrew Scott, William Fairbairn, Civilian Waters, G. G. Gere, Polk Wesley and George Nesbit, James O'Laughlin, Samuel Bobst, James Earley, Jacob Adams, Abraham Adkins, Uriah Sullivan, Isaiah Sullivan, G. L. Pangburn, Fred Wymore, William Woods, J. F. C. McCaslin and David Butler (North Fork). Although the Indian war amounted to but little, a mighty conflict continued against "rebel sympathizers." Every horse-thief in the country considered that he had cleared himself from all guilt when he explained that he was only "jay-hawking"—stealing from the common enemy of the Union. After several years of this sort of business had passed away, these bands of thieves became splendidly organized, numbering often among the members citizens who were not suspected of anything but the utmost respectability, and, acquiring boldness by strength, they extended their depredations to all classes of society, "irrespective of party lines." About the middle of November, 1864, Andrew Fellers, of Table Rock, missed a fine team of horses, "jay-hawkers" being on the wing north, south, east and west. A few weeks before this, Dr. McCasland, of Pawnee City, had dressed the wound of a man from Iowa, whom it had been ascertained was a horse-thief. Isaac Riley, of Table Rock, had given the "jay-hawker" shelter and sympathy. The regulators came to his house and made him believe that his brother had been killed for refusing to reveal all he knew, and Isaac put the pursuers upon the trail of the thieves. John C. Peavy, Captain of the Regulators, assisted by two of his men, captured the "jay-hawkers" in Iowa and brought them back to Table Rock, where they were confined in a sort of hotel, owned by Elder Giddings. The leader of the gang was a fine specimen of physical manhood, named Cotheran, a Texan. Isaac Clifton, his companion, was a native of Iowa. In the meantime, a large crowd of citizens had assembled, gathered principally from the western and southeastern parts of this county and Richardson County. They clamored loudly for dealing out summary justice upon the offenders, and, despite the protests of Elder Giddings and others, Riley and Clifton were taken from the guards and hung to a tree until they were dead. Cotheran managed to slip his shackles and leap through a window, but two well-directed shots brought him to the ground, and he was recaptured. His wounds were probed by Dr. J. N. McCasland, the man being shot through the shoulder, and suffering also with a ball which passed into the chest and followed one of the ribs. The Doctor gave it as his opinion that Cotheran could not live. The next day, also, at a kind of a mass meeting, Elder Giddings, Gov. Butler and John Whaley earnestly appealed to the people to desist from further violence; notwithstanding which, the Texan was mounted upon a horse, and, in the afternoon, swung into eternity.

J. L. Edwards was Sheriff of the county at the time of the lynching, but did not suspect any such proceedings on the part of the hitherto law-abiding citizens of Pawnee County as actually did take place. Several of the aforesaid citizens supposed to be models of respectability abandoned the county when an investigation was put on foot—among others, a clergyman; and it was thought best not to push the matter any further, for, if the law had punished both the lynchers and the citizens connected with "jay-hawking," it is the opinion of many now living that Pawnee County would have been almost depopulated.

The above data is made a matter of brief record, so that the general chain of early events and the growth of the county may not be lost sight of. The details of this period, and the narrative which carries particular sections up to 1882, may be found under appropriate heads, and conveniently arranged for reference.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

For the first few years after May, 1854, when the organic act was passed creating the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, Pawnee County was attached to Richardson for political, judicial and revenue purposes. The county was divided into townships in 1855, and into sections in 1856.

It at first consisted of four townships, being twenty-four miles square. Before 1856, one township was taken from the north and added to Johnson County. During this year, John C. Miller, Probate Judge of Richardson County, issued an order for the holding of an election on the 25th of August, 1856. Its object was to select the county seat. John Fleming, James M. Hinton and Charles McDonald pressed the old town of Table Rock as a favorable location, it being near the center of the county. John Tarbull, who had purchased the quarter section on which the Table Rock Mills were located, supported his pet, and was seconded in his endeavors by L. G. Jenkins. Their proposed county seat was situated on the high ground across the Nemaha River, just east of the mill site. Table Rock Town rested its chances of success on the support of the voters of Turkey Creek (Pawnee City), not suspecting that the dark horse itself was to spring up from that section. But so it was. P. M. Rogers, Eben, A. A. and L. D. Jordan, J. C. Peavy and Rufus Abbott championed the southwest quarter Sec. 26, Town 2, Range 11. When the votes were counted upon the important day, neither place had a majority, but the Table Rock poll-books were not signed by the Judge of Election, and were therefore thrown out. Judge Miller, however, when the matter came before him, "reversed the decision of the lower court," and ordered another election for November 4, 1856. These few weeks between the August and the November elections were considered by the enterprising citizens of the southwest quarter, etc., quite in the light of "days of grace." They so improved the time and guided the "flood of emigration" that when the contest of November 4, 1856, was at an end, the southwest quarter Sec. 26, Town 2, Range 11 had scored a majority of sixteen over its other competitors. At this election the following county officers were chosen: Probate Judge, H. G. Lore; Commissioners, John C. Peavy, E. W. Fowler, Joseph Fries; Sheriff, Rufus Abbott; Treasurer, W. B. Arnett, Judge Christian Bobst afterwards qualifying; County Clerk, G. G. Thallimer; Superintendent of Common Schools, Rezin Ball; Surveyor, John J. Lebo; Register, William S. Lore. The two Lores qualified on the 25th of the month; Messrs. Abbott and Lebo on the 22d; Messrs. Ball and Rogers and the Commissioners on the 20th, and the others subsequently.

N. J. Sharp, County Clerk of Richardson, had previously made the following declaration, in regard to the election of August 25: "To all whom these presents shall come, greeting: This is to certify that the southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 2 north, of Range 11 east, was, on the 25th day of August, 1856, duly selected as the county seat. In territory [testimony?] whereof, I have hereunto set my name and affixed my private seal, there being no public seal yet provided for the county."

The first meeting of the Commissioners of Pawnee County was held January 5, 1857, and the county divided into three districts—No. 1 comprising the northern half thereof; No. 2, Township 2, Ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12; and No. 3, Township 1, Ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12. It was also ordered that after any portion of the county seat should be surveyed, lots might be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, either on time or for cash. This first meeting occurred at the house of Rufus Abbott.

In April, the Commissioners met at the house of E. W. Fowler, and issued $212.70 in county orders, to pay for surveying the county seat, which event had taken place during the preceding January. A number of county roads were also laid out during the spring and summer of this year, among others being those which ran from the county line, near Adam's Ford, to Pawnee City, and from Table Rock to Cincinnati.

The county having been fairly organized, "court house" was the next official topic of discussion. At the January term of court (1858), the Commissioners proclaimed that "a court house shall be built in Pawnee City the coming season." But such a fiat is not equivalent to performance. In August of this year, the contract for the erection of a two-story frame structure was awarded to E. W. Fowler for $1,600. By January, 1859, it was found necessary to extend the time of its completion a year, both for lack of funds, and because Mr. Fowler was proving himself to be the "wrong man in the right place;" for there was no dispute over the fact that the county needed a court house. The finishing touches were never put to the structure, and the Commissioners never occupied it, but it was left to the mercy of the shrill and sturdy winds of Nebraska, which leveled it to the ground in 1860. It was during this year (1859) that the Territorial road, running through Pawnee County, was located by Thomas Tostivan, and was the commencement of a bitter contest over the building of such thoroughfare, the early settlers arguing, as in the later case of railroads, that they derived incalculable benefits when placed along these routes of travel. In April, 1858, Gage County was detached from Pawnee for revenue purposes.

To return, however, to court house topics, from which a slight deviation has been made. It was not until February, 1869, that the county really took up the matter in earnest of obtaining a permanent abiding-place. The advertisements for bids called for the erection of a court house, 40x60 feet, two stories high, to be built of the beautiful limestone supplied by the county. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Curtis & Peavy, who completed the building at a cost of over $15,000. It presents a clean and tasteful appearance, and is an addition to the city. The plans were prepared by J. L. Edwards.

Thus the county officers were at last furnished with a home. The present set of officials are as follows: County Clerk and Clerk of the District Court, W. B. Raper; Treasurer, W. J. Halderman; Sheriff, B. H. Fuller; Judge, G. T. Belding; Superintendent of Public Instruction, O. D. Howe; Surveyor, J. A. Wallace; Commissioners, Chairman, J. Blacklaw, J. A. Cope, R. T. Scott.

Pawnee County has no poor house or poor farm, and has not more than a dozen people depending upon it for support, which certainly speaks well for Pawnee County.

In 1856–57, Dr. A. F. Cromwell represented the Territory in the Legislature; 1857–58, P. M. Rogers; 1858–59, A. C. Dean; 1859–60, Dr. J. N. McCasland; 1860–61, Capt. W. B. Raper filled out an unexpired term of W. F. Wright. In the Upper House, Col. John Sharp served the county first in 1856–57. In 1862, Hon. D. Butler was returned, and in 1864, Dr. J. N. McCasland. Col. A. J. Cropsey, A. S. Stewart and Rufus Abbott also, were Representatives of the county in the Upper House. Since these dates the political record of the citizens of Pawnee County is of comparatively recent record.

SCHOOLS.

"Rosin Weed" Seminary was the first school opened in the county, being taught by Miss Sarah H. Ball (now Mrs. J. L. Edwards). It was situated in the district just west of Pawnee City. In 1859, Dr. A. S. Stewart taught the first school in Pawnee City.

The following statement made March 4, 1861, shows the condition of school moneys over twenty years ago: Table Rock, Territorial fund, $16.77, county fund, $16.77; South Fork, Territorial fund, $12.19, county fund, $12.19; Pawnee City, $36.04, Territorial fund and county fund also $36.04. The total amount to be raised for school purposes was $130, estimated to be a sufficient amount to maintain the cause of education in the three townships. As a contrast to these figures is presented a statement of the present condition of the county schools made by O. D. Howe, Superintendent of Public Institution: Number of school districts in the county, 60; number of children of school age, 2,779; whole number that attended during the year, 1,961; value of school property, $42,598; total resources for the year, 17,672.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

The *Agricultural and Mechanical Association* was organized February 12, 1880. Its officers are: M. L. Walker, Mission Creek, President; E. A. Kennedy, West Branch, Vice President; J. N. Eckman, Pawnee City, Treasurer; G. M. Humphrey, Pawnee City, Secretary. J. W. Moore, Pawnee City, is the General Superintendent. The association has forty acres of ground near the depot, an exhibition hall, a-half mile track, and other improvements are in progress. Its property is valued at $6,000, the premium lists amounting to $1,200. The association has already held two fairs, during the last four days of September. It is out of debt, and as the county grows in the ways of agriculture, the association will increase in usefulness.

The Cemetery Association was organized in 1868. Five acres of ground were secured in the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of Section 26, Town 2, Range 11. Each owner of one block of the land was allowed to full membership and one vote. The organization was effected under the corporation laws of the State, and the grounds have since been improved and neatly laid out. Present officers of the association: W. H. Curtis, President; J. L. Edwards, Secretary; S. H. Cummins, W. J. Aikins and Enoch Duer, Trustees; Enoch Duer, Treasurer.

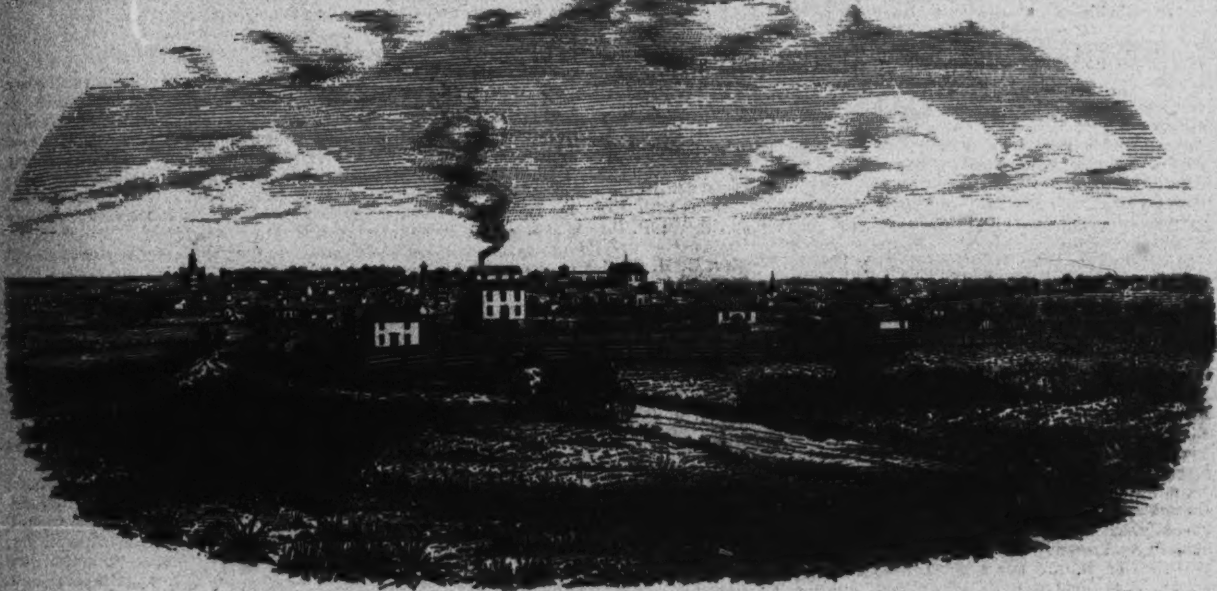
The Musical Association.—Organized in the fall of 1874. Its first officers were: W. H. Curtis, President; E. J. Shellhorn, Vice President; J. W. Hollinshead, Musical Director; P. Shellhorn, Assistant Director; Mrs. G. M. Humphrey, Organist; Mrs. J. L. Duer, Assistant Organist. From July, 1875, to May, 1877, no regular organization was maintained, but during the latter year it was revived. Present officers: F. R. Joy, President; R. B. Wallace, Secretary; Mrs. J. L. Duer, Organist; Mrs. Elma Edwards, Assistant Organist. Prof. A. K. Goudy, Director; J. E. Kennedy, Assistant Director. The association has presented several finely patronized musical entertainments to the public, particular attention being given to vocal culture.

PAWNEE CITY.

Pawnee City was surveyed by Josiah J. Lebo, County Surveyor, in January, 1857. The land was described as the southwest quarter of Section 11 east. The survey was made by the order of Messrs. E. W. Fowler, John C. Peavy and Joseph Fries, the then County Commissioners. In July, 1858, Table Rock was incorporated as a town, and Pawnee City, as its untiring rival, followed its example. It was incorporated under the style of the town of Pawnee, upon the petition of J. S. Woods, J. N. McCasland, A. C. Dean, Fielding Liming, J. B. Norton, B. P. Beebe and J. W. Cochran—the first five gentlemen being named as the Board of Trustees. This proved to be an organization but in name, really. In April, 1871, a petition was presented to the Court of Commissioners for a regular, real, bona fide town organization. It was not granted until the next month—May 6—the corporate limits being made to comprise 480 acres of land in Sections 26 and 27. The first Board of Trustees consisted of G. T. Belding, G. M. Humphrey, William Orr, A. S. Stewart and E. J. Shellhorn; F. S. Hassler, Clerk. By the passage of the general State law fixing the population of cities of the second class at 1,500, Pawnee City, which had assumed the municipal form of government, was obliged to assume, two years ago, a village organization. Its officers at present are: Trustees, F. R. Joy, E. J. Shellhorn, William Orr, Enoch Duer and G. T. Morey; Clerk, John J. Coard; Chief of Police, Charles Goodale. Although in August, 1881, Pawnee City suffered a terrible conflagration, she has no fire department.

THE GREAT FIRE.

On the 9th of August, 1881, at 12:30 o'clock in the morning, a conflagration swept over Pawnee City, and, in less than three hours, destroyed over half its business portion, causing a loss to its citizens of $50,000. Not more than one-fourth of this amount was covered by insurance.



PAWNEE CITY.

It originated in the rear of Reeder's drug store, between Broadway and the street facing the court house square. The buildings north and south were soon in flames, C. T. Edee & Co.'s bank, Stewart & Vanderpoel's and other business houses being destroyed. The flames to the north were stayed by the wide street and the stone building opposite. Joy, Eckman & David, bankers; Duer Bros., agricultural implements; Shellhorn & Davis, merchants, and others, were the sufferers on Washington street. The breeze which sprang up from the southwest doomed the *Republican* office, Little & Ryburn's furniture house, Hassler & Nichols' drug store, the marble works of Dobbs & Rogers, and other well-known business establishments. Further spread of the conflagration east and north was stopped by the exertions of brave workers on the roof of the Arlington House, and by the fire-proof roof of Capt. G, M. Humphrey's law office. In less than three hours, twenty-six business houses were destroyed, and the conflagration seemed a death-blow to Pawnee City—that is, at first glance. But before a week had passed away, she arose from her ashes as pluckily as Chicago. She already contemplated sixteen fire-proof brick buildings. By the end of the year 1881, Pawnee City had erected structures of a much more substantial character in the district over which the fire had swept. During the year, twenty-eight new business houses were erected, and buildings of all kinds had been put up, which represented $125,000; so that, taking everything into consideration, the citizens of Pawnee City speak of their great fire as almost a blessing.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pawnee City possesses one of the finest school buildings in Southern Nebraska. It is constructed of red brick, is three stories high with a good basement and imposing tower. In a word, its whole appearance is substantial and stately. The building contains six large school rooms, and was constructed in 1878 at a cost of $15,000.

The enrollment of the district (No. 1) is 349, and attendance 297. The scholars are divided or graded into the High School, Grammer, Intermediate and Primary Departments. The Principal of the school, W. H. Gardner, is assisted by Lenore Hassler, A. S. Batton, W. A. Osler, May Fuller and Lucy M. Olds. Notwithstanding the facilities afforded by this large structure, the citizens find it so overcrowded that they are discussing the feasibility of erecting another building.

THE PRESS.

The Pawnee *Republican* is an outgrowth of the first paper published in the county. Hon. Thomas R. Fisher, of Brownville, formerly of the Brownville *Advertiser*, established the Pawnee *Tribune* in August, 1868. Mr. Fisher was liberally assisted in his enterprise by the citizens of Pawnee City, who subscribed half the required capital. The first number was issued from the office of the *Advertiser*, and in three or four weeks another appeared, which had its birth in the upper room of the building afterward occupied by E. Kingsbury and S. Agnew, Pawnee City.

Although Mr. Fisher was a fine practical printer, he lacked other requisites which go to make a successful newspaper publisher, and J. L. Edwards purchased the establishment. He managed the paper for nearly a year, when he sold a one-half interest to Fred S. Hassler, and at the end of over a year and a quarter J. N. Hassler became a partner. In December, 1872, A. E. Hassler bought the entire establishment, and changed the name to the Pawnee *Republican*. In January, 1876, Fred S. Hassler revived the *Tribune*, associating with himself J. C. Story. In July, 1876, J. N. Hassler purchased the *Tribune* from F. S. Hassler, and entered into partnership with A. E. Hassler, who had been conducting the *Republican* since 1872. The paper then assumed its present name, the Pawnee *Republican*. Its name indicates its politics. The *Republican* is an eight-column folio, and is in the line of legitimate succession with one of the earliest journals established in the interior of the State. The journal is ably conducted, giving particular attention to local matters.

The *Enterprise* was established at Table Rock in August, 1877, by B. F. Risley, who had previously been connected with a newspaper in Breckenridge, Mo. In May, 1878, the journal was purchased by W. F. Wright, of Pawnee City, an old and well-known citizen of the county, who had served it in several official positions. The first issue of the *Enterprise* from its office in Pawnee City, was on the 15th of May. G. G. Wallace, recently from Monmouth, Ill., was associated with Judge Wright in the management of the paper, the style of the new firm being Wright & Wallace. Judge Wright retired in August, 1879, his interest having been purchased by Mr. Wallace. The latter remained the sole proprietor until September, 1881, when R. B. Wallace, a younger brother, was admitted into partnership, the style of the firm name becoming as at present, Wallace & Wallace. The *Enterprise* is pronounced and independent in the expression of its opinions, and is one of the best local papers in Southern Nebraska. It is Republican in politics, and a stanch prohibitionist.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the spring of 1855, a small band of Methodists gathered at the home of Henry Shellhorn, on South Fork, and listened to the first sermon ever preached in the county, it being delivered by Rev. David Hart, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A class was formed shortly after, consisting of Mrs. Elizabeth Shellhorn, Gerome Shellhorn and wife, Christian Bobst and wife, and others.

Rev. Mr. Copeland organized a mission church in the vicinity of Pawnee City, two years later. Since then, Revs. L. W. Smith, Isaac Burns, Hiram Burch, Alvin G. White, Martin Pritchard, William. A. Presson, Leroy F. Britt, Thomas Audas, S. P. Wilson, Joseph H. Presson and Hiram Burch have served the church. The latter is now in the second year of his second term. During his first pastorate, lots were secured and a parsonage erected. In 1867, the present brick church edifice was erected at a cost of $7,000. The society also now owns a parsonage worth $1,500. Its membership is 185, and it is flourishing in every way, and growing continually. The Sunday school, with an average attendance of 140, is superintended by E. J. Shellhorn; D. D. Davis, Secretary.

Presbyterian Church.—Organized July 15, 1866, by Rev. H. M. Giltner and Luther Hoadley, R. E., as Presbyterian Committee, with the following members: Joseph S. Woods, Mary Woods, Hugh Wright, W. F. Wright, Maggie Wright, Mrs. S. E. Giltner, Robert Kirkpatrick, Margaret Kirkpatrick, Alex. Allen, Margaret Hanna, Eliza Lindsley and Mary Taylor. Since Rev. Mr. Giltner's incumbency, Andrew Herron, Rev. Mr. Chambers, Rev. G. W. Goodale, Rev. J. Baker and Rev. G. W. Goodale, have successively occupied the pulpit. None of the ministers mentioned above were in the relation of pastor except Rev. Mr. Giltner. For many years the growth of the church was not encouraging, particularly after enough members were taken from the Pawnee City Church to organize one at Summit, eight miles west, and another six miles south, called Ebenezer. This was about ten years ago. The Church at Pawnee City is now in a flourishing condition, with a membership of about ninety. Rev. Nathaniel Chestnut is about to be installed as pastor. Present officers of the Church: Ruling Elders, G. W. Potts, B. H. Fuller, D. C. Stratton, W. O. Henry, J. L. Edwards; Trustees, D. D. Lee, E. S. McMaster, R. Holben, D. C. Stratton, J. L. Edwards; Clerk of Session, J. L. Edwards.

The church building was erected in 1868, at a cost of $1,200, situated then on the south side of the square. It was removed to its present location in 1877. The entire property, including parsonage, is valued at $8,000.

The First United Presbyterian Church was organized in the fall of 1867, by Rev. Thomas McCartney, of Nebraska City. The members were Mary Wright, W. F. Wright, Maggie Wright, Hugh Wright, Robert Kirkpatrick, Margaret Kirkpatrick, Margaret Harrah and Mr. and Mrs. Margrave. Rev. Robert Campbell and Rev. Mr. Elliott supplied the pulpit for the first three or four years, but the first regular pastor was Rev. R. J. McCready, the present incumbent. He commenced his pastorate in 1871. At present the society is in a most flourishing condition, owning a church building which cost $2,600, and having 240 members. It is one of the strongest societies of this sect in the State.

First Baptist Church.—In the fall of 1866, Elder Robert Turner organized a Baptist Church on West Branch, with the following members: Mrs. Mary Turner, Mary Turner, W. C. Tallman, Mrs. Maria Tallman, Mary E. Tallman, William Gilkerson, Mrs. Jennette Gilkerson, Alice and Mary Gilkerson, John Bruch, Mrs. Sarah Bruch, Samuel Halsey, Mrs. Sarah Halsey and Mrs. Small. After two years of regular preaching, the society was disbanded, and, in August, 1869, an organization was formed in Pawnee City by Elder Thomas, of Salem, Richardson County. Simeon Lincoln, Nathan Pierce, Mrs. Nathan Pierce, J. W. Hales, John Bruch, Mrs. Sarah Bruch, Mrs. Jennette Gilkerson, Alice and Mary Gilkerson and Mrs. Sarah Halsey were the original members. The pastors of the society have been Rev. W. B. Bingham, 1870; B. M. Daniels, 1871; Rev. George O. Snell, 1872; Rev. J. Carrington, 1873; Rev. G. T. Webster, 1876–77; Rev. N. P. Hotchkiss, 1878–80; Rev. L. B. Wharton, 1881; Rev. J. W. Fish, present incumbent. In 1875, the society purchased a building of the Christian Church, which constitutes their place of worship. The Baptist Church has property, including the parsonage, valued at $3,500, with a membership of eighty-two. Its large Sunday school numbers 100 members. Since 1876, however, the church has been without a pastor for a portion of each year.

The Christian Church was organized in September, 1865, by Elder D. R. Dungan, with the following members: W. B. Raper, J. B. Judd, Mrs. Elvira Judd, W. F. Fowler, Eliz Fowler, Hattie Hollinshead (now Mrs. Wills), J. W. Hollinshead, Elder R. Linn, W. S. Linn, Mrs. W. S. Linn, J. L. Linn, Mrs. J. L. Linn, Louis Linn, Martha M. Linn, [illegible] Linn, Anna Linn, Jennie Linn, J. A. Bonine, Hannah Galligher, F. F. Liming, George Bush, Mrs. George Bush, J. W. Moore and Mrs. E. J. Moore. Occasional services were held by Elders G. R. Hand and E. G. Barrow. In the spring of 1867, Elder Dungan became the regular pastor, and served the society for three years. Elder Clark Bradon also preached regularly in 1870. In the spring of 1869, a church edifice was erected, and in 1874 it was purchased by the Baptists. From 1876 to 1879, there was no regular preaching, but the society persistently upheld its organization. During the latter years, Elder S. A. Hoover commenced his pastorate, preaching every alternate Sunday. The balance of the time is filled out by Elder T. A. Parker, so that the pulpit is now regularly supplied. On January 1, 1882, a second church edifice was dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, Elder D. R. Dungan, the first pastor of the church, presiding. The society is now flourishing and numbers some seventy members. The Sabbath School also is in good condition.

SOCIETIES.

Interior Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 1, 1864, by Grand Master Jonas Hacker, of Brownville, Rev. A. G. White, being its first N. G. Its charter members were Robert Taylor, A. G. White, Alex. H. Stewart, H. H. Marsh, Benj. Rogers and A. P. Cogswell. Present officers: J. J. Coard, N. G.; D. D. Davis, V. G.; L. C. De Coudres, Secretary; H. C. Goodale, Treasurer. The present membership is about seventy.

Golden Rule Encampment, No. 17, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 18, 1882. Its officers are: S. S. Pennell, H. P.; L. C. De Coudres, C. P.; Orin Bates, S. W.; H. Ellis, J. W., J. J. Coard, Secretary; H. C. Goodale, Treasurer. The membership of the Encampment is about twenty.

The Odd Fellows have a well-furnished and commodious hall in the Court House, in which also meet the Masons and the Daughters of Rebecca. The order is in such good condition, financially, that a new hall is about to be erected on Washington street. It will be 25x70 feet, and elegantly furnished.

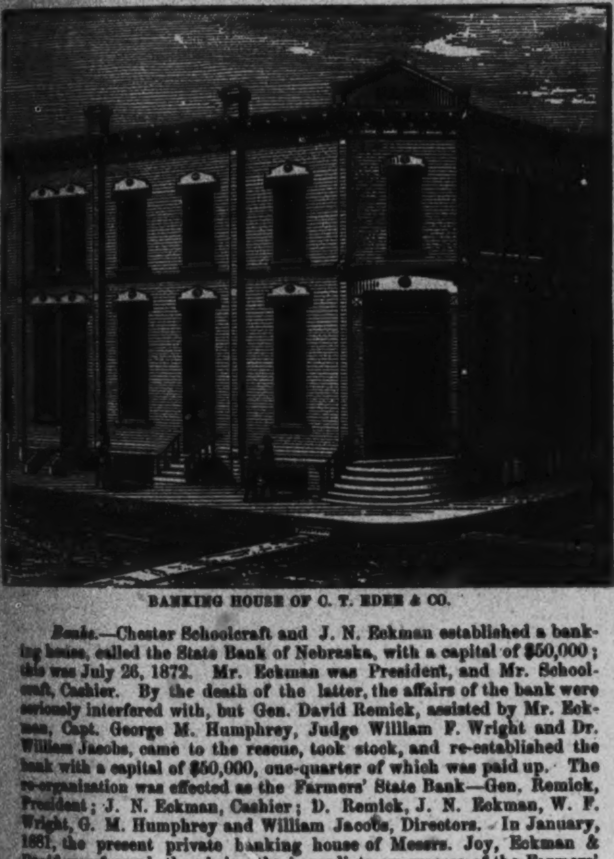
Daughters of Rebecca, Lodge No. 4, was instituted in 1873. It now has a membership of twenty-five, with Laura J. De Coudres, as N. G.

The Masonic Lodge was organized in October, 1869, C. F. Nye, W. M.; Aug. Rice, S. W.; George W. Collins, J. W.; George M. Humphrey, S. D.; Samuel S. Shannon, J. D.; R. A. Kennedy, Secretary; J. S. Davenport, Treasurer; John Orr, Tiler. The present officers of the lodge are J. L. Edwards, W. M.; A. E. Hassler, S. W.; Jacob Fulton, J. W.; John Cummins, S. D.; J. N. Plummer, J. D.; W. C. Lane, Treasurer; C. E. Casey, Secretary; N. Sullivan, Tiler. The present membership is eighty-two.

Knights of Pythias, dispensation granted March 20, 1882, by H. T. Downs, G. C., of Lincoln. The present officers of the lodge are: P. C., G. L. Edwards; C. C., Charles E. Casey; V. C., M. A. Rice; P., G. T. Morey; K. of R. & S., F. S. Hassler; M. of A., Julius Rhodes; I. G., J. H. Cummins; O. G., U. Sullivan. Their present membership is eighty-two, and they rent their hall in the court house.

BUSINESS HISTORY.

During the year 1857, quite an influx of settlers took place, and preparations were made to establish Pawnee City as a business center. P. E. Rogers erected a saw-mill a short distance west of the town site, and soon after J. S. Woods and Eben Jordan engaged in the same business. The result was that neither mill prospered. J. B. Morton, of Missouri, opened a general store, the first one in Pawnee City. The next year, F. F. Leming followed in his footsteps. The hard times were fairly upon the early settlers of the county by 1858, and to add to their sufferings the land sale was ordered to take place. It was finally postponed for a year, however, the Commissioners passing a resolution that all "lots in Pawnee City which have not been legally conveyed by deed previously, except lots on which the full amount has been paid, shall be sold to the highest bidder at auction, June 6, 1859." The experience of those living in Pawnee City and the county, at this time, was the common lot of pioneers throughout the State. They were obliged to borrow money at 25 and even 40 per cent interest to stave off the casualty of "being sold under the hammer." The season of 1859 was very backward, which did not tend to encourage the business growth of Pawnee City. It was during this year, however (1859), that Butler & Raper opened another ge-al store—the third in Pawnee City. The season of 1860 was dry and discouraging. Notwithstanding this fact, Dr. J. N. McCasland opened a drug store. Martin Tigert also thought he could make money by furnishing so-called "refreshments" to the people of Pawnee City. The saloon ran about six months—the first and only institution of the kind. Col. Raper bought out the saloon-keeper, and, of course, discontinued his business. Tigert moved farther west—"to grow up with the country." It is but justice to add that the prime "movers" in the discontinuance of the saloon were the ladies of Pawnee City, most prominent of whom were Mrs. Mary Woods (deceased) and Mrs. J. W. Fry, now of Table Rock. Within the next five years, population and business increased, Messrs. Butler & Fowler being prominent merchants in 1866. The next year, Messrs. Peter and Ed. Shellhorn commenced business in the general merchandise line, while, by 1867, Capt. G. M. Humphrey, and other representatives of the legal fraternity, commenced to make themselves felt and heard in Pawnee City. There was, however, one serious drawback to the development of this point as a business city—its lack of railroad facilities. And yet, by 1872, the bulk of its general trade had so increased that the "State Bank of Nebraska" was established by Messrs. Chester Schoolcraft and J. N. Eckman. But Pawnee City was bound to grow, although it had no railroad. In December, 1881, the first regular train was put upon the Wymore banch of the Republican Valley road (?), and Pawnee City was in direct railway communication. A marked improvement in her business prosperity is already observable. When the road has been extended, Pawnee City will be on the direct route to Denver. Even now her transactions in the line of general merchandise amount to $260,000, and in all other branches to fully $500,000. There are two banks, a good flour-mill, an extensive cigar manufactory, and some of the most solid houses of general merchandise in Southern Nebraska. Pawnee City has an abundance of churches and societies, a fine school, two well-conducted newspapers and a hotel, which are found represented in detail in the sketches below. According to the figures of the local Assessors for 1881, the valuation of real estate in the city was $68,441; of personal property, $96,515. The population of Pawnee City is now placed at 1,500. The place is beautifully situated, the valleys of the Nemaha stretching away from it, and forming an expanse of country extremely picturesque.



BANKING HOUSE OF C. T. EDEE & CO.

Banks.—Chester Schoolcraft and J. N. Eckman established a banking house, called the State Bank of Nebraska, with a capital of $50,000; this was July 26, 1872. Mr. Eckman was President, and Mr. Schoolcraft, Cashier. By the death of the latter, the affairs of the bank were seriously interfered with, but Gen. David Remick, assisted by Mr. Eckman, Capt. George M. Humphrey, Judge William F. Wright and Dr. William Jacobs, came to the rescue, took stock, and re-established the bank with a capital of $50,000, one-quarter of which was paid up. The re-organization was effected as the Farmers' State Bank—Gen. Remick, President; J. N. Eckman, Cashier; D. Remick, J. N. Eckman, W. F. Wright, G. M. Humphrey and William Jacobs, Directors. In January, 1881, the present private banking house of Messrs. Joy, Eckman & David was formed, they being the immediate successors of the Farmers' State Bank. They do a general banking and collection business, and are about to move into elegantly and conveniently arranged new quarters.

The private banking house of C. T. Edee & Co., was established January 5, 1881, Charles E. Casey being the second member of the firm. They were burned out during the great fire of August, but during the following winter erected a fine brick block on Main street, where the bank is located. It is substantial in appearance, is ornamented with stone trimmings, and is an evidence of the prosperity of the bank. C. T. Edee & Co. do a general business, and are one of the moneyed institutions of Pawnee City.

Arlington House.—In 1867–68, J. S. Woods erected a two-story brick structure, long known as the "Woods House." In January, 1881, S. R. Johnson, who had been engaged in the hotel business in Pawnee City for some time before, rented the property and changed the name to the Arlington House. It is now the only hotel in Pawnee City, and has accommodations for forty guests.

Pawnee City Mills (merchant and grist) were moved from Toulon, Ill, in 1878. Their present proprietors are William Headley and C. E. Pierce. The mills have three run of stone, and a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES,

HON. J. R. ERVIN, merchant, Pawnee City, was born in Saline County, Mo.; moved to Indiana in 1855, and came to Nebraska in 1860; was located at Brownville until 1871, when he came here and has been active in the industries of the locality since. In 1876, he was married to Miss Lillie McCasland, of Pawnee City, who was born in Indiana. They have a family of one son and a daughter—Charles and Minnie. Mr. E. has been an active and efficient man in the business, social and political life of his locality. At present an incumbent of the Senatorial chair for the Eighteenth District of Nebraska.

HOWARD ELLIS, photograph artist, Pawnee City, is a native of Maine; came to Nebraska, Pawnee City, in 1869, and has been identified with his present business since. In 1866, he was married to Miss Carrie Drew, of Maine. They have two daughters—Hattie and Blanche.

GEORGE S. FLORY, books and stationery, Pawnee City, is a native of Virginia, and removed, with his people, to Keokuk County, Iowa, in 1861, at the age of six years, where he was raised and educated. In 1878, he came to Nebraska, and followed teaching, which he soon after abandoned for the present business. Mr. Flory is Treasurer and Librarian of the Red Ribbon Circulating Library, which was begun here in 1881. It has a capacity of 300 volumes, and is in a flourishing condition.

JACOB FULTON, merchant, Pawnee City, is a native of Ohio, and came to Nebraska in 1860, and settled here. In 1861, he enlisted his services in Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service till 1864, when he resigned as Second Lieutenant Company A. Married in 1845, to Miss Eliza A. McCollester, of Pennsylvania. They have a family of five sons and one daughter.

CHRISTIAN B. HAAS, merchant, Pawnee City, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, and came to Nebraska in 1870, and located here, where he has been actively connected with the grocery and bakery business. In 1872, he was married to Miss Saville Lipp, of his native county. They have a family of three sons and one daughter—Jennie M., Paul S., Norman and William G.

W. J. HALDERMAN, Treasurer of Pawnee County, Pawnee City, was born in Butler County, Penn., where he was identified with farming until the breaking out of the war, at which time he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, and served until September, 1864, when he was honorably discharged as Lieutenant Company C. After the war, he took up mercantile business, and prosecuted it in Pennsylvania until 1871, when he came here, and has been identified with the mercantile and farming interests of this locality since. In 1873, he was married to Miss Ida Fulton, who was born and reared in Iowa. They have a family of three sons—Fulton, Dick and Charles. Mr. Halderman has been active in the social, business and political life of this locality; has served his county in the State Legislative Assembly of 1873 and 1875, and is the present incumbent of the Treasurership.

A. E. HASSLER, editor *Republican*, is a native of Pennsylvania; received a common school education; attended Mount Union College during the term immediately preceding the breaking out of the war. Enlisted in June, 1861, serving during the war, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865; served in the Internal Revenue Department two years, and, in the fall of 1871, came to Nebraska, and bought a half-interest in the Pawnee *Tribune*. In December, 1872, he assumed entire control, and changed the name to the *Republican*. In 1877, he sold a half-interest to J. N. Hassler, since which time the paper has been steadily growing in popular favor.

S. R. JOHNSTON, proprietor of the Arlington House, Pawnee City, is a native of Ohio, and came to Nebraska in 1874, and engaged at the mercantile business, which he subsequently left for the present business, which he ably represents. The Arlington is nicely situated in the central part of the city, and is connected by bus line with the depot, with Marysville, Kan., by stage via Mission Creek, with Saline, Neb., by stage via Cincinnati, and by stage with Table Rock. The genial, enterprising landlord of the Arlington, offers to the commercial trade ample and first-class accommodations in bed and board, and the best sample-rooms in Southeastern Nebraska.

COL. R. A. KENNEDY, flour and feed merchant, Pawnee City, was born September 25, A. D. 1837, and reared in Caledonia County, Vt., and entered the service of the State in the late war as private in Company I, Third Vermont Volunteer Infantry, in 1861. When, after passing through all the intermediate grades of office in that regiment but Major, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Vermont Veteran Volunteers, and, subsequently, Colonel, with which honor he returned, at the end of the war. After the war he came West, and settled, in 1867, in Pawnee County, Neb., and has been actively engaged in the agricultural and stock industries of the locality, meanwhile taking an active position in the political affairs. He has represented his county in the State Legislature; also in the Commissionership, as well as many minor municipal offices. In 1864, he was married to Miss Addie E. Rowell, of Vermont, daughter of Dr. Richard Rowell, of Waterford, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. K.'s family are Fred A., Richard A., Herbert C., Lou E. and Carlie B.

EPHRAIM KINGSBURY, stock and grain shipper, Section 29, P. O. Pawnee. Mr. Kingsbury was born in Vermont, in 1817, but spent the early part of his life in Massachusetts, where he was identified with the lumber industry for some seventeen years; he then removed to Wisconsin, and was principally connected with the same industry there. In 1868, he came here, and has been actively connected with the agricultural industry and stock and grain shipping since. In August, 1841, he was married to Miss Rosina S. Thayer, who was born and reared in Vermont. They have a family of one son and three daughters—Homer A., Ellen M., now Mrs. Oscar Hall, of Pawnee County; Oraville V., now Mrs. M. D. Pierce, of Sterling, Neb.; and Marian L., now Mrs. William H. Town, of Waupun, Wis. Mr. K. has been an active worker in the development of the social and business life of his locality since coming here.

DANIEL LIMING, of the firm of Edwards & Liming, dealers in real estate, insurance, etc. Mr. Liming was born in Ohio and reared in Iowa; came to Nebraska in 1858 at the age of twenty-two, and has been actively identified with the agricultural industries of this locality since. In 1862, he enlisted his services in the Second Kansas Cavalry, and remained in it till the end of the war. In 1870, he was married to Miss Ann Gallagher, born and reared in Ohio. They have two daughters—Violet E. and Lottie A. Mr. Liming has been active in the social and political life of his locality.

THOMAS T. MUMFORD, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 2, P. O. Pawnee, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Nebraska, with his people, in 1856, who located here, and has been actively connected with his present industry here since. In 1862, he enlisted in the Second Nebraska Regiment, and was in active service till 1863, when he was honorably discharged, but re-enlisted again in the same year as veteran in the Black Horse Veteran Cavalry; and was in active service till the end of the war, when he was discharged and pensioned. In 1867, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Martin, who was born in Indiana, and reared in Illinois. Mr. Mumford has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

D. M. OSBORNE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 30, P. O. Pawnee, was born and reared in Greene County, Ind., and came to Nebraska in 1867, and has been actively connected with the present industry since. In 1842, he was married to Miss Mary Wines, who was born and reared in Greene County, Ind. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—John, Leonard, Mira and Emma. Mr. Osborne has been an active worker in the social life of his locality.

PIERCE, PRICE & BABBITT, hardware, stoves, tinware, and general groceries, Pawnee City. I. E. Pierce is a native of Illinois; was reared in Kansas, and came here in 1881. W. W. Price is a native of New York State, but was reared in Kansas, and came here in 1881. V. M. Babbitt is a native of New York State, and came to Nebraska in 1875 and followed teaching till 1881. The firm is alive to the progress and improvements in the trade.

WILLIAM B. RAPER, County and District Court Clerk of Pawnee, was born and reared in Greene County, Ind., and came to Nebraska, Pawnee County, in 1858; soon after took up the mercantile business at Pawnee City, with which he was connected for eighteen years. In 1856, he was married to Miss Mary J. Butler, of Indiana, who passed away from this life in 1864, and is buried in the Pawnee City cemetery. In 1867, he was married again to Miss Elizabeth Coffey, of Indiana. He has a family of one son and daughter by his first wife—John and Fannie, now Mrs. Davis, of Pawnee City, and three daughters by his second wife—Grace, Myrtle and Lillie. Mr. Raper is one of the active pioneer men of Pawnee County, in the social, business, military and political life. During the late war, he served as Lieutenant in Company F, First Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, actively until its termination; representing his State in the Legislative Assembly of 1877, and in 1881, he was elected to his present incumbency, besides filling many minor positions of importance and trust in his locality.

DR. P. REEDER, Pawnee City, is a native of Ohio, and took up the study of his profession at the age of eighteen, in 1846. In 1855, he began the practice of it, which he has successfully carried on since. In 1856, he was married to Miss Mary M. Edwards. They have two children—Charles La Fayette and Flora Bell.

J. F. STIEGEMEIER, Postmaster Pawnee City, was born and raised in Warren County, Mo., when he early identified himself with the wagon and carriage making business until 1866, when he entered the mercantile business and was appointed Postmaster of Marthasville, Warren Co., Mo., which position he held until he came here in 1874; soon after was appointed to the present incumbency, which he has very ably conducted since. In 1865, he was married to Miss Mary Dubbert, who was born in Missouri. They have a family of two daughters—Lizzie and Adeline. Mr. S. has been active in the social and political life of the place, and has held many minor offices of importance and trust in the city.

G. G. WALLACE, editor *Enterprise*, Pawnee City, is a native of Ohio, but was educated in Monmouth, Ill. Entered studies in his nineteenth year and graduated in his twenty-third, 1877. R. B. Wallace, brother of G. G., and part proprietor of the *Enterprise*, is also a graduate of Monmouth College, graduating in his twenty-second year, 1881.

JACOB WEBER, cigar manufacturer, Pawnee City, was born and reared in Morris, Ripley Co., Ind. In 1857, and at the age of thirteen, he began his present business as apprentice, which he followed there until 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, Seventh Indiana, and remained in active service till about the close of the war. After the war he followed farming till 1874, when he came here and began the present business, which he has very successfully carried on since. He was married in Indiana in 1872, to Miss Eva Egelhof, of Indiana. They have a family of one son and two daughters—William F., Lulu A. and an infant.

TABLE ROCK.

The town derives its name from a large table rock situated on the high land near the village, but by whom it was given, and when, is not known. Although the site of Table Rock was chosen and partially surveyed by the Table Rock Town Company, in 1855, actual settlement did not begin until 1857, when the Nebraska Settlement Company purchased the interests of the former company. The settlement company induced about two hundred families to emigrate from Pennsylvania and New York, under the impression that a railroad was about to be built at once from St. Joe westward along the Nemaha Valley to the mountains—and the company believed it themselves. The town was surveyed by R. V. Muir, in June, 1858, and its site occupied the south half of Section 32, Town 3, Range 12 east, C. W. Giddings being, at the time, General Superintendent of the settlement company.

In July, 1858, T. Orchard, W. Johnson, R. Dark, W. Dark, I. Burns, I. Lakie, C. W. Giddings, W. M. Chambers, H. N. Gere, R. F. Chatfield, A. Fellers and A. L. Blodgett asked the Court of Commissioners to incorporate Table Rock as a town, and establish a police force, Messrs. Giddings, Chambers, Gere, Lakie and Orchard being proposed as Trustees. But other days were in store for Table Rock. Many looked upon the settlement company as a sort of monopoly, not on any account to be encouraged. Hard times threw their shadow over the enterprise, and the wet season of 1858 put the finishing touch upon it. Elder C. W. Giddings has furnished the following items, which cover the early history of Table Rock:

"The season of 1858 commenced wet; the rains continued, increasing until about the 1st of August, when the waters suddenly rose in the night several feet above the banks of the streams. The valley was inundated, and the cultivated lands, being on the bottoms, and the cabins of the settlers on the banks of the streams, much damage was done and great suffering prevailed. This wet season was followed by various forms of bilious diseases, of which the chills and fever was the most formidable, and the people, especially those from the East, had the 'blues,' making pertinent the prayer of the Rev. J. M. Chivington, at the first quarterly meeting he held in Table Rock—'that the Lord would send the people here and make them so poor that they could not get away.' So greatly discouraged were the settlers generally, that, at the end of the year 1858, out of 150 families who had, during the eighteen months preceding, come to make themselves homes in Table Rock and vicinity, but fifteen families remained. These trials of our faith in the capabilities of this new country brought the remaining settlers generally to the sober realities of developing the country by their own industry and enterprise; and, notwithstanding the reverses, they have rapidly advanced in numbers till the precinct is the most numerous in the county.

"Table Rock claims the honor of organizing the first church in the county. This was done in 1857, by Rev. C. V. Arnold, then a member of the Wyoming Conference, Pennsylvania, and consisted of forty members. Our Sunday school was organized the same year, and is probably the oldest in the county.

"The meetings for public worship, the meetings of the literary society, and all other public gatherings, were held at the house of C. W. Giddings for nearly four years, and such was the zeal manifested in these gatherings that some kind of a meeting was held nearly every night in the week.

"A good, substantial stone schoolhouse was built in 1861–62, and the public meetings were then removed to the schoolhouse. This building was, at the time of its erection, the largest and best schoolhouse in Southern Nebraska, and probably the best in the State. It still remains as a monument of the enterprise and zeal of the first settlers, though it has been superseded in its original uses by a much better house.

"As many came to Table Rock who did not remain long enough to become settlers, we shall omit their names in this record, it being desirable to perpetuate the memory of those who may be regarded as real settlers of this vicinity. We make honorable mention of H. N. Gere, John Fleming, A. E. Haywood, H. Billings, Andrew Fellers, William Fellers, C. V. Dimond, R. H. Samson, Elisha Mott, John Morley, J. Williams, Robert Nesbitt, G. L. Griffing, Joseph Griffing, William Smith, John A. Jones, Hamilton Cooper, Samuel Taylor, Richard Hogan, W. Hogan, Robert Taylor, James Cotter, H. S. Jenkins, Livingston G. Jenkins, John C. Wood, Charles Wood, Dwight Fowler, William McNeal, J. Dobson, William Chambers, Julius Tyler, M. J. Mumford, William Arnett, George McMahon, Samuel McMahon, A. Armstrong, E. Marker and Clark Alexander. These all settled here before the fall of 1858, nearly all having families, who bravely and nobly bore the hardships and endured the toils of frontier life.

"A little later came C. H. Lane, James Purcell, Rich-ad Linn, John Linn, S. T. Linn, J. L. Linn, W. S. Linn, T. A. Linn, William Linn, E. A. Hanson, John Taylor, M. H. Marble, J. Allison, G. W. J. Dare, John Blacklaw and Israel Cummings; and still later, a host of others, too numerous to mention.

"The first frame house, the first barn, the first frame bridge, the first brick-kiln, the first brick house and the first cistern in the county were built in or near Table Rock.

"The Table Rock Commissioners' District has been represented in the Board of County Commissioners by the following-named gentlemen, in the order in which they are here recounted: H. N. Gere, Hiram Billings, C. W. Giddings, Nicholas Steinauer, Joseph Pepoon and John Blacklaw.

"Five years of our history, we have had no legal representative in the Commissioners' Court of Pawnee County, the gentleman acting in that capacity living out of the district, and having been forced upon us by a domineering majority in defiance of the law governing the case. Of the county officers (not the Commissioners), five have been elected, viz.: John Fleming, County Clerk; Julius Tyler, County Clerk; S. H. Cummins, County Treasurer; William Ballance, County Superintendent of Public Schools; and O. D. Howe, County Surveyor.

"Julius Tyler was our first school-teacher, and Miss F. C. Giddings, now Mrs. Norris, the second.

"H. N. Gere was our first Sunday School Superintendent, and M. J. Mumford our second.

"Regular religious services were commenced on the first Sabbath in June, and were conducted alternately by G. L. Griffing, Gabriel Westfall and C. W. Giddings for nearly one year, when a petition was sent to the Kansas and Nebraska Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then in session at Omaha, praying for the organization of a circuit in Pawnee County, and embracing the western tier of precincts in Richardson County, and the apppointment of a preacher to the same. In answer to this petition, Table Rock Circuit was organized, and Rev. Mr. Miner placed in charge. He came around once, and disappeared to return no more. We have, however, been supplied by the Bishop, or the Presiding Elder in charge of the work, every year since, and out of the small beginning has grown Pawnee City Station, Cincinnati, Humboldt and Table Rock, and a circuit in the western part of the county—of what name we are ignorant. We would not omit to mention the names of men who have done us good service in sustaining the moral and religious interests of the community, such as J. W. Taylor, A. G. White, Mr. Blackburn, Isaac Burns, Hiram Burch, Martin Pritchard, L. W. Smith, T. J. Wood and J. W. Adair.

"The following firms have carried on the mercantile business in Table Rock: Wood & Moore, H. Strickler & Brother, Lane & Cooper, Osmyn Griffing, Curtis Peavy & Co. (G. L. Griffing being the other member of the firm) and Hurlburt & C. H. Norris. In the early settlement of the county, the business in merchandising was not lucrative, and the purchasers made more out of the business than the merchants.

"During the first three years of our history, our market was in the towns on the banks of the Missouri River. The streams not being bridged, the hauling of our surplus produce was attended with great inconvenience and expense, greatly discouraging to the farming interests of the county. The developing of the mining interests of the Rocky Mountains and opening of the freighting business westward gave a new impetus to the farming interests of the settlements, by furnishing a ready paying home market for everything we could produce, and the day of prosperity dawned upon us like the shining of a clear sun after a long and dreary storm. This continued till the opening of the Union Pacific road, when the price of freight on that road rendered it impossible for our freighters to compete with it, and prices went down to almost no sales. In the freighting business, which gave to the farming interests of our county so much income, Table Rock has the honor of opening the first road west, and of sending the first load of grain to Fort Kearney. This was done by C. W. Giddings, in 1859. The load consisted of eighty bushels of oats.

"In 1871–72, the A. & N. Railroad Company projected and built their road along the valley of the Nemaha, giving to this precinct all the advantages of a railroad communication with the rest of the world, and the prospect of being the largest and most business town in the county.

"The two parties in politics were nearly equally divided in the early settlement of the Territory, the Democrats having the majority; but the coming of about one hundred and fifty voters under the auspices of the new settlement gave the majority to the Republicans, secured the election of Daily, to Congress and gave to them an advantage they have been able to hold.

"G. L. Griffing has been twice elected to represent the people in the Nebraska Legislature, he being the only man residing in Table Rock Precinct who has been thus honored."

Table Rock felt a reviving influence when the A. & N. road was built through it and the northeastern corner of Pawnee County. The railroad built a hotel, known as the Abell House, and several business houses commenced to drive a thriving trade. Quite a settlement had grown up by the time (1881) that the Wymore Extension of the Republican Valley road was built. At times, it seemed as if the upper town would be deserted. The low land, however, was so subject to floods that the citizens came to the conclusion that the old site was the best, and, two years ago, a paper was extensively signed by them, agreeing to remove their buildings and their business interests to the upper town. All except a few houses did so. Table Rock —the upper and lower towns—now numbers about four hundred people. It contains a good district school, graded, attended by 100 pupils, and in charge of S. A. Hoover. Father August Rausch has charge of a Catholic mission, and Rev. R. J. Randall is Pastor of a flourishing Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 33, is the only secret society, and was chartered July 4, 1872. C. H. Norris, a leading merchant of the county, is Noble Grand.

Mrs. E. V. Lindsly runs the hotel which accommodates the upper town.

John Blacklaw operates a water-power grist-mill, which has three run of buhrs.

Otherwise, the business of the place is represented by three general stores, two hardware, two drug, one restaurant, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, two livery stables, one lumber-yard, a grocery store and a meat-market.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

D. C. ANDREWS, merchant, Table Rock, was born and reared in Somerset County, Me. In 1858, he went to Wisconsin, but soon after removed to Iowa, where he was engaged until the war broke out, at which time he enlisted in Company B, Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, 1861, and remained in active service till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged as veteran pensioner. In 1867, he came here, and has been actively identified with the industry of the locality since. In 1872, he was married to Miss Ellen Allen, born in Kentucky and reared in Illinois, and who passed away from this life, February, 1881, and is buried in the Jacobs Cemetery here. Mr. Andrews has a family of two sons and two daughters—Mina, Nellie L., Dudley and Murville.

ANDREW FELLERS, merchant, Table Rock, was born in Columbia County, N. Y., and came to Nebraska in 1858, and located in Pawnee County, where he has been active in the agricultural and business industries of the locality since. In 1866, he married

Miss Mary Hill, in Pennsylvania, who was born in Luzerne County, and who passed away from this life in 1873, and is buried in the cemetery here. He has a family of three sons and three daughters—Isabel, Llewellyn, Louisa, Mary, Alice, John and Lewis. In 1874, he was married to Kate Shorts, who was born in Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM FELLERS, merchant, Table Rock, was born in Columbia County, N.Y., and came to Nebraska in 1857, and located in Pawnee County, where he has followed farming very successfully since. In the meantime, he established the present successful business. He was married in 1855, to Miss Susanna E Freeman, born in Wayne County, Penn. They have a family of three sons and three daughters—Osman W., Marion N., Annie M., Willis C., Minnie and Mattie.

SIMON LUTHY & CO., proprietors of the Luthy Mills. The mills are located at Table Rock Precinct, Pawnee County, on the A. & N. Division of the B. & M. R. R., and were built by Mr. Simon Luthy in 1881. They have a capacity of 20,000 bushels per annum. They have three run of stone, two sets of buhrs and five reels of bolting; are run by water-power from the Nemaha River. Mr. Simon Luthy is a native of Switzerland, and was born in Berne in 1845, and was reared, educated and learned the millwright trade there, at the age of twenty-one. In 1869, he came to America, and settled in this State, where he engaged in the saw-mill and carpenter business until 1879, when he retired from it and took up the milling business, which he has successfully conducted since.

CINCINNATI.

Although the village was platted as early as 1857, and the first settlers of the county located in the immediate vicinity, Cincinnati has not grown to alarming proportions. It is situated but a short distance from the State line, on the South Branch of the Nemaha River, and has a population not to exceed seventy-five. This stream furnishes water-power for a grist-mill, operated by John Fries, one of the pioneers of Pawnee County, and who, in the spring of 1857, built the first manufactory of the kind in the county. A fine iron bridge now spans the river.

Cincinnati contains also a hotel, owned by M. L. Harrington; a drug store and a blacksmith shop. Being away from the railroad, however, it is probable that the village can hardly grow into more than a quiet, pleasant little hamlet, the resting-place of a few families who have withdrawn from the bustle of active life. The German Baptists have a society here, and have preaching by Elder William Pullen.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE T. BOBST, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 25, Cincinnati P. O., was born and reared in Ohio, and followed the trade of tailor till June 11, 1864, when he came here, and has been actively connected with the farming and stock industry of this locality since. On June 11, 1863, he was married to Miss Mary E. Taylor, who was born in Massachusetts and reared in Kansas. They have a family of two sons and six daughters—Robert, Mattie, Mary, Emily, Minnie, Grace, Maud and Edmund. Mr. Bobst has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

JOHN FRIES, stock-raising, milling, Cincinnati, was born in Bucks County, Penn., and reared in Columbiana County, Ohio, where, in the early part of his life, he was identified with the farming and milling industry, which he subsequently left and followed the business of engineer and pilot on the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Rivers. In 1850, he came West and went through to California, where he followed mining till, in 1856, he came here, and has very actively prosecuted his present industry here since. In 1858, he was married to Miss Annie Wilman, who was born in Pennsylvania, and reared in Blackford County, Ind. They have one adopted son—Albert Fries, formerly Fisher. Mr. Fries has been an active worker in the development of the many different industries of his locality since coming here.

P. J. FIRSTENBERGER general merchandise, Cincinnati. Mr. Firstenberger was reared in Ohio, where he was identified with the mercantile industry for several years. In 1875, he removed to Chicago, when, after prosecuting his business for three years, he went to Seneca, Kan., and in 1880, he came here and began his present business, which he has successfully conducted since. In 1879, he was married to Miss Lou Cleve, who was born and reared in Ohio. They have one son—Purdy. Mr. Firstenberger has been an active worker in the business and social life of this place since coming here.

JUDGE H. U. LORE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 27, P. O. Cincinnati. Judge Lore is a native of Ohio, where he was reared and educated. In 1849, he removed to Missouri and prosecuted his present industry till 1853, when he removed to Illinois. In 1856, he came here and located, and has been actively identified with his present industry here since. In 1851, he was married in Missouri to Miss Gerelda Kirby, who was born and reared in Andrew County, Mo. They have a family of three sons and one daughter—John, William, Albert and Amanda. Judge Lore has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality; served as Judge of the Probate Court of Pawnee County, from 1856 till 1865, and has filled many minor offices of honor and trust in this municipality.

JOHN P. LORE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 21, P. O. Cincinnati. Mr. Lore was born and reared in Ohio, where he was identified with the teaching profession till 1853, when he removed to Oskaloosa, Ind. and after teaching through the winter term, there, he went to Andrew County, Mo., and was identified with his profession there during the winter and summer term for seven years. In the meantime he came here and located land in 1854, and was connected with the development of his present industry till 1861, when he removed here, and has very successfully conducted the agricultural and stock industry here since, also following his profession for some few years after his removal here. In 1860, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Liggett, who was born and reared in Portsmouth, Ohio. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Charles F., Allie, George and Nellie. Mr. Lore has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality, and has served in official capacity almost continuously since coming here.

LEVI M. WILSEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 35, P. O. Cincinnati. Mr. Wilsey was born and reared in Broome, N. Y., and identified himself with the mercantile industry there, which he prosecuted actively for several years. In 1858, he came here and located land, and removed here with his family in 1866, and has been actively connected with his present industry here since. In 1862, he was married to Miss Anna C. Hay, who was born and reared in his native place. They have a family of three sons and one daughter—Frank, Walter S., Mary A. and John W. Mr. Wilsey has been actively connected with the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

BURCHARD.

This is a new town, founded by the Lincoln Town Site Company in August, 1881. Although so young, Burchard is already quite a brisk little village, having a population of over one hundred. It is situated on the Wymore Division of the Republican Valley road, twelve miles west of Pawnee City. Burchard is the center of a growing trading district. The village contains two general stores, two hardware establishments, one drug and one dry goods store, a Presbyterian and a Methodist Episcopal society, and a good district school. Of course, a town which is not yet two years old has no history, so to speak. But if Burchard continues to take the upward course which has marked her history so far, she will become, in five years, one of the liveliest towns in this section of the State.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. C. DORT & BRO., dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, etc., Burchard. The firm consists of J. C. and A. D. Dort, who came to Nebraska with their people, who located here in 1863, and where they were reared and educated. In [illegible], they established the present business here, which they very ably represent.

JAMES A. COPE, County Commissioner of Pawnee County, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 36, P. O. Pawnee City. Mr. Cope was born and reared in Morgan County, Ohio. In 1859, he removed to Wisconsin, where he was identified with the farming industry until 1862, when he enlisted in company E, Twelfth Wisconsin, and remained in active service until the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. In [illegible], he came here and located, and has been actively connected with the agricultural and stock industry since. In 1859, he was married, in Ohio, to Miss Nancy Osborne, who passed away from this life in 1870, and is buried in the cemetery in Pawnee City, leaving one son and one daughter—Henry and Ida, now Mrs. W. A. Hills, of Pawnee County. In [illegible], he married Miss Olive Stevens, who was born in New York State, and who passed away from this life in 1878, and is buried in the cemetery at Pawnee City, leaving one daughter—Jessie. In 1880, he married Miss Elenora Stewart, who was buried in Indiana. Mr. Cope has been a very active worker in the development of the social and public life of his locality since coming here.

JOHN P. FRY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 24, P. O. Pawnee City, is a native of Tennessee. In 1861, he came to Nebraska and located here, where he has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1865, he was married to Miss Eliza [illegible], who was born and reared in Iowa. They have a family of three sons and five daughters—Alonzo, Dora, Ella, Alice, James F., John P., Gracie and Florence.

CARLOS GILKERSON, of the firm of Gilkerson & Fuller, groceries, queensware, agricultural implements, Burchard. Mr. Gilkerson is a native of Vermont, and came to Nebraska in 1866, and located here, where he was actively engaged at the farming industry till 1878, when he took up the mercantile business, and has successfully conducted it since. In 1872, he was married to Miss Josephine Dusenbery, who was born in New York State. They have a family of two sons and one daughter—Lettie May, Albert William and Carman Carlos.

PEPPERL BROS., hardware and agricultural implements, harness-making and saddlery, Burchard. The firm consists of Frank and James Pepperl, natives of Austria, who came to America in 1869 at an early age, and settled in Chicago. In 1874, they came here, Frank following his trade of carpenter, and James that of harness-making, till the present year, when they opened the present business, which they very ably represent.

THOMAS SMALL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 33, P. O. Pawnee. Mr. Small was born and reared in Ripley County, Ind., and removed to Iowa in 1855, where he followed farming till 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers, and remained in active service till the end of the war; was honorably discharged as Sergeant Major of his regiment, which position he had principally filled during his service. After the war he came here, and has been actively connected with his present industry here since. In 1856, he was married to Miss Ellen Bower, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and who passed away from this life in 1864, and is buried in the Green Mountain Cemetery, Marshall County, Iowa, leaving two daughters—Emma, now Mrs. John Greenwell, of Pawnee City, and Eldora. In 1866, he was married to Mrs. Abbie Walker, formerly Walters, who was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and reared in Nebraska. Their family consists of Ira and Minnie Walker and Samuel, Ella and Edward Small. Mr. Small has been an active worker in the social and public life of his locality since coming here.

OTHER POST OFFICES.

Mission Creek, Steinauer, West Branch, New Home, Tip's Branch and Wolf Creek are other post offices in the county, and centers of a respectable farming trade. At Tip's Branch and Upper and Lower West Branch, the Presbyterians have societies—preaching by Rev. S. M. Kier.

A congregation of the United Presbyterians was organized at Mission Creek early in 1873, but there was no settled pastor until April, 1878, when Rev. Marion Morrison took charge. At this time, there were only five regular members. The congregation has now increased to 101, with a flourishing Sabbath school. In 1857, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions founded a mission school at this point, Rev. David Murdock being placed in charge of it. At one time, fifteen young Otoes were attending school, but it does not appear that the enterprise was a decided success.

Henry Musfeldt, David Neal and George Tanner were among the earliest settlers near and at Mission Creek. The first settler was a Mr. Bartholomew, who located in 1856.

For further particulars regarding the early settlement of this and other districts mentioned, the reader is referred to the general county history.

Rev. Samuel M. Kier has charge of a number of Presbyterian stations throughout the county. The society at Burchard was organized in June, 1881, and now numbers thirty-six members. A neat church edifice is nearly completed.

The society at Summit was organized in March, 1872, and now numbers forty members. Five miles northwest of Summit is Upper West Branch, a station considered a part of Summit.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN BOWHAY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 17, P. O. Mission Creek, is a native of Fulton County, Penn. At the age of thirty-two, and in 1852, he removed to Illinois, where he was actively connected with the farming industry till 1874, when he came here and has been successfully connected with his present industry since. He married Miss Mary Ann Peck, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania. They have a family of three sons and one daughter—Mary, now Mrs. William Friend, of Tulare County, Cal.; Peter, Milton and Elmer.

L. J. CARPENTER, stock-raiser, Section 29, Mission Creek, Pawnee County, Neb., was born in Franklin County, Ohio, and reared in Lafayette County, Wis., where he carried on the agricultural and stock industry until 1876, when he came here and has been actively connected with the same industry here since, making, however, as a specialty the introduction of breeding of thoroughbred runners, Ethan Allen trotting stock and imported draft horses, of which his stable shows a nice variety. His family consists of one daughter, married, Lorinda P., now Mrs. Peter Bowhay; Lucien L. and Lura Myrtle. He was married in 1854, to Miss Parmelia E. Howe, who was born in Morrow County, Ohio, and reared in La Fayette County, Wis.

CYRUS CLARK, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 31, P. O. Mission Creek, was born and reared in Ripley County, Ind., and came here in 1866, where he has been actively connected with the present industry since. In 1867, he was married to Miss Emma McKee, who was born and reared in his native county. They have a family of three sons and five daughters—Mary J., Ulysses S., Charlotte, Effie, Maggie, Bertha, Charles and Henry. Mr. Clark is one of the active pioneer men of his precinct.

THOMAS CLARK, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 31, P. O. Mission Creek, was born on the Island of St. Helena, January 21, 1813; came to America, in 1820, with his people, who settled in Indiana, where he was identified with milling till 1866, when he came here and located, and has actively prosecuted his present industry since. In 1838, he was married to Miss Jane Small, who was born in Kent County, Eng., in 1816. They have a family of three sons and seven daughters—Sarah Jane, now Mrs. Joseph Anderson, of Marshall County, Kan.; Naomi, now Mrs. A. F. Manly, of Pawnee County; Sophia M., now Mrs. Charles Cruse, of Furnas County, Neb.; Cyrus; Hannah, now Mrs. Otto Uter, of Pawnee County; Ellen, now Mrs. La Fayette Nelson, of Gage County, Neb.; Mary, now Mrs. Joseph Winter, of Marshall County, Kan.; Thomas Fremont, Henry A. and Addie M. Mr. Clark has always been a very active worker in the social life of his locality.

JOHN CONARD, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 31, P. O. Mission Creek. He is a native of Franklin County, Ind., where he was connected with the farming industry until 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service until the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. In 1867, he came here and engaged in his present industry, which he has very successfully conducted since. He was married in 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Winter, who was born and reared in Indiana. They have a family of one son and three daughters—Joseph R., Clara B., Jessie F. and Myrta E.

ADAM HOEFLING, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 18, P. O. Mission Creek, was born in Germany in 1836, and came to America in 1864. After spending a few years in the Eastern and Western States, he settled in Wisconsin in 1869, where he followed farming till 1877, when he came here and has successfully prosecuted his present industry since. In 1870, he was married to Miss Christiana Haffley, who was born in Germany and reared in Wisconsin. They have a family of three daughters—Rosina, Ida and Mary.

A. F. MANLY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 32, P. O. Mission Creek. Mr. M. was born and reared in Ripley County, Ind., and came to this locality in 1866, where he has been prominently identified with his present industry since. In 1861, he was married to Miss Naomi Clark, who was born and reared in his native county. Their family are—Elmer E., Lillian J., Francis E., Charles H., Thomas Edward, Arthur C. and A. Floyd. Mr. M. did service for his State in Company G, Eighty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, from 1862 to the end of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. Since coming here, he has been an active worker in the public and social life of his locality.

C. F. MILLER, merchant, Grange Store, Mission Creek, is a native of Clinton County, Ind., and came to Nebraska in 1867, and located here, where he has been actively connected with the agricultural and stock industry of the locality since, in the meantime taking up the present business in 1881. In 1874, he married Miss P. A. Stout, of Stephenson County, Ill. Their family are—Clara Zedie and F. Orris. Mr. M. enlisted in the service of his State at the age of nineteen years, in 1861, in Company C, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and, after a three months' service, he re-enlisted in the Tenth Battery, and remained in active service until about the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He was married to his first wife in Illinois, Miss S K Timmons, of Indiana, who passed away from this life in 1871, and is buried in the Tanner Cemetery here. Mr. M. has been an active worker in the development of the social and business life of his locality since coming here.

HARVEY OWEN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 8, P. O. Liberty. Mr. Owen was born in Lee County, Va., in 1839, and was reared in Kentucky. In 1855, he removed to Illinois, where he followed the farming industry till 1872, when he came here and has been actively connected with his present industry here since, in the meantime taking an active interest in the rearing of fine-bred stock and hogs. In 1861, he was married to Miss Catherine Hannah, who was born and reared in Peoria County, Ill. They have a family of four sons and four daughters—Hannah, George D, Edgar, Sarah Annie, Lloyd, Clara M., Ida M. and Ervin. Mr. Owen enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service till 1862, when he was honorably discharged on account of ill-health. Since coming here he has been an active worker in the development of the social life in his locality.

J. B. TRAIN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 34, P. O. Mission Creek, was born and reared in Essex County, N. Y., and removed to Stephenson County, Ill., where he was identified with farming until 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, Ninety-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service until the battle of Chickamauga, where he was wounded, and remained in the hospital until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged and pensioned. In 1869, he came to Nebraska, and located here, where he has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1860, he was married to Miss Catharine M. Stout, who was born in Pennsylvania and reared in Stephenson County, Ill. They have a family of five sons and one daughter—John A., George F., Cora A., Thomas A., Willard F. and Charles J. Mr. Train has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

M. K. WALKER, merchant and Postmaster, Mission Creek, was born in Pennsylvania and reared and educated in Scott County, Iowa. In 1862, and at the age of twenty-one, he enlisted in Company D, Twentieth Iowa Volunteers; remained in active service until the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. After the war, he engaged in various industries, prominent among which was mercantile and railway interests until, in 1874. he came here and began his present business, which he has successfully conducted since, in the meantime prosecuting the breeding of the Short-Horned cattle, which he introduced in 1878. In 1874, he was married in Ashland, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth J. Sloan, who was born in Pennsylvania and reared in Ohio. Mr. Walker has been an active worker in the development of the agricultural and stock industries of his county since coming here; is President of the Agricultural and Mechanical Society of Pawnee County.

CLAY PRECINCT.

L. D. JORDAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 2, P. O. Pawnee City, was born and reared in Maine. At the age of nineteen he came West; began work upon the railroad, where transportation in that industry stopped, in Michigan. After a few years' work in that industry, he reached Rock Island, the Western terminus of the railroad industry then. He then came to Nebraska, in 1855, and began a pioneer life here which he very successfully carried through, being very instrumental in the development of the many industries in his locality. In 1869, he was married to Miss Florence Wallbridge, who was born and reared in Erie County, Penn. They have a family of five daughters and one son—Phila, Mina D., Ruthie, Sadie, Bessie and L. D. Mr. Jordan has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

JACOB W. MOORE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 3, P. O. Pawnee City. Mr. Moore was born and reared in Erie County, Penn., where he was identified with the farming industry till the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service till 1864. He was in every battle of the regiment, which consisted of thirty pitched battles, besides numerous skirmishes; was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, August 29, 1862, but recovered sufficiently to join his regiment in time for each subsequent battle. In September, 1864, he was honorably discharged and pensioned. After his war services, he came here, in 1865, having previously located land here in 1859, and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1866, he was appointed Overseer of the property at the reserve for the Otoe Indians, and remained in that capacity till 1868, and has been an official servant for the people of his county and municipality the principal part of his time here. In 1861, he was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Emma J. Wallbridge, who was born and reared in his native county. They have a family of five daughters—Clara J., Vinnie E., Angie L., Katie and Lucia.

W. F. SAWYER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 21, P. O. Pawnee City. Mr. Sawyer was born and reared in Caledonia County, Vt., where he was identified with the farming industry and hotel business. In 1870, he came here and located, and has been actively connected with the agricultural and stock industry of this locality since. In 1851, he was married to Miss Elvira Pike, in Vermont, who passed away from this life in 1861, and is buried in the Marshfield Cemetery, Washington County, Vt. Two sons, Uriah B. and John B., survive her. In 1872, he was married to Miss H. V. Burge, who was born and reared in Paulding County, Ohio, and who passed away from this life in February, 1882, and is buried in the Rogers Cemetery, Pawnee Co., Neb., leaving a family of two sons and one daughter—Bertram H., Nellie V. and Calvin J. Mr. Sawyer has been an active worker in the social and public life of his locality since coming here.

S. S. SHANNON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 15, P. O. Pawnee City. Mr. Shannon was born in Virginia in 1832, and was reared in Hendricks County, Ind. In August, 1858, he came here and located, and has been actively connected with the agricultural and stock industry of this locality since. In 1856, he was married in Indiana, to Miss Mary M. Jones, who was born and reared in Hendricks County, Ind. They have a family of two sons and two daughters—Sarah M., now Mrs. C. G. Button, of Pawnee County; Ollie B., now Mrs. Olin Frasier, of Springfield, Ohio; Charles W. and William. Mr. Shannon has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

SHERIDAN PRECINCT.

CHARLES DORT, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 29, Town 2, Range 12, P. O Pawnee City. Mr. Dort is a native of Allegany County, N. Y., and removed to Wisconsin in 1854, where he was connected with his present industry until 1863, when he came here, located, and has been actively connected with farming and stock-raising since. In 1856, he was married in New York to Miss Adah C. Pattyson, of his native county. They have a family of three sons and two daughters—John C. and Albert D., merchants of Burchard; Roxey, now Mrs. Elliot Hendrix, of Pawnee County; Joseph H. and Cora. Mr. Dort has been an active worker in the social development of his locality since coming here. He has been a member of, and Steward in, the Methodist church for the past thirteen years.

THEODORE DORT, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 33, P. O. Pawnee City, was born and reared in New York State, and came to Nebraska in 1864, locating here where he has been prominently connected with the agricultural and stock industry of the locality since. In 1882, he was married to Miss Edith F. Sears, who was born and reared in his native State. Mr. D. is an active worker in the development of the industry in this locality.

FRANK L. JAEKE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 32, P. O. Pawnee. Mr. Jaeke was born in Prussia, in 1833, and came to America in 1847, and settled in Wisconsin, where he remained, connected with the farming industry till 1866, when he came here and located and has been actively connected with the agricultural and stock industry of the locality since. In 1866, he was married to his present wife, who was Miss Cornelia Fish, a native of New York State. His family consists of two sons and four daughters—Carl H. J.; Augusta C., now Mrs. Rollin Buckman, of Pawnee City; Dorothea M., Bessie M, Arthur L. and Alice G. Mr. Jaeke has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

WEST BRANCH PRECINCT.

ANDROE SCOTT, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 21, P. O. Pawnee. Mr. Scott was born in Roxburyshire, Scotland, in 1842, and came to America, in 1859, with his people, who located here, where he has been actively engaged at his present industry since. In 1870, he was married to Miss Julia A. Burg, who was born and reared in Indiana. They have a family of two sons and one daughter—William B., Francis H and Dulcina. Mr. Scott served in the Second Nebraska Regiment, from its organization till the close of the war, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged. He has been an active worker in the development of the social life in his locality.

WILLIAM SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 28, P. O. Pawnee City. Mr. Smith was born in Roxburyshire, Scotland, in 1831, and came to America in 1853, and settled in Stark County, Ill., where he remained connected with his present industry till 1866, when he came here and located. In 1856, he was married in Scotland to Miss Mary Renwick, who was born in his native county in 1836. They have a family of four sons and four daughters—William H., Janet W., John T., Thomas M., Agnes G., Mary I., Robert A. and Christina R. (adopted) who is married to Mr. Thomas G. Turnbull, of Pawnee County. Mr. Smith has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

PLUM CREEK PRECINCT.

CORNELIUS DUSENBERY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 26, P. O. Burchard. Mr. Dusenbery was born and reared in New York State. In 1847, he removed to Ogle County, Ill., where he remained in connection with his present industry till 1869, when he came here, and has very successfully carried it on here since. He was married in 1856, to Miss Ann E. Overacker, who was born in New York State. They have a family of five sons and two daughters—Albert A., Charles W., David S., Beecher, Judson, Josephine, now Mrs. Carlos Gilkerson, of Burchard, and Charlotte. Charles W. is buried in Flagg Center Cemetery, Ogle County, Ill. Mr. Dusenbery has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

PIERCE COUNTY.

PIERCE County is bounded on the north by Knox and Cedar, on the east by Cedar and Wayne, on the south by Madison and on the west by Antelope County. It was created in 1859 by the Territorial Legislature, and its limits defined by law as follows: "Commencing at the southwest corner of Township 25 north, of Range 4 west; thence east to the southeast corner of Township 25 north, Range 1 west; thence north to the northeast corner of Township 27 north, Range 1 west; thence west to the northeast corner of Township 27 north, Range 2 west; thence north to the northeast corner of Township 28 north, Range 2 west; thence west to the northwest corner of Township 28 north, Range 4 west; thence south to the place of beginning."

On the 5th of February, 1875, the boundaries were readjusted by statute so as to include in Pierce County, Township 28 north, Range 1 west, thus making it square, and to contain sixteen townships, or 368,640 acres of land.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Pierce County is composed of valley and upland in about equal proportions. The North Fork Valley averages from two to four miles in width and extends from the northern to the southern boundary of the county. Quite a number of other valleys of greater or less extent connect with it from either side. The uplands separated by these valleys are of easy ascent, and seldom, if ever, over fifty feet above the contiguous valley.

The surface soils, on the southwest part, a black, sandy loam, the balance dark clay loam, except that portion which may properly be termed sand hills. The Government surveys show about one-sixth of the surface as sandy, but a large portion of this one-sixth is quite good farming land even, and only about six sections are worthless for cultivation, while all the sandy portions furnish excellent pasturage.

The subsoil is generally clay, extending from a depth of from three to seventy-five feet. In some portions of the county, as in the northeast corner, there is a kind of chalk rock and numerous small pieces of friable limestone. Many bowlders at one time lay on the surface in the northern part, indicating that this was a portion of the drift region. Below the layer of clay well borings enter sand, which has not, so far as our knowledge goes, been penetrated to the underlying stratum.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

This county, like others in this part of the State, produces luxuriant crops of various kinds of grasses, which constitute its greatest natural resource. Blue joint, or blue stem, as it is called by some, is the principal variety. Red top grows in low meadows and coarse slough grass on the bottom lands. There is also a species of reed growing in wet lands, which is preferred by cattle to almost anything else, when it is young and tender, as it is then extremely succulent. Blue joint furnishes an abundance of nutritious hay.

The principal kinds of native forest trees found here by the early settlers were the elm, willow, ash and box-elder. Most of the native trees have been utilized, but many fine groves are rapidly springing up in various parts of the county, and before many years, will not only change the bleak aspect of nature, but will at the same time materially modify and mollify the severity of the winter winds.

In the northern part of the county there is an abundance of excellent clay suitable for making brick, and experienced tile-makers also say there is a fine quality of tile clay there also, although no tiles have yet been made. There is also a limited supply of sandstone suitable for building stone walls.

The principal stream of water in this county is the North Fork, which rises in Knox County, enters Pierce from the north and flows in a general southerly and southeasterly direction until it enters Madison County, near the southeast corner of Pierce. Its branches from the west are Willow Creek and Dry Creek, and it has numerous small branches from the east. Springs are not numerous and are usually hard water. Occasionally they rise in the bottom of a lake or creek, as in the little lake at the head of Dry Creek and in the North Fork, about three miles above Pierce, where the river for a considerable distance from the spring is not known to freeze. Wells, usually of hard water, may be dug anywhere and water found at an average depth of twenty feet, although in some places on the uplands it is necessary to bore 100 feet.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlements in the county were made in the fall of 1866 by a portion of the German colony from Wisconsin, which settled mainly on the North Fork of the Elkhorn, a little above the present town of Norfolk, Madison County. Among them were A. J. Huebner, August Nenow, Christian Huebner and others. In 1870–71, much of the choice land in the southern part of the North Fork was taken and some of that along its tributaries. In 1870, R. S. Lucas and J. H. Brown started a settlement on Willow Creek, the present town of Pierce, and, in 1871, William B. Chilvers located at the head of Dry Creek, where the town of Plainview now stands. Since that time, the settlement of the county has been quite gradual, there being but little Government land compared with that in other counties, much of the best land being owned by non-resident speculators, who have preferred to hold it rather than offer it at a price that would induce immigration. Lack of railroad facilities has also operated to deter immigration from entering Pierce. Since 1880, this obstacle has been removed, as during that year the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company built a branch road from Norfolk, in a northwesterly direction, through Pierce County, to Creighton, Knox County.

COUNTY SEAT AND COUNTY BONDS.

The county seat was located at the first election held in the county, July 26, 1870, on the south half of the northeast, and north half of the southeast quarter, Section No. 27, Town 26 north, Range 2 west. At the time, this land was owned by George Weare, of Sioux City, Iowa. It was bought of him by J. H. Brown, who sold one-half of it to R. S. Lucas. The town of Pierce was then laid out, and the inhabitants of Pierce County, unlike those of many other new counties, took time by the forelock by immediately setting about the building of a court house. On March 31, 1871, the question of issuing bonds in the sum of $15,000, to aid in building a court house, was carried by a vote of twenty-four for the bonds, in a total vote of forty-six. The bonds were never issued, as the county was able to pay for the court house out of the taxes collected. There has been no attempt to relocate the county seat.

The county has, at other times, voted bonds in aid of different enterprises. $10,000 in bonds were voted in 1874, to aid the North Fork of the Elkhorn Improvement Company.

On the 27th of March, 1876, $88,000 in bonds were voted to aid the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills Railroad Company in building their railroad through Pierce County, and, more recently, $60,000 in bonds were voted to aid the Omaha, Niobrara & Black Hills Railroad Company to build their road through the county from Norfork, $35,000 to be issued when the railroad should reach Pierce, the county seat, $25,000 when the road should reach the northern boundary line of the county. These conditions not having been fulfilled, the bonds have not been issued. The same has been the fate of the previously proposed bond-issues; the conditions not having been complied with, the bonds have not been issued. Consequently, the county is not only free from debt, but has about $4,060 cash in the Treasury.

ORGANIZATION AND STATISTICS.

In the year 1870, J. H. Brown was authorized to call a special election, for the purpose of organization of the county. This election was held July 26, 1870, and resulted as follows: Commissioners, R. S. Lucas, August Menow and T. C. Verges; Clerk, J. H. Brown; Treasurer, H. R. Mewis; Sheriff, Albert Brisso; Superintendent of Instruction, A. J. Babcock; Surveyor, A. J. Huebner; Assessor, Carl Griebenow.

Pierce County has had two Representatives in the State Legislature—R. S. Lucas, elected in 1874, and Charles H. Frady, elected in 1876.

In 1879, Pierce County contained a population of six hundred and eighty-four; in 1880, according to the United States census, twelve hundred and fifteen; but according to the Assessors' returns, which are in this instance the most reliable, nine hundred and twelve; and in 1881, one thousand and forty-nine—five hundred and fifty-five males, four hundred and ninety-four females.

The following was the list of taxable personal property returned in 1881: Horses, 694, value, $19,196; cattle, 2,009, value, $17,504; mules, 86, value, $1,335; sheep, 1,064, value, $1,054; hogs, 1,880, value, $1,960; vehicles, 254, value, $8,423; money in merchandising, $6,759; agricultural implements, $5,534; credits, $6,587; railroad property, $60,168; furniture, $484; other property, $3,739.

PIERCE.

The county seat of Pierce County is favorably located at the junction of Willow Creek with the North Fork of the Elkhorn, the latter furnishing excellent water-power.

The first house built in the vicinity of Pierce was a slab and sod house on the bank of Willow Creek, by J. H. Brown, early in 1870. For a time, this house served the purposes of a dwelling, post office, court house and hotel. The second house was a frame one, built by R. S. Lucas, one and a half stories high, on land adjoining Mr Brown's. The third was a frame dwelling on the town site of Pierce, now used as a hotel, built by George D. Hetzel in 1871. The schoolhouse and court house were both built in 1872. The court house is a large two-story frame building, surrounded by a grove of cottonwood trees, and cost $4,000. A store building was erected, in 1874, by H. R. Mewis. The post office was established in 1870, A. J. Babcock, first Postmaster. The first school taught was by Mrs. Robert S. Lucas in her own house, she afterward teaching in the schoolhouse built in 1872. The schoolhouse has so far been used for religious purposes, the German Lutherans and Methodists both having organizations here but no church building.

Pierce now contains two general stores, one hotel, one drug store, one agricultural implement dealer, one physician, one lumber yard, one lawyer, one newspaper and about one hundred inhabitants. The town has been almost entirely built up since the spring of 1881.

The Pierce County Call.—This paper is published in Pierce, and is the only paper in the county. It is four-column quarto, and was established October 6, 1877, by J. B. Sharot & Bro. It is alive to the interests of Pierce County, and labors steadily for their advancement. J. B. Sharot, the principal editor, is now Postmaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES A. APFEL, County Treasurer, was born in Saxony; came in 1855 to Milwaukee with his parents; followed fishing about ten years; after engaged in the railroad business. In 1871, he came to Pierce County, and took a homestead of 160 acres, which he improved, and where his family now resides. In the fall of 1875, he was elected County Treasurer, and is now serving on his fourth term. Was married, in 1860, to Mary Braasch, of Prussia. They have nine children, four sons and five daughters.

J. H. BROWN, attorney at law and land office, is a native of New Orleans, La.; when a boy, he came to New York. After completing a preparatory course of studies, he attended Harvard University; graduated from the law department in 1865. He then came to St. Louis, where he engaged in the practice of law four years. Came to Pierce in 1870, and purchased the present town site. He then sold one-half interest to Mr. Lucas; they at once laid out and organized the town. He has held the office of County Judge several years.

DR. J. P. BUCKNER, physician and surgeon, was born in Morgan County, Ind. In 1871, he entered the Ohio Medical College; graduated from that institution in the spring of 1874; he then returned to Indiana, where he was actively engaged in the practice of medicine about seven years. In the fall of 1881, he came to Pierce, where he has since followed his profession.

WILLIAM B. CHILVERS, County Clerk, is a native of England. In 1851, he came to Chicago, Ill., and worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1854, he removed to Boone County, also engaged at the carpenter's trade there. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, and served three years; returned to Boone County and continued carpentering and building. In March, 1871, he came to Norfolk, Neb., and worked there at his trade about six months. In 1871, he took a pre-emption claim, and in 1874 took a homestead claim near Plainview, Pierce County, which he has since improved. In the fall of 1879, he was elected County Clerk, re-elected in the fall of 1881 when in Plainview, he held the office of Justice of the Peace four years.

WILSON HALL, firm of Pugh & Hall, general merchandise, is a native of Lycoming County, Penn.; there he was raised. He enlisted in 1864, Company K, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; served to the end of the war. In 1871, came to Pierce County and took a homestead of 160 acres, which he improved. From 1878 to 1881, he had the mail contract from Pierce to Norfolk; held the office of County Judge one year; has been Treasurer of School District No. 2 the past seven years. In December, 1881, he became a member of this firm.

HON. ROBERT S. LUCAS (deceased). The subject of our brief sketch was born October 5, 1831, in Pike County, Ohio. His father was the Hon. Robert Lucas, who was twice elected Governor of Ohio, and appointed Territorial Governor of Iowa. Early in the summer of 1870, Robert S. Lucas with J. H. Brown came to Pierce County from Iowa. He was repeatedly elected to positions of honor and trust by his fellow-citizens; he was one of the first Board of County Commissioners, and the first Probate Judge of the County. In the fall of 1874, he was elected to the State House of Representatives, serving through one session. He died November 22, 1877, honored by all, having performed all his duties, private and official, with fidelity.

H. R. MEWIS, general merchandise, is a native of Prussia. Came to Dodge County, Wis., in 1860; there he learned the brewing business, where he worked eight years. In 1868, he came to Stanton County, and followed farming one year. In 1869, came to Pierce County, followed farming until 1878, when he removed to Pierce and opened a general store; this business he has since continued; this is the pioneer store in this county, and he is doing a business of about $7,000 a year. He held the office of County Treasurer five years, and County Clerk two years. He enlisted, in March, 1865, in Company C, Fifty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; served to the end of the war.

G. W. PUGH, lumber dealer, is a native of Morgan County, Ky. In 1856, came to Vernon County, Wis., with his parents; there assisted on their farm. He enlisted in 1863, Company G, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry. Was honorably discharged March 16, 1866. Then returned to Wisconsin. In 1870, came to Dodge County, Neb. Engaged in merchandising. April, 1881, came to Pierce. The following June, he opened a lumber yard, which he has since continued. August, 1881, he bought out Mr. Horton's general merchandising. The following December, Mr. Hall became a member of this business.

E. P. WEATHERBY, attorney at law and druggist, is a native of Morrow County, Ohio. In 1859, came to Dubuque, Iowa. There raised and received his early education. He took up the study of law in Manchester, Iowa. Was admitted to the bar in 1869. He then continued the practice of his profession in Dubuque till 1875, when he came to Pierce, where he has since resided, following this profession. In the fall of 1881, he built this store, 22x40 feet, and has since carried on the drug business. He enlisted in 1863, Company C, Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry. Served one hundred days.

PLAINVIEW.

Plainview is a small village in Dry Creek Precinct in the northwestern part of the county, about thirty miles northwest of Norfolk. The country surrounding the village is valley and upland, the hills rising gently to the height of from ten to twenty feet. The soil is adapted to both grazing and farming.

The first settler here was William B. Chilvers, at present County Clerk, who came on June 1, 1871. About the 10th of June, Fred Dedlow and three sons and Henry Blank came in, and, about the 15th, John C. Starr, Albert and Charles Rose, Bailey Schoonover, Jarvis Dean and Thomas Hawkins, both the latter parties from Wisconsin. In the spring of 1872, James Gould, Daniel Dowling and George Burnham moved in, and, in the fall, Henry Holley, Silas Hutchins, John Seebring and William Alexander. The post office was established in April, 1872, and called Roseville, in honor of Charles Rose, who was appointed first Postmaster. In 1874, the name of the post office was changed to Plainview.

The first house built was a sod house, in the fall of 1871, by Starr, Rose, Schoonover and Dean, the settlers living meanwhile in wagons and tents. The first frame house was built in April, 1872.

H. R. Mewis built the first store building, in December, 1879.

The town was platted October 30, 1880. It contains two general stores, two blacksmiths, two agricultural implement dealers, one drug store, one hotel, one doctor, two church organizations—Methodist and Congregationalist—and about seventy-five inhabitants.

COLBERGER.

This post office is situated on level prairie, in Willow Creek Precinct, in the southwestern part of the county, twelve miles west of Pierce, the county seat. The first settlement was made here by S. W. Kincaid, in 1872. About the same time, Frederic Rautenberg, Frederic Kuhl and Jacob Hepfinger moved into this part of the county. Emma Rautenberg was the first child born here. The first school was taught by Elizabeth Kincaid, in 1875, in a schoolhouse built for the purpose. The first sermon was preached in 1880 by Rev. J. Sohl, at Wilhelm Klitzke's house. The post office was established in 1880, Wilhelm Klitzke, first Postmaster.

PHELPS COUNTY.

PHELPS County is situated on the high table-lands, or upland prairies, on the divide between the Platte and Republican Rivers. In extent it is twenty-four miles square and is bounded on the north by Dawson and Buffalo Counties, on the east by Kearney, on the south by Harlan and on the west by Gosper. The only streams anywhere in the county are in the southern part, and these are only the head-waters of Spring and Turkey Creeks, which have but a small flow of water.

The surface of the land of the county is comparatively level, being but very gently rolling and nearly every acre of it susceptible of cultivation. The soil is fertile and very productive. In its natural state, the prairie is covered with a rich and heavy growth of grass of the different varieties, more particularly the buffalo grass.

The county is well adapted to farming and a very large acreage of crops are planted each year, and as a general thing a good yield is secured. The county is excelled by none in this portion of the State for fertility or productiveness.

The population of the county is now nearly 3,000, scattered over its entire area. Nearly all the inhabitants are engaged in crop or stock raising, while a large number combine the two, and thus, by carrying on a mixed farming, are sure every year to secure a liberal reward for their labor. For stock-raising, the advantages held out are very superior, and those who are giving this business their attention are fast securing a competence.

The inhabitants are made up of various nationalities, but the greater number are Americans and Swedes, the latter being settled in a large colony in the north part of the county.

EARLY HISTORY.

The Platte River extends along the north side of the county, and in the early days of freighting across the plains, long before the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, the old freight and emigrant road extended along the extreme northern part of the county up the Platte River. The old Plum Creek Station was about on the line between what are now Dawson and Phelps Counties. During the time of the overland travel, all was excitement as the freighters and immigrants poured up and down the Platte Valley. Near Plum Creek Station, and in what are now Phelps and Dawson Counties, there were more daring and atrocious murders committed by the Indians than at any other point on the route. In the northwestern part of the county, and on what is now the homestead claim of Will Dilworth, is a graveyard in which there are fourteen graves, filled by the remains of persons murdered by the Indians during the war which commenced in 1864. One of the victims buried here was a woman, who was killed during an attack upon an immigrant train passing along the route. Another attack made by the Indians in those times was one upon the three Fletcher brothers, who were attended by their sister. This attack was made upon them at a point about two miles west of the residence of Will Dilworth and near the line of the present counties of Phelps and Gosper.

Another station on the old overland route was at Hopeville, toward the northeastern corner of the county, and about eighteen miles west of Fort Kearney. This was a ranch and post office kept by Moses Sydenham, who located at the fort in 1856, and who in the early, as well as in the subsequent history of Central Nebraska, has become known to fame, not only for the degree to which his labors have contributed to the settlement and improvement of this portion of the State, but for his many eccentricities and the wild and visionary projects he has tried to carry out. After the attack by the Indians at Plum Creek, the settlers and ranchmen hurried east to the Missouri River, and the entire Platte Valley was nearly deserted, owing to fears of an attack on all the stations along the route. Sydenham, however, remained at Hopeville some time after the valley was nearly deserted. He removed his family and valuables to the islands of the Platte, where they were concealed in the thick growing brush. He and his brother remained at the store or ranch, which was built very strong, to prepare for defense. They hoisted the United States flag to give the impression that the soldiers were stationed there, and guarded their stock and were unmolested. In a short time, Moses Sydenham removed his family to Fort Kearney, and left his brother in charge of the ranch and the stock. During the war, the Hopeville Post Office and ranch was never attacked. In a short time after the big scare, occasioned by the attack at Plum Creek, had subsided, travel over the freight road was again resumed.

When the Union Pacific Railroad was built along the north side of the Platte River, in the fall of 1866, the overland freight road was of course abandoned, and for a few years there was no settlement in Phelps County.

In the year 1872, a few settlements were made in the north part of the county and a few homestead claims entered.

Early in the year 1873, quite a heavy immigration commenced, and a large number of settlers entered claims during the year, and farm buildings were erected and other improvements made to a considerable extent. A large acreage of prairie sod was broken up and prepared for the planting of crops the next year. The settlement during the year 1873 was principally in the north half of the county.

ORGANIZATION.

As a large number of settlers were now coming in, the citizens took steps, early in the year 1873, to effect a county organization. On a petition of the citizens to Gov. Robert W. Furnas, he issued a proclamation calling for a special election to be held April 3, 1873, for the purpose of electing officers and effecting a county organization.

The election was held on the day appointed, and resulted in the election of C. J. Dilworth, E. L. Barnes and J. Q. Musgrove, Commissioners; Frank H. Young, Clerk; Robert N. Hindman, Treasurer; John Shaffer, Judge; William P. Miller, Sheriff, and J. W. Benedict, Surveyor. The county seat was located at Williamsburg, in the northwestern part of the county, where it was destined to remain for a number of years, though the place never grew to the dignity of a town.

The county seat is now at Phelps Center, to which place it was removed in November, 1879, by a vote of the people. In the winter of 1879–80, the court house was removed to Phelps Center from Williamsburg, and put in good repair, but very soon after took fire and was burned down. It has not since been rebuilt, and the county, therefore, has no public buildings at the present time.

Considering the fact that there is no county property of any value, and that its indebtedness is about $25,000, it would appear that there was mismanagement on the part of some of the early county officials, and a gross careless extravagance on the part of the early settlers in voting bonds which resulted in no benefit to the county. The citizens of the county at the present time are, however, using all possible means of relieving themselves of the cumbrous debt, and are willing to pay every dollar of their honest indebtedness. To this end. in the fall of 1881, funding bonds to the amount of $10,500, were voted by the people.

Phelps County is the home of Hon. C. J. Dilworth, the present Attorney General of the State. His homestead claim and residence are in the northwestern part of the county, near Williamsburg Post Office.

The following is the roster of county officials for 1882: D. H. K. Whitcomb, County Judge; P. O. Hedlund, County Clerk; Peter Peerson, County Treasurer; Mrs. Mina Hopwood, County Superintendent; E. G. Branzell, County Surveyor, William Wilcox, Coroner; Lewis Newman, Sheriff; P. A. Brodin, D. M. Case and Ellis M. Palmer, Commissioners.

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTY.

From the date of the organization of the county to the present time, it has continued to increase in settlement and in the number of farms broken up. Settlers are now to be found in all parts of the county. It is true that, having no railroad or large stream anywhere within its limits, its progress has been slow, but it has been steady. During all these years, except in case of grasshoppers or some other exceptional plague that has resulted in the destruction of crops throughout the western counties, those of Phelps County have been good. Agriculture has been carried on with as great success as in other counties, and the farmers are now in a prosperous condition.

School districts have been formed in all parts of the county, and the public school is well sustained.

Church societies have been organized in the different communities of the county, and have a good membership. The citizens as a class are both moral and religious, and Sunday schools are kept up in the different localities.

TOWNS AND POST OFFICES.

There are no towns of any great size or importance in the county. The following places are post offices and some of them very small country villages. They are Rock Falls, Sacramento, Phelps Center, Williamsburg, Industry, Integrity and Highland.

Phelps Center is the county seat and is situated in the center of the county. It contains about a dozen buildings and has a population of about eighty. In business, about all branches in an ordinary country trade are represented; and, notwithstanding its small size two newspapers are published here. They are *Nebraska Nugget*, edited and published by T. M. Hopwood, and the *Phelps County News*, edited by Henry Hazlett. Both are enterprising weekly papers, well filled with the local news of the county. From its central location and the fact of its being the county seat, Phelps Center is growing somewhat and will doubtless soon become a thriving and prosperous village. Its location is a pleasant one, on the high upland prairie.

Rock Falls is situated on Spring Creek, in the southwestern corner of the county. Its location is a good one for a town, and it already has a few business houses and a population of about 100. In course of time, as the settlement of the county increases, it will no doubt make a thriving little village.

Sacramento is situated in the southeastern part of the county, on the high upland prairie. The location is a pleasant one. The different branches of business in a country trade are well represented and it already has a population of about seventy-five. Considering the fact that it is located so far from a railroad, it is already a thriving place, and, with the increasing settlement of the country, it should soon make a prosperous country village.

PLATTE COUNTY.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

PLATTE County is the fourth in the tier of eastern counties, and obtains its name from the great river which washes twenty miles of its southern boundary, the valley of which includes fully one-sixth of the fertile surface. It is bounded on the north by Madison and Stanton Counties, east by Colfax County, south by Polk and Butler Counties, and west by Nance and Boone. Its natural features do not differ materially from those of the other sections to the east. situated in the Garden Valley of the Platte. The valley land is principally grown to grass, and is unexcelled as a stock-raising country. A few miles southeast of Columbus, the beautiful and broad valley of the Loup joins the Platte, forming a splendid and picturesque stretch of country. Here it is that the two rivers come together, making a noble expanse of valley land. Beyond this is a belt of low, undulating table-lands and the winding valley of Shell Creek. The general direction of the Loup River is from east to west through the southern portion of the county, Shell Creek being a branch which flows northwest and southeast, and waters the sections throughout the central sections thereof. Looking-Glass Creek favors the western and central parts, and Union the northeastern.

The soil, favorable to agriculture, consists of a deep, vegetable mold, the valley land being largely mixed with sand. In localities, sandstone is found in quite respectable quantities.

Platte County comprises 684 square miles, or 437,760 acres of land, being one of the largest of the eastern counties of the State. Of this amount, it has been estimated that fully four hundred thousand acres are tillable land, and 147,750 actually under cultivation. This is an increase over the figures of 1881 of fully 27,000 acres. The following statistics indicate the proportion of land sown to the different products upon which the county depends for its agricultural prosperity:

Wheat, 55,000 acres; average, 8 bushels; total bushels, 440,000.

Corn, 7,500 acres; average, 30 bushels; total bushels, 2,250,000.

Oats, 10,000 acres; average, 40 bushels; total bushels, 400,000.

Barley, 1,200 acres; average, 25 bushels; total bushels, 30,000.

Rye, 200 acres; average, 20 bushels; total bushels, 4,000.

Flax, 4,500 acres; average, 10 bushels; total bushels, 45,000.

Potatoes, 1,500 acres; average, 100 bushels; total bushels, 150,000.

According to the report of the Assessors for the year 1881, the total value of personal property in the county is $895,892; total value of all property, $2,243,677; number of horses, 4,331; cattle, 12,431; sheep, 4,719; hogs, 10,679. Acres of land undercultivation—wheat, 18,078; corn, 18,563; oats, 3,911. There are 1,527,280 forest trees still growing.

EARLY HISTORY.

The advance agents of the Columbus Town Company were Fred Gottschalk, Jacob Lewis and George Rausch, who, in April, 1856, started out from Omaha to found a city. Passing North Bend, they reached the Loup, and marked the site of the future Columbus. Returning to Omaha, the Town Company was formed as follows: Vincent Kummer, Captain; Charles Turner, Surveyor; John C. Wolfel, carpenter; Fred Gottschalk, Jacob Lewis, Jacob Guter, Carl Rienke, Henry Lusche, Michael Smith, Adam Denk and John Held, privates.

On April 27, 1856, Isaac Albertson and E. W. Toncray located on Shell Creek, near its junction with the Platte, Range 4 east, having preceded the Columbus Company by a very short time. How they founded the far-famed Buchanan is detailed in the history of Colfax County. How and under what difficulties the town site of Columbus was finally reached and founded is thus detailed in I. N. Taylor's history of Platte County:

"Our Columbus party passed this spot a month later, and pressed on to their destination on the Loup. Of course, Gotteschalk and Lewis could point out the spot, for they had been there. The others, too, would readily recognize it, for the river had been described as a clear and placid stream, deep, but narrow, and abounding with fish. They halted at noon on the enchanting shore, and gazed with delight at the great fish lying far down in the quiet water. Wolfel, as boss carpenter, was enthusiastic, and could scarcely wait till dinner was finished before commencing the Loup bridge, and thus sealing the destiny of the new city against all rivals. Only Kummer was somewhat incredulous about 'that thing' being a 'river,' and he strayed away along the bank. Having rounded one end of the river—legend saith not which end—suddenly he confronted the camp from the opposite bank, at which surprising event the original explorers subsided, and the bridge-builder withdrew his proposition; and what is now known as 'McAlister's Slough' was left alone in its glory. Proceeding westward eight or nine miles, they came upon the veritable Loup, whose rushing tide and boiling quicksand put to shame the pretensions of McAlister's Pond. Here they wisely located, neither too far east nor too far west, as the whole sequel has proved, for the true crossing of the river on the permanent line of transportation over the plains.

"Meantime, the preliminary work went on here. On the 29th day of May, 1856, the outlines of the town were determined, and the whole was soon blocked out. A rough log building was extemporized and roofed with grass. It answered all their purposes of dwelling, storage and fortification, and was long known as the 'Old Company House.'"

On July 25, Rickly and Kummer, representing the Columbus Town Company, and Capt. S. N. Fifield and A. J.

Smith, the Pawnee City Company, with Col. Millar, of Omaha, and his surveying party, were on their way toward Columbus. Mr. Rickly started for Columbus, with Mr. Kummer, about noon on the 25th. He stopped with his friend, that night at Elkhorn, Mormons and Indians being encamped there promiscuously. At noon on the 27th, they got to Columbus. After looking around, they set their stakes, laying out forty acres of timber land, seventeen rods from the bridge, on the creek emptying into the Loup Fork. In a few days, 160 acres on the west side of Columbus was laid out. On August 1, the party returned to Omaha.

When the Pawnee City Company and the Columbus Town Company consolidated, the stock of the new organization was divided into 200 shares, 100 to be retained by each company. The consolidation, however, strictly speaking, was between the Elkhorn and Loup Fork Bridge and Ferry Company and the Columbus Town Company. This event, by which the two rival concerns agreed to join in the upbuilding of Columbus, occurred July 14, 1856, the articles of agreement being signed by the different officers of the two companies, and from that time on all worked for the common good. A. B. Malcolm was elected President; A. D. Jones, V. Burkley, V. Kummer and James C. Mitchell, Directors; James C. Mitchell, Secretary; and V. Burkley, Treasurer, of the consolidated company. After passing a resolution of encouragement to any one who should erect a steam saw-mill, the meeting adjourned until July 15, when A. D. Jones, the Secretary, was authorized to contract for resurveying and laying out the town of Columbus into about one hundred and fifty-five blocks, of eight lots each, 66x132 feet. On the 30th of August, the company entered into an agreement with John Rickly, at Omaha, by which he was to erect a saw-mill and shingle-mill in consideration for receiving eighteen shares of stock. The mill was to be of not less than thirty-two horse-power, and was to be in successful operation by the succeeding August.

Being in need of reading matter, and cash being not at hand, it was resolved, in January, 1857, to donate two lots to each of the following-named newspapers: *Ohio Statesman*, Columbus *Gazette*, *City Fact*, *Westebote*, Cincinnati *Commercial*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, Cincinnati *Wahrheitsfreund*, St. Louis *Chronick*, *Nebraskian*, Bellevue *Gazette* and Florence *Courier*. The origin of the American Hotel, erected by the Town Company, is found in a resolution passed in May, 1857, providing for an assessment of $25 on each share of stock, and for plans to be made for the erection of a $4,000 building. The contract was awarded to S. D. Kassenman for $4,396. John Wolfel superintended the building.

The company also loaned $75 to Jacob Ernst, that he might obtain the wherewithal to establish a blacksmith shop.

The mill went into operation August 1, 1857, and in September, the Town Company passed the eighteen shares of stock over to the mill company.

In July, 1858, the members of the company met to elect officers, when resolutions were passed charging the President, John Reck, with having struck out lots from a deed issued by the company; denouncing him for betraying the confidence placed in him by the company by receiving a bribe of three Cleveland shares; and finally discharging him from his position. The committee of the whole then arose. The last recorded meeting of the town company was held March 7, 1873.

The second installment of colonists started out from Omaha on November 5, 1856. They consisted of J. Rickly, J. P Becker, John Browner, Anthony Voll, Charles Bremer, John H. Green, William Distlehorst, Jedediah Mills, George Bern, Martin Heintz, the Quinns, John Haney and Mrs. Wolfel.

Mr. Rickly luckily kept a diary in those days, thus the dates are fixed beyond dispute. His party left Omaha at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 5th, with three ox teams. They stayed overnight at Elkhorn, and spent the morning of the 6th at North Bend; also remained there during the day. They took dinner at Shell Creek on the 7th, and arrived at Columbus for supper, eating at A Denk & Co.'s house. They and A. Voll & Co. furnished the provisions. On the 8th, the entry is made, "Went hunting. Got one deer."

On the 11th, he "picked out the lot nearest the ferry for the saw-mill, and put a stake there." Again, on the 12th: "Had lots of Indians and prairie fires around us. We distributed twelve muskets on receipt, and left the book with Becker." The next day, Messrs. Rickly, Green and Mills went back, having made a contract with P. Becker and I. H. Green for nine hundred to one thousand logs, at $5.50 per 1,000 feet. Arrangements were then continued for the equipping of the mill, which, as stated, he started August 1, 1857.

Mrs. Wolfel, the lady mentioned above, had lived in Columbus, Ohio, and was induced to emigrate to Columbus, Neb., to cook for the boys. The inducement was the donation of a share of stock, equal in value to ten lots.

Those who remained in the county during the terrible winter of 1856–57 were this lady and her husband, A. Voll, J. P. Becker, J. Browner and C. Bremer, who boarded at the company's house; Jacob Guter and John Held, M. Smith and Jac Louis, A. Denk and F. Gotteschalk, H. Lusche and C. Reinke, who bunked together in pairs, each couple occupying a log house.

In the spring of 1857, John Rickly and his son, John J., brought with them the former's young daughter, Caroline, who was the first unmarried girl introduced to Columbus. She did the cooking for her father and brother, was plucky, and that her usefulness was appreciated is evident from the fact that she afterward became the wife of William B. Dale.

The Ricklys had emigrated from Columbus, Ohio, to put in operation the saw and grist mill. On August 30, 1856, a special partnership was formed, and John Rickly appointed manager of the mill. As elsewhere stated, the mill was put in operation August 1, 1857, and gave the town its first decided lift.

In March, 1857, Dr. Charles B. Stillman and George W. Hewett walked from Omaha through the deep drifts which then covered the county, and settled in Columbus. Patrick Murrey and Patrick McDonough came in April and located "to stay." They came from Pennsylvania afoot. The following from Mr. Taylor's pamphlet further narrates incidents and facts in the early settlement:

"The heralding of the Irish element which has since figured well in the county annals, and was soon followed by the first installment on Shell Creek west of the meridian. Michael Kelly, Thomas Lynch, Patrick Gleason and John Dennan led the way. From Omaha out, they had constant battle with the rear guard of that big snow. At Rawhide, below Fremont, that rear guard literally closed around and captured them.

"On the 1st day of May, 1857, Leander Gerrard, in behalf of himself and his father's family, stuck his stakes on the Looking Glass, near the center of Monroe County (now a part of Platte, as I have said), having a sharp eye, no doubt, financially and politically speaking, to county seat, if not also to State capital considerations. Gerrard made quick, timely tracks—the only kind he ever makes—back toward the United States Land Office. While on his way down, his claims were jumped by Whaley, Pierce and Baty, a party from New York; then by Ray, Swicker and Henderson; then came the Mormons and jumped them all. But Gerrard, Whaley and Ray ousted the Mormons, establishing their claims by the 10th of the month, and the Mormons moved up higher and commenced settlement at Genoa, on the Beaver. This ground is just beyond the limits of our county, but I must say, in passing, that three separate but co-operative colonies of these people, called respectively the Alton, Florence and St. Louis, comprising together over one hundred families, commenced improvement under all the embarrassment of extreme poverty, but in religious hope of an auspicious future, on that enchanting spot. They inclosed with ditch and sod fence 2,000 acres of the richest land in Nebraska, and broke and planted 1,200 acres, and a Nebraska sod crop saved them from starvation. Such a sod crop never grew before nor since on the plains. Many a single potato was as large as a common man's foot, solid and good, and was a full meal for one. Before the crop was at all ready for use, the people were on the verge of famishing, living some of the time on nothing but cucumbers and parsley.

"But in the year 1857, the United States Government surveyed and confirmed by treaty to the Pawnee tribes of Indians a reservation fifteen by thirty miles in area, commencing at the mouth of the Beaver and extending westward along the Loup. This of course displaced the colonies, and they scattered, some east, some west. A few, however, remained in the country, and they still remain. Of these are Henry J. Hudson, Charles Brindley, James Warner, Moses Welsh, the heirs of Peter Murie, Mrs. Carl Reinke, Mrs. Freston, and the families of each and all of these."

The first mill in the county—a combination of saw and grist mill—was in running order by August 1, 1857. The Columbus Company offered eighteen shares of the town stock as an inducement for its location. It was finally established on the Loup, south of the present bridge, John Rickly being its manager. He and his son were thus drawn to this locality. From twenty to forty men were employed, about one thousand feet of lumber being cut per hour. Lath and shingles were also turned out, and corn was ground, but no elevators or separators were anywhere in sight. It was a steam mill, and was operated until February, 1860. During that month, a destructive freshet swept away the lumber and undermined the mill. Mr. Rickly was expecting, at the time, additional machinery from the East for his grist-mill. Starting out after his scattered lumber, he had but just returned from his search when he was told that his mill was burning. Starting for the scene of the conflagration, when he arrived at the Loup he found the information only too true. The mill was burned to the ground, and the machinery for the grist-mill was never replaced. The saw-mill, however, was kept in operation until 1872, being moved to the town, as the country was, up to that time, quite thickly wooded.

It is said that, when the Pawnees first came in sight of this mill, in full blast, they fled in dismay, warriors, squaws, papooses and all, to their village, twenty miles distant, reporting that an evil spirit had conspired with the palefaces, and had prepared an engine of torture and death for them; that the demon had actually taken possession, and was breathing out fire and hot breath from his nostrils, and eating great logs with his iron teeth.

In 1868, F. A. Hoffman built a steam flour-mill, but his boiler and engine, being without a substantial foundation, sank in the quicksand out of sight—but to "memory dear." The mill was abandoned, and thereafter the good water-powers of Shell Creek were brought into use.

In 1869, J. P. Becker and Jonas Welsh built a grist-mill eight miles northeast of Columbus, just over the county line. It is still in operation, and has four run of stone. In connection with it is a farm. The property is valued at about $12,000.

In 1877, Joseph Bucher built a grist-mill on Shell Creek, about six miles north of Columbus; two run of stone.

EARLY JUSTICE.

In a suit brought before Justice Corson, of Schuyler, in 1862, the parties hailed from Columbus, some of them being well known. F. Stevens, in December, 1862, swore out a complaint against John Rickly, Jr., John Rickly, Sr., and E. Ehrens, for assault and battery, which is said to have taken place in the store of Rickly & Co. The paper set forth that the senior assaulted complainant with a cleaver, the junior with a pitchfork, and Mr. A. with a club, and prays that the defendants may be dealt with according to law. Subpœnas were issued for L. M. Beebe, George Clothier, Hiram Bennett, George Bennett, Charles Curtis, Charles Small, David Anderson and H. M. Kemp, to appear as witnesses. Of course, as in all such cases, the witnesses did not all hear Mr. Rickly order Stevens from the store; neither did they agree as to whether Stevens gave Mr. Rickly provocation for an assault; whether the door was actually burst open or not by the party called upon to put Stevens out; whether tumblers and things were slung round. In fact, no two witnesses seemed to be sure about anything, except that J. Rickly, Jr., got his pitchfork from the southeast corner of the room. After looking the matter over, Justice Corson granted an appeal to the defendants who appeared—the Ricklys—but overruled a motion made by them that there be a non-suit granted upon the ground that there was nothing proven in the testimony that the assault was committed in Platte County. This is the last heard of the suit. It was nolled, however, as Mr. Rickly informs the world.

One of the first crimes committed in Platte County, and the one in which pioneer justice was meted out without delay, occurred in January, 1867.

Robert Wilson and Ransel B. Grant were employed by John Rickly in hauling wood for the Union Pacific Railroad. They got into a quarrel over the measurement, Wilson claiming that Grant had taken some wood from his pile and put it on his own. Their quarrels had been growing in heat for some time, and, upon the day in question, Wilson walked up to Grant and shot him through the lungs. The tragedy occurred south of the Union Pacific track, near Speice & North's office. Having committed this heartless murder, he went to the store of John Rickly and found him engaged in settling up some accounts with an employe. Being busy at the time, Mr. Rickly did not look up, but, without preface or hesitation, Wilson said, "I've shot a man, —— —— ye; I've got $1,700, four wagons and fourteen yoke of oxen. Take me before Bill Little, of Omaha. I don't want to hang here. I killed a man in Indiana, and had $1,400, and got clear." Mr. Rickly did not believe him at first, thinking the man crazy, but, as he persisted, took the murderer into a building which he owned near by, and locked him up with his dog and bottle of whisky. Pretty soon, the Sheriff, John Browner, came along. He had been notified of the murder and was shown to the temporary lock-up. The three then went to where the murdered man lay and put him upon a lumber wagon. Wilson thereupon mounted the vehicle and muttered his satisfaction, scowling at the dead body and half shaking his fist at it. George Grant, brother of the murdered man, became acquainted with the facts in the tragedy in the afternoon. He bought a large coil of rope the next day, and, throwing it around his body, marched all over town, even as far out as the brewery block, shouting, in a loud voice, "Who'll avenge the blood of my brother?" It happened that, upon the very day of the murder, Leander Gerrard went to the Grant brothers to see about some stock. While there, the conversation turned upon the character of the murderer, and it may be that, at the very time the tragedy was occurring, George Grant was speaking a good word for Robert Wilson. In the afternoon, however, he heard of the murder, starting out that day to wake public sentiment. Calling upon Mr. Gerrard, he tried to induce him to sign the "death warrant," which appears hereafter, but that gentleman attempted to dissuade him from his rash resolve. A Coroner's inquest was held before Justice Hudson upon the day of the murder, and the regular trial fixed for the next morning.

The trial finally took place before Justice Hudson, upon the afternoon of the day succeeding the murder. The court-room was crowded, the "death warrant" having been extensively signed. Wilson, trembling at the fate which he knew awaited him, had already conveyed the information to the court that $500 awaited him if he (the prisoner) were allowed the privilege of "sloping." But Mr. Hudson knew what public sentiment meant in those days, besides being bribe-proof, and kept his eye on the murderer. O. T. B. Williams was the prosecuting attorney, and C. A. Speice and C. C. Strawn—the latter editor of the *Golden Age*, Mr. Speice being Williams' partner in the law—attorneys for the defense. It is needless to say that the court decided to hold him for murder in the first degree.

Hardly had the decision been announced before a rush was made for the prisoner, who, knowing what was coming, tried to break away from the Sheriff and the court and reach the back door. The authority for this proceeding was the death warrant already referred to, which was as follows:

> COLUMBUS, N. T., January 16, 1867.
>
> We, the undersigned, citizens of Columbus and vicinity, having become duly informed of all the circumstances connected with the shooting of Ransel B. Grant by a person calling himself Robert Wilson, and being fully satisfied that the murder was without provocation and brutal in its character; and knowing the uncertainty of the law in this Territory; and there being no safe place of confinement in this county; therefore, for these reasons and others which might be mentioned, we are firmly of the opinion that justice requires that the said Robert Wilson ought to be executed without delay.

Although the court threw himself before the prisoner, he was seized by violent hands himself; ditto the Sheriff and his Deputy, Wash Fulton. A rope was thrown around Wilson's body, and he was dragged along the road toward a large tree a few rods southeast of the court room. When first taken from the Justice's office, he lost his hat in the scuffle. His old bull-dog, his close companion, settled there and remained for two or three days, allowing no one to approach—not even a team. The murderer was dragged to the tree, which is still standing, and hauled up over the limb, exclaiming the while, "Boys, you don't give a fellow any chance!" But his antecedents were sufficiently known to turn the edge of any little feelings of pity which might otherwise be caused by his conduct. In fact, it had been his boast that he had killed his man in Indiana, or in Bowling Green, Ky., and that his money had bought him off. He had threatened the lives of several before he shot Grant, and, with a "yank," he was pulled up between heaven and earth. His body was taken down and dragged to the Loup amid general rejoicing. A hole was cut in the ice, and the corpse pushed in head first—which was the last of Robert Wilson, the murderer of Ransel B. Grant. So disrespectful was the treatment of the villain by the people of Columbus that they did not even vouchsafe an examination of his person to ascertain where he had deposited the $1,700. But, in pursuance of a decision of an Arbitrator's Court, consisting of Messrs. Leander Gerrard and C. H. Whaley, all of Wilson's property in Butler County went to the widow of the murdered man, while all his effects found in Platte County were divided among the legal fraternity.

This affair, and its subsequent results, formed one of the most exciting and excitable episodes which ever stirred the blood of Platte County. The famous death warrant, published above, has never before been made public, but, since fifteen years have blown over, there is little danger of its signers being called to account by the more stringent legal formalities of the present day.

INDIAN RAIDS AND MASSACRE.

In the summer of 1863, the fierce Sioux started on a raid of murder and destruction through the Platte Valley. From Fort Kearney eastward to Omaha, the whole country was wild with fear and apprehension. For a time, it seemed as though the settlements would be broken up. Mr. Martin's ranch, south of the Platte, near Grand Island, was attacked, and two young boys narrowly escaped a horrible death by riding post haste to Fort Kearney on a single horse, pursued by a band of red devils, one of whose barbed arrows passed through the side of the younger brother and transfixed itself in the back of the elder boy in front of him. They both lived, although the Indians killed and horribly mutilated one of Mr. Martin's field hands.

A few miles farther east occurred the massacre of the Campbell family. The whole valley was wild with horror and Columbus became a harbor of refuge. The rush was intensified by an isolated case of massacre previous to this date, which occurred on the Loup River, near the Pawnee Reservation. David Anderson, of Columbus, thus relates the circumstance in the long chapter of horrors:

"Pat Murrey, whom everybody knows, had a contract to put up hay for the Government troops then stationed at the Pawnee Agency. The hay-making party consisted of Pat's brother-in-law, Adam Smith, and several hired men. They ate and lodged in tents on the meadow beside the Looking Glass Creek. Pat and his good wife superintended, Mrs. Murrey preparing the meals. One evening about sunset, Pat being absent that evening at his farm near Columbus, and just after the whole force had quit work, repaired to the tents and picketed the teams on the grass near by, there came riding from the adjacent hills a file of about a dozen Sioux Indians. In their usual friendly way—most friendly in expression when most murderous in purpose—they saluted the company, but most especially the hostess of the tents, in the usual elliptic 'How!' of the Pawnees, which was well known to them, and in extending the right hand. Still using, for a blind, other Pawnee terms, they pointed to their empty stomachs, saying, 'Chewowwow,' which means 'Eat! eat!' But, while they were devouring the food which Mrs. Murrey, in her kindness, had given them, one of the hay-makers, an old man, who, on the Western plains, had learned many Indian dialects, perceived, from their undertalk among themselves, that they were Sioux, and so informed Mrs. Murrey. After eating enormously, as only hungry Indians ever do eat, they unceremoniously picked up the hay-makers' guns, as if out of mere curiosity. The old man confronted them in their own language, when they immediately declared their peaceful intentions toward the whites, but admitted that they intended to raid on the ponies of the Pawnees. But the plan had all been preconcerted, and, while some still curiously handled the hay-makers' weapons, others untied the lariats of a fine span of mules. Adam Smith resisted, and the old man remonstrated in the Sioux tongue. But instantly, at signal, the whole party was attacked, and the old man tomahawked and scalped. Adam Smith, in his attempt to resist the taking of his mules, was pierced with eight deadly arrows, and fell helpless to the ground. Others fell, mortally wounded with barbed arrows. Only one—a boy—escaped, and hid in a hay-cock near by. The brave Mrs. Murrey seized a pitchfork and tried to save the horses of her husband, but was quickly pierced with five arrows, and fell helpless to the earth. The savages fled with all the teams. After they had gone, Mrs. Murrey crept to the body of her brother-in-law and extracted some of the arrows from his yet breathing body. She also removed two arrows from her own flesh, but that was all she could do, except to creep away into the tall, damp grass, which was yet unmown, and there lie and suffer throughout the dreadful night. Help was not distant, but it was now dark, and no one of the hundreds at the agency near by—Pawnees, agents, employes or the military—knew anything of the tragedy until the boy, at early dawn, carried the news. Of course, all hastened to the scene. All were taken to the house of an old citizen, Mr. Saunders. Adam was expiring. Others were in hopeless agony, and soon died. Mrs. Murrey was tenderly removed to her home near Columbus, and, after long treatment and much suffering, recovered. The military pursued the fugitive devils, but, as is usual in such cases, without success.

"While the alarm was spreading in the West like the prairie flames before the wind, a sudden shock was given in advance of all real danger, perhaps, by a statement quietly made by a freighter, who had been resting his ox teams a few days in the angle between the Platte and Loup Rivers. About noon one day, this freighter stated that, in looking after his oxen down in the thicket, he suddenly came upon a band of forty Sioux concealed in a thicket and armed with the best of weapons; that, having been long and widely acquainted with the Sioux tribes, and knowing these to be of that people from their general features and their dress, he addressed them in their language, gave them his name and place and occupation, and was at once known by some of the party; that they then, upon his promise of secrecy, and leaving the place and pushing out of the way, revealed to him their plot of cleaning out the whole Platte Valley, that these forty men were only spies sent forward by 500 braves encamped up the river, to make observations and report the best points of attack; that, after promising secrecy, the thing looked to him so horrible that he felt bound to let us know, so that we could prepare for the emergency. Thus, reporting to a few who were at the time working at the little mill over there, and also to Mr. Barnum, who still resides there, he pushed on up the road. This rumor went that afternoon up and down the valley by telegraph, and by runners on swift ponies; also to the German and Irish settlements on Shell Creek. A few of the bolder class made a cautious reconnoissance up and down the rivers that afternoon, and for several days following, but found no decided traces of the lurking foe. The stampede from Wood River began to cross the Loup and pour down the valley into and much of it onward through Columbus. The whole country was wild with alarm. The settlers came pouring in that evening. But next day it was a sight strange and painful, indeed; for hither came nearly every living being and thing—men, women and children, with food and bed; cattle and horses—pell-mell, crowding into the little village, and filling every square yard of space in the buildings, and in the gardens and streets. That day, an organization of Home Guards was effected, with Captain, Lieutenants, Corporals and all. Sentinels were posted at night, and patrols were sent abroad through the day. And so, for ten dreadful days and nights, Columbus—that is, the old town—with Mrs. Baker's hotel as headquarters, was garrisoned and guarded—a promiscuous mass of men and brutes huddled together within a little stockade of fence-posts, set edge to edge in a trench. The belief in a present actual raid of the reds was not strong or general, but in such case of danger, so appalling in its nature, however uncertain in its degree, apprehension is fearful and suspense is dreadful. During the day, it was quite endurable, for no approach of the foe could be without due notice, and even a strong force would be received with telling effect. But when the evening shadows fell, anxiety marked every face, and even stout-hearted men acknowledged their solicitude.

"Below Columbus, very few left their premises, for that point was quite an outpost of defense, where Mr. Lo and his braves would be welcomed, should they come, 'with bloody hands to hospitable graves.' Many, however, sent their wives and children down the valley to Fremont, Elkhorn and Omaha, the men remaining to guard their huts by day, and dream at night of scalping-knives, etc. * *

"The spring of 1864 marked a new era in the history of the plains, and introduced a new feature in our frontier warfare. To protect the surveys then being made for the proposed line of the Union Pacific Railroad, the Government established a line of military posts all the way to the mountains. By presents and a wholesale free pass on freight cars, the company made fast friends of the Pawnee tribe, and an order was issued by the Government, at the request of the company, for recruiting a company of Pawnee scouts to operate along the line, in concert with and auxiliary to the regular troops. The honor of commanding this new force was given to Frank North, one of the earliest settlers of Columbus. With the title of Major, he selected his subordinates—Captain, Lieutenant and others—from the hardy young men of Columbus, his trusted associates, giving some of the lower offices to the Pawnees. Together, they made a formidable force, and became a terror to the hostile tribes."

A slight addition to the above very complete and interesting account of this awful season is that the Home Guard which was organized consisted of J. S. Taylor, Captain; E. W. Arnold, First Lieutenant; J. A. Baker, Second Lieutenant; J. B. Beebe, Orderly Sergeant. Also that J. L. Martin, now of Merrick County, dubbed the military stockade at Grand Island "Fort Sauer Kraut," that at Columbus "Sock-it-to-'Em," and at Elkhorn, "Fort Skedaddle."

ORGANIZATION.

Platte County was first organized from Dodge in 1855, and was twenty-four miles square, including Sections 17, 18, 19 and 20 north, of Ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4 east, of the Fourth Principal Meridian. In

1858, it was made to include, in addition, all of Monroe County on the west not included in the Pawnee Indian Reservation.

Monroe County had been created in August, 1857, and officers elected, but during the winter of 1858–59, a petition extensively signed by citizens of both Platte and Monroe Counties, induced the Legislature to consolidate them.

The elections held in 1858, by order of Judge Smith, of Fremont, resulted as follows:

Platte County—Probate Judge, A. B. Pattison; Clerk, George W. Hewett; Recorder, J. P. Becker; Treasurer, V. Kummer; Sheriff, Cyrus Tollman; Justice of the Peace, C. B. Stillman; Constable, J. Guter; County Commissioners, Gustavus Becher, George Spaulding and Abram Root.

Monroe County—Probate Judge, Charles H. Whaley; Clerk, George W. Stevens; Recorder, G. E. Yeaton; Treasurer, C. Whaley; Sheriff, N. Davis; Representative, Leander Gerrard; Surveyor, P. Kimball; County Commissioners, H. Peck, C. H. Pierce and H. J. Hudson.

The first meeting of the County Commissioners was held December 28, 1857. Present—Messrs. Becher, Spaulding and Sarvis. The latter was elected Chairman. On motion, a Territorial tax of 10 mills on the dollar was levied on all real and personal property, the county tax being 6 mills; also a poll tax of 50 cents. The school tax was 1¼ mills on the dollar; road tax 1 mill. At the afternoon session, the county was divided into three Commissioner's districts: No. 1 comprising all the territory bounded by the limits commencing at the southeast corner of Platte County, thence running north twenty-four miles, thence west eight miles, thence south twenty-four miles, thence east to the place of beginning. No. 2 commencing at the southwest corner of District No. 1, thence running north twenty-four miles, thence west eight miles, thence south twenty-four miles, thence east to the place of beginning. No. 3, all that part of Platte County lying west of District No. 2. Thomas Sarvis was appointed the Commissioner to represent No. 1; George Spaulding, No. 2, and Gustavus Becher, No. 3. After Thomas Sarvis had been "allowed the sum of $2 for notifying George Spaulding of special meeting," the meeting adjourned, as per the minutes of John Siebert, Clerk.

The regular meeting was held on Monday January 4, 1858, full board present. Mr. Becher presented a memorial from C. B. Stillman, John Siebert, J. P. Becker and nineteen others, praying for the location of a road from the north end of Washington avenue in the town of Columbus to Shell Creek, together with the bridging of said stream. January 5 was the day set apart for the purpose of viewing said road, it having been at first proposed by some slower going member than Mr. Sarvis, to put off the great, the glorious day until the first Tuesday in March.

At the meeting held in March, it was resolved to draw lots for twelve grand and twelve petit jurors to be selected from the people of Columbus and Buchanan Precincts. The next day, the Commissioners met and received a petition signed by John Reck, John Miller, C. B. Stillman and thirteen other citizens of Columbus, praying for the incorporation of the town. An act of incorporation was therefore passed proclaiming the site claimed by the Columbus Company, a town, to have "perpetual succession," and privileged thereafter to "sue and be sued, defend and be defended in all courts of law and equity." John Reck, Vincent Kummer, John C. Wotfel, Peter Meyer and Frank G. Becker were appointed Trustees, to hold office until their successors should be elected in May. Gustavus Becher, Michael Fry and C. B. Stillman were chosen Judges of Election, and Charles I. Stetson and John Siebert, Clerks thereof. At this same meeting, the county was divided into two road districts, the dividing line to pass directly through the center of District No. 1, comprising the territory lying to the west of the town. Jacob Guter was appointed Supervisor, and Daniel Hashberger the Supervisor of No. 2, the land to the east; said Supervisors to be held in bonds of $50 each for the faithful performance of their duties.

In May, the county was divided into five districts, Jacob Guter, Joseph Skinner, James Jeffries, Alex Albertson and Charles Reinke, Supervisors. The road leading from Washington avenue to Shell Creek was made a county thoroughfare.

The first financial report made in the county by the Commissioners presents the following appearance: Whole amount of indebtedness from August 1, 1857, to July 1, 1858, $141.66; from July 1, 1858, to July 1, 1859, $560.34, divided as follows: Election expenses, $16.49; county books, $285; freight on same, $15.25; printing, $90; copy of revenue law, $25; fees of Justices of the Peace, $8.25; fees of Sheriff, $12; witness fees, $6.60; surveying, $5; salary of Probate Judge, $50; salary of County Treasurer, $50; County Clerk's fees, $28.75; County Commissioners' fees, $83; which report was signed by Gustavus Becher, William Davis and George Spaulding.

When Platte County was first organized in 1857, the Commissioners held their meetings at the house of George W. Hewett. Afterward, when Gustavus G. Becker, Sr., was acting as Commissioner (commencing in 1861), the gatherings were held in the log house situated about two blocks south of the present court house. An act was passed by the Legislature in February, 1867, authorizing the County Commissioners to raise money for the building of a court house and jail. An election was held April 22, and the people voted in favor of issuing $16,000 bonds—96 for and 29 against. J. P. Becker was awarded the contract, completing the court house in 1868, at a cost of $18,000. The building is a neat two-story frame structure. The square includes A, B and C, formerly known as Columbia square. The southeast corner of the square was appropriated to the county for building the court house. The remaining three-quarters were re-surveyed, and the city assumed $8,700 of the court house debt. To pay the interest thereon, the city commenced to sell the lots. The balance of the square was finally sold to the county for $8,700.

The present county officers are as follows: County Clerk, John Stauffer; Clerk of the District Court, C. A. Newman; Treasurer, J. W. Early; Sheriff, D. C. Kavanaugh; Judge, J. G. Higgins; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. E. Moncrief; Surveyor, L. J. Cramer; Commissioners, M. Maher (Chairman), Joseph Rivet, H. J. Hudson.

At the time Colfax County was organized, it contained two school districts—two log schoolhouses. Now there are over sixty school districts, and nearly as many school buildings, valued at about $80,000.

THE CREDIT FONCIER.

The town of Cleveland, situated about three miles northwest of Columbus, was laid out in 1857, George W. Stevens, William H. Stevens and Michael Sweeny being active in "building it up." It went down with the city of Neenah, Buchanan and other paper towns. The next grand scheme which exploded with a crash was George Francis Train's Credit Foncier. It was to be operated on the same gauge as the *Credit Mobilier*, and when the latter went down the former fell, and George Francis cleared out. Some of the land which he purchased at the time (1866), is "still in the courts." The certificates of stock were salted mostly among Eastern capitalists. Several of them, however, are deposited with Leander Gerrard, and some of George Francis Train's notes are in his possession also, bearing the autograph of the eccentric agent, the peculiarities of whom were decided "dash" and confidence. He became proprietor of the present Hammond House, set apart a room for the President of the United States and the chief executive of the Union Pacific, and otherwise conducted himself as no one else could.

David Anderson, who has given much valuable attention to the early times of Columbus and the Platte River Valley, has the following to say of the scheme: "At this convenient point in my story I will again introduce George Francis, who figured so conspicuously in those days. He did much to advertise Omaha and the Platte Valley. But the sequel shows that Train, like many others, has had his existence among men, to all present appearances, at least fifty years too soon. The much that he did was just *so* much *too* much. He spent his prophetic zeal for the Union Pacific and the whole Platte Valley, but chiefly for Omaha and Columbus. Hundreds, nay thousands, rushed to these points, thinking to invest in his city lots. But Train's lots were never in the market, and well it was for people; otherwise people would have bought before the time. Train was seized with the one idea that the capital of the United States might, could, would and should be on the Transcontinental—International Highway and as nearly as possible in the geographical center of the Union. So he measured the maps in all directions of earth, heaven and hell. On the map of Uncle Sam he found Columbus within ten miles of the center; on the map of the world within one mile; and on the map of the universe exactly in the center. It was moreover, directly on the perpendicular line twixt the upper and the nether world, exactly under the zenith, and over the nadir—felicitous spot on which heavenly light could fall on 'Next President, America,' and from which all corrupt Congressmen 'who loved cards and wine and women,' might drop into the pit below. So he bargained for 800 acres of land and laid out the 'Capital Addition,' and began to locate the capstan, ropes and pulleys which would move the gubernatorial mansion of Nebraska, and the executive mansion of the Union, to Columbus. They did not move worth a cent, and are not an inch yet advanced on their long journey; for as we said, George set his machinery at least fifty years too soon.

"As to the people of Columbus, their cool heads never became heated with these vagaries, and they kept on the even tenor of their way. Their expectations, however, were excited by the distinct intimations, if not the express promises of the controlling officials of the Union Pacific that Columbus should be the terminus of the first freight division of the road, and that here should be established a round-house and repair shops, etc., etc. And it was with this understanding that valuable property was conveyed to T. C. Durant, Trustee, for a mere nominal price, and the rights of way given to the company though the whole plat."

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The pioneer railroad, of course, the father of all those lines which are now making Columbus and Platte County a commercial center, was the Union Pacific road, which reached this locality in June, 1866. The work of track-laying was not rapid until the construction train struck the Platte Valley and its junction with the Elkhorn. The Columbus *Republican* of June, 1875, has the following, descriptive of the track-laying through that city in June, 1866:

"The Union Pacific track was laid from Omaha to Ogden by one party—the Casement Brothers, of Painesville, Ohio—J. S. and D. T. Casement, familiarly called by the boys Jack and Dan. They were a pair of the biggest little men you ever saw—about as large as twelve-year old boys, but requiring larger hats. To give some idea how the thing was done Sunday, June 1, 1866, and why it was done on Sunday, is, however, the object of this sketch. The thing to be done was to lay the ties and fasten the rails to them, ready for the locomotive. Of course, only one pair of rails could be laid at a time, for they must be laid on the iron chairs in continuous line, end to end, and then spiked fast to the ties. This was done just as fast as four men could take the rails from a low truck close behind, and lay them down on their chairs. Two stout athletes to each rail, one pair to each side, swayed forward and backward from the loaded truck to the place awaiting them. This motion of two pairs of men, which was nearly as regular as the pendulum of a clock, governed the movements of the whole corps. To that motion everything had to conform, just as every wheel in the clock has to conform to the oscillations of the pendulum. The track-layers' train was a movable village crawling along the track a few feet at a time, as the rails were laid. It comprised the rail truck in front, then the engine and tender, and after this the provision car, kitchen, dining-car, washroom, sleeping bunks, granary, and, lastly, the daily supply of material. The occasion of the track-laying through the town on Sunday was this: The track-layers were under contract and bonds to complete the track to the 100th-mile post by a certain day, the 5th or 6th of the month, and their time was short. The progress of the work must necessarily be impeded somewhat in crossing the Loup. Two miles of track, including the original plat of Columbus, were laid that day. We were not excessively pious hereabouts in those days, and the whole city, men, women and children, about seventy-five in all, went out, and, for an hour or two, watched the passing industrial pageantry. Perhaps it was for some atonement of this desecration of our soil that the Superintendent, a few months later, donated the freight of the first car load ever brought to Columbus for any party not an employe, consisting of the whole bill of pine lumber, for the Congregational Church."

On the 14th of June, 1879, the county voted $100,000 bonds to aid in the construction of the Atchison & Nebraska Branch of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad. The line was completed June 25, 1880, and opened up the whole region of country to the south and southeast. Although but seven miles of road was built in Platte County, the benefits of the connection were so apparent that her citizens responded in the liberal spirit noticed above. The branch to Columbus is generally known as the Lincoln & Northwestern Railroad, taking in its route from Lincoln, Seward and David City. The northern and northwestern sections of the State were thrown into close connections with Columbus by the completion of the Omaha, Niobrara & Black Hills road, running from that city to Norfolk and Albion, eighty-one miles. The completion of this line was duly celebrated June 16, 1881, by a large and enthusiastic public gathering, at which Judge J. G. Higgins presided. Madison, Boone, Nance and Platte Counties shook hands, and bound themselves together with iron bands. There was a grand parade, and general "carryings-on."

Among the early railroad schemes, which would have developed Columbus and the adjoining country, had capital and capitalists been "lying around loose," was the Yankton & Columbus line. The design was to take the Sixth Principal Meridian as the guiding line of the survey, Columbus being east of the meridian and Yankton west, and just 100 miles north to the south bank of the Missouri. The company was incorporated in December of 1868, with officers as follows; John Rickly, President; W. W. Brookings, Vice President; Will B. Dale, Secretary; Charles H. Whaley, Treasurer; W. W. Brookings, Newton Edmunds, J. R. Hanson, John Rickly, Will B. Dale, Charles H. Whaley and S. L. Holman, Directors. The nineteen original incorporators subscribed to $25,000 of stock each, but the company did not meet with sufficient encouragement of a substantial nature after the road was surveyed to continue its building; although the project was undertaken in all seriousness, it seemed to be ahead of the times. Mr. Rickly, whose name heads the list of officers, paid the surveyors' expenses and several attorney bills, and was a personal sufferer.

In July, 1869, the county voted to issue $80,000 bonds to the Sioux City & Columbus Railroad, in case ten miles should be built within one year. The officers of this corporation were: President, William Adair; Vice President, George B. Graff; Secretary, James Stott; Treasurer, J. P. Eckhart; Directors, J. G. Ogden, C. F. Eckhart, William Adair, C. H. Whaley, J. F. Warner, James Stott and George B. Graff. An estimate of the cost for the first ten miles was made at $54,000, but this enterprise also fell through on account of lack of funds. This line was also "ahead of time," but none the less feasible had the country been more thickly settled.

The first ferry established in the vicinity of Columbus was by the town company, although it was ostensibly under the management of the Elkhorn River, Shell Creek, Loup Fork and Wood River Bridge and Ferry Company, an organization sufficiently imposing in name to overawe any competitors. Dr. Malcolm was President, James C. Mitchell, Secretary. Capt. Fifield (who also kept a ranch), Sam Bayless, A. J. Smith and Samuel Curtis, were also interested parties. Capt. Smith was principal owner.

In the winter of 1858–59, John Rickly, who was in the full tide of his prosperity as a saw-mill operator, objected to being "feed" $3 every time. He brought a team over the Loup, and resolved to establish a rival institution. The Elkhorn River, Shell Creek, Loup Fork, and Wood River Bridge and Ferry Company had been using a common rope for their motive power. Mr. Rickly thereupon applied to the Territorial Legislature for a charter to operate a cable (wire) ferry. No doubt it would have been obtained, had not Mr. Mitchell found an opportunity to appropriate it to his own use. As it was, Mr. Rickly obtained a permit to operate his ferry, but was bought out by the rival concern (with a long name), receiving, among other items of compensation, a life-grant to use their ferry *gratis*. The case passed to J. E. North and Mr. Franer. The franchise next came into possession of the Loup Fork Bridge and Ferry Company, consisting of O. P. Herford, J. H. Green and John I. Redick. Mr. Green bought out his partners. In 18[illegible], the ponton bridge was put across the river. In 1864, Messrs. Becher & Becker experimented in the business of ferrying. In June, 1869, the contract for building the bridge across the Loup was awarded, and the bridge built at a cost of $7,000. This gave place to another, which was carried away during the spring freshet of 1881. The disastrous flood came down the river March 19, 1881. No such sight had been witnessed since 1867, when the waters covered the bottom lands south of the city. At this time, the city was under water from the "bench," south of Eleventh street, to the regular bed of the river. Eight spans of the Loup bridge were swept away, two of them floating down the river as gently and unconcernedly as though they had been feathers. The culvert, on the Union Pacific track, west of the depot, was damaged, also much of the track was undermined and carried off. The bridge between Duncan and Lost Creek was greatly damaged. Of the fine bridge across the Loup, but two spans remained standing. The present structure was at once thrown across the river.

The first bridge across the Platte River, and the structure now standing, was built through the enterprise and energy of the people of Platte County, and was completed in November, 1870. It is 1,716 feet in length, and cost $25,000.

The mail was first carried from Columbus to Omaha, by John Rickly, per ox team. The first mail arrived on July 4, 1857. The day and the circumstance was made a matter of rejoicing, George W. Hewitt being orator of the day. There was quite a crowd, but the male element predominated most decidedly. Mrs. Wolfel, Mrs. Meyers, Mrs. Dale and Miss Caroline Rickly were there, and the prodigies in the line of cooking turned out were something tremendous in the eyes of the army of the hungry. When Mr. Rickly was unable to accomplish the journey himself, he deputized his son, John J. The Postmaster's "fund of revenue" consisted of 60 per cent of the sale of stamps. Next in the line of Postmasters came F. C. Becher. The Great Western Stage Company had, in the meantime, commenced carrying the mail by way of Fontenelle, the frequency of the journeys being increased to semi-weekly to Fort Kearney and daily to Omaha. The former change was made in 1859, and the latter the next year. This company, it will be remembered, was a branch of the famous pony express, and Columbus felt that she was at last in regular communication with the outside world.

COLUMBUS.

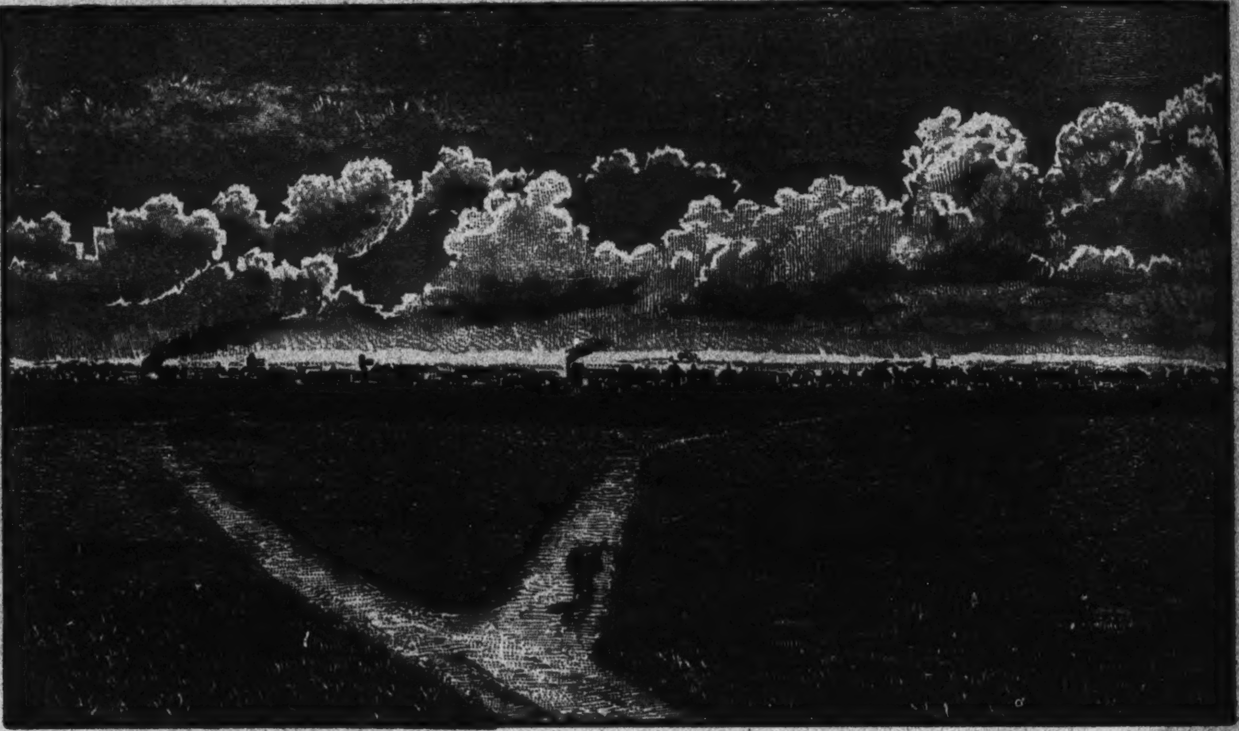
Columbus was incorporated as a town by special act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 11, 1865. It was incorporated as a city of the second class under the laws of the State, August 18, 1873. The legality of the incorporation was questioned, however, and, in 1877, a special law was passed bridging over the trouble. Its present municipal officers are as follows: Mayor, John R. Meacher; President of the Council, John Rickly; Councilmen—First Ward, John Rickly, G. A. Schroeder; Second Ward, William Lamb, Israel Gluck; Third Ward, Julius Rasmusser, Albert A. Smith; Police Judge, George G. Bowman; Attorney, John J. Sullivan; Clerk, Henry J. Hudson; Treasurer, John F. Wermuth; Engineer, L. J. Cramer;

Chief of Police, John C. McMahon; Overseer of Streets, Charles Brindley.

Columbus is a city of 2,500 inhabitants and has become an important and a growing railroad center, as has been previously shown. Aside from being a fine business point, it has obtained quite a reputation for its sociability and culture. It has flourishing newspapers, good schools, a multitude of societies and possesses every feature of a city which has settled down to a long career of prosperity.

SCHOOLS.

A meeting was held in the American Hotel March 5, 1860, at which J. Rickly, M. Weaver and G. W. Stevens were chosen a School Board. In October of that year, at the first enumeration, it was ascertained that there were forty-six males and twenty females in the county, of which thirty-five scholars resided east and thirty-one west of the Sixth Principal Meridian. In December, the town board made a present of the old "Company House" for a district school building. The edifice, a log hut with grass roof, stood on the Bremer Brewery Block and was sold to Charles A. Speice, in March, for $20.25. G. W. Stevens received a school order for $67.45, his pay being at the rate of $1 per day, and he is honored by being the first school teacher and a faithful one, although he had such pupils to contend with as the Ricklys, Wolfels, Ernsts, etc., etc.



COLUMBUS.

In the spring of 1865, the public schools of Columbus were placed in charge of a Superintendent, I. N. Taylor; G. W. Stevens, Secretary and Librarian; H. J. Hudson, C. A. Speice, M. Weaver and Johanna Bauer, teachers. Like the day school, it was held in the town hall, which building was afterward purchased by the Latter Day Saints.

In 1873, the brick schoolhouse (District No. 1) was erected. It is located in the eastern part of town, on the old site, and when built cost $7,000, and has proved very serviceable and commodious for school purposes. There are four rooms in the building, having together a seating capacity for 220 scholars. This soon proved to be too small to accommodate the growing wants of the town, and, in 1878, another building was erected in the western part of town. This is of wood and contains four rooms together, having a seating capacity for 175 scholars. In 1881, still another department was added to the schools, and a small building, formerly the Congregational Church, was rented to accommodate the wants of the high school. Besides the schools in the city, there is one located about two and a half miles north of town, which is also maintained by the district and is under the control of the city board.

The management of all the schools is in the hands of C. A. Speice, W. Burgess, A. M. Post, Marshall Smith, W. A. McAllister and J. G. Higgins, who constitute the School Board. C. A. Speice is President, and W. Burgess, Secretary. The Superintendent of the schools is Prof. H. L. McGinitie. His main duty consists in watching the various departments and teaching a few classes. Prof. L. J. Cramer is teacher of the high school department. The average attendance of the high school is twenty-five. In each of the other buildings are four departments. In the brick schoolhouse, Miss Anna Coolidge is teacher of the Grammar Department; Miss Rose L. North of the Intermediate; Miss Rose Rickly of the First Primary, and Mrs. H. E. Ballou of the Second Primary. The average attendance is 215. In the wooden schoolhouse, Miss Bertha Wood is teacher of the Grammar Department; Miss M. E. McGath of the Intermediate; Miss Emma Bauer of the First Primary, and Miss Anna L. Gilbert of the Second Primary.

The attendance at this school is 150. Miss Sarah Fitzgerald is teacher of the school north of town. The wages received by each of these teachers is $350 per annum, thus making the total expense of the city for teachers $4,750 for the year. The financial condition of the schools is excellent, and the last tax levied for their support was only 1½ mills on the dollar.

THE PRESS.

The first paper published in Columbus was the *Golden Age*, its first number being issued June 21, 1866, C. C. Strawn editor and proprietor. Twelve numbers completed the limit of its usefulness. O. T. B. Williams next established the *Platte Valley Journal*, which was followed in a year by the Columbus *Journal*, managed then and now by M. K. Turner & Co. Its first number was issued May 11, 1870, and it appeared as a six-column folio. It is now an eight-column folio, home print and with home interests. Connected with it is a good job office. The whole establishment is roomy and well arranged. The *Journal* is Republican in politics and exerts a decided influence in the city and county. It is edited and owned by M. K. & A. C. Turner.

Columbus Gazette.—The first number of the Columbus *Gazette*, now in its second volume, was published on March 1, 1881, by William Burgess, editor and proprietor. Emerson J. Potts was the proprietor of a good book and job office, opened in 1878, and during a portion of 1879–80, he published a six-column paper called *The Independent*. This office was purchased by Mr. Burgess and family, and they soon after started the *Gazette*. While independent on public questions, this paper is Republican in political bias, and takes a decided position in favor of temperance, woman's suffrage, Indian civilization, progressive education and salutary reforms.

In May, 1875, Frank P. Burgess started the Columbus *Republican*, an eight-column folio, which obtained a good local circulation, and said paper was continued successfully for over a year, when in 1877, he sold the office to Calmer McCune, who removed it to David City, and started the David City *Republican*.

The Columbus Democrat was established as the *Era*, in February, 1874, W. N. Hensley, editor and proprietor. The paper was continued until November, 1880. For a few months there was no publication. On April 9, 1881, the first number of the *Democrat* appeared, under the management of A. B. & J. K. Coffroth. The former has editorial control. The *Democrat* is a seven-column folio, and is Democratic in politics, as its name implies. On account of its increased and increasing patronage, it is proposed to increase the size.

COLUMBUS FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first organization effected for protection against fire was the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. This was incorporated March 11, 1874. A hook and ladder truck was purchased by the city at an expense of $1,800. Shortly after this, in August, 1874, the Columbus Engine Company No. 1, was organized, and received from the city a hand engine, which cost $2,000. In addition to this, it now possesses a good hose cart and 1,000 feet of hose. Both companies occupy a brick building situated in the public square, which was built expressly for the purpose, by the city, at an expense of $2,000. The present membership of the Hook and Ladder Company is eighteen, and the officers are: Baron Millet, President; George Fairchild, Foreman; Myron McAllister, First Assistant; D. N. Minert, Secretary; Herman Oehlrich, Treasurer. There are forty active members in the Engine Company, and the officers are: E. D. Shehan, Foreman; Julius Rasmussen, First Assistant, and Charles Wake, Foreman of the hose cart. The whole department is under the charge of Herman Oehlrich.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Opera House.—Columbus Music Hall Association was organized May 28, 1878. The incorporators were W. H. Hunneman, Speice & North, I. Gluck, V. Kummer, Mrs. Rose Kummer, Michael Schram, F. Brodfuehrer, Wadsworth & Slaerffer, Charles Schroeder, E. W. Toncray, A. N. Briggs, Alph Heintz, Frances G. Becher. The capital stock was set at $5,000. In September, 1878, the Opera House was completed. It is a large wooden building, located in the southeastern part of town. The seating capacity is 500. The stage is fully supplied with curtains, scenery, etc. The cost of the building as it now stands has been over $4,000. J. E. North is President of the company and C. A. Speice, Secretary.

The first hotel erected in Columbus was built and owned by the Town Company. It cost $5,000, and its landlord was J. L. Baker, who threw open its doors to the public in August, 1857. The building was located a few blocks south of the court house, and was a two-story frame building, then considered to be of quite mammoth proportions. Its frame work is now a portion of the skeleton of the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The Clother House.—This hotel is one of the finest in Columbus. It is located north of the Union Pacific depot one block, and in the center of the business in that part of town. It was built in 1869, by C. D. and G. W. Clother, who have continued as proprietors since that date. The building is of wood, two stories high, having a front of eighty-two feet and a depth of seventy-six. There are accommodations for seventy guests. The management of the house has been very successful, and no hotel in the city is more popular with the traveling public.

The Grand Pacific Hotel.—This house was built in the fall of 1879, by George Lehman. It was opened by Charles Pruyn and run until October. It was then unoccupied until March, 1880, when Mr. Lehman opened it himself, and ran it until January 1, 1881. At that date, Capt. Joshua Norton, Jr., the present proprietor, rented the house. The management has been successful, and the house is one of the first-class hotels of the place. The building is of brick, located in the southern part of the town, near the Union Pacific Depot, and was erected at an expense of $5,000. Its dimensions are forty-two by ninety-eight feet, two and a half stories high. There are accommodations for fifty guests.

The Hammond House.—This was the first hotel located in Columbus and has an interesting history. It was erected at Cleveland by the town company. In 1866, George Francis Train, in connection with his vast schemes for the settlement of this country, put the hotel upon rollers and located it where it now stands "in the exact center of the universe." It is said that the hotel cost $30,000 when finished. All the lumber was hauled from Florence, at a cost of over $100 per thousand. The painting cost $1,800 and the plastering $1,000. By contract, Train reserved one room for the use of the President of the United States, and one subject to the order of the President of the Union Pacific Railroad. The hotel, however, has nearly become forgotten, except as close scrutiny reveals faint traces of the letters under the last coat of paint. It afterward passed through the hands of I. N. Taylor, C. D. Clother, Able Coffee, Mrs. Flowers, James Hudson and E. V. Clark, and finally in April, 1878, came into the possession of the present proprietor, John Hammond. It has been run very successfully as a cheap hotel, and has a large patronage.

BUSINESS.

The business history of Columbus commences with the opening of its first store by Gustavus Becher. The building was located corner of Seventh street and Washington avenue, one portion thereof being devoted to mercantile pursuits, and the other to those incident to eating and sleeping. Across the street another store was opened by John Rickly soon after, in 1857; Jacob Ernst was the first blacksmith. The saw-mill erected by the town company, and the establishment of the post office, the building of the American Hotel, and other events of a like character, soon gave Columbus quite a business-like appearance. When the railroad was put through in 1866, the business of the town commenced to center around the depot of the Union Pacific farther south, and in 1869 the real rush which may be said to have "founded the city upon a rock," commenced. From that time on, its growth has been both substantial and steady. Below will be found its representative houses in all lines.

BANKS.

Columbus State Bank.—In July, 1871, Leander Gerrard and Julius A. Reed opened a bank in the north side of town. In May, 1874, Abner Turner and Geo. W. Hulst opened another on the south side. In July, the two banks organized under the present name. The articles of incorporation were filed July 28, 1875, and were signed by the following stockholders: Leander Gerrard, Julius A. Reed, Abner Turner, George W. Hulst and Edward A. Gerrard.

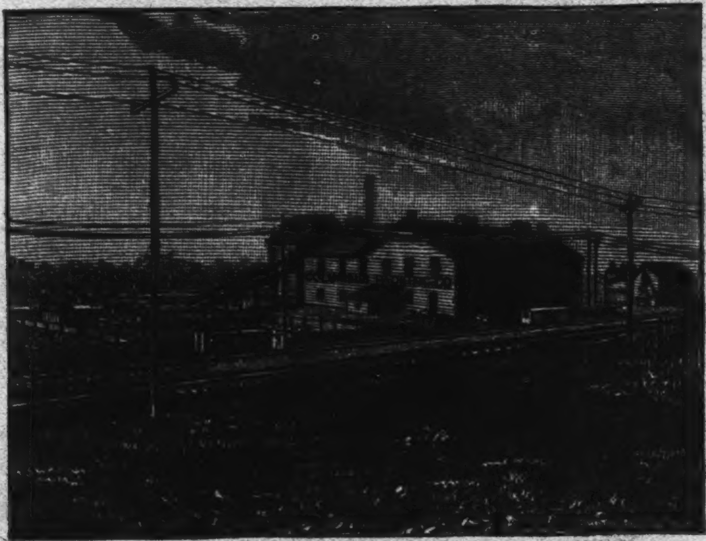
US STATE BANK

COLUMBUS STATE BANK.

The capital stock is $50,000. The business is conducted in the fine brick building of Turner & Hulst. The present officers are: Leander Gerrard, President; George W. Hulst, Vice President; Abner Turner, Cashier; Julius A. Reed and Edward A. Gerrard, remaining members of the Board of Trustees.

Anderson & Roen's Bank was established in September, 1880. It is a private bank, and, though a young institution, does a prosperous business. A. Anderson and O. T. Roen are both known in Columbus as sound business men.

The Columbus Packing Company.—The first move made toward a pork packing establishment in Columbus was the private enterprise of Charles F. Elias in 1879. In 1881, efforts were made to enter into a more extensive business, and October 17 a company was organized with $50,000 capital, consisting of the following members: John Wiggins, David Anderson, Samuel D. Cory, R. H. Henry and Leander Gerrard. The building was completed and ready for operations in November of the same year. It is a frame building, inside walls of brick. The main part is 40x70 feet; the L attached is 24x24 feet, the whole building being two stories in height. Its location is advantageous for shipping purposes, being just at the crossing of the Union Pacific and Burlington & Missouri Railroads, about a mile east of town. The capacity of the establishment is 250 hogs per day. An average of fifteen men are constantly employed, and the business is under the charge of S. D. Cory. Thus far the enterprise has proved very successful; 8,000 hogs have already been slaughtered since operations were begun, and the establishment is run to its fullest capacity. The company is now engaged in constructing smoke houses and store rooms, and will soon begin to ship sugar-cured meats as well as salted. The company now contemplates the enlargement of the packing house in the summer, to a capacity of 500 hogs per day. The change is demanded by the large supply of stock in the county and vicinity, as well as by the ready sale which the product finds in the Southern market, whence it is largely shipped. The officers of the company are R. H. Henry, President; John Wiggins, Secretary and Treasurer.



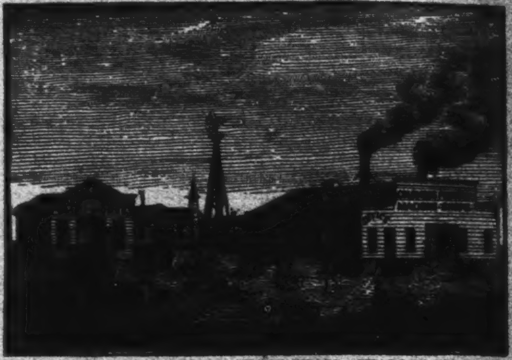
COLUMBUS PACKING COMPANY.

The Columbus Elevator was built in 1868 by Francis A. Hoffman, and was run originally as a steam mill. In 1874, it was sold to a company consisting of Turner, Hulst, Baker and Becker. In 1876, Mr. Baker bought it from the company, and has since run it as an elevator. Its capacity is 15,000 bushels. It is situated on the B. & M. track, between the U. P. and Becker's elevator.

The Union Pacific Round-House.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company is just completing a very fine round-house at Columbus. It is of brick, and its dimensions are 50x60 feet, 20 feet high at the eaves. It will hold four engines when completed. In connection, is one of the finest turn tables on the road. The iron castings weigh forty tons. The bed is entirely of stone, and the table is as nearly balanced as it is possible to make it. The building, situated just west of the Union Pacific Depot, is one of the most substantial in the city, and is a credit to the enterprise of Columbus.

Becker's Elevator was built in 1875, by J. P. Becker. The capacity is 5,000 bushels. It is situated on the Burlington & Missouri track, east of Columbus. Mr. Becker's chief shipping business is in corn, which is the most important grain product shipped from Columbus.

The Columbus Foundry was established in 1875, by Charles Schroeder, the present proprietor. The buildings used extend over an area of 132x66 feet. The shops contain a full set of machinists' tools—drills, lathes and planers. At present, the men are engaged in making well-boring machinery. Besides this, wind-mills are made on contract, and a general repairing business is done. The property is valued at $8,000, and the business of a year amounts to $12,000. In addition to the foundry business, Mr. Schroeder also makes wagons, buggies, etc., to order, and turns out from fifty to sixty per year.



COLUMBUS FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS—CHARLES SCHROEDER, PROPRIETOR.

The Columbus Creamery Association.—The almost universal movement throughout the State toward butter-making has shown itself at Columbus. The company which proposes to carry on the business was incorporated November 4, 1881. The members were M. Whitmoyer, H. P. Smith, E. A. Gerrard, J. W. Early, J. P. Becker, V. T. Price, Leander Gerrard, William T. Ramsdell, David Anderson, Carl Kramer and Jacob Z. Shotwell. The capital stock is $12,000. The actual work of butter-making has not yet commenced and the buildings are not entirely completed. An ice house has been built and 250 tons of ice stored for use in the summer. The creamery proper is a stone building, 22x42 feet in extent, with an addition, also of stone, 12x14 feet. The main part of the building is below the surface and the roof at the eaves is only about four feet from the ground. This will render the rooms cool in summer and warm in winter—valuable conditions for good butter-making. Every thing about the creamery is specially arranged for service, and when finished the establishment will be very complete. Over $4,000 has already been expended, and it is estimated that $1,000 will yet be needed. The capacity of the creamery will be about one thousand pounds of butter per day. For the present, the company will gather the milk from the farmers, but they expect to soon own their own cows and use their own cream for manufacturing purposes. The present officers of the company are: M. Whitmoyer, President;

Leander Gerrard, Secretary; V. T. Price, Treasurer. In addition to the above, the Board of Trustees is composed of two members—Carl Kramer and W. T. Ramsdell.

The Union Pacific Elevator was built in 1869, by J. P. Becker. In 1875, it passed into the hands of Hunneman and Tolman. In 1861, they sold it to the Columbus Lumber and Grain Company, who now run it. It is the largest elevator in Columbus, and has a capacity of 90,000 bushels. The members of the company are George W. Hulst, David Schupbach, Adolf Jaeggi and V. T. Price.

The Columbus Brewery, built in 1880, although the old building was erected many years before. It has a capacity of about 3,000 barrels of beer per annum. The malt house has a capacity of 6,000 bushels. Its owners, Messrs. Joseph Hengeler and Martin Jetter, formed their partnership during the same year that the brewery was built.

CHURCHES.

St. John's Catholic Church was organized in 1860, and was the first church society in the county. The earliest members were John Heney, James Heney, John Brown, Pat Murrey, Henry Kerrig, Dave Kerrig, James Kerrig, John Deneen, Mike Deneen, Ed Hayes, Thomas Lynch, Mrs. Dunlap, James Conway and Mrs. Brady.

The first church was a little log cabin, which has since been converted into the respectable building now used. Rev. Father Fourmont was the first priest connected with the church, and for some years the only religious instructor in the county.

In 1866, Rev. Father Ryan took charge of the church, and has remained since that year. The present membership of the church is forty-five families. In early years, Father Ryan had also numerous missions in the county, but at present his entire attention is devoted to the city church. The Sunday school is attended by fifty children. The church building, together with the block on which it stands, and the parsonage, is valued at $4,000.

The Brothers and Sisters of St. Francis.—One of the first things noticed by the traveler coming into Columbus from the east is the three fine brick buildings located in the suburbs of the town. There are the hospital, monastery and school of the Franciscans. The monastery was the first established. In 1877, Fathers Ambrose, Anselm and John came to Columbus and organized the society, and in the same year constructed the building. It is the central one of the three, and was built at an expense of $12,000. In 1877, also, the wooden building used as a church was bought, and the church organization effected. During the year following, the school building was erected at an expense of $7,000. In 1879, the Sisters of St. Francis built the hospital, which cost $6,000. There are at present in the monastery four fathers and three lay brethren. Father Dominic is Superior and is assisted by Fathers Cyril, Theodor and Seraphim.

They conduct the services of the church, and also attend the societies in the county. The present membership of the city church is thirty families. The Polish settlement in the northwestern part of the county is attended by one of the fathers, and the church at that place has a membership of 180 families. At St. Mary's, there is a membership of 120 families. The Parochial School is under the charge of Sister Bonaventure, and at present is attended by sixty-eight scholars. There are seven sisters in the hospital, of whom Sister Boniface is Superioress. Invalids are admitted and cared for without reference to sex, religious opinion or ability to pay.

The benevolent work here done cannot be overvalued. The usual number of inmates cared for varies from thirty to forty. Taken together, the two societies form the strongest religious organization in the county, and their buildings are the finest in Columbus devoted to religious purposes.

The Congregational Church.—The Congregational Society was organized in 1865, and began its efforts at that time for the organization of a church. Its early members were W. C. Sutton, Loretta Sutton, S. E. Taylor, C. R. Wells, J. L. Bauer, Samuel C. Smith, Clara A. Smith, Theda M. Coolidge, Mary A. Elliott, C. A. Speice, Michael Weaver, George W. Stevens, J. A. Baker, V. Kummer, C. B. Stillman, I. N. Taylor and Julius A. Reed. Rev. James B. Chase was invited to become pastor, but declined. Rev. E. M. Lewis came in October, 1865, the conditions being that the society should move his goods from Omaha and furnish him a house, or, as the record reads, "a log cabin." In October, 1866, the church was organized by Rev. Reuben Gaylord, of Omaha, and February 3, 1867, the church building, now used for the High School, was dedicated.

The original members of the church were I. N. Taylor, Sarah E. L. Taylor, H. M. Barnes, Eliza G. Platt, C. R. Baker and Johanna Bauer. In October, 1869, Rev. James B. Chase was invited to become pastor of the church. Rev. J. E. Elliott succeeded him, and remained until October, 1874. In May, 1875, Rev. Charles E. Starbuck took the charge and remained one year. Rev. Thomas Bayne came in June, 1876, and remained two years. From June, 1878, until December, 1881, the pulpit was filled by Rev. E. L. Sherman. Since that time Rev. John Gray has been pastor. In the fall of 1879, the new church was completed at a cost of $1,300. The membership of the church is thirty-six, and forty-five scholars attend the Sunday school, of which C. G. Hickok is Superintendent.

The Re-organized Church of Latter-Day Saints was organized at Columbus, July, 1865. At that time the members were H. J. Hudson and wife, G. W. Galley and wife, Charles Brindley and wife, Peter Murie and wife, James Warner and wife, James Freston and wife. H. J. Hudson was pastor. He had come in an early day from England with a colony of followers, and settled near St. Louis. Here he opposed the doctrines of the Mormons as expounded by Pratt and Young, and was one of the movers in the re-organizing of the church. In 1871, the church at Columbus bought the City Hall for $350, and has since improved it so that its present value is $1,000. There are forty-three members of the church at present. In 1879, Elder Hudson retired from the ministry, and Elder Charles Brindley, Sr., has since been pastor of the church. Elder George Galley is President of the Central Nebraska District, which comprises Cedar, Clear Water and Deer Creek branches.

The Presbyterian Church was organized November 30, 1870. November 1, 1869, Rev. Joseph M. Wilson began holding semi-monthly meetings at Mr. G. W. Brown's residence. These finally led to organization. The original members were Mr. and Mrs. Gov. Brown, Mrs. A. M. Arnold, Mrs. Josephine Compton, Joseph Gerrard, Miss Avis and Miss Emma Gerrard. The first meetings were held in the Congregational Church. Rev. Mr. Wilson remained as pastor until June, 1873. In November following, Rev. A. S. Foster arrived and remained until 1874. Rev. J. A. Hood became pastor January 24, 1875, and remained until 1878. He was followed by Rev. Robert Christensen, who remained until August, 1879. Rev. C. N. Cate then preached, and was followed in January, 1882, by Rev. Robert Little, the present pastor. The membership of the church is forty. The Sunday school, which is under the charge of Prof. McGinitie, is attended by sixty children. The church building was erected in 1878, and, with the lot, is worth $1,600. It is a commodious brick building, situated in the northern part of town.

The German Reformed Church was organized in 1872, and the church was built in the same year. The building cost $2,800 at the time of erection, and is located in the southeastern part of town. The Rev. Ferdinand Dieckman organized the church, and remained two months. The early members were: Vincent Kummer, Jacob Ernst, Andrew Mathis, Michael Schram and John Stauffer. Rev. Abraham Schueck followed Rev. Dieckman, and remained two years. Rev. Fred Hullhorst then came and remained two years. He was followed by Rev. C. G. A. Hullhorst, who is the present pastor. The membership of the church, which includes missions at Duncan, Gruetli and Becker's Mill, is 150. There are twenty members of the Sunday school in the city. This is the only German church organization at Columbus.

Grace Episcopal Church was organized in 1869. The earliest members were Dr. Stillman, Will Dale, Judge Whaley, O. T. B. Williams and Richard Brown. Rev. Samuel Goodale, who had preached here occasionally since 1866, became settled rector. In 1869, Rev. H. Shaw came and remained two years. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Rippey. Rev. Mr. Henry then came and remained until 1878. Rev. Mr. Goodale then returned and has since been rector. There are thirty communicants at present, and fifty scholars attend the Sunday school. The church building was erected in 1869. It is situated in the east end of town, and now is valued, with the lot, at $2,200. The present officers of the church are: James R. Smith, Senior Warden; Dr. Stillman, Junior Warden; Gus. G. Becker, V. T. Price, George Hulst, Baron Millet, Vestrymen. There is a mission at Lost Creek, where services are held occasionally. There are twelve communicants in the organization.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the fall of 1877. The first members were Lizzie Davis, Mattie and Caroline Kennedy, Thomas Saunders and wife, William Crumwell, Francis Kerr, D. P. Bingham, J. B. Bailey, Minerva Bailey, C. W. Webster and Mrs. Mary Rickly. As early as 1867, there had been a Methodist class organized at Columbus, but the society was weak, and ten years elapsed before the station became independent. In 1877, Rev. J. G. A. Fleaharty was pastor, and remained till 1880. Rev. M. V. B. Bristol followed him, and remained one year. In October, 1881, Rev. Robert Wilson took the charge. The church is a small frame building situated east of the Congregational Church, and, with the lots, is valued at $1,000. There are at present forty members in the church, and seventy-five scholars attend the Sunday school.

The Baptist Church was organized in the spring of 1880. The earliest members were Hilman Baker, Mrs. Hurd, Mrs. E. A. Gerrard, L. Wood, Bertha Wood, G. Hurd. Rev. Franklin Pierce came as pastor, when the church was started, and has since remained. The present membership is twenty-three. Seventy-five scholars attend the Sunday school. No church building has been erected, and services are held in the German Reformed Church.

Columbus Cemetery Association was incorporated February 2, 1865. The charter members were John Rickly, Jacob Ernst, Michael Weaver, V. Kummer, F. G. Becher, I. C. Wolfel, C. B. Stillman, H. J. Hudson, John Browner, C. A. Speice, J. P. Becker,

G. W. Stevens, I. N. Taylor. The association bought eight acres east of town, and arranged their grounds. Since that time they have made additions until their grounds cover fifteen acres. The cemetery is fenced and is kept in a constant state of repair, by men specially employed for the purpose. The present officers are: John Rickly, President; Charles A. Speice, Secretary; John Stauffer, Treasurer; H. J. Hudson and James E. North, Executive Committee.

SOCIETIES.

Columbus Driving Park and Fair Association.—Platte County had been some years without any fair, owing to the failure of the original county association, when a few public-spirited citizens took it upon themselves to organize a private company. The result was the incorporation of the Park and Fair Association in July, 1881. The members were G. W. Clother, Carl Kramer, Philip Cain, James E. North, John Wiggins and Robert Stewart. The capital stock was immediately subscribed and operations begun. The company bought forty acres of ground about a mile north of town, and have made substantial improvements. Thirty acres are inclosed with a tight board fence. A pavilion and other buildings necessary for protection to those bringing articles for exhibition have been erected. A fine race course has been laid out, and considerable labor expended in making it suitable for "agricultural horse trots;" $4,000 have already been expended in improvements.

The first fair of the association was held in 1881, and was largely attended and financially a success. All the premiums were paid in full, and money was left in the treasury.

The present officers of the association are: J. E. North, President; R. H. Henry, Vice President; Gus. G. Becher, Secretary; John Wiggins, Treasurer. The Board of Directors are as follows: J. E. North, R. H. Henry, G. G. Becher, John Wiggins, John Hammond, Robert Stewart, J. G. Routsan, E. D. Shehan, G. D. Schrœder and J. W. Early.

Wildey Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F., was organized March 5, 1874, with the following members: G. W. Davis, Gus. A. Becher, William Cornwell, William Bloedorn, Augustus Smith, Abram Friedline, Herman Gross, Charles H. Speice, W. G. Whittaker, C. H. Davis, H. D. Caan. Meetings are held every Tuesday evening at the Odd Fellows and Masons Hall. There are sixty-seven members now. The officers are: C. Newman, N. G.; C. Needle, V. G.; G. G. Becher, Secretary; Charles H. Speice, Treasurer; H. J. Hudson, D. D. G. M.

Columbus Encampment, No. 9, I. O. O. F., was organized August 14, 1875, with the following members: D. D. Wadsworth, H. J. Hudson, E. C. Pinckney, H. C. Preston, Michael Schram, Francis G. Becher, F. Brodfuehrer, E. J. Baker, Gus. G. Becher. There are now thirty-four members. Meetings are held at the hall on the first and third Mondays of each month. The officers are: E. J. Baker, C. P.; George Davis, S. W.; H. J. Hudson, H. P.; John Huber, J. W.; M. Schram, Jr., Scribe; Charles Wake, Treasurer.

Columbus Rebecca Degree Lodge, No. 11 (I. O. O. F.), was organized February 18, 1876. The charter members were D. D. Wadsworth, H. J. Hudson, John Huber, Nancy Huber, C. D. Clother, Eliza Clother, H. D. Caan, Francis I. Caan, Mattie J. Wadsworth, Joe Gross, Annie Gross, Charles A. Speice, Kate Speice and John Stauffer. The lodge membership has now increased to 103, and is the largest of any society in the place. Meetings are held in the Odd Fellows' Hall every first and third Thursdays of each month. The officers are Mrs. Huber, N. G.; Mrs. Wake, V. G.; Mrs. Mary Becher, Secretary; Mrs. C. Newman, Treasurer; Miss Lizzie Davis, Warden; Mrs. Cornwell, Conductor; Mrs. Clother, Chaplain.

Lebanon Lodge, No. 58 (A., F. & A. M.), was organized at Columbus, June 24, 1875. The charter members were Marshal Smith, Henry P. Coolidge, Robert H. Henry, John M. Kelley, George E. Drake, William Hunneman, Charles H. Davis, Albert J. Arnold, Orson E. Stearns, Adam McPherson, Samuel A. Bonesteel, John G. Compton, Julius Rasmussen, John W. Early, Ole Oleson, Joseph A. Baker and Augustus Lockner. The present membership is forty-nine. The officers of the Charles A. Speice, M.; J. D. Brewer, S. W.; Julius Rasmussen, J. W.; John Wermuth, Sec.; J. P. Becker, Treas.; H. P. Coolidge, S. D.; J. J. Slattery, J. D.; T. H. Saunders, Tiler; John W. Early and Augustus Lockner, Stewards.

Harmony Lodge, No. 13 (Eastern Star), was organized June 19, 1876. The charter members were Emily P. Hood, Agnes Smith, Eunice Baker, Kittie L. Bonesteel, Theda M. Coolidge, Josie M. Compton, Celia L. Stillman, Louisa Bonesteel, Mary E. Becher, Minnie Drake, Mary A. Early, Kate Hunneman; Maggie Meagher and Jane A. North. The present membership is fifty. Meetings are held monthly. The officers are Mrs. Kittie L. Bonesteel, W. M.; H. P. Coolidge, W. P.; J. D. Brewer, Treasurer; Jim F. Wermuth, Secretary.

Orient Chapter, No. 18 (R. A. M.), was organized December 17, 1879. The charter members were Gustavus G. Becher, John P. Becher, Loran C. Clark, Albert W. Crites, John W. Early, Robert H. Henry, William Hunneman, James R. Meagher, Adelbert L. Nickerson, James E. North, Alfred M. Post, Julius Rasmussen, Thomas H. Saunders, Frits M. Sackett, Marshal Smith and Charles B. Stillman. Meetings are held on the second Friday in each month at the hall which is located in the second story of Marshal Smith's block. The hall was purchased by the Masons and Odd Fellows together for $2,050, and is beautifully furnished by the societies. It is used by all the societies connected with these orders. The present membership of the society is twenty. The officers are Marshal Smith, H. P.; Alfred M. Post, K.; Charles B. Stillman, Scribe; R. H. Henry, C. H.; James E. North, P. S.; James R. Meagher, R. A. C.; J. W. Early, 3d V.; Julius Rasmussen, 2d V.; Charles A. Speice, 1st V.; Gustavus G. Becher, Scribe; John P. Becker, Treasurer; John T. Wermuth, Guard.

Mystic Council (Royal Arcanum), was organized July 25, 1878. The charter members were Will B. Dale, Albert A. Smith, Will J. Collins, C. B. Stillman, H. J. Hudson, E. L. Siggins, I. J. Slattery, A. R. Young and George W. Clother. There are now forty-four members, and meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month. The officers are I. J. Slattery, Regent; W. A. McAllister, Vice Regent; James Galley, Past Regent; L. J. Cramer, Secretary; G. H. Krause, Treasurer; W. A. McAllister, Collector; H. J. Hudson, Orator.

Fidelity Council, No. 228, Legion of Honor, was organized July 1, 1880. The original members were John Tannahil, T. E. Mitchell, M. D., D. T. Martin, M. D., Guy C. Barnum, A. A. Smith, Carl Kramer, Jacob Schram and William B. Dale. The present membership is ten. Meetings are held every second Thursday evening. The present officers are: John Tannahil, Commander; T. E. Mitchell, Secretary; A. A. Smith, Collector; D. T. Martin, Treasurer; Guy C. Barnum, Past Commander; F. George, Sr., Chaplain; Carl Kramer, Orator; George W. Hulst, Guide; Jacob Schram, Warden; Josephine Tannahill, Sentry.

There is also a flourishing lodge of Knights and Ladies of Honor, of which the charter members were Charles Wake, Emma Wake, R. R. McIntire, Flonella McIntire, A. A Smith, A. M. Jennings, Sarah J. Jennings, John Wiggins, Rose D. Wiggins, George W. Clother, Lizzie Shannon, Jennie H. Small, Theda M. Coolidge, Moses K. Turner, Henry P. Coolidge, Henry L. Small, David T. Martyn.

Friendship Council, No. 14 (Home Circle), was organized in March, 1880. The charter members were: Mrs. Crew, Mrs. Davis, Mrs Dale, Mrs. Becher, Mrs. Rickly, J. Gregorious, Mrs. J. Gregorious, Joe Gross, Mrs. Joe Gross, Herman Gross, Mrs. Herman Gross, Mrs. Snell, J. H. Galley, Albert Smith, Howard Smith, Mrs. Albert Smith, Dr. E. L. Siggins, W. T. Rickly, Will McAllister, I. J. Slattery and Mrs. I. J. Slattery. The present membership is twenty-six; meetings are held monthly. The present officers are: H. J. Hudson, Leader; Mrs. Becher, Vice Leader; W. T. Rickly, Guide; Mrs. Slattery, Treasurer; Mrs. Bingham, Warden, and Mrs. Rickly, Instructor.

Monitor Lodge, No. 879 (K. of H.), was organized February 5, 1878. The charter members were Robert Uhlig, D. C. Loveland, W. J. Collins, C. B. Stillman, Albert A. Smith, Arthur M. Jennings, Frank F. Sanborn, William B. Dale, Henry P. Coolidge, John Wiggins, Lewis M. Saley, James R. Meagher. The present membership is twenty-nine; meetings are held on the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

The officers are: C. H. Matthews, D.; G. W. Clother, V. D.; L. Schwartz, A. D.; H. P. Coolidge, Reporter; C. B. Stillman, F. R.; H. P. Smith, Treasurer.

A library association is in process of formation. It is the intention to establish a city library, and several of the most influential citizens of Columbus are taking hold of the project.

Columbus Maennerchor was organized September 2, 1879, for the purpose of entertainment and musical culture. There are thirty-eight members, and meetings are held twice a week. Concerts are given by the society during the winter. The society owns over $1,000 of musical instruments. The officers are E. Pohl, Leader; John Stauffer, President; David Schupbach, Secretary; H. Oelrich, Treasurer.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized at Columbus September 3, 1877. Meetings have been held regularly every two weeks since that time. Thus far the efforts of the society have been restricted to the spread of temperance literature, and the procuring of public speakers. The present membership is thirty. The officers are: Mrs. Leander Gerrard, President; Mrs. Samuel C. Smith, Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Gerrard, Secretary.

The Woman's Suffrage Association of Columbus was organized October 17, 1881. Its object is to assist in the agitation for a constitutional amendment. Meetings are held every two weeks. The present membership is twenty. The officers are Mrs. Dr. Longshore, President; Mrs. C. A. Smith, Vice President; Mrs. Leander Gerrard, Secretary; Miss Nellie Apgar, Treasurer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

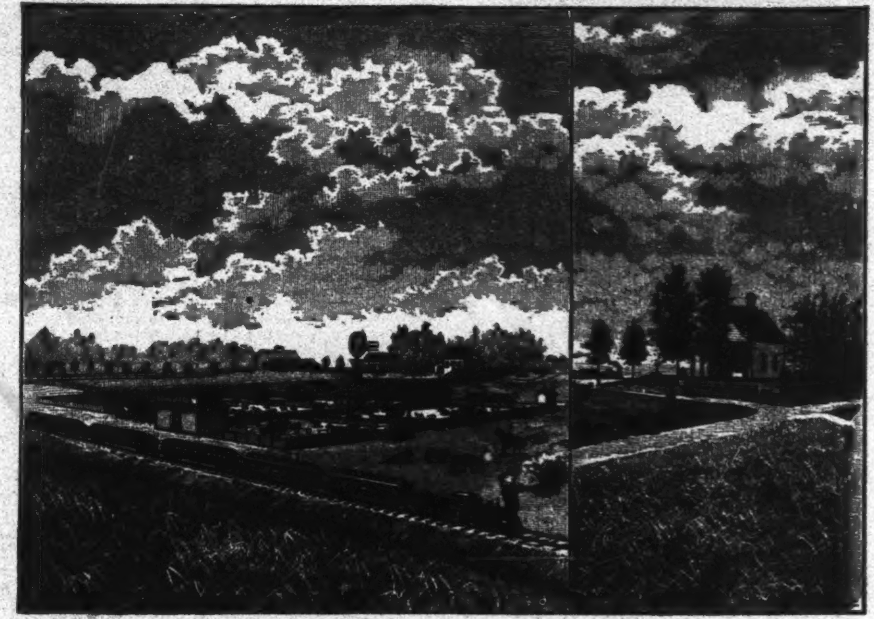
A. J. ARNOLD, dealer in watches, clocks and jewelry, silver and plated ware, guns, ammunition, and Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines; established in 1866. He also has two farms, and deals in fine blooded stock. He came to Nebraska in 1857, and located at Florence, a few miles above Omaha, on the Missouri River, where he remained during the winter, and the following spring came to Columbus, took a claim, and in the spring of 1858 permanently located in Columbus. In the spring and summer of 1858, he was employed in sawing lumber, and in the fall took charge of the old emigrant ferry, and remained in that business until May 11, 1859. He went to Gregory's Point, now Central City, Colo., where he engaged in mining, and in that vicinity, South Park, etc., until the fall of 1859, when he returned, but went out again in the spring of 1860 and engaged in [illegible] until 1861, and returned to Columbus in the winter of 1861. He went on East, and in the following spring returned with his mother and sister from North Vernon, Ind. In the spring of 1862, he joined private raids and fought the Indians, who were then massacring the white settlers. In the summer of 1864, he received orders to raise a company of cavalry for Col. O. P. Mason's battalion of cavalry, making his headquarters at Fort Kearney. He recruited nearly a company and turned the men over to Capt. Porter, and he was assigned to the command of Company C, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, by order of Gen. R. B. Mitchell, Mr. A. being put in as First Lieutenant. He was then engaged in fighting the Sioux Indians, in which he was very successful, the most important event being the surrender of the Sioux Indians, consisting of twenty-five lodges. He served until December, 1864, but was frequently on Indian raids afterward. He received Assistant Provost Marshal's commission August 7, in 1864, for Western Nebraska, with headquarters at Fort Kearney. Mr. A. has never yet been mustered out of service. He was born in Tyrone, Steuben Co., N. Y., August 28, 1831. Was married in Monmouth, Ill., April 26, 1855, to Miss Amanda Polly, a native of Youngstown, Ohio. They have four sons—Henry J., Albert G., Arthur and Evans.

DAVID ANDERSON, stock dealer, Columbus, was born in Philadelphia in 1832, living there until 1859, when he went to Pike's Peak, remaining in the mountains and on the plains for two years. He then returned to Nebraska, locating six miles east of Columbus, engaging in farming for sixteen years. In 1877, he began dealing in live stock, and has followed that business since that time, handling 1,500 to 2,000 head of cattle, and as high as 240 cars of hogs per year. He is one of the Directors of the Columbus Pork Packing Company, and is a stockholder in the Columbus Creamery Company. He was married, in Natchez, Miss., in 1854, to Miss Mary E. Deaver, who was born in Emmetsburg, Md. They have three children—Laura (who married Benjamin Spielman, Sheriff of Platte County, Neb.), Ida (who is the wife of Charles Lightfoot, and is now living at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory), and Emma, who is with her parents. Mr. A. is one of the pioneers of the West.

March 22, 1842. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, March 27, 1867, located at Detroit. He also graduated from the Medical Department of the McGill University, in Montreal, Canada, March 31, 1881, where he took the degree of M. D.; subsequently he has taken the degree of M. C., since which he has returned to his wide and increasing practice. He was married in Columbus, July 4, 1871, to Miss Louisa D. Weaver, who was born in Columbus, Ohio. They have two children—Arthur E. and Gertrude L. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic Commandery Lodge at Fremont, Neb. He is also a member of all the subordinate lodges from that down to the starting point; also a member of the Lodge of the Eastern Star or Adopted Right. He is also an active member of the Nebraska State Medical Society of Lincoln; also of the Medical Society of Omaha.

GEORGE G. BOWMAN, attorney and counselor at law, of Columbus, established in practice in the latter city in the fall of 1879. He settled in Columbus June 1, 1879. He owns a farm near the city, which he oversees and has a good law practice in Nebraska. He was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, January 6, 1848, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age, and entered the Oberlin College of Ohio, which he attended five years. He then returned home and soon after entered the law office of Grisell & Kall, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and remained two years, when he was admitted to the bar. He then began the practice of law and soon after formed a copartnership with W. F. Pool, under the firm name of Bowman & Pool, which was continued until the spring of 1879, at which time he came to Nebraska. He was married to Miss Clara Burke, September 10, 1874, of Cleveland, Ohio. She is the daughter of Mr. Stephenson Burke, of the latter city, a noted railroad man. They have two children—Thomas Burke, born June 4, 1876, and Parthenia P., born April 20, 1878.

J. D. BREWER, engineer, Columbus, Neb., was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1849. He began to learn the business of engineer and millwright when seventeen years old. He came to Nebraska in 1866, locating in Omaha, where for one year he was employed as carpenter. He afterward went to Grand Island and built a steam flouring mill. In March, 1868, he first located at Columbus and there built a mill. The next year he built mills on Shell Creek and Central City, and assisted in the erection of a mill at Norfolk. He then returned to Columbus and engaged in the carpenter business one season. After building a mill on the Pawnee Reservation, he engaged in farming about four years, in Madison County. He then went to Texas, remaining nearly a year. For the past four years he has been Superintendent and engineer at the Union Pacific Elevator in Columbus. He is a member of Lebanon Lodge No. 58, A., F. & A. M., at Columbus. He was married January 28, 1870, to Miss Jeanie C. Rogers, who was born at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.



D. ANDERSON'S STOCK YARDS AND RESIDENCE.

EDWARD J. BAKER, was born in Wayne County, Penn., in 1842, where he lived until 1861; then came West to Fort Madison, Iowa; remained there until 1865. At the close of the war engaged in the mercantile business in Jackson, Tenn., for five years. In 1870, he came to Columbus, Neb., and engaged in the grain and merchandise business which he has prosecuted successfully for a number of years, adding to that trade the cattle business, his ranch for the latter being located on the Loup River. He is also connected with the wholesale grocery house of Baker & Johnson, Cheyenne, Wyoming. In 1871, he married Miss Mary W. Jones, a native of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, who died in 1876, leaving three children—Mary, Gertrude and Edward. He is a member of Wildey Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F., at Columbus.

GUS G. BECHER & CO., dealers in real estate, loan and general insurance agents, representing over twenty fire companies and three life insurance companies, the leading in the world. They do a large loan business, and have one of the most complete set of abstract records in the State. They did business to the amount of over $75,000 in 1881.

BECKER & WELCH, proprietors of the Shell Creek Mills, Colfax Co., P. O. Columbus; was built in 1869 by J. P. Becker and Jonas Welch, and has been operated by them since that time. It is run by water-power; has four run of stone and a capacity of 300 bushels of wheat per day. Jonas Welch was born at Dorsetshire, Eng., in 1840. When he was seven years of age, his parents emigrated to America, locating and living in Macoupin County, Ill. until 1857, when they moved to Nebraska. They located at Genoa on the Pawnee Reservation, living there until the spring of 1870. For twelve years the subject of this sketch was in the employ of the Government, having charge of the Agency Mill. He was married, at Genoa, in 1862, to Miss Margaret Shackelton, who is a native of England. They have eight children living—Theresa Ellen, William J., Nettie, Caroline, Elizabeth, Martha, Charles, Robert M. He is a member of Wildey Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM BECKER, dealer in general line of family groceries, stone and wooden ware and farmers' produce, doing a monthly business of $1,500. Began business in December, 1877. He located in Columbus in March, 1868. Worked at shoemaking and carried on a shop of his own four years. He was also employed by his brother, J. P. Becker, in the grocery and grain business, and finally bought a grocery stock, which he has since conducted. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, July 20, 1842. Came direct from there to Columbus, Neb. He has made several visits to the former place, and there took a course in book-keeping and commercial education. He was married in Columbus, Neb., in November, 1874, to Miss Sophia Reese, a native of Germany, born January 11, 1856. They have two children—Anna E., born December 12, 1876, and Karl A., born January 30, 1880. He is a member and Treasurer of fire department.

PHILLIP B. BONESTEEL, was born in Canada December 29, 1848. He was married, April, 1873, to a very estimable lady, Miss Kittie L. Dale, who was born in Watertown, N. Y., August 27, 1852. Mr. B. came to Nebraska in 1866, and settled at Columbus in March of that year. He engaged in farming about a year, after which he embarked in the mercantile business, keeping a dry goods store, in which business he was very successful up to the time of his death, which occurred September 8, 1878. They have one daughter—Pearl R., born March 4, 1876. Mr. B. was a member of the higher orders of Masonry; also a worthy member of the Knights of Honor. He was an active member of the Columbus Fire Department.

DR. SAMUEL A. BONESTEEL, allopathic physician and surgeon, located in Columbus in 1869, where he has since been in active practice, which amounts to from $4,000 to $6,000 per year. He was born in British North America, Ontario Province,

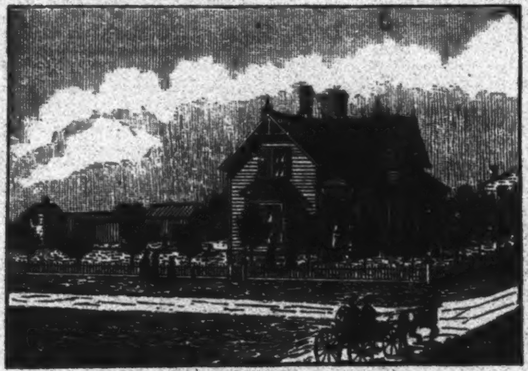
BRINDLEY & FROM, dealers in cigars, confectionery, etc., Columbus. The firm was established in May, 1881, dealing in cigars, tobacco, confectionery, etc.; also keeping a large billiard and pool room in connection. H. G. Brindley was born in Alton, Ill., in November, 1858. His parents moved to Nebraska, locating on a farm twenty-two miles west of Columbus, when he was but four years old. He was employed by the United States Government on the Pawnee Reservation, and afterward moved to Columbus, where he engaged in the business of draying and dealing in ice, employing three teams. He is a member of Wildey Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F. Christopher From was born in Center County, Penn., in 1854. He came to Nebraska in May, 1872, locating in Butler County, engaging in farming about six years. He came to Columbus in 1878, remaining a few months. He then went to Wyoming Territory, remaining nearly a year, when he returned to Columbus, and in May, 1881, he began his present business in partnership with H. G. Brindley.

WILLIAM BUCHER, dealer in liquors and cigars, Columbus, was born in Canton of Aargau, Switzerland, in 1852, emigrating to America in 1877. For one year after his arrival he was employed by his brother in Columbus, Neb., when he purchased his brother's interest and has since conducted the business himself. He was married at Columbus in 1879, to Miss Katie Kumpf, who was born in Platte County, Neb. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Columbus Maennerchor.

C. M. CHAMBERS, ticket agent of the Burlington & Missouri River Railway, Columbus, Neb., was born in Hawley, Wayne Co., Penn., in 1851. His parents moved to Pawnee County, Neb., in 1858, since which time he has resided in Nebraska and Kansas. For the past nine years he has been in the employ of the Atchison & Nebraska Railway, and has been at Columbus, Neb., since the station was opened in June, 1880. He is also agent of the American Express Company. He was married in November, 1872, at Table Rock, Neb., to Miss Maggie E. Allison, who was a native of Pennsylvania. She died in May, 1881, leaving four children—Grace, Mac, Mable and Madge.

A. W. CLARK, farmer, Section 4, Town 17, Range 1, P. O. Columbus, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1839, living there until 1848, when his parents moved to La Salle County, Ill., where he lived until January, 1860. He enlisted at Ottawa, Ill., in Company B, Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, as musician; was promoted to Chief Musician and afterward to Sergeant Major, serving until the spring of 1865, when he was discharged at Savannah, Ga. He was in nearly all the battles fought by the Army of the Cumberland, and was with Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea. He was married in La Salle County, Ill., in 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Westcott, who is a native of Oneida County, N. Y. They have five children—Fannie, Addie, Otis, Clarence and Eugene. In January, 1880, he removed to Nebraska, purchasing his present farm, consisting of eighty-one acres, all of which is under cultivation, except ten acres which is in pasture, meadow land and timber. He is well prepared for farming, having all necessary machinery. He is a member of the Masonic order.

C. D. CLOTHER, proprietor Clother House, which hotel he erected in the spring of 1868, and opened the following June. It contains forty sleeping rooms, and they can accommodate one hundred guests; employ fifteen persons about the hotel, and they do an average monthly business of from $1,300 to $1,800 per month. Mr. Clother first located in Columbus in the spring of 1858, and worked at the carpenter and joiner trade, chopped cord wood, etc., until 1862, when he went on a claim two miles west of the village site, where he followed farming and keeping a stock ranch about six years. He then moved to Columbus, built and opened the Clother House. He has been Sheriff of Platte County two years; was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., October 9, 1809. He was married in New York in 1831, to Miss Anna Judd, who was born in the latter State. She died in 1849. He was again married in 1851, to Eliza Elwell, a native of Massachusetts. He had six children by his first wife—Freelove, now living in New York; Asa J., living in the South; Elizabeth, now deceased; George W., in company with his father in the Clother House; Ransom, who died in the army, and Columbia D., now engaged with the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Clother has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1836. He has seen much of pioneer life of Nebraska; his experience would fill a good sized volume. He is one of the stanch old pioneers of Platte County, Neb.



RESIDENCE OF ELIZA CLOTHER.

GEORGE W. CLOTHER, proprietor of the Clother House, settled in Platte County, Nebraska, in 1858, crossing the Missouri River November 9, 1858. He has always been with his father, C. D. Clother, consequently has been identified with his experiences to a more or less extent. George W. was engaged in the lumber business in 1877 and a portion of 1878, since which he has been in the Clother House overseeing the same. He also now does an extensive fur business, buying, selling and trading with the native Indians, and also speaks their language. He handles on an average $8,000 worth of furs and robes annually. He was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 19, 1838; was married in London, Canada West, October 16, 1871, to Miss Hannah Mathews, who was born near London, Canada. They have two children living—Enor Blanch; Echo May, deceased, and George W., Jr., living. Mr. C. is a member of the Knights of Honor Lodge, No. 879, and the Knights and Ladies of Honor, with his wife, Lodge No. 271.

H. P. COOLIDGE, tinsmith, was born in Tazewell County, Ill., October 6, 1836. His parents lived there until 1846, and in June of that year they went to Bellevue, Neb., arriving on the 19th of that month, but they stopped there only about three months and removed to near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and in the spring of 1848, moved to Mills County, same State, where the father, Joseph W. Coolidge, erected a grist and saw mill, and in the fall bought a stock of goods, where they remained in business until the winter of 1850, when the county seat of Mills County—Glenwood—was laid out, in which Mr. C. became one of the proprietors of the town site. The county seat was located by a special act of the Iowa Legislature. His parents lived there for many years; the father died January 13, 1871, in the latter place. The mother is now living at Ida Grove, Iowa. The subject of this sketch left there in 1859, and went to Colorado, where he engaged in the tin business, mining, etc., and returned in 1862. He enlisted June 16, 1863, in Company I, Eighth Regiment Iowa Cavalry, first as private. His promotions were Orderly Sergeant and Second Lieutenant. He served until September 30, 1865, and was mustered out at Macon, Ga., but received his final discharge at Clinton, Iowa. He was in many engagements. Beginning in the winter of 1863, they guarded the Northwestern Railroad from Nashville to Waverly, Tenn. In the spring of 1864, they went to Cleveland, Tenn., where they were in continual fighting and skirmishing through Tennessee and Georgia. They were returned to Nashville, Tenn., and the command was sent to guard Hood's movements at Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River, and to give a faint idea of the fighting in which he participated, it is only necessary to state that there were twenty-seven ball holes found in a blouse which he wore in the battle of Newnan, Ga., July 29, 1864. We will not further attempt a rehearsal of the many battles of which he was a participant, but it is only due to him to state that he was in continual fighting for months, and made many hairbreadth escapes from death. After his discharge, he returned to Glenwood, Iowa, and soon after moved to the Pawnee Reservation, in Nance County, Neb., where he was in the Government employ about three years. He then removed to Columbus. He then engaged in the hardware business, beginning in February, 1866, and continued until the same month in 1875. He then sold agricultural implements some time; then engaged in the tinsmith trade. He was married in Glenwood, Iowa, August 5, 1867, to Miss Theda M. Wheeler, who was born in Flowerfield, St. Joseph Co., Mich. They have five children—Joseph W., Harry P., Charles B., William E. and Albert L. He was a member of the Masonic order of Glenwood, Iowa, in 1856, and is a charter member of Lebanon Lodge, No. 58, of Columbus, Neb. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor No. 879.

SAMUEL D. CORY, Superintendent and a stockholder of the Columbus Packing Company. He first located in Omaha, Neb., September, 1874; worked for Mr. J. E. Boyd in his large packing house four years; then in another house of similar kind one season, and was Superintendent of Hoddis & Thrall's packing house four years, and from there he came to Columbus, in October, 1881, and became interested as above stated. He was born in Kosciusko County, Ind., October 17, 1850. He first engaged in the packing business in La Fayette, Ind., in 1868, where he remained two years; then to Des Moines, Iowa, two seasons, and from there to Ottumwa, same State, six years, previous to coming to Omaha. He was married in Ottumwa, Iowa, January 8, 1882, to Miss Hannah A. Rogers, who was born in Lee County, Iowa, April 15, 1854. They have two children living—Mary A.; Bertha L., deceased; Nettie P.; Samuel R., deceased.

L. J. CRAMER, Principal of Columbus High School, and also County Surveyor. He makes school work his regular profession. He located in Columbus, Neb., August, 1877, coming for the purpose of teaching. He is a native of Ohio, having been born in Tiffin, Seneca County, December 7, 1845. He entered Heidelberg College in his native town at the age of sixteen years, from which he graduated in 1869, and from which he holds the degree of Master of Science. He engaged in engineering for about three years. His natural adaptability for teaching being noticed by some of his friends, he was called to that profession against his will, which he has followed ever since. Mr. Cramer holds a State certificate, which entitles him to teach in any public school in the State. He is a member of Mystic Council, No. 130, of the Royal Arcanum.

WILLIAM B. DALE, agent for the Detroit Safe Company, settled in Columbus early in 1865, emigrating from Albany, N. Y. He first engaged in general merchandise and lumber business, which he followed until the spring of 1871, then engaged in the safe business, and since then followed the same. He was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., September 25, 1840. Was married in Columbus, Neb., in the fall of 1867, to Miss Caroline Rickley, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, September 27, 1849. They have two children—Carrie E. and Courtney E.

C. H. W. DEITRICHS, merchant, Columbus, Neb., was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1836. He emigrated to America in 1867, remaining in New York City a few months, then going to Chicago, where he lived a short time. In 1868, he moved to Nebraska, locating near Lost Creek, and engaging in farming. He and his family endured many hardships the first four years, subsisting wholly upon corn meal and shorts, and having no meat except at long intervals a prairie chicken or rabbit. The first year he succeeded in getting two acres of his land plowed. The next year he obtained two cows in exchange for his labor. Having made a yoke, he used them to plow his land, his wife assisting him in the work. In that year, Mr. Platte gave him two ponies and a set of harness. He then obtained a large tree from which he sawed four wheels and made a wagon. With this he managed to do his hauling. He lived on his farm for five years, when he moved to Columbus and engaged in merchandising, which he has since followed. Though he had but $2 when he settled in Nebraska, he has now two farms of eighty acres each, and a number of town lots in Columbus, some of them improved. He was married, in Germany, in 1839, to Miss Dora Benecke. They have seven children—Dora, Charles, August, Wilhelmina, William, Matilda and Amelia. Charles, the oldest son, has shown extraordinary talent as a portrait painter. In 1880, he made his first efforts at painting, continuing for one year without instruction. He began receiving instruction in the fall of 1881, and has completed a number of portraits difficult to excel. He is now at work at some portraits that are said to evidence his rare genius, and which, when completed, will place him in the front rank of portrait painters. His work is a marvel of artistic skill.

J. B. DELSMAN, dealer in dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps and groceries, Eleventh street, Columbus, established in 1875 by J. B. Delsman. From 1877 to 1882, the business was managed by a firm, J. B. Delmans & Co. On the 1st of January, 1882, Mr. D. bought the entire interest, and now conducts the store solely in his own name. He carries a stock of $9,000, and gives employment to three men. J. B. Delsman was born in Manitowoc, Wis., in 1852, living there until 1870, when he went to Iowa, living at several places in that State until 1874, when he came to Columbus. For three months he was employed as a clerk in the store of J. C. Morrissey. He then returned to Wisconsin, making a short visit to his parents and returning to Columbus; after clerking for two months, he opened a grocery store, which he has carried on until the present time. In 1875, he married Miss Clara Heitkemper. They have four children—Clara, Freddie, Henry and Clemens. In 1882, Mr. D. was elected City Treasurer.

REV. DOMINIC FLORIAN, a Catholic priest. He was born in Ziegenhals, Silesia, Germany, March 15, 1837. He studied nine years in Germany, being ten years of age when he began studying for the ministry in the higher schools. He then followed other business fourteen years. In 1870, he entered in the Franciscan Order, and came the same year to America. He remained one year a novice, then he studied philosophy one and a half years in Quincy, Ill., then studied theology three years in St. Louis, Mo., and received the priesthood in 1874 in the latter city. He then became pastor of a church at Sigel, Ill., four years, after which pastor two years in Teutopolis, Ill., and also Superior of the Monastery. He came to Columbus in July, 1881, and took charge of the German Catholic Church.

J. W. EARLY, County Treasurer of Platte County, located at Shell Creek, in the above county, in March, 1867, where he lived until the fall of 1868, engaged in farming. He also made a pre-emption claim in June, 1868, which claim he moved on after erecting a dwelling house, in which he resided until the fall of 1873, when he removed to the city of Columbus. He was appointed Deputy Treasurer in the fall of 1873, and served in that capacity six years. He was elected in the fall of 1879 Treasurer of Platte County; re-elected in the fall of 1881. He was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, December 29, 1844. He resided in Pittsburgh, Penn., and in that vicinity until he moved to Nebraska. He was married in East Palestine, Ohio, in 1865, to Miss Mary A. Boston, who is a native of the latter place. They have four children—Emma, Charles E., Kate and Lois. Mr. E. is a member of the Masonic Fraternity of Lebanon Lodge, No. 58, also of the Chapter, Orient Lodge, No. 21; also a member of Mount Tabor Commandery, No. 9, of Fremont, Neb. Mr. E. enlisted in Company B, Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in September, 1861, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville and Franklin, Tenn., and many skirmishes. He was mustered out in the fall of 1863 at Columbus, Ohio. He afterward took charge of a wagon train plying between Camp Nelson and Cumberland Gap, and served in the latter capacity until the latter part of 1864. Has been County Commissioner three years, beginning in 1870.

J. C. ECHOLS, painter of house, sign, carriage and ornamental painting. He also carries a fine stock of wall paper, and does paper-hanging. He began business in Columbus, Neb., in 1880. He employs a number of men to assist him during the busy season. He settled in Columbus, Neb., in 1874, and engaged in farming two years; he then clerked in a book store two years then began learning his present trade. He was born in Culloden, Ga., January 9, 1861. He lived in the latter State until he went to Nebraska.

G. W. ELSTON, dealer in live stock, wagons and harness, Columbus, Neb. Has been engaged in present business in Columbus for the past four years, handling fifty head of horses, one hundred and fifty head of fat cattle and thirty wagons. He was born in Luzerne County, Penn., October 28, 1840, living there until he was ten years old, when his parents removed to Wisconsin, where he lived until 1864, engaged in farming. In that year he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the end of the war, being in the Army of the Potomac, under Grant, and taking part in the various battles that occurred around Petersburg and Richmond. He was married, January 1, 1858, in Wisconsin, to Miss Cornelia Flint, who was born in Allegany County, N. Y. They have nine children living—John, Sarah, Edward, Marvin, Willard, Marion, Alice, Mary and Daisy. Mr. E. is also a member of the firm of P. Laughlin & Co., marble dealers at Columbus. They employ four men and carry a stock of $1,100.

JACOB ERNST, farmer, Section 8, Town 17, Range 1, P. O. Columbus. Was born in Norwangen Fr., Berne, Switzerland, in 1830. He emigrated to America in 1855, living in Columbus, Ohio, working at his trade of blacksmith until the spring of 1857, when he moved to Columbus, Neb. He there followed his trade until 1871. In the fall of 1868, he moved to his farm, now consisting of 280 acres, where he has since resided. One-half of his farm is in a good state of cultivation, the rest being in pasture land, and on Section 32 has twenty acres of timber land; in Section 7, 160 acres of meadow or hay land. He is one of Platte County's most opulent farmers, raising large quantities of corn and other grains. He is also a large stock-raiser, keeping on hand 100 head of cattle, and sending to market two car-loads of fat cattle per year and one car-load of hogs, besides raising a number of horses every year. He was married, in 1856, at Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Katherine Aby, who is also a native of Switzerland. They have two children living—Jacob A. and William T. He is a member of the Wilde Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F., and of Encampment No. 9. Mrs. Ernst is the fourth lady that settled at Columbus.

E. D. FITZPATRICK, dealer in books, stationery, musical instruments, notions, etc. Began business in April, 1876. Mr. F. first settled seven miles northwest of Columbus on a soldier's homestead, where he lived two years. Went to California in 1873, and returned in a few months and engaged in various occupations, laboring, plastering, laying brick, etc., for about two years, when he engaged in the present business. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, November 5, 1842. Was married in the latter city December 13, 1865, to Miss Mary Ann Andrews, a native of Bolton, Lancashire, Eng.; born December 13, 1847, have six children—Sarah M., Mary, Agnes, Jennie, Edward and Grace. He enlisted, August 10, 1861, in Company E, Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, where he was wounded in the second day's fight. He was soon after discharged on account of wounds received in the war, and now draws a pension.

LEANDER GERRARD, President of the Columbus State Bank, also a member of the law firm of Whitmoyer, Gerrard & Post. Mr. G. settled in Omaha, Neb., in 1855. He became a partner in the law office of J. M. Newton, where he remained in practice until 1858, when he moved to what was soon after organized, with the assistance of Mr. G., into Monroe County, but afterward consolidated into Platte County. He settled in the above county at Monroe, near what is now Lost Creek Station, and remained until 1862, engaged in farming, freighting and trading with the Indians, keeping a trading post at the Pawnee Reservation, and in the latter year he removed to Columbus, where he began the practice of law and dealing in real estate. He, in company with Mr. Reed, started a private bank under the firm name of Gerrard & Reed, in 1871, which they conducted until the organization of the Columbus State Bank in 1875. He still continues law practice under the firm name of Whitmoyer, Gerrard & Post. He was born in Manchester, England, August 31, 1839. His parents were formerly New England people, but while on a visit to England, Leander G. was born. He was married in Columbus, Neb., in May, 1870, to Miss Hettie Weaver, who was born in Columbus, Ohio. They have four children—Clarence L., Earnest A., Phœbe and Grace. Mr. G. was a member of the House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature in 1858, and a member of the State Senate in 1870-71. The first mail route that was ever established up the Platte Valley, running from Omaha to Monroe tri-weekly, a route from Monroe to Fort Kearney once a week, was secured by him. In 1868, he originated what is known as the herd-law, being the first law of the kind to protect agriculture established in the West. It then included only the counties of Monroe, Platte and Hall, but the law gradually spread over the whole State, and became complete in 1871. The same law is now in force in many Western States and Territories. He was appointed United States District Attorney for the State of Nebraska, in 1871, by President Grant, but he declined the same. In politics, he has always been a Republican, and is one of the active anti-monopoly leaders of the State to-day, taking the grounds that the General and State Government should control the railroads and operate them the same as the postal service.

EDWARD A. GERRARD, present Postmaster of Columbus, Neb., was born in Manchester June 30, 1834. He came to the United States at four years of age; crossed the plains to California in 1853; returned by way of Panama in 1859, and locating near Columbus enlisted in the Nebraska Second Cavalry in 1863. He took a trip to Colorado in 1864; moved into Columbus in 1868; having become familiar with the country northwest to the Indian reservations, by following bands of Indians who often came down and stole the settlers' horses; was engaged as guide, and made the first trail for cattle west of the Sixth Principal Meridian, from the Platte to the Indian reservations northwest; went to California in 1876, and, with C. W. Zeigler, drove a herd of ponies from San Luis Obispo, Cal., to Columbus; in May, 1878, took charge of the post office in Columbus; still does business under the firm name of Gerrard & Zeigler; was County Clerk of Monroe County and Commissioner of Platte County, previous to moving to Columbus. His father, Joseph Gerrard, was born in Manchester, England, and moved to the United States when nineteen years of age; married Adeline Allen, of New Bedford, Mass. During a sojourn in Manchester, England, Edward A. was born. The family moved to Rock Island, Ill., in 1838, and to Nebraska in 1859. Edward A. was married November 27, 1879, to Thirza B Smith, of Skaneatoles, N. Y. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

REV. SAMUEL GOODALE, Pastor of Grace Episcopal Church, Columbus, was born in Berkshire County, Mass., in 1814, where he remained, living with his parents, until he was twenty-one years of age. He graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1833, having been one of the founders of the Psi Upsilon Society, and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, of that college. He then taught school in Wheeling, W. Va., three years. He entered the Episcopal Theological Seminary at New York City, graduating in 1841, in which year he was ordained at Providence, R. I. His first charge was as missionary near Syracuse, N. Y., where in 1843 he married Miss Rebecca Kimball, who died at Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1850, to which place they had that year removed. She left a son, Chester, now living near Ashland, in Cass County, Neb. In 1852, Mr. G. was married at Wilbraham, Mass., to Miss Anna Merrick, a native of that State. They have one child, a daughter, Josie, now the wife of V. T. Price, of Columbus, Neb. From Kalamazoo he went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1853, remaining two years, then going to Geneseo and Rock Island, Ill., where he remained until 1866. In that year he came to Nebraska, accepting the appointment of missionary along the Union Pacific Railway. He located at Columbus in 1868, where he built a church, afterward going to Lincoln, Ashland and Fremont, at which places, and at Silver Creek, he built churches. In 1877, he returned to Columbus, where he now lives. He was chosen Chaplain of the Senate of the Eighth Legislature, serving most acceptably in this position during the session.

JOHN HAMMOND, proprietor of the Hammond House. The hotel was erected by George Francis Train, and was originally called the Credit Foncier House, and was built in Cleveland Township, but was moved to Columbus in 1869, and has been improved and remodeled. It contains thirteen sleeping rooms; can accommodate fifty guests; does an average monthly business of $600. Mr. Hammond settled in Boone County, April, 1871, being then the first settler in what is now named Albion, now the county seat of the latter county. He was employed there in locating settlers about two years. He came to Columbus and opened the Hammond House April 21, 1873, and has lived there since. Mr. H. enlisted in August, 1862, as a private in Company B, Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged in the Indian service in the latter State, served eighteen months, and was transferred to Battery K, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and was promoted to the captaincy and served until the fall of 1865, then doing garrison duty at Chattanooga, Tenn. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., but was paid off and received his discharge at Fort Snelling, Minn., September 5, 1865. He has been County Commissioner of Boone County, also of Platte County. He was married in Franklin, Franklin Co., Vt., February 1, 1854, to Miss Mary E. Hicks. She was born September 3, 1835, in West Berkshire, Franklin Co., Vt. Mr. Hammond was born in the same place May 31, 1833. Mr. H. is a member of Baker Post, No. 9, of G. A. R., and has been Commander since 1875. There are about seventy-five members in the latter organization.

J. N. HEATER, millwright, mill-builder, and a civil and hydraulic engineer, also traveling agent for James Leffel & Co., and agent for general mill-furnishing goods. Mr. H. has a complete knowledge of the geography of the numerous streams through the State, and of all the unimproved mill sites. His parents, with a family of four sons, located at Lincoln, Neb., in the fall of 1869, but his father died within two days after their arrival, which left the boys to depend on their own resources. He, with a brother, followed contracting and building in the latter city until 1873, after which the subject of this sketch engaged in millwrighting on his own account. He lived in Lincoln until July 1, 1878, when he removed to Columbus, Neb., since which time he has been extensively engaged in the latter business, doing work in his own State, Kansas and Dakota. He has superintended the building of a steam mill at Palmyra; Wood Lawn, six miles west of Lincoln; the large wind flouring mill at Bennet, and two large mills in Boone County, also a mill at Shell Creek, and one on Battle Creek, and re-built a mill in Colfax County. He has also made plans and sold machinery to a great extent. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, November 4, 1853; was married in Boone County, in September, 1877, to Miss Annie E. Case, who was born in Defiance County, Ohio, March 5, 1855.

W. H. HEIDELBERGER, dealer in dry goods, clothing and furnishing goods, Columbus, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1844; emigrated to America in 1860, locating in Cumberland, Md., where he was employed as a clerk for three years; he then went to St. Louis, where he remained a short time, and then going to Omaha, where he opened a dry goods and clothing store, remaining there for nine years. He went to Columbus in 1874 and engaged in his present business.

A. HEINTZ, dealer in a general line of drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, etc. Mr. H. is also County Coroner of Platte County. He settled in the above county in 1868 and took a land claim, where he remained six years, then moved into Columbus and engaged as veterinary surgeon, having graduated from a veterinary college in Germany, which practice he now follows. He made a visit to his native country in 1881. Was born in Germany August 3, 1842; came first to America in 1866, and lived in Iroquois County, Ill., two years and followed his profession, when he came to Nebraska. Was elected County Coroner in 1875, since which time he has acted in that capacity. He has one of the principal drug stores in the city. Was married in Platte County, in 1871, to Miss Julia Schead, a native of Switzerland.

GERHARD HEITKEMPER, dealer in a general line of watches, clocks, jewelry, silver and plated ware, toys, fancy articles, musical instruments and sewing machines, began business in Columbus in April, 1880. Does an average yearly business of $10,000; employs two men, and has a branch store at Schuyler, Neb. He was born in Prussia, Germany, January 6, 1848; came to America with his parents in 1859. He was married in Springfield, Ohio, January 12, 1869, to Miss Mary A. Boerger, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio; they have two sons—Frank A. and Gerhard H., Jr. Mr. H. is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JOHN HEITKEMPER, junior partner in the firm of J. B. Delsman & Co., Columbus, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1853, going to school there until 1866, when his parents moved to Winneshiek County, Iowa. In 1869, the subject of this sketch went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he attended Nelson's Mercantile College for one year, when he returned to his home in Iowa, remaining about one year; he then came to Nebraska, engaging as clerk in a general store in Cedar County for nearly five years; he then came to Columbus, and, in 1876, engaged in his present business. He married, in 1881, Miss Theresa Keihoffer.

JOSEPH HENGELER, proprietor of Columbus Star Brewery, Columbus, which was established in 1874 by Charles Breamer, who operated it for several years; in 1876, it was purchased by Joseph Hengeler and Herman Kersenbrock, who operated it until July, 1880, when Mr. Kersenbrock sold his interest to Mr. Wandel. Mr. Hengeler has since bought out Mr. Wandel, and is now sole proprietor. It has a capacity of 3,500 barrels of beer per year; at the present time, 1,700 barrels of beer are made annually; they employ four men and two teams, and put up 800 tons of ice per year. Joseph Hengeler was born in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1857; his parents moved to Nebraska in the spring of 1858, locating on a farm a few miles from Columbus; he engaged in farming with his father until he engaged in his present business. He was married in July, 1880, at Columbus, to Miss Augusta Messing, who is a native of the State of New York; they have one child—Mary. He is a member of the Columbus Mænnerchor.

R. H. HENRY, dealer in live stock, and engaged in the raising and feeding of large herds of cattle; he is interested in about six thousand head of cattle on the North Loup River, owned by the firm known as the Henry Live Stock Company; Mr. H. is also interested in the firm of Lee, Blewett & Henry, live stock dealers, with headquarters at Fremont, Neb.; he is also President of the Columbus Packing Company. Mr. H. first settled in Omaha in March, 1867, where he remained six years, engaged in the sale of agricultural implements; he then removed to Columbus and engaged in the same business, the firm being Henry & Bro.; they also kept a similar establishment in Fremont, Neb., during the same time; he settled in Columbus in 1872, and continued the implement business in connection with mercantile business; he sold out his interest in the mercantile business, September 22, 1879. He was born in Schuyler County, N. Y., May 26, 1842; his parents moved to Dane County, Wis., near the capital of the latter State, where he lived until 1857. He enlisted, in August, 1861, in Company B, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles or siege of Vicksburg, and all the battles preceding the siege of the latter place; he also participated in many engagements in the States of Missouri and Arkansas, serving in the Eleventh Regiment until February 3, 1864, when he re-enlisted for three years in the same regiment, and served until September, 1864, when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Forty-second Wisconsin Vol. Inf., but was soon promoted to First Lieutenant, in which capacity he served until June, 1865, when he was mustered out at Madison, Wis. He was married in Fitchburg, Dane Co., Wis., February 22, 1870, to Miss Mary L. Adams, who was born in the latter town; they have three children, named Walter A. B., Herbert L. and Mary. Mr. H. is a member of the Masonic fraternity—Lebanon Lodge, No. 58, and Orient Chapter, No. 18. He has served as County Commissioner of his county; also Mayor of the city of Columbus.

JOHN G. HIGGINS, County Judge and attorney and counselor at law, first located in Columbus in the early part of the summer of 1870, and engaged in the practice of law, which he has since followed; he was elected County Judge in Platte County, in October, 1871, and has since presided in that office; he is now serving on his sixth term; he has a practice of from $2,000 to $3,000 per year, beginning a stranger with the people. He was born in La Salle County, Ill., April 2, 1845; he entered the University of St. Mary, of the Lake, in Chicago, Ill., and graduated in June, 1863; he then entered the Law School of the Chicago University—Mr. H. Booth being Dean—where he attended five successive terms, and was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Ill., in 1867; previous to going to Ottawa, he was four months in the law office of M. D. Brown, of Chicago, Ill.; he remained at home from the fall of 1867 to October, 1869, at which time he went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and lived there five months, being principally in the office of V. A. Gregg; he went to Columbus in April, 1870. Was married in Omaha, October 25, 1869, to Miss Annie O'Conner, who was born in La Salle County, Ill.; they have six children living and one deceased—John M. (deceased), Catharine E. M., Joanna M., Edward B., Francis P., Annie and an infant daughter not yet named.

EDWARD HOEHEN, M. D., Columbus, was born in 1830, in Zurich, Switzerland, where he took his course of lectures, beginning in 1846 and graduating in 1853, and practiced there until 1857, when he emigrated to America, locating in Milwaukee, Wis.; he lived there ten years, engaged in the practice of medicine. In 1861, he married, at Milwaukee, Wis., Miss Elise Kemstedt, who died in 1864, leaving a daughter—Emma. In July, 1871, he married Miss Jennie Brandt, who is a native of Germany; they have three children—Lillie, Euna and Carl. Dr. H. is a prominent member of the German Mænnerchor at Columbus.

JOHN E. HOFFMAN, junior member of the firm of Rickly & Hoffman, was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1855; his parents moved to Wisconsin when he was two years old and engaged in farming, which he also followed, afterward engaging in the meat market business also; he came to Columbus in February, 1881, and engaged in his present business, working for other parties until September of that year, when the present firm was formed.

D. C. KAVANAUGH, Sheriff of Platte County, located in Columbus July 23, 1875, and followed painting three and a half years; engaged in stock-raising about two years; was elected Sheriff of Platte County in the fall of 1881; was also Assessor in the spring of the same year. Was born in Milwaukee, Wis., November 23, 1856. He was married in Columbus January 7, 1878. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. They have one daughter, whose name is Edith Catharine.

CARL KRAMER, dealer in dry goods, boots and shoes, hats, caps and notions, Columbus, was born in Germany in 1845; came to America in 1857, locating in Chicago, Ill., where he attended school for five years; he then entered a dry goods store as a clerk, where he remained until 1877, when he came to Columbus and engaged in his present business; he occupies two adjoining storerooms, carrying a stock of $35,000; employs twelve clerks. He was married, in 1879, at Chicago, to Miss Bertha Loeb, who is a native of that place. He is a charter member of the order of the Legion of Honor of Columbus, and is a director of the Columbus Creamery Company.

WILLIAM LAMB, dealer in a general line of family groceries, also dealer in real estate, came to Nebraska in 1861; remained a short time and went to Colorado; he located in Columbus, in 1872, and began the grocery business; he built a store in 1872; was burned out, and rebuilt in 1879. Was born in Ireland in 1842; came to America in 1852; lived in Hamilton County, Ohio, and has since lived in various places in the Western States and Territories previous to settling in Columbus. He was married in the latter city, in 1870, to Miss Mary Ryan, who was born in Ireland, and came to America at the age of six or seven years, and was raised in Chicago, Ill.; they have four children living, whose names are James Peter, Anna Elizabeth, Mary Josephine and John Henry. Mr. Lamb and family are members of St. John's Catholic Church.

PETER LAUGHLIN, of the firm of P. Laughlin & Co., marble dealers, Columbus, Neb., was born in New York City in 1842; learned his trade with his brother, in Brooklyn, N. Y.; lived in New York City until he was sixteen years old, when he went to the northern part of Illinois, where he remained one year. His next place was Spring Valley, Minn., where he resided until 1874, engaged in farming, except four years that he served in the army. He enlisted in Company A, Second Minnesota Volunteers; was with the Army of the Cumberland, and took part in the various battles in which that divison was engaged. He was mustered out at Fort Snelling in 1865. He is a member of Baker Post, No. 9, G. A. R., at Columbus. He was married at Spring Valley, Minn., in 1868, to Miss Alta L. Gage. They have four children—Leon Lee, Eva Lusina, Archie Adair and Lottie Maud.

HON. GEORGE LEHMAN, owner and proprietor of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Columbus, was born in Des Moines, Iowa, January 6, 1848; he was reared in Lancaster, Ohio, living there until 1864. He then went to Des Moines, Iowa, remaining two years. In 1866, he came to Nebraska, locating at Columbus, soon after joining the Nebraska Scouts, under Major North, serving one year as Sergeant and one year as First Lieutenant. At the expiration of his term of service, he returned to Columbus and engaged in the hotel business, keeping the American House two years; then for seven years he was engaged in farming. During this time, in October, 1872, he married, in Columbus, Miss Lizzie Whally. They have three children—Clara, William and Lester. Mr. L. is a prominent leader of the Democratic party in Platte County, and takes an active part in county and State politics. He has held the office of Sheriff of Platte County one term, and in 1880 he was elected to the Legislature. In 1880, he built the Grand Pacific Hotel, which he kept nearly a year; he then leased it and went West, where he remained until the spring of 1882, when he again took charge of the hotel. He served nine months in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry as private; was but sixteen years old at the time of enlisting.

HENRY LUERS, dealer in iron and wooden pumps, agricultural implements, wind mills, etc., began his present business in 1881. During the year 1881, he did business to the amount of $2,000 to $3,000. He employs three men. Mr. L. first located in Schuyler, Neb., March 1, 1874, and engaged in the manufacture of wagons one year. He then went to Columbus, where he carries on a wagon and blacksmith shop in connection with the above business. He was born in Germany, December 8, 1848; came to America, arriving in April, 1872. He was married in Columbus, Neb., June, 1876, to Miss Gersine Kunnemann, a native of Germany. They now have one son and one daughter, whose names are Adolph and Alvena Wilhelmine.

JAMES McALLISTER, dealer in a general line of family groceries, notions, etc., settled in Nance County, Neb., in May, 1857, where he farmed three years. He then moved eight miles east of Columbus and purchased 160 acres of land and farmed there twelve years; came into Columbus in 1873 and engaged in his present business. He was born in Scotland, October 17, 1815; was married in his native country, in 1848, to Miss Mary Ann Carson, a native of Ireland. They emigrated to America in 1848. They have three sons and two daughters—Elizabeth, now married to Robert McPherson, and living in Platte County, Neb.; James, now married and living in Montana; William and Stephen, attorneys and counselors at law and collecting agents, at Columbus, Neb., and Margaret, married and living in Columbus.

JOHN C. McMAHON, ex-Chief of Police, Columbus, Neb., was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1843, emigrating to New York City in 1860, where he remained a few months. He was in the employ of the New York & Erie Railway six years, at Dunkirk, N. Y., and two years at Jersey City. He was married at Fall River Mass., in 1867, to Miss Mary Griffin, who is also a native of County Clare, and with whom he there went to school. They have six children—Margaret E., Mary A., Catherine, Lida J., Eliza A. and Marks Thomas. After his marriage, he returned to Ireland and remained about a year. Returning to New York City, he remained a few months and in June, 1871, he moved to Columbus, Neb., where he has since resided. For several years he engaged in merchandising. In November, 1877, he was appointed policeman, serving in this position about a year and a half, when he was appointed Chief of Police, holding that office until November 15, 1881. During his term of office, no crimes or misdemeanors were committed in which the perpetrators were not promptly arrested and punished. In some of them, as is frequently the case, there was no clew to start on, but he never failed to bring the offenders to justice, showing great skill and ability as a detective. In politics, he is a Democrat, taking great interest in political affairs.

DR. J. S. McALLISTER, dentist, photographer and physician of the regular school, Columbus. He was born in Lincoln, Addison Co., Vt., in September, 1841. He enlisted in the army in June, 1861, in the Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, and was on detached service as Hospital Steward and Assistant Surgeon. He enlisted again in Hancock's First Army Corps of Veterans, Fifth Regiment, as First Sergeant and Acting Company Commander and Major of the regiment, and was on duty at the arsenal at Washington, D. C., with his regiment, as Officer of the Day, and saw the execution of Mrs. Surratt and the other conspirators. He was afterward sent with two companies to different parts of the New England States to do duty while the volunteers were being mustered out of service, the last place being at Fort Sandy Hook, New York Harbor, where he was acting as Post Commander. With this exception he has been practicing dentistry, photography and medicine for twenty years, being eight years at Washington, D. C., four years at Bristol, Vt., and eight years in Columbus. As a dentist, he is a very skillful practitioner, and to this he gives the most of his attention. He is also a very skillful and successful photographer, and a very successful physician. He was married in Washington City, D. C., in 1861, and again in Vermont in 1872, and is again a widower.

MRS. R. B. McINTIRE, proprietress of a boarding-house, in which she can keep twenty guests; house was erected by her husband, R. B. McIntire. They settled in Omaha in 1868, and Mr. McIntire kept a hardware store four years; farmed in Polk County about two years, after which he came to Columbus and built their present house, in which he kept a tin shop about one year. He settled in Columbus in 1875. He was born in Knox County, Ill., January 1, 1839. He was married in Florence, Neb., July 24, 1867, to Miss Florella Cameron, who was born in Hancock County, W. Va., December 1, 1848. They have four children, named Nellie, born April 9, 1869; Robert, born October 4, 1873; Clara, born May 4, 1875; Charles, born February 24, 1877. Mr. McIntire died May 18, 1881. He was a member of the Knights of Honor. Mrs. McIntire is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

JOHN M. MACFARLAND, attorney and counselor at law; also keeps a loan and collection office. Mr. M. was born near Charlestown, W. Va., January 14, 1856. He took a classic course at Princeton, W. Va., remaining four years. He began reading law in the University of Virginia; located at Charlottesville in 1876, and took a law diploma from that institution, graduating in 1877. He then entered the law office of Mr. Cleon Moore, at Charlestown, Va., where he remained one and one half years. He was married, in the latter city, December 10, 1878, to Miss Agnes L. Forest, a native of Stanton, Va. They then started for Omaha, to take a general view of the Western world. They remained a short time in Council Bluffs, Iowa, when Mr. M. opened a law office in Omaha, where he remained only a short time, being unacquainted with the people there. He moved to Columbus in May, 1879; opened a law office, and began the practice of his profession. He does a large collection business in connection with his extensive law practice. His yearly income amounts to $4,000 from his business, which extends throughout Platte and the adjoining counties, and especially the western counties of the State.

SAMUEL J. MARMOY, proprietor Nebraska House; can accommodate thirty guests. He first located in Omaha in October, 1858, and engaged in butchering that winter; moved to Genoa in the spring, and engaged one year in surveying reservation, etc., and was in the Government employ six months, teaching the Indians how to farm. He then moved to Lone Tree, now Central City. There were then only eight buildings in the place, between Columbus and Grand Island. In 1861, he engaged in keeping a ranch. He had to leave on account of Indians. He then went to Florence, where he lived until the spring of 1862; then farmed one year near Papillion River; then returned to Florence, and remained a short time, and went to Utah Territory, where he engaged in various occupations for some time, after which he went to Columbus, Neb., and engaged in butchering and stock dealing five years; then into dairy business, and lately in fruit and confectionery business two years; then into the hotel business, and has since followed it. He was born in London, England, July 1, 1825. Was married in his native city July 23, 1853; came to America in the same year. Mrs. M.'s maiden name was Mary Shefford, born in the same city in 1830. They have four children—Annie E., married to George N. Derry; and Mary E., married George Spooner; Sarah R. and Samuel E.

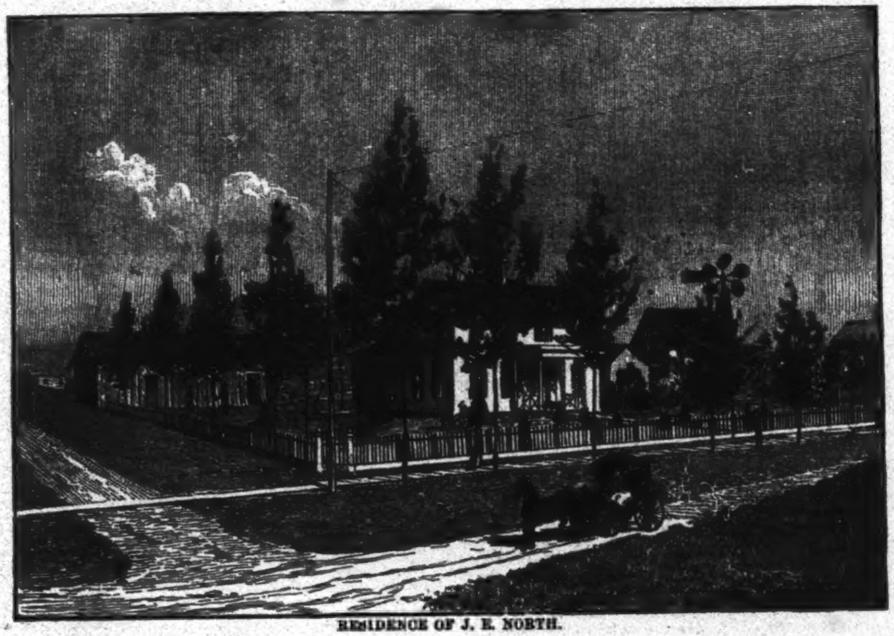
JAMES E. MEAGHER, Mayor of Columbus, and agent for the Union Pacific Railroad. He was born in Jersey City, N. J., March 17, 1839. When he was old enough, he followed steamboating on the St. Lawrence and Hudson Rivers three years; then followed the sea two years; then railroading from 1855 to 1860, inclusive. He enlisted, March 14, 1861, as a private in the First Battalion of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, under Col. Munday, when he was engaged in scouting through Kentucky, and parts of Tennessee and Georgia, and participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing. While scouting, he was captured and made prisoner by the rebel guerrilla Gen. John Morgan, in August, 1862, at Columbus, Ky. He was held prisoner only a short time, and made good his escape to the Union forces. The rebels wanted him so badly that they offered $10,000 to any one who would recapture him; but they never succeeded in accomplishing that. His friends, knowing the above facts, were Capt. Brooks, Senator Cook and Tom Alexander, who were with him at the time the above reward was offered. Mr. Meagher soon received a commission as Brevet Second Lieutenant; afterward commissioned as First Lieutenant; then Adjutant, afterward Major, and finally Lieutenant Colonel, and participated in the following general engagements: Perryville, Ky., and from the retreat of Gen. Buell at Corinth, to Louisville, Ky., the cavalry did not get an hour's rest the whole time during several days. Murfreesboro, Tenn., was the next battle; then Chickamauga; also Chattanooga or Mission Ridge, Jonesboro, Nashville, Tenn. After the latter battle, they cut loose from the infantry, and went under Gen. Wilson, and participated in the battles of Tuscaloosa, Selma, Montgomery and West Point, Ala. On the 20th of April, 1865, they whipped the rebel Gen Hill, and took two pieces of artillery at Kelley Springs. They were constantly skirmishing during nearly all of the intervening time between the above battles. Soon after their last engagement, they were met by a flag of truce, and informed of the surrender of Gen. R. E. Lee and the rebel forces, and thus ended the Colonel's fighting in the rebellion. They were mustered out at Louisville, Ky., October 18, 1865. He then went to Washington, D. C., remaining a short time. He went to Buffalo, N. Y., and remained a few months; then went to Fort Sedgwick, Colo., and engaged in government employ a short time, and went into the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Fort Fetterman, W. T., where he remained some time; then went to Fort Sanders, and from there to Denver, Colo.; from there to Cheyenne, W. T., in 1867; then to Julesburg, Colo., where he engaged in the service of the Union Pacific Railroad Company as agent, where he remained from 1868 to 1870, after which he moved to Big Springs, Neb., as agent for the latter company; and, in 1873, he came to Columbus as their agent. He was elected Mayor of Columbus, Neb., in the spring of 1881.

MITCHELL & MARTYN, physicians and surgeons, and surgeons of the Union Pacific Railroad and branches, Columbus, Neb. Have resided in Columbus since 1877, when the present firm was formed. They have been surgeons of the Union Pacific Railroad and branches in this section for the past three years.

J. E. MONCRIEF, County Superintendent of Schools of Platte County. First came to Nebraska, in May, 1876, and located at Lost Creek, where he followed farming in summer and taught school in the winter. He has followed the former occupation since. He was appointed Superintendent February 23, 1881, and was elected to the office the following fall for two years. He was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., near Ogdensburg, June 5, 1852, where he lived and attended school until he was eighteen years of age, graduating in Bryant & Stratton's Business College in the latter city in 1870, and attended the academy in the same city for some time. Lived for some time in Burlington, Kane Co., Ill., where he followed teaching, carrying United States mail, and interested in a cheese factory, where he remained until May, 1876, when he came to Nebraska. Was married, in Burlington, Ill., December 25, 1872, to Miss Rose Cripe, of Columbus, Ohio. He is a member of the Masonic Order of Burlington, Ill.

PATRICK MURRAY, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Columbus, was born in King County, Ireland, in August, 1829. He emigrated to America when eighteen years old, locating in Chester County, Penn., where he remained until 1856. He then came to Nebraska, locating at his present residence in Platte County. On the 4th of July, 1856, he married Miss Bridget Hennessy. He began farming and stock-raising. He raised his first crop of wheat the next year. It being buckwheat he had to take it 106 miles to get it ground. Before he proved up on his homestead he built a barn 100 feet square, paying $35 per 1,000 for his lumber, at Omaha, and hauling it to his farm with oxen. In 1866, he took a contract to put up a large quantity of hay for the Government forces. While putting it up he went to Omaha to attend the letting of a contract to furnish meat to the soldiers, leaving his wife and hands at work at the hay. During his absence, the Arapahoe Indians attacked his wife and the hands in the field, after having taken supper with them and pretending friendship. They killed his brother and wounded several others, among whom was his wife, whom they shot. They then destroyed his tent, bedding, harness, etc., and took away with them his mules and such other articles as took their fancy. As soon as he received the news at Omaha, he started home, and with a squad of soldiers went in pursuit of the Indians. The commanding officer promised to regain his property, but the Government sent Commissioners who made a treaty with the Indians, permitted them to retain the stolen property, proposing to pay the owners the value. Mr. M. filed his claim for the value of his mules and property taken by them, but has never received anything, though when he took the contract to put up the hay he had been guaranteed assistance and protection from the soldiers. However, he soon recovered from his losses, and has since been very prosperous. Starting with a homestead of 160 acres, and a pre-emption for a similar amount, he has steadily added to it, until he now owns over one thousand eight hundred acres in the Platte Valley. His home farm comprises 800 acres, with excellent improvements. He has seventy-five acres in pasture, inclosed with a good board fence. On all his farms, he has 800 acres in cultivation, which he farms himself, running seven teams. He is a very extensive dealer in live stock, keeping a herd of 800 head of cattle, and feeding 100 head for market each year. He has also nearly one thousand head of Cotswold and Southdown sheep, and a large number of hogs. At the first railroad land sale at Omaha, he purchased $4,000 worth of land, borrowing the money at the bank in Omaha to make the first payment, and getting four years' time on the rest. He returned home and started two teams to breaking prairie, continuing four weeks, and breaking 100 acres. The next spring he sowed this land in wheat. He sold nearly one thousand six hundred bushels at $1.02 per bushel, on the track at Columbus. That year he broke the remaining sixty acres of that quarter section, harvesting 1,400 bushels from it the next season. This quarter section paid in the four years the whole debt. Mr. M. is a prominent and influential member of the Catholic Church, which was the first church established in Columbus. He hauled from Omaha the lumber for the church free of charge.

FRANK J. NORTH, stock dealer and producer, of the firm of Cody & North, William T. Cody (Buffalo Bill) and Frank J. North. They now own 4,500 head of cattle, which are grazed and raised on five different ranches, embracing an area of country twenty-five miles in breadth by thirty in length, situated in the Dismal River, sixty-five miles north of North Platte City, in Western Nebraska. Mr. N. was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., March 10, 1840. His parents lived there some time, when they moved to Richland County, Ohio, and there lived until the spring of 1856. His father, Thomas J. North, made general merchandising his business while he lived in the East. They moved to Omaha, Neb., in the spring of 1856, and the father had a government contract of surveying, which he followed the first season, and after completing the same, in the fall of that year. He was appointed Superintendent of a large timber contract for Eastern parties. The following March, he was employed as Surveyor on or near the Papillion River, and, going out in the latter month, he was caught in a terrific storm, in which he perished, March 12, 1857. This sad event left Mr. Frank J. North and his mother to oversee the then extensive business begun by the deceased father, who had under his employ at the time of his death forty men, who were occupied in clearing a large tract of timber, the ground of which comprises a part of the present city of Omaha. Frank J. took charge of the work, and kept it moving along without interruption until completed. He then, with his family, in the summer of 1857, moved to Florence, a few miles above Omaha, where they lived during the fall and winter of 1857–58, and, in the following spring, the subject of this sketch went to Columbus, and the family returned to Ohio, where they lived about a year, and returned to Nebraska. Frank J. brought teams with him, and began breaking prairie as a business for some months, and did some farming; and, in the following fall, he joined a trapping party who went 125 miles west of Columbus, and established a camp, where they remained during the winter of 1858–59. The following spring, he returned to Columbus, and engaged in farming during the summer of 1859, after which he began freighting from Omaha to Cottonwood Springs. In the spring of 1860, he went to Denver, where he remained a short time; returned to Columbus, Neb., and continued freighting some time; then went on the Pawnee Reservation with a team to work for the agent at that station. Mr. N. had previously become expert in the Pawnee language, and, when the above agent learned his abilities, Mr. N. soon found a good situation in the establishment as clerk, where he remained until August, 1864, when he began the organization of a company of Pawnee scouts, who were enrolled for ninety days. After completing the organization of the scouts, he went out with them under Gen. Samuel Curtis, and served to the expiration of the time as First Lieutenant. Gen. Curtis was so favorably impressed with the company and its management that, before bidding them adieu, he promised, without any solicitation, a captain's commission to Lieut. North, which Mr. N. received October 15, 1864. He then immediately began recruiting a company of Pawnee scouts, which he completed to the full quota. They were a separate independent company. After completing arrangements, Capt. North took them to Julesburg, and there joined Gen. Connor, and went out on the Powder River campaign. The company did a great deal of scouting, and, during the season, they killed over 200 Indian enemies. North never lost a man out of his company, which his Indian scouts attributed to the influence of the Great Spirit. During the following winter, Capt. North took command of Camp Genoa, twenty-two miles west of Columbus, where he remained until the spring of 1866, when all volunteers were mustered out of service. Capt. North then returned to Columbus, and, in the fall of 1866, he was appointed trader for the Pawnee agency, where he remained until the spring of 1867. In that March, he was again called into service as major of a battalion, organizing the same and appointing the officers. They did service along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad every season until 1871, when they were mustered out. In the summer of 1871, Maj. North was given the position of post guide and interpreter for Camp Munson. In 1872, he was transferred to Fort D. A. Russell, in Wyoming Territory, where he served until December, 1875; then was transferred to Sidney Barracks, and remained in that capacity until August 5, 1876, when he received dispatches to report to Gen. Sheridan at Chicago, Ill., where he received instructions to go to the Pawnee Agency; then removed to the Indian Territory, and enlisted 100 Pawnee Indians for service in the department of the Platte. Maj. North brought them by rail to Sidney Barracks, when they were equipped for service. They were then ordered to Red Cloud Agency, where they arrived in time to participate in the capture of Chief Red Cloud and his whole tribe of warriors. They then went with Gen. Crook, in the winter campaign of 1876–77, and served during the whole campaign; returned to Sidney Barracks, and remained until the 1st of May, 1877, when they were disbanded, and returned to the Indian Territory. The Major soon after went to Omaha, and formed a copartnership with Mr. William T. Cody, familiarly known as "Buffalo Bill," under the firm name of Cody & North, and embarked in the stock business as first mentioned, which they still continue. Maj. N. was married in Columbus, Neb., December 25, 1865, to Miss Mary L. Smith. She was born in Hartford County, Conn., June 3, 1845. They have one daughter—Stella G., born April 16, 1869.



RESIDENCE OF J. E. NORTH.

J. E. NORTH, of the firm of Speiser & North, dealers in real estate, loan and collection agents. They locate parties, and do a general business in real estate; also agents for the Union Pacific Railroad Company's Lands. Mr. North settled in Florence, Neb., in 1856, with his parents and their family. He there clerked in a store; dealt some in real estate, and lived there two years. He settled in Columbus in 1858, and first engaged in running a ferry across the Loup River, carrying overland emigration. Continued one year. Went to Colorado; engaged in mining one year, then returned to Columbus. He was married, in Columbus, in 1859 (theirs being the second marriage in Platte County), to Miss Nellie Arnold, who was born in Steuben County, N. Y. Mr. N. followed freighting from Omaha to Kearney, until the Union Pacific Railroad was completed to that point. He then engaged trading with the Indians on the Pawnee Reservation three years, after which he returned to Columbus, and engaged in his present business in 1870. He was the third Sheriff of Platte County; was County Surveyor of his county eight years, and was a member of the State Senate in the winter of 1876–77. Has also been Mayor of the city, and member of the City Council a number of years. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, No. 58, of A., F. & A. M.; also the Orient Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M. He was born in Richland County, Ohio, September 11, 1838. They have five children—Edward W., Rose L., Frank J., Mary A. and Nellie A.

JOSHUA NORTON, Jr., proprietor of the Grand Pacific Hotel, which was first opened in the fall of 1879. It contains twenty-seven sleeping rooms; can accommodate fifty or sixty guests. It is a good hotel, and mine host fully understands how to cater to the wishes of his guests. Rates are $1.50 to $2.00 per day. Mr. N. was born in Boston, Mass., July 24, 1836. His occupation and business was that of a paper manufacturer and mill builder in the East, having learned the same in Maine, and was engaged in the latter business until the beginning of the rebellion, when he enlisted as First Lieutenant in the famous Clark's Rifle Company, which was composed of sharp-shooters and independent. He served in the above company one year, having command a principal part of the time. During the above service he participated in the battles of Big Bethel and Hampton, Va., and many skirmishes, and participated in the battles between the Monitor and Merrimac, having charge of a battery, and was also present at the capture of Norfolk, Va., and was all through the Peninsular campaign, the battle of Antietam, being on the staff of Gen. Mansfield, who was slain in the latter battle. Mr. N. was appointed Quartermaster, and served in various positions; was also at the battle of Chancellorsville, Manassas Junction, and was stationed at Fredericksburg during that battle. He was then appointed Assistant Chief Quartermaster in the department at Washington. Was on Gen. Heintzelman's staff, and while on that duty he constructed the well-known convalescent barracks at Alexandria, Va. He was soon after stationed at Rochester, N. Y., for the purchase of cavalry horses for the Government, and remained four months, after which he was ordered on duty in the army of the Cumberland, Tenn., being stationed at Chattanooga and at Nashville in the Quartermaster's Department; served until the summer of 1864, and was ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. Heintzelman as Chief Quartermaster of the Northern Department at Columbus, Ohio, and served until March 6, 1865, when he resigned. He went to Marseilles, Ill., and assisted in the building up of the new town, also built two paper mills, where he continued in business until 1874. He was in the paper business four years, and afterward as Secretary and Treasurer of the Brown & Norton Paper Company. In the summer of 1865, he went to Hastings, Neb., and followed farming four years. Kept hotel at Aurora until 1880, and, in January, 1881, moved into his present hotel. The above is simply an outlined statement of Capt. Norton's life, but a detailed statement would show a much more varied experience, both in the army and in actual business.

HERMAN P. H. OEHLRICH, firm of Oehlrich & Bros., dealers in wholesale and retail groceries, glassware and crockery, butter, eggs and poultry, corner Oliver and Eleventh streets. He settled in Grand Island in 1867, arriving July 9. He first worked at hauling grain from the latter place to Fort McPherson about one year, there engaged for parties who were dealing in grain and operating a steam flouring mill, lumber-yard and general merchandise one year. The first parties sold out and Mr. O. continued for their successors, William Goellner & Co., as book-keeper about a year, at which time a Mr. Jordan purchased the entire interest, when Mr. O. kept books for the latter party four years. He then engaged as traveling salesman for D. M. Ferry & Co., dealers in seeds, etc., Detroit, Mich., one year, selling in Dakota and the States of Iowa and Nebraska, after which he settled in Columbus, Neb., November, 15, 1874, and engaged as book-keeper for Messrs. Henry & Bro. until May 1, 1879; then made an extensive sojourn to Europe, remaining until September, 1879, when he arrived in Columbus. He purchased the interest of Henry & Bro., extensive dealers in groceries and produce, and began business September 22, 1879. They have been gaining trade gradually since, and now do the most extensive trade in their line in the city. He was born in Elmshorn, State Holstein, Germany, May 17, 1852. He arrived in America June 29, 1867. He is Chief of the Fire Department of Columbus. He is also one of the oldest members of the Grand Island Liederkranz Society; also is a member of the Columbus Mænnerchor Society. He has been Treasurer of the latter society two years, and Treasurer of the Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, of Columbus, three years.

REV. FRANKLIN PIERCE, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Columbus, Neb., was born in 1851 at East Smithfield, Bradford Co., Penn. He attended the Crozier Theological Seminary at Chester, Penn., graduating June 3, 1881, and was ordained at East Smithfield soon after. He went to Columbus in July, 1881. He was married September 5, 1881, at Greene, N. Y., to Miss Jennie M. Burgher.

MARTIN POSTLE, livery, feed and sale stable, Columbus, Neb., was born in Johnstown, Licking Co., Ohio, in 1840; lived there engaged in farming and dealing in horses until he was twenty-two years old, when he went to DeKalb County, Ill., where he remained two years. He then went to Aurora, Ill., where he still has a feed and sale stable. He lived in Aurora until 1879, when he came to Columbus, Neb., engaging in his present business. His barn is known as the "Checkered Barn," and is very commodious, capable of accommodating a large number of horses. He does a very large business, his barn being always crowded. He and John Schmocker have a large sale yard, where they sell large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. They handle at this yard five car-loads of horses per year, and an equal amount of other live stock. They are prepared to furnish horses of all grades. Mr. Postle was married in De Kalb County, Illinois, July 6, 1862, to Miss N. A. Burwell, who is a native of Fort Wayne, Ind., but was reared in Pennsylvania. They have one child—Bertha A. Mr. P. is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Aurora, Ill.

F. N. PRICE, Manager of the Columbus Creamery, which was organized in Columbus, Neb., November 9, 1881, with the following officers, elected November 12, 1881: M. Whitmoyer, President; H. P. Smith, Secretary; V. T. Price, Treasurer; and Carl Kramer, and W. F. Ransdell, Directors. Capital stock, $12,000, owned by D. Anderson, J. W. Early, L. Gerrard, E. A. Gerrard, J. Z. Shotwell and A. Heinrich. The main building is constructed of stone 20x40 feet, and nine and a half feet high in the clear. The boiler and engine room is 10x12 feet; also a refrigerating room 5x10 feet, and an ice house 24x44 feet, sixteen feet high. The capacity of the factory is about four thousand pounds per day. They have a steam power engine. The total cost of material machinery, including Cooley cans, is about $4,000. The above enterprise is a good one, which is calculated to advance the interests of farmers and the substantial citizens of Columbus, and we bespeak for the enterprise a brilliant success.

V. T. PRICE, of the Columbus, Neb., Lumber and Grain Company. Mr. Price came to Columbus in 1878, and first worked for parties in the grain business one year. He then engaged in the insurance business in company with another party, which was continued until January, 1881. Hulst & Price bought out the firm of Hunneman & Tolman, January 1, 1881, who were then dealing in grain, etc. Mr. P. was born in Utica, N. Y., September 29, 1852; was married in Columbus, Neb., September, 1880, to Miss Josie M. Goodale, who was born in Geneseo, Ill. Mr. P. is a member of Lebanon Lodge, No. 58, of the A., F. & A. M.

HERNEY RAGATZ, dealer in a general line of family groceries, queensware, glassware, crockery and notions, began business in the spring of 1879, settling in Columbus at that time. He was born in Prairie du Sac, Wis., October 14, 1854, where he made it his home, clerking in a general store until he emigrated to Nebraska. He was married in Chicago, Ill., in the spring of 1879, to Miss Margaret Buchler, who was born in Sauk County, near Prairie du Sac, Wis. They have two children, whose names are Henry Newton and Edward Milton. Mr. Ragatz is a member of the Columbus Mænnerchor.

JULIUS RASMUSSEN, dealer in a general line of family groceries, queensware, flour and feed. Mr. R. settled in Omaha in the fall of 1871, and worked as a baker eighteen months; then went into the employ of the Union Pacific Railway Company, a short time after which he settled in Columbus and worked at the bakery trade two and one-half years; clerked in a grocery store one year; then began on a capital of $2,000, his present business, which he has been gradually increasing, and now does a business amounting to $25,000 on an average annually. He was born in Denmark, January 30, 1852; came to America in September, 1871. He was married in Denmark, June 21, 1878, going back to Europe on a visit at that time. His wife's maiden name was Julia P. Scavenius, also a native of Denmark. They have two children—Anna C. and Albert J. Mr. R. is a member of the Knights Templar and one of the city Aldermen.

J. H. REED, farmer, Section 9, Town 17, Range 1, P. O. Columbus, was born in Rootstown, Portage Co., Ohio, in 1833. In 1858, at Lebanon, Ohio, he was married to Miss C. S. Morris, who was born in Berks County, Penn.; they have two children—a daughter, Lois H., and a son, Frederick M.; both Mr. R. and his wife are highly educated; they have a very fine library, containing a large number of standard works upon various subjects of importance; for many years they were engaged in teaching school, standing in the profession; he afterward engaged in merchandising and manufacturing paper; in the fall of 1876, he removed with his family to Nebraska, locating at his present residence, where he has a large farm, consisting of 680 acres, of which 215 acres are in a good state of cultivation. He raises a large quantity of corn, wheat and other grain, corn being the chief crop; he is also extensively engaged in stock-raising, expecting to market four car loads of fat cattle and a considerable number of hogs per year; he has on hand upward of two hundred head of stock cattle at all times; he employs four men and teams, besides one man and horse for herding purposes. Mr. R. is well posted upon the leading topics of the day, politics, religion, etc; he and his family are attendants and members of the Congregational Church.

PROF. J. J. H. REEDY, Columbus, was born in Clearfield County, Penn., in 1853; his parents moved to Freeport, Ill., the following year, locating, in the spring of 1855, at Marengo, Ill. Prof. R. is a graduate of the Pecatonica High School, in Illinois, and of the Jefferson Normal School, in Iowa; for the past fourteen years, he has taught school almost continuously; he has been an instructor in several county normal institutes, among them the Madison County Normal Institute in 1880; he also has been an active newspaper correspondent. He was married in 1871, in Jefferson County, Iowa, to Miss Carrie E. McDougal, who is a native of Monmouth, Ill.; she also has been engaged in teaching; they have four children—Louie V. M., Lowell W., Eulalia R. M. and Ernest W.

MATT S. REID, of the firm of Ransdell & Reid, purchasers of and dealers in general produce, consisting of butter, eggs, hides, pelts, furs and poultry. W. T. Ransdell began the business in October, 1877, and Mr. Reid took an interest in the same in the fall of 1881. The subject of this sketch located in Columbus in 1877, and engaged in a similar business to the above in company with another party. The above firm have branch houses at Norfolk, Neb., and Denver, Colo. Mr. R. was born in Bureau County, Ill., December 27, 1856; he has lived for many years in Northeastern Iowa, where he was engaged in butchering, farming, etc.

RICKLY & HOFFMAN, proprietors Central Meat Market, Columbus, have been doing business since September, 1881, when Mr. Hoffman was associated in the business with Mr. Rickly, who had been conducting the business for some time prior to that time; they are enterprising young business men, and merit the patronage they receive.

AL. E. RICKLY, the senior member of the above firm, is a native of Columbus; was born in the fall of 1858, and is said to be the first white boy born in that place, having lived there during the greater part of his life, he is well known there; in 1880, he purchased his father's interest in the meat market and conducted the business until the present firm was formed.

HON. JOHN RICKLY, retired, was born in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, March 19, 1815; he emigrated to America in 1834, landing at New York City April 4; he there obtained employment at his trade—butchering—a few weeks; he then went to Lewis County and started the first brick-yard in the south part of the county, carrying on the business one season; he then went to Albany, working at his trade one packing season; he left Albany, with $1 in his pocket, in December, 1834, walking to Rome on the tow-path from Schenectady; during that winter, he worked for for a farmer in Cayuga County; in the meantime, his family had come to America and located in Ohio, where nine of the family, including his parents, had died; he started to hunt up the remainder, finding them at Baltimore, Ohio, where he obtained work on the reservoir of the canal until the next fall; he then opened a meat market at Newark, Ohio, remaining until 1838. He was married at Columbus, Ohio, February 22, 1838, to Miss Catherina Bennignus, who was born in Wurtemberg; he moved to Columbus soon after his marriage, remaining there until the spring of 1857; his wife died in the spring of 1849, leaving five children, of whom there are living Mary E., who married Frank J. Becher; John J; Caroline, who is the wife of Will B. Dale; another daughter (Catherine) married E. W. Toncray, of Columbus—she died in 1875. In the fall of 1849, Mr. R. married Miss Caroline Bauer, also a native of Wurtemberg; she died in 1864, leaving seven children—William Tell, Louise, Charles E., Rosina, Albert (the first white child born in the town, November, 1858), Augusta, died in 1862, and Samuel. In 1856, he came to Nebraska, arriving at Columbus July 27; he immediately assisted in making the survey of the present site of Columbus; soon afterward, the two town companies located there; when this survey was made, they combined and accepted it; his family followed him the next year. He organized a mill company, which built a mill at Columbus at a cost of $10,000, completing it August 1, 1857; he was the manager of the mill until 1872. Mr. R. took a very active part in the early settlement and organization of Platte County; was largely influential in uniting Platte and Monroe Counties. At that time there was a ferry company which charged the exorbitant sum of $3 for conveying a team across the Loup; he obtained a charter for another ferry, and reduced the fare to $1; he afterward sold out his interest to the old company, requiring it to maintain his rates; he was in the Pawnee war, being appointed Captain of the first company organized west of Omaha; he was three times a candidate for the Territorial Legislature; was elected the third time, defeating the man who had twice defeated him; was also Sheriff of the county for one term; has frequently been a member of the City Council, and has been its President for years; he has always been a consistent Democrat, and has taken at all times an active part in politics. An incident in connection with the early settlement may be here mentioned. In 1859, during the term of Chief Justice Hall, Mr. R. was summoned to the grand jury; he, with eight others of the jury, were charged with selling liquor; indictments were held against the nine, but no trial was had, the Judge ordering the case nolle pros'd at the next term of court to which they had been continued.

WILLIAM B. ROCHON, engineer, Columbus, Neb., was born in Montreal, Can., in 1848. He began to learn the business of engineer in his father's mill when thirteen years old, following it almost continuously since that time. In 1863, he went to Detroit, Mich., where he was employed as second engineer of a steamer running between that city and Montreal. He afterward held a similar position on a steamer running from Detroit to Bay City, Mich. At the latter place, he received a diploma, and was employed as first engineer on the Forest Queen, and was afterward employed as engineer in the pineries of Wisconsin. For the past twelve years, he has been chiefly engaged as engineer in flouring mills and elevators. Was for six years the engineer at the Morrisey elevator at Columbus. In the fall of 1881, he was employed by the Columbus Pork Packing Company. He was married at Columbus, Neb., in July, 1871, to Miss Alice Smith, who is a native of Iowa. They have four children—Frankie, Omar, Daniel and Clarence.

J. G. ROUTSON (Tiffany, Routson & Willard, stock dealers), Columbus, Neb. He was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1844. Lived there until 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteers, serving nearly three years. After being in the service a few months, he was taken sick at Richmond, Ky., and was sent to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained a short time. He was then sent to Indianapolis, Ind., where he remained during the rest of his term, acting as Company Quartermaster and Regimental Clerk. While at Indianapolis, he applied himself to his books, preparing himself for civil engineering. At the end of the war, he was discharged at Indianapolis, and returned to his home in Ohio for a short time. He then started West, getting as far as Morris, Grundy Co., Ill., where he remained until the 1st of February, 1866, when he resumed his journey westward, arriving at Columbus soon after. On his arrival, he was employed as an assistant to I. W. Taylor and J. E. North, prominent surveyors and civil engineers. He was elected County Surveyor of Platte County the year following, and held that office four successive terms. In 1875, the above firm was formed, and since that time, he has devoted his attention to dealing in stock. His firm handles 150 head of horses imported from other States per year, dealing exclusively in farm horses. Mr. Routson has recently started a cattle ranch, which he is preparing to develop. He is also a Director of the Columbus Driving Park and Fair Association. He was married at Columbus, in March, 1873, to Miss Carrie Robinson, who is a native of Northern Illinois. They have two children—Ella and Eddie.

REV. J. M. RYAN, a Catholic priest of St. John's Catholic Church, Columbus, Neb. He was born in Ireland in 1821. Began studying for the ministry when he was quite a young boy, and went to England in 1841 and remained until 1848, when he emigrated to America. He located in Pittsburgh, Penn., where he taught school some time. Then went to South Bend, Ind., and attended the Notre Dame University for the term of three years. Went to Chicago in 1852–53, and attended St. Mary's University of the Lake about one year, but remained in Chicago some time. Then went to Atchison, Kan., and spent seven years there in the study of theology, after which he came to Omaha in [illegible], and lived with the Right Rev. Bishop James O'Gorman, then the Bishop of Nebraska. Father Ryan was ordained priest by the above Bishop in 1861. He remained there a few months, attending missions; then located at St. John's, Dakota Co., Neb., and took charge of the mission there; also the mission at Sioux City, Iowa, building the first Catholic Church in the latter place in 1862–63. He labored in the two latter places and the surrounding country five years. Then, at his own request, he was transferred to Columbus, Neb., in 1866. He had charge of a mission from Elk Horn River to Julesburg and along the line of the U. P. R. R. in those early days, remaining in that capacity ten or twelve years. Then took charge from Grand Island to Schuyler, and built churches in the following places: Kearney Junction, Wood River, Grand Island, Central City, Clarksville, Columbus and Schuyler. In 1881, he made valuable repairs on the Columbus church. Father Ryan is the pioneer priest of the State of Nebraska.

WILLIAM RYAN, dealer in wines, liquors and cigars, Columbus, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, November 16, 1852. Came to America in August, 1866, locating in La Salle County, Ill. Engaged in farming for four years. Then went to Henry County, Iowa, remaining until December, 1872, when he came to Columbus. He homesteaded a farm of eighty acres in Polk County, Neb., which he has improved, having good buildings of all kinds. He afterward bought eighty acres in Platte County, which he also improved. He engaged in his present business in March, 1878. Mr. R. is a prominent Democrat and takes great interest in politics.

F. SCHECK, manufacturer and dealer in cigars and smokers' articles. Factory is No. 151; was established in 1878. Employs six men and manufactures 20,000 cigars per month. Mr. S. located in Columbus, Neb., in 1878. He was born in Germany January 14, 1860. Learned his trade in Europe. Came to America; arrived in New York City June 5, 1874. He went to Chicago, Ill., and worked one year at his trade, then to Council Bluffs, Iowa, worked and went into business. He was married, in Columbus, Neb., April 6, 1880, to Miss Fannie Price, a native of Austria. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 44; also a member of the Columbus Mænnerchor.

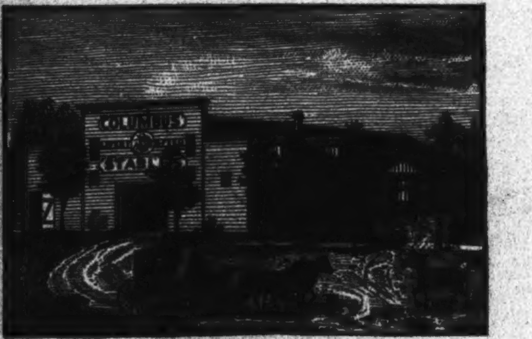
WILLIAM SCHEIDEMANTEL, proprietor of the Columbus meat market, Columbus, Neb., was born July 7, 1855, in Winneshiek County, Iowa, living there engaged in farming and meat market business until he was twenty-two years old. He then went to Wisconsin, where he remained a short time. In the spring of 1876, he engaged in farming near Columbus, following this business until the fall of 1881, when he engaged in his present business. He was married January 9, 1877, to Miss Gertrude Dolemen. They have three children—Louis, William and Mary Clara. Mr. S. is doing a large business, having an extensive city and country trade.

JACOB SCHRAM dealer in dry goods and gents' furnishing goods, keeping a general stock, notions, etc., established business in 1877, being now the oldest established dry goods house in Columbus. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, on Rhine River, October 27, 1844; came to America with his parents and located at Bethlehem, Ohio, where they lived ten years. His parents then moved to Huntington, Huntington Co., Ind., where they lived eight years. Then moved to Will County, Ill., and settled in Mokena eight or nine years; then came to Nebraska, locating in Columbus in April, 1871. The subject of this sketch was married in Mokena, Ill., April 29, 1871, to Miss Catherine Decker, a native of Bavaria, Germany, on Rhine River. They have four children—William, Emma, Jessie and Frank. Mr. S. is a member of Columbus Mænnerchor and the Legion of Honor; has been City Treasurer two years, and Treasurer of the Fire Department four or five years.

CHARLES SCHROEDER, proprietor of the Columbus founding and machine shops, manufacturer of spring wagons and buggies, dealer in farm implements, wind-mills and pump goods, began business in 1873, and has now three buildings which are used for foundry and machine shops, blacksmith and wagon shops and storing machinery of all kinds, besides spring wagons and buggies of his own make. He came to this country in 1852, and worked in different States of the Union until 1856, when he took a homestead six miles north of Columbus; sold the same in 1858, and began with a blacksmith and wagon shop in Columbus. He is doing a very good business, which is growing every year.

FREDERICK J. SCHUG, M. D., Columbus, Neb., was born in Canal Dover, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1854. He attended school at Sandusky, where his father now resides. He took his first course of lectures at Louisville, Ky., during the winter of 1873–74; the next winter he went to New Orleans, La., where he received his second course. The next year he attended the Columbus Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, where he graduated February 29, 1876. He then engaged in hospital practice for some time. He then traveled quite extensively in this country and Europe. In 1880, he located at Columbus, Neb., where he now resides, enjoying a large practice. He is now First Surgeon of the Nebraska National Guards, with the rank of Major.

EDWARD D. SHEEHAN, wholesale dealer in liquors and cigars, Columbus, Neb., was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1844, leaving there when seven years old with his parents, who emigrated to New York City, where he lived for twenty years. When twelve years of age, he began to learn the business of sail-making. In October, 1862, he joined the United States Navy, serving until January 15, 1865, when he was discharged at Fortress Monroe. He then engaged in trading along the western coast of Africa until November, 1866, when he went to California, where he remained a few months. He was twice shipwrecked, enduring many hardships. On one of these occasions his ship, Chicago, was burned in three degrees south latitude. He was picked up by a German vessel and carried to Pernambuco, where for three months he worked for a circus to obtain money enough to take him to New York City. He sailed from San Francisco for Europe, stopping a short time in Callao and Lima, Peru. He then went to Hong Kong, China, and engaged in trading along the coast. In 1868, he again joined the United States Navy, serving as Quartermaster in William H. Seward's expedition. He was afterward transferred to Admiral Rogers' fleet, engaged in surveying the boundaries of the Japan Sea. He took part in the battle between the American fleet and the Coreans. During this cruise, the survivors of the American steamer Oneida, run down by the British mail steamer Bombay, were picked up by his ship, he being the first to discern the masts and rigging of the sunken vessel. In August, 1872, he was discharged at San Francisco, Cal. During the first term of service in the navy, he took part in the battle of Albermarle Sound, between four Federal gunboats and the Confederate Ram, Albermarle, aided by two gunboats. For meritorious service on this occasion, and faithful performance of his duty at all times, he received from the United States Government a silver medal in form of a Maltese Cross, on one side of which is the following inscription, viz.: "Fidelity, Zeal, Obedience," in circle, "U. S. N." across the center. On the reverse side is his name. He has received numerous offers to return to the service, but prefers to remain in Columbus. After his discharge from the navy, in 1872, he started to Egypt, but stopping at Columbus, Neb., to see his sister, Mrs. Ellen Ryer, one of the earliest settlers of Platte County, and finding the citizens so shrewd, intelligent and hospitable, he decided to remain. He said to the writer of this sketch: "I would not change my lot for that of any millionaire in any city I have ever visited. I prefer the citizens of Columbus, Neb., to all others." For one year after his arrival, he engaged in farming, then for two years he kept a restaurant. He then engaged in his present business, having an extensive wholesale trade in surrounding counties, and a large retail trade in imported liquors in Columbus, making a specialty of fine liquors. He has been very successful in his business, having by honest and upright dealing merited the patronage he receives. He was married April 21, 1868, in New York City, to Miss Ellen McNamara, who is also a native of County Cork, Ireland. They have three children—Eliza A., Mary E. and Edward J. He was also at one time a member of Engine Company No. 20, New York Fire Department.



COLUMBUS LIVERY STABLE.

GEORGE A. SCOTT, livery, feed and sale stable, Columbus, Neb., was born in 1847, in Denmark; emigrated to America in 1866, working on farms in the States of New York and Illinois for one year. After that, until 1872, he was employed in herding cattle in La Salle and Putnam Counties, Ill. In that year he moved to Columbus, Neb., where he remained until the spring of 1873, when he joined in a Government surveying party engaged in surveying the southern and western boundaries of Wyoming Territory. In November of that year he returned to Columbus, where he remained until the next spring (1874), when he again engaged in the same work as the previous year, remaining until fall, when he again returned to Columbus. In 1875, he was placed in charge of the Pawnee Indians, who were in that year removed to the Indian Territory. He remained in that territory until March, 1876, when he returned to Columbus, and to Iowa the next winter, engaging in the business of carpenter during this time. In July, 1877, he engaged in his present business at Columbus. He has a large stable, employing four men, and having a large number of horses and a complete stock of vehicles of all kinds necessary in a first-class livery stable. He deals quite extensively in horses, handling two to five car-loads per year. He is a stock-holder in the Columbus Driving Park and Fair Association. He married in January, 1880, Miss Carrie McGath, who is a native of Ohio.

I. J. SLATTERY, dealer in books, stationery, toys and musical instruments; also Domestic sewing-machines. Began business in October, 1881. He first settled on Stearns' Prairie, in Platte County, 1872, taking a homestead, where he lived three years, when he removed to Columbus and engaged at his trade of carpenter and joiner. He also did considerable contracting and building, which he followed until beginning the above business. He was born in Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y., December 22, 1838. Was married, in Jefferson, Wis., February 22, 1866, to Miss Maria M. Chapin, who was born in Marshall, Oneida Co., N. Y. Their children are Ernest M., Cora B., Roy A. and Alva H. Mr. S. is a member of Lebanon Lodge, No. 58. Also the Lodge of the Eastern Star, No. 14; also Royal Arcanum and Knights of Honor. He is a member of the G. A. R., Baker Post, No. 9. He enlisted in October, 1862, in Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, the taking of Corinth, where he was discharged for physical disability. He re-enlisted in March, 1864, in the Thirty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and participated in Grant's first attack on Petersburg, Va., and was there wounded on the 30th of September, 1864. During the winter of 1864-65, he was under fire nearly all the time. He was mustered out at the close of the war, July 26, 1865.

SAMUEL C. SMITH, agent for Union Pacific Railway Lands, first came to Nebraska in the fall of 1866, and made a purchase of a farm in Cass County; did not live on it, however, but bought a house in Plattsmouth and lived there a short time, then went to the Pawnee Reservation as Government trader, and there remained about eighteen months; he then located on a farm in the western part of Platte County, Town 17, Range 3 west, where he followed farming about four years. Mr. S. yet owns his farm, which is carried on under his supervision, it being chiefly a stock farm. He moved to Columbus in the fall of 1871, and became agent for Union Pacific Railway lands and general dealer in real estate, etc. He has been a member of the Board of County Commissioners three years. The subject of this sketch was born in Middlesex County, Conn., July 10, 1835. He lived in Missouri from 1857 to 1865, where he took an active part in raising and enlisting troops for the United States Army, and in demonstrating Union sentiments. Was married, in Lincoln County, Mo., in 1859, to Miss Clara A. Boone, a native of the latter county, being a descendant of the Daniel Boone family. Four children—George E., born in 1861; Lillian, born in 1865; Elmer, born in 1868; Nellie B., born in 1872. He is a member of Masonic Lodge and Royal Arcanum.

JOHN STAUFFER, County Clerk, first came to Omaha and located, in the spring of 1868, where he engaged one year as clerk in a grocery house; then went to what was then the town of Jackson, now Duncan, and built a store building, which was the first house in said town. He was there engaged in the mercantile business one year, when he moved to Columbus, since which he has resided there. He was appointed County Clerk in the fall of 1876; held the position until the expiration of the term and was elected to the same office in the fall of 1877. He has been re-elected twice since then, and is now serving the third term. He was born in Switzerland June 5, 1848; came to America in May, 1866. He lived the first summer in Olney, Richland Co., Ill., engaged in farming; moved to Oconomowoc, Wis., in the fall of 1866, where he attended school and was engaged as clerk in a mercantile house until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Columbus in May, 1872, to Miss Eliza Blaser, who was also born in Switzerland. They have three children—John W., Annie R. and an infant daughter. Mr. S. is a member of I. O. O. F., Wildey Lodge, No. 44. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum Lodge, also of the Columbus Mænnerchor and of the Columbus Cornet Band.

OSCAR A. STEARNS, photographer and dentist, Columbus, Neb., was born in 1842, in Washington County, Vt., where he resided until 1871. In 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth Vermont Volunteers, serving a year. He then returned to Vermont, where he engaged in various kinds of business. On November 1, 1866, he was married at Newport, Vt., to Miss Jeannette L. Persons. They have three children—Mabel A., Pearl B. and Esther J. He is a member of Baker Post, No. 9, G. A. R., at Columbus, and a member of the Columbus Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company.

ROBERT STEWART, livery, feed and sale stable, Columbus, Neb., was born in 1845, at Cornwall, Canada, where he lived until he was sixteen years old. He then went to Rochester, N. Y., and engaged in the business of teaming until the spring of 1880, when he went to Columbus, Neb. In September, 1880, he engaged in his present business, and has two stables, in which are twenty-two head of horses, used in his livery business. In his sale stable he disposes of a large number of horses every year. He is also extensively engaged in the coal business and does the greatest part of the draying of the city. In addition to the ordinary class of horses he has some very fine thoroughbred horses of the Hambletonian and Clydesdale stock. Mr. S. is a prominent member of the Columbus Driving Park and Fair Association of Columbus, being Vice President of that association. He was married in August, 1871, to Miss Jennie McKime, who is a native of Scotland. They have four children—George, Minnie, Fred and Charlie.

DR. CHARLES B. STILLMAN, physician and surgeon, and druggist, Columbus, Neb., was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1831, immigrating with his parents to Illinois when three years old. In 1856, he graduated from the Iowa State Medical University, and went to Omaha in that year, remaining there until June of the next year, when he went to Columbus, Neb., where he has since resided engaged in the practice of medicine. For nine years after his arrival he was the only physician at Columbus and vicinity. In 1866, he opened a drug store, which he has since operated successfully, having at the present time a large wholesale and retail trade. He held the office of Register of Deeds of Platte County from 1858 to 1867. During this time the offices of Register of Deeds and County Clerk were consolidated, Mr. S. holding both offices until the end of his term. He was also contract surgeon of the United States Army for two years. He has also held the office of Coroner and has several times been Mayor of the city of Columbus. He takes great interest in all public matters, having been a member of the School Board for several years. He is a prominent member of the Masonic, Royal Arcanum and Knights of Honor Lodges in the city. At present he is Treasurer of the Knights of Honor and Scribe in the Royal Arch Chapter. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. He was married in 1871, at Columbus, Neb., to Miss Celia L. Edwards, who is a native of Utica, N. Y. They have two children—Charles L. and Albert E.

JOHN TANNAHILL, gardener, florist and producer of all kinds of vegetable seeds. He furnishes orders by mail, price lists, etc.; began the present business in the spring of 1875. He first settled in Butler County, Neb., June, 1865, and engaged in farming, taking a homestead at that time and lived there ten years, and sold out, when he removed to his present home, which is situated southeast of the city, just outside of the city limits. He makes the seed business a specialty. He was born in Huntington, Canada East, May 12, 1845. He was married in Chickasaw County, Iowa, January 8, 1870, to Miss Josephine J. Bowlsby, who was born in Butler, Branch County, Mich. They have three children—Lillie A. B., Jennie M. and Minnie L. Mr. T. is a member of the American Legion of Honor, also of the G. A. R., Baker Post No. 9, and is at present the Post Commander of the same. He enlisted January 13, 1865, in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry; was mustered out at Springfield, Ill.

DR. M. D. THURSTON, dental surgeon, Columbus, was born in Bradford, Vt., October 10, 1857, remaining there until he was nineteen years old, when he went to Potsdam, N. Y., where he remained but a short time; he then went to Grand Haven, Mich.; he lived there two years, studying dental surgery under a preceptor; he came to Columbus in 1880, where he has since lived, engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the State Dental Society of Nebraska. He was married in Grand Haven, February 10, 1880, to Miss Charlotte E. Waite.

ABNER TURNER, Cashier of Columbus State Bank, first came to Omaha, Neb., in April, 1867, and engaged in the lumber business two years, at which time he transferred his interests to Schuyler, Colfax Co., which was carried on under his supervision two and a half years; he then moved from Omaha to Columbus in the spring of 1870 and started a lumber yard, which he ran until 1874, when he began a private bank under the name of Turner & Hulst, which was kept up until August, 1875, at which time it was merged into the Columbus State Bank. Mr. T. is also interested in stock at Columbus and in the western part of Nebraska. He was born in Tioga County, N. Y., two miles north of Owego, January 18, 1839.

MOSES K. TURNER, editor, and one of the proprietors of the Columbus *Journal*, published under the firm name of M. K. Turner & Co.; established May 11, 1870; they have lost but one issue during the whole time, caused by a death in the family; they have never printed a dun to any patron of the *Journal*, which may fairly be considered a remarkable fact with Western editors; the circulation is equal to 1,000; they employ five hands in the work room outside of the proprietors. Mr. T. was born in Cadiz, Ohio, June 23, 1838; he received his education in the common schools of his native city, and began teaching at the age of sixteen years; he entered the Franklin College at New Athens, Ohio, in 1856, and some time afterward took a course in the Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, in his native State, while it was under the management of Prof. Horace Mann, after which he was engaged in teaching and superintending schools; he spent two years at West Liberty, Ohio, in a like occupation, then returned to his native city and began the study of law in the office of his father—A. C. Turner—then a practicing lawyer in Cadiz; he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, in Columbus, Ohio, in February, 1870; the following month, he removed to Columbus, Neb., and began the editing of the Columbus *Journal*, May 11 of the same year; in those days there were but very few newspapers printed in the far West, and only one in Nebraska west of Columbus. Mr. T. owns a farm of 680 acres three miles north of the city, on which he now resides. He was a member of the State Senate in 1880-82—special session. Was married at Cadiz, Ohio, in April, 1865, to Miss Eliza J. Craig, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio; they have six children—Anna C., Martha M., Alice, Francis B., Johnson C. and Ralph E.

M. WHITMOYER, of the firm of Whitmoyer, Garrard & Post, attorneys and counselors at law, which firm was established as it now is in 1877; Mr. W. settled in Columbus in 1873, and formed the law firm of Garrard & Whitmoyer, which was continued until the present firm was formed in 1877; their business extended throughout Platte and adjoining counties, and occasionally through Western Nebraska; they also practice in the United States Courts at Omaha and Lincoln. Mr. W. was born near Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Penn., February 12, 1836; he entered the Greenwood Seminary, at Millville, Penn., in 1855; he also attended the Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Penn., and the State Normal School, at Lancaster, Penn., finishing his course of study in the latter place in 1860; he then entered the law office of Robert Clark, in Bloomsburg, Penn., where he remained until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, being elected Captain on the formation of the company, serving his term, participating in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and many skirmishes. Returning to the study of law, he was admitted to practice in Bloomsburg, Penn., in 1865, where he followed his chosen profession until he came to Columbus. He was appointed and served on the staff of Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania with the rank of Colonel, for several years. He was married in 1872, to Miss Hannah Waller, of Bloomsburg, Penn., who died in Columbus in 1873. He was again married, in October, 1878, to Miss Emma Peckham, who is a native of Bradford County, Penn.; he had one daughter by his first wife, whose name is Laura, and by his second wife two children, Gertrude and Florence.

JOHN WIGGINS, dealer in grain and live stock, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Columbus Packing Company. Member of the Masonic and Knights of Honor orders. Settled in Columbus February, 1875. Born in Herkimer County, N. Y. Married in same county to Miss Rose D. Metcalf. They have three children, whose names are John L., Rossa M. and Florence.

REV. R. B. WILSON, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Columbus, Neb., was born in 1853 at Iowaville, Iowa, leaving there when seven years of age with his parents, who moved to Missouri. He attended Central College at Fayette, Mo., which is under the control of the M. E. Church South. His first charge was at Doniphan, Kan., to which place he was sent in 1875, afterward going to Baxter Springs, Kan., where he remained two years. After a vacation of about a year he came to Nebraska. He was first located at Elkhorn for one year, and at Fullerton one year. He was sent by conference to Columbus in October, 1881. He was married, in 1879, to Miss Leonze Drew of Hamburg, Iowa.

CHARLES H. YOUNG, contractor and builder; also a farmer and stock-raiser. Settled in Columbus in the fall of 1873, and engaged in the above business, and took a homestead, and has since also carried on farming. He has erected some of the best buildings in the city. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Wildey Lodge, No. 44, of Columbus. He was born in Belleville, Canada West, January 16, 1845. Was married, March, 1878, in Columbus, Neb., to Mrs. Ellen Compton, who was born in Iowa City, Iowa. They have two children—Herbert S. and Maude. Mr. Young enlisted in August, 1862, in Company A, Tenth Regiment New York Artillery, and participated in the battles around Petersburg, Va., and at Richmond and Butler's Canal. He was mustered out at Sackett's Harbor in August, 1865.

OTHER STATIONS.

Outside of Columbus are several stations on the line of railroad, which do quite a flourishing business. Humphrey Station is situated twenty-one miles above Columbus, on the Omaha, Niobrara & Black Hills Branch. It contains about a hundred people, its business consisting of two grain elevators, two lumber yards, two general stores, two saloons, one drug store, a blacksmith and wagon shop, a shoe shop and a hotel kept by Herman Tiskutler. Humphrey is situated in the midst of a rich hay country, and has a press in full operation.

Both Humphrey Station and Platte Center do a flourishing business in grain also. This station is located twelve miles from Columbus, on the same branch, and contains about the same number of people. Platte Center contains two grain elevators, a grist-mill operated by Mr. Welch, three groceries, one livery and feed store, one lumber yard, a blacksmith and wagon shop and agricultural depot and one hotel, whose proprietor is Albert Fields. Lost Creek is a station at the junction of the two branches of the Omaha, Niobrara & Black Hills road and is becoming quite a brisk place. It contains about forty people, having a grain elevator, hotel, general store, livery and feed store, blacksmith shop, hay press, church and schoolhouse. Lost Creek has only about fifty people, but it is growing.

Jackson, now called Duncan, was platted by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in October, 1871 If anything, with the growth of Columbus, the village has retrograded, and now consists of only about fifty people. Two hotels are, however, patronized, one grain elevator, one store and one hay press. One district school is in successful operation.

The above are all the stations in the county outside of Columbus, and the only points of any business importance.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LOST CREEK PRECINCT.

REV. JOHN FLOOD, Catholic priest of Platte Center Parish, Platte County, Neb., was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1848, where he remained until 1874. He attended the Catholic Seminary at Montreal, Can., for three years, beginning in 1874. Was ordained in 1877. Was stationed in Wyoming Territory for one year and a half, and then was sent to Platte Center, Platte Co., Neb., where he has since remained. This parish comprises the northwestern part of Platte County and the county of Boone.

HUMPHREY PRECINCT.

WILLIAM EIMERS, dealer in general merchandise, lumber and grain, was born in Prussia October 4, 1834. He came to America in 1849, with his parents, who located at Milwaukee, Wis. He remained there two years and then went to Winneshiek County, Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He was there married, October 9, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Unger. They have nine children—Henry, Joseph, John, William, Caroline, Frank, Anna, Katie and George. For a number of years he was [illegible] the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1875, he came to Nebraska and purchased a large [illegible] of land in Stearns Precinct, Platte County, and has since been active in [illegible] to come to the State and locate in that precinct. He there built St. Mary's [illegible] Church, of which he is a prominent member. In 1878, he moved his family to [illegible] County, first locating at Columbus, where he engaged in merchandising about [illegible] He then moved to Humphrey and opened the first store, which he has since [illegible] He also began dealing in lumber and grain. His entire business will [illegible] per year. He also operates his farm, consisting of a full section, of which [illegible] acres are in cultivation.

EDWARD T. GRAHAM, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Creston, was born on Prince Edward Island, February 20, 1845. While he was an infant his parents [illegible] County, Wis., where he resided until 1870. He there married, December [illegible] Belle Morris, who is a native of that county. They have five children—James [illegible] Belle, Elmer, Marshall and Anna. In 1870, he moved to Nebraska, locating at his present residence, where he has 1,440 acres, 800 acres being in cultivation. He operates his [illegible] farm himself. His farm is well improved, having the best buildings in the northern part of Platte County. He is also largely interested in live stock, keeping a herd of [illegible] at all times, and feeding a large number besides, annually. He also deals largely in hogs, handling 150 to 300 head yearly. He was one of the first settlers in the [illegible] part of the county. He is an ardent Republican; was a candidate for the Legislature in 1878, on that ticket.

SHERMAN PRECINCT.

JAMES DAVIS, farmer, Section 8, Town 19, Range 1, P. O. Columbus, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1826, living there until 1860, engaged in farming. He was married in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1850, to Miss Hannah Elston Kithorpe. They have [illegible] children living—Sarah M. (now the wife of Henry Bowers), Elizabeth (now the wife of O. C. Shannon), Ellen (now the wife of Wesley Divinney), Frederick, George. In [illegible] he moved to Wisconsin, where for nine years he was engaged in farming. He then went to Winneshiek County, Iowa, remaining there until he moved to Nebraska in the spring of 1873. His farm consists of 160 acres, of which 120 acres are under cultivation, the balance being pasture and meadow land. His father, Joshua Davis, and his mother, Mary Davis, live with him. The former is eighty-two and the latter seventy-[illegible] years of age. Both are still active.

HERMANN G. LUESCHEN, farmer, Section 8, Town 19, Range 1 east, P. O. Columbus, was born in Oldenburg, January 3, 1838; came to America in the summer of [illegible] going to Dodge County, Wisconsin. He there enlisted, in 1861, in Company E, Third Wisconsin Infantry, serving until the close of the war; was in the Army of the [illegible] was taken prisoner at the battle of Winchester and wounded at Chancellorsville. With the exception of three months he was in prison, and about the same time in the [illegible] he took part in every engagement fought by his command. He was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. He went in as a private, was promoted to Corporal and afterward became a Color Bearer, which position he held until the close of the war. After his discharge he returned to Dodge County, Wis., where he married, December 8, 1865, Miss Bertha Spanhake, who is also a native of Oldenburg. They have seven children—Emma, Mary, Alvina, Alfred, Oscar, [illegible] and Alma. He engaged in farming in Dodge County, Wis., until the summer of [illegible] when he moved to Nebraska, locating in Platte County. He has a fine farm of [illegible] acres, ninety acres being under cultivation.

JOHN HENRY WURDEMAN, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Columbus, was born in Oldenburg, February 12, 1838. He came to America in 1860, landing at New York City in May. He went to De Kalb County, Ill., remaining until Christmas. He then went to Ogle County, Ill., where in August, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, serving until December 21, 1865; was in the Army of the James; was wounded at the battle of Petersburg and at the siege of Richmond; was promoted to Corporal, which position he held until his discharge. He then went to Mayville, Wis., where he was employed as a clerk in a general store until 1869. He then married, February [illegible] Miss C. M. Wilke, also a native of Oldenburg. They have six children—Rudolph, [illegible] Charles, Franklin, Edward and Alma. In March, 1869, he moved to Nebraska, locating in Platte County. He now has a large farm of 480 acres, 250 acres in cultivation; [illegible] acres in pasture under fence.

CRESTON PRECINCT.

COL. ROBERT MORAN, retired, Section 34, P. O. Creston, was born in [illegible] County, W. Va., December 27, 1823. He was raised a farmer, and followed that business until 1853, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Winfield. He became a member of the State Militia when twenty-one years of age. He was elected Captain, and soon after became Colonel of the One Hundredth and Forty-seventh Virginia State Militia, serving in that position until the breaking-out of the late rebellion. After the State of Virginia seceded, he was a member of the Convention that met at Wheeling in the spring of 1861, and re-organized the State government, appointing F. H. Pierpont Governor of the State, and making Wheeling the capital. Col. Moran then enlisted in the Union army, being commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Second West Virginia Infantry. He took his regiment into the field, the Colonel being at the time in the Legislature. He served until the latter part of May, 1862, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. He then returned to his home in West Virginia. He was married in Greene County, Penn., in September, 1849, to Miss Sarah Pride. They have [illegible] children living—Samuel, Margaret E., Mary J., Zachariah T., Franklin P., [illegible] Robert C., Edward E. and Adaline. Colonel M., after his return from the war, continued to reside in Marion County, W. Va., until 1875. He was there Assessor of Internal Revenue and Commissioner of Lands for Marion County. He has always been a firm and consistent Democrat, and was a stanch supporter of the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. In the fall of 1875, he moved to Nebraska, and located at his present residence in Creston Precinct, where he owns an excellent farm of 480 acres well improved with a good house, barn, and other buildings. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

REV. DR. JOHN SCUDDER, Section 35, P. O. Creston, was born in Ceylon, India, October 29, 1835. His father, who was a missionary, represented the American Board of Foreign Missions in India from 1819 to 1855. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of eight brothers and two sisters. He received his education at Rutger College at New Brunswick, N. J., graduating and going through the theological seminary there. He then took a medical course one year in New York City, and one year in Brooklyn, graduating in Long Island and College Hospital in 1860. He was married at [illegible] Ohio, January 1, 1861, to Miss Laura Sophia Weld, who was born in Vermont. They have six children—John, Lewis W., Charles J., Henry J., Walter T. and Ida S. In March, 1861, he went to India as a missionary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America, remaining until 1878, when he returned to Brooklyn. In May, 1880, he came to Nebraska to obtain farms for his children and located at his present residence.

MONROE PRECINCT.

WILLIAM E. WALTON, farmer and breeder of thoroughbred Durham cattle, Section 33, P. O. Genoa, was born in Fallston, Harford Co., Md., April 8, 1851, living there until the close of the civil war, in 1865, when his family removed to Alexandria, Va., where they remained two years. During that time he was at boarding school. He [illegible] out for himself in 1867, going to New Brighton, Penn., where he was employed in a book store until 1869. His health failing him, he started West, stopping to see his family at Genoa, his father being the Government Indian Trader there. Accepting a proposition made by his father, he remained at Genoa. In 1871, he bought out his father in the post tradership. Two years later he sold out, and became instructor of the village Indians in farming, holding that position a few months; he then went to New York City and engaged in the commission business. He was married at Forest Hill, Harford Co., Md., January 1, 1874, to Mrs. Ellen J. Saunders, who was born in Washington City. They have four children—Elizabeth, Henry J., Grace Thornton and Benjamin Ernest. In [illegible] he disposed of his business in New York City and again came to Nebraska, locating on his farm called Elm Springs Farm, near Genoa, in 1877. It consists of 240 acres, [illegible] fully located and well improved. It is well watered, and is one of the best [illegible] for raising stock in Nebraska; it is also well supplied with fruit of all kinds. Mr. Walton is devoting great attention to raising thoroughbred cattle, making a specialty of Durham stock, of which he has a fine herd, in which is some of the [illegible] stock in the United States. He is a stanch Republican, and takes great interest in politics. He has also taken great interest in educational matters; has succeeded with others in organizing a library known as the Loup Valley Library, located at [illegible] in Monroe Precinct. It was organized in January, 1881, with sixty volumes, which were donated by various parties. Its first officers were James O. Tasker, President; George S. Truman, Secretary; William E. Walton, Treasurer; La Fayette Anderson, Librarian, who, with two other members, comprises the Board of Directors. It now consists of 300 volumes of standard works of various kinds.

BISMARCK PRECINCT.

EDWIN AHRENS, farmer, Section 23, Town 18, Range 1, P. O. Columbus, was born in Oldenburg in 1831; emigrated to Nebraska in 1869, locating at present residence. He has 240 acres in his farm, 120 acres being under cultivation, one of which he puts in corn, the balance being in wheat, oats, etc. He is also a large stock-raiser, dealing in cattle, hogs and horses. He was married in 1861 at Columbus, Neb., to Miss Anna Loseke, who is a native of Oldenburg. They have seven children—Gesina (now the wife of Julius [illegible]), John, Mina, Margaretta, Herman, Anna and Bertha. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM GERHOLD, farmer, residence Section 18, Town 17, Range 1, P. O. Columbus, was born in Berks County, Penn., in 1834, living there six years, when his parents moved to Dayton, Ohio. He lived there until 1859, when he went to Terre Haute, Ind. He enlisted at Charleston, Ill., in the First Illinois Cavalry, in the three-months' service. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, serving two years, when he was discharged on account of disability, having been wounded at Shiloh. While a boy, he drove mules on the Ohio Canal the year previous to the time the late President Garfield was there employed. Mr. G. is one of the Justices of the Peace for Bismarck Precinct, and is now serving his fifth successive term. He takes great interest in politics, and is a prominent leader in the Democratic party. He went to Columbus, Neb., in the spring of 1866, engaging in the business of carpenter and bridge builder, which he followed until 1870, when he went to farming. He was married at Columbus, Neb., in [illegible], to Miss Mary Wise, who is a native of Germany. His farm consists of 240 acres, of which 160 acres are in a good state of cultivation. His chief crop is corn. He is also a large stock-raiser, having on hand 100 head of cattle on hand at all times, sending two car-loads to market per year. He raises a large number of hogs per year.

CHARLES W. GETTS, farmer, Section 20, Town 18, Range 1, P. O. Columbus, was born in Dane County, Wis., in 1852, living there until he was twenty-five years old, with the exception of a few months that he was in the West. He then went to Mahaska County, Iowa, where he was married in 1880, to Miss Emma C. Burns, who was born in [illegible] County, Penn. They have one child, Mabel May. They are members of the [illegible] Church. In September, 1880, Mr. G. and his brother-in-law, G. O. Burns, purchased the quarter section where they now live. Mr. G. has sixty acres of his half of the tract in cultivation, and is preparing to engage in stock-raising.

HENRY LUSCHE, farmer, residence Section 23, Town 18, Range 1, P. O. Columbus. He was born in Oldenburg, Germany, in 1823, and emigrated to America in 1852, living in various Eastern States until 1856. In that year, he went to Columbus, Neb., locating at his present residence. He has in his home farm over seven hundred acres, two hundred and fifty acres being in cultivation. He raises a large quantity of corn, wheat and other grains, besides large numbers of cattle, hogs and other stock. His farm is well improved, having good buildings of all kinds. He was married at Columbus, Neb., in 1858, to Miss Katherina Mistedt, who is also a native of Oldenburg. They have eight children—Henry, George; Sophia, now the wife of Mr. Huntman; Mina, John, William, Bertha and David. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

CARL REINKE, farmer, Section 24, Town 18, Range 1, P. O. Columbus, was born in Prussia in 1828; immigrated to America in 1854, living in Illinois until March, 1856, when he moved to Nebraska, locating at his present residence; he has in his farm 640 acres, of which 150 acres are under cultivation; he raises a large amount of corn and other grains; he has on hand at all times upward of two hundred head of cattle, sending to market four car loads annually, besides a large number of hogs. He was married, September 20, 1861, to Miss Margaret Pilling, who is a native of England; they have four daughters—Annie, Emma, Mary and Margaret. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

HERMAN WILKIN, farmer, residence Section 4, Town 18, Range 1, P. O. Columbus, was born in Oldenburg, Germany, in 1839; came to America in 1859, locating in Carbon Co., Penn. He moved to Illinois in the spring of 1861, and, in 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Volunteers, serving three years. He was in the Army of the Cumberland, and was with Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea. After his discharge, he returned to Illinois, living there until January, 1867, when he went to Mayville, Wis., where he was married to Miss Anna Wurdeman, who is also a native of Oldenburg. He moved to Nebraska in October, 1867, locating at his present residence. His farm consists of 320 acres, 160 acres being in cultivation. He raises from fifty to eighty acres of corn per year, the balance of his farm being in wheat and oats. He is a prominent Republican, and has been elected Assessor of Bismarck Precinct ten successive years. He is a member of Wildey Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F.

POLK COUNTY.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Polk County is a plain, sloping gently to the southeast in harmony with the greater portion of the State. The famous Platte River enters the county on the western boundary at a point about one-third of its length, north of the southwest corner, cutting off a triangular piece from the northwest corner and forms the northern boundary. A beautiful and exceedingly fertile valley stretches back from the river a distance ranging between fifteen and twenty miles, when a line of low hills separates the valley from the upland.

A branch of the North Fork of the Blue heads near the southwest corner of the county, taking a northeasterly course until it reaches the center of the county, and thence southeasterly, leaving it at the southeast corner, forming a rainbow in shape. Native forest trees, embracing walnut, ash, box elder, soft maple, cottonwood, fringe this stream and also the Platte River.

With the exception of those portions broken by these streams, the general surface of the county is a rolling, billowy prairie of picturesque beauty, comprising about 450 square miles, or nearly 288 acres of valuable land, all susceptible of cultivation.

The soil is a dark gray mold, averaging from two to seven feet in depth, containing a small proportion of sand uniform throughout the county, adapted to grazing and agricultural pursuits. Its loose friable nature absorbs nearly all the water that falls during the rainy season, forming an inexhaustible reservoir from which the heated surface draws moisture during a long rainless summer, making a complete drought an utter impossibility. Alternate strata of clay and mold form the Loess bed, reaching down to a depth of ninety to one hundred and fifty feet, formed by the upheaval and subsidences of the ice age. A stratum of mold was formed when the plain was the bottom of an inland sea during a period of subsidence, and a stratum of clay when an upheaval took place, composed of sand, gravel and shells ground by the fields of ice wearing away the tops of the hills as they appeared near the surface of this great lake that teems with prehistoric life.

ORGANIZATION.

Polk County is the fourth county west of the Missouri River. It comprises about 450 square miles in extent, making in all nearly 288,000 acres of land susceptible of cultivation. It was originally attached to and a part of Butler County, but, by act of Legislature, it was included in its present boundaries.

By order of His Excellency, David Butler, Governor of Nebraska, a special election was ordered to be holden in Polk County on "the 6th day of August A. D. 1870," for the purpose of electing all necessary county officials, by which the following were selected: County Clerk, Frank Reardon; Probate Judge, James Query; County Treasurer, John H. Mickey; Sheriff, Ole Bredeson.

The county seat was located in August, 1870, on the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 24, Town 14 north, Range 2 west, and was named Osceola. On the 14th day of December, F. M. Stone was appointed County Surveyor, and John Fox, County Superintendent of Schools, thus making a full board of county officials. At the same time, the county was divided into two precincts—Hackberry and Clear Creek. The division was made as follows: "Hackberry Precinct to extend from the south line of the county to the center of Township 14 in said county, and embracing all lands from the eastern to the western line of said county." Clear Creek Precinct to extend from the center line of Township 14 to the northern line of the county, and embracing all lands from the eastern to the western line of said county.

In the month of April, 1871, it was ordered by the County Commissioners that another precinct be formed on the west side of the county, described as follows: "Said precinct to embrace all lands lying west of the center line of Range 3 and beginning at the south line of the county and extending to the northern boundary of the same; said division shall be known as Platte Precinct."

In the months of August and September, 1871, the question of removal of the county seat began to be agitated throughout the county, and the County Commissioners submitted the question of removal to be voted upon at an election held October 10, 1871. Section 19, Township 15 north, of Range 2 west, and Section 16, Township 14 north, of Range 2 west, were the contesting points. After a heated and exciting election, the latter location was selected by a majority of fourteen votes, and, on the 14th day of October, 1871, the Commissioners issued their proclamation, declaring the county seat located on the southeast quarter of Section 16, Township 14 north, of Range 2 west.

Messrs. Frank Reardon, John H. Mickey and M. W. Stone were appointed a committee to select forty acres of land out of the above-mentioned tract, and the county seat was located upon its present site.

November 16, 1871, the Commissioners advertised for bids for the construction of a court house for the county, to be erected at some point to be designated by the board on the southeast quarter of Section 16, Township 14 north, of Range 2 west. The contract for building the court house was awarded to M. W. Stone, and was completed by him and accepted by the Board of Commissioners March 20, 1872. It was consumed by fire January 1, 1881, together with many of the records of the county.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

Since the organization of the county, the following county officials have served:

1870—S. Stone, C. A. Ewing, Jonathan Crockett, Commissioners; Frank Reardon, Clerk; Ole Breedson, Sheriff; James Onery, Probate Judge; Hon. J. H. Mickey, Treasurer; John Fox, Superintendent of Public Instruction; F. M. Stone, Surveyor.

1871—G. D. Grant, T. W. Blake, Jonathan Crockett, Commissioners; Frank Reardon, Clerk; C. A. Ewing, Sheriff; Gordis Stull, Probate Judge; Hon. John Mickey, Treasurer; John Fox, Superintendent of Public Instruction; A. G. Sherwood, Surveyor; S. O. Whaley, Coroner.

1872—C. R. Clark, T. W. Blake, W. T. Dodge, Commissioners; Hon. W. F. Kimmel, Clerk; C. A. Ewing, Sheriff; W. E. Loring, Probate Judge; Hon. J. H. Mickey, Treasurer; James Bell, Superintendent of Public Instruction; A. G. Sherwood, Surveyor; S. O. Whaley, Coroner.

1873—T. W. Blake, W. T. Dodge, George W. Hayden, Commissioners; Hon. W. F. Kimmel, Clerk; C. A. Ewing, Sheriff; W. E. Loring, Probate Judge; Hon. J. H. Mickey, Treasurer; James Bell, Superintendent of Public Instruction; A. G. Sherwood, Surveyor; S. O. Whaley, Coroner.

1874—W. T. Dodge, George W. Hayden, Amon Steever, Commissioners; Hon. W. F. Kimmel, Clerk; S. G. Pheasant, Sheriff: W. E. Loring, Probate Judge; Hon. J. H. Mickey, Treasurer; James Bell, Superintendent of Public Instruction; A. G. Sherwood, Surveyor; S. O. Whaley, M. D., Coroner.

1875—George W. Hayden, Amon Steever, John Van Horn, Commissioners; H. T. Arnold, Clerk; S. G. Pheasant, Sheriff; W. E. Loring, Probate Judge; Hon. J. H. Mickey, Treasurer; James Bell, Superintendent of Public Instruction; A. G. Sherwood, Surveyor; Thomas H. Sanders, Coroner.

1876—Amon Steever, John Van Horn, J. G. Mickey, Commissioners; J. P. Heald, Clerk; S. G. Pheasant, Sheriff; James W. Snider, Probate Judge; Hon. John H. Mickey, Treasurer; J. B. Mitchell, Superintendent of Public Instruction; G. W. Hayden, Surveyor; S O. Whaley, M. D., Coroner.

1877—John Van Horn, J. G. Mickey, W. W. Maxwell, Commissioners; J. P. Heald, Clerk; S. G. Pheasant, Sheriff; James W. Snider, Probate Judge; Hon. J. H. Mickey, Treasurer; J. B. Mitchell, Superintendent of Public Instruction; G. W. Hayden, Surveyor; S. O. Whaley, M. D., Coroner.

1878—J. G. Mickey, W. W. Maxwell, John Van Horn, Commissioners; J. P. Heald, Clerk; S. G. Pheasant, Sheriff; James W. Snider, Probate Judge; Hon. J. H. Mickey, Treasurer; Rev. Simon Barrows, Superintendent Public Instruction; A. G. Sherwood, Surveyor; S. O. Whaley, M. D., Coroner.

1879—W. W. Maxwell, John Van Horn, J. G. Mickey, Commissioners; J. P. Heald, Clerk; S. G. Pheasant, Sheriff; James W. Snider, Probate Judge; Hon. J. H. Mickey, Treasurer; Rev. Simon Barrows, Superintendent Public Instruction; O. W. Barnes, Surveyor; S. O. Whaley, M. D., Coroner.

1880—John Van Horn, J. G. Mickey, L. G. Berggren, Commissioners; I. F. Kelley, Clerk; S. G. Pheasant, Sheriff; James W. Snider, Probate Judge; L. J. Blowers, Treasurer; J. B. Mitchell, Superintendent Public Instruction; O. W. Barnes, Surveyor; Jay N. Skelton, Coroner.

1881—J. G. Mickey, L. G. Berggren, P. C. King, Commissioners; I. F. Kelley, Clerk; S. G. Pheasant, Sheriff; James W. Snider, Probate Judge; L. J. Blowers, Treasurer; J. B. Mitchell, Superintendent Public Instruction; O. W. Barnes, Surveyor; Jay N. Skelton, Coroner.

1882—L. G. Berggren, P. C. King, M. C. Stull, Commissioners; J. P. Heald, Clerk; S. G. Pheasant, Sheriff; C. W. Aikins, County Judge; L. J. Blowers, Treasurer; B. F. Buffington, Superintendent Public Instruction; S. O. Whaley, Coroner.

In 1870, when the first assessment of the county was made by Hon. John H. Mickey, the total valuation was placed at $6,960, and the population ninety.

In 1871, when the strong tide of immigration set Westward, many settlers located in the county, and it was fairly started on the road to prosperity and wealth, and although its past progress has been marvelously rapid, it has nevertheless been solid, substantial and permanent. Since the advent of the Omaha & Republican Valley Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, its advancement and development has been truly wonderful, and it now stands in the front rank in civilization, culture, wealth and refinement.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

In 1871, there were seven school districts organized, and perhaps two or three schoolhouses, with a total valuation of school property of $800. To-day Polk County is behind none of her sister counties in educational work. The following statistics of different years will indicate its progress in this all-important work:

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1873.

Number of districts	[illegible]
Number of children of school age—males	[illegible]
Number of children of school age—females	[illegible]
Number attending school—males	[illegible]
Number attending school—females	160
Number attending school between the ages of seven and sixteen	[illegible]
Average number of days attended by each enrolled pupil—males	[illegible]
Average number of days attended by each enrolled pupil—females	79
Per cent of children not attending school—males	51
Per cent of children not attending school—females	44½
Number of districts having six months' school or more	18
Average number of days of school in all districts	73
Number of qualified teachers—males	11
Number of qualified teachers—females	19
Number of days taught by males	420
Number of days taught by females	1,600
Highest wages paid per month—males	$50 00
Highest wages paid per month—females	35 00
Lowest wages paid per month—males	25 00
Lowest wages paid per month—females	20 00
Average wages paid per month—males	32 33½
Average wages paid per month—females	26 00
Number of schoolhouses—frame	16
Number of schoolhouses—sod	7
Number of schoolhouses well furnished with patent desks and seats	16

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1876.

Number of districts	[illegible]
Number of children of school age	1,141
Number of children attending school	[illegible]
Number of qualified teachers	46
Average wages paid male teachers	$29 30
Average wages paid female teachers	20 55
Number of schoolhouses well furnished with patent desks and seats	20
Total value of school property	$15,443 00
Total expenditures	13,142 46
Total receipts	13,143 46
Total district tax for teachers' wages	2,516 70
Number of frame schoolhouses	29
Number of sod schoolhouses	6
Total	35
Total indebtedness	$10,226 46

Number of visits of County Superintendent	29
Number of visits of Directors	53
Value of school property	$16,241 00
Total receipts for the year	3,832 55
Total indebtedness	12,053 00
Average cost of tuition of each child attending school	7 75
Total district tax for teachers' wages	9,049 00
County Superintendent, number of days employed	52½
County Superintendent's compensation per day	4 00
County Superintendent's compensation for one year	220 00

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1881.

Number of districts	59
Number of schoolhouses	54
Number of children of school age—males	1,233
Number of children of school age—females	1,111
Total	2,344
Average number in each district—males	19
Average number in each district—females	21
Total	40
Number of teachers—males	40
Number of teachers—females	48
Total	88
Number of days taught by teachers—males	3,344
Number of days taught by teachers—females	3,758
Total	7,102
Average number of days by each—males	98
Average number of days by each—females	49
Number of districts having six (6) months of school or more	36
Number of districts having four (4) months of school or more	11
Average number of days of school in all districts	120
Number of districts without school	2
Number of schoolhouses well furnished with patent desks	50
Number of schools having apparatus	32
Value of school property	$22,346 40
Total cost of schools, including teachers' wages, and expenditures of all kinds	18,700 67
Total indebtedness	23,745 64

STATISTICS OF PROPERTY.

The principal development of the county has been in agricultural wealth. It is estimated that at the close of the year 1871, there were scarcely seven hundred acres under cultivation.

Five years later, in 1876, the Assessors report 53,906 acres under cultivation; the value of real estate, $614,782; and the total valuation of the county, $810,236. The culture of artificial timber has begun to receive attention, and 2,020 acres of natural forest trees had been planted. The population had increased to 3,858, a gain of 3,263 in six years, with an average gain of 604 per cent for each year. In 1879, the population numbered 6,766, and the valuation of the county had increased to a corresponding degree.

A branch of the great continental railway had penetrated the interior of the county, giving direct communication with the outer world and transportation to the great markets of the West, developing its natural resources and giving its citizens many comforts and facilities they had before been denied.

The towns began to put on the appearance of thriving villages, the sod house or dug-out of the settler had given place to comfortable frame dwellings surrounded with fields of golden grain and waving corn; many settlers were constantly arriving, attracted by these certain evidences of sure prosperity, and the growing fame of its fertile soil. This flood of immigration was setting in, turning the wild prairie sod into prosperous farms, and happy homes of thrift and industry.

That which nine years previous had been a lonely silent region of rolling, billowy prairie that stretched away as far as the eye could reach until it seemed to meet the azure sky, with not a house, not a grove save those that skirted the banks of the Blue to relieve the monotony of the scene, was changed into a very garden containing all the elements, advantages, and social advancement found in communities who have been a half-century growing up to their present state.

During the last three years of the county's history it has made rapid strides in the march of progress. The present population is 9,000, and the valuation of the county is $1,500,000. The assessed valuation is given in the following tabulated statement, taken from the Assessor's books of the year 1881:

VALUATION OF THE COUNTY, 1881.

	Number.	Value.	Average Value.
Horses	3,535	$101,753 00	$28 85
Cattle	6,164	52,581 00	8 53½
Mules and Asses	360	12,489 00	34 69½
Sheep	701	701 00	1 00
Hogs	11,065	11,159 00	1 008
Carriages and Wagons	1,293	20,563 75	15 903
Sewing and Knitting Machines	461	4,249 00	9 216
Melodeons	94	2,062 00	21 936
Agricultural tools		36,028 46	
Value of investments in real estate and improvements			$19,781 00
Value of all other property			15,673 50
Total value, as corrected by Board of Equalization			$345,114 11

	Number.	Value.
Improved town lots	222	$53,953 00
Acres of unimproved town lots	658	5,749 00
Total value of town lots		59,702 00
Acres of improved land	137,424	514,504 90
Acres of unimproved land	93,800	341,381 50
Total acres of all lands	231,924	855,886 40
Total of real estate		915,588 40
Railroad property		53,824 00
Total assessed valuation of county		$1,314,487 00

NUMBER OF ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION.

Wheat	36,589
Corn	32,365
Oats	3,812
Barley	654
Meadow	585
Rye	36
Flax	223
Broom corn	200
Number of forest trees	1,836
Number of fruit trees	26,604
Grape vines	2,883

OSCEOLA.

The precinct of Osceola derives its name from the county seat. The first settlers are Rev. James Query and V. P. Davis, who came with their families in October, 1868. H. C. Query located here in 1869, and among the early settlers who came into the precinct may be mentioned J. R. Stewart, George Kerr, John A. Beltzer, Henry Hildebrand, G. W. Kenyon, J. F. Campbell, William Query, Lumin Van Hoosen, H. T. Arnold.

Osceola, the county seat of Polk County, was first located three miles southeast of the present site in the year 1870, and the present location, the geographical center of the county, was selected and made the permanent site October 10, 1871.

The *fata morgana* cannot create a plain fairer than that which stretches away on either side of the town. A small ravine, beginning on the southwest side, bears northwest in the shape of an ox bow, gives it the appearance of an elevated situation and making a pleasing contrast to the usual flat sameness.

The spot was chosen by Hon. John H. Mickey and Hon. William F. Kimmel, who were appointed by the County Commissioners for this purpose and surveyed and platted in the month of June, 1872.

The first building erected was the old court house, completed in January, 1872, and was honored as the seat of the *curia regis* of the county until the morning of January 1, 1881, when it was destroyed by fire, together with all the county records of the Commissioners' Court up to the year 1878, and other valuable records.

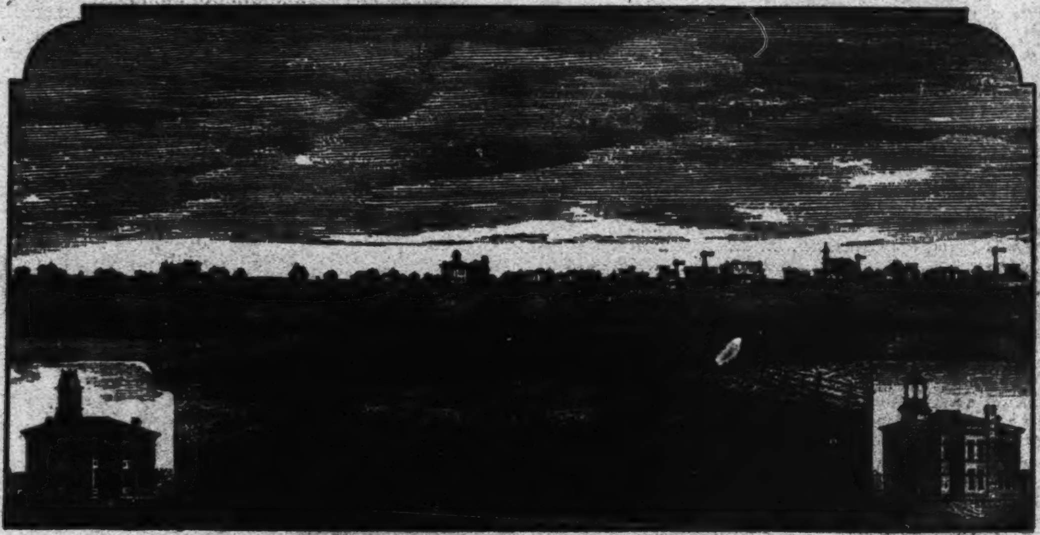
In the month of May, 1872, William H. Waters built the first frame store in the town, as also the county, stocking it with general merchandise. The following October, Hon. John H. Mickey and Hon. William F. Kimmel each built a residence, which were the first that graced the site of the new town, and are still standing—relics of the pioneer period.

In the month of December, 1872, the old schoolhouse was built and a school established, with Mrs. J. C. McWilliams as teacher.

Osceola was incorporated as a town August 26, 1881, with E. L. King, J. P. Heald, Owen Wilson, H. A. Scott and W. H. Myers as Trustees. M. E. Crookham was appointed as Town Clerk, and Hon. John H. Mickey, Town Treasurer.

The first birth took place January 26, 1874—a son, Evan, to Hon. J. H. Mickey.

The post office was established in June, 1872, with William E. Loring as Postmaster. At this date, Osceola was the terminus of the mail route from Lincoln via Ulysses.



OSCEOLA.

In 1877, Osceola furnished Nebraska with a Speaker of the House of Representatives in the person of Hon. Albinus Nance, who later filled the gubernatorial chair for four consecutive years. The Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad ran its first train into Osceola June 23, 1879. All branches of business that make up the commercial list are unusually well represented, and the town enjoys the trade of a large tributary territory. Banking interests are represented by the private banking house of Messrs. Hon. J. H. Mickey, Hon. A. Nance and C. F. Morrill, an institution widely known and enjoying the entire confidence of the people of the county. It has an ample capital of $20,000, and furnishes every facility in this important interest.

Grain and stock are an important feature, and the following shipments over the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad, for the year 1881, will show the business done:

Freight forwarded—Hogs, 67 cars; horses, 2 cars; cattle, 1 car; broom corn, 2 cars; household goods, 3 cars; barley, 1 car; wheat, 85 cars; oats, 17 cars; corn, 145 cars. Total, 323 cars.

Freight received—Coal, 91 cars; merchandise, 297 cars; machinery, 10 cars; corn, 4 cars; stone, 10 cars; lime, 4 cars; lumber, 86 cars; emigrant goods, 7 cars. Total, 509 cars. Grand total, 832 cars.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper established in the county was the *Polk County Times*, at Stromsburg, in 1872, edited by W. D. Ferre. It was maintained for only six months, and died in its infancy.

The Osceola *Record* was inaugurated just before the demise of the *Times* in 1872, under the name of the *Homesteader*, and has been ably edited successively by H. T. Arnold, M. E. Crookham, F. P. Burgess, Hon. W. F. Kimmel, Calmar McCune, S. F. Fleharty, Mrs. Ada M. Bitttenbender, Brown & Kyle, a second time by Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, and at present by its former proprietor, Calmar McCune.

December 24, 1879, the *Herald* was founded by G. R. Nunnelly. It was purchased by S. F. Fleharty, in the spring of 1880, who changed its name to the *Home News*, and later, in 1880, was edited by S. F. Fleharty and C. F. Brewster, and December 1, 1880, was purchased by H. C. Bittenbender, and consolidated with the *Record*.

SCHOOLS.

The schools are under the supervision of Prof. J. L. McKeever, and one hundred and fifty-five pupils in attendance. A large brick schoolhouse has just been completed at a cost of $6,000. It is handsome and imposing in appearance, and one of the many attractions of the town.

Osceola is now in its twelfth year, but has never had a licensed saloon in its limits, and the same may be said of the entire county.

Nebraska Wesleyan University.—The Nebraska Wesleyan University was incorporated May 21, 1879, with the following Board of Trustees: Hon. John H. Mickey, President; C. W. Kyle, Vice President; H. C. Bittenbender, Secretary; D. W. Huffman, Corresponding Secretary; J. P. Heald, Treasurer, L. J. Blowers, William E. Loring, H. M. Mills, M. D., R. Wheeler, S. O. Whaley, M. D., L. L. Snider, B. C. Campbell.

The faculty were composed of the following persons: Rev. J. J. Fleharty, A. M., President, Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Political Economy; F. R. Beal, A. B., Professor of Greek and Latin; Miss Minnie McConnell, M. E. L., Professor of Mathematics; Mrs. Mina Beal, B. P., Professor of Elocution, English Literature and Painting; J. L. McKeever, B. S. M., Professor Commercial Department and English Grammar; Miss J. Alena Washburn, Professor of Instrumental Music.

At the close of the second year, it was decided to remove the University to Fullerton, the county seat of Nance County, where it is now located.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Osceola was organized in the winter of 1872–73, by Rev. L. F. Whitehead, the original class numbering seven members, and is the principal station of the Osceola Circuit, which includes all of Polk County. In 1878, it was supplied for two months by Rev. J. Frazer, and was then placed in charge of Rev. Calmar McCune, a local preacher until a supply could be procured. Rev. A. Burris was appointed a short time after, serving fifteen months, covering a period up to the end of the conference year. In the fall of 1874, the Conference sent Rev. E. Hancock to this field. Rev. J. Q. A. Fleharty succeeded him in September, 1875, and through his efforts salvation came to the hearts of about one hundred on this circuit. After one year of earnest labor, he was succeeded by Rev. William Peck, who was also in charge one year. Rev. A. J. Combs was assigned to this circuit in October, 1876. He preached but a few times, just enough to win the love of his people, and then fulfilled his mission among them by showing how a servant of God can endure suffering, and how patiently he can die. Leaving as his dying word to his brethren in the ministry these words: "Tell them the holy triumph," he passed from the church militant to the joys of the church triumphant, the battle fought, the victory won. Upon the death of Mr. Combs, Rev. S. P. Van Deusen was appointed to fill his place in the spring of 1871, and was in charge until the advent of the present pastor, Rev. R. S. Adams, in October, 1880. The construction of the church was commenced in 1876, under the ministration of Rev. Mr. Fleharty, and completed in 1878, the total cost reaching $4,000. It is a beautiful frame gothic structure, with corner tower furnished with a bell, and was dedicated by Bishop Andrews July 2, 1878.

The First Congregational Church of Polk County, Neb., was organized at Osceola, August 26, 1872, by a council invited for that purpose. The council, consisting of Rev. A. Dresser, of Linwood, Rev. J. E. Elliott, of Columbus, and Rev. O. W. Merrill, State Superintendent of the American Home Mission Society, met at the house of William E. Loring, Esq. Rev. A. Dresser was elected Moderator, and W. E. Loring Clerk. After prayer by the Moderator, a consultation was held, and it was voted expedient to organize a Congregational Church at this place. A sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Merrill. Prayer was offered by Mr. Elliott. The following-named persons entered into covenant, and were recognized by the Council as a Congregational Church: Rev. C. C. Humphrey, Mrs. C. C. Humphrey, Mr. Abijah Lock, Mrs. Abijah Lock, Mr. J. C. McWilliams, Mrs. Marion L. McWilliams, Mr. William E. Loring, Mrs. Alice A. Loring, Mr. John J. Kepner, Mrs. Loretta Kepner, Mr. George Kerr, Mr. George Barker, Miss Lizzie Barker, Mrs. George R. Greene, Mrs. George W. Kenyon, Miss Margaret J. Kenyon.

Rev. C. C. Humphrey was acting pastor of the church until August, 1874, when Rev. Simon Barrows commenced his labors here. He was installed pastor in September, 1875, and resigned his charge after three years of earnest work, in 1879, being succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. L. P. Norcross. The church was built in 1879, and is valued at $2,000. Present membership, twenty.

The Presbyterian Church of Osceola was organized by Rev. G. A. Little, Synodical Missionary of the State, June 22, 1879, with a membership of twenty. Rev. W. J. Weeber became the first pastor of the church in June, 1880, remaining in charge until succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Mr. Pangborn, January 1, 1882. The church was completed and dedicated in May, 1880. The membership has increased to thirty-three, and the church property is valued at $1,500.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Osceola Lodge, No. 65, A., F. & A. M., was instituted June 20, 1877, with the following charter members and officers: John G. Mickey, W. M.; Samuel Snell, S. W.; W. F. Lowger, J. W.; Josiah Locke, Robert Wheeler, Stephen Cunningham, Sidney M. Store, Benjamin B. Hills, John E. Anderson. The present officers are: Samuel Snell, W. M.; W. F. Lowger, S. W.; Hervey Kenard, J. W.; Samuel G. Pheasant, Treasurer; A. N. Jay, Secretary; James Mathews, Tiler.

Rising Star Lodge, No. 75, I. O. O. F., was instituted by Grand Master Daniel H. Wheeler, by authority of a charter granted June 19, 1879. The following are the charter members and officers: A. N. Jay, Noble Grand; F. F. Vogel, Vice Grand; L. W. McCarty, Secretary; David Foy, Treasurer; Lanson Shaw, C. L. Johnson, James McDonald, Henry Biggs, W. F. Kimmel, G. W. Gregg. Present officers: W. F. Miller, Noble Grand; L. W. McCarty, Vice Grand; George W. West, Treasurer; I. F. Kelly, Secretary.

J. F. Reynolds Post, No. 26, G. A. R., was organized by Capt. John B. Wood, of Omaha, November 27, 1879. It was named in honor of Maj. Gen. J. F. Reynolds, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

The following are the charter members: W. F. Lowger, S. F. Fleharty, Thomas M. Bell, W. T. Dodge, S. O. Whaley, W. F. Kimmel, John H. Mickey, J. B. Dey, T. S. Clark, Ike D. Neihardt, John B. Mitchell, H. L. Bond, W. W. Maxwell, I. F. Kelly, M. C. Stull, J. Knerr, J. P. Calkin, David Foy, William Welch, William Fosbender, L. J. Blower, B. C. Campbell, W. H. Myers, C. A. Myers, Perry McLaughlin, Jacob Knob, H. G. Lowe, H. F. Bense, John J. Sohr, George Ward, O. P. Moffett, J. Locke, Seth J. Vinton, Peter Matter, G. Vanvorce, R. O. D. Cummings, George Gregg. The present officers are: I. F. Kelly, P. C.; H. L. Bond, S. V. C.; S. Q. Spain, J. V. C.; T M. Bell, Adjutant; C. E. Coleman, Q. M.; S. O. Whaley, Surgeon; L. P. Norcross, Chaplain; W. J. Bonner, O. D.; E. R. McCumber, O. G. Membership, eighty.

Polk County Agricultural Association.—The preliminary steps for establishing this society were taken January 8, 1876, at which date C. H. Morrell was chosen President; T. S. Clark, Vice President; J. H. Mickey, Secretary; J. B. Mitchell, Treasurer, and a constitution and by-laws adopted. At the annual meeting held March 4, 1876, John Van Horn was elected President; C. H. Morrill, Vice President, and Secretary and Treasurer re-elected. The County Fair, which was to have been held the following fall, was postponed on account of damage to crops by grasshoppers. No further steps were taken until August, 1879, when, through the efforts of a few of Polk County's energetic farmers and business men, it was decided to hold the first county fair on the 9th and 10th of October, 1879. The result of the enterprise was a decided success; 673 entries were made, and ninety-five premiums awarded. The site of the fair grounds was presented to the society by J. H. Mickey in 1880. It is a beautiful tract of land containing twenty acres, and has a good half-mile track and a full complement of buildings. The present officers are: Judge J. W. Snider, President; Perry McLaughlin, Vice President; W. J. Mossholder, Secretary; Mrs. H. C. Bittenbender, Treasurer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES W. AIKINS, County Judge of Polk County, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1873, and took up a homestead on Section 28, Town 15, Range 3 west, Platte Precinct. Here he resided until 1877, when he sold out and moved to Osceola and started to read law in the office of Albinus Nance, the present Governor of Nebraska. In 1881, he was elected to his present office. He was born in Vinton County, Ohio, March 5, 1851; was married in Polk County in 1876, to Miss Emma Graham, by whom he has two children.

HERBERT T. ARNOLD, merchant, is a member of the firm of H. T. Arnold & Co., Osceola; came to Nebraska in September, 1871; homesteaded the place where he now lives, on Section 8, Town 14, Range 2 west, Osceola Precinct. He has been engaged in various enterprises, besides operating his farm, until he engaged in his present business. He was the founder of the first newspaper published in Osceola, and the second in the county, which was entitled the *Homesteader*; has been County Clerk of Polk County. He served as soldier in the late war, enlisting in Fond du Lac, Wis., in Company B, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, February, 1864, and served until April, 1866. He is now a member of the G. A. R., J. F. Reynolds Post, No. 26, at Osceola; is also a member of the A., F. & A. M., and has served as Master of Osceola Lodge, No. 65. He was born in Chenango County, N. Y., August 26, 1846. He was married in April, 1879, to Miss Mary W. Van Horn, who is a daughter of John Van Horn, who was among the earliest settlers of Pleasant Home Precinct.

REV. SIMON BARROWS, Osceola, was born in Monson, Hampden Co., Mass., April 28, 1811. He is the son of William and Asenath, née Osborn, the former being born in Thompson, Conn., and the latter in Sudbury, Mass. He received a common school education in the district schools. At the age of twenty-one, he entered Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass., where he pursued his studies for three years. He then spent one year in Leicester Academy, Mass., graduating in 1838. He immediately entered Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H., where he pursued his studies four years more, graduating from there in July, 1842; then in September following, he entered Union Theological Seminary of New York City, and remained there nearly two years, after which he read theology one year, at Athol, Mass. In 1845, he was appointed Principal of New Bedford Academy, Mass. From there he took charge of the High School at Dorchester, where he remained for seven years. In the winter of 1852 and 1853, he returned to Andover and reviewed his studies as a Resident Licentiate, in the Theological Seminary. In October, 1853, he made his first step westward, locating in Davenport, Iowa. Here he established the Young Ladies' Seminary, which he ran for a year, when he was called to the office of general agency of the Northwest, for the American and Foreign Christian Union. This position he resigned in the fall of 1856, on account of ill-health, brought on by constant study, locating in Adair County, Iowa. Afterward recovering his health, he was elected to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and County Surveyor of this county. In 1859, he accepted a proposition to take charge of Des Moines Academy. This position he held until he was elected County Superintendent of Polk County, Iowa. During this service, he was the founder of the public high school at Des Moines, and was its first Principal. Here he remained until 1867; then moved to Quincy, Iowa, where he became pastor of the Congregational Church, remaining there until August, 1870, when he came to Nebraska and took charge of the church at Weeping Water, Cass County. Officiated there until 1874, when he moved to Osceola, Polk County, Neb. During the years 1878 and 1879, he was the School Superintendent of Polk County. He was married January 1, 1861, at Springfield, Ill., to Miss Emily L. Barrows, of that city. Their family consists of four children, three of whom are living—Franklin W., Willard P., George G. and Grace E., the latter died March 26, 1871, at the age of two and a half years.

LEWIS A. BELTZER, family grocer, Osceola, came to Nebraska in January, 1872, and took up a homestead on Section 22, Town 14, Range 2 west, Osceola Precinct, and was one of the first settlers in that precinct. Here he resided, improving his claim till 1875; then moved to Osceola and was engaged in various occupations till the summer of 1876, when he started his present business, except two years. Mr. Beltzer was a soldier in the late war of the rebellion, enlisting in Company F, Eighteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, and served until the close of the war. He was in all of the principal engagements with his regiment. He was charter member of J. F. Reynolds Post, No. 26, G. A. R.; is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church society at Osceola.

HENRY C. and ADA M. BITTENBENDER, attorneys at law, Osceola. Henry C was born June 19, 1851, at Afton, Columbia Co., Penn.; in 1856, removed with his parents near Bloomsburg, same county, and in 1868 to Bloomsburg; is the son of Conrad and Livina Bittenbender, who were of German descent. The subject of this sketch took his preparatory course at the State Normal School of the Sixth District of Pennsylvania, at Bloomsburg; graduated from Princeton College, N. J., in class of 1874, which class consisted of 100 students. He then returned to Bloomsburg, and commenced reading law in the office of Col. S. Knorr. Here he remained for two years, when he was admitted to practice in the fall of 1876, and at the same time became a partner with Col. Knorr. In the fall of 1878, he sold out his interest and came West and settled at Osceola. Here he was admitted to practice in the State of Nebraska, before Hon. G. W. Post, in the Fourth Judicial District. In April, 1879, he purchased the Osceola *Record*, which for nearly two years was published under the firm name of Bittenbender & Buell. During this time it was ably edited by Ada M. Bittenbender, his wife. The paper was Republican in politics, and always advocated temperance principles and the general agricultural interests of the State and county. During this time Mr. B. had continued to practice his profession; is one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church at Osceola, and was one of the first Elders, and the first Clerk of the society; also was one of the Directors of the Nebraska Wesleyan University from its beginning until its removal from Osceola, and is a member of I. O. O. F., Rising Star Lodge No. 75, at Osceola. He was married August 9, 1878, in Rome, Bradford Co., Penn., to Miss Ada M. Cole, daughter of Daniel and Emily A. Cole, the former being of German origin, and the latter of the old New England stock. Ada began her studies in various private schools; is a graduate of the State Normal School, situated at Bloomsburg; also a graduate of the

Binghamton, N. Y., Commercial College, and of the National Kindergarten of Washington, D. C. Upon graduating at the Normal School, June 17, 1875, was elected one of the faculty, where she taught the following year; then went to Washington and took the Kindergarten course, at the close of which was re-elected a member of the Normal School faculty, to the position of Principal of the Model School and Principal of Department of Physical Culture. At the end of this year's teaching, was awarded the second diploma by the State of Pennsylvania, conferring the degree of M. E. She has, therefore, four diplomas. At the close of this year's work she was married, and came with her husband to Nebraska, and became the editor of the Osceola *Record*. While editing this paper, she began reading law in the office of her husband. She was elected Secretary of Polk County Agricultural Association in 1880, and in 1881 was sent as delegate for the association to the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, held at Lincoln, and is now Treasurer of this association. In January, 1881, at the organization of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association, she was elected Secretary, and at the following annual meeting in 1882, was elected President, which position she now holds. During the year 1881, she was one of the three lady lecturers of the State, advocating the cause of woman suffrage, being elected by the association. March 4, 1882, was elected by the Polk County Farmers' Alliance to the editorial management of the *Polk County Farmers' Advocate*, the first number of which was issued April 6, 1882. While continuing her law studies, in practice before the County Court, she won the first case tried by a woman in the State, receiving high compliments from members of the profession and the press of the State, for the able manner in which she conducted the suit. May 17, 1882, she passed a highly creditable examination in open court before Hon. G. W. Post, at the regular term of District Court of Polk County, and was admitted to practice—becoming the first lady lawyer of Nebraska.

LYMAN J. BLOWERS, Treasurer of Polk County, and dealer in grain, also largely interested in farming and stock-raising, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1870; took up a homestead on Section 12, Town 13, Range 1 west, and engaged in successful farming until the fall of 1874, when he moved to Osceola and engaged in the agricultural implement business, until he was elected to the office of County Treasurer, in the fall of 1879. He was also re-elected, without opposition, in the fall of 1881. He built, owned and ran the first hardware store, also the first lumber yard in Polk County. He was born in Noble County, Ind., October 2, 1842; enlisted in the Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, September 2, 1861; was discharged on account of general disability in 1863; re-enlisted in the Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry in 1864, and served until the close of the war. He was married to Miss Sarah J. Tinklepaugh, his present wife, January 30, 1864. They became members of the first M. E. Church organized in the county. He is also a member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and G. A. R.

L. J. Blowers

BENJAMIN F. BUFFINGTON, School Superintendent of Polk County, came to Nebraska in September of 1877, first locating in Schuyler, where he filled the position of Principal of the Schuyler Graded School for two years. At the expiration of that time, he removed to Osceola, for the purpose of practicing law, having been admitted to the bar at Schuyler in March of 1879. The Wesleyan University, being at that time located at Osceola, he took charge of the Mathematical Department until the spring of 1881. He was then appointed Principal of the District School at that place, and, in the fall of the same year, was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction, which position he is admirably adapted to fill. The subject of this sketch was born in Highland County, Ohio, on the 13th of September, 1850, and received his education at the Salem Academy. He is a member of the M. E. Church at Osceola, and also of the A., F. & A. M. He was married September 17, 1875, in Ohio, to Miss Isabel Ellis, of that State.

JOHN F. CAMPBELL, farmer, Section 8, P. O. Osceola, came to Nebraska in 1871, taking up a homestead on the 5th of September of the same year. In the following spring, he brought out his family and settled at once on his claim, which he has continued to work ever since, and is constantly adding improvements. The subject of this sketch enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company F, of Edgar County, Ill., in February, 1862, and re-enlisted as a veteran in 1864, serving until the close of the war. Returning to Illinois, he was married, March, 1868, in Champaign County, to Miss Lucy C. Parkhurst, of that place, by whom he has four children—Frederick C., Charles H., Nellie G. and George E. When Mr. Campbell moved onto his claim, he first erected a sod-house, which he replaced with a frame 14x20, and one and one-half stories high, in 1874.

GEORGE H. CARMINE, dealer in grain and live stock at Osceola, came to Nebraska in 1872, settling in Polk County, where he took up a homestead on Section 6, Town [illegible], Range 1 west, Hackberry Precinct, where he resided until 1879, when he moved into Osceola and started in the stock business. In the fall of 1881, commenced buying grain, shipping during that year over one hundred car-loads of stock and grain. He was born in Jefferson County, Ind., on the 14th of February, 1848, and was married at [illegible], Ind., in 1869, to Miss Emma Woodfill, by whom he has four children—Alvin R., [illegible] Leota, Walter A. and Abba L. Mr. Carmine is a member of the I. O. O. F., Rising Star Lodge, No. 75.

OSCEOLA HOTEL—JOHN ECKERT, PROPRIETOR.

JOHN ECKERT, proprietor of the Woods House at Osceola, was born in Switzerland, on the 14th of May, 1840; came to the United States with his parents when only two years of age, settling in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he lived until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E, in 1861, and served until the close of the war, taking an active part in all the engagements of his regiment. After the war, he went to Bureau County, Ill., where his parents had moved during his absence. He here engaged at farming until 1871, when he moved West to Atchison County, Kan., settling on a farm, where he lived until January, 1882, at which time he sold his farm and moved to Osceola, Neb., and bought the hotel which he now runs, the building being 50x60, two stories high, and with twenty departments, well furnished, to supply the demand of the traveling public (see view). He is a member of J. F. Reynolds Post, No. 26, G. A. R. He was married April 13, [illegible], in Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Huffman, who was born in Ohio. They have six children—Mollie M., Flora K., Samuel H., Lily O., Fannie and Ellsworth E.

RESIDENCE OF L. J. BLOWERS.

DAVID FOY, farmer, Section 15, Town 14, Range 2 west, P. O. Osceola, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, February 16, 1832. In the year 1838, he left there with his parents and settled in Cedar County, Iowa, where he resided until 1851, when he went to California during the great mining excitement, remaining there until 1856, and working in the mines. He then returned to Iowa and worked at the carpenter trade until May, 1864, when he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company I. He was a charter member of J. F. Reynolds Post, No. 26, of G. A. R., and is now a member of the I. O. O. F., Rising Star Lodge, No. 75. After the war he returned to Iowa where he made his home until he came to Nebraska. Was married in February, 1866, to Myra A. Starr. His family consists of two sons and three daughters.

SLUMAN M. FRENCH, restaurant and confectionery, Osceola, came to Nebraska in April, 1880, and in October following he opened his present business. He was born in Ohio, Geauga County, November 20, 1828. Left his native State in 1847, and came West to Illinois, where he was engaged in farming for a number of years, then started in the same line of business he is now engaged in which he followed till he came to Nebraska.

EDWARD W. HAVEY, Section 35, sheep-raiser, in company with F. A. [illegible], their ranch being located on Section 35, seven miles northwest of Osceola. The subject of this sketch came to Nebraska in March, 1871, and took up a homestead on Section [illegible], Stromsburg Precinct. He then immediately commenced working at carpentering and building in Osceola, and was employed in erecting the first court house in Polk County, having followed that trade ever since. Mr. Havey was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, the [illegible] day of December, 1842, and came to Boston, Mass., with his parents, when only seven years old. He was married, June 23, 1881, to Miss Emma Chilberg, of Illinois.

JOHN P. HEALD, Clerk of Polk County and District Court at Osceola, also senior member of the firm of Heald & Huffman, abstractors and real estate dealers, opening the first set of abstract books in the county. The subject of this sketch came to Nebraska in the fall of 1871; took up a homestead on Section 4, Town 15, Range 3 west, in Platte Precinct, and was among the very first settlers in the town here. He taught the first school in the precinct in District No. 7; in 1873, he was elected Assessor for the west one-third of Polk County; in the fall of 1875, was elected County Clerk, holding the said office for two terms, and in 1881 was also re-elected and also Clerk of the District Court. Mr. Heald was also one of the original members of the Methodist Episcopal Church Society of Platte Precinct, which was formed with only a class of seven members. He was born in Washington County, Ohio, December 25, 1846; was married April 4, 1878, at Kewanee, Henry Co., Ill., to Miss Sarah F. Pyle.

DANIEL W. HUFFMAN, abstractor, real estate and loan agent at Osceola, and one of the firm of Heald & Huffman, came to Nebraska in 1877, first locating in York County. Here he engaged in clerking for C. C. Cobb, in a general merchandise store, where he remained until March, 1878, then moved to Osceola, Polk County; then became a member of the above firm. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church Society at Osceola; was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, March 4, 1850. He was married in Henry County, Iowa, in October, 1876, to Miss Alma Kyle, daughter of Alexander and Eliza P. Kyle, formerly from Illinois. The firm of Heald & Huffman have the only complete set of abstract books in Polk County, the latter gentleman having charge of the office. He is always ready to serve his customers with the promptness of a thorough business man and obliging gentleman.

REV. CHESTER C. HUMPHREY, farmer, Section 10, Osceola Precinct, P. O. Osceola, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, July 13, 1830; left his native State with his parents in [illegible], and went to Cedar County, Iowa, where, at the age of twenty, he entered the college at Davenport, where he graduated in the class of 1857. He immediately afterward went to Andover, Mass., where he pursued his first theological studies under the guidance of Prof. Calvin Stowe. After studying for one year, he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he taught school for one year, and in 1859 was married to Miss Lizzie S. [illegible], of Andover, Mass. He then removed to Chicago, Ill., where he spent two years in study, graduating in the Theological Seminary in the class of 1861. He commenced his first ministerial work at Austin, Minn., remaining there for two years, after which he removed to Jones County, Iowa, where he stayed four years. In 1871, the subject of this sketch came to Nebraska, having previously been constantly engaged in the ministry after his graduation, with the exception of two years that he was obliged to abandon it on account of poor health. After coming to Nebraska, he first located in Otoe County, where he took charge of a church at Camp Creek, remaining there until July, 1872, when he moved to Polk County, and organized the first Congregational Church in the county, and in 1873 moved to Boone County; in 1878, he settled on his farm, which consists of [illegible] acres, 100 of it being under cultivation, and on which there is set out 36,000 trees. He has also a fine young orchard. His family consists of four children, one daughter and three sons.

ALEXANDER H. JAY, proprietor of the pioneer harness shop at Osceola, came to Nebraska in February, 1878, first starting a harness shop on the east side of the court house. In the following October, he erected the building that he now occupies, and at the present writing runs the oldest shop in Polk County. He is one of the charter members of the I. O. O. F., Rising Star Lodge, No. 75, at Osceola, being their first Noble Grand, and is also a member of the A., F. & A. M. The subject of this sketch was born in Burlington County, N. J., January 3, 1818, and commenced learning his trade in 1832, being almost constantly engaged in that line of business ever since. He was married in [illegible], 1839, in Warren County, N. J., to Miss Amelia Colcher. His father is still living in Luzerne County, Penn., at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

I. F. KELLEY, real estate and insurance agent, and ex-County Clerk of Polk County, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1873, first locating at Kearney Junction, and remaining there but a short time; then went to Saunders County and taught school, and was the first teacher in the first frame school building at Ithaca. This occupation he followed until 1876; then he took up a homestead in Hackberry Precinct, Polk County, on Section 24, Town 14, Range 1 west; was elected to the office of County Clerk in the fall of 1879, serving two years; enlisted in the late war at Prescott, Wis., April 22, 1861, in Company E, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry, losing his left arm in 1863, at the battle of Mine Run, Va.; in the spring of 1864, was mustered out and commissioned in the Veteran Reserve Corps as Second Lieutenant, and served as such until June 20, 1866. He is a member of the G. A. R., and was one of the original members of the J. F. Reynolds Post, No. 26, at Osceola, serving as Commander for two terms. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Rising Star Lodge, No. 75. He was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., October 10, 1839; was married in 1876, to Miss Harriet E. Kinney.

EDWIN L. KING, attorney at law, with the firm of King & Thurman, Osceola, came to Nebraska in July, 1879, and located at the above place, uniting with N. A. [illegible] in law practice; was a graduate of the University of Iowa, in Law Department, [illegible], 1879; was admitted to practice in the Fourth Judicial District of Nebraska, before Hon. G. W. Post, December, 1879; was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, February [illegible]; is also a graduate of Iowa State Agricultural College in class of 1877, in course of General Science.

GEORGE W. KINYON, blacksmith, Osceola, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1871, settling in Polk County, on Section 4, Town 14, Range 2 west, where he homesteaded a soldier's claim of 160 acres. In the spring of 1872, he opened a blacksmith shop on his place, which was the second one in the county. He continued to work at this on his farm until February of 1880, at which time he moved into Osceola. When Mr. Kinyon first moved on to his claim, he had occasion to go off to some of the neighbors, when a violent snow storm ensued and he was delayed from returning home, from Friday till the following Sunday, and found his family in the cellar, wrapped up in all the clothing they possessed, to keep from freezing to death, as they had exhausted all of their fuel. The subject of this sketch was born in Broome County, N. Y., November 12, 1829, and here resided until [illegible] years of age, at that time going to Du Page County, Ill., where he was still living at the breaking-out of the war. He enlisted, July, 1862, in the One Hundred and [illegible] Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until June of 1865. He is a member of the G. A. R., J. F. Reynolds Post, No. 26. He was married March 17, 1858, in Illinois, to Miss Mary J. Kernan.

CHARLES W. KYLE, Osceola, was born at Alton, Ill., September 8, 1853. His father, Alexander Kyle, was of Scotch descent, having in a marked degree the characteristic traits of that race. He was born in Maury County, Tenn., January 7, 1809. His mother, Eliza P. Kyle, was of Irish origin, being of the lineal descent of the family of which Patrick Henry was a member. She was born at Livingston County, Ky., April 2, [illegible]. In the spring of 1861, he removed with his parents to Iowa, and located in Washington County. After receiving an academic education, he entered the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, receiving his collegiate education in the class of [illegible]. He then entered the law office of Woolson & Babb, one of the leading law firms of the State. Under their careful and efficient instruction, he received the most thorough and practical training in the science of law, and was admitted to the bar at Mount Pleasant in August, 1877. Being a forcible and eloquent speaker, he was called upon by the Republican central committee, and at their solicitation took the stamp and made a thorough canvass against the Greenback party, which at that time had gained many adherents in that section of the country. In this canvass he met and crossed swords with some of the ablest advocates of this party, and was universally successful in showing up the fallacy of their position. Thus early in life he rose to a degree of popularity seldom obtained by one so young. In the winter of 1879, he came to Nebraska, and shortly afterward opened a law office at Osceola, where he has since resided. By close attention to his profession, he has built up an extensive practice, and is referred to as one of the best read lawyers in this part of the country. Prompt, active, aggressive, efficient and obliging, he is steadily winning his way toward the zenith of his profession. The following highly complimentary notice is clipped from the Ulysses (Neb.) *Dispatch*, referring to an oration delivered at that place on July 4, 1881. The oration prepared for the occasion was laid aside, and he addressed himself to the one topic uppermost in the mind of every loyal citizen—the assassination of President James A. Garfield: "C. W. Kyle, Esq., of Osceola, delivered the oration, which very appropriately consisted principally of eulogizing President Garfield. * * * Mr. Kyle is a natural-born orator, and, as his oration plainly indicated, is an extemporaneous speaker of no mean pretensions. In a word, he is the best speaker that the people of Ulysses have ever listened to." During the year 1880, he edited the Osceola *Record*, the leading paper in the county. As a writer, he is clear, brilliant and concise, the articles from his pen containing frequently an undercurrent of sarcasm, a vein of which runs through his nature, which an opponent in debate would not care to arouse the second time. He is a true student of history, both sacred and profane; having a wonderful memory, he is an arsenal of facts, beginning with Herodotus and running down to the present time. He is also a great lover of the poets, quoting readily whole paragraphs from Shakespeare, Milton, Dante and others of more modern date. Early in life, he identified himself with the cause of temperance, and has ever earnestly labored in public and private for the promotion and advancement of the cause. The movement to secure the right of equal suffrage finds in him an earnest and sincere advocate; believing that all men are created free and equal, he seeks to reduce this theory to practice by earnestly endeavoring to bring about the time when we shall have before the law, no sex, no sect, no creed, but universal liberty for the human mind."

WILLIAM E. LORING, merchant, Osceola, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1871, and located on Section 22, Town 14 north, Range 2 west, Osceola Precinct; was one of the original members of the Congregational Church; the society was organized at his residence, Rev. C. C. Humphrey, presiding, consisting of twelve members, in October, 1872. In the spring of 1872, the first post office in Polk County was established at Mr. Loring's house, and he bears the honor of being the first Postmaster, the said office soon afterward being transferred to the store of William H. Waters, who was the pioneer merchant of Osceola. In the summer of the same year, he was appointed Probate Judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of G. Stull, thus making him the third Probate Judge of the county. His first official duty was to unite in holy matrimony Rev. A. T. Kenneston and Miss Ann Cooper. In the fall of 1872, he was elected to fill the balance of the term—one year. In the fall of 1873, he was re-elected for two years. He also served as School Treasurer of District No. 19, for six years. He has always been connected with all public enterprises for the good and welfare of his county and town, and as an official he was prompt and efficient in all public transactions. He is a native of New York, being born in Tioga County, March 8, 1843. He was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, enlisting at Athens, Penn., August 25, 1862, in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; was slightly wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., three times—May 3, 1863; July 2, same year, was wounded again, at the battle of Gettysburg, in the right thigh, which disabled him for further service, being discharged May 13, 1864. He is a member of the G. A. R., J. F. Reynolds Post, No. 26, at Osceola. He was married October 16, 1865, at Waverly, Tioga Co., N. Y., to Miss Alice A. Shepherd, by whom he has one son—William A., being the second white child born in what is now the territory of Osceola Precinct. He was born May 19, 1872.

HENRY MAHAN, Postmaster, Osceola, came to Nebraska in May, 1872, locating at Osceola and starting a general merchandise store, which was the second store in the town. This he continued until February, 1880, when his building and almost his entire stock were destroyed by fire. He at this time was serving as Postmaster, and has filled that position since March 25, 1876. He was born in Cortland County, N. Y., September 18, 1843, and was married January 1, 1879, to Miss Alice Black, of Warsaw, Ill.

G. M. McCONAUGHY & BRO., lumber merchants at Osceola, successors to S. A. Reichenbach & Bro., in July, 1881. The first member of this firm had been a resident of Chicago, and was a graduate of the university of that city in 1877, and afterward read law with Jacob Newcomb there. In 1880 he came to Iowa, and after pursuing the study of law for two terms, was admitted to the bar before Judge Cook, on March 23, 1881. In 1881, this firm received 120 car loads of lumber, nearly all of which was consumed in improvements in Polk County.

CALMAR McCUNE, editor of the Osceola *Record*, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., February 15, 1849. At the age of twelve years, he went to West Virginia with his parents, where he lived until the breaking-out of the war. He enlisted in Company K, First Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, in 1864, being only sixteen years old, and served until the close of the war, after which he went West to Mount Vernon, Iowa, where he entered Cornell College, being a student there for four years, and then became city editor of the daily paper at Cedar Rapids, continuing there for one year, and in 1872 went to Marion, Iowa, and established the paper now known as the Marion *Liberal*. This he edited but a short time, and in the winter of the same year, removed to Nebraska, and in the spring of 1873, took up a homestead in Osceola Precinct. In the spring of 1874, he edited the *Homesteader*, at Osceola, for one year, and in the fall of 1877 went to David City, Butler County, where he established the David City *Republican*, which he ran until April, 1880, at that time going into the real estate and abstract business. After pursuing this for a short time, he went to Florida, returning from there to Osceola, Neb., in the spring of 1881. He then purchased the paper of which he is now editor. He is a member of the G. A. R., A. Lincoln Post, No. 10, being also a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of H., and Nebraska Editorial Association. Mr. McCune was married in August, 1873, to Miss Julia Bell, by whom he has four children, three girls and one boy.

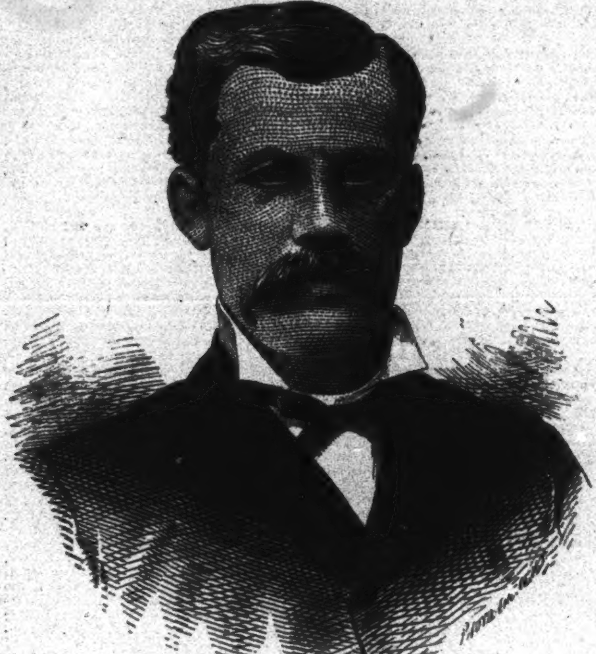
JOHN B. MITCHELL, ex-County Superintendent and Insurance agent, Osceola, came to Nebraska in 1873, and took up a homestead on Section 22, Town 14, Range 4 west, in Platte Precinct. Here he remained until 1876, when he was first elected to the above office, then moved to Osceola. This office he held up to December 31, 1881, except the years of 1878–79. He enlisted in the war of the rebellion, in Rock Island County, Ill., August, 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and upon the organization of his company was elected *First Lieutenant*, and served as such till January, 1864, when he was discharged on account of disability. Is charter member of J. F. Reynolds Post, No. 26, G. A. R.; was then First Adjutant, and served as such for three years. He was born May 16, 1835, in Fayette County, Penn.

JONAS F. MONSON, of the firm of J. F. Monson & Bros., Osceola, was born January 18, 1846, in Sweden. He came to the United States in 1871, first locating in Maine, and from there went to Illinois. In 1874, he moved West to Nebraska, and first engaged with the U. P. R. R. Company, for which he worked for one year, when he engaged in clerking for Anderson & Myer, at Fremont. In 1876, he left there and located at Clear Creek, Saunders County, where he started a general merchandise store, which he ran until he moved to Osceola, which was in June, 1879. In the fall of 1880, he erected the brick building which he now occupies. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Rising Star Lodge, No. 75. Mr. Monson was married July 10, 1879, at David City, to Miss Hatfield, daughter of I. B. and A. M. Hatfield, who were among the early settlers of Saunders County.

WILLIAM J. MOSSHOLDER, attorney at law, Osceola, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1875, first locating in Saunders County, where he engaged at teaching school. In 1878, he came to Osceola, Polk County. Here he entered the Wesleyan University that was located there, completing the philosophical course in 1880; then he went to Iowa, where he attended the State University, graduating from the law department in the class of 1881. Immediately he returned to Osceola, and was admitted to practice before Hon. G. W. Post, in the Fourth Judicial District. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, August 27, 1853. He is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the I. O. O. F., Rising Star Lodge, No. 75, at Osceola. In the fall of 1879, the Polk County Agricultural

Society offered a prize for the best essay on Polk County, which he had the honor of receiving. He was also traveling correspondent for the *State Journal*.

HON. JOHN H. MICKEY, banker, Osceola and Stromsburg, senior member of the firm of Mickey, Nance & Morrill, came to Nebraska in September, 1868, and took up a homestead on Section 2, Town 13, Range 1 west, Hackberry Precinct. In the winter of 1869, he moved his family out and settled on his claim, Mr. Mickey being one of the very first settlers in the precinct; also served as first School Treasurer of the precinct. In 1870, was elected County Treasurer of Polk County, holding his office at his residence until 1872. Upon the locating of the county seat at Osceola, he moved to the village, holding that office for ten years. Prior to the organization of the county, he was appointed Assessor of Polk County, by the Board of Commissioners of Butler County. In 1879, he opened their present bank, which was operated under his own name until April, 1881, when the above firm was incorporated. He was elected to the Legislature in the fall of 1880, from the Thirty-fifth Assembly District; was one of the original members of the Methodist Episcopal Church society of Osceola Precinct; was also one of the instigators of the Polk County Agricultural Society, and was their first Treasurer. He enlisted in the late war of the rebellion, in Des Moines County, Iowa, August, 1863, in Company D, Eighth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and served until the close of the war; is now a member of the G. A. R., and is a charter member of the J. F. Reynolds Post, No. 26. He erected the first frame house in Polk County, and is now agent for the U. P. R. R. Company's lands in Polk County.



J H Mickey

MYERS BROS., dealers in hardware and farm machinery, Osceola, Neb., first started business in Nebraska, at Blair, Washington County, in the year 1876, continuing there for two years, at which time they came to Osceola and established their present business, being successors to William F. Kimmel, and now are the most extensive hardware dealers in the county. In 1881, their sales amounted to over $30,000. Wesley H. Myers, the senior member of this firm was born in Wayne County, Ohio, on January 24, 1836, and was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in Company F, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years. He is a member of the J. F. Reynolds Post, No. 26, G. A. R., and also of the I. O. O. F., Osceola Lodge, No. 75. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HOLLY M. MILLS, physician and surgeon, Osceola, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., November 13, 1834. His parents moved to Michigan when he was only three years of age. Here he received a good preliminary education, also reading medicine with his father, who was a practical physician for over forty years. In 1855, he entered the Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio, completing the course at the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1860. In 1861, he enlisted in the late war of the rebellion, at White Pigeon, Mich., in Company B, Eleventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and was in regular service until the spring of 1862, when he was appointed Hospital Steward, at Nashville, Tenn., afterward being transferred to Brigade Hospital as Steward, and from that to General Field Hospital as Steward, where he served until the close of the war; then he returned to Michigan and started practicing in Branch County, where he continued until 1870, when he came to Nebraska and took up a homestead on Section 14, Island Precinct, Polk County. He was one of the very first physicians in Polk County. He is a member of the Masonic order, and was a charter member of Osceola Lodge, No. 65. He was married March 7, 1878, by Rev. S. Barrows, to Mrs. Jennie S. Osterhout.

H. M. Mills, M. D.

SAMUEL G. PHEASANT, Sheriff of Polk County, came to Nebraska in March, 1871, and took up a homestead on Section 14, Town 13, Range 2 west, Stromsburg Precinct, being one of the first settlers there, having previously crossed the plains in 1866. In the fall of 1873, he was elected County Sheriff of Polk County, being the second officer elected to that position, and he has so ably served the public that the people have continued to re-elect him up to the present writing, he being now the oldest county officer in his county. Mr. Pheasant was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, on July 17, 1846, and was married, in 1876, to Mrs. Sarah J. Boatright. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Osceola Lodge, No. 65.

REV. JAMES QUERY, minister and farmer, Section 26, P. O. Osceola, was born in Adams County, Ohio, January 27, 1821. At the age of five years, his parents moved to Rush County, Ind., on a farm, and here the subject of this sketch received such education as the county schools afforded. In September, 1844, he was married to Miss Ona E. Record, who was born September 21, 1822, in Ross County, Ohio. In 1845, he moved to Northern Indiana, where he remained until 1869, when he came to Nebraska and settled on Section 26, Town 14, Range 2 west, in Polk County. He held the first religious service in that county at the residence of Hon. J. H. Mickey, during the summer of 1870, and continued protracted meetings for six weeks. He was the first Probate Judge in Polk County, which office he held for two years. An incident connected with the early times of Nebraska is as follows: When Mr. Query first moved there, while he and the other men were off getting timbers to build their cabins, a small band of Omaha Indians came to the place and began to beg for everything they saw. Of course, the women were so frightened they could not deny them any of their things, and the Indians took advantage of their liberality to help themselves.

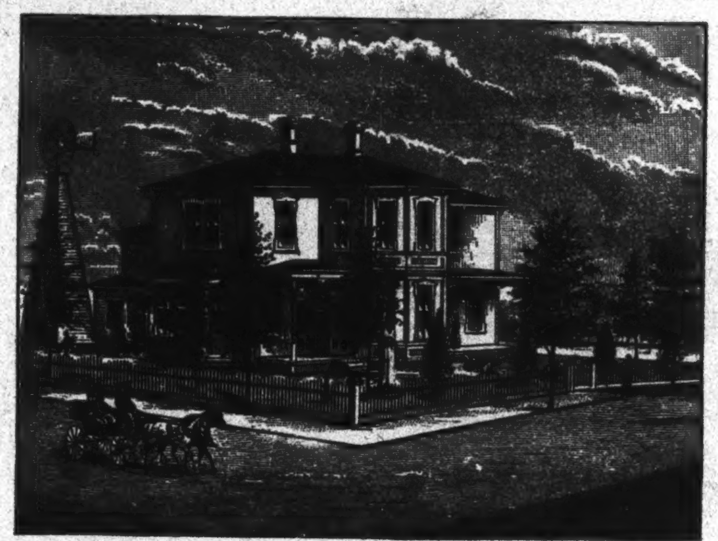
HORACE A. SCOTT, general store, Osceola. The subject of this sketch came to Nebraska in 1874, first locating in Seward, in the same county, when he started merchandising with J. E. Johnston & Co. Here he continued until April, 1878, when he removed to Osceola, Polk County, and started the store where he now lives, which is, at the present time, the oldest continued firm in the town, and has one of the most complete stocks of general merchandise of goods in the county. His store building is two stories high, 22x60, and has the appearance of the first-class stores in our larger cities. Mr. Scott was born on January 4, 1841, in Norfolk County, Mass., and was a soldier in the late war three months, in Company G, Ninth Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and has served as Master of Osceola Lodge, No. 65, two years. He was married May 23, 1872, at Warsaw, Hancock Co., Ill., to Miss Emilie J. Johnston. She is one of the original members of the Universalist Church of Osceola.

FRANCIS A. SCHOULA, druggist, Osceola, came to Nebraska in July, 1880, and located at Osceola, Polk County, where he immediately engaged in the drug trade. He was born in Middlesex County, Mass., February 6, 1857; removed to the city of Chelsea, Suffolk County, in 1873; there attended the public schools of Chelsea, where he received his literary education, and graduated at the Massachusetts School of Pharmacy in 1879.

LEVI L. SNIDER, senior member of the firm of Snider & Baum, druggists, Osceola, came to Nebraska in 1875, locating at Osceola, and is now the pioneer druggist of Polk County. In 1881-82, he was elected Assessor of Osceola Precinct; was born in Canada, May 28, 1842. James Baum, junior member of this firm, came to Nebraska, March 19, 1879, and first engaged at teaching school; had charge of the school at Osceola two years. In July, 1881, he became a member of the above firm. He was born May 21, 1850, in Fountain County, Ind., receiving his literary education at Lexington, Ky.

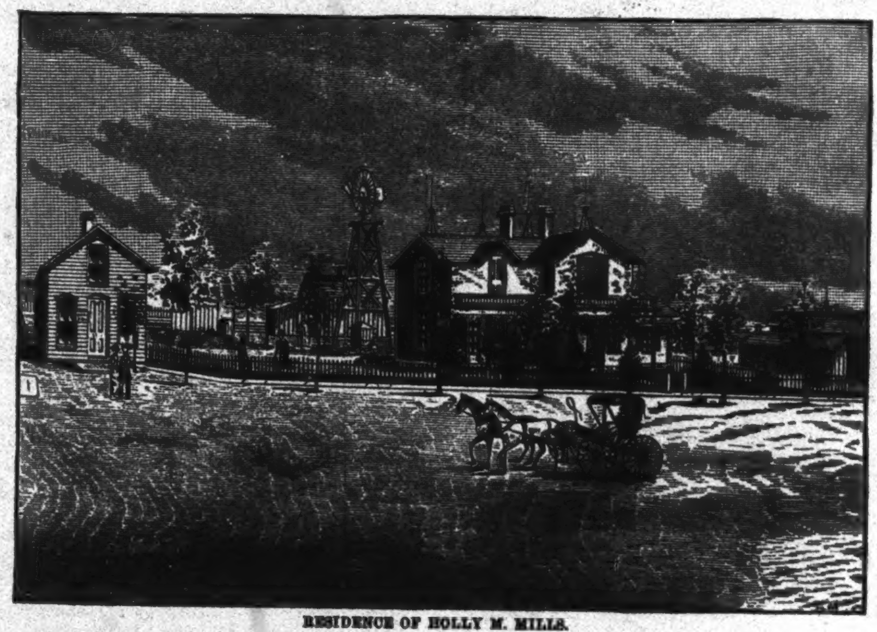
HENRY B. THOMPSON, dealers in groceries, Osceola, came to Nebraska, in the spring of 1879, locating in Hackberry Precinct, on Section 30, Town 13, Range 1 west, where he remained until February, 1881, when he moved to Osceola, where he opened a grocery store, and now runs the only exclusive grocery store in the village. He was born in Kane County, Ill., on March 6, 1849. He was married in Buchanan County, Iowa, in 1874, to Miss Margarette Carr. The above firm did a business of $10,000 in 1881. It is one of the leading grocery stores in the county.

HORACE G. THURMAN, lawyer, and junior member of the firm of King & Thurman, attorneys at law, Osceola, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1877, and located at Osceola, soon afterward forming copartnership with R. Wheeler. This firm operated a short time, when the firm of Nance, Wheeler & Thurman was organized, said firm cotinuing until the fall of 1880, when Nance, of this firm, was elected Governor of Nebraska; then the firm remained Wheeler & Thurman; then in March, 1881, this firm dissolved, and in April, following, Mr. Thurman become a member of the present firm. Mr. T. is a graduate of Iowa University in Law Department; was admitted to practice in that State in June, 1877, and in December, this same year, was admitted to practice before Hon. G. W. Post, in the Fourth Judicial District of Nebraska; was appointed County Attorney by Judge Post, in 1877-78, on Board of Commissioners of Insanity, and has held that position since; was born in Highland County, Ohio, July 26, 1854; is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Osceola Lodge, No. 65.



RESIDENCE OF J. H. MICKEY.

OWEN WILSON, proprietor of grocery store, Osceola, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1871, locating in Hackberry Precinct, where he took up a homestead on Section 10, Town 15, Range 1 west. Here he resided for four years, at that time moving to Osceola, where he first started a billiard hall, and still runs it in connection with his grocery store. Mr. Wilson was born in Putnam County, Ind., March 7, 1838. He was a soldier in the late war, having enlisted in 1861, in Company C, Thirteenth Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was wounded in the left hip at the battle of Atlanta, Ga., in 1864. He was a charter member of G. A. R., J. F. Reynolds Post, No. 26, and is, at the present writing, one of the Town Board of Osceola.



RESIDENCE OF HOLLY M. MILLS.

SIMEON O. WHALEY, physician and surgeon, Osceola, came to Nebraska in March, 1871, locating the 12th day of this month on a homestead on Section 18, Town 14, Range 1 west, Canada Precinct, and bears the honor of erecting the first frame building in the precinct, and with his brother, M. H. Whaley, was the first settler in the precinct, and is now the oldest resident physician in Polk County. He was born in Williams County, Ohio, October 29, 1842. He is a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, in the class of 1869-70. He is now Coroner of Polk County, and has served three terms as such; has been a member of the Board of Commissioners of Insanity since 1875. He is now United States Examining Surgeon, and has held that position for five years. He was one of the original members of the Methodist Episcopal Church society of Osceola. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and I. O. O. F., Rising Star Lodge, No. 75. He was married in 1867, to Miss Susan C. Cough, who is a native of New York. He served eighteen months as soldier in the late war of the rebellion. He moved to Osceola in 1874, and erected the third dwelling in the village.

JOSEPH M. WOODS, general merchandise, and senior member of the firm of H. T. Arnold & Co., Osceola. Mr. Woods is one of the oldest resident merchants in Polk County. He came to Nebraska in 1869, first locating in Butler County, where he took up a homestead on Section 24, Town 14, Range 2 east, Union Precinct. In 1874, he moved to Ulysses and started a general merchandise store, where he continued till the fall of 1876, when he removed to Osceola, Polk County, and has been engaged in the merchandise trade since, first forming a copartnership with J. M. Batty, of Seward, said firm continuing until the spring of 1879, when the present firm was formed. Mr. Woods was born in Mercer County, Penn., January 2, 1848. The above firm now do about $35,000 business per annum.

VALLEY PRECINCT.

Valley Precinct, the old home of His Excellency, Gov. Albinus Nance, the present Governor of Nebraska, was settled in the spring of 1871, by B. H. Keller. Charles R. Clark, J. W. Sheldon, Levi Kelly and James Bell, arrived the same year, and among the early settlers who came in shortly after are, W. B. Daymude, James Harmon, William Stevens, D. C. Place, Andreas Horst, John Curran, Joseph Curran, Robert Curran, M. C. Stull, John Benson, Collen Beebe, Robert Beebe and Thomas Clark.

The first school district (No. 5), was organized in June, 1871; members of school board, James Bell (Director) James Harmon (Moderator) William Stevens (Treasurer).

First school was taught by James Bell.

Rev. L. F. Whitehead organized a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the winter of 1872-73, with a membership of seven. The first birth occurring in the precinct was a daughter to John Hartmann, in 1871, and the first death was a child of William Stevens, in 1873.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES R. CLARK, farmer, Section 2, Town 15, Range 3 west, P. O. Silver Creek, Merrick County, came to Nebraska, December 1, 1870, and took up his claim where he now lives. He was among the very first settlers of that precinct. April 16, 1871, he moved his family and settled on his claim. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in Logan County, Ill., February, 1863, in Company B, Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He was one of the County Commissioners from the fall of 1873 to 1873, during which time the first court house was built in the county. He was born in Logan County, Ill., April 23, 1846. He was married in Illinois in 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Harding. They have one son—Albinus Florus.

ROBERT CURREN, farmer, Section 14, P. O. Osceola, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1871, and took up a homestead where he now resides with a surplus capital of just $11, but, with his indomitable energy and perseverance, he pulled through grasshopper pests, etc., etc., and gained the possession of one of the finest farms in Polk County, consisting of 400 acres well stocked and with comfortable buildings. Mr. Curren is a native of Ireland, being born April 9, 1842; emigrated to the United States in 1853, first settling in Ohio, where he followed various occupations till the breaking-out of the war; then enlisted in Company A, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served nearly three years, and was taken prisoner at the siege of Vicksburg; was carried to Jackson, Miss., where he escaped the enemy, and was nine months in reaching the Union lines.

PLATTE PRECINCT.

This precinct derives its name from the Platte River, which forms its northern boundary In March, 1871, Capt. W. T. Dodge and P. C. King made the first settlement in the precinct, and, the following April, Guy Faustus and James Beebe took up homestead claims, and J. A. Powers, A. G. Sherwood, George W. Cadwell, Oliver Scott and others came in shortly after. Capt. Dodge built the first house erected in the precinct, on Section 2, Range 4 west.

School District No. 7 was organized in the fall of 1871, but the schoolhouse was not built until the summer of 1872. John P. Heald taught the first school, which numbered eight pupils.

The School Board consisted of the following gentlemen: John Lohr, Director; Guy Beebe, Moderator; and Oliver Scott, Treasurer.

The first post office in the precinct was established at Thornton, in August, 1874. J. N. Hurd was appointed Postmaster, which position he held until the office was discontinued in 1881.

Rev. Mr. Kennestan preached the first sermon in the precinct, at the residence of P. C. King, and the first church society organized was the United Brethren, in December, 1872, with Rev. Henry Spafford as pastor; membership, six.

In March, 1875, a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with seven members, was organized by Rev. E. J. Hancock, and attached to the Osceola Circuit.

In 1871, a Swedish Evangelical Lutheran society was organized, with a very few members, at "Swedes' Home," and, in 1872, Rev. L. P. Ahlquist accepted a call from the congregation, and labored here until 1877, at which time he removed to Saunders County, Neb. In the spring of 1880, Rev. J. E. Nordling was called, and arrived upon the field the following summer. He came directly from Augustana College and Seminary, Rock Island, Ill. He has labored earnestly and his work has been crowned with success, about one hundred and fifty members being received into the church. The church was built in 1874, a small frame structure, 32x24. Steps are now being taken for the erection of a new frame church, 60x40. This is the strongest organization in the county. With few exceptions, the Swedes are a religious people. They are brought up under the influence of religion from childhood, and accustomed to attend school and divine service, which usage they observe wherever they go.

The first birth occurring in the precinct was a son to W. T. and Paulina Dodge, November 18, 1871.

P. C. King entered the first land, in February, 1871—the northeast quarter of Section 2, Township 14, Range 4 west.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GUY BEEBE, farmer, Section 28, Town 15, Range 3 west, P. O. Silver Creek, Merrick County, came to Nebraska and settled on the place where he now lives, homesteading it from the Government April 12, 1871, and has the honor of being the first white settler in that precinct, also erecting the first house in the precinct, although others had entered some land within its limits. Mr. Beebe, at the time he made his settlement, was accompanied by two other brothers, who took up soldier claims on the same section as his. The subject of this sketch was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in Washington County, Ohio, in 1861, in Company F, Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, there also being four other brothers who served as soldiers in the war, and all lived to pass through without a scratch. Mr. Beebe was born in Athens County, Ohio, March 29, 1839; was married in 1860, in Ohio, to Miss [illegible] Heald. They have seven children, three boys and four girls. Mr. B. was one of the first School Directors in his precinct.

CAPT. WILLIAM T. DODGE, farmer, Section 2, Town 14, Range 4 west, P. O. Clarks, Merrick County, came to Nebraska in December, 1870, and in March, 1871, located on the farm where he now lives, which he took up as a homestead from the Government, being one of the first settlers, and erecting the first frame house in Platte Precinct. He now owns 360 acres of land. He served on the first Board of Commissioners in Polk County, holding that office for three years. The subject of this sketch was born in Portland, Me., February 26, 1844, received his literary education at Yarmouth and Westbrook Academies of that State. April 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, First Maine Infantry, being the seventh man to enlist from that state. He served in the Tenth, Twenty-ninth and Sixteenth Maine Regiments during the war, until the close of the war, and during that time was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and at the close of the war was brevetted as First Lieutenant, and then to Captain, for gallant and meritorious service during the rebellion. At the close of the war, February 28, 1866, he entered the regular army, being commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Seventh United States Infantry, quartered in Florida, and in July, 1866, was promoted to First Lieutenant of the same regiment, but was afterward transferred, in June, 1869, to the Twenty-first United States Infantry, quartered at Arizona, where he remained until 1870. He was one of the original members of the J. F. Reynolds Post, No. 26, of the G. A. R., and was the First Officer of the Day. He was married on July 31, 1867, at Oxford, Me., to Miss Pauline King. They have five children living and two deceased—Kate L., Frederick W. (who was the first white child born in Platte Precinct, born November 18, 1871), Clara M., Walter E. and Mark K. Richard I., born May 8, 1868, in Oxford, Me., died March 2, 1878, and Florence W., born February 18, 1873, and died July 18, 1875.

PHILANDER C. KING, farmer, Section 2, P. O. Clarks, Merrick County, came to Nebraska in April, 1868, first locating at Omaha, where he engaged with the U. P. R. R. Co., and remained in their employ till the winter of 1869, when he returned East to the State of Maine. In May, 1870, he was married to Miss Mary Harpper; then returned to Omaha. Here he remained till February, 1871; thence removing to Polk County, and homesteaded the place where he now lives, and has the honor of being the first white settler in that Precinct. He served as Assessor of the precinct two terms; was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners in the fall of 1880; was born April 22, 1845, in the State of Maine. Their family consists of two children—Lizzie P. and John H. Mr. King remembers the first election in 1871. There were but nine votes cast in what is now Pleasant Home and Platte Precincts, said election being held at the residence of James Beebe.

CLEAR CREEK PRECINCT.

Clear Creek Precinct derives its name from a beautiful stream of the same name, running through its northern portion from west to east. George D. Grant has the honor of being the first settler, taking up railroad land. G. E. Bornum, Guy C. Bornum and Levi Kimball located shortly and took pre-emption claims.

District No. 4 was the first organized in the precinct, dating back to 1871. The schoolhouse was not built until the spring of 1872, at which time the first school was opened, with Miss Vandercoff as teacher, and fourteen pupils in attendance. At the organization, the following gentlemen were elected to serve on the School Board: John Morrow, Alexander Munro and John McPheeters.

The first post office was established in 1871, under the name of Redville, and David Redpath appointed Postmaster. It was discontinued in 1876. Conkling Post Office was established in July, 1879, and John Morrow appointed Postmaster, but was discontinued in December, 1881.

A class of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in January, 1882, by Rev. Mr. Alberry, and attached to the Bellwood Circuit.

Manufacturing.—The Clear Creek Mills were built by Messrs. Schopp & Schlade in 1878, and are furnished with three sets of buhrs and all late improvements for manufacturing fine grades of flour. The present proprietors are Messrs. Schapp & Kummer.

STROMSBURG PRECINCT.

The first settler in the precinct was William H. Records, who made settlement upon Section 34, Township 13, Range 2, in the fall of 1869. In the spring of 1870, Thomas Records, B. F. Smith, J. P. Smith, A. P. Buckley, P. T. Buckley, J. C. Smith, A. Larson, made settlements, and, in 1871, they were followed by a large number, among whom may be mentioned M. F. Barber, Daniel Swalley, N. F. Peterson, Louis Oakland.

District No. 10 was the first school district organized in the precinct, in the winter of 1871-72. J. P. Smith was chosen Director; Thomas Records, Moderator, and W. A. Shoemaker, Treasurer. A frame schoolhouse was built in the summer of 1872, and, the ensuing fall, school was opened with J. A. Palmer as teacher, and fifteen pupils enrolled. At this date, the district included a territory six miles long and four miles wide.

The first post office was established at Stromsburg in the winter of 1873, with J. C. Smith as Postmaster.

In the fall of 1873, Rev. Simon Barrows organized a Congregational Church Society at Pleasant Prairie, and still retains his pastorate. Rev. J. A. Larkin organized a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church at this point January 25, 1880.

Stromsburg was located and surveyed in June, 1872. The Stromsburg Town Company were the original owners of the site, which was selected by Louis Headstrom, acting under their instructions.

The first building erected in the town was the store of the Stromsburg Town Company in the fall of 1872 in which Messrs. Headstrom & Buckley opened the first stock of general merchandise, brought to the town in the winter of 1873-74.

The schoolhouse was the next building, erected in November, 1872, and the following spring Louis Headstrom completed his residence, which was the first dwelling erected.

D. C. Brannon built the second store, stocking it with drugs, and the third was the store of John Dale, inaugurated in the fall of 1877, and is the pioneer hardware house. Stromsburg is beautifully located in the heart of the Blue River Valley, six miles to the southeast of the county seat, at the present terminus of the Omaha & Republican Valley Branch of the Union Pacific Railway. Its source of natural strength is a surrounding country of upland and rolling prairie of picturesque beauty and inexhaustible soil. It is situated on an elevated plain, commanding a view of pretty suburban farms and groves, tasteful lawns and cozy cottages. Its columns of planted forest trees are fast turning its streets into avenues, and its public park is ornamented with young but thrifty trees of beautiful foliage, while the crystal waters of the Blue River gracefully glide by on the right, fringed by shady groves, the handiwork of nature, together forming as pleasing a picture as one may often see.

Stromsburg is certainly beautifully laid out, and that a future of brightest hue is in store there is every reason to believe.

The present population is about two hundred, and the inhabitants exhibit a commendable spirit of energy and enterprise, and evidences of social refinement are noticeable on every hand.

The Swedish people have their stronghold here, and have proved themselves to be a sturdy, industrious people, thoroughly alive to the interests of the town and county. Mr. Albert Nance, a cousin of His Excellency, Gov. Nance, is agent for the Union Pacific Railway at this point, and the following statement of shipments for the past year furnished by him will indicate the importance of grain and stock interests.

FORWARDED.	Cars.	RECEIVED.	Cars.
Hogs	69	Sheep	1
Wheat	129	Salt	3
Household goods	2	Farm machinery	4
Oats	20	Lime	4
Machinery	1	Trees	1
Broom corn	52	Coal (hard)	2
Flax	7	Lumber	83
Potatoes	1	Coal (private)	78
Barley	2	Coal (company)	172
Corn	107	Emigrant goods	6
Rye	7	Merchandise, oil, agricultural implements	313
Merchandise	30		
Total	427	Total	667

A growing industry is the manufacture of brooms, and the cultivation of broom corn is recognized as a sure crop and is receiving much attention in this vicinity.

All branches of business are well represented, and the town enjoys a large and extensive trade.

Banking interests are represented by a branch of the Osceola Bank, owned by Messrs. Mickey, Nance & Morrill, of Osceola.

Press.—The Stromsburg *Republican*, a weekly journal, was inaugurated by the Stromsburg Town Company, in the spring of 1880, and placed under the management of S. C. Beach, who has since become sole proprietor.

CHURCHES.

The First Swedish Baptist Church was organized in the spring of 1873, by Rev. N. E. Axling. Rev. C. Lungrene, the first pastor of the church, took charge in July, 1873, remaining until the fall of 1875. From this date until June 23, 1880, when the present pastor, Rev. A. F. Palm, assumed his duties, the church was supplied at intervals. The church property includes a neat frame church and parsonage valued at $2,000. Membership, 108.

Swedish Lutheran.—This society was organized by Rev. Mr. Sweder, in the spring of 1874, and the church erected the following summer. Mr. Sweder became the first pastor of the church, presiding over it until 1876, at which date he was succeeded by Rev. C. Falk. Mr. Falk's ministry covers a period of about three years, when Rev. Mr. Bergrene settled at Stromsburg and commenced his labors as its pastor in July, 1880. He resigned his charge in March, 1881, and since that time, the church has been supplied occasionally from other points. Church property valued at $2,000.

Swedish Methodist.—This society is just organized, and, as yet, is a mission field.

Methodist Episcopal.—The Stromsburg Circuit was organized in the winter of 1879–80, from the Creswell and Osceola Circuits, and Stromsburg made the principal station. Rev. J. A. Larkin was in charge during the conference years of 1879–80, and was succeeded by the present pastor in charge, Rev. D. Y. Black. The Stromsburg class was organized in the winter of 1875–76, by Rev. D. C. Brannon.

Presbyterian.—The Presbyterian Church society was organized by Rev. Mr. Pangborn, in the fall of 1881, and is supplied by the pastor in charge at Osceola.

Grand Army of the Republic.—J. A. Mower Post, No. 59, G. A. R., was mustered by Capt. John S. Wood, of Omaha, October 2, 1880. The roster of charter members bears the names of the following veterans: J. B. Dey, Company F, Eighth Iowa Cavalry; W. C. Bartholomew, Company F, Seventh Iowa Infantry; C. C. Bennett, Company A, One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry; J. N. Skelton, Company K, Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry; William Cheny, Company H, Third Wisconsin Infantry; M. R. Barber, Company A, Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry; D. Snally, Company A, Fifty-second Indiana Infantry; Eli Bennett, Company K, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry; W. H. Bolsby, Company B, Twenty-second Indiana Infantry; Thomas Klassy, Company F, Thirty-First Wisconsin Infantry; S. M. Woods, Company E, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry; H. Baker, Company G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry; C. F. Graves, Company E, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry; John Hamilton, Company B, Thirty-second Illinois Infantry; George T. Palmer, Company A, Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry; Dayton Fellows, Company F, Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry; J. L. Teeters, Company C, Sixty-second Ohio Infantry; John S. Palmer, Company K, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry; W. A. Biggs, Company K, One Hundred and First Illinois Infantry; John Hammond, Company I, One Hundred and Second Ohio Infantry; Samuel W. Taylor, Company B, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Amon Steever, Company I, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry; H. Kisler, Company G, One Hundred and Eighth Indiana Infantry; Joseph Kimball, Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry; A. Shoemaker, Company B, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry; J. N. Shoemaker, Company B, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry; Albert S. Ames Company I, Second Wisconsin Cavalry.

The first officers chosen were F. W. Taylor, P. C.; C. C. Bennett, S. V. C.; Eli Bennett, J. V. C.; J. B. Dey, Adjutant; William Cherry, O. M.; Dr. J. N. Skelton, Surgeon; J. C. Teeters, Chaplain; S. M. Woods, O. D.; M. R. Barber, O. G.

The Post has twenty-four comrades in good standing, and the officers elected for 1882, are as follows: H. Barber, P. C.; J. H. Coleman, S. V. C.; William Bartholomew, J. V. C.; J. B. Dey, Adjutant; William Cherry, Q. M.; Thomas Klassy, Surgeon; Perry McLaughlin, Chaplain; S. M. Woods, O. D.; Dayton Fellows, O. G.

Schools.—The town school bears an enviable reputation, and the citizens point to it with especial pride. A handsome frame schoolhouse has just been erected, and is now nearly finished. It is a large, two-story building, with corner tower, and adds much to the general appearance of the town.

Miss Annie Gray is the teacher in charge, and, under her careful labors, the schools are assuming a prominent position among those of the county.

The pupils in attendance number seventy-five; but there are 130 enrolled in the district.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BUCKLEY BROS., grain and live-stock dealers, Stromsburg. Pete T. Buckley, senior member of this firm, was born in Sweden, July 21, 1847; emigrated to the United States with his parents, who first settled in Knox County, Ill. Here Pete remained till the spring of 1871, when he moved to Nebraska, and took up a homestead on Section 6, Town 13, Range 2 west, in Polk County, Stromsburg Precinct. He was the original purchaser of the present town platte of Stromsburg, after turning it over to the town company. He was one of the first settlers of that precinct, and has served one term as Assessor of that town. He was married December 2, 1880, to Miss Tillie C. Ross, who was born in Nebraska City, Neb.

JOHN B. BUCKLEY, junior member of the above firm, was born in Sweden September 17, 1849; came to Nebraska in the spring of 1873, also taking up a homestead on Section 12, Town 13, Range 3 west, where he still resides. He also served one term as Assessor of his precinct; was married March 17, 1878, to Miss Christine Wedga, who was born in Sweden. John was the first grain buyer at Stromsburg, and shipped the first car load of grain from that town, January 1, 1880. In 1881, this firm shipped over three hundred and fifty cars of grain and live stock from that station.

BERG & CASTILE, merchants, Stromsburg, commenced business in 1880. The building which they occupy is 22x70, and well filled with a complete stock of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, etc. John E. Castile, of the above firm, was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, December 4, 1854, and August Burg was born in Sweden in 1849, coming to the United States in 1869, and to Nebraska in November, 1880.

ANDREW V. CARLSON, of the firm of Carlson & Co., hardware merchants, Stromsburg, came to Nebraska in 1873 with his parents, who bought a farm on Section 1, Town 13, Range 2 west. In 1876, the subject of this sketch went to Osceola and started to clerking in a general merchandise store for Bates & Woods. Here he remained until the fall of 1879, then moved to Stromsburg, and, in the spring following, started his present business, which was the first hardware store started in that town; was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, July 22, 1856. He was Census Enumerator for Stromsburg Precinct in 1880. For the year 1881, this firm did about $18,000 business.

OLOF HEADSTROM, wagon and carriage manufacturer, Stromsburg, also dealer in farm machinery, was born in Sweden, September 21, 1850, and here learned the trade of wagon and carriage manufacturing. He came to the United States in July, 1871, first locating in Henry County, Ill., where he worked at different kinds of work until 1873, at which time he came West to Nebraska and took up a homestead in Polk County, on Section 2, Town 13, Range 3 west, Stromsburg Precinct. Here he lived on the farm until the fall of 1878, when he moved to the town of Stromsburg and started a wagon and blacksmith shop, under the firm name of Headstrom & Olson, so continuing until November, 1881, when they dissolved, and Mr. H. started in business for himself. He served as Assessor of Stromsburg Precinct in 1879, and is at present Secretary of Stromsburg town. He was married in 1879, to Miss Jennie Falk, who was born in Sweden, and by whom he has one son—Fridolf Leonard.

LEWIS HEADSTROM, Postmaster and real estate agent at Stromsburg, also agent for the U. P. R. R., was born in Sweden, May 24, 1834. He came to the United States in 1856, locating first at Galesburg, Ill., where he remained for three years working at the carpenter's trade, and then removed to Galva, where he started a cabinet shop, and was also superintendent of Olof Johnson's farm for two years. He was married in Galesburg, Ill., in 1859, to Miss Carrie Anderson, who was also a native of Sweden. In 1869, he took a trip back to the old country to see his friends, and when he returned he brought over a number of emigrants. In the spring of 1871, he was the instigator of the Scandinavian colony that came to Nebraska in the same year, settling in Polk County, where the present village of Stromsburg now stands, the subject of this sketch being the founder of said town and also laying it out. He made his home at Galva, Ill., until 1872, when he moved his family to Stromsburg, Neb., and in 1873 was appointed Postmaster at that place, and also started the first store there.

NELS. F. PETERSON, furniture dealer and undertaker, Stromsburg, was born in Sweden November 27, 1844. When old enough he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until the fall of 1867, when he came to the United States, first locating in Knox County, Ill., where he still worked at his trade, and afterward farmed until the spring of 1871, at which time he came West to Nebraska, settling in Polk County, where he entered a homestead on Section 32, Town 14, Range 2 west, Stromsburg Precinct. Here he resided, improving his farm and working at his trade until the fall of 1878, when he removed to the village of Stromsburg and opened a furniture store, it being the first one in the place. Mr. Peterson was married in 1875, at Columbus, Neb., to Miss Matilda Nelson, who was also born in Sweden.

JACOB P. SMITH, Notary Public and dealer in agricultural implements, Stromsburg, came to Nebraska in March, 1871, and took up a homestead on Section 6, Town 13, Range 2 west, on which he has lived since that time. He introduced farm machinery into Polk County in the spring of 1873, opening an office at the above-mentioned place. The subject of this sketch was born in Belknap County, N. H., on the 14th of January, 1829, and in 1862, crossed the plains, returning in 1864, during which year he was married to Miss Ada Shoemaker. Mr. S. was the first Justice of the Peace of his precinct, holding that office for two terms, and is, at this writing, one of the Trustees of Stromsburg Town Company.

EPHRAIM F. SMELSER, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Osceola, was born in Bedford County, Penn., April 20, 1821. He left his native State with his family in April, 1855, and came to Benton County, Iowa, where he followed the trade of plastering. From here he enlisted in August, 1862, in Company A, Twenty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He then returned to Iowa and commenced farming. In 1866, he moved to Marshall County and continued his former occupation until 1872; at that time removed to Nebraska and took up a homestead on which he now lives. He moved his family on to it the following spring. Mr. Smelser is Justice of the Peace in Stromsburg Precinct. He is a member of the G. A. R., and a charter member of the J. F. Reynolds Post, No. 26, of Osceola, being also a member of the A., F. & A. M. He was married in June, 1843, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Dorothy Snider. They have eight children—Mary J., Susanna, Tobias C., Charles W., Benjamin F., John B., Ellen and Altha E.

JOHN VAN HORN, farmer, Section 23, Town 13, Range 4 west, P. O. Stromsburg, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., on April 17, 1818. When he was about ten years of age, his parents moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, and settled on a farm, where the subject of this sketch lived and received a common school education until 1839. He then went to Scott County, Iowa, where he purchased an interest in a saw-mill, which he operated until the spring of 1843, when he moved to Jackson County and engaged at farming and stock-raising until 1872. He then came to Nebraska, and after making preliminary surveys, he finally bought a half section of land, where he now lives, and in 1873 brought out some teams with which he began to improve his farm. In June, 1874, he moved his family on to his farm and has since made that his home, and now owns 560 acres, of which 320 are under cultivation. Mr. Van Horn has served six years as Commissioner of Polk County. He was married in Jackson County, Iowa, on May 1, 1844, to Miss Catherine A. Waldo, of New York. They have nine children living—Orison H., Milo M., Mary A., Charles H., Chauncy H., Estella, Edward D., Litta and John. The two oldest sons were soldiers in the rebellion.

FERDINAND F. VOGEL, of the firm of F. F. Vogel & Bros., farmers and dealers in agricultural implements, Section 8, Town 13, Range 2 west, P. O. Stromsburg, was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, February 9, 1846. He is the son of Gottfried and Christina Vogel, who came to the United States, the former in 1835, the latter in 1817, locating in Columbiana County, Ohio, where they were married and lived until 1845, when they moved West to Iowa, where they lived until 1880, when they removed to Nebraska to live with the subject of this sketch, who removed there in February, 1872, and taking up the homestead described at the heading of this sketch. After coming here he lived in a sod house for four years, at the end of which time he replaced it with a fine frame building, 22x28, and one and a half stories high. Mr. Vogel was married November 23, 1871, to Miss Amy E. Murrow, of Jefferson County, Iowa. Their family consists of three children—Ethis M., Alvin C. and Iven G. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and was a charter member of Rising Star Lodge, No. 65, at Osceola.

JOSEPH D. WOODS, of the firm of L. M. Woods & Co., merchants, Stromsburg, came to Nebraska in 1870, and took up a homestead on Section 24, Town 14, Range 2 west, Butler County, where he resided four years, and then removed to Seward, where he kept hotel, and in 1878, came to Osceola and started a hotel, which he ran till January, 1882, when he removed to Stromsburg and became a member of the present firm of L. M. Woods & Co. He was born in Mercer County, Penn., on June 19, 1819. He served three years as a soldier in the rebellion, enlisting in Company G, Eighty-third Volunteer Infantry. L. M. Woods, of this firm, was born in February, 1850.

CANADA PRECINCT.

Canada Precinct is one of the largest in extent in the county, and one of the best improved. Dr. S. O. Whaley receives the honor of making the first settlement in the precinct in the spring of 1871. During this year, Peter Bull, William Jarmin, George Bull and family, D. Merrick, James W. Snider, M. H. Whaley, J. A Palmer, Rufus Burritt, William Fosbender, H. W. Chase, M. W. Stone and D. D. Bramer also made settlements.

The first school district (No. 14) was organized in the fall of 1872, with the following School Board: Stephen Bull, James Mackie and George Bull. A sod schoolhouse was immediately built, and a school opened with twenty-six scholars in attendance, and Mrs. Anna Richmond as teacher.

This pioneer schoolhouse was familiarly known as the Burley Schoolhouse.

Rev. L. F. Whitehead, pastor in charge of the Osceola Circuit, organized a Methodist Episcopal Church society in the fall of 1873, at the Burley Schoolhouse, which was used as a place of worship until the spring of 1876, at which date a church building was constructed in the immediate vicinity of Burley Schoolhouse, and the name of "Wesley Chapel" given it.

The first post office established in the precinct was called "Cyclone," and Albert Cowles was appointed Postmaster.

First land entered by D. Merrick.

Upon the advent of the Union Pacific Railroad, the town of Shelby was inaugurated under the name of Arcade. The site was owned by Gilbert Vanvorce, who became possessed of it by virtue of a timber claim made upon Section 9, Town 14, Range 1 west. Mr. Vanvorce and Peter Matter gave the Union Pacific Railroad Company a half-interest in the property, and they established a station under the name of Arcade, which formed the "nucleus" of the now thriving town. In August, 1879, J. T. Dunning erected his grain elevator, which was the first built, and the following month Messrs. H. C. and Frank Dunning opened the first business house with a stock of general merchandise.

Krumbach & Thelen opened the second store with a stock of hardware, in November, 1879, and the same month Messrs. Fox & Giffin opened a third store with a stock of dry goods and groceries

In April, 1880, John T. Dunning built the first drug store, and John Stalnecker the first hotel. The name of the post office was changed to Arcade, and R. O. D. Cummings appointed Postmaster. In the winter of 1880–81, the town was given the name of Shelby, and the name of the post office also changed to Shelby, Mr. J. T. Dunning receiving the appointment of Postmaster, which he resigned in April, 1881, being succeeded by the present incumbent, J. H. Yeoman.

The town is enjoying a prosperous and substantial growth, and has justly earned the title as the metropolis of eastern Polk. All branches of business are well represented, and as a shipping point it is fast assuming an important position on the line. In support of the facts above stated, the writer presents the following statement of shipments from this station for 1881, furnished by Mr. B. E. Sturdevant, agent in charge:

	Cars.
Way freight forwarded, 40,337 pounds—about	2
Old iron	1
Potatoes	2
Lumber	2
Barley	4
Flaxseed	5
Hogs	22
Oats	29
Wheat	85
Corn	127
Total number shipped	276

Population, about two hundred.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

WILLIAM A. SNIDER, farmer, Section 18, Town 14, Range 1 west, P. O. Shelby, came to Nebraska, April 3, 1873, locating in Polk County, where he took up a homestead where he now lives. He was born in Canada, April 17, 1829. He was here married to Miss Sarah Jane Fox, December 25, 1854. When Mr. Snider first landed in Polk County, Neb., he was just $4.50 worse off than nothing, and now owns 160 acres of land, of which 120 are under cultivation, and a comfortable home.

HACKBERRY PRECINCT.

Hackberry Precinct is the oldest and most populous in the county. The waters of the Blue course through it from east to west, and the banks are dotted at intervals with groves of natural timber. It was in these secluded groves that the pioneers of the county first took up their dwelling. In the spring of 1867, Albert Seaver made the first permanent settlement in the county in this precinct, and a short time after Thomas Connolly arrived, and is the second settler of the county. The next year (1868), Mr. John Patterson and wife, with their sons, Richard, James and William, James Clark, Hon. John H. Mickey and W. W. Maxwell, made settlements, and in 1869, Rev. James Query and V. P. Davis, settled on Davis Creek, the creek taking its name from Mr. Davis.

The first birth occurring in the county was a son, to Mrs. Louisa Roberts (Edgar Roberts), born November 30, 1868. In May, 1869, Rev. James Query, Polk County's pioneer preacher, preached the first sermon ever listened to in the county, and organized the first class of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the house of Hon. John H. Mickey. The pioneer members of this class were Rev. James Query and wife, Hon. John H. Mickey and wife, Mrs. A. Roberts, Mrs. Jane Clark, V. P. Davis and wife, and was attached to the Seward County Circuit.

School District No. 1 was organized in the spring of 1870, under an order of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Butler County, with James Clark as Director; T. W. Blake, Moderator; and Hon. John H. Mickey, Treasurer.

John A. Giffin taught the first school, which numbered thirty-eight pupils.

The first county convention was held at the residence of B. F. Hibley, in July, 1870, for the purpose of organizing the county. Hon. John H. Mickey and T. W. Blake were appointed a committee to circulate a petition among the inhabitants of the county, petitioning His Excellency, the Governor of Nebraska, to order a special election to elect all necessary officers of the county, and effect a permanent organization.

The number in attendance at this initiatory convention reached twelve, and included the executive ability of the entire county.

A few weeks later the organization of the county was effected at the house of Rev. James Query.

The first marriage ceremony celebrated in the county was at the house of Rev. James Query, the contracting parties Mr. William Thomas and a Miss Crocket, of Butler County, in December, 1869, and a few days later Theodore W. Blake and Miss Matilda Query, daughter of Rev. James Query, were united in marriage.

Rev. Mr. Query was the officiating minister at both of the weddings, and the last-named parties were the first to unite their destinies, who claimed Polk County as their home.

The first death in the county occurred in this precinct in 1869.

William Wilson, an early settler, accidentally shot himself while gunning, dying some days after from his wound.

Wayland Post Office was established in 1873, and Kinsney Michner appointed Postmaster.

In the winter of 1873-74, a society of the church of God was organized by Rev. Mr. Warner in the Hoffer settlement, with a membership of thirty, and in the spring of 1876, Rev. Mr. Earnhart organised a society of the Baptist Church, with a membership of nearly thirty.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

EDWARD P. SCULL, farmer, Section 32, Town 14, Range 1 west, Hackberry Precinct, P. O. Shelby, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, January 8, 1827. In 1839, he removed to Iowa, settling in Louisa County, where he followed farming until 1870. He then went West to Nebraska, and took up a homestead on Section 4, Hackberry Precinct, it being not far from where he now lives, and on which he remained for six years. He was one of the very first settlers in that part, there being at that time only seventeen voters in Polk County. In the fall of 1871, he was appointed by the County Commissioners to take charge of the highways and open roads throughout the county, also to build bridges, etc. He is one of the original members of the Methodist Episcopal Church society in the county. He was married to his present wife, Mrs. Mary Story, in 1858.

PLEASANT HOME PRECINCT.

Pleasant Home Precinct lies in the extreme southwestern portion of the county, and S. C. Davis has the honor of being its first settler. He came into the county the 29th day of October, 1870.

Milo Barber, William Maston, J. N. Nickell, John Marty, Henry Marty, J. D. Darrow, Jay N. Skelton, made settlements shortly after.

In the summer of 1872, Pleasant Home Post Office was established, with S. C. Davis as Postmaster.

School District No. 6 was organized in the fall of 1872, with Jay N. Skelton as teacher, and fifteen scholars in attendance.

The members of the School Board were C. J. Doremus, J. N. Nickell and S. C. Davis.

The United Brethren were the first to effect a church organization, which was organized by their pastor, Rev. Henry Spafford, in the fall of 1872.

Rev. E. J. Hancock organised a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the fall of 1875.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

LEWIS H. COHOON, farmer, Section 20, Town 13, Range 4 west, P. O. Arborville, York County, Neb., was born in Morrow County, Ohio, August 16, 1843; came to Wisconsin with his parents when he was only five years of age, who settled in Dodge County. Here the subject of this sketch resided till the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in Company A, Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He was in all the principal engagements of his regiment; was wounded in the head at the battle of Petersburg, Va., which was only slightly. After the close of the rebellion, he returned to Wisconsin, and resided in Sauk County, where he followed farming till the fall of 1872, when he came to Nebraska and settled on the place where he now lives; he is now Justice of the Peace in his precinct, and has filled that office for eight years; was married in Sauk County, Wis., February 10, 1867, to Miss Sarah Wheeler, who is a native of Ohio. They are both original members of the Christian Church of Pleasant Home Precinct. He was one of the very first settlers in that precinct. During the war, he was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company A, for meritorious service.

ISLAND PRECINCT.

Island Precinct lies in the northeastern part of the county, and is so named from its being located between the two channels of the Platte River. Mr. Boukor Beebe has the honor of being the first settler in this precinct, locating in the summer of 1870. Rudolph Kummer, H. M. Mills, M. D., William Thomas, Henry Augustine and Alex T. Simmons, made settlements in the spring of 1871.

The first school district organized was No. 17, in the spring of 1872, with Miss Jennie Ousterhout as teacher.

The School Board was composed of the following gentlemen: William Thomas (Director), Rudolph Kummer (Moderator), H. M. Mills (Treasurer).

RED WILLOW COUNTY.

RED WILLOW County is situated in the valley of the Republican River. In extent it is twenty-four miles from north to south and thirty miles from east to west. As to boundary lines, it has Frontier County on the north, Furnas on the east, Decatur County, Kan., on the south, and Hitchcock County on the west. The county is well watered by numerous streams. The Republican River flows through the county from west to east, and at a distance varying from fourteen to eighteen miles north of the Kansas line. On the north side of the Republican River, its principal tributaries are Red Willow Creek, which enters the county near the northwestern part and flows southeast, entering the Republican not far from the center of the county; Coon Creek, which empties into the Republican at Indianola, and Dry Creek, a little farther to the east. On the south side of the river are Driftwood Creek, which enters the county from Hitchcock, about six miles south from the Republican and flows northeast, emptying into the river about six miles from the western boundary; then in succession and only a few miles apart, and all flowing in the same general direction, are Ash, Buffalo, Berger, School and Silver Creeks. The only other stream of any importance is Beaver Creek, which enters the county from the southwest, and at a point about twelve miles east of the western boundary, and flows east of northeast, entering Furnas County at a point about six miles north of the Kansas boundary. This stream, however, as well as a number of the other larger ones of the county, has a number of small streams tributary to it, that are of no importance except to furnish stock water.

The valley of the Republican River itself is broad, level and fertile. The other larger streams—Red Willow, Driftwood and Beaver Creeks—have quite broad and level valleys. Of the smaller streams, the valleys are narrow, and have but a small extent of bottom land. From the bottoms to the uplands, going back from any of the streams, the surface of the land varies from gentle slopes to high and steep bluffs. The divides between the streams consist of high and rolling prairie.

The best farming lands are along the Beaver, Driftwood and Red Willow Creeks, though the greater portion of the county has a soil and surface of land suitable to crop-raising. But a small portion of the land of the county is too rough for cultivation.

All parts of the county are adapted to stock-raising, and the steep and broken bluff lands along the larger streams are particlarly suited to this purpose.

The bottom lands are covered with a rich growth of grass, and in some places it grows to a great height. The uplands and divides are covered principally with a rich and heavy growth of buffalo grass, though this, with the advance in the improvement of the country, is fast giving way to a blue stem variety.

There is but little timber in the county, and this only skirting the streams. Along the Republican is but a slight growth of trees. Along the banks of the Red Willow is the best timber in the county, and in some places it is quite heavy. The Driftwood and Beaver have considerable timber along their banks, and there is a slight growth of trees along all the streams of the county.

EARLY HISTORY.

About the year 1870, the first settlements in the Republican Valley commenced, and the next year attention was called to and a settlement planned in what is now Red Willow County.

In the fall of 1871, a company was formed in Nebraska City for the purpose of making a settlement somewhere in the Republican Valley. It was intended to start a town and induce a heavy settlement to the surrounding country, and in due time to organize a county. The company was incorporated with a capital of $100,000. The books were opened with a subscription of $15,000, of which 5 per cent was at once paid in. The officers of this company were as follows: President, Royal Buck; Secretary, B. M. Davenport; Treasurer, J. V. D. Patch; Directors, Dr. J. N. Converse, John Roberts, W. W. W. Jones, John F. Black, Samuel Tate, J. H. Madison, V. S. Utley.

On November 4, 1871, the Board of Directors ordered Royal Buck, the President, to organize an exploring and locating party from among the directors and stockholders, the party to consist of not less than ten members with Lathrop Ellis as engineer and surveyor, to proceed to the Republican Valley, to select a location for the settlement, and to survey a town.

Accordingly, Royal Buck set to work at once to organize a party, which, besides himself, consisted of John Roberts, J. F. Black, W. W. W. Jones, John Longnecker, L. K. Sittler, William Byfield, Frank Usher, William McKinney, J. M. Davis and Lathrop Ellis as the Surveyor and Engineer.

Preparations were at once made for the trip, and two wagons were loaded with provisions sufficient to last thirty days, and placed in charge of J. M. Davis and L. K. Sittler, who were ordered to proceed to Sutton on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska. This they did, and, on the 9th day of November, the remainder of the party left Nebraska City, arriving at Sutton the next day. On the 11th, they started from here across the country to the mouth of the Red Willow Creek.

During their trip, a severe snow storm came up, but, after some delay, the party got through with but little suffering, and arrived at the mouth of the Red Willow on the forenoon of the 22d day of the month.

They then spent one day in making examinations, when they selected a location for the town on the east side of Red Willow Creek. But upon making some surveys, this was found to be a school-land section, and they then selected a town site on the west side of the creek, on Section 17, Town 3, and Range 28 west.

In their examination of the country, the party found wild game, such as buffalo, antelope and various other kinds of game common to the Western prairies, very numerous. It was no uncommon thing to see herds of buffalo numbering several hundred. It was plain to the party that during the early years of settlement, before crops and the various stock raised on a farm could be produced in abundance, that the settlers need not be in need of meat, as the wild game was sufficiently plentiful to meet their wants.

After the examining and locating party had returned to Nebraska City, and made their report, the company resolved to at once take measures to induce settlement. John Roberts was employed at a salary of $100 per month, to serve as Superintendent of the affairs of the company. Proceeding upon his duties, a town was at once laid out, modeled after the city of Lincoln, Neb. The town site was large, wide streets were laid out and named, and Section 17 of the town and range before-mentioned, was filed as a town site in the United States Land Office at Beatrice.

The town company entertained great ideas of the prosperity of their new town site. This was an era of speculation, and one of the periods in the history of Nebraska when large and numerous town sites were laid out, which, in the imagination of their founders, were soon to make great and magnificent cities. The most of these, however, never became towns at all, and the others grew slowly, though they generally kept pace with the settlement of the country, and made prosperous villages in the end.

The State Legislature was in session, and a bill was framed to organize a county, twenty-four miles north and south and thirty miles east and west, covering the same territory now embraced in the county, and that its name should be Red Willow. John Roberts, the Superintendent, was sent to Lincoln, to lobby and get this bill passed by the Legislature. Though Roberts tried hard, the bill failed to pass at this session of the Legislature. The company also endeavored to secure a new United States land office at the site of their new town, but in this they were unsuccessful.

A newspaper, designed more especially for advertising the county, was started by the company early in 1872, and called the *Red Willow Gazette*. This paper was, however, edited and published at Nebraska City, and immense numbers of the paper were sent East, to advertise the advantages of the proposed county of Red Willow, to all who contemplated settling in Nebraska.

It had been less than three years since the Indians had been very troublesome in the Republican Valley, and they had fought to the very last for the retention of their favorite hunting grounds, and the company now making settlement fearing that these troubles would be renewed and that the settlers would be unprotected, prevailed on Gen. E. O. C. Ord, then in command of the Department of the Department of the Platte, to send two companies of soldiers to the county to guard against any surprises by the Indians. Gen. Ord sent two companies of soldiers—one of cavalry and one of infantry—to the mouth of the Red Willow, where they were stationed during the year 1872. Late in the year, however, finding that there was no danger from the Indians, the soldiers were ordered away.

In the spring of 1872, W. W. W. Jones was sent out to survey the town site as platted, into lots. But nothing ever came of this. Already over $1,000 had been spent, and the company could not as yet see where they could ever secure payment for the time and money that had been expended. Dissatisfaction among the members of the Town Company soon began to be exhibited. Dissensions arose, and the funds of the company failing, and none desiring to invest any more in a scheme where the prospects were no better than were those of the town site at this time, the company failed and was dissolved. In 1873, the town site was contested and homestead claims entered on it, as follows: On the southeast quarter, W. M. Wilson; on the southwest quarter, Mrs. M. A. Lawton; on the northwest quarter, G. W. Rowley; and on the northeast quarter, W. D. Wildman.

Of the above, G. W. Rowley afterward moved farther west and was murdered by the Cheyenne Indians in the fall of 1878. W. D. Wildman removed to Culbertson, where he is now Postmaster, and sold his claim on the Red Willow to Brown & Leland, who in the spring of 1876 tried to start another town there.

The first real settler in the county was John S. King, who located on the Republican River in the eastern part of the county in the fall of 1871, about the time of the projection of the Red Willow town site. John S. King lived on this place many years, and as the county became settled he became one of its leading men, and was at one time County Commissioner. Early in the year 1880, however, he became insane, and, in April of that year, he was taken to the Insane Asylum at Lincoln, where he died in a short time, and was lamented by all the old settlers of the county.

Another town site, selected in the early days of the county's history, that never resulted in the building of a town, was one located in the fall of 1871, by a man named Billings, from Cheyenne, W. T. The town was called Billingsville, and comprised the west half of Section 6, Town 3, Range 26, and the east half of Section 1, Town 3, Range 27. Billings soon became discouraged, however, and left the country, and all that remained was a board nailed to a post, on which was inscribed in chalk, "Billingsville," and a partially finished log house, built four logs high. The next year, the town site was entered as homesteads by P. J. Francis and others.

In 1872, there were several settlements commenced in the county. On and near Coon Creek, and covering the present town site of Indianola and beginning in June, E. S. Hill, William Weygint, William Reddick, George A. Hunter and Mr. Forstrand took homestead claims, and began improvements. On Red Willow Creek, Royal Buck, John Longnecker, John F. Black and Russell F. Loomis located. The settlement at the mouth of Dry Creek was begun by P. J. Francis and Mr. Rammel. W. H. and J. E. Berger settled on Beaver Creek, in the south part of the county. Still later in the year, Charles Briegel located on Coon Creek, and W. M. Hinman settled on the Republican River, opposite the mouth of Red Willow Creek, and put up a saw-mill. A number of Swedes also settled near Dry Creek. During the year 1872, the settlements were not great, but sufficient to form a nucleus around which the immigrants of the future years might settle.

In the spring of 1873, quite a heavy immigration commenced. Among those locating on or near Coon Creek were: I. J. Starbuck, George S. Bishop, A. A. Meyers, O. H. Cobb, C. A. Hotze, Richman Brothers, Dr. J. S. Shaw, John M. Ferguson, A. Goddard, W. H. Cortin, Frank Fritsch, Jesse, John and Frank Welborne, James Hetherington and R. H. Crisswell.

ORGANIZATION AND COUNTY SEAT TROUBLES.

The settlement of Beaver Creek began to grow considerably in 1873. Among others who located there, were Dolph Brothers, Mr. West, Lyon Brothers, Boyer Brothers, B. F. Bradbury and Dr. I. Bennett.

The settlement on Driftwood Creek began about the same time, and among the first settlers were the following: William Stone, Dr. Baker and Son, Messrs. Schwerdt, Schibel, C. L. Nettleton, Kelley, Everest, W. S. Fitch and Dr. Randall.

In May, 1873, the town of Indianola was laid out, near Coon Creek, on the northwest one-fourth, and on the southwest one-fourth of Section 18, Town 3, Range 27 west. The town was laid out by the Republican Valley Land Association, and was located by D. N. Smith, who had charge of locating the town sites for the association.

By authority of the State Government, an election was called for the organization of Red Willow County. The day of the election was designated as the 27th of May, 1873, and W. M. Hinman, M. Lawton and E. S. Hill, were appointed judges of election, and J. E. Berger and John Byfield, clerks.

The two settlements—the one on Red Willow Creek and the other on Coon Creek—were antagonistic to each other, as each wished to secure the greater number of settlers. Each wished to secure the county seat, and therefore insure the location and permanent growth of a town. An active and aggressive campaign commenced, and two tickets were put in the field. The Indianola or Coon Creek ticket was: Judge, E. S. Hill; Clerk, I. J. Starbuck; Treasurer, J. E. Berger; Sheriff, George A. Hunter; Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Lyons; Surveyor, P. J. Francis; Commissioners, William Berger, B. F. Bradbury and W. S. Fitch; and for the proposition to locate the county seat at Indianola.

The other ticket, known as the Red Willow ticket, provided for the location of the county seat on Red Willow Creek, on Section 16, Town 3, and Range 28 west. The nominees for county officials were: Judge, W. M. Hinman; Clerk, D. E. Bothwell; Sheriff, J. F. Black; Superintendent of Schools, J. G. Eaton; Coroner, E. S. Hill; Surveyor, P. J. Francis; Commissioners, John Longnecker, J. H. Prickett and Andy Boyer.

The election took place on May 27, at the residence of Welburn Morris, on Section 15, Town 3, Range 28 west, as appointed, and resulted in a victory for the Indianola ticket by a small majority. On the same day, D. N. Smith entered into a bond with the county, to deed to it 100 town lots in Indianola, and also to build a small building, to be used for a court house, which he would furnish to the county free of rent. It was intended that the sale of the lots should form a fund sufficient to build a good court house, by the time the three years had elapsed. The bond referred to was canceled in 1875, its conditions having been complied with.

The election board having decided that the Indianola ticket was elected, the Red Willow party commenced a contest of this election. The case was taken before George W. Colvin, a Justice of the Peace at Arapahoe, in Furnas County, who summoned both parties to appear before him. The Indianola party, with the exception of E. S. Hill, did not recognize his authority, and refused to appear. Colvin, therefore, decided the election illegal, and that Hill was the only man on the Indianola ticket that was elected. The case was then appealed by the defendants to the District Court, where, some time afterward, the decision of Colvin was reversed, and the parties composing the Indianola ticket declared elected.

Acting on the decision of Colvin, the Red Willow party sought to control the county. The men claiming to have been elected, met and qualified for their respective offices, among themselves, and then began a suit against the Indianola party, to compel them to give up the county records. This suit was commenced before J. G. Eaton, who was declared by Colvin to have been elected Justice of the Peace.

Not being able to gain possession of the records by any other means, the Red Willow party went to Indianola and took the county records and county seal by force, and carried them away. The county officers tried to recover them, but they were hid where they could not be found. For some time a great deal of hard feeling existed between the two parties, but when the Red Willow people learned that the case had been appealed to the District Court, and had allowed their passion to cool a little, they returned the records, and awaited the decision of the higher court.

The first regular meeting of the County Commissioners took place June 18, 1873, at the residence of E. S. Hill. The Commissioners, William Berger, B. F. Bradbury and W. S. Fitch, were all present.

At the time of the regular election, October 4, 1873, E. S. Hill was elected Judge; I. J. Starbuck, Clerk; B. B. Duckworth, Treasurer; G. B. Nettleton, Superintendent of Schools; P. J. Francis, Surveyor; J. D. Hill, Coroner; B. F. Bradbury, Commissioner. In the spring of 1874, Duckworth removed from the county, and R. H. Crisswell was appointed in his place. The same year J. R. Meyers was elected Commissioner to fill a vacancy.

In political affairs the contention between the two principal settlements as to who should take the lead, was still kept up, and in the fall of 1875, another bitter campaign was fought. Two conventions were held early in the fall, and tickets put in the field by each. The election on October 13, 1875, resulted in the election of some from each ticket, and was as follows: John Hetherington, Clerk; F. Stewig, Judge; G. A. Hunter, Treasurer; William Springer, Sheriff; M. H. Skinner, Superintendent of Schools; P. J. Francis, Surveyor; Isaiah Bennett, Coroner; Elias Canaga, Commissioner.

The election in the fall of 1877 resulted in the election of J. G. Eaton, Commissioner; F. Stewig, Judge; James Hetherington, Clerk; J. W. Welburn, Treasurer; W A. Springer, Sheriff; S. F. McDonald, Superintendent of Schools; E. S. Hill, Surveyor; I. Bennett, Coroner.

At the election in November, 1879, the following officers were elected: Commissioner, S. W. Stilgebouer; Clerk, James Hetherington; Treasurer, B. B. Duckworth; Sheriff, Moody Starbuck; Surveyor, E. S. Hill; Superintendent of Schools, C. L. Nettleton; Coroner, J. S. Shaw; Judge, R. B. Daley.

FIRST THINGS.

In the spring of 1872, the first post office in the county was established at Red Willow, with Royal Buck, Postmaster.

The first store in the county was established in the fall of 1872 by T. P. Thomas, at his residence near Red Willow Creek. He had only a small stock of goods, however, and gave up business the next year. The second store was established by John Byfield, at his home on the west side of Red Willow Creek, some time in the winter of 1872–73. This store was well stocked, and was well kept up until the winter of 1875–76.

The first white child born in the county was Edna, daughter of William and Mrs. Berger, born in 1872.

The second birth in the county was that of Ralph Hunter, in the winter of 1872–73.

The first transfer of real estate was on the 18th day of February, 1873, when Henry Jansen deeded to Allen N. Ghost, the east half of the northwest quarter of, and Lots 1 and 2 in Section 7, Town 3, Range 26.

The first Fourth of July celebration was held in 1873. Nearly all the settlers in the county were present, and a very enjoyable time was had. Besides many enthusiastic speeches, the people took particular pains to become acquainted with each other, and the day was spent in a grand social entertainment.

The first term of school in the county was taught in the court house at Indianola during the winter of 1873–74; O. H. Cobb was the teacher.

The first marriage in the county was that of William S. Fitch, to Miss Fanny E. Nettleton, March 23, 1874; Judge E. S. Hill, officiated.

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTY.

During the year 1873, the settlement of the county had been great, and a great deal of the choicest lands along the streams of the county had been already taken up. The land that had been broken in the year 1872, was planted to crops of which there was a fair yield, taking into consideration the dryness of the season and the newness of the country.

In 1874, the grasshoppers appeared in immense swarms, and in a few days after their coming, all the crops that were yet green were destroyed. The settlers were all poor, and suffering was imminent. The families of many were only saved from intense suffering with cold and hunger by aid being sent in from the Eastern States. Royal Buck and Dr. A. J. Shaw were sent East to solicit aid, and through their efforts, a large quantity of provisions, grain and clothing was secured by the needy settlers.

In 1875, everything passed along quietly. The immigration to the county was not so great as it had been the two former years, yet there was a considerable settlement. The summer was a rather hard one on account of the failure of the crops the year before.

The crop yield for 1875 was rather light.

The first term of District Court ever held in the county was April 28, 1876; Judge William Gaslin presided, and District Attorney C. J. Dilworth was present.

During the year 1876, the county made but little progress. By this time, however, there was a large acreage of land under cultivation.

In 1877, there was a very good crop planted, with a yield not varying much from that of previous years.

In the year 1878, a great addition to the population of the county was made. A great deal of breaking was done, and a large crop planted, which resulted in an average yield.

In the year, 1879, the railroad up the Republican Valley was building, and now there was a great immigration to every county in the Valley. Much of the vacant land of the county was taken up and a great deal of breaking and many other improvements were made. The success of the county began to be assured.

In the spring of 1880, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, in Nebraska, on the route to Denver, was finished as far west as Indianola, which town was, for the time, made the terminus of the road, and now new settlers came to the county in vast numbers. In June the population was upward of three thousand, and this was increased considerably during the yehr. A large number of improvements was made this year in the various parts of the county.

In the fall, R. B. Daley was elected Representative in the Legislature from his district, and resigning his office as County Judge, W. H. Corbin was appointed in his place.

The winter of 1880–81 was a cold one, with much snow. In the latter part of February, 1881, after the thaw commenced, all the streams in the county were flooded and much damage was done. On the Republican, near the old Hinman place, at the mouth of the Red Willow, a gorge of ice was formed, and the water rose high over the flats north of the river and around S. Lyon's residence, so that he was compelled to remove his family. The new bridge across the river had been commenced, and here was the worst gorge, the ice piling very high and crushing the partly finished bridge. Of thirteen bents, only three were left. On the island of the river, between the two bridges, most of the grade was washed out. On the south side of the river the grade was all washed away. Three days later, the ice gorged near Maj. Crisswell's place, letting the water raise upon the flats. William Reddick's house was in danger of being washed away, but finally stood. Great damage was done to farm property in different places. There were five wash-outs on the railroad in the county.

In the spring of 1881, the immigration to the county was kept up, though not to so great an extent as for the two previous years.

On May 9, 1881, a heavy wind storm passed over the county. The section over which the storm passed was the table-lands south of the Republican River. The most of the houses along its course were built of sod and but little damage was done. The only serious mishap was the blowing away of the house of J. C. Lafferty, about four miles north of Danbury Post Office. As the storm approached, the family started for the cellar. Lafferty taking two children, led the way, and was followed closely by Mrs. Lafferty, with a little child in her arms. Just as Lafferty reached the landing and his wife was stepping on the stairs, the storm struck the house and it was literally torn to splinters, and Mrs. Lafferty and the child carried away with it. After the storm subsided, their dead bodies were found about twenty rods away, in a mutilated condition. Pieces of the house were blown several miles. Wagons and other farming machinery were demolished. In other places in the county, sod houses were unroofed and damage done on the farms, but no other lives were lost.

In the spring of 1881, a bridge across the Republican at Indianola was built. The precinct voted $1,500 in bonds, which were issued to the Lincoln Land Company, who built the bridge at a cost to them of about $3,000, they paying about one-half on account of their landed interest in the town and vicinity.

At the election of November 8, 1881, W. H. Corbin was elected Judge; J. W. Welborne, Sheriff; James Hetherington, Clerk; R. F. Loomis, Treasurer; P. J. Francis, Surveyor; C. L. Nettleton, Superintendent of Schools; and Henry Crabtree, Commissioner.

The crop yield for 1881 was very poor, and the railroad having extended on through the county, the excitement died out, and at the present time the county is about at a standstill, though there are natural advantages here that must make this one of the prosperous counties of the Republican Valley. The settlers are fast learning that it is injudicious to depend on crop raising alone and are fast getting stock of some kind about them. There is a large number of cattle in the county and generally owned by farmers, who combine stock-raising with farming, and those who have done this have always been prosperous and are making money, while those who have depended on grain-raising alone have been rather unsuccessful, on account of light crops some years. There has at times been a very large yield of crops, enough to prove that farming is a success here, but the judicious farmer will combine crop and stock-raising, and then his success is assured.

The present population of the county is estimated at a little more than four thousand. The estimated valuation of taxable property is $350,000. In 1881, there were 37,000 acres of deeded land in the county, and this has been largely increased as the settlers are fast "proving up" their homesteads and receiving their patent from the United States Government.

There are church organizations in every portion of the county. The denominations generally represented are Congregational, Baptist and Methodist.

In the early days of settlement, districts were formed, schoolhouses built and the greatest possible attention given to the educational interests of the county. There is not a neighborhood but where there is a good school. In many districts, however, the schoolhouses are yet poor, but they are rapidly giving place to large frame structures.

The court house, until the present year, 1882, was the small one-story, one-room building, erected by D. N. Smith, on the organization of the county in 1873. In 1881, the money derived from the sale of a portion of the 100 lots, deeded to the county, had accumulated to such an extent that it was determined to build a large and comfortable court house. Work was commenced, and a brick structure, thirty-six feet wide by forty-six feet long, was erected. The building is two stories high, and designed for county offices below and court-room above. Though now occupied by the county officers, it is not yet complete. It is estimated that when finished it will have cost $5,000.

INDIANOLA.

This town is the county seat of Red Willow County, located on the north side of the Republican River, and near Coon Creek, not far from the center of the county. The greater part of the town and the business portion are located on the level valley lands. On the north side, however, the surface of the land rises in quite a steep, shelf-like hill, on the slope of which are located the court house and a few residences. Until the present spring it was the only town in the county, and also the only railroad station, therefore it commanded the entire trade of the county; it has been a prosperous little village, though the laying-out of the town of McCook, in the western part of the county, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, who made it the end of a division, will take away a great deal of its trade. But it must retain a good share of prosperity.

EARLY HISTORY.

The history of the town begins with its survey in May, 1873. The town, consisting of 320 acres, was laid out at this time by D. N. Smith, of the Republican Valley Land Association. The land on which the town was located was settled the year previous by George A. Hunter and E. S. Hill, who entered homestead claims here. The land association, having secured the land, and the settlement around its site being quite extensive, it was determined to, if possible, make it the county seat on the organization of the county. The town was named Indianola, from the town in Iowa by that name. The election for the organization of the county was held on the 27th day of the same month the town was laid out, and the county seat was located here. On the same day, D. N. Smith deeded to the county 100 town lots, the proceeds of the sale of which was to be used in the erection of county buildings in Indianola.

During June and July of 1873, a hotel, court house and store were erected on the town site. These were all owned by the Republican Valley Land Association.

The post office was established here immediately after the location of the town, with A. J. Shaw, Postmaster.

As soon as the store building was completed, a stock of goods was put in by Allison & Wood.

The first sermon preached in the town was by Rev. Mr. Shaw, in September, 1873. The services were held in the court house.

Among the first settlers were G. A. Hunter, E. S. Hill, I. J. Starbuck, J. M. Ferguson, William Weygint, Lewis Korns, R. H. Criswell and James Hetherington.

The first school was taught in the winter of 1873-74, by O. H. Cobb, in the court house.

The first child born in the town was Clyde, son of A. Goddard, in April, 1874.

The first death was that of Mrs. Elisabeth Shaw, March 8, 1874.

For several years the town made but little progress. In the early part of 1879, there were only about half a dozen buildings, but that year the town began to build up.

In 1880, the town which had, by the improvements of the year previous, become a quite respectable little village, now made rapid progress. April 29, the railroad to this point was completed, and Indianola made the terminus. Then there was a rush of business and professional men, and it was not long till the population numbered about three hundred. All was now bustle, life and energy, and great improvements in the town were made.

In the early part of the year 1881, the building of the town continued, but toward the latter part of the year, after the railroad was completed farther westward, and trains began running, the town came to a stand-still.

PRESENT PROSPERITY.

In December, 1880, Indianola was incorporated as a village, with the following officers: Trustees, E. D. Waterbury, V. Franklin, C. S. Quick, J. W. Maiken, J. D. Welborn; Clerk, C. D. Cramer; Attorney, R. B. Daley; Treasurer, Thomas Scott.

There is a banking institution located here. The Red Willow County Bank was established July 1, 1880, by J. W. Dolan.

There is one weekly newspaper published here—the Indianola *Courier*—by G. S. Bishop. It is a folio, eight-column paper, Republican in politics, and is in a flourishing condition,

G. S. Bishop, the editor and proprietor of the *Courier*, came to Indianola in May, 1873, and engaged in the practice of law until the spring of 1877, when he went to La Porte City, Iowa, where he engaged in the practice of law and in the newspaper business until December, 1879, when he sold his paper, the *Local Review*, and returned to Indianola, when he began the publication of the *Courier*. He was Deputy Clerk one year, and is now a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He was born, May 9, 1850, in Livingston County, N. Y. When a boy, he removed, with his parents, first to Illinois, and then to La Porte City, Black Hawk Co., Iowa, where he attended school and studied law with his father. Attended the Iowa State University, graduating in the law class of 1872, and was admitted to practice before all the courts of the State. Removed to Indianola in May, 1873. Was married, May 18, 1877, to Miss Maria Seaman. They have one child—Mabel, born June 8, 1878.

There are in the town two organized church societies. The Methodist Church was organized in August, 1876, with sixteen members, and with Rev. H. L. Heckman, pastor. In 1881, a neat and substantial church building was erected at a cost of about $1,500. The present membership of the church is about thirty-five, and Rev. Allen Bartley is pastor.

The Congregational Church was organized July 11, 1875, with seventeen members. Rev. Amos Dresser was the pastor, and has remained until the present time. The church society now has twenty-seven members. They have no church building, but use that of the Methodists.

There is a Union Sunday School, which was organized in 1875, with about twenty-five members, and James Hetherington, Superintendent. The present membership is fifty, and H. S. West is Superintendent. The school is in a flourishing condition.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

V. FRANKLIN, general merchant, was born in Luzerne County, Penn., in 1841, and was reared on a farm. He enlisted in September, 1864, in Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, and served until June, 1865; after the war, he returned to Luzerne County, and was for six years employed as a clerk in the mercantile business; then in Clay County, Kan., farming for three years, and subsequently was for three years or so engaged in mercantile business at Beloit, Kan. He came to Indianola in February, 1879, and purchased the merchandise stock of Wilbur & Brothers, carrying on the business since.

McCOOK.

This town is situated on the north side of the Republican River, on the line of the Burlington and Missouri River R. R. in Nebraska. It is in the western part of Red Willow County, about midway between Indianola and Culbertson, and about half way between the Missouri River and Denver, Colo. The town as it now stands is built to the north of the railroad track on a surface, part of which is level and extending back over the slope of the low bluffs, which are at this point beautifully rounded at their apex.

To the south of the railroad track is a broad and level extent of second bottom land, which rises like a wide shelf from the low first bottom lands of the Republican River. This is the best location for buildings anywhere on the town site, but is reserved by the railroad company for their own shops and improvements.

In the spring of 1882, McCook was designated by the railroad company as the end of the division, midway between the Missouri River and Denver, and preparations were made to build large round houses and machine shops. Arrangements have already been made to put up a large round house, to contain twenty-five stalls. This will be built south of the railroad track.

The town is a new one, laid out by the Town Site Company of the railroad company, known as the Lincoln Land Company. The sale of lots did not begin until May 25, 1882, but it was not long before a large number of the lots were sold, and scores of buildings in process of building.

At the date of this writing, July 1, 1882, the prospects for this new railroad division town were very flattering. There were by this time nearly one hundred buildings of a very good quality going up, some of which were completed and occupied as business houses and residences. Among the business houses already completed are three banks, two hardware stores, three grocery stores, three general merchandise stores, one clothing store, one meat market and commission house, three hotels, three lumber yards, two drug stores, one furniture store, one shoe shop, one printing house, two real estate offices, one jewelry store and many other business houses. At this writing, it is only a little more than a month since the sale of lots began, but the one hundred buildings, now completed or building, indicates the rapidity with which the town has grown.

The railroad round house to contain twenty-five stalls is already commenced, and is to be completed January 1, 1883. Machine shops and other buildings are soon to follow. A railroad eating house is now in progress which is to cost $8,000. The new depot is nearly completed, and is in dimensions 25x100 feet, and two stories high.

The first citizen of McCook was O. H. Phillips, mail agent on the railroad, who located in March, and contracted at once with H. C. Rider for the erection of his buildings.

The post office was established some years previous to the location of the town, and was known as Fairview, until in June, 1882, the name was changed to McCook. S. H. Colvin is the Postmaster.

The first newspaper to be published in McCook, was the *Tribune*, a bright and newsy weekly, which was established June 8, 1882, by J. P. Israel, who disposed of his interest in the Culbertson *Sun* to found the *Tribune* in the new town.

Besides the large number of new buildings being erected, a number of business houses are being removed from Indianola to McCook.

RICHARDSON COUNTY.

RICHARDSON County takes its name from Hon. William A. Richardson, of Illinois, who was the third Territorial Governor. The organization of the county bears the date of 1854, when it was created by a proclamation of Acting Gov. Cuming. Upon the assembling of the first Territorial Legislature, in 1855, the county was re-organized in due form. When first created, it usurped a large amount of the space now embraced in Johnson and Pawnee Counties, but was within a few years cut down to its present size. It now contains 550 square miles.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Water is found at various depths in the county varying from twenty to forty feet, in a large majority of places, to seventy-five to one hundred feet in the bluffs of the Missouri shore. The principal stream of the county is the Great Nemaha, the North Fork of which enters near the northwest corner of the county. At Salem, the North and South Forks unite in the main body, which, gathering constantly from smaller streams, empties into the Missouri near the Kansas line. Next in importance to this stream is the Muddy, which crosses the northern boundary a little west of the line of Falls City and meets the Great Nemaha at a point about ten miles from its mouth. Other small streams are Rattlesnake, Honey, Easley, Four Mile and Rock Creeks.

Richardson County seems to overlie a large tract of coal veins of varying thickness. One of the first known outcroppings of coal was at Yancton on the Missouri. As early as 1856, the early settlers speak of crossing "at the coal banks near Yancton." At Four Mile Creek there is reported to be a vein of good quality, twenty-two inches in thickness, but, as it has never been worked, it is impossible to predicate much of its value. Just south of Rulo, S. B. Miles ran a shaft and spent a considerable amount of money, but failed to find coal in paying amount. About one mile below the mouth of the Great Nemaha, there is also a promising vein unworked. Ten miles east of Humboldt, there is a six-inch vein now being thoroughly worked; there is also one one mile north of Humboldt, on the farm of John Scott, showing a three-inch vein. From a careful survey of what has been done in coal mining in this county, one can but feel that for the present the project of mining on a large scale cannot be remunerative. What may be developed by new processes or new discoveries of coal measures can only be said after the event.

The first election in Richardson County, which then included what is now Pawnee County, was held in the fall of 1854, and resulted in the casting of ten votes. It was at this election that Col. Sharp, then living in Iowa, was elected to the Senate, and John A. Singleton, who had a family in Missouri, to the House of Representatives. The polling place was the log house of Level, the reputed first actual white settler.

At the election in 1856, at which the first county officers were elected, ninety-eight votes were cast, and John C. Miller was elected County Judge; F. L. Goldsberry, County Clerk, and Louis Misplais, County Treasurer. In 1857, the population of the county had more than trebled, and 340 votes were polled. At this time, there were three election precincts—Archer, Salem and Speiser. In 1859, the voting list had increased to over 800, and five precincts—Rulo, St. Stephens, Falls City, Salem, Speiser and Franklin—had been created.

EARLY HISTORY.

In 1854, two men named John A. Singleton and William Roberts took claims on the South Fork of the Nemaha, and one Short took a mill claim at the junction of the Nemahas, where Salem now stands. The other members of the party, William Goolsby, Farragus Pollard, James Goolsby, Jesse Crook and John Crook proceeded a short distance up the North Branch and staked out claims, but attempted no improvements, and at once started back toward the Missouri River. After getting lost several times, the party at length reached St. Deroin, on the bank of the river, and, by firing their revolvers, succeeded in attracting the attention of some men on the opposite side, who ferried them across to the Missouri shore. In the spring, the party returned, the first of their number being Jesse Crook, who moved with his family to his claim on the Muddy, April 17, 1855, and started the first prairie farm in the county. At this time the country about him was full of wolves, deer and wild turkeys, and the fish were so plentiful in the streams that they could be killed with clubs. Frank Leachman, the first male child born in the county, was born here in this year.

In the summer of 1855, E. H. Johnson, with William Kenceleur, Charles Rouleau, Eli Bedard and Eli Plant, left Sioux City for the half-breed tract, in Southern Nebraska. Under the treaty of 1831, at Prairie du Chien, the wives of all the members of this party were entitled to a half section of land in the famous tract, and the chief object of the party was to secure these claims.

On their arrival in the eastern part of the tract, the party found only two white inhabitants, both of whom were living with Indian squaws. One of these was F. X. Dupuis, who had married the widow of White Cloud, a famous Iowa chief who had recently departed for the happy hunting-grounds, and whose body lay in state in the great Indian burial-ground just northwest of where Rulo now stands. The other settler was Charles Martin, a wonderful man even among the hardy pioneers of the plains. Martin is described as tall and commanding in figure, Roman nosed, keen-eyed and straight as an Indian. For many years, as a trapper and hunter, he had traversed the pathless prairies amid swarms of hostile Indians, and had come unharmed from innumerable dangers. Shortly before 1850, he had come upon a camp which had lost its leader in a recent fight.

and was about to propitiate the spirit by the sacrifice of a young girl, who was even then bound on the pyre about to be fired. Martin, after reasoning in vain with the head men of the tribe, resorted to the means which have from time immemorial proved successful with savages, and purchased the girl, paying two tents and two horses for her.

When found by Johnson's party, he had just returned from Salt Lake and intended a permanent settlement. This Martin put up one of the first stores in Rulo and was a partner of F. L. Goldsberry. In the summer of 1855, this party located Rulo, and the mill at the mouth of Muddy recently owned by Thacker & Davis, now Thacker. At this time, the party in an exploring trip of twenty miles northward, found no settlers save Stephen Story, who occupied a cabin near the site of his town, laid out a little later and known as St. Stephens.

In 1856, the Johnson party, reinforced by Joshua Murray, moved to the mouth of the Muddy and engaged in the construction of a mill designed for use in getting out lumber for the new town and also for grinding grain. The saw-mill was completed and the flouring-mill nearly so, when the whole structure was destroyed by an incendiary fire. This was specially hard on the settlers, who were forced to pack all their provisions from the river, two miles distant.

STEPHEN STORY.

Stephen Story, whose name is interwoven in the history of many of the most stirring scenes of the early days of the Territory, was a native of Vermont. Born in 1810, he moved with his parents to near Montreal, Canada, when only two years of age, and remained there until he became of age. He then started in life on his own account, as a lumberman, and, in a few years, drifted to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was employed by Joseph Roubideaux, the founder of the city. In 1844, he came to Richardson County and built a cabin above the point where he subsequently located St. Stephens. Nebraska at this time was in full possession of the Indians, and wandering bands stole Story's horses and anything else they could lay hands on. Discouraged by his losses, he went back to St. Joseph, and shortly after served in the Mexican war. Returning after the war, he caught the California fever, and was one of the Forty-niners who made the painful journey to the coast in search of unlimited wealth. After working in the mines for exactly one year, he threw down his pick with the remark that the anniversary of the day that saw his entrance should see his exit from the mining regions. Reaching St. Joseph in 1850, he remained until 1851, when he again came to Nebraska and took a farm at the present site of Arago. From here he went to the site of St. Stephens and started the ferry at that point. After running the ferry a short time, Story and B. F. Loan started the town. In 1857–58, a colony of Germans from Buffalo, N. Y., came to the county, and to them Story sold the town site of Arago.

In the early part of the war of 1861–65, there was great apprehension of a raid by the Indians, and a company was organized to repel any attacks. Story was Captain of the company and is said to have put them in fine form to meet whatever might threaten the county, but the Indians made no demonstration. In person, Story, like most of the men who made their mark in the early history of the State, was tall and athletic. He always wore long sandy hair and a full corn-colored beard, which, in his old age, when time had silvered them, presented a striking appearance. When the flat-boat had given way to a steam ferry, Story retired to a farm lying three miles from Arago and one mile from St. Stephens, where he lived until three years before his death, when he moved to Rulo. In 1846, Story married a half-breed Indian woman, by whom he had two children, one of whom is now a well-known citizen of Falls City. On January 27, 1882, Stephen Story passed over to what is, even in the young State of Nebraska, "the great majority," and with him passed away forever much of the unwritten pre-Territorial history of Richardson County.

A SEVERE WINTER.

The winter of 1855–56 was a very severe one and bore hard on the new-comers. About Christmas, 1855, the snow became very deep, and it was impossible to drive teams to the mill for supplies. Settlers were reduced to a diet of boiled hominy and venison, the latter being easily procured, as deer were plentiful, and, being unable to run without breaking through the crust, were easily taken. In this juncture, Samuel Bright, a German living four miles from Mr. Withrow, was sent to Salem to procure supplies of breadstuffs. He started about Christmas and reached the wilderness, near Honey Creek, at night, where he lost his way and wandered all night long in the bitter cold, crossing and recrossing Honey Creek and getting his top boots filled with water. On reaching the settlement, his legs were found to be frozen to the knee, and before his death, a few days later, actually dropped off. This strange fact is attested by many veracious old settlers now living. Bright died January 1, 1856, and news of the event was brought to the Withrow settlement soon after. In default of better materials, a rude coffin was constucted of old puncheons and scraps of old boards. A shroud was contrived by Withrow and the others took turns in digging the grave, in which task nearly half of them were severely frost-bitten.

In February, 1855, William Withrow, who had been living at what is now called Marietta, on the east bank of the river, opposite St. Stephens, crossed over and took a claim on what is now known as Rattlesnake Creek. Arriving at his claim on March 10, he at once went to work, and broke ten acres of land that summer. This, with the assistance of one man, he planted in corn, and succeeded in raising a fair crop. In November, Withrow and his nearest neighbor, Jacob Spring, started for Missouri to obtain a winter supply of provisions. On their return, they were unable to cross the Missouri on account of the floating ice, and were obliged to leave their teams on the east side and cross in a canoe to the coal beds a short distance above Yancton. Here they were kindly treated, and Spring obtained a full-grown cat, then a very rare animal in the Territory. They started out in a severe snow-storm for the settlement on the Muddy, but before they had gone half the distance, Spring was worn out, and declared his intention of lying down to die in the snow, at the same time showing the body of the cat, which he had carried on his breast for warmth, and which was frozen stiff. After great trouble, Withrow persuaded him to go on, and they reached Jesse Crook's claim utterly exhausted. It was not until six weeks later that they were able to bring their cattle across the Missouri, and, during that time, they lived upon boiled corn, dried squashes, potatoes and turnips, but had no groceries of any sort.

It was in this winter that John Lakin, of Salem, who had made a trip into Missouri, lost his way in going from St. Stephens to Archer, and was so severely frozen as to lose several toes from each foot.

PIONEER HUNTERS.

William G. Goolsby, who died on his farm not far from

Falls City, in the winter of 1881–82, was a companion of Jesse Crook on the first trip he made in Richardson County before finally settling. While Crook took a claim in the eastern part of the county, Goolsby went on to a point above Salem, but became sick and returned to Missouri with the firm conviction that he had seen more than enough of Nebraska. The return of spring seems to have modified his views, for, on Crook's return to Nebraska, in April, 1855, Goolsby was again his companion, and, in October, took possession of the farm on which he lived until the time of his death. The winter of 1855–56 was an exceptionally severe one, and precluded the idea of any kind of farm work, while the vast amount of game in constant view from his cabin door was a constant incentive to the hunt. The idea of turning this supply to his advantage, save in supplying his immediate wants, does not seem to have at first occurred to Goolsby, for he sent to a Dr. Impey, of Missouri, an invitation to bring his dogs and see fine sport. The sporting doctor pleaded a press of other business, and finally Goolsby went to Missouri, and, returning with a pair of dogs, began the style of life which earned him the sobriquet of "the old wolf-hunter." In this winter, deer were so plentiful that droves of from fifteen to twenty were constantly in sight from his cabin door, and frequently as many as five separate gangs were to be seen at one time. Aided by his dogs, Goolsby brought down as many as seven deer in a single half day, and then desisted simply from inability to find a use for more meat. At this time, Goolsby had a cabin twelve by fourteen feet, which was stored full of meat, and supplied all the neighboring settlers. For two years, he continued the hunt as a means of living, and, in the intervals of the search for larger game, succeeded in at once earning the gratitude of the settlers for the wholesale destruction of the thieving wolves, and obtaining the name already mentioned. With the disappearance of the wild animals, Goolsby's occupation was destroyed, and he returned to the peaceful life of a farmer, which he pursued until his death.

LYNCH LAW FOR HORSE-THIEVES.

In the spring of 1858, the criminal law of the Territory was repealed. This was followed by an outbreak of lawlessness throughout Richardson and adjoining counties that called for energetic measures on the part of the people. Accordingly, a vigilance society of nearly two hundred members was organized, and the work begun of hunting down those who were availing themselves of the lapse of legal punishment to commit depredations. Horse-thieving was the prevailing crime, and to run down horse-thieves was really the main object of the society. At this time, Wilson M. Maddox was Sheriff, and he devoted himself energetically to his task. When caught, the thieves were lashed to the trunk of some sturdy tree and flailed by the members of a committee appointed for the purpose. As the whips were hickory withes, about an inch and one-half at the handle, and as each member gave a certain number of strokes, the punishment must have been very severe. Men whose feelings had been more than slightly exercised by the loss of pet animals were not likely to grudge a little muscle in laying on the rod. That they did not is shown by the fact that many of the whips curling around the tree left a welt half an inch deep in the bark of the black oak.

When a thorough drubbing had been administered, the subject was generally dismissed. In aggravated cases, however, the addition of a coat of tar and feathers was kindly placed on the victim. After such treatment, the horse-thief generally decided that Nebraska soil was not the best for his purposes.

In one instance, matters went further than this. One Leavitt, living southwest of Falls City, could not be daunted from the field even by the worst punishment thus far inflicted, and Maddox was set upon his trail. Following him into Missouri, Maddox captured one of his partners at a farmhouse, and, shortly after, corraled Leavitt in a large corn-field. Stationing his men around the field, with instructions to fire when Leavitt broke cover, Maddox started into the corn-field to run Leavitt out. When the chase had led half way across, a guard in the rear discharged his gun, and thereby called the other guards to him, leaving an escape for Leavitt. After losing his man, Maddox returned to his home, and Leavitt was shortly afterward captured in Iowa by Missouri parties, but escaped. When again captured, he was brought to St. Stephens, and there tried in the presence of nearly two hundred people. After hearing all the evidence, a vote of the society was taken, and an almost unanimous verdict rendered that he be hung.

This verdict Leavitt treated as a joke, not supposing that the vigilantes would go to extreme measures. He was soon undeceived, for the committee, pinioning his arms and chaining his legs with harness links, placed him in a wagon and carried him to a hollow about half a mile southwest of the town. Here Leavitt was made to stand upon a large box in the wagon, and the fatal noose placed about his neck. The wagon was then driven away. This occurred at about 1 P. M., and the body was left hanging until the same hour of the following day, and then cut down and buried just west of the tree which had served as a gibbet.

Leavitt's fate had a great influence on other marauders of his class, and, in the language of an old settler, "horse-thieving became unpopular."

Wilson Maddox, who tied the fatal knot, in default of any one who knew how to fasten it, but took no part in the execution, was several years later called to account for his share in the transaction, but was not even arrested. None of the other parties to the deed were ever molested, and it is believed that the principal actor has passed before another Judge, where absolute justice will surely be awarded him.

THE HALF-BREED LINE.

The necessity for the provision of some place to which the half-breeds, who were largely the progeny of French adventurers, trappers and traders, could be assigned, was plainly evident early in this century. It required but little logic to show that the lawful son of a Frenchman could not be subjected to the laws governing Indians of full blood, or forcibly amalgamated with a tribe, nor could the half Indian assume the full rights of his father. The half-breeds were a new element in Uncle Sam's cosmopolitan brood, and special measures were necessary to meet their case. Having decided on a modified form of reservation for this large class, it remained for the Government to select a fitting location for such a grant. It must be remembered that, at this time, all beyond the Missouri was "the wilderness." When, then, in 1839, the chiefs of the various tribes and the representatives of the Government met at Prairie du Chien, Wis., there was a vast amount of land which answered all the requirements of a good reserve, being watered and wooded, and abounding in game.

The treaty setting aside the lands for the half-breeds in Richardson and Nemaha Counties was made between William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Willoughby Morgan, a Colonel of the regular army, with deputations from the Sacs and Foxes, four bands of Sioux, the Medawah-Kantons, Sissetongs, Wahpetons and Wahpacootah, the Omahas, Iowas, Otoes and Missouris, on July 15, 1830. The provisions of the treaty read: The Omahas, Iowas and Otoes, for themselves and in behalf of the Yancton and Santee bands of Sioux, having earnestly requested that they might be permitted to make some provision for their half-breeds, and particularly that they might bestow upon them the tract of country within the following limits, to wit: beginning at the mouth of the Little Ne-mohaw River and running up the main channel of said river to a point ten miles from its mouth in a direct line; from thence in a direct line to strike the Great Ne-mohaw ten miles above its mouth, in a direct line (the distance between the two Ne-mohaws being about twenty miles); thence down said river to its mouth; thence up with the meanders of the Missouri River to the point of beginning. * * * The President of the United States may hereafter assign to any of the said half-breeds * * * any portion of said tract not exceeding a section of 640 acres to each individual. * * *." This territory was surveyed in 1857, and the domain of the half-breeds thus officially designated, but, before the line was fairly run, it was condemned as being incorrect, and a new survey ordered. The new line started at a point some distance farther up the Great Nemaha River, but preserved the original point on the Little Nemaha. The additional territory thus given the Indians was of little value, but the new line passing through the county seat, Archer, forever destroyed that thriving village. The existence of a county seat on an Indian reserve was an anomaly, and it was at once removed.

THE COUNTY SEAT TROUBLES.

In all new countries might makes right to a far greater extent than in those more fully systematized. The settlement of the river tier of counties, of which Richardson is the farthest south, so far preceded that of the tier lying next west, that the experiences of the former were not repeated in the latter.

From the date of the organization of the county in March, 1855, when Archer was designated as the county seat, there was, indeed, a brief period of peace, but from the following year, when the county seat was removed to Salem, there was for nearly fifteen years a constant strife.

An act approved by the Territorial Legislature on February 9, 1857, provided for an election to determine the county seat of Richardson County, and appointed the first Thursday of April, the same year, the time for balloting. This election resulted in the defeat of Falls City, and the choice of Salem as the county seat. The county offices were not, however, moved to Salem at once, and before their removal an election for the permanent location of the county seat had been held, the contestants receiving an equal number of ballots each, and the election being virtually undecided. Although the first election had resulted in the choice of Salem, many of the appurtenances of the county seat had not been removed to that point, and when the final and third election had resulted in the selection of Falls City, they took up their permanent abode in that place.

THE KILLING OF DAVIS AND MEEK.

Among the most exciting episodes of these tumultuous times was the double murder which grew out of the election of 1860. Feeling ran high, and the passions of the contestants were at fever heat. Old slights and manifold petty injuries seemed to the inflamed imagination deadly wrongs, and it needed but a touch to waken inert to deadly hatred. The polls were held in Falls City, at a little office near the southwest corner of the square and opposite the old hotel. Here Dr. Davis and Thomas J. Meek became involved in a personal discussion, and a shot was fired wounding Meek slightly in the thigh. The combatants were then separated, and Dr. Davis retired to a room in the hotel, where shortly Meek forced his way, breathing vengeance. He was met at the door by Dr. Davis, and two pistol shots rang out almost simultaneously, and both men fell mortally wounded. It was supposed by some that each was the victim of the other's fire, but later developments showed that Meek was shot by a Dr. Dunn, an intimate friend of Dr. Davis. There are various versions of this sad affair, and each old settler has his own, but we have given that which seems to be best authenticated.

COUNTY ROSTER.

The first Probate Judge of Richardson County was J. O. Miller, who was appointed by Acting Governor Cuming, and confirmed by the first Territorial Legislature with the other officers so appointed. The following persons have held the office from the organization of the Territory to the present time: J. O. Miller, 1854–56; William Trammell, 1856–58; J. C. Adams, 1858–60; Charles F. Walther, 1860–68; William Van Lue, 1868–70; L. Van Dusen, 1870–72; William Mast, 1872–74; S. A. Fulton, 1874–75 as Probate Judge, and 1875–78 as County Judge; Frank Martin, 1878–80; J. R. Wilhite, 1880–82, and is elected to serve until 1884.

County Clerks.—The list of County Clerks embraces those who were elected as Registers of Deeds, and is as follows: F. L. Goldsberry, 1856–58; J. R. Trammell, 1858; James T. Wright, 1858–59; A. J. Deshago, 1859–60; W. H. Mann, 1866 to August, 1870. J. Ward was appointed to serve the unexpired term of Mr. Mann, and was in office from August 20, 1870, to 1871; A. Falsken, 1871–73; L. A. Ryan, 1873–75; Ruel Nims, 1875–77; W. H. Hay, 1877–81; George H. Pearson, 1881–83.

County Treasurers.—The following is a list of those who have handled the funds of the county in the responsible office of County Treasurer: Isaac Crook, 1856–65; F. A. Tisdel, 1865; D. R. Holt, 1865–71; P. B. Miller, 1871–75; F. W. Miller, 1875–77; John W. Holt, 1877–82; J. R. Cain, 1882.

THE EPIDEMIC OF 1860.

The early summer of 1860 was signalized by the advent of the most fatal and contagious disease which has ever visited the county. This was the bloody flux, something resembling acute dysentery. The disease was supposed to have started at Rulo, having been brought there by emigrants on some river steamer, but it was not confined to that town, and spread rapidly till only the sparseness of the population prevented a strong likeness to the scenes of the plague in London. In Salem, as many as sixteen died from this disease in one week, but at the other settlements it was not as bad, Falls City hardly having any cases. In the newspapers of the time it is magnified beyond all due proportion, but a careful investigation of the matter robs it of much of its terror. It was epidemic, and caused many deaths, yet ran its course rapidly and disappeared so quickly as to leave little impression on the memory of the busy pioneers.

CLAIM JUMPING.

The process of "claim jumping," or obtaining by means at least questionable the lands on which others had made settlement, was in frequent practice in 1867. The person who was "jumped" very frequently was a non-resident, and had simply made a claim as a speculation, intending to pre-empt if there seemed a probability of rapid increase in the value of his land, or to allow a lapse if it suited his convenience. Many of those who built their claim-shanties to hold the land for them until they could return with their families from Missouri or Kansas or even from more distant points, returned to find the claim-house demolished and some new-comer fully settled. A pat illustration of the state of things at this time is the case of Mr. Berry, who came to a point near Humboldt and located a claim by building thereon a log affair of legal size. Returning to his former home in Kansas, he loaded his wagons and set out on his return in the spring of 1858. When near Salem, his wife became so ill as to imperatively need rest, and Mr. Berry, accompanied by his son, proceeded up the Nemaha to the location of their claims.

The son's claim was the first visited, and here were found the ruins of the claim-hut and evidences of calm usurpation on some one's part. This could hardly be called a surprise, for the son was unmarried, and had small hopes of retaining his claim in any event. Continuing their investigation in the dusk, which had already commenced, the father and son saw a light gleaming from the house which had been put up on the preceding visit. Without attempting to dispossess the intruders, the Berrys turned to the cabin of a settler on the next claim, where they learned that a young married couple had thought the new nest just what they needed, and had taken possession without the formality of a lease.

It must be remembered that although the Berrys had put up a claim-shanty, they had not a scrap of paper to show in proof of their legal right to the land. Armed, then, only with the unwritten code of those early days, young Berry entered the cabin and demanded of the wife of the jumper, who was its only occupant, instant evacuation. This was promptly refused, and after allowing five minutes for the removal of household goods, Berry, with the assistance of a sister, who had joined him, deposited them in a heap on the ground just outside the door. This done, the wagons of the settlers were driven up, and their goods unpacked and placed in the dwelling.

At about this time young Berry saw the man whose goods he had so summarily evicted, stealing along behind the pile of firewood. On reaching the chopping block he seized the ax which was lying there, and rushed toward the house, pouring out vile epithets upon his enemies and apparently intending to drive them out again.

Young Berry, however, caught up an old musket, which had been his in the war of 1861, and returned the attack of the ax-man with a bayonet charge. It was ancient warfare against modern—the battle-ax against fire-arms; and the latter won the day, the intruder being run down and forced ,to return and offer an ample apology for his scurrilous language.

Shortly after this time young Berry was returning home in the afternoon, when he discovered the rudiments of an adobe hut on his claim, and near it a boy guarding some tools. Inquiry developed the fact that his enemy was again attempting to gain a foothold on which to get a title to the land. The boy was dispatched to the owner of the tools with a laconic message to the effect that further building on that site would be unhealthy, and the hint was frankly accepted. In other parts of the county, claim jumpers were much more harshly treated, and old settlers could probably tell many tales of the vindication of innate right, did not a sense of prudence forbid.

THE JAYHAWKERS OF '62.

All through the years of the war of the rebellion, there were scattered bands of men who went under the name of "jayhawkers." These bands were very plentiful along the frontier line of the north and south parties, and although nominally under one flag or the other, had oftentimes a freedom from allegiance to any one save themselves that was mightily convenient. Other bands, while fully as freebooting, were strong in their allegiance to their party. Such a band was raised near the Kansas and Nebraska line early in the war, and made constant forays into the vexed and rebellious Missouri border. On one occasion, this band, passing eastward through Falls City and returning to a camp just west of the town, were pursued by a force of Union soldiers, who had perforce acceded to the demands of despoiled Missourians for redress. Upon the arrival of the Federal troops at Falls City, the camp of the jayhawkers was in full sight; but while the troops were resting and giving a hearing to the various charges of the "secesh," who had accompanied them in the hope of getting extra advantages thereby, the marauders moved over to the south of the Kansas line. Here no engagement took place, for the simple reason that the jayhawking party had been increased to formidable proportions, and the handful of soldiers were powerless. It is broadly hinted that the Federalists surrendered with very good grace and without any needless bitterness, and some old settlers make still stronger statements. The fact remains that the troops returned peaceably to their quarters in Missouri, and that the most serious result of their attack was the depleted larders of the Falls City citizens.

At the time of their first occupation of the city, many of the most pronounced Union men felt anything but easy in their shoes, and undoubtedly they were in considerable danger, as the charges preferred against them by the fire-eating delegation which accompanied the troops were of the most serious character, and had they been acted upon by the troops would have made matters unpleasant.

Other jayhawking parties made their appearance from time to time, and executed their peculiar tactics, but none of these later forays were prolific of incidents worthy of remembrance. With the close of the war, fighting and jayhawking for a living fell into disfavor, and shortly were entirely abandoned.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

Old John Brown, who died just before the war in a futile attempt to hasten "the good time coming," which had formed so large a part of his life's hopes, spent a large amount of time in Richardson County. One of his stations was located on the bluff near Falls City, and after a time in the city itself. Many of the old residents have vivid remembrances of the stalwart old hero and his eccentric ways of bringing sinners to book. A sample of his quality comes out in strong relief in the simple story of one of the last trips of his dusky train. On the route, a child was born, and, with the grateful courtesy so natural to the race, named "John Brown." Arrived at the station near Falls City, the refugees were overtaken by a band of South Carolina rangers, who proposed to reconvey their chattels, without loss of time, to the galling serfdom of "the Sunny South." In this, however, the proud Southerners reckoned wrongly, for Brown's force quietly surrounded them and forced submission to superior force. What followed must have been a sight for gods and men, for old John, stepping to the front, delivered a scathing rebuke for the profanity which had been so freely heaped upon the colored folks, and then forced the rangers, kneeling, to repeat the Lord's prayer after him. Then depriving them of horses and arms, he started them homeward. It is safe to say that the Lord's prayer was fully remembered by the F. F.'s as they plodded wearily back to the coast, and that "nigger catching" seemed less amusing by half ere the trip was over.

A little prior to this time, the negro catchers had made a very neat speculation out of the avarice of the Indians living near by. Emancipation was breathed on every wind that blew from south to north, and the slaves could not wait for that great boon to come. They must reach out and grasp it for themselves. Thus it came about that the exodus of scattering slaves was nearly constant, and the rewards of their exasperated owners placed at a high figure. It was hardly profitable for a white man to hunt negroes, for the noble sport had acquired a bad, in fact a villainous, odor in the nostrils of the community. Yet many did not scruple to detain the fugitives, under one pretext or another, until their owners could send for them, and some even employed the Indian braves, who were familiar with all the hiding places along the heavily timbered river bottoms, to bring in captives. On one occasion, Sewall Jemison, the editor of the *Broad Axe*, came upon two parties who were haggling over the price to be paid for a runaway slave, who stood near them, apparently resigned to his fate. While the Indian buck was explaining that for so fat and large a prize a liberal price should be paid, Jemison captured the bone of contention, and sent him off by a special train of the underground railway. To record a tithe of the exploits of John Brown and his friends on the Northern Kansas trail, through Brown County to Richardson County, Neb., and thence northward, would require a book of considerable size. Of these daring feats Falls City and points near by were oftentimes the theater; but the history of the time so recent, and yet so old in the life of a Western town, has already drifted out of the brains of its witnesses, and is written nowhere so fully as in that ledger whose ever filling pages are ever unfilled and whose balance is perfect.

THE GRASSHOPPER SCOURGE.

The year of 1875 was a memorable one in the annals of the State and of this county. It is familiarly known as "the grasshopper year." In May, these pests hatched out, and settled down on the standing grain of all sorts, and made a clean sweep of it, literally speaking. This was particularly unfortunate for Richardson County, for it had progressed but little during the war of 1861–65, and had, only two years previous, commenced a true and steady growth. The loss of the crops then in the ground meant ruin to nine-tenths of the farmers of the county.

If the loss had been only that of the prospective crop, it would have been a serious enough evil; but the progenitors of the new generation of these pests had come in August of the preceding year, as corn was just ripening, and in many instances utterly destroyed the crops. Those who witnessed the approach of the grasshoppers say that the sky was literally darkened by the immense swarm, and the sun completely eclipsed. On alighting that evening in the cornfields, the invaders filled the trenches between the rows of corn-stalks to a depth of from six inches to a foot, but did no damage whatever. By 10 A. M. of the second day, the fields where they had been were scourged as clear of all vestiges of growth, as if a typhoon had spent its fury upon them. When, therefore, it became evident that the worst was yet to come, in the presence of the young grasshoppers, energetic measures were necessary.

At this crisis, a mass meeting was held in the court house to devise a way out of the terrible dilemma. This took place on June 5, and the meeting was called to order at 3 P. M., by C. C. Smith. Rev. D. F. Rodabaugh made an eloquent speech, urging the necessity of acting at once, in order to procure not only immediate supplies, but seed with which to replant the fields. He was followed by several speakers, who reiterated his ideas, and by Mr. A. Schoenheit, who proposed that a committee be appointed to draft a resolution addressed to the County Commissioners, abolishing the collection of taxes for six months. The committee was then appointed, and consisted of A. Schoenheit, G. A. Abbott and Joseph Myers. After the presentation and passage of the resolutions, a committee on correspondence, with the representatives of the State at Washington, was appointed, consisting of Ed S. Towle, A. L. Rich, Joseph Myers, Warren Hutchins and C. C. Smith. It was also resolved to send a copy of the resolutions to the Governor of the State.

On June 6, a mass meeting of the Catholics of the county was held at the Catholic Church, and, after consideration of the subject, and a statement of the destitution universal throughout the county, it was resolved to send Rev. J. A. Hayes to the East for the purpose of securing supplies. A committee on correspondence was appointed, and consisted of L. A. Ryan, James F. Casey and John King, of Falls City, and Patrick and James Murphy, of Barada Precinct. It was also resolved, "That we appeal to the charity of all persons, irrespective of creed or nationality, for any assistance that they may be pleased to contribute to aid the sufferers of Richardson County." In accordance with the wish of the meeting, Rev. Father Hayes went East on June 9.

On June 9, a meeting of the County Commissioners was held for the purpose of considering the best method of relief from the distress of the farmers of the county. Speeches were made by George Faulkner, W. R. Cain, C. C. Smith, W. B. Page, Judge Dundy and others. Judge Dundy, after a review of the legal aspect of the case, expressed grave doubts whether the County Commissioners had authority, even in such an emergency, to remit the collection of taxes, and favored private subscriptions. Mr. Faulkner then offered to give three steers; Mr. Rickards gave $50; Joseph Myers mort-pledged eighty acres, and Judge Dundy offered eighty acres of land and money also if needed.

While this was being done, an energetic fight was kept up against the further ravages of the common enemy. Large trenches were dug around the fields, and in these the grasshoppers accumulated in windrows. On the accumulated mass, the farmers poured kerosene oil, and, in the majority of cases, applied the match in a way to insure wholesale cremation. Shallow tins were also filled with oil, and formed into a cordon. Coal oil is death to the grasshopper, if he even touches it for an instant, and those who jumped into the pans, and were out at the next spring, were dead before they could reach a feeding place. In spite of all precautions, and the severest labor, the almost total loss of the crops in the ground ensued. With fields devastated, and starvation staring them in the face, the farmers saw, one June morning, the grasshoppers rise in a dense cloud and depart never to return. Late as it already was in the season, crops of all sorts were at once freely planted, and Fortune seemed henceforth to smile on those who had toiled so hard for no result. The fall brought a harvest—a genuine one—and one of the most bountiful in the production of soft corn that the county has ever seen.

DEFUNCT TOWNS.

The most prominent of the numerous towns which have had an existence on paper or in reality for a comparatively brief time, was Archer, the first county seat. At the present time, the land which was, in 1856, covered by a considerable village for the times, is part of a farm, and knows no streets save the ridges between the corn rows. The town, which was largely the property of H. Nuckolls and Judge Miller, was, in 1857, a mere collection of log houses, numbering, according to the recollections of the old settlers, scarcely more than twelve. After the passage of the half-breed line and the necessary removal of the county seat to land owned by the county, many of the houses were removed to Falls City.

Other towns which are mentioned occasionally in the early records of the county have long since ceased to exist. Among them are Yancton and Winnebago, which stood near the river above Rulo, and took their names from the Indians, who were a large part of their inhabitants. On the county records are seen the plats of additions to towns whose very names have passed from common remembrance. Sales of lots in East Archer and East Salem are recorded, and the prices were such as would evidence a lively belief in the future of these places.

WAR RECORD.

Richardson County, although it furnished its full quota of those who fought in the war of 1861–65, has very little as a county to show for its patriotism. This is owing to various causes which are readily understood. It must be remembered that at the breaking-out of the war Falls City had been incorporated but four years, and was merely a collection of not more than a dozen rough houses, and that the other towns in the county were in a like predicament. Those who wished to enlist in the first rush which filled the first Nebraska regiment, could, as many did, tramp to Nebraska City and join one of the companies recruited there, or cross into Kansas or Missouri or Iowa, and join the forces of those States. Of the veterans who now reside in the county and went from it to the battles of the Southern front, scarce half a dozen joined the Nebraska regiment. This, it must be remembered, was in the first excitement. At a later day, when the protraction of the war had led to fears of a stab in the back from the Indians of the plains, the Second Nebraska was formed, and contained two companies raised in this county. Enlisting in the spring of 1863, and starting on April 10 of that year, these companies penetrated as far as Devil's Lake, near the headwaters of the James River, in Dakota, and, returning home in November of the same year, were mustered out.

MILLING INTERESTS.

This county is one of the best-watered in the Sate, and its streams afford sites suitable for water-power at numerous points. Indeed, it can be stated with approximate accuracy that wherever the back-water of a mill-pond will not interfere with the discharge from the wheel of the mill immediately above it on the stream, there is a suitable location for a mill.

On the Muddy.—Muddy Creek, which empties into the Nemaha at a point a few miles east of Falls City, has but two mills upon it in the county—one a mile and three-quarters from its mouth, and the other nearly thirteen miles higher up. This is rather remarkable, in view of the fact that in seasons of continued drought this stream has a larger body of flowing water than its rival stream, the Great Nemaha. This is said to be largely due to the large springs which are frequent along its course. On the North Fork of the Great Nemaha are five mills in the county, and on the South Fork one. There are still unoccupied three good mill sites on the North Fork, and four on the South Fork.

RAILROADS.

In the summer of 1872, a proposition to vote bonds to the St. Louis & Nebraska Trunk Railway was submitted to the County Commissioners. This proposition called for the issuing of $22,900 in bonds from Rulo Precinct, $25,500 in bonds from Arago Precinct, and $18,000 in bonds from St. Stephen's Precinct. These bonds were to be issued September 1, 1872, to bear 8 per cent interest, and to mature in twenty years. When issued, they were to be placed in the hands of three trustees, and by them held until the completion of the contract by the railway company. The proviso was, however, inserted that upon the completion of five miles of grading and bridging, Rulo Precinct should give $2,500 per mile for that part of the line passing through it, and $500 and $1,000 respectively for that part of the line in Arago and St. Stephen's Precincts. Arago was to give $2,000, and St. Stephen's, $1,500, per mile at the same time, and under the same conditions. It was also provided that the entire road should be completed by September 1, 1873. The election to decide on this proposition was held on July 6, 1872, and resulted in the defeat of the project.

The Kansas and Central Nebraska.—A railway with the above title was to run from Leavenworth, Kan., along the bank of the Missouri River to Nebraska City, taking in Rulo, St. Stephen's and Arago. A branch was to follow the bottom lands of the Muddy to Lincoln. This scheme which never was more than a paper affair, was much talked of in 1872–73, but shared the fate of most of the projects of the time.

In the fall of 1875, the Midland Pacific Railway (afterward the Nebraska Railway and now the division of the same name of the Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska) graded a road-bed from Nemaha City to Falls City, a distance of twenty-two miles. For this extension, Falls City voted $70,000 in bonds, on which 70 per cent was to be paid on the completion of the grading. Pending the completion of the work, it was decided by the courts that the precincts could not legally issue bonds, and if they should issue them, could not be held for the payment of either principal or interest. This resulted in the non-completion of the road, as the only bonds issued were the first installment of those due from Muddy Precinct, amounting to $12,000.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Nemaha Valley, Lincoln & Loup Fork Railway was held on February 27, 1869, and John Loree, A. Schoenheit, Daniel Reavis, Ed S. Towle, F. A. Tisdel, D. T. Brininger and W. G. Sergent were chosen Directors for the ensuing year. The officers of the road were: John Loree, President; F. A. Tisdel, Treasurer; J. F. Gardner, Secretary; Isham Reavis, Attorney. About March 1 of the same year, John Loree and A. Schoenheit of this road met the Directors of the Atchison & Nebraska Railway, and a consolidation was agreed upon, after which the Nemaha Valley, Lincoln & Loup Fork Railway disappears from the records. It was never built.

The Southern Nebraska and Northern Kansas.—This railway was projected in 1870, and was to receive $10,000 in bonds from the county, but never graded more than one hundred feet of road-bed, and passed out of practical existence. Few even of the old citizens remember it.

The Kansas and Nebraska Narrow Gauge.—The Kansas and Nebraska Narrow Gauge was another of the long list of still-born railways. It was chartered in 1872, and intended to serve as a continuation of the narrow gauge road which runs northward from Leavenworth, Kan.

The Missouri Pacific.—It is rather a curious fact that the road which at an early day was asked to run a line through Richardson and other counties of the river tier to Omaha, should be the one which in 1881–82 completed the work. On April 26, 1876, the Directors of the Missouri Pacific considered a proposition submitted by citizens of towns along the proposed line to build a road from Falls City to Plattsmouth, at a distance of about ten miles from the river, taking the present route from Atchison, Kan., to Falls City, and between Plattsmouth and Omaha, using the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad track. A delegation from Nebraska was present at this meeting and consisted of D. H. Wheeler, J. A. Horbach, T. P. Kennard, J. T. Hoile, S. S. Caldwell, J. G. Clopper and R. W. Furnas. The report of the road was delivered by Mayor Brown, and was a rejection of the offer made, accompanied by the reasons for such action too numerous to mention in detail.

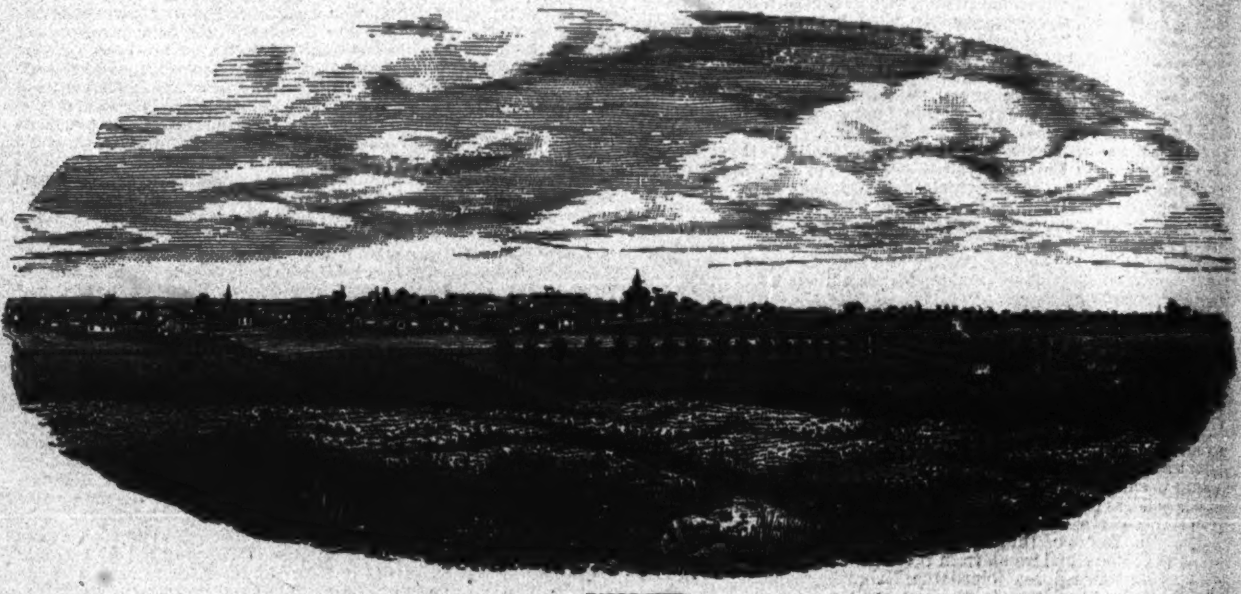
In 1881, the Missouri Pacific entered the county at a point a few miles southwest of Falls City, and at the present time is in operation from Hiawatha, Kan., through this and the next county north. It will be completed and have trains running before the middle of 1882.

The Burlington & Southwestern.—This railroad, sometimes called the "Joy road," was began in December, 1869, and built ten miles from Rulo in order to secure the bonds voted it, which were due on the completion of that amount of work. These bonds amounted to $3,500 per mile, and were exclusive of the land grant to the company. In the spring of 1870, grading was continued up the Nemaha bottoms, and in June of that year the road was sold to the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, of which P. T. Able was President. Joshua Tracy was President, and J. K. Hornish Superintendent of the Burlington & Southwestern.

The St. Joseph & Nemaha.—The St. Joseph & Nemaha Railway Company once made a survey of a route for a railroad from the mouth of the great Nemaha to Tecumseh, in Johnson County, nearly the present route of the Atchison & Nebraska Division, but beyond the survey, under Ex-Gov. Robert Stuart, of Missouri, nothing was ever done.

FALLS CITY.

Falls City was incorporated on May 17, 1858, in response to the petition of John A. Burbank, Isaac L. Hamsby, J. Edward Burbank and others. The act incorporating it as a city was approved by the Legislature on January 13, 1860. Losing its city charter by an act approved February 13, 1865, the city was again incorporated by an act approved February 12, 1867. Starting just before the war, and remaining almost stationary during those four eventful years, the city had, in 1870, but little more than thirty buildings, and six persons in mercantile business. To-day, with the growth of a dozen superadded years, she boasts a population of more than two thousand, a court house erected at a cost of $25,000, and a schoolhouse which cost but little less, while innumerable sightly edifices of business and private use ornament the constantly lengthening system of streets.



FALLS CITY.

FIRST PERMANENT RESIDENTS.

David Dorrington, his wife and his son, William E. Dorrington, were the first permanent residents of Falls City, although many others undoubtedly came here at about the same time, and remained for a greater or less length of time. Several of the old settlers who are now residents have migrated for long periods in the search of new homes, and have finally returned with the conviction that no better location could be found. Judge Dorrington entered upon his residence here September 7, 1857, and has never, in the quarter of a century which has seen the gradual growth of the city, sought anything better.

The year following his arrival was signalized by "the great flood," which occurred in July. On July 12, rain commenced to fall, and continued for ten days without any signs of a clearing of the sky from its somber, dun-colored clouds. The Nemaha, which runs a mile and a half below the town, scourged by incessant rain-drops and turgid with the flood from smaller streams, broadened out into a veritable lake. For miles in every direction, not a bridge remained, and farm lands of all descriptions were submerged, while their owners, in many cases, caught by surprise, struggled, half naked, to the high ground of Falls City. Here were congregated a throng which soon consumed all the provisions of the modest village and threatened a famine. In these straits, a committee, consisting of David Dorrington and James Buchanan, was sent to endeavor to communicate with Archer, then the chief town of the county, and procure supplies. Proceeding toward the town through a mud which can only be imagined by citizens familiar with the alluvial prairie soil, they reached the bank of the Muddy and found that the bridge had been swept away. On the other side of the stream was a man, whom they hailed, and, upon his approach, recognized as Judge Elmer S. Dundy. It was decided to furnish the Judge with money and let him proceed to Archer and return with the provisions. Accordingly, he made a rough raft, and attempted the ferriage of the swollen stream. Rafts are proverbially poor sailors, and that of Mr. Dundy, after much labor, carried him over the falls and left him to swim ashore, which he did incontinently. The supplies were secured and the isolated villagers were enabled to hold out until other means of supply were secured.

At this time, the river bottoms were flooded for several months, and Sewell R. Jemison and others ran canoes from Falls City to the Nemaha Bluffs, at a place occupied by the Indians and called Sauktown, for the purpose of getting supplies. This was known as the Sauktown Express.

CITY OFFICIALS.

The first Mayor of Falls City was John A. Burbank, who served from 1859 to 1860. He was followed by Sewall R. Jemison and David Dorrington, the latter of whom held the office until the rescinding of the city charter in 1868. Upon the granting of a second charter, or perhaps more exactly, the reinstating of the old one in 1868, William Bradford was elected and held the position one year. He was followed by J. J. Marvin, 1869–71; E. S. Towle, 1871–72; A. Schoenheit, 1872–74; C. L. Kelm, 1874–75; J. G. Good, 1875–76; George P. Uhl, 1876–1878; Robert Clegg, 1878–1880; Thomas Branson, 1880–82.

The following is a list of those who have served as City Clerks from the time of the incorporation, as far as shown by the records. For a long time the minutes of the City Clerk, were, in the language of a recent incumbent, "carried in his hat." It is noticeable that many of the first Clerks did not hold office for a full year: S. A. Fulton, 1871; J. R. Cain, 1871; L. C. Uhl, 1872; J. R. Cain, 1872; L. M. May, 1874; M. W. Musselman, 1875; J. N. Rickards, 1877; E. R. Fulton, 1878; Charles Loree, 1879; A. C. Jennings, 1880, and to the present time.

POSTAL BUSINESS.

The first Postmaster of Falls City was J. H. Burbank, who was duly succeeded by C. Norris. Since Mr. Norris, William Watts, N. O. Pierce, J. J. Marvin, John Wilson, George Van Deventer and M. A. Frank have filled this responsible position, the last-named taking the office in 1878 and still holding it. The first post office was on Lot 21, in Block 70, near the public square, and none of the later places of holding the office have been more than a square from the same place. The second location was on Lot 22, in Block 68, the third in the old printing office where Tarpley & Co.'s store now stands, and the fourth in the store of Reavis & Cameron, Lot 12, in Block 9. Its subsequent locations have been in Judge J. J. Marvin's house, Lot 20, in Block 91; Lot 11, Block 58, and Lot 22, in Block 70, where it now occupies a small brick building of its own.

One of the most racy stories of the early bar of the southeastern part of the State is that of the mock duel between U. C. Johnson, District Attorney, and Judge Mason. Like most affairs of this kind, it grew out of the desire of legal brethren who practiced upon the circuit to satirize the odd or eccentric points of their fellows. The affair came off at the lower Indian town, just across the Nemaha from Falls City. Pistols were carefully prepared by the seconds of the murderous pair, and at the word both discharged their shots. As the smoke cleared away, Johnson was seen unharmed, while Mason reeled and fell heavily to the ground. Without waiting for the careful examination of the dead body, Johnson was hurried to Falls City and hidden in the house of Wilson M. Maddox. Meantime Mason had picked himself up, nearly exhausted with repressed laughter, and more than enough plastered externally, and had returned to the city, where after a short time the joke was explained to its victim. Johnson never recovered from the effects of this deception, and shortly afterward removed to Chicago, where some years later he died.

THE PRESS.

The Broad Axe.—In the fall of 1858, the *Broad Axe*, owned by Maj. J. E. Burbank and edited by Sewall Jemison, made its appearance in Falls City. This was the successor of a paper of the same name which had been published at Richmond, Ind., in 1855, by the same parties. It bore as its motto, "Hew to the mark, let the chips fall where they will"—"There is a destiny which shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will," and was a very spicy sheet of the society order. After several years of publication, this paper (then the property of L. B. Prouty & Co.) was sold to J. J. Marvin, and by him run as the *Southern Nebraskian*. It was next purchased by the town of Arago, or rather the town lot company, and published by N. O. Pierce. About this time, a Mr. Saxe used the material of the paper in getting out a paper in both German and English. Newspaper work was not very remunerative at this time, and the rapid sucession of editors, some of whom published not more than three issues, is a striking commentary on the fact. C. L. Mather, G. A. Hill, E. L. Martin, Mettz & Sanderson and H. A. Buell, all had a brief tussle with the publication problem, and in turn sat down to rest and let some other aspirant become rich. Mettz & Sanderson had purchased the English type of the town company, and, in 1871, this material passed to F. Barrett, who removed it to Falls City, where he published the *Times*. After a brief and highly flavored existence, this paper was sold to Scott & Webster, who finally merged their material in Mr. Ed. W. Howe's *Little Globe*.

The Little Globe, "a small journal with great aims," was established in 1873, with a flaming prospectus, of which the following extract gives a pretty fair idea: "Little, but Oh Lord! Prospectus of the *Globe* (the little), a journal of the third class, to be published every Saturday, at Falls City, Neb. The *Little Globe* will be intensely local, and as independent as a hog on ice. * * * We hope to bless this town." This modest announcement was signed, "the meekest of men, Ed. W. Howe." After about a year of fierce existence, the *Little Globe* was discontinued, but in August, 1875, came out again with the same motto and general appearance, and, after a short time, was consolidated with the *Nemaha Valley Journal* under the title of the *Globe-Journal*.

The Nemaha Valley Journal.—In December, 1868, Mr. W. S. Blackburn started the *Journal*, at Brownville, Nemaha Co. After running the paper one year at that point, he removed it to Falls City, where he began its publication under the name of the *Nemaha Valley Journal*. In April, 1869, W. S. Stretch purchased a half-interest in the paper, and the same fall obtained full possession. In March, 1870, E. E. Cunningham entered into partnership with Mr. Stretch and continued in active work upon the paper until the spring of 1871, when he leased his share of the business to Mr. Stretch. In June, 1872, the paper passed into the hands of Weaver & Fulton, but only a month later, Stretch leased Weaver's interest and purchased that of Fulton, thus practically getting complete control of the paper once more. Under this management the paper was conducted until September, 1874, when it was sold to Rich & Hamlin, who in 1875 sold it to Ed. W. Howe, who incorporated it with his *Little Globe* under the title of the *Globe-Journal*. In the spring of 1877, Howe sold the paper to Jacob Baily, who in turn sold the paper to May & Davis, the latter of whom sold out to L. M. May in June, 1880. After publishing the paper up to September 5, 1881, May sold a one-half interest to T. W. Pepoon, who assumed the editorial, Mr. May retaining the business management. This paper started as an eight-column folio, and ran as such until February, 1882, when, on the discontinuance of the daily edition, which had been published for one year, it became a six-column quarto. An edition of nine hundred copies is now printed. In politics, the *Journal* is stalwart, or radical Republican, and urges its views on all subjects of county, State or national interest with force and ability.

The Falls City Press was started on February 1, 1875, by Spurlock & Martin, who published it for five months and then sold it to Davis & Marvin, who took possession July 1. After continuing the publication a year and a half, these gentlemen conveyed the paper to Mr. S. B. Miles, who employed J. F. Gardiner as editor and general manager. Under this management, the paper was issued six months, and then was leased for one year to Davis & Ford. At the expiration of their lease, these gentlemen resigned, and the paper was sold to Mr. A. J. Read, who published it until May 8, 1880, when Mr. Read having failed to comply with the terms of the purchase, the material in use reverted to Mr. Miles. Mr. Read then effected the organization of a joint-stock company which purchased new material, and still holding the number and subscription books of the *Press*, started the new-old paper as the *News*. On November 27, 1880, Mr. Read died, and Elder T. W. Pinkerton filled the editorial chair up to January 1, 1881, when the office was purchased by H. Clay Davis, who now owns it, and publishes one of the best local sheets in the State. The paper is now an eight-column quarto. Its circulation has increased from an edition of four hundred in January, 1881, to one of over seven hundred and fifty in February, 1882.

Henry Clay Davis, the present editor and proprietor of the *News* was born in Glasgow, Mo., on April 5, 1850. At the age of fourteen, he began the energetic life which he has always pursued, as helper in a blacksmith shop. A few years later, he set himself at work at the printers' trade, and after he had served his time, worked successively in Cincinnati, St. Louis and other places. In 1868–69, he for a time forsook printing, and was engaged in a dry goods store in Hamburg, Iowa. On December 27, 1870, he married Miss Frances L. Dalbey, and shortly afterward, in connection with Mr. J. M. Waterman, took charge of the Fremont *Times*, of Hamburg. Closing his connection with this paper in December, 1871, Davis came to Falls City, reaching the town January 1, 1872, and at once going to work on the *Press*. After being with the *Press* about a year, Davis sold out, and a little later was engaged on the *Globe-Journal* with Mr. May, where he remained until July, 1880, when he started a job office. This he still runs in connection with the *News* which he purchased January 1, 1881.

The Richardson County Register was established in August, 1881, at Rulo. It was published by Mrs. Susan F. Holton, and had a fair amount of success. In November, 1881, the office was moved to Falls City, and the management transferred to Mr. G. H. Holton, who continued to publish it until it reached its twenty-ninth number, on the last week in February, 1882, when it suspended. Mr. Holton is a vigorous and graceful writer, and will probably re-engage in the newspaper business before much time elapses.

FIRE RECORD.

Falls City has been exempt from the ravages of fire to a remarkable degree. In towns built largely, or in many cases entirely of wood, as are those of the New West, such exemption has been exceedingly rare. Nearly every town of a dozen years' standing, has chronicled some "great fire" which swept away a large share of her buildings, but this city has had but one conflagration of any magnitude. On the night of April 12, 1877, flames were discovered shortly after 11 P. M. issuing from the rear of a frame building owned by Mrs. I. Reavis, and occupied on the ground floor as a flour and feed store by D. Muir, and above for private purposes. In a very short time, the combustible building was a mass of fire, and the flames had communicated to six other buildings which all blazed fiercely. As the town possessed no fire engine, and no other apparatus than a supply of ladders and buckets, the main efforts of the crowd that had gathered were devoted to saving goods, while they looked at the doomed buildings, powerless to save them. Many buildings at various points were set blazing by flying embers, and with difficulty saved, and the *Press* office was only saved by the use of ladders and the bravery of the bucket brigade.

In an hour from the breaking-out of the fire, the seven buildings were level with the ground. The losses by the fire aggregated $15,000, distributed as follows: Mrs. I. Reavis, $900; D. Muir, $300; Saylor & Lehman, $11,000; L. A. Ryan, $600; J. T. Ralston, $250; Richard Smith, $600; John King, $200; T. C. Coleman, $600; F. C. Fischer, $200; George Kaiser, $300.

The aggregate loss of such an amount is trivial in the light of the daily reports of losses from the same cause of from $50,000 to more than ten times that amount, but it was a very serious affair in a place like Falls City. Yet the citizens with the pluck that was the characteristic of early settlement, set themselves at once to replace the destroyed buildings with others of a more substantial character, which to-day grace the streets of the city, and prove the truth of the old adage of an ill wind blowing good to some one.

The Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company of Falls City was organized on April 7, 1878, with the following officers: George E. Powell, foreman; L. C. Gore, Assistant Foreman; George H. Gedultig, Second Assistant; George Vandeventer, President; C. H. Rickards, Vice President; O. W. Brown, Secretary; J. R. Cain, Treasurer. The property of the company consists of a truck, six ladders of various lengths, forty rubber buckets, and a good supply of picks and hooks, the whole purchased at a cost of about $400. The present officers of the company are as follows: L. Schoenheit, Foreman; A. W. Southard, Assistant Foreman; C. Hershey, Second Assistant; J. R. Cain, President; J. Whitmore, Vice President; James Slocum, Permanent Secretary; L. M. Korner, Secretary; George Powell, Treasurer. The apparatus is kept in a small building near the public square.

SOCIETIES.

Falls City Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F., was organized under a dispensation issued, September 28, 1869, to George P. Uhl, David Dorrington, George Faulkner, L. Van Deusen, John Loree and Bennett Sperry. Its officers appointed at this time were: John Loree, N. G.; Bennett Sperry, V. G.; George Faulkner, Treasurer; L. Van Deusen, Secretary; George P. Uhl, W.; Nelson Snyder, Conductor; David Dorrington, I. G. On December 9, 1869, a charter was received and the lodge regularly organized with nine charter members. Up to February, 1882, 141 names had been enrolled on the record book of the lodge. The present officers are as follows: F. A. Stock. N. G.; John Cohn, V. G.; Charles Loree, Secretary; W. E. Dorrington, P. S.; Alexander Kerr, Treasurer. The order occupies a fine lodge room, which is its own property, and, with its furniture and regalia, cost $1,500. This hall was erected in 1876. Upon its front is a large marble tablet, bearing the symbolical three links and the name of the lodge, and below these the date of erection.

Nemaha Valley Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F., was organized under a charter granted to John D. Spragins, W. R. Nelson, T. C. Cunningham, L. M. May, W. H. Keeling, G. P. Marvin, George P. Uhl, J. W. Minnick, S. A. Fulton, A. J. Weaver and David C. Barnes. This organization was affected under the supervision of St. John Goodrich, G. M., assisted by William Beatty, D. G. M., and W. S. Stretch, District D. G. M. The first officers of the lodge were: J. D. Spragins, N. G.; W. R. Nelson, V. G.; L. M. May, R. S.; J. W. Minnick, Treasurer; W. H. Keeling, W.; S. A. Fulton, Conductor; D. C. Brown, I. G. The lodge now has a membership of forty-seven and the following officers: J. C. Yutzy, N. G.; S. S. Stump, V. G.; M. W. Musselman, Conductor; Joseph Culp, W.; B. C. Simonton, R. S.; W. M. Wilson, Treasurer; J. T. Delaware, P. S.; S. C. Syster, I. G.

The first lodge of Good Templars organized in Falls City was Rescue Lodge, No. 106, I. O. G. T., which received its charter in the fall of 1878. At this date, it had nine members and the following officers: D. F. Rodabaugh, W. C. T.; W. T. Chadwick, V. C.; J. P. Holt, Secretary; E. D. Ford, Treasurer; J. A. Whitmore, Marshal. The society, after an existence of nearly two years, discontinued its meetings, which had been held in the hall of the Knights of Pythias.

Falls City Lodge, No. 106, I. O. G. T., was organized on February 7, 1877, by S. D. Hastings, of Madison, Wis., assisted by Barton C. Mettz, of Falls City. The lodge had the following officers: B. C. Mettz, W. C. T.; Miss Ella Earl, V. C.; B. C. Zumbrum, Secretary; Z. Zumbrum, Marshal; Rev. E. M. Lewis, Chaplain; Miss Mary Zumbrum, Treasurer; Mrs. Elizabeth Zumbrum, I. G.; Mrs. R. Henderson, O. G.; Rev. E. M. Lewis, Lodge Deputy. There were nine charter members. The present officers of the lodge are as follows: T. W. Pinkerton, W. C. T.; Mrs. I. Reavis, V. C.; Dr. E. A. Vaughn, R. S.; W. E. Neal, F. S.; Mrs. Hershey, Treasurer; Rev. John Gallagher, Chaplain; William McKenzie, Marshal; Mrs. S. Gilbert, I. G.; B. C. Mettz, O. G.

Richardson County District Lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T., was chartered April 2, 1879, the charter being granted to the following: B. C. Mettz, G. W. Smith, T. R. Davis, S. H. Hayfield, Lizzie Snaddy, William T. Kirk, Cora Davis, J. W. Battreal, H. Arnold, F. H. Crouch, T. W. Wait, H. W. Walker, L. Bowers, H. R. Koon, T. E. Smith, O. W. Ball, T. B. Stratton, J. Van Devort, J. A. Kerstetter, Jesse L. Hall, K. Grable, I. S. Goble, Charles Oathout, John Heim, James K. Jellison, W. H. Arnold, Levi L. Kinsey, Ida Beaver, Hattie Cutler and James Randall. The charter is signed by F. G. Keens, G. W. S., and Ada Van Pelt, G. W. C. T., but bears no record of the officers at the time the charter went into effect. This district lodge embraces five other lodges, with a membership of 241 at the time of the last report, February, 1882. The present Executive Committee consists of O. J. Bacon, W. E. Neal, L. E. Kinsey, with the District C. T. and the Secretary. Meetings are held quarterly.

Falls City Temple of Honor, No. 14, was chartered December 19, 1877, with fifty-seven members, but held meetings only a short time, and is now practically defunct. Its officers were J. W. May, W. C. T.; Mrs. W. M. Wilson, V. T.; S. A. Fulton, P. C. T.; J. P. Holt, R. S.; J. J. Marvin, I. G.; J. Lindsey, O. G.

Falls City Lodge, No. 18, Knights of Pythias, was organized in June, 1874. At this date the lodge had twelve members, among whom were: Judge A. J. Weaver, D. R. Holt, G. R. Summers, George E. Powell, John F. Lyon, T. C. Cunningham, George A. Merrill and F. W. Miller. After continuing in good standing for several years, the society gradually fell apart, and failing to keep up its reports and dues to the Grand Lodge of the State, was formally disbanded in June, 1877. At the time of the revocation of its charter the following names were on the roll as officers of the lodge: E. R. Lippold, C. C.; W. R. Nelson, V. C.; J. B. Ayres, Prelate; J. A. Whitmore, K. R. S. & M. S.; James Cameron, M. E.; G. T. Webster, M. S. Shortly afterward a petition for a re-establishment of the lodge under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge was prepared, but for some reason was never presented. The society still has a large amount of regalia and may be revived.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized in September 24, 1880. At the time of organization about forty persons became members of the union, and the following officers were elected: Mrs. Henderson, President; Mrs. Street, of the Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Neal, of the Christian Church, and Mrs. Rammell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Vice Presidents. Miss Frankie Kingman was elected Secretary. The Gospel Temperance meetings held every second Sunday afternoon under the auspices of this society, are largely attended. The present officers are: Mrs. T. W. Pinkerton, of the Christian Church, President; Mrs. S. J. Gilbert, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Vice President. The number of names enrolled on the register of the society is thirty-seven.

The Falls City Literary Association was organized in February, 1882, with the following officers: Rev. Mr. Carey, President; T. W. Pepoon, Vice President; Miss Anna Schuckman, Secretary, and Mrs. Sanderson, Treasurer. This society meets each Friday evening, and has exercises consisting of the reading of essays, recitations and discussion of assigned topics of the day, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. Its members are among the most cultured and influential citizens.

The Q. A. T. is a dancing society organized in December, 1881, and has about thirty members. Charles W. Loree is Secretary of the club.

Die Deutsche Gesellschaft.—The Germans of Falls City, Neb., have organized an association under the title or name as "Die Deutsche Gesellschaft of Falls City, Neb." It began on the 17th day of December, 1877, with a membership of forty persons—all Germans. The association now numbers about fifty members, and owns real estate in the city 100x120 feet, with a commodious brick building thereon for the use of the association. The main object of the association is to cultivate, develope and propagate the pure German language, philosophy and character; conducive to make themselves and their countrymen fit patriots of their adopted country, and to know and uphold justice and liberty.

Veteran Post, No. 84, Department of Nebraska, G. A. R., was organized January 19, 1882, and has fifty-five members on its roster. The officers of the society are: John C. Yutzy, Commander; Robert A. Wherry, S. V. C.; Thomas C. Shelly, J. V. C.; W. S. Stretch, Adjutant; Henry H. Bowers, Quartermaster; Hiram L. Randall, Surgeon; Barton C. Mettz, Chaplain; William Mayer, O. of D.; John F. Elliott, O. of Guard; Theodore W. Pepoon, Sergeant Major; William R. Nelson, Q. S.; Wilson S. Korner, Sentinel.

Eureka Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M., was organized under a dispensation August 1, 1868, with ten members and the following officers: J. F. Gardner, H. P.; H. O. Hanna, K.; J. V. Hollebaugh, S.; J. E. Clifford, C. H.; William R. Cain, P. S.; A. Williams, R. A. C.; J. W. Huntington, Third Vail; W. S. Sargent, Second Vail; John Loree, First Vail; George W. Morris, Treasurer. The society was organized under the charter October 24, 1869, with sixty-nine members and the following officers: H. O. Hanna, H. P.; J. F. Gardner, K.; W. R. Cain, S.; J. R. Cain, C. H.; George Faulkner, R. A. C.; John W. Holt, Third Vail; John Loree, Second Vail; W.

M. Maddock, First Vail; C. B. Scott, Treasurer; W. H. Mann, Secretary; B. Hani, Guard. The present officers of the chapter were elected December, 5, 1881. and are as follows: W. M. Maddock, H. P.; T. C. Shelly, K.; G. H. Pearson, S.; R. A. Wherry, Treasurer; W. S. Stretch, Secretary; L. N. Korner, C. H.; W. A Gardner, P. S.; Ed. J. Holdbrook, R. A. C.; H. Q. Staver, Third Vail; C. H. Rickards, Second Vail; W. E. Dorrington, First Vail; E. R. L. Stoughton, Tiler. The chapter now has forty-seven members in good standing.

Falls City Lodge, No. 9, A., F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation on October 13, 1864. and the following officers were appointed: H. O. Hanna, W. M.; Nelson Snyder, S. W.; W. H. Mann, J. W.; Isham Reavis, Secretary; W. R. Cain, S. D.; W. T. Stout, J. D.; E. C. Sherer, Treasurer; J. R. Dowty, Tiler. On June 22, 1865, the lodge was organized under a charter. At this date there were nine members and the following officers: H. O. Hanna, W. M.; N. Snyder. S. W.; W. H. Mann, J. W.; Isham Reavis, Secretary; E. C. Sherer, Treasurer; Charles B. Scott, S. D.; W. T. Stout, J. D.; E. C. Cooley, Tiler. The organization now has seventy-nine members. Its present officers are: W. S. Stretch, W. M.; M. W. Musselman, S. W.; B. C. Mettz, J. W.; A. F. Hollebaugh, Secretary; George W. Holland, Treasurer; R. N. Watts, S. D.; H. Terryl, J. D.; E. R. L. Stoughton, Tiler.

Mt. Sinai Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, was first established under a dispensation November 5, 1877. Its officers were: R. A. Wherry, C.; W. S. Stretch, Gen.; Charles L. Mettz, C. G.; J. R. Cain, Prelate; E. E. Mettz, S. W.; J. R. Dowty, J. W.; George E. Powell, Treasurer; E. R. L. Stoughton, Recorder; J. L. Slocum. S. W. B. A charter was granted May 1, 1878, and the organization under it effected July 12, 1878, the lodge then having twelve members. The new officers were: R. A. Wherry, E. C.; W. S. Stretch, Gen.; C. L. Mettz. C. G.; J. R. Cain, Prelate; George E. Powell, Treasurer; George M. Neikirk, Recorder; E. E. Mettz, S. W.; A. J. Weaver, J. W.; F. W. Miller, St. B.; J. L. Slocum, S. W. B.; J. W. Holt, Warder; J. R. Dowty, C. Guard. The present membership is twenty-nine, and the officers are as follows: A. B. Smith, E. C.; T. C. Shelly, Gen.; Robert Clegg, C. G.; J. P. Tarpley, Prelate; J. R. Reynolds, S. W.; R. A. Wherry, J. W.; E. E. Mettz, Treasurer; George E. Powell, Secretary; George H. Pearson, St. B.; L. N. Korner, Sw. B.; A. Deckerson, Warder; E. R. L. Stoughton, Guard.

These bodies meet in an elegantly fitted hall on Main street—Mt. Sinai, on Saturday evening preceding full moon; Falls City No. 9, on Saturday evening on or after full moon, and Eureka No. 5, R. A. M., on Monday evening on or after full moon. The fitting up of this lodge room entailed an expense of over $1,500.

Evening Star No. 19, a women's branch of the Masonic order, was organized March 11, 1874, with sixty-seven members, but after a short time was allowed to fall to pieces, and is now disbanded and unknown. The records of this lodge were never fully completed.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The first court house erected for that sole use was built in 1863, at a cost of $3,000. It occupied the center of the public square, the site of the new court house which is now in use. This building was about forty by thirty feet, and for ten years supplied ample facilities for all county business. It is now located at the southeast corner of the public square and used as a dwelling.

On April 20, 1872, a proposition for the issuing of $25,000 of coupon bonds to be used in the building of a new court house, was submitted to the County Commissioners in due form. The provisions of the proposal were that a building of brick and stone, two stories high, not less than thirty-six by sixty-six feet on the ground floor, and containing two fire-proof vaults, should be erected. The bonds issued were to bear 10 per cent interest, and this was to be met by an annual special tax. The principal was to be paid in ten years' time, the county retaining the right to make payment at an earlier date if it seemed preferable. In accordance with this proposition, the Commissioners authorized an election to take place on May 13, 1872, in the several precincts. At this election the measure failed to secure a majority, and was lost.

On February 14, 1873, the Legislature passed an act enabling the precinct of Falls City to issue bonds for the building of a court house of stone and brick, not less than forty by seventy-five feet on the ground floor, nor more than forty-seven by eighty-five feet, and containing fire-proof vaults for the safe keeping of the county records.

In accordance with this act, a proposition was submitted to the County Commissioners, who by the provisions of the act were duly authorized, and by them an election was ordered for May 13, 1873. These bonds were to be in the sum of $15,000, to be payable on or before the expiration of ten years, and to draw ten per cent interest, which was to be paid by a special tax, to be levied on the 1st of May of each year. The precinct decided on the issuing of the bonds by a vote of 288 to 114. Shortly after the election, the work of removing the old court house and erecting the new structure was commenced, under the charge of H. E. Mortz, President of the Board of County Commissioners, and pushed to completion.

The $15,000 in bonds were sold for between 80 and 90 cents on the dollar, and proceeds used for the new building. The sale of the bonds did not, however, supply sufficient means to complete the building, and appropriations from the general fund have been made from time to time to the extent of nearly $10,000. In the months of February and March, 1882, extensive improvements were made in the arrangement of the county offices, and the building is now as comfortable in its interior as it is imposing in an exterior view.

The Jail.—The county jail is a solid stone structure about sixteen feet square, and is located in the northeast corner of the public square. It has all the appliances for the comfort of incarcerated criminals, although it must be said for the credit of the county, that it is seldom tenanted. It was erected in 1871, by J. Burbank, and is valued at $3,500.

BANKS.

The Richardson County Bank was organized in 1880, under the general statutes relating to incorporated companies, with a cash capital of $50,000. It is worthy of remark that this ample capital was all fully paid in before the opening of the doors of the bank on July 13, 1880. The bank occupies a building twenty-five by sixty feet, two stories in height, erected in 1880, at a cost of over $6,000. A surplus of over $4,000 has already been accumulated. The first president of the bank was M. S. Smalley, an officer of the First National Bank of Hiawatha, Kan., and a resident of that city. The last officers of the bank were J. L. Slocum, President; G. V. Holland, Cashier; E. E. Mettz, Assistant Cashier. Its last statement was as follows, March 31, 1882:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$104,632 06
Due from other banks	20,440 97
Expenses	641 42
Over drafts	1,049 88
Cash on hand	13,015 88
Building and fixtures	6,000 00
	$145,800 21

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus funds	2,000 90
Profits since January 1,	3,179 99
Deposits	90,620 22
	$145,800 21

Falls City National Bank, Falls City, Neb., successor to Richardson County Bank, was chartered August, 1882, with a capital of $50,000. Its officers are: J. L. Slocum, President; R. A. Wherry, Vice President; G. W. Holland, Cashier; E. A. Mettz, Assistant Cashier; Directors, J. L. Slocum, G. W. Holland, J. R. Cain, Robert Clegg, R. A. Wherry.

First National Bank, successors to Ruel Nims & Co., was chartered in June, 1882, with a capital of $50,000. Its officers are: S. B. Miles, President; John W. Holt, Vice President; Ruel Nims, Cashier.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Like almost all Nebraska cities below the first grade, Falls City has a paucity of manufacturing interests. Doubtless with the growth of the city and the increased facilities for obtaining raw material at reduced rates, there will be many industries, properly classed as manufactories, started in the immediate vicinity.

The Brewery.—Gehling & Smith commenced the production of malt liquors, in a building on lower Stone street, in the fall of 1872. After doing a fairly successful business for three years, they dissolved, and the business passed into the hands of Mr. Gehling, who leased it, in 1878, to Brackham Brothers. In October, 1880, Mr. Gehling again took possession, and operated the brewery until May, 1881, when it was leased to Huber & Gehling, who still continue the manufacture. This brewery has a capacity of 2,000 barrels of beer annually, but has never as yet been pushed to its full power. It is furnished with an eight-horse-power engine and boiler, and furnishes employment to four men. The barley used by the firm is produced in the county, but the other materials are procured from other points. The building is of stone and brick, about one hundred feet long and substantially built.

Cigar Factory No. 165, District of Nebraska, was started. in April, 1879, by Alexander Cohn. Shortly after engaging in business, Mr. Cohn formed a partnership with J. J. Berger, which lasted three months. Since the dissolution of this partnership, Mr. Cohn has been the sole owner of the factory. The annual production of cigars of various grades is nearly one hundred thousand.

Cigar Factory No. 16, Second Division, District of Nebraska, is of recent date, having been started in March, 1881, by Nutzman & Doerffel. Under this firm name the business was conducted until February 1, 1882, when Mr. Doerffel retired. In 1881, the factory turned out about sixty thousand cigars, and in a full year will produce nearly one hundred thousand.

Carriage Factories.—In June, 1871, Mr. L. C. Gore, who had for two and one-half years previous kept a blacksmith shop, commenced manufacturing carriages and wagons. His operations were, of necessity, conducted on a small scale. In 1871, Mr. E. J. Holbrook started a wagon-making and blacksmith shop, which he still operates in the building at the southeast corner of the public square. In 1881, he turned out about twenty-five vehicles of different descriptions. In July, 1875, Mr. J. B. Spragins, a contractor, commenced the manufacture of carriages. At first, his business was very light, but it has grown steadily, until, in 1881, he turned out about $2,500 worth of new work, besides a large amount of repaired wagons of various grades. He has now two good sized shops.

The Climax Windmill Factory.—The manufacture of the self-regulating windmill known as the Climax was begun, in 1878, by Ingham & Bigelow, on a lot about three blocks northeast of the public square, and has been continued up to the present time, with a constantly increasing volume of business. Two buildings are in use. One is two stories in height and twenty by thirty feet on the ground floor, and the other one story, and twenty by twenty-five feet. Two sizes of windmills are manufactured, and about one hundred and fifty sold yearly. The firm also make water tanks and other like appliances.

The Graves Saw-mill.—About one mile below Falls City is a large steam saw-mill, owned and operated by Mr. W. R. Graves. This mill is a stationary one, of thirty-five horse power, and, with its fittings, cost over $1,500. Its capacity is rated at 50,000 feet of lumber per week, but at the present time it is hardly kept to the highest point of efficiency. The lumber which feeds this mill is taken from the banks of the Great Nemaha at points near by, and consists of oak, elm, cottonwood and black walnut.

Broom Making.—In 1871, the broom factory of S. Grable was established in Falls City. This was a direct offshoot, or rather continuation of a business begun more than ten years prior in Ohio. Commencing on a small scale, this industry has largely increased its production, and now turns out about two thousand dozen brooms annually. This product is largely consumed in the county, but a portion of it is sold out of the State.

THE GRAIN BUSINESS.

Falls City has three elevators, which find ample business in handling the grain which seeks shipment at this point.

The Heacock Elevator.—In the fall of 1876, P. S. Heacock commenced buying grain at Falls City. At that time, he used no elevator, but had a warehouse twenty by forty feet, with a capacity of 3,500 bushels. This structure was erected at a cost of $1,000. In the fall of 1881, the elevator now in use was built. It is two stories in height, has a capacity of 15,000 bushels of grain and cost $6,000. This is one of the best elevators on the Atchison & Nebraska Division of the Burlington & Missouri, and does a large share of the business of the place. It is operated by steam power.

The Holt Warehouse.—In the fall of 1870, Messrs. Holt & Burbank built a warehouse costing about $700, and nicknamed "the shanty warehouse" by its owners. This building, after doing service until 1881, was torn down and removed to Preston, the next town east of Falls City.

The Manst Elevator.—In the fall of 1870 and the winter of 1871, Keim & Manst erected the southernmost of the two elevators now standing near the Atchison & Nebraska depot. This elevator was opened for business in 1871 and run by the partners until Mr. Keim's failure. When it became necessary to sell the interest of the retiring partner, Mr. Slocum became the purchaser, and the firm style was changed to Manst & Slocum; but the junior partner is interested in other affairs, and the management is largely in the hands of the senior. This elevator is two and one-half stories in height, measures fifty by thirty feet on the ground floor, and cost over $8,000. Power is furnished by horses, no steam fittings having yet been procured.

PORK PACKING.

A pork-packing house was established on January 1, 1876, by Keim & Manst. The building was two stories high, and forty by sixty feet on the ground floor. It had an addition, containing an engine-room and boiler-house, and cost its builders nearly $6,000. Business was begun in it immediately upon its completion, and continued through that and the following season, and then, not being found sufficiently profitable, discontinued. The building lay idle until the fall of 1881, when it was leased by L. Algewahr, who managed it through the season very profitably. Now that the success of such an enterprise has been demonstrated, we may look for a number of houses of this sort in the course of a few years.

FALLS CITY HOTELS.

The first hotel erected in Falls City was built from parts of an old house which had stood near the bank of the Missouri at Yancton. This was the property of Jesse Crook, and was put up in the winter of 1857-58. It stood on the corner of Stone street, facing that and the public square. Three rooms down stairs and two above furnished accommodations for the traveling public. In 1859, before the house was fairly completed, John Minnick purchased it, and soon added to it a house which he moved from Doniphan, Kan. Minnick's opening of the hotel was practically the first, although it had been conducted for a few months in the preceding summer by Henry Warneke. This building, enlarged and utterly unrecognizable, still stands, and is used for various purposes. During the long feuds and savage encounters of the county seat contest, it was the theater of many broils, and in 1860, its floors were wet with the blood of Weeks and Davis.

The Union House.—The first hotel of this name was built in 1861, on the spot occupied by the present structure. Like most of the taverns of its day, it was an insignificant affair, one and one-half stories in height, and twenty-four by twenty-four feet on the ground floor. It had also an ell devoted to the kitchen work. The new Union House was built by the same person, Jacob G. Good, in 1870, on the site of the old hotel. Strictly speaking, the new house was erected around the old one, and the last work done was the removal of the old part. The house stands on the northwest corner of the public square, is four stories in height, and forty by sixty feet on the ground floor. It was erected at a cost of $12,000. Up to March, 1882, the hotel had been under the charge of its owner, but was at that time leased to Joseph O'Pelt for a term of three years.

HINTON'S DRIVING PARK.

John Hinton, proprietor, is situated on the banks of the Nemaha River, about one and a half miles from Falls City. The original park consists of twelve acres of native forest, principally walnut. This Mr. Hinton has seeded down to grass. In 1882, he added eighteen acres, on which he has built a half-mile track, with all necessary buildings.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

As early as 1858, there was a little school on the main street of the village, taught by a Miss Barnum.

The school district was organized in 1859, with David Dorrington, Anderson Miller and Thomas McIntire as Trustees. F. M. Dorrington was the first teacher under the new regime, and taught the first public school during the academic year of 1859–60. The following year, the first district schoolhouse was erected a short distance southeast of the public square. The new building, although a vast improvement upon the various makeshifts that had been in use previously, was far from an elaborate structure. It was solidly built, and capable of containing far more scholars than there was an immediate prospect of the town's furnishing, but it was innocent of paint, both inside and out, and its seats were not calculated to afford Sybaritic pleasures. As the only public place where meetings of any sort could be conveniently held, it was constantly appropriated for various uses, varying from the dignity of the court-room to the uproarious mirth of some minstrel performance. Through all these changes the building was still used for its original purpose, until about the beginning of 1875, when it was sold, and the proceeds invested in material with which to build a new and larger structure. What followed is accurately described by Prof. Rich: "Some wretch, having neither the fear of the Lord before his eyes nor the welfare of the youth at heart, stole all the lumber." Meantime the purchaser of the old building had removed it to Stone street and put it in service as a business house. After nearly a year, during which the district owned no school building, the old schoolhouse was moved back to its original place, and repurchased by the board. From 1865 to 1871, the district school again occupied the building, and shortly after the latter date, it was purchased by Mr. W. S. Stretch, and converted into a dwelling. In its new location the remodeled shell, with all its historic memories, still echoes to childish laughter and grief and pleasant teachings.

In the spring of 1870, prior to the final sale of the first schoolhouse, it was decided to erect a new, larger and more fitting building. This work was done in the year of 1870–71, at a cost of $2,500, Jonathan Spragins being the contractor. The new building contained two departments, one on each floor, and was opened in the winter of 1871, immediately after its completion. The principal of the school in this year was Mr. D. O. Howe. Miss McGlashen became principal of the school, with Miss F. Kingman as Assistant, in the fall of 1872. At the same time the school, already too large for its new quarters, overflowed into the basement of the Episcopal Church, where a third grade was organized under the charge of Mrs. Olive Kline. Miss McGlashen held her position for two years, and was succeeded in the fall of 1872 by Mr. John Rickards, who found it necessary to branch out still further, and created a fourth department, which was taught in the Baptist Church.

In the spring of 1876, Mr. Rickards resigned and was succeeded by Mr. J. W. Johnson, who had for some time acted as his assistant, and who completed the duties of the school year. Mr. G. W. Holland was elected Principal of the school in the fall of 1876, with Miss F. Kingman, Miss Della Lemon and Mrs. Olive Kline as Assistants. At the commencement of school duties, the building erected in 1871 was used for all purposes, but before January 1, 1877, the high school and the grammar departments were transferred to the then partly completed building, now in use for all grades. During this year the small-pox broke out in a very virulent type in the town, and instituted a reign of terror that precluded for many weeks the holding of any form of public meetings. Although fighting against terrible odds, Mr. Holland accomplished a fair amount of work and left an enviable record.

In the summer of 1877, Prof. W. Rich was elected to fill the position of Principal. At the time of his engagement the school labored under many serious disadvantages, having no properly finished recitation rooms, and having been greatly disorganized by the necessary irregularity of the preceding winter. It had, also, been under varied systems, incident to the frequent change of instructors, who, although able, did not remain long enough to mould the mixed material to a specific form. Since the time of his first election, Prof. Rich has been returned to his work each year up to the present time, and has been enabled to raise the standard of acquirement necessary to a position in the higher classes to an enviable point. The first class to graduate under the standard now in force, consisted of Miss Wynona Wardell, Charles Grable, Ellis Lewis and Sherman Cameron. The school now has seven departments under the charge of the following able corps of teachers: High School, Prof. W. Rich, Principal; Russell Keim, Assistant; Second Grammar School, Mrs. A. L. Sanderson; First Grammar School, Miss Anna Schuckman; Second Intermediate, Mrs. Olive Kline; First Intermediate, Miss Mattie Williams; Second Primary, Miss Annie Smith; First Primary, Miss Hattie Stone. The school now occupies one of the finest buildings of its class in the State, and is a credit alike to the county and those who were instrumental in securing its erection.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

The railway towns of the State may all be put in two classes; those which sprang into existence upon the building of a road, and had a period of intense growth, followed, as the road was extended beyond them, by comparative dullness, and those which, existing before the railway from natural causes of fitting location, upon its coming, received the complement for steady growth. To the latter class Falls City belongs. Already a live town of nearly twenty years, it was ripe for the career of prosperity which followed the completion of the Atchison & Nebraska Railway. In every business the necessity of greater room was felt. Many of the costly buildings that grace the city to-day date from this period of the town's history.

In the winter of 1874–75, Mr. Edward Towle, then representing the county in the Legislature, procured the passage of a special act by which the district was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $20,000, bearing ten per cent, and redeemable in twenty years. On June 30, 1875, shortly after the passage of this act, a petition signed by Judge A. J. Weaver, C. H. Rickards, W. S. Stretch, A. S. Fulton, C. S. Keim, John Hinton, R. A. Wherry, J. H. Burbank and H. Leland, was presented to the Board of Education. In accordance with this petition the board called a special meeting to be held July 19, 1865, for the purpose of examining the details of the project, and obtaining a vote thereon. After mature deliberation the ballot of the electors was taken, and the measure carried by an almost unanimous vote, only two persons voting in the negative. The Board of Education at once advertised for plans and specifications for the new structure, and on August 3, of the same year, accepted those furnished by L. S. Steges & Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., agreeing to pay two per cent of the contract price of the structure to the architects. September 11, 1875, the contract for erecting this building was awarded to J. H. Burbank on his bid of $19,000 in bonds, and work was at once begun. The foundations and part of the walls were built in the same year, and the following season the building was enclosed, and a part of the wood work finished. In the summer of 1877, four rooms in the west side, the office on the second floor and the stair and hall fixtures were completed, and all given a single coating of paint. Here the contractor after many disputes with the board, withdrew entirely from the work, and the finishing was done by the board, no formal surrender being made on one side, or acceptance on the other. The structure is one of the finest in the city, and stands two squares east of the main street, and about the same distance from the public square. It is of brick, with stone trimmings and basement, and is surmounted by a tower that serves to lighten the heavy effect common to all buildings of its size.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Falls City is the lineal descendant of the society organized at Archer in 1855 by Rev. David Hart, who was then traveling the circuit which embraced Richardson and part of what is now Pawnee County. During the twenty-seven years of its existence, it has grown from the feebleness which characterizes all new churches, and particularly those in a new country, to a position of enviable strength and importance. The pastors of the church in this time have been as follows: Rev. Mr. Stuart, 1856–57; Rev. Mr. King, 1858; Rev. Mr. Reack, 1859; Rev. Mr. King, 1860; Rev. Mr. Taylor, 1861; Rev. Mr. Munhall, 1862; Rev. Mr. King, 1863; Rev. Mr. Taylor, 1864; Rev. S. W. Johnson, 1865; Rev. W. A. Presson, 1866–67; Rev. M. Pritchard, 1868–69; Rev. M. May, 1870–71; Rev. W. A. Presson, 1872; Rev. D. F. Rodabaugh, 1873–75; Rev. L. F. Britt, 1876–78; Rev. S. H. Henderson, 1879–80; Rev. John Gallagher, 1881–82.

The church now has one hundred and forty-eight full members and twenty-six probationers, making a total of one hundred and seventy-two. This is a considerable increase since the last statistical table of the State Conference, and marks the steady growth which has accompanied Mr. Gallagher's efforts. The society owns a church building valued at $5,000, and a parsonage costing $1,500. In 1881, the collections of church society for the support of its minister, the Sabbath school, missions and other purposes, aggregated $1,871. The church stewards are T. J. Collins, J. M. Pence, Isaac Rhine, S. E. Slocum, Martha Weaver, Sarah Gilbert, Sarah Rhine, Annie M. Reavis and Sallie Grable.

A Sabbath school was started at nearly the same time as the church society, and has shared its fortunes through a quarter century. It now has one hundred and fifty-five enrolled upon its register, and is under the efficient superintendance of Mr. H. B. Grable.

The First Presbyterian Church of Falls City was organized in 1866, under the authority of the Highland Presbytery. The committee appointed to this duty consisted of Rev. J. R. Ramsey, Rev. John Lilly and Elder J. McCullough. At the time of organization E. C. Cooley was ordained as Elder, and six members received. Mr. Ramsey was at that time acting as a missionary of the church in the county, and supplied the new organization until his removal to Indian Territory. Upon his departure to his new field of missionary work, he took with him the records of this church, and they were subsequently lost. An effort was made in 1881 to replace this important record, and the present pastor, Rev. W. W. Howell, succeeded, after much labor, in accomplishing the work.

Shortly after the departure of Mr. Ramsey, the society became demoralized from various causes, and did not, until 1871, have an active existence. April 6, 1871, the boundaries of the Presbytery were altered, and Falls City was enrolled in the Missouri River Presbytery, E. C. Cooley being admitted as a member of that body. In May of that year a re-organization was effected, and Rev. A. P. Wood assumed the pastorate of the church, which he retained until 1873. At the time of the re-organization, but three of the constituent members were still communicants. These were E. C. Cooley, Mrs. Luentia Miller and Mrs. Sarah A. Cook, only one of whom, Mrs. Miller, still remains. In 1873, a church edifice was erected at a cost of $2,500.

Rev. J. B. Linskea took the pastoral charge in January, 1874, and remained something over two years, resigning March 16, 1876, for the purpose of making a trip abroad. Mr. Linskea was followed by Rev. E. M. Lewis, who was called to the pastorate by a vote of the church taken shortly after Mr. Linskea's resignation, and accepted June 1, 1876. Mr. Lewis remained in Falls City over a year, and was followed by Rev. F. S. Boyd, who was dismissed at his own request, after about a year's service. He was succeeded by Rev. David Sweet, who held the office until January 6, 1881, when he removed to Van Wert, Ohio. After the resignation of Mr. Sweet, the church was without a regular pastor until the fall of 1881, when Rev. W. W. Howell, the present incumbent, was installed. The church, under Mr. Howell, has become more prosperous than for several years previous, and now has a membership of forty-four. A Sabbath school was organised in 1864, under the charge of Rev. J. R. Ramsey, its members coming chiefly from the Union Sabbath school, started in 1859, under the superintendence of Mrs. J. Hutchison. The school held its services in the court house and later in the basement of the Episcopal Church until the completion of the church building. Dr. A. B. Newkirk is the present Superintendent, and has about one hundred scholars enrolled.

St. Thomas Episcopal Church.—This church building was commenced in 1867, under the pastorate of Rev. Thomas H. Betts, and is capable of seating nearly three hundred and fifty. Funds to build it were raised by subscription in the town, and among friends of the church in other cities, the Bishop of the diocese, Robert H. Clarkson, of Omaha, being a large contributor. The society owns the land occupied by the church building, and also that lying adjacent, to the amount of four lots. The church edifice is two-storied, the upper part of wood being the church proper, while the stone basement serves as a pastoral residence. In the church proper are two memorial windows presented to the church by a lady living on Staten Island, N. Y. From the same source the society received a fine set of silverware appropriate for communion services.

Since Rev. T. Betts the following rectors have had charge of the church: John Lyon, F. B. Nash, James Stoddardt, Robert Jones, Joseph A. Russell, M. P. Carey. The last named is now rector in charge of the parish, and reports a church membership of thirty-six, and an average congregation of over fifty.

The first Catholic services in Falls City were held by traveling priests from Rulo, the nearest place where there was a regular pastor of the church. In 1870, the members of the Roman Church assisted by many citizens, who, while belonging to other denominations, were catholic, in the best and broadest sense of the word, erected a church building.

The following year Rev. Father Lechleitner became resident pastor of the new parish, and increased the church from its five original members, to a substantial body. On his retirement after a year of service, Rev. Father J. Hays took the pastorate, and held it for nearly two years. During his term of office and largely through his exertions, the parochial residence was erected. His successor was Rev. Mr. Bobal, who in his year of residence continued the work of his predecessor with good success, making many improvements in both the buildings belonging to the society. In 1877, Rev. Father C. J. Quinn was installed, and during a charge of two years continued the good work of his predecessor. In April, Rev. Father John Lee, the present pastor, commenced his work in the city. Under his zealous and watchful care the church has been steadily gaining ground, until to-day it stands free of debt, self-supporting, and numbering nearly three hundred and seventy members. The society has long since outgrown the church building, and measures have been taken for the erection of a new house. The present church is valued at $2,800; has a seating capacity of 250, and the same number of members.

The First Baptist Church of Falls City was organized December 9, 1873, with the following constituent members: Emily Moss, E. Vaughn, Amy Vaughn, S. Martindale, Jane Webster, William Corn, Susan M. Corn, Jonathan Corn, A. J. Jones, Minerva Jones, Elizabeth Jones, James McWilliams, C. McWilliams. Rev. E. D. Thomas was the first pastor of this church, and held the office until succeeded by Rev. A. J. Jones on May 21, 1874. Mr. Jones held the pastorate until November of the following year, when Mr. Thomas again assumed the position, which he held until September, 1876. His successor was Rev. G. T. Webster, who was followed by Rev. B. F. Lawler. Mr. Lawler supplied the church for two years from July, 1878, and was succeeded by Rev. W. W. Beardslee November 1, 1880, who since that time has done very efficient work for the society.

Soon after the organization of the society, it was decided to purchase the unfinished building of the Christian Church, and a loan of $300 was solicited and obtained from the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York, to enable the Falls City body to complete the purchase. This apparently simple transaction was the cause of an intensely bitter feud in the community, and was so inimical to the growth of the Baptist organization, that it was not until 1880 that it began to evince any real growth. Shortly after the commencement of Mr. Beardslee's pastorate, the church, which had never been fully completed, was moved to its present location, just northeast of the public square, and so carefully repaired that it is now one of the neatest structures of its class in the city. Good work, such as that of Mr. Beardslee, has also shown its results in additions to the membership of the church, which now has enrolled about fifty members.

The Sabbath school of this church was organized in December, 1881, by Rev. W. W. Beardslee, who acted as its first Superintendent. The present Superintendent is Dr. P. W. Hughes, under whose management the attendance has been increased to forty-eight. Prior to the coming of Mr. Beardslee, there had been no regular services, and the school may fairly be dated from the time here given when it was first made a living organization.

The Christian Church of Falls City had no real organization prior to 1876, although there were many persons of that faith in the place, and occasional meetings were held. In that year Mr. W. E. Neal moved to this city from Marysville, Kan., and at once set himself to the task of collecting the scattered elements, and forming therefrom a church union with a regular organization. One of Mr. Neal's first steps was to rent the Odd Fellows hall, and in it hold a preliminary meeting for the purpose of looking over the field and determining what course to pursue. The first meeting brought out only three persons, Mr. Neal, James Burnham and S. Zimmerman, who after a talk over the proposed plans of work, separated to push the project into more prominence before a second meeting. At the second meeting held a week after, a good number of church members had been gathered from the city and its surrounding country, and an organization was effected. The new church of twenty-three constituent members at once issued a call to Rev. R. C. Barrow to become its pastor. On accepting the charge Mr. Barrow commenced holding regular meetings, which resulted in adding about forty members to the society in a short time. In the same year a lot was purchased and a church edifice commenced. On the completion of the church at a cost of $2,500, in June, 1877, it was formally dedicated by Rev. J. B. Briney, of Marysville, Kan. Rev. R. C. Barrow continued to supply the church for about a year, and was succeeded by Rev. T. W. Pinkerton, the present pastor. The first officers of the church were: W. E. Neal and F. W. Secrest, Elders; James Burnham and David House, Deacons. Its present officers are: J. P. Tarpley, W. E. Neal and A. R. Scott, Elders; H. M. Stove, W. Schmuter and C. F. Kreker, Deacons. The church now has over one hundred and forty members, and a constantly increasing number of attendants.

The Sabbath school of the church was organized in January, 1878, by Mr. W. E. Neal, who was mainly instrumental in putting the church on a firm financial basis, and who was the first Superintendent of the school. At the time of organization nearly forty scholars were enrolled. The present attendance is seventy-five. Under Mr. Neal, who still has charge, the school has been kept free of debt, and now has a small surplus on hand.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. R. ADAMS & CO., dealers in groceries and provisions, business established in October, 1881. W. R. Adams was born in Clinton County, Ohio, June [illegible], 1850. Attended school in Clinton and Fairfield counties, and in 1865 removed to Huntsville, Ala. In 1871 he removed to Richardson County, Neb., and engaged in farming. Two years later removed to Western Nebraska, remaining about two years; then returned and settled in Falls City, where he engaged in real estate and insurance business until the organization of present firm. He was married in Falls City, Neb., September 26, 1876, to Miss Alice Dilts, of Canton, Ill. They have two children, Georgia and Grace. Mr. Adams is a member of Falls City Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F.

JOHN E. ANDERSON, farmer, P. O. Falls City. Mr. Anderson has a fine farm of 240 acres in Falls City Precinct. His specialty is corn, which he feeds up to stock. He has some blooded hogs and cattle. He was born in Platte County, Mo., January 24, 1848; was born and raised on a farm. About 1860 removed to [illegible] County, Mo., and in 1864 settled in Richardson County, Neb. He was married in Richardson County, Neb., September 20, 1875, to Miss Martha J. Jones. They have four children living, Almeda, James E., Vivion G. and an infant unnamed.

HENRY BEACHEL, retired, was born in Snyder County, Pa., January 11, [illegible]. He was educated in his native county and learned the plastering trade. About [illegible] he moved to Seneca County, Ohio, where he worked at his trade and also engaged in farming until 1864, when he moved to Nebraska, settled in Richardson County and engaged in farming until 1880, when he moved to Falls City. Mr. Beachel was married in Seneca County, Ohio, February 25, 1864, to Miss Harriet Heaser, of that county. They have one child, Emerson G.

BAUER & NEIKIRK, drugs and fancy goods; present firm organized March 1, 1882, succeeding Custer & Minnick. John Bauer was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, October 12, 1826; came to the United States in 1854, locating in New York State; moved from there eighteen months later to McHenry County, Ill., where he remained engaged in farming until 1864; in that year he settled in Richardson County, Neb., engaged in farming. In 1874 added stock raising interests, which he still retains; came to Falls City, March 1, 1882. Mr. Bauer was married in Henry County, Ill., in September, 1858, to Miss Mary Kuknek, a native of Germany. Mrs. Bauer died in February, 1881, leaving ten children: Hans, John, Annie, [illegible], Mary, Sophie, Louise, Elisa, Betty, Annetta.

F. E. BEARDSLEY, official stenographer of the First District, appointed to present position in 1879. He is a native of New York State and was born in Cattaraugus County, February 16, 1831. He was educated in his native county. About 1856 he settled in Whitesides County, Ill. Moved from there to Henry County, where he remained until he settled in Nebraska, in 1859. His first location in the State was at Weeping Water, Cass Co., where he engaged in farming until [illegible] 1868; he then returned to New York, returning to Nebraska, in the spring of 1871, and settled at Lincoln, Lancaster Co. In 1873 was appointed State Land Commissioner to select indemnity school lands. During his term of office, about one year, he selected 50,000 acres of land; was after this connected with the Lincoln papers until about 1874; in 1875 became connected with the State Grange as secretary of the Relief Association. On the expiration of the association he was appointed secretary of the State Grange, a position he retained until he moved to Falls City, in 1879, to take his present position. Mr. Beardsley has been married twice; his first wife was Miss Emma S. Wells, of Henry County, Ill., to whom he was married on February 16, 1857, in Henry County. She died, leaving no children. He was married in Weeping Water, Cass Co., Neb., June 10, [illegible], to Miss Ellen M. Reed, of that town. They have one child, Joseph P. Mr. Beardsley is a member of the I. O. O. F., A., F. & A. M., and the T. of H.

E. BEAVER, proprietor, Falls City Nursery, Section 31, P. O. Falls City. Mr. Beaver settled on present place in 1871. He has eighty acres of land, thirty-five of which are set out in fruit of all kinds. His orchards contain about [illegible] peach trees, 1,500 apple; also cherries and pears; also small fruits of all kinds. He makes this a specialty. Mr. Beaver was born in Ross County, Ohio, November [illegible], 1829. His parents moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, while he was young. About 1848, he located in Fulton County, Ill., where he remained engaged in farming until 1863, when he moved to Nebraska and settled in Falls City, where he engaged in nursery business. During the Indian troubles he served in the State troops. Mr. Beaver was married in McDonough County, Ill., August 23, 1856, to Miss Amanda Foster, of Fulton County, Ill. They have three children living: Ida, Lena C. and Wendell. Mr. B. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BELL & SHELLY, drugs and stationery. Business established about 1873 by G. A. Bell. The firm was then made Bell Brothers and they were succeeded by the present firm in 1879. T. C. Shelley was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, December 27, 1842. In 1855 he removed with his parents to Stephenson County, Ill., where he received his education. Enlisted in 1861 in Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served until the expiration of term of enlistment, three years. In 1864 he organized a company of volunteers who were mustered into the service as Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry of which he was commissioned First Lieutenant and served until the close of the war. He returned to Stephenson County where he engaged in the drug business and in [illegible] removed to Tama County, Iowa, continuing in same business. In 1871 he moved to Nebraska and settled in Falls City and engaged in the drug business which he continued until 1875, when he sold out and went to California where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. Remained about four years and then, after a short time spent in Cawker City, Kan., returned to Falls City in 1879 and entered present firm. He was married in Tama County, Iowa, June 11, 1869, to Miss Mattie Bell, of that county. They have one child, Ora Pearl. Mr. S. is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He is King of Eureka Chapter No. 35, Eminent Commander of Mount Sinai Commandery No. 8, and has held most of the junior offices. He is also Junior Vice Commander of Veteran Post No. 84, G. A. R.

N. J. BERKLEY, farmer, P. O. Falls City, was born in Somerset County, Pa., June 5, 1856. His parents were old residents of that county. In 1864 they moved to Carroll County, Ill. N. J. was educated in Lanark, Ill., and engaged in farming and dealing in agricultural implements until he moved to Nebraska. The last [illegible] years in business for himself. In the fall of 1880 he settled in Richardson County and has since engaged in farming, principally. Mr. Berkley was married in Carroll County, Ill., July 17, 1880, to Miss Sue M. Myers, a native of Somerset County, Pa. Mrs. Berkley died in Richardson County, leaving one child, Chester [illegible]. Mr. B. is a prominent member of the German Baptist Church.

A. M. BLAKESLEY, proprietor B. & M. R. R. eating house. House built in [illegible]. Bought by Mr. B. in March, 1882. Is 40x50, two story frame building containing eleven rooms. Has four daily passenger trains. Mr. B. was born in Water Valley, Erie Co., N. Y., August 8, 1829. His parents moved to Jackson County, Iowa, overland, by wagon, in 1846, where Mr. B. remained until the fall of 1856, going from Jackson County to Omaha, Neb., where he accepted a position on one of the trains at that time engaged in freighting across the plains. Eighteen months later he engaged in business for himself as freighter and continued in that business seven years. In August, 1863, he opened the Elk Horn Hotel, at Elk Horn City, Douglas Co., Neb., which he conducted for about two years. He then bought a ranch two miles east of Elk Horn and continued in business in connection with farming until 1873. He then took the Pacific Hotel at Fremont, Dodge Co., Neb., which he managed for about four years. Then, on his return from a trip to the Black Hills, opened the Blakesley Hotel at Fairmont, Fillmore Co., Neb. Three years later he opened a hotel at Indianola, Red Willow Co., Neb., where he remained until removing to Falls City. Mr. B. was married at Elk Horn City, Neb., October 5, 1864, to Miss Hattie J. Leach, of Washington County, Neb. They have five children, Ada, Mattie, Clark, King and Bernice. Mr. B. is indeed an old timer, seeing the first railroad track laid in Chicago and was present when the first locomotive entered Iowa at Clinton, about thirty years ago, the locomotive being taken across the river on the ice. Mr. B. is a member of the Centennial Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F., of Fremont, Neb.

J. C. BOWEN, hardware, stoves and tinware. Business established here in October, 1881. Carries a stock of about $5,000. Mr. B. was born in Bourbon County, Ky., November 12, 1839. Was educated in his native county, and in 1857 removed with his parents to Edgar County, Ill. In 1870 he engaged in the milling business in Effingham, Ill., under the firm name of Alt & Bowen. Sold out in [illegible], and engaged in the hardware business. In the following year he removed his store to Falls City. He was married in Effingham, Ill., August 21, 1871, to Miss Kate [illegible]more, a native of Indiana. They have four children—Mary, Lizzie, Maggie, [illegible]. Mr. B. is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Illinois.

BIRKHAUSER & DAVIS, stock, grain and agricultural implements. They represent Champion reapers and mowers, Aultman threshers, Farmers' friend planters and rakes, and the manufactures of Eagle goods, B. D. Buford & Co., N. C. Thompson & Co., Keystone Manufacturing Co., Turnbull & Bain wagons, Abbott & [illegible] carriages. Present firm organized February 11, 1882. P. W. Birkhauser was born in Prussia, September 1, 1839. Came to the United States with his parents in 1849 and settled near Milwaukee, Wis., where he received his education. Mr. B. was raised on a farm and afterwards learned the miller's trade. He removed to Kansas and engaged in farming near Troy, and in 1863 settled in Richardson County, Neb., in Salem, where he bought a grist and saw mill. He operated this some time and then rented it. The property being destroyed by fire he rebuilt it and sold out. In 1876 he removed to Falls City and engaged in the drug business for a time, then in stock and grain. The latter he continued about three years when he disposed of his interests and has since been engaged in the sale of agricultural implements and the management of his farm. He was married in West Bend, Wis., December 31, 1862, to Miss Ellen, the third daughter of the Rev. C. B. Waller, a [illegible] minister. They have two children living, De Marie Beatrice, and Florence. Mr. B. was a member of the State Senate for two terms, the winters of 1877 and 1878 and 1879 and 1880.

RESIDENCE OF HON. P. W. BIRKHAUSER.

MAJOR J. E. BURBANK, retired, was born in Hanover, Adams Co., Pa., August [illegible]. His father, Isaac Burbank, was a native of Vermont. His mother, who was Miss Elizabeth Troxel, is a descendant of one of the Huguenot families who settled in Maryland in an early day. They moved to Indiana about 1828. The subject of this sketch was educated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, at the same time teaching school in the winters. His health failing, he returned home, and was for a time in his father's store. Was for about five years in a wholesale mercantile house in Baltimore, Md., then returned home and engaged in speculating in real estate. In 1857 he removed to Nebraska and located the present town site of Falls City, pre-empting a piece of land. For two or three years he published the *Broad Axe*. Afterward sold out. In 1861 he went to Washington, D. C., and took a clerkship in the Department of the Interior. In 1863 he was appointed U. S. Paymaster, and continued in active service until 1875, when he was retired with the rank of Major. Since that time he has devoted his time to looking after his private real estate interests, and he is now a resident of Leavenworth, Kan., though in Falls City part of the time. He was married in Manchester, N. H., in October, 1863, to Miss Fox, of Manchester. They have two children—Annie and Josie. Major B. was a member of the Territorial Legislature of 1859-60. He is a brother-in-law of Gov. [illegible] Morton and a brother of Gov. Burbank, of Dakota.

DR. C. W. BRYSON, physician and surgeon, is a native of Boone County, Mo. He received his preparatory education in the University of Missouri, and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. Graduated in February, 1882. In March, 1882, he settled in Falls City, Neb., and commenced the practice of his profession.

J. R. CAIN, County Treasurer, was born in Platte County, Mo., December 29, [illegible]. In 1856, he removed with his parents to St. Stephens, Richardson Co., Neb. His first employment was as clerk in a mercantile establishment there and at Rulo, in the same county, about 1866, remaining only a few months in each town. He then returned to his father's farm. In 1866 he was appointed Deputy County Treasurer under Mr. D. R. Holt, continuing in this position until 1871, when he engaged in mercantile business in Falls City. Was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1881, and took charge of the office in January, 1882. He was married in Covington, Ky., March 15, 1867, to Miss Mattie Kirk, a native of Mason County, Ky., where her parents resided. Mrs. Cain died January 8, 1882, leaving three children—Mary, Emma, James Robert. Mr. Cain is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, Past Grand Secretary Grand Chapter, and Junior Warden Grand Commandery.

REV. M. F. CAREY, pastor of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, is a native of Ireland. He was born in Tralee, County Kerry, December 22, 1841. Received his preliminary education in select schools, and in 1869 entered Trinity College. Received deacon's orders May 15, 1871, and was ordained to the priesthood by the Bishop of Kilmore, December 31, 1871. Came to the United States in 1881, and took charge of his present field May 26, 1881.

CLEGG & VIOLA, proprietors "City Drug Store;" drugs, books and stationery. Business established in 1872 by T. C. Shelly. Mr. Robert Clegg bought him out in [illegible], and the present firm was organized in November, 1880.

ABE COHN, proprietor Falls City Cigar Manufactory. Business established in [illegible]. The yearly out-put runs from 100,000 to 150,000 cigars. Mr. Cohn was born in Prussia, March 3, 1846. Learned his trade in Prussia and followed it there until 1866, when he emigrated to the United States. He worked at his trade in New York City, Cincinnati and St. Louis, until 1869, when he settled in Brownville, Neb. He ran a large factory there until 1873, when he moved to Hamburgh, Iowa. From there he moved to Falls City. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., March 22, 1872, to Miss Leah Morrell of that city. They have four children, Lula, Ida, Hannah and Dora. Mr. C. is a member of the German Society, and the Lodge and Encampment of the I. O. O. F.

CROOK & NOONAN, livery and sale stables. Business established in 1877. They keep six to twelve teams. Firm composed of William H. Crook and J. H. Noonan. J. H. Noonan, Deputy Sheriff, was born in Vigo County, Ind., October 20, [illegible]. Educated in his native county. In 1868, was employed by the Government in removing Indians from Minnesota to Dakota. In 1868, he removed to Missouri, remaining about two years, and in 1869 settled in Richardson County, Neb.; bought a farm at the sale of the Indian Reservation, and for the following eight years engaged in farming. In 1877, he moved into Falls City and opened a livery stable. Was appointed Deputy Sheriff in March, 1882. He was married in Vigo County, Ind., April 29, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Jones, of that county. They have three children, William Edward, Ida May and Fred. Mr. N. is a member of Falls City Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M.

JESSE CROOK, old settler, was born in White County, Tenn., September 12, 1826. Remained there until 1852, when he moved to Andrew County, Mo. He was engaged in farming in these places. In 1854, in company with several others, he started out to look up a location in Nebraska. They landed at Iowa Point, Doniphan County, Kan., August 26, 1854; they struck out on the old California trail until they reached the Wolf River, then took a northwesterly course, looking for the Nemaha River. They camped where the town of Salem is now located, for two or three days, and then went up the north fork of the Nemaha River seven or eight miles and took claims. They then returned to Andrew County, Mo., by way of St. Deroin. In February, 1855, he returned and found his claim jumped. Then he took a claim about one-half a mile from the present town of Falls City. He brought his family out in the spring of 1855, and raised his first crop that year, and with others laid out the town of Archer, shortly after the first county seat in the State. The site was afterward decided to be the Indian reservation. In 1857, he moved to Falls City, and built a hotel which he ran about two years, and then returned to his farm. In 1868, he finally settled in Falls City, where he has since remained. Mr. Crook was married in Jackson County, Tenn., to Miss Louise Whiteacre, of that county. They have two children living, Sarah, now Mrs. Schoenheit, and William H.

W. H. CROOK & CO., dealers in clothing and dry goods. Business established in 1879 by W. H. Crook. They carry a stock of $15,000 to $20,000. William H. Crook was born in Putnam County, Tenn., April 9, 1851. In 1855, his parents removed to Nebraska (stopping en route in Missouri a short time), and settled in Richardson County, where they pre-empted a claim. William H. was educated at the State Normal School in 1869, and since that time has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was married in Falls City, Neb., May 3, 1876, to Miss Lydia J. Worley, a native of Illinois. They have two children, John and William. Mr. C. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

T. C. CUNNINGHAM, Clerk of District Court, First Judicial District, was born in Marion County, Mo., near Hannibal, April 28, 1843. Removed with his parents to Lee County, Iowa, about 1846, where he was brought up and received his education. In 1857, he settled in Richardson County, Neb., and engaged in farming. In 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Fifth Regiment Missouri Militia, and was mustered out in 1863, serving about eighteen months. Then re-enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and served until April 9, 1866. The regiment was employed on frontier duty after close of the war. Mr. C. held the position of First Sergeant when mustered out. He then returned home and farmed until 1870, when he moved to Falls City and engaged in livery business. In the fall of 1873, was elected Sheriff and held the position two terms. In January, 1878, was appointed Clerk of District Court, and in 1880 was elected to the same position for a term of four years. He was married in Lincoln, Neb., May 5, 1875, to Miss Marion McElroy, of Lincoln. They have two children, Oscar M. and Pearl. Mr. C. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the K. of P.

WILLIAM C. CUSTER, drugs, fancy goods, paints and oils. Business established in May, 1882. Mr. Custer was born in Somerset County, Pa., January [illegible], 1846. He there received his education. In 1862, he commenced the drug business in Ohio, and has followed it continuously almost since. In 1874, he settled in Falls City, Neb., and has since been in business in different firms. He was married in Somerset County, Pa., in 1870, to Miss Groff, of that county. They have three children living, Harry, Maggie and William C., Jr. Mr. C. is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity. Is also a member of the Falls City Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F.

EDWIN F. DAVIS, of Birkhauser & Davis, was born in Canton, Ohio, August 12, 1845. His parents moved to Tuscarawas County, when he was an infant. Mr. D. was educated in Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio, and at the Iron City Commercial College of Pittsburgh, Pa. Graduating from the latter in 1866. Then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and was connected with a wholesale and retail hardware house in that city about eighteen months, after which he removed to Henry County, Ohio, purchased a saw mill; ran this and also sold lumber. In 1869, sold out and removed to Cedar County, Iowa, where he bought a farm. From there he removed to Richardson County. In the spring of 1873, bought a farm and remained on it until he removed to Falls City, where the firm was organized. Mr. Davis was married in Napoleon, Henry Co., Ohio, September 10, 1867, to Miss Clara M. Brey, of Napoleon. They have seven children, Loyola L., Raphael F., Mary Glenn, Lincoln T., Edmon C., Anna Mantz and Helen F.

H. C. DAVIS, editor of the Falls City *News*, was born in Glasgow, Howard Co., Mo., April 5, 1850, received his education at the High School there. In 1867, commenced his newspaper work on the *Journal*. In 1869 he moved to Hamburg, Fremont Co., Iowa, where he engaged in working on the *Times* until 1872, when he settled in Falls City, Neb., and worked on the *Journal* until June, 1875, when he took charge of the *News*. He was married in Hamburg, Iowa, December 27, 1876, to Miss Fannie L. Bailey, of Hamburg. They have two children, Charles and Clyde. Mr. D. is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Hamburg, Iowa. Is also a member of the K. of P.

J. T. DELAWARE, contractor and builder, was born in Fairfax, Franklin Co., Vt., June 8, 1833. Received his schooling in St. Albans. In 1844, he went to Janesville, Wis., with a drove of horses. He commenced working at his trade in the car shops in St. Albans, Vt., followed it for ten years in Wisconsin, then returned home. One year later he located in Marengo, Ill., where he engaged in livery business about five years, then removed to Grant County, Wis., where he engaged in contracting and building. About 1860 or 1861 he went to California overland, returning to Wisconsin almost immediately. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-third Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served under Gen. A. J. Smith, until June, 1865, when he was discharged on account of disability caused by wounds received at Spanish Fort, La. He returned to Wisconsin, and in 1866 removed to Nebraska, located in Omaha and engaged in contracting and building in company with his brother. In portions of the years 1867-68-69 engaged in selling fruit trees through Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico. In 1869 located at White Cloud, Kas. In 1875 removed to Nebraska, settled in Falls City and engaged in contracting and building. He was married in Grant County, Wisconsin, to Miss Elizabeth Wicks, of that county. She died, leaving two children. One son survives, Charles. He was married to his present wife in Council Bluffs, Iowa. She was Miss Annie M. Hoon, of Tipton, Iowa. They have one child, Vivie. Mr. D. is a member of Falls City Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F. and of Veteran Post No. 84, G. A. R.

J. L. DeWALD, of McCune & DeWald, contractors and builders, was born in Franklin County, Pa., October 15, 1839. His parents were old residents of that section. Was educated in his native county and learned his trade, which he followed in addition to teaching school until 1867, when he moved to Ogle County, Ill., where he engaged in contracting and building until he removed to Nebraska in 1870. He settled in Falls City, and has since engaged in contracting and building. Since 1874 has also manufactured and sold the "Freeman Humboldt" washing machine. He was married in Chambersburg, Pa., September 3, 1861, to Miss Sue E. Wachtel, of Washington County, Md. They have seven children, Lillie M., now Mrs. Sperry, Henry A., Otho W., Lydia E., Minnie, Carrie A., Pearl.

DAVID DORRINGTON, old resident, was born in Hertfordshire, England, January 11, 1819. Was educated there, and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1849, he came to the United States, and located in Whitesboro, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he engaged in contracting and building. In 1857, he moved to Nebraska and settled in Falls City, engaging in contracting and building. Has also, since coming to Nebraska, taken a number of mail contracts, having two or three on hand most of the time. Was also engaged in mercantile business some four years. Was elected Justice of the Peace two or three terms and Mayor of the city several terms. He was married in Middlesex County, England, September 15, [illegible], to Miss Anne E. Wood, a native of Essex County. They have six children, Fred, George, John, Annie, now Mrs. I. Reavis, William, Kittie, now Mrs. Towle. Mr. D. has been a member of the I. O. O. F., since 1844. Was one of the charter members of Falls City Lodge No. 13.

GEORGE E. DORRINGTON, agent United States Express Company, and Pacific Express Company. Mr. D. was born in Whitesboro, Oneida Co., N. Y., December 23, 1848. His parents moved to Doniphan, Kan., and from there settled in Richardson County, in 1857. He received his schooling here and finished his education at the Douglas University, Chicago. He remained in Chicago, being employed by B. B. Hutchinson, in grain business, until 1870, when he returned to Falls City. Was in post office for a time, then engaged in mercantile business until lately. Was appointed agent Express Company, in June, 1879, and to the Pacific, in January, 1882. Mr. D. was married in Falls City, Neb., November 5, 1879, to Miss Liva E. Hoover, of Luzerne County, Pa.

J. B. DONER, of the firm of Doner & Wicks, contractors and builders, was born in Simcoe County, Canada, May 14, 1855. Was taught the carpenter's trade, and followed it in Canada until 1877, when he settled in Brown County, Kan., following same business there. In 1881 settled in Falls City, Neb. The present firm was organized in March, 1882. Mr. D. was married in York County, Canada, June 19, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Heise, of that county. She died leaving one child, Louisa M. He was married to his present wife in Brown County, Kan., May 26, 1881. She was Miss Sadie A. Myers, of Carroll County, Ill.

HON. ELMER S. DUNDY, Judge of the United States District Court, located in Richardson County, Neb., July, 1857, and has lived there ever since. He is now a resident of Falls City. there were perhaps twenty-five people in that neighborhood when he went there. He represented Richardson County four years in the Territorial Legislature and practiced law. He was appointed Territorial Judge, in 1863. In 1868, he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court. He was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 5, 1830, and moved to Pennsylvania early in life, from there he came to Nebraska. He has been engaged in practice since 1853. He was married at Omaha, in 1863, to Miss Mary H. Robinson, a native of Ohio. They have three children, Elmer S., Mary May and Luna L. The Judge has been to Washington twenty-seven times on claim business. He opened and held the first term of the United States Court in Colorado. He now holds two terms of court at Omaha and one at Lincoln, each year. The terms are usually of about six weeks duration. The Judge has been engaged more or less in farming since coming to Nebraska.

J. P. ELLIOTT, dealer in dry goods and millinery. Business established in January, 1882. Mr. Elliott was born in Washington County, Ind., May 2, 1842. He removed with parents to Davis County, Iowa, about 1851, where he received his schooling. He enlisted August 1, 1861, in Company K, Fourth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, for one year. He re-enlisted February 5, 1864, in Company G, Second Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged June 21, 1865, on account of disability, caused by wounds received at Big Lynch Creek, S. C. He was attached to the Fifteenth Army Corps, under Gen. Sherman. He returned to Iowa and engaged in mercantile business in Glenwood, from there moved to Terre Haute, Ind. About 1873 he moved to Centralia, Mo., from this time until he came to Nebraska, was engaged in mercantile business in Iowa, Indiana and Kansas, from the latter he moved to Nebraska, in 1879, and settled in Falls City, where he engaged in buying and shipping stock until present business was established. He was married in Columbia, Boone Co., Mo., July 29, 1874, to Miss Florence A. Tree of Boone County. They have two children, Augusta and Louis B. Mr. E. is a member of Veteran Post, No. 24, G. A. R.

ABRAHAM ELWELL, farmer, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Union County, May 19, 1826, his parents were old residents of that section (they were natives of New Jersey), his father was a soldier in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch was educated in Ohio and Indiana, he moved to Knox County, Ill., with his parents about 1852, he engaged in farming for some years, and then took up the photographing business, which he followed until his health failed. He was one of the many who sought the hidden treasures of Pike's Peak, in 1859, and failed, but struck gold in securing a piece of Richardson County rich prairie, on which he subsequently made a comfortable home. Moved on it with his family in 1866, and engaged in farming and raising hedge plants, till the spring of 1881, when he moved into Falls City. Mr. Elwell was married in Putnam County, Ohio, February 28, 1850, to Miss Martha Elwell of that county. They have three children living, Jeremiah E. (now living in Washington County, Kan.), Alice (now Mrs. H. Peacock), Lizzie (now Mrs A. L. Sutler). Mr. E. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EVERTS BROS., farmers, Section 21, P. O. Falls City. They have at present 960 acres of land, which they expect to increase to 1,100 acres within the year. The crops at present are principally grain, though grass has been sown and their intention is to make their place the leading stock farm of this section. Their herd now consists of 100 yearling cattle. J. S. Everts of the firm is a native of New York State, he was born in Cattaraugus County, March 25, 1844. His parents moved to Geneva, Ill., about 1852, where he received his education, and afterward engaged in farming until 1867, in which year he moved to Philadelphia, Pa., and became connected with the firm Everts, Ensign & Everts, with whom he continued until the spring of 1880, when he settled in present place. Mr. E. was married in Geneva, Ill., January 1, 1869, to Miss Mariette Abbott of Geneva. They have two children, Naomi and Ruth.

EDWIN FALLOON, attorney at law, was born in St. Clairsville, Belmont Co., Ohio, July 26, 1852, resided with his parents in Wheeling, W. Va., and Athens County, Ohio, was educated at the Ohio University. In April, 1878, commenced reading law, and shortly afterward removed to Hiawatha, Kan., continuing his studies in his brother's office there. Was admitted to the bar in October, 1880, and in March, 1882, settled in Falls City, Neb., and engaged in the practice of his profession.

JOSEPH FORNEY, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Falls City, settled on his present place, in 1870. There are 240 acres in the home farm and 235 acres outlying. Mr. F. is not now actively engaged in farming his lands with but small exception being rented. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, May 19, 1824. His parents were old residents of that county; when Joseph was two or three years old, they moved to Wayne County, where he was educated and learned the carpenter trade. He followed his trade in Ohio, and actively engaged in it in Holt County, Mo., where he moved in 1851. In the fall of 1854, he moved to Richardson County, Neb., and settled four and one-half miles east of Falls City, from that time until 1875, he was actively engaged in farming. Mr. Forney was married in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1846, to Miss Mary Breninger of that county. She died in Holt County, in 1851, leaving two children, Rebecca J. (now Mrs. Charles Wyatt), Elizabeth F. (now Mrs. J. K. Pearson). He was married to his present wife in Holt County, Mo., June 2, 1854, she was Miss Eliza J. Coon, a native of Richland County Ohio. They have four children, Peter F., George W., Thomas A. and Nettie M.

PETER F. FORNEY, farmer, Section 18, P. O. Falls City. Is operating about one hundred acres, and is raising both grain and stock, intending to go into the latter exclusively. Mr. F. was born in Holt County, Mo., November 18, 1854. His parents moved to Richardson County, Neb., the following year. He was educated in Richardson County and has since resided here. He was married in Richardson County, September 14, 1876, to Miss Clara J. Kinsey, of that county. They have two children—Dollie E. and Gracie.

CHRISTIAN FORNEY, minister of the German Baptist Church and farmer. Has a farm of 240 acres, which he devotes to both grain and stock—the latter consisting of cattle and hogs. Mr. Forney was born in Somerset County, Pa., October 10, 1838. He was educated in his native county and taught school one term. In 1856 he removed to Carroll County, Ill., and remained there engaged in farming and teaching school until 1869, in which year he settled on his present place. Mr. F. was married in Carroll County, Ill., September 11, 1860, to Miss Sabina Meyers, of Somerset County, Pa. They have seven children—Simon C., Ida M., Agnes M., Stanley E., Milton W., John C. and Edna Pearl.

M. A. FRANK, Postmaster, was born in Perry County, Pa., June 21, 1821. Received his schooling in Perry County, and was brought up principally in Clearfield, Pa., where in his early years he engaged in tailoring. Was elected Justice of the Peace, and held this position some eight years, and was afterward appointed Postmaster at Clearfield, retaining the position about six years. In 1868 he removed to Nebraska, and settled in Falls City, and was shortly afterward appointed State Emigration Agent. November 10, 1873, he was appointed Postmaster, a position he has since retained. Mr. F. was married in Perry County, Pa., January 28, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Mapes. She died, leaving five children—Mary E., now Mrs. W. H. Swartz; Margaretta A.; Clara L. V., now Mrs. E. W. Howe; Alvin L.; Elmer D., Clerk U. S. District Court. He was married to his present wife at Johnstown, Pa., August, 1877. She was Miss Millie W. McLane. They have one child—Thomas A. Mr. F. is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Pennsylvania, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. L. FRY, of Meyers & Fry, was born in Stark County, Ohio, September 6, 1841. Moved with his parents to Stephenson County, Ill., about 1851. In 1861 he enlisted in the First Regiment Minnesota Mounted Rangers, under Gen. Sibley. Served one year on the frontier against Indians. Mustered out and returned to Stephenson County. In 1869 he settled in Nemaha County, Neb., where he engaged in farming and stock-raising, until February 1882, when he settled in Falls City. He was married in Stephenson County, Ill., January 23, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth A. Kleckner, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children—Gallen K., Alice A., Pearly E. Mr. F. is a member of an Illinois Post G. A. R.

REV. JOHN GALLAGHER, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in St. Clair, Mich., January 11, 1846. Moved to Boston, Mass., about 1852, and from thence to DeKalb County, Ill., in 1861. Settled in Nemaha County, Neb., in 1868. His early education was received in Boston, and he graduated from the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill. He was engaged in teaching in Illinois and Nebraska until 1872, when he entered the Nebraska Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has had charge since at Mount Pleasant, Milford, Humboldt, Ashland, Weeping Water and Plattsmouth, and was appointed to the present charge in September, 1881. Was married in Weeping Water, Neb., March 14, 1875, to Miss Emma DeLora Detwiler, of Weeping Water. They have two children—Mary Ida, and George Lemon. Mr. G. is a member of the Good Templars.

A. E. GANTT, attorney at law, was born in Perry County, Pa., October 4, 1853. His parents, D. and Agnes T. Fulton Gantt, were old residents of that section. They moved to Nebraska in 1854, located in Douglas County, and in 1868 settled in Nebraska City, Neb. The subject of this sketch attended the first public school established in Omaha, and finished his education at the State University. While attending the University, he also read law under Seth Robinson, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. In the same year was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court. Shortly after he returned to Nebraska City, where he engaged in practice for a time. He then moved to North Platte, Neb., where he published the *Nebraskian* about three years; then sold out, settled in Falls City, Neb., and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married in Falls City, April 5, 1876, to Miss Emma, daughter of Anderson Miller. They have three children—D. Fulton, Z. Alice, Robert Anderson. Mr. G. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

HON. J. F. GARDNER, farmer, Falls City P. O., located on present farm in 1866. He has 565 acres in the home farm; is engaged in raising horses, cattle and hogs, principally, though raising some grain. Mr. Gardner is a native of Indiana. He was born in Union County, August 12, 1824. He was educated partly at the Miami University, and then commenced reading law; was admitted to the bar in August, 1850; was engaged in practice in Indiana until 1865, in which year he moved to Nebraska and settled in Richardson County, where he practiced his profession several years, while engaged in farming operations also. He was married in Union County, Ind., October 6, 1850, to Miss Lydia B. Hoygen, of that county. They have three children living—Wm. A., Anna L., Mary E. Mr. G. is a Royal Arch Mason of Falls City. He was elected a Member of the first Nebraska State Legislature that met in Lincoln. During his residence in Nebraska, he has been twice nominated for Governor, once on the "Independent" ticket, and again on the "Greenback" ticket.

WILLIAM A. GARDNER, farmer, has a farm of 240 acres, on which he settled in 1879. He is now engaged in raising grain, but with the intention of working into cattle exclusively. He was born in Union County, Ind., June 1, 1858; came to Nebraska with his parents in 1866; received his schooling in Indiana and in Richardson County, and then was engaged in farming with his father until 1879. Mr. Gardner was married in Richardson County, Neb., October 17, 1878, to Miss Elizabeth A. Lewis, of Richardson County. They have two children, Clarence H. and Elmer L. Mr. G. is a member of the Falls City Lodge, No. 9, A., F. & A. M., and Eureka Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M.

G. H. GEDULTIG, wagon-maker and blacksmith, business established in 1878; employs two men. Mr. G. was born in Frederick County, Md., March 9, 1832. Learned his trade there and worked at it until 1856, when he settled in Iatan, Platte County, Mo., where he went into business for himself, and continued in it until 1878, when he moved to Nebraska, settled in Falls City and commenced business. He was married in Iatan, Mo., April 28, 1858, to Miss Mary J. Powell, of Iatan. She died in Falls City, Neb., leaving four children—Eugene, Samuel, Lillie, Mary A. He was married to his present wife in Falls City, in December, 1878. She was Mrs. (McCain) Vanderwenter. They have one child, Frank. Mr. G. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of Falls City Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F.

CENTRAL HOTEL, S. GRABLE, PROP.

S. GRABLE, proprietor Central Hotel; house built about 1870; contains thirty-five rooms. H. B. Grable was born in Licking County, Ohio, September 19, 1835. His father ran a woolen mill in the county, and H. B. was engaged in the mill until about 1855. After that time he engaged buying and shipping wool, for some years. After his father's death he engaged in broom manufacturing, having a partner in business and employing ten to twelve hands. He continued in this until 1871, when he removed to Nebraska, settled in Falls City, and engaged in banking, under firm name of C. L. Keim & Co. This continued about five years. The firm meeting with misfortune, the firm wound up its business, and Mr. Grable made some alterations in his residence and opened it as a hotel; has since enlarged the building. Is now also engaged in broom manufacture, turning out about five dozen daily. Mr. G. was married in Somerset County, Pa., February 14, 1861, to Miss Sallie, daughter of Hon. Jonas Keim, of Somerset County. They have seven children—Charles J., Mahlon J., Sherman C., Daisy D., Clarence M., June D., and March. Mr. G. and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

M. GEHLING & SON, proprietors City Brewery; business established in 1870, by Gehling & Smidt; the latter retired in 1876. In 1881, Mr. G. rented the brewery to his son, in company with Mr. Huber, and the firm was then known as Huber & Gehling until May, 1882, when present firm was organized. The yearly output is about 500 barrels, with a capacity of [illegible]

[illegible] barrels. Michael Gehling, senior member of firm, was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 23, 1837. Learned the trade of stonemason, and followed that in Germany until 1854, when he came to the United States, and located in Rock Island, where he worked at his trade. In 1866, moved to St. Joseph, Mo. A few months after he settled in Richardson County, Neb.; engaged in brewing in Arago for a time, also working at trade and farming until 1871, when he settled in Falls City, and shortly after commenced building the brewery. He was married in Rock Island, Ill., to Miss Christiana Smidt of that city. They have eight children living—Mary E., Martin, Sophia, Amelia, Josephene, Susan, John, Bertha. Mr. G. is a member of Falls City Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F., and the Gerin Society. Martin Gehling was born in Rock Island, Ill., January 24, 1862; has been with his father since.

HAVELY & VERDIER, dealers in paints and oils, and house and sign painters and decorative paper-hangers, present firm organized in the spring of 1882. W. C. Havely of above firm was born in Claiborne County, Tenn., May 10, 1850. His father was originally from Virginia. His mother was an old resident of Claiborne County. In 1869 W. C. moved to Knoxville, Tenn., where he learned his trade, and followed it then until 1872, when he settled in Falls City. Mr. H. was married in Falls City, September 25, 1873, to Miss Sallie E. Strother, a native of Clarke County, Indiana. They have four children—Daisy J., Laura B., Eva L., and an infant unnamed. Mr. H. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of Falls City Lodge, No. 3, I.O.O.F.

J. C. HASSERJAGER, farmer, P. O. Falls City, was born in Prussia, March 1, 1818, engaged in farming until 1841, when he came to the United States. He first settled in Warren County, Mo., where he followed farming until he moved to Nebraska, with the exception of three years, when he was located in St. Louis, Mo. He settled in Johnson County, Neb., in 1865, and removed to Richardson County in 1879. He owns and controls 310 acres of land in this county. Mr. H. was married in St. Louis, Mo., in 1844, to Miss Louisa Brinkman, a native of Germany. They have nine children, viz., Henry, Fred, Charles, William, John, Mary (now Mrs. Hirtendorf), Christina (now Mrs. W. Oestwalt) Louisa, (now Mrs. J. Webber), and Eliza J. Mr. H. is a member of the Lutheran Church.

"**HELMAN FAMILY CONCERT TROUPE.**" The family consists of five members, father, mother and three daughters. Mr. Helman plays the tenor horn, Mrs. Helman, bass viol and bass horn, Miss Helman, all instruments, though making a specialty of the violin. Miss Flora, B flat, in orchestra; Miss Myrta, all instruments, her specialty being vocal music, in which she gives great promise. J. A. Helman was born in Smith County, Tenn., May 20, 1835. At the age of twelve he commenced to look for himself. Resided for several years in Missouri and Arkansas. Then settled in Vermillion County, Ill., where he received his schooling. He then took up the profession of teaching, which he followed some six years in Bloomington, Ill., and about four years in Clinton, De Witt County; then moved to Piatt County, commenced reading law in Clinton and was admitted to the bar in 1859; commenced practice in Piatt County. In 1861 was elected Clerk of the County Court, a position he retained four years. In 1865 he moved to Nebraska and settled in Lancaster County where he engaged in farming until 1868. Was then for about two years in law and real estate. Returned to the farm in 1870 and continued farming and milling in Lancaster County until 1875; since that time has been traveling almost constantly in concert tours. Settled in Falls City in the spring of 1882. Mr. Helman was married in Bloomington, Ill., February 3, 1860, to Miss Pamelia E. Babb, a native of Vermillion County. They have three children—Medea, Flora L., and Myrta. Mr. H. is a member of the Lodge and Chapter in the Masonic Fraternity, and of the Lodge and Encampment I.O.O.F.

HERBST & BOYER, general store. Business established in December, 1880, by Darrington & Herbst. Present firm organized October, 1881. They carry a stock of about $4,000. John Boyer was born in Stephenson County, Ill., October 30, 1846. Educated in his native county and engaged in farming until 1864, when he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out at close of the war. He returned home where he remained until he moved to Falls City, Neb., in October, 1881, when present firm was organized. He was married in Stephenson County, Ill., July 30, 1872, to Mary L. Howard of that county. They have two children—William Ransom, Gilbert Allen. Mr. B. is a member of Veteran Post, No. 84, G. A. R.

JOHN HINTON, proprietor Exchange Mills. The mill was built by Mr. Thacker in 1871, and bought by Mr. Hinton in 1874. The motive power is water, the building is 30x60 feet, two stories and basement, and has three-run of stone. Mr. H. was born in Birmingham, England, April 10, 1839. His father came to the United States in 1842, and settled in Taunton, Mass., and moved from there to Scranton, Pa. The subject of this sketch was educated in Kingston, Pa., in 1869, was appointed Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of L. & B. R. R. in Pennsylvania; resigned this position in 1871, moved to Nebraska, settled in Falls City and opened a banking house, the firm name being Smith & Hinton. The business succumbed to the financial crisis in 1873, but since that time Mr. H. has paid every dollar of his indebtedness, principal and interest. He was married in Kingston, Pa., February 20, 1860, to Miss Marilla Sealy, of Kingston. They have one child—George Sealy. Mr. H. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM B. HINTON, engineer on the A. & N. Division of the B. & M. R. R., was born in Somerset, Mass., November 29, 1850. He first commenced railroading in 1870 in Pennsylvania. He was fireman on engine at first, but in less than one year was put in charge of an engine, which he ran until 1875. At this time he came to Falls City, Neb., and purchased town lots, and between that time and 1878, was employed as engineer on various roads. Returning to Falls City, he engaged in the Exchange Mills here, that being his pursuit till November, 1880, at which time he entered the service of the A. & N. Division of the B. & M. R. R. Mr. H. is a member of the Locomotive Engineer Brotherhood, No. 164, and also of the A. F. & A. M., Kingston Lodge, No. 395, Pennsylvania. He married in 1880, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Miss Helen J. Devans.

GEORGE W. HOLLAND, cashier Richardson County Bank, was born in Lee County, Iowa, June 12, 1852. He prepared for college at an academy in Fairfield, Iowa, and then entered the Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, from which he graduated in June, 1876. In the same year he settled in Falls City, Neb., where he was engaged as principal of the graded schools. In 1877, he returned to Iowa, locating in Ottumwa, following law studies, preparatory to adopting that profession. Was admitted to the bar in February, 1878, and commenced practice at Osceola, Iowa, where he remained until he came to Nebraska, in 1880, to take present position. He was married in Falls City, March 16, 1880, to Miss Ida [illegible], of Falls City. Mr. H. is a member of the Falls City Lodge, No. 9, A., F. & A. M.

HOLLEBAUGH & MUSSELMAN, dealers in groceries, wooden and willow ware. Business established in January, 1882. They carry a stock of $3,500. A. F. Hollebaugh was born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, January 18, 1857. His parents moved to Salem, Richardson Co., Neb., in 1866. From there they went to White Cloud, Kan., and in 1875, settled in Falls City, Neb. The subject of this sketch commenced clerking at the age of fourteen, and continued to follow it until present business was established. Mr. H. is a member of Falls City Lodge, No. 9, A., F. & A. M.

REV. W. M. HOWELL, pastor Presbyterian Church, was born in Kingwood, West Va., May 26, 1853. He entered West Virginia University at Morgantown, and graduated in 1874. After receiving his degree, he taught one year as vice-principal of the Amsterdam Academy, at Amsterdam, N. Y. Before the end of the year, he took entire charge of the institution. The next year he filled the position of vice-principal of the Alexander Military Institute, White Plains, N. Y. After this, he attended the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, about two years, and one year at the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, Chicago. He then took his first charge at Fairfield, Iowa, where he remained about one year, then removed to Nebraska, in April, 1880, and took charge at Fairmont, Fillmore County. In October, 1881, came to Falls City, and took present charge.

D. R. HOLT, Deputy County Treasurer, was born in Platte County, Mo., March 23, 1842. His parents moved to Andrew County about 1843, where he received his education. In 1859, he moved to Nebraska, and settled in Salem, Richardson County, where he became connected with the firm of Lincoln & Holt, in general merchandising. In January, 1863, he moved to Falls City, and organized the firm of Holt & Scott, opening a general store. This firm continued until 1868, when Mr. Holt bought out his partner's interest, and managed the business alone until 1873, when he sold out. He was elected County Treasurer in 1865, and was twice re-elected, serving three terms in succession. Was also Deputy under John W. Holt four years. From 1873 to 1878, he formed a complete set of abstracts of Richardson County, which he still keeps up. Mr. Holt was married in St. Joseph, Mo., to Miss Emma Lee, of that city. They have one child—Emma J. Mr. Holt is a member of Falls City Lodge, No. 9, Eureka Chapter, No. 5, and Mount Sinai Commandery, No. 5, also Falls City Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F.

MATTHIAS HUBER, proprietor Falls City Saloon. Business purchased by Mr. H. in 1882. Mr. H. was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 11, 1856; received his schooling in the old country. In 1871 he came to the United States and located in Rock Island, Ill., where he took a position with his uncle, I. Huber, the proprietor of a large brewery in that city. Was afterward employed in breweries in St. Louis, Chicago, Dubuque, Quincy, etc. In 1876 he returned to Rock Island to take the position of foreman in his uncle's establishment, remaining there until 1880, in which year he settled in Falls City, Neb., and organized the firm of Huber & Gehling, in brewing business. Sold out his interest in the spring of 1882. He was married in Dubuque, Iowa, March 21, 1875, to Miss Anna Ganahl, of that city. They have three children, Joseph, Francis and Matthias, jr. M. H. is a member of the German society.

DR. J. D. HUNTER, physician and surgeon, was born in Detroit, Mich., November 2, 1852. His parents came from Edinburg, Scotland, to Detroit, about 1838, and in 1860 they settled in Highland, Kansas. The subject of this sketch attended Ann Arbor University, Mich. during 1868, and finished his studies at Highland University. In 1870, he commenced the study of medicine, and during 1871 and 1872 attended Rush Medical College at Chicago, at the same time acting as assistant surgeon in the City Hospital. On account of his father's death and his own failing health, was obliged to resign. In 1874, he settled in Richardson County, Neb. Was engaged in practice and at the same time completing studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating in 1876, then returned to Nebraska and opened an office in Falls City, where he has since continued in practice. Dr. Hunter is the examining physician for the Board of Insanity. He is a member of Falls City Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F.

JOHN HUTCHINGS, farmer, P. O. Falls City, settled on present place in 1870. He has eighty acres in the house farm, and some timber land adjoining. Is engaged in grain and stock farming. Mr. Hutchings was born in Exeter, Devonshire County, England, December 21, 1830. He came to the United States in 1857, and settled in New York City some two years, then removed to Chicago. He worked at wagon making in these cities. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Was wounded at Shiloh and laid six months in hospital. After convalescence, was employed on detached service, in the Seventeenth Army Corps. Was finally mustered out in 1864, at expiration of term of enlistment and returned to Illinois, and the following year removed to Nebraska and settled in Richardson County, where he has since engaged in farming. Mr. H. was married in Richardson County in September, 1869, to Miss Emma J. Minshall, of that county. They have one child, Alice A.

INGHAM & BIGALOW, manufacturers of wind mills. Business established in 1878. They manufacture the Climax Mill, of which they have the patent. Employ twelve to fifteen men and turn out about fifty mills annually. F. W. Ingham, of above firm, was born in Saybrook, Conn., May 27, 1837. In 1857 he went to Kansas, engaged in farming until 1860, then moved to Colorado. In 1862 he settled in Nebraska City, Neb., engaged in freighting across the plains until U. P. R. R. was finished, then turned his attention to well boring and digging, a branch he still follows in connection with the other business. Came to Falls City in 1870. Mr. I. was married in Nebraska City, Neb., March 15, 1865, to Miss Harriet A. Kingman, of that city. They have six children, Arthur E., William F., Sidney K., Ruth E., Julia C., and Francis E. James Bigalow, of the firm, was born in Morris County, N. J., January 3, 1851. Was bound apprentice to the carpenter's trade and followed it until 1878, when he moved to Nebraska and settled in Falls City. He there engaged in contracting and building with his brother until present business was organized. Mr. B. is a member of the Methodist Church.

A. C. JENNINGS, of Miller & Jennings insurance, etc., was born in Hastings, Barry County, Mich., September 24, 1846. He was educated at Coldwater Academy, Coldwater, Mich. In 1864 he settled in Falls City, Neb., engaged in teaching school and clerking. Then took up the study of law in the office of Schoenheit & Towle, had previously read law with his father, who was a practicing lawyer in Falls City. In 1868 he held the position of Deputy Sheriff of Lancaster County, which he retained for the summer. Was admitted to the bar December 5, 1878, and since that time until present firm was established has been engaged in different law offices, attending to the collection department, a class of work in which he has been very successful. Mr. Jennings has been married twice, his first wife was Miss Josephine Kearis, of Falls City, to whom he was married March 16, 1871. She died December 20, 1878, leaving four children, Amos E., Effie L., Frank, and Edith. His present wife was Miss Mildred Cadman, eldest daughter of Hon. John Cadman, of Lincoln, Neb. They were married May 4, 1880, at Lincoln, and have one child, Arch B. Mr. Jennings is the present City Clerk, a position he has retained about three years.

C. L. KEIM, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Falls City, bought his present farm in 1869, and has operated it since 1873; he has 160 acres principally devoted to stock; the main grain crop being corn for feeding purposes. Mr. Keim is a native of Pennsylvania; was born in Somerset County, December 16, 1829. He was educated in his native county, and remained there engaged in cattle trading, milling, teaming, and farming until 1871, in which year he settled in Falls City, Neb., and engaged in banking under the firm name of C. L. Keim & Co.; this continued until 1877, since that time has turned his attention to farming exclusively. Mr. Keim was married in Somerset County, Pa., December 5, 1858, to Miss Amanda C. Will, of that county. They have seven children living—A. Russell, J. Brown, Seward, Carrie A., Martha, Grace G., and Jennie J. Mr. Keim was Mayor of Falls City one term.

S. C. KEIM, proprietor Falls City Creamery. Business established in 1882. Mr. K. has 160 acres of land in Section 9, and raises some wheat, though principally feed for his stock; keeps about twenty cows. Mr. Keim was born in Somerset County, Pa., November 3, 1848; was educated in his native county; then, after clerking some years, engaged in business for himself. In 1874 he removed to Nebraska, and settled in Falls City, where he engaged in drug business, in which he continued until he commenced farming. He was married in Somerset County, Pa., February 6, 1873, to Miss Hershberger, of Bedford County. They have five children—George H., Silas H., Sarah E., Laura S., and Esther H. Mr. Keim is a member of the Dunkard Church.

ALEXANDER KERR, Sheriff, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, February 9, 1846, came to the United States with his parents in 1849, they settled in Monroe County, Ind., where he attended school. In 1863 he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in 1864. In 1867 he settled in Falls City, Neb., and engaged in staging on the Kansas and Nebraska Line. Was appointed Deputy under Sheriff Pearson, about 1877, serving two years. Was elected Sheriff in November, 1881, and took charge of the office in January, 1882. He was married in Salem, Richardson Co., June 25, 1879, to Miss Celestia Currance, of Salem. They have lost one child. Mr. Kerr is a member of I. O. O. F. and of the G. A. R.

KORNER & HEACOCK, hardware, stoves and tinware. Present firm organized in May, 1880. The building, which is owned by Mr. K., is 20x85 feet, two stories and basement, and is occupied entirely by the firm. They employ three men and carry a stock of $5,000 to $6,000. Mr. L. N. Korner was born in Flat Rock, Seneca Co., Ohio, March 30, 1851, and educated there. About 1867 commenced clerking in Bellevue, Ohio, continuing in this until 1870, when he settled in Beatrice, Neb. Engaged in clerking there and at Falls City, where he afterwards moved, until present business was established, with the exception of one year which he spent in a sutler's store at Leavenworth, Kas. He was married in Oregon, Mo., September, 1880, to Miss Hattie C. Kellogg, of Oregon. They have one child, Ruby. Mr. K. is Past Grand of the I. O. O. F. Is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity. He is also Secretary of the fire company and is now serving his third term as City Treasurer.

CHARLES F. KREKER, farmer, P. O. Falls City. Located on present place in 1864. Has 165 acres and makes a specialty of stock raising. Has grade Durham cattle and Berkshire hogs. Mr. K. was born in Prussia, October 6, 1836. Learned tinner's trade in Prussia. In 1854 he came to the United States and followed his trade in New York City. In 1858 he enlisted in the regular army and was assigned to Company H, Seventh Infantry. He served five years on the frontier in Utah, Arizona, etc. When discharged he returned to Indiana and shortly afterward settled on his present place. He was married in Indianapolis, Ind., November 8, 1864, to Miss Hettie Harr, of Dayton, Ohio. They have one child, Walter. Mr. K. is a member of the Christian Church.

REV. JOHN T. LEE, pastor of St. Francis Xavier's Church, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 27, 1851. He removed with his parents to Bridgeport, Conn., where he received his preliminary education. In September, 1866, he entered Holy

Cross College, under the control of the Jesuits, at Worcester, Mass., where he pursued his classical studies. His philosophical and theological education was obtained at the Montreal College from which he graduated in June, 1873. He then entered the seminary of Our Lady of Angels, at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., and was ordained December 22, 1876. After a vacation proceeded to Nebraska and located in Lincoln as assistant to Very Rev. William Byrne, from which place he was changed to Cheyenne, W. T., October 5, 1877, and remained until July 23, 1878, when he took charge of North Platte, Neb. During his incumbency at North Platte, F. Lee built a church in Sidney, Neb., the first religious edifice in the place. From North Platte he removed to Falls City, Neb., and took his present charge April 13, 1879, which he has since retained.

E. P. LAHMAN, agricultural implements. Business established in 1873 by Saylor & Lahman. Mr. L. has been alone since 1877. He represents the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Minnesota Chief Thresher, Sandwich Corn Sheller, Briggs & Immick, Rockford, Ill., plows and cultivators, Davenport and Monitor plows, "Malta" Davenport and Knowlton combined cultivators, Newton wagons, Stover windmills, Rockford force and lift pumps. Mr. Lahman was born in Adams County, Md. His parents moved to Lee County, Ill., about 1845 where he received his schooling and remained engaged in farming until 1873 when he settled in Falls City, Neb. He was married in Lee County, Ill., to Miss Saylor, of that county.

R. F. LEIDY, farmer, Section 30, P. O. Falls City. Mr. L. settled on present place in 1874. He has 240 acres in the home farm. Raises grain somewhat though his specialty is stock. Mr. L. was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 30, 1830. His parents moved to Luzerne County, Pa., when he was a boy. His first operation was in canaling, in which he continued until about 1857. He then commenced braking on the D. L. & W. R. R. and was afterward made a conductor on same road. Some years after he took the same position on the Erie R. R., with headquarters at Port Jervis, N. Y., and continued in the employ of this company until 1874 when he moved to Nebraska and settled in Richardson County and has since engaged in farming. Mr. L. was married in Narrowsburg, N. Y., in 1874 to Miss Hendrix, a native of New York State.

W. P. LONG, nursery, P. O. Falls City. Commenced business in 1872. He has forty acres of hedge plants and other stock; fruit trees, berries, grapes, etc. Mr. L. was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., December 3, 1842. His father has been engaged in the nursery business about thirty-five years, and W. P. has been in it all his life. He was raised in Carroll County, Ill., where his parents moved about 1846, and from there he came to Nebraska in 1872, and settled in Richardson County. Mr. L. was married in Carroll County, Ill., to Miss Eshelman of that county. They have six children living, Charles, Nellie, Lindley, Howard, Jessie C. and Fred.

DR. J. D. McCONNELL, physician and surgeon. Was born in Summit, Cambria County, Pa., July, 1853. Commenced his education at the Latrobe University, finished collegiate course at Westmoreland College. In 1871, commenced the study of medicine in Summit. Entered Jefferson Medical College and graduated in 1875. Engaged in practice in Cambria and Huntingdon Counties, Pa. In 1878, settled in Falls City, Neb., and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married in Falls City, Neb., April 20, 1880, to Mrs. A. B. (Buckley) Smith of Falls City. They have one child, William.

McCUNE & DeWALD, contractors and builders. Firm organized February, 1882. H. F. McCune was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 5, 1836. Was apprenticed to his trade in Tiffin, Ohio. In 1852, he moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he worked at his trade until 1856. Then he entered the service of the Government, in which he remained about nineteen months, engaged working on frontier forts. In 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served fourteen months. Then returned to Calhoun County, Ill. In 1871, removed to Nebraska, locating in Brownsville, where he engaged in contracting and building until 1876, when he settled in Falls City and engaged in contracting and building. Has put up a number of business blocks and residences in the city. He was married in Pike County, Mo., in October, 1862, to Miss McBride. They have three children, John, Leroy and Mitchell.

THOMAS McLANE, proprietor of ice cream garden; established by Manyer & McLane in March, 1882. Mr. McLane took entire charge in August, 1882. Mr. McLane was born in Johnstown, Cambria County, May 15, 1854. Received his education in his native town. In 1870, commenced learning the jewelry business. Was engaged some five years in this business in Pittsburgh, Pa. In May, 1875, he settled in Falls City, and engaged in the jewelry business about one year. Since that time until present business was established, has been employed as assistant in the Post office, with the exception of about one year spent in traveling.

W. M. MADDOX, old resident, was born in Highland County, Ohio, August 5, 1825. His parents came originally from Virginia and removed from there to Adams County, Ohio, and then to Highland County. In 1837, they moved to Blackford County, Ind., where the subject of this sketch received his schooling. About 1844, he started in life for himself; left home and went to Highland and Adams counties, Ohio. In the fall of 1852, he struck out West, wintered in Iowa, near Pella, and April 7, 1854, moved on a claim in Otoe County, Neb., two and one-half miles west of the site of the old town of Nebraska City, the first settler in the State of Nebraska. He remained here about two years, engaged in farming, and then moved to Richardson County, bought a claim and pre-empted it. Had sold the Nebraska City claim to a Major Downs. In April, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Fourth Regiment Missouri State Militia, and was elected First Lieutenant of his company. In August, 1862 he resigned by advice of the surgeon, on account of injuries received in an accident. Was then engaged for some months scouting in Southwest Missouri and Arkansas. Returned home in the fall of 1863, and in the spring of 1863 returned to the Fourth Regiment and remained with them until fall, though not really connected with the regiment. Returned home and was elected Sheriff of the county, serving two years. Then engaged in the mercantile business until 1869. Since that time Mr. Maddox has devoted his entire time to his private affairs. He was married in Belmont County, Ind., November 13, 1844, to Miss Mary Blount of that county. She died in Otoe County, Neb., in February, 1855, leaving two children—Lavina, now Mrs. Theret, and John. Both are now residents of Wyandotte, Kas. Mr. Maddox was married again in Richardson County, Neb., October 4, 1855, to Miss Margaret Miller, a native of Kentucky. They have had twelve children of whom six survive, Francis, Maggie May, Anna Laura, Zilla Charlotte, Oscar and Grace Blanche. Mr. M. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the Falls City Lodge No. 9, and Eureka Chapter No. 5 A., F. & A. M.

MAUST & SLOCUM, proprietors Elevator "A." This elevator is located at the Missouri Pacific railroad depot; was originally built by Keim and Maust, in 1872, they were succeeded by present firm, in capacity, 20,000 bushels. Mr. Elias A. Maust of the firm was born in Somerset County, Pa., March 23, 1839. He was educated in his native county and engaged in farming. He enlisted in 1862, in Company K, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, Pennsylvania State Militia. The command was mustered in November 1, 1862, to serve nine months. At the expiration of the time, they volunteered to continue in the service as long as there was an enemy north of the Potomac River. On his return home he again engaged in farming until 1870, in which year he settled in Falls City, Neb., and since that time has been actively engaged in the grain business. Mr. Maust was married in Somerset County, Pa., November 27, 1865, to Miss Savilla Miller of that county. They have two children, Irvin and Albert. Mr. M. is a member of the German Baptist Church.

MARTIN & GILMAN, attorneys at law, firm organized in 1881. Francis Martin was born in Dublin, Ireland, April 1, 1844, where his father was engaged in mercantile business. His parents came to the United States in 1848, settling in Mercer County, Ill., they left young Francis with relatives in New York City, where he remained until about 1854, when he joined his parents in Illinois. He attended the University at Iowa City, Iowa, and in 1868, commenced to read law in Aledo, Ill. Was admitted to the bar in 1870, and engaged in practice in Aledo, until 1874, when he removed to Nebraska, settled in Falls City, and opened an office. Was elected County Judge in the fall of 1877, taking his seat January, 1878. At the expiration of his term he returned to the practice of his profession. He was married in Aledo, Ill., in May, 1872, to Miss Helen Pepper of Aledo. They have four children, Frank, born in January, 1874; John, born March 29, 1876; Thomas, born in May, 1878; Clara, born September 14, 1880. Judge Martin was a member of the Constitutional Convention held at Lincoln, in 1875.

ELZA MARTIN, local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church and farmer, Section 29, Falls City Precinct, settled on present place in 1870, has 160 acres in home farm devoted to grain and stock raising. Mr. Martin was born in Meigs County, Ohio, October 29, 1831. His parents moved to Holt County, Mo., and from there to Fremont County, Iowa. He received his education in Holt and Fremont counties. In 1855 he moved to Cass County, Neb., where he engaged in farming until about 1857, when he moved to California, where for seven years he engaged in farming and mining, two years of the time acting as local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1864 he returned to Iowa, where he preached about two years in the Hawleyville Circuit, and about six months on the Harlan Circuit. In 1869 he settled in Richardson County, Neb. Is now acting as local preacher under control of the presiding elder. Mr. M. has been twice married, his first wife was Miss Sarah Morris of Cass County, Neb., to whom he was married in Cass County, December 18, 1854. She died in Iowa, in 1865, leaving four children, William H., Isaac M., Emma (now Mrs. B. Foster) and John. He was married to his present wife in Page County, Iowa, September 4, 1867. She was Miss Eliza A. Holland of Page County. They have two children, Eliza A. and George.

J. M. MARTIN, farmer, P. O. Falls City. Mr. M. is engaged in operating his mother's farm. It consists of 160 acres, and the crops raised are fed to stock, consisting of horses, cattle and hogs. Mr. Martin was born in Holt County, Mo., December 8, 1845. His parents moved to Fremont County Iowa, when he was an infant. He was educated at Tabor College, Iowa, and in 1868, moved to Richardson County, Neb., with his parents. Shortly afterward he became an itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with a field in Nebraska and Iowa. In 18[illegible], failing health compelled him to resign his chosen labors, he then took charge of the farm. He is still a member of the Des Moines Conference. Mr. Martin was married in Falls City, Neb., September, 1868, to Miss Maggie Rhine of Falls City. They have four children, Zenas W., Crary J., Stella E. and Brunie C.

WILLIAM MAST, attorney at law, was born in Hanover, Germany, March [illegible], 1835, received his education in Germany, and in 1865, emigrated to the United States and located in Missouri, from there went to Nebraska, in the spring of 18[illegible], and settled in Richardson County. Was engaged in teaching school in Arago, about three years. In 1871, was elected Probate Judge, retaining his position two years. Was admitted to the bar in 1875, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1880, was appointed United States Commissioner, a position he still retains. He was married in Richardson County, Neb., April 16, 1868, to Miss Mary Bertram, of that county. They have five children, Hedwig, Emilie, Herman, William and Elmer D.

W. T. MESS, veterinary surgeon, was born in Chicago, Ill., January 8, 1849. He was educated in the city; in 1864, commenced the study of his profession, which he continued until 1879, when he moved to Nebraska, locating in Crete. In 1880, settled in Falls City and engaged in practice. He was married in Chicago, Ill., April 23, 1875, to Miss Griffin of Chicago. They have two children, Flora and Willie. Mr. M. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

DR. R. D. MESSLER, dentist, was born in Dayton, Ohio, October 6, 1849. His parents moved to Canton, Ohio, about 1852, and from there to Richardson County, Neb., in 1866. The subject of this sketch was educated at Eureka College, Woodford County, Ill. Commenced the study of his profession in Canton, Ill., in 18[illegible]. In 1873 he settled in Falls City and opened an office. Also visits other points in this State and Kansas. He was married in Falls City, Neb., in September, 1873, to Miss M. S. Stambough, of Brown County, Kan. Dr. M. is a member of Falls City Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F., also of the Good Templars.

C. L. METTZ, agent American Express Co., was born in Calhoun County, Ill., December 19, 1839. His parents moved to Warren, Jo Daviess Co., about 1844. He learned the trade of harness maker, and followed it until 1862, when he enlisted in Company H, Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out in 1865. In the latter part of the war he was attached to the Fourth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. He returned to Illinois, and was engaged in the mercantile business for a time. In 1867 he moved to Nebraska, and located in Arago, Richardson Co. Worked at his trade about two years, then engaged in the dry goods business. In 1875 the business was moved to Falls City and continued under the name of Mettz Bros., and C. L. Mettz & Co., until 1880. He was appointed express agent in July, 1881. Mr. Mettz was married in Richardson County, Neb., March 9, 1876, to Miss Gentry, of that county. They have three children—Garth, Vye and Hiram. Mr. M. is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity. Is P. W. M. of lodge.

E. E. METTZ, assistant cashier Richardson County Bank, was born in Calhoun County, Ill., January 28, 1842. In 1846 he removed with his parents to Lafayette County, Wis., where he received his education. He enlisted in 1864 in the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in 1865. In 1867 he removed to Nebraska and settled in Richardson County, where he engaged in selling agricultural implements at Arago. At the same place was interested for a short time in the Southern Nebraska, a paper in Arago. Then sold out. In 1872 he engaged in the sale of general merchandise in company with his brother and others, the firm name undergoing various changes. His brother drew out in 1880. The firm was then Tarpy & Mettz. Took present position in July, 1881, and closed out his mercantile business interest shortly after. Mr. M. was married in Warren, Ill., June 7, 1865, to Miss Helen E. Wyman, of Warren. They have three children—Lloyd E., Harry A., Winford E. Mr. M. is a member of the G. A. R., and is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity; being P. M., P. H. P. and P. E. C.

MEYERS & FRY, dealers in sewing machines, organs, jewelry, watches, etc. Business established in 1879 by Mr. M. Present firm organized in the spring of 1882. They handle the Domestic, White and Howe sewing machines; Chicago Cottage and Estey organs. They carry a stock of about $8,500, and occupy two floors 20x25 feet. Mr. W. H. H. Meyers, of the above firm, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., August 6, 1840. In 1855 he moved with his parents to Union, McHenry Co., Ill. Was engaged in teaching school for a time. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Was discharged on account of disability, caused by an accident, in 1862. Returned to Illinois and entered Evanston College. In 1864 he located at Marengo, where he learned the jewelry business, which he has since followed in various places. He was married in Otterville, Cooper Co., Mo., August 8, 1862, to Miss Jerusha Bolinger, of Otterville. They have one child, Minnie A. Mr. M. is a member of Veteran Post, No. 84, G. A. R.

MILLER & JENNINGS, real estate, loans and insurance. Business established in January, 1882. They represent the Continental, of New York, Underwriters of New York, Hartford, of Hartford, Orient, of Hartford, Phœnix, of Brooklyn, North British and Mercantile, of London, British American, of Toronto, Union, of California, Fireman Fund, of California, and Mutual Life Insurance, of New York. Fred W. Miller was born in Buffalo, N. Y., August 10, 1850. Educated in that city, and came to Richardson County Nebraska, with his parents, in 1864. He first commenced clerking in a general store in Arago in 1866, and continued in this business until 1872, when he was appointed Deputy County Treasurer and continued in that position. In the fall of 1875 was elected County Treasurer. Took possession of the office, January, 1876, and held it one term. In 1874 he became interested in the clothing and boot and shoe business, and retained his interest while in the Treasurer's office; the firm being Rickards & Miller, then Miller & Moore, and then F. W. Miller. Sold out in 1879 and engaged in Government surveying until the present business was established. He was married in Arago, Richardson Co., Neb., December, 187[illegible], to Miss Carrie Lange, of Arago. They have four children—Emma, Elizabeth, [illegible], Fred. Mr. M. is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity. Is also a member of the order of K. of P.

J. W. MINNICK, dealer in dry goods and groceries, succeeded Dorington Bros., March, 1882; carries a stock of $6,000. Mr. Minnick was born in Coles County, Ill., July 13, 1837. When a boy he moved with his parents to Iowa County, Wis. He left home, and after locating in Kansas a few months, settled in Falls City, Neb., in 1857. First engaged in general occupations and about 1859 commenced farming. In 1860 removed to Nemaha County, and bought a farm. Sold out about two years and returned to Falls City. Engaged in farming for a time, and then in hotel business, keeping the old Farmers' Home. Since that time he has been engaged in different branches of mercantile business. During the war he was connected with the Second Regiment, Nebraska Volunteers Company, about nine months, enlisted in 1862. He was married in Falls City to Miss Marinda Corn, of Richardson County. They have five children: Alfred, Elmer, Isaac, Cora May, Ernest. Mr. Minnick is one of the charter members of Subordinate Lodge, No. [illegible], I. O. O. F.

R. T. MINSHALL, farmer; farm is situated in Section 7, P. O. Falls City, and consists of 160 acres. His principal products are corn and hogs. Mr. Minshall was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, September 12, 1832. His parents moved to Floyd County, Ind., about 1832, where he received his schooling. For a time he was engaged in farming and mining near Galena, Ill. In 1857 he moved to Nebraska and settled in Richardson County. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Second Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, for one year. Was mustered out after serving fourteen months and returned home. He was married in Floyd County, Ind., October 24, 1844, to Miss Lamb, of that county. They have eight children [illegible] Emma J., now Mrs. Hutchins, John F., Elias W., Millard F., Joseph B., Charles G., Mary E., and Elmer T. Mr. Musshall is a member of the Christian Church.

M. W. MUSSELMAN, of Hollebaugh & Musselman, grocers, was born in Somerset County, Pa., May 29, 1850. Received his education in his native county. About 1867 he moved to Lanark, Ill., where he engaged in clerking. In 1869 he moved to Nebraska, settled in Falls City, clerked in mercantile establishments until 1876; was then appointed Deputy County Clerk, a position he retained until January, 1882. He was married in Falls City, May 29, 1876, to Miss Irene Hollebaugh, of Falls City. They have three children: Ada May, Clarence Milton, Zola. Mr. M. is a member of Falls City Lodge, No. 9, A., F. & A. M., Falls City Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F., and the Temple of Honor.

D. S. NEAL, dry goods, staple and fancy groceries. Business established in 1876 by W. E. Neal & Son. Mr. Neal has been alone since May, 1880. Carries a stock of $5,000 to $7,000. Mr. Neal was born in Maysville, Ky., October 23, 1856. Commenced clerking when fourteen years old and continued until this business was established. He was married in Maysville, Ky., October 10, 1878, to Miss Bosshner, of Maysville. They have three children: Virginia, "brother," Fanny.

DR. GEORGE H. NEAL, homeopathic physician, was born in Maysville, Mason Co., Ky., January 1, 1860. Attended school there until 1876, when he moved with father to Falls City, Feb. He attended the Pulte College, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and then entered the Hahneman College, Chicago, Ill., from which he graduated, February, 1881. He then returned to Falls City and commenced practice March 14, 1881. He then returned to Falls City, and commenced practice, March 14, 1881. He was married in Falls City, September 29, 1881, to Miss Clara B. Reynolds, of Falls City. Dr. Neal is a member of the Falls City Literary Society.

W. E. NEAL, retired, was born in Maysville, Ky., February 10, 1826. His parents were old residents of that section. His father came originally from Pennsylvania; his mother from Virginia. The subject of this sketch was educated in Maysville. He engaged in farming in Mason County until 1869, when he commenced mercantile business, in which he continued until 1876. He then moved to Nebraska, settled in Falls City, and engaged in mercantile business in partnership with his son until 1879; since that time looks after his private real estate interests. He was married in Bracken County, Ky., December 11, 1855, to Miss Lizzie Hamlong of that county. She died, leaving two children: Dwight B., and George H. He was married to his present wife in Falls City, Neb., October 1, 1873. She was Mrs. Sue V. Kirk Mann, the widow of W. H. Mann, County Clerk, a number of years. Mr. Neal is a member of the Christian Church, also of Falls City Lodge, No. 9, A., F. & A. M., and of the Good Templars.

LEVI NEDROW, farmer, has a home farm of 160, and an outlying farm of 80 acres; raises some small grain, principally corn, which he feeds to hogs and cattle. He was born in Somerset County, Pa., January 8, 1826. In 1854, he located in Carroll County, Ill., where he remained engaged in farming until 1869, in which year he settled on his present place. Mr. N. was married in Somerset County, Pa., in June, 1848, to Miss Meyers, of that county. They have nine children living—Mary A., now Mrs. Wicks; Henry, Sarah, now Mrs. Ewin; Joseph, Lizzie, now Mrs. Mitchell; Simon, Maggie, Sylvester, and Catherine. Mr. N. is a member of the Dunkard Church.

A. NEITZEL, manager Falls City Marble Works. This establishment is a branch of Charles Neidhart's, of Brownville, and was established in the spring of 1876. A. Neitzel was born in Manitowoc, Wis., December 14, 1856; came to Nebraska with his parents in 1860, and located in Arago, Richardson County. He attended school there, and in 1876 went to Brownville and entered the employ of Mr. Neidhart; was appointed to the present position in 1881.

W. R. NELSON, contractor and builder; business established in 1874. As a sample of Mr. Nelson's work, we may enumerate the residences of Messrs. George A. Bell and Edward Bell, Mr. Shelly, Mr. Hays, in town, and John Shortlidge, T. K. Mitchell, A. Franklin and August Suess, in the country. Mr. N. was born in Urbana, Champaign Co., Ill., August 16, 1845. He lost his mother when he was young. His father moved to Cedar County, Iowa, in 1855, and from there in 1866 to Holt County, Mo. The subject of this sketch was educated in Illinois and Iowa. In 1863, he enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth Regiment, Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry; was captured at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; at the time of the death of Gen. McPherson, was with the General. He was sent to Andersonville Prison, and remained there until exchanged, October 16, 1864. After leaving the convalescent camp, he rejoined his regiment and served until mustered out, participating in the march to the sea. In August, 1865, he returned to Iowa and learned the carpenter's trade there and in Holt County, Mo. In 1869, he settled in Falls City, Neb., and worked at his trade until present business was established, in 1870. Mr. N. was married in Falls City, Neb., August 10, 1870, to Miss Susan Keim, of Somerset County, Pa. They have three children—Lillie M., Sarah J., Lottie. Mr. N. is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F. Lodge and Encampment, A., F. & A. M., the latter of Missouri; the K. of P.; was Vice-Chancellor of the latter.

NEWMAN & PERRAU, general store; business established by Mr. Newman in 1871; present firm was organized in 1882. They carry a stock of about $5,000. M. J. Newman was born in Prussia, August 22, 1836. In the fall of 1853, he came to the United States; located in New York City. Since that time he has been engaged in mercantile business exclusively, commencing in a small way in New York City, and afterward engaged in business in New York State, Indiana, Florida and Missouri. From the latter State he removed to Nebraska, in 1871, settled in Falls City, and established present business. He was married in Chicago, Ill., in October, 1866, to Miss Marks, of that city. They have four children—Jake, Etta, Albert, Ida. Mr. N. is a member of the Sons of Covenant, of Quincy, Ill.

JOSEPH O'PELT, proprietor Union House; under present management since March, 1882. The hotel is a frame building, four stories high, and contains thirty-six rooms. Mr. O'Pelt was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 20, 1840. In 1855, he settled in Nemaha County, Neb.; engaged in farming for a time, then opened a restaurant in Brownville. About 1870, he went to Phelps City, Mo., and opened the "Phelps House," remaining there until about 1873, when he returned to Brownville, Neb.; kept the Union Hotel for a time, then opened the Marsh House, which he continued to run until 1879, when he removed to Lincoln, Neb., and opened the Arlington House; ran this house until June, 1881, then sold out, and shortly after started a Herdic line in Lincoln; sold out in the spring of 1882, and removed to Falls City. Mr. O'Pelt was married in Aspinwall, Nemaha Co., Neb., June, 1861, to Miss Jennie Murray, of Iowa. They have four children—Eva, Arthur, Eugene, Clyde.

HON. GEORGE H. PEARSON, County Clerk, was born in Clinton County, Mo., December 7, 1849. He resided with his parents in Clinton, Buchanan and Holt counties. After leaving school engaged in farming. In 1864 he moved to Nebraska with his father and settled in Richardson County where he engaged in farming. Was elected Sheriff in 1877 taking charge of the office in January, 1878. On the expiration of his term was re-elected to the position. Was elected to present office and took possession January, 1882. Mr. Pearson was married in Forest City, Holt County, Mo., November 27, 1873, to Miss Maggie Wiggins, of Forest City. Mrs. Pearson died in Falls City in 1875. Was married to his present wife in Falls City, Neb., February 27, 1879. She was Miss Lizzie Jones of Falls City. Mr. Pearson is a member of the Christian Church. He is also a member of Falls City Lodge No. 9, A., F. & A. M., Eureka Chapter, No. 5, of which he is Scribe, and Mount Sinai Commandery No. 8, all of Falls City.

J. K. PEARSON, farmer, Section 17, P. O., Falls City. Settled on present place in 1879. Has 250 acres in the home farm devoted to grain and stock. Feeds up all his coarse grain. Mr. P. was born in Buchanan County, Mo., March 29, 1842. His parents moved to Holt County about 1855 and in 1864 they settled in Richardson County at a place now known as "Pearson's Point." J. K. has always been engaged in farming. He was married in Richardson County, September 13, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth F., daughter of Joseph Forney. They have four children, Joseph A., Ida B., James W., George B. Mr. P. is a member of Falls City Lodge, No. 9, A., F. & A. M., and of the School Board.

T. W. PEPOON, the present editor of the Falls City *Journal*, was born in Lake County, Ohio, on August 29, 1836, but is of Connecticut stock, his father coming from that State in 1804. In 1850 he moved to Jo Daviess County, Ill., where he remained until 1868, when he purchased a farm in Pawnee County, on which he resided until his purchase of a one-half interest in the *Globe-Journal*, now the *Journal*, in September, 1881. From Pawnee County he was elected, in 1876, to the State Legislature, in which he took an active interest. For two years he was a postal clerk on the Union Pacific Railway, and had his headquarters at Kearney. He is an ardent Republican of the Radical type, and is earnest in his efforts to make his paper the exponent of his ideas.

JOSEPH M. PERRAU, of Newman & Perrau, was born in St. Charles, Mo., July 1, 1836. Was educated there and learned the printing business. In 1857 he left home and went across the plains to California where he engaged in mining principally. From there he went to Mexico, where he engaged in the war against Maximilian. After leading a very exciting life in the State of Sonora and other portions of Mexico he made his way to Central America, from there to Cuba, then to the United States again. In 1867 was superintendent of a mine at Austin, Nevada. Then returned to St. Louis, Mo., where he was employed on the mail list of the *Missouri Republican*. In 1869 he established in St. Charles, Mo., the St. Charles *News*, a Democratic paper. Continued publishing this until 1871 when he sold out. In the fall of 1871 he settled in Richardson County, Neb., and engaged in farming until the spring of 1882 when he settled in Falls City and engaged in the mercantile business. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., September 5, 1867, to Martha P. Perrau. They have three children, Joseph Charles, Agnes Cecelia and Angeline Theresa. Mr. P. is a member of the Catholic Church.

REV. T. W. PINKERTON, pastor Christian Church, was born in Mount Sterling, Montgomery Co., Ky., August 24, 1852. His parents were old residents of that section. They moved to Saline County, Mo., in 1868 where they settled on a farm. The subject of our sketch received his preliminary schooling in Kentucky. In 1873 he entered the classical department of Oskaloosa College, at Oskaloosa, Iowa. His first charge was at Kirkville, Iowa. He then spent some months evangelizing in Kansas. In January, 1879, he removed to Kearney, Neb., where he supplied until he moved to Falls City. Took charge of that parish November 10, 1879. He was married in Wapello County, Iowa, September 5, 1878, to Miss Willis of that county. They have two children, Harry and Nell. Mr. P. is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Iowa and of the Falls City Lodge, No. 9, A., F. & A. M., and the I. O. of G. T.

JOSEPH PORTRAY, farmer, P. O. Falls City. Mr. P. owns 665 acres of land in Richardson County, renting all but forty acres that are attached to his homestead. He is a native of Ohio, having been born in Putnam County, January 13, 1836. His parents moved to Allen County, Ohio, about 1842. He was born and raised on a farm and followed this business in Ohio until 1868 when he moved to Nebraska and settled in Richardson County and engaged in farming until he moved to Falls City in 1882. Mr. Portray was married in Allen County, Ohio, April 12, 1858, to Miss Mary A. Steppick, of Van Wert County, Ohio. They have seven children, Caroline, Nicholas, John, Michael, Lucy, Mary and Charles.

GEORGE E. POWELL, Powell, House & Co., was born in Cumberland County, N. J., July 26, 1843. He was educated at the Freehold Institute, Monmouth County, and about 1860 commenced clerking in a hardware store in Jersey City, N. J. His parents having moved there, in the interim. In 1864 he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, for hundred-day service. Was promoted to Second Sergeant and served until mustered out, some five months later. Returned home and resumed clerking in which he continued until 1867, when he removed to Nebraska, settled in Omaha, and engaged in dry goods business under firm name of Allen & Powell. About three years later he removed to Falls City, and formed a partnership with T. J. Brannan, sold out his interests in fall of same year. In 1873 he organized the firm of Powell & Cain, to which the present firm are successors. He was married in Squaw, Monmouth County, N. J., February 28, 1865, to Miss Marietta Brannan of that county. They have four children—Allie, Jennie, William, Harry. Mr. P. was a member of the City Council two terms. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic Fraternity, being Recorder of Mount Sinai Commandery, No. 8. He is also "D. D. G. C." in K. of P.

POWELL, HOUSE & CO., general store. Present firm organized in January, 1882. They have a store, twenty-five feet front, and 100 feet deep, and carry a stock of from $7,000 to $12,000. D. K. House was born in New Albany, Ind., February 3, 1849. His father was a native of Kentucky and mother of Indiana. They moved to Kansas in 1870. The subject of this sketch was born and brought up on a farm; was educated at Jeffersonville, Ind., and remained with his parents until 1875, when he settled in Falls City, Neb., where he engaged in clerking for Powell & Cain. About 1879 he went to Brown County, Kan., and engaged in farming until 1881, when he returned to Falls City and again connected himself with Powell & Cain, and continued with them until the present firm was organized. He was married in Clarke County, Ind., September 5, 1870, to Miss Maggie Stacy, of Clark County. They have two children—John H. and Emma Grace. Mr. H. is a member of the Christian Church.

POWELL & SAPP, stock dealers. Business established in 1880. They shipped in 1881 about 110 cars of stock. W. R. Sapp was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, August 12, 1855. His father was the Hon. W. R. Sapp, a law partner of Secretary Delano, and was twice a member of Congress. William R. was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and in 1876, came to Nebraska, stopping a short time in Council Bluffs, Iowa. He settled in Falls City, and for a time was employed in the railroad office; then engaged in buying stock for Plankinton & Armour, of Kansas City; shortly after engaged in business for himself.

DR. H. L. RANDALL, eclectic physician, was born in Summit County, Ohio, March 25, 1839. In 1845, he removed with his parents to Dodge County, Wis., where he received his preliminary education, and learned the printing business. In 1857 he commenced the study of medicine under the practicing physician in Oak Grove, Dodge County. December 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, mustered out in 1865, then returned to Wisconsin and resumed his studies. In 1865, removed to Nebraska and settled in Nemaha County, in August, 1866, located in Tecumseh, Johnson County, where he engaged in practice for a time. Then returned to Nemaha County, and engaged in farming and the practice of medicine until 1873, when he removed to Red Willow County, practiced there until 1877, then removed to St. Deroin, Nemaha County, in February, 1880, he settled in Falls City where he has since remained. He was married in Dodge County, Wis., March 19, 1862, to Miss Alvira O. Baker, of Lowell, Dodge County, Wis. They have two children living—Gertie and George. Dr. R. is a member of the Christian Church, and of Veterans Post, No. 84, G. A. R.

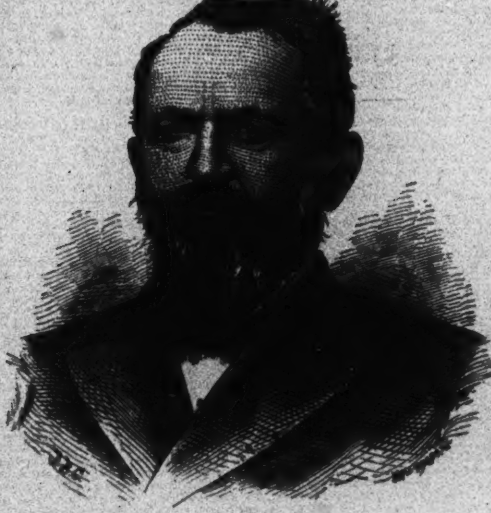
W. C. RESTERER, proprietor St. Jo Bakery. Business established in the spring of 1879, by Poirier & Resterer. A few months later changed to Resterer Bros. In May, 1881, Mr. R. bought his brother out. Mr. W. C. Resterer was born in St. Joseph, Mo., January 7, 1854. He was educated in that city and also learned his trade there, and followed it until 1878, when he located in Tecumseh, Neb., where he ran a bakery until he settled in Falls City in 1879. Mr. R. was married in Tecumseh, Neb., May 4, 1879, to Miss Mollie Collins of that city. They have one child—Mamie.

RESTERER & SON, dealers in furniture, carpets and undertaking goods. Business established in May, 1881. They carry a stock of $4,000. F. Resterer, senior member of the firm, was born in Baden, Germany, June 25, 1821. Learned cabinet making in Germany. In 1848, he came to the United States, located in Pittsburgh, Pa., for a time, then went to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained about five years, then settled in St. Joseph, Mo. Followed his trade in the two former places, and in St. Joseph, established a furniture business, in which he continued until present business was established. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., May 11, 1850, to Miss Mary Lang, a native of Alsace, Germany. They have eight children—Alfred, Charles W., Peter, August, Mary, Clara, Julia, Flora. Mr. R. is a member of I. O. O. F., of St. Joseph.

A. RESTERER, of above firm, was born in St. Louis, Mo., March 12, 1853. He was educated in St. Joseph, Mo., where he also learned his business. In 1879, he settled in Falls City, Neb., and engaged in "St. Jo Bakery," in company with his brother, which continued until the organization of present firm. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., December 28, 1875, to Miss Annie Burke, of St. Joseph, Mo. They have two children—Willie and Grace.

PROF. W. RICH, principal of graded school, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, March 22, 1832. His father settled in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1810, lived for a time in Zanesville, and then returned. The subject of this sketch was brought up in Mt. Vernon, attended the public schools, and after teaching for a time, attended, during the years 1856-57, the Wesleyan University. After spending about one year in Iowa, he became connected with the High School, at Griggsville, Ill., as assistant, a position he held about four years. Was then appointed principal, and four years later resigned, and located in Atchison County, Mo., engaging in farming. In 1869, he removed to Brownville, Neb., and took charge of the graded school there, continuing until 1876. In 1877, he removed to Falls City, and took present position. He was married in Griggsville, Ill., November 1, 1877, to Miss Prudence E. Smally, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Edson P., now attending State University; Laura M., David K. Prof. R. is a member of the Board of State Examiners.

C. H. RICHARDS, manager Richardson County Lumber Company. Business established in February, 1882. Carry stock of $8,000 to $10,000. C. H. Richards was born in Ripley, Brown Co., Ohio, September 6, 1845. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Seventh Regiment Ohio Cavalry, and served until mustered out in July, 1865. Was under Gen. Sherman up to the battle of Atlanta. After the battle of Nashville, was under Gen. Wilson. After the war, he entered William Jewell College, at Libertyville, Mo. After leaving college, engaged in lumber business, in the same place. In 1870, he removed to Nebraska, settled in Falls City, and opened a lumber yard, the first in Richardson County. Continued in this business until 1875, then engaged in boot and shoe business until 1876. Since that time in no special business, until he took present position. He was married in Carthage, Mo., in 1869, to Miss Phelena R. Ford, a native of New Jersey. They have six children—Joseph J., Marrill O., Maud A., Raymond, Charles. Mr. R. belongs to the lodge and chapter in the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of Veteran Post, No. 84, G. A. R. Is also a charter member of the K. of P.



Isham Reavis

HON. ISHAM REAVIS, of Reavis & Saxon, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Cass County, Ill., January 28, 1836. He entered the Academy at Virginia, Cass County, but on account of the death of his mother, was obliged to leave in 1855, before graduating. In August, 1855, commenced reading law in Beardstown, under the supervision of Abraham Lincoln, our late President, though not in his office, President Lincoln was an old friend of his father's; was admitted to the bar in 1857. In 1858 he removed to Nebraska, settled in Falls City and engaged in the practice of his profession. Was elected District Attorney in 1867, and in 1868, to the State Senate. In April, 1869, Judge Reavis was appointed by President Grant Associate Justice of Supreme Court of Territory of Arizona. In 1873 he resigned his position and returned to Falls City and resumed practice. He was married in Falls City, Nebraska, May 19, 1864, to Miss Anna M. Dorrington, daughter of David Dorrington, Esq. They have four children—David D., C. Frank and Burton. Judge R. is a member of the State Bar Association, and of Falls City Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M.

J. W. RYAN, dealer in clothing, boots and shoes, and gents' furnishing goods. Business established in June, 1881, by McKeever & Ryan. McKeever retired four months later. He carries a stock of about $4,000. Mr. Ryan was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, July 14, 1849. Came to the United States in 1852, and lived for a time in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, the family then moved to Missouri. The subject of this sketch engaged in farming until he learned butchering business, in St. Joseph, Mo. In 1878, he settled in Falls City, Neb., and engaged in stock dealing and meat market, in which he continued until January, 1881. Then sold out and opened present business. He was married in St. Joseph, Mo., April 29, 1876, to Miss Lizzie E. Dailey, of St. Joseph. Mr. R. is a member of the Catholic Church.

L. S. SAGE, agent B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska, was born in Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa, January 1, 1855; educated in his native county. In 1873 moved to Nebraska, located in Wilber as agent of B. & M. R. R., and has since been in their employ at different points, with the exception of two years, which he spent in a bank in Sutton; came to his present position from Omaha in December, 1881. He was married in Lowell, Neb., September, 1879, to Miss Evans, of Lowell. They have one child, Evan Taylor.

JOHN SAXON, of Reavis & Saxon, attorney at law, was born in Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, September 9, 1839. He was born and raised on a farm, and began reading law while still engaged in farming, and continued his studies in a law office in Salem, then entered the Ohio State and Union Law College. Was admitted to the bar May 2, 1862, and graduated from college July 2, 1862. The same year began recruiting a company of cavalry. The company was mustered into the Sixth Regiment Ohio Cavalry as Company M, to take the place of a company that had been detached. Mr. S. was commissioned Captain, the commission being dated January 9, 1864. He was discharged on account of disability, March 20, 1865, and returned to Ohio. He was commissioned, January 11, 1866, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighteenth Battalion Infantry, Ohio Volunteer Militia. Shortly after his return home he commenced the practice of law in Salem, Ohio, and continued until about 1868, when he removed to Muscatine County, Iowa. In 1871 moved to Nebraska, located in Jefferson County for a time, then moved to Adams County, and in September, 1881, settled in Falls City and opened an office. In 1882 entered into partnership with Judge Reavis. Mr. S. was married in Fairbury, Jefferson Co., Nebraska, July 11, 1874, to Miss Munn, a native of Massachusetts. They have one child, Maggie.

WILLIAM A. SHOOK, dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware; business established about 1871; Mr. Shook succeeded in 1881. He carries a stock of about $3,500. Mr. S. was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, April 16, 1860. He was educated in his native county, and in 1875 removed to Nebraska with his parents and settled in Falls City. Was engaged in clerking about two years, then engaged in stock raising, in which he continued until he bought his present business.

AUGUST SCHOENHEIT, attorney at law, was born in Saxe Coburg, Germany, March 26, 1822. In 1838 he emigrated to the United States and located in Somerset County, Pa., hiring out to a John Lambart; worked two years on a farm, and he then learned the carriage-making trade, and then moved to Seneca County, Ohio, where he worked at his trade until 1850; then crossed the plains to California, where he engaged in mining, etc. In 1853 he returned to Seneca County, Ohio. He had read law some previous to this, but he now took up the study with the intention of following the profession, being very much assisted by a friend, John Lamareaux. In 1856 was admitted to the bar in Tiffin, Seneca Co., [illegible] then engaged in practice. In 1860 he moved to Nebraska and settled in [illegible] City, and opened an office for the practice of law. During the years of the war Mr. S. was engaged in dry goods business in Omaha, Neb., and then returned to Falls City. Was married in Attica, Ohio, February 11, 1847, to Miss Adeline Miller, of Attica. Mrs. S. died in Omaha, leaving three children, Lothair, Nettie, now Mrs. Whitmore, and Augustus. He was married to his present wife in Richardson County, Neb., September 7, 1864. She was Miss Sarah Cook, a native of Tennessee. They have [illegible] children, Augustus, Julien M., William, Lillie and Sarah. Mr. S. has been Mayor of the city three terms, County Prosecuting Attorney one term, and was nominated for Attorney General on the Greeley ticket. He is a member of the State Bar Association, of which he has been vice-president.

SCHOENHEIT & FREDERICK, real estate and insurance agents. C. L. Frederick, attorney at law, was born in Van Wert County, Ohio, January 7, 1856. Came to Nebraska with his parents in 1864. They located in Richardson County. He received his preliminary education in this county, and he entered St. Joe College, St. Joseph, Mo. Graduated in 1876. Then commenced reading law in Falls City. He was admitted to the bar in 1879. Mr. F. is a member of the Catholic Church.

JOHN SCHULER, farmer, Section 29, Falls City Precinct. Settled on his present farm in 1861. His home farm contains 120 acres and has 160 acres out lying. Grain and stock are his specialties. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, April [illegible] 1833. Came to the United States with his parents in 1844. They settled in Mahoning County, Ohio, where John was employed in the iron works until 1857. He then moved to Holt County, Mo., and four years later settled in Nebraska. He was married in Sharon, Pa., in August, 1854, to Miss Hannah Hoppe, of Mahoning County, Ohio. They have seven children living, Charles, John, Emma, Lizzie, Belle, Edward and Joseph. Mr. Schuler is a member of the Catholic Church and of Falls City Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F. He was a private of Company G, Second Nebraska Cavalry, November 15, 1862, and honorably discharged December 14, 1863.

A. E. SCOTT, attorney at law, was born in Somerset County, Pa., May 18, 1841. In 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out in July, 1865. Held the position of Commissary Sergeant at the close of the war. Returned to Pennsylvania and shortly afterward entered Oakdale College, Oakdale, Ohio. He pursued his law studies in Douglas County, Ill., and in 1878 settled in Falls City, Neb. Was admitted to the bar immediately and has since been engaged in practice in Falls City. He was married in Somerset County, Pa., September 7, 1866, to Miss Mary C. Morrison, of that county. They have two children, Eva D. and Owen L. Mr. S. is a member of the Christian Church.

I. A. SMITH, contractor and builder, was born in Boston, Mass., October 11, 1836. Was educated in the city and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1859, he settled in Page County, Ill., then moved to Fremont County, and in 1875 settled in Falls City and established present business. Mr. S. enlisted in 1862 in Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; was discharged on account of wounds received at Shiloh. Re-enlisted in 1864, in the Eighty-fifth Regiment Company and served until the close of the war. Took part in Sherman's March to the sea. He was married in Delphi, Ind., January 23, 1868, to Miss Baum, of Delphi. They have two children, Charles E. and William V.

HENRY C. SMITH, real estate dealer and loan agent and farmer, buys and sells real estate, pays taxes and invests money for non-residents. Has a large list of city and country property, improved and unimproved, for sale and exchange, in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa. Business established in the spring of 1879. Mr. S. was born in Canton, Ill., March 7, 1856. Received his schooling mostly there and in March, 1869, removed with his father to Richardson County, Neb., where he assisted his father, the latter having established an agricultural implement warehouse, etc., in Falls City, the first in the county. Also run a real estate agency, in connection with which he carried on a farm. His father, C. C. Smith, was also President of the State Immigration Society, and associate editor of an Atchison (Kas.) paper; also wrote for other papers. He died February 6, 1879; well known and highly esteemed by all who knew him. Member of the Congregational Church. The subject of this sketch graduated from Spaulding's Commercial College in Kansas City, Mo., in March, 1877; before being through was offered several positions, the one accepted being in the office of the K. C. & N. M. R. R. Was also for a time engaged in bookkeeping in Kansas City; also traveled and sketched maps for a Chicago firm for a while, but tired of this kind of a life he returned to Falls City and engaged in the real estate and loan business; was also engaged in mercantile business for a time in addition to real estate, but finding the latter required his exclusive attention, he gave up merchandising and opened his present office. Here he may be found always busy and obliging, and we may add by fair and honest dealing he has secured the confidence of the people. Mr. Smith is a member of the Congregational Church.

D. W. SOWLES, dealer in confectionery, cigars, etc., etc. Business established in May, 1880, succeeding J. Horner. The firm was Sowles & Manger until January, 1882. Mr. Sowles was born in Fulton County, N. Y., March 5, 1854. In 1863, his parents settled in St. Deroin, Nemaha Co., Neb., and from there to Highland, Kas. The subject of this sketch engaged in farming until 1879. He then settled in Falls City, Neb., where he engaged in clerking until present business was established. He was married in St. Joseph, Mo., January 8, 1880, to Miss Clara Resterer, of St. Joseph. They have one child, a son, Halack.

BENNETT SPERRY, contractor and builder, business established in 1867, by Mr. S. He employs from three to six men, did much of the work on the County House, put up the Ryan building, etc. Mr. S. was born in Oxford, Conn., November 24, 1828. Learned his trade in New Haven. In 1850 he located in Griggsville, Pike Co., Ill., where he followed his trade until 1865, then moved to Sedalia, Mo., where he engaged in contracting and building until 1867, when he settled in Falls City, Neb. Mr. S. was married in Griggsville, Ill., in 1852, to Miss Lydia Bright of that town. They have four children, Berton, Grant, May, and George. He is a charter member of Falls City Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F. Mr. S. is the patentee of an improvement in trucks for moving houses. His patent is dated August 12, 1879, No. 218,5[illegible]. In the end of the rollers are placed stout pins forming a circle round a center on against which the handspike bears when being operated, thus giving power by which four men can move an ordinary building without any other power. The operation is as follows: The house being raised by jacks, the caps and rollers are placed in position near the four corners, four rollers being sufficient for an ordinary house, though more may be used if required. Power is then applied by means of levers placed between the pins in the ends of the rollers; by changing the position of caps and rollers, the direction may be changed, making it easy to turn corners or to turn buildings around.

J. D. SPRAGINS, wagonmaker and blacksmith; business established in 1877; employs four men. Mr. S. was born in Jo Daviess County, Ill., December 21, 1841, learned the carpenters' trade, which he followed until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in September, 1861, in Company E, Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; veteranized in 1864. Commissioned First Lieutenant the same year, mustered out July 12, 1865. Returned to Illinois and worked at his trade until 1869, he then moved to Nebraska, settled in Falls City, and engaged in contracting and building until 1874, then engaged in livery business until 1877. He was married in White Oak Springs, Wis., June 28, 1866, to Miss L. F. Friend, of Carroll County, Ill. They have one child, George Thomas. Mr. S. is a member of Falls City Lodge, No. 9, A., F. & A. M., and Falls City Lodge No. 36, I. O. O. F.

M. H. STOWE & CO., contractors and builders, firm organized in 1882, succeeded Stowe & Murray, employs four to six men. Mr. S. was born in Broome County, N. Y., February 27, 1847. Learned the carpenter and cabinet makers' trade and followed it until 1870, when he moved to Hiawatha, Kas. In 1871, he settled in Falls City, and engaged in furniture business for some years, in different partnerships, and finally sold out and established present business. Mr. S. was married in Falls City, Neb., September 8, 1872, to Miss Mary C. Saylor, of Falls City, native of Pennsylvania. They have three children, Lulu B., Harvey W., Olive M. Mr. S. is a member of the Christian Church.

W. S. STRETCH, attorney-at-law. Mr. S. was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., December 3, 1842. August 16, 1860 he entered the regular army as member of Company F, First Infantry, and remained in the service about seven years. During the war he was about two years superintendent of Gen. Sheridan's printing office, at New Orleans. In 1867 he engaged in the drug business in Hiawatha, Kas., for a while, then spent six months as compositor on a newspaper. March, 18[illegible] he settled in Falls City, Nebraska and purchased a half interest in the Nemaha Valley Journal, soon afterwards assuming entire control of the paper. In 1874 he sold out the newspaper and commenced the practice of law. He was married September 1[illegible], 1872, to Miss Zadie, eldest daughter of Anderson Miller, of Falls City. They have three children, Adella Irene, Helen, and Stella. He is an active member of several societies, and stands prominent as a Mason and Odd Fellow.

J. P. TARPLEY & CO., general store. Firm composed of J. P. Tarpley and W. E. Hay. Present firm succeeded Tarpley and Metts in 1881. They carry a stock of $10,000 to $15,000. J. P. Tarpley was born in St. Francois County, Mo., November 12, 1831. Educated in his native county. In 1849 removed to Iowa County, Wis., where he learned the mason's trade. In 1855 he settled in Jo Daviess County, Ill., where he followed his trade until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in 1862 in Company I, Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Was commissioned First Lieutenant in September, 1862, and in 1864 received his commission as Captain of Company I. Served under Rosecrans till after the battle of Chickamauga, then under Sherman until the battle of Atlanta, after that under Gen. Thomas. Mustered out at the close of the war and returned to Illinois and engaged in mercantile business until 1870 in which year he settled in Richardson County, Neb., where he engaged in farming until 1876 when he moved to Falls City and since that time has been engaged in mercantile business in the city. Mr. T. is a member of the Christian Church and is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity.

LEVI THACKER, proprietor of the Merchant and Exchange Mills. The mills are situated on the Muddy River half way between Rulo and Falls City. They were built by Mr. Thacker in 1869 and in 1871 moved to the opposite side of the river and rebuilt and run by water power. It has two run of stone. Mr. Thacker was born in Clermont County, Ohio, February 23, 1842. He was educated in his native county and at an early age learned the milling business which he followed there until 1864, with the exception of the period of war during which time he was a division teamster in the government service. In 1864 he located in White Cloud, Kan., where he engaged in the milling business until 1869 when he moved to his present location. Mr. T. was married in Craig, Mo., April 17, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth C. Jones, of Richardson County, Neb. They have four children, Otho, Edgar, Gertrude and Leona.

E. W. THOMAS, attorney at law, was born near Charleston, S. C., May 16, 1830. His parents were old residents of that section. He moved into the city with his mother in 1839 and he here received his preliminary education and graduated from Charleston College in 1853. After teaching school two or three years in South Carolina and Tennessee he spent a year in Europe, completing his education at the German universities. Commenced reading law in Charleston, S. C., continued it while in Germany and was admitted to the bar when he settled in Nebraska, in 1858. He first located in Brownville, Nemaha, where he engaged in practice till 1877, in which year he settled in Falls City and opened an office. He was married in Brownville, Neb., in March, 1865, to Miss Kate Allison, of that town. They have six children, Anna, Cornelia, Edward, T. Gaillard, Walter, Kate. Mr. T. is a member of the State Bar Association.

ASA VEACH, farmer, Section 6, P. O. Falls City. Located on present farm in 1874. It consists of 320 acres of prairie and twenty-five acres of timber. Mr. V. rents the farm at present and devotes his attention to fine stock. He has a fine Norman Percheron stallion and Kentucky Jack. The latter is of Black Mammoth stock, sixteen and one-half hands high and weighing 1,100 pounds. Mr. Veach is a native of Indiana. He was born in Orange County, November 25, 1820. When he was about eight years old his mother moved to Hendricks County where he remained engaged in farming until 1849. He then moved to Clayton County, Iowa, and from there in 1874 to Nebraska. He was married in Hendricks County, Ind., February 6, 1845, to Miss Nancy Parks of that county. She died leaving six children, William P., Moses A., James M., Benjamin F., Charles H., and Luella. He was married to his present wife in Hendricks County, Ind., September 26, 1869. She was Miss Lucinda C. Atkins, of Hendricks County. They have one child living, Myrtie. Mr. A. is a member of the Christian Church and of A., F. & A. M., of Salem, Neb.

W. H. VOILS, of Clegg & Voils, proprietors city drug store, was born in Washington County, Ind., December 25, 1844. Received his schooling there. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Was attached to the Twentieth Army Corps under Gen. Sherman, in his "March to the Sea." On being mustered out he returned home, where he remained until September, 1867, then located in Fulton County, Ill. In 1869 he moved to Nebraska, settled in Richardson County, and engaged in farming and stock raising, in which he continued until 1880, when he moved to Falls City and bought an interest in a drug store, selling out shortly after. He was married in Washington County, Ind., September 1, 1867, to Miss Maggie L. Roberts, of that county. They have five children, Otis E., Maud L., William T., James A., Fred. Mr. V. is a member of Veteran Post No. 84, G. A. R.

CHARLES F. WALTHER, old resident, was born in Wiesbaden, Prussia, May 22, 1835. His parents came to the United States in 1843, and settled in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1844. He left home and visited different parts of the State, looking up a location; then returned to Buffalo. In 1858, he moved to Nebraska and settled in Arago, Richardson County, where he engaged in mercantile business for about three years, then sold out and engaged in dealing in real estate. In 1864, he added grain and merchandise to his business, sold out real estate business in 1869 and disposed of the rest of his business in 1871. In 1859 he was elected Probate Judge of Richardson County, a position he retained until 1867. In 18[illegible] appointed State Commissioner of Emigration. From 1879 to 1881 was en[illegible] drug business; sold out in the latter year. In April, 1882, moved to Falls C[illegible] He was married in Buffalo, N. Y., in August, 1856, to Miss Emily Fischer, of that city. She died in Arago, Neb., leaving two children, Louisa (deceased) and Julia. Was married to his present wife in Council Bluffs, Iowa, January 22, 1866. She was a Miss Kate Bornheim, of that city. Mr. W. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F.

W. W. WARDELL, proprietor "The Drug Store." Business established about 1869 by James Campbell. Present proprietorship was established in 1881. W. W. Wardell, attorney-at-law, was born in New York City, July 4, 1837. Received preliminary schooling in the city and then entered the Albany University and Law School, from which he graduated in 1857. He then located in Lawrenceville, Ill., where he read law under Judge Shaw, a very prominent lawyer, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. In the same year Mr. W. settled in Nebraska City, Nebraska, and engaged in the practice of his profession until 1875, when he settled in Falls City, where he is still practicing. He was married in Nebraska City, July 19, 1859, to Miss Hattie Gregg, of Nebraska City. They have three children, Winona, William W., Aouda.

JONATHAN WARNER, minister in German Baptist Church and farmer, Section 28, Falls City Precinct, settled on present place in 1878. He has eighty acres of land in the home farm. His principal crop is corn, which he feeds to hogs. Has at present a herd of about 300 head. Mr. W. was born in Wells County, Ind., March 21, 1840. Was brought up in his native county. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers for one year; served about fourteen months and then returned home, where he remained until he moved to Nebraska, in 1873, with the exception of one year spent in Missouri. He was married in Wells County, Ind., February 28, 1864, to Miss Gehrett, of Wells County. They have six children living, Samuel, Jacob, Rebecca, Mary, Susannah, Jonathan.

D. M. WATTS, general store. Business established in December, 1879. Carries a stock of about $5,000. Mr. W. was born in Marion County, Ind., May 26, 1842. He was brought up and received his education in Marion and Boone counties. About 1871 he commenced in mercantile business in Whitestown, Boone County. Four years later he removed to Pittsboro, Henry County, Ind., where he continued the same business until 1879. He then removed to Nebraska, and settled in Falls City. He was married in Chillicothe, Mo., September 29, 1867, to Miss Sarah E. Lane, of Livingston County, Mo. They have two children, Lena May and Clatie. Mr. W. is a member of the Christian Church, and of Falls City Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M.

HON. A. J. WEAVER, Judge First Judicial District, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Susquehanna County, April 15, 1844; brought up on a farm and attended common school until 1861, in which year he entered Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., attending this institution three years as a student. One of the Professors leaving at that time, he was placed temporarily in charge, and later given the place permanently, remaining in the position about three years. After leaving the seminary, he read law with the Hon. Henry Hoyt for a time, then entered the law department, Harvard University, remaining one term, then resuming his reading under his former preceptor for a time, returning to Harvard for another term. In 1869, he went to Boston, where he was admitted to the bar, and proposed remaining, but was persuaded to change his mind, and in the same year he settled in Falls City, Neb., and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1871, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention. Held the position of District Attorney during the years 1873 and 1874. In 1875, was elected member of the Constitutional Convention held at Lincoln; was elected Judge of the First Judicial District, and took his seat January 1, 1876, and re-elected in 1879. He was married in Kingston, Luzerne Co., Pa., September 10, 1867, to Miss Martha A. Myers, of Kingston. They have four children—Ruth, Arthur, Lawrence, and Paul. The Judge is Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity, and also a member of the I. O. O. F.

E. A. WHERRY, general store; business established in 1872, by Leland & Wherry. In 1876, Mr. W. bought out his partner, and has since been alone. He carries a stock of about $8,000, and employs two clerks. Mr. W. was born in Clinton County, Ohio, November 4, 1844. He received his schooling there. In 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company F, in 1864, and at the close of the war had just received commission as Captain of same company; was attached to the Twentieth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, in which he took part in Sherman's march to the sea. He returned to Clinton County, and in 1866, located in Des Moines, Iowa, where he engaged in grocery business; sold out one year later and returned to Ohio. In May, 1868, settled in Richardson County, Neb., where he bought a farm, where he remained until 1871, when he removed to Falls City and followed his trade of carpenter until 1878. He was married in Falls City, Neb., to Miss Maria L. Hoyt, of Falls City. They have three children—John Carlton, Robert Edgar, Lois Anna. Mr. W. is a Member of the State Senate, having been elected in 1880; has been a Member of the School Board six years; City Council one term; City Treasurer one term. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and is at present Treasurer of Eureka Chapter, No. 5; is P. W. M., P. H. P., and P. E. C.; is also Senior Vice-Commander of Veteran Post, No. 84, G. A. R.

J. A. WHITMORE, dealer in diamonds and jewelry, queensware and glassware, chinaware, pianos, organs, musical merchandise, sewing machines, etc.; business established in 1877, by Mr. W.; has a storeroom 90x22 feet, and carries stock of about $8,000. Mr. W. was born in Fulton County, Ill., December 26, 1853; was educated in his native county. In 1871, he settled in Falls City, and engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, an interest he still retains. He was married in Falls City, Neb., June 19, 1876, to Miss Hettie Schoenheit. They have two children—Clyde and Madge. Mr. W. is a member of the K. of P.

J. D. WICKS, of Donner & Wicks, contractors and builders, was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., February 29, 1848, educated there and learned his trade. In 1869, he settled in Falls City, Neb., engaging in carpenter work about two years then settled on a farm. In 1879, returned to Falls City and engaged alone in contracting and building until present firm was formed. Mr. W. was married in Falls City, Neb., December 11, 1871, to Miss Mary A. Nedrow of Richardson County. They have four children, Frank, Jacob, John and Maggie.

HON. J. R. WILHITE, County Judge, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., March 21, 1845. His parents moved to Tallula, Menard Co., Ill., where he received his schooling. He enlisted May 20, 1861, in Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, attached to the Seventeenth Army Corps, in the Army of the Tennessee. Was wounded October 5, 1862, at Hatchie River, Miss., and was discharged on account of disability. He returned home, where he remained until 1865, in which year he settled in Nemaha County, Neb., where he engaged in farming. In 1867, he removed to Richardson County, near Humboldt, and settled in Falls City, in 1873, where he pursued his law studies in the office of Schoenheit & Towle, and was admitted to the bar in 1876, where he engaged in practice. Was elected Justice of the Peace in the fall of 1875, and the fall of 1879, was elected County Judge, taking his seat January, 1880. Judge W. is a member of the Falls City Lodge, No. 9, A., F. & A. M., Falls City Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F.

C. H. WILLARD, agent Missouri Pacific railroad, was born in Grafton, Vt., October 19, 1843. In 1855, he left home and located in Stark County, Ill., from there moved to Wisconsin. Enlisted in 1861 at Milwaukee, Wis., in the Seventh Wisconsin Battery, Light Artillery. Was discharged in 1863, on account of disability caused by wounds received at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., December 31, 1862. He returned to Wisconsin and located in Waukesha County. In 1869, he moved to Nebraska and located at Blair, as agent of the S. C. & P. R. R. About 1875, he accepted the position of agent at Omaha, for the C., St. P. M. & O. R. R. Was appointed to present position December 1, 1881. He was married in Blair, Neb., November 5, 1872, to Miss A. A. Carson of Blair. They have one child, Lulu Mabel. Mr. W. is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity, Lodge and Chapter in Blair Commandery of Omaha, is "P. W. M." and "P. H. P."

R. G. WILLS, contractor and builder, was born in Pike County, Ill., February 22, 1837. Was brought up there and learned the carpenter trade, and followed it there until 1873, when he settled in Richardson County, Neb. In 1875, he moved to Falls City and established present business. Mr. W. was married in Griggsville, Ill., July 4, 1865, to Miss Hanlin of Griggsville. They have one child, Nettie May. Mr. W. was elected Assessor in 1875, for one year.

DR. E. M. WILSON, physician and surgeon, was born in Wilmington, Ohio, January 27, 1840. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and then entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and graduated June 18, 1864. Was soon after appointed Assistant Surgeon of Twenty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, and served in this capacity until June 16, 1866. He then returned to Ohio, and in 1867, settled in Falls City, Neb., and has since been in active practice, with the exception of one year. Dr. Wilson is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F.

SETH WILSON, brick manufacturer, commenced business here in 1877. Now employes about six men, and will turn out this season about 400,000 brick. Mr. Wilson was born in Pekin, Ill., February 11, 1837. Learned his trade there and followed it uninterruptedly (in the latter years in business for himself) until 1877, in which year he settled in present location. He was married in Pekin, Ill., November 1, 1858, to Miss Bridget O'Donnell of Pekin. They have six children, Charles, Sarah Jane, William, Alice, John and Margaret.

WILSON & RYAN, dealers in furniture, carpets, wall paper and undertakers' goods, business established in 1872, by Wilson & Stowe. Present firm organized in January, 1881. They carry a stock of $6,000. M. C. Ryan was born in County Galway, Ireland, November 3, 1851. Came to the United States with his parents in 1853. Received his preliminary schooling in Jewett City, Conn. Finished at St. Jo Commercial College, St. Joseph, Mo. In 1869, he settled in Richardson County, Neb., when he engaged in farming until 1875, then moved to Falls City, engaged in County Clerk's office a few months, then opened a meat market, in which continued until present firm was organized. He was married in Rulo, Richardson Co., Neb., November 30, 1876, to Miss Mary Kanaly of Rulo. They have one child, Mary Theresa. Mr. R. is a member of the Catholic Church. Falls City Ice Company, M. C. Ryan, proprietor. Mr. R. bought a third interest in 1877, another third in 1880, and became sole owner in 1882. Has one house 30 x 60 feet, holding 600 tons.

DR. J. D. WOODS, physician and surgeon, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., April 17, 1849. In 1858, he removed with his parents to Pawnee City, Neb., there engaged in farming first, afterward in hotel keeping. He remained with them, receiving his schooling in Pawnee County, and then took up the study of medicine, and practiced about five years in Saline County, then to finish his studies, he attended lectures at the college of physicians and surgeons in St. Joseph, Mo., and graduated February 23, 1882. In March, 1882, he settled in Falls City, and opened an office. He was married in Tecumseh, Johnson Co., Neb., February 26, 1878, to Miss Elizabeth Holden, of that town. They have one child—Lulu Mabel. Dr. Woods is a member of the Christian Church.

DR. R. L. WOOD, physician and surgeon, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Liberty, Clay County, September 19, 1849. His father, Dr. Joseph M. Wood, is a prominent surgeon, of Kansas City, Mo., having settled there in 1857. He is Emeritus Professor of Surgery in Kansas City Medical College. His special line of practice is in Ovariotomy and Lithotomy. He was a United States Army Surgeon for about twenty years, and is a contributor to all the prominent medical magazines. The subject of our sketch received his preliminary schooling in the Kansas City High School. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in the Seventy-eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia, and served until the close of the war. He returned to Kansas City, and in 1869, entered Westminster College, at Fulton, Mo., graduating in 1871. Then commenced the study of medicine, and graduated from the Kansas City Medical College in March, 1873, receiving an ad eundem degree in 1876, from Missouri Medical College. Was admitted to practice in 1874. In 1876, he settled in Ouray County, Colo., where he engaged in the practice of law. Was the first prosecuting attorney of the county, and was also the Coroner. Was also at the time acting as contract surgeon for the Government. In 1878, he removed to Hamburg, Iowa, where he engaged in the practice of medicine for a time, and then moved to Troy, Kan., and from there settled in Falls City, May 22, 1882. Dr. Wood, was from 1874 to 1875, consulting surgeon of the Widows and Orphans' Home in Kansas City, and from April, 1875, to April, 1878, City Physician. He is now surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, on this division. Dr. Wood is a member of the Kansas City Medical Society, the Jackson County Medical Society, and the Kansas City District Medical Society.

J. C. YUTZY, dentist, was born in Somerset County, Pa., March 24, 1842. Received his education in his native county. He enlisted August 1, 1862, in Company G, Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Was wounded and taken prisoner May 15, 1864, and was confined for ten months in Libby, Belle Isle and Salisbury (N. C.) prisons. Was then exchanged, and returned to his regiment, at Annapolis, Md., mustered out in 1865, and returned home June 8, of same year. Began the study of his profession at Meyersdale, in 1866, and has been in constant practice since 1867. In the fall of 1878, he moved to Nebraska, settled in Falls City, and the next spring opened an office. He was married in Meyersdale, Pa., October 20, 1867, to Miss Sarah E. Beal, of Somerset County. They have five children—W. Charles, Grace G., H. Clay, Elizabeth C. S., Nellie M. He is Commander of Veteran Post, No. 84, G. A. R. is also a member of the A., F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F., and has represented the latter order several sessions in the Grand Lodge.

HUMBOLDT.

The city of Humboldt was incorporated in response to a petition presented December 3, 1873.

Board of Trustees.—The Board of Trustees of the new town consisted of S. L. Green, A. R. Nims, E. P. Tinker, W. M. Patton and J. E. Crow.

The Mayors.—William Patton was the first Mayor, and seems to have been a decided success in that office, as no one appeared worthy to take his shoes until 1879, when J. L. Gandy was elected. In 1880 Mr. G. M. Filson became Mayor, and still holds the office.

City Clerks.—The first City Clerk was Albert Sherwood. He was followed by S. W. Smith in 1874, E. P. Tinker, 1875; Joseph Glasser, 1876; E. S. Norton, 1877; J. K. Liggett, 1878, '79; J. C. Schmelzel, 1879, '80; J. G. Gaskell, 1881. The last named was obliged to remove from the town about six months after his election, and his place was filled by the appointment of Mr. E. A. Tucker, who now holds the position.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first child born in the immediate vicinity of the present town of Humboldt was Miss Adela Beckwith. One of the first marriages was that of Mr. E. P. Tinker to Miss Ellen Holbert. This occurred in 1864, and was followed early in 1865 by a double wedding at the Ray homestead in the south part of the precinct, when Miss Rebecca Ray became Mrs. Rutherford, and Miss Caroline Frazier Mrs. Ike. The first loss to the settlement by death occurred in 1863, the decedent being A. J. Tinker, a brother of Judge Tinker, the original owner of the town lands.

The First Store.—The first store erected in Humboldt stood on the Long Fork, at the west of the town, and was known as the "stone store." It was conducted by Nims Brothers. In 1868 Mr. O. J. Tinker offered the firm the deed of ten acres of the new town on condition that they would build a store fronting the public square. Accepting the conditions, the Nims Brothers put up what is known to this day as the "stone store," on the southeast corner of Central street. After occupying this one year the owners sold to W. H. Sterns, who transacted business in it for two years, while completing the large building on the opposite side of Central street. The building is now occupied by Coleman & Riechers, and used as a general store.

The First Mill.—The first attempt to supply the people living near Humboldt with the staff of life was made by Wilhite & Columbia, who in 1871 commenced the erection of a flouring mill at a point near the town on the Nemaha. Ground was broken and part of the timber for the new structure on hand, when W. M. Soper made preparations to put a mill on his site, just above that of the other firm, and discovering that backwater from their pond would damage him, instituted a suit, which resulted in the withdrawal of Wilhite and his partner. After putting a quietus upon his rival, Mr. Soper seems to have proceeded very leisurely, for his mill was not in complete order until 1875. This mill now has two run of buhr-stones, one for grinding corn and one for wheat. The mill structure is one story in height and twenty-four by forty feet on the ground floor.

The first Postmaster of Humboldt was Mr. W. H. Sterns, who held the office up to 1875, when he was succeeded by S. M. Hillebert, who still holds the position. The post office was located in Mr. Sterns' store as long as he held the position of Postmaster, but was given a building of its own on the west side of the square when transferred to Mr. Hillebert. For some time mails were received by stage on one day in each week, but with the coming of the railway the system of daily mails, now in vogue, was inaugurated.

The First Thanksgiving.—The first public and general observance of the good old custom of observing Thanksgiving day, with appropriate religious services, was in November, 1875. In the fall of the preceding year the grasshoppers had come upon the farms, and, after doing great damage, left their eggs like a second set of dragons' teeth to spread destruction over the fields when spring came. With the hatching of the eggs came the destruction of the crops and a short period of utter despair. This was of brief duration, however, and the stalwart farmers planted a second crop. This second crop did nobly, and when the time of annual thanksgiving came, it looked upon as fine a crop of late corn as had ever been produced in the neighborhood. It was then with a realizing sense of something worthy of humble and hearty thanks that the citizens of the town closed all their places of business and attended *en masse* the services held at the Methodist Church.

S. M. Hillebert, the present Postmaster, had the honor of establishing the first blacksmith shop in Humboldt. This building was located where the Anderson Brothers' carriage factory now stands, on Nemaha street. After doing a good business for three years, Hillebert sold to William Nims, who re-sold the property to John Orr. After coming into the possession of Mr. Orr, the shop was run about two years and then torn down.

The First Lumber Yard.—The first lumber yard opened in Humboldt was the property of Mr. E. P. Tinker. After operating it about a year, Mr. Tinker sold it to Mr. Hoyle, who, in turn, sold out at the expiration of a year's time. After many changes the business fell into the hands of Linn, Cooper & Grover, who put the yard in first-class shape. On September 1, 1879, Linn and Cooper bought Mr. Grover's one-half interest and took Mr. William Fellers into partnership. After a year Mr. Fellers re-sold his interest and the firm assumed the style of Linn & Cooper, which it has ever since retained. Through its many changes the yard has occupied its present location on the corner of Third and Nemaha streets, where it now does a flourishing business.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

The only railroad at present acting as a carrier for Humboldt is the Atchison & Nebraska Division of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. This road under its original ownership entered the town in 1871, receiving as a concession from the citizens the right of way and depot and side track grounds. The land donated to the road belonged to O. P. Tinker and A. R. Nims. During the year 1881 this road carried from the town 603 carloads of grain; 331 carloads of stock, and thirty-three carloads of wool and miscellaneous merchandise. During the same time the road brought in 249 carloads of merchandise, largely made up of agricultural implements and similar articles. Strong hopes are entertained by the people of the town that the extension of the new line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad will pass near the city, but no definite information on the subject has as yet been made public by the managers of the road. Should the railroad take such a course, it will greatly accelerate the already rapid growth of the town.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The first school taught near where Humboldt now stands was held in a building belonging to O. J. Tinker. The first school building was erected in 1867, by O. J. Tinker and others and cost nearly $300. School was opened in it shortly after its completion, E. P. Tinker being the first teacher. This building, which now does duty as the office of a livery stable, sufficed for the needs of the district until 1872. In that year it was decided to build on a far more expensive scale and bonds to the amount of $3,000 were voted for this purpose. These bonds were payable at the expiration of ten years and bore ten per cent interest. The sale of the bonds was effected at 85 cents on the dollar and the proceeds applied for building. More funds being necessary an additional issue of $2,000 in bonds under the same conditions as the previous ones was made in 1874. Upon the maturing of the bonds of 1872, they were promptly paid, and those of 1884 will probably be met with equal readiness.

The first principal of the school after its removal to its new quarters was Mr. L. P. Boyd, who held the position for three years. He was followed in successive years by D. J. Wood, T. Hitt, W. J. Leavitt and S. S. Devon. At this point Mr. Boyd a second time became principal and after a year again resigned. He was followed by Mr. C. S. Smooks and he in turn by Miss Anna McGlashen, formerly principal of the school at Falls City. In the fall of 1881 Miss McGlashen was engaged for one year and is still in charge of the school which under her care has shown a very creditable progress.

CHURCHES.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church is, properly speaking, a mission or rather a point of service of preachers, who, when on this charge are forced to divide their time between five congregations. The first record on the old register bears the date of 1860 and states that the constituent members of the society numbered fourteen. The first minister to supply the Humboldt Circuit was Rev. J. Lange. He was followed by Meke, Meyer, Dreyer, Muelhenbrook, Schatz, C. Bauer, H. M. Menger, C. Bruegger, A. Schumanacher and F. Unland, the present pastor. The church edifice was built in 1879, at a cost of $2,000, largely raised by the town members of the congregation. This building has a seating capacity of 250. The present membership under Mr. Unland's charge on the circuit is about 250.

A Sabbath school was established on the 1st of January, 1880, under the superintendence of Mr. George Riechers, with a membership of thirty scholars. The present superintendent is Mr. Philip Sneider; the present enrollment forty.

The Christian Church.—A mission of the Christian Church was established near where Humboldt now stands, as early as 1860, and was supplied by Father Mullis. At first the services were held in private houses, which were amply sufficient for the few who formed a congregation. Upon the completion of the schoolhouse at Humboldt, it was used for the services of this mission until 1876, when the society purchased the privilege of worshiping in the Methodist Church. The church of the society was built in 1878, at a cost of about $2,500. This structure is 30x50 feet on the ground floor and has a seating capacity of 300. It is neatly furnished throughout and has a baptistry four by nine feet. The pastors of this church have been William Smith, F. M. Hawkins, E. B. Coryell, J. P. Roach and W. S. Tucker, who came to the society in April, 1881, and still remains in charge.

The Sabbath school of this church was separated from the Union School in 1878, and was then under the superintendence of D. D. Bloom. It had an enrollment of nearly fifty scholars. The present superintendent of the school is Miss Kate Cox; the present membership seventy. It is noticeable that the average attendance is the same in winter and summer.

First Presbyterian Church.—The First Presbyterian Church of Humboldt was organized on June 23, 1871, with eight constituent members. This was the direct result of a call issued by A. H. Bratt and wife, C. E. Rice and wife, Catharine P. A. Nims, John R. Clark and wife, and Mrs. Phebe McConkey. The first sermon of the denomination was preached on the evening of the Saturday preceding the formal organization, by Rev. George R. Carroll, then district missionary of the American Board of Home Missions and assigned to Western Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Andrew Herron, who was installed in May, 1872, and held the office for one year. In October, 1874, A. F. Hale was called to the pastoral charge, which he held until the 3d of June the following year, when Rev. C. S. Marvin accepted the office. At the end of one year Mr. Marvin gave place to Mr. J. R. Linsken, who accepted the position September 3, 1876. Mr. Linskea resigned at the completion of a year's service and January 1, 1878, the present pastor, Rev. F. M. Hickok, was installed.

For a number of years after the founding of the church, services were held in the schoolhouse. In 1877, the advisability of erecting a church building of their own was very seriously mooted, and on January 5, 1878, a building committee was appointed to push the work through. This they did so zealously that the building was completed in December of the same year. The prime cost of this structure was $2,150, but from time to time various changes and improvements have swelled the bill to nearly double its original size. The present valuation of the building is $3,000.

The Sabbath School.—The Sabbath school of this church was detached from the Union school, which was the nucleus of all the denominational Sabbath schools, in 1876. At that time it had scarcely twenty members and was under the superintendence of W. C. Bissell. In the past six years the size of the school has nearly quadrupled, and it now shows an enrollment of actual scholars of over seventy-five. H. M. Foley is superintendent of the school and E. S. Norton assistant.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Humboldt, was organized in 1871. On March 29 of that year, Rev. Martin Pritchard was appointed preacher by the general conference. He was followed by Rev. R. C. Johnson, Rev. L. W. Smith, Rev. C. W. Comstock, who took charge of the church on April 10, 1874, and was starved out by the grasshopper troubles of the following year. Rev. John Gallagher, who commenced his connection with the church in September, 1875; J. R. Reed, 1878; G. H. Wehn, 1879, and A. Brigham, the present pastor, who came in the fall of 1880. The society built a church in 1873, at a cost of $1,400, and have made such extensive repairs and alterations since as to raise the present valuation of the building to $3,000. The society also owns a parsonage situated on Nemaha street, about two blocks above the church. This was built during the pastorate of Rev. John Gallagher, at a cost of $600. The steady growth of the church under its successive pastors is shown by the membership which is now 148.

The United Brethren have a strong organization and hold occasional services. A parsonage valued at $1,000 is secured and held free of debt, and funds for the erection of a substantial church edifice have been subscribed. The present year will probably see the beginning, if not the completion of this building, and the installation of a pastor.

THE PRESS.

The Humboldt Sentinel.—On November 2, 1877, the Humboldt *Sentinel* made its first essay for public favor. On the first day of January, 1878, David Speiser, jr., bought a half interest in the new venture from its projector, George P. Monogon. On April 1, 1879, Monogon leased his interest to Jacob Baily for one year, and at the expiration of that time returned to his editorial duties. On April 1, 1882, Mr. Speiser bought the interest of his partner and transferred it to Mr. George Gird. The firm is now Speiser & Gird, but the management of the paper is in the hands of D. Speiser, jr. and William Gird. The paper was, when started, a seven column, but was enlarged on February 10, 1882, to an eight column folio. The present edition is 600 copies, and the circulation is steadily increasing. In politics the paper is straight Republican.

The Farmers' Advocate was established in 1881, the first number bearing the date of July 9. The sheet is credited to the Humboldt Printing Co., but the real owner and editor is Dr. J. L. Gandy. Started as a six column it was enlarged to a seven column folio on the first of January, 1881. The edition now printed reaches 600 copies, and is reported to be increasing. The aim of this paper is to represent (as its name implies) the interests of the farmers of the county. Politically it is neither Republican nor Democratic, and accepts as its faith whatever policy seems most likely to favor the representative farmer's alliance.

The People's Paper was run by Sylvester Franklin Wilson, familiarly known in his former residence, Nebraska City, as "Peanut" Wilson. This paper had no office and no material, and was gotten out by the *State Journal* Company of Lincoln. It had a precarious existence of a few months in 1874 and died without leaving any record worth noting, or making a noticeable chasm in the journalistic world. Its editor was a George Francis Train man, and violent to the verge of lunacy in his conduct, a trait which has caused him much trouble and some incarceration. It is thought he is now dead, but he has fallen so completely from his erstwhile prominence that no one can be found who knows his fate.

SOCIETIES.

Humboldt Lodge, No. 34, *I. O. O. F.*—Was organized on July 6, 1872, with twenty-four charter members, and the following officers: W. C. Kerns, N. G.; A. R. Nims, V. G.; S. M. Hillebert, Secretary. At the present time the lodge numbers fifty members in good and regular standing, and has the following officers: D. F. Berry, N. G.; John W. Mills, V. G.; E. P. Tinker, Permanent Secretary; T. J. Beals, R. S.; George Harral, Treasurer; M. Monniesmith, S. P. G.; A. R. Nims, W.; S. D. Wells, Conductor; W. Smith, Chaplain. The lodge meets on each Wednesday evening in the hall recently completed. This hall is 26x80 feet on the ground floor, two stories high, and was erected at a cost of $3,800. In addition to the cost of the hall, the society has expended about $300 for regalia and furniture. This is one of the most vigorous societies in the State, and embraces a large share of the most substantial citizens of the town

Rebekah Lodge, No. 5, *I. O. O. F.*—Was chartered in December, 1873, and had the following names on its charter roll at that time: A. P. Smith, M. M. Smith, J. E. Prouty, M. Prouty, A. R. Nims, Sarah D. Nims, J. B. Clark, Mary Clark, John H. King, Ellen King, E. P. Tinker, Almeda Tinker, Philip F. Patrick, Julia Patrick. After running several years with a fair membership, the lodge failed to hold regular meetings, and finally became dead, to all practical purposes. It may, however be shortly re-instated, as several former prominent members are making efforts in that direction.

Humboldt Lodge, No. 79, *I. O. G. T.*—Was organized January 30, 1872, with thirty-three charter members. The following were the first officers of the lodge: R. P. R. Miller, W. C.; Helen Stearns, W. V.; H. Adkinson, Chaplain; D. O. Cross, Secretary; A. Sherwood, F. S.;

M. M. Smith, Treasurer; Miss Ella Saunders, I. G.; H. D. Tinker, O. G. At the present time the membership of the lodge is eighty. The present officers are: E. P. Tinker, W. C. T.; Mrs. O. J. Bacon, W. V.; H. Kreamer, Secretary; O. L. Tinker, F. S.; Miss M. Quackenbush, Treasurer; Miss Anna Fleming, I. G.; O. J. Bacon, O. G. Meetings are held in Tinker's Hall, on each Friday evening. The property of the society consists of furniture and regalia to the amount of $50 or more.

Humboldt Lodge, No. 40, A., F. & A. M.—Was chartered on June 18, 1873, with nine members, whose names are as follows: L. P. Boyd. T. W. Beals, C. C. Green, M. A. Morrison, S. L. Green, W. W. Turk, S. M. Hillebert, Jacob Babcock and W. N. Nims. The officers of the lodge at this time were: S. L. Green, W. M.; Jacob Babcock, S. W.; S. W. Beals, J. W. The society has grown slowly but steadily, and now has a membership of forty-two. It also owns its hall, which cost $600; has about $150 worth of furniture, and a cash surplus of $250. The present officers of the society are G. A. Acken, W. M.; E. S. Norton, S. W.; J. H. McDougall, J. W. Meetings are held on the first Thursday on or before each full moon.

Humboldt Temple of Honor, No. 31, was organized on February 7, 1879, with fourteen charter members and the following officers: A. C. Miller, W. C. T.; James Cooper, W. V.; W. H. Chapman, R.; E. P. Tinker, A. R.; D. D. Bloom, T.; J. M. Nelson, U.; T. Beard, D. U.; James Murphy, G.; R. K. Davis, S.; A. P. Smith, P. C. T. The society continued to hold meetings for nearly a year and one-half the last entry on their record bearing the date of July 6, 1880, and recording the election of the following officers: E. P. Tinker, W. C. T.; James Cooper, W. V.; O. J. Tinker, R.; D. J. Wood, W. F. R.; A. P. Smith, T.; R. K. Davis, U.; T. Bracelen, D. U.; A. C. Mitler, G.

Humboldt Lodge, No. 25, *Knights of Pythias*, was organized June 2, 1880, with fourteen charter members and the following officers: G. M. Filson, C. C.; F. Sweeney, V. C.; W. H. Ungles, P. C.; G. Bratt, P.; E. L. Crane, M. E.; E. K. Kentner, M. F.; J. E. Kentner, K. R. S.; G. P. Monogon, M. A.; R. C. Bullis, I. G.; Charles Riechers, O. G. The present officers of the society are: G. Bratt, P. C.; George P. Monogon, C. C.; E. W. Shirmer, V. C.; R. C. Bullis, P.; William Fornefelt, M. F.; J. Beard, M. E.; M. Friend, K. R. S.; P. Thiessen, M. A.; L. Dorland, I. G.; F. Segrist, O. G. The society now numbers thirty-four members and is in a prosperous condition. Meetings are held in the hall of the I. O. O. F. society on the first and third Mondays of each month. The property of the society consists of regalia to the value of $300.

William Mix Post, No. 66, *Department of Nebraska G. A. R.*, was organized on June 28, 1881, with fourteen charter members and the following officers: E. P. Tinker, C.; H. A. Scott, S. V. C.; C. A. Strong, J. V. C.; H. S. Best, C.; J. G. Cox, S.; H. M. Preston, O. of D.; J. McDougal Q.; Simon Germaine, O. of G.; Albert Pearson, S. M. The present membership of the post is thirty. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Tinker's hall. There has been no change of officers except that which placed Mr. Tinker in the place of Mr. Lamberton who was elected Commander but was unable to serve. The post contains several men who went from Nebraska to the war but only one is accredited to a Nebraska regiment, the others enlisting at Omaha and being part of an Iowa regiment.

The Cesko Slovansky Podporujici Spolek is a strictly Bohemian society which has very much the same aims as the I. O. O. F., according to the statement of its president. The society was established in May, 1879 with a membership of fifteen. The first officers of the society were: J. J. Dworak, President; F. A. Witt, Secretary; R. Vertiska, Treasurer; V. Skalak, Cashier. The society has grown steadily and now has a membership of thirty-five. Meetings are held the first Sunday of each month. The present officers are: J. J. Dworak, President; Anton Novak, Secretary; F. A. Witt, Ex-president; F. Novak. Treasurer; J. Novak, Cashier.

The Humboldt Philharmonic Society was started a few years after the founding of the town and had thirty members. It was for some time a very popular thing with the people of the town but finally fell apart and passed out of sight in 1879. In the fall of 1880 the Humboldt Musical Union came into existence, as in a sort, a successor of the older organization, and held meetings until about the first of Jannary, 1882. This latter society, which was under the presidency of Mr. H. Pearson, can hardly be called extinct and may very possibly come out with fresh life during 1882.

"*The Old Band.*"—The Humboldt Independent Cornet Band was organized on April 10, 1873, with a membership of eleven. Turned out in force the band handled twelve pieces. At the present time the full band includes nine instruments, and is under the leadership of Mr. J. F. Walsh. This a joint stock affair and the members instead of owning their individual instruments have a part ownership in all the property of the organization. The present stock of instruments is valued at $250. In addition to this they have about $200 worth of music books, the accumulation of eight years' service. As its name signifies the band is an independent one and does not make excursions or do other band work for the purpose of raising money. It is, rather, devoted to the entertainment of the town and the individual members. The wife of a prominent banker of Falls City was very prominent in getting this band in shape to be a credit to the city, and since her removal the spirit of her efforts has still held sway and led to the settled determination to work for Humboldt as a town rather than for individual profit.

The Humboldt Cornet Band was organized in July, 1881, with twelve pieces, its leader is Capt. Albert Pierson, who has succeeded in evolving a very creditable band from the raw elements he commenced work with less than a year ago. The members of the band own their individual instruments, which are valued in the aggregate at $250. The band also has procured one of the finest band-wagons in the State, at an expense of $250.

HOTELS.

The Central House. The Central House was built in 1871 by S. M. Hillebert, who ran it three years and then sold it to Luther Nims. After a year, during which the hotel had been rented to E. S. Norton, J. W. Minnick took it and was shortly followed by William Sweney. Mayor Filson then took the house, which he kept up to the close of 1881, when H. Shurtleff, the present landlord, took it. This hotel building is the largest in the town, being 36x50 feet on the ground floor and two stories high, exclusive of a basement which contains the dining room and kitchen. The cost of the structure was $4,500.

The Enoch House. This hotel was established in 1869 by Capt. Enoch and has remained under his management up to January, 1882. Started as a very modest hostlery it has been enlarged from time to time until it now embraces three buildings in one. The house was leased for the year 1882 by Miss Maggie E. Ellsworth.

The Filson House. The Filson House is the residence of Mayor Filson and has a very limited amount of room for the accommodation of the traveling public, but is very well kept and a general favorite. It was opened in 1880.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The Humboldt Bank. This bank is the property of Mr. F. Samuelson. It was started in 1874 and has done a paying business up to the present time. The bank is located in the brick block which contains the Opera House and several store rooms and is known by the name of its owner, Mr. Samuelson.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. This bank was established in 1879 by a stock company. The first officers continue to hold their positions as follows: W. W. Turk, president; R. C. Lamberton, cashier; J. C. Fergus, R. Stewart, W. A. Nims, directors. When organized the bank had a paid up capital of $13,000, and the privilege of increasing to $50,000. This privilege has been used to a certain extent and the bank is in a prosperous condition.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS, ETC.

The Carriage Factory. In the spring of 1879 Anderson Bros. commenced business on Nemaha street about a block from the depot of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad. At that time little more than the repairing of carriages and wagons was contemplated and the building which is now used by the wood workers sufficed for all purposes. As the business has grown the necessary extensions and improvements have been made until to-day the property is valued at fully $3,000. There are three departments, the wood working, blacksmithing and paint and trimming. The first of these gives employment to seven men; the second to about the same number, and the third to four. During 1881 something more than 125 vehicles of various descriptions were manufactured and sold. In the same time rebuilt and repaired carriages swelled the total gross income to over $20,000. The axiom that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country" does not hold good in this instance, for sales have been for the past two years in advance of orders. A few more such enterprises would find a cordial welcome in the town and be profitable to their projectors.

S. Anderson.—In 1881 Mr. S. Anderson, a brother of the gentlemen engaged in the carriage factory, took the plow and wagon repair shops on the northeast of the public square, formerly operated by the firm. In addition to repairs he builds a few heavy wagons each year and may branch out more heavily in a season or two.

The Norton Elevator.—This elevator was built in 1872, by Mr. Ruel Nims, now a banker of Falls City. After one year Mr. Nims sold the building to I. N. Norton, by whom it was operated up to the time of his death in March, 1882. The structure is twenty by thirty feet on the ground floor, two stories high and was erected at a cost of nearly three thousand dollars. Upon the death of Mr. Norton the property was purchased by Mr. L. B. Brinson, who will operate it the coming season.

The Linn and Cooper Elevator.—The elevator now known by this title was erected by the Grangers, in 1873. This is one of the largest elevators on the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad, having a capacity of 15,000 bushels of grain. The building is twenty-four by thirty-six feet on the ground floor, is two stories high and cost, when completed, $3,200. Between January 1, 1881, and the same date of 1882, this elevator handled upward of six hundred and forty car loads of grain.

The Wells Mill.—A mile and one-half above the Soper Mill is another known as the Wells, the property of Mr. M. Wells. Although commenced at about the same time as the first mentioned, this mill was not perfectly finished for several years. The building in use at the present time is one story in height and thirty-six by fifty feet on the ground floor. It contains three run of buhr-stones, two for grinding wheat and one for corn, and is furnished with power from the Nemaha, by the use of a turbine water wheel forty-two inches in diameter. This mill is but one and a half miles from the public square. And in addition to turning out a fine grade of flour, is easy of access to two-thirds of the farming population of this and Speiser Precinct.

The Cheese Factory.—In 1874, William Viets started a cheese factory at the west of the town and turned out an excellent article of merchandise. This factory consumed the milk of 100 cows, and for a year did a profitable business, but was discontinued because of the impossibility of obtaining proper pasturage.

The Humboldt Mills.—Work is already begun on the new flouring and feed mills to be built adjacent the Linn and Cooper elevator. The owners of the elevator are also the owners of the mill and propose to have in running order by August 1, 1882, a three-story mill that will be a boon to the neighboring country. The new building is to be thirty by fifty feet on the ground floor and be supplied with power by a sixty horse-power boiler and engine. The excess of power over that needed for milling will be employed in operating the elevator which remains intact, the total cost of the structure will reach $15,000. Four run of buhr-stones will be put in, and possibly a roller machine for turning out "new process" flour. With their rich agricultural surroundings the mills should prove a success.

Humboldt Cemetery.—The ground occupied by the Humboldt Cemetery was formerly the property of E. P. Tinker, and was purchased of him in 1871. The ground stands in the name of the corporation and is especially in charge of the Mayor as chief official. The cemetery grounds are a trifle less than eight acres and have been duly enclosed by a substantial fence. It was decided some time since to plant a hedge running completely around the place, and the land was broken for that purpose, but nothing further done. Lying about a quarter of a mile to the southwest of the town on the crown of a bluff overlooking the Nemaha, with shapely pillars gleaming white, this burial place is one of the most beautiful in the State.

Prominent among the many public buildings of Humboldt is the Opera House block, erected by Mr. F. W. Samuelson, in 1870. This block is situated on the southeast side of the park square, fronting on Third street, occupying a frontage of sixty-eight feet, and containing three large fronts, representing the hardware business of Morris & Blum, F. W. Samuelson's bank and the jewelry store of E. L. Crane, it extends a distance of 120 feet in the rear, and is two stories high, the hardware store occupying the whole extension, but in the rear of the bank and jewelry store are extensive warerooms for the use of Mr. Samuelson's extensive farm machinery, agricultural implements and wagon and carriage store rooms, of which his trade in this industry is very extensive. The second story is occupied by an elegant and elaborately gotten up Opera House, sixty-two by forty-two feet, with a seating capacity of 500, stage capacity of twenty by forty-two feet. This building is purposely arranged for a first class opera house, and Mr. Samuelson has spared no pains to make it so. The scenery contains eight sets of scenes, and the ventilation and general arrangements have all the modern improvements. This building, which is the pride of the theatre going people of Humboldt, has upon the second floor four elegant office rooms, and a nice room now used as a millinery store.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ANDERSON BROS., proprietors of wagon and carriage manufactory, Humboldt. This business is one of the many important industries of Humboldt, and the leading one of its class. The brothers, John and Nils, are natives of Sweden, where they were educated to the business. In 1877, John came to this country and located in Chicago, where he worked at his trade till 1878, when he came to Nebraska and located here, and in 1879 started the present business. Nils came to America 1878, and located here the same year, and in 1879 joined the partnership. They do a business of $20,000 per year and give annual employment to about seventeen experienced workmen. Their trade already is quite extensive, not only in this State but also in Kansas, and they hope by good workmanship and strict attention to business to merit the patronage such an enterprise deserves.

H. B. ATKINS, of the firm of Bratt & Atkins, general furniture, Humboldt, is a native of Illinois, and came to Nebraska, 1873, and took up the agricultural and stock industry, with which he was connected till last year. In 1875 he engaged at the mercantile business, with which he has been actively connected since. In 1873 he married Miss Lucy Barnhart, who was also born and reared in his native state. They have one son, Arthur Eber. Mr. Atkins has always taken an active part in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

JACOB BAILY, Mayor of Humboldt, was born in Perry County, Pa., September 5, 1847, receiving his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native county. After spending four years in a literary course of study in the academies of his native State he entered upon a course of study in law and graduated in 1870. After teaching school a year he began actively the practice of his profession and filled the office of prosecuting attorney for Perry County from 1872 to 1876. In the spring of 1877 he came to Nebraska and located at Falls City, bought and conducted the Falls City *Globe-Journal* until 1879, when he retired from that paper, only to come here and take charge of the Humboldt *Sentinel*, which he carried on one year. In the meantime he was elected to the office of County Superintendent of Public Instruction, which he held until the winter of 1882. Upon his retirement he was elected to his present position which he very ably represents. In 1873 he married Miss Harriet Power, of his native county. They have a family of two sons and two daughters: Laura W., Mabel, Joseph, and Benjamin P. In politics Mayor Baily is avowedly Republican, coming from a State where political interests have been so conspicuous in the general government of the Union, his father, Joseph Baily, having been a prominent actor in the political field in Pennsylvania. Joseph Baily was born in Chester County, Pa., March 18, 1810, and identified himself with the profession of law. At the age of 30 years he was elected to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from his native county, and held the Senatorial incumbency of his county during 1843-44 and 45. In 1850 he was elected to the Senate from Perry and Cumberland counties, and held the office through 1851-52 and 53, retiring from the Senate to the State treasurership, which he occupied during 1854. In 1860 the people of Perry district elected him to the U. S. Congress, which he held from 1861 until 1865, in which he was a very active advocate for the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery. In 1873 he was elected from the Seventeenth Senatorial District to the Constitutional Convention of the State, of which his varied experience in the many departments of the State made him an efficient and valued member. In his home life he has always been an active worker in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality and has been almost continuously a Representative of the School Board of his district.

WILLIAM BARNGROVER, proprietor of Barngrover's livery stable, dealer in real estate and loan agency, Humboldt, was born and reared in Shelby County, Ind. In 1864 he removed to Guthrie County, Iowa, where he was actively identified with stock raising and farming till 1873, when he came here and located and has actively prosecuted that industry here since. In 1875 he bought the present extensive stables which he has successfully conducted since. He has always been identified with his present business of real estate and loan agency since coming here, but has latterly gave it his more especial attention. In 1864 he married Miss Tabitha A. Montgomery, of his native county. They have a family of three sons and six daughters. Mr. Barngrover has always been an active worker in the furtherance of all measures tending to the growth and development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here.

GARRETT BRATT, of the firm of Bratt & Atkins, general furniture, Humboldt, is a native of New York State and came to Nebraska, 1866, and located here where he was actively identified with farming and stock raising till 1875, when he went to California and engaged at the stock and mining industry, which he carried on till 1878, when he returned here and took up the present business, which he has successfully conducted since. In 1872 he married Miss S. J. Grove, who was born and reared in Iowa. They have a family of one son and daughter, Frank and Ina. Mr. Bratt has been an active worker in the development of the social and industrial life of this locality since coming here.

O. A. COOPER, of the firm of Linn & Cooper, Humboldt, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1850, and removed with his people to Michigan, where he was reared and educated. His people first located in Hillsdale County, where they remained about five years, when they located in Branch County. In 1869 they came to Nebraska and located at Table Rock. In 1878 Mr. Cooper began at his present industry and has very successfully carried it on since, enlarging upon it as opportunities offered, and now boasts of the extensive business represented in the business sketch of Linn & Cooper. In 1877 he married Miss Ella Merryfield, who was born and reared in Iowa. They have a family of one daughter and two sons, Gracie, Carey M., and Guy.

DR. JAMES G. COX, Humboldt, is a native of Kentucky, and received his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native State, and his literary education at Hanover College, Indiana. At the age of twenty-six he began his professional studies, and in 1853, at the age of thirty, he took up the practice of medicine, which he has since continuously followed. In 1858 he married Miss Rebecca J. Galbraith, who was born in Kentucky, and reared in Jacksonville, Ill., where they were married. In 1869 Mrs. Cox departed this life and is buried in the cemetery at Jacksonville, leaving a family of one son and two daughters, Samuel D., Kate M., and Sally L. In 1872 Dr. Cox came to Nebraska, and has been actively connected with his profession here since. In 1879 he married Miss Keziah Cornelius, a native of Kentucky. Dr. Cox did service in the Mexican war under General Taylor was in active service in the battle of Buena Vista in Col. Humphrey Marshall's Cavalry, Capt. Heady's Company. In the late civil war he was in active service as Assistant Surgeon in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

ALEXANDER M. FERGUS, contractor and builder, Humboldt, is a native of Ohio, and was born and raised in Miami County. He was, in his youth, engaged in the tanner and currier business with his father, who was prominently identified with that industry then. While engaged in that business he married Hannah Putterbaugh, by whom he had two children—a daughter and a son. She died, and he afterward married Joanna T. Penny, by whom he has seven children—five sons and two daughters. In 1856 he came to Nebraska and located land in Nemaha County, getting Certificate No. 14, entered at Omaha, and was engaged in farming until the breaking out of the war. He then returned to Indiana, and enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was transferred to the Department of the Cumberland, Fourth Army Corps, Second Brigade, First Division, and was mustered out in Nashville, Tenn., with an honorable discharge. After this he returned to Indiana, and was principally identified there with his present industry until 1881, when he came here and has been prominently connected with his present business since. Francis Fergus, the ancestor of the present family of Ferguses, came from Ireland, and came to America before the Revolutionary war and served in the Continental Army. First settled in Cumberland County, Penn., and married, after which he immigrated to Rockbridge County, Va. His son, James Fergus, the father of the subject of this sketch, settled in Miami County, Ohio, in 1808.

GEORGE GIRD, joint editor and proprietor of the Humboldt *Sentinel*, was born and reared in Shelby County, Ind., where he was identified with the farming and stock industry. In 1859, at the age of twenty-seven, he came to Nebraska and located in Richardson County, was actively connected with farming and stock raising, until 1882, when he retired from it and engaged in the present business, which he very ably represents. In 1855 he was married to Miss Mary E. Gossett, who was born and reared in Indiana. They have a family of four sons and three daughters, living—William, Ida M. (now Mrs. David Speiser, Jr.), whose sketch appears in this work, George, Mary, John, Arthur, and Gertrude. Mr. and Mrs. Gird buried their son Edward, aged sixteen years, February, of the present year, in the Steele Cemetery, Falls City. Mr. Gird has always taken an active interest in the growth and development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming to the State and has been an efficient official in his county.

REV. F. M. HICKOK, pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Humboldt, was born in Athens County, Ohio, 1844, and removed to Iowa, 1855, where he was reared and educated. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service till February, 1862, when he was incapacitated from duty on account of small pox, and in May, 1862, he received his honorable discharge, having lost his sight on account of the disease. In 1864 he entered the College for the Blind at Vinton, Iowa, and after a course of literary and scientific study of six years he entered the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Chicago and graduated from there in the class of 1873. He then came to Nebraska, and began his labors in connection with the church in missionary work here. His first work was at Peru, Nemaha County; he then located in Palmyra, Otoe County, but did work in other counties as well. In 1878 he located here and has been an active and ardent worker in his work in this mission since. In 1873 he was married to Miss Mary R. Robinson, who was born and reared in Benton County, Iowa, daughter of Rev. N. C. Robinson, prominent in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Iowa and latterly Synodical missionary of Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Hickok have two sons—Paul R., and Ralph K.

S. M. HILLEBERT, Postmaster, Humboldt, is a native of New York State, and was reared and educated in Wisconsin, where he was identified with the stock industry until 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he came to Nebraska, located here, and took up the blacksmithing business, which he actively carried on a few years. He built and established the present Central House, which he ably conducted for a few years, after which he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1877 he received his appointment to the present incumbency, which he has held continuously since. In 1867 he married Miss Mary J. Nims, in Wisconsin. She was born and reared there. They have one son and a daughter—Spencer Lue, and Daisy M.

H. T. HULL, attorney-at-law, and loan agency, Humboldt, was born and reared in Susquehanna County, Penn., and received his literary education at Wyoming Seminary, Penn. At the age of twenty, he entered upon a regular classical course of study at Harvard University, Massachusetts, and after three years of study, he took up a law course and graduated from there in 1866, after a year's study. In the spring following he came to Nebraska, and located in Richardson County, where he has been actively identified with the practice of his profession since. In the meantime carrying on agriculture and stock raising, with which he has been financially interested. In 1863 he enlisted in Company C, Captain Rickett's Regiment, which was organized for the State protection. Was in active service at the battle of Gettysburgh, shortly after which the regiment disbanded. He has taken an active interest in the general development of his locality since coming here.

LINN & COOPER, Humboldt, represent the leading grain and lumber interests of this locality. Their business was first begun at Table Rock in 1877. In 1879 they opened a business here, in 1881 at Calvert, and in 1882 at Stella. Their annual business will amount to about $350,000, of which their lumber sales will reach $130,000 and their grain and stock sales $220,000. Their lumber yards are extensive here, and are well stocked with a full assortment of everything in that line of business. Their grain interests here are represented by two large elevators, with a capacity of holding 40,000 bushels, their new steam elevator being their pride. It is 48x48, containing dumps and all the latest improvements in grain elevating. Their mill, which they have lately erected, is another fine addition to the industries of the place. It is a four-story building, 60x80, having four run of stone and two sets of rollers. They manufacture both by stone and roller process. They have a capacity of manufacturing 100 barrels per day. Their trade is exclusive merchant trade. The machinery for mill and elevator was supplied by the Great Western Manufacturing Company, of Leavenworth, Kas., and contains all the latest and best improvements. The engine which runs both mill and elevator is an immense one of sixty horse-power. They are now using the Hopper scales, which have a capacity of weighing 700 bushels.

R. S. MOLONY, SR., of Humboldt, Richardson Co., Neb., was born in Northfield, N. H., June 28, 1811. He was educated at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., in the medical department of which he graduated, taking the diploma of M. D in November, 1837. Dr. Molony was the private pupil of R. D. Mussey, M. D., professor of surgery in said college in 1837, and for many years anterior to it; afterwards professor of surgery in the Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. Mussey's professional fame was eminently national. It was the purpose of Dr. Molony, at the time of his graduation, to locate in the Gulf States of the Union, and after traveling in that section, located at Vicksburg, Miss., in the winter of 1837 and '38. The Doctor's health failing, he went to Chicago in the spring of 1838, and engaged in the practice of his profession in June, 1838, at Belvidere, Ill., where he labored in this profession for more than twenty-five years. In November, 1850, Dr. Molony was elected to Congress, representing the Chicago District in the House of Representatives until March 4, 1853. June 26, 1839, he married Miss Emma Nicholas, who was a native of, and had been reared in, New York City; granddaughter of Josiah Ogden Hoffman, who spent the most of his life on the bench of the Superior Court of that city. Miss Nicholas was niece of the eminent criminal lawyer of New York City, the Hon. Ogden Hoffman, who represented said city in part in the Congress of the United States in 1840. On the 1st of April, 1866, Mrs. Molony died, and is buried in Belvidere, Ill. Mrs. Molony left surviving her a son, R. S. Molony, Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. Anne Hoffman Neely, now living at Lincoln, Neb. R. S. Molony, Jr., is a lawyer and resident of Richardson County, Neb. In 1876 Dr. Molony removed to Humboldt, Neb., devoting himself to agricultural interests, having located in 1860, 4,000 acres of its rich and beautiful prairie within two miles of Humboldt, in the development of which the Doctor is spending the evening of his days, among an industrious, cultivated, Christian people, who are making Richardson County the garden spot of this empire valley of the Missouri River.

PHILLIP F. PATRICK, M. D., Humboldt, was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., November 29, 1847. At the age of seven he moved with his parents to Walworth County, Wis. His father was a physician. At the age of nine Phillip was given his father's books to keep, and was installed private secretary for his father. In 1863, at the age of fifteen, he entered the military service of his country, enlisting in Company D, Twenty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war. While in the army he applied himself to the study of Latin and the natural sciences, in which, at the close of the war, he was quite proficient. He then devoted his attention to the study of medicine and surgery in the face of many difficulties. Married at the age of eighteen; graduated at the age age of twenty-one. In 1873, at the age of twenty-five he located here with his family. In 1877 he again attended medical college, and graduated at Keokuk, Iowa. In his profession he is prominently known as an able physician and preceptor. A student himself in the fine arts and master of his profession, he is eminently fitted for this vocation. As a surgeon he ranks with the best in the State.

HON. W. M. PATTON, Ex-Representative of First Legislative District, of Richardson County, Humboldt. Mr. Patton is a native of Illinois. Was born and reared in Stephenson County. In 1870 he came to Nebraska, at the age of twenty, and located here, and engaged at mercantile business, with which he was actively identified till 1879, when he accepted his present position as bookkeeper for the firm of Linn & Cooper, with which he has been identified since. In 1870 he married Miss Julia Schofield, of his native county. They have a family of two sons and two daughters, Ida, Dexter, Robert and Mary. Mr. Patton has always taken an active interest in the development of the social life of his locality. He represented his district in the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly of the State. Was the first Mayor of this city after it obtained its charter, and has filled many minor municipal positions of honor and trust.

S. M. PHILPOT, proprietor of the Wisconsin Lumber Yards, corner First and Nemaha streets, Humboldt. The business consists of a general line of all kinds of lumber, lath, shingle, sash, doors, blinds, lime, plaster, hair, etc., etc., and is the oldest established firm of the kind in the city. Mr. Philpot is a native of Ohio and was born and reared in Carroll County. In 1869, at the age of seventeen, he came to Nebraska and settled in this county the following year, and has been principally connected with his present industry since. In 1878 he married Miss Winnie A. Moon, a native of Indiana. They have one son, Guernsey. Mr. Philpot has always taken an active interest in all measures tending to the growth and development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming to the State.

SIMON QUICK, retired farmer, Humboldt. Was born in Sussex County, N. J., 1812, and removed to Steuben County, N. Y., 1818, with his people, where he was reared and educated. In 1838 he located at Elgin, Ill., where he followed farming till 1854, when he removed to Strawberry Point, Iowa, where he was actively connected with farming and stock raising till in 1867 he came here and located and followed agricultural and stock business till his retirement in 1880. In 1837 he married Miss Mary Dayton Russell, who was born near Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1817, and was reared in Steuben County. Mr. and Mrs. Quick have a family of five sons living, Henry, of Elgin, Ill.; John and Orvern, of California; Simon, of Masonville, Iowa, and Oscar of this county, and have buried their second son, Franklin, in Strawberry Point Cemetery, Iowa. Mr. Quick has always taken an active part in the growth and development of the social life of his locality since his coming here.

J. H. ROBERTSON, dealer in real estate, Humboldt, is a native of Indiana. Was born and reared in Shelbyville, and was identified there with the mercantile industry till 1879, when at the age of thirty he left his native State, and after spending one year in Flatonia, Texas, he came here and located, and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1881 he married Miss Belle Montgomery, of his native State. She was born and reared in Shelbyville. Mr. Robertson has worked actively in the development of the industrial life of this place since coming here.

F. W. SAMUELSON, banker, Humboldt, was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1850, and was reared in Henry County. At the age of seventeen he engaged in the mercantile industry there and continued at it until 1872, when he came to Nebraska, and located in Falls City, where he carried on the hardware business for a year, after which he came here and established his present extensive business which he has actively carried on since. In 1881 he established the Nemaha County Bank at South Auburn, which he also represents. He was married in 1875 to Miss Hannah Steele, who was born in Missouri and reared in Nebraska. They have a family of one daughter, Luella, and two sons, Edwin J., and F. W., jr. Mr. Samuelson has always been an active worker in the social and industrial life of this locality since coming here. Is the sole owner of the Humboldt Bank, which he founded in 1874. Prominent among the many public buildings of Humboldt is the Opera House Block, erected by Mr. F. W. Samuelson in 1880. This block is situated on the southeast side of the park fronting on Third street, occupying a frontage of 168 feet and containing three large fronts representing the hardware business of Morris & Binn, F. W. Samuelson's bank, and the jewelry store of E. L. Crane. It extends to a distance of 120 feet in the rear and is two stories high, the hardware store occupying the whole extension, but in the rear of the bank and jewelry store are extensive warerooms for the use of Mr. Samuelson's extensive farm machinery, agricultural implements, wagon and carriage store rooms, of which his trade in this industry is very extensive. The second story is occupied by Mr. Samuelson's Opera House, fully described elsewhere.

SARBACH & FRIEND, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, crockery, hats, caps, and gent's furnishing goods, Humboldt. This enterprising firm comprises Joseph Sarbach and Morris Friend. Mr. Sarbach is a native of Bavaria and came to America in 1864, at the age of eighteen years and settled in Kansas, where he was actively connected with the mercantile business until 1881, when he came here and joined the present partnership. Mr. Friend is a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and came to America in 1876, at the age of seventeen years, and located in Kansas, where he was actively identified with the mercantile industry until [illegible], when he came here and established the present business in company with Mr. [illegible], whom Mr. Sarbach succeeded.

DAVID SPEISER, JR., joint editor and proprietor of the Humboldt Sentinel, Humboldt. Was born in St. Joe, Mo., October 25 1855, and removed with his parents, David and Elizabeth Speiser, whose family sketch appears here, to this county in 1856, where he was reared and educated. He received his education in the public schools of the county and took up his present industry in 1877, when he bought a half interest in the *Sentinel*, which was then in its infancy. Mr. Speiser's ambition was to establish a journal which would meet the requirements of the people of this end of the county, and to that end he worked. He was well and ably fitted for the position he has assumed, and by dint of study and persistent industry in his profession, he has succeeded in giving his journal a front rank in the list in Richardson County. In 1879, he married Miss Ida M. Gird, who was born in Andrew County, Mo., February 27, 1863, and removed with her parents, George and Mary E. Gird, who settled in Speiser Precinct the same year, where she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Speiser have a family of two sons, Charles Herbert and Ralph William. As a citizen Mr. Speiser has always taken an active part in the growth and development of the social life of his locality.

DAVID SPEISER, SR., farmer and stock raiser, Section 34, Humboldt Precinct and P. O., was born in Baden, Germany, in 1827, and came to America in [illegible]. He settled here in 1856, and has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1852, he was married in Baden, to Miss Elizabeth Uhrl, who was born there in 1831. They have a family of two sons and two daughters living, David, Jr., Charley, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Peter Billing, of Pawnee County; and Wilhelmina, and have buried their second son, John, in Humboldt cemetery, since locating here. Mr. Speiser has actively worked in the interest of the growth and development of the public and social life of his locality. His house was the headquarters for the first elections in the precincts surrounding, and he has the honor of having one of them bear his name as a memorial of the efficient services in those early times.

E. P. TINKER, general merchant, Humboldt, was born in Lorain County, Ohio, in 1838; received his education at Oberlin, Ohio. Came to Nebraska in 1858 and located here. Took up the agricultural and stock industry, with which he has been connected since. He was married in 1869, to Miss Almeda Berry, from Henry County, Ill., and who died in 1876, leaving two sons, Arthur E. and Alonzo C. In [illegible] he married Miss Frances A. Quackenbush, from Will County, Ill. They have one son, Alwin H. In 1871, he started the first lumber yard in Humboldt, which he sold out in 1875, and soon after engaged in the general merchandise business, with which he has been actively connected since. He is also largely interested in the real estate business, being the original owner of about half the town site of Humboldt and several fine farms in the vicinity. At the breaking out of the Rebellion in [illegible], Mr. Tinker enlisted in a Nebraska Company, which was afterwards made a part of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, Company C, and was in active service until the close of the war, having re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864. He was wounded December 25, 1864, at Pulaski, Tenn., in a hand to hand encounter, by a pistol shot in the arm and shoulder, while trying with a small detachment to cut off the retreat of Hood's rear guard. In August, 1865, he received an honorable discharge, and special mention by his Colonel for gallant conduct in many engagements. He has been for the past year Commander of William Mix Post No. 66, G. A. R. He has taken an active interest in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here, and is known as an earnest and consistent temperance man, and in the City Council, of which he is a member, and elsewhere, always casts his vote for the side of temperance and humanity.

HON. W. W. TURK, president of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, at Humboldt, was born in Butler County, Penn., in 1847 and was reared to the farming industry with which he was identified there till 1864 when he enlisted in the service in Company B, Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment Heavy Artillery, and remained in active service till the end of the war when he was honorably discharged and pensioned. After the war he turned his attention to study and took up a literary course in the Witherspoon Institute, Butler County, Penn., with which he remained till 1867 when he came west and located in Page County, Iowa, where he remained in connection with the teaching profession principally till 1872 when he came here and engaged at the drug business which he carried on actively until 1879. He then retired from it and joined the extensive general hardware and agricultural implement firm of Nims, Frazer & Turk and accepted his present position as bank president. In 1873 he married Miss Maggie Alexander, who was born in Pennsylvania and reared in Iowa. They have two daughters, Edna M., and Wilma. Mr. Turk has always taken an active interest in the growth and development of the social and industrial life of his locality. In 1880 he was elected to the Senatorial incumbency of the First District of Richardson County which he at present occupies and has been active in many minor municipal official positions.

SOLON B. WELLS, proprietor of the People's Mills, West Humboldt, was born in Rock Island County, Ill., in 1847. At the age of twelve years he removed with his people to Richardson County, Neb., where he was raised and educated. In [illegible] he enlisted in Company C, Seventh Kansas Volunteers, and was in active service in the Western Department until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. In 1873 he visited the mining regions of the far west and after an absence of four and one-half years he returned and entered upon his present business. In 1879 he married Miss Maggie Lee, who was born and raised in Clinton County, Ind. They have one son Lawrence Cass. Mr. Wells has been an active worker in the growth and development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here. Morit Wells, father of Solon Wells, is a native of Vermont and removed to Rock Island County, Ill., about 1839 and followed farming and milling there until 1859 when he located here and has been connected with milling and farming here since. His first wife was Sophia Edwards, a native of Vermont, by whom he had three sons, Solon S., Victor S., and Darius F. In 1849 she passed away and is buried in Rock Island County, Ill. In 1852 he married Rachel Grant, a native of Michigan, who is buried in Humboldt cemetery in 1876, leaving one daughter, Florence N., now Mrs. Oliver Meeker. The People's Mills are located on the Nemaha about one mile west of Humboldt and are run by water power with a capacity of manufacturing from 30,000 to 40,000 bushels of wheat flour and feed per annum. It has two run of buhrs and was established in 1873. The present proprietors, Wells & Tinker, took charge of it in 1877 and have very successfully operated it since their trade consists of both custom and merchants' trade.

M. R. WILSON, Deputy Sheriff of Richardson County, Humboldt, was born in Edgar County, Ill., in 1846, March 16, and was reared in Warren County, Iowa, having removed there with his parents about 1854. After arriving at the age of eighteen he moved to Jasper County, Iowa, where he conducted farming operations until 1870 when he came here and located and has been actively connected with the agricultural and stock industry of this locality since. In 1878 he married Miss Ella S. Saunders who was born in Maine in 1854, moved to Wisconsin in 1860 where she was raised and educated, and came to Nebraska in the fall of 1871. Mr. Wilson has always been an active worker in the development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here. He has held the present incumbency since 1882 and many minor municipal official positions.

RULO.

The town now known as Rulo was laid out in 1857, on lands belonging, under the provisions of the Prairie du Chien treaty, to the wife of Charles Rouleau. As first settled it was known as Rouleau, and the orthography of the name probably should still be the same, but the constant pronunciation of the name by people of all nationalities has led to its phonetic spelling as Rulo. The old town, Rulo proper, incorporated in 1859, was embraced in the lands of Mrs. Rouleau, already mentioned, but very shortly after the laying out and first settlement of the town the part known as Rouleau and Bedard's addition was platted in. This addition was chiefly upon land belonging to Mrs. Bedard, the sister of Mrs. Rouleau, and with the old Rulo embraces all that is now the town site.

It would be difficult to find anywhere in the fertile lands of this county along the bottoms of the Nemaha or the Muddy, or on the bluffs that line the Nebraska shore of the Missouri, a more sightly location for a town. Below and to the left, the Missouri takes a grand sweep, lapping the level Missouri shore and shouldered away from the Nebraska side by tree-covered hills. Along the bank beneath the town runs the level bottom, about 500 feet in width, and above rise the hills of the town, lacking but little of the traditional seven hills of Rome. From the tops of these hills can be seen, in a radius of ten miles, the flats of Missouri almost to the town of Bigelow, the hills of northern Kansas, and the fertile slopes of Richardson County, becoming less and less in height as they recede from the river.

CHARLES ROULEAU.

Charles Rouleau, familiarly known to almost all the older inhabitants of the town as "old Charley Rulo," was born in Detroit, Mich., near the beginning of the second quarter of the present century, at exactly what time he never could tell. As the name implies, he was of French descent, presumably of Canadian French stock. Arrived at an age to start in life for himself, he joined Fremont's expedition across the plains, and with the great General saw the wonders of the new West. Returning, he married his Indian wife, and with Bedard and others took stock in land on the present site of Sioux City, Iowa. It was at about this time that he laid out Omadi, a town about ten miles west of Sioux City. In 1855 Rouleau made a trip from Sioux City to the lands which it was proposed to lay off in Richardson County to satisfy the demands of the half-breed treaty, and the following year brought his wife to Rulo and occupied her lands. Although born in the United States, Rouleau was a typical Frenchman, hot-headed, warm-hearted and improvident. There are various wild stories extant of his lavish generosity, and in one instance he is said to have presented an entire block in the heart of the city to a comparative stranger who sang a song that took his fancy, while those who were unfortunate enough to incur his enmity could not procure land at any price. At the time of his death in 1876 he had succeeded in squandering the majority of what should have been a handsome fortune.

ELIE BEDARD.

Bedard, who was Rouleau's brother-in-law, having married a squaw sister of Mrs. Rouleau, was born in Quebec, about 1825, in "Cheilbourg," and was a partner of Rouleau in many of his undertakings. In Sioux City he was a partner in the land speculation, at Omadi he was interested, and when Rulo was founded he was not long in reaching it. As far as the meager record of the time go to show, he was knit to Rouleau by the strongest ties. Together they speculated in lands, gambled and drank. It is a curious fact that while the majority of the early pioneers were hearty and healthy as late as 1882, of the party that made Rulo scarce a man is now alive. Rulo was little more than fifty at the time of his death, and Bedard dying in 1876 could have been little older.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first store opened in Rulo was operated by Martin & Goldsberry. It was shortly followed by that of Easley & Sherer. The first blacksmith shop was operated by Joseph Brazo. The first to engage in the lumber business was D. T. Easley, who opened his yard at about the time of the first settlement.

The first school was taught in 1860. The money for defraying its expenses being raised by private subscription. This was followed in 1861 by a public school taught by T. V. Thomas, in a building erected at a cost of $450; the building fund being raised by private subscriptions. In 1867 the needs of the town for increased school facilities caused the building of the present capacious and neat structure. To defray the expenses of this work, bonds in the sum of $3,400 were issued by the district, and the proceeds of these being insufficient, about $1,000 more was raised by private subscription. The bonds bearing date of 1867, and having still five years to run, are now more than one-half paid up and canceled.

The first teacher of the newly divided school was L. Messler, who had two lady assistants. The present teachers are, Prof. Hicks, principal, Mrs. M. Jones and Mrs. M. A. Kanaly, assistants. The present attendance is nearly sixty.

THE PRESS.

The first paper published in Richardson County was the Rulo *Western Guide*, owned by the Rulo Town and Ferry Company, and edited by A. D. Kirk and F. M. Barrett. This sheet made its debut in May, 1858, and was continued exactly one year, and then purchased by Kirk and C. A. Hergesheimer, the latter of whom had been typographic devil from its first issue, who ran it until the war of 1861–'65, when it was suspended for lack of patronage. It was resurrected in 1864 as the *Nebraska Register*, and continued to 1869, when it was sold to H. A. Buel, who shortly turned it over to Samuel Brooks, who ran it two years, and then removed it to Salem, where it shortly died.

The Rulo *Independent* was started in February 1878, by Messrs. Sheffield, and was intended for a worthy exponent of the southeast corner of the county, but never gained enough of a foothold to be remunerative, and was very short lived.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The Hosford & Gagnon Sawmill.—The first saw mill put in operation near Rulo was that of Hosford & Gagnon, which began work in 1879 at the river side just above town. This mill is fitted with an engine of thirty-six horse-power, and a full outfit of other material, the whole costing not less than $1,600. The principal woods handled are black walnut and cottonwood, procured in Missouri at points above Rulo, and rafted down by men employed by the firm. Twenty-two men, in all, are kept constantly at work.

The Rulo Sawmill.—This mill was erected in September, 1881, at the foot of Rulo street, by Phillips & Hoyt. Power is supplied by two boilers acting through a forty horse-power engine, the whole, with the sheds and buildings of the company, costing over $3,000. The capacity of the mill is stated at 15,000 feet per day of ten hours. The company has a force of men getting out lumber and rafting, and in this way have a constant investment in logs and machinery aggregating $10,000.

Rulo City Mills.—Rulo, although not on the direct line of the Atchison & Nebraska Railway, boasts one of the largest mills in the State. The Rulo City Mills were built in 1877 by Israel May, at a cost of $9,000. The building is thirty by forty feet on the ground floor, and has three stories. Power is supplied by a fifty horse-power boiler and engine. Five run of buhr-stones are in use, four being used on wheat and one on meal and feed. The capacity of the mill is seventy-five barrels of high grade flour per day, and work is continued night and day.

In 1879 the mill was sold by Mr. May to Hosford & Gagnon, who now operate it. The elevator attached is forty by fifty feet on the ground floor, has three stories, and a capacity of 25,000 bushels. It is seventy feet in height. This building was erected in 1880 by Hosford & Gagnon at a cost of nearly $6,000. A dump and a sheller, with a capacity of a carload per hour, are part of the fixtures of the building.

Breweries.—Rulo has had two manufactories of lager beer since 1857, but of these only one was a permanent institution of the place. In 1858, one Hoffman started a small brewery and carried on business for about a year with fair success, but after he sold the business it rapidly dwindled and was abandoned about 1860.

In 1866, August Werner started the Rulo Brewery in the building where the business is still conducted. This is a substantial structure twenty by thirty-five feet on the ground floor, and has two stories and a basement. The capacity of the house is 7,000 kegs of beer annually, but its trade has been very little pushed of late years and probably less than one thousand kegs are now consumed. The business was purchased in 1881, by E. E. Elshire, who now conducts it. In addition to storage capacity above ground the house has a beer cellar forty-five by twelve feet.

CHURCHES.

First Methodist Episcopal Church, North.—The first Methodist Episcopal Church of Rulo was organized in 1864, by Rev. P. B. Ruch, although Mr. W. D. Searles had been largely instrumental in the preparatory work. The church edifice was erected in 1877, at a cost of $1,250. It should be stated that the upper part of the church forms a hall owned by the Masonic fraternity, and that each society built its own part, the upper costing about $600.

A Sabbath school was established in 1865, with a membership of twelve, and meetings have been held continuously, except during the winters of 1880-81, 1881-82, the school was re-organized in 1882, and now has an average attendance of sixty-seven. Beginning with Rev. P. B. Ruch, in 1865, the following long line of pastors have officiated in this church, J. W. Dusky, 1866; A. Williams, 1867; W. S. Blackburn, 1868; R. C. Johnson, 1869-70; R. Bourge, 1871; D. H. May, 1872; S. D. Roberts, 1873-74; R. C. Johnson, 1875-76; G. H. Wehn, 1877; I. Reed, 1878-80; E. Martin, 1880-81; J. W. Taylor, 1882.

The First Baptist Church.—The first Baptist Church of Rulo was organized on June 29, 1866, with over thirty members. Its first meetings were held in the old schoolhouse. The church edifice was built in 1874, at a cost of $1,400, the society receiving aid from the Baptist Home Missionary Society, to the extent of $600. The first pastor was Rev. E. D. Thomas, who was duly followed by Rev. G. T. Webster, Rev. F. Raw, Rev. B. F. Lawlor. Rev. Mr. Beardslee of Falls City has officiated several times, but can hardly be called a regular pastor.

The services of the church are now conducted by Rev. B. F. Lawlor of Salem. The society has lost largely from death and removal and has at this time a membership of nine.

A Sabbath school was organized in 1875, and had at one time a membership of eighty, but has been discontinued for some years.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Rulo, was organized in 1872, with a membership of six. The first meetings of the society were held in the old schoolhouse, under the charge of Rev. H. Hedgepeth, who was presiding elder at the time. After the organization of the church it was supplied by Rev. Jacob McCune, circuit rider of the district, for one year. He was followed by Rev. A. Williams, 1873-74; T. Hedgepeth, 1874-75; C. W. Sharp, 1875-76; Jacob McCune, 1876-77; Isaac Naylor, 1877-78; Jacob McCune, 1878-79; J. Anderson, 1879-80; A. Austin, 1880, to the present time. This society meets in the Baptist church. The present membership is twenty.

The Christian Church.—The society of the Christian Church have no church building and no regular services, but are supplied at irregular intervals by traveling preachers.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church.—The Episcopal Society was founded in 1867 by Rev. Thomas Betts, who arrived upon the work on July 1, of that year. The preacher was met by Messrs. Hollebaugh and Hergesheimer, who by strenuous efforts got together the material for a church society. A church building was erected the same year, the corner stone being laid on the 6th of November. Rev. Mr. Betts, who is known the county through as Father Betts, was followed by Rev. Mr. Nash and Mr. Stoddard, then held the pastorate a second time and was followed by Mr. Jones, Mr. Russell and the present incumbent in Rev. Philip Carey, of Falls City, who reads service once each month at this place. Father Betts died in 1878, and is buried close to the church which owes him its existence.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception.—This church of the Roman Catholic faith antedates any records of the other creeds now flourishing in the town. The first attempt to found a church at this place was made by Father Fourmont, in 1858, when he started the building of a stone church. This edifice, however, was never completed. Some years later Father William Kelley commenced the erection of a frame building, and in 1870 under the pastorate of Rev. Theo. Majerus, a brick edifice was built. This structure was blown down the same fall. The present church was built in 1872 and a pastoral residence purchased in 1881. The present pastor of the church, which now embraces 100 families, is Father J. A. Bushman.

SOCIETIES.

Orient Lodge No. 13, A., F. & A. M.—Was chartered on June 10, 1867, the constituent members being W. R. Cain, Jacob Schaff, H. Boyd, C. A. Hergesheimer, J. V. Hollebaugh, Thomas Harpster, Joshua Murray, Z. J. Parsons, J. C. Blair et. al., as it appears upon the charter scroll. The first officers of the lodge were: J. V. Hollebaugh, W. M.; Jacob Schaff, S. W.; Hugh Boyd, J. W. The present officers of the society are: A. P. Forney, W. M.; George D. Harris, S. W.; John R. Jones, J. W.; I. H. Jones, treasurer, George D. Kirk, secretary; Z. J. Parsons, S. D.; H. W. Walker, J. D.; D. Van Valkenburg, T. The present membership of the lodge is twenty-five. Meeting are held every Monday on or before the full moon in the hall of the society, occupying the upper part of the Methodist Church. This hall was erected at a cost of $600 and has been fully paid for, the society now being out of debt.

Rulo Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F.—Was chartered on January 28, 1869, and is the oldest lodge in the county. The charter members of the order were George W. Morris, W. Vanlue, Gottfried Haid, S. N. Perry, George P. Uhl, William H. Dye and Hugh Boyd. W. Vanlue was the first Noble Grand and Hugh Boyd the first Secretary. The society now numbers fifteen members and has the following officers: M. J. LeBlanc, N. G.; George E. Taylor, V. G.; George W. Carpenter, R. S.; H. Boyd, Treasurer; George D. Kirk, W.; W. T. Collins, I. G.; Z. J. Parsons, O. G. Meetings are held each Wednesday in Masonic Hall. The society now owns a lot in town and has about $400 surplus.

Rulo Lodge No. 132, I. O. G. T.—Was organized on June 7, [illegible] with a membership of twenty-two and the following officers: O. W. Ball, W. C. T.; Alice Kirk, V. T.; H. M. Edgecomb, chaplain; J. [illegible] Sheffield, Secretary; S. Taylor, Treasurer; Mattie Hern, I. G.; I. J. [illegible]inpaugh, O. G. Meetings were held in Masonic Hall until some time in 1880, when the society died out.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL S. ARNOLD, farmer, Sections 1 and 2, P. O. Rulo, settled on his present place in 1865. He has 160 acres in the home farm devoted to grain, cattle and hogs, turning off about seventy head of the latter yearly. Mr. Arnold was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 23, 1839. Was educated in his native county and continued there engaged in farming until 1865 when he moved to Nebraska. Mr. A. was married in Seneca County, Ohio, October 13, 1861, to Miss Sarah M. [illegible] of that county. They have three children, William K., Manhattan, and Ida. Mr. A. has been a member of the School Board and a member of the Evangelical Church.

BOUDRIE & SON, wagon makers, blacksmiths, and house and sign painters. Business established in 1866 by Mr. Boudrie Sr. Present firm formed in [illegible] Jacob Boudrie was born in Canada, P. Q., February 15, 1836. Learned his trade there and followed it until 1863 when he located in Kankakee County, Ill., remaining there until 1866 in which year he settled in Rulo. Mr. B. was married in Montreal District, Canada, November 19, 1853, to Miss Sadie Prachmontagne. They have five children living, Sarah, now Mrs. Earl, Jacob M., Michel, Eliza, now Mrs. Earl, Vestina. Mr. B. is a member of the Catholic Church. Jacob M. Boudrie, junior member of the firm, was born in Province Quebec, Canada, April 14, [illegible] Learned his trade with his father and followed it all his life. During 1877 and [illegible] was located in Deadwood, D. T., then moved to Corning, Mo., remaining until [illegible] then returned to Rulo. Mr. B. was married in Rulo, Neb., February 7, [illegible] Miss Ursal Koebrich, of Rulo.

HUGH BOYD, contractor and builder, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., August 1, 1833. Was educated in his native county and learned the carpenter trade which he followed there till he came West. After locating in Iowa a few months he settled in Rulo, Neb., in 1857 and commenced present business in which he has since continued, building in that time all the principal buildings in Rulo. Mr. B. was married in Rulo, Neb., February 12, 1867, to Miss Dora Vetter, of Rulo. They have four children living, Joseph, Grant, Carrie and Dollie. Mr. B. is a member of Rulo Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F.

REV. J. A. BUSHMAN, pastor of the Catholic Church at Rulo. Father Bushman is a native of Indiana. He was born in Fort Wayne, March 1, 1855. Received his preliminary schooling in that city. In 1870 he entered the Seminary of St. Francis, at Milwaukee, Wis., where he received his classical course of study. In 1876 he became attached to the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Was ordained by Bishop Stephen Vincent, of Buffalo, N. Y., May 22, [illegible] then appointed Curate at Crete, Neb., where he remained until he took his present charge, February 8, 1881.

GEORGE W. CARPENTER, County Commissioner, was elected to present position in November, 1880. Mr. C. was born in Ontario, Canada, January 12, [illegible] In 1853 his parents moved to Sanilac County, Mich., and in 1858 to McLean County, Ill., and afterward returned to Michigan. In 1864, George W. enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served until January, 1866, when he was mustered out and returned to Illinois. The same year he moved to St. Joseph, Mo., and opened a livery stable. In October, 1866, he settled in Rulo, Neb., and engaged in livery business until 1875. Was appointed Deputy Sheriff and served during 1876 and 1877. Has since that time been engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. C. was married in Falls City, Neb., January [illegible] to Miss Margaret J. Thomas, of Rulo. They have one child, Jennie E. Mr. C. is a member of Rulo Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F., and of Veteran Post No. 84, G. A. R.

JOSIAH CHAMBERS, wagon maker; business established in 1878, by Mr. C. He was born in Gosport, Owen Co., Ind., December 20, 1823. Learned his trade in his county and followed it there until 1843, when he moved to Quincy, Ill., where he engaged in running a turning lathe. From there he moved to Pike County, Ill., where he remained about eight years engaged in carpentering. Then moved to Macon County, Mo. In 1855, he settled in Nebraska; first located in Nemaha County. In 1861, he went to the present site of Lincoln, where he engaged in manufacturing salt. Was the first sheriff elected in that district. In 1864, was run out by the Indians, and then settled in Nodaway County, Mo., where he engaged in bridge building. In 1867, located at Brownville, where he established the firm of Chambers Brothers in furniture manufacturing. Two years later the firm engaged in saw milling in Holt County, Mo., and from there Josiah moved to Rulo in [illegible] Mr. C. was married in Pike County, Ill., to Miss Mary Billings. She died in Missouri, leaving four children, Ursilla, now Mrs. Lovett; Jane, now Mrs. Muse; John and Wilhemena. He was married to his present wife in Holt County, Mo. She was Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan of that county. Mr. C. belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. M. DAVIS, Postmaster, was born near Hannibal, in Marion Co., Mo., March 24, 1842. Educated in his native county and came from there to Nebraska in [illegible] with his parents. They located in Richardson County. In 1861, J. M. enlisted in Company H, Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteers; served three years. He returned to Nebraska and in 1866 established the business he is now engaged in, restaurant, confectionery, etc. Appointed Postmaster in 1874, and has retained the position since. He was married in Rulo, Neb., April, 1865, to Miss Van Lee, of Ohio. They have three children, Clement, William R. and J. Edward. Mr. D. is a member of Rulo Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F.

H. M. EDGECOMB, livery, feed and sale stable, succeeded J. Randolf in [illegible] Has about eighteen head of horses and a full complement of carriages, etc. Mr. E. was born in Waldo County, Me., September 24, 1839. Was educated in his native county. In 1859, he removed with his parents to Putnam County, Ohio, where he remained engaged in farming until 1865, when he settled in Richardson County, Neb., and bought a farm on which he lived until he purchased the present business. He was married in Putnam County, Ohio, August 10, 1863, to Miss Carrie [illegible] of that county. They have two children, Frank and May. Mr. E. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES GAGNON, of Hosford & Gagnon, is a native of Canada. He was born at Three Rivers, P. Q., November 3, 1835. Educated in Canada. In [illegible] he located in Sioux City, Iowa, where he was employed on the ferry boat. In [illegible] he moved to Nebraska, settled in Rulo and formed a partnership with Mr. Hosford, which has since continued in freighting, mercantile and mill business. Mr. G. was married in Sioux City, Iowa, June 16, 1858, to Miss Hermoine Gondron, a native of Canada. They have eight children, Adele, now Mrs. Simon; Melvina, [illegible] Charles, Hermoine, Pauline, Agnes and Edward. Mr. G. is a member of the School Board. Is City Treasurer. Has been City Counselor three or four terms.

JOHN GAGNON, attorney at law, was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, October 27, 1848; he was educated there. In 1866, he left Canada for [illegible] Vt., where he remained until December, 1869. From there he came to Rulo, [illegible] where he was engaged in the mercantile house of Hosford & Gagnon until [illegible] when he commenced reading law in the law office of Hon. T. C. Hoyt. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and immediately after his admission to the bar he attended the law school of Missouri University at Columbia, Mo., where he graduated and received the degree of L. L. B. in 1880. He then returned to Rulo, Neb., where he has since been engaged in the law practice.

E. K. GRAVES, manufacturer of brick. Business established in 1870 by Mr. G. He burns from 300,000 to 400,000 annually. Mr. G. was born in Knox County, Tenn., May 14, 1826. Learned his trade there with his father and followed it until 1859, when he moved to Glenwood, Mills Co., Iowa, where he engaged in brick making until 1862, when he settled in Nebraska. Was first located at Plattsmouth; about one year later moved six miles below on the Missouri River, where he remained until he settled in Rulo in 1870. He was married in Knox County, Tenn., August 7, 1850, to Miss Bayliss of that county. They have seven children, [illegible] M., George W., William, Samuel, Annie, Frank and Charles.

WILLIAM M. HETER, farmer, Section 35; P. O. Rulo. Mr. Heter is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in what was formerly Union County, now called Schneider County, December 9, 1816. His parents were old residents of that [illegible]

[illegible] They moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and some three years later, or about [illegible], to Seneca County, Ohio. William M. remained with his parents until 1839, when he struck out for himself, and opened up a farm in Seneca County, Ohio, where he remained engaged in farming until 1865, when he moved to Nebraska and settled on his present homestead. He is not managing the farm personally, having turned that over to his sons. There are 160 acres in the home farm, devoted to grain and stock. Mr. H. was married in Seneca County Ohio, March 11, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Decker, a native of Wayne County. They have had seven children: Lydia, Mrs. E. Sheriff, now deceased; Sarah M., now Mrs. S. S. Arnold; Julia, Mrs. S. B. Hoffnell, now deceased; Hattie, Freeman, John, and Austin. Mr. H. was appointed Railroad Commissioner to examine for acceptance the first ten miles of the B. & M. R. R. Freeman Heter, son of the above, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, October 16, 1846; came to Nebraska with his parents; was married in Holt County, Mo., January 1, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth C. Duncan of Holt County. They have one child—Hattie M.

S. B. HOFFNELL, farmer, Section 11, P. O. Rulo, settled on present place in 1866. Has 160 acres in home farm, and fifty acres outlying, devoted to grain and stock, principally Berkshire hogs, of which he turns off sixty to seventy head annually. Mr. Hoffnell was born in Snyder County, Pa., November 25, 1836. He was educated in his native county, and also in Mifflin County, Pa. He learned the carpenters' trade here and in Sandusky County, Ohio, where he moved in 1856, and followed it until 1862. In the latter year he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out, at the close of the war. Was attached to the Eleventh and Twenty-second Army Corps. He returned to Ohio, and the same year settled in Richardson County, Neb. Engaged in carpentering about one year, then in farming, doing some little at his trade. Mr. H. was married to his first wife in Richardson County, Neb., January 4, 1866. She was Miss Julia Heter, and died leaving two children—Clara E., and Willie. He was married to his present wife in Richardson County, March 13, 1877. She was Miss [illegible] Walker, of Richardson County. They have one child—Edwin M. Mr. H. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE C. HOLT, retired merchant, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Platte County August 24, 1839. His father died while he was an infant. In 1844 his mother moved to Andrew County, where he received his education. He settled in Richardson County, Neb., in 1857, clerking for a time at Salem, then moved to Colorado, where he engaged in mining until 1864, when he returned to Salem and went in partnership with his brother in a general store; firm dissolved the following year. In 1866 Mr. Holt settled in Rulo, and from that time until 1878 was actively engaged in business. Since 1878 he has been engaged in looking after his private real estate interests. Mr. Holt was married in Rulo, Neb., April 26, 1871, to Miss Mary Whittinghall, a native of New York State. They have two children living—John William and George Elmer.

HOSFORD & GAGNON, proprietors Rulo City Mills. The mill was built in 1877 by Mr. May. Present firm bought the property in 1879. It is a steam mill, with an engine of forty-five horse power. The elevator has a capacity of 20,000 bushels; the mill of seventy-five barrels daily. They employ seven men. J. W. Hosford, of the above firm, was born in Crawford County, Pa., January 24, 1838. Received his education in his native county. In 1857 he moved to Kansas, and engaged in general occupations until 1860, when he settled in Rulo, Neb., and engaged in freighting across the plains to Denver, Laramie, etc. This continued until the completion of the U. P. R. R. in 1867. He then engaged in mercantile business in Rulo until 1880, then sold out to L. S. Phillips. Mr Hosford was married in Rulo, Neb., July, 1874, to Miss Pamelia Easley of Rulo. They have two children—Lottie A. and Mary M. Mr. H. is a member of the City Council, is City Treasurer, and member of School Board. He is also a member of Orient Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M.

T. C. HOYT, steam saw mill. Built mill in fall of 1881 and commenced business in the following spring. Cuts native lumber entirely. Employs about twenty-five men in all in mill and woods. Has a forty horse power engine and has a capacity of about 15,000 feet daily. Mr. Hoyt is a native of Vermont. He was born in Franklin County, January 8, 1844. In 1855 his parents moved to Monroe County, Wis., where he attended school, finishing his studies in Appleton, Wis. Read law in Sparta and was admitted to the bar in September, 1867. In 1869 he moved to Nebraska, located in Falls City, where he engaged in practicing. In 1871 he settled in Rulo and engaged in practice until he established his present business. Mr. Hoyt was married in Newcastle, Ind., in 1874, to Miss Beam, of that place. Mr. H. is a member of the Masonic fraternity—Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He was elected to the State Senate in 1874 and served one term.

GEORGE D. KIRK, Justice of the Peace and insurance and collecting agent. In insurance he represents the Hartford, of Hartford, and Phœnix, of Hartford. Mr. K. was born in Mason County, Ky., February 10, 1847. He was educated in his native county, and engaged in farming there until 1868, when he settled in Rulo, Neb. Engaged in insurance and collection business in 1876. Was elected Justice of the Peace in 1878. Served as constable four years. Is now one of the Village Trustees, City Treasurer and Assistant Postmaster. Mr. K. was married in Rulo, Neb., September 1, 1877, to Miss Mattie Hurn, of Rulo. They have two children, Susan E. and Jennie O. Mr. K. is a member of Orient Lodge No. 13, A., F. & A. M., and Rulo Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F.

F. KITCH, farmer, Section 10. Settled on present place in 1865. Has 240 acres in the home farm. Raising grain and stock, the latter consisting of cattle, horses and hogs. Mr. Kitch was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, March 25, 1831. He left home about 1855, and located for a time in Iowa and Minnesota. In May, 1858, he settled in Richardson County, Neb. Engaged in general occupation until about 1861, since that has farmed. He was married in Richardson County, Neb., September 25, 1866, to Miss Melinda Lamb, who came to the county in 1856. They have five children, Florry A., Mary, Emma, Louis E. and Edith E. Mr. K. has been Town Constable three years.

HON. JOHN KLOEPFEL, member Legislature and farmer, Section 36, P. O. Rulo. Settled on present place in 1868. There are 160 acres in the home farm, devoted to grain, stock and fruit. He is turning his attention to the breeding of cattle, having a full blooded Durham at the head of his herd. Mr. Kloepfel was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, April 5, 1835. Received his education in his native country and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1854 he came to the United States and spent some months looking up a location, and the following February settled in Nebraska City, Neb., and since that time has been engaged in general occupations up to time he settled on present farm. He was married in Richardson County, March 30, 1862, to Miss Annie Buchmann, of Richardson County, though a native of Prussia. They have eight children, Louisa, John, Emma, Annie, Henry, Ida, Herman and Martha. Mr. K. was elected to represent Richardson County in the State Legislature in 1878, and re-elected in 1880. Has been a member of the School Board about ten years and is a member of the German Society of Falls City.

M. J. LEBLANC, dealer in hardware, drugs, paints, oils, stationery and agricultural implements. Drug business established in 1878, agricultural implements added in 1879. In the latter business he carries all kinds of implements. Representing principally the Pekin Plow Company and John Deere & Co. Mr. LeBlanc was born in Montgomery County, Louisiana, November 19, 1845. Educated at "Alexandria College." On the breaking out of the late war, he ran away and joined the Southern Army. Remaining in the service until 1864, in which year he settled in Johnson County, Mo., where he engaged in milling and stock raising. In 1870 moved to Omaha, and from there to Plattsmouth, where he operated a sawmill until 1874, when he settled in Rulo, engaging in the same business until he established present business. Mr. LeBlanc was married in Rulo, Neb., May 22, 1876, to Miss Mary Easley, of Rulo. They have one child living—Bessie May. Mr. LeBlanc is a member of Orient Lodge, No. 13, A., F. & A. M., and Rulo Lodge, No. 12 I.O.O.F.

T. R. MARGRAVE, general store. Business established at Rulo in 1880. Mr. Margrave was born in Lynn County, Iowa, September 3, 1839. Was raised in Iowa and Illinois. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Twentieth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Was attached to the "Army of the Tennessee." After serving three years he was mustered out, returned to Illinois and the same year (1864) settled in Richardson County, Neb., where he engaged in farming. In 1868 he moved to Ashland, Saunders County, where he established a mercantile business and also dealing in stock and grain. Continued there until present business was established. Mr. M. was married in Putnam County, Ill., to Miss Hannah E. Henderson of that county. They have five children—Margaret, George, Jane, Alfred, Elizabeth. He is a member of the G. A. R.

JOSEPH H. MILES, general store. Mr. M. succeeded B. F. Cunningham in 1880. He carries a stock of about $10,000. Mr. M. was born in York County, Pa., December 13, 1852. In 1855 his father, S. B. Miles, came to Richardson County and in 1862 his son, Joseph, who was about ten years old, joined him. Joseph H. was educated at Atchison College, finishing at the Peru Normal School, Peru, Neb. He then returned home and engaged in the cattle business for several years. Mr. M. was married in Rulo, Neb., January 31, 1882, to Miss Easley, a daughter of D. T. Easley, of Rulo. Mr. M. is a member of the K. of P. of Sedalia, Mo.

JAMES MOONEY, farmer, Section 13, P. O. Rulo, settled on present farm in 1868. Has 240 acres in the home farm and some twenty-five acres outlying. Raises both grain and stock, making a specialty of the latter. Has a pure blood Durham at the head of his herd and some graded cows. Mr. Mooney was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, May 4, 1833. He came to the United States in 1850, and engaged in general occupations in different places until 1868, when he moved to Nebraska, and settled on present homestead. Mr. M. was married in Richardson County, Neb., May, 1860, to Miss Julia Ryan, of Richardson County. They have five children—Thomas H., Annie, Maggie, John W. and James. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

JOSHUA MURRAY, farmer, located in present position in 1861. Mr. M. has 145 acres in the home farm, and has an outlaying 160 acre tract. He devotes his attention to cattle, raising corn for feeding purposes. Mr. M. was born in Richland County, Ohio, August 2, 1832. He removed with his parents to Iowa, about 1852. In 1856, he settled in Rulo, Neb., engaging in general occupations until 1861. He was married in Sidney, Iowa, May, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Shirey, of that town. Mr. M. is a member of Orient Lodge, No. 13, A., F. & A. M.

DR. H. W. PARCHEN, physician and surgeon, is a native of Buffalo, N. Y., where he was born September 27, 1856. His parents settled in Richardson County, Neb., in 1859. He attended the Peru Normal School, and then entered Bryant's Commercial College in St. Joseph, Mo., graduating in 1873. He then engaged in drug business, in Montana until 1877, when he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk. The smallpox breaking out there, he was obliged to finish his studies at the Northwestern Medical College, at St. Joseph, Mo., from which he graduated February 21, 1882, and immediately after began the practice of his profession at Rulo.

PHILLIPS & HOYT, general store. Business established in December, 1880. They carry a stock of $7,000 to $8,000. L. S. Phillips, of above firm, was born in New York City, May 1, 1835. At the age of thirteen years, he struck out for himself, and settled in St. Louis, Mo. In 1847, he went to the mountains, in the interest of the American Fur Company, remaining until 1854. Then returned to the States, and engaged for a time in farming, near Sioux City, Iowa. In 1856, he settled in Rulo, Neb., first engaged in farming, then in freighting across the plains. In 1864, was for a few months, engaged as manager of a co-operative store in Rulo. Then returned to freighting, in which he continued until 1869, then organized the firm of Phillips, Schuyler & Carter, and engaged in the mercantile business about two years. In 1879, engaged in livery and lumber business, the firm being Randolph & Phillips. This continued about four years. Mr. P. then sold out, and moved to Colorado, where he kept a general store, located at Pueblo, returning to Rulo in 1880, and organized the present firm. Mr. P. was married in Hamburg, Fremont Co., Iowa, in September, 1857, to Miss Louisa Fleury, of that place. Mrs. P. died, leaving four children, of which two survive—Sarah Louisa and Sophie Emma. Mr. P. is a member of the Orient Lodge, No. 13, A., F. & A. M.

L. E. PLUMB, dealer in lumber and building material, and manufacturer of door and window screens. Business purchased by Mr. Plumb February, 1880. He carries a stock of about $2,000. Mr. P. was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 27, 1840. He learned the carpenters' trade, and followed it until 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. In 1865, he removed to Nebraska, locating in Richardson County, where he engaged in farming until 1878, when he moved to Rulo, and engaged in merchandising until 1880. Mr. Plumb was married in Putnam County, Ohio, January, 1862, to Miss Mary Shaff, of that county. They have two children—Perry and Norris.

FRANK SIMON, dealer in drugs, fancy goods and notions; business established in 1881. Mr. S. was born in Platte County, Mo., July 22, 1856. He was educated in Leavenworth, Kas., where his parents moved in 1863; he also learned telegraphing there and was connected with C. R. I. & P. R. R., about eighteen months, then moved to St. Louis, Mo., where, after clerking a few months became connected with the St. L. & I. M. R. R., as station agent and operator at Belmont and other points, remained there until 1877, then moved to Nebraska and took the position of station agent at Rulo. Shortly after, removed to Lincoln, where he held the position as dispatcher on the B. & M. R. R., until he moved to Rulo to establish his present business. Mr. S. was married in Rulo, May 14, 1879, to Miss Adele Gagnon, of that city. They have one child, Harry Francis.

F. X. STEHLE, general store; business established in 1871 by Leffler & Stehle; the former retired in 1881. Mr. Stehle was born in Wurtemberg, November 23, 1823. Came to the United States in 1832, and located in Rensselaer County, N.Y., where he engaged in farming until 1856, then went to Huron County, Ohio, ran a grist mill there about four years, then moved to Defiance County, Ohio. Engaged in milling and farming in Defiance and Paulding counties until 1870, when he settled in Rulo, Neb., built a store building and opened the next spring. Mr. S. was married in Huron County, Ohio, June 24, 1862, to Miss Phillimena Leffler, of that county. She died in Rulo, leaving four children—Matilda, now Mrs. S. Smith, Amelia, Robert, Henry. He married in Rulo, April 18, 1881, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, of Rulo. Mr. S. is a member of the Catholic Church, and is ex-Mayor of the city.

B. G. WEYER, agent B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska, at Rulo Y, was born in Mathua, Scotland Co., Mo., July 23, 1853. His parents moved to Doniphan County, Kas., in 1860, and he was there educated. He commenced his railroad life in 1872, in the service of A. & N. R. R. In 1873 took a position with the M. K. & T. R. R., remaining until July, 1875, when he went to Fulton. Shortly after he returned to the A. & N. R. R. and held position as agent at Fanning and Ulysses. In 1880 took the position at Fulton, Ark., on the St. L. I. M. & S. R. R. Was appointed to present position, August 1, 1881. Mr. W. was married in Ulysses, Neb., April 19, 1881, to Miss Emma J. Warren, a native of New York State.

JEROME WILTSE, Section 3, Rulo Precinct, P. O. Falls City, farmer, settled on his present farm in 1861. He operates 235 acres of land, raising grain and stock. His hogs, of which he has 100 head, are of the short faced Lancashire breed. He also makes a specialty of Italian bees, of which he has at present 120 hives. Mr. Wiltse was born in Clarence, Erie Co., N. Y., October 12, 1834. He was educated at the Lima Seminary. In December, 1859, he moved to Waukesha County, Wis., where he remained engaged in farming until he moved to Nebraska in 1861. Mr. W. was married in Erie County, N. Y., December 7, 1858, to Miss Mary M. Wahl, of Buffalo, N. Y. They have nine children living, Carlos P., Edward, George, Jerome, Albert, Clarence, John, James and Mary; Gorham and David dead. Mr. Wiltse has twice been a Delegate to the Democratic State Convention. He enlisted in 1864, in Company I, Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteers, and served until the close of the war.

DAWSON.

The town of Dawson is so called rather by common usage than by exact accordance with the law. At the time of the arrival of the graders of the Atchison & Nebraska Railway in 1871, the town was laid out by W. F. Draper on his farm adjoining the track. This town was named Noraville, and to this day it has never legally had any other name, though, as already mentioned, it is now known as Dawson. To explain this apparent discrepancy, we must go back to the time a number of years prior to the starting of Dawson. In 1868 Joshua Dawson built a flouring and feed mill on the North Fork of the Nemaha, opposite where the town now lies. Shortly after the building of this mill Mr. Dawson obtained a postal service, and his office was naturally enough known as Dawson's Mill. Shortly after the laying out of Noraville the post office was moved to that place, but the old name of Dawson's Mill was retained up to a short time ago. The first Postmaster was E. C. Dawson, who transacted the business of the office until it was removed to Noraville. It was then taken by Mr. William Till, who was followed by B. S. Chittenden. Mr. S. C. Barlow, who now holds the office, succeeded Mr. Chittenden. The post office has been successively in the Dawson mill, in William Till's store in the town, in Chittenden's store south of the railway track and near the depot, and finally in Barlow's store near the center of the town.

EARLY HISTORY.

The land first designated as the site of Noraville covered thirty acres. Of this sixteen acres were purchased of the owner by the citizens of the town and donated to the railway for station and other facilities. To the fourteen acres remaining a fresh plot containing thirty acres was added, so that now the town site covers forty-four acres. This land lies in a level spot encircled on three sides by bluffs, and running on the fourth to the bottom lands of the Nemaha.

The first store opened in the town, as also the first building, was that of William Till, who had for some time done business in the same building which had been located near the railway. This store building, in fact, considerably antedated Mr. Till's business experience in the place. As early as 1871 Knight & Lappius, who had contracts for grading on the Atchison & Nebraska Railway, started business south of the railway track, but after six months sold out to W. F. Draper, who in turn sold the building and business to Mr. Till.

The first blacksmith, Daniel Tigner, commenced working at the blacksmith's trade in 1869 at Dawson's mill on the Nemaha. In 1873 he removed to town and started in business in the place where he has ever since labored.

The first school taught in the town was opened in 1878 by D. W. James, who taught six months. He was followed by Miss Ellen Burr, who taught three months, M. G. Jones, who taught four months, and Miss Verda Waggener, who taught three months. The last school term was taught by M. G. Jones and Miss Joanna Ryan, and closed in March, 1882.

Prior, however, to this teaching in the town, there had been a long series of school terms at various points near the place. A district school was taught as early as 1862, in a log house one mile east of the town, by a Mr. Thompson. Miss Mollie Pool was the next teacher in this place, and was followed by Oscar Sloan, who wielded the ferule for three terms.

In 1869 a frame schoolhouse was built near the log house, and exercises held in it until the building of the schoolhouse at Dawson. The schoolhouse was built at a cost of $500, and was intended to serve for all church and other exercises as well as for school purposes. The school occupies the lower story of the building, and the Enterprise Lodge of Odd Fellows the upper, for the building of which they paid $700.

Prior to the opening of the public school in the town there was a select or paid school kept by Miss Ellen De Wese, in 1877, Miss De Wese was succeeded in 1878, by Miss M. Hathaway, who taught one year, but after that date the public school engrossed all the scholars of the town.

The first dwelling in the town was that of William Till, and was erected shortly after the removal of his store from the track to the town. The first child to see the light in the village was C. Till, born in 1873, and the first death that of Mrs. Till, which occurred in 1874.

The Warner House was the first public hostelry and was erected in 1876, by Christopher Warner. This building cost $700 and was a one-story affair, sixteen by thirty-six feet on the ground floor, with an ell eighteen by twenty feet. This house was run until 1878, and was followed by the Commercial House, built in 1877, by J. H. Hanna, at a cost of $1,200. This structure was sixteen by thirty-six feet in the main part and sixteen by forty in the ell. The main part was two stories in height. This hotel was run by Mr. Hanna for one year and then sold to W. A. Albright, who still runs it.

The first lumber yard was started in 1873, by E. P. Tinker of Humboldt, who sent material and men from that place. In the nine years of its existence this yard has had a checkered ownership. E. P. Tinker sold it to M. Riley, in 1874; he to J. H. Hanna, in 1875; he to W. D. Easley, in 1876, and he to Hosford and Chittenden, who ran it together until the spring of 1882, when Mr. B. S. Chittenden purchased the entire interest of his partner.

THE CYCLONE.

On the 29th day of May, 1879, the village had the exclusive benefit of a violent cyclone. Clouds were seen gathering in the north, northwest and southwest and while the people stood watching them they suddenly joined just northwest of the town and poured out a flood of water accompanied by a wind, against which nothing could stand. At the time of the arrival of the gust, about forty persons were in the nearly completed Catholic church, in attendance upon mass. When the cyclone struck the house it pushed it rapidly half-way across its foundations, and then broke it in two, but before the break occurred, fully two-thirds of the congregation were out of doors. Near the church was a performance of some sort going on under canvas. When the tenting took winds, it is stated that the owner, a very obese man, clasped his arms around a post and swore he would stay, but was seen rolling merrily down hill not many minutes after, still clasping the post. The average reader, who has never seen a cyclone in full swing may doubt this fact, but it is nevertheless true that men who ventured into the street were invariably blown down and rolled along with the wind until they found refuge in the lee of some stalwart unwrecked building. After moving the church the wind caught the store of Mead & Riley and racked it to the south so heavily as to jam both doors and cut off egress. Mr. Meade, who was holding the front door partly open, succeeded by the aid of two others in tearing it from the upper part of the frame, when all jumped into the street and rolled until blown into the shelter of a corn bin. A party of men who were sitting in the rear of the store were unable to force the door and threw two twenty-five pound kegs of nails through and made a breach through which they pitched themselves without staying on the order of their going. When this building first felt the full force of the blast four rows of shelving loaded with crockery and glassware came crashing down, making noise enough to lead to abrupt evacuation, if nothing worse had followed. This store is still standing and any observer can see the finger marks of the cyclone.

Just below the town, Mr. Riley, assisted by A. Helmick, was unloading grain, the latter standing in the wagon, when the blast struck the wagon it turned wrong side up and Mr. Helmick was neatly boxed within it, but a second puff whirled the wagontop further ahead and the prisoner was released. Many other incidents of peril and loss in the furious wind and deluging rain are a part of the folk-lore of the town, and the year of the cyclone will be the memorable year till some second marvel may come that way and furnish a dear-bought theme for the new generation.

SOCIETIES.

Enterprise Lodge, No. 43, *I.O.O.F.*, was chartered on January 29, 1874, and was opened in the third story of Dawson's mill-building, and continued there until the building of its own hall. The charter members of this lodge were: M. L. Libee, John C. Draper, G. A. Allen, R. B. Burges, John A. R. Ellis. The first officers were: M. L. Libee, N. G.; George Allen, V. G.; J. C. Draper, Secretary. The present membership of the lodge is forty-six. The following is a list of the present officers: L. B. McMahan, N. G.; S. C. Barlow, V. G.; J. A. Waggener, Secretary; E. T. Libee, Treasurer; W. L. Bennett, I. G.; Thomas Hilbarn, O. G.; W. J. Enfield, P. S. The lodge meets each Saturday evening.

Rebekah Lodge, No. 7, *I. O. O. F.*, was chartered on July 4, 1874, with fourteen constituent members. The membership has increased somewhat since the date of organization, and now numbers twenty. The meetings of the lodge are held on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. The following are the present officers: Mrs. M. L. Libee, N. G.; Mrs. N. E. Libee, V. G.; Mrs. W. J. Enfield, Secretary; Mrs. Emma Allen, Treasurer.

Hebron Encampment, No. 14, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized on May 15, 1880, with seven charter members. It now has a membership of over fifteen, and the following officers: W. S. Allen, C. P.; M. L. Libee, Scribe; E. T. Libee, High-Priest. Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday of each month.

Dawson Lodge, No. 183, *I. O. G. T.*, was organized in April, 1879, with twenty-three constituent members and the following officers: E. D. Webb, W. C. T.; W. S. Allen, L. D.; Mrs. C. Mead, W. V. After holding meetings for about one and one-half years and acquiring a membership of thirty-five, the society fell into decay and now holds no communications. The following were the last officers: W. A. Albright, W. C. T.; C. S. Draper, Secretary; Miss Ella Pigner, W. V.

CHURCHES.

The only church edifice in this village is that of the Catholic. The present house of worship of this creed is the third erected by the society since 1879. In the cyclone of May of that year the nearly completed building was ruined. Nothing daunted by this misfortune the society again began work and by the following spring had replaced the wrecked church by a second. On the ninth of March, 1880, this building was destroyed by fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin. The present structure was completed in March, 1882. From the laying of the corner-stone of the first on July 4 1878, to the completion of the third building the society has expended $6,700. The services of the church are under the charge of Rev. Father John T. Lee, resident in Falls City.

Other Church Societies.—It is a singular fact, that, although members of almost all orthodox beliefs, are to be found in the town, and there are meetings under the charge of some licensed preacher nearly every Sabbath, there is no church organization, except that of the Catholic, already referred to.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

During the year 1881, Dawson shipped 245 car-loads of grain, fifty car-loads of hogs, thirty car-loads of hay and sixteen car-loads of cattle. The town now has one elevator, the property of Mr. B. S. Chittenden; a stock yard, run by Mr. M. H. Van Deventer; two general stores, one each of drugs, confectionery, furniture, hardware, one wagon shop and two blacksmiths. The only physician in the town is Dr. J. A. Waggener, who came on April 19, 1879, and has succeeded in establishing a good practice.

THE OLD MILL.

The mill from which the town or rather the post office takes its name is still at work on the Nemaha. Many improvements have been made in it since the building of the town and at present it is valued at $8,000. The building is 36x40 feet on the ground floor, and two and one-half stories in height. Two run of buhr-stones are used and power is supplied by a thirty-six -inch Leffel turbine water-wheel.

The lands immediately surrounding the village are among the richest of the many rich farming lands of this part of the State, and are watered by various small streams that flow into the Nemaha. The class of farmers settled upon these tracts is noticeably that of the wealthier sort, which is a very material aid to the growth of any town near which it is located.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALLEN BROTHERS, general store. Firm composed of G. A. and C. H. Allen; organized July 6, 1882, succeeding Barlow & Allen. Business originally established by Hosford & Chittenden in 1874. G. A. Allen, senior member of the firm, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., June 27, 1847. His parents settled in Dane County, Wis., in 1854. From there they moved to Lafayette County, and in 1866 settled in Richardson County, Neb. G. A. was educated in Wisconsin. In Nebraska he engaged in farming until 1875. He then engaged with Hosford and Chittenden. Two years later he returned to the farm, where he remained until the present firm was organized. Mr. A. is a member of the Lodge and Encampment of the I.O.O.F.

C. H. ALLEN, of Allen Brothers, general store, was born in Dane County, Wis., August 19, 1855. Removed with his parents to Lafayette County, and from there, in 1866, to Richardson County, Neb. Engaged in farming until the spring of 1880, when he entered the firm of Barlow & Allen. Mr. Allen was married in Richardson County, February 1, 1880, to Miss Emma Iliff of Richardson County. They have one child—Lotta May. Mr. A. is a member of the Lodge and Encampment of the I. O. O. F.

S. C. BARLOW, dealer in heavy and shelf hardware and agricultural implements, established in 1882. Mr. Barlow was born in Polk County, Iowa, January 15, 1848. Was educated at the Des Moines High School. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Was at the battles of Vicksburg, Atlanta, and took part in the march to the sea, and the grand review in Washington; was mustered out in 1865 and returned to Iowa. His father was engaged in mercantile business, and S. C. was employed in his store until the fall of 1866. He then settled in Richardson County, Neb., and engaged in farming. In 1877 he moved to Dawson and engaged in mercantile business. Selling out in 1882. Mr. Barlow was married in Polk County, Iowa, April 15, 1866, to Miss Ruth Draper of Polk County. Mrs. Barlow died in Richardson County, leaving four children—Eugene, Louis, Elven, and Ada. Mr. B. is a member of Enterprise Lodge, No. 43, I. O. O. F., and of the G. A. R. of Humboldt.

B. S. CHITTENDEN, dealer in lumber, building materials of all kinds, and prepared paints. Succeeded D. T. Easley in 1879. Mr. C. was born in Hancock County, Ind., May 6, 1837. He was educated in his native county, and when about eight years old commenced clerking in stores. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served one year, and was then detailed to raise volunteers for colored regiments. In 1863 he was commissioned Lieutenant in the Fifty-ninth Regiment United States Colored Infantry. At the close of the war volunteer officers of the colored regiments were examined by a board composed of regular army officers and a board composed of volunteer officers. Lieut. Chittenden passed both boards, and was commissioned Captain in the regular army. Was mustered out in 1866 and returned to Indiana. Shortly after he moved to Andrew County, Mo., where he engaged in farming until 1871. He then moved to Richardson County, located at Rulo a short time, and then settled in Dawson, where he engaged in the sale of general merchandise and also grain, dealing under firm name of Hosford & Chittenden, selling out in 1882. Mr. Chittenden was married in Greencastle, Putnam Co., Ind., October 10, 1866, to Miss Amanda Hosford of that county. They have two children—Horace Z., Lottie E.

ISAAC L. MEAD, Postmaster. Appointed to present position August 1, 1882. Mr. Mead was born in Frederick County, Va., May 11, 1846. His parents moved to Morgan County in 1861. During the war Isaac L. was attached for some time to the Quarter Master's Department under Col. Morford. In October, 1868, he located in Salem, Neb., where he engaged in clerking with Lincoln & Holt. In 1874 he moved to Dawson and organized the firm of I. L. Mead & Co. They were succeeded by Mead, Riley & Co. three years later, and this firm by Mead & Riley, the latter continuing till January, 1882. Mr. Mead is turning his attention to the breeding of Jersey cattle. His present farm consists of 171 acres, to which he is about adding 120 acres. Mr. Mead was married in Richardson County, November 30, 1876, to Miss Clara J. Lincoln, of Richardson County. They have two children, Edwin Cass and Lillie Thay. Mr. M. is a member of Enterprise Lodge No. 43, and Hebron Encampment No. 14, I. O. O. F.

M. RILEY, Jr., general store. Business established in 1874 by I. L. Mead & Co. Succeeded Mead & Riley in January, 1882. Mr. Riley was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, August 2, 1847. His parents came to the United States in 1853, and settled near Salem, N. J. About 1857 they moved to New London County, Conn. The subject of this sketch received his schooling in New Jersey. In Connecticut he was employed in manufacturing establishments. In the spring of 1867 the family settled in Richardson County, Neb., where Mr. R. engaged in farming until 1876, when he moved to town and entered the firm of M. Riley & Co. Mr. Riley was married in Richardson County, April 29, 1873, to Miss Bridget M. Ryan, of that county. They have five children, Bryan, Daniel J., Mary E., Ellen C., and Thomas R. Mr. R. is a member of the Catholic Church and President of the Dawson Land League.

T. J. RYAN, proprietor "Dawson Elevator." Building erected by Hosford & Chittenden, and was bought by Mr. Ryan in August, 1882. It has a capacity of about 10,000 bushels. Mr. Ryan was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, April 15, 1847. His parents came to the United States in 1853, and settled in New London County, Conn., and in 1867 they moved to Richardson County, Neb. T. J. was engaged in farming until he organized present business. He still retains his farming interests. Has some 304 acres devoted to grain and stock, making a specialty of breeding fine stock. The head of his herd is a full blood "Rose of Sharon" bull, and in addition he has seven head of full blood short-horns. Mr. Ryan was married in Dawson, Neb., February, 1873, to Miss Bridget Riley, of Dawson. They have three children living, Thomas, Mary, and Annie. Mr. R. is a member of the Catholic Church.

D. W. SCOTT, proprietor Dawson's Mill. The mill was built about 1866 by Joshua Dawson, and taken charge of by Mr. Scott in October, 1881. The building is of frame, 40x36, two and a half stories high, and contains three run of stone; is operated by water-power, and is engaged in merchant exchange and custom work. D. W. Scott was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 28, 1836. Learned the milling business in Utica, Ohio, and engaged at it until the outbreak of the war. He enlisted in 1862 in Company G, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and served three years and four months, being mustered out in 1865. He first came West in 1857 and settled near Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he engaged in farming. In 1865 he moved to Richardson County, Neb. Located at Rulo for a time. Was afterward engaged in milling at Pony Creek, Sabetha, Kan., and Salem, Neb., then moved to Dawson. Mr. Scott was married in Putnam County, Ohio, November 6, 1855, to Miss Plumb, of that county. They have five children—Charles S., James W., Mary J. (now Mrs. M. R. Miller), Emma G. and Ella. He is a member of Salem Lodge, No. 47, A., F. & A. M.

DR. J. A. WAGGENER, physician and surgeon, was born in Cumberland County, Ky., October 8, 1852. His father was a prominent citizen of that county, having held the office of Sheriff some sixteen years and of County Clerk about twelve years. J. A. assisted in the latter office several years. After studying medicine at home some eighteen months, he entered Louisville Medical College in 1874 and graduated in 1876. He then engaged in practice in Cumberland County. In the fall of 1878 he settled in Dawson, where he has since engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Waggener was married in Metcalf County, Ky., in March, 1878, to Miss Annie L. Grinstead, of that county. They have two children—Hewitt and Willie. Dr. W. is a member of Enterprise Lodge, No. 43, I. O. O. F.; of the Richardson County Medical Society, and Southeastern Nebraska Medical Society.

SALEM.

The town of Salem was laid out by J. C. Lincoln, Thomas R. Hare, and J. W. Roberts on January 30, 1855, and a plat of the town inserted in the record book of the County Commissioners. West Salem, as is shown by the same record, was laid out on May 14, 1857. This addition, now practically included in the town, was surveyed by Joseph B. Neckel and was the property of Charles McDonald and J. C. Lincoln. A large part of West Salem was donated to be county property.

Salem stands on a large hill enclosed between the north and south forks of the Great Nemaha which unite in the eastern part of the town site. The main street of the town climbs the hill and runs east and west. Along it are located all the business houses of the town which now claims a population of nearly six hundred.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first trustees of the town were P. W. Birkhauser, H.

Price, J. Van Dervoort, and Anson Rising. The first Mayor, S. H. Roberts. After passing through the bitter controversy of the location of the county seat, Salem, in 1871, was made a city, the action taking effect on March 1 under the mayoralty of O. W. Dunning. During the continuance of its existence as a city the following gentlemen held the Mayor's office. S. H. Bayne, O. W. Dunning, W. Abby, D. W. Scott, G. W. Pampel, and Dr. J. R. Brooke. By the act of 1879 which established more definite laws in relation to cities Salem was forced to return to the village form of government which has ever since continued. The present trustees of the town are O. W. Dunning, W. W. Spurlock, M. Malone, Dr. C. C. Kenney.

The first Postmaster of Salem was J. C. Lincoln, a distant relative of President Lincoln and said to bear a strong likeness to the martyred victim of Booth's bullet. He was followed by John W. Holt, who resigned the office to D. A. Tisdel, on the first of March, 1869. The office has been continuously held since that time by Mr. Tisdel. The business of the office was first transacted in the store of Lincoln, removing from thence to the log part of the store now used by Dr. Clark, in March, 1869. Subsequently it was where the bakery now stands, then again in Clark's building, in the hardware store on the corner, on the opposite corner and finally in the building where it is now located.

HOTELS.

The first hotel in Salem was built by D. A. Tisdel, in 1859-60. This house stood on the brow of the hill about two blocks west of the present post office, was 32x40 feet on the ground floor and had two stories. It was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1878, while under the management of G. W. Pampel.

On the first day of January, 1877, David Barrows opened a hotel in a brick building belonging to D. A. Tisdel and located about one block southeast of the present hotel building. This remained the only hotel of the town until the completion of the Tisdel House in 1880, and was run until Mr. Barrows moved into the new house in November of that year.

Like all the hotels which have been built in Salem the Tisdel House is the property of D. A. Tisdel. It stands on the south side of the main street and midway up the hill. The dimensions are 36x52 feet on the ground floor and it has three stories. Brick manufactured in the town was used for its construction and the cost of the whole was $4,500. The house was opened on September 1, 1880, by I. S. Prescott, who ran it for three months and was succeeded by Barrows and Stutzman, who leased it until February 1, 1882, when Frank Marvin, the present landlord took possession.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In June, 1870, the Board of Trustees were empowered to borrow money for the construction of a public schoolhouse, to be erected at a cost of not more than $2,000. Acting under these instructions the board took steps which resulted in the erection, the same year, of a building which is a striking feature of the town. This is the house now in use. Although the plans of the board at first contemplated the expenditure of no more than $2,000, its views were soon modified and the total amount invested allowed to reach $5,000. This money like that at first procured was not raised by the sale of bonds but by borrowing.

The first teacher of whom the school records show anything was Mattie M. Lamberton, who was appointed on April 26, 1869. She was succeeded by the following teachers, who took charge at the dates given: Nancy L. Cobb, October, 1869, Hattie Fuller and Miss Brockwell, April 30, 1870; J. L. Collier and W. H. Davis, 1871; O. D. Howe, 1872; J. W. Ewing, 1872; James A. Hart, August, 1872; J. Berry, March, 1873; Miss Mary Pampel, November, 1873; M. E. Kellogg, April, 1874; C. H. Gurney, October, 1874; I. D. Sammons, 1876; J. W. Cranmer, 1877; Mrs. Lucy Dunning, August, 1877; W. S. Roach, January, 1879; C. W. Cook, 1880; Mrs. H. A. Edson, 1881; H. W. Kennon, 1881. The enrollment of 1881 was 217, that of 1882 will probably exceed 250. At the present time there are three departments, the two lower being under the charge of Miss Minnie Campbell and Miss Maggie Williams.

CHURCHES.

The First Baptist Church.—The church building of the First Baptist Society is the first one built in Salem. It was commenced as the joint house of the Presbyterians and the Baptists, but the former society were weak in membership and decided to withdraw from the compact and leave the Baptists sole possession of the house. From the date of its commencement, in 1869, up to the present time this building has cost $4,000. It is located on the high hill which forms the western part of the town and is a fitting monument of the energy and piety of the early residents, who, within two years after their first organization, built a structure so costly for the times. This church is supplied with a good organ and all appropriate appliances for service and has a seating capacity of 300.

The first pastor of the society was Rev. E. D. Thomas, who held the office from 1869 up to the coming of the present pastor, Rev. B. F. Lawlor, in 1875.

The Sabbath school of the society was organized in 1875 under the charge of Mrs. J. R. Brooke, who was succeeded about a year later by Mrs. B. F. Lawlor, who still remains superintendent.

The Free-Will Baptist Church of Salem was organized in 1868, by Rev. A. Curtis, who was its first pastor, and remained with it until 1876. A church edifice was erected in 1872-73, at a cost of $1,600. It is forty-four by twenty-six feet on the ground floor, and has a seating capacity of 250.

Mr. Curtis was followed by Rev. M. Felt, who occupied the pulpit one year, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Wesley, who held the position two years. O. V. Porter supplied the society for six months after this time, and was followed after a lapse of nearly a year, by Rev. J. D. Van Dorn, who performed service during the winters of 1881-82.

A Sabbath school was established in 1876, with D. A. Tisdel as its superintendent, and had an average attendance of forty-four. Since that time the membership has constantly increased, and is now over seventy. The present superintendent is Miss Minnie Campbell.

The Presbyterian Church.—In 1863, Rev. John Lilly organized the First Presbyterian Church of Salem, with a membership of twenty. After acting for many years as pastor of the flock, Mr. Lilly resigned, and was followed by Rev. J. Wood, who gave up the charge in 1873, to Rev. J. N. Young. Rev. J. B. Linskea came in 1876, Rev. John Hickok in 1877, Rev. David Street in 1879, and Rev. John Foy, the present pastor, on May 1, 1880. In 1875, the society erected a church building costing $1,700, and having a seating capacity of 350. This structure was built of brick manufactured in the town.

The Sabbath school of this church was established in 1876, under the charge of R. B. McCulloch, and had at that time a membership of thirty. Since then the average attendance of the school has increased to over sixty. The present superintendent is H. H. Griffith.

SOCIETIES.

Salem Lodge, No. 21, *I. O. O. F.*, was chartered under a dispensation on July 9, 1870, with the following members: D. H. Hull, N. Snyder, D. C. Simmons, Joseph H. Allen, G. Hard, A. W. Snider. A charter was granted on October 19, of the same year. The present officers of this society are: M. H. Felt, N. G.; A. M. Forbes, V. G.; A. F. Wood, Treas.; O. M. Palmer, W.; S. H. Payne, C.; John F. Boyd, I. G.; George M. Cowles, O. G. Meetings are held in the society's hall, on lower Main street.

Salem Chapter, No. 11, *Order of the Eastern Star*, was organized in 1874. The names appearing on the charter being those of Nellie Pampel, Carrie N. B. Holt, Martha Baker, Isabel Baker, Lizzie Ashley, Susan J. Barrows. The officers of the society were: G. W. Pampel, W. P.; Nellie E. Pampel, N. M.; Carrie A. B. Holt, A. M. Meetings of this society were held until 1880, but have since lapsed. At the time of its demise, the order numbered about twenty-five members on its register. Meetings were held in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Salem Lodge, No. 47, *A., F. & A. M.*, was organized on June 1874, with the following charter members: J. R. Brooke, John W. Holt, J. P. Tarpley, George W. Pampel, C. C. Kenney, Joshua Van Dervoort, H. V. Gist, Rhodes Davis, G. W. Baker, C. S. Osborn, Myron H. Felt, H. C. Van Dervoort, W. H. Weeks, S. Cowles, D. Barrows, O. W. Dunning, J. E. Ashley, D. W. Walker, J. Mettler, W. A. Nelson, S. E. Mickey, and the following officers: J. W. Holt, W. M.; G. W. Pampel, S. W.; H. V. Gist, J. W. The present membership of the society is thirty-seven. The present officers are: J. R. Brooke, W. M.; J. Van Dervoort, S. W.; C. C. Kenney, J. W.; O. W. Dunning, S. D.; H. H. Pierce, J. D.; L. G. Syphers, Treas. Meetings are held on each Saturday, on or before the full moon, in Odd Fellows' Hall, near the foot of Main street.

Post No. 48, *G. A. R.*, department of Nebraska, was organized May 13, 1880. The charter members of the society were twenty-three in number, and embraced many of the best citizens of the town and surrounding country. The first officers of the society were: H. Q. Stewart, C.; G. W. Sears, S. V. C.; M. H. Felt, J. V. C. The membership of the society at the present time is twenty-five. The following are the present officers: J. Van Dervoort, C.; D. C. Simmons, S. V. C.; G. W. Sears, J. V. C.; H. C. Jennings, Q. M., H. H. Pierce, O. G.; W. H. Felt, I. G. Meetings are held on the third Monday of each month.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The Salem City Mills were built in the summer of 1878 by Dunkfield & Birkhauser. This mill is located on the west bank of the North Fork of the Nemaha, about two hundred feet north of the main street of the town. The building is twenty-six by forty feet on the ground floor, three stories in height, and has an office in an ell twelve by twenty feet. It is supplied with three run of buhr-stones, and manufactures the flour familiarly called "new process." Power is furnished by a forty-eight inch turbine wheel. The mill is rated at a capacity of fifty barrels of flour each twenty-four hours, but is seldom run to its full limit, generally making about forty barrels of flour daily. Two grades are manufactured from spring and two from fall wheat. The original cost of the building and machinery was $12,000, but since its purchase in February, 1879, by Valentine & Reppy, $2,000 have been expended in improvements. Five men are now employed, and the work is pushed night and day with a shift of forces. These mills make an excellent quality of flour, and are of incalculable value to the city itself and the surrounding country.

The Lumber Interest.—The banks of both forks of the Nemaha near and in Salem are heavily covered with black walnut, cottonwood, oak, and other common woods. Of these the black walnut is by far the most valuable, not only on account of its intrinsic value in the manufacture of fine furniture of all sorts, but because the constant demand of the large furniture factories has nearly exhausted the growth in Eastern States. Just across the bridge over the north fork Mr. W. R. Graves has erected a large portable sawmill of twelve horse-power, which turns out about 12,000 feet of lumber per week. Logs cut here are also largely shipped to Chicago in the rough. For the present this is a very profitable industry, but such wholesale clearing can not, of course, last long; but when the trees are all removed the owners of the land will not only have realized handsomely, but have on hand some of the richest lands in the county or State.

The Lincoln Elevator.—During 1881, a year which it must be remembered was not a fair sample of business in this line, the Lincoln Elevator shipped 128 carloads of grain, at same time sending out from the yards attached 154 carloads of stock. The capacity of this elevator is 11,000 bushels of grain, and its value $4,000.

The Heacock Elevator.—During the same time the Heacock Elevator shipped 146 carloads of grain. This elevator has a storage capacity of 8,000 bushels of grain, and is valued at $3,500.

During 1881 the receipts and shipments at this point, as shown by the books of the railway company, were as follows: Receipts, eighty-six cars; shipments, 549 cars. The great apparent discrepancy between the two figures is owing to the fact that account has been taken only of goods sent in carloads, and thus the major part of the supplies which are sent by wholesale houses to the stores are not figured in.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A. H. BAKER, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Salem, settled on present place in 1879. There are 280 acres in the home farm, devoted to grain and stock. Has this year about 115 acres of corn, which he purposes feeding out. He is devoting some attention to the breeding of horses. Having as a sire a Clydesdale Norman sixteen months old weighing 1,000 pounds. Mr. Baker was born in Delaware County, N. Y., April 6, 1846. In 1856 his parents removed to Susquehanna County, Pa. A. H. was brought up on a farm. In February, 1863, he enlisted at Scranton, Pa., in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Cold Harbor fought June 3, 1864, he was severely wounded and laid up some seven months. When convalescent returned to his regiment and served until the close of the war. He then returned home and engaged in farming until 1872, when he moved to Nebraska and settled in Richardson County. Was engaged in general occupations until 1876, when he purchased part of present farm. Since that time has engaged in farming and railroad contracting, having taken several contracts on the different divisions of the B. & M. R. R. Mr. Baker was married in Susquehanna County, Pa., December 28, 1866, to Miss Sarah Truesdale, of Susquehanna County. They have five children, Clara E., Minnie, Mary M., Julia and Arthur. Mr. B. is now the County Road Superintendent.

J. & A. BILLINGS, proprietors Tisdel House, Salem. This house was built by Mr. Tisdel in 1860, and purchased by Mr. Billings in the spring of 1882. The house is a two-story brick, 60x40 feet, and contains twenty rooms. J. & A. Billings, livery and sale stable, Salem. Business established in 1879. They keep about eighteen head of horses, and a full supply of carriages of all kinds. James Billings was born in Kentucky, September 21, 1830. About 1833 his parents moved to Pike County, Ill., where James engaged in farming until 1868, when he settled in Richardson County, Neb., and followed the same business. Is now operating about 1,000 acres, half of which is under cultivation; the balance is pasture land. He raises cattle and hogs principally. Mr. B. was married in Grundy County, Mo., December 28, 1849, to Miss Sarah T. Burgess, of Grundy County. They have three children—Abraham, of above firm, William and Francis.

J. R. BROOKE, M. D., druggist, physician and surgeon, Salem, was born in Delaware County, Pa., January 24, 1821. In 1843 he moved to Ohio and lived a time in Muskingum, Licking, and other counties. He studied medicine some in Pennsylvania, and continued in Ohio, and graduated from the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1858. He practiced medicine somewhat before graduating, and continued after to practice in Ohio. In 1860 he moved to Nebraska and settled in Richardson County. Was for a few months in Rulo, and then moved to Salem, where he has since remained engaged in practice. Established the drug business about 1865, and was at one time in the mercantile business about three years. Mr. Brooke was married in Licking County, Ohio, in May, 1846, to Miss Winegarner, a daughter of Hon. Samuel Winegarner, a prominent State Senator. They have one child living, Emma B., now Mrs. S. Slossen. She is a graduate of Philadelphia Medical College, and is practising medicine at Sabetha, Kas. Mr. B. was elected to Congress from Nebraska during the war and was counted out of his seat. He is now extensively engaged in farming, having 380 acres of land near town, dealing in stock principally. Keeps about sixty head of cattle and fifty to 150 head of hogs.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL, dealer in lumber and building material, Salem. Established business in March, 1882. Mr. C. was born in Page County, Va., August 23, 1833. He was educated in his native county and commenced clerking at the age of nineteen. In 1855, he moved to Missouri and settled in Holt County, following the same business. In 1862, he came to Nebraska and settled in Richardson County. Was engaged in buying grain at St. Stephens for a time. In 1865, he moved to Salem and up to 1869 was engaged as clerk. In the latter year he engaged in mercantile business, in which he continued until the early part of 1881, when he sold out. Mr. Campbell was married in White Cloud, Kas., December 27, 1859, to Miss Mary H. Stepp of Holt County, Mo. They have three children, Minnie, Mary and William.

FELT & JORDAN, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements, Salem. Business established in 1864. Present firm organized in 1882, succeeding Felt & Hall. In implements they represent the Furst & Bradly Manufacturing Co., Harrison Wagon, Champion Reaper, Cassiday Plow, etc., etc. Carry a stock of $7,000 to $8,000. M. H. Felt, senior member of the firm, was born in Potter County, Pa., December 22, 1844. His parents moved to Warren, Ill., in 1850, where he received his education. In 1861, he moved to Nebraska, settled in Salem and engaged in the sale of agricultural implements. In 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Seventh Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, known as the famous "Kansas Jay Hawkers," and served until mustered out in September, 1865. He then returned to Salem and organized the firm of Tisdel & Felt in hardware. Mr. Felt was married in Salem, June 22, 1876, to Miss Ella A. Roberts of Salem. They have one child, Carrie. Mr. F. is Junior Vice Commander of Gen. Porter Post, No. 48, G. A. R. Is a member of Salem Lodge, No. 47, A., F. & A. M., and Salem Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F. Has been a member of the Town Board and Assessor several times.

H. H. GRIFFITHS, general store and Notary Public, Salem. Business established in 1878 by Mr. G., succeeding J. R. Brooke. Mr. G. was born in McKeesport, Pa., October 11, 1844. His parents moved to Iowa County, Wis., about 1847. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company K, Forty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer, and was mustered out in November, 1865, serving about nine months. He returned to Wisconsin and engaged in farming and teaching district school until 1869. He then moved to Nebraska and settled in Richardson County, where he engaged in farming and teaching until he bought out his present business. Mr. Griffiths was married in Iowa County, Wis., January 2, 1871, to Miss Eliza J. Tapping of Iowa County. They have four children, George T., Henry W., Robert N. and Gertrude. He was appointed Notary Public for the second term December 25, 1880; appointed first in 1874.

WILLIAM M. JORDAN, of Felt & Jordan, hardware dealers, Salem. Was born in Berkshire County, Mass., August 10, 1846. He was educated in his native county. In 1860, he moved to St. Joseph County, Mich., with his parents. His father was engaged in St. Joseph County in sash, door and blind manufacturing, and William M. was employed in his establishment until 1868, when he moved to Decatur County, Iowa, and engaged in the lumber business and carpentering. In 1876, he moved to Nebraska, settled in Richardson County and engaged in farming, until the present firm was organized, in the spring of 1882. Mr. Jordan was married in Leon, Decatur Co., Iowa, February 2, 1870, to Miss Helen C. Worth, of Decatur County; born in Morenoe, Mich. They have four children, Nellie, Winnie, Will and Carroll. Mr. J. is a member of Salem Lodge, No. 47, A., F. & A. M., of the I. O. O. F. of Michigan, and the K. of P. of Iowa.

PROF. H. W. KENNON, principal of the Salem high school. The Professor is a native of Ohio. He was born in Guernsey County, April 28, 1837, his parents being old residents of that section. His preliminary education was received in his native county and in 1861 he entered Muskingum College, graduating therefrom in 1865. Shortly afterward he was appointed principal of the High School at Barnesville, Ohio, and afterwards held the same position at Martinsburg, Bladensburg, etc., for a period of twelve years. He taught within a radius of five miles, except one term. Was attached to a district school about nine years. In 1881 he moved to Nebraska to take his present position. Mr. K. was married near Warsaw, Coshocton Co., Ohio, July 11, 1876, to Miss E. J. Creighton, of Warsaw. They have two children, Grace Boyd and Mary Violet. Mr. K. has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for over twenty years.

DR. C. C. KENNY, physician and surgeon, Salem, was born in Ashtabula, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, May 5, 1846. Received his classical education at the Austenbery Institute. There commenced the study of medicine and graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in 1868. He commenced the practice of medicine with his old preceptor, in Erie County, Pa., and in 1869 moved to Nebraska and settled in Salem where he has since been in practice. Also kept a drug store about eight years. Dr. K. was married in Salem, October 5, 1876, to Miss Carrie Holt, of Salem. They have one child, John R. The Doctor is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity.

REV. B. F. LAWLER, pastor of the Baptist Church, Salem, is a native of Tennessee. He was born in Henderson County, January 31, 1824. His parents moved to St. Clair County, Mo., in 1838, where the subject of this sketch received his education. He attended the common schools and took lessons in elocution under a professor there. He was ordained in St. Clair County in 1860. His first pastorate was in Cedar County, Mo. The passage of the armies through that section broke up the church organization for some years. During this time Mr. Lawler was engaged in teaching and preaching as best he could. In 1865 he took charge of the church at Windsor, Henry Co., Mo., where he remained about eleven years. He then moved to Nebraska and took his present charge July 1, 1876, also at this time had charge of a church in the county in addition to Salem. He was married in St. Clair County, Mo., December, 1852, to Miss Susan Burrows. She died, leaving several children of which there survive William E., Sarah E., now Mrs. M. G. Jones. Mr. L. was married to his present wife in Windsor, Mo. She was Mrs. Susan J. Williams Hammond, a daughter of Major J. W. Williams, of Windsor, and a prominent citizen. They have two children, Lulu G. and Frank C. He is a member of Salem Lodge No. 47, A., F. & A. M., and of the Good Templars.

J. C. LINCOLN & CO., general store and dealers in grain and stock, Salem. Present firm organized January 1, 1880, succeeding Hon. J. C. Lincoln. The company consists of W. W. Spurlock and W. E. Lawler. They carry a stock of about $15,000. Their grain elevator has a capacity of 10,000 bushels. J. C. Lincoln was born in Clay County, Mo., March 25, 1828. In 1847 he moved to Iowa and engaged in selling goods in Page County. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California where he remained and sold goods until 1853 when he returned to Missouri and in 1855 settled in Salem, Neb., where he engaged in the mercantile business in which he has since continued with the exception of about three years. Mr. L. was married in Andrew County, Mo., July 7, 1853, to Miss E. J. Roberts of that county. They have two children, Alice L., now Mrs. W. W. Spurlock, Ruth G., now Mrs. W. E. Lawler. Mr. Lincoln was elected State Representative for the session of 1862-63, and has held offices of trust as County Clerk, Notary, Postmaster, etc.

DR. A. N. LONG, druggist and physician and surgeon, Salem. Business established in February, 1882, by Long & Hughes. The latter retired in June. Dr. Long was born in Highland County, Ohio, November 15, 1856. Took his preliminary course of study in his native county and entered the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated March 4, 1877. He practiced for a time in Ohio and Missouri, and in 1880 settled in Salem, where he has since been in practice. Dr. L. was married in Falls City, July 22, 1882, to Miss Alice N. Boyle, of Salem.

WILLIAM R. McCULLOUGH, dealer in furniture and undertakers' materials. Mr. McCullough succeeded S. Roberts in 1882. He was born in Beaver County, Pa., May 1, 18[illegible]. Was raised principally in Pittsburgh, Pa. His father removed in 1856 to Iowa, and from thence was appointed a missionary among the Indians; first, the Kickapoos, in Kansas, then the Creeks, in Indian Territory. Removed north to Kansas at the breaking out of the Rebellion. In 1863 the subject of this sketch enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry and served until mustered out in 1865. He returned to Kansas and the same year settled in Richardson County, where he engaged in farming. In 1880 he moved into Salem, and later established his present business. Mr. McC. was married in Richardson County, Neb., December 24, 1872, to Miss Emeline Greenlee, of that county. They have three children, John N., Bertha M. and Ralph E. Mr. McC. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

B. V. RANSOM, sorgho refinery, proprietor; situated on Section 27, P. O. Salem. Business established in 1880 by Mr. R. The works have a capacity of 250 gallons in twenty-four hours. Expects to turn out this year about 4,000 gallons. His intention is to ultimately put in a steam mill and largely increase the product. Mr. Ransom, in addition to this interest, has a farm of 213 acres, devoted to grain and stock. Is engaged in breeding pure blood Jersey Red hogs, of which he has a large stock. Mr. R. was born in Oneida County, N. Y., August 29, 1831. He was educated in his native county, and moved with his parents to Ogle County, Ill., about 1848. About 1857, moved to Brown County, Kansas, and from there moved to Nebraska, and settled in Richardson County in 1866. He engaged in farming about four or five years, then took a position as traveling salesman for a Rockford, Ill., agricultural implement house, returning to his farm in 1878. Mr. Ransom was married in Ogle County, Ill., April 16, 1856, to Miss Miranda Irvine, of that county. They have two children, Eva M., Flora M.

HON. D. A. TISDEL, Postmaster, Salem, appointed in 1869, under President Grant. Mr. T. was born in Lake County, Ohio, February 29, 1828; his parents moved to St. Joseph County, Mich., in 1834, and eleven years later to Jo Daviess County, Ill. D. A. was brought up in a hotel, under his father, and after coming of age engaged in running a hotel in Warren, Ill., in which he continued until he moved to Nebraska. In 1860, he settled in Salem, where he operated a steam sawmill about two years and then engaged in farming until the spring of 1868, when he returned to town, and for a number of years engaged in the hardware business. Is now engaged in looking after his private real estate interests, insurance and collecting agent. Mr. T. was married in Warren, Ill., March 31, 1853, to Miss Mary Jennings, a native of Ohio. She died, leaving four children, of whom there survive June, Sherman and Nettie. He married again in Salem, Neb., May 26, 1872, to Miss Melissa Margrave of Salem. They have three children, Mary, Deloss A., Jr. and Belle. Mr. T. was twice elected State Senator and once Representative. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, also his wife, Sherman and Nettie.

JOSHUA A. VAN DERVOORT, retired, Salem, is a native of Pennsylvania, he was born in Jefferson County, January 10, 1835. His parents moved to Lake County, Ohio, about 1842, where his father died. In 1852, his mother moved to Warren, Ill. Joshua A. was educated in Ohio and Illinois, and then engaged in farming until the breaking out of the late war. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Forty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Was commissioned First Lieutenant, in 1862, and April 29, 1863, Captain of same company. The regiment veteranized in 1864. Captain Van Dervoort served with his regiment until the close of the war. On being mustered out was presented with commission of Major of the regiment. Was attached to the Seventeenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee. He returned to Illinois, and then went to Chenango County, N.Y., where he remained about three years. In the fall of 1869 he moved to Nebraska, and settled in Salem, Neb., where he engaged in mercantile business, finally sold out in 1878, since that time has been simply looking after private interests. Mr. Van Dervoort was married in Warren, Ill., February 21, 1869, to Miss Hannah Wear of Warren. They have two children, William S. and John. Mr. Van D. was Justice of the Peace one term. He is commander of Commodore Porter Post, No. 48, G. A. R. Is a member of Salem Lodge, No. 47, A. F. & A. M., and of the Good Templars.

G. T. WEBSTER, attorney at law, and insurance agent, Salem, established business in 1879, represents the Star Insurance Company of New York, Union of Philadelphia and British America of Toronto. Mr. Webster was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales, June 3, 1833. He was educated for the ministry at Pontypool College, and engaged in preaching for a time in Wales. In 1862, he came to the United States and joined the Pennsylvania Conference and was engaged in evangelizing, in Ohio, Iowa and Missouri. In 1864, he moved to Nebraska, locating in Richardson County, and engaged in missionary work for the Christian Church until 1872. He then commenced the study of law in Falls City, was admitted to the bar by Judge Gantt, in 1875, and opened an office in Falls City, where he continued until 1878, then settled in Salem. Mr. W. was married in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, Wales, to Miss Jane Evans of Aberystwyth. They have had twelve children, of which survive, James, Josiah, George, Lizzie, Kittie, William, Daniel W. and Henry Clay. Mr. W. is a member of the Christian Church and of the K. of P.

JOHN A. WAGNER, JR., farmer, Section 27, P. O. Salem, has 160 acres in home farm and also large adjacent lands. Settled on present place in the spring of 1872. In addition to regular grain and stock farming, Mr. W. is engaged in breeding fine cattle. The heads of his herd are full blood Short-horn, and the balance are high grades, few below three-quarters. In hogs he runs into "Jersey Reds." Mr. Wagner was born in Ogle County, Ill., July 18, 1844. Was educated in his native county and remained there, engaged in farming until he moved to Nebraska, in 1872. He was married in Ogle County, Ill., January 10, 1874, to Miss Jennie Fager of that county. They have one child, Vernie A. Mr. Wagner is agent in this section for the Polo Manufacturing Company's Harvesters and Twine Binders.

J. A. WAGNER, SR., farmer, Section 24, P. O, Salem, settled on present place in the fall of 1881. Has 560 acres in the home farm and 160 acres adjoining. Mr. Wagner's intention is to work into stock-breeding and raising. Mr. W. was born in Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md., June 18, 1816. His parents were old residents of that section. They moved to Illinois in 1837 and settled in Ogle County. J. A. was educated in his native State, and on the way West finished his studies at the Springfield, Ohio, Academy. Was engaged in Illinois in teaching and also in farming; was also for some years engaged in fishing for market. He held the position of Town Treasurer and Collector several terms. Left Ogle County in 1881 and settled in present place. Mr. Wagner was married in Ogle County, Ill., Arpil 18, 1842, to Miss Mary Stover, of Ogle County. They have nine children living: John A. Jr., David, Clay, Daniel, Ernest, Frank, Amanda (now Mrs. A. Fridley), Mary (now Mrs. L. W. Phillips), Mattie. Mr. W. is a member of the German Baptist Church.

A. F. WOOD, carriage and wagon maker, Salem. Business established in 1867 by Mr. Wood. Manufactures and repairs all kinds of vehicles. Mr. Wood was born in Madison County, N.Y. July 30, 1836. He received his schooling in his native county. In 1850 he began learning his trade in Oneida County, N. Y. In 1857 he moved to Warren, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., where he worked at his trade until the breaking out of the late war. He enlisted in 1862 in Company K, Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out in 1865. Was attached to the Fourth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. He returned to Warren, and in 1867 settled in his present location. Mr. W. is Adjutant of Commodore Porter Post, No. 48, G. A. R. Is also a member of Salem Lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F.

STELLA.

Stella was laid out by the Missouri Pacific Railway in November, 1881, on the land of Mr. J. T. Clark, who donated it to the road in consideration of the establishment of a station upon it. The town site covers forty acres. By rail the new town is sixteen and two-thirds miles from Falls City, and two miles from the northern line of the county. At the time of writing the first buildings have been completed but six weeks, and very little can be estimated of the future rank of the town; yet, as it is nearly eleven miles distant from the nearest place of any size, and stands in the center of a rich and highly cultivated area, its outlook is of the very best. Already it has three general stores, two lumber yards, four dwellings, a blacksmith shop, and the services of two physicians. The first dwelling erected in the town was that of D. J. Seyler; the first business house the store of Moore & Higgins. Up to the building of the Missouri Pacific Railway there had been a Star post office called Dorrington, about a mile from Stella, and this, on the completion of the road to that point, was transferred to the new town. The land in a radius of seven miles from Stella is principally occupied by well-to-do farmers who make a specialty of stock-breeding, and with their increased facilities for shipment will probably enlarge their operations to the sensible advantage of the town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

L. W. COOK, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Stella, settled on present place in 1871. Has 200 acres in home farm devoted to grain and stock. In the latter Mr. Cook has five head full blood Short-horn, balance are high grades. The head of his herd is a "Miss Wylie" bull. In hogs he has 125 head of Poland China. Mr. Cook was born in Clayton County, Iowa, July 2, 1849. Was educated in his native county and engaged in teaching in the winter and farming in the summer months until he moved to Nebraska in 1871. Has taught school to some extent since he moved to the latter State. Mr. C. was married in Clayton County, Iowa, April 2, 1873, to Miss Jennie A. Newkirk, of Clayton County.

W. W. DAY, general store. Business established in the spring of 1882. Mr. Day was born in Monroe County, Ohio, January 19, 1851. His parents moved to Marshall County, West Va., in 1870. He received his education in Ohio and engaged in general occupations there and in Virginia until 1877, when he moved to Kansas, settled in Franklin County, where he engaged in mercantile business about one year, then moved to Doniphan County, where he remained until he moved to Stella. Mr. Day was married in West Alexander, Pa., August 15, 1875, to Miss Wykert of Marshall County, West Va. They have two children—Harold L., Stephen W. Mr. Day is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Kansas.

GIRD BROTHERS, editors and proprietors *Stella Tribune*. Firm composed of William and George Gird. The paper is a six-column folio and is issued weekly. The first number is dated August 3, 1882. William Gird was born in Shelby County, Ind., January 29, 1857. In the spring of 1859 his parents moved to Nebraska, stopping on route in Missouri for a time. They settled in Richardson County. William received his preliminary schooling in that county and then took a commercial course at Bryant's College in St. Joseph, Mo., graduating in 1878. He then commenced reading law in Falls City, engaged in teaching at the same time. Then entered the law school of Iowa University at Iowa City, Iowa. Graduated in 1880. Was admitted to the United States and District and Iowa Supreme Courts, June [illegible], 1880. Admitted to practice in Nebraska courts in September, 1880. He returned to Humboldt, where he engaged in practice until April, 1882, when he took charge of the *Sentinel* as one of the editors. Removed to Stella in July, 1882. George Gird was born in Speiser Precinct, Richardson County, Neb., July 23, 1861. He was educated in his native county. In 1879, became connected with the Humboldt *Sentinel*, retaining his position there until present firm was organized.

GRAHAM & EASLEY, dealers in lumber, coal, lime, cement and building materials. Firm composed of A. Graham and W. D. Easley. Business established in January, 1882. W. D. Easley of above firm was born in Halifax County, Va., February 11, 1853. Received his preliminary schooling in his native county and finished his education at the Danville Military Academy. In 1868 he moved to Nebraska and settled at Rulo, Richardson County, where he was connected with D. T. Easley in lumber business. In 1872 removed to Table Rock, where he engaged in mercantile business until 1876. The year following he moved to Humboldt and entered the firm of Fellus, Easley & Co., in lumber business. They were succeeded in 1879 by D. T. & W. D. Easley, which firm remained in business until the fall of 1881. Mr. Easley was married in Pawnee County, Neb., in May, 1876, to Miss Wheeler, of Pawnee County.

JOHN HENDERSON, proprietor of city livery, Stella. Business established in April, 1882. There are fourteen head of horses in stock and a full line of buggies, hacks, etc. Mr. H. was born in Milwaukee, Wis., October 8, 1840. His father and uncles were all sailors and he personally adopted this profession when seventeen. His father was an old lake Captain and commanded the first vessel that sailed out of Milwaukee. His parents moved to Dodge County, Wis., about 1857. In 1860, the subject of this sketch moved to Richardson County, Neb. In 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Eighth Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry and served until June 20, 1866. After the close of the war he was stationed in Texas. On being mustered out he returned to Richardson County and engaged in farming until present business was established.

DR. J. A. W. HULL, proprietor of city drug store. Business established in March, 1882. Carries in addition to the regular drug and fancy good stock, a full line of paints and oils. Dr. Hull was born in Covington, Ind., March 11, 1857. His parents moved to Nebraska in 1869; they located in Brownsville for a few months and then settled in Salem, Richardson Co. The subject of this sketch received his preliminary education in Nebraska. In 1876, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Shaw, in Falls City; afterward entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and graduated March 2, 1882. He returned to Salem, where he was connected with Dr. Brooks for a time, then moved to Stella.

S. C. McELROY, farmer, Section 23, P. O. Stella. Settled on present place in 1874. Has 120 acres in the home farm. Makes a specialty of stock raising, having full blood Short-horn at the head of his herd. Mr. McElroy was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, October 22, 1839. His parents moved to Indiana about 1840, and from there to Edgar County, Ill., in 1853. In the spring of 1856, his mother with the family moved to Nebraska and settled in Richardson County, on McElroy Creek. In the following year S. C. went to California; engaged there in mining and freighting. Was for some time on the route from Leavenworth to Salt Lake City. In 1859 went with a herd of cattle to California. August 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, First Regiment California Volunteer Infantry. The following year the regiment went to New Mexico and Texas. He re-enlisted March 31, 1864, and was finally mustered out in 1866. He then located for a time in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, engaging in farming in the latter State until 1873; then moved to Nebraska. For several years Mr. McElroy has been engaged in making Government surveys in Nebraska and New Mexico, and is still engaged in this business. Mr. McElroy was married in Cedar County, Iowa, September 30, 1868, to Miss Diana Embre, of Cedar County, though a native of Harrison County, Ohio. They have six children, Mary, Lorenzo, Herbert, Francis, Cora and Eva. Mr. McE. is a member of the A. F. & A. M. of Falls City and the G. A. R. of Salem.

J. L. McELROY, County Surveyor and farmer, Section 23, P. O. Stella. Was elected County Surveyor in the fall of 1881. Mr. McElroy was born in Putnam County, Ind., July 6, 1847. He lost his father in Illinois. In 1856, his mother moved to Nebraska and in the spring of 1856 settled on what is now known as McElroy Creek, in Richardson County. In 1863 the family moved to Doniphan County, Kas. In 1863, the subject of this sketch enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He then returned to Doniphan County and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed there until 1871. He then moved to Republic County, Kas., where he engaged at his trade and in farming until 1875. Then moved to Falls City, Neb., and two years later moved on to his brother's farm. Was engaged several summers on Government survey with S. C. Mr. McElroy was married in Davis County, Iowa, October 7, 1869, to Miss Celesta Title, a native of Michigan. They have four children, Venus G., Vera M., Celesta B. and John N. Mr. McE. is a member of the K. of P. and the G. A. R.

MOORE & HIGGINS, general store. Firm composed of T. W. Moore and J. W. Higgins. Business established in February, 1882. The first general store in Stella. T. W. Moore, Postmaster, was appointed in February, 1882. Mr. Moore was born in Westfield, Mass., August 21, 1839. His parents moved to Quincy, Ill., about 1841. His father was engaged in mercantile business in Quincy and after leaving school T. W. was employed in his father's store. During the war he was connected for a time with the Quartermaster's Department, of Tennessee. In the fall of 1867 he moved to Nebraska, settled in Richardson County, where he engaged in farming until present firm was organized. Mr. Moore was married in New York City, January, 1867, to Miss Sarah Ross, of that city. They have two children, Mercie, Thomas. He is a member of the Congregational Church and of the Good Templar Society.

JOHN NULK, farmer, Section 15, P. O. Stella, settled on present place in [illegible]. Has 560 acres in home farm and 160 acres adjoining. Is engaged in both grain and stock. Making a specialty of the latter. Has 112 head of cattle, largely high grades, about thirteen head are full blood of the Rose of Sharon family. Has also an imported Clydesdale stallion, for which he paid some $2,000. Mr. Nulk was born in Mecklenberg, Germany, May 14, 1828. Came to the United States in 1856 and located in Milwaukee, Wis., a short time; then moved to McHenry County, Ill., where he engaged in farming. In 1863 he moved to Nebraska, settled in Richardson County, and has since engaged in farming. He was married in McHenry County, Ill., October 24, 1858, to Miss Mary Bauer, of McHenry County. They have six children, Frank, Louis, Chauncy, John, Charles, Sophia. Mr. Nulk is a member of the Lutheran Church.

H. D. WEAVER, farmer, P. O. Virden, Section 27. Settled on present place in 1871; has 160 acres in the home farm and eighty acres adjoining. Is engaged in grain and stock raising. His stock consists of 55 to 60 head of cattle and 150 head of hogs. Is grading his cattle from Short-horn stock. Mr. Weaver was born in Clarion County, Penn., March 26, 1847. His parents moved to Carroll County, Ill., about 1865. He was born and raised on a farm and engaged in this business in Illinois until 1871, when he settled in present place. Mr. Weaver was married in Carroll County, Ill., February 20, 1868, to Miss Martha Shafer of that county. They have six children: William A., George N., Effie M., Lulu V., Frank G., Lena F. Was elected Justice of the Peace in 1879 and re-elected in 1881. Is President of the School Board.

JESSE WEAVER, farmer, Section 27, P. O. Verden. Settled on present place in 1873. Has 160 acres on home farm and eighty acres adjoining. Is engaged in grain and stock raising, the latter principally. Has about forty head of cattle, the head of the herd being three-fourths grade; 175 head of hogs; thirteen head of horses, the latter grades of Norman. Mr. Weaver was born in Jefferson County, Penn., January 11, 1850. Moved with his parents to Carroll County, Ill., in 1865. Was engaged in farming in Illinois until 1878, when he settled in present place. Mr. Weaver was married in Carroll County, Ill., September 25, 1870, to Miss Emma E. Kreb, of that county. They have four children: Cora A., Lillie M., John N., Charles E. They have also an adopted daughter, Ida Paul, the daughter of a deceased sister of Mrs. Weaver.

WILLIAM H. WHEELER, dealer in lumber, Stella, formerly of Humboldt, was born in New York State in 1848 and removed with his people to Luzerne County, Pa., in 1850, where he was reared and educated. In 1866 he came to Nebraska and took up the farming industry with which he was principally connected until 1879 when he took up the present business which he has actively carried on since. In 1876 he married Miss Ellen Van Norman who was born and reared in Wisconsin. They have a family of one son and two daughters, Annetta, Esburn and Florence E. Mr. Wheeler represents the lumber interests of Stella, which enterprise he engaged in this year.

ARAGO.

Arago, located on the Missouri, a short distance above St. Stephens, was formerly the property of Stephen Story, and was sold by him to a party of Germans who laid it out as a town. Apropos of this place is found an act of the Territorial Legislature approved January 10, 1860, in which Arago was made a city and duly incorporated and it is recorded "there shall be chosen annually, on the first Monday in February, a Mayor, six aldermen and other officers." If the place had a mayor, a city police and other officials the fact has escaped the memory of the oldest residents. At the present time it is a post office, the center of a thickly settled farming community.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY FISCHER, ex-member of the State Legislature and farmer, Section 12; P. O. Arago; located on his present farm in 1870. There are 160 acres in the home farm, and fifty acres outlying. He devotes his attention to stock principally. Mr. F. was born in Saxony, Altenburg, December 29, 1832; learned the mason's trade and followed it in the old country until 1852, when he emigrated to America, and settled in Upper Canada, working there at his trade until he moved to Nebraska, in 1859. He settled in Arago, Richardson County, and engaged in the masonry work until 1870, when he moved on the present farm. He was married in Buffalo, N. Y., April 7, 1857, to Miss Emily Buckmann, of Buffalo. They have nine children: Charles, George, Henry, William, Emily, Louis, Annie, Louisa, Frederick. Mr. F. was elected to the State Legislature in 1874. He was appointed Enumerator for the Precinct Census in 1880.

AUGUST GUENTHER, dealer in drugs, fancy goods, etc.; business established in 1881. Mr. G. succeeded C. H. Walther. Mr. G. was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 11, 1835; was educated in Germany, and learned the drug business, passing four examinations. In 1853, he came to the United States; first located in New York City; followed his profession there and in other parts of the United States. In 1880, he settled in Arago. Mr. G. was married in Richardson County, Neb., September 26, 1867, to Miss Kate Hoos, of that county. They have three children—Julia, Lizzie, Albert.

JOSEPH A. KITT, general store; business established in 1879, by Kitt & Kibler; the latter retired in 1880. Mr. K. was born in Baden, Germany, November 8, 1849. In 1859, his parents came to the United States, and after locating in Illinois for a time, settled in Richardson County, the same year. Joseph A. was educated in this county. In 1864, he enlisted in the First Nebraska Black Horse Cavalry Battalion, which was afterward consolidated with the First Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry. He served until mustered out, July 3, 1866; then returned to Richardson County, and engaged in farming until 1874; then clerking until present business. Mr. K. was married in Rulo, Neb., February 17, 1866, to Miss Salina Frank, of Rulo. They have three children—Fred. T., Malvina, and Annie.

DR. GEORGE KOENIG, physician and surgeon, was born in Prussia, February 6, 1843; was educated in the old country, pursuing his professional studies and graduating from the Medical College of Goettinge. In 1871, he came to the United States and settled in Chicago. Driven out by the great fire, he moved to St. Louis, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1875, he went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he continued engaged in practice until 1879, when he settled in Arago, Neb. Dr. K. was married in Springfield, Mo., June 15, 1872, to Miss Margaret Henry, a native of Switzerland. They have two children, Catherine, George. The Doctor is a member of the Catholic Church, and of the St. Jo Turn Verein.

F. B. MILLER, general store. Business established in 1875, by Mr. Miller; the last year or so in wife's name, on account of poor health. Mr. M. was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, January 18, 1820. Learned the soap and candle making trade at home. In 1847 he came to the United States and settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where he engaged in clerking until 1864, when he settled in Arago, Neb. Was elected County Treasurer in 1871, and re-elected in 1873; at close of second term he returned to Arago, and opened present business. Mr. M. was married in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, January 18, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Sommeriad. They have seven children now living—Henry, Fred W., William, Caroline (now Mrs. Werner), Sophia (now Mrs. Schaffer), George and Lewis. Mr. M. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

J. F. C. ULRICH, dealer in hardware, tinware, stoves and agricultural implements. Business established March, 1882. Mr. U. was born in Weisbaden, Germany, July 9, 1847; educated at home. In 1872 he came to the United States; located in New York City for a time, then went to Pennsylvania. In 1875 paid a visit home, and returned to the United States in 1876. In 1878 he settled in Saline County, Neb. Engaged in clerking for a time, then went to Missouri. In 1880, settled in Arago, and clerked until the spring of 1882, when he opened business.

HENRY VOLLBRECHT, Postmaster. Appointed to present position by President Arthur, December 30, 1881. Mr. V. was born in Prussia, July 2, 1826; was educated there and learned the carpenter's trade and cabinet-making. In 1854 he came to the United States, and settled in Buffalo, N. Y., where he followed his trade until 1858, when he moved to Arago, Neb. Worked at his trade there also until 1874, when he took charge of the hotel. In 1878, engaged in farming, which he followed until appointed to present position. Mr. V. enlisted February 16, 1862, in Company B, Fourth Missouri Cavalry and served until the close of the war, being mustered out in April, 1865. He was married in Buffalo, N. Y., December 31, 1855, to Miss Ottilie Nemode, of Buffalo. She died in Arago, leaving two children—Annie and Amelia. Mr. V. is a member of the Lutheran Church.

PORTER PRECINCT.

JAMES R. BROCKMAN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 31, Porter Precinct, P. O. Humboldt, was born in Athens, Ill., and reared in Morgan County. In 1860, and at the age of twenty-one, he came to Nebraska and engaged at freighting for a few years, with which he was actively identified. He subsequently engaged at his present industry which he has successfully conducted. In 1869 he was married to Mrs. Gelpha Jane Shrader (formerly Hurd). She was born and reared in Cass County, Ill., and settled in this locality with her deceased husband at an early date. Mrs. Brockman's family consists of two sons—Nathaniel and James Shrader. Mr. B. has been an active worker in the development of the social life of this locality since coming here.

JOHN M. BROCKMAN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 20, Humboldt P. O., was born and reared in Morgan County, Ill., and was identified there with the teaching profession principally till 1860, when he came here and located, and has been identified with his present industry here since 1867. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted his services in defence of the Union and entered the 1st Nebraska Cavalry, which subsequently merged into the 5th Iowa, with which he remained in active service till 1864, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he prosecuted his profession of teaching in Illinois till 1867, when he settled here, having married in that year Miss Minerva A. Mitchell, who was born in Christian and reared in Menard County, Ill. They have one daughter, Ida. Mr. Brockman has always taken an active part in all measures tending to the growth of the many different industries and interests of the locality since coming here.

J. H. CORNELIUS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 32, Porter Precinct, P. O. Humboldt, was born in Henry County, Ky., in 1830. At the age of twenty-one he left his native State and located in Menard County, Ill., where he followed farming until 1860, when he came here and located, and has been very successfully connected with his present industry here since. In 1867 he married Miss Maria Tighe, who was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1841, and came to America with her people in 1854, who settled in Morgan County, Ill., where she was reared and educated. They have a family of three sons and three daughters—Alpheus B., John M., Nellie, Keziah, Isaiah, Logan, and Bessie O. Mr. C. has been an active worker in the growth and development of the social and industrial life of his locality since coming here, and has by dint of honest industry accumulated about 570 acres of valuable land surrounding his homestead.

HENRY ELLIOTT, farmer and stock raiser, Section 25, Porter Precinct, P. O. Stella, was born in Kentucky in 1836, and was reared in Buchanan County, Mo., where he followed farming until 1870, when he came to Nebraska and settled in Nemaha County, and carried on farming actively until 1882, when he bought his present farm and settled here. In 1861 he married Miss Annie Stockwell, who was born in Kentucky in 1843, and reared in Platte County, Mo. They have a family of two sons and three daughters—Thomas, Alice, Nannie, Bird, and Dena. Mr. Elliott has taken an active part in the social and public life of his locality since locating in the State.

J. CORWIN FERGUS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 28, Porter Precinct, P. O. Humboldt, was born and reared in Miami County, Ohio, and was identified with farming there until 1868, when he located here, and has very actively conducted his present business since. In 1871 he married Miss Frances Forgy, who was born and reared in Clark County, Ohio. They have two sons and one daughter living—Ernest S., Oma L., and Corwin C.—and have buried one daughter—Olga, aged two years—in 1876, in Mound Cemetery, Porter Precinct. Mr. Corwin Fergus has been an active worker in the furtherance of all measures tending toward the growth and development of the industrial and social life of his locality since coming here. He is at present one of the board of directors of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Humboldt, which incumbency he has held since its organization. His military record is as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he was in active service from 1864 until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged.

WILLIAM HALL, farmer and stockraiser, Section 14, Porter Precinct, Stella P. O., was born and reared in Morgan County, Ill., and was connected there with farming till 1864, when he came here and located, and has very successfully prosecuted his present industry here since. In 1846 he married Miss N. J. Thompson of his native county. They have a family of six sons—Thomas E., Downey E., Henry H., Burton W., Samuel R., and Willis Guy. Mr. Hall has worked actively in the development of the social life of his locality.

B. MULLEN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 20, Porter Precinct, Humboldt P. O., was born and reared in Champaign County, Ohio. In 1856 and at the age of nineteen, he located in Cass County, Ill., where he followed farming till 1864. In the meantime he located his present property in 1860, and settled here in 1864, and has actively prosecuted his present business here since. In 1868 he married Miss Susan M. Hayes, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania. They have a family of three sons, Lewis, Frank, and Benjamin. At the breaking out of the war, Mr. Mullen volunteered his services and enlisted in Company C, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, with which he remained in active service till December, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. Since coming here he has always taken an active interest in the growth and development of the public, social and industrial life of his locality.

ROBERT G. SHUE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 15, Porter Precinct, P. O. Humboldt, was born in Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio, in 1853, and removed with his people, who settled in Sangamon County, Ill., in 1859 where he was reared and educated. In 1870 he located in Wilson County, Kas., where he carried on farming until 1874, when he came here and has actively prosecuted his present industry here since. In 1877 he married Miss Anna Hall, who was born and reared in Morgan County, Ill. They have two sons Gaius E., and Robert Leroy. Mr. Shue has worked actively in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

JOHN TIGHE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 27, Porter Precinct, Dawson's Mills P. O. Mr. Tighe was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, 1843, and came to America with his parents Murtagh and Ellen Tighe, who settled in Morgan County, Ill., 1849, where he was reared and educated and was identified actively there with the farming and stock industry there till 1864, when he located here and has very successfully prosecuted the agricultural and stock industry here since. In 1854 Mrs. Ellen Tighe, formerly Carroll, departed this life and is buried in the cemetery, Jacksonville, Ill., leaving one son and daughter, John and Maria, now Mrs. J. H. Cornelius, of this Precinct.

D. A. WALKER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 9, Porter Precinct, P. O. Stella, was born in Germany in 1840, and came to America in 1858. Located in Cincinnati, Ohio, until 1860, when he settled in Sangamon County, Ill., where he followed farming until 1868, when he came here and has very successfully conducted his present industry since. In 1879 he married Miss Rebecca J. Hall, who was born and reared in Morgan County, Ill., and who departed this life in June, 1882, and was buried in Mound Cemetery, this precinct, with her two little children, Gracie and Abbie. Mr. Walker has always taken an active interest tending toward the growth and development of the social life of his locality.

JOHN QUINLAN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 23, Porter Precinct, Stella P. O., was born in Nova Scotia, 1825, and was identified in that country with farming, trading and lumber industries. In 1870 he came here and located, and has successfully followed his present business ever since. In 1853 he married Miss Eliza A. Turner, of his native county. They have a family of three sons and two daughters, James W., Amos A., David M., Cassie A., and Emily A. Mr. Quinlan has always been an active worker in the social development of his locality since coming here.

OHIO PRECINCT.

RALPH ANDERSON, farmer, P. O. Falls City. Mr. A.'s home farm contains 240 acres, in Ohio Precinct. He makes a specialty of fine stock, particularly Durham Short-horns, of the Bates family. He brought a car load of Short-horns with him when he came to the State, and has improved and increased his herd since. The head of the herd is a Miss Wylie's Knight. Mr. Anderson was born in Durham County, England, September 5, 1822. He was connected with Durham cattle there. In 1849 he came to the United States and settled in Pike County, Ill., where he engaged in raising fine stock. In 1863 he removed to Richardson County, Neb., and settled on present farm. Mr. A. was married in Pike County, Ill., to Miss Mary Langly, of Pike County. They have one child, Lizzie. Mr. A. was County Commissioner one term and has filled all the minor offices.

HON. J. R. DOWTY, member State Legislature and farmer, Section 17, Ohio Precinct. Bought present farm in 1863, and settled on it in 1865. Has 160 acres in home farm and has an "eighty" adjoining. Raises grain and stock. Mr. Dowty was born in Butler County, Ohio, October 10, 1829. Learned the carpenter trade as a young man. In 1857 he moved to St. Louis, Mo., and the same year settled in Nemaha County, Neb., where he engaged in carpentering until 1859, then moved to Richardson County, where he followed the same business until he settled on his farm. In 1867 he was appointed carpenter at the Great Nemaha Indian Agency, retaining the position until 1874, then returned to his farm. Mr. Dowty was married in Arago, Richardson County, Neb., May 5, 1863, to Miss Lydia M. Beaver, of that county. They have three children, Edwin, Allison and Rebecca. Mr. D. was Postmaster at Nohart, Richardson County, under Presidents Johnson and Grant. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN FALLSTEAD, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Falls City. Located on his present place in 1866. He has 120 acres devoted to grain and stock. Mr. F. was born in Schleswig Holstein, Germany, Aug. 28, 1829. He served six years in the German army, during this period being engaged in the Danish-German war. In 1852 or 1853 he came to the United States, located for a time in New York State, then went to Michigan. Afterward lived about five years in St. Joseph, Ind. In 1861 he moved to Nebraska and settled in Richardson County, where he bought eighty acres of land and engaged in outside work to obtain means to stock the place. He enlisted in 1862 in Company G, Second Regiment Nebraska Volunteers, and served about fifteen months. He was wounded at the battle of White Rock Hills. Mr. Falstead was married in Arago, Richardson County, May 16, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Pollard, a native of Tennessee. They have two children, George H. and John W.

J. F. HARKENDORFF, farmer, Section 29, P. O. Falls City, bought and settled on his present farm in November, 1854. He is now the oldest living resident of Richardson County. There are 480 acres in the home farm, principally devoted to raising grain for stock. Mr. Harkendorff was born in Mecklenburg Schwerin, Germany, February 15, 1810. He learned the wagon making trade, and followed it there until 1853, in which year he emigrated to America, and settled in Jackson County Ill. From there he moved to Nebraska. He was married in Mecklenburg Schwerin, October 2, 1833, to Miss Mary Kephandt, of that place. They have one son living—Fred J. He was married in Johnson County, Neb., in 1866, to Miss Mary Hasenyager, of that county. They have four children—John F., Annie, Mary and Charles. Mr. H. is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

JOHN LEWIS, farmer, Section 20, P. O. Falls City. Located on present place in the fall of 1869. There are 320 acres in the home farm. Mr. Lewis rents out his farm, though still residing on it. Mr. Lewis is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Crawford County, April 23, 1816. He was educated in his native county, and remained there, engaged in farming, until 1854, when he removed to McHenry County, Ill. In 1863, removed to Marshall County, Iowa, and a year later to Jasper County, where he remained until he settled in Nebraska in 1869. Mr. L. was married in Crawford County, Pa., to Miss Martha Hotchkiss, a native of Connecticut. She died, leaving two children—Delia and Joel. Was again married in Crawford County, Pa., to Miss Adeline Webster, of Connecticut, who died leaving six children—Webster, Emeline, Nancy, Leslie, Charles and Elizabeth. He was married to his present wife in McHenry, County, Ill. She was a Miss Rebecca Randolph, a native of Crawford County, Pa. They have one son—Ellis P.

B. M. MADDOX, farmer, Section 36, P. O. Falls City, has 165 acres in the home farm. Does not manage the farm personally at the present time, having rented most of it. He was born in Fleming County, Ky., 1815. In 1831, he moved to Fountain County, Ind., with his parents. His father died in 1835, B. M. then took charge of the family. Removed to Vermillion County, Ind., in 1837. In the fall of 1848 he went to Illinois, and returned in 1850, sold out in 1851, and was then intending to move west, but the death of his wife disarranged his plans, and it was about two years later that he located in Hardin County, Iowa, where he remained until 1864, in which year he settled on his present homestead. Mr. M. has been married three times. His first wife was Miss Nancy Code, of Vermillion County, Ind., to whom he was married in 1836 or 1837. She died, leaving four children—Richard, Susan, Emerillia and Nancy. He was married again in Fountain County, Ind., in 1852, to Miss Barbara Starus Livengood, of that county. She died, leaving three children—J. Luther, Salina, and Charles L. He was married to his present wife in Holt County, Mo., in 1866. She was a Miss Sarah Catron, of Holt County. They have two children—Emma L. and George W. Mr. M. is a member of the Falls City Lodge, No. 9, A., F. & A. M.

B. F. MORGAN, farmer, Section 18, Ohio Precinct, P. O. Salem, settled on present place in 1872. The home farm contains 120 acres, devoted to grain and stock. Mr. M. is turning his attention to the breeding of fine stock. He has now six head full blood and thirty head of graded Short-horns. The head of the herd is a full blood "Rose of Sharon" bull. Mr. Morgan was born in Cumberland County, Ky., September 15, 1842. He was educated in his native county, where he engaged in farming until 1867, when he removed to Pike County, Ill., where he engaged in stock raising until he moved to Nebraska in 1872. Mr. Morgan was married in Pike County, Ill., August 26, 1870, to Miss Hanlin, of Pike County. They have two children—Edwin L. and Myrtle S. Mr. M. is a member of Salem Lodge, No. 47, A., F. & A. M.

FRANCIS SHAFFER, farmer, P. O. Falls City. Mr. S. has 245 acres in Ohio Precinct, which he works himself and in addition has 160 acres bordering, which he generally rents. Is at present raising considerable grain, but intends ultimately to work into fine stock. He was born in Somerset County, Pa., August 28, 1841. Was born and raised on a farm. In 1862 he moved to Carroll County, Ill., where he engaged in farming until 1869, when he moved to Richardson County, Neb., and settled on present place. Mr. S. was married in Somerset County, Pa., October 29, 1861, to Miss Susan Horner of that county. They have seven children—Charles P., Perry, James A., Annie M., Frank M., Bertha E., Harry M. He is a member of the German Baptist Church.

SAMUEL C. STUMP, minister of the German Baptist Church, and farmer, Section 4, P. O. Falls City, settled on present place in 1870. Has 160 acres in home farm, and forty acres adjacent, in addition to pasture and timber lots. Is engaged in raising both grain and stock. Mr. Stump was born in York County, Pa., August 15, 1826. About 1834 his parents moved to Preble County, Ohio, and in 1849 to Wells County, Ind., where Samuel C. remained until 1870, when he settled in present place. He was married in Preble County, Ohio, to Miss McFadden, a native of Rockingham County, Va. They have eight children—John, Elizabeth, Susan, Benjamin F., Peter A., Jane, George, Mary E. Mr. S. is Treasurer of the School District.

SOLOMON C. STUMP, farmer, Section 22, P. O. Falls City. Has 320 acres in the home farm, and 100 acres outlying. Raises grain and stock, having this year some 130 acres of small grain. Mr. Stump was born in Preble County, Ohio, April 11, 1841. He was educated in his native county. In 1871 he removed to Nebraska, settled in Richardson County, and has since engaged in farming. He was married in Preble County, Ohio, in September, 1862, to Miss Magdelena Petry of that county. She died in Richardson County, July 4, 1873, leaving seven children—John W., Laura J., Francis M., Washington C., Ermira A., Alonzo P., Chester W. He was married to his present wife in Richardson County, May 31, 1874. She was Mrs. Harriet (Forney) Wise. They have five children—Maggie M., Benjamin F., Mary E., Amanda E., Lottie A. Mr. S. has been Township Assessor three terms. Mr. S. controls the county right on W. S. Browe's Patent Gate Hinge.

GEORGE C. THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Falls City. The home farm, in Ohio Precinct, consists of 160 acres. He raises some small grain, though principally corn, etc., which he feeds to his stock. Mr. T. was born in Callaway County, Mo., May 13, 1837. His parents moved to Atchison County about 1844. George C. enlisted in 1862 in the Fifth Regiment Cavalry, M. S. M., and served until June, 1863, the expiration of term of enlistment. Returned home and engaged in farming in Atchison County until 1880, when he moved to Richardson County, Neb., and settled on present place. Mr. T. was married in Atchison County, Mo., in 1875, to Miss Sarah B. Cradit of that county. They have three children—Oscar C., Walter D., George L. He is a member of Falls City Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M.

FRANKLIN PRECINCT.

JOSHUA G. BABCOCK, farmer and stock raiser, Section 30, Franklin Precinct, P. O. Humboldt, was born and raised in Clark County, Ohio, and came to Nebraska in 1857, and located here, where he has actively followed his present business since. In 1848 he was married in Clark County, Ohio, to Charlotte T. Lippincott, who was born and reared in same county. They have a family of four sons and three daughters—Julius T., Levanthia C., Cassius C., Laura E., Roena M., Uri S. and Curtis L.; the last two are invalids. Mr. Babcock has always been an active worker in the social life of the locality since coming here.

HON. CHARLES COLE, Member of State Assembly from First Legislative District of Nebraska, farmer and stock raiser, Section 25, Franklin Precinct, Humboldt P. O. Mr. Cole was born in Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., in 1821, and removed with [illegible] people to Painesville, Ohio, in 1828, where he was reared and educated. In 1[illegible] he located in Jo Daviess County, Ill., where he was actively identified with farming and stock raising until 1877, when he came here and located, and has been successfully connected with his present industry since. January, 1847, he married Miss Almeda Barto, who was born and reared in Islip, Long Island, and who departed this life in 1854, and is buried in Elm Wood Cemetery, Warren, Ill., leaving a family of three sons and one daughter: George E., Frederick H., Charles M., Mary A. In 1856 he married Miss Jennie H. Abbey, who was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and reared in Lake County, Ohio. They have a family of two sons and three daughters: Carrie A., Sarah A., W. H., Seeley F. and Maria L. Mr. Cole has always taken an active interest in the growth and development of the social and industrial life of this locality since coming here. He is at present incumbent of this district in the Legislative Assembly, and has filled many minor municipal offices.

JOHN W. DAVIS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 29, Franklin Precinct, Humboldt P. O. Was born in Virginia, 1826, and was reared in Logan County, Ohio, where he followed his business of boot and shoe making till 1856. In 1857 he came here and located, and has followed his present business here since. In 1842 he married Miss Amy Randolf, who was born in Virginia and reared in Ohio, and who departed this life April 10, 1864, and is buried on the homestead here, leaving one daughter, Rhoda, now Mrs. Civilian Watters, of Norton County, Kan. In 1[illegible] he married Mrs. Abigail Corlett. They have one son and one daughter, Perry T. and Laura M. Mr. D. was Captain of the Home Guards here during the war, and has always taken an active part in the social life of his locality since coming here.

B. F. FERGUSON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 26, Franklin Precinct, Humboldt P. O. Was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1817, and was reared in Ontario County. At the age of thirty-one he left his native State for the West, and after spending a few years alternately in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, he came to Nebraska and located here in 1857, and has, by dint of persistent industry and honest intelligence, so lived as to accumulate a nice amount of land (350 acres), and the honor of being the father of his precinct. In 1847 he married Miss Hannah Van Dusen in Ontario County, N. Y., who was born in Connecticut in 1826. They have one son, Willie Grant, living. They have buried three sons and four daughters in Brownville Cemetery. Mr. Ferguson served in Second Nebraska Cavalry for nearly a year, when he joined the Mounted Militia of the State, and in active service in it till the end of the war. He has always taken an active interest in the development of the social life of his locality since coming here.

FRED A. LOENNIG, farmer and stock raiser, Section 27, Franklin Precinct, P. O. Humboldt. Was born in Prussia in 1830. He came to America in 1852, traveling through Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Iowa. He followed farming until 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Second Iowa Cavalry, and remained in active service until the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. After the war he located in Bureau County, Ill., where he followed farming until 1871, when he came here, and has actively carried on his present business since. In 1[illegible] he married Miss Maria S. Toepfer, who was born in Bavaria in 1848 and came to America about 1865. They have a family of three sons and three daughters: William, Ida, Henry, Frederick, Mary and Annie. Mr. L. has always taken an active part in the growth and development of the social and public life of his locality since coming here, and has, by honest, upright dealing, secured for himself a very valuable farm and the high esteem of the people of his district.

J. R. STANDERFORD, farmer and stock raiser, Section 19, Franklin Precinct, Humboldt P. O. Was born and reared in Orange County, Ind. In 1850, at the age of twenty, he removed to Morgan County, Ill, where he followed farming actively for several years. In 1860 he came here and located, and has very successfully carried on his present business since. In 1857 he married Miss Elizabeth J. Manchester, who was born and reared in Morgan County, Ill., and who departed this life in 1868 and is buried in Pawnee City Cemetery, leaving one son and two daughters, William T., Mary L. and Maudie J. In 1871 he married Miss Mary Ann Purcell, who was born in Hancock County, Ill. They have two sons and three daughters, Richard, James, Belle, Eva and Jennie. Mr. Standerford has always worked actively in the development of the social life of his locality, and has, by dint of honest industry, secured a valuable remuneration for his labors in the shape of 3[illegible] acres of very fine land.

LIBERTY PRECINCT.

J. G. HEINZELMAN & SON, proprietors Liberty Custom and Merchant Mills, Section 23, Liberty Precinct. The mills were built in 1874, by Heinzelman and Gergan. Mr. H. taking entire charge the next year; the present firm was organized in 1881. The buildings are of frame, twenty-six by thirty-six and three stories high, containing three run of stones, driven by water power. They are now adding rolls for the manufacture of patent flour by the new process. John G. Heinzelman, Sr., member of the firm was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 8, 1827. He came to the United States, in 1849, and settled in Ohio; three years later he moved to St. Joseph County, Ind., where he remained, engaged in farming until 1864, when he moved to Nebraska, and settled in Richardson County. He engaged in farming until he took charge of the mills, in 1875. His farm consisting of a half section of land he now rents. Mr. H. was married in Portage County, Ohio, January 7, 1853, to Miss Mary Kelly, a native of Germany. They have five children, Annie M., George H., Minna A., Charles and August. George H. Heinzelman, the junior member of the firm was born in St. Joseph County, Ind., February 3, 1855. Has since remained with his parents.

L. J. HITCHCOCK, farmer, and also engaged in raising thoroughbred Poland China hogs, Section 35, Liberty Precinct, P. O. Salem. Bought present place in 1862, and settled on it in 1869, there are 160 acres of the home farm and forty acres adjoining, devoted to grain and stock. Mr. H. has started breeding cattle, the head of his stock being a full blood Short-horn from the famous Cowen herd of Missouri. Mr. Hitchcock was born in Warren County, N. Y., April 5, 1840, his parents moved to Lake County, Ohio (about 1844), and from there they removed to Richardson County, Neb., in 1861. L. J. received his education in Ohio and engaged in farming all of his life. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Fifth Regiment, Missouri State Militia. Was mustered out in 1864, and returned to Nebraska. He was married in Richardson County, Neb., March 14, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Hosick of that county. They have one child, Chauncy.

G. W. SEARS, farmer, Section 26, Liberty Precinct, P. O. Salem, settled on his present place in 1869. There are 170 acres of the home farm and eighty acres adjoining. He raises grain and stock, the latter consisting of cattle and hogs. Mr. Sears was born in Waldo County, Me., March 15, 1843. He was partially educated in his native county, finishing in Green County, Wis., where his parents removed in 1856. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company K, Twenty-second Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Was taken prisoner in March, 1863, and confined in Libby Prison. Being mustered out in June, 1865, was attached to the Twentieth Army Corps under Gen. Hooker. He returned to Green County, and there engaged in farming until 1869, when he settled in Richardson County, Neb. Mr. S. was married in Green County, Wis., May 1, 1867, to Miss Sylvia A., daughter of K. R. Davis. They have six children, Nelva, Ina, Oina, Orva, Lindel and Zella. Mr. S. is a member of the Commodore Porter Post, No. 48, G. A. R.

DE WITT C. SIMMONS, farmer, Section 26, Liberty Precinct, Salem P. O., settled on his present place in 1868. There are 200 acres in the home farm. Mr. S. is engaged in both grain and stock raising. He is breeding Poland-China hogs, and has four heifers and a bull, Short-horn cattle. Mr. S. was born in Pike County, Ill., March 8, 1830. He was educated in his native county, and engaged in farming until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in 1862, in Company H, Seventy-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was wounded at the battle of Perryville, the same year. He returned home, and after his convalescence he returned to his regiment; was shortly afterward commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Company, but resigned and came home. In 1865, he raised a company of 100-day men for picket duty; they served until the close of the war. In 1868, he settled in Richardson County, Neb., on his present farm. He was married in Pike County, Ill., May 25, 1851, to Miss Eliza J. Pennington, a native of New Jersey. They have five children—Flora, Clarence, Grant, Guion, and Judson. Mr. S. is a member of Commodore Porter Post, No. 48, G. A. R., and of Salem Lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F.

SPEISER PRECINCT.

SAMUEL GERMAIN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 20, Speiser Precinct, Humboldt P. O., was born and reared in Delaware County, N. Y., and came to Nebraska in 1866, and located here, where he has very successfully carried on his present industry since. In January, 1860, he married Miss Augusta Bisbee, in Freeport, Ill. She was born and reared in his native county, and who departed this life March, 1874, and is buried in the cemetery, Speiser Precinct, leaving a family of four sons and three daughters—Amanda, Osmer, Homer, Jennie, Adelbert, Samuel E. and Ida. In December, 1874, he married Mrs. Ellen Law, formerly Linn, who was born and reared in his native State. They have a family of two sons and one daughter—Kirtland, Myrtle, and Alvin. Mrs. Germain's family are—Eliza, May, and William Law. Mr. Germain has always worked actively in the furtherance of such measures as tended to develop the home life of his locality, since his coming here. His military service began in August, 1862, in Company K, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was actively engaged till September, 1864, when he was honorably discharged on account of injuries received, and pensioned.

CHARLES A. STRAWN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 21, Speiser Precinct, P. O. Humboldt, was born in Franklin Township, DeKalb Co., Ill., where he was identified with farming until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and remained in active service until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged; participated actively in thirteen pitched battles. He was with Sherman in all his campaigns, and his march to the sea. After the war he came to Nebraska, and located here in 1866, where he has been actively connected with his present industry since. In 1867, he married Miss Emily J. Young, of his native home, who departed this life in 1876, and is buried in the cemetery, Speiser Precinct, leaving two daughters and one son—Rosella May, Emery M., living, and Laura, buried beside her mother in 1879. In 1877, he married Miss Mary Houser, of Pennsylvania. They have a family of three sons—William Grant, Bert and Mort, twins. Mr. Strawn has been an active worker in the development of the social life of his locality, and is an active member of the William Mix Post, No. 66, G. A. R., of which he is the Junior Vice-Commander.

JOHN VINNER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 31, Speiser Precinct. P.O. Cincinnati, was born in Harrisburg, Penn., in 1834, and was reared in Preble County, Ohio, where he followed farming until 1860, when he came here and located and has very successfully carried on his present industry since. In 1853 he married Miss Martha Aydelott, in Preble County, Ohio. She was born and reared in Indiana. They have a family of three sons and two daughters: George, Oscar, Susie, Mary and Jacob. Mr. Vinner has always taken an active part in the development of his locality since coming here, and has by dint of honest industry and business thrift, secured for himself a valuable tract of land, consisting of 400 acres, 240 of which are in Nebraska and 160 in Kansas.

BARADA PRECINCT.

JOHN P. KING, farmer, Section 7, P. O. Aspinwau, Nemaha Co. Settled in present place in 1869. Has 160 acres in home farm and 80 acres adjacent. Mr. King also owns 170 acres in Nemaha County, which he rents at present. Makes a specialty of fine stock raising. Has a full blood Rose of Sharon bull for the head of his herd, and in his drove of 200 hogs, runs to Jersey Reds almost exclusively. Mr. King was born in Livingston County, N. Y., October 12, 1833. About 1856 he left home and settled in Clayton County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming. From there he moved to Nebraska in 1860, and settled in Richardson County, and has since been engaged in farming. Mr. King was married in Clayton County, Iowa, in May, 1858, to Miss Mary C. Slocum of that county. They have six children living, Mary C., Nellie, Myrtle, Donna, John R. and Jay W. Mr. King is a member of the A. F. & A. M. of Nemaha City. Is also a stockholder in the Richardson County National Bank of Falls County.

H. SAARE & CO., general store, Barada. Business established in January, [illegible]; succeeded E. Weisenreder. They carry a stock of $6,000. H. Saare, Postmaster; was appointed in October, 1880. He is a native of Prussia, and was born March 4, 1844. His parents came to the United States in 1854 and settled in Jefferson County, Wis., where he engaged in farming. In 1858 he moved to Sauk County, Wis., following the same business. In 1864 he enlisted in Company G., [illegible] Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, then returned to Wisconsin. In 1872 he settled in Aspinwall, Nemaha Co., Neb., where he engaged in the mercantile business, remaining until 1877, when he returned to Baraboo, Wis., also engaging there in the mercantile business, until the present firm was organized. Mr. Saare was married in Dane County, Wis., July 17, 1869, to Miss Louise Mollin, of Dane County. They have three children living—Alfred, Louise and Augusta.

D. V. STEPHENSON, farmer, Section 16, P. O. Barada. Settled on present place in 1876. Has 505 acres in the home farm. Mr. Stephenson makes a specialty in the breeding of fine stock. He has a herd of pedigreed Jersey cattle, consisting of some twelve to fifteen head, and has also about eighteen head of full-blood Short-horns, of the Rose of Sharon and Amelia families. In horses, he has some fifteen head of brood mares and has for sires a full-blood Clydesdale and full-blood Hambletonian. Mr. Stephenson was born in Montgomery County, Ind., June 3, 1840. His parents moved to Marion County, Iowa, about 1846. In 1858, settled in Richardson County, Neb., where he engaged in farming until about 1865, then moved to Falls City. D. V. was appointed Deputy United States Surveyor; leaving his family in Falls City, he worked some ten years in western Nebraska and in New Mexico. He was married in Richardson County, Neb., in April, 1862, to Miss Mattie V. McElroy, of that County. She died in 1875, leaving five children—Lillie B., Wells Z., Hattie E., John L., Mattie B. He was married to his present wife in Richardson County, in August, 1876. She was Miss Annie E. Benner, of that County. They have two children—Ruth and Lucy. Mr. S. is a member of Falls City Lodge No. 9, A., F. & A. M. and Eureka Chapter No. 5, also of the K. of P.

PRESTON.

P. R. SHELLEY, Postmaster and dealer in general merchandise, Preston. Business established in February, 1880. Mr. S. was born in Bucks County, Pa. December 18, 1843. Was educated in his native county and learned a trade. In 1860 he moved to Montgomery County, Pa., where he remained until 1876, when he moved to Brown County, Kansas. In 1878 he moved to Nebraska, and settled in Richardson County, where he engaged in farming until he laid out the town of Preston. Mr. S. is the owner of the town site and may be said to be the father of the town. He was married in Montgomery County, Pa., September 4, 1864, to Miss Shutt, of that county. They have four children—John R., Martha, Christian and Freed. Mr. S. is a member of the Dunkard Society.

A. D. McALPINE, station agent at Preston of B. & M. R. R., also agent Wells Fargo Express Company. Mr. McA. was born in Elgin County, Canada West, January 10, 1859. He was educated in Middlesex County, where his parents had previously moved. In 1877 he commenced the study of telegraphy, and followed it in addition to clerking, until 1880, when he came to the United States. After spending a few months in Kansas, he settled at Staplehurst, Seward Co., Neb., where he held the position of agent for the B. & M. R. R., and was also Postmaster. Was appointed to his present position September 3, 1881.

SALINE COUNTY.

LOCATION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

SALINE County, little more than a quarter of a century ago, was undistinguished by name, boundary line, or survey. It was then a part of the wild and undivided country which knew no settlement nor recognized civilization. The buffalo and Indian roamed over it at freedom and at will and the yet wilder and more savage bordermen performed unmolested their revolting tragedies of crime and murder fearlessly and without danger of detection or punishment.

In 1855, the survey was made and a portion of territory was detached from the mass and named Saline County.

The name Saline, signifying salt, was applied to the county from a supposition that somewhere within its boundaries were to be found numerous extensive salt springs. This supposition, however, proved untrue, since the discovery of any such saline fountains has not, as yet, been made.

Saline County lies in the third tier of counties from the Missouri River and in the second from the south line of the State. It is surrounded by Seward County on the north, Lancaster and Gage on the east, Jefferson on the south, and by Fillmore on the west. In topography, it is somewhat more varied than most other counties in the State, being diversified by almost level plains, numerous wide, flat valleys, and by gracefully undulating slopes and uplands.

In the northern part the land is nearly level, but toward the central and southern part it is considerably more broken while along the streams are beautiful level bottoms.

The Big Blue River crosses the county from north to south, along the eastern part by which with its numerous tributaries, the entire county is excellently watered for both agricultural and stock raising purposes. A branch called the West Blue River, joins the main stream in the northwest part of the county and it is also fed by numerous creeks of considerable size in its flow southward through the county. Among these is Turkey Creek which enters the county on the west side and arching around toward the north again flows southward, emptying into the Big Blue near the southeast corner of the county. This is the largest creek in the county and affords most excellent water power privileges. Swan Creek, the next in size, crosses the southern part of the county from east to west and is of sufficient size, for a considerable distance from its mouth, for propelling purposes. Besides these there are several other creeks of minor size, such as Walnut, Dry Brush, Spring, Johnson, and Squaw, with their numerous smaller branches and tributaries.

The unrivaled facilities for water power afforded by the Big Blue River, throughout its entire flow of about twenty miles through the county, and the West Blue, Turkey, Walnut and Swan creeks, are advantages to the county of incalculable value. And it will be from no lack of such important privileges that along the banks of these streams will be found, in the near future, numerous sites of mills and factories, bringing with them, in natural course, an equal number of thrifty and prosperous manufacturing villages, towns and cities.

The timber, comparatively speaking, is plentiful and is confined to belts lying along the valleys of the rivers and streams. The principal species, and the most valuable for agricultural wants and fuel, are the walnut, cottonwood, oak, ash, box elder, etc.

The soil is a black loam, varying in depth from one to three and four feet in the valleys. It is exceedingly fertile and productive, improving greatly with cultivation and, with careful tillage, is capable of producing large crops and is adapted to the growing of all the various cereals and grasses in abundance and with profit. A very considerable portion of the land being valley land, renders this one among the best counties in the State for farming, as is abundantly attested by the rapidity with which the lands have been taken up by settlers and the general thrift and prosperity of the farming classes and business generally.

PRIMITIVE OCCUPANTS.

Hitherto, this, together with the surrounding counties, had been devoid of settlement. Here the wild beast and savage found their choicest haunts. The sullen wolf loved to skulk through the dense forest growths which skirt, like verdant fringes, along the margins of the streams. The shaggy buffalo and the fleet-limbed antelope browsed lazily upon the nutritious grasses that grew luxuriantly in the wide valleys and carpeted the uplands. The dusky denizen of the plains, finding fish and game plentiful, and timber abundant for the construction of his primitive wigwam and the supply of his camp fire, made this his chosen home. The smoke of the camp fire constantly curled upward through the blue ether toward heaven, and the valleys echoed with war-whoop and wild halloo as the painted warrior performed the rude gesticulations of the dance, or sat in mute silence lost in wild reveries amid the fumes of the characterizing kinnikinnick. The melancholy sachem offered undisturbed the godless orisons of his religion, while the haggard squaw performed the laborious drudgery of the camp, gathered the fuel and made ready betimes the frugal repast of fish or flesh. All was a scene of untamed nature, primitive, almost, as the day when it came forth from the creative hand.

That this may have been, at an early day, the grounds upon which have been enacted many fierce and deadly contests between hostile tribes, is doubtless true; but to locate any of these as happening within the surveyed limits of the county, is impossible.

But a single instance of this sort is noted, and that of singular mildness. Along about the year 1857 or 1858, hostilities arose between the Pawnee tribe, under the leadership of Peternasharrow, and the Kiowa and Camanche tribes, under the chieftainship of Yellow Buffalo. An engagement took place in which the Pawnees were repulsed and forced to retire to their reservation. The contest, however, seems to be lacking in severity and ferocity, resulting in but little loss or damage to either tribe.

THE FIRST SETTLER.

The time had now come, when the splashings of the breakers of civilization should fall upon this uncivilized country. Even already the adventurous frontiersman, hunter, trapper and explorer, had led the vanguard, but none had come to stay. The first permanent settlement of Saline County began in the year 1858, just twenty-four years ago. As to who the first settler was, is a question upon which there is a diversity of opinion.

That it should be so, in the absence of any record of the fact, and when several, near about the same time, "came to stay," may rather be inferred.

Were the statements of most of the early settlers now living taken for authority, there would be several first settlers. The better authorities upon the subject place the honor between E. Frink, who located, in 1858, on Turkey Creek, near the present site of Pleasant Hill, and Victor Vifquain, who located the same year, in the northeast part of the county, not far from where the city of Crete now stands. The preponderance of the evidence, however, lies in favor of Vifquain, to whom must be accorded the credit of being the first permanent settler in Saline County.

Those next immediately following Vifquain and Frink were; William Stanton, James Johnston, Jonas Gilbert, J. S. Hunt, John Tucker, Tobias Castor, J. C. Bickle, William Remington, William Wall, and others.

Up to 1863, the number of families settled in the county, was fifteen.

The frontier sands had been dampened by the low wash of the wave of emigration which rose with each recurring flow of tide until the sweeping waves rolled on. The population of the county in 1860, numbered 39; in 1870, it was 3,106; in 1874, 7,718; in 1875, 8,163; in 1876, 9,227; in 1878, 10,453; in 1879, 12,417; in 1880, 14,943.

The population, by precincts, into which the county is divided, and of which there are sixteen, is as follows:

Precincts.	Pop. 1879.	Pop. 1880.
Crete	2,022	2,465
Dorchester	673	954
Lincoln	616	764
Johnson Creek	1,062	1,235
Turkey Creek	607	655
Monroe	489	639
Pleasant Hill	918	1,013
Big Blue	818	782
Wilber	1,388	1,481
Brush Creek	756	791
North Fork	626	998
Atlanta	234	958
South Fork	562	
Swan	487	513
De Witt	713	[illegible]

The population is considerably mixed, composed of a great many foreigners, with a thick sprinkling of the Yankee element. The foreigners are principally Scotch, Irish, German and Bohemian. Of the latter, there is a large settlement along the Blue Valley, chiefly; the bulk of the settlement being in the southeast part of the county, in the vicinity of the town of Wilber. They are a thrifty and industrious class of people, as indeed is the case with nearly all the population of the county.

The general intelligence of the people is of a superior order and the intention that the rising generation shall suffer no want of mental training and education, is fully attested by the interest manifested in the establishment and maintenance of good schools.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Notwithstanding the fact that, at the early settlement of the county, the country was infested and overrun by numerous bands of Indians belonging to various tribes, yet, contrary to expectation, in a place so new and so little civilized, the settlers suffered but little from them. Their relations with the whites, were, from the beginning, with but few exceptions, friendly and peaceable. A solitary instance occurred where their atrocities became extremely revolting and calling for vengeance. About the early part of the year 1864, a small party made a hostile raid upon a family by the name of Patton, living near the north part of the county. The male members of the family were securely tied and the others panic stricken forced to flee. Mrs. Patton, who was nearing the period of giving birth, was seized and forced to yield to dastardly outrage at the hands of several of the fiendish brutes. After satiating their lustful appetites and slaughtering a flock of sheep, that Patton had brought with him, they made their escape.

The Sioux, about this time, were the most alarming to the settler. Their hostilities to white settlers were well understood and instances of their atrocities upon them were well known. Large bands of this tribe kept scouring the western part of the State, frequently making incursions into settlements, killing, burning and destroying as they went. Settlers, upon the border, soon learned to dread the name of Sioux, and remained in the most dread supense lest they should make inroads upon them. They knew not the moment they might be made the victims of their savage butchery. So powerfully were they impressed with this feeling of fear, that upon the slightest alarm they were ready for flight. During the year 1864, and in the early part of it, the alarm got started that the Sioux were about to swoop down upon the settlements, the people fled for a refuge and the county was almost entirely deserted, only one or two families being left, and that happened on account of their living a distance from any one else and knew nothing of the scare until the return of the fugitives. This alarm, however, proved a false one, since there were no hostile Indians within a long distance.

Scares of this kind were frequent, but not general. Individual families were often startled by some causes, which at first, were thought to be hostile tribes, but which, in most cases, were unnecessary fright. An instance occurred near about the time of this big scare, which illustrates this feeling.

People were then expecting a raid from the Sioux and anything, nearly, gave alarm. A family by the name of Manley were living near the central and northern part of the county, and quite apart from any one else. None of the men were about at the time. In the evening Mrs. Manley was taking a couple of horses out to lariat them in pasture. As she passed out from the house, she caught sight of three Indians approaching her on horseback. The idea that they were Sioux impressed her at once. She hesitated not a moment but struck out across the prairie, with the horses at full speed. The Indians followed briskly for a short distance and then gave up the chase. The woman kept on going, fording streams, swimming the horses through ponds, and dashed ahead. In her flight she made a wide circuit around, and after riding the whole night through, reached home in the morning. She stopped some distance from the house, fastened her horses and crept cautiously up, expecting to find the rest of the family slaughtered.

Upon reaching the place, judge of her surprise, to find all unharmed, and that the three Indians which she mistook for hostile Sioux, belonged to a friendly and peaceable tribe, whose object in attempting to approach her was simply to make known their friendly relation.

During the summer of 1864, occurred what is known as the "big scare," or what might fitly be termed the "Tucker scare."

A man by the name of Tucker, who had traveled somewhat through the mountain districts and across to California, boasted himself upon his fearlessness with Indians, and hooted (so long as there was no danger) at any one's being afraid. He also boasted of his expertness in being able to tell a Sioux at a long distance off. These exemplifications of self did well enough so long as no dangers were nigh, but note the change when the hour of trial is at hand.

Tucker one day was off some distance from the house, and other parties, and quite alone. Some few Indians broke into sight, and Tucker, at first glance, took them for Sioux. Back to the house he broke as fast at his fleet limbs could carry him. When he reached the house his breath was quite exhausted, and he managed to gasp out in a just audible sound, "Sioux, Sioux, the Sioux are coming!"

A hasty preparation and flight were made. The alarm this time became widely spread and the flight so general that the entire county was deserted; not a solitary settler remaining. The panic soon subsided and the cause of the fright was discovered to be a little party of friendly Indians belonging to the Omaha tribe, there being not a Sioux within a hundred miles of the county.

The settlers, chagrined at the folly of their flight, and amused at Tucker's keen discernment of a Sioux Indian and his unfaltering courage, betook themselves back to their respective quarters.

With acquaintance with the Indians and their habits, the settlers became less fearful of them. And, although large bands continued to roam about the country, the settlements did not suffer from them, except in petty thefts at times. The presence of these bands became less frequent each year; still, even at the present day, small squads make periodical hunting excursions through the settled districts, but are perfectly peaceable and harmless. It is the return of the children to behold their inheritance, the hunting-grounds of their fathers, which the superior law of the whites says belongs to us who discovered it, rather than those who lived upon the soil centuries before the existence of the country was known to the claimants.

Lo, the poor Indian! Where is he? Driven from his possessions by a superior race—a Christian people—to become a homeless, wandering vagabond. Forced upon the territory of neigboring tribes, whose hostility must be resented in slaughter and the decimation of tribes. Such is the policy of a boasted civilization, such are the plans of a Christian people, as to bring about the extinction of a race by inciting internal destruction and annihilation. The idea is perhaps more forcibly put by the rural poet in his plain and homely phrase thus—

Onst the wild Injuns hyar tuk their delight;
  Fisht, fit and bled.
Now the inhabitants is mostly white,
  With nary a red.

PIONEER EVENTS.

The first couple married in the county was Henry Smothers to Mary Porter, February 10, 1866. The first child born among the settlers was Victor Emanuel Vifquain, on the 21st day of October, 1859. The first death was Thomas Duncan, occurring in the year 1860. S. Caldwell preached the first sermon, in the old dirt-covered log house that had been built on Vifquain's farm for a schoolhouse.

Little can be imagined by those who have never experienced it, the hardships with which the early settlers of Saline County were compelled to contend. Far removed from markets, they were compelled to go to Nebraska City, on the Missouri River, a distance of seventy-five miles, for groceries and other necessities. A sharp lookout had to be kept up against the Indians. Scouting parties of two or more men were frequently dispatched to ascertain if any hostile tribe was nearing the place. Organizations with this in view were formed, or attempted to be formed. At one time a meeting was called to effect an organization of this sort. Speeches were made as to what its character should be. One Morgan, who belonged to that class of men who talk loud and often, without any comprehension of the object for which they speak, blurted out in his rampant way, that "not a rebel or a rebel sympathizer should become a member." There were at that time a goodly number of that sort of men in the county, who, upon this unwise invitation, withdrew at once. The majority of the assembly withdrew, and left old Morgan with a handful of men with which to fight a common enemy. Such is always the way with the bigoted and ignorant to drag in aspersions from other quarters, mixing them up with other matters without any pertinency whatever.

ORGANIZATION.

Saline County became organized February 18, 1867. Other attempts to organize had been made, prior to this, and a sort of temporary organization established, with a full set of county officers and board of commissioners elected. This organization, however, lacked for permanence.

The first board of commissioners elected in 1867, under the permanent organization, was composed of the following named members: John Cox, Jonas Gilbert and Abram Byrd.

Since then, the following boards have been elected: 1868.—John Cox, Jonas Gilbert and John Venlemens. 1869.—John Cox, John Venlemens and J. S. Tucker. 1870.—J. I. Tucker, John Cox and W. B. Houck; during the year Tucker resigned and William Smith was appointed to fill his place. Smith also resigned before the expiration of the term, and J. Jansen was appointed to fill the vacancy. 1871.—John Cox, J. Jansen and Frank Jenlinck. 1872.—John Cox, Frank Jenlinck and William H. Clark. John Cox resigned and John Gilbert was appointed to fill the unexpired term. 1873.—Frank Jenlinck, W. H. Clark and L. W. Coplen. 1874.—W. H. Clark, L. W. Coplen and William Stanten. W. H. Clark went out of office and P. J. Carl was appointed. 1875.—L. W. Coplen, P. J. Carl and J. Donnelly. 1876.—P. J. Carl, T. B. Parker and A. Bucher. 1877.—M. W. Hall, P. J. Carl and A. Bucher. Hall resigned and Wencil Vilda was appointed to vacancy. 1878.—A. Bucher, P. J. Carl and Wencil Vilda. 1879.—Wencil Vilda, P. J. Carl and William Miller. Carl went out of office March 8, 1879, and W. T. Dudgeon was appointed. 1880.—W. R. Markland, William Miller and Frank Shabata, who resigned before end of term. 1881.—John W. Gilbert, William Miller and Frank Karten. Karten was appointed in place of Shabata, resigned. 1882.—Frank Karten, John W. Gilbert and G. A. Hunt.

Mr. Hunt's place on the board is, at present, under contest by James W. Ireland. The vote was a tie and Hunt is acting commissioner, until the matter is finally determined. The board is filled by the annual election of one member, who holds the office three years.

The election of the remaining county officers takes place every two years, that being the measure of the length of the term of office.

The first County Treasurer elected was M. Cox, who was elected in 1867, and afterward resigned and Tobias Castor was appointed to fill the vacancy. The office was afterward held by the following, namely: A. V. Herman, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875; C. Duras, 1877, 1879; John F. Spirk, 1881.

The County Clerks were: Tobias Castor, 1867; Charles Marples, 1869, 1871; L. R. Grimes, 1873; L. D. Barker, 1875; C. H. Slocum, 1877, 1879; Jacob Bigler, 1881.

County Judges.—John S. Hunt, 1867; John Brown, 1869. In May, 1870, Brown died and R. P. Stein was appointed. J. H. Wright, 1871; J. T. Holland, 1873—resigned and G. H. Hastings appointed; Isaac Goodin, 1874; E. S. Abbott, 1875; Joshua H. Hardy, 1877; James K. Corey, 1879, 1881.

Sheriffs.—W. Remington, 1867; Nelson S. Woods, 1868, 1869; Lymon S. Allen, appointed in place of Woods, resigned; H. Waldo, 1869; Harry Thurston, 1871. Thurston made default and left the county and J. L. Van Dayn was appointed to vacancy. W. H. Storms, 1873; Jacob Bigler, 1875, 1877, 1879; John T. Lane, 1881.

County Superintendents of Public Instruction.—This office, at first, was filled by the County Clerk, who was ex-officio Superintendent of Schools. Tobias Castor being the first Clerk of the County, was also first County Superintendent. Tobias Castor, 1867; J. W. Bowler, elected, 1869; James McCreedy, 1871, 1873; W. P. Grantham, 1875; T. L. Dixon, 1877, 1879; W. H. Storms, 1881.

County Coroners.—C. A. W. Abrams, 1867, 1869, 1871; Eugene J. B. DuGas, 1873; James A. Paddock, 1875; J. W. Hitchcock, 1877; J. W. Dorwart, 1879, 1881.

County Surveyors.—Tobias Castor was elected in 1871, and afterward resigned and Victor Vifquain was appointed. James Paquain, 1871; George F. Sawyer, 1873, 1875, 1877; James Phebus, 1879, 1881.

At first, it was the duty of the County Clerk to act as Clerk of the District Court, in Saline County, and by a law, when the county should attain a population of 8,000, the Clerk of the Court should be appointed.

The County Clerk continued to discharge the duties of the office up to 1877, when the county numbered the requisite population necessary for appointment, and John VanDuyn was appointed May 15, 1877, by Judge A. J. Weaver, then District Judge. Van Duyn resigned the appointment, and, on September 6, 1879, Thomas J. Taylor was appointed. In 1877, the office was made elective, and at the next election, in the fall of 1879, James Ledwich was elected for a term of four years.

Saline County comes within the First Judicial District, in which O. P. Mason was elected Judge in 1868, Daniel Gantt in 1872, and A. J. Weaver in 1876 and 1880, the length of the term being four years.

COUNTY SEAT CONTEST.

The seat of government for the county was first held at Swan City, in the southeastern part of the county, where it was retained up to 1871. An election for the locating of the county seat was held on the 11th day of May, 1871. The law regulating the locating of the county seats required a majority of all the votes cast to be in favor of some one place. At this election no place received such majority. Another election was held June 3, 1871. The points voted for were Crete, Pleasant Hill and Dorchester. The result of the election was in favor of Pleasant Hill, which, therefore, became the county seat. Considerable bad feeling existed over the matter in various parts of the county. The people living at different points were anxious that they should secure the seat of government with themselves, together with whatever advantages it might bring with it. By the law, the county seat can not be removed but once in five years' time, and the dissatisfied element looked ahead to the limit when a removal was possible, and continued feeding their animosities during this period. Much grumbling was indulged in all over the county, and particularly at Crete. At the expiration of the time, the effort of removal was renewed and an election held November 6, 1877. The vote was upon Crete and Wilber, which resulted in the choice of the latter place as the seat of government. The over-anxious Crete was again defeated. The election, both at Wilber and Crete was spirited and exciting. No effort on the part of the friends of either point was lost, either to secure votes in favor of one or to prevent those in favor of the other. The sale and purchase of ballots became the transaction of the day. The discontents were incensed still more with their defeat. The cry of fraud in the count of the ballots was raised; the election was contested and a recount made. The result, however, was not materially changed, still Wilber had the entitling vote. Cut off at every assailing point, the defeated attempted to throttle the county seat at Pleasant Hill and prevent its removal at all hazards. A posse of Wilber citizens, with the commissioners, started with wagons to remove the seat of government to that place. The opponents caught breath of the movement and hastily set about to enjoin the party from the removal. But before the writ was served the county seat was loaded on the wagons and en route to the site selected for its location. With this, the matter was dropped.

BURNING OF THE JAIL.

In 1874, when Pleasant Hill was the county seat, the building used as a jail, containing four prisoners, three men and one woman, was burned, and the prisoners perished, only a few charred remnants of them being afterwards found. The cause of the firing of the building, was an attempt by two of the prisoners to burn the lock off the door to effect escape.

The three male inmates had been imprisoned for some minor offences, and the woman, Mrs. Hondesheld, by name, was incarcerated under the charge of murdering her husband by poisoning. She had been once tried, but the jury disagreed and she was again remanded to jail to await a second trial, which she was destined never to receive, since she paid the penalty of her alleged act, in the cremating conflagration.

The facts of the case were substantially these: Mr. Hondesheld owned a farm about six miles northwest of the city of Crete, upon which he, at first, lived, but yielding to the importunities of his wife, took up his residence in town, and continued, also, the running of his farm. One day he was going out to do some work upon his farm, taking with him a dinner that his wife had prepared. After he had started he ate a piece of the pie which his good lady had prepared for him, and which she took good care to season well with strychnine. A short time afterward he was found dead in his wagon. The matter was investigated and the pie analyzed and found to contain a considerable quantity of the deadly drug. All evidence pointed to Mrs. Hondesheld as the guilty party, and she was put under arrest to await trial, culminating in results as above narrated.

COURT HOUSE.

Hitherto, the county had not secured substantial buildings for its own use. After the removal of the county seat to Wilber, successful efforts were made to erect a court house, which resulted in the construction of a very handsome two-story brick building, at a cost of $16,000.

The first floor contains four rooms on either side of a large hall, or eight rooms in all. These are used as Clerk's, Treasurer's, Sheriff's, Clerk of District Court and Commissioner's offices. The second floor contains two jury rooms, County Superintendent's office and a large, nicely furnished court room.

The building began in 1868, and was completed in the fall of 1869. C. L. Van Alstine was the contractor and Henry Clark superintendent of construction.

The citizens of Wilber Precinct, in which the town of Wilber is located, gave $3,000 as a private donation toward the enterprise, beside the precinct voting $5,000, in five bonds of $1,000 each, at ten per cent interest, the first falling due on the 1st day of July, 1873, and one at the same date each year thereafter, until all are paid.

The balance of $8,000, came out of the public moneys belonging to the county, and raised for the purpose of building a court house.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION.

Saline, together with other adjacent counties, was first represented in the State Legislature by Joseph Hunt, a democrat, in the year 1869, and was succeeded by Isaac Goodin, in 1871. The other representatives were: O. W. Baltzley, 1873; George H. Hastings, 1875; Edward Whitcomb, T. W. Parker and James McCreedy, 1877; M. B. C. True, J. W. Gilbert and N. H. Moore, 1879.

In 1871, a change was made in the representative districts and Saline County alone, was made to comprise the eleventh district.

An act was passed by the Legislature, in 1875, giving to districts, numbering a certain population, a representation of three members, and, in 1877, the county attained the requisite population and thus became entitled to the triple representation.

At first, the county was united with others to form a Senatorial district, the twelfth in number, and was first represented in the Senate by

A. J. Cropsey of Lancaster County, in 1871; and, in 1873, by M. K. Griggs of Gage County, who was re-elected in 1875. In 1875, the Senatorial districts were also overhauled and remodeled, and Saline County formed the Twentieth Senatorial District. J. W. Dawes was elected Senator, in 1877; J. H. Grim, 1879; and H. M. Wells, 1881. Victor Vifquain was elected delegate, from Saline County, to the Constitutional Convention, in 1871, and the county representation at the convention in 1875, was J. W. Dawes and S. R. Foss.

The Saline County Agricultural Society was organized in 1873. The list of officers, for 1874, was: D. S. Lowe, president; E. Whitcomb, vice-president; H. M. Wells, secretary; C. J. Bowlby, treasurer; S. R. Foss, James McCreedy and A. V. Herman, directors.

The present officers are: E. Schilling, president; M. B. Misner, vice-president; James W. Rhine, secretary; E. D. Fay, treasurer; D. T. Drake, superintendent of Floral Hall; S. T. Corey, marshal; Tobias Castor, J. O. Frantz, Edward Jones and H. H. Stevens, directors. Fairs have since been held annually at Crete.

STATISTICAL.

The county has an area of 576 square miles, and contains 368,640 acres, none of which is broken or waste land, and all excellent farming land, susceptible of a high state of cultivation.

By attending upon the following may be seen the growth and attainments of the county in an agricultural point of view, and the proportionate increase in acreage of cultivation, in the last few years. In 1878, there were 48,000 acres sown to wheat, with a product of 585,102 bushels; 35,101 acres of corn, yielding 1,491,850 bushels; 7,648 acres of barley, and 189,573 bushels; and a product of 138,403 bushels of oats. In 1879, the area planted to the different grains was: 43,164 acres of wheat; 44,231 acres of corn; 7,872 acres of oats; 2,894 acres of barley; 73,265 fruit trees; 1,034,902 forest trees; 23,138 grape vines.

In 1880, there were planted 47,541 acres of wheat; 46,637 acres of corn; 7,447 acres of oats; 5,859 acres barley; 83,199 fruit trees; 1,302,462 forest trees; and 6,032 grape vines. Of the fruit trees were: Apple, 39,128; peach, 28,689; cherry, 9,135; plum, 3,509; pear, 854.

The following shows the relative values of real estate, and various items of personal property, beginning with the year 1869.

In 1869, the value of lands in the county was $140,333.50; the value of town lots was $262; the amount invested in merchandising was $2,450; the amount invested in manufacturing was $2,145; the total value of all the property in the county was, $231,814.

The values of these items of property for the years following were as follows:

187[illegible] Value of land in County	$ 598,446.00	1874 Value of land in Co.,	1,129,734.00
187[illegible] Value of land in County	1,063,965.00	1875	857,665.00
187[illegible] (the year of the [illegible] plague and panic)	898,871.00	1877	1,017,466.00
		1878	1,152,528.00
		1879	1,139,906.00
		1880	1,112,393.90
		1881	1,106,261.00

The values of town lots for the same years were as follows:

[illegible]	$ 262.00	1877	225,194.00
[illegible]	137,836.00	1878	192,390.00
[illegible]	177,098.00	1879	281,283.00
[illegible]	174,002.00	1880	306,204.00
[illegible]	231,024.00	1881	259,590.00
[illegible]	301,467.00		

The amount of capital invested in merchandising was, for:

[illegible]	$ 2,450.00	1876	63,972.00
[illegible]	28,808.00	1877	65,946.00
[illegible]	64,156.00	1878	65,283.00
[illegible]	71,952.00	1879	67,256.00
[illegible]	8,705.00		

Amount of capital invested in manufacturing:

[illegible]	$ 2,145.00	1877	7,614.00
[illegible]	26,600.00	1878	16,926.00
[illegible]	11,972.00	1879	67,982.00
[illegible]	14,188.00		

The total assessed valuations of all properties in the county:

[illegible]	$ 231,814.00	1877	1,942,898.00
[illegible]	1,066,090.00	1878	2,154,719.10
[illegible]	1,301,267.00	1879	2,264,942.60
[illegible]	1,350,704.00	1880	2,430,123.90
[illegible]	2,224,071.00	1881	2,580,060.76
[illegible]	1,921,429.00		

In 1880, there were 128,019 acres of improved land, and the value of the personal property was assessed at $1,011,383.20, and in 1881, it was $1,154,261.

The railroad property in the county was assessed for 1879 at $339,-371.66.

The following table, showing the number and value of live stock, is compiled from the assessor's reports for the different years.

DATE.	HORSES.		CATTLE.		MULES.		SHEEP.		HOGS.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1869	400	$ 96,190	1,366	$ 18,050	19	$ 1,290	694	$1,048	510	$ 1,140
1871	1,727	108,155	2,144	74,646	115	6,985	760	1,044	1,891	4,654
1872	2,214	116,644	3,601	76,960	166	11,714	636	1,263	3,956	5,001
1873	2,575	119,069	4,130	78,533	164	10,407	1,343	2,670	6,949	10,407
1874	3,151	138,967	5,191	90,931	197	10,392	1,321	2,425	7,127	9,566
1875	3,209	135,377	5,884	81,141	210	11,252	790	1,239	4,159	4,381
1877	3,921	125,646	6,759	76,490	256	10,387	1,054	1,064	11,233	21,108
1878	4,500	157,015	7,960	95,253	333	13,353	1,013	1,057	21,617	30,396
1879	5,337	139,165	8,387	79,941	413	11,764	2,039	1,953	26,299	25,357
1880	6,[illegible]	166,704	10,659	94,360	440	12,799	2,671	2,967	23,253	24,434
1881	7,317	181,300	14,403	119,931	544	16,731	4,604	4,516	37,549	41,631

A considerable portion of the wealth of the county is contributed by its natural resources. Extensive quarries of magnesian lime stone have been discovered, which supplies a most excellent building material, and from which a superior article of lime is made. Large quarries of this sort have been opened near the center of the county and are in successful operation, from which there are made heavy shipments of building stone. Extensive lime kilns are also constructed, turning out considerable quantities of lime, which is likewise shipped to various points. There are also found large beds of fine sand, which, for building and other purposes, is unequaled.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper started in the county was the *Saline County Post*, in 1871, by the Rev. Charles Little, a Congregational minister. The paper was afterward sold, and has since become the *Saline County Union*, edited and published at Crete, by H. M. Wells and H. L. Merrick. Since then, nineteen journals have been started in the county, at various times, many of which were short lived and, at present, the number is reduced to six and one college paper, published in connection with Doane College. The journals now published in the county are, the *Saline County Union*, and *Saline County Standard*, published at Crete; the *Opposition*, published at Wilber; *Dorchester Star*, published at the town of Dorchester; DeWitt *Times*, at DeWitt; Friendville *Telegraph*, at Friendville; and the *Doane Owl*, published from the college at Crete.

CRIMINAL.

Saline County's page of crimes has, as yet, been unstained with murders of an exceptionally bad character. There have been no legal executions, and only one attempt at lynching, which was abandoned before the work was completed.

It happened with a certain man, then living at Crete, about six years ago. People in the vicinity were considerably annoyed with the presence of horse thieves, and several animals had been taken. Suspicions began to rest upon this individual as being in complicity with the thieves. The matter was broached to him, but he vehemently disclaimed any connection whatever, with them. This, however, was impotent to satisfy the general opinion of the public, or to convince them otherwise than of his guilt. Threats of lynching were freely indulged, if the party would not make a full confession. This he refused to do, protesting that he had nothing to do in the matter, and therefore had nothing to confess. But the determined body of citizens were not to be palliated in this way, and assembling one day, determined to put their threats of lynching into effect. They accordingly proceeded to capture their man, and prepared with rope and all necessary appendages for the execution, marched the terrified individual to the timber on the banks of the river. Solemn protestations of innocence were made by the man, but without effect. The noose was made ready and put about his neck and the other end of the rope thrown across the limb of a tree. Another offer to release upon confession was made, and still the man put forth declarations of innocence. The rope was drawn and the man was suspended, like Absalom, between heaven and earth. After hanging for a short time he was let down and again asked to confess, with similar results as before, and he was again jerked up. This process was repeated several times, but failed to draw out the desired admission, and after the life had almost been extinguished by the repeated hangings, the effort was abandoned.

But those taking part in the act were made to suffer for it afterwards. The matter was taken into the courts, but the guilty parties were glad to settle the matter without trial, and paid a large sum as damages, greatly to the impairment of their now somewhat meagre fortunes. Thus, the man vindicated the accusation.

Perhaps the most bloodthirsty and heartless murder occurring within the county, was that of Mrs. Hondeshield, who poisoned her husband by placing a quantity of strychnine in a pie intended for him to eat. More minute particulars of the crime, however, are detailed elsewhere in this history, and are here omitted.

But one other homicide is noted in the criminal record of the county. This was the shooting of William H. Betz by one Frank Jones. It seems the two families had become involved in a dispute over a claim. One day the two men became enraged and were about to engage in a physical contest, when Jones seized a loaded gun near by, and shot Betz; the slugs with which the gun was loaded, entering the left breast just above the heart. The unfortunate victim survived but a few minutes, and died within a few rods from the spot where he received the mortal wound.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in Saline County was in the winter of 1864, '5, by Miss Mollie Hess. The school building was made of logs and covered with dirt, and stood upon Victor Vifquain's farm, about six miles northwest of Crete. This afterward became the first organized district in the county, and called District No. 1. Prior to the year 1868 there was not a single organized school district in the county.

In 1870 there were twenty-one districts, but only six log schoolhouses. The number of children of school age was 680, only 159 of whom attended school during the year. The total value of all the schoolhouses was $420.

The progress made by the schools in the next three years is equaled only by the superinducing cause of the incoming of settlers.

In 1873 the number of organized districts had increased from twenty-one, in 1870, to eighty-six. The number of children of school age was 2,369, of which number there were 1,241 males and 1,128 females. The number of children attending school during the year was 1,566. The number of school buildings was increased to fifty, from six three years previous. Ten of these were frame, and the remaining forty were log, sod, or dug-outs. The total value of school property was $9,732.32; total receipts for the year for schools were $13,232.94; total expenditures for the year, $13,099.65; total indebtedness of schools, $11,229.02.

The following statements are taken from the twelfth annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, showing the remarkable progress and attainments made by the schools of Saline County up to the year 1880. The number of school districts at this date is 106, and 104 schoolhouses; the number of children of school age, 4,874; the total attendance for the year was 3,461, or 1,803 males and 1,658 females. Teachers employed, 162, sixty-eight males and ninety-four females. Total wages of teachers for year, $18,715.90. The amount paid to male teachers was $9,963.26; to females, $8,752.64. The total bonded indebtedness of districts, $36,104.55; all other indebtedness, $6,665.55; total indebtedness of county for school purposes, $42,770.45.

The value of schoolhouses was, in 1880, $54,713; of schoolhouse sites, $2,954.75; of books and apparatus, $1,332.05. The total receipts for the year were $45,908.09.

The schools throughout the county are in a flourishing condition. Good, substantial and comfortable houses are gradually taking the place of the primitive structures of log and sod houses, the inevitable accompaniment of pioneer days. Improved furniture is replacing the primitive slab seats and desks, many houses being furnished with patent school appliances and equipped with the necessary maps, charts and apparatus for giving thorough and practical instruction. The standard of education in the county has grown in elevation gradually, from the grades naturally to be expected in new and undeveloped countries, to a place ranking in excellence with the older settled States of the Union.

The standard of efficiency among teachers is also largely improved. To this end the State Normal School, established for the preparation of teachers, has contributed valuable advantages. The Doane College, in which there is a special normal department, is also a convenience for the training of teachers possessed by few counties in the State. Partly from this cause may be accounted the superiority of the schools of Saline County over those of most other counties in Nebraska.

RAILROADS.

Saline County has about forty-three miles of railroad. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad crosses the northern part of the county from east to west, from which there is a branch leading off from the main line at the city of Crete, in the northeastern part of the county, and running southward along the valley of the Big Blue to Beatrice, in Gage County, making connections at that point with the line of the same road running westward through the tier of counties bordering on the north line of the State of Kansas, and also with a spur of the Union Pacific extending from Kearney Junction, on the main line of that road, in a southeasterly direction to St. Joseph, Mo. It will thus be seen that Saline County possesses ample railroad facilities for the exportation of her numerous products of grain, live stock and manufactured articles, for the convenient and profitable sale of which she is in direct connection with the leading markets of the United States.

The grant of the public domain by Congress, in aid of the construction of this road, amounted to 50,000 acres. Of this about 42,000 acres have been disposed of, mostly to bona fide settlers. The balance, of about 8,000 acres, is also rapidly being sold at from $4 to $10 an acre, on easy and reasonable terms. The soil of these lands is of excellent quality, and the terms of sale are such as to render it possible for any one with a little means to become the possessor of a comfortable homestead, thus affording abundant opportunity to men of small capital and trades people, by diligence and enterprise to secure for themselves an independence, with possibilites, by proper management, of amassing snug fortunes. Saline County, having an industrious and intelligent population, has suffered comparatively little from the drawbacks as are reported incident to the Western country.

Unlike many other counties, Saline has wisely avoided the misfortune of incurring upon herself a bonded indebtedness to aid railroad corporations in the construction of their lines. So far the county has not given a single dollar toward any such corporate enterprise.

The grant of land to the Union Pacific road, branching off from the main line at Kearney Junction, extends into the county in the southwest corner. Other lines running in various directions through the county, are prospective but not settled. The prediction is safe, however, that in a near future Saline County will possess railroad facilities even more numerous and efficient than those she now has.

CRETE.

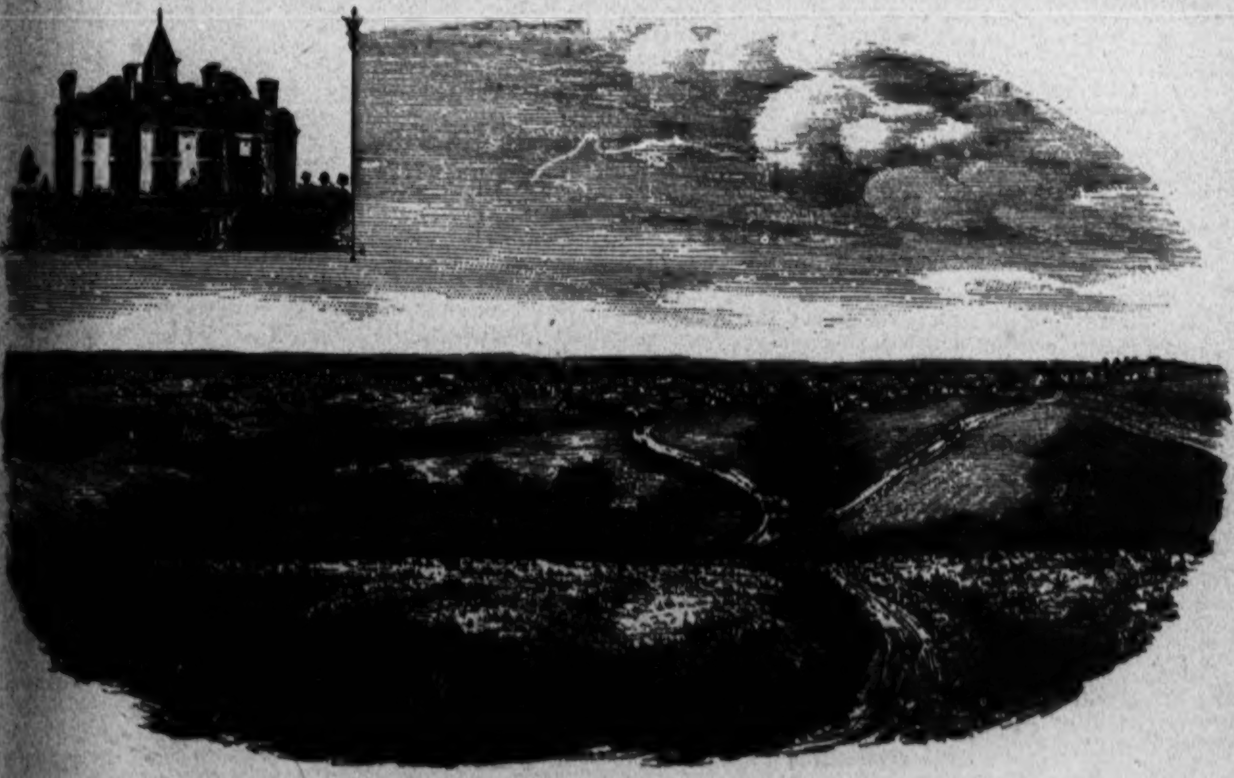
Little more than a decade since, the spot whereon the city of Crete now stands was a cultivated field. The site of the busy city was marked by golden fields of ripening grain, and over the grounds now covered with magnificent business blocks, the sturdy plowman urged his swaggering yoke; where grazed lazy herds, now cluster refined and beautiful dwellings. The wild solitudes of Nature's broad field, the chosen haunts of wild beast and savage, have been transformed into a splendid city teeming with a thrifty population, bustling with busy marts of trade, resounding with the measured stroke of industry and manufacture, wherein the sound of the millstone is ever heard and the grinding is never low. Following down through the stages of the growth of the city, the marvel is, not that it exists at all, but, that in so short a time, it should have attained so much and such splendor.

The city is located in the northeast part of Saline County, and is five miles from the Seward, and two and one-half miles from the Lancaster, County line. The site of the city occupies a level bottom, lying along the east bank of the Blue River, which is hemmed in by a range of low bluffs or slopes, gracefully arching off on to the high prairies beyond. The unrivaled facilities for water-power afforded by the Blue River, and being located on the through line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, leading east and west, and at the junction of the Beatrice branch, extending southward through the county and leading direct to the great railroad centers at Atchison and Kansas City, thus affording excellent means of commercial transportation to all the leading markets, are chiefly among the causes of the rapid growth of the city and its ascendency in point of size and commerce beyond neighboring towns otherwise of similar advantages. These, too, are reasons auguring to the future of Crete, as being a large manufacturing and commercial center, in which direction it has already attained more than favorable and promising beginnings.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settler to locate on and near the town site was J. C. Bickle, who staked off his place in the summer of 1863. Others, attracted by the beauty and auspices of the place, came in, and soon the valley of the Blue became dotted off, here and there, with the rude habitations of numerous settlers. Those who owned the lands afterward selected as the town site, were J. C. Bickle, Mary George, Samuel Bingaman, G. W. Bridges and O. W. Baltzley. The town, or rather two adjacent towns were laid off in the summer of 1870; one by J. C. Bickle, on a forty-acre tract lying in the bend of the river, and called Blue River City, and one by the town company of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, lying just back of and adjacent to the one laid out by Bickle, and named Crete. A rivalry was thus engendered between the two parties as to which should control. The town company, backed by the railroad, had both the capital and influence, it is true; but, that Bickle held the commanding site, secure against the world and superior to any along the line between the Mississippi and Platte rivers, was patent to all. The company knew this, and exerted themselves strenuously to obtain possession of the land, which Bickle very independently refused to grant.

To such length the matter ran, in the attempt of the company to freeze Bickle out, which he in turn vehemently met, as with fire against fire, that they gratuitously gave lots to those who would take them. This game foreshadowed no benefit to the company, who, seeing they had clinched holds with the wrong man, resolved to select a better location than they now had, and by the strategems practiced by railroads, to bleed Bickle's town to death. However, before this move was made, a compromise of the matter was effected, and the two places became united into the present town of Crete.


DOANE COLLEGE. CRETE.

Meanwhile the town flourished upon the effects of this spirited competition, however ruinous to the fortunes of the participants.

There were but three or four buildings upon the ground before it was laid off for a town site. One of these was a log dwelling belonging to Bickle, in which was kept the post office. In 1869, G. W. Bridges and O. W. Baltzley built a saw mill in the south part of town, and in the year following the same firm completed a flouring mill, from which they turned out the first grist on the 4th day of July, 1870. These, with one or two dug-outs, or shanties, placed at intervals, constituted all the buildings upon the spot. During these years, 1869-70, the town site was cultivated to a crop of corn and oats, respectively.

The first building erected after the town was laid off, in the summer of 1870, was a shanty put up for a saloon by Richard Cater, more familiarly known as Dick Cater. On the 4th of July of that year, Cater was selling liquors from his saloon before it had yet been roofed.

About this time, J. C. Bickle completed his large barn, and it was determined to make this the place for holding a grand Fourth of July celebration. The rumor got afloat and received wide circulation. The eventful day witnessed here the congregating of an assembly of persons from all points for a distance of thirty and forty miles around, many coming from Lincoln, Beatrice, and other neighboring points. Ample preparation had been made for the occasion in the laying in of a large quantity of beer and a barrel of whisky, and a liberal supply of provisions under the charge of a man by the name of Peterson. Tickets for the dinner were sold, and after a number had been disposed of, the doors were swung open to admit the promiscuous throng without regard to who had paid or who had not All were freely admitted. After the sumptuous repast, of which there was abundance, the fragments were taken up, of which there were seven baskets, but mighty big baskets, and pounded into a well that Bickle had made in his barn, till the well was even filled. The dance then followed, and every available space of flooring large enough to hold a quadrille was industriously utilized the remainder of the day. But the celebration, according to the later day and more Eastern theories, was but a partial success, for, notwithstanding the vigorous imbibing of the intoxicating beverages, and among supposed ruffians, the day numbered but a single hand to hand conflict.

Such was Crete's first celebration, which even in later and palmier days she has never equaled, either in size or general jollification.

But this season, with Crete, was fertile in historic events. The first grading in the county, on the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, began on the 5th of July, of this year. The building of the road steadily progressed, and in June of the next year, the quiet of the village was broken by the shrill neigh and labored panting of the iron horse and the pure air contaminated with the black sulphurous breath of his nostrils.

The first business house opened in Crete was in the summer of 1870, by W. Valentine, John L. Tidball and William Haine, doing business under the firm name of Valentine, Tidball & Co. A large frame store room was built and filled with a stock of goods of the value of about $10,000, and comprising general merchandise.

The next house was by V. C. Toogood, and his brother Thomas Toogood, as Toogood Brothers, who also had a general store and meat market. In October the firm of Corey & Harris began business with a general stock of goods; the members of the firm were S. T. Corey and William Harris.

The chief source of trade at this time was in the supplying the railroad construction camp, then at Crete.

In the fall of 1870, the town had just seventeen houses, including all manner of outbuildings, and by April, of the following spring, the number of houses was increased to thirty-five.

Those coming to Crete at this early day could find no regular lodging place, but slept in stables and such places as afforded shelter, without comforts or luxury. The main thing was to obtain a place that gave shelter from the chill dews at night. Early in the spring, however, this want was supplied by the building of a hotel by a man named Munhall, who ran it for a while as a public house, and afterward sold it to D. S. Lowe, who also continued in its use for the same purpose. The building was recently burned.

The summer of 1871 witnessed a wonderful progress in the new town. The railroad was completed thus far and in running order. Construction trains plied back and forth, bringing on material, men, and supplies, and the place was one of activity. With this advent of the railroad came a mighty impetus to the growth of the town, which hitherto had progressed with somewhat measured strides. Knowledge of the beauty and fertility of the country and of the promise of the city, had been heralded widely, and the tide of immigration converging to this focal point, overflowed her flood gates daily.

In 1873, Crete became incorporated as a city of the second class, with James Donnelley as Mayor. Donnelley was re-elected for the next two years and, in 1876, was succeeded in the mayoralty by J. T. Holland, who in turn was succeeded by William Morris, in 1877. D. J. F. Reed was elected to the office of Mayor, in 1878, and after holding the position two terms, gave way to L. S. Andrews, who was elected in 1880, and again in 1881.

The period from the beginning of the town up to the present time, has been one of rapid and unremitting growth, increasing in her business and manufacturing along with the increase in population, and, to-day, in the brief span of only ten years' time, what have we here?

A city of 2,500 inhabitants, with stately business blocks hedging her streets, fifty business houses of varied sorts and sizes, sixteen manufacturing establishments, three grain elevators; three large lumber yards, two extensive coal yards, eight physicians, and as many lawyers, and six churches, two banks, the united capital stock amounting to $225,000, a fine opera hall, and three hotels, one of which, the Cosmopolitan, under the proprietorship of H. Code, excels, by far, anything of the kind in the State, outside of the cities of Lincoln and Omaha.

The total capital invested in the business interests of Crete is placed at $600,000.

DOANE COLLEGE.[*]

Long before Nebraska became a State, efforts were put forth which had for their object the founding of Christian schools. At the General Association of Congregational Churches gathered at Omaha June 7, 1872, the Committee on Education made an earnest plea in behalf of a Christian College. The outcome of the action of the Association was Doane College, located at Crete, seventy-five miles west of the Missouri. A Preparatory Department was at once opened—September, 1872—and in one year the first Freshman class was entered.

The growth of the institution has been constant and healthy. There were fifteen students and one teacher the first year; forty students and two teachers the second, sixty students and three teachers the third. The annual attendance at present is nearly one hundred and fifty, with seven teachers. There has been a corresponding increase of funds and facilities for imparting instruction. The property of the College is $35,000, permanent endowment; fifty town lots in Crete; 600 acres of valuable land adjoining the city of Crete; 200 acres of land in Polk County; besides two College buildings with their furnishings, the earlier building known as the academy, costing $7,000, and the later, Merrill Hall, $13,000. Both of these are free from debt, except the latter, on which there is still a debt of $3,000. This debt is being extinguished by the voluntary contributions of the friends of education in Nebraska. At the same time, the permanent endowments are being increased by efforts put forth in the East.

It is an important part of the history of Doane College that a great number of people within the State have generously given to it from their limited means, and that Merrill Hall alone represents the offerings of some two thousand donors, great and small, very many being children; while outside of the State, James Smith, of Philadelphia, has given $8,000; Charles Boswell, of West Hartford, Conn., $6,200; Samuel Perry, of Worcester, Mass., nearly $5,000; and many others less sums. Thomas Doane, from whom the institution received its name, has already given over $20,000, besides aiding in the securing of many valuable gifts from others. Mr. Doane was living in Nebraska at the time of the starting of the College. He was at that time Civil Engineer and Superintendent of the Burlington & Missouri lines of railroad. His name is pleasantly associated with the tunneling of the Hoosac Mountain, Mass., and with the surveys of the Northern Pacific. His present residence is Charlestown, Mass.

The College has one of the best cabinets west of the Mississippi. It comprises about thirteen hundred and fifty species of animals, a herbarium of some two thousand kinds of dried plants, a large collection of minerals and rocks and fossils, illustrating nearly every period of geological history. The whole number of specimens in the cabinet is about eighteen thousand.

The library numbers over seventeen hundred volumes, besides twelve hundred pamphlets. It includes the leading English and American Cyclopedias, a choice collection of historical works many recent and standard publications in philosophy, theology and political science, together with the literary works of the best English authors. In connection with the library is a reading room containing many standard papers and periodicals.

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[*] Written by D. B. Perry, Crete, Neb.

There are four regular courses of study. The Classical Course covers the usual four years of classical study, and requires three of *preparatory* work. The Scientific Course occupies the same time as the classical. Substituting German for Greek, it presents a full course in mathematics and advanced sciences. The Literary Course extends over five years. It omits the Greek and some of the higher mathematics, but gives special prominence to literary and historical studies. The Normal Course covers more ground than the usual Normal School course. It is especially designed for those who are preparing to teach. There is a Musical Department, and instruction is given in free hand drawing.

Merrill Hall occupies a high, commanding site, overlooking the city of Crete, and the beautiful valley of the Blue. Great care has been taken to adorn the grounds surrounding the building with groves and avenues bordered by shade trees. In connection with Merrill Hall is a boarding department for young ladies, which seeks to secure for every young lady the influences and privileges of a Christian home. Cost for board, as also for tuition is exceedingly low. Tuition is often entirely remitted. Every possible encouragement is offered to worthy students of limited means.

It is the full purpose of the Trustees to go on increasing the facilities for imparting instruction. The corps of teachers will be enlarged; apparatus will be added; buildings will be multiplied. Opening its doors alike to young people of both sexes, thoroughly identifying itself with educational and religious progress, grandly successful in the past, hopeful for the future, there is no reason why Doane College should not act a large part in developing the best interests of Nebraska. The outlook for the institution was never better.

RELIGIOUS.

Episcopalian Church.—The Episcopalian denomination became organized in Crete, in 1869, with the Rev. A. T. Whitten as pastor. The church edifice and parsonage were erected in 1870,and this was the first church building in the city. The buildings were donated to the congregation by two wealthy ladies of New York City, by the name of Dater, who were desirous of erecting some worthy and lasting monument in memory of their deceased parents. And Crete became the favored spot, inasmuch as it came within the limits of the diocese presided over by a bishop with whom the parents of these ladies had been intimately acquainted. The congregation has thirty-five communicants and an attending membership of about 150. Services are now being held at the church every two weeks, by the Rev. Doctor J. McNamara, the present rector of the church. Henry Code, of Crete, is senior warden. The value of the church property is $3,000, including the church building and parsonage.

Congregational Church.—The first services held by the Congregationalists was in the winter of 1870-71, when the Rev. Frederick Alley began preaching in Crete under the auspices of the American Home Missionary Society. On March 12, 1871, Rev. Mr. Alley, assisted by the Rev. O. W. Merrill, then superintendent of Home Missions for the State of Nebraska, the First Congregational Church of Crete, was organized with the following membership: Rev. F. Alley, Mrs. M. C. Alley, Martin L. Cooper, Mrs. Mary L. Cooper. Rev. Mr. Alley continued as pastor of the church until January, 1873. At the termination of his pastoral services the membership was increased to fifteen. Rev. H. Bross became Alley's successor to the pastorate and began his ministry with the church on August 1, 1873. The church held its services in the Academy building of Doane College, until June, 1877. The erection of a church edifice commenced in the autumn of 1876, and was completed in the spring of 1877, and, on June 3, of that year, was formally dedicated to religious service. The congregation at the time of entering upon the project of building, was very weak and was compelled to call upon outside contribution, besides receiving $500 from the Congregational Union. The church is in possession of a very handsome communion service that has been presented to the congregation by the Ladies' Benevolent society of the South Congregational Church of Brooklyn, New York.

The following list exhibits the membership for each year, from 1871 to 1880. In 1871, the membership was 4; 1872, 12; 1873, 14; 1874, 23; 1875, 10; 1876, 18; 1877, 20; 1878, 29; 1879, 23; 1880, 63, total number 216. Sixty-one of this number had died and were dropped, leaving a total membership on the 1st of February, 1881, of 155. Soon after the commencement of public service a Sunday school was organized which has since been steadily maintained and has now a membership of 162.

Methodist Church.—The first laborer in Crete in the interests of the Methodist denomination was Rev. J. G. Miller, who was at that time presiding elder and lived at Lincoln. Mr. Miller made his first visit to the spot on which afterward the town was built, in 1866, and held his services in a dug-out that had been made near the forks of the river, not far from where Crete now stands. The Rev. Mr. Skeggs was the next Methodist minister after Mr. Miller, who then labored in the circuit in which this place was included. The congregation became organized and in 1874 the church house was erected. The church has continued struggling on through difficulties and misfortunes, and the congregation has made little advancement. Under the charge of the minister officiating up to 1879, considerable progress was made. Owing to his laborious efforts the membership increased to seventy. But with the ending of his ministry further progress not only ceased, but retroaction set in and the church fell back. The Rev. John Roe succeeded to the pastorate of the church following 1879, when there were seventy members, but at the end of his services in October, 1881, the number of members had decreased to forty.

Catholic Church.—The first Catholic priest that officiated in Crete, was Father W. Kelly, who was stationed at Omaha and visited Crete in 1870, in the interest of some Catholic families that had settled in this section. His calls, however, were periodical, and at long intervals. In 1871, F. Lechleitner was stationed here as priest, and continued his services in this field until April 4, 1881. The congregation became organized in 1872, and during that year a church and parsonage were built. The value of the church property is estimated at $3,500. In 1871, the territory coming under the charge of the priest at Crete, was extremely large, extending westward as far as Red Cloud, in Webster County, including a field of labor in which there are now seven priests employed. Father Lechleitner was succeeded in the priesthood at Crete by W. Wolf, whose labors began at the date of Lechleitner's removal, April 4, 1881. The congregation numbers sixty families, or a total individual membership of 250.

Church of God.—Work in the interests of Christianity was begun by this church in Crete in 1872, by the Rev. R. H. Button. The early services were held in railroad cars, depot, private residences, schoolhouses, and such place as they could get for this purpose. The body organized in January, 1873, in which the Rev. E. D. Aller was closely identified, he being a sort of forerunner for the denomination in preparing for the organization of church bodies. The church was built in the fall of 1872, and E. D. Aller was pastor. The church, at that time, contained twenty members, but for the scarcity of means to carry it on the church fell back and is now practically a defunct institution.

United Brethren Church.—The first minister belonging to the United Brethren denomination, to hold services in Crete, was the Rev. Mr. Bishop, who lived about five miles in the country on the West Blue River. The services were then held in Sheder's residence before the church building had been erected. The congregation was organized in May, 1874, with Rev. Mr. Weimer, pastor, and services were held in the west school building. A Sabbath school was organized October 8, 1876, with a membership of twenty-five. A church house and parsonage were built in the fall and winter of 1878, costing about $2,000. The dedication of the church took place March 21, 1880; Rev. J. S. Smith is the present pastor, and the church has twenty-five members.

SCHOOLS.

Crete, of the Greek nation, had her wise philosophers, and learned instructors, so Crete, of Saline County, Neb., in emulating her example, has established her schools, academy and college. While in Crete of old it took thousands of years to attain her exalted position of learning in science and art, yet in Crete of the modern day, in only a few short years, has grown up an institution of learning of which any people might justly be proud. The first school kept inside of what is now the boundary of the city of Crete, was in the winter of 1866, and was taught by Mrs. John S. Lee. The schoolroom was a dug-out made in the bank of the Blue River, near where Bridges and Johnston's mill now stands. The cave was covered with sods for a roof, boarded up on the inside and floored with cottonwood boards made from logs which had been drawn to a saw mill located on the West Blue River, a distance of fourteen miles to the west, and owned by a man by the name of West. The schoolhouse or cave faced to the south, and from this side was the entrance, from which the source of light was derived. A fireplace was constructed in the opposite end, and the smoke of the fire found escape through a chimney built of sods. This contrivance as a substitute for a school building when a better was not to be had served the settlement for several years. It was a sort of boarding school, for frequently during heavy snow storms, the children coming from long distances and unable to make their way home through the storm in safety, were forced to take up lodging in the dug-out. The fuel for the heating of the schoolhouse was gathered by the schoolboys, from drift piles and fallen timber. The first school numbered thirteen pupils, seven of whom were furnished by

Mr. Bertwell, who certainly did his share towards making up a school, and the remaining settlers surely found no cause to grumble in furnishing the other six. The schools for the next two winters were taught by John Bowler. During the winter of 1868, the school was held in a dug-out made in a knoll on the farm belonging to Fritz George, the school numbering fifteen pupils. Mr. Bowler was afterward elected first County Superintendent for Saline County. His terms of service in the dug-out schoolroom are well remembered, in connection with the inevitable violin of which he was passionately fond, and with which he amused his pupils. Little more than three years had elapsed since the starting of the first school in the vicinity whereon in after years is to stand a prosperous city, and the school apartments in caves and dens of the earth were abandoned for others more elevated in character and more elevating in influence, and the time had arrived when the school should take a long stride upward. In 1870, as has been seen, the town had been started, and though in long precedence the school was ready to head in with the growing village. A schoolroom was secured and fitted up in the front part of a carpenter shop belonging to a couple of old bachelors by the names of Ocker and Grim. The rear apartment of the building was occupied by these men as a living place. The room occupied by the school was only about sixteen feet square, in which was crowded a school numbering now fifty pupils, and C. J. Bowlby was employed as teacher. The conversation of the two occupants of the rear room could be distinctly heard through the partition, and was often the source of a great deal of amusement to the pupils, and very often it was with extreme difficulty that they could suppress the desire to burst out in boisterous expression of merriment. The first summer school in Crete was taught by Miss Merrill, beginning in April, 1871. The upper story of the building erected for a college boarding hall, which was built chiefly through the personal efforts of the Rev. Frederick Alley, was used as a schoolroom. The furniture was scant and primitive in character. The seat of royalty, occupied by the mistress, was a nail keg with a board nailed over the top, and the organ served for a desk. Miss Merrill was again employed and taught the winter school of 1871-2. The school had by this time outgrown the accommodations, and a division became necessary, and in the beginning of the winter term of 1872-3, one section of the school was held at the academy building and another section was taught by Miss Mira Lee, in a room that C. J. Niehardt had built for a drug store, and was afterward used for a schoolhouse and church. Attempts had been made to procure suitable school buildings, but all proved futile until at a meeting of those interested in school matters, on May 7, 1873, decisive action was taken, and in the fall of that year three regular school buildings were completed and schools were taught in each of them, by Miss Sophia E. Johnston, Miss McCarn and George C. Giffin, and the same buildings have since continued in use.

CRETE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This institution, the nucleus of what may prove the central luminary of a large literary circle, first became established, in February, 1878, by the Red Ribbon Temperance Club. The enterprise made little advancement under the management by the club, and was on the verge of becoming extinct. In March, 1879, chiefly through the personal efforts of Dr. H. Durham, a city organization was effected under the legislative act provided in such cases. The library was placed under the charge of six trustees, appointed by the City Council, and having a president, secretary, treasurer and librarian.

After the establishment of the public library by the city the Red Ribbon Club turned over to it what books they had accumulated. Other books had been purchased with subscriptions that were made, and some had been donated to the library, and others again were gathered from various persons through the efforts and solicitations of Misses Frank Dugas, Josie Sutton and Jesse Reed. The accumulation of books up to this date is 750 volumes, among which are numerous standard works of the day, histories, works on science, etc.

During the year 1881, there were 3,000 books drawn from the library by members, most of which, as shown by the library record, were taken out to be read by young people.

THE PRESS.

The first news journal in Saline County, was the *Saline County Post*. This paper was started in Crete, in May, 1871, by the Rev. Charles Little, a Congregational minister, who continued to be editor and publisher until May, 1873, when it was purchased by H. M. Wells and H. W. Hoyt, under the firm name of Hoyt & Wells. This firm existed up to 1876, at which time the paper was consolidated with the *Saline County News* then published in Crete by J. W. Allen. The new firm was that of Wells & Allen, and the name of the paper became the *Saline County Union*, which it has since retained. In 1878, H. C. Merrick became a part owner of the paper, having bought out Allen's interest, and the new firm, which has since continued unchanged, was that of Wells & Merrick. In 1874, one page of the paper was published in Bohemian, and the remaining three in English, which continued one year, after which the entire paper was of English publication. The politics of the journal is stalwart Republicanism; it is rigid in the promulgation of its principles, giving no quarter and asking none. The paper is a double sheet, seven column, quarto size, published every Thursday, and has a regular circulation of 1,100 copies.

The Saline County Standard is the outgrowth of a paper started in Wilber, by W. L. Chambers and T. C. McBreen, who originally brought it from Dundee, Ill., in November, 1878.

The paper was run under the name of the Wilber *Record*, for a time.

In 1879, it came into the hands of F. O. Mark, W. G, and E. H. Purcell, by purchase. The firm, Mark & Purcell Brothers, continued its publication at Wilber, about five months, after which they removed to Crete.

After coming to Crete, the name of the sheet was changed, becoming the *Saline County Standard*, which it still retains. The style of the firm is the Standard Publishing Company.

The size of the paper is an eight column folio, and it has a regular circulation of 800 copies. Politically, the paper is Republican in principle.

Saline County News.—The history of this journal is somewhat varied in its character. It was the outgrowth of a paper that had been started by E. O. Ellis, in Pleasant Hill, then the seat of government for Saline County. After running for one year it was sold, J. W. Allen becoming the purchaser, and removing it to Crete. Allen continued the publication until 1876 when it was consolidated with the *Saline County Post*, then published in Crete by the firm of Hoyt & Wells, forming what has since continued to be the *Saline County Union*.

Crete Sentinel.—J. W. Walker established a newspaper in Crete, in 1875, called the *Crete Sentinel*. The principles of the paper were acknowledged independence, but for prosperity's sake it was too independent, on which it fed for six languishing months and silently passed in its type. The editor of the defunct sheet has since removed to California.

Saline County Democrat.—In 1876 W. T. Meads started a paper in the city of Crete, called the *Saline County Democrat*. The existence of this organ was of brief duration. After one year's publication the paper blowed out and the office material was sold. H. M. Wells, of the *Saline County Union*, E. S. Abbott and Col. Victor Vifquin, of the *State Democrat* published at Lincoln, were the purchasers.

SECRET ORDERS.

Holland Post, 75.—Organized August 30, 1881. The first officers were: M. B. Misner, C.; H. M. Wells, S. V. C.; I. M. Woolf, J. V. C.; C. R. Barragar, Q. M.; Rev. H. Bross, C.; Dr. H. Durham, S.; D. T. Drake, O. of G.; Jesse Goodin, O. of D.; B. C. Kerr, Adjutant; H. C. Merrick, S. M.; J. W. Grewell, Q. M. S. The present list of officials are: C. R. Barragar, C.; H. M. Wells, S. V. C.; I. M. Woolf, J. V. C.; J. W. Rhine, Q. M.; H. Durham, S.; Rev. H. Bross, C.; Henry Tepner, O. of G.; S. T. Corey, O. of D.; B. C. Kerr, A. The society has a membership of forty men. The meetings are held in the Odd Fellows' hall.

Mount Zion Chapter, No. 17, *R. A. M.*—The organization of this society took place in 1876. In 1877 the organization was incorporated under the laws of the State of Nebraska with a charter membership of twenty-four. The first officers elected were: D. H. Andrews, H. P.; H. C. Rider, K.; R. L. Cornwell, S. The present officers of the society are: H. S. Fuller, H. P.; George H. Hastings, K.; Thomas McNeal, S.; Joseph Kopetzky, T.; Levi Oppenheimer, S.; J. L. Tidball, C. H.; I. T. Benjamin, P. S.; I. M. Woolf, R. A. C.; R. L. Cornwell, G. M. 3 V.; William H. Mann, G. M. 2 V.; J. Bigler, G. M. 1 V.; William Gasser, S.

Saline Lodge, No. 1496, *K. of H.*, was started in Crete in March, 1879. D. T. Drake was the first man who spoke in favor of the organization, and A. D. Root, Daniel Swarts, A. J. Barragar, S. T. Corey and James Donnelley were the ones chiefly instrumental in perfecting the plans. James Donnelley was chosen as the first Worthy Dictator of the organization. At the regular meeting of the society held December 26, 1881, the following corps of officers were duly elected: S. T. Corey, W. D.; C. R. Barragar, W. V. D.; A. H. Clowpek, A. D.; H. C. Merrick, T.; H. W. W. Bell, R.; George E. Hayward, F. R.; Rev. H. Bross, C.; Frank Marsh, G.; Jacob Shimonek, Sentinel; D. T. Drake, Representative to Grand Lodge; W. H. Barstow, Alternate; C. R. Barragar, George D. Stevens, John H. Graben, Trustees.

Masonic Lodge.—This society was first organized at Crete, under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge, on January 8, 1872, and later, in June 20th of the same year, the regular organization took place. The charter members of the lodge were: I. M. Woolf, Myron Wilsey, R. L. Cornwell, H. A. Iddings, Benjamin Corey, Charles N. Folson, Hiram C. Rider, J. W. Ruffner, John L. Tidball, Pickney F. Barr, George K. Mooney, O. W. Baltzley, Samuel Long, Jacob Bigler.

Upon the organization the following list of regular officers were duly elected: I. M. Woolf, Worshipful Master; Myron Wilsey, Senior Warden; John L. Tidball, Junior Warden; Pickney F. Barr, Treasurer; J. W. Ruffner, Secretary; T. A. McGrath, Senior Deacon; Lewis Morris, Junior Deacon. C. S. Beers, Tiler; H. A. Iddings, J. A. McKillip, Stewards.

Prior, however, to the election of regular officers and under the dispensation, I. M. Woolf had been appointed as Worshipful Master, after the first organization of the lodge, but owing to some reason, Woolf was unable to serve, and A. G. Hastings became acting Master.

The present officers are: John L. Tidball, Worshipful Master; I. T. Benjamin, Senior Warden; H. S. Fuller, Junior Deacon; Edward Healey, Secretary; William T. Buchanan, Treasurer; G. H. Hastings, Senior Deacon; Levi Oppenheimer, Junior Deacon; R. G. Tambling, Tiler; Charles E. Chowins, Arthur Conrad, Stewards.

Benjamin Corey, a member of this lodge, has belonged to the order for sixty years, having joined when a young man, twenty-four years of age, and is now past eighty-four. H. C. Rider, also a member, was Grand Lecturer for the State of Nebraska for three years. The lodge is distinguished as Lodge No. 37, and has a membership of sixty-five. The hall, in Nedlas' block, 22x80, is nicely carpeted and comfortably furnished, and was recently supplied with a new set of jewels.

The Crete Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 31, 1875. The charter members were; Charles Band, E. O. Wallace, W. A. Way, I. F. Evans, E. Howard and S. T. Corey. The first officers of the lodge were: E. O. Wallace, Noble Grand; Charles Band, Vice Grand; I. E. Evans, Recording Secretary; E. Howard, Treasurer; W. A. Way, I. G.

The officers elected at the last regular meeting of the lodge, held December 28, 1881, were: P. H. Beavers, Noble Grand; Joseph Kopetzky, Vice Grand; Frank Marsh, Recording Secretary; C. R. Barnage, Treasurer; W. H. Korts, I. G. The lodge has a present membership of thirty-six. The lodge room, in the Opera House block, is well fitted up and furnished very nicely, and comfortably seated with chairs. The lodge has almost a full set of emblems. The main hall measures twenty-two feet front by fifty-four feet deep, in the rear of which are the ante-room and other apartments.

C. S. P. S. Society was organized by the Bohemian residents of Crete and vicinity, January 1, 1879. The first officers were: Mathew Chada, President; W. Aksamit, Vice-President; Joseph Jindra, Secretary; John Dudi, Financial Secretary; Joseph Kopecky, Treasurer; Mathew Nemeck, P. R. O.; Joseph Belka, Guardian; Joseph Havlick, Sentinel. Representatives to the Grand Lodge: Joseph Jindra and Mathew Chada. Delegate to Supreme Lodge, Joseph Jindra. The present official members: Joseph Jindra, President; Joseph Schestak, Vice-President; Jacob Simonek, Secretary; Mathew Chada, Financial Secretary; Steve Subet, Treasurer; Wancil Aksamit, P. R. O.; Wancil Skalil, Guardian; Joseph Babec, Sentinel; Jacob Simaneck, Delegate to Grand Lodge. The order is distinguished as Lodge, No. 32, of Nebraska, and has at present twenty-eight of a membership. The society has no lodge rooms of its own, and the assembly of the order is held in the rooms belonging to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

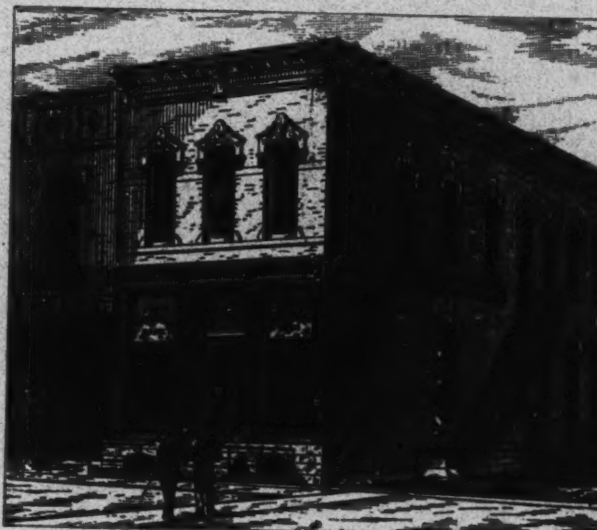
Crete forms the focus of a vast scope of country lying along the valley of the Blue River and its head tributaries, which affords the most excellent farm lands, and upon which thick settlement has clustered. She is thus the chief mart of trade for all this large territory, extending from ten to fifteen and twenty miles around, reaching for long distances into the adjoining counties of Lancaster and Seward, on the east and north respectively. With a knowledge of these circumstances, the astonishment at beholding the numbers of teams and the throng of people which may be seen in her streets daily, is in a measure removed. To the stranger, who looks in upon the busy community, there is somewhat of a feeling of amazement, anticipating little and beholding much. Along the business streets are massive brick blocks two and three stories high and of the most tasteful and showy architecture. The store-rooms are large, neat and filled with heavy stocks of goods of the best quality. The merchants of Crete are among the merchant princes of the West; genial, generous and accommodating, fair in dealing, honest in trade. Herein are the great secrets of the business prosperity of the vigorous city. An extensive trade must be supplied, and in doing this the merchants find no time to sleep behind the counter, nor the flying spindles of the manufactory to cease their humming.

Crete contains nearly fifty stores engaged in the retail sale of goods with stocks ranging in value; the largest reaching as high as $20,000. She has three large lumber yards, one extensive coal yard and sixteen manufacturing establishments. It is computed that the total capital invested in the business interests of Crete aggregates $600,000. During the past year there was expended in the erection of business houses alone nearly $55,000, and with the entire improvement of placing machinery in mills, etc., it is increased to more than $125,000.

She has two large banks doing a prosperous business with a united capital of $225 000, and has also three grain elevators taking in, and shipping thousands of bushels of grain annully.

The State Bank of Nebraska was organized and located in Crete in 1872. The original incorporators were Col. Doane, John Fitzgerald and John R. Clark. This was the first bank organized in Saline County. When first incorporated, the institution had a capital stock of $100,000, with a cash capital paid up of $20,000. Up to 1879, the capital stock was $175,000 and had a paid up cash capital of $35,000. A new brick banking house was built recently, at a cost including fixtures of $10,235. The present official management of the bank is in the hands of F. I. Foss, president; George D. Stevens, cashier; and C. A. Caldwell, assistant cashier.

Citizen's Bank.—A banking company composed of John L. Tidball and Walter Scott, since deceased, was organized in 1879. In 1881, the company was composed of John L. Tidball, Horace Fuller and John P. Clarey, by whom the institution was incorporated at that date, under the corporate name of the Citizen's Bank. John L. Tidball was chosen president, and John P. Clarey cashier. The bank has a capital stock of $50,000 and a cash capital paid up of $30,000. A building, specially for banking purposes, was recently erected by John Lanham, in which is constructed a fire-proof vault, containing a burglar proof safe, secured by a Yale chronometer lock. The cost of the building was $7,000.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK—FORMERLY CITIZENS' BANK.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

As a site for manufacturing of a certain class, Crete, if she may have an equal, has, certainly, no superior. Situated as she is, upon the margin of the Blue River, which affords an inexhaustible supply of water, sufficient for propelling power of almost any number of factories, her prospects to become a flourishing manufacturing city are both possible and probable.

Right here, in abundance, is the propelling power, and in the immediate vicinity are grown the flax seed, the straw, the wool, the corn, the oats; and here are produced the beef, pork, mutton and hides; all the raw material necessary to supply oil mills, paper mills, woolen mills, canning factories, mills for the manufacture of starch, sugar, syrups, etc., broom factories, packing houses, tanneries, boot and shoe factories, etc., etc. Here, too, are diverging lines of railroad, affording ample and convenient outlet for the shipment of goods. That Crete, with these advantages, will yet become a manufacturing city, is but inevitable destiny.

The progress she has already made in the brief period of her existence, is but the great indicator pointing to this end. Among the manufactories are the Crete Mills. These were started in 1870, by G. W. Bridges and O. W. Baltzley, from which, as related elsewhere, they turned out the first grist on the 4th of July, 1871. The building was a frame, twenty-eight feet wide and forty-one feet long, two stories high. This building, to which additions had been made at different times, continued in use for a little over nine years, and, in May, 1880, was destroyed by fire. The old firm of Bridges & Baltzley had been dissolved and a new firm organized, in which D. Johnston succeeded to the place of Baltzley, and the firm became Bridges & Johnston. Directly after the burning of the old mill, work began upon the erection of a new one, which was completed on December 15, 1881. The new mill is substantially built of brick upon a solid stone basement, resting upon a concrete foundation of cement and cobbles two and one-half feet thick and three feet wide. The walls of the main building are twenty-two inches thick for the first two stories and for the others eighteen inches, with two by four timbers bolted in sections and firmly imbedded in the brick wall. The basement story is thirteen feet high. In lateral dimensions the building is 40x70 feet sixty-four feet high and includes five stories with basement and attic. The mill is thoroughly fitted out with the most improved machinery. The patent Jonathan Mills reduction system is used, of which there are five machines, and four run of the old-fashioned stone buhrs. There are also five sets of stout Mills & Temple steel rolls, both plain and corrugated.

To furnish cool air for the reduction machines, a Sturtevant blast is used, having a speed of 2,300 revolutions per minute. This is by far the largest and most complete flouring mill in the State of Nebraska, having a capacity for turning out nearly 300 barrels of flour daily, and erected at a cost, when fully completed, of $50,000. The source of water power is taken from the Blue River, and is propelled by a fifty-four-inch American Turbine water wheel, of 140 horse-power. The water is admitted through a head gate, 18x30 feet, and fourteen feet deep, into a flume 18x50 feet and twenty-one feet deep, all built of solid stone masonry.

The pressure of the water upon the wheel is calculated to be 240,000 pounds. The power is communicated to the mill works by a shaft 110 feet long and five and a half inches in diameter, turned by a spur wheel on the shaft of the water wheel, eight feet in diameter. The plans and architecture were made by Jonathan Mills of Chicago, the inventor of the gradual reduction process. Mr. Burns superintended the millwright work and the placing of all the machinery, in which he was assisted by J. O. Moffitt, J. M. Lemon, Lewis Pfaff, J. Sehrt, F. W. Cowles, J. V. Norton, J. M. Besere, George Thorpe, D. Johnston, E. J. Weaver, C. F. Kendall and G. Nokes, millwrights. John Lanham had the contract for building the flume, but the rest of the work was done under the supervision of the owners themselves. About sixty men were employed upon the construction, and the amount of material required was 327,000 brick, 200,000 feet of lumber, 76 car loads of stone, and 5,600 feet of iron roofing.

Seeley Mills—Another flouring mill is in process of construction, by Charles Seeley. The building is a substantial frame, thirty-eight by forty-eight feet in size, and is sixty feet high from basement, with a mansard roof and dormer windows, and has five stories including the mansard and basement stories. The building is now in shape for the introduction of machinery, which is being purchased. It is the design of the proprietor to have the establishment completed and in operation by May 1, [illegible], at a reckoned cost of $30,000. For grinding purposes, there are to be seven run of stone buhrs and four sets of steel rolls, with a united capacity for turning out 200 barrels of flour per day. In connection with the mill there will also be a barley huller and hominy mill. The mill site lies immediately upon the edge of Blue River, from which the propelling power is to be derived, and upward on the river from Bridges & Johnston's mill, a distance of about half a mile. The proprietor has also in contemplation the establishing of a paper mill upon the site and adjoining his flouring mill.

Crete Foundry.—This establishment, located on West Thirteenth street, was started in 1877, by V. Prochaska. All sorts of castings and foundry work generally, are here made. The value of the machinery and building used is estimated at $1,000.

Crete Soap Works.—The works situated on the bank of Blue River, in the west part of the city of Crete form a thriving industry in the manufacture of soaps. The business has been in operation about two years, and the establishment is doing a good business. During the period of one year, from July 1, 1880 to July 1, 1881, there were produced 20,000 pounds of soap.

Pop Factory and Bottling Works.—August Segelke is the proprietor of this institution, located on Eleventh street. During the past year he manufactured 126,960 bottles of soda water, 12,245 gallons of bottled cider, 22,104 quarts of lager beer, 1,124 dozen bottles of birch beer and 700 gallons of cider vinegar.

The growth of the establishment has been rapid and successful and, from present indications, promises to prove one of Crete's most important industries.

Harness Shop.—Anthony Chloupek began the manufacture of harness in the city of Crete in November, 1880, and carries a stock valued at $730.

Machine Shop.—O. G. Thayer established a machine shop, foundry and gun shop in the city, in the fall of 1879 on West Thirteenth street, near the railroad. The entire valuation of his works is $7,000. Of this $5,000 is the value of machinery, tools, etc., and the balance, $2,000, includes the value of grounds and buildings.

Brick Yard.—Mr. Çhowins started a brick yard in the spring of 1880 from which in the past year he turned out 700,000 brick.

Lanham's Brick Yard.—A brick yard, owned by John Lanham, was started in 1872 on the bank of Blue River, south of West Thirteenth street. Mr. Lanham began in this enterprise without a dollar in capital, and by his untiring energy and push he has built up a large and lucrative business. In 1881 he made 2,300,000 brick, from which he furnished the brick for seven buildings in Crete, a bank building in Wilber, one in Friend, built round houses at Lincoln, Hastings and Wymore, and also a large gas tank at Lincoln. By such men large and thrifty cities are built and Crete can proudly boast of just such make up, a marked evidence of the future greatness of the city.

Plow Works.—Doede Smith is the proprietor of the Crete Plow Works and is also an implement dealer. He began business in 1874 and has on hand a stock valued at $5,000. The amount of capital invested in grounds and buildings is estimated at $2,000, making the total capital invested $7,000.

Cigar Factories.—In 1876 H. Cohn established a cigar factory in Crete, locating his factory on the east side of Main Avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. The average value of stock the year round is $3,000, value of lot and building, a frame structure, is about $900, making a total investment of $3,900. The work gives constant employment to six hands.

The firm of O. Hettler & Co., are also engaged in manufacturing cigars. They began business in Crete in June, 1881, and employ a force of three men. The entire value of capital in stock, building and lot is $1,600, of which $800 includes the value of stock on hand and the remainder represents the investment in the real estate.

Western Brewery.—A brewing establishment for the manufacture of beer was started in 1871 by John H. Kersenbrock. The institution has grown quite prosperously and since starting has received liberal enlargements. The product for the year 1881, was 75,000 kegs, or seventy-five car loads of beer, and the brewery has a capacity for still greater production. The capital invested is $10,000.

S. F. Steidl began the manufacture of harness in Crete in 1874. He also deals in harness and saddles and keeps a large stock constantly on hand valued at about $1,500. The total investment is $3,000.

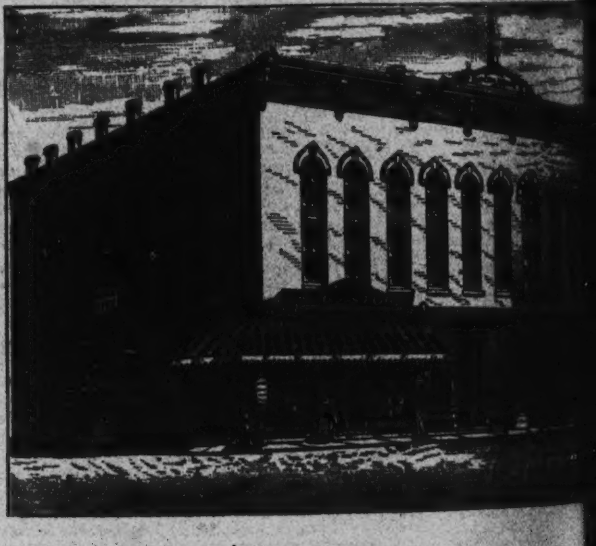
Doede Smith, James Gallagher, William Purdy, W. Wilber and Jacob Shimonik manufacture wagons, buggies, carriages, etc.

Blue Valley Creamery.—Was started July, 1881, by W. W. Tate. Since starting he has gathered 13,000 inches of cream and made 150 tubs or 6,000 pounds of butter.

Crete Wind Mill Manufactory.—J. L. Moore and C. R. Barrage began the manufacture of wind mills in Crete in 1874. The company has the exclusive right in this section for making and selling the Raymond and Monitor wind mills. These mills, which are acknowledged to be among the leading mills made, have what is known as the open wheel, are less liable to get out of order, run steady and are less affected by high winds than most other makes. They manufacture sizes varying from a ten to a twenty-five foot wheel. These mills are largely used by railroad companies, farmers and stockmen. The company employ agents in various parts of the State in their sale.

OPERA HOUSE.

Though young in years the new city yet numbered many among its population that were lovers of the finer intellectual arts of music and the drama. The lack of a hall suitable for such entertainments was keenly felt by the more cultured residents. But they were destined not to suffer long, for the want was supplied by the erection of a large business block by Dr. Charles Band, in 1876, in which was also included a large opera hall. This, besides being the first opera house was also the first brick building erected in Crete, costing $20,000. The opera hall is 44x100 feet and has a capacity for seating 800 persons. The hall is fitted out with a large stage and scenery, suitable for the presentation of any ordinary drama. On the whole the building and hall are such of which the citizens are justly proud and are among the best in the State outside of the largest cities, as Omaha and Lincoln.



BAND'S OPERA HOUSE.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

E. S. ABBOTT, attorney at law, was born in Bradford County, Pa., in 1836, remaining there until 1849, when he went to Illinois with his parents, who settled in Grundy County, remaining there four years, then removed to Iowa, settling in Hardin County. E. S., after remaining there two years, went to Wheaton, Ill., where he attended the Illinois Institute for two years; from there to Chicago, to the law Department of "The University of the City of Chicago," where he graduated in 1861; then went to Leland, LaSalle Co., Ill., and commenced the practice of law, and continued the same until 1873, when he came West and located at Pleasant Hill, then the county seat of Saline County, where he engaged in the law practice until 1878, when, upon the removal of the county seat from Pleasant Hill, he removed to and located at Crete, where he continued the law practice. In May, 1878, Mr. Abbott went with Gen. Victor Vifquain and William T. Meads, to Lincoln, and founded the *Daily State Democrat*. Mr. A. put in the entire capital, Vifquain as political editor, and Meads had charge of the printing. At the end of three years, Mr. A. sold the paper to Gen. Vifquain, and returned to his law practice at Crete, his family having remained at Crete during the time. Was married in 1869, to Miss E. Springstead, of LaSalle County, Ill. They have four children—Guy L., Lyle L., Raymond J., and Blanche.

S. L. ANDREWS, grain merchant, was born in Franklin County, Pa., in 1828; lived there until 1844, then settled in Knox County, Ill., and from there went to Henry County, remaining there until 1877, when he located in Nebraska, and engaged in buying and shipping grain. Previous to coming to Nebraska, was engaged in grain and lumber business, and for ten years was operating a large flouring mill in Henry County, Ill. From 1850 to 1855 was mining in California. In 1880, was elected Mayor of Crete, and re-elected in 1881. Was married in 1862, in Warren County, Ill., to Miss Frances Talbot; have four children—Albert, Carlos, Grace, and Maud. Is a member of Crete Lodge, No. 37, A., F. & A. M.; and also of Mount Zion Chapter No. 17.

JACOB BAHNER, flour merchant, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1832, where he remained the most of the time until 1876, when he removed to Michigan, and remained there about two years. In 1878, settled in Nebraska, and located in Crete, and engaged in the livery business for the first eight months, after which he opened a grocery store. In 1880, was burned out, losing about $3,000, and soon after opened an exclusively flour and feed store. In 1866, was married to Miss Ella Schettley, of [illegible]. Have two children, Ada May and Frank Earl.

A. J. BARRAGAR, druggist, was born near Toronto, Canada West, in 1850. When two years of age, moved with his parents to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he passed his early years in attending school, and graduated at Ripon College in 1868. The same year went to Pleasant Hill, Mo., and opened a livery stable, which he ran two years, when he went to Texas and became a conductor on the H. & T. C. R. R. After he had been on the road eighteen months, he met with an accident by being caught between the car and water-tank, and was obliged to give up the business for a short time; was then given a passenger train, but had only been with that about six months when he was again smashed up, and came near losing his life. He concluded that railroading was not his calling, and when his health would permit opened a retail and wholesale tobacco and confectionery store at Austin, Texas, remaining one year. In 1877, settled in Crete, Neb., and was employed in the drug store of Joseph Band until January, 1878, when he accepted the position of bookkeeper and foreman in S. L. Andrews' elevator, remaining with him four years; also kept four sets of books for other parties. In January, 1882, bought the drug store of Kerr & Burket; was elected City Treasurer in 1879 and in 1880, and was City Collector during this time. He is a member of Crete Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 27, and Crete Lodge, No. 37, A., F. & A. M., and Mount Zion Chapter, No. 17; also of Saline Lodge, No. 1496, K. of H. Was married in 1876, at Austin, Texas, to Miss [illegible], of that place.

BARRAGAR & MOORE, proprietors Crete Wind Mill Co. C. R. Barragar, the senior member of the firm, was born in Canada West, in 1838. In 1851, emigrated to Wisconsin, and located in Sheboygan County; then went to Fond du Lac County, where he lived on the farm with his father until 1856, when he went to Waupun and learned the carpenter trade, which he had worked at some time previous to coming from Canada. In 1861, enlisted with Third Wisconsin Infantry, in Company [illegible], as private, but was rapidly promoted until he became Captain of his Company; received several wounds, and was discharged August 26, 1865. Returning to Waupun, he engaged in the building and contracting business, and remained until 1871, when he went to Chicago, where he engaged in contracting and building until the spring of 1874, when he located in Crete, Neb., and bought the right to manufacture the Raymond Vaneless Wind Mill, for the State of Nebraska and Dakota Territory, and also secured the State right for the sale of the Baker Vaneless Wind Mill of Nebraska, and has the north tier of counties in Kansas. Was married in 1861, at Ripon, Wis., to Miss Sarah Corbet. Have one daughter, Grace, born [illegible]. Is a member of Crete Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 27, Saline Lodge, 1496, and of Holland Post, No. 75.

W. H. BARSTOW, stock dealer, was born in Alabama, in December, 1852, but was taken very soon thereafter to Newton Center, Mass., by his parents, where he lived until fall of 1861; from there moved to Haverhill, N. H., where he remained until fall of 1870, when he entered the Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass. In 1874, went to Boston, entering wholesale stationery house of Ward & Gay. In spring of 1875, removed to Crete, Neb.; engaged in grain business for a year and a half. In spring of 1876, engaged in stock business with Col. Thomas Doane, but since summer of 1881, has been alone in business. For the past two or three winters has fed from two to three car-loads of steers, this year three cars; has in addition to that number about 270 stock cattle. His stock yards cover twenty acres of land, and are finely located on Big Blue River; has between 500 and 600 head of sheep. He married in September, 1880, in Crete, Neb., Emma C. Whittlesey. He is a member of the Knights of Honor; has been a member of the State Board of Agriculture for two years, and now on second term, and is Vice-President County Agricultural Society.

JOHN BATHEN, lumber dealer, was born in Germany in 1841, and in 1866 came to America and located at St. Louis, where he was employed by W. Ganahl in his lumber yard at that place. In 1879 he came to Nebraska, and went into the lumber business with Mr. Ganahl. In 1870, at St. Louis, was married to Miss Martha [illegible]. In 1870 he lost his wife, and was married again in 1879 to Miss Frances [illegible], of Crete. They have two children—George and Annie. Mr. B. was in the Prussian army three years previous to coming to America.

W. C. BEARD, Justice of the Peace, was born in Westminster, Worcester Co., Mass., in December, 1821. In 1848 he removed to Vermont, taking a contract on the Vermont Central Railroad. In 1849 he went to Canada, where he had a contract on the St. Johns & Lopuin. In the fall of 1851 he came to Winnebago County, Ill., where he engaged in farming and handling grain and stock until 1878, when he came to Nebraska, locating in Crete, and went into the grain business until the winter of 1879-80, when he went into express and drayage. In November, 1880, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he now fills. He was married in 1840, in Danville, Vt., to Harriet Woodedge. They have two children—Maria and Salina. His wife died in 1846, and at Sharon, Vt., married Olive L. Smith. They have one child—George. Mr. B. is a member of Blue Lodge of Crete, No. 37, A., F. & A. M.

I. T. BENJAMIN was born in Allen, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1848, remaining there until 1867, when he removed to Lima, N. Y., where he attended Genesee College until 1871. From there he removed to Nunda, N. Y., where he read law, but the following year he removed to Seward, Neb., where he ran the *Nebraska Atlas* until 1874. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar. He removed to Crete in 1878, and engaged in loan and brokerage business. He is a member of Blue Lodge Chapter and Council, A., F. & A. M.

C. H. BURKET, manager of Cosmopolitan Hotel, was born in Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., in 1854, working at farming with his brother until 1877, when he settled in Nebraska and located at Crete, and opened a drug store in connection with B. C. Kerr. In June, 1881, he went into the hotel with his father-in-law, Mr. Code, and has had the management of the house since. In June, 1882, he sold his interest in the drug business to W. Barragar. Mr. Burket received a normal school education, finishing his studies at the college at Dixon. He was married March, 1879, to Miss Ella Code of Crete. Mr. B. has a No. 1 hotel, and has made a host of friends among the traveling public during the short time he has been in the house.

PETER BUENGER was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany; came to America in August, 1866, and stopped in New York four weeks; remained in Chicago fifteen months, and came to Cass County, Neb., where he remained six months. He then took up a homestead in Olive Branch Precinct, Lancaster County, in the spring of 1868, and gave his time to farming and stock raising. In the fall of 1876 he bought out in Crete a saloon and billiard hall, and has been engaged in the same since then. He keeps a first class bar, and runs three J. M. Brunswick, Balke & Co.'s first class billiard tables. He is putting up on West Thirteenth street one of the best business houses of the city, to be completed about the 1st of July, 1882.

ANTHONY H. CHLOUPEK, harness dealer, was born in Manitowoc, Wis., in 1858, where he remained until 1872, when he removed to Milwaukee, where he followed the trade of harness maker for two years. In 1874 he removed to Crete, Neb., and has followed for the most part of the time the harness trade. He was married in 1877, in California, to Fannie Axamite. They have one child—Arthur D. Mr. C. is a member of I.O.O.F., Knights of Honor and Camp 75, Caucassia.

J. P. CLAREY, cashier Citizens' Bank, was born in Caledonia, Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1851. He moved to Portage, Wis., shortly thereafter with his parents, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to Nebraska, settling at Plattsmouth, where he was with John Fitzgerald, railroad builder, until 1873. During this time there was built by Mr. Fitzgerald the Lake Superior Extension of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad from Marinette to Escanaba, Mich., through the Peshtigo burnt district, the Creston and Chariton branches of the Burlington and Missouri River R. R., Iowa, and the Burlington and Missouri River R. R. in Nebraska from Dorchester to Kearney Junction. In 1873 he settled in Crete, Neb., where he held the position of bookkeeper of the State Bank, but shortly after was appointed assistant cashier, which position he held until 1876, and afterward until June, 1879, as cashier. In August, 1879, the Citizens' Bank was organized, and Mr. Clarey elected as cashier, which position he holds at the present time. He married in December, 1876, Louisa H. Davis. They have one child—Hugh. Mr. C. is a member of Blue Lodge and Chapter A., F.& A.M., and also of Knights of Honor.

A. CONRAD, M.D., physician and surgeon, Crete, was born in Germany. He came to America in 1878 and located at St. Louis, where he remained until 1880, when he located in Crete, Neb., and opened an office for the practice of medicine.

S. T. COREY, dealer in farm machinery, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1844, going with his parents to Illinois in 1846, and in 1847 again went West, and located in Rock County, Wis., thence to Dodge County, where he remained until 1864, when he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, and was discharged in 1865; then went back to Dodge County, remaining until 1867. In the fall of 1865, in company with his brother-in-law, rented a saw and feed mill, and was with his brother-in-law in other enterprises until the spring of 1867. In the fall of 1867, he went to Iowa, remaining there until 1868, when he settled in Nebraska, taking a homestead on Section 32, Town 8, Range 4, Lancaster County. In 1870, opened a store with a general line of goods, in company with W. A. Harris, and, in the spring of 1873, his brother, J. K. Corey, bought an interest with them; and they also handle a line of farm machinery. In 1876, Mr. Harris withdrew from the firm, and they closed out the line of goods, and went into the machinery business exclusively, which they carried on until 1880, when Mr. Corey purchased his brother's interest, and continued alone in the business. Was married in 1867, at Kekoskee, Wis., to Miss Libbie Tepner, of that place. Is a member of the Crete Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 27, Saline Lodge, 1496, K. of H., and Holland Post, G. A. R., No. 75. In 1871, when the city was organized, he was appointed by the County Commissioners as one of the Town Board, and was made Councilman in 1872; re-elected in 1873; served as Councilman three years.

THOMAS L. DIXON was born in Jay, Maine, in 1846, where he lived until March, 1864, when he enlisted in Twelfth Maine Regiment, and served until close of war, being mustered out in summer of 1865. Returned to Maine, entering school. In February, 1866, removed to Mercer County, Ill., where he followed teaching until 1874, when he removed to Nebraska, settling at Pleasant Hill, at that time the county seat of Saline County; afterward removed to Crete, where he followed teaching and dealing in agricultural implements, etc. Was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1877, serving four years. Married, in 1871, in Muscatine, Iowa, to Mary A. McLaughlin. He is a member of Blue Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

D. T. DRAKE, furniture dealer, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1839. His early years were spent in attending school, and at work in his father's carpenter shop. In August, 1862, enlisted in the Eighteenth New York Heavy Artillery, but was transferred to the Second New York Artillery, and was promoted until he was commissioned a Lieutenant, and was discharged October, 1865. After returning from the army, engaged in farming until 1867, when he returned West and located in Iowa, remaining a short time. In the spring of 1870, located a homestead in Section 12, Crete Precinct, where he remained until 1874, when he located in Crete, and was engaged in several enterprises until 1880, when he engaged in the furniture business, and also handles a line of carriages manufactured at Racine, Wis. In 1864, was married to C. M. Tower, of Fayetteville, Jefferson Co., N. Y. They have have one son, D. J., born August, 1861. Is a member of Holland Post, No. 75, G. A. R.; also of Crete Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F., and of Saline Lodge, No. 1496, K. of H., and is a Representative of the Grand Lodge, K. of H.; also Grand Lodge Member of I. O. O. F. In 1873, was elected as one of the State Agricultural Board, holding the same six years.

CENEK DURAS, ex-County Treasurer, Crete, was born in Bohemia, in 1846; came to America in 1866, settling in St. Louis, remaining there about a year, obtaining work in a printing office, going from there to Chicago, where he remained about one year; returning to St. Louis, remaining another year; returning again to Chicago, where he opened a job printing office, also published a Bohemian paper called the *P oser Svobody*, until 1873, when he came to Omaha, Neb.; thence to Crete, and published a part of the *Saline County Post* in the Bohemian language. From 1875 to '77, was engaged in buying and selling stock. In 1877, he was elected to the office of County Treasurer, and in 1879 was re-elected to the office of County Treasurer, Saline County, holding the office from January 1, 1880, to January 4, 1882. Mr. Duras is a member of the Blue Valley Lodge, No. 64, A., F. & A. M., Wilber, Neb. Was married in Chicago, 1871, to Miss Mary Spirk. They have four children—Ida, aged eleven; Charlie, seven; Victor, three, and Nora, one year old. Mr. D. is a thorough business man, and highly respected by his people, and in fact by all who know him.

DANIEL A. FERRIER, superintendent of F. I. Foss' stock yards, at Crete, was born in Ogle County, Ill., in 1852. In 1854 went with his parents to Williams County, Ohio, where he remained until 1871, when he came to Nebraska and located in Fillmore County, and took a homestead on Section 10, Township 7, Range 4, west, where he remained four years. Then he came to Crete and was employed by Bridges & Johnston, in the flouring mill, remaining with them two years, and was then employed by different stock men to take the management of their stock and shipments. Was with the Toogood Bros., then with J. C. Birney, and at last Mr. Foss secured his service, as he is a rapid penman and fine accountant. In 1874 was married to Miss Mary E. Bosarth, of Crete. They have three children, George F., Emma P. and L. A.

A. S. FLINT, broom manufacturer, was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1830, going to Lockport soon after, remaining there about eight years. In 1856 went to Milwaukee, where he received his education and was employed as a salesman in a large grocery house for a number of years; then went to Michigan and was engaged in the mercantile trade; going from there to Nebraska in 1870. Locating at Saltillo, where he opened a store of general merchandise and was Postmaster five years, after which he went to farming and raising broom corn, and then into the manufacture of brooms. In 1880 moved to Crete and opened a broom factory, and will build an extensive factory some time during 1882. Enlisted in 1862, in Company K., Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry, and served two years. In 1871, was married at Saltillo, Nebraska, to Rowena Corey. They have two children, Charles M. and Eddie F.

F. I. FOSS, attorney at law, and president of the State Bank. Was born in Grafton, N. H., in 1852. In 1864 moved to Lyndon, Vt., where he was educated, being a student of Dartmouth College. In 1871, went to Boston and was employed, commencing in the packing room of one of the large wholesale dry goods houses, of Boston, and at the same time commenced the study of law, and was soon after employed by Hardy, Brown, Goss & Co., as traveling agent to attend to their collections until 1875, when he devoted two years to the completion of his profession, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. In 1878, settled in Nebraska, locating at Crete and engaged in the banking business, in connection with some other parties bought out the State Bank. Mr. Foss was elected president in 1881 and again in January, 1882, with D. B. Perry, vice-president; George D. Stevens, cashier; C. A. Caldwell, assistant cashier. Board of directors: F. I. Foss, Thomas Doane, Charles W. Doane, D. B. Perry, and Charles Band. With paid capital of $35,000, and undivided profits $20,000. Organized under the Nebraska banking laws in 1872. Mr. Foss is associated with Mr. J. W. Dawes in the law business and also extensively engaged in the stock business. Has a stockyard about one mile from the center of Crete, of eighty acres, which cost, with the land, about $10,000, and has about 1,000 head of cattle. Also owns a stock farm three and one-half miles northwest of Crete, where he keeps from 300 to 400 cows. Mr. Foss, in company with E. M. Dawes, will open a bank at DeWitt, Saline Co., in May, 1882. Was married in 1879 to Miss Mary E. Adams, of Detroit. They have one child.

H. S. FULLER, lumberman, was born in Ohio in 1844, spending his younger days there. In 1862 enlisted in the three months service in the Seventh Indiana Cavalry. Enlisted again in 1863, and was mustered out in 1865. Was there detailed and went into the Adjutant General's office at Washington, and was in the First Comptroller's office of the treasury until 1866. In 1869 was admitted to the bar, and in 1871 emigrated to Nebraska, locating at Ashland, where he began the practice of law. In 1872, was employed as cashier of the State Bank at Crete, until 1874. His health failing, he went into the lumber trade in company with J. L. Tidball; they also have yards at Friendville, Exeter and Fairmount. In 1881 Mr. Fuller went into company with Mr. Tidball and others in the banking business, of which Mr. Fuller is vice-president. They have an incorporated company with cash capital of $50,000. In 1870 he was married to Miss L. A. Brown, of Warren, Ohio. They have four children: Emma, Horace S., Jr., Jessie and Robert. Mr. Fuller is a member of Crete Lodge No. 37, A., F. & A. M., and is also high priest of Mount Zion Chapter No. 17.

ISAAC GOODIN, was born in Perry County, Ohio, April, 1817. Lived there until 1826, when he removed to Delaware, now Morrow County, Ohio, living there until 1853. Engaged until 1842 in farming, after which, until 1853, followed blacksmithing, and served as Justice of the Peace for nine years. In latter year moved to Blackford County, Ind., where he followed farming for four years, after which he was elected Sheriff of the County, serving for four years. In 1861, enlisted in Thirty-fourth Indiana Regiment, and was elected First Lieutenant of Company I. On December 27, 1861, resigned from service owing to sickness contracted in the service. Was appointed in the fall of 1862 by Gov. Morton, Enrolling and Drafting Commissioner for Blackford County, for the draft of that year, in 1863, was appointed Provost Marshal of that county, serving until fall of 1864, when he removed to Iowa County, Iowa, where he followed farming for nearly two years, when he was elected County Judge, serving one year, when by terms of the law served balance of the term as County Auditor. In August, 1869, removed to Saline County, Neb., following farming and in fall of 1870, was elected Representative from Tenth Representative District to the State Legislature. In 1873 was Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the same body. In 1874, was elected Probate Judge of Saline County. In 1879-80 elected Sergeant-at-Arms of House of Representatives. Was admitted to the bar in 1875, in Saline County. In 1880 was elected Police Judge and Justice of the Peace, which position he now holds. Is a Notary Public, married in August, 1838, in Morrow County, Ohio, to Fannie Gardner. They have eight children. Two have died. Mr. G. is a member of the G. A. R. Mr. Goodin was appointed Postmaster at Bennington, Ohio, in 1849, under President Zach. Taylor, and served four years, and also appointed Postmaster at Hartford City, Ind., in July, 1861, and served until the fall of 1864.

GEORGE H. HASTINGS, attorney-at-law, was born in McHenry County, Ill., in 1848. Lived there until 1869. In 1869, came to Nebraska, settled in Lincoln, where he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law. In 1871 removed to Pleasant Hill, then county seat of Saline County, where he remained until summer of 1876, then removed to Crete, Neb., and has remained there ever since. Was married in December, 1874, in Aurora, Ill., to Helen Richardson. Mr. H. is a member of Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of A., F. & A. M. In 1875 was elected a member of the House of Representatives to the State Legislature from Saline County. Resigned position of County Judge, to which he had been elected in 1874 to take the same. Is a Notary Public for Saline County. He is a member of the firm of Hastings & McGintie, attorneys, since 1871.

FRANK JOHNSON, head miller Crete Mills, was born in Monticello, Fayette Co., Wis., in 1854, where he remained until 1861, dividing his time between going to school and working on a farm. Then moved to Iowa, settling in Fayette County, where he was employed in a flouring mill, where he served the most of his time for ten years, finishing his education at that place. In 1875 went to Minneapolis, where he served one year in one of the large flouring mills, and gaining many points in his trade, he then returned to Iowa, and in 1880 settled in Nebraska. In July, 1880, took the position with Bridges & Johnston, as head miller. In 1874 was married at West Union, Iowa, to Miss Ella Davis of that place. They have four children, Maud, Ray, Lyle, and Fay. Is a member of Standard Lodge, No. 351, A., F. & A. M., of Fayette County, Iowa.

J. R. JOHNSTON was born in North Stanbridge, Canada, July, 28, 1847; lived with his parents on a farm until 1862, when he started out for himself. He went to Connecticut, worked on a farm for a year, and returning home went to school about two years in Stanbridge. He then engaged in the stock business, buying and selling fat cattle, sheep and hogs, also running a meat market. Was very successful at that business, although young for a business man. He was not unlike many other young men, and thought he could make money faster by selling out his good business and going to the gold mines of Upper Canada, against the wishes of his friends. Finding the mines a failure, he did not return home but traveled a good deal in Canada and the United States till 1870, when he came to Lincoln, Neb., and took a homestead in Saline County and commenced improving it. In that year the B. & M. R. R. R. Co. graded their road through that county and laid out the town of Crete, close to the homestead of Mr. Johnston. He proved up on it and moved into town. Built several store buildings to rent. Mr. Johnston was appointed Postmaster of Crete, Neb., November 8, 1871, and held the office till the fall of 1875, when he was succeeded by H. W. Hoyt. He then bought out O. W. Baltzley's interest in the Crete Mills, and formed a partnership with G. W. Bridges, his father-in-law, doing a good business in the mill and also in handling stock until 1880, when the mill was burned down. They continued the stock business till the spring of 1881, when they closed out their stock and rebuilt their flouring mill, completing it in December, 1881. Mr. Johnston is now one of the proprietors of the best gradual reduction flouring mills in the State of Nebraska. It is propelled by the waters of the Big Blue River, and has a capacity of 350 barrels of flour per day. Mr. Johnston was married June 3, 1873, to Miss Ida N. Bridges, of Crete. She is a fine and accomplished lady; was born in Monticello, Wis., December 23, 1853; was educated at Monticello and graduated at a school in Boston, Mass., in 1872, and came to Crete to live with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have two fine children, a boy and a girl: George A., born June 3, 1874, and Myrtie D., born July 4, 1876—the great centennial year. Little Myrtie says, "Everybody celebrates my birthday."

FRANK KARTEN, farmer and stock-raiser, Sections 21 and 16, P. O. Crete, was born in Austrian Bohemia, in 1836. Went to Germany, where he learned the blacksmith trade, and where he remained nine years. In 1857 he came to America and located at Milwaukee, where he engaged in selling goods until 1865, when he turned westward and located in Nebraska, taking a homestead on Sections 21 and 16, Town 8, Range 4 east, and has remained on the place continually since, turning his attention to stock-raising. In the fall of 1880 he was elected County Commissioner for one term of two years, and again in 1881, was elected to the same office, which he now holds. Was also elected Supervisor of Crete Precinct a few years previous to this. In June, 1851, was married to Miss Rose Brogawha, of Milwaukee, a native of Bohemia, where she was born in 1835, coming to America on the same vessel with Mr. K. They have five children, Mary, Annie, J. W., F. E., and Amelia. Is a member of Crete Lodge, No. 37, I. O. O. F., of the Crete Lodge K. of H., No. 1496, and Bohemian Society, C. S. P. S., No. 32.

B. C. KERR, druggist, was born in Illinois, 1845. In 1862 enlisted in the Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry, Company F, and served three years. Was slighty wounded several times and was taken prisoner once or twice, but succeeded in getting away. In 1866 located at Dixon, Ill., and was employed as clerk in a drug store, where he remained eleven years, settling in Nebraska in 1877, and in company with C. M. Burket opened a drug store, which they carried on until January, 1882, when they sold out to A. J. Barrager, Mr. Kerr being retained as prescription clerk. Was married in February, 1877, at Dixon, Ill., to Miss Sarah E. Gillies. Has two sons, M. S. and Charles G. Is a member of Crete Lodge 37, I. O. O. F. and of Holland Post No. 75, G. A. R.

JOHN H. KERSENBROCK, Crete Brewery. Was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1850, where he learned the trade of brewer, remaining there until 1869, and located in Cincinnati, where he remained some time, then to St. Louis and back to Chicago, settling there three days before the great fire, and losing what he had therein. He then went through the West, St. Paul, San Francisco and other places until 1875, when he made a permanent settlement in the State, located in Omaha, where he was employed by Bowman as foreman in his brewery, remaining one year, then to the North Platte, where he bought a brewery. In 1877, went to Columbus, and started a brewery there, remaining nearly three years, from there to Crete and purchased the brewery, and has put in many improvements and is manufacturing and shipping through the States with average sales of $90,000. Was married in 1877 to Miss E. Henggeler, of Columbus. They have three children.

F. LADERS, livery and stock dealer. Was born in Ohio in 1844, remaining there until 1857, when he moved with his parents to Schuyler County, Ill., remaining seven years, when he moved to Cass County, and engaged in butchering and running a meat market. Was in the business about eight years when he commenced buying and shipping horses, and after making one or two trips to Nebraska concluded to settle in the State, and in March, 1879, located in Crete, where he opened a livery stable, and in connection with Mr. J. R. Neil, is buying and selling horses and feeding stock for market, and has made good work of shipments that convinced him that stock is the business for Nebraska farmers to embrace. Was married in 1869 to Miss A. Baker, of Illinois. They have three children, Lena, Rosie, and Annie. Mr. Laders is a member of Saline Lodge, No. 1,496, K. O. H., and of Crete Lodge, No. 37, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE LONG, livery. Was born in Waukesha County, Wis., in 1841, where he lived until 1869, when he was in different parts of the county, engaged in some enterprise until 1871, when he came to Nebraska and took a homestead in York County, on Section 24, Township 9, Range 1, west, where he remained until 1878, farming and stock raising, then going to Fenville he engaged in shipping horses into the State, remaining there one year. He then went to Crete, where he is now engaged in buying and selling horses and running a livery stable. Also carries on his farm, the original homestead which he still owns. Was married in 1874 to Miss Martha Block, of York County. Has two children, Willy and Maggie.

JOHN S. LEE, lumber and coal dealer. Was born in Paw Paw, Mich., in [illegible], where he remained until 1858, when he went to Kansas and located in Franklin County, remaining there two years, going back to Paw Paw, Mich., where he remained until the winter of 1865-6, when he again traveled West and located in Saline County, Nebraska, and took a homestead on Section 23, Range 4, Township 8, where he remained farming and stock raising until 1870. Then he opened lumber and coal yard in Crete. Sold his original homestead for a part of the town site. Was married to Miss Mary Woodman, of Paw Paw, Mich., in 1868.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN S. LEE.

H. C. MERRICK, Postmaster and junior editor *Saline County Union*, Crete. Was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, in 1844, going to Will County, Ill., with his parents in 1848, and in 1854 removed to Kankakee County, where he remained until 1864, when he enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Company A. Received his discharge at the close of the war, July 4, 1865. Returned home and engaged in farming until 1868, when he emigrated to Schuyler County, Mo., and engaged in farming until 1870, when he engaged in the hotel and livery business at Glenwood. Settled in Crete, Neb., in June, 1871, as agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Co., until 1877, when he was appointed Postmaster at Crete. Was married in Glenwood, Mo., in 1871, to Miss Helene England. Is a member of Crete Lodge No. 37, I. O. O. F., also a member of Saline Lodge, No. 1496, K. of H., and also of Holland Post, No. 75, G. A. R., Crete.

T. H. MILLER, merchant, was born in Germany, in 1846. Emigrated to America in 1866; coming west to Omaha in the fall of 1866, remaining there a short time, then went west, along the U. P. R. R. stopping in Cheyenne, Laramie, and at last at Salt Lake City, where he remained about eighteen months. From there went to Sweet Water Mines, remaining about fifteen months. Then went to St. Louis and again reached Omaha, where he remained about two years, as salesman in a dry goods store. Then went to Grand Island, and from there to Crete, in 1871. For a time was engaged in farming, near the city, took a homestead on which a part of the city is now located. In 1874, opened a store of general merchandise, which proved to be a success. Has put up several brick buildings, one 76x24, two stories; one 76x22, one story, and one 22x50, two stories, besides several private buildings, and a good residence. He has about 150 resident lots, and has put about $25,000 in buildings in the place. His annual sales amounted to $31,000 in 1881 and his clerk force consists of T. H. Haden, August Lange and Fred Dechtler. Mr. Miller entered the Prussian army in 1864, serving nearly two years, and went through the Prussian war in 1866, previous to coming to America. He was married in 1873, at Crete, to Miss Mary George. They have three children—Matilda, Henry and Bertie. His father and mother have a home with him, having come to America since he has made a foot hold.

J. R. NEILL, merchant, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1837, where he remained until 1852, when he removed with his father's family to Rushville, Ill., where he resided for twenty nine years, being engaged in stock raising, farming, merchandising and livery business until January, 1881, in company with Mr. Core, bought the stock of goods of Mr. J. T. Holland. In 1882, Mr. Neill bought Mr. C.'s interest. Mr. N. is also engaged in the livery and stock business with Mr. Laders. They have leased a 1,200 acre farm, for stock raising, and have about 200 head of cattle, and 500 hogs. In 1869, was elected as County Superintendent of Schools, holding the position four years. In 1881, was elected President of Saline County Agricultural Society. Is a member of Crete Lodge, No. 37, A., F. & A. M.; also Mt. Zion Chapter, No. 17. In 1859, at Rushville, he was married to Felicia E. Richmond. They have two children—Lillian H. and Richmond L.

DAVID BRAINERD PERRY, was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1839. Lived there until 1859, when he entered Yale College, graduating in 1863, and with degree of A. B. From there went to Princeton, N. J. attending Theological Seminary at that point. In 1864-65, attended the Union Theological Seminary in New York City. The following year returned to Yale College as a tutor, at the same time finishing a theological course in Yale Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1867, receiving degree of S. B. T. In the same year took a trip to England, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and France, returning to America late in the fall of 1868, stopping a few months at Worcester, Mass., where he followed preaching and theological writing. Then removed to Yale College, where he taught for a portion of 1870, school year and college year of 1871. removed to Nebraska in 1872, having resolved to quit teaching, and make preaching his life work, failing health making it necessary to have out door employment, so for three months preached in three small churches in Clay and Hamilton counties. At that time, contrary to his desires, in view of failing health, was induced to accept charge of Doane College, at Crete, Neb., an institution founded by the Congregational churches of the State in 1872. The first college year commencing in September, 1872, began the work, which was simply preparatory, forming classes, etc. Married in July, 1876, in Charlestown, Mass., to Helen Doane, daughter of Col. Thomas Doane, formerly a resident of Crete. They have one child living—Thomas Doane Perry; one Brainerd Clark Perry, deceased. Are members of the Congregational Church.

JAMES W. RHINE, was born in Jay County, Ind., September 5, 1840. In 1847, with his parents, removed to Blackford County, where he remained until 1861. In September of that year, enlisted as private in Thirty-fourth Indiana Regiment. By the premature discharge of a cannon, on the 20th day of May, 1862, his right arm was shattered, necessitating amputation above the elbow; was discharged August 8, 1862. Returned to his home in Blackford County, Ind.; attended Franklin and other colleges until June, 1865. In August, 1865, removed to Sedalia, Mo., where he engaged in teaching. In May, 1866, removed to Falls City, Neb., where he taught school until April, 1870, when he removed to Saline County, taking up a homestead six miles from Crete. Taught school in the winter months, attended the farming in its season, until November, 1876, when he removed to town; was appointed Postmaster of Falls City in 1869, but resigned upon removal to Saline County. Has held the office of Assessor several times, City Clerk once; was elected member of City Council in 1878, and re-elected in 1881; was Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate in 1881, and was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate at the extra session in 1882. Is present Secretary of the Saline County Agricultural Society. Married, in 1869, in Lincoln, Neb., to Nancy A. Goodin. They have four children living—B. V. Etta, Nellie V., Fannie C., and James Madison, and one deceased, Olive May. Mr. R. is a member of the G. A. R., and Knights of Honor.

A. D. ROOT, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Portage County, Ohio, in 1826. In 1850, went to Kentucky, remaining there until 1854; then back to Portage County, where he commenced the study of medicine, and in 1856 went to Wisconsin, locating in Hartford, Washington County, where he completed his studies. In 1867, took a course of lectures at Cleveland Medical College, and graduated in 1870; remaining in Washington County until the fall of 1872, when he settled in Nebraska, locating at Crete, where he has since remained. In 1878, took his son into partnership with him. Was married, in 1857, at Hartford, Wis., to Miss Emeretta Root. They have six children. He is a member of the Crete Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F., K. of H. No. 1496. His eldest son, E. F., who is associated with him, was born in Dodge County, Wis., in 1858, and commenced the study of medicine with his father in 1876, finishing his course, and graduating at Cleveland in 1880; has also studied dentistry, and commenced practicing at Crete in 1878. He is a member of Crete Lodge, No. 37, A., F. & A. M. He was married in September, 1881, at Crete, to Miss Emma Kind.

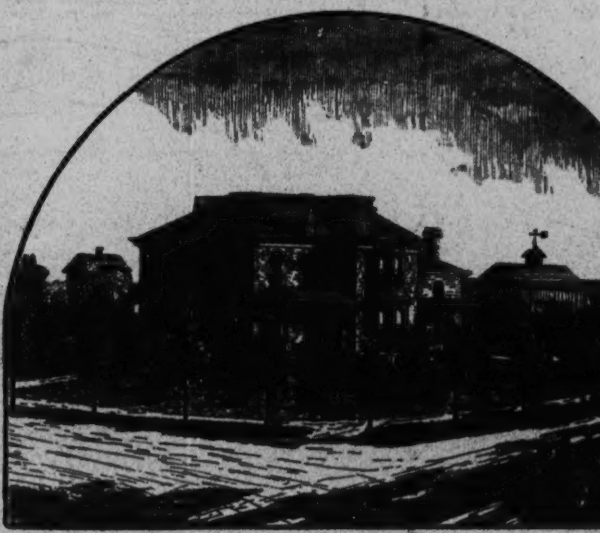
EUGENE SCHILLING, farmer, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1840, where he remained until 1858, when he removed to America, settling in New York City, engaging in mercantile business until spring of 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Eighth New York Militia, serving until after discharge after first battle of Bull Run, when he enlisted in One Hundred and Second Veteran New York Volunteers; was promoted for bravery to Corporal, Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, Orderly-Sergeant, First Lieutenant, and Captain, serving on staffs of Gens. Mower, Geary, and Slocum, and mustered out as Major-in-Chief of Twentieth Army Corps, of Gen. Hooker's Division. Then returned to New York City, engaging in mercantile business until 1870, when he removed to Burlington, Iowa, where he published a German paper for one and one-half years, then engaging in mercantile business until 1877, when he removed to Crete, Neb., buying and improving a valuable farm near Crete. Married, in 1860, in New York City, to Estelle Harriott; one child, Harriott Gustavus, living, and six deceased. He is a member of Saline County Agricultural Society, and President of that Society in 1881; is member of Episcopal Church.

JAMES C. SMITH, attorney at law, was born in Albion, Calhoun County, Mich. When seven years of age, his parents moved to Branch County, and he spent his younger days on a farm. In 1861, enlisted with First Michigan Infantry, but was discharged at end of two years, for disability; at the battle of Malvern Hill, was wounded in the knee. Returning home, he attended the Union School at Coldwater about two years, and from there went to Hillsdale College, remaining two years, and then to the State Normal School, remaining about one year; then went to Coldwater, and commenced reading law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869, and commenced the practice of law. In 1873, located at Ludington, Mich., where he remained until 1876, when he settled in Nebraska, locating at Wilber until 1877, when he opened an office at Crete. Was married, in 1877, at Beatrice, Neb., to Miss Rose Newer. They have two children, Guy A. and Roland E. Is a member of Crete Lodge, No. 37, A., F. & A. M.

E. F. STEPHENS, proprietor of Crete Nurseries, two and a half miles south of Crete. Was born in Maine, February 22, 1844. When at the age of seventeen he enlisted in Company H., Tenth Maine Infantry, and went through the Valley campaign with Banks, and then under General Pope, in Virginia, and at the battle of Cedarville, while the regiment was making a charge, he was wounded, and lay in the hospital for three months, then rejoined his regiment, but being taken with the swamp fever, which incapacitated him from service, he was discharged in May, 1863. Shortly after he went to southern California, where he engaged in farming for two years, returning at that time to Illinois, to take charge of his father's farm. In 1871 he came to Crete and established the Crete nurseries, in a small way. In 1871 and 1872 he was chosen by the officers of the B. & M. R. R. to superintend the setting out of trees along the cuts on the north side of the road, between Lincoln and Lowell. The prairies were bare from being burnt off each fall and the snow drifted into the cuts, causing the road a great delay and considerable expense to keep it open. Col. Doane, the chief engineer of the road, conceived the idea of an extensive tree planting, consisting of a variety of forest, fruit and ornamental trees, and with a view of testing them successfully, they were planted along the cuts in seven rows seven feet apart; the north line was of honey locust and set one foot apart, for the double purpose of wind break and hedge; then two rows of European larch. Then three rows of native forest trees, such as ash, soft maple, cottonwood and willow, and the seventh or last row of evergreens. The forest trees were planted only near the stations. In this way 140,000 honey locust, 65,000 soft maple, 20,000 forest trees, 65,000 evergreens, 72,000 European larch, and ash, cottonwood and willow to make a total of 750,000 trees. The ground was prepared in 1872-73 and the planting done in the spring of 1873, and at the time of official inspection in the fall only a small percentage of this planting did not grow, so thorough had the work been done by Mr. Stephens. In the spring of 1874 there was planted 18,400 ash, but early in August great swarms of grasshoppers came and this line of trees was about the only food for these pests; they attacked, leaving nothing but the bare, barkless stem standing. The following year the railroad did not pay expenses, and commenced retrenchment; the trees were left grow as best they might, and as the grass was not burned off in the fall, it caught the snow and such protection was no longer needed. The expense of setting out and cultivating this vast number of trees was about $15,000 and was the largest tree planting ever undertaken and carried out in the State. In 1872, Mr. Stephens, with a view of finding a location for a commercial orchard and nursery, consulted the various nurserymen in eastern Nebraska, and under the advice of Gov. Furnas bought 240 acres of land, lying on both sides of the Blue River, two and a half miles south of Crete. This land slopes to the northeast, to a deep ravine, and is accounted a valuable location. In 1873, twenty acres were planted in nursery stock and 20,000 fruit trees set out. Hedges and wind breaks were planted around the entire place. The following year the planting was largely added to and in the spring of 1874 $10,000 worth of stock was sold from an original outlay of $500. In 1874 the grasshoppers almost destroyed his nursery, and his customers discouraged, his business was nearly ruined in 1875, but with persistent energy he refilled his stock. In 1876 the grasshoppers came again, doing considerable injury to the nursery. In the spring of 1877 he replanted, but the young grasshoppers cleaned out the nursery and Mr. S. was financially ruined. But again he started to plant; at this time he found that apple seedlings could be grown more successfully here than in the East; he planted largely and has been very successful, so at that at this time he has 8,000 fruit trees, besides nursery stock and small fruits. His business amounts to $12,000 per annum and he employs some twenty hands and pays $5,000 per annum for labor, and has demonstrated the fact that fruit can be successfully grown in central Nebraska. Mr. Stephens has been twice married. First in 1872, in Earlville, Ill., to Miss Sophia Mann, a neice of O. W. Merrill, of Merrill Hall, now Doane College. In 1874, was married in Crete, Neb., to Miss Mary E. Gregory, a neice of Rev. H. Bross, of Crete. They have one child—Frank B. Is a member of Post No. 75, G. A. R., Crete, Neb. Besides his nursery, Mr. Stephens is engaged in breeding Poland-China and Berkshire swine.

GEORGE D. STEVENS, cashier State Bank, was born in Caledonia County, Vt., in 1851; received a liberal education at the St. Johnsbury Academy, finishing his course in 1866. In 1867 engaged in the drug trade at St. Johnsbury until 1872, when he accepted the position of teller of the First National Bank of that place until 1875, when he was promoted to assistant cashier, remaining there until [illegible], when he accepted his present position as cashier of the State Bank of Crete. Is treasurer of Doane College. Is a member of St. Johnsbury Lodge, No. 27, A., F. & A. M., and of Saline Lodge, No. 1496, K. of H. Was married in 1875 in Vermont, and has two sons, Wood and Robert.

JOHN L. TIDBALL, banker and lumber dealer, was born in Newcastle, Pa., in 1844, where he lived until 1865, attending school, when he entered the Commercial College in Pittsburg, but in December of same year removed to Warren, Ohio, and accepted position of bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery house. In 1869 removed to Ashland, Neb., engaging in the lumber trade, but in following year came to Crete, Neb., where he followed general merchandising, in the firm of Valentine, Tidball & Co., furnishing railroad contractors at this point supplies, etc., until 1874, when he entered into copartnership with H. S. Fuller, under firm name of Tidball & Fuller, in lumber and grain business, establishing in addition houses at Friendville, Fairmount and Exeter. In May, 1881, the Citizens' Bank was incorporated under State laws, and J. L. Tidball elected president. He was married in 1871 in Warren, Ohio, to Emma S. Fuller. Has three children, Clayton F., Mary S. and Katie L. Member of Blue Lodge and Chapter, A., F. & A. M. Mr. Tidball built the first business house in Crete before the town was laid out, as supply depot for railroad contractors.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN L. TIDBALL.

THOMAS TOOGOOD, stock dealer and general merchandise, was born in England in 1841. In fall of 1849 came to America, settling in Milwaukee for the winter, but in the following spring removed to Dane County, Wis., afterwards to Jefferson County. In August, 1862, enlisted in Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, serving until July, 1865. Was in all the battles of his regiment. Followed farming until the fall of 1870, when he removed to Crete, Neb., engaging in general merchandise and stock shipping with V. C. Toogood, under firm name of Toogood Brothers. Have usually fed a large number of cattle, but the past winter have turned their attention more to hogs, expecting to resume stock dealing in the spring.

V. C. TOOGOOD, general merchandise, was born in Dorsetshire, England, in August, 1847. In 1849 his parents moved to America, settling temporarily in Milwaukee, Wis., but permanently in Dane and Jefferson counties. Followed farming until 1870, when he removed to Cheyenne, W. T., in meat supply store for Fort Russell. In same year moved to Crete, Neb., engaging in general merchandising and stock shipping business with Thomas Toogood, under firm name of Toogood Brothers. Married in 1879, in Crete, Neb., to Mary Bosak. They have one child, Vincent. Mr. T. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Blue Lodge of A., F. & A. M. Was member of the City Council in 1873.

WILBER.

Wilber, the present seat of government for Saline County, is situated in the southeastern part of the county, in the valley of the Big Blue River. The town was laid out in 1872, by C. D. Wilber, in honor of whom it was named. The site belonged originally to Wilber and Jacob Mooney, each of whom gave a part of the land to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, upon the consideration that it should be selected as a town site on the line of that road.

The first building erected on the site, was a dwelling house built in 1873, by C. D. Wilber, who also built a frame hotel, the Wilber House, the same season.

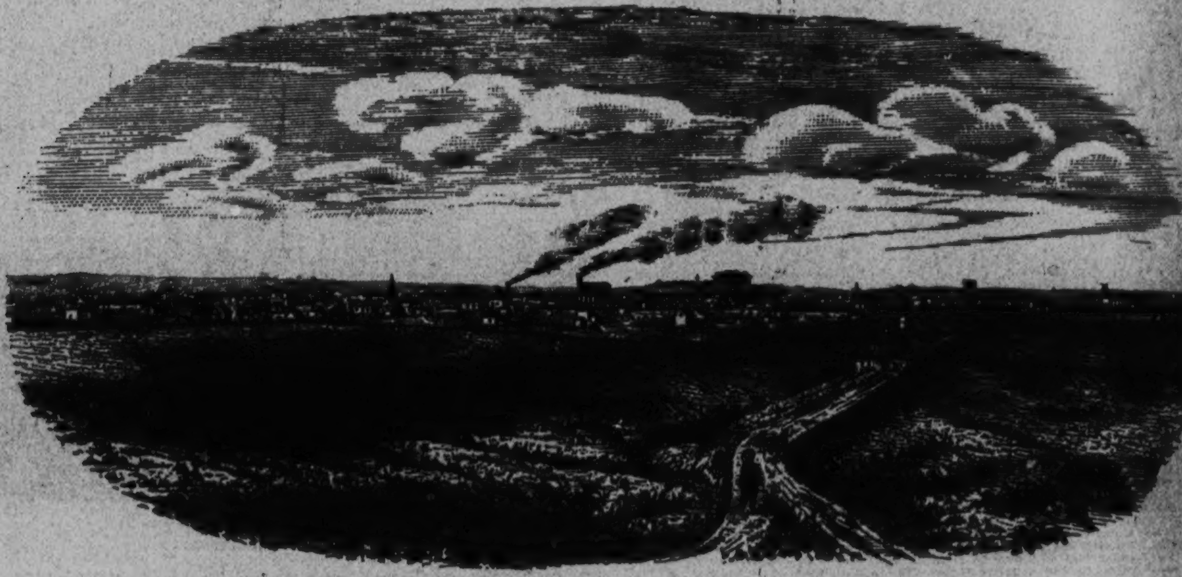
EARLY HISTORY.

Henry Clark was first to establish a business house. In 1873, Clark built a large storeroom and put in a stock of goods, comprising general merchandise, and also bought and sold grain.

Another business house was opened in the spring of 1874, with a general stock, by John Gordon, and in the same year George Neely and J. W. Berkley started a wagon shop and O. P. Norris started in business as a cabinet maker.

During the summer of 1875, Fred Alley opened a drug store, and S. J. Herman, Edward Beck and Wencil Shestak established the third general merchandising store.

Wilber became the county seat in 1878, from which cause it received a new impetus to its growth. The town was incorporated April 25, 1879, with a board of trustees composed of the following members: L. E. Goodell, S. J. Herman, Thomas Davidson, W. C. Henry and J. H. Hardy.



WILBER.

The present board of trustees is Henry Clark, president; W. G. Hastings, E. Ballard, Edward Beck and Carl Sagel.

The police power is reposed in the hands of a marshal. James Fike was the last marshal elected, but his term has expired, and the town, at present, is without a police officer. The town, at this date, has a population of 1,000, and contains three drug, four general merchandise, two hardware and two grocery stores, two banks, two grain elevators, two lumber and one coal yard, a large grist mill, five church societies, four secret orders, a good school, eight lawyers and four doctors.

BANKS.

The Saline County Bank of Wilber, became organized and incorporated March 13, 1878, by W. C. Henry, as a private banking institution. On September 11th, it was sold to John S. Edwards, J. L. Tidball, H. S. Fuller and Major Andrews. Originally, the institution had a capital of $10,000, which, after changing hands, was increased to $20,000, with a cash capital, paid up, of $10,000. The bank building was destroyed by fire February 24, 1880, which was replaced with a new frame building, costing about $500. The establishment has since become the sole property of J. S. Edwards.

The Blue Valley Bank was incorporated October 18, 1881. James Harvey, Henry Gund, E. McGintie, W. G. Hastings and E. Ballard being the charter members. The company organized by electing James Harvey, president and E. Ballard, cashier. The bank does business on a capital of $30,000. During the last winter the building used was burned, and upon the site of the ruins, in the following summer, a large two story brick business block was erected, in which the banking rooms are located. The building is a substantial brick, with sixteen inch walls.

Besides the bank rooms the block contains other large business rooms. In connection with the bank department, a large vault was securely constructed, proof against the destruction by fire.

MANUFACTORIES.

Cigar Factory.—In August, 1878, Fred Warnicke and Charles Thayer began the manufacture of cigars at Wilber. At first they did all their own work, but the establishment has grown rapidly since, and at present they employ on an average, the year round, a force of five men, paying out about $200 a month for wages, and making about 200,000 cigars annually. The revenue tax on the manufacture of this article amounts to $90 to $100 per month, or about $1,140 per annum. The principal brands made are, the Favorite, Night-cap, Palace, Tra-la-lee, Golden Ball and Bijou.

Wilber Mills.—The chief manufacturing establishment in the place is the Wilber Mills. The mill was built in 1874, by C. D. Wilber and William H. Mann. About the time it was completed, Wilber disposed of his interest, James Harvey becoming the owner, the present firm being Harvey & Mann. The original cost of the mill was $19,000, but additional and improved machinery has since been added, and the value of the establishment increased to about $28,000. The building is forty by fifty feet in dimensions, three and one-half stories high, and contains five run of buhrs, with all the necessary mill machinery of the latest improved and best designs. The grinding capacity is 100 barrels of flour per day. During the year 1881, the grinding amounted to 15,000 barrels of flour, in which was consumed about 78,000 bushels of wheat. The power is a Brooks' turbine, sixty-one inches in diameter, of ninety-five horse power, with a ten foot head.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in Wilber was in the fall and winter of 1874, by Miss Johnston. A handsome brick school building was erected in 1879, by Beeney, Whitney & Dicks, contractors. The house is a large, three story building, containing five large recitation rooms with the third story fitted out as a hall. The school, numbering a pupilage of nearly 300, is under the superintendence of Prof. George H. Royce, with Misses Belle Cooper, Ada Hughes and Mary Crowley, teachers; under whose charge and instruction the school is in a flourishing condition.

RELIGIOUS.

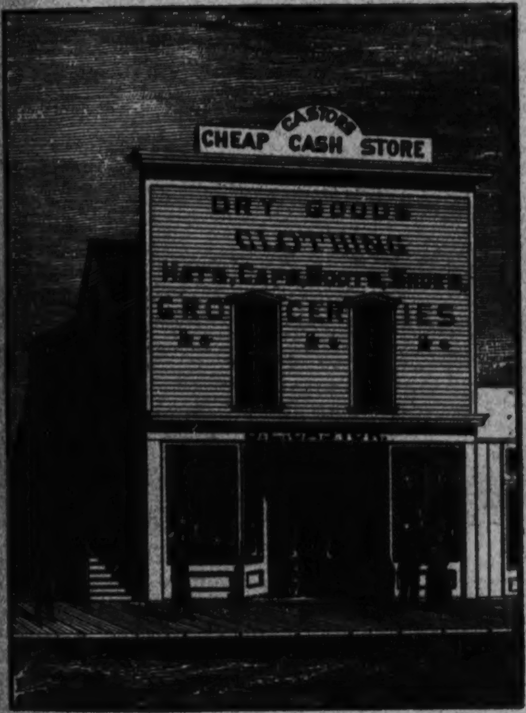
The Congregational Church was the first church organization in the town of Wilber, having been started in 1873 by the Rev. Fred Alley. A church house was built during the same season, at a cost of $[illegible], Mr. Alley assuming all the responsibility for its erection, with the [illegible] of George W. Parker, George Tracy and a Mr. Ray. The congregation is, at present, under the pastorate of Rev. John Grawe.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—A church society of the Methodist Episcopal denomination was organized in 1878, with Rev. Deloss Wilson as pastor. A house was built during that year. The congregation at present numbers a membership of twenty-five, and is under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Luce.

The Christian denomination also effected an organisation in 1876. The congregation is small in its membership and very weak financially. They have no regular church house, and at present are without a minister.

Latter Day Saints.—Wilber and vicinity numbers not a few of the disciples of the modified Mormon faith. An organization of its profession was made in 1878, and Rev. Mr. Anthony had charge of the flock. Dr. Levi Anthony, Robert White and Mr. Rider were the leaders in the faith at this place. The society numbers about seventy members, under the care of Rev. Mr. Elvin, of Nebraska City. They have no building of their own, and at present hold their meetings in the court room.

Baptist Church.—The Close-Communion Baptists, under the leadership of J. E. Edwards, organized into a congregation in 1879. The church has twenty members. As yet they are without a permanent place of worship, their services being held in the Methodist Church building.



GENERAL STORE OF B. L. CASTOR.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Blue Valley Lodge, No. 64, A., F. and A. M., was established at Wilber in 1877. The leaders in the movement were: E. J. Weaver, S. J. Herman, W. H. Mann, G. W. Ubal, George H. Ross, Stephen Kearns, Henry Clark, A. G. Wilber, Jacob Lawson, George W. Kempton, as charter members. The first officers elected were: E. J. Weaver, Worshipful Master; W. H. Mann, Senior Warden; Henry Clark, Junior Warden; James H. Paddock, Secretary; L. E. Godell, Treasurer; S. J. Herman, Senior Deacon; George W. Kempton, Junior Deacon; George W. Ubal, Tiler; Jacob Lawson and George H. Ross, Stewards. The lodge, at present, is under the official management of W. H. Mann, Worshipful Master; L. E. Goodell, Senior Warden; John H. Wehn, Junior Warden; Henry Clark, Treasurer; William G. Hastings, Secretary; Frank Jones, Senior Deacon; Frank Sagilek, Junior Deacon; John Ramsey, Tiler; H. H. Coonan and George W. Ubal, Stewards. The rooms occupied by the lodge were burned during the last winter, and the society meetings, at present, occupy the hall in the third story of the school building. The lodge has a membership of forty-five.

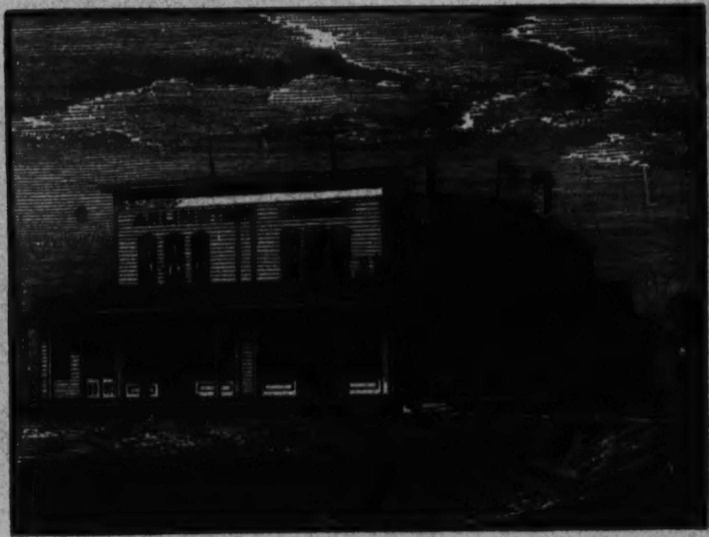
Harker Post, No. 51, Grand Army of the Republic, was started at Wilber, in September, 1880.

Those leading in the organization, and the first official members were: S. J. Herman, Commander; Frank McGill, Adjutant; James Ledwick, Officer of the Day; H. W. Cole, Officer of the Guard; H. E. Christy, Junior Vice-Commander, J. F. Early, Quartermaster; J. C. Tripp, Chaplain; Levi Anthony, Surgeon.

The present officers are: H. E. Christy, Commander; S. J. Herman, Senior Vice-Commander; J. S. Hunt, Junior Vice-Commander; Joseph Phebus, Officer of the Day; H. W. Cole, Officer of the Guard; J. F. Early, Quartermaster; Levi Anthony, Surgeon; W. P. Granthum, Chaplain. The society exists under a dispensation. Like the Masonic lodge, this society was also unfortunate in the loss of their lodge rooms, by fire, in the winter of 1881. Meetings are now held in the same rooms used by the Masonic fraternity. The lodge organized with forty of a membership, and which has since increased to fifty.

J. C. Tripp, a member of the order, died December 21, 1881, leaving his finances in bad shape, and his widow without much support. The case was taken up by the members, and by a subscription, raised funds sufficient to pay funeral expenses of $45; discharge a mortgage debt of $76; and the balance of $70.90 was given to the widow.

The Wilber Lodge, Knights of Honor, organized January 17, 1879. The charter members were: Thomas Bond, Edward Connell, E. W. Clancey, Horace Cole, Samuel D. Davis, J. H. Hardy, B. F. Jones, W. G. Hastings, Edward C. Kellogg, John Miller, D. H. Shearer, D. R. Tripp, Charles Thayer, William Waldorf, A. P. Thompson, John Mosher, D. W. Stanley, L. Whipple, C. W. Monson.



ARLINGTON HOUSE—MRS. M. M. KIBLER, PROPRIETRESS.

J. H. Hardy was first Dictator, after whom the office was held by S. D. Davis, and at present by D. H. Shearer, with W. G. Hastings as Secretary. The lodge shared in common with the other societies, in the loss of their rooms by fire.

Lodge Svojan No. 29, C. S. P. S., became established in 1878, by the resident Bohemian element. The object of the society is as a sort of life insurance, and benevolence among its members. The leaders in the work of organizing, were: S. J. Herman, Mike Hokuf and Anthon Shimonek. W. Shestak is President of the lodge, and J. F. Spirk, Secretary. The society meets every second Sunday in each month, in the Free Masons' Hall.

THE PRESS.

The history of the press in the town of Wilber is, so far, limited. But four attempts in the publication of journals have been made, only one of which has proven successful. The first attempt was in the establishment of a paper called the *Opposition*. This sheet was first published at DeWitt, at which point it was continued up to March, 1877. At this date, it was removed to Wilber, by the editor, J. W. Wehn, Jr. In June, 1881, C. H. Munsell, of Ohio, purchased an interest in the journal, and became an associate editor. The original size of the paper was a four column quarto, and has since become a five column quarto.

The journal is Democratic in politics, and has a circulation of 750 copies.

Wilber Record.—This paper was started in October, 1870, by W. L.

Chambers and T. C. McBreen, who ran it for about five weeks, and sold out to F. O. Mark, W. G. Purcell and E. H. Purcell, as Mark & Purcell Brothers. The firm then removed to Crete, and began its publication as the *Saline County Standard*.

Free Press.—W. H. Stout edited and published a paper at DeWitt, called the *Free Press*. In 1878, he removed to Wilber, and continued its issue for about eight months, when, owing to the transplanting in too dry a soil, it withered and died out.

Another attempt at journalism at Wilber, was made by Joseph Novinsky, in 1877, in the establishing of the *Beseda*, a Bohemian sheet, but which survived only a few months.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

S. S. ALLEY, Wilber, attorney-at-law and pension agent, was born in Franklin, Ind., March 8, 1840, and came to Nebraska in 1864, and located at Rock Bluff, where he was appointed principal of the Graded School. He read law in the office of H. C. Pardee, and was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace; was admitted to the bar in 1878. He was married in 1864 to Miss Josephine S. Berger, an associate teacher in the Rock Bluffs School. They have eight children—Mary B., Maud C., Fred, Bert, Josie, S. S. Jr., Edward, and Enos. Mr. Alley is a member of Blue Valley Lodge, No. 64, A., F. & A. M., and is Junior Warden. He is an old settler, having been a resident of the State for the past eighteen years. He settled in Wilber in 1870, and engaged in the practice of law; has been a Notary Public for seventeen years.

LEVI ANTHONY, M.D., Wilber, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1823. He read medicine in 1843-44, and began practice in 1849; is of the eclectic school. He came to Nebraska in 1859, locating at Blue Springs in 1862. In 1866 he went to Beatrice, then to Wilber in 1870. He was married in 1846 to Miss Meriba Troth, of Cedar County, Mo. They have ten children. Mr. A. served in the war of the Rebellion, and is a member of the Harker Post, No. 51, G.A.R.

FRED S. BAKER, dealer in lumber and building material, Wilber, settled in Nebraska in 1875, locating at Crete, and was engaged in contracting and building, remaining there till December, 1878, when he went to Friendville. He came to Wilber in 1880, and took charge of the lumber yard for some parties who had established the business two years previous. In March, 1881, Mr. Baker and Mr. Edwards bought the business, and Mr. Baker has charge. They have about $8,000 invested, and their sales will amount to over $30,000 per annum. Mr. B. was born in Canada in 1848, where he remained up to 1875, when he went on the road for a time at Hadley, Minn. In 1877 he was married to Miss Margaret Morris. They have one daughter, born February 19, 1879. He belongs to the Masonic Order, and was one of the charter members of the Crete Chapter.

J. W. BEENEY, contractor and builder, settled in Nebraska in 1864, locating at Brownville, and engaged in contracting and building, and remained until 1873, when he moved to Saline County, settling on a farm five miles west of Wilber. While living on the farm Mr. B. met with one of those terrible catastrophes which occasionally occurred to a Nebraska pioneer—a prairie fire. In September, 1873, Mrs. Morey, mother-in-law of Mr. B., who was living near them with her family, saw a fire coming some five or six miles distant. Mounting a horse, she rode with all speed to the schoolhouse, some three-fourths of a mile distant, where her three children, and also those of Mr. B's., three in number, were attending school, in all eleven persons. Giving the alarm, they started ahead of the fire to seek a place of shelter, but before a mile was passed the fire overtook them. Taking refuge in a sod stable, the flames quickly surrounded them, the intense heat driving them out only to be caught in the flames on the outside. One, the oldest daughter of Mrs. Morey, was burned to death on the prairie. The rest managed to reach Mrs. Morey's house in a very badly burnt condition, where nine of them died from the effects of burns, Mr. B's. two oldest sons being the only ones who recovered—one crippled for life, the other scarred for life. Mr. B. was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1840. In 1855 he moved to Johnson County, Iowa. He came to Nebraska in 1864; settled in Wilber in 1874, and has since been engaged in contracting and building. He was married in 1866 in Johnson County, Iowa, to Miss Samantha Murray of that place. They have six children—Charles E., Alex, Della, Mattie, Lenna, and Richard, deceased.

TOBIAS CASTOR, merchant and right of way agent B. & M. R. R. Co., was born in Ashland County, Ohio, in 1840. In 1855 emigrated to Iowa, locating in Benton County, remaining there until the fall of 1862, when he moved to Nebraska, and located on Section 27, Town 8, Range 4, Saline County, and about two miles from the present town site of Wilber. In 1865, homesteaded the place he had settled. He remained there until 1877, when he moved to Wilber, and was agent for the town site company, and sold the lots for the parties who owned the land and the railroad company, who were given a share to make a town there. He has been in the Land department of the B. & M. R. R., as land examiner before the lands were put in the market. In 1879 was appointed right of way agent for the B. & M. R. R. Co., and in 1880, was given full control of that department. In 1879, bought out the general store in Wilber, and engaged in trade, his son taking charge of the business. In 1880, put in a flour and feed store at Indianola, and in 1881 put a stock of goods at Benkleman, on the B. & M. R. R. In 1868 was elected County Clerk of Saline County, and was County Surveyor of Saline County, holding the office about five years. Was also County Treasurer one term, by appointment, and has taken an active part in politics on questions of the county. Was obliged to hunt and trap for a living, a part of the time when he first came to the State, and met with some reverses. In 1864 the Indians made a raid up the Little Blue River, and Mr. Castor lost the only team he had. Was married in 1858, in Iowa, to Miss Catherine M. Hunt. They have four children, Bernard L., born 1859, Bertha, 1864, Carrie, 1876, and George, 1878. Is a member of the K. of P.

HENRY CLARK, grain buyer and dealer in coal. Settled in Nebraska in 1871. Was engaged in railroad building for three years, locating in Wilber in 1873, and opened the first stock of goods opened in the place. Building a grain house; and was the first Postmaster at Wilber, the office being moved from Blue Island, two miles north of Wilber. In 1880, sold out his stock of goods to his brother and devoting his attention to the grain business. At the city organization he was made president of the Town Board. Is also a member of Blue Valley Lodge, No. 64, A., F. & A. M. Was born in Niagara County, New York, 1839. Going to Genesee County in 1844, where he remained until 1860, when he accepted a position as foreman of a gang of men on the Atlantic & Great Western R. R., remaining until 1866. Then went to Tonawanda in the mercantile business. In 1867 made a trip to California and the West. In 1869 went to Kansas. Was married in 1872, in Youngstown, N. Y., to Miss Alice Hill. They have three children, Henry E., Elmer L., and Etta L.

JOHN W. CLARK, lumber dealer, Wilber, was born in New Jersey, in Philipsburgh, in 1858. In 1874 went to Chicago, and was employed as clerk in a lawyer's office, also attended school, taking a general course. Came to Nebraska in 1880, locating at Wilber, he bought a half interest in the lumber business of R. B. Clancy & Son. R. B. going out, the business has been carried on by Mr. Clark and the younger Clancy. E. W. Clancy was born in Jackson County, Iowa, in 1857. Going to Batavia, Ill., with his father, engaged in the lumber trade until 1878, when he settled at Wilber, Neb., and put in a stock of lumber. Messrs. Clancy & Clark have a trade of $20,000 per annum and handle about 125 cars of lumber, besides other building material.

H. W. COLE, butcher, Wilber, was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in 1839, removing to Wisconsin with his parents. In 1844 went to Massachusetts, where he remained until 1854, from then to Iowa, where he engaged in the grain and stock business at Casey, Guthrie County, then went to Guthrie Centre, and opened a meat market remaining there until 1878, when he settled in Nebraska, locating at Wilber and ran a livery stable. Sold out, and in 1881 went into business with D. R. Tripp. Enlisted in 1862 at Guthrie Centre, Iowa, in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and was in the army until August, 1865; was in the most of the engagements of his regiment. He was married in 1865, in Guthrie Centre, Iowa, to Miss Susan Starr. They have six children—Luther, Persey, Viola, Theodosia, Clyde and James.

ED. CONNELL, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, settled in Nebraska in 1873; located at Wilber, where he engaged in the meat business for three years; then sold out and went into the grocery business, which he has carried on since. He is the only exclusive grocer in the place and has a large trade; store 22x60, and is well filled with a choice line of groceries. He also carries a large stock of toys and stationery for the holiday trade. Has also handled some stock since he came to Wilber. Was born in Canada in 1840, and lived there up to 1873 with the exception of two years spent in Washington Territory. He is a member of the Wilber Lodge K. of H., No. 1888. Was married in 1878, to Miss Jennie Goggie, of Canada. They have two sons, Charley and Russell E.

H. H. COONEN, of the firm of Coonen & Simpson, dealers in clothing, boots and shoes. Business began in 1878 by Smith & Co.; Coonen & Simpson buying out Smith & Co. in May, 1881. Mr. Coonen was born near Milwaukee, Wis., in 1853. Going to Mendota in 1868, was engaged in the butchering business. Coming to this State in 1879, he located at Wilber, where he engaged in the same business in connection with Mr. Simpson. Sold out in 1881 to Frank Hon. Is a member of Blue Valley Lodge, No. 64, A., F. & A. M. In 1878, at Mendota, Ill., he was married to Miss Ella E. Simpson.

J. K. COREY, Saline County Judge, Wilber, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1836. In 1837 he went to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1844; removing to Illinois, and from there removed to Dodge County, Wis., remaining there until 1872, and was admitted to the bar while there, and practiced law. Also owned a farm near the village of Mayville, where he lived. Taught school for several years while in Mayville; was also claim agent, having an office in Mayville. In 1872 he settled in Nebraska, locating at Crete, where he engaged in the mercantile business with his brother and brother-in-law, under the firm name of S. T. Corey & Co. They also handled a line of farm machinery. In 1876 they closed out their stock of merchandise and turned their attention to machinery. In 1879 he sold out to his brother, and was elected County Judge of Saline County. In 1856 he was married to Miss L. M. Littlefield. They have one child, Hattie. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been a Grand Lodge member since 1860.

L. E. GOODELL, physician and surgeon, Wilber, Neb., was born in Medina County, Ohio, in 1836, and is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating in 1862. Went to Pilot Grove, Iowa, and practiced medicine. While there he married Miss Harriet Jones, of that place. They have three children. Moved to Saline County, Neb., in 1871, where he laid out the town of Western, and engaged in the practice of medicine and general merchandise. Moved to Wilber in 1876, and is now mostly engaged in stock-raising. Held the office of Justice of the Peace while at Western, and has been School Director for the past three years. Is Senior Warden of Blue Valley Lodge, No. 64, A., F. & A. M.

J. H. GRIMM, attorney-at-law, Wilber. Born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1848. Went to Iowa in 1855, and came to Nebraska, January 1, 1878, locating at Pleasant Hill, Saline County, then the county seat. In 1875 Mr. G. graduated from the law department of the Iowa State University. Was elected a member of the State Senate in 1879. Was married in 1873 to Miss Esther E. Ross, at Marion, Iowa. They have four children.

J. H. HARDY, right-of-way agent, B. & M. R. R. Settled in Nebraska and locating at Wilber, where he opened an office for the practice of law and followed the same up to 1877, when he was elected as County Judge, holding the office one term, when he was employed by the B. & M. R. R. Co. as right-of-way agent, and is still in their employ. Was born in Binghamton, N. Y., in 1836. Remained here and at Auburn until 1868, when he went to Chicago and attended the Chicago Law School, graduated and practiced law until he settled in Nebraska. In 1860, at Williamsport, Penn., was married to Miss Hannah Whipple, of Towanda, Penn. They have one daughter, Mary. Mr. H. is a member of the K. of H., Wilber Lodge 1,888. Mr. H. is a thorough business, public spirited man and has earned for himself an enviable position.

JAMES HARVEY, deceased, was of the firm of Mann & Harvey, proprietors of the Wilber Mills, was born in LaSalle County, Ill., and came to Nebraska in September, 1874, "grasshopper year," and purchased a half interest in the Wilber Mills, then but just completed, and in running order. Was a member of Mt. Moriah Commandery No. 4, Lincoln, Neb., also president of the Blue Valley Bank. Mr. Harvey was a practical miller, and it is due to his thorough knowledge of the business that the Wilber Mills have been a success. He died March 25, 1882.

W. L. HAYES, firm of Meyer & Hayes, groceries, boots and shoes; annual sales $30,000 to $35,000. Mr. Hayes was born in Lycoming County, Penn., in 1860. He then went to Williamsport in 1862, where he lived up to 1878, when he came to Nebraska, where he worked on a farm two years, and in 1881, in company with L. H. Meyer bought out S. H. Kymer. Mr. Meyer dying in November, 1881, his brother took his interest and continues with Mr. Hayes. They are young and have worked up a good trade.

FRED HERMAN, dealer in general merchandise. Business established in 1874 by S. J. Herman & Co. Mr. Herman bought the business November 1, 1880, put up a new brick building, moved into it in September, 1881. Size 25x75. Carries about $12,000 stock. Average monthly sales, $2,500. Settled in Nebraska in 1864. Settled in Saline County in 1870, living there on a farm with his father, John Herman. In 1876 worked in the store for his brothers and also worked in the insurance business eighteen months with the German Insurance Company of Freeport. Was married in 1879, at Wilber, to Miss Millie Schuessler. They have one son, born in 1879.

S. J. HERMAN, Deputy County Clerk, Saline County, was born in Bohemia, Austria in 1841. In 1854 emigrated to America and located in Manitowoc County, Wis. In 1861 enlisted in the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, serving two years. After coming out of the army located at Chicago where he followed the machinists trade. Was also in Cincinnati and other points until he finally settled in Carroll County, Ill., and put up a machine shop and in 1874 was burned out and came to Nebraska, locating in Crete, and opened a store of general merchandise, which business he followed until 1881 when he sold out and closed out his interest to his brother. In the fall of 1880 was elected to the State Legislature from Saline County for a term of two years. In June, 1882, was appointed Deputy County Clerk of Saline County. Was married in 1871 at Racine, Wis., to Miss Mary Stansky. They have four children. Mr. H. belongs to the following societies: Blue Valley Lodge of Wilber, A., F. & A. M., the Bohemian Society, C. S. P. S., No. 24, of which he is Grand Master of Nebraska, of Harker Post, G. A. R., No. 51, of Wilber, of which he is Post Commander, and of the I. O. O. F.

CAPT. J. S. HUNT, farmer and speculator, settled in Nebraska in 1863, locating on Section 27, Town 6, Range 4 East, taking the first homestead in the town. There were only two or three taken in the county. Was born in Pennsylvania, in Fayette County, in 1821. In 1837 moved to Ohio. In 1846 enlisted in the Third Ohio Infantry, going to Mexico under General Taylor. Was in the Mexican war thirteen months. In 1852 moved to Benton County, Iowa, where he remained until 1861. Was the first volunteer in the county during the late war and raised a company and took command of it as captain and was assigned to the Fifth Iowa Infantry. When he had been in seven months was captured, with two of his companions, by bushwhackers near Booneville and they were taken about nine miles. While their captors were making arrangements to shoot them Mr. Hunt broke and ran under a sharp fire, but did not receive a shot, but he was injured for life by falling over a rock and was obliged to resign and go home, where he was sick nearly one year. Mr. Hunt has never received any pension, though well deserving of it. At the time he raised his company they lay from April until June before receiving marching orders and the men were boarded at the hotels and Capt. Hunt footed most of the bills and also helped pay for the first uniforms and has never been compensated to this day. In 1843 was married, his wife dying in 1873. In 1880 was married to Miss Mary E. Monroe, of Kansas. Has four children, Catherine N., George A., Adelaide, and Harry G. Is a member of the Masonic order, Blue and Chapter Lodge of Lincoln, Neb. Also G. A. R., Harker Post, No. 64. Was elected first Probate Judge of Saline County, and was also member of the legislature when the county was young. Was one of the committee on Ben Butler's great trial.

J. H. JAMES, dealer in agricultural implements. Established in 1878. Annual sales about $30,000 per year. Has a branch store at DeWitt. Settled in Nebraska in 1873. Was engaged in milling on Turkey Creek up to 1875. Was born in Virginia in 1840. In 1862 emigrated to Springfield, Ill., where he engaged in the milling business and remained there about eleven years. In 1866, at Springfield, Ill., he was married to Miss Mary E. Waugh of that city. They have three children, Arthur, born April, 1868, Willie, July, 1871, Lella, July, 1873.

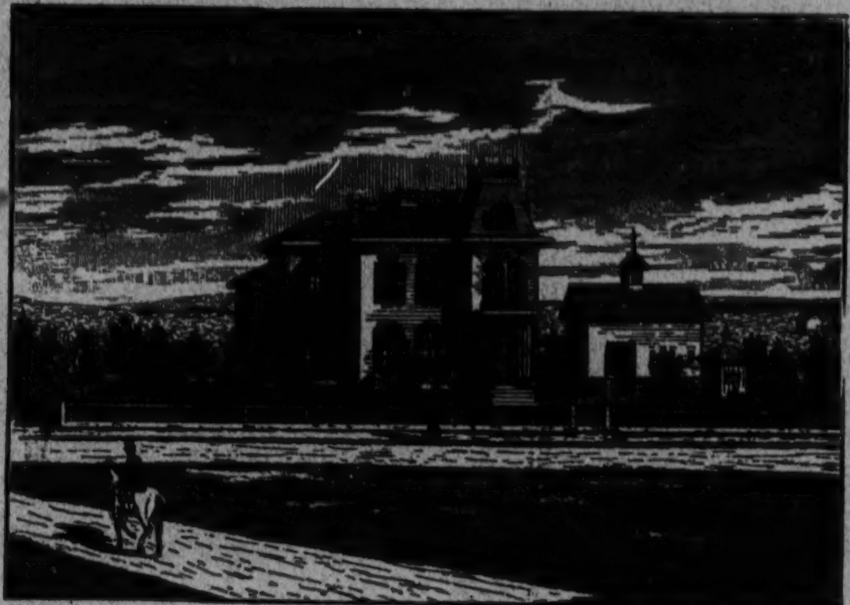
B. F. JONES, M. D., druggist; was born in Lee County, Iowa, in 1854, where he remained until 1874, coming to Nebraska; located at West Salem, where he remained two years, reading medicine and teaching; coming to Wilber, he opened a drug store in 1876. Graduated in 1878. Is a member of the Masonic Order, Blue Valley Lodge, No. 64; also member of Wilber Lodge, No. 1888, K. of H. Married in 1881, at Wilber, to Miss Nellie Schearer, of Wilber.

EDWARD C. KELLOGG, Wilber, real estate and collection agent; was born in

Racine, Wis., and moved from that city to Crete in 1876. In 1878 located in Wilber, and was appointed Deputy County Clerk by C. H. Slocum. Was married in Wilber, Neb., November 23, 1879, to a daughter of W. C. Henry; they have one child. Mr. K. belongs to the Wilber Lodge, No. 1858, K. of H. and has been Financial Reporter since the organization of the same. Previous to coming to this State, Mr. K. was Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin for six years. He has the only complete set of abstract books in Saline County. He is a hard worker and merits success.

J. T. LANE, Sheriff of Saline County, farmer and stock raiser, was born at [illegible], Ohio, in 1836; in 1850 moved to Fulton County, Ill.; in 1854 removed to Keokuk County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming. In 1869 settled in Nebraska, locating on a homestead on Section 30, Township 8, Range 4, East, remaining on it until 1875, when he sold out re-buying it in 1878, and again selling it in 1881, and purchased a farm on Section 17, Township 7, Range 3, East. Has been engaged in stock raising since he has been in the State. Was elected Sheriff in 1881, taking office in June, 1881; held some minor offices previous to this. August, 1862, enlisted at South English, Iowa, in the Thirty-third Iowa Infantry; was Sergeant in Company E; was mustered out in August 1865; was sick and has never got over the effects, and receives pension. In 1858, at Iowa City, was married to Miss Mary E. Yerick, of that place; they have four sons—H. V., born 1863; Byron C., 1866; Archy D., and [illegible] L., 1878.

JAMES LEDWICH, Clerk of District Court, Wilber, was born in Vermont, in 1842, but he was raised in New York State, spending his boyhood days near Lake Champlain. In 1861, at Plattsburg, N.Y., enlisted in the Ninety-sixth New York Infantry, serving out his term of enlistment, received his discharge in February, 1865; was in all the battles of his regiment, some eighteen engagements in all, passing through without receiving a scratch. At the close of the war went to Louisville, Ky., and graduated at Bryant & Stratton's commercial college. From 1867 to 1871, traveling through the South as general agent of the Singer and Howe Sewing Machine Companies, with headquarters at New Orleans; going to Avoca, Iowa, in 1871, where he studied law, and in 1876 and 1877 attended the Iowa Law College, graduating in 1877; and the following year settled in Wilber, Saline Co., Neb.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM H. MANN.

WILLIAM LEEPER, livery, Wilber, was born in Ohio in 1846, in Guernsey County, coming with his parents to Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1855; in 1863 went to Nevada, where he remained until 1876; went back to Iowa, and in 1877 went to the Black Hills and through the West, settling in Saline County, Neb., in 1879 buying out a Mr. Stearns, who was in the livery business. In October, 1881, Mr. [illegible] bought a share in the business; they are doing a good business and use about twelve horses.

C. B. McGREGOR, barber and hair dresser, and dealer in cigars and tobacco, Wilber, Neb., was born in Maryland, August 2, 1856, and attended school there. He removed to Martinburg, W. Va., in 1860, and remained there until 1864, when he went to Nebraska City, Neb., where he attended school and started his trade. He remained there until 1867, then went to Baltimore City, Md., working there at his trade until 1873, when he went to Grafton, W. Va., and worked at his trade the remainder of that year, or about ten months, and then started westward to Nebraska, visiting all the cities and towns between there and Lincoln, Neb. He arrived at Lincoln February 19, 1875, and remained there until the fall of the same year, then visited the State of Kansas for a few months, and then to St. Joseph, Mo. January 1, 1876, he worked at his trade in the Pacific Hotel. He was married August 12, 1876, to Miss Mary M. Winck of that place. They have three daughters—Laura E., born May 31, 1877; Hester A., born April 4, 1879, and Miney M., born March 22, 1882. On August 17, 1879, he returned to Lincoln, Neb., and worked at his trade until April 1[illegible], 1880, then to Wilber, Neb., and then added cigars and tobacco to his business. May 2, 1882, Mr. McG. was burned out, losing nearly all he had, but immediately resumed business again.

A. G. MALLAT, senior member of the firm of A. G. Mallat & Co., general merchandise. Business was established by J. B. Edson & Co. in 1879. Mr. M. was born in Humpolec, Bohemia, in 1851; in 1871 came to America, and settled in Grant County, Wis., where he remained about six months, then went to Chicago and remained there about eighteen months. In the fall of 1873 he went with his cousin, John Rosicky, (now proprietor of the Bohemian paper, *Pokrok Zapadu*), to Wilber, Neb., where he was employed as a clerk for several years. In 1879 he went in partnership with J. B. Edson, and in 1882 bought out Mr. Edson and became senior partner of this firm. He is a member of the Bohemian Benevolent Society, C.S.P.S., No. 29, of Wilber.

WILLIAM H. MANN, of the firm of Mann & Harvey, proprietors of the Wilber Mills, Wilber, was born in Watertown, N. Y., in 1833, learning the milling business, and at the age of twenty-two moved to Sterling, Ill., and followed the milling business for thirteen years. In 1869 he moved to Johnson County, Neb., and bought and laid out the town of Sterling, naming it after his Illinois home, Sterling. Mr. M. built the flouring mill, hotel and several dwellings, and after the advent of the A. & N. R.R. erected an elevator. It was mainly through the efforts of Mr. Mann that the town secured the railroad. At the present time Mr. M. owns the majority of town lots in that thriving town, and he is justly proud of the title of "Father of Sterling, Neb." In 1874 he bought the water power on the Blue River, near the present site of Wilber, and, in connection with C. D. Wilber, built the Wilber Flouring Mills. On the completion of the mills Mr. Wilber sold his interest to James Harvey, and the mills have been run as Wilber Mills, Mann & Harvey, proprietors. Mr. M. was married in Hennepin, Ill., to Miss Abbie G. Turner. They have one child, a son. Is Worshipful Master of Blue Valley Lodge, No. 64, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Mann has always eschewed politics, despite the efforts of his fellow-citizens to thrust the honors of office upon him.

O. W. MEEKER, attorney at law, P. O. Wilber, was born in Covington, Ind., in November, 1853. Moved to Illinois, Kansas, Iowa and Washington Territory, living a short time in each State. In 1866, located in Ottumwa, Iowa, and in 1874 attended the Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and graduated from that institution in 1876. Read law with Wilson & Bell, while at Mt. Pleasant, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. Came to this State, and located in Wilber in 1877. Was married to Miss Mollie E. Hines, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in June, 1877. They have two children—daughters.

J. A. PADDOCK, physician and surgeon, was born in Bureau County, Ill., where he read medicine. In 1874 went to New York City, and entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1874, coming to Nebraska the same year, and locating at Wilber. He commenced the practice of medicine. Was married to Miss M. M. Stall, of Wilber, in 1879. Is a member of Blue Valley Lodge, No. 64, A., F. & A. M. Was elected Coroner of Saline County, in 1875, and has since been twice re-elected. Is at present one of the Commissioners of Insanity, and also United States Pension Examiner for Saline County. Mr. Paddock, although a young man, is one of the best read physicians in Saline County.

B. C. PARKER, M. D., physician and surgeon, P. O. Wilber, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1818, moving with his parents to Cortland County soon after, remaining there until 1837, when he went to Indiana, and taught school three years. In 1840, returned to Pittsburgh, Pa., and taught in the public schools for nine years. From 1849 to 1851 was devoted to the finishing of a medical course, begun some years previous. From 1852 to 1859 was located near Madison, Wis., where he was practicing medicine, then engaged in farming for a number of years. Settled in Nemaha County, Neb., near Howard, remaining there until 1876, when he removed to Plattsmouth, and thence to Wilber, in 1879, where he has opened an office. Was married to Miss Julia Keech, of Madison. They have five sons—James W., Edward M., Charles B., W. S. and Braman C. Is a member of the United Brethren Church.

H. COLE, Postmaster at Wilber, was appointed to the position in 1880, superseding Henry Clark, who had been Postmaster since the establishing of the office in 1873. The old post office, Blue Island, was abolished, Sanford Harrod, Postmaster. Mr. C. was born in Cayuga County N. Y., in 1844, where he remained until 1862, and was engaged in railroading until 1864, when he enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, serving until the close of the war. In the spring of 1866, Mr. C. came to this State, taking a contract for grading on the U. P. R. R. Then spent a year in Oregon and Colorado. In 1871, settled in Saline County, buying a farm on Sections 10 and 11, Town 6, Range 4, East, having engaged in farming up to the time of his appointment as Postmaster. Is a member of the K. of H. Was married to Miss Amelia Allen, of Ashland, Neb., in 1871. They have four children—Ida, ten years old; Carrie, eight years; David, four years; Minnie, six months. Mr. C. is a very popular man, and as Postmaster, is the right man in the right place.

F. V. SHABATA, firm of A. G. Mallat & Co., was born in Iowa, in 1857. In 1871, settled in Saline County, Neb., remaining on a farm for several years, and attending the college at Crete up to 1880. Is a graduate of Bryant & Stratton Business College, of Davenport, Iowa, where he took a commercial course in 1881. Was employed by J. B. Edson & Co., remaining four months. This was previous to going to Davenport. Came back and bought a share in the business. A. G. Mallat & Co., carry about $10,000 stock, and average sales amount to $35,000 or $40,000 per annum. They have the largest share of the Bohemian trade.

H. B. SIMPSON, firm of Coonen & Simpson, boots, shoes, and clothing, was born in Illinois in 1857, where he remained until 1859, going then to Dixon; then went to Pennsylvania, where he remained six years; from there to Mendota, LaSalle Co., Ill., where he remained until 1879, when he came to Wilber, and engaged in the butchery business with Mr. Coonen, until they sold out and went into the present business. Is a member of Blue Valley Lodge, No. 64, A., F. & A. M. Was married, in 1881, to Miss Eva Stuart, of Crete.

JOHN F. SPIRK, Wilber, Treasurer of Saline County, was born in Merklin, Bohemia, in 1857, where he lived until thirteen years of age, coming to America in 1870, settling in Dayton, Ohio, living with an elder brother and attending school. In the following year went to Chicago, where he learned the printer's trade, and also attended school a short time. In 1874, came to Nebraska, locating at Crete; there worked in the office of the *Saline County Post*, until 1878. In that year he attended the Bryant & Stratton Business College, graduating from that institution, and was appointed Deputy County Treasurer, under Mr. C. Duras, holding the position until January, 1882, when he took possession of the Treasurer's office, having been elected in the fall of 1879 to that office. Is a member of the C. S. P. S., a Bohemian Benevolent Society, No. 26, Wilber, Neb. In 1879, was married to Miss Anna Schuessler, of Wilber, and have one daughter, Lillie. Mr. S., although a young man, holds one of the most responsible offices in the county, and is a very popular man.

D. R. TRIPP, butcher, Wilber, was born in Whiteside County, Ill., in 1848; settled in Nebraska in 1859, locating in Richardson County; from there went to Kansas, but crops failing, was obliged to leave the State, and came back to Nebraska and located in Nemaha County, where he was engaged in farming for a number of years. Thence to Gage County, remaining two years; and locating in Wilber in 1869, and ran a livery stable some time. In 1877, was elected Marshal of Wilber; held until 1880. Was foreman of a gang of men and teams grading on the B. & M. R. R. two years. In 1880, opened a meat market in company with Mr. Cole. Enlisted in 1862, at Brownville, Neb., and was in the service thirteen months; was in Company E, Second Nebraska Cavalry. Is a member of Wilber Lodge, No. 1652, K. of H. Was married, in 1878, at Wilber, to Miss Mattie Alley. They have three children—Nynem, Leona and Eva.

J. N. VAN DUYN, Assistant Deputy County Clerk, was born in Ohio, in 1845. In 1855, went with his parents to Davis County, Iowa, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, as Sergeant, and was mustered out, August, 1865; returning to Davis County, remaining one year there; was employed as clerk and cashier by Mr. Fitzgerald, a contractor on the B. & M. R. R., remaining with him six years in Iowa and Nebraska, and in 1869 took a homestead near Pleasant Hill, Saline County, and remained one more with Mr. Fitzgerald on the B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska; then bought a farm near Pleasant Hill, and engaged in stock raising and farming until 1873, when he was appointed by the County Commissioners to fill the unexpired term of Sheriff of Saline County, September, 1873, holding the office until June, 1874, when he was appointed Deputy County Clerk, under L. R. Grinz. Mr. Grinz resigned the office six weeks prior to the end of the term, and Mr. Van Duyn was appointed to fill his unexpired term. Then, in 1876, was appointed Clerk of the District Court, which he held until it was made elective, in 1880; and again, in 1882, was appointed Deputy County Clerk, under Bogler. In the fall of 1870, was married to Miss Luca A. Dawson, of Pleasant Hill, Saline Co., Neb. They have five children. Mr. Van Duyn is a member of Blue Valley Lodge, No. 64, A., F. & A. M.

PETER WALDROF, firm of Waldrof Bros., hardware. Business established in 1877; capital $6,000; size of building, 22x60; warehouse, 24x30 and 20x24; average cash sales, 1882, $75 per day. Peter was born in LaSalle County, Ill., 1857. At the age of sixteen he went to Chicago and learned the carriage-maker's trade, remaining a little over two years; going from there to Monroe, remaining eighteen months, coming from there to Nebraska in 1877. In 1880 was married at Wilber to Olive Flora.

WILLIAM WALDORF, hardware merchant. He was born in Germany in 1856. Coming to America with his parents the same year, settling in LaSalle County, Ill., where he remained until 1871, when removing to Whiteside County, Ill., working at the tinner's trade, which he had learned in LaSalle County previous to going to Whiteside County. In 1871 settled in Otoe County, Neb., and commenced business with H. M. Hurd, handling hardware, which they carried on until 1874, when he bought out Mr. Hurd and continued until 1876, selling out to H. Larson; then came to Wilber and engaged with his brother Peter in the hardware business, under the firm name of Waldrof Bros. In 1877 was married to Hattie Donavan, of Syracuse, Otoe Co., Neb. Have two children, Lillie and Jennie. Mr. W. is a member of K. of H. Wilber Lodge, 1652; also a member of Nebraska Mutual Benefit Society, No. 611.

A. G. WILBER, dealer in farm machinery, and farmer, Wilber. Was born in Auburn, Ohio, in 1845, remaining there until 1861, when he enlisted in the Forty-first Ohio Infantry, and was discharged in 1862, for disability and was employed in the Quartermaster's Department at Nashville for four years. In 1866 he went to Chicago, where he engaged in the commission business until 1873, when he settled in Nebraska, locating at Wilber, when there was but one business house, and put up an elevator and handled grain, farm machinery and general merchandise; in 1875 sold out his stock of goods and elevator and turned his attention to machinery and purchased a considerable tract of land. Has 1,000 acres, with about 700 acres improved. Has lately moved on his farm, near Wilber, and will devote a part of his attention to raising stock. Was married in 1873 at Chicago to Miss Julia McCollum. They have three children—George, Annie H. and Willie. Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic Order.

JOHN ZWONECHEK, firm Zwonechek Bros., hardware. Store building, 24x75—two stories; carry about a $6,000 stock of goods, and sales $30,000 to $35,000. Started the business in the spring of 1876 with $2,000 stock, and were burned out in 1881, and put up a new brick, which they now occupy—they own the building. John was born in Austrian Bohemia, 1855, coming to America ten years later, settling in Iowa, where he remained until 1874 and was engaged in farming. Coming to Wilber he was employed by Harry Clark as clerk, after which he was engaged in farming two years and then engaged in his present business. Was married in 1877 to Miss Annie Hynek, of Wilber. Have two children—Bertha and Annie.

SOUTH FORK PRECINCT.

W. H. STORMS, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., in 1839; came to Nebraska in 1871, and homesteaded on Section 10, Town 5, Range 2 East, in South Fork Precinct, Saline County, living there since that time. In 1864, Mr. Storms went to Michigan, and located at Kalamazoo, where he was engaged in selling nursery stock. In 1866, he married Miss Elizabeth King, of same place. Four children have been born to them—D. W., now aged fifteen years; Dora A., aged thirteen years; A. J., aged ten years, and Mabel L., aged six years. Since coming to this State, Mr. Storms has been engaged in teaching school and farming. In 1873, Mr. Storms was elected to the office of Sheriff of Saline County, and served one term, and in 1881, was elected County Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Storms is a member of Crete Lodge, No. 37, A., F. & A. M., and is a consistent member of the Methodist Protestant Church. He is an old settler, and has well earned all the honors given him by his fellow-citizens.

DEWITT.

This thriving town is situated in the southeastern part of Saline County, on the eastern division of the Republican Valley branch of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska. The location is a very desirable one, on the level bottom lands on the right bank of the Big Blue River. Here the level valley lands extend back for a long distance. Turkey Creek empties into the Big Blue, a short distance south of town, and to the westward, but not far away, Swan Creek flows into Turkey. The valleys of these streams come together, and thus form this broad and rich extent of level bottom lands.

Surrounded as it is by a country unexcelled in fertility by any portion of the State, and in the midst of a well to do and industrious class of farmers, with the settlement of the country far in advance of that of the town, DeWitt can not fail to enjoy a state of prosperity. Owing to its proximity to larger towns, it can never become a great commercial center, but as a thriving village its prosperity is already insured. At the present time, the population numbers nearly four hundred. Its business, professional and mechanical representation is as follows: Four general merchandise stores, two drug, one millinery, three groceries, one jewelry, one furniture, two hardware, one confectionery and two agricultural implement stores, one meat market, one tin-shop, two harness shops, one blacksmith shop, one boot and shoe shop, one bakery, one barber shop, one veterinary surgeons hospital, one wagon and carriage shop, two elevators, two lumber yards, two hotels, two livery stables, one nursery, two brick yards, one saloon, two masons and plasterers, twelve carpenters and builders, one real estate dealer, three insurance agents, a post office, three physicians, and two attorneys. Besides the above is one newspaper office, one bank, three churches, one schoolhouse, and the regularly stationed ministers and school teachers.

The history of this town begins with the year 1872, when this line of railroad was completed from Crete to Beatrice. This town site was chosen and surveyed by the railroad town-site company, immediately after the completion of the railroad. The town site was first known as Dennison, but the name was soon changed to DeWitt.

Previous to the starting of DeWitt, the adjoining country was quite well settled, and the town of Swan City had an existence on Swan Creek, west of DeWitt. The advantages of a railroad insured the success of the new town, and it was not long until Swan City was removed to the new site.

The first settler on the town site was a man named Haveland, who lived here with his family for a few months.

The first permanent settlers to locate were J. H. Artist, Dr. L. J. Cross, J. W. Brown and William Wall. They located soon after the town was surveyed. A post office was established and J. H. Artist was appointed Postmaster. He also put in a small stock of goods and started the first store. William Wall was a blacksmith and put up a shop and began working at his trade at once. J. W. Brown was a lawyer and railroad land agent. Dr. Cross was engaged in the practice of his profession as a physician. Soon after this, and in the year 1872, William Wild moved here and opened a drug store. Not long after, J. B. Kesterson & Sons, built and opened a general merchandise store. They also sold lumber. In the spring of 1873, G. A. Hunt removed from Swan City and started a general store. In the fall of the same year he was followed by W. J. Dunn, who opened a store in the same line. A hotel had been erected in the early history of the town and with the railroad buildings grain warehouses, residences, and smaller structures, DeWitt was by this time quite a respectable little village.

The first school had been taught in a house outside the town, as the district had been formed previous to the founding of the town. In the fall of 1873, a schoolhouse was erected on the present site, since which time school has been taught therein.

The first birth in DeWitt, was that of a son, to Mr. and Mrs. Haveland, in the Spring of 1872. The next birth took place in the fall of the same year and was that of Fred, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Wild.

Death first visited the new town in the fall of 1873, when Effie and Jesse, children of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hunt, died within a few hours of each other.

The first marriage was that of J. H. Artist to Addie Brill, in the fall of 1873. The next was that of William Wall and Miss Julia Edwards, the next January.

The town continued to grow rapidly until the grasshopper raid, in 1874, which retarded its progress, and during the fall of that year but little building was done.

But it was not till January, 1875, that DeWitt received its most disastrous blow. This was a fire that, on the 8th day of the above named month, swept over the business portion of the town and burned nearly all of the business houses. The business men were generally those of limited means whose all was invested in their stock of goods, and buildings. They carried little or no insurance, and the result was a complete ruin to most of them. Some of the buildings were soon replaced, but not until 1876 was the steady progress of building up the town resumed, and even from that time its progress has been slow, until within the past three years.

LOCAL MATTERS.

On the Big Blue River, east of the town, is one of the best mill-sites in the State, and as early as July, 1874, Suiter Bros. began the erection of what was then one of the largest flouring mills in the State. This mill was completed in March, 1875, and controlled by Suiter Bros., until 1877, when they sold it to Holt & Webb, who owned it until September, 1878, when it was burned down. The origin of the fire has never been known, though it is supposed to have been incendiary. At the time it was burned, the mill contained 13,000 bushels of grain and 300 barrels of flour. This and other losses ruined H. P. Webb, the junior partner of the firm, who was a banker of Beatrice.

One year after the burning of the mill, in September, 1879, DeWitt was again visited by fire. A large grain elevator had been completed but a short time before, and by some unknown means it took fire and burned to the ground.

On May 6, 1880, DeWitt was visited by a destructive tornado which unroofed the Congregational church and blew down several buildings. Though the loss to property was quite large, no lives were lost.

Notwithstanding the many disasters affecting the progress of the village, it is now a flourishing and prosperous town. For the year closing January 1, 1882, the shipments from DeWitt number 243 car loads, and the receipts 254 car loads, with a total of $41,948.34 paid the railroad company on shipments and receipts.

There are, in the village, three very creditable church edifices—the Methodist, Congregational and German Lutheran. Each denomination has a good and prosperous membership.

The Curtis Post, No. 89, Grand Army of the Republic, organized on March 9, 1882, with twenty-six members. E. W. Metcalf was elected Post Commander, and W. H. Stout, Adjutant. The Post now has a membership of over fifty.

There have been several organizations of Temperance societies, which have disbanded. The last organization of this kind is DeWitt Lodge, No. 238, Independent Order of Good Templars, which organization was made in September, 1881. This order now has about sixty members.

There are a number of Odd Fellows among the citizens, who are making arrangements for forming a lodge. A hall has already been fitted up.

The school is a good one, and is divided into three departments. The district contemplates building a new schoolhouse, to cost about $5,000, and arrangements are now being made.

There is a town hall 22 x 40 feet, in dimension.

DeWitt became incorporated as a village in 1881. The first town trustees were W. J. Dunn, F. M. Suiter, George A. Hunt, William H. Staley and E. Hastings. The clerk and treasurer were elected from the above body, being F. M. Suiter and William H. Staley, respectively. At the election of 1882, the same officers elected, only adding the names of E. W. Metcalf, as Attorney, and A. W. Carmichael, Marshal.

The history of newspapers in DeWitt is as follows: Early in its history, J. W. Wehn, Jr. founded the DeWitt *Advertiser*, which he published until the winter of 1877, when he sold the material, and the *Free Press* was started. In August of the same year, W. H. Stout bought the paper and published it until 1879, when he removed it to Wilber. In August, 1881, Suiter and Stout started the DeWitt *Times*, a seven-column folio paper, independent in politics. This paper is still published here, with W. H. Stout, editor and manager.

W. H. Stout came to Nebraska in 1870, and located on a homestead in the western part of Saline County. He moved to DeWitt in 1874, and clerked in a store two years; then started a hardware store, which he conducted until he bought the *Free Press*, in 1877. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 26, 1840; moved to Illinois with his parents, in 1855; enlisted at St. Louis, in Company H, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, in June, 1861; served during the war, and participated in the battles of Ft. Henry, Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and Siege of Atlanta; was captured on Sherman's march to the sea, and remained a prisoner of war in Cahaba prison until the close of the war. He was mustered out at St. Louis, in July, 1865. He then returned to Tazewell County, Ill., where he engaged in farming until he came to Nebraska. He was married in March, 1869, to Miss Charlotte Statts, of Tazewell County, Ill. They have three children—George C., Walter and Harry.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

M. A. CRANE, confectioner, DeWitt, was born in Tazewell County, Ill., in 1858, where he has lived most of the time previous to settling in Nebraska. Was employed as salesman since he has been old enough to hold the position. Settled in Nebraska, locating at Lincoln, remaining a short time, opening a confectionary and restaurant in DeWitt, Saline Co., Neb., in 1880.

L. J. CROSS, M. D., druggist, DeWitt, was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1840. In 1844 went with his parents to Quincy, Ill., where he remained until 1851, going from there to Monroe County, Iowa, where he lived until he settled in Nebraska in 1870. In 1862 commenced the study of medicine at Bremen, Iowa, with Hildreth & Huffard, finishing at Keokuk, graduating in the winter of 1865-6, and located at Swan City, Saline Co., Neb., about 1870, remaining there about one year, when he went to DeWitt, and commenced the practice of medicine. Soon after he settled in the county. The physicians who had settled in Swan City, previous, three in number, moving away. Mr. Cross had most of the practice in the county for six years. In the spring of 1877, opened a drug store and has devoted most of his attention to this business since. In 1880-81, erected a commodious brick building for his business, and has one of the largest stores in the county. In 1863 and a part of 1864, was Hospital Surgeon in the employ of the government at Keokuk, Rock Island and St. Louis. Was married in November, 1874, at DeWitt, to Miss Berkie Kesterson. They have two children, Guy and Fanny. He is a member of the Blue Valley Lodge, A., F. & A. M., Wilber.

JOHN G. DENNY, dealer in machinery was born in Missouri, in 1830. Coming to Nebraska in 1855, locating at Nebraska City. In 1858 commenced freighting on the Great Western overland route to Salt Lake City and other points from the Missouri River, which he followed until 1866, when he went to farming in Holt County, Neb., living there until the spring of 1882, when he moved to Crete and bought out J. A. Jones' interest in the farm machinery business. Is agent for the White and Singer Sewing Machine Companies. Was married in 1867 at Nebraska City, to Miss Ella C. Edmunds. They have four children: Ada Bell, George Y., Nellie May and Ida Wood. Is a member of the United Brethren Church.

J. K. L. DUNCAN, M. D., physician and surgeon, DeWitt, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1845. In 1854 accompanied his parents, Col. J. and Agnes L. Duncan, to Monmouth, Ill. His father was a colonel in the war of 1812. The Doctor resided at Monmouth and had nearly completed his collegiate course in Monmouth College following the regular curriculum, when in 1863 he went to Chicago and shipped in the U. S. Navy as O. S., and was at once ordered to Cairo, and thence to Vicksburg, Miss., on board the U. S. gunboat Conestoga, being soon after transferred to the Manitou, and for the next year after the capitulation of Vicksburg and Port Hudson he continued on the U. S. gunboat Fort Hinman, cruising along the old guerilla infested and masked-batteried banks of the old Mississippi River and her tributaries. On March 2, 1864, he was awarded by the Navy Department a "medal of honor" for his gallantry while on board the U. S. gunboat Fort Hinman, while engaged with the insurgents at Fort Harrisonburg, La., and was also promoted. He soon after left the service, returning to Monmouth and Monmouth College, but again went to Chicago and shipped, and was ordered to the U. S. gunboat La Fayette, on the Mississippi at the mouth of Red River, La., where he remained until June, 1865, when he was ordered to the U. S. ship Fearnot at New Orleans, and then to the Pampero, on which vessel he sailed to Pensacola, Fla., where he was detached for duty as Apothecary of the Naval Hospital at Pensacola, in which capacity he served until June, 1868, when he returned home, and the succeeding winter attended the Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, after which he located in the practice of his profession at Memphis, Tenn., remaining there until the autumn of '69, when he located in Hamlet, Ill., where he remained until the winter of '71, when he located at Des Moines, Iowa, remaining there in constant practice of medicine and surgery (with the exception of the medical session of '75, when he attended and graduated) until March, 1880, at which time he located at De Witt, where he is fast building up a good and successful practice. We should have said the Doctor read medicine, during the three years he was apothecary of the hospital, under Drs. F. W. Wunderlich and William Gale, Surgeons of the U. S. Navy. The Doctor was a permanent member of the Iowa State Medical Society, while there, and is now a prominent member of the Nebraska State Medical Society. He is a member of the Lodge, Chapter and Council of the Masonic fraternity, also of the I. O. O. F., and a comrade of the G. A. R. The Doctor was married in November, 1879, to Miss Lillian J. Middlekauff, of Des Moines. They have two daughters, Mabel Agnes and Nellie Blanche.

WILLIAM J. DUNN, Postmaster and dealer in general merchandise, De Witt, was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1835. His parents moved to Dubuque, Iowa, where he remained until 1859, when he emigrated to Nebraska and located in Gage County. Being among the early settlers, he underwent many hardships. The only mill at that time was on the Otoe Reservation, twenty miles distant. Mr. Dunn came to De Witt in 1871 and engaged in general merchandising. He was appointed Postmaster in April, 1878. Was married in 1856 to Miss Mary Ann Bolt, of Iowa. She died in 1868. They had seven children, all but the eldest being born in Nebraska. In September, 1864, when the Indians raided this portion of the State, Mr. D. enlisted in Company C, First Regiment Nebraska Militia, under Capt. A. G. White. Marched over the plains after Indians, having served six months. He belongs to Wilber Lodge, A., F. & A. M., No. 64. Is also a member of the I. O. G. T. and Temple of Honor, both of De Witt, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the village of De Witt.

C. E. ELDER, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1855. In 1873 went into the office with his brother, E. S. Elder, of Indianapolis, and commenced the study of medicine, remaining two years, then went to the City Hospital, remaining two years there, entering college in 1876, and graduated at the Indiana Medical College in 1878. After practicing two years, settled in Nebraska and located at De Witt, where he has met with success far beyond his expections. Is a member of the Sydenham Medical Society, of Indianapolis, Ind.

JOHN GILBERT, farmer, De Witt, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1827. His parents went to Columbia County, Wis., where he remained until 1857, when he went to Knox County, Mo., and in 1858, caught the gold fever and went to Pike's Peak. Not being lucky he returned to Oak Grove, Nuckolls County, Neb., living there and driving stage the latter part of the time from that point for six years. During the Indian raid of 1864, he had command of a company of rangers, and followed the Indians to Elk Creek, where they overtook them and had a sanguinary battle, the rangers retiring in good order with the loss of one life. Settled in Saline County before the county organization. In 1865, bought part of the present site of De Witt and sold it in 1871 to the town company. Was married in Saline County, in 1864, to Miss Artist. They have one child, a son sixteen years old. Mr. G. is a member of Beatrice Lodge No. 26, A., F. & A. M. Beatrice, Neb.

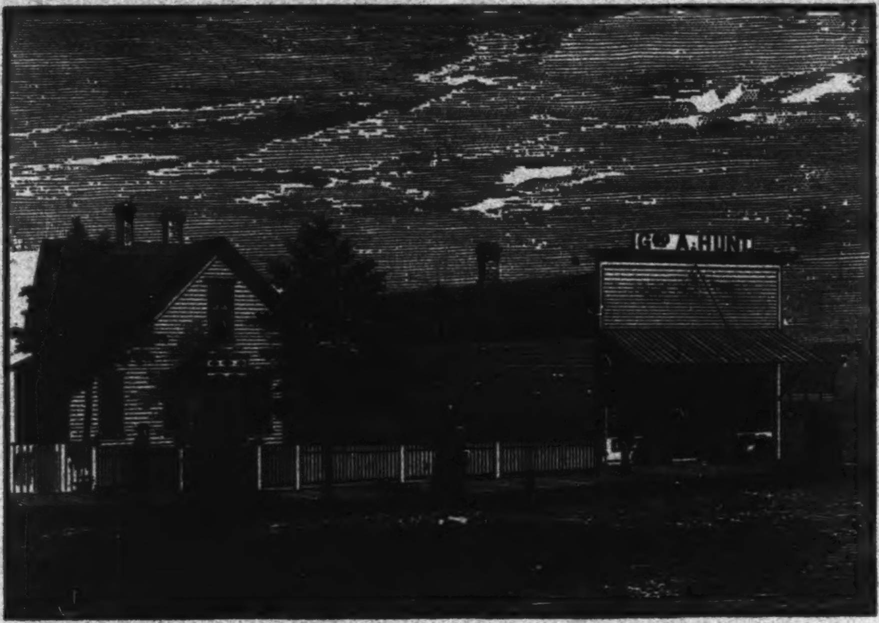
E. HASTINGS, merchant, De Witt, was born in Pennsylvania in 1844. In 1861 enlisted in the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, Company K, and was in the army a little over three years. Was in all the battles of his regiment. After the war took a commercial course at Pittsburgh, Pa., and graduated March, 1865, and remained in the city three years as sales merchant, then went to Iowa City, where he remained three years, and in 1871 located at Lincoln, Neb., and was employed there as salesman and bookkeeper, remaining there five years. In 1876 located at De Witt and opened a general store and has a good trade. His annual sales amount to $40,000. Is a member of the Lincoln Lodge No. 54, A., F. & A. M.

IRA MOULTON, dealer in furniture, was born in Lake County, Ill, in 1842, where he lived until 1864, when he enlisted in the Second Illinois Light Artillery, Battery M, but was transferred to Battery C; serving nearly two years. After receiving his discharge, his health being poor, he returned home, remaining one year, when he went to Chicago and remained there five years engaged in contracting and building. In 1871 he emigrated to Nebraska and located in Saline County, taking a homestead in the western part of the county, but soon after removed to DeWitt, and worked at building until 1880; then bought out a stock of furniture, and has been following the business since. In 1880 he was married to Miss Jennie Dunn, of DeWitt. They have one child.

E. E. MATTOCKS, druggist, DeWitt, was born in Lyndon, Vt., in 1849. Went with his parents to Pennsylvania, then back to Lyndon, Vt. In 1876-77 he attended the Amherst Agricultural College, at Amherst, Mass. Went to St. Johnsbury, Vt., in 1877-78, clerked in a drug store and studied medicine. In 1879 he came to Nebraska, and bought a farm a short distance southwest of DeWitt. In July, 1881, he bought the drug store of M. H. Christie. Was married July 3, 1880, at DeWitt, to Miss Mary Moulton.

J. R. NELSON, general merchant, DeWitt, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1836, but spent his boyhood days in New York State. In 1848 he went to Hennepin, Ill., and in 1857 came to Nebraska and settled in Beatrice, and was one of the thirty-five "original organizers" of the town of Beatrice. In 1860 he went to Pike's Peak, then to Minnesota, then to Wisconsin, and in 1863 to Chicago, where he attended Danforth's School of Trade, but the small-pox broke up the school. He engaged in the employ of Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, and remained in their employ until 1867, when he returned to Nebraska. Before reaching Beatrice he offered his lots, twenty-five in all, for $30, but no one would buy. He has since sold a single one for $1,200. Went into business at DeWitt in 1881. Was married in 1869 at Warren, Ill., to Miss Mary Eastman. They have one child. Mr. N., in company with Nat Howard, started the *Blue Valley Record*, the first paper started in Beatrice, and ran it nine months, when they took in partnership Mr. L. Hogshead, who added new material and changed it to the *Clarion*. Some of the material is still in use in the *Express* office at Beatrice.

GEORGE A. HUNT, merchant, De Witt, was born in Ohio in 1846, his parents removing to Benton County, Iowa, in 1851, and in 1862, at the age of sixteen years, settled in Saline County, Neb., near the present village of Wilber, where he remained until 1868. Took a homestead on Section 34, Town 6, North Range 4, East. Remained on his homestead until 1878, when he went into the mercantile business with a capital of $1,200 at De Witt, Saline County, Neb., and has worked up a trade of $60,000 per annum, by strict attention to business and the wants of his patrons. He carries a stock of $15,000, and his store is 20x86. Also has a branch store at Western, Saline County, Neb., which he started in November, 1881. Mr. H. was elected as one of the County Commissioners of Saline County, in 1881, and is one of the village board of De Witt and is highly respected by his fellow townsmen. He was married April 5, 1868, in Saline County, to Miss Mary Bickle, and they have three children, Estella, born 1870; Mary, born 1879, and Bertha, 1881.



RESIDENCE AND STORE OF GEORGE A. HUNT.

D. R. PELTON, physician and surgeon, DeWitt, Neb., was born in Erie County, Pa., A. D., 1844. Moved to Iowa in 1853. In August, 1862, he re-enlisted in Company K, Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was in the Sixteenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith. Started with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea. Was with Gen. Banks' expedition up Red River, Louisiana. Was in the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., and under fire for fourteen days. Was in the battle of Tupelo, Miss., and Old Town Creek, also Yellow Bayou, La.; then in siege of Nashville and three days' battle following and the forced march across Tennessee. Was in the siege and witnessed the surrender of Mobile, Ala. In all, some fifteen hard-fought battles and numerous skirmishes, escaping without wounds. Was mustered out August 9, 1865, at the close of the war. Was married in 1868, to Miss Katie A. Valentine, in Grant County, Wis. Moved to Nebraska in 1869. Commenced the study and practice of medicine in Saline County, Neb. Attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, and graduated in the winter of 1874-75. Returned again to Nebraska, and located in the town of DeWitt. He has two children living. Is a member of the I. O. G. T., and Grand Army of the Republic, of DeWitt, Neb.

H. D. ROGERS, hardware merchant and harness dealer, De Witt, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., March 12, 1833. He went with his parents to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and finally located in Washington County, Iowa, in 1840, where he learned harness making and afterwards opened a harness shop at Richmond, Iowa. Came to Nebraska in 1873 and located at DeWitt and opened a harness shop in 1876, added a stock of hardware in 1877, sold out his harness shop and in April, 1881, opened another harness shop opposite his hardware store. Was Postmaster at DeWitt in 1875 for six weeks, the only office he ever held. He was married in Washington County, Iowa, to Miss Caroline D. Dawson. Have had four children. Two are now living. Is a member of Beatrice Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., Beatrice, Neb., now serving as Noble Grand.

W. H. STALEY, farm machinery, De Witt. Was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1840 where he remained up to 1861 when he enlisted in the Twentieth Indiana Infantry. Was discharged in March, 1864. Was wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, having a portion of his shoulder joint shot away. Was in the hospital seven months. Then went to Miami County, Ind., and was engaged in farming until 1870 when he moved to Nebraska, locating in Saline County, where he was engaged in farming until 1877 when he sold out and moved to DeWitt and engaged in farm machinery in company with Mr. Schriam. Was married in 1867 to Miss Catherine Shepherd, of Indiana. They have three children, James, born 1867, Florence, born 1870, Charles, born 1876. Is a member of the G. A. R., at DeWitt.

FRANK M. SUITER, real estate dealer and loan agent, De Witt, was born in Scott County, Iowa, in 1839, where he lived until 1861, when he enlisted in the Second Iowa Infantry, Company B, as private. Was promoted Second Lieutenant for good conduct on the battle field of Shiloh and afterward Captain. Was in the service three years and four months. Was wounded at the battle of Corinth. After the war went back to Scott County, Iowa. Engaged in farming until 1866 when he was elected Recorder, which office he held for three terms. In 1874 removed to DeWitt, Neb., and, in company with his brother, built the De Witt Flouring Mills which they managed until 1877 when they sold out, Mr. S. going into the real estate business. Is also land agent for the B. & M. R. R. Co. Was married in 1864 at Xenia, Ohio, to Miss Lydia A. Wright, of Le Claire, Iowa. They have three children, Clemie, Laura and Addie. Mr. S. is a member of Snow Lodge, Iowa, No. 44, A. F. & A. M. He is also one of the owners and publishers of the De Witt Times.

JOSEPH SUITER, farmer Section 24, Town 5 North, Range 4 East, was born in Scott County, Iowa, in 1837. In 1862 enlisted in the Thirty-third Iowa Infantry. Was discharged in 1865. In the spring of 1867 moved to Nebraska and settled in Saline County, taking a homestead and bought in all 400 acres of land, a part of it lying across the county line in Gage County. Sold 160 acres to some parties for the town of De Witt. Mr. Suiter set out about six acres of timber twelve years ago and has a fine grove now. Has turned his attention to the raising of stock and has one of the best arranged yards in the State. The yards are in the grove and the stock is well protected from winds. He also has tanks in the yards and has a wind mill to pump the water so that he has a supply of fresh water at all times. Also has clay on his place suitable for brick and burns a supply every year and on the whole he has a very desirable place only about eighty rods from the village of DeWitt. Was married to Miss Catharine Fuller, of Illinois, in 1858. They have six children, Mary F., Phillip H., Joseph L., Arthur G., George and Clarence. Mr. Suiter is a member of Snow Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M., also belongs to the G. A. R.

DORCHESTER.

This town is pleasantly located in the northern part of Saline County, on the line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, in Nebraska, and about eight miles west of Crete.

This situation is an attractive one, being on the level prairie land about midway between the West Blue River and Turkey Creek. The first named stream is three miles north, and the latter about the same distance south from the town.

It is in the center of a rich agricultural region, and supported by a thriving and industrious class of farmers, who are settled on all sides of the village. The population now numbers about 300, and is made up of a substantial and progressive class of citizens, who are moral and industrious.

The business and professional interests of the town are represented by three general merchandise stores, two drug, one grocery, one furniture, two hardware, and two millinery stores, one bank, two restaurants, two hotels, three livery stables, a post office, one newspaper office, two elevators, two lumber yards, two coal yards, two blacksmith shops, two lawyers and four physicians. There are three substantial churches. The residence portion of the village is made up of neat houses of different styles of architecture, but none of them very large. The schoolhouse is a good one.

EARLY HISTORY.

The history of Dorchester begins with the year 1870, when the site was selected by the town company of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, which road was then in progress, but had not yet reached this point, though the survey was made. The site selected was on land belonging to the United States Government, and to secure it the Town Company induced four men to enter, by pre-emption claim, the entire section of 640 acres, each party to enter 160 acres, and as soon as possible prove up and transfer the land to the company, who were to lay out a town. Two of the men who settled at that time were James Seely and Edward McIntyre, who made a permanent location here. The other two only remained long enough to secure a title to the land, and transfer it to the Town Company. To retain possession of this land, a house was built on the center of the section, so that a portion of it should be on each of the four farms. Here the winter of 1870-71 was passed quite pleasantly, though of course the settlers were lonely, there being no settlements nearer than the streams on the north and south. In the spring of 1871 the railroad was finished to this point, a side track put in, the sale of lots commenced and several settlers located here.

Edward McIntyre had been chosen by the railroad company to manage their business here, in the sale of land and town lots. A house was built for him by the company, but before this was completed he lived in a dug-out, where he had brought his young wife from wealth and affluence in the East. The young couple lived here several weeks in happiness before the house was completed.

On the completion of the railroad in early spring, a post office was established, with E. McIntyre, Postmaster. Tidball & Valentine, of Crete, established a store, very early in the spring and placed a clerk in charge of it. E. K. Mooney built a hotel, J. P. Hawkins and Rev. Frederick Alley came the same spring. In August, 1871, T. B. Parker located in the new town and bought the store of Tidball & Valentine. He was soon followed by T. Jarrett, J. J. Moore, J. J. Armstrong and William Dorman. The above comprises about all the settlement that was made during the first year in the history of the town.

Some time during the first few weeks in the history of Dorchester, the first sermon was preached by Rev. Frederick Alley, a Congregational minister.

The early settlers soon arranged for a public school and in the winter of 1871-72 the first term was taught by Mrs. Thomas Jarrett, in a small frame building which is now a part of a store here.

The first birth occurred in the spring of 1872, and was that of John, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hawkins. The next birth took place on October 10, 1872, and was that of Ed. McIntyre Parker, son of Hon. and Mrs. T. B. Parker.

No marriage took place until late in the year 1873, when John Warren and Miss Lizzie Roe were united in wedlock.

The first death occurred in the spring of 1873, and was that of Burke, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Windrem.

During the year 1872, there were but few additions made to the settlement of the town, and but few changes made. T. B. Parker sold his general merchandise store and erected a drug store. A little later a small lumber yard was started. There were no more business houses until the year 1874, when Windrem, Butin & Sawyer opened a general store, which ran about eighteen months and then discontinued business.

The town grew but very little until the year 1879, for the reason that Pleasant Hill, on Turkey Creek, a short distance south, was the county seat and naturally drew a trade for quite a large scope of country.

LOCAL MATTERS.

After the removal of the county seat to Wilber in the eastern part of the county, Dorchester began to improve, and a number of buildings in Pleasant Hill were purchased at a cheap price and removed to this town. Since that time improvements have been steadily going on until the present state of affairs has been reached.

The schoolhouse was built in 1872, since which time the public schools have been continually kept up. The present schoolhouse is 24x40 feet in size, two stories high. The school is graded and consists of three departments. The house is found too small, and arrangements will soon be made to increase its size.

There are three churches in Dorchester. The Christian church was built in the summer of 1878. This religious denomination has a quite large membership. The Congregational Church was built in the summer of 1879. The Congregationalist society was the pioneer religious organization in the town. The Methodist church was removed to Dorchester from Pleasant Hill in 1880. The circumstances attending its removal are quite interesting. After the removal of the county seat, the Methodist Church society lost in numbers so rapidly that in a short time but few were left. The pastor of the church organization at Dorchester conceived the idea of securing the church building for his own town. The Pleasant Hill people, however, would not give it up. An attorney was consulted, who told the Dorchester people to go over, tear down the church and remove it. A party was organized and went to Pleasant Hill with wagons to haul the lumber away. They were received with threats of violence, but kept on until the roof was torn off, and nearly all of one side as well. The floors were also torn up and some of the lumber loaded on the wagons, when an officer arrived and served an injunction on them. The citizens of Pleasant Hill then set to work to rebuild the church. The district court was sitting in chambers at Falls City. The attorney for the Dorchester people hurried there and after securing a hearing of the case, the injunction was dissolved. He then telegraphed home to a large party that had been organized and was waiting. They then went to Pleasant Hill, again tore down the church, moved it to Dorchester and rebuilt it with an addition. This was the last of any serious trouble concerning its removal.

The Bank of Dorchester was established in October, 1881. The lodges and societies of Dorchester are as follows: The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Dorchester Lodge, No. 74, organized on May 13, 1878, with about thirty members. A. Moffitt was Noble Grand, and T. W. Carey, Secretary. The present membership is upward of sixty. It is in a prosperous condition. The Knights of Honor, Harmony Lodge, No. 2560, was organized in August, 1881, with twenty-one members. T. B. Parker was elected Dictator, and T. A. Sawyer, Reporter.

In the history of the town there have been several periods when the Independent Order of Good Templars has existed. The present lodge was organized early in June, 1882, and has a large membership. R. R. Ryerson was made Worthy Chief Templar, and B. Reckard, Worthy Secretary.

The newspaper is the Dorchester *Star*, which was established August 21, 1881, by H. C. Bittenbender, who edited it until January 19, 1882, when he sold it to Ryerson & Bullock, the present proprietors. The *Star* is a bright weekly paper, five-column quarto, in size, and is Republican in politics.

Dorchester was incorporated as a village in 1881, with N. B. Alley, Thomas Jarrett, John Oberlies, S. G. Panter, and W. H. Pallett, Trustees; C. F. Thomas, Clerk; J. H. Clark, Treasurer, and M. O. Alley, Marshal. The following is the roster of officers for the year 1882: John Oberlies, W. H. Pallett, N. C. Ryerson, W. R. Toole, W. C. Parker, Trustees; J. H. Clark, Treasurer; J. C. Thurston, Clerk; S. D. Alley, Marshall.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

N. B. ALLEY, Postmaster, Dorchester, was born in Missouri in 1844, where he remained until 1864, when he emigrated to Cass County, Neb., where he remained until 1867; when he went to Clark County, Iowa, where he was married to Miss S. E. Smith, a daughter of Elder G. W. Smith. In 1868 returned to this State, and homesteaded in Lancaster County; in 1872 came to Dorchester and engaged in general merchandise; in 1873 was appointed Postmaster at this place. Is President of the Village Board, Notary Public, and Secretary of the Christian Missionary Society. Is a member of Dorchester Lodge, No. 74, I. O. O. F. Mr. A. has three children.

W. R. BOLDING, physician and surgeon, Dorchester; was born in Coles County, Ill., in 1843. In 1846 his parents moved to Washington County, Iowa. In 1861 at the breaking out of the war, he was among the first to enlist, and after a hard service of three years, having been in twenty-nine battles and skirmishes, his regiment, the First Iowa Cavalry, was mustered out of service at Davenport, Iowa. Shortly after his return, he commenced the study of medicine with Drs. Morgan and Cobb, at Dayton, Iowa. In 1871-72, he attended the medical department of the State University, at Iowa City, Iowa. In 1873 went to Crawford County, Ill., where he practiced medicine; in 1874 went to Johnson County, Iowa, but shortly afterwards he went to Walnut, Iowa, where he practiced until 1878, when he came to Nebraska, locating at Dorchester; where he follows his chosen profession. Was married in Amish, Johnson Co., Iowa, in 1873, to Miss Elvira J. Shaff; they have four children, three boys and one girl. Is a member of Crete Lodge, A. F. & A. M., also of Dorchester Lodge, No. 74, I. O. O. F.

J. H. CLARK, dealer in grain, Dorchester, Neb.; was born in Fayette County, Pa., in 1842, and grew to manhood in that county; in 1867 went to Buda, Ill., where he remained five years; went back to Pennsylvania in 1872, remaining there three years, when he again returned to Illinois, and engaged in the grain business at Lombardville; came to Nebraska in the spring of 1876, and located at Dorchester, and supervised the building of the Warren Elevator. Was married in 1877, to Celia M. Chase, of Buda, Ill.; they have one child.

P. D. COOPER, attorney at law, was born in Binghamton, N. Y., in 1855; in 1858 his parents moved to Wisconsin; in 1870 he went to Tioga County, Pa., where he taught school; in 1872 he returned to Sauk County, Wis., where he was employed as bookkeeper. In 1873 came to Nebraska, and located at Crete, Neb., and taught school; in 1876, located at Dorchester, where he engaged in grain business; during 1877-78-79-80, was station agent at this place. In 1881, was admitted to the bar of Saline County; is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 2560, K. of H.

THOMAS JARRETT, dealer in groceries, Dorchester, was born in England, in 1844; and emigrated to this country in 1871; located in Saline County, where he engaged in farming until 1880, when he opened a stock of groceries at Dorchester.

Was elected one of the trustees of the town board in 1881. Was married in Suffolk County, England, in 1868, to Miss Lydia Outing, of that county. Is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 2560, K. of H.

R. McMANUS, of the firm of McManus & Riggs, hardware, Dorchester, Neb. Was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 19, 1811. At sixteen years of age was apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner and learned that trade. In 1832 went to Union County, Ind., where he lived until 1840. In that year he moved to Mercer County, Ill., where he remained until 1872, when he came to Nebraska and homesteaded in Seward County. In 1875 moved to Dorchester, and engaged in the drug business until 1880, when he formed a partnership with Jasper Riggs, in the hardware line. In 1875 was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and held the office two terms. Was married in 1839 to Miss Louisa Todd, in Marion County, Ind. They have six children living. Mr. McM. is a member of New Boston (Ill.) Lodge No. 59, A., F. & A. M.

JOHN OBERLIES was born in New York City, in 1839, but was raised in Eastern Pennsylvania. In 1855, moved to Galesburg, Jasper Co., Iowa, where he engaged in farming and keeping a general store. In 1873 he moved to Nebraska, and located at Dorchester, where he engaged in buying grain, and afterward engaged in the lumber business. Mr. O. has been treasurer of the school board for the past five years, and is chairman of the village Board of Trustees. Was married in September, 1866, at Newton, Iowa, to Miss Minnie Rhodence, and has one child, a son nine years of age. Is a member of Dorchester Lodge, No. 74, I. O. O. F.; also a Chapter member of Crete Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

W. H. PALLETT, Justice of the Peace and dealer in Stock, Dorchester, Neb., was born in Hertfordshire, England, in 1846. Emigrated to America in 1873, and located in Dorchester, Neb., and engaged in farming and stock buying, shipping stock directly to England. In 1879 was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and in 1881 was re-elected to the same office, and is a member of the School Board. Was married in 1870 to Miss Lucy Anthony, of the Mount, Great Haddam, Hertfordshire, England. They have one child, a son ten years old. Mr. H. belongs to Hertford, (Eng.) Lodge, No. 54, A., F. & A. M. Is also a member of Dorchester Lodge, No. 74, I. O. O. F.

SAMUEL G. PANTER, druggist and apothecary, Dorchester, Neb., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1852. In 1857 his parents moved to El Paso, Ill. In 1869 went to Chicago, Ill., where he was employed in the wholesale dry goods house of Bowen, Hunt & Winslow, where he remained until 1871, when his health failing him he came to Nebraska, and engaged in farming until 1876, when in connection with his brother, Dr. J. C. Panter, he opened a drug store at David City, Neb. In 1879 he sold out and opened a drug store in Osceola, Neb., and another at Shelby, in the same county. In 1880 he came to this place and built a substantial brick building and in 1881 opened a drug store. Is one of the trustees of the village. Was married in 1878, at David City, Neb., to Miss Laura Woodruff. They have one child, a son. Is a member of Charity Lodge, No. 1712, K. of H., of David City, Neb.

T. B. PARKER, attorney-at-law, Dorchester, was born in Piqua County, Ohio, October 8, 1848. In 1851 his parents moved to Illinois, where he remained until 1864, when he came to this State and located on Salt Creek, three and one-half miles from Ashland, where he remained for a short time, then went to Waverly Precinct, Lancaster Co., where he remained until 1871. He then went to Dorchester, Saline Co., where he engaged in the mercantile business until 1874. In 1876, again engaged in the same business until 1879, when he was admitted to the bar of Saline County. In 1875 was elected County Commissioner, and was a member of the Legislature of 1877. Was married February 17, 1869, to Miss Emma Livingston, in Cass County, Neb. They have five children. Mr. P. is a member of Ashland Lodge, No. 15, A., F. & A. M., also of Harmony Lodge, No. 2560, K. of H., Dorchester, Neb.

W. C. PARKER, dealer in drugs, Dorchester, was born in Piqua County, Ohio, in 1837. In 1850 went with his parents to Piatt County, Ill., where he remained until 1860, when he went to California, and engaged in farming until 1874, when he came to this State and located at Dorchester, and engaged in general merchandising in partnership with his brother, T. B. Parker, until 1879, when he bought a stock of drugs, and has since been engaged in that business. Was married at Lincoln, Neb., in 1870, to Elizabeth Briody, of that place. They have one child. Mr. P. is a member of Dorchester Lodge, No. 74, I. O. O. F., also of Harmony Lodge, No. 2560, K. of H.

JASPER RIGGS, of the firm of McManus & Riggs, hardware, was born in Mercer County, Ill., in 1843. In 1861 he enlisted in the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, Company I., and was in all the battles of his regiment. Also with Gen. Sherman on his "March to the Sea." In 1864 he re-enlisted. March 19, 1865, in the battle of Jonesboro, N. C., he was wounded in left leg below the knee. The wound unfitted him for service, so he was discharged at Chicago, Ill., July 12, 1865. In October, of the same year, he went to southwest Missouri, where he farmed until 1869. In that year, in company with H. G. Hankens, bought a stock of hardware, at Avilla, Mo. In 1871 went to Louisa County, Iowa, and in 1872 came to Nebraska and homesteaded, in Hamilton County. In 1874 moved to Dorchester, and opened a general store until 1877. In that year went to Rush County, Kas. While there he held the office of Trustee of Union Township for two years. In 1880, in connection with R. McManus, he opened a stock of hardware at this place. He was married in 1864, at Aledo, Mercer Co., Ill., to Miss Rebecca S. McManus. They have two children living.

C. F. SECORD, Principal of Public Schools, Dorchester, was born in Lincoln County, Western Canada, in 1834. In 1852 he commenced to read law in his father's office, but abandoned it to follow teaching, which he has made the business of his life, teaching his first term in Niagara Grammar School. In 1865 he went to Marshalltown, then to Blair, Neb., where he instituted the high school, and was principal for five years. In 1870 he went to Decatur, Neb., and instituted a high school at that place, where he remained three years, when he came to Dorchester, Neb., and instituted the first graded school in that part of the State. Was married in 1855 to Miss Lizze Neff, of New York State. They have eight children. He is a member of Dorchester Lodge, No. 74 I. O. O. F.

JOHN THOMAS, of John Thomas & Son, dealer in hardware, Dorchester, was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1815, where he remained until he attained the age of twenty-one years, when he went to Attica, Ind., where he learned the tinner's trade. In 1837 he opened a hardware store at that place. In 1855 he removed to Goodhue County, Minn., and engaged in farming. In 1866 he moved to Hastings, Minn., and went into the hardware business. In 1868 he went to Faribault, Minn., and engaged in the milling and lumber business. In 1872 he moved to Missouri and in 1874 came to this State and started a hardware store at Wilber, and in 1879 moved the stock to Dorchester. Mr. T. has been married twice, in 1840 to Miss Nancy McKinnie, in Henry County, Ind., by whom he had four children, three of whom are living. In 1857 he was married to Mrs. Catherine Little, at Attica, Ind.

J. C. THURSTON, of Dorchester bank, Dorchester, was born in Lyons, N. Y., in 1848, where he remained until 1870, when he went to Vernon County, Mo., and engaged in general merchandising. In 1873 he was married at Lyons, N. Y., to Miss Elizabeth J. Fries. In 1873 he sold out his business in Missouri and returned to New York, where he remained until October, 1881, coming to Nebraska and locating at Dorchester, where, in connection with H. G. Smith, they established the bank at Dorchester. Mr. Thurston is a member of Medina, N. Y., Lodge No. 336, A., F. & A. M.

W. R. TOOLE, dealer in general merchandise, was born in Louisa County, Iowa, in 1848, and remained there until 1872, when he came to Nebraska and located at this place and engaged in farming. In 1874-76 he taught school, then removed to Iowa, and in the same year was elected Township Clerk of Jefferson Township, Louisa Co., Iowa, and held the office for two terms. In 1879 he returned to Nebraska. In 1880 he went into the drug business. In 1881 he opened a general stock. He was elected assessor of Dorchester Precinct in 1880 and re-elected in 1881. He was married in 1869 to Lorinda McManus, of Louisa County, Iowa. He is a member of Wapello, Iowa, Lodge No. 5, A., F. & A. M. They have five children, three girls and two boys. In 1863 to 1865 he attended Clark's, now Jennings', Seminary at Aurora, Ill.

SAMUEL WINDREM, Dorchester, was born in Lawrence County, Penn., in 1831. At sixteen years of age he went to Jefferson, Ohio, where he remained until 1851, when he went to Iowa City, Iowa. In 1856 he went to Knox County, Mo. In 1862 he enlisted in the Fifty-first Missouri Militia, and was on duty at various points for two years. In 1866 he came to Nebraska, and homesteaded in Lancaster County. In 1873 he moved to Dorchester and opened a stock of general merchandise, selling out in 1878. In the same year he built the hotel known as the Dorchester House and ran it until 1881. He was married in Jasper County, Iowa, in 1864 to Miss Nettie E. Cooper. They have five children, three boys and two girls. He is a member of Harmony Lodge 2560, K. of H., Dorchester, Neb.

FRIEND.

The thriving town of Friend, frequently also known as Friendville, is pleasantly situated in the northwestern part of Saline County, on the line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, in Nebraska. It is on the high and rolling upland prairies, about midway between Turkey and Johnson creeks. At an early period in its history trees were planted on most of the residence lots. They have already attained sufficient size to afford a shade, and give the town the appearance of being made up of numerous small groves.

The population of Friend is upward of 900, and is fast increasing. The people are of different nationalities, but the greater number are American born citizens. The different branches of business are well represented, and among the business houses are some fine large structures of brick.

Friend is in the center of a thickly settled and very productive region, thus insuring prosperity to the business interests of the town.

EARLY HISTORY.

The railroad was completed through the present village of Friend in the year 1871, but it was some time before a town was projected.

The original survey of the town site was made in November, 1873. The town was located on the farm of Charles E. Friend, and consisted of a little upward of fifty-six acres, and was laid out on a square containing sixteen blocks.

C. E. Friend located on what is now the town site, in the year 1870, and in May, 1871, opened a store in what is the western limits of the present town. During the following month, a post office was established, and C. E. Friend appointed Postmaster.

In November, 1871, E. Whitcomb opened a store on his farm, a little east of the present town.

The above were the only business houses opened until after the survey of the town. In the summer of 1873, arrangements had been made with the railroad company for a railroad station here. Consequently work was commenced on a depot, which was completed in August, 1873. In October of the same year, Charles Bigford erected a blacksmith shop not far from the depot. In November following, Charles E. Friend and E. Whitcomb moved their stores to a point near the center of the newly surveyed town site. In order to secure the co-operation of the railroad company, C. E. Friend deeded to the railroad town company, three-fourths of the original town site.

During the fall of 1873, and until the summer of 1874, the new town attracted considerable attention. A large number of lots had been sold. In October, 1873, Charles Fisher built a small one story hotel, which is now a shed to the Commercial house. In January, 1874, E. Slagg removed his store from Turkey Creek, and put in a stock of hardware. In April, Joseph Sanders began work on the large hotel now known as the Sanders House, but this was not completed and opened to the public, until January, 1875. In August, 1874, L. E. Southwick opened a lumber yard.

The town of Friend had been started with bright prospects before it, having already a well settled country around it. But in the summer of 1874, the grasshoppers made an appearance and entirely ruined all the crops, with the exception of the earlier fields of small grain. Now the growth of Friend came to a standstill. In 1873 the sale of lots had started in at $50 each, but now they could be easily purchased for $25.

The first marriage took place April 7, 1872, and was that of Charles E. Friend to Miss Wellmina B. Olmstead, the bride being only fourteen years of age. The first marriage after the town was surveyed was that of Richard Kiddle and Mrs. Carrie Harris, in 1874. The ceremony was performed by Hon. E. Whitcomb.

The first birth was that of J. Mortimer Friend, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Friend, and took place January 2, 1882.

The first sermon was preached at the store of C. E. Friend, by Rev. William Kelso, some time before the town was surveyed. In August, 1873, when the new depot was completed, the event was celebrated by a meeting there, Rev. William Cooley officiating as the minister.

The first school on the town site was taught in the fall of 1874, by Miss Sadie Mosier.

In 1876, the village began again to grow, and since that time its progress has been steady, marked by no extraordinary events. And now Friend may be considered one of the most enterprising towns in this part of the State.

The only manufactures in the town is a cheese factory, which was erected in the spring of 1881, by D. L. Fletcher. This has proven a profitable investment for the proprietor, and he makes a good quality of cheese.

Turkey Creek, about three miles south of Friend, affords an excellent water power, and flouring mills have already been erected.

BANKS.

The Exchange Bank was founded on January 1, 1879, and has a capital of $10,000. L. E. Southwick is proprietor.

The Bank of Friendville was established November 1, 1881, by J. D. Stone. The business of this bank is constantly increasing, and Mr. Stone contemplates forming a national bank soon.

The Merchants and Farmers' Bank was established in the summer of 1882, by George F. Sawyer, Robert Connor, J. S. Ferguson and others. It starts out with good prospects.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The public school is well conducted, by able and experienced instructors. The schoolhouse, built in 1874, has been found too small, and a large brick structure is in progress. When completed, its estimated cost is $5,000. The main part is 55x50 feet in size, with a wing 24x36 feet. The building is two stories high, and will contain four large rooms and five smaller ones. The school is now composed of three departments, but more will soon be added.

The different church societies are represented by the Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Catholic, Episcopal and Baptist denominations, each of which has an organization. The three first named have very fine church buildings. All religious institutions are well supported by the enterprising citizens.

SOCIETIES.

The Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, organized August 10, 1876, and has a membership of forty-five. It is enjoying great prosperity, and has quite a large sum of money ahead, which is loaned out.

Friendville Lodge, A., F. & A. M., was organized in July, 1878. It is in a prosperous condition, and has about forty members.

The Independent Order of Good Templars was organized in 1879. It has had many difficulties to contend with, but now has about sixty members, and is in good condition.

Friend has also a Psychological Society, which attracts considerable attention. It has about forty members, and meetings are held each week.

In the matter of societies, Friend may also be said to have taken the leading part in organizing a District Agricultural Society, comprising the counties of Saline, Fillmore, York and Seward. The society was organized in June, 1882, and Friend designated as the place of holding the fair, and the officers elected were: F. M. Patten, President; J. Warren, Secretary; with a vice-president from each county.

NEWSPAPER.

There is one newspaper published here, the Friendville *Telegraph* published by E. Whitcomb. The beginning of the newspaper history in Friend, was in February, 1877, when W. A. Connell started the *Advocate*. In August, it was sold to Wells & Allen, who changed the name to the *Telegraph*. After having a number of editors, E. Whitcomb took charge of it, on June 1, 1882. It is a bright and newsy paper, Republican in politics.

Friend was incorporated as a town June 19, 1882. The following named citizens were appointed trustees: L. E. Southwick, J. O. Frantz, H. M. Smith, W. H. Proudfit and J. V. Ainsworth.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Z. L. BASS, dealer in agricultural implements of all kinds, carrying a stock of about $3,000. He opened the business in the spring of 1878. He first bought 400 acres of railroad land in Section 19, Town 8, Range 1 West, 300 acres of which is now under cultivation, with a fine lot of timber, orchard and many varieties of small fruit. Its location is two and a half miles southeast of the village; resides on his farm. He is a member of the Masonic Order. He was born Rensselaer County, N. Y., October 22, 1846, and lived in his native State until he came to Nebraska. He married in Friendville in 1879 to Miss Mary Bridgeford of Canada West. He has two children—Frank and Florence Eva. Frank is a son by a former marriage. Mr. Bass is quite largely interested in the raising of fine grades of cattle. He has now a good herd, besides a good stock of horses, hogs, etc.; is also quite largely interested in real estate in the village.

JACOB BRIEMER was born near Clinton, N. J., in 1850. When but a child he removed to Illinois, settling first in Fulton County, and afterward in McDonough County, in which place he remained eighteen years, engaged the most of the time in farming. In 1872 he removed to Seward County, and followed farming until 1876, when he removed to Friend, and was Principal of the public school. Afterward engaged in the grocery trade for two years. In 1880 he engaged in real estate and loan business with L. H. Page. He married in 1875 in Seward County, Neb., to Ella Harris. They have one child, Forence Maple.

T. C. CALLAHAN, of the firm of McDougal & Callahan, dealer in general line of hardware; opened the business in 1877. He came to Friend in 1874, and engaged in contracting and building. He then went into the lumber and livestock business, and finally into the present trade and since continued. He was born in Kenosha County, Wis., August 17, 1853; lived in Wisconsin until 1863, then moved to Lake County, Ill., and at the proper age served an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade. He moved to Columbus, Neb., where he worked a year. He married in October, 1876, to Miss Carrie A. Sanders of Benton, Lake Co., Ill. They have one daughter, Mable A. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

J. W. DORWART, M.D., Coroner of Saline County, Friend, Neb., was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1840, remaining there until 1851, when his father moved to Lisbon, Iowa, where he engaged in general merchandise. Young Dorwart clerked in the store until 1856, when he went to Iowa City and became the manager of a wholesale and retail drygoods house for his father. In 1859 he commenced to read medicine with Dr. W. H. White at Iowa City. In 1860 and 61 he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. In October, 1861, while in St. Louis on a visit, he enlisted in the Western Sharpshooters, then transferred to the Fourteenth Missouri Infantry, then to the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry (riflemen). He was at the capture of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, at the siege and battle of Corinth, on the 3d and 4th of October, 1862, and was there taken prisoner, carried to Vicksburgh, Miss., paroled and sent to Benton Barracks; was exchanged, returned to his regiment and took part in the battle of Iuka, and in Sherman's Atlanta campaign. The term for which he had enlisted having expired he was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., in 1864. He went to Johnson County, Iowa, where he practiced medicine. In 1865 he moved to South English, Iowa, and practiced until 1871, when he moved to Saline County, Neb., and homesteaded nine miles south of Friend, on Section 14, Town 6, Range 1 East, where he practiced medicine and improved his claim until 1878, when he moved to Friend. In 1879 he was elected Coroner of Saline County, and in 1881 was re-elected. He was married in December, 1864, to Miss Helen DeWitt at Genoa Bluff, Iowa, and they have eight children.

L. D. FLETCHER, proprietor Friendville Cheese Factory, which he erected in the spring of 1881—size 20x24 feet—at a cost of $600, the capacity of which is 400 pounds of cheese per day; commenced business June 17, 1881. He came to Nebraska in October, 1877, and engaged in various occupations. He now owns eighty acres of land, seventy of which are under cultivation near the village. He was born in Pennsylvania December 29, 1848, and moved with his parents to Kane County, Ill., 1859, where he lived until 1877. He married in Elgin, Ill., February 28, 1870, to Miss Emma Fisher of Coburg, Canada. They have two children—Lillie May and Albert Ray.

JOHN O. FRANTZ, firm of Frantz & Brickley, dealers in general merchandise, began trade at Exeter, in 1874, moved to Friendville in 1875, and carried a stock of about $2,500. Brickley became a partner in 1877, now carry a stock of about $8,000. They erected their brick store in the fall of 1880, size, twenty-five by eighty, two stories high, at a cost of about $4,000. He is a member of the Masonic order. Was born in Fayette, Seneca Co., N. Y., August 5, 1845, and lived in native State until he came to Nebraska. Married December 25, 1877, to Miss Lila J. Sanders of Friendville, Neb., formerly of Waukegan, Ill. Have two children, Nora and Lewis J.

C. E. FRIEND, dealer in stock and founder of the town of Friend, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1847. In 1852 his parents moved to Knox County, Ill. In 1865, he was in the employ of Simeon Collinson, as a clerk in a general store at Altona, Ill., remaining one year, and then was employed by J. W. Cook of Yates City, Ill., in the same capacity. In 1868, went to Galva, Ill., where he attended school for two terms, and then was employed as salesman in the dry goods house of M. M. Ford, at Galva. In the spring of 1869, bought a team and drove to Poweshiek County, Iowa, where he remained until after harvest, when he started for Nebraska, and found work for his team at railroad grading. In the spring of 1870, homesteaded the land where now stands the town of Friend. In the fall went to Lincoln, and clerked in the store of J. W. Crossin until May, 1871, when a friend induced him to take an assortment of goods to his place. Thus he opened the only stock of goods for miles in either direction. He had a petition circulated for a post office, and the authorities named the office Friendville, and appointed him Postmaster. On the building of the railroad to this place Mr. F. secured a station and the railroad authorities called the town Friend, and the post office has now adopted the name. Mr. F. has used his best endeavors to build up the place, and it is now one of the most thriving towns in the county. In 1874, Mr. F. sold out his stock of merchandise and has since devoted his time to stock-raising and the sale of his town lots. Was married in April, 1872, to Miss Wellmina B. Olmsted, then living nine miles south of Friend. They have two children, J. Mortimer, nine years, and Edith, three years old. Mr. F. is a member of Friend Lodge, No. 73, A., F. & A. M.

J. W. GILBERT, farmer, P. O. Friend, Section 35, Town 8, Range 2, East, was born in Ohio, in 1840. In 1865, he moved to Saline County, Neb., and took the place he now lives on as a homestead. At that time there were about sixty settlers in the county. In 1879, was elected to the State Legislature for the term of two years, for Saline County; and in 1880, was elected County Commissioner for three years; has held other minor offices. Mr. G's father came to Nebraska, with his son; they secured about 1,000 acres of land on Turkey Creek, and were successfully engaged there in mixed farming until the death of the elder gentleman, February 23, 1882. Jonas Gilbert is a native of Ohio, and was born in Shelby County, in 1810. In 1834, was married to Louisa Winans, a native of New Jersey. She was born in 1816. J. W. Gilbert was an only son. He was married in 1863, to Miss Mattie Hoschouer of Darke County, Ohio, who, two years later left all her people, who were well off, and followed her husband to the plains of Nebraska, to help make a home and a name in the far west.

W. H. HEWIT, M. D., and druggist, Friend. Was born in Jefferson County, Wis., in 1850. Attended the Wisconsin State University and graduated from that institution in 1873, and read medicine with Dr. Earl at Columbus, Wis. In 1873-'74 and '75 attended Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Ill., where he was engaged in practicing and teaching school and graduated in 1877, when he located at New Lisbon, Wis., for a short time, and located at Friend in the fall of 1877, and practiced medicine. In January, 1881, purchased the drug store of J. V. Ainsworth & Co. Belongs to the Temple of Honor and I.O.O.F.

T. H. KELLEY was born in Longford County, Ireland, in the year 1845. In 1857 removed to Dublin, where he engaged in business of miller and stone-dresser. In 1863, emigrated to America, settled in Ottawa, Ill., where he engaged in restaurant business. In 1870 removed to Lincoln, Neb., where he engaged in saloon business. In 1877 settled in Friend, engaged in business last stated, in which he has continued since. Was married in Lincoln, Neb., December, 1873, to Mary May Gipheart. They have two children—Etta and John T., living; and two, Lilly Viola and Clara, deceased.

MATHEW McDOUGALL, firm McDougall & Callahan, dealers in a general line of hardware. Carry a stock of about $10,000. The business was first opened in 1878, by the subject of this sketch. Mr. C. became a partner in October, 1881. They employ five men in their business. Erected a brick store building in season 1882 on corner Maple and Fourth streets, at a cost of $5,000. Size of building, 25x80 feet, two stories high. Mr. McD. first came to Crete, Saline Co., and clerked in hardware store several months, then came to Friend and opened business. Born in Province Ontario, May 26, 1847; lived in native country until summer 1877. Began the tinner's trade at the age of eighteen, working in native place seven years. He is a member of Masonic Order, I. O. O. F. and Methodist Episcopal Church. Married in 1869 to Miss Caroline Amelia Jones of same Province and place. Have one daughter, Lillie Caroline, born May 22, 1871. Mr. McDougall was elected to House of State Representatives in fall 1880. Served in 1881-'82.

A. M. MILLER, was born in Milton, Rock Co., Wis., in 1855. Resided there until the year of 1878, engaged for the better part of that time in farming. In the latter year moved to Friend, Neb., where for some time he followed the occupation of farming, but recently engaged in the butcher and meatmarket business. Is a member of I. O. G. T. and S. of T.

NELSON O. MILLER, farmer and stock raiser, first came to Nebraska in the spring of 1871; located on a homestead, Section 22, Town 8, Range 1 West; now owns there 160 acres—120 under cultivation; 80 acres on Section 22—40 under cultivation; 8 acres a fine growing timber, all planted by him from seed; some of the trees are eighteen inches in diameter and thirty feet high. He was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, June 23, 1837; lived in native State until twenty-one years old, and moved to Rock Island County, Ill., where he farmed and worked by the month; married in Rock Island County, Ill., 1863, to Miss Mary F. Ward, of his native place in Ohio; have four children, Willie E. Rosa, Jessie and Oliver. He enlisted in 1865, in Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; mustered out at Pulaski, Florida, in July, 1865.

H. F. MORTON was born in Ripton, Vt., in the year 1833; in 1875, removed to Nebraska, settling in Friend, and engaged in the real estate and loan business, under the firm name Friend & Morton; was married in the year 1853, at Herman, N. Y., to Miss Laura McEwen. They have four children, Joel B., Cassie and Eva and C. C. Enlisted as a private, in 1861, in the Sixteenth New York Regiment; but about one year thereafter, was transferred to the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York; was promoted to Sergeant; was in all battles of his regiment, the principal ones being Antietam, two at Chancellorsville, two at Fredericksburg, and at Gettysburg; was mustered out in spring of 1865. There were five of the family, brothers, who served during the war, and all returned but one. Mr. Morton has held office of Justice of the Peace during the last four years of his residence in Friend; is a member of Blue Lodge and Chapter of A., F. & A. M.

L. H. PAGE was born in Belvidere, Ill., in 1841; removed, in 1849, to Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y., but after two years removed to West Bank of Seneca Lake; after two years residence, removed to Northern Michigan, on Grand Traverse Bay, remaining eight years; from thence to Grand Rapids, Wis., where he remained nine years, where he followed photographing. In 1871, removed to Beaver, crossing Seward County, Neb., but, in about a year, settled in Friend, where he engaged for three years in business of building and contracting; since then, has engaged in real estate and loan insurance business; married in Grand Rapids, Wis., to Bertha Turnbull, but separated shortly after, and, in 1878, was married in Friend, to Mrs. Harriet O. Moon; has one child by first wife, Charles F., and one by second wife, Raymond H. Mr. Page is a member of I. O. O. F., Assessor of Friend Precinct, and a Notary Public for Saline County.

WILLIAM PORTER, dealer in coal, Friend, Neb., was born in Erie County, Pa., in 1825. His parents moved to Illinois in 1845 and in 1846 to Wisconsin, where he remained until 1851 when he went to California. In 1856, returned to Wisconsin, but in the same year started for Montana and spent the next four years in Utah and Nevada. In 1870, went to Texas, and in 1871 located in Seward, Neb., and came to Friend in 1875, and then being in the carpenters' and builders' trade he built nearly all of the stores and dwellings in the place, and 1881, went into the coal business. Mr. P. has been twice married—in 1851 to Miss Elizabeth Fillebrown, of Monroe, Wis., and in 1879 to Miss Cornelia South, also of Monroe, Wis. Belongs to Friend Lodge No. 72, A., F. & A. M.

GEORGE F. SAWYER, collection agent and notary public, Friend, Neb.

J. D. STONE, proprietor Friendville Bank, opened for business December, 1881, deposits, $1,500. He owns a grist mill three miles south of Friendville, erected in 1878; size, 24x24, two stories high; two run of stone; capacity, 200 bushels per day. He owns 800 acres of land in various locations. He first came to Saunders County, Neb., in August, 1868, and located on a homestead farm five years, then engaged in milling. Born in Cavendish, Windsor Co., Vt., December 21, 1812. Lived in his native State until 1834, and moved to Wayne County, N. Y., engaged in teaching a number of years, then went into mercantile business until 1858. Moved to Carlisle, Ill., and engaged in distillery business three and one-half years; then to Hancock County, Ill.; farmed and run a distillery until he came to Nebraska. Married in Wayne County, N. Y., June 16, 1839, to Miss Charity F. Sutherland, of latter place. Have four children, Athenia M., now married to John Grey; Harriet J., married to John H. Van Housen; Frances A., now married to Mr. N. H. Starkey. Mr. Stone is a member of the I. O. O. F., etc., since 1845, and a member of the Universalist Church for over forty years.

CHARLES WHITNEY was born in the year 1838 in the city of Ogdensburg, N. Y., where he lived until four years of age. With his parents he then removed to Chicago, where he resided until 1857. He then removed to Macoupin County, Ill., where he followed the occupation of teaching. In the spring of 1861, after graduating from St. Louis Medical College, he removed to Christian County, Ill, where he commenced the practice of medicine, remaining there until the fall of 1868, when he accepted position of surgeon of combined coal mines of Du Quoin, Perry Co., Ill. Failing health in 1869, caused him to remove for the winter to the Southern States and Cuba, and in the following summer he removed to California, remaining there until spring of 1871, when he returned to the East, settling in Guthrie County, Iowa. Was engaged in drug business, at the same time following his profession, until 1877. In 1878 he removed to Friend, Neb., taking up the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar in Adair County in 1873, and occasionally practicing his former profession of medicine. Lately he has confined himself almost exclusively to law. Is a member of Blue Lodge and Chapter of A., F. & A. M. Was married in Macoupin County, Ill., in 1859, to Anna Smalley. They had three children, but all are deceased. Married again, in 1880, in Friendville, to Miss Myrtie E. Hilt.

EDWARD WHITCOMB, dealer in coal, Friendville, Saline County, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., in 1843. When he was ten years of age removed with his parents to Lee County, Ill., where he remained until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and served throughout the war. Was in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, Stone River, and all the battles of Sherman's Atlanta campaign, including the charge at Kenesaw Mountain and Jonesborough, Ga.; went with Sherman on his march to the sea; was at Bentonville, N. C., and at this engagement was slightly wounded by a spent ball; returning to Kane County, Ill., after the war, and in 1870 came to Nebraska, and located at Friend, and went into the general merchandise business, in which business he continued until 1881. Was elected a member of the Nebraska Legislature of 1877. Has been Chairman of the Saline County Republican Central Committee for seven years. Was married in Ogle County, Ill., in December, 1868, to Miss Hannah Fletcher. They have one child. Mr. W. is a member of Silver Link Lodge, No. 66, I. O. O. F., and Friend Lodge, No. 89, I. O. G. T.

FRANCIS M. WOODRUFF, dealer in general merchandise. Opened trade in March, 1879, carrying a stock of about $1,000. Now carries a stock of about $4,000. He first located in Seward County, Neb., and farmed a year, previous to entering into business in the village. Born in Oswego County, Fulton Township, N. Y., June 14, 1842, and lived in his native State until he came to Nebraska. Was reared on a farm. Enlisted October 14, 1861, in Company H, Seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry. Participated in the battles of Malvern Hill, Antietam, Robinson's Tavern, Fredericksburgh, Bristow Station, second Bull Run, Gettysburgh, Brandy Station, Spottsylvania C. H., and Wilderness, where he was taken prisoner May 5, 1864, and confined until April 2, 1865. Mustered out in Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865. He was promoted during his service to First Lieutenant of his company. Married in Friendville, October 17, 1881, to Miss Josephine Amy. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., being N. G. of same; also of the I. O. G. T., and the Masonic order of Friendville.

PLEASANT HILL,

Pleasant Hill, located near the center of the county, was founded in the year 1869, on land belonging to Hardin Duval, who laid off the town site. The beginning of the place was the starting of a store by William Engles, who also kept the post office. William Smith was the next party to locate in the town. The town is located on Turkey Creek, which affords excellent water power, and Smith began the erection of a grist mill which was completed in the spring of 1870.

In 1871 it was made the county seat from which its growth became more rapid until the place attained a population of about 500 and was for that time a live and thriving place, containing three good stores, two hotels and county buildings. During the time the county seat was at this place the jail was burned and the lives of the four inmates were lost, an account of which appears at another place.

The county seat was removed from Pleasant Hill to Wilber, in 1878, at which juncture the growth of the town ceased and began to decline, and is, at present, only a small country town, without any railroad advantages and with only 150 of a population.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. B. SMITH, proprietor of Amity Mills, Pleasant Hill, Neb., was born in Marseilles, Ill. In 1868 when he was twelve years old his parents moved to Marengo, Iowa and in 1869 they moved to Nebraska and located at Pleasant Hill where his father built the first mill in Saline County. The mill cost $12,000 and has supplied the surrounding country with flour for some years. In 1877 W. B. purchased the mill of his father. He was married in 1875 to Miss Mary L. Vore, of Crete, Neb.

W. L. TURNER, of W. L. Turner & Co., general merchandise, Pleasant Hill, Neb., was born in Fayette County, Pa., in 1851. In 1860 he went to Benton County, Iowa, where he remained until 1872 when he came to Nebraska and located at Pleasant Hill and opened a general store. In 1875 was appointed postmaster at this place and has held the office ever since. Was married in 1876 to Miss M. W. Skiles of Tama County, Iowa. They have one child, a girl five years old. Is a member of Crete Lodge, No. 37, A., F. & A. M.

SWAN CITY.

The first town started in the county is located in the southeastern part, in the forks of Swan and Turkey Creek. The town was laid off early in the year 1867, when the county became organized, and was made the seat of government for the county. At first, however, the necessities for establishing a county seat were imaginary, the business was limited, and the county officials made their pockets the offices, and were located at such places as they might be found.

The property on which the town was built, belonged originally to T. Remington, Thomas Freeman and T. Cline. Freeman opened a store, and Cline built a saw-mill. The same year, 1867, Dr. Levi Anthony and E. Mack began the building of a flouring mill, but which, prior to its completion, was purchased by John Dunbar. This and the saw-mill, built by Thomas Cline, were the first of either kind built in the county. The place never attained any considerable size, having had but two or three stores, two mills, and a few scattered houses, with a small population.

The first term of the District Court for the county was held here in May, of 1870. After the removal of the county seat, the town dwindled away, and when Wilber was started, about three miles to the east, almost the entire town was removed to that place, and all that is left is the old grist mill, and two or three dwelling houses.

WESTERN,

a small country place in the southern part of the county was established in 1872, and has a population of thirty-nine; contains a few dwelling houses, a schoolhouse, post office, store and blacksmith shop.

Albany, Atlanta, Blue Island, Danville, Fairview, Girard, Repose, Goldrinsey, Honesdale, Varna, Hornesdale, Le Grand, Lucieville, Mandana, North Fork, Saxon, Riceville and Swan ville, are post offices located at various points in the county.

ATLANTA PRECINCT.

JAMES McCREEDY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 20, P. O. Goldrinsey, was born in New York, in 1822; received a fair education, and turned his attention to teaching, commencing in 1839, and, in all, has taught forty-two years. In 1844 he removed to Caledonia County, Ill., where he remained until 1870. In 1855 he engaged in the mercantile business until 1861, when he enlisted in the Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, serving three years. He received his discharge November 2, 1864. In 1870 he emigrated to Nebraska, taking a homestead on Section 20, Township 6, Range 1 east, where he has lived since, teaching one or two terms of school each year. In 1881 he had five pupils whose grandmother attended the first school he taught in 1839. In 1871 he was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction, and re-elected in 1873, serving until January, 1876, when he was elected Representative to the State Legislature of Nebraska, serving one term. He was married June 2, 1842, at Vista, N. Y., to Miss S. Field. They have two children—C. W. and Viola B. Is a member of Blue Valley Lodge, No. 64, A., F. & A. M. of Wilber.

SARPY COUNTY.

SARPY County was named in honor of one who, in the early days of Nebraska's history, was a central figure—Col. Peter A. Sarpy. Although containing the oldest settlement in the State, Sarpy County was among the last of the river tier to be organized, having up to February 1, 1857, been a part of Douglas County. It is surrounded on three sides by water; on the east by the Missouri, and on the south and west by the Platte. The principal river is the Papillion, originally known as the Papio, which has two well-known branches, the Little Papillion and South Creek, the South Fork of the Big Papillion. The Big Papillion flows in an easterly direction and empties into the Missouri All other streams in the county tend to the south, and swell the waters of the Platte.

Lewis and Clark, in their famous expedition in search of the head-waters of the Missouri, reached the mouth of the Platte River on July 21, 1804, and the next day explored the country to the north and west, and camped on the level bench on which Bellevue was half a century later located.

The following year, Manuel Lesa, a Spanish adventurer, came to Bellevue, and on climbing the bluff to the plateau, was, as the story runs, so struck with the natural beauty of the spot, that he exclaimed "Bellevue," and unwittingly christened the town.

It is probable that other parties visited the junction of the two great rivers between the date just given and 1810, but if such was the case, they have left no record. In 1810, the American Fur Company, which was always in the van of civilization, established a trading-post at this point, and placed Francis Deroin in charge as Indian trader. Deroin was succeeded by Joseph Roubideaux, familiarly known as "Old Joe" to all the early settlers, and later the father of St. Joseph, Mo. In 1816, John Carbanne succeeded Roubideaux, and held the position until superseded in 1824 by Col. Peter A. Sarpy.

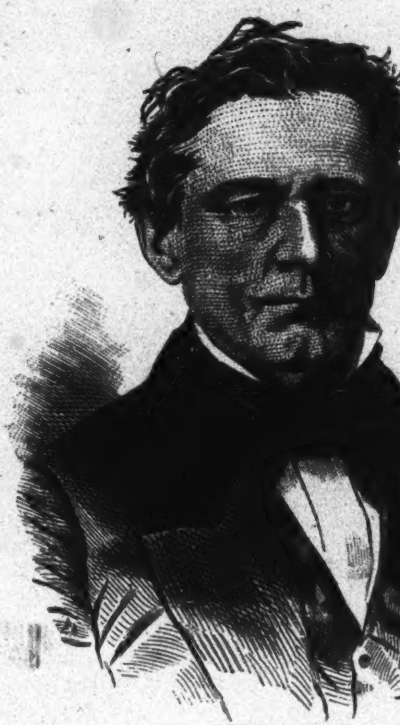
REMINISCENCES OF SARPY.

In the Omaha *Herald* of December 8, 1874, appear reminiscences of Peter A. Sarpy, by "Duncan," who first met him on April 1, 1855. He then appeared to be about fifty-five years of age, and was rather below the medium height, with black hair, dark complexion, well-knit and compact features, and a heavy beard that had scorned a razor's touch for many a year. His manner was commanding, his address fluent, and, in the presence of the opposite sex, he was polished and refined. He had been agent of the American Fur Company at Bellevue since 1823.

He preferred the freedom of the Western prairies to the gaiety and refinement of civilized life, and was never happier than in visiting the rude wigwams of the Omahas encamped around the old trading-post, who regarded him with respect and veneration. To one of their number,-Nohome, he was more than once indebted for the preservation of his life when attacked by hostile Indians. She was his reputed wife, and exercised unbounded influence with the tribe, who were often feasted by her at his expense.

The conversation turned upon the action of the Governor in removing the capital from Bellevue to Omaha; the killing of Hollister by Henry, and other topics of interest in the newly organized Territory of Nebraska, and as Sarpy portrayed in glowing colors the noble traits of these Indians and the injustice and wrong they suffered at the hands of the white man, he was interrupted by a tall, gaunt-looking specimen of humanity, who approached him and said:

"This talk about the Indians, as good, brave and intelligent, may suit you traders, who have been enriched by exchanging your gew-gaws for their valuable buffalo robes, and defrauding them of their annuities; but I have lived among them, too, and I know them to be a lying, thieving, treacherous race, incapable of distinguishing right from wrong, and the sooner they are exterminated the better it would be for the country." Sarpy advanced to the front of the speaker and in an excited manner addressed him as follows: "Do you know who I am, sir? I am Peter A. Sarpy, sir, the old horse on the sand-bar, sir! If you want to fight, sir, I am your man, sir; I can whip the devil, sir! If you want satisfaction, sir, choose your weapons, sir! Bowie knife, shot-gun or revolver, sir, I'm your man, sir!"



PETER A. SARPY.

He snapped his pistol at the lighted candle on the table, a distance of about three paces, which left us in total darkness, when the stranger availed himself of this opportunity to make his exit by the side door, glad to have escaped the unerring marksman, who might have extinguished him in like manner.

THE STORY OF THE DIAMOND.

The following anecdote of Peter A. Sarpy is furnished by Hon. J. Sterling Morton, and shows a phase of the old settler's character which few even of those who knew him appreciated:

The beautiful bluffs that rise so majestically from the Missouri at Bellevue, Neb., where, shimmering in the morning sunlight, and the deep verdure that covered them that summer day, made them look, while the dew lay still upon them, like a string of gigantic emeralds just fallen from the clouds. The air was still, and supreme solitude locked the landscape in hazy, drowsy rest.

Col. Peter A. Sarpy met me up back of the old Mission House, by the grave of the great Omaha Chief, Big Elk, that morning. He was buoyant, and his eye glistened with the exuberance of health and good spirits. He was dressed neatly, and upon his breast I noticed for the first time a solitaire diamond, which gleamed and flashed with striking brilliancy.

"Colonel," said I, "you have been adding to your jewels;" and, looking steadily at the gem, "is that something new?"

"Oh, no, my friend," said he; "that is old, very old, and I will tell you all about it, if you will listen, and what is to come of it in the hereafter if you will."

Signifying my assent with great alacrity, Col. Sarpy proceeded as follows:

"Many, many years ago, when St. Louis was a village, my good Catholic mother died—may God rest her soul in peace—in that town. We children followed her remains to the cemetery, and laid them quietly in the grave, and wept until our eyes could weep no more. And then, shortly after, I came up here to Nebraska among the Indians to trade, and my brother, John B., remained in St. Louis.

"But, a few years ago, I went down to that city to purchase goods, and, one afternoon, after I had been there several days, my brother said:

"'Peter, I want to see you privately in the counting-room, to talk about the dead.' And so I went in and John B. said:

"'Peter, this city is growing very rapidly. It is stretching out to the south and the west and the north. It needs more room, and the old graveyard where our mother is buried, must be given up. We must move her remains to another resting-spot, and we will do it together while you are here; we will do it to-morrow.'

"And so the very next day we went out to mother's grave, and carefully we brought the coffin to the light and lifted it up tenderly onto a bier. It was sadly decayed. It looked like punk-wood. The top was moved a little to one side, and I could not restrain a desire to look in. As I did look, the sunlight streamed in, and I saw something gleaming there. At once I remembered the diamond which my mother had worn always, and which had been buried on her breast, and I reached in and took it out, and this is it which you now see.

"It is mine now, and when these bright days come I feel young again; and, remembering my mother, I put it on and wear it, for it makes me a better man.

"It is a charm, sir, and the memories which it brings to me are brighter and richer and more precious than all the gems in the world, for they are the sacred recollections of a Christian mother, a holy woman, whose teachings were purer than any diamonds that ever glowed.

"And now, while men think I am only an old Indian trader, who sees nothing in the future, who believes in no destiny for this beautiful Nebraska of ours; I know, sir, that not many years will come and go before I, too, will be called to another life in another world. And then these fertile lands, these vast plains will have been settled up, and somewhere in this Missouri Valley, perhaps in sight of where we now stand, a great city shall have been builded up, and there will ever and ever go up hence a hum of contented industry. Then I may have been in my grave many years, and with me will have rested in darkness this gem. And, having no children, no kinsmen, as the land fills up with many people and the cities grow, very likely, sir, some day they will come to you, as they did to brother John about our mother, and say:

"'Here, sir, your old friend, Peter A. Sarpy, sir, is in the way; the city needs room, sir, and you must take his old bones away.'

"And if so, do it; do it decently and kindly, as I know you will; but remember this diamond. Peep into my old coffin; it is a pure gem, sir, first-water, and will surely flash whenever your eye can see. Then you reach in, I'll be still, and snatch the diamond out and put it on and wear it.

"The years will roll on and the people will still flood in, and this shall be one of the grandest gardens of the world, and you will have grown old, too, and become a citizen of some great city away out on what we now call the plains, and then death will rap at your door and you, too, will come into that other life in that other world. Tell your boys to bury this stone with you. But not many years more will have followed the trail of those which have already gone into the shadowy hunting lands, before the boys will be called upon by the authorities to move your bones also; you will have gotten in the way, too, and they'll tell the boys to move the old man—move him and make room for the City of the Plains.

"Tell the boys, when that time comes, to reach into your coffin again and take this glistening jewel out from the grave.

"Tell the oldest to put it on and wear it, and be buried with it, too, leaving instructions for its re-resurrection again.

"And so, sir, we'll keep this diamond glittering among the generations to come. It shall be buried and raised and worn and buried again, until finally it shall be buried for the last time away off in some of the islands of the Pacific, where the West shall have been found and settled in full, and finally perfected.

"I tell you, sir, this cry for 'Room! more room!' for the living, for the many peoples, for the great cities, will never, never cease!

"And let this diamond go on from grave to grave, from generation to generation, gleaming and flashing forever like a star, in the shield of one who shall always be a pioneer in the vanguard of progress and civilization."

He stopped his speech, and in silence we walked to the old trading-post. But there was the element of prophecy and the irresistible power of prescience in that summer morning talk of Col. Sarpy, which makes it ring in my ears and thrill in my veins even unto this day.

He looked into the future as into a mirror, and saw the face of to-day and to-morrow as clearly and plainly as a child sees trees and flowers shadowed in a pure brook.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

In 1823, the Indian agency which had previously been established at Fort Calhoun, where Lewis and Clark held a council with the Indians, was removed to Bellevue, and was known in Government reports as the "Council Bluffs Indian Agency at Bellevue." Traders for hundreds of miles north and west brought their furs to this post, where the Indians came to make their purchases and sit in council with the "pale face." An attempt was made to foster civilization among native tribes, especially with the Omahas, Otoes and Pawnees. For this purpose, three blacksmith shops were established, as also other auxiliaries of civilized life, but with the usual result—failure.

In 1846, the Presbyterian Board of Missions resolved to establish a post in the West, and the Rev. Edward McKinney was selected to choose a suitable point. He arrived in the fall of the same year, and, after careful observation, finally settled at Bellevue, where he erected a log house as his residence and headquarters. In the following spring, Walter Lowrie, Secretary of the Board, visited Bellevue, and formally located the mission. The building was begun at once, and completed in 1848. A school was also established, and children of Omahas, Otoes, half-breeds and Poncas were taught the rudiments of elementary science by D. E. Reed, who arrived the same fall, and with the missionary and his family constituted the mission force.

Previous to this date, a school had been established some distance up the Platte, on Council Creek, by Messrs. Dunbar and Ellis, but, owing to the Indian hostility, was abandoned, and the agents returned to Bellevue, which place is also noted as being the Council Bluffs of 1848, a name afterward appropriated to a city opposite Omaha.

During the same year (1847), the Mormons made Sarpy's a rallying point for their final departure to the "promised land," and a company under the leadership of Brigham Young crossed the river between St. Mary's and Bellevue on a ferry-boat owned by Gen. Sarpy. In 1849, the gold excitement attracted thousands thither on their way to the far Pacific, bringing much trade and giving an impetus to the growth of Bellevue. In the fall of the same year, the "Nebraska Post Office" was established, but two years later the name was changed to Council Bluffs, to correspond with the name of the agency.

In 1852, Maj. Barrow, Col. Stephen Decatur and others conceived the idea of laying out a town, but it was not until February 9, 1854, that a company was organized for that purpose, and the agreement signed by the following-named persons: Peter Sarpy, Stephen Decatur, Hiram Bennett, Isaiah N. Bennett, George Nepner, William R. English, James M. Galeswood, George T. Turner, P. J. McMahon, A. W. Hollister and A. C. Ford, who were the original proprietors of the town, and were known as the "Old Town Company." But there were no settlements in the West at that date to support a town, and the city proved to be an elephant on the hands of the incorporators. Most of the land owned by the company passed into other hands, and the company itself dissolved by the process of natural decay.

In July, 1854, the Indian title expiring by treaty, the town and surrounding country were opened to pioneers, and, in October following the Government officers appointed by President Pierce arrived. These included Francis Burt, Governor, and T. B. Cuming, Secretary, the former surviving but ten days after his arrival, leaving the Territorial Government to be conducted by Mr. Cuming, who offered to locate the capital at Bellevue on the donation of one hundred acres of land, but the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, who had taken charge of the Presbyterian mission, refused, and the first Territoral Legislature, which convened at Omaha January 16, 1855, sealed the destiny of Bellevue in that connection.

Many new-comers were daily added to the town, prominent among whom were S. A. Strickland, who began the erection of the Benton House; F. Calkins, W. W. Wiley, C. D. Keller, S. D. Bangs, Col. R. Lovejoy, James Gow, H. T. Clarke, M. S. Martyn, C. E. Smith, J. A. Thompson, J. S. Allen, Watson brothers, John Finney, Dr. Upjohn, L. B. Kinney and others, not forgetting Esquire Griffin, who was the first Justice of the Peace in Bellevue. He was an eccentric character, with peculiar notions of the dignity of his position. In appealing to his legal knowledge, he was accustomed to recite: "If the court understands herself, and she thinks she does, the law is about so and so." His form of an oath was also peculiar, rounded as it was with a "financial period." Commanding the witness to hold up his right hand, he proceeded: "You do solemnly swear that the evidence you shall give in this case shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, as you shall answer to the great day—twenty-five cents."

In 1855, there was an Indian scare. It having been reported that the savages had stolen thirty head of horses, everybody turned out to hunt the thieves, armed with such weapons as they could obtain. The Bellevue and Omaha delegations met at Saling's Grove, and while they were deliberating upon the best plan of pursuit, the Indians actually stole seventy head of cattle near the mouth of the Platte, and escaped by the camp of the whites. Further pursuit was at once abandoned.

Until 1857, there was little to attract attention or emigration. In that year, Col. Benton established a steam ferry, and the county of Sarpy was created. The latter originally formed the south part of Douglas; but, by some "political necessity," it is said, was erected into a separate county by the Territorial Legislature of this year. It contains 152,000 acres, and lies in the form of a crescent, being bounded on the east by the Missouri River, on the south and west by the Platte River, and on the north by Douglas County. It has a breadth from north to south of eight miles at the narrowest point, thirteen miles at its extreme width, and about twenty-one miles at its extreme length. To the west there is a succession of divides or rolling prairies, intersected with small streams and ravines. This break in the surface destroys the monotony so common in some portions of the West, besides being of great advantage for agricultural and grazing purposes, no artificial drainage being necessary. Southward, the bluffs of the Platte are plainly visible, marking distinctly the northern border of Cass County. To the east are the bluffs on the Iowa side of the Missouri, from two to five miles distant. The belts of timber along the water-courses, and occasional groves in interior positions, all add to the beauty of the scenery.

The county is watered by Little Papillion, Big Papillion, South Papillion and Elkhorn Rivers, Walnut, Buffalo, Goose and Weather Creeks, while the Missouri River bottom is of but little value, owing to the radical changes made periodically in the channel.

There are numerous islands in the Platte, and several groves in the county, the latter being situated generally near some water-course. The soil is a rich alluvial loam and sand, that can be worked at any season, when once under the plow. The climate is delightful, and the productions include all the cereals and fruits indigenous to this region.

THE CLAIM CLUB.

In the fall of 1854, the famous Claim Club was organized, and William Gilmer elected President. The original aim of the club was to secure the peaceful adjustment of all cases in which claims in this then unsurveyed country overlapped each other. Erelong, its attention was found to be more needed in the support of bona fide settlers from "jumpers," who sought to make might right. Many secret expeditions were made for the better enlightenment of those who persisted in defiance of the warning of the club in holding claims not justly theirs, and the person enlightened might be considered lucky if he got off with a lashing from hickory saplings in the hands of the stalwart visitors. Among the last acts of the Claim Club at Bellevue was the attack on an old man named Payne, and his sons. The offense of the parties arrested was no less than that of many who, in one way or another, had been given short shrift by the club, and, although an era of different feeling was about dawning, the club felt that positive action must be made. It was decided to tar and feather the jumpers, and, as the club conveyed them by the window of the Benton House, a woman tossed out a large feather pillow for this use. Arrived at the river, the Payne party were ferried over; and, while they waited uneasily for the application of their punishment, were nudged by one of the vigilantes, and asked, "Can you run?" In the language of an old member of the club, "They lit out." Although the club lasted until 1858, this is the last expedition which called it out.

EARLY TOWNS.

Spread upon the records of the county are the records of still-born towns in great numbers, with those which finally achieved existence.

Among the earliest of these was Fairview, laid out in 1856, by Rev. C. C. Goss. It had a town site of 160 acres.

Plattford was laid out about this time by the Plattford Town Company, and was a port of entry. There is in existence a beautiful view of this town, in which large steamers are lying at its docks, and the streets are crowded with people. The town site raised a fair corn crop in 1881.

The city of Hazelton came forth full fledged at about this date, being created a town by the petition of a majority of the the taxable residents, and O. F. Parker, William A. Guyer, Samuel Darnall, Ralph H. Hall and H. L. Hall were appointed Trustees.

On August 18, 1858, an act incorporating Forest City was passed, and it was allowed to hold elections and have a Mayor and police. Barney Scott, Peter Forbes, M. I. Shields, William Sayles and George B. Ackley were appointed Trustees.

EARLY EVENTS.

The earliest record of the proceedings of the County Commissioners of Sarpy County bears the date of February 7, 1857, and gives the boundaries of the county, then recently separated from Douglas, as follows: "Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, due east of a point in the main channel of the Platte River, where the same disembogues into the said Missouri River, thence up the main channel of the Missouri." * * The boundaries of the county have never been altered.

On June 30, 1857, appears the petition of Louis Gramlich, and twenty-five others, asking for a road from Bennett's Ferry, at Cedar Island, thence by Saling's Grove and the Otoe Mission, to intersect the road from Omaha to Fairview.

In the following August, the County Commissioners, who had been meeting at the Benton House in Bellevue and adjourned to the office of W. H. Cook, divided the county into two election precincts, and the County Clerk was ordered to give notice of election in Bellevue, at the Bellevue House, and in Sauntee at the house of Simon Rouse.

At the meeting held September 22, 1857, a loan of $100 was ordered for contingent expenses, and the County Clerk was ordered to endeavor to sell a bond executed for that amount. As will be seen by the moderate amount sought, money was anything but plentiful in these early days. This fact is attested by a statement of expenditures published just two months before, in which the account footing $2,261.96 is followed by the laconic statement, "No money in the county treasury up to the present time. Stephen D. Bangs, County Clerk."

On April 5, 1858, the county was divided into eight road districts. The same year the number of election precincts was increased to three—Bellevue, Plattford and Forest City.

On October 29, 1859, the Commissioners received an application from Axel Slaght, keeper of the Larimer Hotel, at Larimer City (La Platte), for permission to sell malt and spirituous liquors. This was granted upon payment of a fee of $25, and giving bonds of $500.

In this year an assessment was made, and showed that the county had 99,769 acres of land, valued at $341,663; capital in merchandise of $8,100; in manufacturing, $535; and stock, $5,250. It had also 257 horses, 11 mules, 987 neat cattle, 518 swine, and 58 sheep. The total valuation is set at $534,803.

COUNTY ROSTER.

The first election of county officers held in the county after its separation from Douglas, took place on May 25, 1857, by order of the Probate Judge of Douglas County. At this election, George Jennings, L. B. Kinney, Stephen H. Wattles and Ira Day were Judges of Election, and Stephen D. Bangs and Ira Day, Clerks. This election resulted in the choice of the following officers: W. H. Cook, Probate Judge; C. D. Keller, Register of Deeds; Stephen D. Bangs, County Clerk; W. S. Wiley, County Treasurer; H. A. Longsdorf, Superintendent of Schools, and John M. Enoch, Sheriff.

On June 4, the oath of office was administered to W. H. Cook, Probate Judge, by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, acting under instructions from Gov. Cuming. The Probate Judge was also authorized to administer the oath to the County Clerk, and he in turn to all the other officers elected. The Judges, who have held office since that time are: L. B. Kinney, 1859–61–63; W. R. Watson, 1863–65; H. Rogers, 1865–67–69; James Gow, 1869–71–73–75–77; Samuel Walsh, 1877–79; James Gow, 1879–81; M. Langdon, 1881–83.

From his first election, Stephen D. Bangs held the position of County Clerk until 1863, when J. E. Pray was elected and served one term. He was followed by George L. Burtch, 1865–67; George A. Oliver, 1867–69; John Q. Goss, 1869–71; W. C. McLean, 1871–73; J. E. Campbell, 1873–75–77–79; G. W. Thompson, 1879–81; Louis Lesieur, 1881–83.

This list of County Treasurers is as follows: W. S. Wiley, 1857–59; Andrew I. Pollock, 1859–61; D. Lerch, 1861–63–65–67–69–71; W. Robinson, 1871–73–75; W. D. Rowles, 1875–77–79; S. F. Burtch, 1879–81; J. E. Campbell, 1881–83.

That the various offices conveyed more honor than wealth to the incumbent is seen by a record of the County Commissioners bearing date July, 1858, and awarding S. D. Bangs, County Clerk, $191.73 for fees and services during the year. At the same time, $50 each was paid to the Probate Judge and the County Treasurer.

MOVING THE COUNTY SEAT.

Papillion became the county seat of Sarpy County only after a bitter fight of considerable duration. Bellevue, it must be remembered, was the original county seat and for a number of years after its settlement the only town of appreciable size in the county. As long as this state of affairs continued, as long as Bellevue could muster her voters by hundreds against the scores of any other aspirant, she was secure. But when, after the action of Gov. Cuming, the State capital was removed to Omaha, and the bulk of the adventurous population followed, the opening wedge which should topple her from her vantage was driven.

In the palmy days of the city of Bellevue, a suburb had grown up on the plateau back of the town, and then the civilization had worked westward. Sarpy Center, and later, Papillion, had risen from the position of "cross-roads" to the dignity of villages, although the latter has never been formally incorporated. It was not long after affairs had reached this position before the acute politicians of the younger towns realized the dawning possibility of securing to their respective homes the prestige and profit of the county seat.

The first movement looking to this end was made in the fall of 1874, the words "for removal" and "against removal" being deposited at the time of the regular October election to decide the question of the right to remove the county seat. The balloting having resulted in a majority for removal, a special election to decide what point should become the county seat, was called for September, 1875. Prior to this election, it was decided that the two points having the greatest number of votes should be left to fight the matter out, all other candidates retiring. The contestants for the honors were Bellevue, Sarpy Center and Papillion. Upon counting the vote, it was found that Sarpy Center had a clear majority, and that Papillion stood second. This, of course, resulted in the retirement of Bellevue.

The next political move would seem to be the choice at the regular October, 1875, election, of one of the two remaining contestants, but Major Spearman, of Sarpy Center, introduced a new feature, which came near cleverly upsetting the plans of the Papillion party. This new move was the introduction in the Legislature, of which he was a member, of a bill appointing Sarpy Center the county seat, and doing away with all necessity of another election. This bill was with difficulty defeated, and at the ensuing election Papillion became the county seat, a position which she bids fair to hold for many years to come.

EDUCATION.

The public schools of this county have an enrollment of 1,656 scholars, of whom 911 are males and 745 females. The teachers employed number thirty-nine. The expense of maintaining the schools during the year ending on April 2, 1882, was $14,883. The amount of money invested by the county in school buildings is $31,740. This is represented by three stone, two brick and thirty frame school buildings.

BELLEVUE.

Bellevue was known in 1848 as Council Bluffs, or, as some old residents claim, Council Point. The former name is given in a lecture by C. C. Goss, delivered in 1857, at Bellevue. In support of the authenticity of this name, Mr. Goss cites the fact that all letters mailed here by the gold seekers bound to California were dated from "Council Bluffs." The Council Bluffs Indian Agency was located at this point, and the place is so designated in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Agency on the Iowa side being known as the Council Bluffs Sub-Agency.

Nowhere in all of beautiful Nebraska is there a prettier spot for a town than that of the now half-deserted Bellevue. At this point the river bottoms are from one-quarter to one-half a mile in width. Back of them rise the bluffs at an elevation of about thirty feet above the river level, and upon these bluffs lies a broad plateau almost as level as a floor. To the north and west rise higher bluffs and hills, which drop to the south as they approach the Platte River, and melt in the lowlands on its north bank. From the windows of the old Mission could be seen the glittering Missouri hurrying to the great cities of the South, and beyond the woods of the Iowa shore, somber in the faint beams of the departing sun, or thrown into bold relief as the day broke beyond them in the east.

EARLY HISTORY.

In 1852, Barrows, Decatur and others organized a town company at Bellevue, but the organization was all that was effected, and no officers were elected.

On July 4, 1854, a grand celebration was made of the national holiday. An immense arbor was erected near the agency buildings, and salutes in honor of each State and Territory were fired. Speeches were made and a plentiful supply of liquid inspiration indulged in by the hardy pioneers. D. E. Reed, editor of the *Palladium*, was Chairman of the occasion and also Toastmaster. Among the toasts offered were the following: "Bellevue, the Pride of the West, the Center of our Union," by L. B. Kinney; "Nebraska—the Future Keystone of the Federal Arch," by Col. Decatur.

In 1854, the Bellevue Town Company was organized with P. A. Sarpy, Stephen Decatur, Hiram P. Bennett, George Hepner, James M. Gatewood, George F. Turner, P. J. McMahon, A. W. Hollister and A. C. Ford as proprietors.

In January, 1856, the Mission Reserve, occupying a section of land, was incorporated. The same year, the Fontenelle Bank was opened and continued to do business until 1857, when it fell a victim to the financial crisis.

Bellevue was organized as a city in 1856, and a full corps of city officials, including a Mayor, Clerk, Council and City Marshal. The first incumbent in the Mayor's chair was Reuben Lovejoy, who was ably assisted by Alderman W. D. Rowles, J. T. Allan and A. H. Burch. Lovejoy was succeeded by George Jennings, C. T. Holloway, Peter A. Sarpy's private Secretary, James Gow, afterward for many years County or Probate Judge; John Q. Goss, H. Rogers, David Leach, H. T. Clarke, W. Robinson and Stephen D. Bangs, the first County Clerk of Sarpy County, now a prominent real estate man of Omaha. The election of Mr. Bangs occurred in 1873, and, in 1874, he was re-elected, thus holding office until 1875. In this latter year, the election was quietly dropped, and there has never since been any attempt to hold one, which leaves the last official as perpetual incumbent—the Mayor of a defunct city.

The first Nebraska Post Office was established at Bellevue in 1849, largely through the efforts of Col. Peter A. Sarpy. The first regular appointment at this place came, however, six years later, and was subsequent to the opening of the Territory. D. E. Reed was appointed Postmaster, and transacted the duties of his office in the old Mission House, where, at the same time, Mrs. Reed taught the first white school opened in the Territory. L. B. Kinney succeeded Mr. Reed as Postmaster and was followed by David Leach, Mrs. A. H. Burtch, A. W. Clarke and Robert R. Hamilton, the present incumbent.

The first marriage in Bellevue took place in 1849, and was that of Lewis Saunsausee, a half-breed, and a Mormon woman. Rev. Mr. Kinney for some reason refused to tie the nuptials, and Orson Hyde, then Elder of the Mormon Church, at Kainesville, was applied to and promised to perform the ceremony. For some reason he failed to appear and another Mormon, named Smith, living on the Iowa side, was substituted. This match could hardly have been registered in heaven, for, in 1857, Saunsaunsee was living in the Blackbird Hills, and his fair Rebecca had become one of Brigham Young's numerous wives.

The first hotel built in Bellevue was the Benton House, which stood on the central portion of the plateau. It was opened by George Jennings, Mayor of the city. At the same time, the large Mission House was converted to hotel purposes and kept by J. T. Allan, now arboriculturist of the Union Pacific Railway Company. The latter building, which could tell the tale of many a wild orgie, when the hardy pioneers followed the example of the great Miles Standish, and "drank as t'were his mother's milk, and ne'er a man afraid," has totally disappeared.

In 1823, the agency of the Omahas, Otoes and Pottawatomies and Pawnees, was removed from Fort Calhoun to Bellevue, where it remained for a number of years. In

1834, a mission house was erected among the Otoes by Rev. Moses Merrill, who died only a year after the completion of the building. In the fall of the same year, Samuel Allis and Rev. John Dunbar were sent to this point by the Presbyterian Board of Missions, and opened a school at Council Point near the site of La Platte. This departure from the shelter of the town was found to be premature, and, after suffering continual annoyance from the Sioux, the missionaries returned to Bellevue and taught the Indians at the agency. John Daugherty, Indian Agent, arrived at Bellevue the same fall.

In 1843, Gen. John C. Fremont, returning from his exploring tour through the unknown West, followed the Platte to its mouth and reached Bellevue, where he sold his overland outfit and took passage down the river. Three years later, Rev. Edward Kinney, of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, selected a site for a Pawnee mission on the southeast of the town. A building was begun here a year later and finished in 1848.

Those who have seen half a century remember with distinctness the Nauvoo troubles of the prophet, Joseph Smith, and his deluded followers, and the final crash of his overweening ambition, with the exodus which followed in 1846–47. Driven from Nauvoo to seek a home as far as possible from the scene of their former troubles, the pilgrims to the New Jerusalem reached the Missouri late in the fall in a pitiable condition, worn out and out of provisions. Mormonism was in a fair way to die with its advocates, when Peter A. Sarpy's great heart opened to them, and his hearty welcome to food and shelter re-established them. Not only did he cross over free of charge the whole of the long train, but throughout the bitter winter he fed and partly clothed them, and, in the spring, sent them on their way well fitted for the trials and hardships of the dreary march.

GOV. BURT.

At half past 3 o'clock on the morning of October 18, 1854, Gov. Francis Burt died. Of him it may well be said that dying he exerted a greater influence on the future of Nebraska than could have fallen to his lot had he lived. In the latter event Bellevue would, in all probability, have retained the capital, and the long line of events stretching from that location have made a totally different history.

Early in 1854, Gov. Burt received his appointment, and started with his friends for the newly opened Territory. Reaching the limestone region of Tennessee in his overland journey to Louisville, Ky., he was taken seriously ill, and, on reaching Bellevue, was confined to his bed from which he never rose. About an hour before his death he called to his side his intimate friend, Mr. Doyle, who had accompanied him from South Carolina, and intrusted to him the directions for the management of his private affairs, and then, after a brief conference with Rev. William Hamilton, passed passed quietly away.

Gov. Burt was born in Pendleton, S. C., and was at the time of his death about forty-five years of age. In many points he was the type of the Southern gentleman, affable and unostentatious in manner, affectionate in disposition, a friend to his friends. He left a wife, two sons and four daughters. Of these, only one son, Armstead, was with him at the time of his death. The remains were conveyed to South Carolina in charge of his son and four pall-bearers, leaving Bellevue on October 20, 1854.

J. Sterling Morton, formerly associate editor of the Detroit *Free Press*, arrived in Bellevue with his wife on November 30, 1854. The *Palladium* thus gave a pen portrait of the new arrival: "Mr. Morton is a young man of ability, and a popular writer, and having had the good sense to select one of the most beautiful locations for his residence as well as one of the most strongly fortified points—in a political view—he will no doubt be an important acquisition to the Territory and to this community."

On December 4, 1854, Hon. Edward R. Hardin arrived in Bellevue, accompanied by M. W. Riden, Clerk of the Court, and J. D. White, of Georgia. The *Palladium* thus describes Mr. Hardin: "The Judge is a middle-aged man, spare in person, and to appearance, quite feeble in constitution, his manners, dress and equipage all bear the stamp of Democratic simplicity and economy. He is courteous in manner, agreeable and affable in conversation. His countenance indicates frankness, sincerity and honesty, intelligence and virtue, and at once recommends him to the confidence and friendship of the stranger."

EDUCATION.

The public school building at Bellevue was erected in 1869, at a cost of $10,000. This sum was raised by taxes levied two successive years. The size of the building is 42x42 feet, and it has ample room for three separate departments. It is located on the west part of the section laid out by the Town Company. During the school year of 1881–82, two departments were in use, and were taught respectively by E. T. Simons and Miss M. E. Miller.

THE PRESS.

The Nebraska Palladium.—The first newspaper published in Bellevue, was also the first paper in the State. This early candidate for public favor was the *Nebraska Palladium*, which after issuing fifteen numbers at St. Mary's on the Iowa shore, opposite Bellevue, crossed to the latter place, and then issued No. 16. The full title of the new-comer was the *Nebraska Palladium and Platte Valley Advocate*. It was published by Thomas Morton, D. E. Reed & Company, editors and proprietors. The first number contained two poems, one of which was "The Seer," by Whittier; a New York letter; a chapter on females, and an extract from the "Reveries of a Bachelor." There were also articles entitled "Newspapers," "Support your Local Paper," "The Newspaper Press," "Know-Nothing." There was also an article on the "Location of the Capital," and a notice of "Bellevue Claim Meeting." On the first column of the last page is the following announcement: "This is the first column of reading matter set up in the Territory of Nebraska. This was put in type on the 14th of November, 1854, by Thomas Morton." There were also several local advertisements or paid reading notices. Thus we see that: "I. H. Bennett has opened a boarding-house at Bellevue for the accommodation of regular boarders and occasional visitors, who he will take pleasure in making as comfortable as lies in his power." This is followed by an advertisement of "W. R. English, collector, general land agent, counselor at law, etc., etc., Bellevue, Neb. Having an experience of seventeen years in the Territory, will pay prompt attention to all communications in regard to the Territory, etc,, etc. Office near the Government building, and in rear of P. A. Sarpy's banking house." This first issue also contained advertisements of C. E. Watson, land agent and surveyor, and of Peter A. Sarpy's ferry boat Nebraska, running between St. Mary's and Bellevue, and St. Mary's, Council Bluffs and Glenwood advertisements.

On the second page in an editorial entitled "The Newspaper Press in Bellevue," occurs the following passage: "The *Palladium* office was the first newspaper establishment put in operation in Nebraska, and the present number, the first ever issued from the Territory. The first printers in our office and who have set up the present number, are natives of three different States—Ohio, Virginia and Massachusetts, namely: Thomas Morton, foreman, Columbus, Ohio; A. D. Long, compositor, Virginia; Henry M. Reed, apprentice, Massachusetts.

"At the very time our foreman had the press ready for operation, the following persons were—not by invitation—but providentially present, to witness its first operation, namely:

"His Excellency, T. B. Cuming, Governor of Nebraska, and Mrs. T. B. Cuming; Hon. Fenner Ferguson, Chief Justice of Nebraska; Mrs. F. Ferguson; Rev. William Hamilton, of the Otoe and Omaha Mission, and Mrs. Hamilton; Maj. James M. Gatewood, of Missouri; Bird B. Chapman, candidate for Congress from Nebraska Territory; George W. Hollister, Esq., of Bellevue; A. Vandergrift, Esq., of Missouri; W. A. Griffin, of Bellevue; Arthur Ferguson, of Bellevue; Theodore S. Gillmore, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Mary Hamilton and Miss Amanda Hamilton, of Bellevue. The first proof sheet was taken by His Excellency, Gov. Cuming, which was taken from the press and read by his Honor, Chief Justice Ferguson.

"Thus quietly and unceremoniously was the birth-time of printing in Bellevue, Neb., celebrated. Thus was the *Nebraska Palladium* inaugurated into the public service. This event, although to some it may seem unimportant now, will form an epoch in history which will be remembered ages after those present on this interesting occasion are no more.

"The *Palladium* is issued from Bellevue, a beautiful spot amid the far-off wilds of Nebraska, issued in the very wake of heathen darkness, and we might almost say in its midst. We have taken joint possession with the aboriginal occupants of the soil. Our office is frequently visited by the dark children of the forest and prairie, whose curiosity prompts them to witness the operation of the—to them—incomprehensible art by which thought is symbolized and repeated in ever-during forms on the printed page. As the Indian disappears before the light of civilization, so may the darkness and error of the human mind flee before the light of the press of Nebraska."

On April 11, 1855, the *Palladium* discontinued publication and issued the following pungent manifesto of the cause of such action: "To subscribers and friends.—We have against our own desires and that of many ardent friends made up our mind to suspend the issue of the *Palladium* until a sufficient amount of *town pride springs up in Bellevue* to pay the expense of its publication."

The Gazette.—The Bellevue *Gazette*, a six-column folio was started in 1856 by Silas A. Strickland & Co., the company including David Leach and others. This ambitious sheet seemed, like its jovial and well-known editor, to desire to please everybody. In its first number it unburdens itself of its intentions in a salutatory, promising the publication of all the newest inventions for the benefit of the mechanic; of the latest news from St. Louis papers, and of letters from the farmers. In the same issue are set forth the excellences of the Bellevue House, and the readiness of various individuals to barter goods for cash or land for either. There is also a brotherly pat on the back for the *Nebraska Democrat*, then a novelty in Omaha journalism, published by H. T. Johnson. The *Gazette* was short-lived.

The Platte Valley Times.—The *Platte Valley Times* was started on July 31, 1862, by H. T. Clarke & Co. The *Times* was a five-column folio, and contained besides full accounts of the war, then raging, notices of favorite packets bound up or down the river, and also a poem by "Professor" Longfellow. This was the last attempt to establish a local paper in the town, and the new-comer shared very shortly the fate of its older brethren.

RELIGIOUS.

The Presbyterian Church of Bellevue was organized in 1855, in the Mission Building, by Rev. William Hamilton. The following year the church, which still is in use, was built. This building, which stands in an inclosure and is surrounded by a little thicket of its own, strikes the observer, as of the English style, and, in its solitariness, has gained, in a quarter of a century, the appearance due ten times the period in the mother country.

Following Mr. Hamilton is a long line of pastors—Hughes, Little, Payson, Brown and Riale, who was the last to be the resident pastor. At the present time, services are performed by Rev. Alpha Wright, the synodical missionary.

A Sabbath school was organized at the same time as the church, and has been conducted with fluctuating numbers each year since that date. Its Superintendent is Mr. Joseph C. Smith.

Holy Trinity Episcopal Church.—In 1861, the St. James Episcopal Church of Bellevue was organized by Rev. I. A. Hager. Services were held at different points until 1867, when the work of erecting a church structure was begun. At the same time, the name of the society was changed from St. James to Holy Trinity, and, upon the completion of the church in 1868, at a cost of $2,000, the latter name was applied to it. With the first organization of the church, J. Q. Goss became Senior Warden and Stephen D. Bangs, Junior Warden, positions which they held for eleven years thereafter. Following the first pastor, I. A. Hager, were O. C. Dake, J. A. Rippey, Samuel Hermann, H. B. Burgess and H. W. Meek, who was the last rector, and was in office until 1881. Since his departure, lay services have been held with a degree of regularity.

SOCIETIES.

The first Masonic lodge in the State, as well as the first in this town, was Nebraska Lodge, No. 1, A., F. & A. M., organized in March, 1854. There had been meetings of members of the society prior to this time, but no regular organization. Of this lodge, L. B. Kinney was Worthy Master. The present officers of the lodge are: F. E. Caldwell, W. M.; W. F. Martin, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias.—Bellevue Lodge, No. 3, Knights of Pythias, was organized on July 31, 1869, with twenty-five members and the following officers: Gustavus Stevenson, V. P.; John Q. Goss, W. C.; David Leach, V. C.; Henry McComas, R. S.; William D. Rowles, F. S.; Joseph M. Whitted, B.; Samuel P. Martin, G.; Robert Moscript, I. S.; Walter Nelson, O. S. In 1877, the lodge was moved to Papillion, where it finally fell into decay, and passed out of practical existence. Its last officers were J. Q. Goss, C. C.; I. D. Cornish, K. R. S.; J. Slothower, M. E.

BRICK MANUFACTURING.

Brick manufacture was begun in Bellevue, or rather on land adjacent to the depot of the Burlington & Missouri River Railway, in April 7, 1882. The parties undertaking the work are known as the Omaha Brick Company, and except the manager of the yard, Mr. Davis, are residents of Omaha. At the present time the works are too new to give a fair idea of their future capacity. Primitive machines are in use, and "sand brick" to the number of 5,500 per day are manufactured, but by June 1, 1882, improved machinery will be put at work, and the capacity will be increased to 30,000 pressed brick per day. The location of the yard at the foot of the hill and beside the railway track, and the presence of an abundant supply of fine river sand within 300 feet of the clay bank offers a very flattering business prospect, for the new company.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. HENRY T. CLARKE, wholesale hardware dealer in Omaha, investment securities and real estate and contractor, is a descendant of John Clarke, who settled in Rhode Island with Roger Williams. He was born in Greenwich, N. Y., April 26, 1834, and came to Nebraska in May, 1855, locating in Bellevue, staying there but a short time that season. He traveled extensively through Kansas, making a careful study of the geography and topography of the country, anticipating that a railroad to the Pacific would pass up the Platte River, and that the eastern terminus might be at Bellevue, and in the later years, when a road was likely to be consummated, worked earnestly with that end in view, and for a time with a promise of success. Mr. C. has always been extensively engaged in contracting and building railroad and county bridges. In 1876, he projected and built the bridge across the North Platte, between Sidney and Deadwood, opening up the Sidney Short Route. The same season, he projected and put into execution the Centennial Pony Express, furnishing all the mountain districts with mail, having, through the Government, charge of the entire line. He was also extensively engaged in mercantile business in Deadwood, and is now engaged in the wholesale hardware trade at Omaha, and in real estate in Sarpy and other counties, owning many well-improved farms and dealing largely in county securities. Mr. C. was a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1864, and the Territorial Council in 1865. Projected the Omaha & Southwestern Railroad in 1869. Notwithstanding his very active life and hard work, Mr. C. is well preserved in body, and appears very much younger than he is. He is a faithful representative of a large class of active business men, who, with limited means, cast their lot with the early settlement of the Territory. He became actively engaged in its development, and accumulated wealth. Mr. C. married Miss Martha Fielding, at Middle Falls, N. Y., September 28, 1858. They have seven children—Harry F., John Tefft, Gertrude L., William E., Charles Hughes, Henry T., Jr., and Maurice Gordon.

JOHN Q. GOSS, attorney, office southeast corner Fifteenth and Douglas streets, Omaha, residence Twenty-fourth and Franklin streets, Bellevue, was born March 8, 1827, in Somersetshire, England, and came to America June 2, 1844. Lived in the counties of Trumbull and Richland, Ohio, till the spring of 1859, when he removed to Bellevue, Neb., where he has since resided. He was married, May 16, 1850, in Mercer County Penn., to Miss Mary J. Taylor, of said county. She died in Bellevue, Neb., January 30. 1873. He was married again, November 17, 1874, to Miss Rebecca J. Reed, of Clearfield County, Penn. He was admitted to the bar, in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1857, and has since been engaged in the active practice of the law. In October, 1860, he was elected a member of the Upper House of the Legislative Assembly from the counties of Sarpy, Washington, Burt and Cuming, serving two years. In 1862, he was appointed Quartermaster General of the Territory by Gov. A. Saunders. In October of the same year, he enlisted as private in Company D, Second Nebraska Cavalry, serving as such until April 5, 1863, when he received the appointment of Commissary of the regiment with the rank of First Lieutenant. Served under Gen. Sully in the Indian campaign in Dakota, and was honorably discharged from the service in December, 1863, the term of service of the regiment having expired. In the spring of 1864, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, which met in Omaha. but adjourned without framing a constitution, a majority of the members having been elected in opposition to that measure. In October, 1864, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county, which office he held for two years. In 1867, he was elected County Clerk, and served two years. He has served several terms as Mayor of Bellevue. He has always been closely allied with the educational interest of his town and county. In 1859, he was appointed a member of the Board of School Examiners of the county, which office he held ten years. In politics he is, and always has been, a Democrat. He has two children living—Emma S., who was born in Belleville, Ohio, July 31, 1856, and married at Bellevue, Neb., August 2, 1875, to D. E. Thompson, who is now Superintendent of the East Division of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Nebraska; John Q., Jr., born in Bellevue November 5, 1861, and now Station Agent of the above railroad at Bellevue. He had another son, Charles C., who died October 5, 1880, aged twenty-one years.

AUGUSTUS HALL (deceased) was born at Batavia, in New York, on the 29th of April, 1814. His academical studies were prosecuted at Middlebury Academy in that State. Having completed them in 1834, he commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. Phineas L. Tracy, in Batavia, but soon after removed with his father and his family to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he prosecuted his studies, farther completing them, and being admitted to the bar in 1836. In the prosecution of his professional studies, he was distinguished for the most intense application. Far into the hours of night he protracted the exhausting studies of the day, and far beyond the range of ordinary elementary studies he extended his reading. It was doubtless in those early years he stored his mind so richly with the great principles of law, which he ever after held ready at command to apply to every exigency. Practicing his profession in Mount Vernon for a year, he removed to Marysville, Ohio, where he continued to practice for seven years. His character and standing at the bar are shown by the fact that after acting as Assistant United States Marshal, he was, in 1840, elected, and in 1842, re-elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county. Always a Democrat of strong, positive views, actively participating in the struggles of politics, he was still able to carry his county against large Whig majorities. In 1844, he removed to Iowa, settling at Keosauqua, at that time a small and now not a large inland town. Here he devoted himself anew to his profession. He had for competitors in his own town such men as the Hon. George W. Wright, Chief Justice, and the Hon. M. Knapp, United States District Attorney of Iowa. His practice was mostly on the circuit. His business before the Supreme Court he intrusted mostly to his brother, the Hon. J. C. Hall. He preferred the excitement of jury trials to the cold, dry arguments of abstract legal questions. He loved most to deal with men, their prejudices, their feelings, their passions, and here he was a master. He was employed in almost every important jury case in his own and two neighboring districts, the circuits of which he traveled regularly twice a year. In a large number of the counties composing those districts, he tried the first cause. He was especially skilled in criminal trials, and in every one of considerable importance, he was the first to be retained. In 1852, he was one of the Presidential Electors, receiving the highest vote polled in the State. In 1854, he was elected from the first district in Iowa to the Thirty-fourth Congress. He was a laborious, active member, devoting his attention with great zeal in furthering the passage of laws of great interest to his State. He rendered signal service in procuring the immense land grants to aid in the construction of railroads, which must one day make Iowa a great railroad State. On the 23d of December, 1857, he was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court, and in December, 1857, he was appointed Chief Justice of Nebraska. He died at his residence near Bellevue, February 1, 1861. Of his efficiency, purity, and ability as a Judge, there has never been but one opinion.

As a man, Judge Hall possessed many attractive qualities. His sympathies were warm and easily enlisted. His heart was true. His social qualities were remarkable. For hours he could entertain a circle of his friends, and neither he nor they knew weariness. Those who were admitted to his friendship will carry in their hearts many a fond memory of hours enlivened by his conversation.

At a special meeting of the Douglas County Bar, February 2, 1861, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"WHEREAS, It having been announced to us that the Honorable AUGUSTUS HALL, Chief Justice of the Territory of Nebraska, died at his residence near Bellevue, February 1, 1861,

"*Resolved*, That we have lost by this melancholy event, an efficient, upright, learned and able Judge. Taking his position on the Bench at the outset of litigation in the Territory, while our statute law was confused, obscured and unsettled, he determined the numerous questions presented to him with a general correctness and universal impartiality, which entitled him to, as he always received, the unlimited respect and confidence of the bar; and by the precedents he established, gave to our jurisprudence a direction, the wisdom of which experience in future will only more and more illustrate.

"*Resolved*, That the kindness of heart, the remarkable social qualities, and the uniform courtesy of our late Chief Justice, attached him to us as our friend.

"*Resolved*, That we tender to the widow and family of the deceased, our sympathies in this, their affliction, and that we attend the funeral in a body.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of this meeting furnish copies of the above resolutions to all the papers in this Territory for publication, and the courts be requested to spread the same on their journals."

Concerning Judge Hall's record in his profession, Hon. J. M. Woolworth said: "He was not a *case* lawyer. He was a learned and an able lawyer, and a wise judge. During the time he was on the bench, he must have decided fifteen hundred cases; not more than a dozen of which were ever carried to the Supreme Court, and none were ever there reversed. When we suffered defeat at his hands, we hardly thought of the appellate court, so satisfactory were his opinions, and so uniformly correct his decisions. The litigation before him has often been of a severe, difficult kind. Large interests have been involved; difficult questions have been raised. Great zeal and ability have been employed. Had he not been great, truly great, those fifteen hundred decisions would not have remained universal. His best epitaph is written in his judicial determinations."

The following eulogy was pronounced by Hon. R. A. Howard, of the Douglas County bar, one of the Judge's most intimate friends:

"Judge Hall was a representative man. He possessed all the qualities requisite to success among Western men. He was bold, self-reliant, cool in all circumstances. He met the perils and endured the privations of border life with perfect unconcern. Honorable in all his dealings, frank and generous in his intercourse with those around him, paying no more regard to the conventionalities of society than was necessary; with kind words and genial smiles for his friends, and hard knocks for his foes—practical, persevering, manly—he pressed forward with rapid steps to the proud positions which he occupied. We have only to look at the history of our Territory and the neighboring State of Iowa, to see the evidences of his influence and worth. Upon all our institutions may be seen the marks of his hand; and there is, perhaps, within our borders, no man who has contributed so much to shape our destinies.

"Dignified in his bearing upon the bench, courteous and forbearing to all members of the bar, impartial and just to all suitors, unswayed by prejudice, unmoved by flattery or menace, Chief Justice Hall was a model Judge. The chief characteristic of his mind was its *directness*. Stripping off the folds in which learned and ingenious counsel had enveloped a cause, by a few rapid, straight strokes, he would lay bare the issue to be determined, and then, by the application of the broad principles of law, show the rights so plainly and conclusively that few remained unconvinced. He wrote no elaborate legal essays—no profound arguments to prove the truth of his conclusions. He listened patiently and attentively to the arguments of counsel, but was not blinded by any subtlety, no matter how ingeniously contrived. By great flashes of light which illumined a whole subject at once, and disclosed it at a glance, rather than by the feebler light of the candle which enabled us to see it in all its minuteness, did he show us anything. It was his custom to pick up the papers in a cause and examine the pleadings before argument, and with great acuteness and ability, would often direct counsel to the real issue from which they had wandered. The great evidence of his power was, that he seldom failed to convince those who had earnestly and ably believed and supported entirely different positions.

"In the social circle, Judge Hall was remarkable. His mind was richly stored with the choicest thoughts. He had read much and wisely. He had made the masters of English prose and poetry his study. His memory was wonderful; he would repeat whole pages from the choicest works of the authors in our language. His reading had been varied and extended. Politics, history, theology and science had all received his attention, and there were few subjects of conversation which he did not adorn by the originality and grace of his conversation.

"Such a man have we lost. Truly, sir, we have no heart to gauge his strength. Each of us may say, 'He was my friend, faithful and just to me:' and he has gone never to return; he was my father and guide—the wise counselor, upon whom I leaned; the righteous judge, in whom I trusted; and he has left me alone. We can say no more—no less, than

> "His life was gentle; and the elements
> So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
> And say to all the world—'This was a MAN.'"

OTTO H. MEYER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 8, Town 13, Range 13. He was born in Germany, June 28, 1844; with his parents, he emigrated to America when seven years of age. His parents, Herman and Natalie Meyer, located in Iowa, near Davenport, in 1851, where they lived two years; then moved to Mills County, where they lived till 1859, the father dying that year at the age of forty-five years. In 1860, Otto, with his mother, moved to Sarpy County, Neb., and went to farming, and two years later, purchased their present home. His mother died in 1867, aged forty-six years. Mr. Meyer is also largely engaged in bee culture, and is a member of the Nebraska State Bee-keepers' Association. He was married in Sarpy County, February 22, 1870, to Miss Ella E. Kingman, who was born in Kendall, N. Y., March 25, 1853. They have two children—Paul Arthur, born November 22, 1870, and Bertha E., born February 19, 1874.

PROF. EDWIN T. SIMONS was born in Albany, N. Y., March 14, 1850. He attended the city schools till the age of fourteen, when he entered Knoxville Academy, from which he graduated three years subsequent. Entering Rutgers College, he graduated in the classical course in 1871, receiving the degree of A. M., after which he taught in Albany for five years. Receiving a call to the Principalship of Plattsmouth (Neb.) High School, he came into the West; but the chair of Latin and Greek in Nebraska City College being offered him, he accepted the same, which position he held for two years. Part of the year following he spent in traveling in the West, visiting the different Indian agencies. He is now Principal of the High School in Bellevue, Neb.

PAPILLION.

Papillion enjoys the unique position of being the county seat of a county more than a quarter of a century old. Yet the town has never been incorporated and has neither officers nor Trustees. Its location, on the South Fork of the Papillion, is an excellent one and makes it a natural trading-point for the surrounding country. It has, moreover, excellent railway facilities, being on the main line of the Union Pacific Railway, fifteen miles southwest of Omaha and the junction point of this railway and the newly completed extension of the Missouri Pacific.

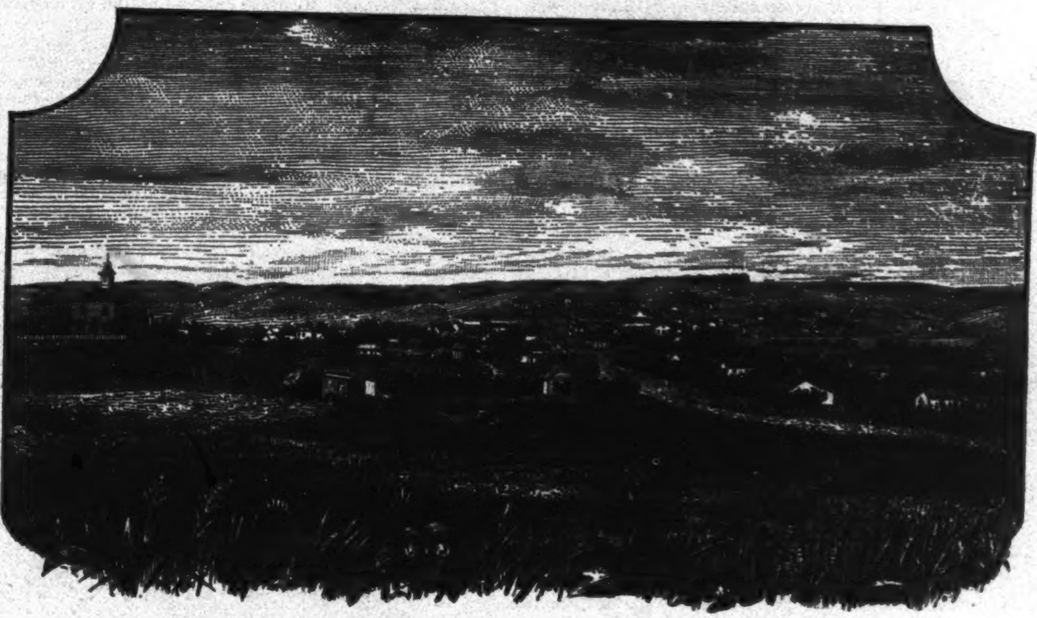
EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first house in the town was built in 1869 by Dr. D. E. Beadle, who also opened the first store, in January of the following year. Dr. Beadle's residence is still standing just south of the county court house.

The first Postmaster of Papillion was Dr. D. E. Beadle, frequently mentioned as the father of the town, who took the office in 1869. He was followed by Albert H. Sander, 1871–74; D. L. Carpenter, 1874–79; A. R. Kennedy, 1879–81; William C. McLean, 1881–82.

THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

In 1875, while the county seat was yet located at Bellevue, an organization called "The Papillion Town Company" was created. The object of this company was simply to raise funds for building a court house, and to insure the completion of the work. To secure the necessary funds a subscription was started among the business men of the place, and donations of all sorts solicited. Mr. J. M. Pike living on the south side of the creek presented the town company with thirty town lots, and Dr. Beadle on the north side gave twenty-five lots, while other citizens added smaller tracts and cash subscriptions. In this way the sum of $10,000 was soon raised and the work begun. The building, which is still in use, is 48x48 feet on the ground floor, and is two stories in height. On the first floor are the offices of the County Judge, County Treasurer and County Clerk, and on the second floor the offices of Mr. J. D. Patterson, County Superintendent of Instruction, and a large hall used for all concerts and entertainments given in the town. Besides the usual office furniture and safes for the security of valuable papers, the building contains a large fire-proof vault. Although the cost of the edifice has been stated at $10,000, the sum realized was somewhat less, as the forced sale of town lots and other securities donated brought comparatively low prices. The land upon which the court house stands was donated by Mr. Albert Saunders, now of Omaha.



PAPILLION.

CHURCHES.

The First German Methodist Church of Papillion was organized in 1860, although the first regular preacher was P. J. Mai, who came in 1867, and supplied the church for two years. He was followed by J. P. Faust, who also remained two years. After him came J. W. Pauli, in 1872; D. E. Walther, in 1875; C. Bricker, in 1877; C. Lowenstein, in 1879, and G. J. Keller, in 1881. A church edifice was erected in 1876 at a cost of $1,800. The church has now a membership of sixty. A Sabbath school was organized in 1867, but its records have not been preserved. It has now an attendance of forty-five, and is in charge of Mr. F. Fricke.

The First Methodist Episcopal.—The circuit embracing the first Methodist Episcopal Society of Papillion was started as the Bellevue Circuit prior to 1861, and as the Papillion Circuit by Elder M. Pritchard, in that year, under the name of the Fairview appointment. The points at present reached and cared for from Papillion are Fairview, La Platte and Saling's Grove. Since Elder Pritchard, the circuit has been served by W. B. Slaughter, J. B. Maxfield, C. L. Smith, J. M. Adair, W. Peck, George Scott, G. W. Selby and S. P. Van Doozer, who now holds the pastoral charge. Up to the fall of 1881, no successful effort had been made to erect a church building in Papillion, but at that time the matter was so strongly pushed as to insure raising sufficient funds, and work was begun as early as practicable in 1882. This edifice, when completed, will cost something more than $2,000. The present membership of the society at this place is thirty-five, of the whole circuit 110.

A Sabbath school was organized in 1876, and has now an average of forty attendants each Sabbath. It is under the charge of Mr. George H. Magney, and seems to be steadily growing.

The German Lutheran Church of Papillion was organized in 1876, with a membership of seventeen, under the charge of Rev. J. Freese, who has ever since supplied it. At the time of organizing the society, a church building was erected on the hill which crowns the village. This structure, when completed, cost $1,400. In it services have been held every second Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Freese, although conducting all services, is not called upon for pastoral labor, and resides in Omaha. The present membership of the church is the same as in 1876.

The Episcopal Church.—Just south of the creek which separates North and South Papillion, stands the building erected in 1873, for school purposes, but purchased at a cost of $700 in 1877 by the representatives of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for church purposes. Since its purchase and removal from the hill south of the town to its present location, the building has been greatly changed; a new flooring, heating apparatus and other improvements put in position. Services are held from time to time by Rev. James Patterson, of Omaha, but the church is as yet too weak to support a pastor, Mrs. P. W. Lane, Mrs. D. Leach and Mrs. F. Barber being the only regular communicants. It is probable that within a year the church will be made a regular mission, and regular services be inaugurated.

The First Presbyterian Church of Papillion was organized on March 1, 1874, with a membership of twelve. The first pastor of the new society was Rev. J. R. Brown, who held the pastoral office from the fall of 1874 to the spring of the next year. In the fall of 1875, Rev. J. Riale was called to the work, and in September, was installed as pastor, a position which he has ever since held. The first services of the society were held in a hall over the store of Mr. J. J. Brown, but upon the accession of Mr. Riale, the use of the German Methodist Church was obtained. Later, a neat hall was fitted up over the store of W. Sander, and just previous to the completion of the society's church in the county court-room.

The church building now in use was erected in the summer of 1878, and dedicated on the 20th day of October, in the same year. Its size is thirty-two by forty-eight feet, exclusive of vestibule and approach, and its cost exceeded $2,000, which was promptly paid. The church is out of debt.

A Sabbath school had been organized in the summer of 1875, under the superintendence of J. D. Patterson, but had died during the winter. A new organization was effected in the spring of 1876, under the superintendence of Mr. James Kennedy, and has gone on steadily to the present time. The list of those who have had charge of the school is, in their order of appointment, as follows: James Kennedy, W. C. McLean, Harrison Sprague, W. C. McLean and George Potwin, who now is in office. There is now an average attendance of eighty-five scholars.

EDUCATION.

The first school taught in Papillion was held in the house of Mrs. Thompson, by Miss Pauline Carpenter, in 1872. Country schools had, of course, been held at various points, within a radius of three miles of the town for a number of years prior to this time, but none properly belonged to the town. In 1873, the school building (now the property of the Protestant Episcopal Church) was erected on the site occupied by the present school building. This structure cost $1,200, and was completed in time for a fall term of school, which was taught by Mr. F. Wharton. Mr. Wharton was followed by J. D. Patterson, the present County Superintendent of Instruction, who taught for two years.

In 1875, the brick schoolhouse, which is now in use, was begun. To procure the necessary funds, School District No. 27, in which Papillion lies, issued bonds to the amount of $3,500. These bonds, which bear 10 per cent interest, have still four years to run.

This building was a considerable time in the hands of the builders, and no school was held in it until September, 1876, when Mr. A. E. Lake was appointed Principal, a position he held for two years.

Mr. Lake was followed, in 1878, by Miss Emma Balch, who taught one year. Since that time, the following persons have held the position of Principal: Miss Edith Shaw, 1879; Mr. G. C. Potwin, 1879–80; Leslie Lewis, 1880; G. H. Royce, 1880–81; E. Messenger, 1881–82; Miss Edith Shaw, 1882.

During the fall and winter terms of 1881–82, three departments were gathered in the schoolhouse; but, with the beginning of the spring term of 1882, a reduction to two was made. The average attendance of scholars is sixty.

SOCIETIES.

Papillion Lodge, No. 39, A., F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation on November 23, 1872, with the following officers: G. Stevenson, W. M.; E. N. Grenell, S. W.; S. B. Knapp; D. L. Carpenter, Treasurer; G. W. D. Reynolds, Secretary; C. H. Phillips, S. D.; J. C. Eisele, J. D.; R. Long, Chaplain; W. B. Sexson, Marshal; E. T. Hoff, T.

An organization, under a charter, was effected on August 7, 1873, with the following members: S. B. Knapp, Charles Fish, D. L. Carpenter, J. C. Eisele, W. D. Davis, A. B. Andrus, J. E. Campbell, C. H. Phillips, John Parlier, Rumsay Saling. The officers, under the charter, were E. N. Grenell, W. M.; Charles H. Phillips, S. W.; S. B. Knapp, J. W. The membership of the lodge at the present time is thirty-nine. The following are the officers for 1882: S. B. Knapp, W. M.; H. R. Platt, S. W.; J. W. Thompson, J. W.; D. L. Carpenter, Treasurer; J. D. Patterson, Secretary; J. C. Miller, J. D.; O. W. Royce, J. D.; W. C. McLean, T.

Meetings are held each Saturday evening, on or before full moon, in Masonic Hall, which is located over the store of J. J. Brown, and is used by all the societies of the place, although formally rented to the Masonic fraternity.

Bellevue Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., was chartered on June 17, 1872, with the following original members: G. Stevenson, W. C. McLean, E. N. Grenell, R. A. Armitage, W. T. Small, F. E. Caldwell, L. H. Case, S. B. Bachelor, W. F. Martin, W. Hogeboom. At this time, the chapter had been working for nearly a year, under the dispensation asked March 5, 1870, and granted July 1, 1871. The first officers of the chapter were: J. Q. Goss, H. P.; H. Mills, K.; D. Leach, S.; E. M. Grenell, C. of H.; G. Stevenson, P. S.; W. C. McLean, R. A. S.; E. M. Grenell, Third Vail; W. Hogeboom, Second Vail; F. E. Caldwell, First Vail; D. Lerch, Treasurer; W. C. McLean, Secretary; W. F. Martin, Guard.

In October, 1876, the place of holding the meetings of the chapter was changed from Bellevue to Papillion, where it is now located. The present membership of the society is twenty-one. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall, on Monday, on or before the full moon. The following are the present officers of the chapter: D. Lerch, H. P.; F. E. Caldwell, K.; D. L. Carpenter, Scribe; William Hogeboom, Treasurer; W. C. McLean, Secretary; W. Robinson, C. of H.; W. D. Rowles, P. S.; H. R. Platt, R. A. C.; G. Clifton, Third Vail; S. B. Knapp, Second Vail; S. B. Bachelor, First Vail; R. Saling, Sentinel. The past High Priests of the chapter are G. Stevenson, P. G. Sec.; W. C. McLean, C. H. Phillips, W. Robinson, D. Lerch.

The Grand Army.—On the 21st of August, 1880, fourteen soldiers of the war of 1861–65, applied in due form to the Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the establishment of a post at Papillion. In accordance with the request, Dahlgren Post, No. 55, was duly instated, and the following officers elected: Louis Lesieur (Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry), Commander; A. R. Kennedy (Thirteenth Iowa), S. V. C.; W. C. McLean (One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers), J. V. C.; George C. Potwin (Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers), Adjutant; D. L. Carpenter (Sixth Wisconsin Battery), Q. M.; J. W. Thompson (Nineteenth Michigan), Chaplain; T. N. Graham (One Hundred and Ninth New York), O. D.; F. M. Fish (First New York Dragoons), O. G.; Jacob Slothower (Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers), S. M.; A. B. Crook (Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry), Q. M. S. Since the first organization the membership of the post has increased to sixteen. The following are the present officers: W. C. McLean, C.; E. A. Sexson, S. V. C.; J. W. Thompson, J. V. C.; J. Slothower, O. D.; M. Fish, Chaplain; D. L. Carpenter, Q. M.; L. Lesieur, Adjutant. Meetings are held on the third Tuesday of each month, in Masonic Hall.

The Legion of Honor.—On March 1, 1882, a meeting of those in favor of establishing a Commandery of the Legion of Honor, in Papillion, was held at Masonic Hall. The meeting was called to order by Deputy Supreme Commander E. D. Titus, and after an explanation of the aims of the society, Hon. M. Langdon was elected temporary Chairman, and William Sander, temporary Secretary.

At an adjourned meeting held the following evening, a permanent organization was effected and the following officers elected: M. Langdon, Past Commander; William Sander, Commander; Charles E. Welch, Vice Commander; H. L. Carpenter, Secretary; L. Lesieur, Collector; A. H. Morris, Treasurer; A. T. Empey, Guide. L. Lesieur, C. Welch and C. E. Cornwell were elected Trustees. It was also decided to hold meetings on each alternate Monday evening in Masonic Hall, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The present membership of the commandery is eighteen.

The Papillion Dramatic Club was organized in November, 1880, with G. H. Ross as Stage Manager; Dr. W. C. Upjohn, Business Manager; Miss Edith Shaw, Secretary, and J. E. Campbell, Treasurer. During the two seasons, 1880–81 and 1881–82, the society produced nine plays, among them being "Among the Breakers," "Above the Clouds," "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," and other theatrical sensations. The society now has a membership of twenty-five; a balance of $50 in the treasury, and theatrical properties to the value of $150. The present officers of the society are J. E. Campbell, Stage Manager; W. C. Upjohn, Business Manager; George M. Magney, Secretary; J. C. Cornwell, Treasurer.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper issued in Papillion was the *Sentinel*, a seven-column folio launched upon the journalistic sea in 1872, by George W. Hatfield. In 1873, this sheet was purchased by Pomeroy & Kennedy, who ran it until 1874, when it was sold to H. C. Newberry. In the summer of 1875, the paper was moved to Sarpy Center and sold to Spearman & Huff, who employed H. Garrish as editor. After a brief time it was again sold to one Wilson, of unenviable fame, and finally passed into the hands of Fox & Glover, of Louisville, Cass County.

The Papillion Times.—The *Times* was started in the fall of 1874, by the Papillion Publishing Company, who engaged Mr. Frank Horton as editor. On the departure of Mr. Horton for California in 1875, the paper passed into the hands of Andrew Kennedy. This paper was started as a seven-column folio and ran as such until 1879, when it was made a six-column quarto, a form it still retains. In December, 1880, Mr. Kennedy, who had become extensively interested in Colorado, sold his interest to H. L. Carpenter, the present editor and proprietor. Since its change of management the paper has had a remarkably successful career, and now claims a bona fide circulation of 700. It is not patronized by the citizens of the town only, but has an extensive advertising patronage from Omaha wholesale dealers, and others who desire to reach a share of the valuable trade of this place.

HOTELS.

The Sarpy House.—The first hotel in Papillion was the Sarpy House, erected in the fall of 1870 by John Eisle. As originally constructed this building was 30x24 feet, but it has been very greatly enlarged, and now measures 50x60 feet. It has two stories throughout. After running the house until 1875, Mr. Eisle rented it to

Stevens & Thompson, who managed it about a year, retiring upon the sale of the property to William Snyder. Under the new ownership the house was rented to Thompson & Behrends until 1877, when Charles Behrends took full possession. The house with all improvements is valued at over $3,000.

The Papillion House was built in 1871, by Ole Bergstrom, and by him sold to Charles Duby, but, on the failure of this gentleman to make good the terms of sale was, resold, Joseph Darcy becoming the purchaser, and in turn selling the property to Louis Lesieur, the present proprietor. In 1881, the whole structure was remodeled, and an addition 18x30 made to the old building, which is 22x40 feet; both parts of the remodeled house are two stories in height. The valuation of the property is a trifle over $2,000.

The Wilcox House was built in 1876 by N. R. Wilcox, who still owns and conducts it. This building consists of a main part 18x36 feet, two stories in height, and an ell 18x24 feet, one story in height. This property is valued at $3,000.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The only bank in Papillion is that of A. W. Clarke. This institution occupies the rear of the store building belonging to the same owner, and does a large business. It was opened in November, 1881.

The U. P. Mill.—The South Fork of the Great Papillion, flowing through the south part of the town, furnishes a good water-power. To utilize this, John Schaab built, in 1869, a large flouring-mill, on which he caused to be painted in huge letters the name, "U. P. Mills." The structure is 25x36 feet and two stories in height, and has also a one-story addition, 12x14 feet. Three run of buhr stones are in use—two grinding wheat, and one corn and feed. Power is furnished by two turbine wheels, of thirty-six and twenty-two inches diameter respectively, made by James & Thomas Leffel, of Springfield, Ohio. The capacity of this mill is stated by Mr. Schaab at 3,500 pounds of flour and meal per day, and the total product of the year at 1,050,000 pounds, or 500 tons.

The Clarke Elevator.—The nucleus of what is now one of the most capacious of the elevators on the line of the Union Pacific Railway was a warehouse erected in the summer of 1875 by Mr. A. W. Clarke. This structure was 22x50 feet, and cost in the neighborhood of $1,000. After using the warehouse until 1879, Mr. Clarke built on the east side an addition of about the same size, and put in it a ten-horse-power engine and boiler. In 1881, a still greater change was made in the building, the two portions built in 1875 and 1879 being separated, and a new building as large or larger than both the others taken together, inserted between them. At the same time, a boiler and engine of thirty-horse-power replaced the smaller one in use, and a buhr stone for grinding feed was put in. In its present form, the mill and elevator combined occupies a ground space of 44x120 feet and three stories. Its capacity is estimated at 50,000 bushels of grain, and it has ability to handle 10,000 bushels of small grain, or 5,000 bushels of ear corn, daily. In the latter case, the shelling of the corn is figured in.

The Mill.—The mill employed on grinding feed has a capacity of from 800 to 1,000 bushels daily. In the mill are kept constantly employed from five to six men, and beside these there is a force engaged in hauling ear corn daily from the large cribs west of the main street and fronting the railway. The wheat handled at this mill is shipped East, and the corn—most of it ground to feed—West. In 1880, the total shipments were, in round numbers, 300,000 bushels, of which 100,000 bushels were ground. During the same period, over 100,000 sacks were in requisition.

The Clarke Stock Yard.—In conjunction with the grain business, Mr. Clarke has also commenced stock-dealing, handling in 1881 about twenty-five car loads of hogs. It is probable that from this beginning a large business will be evolved during 1882 and the following seasons.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE BECKER, farmer, Section 16, Town 13, Range 12, was born in Albany, N. Y., October 23, 1848. When four years of age, moved with his parents to Huntington County, Ind., where he lived till October, 1861, when he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The regiment, after being organized at Camp Sullivan, Indianapolis, was ordered to Gen. Buell's Department in Kentucky, in December, 1861. From here they were marched to Camp Wickliffe, Muldrough's Hill, in command of Gen. Nelson, and were brigaded with the Sixth Kentucky, Forty-sixth Indiana and Forty-first Ohio, under Col. Hasen. They took an active part in the storming of Fort Donelson, after the surrender of which they were transferred to Gen. Pope's command February 20, 1862, and marched to Commerce, Mo. On the 14th of March, the Forty-seventh, with the Thirty-fourth Indiana, marched at 8 A. M. with orders to advance on the rifle pits 500 yards in front of the enemy's fire and storm New Madrid. The rebels retreated. Col. Slack marched part of the forces, the men hauling the cannon in and planting them so as to command the river, all being done in thirty-five minutes, effectually blockading the river. On the 18th the regiment, with the aid of one cannon, had an engagement with seven gunboats at Riddel's Point. Three of the boats were disabled, and the remainder of the fleet retreated. The Forty-seventh was shortly after placed in command of Tiptonville and its approaches till the 12th of May, when they embarked for Memphis with the Thirty-fourth Indiana. Were the first Union troops to enter that city, where they for a time did provost duty. The Forty-seventh accompanied the White Pine expedition via Duvall's Bluffs and St. Charles. February 8, they were ordered through the Yazoo Pass to remove obstructions, and had a skirmish. On the 24th they went a second time to the Pass, and to Fort Pemberton to support the gunboats De Kalb and Chillicothe. April 12, they returned to Helena, and the same day set out for Vicksburg, landing at Milliken's Bend. On the 15th, at Grand Gulf, they stormed the works, where, after a brilliant fight, they silenced the rebel batteries. At Port Gibson on the 30th of May, after an all-night's march, on half rations, fought till sundown, losing forty-seven men, taking the fort June 2, and the next day skirmishing with the enemy at Elwood Station. On the 15th, the division advanced on Champion Hills, and in that terrible fight the Forty-seventh lost in killed and wounded 143 men. On the 23d, they reached Vicksburg, and took part in the siege till its surrender. July 4. Mr. Becker took part in every battle and skirmish with his regiment till their discharge at Baton Rouge, La., October 3, 1865. He was married in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in March, 1868, to Letha C. Graham, who was born in Des Moines, Iowa, September 4, 1847. They have five children—Albert, born February 26, 1869; Lillie, October, 1871; Maggie B., September 3, 1875; John C., October 14, 1878, and Allen, November 18, 1881.

S. F. BURTCH, born in Zanesville, Ohio, August 10, 1828; came West to Iowa in 1853; landed in Omaha in January, 1855, and was a clerk in the first Legislature held in Nebraska, which convened at Omaha January 16, 1855. Moved to a farm near Bellevue, in Sarpy County, in July, 1855; was engaged in freighting from Omaha to Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie and other Western military posts from 1859 to 1864, since which time he has resided in Sarpy County. Was a member of the Constitutional Convention held in Lincoln in 1875, and also a member of the Legislature in 1877, and Treasurer of Sarpy County from 1879 to 1882. The parents of Mr. Burtch, John and Elizabeth Paisley Burtch, came to Nebraska in 1855, and both died in Sarpy County, the father dying in 1864 at the age of seventy-four years, and his mother at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, in 1874. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother a native of Pennsylvania.

AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE, banker, merchant, live stock and grain dealer. Mr. Clarke was born in Greenwich, N. Y., April 28, 1841, where he lived till the age of seven years, when his parents removed to Erie County, Penn., where he spent his boyhood days, when, in 1864, he came West, locating at Bellevue, in Sarpy County, Neb., and there entered the mercantile business with his brothers, H. T. and A. M. Clarke. In 1876, he removed to Papillion, erected a large store, and alone engaged extensively in the mercantile trade the following spring. In 1876, he also erected a large grain elevator with a steam power for elevating grain. Mr. Clarke was married in Erie County, Penn., December 25, 1860, to Miss Adelia E. Bell, of that county, who was born February 18, 1843. They have six children—Mattie L., born June 17, 1862; Isaac D., December 31, 1863; Jessie B., December 3, 1867; Augustus W., Jr., I. Edward, April 30, 1874, and Grace Esther, born May 4, 1881. Mr. Clarke also owns a large amount of fine farming land in Sarpy County, and is largely identified with the business interests of the town and county. He is one of four brothers, three of whom are residing in Nebraska, and all holding a large business in the State; one brother is in Pennsylvania, owning considerable property in that State.

BYRON CLARK, lawyer. Mr. Clark was born in Pekin, Ill., April 24, 1856, where he lived till the age of fourteen, when with his parents he removed to Cass County, Neb. In 1870, he entered the Prairie Institute at Nebraska City, where he remained one year, then entered the Nebraska State University, attending classical lectures there nearly four years. He then entered the law office of George S. Smith, of Plattsmouth, Neb. Read two and one-half years, and was admitted to the bar at the September term of the District Court in Plattsmouth in 1880. In 1881, he located a law office in Papillion, and since then has been actively engaged in the practice of law; was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Bench in June, 1880. Mr. Clark was married in Plattsmouth, May 5, 1881, to Miss Minnie Murphy, of that place.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL, dealer in lumber. Mr. Campbell was born in Switzerland County, Ind., January 15, 1847. Lived there and in Madison County till nine years of age, living also one year in Edinburg. In 1857, the family moved to Champaign County, Ill., where he attended the graded school of his place, and there learned the blacksmith's trade, working at his trade several years. He lived in St. Louis a few months and came to Sarpy County in the spring of 1870, opening a blacksmith shop in La Platte, continuing in business a year and a half. Came to Papillion in the fall of 1872, and followed his trade one year. In 1873, was elected County Clerk for Sarpy, and was re-elected in

1875 and in 1877, his last term expiring in December, 1879. In 1881, was elected County Treasurer. Was married in Papillion December 30, 1874, to Miss Lucia R. Swain, of Bellevue. They have two children—Blanche A., born October 28, 1875, and George C., born February 22, 1877. Mr. Campbell's parents, John G. and Ruba Peabody Campbell, both live in Champaign, Ill.

DAVID L. CARPENTER, general merchandise, coal and lumber. Mr. Carpenter was born in Somerstown, Westchester County, N. Y., June 1, 1824. When quite young, moved with his widowed mother to Harrison, N. Y., where he lived up to the age of sixteen, when he removed to the city of New York, and there remained fourteen years. In 1854, he removed to Ithaca, Richland Co., Wis., where he was engaged in farming several years. In 1863, he enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Light Artillery. He campaigned in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee chiefly, in active service, up to the close of the war, and was discharged with his battery in July, 1865. In July, 1864, Mr. Carpenter was placed on detached service on Gen. John E. Smith's staff, doing duty as clerk in the mustering office. Went through on the march to the sea, after which he joined his command at Chattanooga, Tenn., in March, 1865. In December, 1869, he removed to Omaha, where he lived one year, when he removed to Papillion and engaged in buying grain for the Western Grain Company. Was appointed Postmaster of Papillion in the spring of 1873, holding the office six years. In 1878, he erected a store and opened up a stock of general merchandise, and has since continued the trade in connection with the lumber, coal and grain trade, doing a prosperous trade. Mr. Carpenter was married in Patterson, Putnam Co., N. Y., February 12, 1849, to Miss Emeline Lawrence, of Patterson. They have six children—Isaac L., born in New York May 27, 1852: James E., born in New York December 1, 1853; Henry L., born in Wisconsin August 15, 1858; Jennie C., born in Wisconsin February 25, 1861; David Lang, born in Wisconsin June 14, 1867.

HARRY L. CARPENTER, publisher. He was born in Lone Rock, Wis., August 15, 1858, where he lived till the age of twelve years. In 1870, with his father's family, moved to Papillion, where he finished his schooling. In 1872, he entered the *Sarpy County Sentinel* office on the first number of that journal, and continued there a little more than one year. He then entered the store of his father, remaining one year. In 1874, he went to Columbus, Neb., and there found employment on the Columbus *Era*, where he worked eight months. Returned to Papillion in the spring of 1875, and found employment on the Papillion *Times*, where he continued to work till December, 1880, when he purchased the *Times* of A. R. Kennedy, and has since continued the publication of that journal. The *Times* is a live local paper, independent in politics, with an increasing circulation. Mr. Carpenter was married in Binghamton, N. Y., December 13, 1879, to Miss Emma A. Balch, of Binghamton. Had one child—Virgie, born May 30, 1881, died January 6, 1882.

FRANK M. CARSON, book-keeper and Notary Public, was born in Waterford, Erie Co., Penn., October 26, 1853. Was educated at the Waterford Academy, Waterford, Penn., graduating in the class of 1876, when he took a year's instruction in the commercial department of the National Seminary at Lebanon, Ohio In September, 1878, he came West to Papillion to take the position of book-keeper in the banking, commercial and grain dealing establishment of A. W. Clarke, upon which duties he immediately entered, and where he has ever since remained, having entire supervision of the extensive business under the proprietor. His parents, Absalom M. and Harriet Lenox, were both natives of Erie County, Penn., where they still reside. Frank has one brother, Fred, and three sisters—Ella F., Etta Gertrude and Lena, who all still live under the parental roof, Frank being the oldest of the family.

I. CECIL CORNWELL was born in Lester, Livingston Co., N. Y., July 4, 1858. When six months of age, his father died, and his mother moved to Perry, Wyoming Co., N. Y., where they lived eleven years. Cecil attending public school. Lived in Auburn one year, the family afterward moving back to Lester. At the age of fifteen, Cecil entered the academic department of the Genesee State Normal School, where he remained two years. He then left home to hew out his own fortune, and went to Buffalo, N. Y., and entered the fancy goods store of J. J. Moissinac, where he remained until 1879, when he came to Papillion and engaged in the drug trade with A. H. Morris. His parents were both born and reared in the State of New York.

A. W. CRITCHFIELD, Papillion, blacksmith and carriage-making. He was born in Fremont, Ind., October 10, 1851, where he lived until the age of seventeen, attending the schools of that place. Came with his parents to Burt County, Neb., living there five years, where he learned his trade. He lived in Florence one and one-half years, and came to Papillion in the spring of 1875 and established himself in business, and is now doing a liberal business. Was married in Omaha, September 2, 1878, to Isabel A. Reeves, of Florence, who was born in Iowa, January 20, 1858. They have one child—Lulu B., born in Papillion, December 7, 1879. His father, Jacob Critchfield, is living in Burt County. Served in the late rebellion, enlisting in the Twelfth Indiana Cavalry. Was detailed as Regimental Blacksmith, and received injuries which permanently crippled him. His mother, Harriett Critchfield, is living.

MICHAEL DUNN, farmer, P. O. Papillion, was born in Ireland in 1829. He emigrated to America, landing in New York August 10, 1852. In November following, he left New York for Illinois, arriving in Chicago on the 15th, and engaged work on the Illinois Central Railroad, where he labored nearly a year. After that, on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, to Jefferson, Mo. In the summer of 1855, cholera was prevalent and very fatal in many places along the river bank and the railroad, and great numbers were buried along the river banks and the roads, many without coffins, in the most hasty manner. An entire railroad town, the present site of St. Aubert's, was burned down, with a large store of provisions, clothing, etc., to prevent a spread of the contagion. Michael turned his steps toward Kansas, as a refuge from contagion and possible death, to find that Territory in a state of riot. He tarried there but a short time, but took a steamer up the Missouri River and, between wind and sand-bars, was twenty days in making the trip from Jefferson, Mo., to Council Bluffs. He arrived in Omaha early in May, 1856, and immediately engaged with John Painter's surveying party as cook, and helped to survey nearly all of Sarpy County. The same season he preempted 160 acres on Section 23, Town 13, Range 12, in Fairview Precinct. The same year, he moved to Omaha, where he lived until 1868, when he moved on his farm and commenced improvements, and has since resided there. Mr. Dunn was married in Omaha, April 26, 1860, to Miss Mary McBride, of Omaha, who was born in Ireland in 1838. They have eight children—Thomas F., born February 9, 1861; Samuel J., May 14, 1862; Patrick, September 4, 1863; John C., December 21, 1864; Mary, June 10, 1866; Ignatius, February 1, 1868; Celestia, April 26, 1875; and Itia, March 20, 1877.

JAMES GOW, County Judge, was born in Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., August 16, 1812. Moved to Michigan in 1839, where he resided till 1854, when he moved to Nebraska, with a train of four-horse teams, consuming about one month in making the transit. He settled in Bellevue on a farm, and is still owner of a fine farm in Sarpy County, consisting of 160 acres of land. In the fall of 1869, he was elected County Judge, which office he has held since, with the exception of one term of two years. Mr. Gow moved to Papillion in 1876, when the county seat of Sarpy was moved from Bellevue to Papillion. Judge Gow was married in Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., December 1, 1841, to Miss Lucy M. Cleveland, who was born in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., August 24, 1820, and who died in Bellevue, April 28, 1860. Judge Gow has six children—Elizabeth A., born November 24, 1842; William S., July 29, 1847; Frank F., July 29, 1849, in Oakland, Mich.; James H. and Lucy M., April 16, 1856, and Edward A., March 9, 1860, in Sarpy County, Neb. His son, Dr. Frank F., lives in Saratoga County, N. Y. All the other children reside in Sarpy County. Judge Gow was one of the very early settlers of Nebraska, becoming a settler before its Territorial organization, and endured many of the privations and hardships common to the frontier settlers, and is to-day a well-preserved and excellent representative specimen of early Western citizens.

CYRUS LATHAM, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 15, Town 13, Range 12, P. O. Papillion, was born in New London, Conn., February 12, 1836. When about two years of age, with his father's family, he moved to La Salle County, Ill., where he lived till 1859, when he came to Nebraska, landing in Omaha in February of that year. He located soon after in Fairview Precinct, and commenced farming, purchasing his present farm in 1866. He was a short time engaged in freighting. On his first trip out, he met the vanguard of the so-called returning gold-seekers' "stampede," on their return from Colorado, though, in reality, most of them had not visited the auriferous fields. They were met near O'Fallon's Bluffs, and numbered about six hundred teams. They told the wildest stories about starvation, murder and the absence of gold. Besides farming, Mr. L. is somewhat extensively engaged in bee culture. At the end of the year 1881, he had sixty-eight swarms, that had produced upward of sixteen hundred pounds of honey, which, in favorable seasons, would produce nearly twice that much. It is both a source of pleasure and profit with him. He is also engaged in fruit culture, having himself planted and has now 550 thrifty bearing apple trees and 200 plum, cherry and peach trees. It is one of the finest orchards in the country. Mr. L. is a member of the Nebraska State Bee Keepers' Association. He was married in Fairview, February 13, 1862, to Miss Mary Jane Mitchell, of that place. They have four children—Mary Augusta, born July 4, 1863; Benjamin Franklin, January 26, 1868; Charles Paul, May 7, 1874; and Agnes May, December 16, 1880.

GEORGE F. LAUBACH, M. D., deceased, was born in Allentown, Penn., June 9, 1852. After receiving an academical education, he began the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. A. J. Laubach, in Philadelphia; entered the University of Pennsylvania and graduated in the medical department in 1875. He practiced medicine a short time that year, and, in the fall, received a Government appointment as surgeon in the Lower Brule Agency, Dakota, where he remained about two years, when he located in Watertown, Minn., and practiced two years. He located in Papillion in February, 1879, and soon after established a drug store. He died December 26, 1881. He was married, February 26, 1870, to Miss Martha A. Sexson; he left one child—Herbert George, born March 30, 1880. He was a member of the German Reformed Church, a young man of much culture and promise.

LOUIS LESIEUR, hotel keeper, Papillion. Mr. Lesieur was born near Paris, France, October 1, 1845. Came to America, with his grandmother, in 1855, living in Canton, Ohio, one year, when he removed to Chicago, where he resided six years. In 1863, at the age of seventeen years, he enlisted in the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, Company M, and did service in guarding forage trains in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap. January 3, 1864, four companies of the Sixteenth, including Mr. Lesieur's, were taken prisoners by Gen. Jones' brigade, where they had a severe engagement, which lasted all day. Mr. Lesieur was taken to Belle Isle, where he was kept six weeks. He was then removed to Andersonville, where he suffered all the horrors of that abode of cruelty for six months, when he was removed to Savannah, where he was kept in a prison pen for a month, when he was removed to Camp Lawton, where he was kept a month. He was then sent to Blackshear, Ga., where he took a short term, when he was transferred to Thomasville, Ga., where he remained about three weeks, then back to Andersonville, and enjoyed the hospitality of that institution again for three months, when he was paroled and sent to Thomasville. There, through some blunder in the exchange, he was, with others, transferred back to Andersonville the third time, making a march of fifty-two miles. They were kept there till late in April, when they were paroled, and the 30th day of April were set at liberty. He was also a few days imprisoned in Scotch and Pemberton's prisons. In all, he spent sixteen months in Southern prisons. He was discharged from the service in Springfield, Ill., in 1865. In 1866, he went to Kansas City, but remained but a short time. Came to Sarpy County and engaged as a farm laborer, and labored in that capacity for four years, and then farmed on his own account till 1876, when he came to Papillion, purchased a hotel, rebuilding it, and has since successfully conducted it, naming it the Papillion House. He was married February 20, 1875, to Miss Susan Dowd, of Iowa Co., Wis. He was elected County Clerk of Sarpy County in 1881.

WILLIAM CLARK McLEAN, Postmaster at Papillion. Mr. McLean was born in Greenwich, N. Y., April 8, 1842. Attended the public schools of Greenwich till he was sixteen years of age, when he entered the Cambridge Washington Academy, which he attended two years. In the summer of 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Volunteer Infantry. Served under Gen. Joe Hooker in Virginia, taking part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, etc. In 1863, he went, with the command, to the Western Department, and campaigned in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Took part in the engagements at Resaca, Lookout Mountain, before Atlanta and others during the season. Mr. McLean and his regiment were with the first infantry to enter Atlanta after its fall. The command afterward went into camp in the city of Atlanta, and from there took up their march through Georgia to the sea. After the capture of Savannah, they took up their march for Washington, through the Carolinas. There was, as is well known, a strife between the Seventeenth and Twentieth Corps as to which should first enter Washington, and it was one of the most rapid, prolonged marches on record. In 1864, Mr. McLean was promoted from Corporal to Sergeant Major. Was discharged at Albany in 1865, June 6. In the spring of 1867, he came to Nebraska, settling in Bellevue. In 1869, he was elected County Clerk of Sarpy County, and in 1871 was re-elected, serving four years. Was appointed Postmaster of Papillion in July, 1880. He is also representative for the Phœnix, Ætna and Home Fire Insurance Companies. Mr. McLean was married in Bellevue November 27, 1869, to Miss Mary Osler. They have two children—Louisa A., born April 9, 1871; Mary E., born December 16, 1872. Mrs. McLean was born in England.

ELDRIDGE MESSENGER, teacher, is a native of Canton Center, Hartford, Co., Conn. Was educated in the public schools of that place till the age of sixteen, when he entered the Canton Center Academy, where he attended about three years, finishing his education in the Connecticut State Normal School. He entered the army in the summer of 1862, enlisting in the Twenty-fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers for nine months. The regiment campaigned chiefly in Louisiana, taking part in the battles of Irish Bend, Donaldsonville and the siege of Port Hudson, which lasted over seven weeks, the fort surrendering on the 8th of July, 1863. He was discharged from service at New Orleans in August, 1863. He then entered the employ of the Government, being placed in charge of a confiscated plantation in Parish St. Charles, La., where he remained till the spring of 1865, when he returned home. He attended the State Normal School for a time, and then commenced teaching, and, up to 1874, taught school and looked after the interests of his farm. He then came to Nebraska, with the view of improving his health, which was much impaired, and engaged in teaching at Florence, Douglas Co., Neb., where he taught for three years, and afterward at Millard, in the same county. On the 30th of August, 1879, he embarked in journalism, establishing the Waterloo *Sentinel* at Waterloo, Neb., which he edited and published for nearly two years, teaching also during this period. His health giving way from overwork, he gave up the paper. In the spring of 1881, he engaged as Principal in the graded school at Papillion, Sarpy Co., Neb., where he is still successfully following his vocation of teaching.

JONAS MITCHELL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 22, Town 12, Range 13, was born near Manchester, England, April 1, 1814. At the age of fifteen, he was entered as an apprentice to learn the trade of blacksmith, which he followed till the age of twenty-seven. He was married, in Lancashire, England, March 7, 1836, to Mary Graves, who was born in Lancashire November 4, 1814. In 1840, Mr. Mitchell, with his family, emigrated to America, settling in Posey County, Ind., where he lived for six years. The next six years were spent in Kentucky, Missouri and Iowa. In 1852, he came to Nebraska, engaging as Government blacksmith, to work for the Pawnee Indians, then located at the mission at Bellevue, together with the Omahas and Otoes. His work was principally manufacturing and repairing the guns. hoes and simple agricultural implements that were furnished by the Government. He worked at the agency till the organization of the Territory, when the agency was removed, in 1855, under the administration of President Pierce. He then plied his trade a few months in Glenwood, Iowa, though connected by other interests in Nebraska. He then returned and worked a short time for the Government. As soon as the lands were surveyed, he pre-empted 160 acres of land, and, by subsequent purchase, owned 300 acres. Mr. Mitchell and his wife lived during the very exciting times of the very early pioneers, and endured many of the privations and hardships incident to that life. The Indians were very annoying in many ways, principally by begging and thieving, seldom offering personal injury. At one time, the Pawnees raided his stock-yard, driving off five oxen and a cow, leaving him one ox and one cow. They were about starting on their annual hunt, and none of the stock was recovered. It was during Lincoln's administration that Mr. Mitchell recovered pay for his stock. After a life of toil and exposure, Mr. Mitchell and his wife, at nearly the age of threescore and ten, are still well preserved, mentally and physically, with an abundance of worldly goods, and has delegated his labors and his cares largely to his sons, James and Owen. Mr. Mitchell has eight children—William, born in England December 19, 1836; Catharine, born in England January 17, 1840; James, December, 1842; Jane, November 11, 1844; Martha Ellen, December 28, 1848; Emma Ann, January 7, 1851; Thomas I., March 16, 1853; Owen, February 29, 1856; and Fanny T., October 19, 1858—the last six born in America, William being dead.

MORRIS & CORNWELL, druggists, Papillion. A. Horland Morris, born in Elma, Erie Co., N. Y., September 21, 1856, where he lived until the age of sixteen years. Mr. Morris attended the public schools of Elma until the age of fourteen. when he entered the Albion Academy, in Aurora, N. Y. There he took two years' tuition, and then engaged in the drug store of A. C. Anthony, Buffalo, N. Y., and continued in his employ five years. In 1879, he removed to Papillion. In October, 1880, with Mr. Cornwell, purchased the drug stock of C. F. Goodman, enlarged the stock, and opened a full and select stock of drugs and fancy goods, and are now doing a thriving business. His parents, William and Caroline (Boyes) Morris, were both natives of Erie County, N. Y. His father died in Elma in 1868, aged forty-five years. His mother survives, and lives with her son.

J. D. PATTERSON, Superintendent of Public Instruction and County Surveyor, was born in Pennsylvania March 27, 1836. His parents died when he was quite young, and, at the age of seventeen, he commenced teaching school in Jefferson County, Ohio. Most of his time since has been spent in the schoolroom, although his health has often compelled him to seek some other occupation for a time. The winter of 1857, he spent among the Indians on the plains, and, in 1864–65, rambled among the mountains of Colorado, Montana and British Columbia. In 1867, he moved with his family to Brazil, in South America, with the intention of engaging in farming, but was employed by the Government as Civil Engineer to open a road from the sea coast to the table-lands of the interior, through an almost impenetrable forest, which the simple natives believed was guarded by spirits, who sent thunder and lightning to drive intruders back. He completed the work in sixty days, and was received with much demonstration by the people, who never expected to see his little party emerge from the forest. After a varied experience there for about two years, during which he visited different parts of the Empire, he returned to the United States. In 1870, he opened a high school in Rock Bluffs, Cass Co., Neb., called Naomi Institute, but was burned out two years later. He became Principal of a public school in Plattsmouth in 1873, and the next year removed to Papillion, Sarpy County, where he served as Principal of the school for several years, and then abandoned the schoolroom for good on account of poor health. In 1877, he was elected County Surveyor, which office he has held ever since. In 1879, he was elected Superintendent of Schools for Sarpy County, and re-elected by a large majority in 1881. Mr. Patterson was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and the Normal School at Hopedale, Ohio. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Clara Thompson, who died in 1867, and, in 1868, he was married again to Maria de Miranda, a native of Brazil. He has seven children living—Albert, Charles, Anna, Horace, William, Louisa and Nellie, and two—Clara and Francisca—buried in Brazil.

HORACE ROGERS & SON, farmers and stock-raisers, Papillion, Neb. Horace Rogers was born in Georgia, Franklin Co., Vt., March, 1812. On the 22d of October, 1835, he left his native State, and moved to the Territory of Michigan, locating in Freedom, Washtenaw County, where he lived about four years, when he moved to Calhoun County, living there five years, when he returned to Freedom, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed for three years, previously engaging in farming. In the spring of 1856, he, with his family, came to Nebraska, landing in Bellevue May 10. There he lived for about seventeen years, chiefly following his trade, that of stone mason, and farming to some extent. In 1861, he entered into a mail contract with the Government to carry the mail from Bellevue to Plattsford, now Xenia, a weekly service for four years, when the terminus was changed from Xenia to Forest City. At the end of eight years, the service was changed from weekly to semi-weekly service of thirty miles. He continued in the service twelve years, the last one year and a half being changed from Bellevue to Papillion. Mr. Rogers served three terms, of four years each, as Justice of the Peace in Michigan, and two terms in Nebraska. In the fall of 1865, he was elected County Judge of Sarpy County, and re-elected in 1867, holding the office for four years. For the last nine years, he, with his son, Delimer, have been engaged in farming and stock-raising in Fairview Precinct, Section 9, Town 12, Range 13. In 1879, Mr. R. retired from his farm and active life to Papillion; built a residence, and his son has had the active management of the farm. He was married, in Freedom, Mich., October 22, 1837, to Miss Eunice E. Cowell, of that place, who was born in Cambria, N. Y., February 9, 1818. They have four children—Wallace C., born in Freedom, Mich., September 14, 1838; Americus V., in Clarence, Mich., September 12, 1840; Clayton H., in Clarence, February 4, 1844; Delimer N., in Freedom, December 30, 1851. Delimer N. Rogers was educated in Bellevue and at Tabor College, attending at the latter place for one year. From that time, he taught school for several years, until 1875, when he and his father engaged in farming on their present farm, and is also engaged in bee culture. Mr. R. was married, in Ridgely, Neb., June 14, 1876, to Miss Elda M. Holbrook, of Ridgely, who was born in Isle La Mott, Vt., March 6, 1856. They have two children—Gertrude Iola, born November 23, 1877, and Horace Augustus, October 10, 1880.

RAMSEY SALING, livery, was born in Paris, Mo., November 12, 1836. Most of his early life, up to 1855, was spent in Davis County, Iowa, living with his parents on a farm, and attending the public schools in that State. He came, in 1855, with his parents to what is now Sarpy County, Neb., taking up 320 acres of land, his father, Jefferson Saling, dying the same year; when the land was surveyed and placed in market, his mother entered the land. In 1860, Ramsey purchased of his mother eighty acres of land, and commenced farming, which he followed until 1873, and here he was elected Sheriff of Sarpy County, being elected three successive terms, or until 1879, moving to Papillion in 1876, when the county seat was removed from Bellevue. His farm embraced a portion of the old Omaha Indian farm. Mr. Saling was married, in Bellevue, December 18, 1858, to Esther M. Sutley, of Bellevue. They have six children—Ellis H., Emma K., Florence A., Ida E., Delleux and Glenn. His father was a native of Tennessee, born November, 1808; his mother, Catherine (Hurst), was a native of Tennessee, and born November, 1812. P. O. Papillion.

WILLIAM SANDER (deceased). Mr. William Sander was born in Stuttgardt, Germany, December 18, 1831, receiving his education in his native town. Came to America in 1852, locating in Philadelphia; engaged in the tobacco trade, manufacturing cigars. In 1869, came to Omaha, and engaged with A. H. Sander in the grocery trade, remaining there until 1876, opening a branch store in Papillion in 1870, which was managed by his partner, and was the first store opened in Papillion. In 1875, they erected the present large store, and stocked it up. In 1878, the brothers dissolved partnership, the senior partner continuing the business until his death, April 15, 1880. His wife continues the business, under the management of her son, William Sander. William Sander, Sr., was married in Philadelphia in 1857, to Miss Mary Fecht, of that city. She was born in Germany December 31, 1835. Mr. Sander left two sons—William and Herman.

WILLIAM B. SEXSON, farmer and dealer in agricultural implements, Section 3, Town 13, Range 12, Fairview, was born in Overton County, Tenn , May 23, 1819. When nine years of age, his father moved to Morgan County, Ill., then a wild country. He lived in Morgan and Sangamon Counties until 1834, when the family moved to Iowa, near Burlington. Here he engaged in farming until 1865. In March, 1866, Mr. Sexson moved to Sarpy County, Neb., and moved on his present place March 1, 1868. He has dealt in agricultural machinery since 1877, having a depot in Papillion, and established a liberal trade. He was married, near Burlington, Iowa, December 19, 1839, to Miss Lucretia Turley, of that place. She was born in Cumberland County, Ky., June 24, 1819. They have ten children—J. Howard, born September 19, 1840; Enoch A., November 2, 1841; Susan F., June 11, 1843; John T., November 8, 1844; Mary E., September 24, 1846; Andrew J., August 11, 1850; Charles B., December 15, 1856; Martha A., February 6, 1859, and Cornelius S., March 29, 1862.

ALLEN SMITH, farmer and stock-grower, Papillion, Section 2, Town 13, Range 12, was born in Gainesboro, Tenn., September 22, 1847. He left the parental roof at about the age of fourteen years. His father was a strong Union man, and during the rebellion, when he refused to swear allegiance to the Confederacy, was threatened with hanging. A noose was placed around his neck and he would have been hung but for the intervention of rebels who were his friends. Allen, at the age of fifteen, was conscripted, but managed to elude the officers. For many months he hid himself in the mountains through the days, dodging the conscript officers and guerrillas that infested the country. He finally fell in with some Union troops, which he joined in 1863. He joined the Kentucky State Militia, and was chiefly engaged in Tennessee and Kentucky against the guerrilla warfare that constantly waged in those regions, frequently coming in contact with Morgan's raiders and other predatory bands. At the close of the war, his regiment disbanded, and Mr. Smith went home. He never drew any pay and never was discharged, being then about eighteen years of age, when he went to Appanoose County, Iowa, where he lived a year. He afterward moved to Confidence, Wayne Co., Iowa, and engaged in mercantile business, which he followed for four years. His health failing in 1871, he retired from mercantile business and went out on the frontier, in Nebraska; engaged in hunting and trading with the Indians, chiefly with the view of recovering his health. He was one of the pioneers in what is known as the South Republican River. He took up a claim, and, in company with Capt. Garber (afterward Governor of Nebraska) and a few others, lived in the stockade for mutual protection. The Red Cloud Agency was away to the northwest of the stockade; had got on their war-paint and were somewhat annoying. In 1873, Mr. S. returned to Confidence and again engaged in mercantile business, which he followed a year, when he moved to Sarpy County, Neb. Mr. Smith married, in Confidence, Iowa, March 6, 1873, to Miss Mary E. Ewing, of that place, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., January 17, 1854. They have two children—Nora E., born September 1, 1874, and Alexander C., born November 26, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are both members of the Christian Church.

JOHN I. SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Elizabethtown, Penn., July 30, 1818. At the age of seventeen, with his father's family, moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, where Mr. Smith, in Mesopotamia, in Trumbull County, December 31, 1844, was married to Marietta Sheldon, who was born September 15, 1822. Mr. Smith followed the occupation of farming in Ohio up to 1865, when he moved to Omaha, where he lived in all about three years. From Omaha they moved to Sarpy County, and engaged in farming on land (160 acres) which he had purchased previous to coming to the State, owning 160 acres of land in another portion of the county. He was elected Justice of the Peace in Papillion Precinct in 1871, serving two years. Both Mr. Smith and wife are members of the Congregational Church in Sarpy Center, and have been communicants of that church and society since 1844. They have eight children, the chain unbroken by death—Caroline E., born October 22. 1845; Mary G., December 20, 1847; Lois A., February 8, 1850; Sheldon F., April 11, 1852; Charles E., August 25, 1854; John C. Fremont, January 6, 1857; Charlotte E., July 30, 1860; Julia A., April 28, 1863; all born in Trumbull County, Ohio.

ANDREW J. SPEARMAN, Sheriff. Mr. Spearman was born in Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Ill., January 25, 1829. When seven years of age he moved with his parents to Eastern Iowa, near Burlington. In 1852, Mr. Spearman went to California, where he remained till 1864, when he went to Idaho, spending two years there, opening a ranch, and a portion of the time engaged in freighting; he then visited Montana and other places in the West, and then returned to Iowa, and soon afterward removed to Sarpy County, Neb., and engaged in farming. In 1879, Mr. Spearman was elected Sheriff of Sarpy County, and was re-elected in 1881. Mr. Spearman was married in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, July, 1856, to Miss Martha E. Lake, of that town. She was born in Mount Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, in March, 1838. They have seven children—Flora E., born in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1861; Mattie, born in the same town, 18—; Andrew J., born in Fort Boise, Idaho, August, 1865; James F., born in Mount Pleasant in 1868; Charles C., born in Sarpy County April, 1873; Ada, born in Sarpy County December, 1875; and Burt S., born in 1872. Mr. Spearman's parents, Ames D. and Cynthia A. Spearman, were natives of Cumberland County, Ky.

MYRON E. STORMER, farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 16, Town 12, Range 13; P. O. Papillion; born in Des Moines Co., Iowa, June 22, 1851; educated in public schools of his native county until the age of about eighteen years, when he took two years' instruction in the Baptist College of Burlington, Iowa. He taught school in the winter of 1871 and 1872, and in the fall of that year entered the Iowa Wesleyan University, where he remained one year, when he was forced to relinquish his studies on account of failing health. His health somewhat improving, he commenced farming, which he has since followed, teaching some in the winter season. He moved to Nebraska, arriving in Papillion on the 26th of February, 1880, and on the 1st day of March moved on his present farm of 160 acres. Mr. Stormer was married in Burlington, Iowa, March 5, 1874, to Miss Jenny M. Walton, of Burlington. She was born in Greene County, Penn., October 24, 1854. They have three children—Bell, born December 12, 1874; Clara, January 20, 1877; and Birdie, November 8, 1879.

JAMES W. THOMPSON, ex-County Clerk, was born in Florence, St. Joseph Co., Mich., March 13, 1838. Lived in Michigan till the age of twenty-four, when he enlisted in the Nineteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. In August, 1862, campaigned in the West under Gen. Sherman, in Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee and the Carolinas, in active service all the time, taking part in the fights at Atlanta, Peach Tree Creek, Lovejoy Station, and many other engagements, going through to Atlanta with Sherman on his march to the sea. In May, 1863, was promoted to Corporal, and afterward, at Atlanta, Sergeant Major, and at Alexandria received a commission of First Lieutenant. Company D was discharged in Washington in June, 1865. Mr. Thompson was educated in the district school of his native town till about the age of twenty, when he entered the Albion Academy, and took two terms. He afterward entered Hillsdale College, and where he remained a little more than a year, when he left college and entered the service. In June, 1870, Mr. Thompson came West to Omaha, where he resided three years, when he moved to Sarpy County, where he engaged in buying grain for the "Western Grain Company," where he has since resided. In 1879, Mr. Thompson was elected Clerk of Sarpy County, and served his term of two years. He was candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket, and was beaten in a Democratic county by two votes. Mr. Thompson was married in Florence, Mich., October 16, 1868, to Miss Julia M. Ingerson, daughter of Dr. Cyrus Ingerson, of that place. She was born in Centerville, St. Joseph Co., Mich., October 16, 1842. They have three children—Lulu E., born in Florence August 16, 1869; Wirt J., born in Omaha December 26, 1872; Dean H., born in Papillion April 24, 1878. Mr. Thompson is a son of Giles and Rebecca Whited Thompson, both of whom died in Florence, Mich.

WILLIAM C. UPJOHN, M. D. Dr. Upjohn was born in Plainwell, Mich., March 24, 1854. In 1855, came with his mother to what is now Sarpy County, Neb. His father, Dr. E. N. Upjohn, preceding the family one year. Dr. Upjohn attended the public schools of Bellevue till the age of fourteen years, when he entered the Baptist College at Kalamazoo, Mich., remaining there a little over two years, when he came back to Nebraska, and entered the office where he remained one year, when he returned to Kalamazoo, and entered the office of his uncle, Dr. Uriah Upjohn, reading medicine till 1873, when he entered the University of Michigan, graduating in March, 1875. He was married in Toledo, Ohio, May 15, 1877, to Miss Mary L. Hoagland, who graduated in the Medical University of Michigan. In March, 1877, Dr. E. N. Upjohn was one of the very early settlers in what is now Sarpy County, only seven or eight settlers preceding him, in Douglas or Sarpy Counties. He died in Bellevue March 10, 1880.

SPRINGFIELD.

This town, so named from the abundance of large springs in the vicinity, rather than in the remembrance of older towns, is located on the small stream known as East Buffalo Creek, and is nine miles from Papillion and five and one-half from the Platte River. Hence, as may readily be seen by a glance at the map, this new place is nearly in the center of the county.

The town of Springfield owes its life to the Missouri Pacific Railway, which, passing near it, employed one of its surveyors to here lay out a town. The town thus platted was upon the land of Maj. J. D. Spearman and covered forty acres. Of this site, Maj. Spearman deeded an undivided one-half to the railway company, for depot and other purposes, and they at once put in two long side-tracks and built a neat depot, 24x50 feet.

The town was located in November, 1881, and very shortly thereafter the first store, that of Spearman & Bonner and Spearman & Harrison, was erected. The first dwelling-house was shortly afterward added to the town by Mr. J. Hoover. During the months of November and December, 1881, there was a general exodus from Sarpy Center to the new town, and nine buildings were transferred to the latter. Among these was the Nichols House, long run at Sarpy Center by A. C. Nichols, and now under the same management at Springfield.

It is too early in the history of Springfield to expect much effort in church matters, yet, already the foundation of the Congregational Church is completed and the superstructure will soon follow. This edifice, when completed, will cost $2,200, exclusive of fittings. This church has a membership of sixty. A Methodist Church will also be shortly built, at a cost of $2,000, and will be supplied by Rev. Clinton D. Day, who already holds services at this point and has assembled a congregation of forty members.

Along the east side-track of the railway are the extensive corn-cribs of Spearman & Burch, who handle grain at this point, and on the opposite side is the large lumber yard of D. Dean & Sons.

There are now in the town two general stores, one hardware and three drug stores, one hotel, one restaurant, one lumber yard, two harness shops, a livery stable, two agricultural implement warehouses, a blacksmith shop and a saloon. Of professional men, Springfield boasts of three doctors—Challand, Bates and Miller.

The town is yet too new to enable a reliable judgment of its future, but it is brimming over with pluck and enthusiasm and has already a substantial trade, which, with the rich agricultural region within a radius of six miles as a backing, should increase steadily. It is probable that fifty acres will soon be added to the town site, which will give ample room for expansion.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

S. O. SALISBURY, Springfield, lumber agent for Dean & Son, was born in Norway, Herkimer County, N. Y., November 21, 1852. When eighteen years of age, he came to Nebraska, locating at Greenwood, where he engaged in teaching. Was educated at Fairfield Seminary, Fairfield, N. Y. Mr. Salisbury followed teaching most of the time for six years. In 1877, he moved to Ashland, Neb., and entered into the employ of J. A. Connor, dealer in grain, assuming entire charge of the business, remaining there two years. In 1879, he engaged with Dean & Son, dealers in lumber, Phillipsburg, Kansas, taking charge of the yard. In October, 1881, Dean & Son established a lumber yard in Springfield, Neb., and Mr. Salisbury was sent to take charge of the yard. Mr. Salisbury was married in Ashland March 17, 1878, to Miss Julia Osborn, who was born in Ottumwa, Iowa, August 28, 1862. They have one child, Fred O., born January 12, 1879.

EZRA E. SANBORN, P. O. Springfield, farmer and stock-grower, Section 9, Town 13, Range 11, was born in Weare, N. H., August 15, 1831. When one year of age, his father moved to Sutton, N. H. Mr. S. afterward went to Newport, N. H., and there learned the trade of tinsmith, and followed his trade in Cambridge and Boston and other places in Massachusetts for several years. In the spring of 1856, he started West, and landed in Buffalo with but 50 cents in his pockets. There he worked at his trade for a time, and then went to Chicago, feeling very despondent, but went into the manufacture of burning fluid, delivering it to customers, and made considerable money during the winter, when he sold out and purchased a team and wagon, a small stock of Yankee notions, and started for the frontier town of Omaha, in the spring of 1857, arriving there June 11. That season, pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land in Washington County, and in the fall found work at his trade in the employ of Milton Rogers, of Council Bluffs, where he remained about two years, when he engaged in butchering, opening two meat markets, and furnishing supplies for the Government troops stationed at that place. In the fall of 1867, he sold out and returned to New Hampshire, to visit his old home, visiting Baltimore, Washington and other places. When returning to his father's home, in the stage, he found ex Gov. Colby a fellow-passenger, who was also a fellow-passenger in the same stage when he left home, about seven years before; also the same driver. In the spring of 1865, Mr. S. returned to the West, and in the spring of 1866 took a load of shingles from Omaha and went out to look at his land, the site of his present home, which he had owned for nine years, but which he had never seen. He was so discouraged at the outlook that he sold out his shingles to William Satterfield, and returned to Omaha. However, afterward, he took a load of lumber out to his land and erected a cabin. It was all wild in that section, the nearest neighbors being about four miles distant. Deer could, for two or three years after, be seen almost any day in the vicinity of his cabin, and plenty of antelope on the high ground around. Mr. S.

subsequently added to his original purchase of one hundred and sixty acres, other lands, and now owns in a square body six hundred and forty acres of choice farming land, which he is rapidly developing; and, besides grain-raising, he is largely engaged in stock-raising. He has an orchard of one thousand two hundred apple trees, one hundred of which are bearing. He has also experimented much in peach-growing, with varying success, though he has raised a great many peaches from three years' growth by the seed. Mr. S. was married in Cambridge, Mass., March 20, 1865, to Miss Caroline L. Brown, of Cambridge. She was born in Wilmot, N. H., October 12, 1837. They have five children—Webster B., born April 1, 1866; Perley A., born June 4, 1869; Clifford Wayne, March 17, 1872; Mary F., born February 23, 1875, and Lavina J., June 12, 1878.

CAPT. JAMES D. SPEARMAN, farmer, stock-dealer, dealer in grain and merchandise, Springfield, was born near Jacksonville, Ill., March 9, 1833. When two years of age, his parents removed to Des Moines County, Iowa, where they lived five years, and then moved to Henry County. In the fall of 1862, he was commissioned to raise a volunteer company for the war. Within five days enlisted a company of one hundred and five men for the Twenty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and he was elected Captain of Company H. The regiment rendezvoused in Camp Herndon, Iowa, where they organized, and November went South to Helena, Ark., to await orders. They went up the Yazoo with Gen. Sherman, where they had a severe engagement, being repulsed. They then proceeded to Arkansas Post, where they had a sharp engagement, taking the entire garrison prisoners—ten Texas and three Arkansas regiments, only the cavalry getting away. From there they moved Young's Point, where they remained in camp six weeks, when they joined Gen. Grant's force and went to the rear of Vicksburg. He, with his regiment, was engaged in the first grand charge on the 22d of May, 1863. In this engagement, Capt. S. received a severe gun-shot wound, the bullet striking the left side immediately above the hip, passed through the lumbar regions, lodging in the right side. He still carries the ball in his side as a souvenir of rebel hospitality. The spinal or accessory spinal nerves were injured in the passage of the ball, and the right side has since been more or less paralyzed. In 1878, his right foot became affected with senile gangrene, when he submitted to amputation a portion of the foot, and subsequently submitted to eleven amputations by dissecting away carious portions of the foot; and shortly after, his leg was amputated below the knee. He was discharged, by reason of wounds while at home on leave of absence, in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in April, 1863. While in Iowa, after the war, engaged in farming and stock-dealing until he removed to Nebraska, in February, 1871. Mr. Spearman owns several farms in Nebraska, aggregating upward of 1,400 acres of excellent land, and is largely interested in stock-growing and fattening. Was married in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, March 25, 1855, to Miss Sarah E. Simons, of that place, who was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, December 18, 1836. They have four children—Arthur L., born April 15, 1856; Charles S., July 8, 1859; Cyrus K., August 18, 1861, and J. Etta, September 15, 1862.

OTHER TOWNS.

Fairview is a post office located in the central part of the county, four miles due south of Papillion. At this point there is a church of the Methodist Episcopal Circuit. This edifice is 28x46 feet, and was erected in 1869, at a cost of $2,500. It is supplied each Sabbath morning from Papillion, and has a membership of sixty. A Sabbath school is also held at this place each Sabbath. There is no record of the organization of this school, but it was known to be in existence prior to 1861. The school has a membership of forty, and is under the charge of J. M. Sipherd.

Saling's Grove is a post office in the southeast portion of the county. It cannot be called a town, but an aggregation of farmhouses. A Sabbath school was organized at this point under the auspices of the M. E. Circuit of Papillion, in the early spring of 1882. This school is under the care of Mr. James Martin, and has an average attendance of twenty.

Xenia.—There is no town of this name, but for a long series of years a post office has served the people of the southwestern part of the county under this stamp. The Postmasters have been as follows: Miss Natalia C. Bates, 1868–70; William E. Bates, 1870–81; Mrs. M. A. Bates, 1881 to the present time. In addition to the post office is a store, kept by Royal G. Glover.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PLATTSFORD PRECINCT.

HON. JAMES DAVIDSON, P. O. Xenia, farmer, stock-raiser and dealer, Section 5, Town 12, Range 11, was born in Madison County, Ohio, November 1, 1824. He lived in Ohio most of the time until 1856; was educated in the schools of the county, finishing his education at Granville, Ohio, leaving the college at the age of twenty-two years, when he engaged in farming. He was married, in Cambria County, Penn., October 18, 1851, to Miss Sarah Jane Murphy, of Summit, Penn. She is a native of Philadelphia, born May 22, 1827. In 1856, Mr. Davidson came to Nebraska and settled on the Platte River, where he lived two years, when he moved to his present farm. To his original farm of 160 acres, he had added land until he now owns upward of 1,600 acres of choice farming lands, most of it well improved. He started in farming in Nebraska twenty-six years ago, with very limited means, but giving his undivided attention to farming, has made a success of it, keeping a large stock of cattle, horses and swine. In 1857, Mr. Davidson was elected to the Territorial Legislature, again elected in 1860, and in 1874 was elected to the State Legislature, serving two years; also served one term in the office of County Commissioner. They have one child, Willard H., who is established in business, born March 11, 1853.

JOHN RILEY NICHOLSON, Jr., farmer, Section 31, Town 12, Range 12, P. O. Springfield, was born in Washington County, Ind., December 15, 1834, where he lived until thirteen years of age, when his parents moved to Des Moines County, Iowa. In 1852, moved to Rock Island County, Ill., where he lived two years, attending school and working on the farm. In 1854, moved to Johnson County, Iowa, where they lived until 1858, when they moved to Sarpy County, Neb., arriving there May 3, first settling on Section 2, Town 11, Range 12, and moved on their present farm in May, 1865, which he took by pre-emption. He is the eldest son of Dr. Green Benton Nicholson, who was a grandson of Gen. Greene, of Revolutionary fame. Dr. Nicholson was born in Nicholasville, Ky., July 29, 1813, dying February 26, 1877, aged a little over sixty-three years. The mother of Mr. N., Mrs. Angeline McClure Nicholson, died in 1843. John R. was married in Johnson County, Iowa, May 26, 1860, to Miss Zerelda Stewart, who was born in Salem, Ind., April 27, 1842. They have five children—Elijah B., born April 28, 1861; James Beck, March 12, 1864; David Henry, January 14, 1866; Emma Jane, February 18, 1868; John Riley, Jr., November 26, 1876.

ROYAL G. GLOVER, farmer and merchant, Xenia. Mr. Glover was born in Jasper County, Ind., October 22, 1846. When eight years of age, his parents moved to Mills County, Iowa, where they lived two years. In the spring of 1856, they moved to Sarpy County, Neb., in Plattsford Precinct, and where Royal has lived since. He is the oldest settler in Plattsford Precinct, except Mrs. David Arms, whose priority of settlement dates one day earlier. He received his education in his district school. Much of his boyhood was spent with the Pawnee Indians, mixing with their sports and hunting with them before he was able to carry a gun, using the bow. He learned enough of their tongue to be able to converse with them. The Indians were somewhat annoying, but made little disturbance. Mr. Glover was married, in Xenia, November 26, 1867, to Miss Sarah J. Kennedy, of that place. She was born in Chenango County, N. Y., May 15, 1849, coming from Iowa to Nebraska in 1866. They have three children—Olive M., born December 30, 1868; Ralph R., February 12, 1874; Birdie M., May 20, 1878. Mr. Glover owns 218 acres of good farming land in the precinct, and during the last three years, has turned his attention to stock-raising. He embarked in the mercantile trade in 1875, and carries a good stock of general merchandise.

WILLIAM M. SATTERFIELD, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Carolina County, Md., December 27, 1827, where he lived twenty-seven years, when he moved to Pennsylvania. There he stayed only one year, working on a farm, then living one year in Iowa. In October, 1856, following the "Star of Empire," he came to Nebraska, with a few dollars only in his pocket, spending the winter in Omaha. In the spring of 1857, he engaged with a Mr. Parks to work on a farm, remaining with him two years. The next year, he farmed within the present limits of Omaha. In 1860, he engaged in freighting to the mountains, making two trips that season. In the spring of 1862, he moved to his present home, accompanied by his dog, cat, yoke of steers and a cow for companionship, and opened up a bachelor's hall, and commenced farming on his own hook. His early efforts seemed to be ill-starred. One of his steers died, the remaining steer he traded for a span of ancient nags. While bringing them home, one of them fell down and managed to break its neck. He was a good deal discouraged, but his "luck turned." To his original quarter section, he has added lands until he now owns upward of 1,200 acres of choice farming lands, well improved for the most part with more than ten miles of fencing, five miles of which is osage hedge, and the remainder chiefly wire; good buildings; he raises on his farm 400 acres of corn; has a herd generally of 200 head of neat cattle, 200 to 250 head of sheep, and upward of 200 hogs, besides sixteen horses. He has also, for several years, paid considerable attention to fruit culture. He has 800 thrifty apple trees of choice varieties, many of which have been bearing for ten years, besides a larger quantity of smaller fruit. He is one of the many examples of successful farmers in Nebraska, who have commenced with small capital. Mr. Satterfield was married, in Omaha, September 15, 1862, to Miss Rachael A. Jones, who was born in England July 11, 1840. They have five children—William T., born September 13, 1863; George B., July 11, 1866; Henry J., November 30, 1867; Carrie A., May 7, 1872, and Frank R., August 26, 1874; all are at home except William, who is attending the Rathburn Commercial College in Omaha.

RICHLAND PRECINCT.

M. BIANCHI, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 27, Town 14, Range 11 east, P. O. Nasby, was born in Italy April 22, 1834. He emigrated to America in 1849; served in the United States regular army fifteen years; located in Sarpy County in 1869 and engaged in farming, and has an improved farm of 560 acres, 300 of which is cultivated land, balance in pasture. His stock consists (on an average) from ten to twelve horses, seventy-five to one hundred head of cattle, and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred hogs. Was married, in 1859, to Miss Margaret McCullagh, in North Fork, Va., and have seven children living—Anthony, born June 30, 1860; Margaret, October 4, 1862; Louis, April 4, 1865; Samuel, May 16, 1868; Minnie, February 13, 1870; Willis, August 17, 1873; John, September 3, 1881. Mr. Bianchi was appointed Postmaster at Nasby April 5, 1875.

JACOB COOK, farmer, Section 35, P. O. Peach Grove, was born in Roanoke County, Va., January 30, 1820, and lived there until twenty-eight years of age, when he moved to Clinton County, Mo., where he remained about four years, when he removed to Wheeling, Va., and engaged in the coal trade. From Wheeling he moved to Bellaire, Ohio, where he spent a few years, from there moving to Nebraska, in December, 1880, and has since engaged in farming. He was married, near Salem, Va., August 13, 1846, to Miss Francis Missur, of Salem, who was born near Richmond, Va., June 1, 1832. They have eight children—Mary, born April 10, 1848; Elizabeth H., September 10, 1849; John William, October 18, 1851; Joseph, May 14, 1854; Henry, March 13, 1857; Jacob, November 11, 1859; Kate Isabell, August 12, 1865, and Samuel, May 12, 1868.

CLARENCE E. KEYES, P. O. Springfield, farmer and stock-grower, Section 11, Town 13, Range 11. Mr. Keyes was born in Spencer, Mass., November 24, 1849. He was educated in the public schools; entered the Chicopee High School, where he attended three years. He came to Sarpy County, Neb., in October, 1868, and went to farming. In October, 1873, he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land, on which he now resides, nearly all of which is under good improvement, with an orchard, and forest trees of walnut, ash, etc. He is quite extensively engaged in horse meat stock and hog raising. Mr. Keyes was married in Omaha, October 5, 1873, to Miss Anna B. Hodge, of Omaha, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 16, 1851. They have four children—Nettie E., born October 6, 1874; Edward C., March 29, 1877; Anna Bell, September 29, 1878, and Idell, July 14, 1881. His parents, Edward and Rachel Keyes, both natives of Massachusetts, both reside at Springfield.

JOHN LOVELL, farmer, Section 3, Town 13, Range 11, P. O. Nasby. Mr. Lovell was born in Dumfries, Ontario, April 21, 1833, where he was educated and learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed until he left Canada in the fall of 1868, when he came to Sarpy County, Neb. He came all the way through with a team, making the trip in six weeks, arriving on the 7th of November, bringing his family with him. One of the horses of the team which he drove through he still owns, and which is doing farm duty at the age of twenty-three years, still active and strong. It was by dint and economy that Mr. Lovell managed to support his family and team through the winter, and he commenced farming in the spring with a capital of $12, and out of this sum he had to erect a shelter for his family, which he erected on rented land. Flour was $6 per hundred and rather scarce in his family for several months, and was obliged to do his work with a grass-fed team. At that time the nearest school was eight miles distant, and had to go to Omaha, eighteen miles, to trade and market. In 1869, he took a homestead of forty acres, which he subsequently sold, and, in 1875, he purchased 160 acres of unimproved land. He has it now all inclosed in a willow hedge fence; has an orchard of 200 apple and 100 trees of other fruit, all thrifty, and a grove of timber. Mr. Lovell was married, in Port Huron, Mich., October 25, 1859, to Miss Eleaner Stuart, of Middlesex County, Ontario. They have five children—Sylvanus O., born July 18, 1862; John S., April 22, 1865; William E., February 12, 1868; George I., February 6, 1870; Archibald J., January 3, 1875.

JOHN PETTY, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Springfield, Section 15, Town 11, Range 11, was born in Pushlinch, Ontario, November, 1841, where he lived until the spring of 1866, when he came to Nebraska, arriving at Omaha June 5. He came through from Canada with a team, making the trip in four weeks and two days. In 1870, he purchased one hundred and sixty acres, on which he now resides, and subsequently added eighty acres, making two hundred and forty acres, all under good improvement—recently erecting a dwelling house at a cost of $1,500, and added other improvements. He had but $5 when he arrived in Omaha. He has paid special attention to rearing horses for some years, with success. For two years he has exhibited several head of young horses for all purposes, at the County and State Fairs, and carried away the first premiums, and now owns about twenty head, many of them very fine animals. He has done much by careful and intelligent breeding to advance the interest of horse-breeding in the State. Mr. P. was married in Canada, January, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Coleman. She died in Richland Precinct, Neb., July 7, 1879, aged about thirty-eight years. He had four children—Jennie, born in November, 1861; James, January, 1866; Julia, June 8, 1870, and Phœbe on July 22, 1872.

ABRAM S. SNIDER, P. O. Springfield, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 1, Town 13, Range 11. Mr. Snider was born in Livingston County, N. Y., September 4, 1831; when six years of age his parents moved to Hardin County, Ohio, where he was educated and worked on the farm until the age of twenty-one. In 1856, Mr. Snider went to Iowa City, Iowa, and engaged in farming. In February, 1874, moved to Nebraska and commenced farming, purchasing 160 acres, on which he now lives, and which is well improved by building and fencing, and a young, thrifty orchard. Mr. Snider was married, near Iowa City, July 24, 1861, to Mrs. Margaret A. Ward, of Iowa City. She has two children, John Ward M., born December 12, 1851, and Alice Ward, December 28, 1858. They have four children—Chloe E., born January 16, 1862; David C., January 7, 1864; Mary P., January 19, 1868; Edwin George, July 6, 1872.

FOREST CITY.

REV. FATHER J. V. WALLACE, Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Forest City, Neb., was born in County Limerick, Ireland, November 20, 1850. When one year of age, his father emigrated to America, settling in Orange County, N. Y John attended the public schools and assisted his father on the farm until the age of nineteen, when he entered the seminary of our Lady of Angels, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., where he remained for nine years, taking a classical course of five years, and four years of philosophy and theology. Was ordained a Priest June 7, 1879; two weeks after, came West, arriving in Omaha July 1; went to Lincoln, Neb., and became assistant priest to Father C. J. Quinn, where he remained until January 25, 1880. He then went to Seward, Neb., to take the place of Father P. N. O'Brien. On the 15th of December, 1880, he came to Forest City, Neb. His parents, David and Mary Wallace, still live in Orange County, N. Y.

JOHN CONDON (deceased) was born in Limerick, Ireland, June 24, 1808. When eighteen years of age he emigrated to America, locating in Troy, N. Y., where he learned the trade of carpenter and stair-builder. He lived there seven years, when he went into the employ of the American Fur Company, following his trade with that company four years. He then went into the employ of the Government, working on the barracks in Florida, Louisiana and other places for several years. In 1849, he came to Galena, and there plied his trade. He was married in Galena, October 7, 1850, to Miss Joanna P. Powers, who was born in St. John, N. B., July 4, 1827. He lived in Galena until 1868, when he came to Omaha, Neb., soon after moving to Forest City, where he lived until his death, which occurred December 17, 1875. In addition to his trade, in which he was highly skilled, he was a practical horticulturist and proficient in botany, in both of which he took great delight. He kept a garden filled with curious and rare flowers, shrubbery and trees, which was for several years of his late life the object of his patient care and solicitude. He was a man of self-culture, of quiet, thoughtful ways, though social. He was buried in the Catholic cemetery of Forest City. He left five children—Mary, John D., Daisy, Joseph T., William Francis Condon.

LA PLATTE.

S. B. BATCHELDER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. La Platte. Mr. Batchelder was born in Lower Canada, January 8, 1836, where he lived until the age of seventeen, when he moved to Franklin County, Vt. In the spring of 1856, came to La Platte, then called Laramie Mills, where he found employment in the saw-mill. He afterward purchased a third interest in the mill. In 1864, disposed of his interest in the mill, and in company with Levi Kimball established a stage line from Omaha to Plattsmouth, making daily trips. The route was abandoned on the opening of the Omaha & Southwestern Railroad in 1870. Mr. B. was engaged in freighting, in 1859, sometimes for the Government and sometimes for himself. It was during that season that the great Black Hills excitement culminated in a stampede homeward, "busted," declaring that there was no gold, but there was plenty of starvation and murder in the hills. The disappointed gold-seekers were wild with excitement, threatening vengeance on newspapers and newspaper men, who they claimed had deceived them. They occasioned, by their numbers and attitude, great uneasiness at the ferry at Plattsmouth and other points, and they often took possession of the ferries, or forced the owners to take them across free. Most of the citizens were only too happy to see them across the river. On the opening of the Union Pacific Railroad, in 1865, freighting was practically abandoned. In the fall and winter of 1861, Mr. Batchelder hauled quartz rock from the mines to the mills, and the following spring engaged in mining, which he followed about one year, when, returning to La Platte, he commenced farming, lumbering, ferrying and staging. Mr. Batchelder and Thomas B. Holman now own a saw-mill in Forest City, Sarpy County. Mr. Batchelder was married in La Platte, January 8, 1867, to Miss L. M. Peters, of La Platte, who was born in North Briston, Conn., September 10, 1846. They have four children—Helen, born January 8, 1869; Harriet E., October 27, 1872; Electa, July 9, 1876, and Arthur, September 25, 1880.

HON. GEORGE S. BURTCH, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 15, Town 13, Range 13, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, January 5, 1835; lived in Ohio until the age of nineteen years, when he moved to Iowa, where he lived until the spring of 1855, when he moved to Nebraska, locating in Bellevue, and has since been engaged in farming most of the time. In the fall of 1859, he went over the plains and engaged in trading and freighting; opening up a ranch, he built an adobe house and lived in the primitive style of the times, about thirty miles west of Ft. Kearney. He with his brother, Hon. S. F. Burtch, are the joint owners of 300 acres of land, including considerable timber land; they commenced their improvements in 1856. Much of the time the farm has been under the management of the brother, George, and is under a good state of improvement; they have successfully devoted much attention to stock-growing and bee culture, their present stock consisting of fifty head of graded animals. In July, 1868, Mr. Burtch was elected Clerk of Sarpy County, under Territorial government, and in 1872 was elected a member of the Legislature from his county. Mr. Burtch was married in La Platte, December 17, 1874, to Miss Jenny Jarman, of La Platte, a native of Ohio; they have two children—Bessie, born November 24, 1875; and Sarah Olive, born August 14, 1880.

THOMAS B. HOLMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 24, Town 13, Range 13, P. O. La Platte, was born in Hannibal, Mo., February 22, 1839; lived in Missouri till the age of twenty years; in the spring of 1859, he went to Pike's Peak, remaining there till fall, when he came to La Platte, returning to the mines the following spring and remaining there one year; returning to La Platte, he engaged in freighting until 1865; he then purchased 160 acres of land, and subsequently added eighty acres, and has successfully followed farming and stock-raising. Mr. Holman has held the office of District School Treasurer for several years. He was married in Forest City, Sarpy Co., November 14, 1867, to Miss Jennie Ingersoll, of Forest City. They have four children—Hattie T., born January 15, 1869; Bertie J., born January 3, 1871; Lizzie B., born July, 1873; and Sarah Ines, born February 17, 1881. Mr. Holman was elected Justice of the Peace in 1876, and Assessor of La Platte in 1881–82.

SAUNDERS COUNTY.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

SAUNDERS County is included in the second tier of counties west of the Missouri River, and is bounded on the north and east by the Platte River, south by Cass and Lancaster Counties, and west by Butler County. It embraces 483,840 acres of deep, rich, loamy soil, divided into bottom, plain and rolling lands. It is located in the great Platte Valley, and is included in the flood plains of the broad and shallow Platte, whose immense floods are derived from the snows of the Rocky Mountains, which, after draining their eastern slope from the Thirty-ninth to the Forty-third parallel of latitude, descend into and flow through the great plain with a swift whirling and boiling current, until they are finally lost in the still greater floods of the Missouri. A marked feature is the high and abrupt coast line which descends in Township 15, Range 9 east, to the level of the ancient lake bed, which, in a former geological age, covered about one-third of the area of the county. Another important feature is a belt of land about three and one-half miles in width, commencing at Pohocco Headland, in Township 17 north, Range 7 east, trending its way with the course of the Platte, terminating in Township 15, Range 9. In character, it is similar to the yellow marl or bluff formation of the Missouri River, indicating the site of an island in the ancient lake, which covered portions of Saunders, Dodge, Douglas and Sarpy Counties. Ranges 5 and 6, south of Sand Creek Valley, to Township 16 north, are generally high and rolling, with exposures of drift containing bowlders on the spurs of ridges, timbered with a fair supply of native forest growth, and possessing a soil well adapted to cereals and fruits, well watered by the branches of the Wahoo, Oak and Rock Creeks. No rock "in place," or other valuable mineral has yet been discovered, save sand-rock at one locality on the South Fork of the Wahoo, in Town 14, Range 5. Ranges 7 and 8, south of the Wahoo also possess a rolling surface, less elevated than the ranges further west, with exposures of drift and bowlders on the south slopes, and several outcrops of red sandstone within the valley of Rock Creek. The southeastern and central portions of the county embrace portions of the flood plains of the Platte, the Salt and the Wahoo Creeks, with an undulating table-land having a general elevation above the flood plains of thirty-five feet, and a depression beneath the general summit of the ancient island of about seventy-five feet. It is destitute of timber, stone and running water, excepting Silver Creek. The soil is loose, friable dark brown, warm, and very productive. Its water-courses, ten in number, are evenly extended, and the conditions of climate are most favorable.

FIRST SETTLERS AND EARLY HISTORY.

Prior to 1856, the territory now included within the boundaries of Saunders County had not been visited for the purpose of settlement by the white man. In the early history of Ashland begins the history of the county. The old Government trail from Plattsmouth and Nebraska City via Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie and Fort Bridger, passed through the present site of Ashland, crossing the Salt Creek at this point, in those days called Saline Ford, which enjoyed the fame of being the only rock-bottom ford of the creek, and the only available point at which heavy freight teams could cross. Many emigrants had crossed Saline Ford, and, for some years previous, it was an ordinary sight to see the canvas-covered wagons of freighters and emigrants as their trains slowly plodded their weary way over the ridge that hems in the present village of Ashland. Some speculators, realizing the natural advantages the ford presented for the future city, had made claims, staked out a town site, and erected a frame building on either side of the creek at the ford, but they were abandoned in 1856, and never reclaimed.

On the 10th of June, 1856, Mr. Reubin Warbritton left Williamsport, Warren Co., Ind., to find a home in Nebraska. He was accompanied by Mrs. Warbritton, and, in the latter days of August, crossed the Missouri at Plattsmouth, intending to push on to Saline Ford; but, owing to the late frosts of that year, he remained at Cedar Island to winter. The trip required about twenty-three days to make it, they camping out on the way and driving their stock.

About the middle of August, 1856, Mr. Joseph Stambaugh, in company with Mrs. Stambaugh and their three little children, with all their earthly possessions in a farm wagon drawn by a single pair of horses, set out to find a home in the great Northwest; but, after journeying about one hundred miles into Iowa, and meeting some friends, they were persuaded to turn their steps to Nebraska. In eighteen days they reached the Missouri, crossing at Plattsmouth. A few miles away from the river, and all traces of the settlers had disappeared, only a broad expanse of rolling, billowy prairie as far as the eye could reach. They continued up the trail, reaching Saline Ford on the evening of September 6. The next morning they crossed the ford and camped in the deserted building erected by the speculators. They remained but one month, and Mr. Stambaugh explored the country, and selected a favorable spot to locate, and started for Plattsmouth October 8.

In March, 1857, Mr. Warbritton, in company with Joseph Stambaugh and his hired man, Mr. John Aughe, left Plattsmouth and came to the ford. Mr. Warbritton took up a claim on Section 34, Town 13, Range 9; Mr. Stambaugh on Section 35. Mr. Aughe made a similar claim upon Section 35. During this time, Messrs. Warbritton and Aughe broke the first ground in Saunders County, with which to build them a sod house. They also aided Mr. Stambaugh to build a like home. These pioneer dwellings were all located upon Section 35. The dimensions of Messrs. Warbritton and Aughe's were 10x12 feet; that of Mr. Stambaugh's seventeen feet square.

In June, 1857, Mr. Harrison Ramsey settled at a point about one mile above Mr. Warbritton's, on Section 28. In 1858, Samuel Hahn settled upon Section 1, Township 12, Range 10, but remained only two years, when his health failed and he went to Cedar Island, and died a short time after. He was a man universally loved and respected, and his loss was bitterly felt by the settlers. Thomas K. Chamberlin came from Vermont, and settled on a section, at the junction of the Mosquito Creek with the Wahoo. A Mr. Bryan settled in Township 13, just north of Ashland, on Section 26. This list, we believe, includes all the early settlers of the county. Mr. Warbritton reached his location about May 1, and is justly entitled to the honor of being the first settler of Saunders County, and is the first white man who took up his abode with his family, and has since continued his residence. Mr. Stambaugh followed Mr. Warbritton in two weeks, and is the second settler of the county. All honor is due them for their courage and perseverance, and even the peace and happiness that has come to their declining years is an insufficient reward for the privations and hardships that they endured the first few years. The marauding and thieving Pawnees were a constant source of annoyance to them, and their homes and families were subject to any of the red men's desperate deeds. Not a store or even a blacksmith nearer than Plattsmouth, a distance of thirty miles, with numerous unbridged streams, requiring days to make the trip, and no certainty of finding home or little ones on their return. The loneliness and hardships of their lives cannot be imagined by the uninitiated. But their efforts have been crowned with success. Those sod houses first expanded into a good, comfortable log house, and then a large, handsome farm house, which stands as a monument to their untiring energy. On one occasion, Mrs. Warbritton, provoked beyond endurance by the thefts and insolence of a Pawnee brave, seized a good goad and thrashed him into obedience, to the pleasure and delight of his companions. The lady at once became a heroine in their eyes, and was considered by them as a "much brave squaw." In 1857, Archibald Wiggin settled at Saline Ford, and threw up a brush dam across the creek. He remained but a short time, and his claim and interest fell into the hands of Dennis Dean, who came to Ashland in the fall of 1863, and built his well-known mill the following summer. During the years of 1858–59, Ashland became quite well known; but, for some cause, the influx of settlers was stayed; for, with the exception of one or two, none came to Saunders County. In this interval of time, great quantities of freight were shipped by the Government contractors, Messrs. Majors, Russell & Waddle, which included the supplies to Col. Sidney Johnston's command, engaged in the Mormon war. Ashland began to be looked upon as a depot of supplies for the freighters and emigrants, and the stock and produce of the settlers found a ready market, and commanded the highest of prices, and Saline Ford was famous until the Union Pacific Railroad superseded this pioneer way of moving freight.

This one fact began to give life to the new settlement, and furnished it with an impetus it has ever felt, and its effect is still seen at the present time. It laid the foundation to many of Ashland's best business interests.

In 1860, Austin Smith, Henry Howe, Stephen Brown and Solomon Henry settled upon the table-land north of R. L. Warbritton. Perry Tarpenning came in 1861, locating between Warbritton's and Smith's. In 1862, Hon. A. B. Fuller, Myron Moe, William Warbritton and Dr. William McClung.

A REMINISCENCE.

As a reminiscence of the past, the following is also related by Hon. Moses Stocking. The first marriage license issued in the county was granted by Andrew Marble, Probate Judge, November 7, 1866, and that in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided. The aforesaid Judge on the same day joined in marriage Mr. Samuel V. Bumgarden and Miss Lucinda Hooker, all of Saunders County. The second license issued was granted by Jacob Sanders, Probate Judge, and for the special benefit of his worthy predecessor in office. Armed with the shield of Venus, the modest ex-Judge and the fair bride, Miss Sarah M. Brush, applied to our ingenious fellow-citizen, Dennis Dean, Esq., who, as matrimonial blacksmith, did the welding and pronounced them one. Thus were two cases disposed of during the first two years of the county's existence. Now, the average is about one each week. The third marriage solemnized within the county does not appear upon the county probate record, for the reason that the male party of the transaction obtained his license from Cass County; but, as the case presents some novel features illustrating how frontier Justices sometimes blundered in their efforts to administer the law, we will relate it here. As some of the parties are still living and might feel uneasy, we shall suppress all names. Armed with their Cass County license, the parties appeared at evening before a venerable magistrate of this county, and requested him to dispense the legal solder that should make them one. The accommodating Squire, ever ready to further the pleasure of his friends, proceeded at once with his ceremony, declaring that those whom he had joined together no man should put asunder. Joy was triumphant! All passed smoothly until morning, when one of those imps of deviltry who are always on the hunt for mischief, hinted to the parties that as their license came from Cass County, it could not be valid in Saunders County; therefore, their marriage by a Justice of the latter county could not be legal—in fact, null and void. Here was a dilemma. The Justice was speedily informed of the difficulty. "Well, well." says he after a moment's thought, "there may be something in this. Let me see. Oh! I can fix it. Here; you two jump into your wagon, and drive over into Cass County; it's only two miles, and I will go with you, and marry you there."

The team was quickly brought around—all aboard—and the parties were off for the happy land of Canaan—Cass. When the county line had been crossed, "Halt!" says the Squire. "This is as good a place as any," and there, in the wild prairie, out of sight of civilization, and only the blue sky of heaven above them, the venerable Justice again pronounced them one, never dreaming that he was as far beyond his jurisdiction as the license was in the other.

Joseph Humes, M. K. Hall and Giles Fruman located within the corporate limits. Messrs. Fuller & Moe opened a store for general merchandise, which is the first business enterprise of Ashland. Dr. McClung commenced the practice of his profession. Humes & Warbritton put a sawmill in operation. Howe opened a wagon shop; M. K. Hall a blacksmith shop; Mr. Smith still resides upon his farm, and has been successful; John Smith died in Butler County nine years since; Mr. Aldrich was suffocated in a well of Mr. Tarpenning's, in the fall of 1861, and his death is believed to be the first that occurred at the new settlement. In 1861, Charles Richart settled on the Platte bottom, Town 17, Range 6, and in the fall of the same year John Garrett and a Mr. Anderson settled near him. In 1863, W. H. McCowan and Doctor Wood located upon the tableland, just above the Pohocco Headland, and Perry Reed on the Headland Bluff, in 1865. This noted headland merits a brief notice in his place, having, in a former geological period, occupied the position of an island in the midst of a lake of considerable magnitude that covered portions of Saunders and adjoining counties. It now stands a bold headland against which the waters of the Platte impinge with violence fully 150 feet below its crest. Across its smooth bosom the fierce red man laid his trail, and from its summit, a gentle knoll, stood and gazed over the beautiful landscape beneath the rushing, turbid waters of the Platte. Around as far as the eye could reach, a sea of verdure; in the distance, the valleys of the Elkhorn and Maple Creeks, on either hand the immense Platte bottom stretching away into indistinctness, presented a scene of softened loveliness seldom surpassed. Near the close of 1856, this spot was selected by a party of speculators, residing at Nebraska City, Plattsmouth and Glenwood, Iowa, as the site of the town which was to become the city of the Territory and capital of the future State. Neopolis was laid off with imposing and magnificent proportions. Broad avenues and spacious streets crossed each other at right angles. Public squares and parks were numerous. A saw mill was purchased, sent up and set to work to cut lumber for the future capital of Nebraska. But alas! All these visions of future greatness came to naught. The great city was never built. The capital would not at that time emigrate from Omaha, and the operators, after losing some money, abandoned the enterprise. The war of the rebellion virtually stopped immigration, and very few settlers came to Saunders County until 1865. Hon. Moses Stocking settled in Stocking Precinct in 1865. William and Jacob Saunders, in the fall of 1863, located upon Section 26, Clear Creek Precinct. Thompson Bissell settled upon Section 34, Wahoo Precinct, in July, 1864. Lyman R. Brush and Hobart Brush settled upon Section 2, Clear Creek Precinct. W. R. Snell located at Ashland and opened a store for the sale of general merchandise. William Warbritton also opened a similar store at Ashland, in 1863, which was the second business house established in Saunders County. After Mr. Dean built his mill in 1864, the town began to build up more rapidly; it seemed to form a nucleus around which gathered the future city. It is located upon Sections 1 and 2, of Range 9, Town 12, and is the oldest town of Saunders County. At the first general election in 1867, the county seat was located here. At a regular meeting of the County Commissioners in and for Saunders County, held February 2, 1870, the following petition was presented:

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN AND FOR SAUNDERS COUNTY:

We, your petitioners, residents and taxpayers of the town of Ashland, Saunders Co., Neb., would petition your honorable body that they may be incorporated as provided in Chapter LIII of the general statutes under the name and style of Ashland. Signed by C. H. Walker, M. Willsie, Hon. A. B. Fuller, I. N. Atkinson and thirty-eight others.

From the Commissioners' records, page 54, we find the petition of the citizens of Ashland to be incorporated as a town, was taken up, and it was ordered that the petition be granted. Messrs. Dennis Dean, T. W. Valentine, T. B. Wilson, J. H. Snell and M. Willsie were appointed Trustees.

John L. Tidball, J. M. Bond and W. P. Snell were appointed Judges, and G. W. Sheppard, E. V. Kidner, Clerks of election. Attested by C. H. Miller, County Clerk.

CREEKS OF SAUNDERS COUNTY.

Saunders is the best watered county in the State. Besides the many creeks there are hundreds of springs developing all over the county.

Salt Creek gathers its waters from Saunders, Butler, Seward and Lancaster Counties, uniting them in the Great Salt Basin, near Lincoln, and flowing thence northeasterly through a broad and beautiful valley, flanked on either hand by picturesque slopes of upland.

The Wahoo is a stream of much importance in the county. Its numerous upper branches rise in Range 5 east, and in Towns 14, 15, 16 and 17 north, and flowing in a general southeast direction, unite their waters near the geographical center of the county.

Sand Creek, the longest and largest of these tributaries, has its source near the Platte coast or bluff, and also near the west line of the county, in Township 17 north. Its general course is southeast to Section 18, of Town 14, where it unites with the Wahoo. It offers four good sites for manufactories—waters a large extent of the county, has a splendid valley which offers an easy route for a railroad to the Platte bottom, and has two tributaries—Willow and Spring Creeks.

Cottonwood, the next tributary in order of the Wahoo, rises in Section 20, Town 16, Range 5, and has a very direct southeast course some fifteen miles, and enters the Wahoo on Section 9, Town 14, Range 7. Its lower valley is very fine.

Dunlap Creek, also a timbered branch, rises on Section 8, Town 14, Range 5, and bearing northeasterly, enters the larger creek on Section 32, Town 15, Range 6.

North Fork, or Barnhill Branch, is the most southerly of the upper branches, and rises about Section 25, Town 14, Range 5. Running northeasterly, it joins the Wahoo on Section 10, Town 14, Range 6.

The next tributary of the right bank is the Miller Branch, a small stream, but traversing a broad valley. It rises about Section 33, Town 14, Range 6, and runs nearly east to Section 30, Town 14, Range 7. Here it joins the Wahoo on Section 8, of same precinct. At this junction is located a fine grove, which, also, was a noted landmark in the early times of white men.

Below this point the right bank of the Wahoo receives no tributary of note, they being mere draws, heading in the divide, and of only two to four miles in length. Although many in number and of much value for watering stock, yet none of them are running streams throughout the year.

Clear Creek.—Passing now to the left bank, first below Sand Creek, we find the clear and sparkling ribbon of water known as Silver Creek. Its sources are four springs which issue from the southern side of the "Ancient Island," and it empties into the Wahoo on Section 17, Town 13, Range 9.

Upper Clear Creek, the Clear Creek of the island, is a still more stream, rising in Section 15, Town 8, and discharging into the Platte bottom at Section 1, Town 14, Range 9.

Lower Clear Creek, or the Clear Creek of the bottom, rises from the south side of a bog, in the west side of the Platte bottom. Its course is near the bluff, until it meets the Wahoo Valley on Section [illegible], Town 13, Range 9; thence it bears easterly until it discharges its waters into the Wahoo, and but a short distance from the debouchure of the latter into Salt Creek.

Rock Creek.—Passing now to the south side of the county, we find Rock Creek, a small mill-stream, with one branch rising in the southwestern corner, and one in the northern part of Town 13, Range 6, and crossing into Lancaster County on Section 31, of Town 13, Range 7. The North Fork of this stream rises on Section 31, of Town 14, Range 7, and runs southeasterly through a fine valley, leaving the county on Section 36, of Town 13, Range 7. On the border of this valley are located the best sandstone quarries in the county.

Oak Creek.—The East Fork of this stream rises in Butler county, and passing through, waters the southwest township of Saunders County. Oak Creek now becomes a moderate mill-stream with a very fine valley, and discharges its waters into Salt Creek.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

By an act approved March 6, 1855, bounding the county of Lancaster, all that portion of Saunders which lies east of Range 5 east, was included in said boundaries, the remainder of the present territory being included in the boundaries of Green County. By an act approved the same date, the standard parallels and guide meridians were run during the summer and fall of 1855. The Legislature, when it assembled in January, 1856, proceeded to rebound and define, by surveyed lines and water-courses, the several counties which were bounded by the previous Legislature. By an act approved January 26, 1856, the boundaries of Green and Lancaster Counties were so modified as not to include any portion of the territory now known as Saunders County. Section 19 of said act, read as follows: "SECTION 19. Calhoun—Beginning at the southwest corner of Township 13, north of Range 5 east, thence east to the main channel of the Platte River; thence up said channel until it intersects the fourth standard parallel; thence west to the northwest corner of Township 16 north, of Range 5 east; thence south to the place of beginning, shall be named and hereafter known as Calhoun County." As none of Township 17, in Ranges 5, 6 and 7, which lies south of the Platte River, was included within the boundaries of Dodge County, it follows that that strip of territory was left out, not being included within the boundaries of any defined county. By Section 1 of an act approved November 3, 1858, Calhoun County is rebounded, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Township 13, of Range 5 east, of Sixth Principal Meridian, thence east to the main channel of the Platte River; thence up said main channel until it intersects the line dividing Ranges 4 and 5; thence south along said dividing line to the place of beginning. By an act approved December 22, 1859, entitled an act to redefine the southern boundaries of Platte and Dodge Counties, the south bank of the Platte River is declared to be the southern boundaries of said counties, but did not effect the former boundary of Calhoun County, east of Range 7.

Now comes that period of Nebraska's history when ballot-box stuffing and other misdemeanors charged upon the Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska, made the name Calhoun odious to the people of those Territories, and the good citizens of the latter determined, as far as possible, to wipe it out; accordingly, an act approved January 8, 1862, was passed. Section 1 reads: "That the name of Calhoun County be and is hereby changed, and shall be hereafter known by the name of Saunders." The adoption of the name of Saunders was intended as an honor to Nebraska's last Territorial Governor, the Hon. Alvin Saunders. By an act approved February 8, 1865, Saunders was attached to Cass County for judicial, election and revenue purposes, but two years later an act approved February 8, 1867, detaches Saunders from Cass, and provides for holding courts in said Saunders. Section 1 of this last act repeals the attaching act. Section 2 commands the Commissioners to petition the Judge of the District Court to hold a term of court therein. Section 3 requires the Commissioners to give notice of said petition. Section 4 attaches Saunders to the Second Judicial District. Section 5 requires the Commissioners to select forty names to serve as Grand and Petit Jurors. Section 6 requires the Clerk and Sheriff to draw sixteen of those names to serve as Grand Jurors, and twelve names to serve as Petit Jurors. Section 7 requires the Clerk to issue venires. By an act approved February 13, 1866, and which went into effect July 1, 1866, the boundaries of the county are again changed. That the following-described piece of land to wit: A strip of land from the north side of Township 12, north of Range 9 east, of the Sixth Principal Meridian, and bounded as follows, viz.: Commencing at the northeast corner of said township, and running south two miles; thence west six miles; thence north two miles; thence east six miles to the place of beginning, is hereby detached from Cass County and attached to Saunders County.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The organization of Saunders County is the next important event in its history, which was accomplished by the general election held October 8, 1867. The first general election of the county was held October 8, 1866, when a full complement of county officers were elected, and the county seat located at Ashland. A dispute arising immediately afterward as to the illegality of the election, an act to quiet all doubts was passed at the next session of the Legislature. Section 1 (reads) That the organization of Saunders County, Nebraska Territory, is hereby legalized. Section 2 declares the officers of said county elected at the last general election for 1866, are hereby declared to be legal officers of the county for one year from the date of their election and until their successors are elected and qualified. Approved January 31, 1867. In spite of all these precautions, as near as we can learn from the most reliable sources, the county was not permanently organized until October 8, 1867. The following appears on the records of the Cass County Commissioners' Court record "B. P. 58, May Term, 1866. The following petition for a voting precinct in Saunders County was presented, to wit: We, the citizens of the north side of Saunders County, do hereby earnestly entreat the proper authority of Cass County to appoint and establish a voting precinct, to be within the following boundaries: Commencing at the northeast corner of Town 15, Range 9; thence running west to the west side of the county; thence north to the Platte River, said precinct to be known as Pohocco. The undersigned give as their reason for presenting the above as follows: We do not propose to go from twenty to fifty miles for the purpose of voting, all of which is respectfully submitted. Signed, E. B. Critten and twenty-eight others. Board granted said petition by establishing the precinct as prayed for."

The year 1866 was an eventful period in the history of the State and of the county as well. The Territorial Legislature of this year framed a constitution, and submitted its adoption or rejection by the people, at an election ordered to be held the 2d day of June of that year; also to elect a full set of State officers and members of the Legislature, for the proposed new State. At this election Saunders County polled the following vote: For Constitution, twenty-one; against, twenty-one; for Governor, David Butler, twenty-four; J. S. Morton, fourteen; Secretary, T. P. Kennard, twenty-four; Charles W. Sturges, fourteen; for Auditor, John Gillespie, twenty-four; Guy C. Barnum, one; Treasurer, Aug. Hountz, twenty-four; St. John Goodrich, fourteen; Representative in Congress, T. M. Marquette, twenty; John Brooks, twelve; Chief Justice, O. P. Mason, twenty-four; William A. Little, fourteen; Associate, L. Crounse, twenty-four; George B. Lake, twenty-four; G. W. Thomas, fourteen; B. E. B. Kennedy, fourteen; State Senator, T. K. Hanna, sixteen; S. F. Cooper, fourteen; John Cadman, six; Representatives, W. F. Chapin, seventeen; Samuel Maxwell, nineteen; H. D. Hathaway, nineteen; A. Hinckly, twenty-six; Jacob Vallery, fourteen; Thomas Paterson, fourteen; John Mutz, fourteen; L. H. Bell, three.

At the general election held October 8, 1867, a full Congressional, State and county ticket was voted upon, together with the location of the county seat and county organization. The total number of votes polled in the two precincts of the county, was ninety-five. The Congressional ticket received eighty; the State ticket an average of about fifty-three votes; the county ticket ninety votes; for county organization, seventy-eight votes were cast; for county seat at Ashland, seventy-eight votes were cast; for county seat on northwest quarter Section 1 and northeast quarter Section 2, Town 16, Range 7 east, sixteen votes were cast. William Reed and Austin Smith were elected County Commissioners by seventy-six votes, and Thompson Bissell by seventy-eight votes; Hobert Brush, eighty-two votes for County Clerk; J. Richardson, eighty-two votes for County Treasurer; Loomis Wickwire, eighty-six votes for County Sheriff; Andrew Marble, eighty-five votes for Probate Judge; S. E. Wilson, ninety votes for County Surveyor; Marcus Brush, eighty votes for Prosecuting Attorney.

All of the above-named county officers appear to have been elected without opposition. Pohocco Precinct did not vote on the county organization, but gave sixteen of her seventeen votes for county seat at a point immediately west of the farm of James Hilbourn, and south of John Staats. Saline Ford, the other precinct, gave seventy-eighty votes for the county seat at Ashland.

At the first session of the Commissioner's Court, held at Ashland November 10, 1866, there were present Thompson Bissell, Austin Smith and William Reed, Commissioners, and Hobert Brush, Clerk. The only business transacted was to instruct the Clerk to procure all blanks and blank-books necessary for his office, that of the Probate Judge, the District Court and Commissioner's Court, and pay for the same out of the first moneys collected. At a second term, held December 3, 1866, the same Commissioners being present, the following orders were made, viz.: That Saunders County is divided into three

Commissioner Districts, designated as Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Second, That Saunders County is hereby divided into three precincts, to be known as Pohocco, Douglas and Union. At a third term, held January 1, 1867, at which the above Commissioners were present, it was ordered that Samuel Twiss assess Pohocco Precinct, and the Clerk make a requisition upon the Territorial Auditor for a list of land entries. Adjourned to April.

April 1—Ordered that A. B. Fuller is hereby appointed to act as Superintendent of Schools, and it appears that Mr. Fuller served as Superintendent of Schools until the general election.

The first tax levy was made July 8, 1867, to wit: For State purposes, as directed by State Board State General Fund, 2½ mills on the dollar; State Sinking Fund, 1½ mills on the dollar; State School Fund, 2 mills on the dollar; County General Fund, 6 mills on the dollar; County Sinking Fund, 2 mills on the dollar. The first appraisement of school lands was made by S. E. Wilson, William Webster and Jacob Sanders, under an order issued November 4, 1867, appointing and directing the above-named gentlemen to appraise the school land of Saunders County. At the December Term the following order was made: "That Dennis Dean be instructed to receive all moneys in the hands of the Treasurer of Cass County belonging to Saunders County.

The first license to sell spirituous or malt liquors in the county was granted April 6, 1868, which act added $25 to the school fund of the State.

The first recorded settlement with the County Treasurer was made May 4, 1868, as follows:

DENNIS DEAN. DR.

To State General Fund on hand	$163 47
To State Sinking Fund on hand	88 74
To State School Fund on hand	141 45
To County General Fund collected	426 08
To County Sinking Fund collected	138 78
To County Land, Road, collected	48 41
To Union Precinct, Land, Road and Poll	96 18
To Pohocco Precinct, Land, Road and Poll	14 18
To Pohocco Schoolhouse	30 14
To County District School Fund	189 10
To County Dog Fund	31 68

CREDIT.

By amount of orders paid	$326 78
Paid for express	8 75
On orders	115 00
Supervisor	57 75

The tax assessment for 1868 was as follows:

For State General Fund, 2½ mills on the dollar; amount realized	$451 02
Sinking Fund ½ mills	270 61
School Fund 2 mills	360 82
County General Fund 6 mills	1,082 46
County Sinking Fund 2 mills	360 82
Total levy on County	$2,525 73

August 17, 1868, we find the following orders recorded: That all moneys in the hands of the County Treasurer be applied to the interest-bearing orders of H. D. Hathaway and St. A. D. Balcombe. Second, Ordered, That the sinking fund of 1867–68, which is collected, be consolidated with the general fund, and orders drawn thereon.

Fourth, Ordered, That Townships 14, Range 6, and 15, Ranges 6, 7 and 8, be attached to Wahoo Precinct.

As an indication of the population in 1868, we give the total number of votes polled in the county at the general election held in October, and the vote of each precinct: Total vote polled in the county, 383. Union Precinct, 147; Pohocco, 19; Oak Creek, 28; Wahoo, 33; Ashland, 147; Douglas, 14. Total, 383. In the spring of 1865, the entire county comprised but one voting precinct. In 1866, it contained two precincts and polled ninety-five votes. In 1867, the county polled 260, and the precincts had increased to four, and registered the following vote: Pohocco, 12; Douglas, 14; Ashland, 117; Union, 117; and, in 1868, six precincts polled 383 votes. A singular coincidence of these elections is that Union and Ashland Precincts should poll the same number of votes in the years of 1867 and 1868. Twenty-two pages of record comprise all the business transacted by the first Board of Commissioners.

The event of 1869 was the near approach of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Nebraska. This company came before the County Commissioners with a proposition, asking of the county her bonds in the sum of $40,000, to aid them in the construction of their road. This proposition was submitted to a vote of the people at an election ordered for the 8th of May, 1869, with the following result: Number of votes polled, 431; for bonds and tax, 267; against bonds and tax, 167; majority for bonds, 97. The proposition was declared carried at a meeting of the Board, May 27. This election shows an increase of forty-eight votes since the previous October. The following is a list of county officers for each year since its organization:

County Commissioners, 1866, Thompson Bissell, Austin Smith, William Reed; 1867, Thompson Bissell, Austin Smith, William Reed; 1868, Bissell, Smith, Elias Beasley; 1869, Smith, Hon. Moses Stocking, Beasley; 1870, Smith, Hon. Moses Stocking, Beasley; 1871, Stocking, Beasley, J. R. Haywood; 1872, Andrew Johnson, Peter Lansing, W. H. Harvey; 1873, Lansing, Harvey, D. A. March; 1874, March, Lansing, A. Nelson; 1875, March, Nelson, J. A. Te Poel; 1876, Nelson, C. D. Smith, Te Poel; 1877, Smith, John H. Clauson, Te Poel; 1878, Smith, Clauson, John Fleming; 1879, Clauson, Fleming, John D. Lehmkuhl; 1880, Lehmkuhl, Fleming, S. K. Bryan; 1881, Lehmkuhl, Bryan, W. H. Mead; 1882, Bryan, Mead, M. S. Hill.

County Treasurer, 1867, Jasper Richardson; 1868–69, Dennis Dean; 1870–71, —— Chapman; 1872–73, O. M. Carter; 1874–75, R. H. Knapp; 1876–77–78–79–80–81, Henry Anderson; 1882, Charles Perky.

Probate Judge, 1867–68–69, Jacob Saunders, Andrew Marble; 1870–71, A. L. Sprague; 1872–73, J. Mosher; 1874–75–76–77–78–79, I. R. Mengle; 1880–81, D. C. Hall. The office was changed from Probate Judge to County Judge in 1877.

Prosecuting Attorney, 1867, Marcus Brush; 1868–69–70–71–72, John C. Cowan; 1873–74–75, W. J. Connell; 1876, M. B. Hoxie; 1877–78–79–80–81–82, M. B. Reese.

County Clerk and District Clerk (ex-officio), 1867, Hobert Brush; 1868–69, Reuben L. Warbritton; 1870–71, Charles A. Walker; 1872–73–74–75–76–77, F. M. Stratton. District Clerk, 1878–79, F. M. Stratton; 1880–81–82, S. G. Chaney.

County Clerk, 1878–1879, Isaac Coberley; 1880–81, E. E. Lyle; 1882, C. L. Meilenz.

Sheriff, 1867, Loomis Wickwire; 1868–69, Henry Reasoner; 1870–71, John Whitelock; 1872–73–74–75, L. B. Reno; 1876–77, John Moore; 1878–79–80–81, Henry Johnson; 1882, C. E. Lillibridge.

County Surveyor, 1867, Seth Willson; 1868 to 1873, Fred Talbot; 1874 to 1881, W. H. Dickinson; 1882, W. E. Horden.

COUNTY PROGRESS.

The progress of the county in population and wealth previous to the spring of 1869, was slow indeed, as may readily be inferred by a glance at the history of the county up to that date. The Census Marshals made no returns of the population in 1860. In fact, there could not have been more than twenty people in the county limits. The total vote polled October, 1868, was only 383, at which date the population consisted largely of adult males. The total assessment of property for that year amounted to only $180,412. But a new era was dawning upon the county. The fame of her healthful climate and fertile soil had gone abroad; the State had stepped from tutelage to manhood; the continental railroad had already traversed the State centrally, and now another great road was to penetrate the South Platte country, and develop its resources. These events and prospects had attracted the attention of immigrants and directed their steps to the State and county, increasing the population of the latter to 4,594 in June, 1870; and the valuation of property had advanced to $958,913. Every acre of Government land had been taken up by the new settlers, who continued to arrive as long as they could find cheap lands to settle upon. This influx of population was checked in 1871; not, however, because all the lands in the county was settled upon, but because one-half of it was claimed by two powerful railroad corporations, who were in dispute about their respective titles to the same; neither of which could under the circumstances sell. This unfortunate collision has proved a great detriment to the county, retarding its immediate progress, keeping out immigration and preventing improvement. Another drawback was the lack of railroad facilities through the county, to assist in the building up of towns and manufacturing establishments, whereby to handle and consume the immense surplus products which her fertile soil is capable of producing; for no people can thrive when their productions go abroad to enrich others, instead of remaining at home among artisans and manufacturers. In the light of these palpable truths, the great mistake of the people of this county in 1871, in failing to secure the Omaha & Southwestern, and the Ashland & Columbus railroad lines, becomes apparent. The completion of these roads, in their stipulated time, would ere this have added 50 per cent to the population, and doubled the wealth of the county. Little realizing the important communication it would have effected both East and West, nor foreseeing their future wants, but misled by the false representations of interested parties abroad, the friends of the scheme were abused, and the opportune moment passed.

The time for sober second thought arrived; a revolution in public sentiment occurred, and the people became warmly in favor of railroad communications. In 1875, an effort was made to inaugurate the building of a road through the county. Meetings were held for this purpose. A committee was appointed to confer with railroad corporations and capitalists. This resulted in obtaining two propositions. One from parties living at Omaha, who agreed to build a narrow gauge road from that city westerly through Wahoo, to some point in Polk County, in consideration that the county issue to them $140,000 in coupon bonds, they promising to build the road previous to the first day of November, 1876. The other proposition came from a corporation known as the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad Company, which agreed to build a broad gauge extension of their road from Lincoln to Fremont, in Dodge County, connecting with the Union Pacific, Sioux City & Pacific, and the F. & E. A. roads at that point; also asking $140,000 of the county's coupon bonds as a consideration, and promising to build and operate the road on or before October 1, 1876. The people met in convention through their delegates to decide which proposition should be accepted, and the Atchison & Nebraska proposal was carried by a majority of two-thirds of all the votes cast. The Omaha party now modified their proposition, asking precinct instead of county bonds to the amount of $140,000. This amended proposition was submitted to the people at a special election called for October 16, 1875. The Atchison & Nebraska proposition was carried in the county by a majority of the votes polled, and the amended Omaha proposition was favored in sixteen of the twenty-one precincts. The Atchison & Nebraska Company made a preliminary survey of their proposed line during the following winter, but nothing further was done. The Omaha Company have made no move since the election.

The population of the county as returned by the several precinct Assessors under a law of the State was as follows: For 1874, 8,754, being a gain since the United States census of 1870 of 90½ per cent. In 1875, 10,382, a gain for the year of 18.6 per cent. In 1818, 12,514; 1880, 15,827. In 1868, the assessed valuation of the county was $180,411; 1869, $608,931; 1871, $1,279,688; 1874, $2,125,779.44. For 1876, amount not given. To show the number and value of each class of property in the county as assessed and furnish a comparison for other years, the following is a partial abstract of the Assessors' returns for this year. The number of horses returned was 4,852, valued at $200,130; average per head, $41.24. Number of mules, 534, valued at $25,877; average per head, $48.42. Neat cattle, 7,831, valued at $111,418. Sheep, 2,257, valued at $2,295. Hogs, 10,285, valued at $25,988. Number of vehicles, 1,740, valued at $42,443. Amount invested in merchandise, $51,959. Amount invested in manufactures, $50,000. Total valuation of personal property, $636,172.29. Value of railroad property, $27,081. Total number of acres of land assessed, 365, 654, valued at $1,240,579. The value of town lots amounts to $140,531. Total valuation of real estate, $1,381,110. Total value of real and personal estate, $2,044,442. Total number of all classes of live stock returned reaches 25,748 head, valued at $367,749. The total number of inhabitants, 10,563, and the amount of property to each inhabitant is $195.40. Since 1876, with the advantage of railroad facilities, the county has advanced very rapidly both in population and wealth. After the completion of the Republican Valley Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, which traversed the county nearly central, connects the county with Fremont, the North Railroad entered via Valley Junction on the Union Pacific, and from thence to all points north and west, and via Valley Junction and the Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha is reached, and at that point all points of the compass are accessible. At present, the facilities for shipping which the two great railroad lines of the West furnish are important interests to the immigrant, and by their aid, the county has assumed a position as fifth in the State, and the following statistics based upon the assessment of the county will show its advancement since the Centennial year.

The assessed valuation for 1881 reaches $2,123,740.20, which is estimated to be one-third of the actual value. The rate of taxation is 3 cents on the dollar of the assessed valuation. The actual valuation upon the above estimate is $6,371,220.60, which includes real estate to the amount of $3,564,312, averaging $8.25 per acre. Total actual value of all personal property, $2,435,778.60; 8,783 horses valued at $182,573; average value, $62.35; 19,747 neat cattle of all ages, valued at $398,279; average value, $19.92; 730 mules and asses valued at $51,015; average value, $69.87; 3,626 sheep, valued at $7,659; average value, $2.10; 36,545 hogs, valued at $113,454; average value, $3.09; 2,760 carriages and wagons, valued at $79,299; average value, $28.71; 205,318 acres of improved land, valued at $2,120,307; average value, per acre, 10.35; 227,502 acres of unimproved land, valued at $1,644,005; average value, per acre, $6.36; 980 improved village lots, valued at $303,474; average value, $309.67; 4,067 unimproved village lots, valued at $67,656; average value, $16.65; value of railroad property, $551,616.60; value farm machinery, $101,814; number of acres under cultivation—wheat, 62,477; corn, 92,715; oats, 17,430; barley, 624; meadow, 474; number of fruit trees, 54,598; number of forest trees, 15,528,608; number of grape vines, 6,058.

The population of Saunders County, according to the last census returns, is 15,827, composed of almost every nationality on the globe whose people emigrate to America. From every State and Territory in the American Union there are representatives, all of whom become Westernized and mingle harmoniously in the common cause of procuring homes and promoting wealth, industry, intelligence, good society and general happiness. English, Irish, German, Swedish, Norwegian, Bohemian, Danes, Hollanders, Russians, French and Canadians, comprise many of the more industrious farmers and business men, but English-speaking people and Americans from the States comprise about two-thirds of the present population.

Independent of the fact that this county is looked upon and acknowledged to be one of the best in the State, there are other reasons why it is desirable, which fact is proven by the numerous nationalities which reach these lands, and these are its relative position to the metropolis of the State, to the capital, to the railroad centers, its railroad connections, its markets, east and west, and its accessibility from all points of the compass.

EDUCATION.

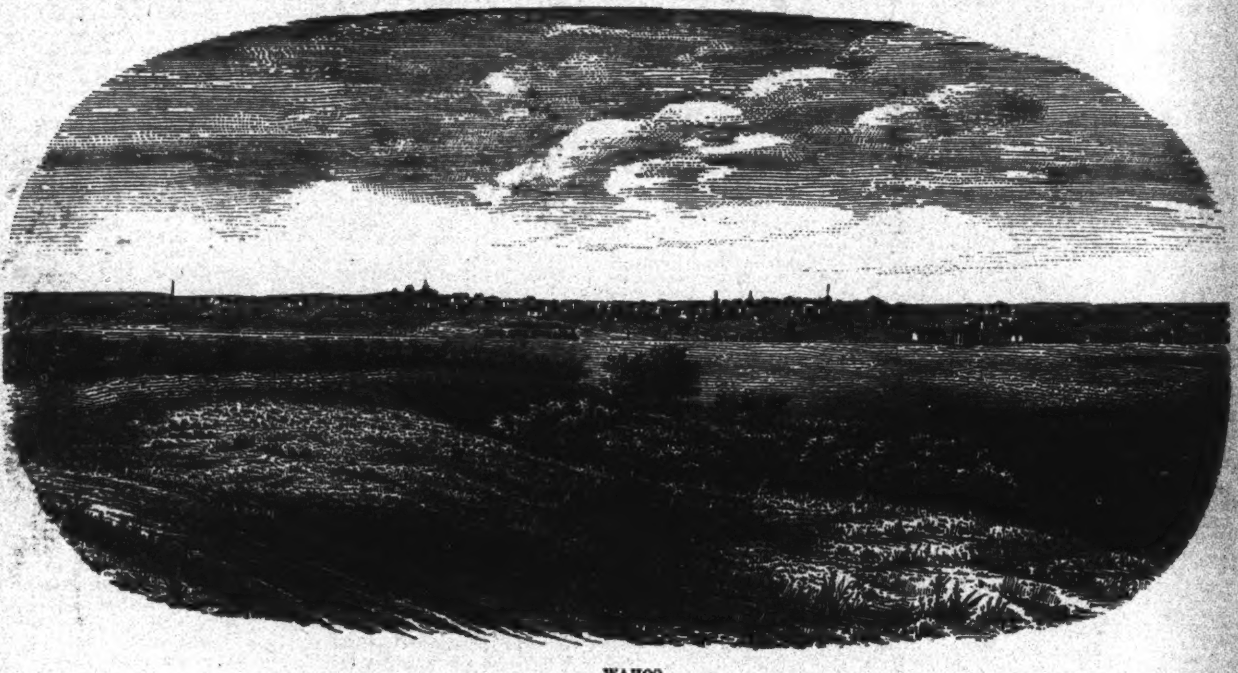
With persons who find it necessary to sever the ties of relationship, acquaintance and the many endearing home scenes which bind them to their childhood's home and migrate to the far West, there is probably no tie stronger than that of the convenience of the common schools. To such we would say, that though you leave good schools in the East, you will find just as good in the West, taught by teachers of unquestioned ability, education and energy. True and efficient teachers, who are ever willing to take the little stranger by the hand, welcome him to the associations of our warm-hearted Western homes, and teach him self-reliance, whereby he may be enabled to stem the tide of hindrances and pass with honor to his merited standard. In educational interests, Saunders County is in no wise behind her sister counties. Her teachers are possessed of sterling merit, her buildings large, roomy and healthful, and her society and home influences of strict moral rectitude. In history we go back to 1869, and find that Saunders County formed its first school district at Ashland. During the winter of 1869–70, the county received its first apportionments of the State school fund, amounting to $762.91—the first being issued December 27, 1869, the second February 24, 1870—and the records show that nine districts were established during this school year. There were 337 children of school age. At the close of 1870, thirty-three districts had been established, and nine teachers were employed. There were 814 children of school age, 210 of whom were attending school. Two frame buildings had been erected, and one log and one sod house, making a total of four, valued at $584.90, and a total indebtedness for school purposes of $294.66. Highest wages paid males, $37.50; females, $25. Lowest wages paid males, $25; females, $15 (per month). In 1869, A. S. Pancoast was elected County Superintendent, and receives the honor of the historian. Two years later, at the close of 1872, we first find Walter Fleming occupying the official chair. The number of districts has increased to sixty-nine; number of children of school age, 2,068; number attending school, 917, taught by twenty-six male and thirty-six female teachers, whose wages average $37.41 and $24 respectively. The county owns twenty-two frame houses, one brick, four sod and one log, which sum up a total valuation of $21,196.02. Superintendent C. M. Whitney's term of office includes the years 1873–74, and, in 1875, when Superintendent S. H. Knepper assumed his duties—in which we pass over an interval of two prosperous years—we are able to report ninety-six school districts and 3,390 children of school age in the county; sixty-seven male and sixty female teachers are instructing 2,891 pupils, receiving wages that will average $34.33 and $24.93 per month. There are one brick and one sod and seventy-seven frame schoolhouses, valued at $52,586.21. The present incumbent, Superintendent J. A. Smith, served his first term in 1877–78, and at the close of this initiatory term, we quote the following statistics from his records: "Number of school districts, 101. Number of children attending school, 3,169; number of school age, 4,523. Highest wages paid teachers—males, $100; females, $45; lowest—males, $23.33; females, $20 per month. Number of teachers employed—male, 58; female, 78. Frame schoolhouses, 88; brick, 1; sod, 1. Value of school property, $55,662.95. District indebtedness, $33,249.21." Superintendent A. W. Vandman held the office in 1879–80, and, in 1881, Superintendent Smith was again re-elected. Under his careful management the schools are rapidly assuming a state nearly perfect in system and discipline. He reports the schools of Saunders County in a very flourishing condition, which the following statistics will bear out: Number of school districts, 103. Number of children of school age, 5,793. Number attending school, 4,083. Number of male teachers, 56; female, 85. Highest wages paid—males, $75; females, $45; lowest—males, $22.50; females, $20. Number of schoolhouses—frame, 100; brick, 1. Valuation of school property, $58,269.75, with a total indebtedness of $24,608.32. In 1880, the county received from the State fund $4,984.87 for school purposes; from the revenue of licenses, $307.50, and from dog tax, $986.22.

Mr. W. P. Snell was chosen the first School Director, aud Mr. C. A. Miller, assisted by Miss Gertie Clark, are the first to teach in the county. S. H. Nichols is the second School Director, and Albert Nichols, with Miss Nancy Tower as assistant, are the next teachers employed.

In May, 1875, a teachers' institute was organized, with twenty-two members present, and another was called in August during the same year. Superintendent C. M. Whitney was elected Chairman; H. N. Rogers, Treasurer; and Miss Hattie Pickett, Secretary. Since that time, the institution has held regular sessions, and is now conceded to be one of the first in the State.

WAHOO.

Wahoo is situated on the Omaha & Republican Valley Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, fifty miles from Omaha, and is one of the important cities of this division between Omaha and its western terminus. It is an enterprising city of 1,500 inhabitants, whose appearance has nothing of the speculative or ephemeral, but a substantial, well-built city, located upon a series of elevations proudly overlooking the surrounding landscape of rolling prairie of knoll and vale, and stands a monument of the untiring energy of the citizens of Saunders County. Since 1873, it has been honored as the county seat, and the court house and the various county offices are located here.



WAHOO.

The streets are regularly laid out, crossing each other at right angles. They are of good width, and provided with substantial sidewalks. Many of the buildings erected in its earlier days have been replaced with solid and commodious blocks, and a spirit of improvement is everywhere manifest. As the seat of justice of a county containing so many desirable elements, including climate, soil and water, Wahoo in its growth has not only been rapid but permanent; and when we consider the fine business appearance this youthful city presents to-day, we can scarcely realize that it was ever other than we see it now. In the matter of public buildings it has seven churches, and two large frame school buildings. The professions of law, medicine and dental surgery are well represented, and can boast of men of talent. The press comprises three weekly journals, and numerous society organizations exist, furnishing good social opportunities, as well as instructing its inhabitants in intellectual and cultured tastes and propensities. The various branches of business that make up the commercial rank of every western city are liberally represented in Wahoo, and by establishments of unquestioned reliability.

There is no feature in the business interests of the county of more actual necessity than banking institutions. Justly considered the leading feature of the business and monetary interests of Wahoo and Saunders County, are the private banking houses of Messrs. Anderson & Griffith and Dorsey Bros. The first named institution was organized by Mr. Henry Anderson in January, 1876, occupying at that time a small frame structure, with scarcely anything but the broad expanse of prairie for its surroundings. The present firm was organized in February, 1880, at which time Mr. John M. Griffith became the junior partner. The bank has an ample capital of $20,000, and its functions comprise a general banking, insurance and land business. They are the owners and occupants of a new brick bank building of handsome appearance and substantial construction, forty-four feet in length, by twenty-four in width, two stories high, provided with one of McNeale & Urban's large fire-proof vaults, which contains an additional fire-proof and burglar safe guarded by a time lock. These gentlemen are possessed of valuable experience in banking pursuits, and were formerly identified for several years with the Omaha National Bank of Omaha, and are well known for probity of character as well as excellent and reliable business qualifications. The house of Messrs. Dorsey Bros. was established only about two years ago, under the name and style of the Saunders County Bank, and has already assumed a place in business circles second to none in this section of the State. This firm is made up of George W. E. Dorsey, Esq., proprietor of the Fremont Savings Bank, established some fifteen years ago, and Mr. H. H. Dorsey, for a number of years connected with the First National Bank of Fremont, upon whom the management of this institution now devolves. From their long experience in the business, both gentlemen have acquired an extensive acquaintance, and are looked upon as two of the best and expert financial men of Saunders County. Their capital covers $50,000, and their business includes general banking, land and insurance. They have just completed a handsome new bank building, sixty feet in length by twenty-two in width, two stories high, pressed brick front, and plate glass. The architectural design is imposing, attractive and convenient, furnished with large fire-proof vault, made by the Hall Safe & Lock Company, with a second burglar proof safe operated by time lock.

EARLY HISTORY.

In early days, the site of the village of Wahoo was a favorite camping-ground of the Otoes, a tribe of Indians once the owners of all the lands south of the Platte River. From them it received the name of Wahoo. There is some dispute as to the origin of the name Wahoo. One explanation is that it derives its name Wahoo from the "Euonymus," or "Wahoo," sometimes called the "burning bush," which grows in abundance along the banks of the Wahoo Creek, upon which the site of the old encampment borders. It is a fact of pre-historic lore that the creek received its name from the "Wahoo," and that this shrub was their favorite medical plant; "Wahoo" their principal camping-ground, and the spot where their dead are buried, in fact, a permanent Indian village. In the light of these facts, it is thought that the name came from "Wahoo shrub," and the home of the "medicine man" of the tribe. The other explanation is that the name Wahoo is corrupted from "Pahoo," meaning "not very bluffy," in opposition to "Pohoe," which means "very bluffy," from which Pohocco Headland takes its name, but is quite improbable from the physical appearance of the surrounding country. At the site of the old village, the circular mounds showing the position and location of the village still exists as a monument of the power of a once famous Indian tribe, whose extensive territory has dwindled down to a small reservation containing only about nine townships.

The first settlement made in this precinct was by Hon. Moses Stocking, in 1865.

In 1869, Messrs. J. M. Lee and J. R. Lee located upon Section 4, Town 14, Range 7 east, the original site of the town. The following year a company composed of Messrs. J. M. Lee, J. R. Lee, William B. Lee, H. Dorsey, E. H. Barnard, J. J. Hawthorn and Mr. Miner, made claim to the town site of the present village of Wahoo, surveyed the town, and subsequently became the original proprietors of the village. Mr. J. M. Lee built the first house, in 1869, and opened the first store, carrying on the business of general merchandise. Dayton Andrews and Charles P. Beebe came to Wahoo in 1872. Mr. Beebe, in company with Mr. Lee, opened the second store, and, in the fall of this year, Dayton Andrews commenced business, making three general merchandise houses for the new settlement. John Stevens erected the first hotel in 1869, giving it the name of the Wahoo House, which supplied the wants of the traveling public until Dr. R. B. Morton built the Commercial Hotel, in 1878. John Bracken commenced business as a blacksmith in 1869, supplying an important need of the settlers.

Dr. R. B. Morton settled upon his homestead in 1870, and, in 1874, opened the first drug store at Wahoo. Dr. Morton is the pioneer physician in this portion of the county. Dayton Andrews was the first Justice of the Peace. Messrs. Frank Dean and N. H. Bell were the first to represent the legal profession in this field, Mr. Dean locating in 1870, and Mr. Bell about the same time.

In 1873, Mr. J. Manners opened a general merchandise store, and the town began to have a decidedly business appearance.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

During the year 1873, at the general election, the question of removal of the county seat from Ashland to Wahoo resulting in favor of the latter came up, and virtually decided its future.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners held September 1, 1874, the following petition appears of record: "Now comes H. D. Perky in behalf of the citizens of the town of Wahoo, and presents a petition, signed by a majority of the taxable inhabitants of said town, asking that said town may be incorporated as provided by Chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes of Nebraska." And the Board, finding that the said petition is signed by a majority of the taxable male inhabitants of the said town, and that the prayer of the petitioners is reasonable, the Board does therefore declare Wahoo, in Saunders County, Neb., incorporated, and that the following territory be included in said incorporation, to wit: The west half of Section No. three, except a strip of the south side, 641 feet wide, and the east half of the south quarter of Section No. four, all in Town No. fourteen north, Range No. seven east of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in said county; and it is further ordered, that Charles Beebe, H. D. Perky, D. Andrews, S. Pickett, M. B. Reese, be and are hereby appointed Trustees for the town of Wahoo." Certified by the County Clerk, F. M. Stratton. The Trustees appointed by the Commissioners met at the law office of Tompson & Reese, and formally organized the town of Wahoo September 3, 1874, electing Dayton Andrews Chairman of the Board, and appointing J. R. Gilkerson, Clerk; C. M. Burr, Treasurer; Harmon Gilkerson, Marshal; but from the records it appears that N. H. Bell qualified and took his seat as Town Clerk. At a meeting held February 4, 1875, J. A. Knepper was appointed Town Clerk, and on April 5, J. C. Saylor was appointed Town Clerk.

The first town election was held at the court house May 5, 1875. M. B. Reese, E. Pickett, J. W. Perkins, J. R. Gilkerson, C. P. Beebe were elected Town Trustees. The Board met and elected M. B. Rees, Chairman, and appointed J. A. Knepper, Town Clerk; R. H. Knapp, Treasurer; L. E. Bamhouse, Marshal. In 1876, the election was held May 8, and the successful candidates as Trustees were Henry Anderson, M. B. Reese, R. H. Knapp, I. R. Mengel, G. W. Burton. This Board chose M. B. Reese as Chairman; J. G. Saylor acted as Town Clerk; R. H. Knapp, Treasurer; H. Anderson and I. R. Mengel a Committee on Fire and Water; R. H. Knapp and G. W. Burton, Committee on Finance. At a meeting of the Board held December 6, 1876, C. F. Williams was appointed Town Clerk, and a petition, signed by the citizens of Wahoo, for further protection against fire, was laid before the Board May 14, 1877. At the election of 1877, called May 14, Messrs. Burr, Knapp, Koudelle, Reese and Stratton were elected Town Trustees. Mr. Knapp was elected Chairman; C. F. Williams was appointed Town Clerk, and H. Anderson, Treasurer. C. M. Burr and F. M. Stratton, Committee on Finances; M. B. Reese and F. Koudelle, Committee on Fire and Water; C. M. Burr, F. M. Stratton, Committee on Streets and Alleys. In April, 1878, a call for an election to elect a Mayor, City Council and all city officers, was issued, the election to be held April 6, 1878, at the court house. The result was as follows: Mayor, R. H. Knapp; City Clerk, J. A. Smith; City Treasurer, Charles Perky; City Marshal, Arthur Perry; Police Judge, John Masher; City Engineer, W. H. Dickinson. Council—First Ward, C. H. Burr, E. E. Lyle and —— Clapp; Second Ward, N. H. Bell, Frank Koudelle; Third Ward, N. R. Gregory, E. Pickett; Judges of Election—First Ward, G. W. Chase, C. Beebe; Clerks of Election—First Ward, C. S. Johnson, E. Price; Second Ward, Judges, P. Marsh, J. L. Reed, F. Koudelle; Clerks, M. L. Elsworth, George Ebling; Third Ward, Judges, W. G. Keefer, W. Andrews, N. R. Gregory; Clerks, H. Brown, L. T. Burnett. Pursuant to a call the Mayor and Council met April 10, 1878, and declared Wahoo a city of the second class, electing N. H. Bell as President of the Board of Councilmen. At this meeting, F. M. Stratton appeared before the Board, stating that he was still a member of the Board of Trustees of the town of Wahoo, and asking to be recognized, and to be allowed to act in the official capacity of Trustee of the town of Wahoo. The Board passed a resolution refusing to recognize his authority, and proceeded to carry out its routine of business as Mayor and Council of the city of Wahoo. The bonds of the City Clerk, Police Judge, Engineer and Marshal were placed at the sum of $500; of the City Treasurer, at $2,000; of the Mayor, $1,000. At a regular meeting of the City Council called January 10, 1879, Mayor Knapp appointed the following Standing Committees: Fire and Water—Councilmen

Burr and Koudelle. Finance—Councilmen Lyle and Bell. Streets and Alleys—Councilmen Gregory and Clapp. At a regular meeting of the City Council called July 27, 1878, proposals for two No. 5 Champion Chemical Fire Engines and one No. 3 Hook and Ladder Truck, with complete outfit, were presented and accepted. An order was passed to issue the city's coupon bonds to the amount of $2,000, in sums of $100 each, bearing 8 per cent interest, payable at the First National Bank of Omaha, upon the arrival of the apparatus at Wahoo. The election for 1879 was held April 9, and the following are the successful candidates: Mayor, E. E. Lyle; Police Judge, S. H. Sonberger; City Clerk —— Johnson; City Treasurer, Charles Perky; City Engineer, W. H. Dickinson; City Marshal, Almer Raynolds. Councilmen—First Ward, E. Picket; Judges of Election, E. Authers, G. W. Chase, G. W. Sturtevant; Clerks of Election, H. Gilkerson, S. P. Stevens; Second Ward, Councilman N. H. Bell; Judges of Election, George Ebling, A. W. Mills, P. Marsh; Clerks of Election, Frank Koudelle, E. W. Chaney; Third Ward, Councilman, A. Anderson; Judges of Election, P. Andrews, M. T. Clapp, W. B. Clapp. Clerks of Election, L. T. Burnett, J. Newlean.

The act of 1879, making it necessary to have 1,500 inhabitants to enjoy the franchise of a city of the second class, sang the requiem of the infant city. At a special meeting of the City Council held March 18, 1880, a call was issued for an election to be held April 6, 1880, for the purpose of electing a village Board of Trustees. The successful candidates in this canvass were F. M. Stratton, E. Pickett, John Joseph, N. H. Bell, Thomas Killian as a Board of Trustees. F. M. Stratton was elected President of the Board, C. S. Johnson appointed Clerk, Charles Perky, Treasurer. Committee on Finance, E. Pickett, P. Killian; Fire and Water, P. Killian, N. H. Bell; Streets and Alleys, N. H. Bell, John Joseph.

The election for 1881 took place April 5, and the present official roster of the village is as follows: Board of Trustees, Henry Anderson, President; N. H. Bell, Oscar Lent, Thomas Killian, W. H. Dickinson; Village Clerk, C. S. Johnson; Treasurer, Charles Perky; Prosecuting Attorney, C. S. Johnson. Committee on Finance, N. H. Bell and T. Killian; Fire and Water, Oscar Lent, Thomas Killian; Streets and Alleys, W. H. Dickinson, N. H. Bell.

The court house is a neat-appearing frame structure of modern architectural design, the foundation of which partakes of the form of a Greek cross, and crowning one of the highest elevations of the city. It is commodious and roomy, two stories high, has a large, high court-room, and the several county offices are comfortably furnished, and provided with fire-proof vaults, giving ample and secure protection to the county records and documents.

The county jail is also a frame structure, two stories in height, inclosing an iron cage of the most recent design and approved plan, for the safety and retention of prisoners; also apartments for the jailer's family. The cage is made of boiler iron, contains three large cells and an additional apartment. It will accommodate twelve prisoners, and is conceded to be one of the safest and most complete jails of the State.

The corner-stone of the court house was laid in 1873, and it was completed in 1874. The jail was built in 1877, by Messrs. M. B. Reese, J. R. Gilkerson, N. H. Bell, G. I. Wright, Henry Sonberger, C. S. Johnson, C. S. Copp.

Messrs. Williams & Lyle furnish abstracts of title. Maj. J. B. Davis is the Union Pacific Railroad Company's Land Agent. Mr. John Stein is the village Postmaster, and the village's Justices are Messrs. H. G. Gilkerson and Judge Isaac R. Mengel.

RELIGIOUS.

The history of the various religious denominations of Wahoo commences in 1868, at which time Rev. Mr. Giddings, a missionary, came to Wahoo upon invitation of Mr. J. M. Lee, preaching the first sermon to the infant city at the house of Mr. Lee, one Sabbath morning, and for two years services were held in the schoolhouse. In 1870, Rev. Mr. Giddings organized the present Congregational Church society of Wahoo. The church held its services in the schoolhouse, until 1880, when, mainly through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Giddings, their handsome edifice was erected. The present pastor is Rev. John Gray, and the church property is valued at $1,200. Too much praise cannot be said in behalf of the untiring energy of this pioneer missionary of Wahoo, who has ever been faithful "to keep his charge."

Reformed Presbyterian.—This church was organized December 19, 1871, as the Fremont and Wahoo Reformed Presbyterian Church. Rev. D. McKay, commissioned by the Kansas Presbytery, performing the initiatory services in the schoolhouse, about two miles out of Fremont. The church was built at Wahoo in April, 1878, and is valued at $1,200. The first regular pastor was Rev. J. A. Thompson, and the society held its meetings in the schoolhouse before erecting its church. Rev. J. Willey is the present incumbent, locating at Wahoo in April, 1881. The next church organized is the Presbyterian, in 1874, through the efforts of Rev. William Fletcher, a missionary, sent by the Iowa Presbytery. Services were held in the schoolhouse until the church was erected in 1878, the pulpit being supplied until 1877, at which date Rev. Mr. Amlong became its pastor, remaining until 1879, since which date the society has been without any regular pastor, being supplied from the neighboring churches. Property valued at $1,500.

Methodist.—This church organized its first class in 1873, at the schoolhouse in Wahoo, and although its members were few at first, it has grown to be a prosperous society. The present handsome edifice was constructed in 1881, at a cost of $2,500. The officiating pastor is Rev. J. W. Davis, a highly-cultured gentleman and an author of celebrity.

Catholic.—The organization of this church dates back to 1879, at which period the present building was erected at a cost of $2,000. Rev. Father Winsel, of Pitzen, is attending priest, and has officiated since its organization.

Baptist.—This church was organized in 1876, and built its church in 1878. Rev. Washington I. Price was its first regular pastor, and the present pastor is Rev. F. S. Witter. Value of church property, $1,800.

SCHOOLS.

The graded school is in charge of Prof. W. A. Vandeman, County Superintendent elect. There are 316 pupils enrolled; five teachers are employed, all ladies, except the Principal. In the Primary Department, which includes the first three years in school, are two assistants—Misses Rose and Bennett—and ninety pupils. In the Intermediate Department, extending over three years, two assistants—Misses Mengel and Brainard—and ninety-four pupils. The Grammar and High School Departments are under the personal charge of the Principal, and include eighty pupils in the Grammar School and fifty in the High School. The course of study of the Grammar course occupies about two years, and the High School course three years, and a preparatory year for pupils requiring extra training in elementary subjects. The School Board are liberal and hearty in their support of the schools, and many of the pupils give bright promise of success in school and in life. The school aims to afford to all the children of the district the opportunity of getting as much and as good education as possible. It is especially sought to teach all as early as possible to read intelligently and to write legible and correct English. It is not the aim of the school to finish scholars, but to teach them some important things well and to do them well. In the high school, thoroughness in the fundamental and directly practical subjects in a common-school education. When this is secured, pupils are encouraged to go on to higher subjects, and are aided in preparing for higher institutions or for life's business.

At a point three miles north of Wahoo, on Section 26, adjoining the county poor farm, District No. 23 is located. In this school forty pupils are enrolled, taught by Miss L. B. Riddle. The first school was established in 1870, and was taught by Miss Maggie Lee. A small frame building was erected in the spring of this year through the efforts of Mr. J. M. Lee, of Wahoo, and the school was opened during the following summer. This was only temporary, for the town and vicinity settled very rapidly, and a comfortable building was soon erected, which was used until the present structure was completed in 1880.

The dimensions of the first school building are small, twenty-four feet by sixteen feet, but fully supplied the wants of the first two years. It was located on the southeast quarter of Section 4.

The present school building cost $5,000, and is a model in appearance and convenience. The foundation approaches the form of a Greek cross, on one side of which, forming the entrance to the building, a tower rises three stories in height, with French roof, surmounted with a belfry. The main part is two stories high, and the whole has an imposing appearance. It has a spacious playground and occupies a prominent site of the village.

SOCIETIES.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 25, C. S. P. S., was instituted by charter granted March 24, 1878. It is purely a benevolent society, and its acts of charity are widely known. The present membership is thirty-one and the following are the present officers: T. Killian, President; E. Fisher, Vice President; Frank Koudelle, Secretary; F. J. Lepsa, Permanent Secretary; Frank Hawlik, Treasurer; Joseph Kumboa, Warden; Frank Opocensky, I. G.; W. Doccekal, O. G.

The Wahoo German Social Club was organized in 1879. Present officers: President, John Winter; Secretary, John Seamans; Treasurer, Hans Plunt.

A., F. & A. M.—January 30, 1875, first meeting was held under dispensation granted by M. W. G. M. Frank Welch, empowering J. C. Polsley, W. M.; M. B. Reese, S. W.; M. L. Ellsworth, J. W.; A. Nelson, Treas.; N. H. Bell, Sec.; E. Pickett, S. D.; J. D. Cook, J. D., and others to open a lodge of A., F. & A. M. June 24 of the same year, a charter was granted by the grand Lodge, naming J. C. Polsley, M. B. Reese, M. L. Ellsworth, N. H. Bell, A.

Nelson, T. W. Reeder, A. L. Farnsworth, J. D. Cook, J. N. Davis, James Reeder, E. Pickett, H. Farnsworth, R. B. Morton and John Mosher as charter members, the same officers holding their places until the first election, December 27, 1875, when the same were re-elected, with the exception of J. N. Davis being elected Treasurer in place of A. Nelson.

Present officers of the lodge are M. B. Reese, W. M.; J. N. Davis, S. W.; W. B. Alexander, J. W.; Charles Perky, Treas.; H. Anderson, Sec.; J. Barnell, S. D.; C. E. Lillibridge, J. D.; C. A. Starks, Tiler. Present menbership, fifty-two.

MANUFACTURING.

The Wahoo Grain and Stock Company is worthy of prominent mention, and speaks volumes for the enterprise and go-ahead qualities of this busy little city. It was organized February 1, 1881, with a capital of $2,000, eighty shares being issued at $25 each. It owns a large and complete building for receiving, storing and shipping grain, and large and ample stock-yards. In addition to bringing an extensive trade to the business men of Wahoo, which is the chief aim of the company, it does an annual business of $500,000, thereby earning a handsome dividend for the stockholders, and furnishing a most valuable market for stock and grain.

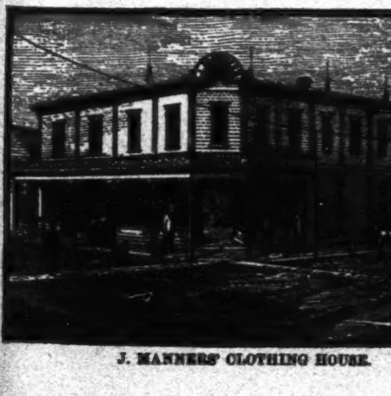
The present board of officers consist of the following-named gentlemen:

J. M. Lee, President; John Steen, Vice President; William Grafe, Secretary; H. H. Dorsey, Treasurer. J. O. Smith, John Winters, W. H. Dickinson, manufacturing interests, consist of two flouring mills, one steam the other water-power, and the Wahoo Brewery. Mr. Robert Bradball is proprietor of the steam grist-mill, which is located upon Section 10, Town 14, Range 7, one mile southeast of Wahoo. The mill site was a donation by Mr. Charles L. Stocking to Messrs. Ray & Flor, who erected the first mill during the summer of 1872. The Wahoo at this point flows in its normal stage 800 inches of water. The dam is seventeen feet high, 100 feet long on the top. The mill, a well-finished structure is three stories high and contains three run of buhrs. For a lack of proper protection, the mill and 3,000 bushels of grain were precipitated into the Wahoo in consequence of being undermined by that stream the following May. During the summer of 1873, the proprietors erected a second mill, which was in operation at the close of autumn. About this time, Mr. J. C. Flor became sole proprietor. The present proprietor, Mr. Robert Brodball, has built up a large and extensive business, his trade even extending into a portion of Butler County. It has a capacity of 15,000 barrels of flour per year, and possesses three sets of buhrs. The last-mentioned mill is situated at Ithaca, a post office of Wahoo Precinct, about six miles down the stream from Wahoo. It was built in 1871 by Messrs. Roll & Meilenz, furnished with one run of four-foot buhrs. The present owner is Mr. J. F. Roll. The supply of water is practically inexhaustible, flowing at this point fully 1,200 cubic inches. The mill is now provided with three sets of buhrs, and has a capacity of grinding 300 bushels of grain per day.

The manufacture of beer in Saunders County is a new feature in manufacturing interests, and a very important industry of Wahoo. The brewery has just been completed at quite an outlay of capital, by Messrs. Jonsa & Co., and comprises several extensive buildings. It is under the management of Mr. Jacob Dollinger, a practical brewer, and has a capacity of 2,000 barrels per annum.

Business is generally well represented in all branches that make up the commercial list of a prosperous western city. It has numerous houses of general merchandise, hardware, tin shops, drug stores, lumber yards, furniture stores, feed and sale stables, four grain elevators, and all trades are faithfully represented, particularly those of the contractor and builder and mason.

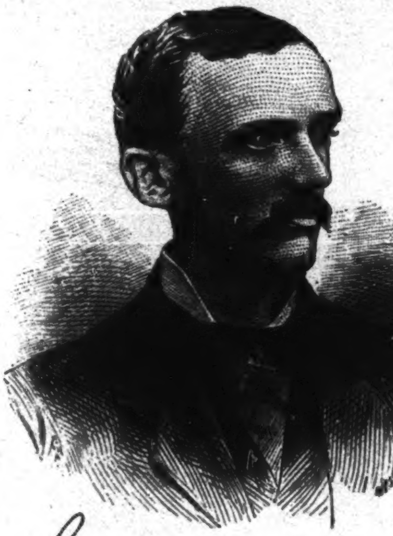
The fair grounds and hall of the County Agricultural Society are located here, and their one-half mile track is one of the best in the State.



J. MANNERS' CLOTHING HOUSE.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN B. ALLEN, meat market, of the firm Allen & Son, Wahoo, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1871, and settled at Fremont on a farm, where he resided two years. He then moved to Wahoo, and started to run the Wahoo Grist Mill in fall of 1873, and remained there until the spring of 1874, when he started a small grocery store at Wahoo, where he continued until December, 1877, when he sold out and moved over on Otto Creek and run a grist mill for a while. Came back to Wahoo and started a meat market. Was born in Warren County, N. J., February 22, 1832. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Wahoo Lodge No. 59. Was married, in 1853 to Miss Mary M. Davison, of Warren County, N. J. They have two sons—William A. and Franklin S.



Henry Anderson

HENRY ANDERSON, banker, of the firm of Anderson & Griffith, came to Nebraska in 1863 and located at Omaha, where he engaged as Assistant Postmaster from 1865 to 1869, and in the spring of 1870 engaged in the Omaha National Bank as teller, and remained there one year; then went into the First National Bank as general bookkeeper, and in August, 1872, removed to Fremont, Neb., and started a lumber yard, which he followed till the fall of 1875, then moved to Wahoo and started his present bank, which was the first bank in the town and now the oldest in the county. In the fall of 1877 he was elected County Treasurer of Saunders County, and served four years. He established the Bank of Cass County, at Weeping Water. He is a native of Norway, and was born December, 18, 1845. Emigrated to the United States in 1853 with his parents. Was married in Iowa, in 1867, to Miss Carrie Hough, who is also a native of Norway, by whom he has two children. Is a member of the F. & A. M., and served five months in the war of the rebellion, enlisting in June, 1863, in the Seventh Iowa Cavalry.

N. H. BARNES, hardware dealer, Wahoo, of the firm of Barnes & Stratton, came to Nebraska in March, 1868. Lived in Omaha three years; then lived in Moline, Ill., two and a half years; came back to Omaha in the fall of 1873, and came to Wahoo, in March, 1874, and started a small tin shop, it being the first tin shop in the village of Wahoo, and gradually adding a stock of hardware, etc. He was born in Iowa, June 20, 1852. Was married June 30, in the year 1878, to Miss Eva Manners, of Wahoo. They have one daughter, Georgie. The above firm do about $18,000 worth of business per annum. Mr. B. sold out January 1, 1882, to Mr. Stratton, his partner, and is going to start a variety and department store.

ERAND H. BAXTER, proprietor of the R. R. Eating House, Wahoo, at the U. P. R. R. depot, and freight agent. Came to Nebraska in March, 1867. Located near Fremont, in Saunders County, where he took up a farm, and resided there until March, 1877, when he moved to Wahoo and engaged with the U. P. R. R. Co. Was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, January 5, 1842. Enlisted in the war of the rebellion in an independent company of sharpshooters, under Captain W. C. Squires, and served fourteen months. Was married to his first wife, Amelia Taylor, in 1867, of Ohio, who died in 1875, by whom he had one son—Clarence E. Was married to his second wife, Della Taylor, sister to his first wife, in 1876, by whom he has one daughter—Maud M.

CHARLES P. BEEBE, junior member of the firm of J. M. Lee & Co., came to the State of Nebraska with his parents in 1856, who located near where the city of Fremont now is. He lived there till 1872, when he moved to Wahoo and started to dealing in farm machinery, etc. In May, 1874, he formed a partnership with J. M. Lee, which is now the pioneer firm of Wahoo. Mr. Beebe was one of the organizing members of the Town Board of Wahoo. Is also a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Was born at Green Bay, Wis., May 4, 1845. Was married at Fremont, Neb., to Miss Mary A. Lee, in 1867. They have two children.

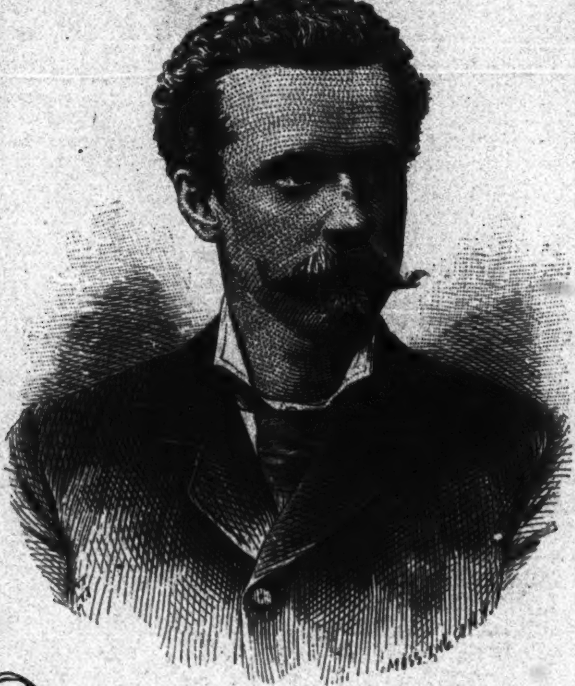
JOHN BEERMAKER, hardware and furniture dealer, Wahoo, came to Nebraska in 1869, and took up a homestead in Douglas County, where he resided until 1874, when he moved to Wahoo and opened a furniture store, which was the first furniture store in the town, and in 1875 added the hardware stock. He was born in France, February 1, 1835. Emigrated to the United States with his parents, who located in the State of Ohio, Lorain County, in 1858. Was married to Miss Rebecca A. Wilson, who was born in Ohio. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Wahoo Lodge, No. 59.

NELSON H./BELL, lawyer, Wahoo; came to Nebraska in October, 1873, and first settled at Ashland, and when the county seat was moved to Wahoo, in December, 1873, he moved there, and was the second lawyer that located in the town. Was born in Oakland County, Mich., December 8, 1838. Was admitted to the bar in Fremont, Iowa, before Judge Day, of that place. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and was a charter member of Wahoo Lodge, No. 59, and served as Secretary to said lodge, five years. Was the third Justice of the Peace of Stocking Precinct, after the organization of the town. Was married in the year 1862, October 23, to Miss Louisa Rose, of Oakland County, Mich.; they have two children—George S. and Emma R.

OLOF BERGGREN, sale stable, Wahoo; came to Nebraska in 1869, and bought a farm four miles east of the present city of Wahoo, where he resided until 1877; when he moved to the city and started a sale stable; was born in Sweden, 1853. Emigrated to United States with his parents in 1863. Was married in spring of 1881 to Emma Street, she being a native of Sweden. He keeps on hand for sale a stock of thirty-five horses, and owns 160 acres of good farm, all of which is nicely improved.

OLE R. BRODBOLL, proprietor of Wahoo Grist Mill; came to Nebraska in spring of 1869, and located in Saunders County, where he resided till January, 1876; when he moved to Wahoo, and purchased the Wahoo Grist Mill, in company with Mr. J. Young, from J. C. Flor; the mill has a capacity of about fifty barrels per day; has three run of stone, two of which is used for grinding wheat, and one for corn; this was the first mill in Stocking Precinct, and second mill in the county. Was born in Norway, April 17, 1826, and emigrated to the United States in the year 1868. Was married in Norway in 1855 to Johanna Hansen; they have four children, three of whom were born in Norway, and one in Nebraska. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

ANDREW F. CARLSON, of the firm of Ekeley, Carlson & Co., Wahoo; came to Nebraska in 1872, located at Omaha, where he started to work on railroad and constructing bridges, and afterwards went in the sand and ice trade with his present partner, at Omaha, and afterward kept hotel a while; and moved to Wahoo in 1879. Was born in Sweden, May 13, 1845. Emigrated to United States in 1869. Was married at Omaha to Elizabeth Soderlund, in the year 1875; she also being born in Sweden; they have two children.



W. H. Dickinson

SAMUEL G. CHANEY, Clerk of District Court; came to Nebraska in May, 1871, and settled in Saunders County, on Rock Creek, on homestead where he lived, working and improving his farm, till November, 1879, when he was elected to the office of Clerk of District Court for the term of four years, and moved to Wahoo, December 2, 1879. He is a native of the State of Maine; was born September 9, 1837. Enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, in Mercer County, Ill., August 11, 1862, in One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and served to the close of the war. Is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Wahoo Lodge, No. 59. Was married December 12, 1860, to Miss Emily Merryman, who was born in the State of Illinois; by whom he has four children.

CLAY C. CLIFTON, manager of the Wahoo Stock and Grain Company; was born in Columbia County, Wis., May 16, 1848; came to Nebraska in 1875, and located at Ashland, where he went in the live stock business, which he followed there until 1877; then moved to Wahoo, where he went in the stock and grain business, which he ran for himself until January, 1881, when he took charge of the Stock and Grain Company business. Was married December 10, 1870, in Illinois, to Miss Lida A. Doyle; they have two children living.

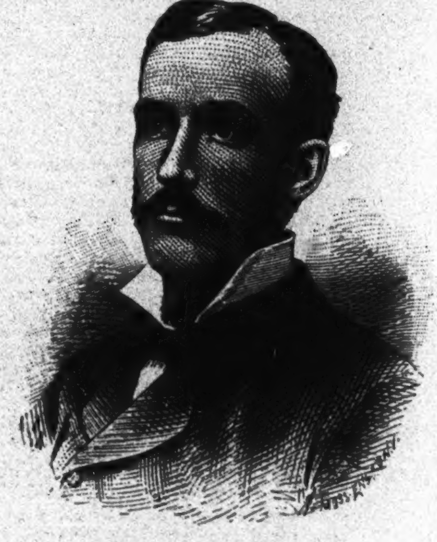
JOEL D. COOK, farmer, Section 23, Stocking Precinct, P.O. Wahoo, was born in Bradford County, Penn., August 21, 1843. He enlisted in the Government Medical Department at Philadelphia in 1862, and served ten months, and in 1865 went with the construction corps, and served till the end of the war, then went to Iowa, and returned to Pennsylvania in the spring of 1866. In the spring of 1868 he went to St. Louis, and in May of the same year he came to Nebraska and located at Omaha, and went at once to building a station house and hotel along the line of the U.P.R.R., and in 1869 located on the farm where he now lives, Saunders County, and owns 420 acres of land. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and is a Charter member of Wahoo Lodge, No. 59, and was the first Junior Deacon of the Lodge. He was married in the fall of 1872 to Miss Amanda Upson of Pennsylvania, who died in September, 1874, and by whom he has one daughter, Cora V. He was married to his present wife, Rhoda Upson, in 1875, who is a sister to his first wife. They have three children—Charles A., Clate, and Carrie M.

CURTIS M. COPP, lawyer and real estate agent, came to Nebraska in 1871, and located about three miles north of the present village of Wahoo, where he started a nursery, and in 1875 came to Wahoo and started to read law with his brother, C. S. Copp, and was admitted to the bar, before Judge Post, in 1878 and commenced to practice at Wahoo. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion July 14, 1861, in the First Iowa Cavalry, Company C, and was discharged on the 15th of February, 186 and was in seventy-two engagements. He was born in Tioga County, Penn., June 27, 1838, and was married in 1868 to Miss Hattie E. Blackinton, who was born in Iowa. They have five children.

DAVID P. CUMMINGS, farmer, Section 18, Stocking Precinct, P. O. Wahoo, was born in Massachusetts, January 20, 1827. He started on his first traveling in the year 1849, at which time he went to California in company with seventy-eight other persons, who fitted out a ship and sailed from New York City. He followed mining in California until 1863, when he returned to Massachusetts. He resided there one year, moved to Illinois, and then to Iowa, where he worked constructing railroads three years, and in 1868 came to Nebraska, and located in Saunders County on the farm where he now lives. He was married in California in 1856 to Miss Lucinda C. Bartlett. They have two children—Alice F. and Lord W. In 18 Mr. C. drew lumber to build the house on his farm from Iowa and Plattsmouth, Neb., it being the nearest point where it could be obtained at that time. It took him three months to haul the lumber.

DAVIS & HANCOCK, editors of *The Independent*, at Wahoo.

REV. WILLIAM E. DAVIS, Pastor of the Wahoo Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Spencer County, Ind., September 4, 1835. He is the son of Owen and Elizabeth Davis. He received a common school education in his native State, and entered the ministry in the year 1857, was ordained deacon at Bloomington in the fall of 1859. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company B, and was commissioned First Lieutenant by Gov. Morton, and afterward Captain of the same company. He was a prisoner of war six months and thirteen days at Salisbury, N. C., Bell Isle and Libby; was exchanged and returned to his regiment, and served until January, 1863, when he resigned on account of disability of health, and returned to Indiana. He re-entered the ministry, and was ordained Elder by Bishop Simpson at Princeton, Ind., in 1865. He remained in that conference until 1881, when he was transferred to Nebraska. He is also author of several works, among which is "Zhe Foot," "The Young Surveyor," and other stories, and was for a number of years regular correspondent for the Evansville *Tribune* and the Washington Gazette. He was married September 24, 1864, to Miss Elmina E. Davis, who was born in Gibson County, Ind. They came to Wahoo, Neb., in September, 1881.



H. H. Dorsey

H. H. DORSEY, banker, of the firm of Dorsey Bros., proprietors of the Saunders County Bank, came to Nebraska in 1868, and first located at Fremont, where he started to clerking in a dry-goods store, and afterward in a grocery store, and in 1874 took the position of bookkeeper in the First National Bank at Fremont. Here he remained until 1879, when he moved to Wahoo, Neb., and opened his present bank in company with his brother. He was born in the State of Maryland, March 19, 1857, and was married in October, 1879, to Miss Lou M. Benton.

WILLIAM H. DICKINSON, County Surveyor and real estate agent, Wahoo, settled in Nebraska, March, 1869, and took up a homestead in Saunders County, and lived on his farm until 1875, when he moved to Wahoo and opened a real estate and loan office. He was elected County Surveyor the same year, and has held that office since, and is now one of the town board and a prominent banker. He was born in Yorkshire, England, February 23, 1848. He emigrated to the United States in 1865, and returned to England three times. He was married at Fremont February 28, 1871, to Miss Charlotte M. Adams.

JOHN EKELEY, Wahoo, of the firm of Ekeley, Carlson & Co., general merchandise. Came to Omaha in 1869, where he engaged at constructing railroad, and also at bridge carpentering. In fall of 1871, while at work on the bridge at Omaha across the Missouri River, he fell with a large timber, by which he came near losing his life. After his recovery from the fall, he went to work on the same bridge until completed. He engaged in land and ice trade with A. T. Carlson at Omaha, sold that out to his partner in 1878 and moved to Wahoo, where he started a store of general merchandise and has since remained. He is a native of Sweden, being born December 9, 1841. Was married to his first wife in Sweden, Inga C. Olson, who died at Omaha in 1875, by whom he had four children—one boy who is now living. Was married to his second wife, Hedvig M. Weungren, in 1877. She being born also in Sweden, by whom he has two children. Mr. Ekeley emigrated to the United States in 1869.

W. I. ELLIS, editor of Saunders County *Tribune*, at Wahoo.

EMIL FISHER, furniture, and undertaker, Wahoo. Came to Nebraska in July, 1878. Was born in Bohemia, August 14, 1843, and emigrated to the United States in 1860. Located at Chicago, where he worked in a large furniture factory, and in 1875 moved to Indiana and started a furniture store at Crown Point. Was married at Chicago, in 1871, to Miss Aby Liabka. They have four children.

JOHN GASKIN, restaurant and confectionery, Wahoo. Came to Nebraska in 1871, and located on farm in Stocking Precinct, Saunders Co. Here he resided until he moved to Wahoo in 1875, and started a livery stable, which business he followed four years and in March, 1881, started in present business. Was born in England, December 11, 1839. Emigrated to United States in 1871. Was married to his first wife in England, 1867, Miss Susan Perry, who died May 18, 1875. Was married to his present wife in 1879.

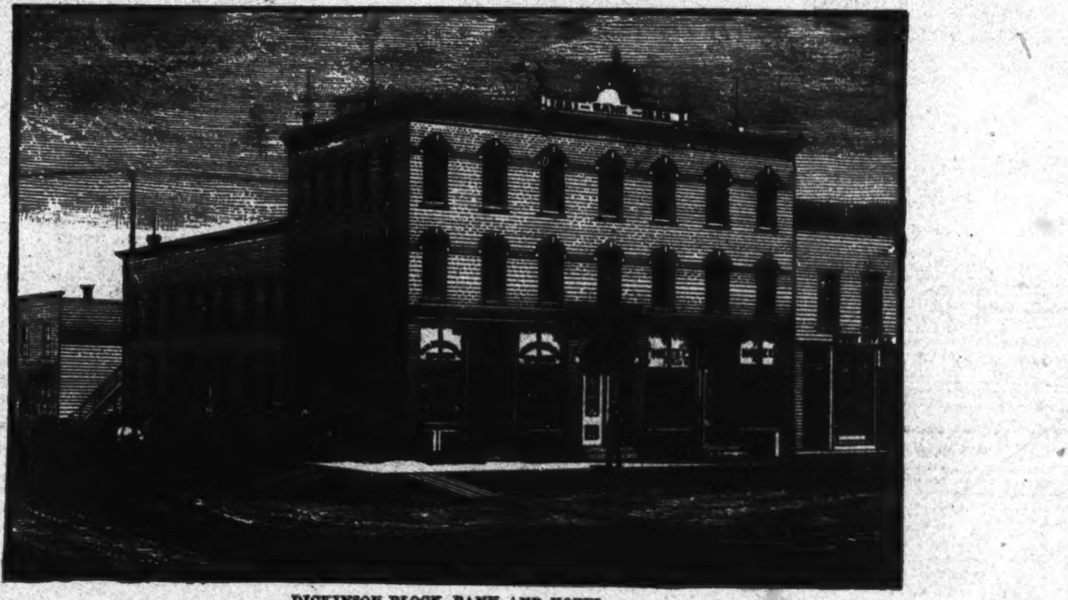
J. R. GILKESON, lawyer, of the firm of Reese & Gilkeson, Wahoo. Came to Nebraska in April, 1870, and settled at Omaha, and lived there till March, 1874, when he moved to Wahoo, and commenced to practice law. Was admitted to the bar at Omaha in 1873, before Judge George B. Lake. Was born in Pennsylvania, October 27, 1847. Was married in Wahoo, December 19, 1878, to Miss Ida M. Andrus, who is a native of Michigan. They have two children, Roy F. and Kate C.

DARWIN C. HALL, County Judge of Saunders County, settled in Nebraska in spring of 1872, on farm from State of Vermont. He lived on his farm until fall of 1879, when he was elected County Judge. Was born in Franklin County, N. Y., December 6, 1846. Was one of the first settlers in Chester Precinct. Was married in Vermont, November, 1870, to Miss Nellie Wetherbee, who is also a native of Vermont, by whom he has one son, Darwin C. He is a member of the Congregational church, and is now deacon.

ANTON JAUSA, proprietor of the Wahoo Brewery, came to Nebraska in 1868, and located at Omaha, where he engaged at carpenter work, which he followed until 1874, when he started to keep hotel at Fremont, Neb., which he run three years, and then moved to Wahoo and started lumber yard, which he sold out soon afterward and started to erect his brewery in 1880, which was the first brewery in Saunders County. He was born in Bohemia, July 26, 1845. Emigrated to United States 1868. Was married at Omaha in 1869, to Miss Anna Nemacak, she also being born in Bohemia, by whom he has five children.

CHARLES S. JOHNSON, lawyer, came to Nebraska in August, 1877, and opened a law office at Wahoo. Is graduate of law school at Iowa City, Iowa, June, 1877, was admitted to practice before Judge Post. Was born in James County, Iowa, August 31, 1854. Was elected City Clerk of Wahoo in spring of 1879, and has held that office since. Was married in September, 1879, to Miss Mary E. Davis, of Wahoo. She was born in Massachusetts. They have one son, Francis D.

HENRY JOHNSON, Sheriff of Saunders County, came to Nebraska in January, 1870, and located at Ashland, where he started the first livery stable in town of Ashland, which he run till January, 1878, when he was elected to office of County Sheriff, moved to Wahoo. He served as member of the Town Board of Ashland six years. Was born in Wayne County, Ind., October 15, 1828. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Ashland Lodge No. 16. Was married in Indiana to his first wife, Miss Lydia Mullin, who died in 1863, by whom he has two children, William A. and Eveline M. Was married to his second wife in Minnesota, Alcesta S. Hill, in year 1864, by whom he had one child, Minnie H.



DICKINSON BLOCK, BANK AND HOTEL.

JOSEPH & GRAFE, wholesale and retail grocers, Wahoo. John Joseph, of the above firm, came to Nebraska in 1878, and started to run a grist mill at Clear Creek, Saunders County, and left that the same year and moved to Wahoo, and started a grocery store December 15, 1878. Was born in Wood County, Ohio, February 12, 1852, and has served one year a member of the Town Board of Wahoo. Was married in 1879 to Miss Louise Challett, of Wahoo, by whom he has one daughter. William Grafe, of the above firm, is a native of Germany, and was born in 1854.

RANDALL H. KNAPP, farmer, Cedar Precinct, P. O. Cedar Bluff, was born in Parma, N. Y., November 13, 1831. Came to Nebraska in 1856, and stopped at Omaha, during that winter, then in March, 1857 went to DeSoto, Washington Co., where he farmed till 1861, then he moved to Fort Kearney, Neb., where he run a hotel or ranch, till 1865, then moved back to Washington County, and lived there till 1868, when he moved to Saunders County, and located on the farm, where he now resides, and is one of the first settlers in that vicinity. Was elected to the office of County Treasurer, in 1873, and re-elected in 1875, and was the first Mayor elected of the City of Wahoo. Was married in the State of Michigan, Hillsdale County, in 1854, to Miss Ann Vanvleet. They have one son, Ned.

JOSEPH LEDVINA, senior member of the firm of F. J. Lepsa & Co., merchants, Wahoo. Mr. Ledvina of the above firm, came to Wahoo, in 1877, and started the store where he now is. Was born in Bohemia, April 23, 1845, emigrated to the United States, in month of June, 1862 and located in Kewaunee County, Wis., where he farmed till he came to Nebraska. Was married in Wisconsin, in 1864, to Miss Anthonie Wesley, who was also a native of Bohemia. They have five children. He is a member of Bohemia Society C. S. P. S. Frank J. Lepsa, junior, is a member of the above firm was born in Bohemia, in 1852. Emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1865, who first located at La Crosse, Wis. Came to Wahoo, in 1880. Was married in 1878, at St. Paul, Minn., to Anthonia Kristofek, who was born in city of Chicago, Ill.

JAMES M. LEE, merchant, Wahoo, came to Nebraska, and located at Fremont, in 1857, where he commenced to farm, and in 1866, moved to Wahoo, and started the first store in that village, the spring of 1869, has been engaged at that ever since. He was one of the founders of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, it being the first church in said town, and has also been actively engaged in all public enterprise in building up the town. He is a native of Ireland, was born June 24, 1829, emigrated to the United States, in 1851, first settling in Pennsylvania, and moved to Wisconsin. Was married in Iowa, to Miss Sarah M. Johnson, in 1867, she was born in Ohio. They have seven children.

JOHN R. LEE, farmer, Wahoo, was born in Ireland, February 13, 1840. Emigrated to the United States in 1850, with his parents, who settled in Wyoming County, Pa., where they resided till 1854, when they removed to Grant County, Wis., and he resided there till the spring of 1857, when he came to Nebraska, and located in Dodge County, near where the present city of Fremont now is, where he started farming, he followed that there with his parents, till 1859, when he went out among the Indians, on the Pawnee Reservation, where he staid three years, trading, trafficking, etc., and many times went with them on buffalo hunts, and learned to speak their language quite fluently. After which he returned to Fremont and remained there till 1869, when he selected the site and started the town of Wahoo, and mainly by his efforts was the county seat removed from Ashland to Wahoo, and opened a store in company with his brother, where he remained till 1874; he was also the first man to run a ferry for settlers in Saunders County, at Fremont, across the Platte River, and has always worked for the interest of Nebraska, and his county. When Mr. L. first came here there was not a house between Fremont and Wahoo. He owns over 1,000 acres of land in Saunders County, 620 acres in Dodge and Douglas counties, 100 lots in Wahoo and several buildings in town. He was married in 1873, to Mary Olson. They have two children living. He is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Wahoo.

CHRISTOPHER E. LILLIBRIDGE, Sheriff of Saunders County, Wahoo, came to Nebraska, in the spring of 1868, and located in Lancaster County, where he run a portable sawmill, which business he followed about six years, and in January, 1872, took up claim near where the present station of Clear Creek is now, in the spring of 1875, moved to Colorado, where he worked at mining and carpentering until 1877, then returned to Saunders County, and resumed his farming and was elected to the office of County Sheriff, in the fall of 1881. Was born in Erie County, Pa., May 18, 1848. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., Wahoo Lodge, No. 59. Was married in February, 1872, to Miss Clysta J. Harrison. They have one son, Harry W.

JOHN O. LINDH, of the firm of Ekeley, Carlson & Co., general merchants, Wahoo. Was born in Sweden, July 21, 1841, emigrated to the United States, November, 1866, and first located at Chicago, Ill., where he followed the painter's trade, which business he followed until 1878, then he moved to Wahoo, Neb., where he united with the above firm. Was married in Chicago, in 1867, to Miss Anna Carlberg. Was born in Sweden and came to America in June, 1867. They have four children. They are both members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, in which the subject of this sketch has always taken a very active part.

JOSEPH MANNERS, retired merchant, Wahoo. Came to Wahoo in spring of 1873, and opened trade in small shoe shop, and worked at his trade and added to his workshop a stock of boots and shoes, and increased his trade until he sold out in August, 1881, which invoiced $18,000. Was born in State of Pennsylvania, Indiana County, May 11, 1827. He left his native State in October, 1854; moved to Iowa, where he worked at his trade until he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion at Columbus City, Iowa, in Eleventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company C, serving three years. Was captured by the Rebels near Alexandria, on the Red River. He is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Was married in 1851, to Miss Mary J. Hazlett, of Pennsylvania. They have seven children, six girls and one son.

DANIEL McCLENNAN, grain dealer, Wahoo, came to Nebraska in spring of 1873, and located at Fremont, where he erected a steam grist mill, which he run till 1878, when he moved to Wahoo and started to buy grain, which business he has followed since. Was born in Nova Scotia, December 18, 1837, emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1850. He recruited Company D, of Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and served as their Captain till the close of the war; was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, in the right side, from which wound he still suffers. Was married on September 2, 1861, to Miss Angie Lee. They have two children living. He served as member of the Fremont Council two years, and is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

ISAAC R. MENGEL, Justice of the Peace and ex-County Judge of Saunders County, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., July 12, 1814. His father died when he was eight years of age, and his mother when he was fifteen. He remained at home till he was twenty-one years old, then moved to State of Illinois and located in Sangamon County, and there engaged at getting out railroad ties for the Great Western and Wabash R. R. Co., and also at wagon making, which he followed up till 1868, when he moved to State of Nebraska and took up a homestead in Oak Creek Precinct, Saunders Co. Here he resided, improving his farm till 1873, when he was elected County Judge of Saunders County, and served till 1879. He was elected the same year Justice of the Peace, of Wahoo, which office he now holds; was married in Illinois, 1839, to Miss Eunice M. Meacham, who was born in Sangamon County, Ill., by whom he had twelve children, five of whom are living, viz.: Esther M., Ellis V., Armiuda J., now Mrs. H. F. Griffin, Julia D., now widow of George W. Worley, Hattie R., who was the third girl in city of Wahoo, and is now teacher in the primary department of Wahoo Graded School, and is a young lady possessed of a fine education and marked ability.

R. B. MORTON, M. D., and druggist, Wahoo. Came to Nebraska in 1870, and took up a homestead four miles west of Wahoo, Saunders Co., where he resided till 1873, then moved to Wahoo and started the first drug store in the town, and also practiced his profession. Was born in Crawford County, Pa., received his medical diploma at the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, and commenced his first practice at Centreville, Pa. Is a member of the State Eclectic Medical Society of Nebraska, and is Vice-President. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and Knights of Honor, at Wahoo. Was married in 1866, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Lizzie C. Moore, who is a native of Pennsylvania.

JOHN NEWLEAN, of the firm of Newlean & Stratton, dealers in farm machinery, Wahoo, came to Nebraska in 1877, and settled in Wahoo, and started in business for himself, and continued till 1879, when he went in partnership with Mr. Stratton. Was born in Sweden, February 26, 1842. Emigrated to the United States in 1865, and located at Chicago, Ill., where he turned out as coachman, and was afterward appointed foreman on improving the lands on the Lake Shore, and then moved to Iowa in 1874, and started to farming. Was married in Chicago, in 1870, to Charlotte Sellergren, who was also born in Sweden.

OTTO OSTENBERG, grain buyer, of the firm of Ostenberg & Co., Wahoo, came to Nebraska in 1870, and located on a farm, about half a mile east of where the present city of Wahoo now is. Here he remained until 1872, then moved to Fremont, where he started in the grain business. Here he continued until 1876, when he returned to Wahoo, and started to buy grain there, and was the first regular grain buyer located in the town, and erected the first elevator at Wahoo. Was born in Germany, May 25, 1843. Emigrated to the United States, with parents, in 1853. Was married in 1866, to Miss Rosa A. Jones. They have two children—Willie H. and Harvey H. He enlisted in the war of Rebellion, at Madison, Wis., in the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company A, in 1863, and served until the close of the war.

JACOB ORT, Deputy Sheriff, Wahoo. Mr. Ort came to Nebraska and located at Valparaiso, Saunders County, in 1878, where he engaged at carpentering, and in August, 1881, came to Ashland, where he resided until January, 1882, when he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under C. E. Lillibridge. Then moved to Wahoo. Was born in Chicago, Ill., July 7, 1846. Enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in Waterhouse Battery, in 1863 and served until April 7, 1865. Was married December 25, 1878, in Illinois, to Christie Mittendorf, who is a native of Germany. They have four children. Mr. Ort is a member of A., F. & A. M., Western Star Lodge No. 240 of Champaign, Ill., and also member of G. A. R. of Nebraska.

CHARLES PERKY, County Treasurer of Saunders County, came to Nebraska in 1866, and first located at DeSoto, Washington County. Came to Saunders County in 1868, and started to farm at Cedar Bluff, where he resided until the fall of 1877, then moved to Wahoo, where he was engaged as Deputy County Treasurer of Saunders County, and served in that position until the fall of 1881, at which time he was elected to the office of County Treasurer. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion at Warren, Ohio, in 1861, in the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company H, and served fifteen months. Re-enlisted in the fall of 1862, at Massillon, Ohio, in Company A, One Hundred and Fourth Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, and was promoted to First Lieutenant. Was married January 7, 1878, to Mrs. Josephine M. Dunn, of Blair, Neb. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Wahoo Lodge, No. 39.

DOUGLAS R. PHELPS, of the firm of Stratton & Phelps, Wahoo, came to Nebraska in 1866, and first located in Omaha, where he worked at the carpenter trade till 1869, when he moved to Saunders County, and took up a farm and run that four years, when he removed to Fremont, where he engaged as salesman in E. G. St. John's lumber yard, where he staid till September, 1879, then moved to Wahoo, and went in partnership with Mr. Stratton. Was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., April 25, 1844. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in August, 1862, in the First New York Dragoons, and served till the close of the war. Was wounded at the battle of Newtown, W. Va. Was married in New York, in February, 1869, to Miss Clara Harrington, of New York.

ISAAC E. PHELPS, carpenter and builder, Wahoo, came to Nebraska in March, 1869, and first located in the northern part of Saunders County, where he pre-empted and homesteaded. Here he resided till the spring of 1874, when he moved to Wahoo, and engaged in the carpenter and building business, and was among the first carpenters in the town. He has built most of the principal buildings of Wahoo, and the County Court House. Was born in New York State, May 14, 1841. Is a member of the Congregational Church. Was married at Ashland, to Miss Nancy A. Tower, who is also a native of New York, who was a teacher in the graded school at Ashland, for a number of years. They have one daughter—Mary E.

JACOB C. POLSLEY, farmer, Section 4, P. O. Wahoo. The subject of this sketch came to Nebraska and located on a farm one mile west of Wahoo, where he still resides. Was born in West Virginia, February 1, 1817. Moved to Indiana in 1829 with his parents who located in Henry County, where Mr. Polsley, the subject of this sketch, took up the milling business, in Delaware County, in the year 1842, and here continued at that for twenty-five years. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and was the founder of the Wahoo Lodge, No. 59, and was the first Master of the Lodge and he also founded two other lodges in Indiana. Was married in the year 1840, in Indiana, to Miss Sarah Powers who was also a native of Virginia and died in 1869, in Indiana, by whom he had nine children, four of which are now living, viz., Mary A., now Mrs. John Cemer, Nancy C., now Mrs. John L. Coleman, John W., and Ann Ida.

THOMAS RANCE, wagon and carriage factory, Wahoo. Came to Nebraska, October, 1879, and started the shop where he now is, it being the first regular carriage factory in Wahoo. Was born in Illinois, May 9, 1854. Was married in Marshall County, Ill., to Miss Mary Williams.

THOMAS W. RIDDLE, proprietor of the De Roe House, Wahoo. Was born in West Virginia, September 10, 1847. Came to Nebraska in 1866 and settled at Ashland, Saunders County, where he started to work by the month on a farm, which he continued until 1868 when he took up a homestead on Rock Creek, Saunders County, which he worked on, improving, until 1872 when he started to keep a general merchandise store at Ceresco and was the founder of the post office at that place and was the first postmaster, where he served from 1872 to 1879, when his entire stock of merchandise was destroyed, after which he then moved to Wahoo and was employed as commercial traveler until March, 1881, when he started to keep hotel at Wahoo. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lincoln Lodge, No. 11. Was married in 1872 to Miss Jennie Collins, of Meigs County, Ohio. They have three children, Fred, Keash, and Oren.

JAMES A. SMITH, senior member of the firm of Smith Bros., family grocery store, Wahoo, came to Nebraska in 1875 and purchased a farm in Chapman Precinct, where he resided until the spring of 1877 when he moved to Wahoo and was engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store. Was elected to the office of County School Superintendent in 1877 which office he held till January, 1882. In December, 1881, he started his grocery store, in company with his brother. He also owns one of the finest farms in Saunders County. Was born in Ohio, August 9, 1848. Was married in 1869 to Miss Tennie E. Thorp, of Davis County, Iowa. He held the office of City Clerk, of Wahoo for the year 1878. Is a member of the First Baptist Church and was one of the organizing members of that society at Wahoo. Is also a member of the Knights of Honor, of which society he is Treasurer and has also held the office of Financial Reporter for two and a half years.

MELVILLE W. STONE, M. D., was born at Delaware, Ohio, December 11, 1837. Received his literary education at the Ohio University and is a graduate of the Bellevue Medical College, New York City, 1861, and took an honorary degree at the Iowa University, at Keokuk, the same year in July, 1861. Enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in the Seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company H., and in September of the same year was transferred to the medical staff of the Cumberland Army by Gen. Grant and remained in the Government service until 1869, being transferred to the State of Nebraska, taking charge of the Fourth Regular Infantry, where he remained until 1867, then took charge of the Thirtieth Regular Infantry, stationed at Red Cloud during the Indian war and in 1869 was stationed at North Platte and at the same time was appointed surgeon for the U. P. R. R. Co. In 1870 moved to Polk County, Neb., near Osceola, where he practiced until 1872, then moved to Wahoo. He is now Surgeon General of Nebraska and is President of the State Medical Society and is now selected as delegate to the American Convention to meet at St. Paul, Minn., in 1882. He is a member of the F. & A. M., Wahoo Lodge No. 59, also Knights of Honor. Was married at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1862, to Miss Maggie Conn. They have five children.

STEEN BROTHERS, dealers in hardware, tinware, stoves and all kinds of farm machinery. John Steen, the senior member of the above firm, and Postmaster at Wahoo, was born in Christiania, Norway, October 20, 1841. He came to this country with his parents in 1853, and settled on a farm in Winneshiek County, Iowa. In 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Twelfth Iowa Infantry Volunteers. He served in the Western Department during the entire war; was wounded at Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862, and taken prisoner; was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, January, 1866. He served as Deputy Sheriff of Winneshiek County one term. He came to Nebraska in March, 1869; located in the city of Omaha, where he was appointed money-order clerk in the postoffice department. This important position he held a short time, when he was appointed postal clerk on the U.P.R.R., and served in that capacity two years. In 1871, he was elected City Treasurer of Omaha; in 1873, he was appointed clerk for the Chief Paymaster of the Military Department of the Platte—headquarters at Omaha. In 1874, he resigned that position, and moved to Fremont, Neb., where he engaged in the lumber business till in 1877, when he moved to Wahoo, Neb., where he started in the hardware and farm machinery business. He was appointed Postmaster in June, 1878. He married Miss Marie Louise Hough, at Decorah, Iowa, in September, 1870.

JAMES B. STURDEVANT, photographer at Wahoo, came to Nebraska in [illegible] and settled on farm in Saunders County and resided there until he moved to Wahoo and started the first photograph rooms there. He served as Justice of the Peace in Marietta Precinct, and was the second Justice in that town; was born in the State of Pennsylvania, May 24, 1824; was married in Pennsylvania, 1848, to Miss Josephine L. Mowry, she being also born in Pennsylvania. They have eight children, six of which are now living, viz., Joseph B., Brantley E., George M. who died at Wahoo, in August, 1880; James O., died November 12, 1879; Charles L. Frank M., Edward P. and Bertha J.

GEORGE H. STOCKING, farmer at Wahoo, son of Hon. Moses Stocking, deceased, who was born in the State of New York, April 27, 1818; came to State of Nebraska in 1865, and located just five miles north of Plattsmouth, where he pre-empted some land and started farming, and was one of the first settlers in that part of the State, and, in July, 1865, took up another claim at Wahoo, Saunders Co., which is still occupied by his son, Charles L. When the Stocking Precinct was organized, it was named after the honorable gentleman above, who died October 1, 1881. His wife, Annie, still survives him at the ripe old age of sixty-three years and is still living on the old homestead. The subject of this sketch was born in St. Joseph County, Mich., February 17, 1846; came to Nebraska with his parents; was married in Pennsylvania, to Miss Emma A. Cook.

F. M. STRATTON, lumber and agricultural implements, Wahoo, of the firm of Stratton & Phelps, came to Nebraska in 1868, and took up a homestead in Saunders County. In the fall of 1870, was elected County Clerk; moved to Ashland, then the county seat—he being the third County Clerk of Saunders County—and in June 1874, moved to Wahoo when the county seat was moved, and held that office six years. In 1877, was appointed by Judge Post Clerk of the District Court, which position he held till 1879; has also served three terms as member of Town Board of Wahoo; was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., January 8, 1845; was married in fall of 1870, to Miss Frank A. Dye, of Fond du Lac, Wis.

AUGUSTUS W. VANDEMAN came to Nebraska in 1873, and located at Ashland, where he took charge of the graded school, and was principal of that school two years, after which he started a grocery store at Ashland, which he run until Spring of 1878, and in fall of same year was elected to the Legislature from District No. 50, representing Saunders and Cass counties; in 1879, came to Wahoo, where he took charge of the graded school. Was principal of that school two years and four months. Was elected to office of County School Superintendent of Saunders County, in fall of 1881; was born in Ohio, February 26, 1846. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was married in June, 1874, to Sarah J. Thrasher, of Indiana. He is a graduate of National Normal school, at Lebanon, Ohio, in the year 1872. They have one son, Hubert A.

ASHLAND.

The name Ashland may be traced to its giver, a Mr. Argyle. He was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, and many years ago, in conversation with Hon. A. B. Fuller, told him that once while making a fishing excursion up the Salt Creek, he was charmed with the natural beauty of the scenery and its seeming advantages of becoming a future city, and named it Ashland, in honor of the home of his ideal statesman.

It was formally organized at its first meeting, held March 4, 1870. Dennis Dean was elected Chairman, and M. Willsie, Clerk of the Board of Trustees. At a meeting held June 17, J. H. Snell was appointed Treasurer, and it was ordered by the Board that the Collector call upon Messrs. Hiemer and Locke and require them to take out a city license to retail malt and spirituous liquors, as is required by the statutes of this State. C. M. Folsom was appointed Clerk in place of Willsie, resigned. May 22, 1871, the second election was held, and the following officers elected: Andrew Marble, Chairman; H. H. Packard, Treasurer; A. B. Chamberlain, Clerk; J. B. Lininger, Street Commissioner.

1872—Election held May 31. Henry Johnson, Chairman; A. B. Chamberlain, Clerk; M. C. Long, Treasurer.

1873—May 19. Henry Johnson, Chairman; H. W. Curtis, Treasurer; J. A. Jury, Clerk; J. G. Whitlock, Marshal and Street Commissioner.

1874—May 11. William B. Morris, Chairman; J. B. Lininger, Treasurer; J. A. Jury, Clerk.

The issue of this election was the temperance question, and during this year no licenses were granted.

1875—May 11. J. M. Bond, Chairman; H. W. Curtis, Treasurer; Joseph Arnold, Clerk; B. S. Clark, Marshal; J. G. Whitlock, Street Commissioner.

1876—May 23. Henry Johnson, Chairman; H. B. Curtis, Treasurer; Joseph Arnold, Clerk; O. A. Pierce, Collector; George Buck, Marshal and Street Commissioner.

1877—May 21. Same Board as for 1876.

April 16, 1878, Ashland was organized as a city of the second class, and the following officers elected: Ben S. Clark, Mayor; J. R. Watts, City Clerk. Council—J. H. Snell, A. D. Frazier, First Ward; E. M. Park, W. C. Scott, Second Ward.

The business of the first meeting of this honorable body was to ascertain if their organization was legal, which it was found to be in every respect. City Treasurer Jury resigned November 2, 1878. H. W. Curtis was elected to fill his place at a special election held January 4, 1879. H. H. Packard was also elected Councilman from the First Ward to fill vacancy. January 14, 1879, it voted to purchase fire apparatus for the city, and January 22 a contract was closed for three chemical engines and a hook and ladder truck, costing $1,700; and it was voted by the city to issue its bonds to that amount, which was done, and the fire apparatus arrived shortly after from the contractors, the Champion Fire Extinguisher Company, of Louisville, Ky.

The second city election was held April 5, 1879, and the following complement of officials were elected: Ben S. Clark, Mayor; H. W. Curtis, City Treasurer; A. H. Gould, City Clerk; J. H. Snell, Dennis Dean, Councilmen, First Ward, and Samuel Stratton, Second Ward; David Wingood, Police Judge; William Hardin, City Engineer; George Hoffman, Marshal. Almost the first action of the incoming Council was to refuse to carry out the contract for the fire apparatus and deliver the bonds. A suit at law was commenced by the Louisville company against the city, and measures were taken to defend it, which was finally withdrawn, their agent coming to Ashland and shipping it back to Louisville, and Ashland's Fire Department was no more. An act of the Legislature passed in 1879, making it necessary for a city of the second class to have 1,500 inhabitants to retain its franchise, caused the premature death of the young city, the census returns failing to return over 1,100 inhabitants. Accordingly, April 8, 1880, Ashland was organized as a village, with the following Trustees and officers: Trustees, Dennis Dean, J. H. Snell, H. W. Curtis, Samuel Stratton and O. A. Pierce; Dennis Dean, Chairman; H. W. Curtis, Treasurer; A. H. Gould, Village Clerk. The present Board was elected April 25, 1881, and included Hon. A. B. Fuller, Chairman; David Dean, Treasurer; A. H. Gould, Clerk; Trustees, Hon. A. B. Fuller, J. H. Snell, J. W. Merrill. Ashland is under a total abstinence administration, and not a single license has been granted during the official year. In 1867, Haine & Valentine opened a large stock of general merchandise on the north side of Main street, and in the fall of 1868 built the first stone block upon the south side. The Snell Block was built in the winter of 1869–70, the Bank Block in the fall of 1871, on Silver street, and the court house in the summer of 1870. After a spirited contest, the county seat was removed to Wahoo, in the fall of 1873. An interesting incident is related by Hon. Moses Stocking, deceased: "During the summer of 1865, Gov. Saunders visited the place; and, as it was a rare thing for the frontiersmen of those days to see a Governor, the people, for miles around, turned out to make his acquaintance. As an assemblage of Americans cannot be happy unless they hear a speech, the Governor was invited to orate. But here was a dilemma that presented itself. There was no hotel, house, or other building of sufficient capacity to hold the audience. A happy thought occurred to some one; the mill yard was suggested as the place. The Governor and his auditors walked over, a rostrum was soon constructed of saw-logs, which the Governor mounted, while the audience seated themselves on other logs, and then and there listened to the first public speech delivered in the town.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Ashland is an enterprising village of about twelve hundred inhabitants—a station on the main line of the B. & M. R. R., and one of the brightest of Nebraska's fair cities. It is situated on a series of elevations bordering upon the Salt Creek, a location not wholly devoid of natural scenery, and presenting an agreeable contrast to the flat sameness that as a usual thing characterises the town site of a prairie country. For a young town, Ashland presents an unusually substantial and developed appearance, and the general aspect is one of prosperous permanency. Endowed with many natural advantages, the surroundings of Ashland have assumed a position as one of the wealthiest sections in the State, and it has ever kept pace with the improvements and advancements of its country by which it is surrounded. The Salt Creek or River, upon which the town is located, is quite a rapid running steam, and with considerable fall at this point, affording a most excellent water-power, and if practically improved and utilized, might be made one of the local resources of prosperity in contributing a motive force in the operation of industrial enterprises. In geographical position, it occupies the extreme southeastern portion of the county near the confluence of the Salt and Wahoo Creeks, and about two miles distant from the Platte River. It is the center of an extended tributary area of one of the finest agricultural districts in the State, and the focal shipping point of all the southern and southeastern part of Saunders County, as well as a portion of the counties of Sarpy, Cass and Lancaster, making it a most important shipping point, and ranking among the best in Eastern Nebraska as a stock and grain market. In short, Ashland seems to have been the inevitable results of the developments of superior surroundings; and the various elements that have combined to hasten and advance the growth of the place are among the most effective in existence. Excellent schools, numerous church edifices, open and sacred organizations of society bespeak the moral and religious tendencies of the inhabitants, and many evidences of prosperity may be observed in the construction of new and elegant residences, commodious blocks and business houses. The soil of the surrounding country is a rich, dark loam, attaining a depth of twenty feet at times, adapted to the growth of all cereals, and the extensive tracts of bottom or grass land make it one of the finest grain-growing regions in the "far West." To these superior agricultural advantages, Ashland owes her existence and past growth and prosperity, more than to any of the foregoing elements. To those who have watched its progress from its earliest origin, while Saunders County was a wilderness, until the present time, the accomplishments of by-gone years seem like a herculean task, but are, in reality, the sure and legitimate results of an advancing state of civilization.

Of the more important business enterprises of Ashland, we may mention its pioneer industry—the Ashland Flouring Mills. Mr. Dennis Dean, one of the oldest settlers in Ashland, is proprietor, and laid the foundation of this now prosperous business in 1863, and it is one of the oldest flouring mills west of the Missouri River. Mr. Dean has always been actively identified with business interests, and has done much to build up and enhance the interests of Ashland. As a practical miller, he has devoted almost his exclusive attention to the business for nearly thirty years. His mill site and power, on Salt Creek, are considered one of the best in the State. Mr. Dean commenced business with a single set of buhrs, and had a capacity for grinding not only all the wheat raised in several counties, but was compelled to go into Iowa to get more, in order to keep his one run employed. At the present time there are over seventy-five set of buhrs in the same Territory, which are incapable of grinding one-tenth part of the products of the present time. The mill, as now equipped, is furnished with four sets of buhrs, and provided with all modern and late improvements. Mr. Dean, in company with his son, represents the lumber interest, and is quite extensively engaged in the manufacture of the Sor windmill pumps. He is the owner of a 400-acre farm, of which 300 acres are improved, situated one and a half miles from town, and gives considerable attention to fruit culture; many fine young orchards and a large vineyard are objects of interest.

Banking interests are well represented by the Bank of Ashland. John R. Clark, Cashier of the First National Bank, Lincoln, is President, and Samuel Waugh, Cashier. It is a private institution, and the management devolves upon Cashier Waugh. Mr. Clark succeeded the Simington Bros. only a short time ago. They occupy a new brick bank-building, fifty feet in length by twenty-two in width, two stories high, handsomely and conveniently arranged, furnished with a superb fire and burglar-proof safe, secured by a Yale chronometer lock, and have one of the finest banking offices in this section of the State. The institution does all legitimate banking business, and is regarded as safe and reliable.

The leading commercial interests represented at Ashland are stock and grain, general merchandise, lumber, hardware, drugs and agricultural implements. The principal grocery and furniture houses of the county are located here, and it has the largest clothing and dry goods house. The amount of capital invested, and the extensive proportions of the business houses, bespeak the developed resources of the surrounding section of country and the wealth of its inhabitants.

Near the B. & M. R. R. station, across the creek, now spanned by a magnificent new iron bridge just completed, are three large grain elevators, operated by steam-power, with adjacent buildings of sufficient capacity for storing purposes.

The professions of law, medicine and dental surgery, are most ably represented by reliable and talented men. The medical fraternity include Dr. Alex S. V. Mansfelde, of the Omaha Medical College Faculty, and Secretary of the State Medical Society; Dr. E. M. Park and Dr. E. W. Gray. The members of the bar are T. O. Wilson, Joseph Arnold and C. W. Brown. Mr. Wilson is the oldest attorney of the county. Mr. A. E. Jenks is the Village Magistrate.

The Leola Mill, situated one-half mile north of Ashland, is another important manufacturing enterprise, owned and operated by Mr. Wigginhorn. It was built in the summer of 1873, at a cost of $21,690. It is thirty by forty feet, two stories high; has three sets of buhrs, with all late improvements of machinery in the manufacture of fine grades of flour. It has a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day, and does an annual business of $75,000. The greater portio[illegible]ts products are consumed at home, but much of it is shipped [illegible] Chicago, where it finds a ready market.

The leading hotel of the village is the Exchange. It was opened July 4, 1880. The house is owned by a stock company, and is now operated by Mr. C. B. Hackney. The Exchange has a splendid outward appearance; is a large two-story frame, of the most recent and practical design of hotel architecture; has twenty-five guest rooms, elegantly furnished. The dining-rooms, parlors, office, reading-room, etc., are all large and commodious. In short, it is complete in all its appointments. Hotel interests are also well represented at the Snell House.

Ashland Creamery.—A new industry, and one that has proved a success, is the Ashland Creamery, established in the spring of 1879, by J. R. Merrill. It is the first one operated in Saunders County and one of the first in the State. The present proprietor is Mr. Homer Merrill, and the creamery has a capacity of utilizing the milk of 1,000 cows, and turning out 1,000 pounds of butter per day.

SCHOOLS.

In the summer of 1864, Mrs. John Aughe taught the first school established in Saunders County. It was maintained through the efforts of the settlers, and was held at her home, a small dug-out, situated on Section 34, about one and a half miles west of the town. The following summer, Miss Emma Throckmorton taught a three months' school under the same auspices as the first, in a deserted log house, formerly owned by Mr. John Berton, situated near the pioneer residence of Mr. John Aughe, and the ensuing winter Mr. Eb. Campner taught a third term of school of three months' duration in the same building. So far as the writer has been able to learn, these three terms of school were all that were maintained in the county up to the organization of District No. 1, at Ashland.

The organization of this district was begun in the winter of 1865-66, and perfected the following spring. The School Board consisted of Alexander Hinckley, Chairman; John Palmerston, Secretary, and W. P. Snell, Treasurer. During this winter, Mr. John Bliss taught the first school in the town proper, in a small log building, fourteen by sixteen feet, situated on the banks of the creek on Dean street.

During the spring and summer, Mrs. Gertrude Clark taught the schools in a small frame building, located near the first log building.

The old brick schoolhouse on Main street was completed in the spring of 1867, and school opened in it with Rev. C. A. Miller, assisted by Mrs. Gertrude Clark, as teachers. This was used for three months only, owing to certain claims arising to the lot on which it stood, and was abandoned.

Rev. Mr. Miller with his able assistant taught three terms, and was succeeded by Mr. John Green, who taught a number of terms, covering a period down to the spring of 1869, when Albert Nichols, assisted by Miss Nancy Tower, was given charge, and taught the school until 1871, at which date the present building was erected at a cost of $15,000. Miss Ida Manson is also one of the early teachers.

After the brick schoolhouse was given up, Snell's Hall was used for a time, and finally a frame building situated in the west part of town, now occupied by Mr. Knicely as a store.

Prof. C. E. Stratton, the present incumbent, assumed the position in the fall of 1881. He is a graduate of the State University, and under his systematic tuition, the schools of Ashland have assumed a prominent place in the educational interests of the State.

The course consists of eight grades in the preparatory department, and a High School course of three years.

The Primary Department is in charge of Miss Emma L. Simms, and eighty-two pupils are in attendance.

The Second Primary Department is in charge of Miss Emma Wooley, and fifty pupils are in attendance.

The Intermediate Department is in charge of Miss Annie J. Roberts, with fifty-eight pupils in attendance.

The Grammar Department is in charge of Miss Bella Taylor, with forty-five pupils in attendance.

Prof. Stratton has charge of the High School, and is assisted by Miss Della Stratton, and forty pupils in attendance.

The aim and purpose is to give the scholar a thorough and practical common school education, and fit him for the active duties of life.

The building is furnished with patent desks and furniture, and all necessary apparatus.

The present Board of Trustees are: William Leavitt, Director; T. B. Wilson, Moderator; J. H. Snell, Treasurer; S. H. Nichols, Dennis Dean and Richard Gray.

SOCIETIES.

The leading secret organization of Ashland is the Saunders Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F. A dispensation was granted to the lodge May 6, 1870, Grand Master A. P. Cogswell, and a charter was issued by the Grand Lodge, October 16, 1871, with the following charter members: S. H. Nichols, J. C. Wolfe, H. A. Wakefield, Henry Boyer, Alonzo Throckmorton. The lodge is one of the strongest in this section of the State, and its roll of seventy-five members includes Ashland's best business men and citizens. It is in a prosperous and working condition; occupies a large, elegant hall but recently built, over the store of Dr. E. M. Park. S. H. Nichols was the first Noble Grand of the lodge, and the present officers are: Jacob Johnson, N. G.; S. P. Hall, V. G.; H. H. Dowden, R. S.; George Hatch, P. S., and Joseph Arnold, Treasurer.

G. A. R.—Prominent in interest and influence is the Bob McCook Post, No. 31, G. A. R. It was organized in 1880, with fifteen charter members as follows: H. C. Brown, John K. Clark, T. E. Margrave, J. A. Jury, S. Crane, W. W. Crane, B. S. Clark, E. J. Whipple, J. Dech, O. A. Pierce, J. S. Tyler, S. P. Hall, R. D. Pine, P. J. Hall, K. Hoffman, R. Gray, J. P. Brook, H. Wakefield and R. H. Dexter. Present officers: J. K. Clark, Commander; H. C. Brown, Senior Vice Commander; S. P. Hall, Junior Vice Commander; P. J. Hall, Secretary; J. A. Jury, Adjutant; David Anderson, Chaplain; E. J. Whipple, Officer of the Day; J. P. Brook, Officer of the Guard; R. Gray, M. D., Post Surgeon. This body, although so recently instituted, has already become a permanent organization, and at the last annual re-union took the first prize of $50 for discipline and drill.

RELIGIOUS.

The first missionary who visited Saunders County was Rev. I. A. Martin, who came to Ashland in 1865. He remained but a short time, but during his stay organized the First Baptist Church of Ashland July 8, of that year, which is the first church organized in the county. The church society was formed mainly through the efforts of Mr. Dennis Dean, who was its first and only Deacon for a long time. The names of the pioneer members are Dennis Dean and wife, William Anderson and wife, Joseph Arnold and wife, Mrs. Barnhill, Mrs. Biggs and Mrs. Laura Brush. A short time after its organization, funds were raised to build a church, but the society loaned them to the school district, and after the schoolhouse was constructed held their services in it until the present substantial brick church was built in 1870. The first resident pastor of the church was Rev. C. A. Miller, who settled at Ashland in 1867, making it the field of his labors until 1878, and under his earnest and careful tuition the church made wonderful advancement. He was succeeded by Rev. J. N. Webb, who presided over the church but one year, being succeeded by Rev. Henry White, whose labors also ended in one year. In 1875, Rev. G. O. Yeiser was pastor, and after remaining at Ashland for one year closed his labors and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Sturtevant, who was succeeded by Rev. F. M. Williams in 1877, the present pastor. The church property is valued at $6,000, and the society has a membership of 140.

Methodist Episcopal.—Many of Ashland's citizens well remember Joseph Throckmorton and his early labors in behalf of the Methodist Church. It is related of the old gentleman how he prayed earnestly for the destruction of a certain groggery, situated near, or at the settlement called Shaffers, about three miles from Ashland, and as if a kind providence had answered his prayer, a terrible hurricane came and swept it almost out of existence. The owner came to remonstrate with him as the cause of all his late misfortunes, and the old gentleman told him "to desist and lead a better life, or he would pray God to wipe him out also." He labored in sod houses and dug-outs, and in time became a noted character in the surrounding settlements, and was even feared and reverenced by some. The history of this church is a tale of hardship. Rev. Mr. Swarts came to Ashland as a missionary in the winter of 1868, and organized its first class. Joseph Throckmorton and his wife head the list of this first class, followed by the following names: Emma A. and Ella M. Throckmorton, P. A. Gould and wife, Alzina Block, Rodney Dexter and wife, James E. Aughe and wife, Mrs. C. Cole and John Aughe. In the spring of 1869, Rev. Mr. Munhill was sent to Ashland and preached the first series of sermons. The society met at Snell's Hall until January 30, 1870, when on this particular morning, going to worship, they found the hall rented and themselves locked out. After this, they held meetings in unfinished buildings, sometimes piling shingles and lumber for a pulpit, while the congregation sat on impromptu seats. In May, 1870, Rev. Charles Munson came to Ashland, but remained only until the following summer, and during this year the church was built. In 1871, Rev. D. Blake officiated; in 1872, Messrs. Deal and I. L. Simington. In 1875, Rev. A. L. Folden was given charge of Ashland by the Annual Conference, and upon his arrival was informed that the society was almost bankrupt and could not support him, being heavily in debt for the church. It was a gloomy outlook, but he went to work with a determination and energy that we may honestly admire. Under his administration, the church was completed and relieved from debt. Ashland passed through one of the strongest and most stirring revivals of religion it has ever experienced. Its membership increased to eighty, and it acquired a foothold it has ever retained. Its audiences were so great that standing room could not be found for them; the church grew and prospered, and to use the reverend gentleman's own words, he "didn't starve worth a cent," and closed his labors at the beginning of 1877, being succeeded by Rev. John Galligher; 1878 found Rev. J. H. Worley in the pulpit; 1879, Rev. D. S. Davis; 1880, Rev. G. H. Wehn, and in 1881, the present incumbent, Rev. C. P. Hackney, assumed his duties. Mr. Hackney comes to Ashland after years of earnest labor in Wisconsin, and is a most able and efficient minister. The present membership reaches 140, and the church property is valued at $4,000.

First Congregational Church.—Rev. Asa Farwell organized the church in 1872, and was its pastor up to 1877, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Leavett, the present officiating pastor. The society owns a fine, large frame church, and its property is valued at $3,000; membership, sixty-eight.

St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church.—In compliance with the canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Nebraska, a meeting to organize a parish at Ashland was held in the Public Hall at Ashland July 10, 1871, and the following voters were present: Messrs. A. B. Fuller, J. B. Lininger, C. H. Walker, O. M. Carter and Richard Gray, M. D. Mr. Walker was elected Secretary. The constitution of the diocese was adopted, and the parish named St. Stephen's. O. M. Carter was chosen Senior Warden and Dr. R. Gray, Junior Warden; J. B. Lininger, A. B. Fuller, C. H. Walker, William Haynes, G. H. Bascom, Vestrymen; J. B. Lininger, Treasurer; Richard Gray, M. D., Collector. A building committee, consisting of Messrs. A. B. Fuller, O. M. Carter and the rector, Rev. Samuel Goodale, were appointed.

The church was completed in 1872, and Rev. Samuel Goodale officiated as rector until 1874; a part of 1874, and until the spring of 1876, it was attended by Rev. H. B. Burgess, of Plattsmouth. Rev. Mr. Whitney came in 1876, and assumed the rectorship until 1879, since which time it has been supplied by Rev. H. B. Burgess. It has a good membership, and the church property is valued at $2,500.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL S. ABBOTT, confectionery and restaurant, Ashland. Came to Nebraska in 1878, and located near Ashland and commenced farming, which he followed but a short time, then moved to Ashland and engaged in the business he is now in. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Ashland. Was married in [illegible] to Miss Marinda A. Pickett, of Illinois. Mr. Abbott was born October 12, 1846, in Franklin County, Ind.

JOSEPH ARNOLD, lawyer and justice of the peace, at Ashland. Mr. Arnold came to Nebraska in 1864, and took up a homestead four miles south of the present town of Ashland. Here he remained only one year, when he moved to Ashland and engaged at burning lime, which he followed during the years 1865-'66. This being the first lime burned in Saunders County. In the spring of 1867 he went back on his farm, where he remained, improving his farm till August, 1872, then returned to Ashland. He was then appointed Justice of the Peace, by Board of County Commissioners, in which office he has served since, except three years. Upon taking this office he began reading law, and was admitted to practice before Hon. George B. Lake in September, 1874. Was elected to State Legislature, from Cass County, in [illegible], and was one of the framers of the First Constitution in Nebraska, under which it was admitted as a State. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Saunders Lodge, No. 17, at Ashland; and also one of the original members of First Baptist Church at Ashland, and is a faithful and active member of that society. Was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., September 11, 1833. Was married October 14, 1860, in Jackson County, Mich., to Miss Geraldine Reynolds of that State. They have ten children, nine of whom are now living.

JOHN F. AUGHE, farmer, Section 29, Clear Creek Precinct, P. O. Ashland, was born in Clinton County, Ind., January 3, 1834, came to Nebraska in September, 1856, and located on Four Mile Creek, in Cass County, Plattsmouth Precinct, and in February, 1857 came to Saunders County and made a claim on Wahoo Creek, where he resided till April, 1864, except during the time when he made several trips across the plains, freighting, etc. Was married in 1859, to Miss Cecelia D. Throckmorton, of Cass County, Neb., who was born in Ohio. They have two children living—John R. and Florence E. Mrs. A. was one of the first school teachers in Saunders County, and was one of the original members of Methodist Episcopal Church in Saunders County. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Saunders Lodge, No. 17.

WILLIAM G. BENTLEY, lumber merchant at Ashland, came to Nebraska in 1879, and located at Ashland, and opened the lumber yard where he is now. Although Mr. Bentley is comparatively a new settler at Ashland, yet he is a gentleman highly respected, is a man of integrity, and is a liberal contributor to all public enterprises, for the good and welfare of Ashland and Saunders County. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

SAMUEL G. BRYAN, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., November 7, 1843. Occupation, farmer and stock raiser. Living now on Section 27, Township 12, Range 8, Clear Creek Precinct, P.O. Ashland. He came with his parents from Lawrence Co., Ind., in the fall of 1845. They settled in St. Clair County, Ill., near Lebanon. Lived there with his parents until the breaking out of the rebellion, then enlisted August 13, 1862, in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, served until the close of the war, received an honorable discharge August 11, 1865, returning home, engaged in farm pursuits, spending two years at Eureka College, Ill.; leaving college in January, 1875, came to Ashland, Saunders Co., Neb., January 20, 1875, and located near where he now lives, and moved in his present place July, 1877. It being the farm that had the first furrow plowed on in Saunders County. Was married September 27, 1876, in Lincoln, Neb., to Miss Mary M. Sharrer. His family consists of three daughters. Was elected to the office of County Commissioner for the term of three years in the fall of 1879. Mr. B. is a member of the Christian Church in Green Precinct, and was one of the original members of that society, which was organized in 1879, with a membership of twenty-five. At present the membership is nearly double. Mrs. B. is a member of the Congregational Church, at Ashland.

WILLIAM J. BUTT, meat market and dealer in live stock, came to Nebraska, Dec. 23, 1869, and started to work by the month for Col. Johnson in his meat market, where he remained until August, 1870; then started a shop for himself, which was the second shop started at Ashland, which he has continued to run since. Was born in Fountain County, Ind., September 6, 1842. Was married in Indiana, December 17, 1862, to Miss Sarah O. Jones, of Warren County, Ind. They have five children. Mr. and Mrs. Butt are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ashland.

LYMAN R. BRUSH, was born in Waterloo, Wis., May 8, 1854, of the firm of Brush Bros., druggists at Ashland; came to Nebraska in the year 1864, with his parents, who located on a farm six miles north of where the present village of Ashland now is. He came to Ashland in 1869 and started to clerk for Dr. Wm. M. McClurg. Here he remained about two years, then engaging with this firm, till spring of 1877, when he bought out Mr. Marble and then ran the store himself up to 1879, when his brother, Hobart, went in partnership with him. He was married December, 1879, to Miss Drue Taylor, who is a native of Illinois. They have one daughter. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Saunders' Lodge, No. 17. Hobart Brush, of the above firm, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., June 25, 1839, came to Nebraska in 1863, one year previous to his parents, locating at Omaha and came to Saunders County in 1867, and took up a homestead in Section 2, in Clear Creek Precinct, where he remained till 1873, when he came to Ashland and opened a drug store. He was the first County Clerk of Saunders County. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Ashland Lodge, No. 18. Was married November 6, to Miss Mary E. Johnson, who is an old settler of Cass County, Neb. Their family consists of five children, two sons and three daughters.

ALBERT B. CHAMBERLAIN, Postmaster of Ashland, came to Nebraska in spring of 1869, first locating at Omaha and Plattsmouth for the winter of 1869, and remaining at the latter place, clerking in general merchandise store, till August, 1870, when he moved to Ashland and took charge of a store, for the firm of Doom Bros. This position he held until 1873, when he was appointed Postmaster at Ashland, and has held that position to the great satisfaction of the public since. He served as a soldier in the late war, in One Hundred and Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company D. He is a member of the First Baptist Church at Ashland and A., F. & A. M., was born in Massachusetts, December 4, 1841. Was married in Illinois in 1866, to Miss Martha D. Flagg. They have two children.

BENJAMIN S. CLARK, hardware store, etc., Ashland; came to Nebraska in the spring of 1873, and located at Ashland, and started to clerk in a hardware store, for the firm of Morris & Marble. Here he was engaged nearly two years, when the firm changed to Cole & Morris, and for them he continued over two years, or till March, 1877, when he opened a store for himself, with only a stock of $500, and now he carries a stock of more than $5,000, and all paid for. He was born at Bellevue, Huron Co., Ohio, October 16, 1845. Enlisted in the late war in the year 1862, at Atlanta, Logan Co., Ill., in Seventh Volunteer Infantry, Company D., and served till the close of the war. He was Mayor of Ashland the two years it held a city charter. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and also G. A. R. Was married May 10, 1871, in State of Illinois, to Miss Mary R. Morris.

CAPT. JOHN K. CLARKE, auctioneer at Ashland, came to Nebraska, August, 1879, and located at Ashland, where he engaged with his brother who is in the hardware business. He enlisted in the war of the rebellion at Atlanta, Ill., in Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and re-enlisted in same regiment July 25, 1861, and served till July 25, 1864, and was in all the engagements of his regiment. He received his first promotion at the battle of Fort Donelson, for meritorious services, January 12, 1862, as Second Lieutenant, and First, June 1, at Pittsburgh Landing, for the same cause, and to that of Captain, October 5, 1862, and served as such till mustered out. Was born in Huron County, Ohio, December 22, 1841. Was married July 1, 1869, to Miss Lena E. Sherman, of New Jersey. He is a member of the G. A. R. and is Commander of the Bob McCook Post, No. 31. He is also member of the A., F. & A. M. His company took the prize at the soldiers' reunion at Lincoln, Neb., in 1881.

DANIEL D. COOLEY, assistant cashier, Bank of Ashland, came to Nebraska September, 1870, and located at Ashland and engaged as clerk with Lunninger & Reynolds, general merchandise store, and in the spring of 1871 opened a general store, in company with a Mr. Coburn, near where the present town of Wahoo now is, which he ran until January, 1875, when he sold out and moved back to Ashland, and formed a co-partnership with O. E. Reynolds, which he continued one year, then engaging with the Continental Insurance Company, which he followed up to 1879, then forming a partnership with A. B. Fuller, which now is run under the firm name of Fuller & Cooley; they are also land agents for the B. & M. and U. P. R. R. Cos. Was born in Susquehanna County, Penn., April 15, 1850. Was married in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1873, to Miss Frances R. Ames. They are both members of the Episcopal Church and Mr. Cooley is at present Sunday school superintendent.

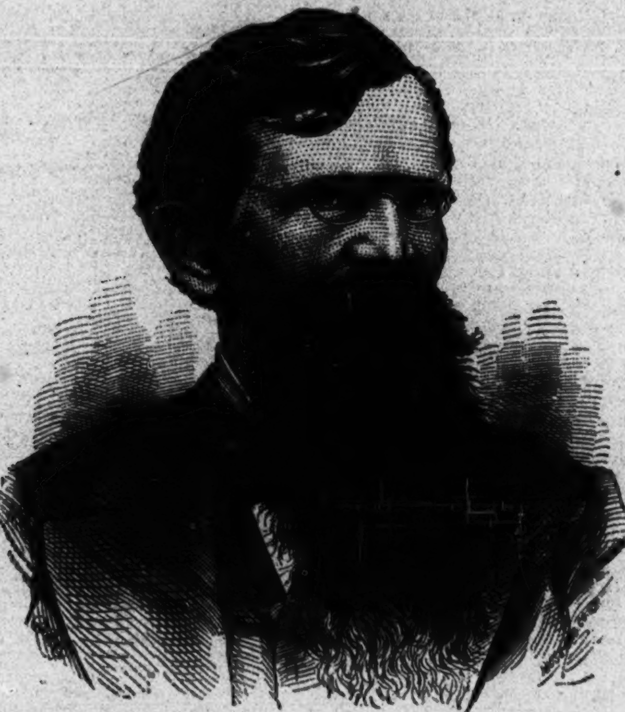
HENRY W. CURTIS, senior member of the firm of H. W. Curtis & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, came to Nebraska in 1869 and located on a farm three miles south of Ashland. Here he resided till 1872, when he moved to Ashland and started a general merchandise store, which he run one year and then moved to Seward, Neb., where he bought grain, and he also bought grain at Sutton, in Clay County, a short time, and in fall of 1874 moved back to Ashland and went into his present business. Then in 1875 W. A. Harnsberger became a member of the above firm and they are now one of the largest and most reliable firms in that line of Saunders County. Mr. Curtis was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., September 23, 1839. He has served as a member of the Town Board of Ashland, six terms, as treasurer. William A. Harnsberger, junior member of the above firm, came to Nebraska with his father in 1866, who settled in Cass County, where he remained till 1874, when he came to Ashland. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Ashland Lodge, No. 17.

JAMES DANLEY, dealer in live stock, Ashland, came to Nebraska, July, 1865, and located at Plattsmouth, where he was engaged at freighting across the plains, out as far as Fort Hills, or the foot of Medicine Bow Mountain, in Wyoming Territory, usually taking about three months to make the trip. In 1868 moved on a farm, Section 22, Salt Creek Precinct, Cass Co. Here he resided until 1872, when he went in the live stock business, which he has followed since and in the year 1881 shipped over 100 car loads of stock from Ashland. Was born in Scott County, Ill., May 1, 1829. Was married in Iowa, to Miss Anna Henderson, of Darke County, Ohio. They have six children.

DAVID DEAN, son of Dennis Dean, and of the firm of Dean & Son, lumber and coal merchants at Ashland, came to Ashland in spring of 1864, with his parents. David remained with his father in the milling business, up to 1871, when he opened a lumber yard at Ashland, it being one of the first lumber yards in Saunders County. They are also proprietors of a large lumber yard at South Bend and at Springfield, Sarpy County, Neb., which was started in 1879. They are also proprietors of the Sarpy County Bank at Springfield, which was established in fall of 1881, being operated by S. O. Salsbury as cashier. David is a member of the First Baptist Church, at Ashland, and also member of I. O. O. F. and is a charter member of the Saunders Lodge No. 17. Was born June 7, 1859, in Steuben County, Ind. Was married in the year 1878, to Miss Agnes E. Davis, of Columbus, Ohio. They have four children, two sons and two daughters.

JOSIAH J. DECK, farmer, Section 8, Clear Creek Precinct, P. O. Ashland. Came to Nebraska in October, 1868, and took up the homestead where he now lives. Was born April 14, 1839, in State of Pennsylvania. Was married in 1866 to Miss Margaret A. Eyer, of Pennsylvania. Mr. D. enlisted in the late war, in Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and served three years and eleven months, or to the close of the war. Was in twenty-seven different engagements. Their family consists of six children, five girls and one boy.

COL. RODNEY DEXTER, carpenter and builder, Ashland, came to Nebraska in January, 1868, and located at Ashland, and took up a claim, but soon afterward began working at the carpenter business, which he followed till fall of 1880; then he started to travel as commercial agent. Was born in Ontario County, N.Y., December 25, 1838. Enlisted in the late war at Buffalo, N.Y., in One Hundredth New York Volunteer Infantry, Company B, in 1861, as private, and served until the close, when he was mustered out at New York City, in November, 1865, as Lieutenant Colonel; was in sixty-four different engagements. He was one of the original members of Methodist Episcopal Church at Ashland, and has always been one of its most active members. Is a member of I. O. O. F., Saunders Lodge, No. 17. Was married in the State of Michigan, to Miss Cordelia E. Cram, who was born in New York State in 1834. They have one daughter, Cora V., now Mrs. Charles H. Merrill, of Ashland.



A F Mansfelde. M. D.

HON. ABEL B. FULLER, farmer and sheep and stock raiser, came to Nebraska in 1862 and located at Ashland in 1866 and opened a general merchandise store and also engaged at freighting overland from Plattsmouth to the mountains in connection with his store. This he followed until 1867, when he took up the real estate business and was appointed land agent for B. & M. and U. P. R. R. Co.'s, which position he still holds in company with D. D. Cooley. Was member of Legislature from Nebraska Territory in years 1865-66, and from State in 1867. Was Deputy County Clerk of Saunders County 1868-69. Is member of Episcopal Church and was one of the original members of that society at Ashland. He is also a member of A., F. & A. M., and was one of Charter members of Ashland Lodge No. 15. Was the first master of that lodge and served as such eight years. Was married in 1870 to Miss Violetta Laverty, of Michigan, Mr. Fuller being also a native of that State, being born November 26, 1837. He is now Chairman of Town Board of Ashland, and was one of the first Board of Regents of Nebraska State University at Lincoln.

HENRY M. FLANDERS, of the firm of Seely & Flanders, blacksmiths, Ashland, came to Nebraska in 1869 and started a blacksmith shop, which was the second shop started at Ashland, this he followed up to 1872. Then he took up a homestead in Section 22, in Green Precinct, Saunders County. Here he resided until 1876, when he moved back to town, and formed a co-partnership with W. A. Seely. Was born in State of Maine, December 3, 1845. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of the I. O. O. F., Saunders Lodge No 17. Was married in 1866 to Miss Mary Miller, of Illinois. They have one daughter, Emma L.

RICHARD GRAY, M. D. He came to Nebraska in May, 1871, and located at Ashland, where he commenced to practice his profession, and is now the oldest resident physician in Ashland. He was a graduate of the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, in the year 1858. He commenced his practice in Cincinnati, where he remained till 1862, when he was appointed Assistant Surgeon Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in that position till the close of the war, after which he returned to Ohio and practiced in Coshocton County, till he moved to Nebraska. Was married to his first wife, Miss Amanda C. Arthur, in State of Kentucky in 1861, who died in 1866. Was married to his second wife in 1868 Sarah J. Wilson, of Ohio. He is a leading member of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Ashland. Was born in London, England.

CHARLES B. HACKNEY, proprietor of Exchange Hotel, at Ashland, came to Nebraska in 1878, located at Greenwood, Cass County, where he started a general merchandise store. Here he continued this business till he came to Ashland, and took charge of the Exchange Hotel, which is one of the finest hotels in Saunders County. Mr. H. while a resident at Greenwood, was correspondent for the Omaha *Bee*, a daily paper, and also the Plattsmouth *Herald*. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, at Durand, Wis., in Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company G, in fall of 1862, and served till the close of the war. Was born in Ohio, Perry County, 1839, May 13. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., also I. O. O. F. Saunders Lodge No. 17. Was married in Jackson County, Wis., to Miss Lottie A. [illegible]. They have two children, Nellie B. and Harry C.

SAMUEL B. HALL, meat market, Ashland, came to Nebraska in 1868, and located at Ashland, and at the same time took up a homestead eight miles south of the village in Cass County, on Section 18, in Elmwood Precinct, where he resided till 1877. Then he came to town and started a meat market. At present he is one of the Town Trustees of Ashland, and is also a member of I. O. O. F., Saunders Lodge No. 17. Mr. Hall enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in 1861, at Clinton, Ill., in Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company F., and served until 1864, and is now a member of the G. A. R., Bob McCook's Post No. 31. Was born in New Hampshire, September 20, 1841; was married in Illinois in the year 1866 to Miss M. Alice Morris, of Indiana. They have five children. They are both members of the Congregational Church at Ashland.

JAMES R. HAYWARD, farmer, Section 18, Clear Creek Precinct, P. O. Ashland. Mr. H. first came to Nebraska in 1860, on passing through to Colorado, and being favorably impressed with the country, he concluded to come to the State and settle, which he did in 1866, and located on the place where he now lives. He was one of the first settlers in that locality, and at that time could almost any day step to his door and see deer bounding over the prairie. He has served as County Commissioner since he came to Saunders County, and also was Assessor of Clear Creek Precinct two terms. Was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, August 20, 1838. Was married in that county to Miss Phebe M. Dean in 1861.

EDWARD W. HUTCHISON, farmer and stock raiser, Section 20, Clear Creek Precinct, P. O. Ashland, was born in Christian County, Ky., Feb. 23, 1830. He came to Nebraska in 1857 and pre-empted a piece of land ten miles west of Omaha, and in 1858 started freighting across the plains, from Fort Leavenworth to Salt Lake City, Utah. It took about eighty days to make the trip, with a team of six yoke, drawing usually about sixty hundred pounds, with a team for which they received $20 per hundred. This business he followed from 1858 to 1866. Mr. H. was also engaged as a guide for the surveyors of the B. & M. R. R. Co., in surveying that road through. Mr. H. made his home at Plattsmouth from 1858 to 1875, when he moved to Saunders County and located on the farm where he now lives. He served as one of the volunteer soldiers in the Indian War after the massacre at New Ulm, Minn. Was married in Bloomington, Ill., in 1853, to Miss Ellen M. Parmele, of Ogdensburg, N. Y. She was born in Potsdam, N. Y. They have five children, viz: Joseph E., born May 8, 1854, in Illinois; Woodson K., born at Falls City, Neb., July 22, 1859; Ned W. was born in Plattsmouth, Neb., 1865; Allie V., born in Nebraska, July 1, 1869; Mattie, born in Nebraska, Feb. 19, 1873.

ALEX. E. JENKS, nursery and gardener, Ashland, Section 1, Ashland Precinct, P. O. Ashland, came to Nebraska in 1867 and located in Cass County, at South Bend, on farm where he resided till 1872; then moved where he now lives, and started the nursery business, which was the first nursery in Saunders County. Was elected Justice of the Peace at Ashland in 1879; was born at Albany, N. Y., March 15, 1815. Was married at Albany, N. Y., in 1835, to Miss Elizabeth A. Halenbeck, who died in 1850, by whom he had two children. Was married to his present wife in 1851, Miss Frances J. Niles, of Rensselaer County, N. Y.

JACOB JOHNSON, harness maker, came to Nebraska in 1875 and located at Ashland, and started to work at his trade for T. J. Chastain, and continued in his employ four years and then bought the shop of his former employer one year ago, consolidating both shops into one, which he has continued since. Was born in Franklin County, Pa., May 4, 1841. Enlisted in the late war from Pennsylvania in 1864 in Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Company H, and served till November, 1865. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is the present N. G. of Saunders Lodge, No. 17. Was married in Pennsylvania, in 1863, to Miss Catherine Donnelly, of Pennsylvania. They have six children, viz.: Maggie R., Annie M., Benjamin W., Frank A., Addie M. and Ora E.

JACOB A. JURY, bookkeeper and salesman of the firm of Dean & Sons, Ashland, came to Nebraska in 1870 and located at Plattsmouth, where he remained till 1871, then moving to Ashland, and in the year 1874 he engaged with the above firm, where he has remained in faithful duty since. Mr. Jury was born in Licking County, Ohio, February 23, 1840. He enlisted in the war of the rebellion in 1861, in Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and served three years and eleven months. He enlisted as private soldier and was mustered out Brevet Major Assistant Adjutant General of First Brigade, First Division, of Fifteenth Army Corps. He also served one year as Town Treasurer of Ashland, and was Representative from Saunders County in the legislature two years. Was married in the year 1866 at Newark, Licking County, Ohio, to Miss Lizzie M. Bussey.

JOHN KRIEGELSTEIN, livery and sale stable, Ashland, came to Nebraska in 1864 and located first at Omaha and engaged at freighting across the plains, with the firm known as the Gardner & Truman, from Omaha to the Rocky Mountains, which he followed three years, and then for the next five years he went in the live stock business in Sarpy County, Neb., and also two years in Saunders County, and in December, 1873, started a livery and sale stable at Ashland. Was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., February 17, 1843. Was married in Genesee County, N. Y., in 1873 to Miss Phoebe Terry, of New York. He is a member of the I.O.O.F., Saunders Lodge, No. 17.

ALEX. S. MANSFELDE, M. D., Ashland. Came to Nebraska March 9, 1875, and located at Lincoln from whence he removed to Ashland, May 1, 1878. Was born in Prussia, December 21, 1845, received his literary education and classical course of studies in his native country. He emigrated to the United States in 1861 and took up a preparatory course of medical studies in a drug store at Fort Wayne, Ind., and afterward from 1866 to 1868 was a student at the Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he graduated in the class of 1872. He is at present the secretary of the Nebraska State Medical Society. Is a member of the Rush Medical College Alumni Association and Professor of General Pathology in the Omaha Medical College. A member of the I. O. O. F., Saunders Lodge No. 17. He was secretary of the first Liberal League, which was established at Lincoln, Neb. Was married in Chicago in 1868 to Miss Julia Labhart, who was born in that city. They have four children.

FRANK W. McINTYRE, general merchandise, Ashland. Came to Nebraska in 1868 and located seven miles northwest of Ashland on a farm which he homesteaded on Section 18, Clear Creek Precinct. Here he resided until September, 1881, when he moved to Ashland and took charge of the store where he now is. Was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, July 31, 1836. Was married in Ohio to Miss Sylla Woodbury of Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, August 31, 1856. They have two children living, Lewis B. and Della M., now Mrs. A. G. Nelson of Saunders County.

GEORGE N. MULERTZ, dealer in agricultural implements, came to Nebraska in 1871 and located at South Bend, Cass Co., where he first engaged at farming and afterward in the well boring business. He has continued since in the farm machinery business. Came to Ashland in January, 1880, where he now lives. Was born in Lake County, Ill., June 2, 1851. Was married at Ashland in the year 1881 to Miss Mary Pilford, who is a native of New York State.

SILAS H. NICHOLS, furniture and undertaker, Ashland, came to Nebraska in 1869, and located at Ashland, where he opened the first furniture store in Saunders County. He has served as Justice of the Peace several terms, and was the first mover in organizing the lodge of I.O.O.F. at Ashland, and was a charter member of Saunders Lodge, and served as the first Noble Grand of the Lodge. He is also a member of the A. F. & A. M. Mr. Nichols owns at present the finest residence in Saunders County, which was erected in the year 1881. He has always been one of the foremost men in all public welfares in Ashland, and was one of the school directors in 1870 and 1871 when the large graded school building was erected and took a very active part in its erection, and has worked with untiring energy for the interest of Ashland and Saunders County. Was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., November 7, 1822. Was married to his first wife, Miss Nancy B. Haynes, in New York in 1844, who died in 1864, by whom he had six children. Was married to his second wife, Ursula Dennis, in 1867, by whom he has one daughter.

HIRAM J. PADDOCK, retired merchant at Ashland. Came to Nebraska in April, 1868, and located at Omaha, where he engaged with the U. P. R. R. Co., and contracted their wood sawing all along the line. This he continued until 1870 when he moved to Ashland and built and opened the first store where the business part of the city is now, and the lumber of which it was built was brought by teams from Omaha. Was born in Utica, N. Y., July 30, 1815.

WILLIAM C. PATTON, deceased, was born in Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., August 14, 1827. Came to Nebraska in the fall of 1872 and first located at Lincoln, and in the fall of 1873 came to Ashland and in the fall of 1874 started the store which is still run by his sons, W. H. and George M. Patton, under the old firm name. He was married October 28, 1852, to Miss Alexandra V. Munn, of New York. He died January 22, 1877, and was a man of whom it will be recorded in the history of Ashland, was a true and faithful citizen and one of its leading business men at the time of his death.

ELWIN M. PARK, M. D., druggist at Ashland. He came to Nebraska in 1872 and started to practice his profession. Was a graduate of Chicago Medical College in the year 1868 and started his first practice in Marion County, Iowa. He received his literary education at Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wis. Enlisted in the Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company K., in 1864 and served four months in the late war. Was born in Vermont, Windsor County, March 22, 1847. He served as a member of the City Council of Ashland two years. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and was married in the State of Iowa in 1869 to Miss Lavina M. McNeill.

JAMES I. PAUL, farmer, came to Nebraska in 1863 and located at Omaha where he started a wagon shop which he run six years and then in 1871 moved to Sarpy County on a farm and made a specialty of stock raising, where he resided till 1878. Then moved his family to Ashland, Saunders County. Was born in Otsego County, N. Y., June 1, 1839. Was married at Omaha in 1866 to Miss Ann L. Robison, who was born in Illinois. They have four children living, viz.: Annie May, Ida G., Flora M., Louisa L., and also one son, James R., who died in September, 1881.

F. J. PICKETT, JR., editor of Ashland *Gazette*.

ORION A. PIERCE, livery and sale stable, Ashland. He came to Nebraska in 1868 from Vermont in company with six other men from Washington County, who all settled near Ashland and took up land and went to farming. Mr. Pierce himself settled on Section 26, Green Precinct, where he resided seven years, when he moved to Ashland and was appointed Deputy Sheriff under John Moore and in 1877 he went to the Black Hills at the time of the mining excitement, but returned the same year and in January, 1878, started in his present business. Was born in the town of Calais, Washington Co., Vt., August 28, 1841. Enlisted in the late war in the Third Vermont Volunteer Infantry, Company K, in 1861, and served three years. Was married in 1864, Dec. 29, to Miss Sophia Orcutt, of Vermont. They have one daughter, Laura A. Mr. Pierce is a member of A., F. & A. M., also I. O. O. F., Saunders Lodge, No. 17, and G. A. R., McCook's Post No. 31.

RUSSEL D. PINE, house and sign painter, senior member of the firm of Pine & McKinney. Mr. Pine came to Ashland and started a shop in August, 1878, with John P. Brook, his wife's brother, which they ran till 1881, when the firm of Pine & McKinney was organized. Mr. Pine was born in Lee County, Ill., August 16, 1842; is son of Horace and Harriet Pine, of Illinois, who were among the early settlers of DeKalb and Lee counties. Was married March 28, 1872, in Illinois, to Miss Katie Brook. He enlisted in the late war, June, 1861, in Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and served until the close of the war, and was in twenty-eight different engagements. He is a member of the G. A. R., of Nebraska, Bob McCook Post, No. 31.

LOREAN M. PUTNEY, farmer and Justice of the Peace, Section 13, Green Precinct, P.O. Ashland, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1831, April 3; came to Nebraska in 1866, and located in Green Precinct, on the same section of land that his farm is now in. Has served as Justice of the Peace ten years. Was married in 1855, to Miss Caroline C. Payne, of Ashtabula County, Ohio. They have three children.

JACOB SAUNDERS, farmer, Section 26, Clear Creek Precinct, P. O. Ashland, came to Nebraska in fall of 1863, and located on the farm where he now lives. His brother William came with him at the same time, and located a short distance north of him. They were among the first settlers in that vicinity. Mr. S. was born in the State of Pennsylvania, October 6, 1834; enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company G, in spring of 1862; was discharged in 1863, on account of disability. Was married in Iowa, to Miss Siche M. Robinson. Their family consists of two children, Cora F. and Merritt H. He was the first Probate Judge elected in Saunders County, serving in years 1868 and '69.

WILLIAM P. SNELL, dealer in general merchandise, Ashland, came to Nebraska in March, 1865. Located on a farm, four miles east of Ashland, in Cass County. Lived there until the following August, a year, then moved to Saline Ford, now Ashland; then entered in copartnership with his brother, J. H., in general merchandise, second store in the place. Was born in the State of Mississippi, July 8, 1835. Is a member of the First Baptist Church of Ashland. Was married in 1856, to Miss Melise E. Coberly, who was born in Randolph County, W. Va. They have two sons—Luther E. and Asa D.

JOSEPH STAMBAUGH, farmer and stock raiser, Section 25, Clear Creek Precinct, P. O. Ashland, was born in York County, Pa., March 12, 1823. Is a son of John and Catherine Stambaugh, who were old settlers of Pennsylvania. His mother died in 1858, at an advanced age, and his father died at the age of eighty-seven years. In the year 1842, he left his dear old home, at the age of nineteen years, and came to Ohio, where he started to work at the carpenter trade, in Darke, until the fall of 1845, then went to Michigan, Berrien County, where he continued his carpenter work, and also the wagon making business, which he followed until the fall of 1855, then moved to Fulton County, Ill., where he remained until August, 1856, then moved with his family to Nebraska, and landed at Salt Creek Ford, September 6, 1856, which is now a part of Saunders County, where he lived but one month, and then moved his family back to Cedar Island, and staid all winter, and returned in the spring of 1857, in April, and made some improvement on the claim he had made in the fall of 1856, then returned for his family the first of May, and has made his home there since. He made the first claim in Saunders County. Was married April 14, 1850, in Berrien County, Mich., to Miss Catherine Zemmerman, who was born in Schuylkill County, Pa., September 30, 1832. They have ten children living, viz.: Delilah A., Mary J., George W., John A., Ella R., Emma L., Lorenzo G., Melissa Josephine, Rosa M. and Randolph H.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR, M. D., came to Nebraska in 1874, and located at Weeping Water, Cass County, where he practiced his profession till June, 1877, when he came to Ashland, and went in partnership with Dr. T. A. Bunnell. Was born in Ohio, Fayette County, August, 1823. Was married in Ohio, in 1846, to Miss Harriett A. Shivers, she being also born in Ohio. They are both members of the Congregational Church, and their family consists of seven children.

JAMES THOMAS, wagon maker, P. O. Ashland, came to Nebraska, and located at Ashland in 1869, and opened a wagon shop, but only run that six months, and then went in the carpenter and builder business, in company with Col. R. Dexter, which he followed till 1875, when he opened the wagon shop, where he is now. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of the first trustees of that church, and one of that society's most faithful and active members. Was born in England, January 11, 1834. Emigrated to the United States in 1846. Was married in January, 1856, in New York, to Mrs. Mary A. Holbrook, of New York. They have two children—Ella and Jennie. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Saunders Lodge, No. 17.

JAMES S. TYLER, wagon manufactory, P. O. Ashland, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1878, and located at Ashland, and established the wagon works where he is now, and it is the largest enterprise of the kind in Saunders County. Mr. P. was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 1, 1838. Was married at Conneaut, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1867, to Miss Lia Crane, of Ohio. He enlisted in the late war August 4, 1862, in One Hundredth and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company K, and served until February, 1865, and was in twenty-two different engagements. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and also G. A. R., Bob McCook Post, No. 31.

REUBEN L. WARBRITTON, farmer, Section 26, Clear Creek Precinct, P. O. Ashland. The subject of this sketch came to the State of Nebraska in August, 1856, and located at Cedar Island, Cass County. Here he resided till the spring of 1857, when he moved to Saunders County, and settled on Section 27, Clear Creek Precinct, about the first of March, 1857, and was the first white settler that moved his family to Saunders County, and made a permanent settlement, moving them from Cedar Island, Cass County, to his claim on Section 27, about the first of April, 1857, and there has continued to live since. Mr. Warbritton was born October 6, 1828, in the State of Indiana. He served as County Clerk of Saunders County the second term after the county was organized. Was married at Frankfort, December 5, 1853, to Miss Hannah J. Aughe, who was born in Ohio, in the year 1832, who is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has always been a faithful Christian, which she has shown in her action in gathering the children together in their small shanties, sod houses, etc. Taught them their Sunday school lessons before they had any school house or churches. She being one of the original members of the Methodist Episcopal Church class at Ashland. Their family consists of three children, viz.: Sarah J., William J. and James L.

THEODORE B. WILSON, lawyer, Ashland, came to Nebraska in 1869 and opened a law office at Ashland the same year, and is now the oldest resident lawyer in Saunders County. He received his literary education at Oskaloosa College, Iowa, and graduated at the DesMoines Law School in 1867. He was born in Ohio, October 17, 1842. He was admitted to practice in Nebraska at the first term of court in Saunders County before Judge Lake. He has served as County Attorney of Saunders County a number of years, and was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Ashland. He is a member of the I.O.O.F., and was a Charter Member of Saunders Lodge, No. 17. He was married at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1874, to Miss Amanda M. Ellis, who was born in Ohio. They have three children.

LEWIS D. WOLVEN, proprietor of the Snell House at Ashland, came to Nebraska in March, 1872, and located at Ashland. He first started a restaurant, which business he followed till October, 1875, then took charge of the Snell house, and has been there since. He is now the oldest hotel man in Ashland. He was born in Ontario County, N. Y., July 4, 1830; was married in the same county, N. Y., March 1857, to Jane M. Wetmore. They have one daughter, Addie L., now Mrs. H. M. Boydston, of Nebraska City, Neb.

VALPARAISO.

In the extreme southwestern portion of Saunders County, near its confluence with Butler, Seward and Lancaster, stands the enterprising and growing town of Valparaiso.

It is situated at the junction of the Lincoln and Osceola branches of the Omaha & Republican Valley Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, and on or near Oak Creek. This stream furnishes a splendid water-power, and is utilized in operating one of the best flouring-mills in this section of the State. The village has the most complete shipping facilities, and is the center of a fine grazing and agricultural district. Its present situation makes the town eligible to a tributary trade of a portion of four of the best counties in the State.

For the past year, it has enjoyed an unprecedented growth, numbering at the present time a population of about three hundred and fifty souls, which is more than treble that of a year ago. The surrounding country is being rapidly settled up, and by many native-born Americans, who are possessed of the capital and means for the rapid development of the country. It is situated only twenty miles distant from the State capital, and the numerous railroad connections of which it is possessed make the facilities for travel to and from this point, or the shipments and receipts of freights, of the most desirable character. The territory adjacent to the town is undulating or rolling, and possessed of such excellent drainage qualities, as to scarcely ever impede the work of cultivation, even in the wettest seasons, while the best of water is obtained at the depth of only a few feet. Oak Creek offers an excellent water-power, which, if properly and judiciously utilized, would supply the motive power for numerous manufacturing industries. The town is provided with excellent school and church privileges, and its situation in the valley of Oak Creek, surrounded by the billowy swells of the uplands, makes it very attractive. It combines many elements of prosperous and permanent growth. The water-power, the railroad facilities, and the surroundings of vast agricultural wealth, commend the place to all classes—the merchant, manufacturer, mechanic and farmer alike. As a business and shipping point, it already takes rank with towns of much larger population, a fact indicated by its superior character of business enterprise.

Manufacturing interests are well represented by the Valparaiso Flouring Mills, of which Mr. C. C. White is proprietor. The site is naturally an exceptional one, and the dam of remarkable substantiability. The mill is a frame structure, 26x40 feet, three stories in height, and equipped with the most practical machinery to be obtained. Oak Creek at this point flows an average of 500 cubic inches, with eighteen feet head. The mill has a capacity for grinding 300 bushels per day, and employs three sets of buhrs. It is under the management of Mr. D. M. Dean, who built the mill in 1878, and who has had the supervision from its inauguration.

Mr. White is also extensively engaged in the lumber trade at this point. He has been a resident of the State, formerly at Lincoln, for the past seventeen years, and is the present State Senator from this district. Banking interests are represented by Mr. R. K. Johnson. It is a private institution, and was organized by the present proprietor about one year ago. It does a general banking business, and is an important feature in commercial circles at this point. All branches of business are included in its various enterprises, and general merchandise, hardware, hotel interests, stock and grain, receive special attention. The professions of law are ably represented by D. J. H. Downing, medical practitioner, and J. K. Van Demark, an old settler and lawyer.

The first white settlers in Oak Creek Precinct, were Andrew Johnson, familiarly known as "Uncle Andy," and his son, Mr. R. K. Johnson. They located upon Section 22, Town 13, Range 5, October 5, 1865, just west of the present site of Valparaiso. In February, 1866, Henry Bates settled upon the same section, and when spring opened, Henry Throop located upon Section 34. George Newman also settled upon Sections 26 and 35, during the summer, but afterward went to Newman Precinct. James Bates and William Bates arrived in 1868; the former took up land on Section 26, and the latter on Section 20. James Craig is another early settler, coming here in 1867. Mr. R. K. Johnson is the original proprietor of one-half of the town site, and built the first frame house and store, the latter a small structure 10x16 feet, in 1870, hauling his stock of goods and supplies from Lincoln with an ox team. His business soon increased, and a short time after he erected a second store, 18x30 feet, which he occupied until his present store was built, in 1877, when the railroad was completed. The Applegarth Bros. opened the second store in 1877. The first school was established in Section 22, upon the land of Andrew Johnson, who, with the assistance of R. K. Johnson, built a small frame schoolhouse. In the winter of 1868–69, a school was opened with Miss Adaline States, now Mrs. C. Johnson, as teacher. Mrs. Johnson taught but a short time, and was succeeded by J. K. Van Demark, who is really the first teacher. This district included the entire precinct, and the School Board consisted of Andrew Johnson, Director; Rev. George Worley, Moderator; and R. K. Johnson, Treasurer. This house was used until the present was built in 1879. The school is small as yet, numbering sixty pupils, and has not been graded. In the summer of 1869, Rev. George Worley preached the first sermon, the audience having no shelter but the broad expanse of blue sky. In the winter, the dug-outs of the settlers became the place of assembly. He labored in many parts of the county, and was the first circuit preacher in this part of the State.

Valparaiso was incorporated as a town in July, 1880, and the County Commissioners appointed the following Trustees: J. C. Stevens, Gustavus States, J. P. Gibbons, C. J. McFarland, John Hunter. A. M. White was appointed Town Clerk; Elijah Beach, Town Treasurer; and the Board elected J. M. Gibbons, President. The present Board of Trustees are: J. M. Gibbons, President; J. C. Stevens, George Roulle, A. M. White, D. M. Dean; Town Clerk, William Bays; Town Treasurer, E. B. Phelps. Since the date when "Uncle Andy" took up his land in 1865, great changes have taken place.

At that time there were only four improvements between here and where Lincoln now stands; and the only inhabitant between here and sundown, was James Brown. Removing his family here the following spring, he found that settlers' huts had taken the place of Indian tents. James Craig had homesteaded the land on which the town is located. The family of Bates, with their numerous relatives and acquaintances, had put in their appearance. Ivers Jensen, though now surrounded by everything calculated to make a farmer happy, was roughing it on corn bread and water. Uncle Andy's experience of frontier life was by no means the pleasantest that could be desired. He hauled the sawed lumber for his house from Rock Bluff and Nebraska City, paying $75 and $100 per thousand. He worked at his trade in Nebraska City, while his boys raised corn in the weed patches, with no other tool than the hoe. The following winter they subsisted on the corn thus cultivated, ground in hand mills, with an occasional grist of wheat flour, for Sundays, and to be set before strangers. The old-fashioned coffee-mill that still performs its office in the kitchen, was a kind of god-send, for the neighbors took turns in grinding "injun meal" on it.

The Indian then lit his camp-fire and sang his songs on the very site where the schoolhouse now stands. It is a kind of alcove, surrounded on three sides by timber, a pleasant retreat both in winter and summer. But now the merry laugh of school children resounds along the banks of Oak Creek, instead of the hoarse, guttural voice of the painted savage.

Valparaiso was laid out on Government land, when and by whom no one now knows. But lots were sold in Eastern markets, and it is marked on Colton's maps of 1863 as the capital of Calhoun (Saunders) County.

In the spring of 1871, Mr. Van Demark came here. He taught the first public school within a radius, perhaps, of twenty miles. He seems to have a claim on the young folks, which they all gratefully acknowledge. As late as his arrival, there was no post office nearer than Lincoln, and he gives the entire credit of the establishment of one here to Uncle Andy. All the business, of every description, was transacted in Lincoln. He recounts, in his own peculiar way, his experience in traveling there for his mail, tobacco and whisky. Having just left a printing office, he missed his mail more than anything else, unless, it may be, his whisky.

As to the past thus pictured to us by the participants therein, we can but faintly understand their hopes and fears. But of the present, we can speak for ourselves. What change has passed over this country since then! And nowhere can this change be realized and appreciated more than here. Then, nothing but the rich, virgin soil; now, everything common to civilized man. Churches, schoolhouses, mills, steam elevators, stores, railroads and telegraph.

Sherman Post, No. 64, Grand Army of the Republic, was mustered in June 24, 1881, with headquarters at Valparaiso. The roster of charter members is: I. C. Stevens, William C. Kelley, W. S. Raphael, J. C. Worley, W. T. March, C. B. Hedding, D. Critchfield, S. M. Weed, J. Parraso, A. Crouck, W. Kinney, George Worley, J. L. Cheever, D. Shoomaker, W. F. Firey, E. Cunningham, D. C. Rider, John Ort, J. Greever, E. F. Cheever, F. M. Cheever, L. Brewster, J. L. Magee, B. Boyers, J. D. Essex, William Bays, W. J. Stewart, D. F. Riley, S. Decker, N. D. Tharp.

The present officers are: I. C. Stevens, P. C.; W. L. Raphael, S. P. C.; C. C. White, J. V. P. C.; John L. Cheever, Surgeon; William Hedges, Quartermaster; George Worley, Chaplain; R. K. Johnson, O. D.; Dan F. Riley, O. G.; Ethan Mengel, Adjutant.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY BATES, farmer and stock raiser, Section 22, Oak Creek Precinct, P. O. Valparaiso, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1865, and stopped at Nebraska City until the spring of 1866, month of March, and took up the claim where he now lives, and was one of the first settlers of Oak Creek Precinct. Mr. B. was born in Clarke County, Ind., March 20, 1833. He is a member of the Christian Church at Valparaiso, and was one of the original members of that society. He was married in Illinois, December 24, 1858, to Miss Mary J. Worrall, who was also a native of Indiana. They have five children.

ELIJAH BEACH, senior member of the firm of Stephens & Beach, druggists, Valparaiso. Mr. Beach came to Nebraska in the fall of 1870, and settled in Butler County, eight miles southwest of David City, where he took up a homestead, and resided there till the spring of 1878. He then moved to Valparaiso and opened the first drug store in the town. Mr. B. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was born in Kankakee Co., Ill., November 29, 1851.

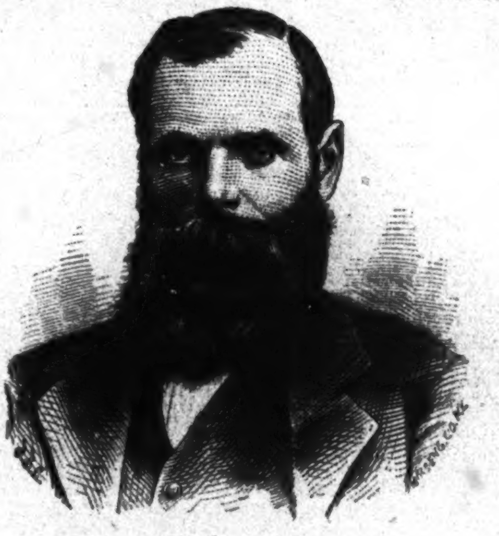
WILLIAM BAYS, stock buyer, Valparaiso, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1867 and located in Lancaster County, where he took up a farm and homestead in Section 12 west, Oak Creek Precinct. Here he resided until February, 1880, when he moved to Valparaiso and engaged in his present business. He has served as Justice of the Peace six years in West Oak Precinct of Lancaster County, and has held the office of School Treasurer and Director for several years, and was one of the first school officers in that precinct. He enlisted in the late war at Tuscola, Douglas Co., Ill., in 1864, and served until it closed,—in Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company G. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant during his service. He was born in Greene County, Ind., July 13, 1843; was married in Illinois, January 12, 1865, to Miss Mary M. Bagley, who died in December, 1871. They had two children, twin sons; was married to his present wife, Miss Sarah J. Branch, of New York, February 2, 1873. They have two children. He is a member of G.A.R., and Adjt. of Sherman Post, No. 64, at Valparaiso. He is now Clerk of the town of Valparaiso.

DANIEL M. DEANE, foreman and head miller of Valparaiso Flouring Mills. He came to Nebraska in September, 1871, and first located at Seward, where he worked at his millwright business, and also ran a mill a while afterward. He moved to Raymond, Lancaster Co., and ran a mill there for six years, and then, in the spring of 1878, came to Valparaiso, and superintended the building of the mill that he is now foreman of. He is a member of the Town Board of Valparaiso. He was born October 11, 1847, in the State of Massachusetts, and was married at Galena, Ill., to Miss Mary Bohrer of that city.

JOSHUA P. GIBBONS, general merchandise and grain, Valparaiso, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1874, and located at Kennard, Washington Co., where he ran a general merchandise store until he moved to Valparaiso, at the time U. P. R. R. branch was built through to Valparaiso, and started the second store at that place, and has since started buying grain, etc. He has been a member of the Town Board since the town was incorporated; is also Treasurer of the school district, and a member of the Episcopal Church. He was married in September, 1879, to Miss Saloe Raphael of Valparaiso. Mr. G. was born in Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in 1871, and remained in New York City in the employ of A. T. Stewart of that city up to the time he came west.

MARSILLIAT B. GIFFIN, farmer and auctioneer, Section 25, Oak Creek Precinct, P. O. Valparaiso. Came to Nebraska in fall of 1867, and located on Section 33, Newman Precinct, and took up a homestead, and was one of the first settlers in that vicinity. Here he resided till October, 1881, then moved to where he now lives. He has served as Assessor of Newman Precinct three terms and was U. S. Enumerator in 1880, of that Precinct. He enlisted in the late war, in Illinois, April 1861, in Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and served his time in the first three months call. Mr. G. was born in Belmont County, Ohio, February 5, 1838. Was married in 1861, to Miss Mary J. Eastoy, of Illinois. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also member of the G. A. R., Sherman Post No. 64. Mr. Giffin is one of the leading and most enterprising men of Saunders County, and has always worked for the best interest of settling up his county.

IVER JENSEN, farmer and stock raiser, Section 23, P. O. Valparaiso, came to Nebraska in 1866, and took up a claim, where he now resides, and then settled on it the next spring. Mr. J. was born in Denmark, February 12, 1843. Came to America in 1864, and immediately enlisted in the late war, at New York City, in Thirteenth New York Volunteer Cavalry, Company B, and served till the close of the war. He was wounded during the campaign in Maryland, 1865, just before the close of the war. Was married July 12, 1870, at Lincoln, Neb., to Miss Mary A. Bates, who was born in Clarke County, Ind., April 22, 1842. They have five children. Mr. Jensen is the proprietor of one of the best stock farms in Saunders County, consisting of 480 acres, well watered, etc. He raises every year about seventy-five head of cattle.



R. K. Johnson

RODNEY K. JOHNSON, dealer in general merchandise, grain, etc., and also does a general banking business. Mr. J. came to Nebraska in September, 1865, and took up homestead, where the present village of Valparaiso now stands, and in spring of 1866 started farming and in fall of 1869 opened a general merchandise store, which was the first store at the above place, and has continued to run that since, and is now one of the oldest merchants in Saunders County. He has served as Justice of the Peace for over fourteen years, and is also Notary Public. Mr. J. enlisted in the late war, in April, 1861, and served until July, 1865, at Janesville, Wis., with Fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company E, as private and was mustered out as Second Lieutenant, and was in about thirty engagements. He is a member of G. A. R., Sherman Post, No. 64. He is also member of I. O. O. F., Lincoln Lodge, No. 11. Was born in State of Maine, December 13, 1842. Was married October 23, 1870, to Miss Elvira L. Carter, who is a native of Illinois, by whom he has three children, viz.: Harry, Estelle, and Emily.

ANDREW JOHNSON, Postmaster at Valparaiso, and dealer in real estate. Came to Nebraska, October, 1865, and located the same year and took up a homestead on Section 22, Oak Creek Precinct, which land joined the present village of Valparaiso. Mr. J. was appointed Postmaster in 1871, being the first Postmaster of Valparaiso and has held that position since. He has also served as Justice of the Peace, and was one term one of the County Commissioners. Was born in State of Maine, November 9, 1816. Was married in State of Maine to Miss Mary A. Little, in 1840.

CHARLES J. McFARLAND, livery and sale stable, Valparaiso. Came to Nebraska in 1871, and took up homestead in Lancaster County, Section 6, Oak Creek Precinct. Here he resided until 1877, then moved to Valparaiso and started the live stock business, and built the first hotel in that town. Mr. McF. enlisted in the late war, in 1862, in the One Hundredth Ohio Volunteer, Infantry, Company H, at Spring Hill, Fulton Co., and served until the close of the war. Was taken prisoner by John Morgan, but was held but a short time when he escaped. Was born at Zanesville, Muskingum Co., Ohio, February 16, 1832. Was married in State of Ohio, March 18, 1853, to Miss Maria Shoemaker, of that State. They have five children living. Mr. McF. has served two terms as Justice of the Peace, of Lancaster County, and is now member of the Town Board of Valparaiso.

LA FAYETTE McDERBY, farmer, Section 30, Oak Creek Precinct, P. O. Valparaiso, son of Mary McDerby. He came to Nebraska with his parents in the fall of 1872, and located on the farm where he now lives, which joins his father's place. He was born in Eaton County, Mich., July 22, 1850. He now owns a nice farm of eighty acres of his own, and is in comfortable circumstances. His father was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in the Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery in 1864 and served till the close of the war. He is also a member of the G. A. R., Sherman Post, No. 64, at Valparaiso.

EDWIN B. PHELPS, hardware merchant at Valparaiso. He is a son of I. N. Phelps, of Wahoo. Edwin came to State of Nebraska with his parents in 1869, who located near Wahoo, taking up a homestead near his father, where he resided until year 1875, when he moved to Wahoo and started a grocery store, which business he followed four years, and then went in the livery business at Wahoo, and also ran a hotel in connection, then in January, 1881, he moved to Valparaiso and started in the hardware business. In connection with that, he handles all kinds of farm machinery. Mr. P. was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., August 2, 1847. Was married in 1868 to Miss Tenia J. Washburn, of Wyoming County, N. Y. They have three children. Mr. Phelps is a member of A., F. & A. M., Wahoo Lodge, No. 59. He is now Treasurer of town of Valparaiso.

GEO. W. SAUNDERS, meat market, Valparaiso, came to Nebraska in 1866, with his parents, who located in Otoe County, where he resided till August, 1881, then moved to Valparaiso and started his present business. Was born in England, December 31, 1858. Was married in September, 1880, to Miss Addie Donehue, of Cass County. He is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM J. STEWART, farmer and carpenter, Section 12, Oak Creek Precinct, P. O. Valparaiso. He was born in Scotland, July 4, 1813. His parents emigrated to America when he was two years of age. They moved to Wisconsin in 1840, and settled in Walworth County. He remained until October, 1861, when he enlisted in late war, at Elkhorn, Wis., in Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and served three years and four months, and in 1866 he moved to Nebraska and located at Ashland, where he engaged to work at the carpenter trade, which he followed until 1880, then moved to the farm where he now lives. He was married in 1863 to Miss Mary E. Edie, while home on furlough from the army. Their family consists of three children. Mrs. Stewart is a member of First Baptist Church at Ashland.

HENRY E. THROOP, farmer and stock raiser, Section 34, Oak Creek Precinct, P. O. Valparaiso, came to Nebraska in 1866, and bought a quarter section of land, where he now lives, and afterwards took up a homestead and has resided there ever since, and was among the first settlers of that precinct. He is a native of Wyoming County, N. Y., born May 26, 1830. Was married in Wisconsin in April, 1853, to Miss Ellen M. Johnson, daughter of A. Johnson, of Valparaiso. They have five children, viz.: Frank, Elmer E., Will, Nellie and Minnie. Elmer E. was the first male child born in Oak Creek Precinct, September, 1866. Mr. T. has the finest farm house in Saunders County at present, all of which was built by himself.

S. M. WEED, editor and proprietor of the Valparaiso *Avalanche*.

CHARLES C. WHITE, lumber merchant and proprietor of the Valparaiso Flouring Mill, came to Nebraska in October, 1864, and located in Lancaster County, where he followed farming for nine years, and then moved to Lincoln, and in the fall of 1873 was elected County Treasurer of Lancaster County, and served in that responsible position two terms. He continued to reside at Lincoln till 1878, then moved to Valparaiso and erected the flouring mill at the above place, which is one of the largest enterprises in that part of the county. They have a capacity of grinding 300 bushels of wheat per day, and is furnished with one of the finest water powers of its capacity in the State. Mr. W. enlisted in the late war of the rebellion in 1861, in the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Company D, and served till September, 1864. Was prisoner of war for seven months at Libby Prison and Belle Isle. He is now a member of the G. A. R., Sherman Post, No. 64, and also of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Valparaiso, and of the A., F. & A. M., Lancaster Lodge, No. 54, and Lincoln Chapter, No. 6, and Mount Moriah Commandery, No. 4, at Lincoln. Also the I. O. O. F. and Lincoln Temple of Honor, No. 1, and was a charter member of that society at Lincoln. Mr. W. represented Saunders County in the State Senate in 1880-81. He was born in Lucas County, Ohio, February 24, 1843. Was married in 1866, to Miss Olive A. Johnson, who is a daughter of A. Johnson, one of the first settlers of Valparaiso. Their family consists of three daughters.

GEORGE WORLEY, farmer, and salesman in the lumber yards of C. C. White, Valparaiso. This gentleman came to Nebraska in 1867, and located on Section 26, Oak Creek Precinct, one and a half miles south of Valparaiso, where he farmed for about ten years, and then moved to Valparaiso in September, 1880. He was born in Harrison County, Ky., February 4, 1818. Enlisted in the late war in July, 1861, in the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company I, and served three years. He is a member of the G. A. R., Sherman Post, No. 64. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Valparaiso, and was one of the original members of that society, which was started at Valparaiso in 1867. He was married in 1839 to Miss Martha J. Angell, who is a native of Ohio. They have eight children living, three of whom are Methodist Episcopal ministers.

THOMAS D. WORRALL, farmer, of Section 28, Oak Creek Precinct, P. O. Valparaiso, came to Nebraska, in 1865, with his parents, who located in Lancaster County, in West Oak Precinct, Section 2, who was one of the first settlers in that county. He came to Saunders County in the fall of 1877, and worked for R. K. Johnson, at Valparaiso, until the spring of 1881. He moved on the place where he now lives in the fall of 1881. Was married in the fall of 1881, October 27, to Miss Mary E. Glassburn. Mr. Worrall was born in Douglas County, Ill., September 27, 1856. His wife was born in Gallia County, Ohio, March 13, 1859.

CHAPMAN PRECINCT.

The first settlers of Chapman Precinct were Isaac M. Goodspeed and Peter Campbell, who took up claims in 1867. The following year Thomas P. Chapman arrived, from whom the precinct takes its name, and J. D. Lehmkuhl. In 1869, R. H. Thomas and John Thomas. The early settlers had to undergo the usual amount of hardships and trials of the pioneer. The nearest point for obtaining supplies was Ashland, a distance of thirty miles, as was also the nearest blacksmith shop. A little incident is related by John Campbell, showing the inconveniences of pioneer life. He was compelled to carry plowshares on his shoulder, on foot to Ashland, returning the same way. The first school district was organized in 1869, at a meeting held at the house of Thomas P. Chapman, at which the following officers were elected: T. P. Chapman, Director; J. D. Lehmkuhl, Treasurer, and in 1870 the first schoolhouse was completed, and a school taught by H. N. Rodgers, which was located on Section 11. Rev. Robert Kendall preached the first sermon in 1871. Rev. I. Willis preached at Campbell's Grove in 1872. James P. Dunlap and Miss Christena Campbell were the first parties to join their fortunes in marriage in March, 1871, and death came first to Daniel Campbell in October, 1868. In 1874, a post office was established in the precinct under the name of Troy, with W. E. Hill as Postmaster. R. H. Thomas was the first to embark in business enterprise, opening a store with a stock of general merchandise at Weston, after the completion of the Omaha & R. V. R. R.

After the advent of the railroad, Weston began to put on the appearance of a thriving business town, and has constantly increased in population and importance. It is a well known shipping point for grain and stock, which is the principal business of the town, but all business is well represented. Its citizens do not expect it to become a great city, but that it will grow into a thriving and prosperous village is a certainty.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN BARTEK, family grocery store and farmer, Weston, came to Nebraska in 1870 and took up a homestead, where he continued to reside up to 1880 then he moved to Weston and started a store, which he now runs in connection with his farm. Was born in Bohemia, December 23, 1832. Emigrated to America the same year he came to Nebraska. Was married in Bohemia, in 1858, to Miss Veronika Pincnar. They have seven children. They are both members of the Bohemia Catholic Church.

PETER CAMPBELL, deceased, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1865, with his family, and located at Fort Kearney, on Platte River and started a ranch, which he ran till the 24th of July, 1867, at which time the Indians came to his house while all the men were out at work and captured his four children, one of the larger ones making her escape. Those that were captured were two girls and two boys, viz: Christina, Jessie, Peter and Dan, the oldest girl, Christina, being nineteen years of age, and the youngest boy being only four years of age. They remained in captivity about three months, when they were released by the Peace Commissioner of the United States upon the payment of $2,000. After his children were restored to him he moved to Saunders County, and settled in Chapman Precinct, in the spring of 1868, being the first settler in that locality, where he remained up to the time of his death, which was November 15, 1875. Deceased was a native of Scotland; was born September 28, 1822. Emigrated to the United States in 1865, the same year he came to Nebraska. He was married in his native country to Miss Agnes Rintoul, who died at Fort Kearney, Neb., in February, 1866. Their family consists of seven children, viz: Christina, Jessie, John R., Agnes, Peter, Daniel and Elizabeth. All were born in Scotland.

JOSEPH M. CHAPMAN, farmer, Section 4, Chapman Precinct, P. O. Weston. This gentleman came to Nebraska in fall of 1869, and homesteaded the place where he now lives in spring of 1870, in Chapman Precinct, which was named for him and his brother, T. P. Chapman. Joseph was born in Pennsylvania. He enlisted in late war of rebellion in 1864, in the Forty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and served until the close.

ROBERT A. HEATON, Jr., member of the firm of Clark, Heaton & Co., grain and lumber dealers, Weston. This firm was established in the spring of 1877, under the firm name of Clark & Son, Mr. Heaton becoming a partner in fall of 1878. This firm erected the first elevator at Weston in November, 1880. Their shipment for the year 1881 was 400 cars of grain, etc., and December of this year they shipped over 106 cars of grain and live stock, etc. They receive about seventy-five carloads of lumber at this station per annum. Mr. Heaton was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., May 3, 1850. Was married at Weston, Neb., in 1878, to Miss Ellen Maher, of Washington County, Neb. Fred R. Clark of the above firm and book-keeper, was born at Fort Calhoun, Washington County, Neb., March 14, 18 Is a son of Elam Clark, whose present residence is at Waterloo, Neb., and was one of the first settlers in that State.

JAMES KEAY, general merchandise, Weston. Came to Nebraska in Fall of 1869, and located in Butler County, where he took up a homestead on Section 14, Linwood, Butler County, and started a store, which was the third store in that place. Here he continued business till fall of 1877; then moved to Weston and started where he now is, which was the second general merchandise store at that place. He was born in Scotland, March 21, 1843. Emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1852, who first settled in the State of Illinois. He was married in 1874, in Nebraska, to Miss Katie M. Rumins, of Iowa. Their family consists of four children.

HENRY C. STEVENS, blacksmith, Weston. Came to Nebraska in 1872, and bought a farm three miles east of Wahoo, where he resided until 1879, when he moved to Weston, and started a blacksmith shop, which was the first shop at that place. Was born in Warrick County, Ind., December 9, 1846. Was married in 18 to Miss Charlotte Davis. They have three children.

RICHARD H. THOMAS, general merchandise, Weston, came to Nebraska in 1869 and took up a homestead two miles west of the present village of Weston and resided there until the summer of 1877 when he moved to Weston and opened the first general merchandise store at that place. Mr. T. was born in Wales, March 1 1848. Emigrated to the United States with his brother, John T., in 1868, who took up a claim with him at the same time in Saunders County. He was married in 187 to Miss Barbara Marr, who is also a native of Scotland. They have three children, two sons and one daughter.

DOUGLAS PRECINCT.

In the spring of 1869, R. Flemming settled on the Sand Creek at Section 10, and the following summer he was followed by Charles Day, W. D. Farris, H. O. Connor, J. Te Poel and a Mr. Griffin, all locating in Douglas Precinct. At the close of the season James Kuypers, Oliver Scow, Edward Scow and C. O. Scow, all located near or upon Duck Creek, the South Branch of Sand Creek. James Kuypers preached the first sermon in his dugout during the winter of 1869-70, and in the spring of 1870, Rev. Mr. Purson, an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, visited this vicinity and organized the first class. After this Father Gregory labored here and ministered to the spiritual wants of the settlers. In 1872, James Kuypers organized a Sunday school, which met at the schoolhouse, and in 1875 Rev J. Amlong organized a Presbyterian Church.

The first school district was formed in the fall of 1870, and during the following winter John Wikell taught school. The district officials were: Abram Lees, Moderator; John Wilcox, Director; Mr. Simpson, Treasurer. The first birth in the precinct was a son to J. Te Poel, in the year 1870.

Bohemia Precinct was settled in 1869, by M. H. Noteware and T. Killian. Rev. Mr. Kuypers was the first missionary to visit this locality in 1878, preaching in the schoolhouse at Cedar Hill. A school district was organized and a schoolhouse erected at this point in the early part of 1878, and Arthur Brownell has the honor of being the first teacher.

A Catholic mission was formed in 1876. The first post office established in this section of the county was at Sand Creek in 1870, with R. Fleming as Postmaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN FLEMING, farmer and stock-raiser, Douglas Precinct, P. O. Sand Creek, was born in Canada April 15, 1847. In the year 1869, he emigrated to the United States, and came to Nebraska the same year, locating on the farm where he now lives, which he ran in connection with his father up to 1880, and now owns 240 acres of land. He served as Assessor of Douglas three years, and was elected one of the County Board of Commissioners in the fall of 1877, and served three years. He is a son of Robert and Christina, Robert, his father, being the first Postmaster at Sand Creek.

ROCK CREEK PRECINCT.

W. L. Ingram located upon Section 20, at the point known as Ingram's Grove, in Rock Creek Precinct, one of the finest groves of black walnut and oak timber in the county, about the year 1863. He also took up a claim on Section 2, through which the old trail passed, which he maintained as a "ranch." G. W. Marshall and James Kelly settled in 1868, and John Scott, William Scott and Samuel Scott, in 1869. In 1869, the township was divided into four districts. A sod schoolhouse was built on Section 26, on the land of James Kelly. In 1870, a school was opened with John McGee as teacher, which was the first school established in the precinct. In 1871, a second sod schoolhouse was erected on Section 10, and during the winter a school was maintained with David Murch, afterward County Commissioner, as teacher. In 1872, the township issued its bonds and built four frame schoolhouses. The first school officers after the organization of the districts were: S. G. Chaney, Director; John Harrell, Moderator, and B. F. Omdorff, Treasurer.

Rev. Mr. Davis was the first minister to visit the precinct in 1870, and continued to preach at intervals until 1873. He organized a class of the Methodist Church in 1870. During the winter months services were held in the dug-outs and sod houses of the settlers, and in summer at Ingram's Grove. A Baptist Church was organized in the latter part of 1870, and in 1871 Rev. Mr. Colts organized a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Up to the winter of 1871, the deer were very plenty, but they disappeared shortly after.

CLEAR CREEK.

This town is on the O. & R. V. branch of the U. P. R. R., about thirty-five miles west of Omaha. The village is located on rising ground and just to the eastward at the base of the hill. Clear, once known as Squaw Creek, flows sluggishly along, receiving the surplus water of the surrounding country and furnishing water for the thirsty stock that graze on its grassy flats. Two miles east of the village the Platte river contributes to the attractiveness of the scenery as it rushes pell-mell on its impetuous course to mingle its waters with the Big Muddy. The land for miles around is productive as any in Saunders County and stock raising and agricultural pursuits form the principal industry of its people. The town has a population of perhaps 130 and is well represented in the stock and grain, grocery, dry goods, hardware, millinery and hotel business.

One and one-half miles east of the village the waters of the Otoe Creek turn the machinery of Brown's mill and also of another three miles northward, known as the Platte Valley Mill, owned by W. C. Walter. They are important industries of Saunders County and well furnished.

Clear Creek has two church edifices erected in 1879, Methodist Episcopal and Lutheran, valued at $1,600, and is provided with a good, comfortable, frame school house.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN M. FRANCE, Postmaster and druggist, Clear Creek, came to Nebraska in 1873 and located at Omaha and engaged with Thomas Martin, the pioneer druggist of that city. He afterwards engaged as traveling agent for Martin's successor, which he followed four years. He located at Clear Creek in August, 1881, and was appointed Postmaster at that place in October, 1881. He was appointed apothecary in the United States Navy in 1866, and served in that position, doing six years sea service. Is a native of New York State, being born April 30, 1852. Participating in the war in China in 1870 between the Corean Government and the United States, was discharged for physical disability.

JOHN M. HEDGE, of the firm of Howes & Hedge, lumber dealers, Clear Creek, came to Nebraska in July, 1876, and located at Blair, Washington County, where he worked for C. C. Crowell & Co., in lumber and grain business, till January, 1879, when he moved to Clear Creek and bought out David Dean, lumber yard. Is also agent for Rock Spring Coal Company. The above firm sells about forty car loads of lumber per annum and fifteen car loads of coal. Was born August 3 1857.

WILLIAM A. KNAPP, blacksmith, Clear Creek, came to Nebraska in 1867 and that year went to Cheyenne and engaged to work for the U. P. R. R. Co., and in 1868 went to work for the Government at Fort Kearney where he remained but a short time and then came to Saunders County and took up a homestead in Marble Precinct, three miles south of Clear Creek. He soon afterward started a blacksmith shop on his farm, which he continued to run up to 1879. Then started a shop at Clear Creek which he now runs in connection with his farm. Was born in Colesville, Boone Co., N. Y., June 11, 1837. Enlisted in the war of the Rebellion August 15, 1861, in the First Pennsylvania Rifles, Company I, generally known as the Bucktail Regiment, and served three years. Was married in Pennsylvania in 1866 to Miss Elizabeth A. Fisk. They have seven children.

PETER B. McCOY, farmer, Section 26, Union Precinct, P. O. Clear Creek. Was born in Cambria County, Pa., March 29, 1838. He engaged at farming and boating on the Philadelphia and Erie Canal, a number of years, and in 1862, in the month of October, enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, in the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company I, and served until the close, after which he returned to his native State and remained until 1869, when he came to Nebraska. Was married in Pennsylvania, in 1867, to Miss Mary E. Rogers, of Pennsylvania, she was born in 1845. They are both members of the Christian Church at Clear Creek, and was among the first members to form that society, at Clear Creek.

SAMUEL NAYLOR, real estate agent, came to Nebraska, January 1, 1869, and first located one-half mile south of the present village of Clear Creek, where he took up a homestead, and resided till 1879, when he moved to Clear Creek. Was born in Lancaster County, Pa., October 7, 1825. Was married in Iowa, January 22, 1851, to Miss Amanda J. Bradford, who was born in the State of Ohio. They have two children, Ellwood M. and Cora B.

JOHN PETERS, general merchandise, Clear Creek, came to Nebraska, in 1870, and bought a farm which he still owns at Clear Creek, and continued to run up to 1875, when he started his store. Mr. Peters was among the first settlers at Clear Creek. Was born in Germany, August 29, 1833, emigrated to the United States in 1852, and first settled in Illinois. Was married in the State of Illinois, in 1854, to Miss Mary Deerson. He is a member of the Reformed Lutheran Church and was one of the organizing number of that society at Clear Creek, which was formed with a membership of twenty-three in 1873. The society has now a comfortable church building at Clear Creek.

CHARLES W. PHELPS, of the firm of Phelps & Co., grain buyers, Clear Creek, came to Nebraska in November, 1878, and located at Clear Creek, and bought out James Nelson, grain buyer. Mr. Phelps erected the elevator at Clear Creek, in 1879, and now ships over 600 car loads of grain per annum. He was born in Crawford County, Pa., August 26, 1835. Enlisted in war of the Rebellion August 13, 1862, in the One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company K, at Kankakee City, Ill., and served until the close of the war. Was married in Indiana at Lowell, Lake Co., to Miss Annie E. Drake. They have four children.

MILTON M. RUNYON, station agent for U. P. R. R. Company at Clear Creek. Came to Nebraska in 1871, and located in northern part of Saunders County, where he took up a homestead. Here he resided until July 1, 1877, when he moved to Clear Creek and took his present position and was the second station agent at Clear Creek. Was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, December 23, 1844. Was elected to the Legislature from Saunders County, in 1876. Enlisted in war of the Rebellion, November 2, 1862, in the Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company I, and was discharged on account of disability, after one year and six months' service, and in 1864, he re-enlisted in the one hundred days service, Forty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company B, and served four months, or the close of the war. Was married in Iowa, in 1865, to Miss S. E. Blanchard.

CHESTER PRECINCT.

In the year 1870, B. U. Traverse settled upon Section 14, Chester Precinct, on the farm now owned by W. W. Hall. During this year, Jonathan Crisp, David Wilson and Clayton Troth, located here.

In the vicinity of Iowa Ridge, J. J. Miller and James Graham were the first settlers, in 1871, followed soon after by M. M. Runyan, Charles Riggs, H. L. Stowitts, D. O. Elliot, Jesse Burbank, Gilbert Fleming and J. S. Williams, who settled at this point early in the spring of 1872. The first birth in the precinct was a son to C. J. Bogardus, February 1, 1872. The first persons joined in marriage were Adam Wikel and Miss Martha Crisp, and the first death was a child of B. U. Traverse, who was buried on the farm of W. W. Hall. In the early part of 1872, a school was organized at Willow Creek, and a sod schoolhouse erected. On May 5, Rev. Mr. Gregory preached the first sermon, and organized a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The next day the district school was opened with a Miss Wheeler as teacher. At Iowa Ridge a union Sabbath school was organized at the house of Charles Riggs, June 16, 1872, and on July 7, 1872, Rev. William Worley preached the first sermon in the dug-out of H. L. Stowitts. The Sabbath school was maintained for two years, being held alternately in the houses of the settlers, transporting the library in a basket. On the 10th of July, 1872, Messrs. M. M. Runyan and H. L. Stowitts made application to the County Superintendent of Schools to organize a school district, and the following August the organization was effected with M. M. Runyan as Moderator; H. L. Stowitts, Director; D. C. Hall, Treasurer. The first school of the district was held at the house of J. J. Miller, with Mrs. E. E. Miller as teacher, during the following winter. The schoolhouse was built in October, 1873, by C. Riggs. On the 23d of November, 1873, Rev. Mr. Drefsee commenced a series of sermons, preaching every two weeks at the schoolhouse, and organized a Congregational Church with nine members September 10, 1876. The United Brethren also organized a class under the ministration of Rev. Mr. Verner, May 24, 1874. Many misfortunes came to the settlers during the first few years; a great prairie fire swept over the precinct in October, 1871, and again in October, 1872, burning hay, stables, stock and much farm machinery. In April, 1873, from the 12th to the 15th, they experienced a terrible snow storm, with severe cold freezing; stock and some of the settlers were frozen to death.

August 4, 1873, the grasshoppers made their first incursion, and in July 24, 1874, began their memorable visitation, which is still vividly remembered. Notwithstanding these disasters, the comforts that prosperity is sure to bring are now enjoyed by these pioneers, and present happiness is almost a sufficient recompense for past misfortune.

MARIETTA PRECINCT.

T. L. Adams, J. Elliott and J. Ellison settled in Marietta Precinct in 1867. Adams upon Section 22; Elliott and Ellison upon Section 20. In 1868, J. Gillchrist located on Section 20, and J. F. Gregory on Section 14. William Ellison arrived in 1870, and made his claim on Section 21. Marietta Precinct was formerly connected with Center, and was named in honor of Mrs. Marietta Copp, wife of C. S. Copp. The Union Pacific Railroad passes through the precinct near its southern boundary, and has established a station by the name of Mead, where all branches of business are represented. Since the completion of the railroad, the population has increased to fifty, and it bids fair to become a good business town, being one of the important shipping points for grain.

Mead was formerly included in the Platteville Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was established in 1872, including all the northern part of Saunders County, known as the Gregory Mission, and a class of this church was organized at an early date at Mead. In 1880, this old circuit was divided, and a second established, called the Mead Circuit, with the principal station at this point. The church numbers ninety-two members, and is the largest on the new circuit. At present, it has no house of worship, using the schoolhouse as a place of meeting.

In 1872, Rev. M. P. Ormsby, a missionary sent out by the Illinois Presbytery, organized a Presbyterian Church in the north part of the precinct. This society owns a fine church, recently erected, situated on Section 5, valued at $1,500. W. D. McCord organized it in 1874, and has held the office as its Superintendent since the date of its organization.

ALVIN (MEAD P. O.).

Alvin is a thrifty little town of about one hundred inhabitants located on the line of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad, midway between Wahoo and Cedar Creek, in the southeast corner of Marietta Precinct. It is represented by four business houses, including lumber, grain and general merchandise in its complement of business.

It is a good shipping point for stock and grain, and is fast growing to be one of the more important stations of this line of railway.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. EDMUND J. BIRD, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mead, was born in New Jersey, August 2, 1839. Was educated at Pennington, N. J.; graduated there in 1867. Was ordained deacon in 1869, by Bishop Ames and Elder by Bishop Simpson, in January, 1871. Was transferred to Nebraska, in 1880, and took charge of his present circuit. Enlisted in the United States Navy, in 1861, and served until November, 1863, and afterward enlisted in the Thirty-seventh New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, Company B, in 1864, in the one hundred day call, after which he returned to New York, and worked in Jacobs patent wheel factory, where he lost his right arm. Was married in November, 1869, to Miss Mary Wood of Surrey County, N. C. They have three children.

CYRUS T. CONDIT, of the firm of Ostenberg, Condit & Co., grain and lumber dealers, came to Nebraska in December, 1868, and located at Fremont, where he worked at carpentering, and in February, 1877, moved to Mead, and started this present business. He was born in Ohio, October 15, 1843. Was married February, 1876, to Miss Jeannette Williams, who was born in Iowa County, Wis. They have one daughter, Delia. The above firm ships over 600 car loads of grain per year, and in 1881, sold over forty car loads of lumber.

CHARLES OSTENBERG, dealer in general merchandise, Mead, came to Nebraska in 1876 and located at Schuyler, where he remained till March, 1877, when he came to Mead and opened the store where he now is. He was born in Germany, June 1, 1821, and emigrated to the United States in 1849. He was married in his native country to Miss Carolina Jully—her father was born in France and her mother in Germany. She was born in Germany. They have ten children.

MOSES PARDIS, proprietor Mead Hotel, came to Nebraska in 1876, and built his present hotel in the fall of 1879, which was the first hotel erected in that village. He was born in Montreal, Canada, January 24, 1858; came to the United States and to Nebraska the same year. He was married in the spring of 1877 to Miss Emma Robare, who was born in Minnesota. They are both members of the Catholic Church.

ELK PRECINCT.

In June, 1867, Peter Kastl made a settlement in Elk Precinct, and in 1868, he was followed by Micheal Petrzeska, John Wanons, James Reap, and Joseph Simanek.

The first school district was organized in the fall of 1869, and a sod schoolhouse erected. J. P. Dunlap taught the first term of school the following winter.

Rev. Mr. Spulat preached the first sermon in this locality in October, 1870, at the house of Joseph Simanek.

The Catholic Church was the first church erected, and is situated on Section 15.

Stephen Crawford opened a store with a stock of general merchandise upon Section 30, in 1874.

Peter Kastl entered the first land in June, 1867, the tract being Section 20, Town 15, Range 5 east.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

PETER KASTL, farmer, Section 20, P.O. Pilzen, was born in Bohemia, November 1, 1837. He emigrated to America in 1866, and located at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he resided until June, 1867, when he came to Nebraska, and located on the place where he now lives. He was the first settler in Elk Precinct, and the first Bohemian settler in Saunders County. He and wife were among the original members of the Catholic Church in that precinct, now the largest Catholic Church society in the county, which was organized in 1872 with a class of sixty-five members, and at the same time took up a subscription to build a church, which fund reached $120 in cash, with which they bought forty acres of land for church building and cemetery, said piece of land being plowed in one day by sixty men voluntarily with their teams. In 1878 they erected their present church, a fine, large building, well furnished, with a capacity of seating 800 persons—size, 72x40. The church is also furnished with a large bell that can be heard many miles around. They also have a parsonage adjacent to the church, occupied by the Rev. Vencelce Kocarnik, their present pastor. The society at present numbers 120 members, and is all out of debt. The subject of this sketch was married in Bohemia, January, 1859, to Miss Annie Frokner, who was born in Bohemia, June 21, 1838, by whom he has eight children, seven of whom are now living. He now owns 1,040 acres of land in Butler and Saunders Counties, and started with only $1,000.

RICHLAND PRECINCT.

In the month of July, 1868, E. and H. A. Andrews settled on Rock Creek, at the southwest quarter of Section 32, Town 13, Richland Precinct, and at the close of the season W. J. Gibbs and J. Nelson located on the west half of the same section. They named the new settlement Ceresco, which now has a population of about twenty-five inhabitants and contains one store of general merchandise and a blacksmith shop.

T. W. Riddle settled on Section 6, in the northwest corner of the precinct, but removed to Ceresco in 1870, and opened the first store in this section of the county.

J. Erickson, N. Johnson and P. Person settled at Swedeburg in 1869, and J. I. Grever in 1870, and about this time a Mr. Miller located at Lone Valley and the Fullsom brothers at Milton. Hiram Chudd settled on Section 23, at Bradford, in 1870, and a Mr. Conkling at Rose Hill.

The first schoolhouse was erected on Section 32, in the summer of 1872, and the following winter Miss Bella Riddle taught the first school established in this vicinity.

Rev. Mr. Lathrop, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached the first sermon, in the house of B. W. Riddle, in the spring of 1872, and organized a class of Methodist Episcopal communicants, and the following year Rev. Mr. Clark visited the settlement of Ceresco, preaching at intervals, during which time the organization of a Methodist Episcopal Sabbath school was effected.

At Swedeburg, a Lutheran Church was founded in 1872. In 1876, this church divided, and a second church was established.

Rev. Mr. Amlong organized a Presbyterian Church at Ceresco in 1875.

A postal route was established in 1870 between Fremont and Ceresco, passing through Swedeburg, Wahoo and Cedar Bluffs, which was the first mail route established in the county. T. W. Riddle was Postmaster at Ceresco and J. M. Lee at Wahoo. The mail was carried on a stage coach twice each week. This stage line offered the only facilities for reaching the interior of Saunders County, with the exception of the old Government trail, which passed through the southwest corner of it. In 1874, a post office was established at Bradford and another at Lone Valley, and a short time after at Rose Hill.

CENTER PRECINCT.

C. S. Copp, James Hapgood, A. J. Seaman, B. Johnson, J. and O. Trexell are the first settlers in Center Precinct. F. M. Stratton and L. D. Copp made settlements in 1869.

A school district was organized in 1869 and a schoolhouse erected upon Section 16. The following winter a school was opened, with a small attendance.

In this house Father Gregory preached the first sermon in the new settlement and formed a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the winter of 1869.

Mr. Stratton removed to Wahoo, engaging in the lumber business, and Messrs. C. S. and L. D. Copp opened a law office at Wahoo.

The Saunders County poor farm is situated on Section 27. A home is provided for the county's poor, but the number of paupers are few indeed.

NEWMAN PRECINCT.

About the year 1863, a Mr. Barnhill established the old Barnhill Ranch, and maintained it until the year 1865, at which date he sold his claim to A. J. Jemison who carried on the "ranch" until the "old trail," the best of natural roads, was abandoned for the "iron horse."

George Newman from whom the precinct takes its name, James Dunlap and M. B. Giffin settled here in 1867, J. Worley and Joseph Kastle, in 1868; Barnhill settled upon Section 32, Giffin and Worley upon Section 30, and Newman upon Section 29. In the winter of 1868–69, a schoolhouse was built upon Section 29, now District No. 17, and a school taught by J. Worley. A second schoolhouse was built upon Section 14 in 1872, and during the winter, Miss Ellen Moran taught the first school held in it. A third schoolhouse was erected on Section 8 in 1873.

Rev. George Worley preached the first sermon at the schoolhouse in 1868, and a class of Methodist Episcopal Church communicants was organized in 1869. The Government established a post office at this point in 1868. I. J. Newman was appointed the first Postmaster, acting until 1870.

Mr. T. E. Cook and Miss Martha J. Jemison were the first persons joined in marriage during the latter part of 1865. The service was performed by Rev. Mr. Webb, a minister of the Baptist Church, who was traveling through the country over the old trail. It was the one important event, socially, of the year, and is still fresh in the memory of those who were fortunate enough to be bidden to the wedding, and make one of the party on this joyous occasion.

MISCELLANEOUS BIOGRAPHIES.

JOSEPH S. COLLINS, farmer, Section 32, Pohocco Precinct, was born in Vermont, December 22, 1842. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in the town of Stowe, Vt., in 1862, in the Thirteenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, Company E, and served nine months, after which he returned to Vermont. In the spring of 1869 he moved to Nebraska, and homesteaded the farm where he now lives. He was married at Fremont, Neb., in 1876, to Miss Isabel Cameron, who was born in Canada. They have two children, William W. and Joseph R.

AUGUST MIELENZ, merchant, Ithaca, came to Nebraska in 1869, first locating at Omaha, where he engaged to work for the U.P.R.R. Co., constructing bridges. In 1873 he came to Ithaca and started in his present business. He was appointed Postmaster in 1877. He is a native of Wisconsin, being born in Dodge County, August 30, 1849; was married in 1873 to Miss Mary Krebs of Wisconsin. His store was the first store started in Ithaca.

JOHN F. ROLL, P.O. Ithaca, miller and stock raiser, was born in Germany, March 15, 1840. He emigrated to the United States in 1856, and settled in Dodge County. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion at Horicon, Wis., in the First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company C., in the three months' call. He re-enlisted in the fall of 1861 in the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and was discharged on account of disability. He came to Nebraska in 1866, located at Omaha, and worked on the U.P.R.R., constructing bridges, etc. In 1871 he moved to Ithaca and erected the mill which he still runs. He was married in 1868 in Dodge County, Wis., to Miss Louisa Schoultz. They have four children.

ISAAC N. PHELPS, farmer, Section 14, Cedar Precinct, P.O. Wahoo, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1869, and bought the farm where he now lives, which he has devoted his attention, to improving, and now owns one of the best farms in Saunders County. Mr. Phelps was born in Washington County, N. Y., February 22, 1810; was married in the year 1832, in the month of February, in New York, to Miss Mary Perkins. He was one of the first men to start a school in Colon District. His family consists of three sons and one daughter. Mr. Phelps is perhaps the best informed man in Saunders County, in regard to its agricultural advantages, and has done more work in aiding settlers to locate in Nebraska than any other man. He has traveled about 75,000 miles in the last three years, to New York and through the Eastern States, soliciting men to come west. He was appointed agent of Saunders County Emigration Society, in which capacity he serves with such qualified ability as few men possess.

WILLIAM H. MEAD, farmer, Section 15, Pohocco Precinct, P. O. Fremont, was born in Wake County, N. C., June 14, 1844. In 1855 moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., with his parents, where they resided two years, and from there moved to Loda, Ill., and from there moved to Kankakee City, Ill., and in the year 1871, the subject of this sketch moved to Saunders County, Neb., and located on the farm, where he now lives and now owns 320 acres of as good farm land as there is in the County. Was elected a member of the County Board of Commissioners in fall of 1880, for the term of three years. Was married in Illinois, January 8, 1867, to Miss Frances E. Eggleston, who is a native of Connecticut. They have four children, viz.: Katie E., Ida E., Mary C., and William H. He is a member of I. O. O. F., Centennial Lodge, No. 58, at Fremont.

SEWARD COUNTY.

TOPOGRAPHY.

SEWARD County is located in the famous Blue Valley, at a point approaching the center of the wealth and population of the State, forty miles south of the great Platte River and sixty miles west of the Missouri River. It includes a territory of 576 square miles, rich in agricultural resources, from end to end a beautiful alternation of graceful, billowy prairie and winding valleys, that drift with the timber-fringed streams away to the horizon. There are no commanding bluff lines or table-lands, but the entire surface is gentle and undulating, rich in the softer and more peaceful phases of rural scenery.

The climate conditions are most favorable. It is in a most healthful latitude, and lies above the humid and malarial influences, at a mean elevation of 1,475 feet above the tides.

The Big Blue River flows through the county north and south, a little east of the center. Plum Creek, one of the principal tributaries, on the east side of this stream, enters the county on the northeast, flowing in a southeasterly direction, uniting with it at Seward.

East of the Blue, in Range 4, the different branches of Middle Creek take their head, and on the west, Lincoln and Beaver Creeks and the West Blue River, all important streams, and affording an abundant water supply.

Numerous smaller streams flow into these, in many instances furnishing a good supply of water for many of the farms during a greater part of the year.

Native timber, including walnut, elm, cottonwood, oak, ash, maple and white willow, are found scattered along the banks of the larger streams in small groves and an occasional belt, and many fine groves, of all varieties, are being brought to a successful state of cultivation, some of fifteen years' standing.

The soil is uniformly a rich black mold, varying in depth from fifteen to twenty-five inches, and below it is the famous Loess deposit, running to a depth of from twenty-five to 200 feet, interspersed with strata of clay, which forms the water-beds, which is found at a depth of sixty feet on the uplands, and at twenty and thirty feet in the valleys.

The soil has a wide range of production. It is well adapted to grazing.

Wheat, corn, oats and all the small grains grow with an abundant yield, and the cultivated grasses, such as millet and Hungarian grass, are an important crop.

FIRST SETTLEMENT AND EARLY HISTORY.

The broad, grand prairies lying between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains were, as late as the year 1840, described by geographers as "the Great American Desert, a vast, unexplored region, inhabited only by the buffalo, antelope and other wild beasts, and a people who have left little trace of their pre-historic life, known as the red men, or savages."

Indeed, for more than ten years later, the west side of the Missouri River was the abode only of the red man and the wild game that offered him an irregular support. Vast herds of buffalo, elk, antelope, "the wild gazelle with silvery feet" of romance and song, still roamed in happy freedom over the trackless ocean of rolling, billowy prairie and mighty meadow. The various Indian tribes, then in the ascendency of their power, and not reduced by the encroachments of another and more powerful race, spent their time in the hunt and the chase, or in measuring their war prowess in battle with an enemy.

But the race is fast dying out, together with their traditional history, leaving nothing behind but the meager and insufficient gleanings of the great book of rocks. The force of mind is pressing on, and mere physical supremacy must yield to its overmastering domination.

The decade preceding the great rebellion was marked by the settlement of Nebraska.

With the immigration in the good old days of 1849 and later, the great exodus to Pike's Peak from all the Eastern States, which swelled the gold excitement that brought such bitter disappointment to so many thousands, and particularly in 1859, many a weary pilgrim found the shrine of his Mecca of idolatry a mere phantom, and resolved to pursue it no more. Many had advanced no further than the famous Shinn's Ferry, in Butler County, and, being disappointed and disheartened, and nothing left of the former home to return to, turned their steps to the beautiful valleys of the Blue and its many tributaries, and commenced life anew in its solitude and wealth of nature.

The lovely country of the great Platte Valley spread out before them on every hand charmed them, and their dejected spirits at once began to revive. They concluded to take a survey of the surrounding country, and, if it were like this, determined to make themselves permanent homes. Pursuing their course down the valley of the Blue River as far as the largest tributary in Seward County, the West Blue, they located on that branch at what is now known as West Mills. Here the grand old prairies stretched out before them in all their grandeur as far as the eye could reach. The stream coursed its winding way through a thick foliage of oak and cottonwood, and the prime necessities of pioneer life were in abundance. The sighing of the wind seemed to echo the tramp of incoming thousands, and foretell, in their mysterious whisperings, of an age in the near future, when cities and villages should spring up as if the beautiful prairie had been touched with a magic wand. The graceful, placid river should turn the wheels of busy mills and carry out the purpose of an all-wise Providence. The path of the iron horse should wind its way into this beautiful garden of nature, and, with its advent, the coming of thousands of anxious hearts should be heralded, whose skillful hands should transform the trackless ocean of grasses into a sea of golden grain and tall, waving corn.

Innumerable cottages, the dwellings of husbandmen, should dot the broad expanse in place of the secluded haunt and favorite feeding-ground of the buffalo, elk and antelope, and their place should be filled by contented flocks and herds of sheep and cattle.

On this spot the early pioneers were content to dwell, and here coveted to make their graves.

The original name of the county was Green, but, shortly after the commencement of our domestic conflict, it was changed to that of Seward. This was done because of the course taken by the Senator from Missouri, in whose honor it had been named. Senator Green took an active part in the rebellion against the Government, and sought to use his influence against its overthrow. The Legislature promptly removed from the page of history a name that had become tarnished with the dark stain of treason, and placed in its stead that of the distinguished statesman and advocate of freedom, William H. Seward.

With the history of J Precinct begins the history of Seward County. In the fall of 1858, Daniel Morgan and his sons, William, Thomas and Lewis, made the first settlement in the county, taking up a pre-emption claim on Section 26, Township 10, Range 3, and receive the honors of the historian. Mr. Morgan continued his residence until 1878, at which date his death occurred. At this period, Nebraska was a wilderness. Hardly a settler had pushed his way west of the Missouri River, which was the nearest point of obtaining supplies—a distance of fully seventy miles, with many unbridged streams intervening, making it a long and perilous journey.

Five years later, in the fall of 1863, Job Raynolds, Thomas L. Rodgers, Samuel Long and C. J. Niehardt made settlements in this precinct, taking up homestead claims—Mr. Raynolds, on Section 10; Mr. Rodgers, on Section 22; Mr. Long, on Section 15; and Mr. Niehardt, on Section 15—all in Township 10, Range 3.

No further settlement was made till the spring of 1866, when Samuel Brown settled on Section 35; Josephus Brown, on Section 26; William Hageman, on Section 10; and G. V. Hageman, on Section 14—all in Township 10, Range 3. The following fall found Berry Davis settled on Section 14; John Graybill, on the same section; and Peter Graybill, on Section 22, same town and range. Henry Palmer arrived in the spring of 1867, and took up his claim on Section 14.

In the year 1868, quite an emigration found its way to J Precinct, among whom were Mathew Hackworth, who located on Section 14; Henry Michaels, on Section 24; Joseph Michaels, on Section 12; James Devore, on Section 12; Harold Chambers and Walter Chambers, on Section 2—all in Township 10, Range 3.

An orgainzation of the church of the United Brethren was effected in the winter of 1866-67, by Rev. E. W. Johnson, with fourteen organizing members; a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1872; also a society of the Adventist faith; and Rev. Mr. Foreman organized a society of the Christian Church during the fall of this year.

In the month of June, 1859, Thomas West and his son, Thomas West, Jr., and Orian Johnson, made the second settlement in the county, at West Mills, in O Precinct. Thomas West settled on Section 31, and Orian Johnson on 32, Township 9, Range 3.

In the month of April, 1864, J. L. Davison settled upon the town site of Milford, and, the following fall, established his well-known ranch. In July, 1864, S. B. Douglas settled on Section 12, Township 9, Range 3.

The next settler was William Collier, who came in the winter of 1865-66, and was followed, shortly after, by Andrew Rouse. Mr. Collier took up a claim just west of Milford, and Mr. Rouse a short distance south of the town.

In the spring of 1866, William Ried, Abram Courtright, Alexander Frisby, Charles Smith, William C. Smiley, arrived, and, during the summer, Judge Henry Wortendyke, Henry Brown, David Tifft and Joseph Stockham.

In 1864, Thomas West erected the first saw and grist mill in the county, on the Blue River, at West Mills, and opened a small store with a stock of general merchandise, and, in the spring of 1867, Messrs. William Reed and J. L. Davison commenced building their mill at Milford.

In the summer of 1862, William J. Thompson settled on Section 32, Township 9, Range 2, and has the honor of being the first settler in N Precinct. He established his ranch during the same season, which stood on the southwest corner of the section, on the line of the old freight road.

In the spring of 1863, J. R. Johnson settled on Section 25, and David Barton on Section 26, Township 9, Range 2. Two years later, in the spring of 1865, Samuel Englehaupt made his settlement on Section 22, and, in 1868, Martin Wambold and David Croy and Edward Walklin, on Section 32, all in Township 9, Range 2.

In the spring of 1868, the Burlington & Missouri Railroad made its preliminary survey, which passed through the precinct, and a large number of settlers located here.

Pittsburg was laid out as a town, on the southeast quarter of Section 7, in 1873, by Christopher Lazenby and S. M. Boyde, of Lincoln. A store building was erected and an effort made to start a town, which failed, and the store was converted into a church. A Methodist Episcopal society was organized in the spring of 1873, and a sod church erected.

Rev. Mr. Oliver was the first missionary to labor in this vicinity, in 1869, being stationed at Milford.

In the spring of 1862, Daniel Millspaugh made the first settlement in M Precinct, on the line of the old freight road leading from Nebraska City to the Platte River, about two and a half miles east of the old Beaver Crossing. Mr. Millspaugh made settlement for the purpose of farming, but also established the Millspaugh Ranch. The following spring of 1863, John Larned took up his residence at the site of Beaver Crossing and made the second settlement.

Two years later, in the year 1865, E. L. Clark took up a claim just east of Beaver Crossing, and, a little later in the same year, he was followed by the Buzzard family, who settled about two miles northeast of the crossing. In the spring of 1866, Ross Nichols settled at the crossing and commenced tilling the soil, and, the following autumn, Thomas Tisdale opened the first store with a stock of general merchandise, and, a short time after, Messrs. Dimeney & Tydeman opened a second store, stocking it with general merchandise.

Smith's grist-mill was also built during the season, and a Mr. Mall established a blacksmith shop.

In 1867, settlers poured into the precinct, taking up nearly all the land, attracted to this portion of the county by the promise of a railroad.

FIRST SCHOOLS.

In the summer of 1866, Miss Agnes Henderson taught the first school held in the county. William J. Thompson was Director; Daniel Millspaugh, Treasurer; and E. L. Clark, Moderator. The schoolhouse was a small log building, and stood near the residence of Mr. Clark. During this year, Rev. Mr. Oliver preached the first sermon at the schoolhouse, and organized a small class in the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the summer of 1867, Miss Alice Skinner taught the school in the old log building. This was a very rainy season, and, the schoolhouse not being provided with a floor, it was with much difficulty the regular sessions were maintained, on account of the water which flooded the interior. The following spring of 1868, a frame schoolhouse was built, and the summer session taught by a Mr. Perry.

John E. Fouse has the honor of making the first settlement in L Precinct, in the year 1862, at which date he established the famous Fouse Ranch. It was situated in the extreme southwest corner of the precinct, near the line of York County, near the site of his present residence, on the course of the old trail of the western crossing of the Beaver. In the old building occupied as the ranch at an early date, Thomas Tisdale opened the first store in the county, and the first post office was also established, with Mr. Fouse as Postmaster. No further settlement was made until the spring of 1867, at which date Samuel McManagel settled on Section 30, and William McManagel upon Section 28, Township 10, Range 1. Two years later, in the summer of 1869, Norman Casler made settlement on Section 22, same town and range, and the spring of 1870 brought Harvey Winchel, E. R. Johnson, George F. Hurlburt, Paul Peterson and Martin Hanson. Winchel settled on Section 18; Johnson, on Section 12; Peterson, on Section 20; Hanson, on Section 28; and Hurlburt, in the immediate vicinity—all in Township 10, Range 1. The first school was organized in 1870, and held in the old log building built by John Fouse. The old ranch was a favorite stopping-place of the freighters, and flourished until the building of the Great Continental Railroad, which superseded this pioneer way of travel.

In the days when freighters' laws and customs held their sway, many an interesting scene occurred at this historic point.

The old ranch, a log building thirty-six feet by sixteen feet, stood on the bank of the Beaver, close to the present residence of Mr. Fouse, between the forks of Beaver Creek and the Blue River. In the rear, in the bank of the creek and adjoining the ranch, was an underground stable, the entrance being hidden from view, and facing the creek. A trap-door communicated with this stable from the ranch, which provided a means of escape by flight in case of an attack from Indians.

On many a day, fully two hundred wagons have rested here to enjoy the hospitality which the old ranch held out to the traveler, and the scene of many a pioneer incident is laid here. It was for a long time a station of the old overland stage coach, and many a weary passenger bound for the far West or the Golden Gate has received entertainment from "mine host" Fouse.

In the year 1865, a party of 700 Pawnee braves camped near the ranch and partook of a royal feast of water-melons through the generosity of its genial host. Near the close of this year, a war party of fourteen Pawnee braves camped here, purchased a large fat dog from one of the settlers, and held their usual preparatory feast and war dance. About two weeks later, they returned, with several of their number shot and wounded, built a large fire in the shape of a circle, and sat around it for two days and nights without partaking of food, in silence and with bowed heads, evidently mourning over the unsuccessful issue of their expedition. When questioned as to the cause of their misfortunes, they replied, "Heap Sioux."

One evening, when a party of about two hundred Pawnees were camped in the grove while returning from a buffalo hunt, Mr. Fouse thought he would play a little joke upon them for the amusement of his guests. So, gathering together his shot-guns, he ran over to the grove shouting "Sioux! Sioux!" and gave them his guns. They all scattered pell-mell over the prairie, feeling sure that their enemies were about to pounce upon them. In the course of an hour, they found out the joke and returned to camp, expressing their dissatisfaction by saying, "Ugh! John no good. Heap lie."

William Jackman and his son, John Jackman, made the first settlement in the northwest portion of the county, in D Precinct, taking up claims on Section 34, Township 12, Range 1, in the spring of 1867. Charles Dack, Oscar Reagan, Henry Harris and Jesse Horton came in during the fall of this year and settled on Section 28, and Frank Birins on Section 22, all in Township 12, Range 1. The summer of 1868 found James B. Raynolds, Timothy and William Johnson, settled on Section 32. James B. Raynolds built the first frame house in the precinct, in the month of August, 1868, and on the 6th day of this month, the first child was born in the precinct—a daughter of R. A. Raynolds (Hattie).

Just across the township line, in E Precinct, Joseph Jones made the first settlement in the fall of 1869, on Section 6, Township 11, Range 1. The following winter, Antius Keefer and Frank Johnson made settlement on the same section, and the spring of 1870 was ushered in with quite an emigration of settlers. L. E. Morgan took up a claim on Section 22; Elisha Babcock, on Section 21; Benjamin Colden, Section 14; A. J. Oliver, Section 10; Louis Larson, Section 24; and James Mickleson, Section 10. In the organization of the first school district in this part of the county, the two precincts united, the schoolhouse being built on the township line, and included all of D Precinct and the north half of E. It was organized in the summer of 1870, and the following School Board elected: R. A. Raynolds, Director; Joseph Jones, Moderator; Oscar Ragan, Treasurer. A schoolhouse was immediately erected, and school opened, with Miss Sarah Bushnell in charge.

An organization of the Baptist Church was effected in April, 1870, by Rev. E. L. Clark, and in the following fall, a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church was formed, both organizations taking place at the schoolhouse.

In the spring of 1864, William Imlay, David Imlay and R. T. Gale took up claims under the homestead act, in G Precinct, and are honored as being the first settlers.

William Imlay settled on Section 17, Township 11, Range 3; David Imlay, on Section 15, Township 11, Range 3; and Mr. Gale, who has the honor of entering the first homestead claim in Seward County, on Section 21, Township 11, Range 3. Mr. Gale continued his residence in the county until 1867, at which time his death occurred.

The last settler who arrived during this year was W. W. Cox. He located on Section 8, Township 11, Range 3, December 1.

Early in the spring of 1865, John Roberts, Jr., E. L. Ellis and Richard Sampson made settlements—Mr. Roberts, upon Section 19, Township 11, Range 3; Mr. Ellis, upon Section 8, Township 11, Range 3; and Mr. Sampson, upon Section 17, Township 11, Range 3.

The following summer marks the date of settlement of Lewis Moffitt, the pioneer and founder of the city of Seward. On the 17th of June, 1865, he entered the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 21, and the southeast quarter of Section 20, all in Township 11, Range 3. Rev. E. L. Clark was the last settler who made settlement during this year, arriving in the fall. He took his claim on Section 28, Township 11, Range 3, and, upon his arrival, preached the first sermon ever listened to in the precinct, at the pioneer residence of W. W. Cox. A few settlements were made in 1866. John Roberts, Sr., settled on Section 20, Township 11, Range 3, early in the spring; J. A. Brown, on the same section, during the summer; and the following autumn, Rodger Cooper settled near Seward, on Section 12, Township 11, Range 3.

Dr. Leland Walker was the next settler, arriving with his family in the month of December, 1867, taking up his homestead just northeast of Seward. Dr. Walker's dwelling was the first frame house erected in the precinct, the lumber being hauled from Nebraska City.

During the season of 1868, W. R. Davis and J. N. Beatty settled in the city of Seward, and opened the first store, and W. H. Tuttle also located at Seward, and opened the first hotel—the Blue Valley House. Samuel Stevenson settled upon his homestead north of Seward, and established the first blacksmith shop in the north part of the county. Cyrus and Charles Fetterman took up claims on Section 12 and commenced to till the soil.

On the night of the 27th of May of this year, a severe wind passed over this locality, and completely demolished Dr. Walker's residence, and came very near being attended with serious results. Nearly all of the family had retired for the night. When the storm struck the house, Mrs. Walker hurried to the bedside of the children, in the upper part of the house, and succeeded in reaching it just as the full force of the storm rent itself. After the crash came, the Doctor found himself standing on the floor of the house, with every other portion of it blown away. Mrs. Walker and the children were carried a number of feet up in the air, and were found by the Doctor some six rods away from the house, underneath the roof. All escaped with a few slight bruises.

The first school district was organized in the winter of 1866-67. A log schoolhouse was built, which stood just north of Seward. W. W. Cox taught the first term during the winter, with about thirty scholars in attendance.

The town of Seward was surveyed and laid out as a town by Hon. Thomas Graham, in June, 1868, the original site including the northwest quarter and north half of the southeast quarter of Section 21, and the southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 11, Range 3. It was entered by Lewis Moffitt as a town in the same month, who was the pioneer and first settler.

John Roberts built the first frame building, in which Messrs. J. N. Beatty and W. R. Davis opened the first store and brought the first stock of general merchandise to the town, in the summer of 1868, hauling it from Nebraska City.

The second building erected was the residence of J. N. Beatty, immediately after; while the third was the pioneer hotel of the city, the famous Blue Valley House, erected by W. H. Tuttle, and owned and operated by him a number of years.

Dr. Walker gathered together the remains of his first residence, and built him an office on the site of the Walker Opera House building, completing the fourth building erected.

In the winter of 1868-69, Samuel Manly put up a small frame building and stocked it with groceries, making the second business enterprise. Samuel Stevenson established the following spring, and a Mr. Humphrey opened a drug store in the same building with Samuel Manly. F. M. Ellsworth opened his law office in the fall of 1869, and in the spring of 1870, Joel Tishue built his first store and commenced his successful business career.

In the fall of 1867, H. L. Boyes & Son commenced building the City Mills, which were in successful operation the following spring of 1868.

The first Fourth of July celebration in the county took place at Seward July 4, 1868. A flag-pole was planted in the center of the public square, and the ladies of the town, with patriotic hands, made a banner of the stars and stripes, which were unfolded to the breeze. Squire Ward, the Justice of the town, delivered the oration of the day, and at mid-day, the festivities were concluded, and the happy participants, about twenty in number, including the entire population of the town, had returned to their several homes.

The first school organized in the town was a private school, held in a building owned by Dr. Walker, in the summer of 1868. Miss Martha Boyes taught the school, and was paid by subscription. In the summer of 1869, the school district was formed, and a school held in a small frame building that stood on the corner of Seward and Sixth streets, with Mrs. L. G. Johns as teacher.

In these pioneer days, Dr. Walker's drug store was the place of public assembly. Services were held in it regularly every Sunday, impromptu seats being made by laying long boards upon chairs. The Baptist Church was organized here by Rev. E. L. Clark, in 1870, and nearly all the churches held their first services, as also many of the public meetings of the town.

The elevator of S. W. Little & Co. was erected in 1875; Walker's Opera House, 1876; the Baptist Church, 1875; the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1876; the United Brethren Church, 1881; the Presbyterian Church, 1870; St. Johana's Lutheran Church, 1878; the high school building, 1874; and the Windsor House, in 1881.

The Midland Pacific Railway ran its first train into Seward March 1, 1873, and the Lincoln & North-Western Railroad's first train reached Seward December 1, 1879.

It was made the county seat at the October election of 1871, and the county records and offices were removed here from Milford October 21, 1871.

The first term of the District Court was held at Seward, Judge Post presiding.

Thomas Skillman has the honor of making the first settlement in F Precinct, taking up his claim in the year 1864, on Section 13, Township 11, Range 2. He was followed by Joseph Sampson during the summer of this year, locating on Section 25. Rev. E. W. Johnson made the next settlement, in the spring of 1865, on Section 24. D. H. Fegard arrived in the fall of 1866, and, the following spring of 1867, George Rodgers settled on Section 14, Russell Rodgers on the same section, while Charles and Joseph Thurman made claim on the two remaining quarters of the section. Henry Creighton, Charles Harvey and D. E. Lyon took up claims on Section 34 immediately after, and, during the summer, Levi Hafer and Samuel Smith made settlement on Section 26.

During the season of 1868, about twenty-five families came into the precinct, among whom were Messrs. Neal, Dutton, Kimball, Richtmyer and Foster. The town of Tamora was laid out in 1879, by Messrs. Scott, Chapman, Russell and Beadle.

William Butler opened the first store in the fall of 1879.

Rev. E. Benson organized the Presbyterian Church society in the fall of 1880, and a frame church was built valued at $300.

The first school district was organized in 1870, and the first school taught by Miss Sarah Bushnell.

The northeast portion of the county, in A Precinct was settled by John Owens in 1864, taking up his homestead on Section 22, Township 12, Range 4. Ex-Judge J. D. Maine was the second settler, locating upon the same section in 1865. He was followed by John Scott and Asa Munn, Mr. Scott settling on Section 17, and Mr. Munn on Section 21. In the fall of this year, Warren Brown took up his claim. John D. Olney was the only settler who came in 1866, taking his claim on Section 22.

The year 1867 marks the date of settlement of W. C. Darnell, on Section 22; S. W. Darnell and William Clapp, on the same section; W. R. Waddles, on Section 18; and R. H. Dart, on Section 30.

A subscription school was organized in 1868, and maintained until the organization of the district, in 1871. The School Board consisted of W. C. Darnell, Director; ex-Judge J. D. Maine, Treasurer; J. D. Olney, Moderator. A log schoolhouse was built on Section 22, known as the Oak Grove Schoolhouse, in the summer of 1868, and school opened, with Miss Sarah Scott as teacher.

An organization of the United Brethren Church was effected by Rev. Mr. John in 1874. It took place at Oak Grove Schoolhouse, and was the first religious society formed in the precinct.

The Methodist Episcopal and Predestination Baptist societies were also organized at the Oak Grove Schoolhouse—the former in 1877, by Elders Cammel and Rowbotham, and the latter in 1879.

William Clapp built the first frame house in the precinct in the fall of 1869.

The Fluge Bros. erected their saw-mill on the West Branch of Oak Creek in the spring of 1871. It was situated on Section 21, and was in operation until the spring of 1872.

W. C. Darnell laid the first lime-kiln in the precinct in 1879, in which was burnt much of the lime used in the building of the capitol at Lincoln.

The northern part of the county was settled in the month of April, 1866, by J. W. Shields. He homesteaded on Section 15, Township 12, Range 2, on Lincoln Creek, in C Precinct, and was followed shortly after by Frank Shields, who made settlement on Section 10. John Dereling, Frederick Hartman, John Schoepf and August Dachland settled in this precinct in 1867—Dereling upon Section 22, and the others upon Section 32.

Daniel Driscoll and Walter Hoops arrived in 1868, Driscoll locating on Section 3, and Hoops upon Section 22. In the fall of 1869, William H. Dobson, P. G. Dobson and John Dobson made settlement on Section 8, and Robert Dobson on Section 2.

Martin V. Mitchell took up the first claim on the uplands on Section 6, in the summer of 1871, and, by the close of 1872, all the Government land was taken up.

The first school district was organized in the spring of 1871, with the following official board: William Crosby, Director; George Streeter, Treasurer; Marian Graham, Moderator. A log schoolhouse was built the following summer, on the northeast quarter of Section 28. Marian Graham taught the first term during the summer of 1871 with seven scholars in attendance.

The district in which the McCrossan Schoolhouse was situated was organized in the fall of 1872, with the following School Board: Robert McCrossan, Treasurer; Daniel Driscoll, Director; J. W. Shields, Moderator.

A class of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the summer of 1872, as also a Sabbath school at the Salem Schoolhouse. The organizing members were William Crosby, George Streeter, Robert Hitchcock, Marian Graham.

J. D. Hickman made the first settlment in B Precinct in the spring of 1868, taking a homestead on Section 32, Township 12, Range 3. T. J. Poor was the second settler, taking up his claim on Section 28 during the summer, and the ensuing fall brought William Hickman, J. W. Hickman and Joseph Hickman. The last-named gentleman settled on Section 30; the others, on Section 28. There came, in the spring of 1869, F. M. Timblin, W. W. Moor, John Peer, Amos Coleman; and, in the fall of this year, William Knight. Messrs. Moor and Timblin took homesteads on Section 32; Poer, on Section 8; Coleman, on Section 28; and Knight, on Section 20.

A subscription school was organized in the spring of 1869, with J. D. Hickman as Director. A sod schoolhouse was built on Section 32, near the residence of William Hickman, and the school was taught by F. M. Timblin. The first district in the precinct was organized the following winter, and Miss Ella Knight was the first teacher employed.

K Precinct was settled by James Hillemy, William Bivins, William Silence, Andrew Snider and Messrs. Stevens and Walker, in the spring of 1869, and the following year, quite an immigration settled in this precinct, taking up nearly all the Government land.

In the fall of 1874, the Methodist Episcopal Church organized a class at the residence of Mrs. Stevens, and also one at Occidental Schoolhouse, and the following year, a class was organized at Prairie Schoolhouse, on the west side of the precinct.

Louis Leibrock is honored as the first settler in J Precinct. Mr. Leibrock made settlement on Section 28, Township 11, Range 4, early in the spring of 1866.

A little later, he was followed by Conrad Grotz and Diedricht Grant, locating on Section 32. Two years later, Fritz Ropke and William Leppe made settlement on Section 30; Conrad Rohrkaste, on Section 32; Jacob Indrana, on Section 20; and Diedrcht Wilkens, on Section 26.

In the spring of 1869, Jacob Thomas and John C. Thomas settled on Section 18; John Westerhoff and C. C. Davis, upon Section 8; and Charles Ruckstashel, on Section 20.

The first school was established in 1869, when the organization of the district took place. The district officers were Wolsey Wyandt, Louis Liebrock, Conrad Grant. A schoolhouse was erected on Section 28 in 1870, and the first teacher was Thomas Cowen.

District No. 32 was the second, organized in 1873, and a schoolhouse built on Section 8. Joseph Loose was elected Director; J. C. Thomas, Moderator; and J. D. Luft, Treasurer. Mrs. J. Loose, née Miss Kate Miller, taught the first school.

Rev. Theodore Grhueber organized the first church in the precinct, a German Lutheran society, at the Grant Schoolhouse, in 1872. A fine stone church was erected during the same year, valued at $3,000. Mr. Grhueper also became Pastor of the organization, officiating until 1881, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Boden, the present incumbent.

The cemetery was laid out in 1868, the land being donated by Louis Liebrock. The first deaths occurring in the precinct took place in the persons of Henry and Gerhart Grotz, sons of Conrad Grotz, who were killed by being struck by lightning, July 14, 1869. The first birth in the precinct was a son to Diedricht Grant (Charlie), in 1868.

Germantown was laid out as a town in 1874, by Highland Frazer and the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company. Frederick Bick opened the first store during the same year, stocking it with general merchandise, and the post office was also established, with John Westerhoff as Postmaster. Four years later, in 1878, Charles Howland opened a second store with a stock of general merchandise, and also engaging in the grain business.

Conrad Grotz built the first frame house in this precinct in 1870.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

In 1865, under the Territorial laws of Nebraska, Seward County was attached to Lancaster County for judicial purposes, and was yet unorganized. In October of this year, the Commissioners of Lancaster County called an election to be held in Seward County at the general election for county officers throughout the Territory. At this election, the following-named gentlemen were elected as the Board of County Commissioners for Seward County: William J. Imlay, of Seward; William J. Thompson, of Beaver Crossing; H. W. Parker, of Camden.

The board met and organized, and divided the county into five Election Precincts, and the returns of the several elections having been canvassed, it was found that the following gentlemen were the successful candidates: Thomas West, Clerk; C. J. Niehardt, Treasurer; W. E. Chapin, Sheriff; J. L. Davison, Probate Judge.

An effort was made to locate the county seat at Camden, but during the years 1865–66, the Commissioners held their meetings alternately at the residence of the County Clerk on the West Blue, at West Mills, and at the house of the County Treasurer on the Big Blue, five miles south of Seward.

The north half of the county in the mean time had been organized into Seward and Oak Grove Precincts, and the south half into three, Camden, Milford and Beaver Crossing. At this date, the population of the county was small, and hence the valuation of property here was not sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of county government. The amount of the levy for the current years of 1865–66 was $423.34.

It was evident, as early as the year 1866 that the settlers in the northern and southern part of the county were not going to work harmoniously together in their county organization. They were universally men of more than average intellect, and the strife and jealousies naturally arising from the differences in locality and the aspiring disposition of the sectional leaders, were the source out of which grew constant agitation in the contest for county seat honors. This was the great question that arose for adjudication, the vexed question of definitely locating the county seat. The settlements were yet sparse and scattered, the settlers generally poor, and politicians comparatively numerous. The records of the county for the years 1865–66 are as follows:

"THOMPSON'S RANCH, Seward Co., Neb., Dec. 17, 1865.

"County Commissioners H. W. Parker, W. J. Thompson and William Imlay met at Thompson's Ranch and transacted the following business: The bonds of H. W. Parker, W. J. Thompson and William Imlay, County Commissioners; J. L. Davison, Probate Judge; C. J. Niehardt, County Treasurer; S. A. Chapin, Sheriff; C. J. Niehardt and Orian Johnson, Justices of the Peace, were presented, acted upon and approved. The board ordered the Clerk to order from the Territorial Auditor the blank books belonging to this county.

"There being no further business, the board adjourned to meet at the house of H. W. Parker on the second Monday in January, 1866. THOMAS WEST, *County Clerk.*"

"OFFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
Seward Co., Neb., Feb. 19, 1866.

"Commissioners Parker and Imlay met and transacted the following business: Approved the bond of S. Bradshaw, Constable; declared the office of Assessor for District No. 3 vacant, and appointed William W. Cox Assessor for that precinct, and ordered the County Clerk to collect a fine of $5 of Mr. Moffitt for not qualifying as Assessor according to law; divided the county into Commissioners' Districts, the southeast quarter of the county to be District No. 1, the southwest quarter to be District No. 2, and the north half of the county to be District No. 3; granted applications for county roads, one on the North Fork of Blue River, commencing within half a mile of the Section line between Sections 1 and 2 on the steam wagon road, thence the nearest, best and most practicable route down said river to Roper & Parker's mill. Mr. Douglas was appointed Commissioner to view and lay out said road, also J. L. Davison was appointed to view and lay out a county road, commencing on the Territorial road at or near where the line between Binaman and Martin [corners] land strikes said road, thence in a northerly course to the mill of Roper & Parker on the North Fork of the Blue, crossing said river immediately before said mill, thence the nearest, best and most practicable route up the east side of said river to intersect the steam wagon road; also A. J. Wallingford was appointed Commissioner to view and lay out a county road, commencing on the top of the hill on the east side of the Blue River where the Territorial road makes the most northerly bend, thence the nearest and most practicable route to Roper & Parker's mill, crossing the river below said mill, thence on a westerly course to intersect the Territorial road."

The following resolutions were passed:

"*Resolved*, By the County Commissioners of Seward County, that our County Clerk be authorized to call upon the proper officer of Lancaster County and demand the tax duplicate for the year 18 of the property this county was assessed with, and this county to refund to Lancaster County the expenses she may have been to in making said assessment.

"*Resolved*, By the County Commissioners of Seward County, the County Clerk be authorized to fill up requisitions promised by the Territorial Auditor, and immediately forward the same to the Territorial Auditor. There being no further business, the board adjourned to H. W. Parker's. THOS. WEST, *Clerk.*"

Seward County, Nebraska, tax assessment as follows: County tax, 6 mills on the dollar; sinking fund, ½ mill on the dollar; land road tax, $3 on quarter section; road poll, one day, or $1.50 each.

Resolved, That we, the County Commissioners at their July term in regard to the levy of tax for 1866, and,

Resolved, that sum be levied at 6 mills on the dollar, valuation for County General Fund.

County Clerk's office, October 1, 1866.—County Commissioners H. W. Parker, William J. Thompson and William Imlay, and transacted the following business:

Settled with C. J. Niehardt, Treasurer, total amount of warrants redeemed up to October 1, 1866		$65 23
Total amount of county fund collected		62 52
Due Treasurer overpaid on orders		$ 2 71
Amount of county taxes delinquent Oct. 1, 1866		$25 45
Total amount of Road tax collected and in hands hands of the Treasurer		60 48
Amount of delinquent road tax		27 50
Credit by amount of percentage for collecting general road fund	$ 6 04	
Balance of road fund in Treasury	54 44	

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—*Sirs:* We, citizens of Seward County, Neb., would respectfully request your board to locate a county road, commencing at the northeast corner of Section 13, in Town 11, Range 3, and running west as near as practicable on section lines and the point of intersection with the road located running from the steam wagon road to the north line of the county, it being near the center of the south line of Section 7 in said township, and known as the northwest corner of William Imlay farm. W. W. Cox, Joseph Sampson, R. T. Gale, Sidney Pitt, E. A. Bingham, David Imlay, Lewis Moffitt, E. L. Ellis, D. J. Imlay, Joseph Imlay, J. A. Brown, E. S. Clark, E. L. Clark, T. B. Dunoway, William Imlay.

A list of names to be attached to the petition for a road on the west side of the Blue: J. N. Roberts, John Roberts, Lewis Moffitt, David P. Imlay, Henry Palmerston, James A. Brown, Thomas Skillman, E. W. Johnson, Thomas B. Dunoway, William Imlay, Thomas Shields, Joseph Imlay, W. W. Cox, E. L. Ellis.

JAMES A. BROWN, *Locating Com'r on the within road, etc.*

December 3, A. D. 1866—County Commissioners H. W. Parker, W. J. Thompson and William Imlay transacted the following business: A petition was received from W. J. Brown and twelve citizens of Junctionville, Nebraska Territory, attached to Seward County for judicial and other purposes, praying for the creation of a precinct, and for the appointment of a Justice of the Peace. The Commissioners created a precinct according to the prayer of the petitioners, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the Platte River at the northeast corner of Town 11, Range 7 west, of the Sixth Principal Meridian, thence south on same line to south corner of Town 8, thence west to the east boundary line of Kearney County, thence north on that line to the south bank of Platte River; thence running east on south bank of Platte River to the point of beginning.

John P. Brown was appointed Justice of the Peace for said precinct, and the County Clerk ordered to notify him of his appointment, and for him to qualify according to law. William J. Clark was sworn in as Road Commissioner to locate a county road up the South Blue.

The following resolution was passed: WHEREAS, Thomas West, Orian Johnson, William J. Clark and other petitioners to have the lines of Beaver Creek Precinct changed so as to put them in said Beaver Creek Precinct.

Resolved, That the east line of said Beaver Creek Precinct shall be two miles east of where it was located, i. e., to the east line of Section 32.

A petition was presented for the location of a county road running as follows: Commencing at the quarter section corner on the line, between Sections 1 and 2, Town 9, Range 3, and running north on said line between Sections 1 and 2, in Town 9, also between and [illegible], Town 10, one and a half miles, with a variation of not more than six rods of said section line for the purpose of proper place to bridge Wolf Creek.

The Commissioners located said road according to the prayer of the petitioners as described above.

The bond of L. D. Laune, Road Supervisor, was approved. J. S. Fouse was appointed, and his bond approved as Assessor for the Beaver Creek and Junctionville Precincts.

Orders were drawn on road fund in favor of Road Supervisor for $16 in favor of L. D. Laune, Road Supervisor, for $8.

"Seward County, Nebraska Territory, July 2, 1866.—Assessment of taxes; roads granted; equalization of assessment; Commissioners' orders for meetings; Judges' and Clerks' fees for 1865-66, to be drawn at our next meeting in September 3; ballot boxes to be furnished; William Imlay to procure them by our next meeting, September, 1866."

"Minutes of the Commissioners of Seward County, N. T.; equalization of assessment, $54,000; notice of election; appointment of W. J. Thompson for Road Supervisor of the Beaver Creek Precinct; Daniel Morgan made Supervisor in the Camden District; David S. Imlay, Supervisor in the Plum Creek District.

"An order was drawn in favor of C. J. Niehardt, County Treasurer, for $6.26, amount of his percentage on collecting the general county tax, and another order for $2.11 amount paid on county order over amount, county funds in his hands; also an order to W. H. Parker for services as County Commissioner, $12.20.

"The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, The county will not bear the expense of locating any county road in this county.

"*Resolved*, That the amount of levy for the year 1866, shall be [illegible] mills on the dollar.

"*Resolved*, That the amount of salary to be allowed to the County Clerk for his services per annum as Clerk, shall be $100.

"A petition for county road from W. W. Cox and others was presented, petition granted and W. W. Cox appointed Commissioner to lay out and locate said road.

"Road District No. 1 was divided, and the South District is made four miles wide, extending four miles from the south line of the county.

"A petition was presented from Orian Johnson and others for a county road from the Camden Bridge, to or near the crossing of Beaver Creek, running on the north side of the West Blue. Said petition was granted, and William J. Clark was appointed to view and locate said road.

"Commissioners adjourned. Martin & Howard's land to be listed on the old score at $2,000. Daniel Millspaugh's bonds were accepted. Roland Reed was appointed Assessor."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer's report to the County Commissioners of Seward County, N. T., at their October term, 1866:

Amount paid on county warrants	
Warrants paid in full	$48 48
Indorsements on warrants	16 25
Total	$65 53
Delinquent county tax	$25 45
Amount of county general fund collected	59 14
Penalty	3 73
Total	$62 62
Land road fund collected	$56 75
Penalty	3 73
Total	$60 48
Delinquent land road fund	$23 50
Percentage for collecting	
County general fund	6 26
Land road fund	6 04
Total	$12 30

This comprises all records of the Commissioners' proceedings for the first two years after the organization.

On the 21st of October, 1867, the County Treasurer made his annual statement to the Board of Commissioners, when it was found that the Treasurer had a balance on hand of $8.57. At this assembly of the Board, the following business was transacted, of which the following is a copy of the records:

"October 21, 1867.

"County Commissioners H. W. Parker, Thompson and Imlay, met at the house of Mr. Niedhardt, County Treasurer, according to adjournment, and transacted the following business:

"Upon examination of books, the Commissioners find—

The total amount of levy for county purposes for the years 1865 and 1866 to amount to	$423 34
Penalty for 1865	3 34
Penalty for 1866	16 19
Total amount	$442 87
Less by error in assessment	2 40
Making total	$440 47
Total amount of county tax collected to date	319 91
Leaving	$120 56
Less the ten per cent for collecting	31 99
	$88 57
Amount of uncollected tax on duplicates	80 00
Amount of money in Treasurer's hands October 21, 1867	$8 57

"An order was drawn in favor of W. J. Thompson for $15.20, the amount due him in full, up to and including date, for services and mileage as County Commissioner.

"W. J. Thompson donated to the county enough for the cost of the necessary books needful in the County Clerk's office, and at his request the County Treasurer was instructed to procure said books.

"The amount of sinking fund collected and in the Treasurer's hands October 21, 1867, is $18.25.

"Ordered, that C. J. Niedhardt, County Treasurer, be authorized to procure for the county a seal for the County Clerk's office, and the amount of cost of said seal to be paid out of the sinking fund.

Amount of land road tax collected on tax duplicates of 1866, in cash	$60 50
Amount collected in road receipts	83 50
	$144 00
Less ten per cent for collecting	14 44
Taken from $60.50, leaves in Treasurer's hands in cash	46 06
Amount of dog tax collected (school fund)	18 00

"Bonds of W. H. Reed, County Clerk; J. L. Main, Probate Judge; J. D. Olney, Magistrate; A. J. Wallingford, Sheriff; J. H. Anderson, Surveyor, were presented and approved.

"On motion, it was ordered that an election shall be held on Saturday, November 16, 1867, to determine the place for county seat.

"There being a mistake on the tax duplicate by there being 160 acres of land put down to J. L. Davison which belongs to W. H. Reed, and the tax on the same being paid by Mr. Reed, the Treasurer is hereby authorized to make the necessary correction in Mr. Davison's taxes."

Through the liberality of Commissioner W. J. Thompson, who generously donated the required funds, the necessary books for the Clerk's office were procured without entailing an indebtedness upon the county.

The amount on hand in the treasury just mentioned, the sum of $8.57, was a part of the general fund. A sinking fund had already been established, and the sum of $18.25 was still in the treasury, realized from this source. It was considered best to borrow from this sum sufficient to purchase a county seal, which was accordingly done.

At a meeting of the Commissioners held May 18, 1867, for equalizing the assessment rolls, the following abstract of the valuation of property for the year 1867 was made:

"SEWARD COUNTY, NEB., May 13, 1867.

"Pursuant to adjournment, County Commissioners H. W. Parker, Thompson and Imlay met and transacted the following business:

"Equalized the assessed property of the county—

Number of acres of entered land	10,115	
Value assessed		$23,890 00
Number of horses	183	
Value of horses		1,050 00
Amount of moneys and credits		3,500 00
Number of mules	8	
Value of mules		660 00
Number of neat cattle	482	
Value of neat cattle		10,496 00
Number of sheep	215	
Value of sheep		405 00
Number of swine	168	
Value of swine		530 00
Wagons	75	
Value of wagons		3,855 00
Amount of personal property		2,875 00
Capital in merchandise		1,650 00

Capital in manufacturing		$3.900 00
Dogs	48	
Polls	82	
Males	154	
Females	120	
Boys	159	
Girls	144	

"Assessment returns of the property in the unorganized counties west of Seward, attached to Seward for revenue and other purposes:

Amount of land	431,316	
Value of land		$842 00
Capital in merchandise		935 00
Horses	64	
Value of horses		3,765 00
Neat cattle	265	
Value of cattle		5,270 00
Moneys and credits		1,835 00
Mules	3	
Value of mules		70 00
Sheep	1	
Value of sheep		1 00
Number of swine	21	
Value of swine		100 00
Wagons	36	
Value of wagons		1,415 00
Personal property		697 00
Polls	38	
Dogs	20	

F. E. Pitt presented bill for assessing, six days' time	$18 00
Stamp	1 00
	$19 00
John E. Fouse, bill for assessing, thirteen days' time	$39 00
And stamp for bond	1 00
	$40 00
William Reed's bill for assessing, five days' time	$15 00
Stamp	1 00
	$16 00
Order drawn in favor of Thomas West for	$25 00

The October election of 1867 brought the following-named gentlemen into official position: W. H. Reed, Clerk; C. J. Niehardt, Treasurer; A. J. Wallingford, Sheriff; J. D. Maine, Probate Judge; J. H. Anderson, Surveyor. County Clerk Reed was also *ex officio* County Superintendent and School Examiner.

The motion passed at the meeting of the board October 21, ordering an election to be held November 16, 1867, to locate the county seat at once, stirred up the public feeling in both sections of the county. Camden had hoped to have been a prominent contestant for the county seat honors. Her citizens expected that the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company would make that town a point on its proposed line, and were led to believe that railroad influence would make it the county seat. But Camden was too far from the interior of the county to be a favorite point with the people in general, and it was found that the railroad officials had other designs in view adverse to the interests of that village. When this became clearly manifest, the principal citizens under the leadership of H. W. Parker united their fortunes with Seward in the county seat struggle, and supported all measures which might tend to advance its interests; the result of the November contest was easily foreseen, and the opponents of Seward naturally availed themselves of every obstacle that presented itself to the accomplishment of the purpose of their sectional enemies.

The Board of County Canvassers had declared Milford a village which had been laid out that year—the shire-town of the county.

The Commissioners at their meeting on the 2d day of December, 1867, after giving their attention to other business passed the following resolution: "That the tribunal transacting county business are required to give notice of the location of the county seat." We read further from the record that "Notice of the location of the county seat was given by posting up notices in the several precincts as required by the last meeting of the Commissioners on the 9th day of December, 1867," and signed "W. H. Reed, County Clerk." Those who read the history of Seward County, to-day, cannot conceive the intensity of the public mind at this date, and the present quiet and flourishing state of Seward County, has left no evidence of the bitter animosities of the past. On the 14th of December of this year, the Board of Commissioners met again, and by no means in feeling of harmony. Commissioner Imlay having been re-elected in 1866, and Thompson in 1867, the board stood as it did at the organization of the county. The excitement prevailing was now at its height, just before the opening of the session, Commissioner Imlay was placed under arrest by the Sheriff, and taken from the room. The other Commissioners with the Clerk continued with the usual routine of business. The Clerk laid before the board the poll books and papers returned from the several precincts, and during their examination, Commissioner Imlay returned and resumed his seat. A further examination of the returns proved that those from Camden gave the number of votes cast in figures, and not in writing as required by provision of the statutes. Immediate advantage was taken of this technicality of the law, and the returns of Camden Precinct thrown out, and the election declared illegal. The board immediately proceeded to call another to be held the first Tuesday in February, 1868. Commissioner Thompson filed a protest to this action of the majority, on the ground that the Board of Commissioners had no authority to set aside the decision of the Board of Canvassers, and the matter was permitted to rest for a time. On the 2d of January, 1868, the board again met in session. It instructed and authorized its chairman to employ an attorney for the county, and Commissioner Imlay moved that the minutes of the session held December 2, 1867, be amended by striking out the resolution, giving notice of the location of the county seat, declaring that no such resolution was ever passed by the board: Commissioner Imlay emphatically affirmed that the resolution did pass, but the amendment was carried.

At this point, Commissioner Imlay introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Charges and specifications have been preferred and handed to the Board of Commissioners against the County Clerk of Seward County, for maladministration in office; therefore,

Resolved, That the Chairman of this board issue a summons requiring W. H. Reed, County Clerk of Seward County, State of Nebraska, to be and appear before the Board of Commissioners of said county at the house of Lewis Moffitt, in said county, on the 14th day of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why he should not be removed from office.

This resolution passed the board unanimously, and it adjourned to meet at the house of Lewis Moffitt, in Seward, January 14, 1868, to try the articles of impeachment against the County Clerk. No further record of the action of the board is found against the Clerk, and, in October, 1868, we find him still acting as Clerk of the Board at Milford.

It is to be regretted that the official records are not more complete, and that a period of several months in this most exciting and important part of the history of the county are unwritten.

At the fall election of 1868, Mr. J. L. Bandy succeeded H. W. Parker as Commissioner. At a meeting of the Board held December 8, 1868, the Clerk was authorized to tax the costs of the action against himself by the Commissioners for his removal to the county.

In January, 1869, a meeting of the board was called to effect the annual settlement with the County Treasurer. Deputy County Treasurer D. C. McKillip presented the report, and the total amount collected was $600. Cash in treasury, $330.

At the session of April 6, 1869, Hon. Thomas Graham was appointed County Superintendent of Schools, and, on the 22d of the the same month, Judge Maine was notified by the County Clerk to hold his office at Milford, the county seat. The Judge did not heed the notice, and continued his office at his residence at Oak Grove Precinct. D. C. McKillip was also appointed County Attorney, and authorized to procure the necessary books for the District and Probate Courts of the county.

The following August, the Commissioners received a proposition from the Midland Pacific Company to build a road through Seward County.

Attorney McKillip was instructed to draft a proposition to be offered to the company, and did so. In it the county proposed to give $50,000 to the company if they would complete their proposed road to the west side of the Big Blue River, within one year. A special election was called for the 20th of September, 1869, for the people to vote on the bond proposition.

Upon the appointed day the election took place, and the proposition was favored by a majority of fifty-two (52). The company accepted the proposition, but never complied with its terms, and the project failed.

At the October election of 1869, Hon. Thomas Graham was elected County Clerk; E. L. Clark, Treasurer; W. H. Tuttle, Sheriff; H. Wortendyke, Probate Judge; G. B. France, Superintendent of Schools; J. M. Evans, Coroner, and J. H. Anderson, Surveyor, while Commissioner Imlay was re-elected.

In March, 1870, the first number of the *Nebraska Atlas* was issued. This was the pioneer newspaper of the county, and was made the official paper. During this month, a petition was presented to the Board of Commissioners for the incorporation of the town of Seward, and an order incorporating the town and creating a Board of Trustees was passed.

William Hourberg had succeeded W. J. Thompson as Commissioner, and Commissioner Bendy had become Chairman of the Board.

A new agitation of the county seat question was about to commence, and Seward was destined to triumph in the near future.

The Commissioners met September 5, 1871, and ordered a new election to relocate the county seat by a majority vote, despite the protest of the Chairman and the County Attorney, who also gave notice of an appeal from the decision of the Board. Notwithstanding the excitement and strong opposition, the election took place on the 10th day of October, as ordered by the Board, and Seward having a majority of all the votes cast, was officially declared the county seat, and, on the 21st day of October, 1871, the Sheriff had removed the records, papers and other county property to Seward. J. R. Paul made the county a proposition to give the use of his building as a court house, and also for the office of the Clerk and Treasurer, which was accepted. O. T. B. Williams offered his office for the use of the Probate Courts, which was also accepted.

At the general election for county officers for 1871, the following were the successful candidates:

Thomas Graham, Clerk; M. A. McPherson, Treasurer; J. W. McCabe, Sheriff; J. W. Shields, Probate Judge; George B. France, Superintendent of Public Instruction; J. M. Evans, Coroner, J. H. Anderson, Surveyor. Francis M. Elsworth had also succeeded D. C. McKillip as Attorney for the county.

A new proposition had been made to the Midland Pacific Railroad Company to extend their road to Seward. The people voted to give the company a bonus of $100,000, and Seward Precinct voted an additional sum of $25,000 to aid the project. The railroad company accepted this proposition, and, by its terms, agreed to have their road completed and cars running to Seward March 1, 1873. This time they fulfilled their agreement, and the first train from Nebraska City and Lincoln made its appearance on the specified day.

A suit at law was commenced by Abram Courtright (deceased) against the County Commissioners and Trustees having the custody of the bonds, enjoining them from delivering them to the Railroad Company, and, after considerable litigation, the District Court decreed that the bonds should be delivered and paid, which put an end to the dispute.

A suit had also been instituted, bringing the county seat question before the courts, and was also finally decided in favor of Seward. The many vexatious dissensions of the past were now at an end, and the prosperity of the county assured. In canvassing the county for the general election of 1871 on the county seat contest, Seward had pledged itself to build a court house for the present use of the county. Messrs. Cloyde & Harris had agreed to deed Block [illegible], in Cloyde's Addition to Seward, to the county as the site of the court house. Mr. Harris afterward refused to deed this property, and offered the Commissioners Block 41 in Harris, Moffitt's & Robert's Addition. The proposition was accepted, and it became the site of the court house, which was erected shortly after, as also that of the county jail and Sheriff's residence.

About this time, a proposition was submitted to the people to bond the county in the sum of $25,000, to construct bridges on the principal highways throughout the county. They could not see how their interests were to be benefited, and voted against it, and it was consequently lost. The Commissioners, however, took the matter into their own hands, and had the bridges constructed without consulting public opinion, which proved somewhat expensive, and caused the inauguration of a new board. In 1872, the Legislature passed an act forming Seward County into a Representative District by itself, and Hon. W. J. Thompson, of Beaver Crossing, was elected the first Representative, refusing to serve, and resigning immediately after. A special election was called January 7, 1873, to elect his successor, and Hon. D. C. McKillip was the successful contestant. He served during the unexpired term, and was again re-elected in 1874. It was during this year that Commissioner Samuel Manley, who had succeeded Commissioner Imlay, found something wrong in the Treasury Department of the county, and brought it to the attention of the Board. Mr. Manley was a superior financier, and determined to bring the matter to light; the result was the deposition of the Treasurer and the appointment of the Deputy as Acting Treasurer of the county. The Treasurer was away from home during the investigation, and, on his return, was arrested on a charge of embezzlement. The October election of 1873 gave the county the following officials: Hon. Thomas Graham, Clerk; W. B. Thorp, Treasurer; J. D. Niehardt, Sheriff; H. Wortendyke, Probate Judge; George B. France, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Leland Walker, M. D., Coroner; J. V. Ainsworth, Surveyor; M. Dunnigan, Commissioner.

Judge Wortendyke resigned his office February 7, 1874, and Judge O. T. B. Williams was appointed to fill the vacancy, and elected at the October election to fill the unexpired term. Lieut. Gov. E. C. Carns and Luke Auger were elected as Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, held at Lincoln in May, 1875; and at the adoption of the new constitution, at October election of this year, Seward County became a Senatorial District and also entitled to two Representatives. This election also brought into office: Hon. Thomas Graham, Clerk; W. B. Thorp, Treasurer; J. D. Niehardt, Sheriff; O. T. B. Williams, Probate Judge; J. D. Messenger, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Leland Walker, M. D., Coroner; J. V. Ainsworth, Surveyor; Willis G. Hazelwood, Commissioner.

Very little has occurred to disturb the peace and quiet of political circles up to the present time, with the exception of the building of the Lincoln & Northwestern Railroad, which may be related briefly.

On the 29th of April, 1879, an order was passed by the Board of Commissioners, submitting the following proposition to the people of Seward County: "Shall Seward County, in the State of Nebraska, for the purpose of aiding the construction of a line of railroad, commencing at a point on the east or south line of said county, running thence to a point within one-half mile of the town of Milford, thence northwest along the valley of the Blue River, via the city of Seward, to the north line of said county, issue and give to the Lincoln & Northwestern Railroad Company or the Blue Valley & Northwestern Railroad Company, $36,000 of its county bonds, with interest coupons dated July 1, 1879, bearing interest at eight per cent per annum, principal to become due and payable in twenty years from the date of said bonds, etc.? The whole amount of said bonds to be issued and donated to either of said railroad companies upon the following conditions, and none other: That one of the aforesaid railroad companies shall construct and complete a line of railroad from some point on the east line or south line of Seward County to a point within a half-mile of the town of Milford, thence northwest along the Blue Valley, via the city of Seward, to the north line of Seward County; to be completed and have both freight and passenger trains running to the city of Seward by the 1st day of December, 1879." It was also ordered that a special election be called, to be holden June 3, 1879. At this election, the aforesaid bonds were favored by a large majority, and six of the several precincts of the county together voted to issue additional bonds to the sum of $39,000, making a total amount of $75,000. The Lincoln & Northwestern Railroad Company constructed the proposed railroad, and completed it to Seward December 1, 1879, and to the north line of the county January 1, 1880. A Trustee was appointed by the Commissioners, and the bonds forthwith delivered to him. A suit was immediately instituted, in which Mr. Claudius Jones, of Seward, was nominal plaintiff, asking that a temporary injunction be issued restraining the Trustee from delivering the bonds to the railroad company. This injunction the District Court sustained and made perpetual, and decided that the bonds were illegal and void, and further ordered them to be destroyed. An appeal was taken by the railroad company, and the matter is still pending in the Supreme Court.

The following is the roster of the county officials from the organization of the county up to the present time.

COUNTY ROSTER.

1865-1866—Thomas West, Clerk; C. J. Niehardt, Treasurer; W. E. Chapin, Sheriff; J. L. Davison, Probate Judge; William Imlay, W. J. Thompson, H. W. Parker, William Imlay (1866), Commissioners.

1867-68—W. H. Reed, Clerk; C. J. Niehardt, Treasurer; A. J. Wallingford, Sheriff; J. D. Maine, Probate Judge; H. W. Parker, William Imlay, W. J. Thompson, J. L. Bandy (1868), Commissioners.

1869-70—Hon. Thomas Graham, Clerk; E. L. Clark, Treasurer; W. H. Tuttle, Sheriff; H. Wortendyke, Probate Judge; George B. France, Superintendent Public Instruction; J. M. Evans, Coroner; J. H. Anderson, Surveyor; W. J. Thompson, J. L. Bandy, William Imlay, William Hornberg (1870), Commissioners.

1871-72—Hon. William J. Thompson (1872), Representative; Hon. D. C. McKillip (January, 1873), Representative, to fill unexpired term of Thompson, resigned); Hon. Thomas Graham, Clerk; M. A. McPherson (1871), Treasurer; W. B. Thorp (1872), Treasurer; J. W. McCabe, Sheriff; J. W. Shields, Probate Judge; George B. France, Superintendent of Public Instruction; J. M. Evans, Coroner; J. H. Anderson, Surveyor; William Imlay, William Hornberg, D. H. Harris, Samuel Manley (1872), Commissioners.

1873-74—Hon. D. C. McKillip (1874-75), Representative; Hon. Thomas Graham, Clerk; William B. Thorp, Treasurer; J. D. Niehardt, Sheriff; H. Wortendyke, Probate Judge; O. T. B. Williams, Probate Judge, appointed February 7, 1874, and elected to fill unexpired term October, 1874; George B. France, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Leland Walker, M. D., Coroner; J. V. Ainsworth, Surveyor; D. H. Harris, Samuel Manly, Benjamin Hawkins, M. Dunnegan (1874), Commissioners.

1875-76—Lieut. Gov. E. C. Carns (1876), Senator; Hon. Thomas A. Healey, Representative, resigned; Hon, William Hickman, Representative, to fill vacancy; Hon. Thomas Wolfe, Representative; Hon. Thomas Graham, Clerk; William B. Thorp, Treasurer; J. D. Niehardt, Sheriff; O. T. B. Williams, Probate Judge; J. D. Messenger, Superintendent Public Instruction; Leland Walker, M. D., Coroner; G. A. Kilpatrick, Surveyor; Benjamin Hawkins, M. Dunnigan, W. G. Hazelwood, G. F. Hurlburt (1876), Commissioners.

1877-1878—Hon. T. L. Norval (1878), Senator; Hon. William Hickman, Representative; H. A. French, Representative; Hon.

Thomas Graham, Clerk; William B. Thorp, Treasurer; J. D. Niehardt, Sheriff; O. T. B. Williams, Probate Judge; J. D. Messenger, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Leland Walker, M. D., Coroner, G. A. Kilpatrick, Surveyor; W. G. Hazelwood, G. F. Hurlburt, L. D. Bates, G. C. McKay (1878), Commissioners.

1879–1880—Hon. Thomas Graham (1880), Senator; Henry Bick (1880), Representative; H. P. King (1880), Representative; Edward O'Keef, Clerk; L. G. Johns, Treasurer; John Sullivan, Sheriff; J. D. Messenger, Superintendent of Public Instruction; J. H. Woodward (1879), Coroner; G. W. Brandon (1880), Coroner; G. A. Kilpatrick, Surveyor; L. D. Bates, George C. McKay, G. W. Larned, M. Dunnegan (1880), Commissioners.

1881–82—Hon. Thomas Graham, Senator; Henry Bick, Representative; Luther Chaddock, elected to fill vacancy, Representative; J. W. Dupin, Clerk and Treasurer; John Brown, Sheriff; E. Benson, Superintendent Public Instruction; G. A. Kilpatrick, Surveyor; G. W. Larned, M. Dunnegan, O. E. Bernecker, Commissioners.

The total assessed valuation of the county is $2,133,392, based on an assessment of 40 per cent of the actual value, divided as follows:

Real property	$1,232,286
Personal property	760,439
Town property	140,667
Total	$2,133,392
Value of railroad property	$252,112
Present estimated population	12,000

About four-tenths of the whole area of the county is under cultivation.

SEWARD COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Perhaps a few facts in regard to the history of some of the earliest schools of the county may not be uninteresting. The first school that we learn anything about was at Beaver Crossing during the summer of 1865. It was organized in an old log building without any floor in it which stood near the Clark settlement. The school was taught by Miss Agnes Henderson, who received her certificate and her compensation from Lancaster County.

The officers of the school were Mr. William Thompson, Director; Mr. S. H. Clark, Moderator, and Mr. Daniel Millspaugh, Treasurer.

In the summer of 1866, Miss Alice Skinner taught this school in the same building. During the summer of 1867, the school was taught by a Mr. Perry, in a schoolhouse which had in the meantime been erected.

The next school was at Milford, and it was maintained by the liberality of Mr. J. L. Davison at his ranch. This was during the winter of 1866 and 1867. During the summer of 1866, a second school was organized with George B. France as teacher. This was a subscription school.

In 1868, an advance in school affairs was made, a small frame building built of slabs was erected, which served the purpose of a schoolhouse until the town purchased the Baptist Church and converted it to school purposes.

The third school we learn anything of was in B Precinct, in the spring of 1869. It was organized in a sod house which was built not far from the residence of William Hickman. The first school was taught by W. Timblin, and it was a subscription school. The first district schoolhouse was built during the next winter. Miss Ella Knight taught the school, and Mr. J. Hickman was Director.

The first school in L Precinct was organized in 1870, in the northwest part of the precinct, on Section 21, in an old house built by John Fouse, made of logs. The district was organized at this time and John Fouse was elected Director; Samuel McManigal, Treasurer, and Moses Gleason, Moderator. During the summer of 1872, a schoolhouse was built in the district on Section 32, and the winter school was taught by Miss Minnie Nicholson.

The first school in G Precinct was taught by Mr. W. W. Cox, in the winter of 1866–67. The schoolhouse was in the north part of town near the residence of Mrs. Spear. There were thirteen children in attendance.

The first school taught in the town of Seward, was in a building owned by Dr. Walker. This was in the summer of 1869. The building stood where Goehner now has his hardware store. The school was taught by Miss Martha Boies, and was a subscription school. District 9 was organized the same summer, and the next school was taught by Mrs. L. G. Johns.

The first school district in J Precinct included the entire limits of the precinct. The district was organized in the spring of 1867, and the school was kept in a little cabin situated on Section 10, and the school was taught by Miss E. B. Schaffer, with about twelve scholars in attendance. Mr. Lesenly, Moderator; Mr. C. J. Neighardt, Director; and Mr. A. W. Hegeman, Treasurer, were the first officers of the district.

The first school districts in N Precinct was organized in the spring of 1868, and the school was taught by Miss H. Parsons, of Camden. The schoolhouse was situated on Section 26, and built of logs with a dirt roof. The officers were Samuel Englehaupt, Director; Mr. Johnson, Treasurer; and Mr. David Barton, Moderator.

The first schoolhouse in D and E Precincts was on the town line between the two, and was the first schoolhouse in the north part of the county, and it stood on Section 34. The school was organized in the summer of 1870, and the house was built this same summer, Mr. Joseph Jones, Moderator; Mr. Oscar Ragan, Director, and Mr. R. A. Reynolds, Treasurer. After the division of D and E Precincts into school districts, the first school organized in E was in the winter of 1871, and a schoolhouse was built on the southeast half of Section 10. The first school was taught by Samuel Mitchell. District 14 was the first organized in C Precinct, and it took place in the spring of 1871. The house was built of logs, and was situated on the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 28. The officers were: William Crosby, Director; George Streeter, Treasurer; and Mr. Graham, Moderator. In the summer of 1872, a fine frame house was built costing $800. Mr. M. Graham taught the first school with an attendance of seven scholars. In the fall of 1872, another district was organized in the same precinct, and Robert McCrossen was Director; Daniel Driscon, Treasurer, and J. W. Shields, Moderator.

The school system of this State previous to 1869, gave the control of schools to local boards. The Legislature provided for County Superintendents for the first time in 1869, and made it the duty of the County Commissioners at their first meeting in April, 1869, to appoint a Superintendent who was to hold until his successor was elected and qualified at the general election in the fall of that year.

Thomas Graham received the first appointment, and gave Miss Skinner her certificate. His family first came to this county in the spring of 1869. Mr. Graham taught school at Camden in the winter of 1866–67. The winter school of 1867–68 was taught by Miss S. D. Hooker, of 1869–70, by Mr. E. Healey, and the term of 1870 was taught by Miss Eva Hooker. The school at Camden was first organized as School District No. 1; the first officers being H. W. Parker and F. L. Roper, with one other.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

Father Dunaway as he was familiarly called, settled on a homestead in July of 1864, in Section 3, Town 11, Range 3 east, three miles north of the site of the city of Seward. His family had not arrived. He had made a small lumber shanty, and was making little improvements. In the month of September, the writer was yet a resident of Lancaster County, but was here putting up hay preparatory to moving later in the fall.

Grandfather Imlay was taking a stroll for recreation one day, and thought he would go and have a chat with Father Dunaway. He went to the cabin and there was no one there. He thought that the old man was probably hunting his oxen. He sat down and read a book that his eye chanced to meet. Waiting awhile, he went out and hallooed, but heard no response. He then began a search, and a little to the south, he found the grass wallowed down, and his suspicions being aroused, he continued his search, finding a faint trail leading southward, followed it some eight rods, found the old man dead and cold in the midst of a large patch of wallowed grass.

He hurried home and told his son, David P. Imlay. Dave mounted a horse and hurried to Lincoln Creek (the land where Lewis Anderson's farm is now), where R. T. Gale, William Imlay, Joseph Imlay and W. W. Cox were putting up hay.

"What shall we do?" was the question asked by one and all. It was suggested that Mr. Cox, being a Justice of the Peace for Lancaster County, would probably come nearer having a Coroner's jurisdiction than any other available person, there being no officers yet in this county.

"Where can we get enough men for jurors?" was the next question. Mr. Gale thought they could be found in the Morgan settlement. A venire (the first, last and only ever issued by this officer), was issued. Mr. Gale was sworn as special Constable, with power to fill in names of jurors. All was hurry, horseflesh was not spared. Just as the sun was sinking behind the hills on that beautiful September evening, the little company arrived at the scene of death of their friend and neighbor.

The parties present were David Imlay, Sr., D. P. Imlay, William Imlay, Joseph Imlay, R. T. Gale, Job Reynolds, Thomas Morgan, William Morgan and W. W. Cox.

It was a solemn scene, a little meadow, almost surrounded by a beautiful fringe of timber, a calm autumn evening, a sad stillness in the presence of death, with uncovered heads, and uplifted hands the jury took the oath which, considering all the surroundings, made a deep impression upon all.

The inquest resulted in the verdict, that the death of Father Dunaway was caused by a violent cramp colic.

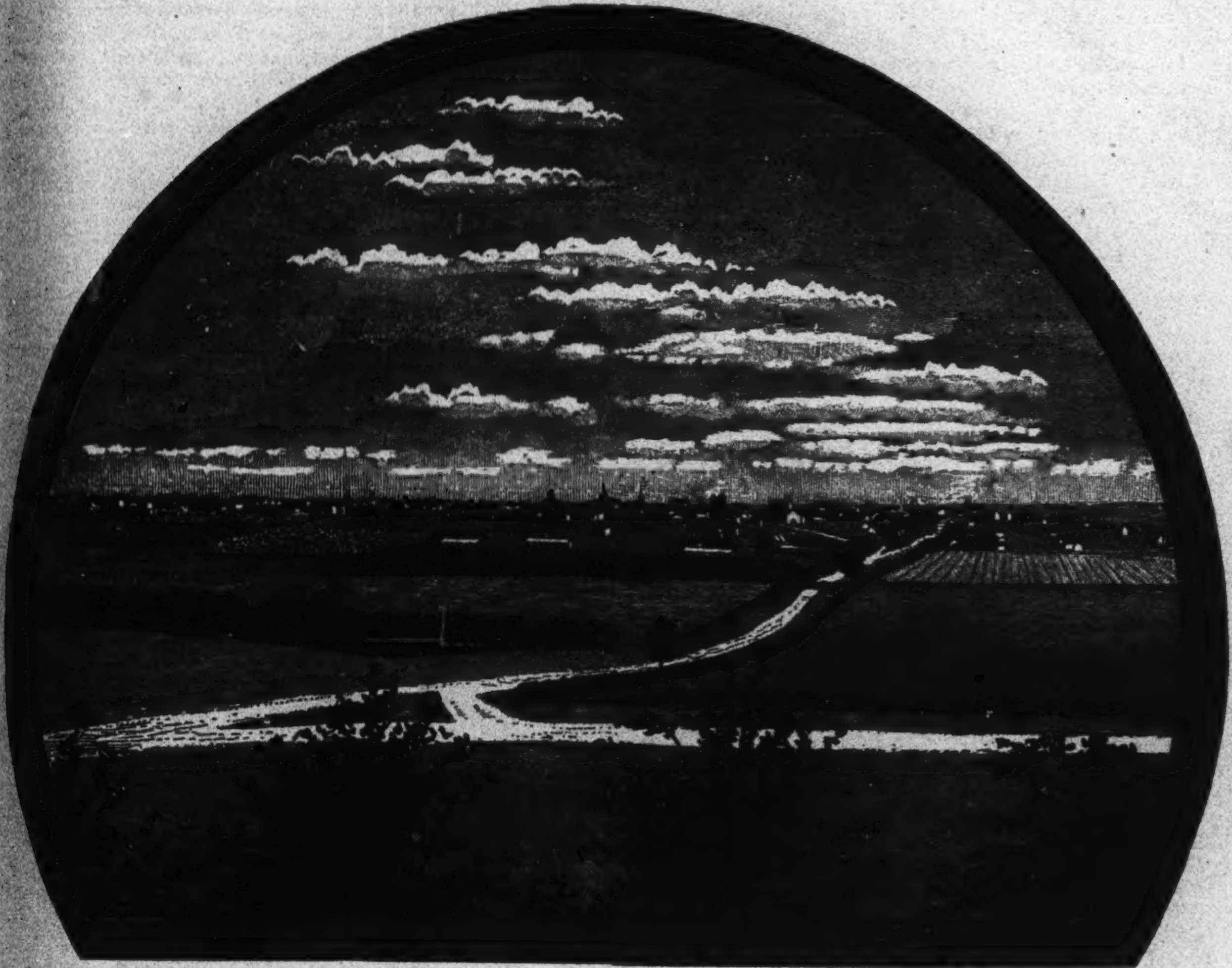
The neighbors improvised a rough coffin from lumber in the shanty, and buried him beneath a sturdy oak standing near, and turned over all his effects to his widow when she arrived.

SEWARD.

The city of Seward is situated on the Big Blue River, at the confluence of two of its important tributaries—Lincoln and Plum Creeks. The site is a beautiful hill, sloping gradually to the south and west to the banks of the Blue, fringed with majestic oaks, the spreading branches and dense foliage of which shut out even the scorching rays of the sun. On two sides of the city the river glides gracefully by through a beautiful and picturesque valley, presenting a view most pleasing to the eye, and contrasting pleasantly with the flat sameness that usually characterizes the location of a prairie city. Beyond the river, a beautiful country of rolling, billowy prairie, dotted here and there with an occasional timber grove, stretches out as far as the eye can reach.

ASPECT AND BUSINESS IMPORTANCE.

Fourteen years ago, an unobstructed view met the traveler's gaze. Let him turn which way he would, the billowy waves of the prairie sea rolled on and on, until they seemed to meet the azure sky. Not a house, not a grove, save those which skirted the river banks, were there to relieve the monotony of the scene. But the traveler stops and listens. He hears the incoming tramp of thousands, and soon the scene is changed. How soon, how marvelous has been the change! On the hill where now stands the city of Seward, there was then but the wild prairie grass, swaying and swaying the livelong day, in obedience to the motion of the air. The spot must have been enchanting even in its wildness. We can imagine a lover of nature standing on the site of the town and gazing to the south over the wonderful scene of nature in all its grandeur. We see him drink in the inspiration of the scene, and, with heightened pulse and bounding heart, enjoy such feelings as no words can paint, no voice express.



SEWARD.

And to-day, how much more beautiful the picture it presents! Art has lent her charm to nature, and a beautiful city has been built; a park, adorned with beautiful trees, and nearly every street lined with the maple and ash, which do now and ever will add to the beauty of the scene, and be a standing monument to the energy and enterprise of its people. Surveyed and founded by Mr. Lewis Moffit in 1868, it has advanced from a solitary log cabin, the pioneer residence of its founder and benefactor, to its present dimensions, enjoying, at the present time, a good home trade, and a large tributary trade of a well-populated section of as rich and fertile lands as can be found in the State—the Blue Valley.

It is the junction of the Atchison & Nebraska and Nebraska Railway lines of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Nebraska, and an important shipping-point for stockmen and grain-buyers.

The city is regularly laid out, the streets crossing each other at right angles. Its buildings are substantially built, and include many large and well-built brick blocks. Some of the pioneer buildings remain, but they are rapidly being replaced with solid business blocks and offices.

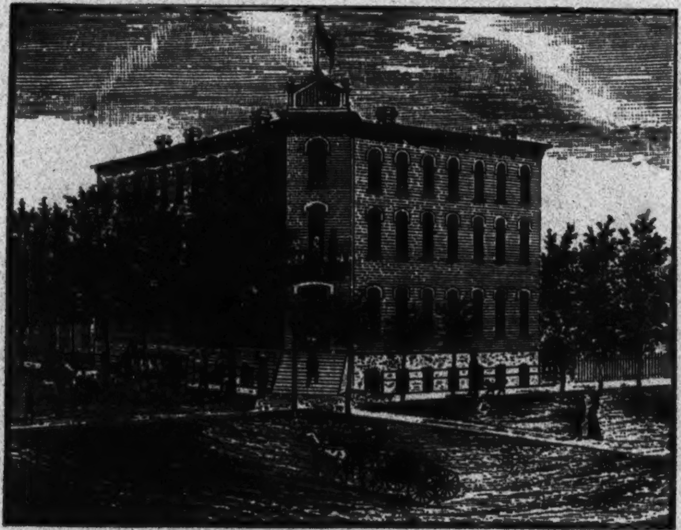
It has an elegant schoolhouse, five church buildings and three good hotels. The press is the true exponent of the public pulse, and a true index to the character of the people that support it, and in view of this fact, we point with pride to the three journals published within this city. The *Nebraska Reporter*, the present official newspaper of the county, was founded in October, 1871, edited and published by Messrs. Wolfe & Simmons. The *Blue Valley Blade*, founded in 1879, now in its second volume, published by J. H. Bettzer; and the Seward *Gazette*, established in February, 1882, published by J. Brinkerhoff.

Its Board of Trade, although of recent organization, is doing a good work in the public good and welfare of the city, and bringing it to the favorable notice of the outside world. Through its efforts, an iron-foundry has recently been inaugurated, which is an important addition to the manufacturing interests of the city. It was organized February 28, 1882, with E. McIntyre as President; D. C. McKillip, Vice President; T. L. Norral, Secretary; John Zimmerer, Treasurer. Directors—G. Babson, Jr., Chairman; A. J. Callender, J. F. Goehner, E. H. Stanhelber, R. E. Dumphney, R. R. Schick, John Kribbler, H. Vanderhoof, Frank Issard.

Manufacturing interests are ably represented by the City Mills, inaugurated by H. L. Boyes & Son, in the fall of 1867. The original mill was erected at this date, and a brush dam constructed. It was operated until 1881, when the present mill was built. The water privilege is an unusually good one, the stream flowing a steady volume of water, and having twelve feet head. The motive power is furnished by two turbine wheels, having a force equal to thirty-seven horse-power. The mill is equipped with [illegible] run of stone of the most recent design, and furnished with the latest and best machinery utilized in the manufacture of flour under the "new process." It is now under the efficient management of Messrs. Johnson & Boyes; has a capacity of turning out 9,000 barrels of flour annually, and manufactures in a year 8,000 barrels of flour, and grinds 30,000 bushels of feed for the farm trade.

The grain elevators form an active and important business. The Seward Elevator is owned by Messrs. S. W. Little & Co., of Lincoln, and was erected in the spring of 1875. It is under the management of Mr. S. D. Love. It is operated by a twelve-horse-power engine, and has a capacity for handling 30,000 bushels of grain per annum.

Mr. T. W. Lowry, of Lincoln, also owns and carries on a large and complete steam elevator, having a capacity for shipping 25,000 bushels of grain in a year. It was erected in the fall of 1880, and is under the management of Mr. J. Mullfinger.



WINDSOR HOUSE—G. McCARTY, PROPRIETOR.

An enterprise worthy of prominent mention is the stock farm of Mr. August Rogy. It comprises a tract of 820 acres of choice lands, valued at $10,000, and a valuable barn, with twenty-five stalls. Mr. Rogy makes a specialty of importing thoroughbred French Percheron stallions and Holstein cattle. His first importation was in 1879, when he successfully laid down in Ohio the French Percheron stud "The Duke of Chartres," that was awarded a prize of 800 francs and a grand gold medal. He established his stock farm at Seward in the spring of 1881, and has imported thirteen Percheron stallions and fourteen Holstein cattle.

The last brought to Seward was the Percheron stud "Meropi," six years old, valued at $2,500, laid down here during the month of March, 1882. "Meropi" received a prize of 700 francs at the "Arrows Hoppique," France, in 1879, and was approved by the Association of National Studs of France.

Lieut. Gov. Carns has also a fine stock range, and has a fine large herd of well-bred cattle.

Claudius Jones is proprietor of a large stock farm and a breeder of fine grades of cattle. He is also engaged in the importing of Holstein cattle.

The more prominent representations of business are dry goods, hardware and general merchandise, but the list that always makes up the complement of every thriving business city of the West is here faithfully reproduced. The professions of law, medicine and dental surgery are well supplied, and by men of undoubted trust and sterling worth.

Banking facilities are one of the prominent features of the city, and include the State Bank, John Cattle, Sr., President; S. W. Barclay, Cashier; and the Seward County Bank, S. C. Langworthy, President. Both are private institutions, well known in the financial world, and possessed of ample and sufficient capital.

INCORPORATION.

Seward was incorporated as a town by an order passed by the Board of Commissioners, April 5, 1870, and the following Trustees appointed: Leland Walker, M. D., F. F. Lankins, W. R. Davis, George Krumb, Samuel Manly.

The Board of Commissioners also appointed O. T. B. Williams, Town Attorney.

On the 6th of April, 1870, the Trustees appointed met at the office of Dr. L. Walker, and formally organized, choosing Dr. Walker as Chairman of the Board, and confirming the appointment of Mr. Williams as attorney of the town. L. G. Johns was appointed Clerk of the Board; F. M. Ellsworth, Collector; Samuel Stevenson, Assessor; J. N. Beaty, Treasurer, and W. H. Tuttle, Marshal and Constable.

A resolution was passed requesting the attorney to draft a full complement of ordinances for the government of the town, which were adopted at the next meeting of the board held April 13. At a special election held October 21, 1873, a full complement of city officials was elected, and the town formally placed under the government of a city of the second class.

The following is a roster of the town and city officials from the incorporation as a town up to the present time:

1870—Trustees, L. Walker, Chairman, F. F. Lankins, W. R. Davis, George Krumb, Samuel Manly; O. T. B. Williams, Attorney; L. G. Johns, Clerk; J. N. Beaty, Treasurer; W. H. Tuttle, Marshal; Samuel Stevenson, Assessor; F. M. Ellsworth, Collector.

1871—Trustees, O. Olmstead, Chairman, L. Walker, M. D., S. E. Ewing, John Tresler, George Whiting; Thomas Darnell, Attorney; W. B. Thorp, Clerk; H. A. Lewis, Treasurer; S. Parrish, Marshal; H. P. Kennard, Assessor; E. W. Clinton, Street Commissioner.

1872—Trustees, V. Daniels, Chairman, L. G. Johns, W. H. Tuttle, Samuel Stevenson, Herman Diers; O. T. B. Williams, Clerk and Assessor; F. J. Hamilton, Treasurer; George W. Whiting, Marshal; I. B. Crompton, Fire Warden.

1873—Trustees, Samuel Stevenson, Chairman, William Hays, Verial Daniels, I. L. Norval, Herman Diers; O. T. B. Williams, L. G. Johns, Treasurer; J. W. McCabe, Marshal; S. B. Mills, Street Commissioner; William Leese, Fire Warden.

October 21, 1873—City Officials—P. A. Castle, Mayor; W. R. Davis, Police Judge; J. W. McCabe, Marshal; T. L. Norval, Clerk; W. B. Thorpe, Treasurer; V. Daniels, City Engineer; Thomas Graham, A. J. Combs, Councilmen, First Ward; J. R. Paul, William Leese, Councilmen, Second Ward.

1874—Hon. Thomas Graham, Mayor; F. J. Hamilton, Police Judge; S. H. Marshall, Engineer; N. C. Rodgers, Clerk; (T. L. Norval elected to fill vacancy of Rodgers); William Wright, Marshal; W. B. Thorpe, Treasurer; Samuel Stevenson, Joel Tishue, Councilmen, First Ward; J. M. Strong, E. McIntyre, Councilmen, Second Ward; T. L. Norval, Assessor; William Wright, Street Commissioner.

1875—E. McIntyre, Mayor; S. B. Mills, Police Judge; W. B. Thorpe, Treasurer; T. L. Norval, Clerk; J. W. Gladnish, Marshal; R. S. Norval, Samuel Stevenson, Councilmen, First Ward; J. F. Ghoener, H. W. Ragan, Councilmen, Second Ward; S. H. Marshall, Engineer; J. A. Trent, Street Commissioner.

1876—I. B. Sorter, Mayor; F. H. Newton, Clerk; William Leese, Probate Judge; W. B. Thorpe, Treasurer; E. A. Polley, Engineer; R. S. Norval, James Read, Councilmen, First Ward; H. W. Ragan, J. F. Ghoener, Councilmen, Second Ward; D. W. Long, Assessor; T. Osborn, Street Commissioner.

1877—E. McIntyre, Mayor; J. D. Edwards, Clerk; O. T. B. Williams, Police Judge; A. J. Callender, Treasurer; W. H. Ashton, Marshal; R. McCrossan, Street Commissioner; W. C. Royes, Councilman, First Ward; H. W. Ragan, Councilman, Second Ward.

1878—T. L. Norval, Mayor; J. D. Edwards, City Clerk; L. G. Johns, Treasurer; L. W. Hart, Police Judge; Elias Horn, Marshal; N. C. Rodgers, J. B. Sorter, Councilmen, First Ward; John Kribbler, S. W. Long, Councilmen, Second Ward.

1879—E. K. Dunbaugh, Mayor; John L. McPheely, Clerk; W. R. Herrick, Treasurer; J. D. Edwards, Police Judge; D. H. Holsworth, Marshal; J. S. Henderson, I. B. Sorter, Councilmen, First Ward; T. E. Sanders, John Kribbler, Councilmen, Second Ward.

1880—C. W. Barclay, Mayor; J. D. Edwards, Clerk; L. G. Johns, Treasurer; S. L. McClean, Police Judge; L. Walker, M. D., J. G. Douglas, Councilmen, First Ward; R. R. Shick, J. G. Berdrow, Councilmen, Second Ward.

1881—W. O. Whitcomb, Mayor; E. A. Polley, Clerk; T. E. Saunders, Treasurer; J. L. McPheely, Police Judge; W. T. Olmstead, Engineer; Joel Tishue, Herman Diers, Councilmen, First Ward; Leland Walker, M. D., W. E. Chapin, Councilmen, Second Ward.

1882—W. O. Whitcomb, Mayor; T. E. Saunders, City Clerk; William Leese, Treasurer; Elias Horn, Police Judge; W. T. Olmstead, Engineer; R. E. Dunphy, Joel Tishue, Councilmen, Second Ward; W. E. Chapin, J. S. Henderson, Councilmen, First Ward.

SOCIETIES.

Oliver Lodge, No. 38, A., F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation July 29, 1871, by the following members:

G. J. Richmond, W. H. Tuttle, Samuel Manley, J. W. Dupin, Thomas Corr, H. S. Faucett, L. W. Manning, A. W. Sperry.

On the 14th day of September, 1872, a renewal of the dispensation was granted to the following members:

Samuel Manley, S. D. Paddock, L. G. Johns, H. C. Page, T. L. Norval, William Leese, John Helms, James Hackney, William Hays, J. W. Dupin, W. H. Tuttle, Thomas Corr.

It was granted a charter on the 18th of June, 1873, which bears the names of the following members and officers:

William Leese, W. M.; T. L. Norval, S. W.; Aurelius Roberts, J. W.; J. W. Shields, Treasurer; J. W. Dupin, Secretary; Thomas Corr, Nathan Clough, O. P. Cope, M. Dunnigan, James Hackney, William Hays, L. G. Johns, J. C. Langton, Horace Lester, Samuel Manley, L. W. Manning, George Miller, S. D. Paddock, H. C. Page, G. J. Richmond, Madison Rodgers, Robert Rowbotham, William T. Shields, I. B. Sortar, Samuel Stevenson, J. C. Sullivan, Joel Tishue, A. B. Tutton, Joseph Whitson, O. T. B. Williams.

The first Worshipful Master was G. J. Richmond; first Senior Warden, William H. Tuttle; first Junior Warden, Samuel Manley; first Treasurer, J. W. Dupin; first Secretary, Thomas Corr.

It now has a membership of sixty, and is one of the strongest and wealthiest in this part of the State. The present officers are:

William Leese, W. M.; R. S. Norval, S. W.; Robert St. Clair, J. W.; West B. Barrett, Treasurer; Joseph W. Dupin, Secretary.

Blue River Encampment, No. 7, was instituted March 24, 1874, by Grand Chief Patriarch D. C. Cline, under a charter granted March 11, 1874. The charter members were:

John R. Paul, Chief Patriarch; H. A. Thomas, Senior Warden; John Metcalf, Junior Warden; Ira Gallup, High Priest; S. H. Marshall, Guide; L. G. Johns, Inside Sentinel; —— Hathaway, Outside Sentinel; —— Ingham, Scribe; Morris Rich, Treasurer.

The lodge is in good working order, and owns one of the finest regalias in the State. The present officers are:

Philip Unitte, Chief Patriarch; L. G. Jones, Senior Warden; A. Allerton, Junior Warden; S. B. Clark, Scribe; D. C. McKillip, Treasurer; Thomas Graham, High Priest; S. H. Marshall, Guide. Present membership, 83.

I. O. O. F. Seward Lodge, No. 26, was instituted by Grand Master, John Hamlin, under a charter issued May 30, 1871, with the following charter members: L. G. Johns, Timothy B. Greene, W. R. Davis, Josiah H. Anderson, D. H. Figard. The first Noble Grand was L. G. Johns, First Vice Grand; D. H. Figard, First Secretary; J. H. Anderson, First Treasurer; Timothy B. Greene. It has seventy members enrolled, and is in good working order. The present officers are: B. Kohn, N. G.; Phillip Unitte, V. G.; Samuel Pence, Secretary; A. Allerton, Treasurer.

Seward Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized December 16, 1880.

The roster of charter members includes the following veterans: J. U. Edwards, Company M, Seventh Iowa Cavalry; A. M. Hinsdall, Company K, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry; Jefferson Ogg, Company D, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry; Thomas Corr, Company E, Tenth Missouri Infantry; A. W. Hagerman, Company D, One Hundred and Third Illinois Infantry; Henry Vanderhoof, Company F, Twelfth Michigan Infantry; S. D. Love, Company D, Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry; Abram Wallack, Company D, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry; C. C. Jobes, Company E, First Iowa Cavalry; J. C. Ford, Company H, Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry; C. K. Humphrey, Company G, First Ohio Artillery; G. W. Hoover, Company A, Seventh Cavalry; J. M. Fletcher, Company H, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry; William Hays, Company A, Eleventh Illinois Infantry; J. D. Messenger, Company D, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Infantry; William Clemmens, First Battalion Nebraska Cavalry; A. H. Edwards, Company F, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps; D. H.

Figard, Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania Infantry; J. D. Edwards, Company C, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry; G. W. Fuller, Company C, Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry; G. W. Whiting, Company K, Sixtieth New York Infantry; G. H. Sidle, Company E, Ninety-second Illinois Infantry; A. G. Williams, Company C, Third Iowa Cavalry.

The first officers were:

J. U. Edwards, P. C.; William Hays, S. V. C.; S. D. Love, J. V. C.; J. M. Fletcher, Chaplain; A. H. Edwards, O. D.; D. H. Figard, Q. M.; A. W. Hagerman, Surgeon; Jefferson Ogg, Adjutant.

The Post has fifty-nine comrades enrolled, and is energetic and active. It holds a camp-fire once a month, and is sound financially.

The present officers are:

J. U. Edwards, P. C.; Cyrus Fetterman, S. V. C.; J. W. Woods, J. V. C.; J. M. Fletcher; Chaplain; S. D. Love, Q. M.; Henry Vanderhoof, O. D.; William Clemmens, Adjutant.

Pearl Lodge, Independent Order of Seward Local I. O. G. T., Good Templars, was instituted by Grand Worthy Counselor, John B. Finch, October 21, 1879, with thirty charter members.

First Worthy Chief Templar, A. J. Hotchkiss; First Worthy Secretary, F. J. Simmons.

The lodge is one of the strongest in the State with a present membership of 180.

The present officers are: Miss Ada Van Pelt, W. C. T.; E. S. Agur, W. S.

Seward Lodge, No. 1403, K. of H., was instituted February 18, 1879, and granted a charter September 9, 1879.

The roll of charter members includes the following gentlemen: W. B. Bennett, John N. Edwards, Peter Hennigan, J. D. Edwards, A. J. Hotchkiss, Henry Morris, John L. Pheely, Charles W. Barclay, Carlos E. Boyes, O. H. Ford, Edward Cooper, J. H. Woodward, J. C. Ford, Samuel W. Long, R. R. Schick, W. H. Ashton, H. A. Thomas, Frank Isard.

The lodge was instituted by Past Grand Dictator, Thomas G. Magrane. The first Dictator was John N. Edwards. It has a membership of twenty-nine; present officers: J. J. Blodgett, D.; C. N. Emilton, V. D.; Albert Allerton, A. D.; F. G. Simmons, R.; C. D. Lindley, F. R.

RELIGIOUS.

The First Presbyterian Church of Seward was organized in the month of August, 1867, by Rev. William McCandlish, sent out by the Huntington Presbytery of Iowa. Rev. George B. Smith became the first pastor shortly after the church was organized, presiding over the church until the spring of 1876. His successor was Rev. Alfred Marvin, who was in charge only six months. In the spring of 1877, the present pastor, Rev. E. Benson, was called, and has since held the pastorate.

The church was built in 1870, and is valued at $1,500. Present membership fifty.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Seward was organized as a mission station by Rev. Joshua Worley, in the summer of 1869.

The society was formally organized July 9, 1870, and the following Board of Trustees elected: William R. Davis, Jacob Parsel, James Query, O. H. Bagley, J. H. Mickey, F. M. Timblin.

It was a mission station, and supplied at intervals until 1874. The annual Conference of 1873, appointed Rev. T. W. Brookbank to this charge, but he was compelled to resign on account of ill health; Rev. A. J. Combs was appointed to fill his place, and soon after Rev. Robert Rawbotham was also assigned to this work. Under their labors about one hundred united with the church, and the erection of the present house of worship was commenced.

Rev. A. L. Folden acted as a supply for 1875, and the church was completed through the liberality of Mrs. Herrick, who generously donated to the society $700. Rev. McLean was appointed later, and labored until the conference year of 1878, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Shanks. Rev. John P. Roe was pastor in 1879, and Rev. P. Van Fleet in 1880. The present pastor, Rev. E. J. Willis, commenced his labors with the beginning of the conference year of 1881.

The society has a membership of ninety, and the church property is valued at $3,000. The present Board of Trustees are: H. H. Purnald, Peter Godfrey, John J. True, H. R. Lewis, J. R. McIntyre, George Underhill, T. L. Norral, C. W. Barclay, John Cattle, Sr.

First Missionary Baptist Church.—The organization dates back to March 1, 1870. The organizing members were E. L. Clark, N. M. Clark, F. E. Pitt, L. A. Pitt, E. F. Walker, L. Walker, M. D., B. B. Archer.

Rev. E. L. Clark became the first pastor of the church shortly after its organization, remaining in charge until his death, which transpired in the month of 1873.

After the death of Rev. Mr. Clark, Rev. H. W. Brayton was chosen pastor, assuming his duties April 26, 1873, remaining in charge until October 23, 1875. He was succeeded by Rev. J. D. Newell, who was called February 26, 1876, and presided over the church until June 15, 1876, at which date he resigned. Rev. Mr. Newell was succeeded by Rev. William Hall, who was called January 30, 1877, and resigned October 30, 1877.

Rev. Mr. Hall was succeeded by Rev. Ephraim Hapgood, who took charge of the church April 30, 1878; resigning March 3, 1880.

Rev. H. L. Badger, the last pastor, was called November 1, 1880, serving one year, resigning November 1, 1881. Since that date, it has been supplied by various ministers.

The church was erected in the north part of town in 1875, and removed to its present location in 1876. It is valued at $2,000.

The first Clerk was Dr. L. Walker. The first Board of Trustees, Dr. L. Walker, Rev. E. L. Clark and B. B. Archer. Present membership, fifty.

St. John's Lutheran Church was organized in March, 1874, by the Rev. Theodore Grueber, who became its first pastor, retaining his pastorate until the year 1881.

The organizing members were:

O. E. Bernecker, Herman Bernecker, C. F. Kroeger, Philip Kummer, C. F. Brestel, Herman Diers, A. Bernecker, Carl Schlater, William Saltz, J. F. Ghoener, George Alberty, Julius Schlater.

The first meetings were held at the court house, and afterward in the Presbyterian Church.

The church was erected in the fall of 1878, at a cost of $800.

The society has a membership of forty, and is at present under the guidance of Rev. E. Bode, who succeeded Rev. Mr. Grueber.

German Evangelical.—This church was organized by Rev. C. Bick in 1877, who also became its first pastor, remaining at Seward until 1880, and since that date the church has been supplied. The church building was erected in 1877, and is valued at $600. Present membership of the society, twenty-seven.

The First United Brethren Church of Seward, was organized April 10, 1879, by Rev. E. W. Johnson, who also officiated as pastor until 1881.

Rev. M. Waltermire succeeded Rev. Mr. Johnson, remaining until April, 1882, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. J. M. Eads.

A Board of Trustees was elected at the organization of the society, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Rev. E. W. Johnson, George Slonecker, Louis Welch, C. A. Snider, J. W. Coke.

The church was built in 1880, at a cost of $1,700. Present membership of the society, sixty.

A Catholic mission was established at Seward as early as 1872, and attended at intervals from Lincoln up to the year 1878. On the 18th day of May, 1878. Father William Burne organized St Vincent's Church at the house of J. A. Fallon, and the following Board of Trustees were elected:

J. A. Fallon, John McGowan, Henry Rohren, Christopher Raynolds. John Conway was also elected Church Clerk, and J. A. Fallon, Treasurer.

The church was erected in 1878, and the entire property is valued at $2,500. Father Burne was succeeded by Father John O'Brien in July, 1878, who was pastor until the fall of 1879, when he was succeeded by Father John Wallace. Father Wallace was in charge one year, his successor being Father C. J. Quinn, the present resident pastor.

The present Board of Trustees are:

Father C. J. Quinn, John Zimmerman, John Kribbler, John Dalton. John Kubbler, Church Treasurer; John Conway, Church Clerk.

SCHOOLS.

The public schools of Seward are under the able and efficient charge of Prof. G. H. Cummings. Their progress during the past few years, though gradual, has been manifest, not only in their growth in numbers, but in the increased efficiency of its able corps of teachers, and in the earnest application, liberal attainments and high character of its pupils. They have had the hearty support of the District Board of Education, and the utmost harmony prevails among teachers and scholars.

They are graded into five departments comprising a Primary Course, a Secondary, Intermediate, Grammar and High School.

At the present time, 350 pupils are in attendance, distributed in the several departments as follows:

In the Primary, in charge of Miss Nettie M. Cox and Miss Freeman, 125 pupils. In the Secondary, in charge of Misses Smith and Davis, 100 pupils. In the Intermediate, in charge of Miss Ella Benson, forty pupils. In the Grammar, in charge of Alexander Campbell, forty-five pupils.

The High School Department is under the personal charge of Prof. Cummings, assisted by Miss Nettie L. Boyd, and has forty pupils. A most careful and systematic course of study is carried out in every department that will give the scholar the most thorough and practical common school education, and fit him for the active duties of life. Good government is maintained, and the per cent of scholarship and deportment will compare favorably with the leading schools of the State. The school building is a large, two-story, healthful and roomy brick, erected in 1874 at a cost of $8,000. It is well located, and is one of the many bright features of the city.

The present Board of Education is composed of the following persons:

R. P. Anderson, Director; G. Babson, Jr., Moderator; J. N. Edwards, Treasurer; Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, H. L. Boyes, Richard Norval.

DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.

The Seward County Driving Park Association was organized September 8, 1877, with the following officials: Claudius Jones, President; E. McIntyre, Secretary; Thomas Graham, Treasurer; Directors, W. O. Whitcomb, J. S. Henderson, William Gill.

These gentlemen have continued to hold their several positions up to the present time.

The society owns a tract of forty acres, three-fourths of a mile south of Seward, on which has been erected all necessary buildings, and an excellent half-mile course laid out. It is sound financially, and holds an annual meeting in connection with the Agricultural Society.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LUKE AGUR, Justice of the Peace and loan agent at Seward, was born at West Cambridge, Middlesex Co., Mass., August 12, 1829, being the son of Luke and Maria Agur, whose maiden name was Cutter. The parents of both were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, and were land grant holders of King George. The subject of this sketch remained in his native State until 1849, when he went to California at the time of the great mining excitement, going by way of Cape Horn; returned from there in 1855, and immediately went to Wisconsin, where he located at Darlington, La Fayette Co., and followed agricultural pursuits, remaining here until 1871, at which time he came to Seward County, Neb., and purchased a quarter section of land from the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, and a mill site on Lincoln Creek, situated on Section 31, Town 12, Range 2 east, C Precinct, and the same year erected the mill now known as the Marysville Mills, being 24x36, two stories high, two run of buhrs and an excellent water power, with a capacity for grinding 300 bushels of wheat per day. Here Mr. Agur made his home until 1874, when he moved into Seward; was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1875, and has served two years as Justice of the Peace. He was married in Massachusetts in 1862, to Miss Mary Adams, by whom he had two sons—Edward S. and Clinton L. who died in 1874.

WEST B. BARRETT, of the firm of W. B. Barrett & Co., the pioneer lumber merchants of Seward and the surrounding counties, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1872, locating at Seward, where he opened a lumber-yard in company with J. F. Stanhilber, the latter now being a well-known lumber dealer of Oshkosh, Wis. The subject of this sketch was born in Pennsylvania July 23, 1835, and at the age of nineteen years came West to Wisconsin, and afterward traveled around in various Northwestern States and Territories, and in the winter of 1856, visited the Red River of the North, and in connection with a party of men surveyed the town of Breckenridge, Dak., and erected the first house on the Red River. In 1858, started for California, but did not get any farther than Utah, where he remained until 1859, when he went to Pike's Peak, remaining in that part of the country until the breaking-out of the rebellion, and then enlisted in the First Colorado Cavalry, Company M, in 1862, serving his country for three years, after which he returned to Pennsylvania on a visit to his friends and relatives, and then went back to Wisconsin, where he was married at Oshkosh, November 18, 1866, to Miss Anna S. Chase, and remained there until he came to Nebraska in 1872. Mr. Barrett is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Oliver Lodge, No. 38, at Seward, and is a charter member of Seward Lodge, No. 1408, K. of H.

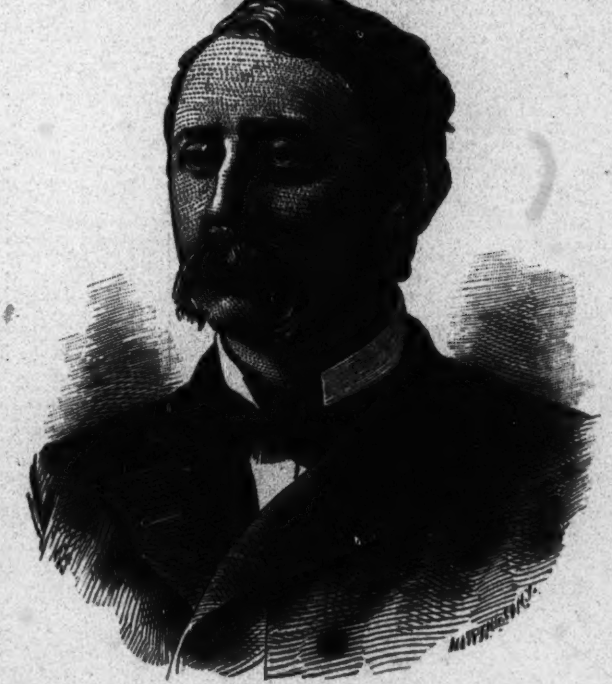
JAMES G. BERDROW, blacksmith and machinist at Seward, came to Nebraska in May, 1874, locating in Seward, and is the pioneer blacksmith of the town, being also engaged in the manufacture of buggies and wagons. He was born in Franklin County, N. Y., on the 5th day of November, 1832, and was married in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1859, to Miss Harriet S. Wilson, of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., by whom he has four children—Lawiston G., Orin L., Asa and Henry J. The subject of this sketch served one year as a member of the City Council of Seward, and is a member of the Masonic Order of Oliver Lodge, No. 38. Mr. Berdrow has belonged to the order of Good Templars, Pearl Lodge, No. 204, for twelve years; is a charter member; also a charter member of the Temple of Honor, and Treasurer No. 8, Seward, Neb.

JAMES H. BETZER, editor of the *Blue Valley Blade*, at Seward, was born in Ross County, Ohio, on the 24th of January, 1836. Left his native State in 1856, and went with his parents to DeWitt County, Ill., where they made a permanent home, but the subject of this sketch went to Iowa, where he remained until the spring of 1857, when he was called home to Illinois on account of the death of his father. In 1858, went to Iowa, locating in Marion County, and was there married the same year to Miss Rhoda C. Welch. Here he commenced operating a saw-mill, and pursued that calling until 1868, at that time becoming connected with the Pella *Blade*, a weekly newspaper published at Pella, Iowa, and which he continued to edit until 1877. He then removed to Monroe, Jasper County, and founded there a paper known as the Monroe *Times*, but at the expiration of six months moved his office to Chariton, Lucas Co., and changed the name of his paper to *Lucas County Republican*. After running this for six months, he sold out, and in June, 1879, came to Seward, Neb., and purchased the paper there known as the Seward *Advocate*, but which he has changed to the *Blue Valley Blade*. This is a four-page seven-column paper, being Republican in politics. The editor is also doing a regular jobbing business.

HIRAM L. BOYES, senior member of the firm of Boyes & Sons, proprietors of the Seward City Flouring Mills, was born in Hillsboro County, N. H., January 9, 1812, and is the son of James and Martha Boyes, his mother's maiden name being Ramsey, the former of French descent and the latter Scotch-Irish. His father followed farming, but was a ship carpenter by trade, and when the subject of this sketch was three years of age. They located in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., where the father died in 1828. In 1836, was married to Miss Esther L. Hibbard, of Erie County, N. Y., who was born September 2, 1816. Moved to St. Joseph County, Mich., in 1844, and there followed farming, and, in 1849, at the time of the great mining excitement, started for California, going around by Cape Horn. After four years of mining experience returned home, and immediately settled in Story County, Iowa, and was among the early settlers of that locality. Here he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he continued until 1867, at that time coming to Nebraska and locating on the place where he now lives. Immediately began improving the mill site, and erected a saw mill, which was replaced by the fine grist mill in 1872. The building is 30x40 feet, three stories high, with four run of buhrs, and has a capacity of making daily forty barrels of flour, and is one of the best mill properties on the Upper Blue River. Messrs. Boyes & Son are practical millers of long experience, and have brought their business up to a fine standard, and may be named among the most enterprising, public-spirited men of Seward County. The former is a life member of the National Liberal League.

JOHN BROWN, Sheriff of Seward County, came to Nebraska in 1857, and located at Rock Bluff, Cass Co. Here he engaged at freighting from Plattsmouth to the Rocky Mountains until 1870, when he went into the Indian Territory, and worked at the lumber trade, hauling from the Choctaw Nation to Fort Sill, remaining here until 1873; he then came up to Kansas, and was employed on the Atchison & Santa Fe Railroad until 1874, and then returned to Cass County, Neb. In 1875, came to Seward, and was soon afterward appointed Constable and Deputy Sheriff, being elected to the office of County Sheriff in 1881. Was born in Monroe County, N. Y., October 17, 1846, and was married at Seward, Neb., to Miss Maggie Ogg, on the 28th of April, 1881. She was born in Ottumwa, Iowa.

EDMUND C. CARNS, Lieutenant Governor of the State of Nebraska and dealer in real estate and live stock at Seward, was born in Butler, Butler Co., Penn., February 19, 1846, and is the son of Andrew and Mary E. Carns, who were both natives of that State. His father was engaged in the foundry business in his native State, and here the subject of this sketch received his education, and, in 1856, removed West to Mercer County, Ill., with his parents, where he commenced farming, which he continued until 1864, at that time going to Minnesota, where he followed government transportation, and afterward took a trip to California. Returned from there in the spring of 1873, and settled in Seward, Neb., where he began buying grain, and was the first grain buyer in the place. In 1875, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and was the first State Senator from Seward County, and is at this writing serving his second term as Lieutenant Governor of Nebraska, being nominated by acclamation. Was married, March 31, 1880, in Omaha, to Miss Margarett J. Burke, of Forestville, N. Y.



Edmund C. Carns

JOHN CATTLE, Sr., President of the State Bank of Nebraska at Seward, is an Englishman by birth, and came to Nebraska in 1876, settling at Seward, where he had two sons and a daughter, who preceded him from England two years. Bought a section of land (8), G precinct, and now has a most excellent farm, being entirely fenced, and well stocked with 1,000 head of French Merino sheep and 100 head of fine graded stock. In February of 1881, bought the bank mentioned at the head of this sketch. Is a member of the M. E. Church at Seward. Mr. Cattle was born in Yorkshire, Eng., on the 14th of March, 1817, and was married at the same place in 1846, to Miss Alice Sorby, by whom he has three sons and three daughters.

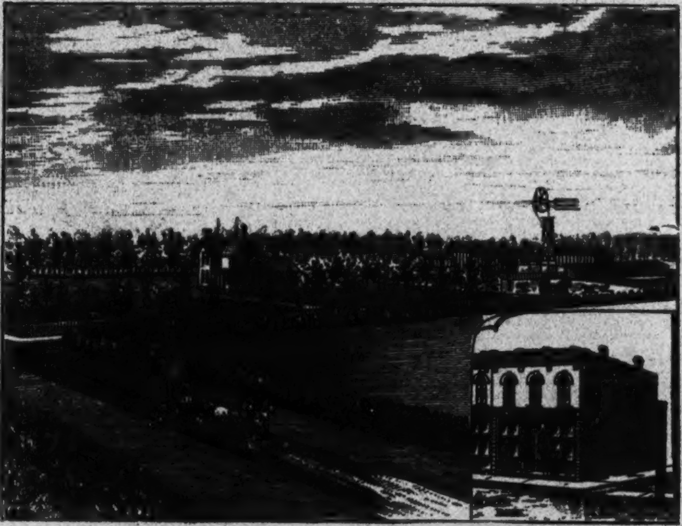
CAPT. ROBERT T. COOPER, County Treasurer, first came to Nebraska in the year 1866, and after taking a general survey of the country and its prospects, he returned to the East and did not come here to make his home until 1874. He then bought a farm and mill site on the Big Blue River, erecting a mill thereon, then known as the Cooper Mills, but afterward as the Seward County Mills. This he has continued to operate, and has since taken J. S. Henderson as partner of the same, the mill being 24x36, two stories high, two run of buhrs, a thirty-horse power, and a capacity for making twenty-five barrels of flour daily. The subject of this sketch was born in Stephenson County, Ill., May 24, 1842, and enlisted from that State at Freeport, in 1861, in the Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company B, as private in the late war, and was promoted in January, 1863, to Second Lieutenant; in October, 1864, to First Lieutenant, and, in May, 1865, to Captain. Served until February of 1866, when he was discharged and returned to his former home in Stephenson County, and, in 1869 and 1871, was elected Treasurer of said county. He was one of the original members of Seward Post, No. 8, of G. A. R., and is also a member of the A., F. & A. M., Evergreen Lodge, No. 170.

WILLIAM W. COX came to Nebraska in February, 1860, and first located in Nebraska City, where he worked at the carpenter's and joiner's trade. At the expiration of two years, he removed to Lancaster County, one and one-half miles west of where the present city of Lincoln is, at the place known as the Salt Basin. Here he embarked in the manufacture of salt, supplying a number of the Western markets, and after pursuing this occupation for a time, went to Seward County in 1864, and took up a homestead on Section 8, Town 11, Range 3 east, G Precinct, being among the first settlers in the county. Here he remained, improving his land, until the fall of 1873, at which time, he moved into the town of Seward and commenced in the grain business, also adding a complete stock of agricultural implements, following this business until 1881. In 1880, Mr. C. purchased fifteen acres of land adjacent to Seward, and has had it surveyed into town lots, being now known as the Cox Addition, of which he is still proprietor. He had been Justice of the Peace of his precinct and is now Notary Public, and was one of the original members of the first Baptist Church in the county. The first religious meeting was held at his house, the Rev. Dr. McKesone officiating. Has been correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, Omaha *Republican* and various other papers, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., Seward Lodge, No. 16, and taught the first school in the county. The subject of this sketch was born November 12, 1832, at Versailles, N. Y., and married in Knox County, Ill., March 27, 1856, to Miss Rebecca Sampson, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1823. Their family consists of seven children, viz: Kate J., now Mrs. J. A. Ruby, of Seward County; Nettie M., a teacher in the public schools of Seward; Elmer E.; William Lincoln, the first white male child born in G Precinct; Omar L.; Charley B.; and Nora A.

HERMAN DIERS, dealer in general merchandise in Seward, came to Nebraska in 1870, locating in Seward, where he commenced keeping a store, in a small 20x36 building, one and one-half stories high, and with a small stock of general merchandise. In 1878, this building was replaced with a fine two-story brick, 20x80, and is now filled with as complete a stock in that line as can be found in the county. He was a member of the City Council, and served for several terms, both under the old village charter and under the city charter; term expired May 1, 1882. He was born in the town of Ruttel, Germany, March 23, 1845, coming with his parents to the United States in 1857, and living with them in Clayton County, Iowa, and remained there until he came West and located in Nebraska. He received his education both in his native State and in Iowa. He was married in Seward County, in 1871, to Miss Annie C. Schulte, who was born in Ohio, but raised in Iowa. They have three children—Lewis H., John H. and Theodore C.

STEPHEN R. DOUGLASS, retired farmer at Seward, was born in Windham County, Conn., on the 26th of August, 1827, being the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Douglass, née Lilybridge, his father being of the original family of Douglass, who were the first settlers of the New London, Conn., being of Scotch descent. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, then served an apprenticeship at shoemaking, and also did some merchandising until 1856, at which time he left his native State and came West as far as Illinois. Remained here a short time, and in the fall of the same year removed to Iowa, where he entered land in Mitchell County, and commenced farming and stock-raising, being among the earliest settlers in that part of the State. This he successfully operated until 1864, when he took another move westward, finally locating in Seward County, Neb., and took up a homestead on Section 12, Town 19, Range 3 east, O Precinct. Immediately began operations by making a small dug-out, in which he had only lived four weeks, when he was obliged to decamp on account of Indian troubles. Moved to Otoe County with his family, and remained there until the spring of 1866, when they returned to their claim, Mr. D. having revisited from time to time, and held his land, and were the second settlers in that precinct. Mr. Douglass was married in Cedar City, Minn., October 15, 1857, to Miss Jane E. Donovan, who was born in Franklin County, Penn., whose ancestors were of Irish descent. She is one of the original members of the Congregational Church in O Precinct.

ELIJAH K. DUNBAUGH, druggist at Seward, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., in 1824, and is the son of John and Mary Dunbaugh, of old Pennsylvania stock, his father still being alive at the advanced age of eighty-five years. The subject of this sketch received such education as the public schools of his native State afforded, going to school during the winter and working at home on the farm in the summer. At the age of nineteen, he left home and went into an adjoining county, and engaged with a distant relative, Jacob Bender, and here he learned the cabinet trade, serving three years. He worked at his trade in various places until 1840, when he opened a shop at Waynesburg, which he run for three years, and during this time was married to Miss Margerette Dysert, and in 1852, removed to Carroll County, Md., where he was engaged in the hotel business. In 1854, came West as far as Illinois, and settled in Sangamon County, where he worked at carpentering and building until 1873. Then wended his way farther westward, and located at Seward, Neb. Embarked in his present business in May, 1874, and is now the oldest resident druggist of Seward County. Held the office of Mayor of Seward in 1880. He is a member of the Masonic order, Oliver Lodge, No. 38, his wife being a member of the Presbyterian Church at Seward



"GROVE HOUSE."—RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN CATTLE, Sr.

JOSEPH W. DUPIN, Clerk of Seward County, came to Nebraska in April, 1870, and took up a homestead on Section 8, Town 11, Range 2 east, F Precinct, and was among the first to settle in that precinct. Here he resided until March, 1873, when he moved to Seward, being then appointed Deputy Clerk under Thomas Graham, which position he held until 1878. In 1880–81, he was deputy under O'Keefe, and in the fall of 1881, was elected County Clerk. Mr. D. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., being a charter member of the Oliver Lodge, No. 38, at Seward, and is also a member of the Baptist Church there. Was born in Bardstown, Nelson Co., Ky., on the 16th of February, 1840, and was married at Elizabethtown, in the same State, to Miss Georgie Fairleigh, who is a native of the same State.

JOHN N. EDWARDS, attorney at law and loan broker at Seward, came to Nebraska in July, 1873, and located at Seward, where he opened a law office, and was among the first practicing lawyers in the town. He is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Huntingdon County on the 20th of January, 1847. Coming West, he enlisted, at Fairfield, Iowa, in the Nineteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company B, of the late war, but was transferred at Davenport to the Seventh Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, Company M, and served until June 22, 1866. Returning to Iowa at the close of the war, he entered the college at Pella, and in the fall of 1869, was elected Superintendent of Jefferson County, Iowa. At the close of his official duty, he entered the Iowa State University, and was a graduate of the law department of that institution in the spring of 1873, being admitted, in July of the same year, before the Supreme Court of Iowa. He was married December 22, 1869, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, to Miss Nannie Kirkpatrick, daughter of the Rev. A. J. Kirkpatrick, of that city. Mr. Edwards is a member of the G. A. R., Seward Post, No. 3, and was their first Commander, having served in that capacity since their organization. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Seward Lodge, No. 26; is also a charter member of the K. of H. lodge at Seward and was the first Dictator. Mr. Edwards is largely engaged in handling money for Eastern and home capitalists, his neighbors having implicit confidence in his integrity.

CHARLES N. HAMILTON, dealer in agricultural implements, came to Nebraska in 1872, locating at Crete, where he engaged in the machine business, which he pursued for about one and a half years. Then moved on a farm for a time, and afterward clerked for Cory Brothers, dealers in agricultural implements, and in 1879 came to Seward, where he started a branch house for the above firm. In the spring following his location here, he bought out his employers, and has since run the business himself. He was born in Windsor County, Vt., February 9, 1837, and in 1861 enlisted in the late war, at Pekin, Ill., in the Thirty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company I, under Hon. John A. Logan. After serving a little over a year, he was discharged on account of ill-health which unfitted him for service. In 1869, he came to Nebraska, and started a store at what is now Central City, Merrick County, which was the second store in the place, but after remaining a short time, he returned East, and was married in Illinois, in 1871, to Mrs. Elizabeth J. La Sourd, of Indiana, coming back to Nebraska.

JAMES M. FLETCHER, proprietor of the Excelsior Meat Market, at Seward, came to Nebraska in 1879, and first located at Lincoln, where he worked at his trade until the spring of 1880, at that time moving to Seward, and opened his present business, and is now the oldest firm of the kind in Seward, having a trade that requires the killing of four beeves per week. The subject of this sketch was born at Millersburg, Bourbon Co., Ky., on the 6th of October, 1856.

HON. THOMAS GRAHAM, Surveyor, came to Nebraska in the summer of 1868, and took up a homestead on Section 30, Town 9, Range 4 east, Seward County, where he resided until 1872, when he moved into Seward. In 1869, he was elected Clerk, the county seat then being in Milford, and was continually re-elected to that office until the fall of 1879, the county seat being changed to Seward in 1871. In the fall of 1880, he was elected State Senator of the Twenty-first District, and holds that office at this writing. He has the full confidence of the people, as may be seen from his being continually elected to office in both county and State, on the Democratic ticket, when the county is two-thirds Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 26, having belonged to the order for twenty-six years. Was one of the special committee to draft resolutions for regulating railroads in Nebraska, and surveyed the original plat for Seward for Lewis Moffitt, the original proprietor of the town. The subject of this sketch was born in Philadelphia County, Penn., on the 6th of November, 1832, moving to Allegheny County with his parents when only four years old. After receiving a common school education, he attended an academy at Hookstown, Penn.; and, in the year 1849, became connected with a surveying party, which occupation he followed on the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad, and also on the Chartiers Valley Railroad. Was married, November 5, 1866, at Plattsmouth, Neb., to Mrs. Jenette Denison, who was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., on the 10th of September, 1837.

JAMES H. HARRIS, real estate dealer at Seward, Neb., was born in Washington County, N. Y., August 15, 1820. Leaving his native State at the age of sixteen, he wended his way westward to Indiana, settling in Goshen, Elkhart County, where he remained until 1852; and, at the time of the great mining excitement, went to California, where he was a resident until 1869. Returning at that time to the East, he remained until 1870, when he came to Nebraska, temporarily locating at Plattsmouth, and, in the summer of the same year, went to Lincoln, where he was employed in the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Land Office. In the spring of 1872, he removed to Lincoln on some land now known as the Harris, Roberts & Moffitt Addition, and is now proprietor of about 80 lots in that town.

WILLIAM IMLAY, farmer and dairyman at Seward, was born in Allegheny County, Penn., August 18, 1830, is the son of David and Dorcas Imlay nee Johnson, who were formerly residents of New Jersey, being of Scotch and Welsh descent. When William was five years of age, his parents removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, living there until the winter of 1841, at that time going to Wabash County, Ind. Here he was married, in October, 1853, to Miss Mary E. Donaldson, who was a native of that State, and lived here, his occupation being that of a farmer, until the fall of 1856, when he came West to Harrison County, Iowa, making his home there until April, 1858; but, in the fall previous, had been out in Nebraska, and taken up a claim in Cass County. In the spring of 1858, Mr. Imlay moved his family out there, and began a pioneer life; but, in 1863, was so unfortunate as to have most of his improvements destroyed by the prairie fires, which forced him to abandon his claim, and seek means of support in some other occupation. Then went to Lincoln County, to the place known as the Great Salt Basin, and began the manufacture of salt, which he followed until April, 1864; then removed to Seward County, and took up a homestead on Section 18, Town 11, Range 3 east, being the first white set-ber next to R. T. Gale, in the county. Was elected one of the first County Commissioners, and filled that responsible position for seven years. He also represented his District in the Territorial Legislature in 1864–65, which then consisted of Saunders, Butler, Lancaster and Seward Counties. Was also one of the original members of the Presbyterian Church here, which was the first church organized in the county. His family consists of five children—Sarah F., now Mrs. Allen S. Anderson, of Seward County; Josephine L., now Mrs. John Williams, of Seward; William A., of Montana Territory; David Mc and John T.

LLOYD G. JOHNS, ex-County Treasurer of Seward and stock-raiser, was born in Northumberland County, Penn., December 22, 1840, and is the son of Abia and Jane Johns, whose maiden name was Teats, the former being of Welsh and the latter of German descent. He received an academic education in his native State; and, in 1861, enlisted in the rebellion in the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and served until the close of the war. Was in the army, Department of the Gulf, and afterward in the Army of the Cumberland, taking an active part in all of the engagements. At the close of the war, he returned to Pennsylvania, and, in 1867, came West as far as Illinois, where he remained until the spring of 1868, and then came to Seward County, Neb., and took up a homestead on Section 30, Town 12, Range 3 east, B Precinct. He now owns one section of land in that precinct, which he devotes to stock-raising, having at this writing seventy-five cows of the Short-Horn breed. Mr. J. was appointed Postmaster at Seward by U. S. Grant in 1872, which position he retained for four years, and, in 1877, was elected County Treasurer of Seward, in which capacity he served four years, the last term expiring January 1, 1882. Is one of the original members of the Baptist Church at Seward, and a charter member of Seward Lodge, No. 26, I. O. O. F., and of Encampment No. 7 at the same place. Is a member of Oliver Lodge, No. 38, A., F. & A. M., and of the G. A. R., being first made a member of that order at Rockford, Ill., in 1867, and now belonging to Seward Post No. 3. Was married, in November, 1870, at Lincoln, Neb., to Miss Mary R. McKillip, of Clinton, Iowa, by whom he has one daughter—Emma Marie.

EDWARD W. JONES, of the firm of Jones & Sons, proprietors of the Farmers' Home Hotel, also of meat market at Seward; came to Nebraska in the fall of 1879, locating at Seward, and first started an eating house at the old Burlington & Missouri depot, and, in March, 1881, moved up in the town, and opened the Farmers' Home. In January, 1882, he purchased a meat market, and now runs it in partnership with his son. He is also proprietor of the Union Poultry and Pet Stock Yards at Seward, shipping such stock all over the Northwest, doing an excellent business in that line. The subject of this sketch was born in England on the 14th of June, 1829, coming to the United States in 1856, and during the same year settled at Dubuque, Iowa, where he kept store, and also ran a poultry and pet stock yard, coming to Nebraska in the fall of 1879.

CLAUDIUS JONES was born in Orleans County, N. Y., on the 30th day of June, 1825, and is the son of David and Cynthia Jones, the former being Welsh and the latter of old New England stock. He spent the first twenty-five years with his parents on the farm, during which period he received a common school education. In 1850, he opened a small country store, near his native home, which he conducted successfully until 1856, when he took his first step westward as far as Henry County, Ill. In June, 1859, he was married to Miss Harriett I. Weed, of his native town and State, and settled in Galva, Ill., at which time and place he opened a banking house, which is now known as the First National Bank of Galva, Ill., which he placed on a solid foundation. In 1866, he moved to Monmouth, Ill., and, in 1870, was one of the incorporators of the Monmouth National Bank, and served as Cashier and Vice President until he sold out his interest for the purpose of coming to Nebraska. In July, 1873, he opened the State Bank of Nebraska at Seward, and conducted it so successfully for six years that it was acknowledged by all to be one of the safest and best paying institutions of the kind in the State. In 1879, in consequence of poor health, he sold out his bank and retired to his large farm near Seward, and intends to spend the balance of his days looking after his fine herds and enjoy the fruits of his labor. He has always been a liberal contributor to all public enterprises, and has established for himself a reputation as a citizen and a business man, which is not only a credit to himself but an honor to the community in which he resides.

CAS. R. LA MENA, wagon manufacturer of Seward, came to Nebraska in 1878, locating in Seward, where he opened a wagon shop, which he has continued to run ever since, having only a capital of $5 to start with. His trade has since increased, however, till he now does a large business and now owns one shop 20x40 and two stories high, and one 20x24 and one story high. The subject of this sketch was born in Grand Duchy of Baden, March 28, 1848, coming to the United States in 1854, with his parents, and locating with them at Philadelphia, where, when he became old enough, he entered the wholesale house of E. R. Taggert, importer of laces and fancy goods, as book-keeper, and between the years 1867 and 1869 made trips back to the old country, where he purchased largely for this firm. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in the same year that the great fire occurred there, and was employed by the firm of Field, Leiter & Co., having charge of the lace department, remaining there until 1873, and then went to Marengo, Ill., where he farmed and learned the trade of wagon making. Was here married, in December, 1877, to Miss Mary A. Smith.

WILLIAM LEESE, senior member of the firm of Leese & Lewis, attorneys at law at Seward, came to Nebraska in May, 1866, and first located in Otoe County, where he took up a homestead on Section 10, Palmyra Precinct, remaining on his claim until 1870, at that time going to Iowa, but after staying there a short time he returned to Nebraska and located in Lincoln, where he lived until 1872, when he moved to Seward and finished his law studies, and was admitted to the bar before Judge Lake, of Seward, in 1874, and has since practiced his profession at that place. The subject of this sketch was born in Athens County, Tenn., April 30, 1840, and was married in Otoe County, Neb., in 1869, to Miss Miranda L. Wilson, daughter of Jefferson and Minerva Wilson, who settled in Nebraska in 1862. Mr. L. enlisted in the great rebellion in 1861, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the Second United States Horse Artillery, and served until the close of the war, and was in all of the engagements on the Potomac. After coming from the war he went to Parkersburg, W. Va., and ran a ferry from that place to Belpre. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., being a charter member of Oliver Lodge, No. 38. Mr. L., of this firm, is a graduate of the Ann Arbor Law School, in 1878, and came to Nebraska in the same year and opened his first office at Seward, where he has since practiced.

JOHN S. LEONHARDT, physician and surgeon at Seward, was born in Missouri on the 4th of October, 1854. His parents moved to Iowa when he was but a small child and settled at Keokuk, where the subject of this sketch received a common school education, and in 1875 entered the Medical College at that place and was a graduate in the class of 1878. He then immediately started west for Nebraska, settling in Seward, where he has since practiced his profession. He is a member of the Seward County Medical Society, and now holds the Chair in the Seward Preparatory School of Medicine.

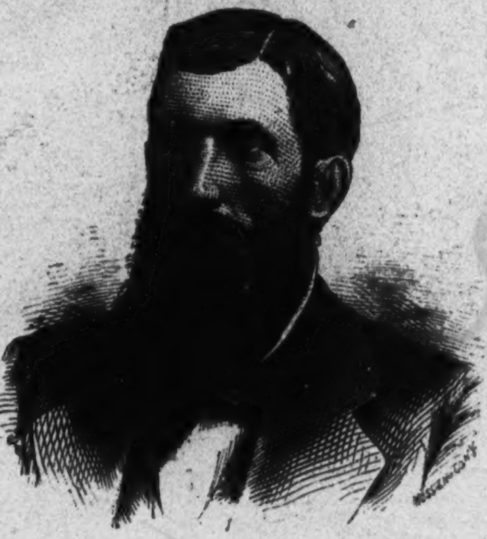
SAMUEL P. LINDLEY, dealer in farm machinery at Seward, came to Nebraska in the winter of 1872 first locating in Lincoln, where he started in the machine business, and in the spring of 1873, started a branch house at Seward, and was the first firm to operate in that line in the place. In 1876, he moved to Seward, and has since made that his home, and does an annual business of $16,000, most of the machinery being used in this county. He is a member of the Baptist Church here, and has been Clerk of that society for five years. Mr. Lindley was born in Ohio January 18, 1840, and was married in Mason County, Ill., in 1860, to Miss Annie Dobson.

GEORGE W. LOWLEY, County Judge and lawyer, at Seward, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1870, and took up a homestead in Seward County, on Section 12, Town 11, Range 4 east, H Precinct, and then went to Lincoln, where he opened a law office in connection with Judge Jennings. Here he remained until 1871, when he returned to Seward County, and from 1874 to 1879 practiced his profession as a partner of William Leese, and subsequently by himself. In the fall of 1881, he was elected County Judge, and fills that office in an able and efficient manner. The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, on the 8th of March, 1842, and when three years of age his parents crossed the ocean to the United States, first settling in Boston, Mass., and afterward living in different New England States until they finally settled down in Tipton County, Ind., where his father is now Postmaster. He enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company F, of the great rebellion, in 1861, and served until 1862, when he was wounded at the battle of Fort Donelson, which disabled him for further service.

SANFORD H. MARSHALL, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel at Seward, was born in Williston, Chittenden Co., Vt., on the 3d of February, 1837, being the son of Lewis and Maria Marshall, nee Sanford, who were both natives of that State. The subject of this sketch remained on the homestead until 1861, when he enlisted in the rebellion in the First Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, Company L, and served three years, three months and fifteen days, taking an active part in all the engagements of his regiment, and during this time he was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg in the left thigh, but managed to take two rebel prisoners after he was hurt. He was also wounded in the groin at the battle of Brandy Station, in October, 1863, being at the same time taken prisoner, but soon afterward escaped and got safely back into the Union lines. His parents died during the war, and in 1866 Mr. Marshall came west to Iowa, and in Company with his brother, A. D., bought a large stock farm containing 300 acres. This they operated until 1870, when he sold out his interest in the farm and moved to the town of Washington, and started in the livery business. This he ran until 1875, and in the spring of 1876 came to Seward, Neb., where he again started a livery stable, which he operated until November, 1881, at which time he began his present hotel business, his house being nicely furnished and containing twenty-one rooms for the use of the traveling public. Mr. Marshall was married in 1858, in Vermont, to Miss Rebecca Johnson, and has one daughter, Florence. He is a charter member of Seward Post, No. 6, of the G. A. R.; also of the Oliver Lodge, No. 38, A., F. & A. M. He joined the Masons in Washington, D. C., Centennial Lodge, No. 14; is a member of the Seward Chapter, and also of the I. O. O. F., Seward Lodge, No. 26, and a charter member of Seward Encampment, No. 7.

EDMUND McINTYRE, President of the State Board of Agriculture and senior member of the firm of McIntyre & Seeley, loan and real estate brokers, was born at Strafford, Orange Co., Vt., on the 9th of May, 1840. He came to Nebraska in 1870, locating in Saline County, and pre-empted the land where the present town of Dorchester now stands, settling down to the life of a farmer. He seems to have been destined for more active work, however, for coming in contact with the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Land Department, he was at once employed by them to examine and grade their lands, being afterward given their agency in Seward and the adjoining counties. Mr. McIntyre is now the proprietor of two fine farms, well improved and nicely stocked, and may be called a successful man in every sense of the word, having been twice elected Mayor of the city of Seward, the people thereby manifesting their faith in his integrity. At the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture in January, 1882, he was elected President of the same, having been a member ever since 1873. He was married, January 12, 1870, to Miss Lucia A. Hatch, daughter of the late Royal Hatch, Esq., of Strafford, Vt.

DANIEL C. McKILLIP, attorney at law, is the pioneer lawyer of Seward, Seward County, coming to Nebraska April 9, 1868, and on the 23d of May following located at Milford and commenced the practice of law, his being the first law office opened in the county. His outfit consisted of the Statutes, a Notary seal, a few blanks, etc. Here he remained until October, 1872, when he removed to Seward, at the time of the removal of the county seat. He served as Deputy County Treasurer at Milford, under C. J. Neihardt and E. L. Clarke, the former being the first Treasurer in the county. Mr. McK. served one term as Assessor at Milford, and in 1873 and 1875 represented Seward County in the Assembly, being in the latter term Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the House. He has also served as County Attorney for eight years. He was born in Carter County, Tenn., October 14, 1841, moving with his parents to Jackson County, Iowa, when only an infant, and was living there at the breaking-out of the rebellion. He enlisted in 1861, in the First Iowa Cavalry, Company L, and served three years, after which he returned to Iowa, living there until he removed to Nebraska. He was married in Milford, Neb., in 1877, to Miss Ellen M. Darling, of Wisconsin. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Seward Lodge, and of the Blue River Encampment, No. 7.



Lewis Moffitt

LEWIS MOFFITT, farmer and real estate dealer at Seward, was born in Randolph County, Ind., December 1, 1834. Here he received a common school education, and first came West to Iowa in 1854, settling in Jasper County, where he followed farming until the spring of 1865, at which time he came to Nebraska and took up a homestead on Section 31, Town 12, Range 3 east, in C Precinct. In June of the same year, he entered the land where the present city of Seward now stands, and was the original proprietor of the town, making his home here ever since. When Mr. Moffitt first came to Nebraska he had to go for supplies either to Nebraska City or Plattsmouth, being a distance of eighty miles, and the nearest blacksmith shop was twenty-five miles away, at Lincoln. He has never held any political office but has always been identified with public interests in settling up the town or county. At the completion of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad at Seward, Mr. M. in company with H. Harris, were the donors of the depot grounds and various other lands. He was married in Indiana in 1854, to Miss Mary A. Thomas, who was a native of Ohio, and by whom he had one son, Jothan L., who died May 28, 1874. The subject of this sketch was the second Postmaster of the county.

HENRY C. PAGE, attorney at law at Seward, came to Nebraska in 1871, and for ten years was associated with Daniel C. McKillip in the law business, they being the pioneer lawyers of Seward County. The subject of this sketch was born in New Brunswick, N. J., on the 19th of June, 1835, and read law in the office of Gen. L. W. Thayer, at Warsaw, N. Y., being admitted to the bar in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1857, after which he became a partner with the General in his law office. In 1861, he enlisted at Buffalo in the Twenty-fourth New York Light Artillery, serving three years, of which time he was seven months a prisoner in the Andersonville Prison. Returning from the war, he taught school and practiced his profession until 1871, which was the time of his removal to Nebraska. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., being a charter member of Oliver Lodge, No. 38. He is about to remove to Dakota.

OTHO O. REYNOLDS, physician and surgeon, at Seward, was born at Springfield, Ill., on the 4th of August, 1857. He began his education in the public schools of that place and entered the Medical College at Louisville, Ky., in 1876, graduating in the class of 1878, afterward practicing his profession at Springfield. He was married at Iliopolis, Ill., in 1878, to Nannie C. Barkley. In 1880, he came to Seward, Neb. He is a member of the Tri-State Medical Society, which includes Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, and is now United States Examining Surgeon at Seward. He is President of the Seward School of Medicine and Surgery, and is a member of the Seward County Medical Society. Dr. Reynolds belongs to the Masonic order, Kedron Lodge, No. 380, at Mount Auburn, Ill., and is one of the original members of the Seward Board of Trade.

JOHN ROBERTS, farmer, Section 17, G Precinct, was born in Henry County, Ky., on the 29th of November, 1812, being the son of John and Catherine Roberts, who were formerly from South Carolina. Owing to their pecuniary circumstances, his parents were unable to give him but a very limited education, and when he reached manhood he commenced farming, which pursuit he followed in his native State until 1825, when he removed with his parents to Illinois, locating in Fulton County, and was among the early settlers of that locality. He commenced farming, and May 15, 1836, was married to Miss Susan Hall, who was born in Franklin County, Ill., April 30, 1818, and is a daughter of John and Prudence Hall, who were among the very early settlers of that county, being originally from Georgia. The subject of this sketch made his home in Illinois until the spring of 1866, when he came West to Nebraska and took up a homestead on Section 20, Town 11, Range 3 east, G Precinct, which now forms what is known as the Roberts & Harris Addition to the city of Seward, they being proprietors of the same. Mr. R. voted at the first election in the county, which was held in the fall of 1866, at the town of Seward, and consisted of fourteen votes. In 1866, during the month of June, he erected the first building in the town of Seward, which was a store, and occupied by Beatty & Davis. He acted as Assessor in 1867, being apointed by the Commissioners, his territory consisting of half the county. In those early times he had to go to Nebraska City for all family supplies, and paid $50 per 1,000 for flooring to put in his building, which he hauled by ox team from Nebraska City, taking a week to make the trip.

THOMAS E. SANDERS, attorney at law and loan and real estate agent at Seward, came to Nebraska in May, 1871, locating at Seward, where he commenced clerking in a general merchandise store for Herman Diers, at which he continued for two years, and went to clerking for Tishue. In 1875, he became assistant book-keeper in a bank, and in 1876, was appointed cashier, retaining that position until the fall of 1878, when the owner, Claudius Jones, sold out. In the fall of the same year, Mr. Sanders started his present business, and is now City Treasurer of Seward, and a member of the A., F. & A. M., Oliver Lodge, No. 38. He was born in Surrey, England, twenty miles south of London, December 12, 1850.

WALKER'S OPERA HOUSE BLOCK. RESIDENCE OF DR. L. WALKER.

ISAAC B. SORTER, retired lumber merchant, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., February 4, 1816, and is the son of Elijah and Margaret Sorter, who were both born in New Jersey and of New Holland ancestry. In 1831, he moved with his parents to Ohio, and settled near Cleveland, in Cuyahoga County, where they became farmers, and at the age of eighteen years, the subject of this sketch commenced to learn the molder's trade in the blast furnace at Akron, Ohio, following this occupation for several years in various places, and in 1836 returned to Cuyahoga County, where he started farming for himself, and was then married to Miss Jane E. Wilson, who was also a native of New York; farmed in Ohio until 1865, at that time removing West to Johnson County, Iowa, where he still continued his former calling until 1871, which was the time of his removal to Nebraska; located at Seward, where he opened a lumber and coal yard, which he operated until 1881, when he sold out, and has since given his attention to his real estate, which consists of some five hundred acres of farm land and city property at Seward. The subject of this sketch served one term as Mayor of Seward, and several terms as member of the Common Council; is a member of the A., F. & A. M., being a charter member of Oliver Lodge, No. 38, at Seward; was also Worthy Chief of the first T. of H. established in Seward, and also Past Worthy Chief of the State of Nebraska. Mr. Sorter now lives in a little grove planted by his own hand to break the fierce northwestern gale—

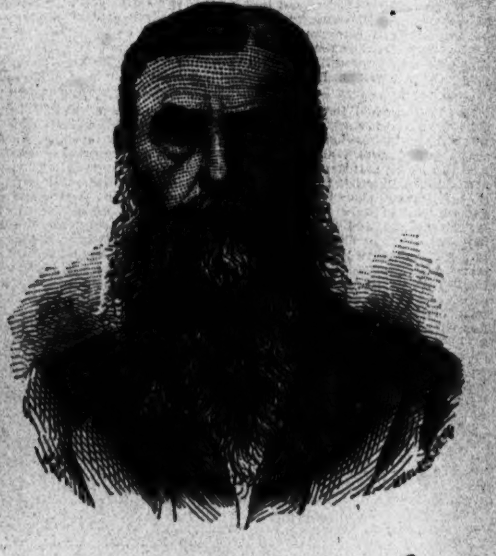
> "With little in his purse, when his neighbor wants to borrow,
> Patiently waiting for the worn-out frame, threadbare to-day,
> To become everlasting to-morrow."

Mr. Sorter's family consisted of eight children, five of whom are now living—George W., of Pullman, Cook Co., Ill., engaged with the Pullman Car Company at that place; Alex. L., Recorder at Iowa City, Iowa, having filled that responsible position for three consecutive terms; Elijah, a farmer in Seward County; Thaddeus C., farmer and stock-raiser in Texas, and Cordelia T., now Mrs. John Cox, of Seward.

ST. CLAIR & ANDERSON, attorneys at law, Seward. Robert St. Clair, of the above firm, was born in Indiana County, Penn., July 22, 1836; is the son of Hugh and Margaret St. Clair, who were of the old Scotch-Irish descent, his mother's maiden name was Mack. After receiving a common school education, the subject of this sketch attended the Jacksonville Academy; then entered the Westminster College, of Lawrence County, same State, in 1860, where he was a graduate in the class of 1862. After coming West, he began reading law in the office of Hon. Messrs. Shane & McCartney, at Vinton, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1868, since which time he has been devoted to his profession. In April, 1880, he moved to Seward, Neb., where he is a member of Oliver Lodge, No. 38, of the A., F. & A. M.; is also a member of K. of H., and of the A. O. U. W. of Iowa. He was married March 5, 1863, to Miss Margaret M. Alcorn, of Pennsylvania. Ross P. Anderson, junior member of the above firm, came to Nebraska in November, 1879, locating at Seward, where he was a teacher in the District Schools; was admitted to the bar, at Seward, in the December term of the Fourth Judicial District, before Hon. G. W. Post, and has since practiced his profession, becoming a member of the above firm in May, 1881. The subject of this sketch was a graduate of the Simpson Centenary College, of Iowa, and was first admitted to the bar, in that State, at Indianola.

JOHN C. THOMAS, of the firm of Thomas & Gereke, druggists, successors to Dr. Walker, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1868, and took up a homestead on Section 18, Town 11, Range 4 east, and in the spring of the following year moved out his family, and was one of the first settlers of H Precinct. Here he resided until 1875, improving his land, when he moved into the town of Seward and ran a billiard hall in company with his brother Jacob, following this business until November, 1881, when he became partner in the present firm of Thomas & Gereke. He served as Justice of the Peace in H Precinct for a number of years, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., Seward Lodge, No. —. He was born in Prussia, April 27, 1844, and came with his parents to the United States in 1858, settling in Illinois. Here the subject of this sketch enlisted in the late war, at Springfield, in Company D, Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until September, 1866, and was married the same year at Warsaw, Ill., to Miss Catherine Luft.

GEORGE H. UNDERHILL, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel at Seward, came to Nebraska in 1875, and bought a farm on Section 4, Town 10, Range 2 east, L Precinct, Seward County, and here resided, improving his farm until the fall of 1879, when he removed to Utica and opened a general merchandise store. This he operated till April, 1880, when he started a restaurant where the Farmers' Home Hotel now is. The subject of this sketch was born in Oneida County, N. Y., on December 22, 1832. Leaving his native State in 1856, he went to Canada, remaining there until 1862, at which time he came back to the States and settled in Warren County, Ill., having previously been married in Canada, February 26, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Hodgson. Mr. Underhill was one of the original members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in L Precinct, Seward County.



L. Walker M.D

CAPT. CHARLES E. VAN PELT, Postmaster at Seward, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1868, locating in Lincoln, and in the fall of 1869 took up a homestead in Lancaster County, one mile east of the State University at Lincoln. After living there for two years he bought off the rest of his time, and moved into the city, and in 1879 moved to Seward, being there appointed Postmaster in May, 1881. The subject of this sketch was born in Highland County, Ohio, June 28, 1844, and is the son of Mahlon and Elizabeth Van Pelt. His mother's maiden name was Arthur. Mr. Van Pelt enlisted in 1861, at Hillsboro, Ohio, and served in the first three months' call, and the same year enlisted in the Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being taken prisoner in September, 1862, at Harper's Ferry; was soon afterward paroled and was finally discharged in Chicago, in 1862, having been sent to the southwestern army. He then went to Paducah, Ky., where he was commissioned a Captain of Company F, Forty-eighth Mounted Infantry, by Gov. Robertson, and was afterward transferred to the Seventeenth Kentucky Regiment, and passed the Board of Military Examination at Louisville, being discharged in November, 1865. He was married in 1864, at Princeton, Ky., to Miss Ada Henry, daughter of Maj. C. B. Henry, Cashier of the Southern Bank of Princeton.

DR. LELAND WALKER, physician and surgeon, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1867, and took up a homestead on Section 14, Town 11, Range 3 east, G Precinct. He then immediately started for Nebraska City to purchase lumber to build a house on his land, and it was one of the first frame buildings in the north part of the county. In the May following the completion of his residence, a tornado passed across the country from north to south, and completely demolished his house, and although himself and wife and four children were in it at the time, yet fortunately none of them were killed, although they were considerably bruised. He then gathered up the pieces and put them together, and in this they managed to live until the following June, when the town of Seward was laid out and the Doctor purchased a lot and moved the building from his claim onto it, it being where the present opera hall now stands. He then started a drug store and was ably assisted by his wife as clerk, and this he contiued to run until October, 1881, and since that time has only practiced his profession. He owns two highly improved farms, and has recently completed the opera house, having nicely finished a salesroom below and a fine hall with 600 sittings above. The Doctor is a native of Vermont, having been born in Windsor County, August 12, 1826, and was married in Belleville, Ohio, September 14, 1853, to Miss Emle T. Cooper, by Rev. John M. Cleaver, their family consisting of four children—Homer A., Ida E., Warren N. and Elmer T. He is a member of the Homœopathic State Medical Association, being President of Seward County Medical Society. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Oliver Lodge, No. 38, and of the I. O. O. F., and a charter member of the Seward Lodge, No. 28.

WILLIAM H. WALKER, of the firm af William H. Walker & Co., lumber dealers, Seward, came to Nebraska in January, 1871, and took up a homestead on Section 2, Town 10, Range 1 east, L Precinct, Seward County. Here he resided until the fall of 1877, when he became book-keeper for T. W. Bules, lumber merchant at Seward, continuing at such until November, 1879, at which time he became a member of the firm mentioned at the head of this sketch, the other partner being S. K. Martin, of Chicago, one of the largest lumber dealers in that city. In August, 1880, established a branch yard at Ulysses, Butler County, which is now being operated by S. C. Oaks, and they now do as large a business in this line as any firm in the county Mr. W. served one year as Assessor of L Precinct. He is a member of Oliver Lodge, No. 38, of the A., F. & A. M., being also a member of the chapter of the same society. He was born in Shelby County, Ind., March 2, 1844, his parents moving to the adjoining State of Illinois when he was but an infant, where he remained until he came to Nebraska, and there he enlisted in 1861, in the late rebellion, at Peoria, in the Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, under Col. Bob Ingersoll, but was soon afterward discharged on account of poor health, which unfitted him for service. In 1864, he re-enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infanty, serving for about six months, after which he returned home to Illinois, and was married there in 1866, to Miss Mary C. Simms, of Lewiston, Ill.

WALTER O. WHITCOMB, Mayor of the City of Seward, and proprietor of a livery and sale stable there, came to Seward in the fall of 1870, and took charge of the public school, teaching the first school held in the town. In the spring following, became Superintendent of the farm of S. D. Paddock, which he ran one season, and then engaged as clerk in the general merchandise store of Joel Tishue, where he continued till the spring of 1873, when he returned to Rochester, N. Y., his former home, and was married to Miss Caroline M. Paddock, and in June of the same year returned to Seward and took charge of a branch boot and shoe store for A. H. Waite, of Lincoln. Continued in this business until the fall of the same year, when he moved to Friend Station, in Saline County, and started in the grain business, erecting the first building there aside from the depot; returned to Seward County, and followed farming until the spring of 1877, when he moved into the town of Seward and established his present business, keeping on hand sixty-five head of horses; was elected Mayor of Seward in April, 1881, and holds that position at this writing; was born in Wyoming County, Penn., on March 28, 1853.

OLIVER T. B. WILLIAMS, lawyer at Seward, was born in New York County, N. Y., on August 30, 1832. His parents moved West to Michigan when he was five years old, and settled in Wayne County, where his father engaged in agricultural pursuits. Here the subject of this sketch received his literary education in the public schools of that State, and in 1852 entered the Ann Arbor Law School, where he graduated in the class of 1856; was admitted to practice in the Supreme Courts of Michigan, where he continued the practice of law until 1864, when he came West to Columbus, Neb., and was one of the very first lawyers in Platte County. In June, 1866, he was elected Senatorial Representative from that district, and in 1868, went to Wyoming Territory and published a paper at Cheyenne, known as the *Rocky Mountain Star*, both weekly and daily. After editing this until 1869, he returned to Nebraska and settled at Lincoln, where he opened a law office, removing from there to Seward in January, 1870. He was appointed by the County Commissioners to fill the vacancy of Henry Wortendyke, County Judge, in 1874, and in 1875 was elected to that office, which he held until January 1, 1882, when he resumed the practice of law. He is a member of the Masonic order, Oliver Lodge, No. 38, being a charter member of the same.

HON. THOMAS WOLFE, editor and proprietor of the *Reporter*, at Seward, and President of the Butler County Bank, at David City, came to Nebraska in 1864, and settled in Omaha, where he worked at the printer's trade; was born in Germany, near the Rhine, May 19, 1846, coming to the United States with his parents when but a small child. In 1874, he went to Seward, Neb., and published a weekly newspaper called the *Reporter*. He has been in the printing and publishing business over twenty years, commencing as "devil" in the *Central* office at Warsaw, Wis. He represented Seward County in the Legislature in 1877.

DR. JAMES H. WOODWARD came to Nebraska in July, 1871, and settled at Milford, Seward County, and was one of the first physicians in the county. Here he resided until the removal of the county seat to Seward, in 1873, when he moved to Seward, where he has continued the practice of medicine ever since. The Doctor was born in Monroe County, Ind., January 5, 1835, and was married in his native State in 1861, to Miss Emma Gifford. He is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, in the class of 1866, having previously graduated at St. Louis. During the winters of 1875-76-77, he delivered several lectures before the Medical College, in St. Louis, Mo., and has also delivered several lectures before the Seward School of Medicine and Surgery, being now Treasurer of the same institution; is a member of the E. M. Society of the State of Nebraska, and is ex-President of that body, also a member of the E. M. National Association. He is also a member of the K. of H., and is now Examining Surgeon for that order at Seward.

JOHN ZIMMERER, of the firm of Bishof & Zimmerer Bros., dealers in hardware, wagons and farm machinery, came to Nebraska in 1865 and settled in Nebraska City, where he remained five years, engaged in the hardware business, and in 1873 moved to Seward and started the first special hardware store in the county. Their building is 22x120, two stories, and they use the second floor for manufacturing purposes, making their own tinware and keeping two men at that work all the time, besides keeping a clerk. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, January 26, 1854, coming to the United States in 1866, settling in Nebraska in the same year. He was married in 1881, to Miss Philomena Sand. In 1873, this firm, with a capital stock of $4,000, did a business of $18,000, and have gradually increased until 1881, they reached a business of $35,000 with a stock of $8,000.

MILFORD.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

The village of Milford is situated on a high, commanding plain inclining to the east and bordered by the high banks of the Big Blue River on the north. The first authentic knowledge of this lovely site was given by some early hunters, who found it occupied by about 5,000 Indians, comprising the Pawnees, Otoes and Omahas, who had rendezvoused here when resisting the whites' encroachment of the Sioux territory. Traditional history makes it a favorite camping-ground of the Pawnees and a rendezvous of the Pawnees, Otoes and Omahas when joining their united bands to defeat and protect themselves from the inroads of their bitter enemies, the murderous Sioux. A gigantic oak standing alone on the prairie near the bluffs is pointed out as the traditional "council tree," where many a compact has been sealed for exterminating the white man and saving the lives of their squaws and papooses.

Many relics of the "Indian reign" have been dug up on the ground which the town site now occupies, and many other evidences prove that it was a favorite resort and hunting-ground. It was a feeding-ground of vast herds of buffalo, elk, antelope, the principal wild game of the chase, and the waters of the Blue abounded with various species of fish, offering great attraction to the wild, romantic life of the red man. No evidences of a permanent Indian village exist—only traces of a temporary residence. When Mr. J. L. Davison established his ranch at this point in 1864, the remains of the tepee poles of 400 deserted lodges were still standing on the bluffs. At this date, the old Sioux camp was about a half mile north, and the Pawnee camp a half mile south of the old "council tree." It is a singular fact that this tree is similar in many respects to the famous historical oak of New England, the "charter oak," at Hartford, Conn. The branches project at the same angles and have the same shape and appearance. Some years ago it was struck by lightning, which tore the bark from one side of the trunk just as it did with the "charter oak," and it has healed over, leaving a similar mark.

The beauty of the scenery and the picturesque appearance of the river with its beautiful green woods stretching away for miles up and down the pretty winding valley of the Blue and in majestic beauty across river, forest, and prairie as far as the eye can reach, renders the site of Milford very attractive.

At one point, the observer stands on a high bluff or precipice fully sixty feet high, beneath which sweeps the river, which here makes several great bends, furnishing natural water-power.

The varied and romantic scenery is fast bringing the town into notoriety as a popular summer resort. Boating facilities are offered for a distance of five miles up the river with a depth sufficient for a steam yacht of moderate size.

Among the many attractions of this favored spot is a deep gorge or cañon heavily timbered. At the foot of the bluffs, from between ledges of rocks four to six feet above the surface of the water, a million little streamlets flow, and, forming into large drops at the lower edge of the rock, reflect the colors of the rainbow on the dusky background, in precipitating themselves on the bank beneath, in the light of a beautiful summer sun, while the water is pure, cool and refreshing.

The river at first appearance presents that of a cozy inland lake, in the center of which is a small island known as "Picnic Island," heavily timbered with oak, cottonwood, walnut and ash; some of the trees are very large, one, familiarly called the "Monarch of the Forest," being eighteen feet in circumference.

Along the banks on either side of the river are wild-looking ravines, which will no doubt in the near future give birth to many a romance.

The water-power is peculiarly arranged to resist the pressure of the floods and elements, without danger to the dam or mills by an acute bend in the river just above the location of the present dam, the current striking the south bank just above the site of the mills, which is composed largely of magnesia, limestone and is fully fifty feet high, thus resisting the force of the water and sending it back in the direction of the north bank, causing the greater volume of the water to flow over the center of the dam.

The bed of the river is limestone, so there is no danger of its washing out. Below the dam, the river is much wider and flows over continuous rapids for some thirty rods, effecting a rapid drainage for the escaping water.

Of the two natural water-powers afforded here, but one is at present utilized. At the upper one a flouring mill has been in operation since 1866. It has eight feet head and a good substantial brush dam laid on a solid stone foundation. One side of the flume and headway is cut into the solid rock. There are three wheels in running order in the flume, two of the Little Giant and one of the "New Dayton" make, known as the Eclipse. The building containing the milling machinery is a solid oak structure, not imposing in appearance, but substantial and well built. Steel rollers instead of buhrs are used in the manufacture of flour. There are nine sets in the operation, which require dressing only once in five years and are far superior to the old style of milling in their uniformity of operation. It is estimated that 100 pounds of flour manufactured under this process is equal to 122 pounds made under the old process. The entire equipment of the mills comprise the latest and most approved machinery. The capacity of the mills is 250 barrels per day.

There is also an immense grain warehouse and elevator in connection with the mills, having a storage capacity of 120,000 bushels of wheat and 2,000 barrels of flour.

The original mill was erected by Messrs. J. L. Davison and William Reed, in August, 1866. It was a small frame building and was in successful operation in January, 1867. It was furnished with only one run of stone, but fully supplied the wants of the settlers at that date. A saw-mill was also run in connection with the grist-mill, which was put in operation early in the spring of 1867. About this time, Henry Wortendyke purchased the interest of Mr. Reed and the following May, of 1868, sold out to Mr. Thompson. The mill was operated by these gentlemen until September, 1868, when Mr. Thompson sold his interest to Mr. Davison. Mr. Davison was sole proprietor until he admitted Mr. J. H. Culver as a partner, and together they operated it until 1880, at which date Messrs. Johnson and Perry purchased a half-interest in the mill and power, and the mill was rebuilt to its present dimensions.

In the month of November, 1881, Messrs. Culver & Davison made a transfer of their interest to Messrs. Johnson, Perry & Co., and shortly after the firm name was changed to its present proprietors, Messrs. F. S. Johnson & Co. The mills are known as the "Quenchaqua," and the brand of flour manufactured as "Shogo." They are Aztec words, "Shogo" meaning "the very best," and Quenchaqua," "Number One." Outside of manufacturing interests, the more important business enterprise is stock-raising.

All branches of business are quite well represented, of which general merchandise, hardware, farming machinery are the principal interests. The town has two church buildings, a fine brick schoolhouse and two good hotels. The schools are graded into three departments, and have an attendance of ninety pupils.

The press is represented by the *Seward County Democrat*, inaugurated by W. D. Alexander in the month of February, 1882.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settler at Milford was Mr. J. L. Davison. He discovered the site of the future town while guiding a party to the gold fields of Pike's Peak, and was attracted to it by its wild natural scenery, and the splendid facilities it offered as a water-power. In the month of April, 1864, he camped upon the spot, and a few days later built a dug-out in which he lived until the following fall, when he built the first frame house erected in the town, and established his well-known ranch.

The Indians were numerous, and often paid him visits in their journeys to and fro across the country.

After the Territorial road was laid out from Nebraska City to a point on the Platte River, where it met the old Government Trail about forty miles east of Fort Kearney, better known as the "Steam Wagon Road;" his ranch became a favorite stopping place for freighters and emigrants.

In the fall of 1865, Mr. William Collier took up his residence here, and the following spring added the third inhabitant to the town, who built the second building. Mr. William Reed came shortly after and built the next building. About this time Mr. Davison established a blacksmith shop, and in August, 1866, Messrs. Davison and Reed built a brush dam across the Blue, and commenced the erection of their grist-mill, which was in successful operation in January, 1867, and upon the advent of spring they had also completed a saw-mill and put it in operation. Mr. Lewis Morgan arrived about this time, and succeeded Mr. Davison in the blacksmith shop.

Judge Henry Wortendyke arrived during the summer, and purchased an interest in the grist-mill. During the winter of 1866-67, through the liberality and influence of Mr. Davison, the first school ever taught in the town was held at his house. Miss Eva Hooker was employed as teacher, and the school numbered about ten pupils. In 1868, District No. 1 was formed at this place, and a regular school maintained. During this year J. E. Doom opened the first store with a stock of general merchandise. In the spring of 1[illegible], Mr. S. G. Merriam inaugurated the second business house with a stock of general merchandise. The first schoolhouse was built in the summer of 1867, and a second school established with G. B. France as teacher. It was a small frame building built of slabs from the saw-mill, and was used only a short time after the Congregational Church was erected; it was rented by the town for school purposes, and in 1874 the Baptist Church was purchased and converted into a schoolhouse.

The post office was established in the fall of 1864, with Mr. J. L. Davison as Postmaster.

April 10, 1869, the First Congregational Church was organized; the following summer the Baptist Church was organized, and in May, 1870, Milford Lodge, I. O. O. F., was chartered. Among those who located at Milford about this time are Messrs. J. H. Culver, Thomas A. Healey, I. A. Gallup, S. K. Keys, Judge Henry Wortendyke and W. G. Haselwood. The *Blue Valley Record* was founded by J. C. Culver and H. G. Parsons, and issued its first number December 29, 1870, under whose efficient management it was maintained, materially aiding in building up the town and bringing settlers into the surrounding country until April, 1878, at which date it was consolidated with the Lincoln *Leader* of Lincoln.

The town struggled along enduring all the many inconveniences of pioneer days, until the advent of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, which ran its first train into the town, and from the site of a lonely solitary ranch, it has grown to be an important town of 500 inhabitants, with all promise of becoming a future manufacturing village of Nebraska.

CHURCHES.

The First Baptist Church of Milford was organized in the summer of 1870, in the Congregational Church building. The original members were: Rev. W. G. Haselwood, Mrs. W. G. Haselwood, S. K. Keys, Mrs. S. K. Keyes, John S. Bartlett, Mrs. J. S. Bartlett, A. A. Messenger, Miss Emma Davison.

The church building was completed in 1871, but had no pastor until the spring of 1872, at which date Rev. H. W. Brayton was called, officiating for a period of six months.

The First Congregational Church of Milford was organized at a council formally held at Milford April 10, 1869. In this council Rev. Charles Little as pastor, and S. A. Bidwell, as delegate of the First Congregational Church of Lincoln; Rev. Fred Alley as pastor, and L. F. Reed and L. W. Peet, as delegates of the First Congregational Church of Weeping Water.

The following-named persons are the original members of the church, being received into fellowship at the sitting of the Council April 10, 1869: William H. Reed, Patrick Davidson, Andrew J. Waterman, Lee H. Smiley, Nancy C. Reed, Sophia Davidson, Elizabeth Jane Waterman, Mary Jane Smiley, Esther Smiley, Sallie M. Smith, Mariam Hooker, Sophia D. Hooker, Messrs. A. J. Waterman and P. Davison, were chosen Deacons, and Lee H. Smiley, Clerk.

Rev. T. N. Skinner became pastor of the church at its organization, and continued to sustain this relation until January, 187[illegible].

The pastoral office became vacant upon his removal, remaining so until the following May, at which date Rev. H. A. French, then a licentiate, coming from Oberlin Seminary, was chosen as his successor.

During the year 1869, the church was built on Lots 1 and 2 of

Block (1), Town of Milford, at a cost of $1,600, $400 of this amount being received from the American Congregational Union.

At a special meeting of the church held May 10, 1873, Messrs. H. M. French, M. M. Davidson and L. H. Smiley were appointed a committee to issue letters missive, calling a council to ordain Pastor H. A. French to the work of the Gospel ministry. The council met at Lincoln May 28, 1873, and the services of ordination took place in the evening.

The church is in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of forty-seven.

A short time after this, the society sold their building to the town for school purposes, and, although the organization has since been kept alive, it has had no pastor, receiving an occasional supply.

Methodist Episcopal.—In the year 1866, a mission of this church was established at Milford, and attended by Rev. Mr. Skaggs. For the conference year of 1867, no supply was sent to this field. In 1868, Rev. Mr. Hawkes was stationed here. In 1869, Rev. Mr. Oliver and Rev. Wm. Worley; 1870, Rev. Mr. Blacknell; 1871–72, Rev. D. C. Brennan; 1873–74, Rev. John Gallagher. During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Gallagher, in 1874, the society was organized and a board of trustees appointed, consisting of Alexander Smith, P. J. Goodrich and Samuel Brown, their election taking place June 6, 1874. In August, 1875, Judge Henry Wortendyke was elected to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander Smith.

The church was also built during these years, which marks the era of the great grasshopper scourge, and rendered this a most difficult undertaking; yet the work was pushed to a successful issue, the cost reaching nearly $1,400, and was dedicated August 22, 1875.

In 1876, Rev. Thomas H. Worley was appointed to the church, and re-appointed in 1877. At this date the Milford Circuit was inaugurated, and the work then included a number of out-lying stations. In 1878, Rev. Mr. Smith was appointed to this circuit; 1879, Rev. P. Van Fleet, and, in 1880, the present pastor, Rev. G. M. Couffer, who is now serving his second year.

The present Board of Trustees are:

Samuel Brown, Joseph Swearengen, Judge Henry Wortendyke, Alfred Hiller, John Harmon.

The church is sound financially; has a membership of forty-five, and is one of the prominent churches of this denomination in Seward County.

Emmanuel Evangelical Church of Milford, was organized by Rev. S. W. McKassan in May, 1880. The organizing members were Messrs. J. Gruby and wife, Martin Abtz and wife, Albert Matzk and wife, Edward Mundawke and wife, Philip Brox and wife, S. J. Shupp and wife, George Brox and William Abtz. Rev. Mr. McKassan became pastor of the church at the organization, and still ministers to this people. The church was completed in the month of August, 1880, and is valued at $1,000. Total membership, eighteen.

SOCIETIES.

Blue River Lodge, No. 30, A., F. & A. M., was chartered April 26, 1870, and is the oldest lodge in the county.

The roll of charter members include the following gentlemen:

James Holland, P. J. Goodrich, A. Courtright, George B. France, H. A. Brisbin, J. L. Bandy, C. D. Hooker, S. H. Biggs, J. B. Ira, S. K. Keys.

First Worshipful Master, James Holland; first Senior Warden, P. J. Goodrich; first Junior Warden, J. B. Ira. The charter was issued by Grand Master Harvey P. Deuel; William E. Hill, Grand Senior Warden; John Reed, Grand Junior Warden; and Robert W. Furnas, Grand Secretary. The lodge owns a fine hall well furnished; has a total membership of forty, and is in a flourishing condition. The present officers are:

Pliny E. Dinsmore, W. M.; John A. Raymer, S. W.; George W. Brandan, J. W.; Thomas Bishop, Treasurer; C. M. Turner, Secretary.

Milford Lodge, No. 18, was chartered May 30, 1870. The charter members were:

Thomas A. Healey, J. C. Collier, Andrew McNish, C. L. Smith, Ira A. Gallup, Peter Ogilive.

The first Noble Grand was Thomas A. Healey; first Vice Grand, J. C. Collier; first Secretary, Andrew McNish; first Treasurer, C. L. Smith.

The lodge convenes weekly; is in a prosperous condition, and carries the names of thirty-seven members upon its rolls.

The present officers are:

H. C. Atwood, N. G.; John Englehaupt, V. G.; I. A. Gallup, Secretary; Joseph Swearengen, Treasurer.

Winslow Post, G. A. R., of Milford, was mustered in September 1, 1880, with the following veterans as charter members:

J. H. Culver, Company K, First Wisconsin Infantry; J. S. Dillenbeck, Company L, Twentieth New York Cavalry; G. W. Lazenby, Company L, Seventh Iowa Infantry; J. C. Hogoboon, Company A, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry; A. F. Duryea, Company A, Fifth New York Infantry; J. B. Mitchell, Company C, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Infantry; S. D. Eastman, Company C, Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry; John T. Wilson, Company G, Twenty-first Michigan Infantry; Charles Phoenice, Company F, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry; Samuel Stadler, Company C, Twenty-fifth Michigan Infantry; J. G. Howard, Company K, Fifth Michigan Cavalry; E. R. Brown, Company K, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry; Joseph A. Miller, Company F, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry; G. V. Hageman, Company D, One Hundred and Third Illinois Infantry; H. C. Atwood, Company B, Forty-fifth Iowa Infantry; E. Swank, Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania Infantry; John Harmon, Company C, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry; Joseph Swearingen, Company H, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry.

The Post is named in honor of Capt. Winslow, Commander of the United States ship Kearsarge, that captured and sunk the famous rebel cruiser, the Alabama. At the time of her capture, the Alabama had taken refuge in the port of Cherbourg, France, and was ordered to leave by the French Government. As soon as she reached the high seas, Capt. Winslow pursued her, and an engagement took place, which resulted in her capture and destruction.

The first officers of the Post were:

J. H. Culver, P. C., J. B. Mitchell, S. V. C.; H. C. Atwood, J. V. C.; E. Swank, Adjutant; S. Stadler, Q. M.; J. G. Howard, Surgeon; S. D. Eastman, Chaplain; J. A. Miller, O. D.; George Lazenby, O. G.

At the present time, twenty comrades are enrolled, and the post is in a flourishing condition; officered as follows:

T. A. Healey, P. C.; J. B. Mitchell, S. V. C.; J. Davidson, J. V. C.; J. Raymer, Adjutant; J. Swearingen, Q. M.; J. A. Miller, Surgeon; G. M. Couffer, Chaplain; A. A. Hiller, O. D.; G. V. Hageman, O. G.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILL D. ALEXANDER, proprietor and editor of the *Seward County Democrat*, a four-page seven-column, published at Milford, with a circulation of 450 copies, although it is but just established. The subject of this sketch was born in Linn County, Mo., on the 3d of March, 1860, and previous to his coming to Nebraska was proprietor of the *McDonough Democrat*, published at Blandinsville, Ill., in company with George S. Fuhr, which he edited for three years.

HENRY C. ATWOOD, drug store at Milford, came to Nebraska in 1867, and took up a homestead on Section 10, Town 9, Range 3 east, O Precinct, Seward County. Here he resided until 1873, when he came to Milford, and, in company with G. I. Smiley, opened a drug store, which was the first one in the place. This they operated together for three years, and Mr. Atwood has since successfully conducted the business alone. He was born in Washington County, Iowa, in 1846, and resided there with his parents until he came to Nebraska, with the exception of four months which he spent in the war of the rebellion, in the Forty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company B. Mr. Atwood was the first school teacher in J Precinct, and pursued that calling for five years, three in teaching in Nebraska and two in Iowa. Was married, at Milford, in 1876, to Miss Eliza Barlett, of Gallatin, Mo. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue River Lodge, No. 30, at Milford, and is a charter member of Milford Lodge, No. 18, of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN H. ATWOOD, brother of the above, was born in Preble Co., Ohio, May 25, 1843; he removed with his parents to Iowa, when only a small child, enlisting, when only eighteen years of age, in the Seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company E, of the rebellion in 1861. After serving three years, he returned to Iowa, where he lived until 1868, when he came to Nebraska, and homesteaded the farm on which he now lives, on Section 32, Town 10, Range 3 east, J Precinct; has served as Assessor of that precinct four terms. He was married, in Washington County, Iowa, in 1870, to Miss Catherine C. Curtice. They have a family of three children—Sidney, Mary B. and Edna E.

ROGER P. BIRGE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 2, O Precinct, P. O. Milford, was born in Hartford, Conn., November 4, 1824. He received a common school education in his native State, and in 1836 came West to Trumbull County Ohio, in company with his parents, but the following year they all returned to Connecticut, where he remained until 1850. Again he started westward, and this time got as far as Washington County, Iowa, and bought a farm, on which he resided four years. Then he moved to Rice County, Minn., where he resumed farming, and was there at the time of the Indian massacre, remaining until 1867, when he returned to Iowa, this time settling in Polk County, where he lived until 1869. He then came to Seward County, Neb., settling on the place where he now lives, and owns 240 acres of land, 200 of which are under cultivation, and has a nice grove and a fine young orchard. Mr. Birge was married to his first wife, Miss Isabelle L. Reed, of Pennsylvania, in 1853, in Iowa, and who died in Minnesota in 1866, leaving five children, one son and four daughters. He was married to his present wife, Hellen M. Deforist, in New York State, in December, 1867, they both being members of the Congregational Church nearly ever since their residence in Milford.

GEORGE W. BRANDON, physician and surgeon, Milford, was born June 22, 1847, in Lee County, Ill.; received his literary education at Dixon Seminary, and in the spring of 1868, entered the office of Dr. J. F. Marsh, at Dixon, and read medicine with him until the fall of 1869, and at that time entered the Chicago Medical College, which he attended one term, and in the summer following studied with Dr. Hunt, of Dixon, and afterward attended lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., after which, he returned to Dixon and re-entered the office of Dr. Hunt. In the fall of 1870, he entered the Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he graduated in the spring of 1871. His first practice was at Sublette, Ill., and in the spring of 1872 came West to Nebraska, locating at Milford, where he resumed his profession, living there ever since. He was married, December 16, 1875, at Milford, to Miss Laura A. Haverstock. Dr. Brandon is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue River Lodge, No. 30, belonging also to the I. O. O. F., Milford Lodge, No. 18.

JOHN J. BRIGGS, real estate broker and land agent for the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, Milford, came to Nebraska in 1868, and first located at Camden, where he took up a homestead on Section 28, Town 9, Range 4 east, where he lived, working part of the time at milling until 1872, and then went to Seward, and took charge of the Banner Flouring Mills for three years. He took charge of B. & M. Land Office October 15, 1879.

JACOB H. CULVER, of the firm of Davison & Culver, stock farmers, dealers in stock and grain, Milford, was born in Mercer County, Ohio, on the 19th of June, 1845. He is the son of Lewis and Mary Culver, both natives of Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Hasel. They removed from Ohio to Wisconsin when the subject of this sketch was only two years of age, settling in Sheboygan County, where his father was engaged in the lumber traffic. Here Jacob H. attended the district schools until he was sixteen years old, and then enlisted, in 1861, in Company K, of the First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, as drummer boy, serving as such for one year; at the expiration of that time, at the battle of Perryville, one of the State color-bearers was killed, and he took his place, carrying it through the service with meritorious honor; was at the battles of Perryville or Chaplin Hills, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, and also in the Atlantic campaign. He was mustered out of service in October, 1864, when he returned to Sheboygan County, Wis., and in the fall of 1866, entered the State University. In 1869, was elected Engrossing Clerk of the Senate of Wisconsin, and in the spring of the year following, having heard a great deal about the good qualities of Nebraska, and the many openings presented for young men of ability, he emigrated to that State, selecting Milford as his sphere of action. In the spring of 1870, he was appointed Postmaster of that village, at the same time establishing a weekly paper, known as the *Blue Valley Record*. This he successfully published in company with H. G. Parsons, for a little more than two years, when they bought a half-interest in the *Daily Leader* at Lincoln, and consolidated the office of the two papers at that place. Previous to their taking hold of this paper, it had not been a success financially, but after working at it for awhile, they brought it up to a paying basis, and after running it a short time Mr. Culver sold out; then returned to Milford and purchased a share in the water-power of that place, and in 1874 bought a half-interest in the flouring mills from J. L. Davison, and, after rebuilding the dam and flume, operated the mill until 1879; then Johnson and Perry, of New York, were added to the firm, and they immediately began the erection of their extensive mills now occupying that site, known as the Quenchaqua Mills, meaning No. 1. The mill uses the Hungarian process of grinding by rollers instead of stones, and has capacity for manufacturing 250 barrels of flour per day. In 1880, he sold out his interest in the mills. Mr. Culver was one of the organizing members and stockholders of the Blue Valley Railway Company, and at their first meeting was elected Vice President of the same. He was the instigator of the Winslow Post, No. 56, of the G. A. R., at Milford, being chosen First Commander of the same, and is now A. A. A. G. of the Department of the Nebraska. Belongs to the Masonic fraternity in the Blue River Lodge, No. 30, and is one of the proprietors of the town site, and to his energy and ability may the success of Milford be largely attributed. He was married, on the 2d of July, 1870, to Adai Davison of that place. They are both original members of the Congregational Church society.

JONATHAN L. DAVISON, farmer and stock-raiser at Milford, was born in Limetown, Conn., and is the son of Jonathan L. and Sarah M. Davison, the former being of Scotch and Irish descent, the latter, whose maiden name was Miller, of French extraction. The subject of this sketch moved to Bloomfield, Ontario County, with his parents when two years of age, and here received a common school education, and afterward attended the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. In 1842, was married, in New York, to Miss Jerusha A. Weeks, who was a native of that State, and in 1847 moved to Dodge County, Wis., where he farmed until 1857, that being the time of his removal to Nebraska. First located on Salt Creek, and took up a claim twelve miles south of Lincoln, working it until 1862, then went to Camden, Seward County, and started a ranch, being one of the very first settlers in the county. During the same year, he was appointed by the Territorial Legislature as one of the Commissioners to open a road from Nebraska City to Fort Kearney, which was known as the old Freight Trail, and crossed the Blue River at Milford. Mr. Davison established the first post office at Camden, being the first in the county, and was the first Postmaster of the same. Here he lived until April, 1864, then went up the Blue River and took up a homestead where he now lives, and which forms a part of the present village of Milford, and was the first settler in O Precinct. In 1867, in company with William Reed, he had the site of Milford surveyed and laid out in town lots, and has since made this his home, being one of the founders of the Congregational Church society there. Mr. Davison has the honor of being the first Probate Judge in the county, and is a member of the Masonic Society at Milford, Blue River Lodge, No. 30.

PLINEY E. DINSMORE, boot and shoe store at Milford, came to Nebraska October, 1878, locating at Milford, where he opened the first shoe store in the town. He was born in Kennebec County, Me., on the 11th of November, 1836, and is the son of Thomas and Eunice Dinsmore, who were of English and Scotch extraction, and were Quakers. The subject of this sketch learned the shoemaker's trade in his native State, pursuing that vocation there until 1878, at which time he removed to Nebraska. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., being made a Mason at Belfast, Me., and is, at this writing, Master of Blue River Lodge, No. 30.

JOHN ENGELHAUPT, furniture dealer and undertaker at Milford, was born in Germany, 1858, and came to the United States with his parents when only a child. They settled in Buffalo City, N. Y., where the subject of this sketch remained until 1879, when he came West to Nebraska, working at the carpenter's trade in various places in the State, up to the time when he came to Milford and started his present business, being the first of the kind in the town. He was married, in June, 1880, at Milford, to Miss Annie Hajek, of Crete, Neb. Mr. Engelhaupt is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue River Lodge, No. 30, at Milford, also of the I. O. O. F., Milford Lodge, No. 18.

REV. HERMAN A. FRENCH, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Milford, was born in Granville, Putnam Co., Ill., on the 3d of July, 1845. Here he received a common school education, and worked on his father's farm until 1862, when he went to Oberlin, Ohio, and entered the Preparatory Department of Oberlin College; he graduated in the college class of 1868, and in the fall of the same year entered the Union Theological Seminary at New York City. After attending there for one year, he returned to the Oberlin Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1871; then he returned home, and after spending a short time with his parents, came in April of 1872 to Nebraska, settling at Milford, where he took charge of the church of which he is now pastor, and was ordained in 1873, at Lincoln, by a Council called by the Congregational Church of Milford. The subject of this sketch was elected Representative from Seward County to the Legislature in 1878. He is now Secretary of the Seward County Sunday School Association; has been Scribe and Treasurer of the Blue Valley Association of Congregational Churches ever since it was organized, in 1876, and is also a member of the Milford Board of Education, in which he holds the office of Director. He was married, in 1881, to Miss Mary E. Merriam, of Milford, and is the founder and editor of the paper known as *Church and Village*, which is published in the interests of the Congregational Churches of Nebraska.

REV. WILLIS G. HASELWOOD, grain buyer for the firm of F. S. Johnson & Co., Milford, was born in Grant County, Ky., on the 1st of September, 1820. He is the son of John and Sarah Haselwood, who were of Old Virginia stock, his mother's maiden name being Jarvis. The subject of this sketch received a common school education in his native State, and in 1858 made his first move westward, which was to Adams County, Ill. Here he followed agricultural pursuits until 1864, when he removed farther west to Jefferson County, Iowa, where he resumed his former occupation. After living here until 1869, he then came with his family to Nebraska, and took up a homestead on Section 30, Town 10, Range 3 east, J Precinct, Seward County, and was among the early settlers of that precinct; served as County Commissioner in 1876, 1877 and 1878, and was School Director in his precinct for eight years. In 1880, moved his family to Milford, having been married in Kentucky, in 1841, to Miss Nancy A. Thompson, of Kentucky. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and has preached for twenty-five years in connection with his other callings.

THOMAS A. HEALEY, Assistant Postmaster at Milford, and lawyer, came to Nebraska in 1869, and took up a homestead on Section 10, Town 9, Range 2 east, N Precinct. Here he resided for four years, and in May, 1872, previous to his removal from there, he was appointed Postmaster at Milford by President Grant, filling the office until the fall of 1877. He was then elected Representative from the Twenty-sixth District in the Assembly, occupying that position for two years, and in 1880 erected the Saratoga Hotel, at Milford, and was proprietor of the same for one year, when he sold out. Mr. Healey was born in Montreal, Canada, June 28, 1842. Coming to the United States with his parents, they settled in Kenosha County, Wis., where the subject of this sketch enlisted in the late war, in the First Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, Company M. After serving one year, he was wounded at Hodge's Ferry, Ark., in the left arm, thigh and across the breast, which disabled him for fur-their service, and he returned home. He was married, in Wisconsin, in April, 1865, to Miss Kate M. Bundy, of that State. He served two years as Sheriff of that county. Is a Commander of Winslow Post, No. 56, of the G. A. R., at Milford, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F., being a charter member of the Milford Lodge, No. 18, and was their first Noble Grand.

PHILIP I. HOOKER, retired farmer, Milford, was born in Utica, N. Y., on the 22d of November, 1811. Is the son of John and Ann Hooker, the former a descendant of old New England stock, the latter, whose name was Derbyshire, being a native of Yorkshire, Eng. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and then worked at the tanner's trade in his native State until 1834, when he came West to Michigan, where he was married in December, 1835, at Tecumseh, to Miss Mary A. Derbyshire, who was born in New York November 20, 1814. Traveled through Indiana and Illinois, and then returned to his native State. Some time afterward he came West again as far as Kenosha County, Wis., where he commenced farming, and was among the early settlers of that county. In the spring of 1866, moved his family to Nebraska, having been there the fall previous and taken up a homestead on Section 29 and 30 in P Precinct, Seward County, and erected the first frame house in the county. Mr. H. has served as Justice of the Peace in that precinct for two terms. Mrs. Hooker is one of the original members of the Congregational Church of Milford. Their family consists of five children—Sophia, William C., Christopher D., Evelyn T., Marion, Ida. Clinton and Christopher were both soldiers in the rebellion.

FREDRICK S. JOHNSON, senior member of the firm of F. S. Johnson & Co., proprietors of Quenchaqua Flouring Mills, and Bankers at Milford. The subject of this sketch came to Milford, Neb., in March, 1880, and in company with James F. Johnson and H. D. Perry, purchased an interest in the above Flouring Mills, from the original proprietor, J. L. Davison. In the following August the firm of Johnson, Perry & Co. bought out the other partners, and the mill was operated by them until the death of Mr. Perry, which occurred December 22, 1881, since that time the firm being F. S. Johnson & Co., consisting of F. S. and James F. Johnson. The mill is a brick and frame building, four stories high, and 36x46. Is run by water-power, with a fall of 14 feet, and 150 horse-power. Since April, 1881, have been turning out 250 barrels of flour per day. They use steel rollers instead of buhrs for the manufacture of flour, and have nine sets of these rollers, which only require dressing once in five years. They are very much superior to the old style of milling, and produce better results, as 100 pounds of this flour is equal to 122 pounds ground by buhrs. The "Shogs" flour took the first premium at the Nebraska State Fair for the best spring wheat made in the State, and the bread from this flour also took the premium. The names "Shogs" and "Quenchaqua," stamped on the sacks, excited considerable curiosity at the exhibition, as every one wished to know the meaning of them. They are Aztec words, "Shogs," the brand of flour, meaning "The Very Best," and "Quenchaqua," the name of the mills, meaning "Number One." The subject of this sketch was born in Oswego, N. Y., September 15, 1856, and received his literary education at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

LEWIS D. LAUNE, Notary Public and loan agent at Milford, Neb., farmer and stock raiser, was born in New Jersey, November 24, 1831, being the son of Rufus and Sarah Laune, the former being of French descent, and the latter, whose maiden name was Hawes, being a descendant from the old New England stock. His parents moved to Ohio, where he lived until 1851, and then went to St. Louis, Mo., and worked at painting, and was foreman in the construction of the St. Louis, Belleville & Murfreesboro R. R. Here he remained three years; then he went to Iowa, then to Illinois, and finally to Winona, Minn., where he farmed and worked at his trade until 1860, that being the time of his removal to Nebraska. He first worked at his trade in Nebraska City, then removed to Syracuse and started a ranch, which he operated until 1866, when he came to Milford and took up a homestead, on which he now lives, being one of the first settlers in O Precinct; owns 200 acres of land, and keeps 60 head of cattle for breeding purposes. Mr. L. opened the first hotel at Milford, known as the Milford House, of which he was the proprietor for five years. In 1865, was a member of the Territorial Convention from Otoe County, and has served as Justice of the Peace for four years in O Precinct, and Notary Public seven years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Milford Lodge, No. 18. Is proprietor of Laune's Addition to Milford, which was surveyed and laid out in town lots in the fall of 1879. He was married in Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1856, to Miss Jane H. Wolbert, by whom he has four children—Cassius L., Laura J., Finley R. and Sidney B. Mr. L. was the donor of the lot on which the Baptist Church at Milford was erected, his wife being one of the original members of that society.

CAPT. JOHN B. MITCHELL, druggist, Milford, was born in Preble County, Ohio, March 24, 1827. Crossed the plains to California in 1851; remained until 1855, then returned to his native State. After remaining there for a short time, removed to Illinois, and engaged in the drug business in Cambridge, Henry County. He there enlisted in the army for the Union in 1862, and raised Company C of the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteers Infantry, of which he was commissioned Captain, serving as such during the war in the Army of the Ohio. Was three times wounded. At the close of the war he returned to Illinois, and resumed his old business, remaining there until 1880, when he came to Milford, Neb., where he embarked in his present business, which is rapidly increasing in both stock and trade.

JOHN A. RAYMER, retired farmer and stone-mason, Milford, came to Nebraska in 1869, locating in Seward County, where he homesteaded a place on Section 24, Town 10, Range 4 east, I Precinct, making his home here till 1878, when he moved into the town of Milford. The subject of this sketch was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., March 8, 1835, where he lived till 1841, then coming West with his parents to Stephenson County, Ill., where he was living at the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion. Enlisted at Freeport in the Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company B, in the year 1861, and served three years, and in 1865 re-enlisted in the Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteers Infantry, Company G, serving one year more. Mr. Raymer crossed the plains in 1858, at the time of the Pike's Peak excitement. Was married in Illinois, in 1864, to Miss Caroline C. Heller, who was born in Buffalo County, N. Y., their family consisting of two children—George A. and Annie B. The subject of this sketch is a member of the G. A. R., Winslow Post, No. 53, being also a member of Blue River Lodge; No. 30, of the A., F. & A. M., both of them being at Milford.

WILLIAM C. SMILEY, livery and sale stables, Milford, came to Nebraska in May, 1866, taking up a homestead in Seward County, Section 4, Town 9, Range 3 east, O Precinct, and here made his home until 1873, when he bought another farm, which he operated till the spring of 1879, that being the time of his removal to Milford, where he started the business mentioned above. His livery barn is 56x44, and will comfortably shelter thirty head of horses. Mr. S. is a member of the G. A. R, Winslow Post, No. 56, and is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Milford Lodge, No. 18. Was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, enlisting in the Forty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company B, and served until the close of the war.

LEE H. SMILEY, farmer and stock-raiser on Section 4, Town 9, Range 3 east, P. O. Milford, came to Nebraska in August, 1866, and took up a homestead as described above, on which he has lived ever since, with the exception of one year. During that year, he ran a general merchandise store in Milford in company with Thomas Healey. The subject of this sketch was born April 9, 1842, in Warren County, Ind., and was married at Plattsmouth, Neb., in 1869, to Miss Mary J. Beach, Mr. Beach and wife being among the original members of the Congregational Church society at Milford. Mr. Smiley was a soldier in the rebellion, enlisting in 1862 in the Nineteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and serving until the close of the war. He is one of the original members of Winslow Post, No. 56, of the G. A. R., at Milford.

SOLOMAN J. SHUPP, dealer in hardware and farm machinery at Milford, came to Nebraska in 1880, locating at Milford, where he started a hardware store, which was the second of the kind in the town. Although he commenced business in a small way, he has gradually increased both stock and trade. He was born in Crawford County, Ohio, July 14, 1852, and was married in the same State in 1878, to Miss Mary Shieber, by whom he has two children—Milo E. and Ada G. Mr. Shupp is a member of the Evangelical Association at Milford, and also of the A., F. & A. M., Blue River Lodge, No. 30.

JOSEPH STOCKHAM, deceased, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1811, his parents having come to that State in very early times. When about twenty-five years of age, he came West to Illinois, and settled on Fox River, in De Kalb County. Here he was married, in 1862, to Miss Eliza Sherman, who still survives him, and, in 1863, went the overland route to Nevada, where they resided about eight months, Mrs. Stockham being the first white woman in the Paradise Valley. They were, however, compelled to leave here, then going to California, but, in 1866, came back from there and located in O Precinct, Seward Co., Neb., where they continued to reside up to the time of his death, which occurred October 1, 1878. His wife, Eliza, now lives in the village of Milford.

UTICA.

Utica, situated in the western part of the county, was laid out and entered as a town in the month of August, 1877.

Messrs. Standard & Jones erected the first building during the month of August, 1877, and opened the first store with a stock of general merchandise.

George Goodbroad built the second building during the same month, and opened the first hotel. Fritz Becord erected the third building, the office of his lumber-yard, and inaugurated the second business of the town. The following September, Messrs. Goener & Wilkins opened the next business house during the same month, and, the following October, C. C. Turner established his blacksmith shop. The town has enjoyed a rapid and permanent growth, and its complement of commercial pursuits includes every branch of business. It is an important station on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, equidistant between Seward and York, and quite an important point for shipments in stock and grain. It is supplied with a good school and several church organizations, and the various professions are well represented. The first school was organized in the summer of 1873, and taught by Miss Clara Derby, and Miss Rosa Hartley taught the first school after the town was inaugurated.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. A. J. Folden, in the spring of 1872, at the Kinkade Schoolhouse, the society changing their place of worship to Utica in 1878, and re-organizing under the leadership of Rev. G. M. Couffer, of Milford. The church was built in 1881, at a cost of $1,500; the parsonage, in 1878.

The Protestant Methodist society was organized in the spring of 1874, by the Rev. C. E. Phinney.

An organization of the church of the United Brethren was effected at the Oliver Schoolhouse in 1873, by Rev. Mr. Johnson. The last-named societies have no house of worship, but meet at the schoolhouses.

A Catholic mission is also established at Utica, with the Rev. C. J. Quinn as resident pastor, and a fine frame church is in process of erection.

The A., F. & A. M. of Utica, organized under dispensation July 13, 1882, with the following list of officers: Joseph Jones, W. M.; E. J. Porter, S. W.; Lyman Calder, J. W.; Samuel H. Beaver, Sec.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HOWARD M. COLMAN, lawyer and grocer at Utica, came to Nebraska in May, 1871, and took up a soldier's claim of 160 acres on Section 28, Town 11, Range 1 east, in E Precinct, Seward County, where he made his home until March, 1881, when he moved to Utica, having been appointed Postmaster in 1878. The subject of this sketch was born in Otsego County, N. Y., on the 11th of July, 1836, and was a graduate of Whitestown Seminary, New York, in 1851, and was admitted to the bar at Burlington, N. Y., in 1856. Mr. Colman was a soldier in the rebellion, enlisting in August, 1861, at Bellevue, Ohio, in the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and served till the 28th of October, 1864, being wounded at the battle of Gettysburg in the right leg. After the war, he returned to Ohio, where he lived till the spring of 1866, then going to Branch County, Mich., making his home there till 1870, and going from there to Steuben, Ill., where he lived till his removal to Nebraska.

GEORGE A. DERBY, land agent for the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, Justice of the Peace and real estate agent at Utica, came to Nebraska in 1872, and took up a homestead in Seward County, on Section 30, Town 11, Range 1 east, E Precinct, and was one of the first settlers in the precinct. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 5, 1820, being the son of Jonathan M. and Clarissa Derby, who were of English lineage, but reared in Vermont, his mother's maiden name being Baker. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native State, his occupation being that of a carpenter and farmer, until 1854, when he changed his residence to Randolph County, Ind., where he pursued his former vocation for two years, and then removed to Wapello County, Iowa, where he still worked at farming and carpentering, and, in 1862, was elected Sheriff of that county, in which capacity he officiated four years, after which his business was that of a dealer in agricultural implements until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Licking County, Ohio, in 1843, to Miss Merenda H. Brown, who was born in Vermont in 1823. They now have a family of seven sons and four daughters.

DR. RUFUS D. HARVEY, of Utica, was born in Maine in 1843, and was the son of Ebenezer B. and Nancy Harvey, his mother's maiden name being Longfellow. They moved to Wisconsin in 1844, settling in Rock County, the subject of this sketch receiving his literary education in Evansville in the high school of that place. In 1862, he enlisted at Janesville in the Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and served until the close of the rebellion, after which he returned to Evansville, Wis., and was married, in 1865, to Miss Hannah A. Peck, of Waukon, Iowa. He made his home in Wisconsin until 1871, when he came to Nebraska, and took up a homestead on Section 8, Town 10, Range 1 east, in L Precinct, Seward County, where he resided, improving his farm and practicing his profession till 1877, then moved to the town of Utica, and was the first physician in the place, being now one of the oldest resident physicians in that part of the country.

JAMES E. HIBBARD, dealer in agricultural implements, coal, etc., at Utica, came to Nebraska in 1871, first locating in Lincoln, where he ran a brickyard for the firm of More & Crone for three years, and, in 1874, he moved to Seward County, and settled on the homestead which he had taken up in 1871 in E Precinct, on Section 10, Town 11, Range 1 east. On this he lived until the fall of 1878, then came to Utica, and, in the summer of 1879, commenced dealing in farm machinery. In the fall of 1881, he added the coal trade to his former business, and has since successfully operated both. Mr. H. was a soldier in the rebellion, enlisting in 1861, in Whiteside County, Ill., in the Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Company I, but after serving a little more than one year, he was discharged on account of poor health, which unfitted him for further service. He then returned to Illinois, and on December 25, 1862, was married to Miss Elma M. Fuller, who was born in Illinois in 1842, and died in September, 1870. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Waco Lodge, No. 80, and was married to his present wife, Mrs. Mary A. Cale, of Henry County, Ill., in January, 1872.

GEORGE F. HURLBURT, dealer in general merchandise and a member of the firm of Standard & Hurlburt, grain and live stock dealers, at Utica; came to Nebraska in July, 1871, and took up a homestead on Section 30, Town 10, Range 1 east, L Precinct, Seward County, where he served as Assessor for three years, and as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Seward County for three years, and in November, 1881, moved to the town of Utica. The subject of this sketch was born in Broome County, N. Y., on the 26th of October, 1830, and, in 1855, left his native State and came to Peoria, Ill., and was living there at the breaking-out of the rebellion. In the spring of 1864, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war, after which he returned to Illinois, living there until he came to Nebraska. Mr. Hurlburt is a member of the Masonic Society; was married, in August, 1857, in Illinois, to Miss Nancy E. Saxton, who was also born in New York, and who died at the old homestead, in L Precinct, on the 7th of August, 1877, leaving a family of six children, of whom two are girls and four boys.

JOSEPH JONES, dealer in general merchandise, and grain buyer at Utica, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, on the 14th of March, 1845, residing there until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he enlisted at Zanesville in the fall of 1861, in the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and served till the close of the war. Then returned to Ohio, and, in March, 1866, came West as far as McLean County, Ill., where he operated a farm till the fall of 1870, this being the time of his removal to Nebraska. Took up a homestead on Section 6, Town 11, Range 1 east, E Precinct, Seward County, and commenced improving his land, on which he lived until July, 1877, when he moved into the village of Utica and opened the first general merchandise store in the place in company with C. E. Standard, with whom he ran it until the following fall, when they dissolved partnership, Mr. Jones buying out Mr. Standard, and has since successfully operated the business himself, and in March, 1879, commenced buying grain in addition to running his store. The subject of this sketch was married in McLean County, Ill., to Miss Mary E. Tracy, on the 1st of November, 1866, and is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Waco Lodge, No. 80, in York County.

JOHN S. KITTLE, druggist at Utica, was born in Peru, Miami County, Ind., October 11, 1859, and was a student at the Chicago College of Pharmacy, afterward taking a course in chemistry under Prof. Haines of Rush Medical College in the same city. He came from Chicago to Nebraska in October, 1878, and first located at York, where he clerked in the drug store of J. H. Post until February, 1879, and then came to Utica and took charge of a branch store for the above firm, conducting the same for them until May, 1880, when he bought out Mr. Post, and has since successfully operated the business himself.

GEORGE W. LEARNED, farmer and stock-raiser at Utica and County Commissioner, was born in Essex County, Vt., 20th of August, 1834, and is the son of Reuben and Nancy Learned, *nee* Lovejoy, who were both descendants of the Puritans, and natives of New Hampshire. In 1847, they changed their place of abode to Dodge County, Wis., where they still reside, and here the subject of this sketch made his home, and was married in 1859, to Miss Angeline L. Boynton, who was born in Ohio. In April, 1878, came to Nebraska and purchased the farm on which he lives now, and owns a section of land, 200 acres of which are under cultivation. He was elected to the office of County Commissioner in the fall of 1879, and is at this writing chairman of the same. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and one of the directors of the Seward County Agricultural Society. Mrs. Learned is a physician of the Esse-

School, and practices her profession at Utica. She is also an original member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that town, and is one of the strongest workers in their society, and was the first Steward of the same. Their family consists of four children—Ida L., Minnie M., George L. and Amanda M.

GEORGE LIGGETT, grain dealer at Utica, came to Nebraska in 1869, and took up a homestead on Section 28, Town 12, Range 2 east, Seward County, where he lived one year, then moved to the town of Seward, and started the first harness shop in the place, which business he conducted till 1872, at that time going to Antelope County. After remaining there three years he returned to Seward in 1875, and in the fall of 1876 embarked in the grain business in Seward, conducting it there until the fall of 1877, when he removed to Utica, where he still continued his former pursuit, and has since successfully operated that business, besides being engaged in the mercantile trade two years; was born in Butler County, Ohio, February 26, 1847, removing to Illinois in 1866, where he resided till he came to Nebraska, and was there married in Henry County in 1866, to Miss Georgiana Phelps. Mr. Liggett is a member of the I. O. O. F., Seward Lodge, No. 26.

REV. WESSON G. MILLER, D. D., Presiding Elder of the York District, Nebraska Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., February 8, 1822. He received his literary education at the Gallupville Classical Institute in his native State. After devoting five years to teaching, he removed to Waupun, Wis., where he erected a lumber mill. He entered the ministry in 1845; was ordained Deacon by Bishop Waugh in Chicago in 1847, and Elder by Bishop James in Platteville, Wis., two years later. He held the leading appointments as pastor, and Presiding Elder in Wisconsin Conference for thirty-five years, seventeen of which were spent in Milwaukee. He was transferred to Nebraska in 1879, and served two years as Presiding Elder on the Omaha District. At its last session the Nebraska Conference was divided, and the Doctor preferred to become identified with the Southern division. He was appointed Presiding Elder of the York District, where he still remains. He has built himself a fine residence known as "Sunnyside," at Utica. He was made Doctor of Divinity by the Lawrence University in Wisconsin. He is the author of several books and pamphlets, "Thirty Years in the Itinerancy," "Milwaukee Methodism," "Temperance Cyclone" and "The Giant Wrong." He was married at Waupun, Wis., January 4, 1847, to Miss Mary E. Bowman, daughter of Dr. Brooks Bowman of that city, by whom he has three children. Mary E., now Mrs. Capt. Frank P. Lawrence, late of Racine, Wis.; Laura E., wife of Jesse Smith, Esq., late of Fond du Lac, Wis. Mrs. Smith died at Utica, Neb., in November, 1879. The third child is Wesson G., Jr., who lives at home, and is now operating the Sunnyside farm in addition to his own farm adjoining.

REV. CALVIN E. PHINNEY, Postmaster and dealer in groceries at Utica, Neb., was born in Dover, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, January 20, 1829, and is the son of Charles and Rebecca Phinney. In 1844, they moved to Walworth County, Wis., where the subject of this sketch made his home until 1863, then going to Blackhawk County, Iowa, and enlisting in the war of the rebellion, in the Fifteenth Ohio Regiment, Company C, serving until the close of the war, then he returned to Iowa, remaining there until 1868, at which time he entered the ministry, and two years after was ordained elder in the Methodist Protestant Church, by the Rev. G. W. Brown, of Springfield, Ohio, and after remaining four years in the Iowa Conference, he took his transfer to the Nebraska Mission Conference, where he took up a homestead on Section 28, Town 11, Range 1 east, E Precinct, Seward County, Neb. Here he lived improving his farm and preaching the Gospel until the spring of 1880, when he moved from his farm to Utica, where he was appointed Postmaster in July, 1881, which office he holds at this writing. He was married in Walworth County, Wis., in 1856, to Miss Sarah C. Olp, by whom he has two children—Julian E. and May.

SOREN THYGESON, hardware store at Utica, was born November 11, 1838, in Denmark, and emigrated to the United States in 1871, locating the same year in Seward County, Neb. Took up a homestead on Section 12, Town 11, Range 1 east, E Precinct, on which he resided, improving his farm until October, 1877, when he moved to the village of Utica and opened a hardware store, which was the first of the kind in the place. His storeroom is 18x64, and well filled with a complete stock of first-class hardware. He was married in the fall of 1871, to Miss Inge Sorenson, who was also a native of Denmark. They are both members of the Lutheran Church. They have four children—Oscar D., Lena, Casper and Mary.

B PRECINCT.

DAVID J. BROWN, P. O. Seward, Section 32, Town 12, Range 3 east, a member of the firm of True & Brown, farmers and stock-feeders. These gentlemen came from Iowa in the fall of 1878, and purchased a half-section of land, and commenced preparation for making a business of feeding stock. Have now 240 acres of land fenced for pasture, and have erected cattle-sheds, 180x18 feet, which provides shelter for 100 head of cattle and 800 hogs, these sheds being furnished with self-feeding cribs for corn. They are also supplied with a pair of the celebrated Victor Scales, and other conveniences pertaining to the keeping of stock. During the year 1881, they fed over 250 head of cattle, and fed and shipped 400 swine. Their residence is a fine frame building, 32x48 feet, and one and a half stories high. D. J. Brown of the above firm, was born in Monroe County, Tenn., on the 26th of March, 1844. In 1872, came West to Iowa, and was employed in the general merchandise business at Columbus Junction, Louisa County, until his emigration to Nebraska.

MICHAEL DUNIGAN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Seward, Section 14, Town 12, Range 3 east, was born in Ireland on the 1st of May, 1836. Is the son of Michael and Margarett Dunigan née Campbell. Was reared on a farm in his native country, and in 1853 emigrated to America, and after traveling around over various States, finally settled down in Knox County, Ill., in 1856. Here he was employed at farming until 1862, when he enlisted in the Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company D, serving until the close of the rebellion, being in all the principal engagements of his regiment. At the close of the war, he returned to Illinois and resumed his former occupation, and in April, 1871, came West to Seward County, Neb., where he homesteaded a soldier's claim, and now owns 240 acres of land, 170 being under cultivation and well improved. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., being a charter member of Oliver Lodge, No. 38, and is now serving his third term as County Commissioner. He married in 1866, in Knox County, Ill., Mary E. Shumaker, a native of that State. Their family is composed of eight children—Jacob, Mary B., Emma C., Katie D., Effa M., John H., Clara M. and Benjamin R.

WILLIAM HICKMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Seward, Section 28, Town 12, Range 3 east, was born in Randolph County, Ind., on the 3d of March 1831. Learned the carpenter trade in his native State, and made that his employment, removing to Jasper County, Iowa, in 1851, and followed his trade until 1854, when he commenced farming in the same State. In the fall of 1868, he came to Seward County, Neb., where he homesteaded some land, being the same on which he now lives, consisting originally of eighty acres, but he has since added to it until he now has 240 acres, all under fence, and 140 under plow. He has a grove of eight acres, and a nice orchard of 175 trees, of various fruits of the best quality. Mr. Hickman has a comfortable, two-story frame residence, and a large barn, 40x50 feet, and keeps between fifty and seventy-five head of graded stock. He was elected Representative in the Assembly from Seward County in 1878, serving three years, during which time he was one of the building committee of the State Capitol. Was married in Iowa, in 1853, to Louisa R. Moffitt. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Oliver Lodge, No. 38.

ERASTUS M. HICKMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 32, Town 12, Range 3 east, P. O. Seward; came to Nebraska in the spring of 1869, and in the following spring took up a homestead. Saw a good deal of pioneer life in those early times, but has kept steadily on improving his land and making a comfortable home. His residence is a nice frame building, 24x26 feet, and one and a half stories high. He owns 400 acres of land, 220 being under plow, a part of the balance being fenced for pasture, and the rest meadow. He has fourteen acres of artificial timber of his own planting, and a fine young orchard of three acres, containing various kinds of choice fruit trees, among them some excellent peach trees, all bearing. He keeps from fifty to one hundred head of thoroughbred and graded cattle, over two hundred sheep of fine grade, and one hundred hogs of the Poland-China breed. Has on his premises a fine large barn, 28x40 feet, being the size of the main part and an addition for stock sheds, etc. The subject of this sketch was born in Randolph County, Ind., January 6, 1840, and is the son of Samuel and Margery Hickman née Moffitt. He removed to Jasper County, Iowa, where he followed farming until 1862, and then enlisted in the Twenty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company C, serving till the close of the rebellion; then returned to Iowa, where he lived until 1869. He was married in Omaha, Neb., in 1866, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of George W. Thomas, who settled in that city in 1868. They are the parents of six living children—Walter E., Helen G., Jennie F., Erastus P. Edna F. and Ethan E.

JESSE KNIGHT, farmer, Section 20, Town 12, Range 3 east, P. O. Seward, was born in Randolph County, Ind., September 6, 1838. Came West with his parents, George and Armilla, to Dallas County, Iowa, in 1850, and in 1860 crossed the plains to Colorado, at the time of the great mining excitement, being there at the breaking-out of the war. In October, 1862, he enlisted in the Third Colorado Volunteer Infantry, his regiment being afterward consolidated with the Second Colorado, and in this he served until the close of the war, then returned to Guthrie County, Iowa, where he farmed until 1870, and in March of that year changed his place of abode to Seward County, Neb., where he took up a homestead. This he has cultivated until he now has the whole 120 acres under improvement, and a fine grove of trees of his own planting, containing six acres. He is now Assessor of B Precinct. He was married in Iowa, to Miss Martha J. Sheely, who was born in Indiana. They have two daughters—Zelpha M. and Lula A. William K., brother of the above, was born July 1, 1832, in Randolph County

Ind., and came West to Iowa at the same time as his brother. He was married there September 1, 1854, to Isyphena M. Moffitt. Their family consists of four children—Mary E., now Mrs. J. M. Sheely, of Dallas County, Iowa, Luther P., Sarah E. and Elias B. After his marriage, he lived in Jasper County, Iowa, untill the fall of 1869, when he came to Nebraska five months previous to his brother Jesse, and took up a claim which is now adjoining his where he owns 200 acres, mostly under a high state of cultivation.

ELIAS McCLURE, farmer, Section 20, Town 12, Range 3 east, P. O. Seward, was born in Shelby County, Ohio, January 24, 1819; is the second son of Robert and Esther McClure, whose family consisted of sixteen children. His father was of Scotch extraction, his mother, whose maiden name was Jerard, was of French descent, and died May 30, 1834, his father dying seven years later, on the 16th of February, 1841. The subject of this sketch first removed to Tippecanoe County, Ind. where he lived five years, then went to Richland County, Wis, where he was engaged in farming and merchandising until 1857. In the fall of the year following, he came West to Nebraska, first locating near Mount Pleasant, Cass County, where he farmed and carried freight across the plains to Utah and the mountains. In 1869, he discarded this business and took up a homestead in Seward County, where he now lives, and in the spring following moved his family on to his claim, and began pioneer life in earnest, being among the very first settlers in B Precinct. He now has his farm in a high state of cultivation, and all of the comforts and conveniences pertaining to a well-managed, successfully operated farm; has served as Assessor of his precinct, and been School Director, etc. He was married in 1841, in Ohio, to Sarah J. Skillin, who was born in Pennsylvania.

THOMAS. J POORE, farmer, Section 25, Town 12, Range 3 east, P. O. Seward, was born in Randolph County, Ind., on March 6, 1839. He was the son of Edmund and Nancy Poore, who were of Old Virginia stock. He came West in 1850, first locating in Jasper County, Iowa, where he was employed at farming until the breaking-out of the rebellion. He then enlisted in the Fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company B, serving his country over three years, and was in all the principal engagements of his regiment; then returned to Iowa, which was his place of abode till 1868, when he removed to Nebraska, and homesteaded some land in Seward County, where he now owns 160 acres, ninety of which are improved. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for three terms. He was married in Iowa in 1868, his wife's maiden name being Esther Jacks. Their family is composed of three children—Gertie, Edwin and Arthur. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., Oliver Lodge, No. 88.

ISRAEL I. PEARSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 21, Town 12, Range 3 east, P. O. Seward, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1878, and moved onto the farm where he now has 160 acres of land. He has it very highly improved, 130 acres of it being under cultivation, and has built himself a nice frame residence one and one-half stories high, the main part 14x24, and the addition 14x16. Mr. Pearson, was born in Warren County, Iowa, at Somerset, January 24, 1852, and is the son of John and Sidney Pearson. His father died in 1877; his mother is now living in Guthrie County, Iowa. He learned the trade in his father's grist-mill and followed that occupation, previous to coming to Nebraska, in various parts of Iowa. He was married in 1872, to Miss Emma L. Harvey, and they are the parents of two children—William W. and Sidney.

CALVIN J. WRIGHT, farmer and stock-raiser, Sections 21 and 22, Town 12, Range 3 east, P. O. Seward, came to Nebraska in September, 1879, and purchased a farm, where he now owns 560 acres, of which 250 is under cultivation, and the rest is fenced for pasture. He keeps from 75 to 100 head of cattle and 100 hogs of the best breeds. The subject of this sketch was born in Portage County, Ohio, August 26, 1834. During the early part of his life he was a merchant of Fredericksburg, Ohio, afterward changing his business to that of a photographer. In 1861, removed to Marshall County, Ind., where he was employed in various county official duties. He was an efficien member of the Mutual Detective force in that county, and was afterward employed on the United States detective force. During this time he had also been engaged in farming, stock-raising and the lumber trade. He was married in Madison County, Iowa, to Miss Elizabeth Church, also a native of Ohio. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Plymouth Lodge, No. 149, of Indiana.

C PRECINCT.

EDWARD C. ARCHER, farmer, Section 34, Town 12, Range 2 east, P. O. Staplehurst, was born in West Virginia July 7, 1846. When four years of age his parents changed their place of habitation to Jo Daviess County, Ill., but after remaining there for two years moved again, this time going to Grant County, Wis., town of Lancaster. The subject of this sketch received his education there, and was also a student of the State Normal School at Platteville, and in 1863 enlisted in the late war, in the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, Company C, serving until the close of the rebellion; then returned to Wisconsin, his occupation being that of a farmer, and afterward came to Seward County, Neb., and homesteaded the farm on which he now lives. He is a member of the G. A. R., Seward Post, No 26. He was married in 1872 at Seward, Neb., to Miss Mary A. Compton, by whom he has three children living—Alice M., Nettie F. and Jessie M.

MARTIN CASTLE, farmer, Section 34, Town 12, Range 2 east, P. O. Staplehurst, was born in Mercer County, Ill., on the 12th of April, 1849. He is the son of Leoman H. and Catherine Castle *nee* Murry, his father's occupation being that of a farmer. Martin Castle made his home in the county where he was born until March, 1870, when he decided to go West, and came to Seward County, Neb., taking up a homestead, and now has a nice farm of eighty acres of well improved land. He was married March 14, 1878, to Miss Emma Burhans.

LIEUT. THOMAS CORR, farmer, Section 22, Town 12, Range 2 east, P. O Staplehurst, was born in Washington County, Ill., August 29, 1844. Here he resided, helping his father on the farm and going to school until the breaking-out of the rebellion. He then enlisted in June, 1861, in the Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company C. After serving the first three months' call, he re-enlisted August 8, 1861, in the Tenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Company E, serving his country for three years. At the expiration of that time he returned to his home in Illinois, and immediately entered the Washington Seminary, but after attending that for a short time his country called to arms again, and he enlisted for the third time. He served until the close of the war in the United States Volunteer Veterans, Company H, in Gen. Hancock's corps, being promoted to Second Lieutenant, and afterward to First Lieutenant, and was one of the guards that helped hang Mrs. Surat and Payne, Herald and Azroff, the parties connected with the assassination of President A. Lincoln. At the close of the war, he returned to Illinois, and in April, 1869, came to Nebraska and took up a soldier's claim, being among the early settlers in C Precinct, and still living on the same. He has been Justice of the Peace and Notary Public in C Precinct for five years. He is a member of the G. A. R., Seward Post, No. [illegible], and is also a Mason of Oliver Lodge, No. 88, and is a charter member of both these societies. He was married in Illinois in 1868, to Miss Mary Adams, by whom he has eight children living, of whom five are girls and three are boys.

AUGUST DAEHLING, farmer, Section 32, Town 12, Range 2 east, P. O. Marysville, was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 19th of February, 1839. Was engaged in various occupations in his native country until 1865, when he emigrated to the United States, first locating in Clayton County, Iowa. Here he remained but two years, and then came to Nebraska and took up a homestead. He now has a farm of 200 acres, 160 being under cultivation and good farm land. The subject of this sketch was married in Germany, in 1863, to Elizabeth Roehrs, by whom he has seven children—Eliza, Emma, Otto, Alice, Amelia, Bertha and Ernest. Mr. D. and wife were both original members of the German Lutheran Church at Marysville.

JOHN A. DURLAND, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 35, Town 12, Range 2 east, P. O. Staplehurst, was born in New Jersey, October [illegible], 1839, being the son of John N. and Sarah A. Durland, the former of German and the latter of Scotch descent. His mother's maiden name was Wolfe. When John A. was quite a small child, they came West to Fulton County, Ill., and his father being a miller by trade, followed that occupation, in connection with farming. The subject of this sketch also engaged in agricultural pursuits in that State until he came to Nebraska, which was in the spring of 1865, and in May of the same year took up a claim, being the farm on which he now lives. In the following August, he moved his family on to it, and was the first settler in C Precinct. Mr. D. has seen a good deal of pioneer life, beginning with a small log shanty on the south bank of the Big Blue River, but that has since been replaced by a comfortable two story frame dwelling, 28x32. His farm contains 240 acres, 140 of which are under cultivation and well improved. He organized the first school district in C Precinct and was the first Treasurer of the same. Was married in Fulton County, Ill., March 31, [illegible], to Miss Lucy J. Roberts, who was born there, and by whom he has five children living—George B., Samuel C., Rosie B., Albert E. and Charley A. The third child, Rosie B., was the first white child born in C Precinct, May 26, 1867.

WILLIAM REID, farmer, Section 10, P. O. Ulysses, came to Nebraska in 1856, and first located in Cass County, at Plattsmouth, six miles west of the town, where he pre-empted a claim, where he worked improving his farm until the spring of 1859, when he went to Pike's Peak, where he engaged at mining for two years. Then made several trips across the plains, afterward settling in Seward County, on the place where he now lives, and was among the early settlers in that county. He was born in Ireland in 1824; left his parents when only seven years of age, and went to Dunkirk, England, where he stayed until he was twenty-one years old. His father's name was George Reid, who was agent for Lord Templeton's estate, which is situated in County Monahan, Ireland. In 1850, the subject of this sketch emigrated to America. Was married in 1868, at Plattsmouth, to Mary A. Pirtle.

JOHN W. SHIELDS, farmer, Section 15, Town 12, Range 2 east, P. O. Ulysses, Butler Co., first came to Nebraska in 1863, and preempted a claim of the land that now forms his farm. In the summer of

1866, he moved his family from Cass County, where he had lived after his arrival in Nebraska, on to his claim, and began a pioneer life in earnest. In those early times, he made a specialty of hunting and trapping on the Big Blue River, being very successful in that line, killing a great many buffalo, elk, etc., and trapping beaver, otter and other animals. Owns 160 acres of land, one-half under cultivation and the other native timber. In the fall of 1872, at the time of the removal of the county seat from Milford to Seward, he was elected Probate Judge of Seward County, which position he filled with credit to himself and county. Has also served a number of years as Justice of the Peace of C Precinct. He was born February 7, 1820, in Rush County, Ind., and married July 18, 1854, to May Elizabeth Newhouse, in Mahaska County, Iowa.

F PRECINCT.

JAMES BONE, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 8, Town 11, Range 2 east, P. O. Seward, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1876, and purchased an unimproved quarter section of school land. Has since added to it until he now has a fine farm of 240 acres, 120 being under plow and well improved. The subject of this sketch was born in Shelby County, Ind., July 15, 1832, removing to Fulton County, Ill., in 1842, where he made his home until his removal to Nebraska, following the occupation of a farmer in different localities. Was married in McDonough County, Ill., in 1863, to Matilda McGrew, by whom he has one daughter—Luella. Mr. Bone has been Treasurer of School District No. 69 for two terms.

ALBERT E. BRADLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 2, Town 11, Range 2 east, P. O. Seward, was born in Lamoille County, Vt., on the 18th of December, 1838. He lived in his native State until 1862, at that time going to Troy, N. Y., where he worked in a foundry as a molder, having previously learned that trade in Burlington, Vt., following this occupation until 1875; then came West to Nebraska, and purchased the farm on which he now lives, containing 160 acres of land. He was married in Rutland, Vt., in 1866, to Miss Mary M. Smith, who was a native of that State. They have four children—Bert L., Sadie M., Hattie M. and Nellie I. Both himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church and are efficient workers in that society.

HENRY BICK, farmer, Section 12, P. O. Seward, was born in Germany, October 14, 1842. Came to the United States with his parents in 1846, and first settled in Sauk County, Wis. Here he enlisted, in 1861, at Sauk City, in the Ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and served till the close of the war, being in all of the principal engagements of his regiment. Came to Nebraska in 1869, and homesteaded the place where he now lives, having been previously married, in Wisconsin in 1867, to Miss Amelia B. Shoemaker. They now have a family of three sons and two daughters. Mr. Bick was among the first settlers in F Precinct, and in the fall of 1880 was elected Representative of Seward County in the Legislature.

HENRY CROSS, merchant and Postmaster at Tamora, F Precinct, was born near Boston, Mass., on the 4th of April, 1814. He is the son of James and Margarette Cross, who were English. When only two years of age, his parents moved West, and settled in Ross County, Ohio, where he made his home for a good many years. He married Catharine Hedges, of Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1836, and in 1842 moved to Jones County, Iowa, remaining there until he enlisted, in 1861, in Company D, Ninth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and served two years, and was discharged for disability, and when discharged in 1863, after getting home, moved to Marshall County, Iowa, in 1863, and lived there till 1870. Came to this State, and took up a soldier's homestead in Seward County, on Section 12, Town 10, Range 1 east, L Precinct, on which he lived, improving his land, until March 1, 1882; then moved to Tamora, where he and his son, Ezra H., run a store, and on March 4, 1882, was appointed Postmaster of the said place. He and his son also buy grain. He has served as Justice of the Peace of L Precinct. He and his wife are original members of the Grand View M. E. Church. Their family consists of eight children—Mary A. (now married to L. D. Brakman, of York County), J. H. H., William A., George F., Sarah C. (now Mrs. R. J. Bullock, of York), Joseph E., Ezra H. and Margaret E. (married to Daniel Brown, of Seward County).

SAMUEL D. DUTTON, farmer, Section 10, Town 11, Range 2 east, P. O. Seward, first came to Nebraska in 1867, locating in Lincoln, where he was a dealer in agricultural implements for a couple of years. In April, 1869, he came to Seward County, and homesteaded the place on which he now lives, consisting of 160 acres, accepting the privations of pioneer life as a part of the contract. He has kept on improving his farm until he now has 135 acres of it under cultivation. The subject of this sketch was born in Franklin County, Mass., on the 3d of September, 1836, and is the son of Samuel W. and Mary Dutton, née Dascomb, who were of old New England stock. In 1862, he enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Company H, serving until the close of the rebellion, and immediately afterward came West to Rock Island, Ill., but after remaining there a short time he decided to go farther west. This time he got as far as Hardin County, Iowa, and lived at Iowa Falls until 1867, when he removed to Nebraska as above, and was among the earliest settlers in F Precinct.

DAVID H. FIGARD, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 12, Town 11, Range 2 east, P. O. Seward, was born in Bedford County, Penn., July 10, 1841. After receiving an education such as the district schools of Pennsylvania afforded in those days, he pursued various occupations, among them farming, until the fall of 1862, then enlisted at Hopewell, in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and, after serving his term, returned to his native State, resumed his labor on the farm; was also employed for a time in the coal mines before his removal to Nebraska. In 1866, he homesteaded the land on which he now lives, owning 160 acres, of which he has over one hundred under cultivation. He moved his family onto his claim in the following spring, where he has made his home ever since. He has served as Assessor of F Precinct for two terms, and was Census Enumerator in 1880. He is a member of the G. A. R., Seward Post, No. 8, and is also an I. O. O. F., belonging to Seward Lodge, No. 26, and a charter member of the same. He was married in Pennsylvania, in 1860, to Amy Anderson, of that State. Their family consists of two sons and two daughters.

EBENEZER JULL, County Surveyor, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 8, Town 11, Range 2 east, P. O. Seward, was born in Kent, England, November 21, 1837, and lived in his native land until the spring of 1871, being in the meantime married, in 1857, to Miss Eliza A. Sanders. Emigrated to the United States in the spring of 1871, coming directly to Nebraska, where he purchased 320 acres of land from the B. & M. R. R. Co., on which he still lives. In 1874, the first post office in F Precinct was established, his daughter, Marianna E., being appointed Postmistress of the same, which was called Staplehurst, and was held in his residence until the completion of the railroad at that point, when it was moved to the village. Mr. Jull has served as Justice of the Peace in that precinct for seven years, and, in the fall of 1881, was elected County Surveyor of Seward, being a man well adapted to fill that position. His family consists of six girls and five boys.

GEORGE C. McKAY, farmer, Staplehurst, came to Nebraska in 1869, first locating at Lincoln, where he was employed at the mason's trade and Justice of the Peace. In 1872, removed to Seward County on a farm in C Precinct, Section 28, Town 12, Range 2 east, on which he lived until March, 1879, teaching school three winters, and was Justice of the Peace four years, when he came to Staplehurst and erected the first house in the village, and engaged in real estate. Mr. McKay was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., September 24, 1807, residing in his native State until twenty-five years of age. He then came West to Portage County, Ohio, where he resided until 1858, being there married to his first wife, whose maiden name was Melissa Knapp, who died in May, 1842, leaving two children. He was married to his present wife, Mrs. Rachel Hathaway, in Ohio, in February, 1845, and, in 1858, he removed to La Fayette County, Wis., that being his home until he came to Nebraska. He has served a term as County Commissioner of Seward, his third year expiring January 1, 1882, and has filled that position ably and efficiently, always working for the interest of his county and the people, and has the warm esteem of the public in general. He has followed school teaching in three different States during the winters.

SAMUEL G. MATHEWS, merchant, Section 22, Town 11, Range 2 east, P. O. Seward. He was born in Howard County, Md., June 25, 1827, and is the son of James B. and Catherine Mathews, the former being a native of New York. His mother was of Welsh lineage, her maiden name being Griffeth, and her father was a Captain on Gen. Washington's staff in the Revolutionary war. The subject of this sketch received an academic education at the Roxbury Academy, under the tuition of Prof. Thomas Russell, D. D., and, at the age of sixteen years, entered the wholesale dry goods store of his uncle, Israel Griffeth, at Baltimore, where he continued for a quarter of a century. In the fall of 1868, he decided to go West, and went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he operated a produce commission business for one year. Then came to this State and homesteaded a farm, which he still owns, containing eighty acres. He was married in Frederick, Md., in 1847, his wife's maiden name being Catherine Elizabeth Cromwell, a native of Maryland, and a descendant of Oliver Cromwell.

H. F. MAYLAND, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 10, Town 11, Range 2 east, P. O. Seward, was born in Prussia, November 2, 1823. His father being a farmer, he helped him at home until 1835, when they emigrated to the United States, and settled in Allen County, Ind., where the subject of this sketch received such education as the common schools of those early days afforded. Arriving at manhood, he chose farming as his vocation, and, in 1854, was married in Allen County, Ind., to Miss Lissette Berning, her native place being in the same county. In 1868, he came West to Nebraska, and purchased the farm on which he now lives, containing 160 acres, eighty-four of which are in Section 4, F Precinct. Mr. M. has since made this his home, with the exception of two years spent in Kansas, and has always been deeply interested and connected with the public enterprise of his town and county. Mr. Mayland was baptised and raised in the German Lutheran Church. He remained a member of this church until 1872, when, on account of personal difficulty with the minister, he severed his connection with the Marysville Church. Mr. and Mrs. Mayland have a family of six boys and four girls.

MARCUS RICHTMYER, farmer, Sec. 2, Town 11, Range 2 east, P. O. Stapleburst, was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., on the 9th of January, 1843. In 1856, his parents moved to Greene County, N. Y. In 1861, enlisted in the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, in which he served until December, 1864, being wounded in the right leg at the battle of Petersburg, on the 18th of June of the same year. He then returned to New York State, where he resumed his former occupation, which was that of a farmer, and, in 1867, was married in Columbia County, his wife's maiden name being Hannah M. Hosford, who was born in Greene County. In the spring of 1868, he came West to Sauk County, Wis., but, after remaining one year, moved to Nebraska and homesteaded the farm on which he now lives, owning eighty acres, which are under cultivation. He is a member of the G. A. R., Seward Post, No. 9, and is also an I. O. O. F., of the Seward Lodge, No. 26. They have five children—Mary A., Nell E., Sarah M., Emma and Ella.

GEORGE SLONECKER, farmer and carpenter, Section 14, Town 11, Range 2 east, P. O. Seward, was born in Pennsylvania on the 20th of June, 1825. When a boy he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and lived in his native State working at his trade, and was married in 1850 to Miss Susan Gibbs, who was a native of Pennsylvania. In 1856, made his first move Westward, which was as far as Fulton County, Ill., where he farmed in connection with his former occupation, and in the spring of 1869 came to Seward County, Neb., where he bought a quarter section of land, and pre-empted eighty acres more, which now makes him a fine farm of 380 acres, having since added more to it. Mr. Slonecker was one of the original members of the United Brethren Church society at Seward, and built their church free gratis, his wife also having been a member of that society since she was fourteen years old.

JOHN SLONECKER, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 22, Town 11, Range 2 east, P. O. Seward, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., on the 5th of February, 1822, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Slonecker, who were of German origin. Resided in his native county until 1838, when he went to Harrison County, Ohio, and was employed in farming and various other occupations until 1844. Then moved to Fulton County, Ill., that being his home until he removed to Nebraska in the fall of 1875. He now owns 160 acres of land, 100 of which are under cultivation, and is excellent farm land. He has some very fine improvements, consisting of a nice residence, the main part 24x14, and one and a half stories high, and an L 28x12. He has a fine grove of trees surrounding his house, and a barn 28x24. He was married in Illinois, January 10, 1850, to Miss Emma Henderson, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio, April 30, 1830. They are both members of the Christian Church society. They have three children living—Russell, William and Mary. Johnnie died November 2, 1875, in Nebraska.

LA FAYETTE WELDON, farmer, Section 30, Town 11, Range 2 east, P. O. Tamora, Seward County, was born in Oswego County, N. Y., on the 19th of March, 1835, being the son of Calvin and Angeline Weldon, both natives of New York State. The subject of this sketch came with his parents to Kane County, Ill., in 1846, which was his home until 1870, at that time coming to Nebraska. Took up a homestead of 160 acres of land, and has worked and improved it until he now has 120 acres under plow, which makes him an excellent farm. In 1862 he married Ellen Hurley, in Illinois, by whom he has three children—Mary A., Alice E. and Calvin.

JOHN WOODS, farmer, Section 18, Town 11, Range 2 east, P. O. Seward, was born in Armstrong County, Penn., April 29, 1839, and is the son of Jacob and Barbara Woods, who were of German descent. His mother's maiden name was Widaman. In 1859, John Woods moved West to Vinton County, Ohio, where he was employed as charcoal burner. In 1862, enlisted in the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Company G, serving until the close of the war, when he returned to his native State, and afterward to Ohio. In 1867, came farther West, to Mercer County, Ill., where he remained until the following spring, that being the time of his removal to this State. He took up a homestead, of the land on which he now lives, and owns 160 acres of good, improved farm land, which he works to the best advantage. He is an original member of the Good Templar Society at Seward. Was married in Seward County, in 1872, to Sarah Olgilvie, who died in 1877, by whom he had two children—John W. and George. The latter died in 1872.

G PRECINCT.

PETER J. GOODRICH, farmer, stock-raiser, carpenter and builder, Section 10, Town 11, Range 3 east, P. O. Seward, was born in Sudbury, Rutland Co., Vt., May 12, 1828, being the son of Levi L. and Abagail Goodrich, who were of the old Plymouth Rock stock. His mother's maiden name was Marriett. The subject of this sketch learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1849 sailed on the vessel Helen Marr as ship carpenter, pursuing the same for three years. Then returned to Vermont and was employed as conductor on the Burlington, Rutland & Bellows Falls R. R., and acted in that capacity for various companies till 1855. He then emigrated to Columbus, Ohio, between that time and 1857 making several trips back East. Then came farther West to Aurora, Ill., and engaged with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. until 1861, and then went to Green County, Wis., and was in the employ of the Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R. for four years. Then commenced farming, which he continued until 1869. Then came West to Nebraska, and took up a homestead in Seward County, on Section 2, Town 9, Range 2 east, in N Precinct, upon which he lived, improving his land and working at his trade until 1875. Then moved to Section 12 for four years, and at the expiration of that time located on his present farm. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and was the first W. M. in the county of Blue River Lodge, No. 80. He was married in New York State to Caroline E. Brisbin, a native of that State, September 8, 1858. Both are members of the Baptist Church of Seward. During his residence in the N Precinct he was Justice of the Peace for four years.

CHARLES L. LYON, farmer, Section 12, Town 11, Range 3 east, P. O. Seward, was born in Du Page County, Ill., on the 10th of May, 1846. Followed farming until December, 1863, when he enlisted in the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Calvary, Company H, serving till the close of the rebellion, when he returned to Illinois and resumed farming till October, 1867. He then came West to Nebraska. First located at Plattsmouth, and in the spring following he came to Seward County, and homesteaded the place on which he now lives. His farm contains 160 acres, of which ninety acres are cultivated, some of the improvements being a grove of eight acres, of his own planting, and a fine young orchard. He is a charter member of Seward Post, No. 8, of G. A. R. Was married at Lincoln, Neb., in 1873, to Miss Rose Davison, of Illinois, by whom he has three children—Grace A., Hector D. and Nellie.

I PRECINCT.

THOMAS BEST, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 35, Town 10, Range 4 east, P. O. Pleasant Dale. He was born November 3, 1826, in Scotland; came to the United States in 1834 with his parents, who settled in Jefferson County, N. Y., where the subject of this sketch made his home until 1872, and was married in Lawrence County, in 1848, to Miss Jane Cuthbert; his occupation is that of a farmer. In 1872, he came West to Nebraska, locating in Seward County, on the farm where he lives at this writing, which contains 160 acres of land. He has held the office of Assessor of I Precinct for three years, and of Justice of the Peace eight years, being still in office. His family consists of eight children—Jenette, William G., Catherine S., Margarette, Walter, George and Mary.

NATHAN B. NEWTON, farmer, grocer and Postmaster, Pleasant Dale; came to Nebraska in the spring of 1872, and bought the farm on which he now lives. He was appointed Postmaster of Pleasant Dale in 1879, conducting the same at his residence until December, 1880, when he opened the store mentioned above, and moved the post office into it. Mr. Newton was born August 29, 1819, in Suffolk County, N. Y., at the town of Islip, which is fifty miles from New York City. In his younger days, he pursued the calling of a sailor on the Atlantic Ocean for eight years, and also learned the mason's trade, which he afterward worked at in Ohio. He was married, in this State, at Painesville, Lake County, in 1844, to Miss Margarette Lynch, a native of Pennsylvania. They have a family of nine children—Robert L., Margarette E., Hannah A., Wilfred E., Frank E., Charles S., Carrie, Ezra J. and Eva B.

J PRECINCT.

SAMUEL BROWN, farmer, Section 35, Town 10, Range 3 east, P. O. Milford; was born in Greenbrier County, W. Va., March 30, 1813, and is the son of William and Sarah Brown, who were of English descent. They moved to Brown County, Ohio, when Samuel was only three years old, and here he lived until 1851, first farming with his father and afterward by himself. He then moved to Pike County, Ill., where he followed his former occupation till the fall of 1864, that being the time of his removal to Nebraska. He first lived in Nebraska City, and, in the spring of 1866, moved on the place where he now lives, having homesteaded it in September of the year previous, and was among the very first settlers in J Precinct. He was married, in Brown County, Ohio, in 1832, to Miss Diantha Granger, who was born December 27, 1812, in New York State. Mr. B. has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1842, his wife since 1832, and both are original members of the church of that denomination at Milford. Their children number eight—Esther A., Mary J., Susanna, Emily J., Josephus, Easter, Doratha E. and Samuel H.

LIEUT. GEORGE W. LAZENBY, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 36, Town 10, Range 3 east, P. O. Milford, was born in Clinton County on the 8th of September, 1840, living there with his parents until 1854, when they moved to Knox County, Ill. Here they farmed for four years, and, in 1858, came West to Wapello County, Iowa, continuing their former occupation. In July, 1861, the subject of this sketch enlisted in the Seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company I, serving until the close of the war, being wounded May 15, 1864, at the battle of Resaca, Ga., in the right leg, and afterward promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and served as such till the close of the rebellion; then returned to Iowa, and, in the spring of 1866, came to Nebraska, and took up a homestead in Seward County, Section 22, Town 10, Range 3 east, where he made his home until 1871, at that time moving to the village of Milford, and worked in the mill for two years, and, in 1873, moved on the farm described at the head of this sketch. Mr. Lazenby is a charter member of Winslow Post, No. 56, of the G. A. R., and was married, in 1867, to Miss Alice A., daughter of J. L. Davison, of Milford.

K PRECINCT.

LEMUEL L. ALLISON, farmer, Section 32, Town 10, Range 2 east, P. O. Beaver Crossing, was born in Pike County, Ohio, April 4, 1832. Lived in his native State until 1853, when he left there, and came West as far as Logan County, Ill., where he farmed until 1859, then going to the adjoining State of Indiana, where he lived till 1865, returning to Logan County, Ill.; made his home there until the fall of 1869, at which time he moved his family out to Nebraska, and took up the homestead where he now lives, and was among the first settlers in the precinct. Was married, in Illinois, in August, 1856, to Miss Margarette J. Pullin. Mr. Allison and wife are original members of the United Brethren Church Society at Beaver Crossing. They have a family of seven children—Benjamin A., Charley, Luvica B., William H., Alabama and Louisiana, who were twins, and the first white children born in K Precinct, and Mary J.

L PRECINCT.

THOMAS J. FOSTER, farmer, Section 22, Town 10, Range 1 east, P. O. Beaver Crossing, was born near Lancaster, Mo., June 23, 1843. When only a small child, his parents removed to Warren County, Ill., from there to Madison County, Iowa, in 1860, and, in 1863, returned to Illinois, where the subject of this sketch enlisted in the war of the rebellion, in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company C, serving about six months. He then went to Iowa, and was married, in 1865, to Miss Rebecca E. Cummings, of that State. Here they resided until April, 1869, at that time coming to Nebraska, where he took up the homestead described at the head of this sketch, on which he has since lived, being among the very earliest settlers on the table-lands. He has a family of four children, viz., Sarah E., Charles O., [illegible] and Mary F.

ROLAND REED, farmer, Section 33, Town 10, Range 1 east, P. O. Beaver Crossing, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., on the 6th of February, 1818. Lived in his native State until 1838, and at that time went to Tioga, Penn., where he first followed the lumber business, and afterward pursued various occupations until his removal to Nebraska. He was married there May 29, 1843, to Miss Jane Wetherbee, who was born in December, 1818. They came to Nebraska in the spring of 1866, taking up a homestead on Section 34, near where they now live, and were among the very earliest settlers in the precinct, and in those early times, were obliged to go as far as Nebraska City for family supplies. He owns 240 acres of land, of which 150 acres are under cultivation, and has held the position of Postmaster of Beaver Crossing, being the second one in the county. Mrs. Reed was one of the original members of the Primitive Methodist Church at Beaver Crossing. They have a family of six children—S. Alice, Charles F., Amanda W., Eva J. and Horatio L., who are twins, and William A.

M PRECINCT.

FREDERICK M. DIMERY, proprietor of the Pearl Flouring Mills, and member of the firm of Tidyman & Dimery, merchants at Beaver Crossing. He came to Nebraska in the fall of 1871, first farming on Section 4, Town 9, Range 1 east, M Precinct, Seward County, for one year, and then removed to Beaver Crossing, where he established a general merchandise store, which was the second store in the place, and at the same time opened a hotel, which he still is proprietor of. In May, 1881, Mr. Dimery purchased the Pearl Flouring Mills at Beaver Crossing, from W. J. Thomson, the building being 30x40, with an addition. It is three stories high, the material frame. The mill has four run of buhrs, operated by water-power, having a fall of 11 feet, being supplied by the West Blue River, and has a capacity for manufacturing fifty barrels of flour daily. The subject of this sketch was born in Herefordshire, Eng., on the 18th of May, 1835, emigrating to the United States in 1864, and has since made two visits to his native country. He first settled in Dodge County, Wis., where he was married, in 1865, to Miss Ordelia Martin, residing there until his removal to Nebraska, as mentioned above. They are the parents of six children, all of whom are now living—Mary C., Jane E., Joseph F., Thomas H., Martin W. and Ordelia.

JOHN LEONARD, farmer, Section 14, Town 9, Range 1 east, P. O. Beaver Crossing, was born in Washington County, N. Y., April 19, 1838, and is the son of James and Mercy J. Leonard, his father being of Irish lineage, and his mother, whose maiden name was Seccomb, of English descent. His parents removing to Erie County, the subject of this sketch made that his home until 1860, which was the date of his coming to Nebraska. He first went to Nebraska City, and in the same year crossed the plains to Colorado, where he engaged at mining during the summer. This he repeated for three summers, and in 1862 located at Beaver Crossing, Neb., where he started a ranch, which he operated till 1864. His occupation from that time until 1868 was carrying freight across the plains to the mountains, and then he settled down on the farm where he now lives, now owning 680 acres, 400 of which are under cultivation. Mr. Leonard held the office of Assessor of M Precinct for one year, and was married to his first wife, Miss Alice Littler, in the fall of 1872, who died December 9, 1873. He was married to his present wife, Maria King, on the 11th of May, 1881.

ROSS NICHOLS, farmer, residence Beaver Crossing, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., on the third of February, 1824, being the son of Uriah and Dolly Nichols, who were descendants of the old New England stock. The latter's maiden name was Gleason. He lived in his native State until 1867, when he came West, and lived first in Dodge County, Wis., until 1869, and then came to Nebraska, locating on the farm where he now lives, and on which the present village of Beaver Crossing is situated, Mr. Nichols being the original proprietor of the town. He was married in New York, in 1859, to Miss Mary E. Seymour, who was born in Clinton County of that State.

N PRECINCT.

HIRAM A. BRISBIN, farmer and stock-raiser, on Section 2, Town 9, Range 2 east, P. O. Milford, came to Nebraska in October, 1869, locating in Seward County, and in the following June took up a homestead, which is the the farm where he now lives. Was among the first settlers in N Precinct, and now has a farm of 160 acres, 140 of which are improved, and his old sod house has been replaced with a good, comfortable home. The subject of this sketch was born in Clinton County, N. Y., on the 9th of February, 1847, and is the son of Ezekiel and Margaret Brisbin, *nee* Luther, the former being of English descent, and the latter's parents were natives of Vermont. In 1855, he came West to Indiana, then to Illinois, his parents dying when he was quite young, and in 1863 went to Wisconsin, where he enlisted in the late war, in the First Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, Company K, and served till the close of the same. Then went to Iowa, where he remained till his removal to Nebraska, as mentioned above. Was married in Allamakee County, Iowa, in April, 1868, to Miss Susan J. Martin, and is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Blue River Lodge, No. 30, being a charter member of the same. Mr. Brisbin has always been connected with the public enterprises of his town and county, doing all he could for the advancement of the same.

JOSEPH W. BIVENS, farmer, Section 2, Town 9, Range 2 east, P. O. Milford, was born in Fulton County, Penn., on the 21st of October, 1829, being the son of John and Mary Bivens. His father died in Pennsylvania in 1865, and in the same year the subject of this sketch left his native State and came West, first locating in Warren County, Ill., where he lived till August, 1866, that being the date of his settlement in Nebraska. Homesteaded the place on which he now lives, and owns eighty acres of well improved farm land. Was married in Illinois in 1871, to Miss Mary E. Bivens, their family consisting of two sons—George W. and Joseph R.

JAMES T. PINKERTON, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 5, Town 9, Range 2 east, P. O. Beaver Crossing, was born in Lawrence County, Penn., Nov. 28, 1835, and lived in his native State until the breaking-out of the war. In 1862, enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company A, serving about one year, and then returned to Pennsylvania, and in October, 1865, came west to Jackson County, Iowa, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1870, then removed to Nebraska and took up a homestead on Section 4, Town 9, Range 2, east, N Precinct, on which he lived until 1874, and then moved on the place where he now lives, and is at this writing Justice of the Peace in N Precinct. Mr. Pinkerton was married in Pennsylvania in 1859, to Miss Sarah A. Donley.

IRWIN STALL, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 5, Town 9, Range 2 east, P.O. Beaver Crossing, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, March 14, 1841, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Stall, who were among the early settlers of Ohio. The subject of this sketch remained here until 1865, when he came west to Monroe County, Iowa, and purchased a farm which he considered quite an improvement on the old farms of his native State. Here he resided until Nov. 28, 1868, when he removed to Grundy County, Mo., where he farmed for one year, and in the fall of 1870 came to Nebraska and purchased the Thomson ranch, situated on the old freight trail from Nebraska City to Fort Kearney, which he afterward converted into a stock farm and successfully operated since that time. Mr. S. has about thirty head of cattle and owns 240 acres of land in this section, nearly all under fence. Served as Assessor of the precinct for three terms, and was married in Ohio, March 14, 1867, to Miss Hannah Capper, of Harrison County, Ohio, who died in Nebraska, October 23, 1873. He was married to his present wife, Miss Sarah A. Lazenby, March 14, 1875, their family consisting of seven children, viz., Robert C., David J., Irwin C., Cash and John D., who are twins; Dock and Emma L., the only girl.

STEPHEN C. TREMPER, farmer on Section 8, Town 9, Range 2 east, P. O. Beaver Crossing, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., on the 27th of November, 1826. Came West to Wisconsin in 1846, locating in Dodge County, where he commenced farming and was living here at the breaking-out of the war. In March, 1864, enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, Company M, serving until the close of the rebellion, and was then sent to Mexico in Government service, being in the army nearly three years. Then returned to Wisconsin, where he lived till 1871, that being the time of his removal to Nebraska. Took up a homestead, which is the place where he now resides, and was among the early settlers of that precinct. He was married in Dodge County, Wis., in 1847, to Miss Maria J. Fisher, by whom he has seven children living, James C., Eugene H., Ella M., Edward, Dora, Cora and Elgar.

F. W. UPTON & BRO., P. O. Milford, proprietors of the West Blue Stock Farm, Sections 9, 15, 16 and 17, N precinct, Seward County. This farm is situated on the West Blue River, and is one of the largest farms in the county, containing 2,300 acres. When purchased by the present owners two years ago, there were no improvements upon it with the exception of 110 acres of breaking. There are now 510 acres under the plow. The balance is used for grazing. One and a quarter sections of pasture is fenced. Their stock at present consists of 200 head of graded cattle, 400 hogs and 950 sheep. They estimate that their land, when fully stocked, will accommodate 2,500 sheep, 300 cattle and 500 to 1,000 hogs. The work upon the farm is done by eight teams. Their farm buildings consist of a barn 70x100, with stable-room for fifteen horses and thirty cattle, and a bay holding 100 tons of hay; one stock-shed, 45x100, which will accommodate 100 cattle and fifty tons of hay; one sheep-shed 24x100, the loft of which is used for hay; another sheep-shed, 30x300; a hay barn, 26x30; granary, 20x30; horse and carriage house, 16x20. Have a four-ton Fairbanks scale and two Eclipse Wind-mills for pumping water and grinding feed. They also have plans drawn for building one of the finest pig-pens in the State, 52x400, containing about eighty-five apartments. Each of the two brothers have a two-story residence. Frank W., of this firm, is a native of Massachusetts, having been born in Franklin County January 16, 1849; Arthur E., of Michigan, born in Clinton County on the 17th of April, 1863.

O PRECINCT.

CHARLES L. SMITH, farmer, Section 12, Town 9, Range 3 east, P. O. Milford, was born in Union County, Ohio, April 20, 1837, being the son of Alex. and Ann W. Smith, née Lyon, his father being of German extraction. They removed to Washington County, Iowa, in 1850, Charles going with them, and here commenced farming. The subject of this sketch remained at home, going to school during the winter and working on the farm in the summer, until the fall of 1862, when he enlisted in the late war, in the Thirtieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company E. He served nearly two years, and was then discharged on account of poor health, which rendered him unfit for active service. Then returned to Iowa, and, in the spring of 1866, came to Nebraska and took up a homestead on Section 4, Town 9, Range 3 east. In the fall of the same year, purchased a farm on Section 12, O Precinct, being the one where he now lives, containing 360 acres. His farm has fine improvements, consisting of a nice residence, one and one-half stories high, and 24x24 feet, with a large addition; his barn is 24x32 feet, and these improvements are quite a contrast to what he first lived in, which was a dug-out in the side of the river bank. Mr. Smith owns over one hundred head of cattle, of fine graded stock, and in addition to this has 200 hogs of the best breed. He was married, March 26, 1867, to Miss Sally M. Ecroid, of Keokuk County, Iowa. He has been a member of the Congregational Church at Milford for eight years, and his wife was one of the original members of that society. Mr. Smith is President of the State Bank at Milford.

P PRECINCT.

THOMAS BAILEY, farmer, Section 2, Town 9, Range 4 east, P. O. Pleasant Dale. He came to Nebraska in the fall of 1869, and took up a homestead which forms a part of his farm on which he now lives. He owns a section of land, one-half being near Crete, his home farm containing the other half, 250 acres of which is under cultivation. Mr. Bailey keeps from seventy-five to one hundred head of cattle, and has the only stone residence in the precinct, which is 29x19 feet, two stories high, with an addition 12x16 feet. The subject of this sketch was born in Lincolnshire, England, on the 19th of July, 1846, and emigrated to the United States in 1865; stopped in Montgomery County, N. Y., but after living there a short time came West to Iowa, and located in Clinton County, where he was married, in 1869, to Miss Tilda Roberts, and the same year came to Nebraska.

HON. LUTHER CHADDOCK, farmer, Section 18, Town 9, Range 4 east, P. O. Milford, came to Nebraska in 1866, and purchased the farm on which he now lives, and was one of the first settlers in P Precinct. He owns 480 acres of land, 320 of which are in the place where he now lives. Mr. C. makes a specialty of stock-raising, keeping on hand from forty to seventy-five head of cattle and 150 hogs. He has improved his farm, until he now has one of the nicest farms in that part of the country, there being on it a large barn, 38x40 feet, a small orchard and a grove of timber. His residence is 22x16 feet, besides the addition, and is one and one-half stories high. Mr. C. was elected Representative from Seward County in the Assembly in the fall of 1880. He was born in Genesee County, N. Y., June 12, 1839, and was married, in 1876, to Miss Maud E. Lamson, daughter of Joseph Lamson, a very old settler of Seward County.

JOSEPH R. STAUFFER, farmer, Section 5, Town 9, Range 3 east, P. O. Milford, was born in Germany, on the 8th of June, 1852. Came with his parents to the United States in 1866, who first settled in McLean County, Ill., two years; then he moved with his parents to Livingston County, Ill., where the subject of this sketch lived until the spring of 1878, when he came to Nebraska, and bought the farm on which he now lives, consisting of 160 acres. Mr. S. was married January 1, 18[illegible], to Miss Mattie Bender, of Iowa. They are both members of the Amish Mennonite Church.

ABRAHAM STUTZMAN, farmer, Section 4, Town 9, Range 3 east, P. O. Milford, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, February 13, 1826, and in 1853 was married to Miss Magdaliana Trory, who was also a native of that State. Here he lived until 1873, when he came West to Nebraska, settling in Seward County, on the place where he now lives, his first house being made of sod. After getting comfortably established in his new home, he wrote letters back to his relations and former neighbors, giving them a description of the country and urging them to come to Nebraska, which a good many of them accordingly did, this being the cause of the present settlement of his people around him, consisting of about fifty families. In the spring of 1876, this society erected a church building, 48x85, on the southwest quarter of Section 9, the first pastor who officiated there being the Rev. Paul P. Harshberger, and they now have a membership of over one hundred persons.

CHRISTIAN J. STUTZMAN, farmer, on Section 5, Town 9, Range 3 east, P. O. Milford, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in April, 1827. He remained on the old homestead in Ohio, and never moved till he came to Nebraska, which was in 1876. On his arrival here, he settled on the place where he now lives, and owns eighty acres of land. The subject of this sketch was married in Ohio, in 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Mast, by whom he has eight living children—Moses C., Sarah, Peter, Jonathan, Joss, Henry, Joseph and Malinda. Mr. Stutzman and wife are both members of the Amish Mennonite Church.

DAVID C. TIFT, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 2, Town 9, Range 3 east, P. O. Milford, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., on the 12th of May, 1815. After serving an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade, he left his native State in 1836, coming West to Trumbull County, Ohio. Lived here until 1861; then removed to McDonough County, Ill., and commenced farming, remaining there till 1866, that being the date of his removal to Nebraska. Took up a homestead, which is the land on which he now lives, and now has one of the finest orchards in that part of the county. Was married in October, 1837, in Trumbull County, Ohio, to Miss Diantha Kelley, of that State. They have had seven children, only four of whom are now living—Silas J., Semer B., William P. and Orlo S.

SHERMAN COUNTY.

SHERMAN County is situated nearly in the center of the State, and in extent it is twenty-four miles square. It is bounded on the north by Valley County, on the east by Howard, on the south by Buffalo, and on the west by Custer.

The county is well watered by running streams. The Middle Loup River crosses diagonally from northwest to southeast. This is quite a large stream. The stream next in size and importance is Clear Creek, which enters the county from the northwest, at a point about six miles south of the northern boundary, from which it flows southeast in a direction nearly parallel to the Middle Loup, and empties into the South Loup at the southern boundary of the county. Mud Creek flows into Clear Creek from the west. Oak Creek is east of the Loup River, and flows in a direction parallel to it and about six miles therefrom, across the county. Besides these, there are several other quite important creeks which flow in a southeasterly direction. All these have numerous draws, and very small streams which are tributary to them, along which are many clear and cool springs.

The valleys along the streams are broad and very fertile. The uplands or divides between the valleys are rough and hilly, in many places far too much so for successful cultivation. But this rough land is in no sense barren, but is covered with a heavy growth of grass which makes it of great value as pasture land for the vast herds of cattle owned in the county.

There is yet no railroad in the county, but there are excellent prospects for the early construction of a road up the Middle Loup Valley.

EARLY HISTORY.

The idea of the settlement of the Middle Loup Valley, in what is now Sherman County, originated in Grand Island, in the winter of 1872–73, when a little party of less than a score of men, only a few of whom had families, entered into the plan of making a settlement, and securing the early organization of the county. When the organization of the party was perfected, they selected their location, and secured authority from the State government to form a county organization. The day appointed for the election was April 1, 1873.

On the 1st day of April, 1873, two very important questions were for all time, seemingly, settled in the history of Sherman County, namely, organization of the county and locating the county seat.

At this election only thirteen votes were polled, most of which were by the officers elected. The following-named gentlemen were elected to the various offices for the time prescribed by law: County Clerk, William Walt; Judge, Robert Russell; Treasurer, C. E. Rosseter; Sheriff, M. A. Hartley; Surveyor, C. H. Humes; Coroner, Peter Keitges; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. W. Eddy; Commissioners, M. W. Benschoter, Edward Neilson and Mathew Coleman. By adding the names of James Stough, Thomas Hamm, Amos Knight, John W. Harkins and Alfred Brown, to the list, we virtually have what might be termed the forerunners of the settlement of Sherman County. This little band of sturdy pioneers left Grand Island in the winter of 1872–73, and entered this wild and unsettled territory with hopes of making homes and carving out their fortunes. The number now remaining here of that little band are but few.

At the time of their arrival on the present site of Loup City, there was but one house near here, and that was a little log cabin about one mile from this point in the timber. It was occupied by Mr. Hinnels, who sold logs for building purposes after the laying-out of Loup City. This house was 18x24 feet in size, and at one time was occupied by fourteen persons. The first house in the county was built nine miles from Loup City, on what is now known as Oak Creek, by the above-named Neilson. Loup City being the center of interest in this county, there was soon a lively little settlement there.

During the severe snow-storm, commencing April 13, 1873, and lasting three days, there was considerable suffering among this colony, but no lives lost. At that time there were but two houses on the creek, and these were built of logs. One was a store, owned by Frank Ingram, into which some sixty men were imprisoned for the three days of the storm. During the storm, about fifty horses perished in the creek or hollow, just south of the store. This incident gave the creek, on which Loup City is located, its name, that of Dead Horse Run. These men and horses were from Fort Hartsuff, on their way to Grand Island. There were only four ladies living in the Loup Valley at that time. These were Mrs. Alfred Brown, the Misses Clara and Alice Benschoter, and Lizzie Hayes, of Grand Island. After this, the families of Miss Hayes, M. W. Benschoter, Hyde, Cobb, and others, were soon moved from Grand Island, where they had been waiting for warm weather to come. During the spring and summer of 1873, many additions were made to the settlement in the Middle Loup Valley. August 31, of the same year, C. E. Rosseter and family arrived to find a half-finished log house, 18x24 feet in size, with no doors or windows yet in place.

There was a settlement with only seven log houses, on the 1st of September, when Mr. Rosseter opened his hotel or boarding house, entertaining as his first guest, the Government scout, of Fort Hartsuff, Conrad Wentworth, known as "Little Buckshot."

The first death in this county occurred in the latter part of June, 1873, and was that of Mr. Soule, from whom the post office of Souleville, in this county, was named. The coffin for his remains was made from rough cottonwood. The only tools used or attainable were a saw and hatchet. The next death was that of the infant child of Mrs. Fisher, and occurred soon after. The third death, in 1873, was that of Edward Douglas, who was quite wealthy and located here on account of ill health. His farm was a beautiful one, and he planted out a large number of trees. The settlement and post office here is now known as Douglas Grove.

The first birth in the county took place on the 3d day of November, 1873. It was a son to Nelson and Mary Duewoody. There was no physician in the county, and Mrs. Lydia A. Rosseter officiated in that capacity.

The first marriage took place on Christmas, 1873, and was that of Frank Ingram and Miss Fanny Taylor. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. Eddy.

The first frame house in the county was built late in 1873, by Frank Ingram.

The first newspaper in the county was founded on the 3d day of November, 1873, by E. S. Atkinson, and was published at Loup City.

The Loup City Schoolhouse was completed in December, 1873, as was also a long bridge across the Loup River at this town, and these events were celebrated by a grand ball, at the newly completed store of A. B. Tutton, on January 1, 1874.

In the spring of 1874, C. E. Rosseter began the erection of his hotel, 24x50 feet in dimensions, which was completed in due time.

In the spring of 1874, there was a large immigration to the county, and settlements were made throughout all the fertile valleys along the streams. A great deal of breaking was done, and the land that had been brought under cultivation the year before was planted to crops.

The court house, which had been commenced a long time before, was completed in 1874. It had been built at a cost of $5,000, which was paid in bonds that had been voted by the people the year before. In November, 1874, on the day of the acceptance of the court house by the County Commissioners, it was burned down. For some time there was considerable excitement over this affair, and, to this date, there are grave doubts among the old settlers as to whether this fire was accidental or whether it was the work of an incendiary.

HARDSHIPS.

During the early part of the season of 1874, the crops that had been planted looked promising for a large yield. In the summer, however, and before the grain harvest was completed, the grasshoppers visited the county in countless numbers. They came down in such dense clouds that the light of the sun was obscured. Remaining for several days, the entire crop that was not yet ripe and gathered, was completely devoured.

The winter of 1874–75 was a hard one for the new settlers, who had lost nearly all their crops the previous season. A great many privations were endured, and there is no doubt that there was some suffering. Were it not for the assistance rendered from the good people of more eastern States, there must have been cases of actual starvation. But with this aid the settlers managed to get through the winter, and the dull season of 1875, until another crop could be raised. Times were very hard, and the most rigid economy was practiced. There were but few settlements made in 1875, and the yield of crops was not very great.

Everything was dull in the county until after the great rush of miners and adventurers to the Black Hills began. Early in the year 1876, a party of twenty-three men left Sherman County for the Black Hills, and opened up a direct route thereto. This route extended up the Middle Loup River; it was known as one of the best routes to the Black Hills, and was traveled by many thousands on their way to the gold fields during the next few years.

In the summer of 1876, there were many Indian scares in the Loup Valley, and a great many massacres were reported. Though these rumors were without foundation, they aroused so much terror that a large number of the inhabitants left the county. There was never any one injured by the Indians, however.

Late in the fall of 1876, several of those who went to the Black Hills returned, and the few settlers passed a very dull time during the winter; at one time that winter, there was not a store in the county.

In the spring of 1877, there was again quite a large immigration to the county. There was a tri-weekly mail to Grand Island, and there was considerable travel to the Black Hills by this route. From that time forward, the county continued to prosper.

FIRST MURDER TRIAL.

In the spring of 1877, the county had its first important trial in the District Court. The case was the trial of George McKellar for the murder of a man named Chapman, in the latter part of the previous month of February. Chapman went into a little grocery store at Loup City, to buy some tea, and, as he came out, was shot by McKellar, and fatally wounded. A surgeon was called, but he died within forty-eight hours. Immediately after the murder, McKellar coolly saddled his horse and rode away, while the men who stood about did not attempt to stop him, as they were waiting for the Sheriff to procure a warrant for his arrest. But little reason can be ascribed for the crime, other than that the murderer was drunk at the time. After the escape, followed a week of excitement in pursuit of the criminal. A reward of $500 was offered for his arrest. After a week, however, he was brought in by his own father, and given up. He was then placed in jail, and securely guarded until the time of his trial in April. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the State Penitentiary for life. He is still there.

PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY.

In the summer of 1877, there was considerable travel to the Black Hills. Everything passed off in a rather more lively manner than formerly, and very good crops were raised. A great many of the old settlers had left the county, but those who remained were enterprising and determined to win. The new settlers were intelligent, and had come with the determination of making Sherman County their home.

In the spring of 1878, the settlement of the different parts of the county continued to increase. This spring, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company paid the taxes on their lands in the county, which had been delinquent for some time. The money paid by the railroad company was used in building a new court house, which was done by using the old walls of the building that had been burned, and at an additional cost of $1,200. The contract was let to John W. Harkins.

From the above date it may be said that the settlement of the county has progressed steadily and surely. A large proportion of the citizens are Americans, though there are large settlements of Germans and Poles in different parts of the county.

The population of the county is now about two thousand seven hundred and fifty.

The prospects are good, and there are in the county about ten thousand head of cattle, five thousand six hundred head of sheep, and a large number of hogs.

The religious societies are well represented, and church organizations may be found in almost every community. The first sermon preached in the county was at Loup City, by Rev. William Willard, on the last Sunday in July, 1873.

The first Sunday school was organized at Loup City in 1873. At the present date, flourishing Sunday schools with a large attendance may be found in different parts of the county.

The first school in the county was taught by Miss Susan S. Gilbert, at Loup City. The term began on the first Monday in November, 1873, with twenty-five pupils in attendance.

The schoolhouse in which it was taught was a fine building, with the best quality of furniture, and the house supplied with blinds, belfry and everything to make it a perfect schoolhouse. From this beginning, the educational interests have so developed that there are now in the county twenty-eight school districts, many of them having very substantial frame buildings. The schools are all prosperous, and are of a superior order.

COUNTY MATTERS.

Soon after the organization of the county in 1873, bonds were voted for the building of bridges, county buildings and schoolhouses. The amount of this bonded indebtedness was large. The courts have decided some of the bonds illegal, but the county has still a legal bonded indebtedness of about $65,000. For so great a debt, it seems that the public improvements are few, but it must be remembered that in the early history of the county, the bonds had to be sold at a great discount. Besides this, during some periods of the early history of the county, there is no doubt that there was gross mismanagement, if nothing worse, on the part of some of the county officials, and the leaders among the settlers who advocated the voting of heavy bonds and then negotiated them.

The present officials of the county are N. D. Vanscoy, J. L. Goff and Samuel Hancock, Commissioners; Robert Taylor, Clerk; William A. Wilson, Treasurer; George W. Hunter, Judge; R. C. Hardin, Superintendent of Schools; Charles E. Waite, Sheriff; M. A. Hartley, Surveyor; John Nieman, Coroner.

There is at the date of this writing an investigation going on of the affairs of the County Clerk and Treasurer, who retired on the 1st of January, 1882.

The ex-Treasurer, C. A. Hale, is supposed to be a defaulter in the sum of $4,444, and his books are now being examined. Suit has been commenced against Hale and his bondsmen for the recovery of the above-named sum.

The ex County Clerk, D. D. Grow, was arrested, had his preliminary examination, and was put under bonds of $2,000 to appear at the May term of the District Court, 1882. This he did, but was not indicted, as it was believed that any discrepancies that had occurred in his books were the result of carelessness rather than dishonesty.

LOUP CITY.

This town is situated in the Middle Loup Valley, on the bottom lands of the river, and on a very small creek known as Dead Horse Run. The location of Loup City is a pleasant one, in this beautiful and fertile valley, and affords a fine view of some of the most romantic scenery in the valley.

The town as yet has no railroad advantages, and the nearest railroad towns are St. Paul, to the eastward, and Kearney Junction to the southward, yet it is an enterprising little town, with a population of upward of three hundred and fifty. Besides its natural advantages, from being nearly in the center of one of the most fertile counties of the Loup Valley, it is the county seat and the largest settlement of Sherman County. There are also prospects of a railroad to be built up the Middle Loup Valley to this point, probably within a short time.

The citizens of the town are of an exceptionally energetic and enterprising class, and do all in their power to further local improvements. The town has a good schoolhouse; the county building and court house, two hotels, two livery and feed stables, one printing office, one saloon, one bank, two blacksmith shops, one carpenter shop, five land and insurance offices, one harness shop, two general merchandise stores, one hardware store, one meat market, one furniture store, two flour and feed stores, and one millinery store. Besides these business houses, the different professions are well represented.

EARLY HISTORY.

The very earliest settlement of the county was at Loup City, as it was the object of the organizers of the county to found a town and enter their homestead claims, or farms, close around it. In 1873, there were but very few settlements in the county away from the immediate vicinity of this town.

As soon as the first settlements were made in the spring of 1873, the town began to build up. All was life, bustle and energy, to prepare residences and places for business. The originators of the town and the county had high hopes of the early success of their enterprise, and used the greatest efforts to attract settlers. Thus the summer of 1873 was spent in building up the town, and making the various improvements necessary to render life pleasant in what was until that year an uninhabited country. During this first year, a large schoolhouse was built, a court house commenced, a newspaper established and several business houses erected and opened.

The first store was opened in April, 1873, by Frank Ingram, and a hotel was opened soon after by C. E. Rosseter. These were soon followed by other business houses. Ingram was the first Postmaster.

In the spring and early in the summer of 1874, the town continued to grow slowly, as the county began to be settled up around it. Everything looked promising for the bright hopes of its founders, when the grasshoppers devastated the county during the summer. Business now became dull, and during the following winter and the summer of the next year until a crop could be raised, times were hard, indeed, for the residents of Loup City.

In the fall of 1875, though business revived a little, the town was not very prosperous. Many of the settlers had already left the county, on account of hard times, and the support to the business houses of Loup City was small.

The winter of 1875–76 was a dull one. The summer of 1876 opened with more favorable prospects for the little town, as the travel to the Black Hills was great, and a route had now been opened up the Middle Loup Valley, by way of Loup City. This, for a time, helped the business of the town, but soon the reports of danger from the Indians frightened many of the emigrants away from this route, and many of the settlers also left the county.

In the spring of 1877, immigration to the county began on quite a large scale, and the prospects of the town again improved and quite a number of business houses were opened. Besides the increasing settlement of the adjoining country, travel to the Black Hills by this route was again resumed, and furnishing the travelers with supplies added much to the income of the business men. From this time on, the success of the town of Loup City seemed to be assured.

In the spring of 1878, the number of new settlers in the Loup Valley was greater than ever before, and a number of business and professional men now came to Loup City, erected new buildings, and a new life was imparted to the already growing town. From that time forward until the present time, the town has continued to grow slowly, but steadily.

From the date of the first sermon preached in Loup City, by Rev. William Willard, in July, 1873, until the present time, religious services have been kept up most of the time. Different church societies have an organization here, and a large element of the citizens are church-going people. There is yet no church edifice, but the Methodist Episcopal Church has one in course of erection.

The Sunday school was organized at an early date in 1873, and has since been kept up. The attendance at the present time is a large one.

The public school has always been well sustained. The first action of the settlers of 1873 was to build a large and expensive schoolhouse, and since that time the educational improvement of the young has received careful attention.

The history of the newspapers of Loup City is as follows: Early in the fall of 1873, a move was made on the part of the leading men of the new town to establish a newspaper. Money was raised by subscription, material purchased and E. S. Atkinson was engaged as editor. The paper was called the Loup City *News*, and the first issue was published November 8, 1873. Afterward the name was changed to the *Sherman County Times*. In 1874, O. B. Willard took charge of it. In 1876, it was bought by A. B. Tutton and F. W. Pratt. In November, 1877, it was discontinued. In the spring of 1878, it was again established by Hale & Benschoter. In the summer of 1880, it was again purchased by O. B. Willard, its present editor and proprietor.

O. B. Willard, editor and proprietor of the *Sherman County Times*, was born in Watertown, Wis., in 1853. In 1867, he removed to Missouri. Attended Johnson College at Macon until eighteen years of age, when he learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Shelby County Herald*, which was edited and published by his father, Rev. William Willard. In the spring of 1873, he came to Nebraska, located at Kearney and worked in the office of the *Daily Press*, published there. In November, 1873, he removed to Loup City, where he took charge of the mechanical work on the Loup City *News*, which paper he purchased in 1874. In the fall of the same year, he was elected County Clerk. In 1875, he resigned and went to California. On November 12, 1875, he began the publication of the *Outlook*, at Santa Monica, Cal. He remained in California five years, a part of the time being on the staff of the San Francisco *Stock Exchange* and reporter on the *Chronicle*. In 1880, he returned to Loup City, and bought the *Sherman County Times*, which he has since published. He was married, November 28, 1881, to Miss Allie C. Rosseter, of Loup City.

Mrs. Allie C. Willard (née Rosseter), Postmistress at Loup City, was born April 18, 1860. She is a daughter of C. E. and Lydia Rosseter. In 1872, she moved to Grand Island, Neb., with her parents, and the next spring with them to Loup City. She was one of the first ladies to settle in Sherman County. Here she assisted her father in his hotel, until at the age of seventeen she began teaching school. She afterward attended the Gibbon High School. Owing to the sickness of her mother, she left school and took charge of the household duties again in her father's hotel. In the fall of 1879, she was engaged in the office of the *Literary and Educational Notes*, a literary paper published at Kearney, Neb. In the spring of 1880, she returned to Loup City, and in the fall of the same year was appointed Postmistress there, which office she has since retained. On the 28th day of November, 1881, she was married to O. B. Willard, of Loup City.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM BENSCHOTER, proprietor livery stables, and farmer, first came to Loup City, with family, in July, 1872. Bought 160 acres of land in March, 1872, where the village is now located. He and his brother (M. W. Benschoter) laid out Loup City in 1873, and named it. William Benschoter engaged in farming; brought the first domestic cattle in Sherman County, since which time he has followed stock-raising, etc. Erected the first frame dwelling-house in Loup City in 1873, hauling the lumber by teams over sixty miles. Born in Eaton, Seneca Co., Ohio, September 1, [illegible]. Lived in native State until 1851. Moved to Ionia County, Mich., and farmed nine years; then moved to Delaware County, Iowa, and farmed until he came to Nebraska. Married, in Ionia County, March, 1853, to Miss Eugenia E. Showerman, a native of New York State. They had five children—Orlando, George, Ellie, Jacob and John. Almond, by former marriage, is now in Black Hills, D. T.

M. A. HARTLEY, County Surveyor of Sherman County, Neb., first came to Nebraska in [illegible]. Followed hunting and trapping along the Middle Loup River about nine years. He was one of the first white men who came to Sherman County. There were no settlers in the county. He took a claim on a Section in Town 16, Range 15, west Sixth Principal Meridian, and four miles northwest of where Loup City now stands. Out of the 160 acres, he now has 120 under cultivation. He also owns forty lots in the city, and 160 acres in Valley County, Neb. He is agent for Burlington & Missouri Railroad lands, and has 300,000 acres of same for sale, at an average price of $3 per acre. Elected County Surveyor in fall 1879. Re-elected in 1881. Was first Sheriff of Sherman County in 1873. Held the office until he was elected Surveyor. Went to Black Hills on a prospecting tour in 1875. He has fought Indians all over the country and has taken many redskin scalps. Was Government scout in 1866 and 1867, and a bold and fearless frontiersman. Was born in Edgar County, Ill., October 10, [illegible]. Came west alone when he was only fifteen years old, went into Kansas and joined the celebrated Jim Lane's scouts. Was with the latter and John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, and during nine years' service in Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota he never slept under the roof of a house. Being many years engaged in scouting, hunting and trapping, he is certainly acquainted with the many varying features of Western life, and certainly deserves credit for his valuable assistance to the early pioneers who began the development of the now mighty West. Was married in Sherman County, Neb., in September, 1874, to Miss Lizzie Hays, who was born in Clark County, Mo., May, 1857. They have one daughter—Grace, born August, 1876.

E. S. HAYHURST, dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware, opened trade in February, 1880, and carries a stock of $3,000 in goods. He was born in Catawissa, Columbia Co., Penn., March 30, 1854. Lived in his native State until he came to Nebraska. Worked at the trade of tinsmith in Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Village Board Loup City and School Treasurer. Was married, in Williamsport, Penn., in 1879, to Miss Mattie E. Willits, of Williamsport, Penn. They have one daughter—Harriet E.

C. H. E. HEATH, firm Wall & Heath, attorneys at law, Notaries Public; special attention given to Land Office business, pre-emption and timber claims, land contests, etc. He first came to Nebraska in 1877, located in Howard County on a homestead. Farmed a year. Moved to Loup City in 1878, and engaged in editing *Sherman County Times*, and the practice of law. Admitted to bar of District Court in October, 1877. Born in Island Jersey, England, March 6, 1845. Came to America in November, 1876. Began the study of law in his native country in [illegible]. Admitted to the bar, at Lincoln's Inn, January, 1871; then practiced law and wrote for the press until he came to America. He stood first in the class of mathematics in the University of Oxford, England, in graduating class of [illegible].

JOHN HOGUE, farmer and stock-raiser, came to Loup City in the spring of 1879, and purchased 640 acres of land, also 140 acres two miles below the city; now has 180 acres under cultivation; he has also eighty acres adjoining the city which is laid out in town lots for sale; also has 100 lots in the village; he was born in Steuben County, N. Y., April 30, 1814; lived in his native State until 1836; moved to Ohio and lived there until 1862; then moved to DeKalb County, Ind., and lived there until he came to Nebraska. Has also followed farming; now owns one-half section land in DeKalb County, Ind., and other real estate, village property, etc. Was married, in Ohio, February 22, 1842, to Miss Cornelia Pray, who was born in Madison County, N. Y., January 26, 1817. They have six children—Mary A., now Mrs. William H. Koons, living in Noble County, Ind.; Ellen C., Francis; Albert, married and living in DeKalb County; John Herman, married and living in Noble County; William J., married and living in Noble County; Claudius F., married and living in Sherman County, Neb. Both Mr. H. and his wife are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

JUDGE GEORGE W. HUNTER, County Judge, Sherman County, Neb. He first came to Nebraska April 14, 1881, and located in Loup City. Elected County Judge in the fall of 1881. He was born near White Pigeon, Mich., February 24, 1839. His parents moved to Michigan City, Ind., in 1842, and settled near the city; also lived in Hebron and Crisman, Ind., until the spring of 1881. During his residence in the latter State, he followed various occupations, being a farmer, Justice of the Peace four years, Township Trustee four years. He enlisted July 11, 1862, in Company I, Seventy-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a musician. Served in that capacity until, for physical disability, he was discharged at Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 1, 1864. He was married August 22, 1864, in Valparaiso, Ind., to Miss Malonia E. Briggs, of the latter State. Mr. Hunter is a member of the I. O. G. T. and other organizations.

E. G. KRIECHBAUM, of the firm of Lalk & Kriechbaum, dealers in general merchandise, carry a general stock of about $8,000. The business was opened in the fall of 1878. They have also a bank in connection, where is transacted a regular banking business. They do an exchange business with the Omaha and Chicago banks. Mr. K. located in Loup City in 1878, and began trade. He was born in Burlington, Iowa, November 14, 1856. Lived in his native place until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Burlington, Iowa, in the fall of 1880, to Miss Mary O. Klein, of the latter city.

W. H. LALK, of the firm of Lalk & Kreichbaum, came to Nebraska September 18, 1878, and located in Loup City, where he engaged in the mercantile business, opening the business October 6, 1878. He was born in Burlington, Iowa, September 25, 1849. He lived in his native State until he came to Nebraska. He graduated from the Burlington Baptist College in 1866. He was in the employ of R. M. Raab & Brother, wholesale and retail clothiers, Burlington, Iowa. He was married October 28, 1880, to Miss M. A. Graeser, of the latter city. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., of the same place.

R. J. NIGHTINGALE, firm Nightingale Brothers, attorneys at law, real estate, land and collecting agents. Mr. R. J. Nightingale first located in Seward County in the fall of 1869, on a homestead. Farmed until 1880. Began reading law in 1880. Admitted to the bar of the District Court in the April term, 1882, in Sherman County, by Judge William Gaslin. Born in England in 1846. Entered the London University, and graduated in 1867, taking the degree of A. B. Read law two years. Came to America in 1869. Began the practice of law in Loup City in the spring of 1882. Married in Seward County, Neb., in October, 1880, to Miss Emily E. Smith, a native of England.

O. J. ODENDAHL, dealer in a general line of drugs, medicines, school books, paints, oils, cigars, tobacco, notions, etc. Opened trade in January, 1879, and carries a stock of $1,000. Born in Oquawka, Ill., September 16, 1853. Moved to Iowa in 1866. Was raised a druggist, being a prescription clerk in Burlington, Iowa, seven years. Also served in the same capacity two and one-half years in Creston, Iowa. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Burlington, Iowa. Married in Loup City, Neb., March 1, 1880, to Miss Viola E. Rossiter, of Sonora, Hancock Co., Ill. They have one son—Frederick E.

CYRUS E. ROSSITER, proprietor of the Rossiter House, first came to Nebraska in 1869, making a trip through the State at that time. Settled in Grand Island in 1870, and followed contracting and building two years and kept hotel one year. Came to Loup City in 1873, and engaged in the latter business. Erected the Rossiter House in 1874, at a cost of $4,000. Size of building, 24x36 feet, two stories high, and has accommodations for forty guests. When Sherman County was organized, he was made County Treasurer. Held the office one term. When he settled in Sherman County, there were only two houses in the whole county. The Rossiter House was the first hotel erected. Born in Randolph, Portage Co., Ohio, July 20, 1826. Parents moved to Indiana when he was three years old. Moved to Nauvoo, Ill., in 1846. Lived there until 1850, when he went to California. Followed mining two years. Married October 16, 1857, in Nauvoo, Ill., to Miss Lydia A. Williams, of Fayette County, Ohio. They have nine children living—Allie C., Viola E., William E., Nancy A., Hattie C., Louis A., Cyrus S., Katie, (Adelaide M., deceased) and Mary L. Mr. R. is a member of Ashley Lodge, No. 33, A., F. & A. M., of Grand Island, Neb.

JOEL E. SCOTT, attorney at law, first came to Nebraska in the spring of 1880, and located in Loup City, where he engaged in the practice of law. Born in Fulton County, N. Y., March 7, 1853. Family moved to Grundy County, Ill., in 1856, where he lived on a farm until he came to Nebraska. He began the study of law in the Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Ill., in the fall of 1875. Continued about three years, pursuing the common branches, leaving in the junior year. Admitted to the bar in the District Court in 1882, by Judge George Gaslin. Married in Livingston County, Ill., May 22, 1878, to Miss Maggie Sharp, of the latter county. They have one daughter—Lois Scott. Mr. S. at present holds the office of Justice of the Peace.

ROBERT TAYLOR, County Clerk of Sherman County, Neb., also dealer in general merchandise, carries a stock of about $5,000. He was elected County Clerk of Sherman County in the fall of 1881. He first located in Loup City in July, 1878, and began mercantile business August 1 of the same year. He was born in Holmes County, Ohio, April 22, 1831; lived in his native State until 1852, and went to Placerville, El Dorado Co., Cal., and engaged in mining and lumbering there and in Washington Territory, remaining on the Pacific coast for eight years; returned to Ohio in 1860, and studied medicine with Dr. A. J. Scott, two years; then entered the Buffalo, New York, University, and graduated in the class of 1863-64 from the Medical Department, practiced until September, 1864, and entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; mustered out in June, 1865; then settled in practice in Lucas, Ohio, a year; then practiced at Ft. Wayne, Ind., ten years; opened the mercantile trade at the latter place, and continued for four years, when he removed to Nebraska. Was married in 1861, in Ohio, to Miss S. Gorsuch, of Millersburg, Ohio. They have three children—Alfarata V., Ina L. and Fannie L.

CHARLES E. WAITE, Sheriff Sherman County, Neb., located in Loup City, April 10, 1879; also located on a homestead and farmed, etc.; was made Deputy Sheriff in the spring of 1880; appointed in the fall of 1881. Was born in Bethlehem, Hunterdon Co., N. J., July 16, 1850; lived in his native State until 1857, when his family moved to Preston, Fillmore Co., Minn.; located on a farm near the latter place; farmed until 1867, and moved to Palmyra, Warren Co., Iowa, where Mr. W. followed teaching several years. He attended the Agricultural College of Ames, Iowa, also Baptist University of Des Moines, three and a half years, then came to Nebraska.

AARON WALL, firm of Wall & Heath, attorneys and counselors at law, forming a copartnership in June, 1880; he first located at De Witt, Saline Co., Neb., in 1871, and engaged in the practice of law until 1873; then made a tour in the West and finally located in Denver, Colo., where he practiced law some time; practiced some time in Kearney, Neb., and from there to his present place in 1876. Was elected County Judge in 1877; held the office four years. Was born in England in 1849; came to America in 18; began the study of law in the office of J. V. Rogers, of Plainwell, Mich.; continued a year; then entered the law office of Henry C. Stoughton, Otsego, Mich., and continued until 1869, being there admitted to the bar; also taught school and attended Albion (Mich.) College; admitted to the bar in the District Court of Nebraska in 1871. Married, in 1875, Miss Addie Van Housen, of Amsterdam, N. Y.; have one daughter, Maude Wall.

JOHN WALL, attorney at law; located in Loup City in the spring of 1879, and engaged in the practice of law. Was born in Livingston, Caledonia Co., N. Y., November 9, 1854; lived in his native State until his parents moved to Allegan County, Mich., in 1856, where he lived until 1873; he is a graduate of the high school at the latter place; began the study of law at Wayland, Mich., in 1874, entering the office of David dale, and continued two years; attended and taught school two years; was admitted to the bar of the District Court of Nebraska in 1879, by Judge George Gaslin. Married in Loup City in 1880, to Miss Belle Landers, of the latter place; they have one daughter, Ina. Mr. W. is a member of I. O. O. F. of Wayland, Mich. He is a thorough man, and a good lawyer.

WILHELMSHOHE.

JACOB ALBERS, Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, and dealer in general merchandise, settled in Wilhelmshohe, October 9, 1878, being sent out to Sherman County to look up a location for a large German colony, who were coming from Brooklyn, N. Y. There are now seventy-five families comprising the colony who are farmers in the above county, with good improvements. Mr. A. was born in Hanover, Germany, June 5, 1842; first came to America in 1866; lived in State of New York about ten years, engaged in grocery business. Married in Brooklyn, in 1868, to Miss Betty Knoop, a native of Germany. Have three children—Johanna, Jacob and Wilhelm. He was a member of the Hanoverian Army three years; participated in war of 1866.

CEDARVILLE.

R. C. HARDIN, County Superintendent of Public Instruction for Sherman County, located in St. Paul, Howard Co., in 1873, and taught school five years. Then located on a homestead near Cedarville, in southwest part of Sherman County, and since farmed. Elected County Superintendent Sherman County November, 1881. Owns 240 acres of land, with eighty acres under cultivation, Section 34, Town 14, Range 16. Born in Mercer County, Ill., April 16, 1841; lived in native State until he came to Nebraska. Enlisted in August, 1861, in Company A, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Participated in battles of Belmont, Mo., Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Nashville, Kenston and Goldsboro. Mustered out in Springfield, Ill., July 12, 1865. Married, in Illinois, 1864, to Miss Mary Furry, of Ohio. Had six children—George E., Ada L., Charles W., Mary J. (Hattie, deceased) and Celia E. He is a member of Mercer, Ill., Lodge, No. 210, A., F. & A. M. Also member of M. E. Church and local pastor of same of his place.

STANTON COUNTY.

STANTON County was named after Edwin M. Stanton in 1867, when its present boundaries were defined. Before that time it had been known as Izard County, and it contained one row of precincts, which now form the western boundary of Cuming County. It is situated north of Platte and Colfax, east of Madison, south of Wayne, and west of Cuming Counties. It is one of the smallest counties in the State, containing only twelve precincts.

Stanton County has an area of 432 square miles, or 253,303 acres. Of these, according to the returns of 1881, 36,693 acres are improved, leaving 216,610 acres not yet disturbed.

Of the improved land, 5,523 acres are sown with wheat, 1,252 with oats, and 1,471 with barley; 5,921 acres were planted with corn in 1881, and 66 acres were covered with forest trees. The number of trees was 67,500. Of fruit trees there were only 234.

NATURAL FEATURES.

Stanton County is located in the center of the agricultural section of Northern Nebraska, and possesses a soil of great fertility. •Every branch of farming industry is successfully maintained within its boundaries. Stock-raising has come to be the chief occupation of the farmers, for which peculiar advantages exist in the large number of small streams which intersect the county, and the excellent hay which everywhere grows in abundance. Near the center of the county the Elkhorn crosses from west to east, donating to agriculture thirty miles of the "garden valley." From the north the Humbug, Indian, Muscatine, Pleasant Run, Nobody's and Spring Branch Creeks wind their devious ways into the river. From the south it receives the waters of Rock, Elm, Butterfly, Oak, Union and Meridian Creeks. Every precinct in the county is abundantly watered.

The effect of these channels through the county shows itself in the great diversity of soils. Everywhere may be seen all the gradations, from the low bottom lands, with their luxuriant growth of grass, to the rolling prairie uplands, which yield abundantly of all kinds of grain.

About 30 per cent of the surface of the county is valley land. Of the remainder, 5 per cent is bottom, 15 per cent table land, 35 per cent rolling prairie, and 15 per cent sand flats and ridges. Along the south side of the Elkhorn, the faint beginnings of the great western sand region may be traced in the belt, varying from one to three miles in width, which extends nearly across the county. With this exception the soil of the county is not sandy but is largely a rich, black loam, varying from nine inches to three feet in depth, with a clay sub-soil. The soil is porous, and a perfect under-drainage prevents it ever flooding or becoming too wet for tillage. Good water is procured at a depth of from fifteen to twenty-five feet in the valleys, and at from thirty-five to eighty feet on the uplands.

There is no natural timber to speak of in the county, but already artificial groves have been planted extensively, and soon the country will have a wooded appearance. Coal is the sole fuel used here at present, but already the prospect of a full wood supply exists in the planting of the artificial timber just mentioned. Although wheat and oats are extensively raised here, the county is more particularly adapted to stock farming. Corn can be produced in abundant quantities on any of the land in the county, and hay, even the celebrated blue joint, can be had for the cutting. As a natural result, the stock interests are rapidly increasing. Already large sheep ranches have been established, and cattle and horses are raised in considerable numbers. Fruit-raising has been tried sufficiently to show that it can be successfully carried on, the main difficulty to be overcome being the sweeping winds. When groves have been planted to protect the fruit trees, the yield has proved very good.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settlers within the boundaries of Stanton County were Jacob Hoffman and Francis Scott. The first men to enter the county and locate farms were Charles and Mitchell Sharp. They came in the summer of 1865, staked their claims on the Humbug, and returned to Omaha. On the way back they met Scott and Hoffman driving ox teams, and bringing their goods and families. They also located on the Humbug, and built their cabins, the first buildings of any kind in the county. During the winter, the men obained work cutting ties on the Platte for the Union Pacific Railroad, while the two women, sole occupants of the vast wilderness, remained and looked after their property. In the spring of 1866, W. D. Whalen and Andrew Bortoff arrived in the county. Mr. Whalen located about a mile west of the present town. Mr. Bortoff took the place since owned by Judge Helmerick. In the fall of the year, a body of Germans settled five miles north, on the Humbug. Among them were August Draube, Fred Cook, Adam Nye and Carl Schwartz. About the same time, I. R. Layton, Andrew Schauble, John Rustemeyer and Paul Heyse took claims on the Humbug. During this year also, August Wagoner settled south of the river, and was the only one who had at that time taken his claim on that side. In the spring of 1867, E. S. Butler, E. W. Mosher and Thomas Stevens settled on the Humbug. In the same year, Julius Poessnecker and L. Belz came into the county. During the years 1868–69, settlement increased rapidly. Prominent among those who arrived were: Fred Snyder, John Wunner, Jack Deborde, A. N. Gill, Jens Nelson, J. G. Matheson and C. L. Lamb, who located on the Humbug; W. L. Bowman, Eli Bowman, H. Kennedy, Alex McFarland, W. D. Lovett, H. Rogers, N. C. Lovett and J. S. Lovett, who located on Pleasant Run, better known as Gassey Hollow; Fred and Lewis Mewis, Alex and Oliver Peters, Robert Barr, R. Hume, John and Robert McMillan, Alex Kinney, I. W. King and Thomas Milligan, who located northeast of Stanton: R. Oberg, H. Scherer, Fred and Tobias Mack, Lewis Ley, C. Eswein, John Everson and R. Lowery, who located south of Stanton; G. Sonnenschein and J. D. Underberg, who stopped on Union Creek, in the western part of the county. The settlement had at this time become permanent, and the growth has since been rapid. The first store opened in the county was by George Graves, in the Humbug settlement, in the spring of 1869. At that time the demands of the community were not excessive, and the stock in trade was not large. If any one became so extravagant as to ask for a dollar's worth of anything, Mr. Graves was in the habit of exclaiming, "Hi gorry! Can't you get along with a little less? Hi gorry! I wish you would." He soon became known throughout the country as "Hi gorry." Says an extract: "He would serve a customer with 10 cents worth of sugar or a yard of calico in those days with just as much grace and geniality as he fills an order for a car load of lumber in these latter days."

In the spring of 1870, Kendall & Jenssmore opened their store three miles from the Humbug, at a place called Clinton, and, in the summer, Lewis Ley began his career as a merchant in his dugout, on the south side of the river. In 1867, the first schoolhouse in the county was erected at the Clinton settlement, and the children who gathered in the little log building were first instructed by Gustav Sonnenschein. In 1870, the frame building, which is now used at Pilger, was erected at the Humbug settlement, and was the first frame schoolhouse. Shortly after this, one was erected near W. D. Whalen's farm. W. L. Bowman preached in the log house soon after it was constructed. These were the first religious services. He also preached in the frame schoolhouses, and for many years continued to preach at various places, being the only religious instructor in the county.

December 9, 1867, marks the birth of the first child which opened its eyes upon the beauties of Stanton County. Ida Hoffman bears this distinction, and is the daughter of Jacob Hoffman, who was the earliest settler. In the fall of 1866, John Mascatine died and was buried upon his homestead. This was the first death recorded in the annals of Stanton history. In the fall of 1869, Herman Mewis and Emma Hinkle were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. This is the first marriage which occurred in the county. The manner in which the ceremony was performed is indicative of the newness of the country. The young couple appeared before the officer and procured a license, and, as he did nothing but deliver it, they concluded that all necessary preliminaries had been gone through with, and settled down to married life in Pierce County. The mother of the bride, however, heard of the mistake, and immediately had it rectified. In 1871, Lewis Ley, who had, since his store south of the river had been started, been harness-maker in Stanton, and also had a boot and shoe store, began to study law, and was the first attorney in the county. His first case was between two dwellers on the Humbug, and was tried before Justice M. B. Sharp. Ley's client was successful, and, having no money, rewarded his able attorney by giving him five pounds of sausage.

In 1870, the town of Stanton began its growth, and since that time most that has occurred of historic importance has been connected with the town. In 1871, the bridge which crosses the river at Stanton was built at a cost of $4,200.

In 1867, two post offices were established in the county, one known as the Clinton office which was kept by Fred Biehle, and another west of town, kept by Fred Helmerick. In those days, George Baily was mail carrier, and traveled from West Point with the mail in his pockets. The milling of the early settlers was done at Logan Creek Mills, over sixty-five miles distant, and for many years people could not get a plow sharpened nearer than West Point.

ORGANIZATION.

Stanton County was organized January 23, 1867, and its boundaries were defined as follows: "Commencing at the southwest corner of Township 21 north, Range 1 east; thence east to the southeast corner of Township 21 north, Range 3 east; thence north to the northeast corner of Township 24 north, Range 3 east; thence west to the northwest corner of Township 24 north, Range 3 east; thence south to the place of beginning."

At the time of organization there were fourteen families in the county, and the assessed valuation of property was $855 personal and $9,700 real. The first officers elected in the county were: W. D. Whalen, J. R. Layton and Francis Scott, Commissioners; Jacob Hoffman, Treasurer; Paul Heyse, Clerk; Joshua Malthie, Probate Judge; M. B. Sharp, Sheriff; August Wagoner, Coroner; J. R. Layton and M. B. Sharp, Justices of the Peace. The election was held October 6, 1866, at the Humbug settlement.

There was no rivalry, and every officer was unanimously elected by the thirteen votes which were cast. In fact a thorough canvass was made before the voting began to find out who would take the offices. Thus was the principle that the "office should seek the man" early established in the politics of the county. Such a state of political purity was not long maintained, however, as will appear when we learn of the effort to change the county seat. The first meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held at Paul Heyse's sod house January 23, 1867. Evidently the clerk did not consider the details of the business done of sufficient importance to be recorded. Among other things it appears that the board instructed the Assessor not to tax dogs, and established the fees of the Clerk at $25 per annum. During these early times, the meetings of the board were held at the Clerk's house, and as he was moving about the county, it was customary for him to notify the board a few days in advance where they could find him. In July, 1867, Paul Heyse resigned his position, and Cornelius Nye was appointed Clerk, and it was ordered that he be paid $20 for serving the remainder of the year. At this same session it was ordered that $10 be borrowed from the school fund to buy a county seal; and at a following meeting the Clerk was instructed to invest the $1.50 remaining in stationery for the office. In January, the following year, a meeting was held, and the following record appears: "Ordered that the bridge across Indian Creek shall be made so far as poll and road tax will make it." As the creek is narrow and travel across it began soon after, it is fair to suppose that the bridge did not stop in the middle.

In 1869, a petition to change the county seat was handed in, and in October the election took place. The county seat had been located where the town now stands, then an open space in the center of county; the Humbuggers concluded that it should be moved farther east. The only way to defeat them was to vote for a place about three miles east of town, known as Clinton. After a hotly contested election the vote was declared to be in favor of Clinton by a majority of eight.

The following indictment of the proceedings appeared in the records of board meeting for October 30, following the election: Mr. Jonas Nye made complaint, "that the election was illegal for the following reasons: First—That the ballot box was taken with the Judges and Clerks of said election with them when they went to dinner; Second—that there was whisky or other intoxicating drinks; Third—that whereas, on the first election held in Stanton County, the county seat was located upon the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 23 north, Range 3 east, and no notice was given at the time required by law; and that on July 5, 1869, the citizens of Stanton County filed a petition asking for a relocation of said county seat, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter had a majority of eight votes. Ordered that the County Clerk ask for information on the above points whether said election was lawful or not."

Whether the Clerk received any information which unraveled the above does not appear. However, the legality of the vote was passed upon by District Attorney Gray, of Fremont, who decided, on account of some technicality, that the election was illegal, and thus the county seat was left undisturbed.

At a meeting of the board during this year, the following was passed, the peculiar wording being probably due to the exuberant feelings of the Clerk: "The fees of the Clerk of the county is to have a salary of $200 per year."

As soon as the county seat question was satisfactorily settled, buildings began to be erected at Stanton, and in 1869, the County Clerk had moved into town. From that time, the business of the county has been transacted here. In 1870, $300 were borrowed by the county, and in April, 1871, the contract to build a court house, 16x22 feet, was let to William Kendall for $475. Nothing has been done in the line of county buildings since, except to buy a small office, which is now used by the County Treasurer.

A petition is now being largely signed, requesting that an election be called for the purpose of voting money for the erection of a new court house. As there is money sufficient in the treasury, it is probable that Stanton County will soon possess suitable buildings for its offices.

The present officers of the county are: J. Eberly, Clerk; Tobias Mack, Treasurer; S. S. Canfield, Sheriff; Joseph Johnson, Judge; William T. Sharp, Superintendent; Jesse Beard, Surveyor; J. G. Matheson, Agge Axen and A. Spence, Commissioners.

COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Among the first cares of the early settlers of Stanton was the establishment of good schools. This early zeal has not abated, and the county is now fully supplied with houses and teachers. At present it is divided into twenty-seven school districts. These are supplied with twenty school buildings, and the schools are taught by twenty-six teachers. The Superintendent's report for 1881 shows that there were in that year, 700 children of school age, of whom 414 were regular attendants. The number of days taught in each district varied from 60 to 180. The amount of wages paid during the year to teachers was $8,868.50. The value of school buildings, including sites, is given at $9,786.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Stanton's experience with railroads has been varied. As early as 1869, articles of incorporation were filed for a company which proposed to run a line of road through the county, and in that year the line of the Yankton & Columbus was actually surveyed. The company, however, probably never meant anything more than to attract settlers to the country, as nothing ever came of the survey, except, perhaps, that the officials of the company had an experience not common to this class. While the surveyors were in the county, S. L. Holman, John J. Rickley and Frank Becher, of Columbus, thought they would come up and show them the nearest way through. Their first night was passed in a "dug-out" and their second in a straw stack. The third night they got lost entirely, and were unable to find any shelter. To fill the cup of their misfortunes to overflowing, it rained all night. In the morning, the bedribbled officials concluded to let the surveyors get through as best they might and started for home.

The next road which proposed to build through Stanton was the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills line, and at a meeting held February 12, 1876, the Commissioners ordered an election on the question of issuing bonds to the road; $85,000 was voted by the people, but the road never complied with the terms of its contract, and the bonds were never issued.

In 1879, the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, which had reached Wisner in 1871, began making preparations for extending its line west. E. K. Valentine, E. N. Sweet and R. F. Stevenson, of West Point, came up into Stanton to work up the bond question; but the people had grown tired of voting bonds, and, besides, had good reason to believe that they would get the road without giving a bonus. Although the gentlemen succeeding in speaking, such an anti-bond demonstration was made that they left without having accomplished much. Afterward, however, $40,000 in bonds were voted to the road. The election was contested in the courts, but the vote was held to be legal, and the bonds are now a part of the county indebtedness. In the spring of 1880, the road was completed. It follows the Elkhorn Valley through the county, making a length of twenty-two miles of track.

Since its arrival, the growth of the county has been rapid. The value of the natural advantages of the section have become more apparent now that access may be so readily obtained, and settlers find greater inducements to come to a country where their products can be easily shipped.

In addition to the facilities for communication offered by the railroad, Stanton County is well supplied with bridges, and roads have been laid out, leading from all points to the county seat.

STATISTICS OF PROGRESS.

Of the unoccupied lands in the county, but little is now owned by the General Government. The railroad company owns some, but by far the largest portion is in the hands of non-resident speculators. It was bought up mostly in 1869 and 1870, after the rush of immigration, which occurred in these years. This circumstance has proved a great detriment to the settlement of the country. At present good land can be bought at prices ranging from $1.75 to $8 per acre, and improved farms are occasionally on the market for from $7 to $15 per acre.

The average yield of grain is about fifteen bushels of wheat, fifty of corn, and fifty-five of oats per acre. From two to three tons of hay per acre can be cut on the bottoms, and timothy yields well where an attempt has been made to cultivate it.

Stanton County will furnish the markets with all the varieties of fruits suitable to this climate. Grapes are easily kept, and yield abundantly. One of the greatest needs of the county at present is a good mill. No better water-powers can be found in the country than are furnished by the Elkhorn River and Union Creek. The Elkhorn is a very rapid stream, but the power is difficult to control, on account of the sand banks. The creek, however, could be dammed at little expense, and would furnish sufficient power to run a large mill. Several efforts have been made in the county to establish such a manufactory. In April, 1875, $10,000 bonds were voted by Stanton Precinct to build one, but the Auditor refused to record them, and they were decided illegal, as the mill was deemed not to properly come within the limits of internal improvement.

In 1879, a citizens' subscription was raised, with which to aid in the construction of another mill, but the man who undertook the enterprise failed to respond after the money had been subscribed. The demands of the country for this kind of an enterprise will soon, no doubt, secure a mill which will surely prove a paying investment to the man who engages in the business.

The following figures show the extent to which stock-raising has been carried in the county: In 1881, there were 768 horses, 4,349 cattle, 6,231 sheep, and 3,502 hogs in the county.

The total property valuation of the county as assessed, was $661,345.32, of which $167,508.82 was on personal property.

The latest census returns give the population of the county at 1,994.

Germany, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Illinois and New York have contributed to this population in the order named. About two-thirds of the people are of foreign extraction, and are noted for their thrift.

The financial condition of the county is remarkably good. The latest report of the County Treasurer gives the following showing: Total funds on hand for 1881, $34,267.97; total disbursed for 1881, $21,468.93; total on hand in October, $12,799.04. There is no floating indebtedness, and the only bonded debt is the $40,000 which was voted to the railroad company in 1879.

STANTON.

In October, 1866, at the first election ever held in Stanton County, the county seat was located on the present town site, and was described as being on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 23 north, Range 2 east. Nothing was done by the county, however, to establish county buildings, and nothing was done on the new town until Densmore & Kendall moved their store from Clinton, which was about three miles east.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first building in Stanton was a residence built by C. M. Densmore, and occupied by Cornelius Nye, who lived in the lower story, and used the garret for Clerk's office. The building was 16x24 feet, twelve feet in height. It was built by Charles Mason, a carpenter, who came from Washington County to do the job. During the same summer, the store building was erected, and was 18x32 feet in size. Kendall & Densmore opened their store as soon as it was completed. The building is now used by Mrs. Zahn for a millinery store. The first man who ever slept on the town site was Densmore, who sheltered himself under a lumber pile.

In the following spring (1870), Cornelius Nye opened a tin shop in the new town, and in the fall Lewis Ley left his dug-out store and opened a harness shop. Shortly after, Ley and Nye went into partnership, and erected a small building which they occupied. During this same season, John Wright opened a saloon. The year following their opening, Kendall & Densmore secured the Pleasant Run post office. It had been located about a mile and a half west of town, and Frederick Helmerick had been Postmaster. The early resident still laughs as he thinks of the odd doings of the old sea captain who mistook a floating log for a shark, and set forth to capture that ferocious animal which had dared to disturb the quiet Elkhorn by its presence. This is the same individual also who allowed his water-melons to rot, under the impression that they would get yellow when they were ripe. However, Mr. Helmerick soon became accustomed to the tricks of farming, and afterward became a Justice in the county.

The post office which they wanted was the Clinton office, but they were unable to secure it, though they offered Fred Biehle, the Postmaster, $10 for it. The actual fees of the office amounted to about $7 per year. William Kendall was the first Postmaster. John A. Ehrhardt next held the position, and, on December 5, 1881, the office passed to the hands of the present occupant, William T. McFarland.

In 1869, a schoolhouse was built about half a mile west of town. The first term was taught by Lew Taylor, who received $50 per month. The school was attended by thirty-five scholars. Dr. W. L. Bowman, of the United Brethren, preached the first sermon in the schoolhouse. In 1870, Rev. J. W. Kidder, of the Congregational Church, held services at Stanton.

THE TOWN SITE.

The town site at first included forty acres, which was platted by L. C. Lehman, S. L. Holman and George Graves, in 1871. The records bears the date June 21. December 6, 1874, Graves' Addition to the town was recorded. September 17, 1879, Holman and Graves made another addition, and, in the same year, Lehman also added to the plat. This last addition was west of the original town site, and at present the business portion is largely located there. The change was caused by the location of the depot, which was placed a mile west of the old town. In September, 1882, the town was incorporated, and the following Board of Trustees was appointed by the Commissioners: C. L. Lamb, Chairman; F. McGiverin, Adam Pilger, Julius Poessnecker and J. L. Everson, Trustees. Karl Ley was appointed Clerk, and W. L. Kendall, Treasurer.

The present population of the town is estimated at four hundred. For a place of its size, it is well provided with educational, religious, social and business facilities.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The first school in Stanton was opened in 1877 in a building owned by Mr. Murphy, which was taught by F. A. Frost. The school continued to be held in the Murphy building until 1880. In the fall of that year, the present building was erected by the district at an expense of $1,800. The number of children of school age in the town in 1882, was 105. The average attendance is seventy-five. The school is taught by W. T. Sharp and Rose McKenzie. There are three members of the Board of Directors—F. McGiverin, Treasurer; James McKenzie, Moderator; S. S. Canfield, Director.

THE PRESS.

In 1873, Lewis Ley started the Stanton *Bugle*, the first paper published in the county. It was a six-column folio sheet, devoted to the interests of the county and the Democratic party. The first issues were set up and printed in Omaha; then the printing was done at West Point, and finally at Madison.

The following extract gives an amusing anecdote connected with at the publication of the paper:

Mr. Ley went to Ohio on a visit, in the fall of 1874, and left the *Bugle* in charge of Capt. E. S. Butler and George B. Fletcher, the former to run the local page, and the latter, a sound Democrat, to edit the editorial columns. The publication day drew near, Cap had his local matter all ready, but Fletcher had failed to come to time with the political thunder. Cap reasoned that it would never do to issue the paper, the last one to come out before the close of the political fight then raging, and have it silent upon the all-absorbing topic, hence he made several very ineffectual attempts to get up a number of Democratic articles. But he was out of his element. He then concluded to run the paper in the interest of his own party, and he made an announcement to the effect that the *Bugle* would henceforth be blown for the Republican party. He gave the Republican candidates each a good puff, whooped it up to their opponents, and ordered two hundred additional copies. The paper came out, and, of course, created a sensation. The Republicans cheered Butler, and the Democrats cursed Lew, as they thought, at first, that he had purposely allowed this practical joke to be perpetrated on his friends. A day or two afterward Lew returned, and was completely dumb-founded. He bounced Butler from the editorial chair, and immediately got out another issue, a regular scorcher, which quelled all doubts of Lew's loyalty to his party. Cap did not like to withdraw so abruptly from the editorial field, and he came out with an opposition paper. It was called the *Stanton County Echo*, and it lived one week. The *Bugle* suspended in 1877, when F. H. Robertson started the *Index*. The *Index*, which followed the *Bugle*, was published by Mr. Robertson until 1879, when it, too, retired from the journalistic turf.

The Stanton Register.—This is the only paper published in the county. It was started in 1879, the first issue appearing October 8. It is issued weekly as a six-column folio. J. H. Slater, the editor, has had considerable experience in Western journalism, and furnishes the people with an interesting and valuable paper. It has constantly advertised the advantages of Stanton County as a location for settlers, and in every way labored for the best interests of the country. Although neutral in politics, it has decided opinions, which are expressed freely upon occasion. In addition to the general outfit, there is also a complete job office connected with the paper.

CHURCHES.

Salem Church of the Evangelical Association of North America was first established at Stanton as a mission in the West Point Circuit. Rev. Otto Rohl, of that place, preached here in 1870. The church was organized in September, 1878. The charter members were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Freiberg, Mr. and Mrs. August Zillmer, Mr. and Mrs. John Boelder, Mrs. Bremer and Julius Bremer. At this time, the church became an independent organization. Rev. I. P. Pflaum was the first pastor, and remained until 1874. During the year following, Revs. W. Warfield and W. Jonas worked together. From 1875 to 1876, Rev. F. A. Frasa was pastor. He was succeeded by Revs. S. W. McKasson and M. Inhelder. From 1877 to 1880, Rev. F. Backenmeyer was pastor. In the latter year, he was succeeded by Rev. H. Althouse, who now holds the position. The church building, which is the only one in Stanton, is a neat looking wooden structure. It was built in 1878, at an expense of $1,450. The present value of church, parsonage and lots is $1,9[illegible]. The membership of the circuit, which includes Spring Branch and Pierce stations is eighty-four. The number in town is forty-seven. A large Sunday school of fifty scholars and seven teachers is successfully maintained.

St. John's Church of the Evangelical Lutheran Society was organized in 1871. The first members were: Frederick Biehle, Carl Schwartz, Frederick Psawitz, Frederick Zanders, L. C. Lehman, Ludwig Belz, William Lipka and Claus Schuman. For two years after starting, Rev. W. A. Freese, who resided at Rock Creek, preached once in three weeks. After him, Rev. George Burger preached three years, and was followed by Rev. August Leuth[illegible], who remained until 1881. Since then there has been no regular preacher, but Rev. M. P. Bankow comes occasionally from Norfolk. In 1878, a church was built about a mile east of town, where services have been held. Effort is now being made to remove to the town site. The parsonage is located in town. The present membership of the church is seventy. In connection with this church is a German day school, which has been conducted by the pastors. It was opened by Rev. Burger, and has been continued every winter since. At present, Claus Schuman teaches the school, which is attended by twenty-five scholars, and is a very successful institution.

The Congregational Church.—One of the earliest sermons preached at Stanton was by Rev. J. W. Kidder, of this church, who was here in 1870. The church was organized here in 1878. The charter members were Mrs. Sarah Murphy, Mrs. Lucy E. Densmore, Mrs. Jennie Hopper, Miss Ella Murphy, John J. Hopper, Charles M. Densmore. At present, there is no regular preacher, but Rev. O. Spencer, of Norfolk, preaches here every second Sunday. Efforts are being made to erect a church building. The present membership is thirteen.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was a part of the Wisner Circuit until October, 1880, when it was attached to the Norfolk Circuit. Rev. S. H. Merritt began as pastor after the separation from Wisner, and preached one year. In 1881, Rev. C. F. Heywood succeeded him, and now preaches here every two weeks. An organization of six members exists.

The Union Sunday School meets every Sunday in the schoolhouse. Charles M. Densmore is the present Superintendent; W. Loney, Assistant Superintendent; Mrs. Dr. Lane, Treasurer; J. S. Robinson, Secretary. There are 150 names enrolled and a regular attendance of eighty. The school is under the charge of eight teachers and is a very prosperous organization.

SOCIETIES.

Northern Light Lodge, No. 41, A., F. & A. M., was organized at Stanton June 18, 1878. The charter was granted to A. R. Pray, C. M. Densmore, L. F. Taylor, Lewis Ley, A. Nye, S. B. York, John Horsham, R. J. Kendall, R. O. Tripp and W. Runyan. The first officers were installed September 5 by Frank Welch, Grand Master; E. K. Valentine, Grand Marshal; and S. W. Hayes, Grand Chaplain. The present officers are: Charles Lamb, W. M.; Julius Poessnecker, S. W.; Alec McFarland, J. W.; Samuel Canfield, S. D.; Carl Ley, J. D.; H. W. Clark, Tiler; John L. Avery, Secretary; F. McGiverin, Treasurer. The present membership is twenty. Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month.

Stanton Lodge No. 66, I. O. O. F., was organized October 1, 1877. The charter members were: A. C. Tomer, R. M. Lowry, John Eberly, W. S. McFarland, W. D. Lovett, A. W. McFarland, J. E. Ritchey, M. S. Adams, William Loney, William Kendall. The of cers at present are: W. T. McFarland, N. G.; H. W. Clark, V. G.; J. Eberly, Secretary; F. McGiverin, Treasurer. The present membership is eleven. Meetings are held every Thursday.

BUSINESS.

The business of the town, amounting to $300,000 yearly, is carried on by twenty-nine firms, and is distributed as follows: Three general stores, two hardware stores, two drugs, three agricultural implements, two butcher shops, one milliner store, one furniture store, two harness shops, one lumber yard, one coal yard, two grain and stock dealers, one bank, three saloons, one hotel, one tailor shop and one paper. There are also two lawyers and two doctors.

Stanton County Bank was opened September 20, 1879, by F. McGiverin. It is the only bank in the county and does a general banking and collecting business.

Ley Brothers' elevator was opened August, 1880. The capacity of the building is 3,000 bushels. In 1881, they shipped twenty-seven cars of grain. This firm is the only one which handles stock. Since August, they have shipped forty cars of hogs and six of cattle.

Arthur Graves' lumber yard was opened at Stanton May 26, 1879. His elevator was built at the same time. Lately he has not been shipping grain. He is the only lumber dealer in the place, and the business has become very important, owing to the demands of the rapidly settling country.

The Nebraska House is the only hotel in the city. It was built in 1871 by John Wight, who ran it about eight months. He then sold it to M. B. Sharp, who continued the business. S. S. Canfield then became proprietor. In 1873, Jacob Hoffman got control of the house and built the main part. In September, 1875, he sold it to S. S. Canfield, and August Wagner opened it and remained a year. M. S. Adams next ran it six months, and after him W. Loney a year. Job Vandusen then took the house, and was followed by Stiles Murphy. At this time, it was moved from the old town to its present position near the depot. Levi Brome then ran the house until January, 1882. At that time, J. L. Avery became proprietor, and now carries on the business. There are accommodations for twenty guests. In every respect, the house is first class, and the present management has been such as to make it deservedly popular.

The Cyclone.—Since 1879, much progress has been made. The prosperity of the place received a severe shock in the cyclone which passed over it September 28, 1881. About 2 o'clock in the morning, a rumbling sound warned the people of impending danger, and shortly afterward the storm struck the town, passing completely through it. Fortunately, no lives were lost, but the damage to property was great, being estimated at $15,000. Twenty-six buildings were demolished or seriously injured. A few scattered remnants yet linger, to furnish evidence of the work of demolition.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

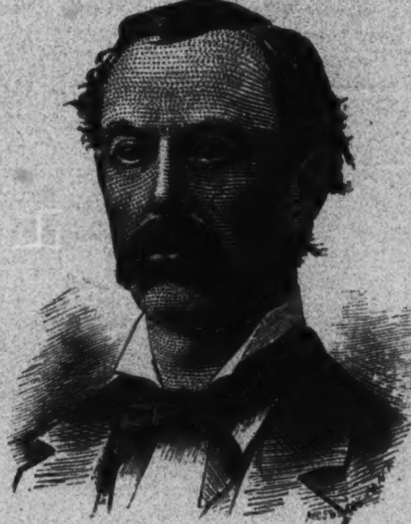
J. L. AVERY, agent S., C. & P. Railway, also proprietor of the Nebraska House, is a native of Sullivan County, N. Y. He enlisted in September, 1861, in Company I, Fifty-sixth New York Infantry; was appointed Hospital Steward and later Assistant Surgeon of the First South Carolina United States Colored Infantry; served to the end of the war; returned to New York November, 1865. He then entered Eastman's College at Poughkeepsie and took a course of commercial studies; then was employed as a clerk in a store about one year. The past thirteen years he has been engaged in the railroad business. October 8, 1880, he was appointed agent of this station, where he has since remained. In January 1, 1882, he took charge of the Nebraska House, the only hotel in Stanton.

DR. W. L. BOWMAN was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 11, 1824. His mother being left a widow while he was quite young, the family emigrated to Indiana in the year 1835, settling in Tippecanoe County, where he received a good English education. After following the business of school-teaching for several years, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. M. Boyed, of Thorntown, Boone Co., Ind. He commenced the practice of medicine in the year 1853; was received into the Upper Wabash Conference as a minister of the United Brethren in Christ; moved to the State of Nebraska, and settled in Stanton County, in the year 1868, where he has resided ever since, practicing medicine and preaching the Gospel as a local minister. He organized the first church in Stanton and Madison Counties, preaching a great majority of the funerals of those who have died in the part of the county in which he resides; has taken an active part in the political affairs of the county as a Republican, being twice a candidate for the Legislature, and serving two years as County Judge.

S. S. CANFIELD, Sheriff, was born in Wayne County, Penn., and there raised. At the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted in the three months' call. He again enlisted January 12, 1862, in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-first New York Infantry, and served till February, 1864. He then enlisted in the Fortieth New York Veteran Volunteers, and served to the end of the war. In the fall of 1866, he came to Grand Island, Neb., and worked there in an eating house. In 1868, he came to Cuming County and took a homestead of 160 acres, and engaged in farming. In 1870, he came to Stanton and opened a hotel. This business he carried on several years. This hotel he still owns. It is known as the Nebraska House. In the fall of 1871, he was elected Sheriff, and is now serving his fifth term. He is also largely engaged in bridge building and contracting.

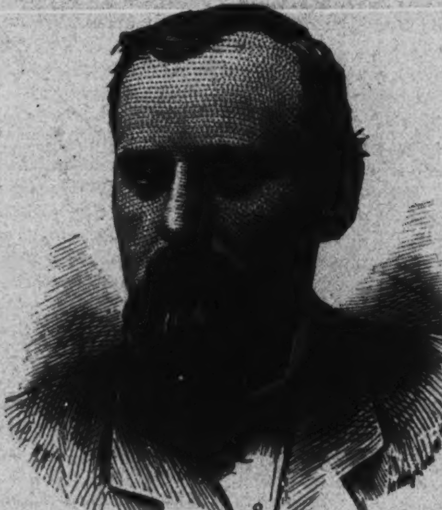
J. EBERLY, County Clerk, was born in Stark County, Ohio, September, 1861. He enlisted in Company F, Nineteenth Ohio Infantry. January 1, 1864, he re-enlisted as a Veteran Volunteer in said regiment; winter of 1865, he was mustered out of service as regular Quartermaster Sergeant, in Texas. May, 1866, he graduated from Duff's Commercial College, at Pittsburgh, Penn. In 1870, he moved to Napoleon, Henry Co., Ohio, and engaged in the merchant tailoring and clothing business. September, 1872, he came to Stanton; his family came in the spring of 1873; he took a homestead and engaged in farming until 1879; was appointed Deputy County Clerk. In the spring of 1880, he was elected general traveling agent for the Elk Horn Valley Immigration Society, and soon thereafter was appointed County Clerk to fill a vacancy until next election, and then resigned the traveling agency of said society, and was then elected its Recording Secretary. Fall of 1880, was elected County Clerk for unexpired term; fall of 1881, was re-elected to the office for two years.

W. L. KENDALL, was born in Kane County, Ill., May 15, 1842, where his parents had settled at an early day, being one of two children, brother and sister. He was teaching school at the time the civil war broke out. Feeling a strong desire to take a part in the conflict then threatening the life of the Nation, he enlisted and went out with Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, in 1862, and continued with the regiment in active service to the close of the war; when, on his return home, he engaged in his former occupation, viz., teaching, this time in his own native town. Having, no doubt, been a great admirer of old Horace Greeley, he, too, saw the great advantage of going West and growing up with the country. Having carefully surveyed the great West, in his mind's eye, and settled upon Nebraska as the great State of the future, he accordingly started, in 1869, for Omaha, its capital. In the fall of 1869, he embarked in the mercantile business, himself and partner putting up the first store in Stanton, and filling it with a general stock. Since January, 1872, his business has been conducted under the firm name of W. L. Kendall. By giving it his entire attention, he has succeeded well and built up a flourishing business, second to none in the county.



W. L. Kendall

DR. N. S. LANE, druggist and physician, is a native of New Jersey. At the age of twelve he came to Illinois with his parents; afterward removed to Green County, Wis. He commenced the study of medicine in 1873, and graduated at the Chicago Medical College in 1877. He then came to Iowa and there practiced till the fall of 1877, when he came to Stanton. He has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1880, he opened a drug store, which he has since continued.



Lewis Ley

LEWIS LEY, of the firm of Ley Brothers, general merchandise, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio; there learned the harness trade; worked at this business for the Government at Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, also in Illinois. In 1869, he came to Stanton County and took a homestead of 160 acres, locating about one and a half miles from Stanton. In the spring of 1870, he opened a store in his sod dug-out on his farm. In the fall of this year he closed out his store, removed to town and opened a harness shop, buying a small stock of leather on credit. He also carried on a boot and shoe shop, employing a shoemaker to do the work. His business rapidly increased, requiring more commodious quarters. This building he afterward sold to W. T. McFarland. In 1871, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention. The same year he served as Deputy County Treasurer. He was also appointed a local immigration agent and conducted a real estate and insurance agency. During this time he was Justice of the Peace and practiced law. Being the first attorney in the county, he was employed by the county to go to Lincoln and consult the Auditor of State in regard to getting the lands in the county granted to the railroad, entered upon the tax list of the county. He was successful, and the county was benefited $16,000. He was also the first one to go before the County Commissioners and argue in favor of a reduction of the valuation of lands owned by non-residents. In 1873, he started the Stanton *Bugle* and continued the publication of the paper about four years. In the fall of 1875, he gave up the harness business and bought out W. L. Bowman's stock of drugs. The stock was valued at $125. He succeeded in raising $50 in cash and gave his note for the balance. His business rapidly increased, requiring more commodious quarters. He moved his stock into the store he now occupies. In 1877, he added a stock of dry goods and groceries. In the spring of 1878, he sold out his stock of drugs to C. L. Cady, and has since been extensively engaged in general merchandising, grain and live stock. In the fall of 1878, he was elected a member of the State Legislature. He was engaged in the banking business from 1877 to 1879. His brother, Karl, was admitted a member of this firm in 1879. He is largely engaged in the real estate business. He owns 1,070 acres of choice land in this county, the greater part being under cultivation.

ALLEN LOOMER, general merchandise, is a native of Nova Scotia. At the age of twelve he came to Walworth County, Wis., and engaged in farming, and later in merchandising. He held the office of Postmaster in Millard, Wis. May, 1878, he came to Pilger, where he remained about eight months. He then removed to Stanton and opened a general store, firm of Loomer, Matheson & Evans. This partnership continued about four months. The firm has undergone several changes. October, 1881, Mr. Loomer bought out his partners, and has since carried on this business alone.

TOBIAS MACK, County Treasurer, is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. He came to America in 1867, and the following year came to Omaha and worked in a brewery. In 1869, he came to Stanton County and took a homestead of 160 acres, three miles south of Stanton, where he has since resided. In 1876, he was elected County Commissioner and served one term. In the fall of 1878, he was elected a member of the Legislature, representing Stanton, Pierce and Wayne. In the fall of 1879, he was elected County Treasurer, and is now serving his second term.

HENRY A. VAIL, agent for George Graves, lumber, coal and grain, was born in Canada in 1862, and came with his parents to Fremont, Dodge Co., Neb., in 1869; soon after removed to Stanton County; assisted on their farm until the fall of 1876, when he engaged in farming for himself until July, 1879. Since then he has been engaged in the lumber business, having full charge of this yard.

PILGER.

This town is the only one besides Stanton in the county. It is situated near the eastern limits of the county, eleven miles from Stanton, on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad. It was laid out in 1880, by the Elkhorn Valley Land and Town Lot Company. At present, it consists of a depot building, a general store, a hardware store, and a lumber yard and coal depot. In time, it will undoubtedly grow into a good trading town, as the country surrounding is well settled, and considerable wealth centers in this section of the county. In addition to the business houses, Pilger also has a schoolhouse, which formerly stood in the Humbug settlement.

J. H. Vail controls the lumber yard, and does a paying business.

M. S. Adams runs a general store, and J. G. Matheson a hardware store.

THAYER COUNTY.

THE Territorial Legislature of 1856 created Thayer County, designating it as Jefferson, at the same time Jefferson County was designated as Jones County. In 1867, Jones and Jefferson were united under the name of the latter. The Legislature of 1870–71 provided for the division of the county. Jones County succeeded in retaining the name of Jefferson so as to hold the old county records. What was at first Jefferson became Thayer.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

Thayer County lies just north of that noted Fortieth north parallel, and west of the Sixth Principal Meridian, which, by its citizens, is considered a most favorable location, and being very near if not quite the geographical center of the United States. It is about one hundred miles west of the Missouri River, and is bounded on the north by Fillmore, and east by Jefferson County, by the State of Kansas, on the south, and on the west by Nuckolls County. It is twenty-four miles square, and contains 368,640 acres. The general aspect of the south half of the county is that of a level plain, yet the drainage is most perfect and complete. There are but few draws, owing to the fact that it is not too rolling. The northwest portion is similar to the south half, but the northeast is very rolling, and, in a few places, somewhat broken.

The county is thoroughly watered, every township having streams of living water. The Little Blue, one of the most valuable streams in the West, crosses the center of the county from west to east, a distance of forty miles, following its meanderings. It never falls below a certain point, even in the dryest season, and will furnish power throughout the year equal to 1,600-horse, having a current quite as swift as the famous Merrimac.

The Big Sandy, with its north and south branches and numerous tributaries, runs parallel with the Little Blue about eight miles north, watering that portion of the county, and affording several mill privileges. Spring, Dry and Rose Creeks, with their net-work of tributaries, waters the south half of the county. The Little Sandy crosses the northeast corner.

Along the banks of the Little Blue and Rose Creek are extensive quarries of a good quality of magnesian limestone which supply the principal building material in the county, yet there is excellent brick clay in all parts.

The soil and its underlayer or foundation could not be better or more perfectly arranged by a scientific farmer. With the soil and lay of the land one must be pleased or show a poor or uncultivated taste and judgment, a fault-finding and ungrateful spirit. To the hand of industry, when the other necessary elements perform their needful part, it brings a most bountiful and gratifying reward. Under the heading of "Geology of the State" can be found a full description of the soil. But the summary is in these words: It is all that man can desire.

There is not an abundance but a scarcity of timber, yet narrow belts are to be found along the streams, and especially along the Little Blue and Rose Creek.

The climate is dry and somewhat rarified, owing to its altitude. The season of rains could not come at a better time, commencing generally about March or April, and extending to July or August. Like all of the West, when it is dry it is quite liable to remain dry too long, and when it is wet it is quite likely to continue to rain at least a little longer than farmers desire for the most abundant yield of crops.

EARLY HISTORY.

Thayer County, with a few others, has a history somewhat different from most of the counties of this State, that may be designated as the Great Trail period. Nearly two and a half decades before it became a county it was the great highway along which those ambitious throngs of emigrants moved to the land beyond the great Rockies. In 1847, the first trail was located near the line between Towns 3 and 4, north of Range 1, west of the Sixth Principal

Meridian, and continued west about seven miles; thence in a southwesterly direction, crossing Big Sandy just east of Belvidere, and thence to the Little Blue near Friedensau. Over this trail passed most of those misguided citizens of Salt Lake, faithful to a fated religion, some of whose principles were beyond the power of the citizens of the Eastern States to countenance. Their fortitude in crossing so early these Indian-inhabited plains must go to their credit, but it is a matter of congratulation among the citizens of Thayer County that they only crossed their territory and did not tarry to plant their principles upon this soil.

Lieut. John Charles Fremont previous to this, in 1846, in exploring this country, designated these fertile lands, now the support of a large, prosperous and happy population, as the Great American Desert. The people of this section now believe he was blind or deplore his judgment.

This soon became a broad and busy highway. The land before known only to the wild beast and the red man was now a swelling river of ambitious white men. It became a mighty river of enlightened humanity flowing into this vast wilderness to fertilize it with civilization, fill it with happy homes, and make it bud and blossom for the good of mankind, even for the good of its aborigines, if they would have it so.

In 1849, after the discovery of that glittering ore that allures a common humanity, the tide of emigration swelled as does the Father of Waters when the snows of the north become animated by the showers and warmth of spring, and move into his channel.

This trail from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains and beyond were white with the sails of the "ship of the desert," and all moving toward the setting sun.

Thayer County was a witness to this and the terrible conflicts that arose between these invaders and the jealous Indian. That these are of the past is a matter of consolation, and for the pleasures of civilization and the peace they enjoy, the citizens hold in grateful remembrance those that at the hazard of their lives bought these pleasures.

The travel on the California Trail changed gradually from the divide between the Big Sandy and Little Blue, crossing the "eighteen mile ridge," and descending into the valley of the Little Blue, which it followed for sixty miles, and then bore away to that harbor of refuge to the early California traveler, old Fort Kearney, where the Government had stationed troops for the protection of emigrants from the assaults of Indians, and "where, after weeks of travel beyond the confines of civilization, the dust-begrimmed and toil-worn wayfarer could again see the stars and stripes floating above the adobe walls of the old fort."

The Salt Lake Express, established in 1858, carried the first mail across these desolate prairies. The stations were fifty miles apart, and that part of the route running through Thayer County was between Big Sandy on the east to Pawnee Ranch on the west. A "mud wagon," as the stage was then called, six mules, a driver and "whipper-up," constituted an outfit. The "whipper-up" rode on a horse to goad on the mules to make fast time, and if he succeeded in that capacity, he was promoted to the position of a driver, where aspirations and envy ended, for there, was supremacy.

In 1859, the Pike's Peak rush had reached its highest point when this route was an unbroken and uninterrupted caravan of gold seekers and emigrants, "from early morn to dewy eve," the latter seeking a place to establish a home, and the former thirsty with the ambition for gold.

The Salt Lake Express became too slow both for mail purposes and for carrying travelers to the goal of their ambition, Pike's Peak, and so it gave way to the Ben Halladay Overland Stage Line. This was an enterprise that required the outlay of a large amount of money, for, besides the stages, horses, drivers, station-keepers and stations to be built, food and supplies for man and beast had to be carried many hundred miles into this treacherous and boundless wilderness. But it was carried to a successful issue.

Horace Greeley passed over this route in 1859. In 1859, the Pony Express was also established along this line from St. Joe, Mo., to Sacramento. The divisions were 100 miles in length, with stations twenty-five miles apart. The horses were Indian ponies, small but hardy. The riders were light weight men, averaging about one hundred and twenty pounds, and were men of courage and endurance. A division was a rider's "ride." The trip from St. Joe to Sacramento, a distance of about two thousand miles, was made in eight days. These data are interesting in the history of Thayer County from the fact that while they are of National importance, the route traversed Thayer County, then known as part of "the road."

The Overland Stage Line and the Pony Express necessitated stations twenty-five miles apart. Big Sandy Crossing, just east of the county line, and Kiowa Ranch, were the ones established here; but between these the Hackney Ranch, on the Little Blue, was afterward built. These places occupy prominent places in the early history of this county.

At Hackney Ranch, in 1863, a Mr. Meyers, then owner of the ranch, was killed by a wagon-master.

Thompson's Ranch was afterward built midway between Big Sandy and Kiowa Ranches, and became one of the twelve-mile stations on the Stage and Express Line. Other ranches were soon established along this line in the county, among which were Widow's Place Ranch, on the Blue near the western terminus of the "eighteen-mile ridge," and Daniel Deedland's Ranche, about two miles west of Hackney at the Fox Crossing, on the Little Blue. It was at this ranch that a revolting murder was committed in 1864. It seems that a man left St. Joe, Mo., with a valuable stock of goods, accompanied by his wife and a young man. This ranch was then deserted. The young man killed the husband, and the wife and he continued on the journey. Some United States troops passing along the road discovered at this place signs that a murder had been committed, and the body dragged through the grass to the river. Following the path thus made, they found the mutilated body of the man in the water. The soldiers overtook the party about fifty miles west, and, after a military trial, the young man expiated his crime with his life. It is believed, however, that the wife was the instigator of the fearful tragedy, which, if true, is indeed more terrible to contemplate.

Big Tolles' Ranch was situated near what is now Willy's Mill, at the foot of "big hill." Big Tolles was an exceedingly large man, and was prominently known along the road. About 1860, a man by the name of Fox laid out a north and south trail from the Kansas "Fort Riley" road to the Government road, intersecting at Fox Crossing on the Little Blue. This was afterward used by Texas herders and became known as the Texas trail.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first permanent settlers in Thayer County, it is fair to suppose, were George Weisel, John, Charles and William Nightengale, who located in the vicinity of Alexandria, in 1858, all of whom, except William, are still residents of the county. Part of the lumber for their first house the Nightengales hauled from St. Joe, Mo. This house was located on the divide between the Big Sandy and Little Blue, about two and a half miles south of Alexandria.

Joseph Walker and James Reed came from Fort Kearney in 1859, and located on the Little Blue, one mile west of the east line of the county.

In 1859, Isaac Alexander, father of the present Secretary of State, settled on Big Sandy with his family. He brought with him from Kansas a portable grist-mill, which was at first run by hand. In the winter of 1860–61, the snow blocked the road so as to suspend travel, and the few settlers then living there soon found their stock of provisions almost gone. Reed and Walker, had raised a crop of buckwheat, which they brought to the mill, some others brought corn and by hard work ground out their immediate salvation with that memorable mill.

H. M. Ross made a settlement about this time, near the county line, and J. Blair at Big Sandy Crossing.

It is claimed, also, that a man by the name of Christian Luth, a German, was the first settler. He located near the Government road. He was engaged in farming, and was burlesqued by the pilgrims over the road for attempting to farm on the "Great American Desert." They told him he would not only lose his time in a fruitless endeavor to make this sterile soil yield him a crop, but that he would lose his life by the Indians. The last prediction was correct, as he fell a victim to the treacherous red man. But the former was not correct, for he was made happy while he did live by abundant harvests.

> "By which the sun, the showers and soil,
> Repaid his honest sweat of toil."

During the civil war, there were settlements made only at the ranches before mentioned or mentioned in Indian troubles. But the settlers were either killed in the great raids of 1864 and 1867, or compelled through fear to seek places more secure. But in 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870, a large number of settlers came in, as the Government was now better able to look after the safety of the frontier.

About 1866, Joseph Lamb, afterward known as the Just Judge, settled on Rose Creek. He became Probate Judge before the division of the county. In 1867, Charles Chairhart, G. D. Waldo and two Bacon families, and R. C. Overturf located near the Little Blue, in the east portion of the county. In 1868, Samuel Lean built the first mill in the county, in Gilead Precinct—at first a saw-mill, to which was added a buhr soon after. Dr. T. F. Thomas located about the same time near the present site of Alexandria.

In 1869, E. M. Correll, C. B. Coon, A. C. Ring, A. E. Gates, Ed S. Past, C. J. Rhodes, C. A. Elliott, F. J. Hendershot, Dr. C. W. Walker, Fayette Kingsley, Amos Duffield, W. H. Bradt, Jr. and Sr., E. J. Huse, W. B. Campbell, J. H. Williams, E. House, Otis Johnson, Mrs. C. A. Elliott, Mrs. A. E. Gates, Mrs. Hannah Kingsley and Miss E. S. Potter, came about the same time, and, having mutual designs upon the county, formed what was known as the Colony of '69. Some of these came earlier to the State, quite a number making their first halt at Beatrice. Most of this group have remained to see these then desolate plains peopled with prosperous families, and the unbroken sea of prairie grass give way to waving fields of grain and meadow grass, and the uplands, then treeless, decked with growing orchards and forest trees. A number of them have filled places of trust in the county and State. The danger from the invasion of Indians had not yet passed away. The settlers never thought of leaving their domiciles—which were generally dug-outs—without their companions, viz., rifle and as many good revolvers as it was their fortune to possess. They went prepared, and resolved to take no chances with the Indians' "friendly game."

In June, 1869, Company A, First Nebraska Cavalry, numbering about sixty-five, was organized for the protection of the frontier: Captain, John Brown; First Lieutenant, S. J. Alexander; Second Lieutenant, Dr. Butler. The company built a stockade (called Fort Butler, in honor of the then Governor of the State) on the bank of Spring Creek, about one mile south of the present town site of Hebron, and took up their headquarters therein. This greatly aided the early settlements, as new-comers were very likely to remain close as possible to this source of protection. During 1869, 1870 and 1871, a large number of soldiers and others took claims, principally in the central and southern portions of the county.

In 1870, a company of regulars was stationed at Kiowa, about twelve miles northwest of Hebron. This relieved Company A, most of whom were settlers, and nine of whom are still residents of the county.

Even at that late day, the Indians were still plying their deadly vocation. Five skirmishers of the regulars were attacked a few miles from camp by about fifty red-skins, and only saved themselves by making breastworks of their horses. The Indians, though superior in numbers, would not venture an encounter.

Elk, antelope and buffalo have been seen within the county as late as 1875, in which year the last buffalo in the county was killed.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The events in the early history of this county that will longest be remembered and recalled with sympathy for those who suffered, and with deepest emotions of gratitude for those brave men and women who braved the dangers of frontier life, and prepared these vast prairies for peaceful, prosperous and happy homes.

The attention of the whole nation was occupied by the great war of the rebellion in 1864, so that the Indian raid of that year, the most carefully planned and skillfully executed known in the history of the Western frontier, received but little attention and seemed in comparison of so little importance as scarcely to deserve a place in National history. "Yet the military strategy and precision, and the secrecy and success and the cool butchery and cruelty of the attack, make it as Napoleonic in its design and execution, and should place it on the pages of history alongside of other great and bloody butchery by savages. At this time, many ranches dotted the great military road at intervals of a few miles. These ranches had become in many cases valuable farms, with substantial improvements, graced by woman's presence and ornamented by woman's tasteful care. A number of such ranches were in Thayer County upon and contiguous to the Government road. The Indians had been peaceful and quiet for a long time, and the settlers along the road were prosperous and happy. Without a single note of warning the crisis came. From Denver City to Big Sandy, a distance of over six hundred miles, near the middle of the day, at precisely the same time, along the whole distance a simultaneous attack was made upon the ranches. No time was given for couriers, no time for concentration, no time for the erection or strengthening of places of defense, but, as the eagle swoops down upon his prey, the savage warriors attacked the defenseless white men. No principle of kingly courtesy actuated the breasts of the painted assailants. It mattered little to them that they were in vastly superior numbers and their oppoitants in part women and children. All alike were made to feel their cruelty or their lust. No mercy was shown. No captives were taken but women, and death was preferred to the captivity that awaited them. Could the Eastern philanthropists who speak so flatteringly of "the noble red man of the West" have witnessed the cruel butchery of unoffending children, the disgrace of women, who were first horribly mutilated and then slain, the cowardly assassination of husbands and fathers, they might, perhaps (if fools can learn), be impressed with their true character. On the morning of the 7th of August, Indians must have been secreted in the ravines (of which there were many) adjacent to the military road, and, at a given hour, rushed forth and commenced their work of destruction. At morn, the Government road was a traveled thoroughfare, dotted with prosperous and happy homes; at night, a wilderness, strewn with mangled bodies and wrecks, and illuminated with the glare of burning houses."—E. M. Correll, in Hebron *Journal*.

Two families by the name of Roper and Ubanks were murdered, except two daughters who were taken prisoners. Miss Roper was held in that fearful captivity for six months, when Col. Wyncoop, of the United States Army, secured her release for $1,000. The fate of Miss Ubanks we have been unable to learn.

The raids of 1865 and 1866, although of considerable consequence to the settlers, were attended with but little loss of life in any part of the frontier, and no lives, we believe, were taken in Thayer County; but there was considerable loss of property, many of the settlers losing all of their stock.

That the Indians were more merciful during the two preceding years, proves the cowardness of their natures, for they were well aware that preparations were made by the settlers and the Government to better protect the frontier and avenge any loss of life due to their savage lust.

But in 1867, when by their friendliness for two years they had very materially reduced the fear and precaution on the part of the settlers, they again raided down upon the settlements, driving off stock, and carrying away scalps.

"In June, they attacked the old Hackney Ranch, then occupied by Thompson & Halliday, and drove off seven head of horses. Unintentionally, one horse was left in the barn, with which the ranchmen made their escape to the settlement on Big Sandy. About the same time they attacked Kiowa Ranch and took from Mr. James Douglass, the proprietor, sixteen horses. But this is not all; they passed on down the valley of the Little Blue and accomplished the murder of Haney. Mr. Haney with his three daughters had taken all his worldly possessions, consisting of a pair of horses and a few household goods, and had come to the valley of the Little Blue in search of a frontier home. He located on the farm now occupied by J. R. Elliott, about a mile (now) from Hebron. A party of redskins came to this place and entered into a "talk" with Haney. In a short time they started for the house, Mr. Haney following them and entreating them not to take his horses, as they were all he had. They answered his entreaties with a fatal shot from a revolver, which felled him to the ground in plain view of his agonized and terror-stricken daughters, who rushed out to their bleeding father to render him what assistance they could in his dying condition. But vain their efforts; filial love could not stay the crimson tide of ebbing life. With heart-rending grief overmastering their terrors, they sobbingly clung to the lifeless form of their father and only protector until they were beaten away with bows by the Indians whose adamantine hearts were cold to sentiments of pity at even such a touching scene. When even these measures failed to keep them from the beloved remains, the red devils attempted to take them prisoners. Then for a first time a full realization of the horrors of their situation took possession of their minds. Grief fled, and fear came. Visions of the sensual brutality that awaited them as prisoners came with the force of a sickening presentiment.

"By desperate efforts they managed to escape, leaving behind the remains of a beloved parent, whom the redskins could no longer injure—they had performed their uttermost—but whom his loving daughters would have loved to consign with their tears and benedictions to a final resting-place in mother earth."

What must have been the harrowing situation of those three orphan girls, alone on a vast frontier, with neither relations nor protectors—grief, fear, hunger and fatigue in full possession of their fragile forms!

They finally reached a place of safety, and as soon as possible returned to their Eastern home.

The day following the occurrence of the above incidents, June 10, the same Indians, it is believed, made an attack upon Capt. S. J. Alexander, the present Secretary of State, about two miles east of Thompson's Ranch, on the eighteen-mile ridge.

Thompson was obliged to make a sudden flight the night before, leaving behind some very valuable goods. He and his family reached Alexander's late in the morning. Supposing that the Indians had left the country by that time with their horses and cattle and what plunder they could carry, the captain concluded to take his team and get what goods were left. He loaded the wagon and started on his return. The Captain at that time was young and romantic. His gentle bosom was so filled with a passionate love for music, that, on finding Mrs. Thompson's guitar, he forgot all about the savage redmen of the West, and commenced picking soul entrancing melody from the vibrating catcords. But, pausing between two melodies for the strains of one to cease before commencing the other, his eye caught the sight of eight Indians riding abreast instead of single file, which means they use to decoy the settler. But the Captain had too long watched the maneuvers to be entrapped by their "friendly game," and especially now when he was only one to eight, far from assistance and poorly armed. He did not at once show the white feather, but used strategy, the principal feature in their warfare. The Indians were riding slowly, but in such a direction that they would meet in a few miles. But no sooner was he hid by an intervening hill, than he cut the harness from his horses, and, springing upon the better one, started across a four mile flat, the nearest way home, and from his pursuers. When they again came in sight, they gave chase. They captured the loose horse; but the Captain turned up a draw, in order to throw them off the trail. This would have proven fatal had part of them gone up to the ridge; but they not doing this enabled him to cross another ridge without being seen, and thus evade them. The Captain never parted with old Ben, the horse that saved his life, but gave him the best of care. He died in 1881, at the ripe old age of thirty.

In August of the same year, they attacked Capt. Hannah and three men, who were taking a herd of sheep to Colorado. The attack was made at the foot of the big hill west of Hackney Ranch. One man, a German, was killed, and afterward buried at that place. They killed the sheep as a pastime. The other two escaped to the settlement on

Big Sandy, fighting the Indians all the way over the eighteen mile ridge.

After the attack upon Capt. Hannah, the Indians charged down on Poland Pete, and took two of his children prisoners, one a boy about eight and the other a girl fourteen years of age. Their father, a Polander, lived on the place now occupied by Joseph Ward. Oh! when the helpless and innocent fall into the hands of such monsters, their fate are too terrible for pen to relate. Of what fearful metal are their natures made, how basely turned, and what a multitude of sins their unfeeling bosoms hold! And yet we must admit that among the white men there are natures kindred to these, whose crimes are more revolting when we consider their advantages of civilization—education and nurture in pious home. Insensible as the rock, religion's teaching and the dew distilled by virtuous and happy homes fell and left no imprint. From what an altitude, by comparison, have they fallen, or to what loathsome depths.

They started up the valley of the Little Blue with their youthful prisoners. When they arrived at the bluff on the north side of the river, just east of the farm now occupied by Carl Picard, the little boy, overcome by fatigue and fear, cried bitterly, whereupon, to be relieved of him, they, without mercy or feeling, pierced his breast with an arrow in the presence of his sister, whom they would not permit to remain with the corpse for a moment to kiss and weep over, but bore her away to a demon's captivity. The girl was fortunate in afterward getting exchanged for some Indian prisoners at North Platte. After killing the helpless, innocent little boy, these "gentle redmen of the West" proceeded to the ranch of Bennett & Abernathy, and continued their fatal labors of death and destruction. Bennett & Abernathy lived on the place now owned by the county and occupied as the county poor farm. There was then a cave in a limestone bluff on the place which these men had rendered habitable by enlarging and building a sort of an addition in front, of logs and brush. There was a spring in one corner of the cave. In front of the cave was a bottom covered with trees and underbrush, through which the Indians crept to make their attack. They then laid siege to the two men, who probably fought as long as their ammunition held out, or until they were smothered to death by the flames and smoke of the front part of their residence, which the Indians had ignited. Their bodies were afterward found by Capt. L. P. Luce and a party of his soldiers, in so charred and mutilated condition as to be scarcely recognizable. The bodies could not be removed to be interred elsewhere, and the cave was sealed up; thus their last house became their tomb. Whether these two brave frontiersmen first fell by the deadly bullet of the Indians or were burned alive by the savages, is a secret that only the copper-colored pets of Eastern philanthropists can unlock.

Abernathy was known to have a large amount of gold coin in his possession, and grave charges have at different times been made against some of the early settlers in regard to the disposition of the property as the cave was afterward thoroughly ransacked, and it is believed that the Indians knew nothing of the gold, which was most likely carefully secreted in some portion of the habitation. Be this as it may, no legal steps were ever taken. In fact, in those early days, the settlement of estates was a difficult matter. This sad occurrence will always vest the poor farm with a tragic interest.

"The painted devils of the plain,
Like Centaurs, on their ponies fleet,
Carry with them death and pain."

Still unwilling to desist from their hellish pastime of murder and destruction, this band of savages, after killing the gallant Abernathy and the brave Bennett, charged with the speed of wind up the Little Blue, where they continued their work of death by killing Polish Albert and Polish Joe, refugees from that unfortunate country, Poland. Their mangled remains were found in the road below Oak Grove Ranch, in Nuckolls County. The Indians took away their teams and other effects.

Thus ended one of the most murderous raids of modern times, considering the small number of Indians engaged, the extent of territory raided, and the rapidity of their movements.

The few settlers left after performing the last mournful ceremonies of interment to the mangled corpses of their neighbors, tremblingly trusted that the savages had now glutted themselves with murder, torture and rapine, and would not return again. Vain hope and misplaced trust. In two weeks they again came. Death and destruction again followed in their wake as fallen trees mark the path of the tornado through the forest. Their stealthy approach allowed no defense; their overpowering numbers forbade successful resistance. Compassion and mercy were qualities unknown, or if known, never shown by these savages. The knightly principles of chivalry found no lodging place in their bosoms. It has been no unusual occurrence in Indian warfare for a large number of them to attack one unarmed man, and, riding around him at a safe distance, continue to fire at him until he fell from loss of blood, too cowardly to meet him in a fair combat. And yet Eastern philanthropists talk of the "wrongs done to the noble red man of the West," but their lips are silent about the cold-blooded cruelties and assassinations of these fiends in human form.

A fortnight after killing Polish Albert and Polish Joe, the cowardly and cruel Indians again appeared in the settlement on the Little Blue, in the eastern part of what is now Thayer County. There was a Polander who bore among his neighbors the name of Polish Jack, living below (now) Mr. J. S. Wand's place, who was the first victim of their malignity. After killing him, they went down the river about four miles, to the place owned by Joseph Walker, where there was a man by the name of Hunt reaping. Hunt had said that "one white man ought to whip a dozen Indians;" but when they appeared, he illustrated the saying that "braggarts are cowards," and never stayed to put his theory into execution. They were satisfied with his horses. They then went to William Nightengale's place and killed a man by the name of Ignatz Tenish.

The early history of the Great West can be largely contained in the words, "Indian massacres." Scarcely had the hardy pioneer recovered from the disastrous effects of one murderous visitation, until another followed. It was rarely, however, that a settlement was exterminated.

Indomitable Saxon energy and bravery eventually triumphed. So it was in the early history of Thayer County. The brave survivors after performing the last sad rites to their murdered neighbors, would cling to their homes, hopefully waiting for the time to come when the onward tide of emigration should have borne the dangerous frontier father to the west, and left in its wake happy and peaceful homes.

It has come! Thanks and all honor to those who by their hardships and by their lives have brought the day. Most of these facts and a greater portion of the language were taken from the Hebron *Journal*, written by Mr. E. M. Correll, the editor, in an early day.

ORGANIZATION.

Up to the fall of 1871, all the official business of this county was performed by the officers of the then Jefferson County, in which county now are all the records previous to October, 1871, when the first election in Thayer County occurred, and from which date the records of the county commences.

No official roster has been kept, but from the records we find that the following persons have held the offices of trust since 1871: Officers, Commissioners, First District—W. P. Wilson, W. H. H. Lamb, L. P. Lews, S. Oldfield and W. H. H. Lamb. Second District—G. D. Proctor, John Shover, H. Candy and Frank Decker. Third District—T. C. Pluss, John Hughes, C. E. Barton and P. F. Burruss.

County Clerks—Edward S. Past, two years; M. M. House, six years; Edward S. Past, two years; A. F. Clemons.

County Treasurers—J. B. Smith, Winfield Scott, C. B. Coon, W. D. Galbraith and H. C. Bigelow.

County Judges—Newton Clark, T. P. Skinner, B. F. Young, W. P. Wilson, W. W. Edwards, Thomas A. Box, W. H. Barger and George Lobingier.

County Superintendents of Schools—B. F. Young, T. S. Ward, W. H. Barger, Barsillai Price and James Dinsmore.

Sheriffs—Tracy E. Ross, C. B. Coon, W. D. Galbraith, J. F. McNee and M. S. Ferguson.

Surveyors—C. E. Barton, F. B. Tanner, S. O. Carman and W. G. Allen.

Representatives—Hugh Ross, D. C. Jenkins, Silas Garber, F. J. Hendershot, W. W. Fitchpatrick, G. C. Bruce, E. M. Correll. Hendershot & Correll are from this county, and the latter was the author and champion of the bill, introduced in the legislature in 1871, to submit a Woman's Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution to the State. In November, 1882, it will be voted upon.

Senators—N. R. Griggs, D. Gilham, A. S. Wigton and C. B. Coon. The last is from Thayer County.

Ever since its organization, Thayer County has been Republican by a large majority, until 1881, when the county ticket went Alliance by a small majority. The State ticket was, however, as largely Republican as before. That it is Republican is due largely to the fact that there are over three hundred soldiers in the county, and it is rarely that you find one of those brave men who vote contrary to the way they fought.

SCHOOLS.

The schools throughout the county are in a very fair condition. The houses, as a general thing, are good, large enough, warm and securely built. There are fifteen districts that furnish text books, and owing to the satisfaction given by this system, it is likely to be generally adopted.

There are four good graded schools in the county: Hebron, Alexandria, Carleton and Belvidere.

There are sixty-three districts, fifty-nine schoolhouses, value, including sites and furniture, $48,000; 2,019 persons of school age; males, 1,047; females, 972. Teachers employed, males, thirty-six; females, forty-two; wages, males, average $41; females, $29.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The court house is a two-story wood structure, costing about $6,000. The jail is a structure that they desire us not to mention, as they know it can only truthfully be done to their discredit. It is a cell under the court house with two port holes. It may be a terror to frighten evil doers away from contemplated crimes.

The poor farm consists of about 200 acres of excellent land. It has a good dwelling and barn, which, however, are only temporary, being sufficient to meet the present demand. It has proven thus far self-sustaining. Upon this farm is the famous cave where Bennett and Abernathy, two gallant frontiersmen, met their death at the hands of the Indians in 1867.

RAILROADS AND STAGES.

There are about forty-three miles of railroad in the county, the St. Joe & Western crossing the county east and west about the middle of the north half, and the Republican River Branch of the Baltimore & Missouri Railway, passes along the south boundary. The St. Joe & Western, built in 1872, has been the principal cause of the rapid growth of the county since that time. The central portion of the county is very much in need of a road, yet it is improving quite as fast as any other portion, the belief prevailing that ere long there will either be an east or west road through Hebron, the county seat.

There are five stage lines in the county. Three centering at Hebron, namely, from Belvidere, Chest and Nelson, county seat of Nuckolls. One from Belvidere to Geneva, county seat of Fillmore, and one from Alexandria to Wilber on the Baltimore and Missouri Railroad.

Thayer County Agricultural Association was organized in 1874, in which year the first fair in the county was held. The association is in a very prosperous condition, and the fairs have been good, considering the age of the county and the number of inhabitants. They did own their grounds which they sold and now are leasing. J. J. Malowney is President and Edward S. Past, Secretary.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Thayer County is the home of the woman suffrage movement in Nebraska, the banner county, as it was the first in the State to organize a permanent Woman Suffrage association.

Through the personal efforts of Hon. E. M. Correll, who previous to the organization had been agitating the subject of woman suffrage through editorials in his paper, the Hebron *Journal*, and an address prepared by himself on "Woman and Citizenship"—the lecture of Susan B. Anthony on "Bread versus the Ballot," was secured for October 30, 1877. He then aroused the community, and a majority of the leading citizens became converts to the doctrine of equal rights.

Previous to this time the women of this locality had been laboring under the delusion that they had all the rights they wanted, but they soon discovered that their rights were only privileges.

January 30, 1879, Mr. Correll proposed to devote a column of his paper to the interests of women if they would accept the control. The women promptly responded, and have ever since made good use of this department of the pioneer paper in equal rights. The seed thus sown was ripe for the reaper, when in April, 1879, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton lectured in Hebron, and at a private meeting with the ladies organized the Thayer County Woman's Suffrage Association, April 15, 1879, the first Association of the kind in the State. Since this first step the association has been diligent in promulgating its principles, and to this society is largely due the rapid progress made toward the securing of equal rights to women. The society has grown from fifteen, the number at organization, to about seventy-five.

Petitions numbering 294 names were sent to the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States then assembled, petitioning for a sixteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, also individual petitions from the following-named women of Hebron: Sarah J. Church, Lucy S. Correll, Hannah G. Huse, Clara A. Thompson, Kate T. F. Cornell, Susan E. Ferguson and Barbara J. Thompson.

In January, 1881, memorials were sent to the United States Senators in Congress, from Nebraska (Paddock and Saunders), asking them to bring before Congress, then assembled, the fact that Nebraska as a State, had disfranchised all of her women by inserting the word "male" in the constitution, thereby setting aside Article XIV, Section 1, of the Constitution of the United States.

They petition the Legislature of 1881 to amend the constitution by striking out the word "male." About the 1st of February, a joint resolution providing for the submission to the electors of this State an amendment to Section 1, Article VII, of the Constitution, was presented to the Legislature by Representative E. M. Correll, and through his efforts mainly the resolution passed the house by the necessary three-fifth majority, and the Senate by twenty-two to eight.

The society now are working zealously for the amendment, and will materially aid the vote in its favor.

They have been highly honored as members from this association; have held positions of honor in the State association, and one of its members, Hon. E. M. Correll, at the meeting at Louisville, Ky., in October, 1881, of the American Woman's Suffrage Association, was elected to the honorable position of President of that organization.

The present officers of the society are: Susan E. Furguson, President; Harriett G. Huse, Vice President; Barbara J. Thompson, Secretary; Lucy L. Correll, Treasurer. Since elected for 1882: Susan E. Ferguson, President; Matilda Hendershot, Vice President; Fannie Coon, Secretary; A. Martha Vermillion, Corresponding Secretary; Lucy L. Correll, Treasurer.

The Thayer County Stock Association is an enterprise of 1881. The first meeting took place in October of that year, and was pronounced as one of the best stock shows in the State.

CALAMITIES.

The grasshopper scourge visited this part of the State in 1867, but owing to the sparseness of settlers its disastrous consequences were not so great. The great scourge of 1874 was here as terrible as anywhere in this State or Kansas, but having given a full account of this great calamity in the history of Jefferson County to save a repetition we will refer the reader to that county's history to obtain a full account of the appearance of these insects.

The two or three settlers remaining that were here in 1860 tell us that the drouth of that year was exceedingly severe. The prairies became so parched that they would burn even more readily than they do now in the spring.

The 21st of June, 1875, a storm passed over the eastern part of the county. The width of this storm was about four miles, and wherever it had an opportunity, did destructive work. Alexandria, then containing about six houses, was the only town it visited. Here they had just completed a $6,000 schoolhouse when the storm came, and it was leveled to the ground. Some have said because they were too ambitious in their school enterprise. The other buildings were more or less damaged. Hail accompanied this storm, and ruined the crops along its path.

A second hail storm visited the same section of country the 30th of June, 1877, but was not so destructive, owing to the fact that there was no wind. Had the wind blown as in 1875, it would have been the most destructive storm in the history of Nebraska. The hailstones would average nearly as large as the regulation base-ball. There was a perfect calm, and the hail on plowed ground buried itself from two to four inches in the ground. After the storm, which lasted only a few minutes, a number of persons gathered enough ice to freeze ice cream.

A tornado, the most destructive that ever visited the county, came on the evening of the 20th of June, 1881. June seems to be the month of wrath among the upper elements. The same locality was again visited, but with more fearful and fatal results.

On that evening, the sun sank to rest amid a heavy bank of clouds, which worked up from the northwest against a northeast wind. About 9 o'clock the rain began to fall, accompanied by a slight hail. Suddenly the wind sprang up with terrific fury, the rain falling in perfect torrents, mingled with un unprecedented fall of large and small hailstones. The wind became quite hot, and a heavy fog accompanied the storm. In less time than it takes to relate it the hail had smashed every window light and frame, filling the houses with water and hail to the depth of several inches. The wind moaned and wept like a lost child for its dead mother, and, amid the shrieks of women and children, the elements bore unrelentlessly on in their carnage of life and property. Strong, brave men, awe stricken, fear-benumbed, stood pale and trembling amid the falling wrecks, feeling the doom of death rushing without warning upon them. Many who before had laughed at fear looked with agony into their yawning graves, that fear pictured in visions of reality before their eyes. The fearful velocity of the animated air drove the hail through the roofs and siding of the houses, pelting the terror-stricken inmates, smashing dishes and furniture and ruining household goods generally. The poor, unprotected beasts, those that were not killed at once, ran wild, bellowing and fighting with the pain of pelting rock.

Again to Alexandria fell the greater destruction, although the cyclone spent its greatest fury a mile or so to the north, which indeed was fortunate, for her misfortune was extreme as it was.

A large, strongly-built, two-story dwelling occupied by Mr. Allen Vedder, an aged gentlemen, his wife and daughter, Mamie, was rased to the ground. Amid the wreck and ruin of their happy home, the aged forms of the father and mother were mangled and crushed, the daughter escaping only by the good fortune of being thrown into a corner, where a securely built chest prevented the massive timbers from settling down upon her fragile form, that otherwise must have perished as the insect that is trod upon. Mr. Vedder soon expired. His wife, the partner of his joys and sorrows for thirty years, soon followed her aged companion "to that country from storms and sorrows free."

Herman Vedder, a married son, had, a few days before, vacated another house belonging to the father, which was blown down. Fortunately, it was vacant, or else the storm fiend might have claimed more victims to his insatiable greed.

Every house in town was damaged from $25 upward. The trees were stripped of their foliage and bark, and the grass was mown, as with a mower, from the fields. Crops were driven into the ground or blown away so completely that it was difficult to tell the next morning that the fields had the day before possessed a sign of vegetation, whereas they were in their glow and glory, smiling with perfect prospect to the farmer of a bounteous harvest.

The Big Sand, that half an hour before ran scarcely two feet of water, was pouring down its valley a flood over twenty-two feet deep, carrying before it death and desolation. The southern part of Alexandria was inundated. The railroad bridges and the track was for miles swept away.

The course of the storm was southeast, and for thirty miles, with a path varying from three to six miles, it carried ruin and desolation in its wake.

PROGRESS.

The growth in wealth and population of Thayer has been remarkable. But twelve years ago the few settlers of the county had to carry arms to protect themselves from marauding Indians. The State had a company of militia, and the United States, a company of regulars, to insure the blessing of life to the brave pioneer who had forgone the pleasure of civilization, in secure and prosperous States, to plant the germ in the wilderness of the West, and bear the star of empire westward. Not a town in all the county had reared its head to break the relief of vision of the boundless swells of prairie.

To-day all is secure and serene. The Indian has taken his departure. He was not driven away, but had he chosen to remain, his enemy, the white man, would have welcomed him to the blessing of industry and civilization. But no, his nature is wild and untamable. In the chase and cowardly warfare he courts the blessings and pleasures of this fleeting existence.

To-day eight smiling villages break the monotony of the scene, and with their stores and mills, and church steeples pointing to a better way and many happy homes, tell us that all is fair, that from the soil and air man is gathering more blessings than were ever before harvested from these prolific fields. The numerous homes of happy and prosperous farmers that deck these vast swells and valleys from center to the outer bounds, are so superior to the recent habitation of the wandering tribes that we are quite convinced that there is a providence in all this change. The former occupants, through idleness, had forfeited their claim to the fertile fields which now to the hand of industry pay abundant tribute.

Daily the iron steed is crossing and recrossing the broad expanse, breaking the stillness of the place by the hum of toil instead of the war cry, and bearing to less favored climes the grain and luxuries of the field.

From 400, the number of inhabitants at the time of organization in 1871, it has increased to a population of 7,000. From a value of $22,000 above that of the land, it has increased to over $1,000,000. The privileges of education reach every child, and the blessings of religion reach every home.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

Thayer County has no bonded indebtedness, and the per cent of taxation has been comparatively small. There are localities where they are quite high, due to improvements and a heavy school tax, yet but little complaint is heard with reference to the latter. The total valuation of the county, including personal property and real estate, is over $6,000,000. There are 68,000 acres of land under cultivation; 20,000 in wheat, and about 29,000 in corn. Over 1,000,000 forest and 50,000 fruit trees are under cultivation. Horses, 3,118; cattle 6,056; mules, 320; hogs, 9,604; sheep, 8,264.

HEBRON.

This town is the county seat. Located geographically in the center of the county, although without a railroad, is one of the most prosperous towns in Thayer. It is situated in the valley of the Little Blue, on the north side of the river. According to the original design, Hebron (or a town in the center of the county) was to have been located on the opposite side of the river from where it is now. This location was, however, abandoned after the erection of one house, for a long time the property of Mrs. Rawsom.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first selections of land for settlement in this locality were made by Edric J. Huse and Amos Duffield, on the 19th of June, 1868. No movement looking toward a settlement was made until 1869, when the advance guard of a proposed colony named the Union, arrived in the State, first making Beatrice, in Gage County, their base of operations. In May, however, headquarters were advanced to Farrell farm, on the Big Sandy, in Jefferson County, east of the present town of Alexandria.

After the establishment of Company A at Fort Butler, claims were taken up around Hebron and farther to the west.

In July, a post office was established at the dugout of C. J. Rhodes, on the west side of the Blue.

In August, the present town of Hebron was surveyed by E. M. Correll, on the land belonging to E. J. Huse. The lots were to be divided equally between the eighteen members of the colony. Owing to some dissatisfaction, the project was not at once carried out, and on the 14th of September Mr. Huse went to the county seat, then Fairbury, and had the plat recorded in his own name, which done, he returned to Illinois, leaving word with E. S. Past that when he found eighteen men willing to enter into the contract in earnest, that he would divide the lots among them. In June, 1870, William Bradt, believing the establishment of Hebron a failure, surveyed and platted his proposed town of Hillsdale, located on the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 31, Town 3, Range 2, now partly occupied by the Catholic Cemetery. The towns thus far were only on paper and in the fertile imaginations of their dreamy founders. Mr. E. S. Past revived the Hebron town project a little later in July, by fully organizing the town company. Certain blocks and parts of blocks were set apart for public use and benefit, and the balance divided into eighteen shares, and distributed to the following persons, who paid their share of the cost of the land and surveying, and who constitute the original town fathers, namely:

E. J. Huse, John C. Past, Ed S. Past, E. M. Correll. Jacob Hendershot, L. J. Correll, C. J. Rhodes, F. J. Hendershot, C. A. Elliot, Dr. C. W. Walker, A. C. Ring, W. F. Tolles,, Fayette Kingsley, G. D. Proctor, William H. Bradt, A. Thompson, J. H. Williams and Miss E. S. Potter.

In October, Elder L. J. Correll made the first advance toward building in the new town. The building he erected is now a part of the store of M. R. Glenn.

In December, G. D. Proctor built the Proctor House, now the Sherman House, which was followed by the erection of a small frame office opposite, by Miss E. S. Potter. These were the pioneer buildings of the county seat of Thayer.

In Miss Potter's building, which also served as post office for some time, was born the first issue of the Hebron *Journal*, from which humble birth has grown the press of Thayer County, which is among the first in the State. The editor of the Hebron *Journal*, by the merits of his paper, has been so highly esteemed by the members of the State Press Association as to be honored with the position of President of the Association. The town was very feeble, and doubts of its survival were entertained until the spring of 1872, when, after the division, Hebron became the county seat. Although an inland town, i. e., without a railroad, it has made more rapid and more substantial progress than any of the railroad towns. The location, in the valley of the Little Blue, properly on the second bottom, is very pleasant and healthful, as the drainage is perfect. The meandering course of the Blue can be traced for many miles to the east and west. When the neighboring hills are clothed in green, the view is strikingly beautiful. At this point the valley is very wide, every acre of whose fertile land long since has passed out of its first and second market into the hand of actual settlers.

Just west of Hebron, on the opposite side of the river, is a prairie dog town which has had a large population, but it, like the Indian village, has rapidly depopulated since the occupation of the country by the white man.

CITY ROSTER.

The population without railroad communication has increased from about twenty to 800 in ten years.

TRUSTEES.

1872—F. J. Hendershot, Chairman; E. M. Correll, Clerk; L. J. Correll, A. C. Ring, J. P. Scott, O. H. Scott.

1873—F. J. Hendershot, Chairman; E. M. Correll, J. P. Smith, J. O. Talmage, A. C. Ring.

1874—J. W. Hughes, Chairman; C. B. Coon, Clerk; F. Kingsley, W. Fitchpatrick, W. J. Green.

1875—J. B. Smith, Chairman; J. W. Hughes, Clerk; George Deutch, E. Raymond, B. F. Young.

1876—B. F. Young, Chairman; J. W. Hughes, Clerk; W. F. Tolles, N. Betchscheider, E. Raymond.

1877—A. C. Ring, Chairman; J. J. Malowney, Clerk; F. Nayler, N. Betchscheider, B. F. Young.

1878—J. T. Ingham, Chairman; A. C. Past, Clerk; F. W. Wetherald, J. H. Boyle, B. F. Young.

1879—F. W. Wetherald, Chairman; A. C. Past, Clerk; W. D. Church, J. J. Malowney, J. G. Rice.

1880—J. J. Malowney, Chairman, A. C. Past, Clerk; M. Baum, W. W. Chilton, J. W. Hughes.

1881—A. D. Werner, Chairman; R. D. Ferguson, Clerk; J. A. Bowdle, F. Nayler, N. Betchscheider.

1882—J. A. Bowdle. Chairman; G. V. P. Payne, Clerk; F. B. Udell, J. E. Freeman, Milton Rhodes.

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

The town has never met with any serious misfortune by fire, but the people, warned by fires in other localities, have made quite extensive preparation to protect the business portion of the town. A reservoir of 3,000 barrels' capacity is so located that the central portion of the town can be reached with the hose. The engine, though small, is capable of controlling the flames, provided the wind is not too high. The fire company is well organized.

For the size of the place the hotel accommodations are good. There are four hotels, besides a number of private boarding-houses.

The first post office in Hebron was kept by C. J. Rhodes. The first mails were exceedingly light, a cigar box containing the mail for the box and general delivery. This may have been due to the Postmaster's salary—$1 per month. Miss E. S. Potter followed Mr. Rhodes in the office, and was succeeded by Ed S. Past. The present Postmaster, T. T. Thompson, succeeded Mr. Past in 1874, and he is so popular, owing to a good memory, and careful business ability, that only a revolution in politics will dethrone him from his position.

The library association, organized in June, 1878, has a library of about three hundred volumes. At present, it is a private enterprise, but when the town hall is completed, its property is to be given to the city. There is to be a large reading-room in the new building, to be open night and day to the public. W. J. Thompson is President, and Noah Coffman, Secretary.

The Hebron Hall Company recently organized for the purpose of building an opera-house or town hall. J. J. Malowney, President; Noah Coffman, Secretary, and W. J. Thompson, Treasurer. They have commenced the erection of a substantial and ornamental stone building, seventy feet in depth by forty in width. The auditorium with the gallery will have the capacity to seat 700 persons comfortably. There is to be a public reading-room in the front portion of the building. The front portion, two stories in height, is to be of cut limestone, obtained from the quarries along the Little Blue. The enterprise was quite an ambitious one, but it goes to illustrate the energy and progressive spirit of the people, for the stock was at once taken, and ample means are now on hand for the completion of the enterprise. It will be years before the investment will be financially successful, but they are going to be satisfied by the gratification of knowing their ambition was not beyond their ability to reach, and in the social enjoyment it will afford to themselves and their children.

The Exchange Bank of W. J. Thompson was established in 1877 by W. J. Thompson and E. B. Appelget. In 1878, Mr. Thompson bought the interest of his partner, and has since conducted a general banking and farm loan business. Mr. T. is almost one of the town fathers, having located at Hebron in 1871. A substantial limestone bank building, costing, including the furniture, $6,000, has just been completed. It is an ornament to the town. Mr. T. enjoys the confidence of the people, and, consequently, the bank does an excellent business. It is considered safe, as only a part of his capital is in the bank, the remainder being invested in real estate—principally farm lands.

MILLS.

The "Premium Mills" of Hebron, situated in the west portion of the town, occupies the best mill building we have seen in Southern Nebraska. It is a substantial three-story stone building, with the foundation resting on bed rock. It is far enough from the main channel of the river to be free from the danger of wash-out. It was built in 1878, by H. L. Wetherald. There are at present three run of buhrs in the mill, but the capacity of the building is much larger. Only about two-fifths of the water is used. The building and machinery cost about $25,000, but it could be rebuilt now for less money.

EDUCATIONAL.

The educational standard of the people of Hebron is above the average of western towns, and their interest in education and taste display more than ordinary intelligence. So many of the early settlers were young men and women from good Eastern schools or colleges, and homes of culture and refinement, that they have established a high standard of educational excellence. There is a healthy tone to the society, devoid of all affectation, ready to acknowledge merit, and with a keen appreciation of all that is worthy. When they first came here they could only obtain the necessaries of life. The luxuries for the mind, in a large degree, as well as for the palate, they had to forego. But now that that state of affairs has passed away, and they feel that they are within the circle of civilization again, the beneficial result is the habit of laying aside all unnecessary and cumbersome cant, or over-nicety that too often depreciates merit. There is a solidity, a frankness in the society that is enjoyable, and yet there is nothing but that betrays good breeding and intelligence. This is borne out and substantiated by the facts of an early attempt to establish a public library, the enterprise in securing a commodious and ornamental town hall, and most conclusively by the fact that Hebron pays more accordingly for her education, and has the best public school it has been our privilege to find in the State, which is the more commendable when it is considered that thirteen brief years ago, the spot now designated by the name of Hebron, was in a wide waste of rolling prairie, and as devoid of human life and signs of civilization as the plains of Soudan. The school of Hebron should be a model for the State, and a great majority of the schools of Eastern States.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Hebron was taught in the fall of 1870, by Miss A. W. Rawson, with an attendance of eight or ten pupils. The district, when organized in November, 1870, was seven miles wide and seventeen miles long, and contained fifty-three persons. In 1872, the present schoolhouse was erected at a cost of $7,500. It is a large two-story brick structure, ornamental and substantial in appearance. We have met with better buildings, yet the internal arrangement is convenient, and has only the fault of insufficient ventilation. There are now 256 persons of school age in the district. In 1878, it became a grade school, and now employs four teachers. The credit of so good a school is not to be monopolized by the patrons, but shared. Prof. D. S. Dusenbery, who has had charge of the schools for the past three years, has been principally instrumental in perfecting the school system. We attended an entertainment closing a term, which consisted solely of original essays, prepared and committed by the pupils without aid from the teachers or parents, and it was the most creditable school entertainment it was ever our good fortune to witness. The pupils are trained to rely upon their own ability, especially for public showing, so that the term "preparing pupils for display" cannot be applied to this school.

RELIGION.

The town of Hebron cannot be said to be very religious but exceptionally moral. Their boast is morality rather than religion, yet it is not an irreligious community. The Sabbath is strictly observed and is as quiet and orderly as a town in the old colonial days.

At present only one denomination has a station minister in the place—the Catholic, besides whose church there is only one other, the Christian. The Methodists are contemplating the erection of a house of worship which doubtless before the close of the year will be consummated.

The Christians have a house of worship constructed of limestone. Is a commodious edifice, costing about $1,500 and is a credit to the town. This church has a good membership but at present has no pastor. Judge George Lobingier preaches every three weeks.

Church of the Sacred Heart, Catholic, was organized in 1876. There are thirty-four families in the parish and the church property, church parsonage, etc., are valued at $2,000. Father P. J. Erlach was stationed here in August, 1880.

The Universalists are quite numerous, and for a time held meetings, but have been discontinued for some time.

THE PRESS.

The press of Thayer County was born February 15, 1871, at Hebron, in a small building erected by Miss Potter, which has since became a habitation for the horse. It was designated the Hebron *Journal*, a weekly paper, and we must conclude a weekly paper from the account given by jolly Joe Beach, a prominent character in the early history of the county. He said it was a "tri-weekly." That was, "get out one week" and "try to get out the next." E. M. Correll, assisted by all the settlers in the town, and they were few, edited this first issue, the "pegs" being set up by Joe Worral, a broken-down tramp printer.

From this humble origin, however, has grown a county press equal to any in the State of Nebraska. The editor of this first paper is now honored with the position of president of the Nebraska Press Association.

The press of Thayer has been unanimously Republican from the first, until the commencement of 1882, when the *Advocate*, an alliance paper, was started. Of course the politics of the press of every county is largely governed by the prevailing politics of the county. The adage of "birds of a feather" here is verified.

The press, next to the railroads, has been most instrumental in building up the county and it has had a beneficial effect upon the press of other counties.

Hebron *Journal*, a weekly newspaper established February 15, 1871, by E. M. Correll, when there were only three houses in Hebron and only 500 population in the county. It was at first a five column folio—small size—but soon changed to a six and then to a seven-column quarto. During two and a half years of its history it was out of the hands of Mr. Correll. During this time it was consecutively edited by Ed S. Past, R. K. Hill, J. B. Skinner and O. H. Scott. In 1881, the *Thayer County Sentinel* and *Journal* were consolidated, and Mr. Correll associated with him Mr. T. L. Cadwallader. The paper has been Republican with, however, a strong love for the Greenback principles at one time. The *Journal* is one of the most ably edited county newspapers of the State, strong and eloquent in favor of woman suffrage.

The *People's Advocate*, an eight-column folio, was established March 18, 1882, by Norman Rapalee. It is an alliance paper. The county ticket at the last election having carried this paper has been started to advocate the principles of that party. It is a well-edited weekly paper.

SOCIETIES.

The Masons and Odd Fellows built, in 1874, a large and commodious building, in the second story of which is their hall. The storeroom below is rented to defray the expenses of the lodges.

Morton Post, No. 17, G. A. R., was organized in 1879, and re-organized March 4, 1882. It is one of the strongest posts in Southern Nebraska, having 150 members. There are 300 soldiers in the county, and the membership is expected to reach over 200. The present officers are Edward S. Past, Commander; D. Sherwood, S. V. C.; W. L. Grigsby, J. V. C.; F. J. Hendershot, Adjutant; J. M. Fitchpatrick, Quartermaster.

Gayle Chapter, No. 16, R. A. M. This chapter was instituted in February, 1875. It has a good working membership numbering about twenty. W. J. Thompson, H. P.; Edward S. Past, K; W. J. Green, S.; F. E. Roper, C. of H.; C. B. Coon, P. S.; S. H. Coon, R. A. C.; W. R. Hughes, Secretary and Treasurer.

Hebron Lodge, No. 43, A., F. & A. M. Instituted in 1878. Has thirty-four members. Officers—Adam Werner, W. M.; Henry Drum, S. W.; J. J. Malowney, J. W.; Frank Decker, Treasurer; Edward S. Past, Secretary; W. J. Hannah, S. D.; B. P. Bofenkamp, J. D.

Hebron Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F. This division of the order was instituted August 12, 1874, by D. M. McElhenney, Grand Master of Nebraska. The present membership is about forty. Officers—M. Bennett, N. G.; F. Naylor, V. G.; S. L. Evans, Secretary; J. R. Elliott, Treasurer; W. H. Barger, District Deputy G. M. for Thayer County, Lodges 49, 78 and 94.

Little Blue Encampment, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 7, 1877. There are thirty members at present. Officers—A. C. Ring, C. P.; J. P. Gates, H. P.; M. Bennett, S. W.; W. H. Stewart, J. W.; W. H. Barger, Scribe; Thomas J. Thompson, Treasurer.

PROGRESS.

Hebron has made more progress than any town in Southern Nebraska, considering that she has been deprived of railroad privileges. In business she is ahead of the six railroad towns in the county, some of which are quite as old, and in education she ranks among the first in the State. The people are energetic and enterprising. We have heard visitors from the neighboring town say that they did not see how the town could keep up as it does. Others, that it had outgrown the country surrounding it, but as yet this cannot be, as it is not abating by continuing its vigorous growth. Building has not ceased, and additions from abroad are constantly being made to the population. It does more business than any town in the county, it having three branches less, that of grain, coal and lumber, which, however, is balanced perhaps by its manufacture of flour. Its business blocks are largely constructed of stone. Commencing twelve years ago without population or capital, it has nearly got to numbering the former by thousands and the latter by hundred thousands. The annual business is estimated at about $300,000.

Taste has been shown in the construction and ornamentation of its residences, and they form a pleasing picture to the visitor as he comes to the summit of the surrounding hills and views them nestled cosily in the valley of the Little Blue.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM M. BARGER, dealer in implements, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., June 12, 1844, and was for several years employed as a clerk in the mercantile business. In 1867, he opened a grocery and queensware establishment at Taylorsville, Ill., conducting it until 1870, when he removed to Southern Kansas; was for some time in the employ of the Kansas Stage Company as a messenger, afterward he gave his attention to farming. He came to Nebraska in February, 1872; located in Hebron Precinct, Thayer County, and was for four years engaged in building and carpenter work. He removed into the town of Hebron early in 1876, and, in August, was appointed Deputy County Treasurer, serving until April, 1877; was then for a short time employed in building bridges for the company. In the spring of 1877, he engaged in the implement business in company with W. D. Galworth; the latter retired a few months later, and Mr. B. conducted the business alone until the fall of 1879, when he admitted George Guile, who remained in the business until the fall of 1881. Mr. B. is agent for the best harvesting and mowing machinery and agricultural implements manufactured. He was married at Kansas City, Mo., in the fall of 1879, to Miss Kate Russell.

WINSLOW H. BARGER, fruit grower, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., April 4, 1846, and was reared on a farm in Jefferson County, Wis. He enlisted December 22, [illegible], in Company L, First Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, was taken prisoner while doing picket duty near Cleveland, Tenn., on the 13th of April, 1864, and confined in Andersonville Prison until exchanged November 19; he was mustered out of the service July 13, [illegible]. After the war, he studied for about one year at Milton Academy, Wisconsin, and at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., for about one year, and was subsequently engaged in teaching school and as a clerk in the mercantile business. He was married April 14, 1869, to Miss Lucy J. Dodge, of Neosho, Dodge Co., Wis. The children born to them are Ralph D., Gertrude and Loris W. He came to Nebraska March 25, 1871, and homesteaded 160 acres in this county; farmed the same until the spring of 1876, when he sold out his homestead and purchased his present premises, overlooking the town of Hebron; he has here ten acres, and is quite extensively engaged in the cultivation of fruit trees, etc.; he has about one thousand peach trees, besides numerous apple and cherry trees, grape vines, etc. He came to this State financially bankrupt, and has steadily improved his condition; his home grounds resemble a well-cultivated nursery, and his economical and ever-ready wife deserves a share of the credit for all this. Mr. B. served as County Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1874 and 1875; and, at the close of 1879, was appointed Judge of the County to fill a vacancy, and was elected to the office in November, 1880, serving a two-years term.

BENJAMIN F. BERKEY, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in December, 1842, and at thirteen years of age removed with parents to Scott County, Iowa. He was reared on a farm, and when he reached the age of manhood followed it as an occupation; subsequently was for several years employed in teaching school, and for three years acted as an insurance agent. He came to Nebraska in the fall of 1869, homesteaded 160 acres in Spring Creek Precinct, Thayer County, where he resided, and was for ten years engaged in farming. In March, 1880, he removed to Hebron, purchased the book and stationery, and boot and shoe business of Thomas J. Thompson, and conducted it until April 6, 1882, when he sold the book and stationery department back to Mr. Thompson, and has since given his attention to his present business. He is also Deputy Postmaster of Hebron, having been appointed in April, 1880. Mr. B. was married in Scott County, Iowa, in February, 1870, to Miss Amelia Stanley. They have two children—Lawrence Everett and Ethel.

BETHSCHEIDER BROS., blacksmith and wagon shop. The firm is composed of Adolph J. and Stephen. They were born in Sauk County, Wis., and came with their father to Nebraska in June, 1872, and for several years assisted him in [illegible] in Thayer County. Both of them are practical workmen, having learned the trade at Hebron, and were both employed at it some years. This business was established in March, 1881. They have a nice shop and do a large trade in their line.

THOMAS D. BRISTOL, physician and surgeon, was born in [illegible]rinton, Conn., in July, 1854, and reared on a farm. He attended the State Normal School, graduating from there in 1873; after which he took a special scientific course [illegible] years at Yale College. He came to Hebron in June, 1876, and for a year practiced dentistry with Dr. Fry, and since then on his own account. In connection with his dental surgery practice, he also read medicine with Dr. S. L. Evans, of this place. In September, 1881, he went to St. Joe, Mo., and took two courses at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating March 22, 1882. He also took two course on the eye and ear, and received two diplomas of proficiency, one from Dr. H. Kimberlin, of Kansas City, and another from Dr. C. G. Hubbell, of St. Joe.

T. L. CADWALLADER. The subject of this sketch was born in New Albany, Ind., in [illegible]. He is a young man of bright promise, having worked himself to his present position without even the aid of a common school education, by close observation and hard labor. He was for a time proof-reader on the Chicago *Tribune* and contributor to the New York *Christian Observer*. He edited the *Thayer County Sentinel* in 1880 and 1881, when he became a partner with Mr. Correll in the Hebron *Journal*. He has taken the tide in the affairs of his life that are leading on to fame and fortune.

ALBERT F. CLEMONS, Clerk of Thayer County, was born November 21, 1840, in Hartford, Conn. Removing to Hampden, Mass., at seventeen years of age, he there learned the carpenter's trade, and was engaged as a clerk, etc., up to 1864, at which time he removed to Ottawa, Ill., and for six years was engaged in carpentering at that place and also at Madison, Lake Co., Ohio, which he gave up and emigrated to Nebraska in March, 1870, and took a homestead in Fillmore County. For about two and a half years, he was engaged in the improvement of his homestead and also followed his trade, and on July 15, 1872, began the lumber business at Carleton, Thayer Co., to which, in 1873, he added that of dealing in farm implements, and in 1878 took in A. W. McKinney as a partner. From July, 1877, to the 1st of April, 1880, he was interested in general merchandising, in connection with D. Olds. Besides his homestead, adjoining the town, Mr. Clemons has also a tract of 320 acres of land in the neighborhood, which he cultivates and is engaged in raising cattle and hogs. On November 8, 1881, he was elected County Clerk, still occupying that official position.

NOAH B. COFFMAN was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., April 2, 1857, removing with his parents to Urbana, Champaign County, Ill., when quite young. He began the study of law with Messrs. Sommers & Wright, reading with them two years. He also attended the State University, from which he graduated in June, 1878. Early in 1880, he went to Wellington, Kan., where he was admitted to practice June 17, 1880. He then moved to Ottawa, Kan., where he remained until he came to Hebron, in September, 1880. He was employed as cashier in the Exchange Bank at this place until he became associated with his present partner in the firm of Savage & Coffman.

HON. CHARLES B. COON, was born in Indiana County, Penn., June 18, 1841, and was reared on a farm and also assisted his father in lumbering. He enlisted in April, 1861, in the Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, three months' service; re-enlisted in September following in the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, was elected First Lieutenant of Company G, and resigned the following April on account of ill health; his father and three brothers were also in the service; some time after his resignation, was sutler of his regiment for two years. In 1865, he went to Tennessee and raised a crop of cotton; the following year, he did the same in Mississippi. The next season he returned North and settled in Rock Island County, Ill., and was engaged in farming. He came to Nebraska in March, 1869; took up a homestead in Thayer County and resided on it, securing his title in two years; during six months of this period he served in the State Militia, engaged in Indian warfare. Mr. Coon moved to Hebron in 1872, and was for some time engaged in the livery business. In the fall of 1873, was elected Sheriff of Thayer County, served one term, and in 1875 was elected County Treasurer, re-elected in 1877, and in the fall of 1880 was elected to the State Senate to represent the counties of Thayer, Nuckolls, Adams and Webster. He is a Republican, and went in by a large majority. He was for some three years engaged in dealing quite extensively in real estate. Is now engaged in farming on a large scale, has some 1,280 acres of land.

HON. ERASMUS M. CORRELL was born in Canada August 4, 1846. His parents were citizens of the State of New York, near Buffalo, but were on a visit to that portion of the Queen's dominion; and there the subject of this sketch was born. When young, he removed to Illinois with his parents, from which State in 1852, his parents proceeded to California, returning in 1858 to Rockford, Ill., where he attended a graded school. In [illegible], the family again went to California, where he attended the University of the Pacific at Santa Clara. In 1865, returning to Illinois, he attended Eureka College; he studied civil engineering and surveying under Maj. Remington, and assisted in a preliminary survey of Rock River. In the capacity of a Surveyor, he came to Thayer County in 1869. Soon after, he became a member of Company A, First Nebraska State Militia, in which he became Second Lieutenant. Mr. Correll is the father of the press of Thayer County, having started the Hebron *Journal* in 1871, when there were but three houses in the place. He still edits the paper, the official Republican organ of the county, and one of the most progressive and ably edited weekly publications in Southern Nebraska. He studied law in 1871–72 while Justice of the Peace, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He also established and edits the *Western Woman's Journal*, at Lincoln, Neb., which has won a national reputation. It has done much for the woman's suffrage movement. He was elected to the House of Representatives of the State Legislature in the fall of 1881. His ability and talents here were felt and appreciated. He introduced fifteen bills and a number of joint resolutions. Was the author and champion of the bill to submit a woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution which is to be voted upon in November, 1882. At its annual meeting in October, 1881, at Louisville, Ky., the American Woman's Suffrage Association elected him President. Also elected President of the Nebraska Editorial Association at its annual meeting in February, 1881, before which he read a poem that received the compliments of the press throughout the State. Mr. Correll has seen much of the western country, and perhaps has done more for Thayer County than any other man, is a close observer of men, is a gentleman of culture, and has a high order of literary ability, being an excellent writer of poetry as well as prose. He is a pleasant public speaker, both on the stump and on the rostrum, and in the capacity of a public speaker, won many converts to the cause of woman's suffrage by his campaign speeches on the amendment of which he is an earnest, ardent and eloquent advocate. Scarcely yet in his prime of life, he has by merit won an enviable State and a prominent national reputation.

DAVID S. DUSENBERY, Principal of Hebron Graded School, was born in Rochelle, Ill., August 4, 1849, and was reared on a farm. He came to Nebraska in May, 1869, and located in Pawnee City, and was for some years engaged in school teaching and farming, and while not so employed, during the period from 1873 to 1876, he attended the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, from which he graduated in August, 1876. While in Pawnee City, he organized and taught two summer normal schools. In July, 1877, he went to Hebron and entered upon his present duties. He has gained quite a wide-spread reputation for ability and originality. Mr. D. was married at Waterville, Kan., to Eva Barrett, of New York; they have two daughters—Winona A. and Evelyne E.

RICHARD ELLISON, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1830, residing on a farm there with parents until sixteen years of age, when he accompanied them to Cincinnati, Ohio. Two years later he returned to New York, and was for six years engaged in lumber business in Cattaraugus County, and for four years in Warren County, Penn. He then followed the same business in Chippewa and Marathon Counties, Wis., until 1863, when he went to Franklin County, Iowa, and farmed for a short time. In May, 1864, he made a trip to Idaho, and engaged in mining and merchandising. Returning to Iowa in October, 1865, he once more turned his attention to farming. Mr. E. came to Nebraska in March, 1868, purchased a quarter-section of land in Saline County, and went into farming and stock-raising. He homesteaded 160 acres in August, 1869, in Thayer County, and moved on to the same in February following. He is now the owner of 1,280 acres of land in this county, and is largely engaged in breeding graded Short-Horn cattle, hogs, etc.

REV. F. J. ERLACH, pastor of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, was born in Austria April 27, 1839. Studied respectively at the Imperial Gymnasium, Laibach, and at the Archiepiscopal Theological Seminary, Goritz, both in Austria. He came to America in 1864, and graduated in May, 1865, at the St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wis. He came to Nebraska in June, 1865, and on the 27th of that month was ordained a priest by the Right Rev. Bishop O'Gorman, Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska. The subject of this sketch then had charge of the following Catholic Churches; Columbus, Neb., from the 28th of August, 1865, until the 10th of December, 1866; Jackson, Dakota Co., Neb., from 10th of December, 1866, till the 5th of October, 1869; Cheyenne, W. T., from 5th of October, 1869, till the 10th of April, 1871; Rulo, Richardson Co., Neb., from the 18th of April, 1871, till the 30th of January, 1873; Jackson, Dakota Co., Neb., from January 30, 1873, till the 10th of December, 1877; Grand Island, Hall Co., Neb., from December 10 till the 11th of July, 1880, and came to Hebron, July, 1880, to take charge of this church; has also charge of the Catholic Churches in Thayer and Jefferson Counties.

STEPHEN L. EVANS, physician and surgeon, was born in Cambria County, Penn., in 1840. He began business life as a clerk in mercantile business, following it until twenty-one years of age, and during several years of that period also studied medicine under Dr. Lemon, of Evansburg, Penn. In 1862, he went to Philadelphia and attended the Eclectic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1863. He then practiced medicine at Carleton, Penn., for about seven years, after which he farmed in Bloomfield, Iowa, for about four years. The Doctor came to Hebron in July, 1874, and at once opened an office for the practice of his profession at this place.

MORRIS S. FERGUSON, Sheriff of Thayer County, was born at the city of Baltimore, Md., on October 28, 1848; at the age of seven years removed with his parents to Scott County, Iowa, and was reared on a farm. He then went to Linn County, where for some seven years he assisted his father in general merchandise business. He came to Nebraska in the spring of 1871, and homesteaded 160 acres in Chester Precinct, Thayer County, on which he still resides; is the owner of 160 acres of land, and, in connection with his farming, is engaged in raising hogs, making a specialty of the Poland-China breed. He was Moderator of the district school one term, and elected Sheriff of the county in November, 1881, for a term of two years. Mr. F. was married at Hebron, Neb., in October, 1879, to Jennie Connell, a native of Rochester, N. Y. They have one son—Clifford.

H. S. GARZEE, Deputy Clerk of Thayer County, was born in July, 1843, in Bennington, Vt., and at an early age removed with his parents to Genesee, N. Y., and again at twelve years of age, to Fayette County, Iowa, where he remained on a farm until in October, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, and served out the three years of enlistment, and re-enlisted February 13, 1864, and was mustered out February 13, 1867. After his return from the war, he followed farming, carpentering, and for about six months served as clerk in the Fayette County Auditor's office, and in the fall 1877, came to Nebraska, stopping at Belvidere, Thayer County, and engaged as clerk in the mercantile business at intervals for about two years. On the 29th of May, 1878, took a homestead two and a half miles from the town, and began its improvement until August, 1878, when he received the appointment of Deputy County Clerk, under M. M. Howes, and served one year, and on January 1, 1882, was re-appointed after a brief interval, in which he was engaged in farming.

JACOB HENDERSHOT, of the firm of Hendershot & Son., grocers and butchers, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, July 16, 1820, and followed farming after he reached the age of manhood. In 1846, he engaged in mercantile business, following it for some eighteen years, and during a portion of that period was largely engaged in dealing in leaf tobacco. In 1864, he opened a meat-market in that county and carried it on for some six years. Mr. H. came to Nebraska in April, 1870, and purchased 200 acres of land adjoining the town of Hebron, and six months later homesteaded 160 acres in the same precinct. He was for three years engaged in farming. In 1873, he moved into Hebron, and engaged in business, opening a meat-market. In 1878, he admitted his two sons, O. P. and H. A. Hendershot to a partnership, the latter retired in June, 1881, and the style has since been Hendershot & Son. The stock of groceries was added in 1876, and the firm does a large trade in both lines. Mr. H. was married in Belmont County, Ohio, in June, 20, 1844, to Delany Harrison. They have eight children—Flavius J., Daniel W., Angelina, Mary J., Henry A., Omer P., Sherman and Cora May.

JOHN W. HUGHES, contractor and builder, was born in Ebensburg, Penn., August 14, 1845. He enlisted August 8, 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, and served nine months, re-enlisted shortly afterward in Company A, First Pennsylvania Battery, serving for three months and again enlisted in Company I, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, serving two years. Subsequently went to Iowa City, Iowa, where he learned the trade of a carpenter, serving as an apprentice some three years, and followed it as an occupation. Mr. H. came to Nebraska in 1870, and was for two years employed at his trade in Omaha. He came to Hebron, September 10, 1872, and at once engaged in business as a contractor and builder, in company with his brother, W. R. Hughes. In 1877, they dissolved, and the subject of our sketch continued the business. Among the prominent buildings which he erected here, are the County Court House, Catholic Church, Central Hotel and Masonic and Odd Fellows Hall. Mr. H. was married at Hebron, November 27, 1873, to Miss Mamie G. Bonner, a native of Memphis, Tenn. They have one son—Louis B.

DAVID M. MOYER, dealer in tinware and stoves, was born in Canada, November 12, 1837; here he learned the trade of tinner, serving as an apprentice some two years;

followed it under instruction for four years, and was afterward employed as a journeyman. In 1866, he went to Pennsylvania and was employed at his trade in various parts of that State, then in New York for two and a half years, after which in Iowa and Illinois until he came West. He homesteaded 160 acres in Thayer County, Neb., in the fall of 1870, and resided on it four years, during which period he farmed and worked at his trade, then went to Beatrice, Neb., and followed his trade for two years; came to Hebron in 1877, and worked as a journeyman tinner until the fall of 1880, when he engaged in this business. He is popular in the community and has a good business. Mr. M. was married in Sherman, N. Y., in the spring of 1866, to Hattie Durlin. They have two children—Luella and Robertson.

EDWARD S. PAST, real estate agent and abstractor, was born in Luzerne County, Penn., June 3, 1841, and with his father followed mill building in Pennsylvania, Delaware, North Carolina, Virginia and Minnesota. April, 1861, he enlisted for three months, and afterward for three years in the First Minnesota Infantry, and during his service in the war was in the famous battles of Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, siege of Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, siege of Richmond, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam, and at the latter he received a severe wound in the left leg. After being mustered out, in spring of 1863, he was appointed Enrolling Officer at Minneapolis, Minn., also a Recruiting Officer. Returning to Pennsylvania in the fall of 1863, he became agent for the P. & E. R. R., at Glen Union, and at the same time was engaged in lumbering for other parties. Coming to Nebraska, in 1869, he located in Beatrice, Gage County, where he was engaged in surveying, prospecting and locating lands, removing to Thayer County in the summer of 1870; he still follows the same employment. He was appointed Postmaster in 1871; in the fall was elected County Clerk; during 1874-75, he was engaged in the hardware business. At the time of his service as County Clerk, he also edited the Hebron *Journal*, in company with R. K. Hill, and in 1877 took the *Thayer County Sentinel*, which he ran for two years, and in 1879 entered the Exchange Bank as Cashier, which he left to enter upon the duties of County Clerk, being again elected to that office in November, 1879. Since 1879, he has been Commander of the Grand Army at this place, and also for eleven years served on the School Board in various capacities.

CARLISLE PHEBUS, contractor and builder, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, November 1, 1837, removing with parents when quite young to Kosciusko County, Ind. He learned the trade of cabinet maker in Elkhart County, and followed it as an occupation for some years. He enlisted November 13, 1861, in Company G, Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry; was wounded in the right knee on May 22, 1864, in the charge of Vicksburg. Mr. P. participated in the engagements of Champion Hills, Missionary Ridge, Jackson, Miss., and many others; he was mustered out January 16, 1865. Subsequently returned to Kosciusko County, and was employed as a carpenter. In May, 1867, he went to Pike County, Ill., where he at once engaged in business as a contractor and builder, following it there until he came to Hebron, in May, 1873, at which time he established himself in this business. His wife also opened a millinery establishment at that time, which she still conducts.

NORMAN RAPALEE, editor and proprietor of the *People's Advocate*, of Hebron, Neb., was born February 10, 1856, at La Harpe, Hancock Co., Ill. With a common school education he commenced the printer's trade in 1871, and has worked up to the position of editor. Published the *National Greenbacker* at Rochelle, Ill., in 1877-78. He resigned his position on the editorial staff of the Chicago *Sentinel* and New York *Review*, a place he had held for three years, to embark in his present enterprise. The *Advocate* and his prospects for success are exceeding promising.

A. O. RING, drug and groceries, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, May 17, 1849, residing on a farm there until he came to Nebraska, May 25, 1869. He resided in Jefferson County for a few months. Enlisting in the State Militia shortly after his arrival; served until the following November. He then homesteaded and pre-empted 320 acres of land in Hebron Precinct, Thayer County, and resided on the same for some time. July 4, 1871, he engaged in the drug and grocery business at Hebron, in company with F. J. Hendershot. In December, 1873, the style changed to Ferguson & Ring, and in 1876, Mr Ring took the business and has conducted it since. He has the oldest established business in this line in town, and carries a nice stock of about $2,500. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Hebron.

SAVAGE & COFFMAN, attorneys at law. This firm was established here in November, 1881, purchasing the old business of Thompson & Savage.

MANFORD SAVAGE, the first partner in this firm, was born in Macoupin County, Ill., May 21, 1853, and was reared on a farm. He was for several years engaged in teaching school in Gerard, and then went to the State University at Champaign, Ill., and attended there some years, off and on, teaching school in the intervals, and in June, 1878, graduated, after which he entered the law office of Col. J. S. Wolfe, at Champaign. Mr. S. was admitted to the bar at Mt. Vernon, Ill., July 9, 1880, after which he practiced in Champaign. He came to Hebron May 1, 1881, and entered into a law partnership with W. J. Thompson, and in the following November Mr. T. sold out.

DANIEL T. SCOVILLE, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Thayer County, was born in Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, March 3, 1845, and reared on a farm. He enlisted December 21, 1863, in the Trumbull Guards, and served until discharged, July 1, 1865. After this, he went to Illinois, where he was employed in teaching school in Grundy and Livingston Counties. In 1871, he entered the employ of the I., B. & W. R. R. Company in Indiana, remaining with the company for about a year, after which he was employed in the construction of railroads in Illinois, and was for several years Roadmaster on the C., P. & S. W. R. R., and subsequently farmed and taught school. He came to Nebraska in April, 1877, and located in Hebron Precinct, Thayer Co., since which time he has conducted a farm and taught school. He has 115 acres of land and considerable live stock. Mr. S. was elected Vice President of Thayer County Teachers' Association in January, 1881, and President in 1882. He was appointed County Superintendent in April, 1882.

BENJAMIN R. SMITH, physician and surgeon, was born in Switzerland County, Ind., June 26, 1844, and was reared on a farm. He enlisted in September, 1862, in the Ninety-third Indiana Infantry, and served three years. In 1867, he entered as a student in Starling College, Columbus, Ohio, and graduated March 1, 1870. He then practiced at Evansville, Ind., for eighteen months, at Fairview for eighteen months and in Buchanan County, Mo., eighteen months. He came to Nebraska May 1, 1875. Practiced in Steele City for eight months and also carried on a drug store. Afterward in Belleville, Republic Co., Kan., until February, 1876, when he came to Hebron, since which time he has practiced his profession at this point. He is examining surgeon of several life insurance companies.

THOMAS J. THOMPSON, Postmaster of Hebron, was born in England, September 30, 1823, and learned the shoemaker's trade. He emigrated to America in 1845, and followed his trade in Wisconsin, at several places, and was engaged in manufacturing boots and shoes in Burlington, Wis., for about sixteen years. In September, 1872, he came to Hebron, Neb. Was soon after appointed Assistant Postmaster, and in 1873 was commissioned Postmaster, and began dealing in books, boots and shoes, etc. In March, 1880, the business was disposed of to B. F. Berkey, and in 1882 he bought back the book and stationery business, which he still conducts in connection with his office as Postmaster. He was married in Rochester, Wis., in 1848, to Barbara J. Binks, an English lady. They have now living one son and one daughter—Walter J. and Jessie M.

W. J. THOMPSON, banker, was born at Spring Prairie, Walworth County, Wis., January 25, 1853, and was brought up in Burlington, Racine Co., Wis., where he learned the carpenter's trade. Coming to Nebraska in November, 1871, he was engaged in carpentering in Hebron for a few months, and in the spring of 1872 started a real estate office. January 12, 1874, E. D. Appelgate was taken in as a partner, the business being that of real estate and law. In February, 1875, the firm started the Exchange Bank. In August, 1876, Mr. Thompson bought out his partner's interest and disposed of his real estate business to E. S. Past, and the law to Savage & Coffman in the fall of 1881. He also established a bank, in company with James Dinsmore, at Chester, in October, [illegible] and in April, 1881, began the general merchandising business in Hebron with F. B. Udell. In 1881, he built a large bank and also a store building at this place, the material being magnesia limestone. Besides other enterprises, he is engaged extensively in raising fine cattle, horses and hogs, and is largely engaged in real estate, owning about forty-two hundred acres. Mr. T. was appointed the first Deputy Treasurer of Thayer County and drew up the first tax receipt in the county.

WILLIAM L. THOMPSON, general merchant, was born in Clinton, De Witt County, Ill., in 1852, and reared on a farm. At twenty-two years of age, he began to farm on his own account in that county, and continued it for about two years or more. He came to Nebraska in April, 1876, and was engaged farming in Thayer County for about four years, after which he moved to Hebron, and on January 1, 1880, began business, carrying a small stock of notions, etc, worth about $100. His trade increased rapidly, and he now carries a nice stock of groceries, boots and shoes, etc., worth from $1,500 to $2,000. He was elected Constable of this place in the fall of 1881.

M. H. WEISS, attorney at law, was born in Port Washington, Wis., May 16, [illegible] and in May, 1873, removed with his parents to Ossian, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, residing on a farm until 1875, when he went to Chicago and attended Commercial College, graduating in April, 1876; returning to his home in Iowa, he began the study of law with C. L. Faust, and afterward read with M. P. Hathaway, of Decorah, Iowa. He was admitted to practice in May, 1879, and remained with his preceptor until he came to Hebron September 27, the following year, at which time he opened an office for the practice of his profession at this place.

J. ANTON WILLY, musical merchandise, was born in Switzerland December [illegible], 1836. His father owned a flour and saw mill, and young Willy learned the trade of millwright and machinist with him, and followed the same until he immigrated to Nebraska in October, 1869. He located in Thayer County, and was employed farming about two years. In 1871, in company with his two brothers, erected a saw-mill in which he was engaged in conducting until 1879, and was also for some years engaged in dealing in wines and liquors, and conducting a restaurant at Hebron. Early in 1881, he established his present business; has had twenty-five years' experience in teaching music. Mr. W. was married in Switzerland in 1866, to Mary K. Yenger; they have five children—Joseph A., George, Simon, Kate and Mary B.

WETHERALD BROTHERS, proprietors of Premium Flouring Mills. This firm is composed of Charles M. and Frank M. Their father, H. L. Wetherald, built the mill in early days amid great difficulties, and to-day it is one of Hebron's greatest attractions to the farmer. It is built of stone, and cost some $10,000; has all the latest improvements in the milling machinery, and a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day. Charles M. was born in Boone County, Ind., May 24, 1853, and at ten years of age moved with his parents to Richmond, Ind., and in the fall of 1872, accompanied them to Beatrice, Neb.; he was there engaged in milling with his father under style of Wetherald & Son, and in the spring of 1876, came to Hebron. He assisted in conducting the mill in the firm of Wetherald, Wood & Co., until 1880, when the style changed to Wetherald Bros., Mr. Wood retiring. Mr. Wetherald was married at Hebron, April 27, 1879; they have two children—Laura and Howard.

WERNER BROTHERS, dealers in hardware, tinware, furniture, etc.; the hardware business was established in 1875, and in September, 1880, the above firm purchased the store and business from Malowney & Wilson. The firm consists of A. D., H. W. and J. J. Werner; since coming here, they have added a fine stock of furniture and undertaker's goods, and are doing a large business in all the departments. Adam D. is the practical business man of the firm, and was formerly for some time engaged in business at Corning, Iowa. Henry W. is a practical harness-maker, and followed it for several years in Illinois, and was for three years Deputy Sheriff of Grundy County, Ill. The third brother, Jacob J., is a practical tinner, and was for several years engaged in the business in Corning, Iowa; he takes the principal management of the tinware and repairing department.

ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria was located by the Nebraska Land and Town Company in 1871, and named in honor of S. J. Alexander, the present Secretary of State. Situated on the St. Joe & Western Railway, in the fertile valley of the Big Sandy, near the northeast boundary of the county, it is surrounded by as fine an agricultural and grazing country as is to be found in Southern Nebraska. It is the largest railroad town in the county, having a population of a little over 500. Its growth has been steady and substantial. Its business men represent considerable capital and are noted for their enterprise and thrift.

The first permanent settlement in the county was made just south of town on the divide between the Big Sandy and the Little Blue, by the Nightingales, in 1858, followed, in 1859, by Isaac Alexander. It had reached the required population, and, the 23d of June, 1881, was organized as a village with the following Trustees: F. B. Hubbard, Chairman; T. J. Holt, G. W. Enlow, John Nightingale, Samuel Lockwood; M. T. Abbott, Clerk; C. A. Fowler, Treasurer. Thus far no licenses to sell liquor have been granted.

Alexandria has been very unfortunate, having been visited by three severe storms in the past six years. The first, in 1875, destroyed a $6,000 school building that had just been completed. The damage of the second, in 1877, was slight, but that of June, 1881, was very great to property and life. We will not recapitulate, but refer the reader to "Storms" in the county history, where a full account can be found.

The Alexandria *News*, a quarto weekly newspaper, was established in 1879 by S. E. Babcock, under the name of

The Alexandrian. In 1880, M. J. Abbott purchased the paper and changed the name. W. W. Wirt, the present editor and proprietor, purchased the paper in 1881, and is making it popular as a town and county paper.

A flouring-mill with sufficient capacity for custom work is situated on the opposite side of Big Sandy, the property of Mr. Mall. It is a remarkable fact, we are told, that twenty years ago, where this mill now has a sufficient supply of water, running water was not known only after heavy rains or the snow thaws in the spring, and that the head of the stream is not ten miles away. Besides this mill, the town has the benefit of the large mill at the ancient village of Meridian, on the Little Blue, about two and a half miles distant.

The schools of Alexandria are in good condition, but since the calamity of 1875. the loss of a $6,000 building, they have enjoyed a much smaller and less expensive schoolhouse. The school is graded and ranks next to that of Hebron, employing three teachers. The people are generally intelligent and take great interest in education.

CHURCHES.

Alexandria is the most religious town in the county, if we are to judge by the number of organized denominations and their membership. That it is a moral community is shown by not granting liquor licenses. The denominations represented are Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist and Catholic, all of which, except the Presbyterian, have good church buildings.

Baptist.—The Baptist Church was organized by Rev. Mark Noble, of Fairbury, July 21, 1872. with only four members, George Enslow, Elizabeth, Josiah and S. J. Wands. In 1880, they erected a $1,400 house of worship, a commodious and ornamental building. It was greatly damaged by the hail storm of June, 1881. The present membership is about eighty. Rev. S. T. O'Connor was the first resident pastor, succeeded by Rev. J. Lewelling, the present pastor, four years ago.

Presbyterian.—This denomination, by Rev. Mr. Cunningham, was organized in 1875." They hold meetings in the Methodist Church alternate Sabbaths. They have thirty-five members at present. The first pastor was Rev. George Schults, followed by J. B. Vawter, who was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Charles Brouillette, in 1882.

Methodist.—The M. E. Church, with only six members, organized in 1875, but they have a membership of seventy at present. They built a $1,500 house of worship in 1879. which was severely injured by the storm of June, 1881. Rev. Louis Willard, E. J. Hancock, Mr. Nichols, J. W. Dobbs, and J. G. Orr have consecutively filled the position of pastorate.

Catholic.—This denomination organized in 1876, and built a $700 church and $500 parsonage. There are thirty-four families in the parish. Father P. J. Erlach has been the only pastor in charge.

SOCIETIES.

Alexandria Lodge, No. 74, A., F. & A. M., was instituted in October, 1878, with nine members, which has increased to thirty-four. The officers are D. A. Sherwood, W. M.; O. H. Martin, S. W.; A. M. Alexander, J. W.; E. M. Jenkins, Treasurer; G. H. Danforth, Secretary; H. V. Hubbard, S. D.; George Holds, J. D.; D. W. Clark, Tiler.

Temple Lodge, No. 78, I. O. O. F.—Instituted March, 1879. The present membership is thirty-five. Officers—Frank Parmelee, W. G.; John Cunningham, V. G.; George Franklin, Secretary; H. H. Austin, Guardian; M. Thomas, P. G.; G. A. Myer, Treasurer.

The Independent Order of Good Templars has a good working society at this place, to whose efforts is largely due the fact that Alexandria is a temperance town. There are thirty members with the following officers: Miss Hattie Haskins, W. C. T.; Miss Flora Haskins, W. V. T.; E. H. Burnham, W. S.; Miss Carrie Jackson, W. F. S.; D. Black, W. T.; W. T. Hill, P. W. C. T.; R. Gist, O. S. S.; R. Haskins, I. S. G.; H. Haskins, Marshal.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

M. J. ABBOTT, attorney at law, was born at Pana, Christian Co., Ill., in 1847; here he learned the trade of compositor, and from 1868 to 1871 published the Waverly *Gazette* at that place in Illinois; then read law, and was engaged in the real estate business in Taylorville, Ill., in company with Mr. Taylor; for two years published the Morrisonville Times; he came to Nebraska in July, 1877, was employed in the staff of the *Adams County Gazette*, at Hastings. until January 1, 1879, when he moved to Alexandria and entered into partnership with C. H. Babcock, published the *Alexandrian* for about three months, when the firm dissolved and Mr. Abbott took the paper and changed the style to the Alexandria News, carrying it on until June, 1880. He was admitted to practice at Hastings December 2, 1879. and has since, in connection with other pursuits, been engaged as a land and law agent at this place.

SOLON B. CARPENTER, agricultural implements, was born in La Moille County Vt., April 13, 1844, and was reared on a farm in Orleans County. He enlisted August 1862, in the Eleventh Vermont Volunteer Infantry, afterward transferred to the First Vermont Heavy Artillery; was discharged December 23, 1864. After his service in the army Mr. Carpenter gave his attention to farming in Orleans County until he came to Nebraska in June, 1871; he pre-empted 160 acres in Jefferson County, and farmed the same until 1875, when he homesteaded 160 acres in Jefferson County. On this he resided for some five years engaged in farming. In March, 1880, he removed to Alexandria and at once engaged in this business, also farms some; he is the owner of some four hundred acres in Jefferson County. Mr. C. married in Orleans County, Vt., in June, 1867, to Martha J. Skinner. They have six children—Carrie M., Willis A., Ada L., Arthur S., Ella and Iva.

ISIDORE EBERT, of the firm of M. M. Padden & Co., drugs, etc., is a native of Germany, and emigrated to America in 1866. He resided in Macon City, Mo., where he was employed as a clerk in the general merchandise business. He came to Nebraska in the fall of 1874, located at Hebron and was employed as a clerk in the dry goods business until 1877, when he engaged in that line on his own account; selling out ten months later, he joined F. M. Wetherald in the general merchandise business, continuing with him but a short time. He came to Alexandria in October, 1879, and engaged in this business in company with M. M. Padden. Mr. Ebert is very popular in this place, and the firm has a large trade, which is rapidly increasing.

JAMES H. ENSLOW, dealer in agricultural implements, was born at West Point, Lee County, Iowa. in 1838, and reared on a farm. He learned the trade of plasterer, and followed it for a livelihood until he enlisted in July, 1861, in Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He participated in thirty-two engagements, serving until October, 1865, after which he farmed for two years in Livingston County, Ill.; then employed at his trade in Fairbury, Ill.. until 1874, when he went to Weston, Ill., and engaged in drug business. He came to Nebraska in February, 1876, located in Fairbury, Jefferson County; worked at his trade for a few months, and, in the following July, came to Alexandria; was for awhile in grain and live stock business; then ran a drug store, and afterward a hotel. In 1877. he engaged in the implement business, and two years later, also opened a livery stable; has 240 acres of land, and is to a limited extent engaged in farming. He was a member of the School Board for a term, and elected a Trustee of Alexandria in April, 1882. Mr. Enslow was married in Fairbury, Ill., in November, 1868, to Catherine D. Howard. They have five children—John T., Pena, Bruce, Chester and Oscar.

C. F. McGREW, attorney at law, was born in Lee County, Iowa, July 30, 1856. He was educated for the profession of civil engineer and surveyor, but afterward abandoned it for the practice of law. In 1875, he began to read law with W. I. Chamberlain of Wyoming, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar March 5, 1878, after which he began the practice of his profession at Olin, Jones Co., Iowa. He was elected surveyor of that county in 1879, and resigned to come to Alexandria in March, 1880, at which time he joined S. J. Alexander, now Secretary of State, in law and land office. They dissolved January 1, 1882, and Mr. McGrew now conducts the business alone. He is land agent for the St. Joe & Denver City Railroad Company at this place. He was married in Olin, Iowa, November 20, 1879, to Carrie L. Miller. They have one son—Roscoe G.

DRS. MORROW & McGEE, physicians and surgeons. Dr. Samuel Morrow was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, November 14, 1829, and educated at Muskingum College, Concord, Ohio, also read with Dr. James S. Bell, with whom he also practiced for two years in Wells County, Ind. During 1865, he acted as Assistant Surgeon in U. S. Army. He then attended lectures at Starling Medical College, Ohio, and took a course in the College of Medicine at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating from the latter in 1871. The Doctor practiced for several years in Newton County, Mo., and afterward in McLean County, Ill. He came to Nebraska in February, 1879, and opened an office for the practice of his profession at this place. In October, 1880, he became associated with Dr. Thomas J. McGee; they dissolved a year later, and in April, 1882, reformed the partnership. Dr. Thomas J. McGee was born in Bellaire, Ohio, February 28, 1857; when he reached the age of manhood was for three years employed in a prescription drug store. He began the study of medicine with Dr. L. Baker, of Bellaire; attended lectures at Ohio Medical College and at the University of Maryland, graduating from the latter March 4, 1879; then practiced at Bellaire. He came to Alexandria in October, 1880, and joined Dr. Morrow in the practice of medicine; a year later, he went to Carleton and practiced at that point until April, 1882, when he returned to this place and again joined Dr. Morrow.

JOHN NIGHTINGALE, livery, feed and sale stable, was born in Germany in 1844, immigrating to America in 1850. He resided in the Eastern States, and came to Nebraska in May, 1859; was for a year employed on a farm near Beatrice; then removed to Jefferson County, and assisted his father in conducting a trading post and ranch. In 1867, he homesteaded 160 acres, and was for five years engaged in farming. He came to Alexandria in 1872, and erected the first building in the place, and is still one of the original town site owners; on his arrival here, he opened the Nightingale House, and conducted it up to 1880. In 1878, he engaged in his present business. He was married in Thayer County in December, 1866, to Annie Alexander, daughter of Gen. Alexander. They have three children—Lawrence, Harry and George.

M. M. PADDEN, hardware, stoves, etc., was born in Fayette County, Iowa, July 29, 1854; reared in Chickasaw County. Was for some time employed with his brother in the hardware business. At eighteen years of age, he entered the drug business as clerk, following it for two years. He then engaged in the business in company with Dr. W. S. Pitts, at Fredericksburg, Iowa, where he remained for five years. In September, 1879, he came to Alexandria, and entered into the drug business in company with I. Ebert, under the style of M. M. Padden & Co. In this business a stock of some $2,500 is carried, and is the largest leading store of its kind in the place, the business being managed by Ebert. The hardware business was established in December, 1881. He has a large, fine store and carries a stock of $3,000.

HON. HUGH M. ROSS, Postmaster, was born in York County, Maine, in 1840, and reared in Boston, Mass., where he was employed for several years as a clerk in mercantile business. He came to Nebraska in the spring of 1860, and located near Fairbury, Jefferson County, and conducted a trading post on the "Overland Stage Route," and also farmed to some extent for some years. In 1866, he was appointed Postmaster at "Big Sandy," and was three years later transferred to Meridian, and in connection with the office carried on a mercantile business. Mr. Ross was the first to hold the office of Clerk of Jefferson County, being elected in 1863 for a term of two years, and elected Treasurer of the county, in 1871, to fill an unexpired term of one year. In 1866, was elected to the State Legislature to represent Gage and Jones Counties, and was re-elected in 1867. He came to Alexandria in May, 1874, and at once engaged in mercantile business. In the fall of 1880, entered into partnership with Joseph Pickering, and they still carry on a general merchandise establishment. Mr. Ross was Deputy Postmaster under S. J. Alexander for some years, and was appointed Postmaster in 1878.

JAMES F. THOMAS, physician and surgeon, was born in London, England, in April, 1844, and immigrated to America, with his parents, five years later, and resided in Syracuse, N. Y. Here he studied medicine with Drs. Totman & Foss, and also attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, during 1864 and 1865. He then began the practice of medicine at New Haven, Ind., remaining there for two years; afterward in Ross County, Ohio. He came to Nebraska in August, 1867, and in March, 1868, homesteaded 160 acres of land in Thayer County, and moved on the same in the following fall, and for about eleven years he resided there, engaged in farming some and practicing medicine. He opened an office for practice at Alexandria in 1872, and he moved his family here in August, 1880. He held several school offices in the district, and was Justice of the Peace during 1869, 1870 and 1871. The Doctor was married, in Alexandria, December 25, 1878, to Louisa Early, a native of New York. They have two children—George R. and Sarah Abbie.

GEORGE WEISEL, of Weisel & Proctor, proprietors of Meridian Mills, was born in Germany, February 16, 1827. Here he learned the trade of cabinet-maker, and followed it as an occupation. Was also in the army for some time, and participated in the revolution of 1848. He came to America in 1850, and was employed at his trade in the Eastern States until he came to Nebraska in May, 1859, and located in what is now known as Jefferson County, where he was engaged in ranching and carrying on a trading post for some nine years. In 1867, he erected a saw-mill on the Little Blue River, Jefferson County, and two years later added flouring-mills, discontinuing the saw-mill about 1877. Mr. Weisel opened a flour and grain exchange, at Alexandria, in 1875, to which he gives his attention, and a year later admitted as a partner George D. Procter. Mr. Weisel resides near the mills at Meridian, Jefferson County, just across the line of Thayer County. He was elected a Commissioner of Jones County at its organization, holding it in all, by re-election, some eight years, and has been several times a member of the Republican State Conventions. Mr. W. was married, in New York, in 1852, to Margaret Nightingale. She died December 5, 1878, leaving one child—George. Mr. W. was married a second time, in Meridian, Neb., June 5, 1879, to Annie Ross. They have one child—Caroline.

W. W. WIRT. The subject of this sketch was born in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, in 1859. With an academic education and a thorough knowledge of the printer's trade, he came West in 1879, and in 1881 purchased the Alexandria *News*, which he now edits. Young in years, he has started well in a young country. He edits his paper with ability and in the interest of the county.

HUBBELL.

The town of Hubbell is situated in the southeastern part of Thayer County on Rose Creek, a beautiful and well-timbered stream, deriving a large part of its waters from springs along its course. The surrounding country is beautiful, fertile and rapidly settling up with a good class of farmers.

The town was laid out in August, 1880, by the Lincoln Land Company on the farm of H. H. Johnston. Although scarcely two years old, it has a population of over 300, and the business portion of the town presents a solid and substantial appearance. The opening of the Republican Branch of the Burlington & Missouri, in the fall of 1880, gave an impetus to emigration to this part of the county. The town gets a large trade from Kansas, the limits of Hubbell extending to the State line, south of which there are many old settlements.

There are three quarries of excellent limestone within and adjoining the town site. These are being extensively worked and to them is partly due the rapid growth of the place.

The people have taken an active interest in education, which seems to be a prevailing characteristic of these new towns. They have erected a $3,000 school building, a convenient and ornamental structure. The school is graded and ranks next to that of Alexandria.

The religion of the place as yet is in a chaotic state. There are a great many denominations represented, and, although there are a number of them that have occasional meetings, no separate church has been organized. There was an effort made to establish an independent church, in which all should unite, but this proved a failure. They, however, all unite in the interest of the rising generation, and have a union Sunday school which is very prosperous.

It is most likely that within a year the Baptist Presbyterians and Methodists will effect organizations and erect one or two houses of worship.

HUBBELL LODGE, NO. 94, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted December 25, 1881, and with the Masons occupy a rented hall. They have a membership of forty-five. Officers, D. H. Johnson, N. G.; Charles Pilgrim, V. G.; J. H. Grider, Secretary; E. Loughton, Treasurer.

HUBBELL LODGE, A., F. & A. M.

They have at this time, April, 1882, taken steps toward organization, George Burnham, as W. M.; W. H. Cuklin, S. W., and Joseph Pickering, J. W.

BANK.

The bank of Conklin & Gow was established June 1, 1881. They do a general banking and farm loan business.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

L. R. DOBYNS, physician and surgeon, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 18[illegible], and was reared on a farm. He studied medicine at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, graduating from there in 1867, after which he practiced in Franklin County. In the spring of 1870, he removed to Republic County, Kan., near Ida, and practiced there for some ten years. The Doctor came to Hubbell in September, 1880, and continued to practice at that place. On his arrival here he built and opened the Commercial Hotel which he still conducts. The hotel bears an excellent reputation, and has good accommodations for thirty guests. The Doctor was married in Franklin County, Ohio, in November, 1864, to Viola Clark, of Worthington, Ohio. They have six children—[illegible] J., Harry C., Clara, James, Jessie and Nellie M.

JOSEPH PICKERING, of Pickering & Co., general merchants, was born in Bucks County, Penn., in 1848, and began business life as a clerk in the mercantile business in Greenville, Penn. In 1862, he enlisted for three months in the volunteer service, and re-enlisted in 1863 in the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and was afterward transferred to Battery A, Fifth United states Artillery, serving until the close of the war. In 1866, he went to Henderson County, Ill., and was for some years engaged in dealing in grain and live-stock and carrying on a nursery. Mr. Pickering came to Nebraska in 1869, and homesteaded 160 acres in Jefferson County, and resided on it for seven years, during which time he was engaged in farming. In 1876, he removed to Alexandria, and engaged in general merchandise business in company with H. H. [illegible], and is still connected with him in business at that place, carrying a stock of $3,000. He came to Hubbell in August, 1881, and engaged in this business in company with his brother, P. L. Pickering. The firm carry a fine stock of about $6,000, do a large trade, and have the leading store in this place.

CARLETON.

Carleton is a town of about 425 inhabitants, is located on the St. Joe & Western Railway, in the northern part of the county, about four miles west of the central parallel. The location is a very pleasant one and surrounded by the most fertile and well-improved farms. The country being farther from the Little Blue is not so hilly as around Alexandria or Belvidere. That it is the best grain market on the railroad in the county proves the fertility of the soil. The town has not perfected a village organization, but steps will soon be taken to do so. Up to 1876, the growth was exceedingly slow, the only notable improvement being the erection of a $6,000 school building. But during that year there was a "boom," there being ten good business houses, the Centennial and Empire Blocks surpassing in magnitude anything in the county at that time and a large number of dwellings.

In 1879, the town was visited by a $20,000 conflagration, which was a great calamity for so small and young a town, but indomitable will and perseverance have left but few traces of the great loss.

In schools, churches and society, Carleton has much to be proud of, as in all these we see cause for gratification.

The large two-story school building, erected and furnished at a cost of $6,000, is an ornament to the town, and the school employing three teachers, preparing pupils for the Freshman's course in the colleges of the State are of more credit than their fine building.

The religious element of the place has not been inactive. There are two active organizations, with commodious church edifices that are without incumbrances. Its schools and churches give a better idea of its society than we could with our pen without their aid.

CHURCHES.

Methodists.—In February, 1872, this denomination organized, holding their first meeting in a "dug-out," a pioneer's original habitation. They afterward worshiped in the schoolhouse, until 1879, when a $600 church building was erected. Rev. Harlan C. Rhodes organized the charge since which time Revs. Mr. Gage, Charles Wehn, Goss, Judge Blain, C. W. Holopeter, E. J. Hancock and J. C. Nichols have consecutively held the position of pastor. Under Judge Blain's preaching there were forty conversions. The membership has increased from nine to about fifty, not enumerating those who have removed.

Presbyterians.—This church was organized by Rev. Mr. Dixon, in June, 1879. Rev. J. M. McDonald, the present pastor, succeeded Mr. Dixon. The church is out of debt and has a commodious house of worship, erected in 1880 at a cost of $1,600. The membership has steadily increased from about ten at organization to thirty.

About three miles north of Carleton, a colony from Pennsylvania settled a few years ago. They are principally Lutherans and have erected a church edifice.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. W. CHAMBERS, real estate and insurance, was born in Stark County, Ohio April 22, 1833, residing on a farm there until 1856, when he removed to Bureau County, Ill., where he farmed and taught school for three years; he then went to California, where he was engaged in mining until 1863, and then removed to Arizona, farmed for some time, and was for three years employed in the United States Quartermasters Department. In 1871, returned East to Illinois, then to Ohio, and came to Nebraska in the spring of 1872, pre-empted 160 acres in Carleton Precinct, Thayer County, on which he resided, and was engaged in farming for six years. He moved into the town of Carleton in the spring of 1878, and shortly afterward engaged in this business. He has been Justice of the Peace for three years, and elected Assessor of the precinct in April, [illegible].

JAMES F. GREEN, farmer, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, February 23, 1822, and reared on a farm, and at twenty-eight years of age took a farm for himself, which he conducted until he came to Nebraska, and in connection with his farming pursuits, for some years carried on a dairy and cheese factory. Mr. Green located in Beatrice, Neb., in January, 1870, and farmed in that neighborhood for a year. He came to Carleton in 1871, homesteaded 160 acres, and has resided on it since. The first five years he kept a hotel; since his arrival in this place has been engaged in connection with his farming pursuits, in raising cattle, making a specialty of Hereford and Durham breeds; has now some 320 acres of land. He was married in Geauga County, Ohio, September 17, [illegible], to Mary J. Babcock. They have four children—James, Minnie, Della and George H.

HENRY S. HAMILTON, proprietor of Exchange Bank, was born in Peoria County, Ill., in November, 1852, and reared on a farm, after which was for some years employed as a clerk in mercantile business. He came to Nebraska in September, 1871, homesteaded 80 acres in Fillmore County, and resided there for five years, during which time he was engaged in farming. He came to Carleton in August, 1876; was for seven months engaged in buying grain. In May, 1877, he engaged in real estate and collecting business in company with W. W. Edwards; three years later they dissolved partnership, and Hamilton joined M. W. Lacy; they then opened the Exchange Bank. In September, 1881, the firm dissolved, and Mr. Hamilton has since conducted the bank alone. He has some 13,000 acres for sale in this and Fillmore Counties.

DAVID OLDS, general merchant, was born in Elmore, Washington County, Vt., in 1824, and reared on a farm; at sixteen years of age he went to Lowell, Mass., and was employed in a cloth factory for a few years, after which he was employed and engaged in mercantile business in various States for seventeen years. He came to Nebraska in 1871, and homesteaded eighty acres in Carleton Precinct, Thayer County, and resided on it for eight years. In April, 1874, he engaged in the general merchandise business at Carleton, and on July 1, 1878, became associated with A. F. Clemons, who retired April 1, 1880, since which time Mr. Olds has conducted the business alone. He is the owner of 320 acres of land, all under cultivation. Mr. Olds was elected Assessor of the precinct in 1872, and County Coroner in 1873, holding each for one term. He was married at Logansport, Ind., September 26, 1867, to Matilda R. Ballard. They have four children—Grant, Charles, Sarah and Georgia.

EMORY TRUESDELL, farmer, was born at Union, Broome Co., N. Y., August 2, [illegible], and reared on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he went to Wayne County, Penn.; was for several years employed in coal business, and for ten years "contracting" in same business. In 1861, he went to Marshall County, Iowa, and followed farming for four years, subsequently removing to Madison County, N. Y.; was for two years engaged in stage and livery business, after which he was for several years engaged in real estate business at Binghamton, N. Y. In September, 1875, in company with Dr. H. Mills, opened an Electro-pathic Institute near Binghamton, in which he was engaged for about three years, his wife having charge of the ladies department. She is a graduate of "Electro-pathic Institute at Toronto, Ont. Mr. Truesdell came to Carleton in June, [illegible], purchased 160 acres adjoining the town, and has since given his attention to farming.

MERRITT TRUESDELL, general merchant, was born in Union, Broome Co., N. Y., September 19, 1817. After he reached the age of manhood, he was for some years engaged in the stage and livery business in New York State and Pennsylvania. In 1864, he turned his attention to farming, and followed it for five years in Broome County. He then went to Arkansas, and was for two years employed as a road agent for a stage company, after which he returned to his farm in Broome County. Mr. T. came to Carleton April 8, 1874, and was for several years not actively engaged in business. Early in 1878, he engaged in stock-raising. He has now 320 acres of land, besides considerable cattle, and 250 hogs on hand June 16, 1882. On November 28, 1878, he purchased his present business from his son, Sidney A., who manages the business for him, Mr. T., Sr., giving his attention to the farm. He was married in Pleasant Mount, Wayne Co., Penn., to Rosaline A. Mumford. They have one son, Sidney A., Postmaster at this place.

EDWARD O. WALLACE, harness manufacturer, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1832, and seven years later removed with his parents to Ripley County, Ind. At fourteen years of age, he began to learn his trade, and followed it until he enlisted, in October, 1862, in the Third Indiana Cavalry, serving until August, 1865. After this, he settled in Bement, Ill., and was engaged in business as a contractor and builder. He came to Nebraska in February, 1871. Followed his trade for six weeks in Lincoln, after which he engaged in this business at Crete, carrying it on there until he came to Carleton in the fall of 1876, at which time he established his present business. His wife opened the first millinery establishment in Crete in 1871, and is now engaged in that business at this place.

JOHN B. WILEY, wagon and blacksmith shop, was born in Switzerland in 1840, and learned the trade of blacksmith there, following it for ten years. He emigrated to America in 1867, and was employed in railroad machine shops at Clinton, Iowa, until he came to Nebraska, in May, 1870, at which time he located in Kiowa Precinct, Thayer Co., and opened a blacksmith shop, and also joined his brothers in building a saw-mill on the Little Blue River. In this he was interested for some three years. Mr. W. came to Carleton in March, 1874, and at once engaged in this business. Has now the leading blacksmith and repair shop in this place and does an extensive business. He was married in Switzerland, in 1864, to Dorothea Federspeil. She died May 24, 1875, leaving three children—Joseph, George and Albert. Mr. W. was married the second time at Carleton in 1877 to Ellen Anderson. They have two children—Henry A. and John.

BELVIDERE.

This growing and prosperous town is located on the St. Joe & Western Railroad, in the fertile valley of the Big Sandy, midway between Carleton and Alexandria. The town was surveyed and platted in 1872; but, owing to some difficulty in perfecting the town site, no buildings were erected until the fall of 1873. In that year, Elm Grove Post Office was removed to Belvidere and H. O. Talmage, one of the oldest settlers in this part of the county, was appointed Postmaster. The first building was erected by W. A. Williams and occupied by J. L. Hole as a residence and store combined.

The country around Belvidere is quite thickly settled, making the place a good business point. The present population is about 375, which is constantly being increased by emigration from the Eastern States. An abundance of soft water is found at a depth of from twenty to thirty feet. Brick of a superior quality are manufactured, and sold at so reasonable a figure that buildings are erected with them nearly as cheaply as with lumber.

The people are mostly Americans, intelligent and enterprising, taking great interest in education. It has a good graded school, employing two teachers. The school building, although not very extensive, is a good one and well kept.

The town is noted for its strong temperance proclivities, nine-tenths of the people being hearty supporters of the cause. The place is without a saloon, and, indeed, public opinion is so strong against the liquor traffic that it would be impossible to maintain one.

The flourishing lodge of Good Templars, although perpetuating the same principles, has been changed to the Library Association, with Reuben Town as President; Miss Sophia McGougan, Secretary, and Hamlin Whitham, Treasurer.

Their temperance principles indicate a high moral and religious standing, which is borne out in fact.

The Presbyterians are erecting a church edifice. They have no stationed pastor, but are making preparations for one. The Methodists, Christians and Episcopalians have meetings at stated times at the schoolhouse, so that every Sunday is occupied with religious worship.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

FREDERICK L. BRUNING, manager for H. Gregg & Bros., grain dealers, was born in Mason County, Ill., in 1850, and reared on a farm until twenty-one years of age, after which he was employed as a clerk in the mercantile business. He came to Nebraska in August, 1877. Was for a year employed as a clerk in the dry goods and grocery establishment. He then purchased 160 acres of land in this precinct, and farmed it for a year or more. In August, 1880 he entered upon the duties of his present position. He owns a nice farm of 160 acres, which he rents. Mr. B. was married at Belvidere in May, 1879, to Mattie E. Wight. They have one son—Lewis L.

PETER F. BURRUSS, general merchant, was born in Campbell County, Va., September 30, 1833, and reared on a farm. At twenty-one years of age, he removed to West Virginia, and managed a farm for other parties for several years. In 1857, he went to Fayette County, Mo., where he was engaged in the same capacity until 1860, when he returned to Virginia, and gave his attention to farming in that State. He enlisted, in August, 1863, in the Second Virginia Cavalry. Was taken prisoner in June, 1864, while home on furlough, and held until March 10, 1865. He then returned to his native State, and was for three years employed as a carpenter. Mr. Burruss came to Nebraska in 1869. Was employed for two years in a lumber yard at Nebraska City. Afterward in the same capacity at York, Seward Co. In 1873, he went to Hastings, and opened a lumber yard, remaining there until he came to Belvidere in June, 1874, at which time he opened a lumber yard at this place. He sold this out in 1880, but bought it back in April, 1882, and now carries a stock in this business of $6,000. In 1878, he also engaged in the hardware business, and two years later added a general stock. Mr. B. owns a fine residence and 550 acres of land. He was elected a Commissioner of Thayer County in November, 1880, for a term of three years. The subject of our sketch was married in Campbell County, Va., in February, 1878, to Jennie Carson, and they have two children—Albert and Fulton.

HENRY W. CORNELL, general merchant, was born in Branch County, Mich., March 13, 1842, and reared on a farm He came to Nebraska in the spring of 1863, and homesteaded 160 acres in Otoe County; resided on the same for two years, during which time he was engaged in farming; he then moved to Jefferson County, Kan., and was engaged in the same capacity; in April, 1872, he returned to this State and took up his residence on the Big Sandy, Thayer County, and was for three years engaged in mercantile business; in January, 1875, he was appointed Deputy County Clerk, holding that office for one year; he came to Belvidere in 1876, and purchased his present business. He has a nice brick store building which he built in 1880, and commands a large trade; he has been a member of the School Board for several years, and was elected Treasurer of that body in April, 1881, for a term of three years. Mr. Cornell was married in Nebraska City in the fall of 1863, to Addie M. Dey; they have seven children—Bertha, John, George B., William H., Pearle, Fay and Olive.

THOMAS ISETT JAMES, Postmaster, was born in Blair County, Penn., January 19, 1829, where he learned the trade of tailoring, and followed it for a livelihood until he came to Nebraska in September, 1869. He homesteaded 160 acres in Belvidere Precinct, Thayer County, and resided on it some seven years, during which period he was engaged in farming. In August, 1875, he was appointed Postmaster, and has held that position ever since, excepting the year 1880; he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community as a faithful and efficient officer, and a good citizen.

JAMES LESLIE, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Scotland in 1848; immigrated to America with his parents in 1851, and was reared on a farm in Cedar County, Iowa; he enlisted in February, 1863, in Company C, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and served until the war closed, after which he gave his attention to farming in Cedar County. He came to Thayer County, Neb., in February, 1873, and purchased 200 acres in Gilead Precinct, where he resided for six years, engaged in farming. In 1879, Mr. L. came to Belvidere; he is the owner of about six hundred acres of land, and is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of Short-Horn cattle and Poland-China hogs. During the year 1880, he was also engaged in implement business at this place, and is now in connection with other pursuits engaged in buying and shipping live stock. The subject of this sketch was married in Scott County, Iowa, in 1868, to Lucy I. Wilson; they have three children—Annie, William and Myrtle.

C. F. MOORE, druggist, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in October, 1838, and reared on a farm in St. Joe, Mich., and was for some years employed as a clerk in the mercantile business. In 1860, he crossed the plains to the Pacific Slope, where he remained for four years, principally engaged in hotel business. He came to Nebraska in June, 1866; located at Pawnee City, and for seven years carried on the mercantile business. Removing to Belvidere in 1873, he was for some years engaged in dealing in grain and live stock, and purchased his present business in August, 1881. Mr. M. carries a nice stock worth about from $1,500 to $4,000. He was married in St. Joseph County, Mich., in 1864, to Martha J. Graves, they have five children—Ella, George B., Harry, Eva and Edna.

HARVEY N. MORGAN, farmer, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., in 1843. At eight years of age, his parents removed to Branch County, Mich., and he was reared on a farm there, and also farmed for several years in Kane County, Ill. On August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry, serving until June 17, 1865. Returning to Kane County, he farmed and was variously employed for about seven years. He came to Nebraska in November, 1872; homesteaded 160 acres in Belvidere Precinct, Thayer County, residing on it nine years. He has always been engaged in farming since his arrival here, and was also from June, 1881, to the following January, engaged in mercantile business at this point. Mr. Morgan came to this State with very small means; he is now the owner of over 1,300 acres of farm lands, besides considerable town property, which is the result of energy and hard work. He was married in Kane County, Ill., November 5, 1868, to Annie Westgarth. They have two children—Bertha and Myrtha.

DR. J. J. PIGGOTT, the largest farmer in Thayer County. He owns 1,480 acres of improved land, and all in Town 4, Range 2, which brings him in about $10 an acre. His tenants have good houses, barn, granaries, etc., and the Doctor is making 12 to 15 per cent on his money, while he greatly advances the interests of the county. Such men as he are needed in Nebraska. The Doctor comes from an old and cultured St. Louis family, and is a fine physician although, he rarely practices now. He is uncle of J. P. Kingsley, M. D., Secretary and Professor of Physiology and Diseases of Children, in the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis. The Doctor owns a large tract of land in Kansas, and talks of opening a stock farm there.

F. SERVOSS, general merchant, was born in New York. He went to Illinois in 1861; in the spring of 1867, he came to Nebraska and opened a farm nine miles east of Lincoln; in the spring of 1868, he secured an interest in the lumber business at Beatrice, the county seat of Gage County, with William B. Hill, a prominent business man of Nebraska City. In 1872, he went to Fairbury and engaged in the grain and lumber business; built at this place the first steam grain elevator in interior Nebraska; visited California in view of locating in a different climate; located at Belvidere, his present home, in 1880, where he follows general merchandising. He has at times been engaged in several other enterprises, enjoys the confidence of the community and is a thorough business man.

DAVENPORT.

This town, named after Davenport, Iowa, was laid out in 1872. It is located on the St. Joe & Western Railroad, in the northwestern corner of the county.

The country surrounding the town is the least broken of any portion of Thayer County. It is being quite rapidly settled, although it has no water-power and but little timber. For farming purposes the land is well adapted, resembling the prairie of Illinois. The population of about 200 has gradually increased and characterized by enterprise and intelligence.

The school is in good condition, although the house is too small. They are contemplating the erection of a large one soon.

As yet, none of the denomination represented have erected a church or organized. But the Evangelical, Presbyterian, Dunkards and Methodists have occasional preaching. They all unite in the Sunday school work and are carefully looking to the training of the rising generation.

The prospects are good for Davenport, as it is sufficiently removed from county seats and large towns to have a large and permanent trade.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE W. BEARNES, general merchant, was born in Licking County, Ohio, February 19, 1842, and was reared on a farm in Poweshiek County, Iowa. He enlisted August 9, 1862, in the Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, serving three years. In 1866, he went to Linn County, Mo., and was for three years engaged in the livery business. He came to Nebraska in August, 1869, and for eighteen months engaged in the livery business at Brownville, Nemaha County, with George S. Phillips; then in the same business in Falls City for eighteen months, and nine months after that period also carried on a hardware business. In 1873, he removed to Nuckolls County and erected a mill, in company with John Schuyler, and shortly afterward moved it to the Blue River, south of Edgar, where they ran it until November, 1879. Mr. Bearnes then sold out his interest and came to Davenport, Thayer County, and in the following February engaged in this business. He carries a fine stock and is popular and enterprising. He owns a one-half interest in the elevator here, and is also engaged in dealing in live stock.

CHARLES W. EATON, farmer, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., in March, 1836, and reared on a farm and educated at Oneida Conference Seminary, after which he was employed as a school teacher. In 1859, he removed to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he followed teaching and farming for some twenty years. He came to Nebraska in June, 1879; purchased 200 acres in Davenport Precinct, Thayer County, and has since been engaged in farming the same. Since August, 1879, he has been correspondent of the Hebron *Journal*. He was appointed Justice of the Peace in May, 1879, and elected in 1881, and is Adjutant of the G. A. R., Post No. 86, at this place.

ORSON V. KNOWLTON, furniture and undertaker, was born in McKean County, Penn., February 26, 1848, and a year later removed to McHenry County, Ill. In the summer of 1863, he enlisted in the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry; was wounded on the frontier in the right hip, November 18, 1865, and discharged in the following December. He then went to Pennsylvania, and was for seven years employed in the oil regions. Returning to Illinois, he learned the trade of cabinet-maker at Marengo, and followed it for several years. In 1879, he removed to North Branch, Jewell Co., Kan., where he carried on business as a contractor and builder, and also as a cabinet-maker. Mr. K. came to Davenport January 15, 1882, and engaged in the implement business, adding furniture and undertaking goods in May. He is a practical man in the business, and, although a new-comer, is doing well.

EUGENE L. LYONS, general merchant, was born in Louisville, Ky., April 18, [illegible]. In 1878, he engaged in mercantile business as a clerk at Plattsburg, Mo., following it for five months; he then entered the employ of Tootle, Hosea & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, at St. Joe, Mo., and has for the past three years been employed by them as traveling salesman in this State. On September 15, 1880, he engaged in this business at Davenport in company with L. Mason; in February, 1882, he bought out his partner's interest, and now continues the business alone. He still retains his position with Messrs. Tootle, Hosea & Co. Is an active, pushing salesman, and the business here is a success.

McSHANE BROS., drugs, oils, etc. Alonzo and Charles McShane came to Davenport in March, 1881, and at once established this business. The only one in this line in the place; they carry a fine stock, and are rapidly increasing their trade. Alonzo returned home to Iowa in August, 1880, and the business is conducted by Charles. He was born in Springville, Linn Co., Iowa, November 4, 1853, and was reared on a farm; he came to Nebraska in 1878, and engaged in the drug business at Davenport, continuing it for eight months; he then sold out and went to Monument, Colo., where he followed freighting; was for some months in the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, as a teamster in New Mexico. He returned to his home in Iowa in June, [illegible], and there remained until he came here.

CHARLES G. PEIL, hardware and implements, was born in Sweden August 7, [illegible]; here he learned the trade of blacksmith. Immigrating to America in 1864, he settled in Houghton County, Mich., and worked at his trade for about fourteen years. He came to Davenport in September, 1878, and at once engaged in this business. He carries a large and fine stock for the place, and is rapidly increasing his trade. He was appointed Deputy Postmaster in February, 1880, and still holds that office, and has been Director of the School Board for the past three years. Mr. Peil was married in Houghton County, Mich., July 3, 1871, to Caroline Anderson. They have four children—Frederick, George, Henry and Frank.

BENJAMIN F. STUMP, general merchant, was born in Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, in 1845, and reared on a farm, residing there until twenty-four years of age. He came to Nebraska in March, 1870, located in Richardson County, and carried on mercantile business at Elmore for three years, after which he farmed in Thayer County for several years. In 1876, he engaged in grain business at Carleton, remaining there for a year. He came to Davenport in the fall of 1877, and at once engaged in this business, and has the oldest establishment in the place. Is also engaged in dealing in grain and live stock, and owns some 400 acres of land in Thayer and Nuckolls Counties.

WESLEY TETER, dealer in implements, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in [illegible], and reared on a farm, in Christian County, Ill. He enlisted, August 12, 1862, in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry; was taken prisoner at Sabin Cross Roads, La., on April 8, 1863, and held for fourteen months at Tyler, Texas. He served three years, after which he farmed in Bond and Montgomery Counties, Ill. He came to Nebraska in September, 1872, homesteaded 160 acres in Fillmore County, and was engaged in farming until he came to Davenport, in June, 1879, at which time he engaged in this business. He is agent for all the best harvesting machines and agricultural implements manufactured. He was married, in Bond County, Ill., August 12, 1866, to Martha A. [illegible]son. She died in May, 1880, leaving four children—Albert, Emily F., Norah A. and Carrie E.

JAMES G. VAN DE WALKER, physician and surgeon, was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y., January, 31, 1831; moved to Indiana when eight years old; studied medicine with Dr. E. Pierce at Momence, Ill., during 1852–53–54; studied law in Crown Point, Lake Co., Ind., during 1856–57; enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, August 11, 1862; served two years and ten months, till the close of the war, and during twenty-seven months of that time did duty as Assistant Surgeon; he began the practice of medicine in 1865, in Noble County, Ind. In 1868, moved to La Fayette, Ind., and remained in medical practice till 1875, when he moved to Medaryville, Pulaski County, of same State, during several years continuing the study of law; was admitted to practice in District Courts at Winamac, Pulaski Co., Ind., at May term, [illegible]; came to Davenport, Neb., in 1879.

CHESTER.

Chester was laid out by the Lincoln Land Company the 29th of July, 1880, on the land owned by H. Thompson, M. O. Croop and J. D. Kelley. It is located on the Republican Branch of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, in the southern part of the county near the Kansas line, in the midst of some of the most picturesque land to the eye of a farmer that can be found in Nebraska. It is the most level portion of the county, but sufficiently undulating to have thorough drainage. Although but two years old, the town has a substantial trade and a population of about 245. There is great thrift and enterprise among the people, and the improvements in the business and residence portion of the town are characterized by neatness and solidity.

The school is graded and the school building just erected, at a cost of $2,500, is commodious and exceedingly neat in its appearance. The schools are in fine working order. This is greatly due to the patrons, as they take great interest in them.

The town supports a first-class bank, established in October, 1880, by Thompson & Dinsmore. They do a good business in general banking and farm loans. They are old citizens, well known, and enjoy the confidence of the people.

The Methodists organized in October, 1881, with a small class, which has increased to twenty-four. Rev. M. J. Goodwin is their first pastor. They are contemplating the erection of a church building, but at present they worship in the schoolhouse.

The Christian Church was organized in December, 1881, and have at present twenty members. Judge George Lobingier, of Hebron, now fills their pulpit. They will shortly take steps toward building.

Chester is still growing rapidly and its prospects are exceeding bright. Being situated on what is expected to be the main line of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, they will soon have the benefit of two great markets—the East and West.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES B. KYSER, of the firm of Gregg & Kyser, dealers in grain and stock, was born in Akron, N. Y., in September, 1850. He resided with his uncle, and was for some years engaged in company with him in dealing grain and live-stock. He subsequently learned the trade of practical tinner. In 1872, he went to Blue Rapids, Kan., where he followed his trade for two years. He then went to St. Joe, Mo., and was for a year or so employed as "commercial traveler" in hardware and stoves, and finally settled in Belvidere, Neb., in August, 1875, where he engaged in this business, in the firm of H. Gregg & Bros., remaining there some five years. He came to Chester in August, 1880, formed a partnership with Mason G. Gregg, of Fairbury, Neb., and built an elevator, which has a storage capacity of 12,000 bushels, and has since followed the grain and live-stock business at this point. The firm also opened a lumber yard at this place at that time, and carried it on until July, 1881, when they disposed of it to O. L. Brown.

JAMES WILSON, of the firm of Malowney & Wilson, dealers in hardware, furniture, implements, etc., was born in Scotland in 1849, and emigrated to America in 1853. He settled with his parents in Ontario, residing there some nine years, then in Houghton County, Mich., where he was employed by one firm for nine years as an engineer. Mr. Wilson came to Nebraska in March, 1878, located in Hebron, and joined J. J. Malowney in the implement business. In September, 1880, they opened a branch business at Chester, under the management of Mr. Wilson; here they also carried furniture, hardware, and tinware, and have a harness and shoemaking establishment, in which they employ practical men. Their stock at this point is worth about $13,000 or $14,000. In the spring of 1881, they opened a branch store at Hubbell, where they carry hardware and implements, and have now three establishments in Thayer County.

FRIEDENSAN.

Friedensan, situated near the Little Blue, about eight miles northwest of Hebron, is the center of a large and flourishing German settlement. It is a post office, has a good school and a Lutheran Church. As farmers, these Germans are the most successful in the county. They are strong and exceedingly industrious. They are used to farming in a country with a crowded population, and where the farms were necessarily small, and they are exact and tidy in their broad farms as they were with their smaller ones. They are practical and are a good pattern to a great many American farmers, who depend too much upon the richness of their soil and too little upon their labor. There are several stores and shops necessary to a farming community, and they enjoy most of the trade of the settlement.

HARBINE.

Harbine is an embryo town about eight miles west of Chester, on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, half in Nebraska and half in Kansas. It is owned principally by the Lincoln Land Company and Col. Thomas Harbine, of Fairbury, for whom it was named. It is surrounded by a fine agricultural country, but Hardy, west, in Nuckolls County, and Chester, east, have so got the start of it that for some time they will retard its growth.

Kiowa, Prairie Star and Gazelle are post offices in the county not on railroads.

VALLEY COUNTY.

VALLEY County is located not far from the center of the State, and is in extent twenty-four miles square. It is bounded on the north by Wheeler County, on the east by Greeley, on the south by Sherman and on the west by Custer.

NATURAL FEATURES AND PRODUCTIONS.

This is one of the best-watered counties of Central Nebraska, being crossed and intersected by a large number of streams. The North Loup River is the principal water course, and is from 400 to 800 feet in width, having quite a rapid flow of a large volume of water. It flows across the county from near the northwest corner in a southeasterly direction. On the east side of this river there are but few tributaries, but on the west they are quite numerous, the principal ones being Turtle, Dane, Mira and Davis Creeks. The Middle Loup River flows across the southwestern part of the county.

The bottom lands or valleys along the streams are broad and very fertile, and before being broken up are covered with a tall and heavy growth of different varieties of wild grasses. These level valleys vary from three to ten miles in breadth, and after being brought under cultivation produce a heavy yield of crops that is unsurpassed in any part of the State.

From the valleys to the uplands, the rise is generally very abrupt. In many places, within a distance of a few rods, the surface rises to high and steep bluffs and hills. On the uplands or divides between the streams, the land is generally very rough and hilly, intersected by numerous draws and cañons. On these divides smooth and level lands are rarely found, though there is a great deal of it that can be cultivated quite easily. It is estimated that fully 70 per cent of the area of the county is well adapted to crop-raising. The remainder of its acreage, comprising the rough and hilly land, affords the very best of grazing land.

There is but little timber of a natural growth to be found in the county, and this is along the banks of the rivers and smaller streams. At the present time, there is an abundance of willow, elm, cottonwood, oak, pine and cedar trees for fuel, and this wood can be bought at prices ranging from $3 to $5 per cord. Besides this, there is an abundant supply of peat farther up the North Loup Valley and on Cedar Creek, which insures cheap fuel for years to come. There are also several hundred acres of fruit and forest trees that have been planted on the farms of the settlers and are growing rapidly.

There is still some Government land in the county, though the best of it has been taken up. There is also a large acreage of railroad lands, which are held at reasonable prices.

The population of the county is now nearly 4,000, and is rapidly increasing. About nine-tenths of these are American born, while those of other nationalities are generally of an educated class. In fact, Valley County may be said to be far ahead of many frontier counties in the intelligence and social refinement of its citizens.

In a financial point of view, the county is in a good condition, its indebtedness being light as compared with that of many new counties.

There is yet no railroad line doing business in the county, but a railroad is now building up the North Loup River Valley from St Paul, the grade being already completed to the village of North Loup, in the southern part of the county, and the prospects are that erelong it will be completed up the above-named valley across the entire county.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first actual settlement in the county was in April and May, 1872, when a small party of Danes from Wisconsin settled on the west side of the North Loup River, about two miles north of the present town of Ord, on what is now known as Dane Creek. In making an examination of lands for selecting a location, they first contemplated settling in the southern part of the county, near the present town of North Loup, but they learned that this location had already been selected by a colony of Seventh-Day Baptists from Wisconsin, who wished to live in a community by themselves, therefore the Danes pushed on up the valley to the location above named. Their party consisted of Peter Mortensen, Nels Andersen, George Miller, Jeppe Smith and Fall Miller and his family. These parties made a location in April, and early in May were followed by Christ Frey, who also located in the fertile valley along Dane Creek.

The next settlement was formed at and around the present village of North Loup, in the Loup and Mira Valleys, by the Wisconsin colony of Seventh-Day Baptists above referred to. This colony had been organized about a year before, under the leadership of their pastor, Rev. Oscar Babcock, and a committee sent out to find a suitable location. Their object was to settle on the frontier and gather members of their own sect around them, that they might remain undisturbed by those who observed the first day of the week as the Sabbath.

The report of the committee sent out in the spring of 1871 was rather indefinite, therefore in the fall another committee was sent out to examine the same location that had been reported on by the committee sent in the spring. On exploring the North Loup Valley quite thoroughly, they selected the broad and fertile bottom lands along the Loup, in the eastern part of what is now Valley and the western part of the present Greeley County, and on both sides of the river.

On receiving the report of the committee, the colony determined to settle on the lands selected, and began to remove thereto in the spring of 1872. The first party, numbering about fifteen families, under the leadership of Rev. Oscar Babcock, arrived in May, 1872, only a few days after the Danish settlement mentioned.

During the year 1872, both the settlements referred to received some additions. In the fall, nearly twenty families located in the Seventh-Day settlement. During the year, the settlers of the spring built houses and broke up quite a large acreage of land. The settlers of the fall were kept busy building houses and preparing for the winter. The winter of 1872–73 was passed quite pleasantly in these lonely settlements. There was some fear of the Indians, but they did not prove dangerous.

In the spring of 1873, there was quite an extensive immigration to the county. The principal settlements were in or near the North Loup Valley. Quite a settlement, however, was started in the southwestern part of the county, on the Middle Loup River. The first settlers here were J. P. Brown, John McKellar and M. Coombs. The two first named had arrived just before the terrible snow storm in April and camped with a trapper in order to keep from freezing. During the year, several settlers followed the above-named parties into the Middle Loup Valley. There was for the first few months a great deal of fear of attacks by the Indians, but other than severe scares no damage was done by them.

The spring and summer of 1874 was noted for quite an extensive immigration to the county, and by this time there were a large number of settlers in the North Loup Valley and in many of its tributary valleys as well.

Ever since the settlement of the county there had been frequent Indian scares, but there were no hostilities shown until the year 1874, when the settlers had several fights with them, but even then in the fights they engaged in, only one was killed. He was Sergt. Donahue, of the United States Army. Owing to the Indian troubles, Gen. E. O. C. Ord, then in command of the Department of the Platte, determined to station a company of soldiers in the northern part of the county. This was done, and a military post called Fort Hartsuff was established, and work on the buildings and fortifications was commenced at once.

Early in the year 1874, the town of Ord was surveyed and building soon commenced.

In the summer of 1874, while the crops looked prosperous for a large yield and a bright future for Valley County seemed apparent, the grasshoppers came, and here, as throughout the State, they completely destroyed all growing crops. Now, indeed, the future looked dark for the settlers of the county, and a great number of them unable to stand this loss of crops, left the county, never to return; but the larger number remained, though starvation and suffering stared many in the face. Those who remained had to practice the strictest economy and endure great privations, and even then many of them would have been driven to intense suffering, if not starvation, were it not for food and clothing having been contributed by their friends and by aid societies that had been formed in the East.

FIRST THINGS.

The first sermon was preached in the county at the North Loup settlement, in May, 1872, by Rev. Oscar Babcock.

The first post office in the county was established at North Loup, in the fall of 1872, and Oscar Babcock was appointed Postmaster.

The first marriage took place in April, 1873, and was that of Nels Andersen to Miss Hannah Mortensen. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Oscar Babcock.

The first birth occurred in the spring of 1873, and was that of a child of Warren Collins.

The first death in the county was that of a young man named Gary, and occurred in the summer of 1873.

The first schoolhouse was one built of logs, in the spring of 1873, at North Loup. The first school in the county was taught here in the following summer by Miss Kate Badger, now Mrs. W. J. Holliday.

The first store in the county was established at North Loup, in the summer of 1873, by W. J. Holliday.

The first frame house in the county was erected in 1873, by Orson S. Haskell, about three miles north of Ord.

The first law-suit was tried in 1873, in the dugout residence of Peter Mortensen, and was a case of assault and battery with intent to kill. The suit was brought by Samuel Hawthorne against George McKellar, and was tried before Orson S. Haskell, Justice of the Peace.

The first newspaper in the county was established at Calamus, near Fort Hartsuff, in the fall of 1875, by W. H. Mitchell. It was called the *Valley County Herald*, and was published there for two years, when he removed it to Ord.

ORGANIZATION AND ELECTIONS.

During the winter of 1872–73, steps were taken by the settlers to secure the organization of the county. Early in the year 1873, an act passed the Legislature permitting its organization. On the 17th day of February, 1873, Gov. Robert W. Furnas issued a proclamation ordering an election to be held at the residence of George Larkin, on the 18th day of March, 1873. H. A. Babcock, George Larkin and A. G. Post, were appointed Judges, and A. L. Clark and H. Collins, Clerks of Election.

On the day appointed the organic election was held, and resulted in the election of the following county officers: John Case, L. C. Jacobs and D. C. Bailey, Commissioners; E. D. McKenney, Clerk; Frank Curtis, Treasurer; W. D. Long, Judge; H. A. Babcock, Sheriff; Thomas McDowell, Surveyor; and Charles Badger, Superintendent of Schools. The county seat was located on the site of the present village of Ord, though the name was not selected until some time after.

The first regular election after the organization of the county, took place in October, 1873, and resulted in the election of L. C. Jacobs, John Case, and R. W. Bancroft, Commissioners; W. D. Long, Clerk; E. D. McKenney, Treasurer; Oscar Babcock, Judge; H. A. Babcock, Sheriff; Thomas McDowell, Surveyor; and Charles Badger, Superintendent of Schools.

On August 25, 1874, a special election was held for the purpose of voting on a proposition to vote $6,000 bonds for the building of a bridge across the North Loup, at Ord. The proposition was carried by a vote of forty-five for, and thirty-six against. The bonds were issued and the bridge commenced soon after, and in due time was completed. Before the completion of this bridge almost all communication between the settlers on the east and west sides of the river was cut off, as the fording of the North Loup was very difficult and dangerous.

At the regular election on October 13, 1874, R. W. Bancroft was elected Commissioner; Peter Mortensen, Treasurer, and M. Coombs, Surveyor.

At the annual election on October 12, 1875, M. Coombs, A. S. Adams and C. H. Wood, were elected Commissioners; Thomas Tracy, Judge; N. B. Goodenow, Sheriff; H. A. Babcock, Clerk; Peter Mortensen, Treasurer; Oscar Babcock, Superintendent of Schools; Charles Webster, Surveyor; and Charles Badger, Coroner.

In 1876, the court house, a very small one-story building, was erected at Ord, the county seat. It is the same building now occupied by the county officers. The same year Fort Hartsuff was completed. The fort was built at a great cost to the Government, there having been some very fine buildings erected. During the time work was going on at the fort, and as long as the soldiers were stationed there, quite a settlement formed around it. There was a temporary town called Calamus one-half a mile from the fort, which at one time did a great deal of business, but in 1880 the post was abandoned, and these temporary settlers left the country, but the farmers and stock-raisers remained. The first term of District Court for the county was held at Ord, in August, 1876, Judge Thomas L. Griffey presided. On November 7, 1876, Oscar Babcock was elected Commissioner.

At the regular election of November 12, 1877, H. A. Babcock was elected Clerk; Byron K. Johnson, Commissioner; P. Mortensen, Treasurer; Hermon Weston, Judge; H. W. Nelson, Surveyor; M. Coombs, Superintendent of Schools, and E. D. McKenney, Coroner.

The election of November, 1878, resulted in the election of Oscar Babcock to the Legislature, for the large Forty-fifth Representative District, of which Valley County forms a part. A. V. Bradt and W. B. Kewn were elected Commissioners, and John Moore, Surveyor.

At the general election on November 4, 1879, B. H. Johnson was elected Commissioner; H. A. Babcock, Clerk; Peter Mortensen, Treasurer; Herbert Thurston, Sheriff; S. S. R. Maine, Judge; H. W. Nelson, Surveyor, and M. Coombs, Superintendent.

At the regular election in November, 1880, H. C. Perry was elected Commissioner.

In the spring of 1881, the rapid settlement and improvement of the county again commenced, and by this time its future prosperity began to be assured.

The regular election on November 8, 1881, resulted in the election of H. A. Babcock, Clerk; Peter Mortensen, Treasurer; John Mosher, Judge; Herbert Thurston, Sheriff; John F. Kates, Superintendent of Schools; Charles J. Nelson, Surveyor; E. D. McKenney, Coroner, and Arthur C. Lapham, Commissioner.

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTY.

The season of 1875 was a dull one, owing to the crop failure of the year before. The remaining settlers planted another crop, but the yield was light. The prospects for those who depended on crop-raising alone, were thus far very unfavorable.

In 1876, a town called Vinton was projected on the prairie, about seven miles southwest from Ord. In 1877, there was but little done, but early in 1878, H. W. Nelson established a newspaper there, and called it the *Valley County Courier*. For about six months, he published the paper and did all he could to induce settlement in the proposed town of Vinton, when he became discouraged and moved his paper to Ord. On November 18, 1878, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company donated the town site of Vinton, but the place never made a town of any great size.

From the time of the grasshopper visitation in the summer of 1874 until the spring of 1878, the settlement of the county advanced but little. For the years of 1875 and 1876, the yield of crops was light, but in 1877, large crops were raised, and once again was the attention of those seeking homes in the West called to Valley County. In 1878, there was a very great immigration to the county, and a large acreage was added to the cultivated lands of the county. Large crops were raised in 1878.

In 1879, the county continued to improve rapidly, and the settlement extended throughout all the valleys. The yield of all kinds of crops was again a large one. Further than the steady progress of settlement and improvements, no remarkable events took place.

In 1880, the immigration to the county was kept up. By June 1, the population was 2,824, and by the 1st of the next January, it was nearly 3,000. The best land of the county was now fast being taken up and rapidly being opened up to farmers.

In 1882, the progress of the county continued, and it now has a population of nearly 4,000. The valley lands are well settled, and a great many large and productive farms have been opened up. Everything now looks prosperous for the future of Valley County, and there is no reason why immigration should cease until all the vacant lands of the county are occupied.

The soil of Valley County has been found well adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain. Stock-raising is particularly profitable, owing to the great extent of grazing land, which is covered with the richest of grasses. The farmers are fast realizing that a combination of crop and stock-raising pays the best, and are getting around them small herds of cattle and sheep.

Since the organization of the county, there have been but few crimes of any consequence. The only homicide occurred in June, 1881, when, as the result of a quarrel between two Danes, one of them, Nels Godfredtsen, shot and killed A. Thensen.

ORD.

This town is the county seat of Valley County, and is situated on the left bank of the North Loup River, not far from the center of the county. Its location is a very pleasant one, on the second bottoms of the river. As yet, the town has no railroad facilities, and is forty-five miles distant from St. Paul, the nearest railroad point. A railroad has, however, been surveyed up the North Loup River through Ord, and the grade has been built as far as North Loup, and it is expected that the road will be extended and trains be running into Ord within the next year.

EARLY HISTORY.

The history of Ord may be said to begin at the time of the organic election of the county, in March, 1873, when the county seat was located there. It was some time, however, before anything was done toward starting a town, and the county records were kept at the residences of the county officers.

The town was laid out early in 1874, by Haskell Brothers and Robbins, who had purchased the land for the town site from the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company. About this time, Gen. E. O. C. Ord, who was in command of the Military Department of the Platte, made a trip up the valley for the purpose of selecting the location for Fort Hartsuff, and it was decided to name the new town Ord, in honor of him. For a long time, however, the town site was known among the settlers as "Chin City." At the time Ord was laid out as a town, the only house anywhere near the town site was that of A. T. Stacy, who lived on an adjoining section. Within the first year of the history of the town, a post office called Ord was established on the farm of A. T. Stacy, who was appointed Postmaster. About the same time, a schoolhouse was built there.

In May, 1875, the town was carefully laid out by a surveyor, and the plat filed in the office of the County Clerk.

The first building erected was the present court house, which was completed in February, 1876.

In the spring of 1876, Herbert Thurston, now County Sheriff, built the first residence. In the fall of 1876, S. S. Haskell, father of the Haskell brothers, who laid out the town, moved to Ord from his farm on the east side of the river, and opened up the sale of general merchandise in the schoolhouse. He also at once began the erection of the building now known as the Ord City Hotel. Later in the season, this was completed, and he moved his stock of goods into it, and used it not only as a store, but also as the post office and hotel.

No further improvement was made in the town until the fall of 1877, when W. H. Mitchell moved his paper, the *Valley County Herald*, from Calamus, and began its publication in a small log building he had removed from the above-named place, which had until this time, on account of its location near Fort Hartsuff, been the principal town of the county. During the year 1878, there was quite a large immigration to the county, and Ord began to grow quite rapidly. In the spring, E. S. Harter moved his small stock of goods over from Springdale Post Office, and built a store twenty-two by forty feet in size, two stories high, and put in a large stock of general merchandise, hardware and drugs. Herman Westover, an attorney, moved here from Calamus and erected a dwelling. W. A. Hobson and L. E. Post each erected blacksmith shops and dwellings. W. H. Mitchell sold the *Valley County Herald* to J. C. Lee, then built a dwelling and began the practice of law. In September, H. W. Nelson moved his paper, the *Valley County Courier*, from Vinton. There were now two newspapers until the *Herald* failed, in November.

The same year, Z. K. Ferguson moved from Calamus and built a dwelling and store, and opened a stock of general merchandise.

On February 3, 1879, J. H. Capron purchased the *Courier*, and established the *Valley County Journal*. In March, the *Journal* office was burned, but the rest of the town was saved. Early in the year, Case & Mortensen built and opened the first hardware store in the county. J. H. Collins built a small shop, which was occupied by himself and John A. Bales as a harness shop. S. L. R. Maine moved from his farm near Calamus and put up a residence. H. M. Deegan moved his building from Calamus and erected it in Ord. Copp & Westover erected a law office opposite the court house. H. W. Nelson built a livery and feed stable, the first in the town. A new *Journal* printing office was erected. H. A. Babcock and S. S. Haskell each built large residences. M. E. Getter and J. H. Collins also erected residences that year.

LATER IMPROVEMENTS.

In 1880, the little village began to make rapid progress indeed. So great was the improvement that it is impossible to mention it in detail. About thirty-five buildings were put up. Over one-half of these were business houses. The total value of buildings erected that year is estimated at $21,225. The population had by the end of the year increased to upward of 250.

During the years 1881 and 1882, Ord continued to progress steadily, and its population will number about 500. All branches of business are well represented, and the trade of the town is in a prosperous condition. On November 8, 1881, bonds amounted to $5,000, were voted to the Union Pacific Railroad for the purpose of securing the early building of the railroad up the North Loup Valley.

In 1881, the entire town was threatened with destruction by fire. Though the village was saved, the livery stable of H. W. Nelson was burned to the ground.

In the spring of 1882, a fire broke out on the south side of the public square. It was caused by a defective flue. Before it could be stopped, several buildings, including the office of Judge Herman Westover, were completely destroyed.

Ord was incorporated as a village on June 28, 1881. The following is the first Board of Trustees appointed on the above date by the County Commissioners: H. G. Rodgers, S. S. Haskell, B. C. White, R. F. Milford and H. W. Nelson.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Manufactures.—The Ord Flouring and Grist Mill was commenced in the year 1880 and completed early in 1881, by R. F. Milford. It was built at a cost of $5,000, and for the quality of flour manufactured, it is second to none in the State.

In 1880, John Drake & Co., started a brick yard, and the first year about 100,000 bricks were manufactured, since which time the yard has been kept up and a very superior quality of brick is made.

Banks.—The Valley County Bank was established in October, 1880. A general banking and collection business is done. The affairs of the bank are in a prosperous condition. J. D. Bacon is President, and Frederick L. Harris, Cashier.

The Ord City Bank was established and commenced business on March, 15, 1882. A general loan and collection business is done, and the bank starts in with very favorable prospects. H. C. Metcalf is President, and George A. Perceval, Cashier.

Hotels.—Besides the restaurants and boarding-houses the hotels are two in number. The Ord City House is the old hotel built by S. S. Haskell, and is now owned and operated by James Dies, who keeps a good hotel.

The Satterlee House, E. D. Satterlee, Proprietor, is centrally located, is well kept, and is doing a good business.

Churches.—The different church societies are represented by the Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian and Seventh-day Baptist denominations. The two first named have capacious and comfortable houses of worship, which were completed in the spring of 1882. All these societies are liberally supported by the moral and intelligent citizens of Ord.

Schools.—The Ord school is provided with able instructors, and is well sustained by the intelligent and education-loving citizens. One of the first things looked to in the foundation of the town was a good school, and no money or labor has been spared to make it such a one.

Societies.—Ord Lodge, No. 90, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, have an organization of over fifty members. The society owns a hall and are in a prosperous condition. The order was organized in December, 1880, with thirty-six members. W. J. Wilson was the first Noble Grand.

Foote Post, No. 40, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized late in the year 1880, with W. H. Williams Post Commander.

Pilot Lodge, No. 57, Independent Order of Good Templars, organized at a quite early date. They have a large and working membership.

Newspapers.—The *Valley County Journal* is published here by Capron & Wolf. It is a bright and well edited weekly, Republican in politics, and a five-column quarto in size. The *Journal* was founded in February, 1879, by J. H. Capron, who had purchased the *Courier* and changed the name, and published it but a few weeks until his office was burned, when the paper discontinued for a short time, until a new office could be fitted up. Since that time the *Journal* has continued to be published. In August, 1881, Charles E. Wolf purchased a half-interest in the paper.

J. H. Capron came to Nebraska in September, 1874, and located at Fort Hartsuff, where he was Quartermaster clerk until December, 1875, when he went to Manitowoc, Wis., and took charge of a newspaper published there until February, 1878, when he again entered in Government employ in Wyoming Territory until December, when he located at Ord, and soon afterward started the *Journal*. He was born in Beloit, Wis., September 14, 1856. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the Freeport, Ill., *Journal*, beginning in 1871, and remaining until going to Fort Hartsuff, Neb. He was married February 15, 1882, to Miss Mary F. Ramsey.

Charles E. Wolf, the junior editor of the *Journal*, came to Nebraska in June, 1881, and in August he purchased a half-interest in the *Journal*. He was born in Freeport, Ill., March 8, 1855. He learned his trade in the office of the Freeport *Journal*, beginning in 1872, and working there until he removed to Ord.

The Ord *Weekly Quiz* is a bright and sparkling paper, Republican in politics, and was founded on April 6, 1882, by Will Haskell, of Chicago. The paper starts out with good prospects for future success.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

H. A. BABCOCK, County Clerk Valley County and dealer in real estate, B. & M. R. R. lands, etc., first came to Nebraska May 15, 1872. Located on a homestead nine miles southeast of Ord Village, Section 2, Town 18, Range 13, 160 acres, sixty-five of which are under cultivation. He farmed five years. Also owns 160 acres in Myra Valley, and one-half interest in 160 acres on Section 28, Town 19, Range 13; 160 acres one and a quarter miles from the village of Ord on the southwest quarter of Section 17, Town 19, Range 14; and forty acres on Section 2, northeast quarter of northeast quarter, Town 18, Range 13; also village property. Was elected County Clerk in the fall of 1876. Elected first Sheriff of Valley County March 18, 1873. He has been re-elected County Clerk three successive terms. Mr. B. is one of the first settlers in Ord. Born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., May 19, 1842. Parents moved to Rock County, Wis., in 1845. Lived there until 1849, and moved to Waushara County, Wis. Enlisted in the spring of 1864, in Company G, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Was Sergeant Major. Mustered out in Washington, D. C., July 27, 1865. Went to Albert Lea, Minn., and engaged in photographing a year. Then farmed six years in Brookfield, Linn Co., after which he went to Nebraska. Married August 26, 1868, to Miss Retta O. Bristol, of Kenosha County, Wis. They have two children—Everett C. and Royal O. Mr. B. is a member of Commodore Foote Post, No. 40, of Ord, Neb.

D. C. BELL, firm D. C. Bell & Co., dealers in all kinds of lumber and building material, opened the business in Ord November 1, 1880. F. O. Bell, of York, Neb., is the other member of the firm. D. C. Bell first located in Aurora, Neb., with a brother, J. H. Bell, for whom he clerked a year. Then clerked in York about eight months. Then went into the lumber business in Hampton until he came to Ord and opened the above. Born in Westmoreland County, Penn., July 19, 1855. Parents moved to Ohio when he was an infant, where they lived ten years; then to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and lived until he came to Nebraska. Married in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, January, 1879, to Miss Frances E. Day, of Wisconsin. They have one son—Clark E. Bell.

JOHN CASE, Postmaster, took charge of the office August 11, 1881. He first came to Nebraska in the spring of 1872, and took a homestead in June of the same year, on Section 32, Town 20, consisting of 160 acres. In the spring of 1854, he moved from Columbia County, Wis., to Jones County, Iowa, and kept a grocery store, in company with Lafayette Scott, in Anamosa, the county seat of Jones County, where he lived about two years, when he moved to Olmsted County, Minn., and bought a farm five miles southeast of Rochester and three miles from Marion, on the direct road between the two towns, at which place the wife of Mr. Case died in July, 1857. Mr. Case remained on his farm until the fall of 1859, when, in company with several relatives and friends, he went to Johnson County, Kan., about forty miles from Kansas City, Mo., and fifteen miles from Lawrence, Douglas Co. The summer of 1860 was the season of the hot winds and complete failure of crops in Kansas. It was also the summer of still hotter political strife, in which Lincoln was victorious and slavery received its death-knell. Combats were frequent between the pro-slavery and free State men, which frequently resulted fatally on one side. Thousands of people left Kansas, and among them Mr. Case, who went to Iowa, and settled in Jasper County early in the spring of 1861, where he remained six years, engaged in farming and making shingles. He moved from there to Harrison County, and in the spring of 1867, in company with a nephew, D. A. Post, put up a saw-mill, which he ran, in connection with farming, until the spring of 1872, when he moved to Ord, Neb. He was one of the first County Commissioners of Valley County. Served two terms. Was County Surveyor one term. Born in Ontario County, N. Y., November 19, 1819. Parents moved to Western Reserve, Huron County, Ohio, in 1824. Lived there ten years. Then moved nine miles east of Bloomington, McLean County, Ill., and lived there twelve years. Then to six miles east of Portage City, in Columbia County, Wis., and lived ten years. Then to Jasper County, Iowa, and lived there six years, following farming. Then to Harrison County, Iowa. Farmed and followed saw-milling until he came to Nebraska. Married in Columbia County, Wis., in 1854, to Miss Melissa A. Potter, of Huron County, Ohio. They have one son—Alexander H., now in Montana Territory.

E. M. COFFIN, firm of Coffin & Grimes, attorneys at law, formed the copartnership in April, 1880. They do a general law and real estate collection and chattel loan business, fire insurance, etc. He first came to St. Paul, Neb., and located in 1878, and engaged in the study and practice of law with Mr. Thomas Darnall, where he continued until January 1, 1880, and located in Ord, Neb. Admitted to the bar of the District Court in Sherman County, by Judge George Gaslin, December 19, 1879. Born in Otsego, Allegan Co., Mich., August 20, 1859; lived in his native State until 1877, attending the Otsego (Mich.) Seminary, and began the study of law in the fall of 1877, in Rochester, Olmsted Co., Minn., in the law office of Judge J. W. Fulkerson, and continued until he came to Nebraska. Married, January 29, 1882, to Miss Olive McMahon, of Ord, Neb. Mr. C. is a member of I. O. O. F., of Ord, Neb.

L. A. ELLIS, firm of L. A. Ellis & Co., dealers in hardware, stoves and tinware, and trapper's supplies, etc. Opened trade in September, 1881; carries a stock of $3,500. He first came to Omaha, Neb., in 1870, and was book-keeper for the firm of Irwin & Ellis, the latter of the firm was the brother; was in the employ of the above firm ten years; spent one year in the Eastern States. Came to Ord and opened trade. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 12, 1850.

J. B. GILLESPIE, proprietor of livery, sale and feed stables, began the business in Ord in April, 1881; keeps about twenty head of horses; owns a barn 30x60 feet, and cost about $800. He operates Mail Route No. 34,144, between St. Paul and the Forks Post Office, sixty-five miles' run. He first located at Coatsfield, Howard Co., Neb., 1871; drove a team for the United States Government two seasons; then went with a surveying party 150 miles northwest of St. Paul, the season of 1873. Married in the fall of 1873, to Miss Anna Eliza Cook, of Dubuque County, Iowa. They have three sons—Harry A., Lewis O. and Raymond. Born in Dubuque County, Iowa, January 1, 1850. Is a member of I. O. O. F., Ord Lodge, No. 90. Was County Commissioner of Howard County three years. Is at present a member of the Village Board.

H. M. GRIMES, firm of Coffin & Grimes, attorneys at law, collecting agents and dealers in real estate, insurance agents, etc. Mr. G. first came to Nebraska in April, 1880, locating in Ord; formed the above copartnership in May, 1880. Born in Russellville, Putnam Co., Ind., November 4, 1852; he lived in his native State until the fall of 1876. He began the study of law in July, 1875, in the law office of Thomas Hannah, of Greencastle, Ind., now Lieutenant Governor of Indiana. He continued in the latter office several months, and went to Iowa City, Iowa. Entered the State University of that city, and graduated from the Law Department in June, 1877. Began the practice of his chosen profession in Bedford, Iowa, where he continued until he came to Nebraska. Married in Bedford, in October, 1880, to Miss Mary McCracken, of the latter place. Mr. G. is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Ord, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Bedford, Iowa.

DR. F. D. HALDEMAN, physician and surgeon, came to Omaha, Neb., in July, 1880. Attended the Omaha Medical College; was assistant to Dr. S. D. Mercer for U. P. R. R. Hospital; he continued in this labor until he came to Ord, and formed a copartnership with Dr. J. M. Klinker. Was born in Muscatine County, Iowa, October 2, 1859, and lived in his native State until he came to Nebraska. He began the study of medicine in 1877, entering the office of Dr. W. S. Gibbs, of Downey, Iowa, where he continued until the fall of 1878. He then entered the United States Medical College in Iowa City, Iowa; took one course; taught school, etc. Graduated from the Omaha Medical College in March, 1882; was chosen valedictorian of the class.

FRED L. HARRIS, proprietor of the Valley County Bank, where a regular banking business is transacted; opened for business October 1, 1880, being the first bank opened in Valley County. Deposits equal $15,000. Mr. Harris located in Lincoln, Neb., with his parents in 1872. Attended school until 1876, and then went to Friend, Saline Co., Neb., and went into the banking business under the firm name of Fred L. Harris & Co.; this he continued until 1878, and then engaged in the stock business until the summer of 1880, when he came to Ord. He was born in Boston, Mass., October 11, 1857.

DR. JOSEPH M. KLINKER, physican and surgeon, first came to Nebraska in 1872, and located in Dannebrog, Howard County. Practiced medicine until April, 1880, then came to Ord and continued his practice; born in Lancaster, Ohio, May 30, 1838; lived in native State until 1844; family then moved to Oskaloosa, Iowa. He lived on a farm until twenty-one years of age; began the study of medicine in 1862 with Dr. D. W. Robinson, of Montezuma, Iowa; enlisted August, 1862, in Company B, Fortieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry; participated in siege of Vicksburg, Satartia, Miss., and battles near Little Rock, and capture of latter city. All battles in campaigns of Trans-Mississippi, Indian Territory, etc. Mustered out August, 1865, then resumed the study of medicine, attending private medical schools; graduated from Oskaloosa Medical School of Iowa, and practiced in Mahaska County, Iowa, until he came to Nebraska; married in Oskaloosa in 1866, to Miss Cora J. Fry, of latter place. They have two children—Mable and John. He is a member Commodore Foote Post, No. 40, G. A. R., also Examining Surgeon for pensions.

D. J. MARTZ, firm of Martz & Williams, attorneys at law. D. J. Martz first came to Valley County, Neb., and located at Ord in March, 1880, and continued the practice of law; was born in Somerset County, Penn., on Mason & Dixon's line, November 18, 1850; entered the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, in spring of 1871, attending nine months, then went to Butler County, Iowa; read and practiced law until 1880; admitted to the bar in 1872; admitted to the bar of the District Court at Ord in September, 1880; married in Butler County, Iowa, in 1873, to Miss Sarah Hart, of Butler County; have three children—Warren E., John M. and Lewis M. Mr. Martz is a member of Masonic Order, Alpha Lodge, No. 326. The above law firm have been employed in several important law cases, among which are Greeley County vs. B. & M. R. R., recovery delinquent taxes; Greeley County; United States, John Sheldon, etc.

R. F. MILFORD, of the firm of R. F. Milford & Co., proprietors Ord City grist and flouring mills. The mills were erected in the summer of 1880; began operations January, 1881; size 20x30 feet, two and one-half stories high; built of wood. There are two runs of stone for grinding wheat and one for feed. The mill has a capacity of grinding 300 bushels of wheat in twenty-four hours, and 200 bushels of feed. There is seven feet fall; cost of the structure is somewhat over $6,000, and is located on North Loup River. Mr. Milford first located in Ord in 1880. He was born near Parker City, Penn., June 28, 1845; was raised on a farm and lived in his native State until coming to Nebraska. He was married in Pennsylvania December 5, 1872, to Miss Sarah A. Robb, of North Washington, Penn. They have three children—Ione, Ola and Lena D. The above mills are owned by R. F. & G. W. Milford, brothers, and operated by R. F. Milford.

PETER MORTENSEN, County Treasurer, came to Valley County in April, 1872, and entered the northeast quarter of Section 8, Town 19, Range 14, where he erected the first house in the county, being one-half dug-out and one-half log. Said house served as Treasurer's office until the spring of 1876, as the first schoolhouse in Ord District, and the first trial held in the county being an assault and battery case of Sam. Hawthorne, vs. John McKellor, was held in the same house. Mr. Mortensen was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1874, and by re-election has held the office since. He was born in Denmark October 8, 1844; came to America in June, 1870; was married February 16, 1873, to Miss Jennie H. Williams, of West Paw Paw, Lee Co., Ill.

HENRY W. NELSON, dealer in general line household furniture, opened trade in January, 1882; carries a stock of $570. His parents located in Omaha in 1862, where he lived with them for twelve years. He learned to be pressman in the Omaha *Bee* office, and in 1874 he came to Valley County, Neb., and located a homestead and timber claim containing 320 acres, seven miles south of Ord, on Section 10, Town 18, Range 15, sixty acres of which are under cultivation. He was born in Sweden March 5, 1852; came to America with his parents in 1862. He was married in Ord, August 8, 1879, to Miss Lura Abel, a native of Ohio. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Ord. He has been County Surveyor of Valley County for five years; edited the *Valley County Courier* one and a half years, beginning in 1878.

A. M. ROBBINS, attorney at law, was born in McHenry County, Ill., in 1840. Shortly after this his folks moved to Boone County Ill., where he lived on a farm until the spring of 1866, when he struck out for himself. Going to De Kalb County in same State, he continued to work by the month as a farm hand until the spring of 1868, when he entered the Teacher's Institute and Classical Seminary of East Paw Paw, Ill., and commenced a course of studies. He continued his attendance at the institute (with the exception of winters when he was teaching) until July 4, 1873, when he graduated and had conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Science. A few weeks after he graduated, he commenced the study of law in the office of A. K. Truesdell, of Dixon, Ill., and was admitted to practice in the fall of 1875, before the Supreme Court of that State, and in December of the same year was admitted to practice at Omaha. On January 1, 1876, he opened an office at Papillion, Neb., and soon accumulated a successful and lucrative practice. He continued in practice there until April, 1881, when he moved to Ord. He now has a large and lucrative practice, and bids fair to make his influence felt throughout the State. He was married in 1873, to Miss Cynthia C. Haskell, a resident of De Kalb County, Ill., who also is a graduate of the Classical Institute, of Paw Paw, Ill. Mr. Robbins is largely interested in real estate in and around Ord. He being one of the original proprietors of the town. Any business intrusted to his care will receive prompt and safe adjustment.

A. D. ROBINSON, general dealer in agricultural implements, began the business February 1, 1882, and keeps all kinds of implements and machinery. He first located on a homestead in Howard County in April, 1878, and farmed two and a half years; then moved to St. Paul and engaged in the implement business during the season of 1881, then to Ord. He was born in Tekonsha, Mich., October 16, 1850; lived in his native State until he came to Nebraska. He was married in Marshall, Mich., 1873, to Miss Estella I. Bickford, of Hemeoye Falls, N. Y. They have one daughter—Grace. Mr. R. is a member of St. Paul Lodge, No. 82, A., F. & A. M.

H. G. ROGERS, dealer in general merchandise, opened business in April, 1881, and carries a stock of $7,000 in a general line of merchandise. He first came to Nebraska in the spring of 1876, and clerked in Seward a year; then began business in Aurora under the firm name of Rogers & Co., and continued three years. The firm was known as Rogers Bros., one and a half years of the time. He then located in Ord, Neb., and began business. He was born in Walden, Caledonia Co., Vt., February 2, 1852; lived in his native State until 1871, and went to Colorado, where he engaged in mining until he returned to Nebraska. He was married in Aurora, Neb., in 1880, to Miss Jessie Wheeler, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one son—Hollis Frank. Mr. R. is a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 68, A., F. & A. M.

EDWARD D. SATTERLEE, was born in Ireland, and went to Brazil, South America, working as machinist. He came to the United States in 1868, and engaged in the drug business in Michigan for about two and a half years, then went back to South America, joining the army of Gen. Mitre, in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; was promoted a Lieutenant in the French Argentine Regiment of Zouaves, and after the regiment was captured by Gen. Rosso, at Entre Rios, he escaped to Mendoza and from thence to Paraguay. He again came to the United States in 1875, enlisting in the regular army in Company K, Fourteenth United States Infantry; served five years on the frontier, over four years as a non-commissioned officer; was mustered out at Bear River, Colo., May 27, 1880; came to Ord and built a hotel—the Satterlee House. He engaged in the drug business in Ord in 1880 and the summer of 1881. He is now running one of the best hotels in Northwestern Nebraska.

JOSEPH SLOBODNY, firm of Wacek & Slobodny, dealers in all kinds of farm implements, machinery, and dealers in grain. Opened business in Ord, January, 1882. Mr. S. first located in St. Paul, Howard County, in April, 1876; farmed and clerked in a store until he came to Ord and began the above business. Born in Bohemia, Europe, March 19, 1860; came to America in 1865, with his parents, and settled near Prague, Minn., where he lived until he came to Nebraska.

G. H. STOVER, dealer in general merchandise, opened trade June 1, 1882; carries stock of $7,000 in general merchandise. He first located in Lincoln, Neb., in the spring of 1872; clerked in a grocery store for two years; farmed two years, and then worked as a carpenter for A. & N R. R., in Atchison, Kan., a year; then returned to Lincoln, Neb., and clerked in a grocery store four years; then came to Ord and kept the Satterlee Hotel eight months, previous to entering into the above business. He was born in Newburg, Cumberland Co., Penn., October 11, 1856, and lived in his native State until he came to Nebraska.

HERBERT THURSTON, Sheriff of Valley County, first settled three miles northeast of Ord on a pre-emption claim in May, 1873, and farmed three years; then moved into the village and opened the first blacksmith shop in Ord in 1876, which business he continued until he was elected Sheriff in the fall of 1879; was re-elected to the same in the fall of 1881. He was born in Franklin County, Me., August 14, 1850, and lived in his native State until 1853. His parents then moved to Waushara County, Wis. He was raised on a farm, and learned his trade in the village of Richford, Waushara County. He was married in Waushara County, Wis., in 1871, to Miss Almena A. Holcomb, a native of Steuben County, N. Y. They have two children—Mary and Ray L. Mr. T. is a member of the Ord Lodge, No. 90, I. O. O. F., and Treasurer of the same.

HOMER A. WALKER, dealer in drugs, stationery, notions, etc., opened trade July 1, 1881; carries a stock of $2,000 in a general line of drugs, etc. He first located at Seward, Seward Co., Neb., in the fall of 1868, with his parents (his father, Dr. L. Walker, was engaged in the drug trade), and obtained a knowledge of pharmacy in the store of his father, remaining until March, 1877. Then opened business in the drug trade at Aurora, Hamilton Co., Neb., where he continued until he came to Ord. Was born near Mt. Vernon, Ohio, August 20, 1854, the family then moved to Illinois, and lived some time in that State; then to Monmouth, Iowa, and other places in the same State. Married in Lincoln, Neb., December 18, 1879, to Miss Kate E. Stover, of Newburg, Penn. They have one son—George Elmer. Mr. W. is a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 68, A., F. & A. M.

B. C. WHITE, dealer in general merchandise, opened trade in Ord in June, 1881; carries a stock of $5,000. He came to Ord in the fall of 1880, and engaged in the live-stock business. Now owns a large stock ranch fifty miles above Ord on North Loup River, where he has at present 500 head of cattle. Owns 1,120 acres of fine, grazing lands. He began the latter business in the spring of 1879. He first came to Nebraska in 1859, and followed freighting from Plattsmouth, Neb., to Denver, Colo., and, in 1861, enlisted in the Indian volunteer service on the frontier; traveled extensively in Dakota, Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming for five years, being a member of Company L, Seventh Regular Iowa Cavalry, and participated in many skirmishes; mustered out in June, 1866, and lived in Iowa City and Muscatine three years. Returned to Nebraska and located at Valley, Douglas County, and engaged in mercantile and stock business ten years. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 8, 1840. Married in Muscatine, Iowa, in 1867, to Miss Louisa Gillis, a native of Tennessee. They have four daughters and one son—Cora M., Jennie B., George B., Lydia E. and Maggie E., the two latter by a second wife. He is a member and Adjutant of Commodore Foote Post, No. 40, G. A. R.; also I. O. O. F., No. 90, of Ord, Neb. First wife died in 1877; again married in 1879, to Miss Ella E. Patton, of Iowa City, Iowa.

J. C. WHITE, dealer in general stock merchandise, opened trade January 1, 1882; carries a stock of about $5,000, with an average cash trade of $2,000 per month; born in Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., April 27, 1836; lived in native State seventeen years; parents then moved to Berlin, Wis.; the family were reared on a farm. Mr. J. C. White worked as a farm hand by the month; clerked in one general store in Berlin, Wis., thirteen years, then located in Independence, Kan.; dealt in real estate three years; kept a general store in Kaneyville, Kan., one and one-half years, then opened the first store in Jonesburg, Kan., which latter place he gave its name; kept store four years, after which he came to Ord; married in Berlin County, Wis., 1867, to Miss Mary Sorrensen, of Copenhagen, Denmark; have two children—Mary L. and Frank B.

W. H. WILLIAMS, of the firm of Martz & Williams, attorneys at law, collecting, etc., first located in Ord in the spring of 1880 and formed the above copartnership. He was born in Henry County, Ky., September 6, 1840, and lived in his native State until October, 1855, when he moved to Manhattan, Kan.; was raised on a farm. He enlisted in the spring of 1861 in Company G, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Magnolia Hill, Raymond, Champion Hill and the siege of Vicksburg; was Second Lieutenant of his company and was promoted to First Lieutenant; was appointed Brevet Captain and Brevet Major, holding the latter until he was mustered out May 20, 1866. He then engaged in horticulture in Kansas five years, then went to Santa Barbara, Cal., and prospected in many places on the Pacific coast; returned to Washington County, Iowa, and began the study of law in 1875; was admitted to the bar in 1877; began the practice of law in Monroe, Iowa; continued until he came to Clay County, Neb., practicing a few months, then to Ord; admitted to the bar in the District Court in Geneva, Neb., in the fall of 1879.

NORTH LOUP.

This thriving village is situated on the level bottom lands in the valley of Mira Creek and North Loup River, on the west side of the river, and near where Mira Creek flows into it. Around North Loup is the most fertile land of the county. The town is settled by a moral and industrious class of people. The business men are enterprising, and are securing a large trade from the country naturally tributary to it.

It was at and around this town that the Wisconsin colony of Seventh-Day Baptists selected a location in the fall of 1871, where they moved to in May, 1872. During the first two years of the settlement of the county, the North Loup settlement was the only settlement, except the small one on Dane Creek, in the county, and even since that time it has had the largest number of permanent settlers around it of any point in the county.

The settlement was formed by the religious society above mentioned, for the purpose of separating themselves from those who celebrated the first day of the week as the Sabbath, and thus avoid the confusion that always exists where one portion of the people observe one day of the week for rest, and the other portion observe another. The leaders of this society thought that if they could select a home on the frontier and form a large colony of their own church people, they would escape the annoyance to which they had before been subjected. Among the leaders of this colony were Dr. Charles Badger, Rev. Oscar Babcock, A. H. Davis and C. P. Rood, whose names have since become closely identified with the progress of the county.

EARLY HISTORY.

The colony settled on the richest bottom lands of the Loup and Mira Valleys, and, during the first summer, they lived here without the advantage of a school, post office or store. In the fall of 1872, however, a post office called North Loup was established, and Rev. Oscar Babcock, the pastor and leader of the colony, appointed Postmaster. The following winter was spent in hauling logs. In the spring, a dug-out fourteen feet square was constructed for a schoolhouse, in which school was taught in the summer of 1873, by Miss Kate Badger, now Mrs. W. J. Holliday. The first schoolhouse was built of cedar logs, and finished about January 1, 1874. This was upon Mr. O. Babcock's homestead, near the present site of the town. The following fall, W. J. Holliday started a store on his homestead, within a quarter of a mile from the present town site.

There was no desire on the part of the colonists to build up a town, but, as soon as the store, post office and schoolhouse were built, this naturally formed the center of attraction, and settlement was drawn around them. When the grasshoppers came, in 1874, there were prospects for North Loup soon making considerable of a village, but, from the destruction of crops, everything came to a standstill.

When, in 1878, the immigration to the county began on quite a large scale, the village again began to grow, and increased steadily, until, in June, 1880, it had a population of sixty. During the next year, it continued to grow, and, in the fall of 1881, the railroad question was agitated. North Loup voted bonds to the amount of $4,000 to aid in the construction of the road, and the grade was at once begun, and, by the spring of 1882, had been completed from St. Paul to North Loup.

As soon as work on the railroad commenced, there was a rush of settlers to North Loup, and soon a large number of buildings were being erected. The town has doubled in size, and the population may be estimated as a little more than two hundred.

Though the Baptist colony did not become separated from other settlers, as they at first desired, their church has prospered here, and has a membership of nearly two hundred.

The school which the early settlers labored so manfully to establish has always been well supported, and great care is taken to secure good instructors.

All branches of business are well represented, and trade is good. The citizens are moral, intelligent and energetic. The town is fast building up, and, with the advent of the railroad, North Loup has certainly bright prospects of becoming one of the larger towns in the North Loup Valley.

The first marriage in the county, that of Nels Andersen and Miss Martha Mortensen, occurred at North Loup in July, 1873. This couple were married in a cedar log house, without floor or doors, by the pioneer minister, Mr. Babcock. The bride was a sister of the present County Treasurer.

The first death in North Loup was that of Jehiel Taylor, occurring in December, 1873.

The first sermon preached in the town was by Elder Oscar Babcock, in May, 1872, in the open air, without tent or other shelter for his small congregation.

This colony organized a Seventh-Day Baptist Church, in the winter of 1873. It has always been a thriving organization, and now has a membership of 150.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES W. ALLEN, attorney at law and dealer in real estate, first came to Nebraska March 15, 1882, finally locating in North Loup in May, 1882, where he engaged in the practice of law and dealing in real estate. He was born in Lorain County, Ohio, December 3, 1854. He lived in his native state until 1860, when he, with his parents, moved to Franklin County, Ill. He lived there two years and then returned to his native State, where he resided until 1878. He entered Oberlin College in 1874; graduated, after taking a classical course in 1878. He studied law in the office of William A. Harris, a brother-in-law, then District Attorney of San Bernardino County, Cal. He was admitted to the bar of the District Court of said county in 1879, and to the Supreme Court of California in 1880, where he practiced until he came to Nebraska. He is a member of the K. of P. Valley Lodge, No. 27, of California, and the order of the Chosen Friends Council, No. 37, of California.

OSCAR BABCOCK, Postmaster, farmer and stock-raiser, came to Valley County, Neb., and located on a homestead at what is now known as North Loup, in November, 1872. There is now a thriving village containing about five hundred people. The village was laid out by J. A. Green, under the supervision of Mr. Babcock, July 17, 1874, on the northeast quarter of Section 25, Town 18, Range 13, with an addition laid out in June, 1881, by Oscar Babcock; second addition made in May, 1882. Mr. Babcock was President of a Seventh-Day Baptist colony, which was organized in Waushara County, Wis., which colony settled in North Loup in May, 1872. Mr. B. arrived with his family in November of the same year. His wife died in Waushara, Wis., in the fall of 1872. They have four children—Edwin J., Arthur E., Myra and George J. Mr. B., with his small children settled in a dug-out fourteen feet square and lived until the summer of 1873, when he erected a red-cedar block-house. He was pastor of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church for more than five years, preaching the first sermon in a small grove on the bank of the North Loup River, in May, 1872, to a congregation of twenty-five pioneers. He was appointed agent of immigration for Valley County, and has been the means of locating over two hundred families in Valley County. He has been Postmaster since January, 1873. He now owns a timber claim of 160 acres and a one-half interest in the village site. He was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., March 15, 1834, and lived in his native State until 1849. His family then moved to Rock County, Wis., where he attended school for five years, then to Waushara County, Wis., being the first of the pioneers in the then wilds of Central Wisconsin. He is a self-educated and thoroughly practical business man. His first wife's maiden name was Metta A. Bristol, of New York State; was again married in 1877, to Miss Hattie E. Payn, of North Loup, who died in February, 1880. Mr. B. was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1865-66; was elected Probate Judge of Valley County, holding the office one term; was County Superintendent of School's one term; County Commissioner one term, and represented his district one term in the Nebraska State Legislature in 1879.

DR. CHARLES BADGER was born in Kingsbury, Washington Co., N. Y., on the 21st of March, 1824. He lived in his native State until eighteen years of age, during the last three years of which he taught in the public schools of his native town. From this time until the age of twenty-two he studied theology. From twenty-two to twenty-seven years of age, he studied medicine and clerked in a store. On June 9, 1851, he went before Drs. Johnson and Bartlett, of Milwaukee, Censors of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, and passed a medical examination, and by their recommendation received the society's diploma at the hands of Alfred L. Castleman, who was then President of the society. In the same month he commenced the practice of medicine with A. L. Castleman, at Delafield, Waukesha Co., Wis. On March 31, 1853, he was married to Samantha L. Maxson. They have two children—Katie M. and Hettie S. Badger. While living in Wisconsin, Katie married Mr. W. J. Holladay, railroad contractor. Hettie S. married James Vernon, an English gentleman. Dr. Badger graduated March 14, 1871, at the Chicago Medical College, the Medical Department of the Northwestern University receiving the College and University seals. He practiced medicine in Waukesha, Dodge, Dane and Rock Counties, Wis.; McHenry County, Ill., and Clinton County, Iowa. In the spring of 1872, he came to Valley County, Neb., and located on Section 28; broke 120 acres; took a timber claim and broke forty acres, and planted twenty trees. He practiced medicine in Valley, Sherman, Howard, Greeley and Taylor Counties for nearly eight years, when overwork and failing health compelled him to abandon it. He was appointed by the Governor to register votes of Valley County; was Coroner three terms; Justice of the Peace one term; first County Superintendent of Public Instruction for Valley County; fought through the first public highway; built the first bridge and gave to North Loup its name.

NEHEMIAH BEE, dealer in dry goods, drugs and groceries, opened business in North Loup in May, 1879. He carries a stock of about $2,000 in goods. He first came to the above village in 1878, and engaged in farming until he began trade. He owns a farm on Section 36, Town 18, Range 13—160 acres, twenty of which are under cultivation. He also owns quite an amount of village property. He was born in Doddridge County, W. Va., June 17, 1855; moved to Freeborn County, Minn., in 1865; farmed until he came to Nebraska. He was married in West Virginia, December, 1868, to Miss Celina Lowther, of Ritchie County, latter State. They have three children—Emma C., Raymond N. and Jennie L.

S. A. PARKS, dealer in real estate, wagon-maker, etc., first located in what is now known as North Loup; he bought some railroad land and engaged in farming two years, then settled in the village and kept a livery and feed stable a year, then kept a blacksmith and wagon shop. He now owns a fine stock farm on Section 14, Town 18, Range 18, containing 111 acres, forty of which are under cultivation, with ten acres of young timber. He also owns a part of the village plat. Was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., February 5, 1846; family moved to Ashland, Ohio, then to Cornwall, Canada, and from thence to St. Lawrence County, N. Y.; enlisted December, 1863, in Company H, Ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles at Winchester and Harper's Ferry, and many skirmishes; was mustered out December, 1865; went to Appleton, Wis., and attended the Lawrence University, also taught several terms of school in Minnesota; went to Chicago, Ill., and engaged in the grocery trade some time, then to the Black Hills, and to Yankton, D. T., etc. He was married in Omaha, Neb., May 15, 1878, to Miss Mary Thomas, of Elvira, Iowa. They have one daughter, Breezie Ethel.

THOMAS L. REDLON, attorney at law, first came to North Loup August 19, 1879, and taught the higher department of North Loup School, two winters and one summer, since which time he has been in the practice of law and dealing in real estate; also, Land Agent for the B. & M. R. R.; was born in Granger, Allegany Co., N. Y., October 5, 1846; lived in native State until 1855, and went with his parents to Waushara County, Wis.; lived in Plainfield until 1861; enlisted September 24, of same year, in Company E, First Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry; was on scouting duty two and a half years; re-enlisted in Eighth Wisconsin Battery; participated in the battle at Nashville in 1864; was head clerk in the office of Brig. Gen. Van Cleve; was mustered out at Milwaukee, Wis., August 10, 1865; attended school in Prairie du Chien, Wis., some time; began the study of law and was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court June 2, 1868; elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction for Crawford County, Wis., and served one term; came to Nebraska in 1874; is a member of St. Paul Lodge, No. 82, A., F. & A. M. He was married in Crawford County, Wis., 1868, to Miss Edline Richardson, of the latter county. They have four daughters—Marcella J., Minnie E., Bertha A. and Serena A.

JOHN SHELDON, dealer in general merchandise, opened business April 1, 1881; carries a stock of about $3,500; deals largely in agricultural implements. He first came to Nebraska in the fall of 1871, and located a claim three miles southeast of North Loup, consisting of 145 acres, ninety of which is now under cultivation. He also owns quite an amount of village property; moved into village in March, 1882. He first located in Scotia, Greeley County, in the spring of 1872, and engaged in the mercantile business three years; was County Treasurer of the latter county six years, being elected in the fall of 1875; was born in Germany August 31, 1846; came to America with his parents in 1854, settling in Waushara County, Wis., and lived until 1871, clerking for Oscar Babcock in a general store; came to Nebraska as one of a committee of four to locate the Dakota Colony, from Waushara County, Wis. He was married in Waushara County, September 21, 1871, to Miss Mary A. Brown, of the latter county and place. They have three children—Ida L., Irving and Lewis. The names of the committee who came to find a location for the colony were Charles P. and Herman Rood, Mansel Davis and John Sheldon. There was only one house in what is now the village of St. Paul, and only one dug-out north of that place, which constituted all the settlers in North Loup Valley.

S. C. TERRY, dealer in groceries and hardware, opened business April 8, 1882; carries a stock of about $1,200. He first located about two and a half miles southwest of North Loup on a homestead, in the spring of 1873, being the first man to locate permanently in Myra Creek Valley. He was born in Warren County, N. Y., October 17, 18[illegible]; lived in his native State until 1856; parents moved to Welton, Clinton Co., Iowa. He was raised on a farm; lived in Iowa until he came to Nebraska; was married in Valley County, Neb., in 1878, to Miss Emma Rood, of Waushara County, Wis. They have one son, Loyal Erwin. Mr. Terry and family are members of the Seven-Day Baptist Church of North Loup.

CHARLES H. WELLMAN, dealer in general merchandise, opened business May 1, 1881, at North Loup. He first came to Greeley County in the spring of 1872, and took up a homestead on Sections 31 and 32, Town 18, Range 12, consisting of 160 acres; now has seventy under cultivation; followed farming until he came to the village of North Loup; was Coroner of Greeley County six years, and Justice of the Peace two years, and a member of the first locating committee. He was born in Peru, Berkshire Co., Mass., May 8, 1842. His parents (now deceased) moved to Newton, Marquette Co., Wis. He was married in May, 1862, to Miss Mary A. Francisco, of the latter county. They have three children—Loell C., Clarence E. and Clyde.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

WASHINGTON County is situated on the eastern border of the State, midway from north to south. It is bounded on the north by Burt County, on the east by the Missouri River, on the south by Douglas County, and on the west by Dodge County, and contains 400 square miles, or 256,000 acres.

SURFACE, SOIL AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The surface of the county is beautifully diversified. The creek and river bottoms and valleys cover about thirty per cent; ten per cent is broken and bluffy, while about sixty per cent is upland or rolling prairie. The bottoms of the Missouri River along the eastern border of this county, are from three to seven miles wide; those of the Elkhorn, on its southwestern border, are from three to six, and the fertile valley of Bell Creek which flows from north to south through the county and empties into the Elkhorn, is from one to three miles in width. The county is also watered by numerous smaller streams, among which may be mentioned the Brown, Little Bell, Deer, Fish, Long, New York, North, Papillion, South, Stewart, Turkey and Walnut. The Papillion with its tributaries drains a large part of the county, and every township has running water.

The soil is exceedingly fertile throughout the county. That along the creeks and rivers is usually a dark sandy alluvium, impregnated with carbonates and phosphates, covered with vegetable mould, the whole varying from four to twenty feet in depth. The uplands, which range from fifty to 150 feet above the bottoms, are mainly a dark loam, rich in vegetable matter, from one to six feet in depth, resting upon a subsoil of light marly loam, from twenty to thirty or even sixty feet in depth, which in its turn rests on clay, gravel and sand, or rock. This "marly loam" is identical with the lacustrine deposits or loess, mistaken by the early settlers for a yellowish clay subsoil, which in the more northeastern portions of the State, along the Missouri, acquires a thickness of at least 130 feet. It is of surprising fertility throughout its entire thickness, and possesses a remarkable degree of permanence of shape or position, so that even when exposed to the sun and rain, as in railway cuts, the marks or imprints of the spade in the hands of the laborer, remain visible for years. These lacustrine deposits belong to the Champlain Epoch of the post-tertiary period in geology, and extend over most of Washington County.

The prairies are covered with a thick coat of blue-joint grass, which affords rich pasturage and nutritious hay. Tame grasses, therefore, are not necessary to successful farming, though they are preferable to blue-joint, and are being rapidly introduced. Red top, timothy, clover, both white and red, Hungarian and other grasses, including Kentucky blue-grass, all flourish—the latter especially, when started, taking possession of the soil.

Generally speaking, the native timber of this county, is not very abundant, though along the rivers and smaller streams, there are considerable forests, principally of cottonwood, with smaller quantities of ash, box elder, elm, oak, pig hickory and walnut,—the three latter kinds growing mostly along the smaller streams. This natural deficiency is, however, being to some extent supplied by the enterprise of the inhabitants of the county, who have up to the present writing (1881) planted 1,895 acres of forest trees, and twenty-five miles of hedge.

Washington County possesses but little mineral wealth, a limited amount of sand-stone, and considerable clay suitable for making bricks, are all that have so far been found.

INDIANS.

At the time of the now famous expedition of Lewis and Clarke, which was organized in 1803, but which did not start on its tour of exploration until May, 1804, the Indian nations inhabiting what is now Nebraska, were the Missouris, Otoes, Omahas, and the Pawnees. There were several other tribes, however, within the present limits of the State. Since the organization of the Territory in 1854, no tribes have made their headquarters, or have had any villages within what is now Washington County. There were a few Omahas remaining in the county until 1855, when they moved on to their present reservation in "Blackbird" County. The last Indian who died in the county was an Omaha chief by the name of Big Elk, who died and was buried in 1854, near Fort Calhoun. Yet the early history of the county is by no means devoid of interesting events, in connection with which the dusky red men performed a conspicuous part. The first important event of the kind that we shall mention, was the celebrated council held at Fort Calhoun, near the present southern boundary of the county, between Captains Lewis and Clarke on the one side, and a deputation of six chiefs from the Missouris and Otoes on the other. This council was held August 3, 1804, and established friendly relations between the expedition and the Indian nations represented thereat.

That this council was actually held on the present site of Fort Calhoun, is now generally conceded, though the early settlers of Council Bluffs, Iowa, endeavored to show that it was held where their city now stands.

In 1819 the Government established Fort Atkinson, afterward Fort Calhoun, on this same spot of ground. The fort was abandoned as a military post in 1827. The following is submitted in evidence that Fort Calhoun occupies the place of meeting between Lewis and Clarke and the Indian chiefs. It is an extract from a letter written by Father De Smet, bearing date December 9, 1867, in reply to a letter of inquiry by N. Ramsey, Secretary of the Historical Society, of St. Louis. Father De Smet writes: "During the years 1838 and 1839, I resided opposite what is now called the city of Omaha. In 1839 I stood on the bluff on which the old fort was built in 1819; some rubbish and remains of the fort were then visible, and some remaining roots of asparagus were still growing in the old garden. Fort Atkinson was located where now stands the town of Fort Calhoun, Nebraska Territory, about sixteen miles in a straight line above the city of Omaha, and forty miles by river. Mr. Cabanne's trading post was six miles by land below Fort Atkinson, and ten miles by land above where now stands Omaha City. I met

Captains Joseph and John La Barge, and proposed the question of the former site of Fort Atkinson, in order to test the accuracy of my memory, and they confirmed it in every particular."

The next event of importance in the history of the county with which the Indians were connected, was the "Pawnee War." This war occurred in the summer of 1859. At this time the Pawnee Indians occupied two villages on the south side of the Platte, about twelve miles south of Fontenelle, a small village in the western part of the county, about fifteen miles directly west of Blair, the present county seat. This "war" was caused by the robbing of a bachelor by the name of Uriah Thomas, who was living alone in a little log hut at some distance from any other house, and about twelve miles north of Fontenelle. They took from him his pocket-book containing $136, a package of valuable papers, including land warrants, drank up all his whisky, and drove off a fine yoke of oxen, leaving him locked up in his cabin. After a short time Mr. Thomas managed to liberate himself and give the alarm. In a few days afterward the people living at West Point, thirty miles to the northwest of Fontenelle, and DeWitt, six miles further up the Elkhorn, came down to Fontenelle in a body, and reported that the Pawnees in passing through their section of country, divided themselves into marauding bands, committed numerous depredations upon the settlers, burning their dwellings, destroying their furniture, driving off their stock, etc., in true Indian style. A body of armed men were soon in pursuit, and reached West Point about the middle of the afternoon of the day on which they started. Having seen no Indians, and just as they were about to return to Fontenelle, a scout reported a small body of Indians crossing the river about a mile distant. Arrangements were immediately made to capture them. The plan, however failed, and as they ran from the place of attempted ambush toward the river, they were fired upon, two or three killed and one wounded and captured. This latter one, in attempting to escape, was also shot and killed.

News of the killing of the Indians spread like wildfire throughout the Territory, and the entire country was ablaze with excitement. It was generally believed that a war of extermination would at once be inaugurated by the Pawnees against the outlying settlements. The few militia companies then organized were ordered by Governor Black to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice; the settlers along the Elkhorn flocked to Fontenelle, which village assumed the appearance of a military camp; the growing crops suffered much damage from neglect, ammunition and arms were collected, blunderbusses and sabers were furbished up, and everything made ready for an anticipated attack by the savages, 10,000 of whom were reported to be on the war path, arrayed in the most ferocious kinds of war paint and feathers. The savages failed to appear, and as a force of about 200 men had now gathered in and about Fontenelle, it was determined to cross the Elkhorn, attack the Indians wherever they might be found, and administer to them a lesson that would long live in their memories.

Governor Black accompanied the expedition and was its commander-in-chief, though the direct command devolved upon Col. (since Major General) Thayer. William Kline was Captain of the company from Fontenelle; James A. Bell, First Lieutenant and William Flack, Second Lieutenant. Captain Hazen commanded the Fremont company, J. J. Turton, that from North Bend, and Peter Reed that from Richland. Captain Bob Howard commanded the Omaha gun squad, and Lieutenant Robinson, fifty United States dragoons. The late Gen. Samuel B. Curtis accompanied the expedition, but took no active part in its management. After marching for a number of days, the Indians were overtaken. They were fully 5,000 strong, and belonged to three nations: the Omahas, Poncas and Pawnees. The Omahas were friendly, the Poncas doubtful and the Pawnees hostile. However, upon discovering the proximity of the expedition, fear seemed suddenly to take possession of the Indians (except the Omahas), and they made the most strenuous efforts to escape. After a time they were brought together, about 2,000 of them, and a parley ensued. They were given their choice of giving up the braves who had been engaged in the burning and depredations about West Point, pay the expenses of the expedition out of certain moneys due them from the Government, or—fight. They chose the former,—surrendered seven young braves, and signed an agreement authorizing the keeping back from certain moneys due them from the Government, an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of the expedition. Having arrived at an amicable adjustment of the difficulties, white men and Indians separated, the former to return home with his prisoners, the latter to roam at will over the wide, wild domain. It so happened that the course of the returning expedition was past the camp of the Indians, some of whom came out to see it pass. Among them was a squaw, whose brave was one of the prisoners who were tied behind a wagon, being led away to captivity and punishment. This squaw rushed among them and gave her brave a knife, with which he stabbed himself in the breast, falling heavily to the ground. While the guards were attending to the wants of the supposed dying man, she again seized the knife and cut the rope which bound the prisoners, all of whom, except the wounded brave, sprang away like a flash, followed by all the guards, save one, firing upon the fugitives as they ran. The guards who had pursued the escaped prisoners soon returned, and reported that they had either killed or wounded the six that had escaped. The expedition resumed its march, taking with them the self-wounded brave, who had failed in an attempt to escape, and soon reached Columbus, where they were formally disbanded. The Government paid to the Indians all that was due them, and the expedition had its own expenses to pay. Thus ended the "Pawnee War."

ORGANIZATION.

Thomas B. Cuming, of Iowa, became acting Governor of the Territory on the death of Governor Burt, which event occurred on the 18th day of October, 1854. One of his first official acts was the issuing of a proclamation dividing the Territory into counties, and fixing their boundaries. By the terms of this proclamation, Washington County was bounded as follows: "Commencing at a point on the Missouri River one mile north of Omaha City; thence due west to the dividing ridge between the Elkhorn and Missouri Rivers; thence northwesterly twenty miles to the Elkhorn River; thence eastwardly to a point on the Missouri river two miles above Fort Calhoun; thence southerly along said river to the place of beginning."

There was one place for voting in the county, viz., at Florence post office, with the following Judges of Election: Anselum Arnold, Charles How and William Bryant.

The first census of the Territory was made in accordance with a proclamation of the acting Governor, dated October 21, 1854, and in accordance with the returns, one Councilman and two Representatives in the Legislative Assembly, were apportioned to Washington County. James C. Mitchell was chosen Councilman and Anselum Arnold and A. J. Smith were chosen members of the House of Representatives.

The first Legislature convened at Omaha, January 16, 1855. This Legislature, February 22, 1855, passed an act reorganizing Washington County with the following boundaries: "Commencing at a point on the Missouri River two miles north of Florence, thence north following the meanderings of said river to a point in a direct line, twenty-four miles from the place of beginning; thence west to the dividing ridge between the Elkhorn and Missouri Rivers, or to the eastern boundary line of Dodge County; thence south along said line twenty-four miles, thence east to the place of beginning."

By the same act Fort Calhoun was made the county seat; and the organization of the county was completed by the appointment by the Governor of the following county officers: Stephen Cass, Probate Judge; George W. Nevelle, Clerk; George Martin, Treasurer; and Thomas J. Allen, Sheriff.

On December 20, 1854, the Governor issued a proclamation dividing the Territory into three judicial districts, as follows: First District embracing Douglas and Dodge Counties, with the Hon. Fenner Ferguson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory, presiding. The Second District comprised all that portion of the Territory south of the Platte, to which Hon. Edward R. Hardin, Assistant Justice, was assigned. The Third was composed of Washington and Burt Counties, with Assistant Justice James Bradley, presiding.

By an act of the Legislature passed January 26, 1856, the limits of the judicial districts were defined as follows: The First was composed of Douglas, Dodge, Washington, Burt and Dakota Counties, Hon. Fenner Ferguson, presiding; the Second was composed of Cass, Otoe, Lancaster and Clay Counties, Hon. Edward R. Hardin for Justice; and the Third contained Richardson, Nemaha, Pawnee and Johnson Counties, presided over by Justice James Brady.

The first general Fourth of July celebration which occurred in Washington County, was held in the grove on North Creek, near Cuming City, in 1860. Almost the entire population of the county was in attendance. Hon. John S. Bowen was the orator of the day. A band from Tekamah was present, and the affair was a grand success. Cuming City was at this time at the zenith of her glory, and she has since declined until now there is but little left of her former greatness. Hon. James S. Stewart still resides on his farm near the site of the former village.

CRIME, SCHOOLS, ETC.

Although the people of Washington County are law-abiding and orderly, they have not in the past punished criminals commensurately with the crimes committed. Since the first settlement of the county at Fort Calhoun in 1854, there have been eleven murders committed, some of them wanton and heinous crimes; yet no murderer has been hanged in the county. There is no doubt that some of them, under the law, richly deserved the meting out to them of its extreme penalty.

There are in the county eleven voting precincts, with from two to six district schools in each. The district schoolhouses are particularly well built and well furnished, as it is an easy matter to discriminate against non-resident property owners in the annual assessment, he not being able to go before the County Commissioners, who are the Board of Equalization, and have an unjust assessment reduced. There are forty miles of railroad in the county. The Sioux City & Pacific running through from east to west, twenty miles; and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, twenty miles, running through from north to south.

These two roads have completed an elegant and commodious frame union depot at Blair.

Washington County bore a creditable part in the War of the Rebellion. Although she sent no organization of soldiers to the South, yet from thirty to forty of her citizens enlisted in regiments of other States, one of whom, at least, as Second Lieutenant of Company I, Eighty-seventh Iowa Infantry, in the person of Abram C. Andrew, was killed at Chickamauga. Besides these, two companies of the Second Nebraska Cavalry, A and B, were raised in Washington County. Of Company A the officers were: Captain, Peter S. Reed; First Lieutenant, Silas E. Seely; Second Lieutenant, Elias H. Clark.

Of Company B: Captain, Roger T. Beall; First Lieutenant, Charles D. Davis; Second Lieutenant, Charles F. Porter.

This regiment was organized in the fall of 1862, as a nine months' regiment, and served about a year, guarding the settlements against threatened Indian outbreaks, in Western Nebraska and Dakota.

STATISTICS.

For the purposes of taxation, property is appraised at about one-third its actual value, with the exception of money and notes. The total assessed valuation of real and personal property in the county, in 1881, was $1,524,000, against $1,489,000 in 1880.

In 1855 the population of the county was 207; in 1860, it was 1249; in 1870, it was 4452; in 1880, it was 8631; in 1881, it is estimated at over 9000.

According to the returns made by the assessors there were in 1880 of spring wheat, 18,165 acres, 217,980 bushels; corn, 35 865 acres, 1,490,000 bushels; barley, 205 acres, 3 460 bushels; oats, 6,916 acres, 235,750 bushels. The assessors' returns for 1880 being incomplete, we have to presume that the other crops were about the same on the average as for 1879, when there were raised of buckwheat sixty-six acres, yielding 585 bushels; of sorghum 106 acres, 10,257 gallons; flax, 211 acres, 1,772 bushels; of broom corn, one and a half acres, nine tons; and potatoes, 543 acres, yielding 39,706 bushels.

Of fruit trees the assessors report 887 acres, devoted mostly to apple, pear, plum and cherry trees, the climate not being adapted to the peach, and 12,314 grape vines. The climate and soil are especially well adapted to the grape.

The water of the county is remarkably clear and pure, containing but little mineral, carbonate of lime, and is found by digging on an average, about thirty feet.

Washington County is considered by its inhabitants as one of the most highly favored in the State. The soil is exceedingly productive, the climate, for the most part genial, and with the exception of peaches and winter wheat, there has as yet been no failure of crops.

BLAIR.

Blair was founded in 1869. It is favorably situated on a plateau about eighty feet above and two and a half miles from the Missouri River, and in north latitude forty-one degrees and thirty-two minutes. The original settlers upon this beautiful plateau were three brothers—Jacob, Alexander and T. M. Carter, who had located here in May, 1855.

HISTORY.

In 1864 the Northern Nebraska Air-Line Railroad Company was organized, and in 1867 received a grant of seventy-five sections of land, which grant was transferred to the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company, during the same year, the company being composed of John S. Bowen and four other gentlemen. In 1868 John I. Blair and associates became owners of the franchises of the road. In June, the people of Washington County, at a special election, voted to the S. C. & P. Company, $75,000 in county bonds, and the company which had been awaiting the result of the election, immediately thereafter, under the management of John I. Blair, pushed the road across the Missouri, and built it centrally through the county, from east to west, to Fremont, reaching there before December 1, 1868. During the construction of this road, speculation was rife as to the exact location of the prospective railroad town. De Soto's hopes of being the eastern terminus of the road had been cruelly nipped in the bud by the decision of the company to cross the Missouri River three miles above where she was located, the place of this crossing of the river being determined by the existence of Carter Valley, which here runs down to the Missouri, affording a natural opening through the bluffs. Then the question of the location of the town was settled, upon the purchase by the railroad company of the three Carter brothers, named above as original settlers, and of James S. Stewart, William Temple and C. H. Beckman, of 1,075 acres of land; this land being the present site of Blair, and the offering of this land for sale, in lots at public auction. This sale took place on the 10th of March, 1869, and lots to the aggregate value of $61,000 were sold that day, the highest price paid for any one lot being $350.

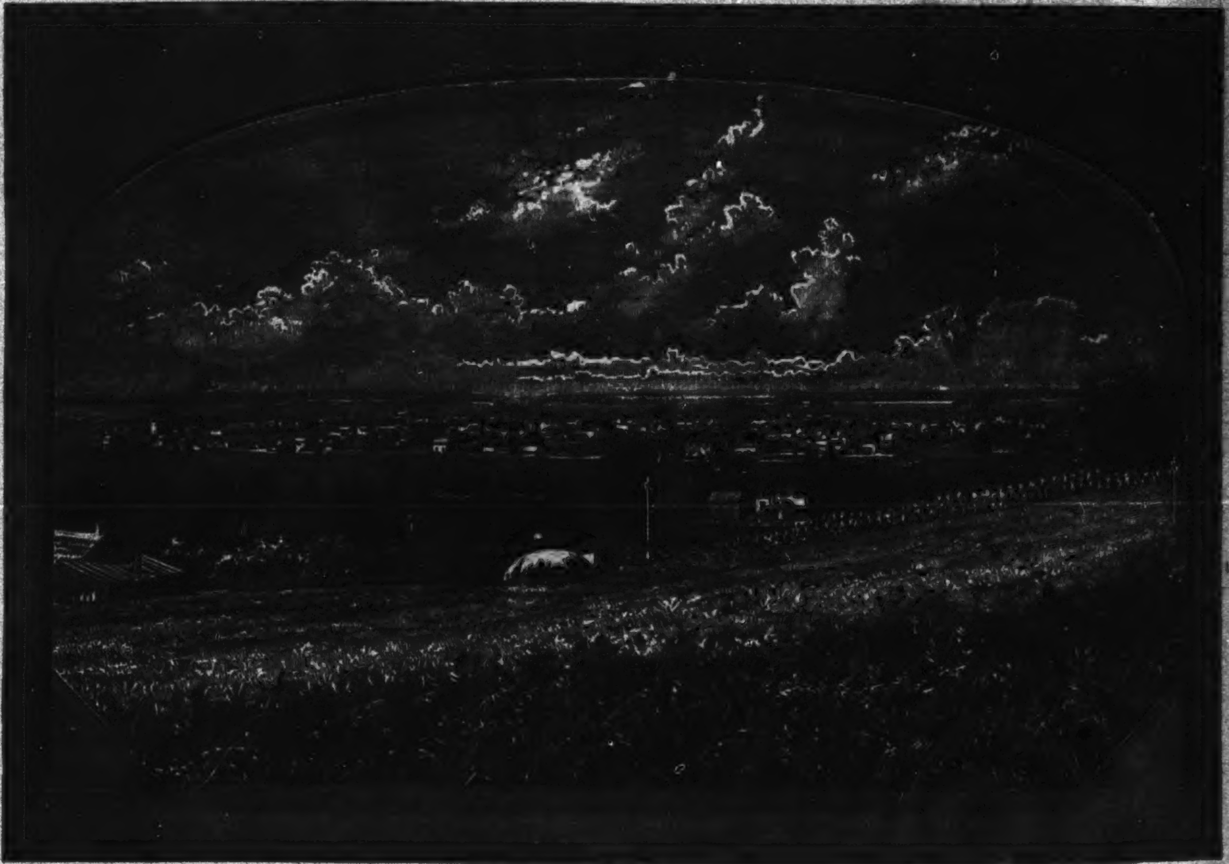
This sale was conducted ostensibly by the Railroad Company, but in reality John I. Blair purchased the whole tract of the original settlers; it was he who sold the lots, and it was he in whose honor the town was named. From this time the future of the town of Blair seemed assured, and ever since she has experienced a healthy growth. Business men and many people from other less favored towns in the county, as well as strangers from outside the State, hastened to Blair. In 1869 the county seat was removed here from Fort Calhoun.

The first Postmaster of Blair was Charles E. Laughton. Probably the first building on the present site of Blair was what is now a part of Brunswick Billiard Hall, erected near its present site, and occupied then by two men named Clark and Donovan as a "railroad store." In this store J. J. Adams opened the first permanent trading establishment. The earliest resident of Blair with a family, so far as can be determined, was C. H. Eggleston, who moved here in December, 1868. The present S. C. & P. depot was completed in March, 1869, a part of it being used as a hotel and eating-house. J. E. West & Co., were among the first to establish themselves in business, erecting the present post-office building, and putting in a large stock of general merchandise. H. C. Riordan moved his hardware store from De Soto. A. Castelter & Co., established themselves in the collecting, real estate and banking business. Jesse T. Davis and Dr. F. H. Longley moved in from De Soto in April. There was a general rush for Blair from all parts of the county.

The first child born in Blair was Henry Seirt, Jr., son of Henry and Mrs. Seirt, on May 21, 1869. The first marriage was that of Hans Grimm to Miss Lizzie Harder.

The Fourth of July was appropriately celebrated in this first summer of the city's existence, John S. Bowen being orator of the day, and Dr. F. H. Longley, Marshal.

The first Republican County Convention was held at Blair in the fall of 1870, Elam Clark, presiding.



BLAIR.

The town of Blair was first governed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the County Commissioners, and consisted of the following for 1869: J. H. Post, Chairman; Alexander Reed, Dr. F. H. Longley, C. B. Herman and M. V. Wilson.

In September, 1873, the town was organized as a city of the second class, and the following named officers elected:

Mayor, J. H. Himgate; Councilmen, William Maher, E. M. Denny, John W. Tew and M. Gallagher; Police Judge, John S. Bowen; Marshal, Rice Arnold.

The present Mayor is A. Perkins, and Postmaster, L. F. Hilton, editor of the *Pilot*.

The population is estimated by those best competent to judge, at not less than 1,700.

Schools,—The first school taught in Blair, was in 1869, by Miss Sarah E. Kibby, though previous to the founding of the town, Miss Lida M. Newell, in 1868, taught in the same little log house. Since that time the schools have made great progress, and now Blair prides herself in having one of the finest high school buildings in the State, an attractive three-story structure, erected in 1873 at a cost of $15,000. She also has two good ward school houses, the last having been completed in February, 1882, in which, school opened on February 13, 1882, taught by Miss Louise Kemp.

CHURCHES.

The religious interests of Blair are also well provided for, there being five churches, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, Congregational, Baptist and Catholic.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was moved from Cuming City to Blair in the summer of 1869. The first sermon was preached in this year by Rev. Jacob Adriance, in a car at the railroad station, previous to the removal of the church. Rev. Adriance became the first regular minister. The present church edifice and parsonage are worth about $4,000, and membership forty.

The first sermon was preached to the United Brethren by Rev. Mr. Belknap, who became their first regular minister. Their present church was built in 1879, at a cost of nearly $600. They now have a membership of forty.

Rev. D. P. Chase preached the first sermon to the Congregationalists on February 12, 1870. Their church was organized in the same year, with Rev. M. Tingley as first regular minister. Their present church edifice was dedicated on November 22, 1874, is a neat, frame building, costing nearly $2000, and the membership of their church is thirty-five.

The first sermon preached to the Baptists was on the last Sunday in April, 1869, by Rev. E. G. O. Groat, on the platform at the railroad station, who also organised the first Sunday school. Their church building was moved from Cuming City in the fall of 1872. It is a neat frame building, which with parsonage, is worth nearly [illegible], and their church membership is sixty.

There is also a large Catholic Church.

The county buildings consist of a court house and jail: the first a two-story brick, originally designed for a school house; the latter is also a two story building, mostly of stone.

THE PRESS.

Blair has two weekly newspapers, the Blair *Republican* and *The Pilot*. *The Pilot* was established in Tekamah, Burt County, in 1871, by J. Y. Lambert, but was removed by him to Blair in 1874. In [illegible] George Sutherland purchased it, and its present publisher, L. F. Hilton, took editorial charge. In 1879 Mr. Sutherland sold his interest to the present proprietors. *The Pilot* is a wide awake, enterprising and influential Republican newspaper.

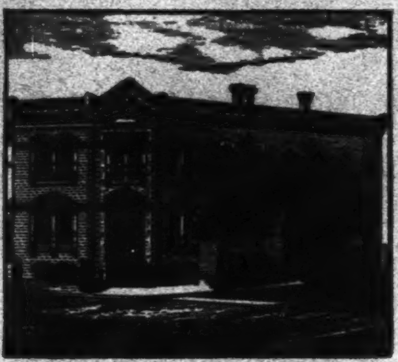
The Blair *Republican* was established in July, 1870, as the Blair *Times*, by a stock company, consisting of W. H. B. Stout and other citizens of Blair. J. C. Lillie was first editor. Gen. John S. Bowen succeeded Mr. Lillie, and edited an excellent paper. After numerous changes in proprietors, and one change in politics—from the Republican to the Democratic faith—it was purchased in August, [illegible], by C. B Sprague, who changed its name to the Blair *Republican*, and also changed its politics to Republican. Mr. Sprague still publishes the paper.

The Blair *Register* was established in May, 1869, by Hilton & Son. In January 1, 1871, L. F. Hilton, the junior member of the firm, became editor and proprietor, publishing the paper until the following spring, having 1,200 actual subscribers in Washington, Burt and Douglas Counties. At this time the paper was suspended and the material sold under foreclosure of mortgage.

The Washington County Democrat was started by Blue & Samson, September 22, 1881. On the 28th of November they removed it to Bell Creek, where after a brief struggle of five weeks it succumbed to the inevitable, and died from want of support. It was Democratic in politics, and there are comparatively few Democrats in the county. On November 8, 1881, at the State election, the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, W. H. Munger, received in Washington County 402 votes, while the Republican candidate, Samuel Maxwell, received 1,215.

BUSINESS AND TRADE.

The various kinds of business and trade are well represented in Blair. There are now (1881) seven general stores, three hardware, two drug, and three grocery stores, three agricultural implement stores, one steam flouring mill, one boot and shoe store, two banks, one furniture store, two confectionery stores, one jewelry store, two tailor shops, two elevators, and numerous other industries, aggregating at least sixty in all, besides a full supply of lawyers, physicians and agents, insurance and loan.



WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK.

Blair is also becoming an important shipping point for both grain and live stock. Tyson & McKinney, during the last nine months of 1881, shipped 406 fat cattle, value $34,540; and 6440 hogs, value [illegible], mainly from Blair.

SOCIETIES.

There is a good fire department, and numerous secret societies.

Cuming City Lodge, No. 21, was organized March 10, 1868, at Cuming City, and was chartered June 25, 1868. The first charter members and officers were: Nathan Carter, W. M.; J. H. Hungate, S. W.; L. R. Fletcher, J. W.; A. T. Johns, William E. Hill, James H. Thompson, Benjamin Newkirk, N. Cameron, and W. H. Cuming. This lodge was removed to Blair, and changed to Washington Lodge, No. 31, in November, 1869.

Chapter 13 of Royal Arch Masons was organized December 9, 1875 Its first charter members and officers were: E. H. Grinnell, M. E. H. P.; Jesse T. Davis, M. E. K.; S. H. Fawcett, M. E. S.; V. G. Lantry, Secretary; J. H. Hungate, Treasurer; W. H. Palmer, C. H.; E. H. Clark, P. S.; Rice Arnold, R. A. C.; Frank Clark, G. M. first V.; C. H. Willard, G. M. second V.; Frank Harriman, G. M. third V.; R. Allberry, Guard; Henry Newell, Henry Collins, Charles Lawrence, H. W. McBride, O. V. Palmer, and H. B. Dexter.

The Odd Fellows were instituted October 1st, 1869, with the following members and officers: S. B. Taylor, N. G.; J. W. Newell, V. G.; M. C. Huyett, Secretary; J. H. Van Horn, Treasurer; James Denny and B. F. Hilton.

John A. Dix Post No. 59, Department of Nebraska, G. A. R., was organized July 2, 1880, with 118 charter members, and the following officers: L. W. Osborn, Com.; G. P. DeTemple, Adjutant; —. Jackson, S. V. Com.; F. W. Kenny, Jr., V. Com.; C. McMenemy, Q. M.; W. H. Palmer, Surg.; J. H. Patrick, Chap.; W. C. Sexton, Officer of the Day; George Sheely, Officer of the Guard; B. M. Willsey, Sergeant-Major; and John Connell, Quartermaster Sergeant.

The Railroad Company early set an excellent example by planting two groves just south of the railroad. One of these groves contains about four hundred trees, mostly cottonwood, in rows about twelve feet apart each way. This grove now serves all the purposes of a park. The other is not used, the trees in it being yet too small. The streets are at right angles, running east and west, and north and south, and vary from eighty to 120 feet wide, and are shaded to a large extent with maple, cottonwood and other favorite trees, planted in 1869.

In Blair there are only four saloons, thanks to the rigid license laws of the State, which require saloon-keepers in cities of not more than ten thousand inhabitants to pay a yearly license of five hundred dollars.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

M. BALLARD, attorney at law, is a native of Grayson County, Ky., and came with his mother to Mason County, Ill., when a child. At the age of nineteen he commenced the study of law, and at the age of twenty-one years was admitted to the bar; he then commenced practicing in Mason County, and afterwards removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he continued in practice three or four years. He then married, and settled in Iowa County, continuing the practice of his profession till September 13, 1869, when he came to Blair, where he has since resided. Mr. Ballard held the office of School Fund Commissioner in Iowa County, Iowa, eight years; he was a delegate to the Constitutional State Convention convened at Lincoln, Neb., in 1871. Mr. Ballard derives much pleasure in cultivating a fruit garden of twenty-five acres near town, which he has owned since residing here.

JOHN CONNELL, meat market, is a native of Champaign County, Ohio, and was raised in Missouri. October 1, 1872, he came to Blair, and opened a harness shop; carried on this business till 1878, when he commenced his present business. He served during the war as a member of the Home Guard, and enlisted in 1865 in Co. F, Fifty-first Volunteer Infantry, and served one year. When in Albany, Mo., he was City Marshal and Constable, in all about five years. Married in 1858 to Rebecca Scrivner, of Coles County, Mo. They have two children—one son and one daughter.

H. CASTETTER, banker, is a native of Akron, Ohio. In the spring of 1857 he came to Nebraska; was elected County Clerk in 1860; held that office eight years, as well as Recorder. In 1869 he engaged in the banking business, which he has since continued.

L. S. COOK, engineer, Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, is a native of Washington County, Ohio. Came to Harrison County, Iowa, in 1855, with his parents, and assisted on their farm till 1871, when he secured employment with this company as fireman on the Iowa Division. June, 1879, he removed to Blair, and was promoted to his present position. Married in 1876 to Hannah E. Magner, of Woodstock, Ill. They have one son—Arthur C.

E. COOK, firm of O. V. Palmer & Co., general merchandise, hardware, etc., is a native of Champaign County, Ohio. At the age of sixteen he removed to Kentucky, and engaged in merchandising and other business pursuits till 1861, when he was commissioned Captain of Co. H, Twenty-second Kentucky United States Infantry; remained in the service one year. In the fall of 1862 he returned to Ohio, and in the spring of 1865 removed to Harrison County, Iowa, and followed milling and farming. In 1872 he opened a general store at California Junction, Iowa, in company with his son-in-law, the late O. V. Palmer, who died June 5, 1881. In 1874 they closed out their business, and came to Blair, opened a store, firm of Palmer & Cook, and later Palmer, Dexter & Cook. In about 1876 the firm changed to O. V. Palmer & Co. Married in 1839 to Julia F. Downs, of Greenup County, Ky.; have four children—Emma L., now Mrs. Palmer, Charles, Welsey J. and Edwin F.

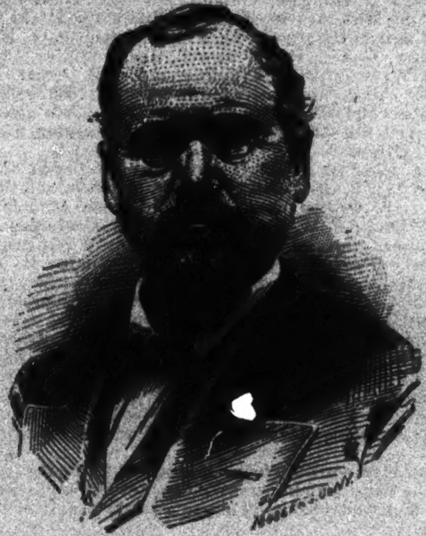
C. C. CROWELL, lumber, grain and banking, is a native of Cape Cod, Mass. In the spring of 1869 he came to Omaha, and in the fall of that year he removed to Blair, and run a flour mill a short time at De Soto. In 1870 he engaged in the grain business on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad. A year or two later he engaged in the lumber trade, which he has since continued, as well as at other points on this road. Married December 5, 1867, to Miss P. D. Foster, of Cape Cod, Mass. They have five children—three sons and two daughters.

G. P. De TEMPLE, formerly engaged in live stock, is a native of Buffalo, N. Y. Enlisted in 1864 in Company I, Seventy-eighth New York Infantry, and served three years. Was clerk in Gen. George H. Thomas' Division. In 1867 he was appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and held this position one year. September, 1868, he came to Cleveland, and in July, 1869, removed to Blair, where he has since resided, engaged principally in the live stock business.

J. H. DICK, foreman of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad round house, is a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y. Came to Chicago in about 1866, and was employed with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad two years. He then came to Plattsmouth, Neb., and was five years foreman of the Burlington & Missouri shops; he then returned to Chicago, where he remained three years. October, 1880, came to Blair, and has since held his present position.

H. GRIMM, farmer, Section 12, post office Blair, is a native of Germany, and was born May 5, 1841. Came to America in 1858, and located in Douglass County, Ill. The following year he removed to Nebraska City, and thence to Omaha, where he remained till 1869, when he came to Blair. He owns 158 acres of land. Married June 12, 1869, to Elizabeth Hather, of Germany. This was the first marriage ceremony performed in Blair. They have seven sons and one daughter.

JESSE T. DAVIS, attorney at law, is a native of Marion County, W. Va. Came to Nebraska in 1854, and located at Omaha; April 17, 1856 he removed to Washington County, and worked at the carpenter trade about four years. In 1859 he was appointed Clerk of the District Court, and held this position four years; in



Jesse T. Davis

1863 was elected Probate Judge, and has held the office of the Probate and County Judge in all eight years. He was elected State Senator in 1868, and served one term. When in the Senate he procured the land grant and was mainly instrumental in getting the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad through Washington County. Was admitted to the bar in 1864, and has since been in constant practice. Was United States Assessor from 1867 to 1870; has been for four years County Attorney, and still holds this position.

E. B. HAMILTON, farmer, Section 3, Town 18, Range 11 east, post office Blair, was born September 19, 1832, in Washington County, Ind. In the spring of 1857 he came to Nebraska, and located at Cuming City, and has since been in this locality. He owns 115 acres of land. He enlisted in 1863 in Co. F, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and served to the end of the war. Mr. Hamilton has been the recipient of many public offices, amongst which may be mentioned County Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, Assessor nine years, and has always taken an active part in the educational interests in his district; he has also been Deputy County Clerk two years. Was married October 19, 1853, to Miss Drusilla Rice, a native of Fayette County, Ky.

FRANK HARRIHAN, Station Agent Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, is a native of Niagara County, N. Y. Came to Milwaukee when a boy, with his parents, and has been engaged in the hotel business thirteen years in Milwaukee, Wis., Cedar Rapids and Marshalltown, Iowa, Kansas City, Mo., and in Colorado till 1878, when he came to Blair, and was appointed to his present position, which he is about to resign, having been elected in the fall of 1881 County Treasurer. He had formerly held the position of train master two years.

E. HEINZERLING, saddles and harness, is a native of Prussia. At the age of fourteen he commenced to learn this trade, which he has since followed. In 1853 he came to New York, and worked there till 1858, when he came to Omaha. In the spring of 1869 he removed to Blair, and at once commenced this business. Married in 1868 to Anna Loeschel, of Prussia. They have four children—Edward, aged thirteen years; Frank, aged eleven years; Louis, aged nine years, and Rudolph, aged seven years. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.

L. P. HILTON, Postmaster and editor of *The Pilot*, is a native of Maine, and came to Wisconsin with his parents when a child. He removed to Nebraska in 1869, and at once engaged in the newspaper business. *The Pilot* was established September, 1874, by J. Y. Lambert. The following year Mr. Hilton purchased this paper, and has since conducted it. Was appointed Postmaster February, 1879.

J. H. HUNGATE, of Hungate & Crowell, Washington County Bank. Established June 1, 1880.

K. S. JOHNSON, milk dairy, is a native of Erie County, N. Y. In about 1851 he was employed by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, assisting in its construction; continuing in the employ of this road about nine years; he then bought a farm of sixty-four acres in Erie County; engaged in farming pursuits till 1873, when he came to Blair; he owns the property where he resides, which he has had constructed since coming here; married in 1861 to Mary Finger, of Lawrence County, Ind. Their family consists of five sons.

WILLIAM KRULL, meat market, is a native of Prussia; came to Philadelphia in 1867; soon after removed to Omaha; carried on a meat market about two years; he then went to California, where he remained about four years; returned to Nebraska and settled in Blair in 1869; married in 1870 to Agnes Hatten, of Germany. They have three children—two sons and one daughter.

THOMAS P. LIPPINCOTT & Co., farm machinery, corn meal, ground feed, etc., is a native of Washington County, Ind.; came to Washington County, Neb., with his parents in 1857, were he has since resided. In 1874, he, with James Foley, commenced the agricultural and live stock business. This partnership continued till 1877, when Mr. Foley retired from the business. Mr. Lippincott was elected County Clerk in the fall of 1881. Assumed the duties of the office January, 1882.

J. W. HAYLE, confectionery, books, stationery, &c., is a native of Philadelphia; came to Omaha in 1875; soon after removed to Blair and commenced this business; from a small beginning he has worked into a prosperous business; he is about constructing a brick store 24x100 feet, to cost about $6,000; when completed he will fit up a first class restaurant which will not be surpassed by any in the State; married in 1877 to Mattie McCloud, of Newport, Ky. They have two daughters.

MATTHIESEN BROS., general merchandise. They are natives of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany; came to Nebraska in 1869. Mr F. H. Matthiesen came to Blair in 1870, and with Mr. Logan established this business in 1873; they continued till 1880, when Mr. Logan retired from the business; his brother then became a member of the firm. This store was opened with a stock of about $6,000. They are now carrying a stock of about $15,000.

CHAUNCEY F. M'COY, Superintendent Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, is a native of Cambria County, Pa. At the age of fifteen he removed to Pittsburg; was in the employ of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad. Was appointed to his present important position November 1, 1881.

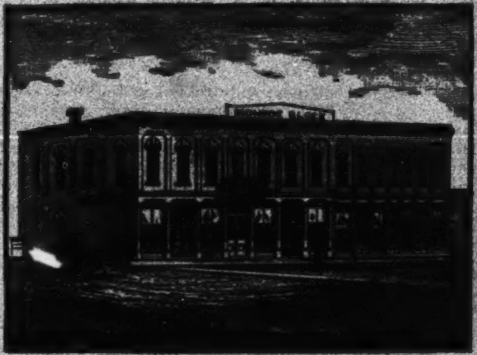
M. M. M'KENNEY, firm of Tyson & McKenney, live stock, is a native of York County, Maine. In 1854 he came to Minnesota; engaged in farming there till [illegible] when he removed to the Wood River, Nebraska; in the fall of 1864 came to Washington County, where he has since resided; he owns 740 acres of land, [illegible] acres of which are well improved. All of which he has accumulated since coming to Nebraska.

H. W. M'BRIDE, general merchandise, is a native of Orange County, N. Y. In 1865, in company with Mr. Wood, they opened a general store in Pennsylvania; continued there in business two years. In 1867 he came to Monticello, Iowa; was there in business two years. In 1869 he removed to Blair, where he has since resided. November, 1875, Mr. McBride bought out this business, formerly conducted by B. Ross, which he has successfully carried on since, doing a business of about $72,000 a year, and employing six clerks.

J. MILLER, boots and shoes. Born in Hessen, Germany, Dec. 8, 1842; at the age of fourteen years he came to St. Louis, Mo. There he commenced to learn this business; he enlisted in 1864 in Company F, Forty-First Missouri Infantry; served to the end of the war. In 1866 he came to Leavenworth, Kas., thence to Omaha, where he worked at this trade about nine years. In 1875 he came to Blair and at once established this business; married in 1865 to Maleesa Graham, of Missouri. They have five children, three sons and two daughters.

SOLOMON MYERS, farmer, Section 10, post office Blair, was born November 15, 1819, in Oswego County, N. Y. In 1864 he came to Jo Davies County, Ills.; followed farming there till 1868, when he came to Burt County, Neb.; ran a store in Decatur about three years; he took up about 400 acres of land and followed farming; in 1873 he came to Blair; in 1877 he removed to his present farm; has been Assessor three years, Justice of the Peace one year; married in 1848 to Phebe Williams, of Oswego County, N. Y. They have five children—two sons and three daughters. Is a member of the Seventh Day Adventists.

E. H. MONROE, firm of Monroe & Hayes, drugs and jewelry, was born in 1839 in Burlington, Vt., and raised in Fon du Lac, Wis. In 1866 he came to Ames, Iowa, and in company with Soper & Thomas, opened a dry goods store. They continued the business six years. Mr. Monroe then came to Blair, Neb. In 1873 this business was established under the firm name of E. H. Monroe & Co., which continued until March, 1881, when the firm changed to Monroe & Hayes; he enlisted in the fall of 1862 in Company A, Second Wisconsin Cavalry; was mustered out as sergeant, November 17, 1865, at Austin, Texas.



MONROE BLOCK.

W. W. NOYES, engineer, Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, is a native of Monroe, Mich. In 1869 he came to Blair, where he has since resided. In 1871 he commenced working for this company, first as fireman, and now has full charge of a locomotive; married October, 1879, to Johanna Carter, of Ohio. They have one daughter—Eugenia.

S. E. OMO, agricultural implements, is a native of New Berlin, Pa.; came to Nebraska, September, 1874, and located at Scribner; engaged in the grain trade, also at Elkhorn Valley; there he remained about eight months; he then removed to Plum Creek, Dawson County; there engaged in merchandising a short time. In 1875 he came to Blair, where he has since resided, and engaged in his present business.

L. W. OSBORN, attorney-at-law, is a native of Corning, N. Y. In 1869 he came to Blair, and has since been engaged in the practice of this profession; was a member of the State Senate in the winter of 1873-4; was Chairman of the Republican County Committee from 1874 to 1877, and a member of the National Republican Central Committee from 1876 to 1880; he is Commander of John A. Dix Post No. 58, G. A. R.; also Colonel of the Washington County Veteran Association. Is Senior Vice-Commander of the Department of Nebraska, G. A. R.

F. R. PATTERSON, freight agent, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, is a native of Boone County, Mo. When a boy he commenced working in railroad offices as operator and in other capacities, and has since followed this business; he has been in the employ of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; Burlington & Missouri and Chicago & Alton railroads; July 1, 1881, he came into the employ of this company and has recently been promoted to his present position.

ALONZO PERKINS, County Judge, is a native of Waterloo, N. Y.; came to La Salle County, Ills., in 1844; came to Nebraska in 1856 and brought a portable saw mill, which he run six or seven years; he then removed to the Pawnee Reservation; ran a mill there three years; then removed to Omaha and was engaged in the hotel business about one year; he then removed to Fontanelle, where he followed farming [illegible] 1877, when he was elected County Judge; he represented this county in the Territorial Legislature in 1857; was elected County Commissioner in 1867, and served three years; he has also held the office of Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, and various other offices. Mr. Perkins also served twelve months in the Mexican War.

E. G. PIERCE, furniture and undertaker, is a native of Ulster County, N. Y. In 1867 he came west, settled in Blair in 1869, and opened this business in 1871; commenced in a limited way, and by strict attention to business has succeeded in working up a very prosperous trade; he now carries everything used in the undertaking business, and a full line of furniture which he is prepared to sell as reasonable as any house in this State.

ALEX. REED, real estate, is a native of the State of New York; came to Nebraska in 1857, and settled on a farm west of Fort Calhoun, where he remained six years; he then was elected County Treasurer, and held that office twelve years, and has since been engaged in real estate.

W. S. RICHARDS, grocer, is a native of Boston, Mass.; he enlisted in 1861 in Company E, Third Connecticut Infantry; served about four months; removed to Fitchburg in 1864, where he held a position as clerk in a store; remained there till 1867, when he came to Washington County, Neb.; followed farming a few years; he then opened a general store in Herman, where he continued in business about four years; his son, J. H. Richards, opened this store, August 8, 1881; it is now being conducted by his father.

DR. A. J. RYAN, firm of Palmer & Ryan, physicians and druggists and jewelry, is a native of St. Joseph County, Ind.; commenced the study of medicine in Illinois; in the fall of 1872 he came to Blair and continued his studies; graduated at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1875; he then removed to Hooper, Neb., where he practiced about two years; October, 1877, he removed to Blair, and with Dr. Palmer bought out the business of J. H. Post, which they have since continued.

T. B. SEELEY, train dispatcher and superintendent telegraph Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company, is a native of DeKalb County, Ind. When a boy he came to Harrison County, Iowa, with his parents; there he assisted on their farm; in 1875 he came to Dodge County, Neb., and with the exception of one year has worked for this company since; in 1878 he removed to Sioux City, where he remained one year; September, 1879, came to Onawa, Iowa; was appointed station agent and soon after removed to Missouri Valley; there held the position as train dispatcher; March, 1880, came to Blair and has held his present position.

E. L. SHARPNECK, firm of Sharpneck & Majors, manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of mining machinery, and sole manufacturers of Sharpneck's patent pony stamp mill, was born near Wheeling, Va.; came to Harrison County, Iowa, in 1857 with his parents, where he assisted on a farm; in about 1876 he came to Blair and started a machine shop; they now give their entire attention to the manufacture of their celebrated pony stamp mill which is used in crushing rock and separating gold; two of these machines are now in operation in Montana, and one in Wyoming; others are being shipped to the various mines as soon as completed.

HENRY SIERT, saloon and billiards, is a native of Schleswig, Germany; came to Scott County, Iowa, in 1856; worked there one year on a farm; came to Nebraska in 1857; two years later he came to Blair, and has since been engaged in this business; married in 1868 to Anna Satorius, of Germany. They have eight children—five sons and three daughters.

G. C. SMITH, firm of Smith & Wilson, livery, is a native of Jackson, Mich. In 1856 he came with his parents to St. Louis, Mo; this was his home till 1868, when he removed to Davenport, Iowa; in 1869 came to Nebraska, and has been engaged in the live stock business most of the time since; he was also engaged in pork packing with Herman Bros.; he engaged in the livery business, October 1881.

JOHN GEORGE SMITH, firm of Smith & Bisco, live stock, is a native of Germany. In 1848 he came with his parents to Ohio; in 1864 came to Harrison County, Iowa, clerked in a store till 1869, when he removed to Blair, and with Mr. Bisco opened a general store which they continued about three years; he has since then been engaged in live stock and farming; he owns 400 acres of land, 140 of which are improved; married in 1870 to Ollie J. Flinn, a native of New York. They have six children—three sons and three daughters.

JUDGE J. W. TUCKER, attorney at law, is a native of Crawford County, Ind.; he enlisted June 8, 1861, in Company B, Twenty-Fourth Indiana Infantry; served till 1862, when he returned home and recruited two companies, and was commissioned Captain Company D, Eightieth Indiana Infantry, and served to the end of the war; was mustered out of his regiment as Lieutenant Colonel; on his return he commenced the study of law; was admitted to the bar in 1868 in Orange County; has since been following this profession; he was elected in 1876 prosecuting attorney of the Tenth District; held that office two years; in 1877 he came to Blair, and was elected County Judge, November, 1881.

F. S. TUCKER, Superintendent County Poor Farm, post office Blair, is a native of Jersey County, Ill.; came to Blair in 1876, followed farming and was appointed to the above position in 1879; he owns a house and three lots in Blair; he is now serving his second term as Assessor; married August, 1860, to Mary Lorain, of Washington County, Ohio. They have four children—one son and three daughters.

EDWIN K. TURNER, farmer, Section 18, post office Blair, is a native of Calhoun County, Ill. Since a boy he has always been engaged in farming. In 1875 he came to his present farm; he owns 320 acres, about 225 acres of which are improved; he built his house in 1878; cost about $1,400; married in 1866 to Miss Martha A. Tucker, of Madison County, Ill. They have four children—three daughters and one son.

L. R. TURNER, proprietor Blair Mills, is a native of Culpeper County, Va. When a year old his parents removed to Clark County, Ky. At the age of thirteen he came to Missouri; in 1837 came to Calhoun County, Ill.; there followed farming and lumbering till 1870, when he came to Blair; he owns the Blair Mills, which he assisted in building; he also owns five acres and seven lots with his residence, and other property in town; also 500 acres of land, part of which he cultivates; he has three children by a former marriage, and one child by his present marriage.

J. R. WEST, livery, is a native of Fulton County, N. Y.; came to Illinois in about 1855; in 1860 he removed to Washington County, Neb., where he has since resided; followed the carpenter trade and farming, and has cradled wheat where the town of Blair now stands; he commenced the livery business September, 1878; enlisted in 1863 in Company B, Second Nebraska Cavalry, served about eleven months; married in [illegible] to Jane A. Snell, of Fulton County, N. Y.; had ten children, seven living—Josephine (now Mrs. Lewis), Justus F. (now carrying on the livery business in Oakland), Amy A., (now Mrs. Wild), Starr King, Mary J. (now Mrs. Monahan), Katie and Jennie.

W. M. WILKINS, farmer, Section 17, post office Blair, is a native of Somerset County, Pa. At about the age of twenty-two years he came to Iowa; there he remained till 1869, when he came to Washington County, Neb.; he owns 360 acres of land three miles west of Blair, a large portion of which he has improved, except hay ground; married in 1871 to Sarah J. Allen, of Indiana. They have four children—three sons and one daughter. He is a large stock raiser, and is owner of several new and improved machines. Crossed the River in 1869 opposite Blair.

N. V. WILSON, livery and live stock, is a native of Allegheny County, Md.; came to Nebraska in 1864, and has been engaged in live stock most of the time since, he commenced the livery business with Mr. Smith in October, 1881; he owns one farm of 240 acres and one farm of 160 acres, both of which are largely improved; he has been engaged in banking and real estate about two years; has been Deputy County Treasurer with Mr. Hungate and other officers.

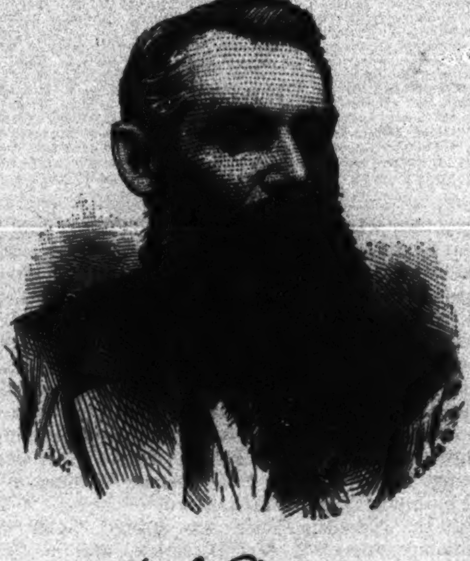
ARLINGTON.

Arlington, formerly Bell Creek, was laid out by the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad in 1869, they having purchased of several citizens, in the aggregate, 440 acres of land for town purposes. The first improvements were made the same year, the Railroad Company erecting a large depot, also a large store building, and Samuel A. Francis, one of the early settlers of Fontenelle, and John Waynick, of Chariton, Iowa, built two residences and opened a lumber yard. A grain warehouse was built by L. H. Jones, a blacksmith shop by John Butler in 1870, and E. K. Gilbert opened a shoe shop in 1872.

The first birth was of a son to Mr. John Butler: the first marriage that of Mr. Joshua G. Benster to Miss Cora Jones; and Miss Kate Parker taught the first school. A fine public school building was erected in the fall of 1876, at a cost of $5,000, and in 1877 a neat Methodist Church.

Arlington is situated on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, near the mouth of Belle Creek, about sixteen miles southeast of Blair, and is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country.

The name of both post office and town was changed to Arlington early in the year 1882.



W. J. Crane

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. J. CRANE, banker, and dealer in real estate and insurance, is a native of Tioga County, N. Y.; came to Bell Creek in 1870 and at once engaged in real estate, collections, etc.; two years later he was appointed postmaster, which office he still holds; he commenced the banking business in 1876; has been agent for the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad about three and a half years, and has held various other offices.

H. D. DODENDORF, Agent Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, is a native of Luzerne County, Pa. In October, 1878, he came to Nebraska and worked as telegraph operator at Missouri River; afterwards he came to the Missouri Valley where he held the position as assistant train dispatcher during Mr. Shields' absence; he then went to West Point as assistant agent, thence to Battle Creek; was appointed agent at that station; in June, 1881, he removed to Fremont, there was operator and clerk; soon after came to Blair, and held the position as cashier for this company; August, 1881, he came to Bell Creek, where he has since been agent of this company.

DR. S. J. HADLEY, physician and surgeon, is a native of Knox County, Ohio; came to Indiana in 1860, and there commenced the study of medicine; since 1864 has been in constant practice; he attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago; in the fall of 1879 he came to Bell Creek, where he has since resided, and followed his profession.

JOHN HAMMANG, blacksmith, wagons and agricultural implements, is a native of Walworth County, Wis. In 1854 he removed to Minnesota and there commenced to learn this trade; came to Washington County in 1869 and opened a shop, which he ran about eighteen months; afterwards he followed farming till

1874, when he came to Bell Creek and started a blacksmith shop. In 1878 he added to his business agricultural implements.

A. S. MORLEY, farmer, Section 5, post office Arlington, is a native of Steuben County, Ind. When a boy he came to Michigan with his parents; in 1869 they removed to Washington County, Neb., where he has since resided; he owns 120 acres of land; seventy-five are under cultivation; married in 1875 to Miss Ada Hendrick, a native of Michigan. They have three children—all sons.

JOHN MATLES, farmer, Section 36, post office Arlington, was born March 12, 1821, in Wurtemburg, Germany; he came to America in 1854; located at Clinton, Iowa, in 1856; came to Washington County, Neb., where he has since resided, and is one of the oldest settlers in this locality; he pre-empted 160 acres, after owning it four years, and afterwards sold it for $100; his first crops he raised with a hoe and spade; three years later he had earned sufficient to buy a yoke of oxen; he cut hay for the first cow he owned, having no money then to buy anything with. Altogether his experience has been one of the most severe of any in the State. He has now the satisfaction of owning a good farm, consisting of 260 acres, with a good supply of stock; married in 1847 to Mary Matles, of Wurtemberg. They have eleven children—five sons and six daughters.

C. MORLEY, farmer, Section 5, post office, Arlington, was born May 5, 1820, in Washington County, N. Y. He came to Indiana in 1839 and followed farming; in 1854 he came to Michigan, and in 1869 he came to Washington County and to this farm; he owns 285 acres of land which he has well improved; he has been Justice of the Peace, Assessor, and held other local offices; served eleven months in Company K, Second Nebraska Cavalry; married January 8, 1843, to Maria Masters, of Pennsylvania. They had seven children—but one son now living.

R. K. ROBERTS, grain and coal, is a native of England. He came with his parents to New York in 1844; removed to Chicago in 1853, and worked at the carpenter trade there till 1855, when he came to Nebraska; located at Omaha, where he made his home about ten years; he was engaged in freighting across the Plains from 1858 to 1868; then came to Bell Creek, where he has since resided; he owns 1,100 acres of land, 550 acres of which he cultivates; he commenced the grain business in 1871, and is now the largest grain dealer in this locality.

SHEPHARD & BADGER, dealers and shippers in hogs, cattle, grain, wool, etc. L. B. Shephard is a native of Erie County, N. Y.; went to Wisconsin while a territory; lived in that State until 1859, then came to Chicago and was engaged in the hide and leather business there about fifteen years; July, 1877, he came to Bell Creek and established this business here and at several different stations along the line of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad. W. D. Badger, of the above firm, is a native of Berrien County, Mich.; came to Sidney, Neb., May, 1879; December, 1880, removed to Bell Creek (now Arlington); June, 1881, this firm was established, and are now the largest stock shippers in the State.

O. N. UNTHANK, grain, is a native of Wayne County, Ind. In 1855 he came with his parents to Jo Daviess County, Ill. In the spring of 1857 they came to Omaha; the following year removed to the Golden Gate; his father built the first elevator, and handled the first grain in Bell Creek, and is one of the oldest residents of the locality; he owns about 480 acres of land, also property in town. In 1866-7 he had charge of the telegraph office at Little Sandy Station. Since 1880 he has been alone in this business.

R. A. WHITFORD, farmer, Section 29, post office Arlington, is a native of Noble County, Ind. In the spring of 1865 he came to this locality, where he has since made his home; since coming here he has visited Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Wyoming, Indian Territory, etc.; also Florida; he owns 250 acres of land; married in 1876 to Miss Augusta Schulze, of Indiana. They have two daughters. He formerly pre-empted another farm which he improved and afterwards sold.

CUMING CITY.

Cuming City was claimed by P. G. Cooper and "two others" in September, 1854, but no settlement was made until the next spring, when a site was mapped and surveyed, and named in honor of Acting Governor Cuming. Cuming City, like many another Western town, "aimed high," but has failed to reach the coveted elevation. A ferry charter was granted P. G. Cooper, in January, 1856, and in the same month the Legislature incorporated "Washington College," and located it at Cuming City, at the same time appointing a board of eight Trustees, consisting of the following distinguished gentlemen: B. R. Folsom, James C. Mitchell, T. B. Cuming, Mark W. Izard, P. G. Cooper, William B. Hail, John C. Campbell, and J. B. Radford.

In 1856 the *Nebraska Pioneer* was started, under the editorial management of a Mr. Dimmick, and in 1858 the *Cuming City Star* was started, and flourished for a while, conducted by L. M. Kline.

Cuming City was frequently represented in the Territorial Legislature. In 1856, James S. Stewart, who was one of the earliest settlers, was chosen Representative. In 1857 Mr. Stewart was re-elected with P. G. Cooper, also of Cuming City, as colleague. In 1858 Mr. Cooper was re-elected, with L. M. Kline as colleague.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NATHAN BAILEY, farmer, Section 17, post office Blair, is a native of New Brunswick. At the age of twelve he came to Wisconsin with his parents, where he assisted on their farm; in 1860 he came to Washington County, Neb.; remained here three years, then returned to Wisconsin in 1863; he again returned to Washington County where he has since resided; he owns about 200 acres of land, about 100 of which are improved; he enlisted in 1864 in Company E, Forty-Sixth Wisconsin Infantry; served to the end of the war; married in 1858 to Maria Bailey, a native of England.

JACOB CARTER, farmer, Section 15, post office Blair, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, April 26, 1826; came to De Soto, October 16, 1856, and has since been a resident of Nebraska. On reaching Council Bluffs he had but $70. Through his industry and attention to business he now owns 400 acres of land. About 250 of this is well improved, and well stocked with about sixty-five head of cattle, and one hundred Poland-China pigs; he was County Commissioner three years; moderator of district school thirteen; married November 20, 1852, to Miss F. E. Hardy, of Kanawha County, Va., who was born April 5, 1838. At the age of twelve years she came to Ohio with her mother. They have five children living—two sons and three daughters. They have had ten children. Four of them died in infancy. The fifth died in his fourteenth year. Left Ohio for Nebraska September 4, 1856, with a one-horse team; was six weeks on the road; arrived in De Soto October 16, 1856, and lived in this county ever since.

L. R. FLETCHER, farmer, Section 16, post office Blair, is a native of Wa County, Maine; came to Juno County, Wis., in 1855; four years later he came to Nebraska and settled in Washington County; he owns 210 acres of land; about 150 are improved; he has been eighteen years School Director, Justice of the Peace ten years, Assessor nine years; was elected to the Legislature in 1881; married in 1860 to Mary A. Lippincott, a native of Indiana. They have six children—four sons and two daughters.

N. N. GOULD, farmer, Section 5, post office Herman, is a native of Washington County, Ind.; came to Washington County, Neb., in 1867, where he has since lived; he owns 400 acres of land; about 160 acres are improved; married in 1857 to Elizabeth Cornwell, of Washington County, Ind. They have nine children—five sons and four daughters.

J. C. LIPPINCOTT, farmer, Section 21, post office Blair, was born March 1, 1811, in Gloucester County, N. J.; came to Virginia in 1828; removed to Indiana in 1839; in the spring of 1857 came to Washington County, Neb., where he has since resided, and engaged in farming; he owns 160 acres of land, with other lots; when in Virginia he worked at the trade of coach making; married in 1835 to Martha Ri ley, who died in 1857, aged twenty-five years; his second marriage was to Mildred T. Wood, of Virginia. They have eight children—four sons and four daughters.

GILES MEAD, farmer, Section 15, post office Giles, is a native of Tompkins County, N. Y. Born June 6, 1824. In 1854 he came to Iowa; removed to Washington County in 1856, where he has since resided; he owns about 250 acres of land; was a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1860, and again a member of the Legislature in 1875-6; was appointed postmaster at Giles, October, 1861; enlisted in 1862 in Company B, Second Nebraska Cavalry; served eleven months; married in 1848 to Louisa Fish, of Cortland County, N. Y. They have eight children—five sons and three daughters.

SAMUEL WARRICK, Section 27, post office Blair, is a native of Wayne County, Ind. In the spring of 1857 he came to Washington County, where he has since resided; he owns 380 acres of land, 200 of which are improved; married in 1861 to Miss Amanda J. Stewart, a native of Indiana. They have six children—one son and five daughters.

A. S. WARWICK, farmer, Section 27, post office Blair, is a native of Clearfield County, Pa. Born August 10, 1824; came to Indiana in 1846; followed farming there till 1856, when he came to Nebraska and settled in this locality; he now owns about 500 acres of land, about 300 of which are improved; he built the first frame house in the locality, and did the first farming in this district; he represented the county in the Legislature one term; was married in 1848 to Sarah A. Betts. She was born in Scott County, Kentucky, 1829; moved to Indiana with her father in 1834, her mother being dead. They have eight children—four sons and four daughters.

FONTENELLE.

This is one of the oldest towns in the county. Some say the oldest, but this is probably an error. The earliest settlement of which we can find a record, was made by the "Nebraska Colonization Company," in the fall of 1854. This company had been organized at Quincy, Ill., a few months peviously, with Jonathan Smith as President, and Rev. W. W. Keep, Secretary. The company included among its members J. W. Richardson, J. C. Barnard, O. C. Barnard, H. Metz, John Evans, J. Armor, James A. Bell and others. In July a few of the members came to Nebraska to locate the colony on behalf of the company.

Crossing the Missouri River at Omaha, they met Logan Fontenelle, Chief of the Omahas, who conducted them to the present site of the town. Being well pleased with the location, they purchased of the chief, who had accompanied them, a tract twenty miles square, for one hundred dollars, and named the place in his honor, Fontenelle.

The party then returned to Quincy to make a report to the company. J. W. Richardson was immediately returned as their agent to occupy the town site on their behalf. He was accompanied by his wife, now Mrs. William Kline, and until within a year a resident of Fontenelle. She now resides in Fremont, Dodge County.

Settlement was commenced on September 20th, by Dr. M. H. Clark and William Kline, who had joined Judge Richardson at Council Bluffs on his first trip to Fontenelle. There were also present at this settlement Russell McNeely, Christian Leiser, William Taylor, William Keep and a German named "Fred." Col. Doyle and the family of Christian Leiser arrived at Fontenelle on October 21st.

In accordance with the proclamation of Acting Governor Cuming, William Kline and William Taylor, as deputy United States Marshals, took a census of the so-called "Western District," extending from Bell Creek to Fort Kearney, for the purpose of determining the apportionment of Councilmen and Representatives for Dodge County, in which county Fontenelle was then located. Dr. M. H. Clark was elected Councilman, and J. W. Richardson and Col. E. R. Doyle, Representatives, at the election which was held at Fontenelle on the 12th of December, 1854. Fontenelle became the county seat of Dodge County on March 6, 1855. In the meantime Fontenelle entered the lists as a contestant for the prize of the Territorial Capital, but failed after having exhausted every expedient known to the politics and diplomacy of those times. She, however, was incorporated and became a city, by legislative enactment, Monarch 14, 1855. She also succeeded in securing a charter for a college, named "Nebraska University," to be located there; so she was not altogether destitute of consolation. A building, suitable for an academy, was erected in 1856, as preliminary to the University, and a school opened under the auspices of the Congregational Church, which was a flourishing institution for a number of years. Professor Burt was the first principal.

Fontenelle continued to be the county seat of Dodge County until January, 13, 1860, when the western boundary of Washington County was redefined, and extended to the Elkhorn, thus, "taking in" Fontenelle in a double sense. For at the moment of her being taken into Washington County, she lost her dignity as a county seat, and also her bright future metropolitan prospects.

During the year 1855 many immigrants settled in the town and its vicinity. William H. Davis opened the first stock of goods, and kept the first hotel, the "Fontenelle House."

The first child born in the town was Mattie Francis, October 2, 1[illegible], daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Francis; and the sec[illegible] on the same night to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Davis.

The first marriage was that of Henry Whittier and Miss Emily F. Strickland, in the fall of 1856.

Miss Strickland, the winter previous, taught the first school.

The first deaths that occurred were those of Mr. Porter and Mr. Demaree two young men who, while breaking prairie one mile east of Fontenelle, were on July 16, 1855, shot and killed by a wandering party of Santee Sioux. After scalping the slain, the Indians beat a hasty retreat. They were pursued by a party of volunteer citizens, but without result. The people of the surrounding country were considerably alarmed, and two volunteer companies of soldiers were raised for their defense,—one company being from Omaha, commanded by Captain William Moore, the other composed of citizens of Fontenelle. As the Indians made no attack the duties of the soldiers consisted only of patrolling, scouting, hunting and fishing—mainly the latter—fish being abundant in the Elkhorn. This military period has been facetiously termed the "Catfish War."

It had an effect, however, on the new industries of the county, for in that summer, Harlow Carpenter, John Cramer and Isaac Underwood, after having ten thousand brick ready for the kiln, suspended their labors to join in the general defense.

The first saw mill was erected by Samuel and Silas Francis in the summer of 1856.

Fontenelle is now a village of some two hundred inhabitants. It contains a church, schoolhouse, a general store, besides a blacksmith and wagon shop; and is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JOHN A. CUPPY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 36, post office Fontenelle, is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio. In 1856 he came to Washington County, Neb., where he has since resided; he owns over 5,000 acres of land, about 1800 acres improved, and is one of the largest land owners in the State; he gives employment to twelve tenants, located on his lands. Mr. Cuppy was a member of the Senate in 1878.

W. R. HAMILTON, farmer, Section 24, post office Bell Creek, was born May [illegible], in Washington County, Pa.; removed to Kentucky in 1845, followed farming two years; then came to Illinois and carried on a steam saw mill and farming; in 1857 came to Nebraska and settled on his present farm; he owns 320 acres, a large part of which he has improved; was a member of the first State Legislature; was six years County Commissioner, serving his third term as Assessor; has been for the past ten or twelve years a member of the School Board; married in 1847 to Miss Louisa Doyle, of Lewis County, Ky. They have seven children—two sons and five daughters.

JOSEPH HAMMANY, farmer, post office Fontenelle, was born in Spring Prairie, Walworth County, Wis., October 4, 1844. In the spring of 1854 his parents moved to St. Paul, Minn., living there nearly two years. They then moved to the vicinity of Northfield, Minn., where the subject of this sketch resided until October 1873, when he moved to Nebraska, locating on Section 17, Town 19, Range 9, in Washington County. He has a farm of 320 acres, 180 acres in cultivation, seventy acres in meadow, and the rest in pasture, under fence; he is also engaged in stock-raising to some extent, keeping on hand forty head of cattle, one hundred head of hogs, which he markets annually, and several head of horses. He married at Faribault, Minn., in September, 1873, Miss Barbara Wonderlick. They have five children—Harry Joseph, Samuel P., Lula Matilda, Louisa Belle and an infant. He is a member of the Masonic Order. In politics he is a Democrat.

A. D. LEWIS, firm of Lewis Bros., general merchandise, is a native of Cattaraugus County, N. Y.; came to Burlington, Iowa, in 1844, with his parents; in 1859 he crossed the Plains and visited Oregon and other points West; in 1871 his brother Osmer had commenced this business in Fontenelle, and in 1873 he joined his brother in this business; from a small beginning they have worked into a large and flourishing business. Their trade amounts to about $30,000 per year. Osmer Lewis was appointed Postmaster in 1879.

HERMAN SCHEER, farmer, Section 18, post office Fontenelle, was born in Prussia, August 28, 1834; came to St. Louis in 1848, thence to Quincy, Ill.; followed contracting and building, having learned this trade in St. Louis; March, 1874, he came to his present farm; he owns 500 acres of land, partly improved; married in 1855 to Reecke Gnuse, of Prussia. They have six children—five sons and one daughter.

HON. HENRY SPRICK, real estate and farming, is a native of Prussia. On March 1, 1856, he came to Quincy, Ill.; there he engaged in farming; in 1856 he came to Nebraska and located at Fontenelle, where he has since resided; he is one of the largest land owners in this county, now owning over 3,000 acres. Mr. Sprick is a member of the Legislature, and now serving his third term. This vast amount of property Mr. Sprick has acquired since coming to America by his strict attention to business. He was married in 1856 to Miss Sophia Wilking, of Prussia. They have seven children—three sons and four daughters.

WEBER & LEWIS, merchandise. L. C. Weber is a native of Louisville, Ky.; came to Washington County, Neb., in 1860, and followed farming till 1881, when this business was established; he owns 200 acres of land; he enlisted in 1862 in Company H, Sixty-Fifth Indiana Infantry; was wounded at Bean Station, East Tennessee, December 14, 1863, for which he receives a pension. O. K. Lewis, of the above firm, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y.; came to Iowa with his parents in 1844, and assisted on the farm; he then engaged in teaching, which he continued seven years; in the spring of 1876 he came to Fontenelle, Neb; was employed in his brother's store till this business was established; enlisted in 1861 in Company K, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, and served three years; was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

FORT CALHOUN.

The site of Fort Calhoun was selected as a claim early in the summer of 1854 by John Goss, Sr., who lived on a farm owned by him just across the Missouri River, in Iowa. He donated all except two shares to a town company consisting of Casady & Test, Addison Cochran, and H. C. Purple, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Mark W. Izard, A. J. Poppleton, and Hadley D. Johnson, of Omaha. This company built a cabin on the site of the old fort, near the stone magazine, which was still standing in 1854, a solid structure, 10x12 feet in size, with walls two feet thick, and in March, 1855, had the town surveyed and platted by Mr. E. H. Clark. A large number of immigrants came into the county in the spring of this year, many families settling at Fort Calhoun, while a number of others settled on claims near by. Among these new comers were Maj. Anselum Arnold and George W. Nevelle and family.

The first district court held in the county was opened here in June, of this year. The Hon. Fenner Ferguson presided, with Maj. J. W. Paddock as Clerk; Gen. E. Estabrook United States Prosecuting Attorney, and Thomas J. Allen Sheriff. The first case that came up was that of Elias Wilcox vs. James A. Taggart, for claim jumping. E. H. Clark was attorney for the plaintiff, with Gen. Estabrook for defendant. Verdict was rendered for the plaintiff, who still (in 1881) resides upon the disputed claim.

In June, 1855, E. H. Clark made a contract with the town company to build a hotel on the town site, consideration being one-ninth interest in the town; the building to be 24x48 feet, with an ell of same dimensions, all to be of hewn logs, and in good style. After numerous delays and difficulties, the hotel was completed, and was opened to the public by Col. George Stevens the following spring.

In August of this year, while Mr. Clark was busy with the erection of the hotel, Charles D. Davis unostentatiously moved into the claim cabin of the town, filed a claim upon the town site, and served a written notice upon Mr. Clark to quit trespassing upon the claim. He, however, persisted in drawing material on the ground, and was sued by Davis, who obtained a judgment of $100 damages, which Clark paid. The Town Company and citizens attempted to forcibly eject Davis from the claim, but failed, losing of their number John Goss, Sr., who was instantly killed by a bullet passing through his heart. Mr. Purple was wounded in the shoulder, and Mr. Thompson in the thigh. In November Davis made a pretended sale of his interest, and moved away.

In 1856 a court house was built on one of the public squares, 16x20 feet in size. The money for the building of this temple of justice was raised by subscription. Hon. E. Wakely presided as Judge, Hon. George W. Doane was Prosecuting Attorney, Roger T. Beall Clerk, and Orrin Rhodes Sheriff.

Claim jumping was common in those early times. In April, 1856, Isaiah Peterson jumped the claim of a Mr. Coon. Mr. Coon went to see him, and soon afterward was found dead, with a bullet through his heart. Peterson was arrested and indicted, but escaped before being brought to trial. Coon was buried where he fell, and was the first white man buried in the county, Mr. Goss having been taken to his home in Iowa for burial.

During the summer religious services were held in the court house once a month, being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Collins, a Methodist minister residing at Omaha. A Sunday school was also started, with E. H. Clark as Superintendent, and a day school, with Miss Lucy Graham as teacher.

In 1856 the steam saw-mill of Perkins & Allen was erected, and in 1858 the famous Fort Calhoun flouring mills were put in operation by Z. Vanier & Brother. In 1861 they became the property of Hon. Elam Clark & Co., who still own them.

The county seat remained at Fort Calhoun until 1858, when it was removed to De Soto; in 1866 it was again located at Fort Calhoun, by a popular vote, and in 1869 it was also by a public vote removed to Blair, where it will probably remain.

The first white child born in the town was Miss Cara Clark, daughter of E. H. Clark, in May, 1856.

Dr. J. P. Andrews, now a resident of Blair, was the first physician to take up his residence here, and the first physician to settle in the county. He is now 78 years old, but of a very much more youthful appearance.

The first natural death at Fort Calhoun was that of Alexander Finley, a Scotchman, who worked for E. H. Clark.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. B. BEALES, farmer, Section 26, post office Fort Calhoun, was born May 21, 1814, in the town of Cambridge, England. He came to Chicago with his parents in [illegible], and settled on a farm in Will County, Ill. In 1850 he went to California, Oregon and other mining countries; he returned to Illinois in 1854; came to Nebraska in 1856, where he has since resided. He owns 3·0 acres of land. He has been County Commissioner two terms. He was married in 1835 to Elizabeth Austen, of England. They had four children—three living—two sons and one daughter.

ALLEN CRAIG, farmer, Section 16, post office Fort Calhoun, is a native of St. Lawrence County, N. Y. At about the age of ten years he came with his parents to Wisconsin. In the spring of 1855 he came to Nebraska and settled in this locality. He owns about 280 acres of land, part of which is cultivated; has been School Director the past ten years; has been two terms Assessor; married in 1858 to Miss Rhoda A. Carlisle, of Louisville, Ky. Her step-father built the first house in Omaha. This house was built of logs. They have a family of five children—three sons and two daughters.

J. B. KUONY, general merchandise, is a native of Alsace, France. He came to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1851, thence to Lancaster, N. Y. There he taught school a short time; in 1851 he came to Milwaukee; in 1853 he removed to St. Louis; in 1854 to Council Bluffs, and the same year came to Omaha; was employed as cook at the old Douglas House, at the time of the first session of the State Legislature, which assembled in 1855. He was married in Omaha July 3, 1856; came to Fort Calhoun in the spring of 1857; went to Colorado in 1860; returned to Fort Calhoun, December, 1862; the following spring he opened a general merchandise store which he still continues at the latter place; is doing a business of about $10,000 a year, was postmaster from 1865 to 1876. He owns a block on the south-west corner of Fourteenth and Dodge streets, Omaha, valued at $80,000; also forty acres at Fort Calhoun, and other property, all of which he has acquired since coming to Nebraska.

PETER KLINDT, farmer, Section 14, post office Fort Calhoun, was born December 2, 1831, in Holstein, Germany; came to Davenport, Iowa, May, 1854; followed farming there till 1862, when he came to Nebraska and located eighty acres of land; he then went to the Rocky Mountains; was absent about three years, then returned to his farm, where he has since remained; he now owns 479 acres of land; married in [illegible] to Catharine Arp, of Holstein. They have two children—Henry and Dora. His wife's brother, Hans D. Arp, was shot on this farm in [illegible], by a desperado and horse thief.

H. J. ROHWER, farmer, Section 3, post office Fort Calhoun, was born March 27, 1829, in Prussia; came to New York in 1854, and thence to Iowa; in [illegible] he came to Washington County, where he has since resided; owns 280 acres of land. He represented this county in the Legislature one term, and is serving his third term as County Commissioner. He was married in 1854 to Catharine Frahm, of Prussia. They have six children—two sons and four daughters.

M. H. B. ROSENBALM, farmer, Section 18, post office Blair, is a native of Washington County, Va.; came to Nebraska, September, 1868; located in Washington County; first bought forty acres, and has since being adding as his circumstances would admit, and now owns 300 acres, all of which he has acquired by his own industry; married March 17, 1867, to Martha Wydener, of Wythe County, Virginia.

CHARLES STEFFEN, farmer, Section 14, post office Fort Calhoun, is a native of Germany. At the age of two years he came with his parents to Davenport, Iowa. In the spring of 185- they removed to Douglas County, Neb. The family removed to Washington County in 1870, and in 1875 Mr. Steffen came to his present farm, which he owns, consisting of 240 acres. He was married in 1877 to Miss Anna Fraser, of Washington County, Neb.

P. N. STILTS, farmer, Section 12, post office Fort Calhoun, was born November 16, 1818, in Richland County, Ohio; May, 1857, he came to Omaha, and the following August removed to Fort Calhoun; followed the milling and mason trade about twelve years; the past twelve years he has been engaged in farming and stock raising; was four years Probate Judge, and Justice of the Peace the past twenty-two years. He owns 170 acres of land; he is one of the finest hog raisers in the county, and his stock, which is composed of eighty head of cattle and 150 hogs, are of the finest breed. Married in 1871 to Fannie J. Sampson, of Franklin County, N. Y. He has one son and two daughters by a former marriage.

C. H. WULFF, farmer, Section 22, post office Fort Calhoun, is a native of Holstein, Germany; born May 3, 1828; came to Scott County, Iowa, in [illegible]; followed farming there; in 1856 came to Washington County, where he has since resided; he owns 380 acres of land, which he has well improved; married in 1854 to Miss Schneider, also a native of Holstein. They have nine children—seven sons and two daughters.

HILAND.

This is a station on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, midway between Blair and Herman. It was formerly named Mead Station, in honor of Giles Mead, who, with V. G. Lantry and Rice Arnold, is quite extensively engaged in shipping cattle from this point. The name was changed to Hiland in September, 1881. The post office at Hiland is named Giles, and was established January 1, 1882; Giles Mead, first postmaster. The principal business here are hay pressing and brick making. The first death was that of Davie M. Mead, February 2, 1882.

HERMAN.

Herman was laid out in 1871, and named in honor of Samuel Herman, who has been conductor on the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad since it was put in operation. This road was completed to Herman in 1872, and now under the name of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha extends northward to Ponca in Dixon County. Herman is surrounded by a fine farming country, and is a village of about 150 people.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS B. BAILEY, farmer, Section 19, post office Herman, was born in Pitatton, Kennebec County, Maine, August 22, 1819; came to Washington County, Wis., in [illegible], and afterwards removed to Juneau County. In 1869 he came to Washington County, Neb., and ran a saw mill, also a blacksmith shop; the past ten years he has been engaged in farming; he owns eighty acres of land; married in [illegible] to Miss O. Fletcher, of Searsmont, Waldo County, Maine. She died December [illegible], 1844. His second marriage was to Miss Ruth W. Fletcher, September 11, [illegible]. They have one adopted daughter.

TURNER BAILEY, general merchandise, Herman, born December [illegible], in New Brunswick; when seven months old his parents came to Maine; in [illegible] came to Wisconsin, remained in the State till 1869, when he removed to Washington County, Neb; followed farming till 1875, when he commenced this business; his son John C. assists in this business and was appointed Postmaster July, 1881. Mr. Bailey was married August 12, 1835, to Miss Lucy Bradford, a direct descendant of William Bradford, one of the Pilgrim Fathers; they had ten children, four now living—two sons and two daughters. Their son Joshua B. is now representing the county in the Legislature.

CHAS CROSS, JR., hardware, Herman, is a native of Gibson County, Ind.; came to Washington County with his parents in 1871, engaged in farming till the summer of 1881, when he opened this business; married in 1875 to Clara Hungate, a native of Nebraska; have three children—two sons and one daughter.

S. L DART, M. D., druggist, is a native of Onondaga County, N. Y., born March, [illegible]; in the summer of 1835 came to Ohio; in 1847 removed to Michigan, there engaged in the leather business, he commenced the study of medicine in [illegible], and has been in active practice the past eighteen years, he graduated at Fort Wayne Medical College in 1876; came to Herman June, 1871, opened this drug store July, 1881; married in 1856 to Emily E. Burdick, a native of Vermont.

S. OSBURN, blacksmith, Herman, is a native of Morgan County, Ill.; in about 1854 came with his parents to Missouri; in 1865 came to Washington County, Neb.; enlisted in 1862 in Company A, Thirty-First Missouri Infantry, served to the end of the war; married in 1867 to Miss Lovey Nurse, a native of Ohio; have four children—two sons and two daughters.

W. W. DORRELL, grain and live stock and baled hay, Herman, is a native of Buchanan County, Mo. At about the age of twelve years he came with his parents to Madison County, Iowa; was employed by R. Clark & Son, in buying grain; came to Washington County in [illegible] and established his present business in [illegible]; Mr. Dorrell is one of the leading stock dealers in this locality. A large portion of his stock is shipped to Chicago.

JAMES F. FITCH, hotel and general merchandise, Herman, is a native of North Carolina; came to Indiana with his parents in [illegible]; has for the past thirty-[illegible] years worked at the machine and blacksmith trade; came to Herman in [illegible], where he has since resided; he owns a farm of 160 acres in Wayne County, Neb.; enlisted in [illegible] in Company F, Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, served to the end of the war; married in 1867 to Charlotte Hanaway, of Virginia; they have six children—three sons and three daughters.

J. H. GOVE, of the firm of J. H. Gove & Co., general merchandise, Herman, is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio; when about six years old his mother moved to Minnesota; he afterwards went to Richmond, Ind., attended Earlham College about four years, graduating in scientific course; also taught school about one year; returned to Minnesota in the fall of 1874; he was appointed clerk of the Winnebago Agency, Neb.; held that position one year then removed to Omaha, and was clerk for the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency; December, 1877, came to Herman and bought out W. W. Dorell, where he has since carried on this business.

T. C. HUNGATE, farmer, Section 5, post office Herman, is a native of Washington County, Ind.; in [illegible] came to Nebraska and entered the land now occupied by [illegible] Stewart; he remained there till 1869, when he removed to his present farm; owns [illegible] acres of land, about 400 of this is under cultivation; married in [illegible] to [illegible] Martin, of Washington County, Ind.; they have seven children—two sons and five daughters.

CHAS. SELLECK, farmer and live stock, Section 31, post office Herman, is a native of Fairfield County, Conn.; came to Cuming City, Neb., in 1856. Located on his present farm in 1871; owns about 580 acres. Mr. Selleck has traveled very extensively, both by land and water, having followed the sea several years; he has also visited California, Colorado, Utah, Montana and all the western Territories; has been County Commissioner, member of the School Board, and is now President of the Washington County Agricultural Society; married in [illegible] to Louisa Pashley, of Wisconsin; they have one daughter.

LESLIE WATSON, farmer, Section [illegible], post office Herman, was born near Mansfield, Ohio; at the age of seventeen came to Illinois with his parents; in [illegible] came to their present farm, consisting of 240 acres. Mr. Watson held the position of Mail Agent on the U. P. road several years, when he resigned; has also been Justice of the Peace, Assessor and was the United States Enumerator for the district in [illegible]; married in 1880 to Miss H. F. Clark, of La Salle County, Ill.; they have five children—four sons and one daughter.

ADMAH.

This little village is situated in the northwest corner of Washington County. It was named after a Bible town by that name. G. Pegan, its present postmaster, was the first settler. It contains one general store, a postoffice, a good school house costing $700, a Presbyterian and a Lutheran church, one physician and one hundred inhabitants.

KENNARD.

Kennard is located seven miles west of Blair, between the branches of the Papillion River, in a beautiful farming country. It was named after Hon. Thomas P. Kennard, who was Secretary of State in 1867. In 1856 Nathaniel Brewster settled here, and the town site was purchased of him by the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company. There are at Kennard one store, a blacksmith shop, a good school house, and a post office which was established in 1868; Samuel Swihart first postmaster. A church edifice was erected here in 1880, different denominations uniting to bear the expense.

DE SOTO.

De Soto is situated about four miles southeast of Blair, on the Missouri River, and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad. The town was laid out in the fall of 1854, by Dr. John Glover, Gen. J. B. Robinson, Potter C. Sullivan, E. P. Stout, William Clancy and others, but no actual settlement was made until the following spring.

On March 7, 1855, the town was incorporated, and in the summer of that year thirty hewn log houses were built.

The first store was opened by Dr. A. Phinney; the first postmaster was Potter C. Sullivan, and the first mercantile firm was that of Kennard Brothers, established in 1856. Judge Jesse T. Davis, now a resident of Blair, was one of the early settlers.

There were three banks started in De Soto early in its history, the Bank of De Soto, the Waubeek Bank and the [illegible] Exchange Bank. The career of the first was short but brilliant, and both the others are now out of existence.

The first minister who preached in De Soto was the Rev. Mr. Collins, of the Methodist Church, then residing at Omaha, in the early summer of 1855. In the following winter a series of protracted meetings were held, Rev. Mr. Collins assisting. While this gentleman was occupying the pulpit, some rowdies, intent on breaking up the meeting, threw through the window from the outside a dead dog, striking Mr. Collins in the back and putting out one of the candle lights. Upon which he remarked, "My friends, the devil is not dead in De Soto yet," and immediately resumed the services.

The first regular minister at De Soto was Rev. Jacob Adriance, also of the Methodist Church. This was in 1857. During this year Judge Wakely, Territorial Judge, Roger T. Beall and E. A. Allen, located in De Soto.

John Crits, born in June, 1855, was the first child born in De Soto, and either he or William Arnold, son of Anselum Arnold, was the first child born in the county. Authorities differ.

The first marriage was that of Thomas M. Carter and Miss Sullivan, sister to Potter C. Sullivan, the young lady being fourteen years of age.

De Soto continued to be an energetic and prosperous city for many years. The county seat was located here in 1858, and remained eight years, when in 1866, it was re-located at Fort Calhoun. In 1857 it contained a population of six or seven hundred, and nearly a dozen saloons and stores; but since that time it has so diminished in size that at the present time (1881) there are not twenty people residing within the limits of the former town. Among the causes of this decline were the Pike's Peak excitement, the building up of the city of Blair, and the advent of railroads which were so built as to favor other localities, especially Blair.

In 1346, the Mormons, being driven out of Nauvoo, Ill., had made a small settlement a mile or so below De Soto, and remained there several years.

The early settlers found brick in considerable quantities, which the Mormons had burned, and used them in walling up wells. The De Soto flouring mill was built on the
up wells. The De Soto flouring mill was built on the
ground occupied as winter quarters one of those winters by Brigham Young.

The mill was moved to Blair in 1876, and is now owned by Mr. L. H. Turner.

Quite a number of newspapers have been published in De Soto from time to time. Among them may be enumerated the De Soto *Pilot*, established in 1857 by Isaac Parrish; the *Washington County Sun*, established in 1858 by P. C. Sullivan; and, in the same year, the *De Soto Enquirer*, by Z. Jackson.

De Soto is now only a farm, three families occupying its former site.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EDMUND HUMPHRIES, farmer, Section 20, post office De Soto, was born February 4, [illegible], in Somersetshire, England; came to New York April, 1854, the following year he came to Nebraska, where he has since resided; owns [illegible] acres of land; enlisted in 1861 in Company B, Second Nebraska Cavalry, served eleven months; married in 1849 to Anna Gordon, of Devonshire, England; they have one son—William.

JOHN SPENCER, born in Haigh, England, January 12, [illegible]; came to America May 26, [illegible]; located in Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh, followed mining; in [illegible] came to Moingona, Boone County, Iowa; thence to the Rocky Mountains and had charge of Point of Rocks coal works; remained there till [illegible]. He had been there from the fall of [illegible] to the fall of [illegible] when he came to his present farm, then at that time 80 acres, since bought 120 acres, total now 200 acres of land. When he came here he was a Roman Catholic, but was converted in 1876 at Spring Valley School House, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1875; he received license to preach as a local preacher in [illegible]; ordained local deacon at Nebraska City (presiding, Bishop Warren); has been Assessor four terms; has been Director seven years; married [illegible] to Sarah Ann Atherton, of England and has had eleven children, eight now living—four of each sex.

RICHLAND PRECINCT.

HERMAN H. HOVENDICK, farmer, Section 24, post office Blair, was born August, 1837, in Prussia. Came with his father to America at the age of thirteen years located at Quincy, Ill., removed to Nebraska in [illegible]. He enlisted in 1861 in the Twenty-Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served about nine months; re-enlisted in 1865 in Company H, Forty-Third Illinois Infantry; served to the end of the war. He owns 80 acres of land; married in 1866 to Mary Voth, of Prussia, they have seven children—four sons and three daughters.

CLAUS H. LAMP, farmer, Section 26, post office Hayes, was born June 24, [illegible], in Holstein, Germany; came to Nebraska with his parents in [illegible] and settled on this farm, which he now owns, consisting of 160 acres, which is well improved;

married in 1875, to Mary Schroder, of Holstein. They have one daughter—Mattie.

HANS A. LAMP, farmer, Section 28, post office Hayes; born February 3, 1849, in Holstein, came with his parents to Washington County, Neb., in 1865; has been engaged in farming since, except two years in the employ of the U. P. R. R. He owns a farm of 320 acres, which is improved with a good barn, house and other improvements, and a very fine display of stock; married in 1878 to Margaret Suvschrubbe, of Holstein; they have one son—Charles.

JAMES M. PARKER, farmer, Section 20, post office Kennard, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio; removed to Stark County, Ill., in 1858; removed to Omaha in 1866, engaged in live stock and farming; in 1873 came to his present farm. He owns 160 acres of land, also 80 acres in Dixon County.

GRANT PRECINCT.

L. D. CAMERON, farmer, Section 16, post office Blair, was born August 9, 1817, in Brockville, Canada; came to Illinois in 1837; thence to Iowa; in 1856 he removed to Washington County, where he has since resided; he owns 320 acres of land and is largely engaged in live stock; was married in June, 1840 to Sarah Demming, of Canada; they have five children—three sons and two daughters.

S. W. CUSHMAN, farmer, Section 3, post office Blair, is a native of Maine; came to Washington County, Neb., November 27, 1868, where he has since resided; owns 240 acres of land; married February 3, 1863, to Miss Nancy J. Clark, of Rockland, Maine; they have four children—two sons and two daughters.

LOUIS THORNE, farmer, Section 15, post office Blair, born October 1, 1831, in Norway; in 1850 came to Iowa County, Iowa, was engaged principally in mining; in 1856 he removed to Washington County, Neb., where he has since resided; owns 320 acres of land; married August 26, 1854, to Sarah Knudesen, of Norway; they have three children—two sons and one daughter; lost Edward J., November 27, 1881, in his twenty-first year.

THOMAS R. WILSON, farmer, post office Blair, is a native of Virginia; was raised in Maryland; in the spring of 1855 came to Washington County, Nebraska; enlisted in 1862, in Company B, Second Nebraska Cavalry, served eleven months; he owns 520 acres of land, a large portion of which is under cultivation. He has been County Surveyor several years; married in 1865 to Miss Mary A. Tucker, a native of Wisconsin; they have seven children—four sons and three daughters.

Nero is a country post office, situated on rolling prairie, and established in 1872.

LINCOLN PRECINCT.

HON. E. S. GAYLORD, farmer and stockraiser, Section 18, post office Fontanelle, born September 25, 1822, in Norfolk, Litchfield County, Conn.; remained with his father till the age of twenty-one; engaged in farming; then followed the stone mason trade five or six years; he then went to Virginia and engaged in trading; he then held a position as collector for a New York house from 1855 to 1861, in the States of Missouri, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas; he then returned to Connecticut where he remained one year; he then returned to Missouri and continued collecting till 1865, when he made a trip to the plains in the freighting business; in 1868 he came to Washington County, Neb., settled on a new prairie, and now owns one of the best improved farms in the county, consisting of 800 acres, with 140 head of cattle, 150 hogs, 42 horses, &c, and is largely engaged in the dairy business. His horses are of the Hambletonian stock, cattle are pure breed and Short Horn, hogs Poland China. Has been Justice of the Peace the past ten years and represented this County in the Legislature in 1875-6; member of the School Board since its organization.

S. E. HURD, farmer, Section 12, post office Blair, is a native of Onondaga County, New York, born in 1824; came to Branch County, Mich., in 1846; removed to DeKalb County, Ind., in 1856, engaged in merchandising in Waterloo; came to Nebraska in 1866; located at Fort Calhoun, engaged at the boot and shoe trade there till March, 1874, when he removed to his present locality; owns 240 acres of land; when in Calhoun he was Justice of the Peace and Assessor; married November 3, 1850, to Miss Mary A. Jones, of Waterloo, born in Onondaga County, N. Y.; have four children—two sons and two daughters; lost one child in Calhoun and his wife in his present locality.

FRANK MOORE, farmer, Section 30, post office Bell Creek, is a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y.; in 1855 came to Erie County, Penn.; came to his present farm in 1867; he owns 300 acres of land, part of which he entered; enlisted December, 1862, in Company C, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, served to the end of the war

JOHN J. THOMPSON, farmer, Section 31, post office Bell Creek, is a native of Essex County, Mass.; came to Pennsylvania in 1836; was appointed Superintendent of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron mines, held that position about twelve years; he had formerly sailed out of Boston in all about thirteen years in the capacity of first and second officer, making trips to the East Indies, China and South Sea Islands; in 1868 he came to Nebraska and settled on this farm which he owns, consisting of 240 acres; he was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1871, and represented this county in the Legislature in 1879.

WAYNE COUNTY.

WAYNE County lies in the northeastern portion of the State; is bounded by Cedar and Dixon Counties on the north, by Dixon and the Winnebago and Omaha Reservations on the east, by Cuming and Stanton Counties on the south, and by Pierce County on the west. It contains fourteen townships, or 322,560 acres of land.

Various statutes have been enacted defining, or attempting to define its limits. During the continuance in force of the statute of February 26, 1879, the county was without definite boundaries. The statute of March 1, 1881, taking effect June 1, 1881, fixed the boundaries as follows:

"Commencing at the southwest corner of Township 25 north, Range 1 east; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 33, Township 25 north, Range 6 east; thence north to the northeast corner of Section 4, Township 26 north, Range 6 east; thence west to the northeast corner of Township 26 north, Range 3 east; thence north to the northeast corner of Township 27 north, Range 3 east; thence west to the northwest corner of Township 27 north, Range 1 east; thence south to the place of beginning."

SURFACE AND SOIL.

Wayne County, lying on the divide between the Elkhorn and the Logan valleys, is mainly upland. From one-fourth to one-third of the surface is valley, the remainder upland. In the eastern part the uplands are gently undulating, the hills rising to a height of from twenty to sixty feet, and in the western portion some of the hills are one hundred feet high. The valleys are those of Logan Creek and its tributaries, and in the southern part those of Plum, Humbug, and Spring Creek; but as nearly all of these streams rise in the county the valleys are all comparatively narrow.

This county is quite fortunate in its surface soil. It lies mostly east of the sand deposits, and both its valleys and rolling prairies are composed of exceedingly fertile soil. On the uplands it varies in depth from one to three feet; in the valleys from three to twelve feet, and is generally either a dark clay loam or black vegetable mold. The entire county, except one township (25, Range 1 east, which is quite sandy), is well adapted to both farming and grazing, especially farming. The subsoil is occasionally clay containing small, friable limestones, but generally a modified loess, subject to slides in deep cuts in wet weather. A coarse gravel is found at various depths in borings for wells, in which water is usually found. The underlying rock has not been reached.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

The only natural resources in Wayne County worthy of mention are its grasses, which grow in great luxuriance all over the land. Here, as everywhere in the northeastern part of the State, the blue joint is the principal variety. This grows coarse and tall in low, wet places, short and fine where high and dry. A species of red top is also spreading where the land is moist. There has been but little buffalo grass since the county was settled. Timber has always been very limited in quantity, the streams being too small and straight to protect it from the prairie fires.

Tree planting has been indulged in to but a limited extent. In 1881 there were 344 acres of forest trees reported; 2,130 apple trees, 475 cherry trees, 389 plum trees, 558 peach trees, and 165 grapevines.

The county is well watered by the Logan Creek and its branches, Dogtown, Rattlesnake, and Coon, in the eastern, northern, and central portions. Plum, Humbug, and Spring Creeks have their sources in the southern part, and flow south into the Elkhorn. Good water is found by digging or boring to a moderate depth anywhere in the county.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The pioneer settlers of Wayne County were B. F. Whitten and a Mr. Bean, who came into Township 26, Range 5 east, near the Logan, in the summer of 1868. William Jones followed shortly afterward, and selected a homestead. Mr. Whitten did some breaking on his land. In the spring of 1869, Whitten and Jones returned with their families and made permanent settlements in Wayne County. In the same year a small colony from Illinois, at the head of which was Willard Graves, entered the county, and settled mostly in the southeast corner, on Coon Creek. Some of these were William G. Vroman, Isaac and Nathaniel Miner, and Andrew Hosler. Early in the summer of 1869, C. E. Hunter, Nathaniel Allen and his two sons, Alonzo and W. H.; A. A. Fletcher, James A. Fisher, and R. B. Crawford settled at La Porte. In 1870 M. T. Sperry, W. E. Durin, George and Enoch Hunter, O. F. Crane, Albert Miner, William P. Agler, Benjamin Harmon, George and Alexander Scott, and M. B. and I. O. Richardson came into and settled mainly in the vicinity of La Porte.

The first post office was established September 8, 1870, near the Logan bridge, and called Taffe, after Hon. John Taffe, of Dakota County; William Agler being appointed first Postmaster.

The first child born in the county was Patience E. Hunter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Hunter, December 16, 1870. The first marriage that of Mr. T. Sperry to Miss Sarah Ann Eayrs, May 14, 1871, and the first death that of a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Vroman, August 6, 1870.

The first sermon preached in the county was by Elder Vanduser, of the Methodist Church, at the house of A. S. Miner, near the Logan bridge, in October, 1870. Prof. Samuel Aughey preached at the house of William Agler in December, 1870, being thus the second preacher in the county. Mrs. M. B. Richardson, a Second Adventist, preached her first sermon at the funeral of C. E. Hunter's little son, in February, 1871, and afterwards preached regularly at the house of Alexander Scott.

The first school was taught by Miss Jane Olin, in the summer of 1871, at La Porte, the whole county being then in one school district.

The first practicing physician was R. B. Crawford.

ORGANIZATION.

The county was organized by proclamation of Gov. David Butler in the fall of 1870. The first election was held September 5, and resulted as follows: Commissioners, M. T. Sperry, W. E. Durin and Isaac Miner; Clerk, C. E. Hunter; Treasurer, B. F. Whitten; Sheriff, A. D. Allen; Probate Judge, A. A. Fletcher; Surveyor, William G. Vroman; Superintendent of Instruction, R. B. Crawford; Coroner, Nathaniel Allen.

George Scott was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by B. F. Whitten's failure to qualify as Treasurer.

COUNTY BONDS.

The electors of the county have voted bonds at different times for different purposes. The first election on such a question was held February 24, 1874. At this time the county was bonded in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the purpose of building a Court House. The total vote cast was 47; for the bonds 26, against, 21. The Court House, a fine two-story brick building, was erected at La Porte, the county seat, in the year 1874, being completed December 8, of that year.

The next bond election was held January 18, 1876, when eighty-eight thousand dollars in bonds was voted to aid the Covington, Columbus, & Black Hills Railroad Company to construct their road through the county. The bonds carried by fifty votes and fifty majority, no vote being cast against them. The company not having complied with the conditions upon which the bonds were promised, they were never issued.

The third bond election was held December 23, 1878, on a question of issuing two thousand dollars in bonds to aid McHenry & Dennison to build a flouring mill on the Logan, about two miles below Wakefield. The bonds carried by a vote of 59 for, to 24 against them, and were issued January 1, 1880. These bonds were sold without being certified to by the State Auditor as legally issued, and matured January 1, 1882, but have not been presented for payment.

The mill is a two story one, with two run of buhrs, and is the only one in the county.

CRIME.

There have been two murders committed in the county.

C. S. Munson, who had settled in the southeastern part of the county in the spring of 1870, was engaged in breaking land, when five young Winnebago Indians came upon and killed him without provocation or warning. They had been advised by one of the medicine men of the tribe that they must do such a deed in order to be "braves." They cut off Munson's head, hid it in a badger hole, and reported to the agency having found a man dead on the plains. Suspicion was aroused, the five Indians were arrested, tried for the murder, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. One of them was named White Breast, and was a son of the Winnebago Chief.

The other murder took place in the southwestern part of the county in September, 1877. Simon Gehle, a German living there with his wife, made a trip to the Black Hills, leaving his wife at home, and his farm in charge of Ferdinand Schulz. Upon his return from the Black Hills, his wife, Henrietta, and Shulz had formed a conspiracy to put him out of the way. He was shot by Shulz and killed. Shulz and Mrs. Gehle pleaded guilty to manslaughter, and were sentenced to the penitentiary, he for ten years, and she for five.

BURNED TO DEATH.

The saddest incident in the history of the county, was the burning to death by a prairie fire of Mrs. W. E. Durin, and her little girl, on October 18, 1879. She had gone out to do what she could towards saving a shed from the fire, and in attempting to cross a strip of grass not over four rods wide, with the little girl, stumbled and fell, and being large and clumsy, was caught by the fire, and so badly burned as to die from the injuries received. While burning she held the little girl in her lap, but could not save her.

THE LANDS.

The Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company owned originally twenty-three thousand and ninety-three acres of land in this county, but have sold nearly all of it. There were at first twenty-five sections of Agricultural College lands, about five thousand acres of which have been sold. There has never been much government land here and there are not more than about thirty homesteaders in the county.

More than one-half the entire county is owned by private parties, non-residents, who hold it for higher prices. This state of affairs may have had its advantages to the actual settlers. It has enabled them to build good schoolhouses, to bond the county for Court House and other purposes, and to throw a disproportionate share of the taxes therefor, upon the non-resident taxpayer, as he has generally omitted to appear before the Board of Equalization and have an unfair assessment reduced. On the other hand it has diverted, and continues to divert, immigrants to other counties where land can be obtained on much more reasonable terms. Thus the non-resident owner of the lands, and his resident agent, are retarding the development of the county, and preventing its progress with the view of enriching themselves.

STATISTICS.

Wayne County has eighteen school districts, sixteen school houses, seventeen qualified school teachers, and three hundred and forty-one children of school age. The school house sites are valued at $100; school houses at $5,925; school furniture at $1,675; books and apparatus at $470; total value of school property, $8,220.

The total amount of real estate on the tax list for 1881, was $564,843.81; town sites, $3,525; personal property, $46,668.20; making a grand total of $615,037.01.

In 1870 Wayne County had a population of 182; in 1876, 299; in 1879, 481; and in 1881, 941; 506 males and 436 females. Of these 341 were children of school age.

LA PORTE.

The town site of La Porte was laid out May 23, 1874, by Solon Bevins, who also built the first house and the first store in the town, during the following summer.

It is finely located on high rolling prairie on the north side of the valley of Coon Creek. It was made the county seat in the fall of 1871, and the court house erected in the fall of 1874 at a cost of $11,983. The Methodists and Lutherans have organizations here, but no church building, religious services being held in the school house. There are at La Porte one general store, two blacksmiths, and about fifty inhabitants. The school district, No. 3, contains forty-three children of school age. The post office at La Porte was established February 21, 1871, C. E. Hunter, postmaster.

Corinthian Lodge, No. 83, A., F. & A. M., was chartered June 23, 1881, with fifteen charter members, and the following officers: C. E. Hunter, W. M.; J. C. Wills, S. W.; Moses Herner, J. W.; James Britton, Secretary, and John T. Bressler, Treasurer. The lodge now numbers twenty members.

A post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in February, 1881, with twenty-two members. The officers elected were: Charles Johnson, Com.; C. E. Hunter, V. C.; W. H. Burson, J. V.; I. A. Coleman, Quartermaster, and B. F. Feather, Adjutant.

Fourth of July, 1871.—The people of Wayne County celebrated the republic's natal day very early in their own history. On the Fourth of July, 1871, they nearly all assembled near La Porte to rejoice together over the success of the Revolutionary Fathers in establishing American Independence. M. T. Sperry was orator of the day; C. E. Hunter read the Declaration of Independence, and R. B. Crawford had charge of the singing.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WM. P. AGLER, farmer and blacksmith, is a native of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. In 1841 came to Lee County, Illinois, learned the blacksmith trade in Paw Paw. Followed this trade till 1871 when he came to Wayne County, Nebraska, took a claim of 160 acres, engaged in farming, also carries on the blacksmith trade. Mr. Agler is one of the first settlers of Wayne County. Married in 1861 to Pamelia Harmon, of Cattaraugus County, New York. They have three children, two daughters and one son.

ENOCH HUNTER, County Clerk, is a native of Jefferson County, Pennsylvania. In 1853 came to Lee County, Ill., there engaged in farming; in 1871 came to Wayne County, Nebraska, took a homestead of 160 acres, which he improved. He has been Sheriff four years, was elected County Clerk in the fall of 1879 and re-elected to this office in the fall of 1881.

C. E. HUNTER, County Judge and Postmaster, was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, in 1835. In 1855 came with his parents to Lee County, Illinois. In 1869 he came to Wayne County, took a homestead claim of 160 acres, which he improved and where he still resides. In 1870 he was elected County Clerk, held that office five years. In 1875 he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, which framed the present constitution. This post office was established in 1870, he was then appointed Postmaster, has held the office since. He is now serving his third term as County Judge. In 1875 he established the *Wayne County Review*, the first paper published in the county. This paper, which he still owns, is now published in Wayne. In 1871 he opened a small store, commencing with a stock of about $16. Still continues merchandising.

A. S. MINER, Sheriff, was born in Wayne County, New York, in the fall of 1843, came to Jackson County, Michigan, in the fall of 1850, engaged in farming until 1862. He enlisted in Company E, Twentieth Michigan Infantry, served about one year, and in the spring of 1863 he came to Bureau County, Illinois, engaged in farming. In 1870 he came to Wayne County, Nebraska, where he has since resided. He took a claim of 160 acres, which he improved and still owns. In 1879 he was appointed sheriff to fill a vacancy. In 1880 he was elected to fill an unexpired term. In the fall of 1881 he was again elected to this office. He was one of three who were lost in the great storm of 1873, both of his feet being frozen, requiring amputation.

WAYNE.

This little town is phenomenal in its growth. The town site was laid out by the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Company in June, 1881. The first house was built by R. T. Maxwell, in July, 1881. The first store (hardware) was opened about August 1, and within a month a general store was opened by Britton, Hardenburgh & Johnson. The Logan Valley Bank was moved here from La Porte, October 1st. N. F. Bennett commenced the first hotel about the same time. *The Wayne County Review* moved from La Porte in November, publishing the first number in Wayne, December 3.

The first birth was that of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. James Britton, September 6, 1881; the first marriage that of John G. Mesthaler to Mrs. Julia Phillips, and the first death that of Mrs. H. V. Brokaw, in November, 1881.

At the present time there are in Wayne four general stores, three banks, two drug stores, two hardware stores, three agricultural implement dealers, five lawyers, three doctors, three church organizations—Presbyterian, Lutheran and Baptist—three hotels, two lumber yards, one newspaper, a population of about three hundred, eighty-four of whom are children of school age.

The depot is a neat frame building, completed about May 1, 1882, the railroad itself having reached there in the fall of 1881.

Wayne County Review.—This paper was started May 22, 1875, at La Porte, by Huse & Hunter, as a seven-column folio, being printed at Ponca one year. In September, 1876, Mr. Hunter purchased material and printed the paper at La Porte thereafter, changing its form to a four-column quarto. In the spring of 1879, A. P. Childs became associated with Mr. Hunter, and the paper was changed to a seven-column folio in September, 1881, a new press being purchased at this time. Since December 3, 1881, it has been published in Wayne. In politics it has always been Republican.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

C. C. BROWN, cashier Wayne County Bank, was born in Jefferson County, New York. At the age of seven moved to Ohio with his parents. Came west in 1858; lived in Chatfield two years and engaged in printing. Then moved to Faribault, Minnesota, and worked at printing. In 1870 moved to Mankato, Minnesota, and published the Mankato *Record*. In the fall of 1880 moved to Flandreau, Dakota Territory, and engaged in banking. In July, 1881, moved to Nebraska and in January, 1882, in company with his brother, O. D. Brown, established the Wayne County Bank.

JAMES BRITTON, attorney at law and Postmaster, was born in Lee County, Illinois, where he was raised and received his education. He attended the Law Department of the Iowa State University, where he graduated June, 1873, he then returned to Lee County and engaged in the practice of law, remained there till the spring of 1876 when he came to La Porte, Nebraska, has since continued in the practice of his profession. He being the oldest admitted attorney in the county, he has been three years county attorney. He became a member of the firm of Britton, Hardenbergh & Johnson July, 1881, was then appointed postmaster, this being the first general store established in Wayne. Mr. Britton is one of the owners of the town-site of Wayne.

JOHN T. BRESSLER, firm of Bressler & Patterson, Logan Valley Bank, was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, was raised in Blair County. In [illegible] came to Wayne County, Nebraska, took a homestead claim of 160 acres, engaged in farming about five years, was County Surveyor one term, held the office of County Treasurer two terms. July, 1880, this bank was established in La Porte. October, 1881, they removed this bank to Wayne, where they have since been carrying on a general banking and real estate business.

ARTHUR P. CHILDS, one of the editors of the Wayne County *Review*, was born in Neversink, New York, October 1, 1843. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the Ellenville *Journal*. Enlisted in the fall of 1861, in Company K, Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, served as a private soldier through the Peninsular Campaign, was promoted to Hospital Steward in the regular army April 9, [illegible], and served until December 20, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. In 1879 he removed to Nebraska and became associate editor of the *Review* in April of that year, in which capacity he is still engaged. In 1881 he was elected County Surveyor.

PAUL ENGLISCH, firm of J. O. Milligan & Co., dealers in lumber, coal and implements, was born in West Bend, Wisconsin, in 1859. The family removed to Lake Superior. His father run a hotel at Hancock and Calumet in 1872. They came to Dodge County, Nebraska, followed farming about four years. He then was employed by J. O. Milligan, as clerk in their store at Scribner. He became a member of the firm December 1, 1881, when this yard was established.

CHAS. JOHNSON, firm of Britton, Hardenburgh & Johnson, general merchandise, is a native of Sullivan County, New York, where he was raised. He enlisted in 1861 in Company K, Fifty-sixth New York Infantry, was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, afterward promoted to Captain, which position he held to the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, seven days' battle from Fair Oaks to Malvern Hill and Athens. He lost his left leg at the battle of Honey Hill, South Carolina. At the close of the war he returned to New York where he remained until 1876, when he came to Chicago, in 1880, came to La Porte, Nebraska, engaged in merchandising with the firm of Hardenbergh & Johnson. July, 1881, they removed to Wayne; Mr. B. then became a member of the firm. This was the first store started in Wayne.

J. A. LINDLEY, real estate, is a native of Washington County Pennsylvania, where he was raised. In about 1860 he came to Iowa, soon after removed to Council Bluffs where he was extensively engaged in the real estate business, this he continued till 1880, when he came to La Porte, Nebraska, has since been engaged in land and real estate. He has recently removed his office to Wayne.

J. L. MERRIAM, general merchandise, was born in Essex County, New York. In 1835 went to California, returned in 1855, returned again to California in [illegible] engaged in mining. He enlisted in 1860 in Company L, First California Cavalry, [illegible]

[illegible] of the war, enlisted as private, was promoted to Lieutenant and mustered out as Captain at the end of the war. In 1866 he returned to New York thence to Minnesota, was engaged in the railroad business from 1868 to the summer of 1881 when he came to Wayne and established his present business.

F. F. MORRIS, firm of Morris, Steele & Co., hardware, stoves and tinware, is a native of Marion County, Ohio, when a child came to Lucas County, Iowa, with his parents. At the age of fifteen he commenced to learn the tinner's trade, has since followed this business, most of the time in Indiana. In 1878 he with Mr. Walrath opened a hardware store, which they continued one year. He then sold out to his partner. In 1879, he came to Sheldon, Iowa, there he had charge of a store about two years. July, 1881, they came to Wayne, they camped on the prairie while this store was being built. They opened the first stock of hardware and farming machinery in Wayne.

F. O. PATTERSON, attorney at law and banker, born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, February, 1857, was raised on a farm until 1871 when he clerked in a store in Altoona, Pennsylvania for two years following. Graduated from Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, New York in 1874. Came to Iowa in 1876, taught school there until spring of 1877, when came to Wayne County, Neb., was elected County Superintendent in fall of 1877; admitted to practice law in 1878, was Democratic candidate for State Auditor in 1880, stumped the northern part of the State for Hancock and the State ticket during that campaign. Is at present engaged in law, real estate and banking business, being one of the proprietors of the Logan Valley Bank, the oldest banking institution in Wayne County.

OTHER TOWNS.

Donop Post office is situated in the southwestern part of Wayne County, on the Norfolk branch of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad. The first settlement made here was by Frank Puls in 1869. He was joined in 1870 by Charles Mass and F. Blase. The first child born in Donop was Amelia Puls, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Puls, in 1870. The first death was that of Charles Went in the spring of 1871, and the first marriage that of Charles Falk to Amelia Blase, April 19, 1876. The first sermon preached here was by Rev. Otto Rahl, in 1870. A church was built here in 1881 by the German (?) Reformed congregation. The surrounding country is rather high, rolling prairie, excellent for pasturing cattle and sheep, and inhabited principally by Germans.

Leslie was a post office in the southeastern part of the county, established in 1871; Joseph Boekenhauer postmaster. It was discontinued in 1876.

WEBSTER COUNTY.

WEBSTER County is situated in the southern tier of Nebraska's counties, in the Republican Valley, and about one hundred and fifty miles west from the Missouri River. It is in extent twenty-four miles square, and lies between Nuckolls County on the east, Franklin on the west, and Adams on the north, while on the south it touches the State of Kansas.

STREAMS AND SOIL.

The county is well watered by numerous streams. The Republican River flows across its entire breadth, from west to east, at an average distance of about six miles from the southern boundary. On the south side of the river are but few streams of any importance, though there are many draws or cañons that contain running water for a portion of the year. On the north side of the river are a large number of creeks emptying into the Republican River. They are generally not more than three or four miles apart, and in many places even less. With two or three exceptions these creeks are small and not of much importance except to afford clear running water for stock purposes. Elm is the principal one of these creeks. These streams all have sandy beds, and, with few exceptions, this peculiarity is observed—that for a distance they flow quite rapidly and with a considerable body of water, when they suddenly disappear, and for a distance there is nothing to mark the course of the stream but a bed of white sand, after which they again appear in as great a volume as before. The water filters and flows through these sandy channels, and if one will take the trouble to scrape the loose sand away for a few inches, water, clear, pure and cool as from a spring will come bubbling up. There are many fine springs along all the streams of the county.

Along the Republican is a broad and level valley of rich bottom lands. Ascending from these to the uplands, the rise is in many places gradual, and gives the appearance of a gently sloping hillside. In other places it is abrupt, and the space between the valley and uplands is broken by a series of steep and high bluffs. The uplands themselves consist of a high and gently rolling extent of prairie. The valleys along the creeks are narrow, and the rise to the high prairies is similar to that from the Republican above described. Where the streams are not far apart there are many places where the rough land extends from one valley to the other.

Skirting the Republican River, and some of the larger creeks, are in some places quite extensive tracts of timber, which has proven of great value to the settlers in supplying fuel and lumber for building purposes.

There has been a very large acreage of trees planted, and where properly cultivated they are growing rapidly, and in some places have already attained a considerable size.

The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad extends through the county from east to west along the north side of the Republican River. Another line of the same road, from Hastings, extends nearly across the county from north to south, and forms a junction with the first named line at Amboy, about four miles east from Red Cloud.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement made in the county was in the spring of 1870 by members of the Rankin Colony. Previous to this time it had been occupied by the Indians, and was their favorite hunting ground, which they guarded with a jealous care from any incursions by white men. Occasionally, small parties of hunters and trappers would venture into the Republican Valley and remain a short time. They had to use great care, however, not to come in contact with the Indians. Sometimes they came together, and the result was generally a fight or else the hunters saved themselves by flight.

In the spring of 1870 the attention of many who contemplated settlement was called to the Republican Valley. On April 19, after having spent some time in searching for a location, Donald McCallum and Emanual Peters selected a place for settlement on the broad and fertile valley of the Republican, on the north side and near the mouth of Soap Creek. The place was called Guide Rock, from a large rocky bluff on the opposite side of the river, which being so high above the surrounding country made a conspicuous landmark. About the same time, Silas, Joseph and Abram Garber made an extended trip up the valley on horseback, carefully examining the country as they went along. They were well pleased, and concluded to locate somewhere in what is now Webster County. At that time it formed a part of Jefferson County. After a long trip, the Garber brothers returned to Beatrice, where they found a number of men who were desirous of locating on some of the rich lands of the frontier. Therefore the two parties joined together, about the middle of May, and returned to the Republican Valley in the latter part of the same month. Beside the Garbers, this party consisted of William McBride, Albert Lathrop, Thomas Comstock, and A. M. Talbott.

On arriving at Guide Rock they found McCallum and Peters living there in a dug-out. They were members of the Rankin Colony, who had selected large tracts of land, but never settled on it. The party were so well pleased with the location around Guide Rock that they determined to form a settlement here, and, therefore, to protect themselves from attacks by the Indians they set to work to build a stockade on Soap Creek. This was completed in due time, and consisted of one room, forty feet square. The first women to come to the county were Mrs. Thomas Comstock and Mrs. Joseph Garber, who, with their husbands, located at the stockade at Guide Rock. With the first settlers, Mrs. Sarah Rich, a widow, came and took a homestead near Guide Rock, where she still lives. Mrs. Garber and her husband now reside at Red Cloud.

The first settlers at Guide Rock, E. Peters and D. McCallum, still live there, are among the most respected citizens, and have held high offices in the county.

A little later in the season, Silas Garber, afterward Governor of the State of Nebraska, pushed on up the river to the point where Red Cloud now is, and made a settlement. On the 17th day of July the first homestead entries were made in the Red Cloud settlement by Silas Garber, Dr. Peter Head, W. H. Brice, August Roats, and David Hefflebower. On August 9, W. E. Jackson and James Calvert arrived with their families.

In August, 1870, the settlers erected a stockade on the little stream that flows through the original homestead claim of Gov. Garber, and a little west of his present residence in Red Cloud.

During the year 1870 a very few settlers located around the stockades at Guide Rock and Red Cloud. At this time the nearest eastern neighbor was F. J. Hendershot, near the present town of Hebron, in Thayer County.

The first post office in the county was established at Guide Rock stockade in the fall of 1870, and A. M. Talbott was appointed Postmaster. Talbott soon afterward brought in a small stock of goods, and kept a small store. This post office and store was kept in a building half dugout and half logs.

The first ranch in the county was established late in 1870, on State Creek, by A. J. Rennecker.

The first land broken in the county was on the claim of Capt. Silas Garber, in 1870. Mr. Garber held the plow, while William McBride drove the oxen.

During the summer of 1870 there were great fears of Indian attacks, and there were a great many alarms, but the Indians did not appear to do any damage.

The winter of 1870-71 was a lonely one for the early settlers. The weather was cold, and provisions soon became very scarce. Everything of that kind had to be hauled from Beatrice. Game was, however, very plentiful, and though the settlers had to suffer many privations, there was no danger of starvation.

In the spring of 1871 several more settlers located in the county. A settlement was formed on Elm Creek, between Red Cloud and Guide Rock. Among those settlers was M. L. Thomas, who opened the first farm in Elm Creek Valley. A stockade was built, and known as the Elm Creek stockade. The Guide Rock settlement was known as the lower stockade, and that at Red Cloud as the upper stockade.

FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage in the county was that of William J. Norris and Hulda J. Rennecker, on July 14, 1871, and the ceremony was performed by Judge Silas Garber.

Rev. Mr. Penny preached the first sermon in the county in the summer of 1871.

The first death was that of a son of William Fennemore, who was accidentally shot while hunting on Spring Creek, in 1871.

The first birth occurred in 1871, and was that of a son of W. D. McKinney.

The first school was taught in a little log schoolhouse, at the Guide Rock stockade, by Miss Mary Kinsley, beginning in May, 1871. The salary paid was $12 per month.

The first homicide occurred in 1871. J. R. Bowbier shot a man named Hicks, with whom he had a quarrel. There were no witnesses, and as Bowbier claimed it was done in self-defense he was never punished.

In the summer of 1872, J. Q. and J. Potter, from Saline County, located at Red Cloud, and put up a saw mill, the first one in the county.

The first newspaper in the county the Red Cloud *Chief*, was established in July, 1873, by C. L. Mather.

The first term of District Court for Webster County was held in June, 1873.

In the spring of 1874 a bridge across the Republican was commenced, and in due time was completed.

The first flouring and grist mill was built, south of Red Cloud, on the Republican River, by Potter & Sayre, in 1874.

The first teachers' institute was held at Red Cloud in April, 1874. It was conducted by State Superintendent J. M. McKenzie and Prof. C. B. Palmer, assisted by Webster County instructors. About thirty teachers were present.

GENERAL HISTORY.

During the year 1871 there was still great fear of Indian attacks, and there were many serious scares and frights. At one time the Indian chief, Red Cloud, was said to be camped about eight miles above the Red Cloud stockade, accompanied by a band numbering all the way from many hundreds to many thousands, and all were bent on driving the white people from the country. There was for a time great confusion among the settlers. The rumor, however, proved to be without foundation. The Indians rarely appeared, and when they did, it was in small numbers, and they were perfectly friendly.

There had been during the year 1871 quite an extensive settlement, but being so far away from any town, and from the base of supplies, the winter of 1871-72 was passed in loneliness by the settlers. Yet among themselves they managed to enjoy some very good times. Game was still plentiful, and many passed away the time in hunting. Besides this, little parties were held at different points, and at the Red Cloud stockade a literary society of considerable merit was conducted.

The first liquor license in the county was issued to Silas Garber, on March 20, 1872, it being $25 for a year.

By this time Red Cloud had quite a start as a village, and there was a store and post office, as well as a schoolhouse at Guide Rock.

The first attempt at a legal trial was that of a man named King, who was arrested and brought before the County Commissioners for trial on the charge of selling liquor without a license. The matter was commenced in earnest, but the Commissioners soon found they had no authority to try the case, and the matter was dropped.

The first real lawsuit in the county was in the spring of 1872, and was a suit for debt by Rutherford vs. Fennemore. The trial was before Justice of the Peace Penny, at his home on the south side of the river, opposite Red Cloud. The attorneys were Hon. H. S. Kaley for the plaintiff, and J. R. Willcox for the defendant. Willcox's client was beaten, and he being an energetic young man just starting in his profession, started out for Red Cloud at once to appeal the case to the District Court. It was cold weather, in early spring, and the river was flooded, but he had no way to cross but to swim, and swim he did, though he became so numb that it was with difficulty he reached the shore. Besides it was a very dark night, and, stupefied with cold, he lost his way, and came near perishing before he reached the dug-out where he and Silas Garber lived and did their own housekeeping. Willcox has since become one of the leading public men of the county, and is now Judge.

During the year 1872 there was quite a large immigration to the county, and quite extensive settlements were made in all the more fertile sections.

During the winter of 1872-73 no remarkable events took place. The time was passed quite pleasantly by the settlers, who were now sufficiently numerous to give some social advantages.

About the middle of April, 1873, there occurred one of the most terrible snow storms ever known in this part of the State. Previous to this time the weather had been warm, the grass had commenced to grow, and a great deal of sowing and planting of crops had been done. This storm lasted three days, and was so blinding that the settlers could not venture away from their houses to care for their stock, and a great many cattle perished.

During the spring and summer of 1873, there was a large immigration to the county, and by this time all of the better lands belonging to the Government had been taken up, and considerable of the railroad land sold. By this time there was a large acreage of land under cultivation, and the yield of crops had been fair.

The Webster County Agricultural Society was organized in September, 1873, and on the 22nd and 23rd of October the first county fair was held. The fair was a complete success. There was a grand display of all kinds of farm products, which compared favorably in quality and in the yield with any part of the State. On the first organization of the society A. M. Talbott was President, and James Le Duc, Vice President.

Everything moved on quietly until the spring of 1874, when the immigration to the county again began, and on a large scale. There was a great addition made to the cultivated lands of the county. A large crop was planted, and during the early part of the season the prospects were that there would be a wonderful crop of all kinds of grain and vegetables. But early in July crops began to suffer for want of rain. The dry spell continued, and in the latter part of the month came the grasshoppers, and they stripped the fields of every growing thing. Some fields of early small grain were saved, but that was all. The late wheat, oats, and all the corn was completely destroyed. Then came a trying time for the settlers. Many of them, discouraged, and seeing no way to live during the coming winter and until another crop could be raised, left the country, some of them never to return. A large number of the settlers remained, however, determined to try to live in some way, and wait for another year's crop. Some of them were able to wait with no danger of suffering if unaided, but the most of them were in desperate circumstances. Having but little money when they came, and having to spend one year in breaking the prairie, and planting a crop the second year, and that failing, they had no possible means of subsistence. Great economy had to be practiced and many privations endured. Though brave and uncomplaining, many of the settlers must have starved were it not for help, consisting of provisions, clothing and seed, sent them so liberally by the sympathizing citizens of other more fortunate States.

In the spring of 1875 the settlers who remained in the county began putting in crops, and though they had hard times and their teams were in a half-starved condition, they were in good spirits. From a lack of seed and other causes some of the settlers experienced many hardships during the summer, but they managed to exist until the crop could be gathered and marketed. The yield of crops for the year 1875 was very good, and it was with renewed energy that the settlers kept at work, constantly adding new improvements on their farms. At this time the greater number of them were living either in sod houses or dug-outs, with an occasional log house. It was not until some years after that frame houses became general.

During the year 1875 there was but little immigration to the county, and the acreage of cultivated lands was increased but little

In 1876 the county continued to increase in population and improvements. The acreage of crops was large, and the yield was good. At the State Fair, in the fall, Webster County products were awarded a medal.

For the year 1877 there is but little to note but the continued and increasing prosperity of the county. The population by this time was nearly four thousand.

The year 1878 is noted for the rapid settlement of the county and the vast number of improvements made. A movement had been set on foot to secure a railroad through the county, and the prospect of its early completion caused a great rush to Webster County. In the first place, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company demanded $10,000 bonds from Webster County, but they were not voted. The enterprising citizens of Webster and adjoining counties in Kansas, however, set to work and raised $6,000, in notes, by subscription. These notes were afterwards all given back, except one for $15, given by J. R. Willcox, which was probably lost, as it has never been found. In the fall of 1878 work on the line of railroad from Hastings was pushed along rapidly, and in January, 1879, was completed, and trains began running into Red Cloud.

The year 1879 opened with a still greater rush of settlers than ever before. The railroad had been completed, and it was not long until all of the best lands of the county were occupied. By the close of the year the population numbered about 7,000. About this time a great number of frame houses were built in various parts of the county. Before the completion of the railroad the nearest market or place where lumber could be obtained was at Hastings, upward of forty miles distant from Red Cloud, therefore most of the settlers lived in their sod houses and dug-outs until lumber could be obtained nearer home.

During the year 1880 a steady progress was made by the entire county, but no remarkable events took place.

The winter of 1880-81 was a very severe one, and was very hard on the stock of the county, and the cattle in the spring were in very poor condition, as they had been exposed to the inclemency of the weather, with little or no protection from the storms.

In the spring of 1881, as the snow began to melt, the creeks and rivers were flooded, and much damage was done to the bridges from the ice gorges formed. In many places the valley lands were overflowed and some damage done to farm buildings and property.

ORGANIZATION AND ELECTIONS.

At this time this county was attached to Jefferson, but early in the spring of 1871 measures were taken to secure a separate organization. Meetings were held in the dug-out of Silas Garber, and a petition drawn up. As a consequence of this, Acting Governor William H. James issued a proclamation on April 10, calling an election at the residence of Silas Garber, for the purpose of electing county officers and locating the county seat, this election to take place April 19, 1871. By this proclamation James Calvert, Peter Head and William McBride were appointed as Judges of Election, and William H. Brice and M. L. Thomas as Clerks.

On the appointed date the election was held, and resulted in the election of Silas Garber, Judge; W. H. Brice, Treasurer; Thomas B. Williams, Clerk; Donald McCallum, Surveyor; W. E. Jackson, Superintendent of Schools; Emanuel Peters, Sheriff; Peter Head, Coroner; Joseph Garber, William Fennimore and Peter Head, Commissioners. The county seat was voted to be located on the claim of Silas Garber, on the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 2, Town 1, Range 11 west. The number of votes cast was forty-five.

On the evening of the day of election the votes were canvassed in the dug out residence of Silas Garber, by the Election Board. There was only one chair in the dug out, and that was given up to William H. Brice, who was then upward of eighty years of age. The others provided themselves with seats by setting sticks of firewood up endwise. The returns were made out and Dr. Thomas B. Williams and E. Edson were appointed to take them to Lincoln. The table in use at this election is now in the law office of Hon. J. S. Gilham.

The first meeting of the County Commissioners took place on May 5, 1871, when the officers all qualified for their respective offices, except W. E. Jackson, and Edward Kellogg was appointed in his place.

The settlement of Walnut Creek began in 1871, and in a short time it had several members.

The county constituted one precinct until June 15, when it was divided into three, Guide Rock, Red Cloud and Walnut.

The first regular election after the organization of the county was held on October 10, 1871, and resulted in the election of Peter Head, Joseph Garber and Allen T. Ayer, Commissioners; W. E. Jackson, Treasurer; Silas Garber, Judge; James Calvert, Sheriff; D. McCallum, Surveyor; T. B. Williams, Clerk; Edward Kellogg, Superintendent of Schools; and Dr. Peter Head, Coroner. On the same day bonds of $2,000 were voted for the erection of county buildings.

After the organization of the county the dug out of Silas Garber was used for the court house and county offices for some months. This was the residence of Mr. Garber, and was built by digging a hole in the ground, then laying logs around on the banks, three or four feet high, and then putting on a dirt roof. This was the home of the man, who less than four years after, became Governor of Nebraska. The county offices were sometime during the year moved to a small log building, and on April 16, 1872, were removed to a small frame store building, just completed by Silas Garber, and bought by the County Commissioners for the sum of $250. This was the first building owned by the county.

In April, 1872, charges of non-fulfillment of the duties of his office were preferred against T. B. Williams, the County Clerk, and Donald McCallum was appointed to fill his place. Williams was tried before the Commissioners on May 1, and the charges were not sustained, whereupon he again resumed the duties of the office.

In 1872 the first tax was levied, and the County Treasurer, W. E. Jackson, succeeded in collecting $165, though the levy was only $115.

At the election in October, 1872, A. M. Hardy was elected Commissioner; James Kirkwood, Judge; and Silas Garber, Representative to the Legislature from his legislative district, which then comprised all the southwestern part of the State.

The election of October, 1873, resulted in the election of G. W. Bill and F. Matteson, Commissioners; J. A. Tulleys, Clerk; E. H. Jones, Treasurer; I. N. Tulleys, Judge; H. G. Bill, Sheriff; H. S. Kaley, Superintendent of Schools; L. F. Munsel, Coroner; and W. E. Thorne, Surveyor.

Hon. Silas Garber, the acknowledged leader in the public affairs of Webster County, had early in the year 1874 been appointed Register of the United States Land Office at Lincoln, and at the October election in 1874 he was elected Governor of the State. The county election resulted in the selection of C. C. Coon, Coroner; and Frank Matteson, Commissioner.

At the November election in 1875, J. A. Tulleys was elected Clerk; E. H. Jones, Treasurer; H. G. Bill, Sheriff; I. N. Tulleys, Judge; J. S. Gilham, Superintendent of Schools; W. J. Fennimore, Coroner; W. E. Thorne, Surveyor; and J. H. Hobart, Commissioner.

At the November election in 1876, Silas Garber was re-elected Governor of Nebraska; J. S. Gilham was elected State Senator for the district of which Webster forms a part; J. E. Smith, of Webster County, was elected Representative to the Legislature; and L. H. Luce and G. W. Ball were elected County Commissioners.

At the regular November election in 1877, the officers chosen were L. H. Luce, Commissioner; J. A. Tulleys, Clerk; E. H. Jones, Treasurer; J. D. Post, Sheriff; J. R. Willcox, Judge; W. E. Thorne, Surveyor; A. A. Pope, Superintendent of Schools; and R. R. Sherer, Coroner.

During the year 1878 the court house was built, and is a fine frame structure, with a jail in the basement; county offices on the first floor, and the court room on the next floor above.

The regular election in November, 1878, resulted in the choice of J. E. Smith for Representative, and A. H. Orary, Commissioner.

The election in November of 1879 resulted in the selection of C. W. Kaley for Judge; J. W. Warren, Sheriff; R. R. Sherer, Coroner; E. H. Jones, Treasurer; J. A. Tulleys, Clerk; W. H. Strom, Surveyor; A. A. Pope, Superintendent of Schools; and Isaac May, Commissioner.

At the November election, 1880, H. S. Kaley, who had for many years been a Regent of the State Normal School, was elected Representative to the Legislature; Hugh Stevenson, Commissioner; and J. R. Willcox, Judge.

During the summer of 1881, Hon. H. S. Kaley was appointed United States Consul at Chemnitz, Germany, but just before starting he was taken sick, and after several months' suffering, died in September. He was universally loved by those who knew him, for his strict integrity of character.

In November, 1881, the following county officers were elected: C. W. Kaley, Representative to the Legislature; J. P. Bayha, Clerk; Charles Buschow, Treasurer; J. R. Willcox, Judge; J. W. Warren, Sheriff; Charles W. Springer, Superintendent of Schools; C. Rinker, Surveyor; Dr. R. R. Sherer, Coroner; and J. E. Smith, Commissioner.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COUNTY.

The county has continued to progress until it now has a population of more than 8,000. The great portion of this population is made up of farmers. Fertile and well cultivated farms are now opened up in all parts of the county. Great pains have been taken by the farmers to beautify their homes, and notwithstanding the hardships of opening a farm in any new country, the most of them are getting along well, adding to the improvements on their land each year, and many of them may be said to be getting rich. All those who have managed with prudence are in a prosperous condition.

Grain raising alone has been found not to be very profitable, and the more careful farmers are fast drifting into stock raising, thus combining it with the raising of crops. Those who have done this are fast accumulating wealth.

In every community, as soon as settlement had begun, one of the first things looked to was the establishment of schools. During the first year of settlement of any part of the county, there was generally a term of school taught the first year. The first school district formed in the county was at Guide Rock, the next at Red Cloud, and the third on Walnut Creek, all of which were organized in 1871. There are now seventy-five districts in the county, sixty-seven of which have school houses. Of this number, twenty-six are frame buildings, five are built of stone, thirty of sod, and six of logs. There are in the county a little upward of 2,900 children of school age.

The people of the county are of a moral and intelligent class, and whether professors of religion of not, are generally attendants at church services, and the different church societies have an organization in almost every community.

The Webster County Agricultural Society was organized in September, 1873, with A. M. Talbott, President. The first fair was held the next month and was a success. Since that date the Society has been kept up, and fairs have been held nearly every year.

STORM AND FIRE.

There have been a number of severe storms, accompanied by hurricanes and sometimes hail. These storms have been local, however, and but a narrow belt has been damaged at one time. The greatest damage done by these storms have been in the towns, as for instance, that which nearly destroyed Red Cloud, elsewhere detailed.

During the first few years after the settlement of the county, prairie fires swept over almost its entire extent every year. It was with the greatest difficulty that the settlers protected their property from destruction by them. Even with the utmost care exerted on the part of the settlers, sometimes, the fire driven by a high wind would burn a great deal of farm property.

Perhaps the most severe of these fires, accompanied by high wind storms, occurred on March 25, 1875. An eye witness at Red Cloud describes it as it appeared at that point. About five o'clock in the after noon a long, black cloud appeared along the western horizon. This cloud kept rising faster and faster, and by six o'clock the storm burst upon Red Cloud. The air was filled with dust and dirt as the storm swept down the valley. It was soon dark as midnight. The wind blew with such violence that it was impossible for a traveler to stand before it. Those who were out had to lie down flat on the ground to keep from being blown away. A large number of the citizens having seen the storm coming up took refuge in Garber's stone store as the most safe place. The storm lasted about half an hour, and buildings shook and tottered, though none were blown down. About this time the prairie fire came sweeping down from the north, and it looked as if nothing could save the town from destruction. Three times the fire caught in a shoe shop in the eastern part of town, but it was as promptly extinguished. Just as the people were about to give up in despair, the wind went down and changed further to the south, and by hard labor the town was saved. The fire, however, swept over the country, doing great damage. A great many horses and cattle were burned and the people only saved themselves by taking refuge in their dug-outs. Throughout the county more than $10,000 worth of property was destroyed.

RED CLOUD.

This is the county seat and largest town of Webster County, and is situated on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska. The location is a very pleasant one on level terrace, on the north side of the Republican River, and about midway between that stream and the bluffs that ascend to the upland prairie. The elevation of the town-site is about twenty-five feet above the river level. It derives its name from the famous Sioux chief Red Cloud, who up to the time of settlement by the white people, held his war councils, on what is now the town site.

EARLY HISTORY.

The history of Red Cloud begins with the settlement of Capt. Silas Garber, and others, in 1870. The site of the town was entered under the homestead laws on July 17th, 1870. In August a stockade was built, that the settlers might protect themselves against the Indians. Among the first settlers were ex-Governor Silas Garber, Dr. Peter Head, Albert Lathrop, George M. Taylor, W. E. Jackson, James Calvert, Dr. T. B. Williams, Wheeler Wicks, A. H. Roat, D. Hefflebower, Ed. and John Parks, and L. F. Munsel. The first white women in the settlement were Mrs. W. E. Jackson and Mrs. James Calvert, who arrived with their husbands, on August 9, 1870.

After the stockade the first building was by Silas Garber, and constructed by digging a hole in the ground, then laying a few logs around the banks, and putting on a dirt roof. This dug-out became of historic importance. Mr. Garber was a widower and lived there alone doing his own cooking. Whenever public meetings were to be held that was the place selected. Meetings to take measures to organize the county were held there, and so was the first county election. For some months afterward it was occupied as the court house. The dug-out was on the bank of a small draw, west of the magnificent residence of ex-Governor Garber, and on the east side of the street, leading from the business part of Red Cloud to the depot.

At the election of April 19, 1871, the county seat was located on the homestead of Mr. Garber, on the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 2, Town 1, Range 11, west, upon which a portion of it was at once laid out as a town-site, by Silas Garber. This was not platted and filed in the office of the county clerk until November 12, 1872. Since that time several additions have been made. The first of these were, one on the northeast by T. B. Williams in November, 1873; another in October, 1873, by W. N. Richardson on the north of the old town; another in March, 1874, still farther north, by Ed. Smith and Levi Moore, which in extent was nearly as large as the original town-site. Sometime afterward Jas. LeDuc laid out an addition on the northwest. Since that time additions have been laid out as the growth of the town required.

The first store in Red Cloud was opened in the spring of 1871, by Smith Brothers, and in a short time sold to Fenmore & Penny, who sold to Silas Garber in November, 1871.

In the spring of 1871, G. M. Taylor built a log house, just in the rear of where Dr. R. R. Sherer's store now is, and occupied it as a hotel.

The first physicians were T. B. Williams and Peter Head, who were among the settlers of 1870.

The first school in Red Cloud was taught by Miss Fannie Barber, now Mrs. Edward McCune. The term of school began June 3, 1871, and the wages paid were $12 per month.

The first child born was Frances, daughter of G. M. and Carrie Taylor, in the year 1871.

The first attorney to locate in the new town was J. R. Willcox, from Brownville, Nebraska, who settled in July, 1871. He was soon followed by H. S. Kaley.

In the fall of 1871 David Lutz started a drug store.

In March, 1872, the first blacksmith shop was started in Red Cloud by Ira Sleeper, who removed from his homestead about a mile east of town where he had a small shop for about a year before.

During the summer of 1872 J. Q. and J. Potter opened a saw mill in the southern part of town.

In the spring of 1872 Silas Garber built the stone store now occupied by Samuel Garber & Bros.

In November, 1872, John Parks built a small shoe shop.

The above comprises nearly all the improvements made in 1872. The next year, however, the town began to grow quite rapidly, and continued to progress until the summer of 1874, when the grasshoppers came.

During the fall of 1874, and the year 1875, business was dull, and the town grew but very little. But during the year 1876 there was an increased immigration to the county and Red Cloud began again to improve and steadily progressed until the year 1878, when the prospects for an early completion of the line of railroad, brought settlers to Red Cloud in large numbers. During the years 1878 and 1879 there was a grand rush of business and professional men and mechanics to this town. So fast did the town settle during those two years that the population numbered over 600.

Ever since that time the town has continued to improve steadily, and the population will now number about 800. There are many very fine buildings, neat in design, that give the town an attractive appearance. Besides this, many of the residence lots have been planted with shade trees, which have already attained considerable size and add much to the beauty of the town.

THE GREAT STORM.

In the history of Red Cloud there have been but few exciting events. There was, however, a storm in the summer of 1879 that came near destroying the town. About seven o'clock of the evening of June 10th a heavy, black cloud was seen in the west. As it steadily came up it assumed a terrible aspect, rolling and tumbling along. About eight o'clock the storm burst upon Red Cloud, and lasted about three-quarters of an hour. The rain fell in torrents, and the wind blew a hurricane, eddying and whirling about, blowing down some buildings and unroofing others. A great many people were blown and tumbled about until quite badly bruised, while about twenty received severe and dangerous injuries. A great many buildings were leveled to the ground, and the only way their occupants were saved was by flying to their cellars. Altogether more than $10,000 damage was done. The Methodist Church was blown down; Mrs. Brigg's house blown away; Joseph Warner's livery stable torn to pieces; the Red Cloud hotel unroofed; the front of Sherer's store blown out; the front of Putnam's store blown out and the building wrecked; the front and roof torn from the jewelry and clothing store; the Boy's Home livery barn unroofed; the windows broken from the *Argus* office; the front of J. G. Potter's store torn out; Mr. Gibb's house blown away; Smith's carpenter shop in ruins; C. W. Springer's house demolished; the *Chief* office badly racked and several hundred pounds of type pied; the roof torn from Mr. Miner's residence; Sherer's house blown from the foundation; Mr. Smith's house ruined; Reed's furniture store badly damaged; Sleeper's paint shop blown down; portions of the roof of the Boy's Home Hotel and Carr's billiard hall unroofed; Beekman's and Jackson's houses badly blown around; Perin's house blown from foundation; Joseph Garber's house badly damaged; the front of McFarland's store torn out; the plow factory torn down; Dr. Tulleys' house and granaries badly blown around; Mr. Crook's house carried away; the livery stable and a number of buildings around the depot blown away. Besides the above mentioned, all the smaller buildings in the town were overturned or demolished, and nearly all the chimneys blown down. It was the most terrible storm ever known in the Republican Valley.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Manufactures.—The Red Cloud flouring and grist mill was built in 1874 by Potter & Sayre. This mill has four run of buhrs and an excellent quality of flour is made. There is a saw mill attached.

The Red Cloud Brewery was established in 1875, by Berenzen & Co. A large quantity of beer is made.

Banks.—Smith Bros.' Bank was organized in 1879, and has always had a very large general banking and collection business. It is a branch of the First National Bank of Beatrice, of which Smith Bros. are the principal members.

The Webster County Bank was established in the fall of 1881. Though just beginning with the enterprise at Red Cloud, this bank has already a large and paying patronage. It does a general loan and collection business.

Hotels.—Besides the boarding houses and restaurants, the hotels are five in number. They are the Holland House, the Boys' Home, the Valley House, the Commercial House, and the Kirby House. The two first named are first class hotels, while all are very good houses.

Churches.—The religious element is well represented in Red Cloud. A number of the different denominations have organized societies, but the only ones having church edifices are the Methodist Episcopal and Congregational, who have large and comfortable buildings, well furnished.

Schools.—From the date of the first settlement, the school has been the pride of the village, and has always been well sustained by the public spirited citizens. The old school house has proved too small; and another one is now in process of erection, which will, when completed, cost about $6,000. The school is now divided in four departments but another is soon to be added.

SOCIETIES.

Charity Lodge, No. 53, *A., F. & A. M.*, was organized under dispensation on March 6, 1874; and on September 4, 1874, organized as a chartered lodge. J. A. Tulleys was the first W. M.

Red Cloud Chapter, No 19, *R. A. M.*, organized under dispensation, May 25, 1879, and was chartered on February 4, 1880. J. A. Tulleys was the first High Priest; and David M. Platt, Scribe. The Masonic lodges are both in a prosperous condition with a good membership.

Red Cloud Lodge, No. 64, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized on January 20, 1877. This lodge has a large membership and is in a flourishing condition, with finances ahead.

The Grand Army of the Republic organized in September, 1881, on the day of President Garfield's funeral at Cleveland. The organization was made with twenty-nine members and with N. B. McNitt, Post Commander.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union organized in 1881. It has a large membership, who are working hard in the interests of their order.

The Red Cloud Lodge, I. O. G. T., was organized on January 15, 1874, with A. Maxwell as Grand Worthy Chief Templar.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Webster County Argus was established in August, 1878, by A. J. Kenney. *The Argus* is Republican in politics, and is an able newspaper. In size the paper is an eight column folio. It has a large circulation. The office is well fitted up with news and job material.

The Red Cloud Chief was established in July, 1873, by C. L. Mather, who published it until July 1, 1875, when he sold it to M. Warner, who continued its publication until October 19, 1876; he sold it to M. L. Thomas. After publishing it until November, 1877, Thomas sold it to Borin & Springer, but bought it back again on February 18, 1879, and still continues to publish it. The *Chief* is ably conducted, is Republican in politics, and has a good circulation. It is printed on a Washington hand press on which the oldest paper in Nebraska, the Brownville *Advertiser*, was first published in 1856. It is said that the first issue of the Lincoln *Daily State Journal* was printed on the same press.

M. L. Thomas came to Nebraska, with his parents, in the fall of 1866, and located at Plattsmouth. Attended school until the spring of 1867, when he went with his parents to a ranch owned by him, about twelve miles west of Plattsmouth. In the fall of 1869 he left there and spent about a year in Missouri and Kansas; then he went to Glenwood, Iowa, where he was joined by two brothers, and in the spring of 1871 they located on Elm Creek, in Webster County, Neb., and built a stockade. He ploughed the first land in that part of the county. Left the farm in October, 1876, and bought the *Chief*. In November, 1877, he sold it and went to Louisville, Neb., and bought the *Chronicle*, which he soon removed to Plattsmouth and published there until the fall of 1878. In February, 1879, he returned to Red Cloud and bought the *Chief* again, which he has published ever since. He was born on a farm in Monroe County, Ohio, March 21, 1849. Removed from there to Nebraska. He was married in August, 1874, to Miss Sarah A. Lewis, of Plattsmouth, Neb. They have two children—Albert, born July 27, 1875; and Roy, born April 18, 1877.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

L. P. ALBRIGHT, President of the Webster County Bank, was born in Mifflin County, Pa., and there raised. He was engaged as a commercial traveler about two years. In 1878 came to Red Cloud, and followed live stock and farming; also a short time engaged in the music business. He has been Deputy Sheriff and Town Trustee. This bank was established October 1, 1881. Mr. Albright bought Dr. Shilder's interest January 1, 1882. He then became President. R. V. Shirey, Cashier of this bank, is a native of Clearfield County, Pa. Was raised in Illinois. Received a course of studies at the Mount Morris Seminary. In the fall of [illegible] came to Chicago, and was employed with a wholesale chemical house two years. In 1879 came to York, and entered the banking house of Sayre & Atkins, where he remained for two years. In the fall of 1881 came to Red Cloud, and has since been connected with this bank.

A. T. AYERS, farmer, Section 32, Town 2, Range 12, post office, Riverton, was born October 1, 1830, in Madison County, Ohio. When a year old his parents moved to Tazewell County, Ill. There he assisted on their farm. In 1850 came to Cedar County, Iowa. There married Miss Lucinda Snow, of Indiana. They have one son. In 1867 they removed to Linn County, and followed farming. In November, 1870, they came to Nebraska City. Settled in Webster County February, 1871. Took a homestead of 160 acres, where they now reside. He has since followed farming, and is largely engaged in live stock. Mr. A. has been County Commissioner one term, and has held most of the local offices in his precinct. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. G, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry. Was mustered out as First Sergeant at the close of the war.

GEORGE W. BALL, of the firm of Ball, Cover & Co., farming implements, sewing machines, wagons, etc., was born in Fulton County, Ind., and there raised. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. D, Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry. Was discharged on account of physical disability January, 1863. Re-enlisted November [illegible], 1863, in Co. G, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana Infantry. Was mustered out in May, 1868. Was Second Lieutenant. He participated in thirteen battles, among which were the battles of Nashville, Franklin, Atlanta, and others. Was engaged on patrol duty the last year in the service. Returned to Indiana, and was engaged in merchandising about two years, and in farming. November, 1870, came to Webster County. Took a claim of 160 acres four and one-half miles east of Red Cloud. Engaged in farming about eight years. This farm he still owns. July, 1878, the firm of Miller & Ball was established. This continued till January, [illegible], when the firm changed to Ball, Cover & Co.

J. P. BAYHA, County Clerk, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., and there raised. Enlisted in 1862 in Battery D, First West Virginia Light Artillery. Served to the end of the war. In 1865 came to Dakota City, Neb., and engaged in merchandising. In the spring of 1878 came to Red Cloud. Was employed as bookkeeper for Samuel Garbon. Held this position till January 1, 1882, when he assumed charge of this office, having been elected County Clerk in the fall of 1881.

CHARLES BUSCHOW, County Treasurer, was born in Prussia. There learned the trade of shoemaking. Worked at it three years. In 1867 came to Woodford County, Ill. Followed this trade one winter, then engaged in farming. In the spring of 1873 came to Webster County, Neb. Took a homestead claim of 160 acres, which he still owns. Mr. Buschow has been Assessor of Potsdam Precinct since its organization, and School Treasurer. Was United States Census Enumerator for 1880. In the fall of 1881 he was elected County Treasurer.

O. C. CASE, firm of Case & McNeny, attorneys at law, is a native of Rochester, N. Y.; was there raised and received his early education. In 1874 came to Iowa City, Iowa, entered the Law Department of the State University; graduated in 1876. He then practiced law in Iowa till 1879, when he came to Red Cloud, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. James McNeny, of the above firm, was born January 28, 1854, at Port Henry, N. Y. He entered the Port Jarvis Academy, where he received a preparatory course of studies. He also attended the University of Ottawa, Canada, three and a half years. August, 1876, he entered the Elizabethtown College, there remained till April, 1878, when he came to Red Cloud, Neb. Studied law with H. S. Kaley, subsequently with O. C. Case. Was admitted to the bar November, 1880. The following October he became a member of the law firm of Case & McNeny, which has since continued.

A. COOK, boots and shoes. Was born July 11, 1827, in Prussia there learned this trade. In the fall of 1846 came to St. Louis, Mo. There worked at his trade. In 1858 he removed to Louisa County, Iowa. Carried on this business in Wapello till December, 1879, when he came to Red Cloud, and opened this store. Married in 1859 to Christine Beck, of Germany. She died in 1864, aged 30 years. Have one son. Second marriage to Charlotte Raco, in the spring of 1871. She is also a native of Germany. They have two daughters.

JOSEPH GARBER, meat market. Was born July 4, 1840, in Logan County, Ohio. In 1851 came to Clayton County, Iowa, and engaged in teaching school. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. D, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry. Served to the end of the war. Returned to Clayton County, and continued teaching. June, 1870, he came to Webster County. In 1872 removed to Nuckolls County. Held the office of County Clerk two terms. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention. Returned to Red Cloud in 1877. Has since been engaged in farming. During 1871 he held the office of County Commissioner. Mrs. Garber was the first resident white woman in Webster County. They have four children, three daughters and one son.

SAMUEL GARBER, retired, was born December 11, 1821, in Rockingham County, Virginia. At the age of 11 years he came with his parents to Logan County, Ohio. There assisted on their farm. In 1851 came to Clinton County, Iowa, followed farming. October, 1871, he came to Red Cloud. He, with his brother Silas, opened a general store, which was the first general store in Red Cloud. Mr. Richardson was also a member of this firm one year. His brother Silas retired from the firm in 1876, he being elected Governor. Mr. Garber continued this business till January, 1880, when he sold out his stock to A. Kaley. He, with his brother, owns the northern part of the town site. He also owns 400 acres joining the town on the north, and 900 acres in Nuckolls and Webster Counties. Also 307 acres in Kansas. He with his son-in-law are carrying on a general store in Salem, Kansas, under the firm name of S. Garber & Co., carrying a stock of about $10,000.

HON. SILAS GARBER, retired, is a native of Logan County, Ohio. Was born September 21, 1833. There received a preparatory course of studies. At the age of seventeen he came to Clayton County, Iowa, and engaged in farming. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Third Missouri, known as the Lyon Regiment, and served for about one year. He then returned to Clayton County, Iowa. Again entered the service as First Lieutenant, Co. D, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry. This company he raised. He served in this capacity for about three months, when he was promoted to Captain of this company. He held this position to the end of the war. He participated in all the battles of the Red River campaign, and Pleasant Hill, La., battles of Old Oaks, Miss., Nashville, Tenn., and others, under the command of Gen. A. J. Smith. He then returned to Clayton County. Soon after went to California, where he remained for four years. In May, 1870, he came to Nebraska, and located in Webster County. He is now the oldest resident of Red Cloud. At this time there were but two settlers in the county. He engaged in farming and general merchandising. He owns this town site, also eighty acres of land with his residence, which is one of the finest in the county. He also owns a tract of land of 101½ acres north of town. He was the first Probate Judge in this county. He also represented Webster, Nuckolls, and Jefferson Counties in the Legislature. After serving one year as Register of the United States Land Office, at Lincoln, he was elected Governor, which office he held two terms, from 1874 to 1878. He is now engaged in raising live stock.

GILHAM & TULLEYS, attorneys at law. J. A. Tulleys was born in Ross County, Ohio, and was there raised. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Co. H, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry. Served three years. Returned to Ohio. Soon after came to Memphis. Was clerk in the Freedman's Depot about six months, then came to Illinois. Soon after returned to Ohio, and engaged in school teaching. In 1871 came to Iowa. May, 1872, came to Red Cloud. There was but four buildings here at that time. He engaged in teaching during the summer, and was subsequently employed as clerk in Mr. Garber's store. In the spring of 1873 he was appointed Deputy County Clerk. Held this office till January 1, 1882. During this time he pursued the study of law. Was admitted to practice March, 1882.

W. E. JACKSON, retired, is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio; there he was raised. Enlisted in 1846 in the Mexican war, Co. H, Third Ohio Infantry. Served one year. In 1851 he came to Alamakee County, Iowa. There engaged in farming. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. B, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry. Served to the end of the war. Returned to Iowa, and continued farming. July, 1870, he came to Webster County; the following month came to Red Cloud. Took a homestead claim of 160 acres, which has since been mostly sold for railroad purposes. He also owns 160 acres one-half mile east of town. He was the first Postmaster of Red Cloud; held the office two years. Was also the first County Superintendent. Married January 7, 1851, to Julia Miner of Perry County, Ohio. They have three children—one son and two daughters. Mrs. Jackson was the first white woman who resided in Red Cloud. They built a stockade, where they lived during the winter, accompanied by James Calvert and Finis R. Penny.

C. W. KALEY, attorney at law, was born in Mifflin County, Pa. At the age of seven came with his parents to Wyandot County, Ohio. Attended school and assisted on their farm. In 1874 came to Red Cloud, and studied law with his brother, now deceased. He was admitted to the bar in 1876. He was elected a member of the Legislature in the fall of 1881, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of his brother, H. S. Kaley. He was appointed by the Governor a member of the State Normal School Board. This position he still holds. In the fall of 1879 he was elected County Judge. His brother was the recipient of many important offices, and was appointed by the President Consul to Chemnetz, Germany, and was also a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention at the time of the nomination of President Hayes. He died August 26, 1881.

W. H. LUDLOW, brick manufacturer, was born in Hoboken, N. J., January 1, 1824. At the age of four years he came with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio. There he was apprenticed to the tanner's trade. He lived there and in Butler County in all about twenty-five years. In 1850 he came to Clinton County, Ind., and engaged in farming. In 1854 removed to Benton County, Iowa, and also followed farming. In 1873 came to Red Cloud, where he has since resided. He owns eighty acres of land. The past year he has been engaged in the manufacture of brick. He was married in 1852 to Miss P. C. Bailey, of Indiana; have five children—four sons and one daughter. He has three sons by a former marriage. His son, Grant S. Ludlow, is now employed in the office of the Red Cloud *Chief*.

DAVID LUTZ, farmer, was born May 31, 1831, in Union County, Pa. At the age of five years came with his parents to Madison County, Ohio. Assisted on their farm. In January, 1854, came to Benton County, Iowa. There married Miss Rebecca, daughter of Rev. John Summers, then of Benton County. Have four children, one son and three daughters. His son, at the age of seven years, declaimed the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1875, at Red Cloud. November 13, 1876, with unshod feet, standing on the veritable table, he also declaimed the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia. Mr. Lutz followed the mason trade in Iowa till the breaking out of the war. He then enlisted in Co. I, Second Iowa Cavalry. Served one year. Lost his right arm, July, 1862, during a cavalry charge near Booneville, Miss. He then returned to Iowa. Was engaged in teaching nine years. In 1871 came to Red Cloud, and engaged in the drug business a short time. Since then has been engaged in farming.

M. B. McNITT, Postmaster, was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, and there raised. Enlisted in the fall of 1862 in Co. G, Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, and served to the end of the war. Returned to Ohio, and engaged in farming. He came to Red Cloud September 8, 1872, put up a house, and opened a hardware store. Continued this business about eighteen months. He was appointed Postmaster January 1, 1874, which office he still holds.

A. S. MARSH, general merchandise. Was born in Oneida County, N. Y. Since a boy he has always been engaged in merchandising. In 1864 came to Chicago. In 1868 came to Beatrice, Neb. May, 1880, came to Red Cloud, and established this business, worth about $40,000 a year.

MRS. SARAH MICK was born January 7, 1806, in Servier County, E. Tenn. When a child she came with her parents to Montgomery County, Ohio, where she lived until she was married to Lewis Kiser, January 16, 1823. Then lived within six miles of Dayton till 1830, when she came to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where she lived until 1847. A daughter on the verge of womanhood died in September, 1846. Her husband, Lewis Kiser, died in July, 1847, with erysipelas. Eight days later, a son, twenty-two years old, died with congestive fever. They both became Christians the year before they were married. He was one of the pillars and supporters of the Christian Church at West Point, Ind., and was Elder when he died. They had lived there near thirty years very happily. Her mother being dead, her father had made his home with her for twenty years. He was a preacher in the Christian Church. His name was James Kinkeman. He was born in Maryland, and died at her home February 12, 1853. The next year after her husband died, her oldest son, James Kiser, and oldest daughter were both married. She was left with her two youngest children and her father, and he was getting old and feeble. In about three years she married Charles Mick, and they lived together over ten years, when she was again left a widow. She remained in Indiana, living with her son, James Kiser, until the war broke out. He volunteered, and raised a company, and he was made Captain. This company was called the Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He, however, did not engage in a battle, as he took sick, and was sick a long time. He was told to go North or he never would regain his health. Accordingly he went home, and stayed at home three weeks. But on account of frequent requests to return to the army, he returned too soon, and as soon as he went on duty he was taken sick and died in a few days, at Corinth, Miss. His wife and mother had him taken home to bury. He was a good Christian man. He used to get "the boys" together and have prayer meetings in the tents. He died in May, 1862. In 1864 she went to Iowa, having three children married and living there. James had two little daughters—Maggie and Arminta Kiser. In about six years their mother died, leaving word on her deathbed for their grandma to come and get the children. She went from Iowa to Indiana and got the children, and had them two years in Iowa. Her youngest daughter was married in Iowa to W. T. McBride, and lived there three or four years after they were married. Mrs. Mick, her son, Luther Mick, and her daughter and husband, McBride, concluded they would come to Nebraska. In 1870 they came to Nebraska with the two little Kiser girls. The McBrides had two small children, the first ever brought to Webster County. There names were Lana and Carrie McBride. Luther Mick was married at Red Cloud, Neb., and now lives at Salem, Jewel County, Kas, keeping store with Garber & Co. He is a good, honest business man. The two Kiser girls are both married. Maggie is Mrs. Dr. Robinson, of Guide Rock, Neb. Arminta is Mrs. Curtis Evans, of Red Cloud, Neb. Mrs. Mick has lived alone a great deal in the last two years. Her granddaughter, Carrie McBride, is now living with her and going to school. She took a homestead at Guide Rock, and lived there six and a half years, and then sold her homestead and came to Red Cloud, the county seat of Webster County, and built a house, and has money left to live on. She obeyed the Gospel in early life, and always tried to live up to her professions. She is seventy-six years old, but is still very active.

J. L. MILLER, dealer in harness and saddles, was born in Fulton County, Ind. Enlisted in 1863 in Co. H, Twentieth Indiana Infantry. Served to the end of the war. Returned to Indiana. In 1867 came to Nebraska, and followed contracting and building in Otoe and Johnson Counties. April, 1874, came to Red Cloud, and put up a few buildings. Afterward employed by Garber & Co. as clerk about eighteen months. He then bought out W. T. McBride, harness, etc. Has since been engaged in this business.

LEVI MOORE, farmer and real estate, was born in Pocahontas County, Va., and there lived till the age of twenty-two, when he came to McHenry County, Ill., and engaged in farming. In 1851 came to Winneshiek County, Iowa, and also followed farming. June, 1873, came to Red Cloud. Has since been engaged in the loan and real estate business, also farming. He owns a farm of 660 acres and one of 160 acres, also his residence in town with ten acres, the Commercial Hotel and livery barn, with twelve lots, the store building now occupied by A. S. Marsh, and other property.

DR. J. M. MOSENA, physician and surgeon, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, and there raised. Attended the Little Miami Seminary two years. In 1855 came to Burlington, Iowa. Attended the Baptist Collegiate Institute two years. He then took up the study of medicine under the instructions of Dr. Ransom, and later with Dr. A. P. McCollough. Then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. Graduated in 1878. The following year he came to Red Cloud, where he has since resided. The Doctor has been in active practice since 1871. Dr. L. D. Denney, firm of Mosena & Denney, is a native of Brown County, Ohio. Received his medical education with Prof. North, of Keokuk, Iowa. Graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa. In the spring of 1880 he came to Red Cloud, and became a member of the above firm.

E. M. PERKINS, of the firm of Bealey & Perkins, hardware, tinware, stoves, etc., is a native of Bureau County, Ill. At the age of 20 years he entered the employ of Hibbard, Spencer & Co. Continued with this firm about eight years. Most of the time as traveling salesman. In 1880 came to Red Cloud. Has since been a member of the above firm.

A. C. POPE, farming implements, was born in Erie County, Pa.; raised in Wisconsin. He entered the State University, at Madison, and graduated in 1870. He then engaged in school teaching, which he continued till 1874, when he came to Webster County, located in Oak Creek Precinct, and engaged in farming. In 1876 he was elected County Superintendent. Held this office one term. In 1878 came to Red Cloud, and has since been engaged in his present business. He formerly was a resident of Blue Earth County, Minn. There held the office of Deputy Clerk of the Court. Also engaged in school teaching.

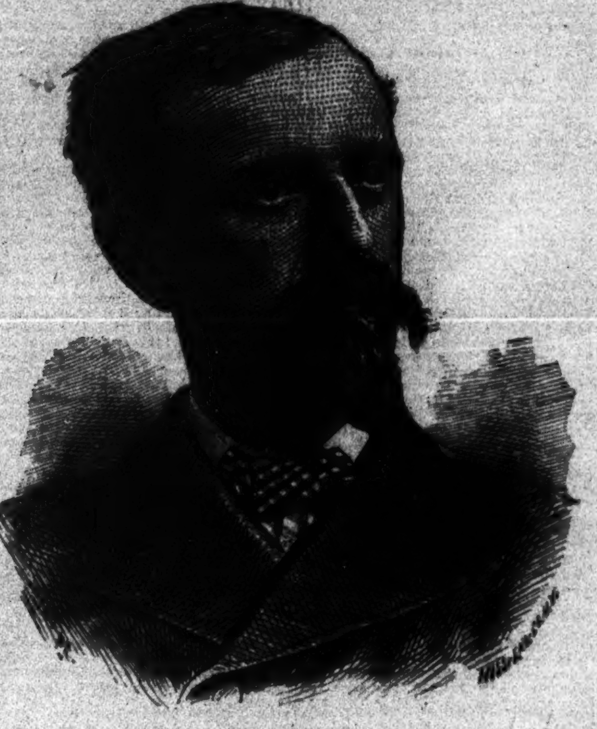
C. H. POTTER, real estate, was born in Canada. At the age of sixteen he came to Winneshiek County, Iowa, and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1871 he came to Red Cloud, Neb., and took a homestead of 160 acres, three miles west of Red Cloud. He also owns about a section of other land in Webster County; also four business houses, two residences, and other property in Red Cloud. All of this property he has acquired since coming to Webster County. In 1873 he opened a drug store. This business he continued until May 20, 1880, when he sold out to Henry Cook, who has since carried on the business.

C. E. PUTNAM, groceries, flour and feed, is a native of Broome County, N. Y. He enlisted in 1864 in the Fifth New York Cavalry, and served during the war. In 1867 he came to Peoria, Ill., and there engaged in merchandising and farming. In the fall of 1878 he came to Red Cloud. May, 1879, he established this business.

W. N. RICHARDSON, live stock dealer, was born in Dunkirk, N. Y.; raised in Illinois. He enlisted in 1861 in Co. D, Seventieth Illinois Infantry, and served his enlistment of three months. Returned to Illinois, and engaged in the live stock business. In the spring of 1871 he came to Lincoln. In June, of this year he came to Red Cloud, and in company with Gov. Garber engaged in merchandising, this being the first general store opened in Red Cloud. Continued this business two years. He then engaged in live stock and real estate, which he has since continued. He owns two well improved farms, also property in Red Cloud.

AUGUSTUS ROATS, farmer, was born in Baden, Germany. At the age of eleven he came with his parents to Cape Vincent, N. Y., worked in a shingle mill, farmed, and carried on the cooper business. He enlisted in 1862 in the Tenth Heavy Artillery, and served to the end of the war. Returned to Cape Vincent, and carried on coopering and farming. In 1867 came to June County, Wis., and followed farming. July 19, 1870, he came to Webster County, where he has since resided. His family are among the earliest settlers of the county. Mrs. Roats has not been absent one night from this farm since they located here. Mr. R. was married in 1868 to Sarah Blanchard, of Wolf River, Canada. They have five children—two sons and three daughters.

W. H. SAYRE, of the firm of Potter & Sayre, Red Cloud Mills, is a native of Yates County, N. Y. After finishing a preparatory course of studies, he entered Starkey Seminary, where he remained three years; in 1878 he came to Red Cloud, and became a member of the firm January 14, 1880.



S C Smith

S. C. SMITH, of the firm of Smith Bros., bankers, is a native of Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Conn. At the age of thirteen he secured employment with H. K. Scott, general merchandise, where he remained about six years; he then removed to Stamford, Conn., was clerk in the dry goods house of C. H. Scofield & Bros., one year, and then went to Danbury, Conn; had charge of the dry goods store of Benedict & Nichols two years; he then, with Mr. F. H. Austin, purchased their stock and carried on this business about three years under the firm name of Austin & Smith; in June, 1870 he, with his brother, J. E. Smith, came to Nebraska, and after looking up a location, they finally settled in Beatrice, and in August, 1871, they opened a banking office under the firm name of Smith Bros. They continued it until 1876, when the First National Bank was organized, with John E. Smith as President, and Samuel C. Smith as Cashier, which still continues. In March, 1876, the firm of Smith Bros. & Thompson established their bank in Red Cloud. Mr. Thompson withdrew from the firm in May, 1881. Mr Smith's residence in Red Cloud is by far the finest in the county. It was built in 1879, and cost, with barn and other improvements, about $6,000. He was married, August 10, 1875, to Miss Nellie, daughter of John C. Higby, of Omaha, and niece of United States Senator A. S. Paddock, of Beatrice. They have two children—Nellie E., aged five years, and Charlotte F., aged two and one half years.

E. B. SMITH, farmer, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y. At the age of sixteen he came to Holly, Mich.; worked there in a blacksmith shop about nine months; he then removed to Lake County, Ill.; engaged in fishing and blacksmithing about fourteen years; in 1864 he came to Wyoming, Jones County, Iowa, and carried on the blacksmith trade; May 3, 1872, he came to Red Cloud, where he has since resided; he owns the farm where he resides, consisting of 160 acres of land, also seventy acres in Smith & Moore's addition, and other town property; he has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and three terms Assessor.

CHARLES W. SPRINGER, County Superintendent, was born in Lamoine, Hancock County, Maine. After receiving a preparatory course of studies, he entered the Eastern State Normal School, and graduated in 1872. He then came to Dodge County in 1873, and in January, 1874, he came to Red Cloud and engaged in teaching. In April, 1880, he was licensed to preach by the Baptist denomination. In the fall of 1881 he was elected County Superintendent. Ordained a Baptist Minister April 20, 1882.

W. H. STROHM, was born in Centre County, Penn., in 1846 and there resided until February 7, 1863, when he entered the Union Army, until August, 1865. After the close of the war he took a course of study and graduated at Dickinson College in [illegible]. He then read law in Mifflin County, Penn., and was admitted to practice in [illegible]. In 1874 he was elected District-Attorney of his District. In 1878 he removed to Red Cloud, Nebraska, where he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He was appointed County Surveyor in the spring of 1879 and elected to same office in the fall of same year.

M. L. THOMAS, editor and proprietor of the *Red Cloud Chief*, was born in Monroe County, Ohio. Came to Nebraska in the fall of 1866, located in Plattsmouth, attended the Plattsmouth High School. In the spring of 1871 came to Red Cloud, took a homestead claim of 160 acres, improved and afterwards sold. The paper was started by C. L. Mather in 1873. Mr. Thomas bought it out Oct. 5, [illegible], and with the exception of eighteen months he has since edited this paper.

DR. I. W. TULLEYS, physician and surgeon, is a native of Bainbridge, Ross County, Ohio. After receiving his preparatory course of studies he attended the Salem Academy. In 1852 came to DeWitt County, Ill., taught school and studied medicine. He graduated from the Missouri Homeopathic College at St. Louis; in 1875 came to Red Cloud, Neb. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. The Doctor has been County Judge for four years. He is also examining physician for pensions and for several insurance companies, also Commissioner of Insanity Examining Surgeon. He is the oldest practicing physician in this locality.

R. W. VAN DYKE, firm of Van Dyke & Sawdey, proprietors of Boys' Hotel, was born in Pontiac, Mich. At the age of about four years his parents came to Kendall County, Ill., there he was raised and assisted on their farm; he afterward removed to Bellville, Kansas, engaged in farming and live stock; in the fall of 1879 came to Steele City, Jefferson County, Neb., run a hotel about eighteen months; in the fall of [illegible] came to Red Cloud. He with A. A. Sawdey bought this hotel which they have since managed.

J. C. WARREN, livery and sale stables, was born in Lima, Livingston County, N. Y.; when a year old came with his parents to Cass County, Mich., and was there raised. He enlisted in 1864, Company G, Eighth New York Cavalry; served to the end of the war; in 1871 came to Jewell County, Kansas, and laid out the town of Big Bend; in 1873 came to Red Cloud, built the Valley House, which he run about five years, and also run a livery stable, which he still continues, the hotel he has since disposed of; he owns a farm of 160 acres, this livery and barn consisting of twenty head of horses, his residence and other property in town, all of which he has acquired since coming to Nebraska.

H. A. WATSON, livery, was born in DeKalb County, Ill., there raised on a farm and engaged in live stock, he afterwards removed to Iowa, also engaged in live stock at Mapleton, Manona County; in the spring of 1880 came to Red Cloud, bringing with him his livery stock, consisting of twelve horses, five buggies, etc.; was married in 1880 to Miss Kora Needles, of Iowa.

GUIDE ROCK.

This town is situated in the southeastern part of the county, on the left bank of the Republican. Its location is a good one, on the level valley lands. It is on the line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska. It derives its name from the high and prominent rocky bluff on the opposite side of the river.

The town is small, having a population of a little more than three hundred, but being surrounded by a comparatively well settled country it is a good business point.

This town was the place of the first settlement in Webster County. The Rankin Colony had contemplated forming a settlement here, and had selected a large tract of land, and a town site was surveyed on Soap Creek, a little east of the present town, and called Guide Rock. Donald McCallum was the surveyor. The first settlers were Emanuel Peters and Donald McCallum, who made a settlement on April 19, 1870. These men remained here to look after the interests of the Rankin claim. Of the Rankin Colony seventeen persons came, but only these two remained. The others all left the country in a few days. Their first place of abode was in a dug-out, which they built soon after their arrival. They were not long to remain alone, for the next month they were joined by Silas, Joseph and Abram Garber, Albert Lathrop, A. M. Talbott, William McBride, Mrs. Sarah Micks, Mrs. Sarah Rich, and Mrs. Catherine Garber, who came with her husband, Joseph Garber. This party was pleased with the country, but under the lead of Silas Garber some of them left the settlement, after having helped to build a stockade, and pushed on up to Red Cloud. This was in July.

For the first two years the settlements gathered close around the Guide Rock stockade, but during the earlier years of its existence Guide Rock never grew to be a village.

The post office was established in the fall of 1870, with A. M. Talbott Postmaster. Mr. Talbott soon brought in a few groceries and kept a sort of a store. This, however, he did not keep up long. The first regular store was opened in the spring of 1872 by Arthur G. Owen, on his farm, about one mile southeast of the present town.

The first schoolhouse was built of logs early in the spring of 1871. It was situated near the old stockade, on the southwest quarter of Section 2, Town 1, Range 9 west. The first school was taught by Miss Mary Kingsley, commencing May 1, 1871. The salary paid was $12 per month.

The first sermon preached was in the summer of 1871, in the log schoolhouse, by Rev. Mr. Kennedy. There was a congregation comprising nearly all the early settlers.

In 1872 J. L. Columbia and M. Stratton built and operated a saw-mill, but this was not kept up very long.

After the first few years of its existence Guide Rock grew to be a village, containing two stores, a hotel, a blacksmith shop, and a post office. The village made no further improvement until the year 1880, when the southern line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska began building, and it was certain that Guide Rock would be made a station thereon. As soon as this was assured, it began to build up quite rapidly. The railroad was soon built, and the town continued to build up, and has ever since continued to progress slowly but steadily.

The town now has good grain warehouses, a lumber yard, two hotels, and several stores, representing all kinds of business usually carried on in the smaller towns, having an extensive country trade. Business in all its branches is good, and Guide Rock is a thriving village.

There is a good flouring and grist mill on the south side of the river, about two miles southeast of town. It was built in 1880 by Burdette & Crow, who are now doing a thriving business, and manufacture an excellent grade of flour.

There is only one church building. This is a neat and comfortable church, built by the Baptists in 1880. The religious societies are well represented.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

C. F. ALLEN, of the firm of C. F. Allen & Co., lumber, doors, sash and blinds, is a native of Orono, Maine. At the age of two years came with his parents to Whitewater, Wis., his father then being engaged in the lumber business; at first assisted with his father, and in fact has always been since a boy engaged in this business. In 1869 he came to Chicago; was engaged in the commission firm of L. C. Platt & Co., and continued two years. In the fall of 1875 he came to Leon, Iowa. In the fall of 1879 he came to Guide Rock and established this business.

CHARLES G. GOODMAN, sheep business, is a native of Boston, Mass., and was there raised and educated. In 1878 he came to Nebraska. The following year he with Mr. Prescott engaged extensively in sheep raising. They own now about [illegible] head.

J. W. CRARY, general merchandise, was born in New London County, Conn. At the age of eighteen he came to Grundy County, Iowa, and engaged in farming. In 1869 he enlisted in the Third United States Infantry, and served five years. In the fall of 1875 he came to Guide Rock, formed a partnership with A. Garber. This continued till 1880, when he withdrew from the firm, and established his present business, which he has since continued.

A. H. CRARY, farmer, section 4; post office, Guide Rock; was born in the town of Preston, New London County, Conn., in 1825. At the age of twenty-three he came to Clayton County, Iowa. In 1867 he came to Grundy County. In 1872 he came to Guide Rock, took a claim of 160 acres, where he now resides. He now owns and controls about a section and a quarter. He also owns 180 head of cattle, 300 sheep, four teams and employs two hands constantly, and is one of the largest and most successful farmers in the county. He has been three years county commissioner. In 1874 he bought a half interest with A. Garber in his store; retained this interest till the fall of 1879, when he withdrew from the business.

A. GARBER, general merchandise, was born in Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio. He came to Clayton County, Iowa, in 1851, with his parents. He enlisted in 1861 in Company D, Third Missouri Infantry, and served his enlistment of three years. He then returned to Iowa and engaged in farming. June 10, 1870, he came to Guide Rock, located his claim, and is one of the earliest settlers of the county. In 1874 he opened a store on his homestead, which is located half mile east of town; carried on the business there till 1877, when he built a store in Guide Rock. Mr. G. is one of the oldest merchants in this locality. He has been connected with the school board since its organization. He owns two-fifths of the town site, and other property in town.

JOHN S. MARSH, Esq., of Guide Rock, Neb., dealer in live stock; also of the firms of Proudfit and Marsh, general hardware, and George Proudfit & Co., lumber dealers. He was born in Seneca County, N. Y., and was there engaged in farming, and also taught school. In April, 1878, he came to Saline County, Neb. In November, 1878, he removed to Bloomington, Neb., and was there engaged in the lumber business one year. In November, 1879, he removed to Guide Rock, Neb., and there engaged in the lumber business. In the spring of 1879 he engaged in the hardware business, which business he has since continued.

E. O. PARKER, post master, was born in New Bedford, Mass., and there raised. At the age of fifteen he engaged in the whaling service. This he followed about seven years. He then went to California and engaged in mining about five years. In 1852 he came to Jones County, Iowa, and engaged in farming about twenty years. He came to Guide Rock in 1872, and also engaged in farming. In 1880 he was appointed post master. He is also justice of the peace and notary.

A. S. PROUDFIT, of the firm of Proudfit & Marsh, hardware, stoves, &c., was born in Milwaukee, Wis. At the age of thirteen the family removed to Grant County, Wis., where he assisted them on their farm. In 1876 he came to Friendville, Neb., and worked at the carpenter trade there about one year. In 1877 he came to Sidney, and in the fall removed to York. In 1878 he came to Red Cloud. In 1879 came to Bloomington, and in the fall of 1880 he came to Guide Rock, and has since been engaged in this business. Their sales amount to about $20,000 a year.

DR. J. W. ROBINSON, physician and surgeon, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., 1852, and came to Independence, Iowa, in 1869, there took up the study of medicine, and later attended two courses of lectures at the State University of Iowa. In January, 1878, he came to Webster County, Neb. In the spring of 1879 he came to Guide Rock where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, also carrying on the drug business, this being the only drug store in Guide Rock.

J. B. SABIN, proprietor Guide Rock House, was born March 11, 1830, in Madison County, N. Y. At the age of twelve he came with his parents to Kenosha County, Wis., and assisted on their farm. In 1856 he came to Steele County, Minn., and engaged in farming. In 1865 he removed to Mitchell County, Iowa, and there also followed farming. In April, 1870, he came to Gage County, Neb., bought a crop and engaged in farming there till the fall of 1871, when he came to Guide Rock, took a homestead two miles east of town. This he improved. June, 1881, he bought this hotel, which he has since managed. There are thirteen rooms for the accommodation of guests, each in perfect order and comfortably furnished. He was married July, 1856, to Miss Louisa Ward, of Sauk County, Wis. They have three children—Mary E., Addie J., and William P. The land Mr. Sabin settled on and improved, was was the first homestead taken in Webster County.

DR. J. E. SMITH, physician—and engaged in sheep raising—was born in Jefferson County, N. Y. He came to Ingham County, Mich., in 1852, there took up the study of medicine. After receiving a preparatory course of studies he attended the Cleveland Homeopathic College, and graduated in 1856. He returned to Michigan and practiced in Ionia and Jackson till 1872, when he came to Guide Rock and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He owns a sheep ranch of 480 acres, where he feeds about 1000 sheep, and now intends devoting his entire attention to raising sheep. The Doctor was a member of the Legislature from 1876 to 1880. In the fall of 1881 he was elected county commissioner. He has also been connected with the schools most of the time since coming here.

ANDREW M. TALBOT, agricultural implements and real estate, was born in Portage County, Ohio. At the age of thirteen he came with his parents to La Salle County, Ill., and assisted on their farm. He enlisted October, 1861, in Company I, Thirty-second Illinois Infantry, and served about three years. He returned to Illinois and engaged in merchandising. On June 10, 1870, he came to Guide Rock and took a claim of 160 acres, which he still owns. He also owns six blocks in Talbot's addition. Mr. Talbot was the first Post Master of Guide Rock, and held the office about two years. He has been school director and treasurer of district No. 1 two terms. He is now engaged in the agricultural business.

JOHN L. VANCE, real estate and farming, is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, and served four years, four months and 15 days. He was discharged with the rank of captain. He participated in the second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Adair Creek and Ather's. He returned to Ohio and engaged in merchandising. In 1877 he came to Guide Rock and opened a drug store. This business he continued about three years. He owns eighty-five acres of land adjoining town; also half of Vance's addition and second addition. He was married in 1870 to Miss C. E. Alexander, of Alexandria, Indiana. They have two children—one son and one daughter.

BLUE HILL.

This thriving village is situated on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, on the line extending from Hastings to Red Cloud, and in the northern part of the county about one mile south of the Adams' County line. The town was surveyed and platted in September, 1878, by A. B. Smith, the town surveyor, for the railroad company. The townsite as laid out is on the northwest one-quarter of Section 9, Town 4, Range 10, west. The land was originally owned by Thomas B. Rohrer, of Hagerstown, Maryland, who gave the railroad company a one-half interest in the lots to survey the town and establish a railroad station. When platted, this site was the center of a fertile and well settled country. There is a large German settlement surrounding the town.

As soon as surveyed, the building up of the town commenced. The railroad company at once began the erection of a section house and depot, which were completed in due time. I. O. Martin was appointed to take charge of the station, and arrived on October 20, 1878, before the station was completed, and opened the telegraph office. The station was completed and opened in November.

The first citizen to erect a building was Albert Blumenthal, who selected a lot as soon as the survey was completed and at once began to dig a cellar. He put up a hotel 16x24 feet in size, to which he afterward built an addition. The hotel was opened October 9, 1878. The post office was established soon after and John Wetmore was the first postmaster, but he was soon succeeded by I. O. Martin.

James Murtaugh opened a blacksmith shop November 10, 1878.

Col. J. S. Hoover began grain buying on November 16, 1878.

J. W. Davis opened the first store with a stock of general merchandise on November 23.

Andrew Dice opened a hotel on the 18th day of December.

A lumber yard was opened in November by Kettler & Kreigsman.

The first sermon was preached in 1878, by Rev. Chas. Meyer, of the German Lutheran Church.

The first child born was a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Blumenthal, in the fall of 1879. A boy named Fred Kobisch was born about the same time.

On July 28, 1879, the growing young town was visited by a storm that threatened its destruction. A dark cloud was seen coming up. Soon it passed over and then came a terrible storm of wind and rain. Mr. Tierman's store was unroofed; Smith's livery stable was unroofed and the end blown out; the front was blown out of Mendelbaum's store; Davis' store was badly damaged, the goods wet and many of them ruined; eight cars were blown off of the track; windmills were torn down, and everything badly racked by the wind. The storm extended over no great extent of country, but a great deal of damage was done on farms in the vicinity of Blue Hill.

Ever since the foundation of the town of Blue Hill it has continued to grow steadily. It now has a population of more than 300. There are lumber yards, grain elevators, two hotels, one bank, and quite a large number of business houses, carrying a stock of everything demanded for a country trade. It is a grain market of considerable local importance and the amount of business done is great in proportion to the size of the town. The town is still advancing steadily in population and improvements, and in the amount of business done.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

F. C. BUSCHOW, farmer, Section 10, post office Blue Hill, was born in Prussia. Came to Woodford County, Ill., in 1867 with his parents, and there engaged in farming. In 1871 came to Webster County, Neb., where he has since resided. He owns [illegible] acres of land, which is improved with over twenty-two acres of forest trees and other improvements. He is now Justice of the Peace, and has been School Director Married Miss Mary Kuhblank, also a native of Prussia. She came to Nebraska with her parents in 1881.

CANFIELD & PARKER, hardware, stoves, etc. A. B. Canfield was born in Canandaigua, N. Y. Moved near Toledo, Ohio, in 1837, and engaged in farming and merchandising. In 1875 he came to Edgar, Neb., and also engaged in merchandising. In the fall of 1881 he came to Blue Hill, and established this business. W. G. Parker was born in Pickaway County, Ohio. He came to Ashland, Saunders Co., Neb., in 1860. In about 1871 he removed to Nuckolls County. Was clerk in a hardware store there till the fall of 1881, when he came to Blue Hill, when this firm was established. He was married in the fall of 1880 to Miss Jessie Canfield, of Ohio. They have one son—W. Earle.

JOHN S. HOOVER, grain and live stock, was born in La Porte County, Ind. He came to Decatur, Ill., in 1856, and there was engaged in selling clocks. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Co. K, Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, and served over four years. Soon after entering the service he was promoted to First Lieutenant. Was detailed on Gen. John A. Logan's staff as Aid-de-Camp, and promoted to the rank of Captain and Aid-de-Camp. On their march to Washington he was again promoted to Major and Aide-de-Camp. He was mustered out in Cincinnati in 1865 with the brevet rank of Colonel, then returned to Indiana, and engaged in merchandising. July, 1876, came to Hastings, Neb., and engaged in grain. In 1879 he came to Blue Hill, built this elevator, and has since been engaged in this business.

JOHN S. McCLELLAND was born in Scotland, and there raised. In 1869 he came to Oxford, Canada. In the fall of 1879 he came to Blue Hill, and built the Central Hotel. Enlarged this house in the spring of 1882, and sold it. He was married in [illegible] to Margaret Mathison, of Scotland. They have six children—one son and five daughters.

SOLOMON MANDELBAUM, manager for M. Weinberg & Co., general merchandise, was born in Saxony, Germany. Came to Cincinnati in 1860, and there learned the cigar trade. In 1863 he came to Chicago, and worked at the business two years. He then started a cigar factory, and employed from ten to fifteen hands. He continued this business for about five years. Also carried on the furniture trade about eight years. In 1876 he came to Hastings, Neb., and was manager of the firm of M. Weinberg & Co. about three years. He then came to Blue Hill, and opened this store, where he has since been in charge of this business. He also opened a branch store for this firm at Ayr, which is now in charge of one of his clerks. He was married December, 1868, to Miss Adaline, daughter of David Weinberg. She was born in New York City. They have two children—Carrie and Jacob.

G. M. MOREY, agent for the Burlington & Missouri Railroad and American Express agent, was born in Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., and came with his parents to Missouri in 1859. His father was agent for the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad at Sherbina, Mo., during the war. They then returned to Rochester, N. Y. They afterward removed to Danville, N. Y., where he was employed as Teller in a bank. In [illegible] the family returned to Missouri, and engaged in farming. About 1868 he commenced to learn the telegraph business in Osborn, Mo., and has been engaged in railroad business most of the time since. Since 1876 he has been in the employ of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad. Took charge of the station September 5, 1879. Was married in October, 1879, to Miss C. B. Williams, of Forest City, Holt County, Mo. They have one daughter—Maude.

R. A. Simpson, of the firm of Simpson & Sweezy, bankers, was born in Ontario County, N. Y. He came to Clinton County, Iowa, in 1872, and there taught school and carried on a farm. In 1879 he came to Blue Hill, where he has since been engaged in loans, real estate, and banking.

DR. PH. D. SHUNK, physician and surgeon, was born in Washington County, Wis., and raised in Waukesha County. Took an academic course at the Waukesha College, and also attended the State University three years, and taught school one year. He attended the Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he graduated February 24, 1880. He then came to Blue Hill, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

C. G. WILSON, farmer, Section 10, post office Blue Hill, was born in Jay County, Ind., there raised, and assisted on a farm. He enlisted in 1861 in Co. A, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and served to the end of the war. Participated in the capture of Vicksburg, capture of Mobile, and was in all the battles of that campaign. In 1872 he came to Nebraska, located in Adams County, and there took up a quarter section, which he improved. This he has since sold. In the spring of [illegible] he removed to his present farm, consisting of 160 acres. When in Adams County was one term County Commissioner, and Justice of the Peace two terms. Married in [illegible] to Miss Emma Harper, of Ohio. They have six children—three sons and three daughters.

AMBOY.

This place is the junction of the two lines of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, that have been described. It is about four miles east of Red Cloud. Its site is a pleasant one, but being so near the county metropolis—Red Cloud—it has never yet grown to be a village. It is merely a flag station. There is one little store and post office here. A good flouring mill, though small, was built in 1876, by Polley & Son, who still operate it and do a good business.

COWLES.

The location of this town is a fine one on the high bottom lands of Elm Creek, in the midst of a fertile and well settled country. The village is small, having a population of only about one hundred and fifty, but it is steadily growing and is a thriving business point. It is on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, on the line extending from Hastings to Red Cloud.

The town-site was originally the farm of John Poyet, who gave a portion of it to the railroad company to lay out a town and establish a depot and station here. The town-site was surveyed and platted by A. B. Smith, the town surveyor of the railroad company, in September, 1878, and was named in honor of W. D. Cowles, who had prior to his death in 1876, been general freight agent of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. The town is located on the south one-half of the northeast quarter of Section 4, Town 2, Range 10 west, about two and one-half miles east of the center of the county, ten miles from Red Cloud and eleven miles from Blue Hill. It consists of twenty-two blocks 300 feet square, and the business lots are twenty-five feet front and one hundred and forty feet deep. The residence lots are fifty feet front and one hundred and forty feet deep.

As soon as the town was laid out improvements commenced. Among the first settlers were M. W. Crabtree, T. J. Ward, John Clark, D. T. and L. D. Thomas. In December, 1879, the railroad station and section house were built and a post office was established about the same time. F. M. Warren was the first station agent, was appointed postmaster and was the first attorney as well.

The first house a small residence was built by M. W. Crabtree. In December, 1878, L. D. Thomas built another small house.

February 26, 1879, Thomas & Ward opened the first store with a general stock of merchandise.

The first birth was a son to Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Crabtree in 1879. The first marriage was that of John Waller to Miss Lavina Buster. The first death that of a child of John and Eva Clark, in 1879.

YORK COUNTY.

TOPOGRAPHY.

YORK County is situated in the centre of the most beautiful, and when all conditions are considered the best agricultural district to be found in the fertile and far-famed Nebraska.

Measuring from the center of the county it is ninety-two and one-half miles to the Missouri River, and from the same point it is sixty miles to the Kansas State line, while the Platte River is thirty-three miles north and thirty-six miles west in a direct line.

The county is as near the centre of the celebrated South Platte country as it is possible to locate the center of a section of country, the extent of which is so indefinite. The county is twenty-four miles square, and contains 575 sections or 368,640 acres of land. Upon the "divides" or plateaus the surface of the conntry is very level and smooth, slightly undulating, and as one travels towards the streams, he finds the surface traversed by numerous ravines or "draws," but very few of these are so deep or abrupt as to forbid of cultivation. They are a natural shelter for stock and in days gone by were the favorite feeding ground of the buffalo and elk. They produce the very best of wild native grasses, and are considered an advantage rather than a detriment. The faint outlines of the "buffalo paths" are still visible in many places and the appearance presented would indicate that immense herds once frequented these favorite haunts.

The West Blue River traverses the southern edge of the county, running in a zig-zag course, the general direction being east and west. This stream furnishes excellent natural water-power, and there are now located upon it some of the best flouring mills in the State, three of which are in the limits of this county.

Beaver Creek crosses the west line of the county near the centre north and south and runs nearly due east about half way across it, when it turns southward and runs in a southeasterly direction until it meets the West Blue River, about one and a half miles east of the county line in Seward County.

Lincoln Creek traverses the north half of the county from west to east and furnishes a number of good mill sites.

The Blue River, the least important of the four water courses, traverses the northeast portion. These streams are not "mighty rivers" but furnish abundant water for stock and drive machinery all the year sound.

They are skirted by a belt of timber, in some places very light, and heavier in others. The valleys formed by them are picturesque and very beautiful, in many localities almost enchanting.

The soil throughout the entire county is uniformly rich and productive. The "divides" or uplands seem equally productive and fertile as the bottom lands of the valleys. Since the first settlements of the county an entire failure of crops has been unknown. There have been partial failures of one or more of the cereals, but there has always been a harvest, and after the first severe trials incident to the settlement of any new country have been surmounted, the county has been more than self-supporting. There is a copious rainfall every year, and the soil and sub-soil are such that the earth is always moist just below the surface

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

No settlements were made in York County until the location of the Territorial Road, in 1861, from Nebraska City to a point on the line of the "Old Government" or "California Trail," forty miles due east of the present city of Kearney, familiarly called the "Old Freight Road," and more definitely known to early freighters and travelers as the Nebraska City Cut-Off.

It followed the natural "divides" of the county, running near enough to the creeks and rivers to obtain water for the ox and mule teams of the freighters.

This historic "Trail" entered York in the southeast corner, passing through West Blue, York and Baker Precincts on one of the continuous "divides" that cross the county, running in a general course east and west, and three miles south of the city of York. Along the line of this trail, at convenient points for obtaining water and fuel, numerous ranches were established. Five of these pioneer hotels were located in York County, the oldest being Porcupine Ranch, situated at Porcupine Bluffs, near the west line of the county. It was inaugurated in the year 1863, by Benjamin F. Lushbaugh, United States Indian Agent of the Pawnees, and was conducted by Samuel Kearney. It was also a relay station of the Overland Stage Coach, and twenty-seven miles west of Fouse's Ranch, located at Beaver Crossing, in Seward County.

The following year, 1864, Mr. Lushbaugh also established the Jack Smith Ranch, and placed in charge a Mr. Chapin, who kept it for a period of six months, when it passed into the hands of Mr. Smith, who remained proprietor until the freight wagons disappeared, and its mission was ended.

The McDonald Ranch was also established in 1864, and is named in honor of its original proprietor. This ranch was purchased by a Mr. Baker, in the fall of 1865, and operated by him until the close of the freighting business. It was located just east of Porcupine Ranch.

Antelope Ranch was situated only a few miles east of the McDonald Ranch, and was established in the month of November, 1865, by James T. Mathewson.

Next to the Jack Smith Ranch west was the ranch known as Jack Stone's Ranch, established in August, 1865, by George Chapman, but operated by him for only six months, at which time he transferred it to John McClellan, alias Jack Stone, and maintained by him until the business of freighting was abandoned.

Near the site of Mr. Smith's old ranch, on the bluff, a few rods south of Beaver Creek, may be seen the grave of the first white man interred in York County. His death was tragic and brought on by his own evil intentions.

The victim was a driver in charge of the overland stage coach, and in passing over the road stopped at Smith's Ranch. He was, under the influence of "pioneer whisky," very abusive, and finally declared his intention to shoot Mr. Smith.

With this purpose in view, he went to the stage, secured his revolvers, returned to the ranch and drew a bead on Mr. Smith, just as he was about to enter the ranch.

Mr. Smith shot first, the ball entering the forehead, and producing instant death.

This was the first death occurring in the county, and although assuming the form of a tragedy, Mr. Smith was justified in the course he pursued.

The first permanent settlement of the county was made by John Anderson and his son William Anderson, upon the West Blue River, in the month of February, 1865. They took up the first homestead claims in York County on Section 2, Township 9, Range 1, and are honored as the pioneer settlers of the county.

The early settlers without exception took up sites for their future homes in the timber groves that bordered the principal streams. The wild natural scenery of their charming valleys attracted and irresistibly drew them to their shady nooks and the prime necessities of pioneer life, wood and water were in abundance.

The first settlements were made in the valley of the West Blue, in the territory now embraced by West Blue Precinct. The early pioneers in this portion of the county are: Nerva Fouse, Elias Gilmore, George Stubblefield, Henry Chatterton, William J. Taylor and David Buzzard. In the northwest part, J. W. Kingston and Philando Church settled upon the Blue River in 1870, and in the north and northeast, upon Lincoln Creek, David Doan, James H. Stewart, Newton Hyett, and John A. Mercer made settlement in 1868, and C. C. Smith and a Mr. Coon, in 1867.

In the more central part along the valley of Beaver Creek the pioneers are John Kora, Julius Frost, Henry Nichols, William Sweet and Christian Bristol, the date of their settlement being 1870.

A little further west on the creek David Baker settled in 1869, and the following year Thomas Bassett and Marion Shackleford.

In the south and west parts, Fernando McFadden made settlement in 1866 on the West Blue, and Levi Woodruff (now deceased) in 1868, and also the Hendersons at an early period.

In 1870, during the month of April, the organization of the county took place. The United States census, which was made during this year, disclosed a total population of 640, one half of which had made settlement in the spring and summer.

There was but one frame house in the entire county, the residence of Uncle Elias Gilmore, situated on the West Blue, and but one schoolhouse, a sod structure, also located upon this stream.

One post-office comprised the entire mail facilities, which was located upon the West Blue on the road between Fairmount and York, at the residence of Fernando McFadden, established in the month of July, 1867. Mr. McFadden has the honor of being the first Postmaster appointed in York County, and his euphonious name was also given to the post-office. At this office they were supposed to have a weekly mail, but high water, a sick horse, or some other incident often delayed it, and not unfrequently two weeks passed without any mail coming into York County.

Large numbers of buffalo invaded the county in August, 1868, which was the last appearance of these animals in any considerable numbers. Their advent was a godsend to the almost destitute pioneers, who found themselves in a position to lay in a winter's supply of meat, and it is needless to add they were not backward in taking advantage of their good fortune. During this year (1868) the Pawnees, Otoes, Omahas and Poncas were united in a war against their common enemy, the powerful Sioux, and invaded York County on the war-path. The line of battle was on the south side of the West Blue, about eight miles south of the city of York. No white settlers were molested, but the Indians skirmished here and there over the southern part of the county, according to their usual mode of warfare.

Twelve years ago there were but two or three houses between the residence of J. W. Kingston and the city of York, and the settlements were scattered and many miles apart. Yet, those were grand old days, and the first settlers are unanimous in pronouncing them as such. They were obliged to make long journeys for their social amusements, but always enjoyed them. A trip of twenty-five miles for the purpose of visiting a neighbor was no uncommon occurrence, and you may rest assured, those visits were always pleasant and agreeable. All were united in one common bond of friendship and hearty good will toward each other. A new settler was hailed with delight, and the neighbors (all were neighbors) would go fifteen or twenty miles to assist him in erecting his sod house, and giving him an honest welcome. The stranger became one of them and without the least formality. Such hearty good will is contagious, and no sooner did the new settler see it manifested then he took the disease, and was as jolly, free and friendly as the rest. Long trips across the country were not unfrequent, and little dreaded.

The nearest mill was located at Millford, Seward County, a distance of thirty-five miles from York, and with their little grists, they made the journey in three days and often in two. The bulk of the trading was done at Lincoln, except lumber, which was purchased at Plattsmouth or Nebraska City, on the Missouri River. The many trials and hardships of pioneer life, interspersed with the numerous pleasures incident to it, form a volume that can never be fully written.

ORGANIZATION.

Prior to the year 1870 York County was attached to Seward County for judicial and revenue purposes. On the 18th day of March, 1870, His Excellency David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, issued a proclamation in response to a petition from the citizens of York County, authorizing a permanent organization of the county.

In accordance with this proclamation, on the 26th of April, 1870, the people of York County met at the polling places of the three precincts, and exercised their franchise, at which election eighty-six votes were cast throughout the entire county. Of this number fifty-one were polled in Precinct No. 1, at the house of Uncle Elias Gilmore, Section 17; in Precinct No. 2, at the old pre-emption house of A. M. Ghost, situated at York, on Section 18; in Precinct No. 3, at the residence of J. M. Parker.

A full compliment of county officers were duly elected and the choice of the people resulted as follows: Edward Bates, Clerk; Julius Frost, Treasurer; George Flock, Sheriff; D. F. Moore, Probate Judge, W. H. Armstrong, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Frank Manning, Surveyor; Dr. S. V. Moore, David Buzzard, Capt L. F. Wyman, Commissioners.

All of the above officers qualified and entered upon the immediate discharge of their duties.

At this election the county seat was located at York, in consideration of about 200 lots given to the county by the Town Plat Company.

The first session of the newly elected Board of County Commissioners was held June 4, 1870, in the old pre-emption house before mentioned, which was situated near the present site of the Central Hotel stables, just south of the public square. At this session the County Clerk was instructed to purchase, upon the credit of the county, all necessary books and stationery for keeping the county records, which was the first official proceeding of the board.

Messrs. David Buzzard, John D. Reed, Julius Frost and County Clerk, Edward Bates, were appointed a committee to investigate and settle the individual accounts of the county with Seward County, and John D. Reed was also appointed Attorney for York County.

The county was divided into three Commissioners' Districts comprising the following territory: District No. 1, Town 9, Ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4, west. District No. 2, Town 10, Ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4, west. District No 3, Town 11 and 12, Ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4, west.

York was officially declared the county seat, and the County Clerk ordered to give due notice of the fact as provided by law.

The second session of the board was held July 6, 1870. At this session the county was divided into three voting precincts, including the same territory embraced by the three Commissioners' Districts, and designated them by similar names. Shortly after they were given the names of West Blue, Beaver Creek, and Moore.

During this month the first tax was levied, and the following March A. E. Streeter made the first assessment of the county. The assessment roll shows a total valuation of all property, real and personal, to be $22,464, while the total tax levied amounted to $2,920.04.

On the 4th of October, 1870, Edward Batts resigned his office of County Clerk, and D. R. Creegan was appointed to fill the vacancy. On the 12th of this month Judge D. T. Moore, Dr. Thomas L. Myers, now of Aurora, and A. J. Gilmore, were appointed Commissioners to appraise the school lands of the county. At one of the closing sessions of 1870, held November 15, Judge Moore generously donated his salary to the county and was accorded a vote of thanks by the board.

It will be remembered that at this time a court house and fire proof vault were things unknown in York County, and no secure place had been provided for the archives of the county. The old pre-emption house of A. M. Ghost, was used as a court house during this year and up to the fall of 1871. Each officer was responsible for the records entrusted to him, and was at liberty to carry them in his pocket, hide them under his bed, or make such arrangements for their safety as he thought best.

In November of this year, a new mail route was established from Lincoln to Grand Island, via Seward, and three new post offices were established in the county, named Palo, Thayer, and Aikin's Mill. Chauncy Aikins served Uncle Sam as Postmaster at Aikin's Mill, and J. H. Fisher at Thayer. Soon after this the citizens of York petitioned for a mail route between York and Fairmont by way of McFadden, which was granted on condition the people pay for conveying the mails. Such a piece of economy on the part of a Postmaster General of the present time, seems incredible, but nevertheless it remains a historical fact. Dr. Thomas L. Myers was appointed Postmaster at York, but the office not proving very lucrative, he soon resigned and F. O. Bell was appointed as his successor. He held the office for two years and was succeeded by J. E. Cochran, who resigned in a short time and Mrs. M. J. Hammond, the present efficient incumbent, was appointed.

At the first session of the board of the year 1871, held January 3, Beaver Creek Precinct was divided on the line between Ranges 2 and 3, and the west portion was created a new precinct, under the name of Baker. Moore Precinct was also divided on the line between Range 2 and 3 and the east portion formed into a new precinct and named Stewart.

On the 29th of July, York Precinct was created and the county seat made the place of voting.

At an adjourned session of the board, convened November 2, 1871, the county was re-divided into nine voting precincts, eight miles square, named as follows, commencing at the northeast corner, and running west thence east, etc.: Stewart, Houston, North Blue, Baker, York, Beaver Creek, West Blue, Woodruff and Henderson.

During this year the first county road was laid out along the West Blue and was surveyed by H. Badger. Soon after this a bill was drafted by Judge D. T. Moore and D. R. Creegan, making all section lines a road, in certain counties, including York County. This bill passed the Legislature and became a law. The provisions were afterward extended to include all the counties of the State.

In August, 1871, it was decided to call a special election to vote upon the proposition to sell enough of the town lots owned by the county to build a court house. The proposition was carried, $1,500 worth of lots sold, and the contract to build the present court house let to Mr. Charlson. It was a fine building for that time but appears rather insignificant now, after a lapse of ten years of usefulness. Prior to this time and the building of the court house, the records were kept in a sod building of one room adjoining Dr. Tutton's drug store and the sessions of the Commissioners held in the Doctor's store, who was County Clerk until the close of 1872, resigning December 2. John H. Helms succeeded him being appointed to fill vacancy.

In the fall of 1870 A. J. Gilmore was elected County Commissioner to fill the place of David Buzzard, whose term of office had expired. At the general election of 1871 Judge D. T. Moore was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Two hundred and eighteen votes were cast in the county and the following persons were called from the walks of private life to serve the county: A. B. Tutton, County Clerk; B. M. Elliott, Treasurer; C. D. Aikins, Sheriff; L. P. Buckmaster, Probate Judge; H. H. Tate, Superintendent Public Instruction.

In the spring of 1871 York County received its first proposal for building a railroad. Dr. Converse, Superintendent of the Midland Pacific Railroad, submitted a proposition to the people of York County in which he offered to extend the company's road from Seward to York if the county would vote bonds to the amount of $150,000, payable in twenty years, and donate the right of way through it. The proposition met with decided opposition throughout the county in general but more particularly in the southern precincts that received little benefit in the way of building up and establishing towns.

While the settlers were fully aroused to the necessity of having railroad facilities and fully appreciated the advantages to be derived from one, yet they were unwilling and very sensibly refused to load the young county with a debt that would have been a burden to its inhabitants for many years. A special election was called March 19, 1872, and the proposition accordingly voted down.

The annual election of 1873 gave the county the following officers: L. J. Gandy, Treasurer; F. W. Liedke, Clerk; W. E. Morgan, Probate Judge; J. P. Miller, Sheriff; T. A. Parkinson, Superintendent Public Instruction; Frank Manning, Surveyor; T. Brooks, Coroner; W. H. Greer and Thomas Burgess, Commissioners, and the following year of 1874 H. S. Burtch was elected Commissioner.

A project for building a narrow gauge railroad had been advanced by some of the leading citizens of the county, the stockholders to be residents of the county. This created quite a stir and some enthusiasm was manifested. It was meeting with some favor and endorsement when another proposition was received from Dr. Converse which ran the narrow gauge scheme entirely off the track. This second proposition was submitted in 1874 and demanded only $94,000, in county bonds, in consideration of which the Midland Pacific Road was to be extended to York. The bond campaign of 1875 was a very warm one and met with some opposition. Eleven hundred and seventy-five votes were cast at this election and the proposition was favored by a sufficient majority in the county, while the precinct of York voted to issue its bonds to the amount of $10,000 as an additional bonus. The company fulfilled its promises and the first train reached York in August, 1877. In the fall of 1875, at the general election, Liedke, Gandy, Miller and Brooks were re-elected. W. B. Cummins, Probate Judge; J. E. Cochran, Superintendent of Public Instruction; A. B. Codding, Surveyor.

At this election Hon. George W. Post, at this time a young and promising member of the York bar, was elected Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, which position he still holds, having been re-elected in 1879. The first Representatives to the State Legislature from York County were elected in 1876. The Senatorial District included York and Hamilton Counties. Hon. S. V. Moore and Hon. Lee Love were chosen to serve the people as Representatives, and Hon. W. M. Knapp as Senator. Benjamin Woolman was this year elected Commissioner.

In 1877 Messrs. F. W. Leidke, J. P. Miller, L. J. Gandy, W. B. Cummins, J. E. Cochran, and A. B. Codding were re-elected, and Thomas Gray as Commissioner.

At the general election in 1878, W. T. Scott and W. H. Keekley were elected to the State Legislature and F. W. Liedke as State Auditor. Mr. Liedke resigned his position as County Clerk, and the Commissioners appointed Hon. Lee Love to fill the vacancy caused.

At the election of county officers for 1879, W. B. Cummins, J. P. Miller and A. B. Codding were again re-elected. J. A. Eatherly was elected County Clerk; A. J. Bell, District Clerk, E. E. Armor, Superintendent Public Instruction, and Charles W. Wullebrandt, Commissioner.

In the fall of 1880 Hon. S. V. Moore and Albert Wilsey were elected as Representatives; Martin Burns as State Senator, and Jesse Love, County Commissioner.

The election of 1881 gave the county the services of the present efficient officials who were elected as follows: Milton Sovereign, Clerk; J. W. Bennett, Treasurer; W. W. Giffen, County Judge; James H. Hamilton, Sheriff; E. E. Armor, Superintendent Public Instruction; A. B. Codding, Surveyor; J. W. Wells, M. D., Coroner; S. A. Myers, Commissioner.

In the spring of 1873 the county was encumbered by a debt of $44,000 caused by the erection of bridges and other internal improvements, and funded its debts by issuing bonds to that amount.

COUNTY ROSTER.

The following is the roster of county officials from the organization of the county up to the present time:

1870. Commissioners—David Buzzard, S. N. Moore, L. F. Wyman, A. J. Gilmore, October 13, 1870; D. F. Moore, Probate Judge; J. W. Frost, Treasurer; Edward Bates, D. R. Cuegan, appointed October 6; George Flock, Sheriff; W. H. Armstrong, Superintendent Public Instruction; Randolph Fairbanks, Coroner; Frank Manning, Surveyor.

1871–72. Commissioners—A. J. Gilmore, L. F. Wyman, Andrew Houston, J. H. Stewart (1872), S. P. Buckmaster, Probate Judge; B. M. Elliott, Treasurer; A. B. Tutton, Clerk; John H. Helms, appointed December 2, 1872; H. H. Tate, Superintendent Public Instruction; Randolph Fairbanks, Coroner; F. Connelly, Surveyor.

1873–74. Commissioners—James H. Stewart, Thomas Burgess, H. Burtch (1874), L. F. Wyman, W. H. Greer, O. C. Harris, appointed June 7, 1873; W. E. Morgan, Probate Judge; L. J. Gandy, Treasurer; T. W. Liedke, Clerk; C. D. Aikins, Sheriff; T. A. Parkinson, Superintendent Public Instruction; F. Brooks, Coroner; A. B. Codding, Surveyor.

1875–76. Commissioners—W. H. Greer, Thomas Burgess, H. S.

Burtch, David Doan (1876), William B. Cummins, Probate Judge; L. J. Gandy, Treasurer; F. W. Liedke, Clerk; James P. Miller, Sheriff; J. E. Cochran, Superintendent Public Instruction; Francis Brooks, Coroner; A. B. Codding, Surveyor; W. M. Knapp (1876), Senator; S. V. Moore and Lee Love (1876), Representatives.

1877-78. Commissioners—H. S. Burtch, David Doan, Benjamin Woolman, Thomas Gray (1878), W. B. Cummins, County Judge; E. S. Connelly, appointed February 4, 1878; L. J. Gandy, Treasurer; F. W. Liedke, Clerk; J. P. Miller, Sheriff; J. E. Cochran, Superintendent Public Instruction; William H. Keckley, Coroner; A. W. Codding, Surveyor; W. T. Scott (1878), W. H. Keckley (1878), Representatives.

1879-80. Commissioners—Benjamin Woolman, Thomas Gray, A. C. Eberhart, Charles Wullbrandt (1880), W. B. Cummins, County Judge; L. J. Gandy; Treasurer; John A. Eatherly, Clerk; A. J. Bell, District Clerk; J. P. Miller, Sheriff; E. E. Armor, Superintendent Public Instruction; Charles Lee Count, Coroner; A. B. Codding, Surveyor; Martin Burns (1880), Senator; Albert Wilsey (1880), S. V. Moore (1880), Representatives.

1881-82. Commissioners—C. Wullbrandt, Jesse Love, S. H. Myers.

YORK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Agricultural Society of York County was organized at the office of F. M. Bidwell, in the month of June, 1872. N. W. Groves was elected President, F. W. Liedke, Secretary, and L. D. Stillson, General Superintendent. The first fair was held in October, 1873, upon the present grounds of the society. The half mile track had been surveyed and laid out during the summer of 1872. There was a fair representation of trotting stock. The exhibits of cattle, sheep and farm produce were limited, for it will be remembered the county was then enjoying the days of its tutelage. However, there was a good representation of all classes of entries, and an interest manifested by the farmers of York County that was highly encouraging to the founders of the society. The premium list for this year aggregated $500. Since its organization, the society has enjoyed a steady progress, and is now one of the more important in the State. The grounds are furnished with a good number of roomy stables. The present officers are: W. E. McCloud, President; J. C. Kilner, Secretary; J. P. Miller, Treasurer; G. W. Butterfield, General Superintendent.

YORK.

York Precinct occupies the geographical centre of the county, and lies in the valley of Beaver Creek. On the 3d of August, 1864, David Baker pitched his tent on the banks of Beaver Creek, under the spreading branches of a friendly old elm, that stood on Section 10, Town 10, Range 3. Mr. Baker and his family made this their home for a period of three months, during which he erected the first frame house in the precinct, hauling the lumber from Nebraska City. His settlement is the first it is our pleasure to record. The next settlers who arrived, are Isaac Crable, Ex-Sheriff J P. Miller, Isaac Baker, Thomas Myers and Edward Bates. Messrs. Crable, Baker and Bates took up claims on Section 8, Sheriff Miller on Section 12, Thomas Myers on Section 2. In 1870 a large number of settlers came into the precinct, and nearly all of the valuable claims were taken up, and before the close of 1871 all the Government land was exhausted. Among the first who came in 1870, Lorenzo D. Brakeman, F. M. Connelly and D. A. Ritner made settlements on Section 4, Town 10, Range 2. Charles F. Day and A. J. Day on Section 18, Nathan Johnson on Section 20, Thomas Porter, Section 24, David Graham, J. S. Shawl also on Section 24. H. M. Detrick, J. W. Andrews on Section 30, and R. C. Shipman and John Murphy on Section 10.

EARLY HISTORY.

The site of York was taken as a pre-emption claim by Messrs. Ghost and Sherwood for the South Platte Land Co., in the spring of 1869. They erected a small frame building which was situated just south of the public square, near the Central Hotel stables. In October, 1869, the city of York was surveyed and platted, and when the spring of 1870 opened it was represented by one sod house and the frame building referred to above. In the fall of 1870, two brothers by the name of Elwood inaugurated the first store in York County in the old pre-emption house, which they maintained until the following spring, when they packed up their little stock and went sadly away, believing with all sincerity that the future city was only a phantom and unworthy to be courted. A few weeks after their premature departure, F. O. and J. H. Bell came out from Lincoln with a wagon load of general merchandise and opened the second store where the Elwood's had vacated.

During the summer and fall of this year the city began to develop by the presence of a few frame buildings that were put up. In the summer of 1871 Dr. A. B. Tutton started the first drug store in York County, on the northwest corner of the public square, and during the month of September J. E. Carter built a second store on the west side of the square, stocking it with general merchandise. A short time after, Brahmstadt & Kleinschmidt built their store, and W. A. Reed built the first hotel, which was a part of the present Central Hotel. In November L. J. Gandy opened the first hardware and implement house, and in January, 1872, Charles Le Count offered his services to the citizens of York as a tinsmith. Thomas Gray began pounding iron in a sod blacksmith shop in the fall of 1871, and William H. Gould opened the first wagon shop in the spring of 1872. Some of the buildings erected during this year are, the millinery store of Mrs. E. Wilson, Dr. Thomas L. Myers' drug store, the furniture store of D. A. Stonecypher and the store of F. M. Connelly, occupied by Wyman & Buckmaster as an implement house. In 1871 F. A. Bidwell was appointed Land Agent of the B. & M. R. R., and opened his office at York, and in 1872 the court house was erected. All of these improvements gave the new city the appearance of active business life and a promise of becoming, in the near future, a prominent city of the State. The success of its founders led others to cast their lines in it, until it began to acquire a growing fame and demand considerable attention from the outside world. In August, 1877, when the first train of the B. & M. R. R. made its triumphal entry into the city, it found a town of 600 inhabitants to offer it a hearty welcome.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.—C. BANTA, PROP.

INCORPORATION.

At a session of the Board of County Commissioners, held September 7, 1875, York was incorporated as a town, and the following Board of Trustees appointed: Hon. George W. Post, F. A. Bidwell, F. M. Connelly, W. A. Reed. The first meeting of the Board took place September 25. F. M. Connelly was elected Chairman, and W. S. Scott, Clerk. The first regular meeting was held December 6. S. M. Wells received the first appointment as Marshal, and F. M. Connelly, as Assessor. The Town Attorney was instructed to draft suitable ordinances for the government of the town and the maintenance of peace and quiet to its citizens. The election of 1876 brought into office the following gentlemen: Trustees—Charles Le Count, Chairman, J. A. Eatherly, J. A. McKillip, J. F. Green and H. C. Kleinschmidt J. A. McKillip, Treasurer; Edward S. Connelly, Clerk, and M. J. Shackleford, Marshall.

In 1877 J. P. Miller was chosen Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and his colleagues were: W. T. Scott, C. Le Count and A. B. Codding. J. P. Gandy was appointed Marshal, Joseph Massison, Treasurer and Assessor, C. M. Scott, Clerk.

On the 5th of September, 1877, York was formally organized as a city of the second class and divided into two wards. W. T. Scott was honored with the mayoralty of the new city; Lee, Love and George Butterfield as Councilmen of the First Ward, and C. Le Count and A. B. Codding as Councilmen of the Second Ward. The remaining offices were distributed as follows: City Clerk, C. M. Scott; City Treasurer, D. C. Sayer; City Marshal, Charles Penn; Police Judge, S. M. Wells, Engineer, D. C. Evans.

At the election of 1878 all of the city officials were re-elected, except City Engineer Evans, who was succeeded by A. B. Codding. In the Council, the Messrs. George Butterfield and T. C. Evans were returned from the First Ward, and Messrs. G. B. France and R. H. Tuttle from the Second Ward. In the fall of 1878, His Honor Mayor Scott, was called to the higher position of serving the people of York County as member of the State Legislature, and resigned the mayoralty of the city. Mr. France, who had been chosen President of the Council, acted as Mayor during the balance of the term.

The election of 1879 gave the city the following officials: Mayor, Col. B. Crabb; City Clerk, C. M. Scott; City Treasurer, W. W. Giffen; City Marshal, W. H. Gibbs; City Engineer, A. B. Codding; Police Judge, S. M. Wells. In the Council, Jesse Love succeeded George Butterfield in the First Ward, and T. D. Knapp came in as the successor of G. B. France in the Second Ward.

In the spring of 1880 N. V. Harlan was elected Mayor, T. E. Sedgwick, Councilman in the First Ward; George Butterfield, Councilman, in the Second Ward; C. B. Allen, City Clerk; W. W. Giffen, City Treasurer; A. C. Montgomery, Police Judge; A. B. Codding, City Engineer.

The year 1881, Messrs. Harlan, Allen, Montgomery and Codding, were re-elected and E. L. Hatch, City Treasurer. T. D. Knapp was re-elected in the Second Ward, and James McKillip as Councilman for the First Ward. The present efficient incumbents of the City Government are: Thomas F. Stevens, Mayor; C. B. Allen, City Clerk; Charles Bank, City Treasurer; A. C. Montgomery, Police Judge; A. B. Codding, City Engineer. James McKillip and E. M. Cheeney, Councilmen, First Ward; T. D. Knapp and D. P. Temple, Councilmen, Second Ward.

SCHOOLS.

The Congregational Church Academy was erected in 1874, and completed in 1876. It was originally designed for school purposes, but was also used by the society as a church. For a long time it was the only available place for holding the public meetings and entertainments. The next building of any importance was the City Hall, built by Messrs. Reed and Brandhoefer in the spring of 1877, and the following summer, the York County Bank was completed, in which C. S. Langworthy established the first bank of the city. Bell's Block was erected in 1880, and in 1881 Mr. Langworthy erected the First National Bank.

The school district was organized June 14, 1871. It included at this date a territory five miles square in which the city occupied about the central position. Notice of the formation of this district was served upon the entire voting population, residing in its limits. In the school records the names of the male residents of the district are entered, which will give the reader an idea of how sparsely the county was settled at this period, and also the names of the early settlers of the now prosperous city. The total number claiming a residence in the above territory which included the city of York, is only twenty-two and were the following persons: H. M. Detrick, G. W. Dixon, W. L. Draper, Thomas Myers, Gottleib Hofer, J. H. Bell, F. O. Bell, A. B. Tutton, J. S. Tutton, A. E. Hendricks, G. P. Miller, James J. Holley, Ichabod Cook, M. B. Noel, A. J. Day, Isaac Crable, C. F. Day, Edward Bates, S. D. Brakeman, D. A. Ritner, R. Charlton, August Bonge.

A. B. Tutton was elected director, A. C. Montgomery, moderator, and Thomas Myers, treasurer. No farther steps were made towards perfecting the organization until January 15, 1872. At a meeting held at this date, the district voted to issue bonds to the amount of $2,000 for the purpose of purchasing a building site and erecting a schoolhouse. This building was completed in season for a summer school, which was taught by Miss M. A. Hill. During the winter session of this year J. Cochran was employed as teacher. The first school established in York was taught by A. C. Montgomery, in the winter of 1870-71. The old pre-emption house served as a schoolhouse, and twenty-two pupils were in attendance, some coming a distance of eight miles. It was maintained by subscription and was of two months' duration. Mr. Montgomery received his wages in wood, grain, cash, or whatever the settlers could best give from an individual standpoint.

At the annual meeting of the Board in 1879, it was decided to call a special election, and submit a proposition to the citizens of York, for issuing the bonds of the district to the amount of $58,000, for the purpose of erecting a new school building, the old house having become too small to accommodate the fast growing school population. This election took place May 16, and was universally favored. The present building was commenced immediately and it was completed in 1881.

Prominent among the names of the officers of the district during the past are those of H. M. Detrick, W. A. Reed, F. A. Bidwell, T. D. Knapp, H. C. Kleinschmidt, Judge D. T. Moore, C. Le Count, J. A. Eatherly, and among the names of teachers who carried away with them the benedictions of their pupils and patrons may be mentioned; J. E. Cochran, E. J. Wiswell, Mrs. Coiner, Miss Beecher, Miss Effie Cutter, *nee* Mrs. C. B. Allen, T. A. Parkinson, ex-Mayor, N. V. Harlan, Mrs. Pound, Miss Hart, Miss Gunnel, Miss Hayes, Miss Kate Keckley.

FIRST TERM OF COURT.

The first term of the District Court in York County was held at York, in the fall of 1872. His Honor, Chief Justice G. B. Lake, presided, and Hon. G. W. Post served as District Attorney. Court sat one-half day and transacted the entire business that the docket called for. The only case of any importance called was the injunction suit, to restrain the county from issuing bonds in the sum of $150,000, to the Midland Pacific Railroad Company. After hearing the case, His Honor decided in favor of the plaintiffs and made the injunction perpetual. Edward Bates opened the first law office, and a short time after he was joined by Hon. G. W. Post. During the first year of his professional life at York, while sitting one morning in the door of his office anxiously waiting for a client, Judge Post saw a herd of antelope cross the town site, passing over the ground now occupied by the high school building.

NEW YORK.

The advent of the B. & M. R. R. and the location of their depot at York, about thirty rods north of the north end of Lincoln avenue, and consequently outside of the city limits, induced Mr. Wooley, the owner of the land adjoining, to survey and plat a town, which he named in honor of the great metropolis, New York. It was incorporated as a town in 1880, and from its favorable location has assumed a prominent place as a business town. It is in reality a part of the city of York, and the heavy business of the city is here carried on. The four grain elevators, foundry and machine shop, lumber yard and two large general merchandise stores occupy positions near to the station.

LOCAL MATTERS.

York occupies a prominent position at the geographical center of the county. The site is a series of elevations, a portion of a high commanding plain perfectly arranged by Nature gradually sloping to the south, forming one of the most natural and beautiful town sites in the State.

Beaver Creek, one of the important tributaries of the Blue River, winds its way through a picturesque and gentle valley bordering the southern limits of the city, furnishing a splendid water power, which might be made a valuable source of wealth if utilized as the motor power in manufacturing industries.

It is an important shipping point, and one of the principal stations of the Nebraska Railway Division of the B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska, between Lincoln and Central City, fifty-two miles distant from the former city, and fifty miles from the latter, and equi-distant from Aurora, the county seat of Hamilton County, and Seward, the county seat of Seward County.

It is the principal commercial center for a radius of twenty-five miles of its surrounding country, and holds out to the business man and manufacturer a tributary trade of adjacent portions of all the adjoining counties. This territory includes the best and most tillable lands in Nebraska, the far-famed Blue Valley, and is peopled by an honest, industrious and intelligent class of inhabitants.

It offers superior advantages not only in commercial life and agricultural pursuits, but to those who are in search of a pleasant and desirable country home.

Its population, at present reaching 2,000, is made up of a people possessing more than the average in moral and intellectual culture, who have become well known in their true temperance and prohibition principles.

To those who are in search of educational opportunities, its advantages are unsurpassed in any city of its age. In addition to a systematic graded school, under the supervision of the City Board of Education, it also enjoys the more advanced instruction furnished by the Nebraska Methodist Episcopal Conference Seminary, which was located at this point in 1879.

The town of New York joins the city on the north so closely as to become a portion of it in every particular but its name.

The city is yet in its infancy, but to-day, it presents itself with an enterprising and thorough business appearance, well and handsomely laid out, with broad avenues and streets crossing each other at right angles, a large public square adorning the center upon which the county buildings are situated. They are well planted with rapidly growing shade trees and furnished with good substantial sidewalks.

The majority of the buildings are frame structures, but are fast being replaced with solid brick blocks and business houses, and primitive York is rapidly disappearing.

The magnitude and importance of its business enterprises are in advance of the typical prairie city, and operated by men possessing a loyal confidence of the public, and of good financial standing.

The more important of these are grain and stock shipments, as evidenced by two large elevators and extensive stock yards.

Banking is well represented.

Agricultural implements and farm machinery, general merchandise, dry goods, hardware and drugs are among the many features of its general business character.

It enjoys the facilities of two good hotels and several restaurants, furnishing good and ample accommodation to the traveling public.

A growing and important industry worthy of mention is the York Nursery, comprising several acres of choice land devoted to the propagation of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs.

ELEVATORS.

The largest elevator located at York is owned by Messrs. Chessman & Davidson, erected in the spring of 1878. It is operated by a twelve horse power engine, and has a capacity of handling fifteen thousand bushels of grain per annum. Messrs. S. W. Little & Co., of Lincoln, own and operate a steam power elevator erected in the summer of 1879. The motor power is furnished by a six horse power engine, and it is fitted for handling ten thousand bushels per annum.

Messrs. Chessman and Davidson are also proprietors of a second elevator, having shipping facilities of ten thousand bushels in a year. It is operated by David Fisher, and was erected in 1878 by J. Conner.

The elevator of Sanford Richards was erected in the summer of 1877 by the Richards Bros. It is operated by a six horse power engine, and has a capacity for shipping seven thousand bushels per year.

They are all substantial well built structures, and together form the important business of the city.

BANKS.

The First National Bank of York was incorporated July 1, 1882, with a capital stock of $50,000, and the following complement of officials: R. C. Outcalt, president; W. A. Sharrar, vice-president; R. C. Outcalt, C. W. Mosher, E. W. Mosher, W. A. Sharrar, directors; E. W. Mosher, cashier. The bank building is a large two-story brick, with stone trimmings, just completed, with all modern conveniences for transacting business, and containing a large fire and burglar proof vault, making encroachments in this way impossible.

Commercial State Bank.—This bank was founded in 1875 by William McWhister, and operated by him until the time of his death, which took place in 1879. At this date the present proprietors, Messrs. Sayer and Atkins took charge, and continued it as a private banking house until 1880, when it was incorporated under the State law, with a capital of $50,000. At the present time it has a paid up capital of $33,500, and its functions comprise a general banking business. A fine brick block is in process of erection that will be occupied by the bank as soon as completed. Present officers: D. E. Sayre, president; F. Baldwin, vice-president; D. E. Sayre, F. O. Bell, F. B. Daggy, F. Baldwin, F. K. Atkins, directors; F. K. Atkins, cashier.

NEBRASKA CONFERENCE SEMINARY.

This institution was established by the Nebraska Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its session in October, in 1879, and the first term was opened in Academy Hall on the morning of January 7, 1880. This school has therefore risen to its present position of importance in about two and a half years. During the first year there was an enrollment of ninety-five students, and during the second of 137. At the close of the first year an endowment fund of $4,000 was secured; now it amounts to $13,000. The total assets of the institution now amount to $28,000. The campus of ten acres is located on a beautiful hill overlooking the town and the country for many miles in the distance. One wing of the building, represented above, is finished and occupied. The other parts of the structure will be erected as they seem to be needed: The policy of the trustees will be to push things forward as fast as their means will permit. It is expected that at no distant day, as soon as the Methodist Conference of the State demand a college, that this seminary will become one, and from that grow into a university with all its proper departments. This institution offers superior opportunities for acquiring a good education. A faculty of experienced and college-bred teachers of Eastern education and specialists in their respective departments are employed to give instruction in the studies of the different courses.

York is about the center of population in the State. It is the county seat of York County, and a city of 1,500 inhabitants. It is a strong temperance place, no saloons being allowed to exist therein. This is also a decidedly religious community, nearly all branches of the Christian church having societies here, and all laboring together to make a public sentiment in favor of religious principles. York is on the Nebraska Railroad, fifty miles west of Lincoln. This road runs through the most populous and one of the most rapidly growing portions of the State. It makes connection with other roads at Nebraska City, Lincoln, Seward and Central City. No more healthy location can be found in the State than this. The government of the institution is paternal. The utmost kindness, united with the greatest firmness, is exercised. All the students are made to feel that they are at home, and to realize that the seminary is to them an *alma mater*. Ladies are not permitted to receive the attentions of young gentlemen without permission of the preceptress.

Two flourishing literary societies are in existence; one for the young men, the Zetomathean, and the other for the young ladies, the Philopheeman, and attention is given by the teachers of rhetoric and elocution to the various kinds of literary performance. The faculty of the institution claim that a very important part of an education is the development of the ability to tell what we know, and to tell it well. The museum has about 1,000 specimens for illustrating zoology, geology, chemistry and mineralogy. There is a library of 200 volumes of choice books, which can be loaned to students without any kind of fee. Also a reading room is supplied with secular and religious papers from various parts of the country. The methods are the latest and best. The following are the curricula:

I. A preparatory course of one year, embracing a thorough drill in the common English branches—arithmetic, English grammar, geography, reading, writing and orthography.

II. A business course of one year, embracing all the branches required for a good business education, such as book-keeping, single and double entry, practical arithmetic, commercial arithmetic, geography, English grammar, commercial law and international law.

III. A normal course of two years, embracing all the studies required for a first class certificate before the State Superintendent, as well as lectures on the art of teaching, etc.

IV. A fine art course, including drawing, crayoning, landscape and portrait painting, in oil and water colors. The course requires one or two years, according to the aptness of the pupil.

V. A musical course, requiring three years for its completion, including solfeggio, harmony, and instruction on organ and piano.

VI. A scientific course of three years, embracing all the sciences, but no languages except the English, the completion of which will secure the degree of Bachelor of Science.

VII. A philosophical course of four years, equal to the highest seminary course of the east, the completion of which will entitle the student to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The schools of York are under the able and efficient tutorship of Prof. R. M. Bridges, who has been in charge for the past two years. At the beginning of the present school year, an entirely new course of study was adopted, and the work systematized so that coördinate grades are upon the same subjects at the same time, making a plan of work for the scholar that will fit him for the Nebraska M. E. Seminary or the State University. The total number of pupils in attendance at the present time is 523.

The schools are divided into seven departments, and presided over as follows: In the High School, Prof. R. M. Bridges; First and Second Grammar, Miss Alice Crownover; First Intermediate, Miss Annie Knapp; Second Intermediate, Miss Flora Blackburn; First Primary, Miss Carrie Moffitt; Second Primary, Miss Lucy Gould; New York Primary, Miss Laura Weed. They have the hearty support of the City Board of Education, and the utmost harmony prevails between teacher and scholar. Their progress during the past three years, though gradual, has been marked, and is manifest in the growth of the school population, the increased efficiency of an able corps of teachers, and in the earnest application, liberal attainments and high character of the pupils.

The aim and purpose is to prepare pupils for the State University, and although many difficulties are yet to be encountered, it is hoped ultimately to raise the standard of graduation so high that its diplomas will be a sufficient passport. To this end, the course of study includes English grammar and composition, United States, English and general history, the elementary sciences, such as physiology, physical geography, botany, zoology, natural philosophy, chemistry, the higher mathematics, and the Latin language, and all of the higher branches will be introduced, as the wants of the pupils demand.

The intention is to build a sound foundation for usefulness, and prepare the graduate for practical business life, or a better preparation for a professional or business education. The High School building is a solid, substantial brick, erected at a cost of $7,000, built for convenience and sanitary properties more than architectural beauty, and is one of the bright features of the city.

The City Board of Education include the following officers and members: H. Seymour, President; F. A. Bidwell, Secretary; Charles Le Count, Treasurer; L. J. Gandy, F. A. Newell, H. M. Detrick.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal.—The first attempt made to organize a class in York County, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took place at the house of David Baker, in the spring of 1871, Mr. Baker acting as class leader. The members of this pioneer class were: David Baker, Elvira Baker, J. H. Bell, Thomas Bassett, L. D. Brakeman, Ella Brakeman, Sarah M. Moore, Thomas Myers, John Murphy, Mary Murphy, S. W. Pettis, Mrs. Shackelford.

In the fall of this year ex-Judge W. E. Morgan was appointed pastor to this charge. It was given the name of the York Mission and included the entire county. Immediately after taking charge, Judge Morgan re-organized the few members that resided in the county at this date into two classes, one on the West Blue, and the other, the original class of the York Methodist Episcopal Society, at the house of David Baker, the total membership of both classes reaching twenty-seven. Judge Morgan officiated as pastor until the close of the conference year in 1873. He held the first service after his appointment in the store of Brahmstadt & Kleinschmidt and from this time until the completion of the schoolhouse in the summer of 1872, at the residence of Mr. Baker. Services were held at the schoolhouse until the spring of 1873, at which date the Presbyterian Church was completed. It was used by the society until the following September, when the Methodist Episcopal Church was completed, Rev. Minor Raymond, D. D., of Evanston, Ill., officiating at the dedication services. At the fourth quarterly conference of the year 1871–72, held during the month of February, 1872, Judge Morgan presiding, the following Board of Trustees were elected: David Baker, S. W. Pettis, C. Tagg, Albert Deems, recording steward.

The lots upon which the church formerly stood were donated to the society by the South Platte Land Company and, $100 were received from the Church Extension Society. The balance was contributed by the citizens of York and members of its several church societies. In 1880 the society conveyed this building to the Swedish Lutheran Church Society, and it was removed to its present site in 1881, and services are now held at Bells' Hall. The parsonage was erected in 1877. Rev. Edwin Buck was the successor of Judge Morgan, closing his ministry in the fall of 1877, being succeeded by Rev. E. J. Willis, who also remained for a period of two years. Rev. W. S. Blackburn was appointed to this charge in the fall of 1879, remaining one year. Rev. G. A. Smith, the present pastor, came to York in October, 1880, and is now serving his second year. The present officers of the church are: Trustees, L. J. Gandy, A. J. Codding, George Beck, G. W. Woods, A. W. Wirt, E. M. Cheeney, E. M. Battis, J. C. Tenney, T. D. Knapp; E. M. Cheeney, recording steward.

The organization of the Presbyterian Church of York took place in a grove of elms, since destroyed, situated on the banks of the Beaver, not far from the mill site, July 23, 1871. Rev. George H. Carroll, District Missionary of the Board of Home Missions for western Iowa, presided and preached the sermon, after which the society was formally organized by the following members: A. C. Montgomery, Annie M. Montgomery, Robert Charlton, F. O. Bell, Elizabeth Dixon, R. R. Crawford, J. A. Crawford, M. C. French. A. C. Montgomery was elected Ruling Elder and Clerk and the pulpit was supplied during the first year. Rev. D. B. Fleming became the first pastor in 1872 and during this year the church edifice was commenced and completed, the dedication services taking place November 17. Rev. T. K. Hedges officiated as pastor in 1873, and in 1874 the church was again supplied. Rev. A. S. Powell was called as pastor in 1875, and in April, 1876, D. P. Temple was elected and ordained Ruling Elder. Rev. W. F. Gibson was pastor for one year, commencing in 1877, being succeeded by Rev. B. F. Sharp, the present pastor, who began his labors in April, 1878. In March, 1879, W. W. Giffin was ordained Ruling Elder and during the summer of 1880 the church building was enlarged at a cost of $400, making it 24x56 feet. It is now a neat, comfortable frame building, elegantly furnished with oak pews, while the walls and ceiling are tastefully decorated. The property is valued at $1,500. Since the organization ninety-seven persons have united with the church out of which number five have been removed by death, viz.: Robert Charlton, Mrs. Annie M. Dickey, Mrs. Clara Vanvalkenburgh, Mrs. George W. Miller, and Miss Minnie Sleirart, and several others have been dismissed at their own request and recommended to other churches, leaving a present membership of eighty-four.

St. Joseph Catholic Church was first attended as a mission in 1877 by Father William Byrne, and by him organized iuto a church. It was under his charge until the spring of 1878 when he was succeeded by Father O'Brien, who was in attendance until 1880. Father Wallace attended during the years of 1880 and 1881 and was succeeded by Father C. J. Quinn, of Utica, the present attending priest. The church was commenced in 1879 and completed in 1881 at a cost of $1,100. The parish has a membership of 300.

The Congregational Church, of York, was organized in May, 1872, at the office of F. A. Bidwell. The organizing members were F. A. Bidwell, Mrs. F. A. Bidwell, Austin Harris, Mrs. Austin Harris, L. D. Stillson, Dr. W. Anderson, Mrs. Dr. Anderson. The society erected a large frame building, designed as a school building, in 1874, which was used as a house of worship until recently transferred to Messrs. Buckman and Worley, and are now engaged in constructing a new church edifice. The first Board of Trustees were elected shortly after the organization and included F. A. Bidwell, Austin Harris and Dr. Willam Anderson. First church clerk, L. D. Stillson. The present membership reaches 100. Present Board of Trustees: George A. Chessman, George B. France, F. A. Bidwell. Since the organization of the church no pastor has been called, a regular supply being furnished.

Universalist.—The organization of this church dates back to June, 1880, at which date it was organized by Rev. L. S. Roripaugh. Rev. E. R. Earl, the present incumbent, became the pastor September 1, 1881. The present house of worship was completed in April, 1881, and the property is valued at $1,800. The trustees of the church are, John Itner, J. D. P. Small, Charles Lee Count.

SOCIETIES.

York Lodge, No. 56, *A. F. & A. M.*, was granted a dispensation August 2, 1874, issued to the following members: Malcolm G. Barney, Charles Lee Count, Samuel McConnaughey, William M. Knapp, Lee Love, Andrew Rowley, J. D. P. Small, J. W. Foster, Albert A. Burtch, Henry Smith, James A. McKillip, John A. Eatherley. A charter was granted to the same members June 24, 1875, by Grand Master Frank Welch, and Grand Secretary William R. Bower. The first meeting was held November 3, 1874, at which the following officers were chosen: W. R. Knapp, W. M.; Lee Love, S. W.; M. G. Barney, J. W.; J. A. Etherley, Secretary; J. D. P. Small, Treasurer; J. A. McKillop, S. D.; Charles Lee Count, J. D.; Andrew Rowley, Tiler. Trustees—M. G. Barney, Charles Lee Count, J. A. McKillop. The lodge is in a prosperous working condition, and one of the strongest in the State. The present officers are: W. M. Knapp, W. M.; D. E. Sayre, S. W.; G. B. France, J. W.; L. A. Brandhoffer, Secretary; G. E. Butterfield, Treasurer.

York Lodge, No. 35, *Independent Order of Odd Fellows*, was granted a charter October 2, 1872, and is the pioneer lodge of York County. The charter members are: William H. Keckley, S. E. Gandy, J. P. Miller, Austin Lindsley, D. A. Ritner, E. H. White, A. E. Streeter, Francis Brooks, R. B. Stevens. At the first meeting held October 2, 1872, the following officers were elected: W. H. Keckley, Noble Grand; S. E. Gandy, Vice Grand; E. H. White, Secretary; J. P. Miller, Treasurer. The lodge owns a fine large frame building, erected in 1878, the chambers of which are devoted to the lodge and ante-rooms of the Order. The present membership reaches seventy-five (75) with the following officers: A. F. Rice, Noble Grand; C. F. Day, Vice Grand; A. L. McClellan, Secretary; W. H. Gould, Treasurer.

Robert Anderson Post, No. 24, *Grand Army of the Republic*, was granted a charter June 23, 1880, by James W. Sorogage, Department Commander, and Jno. S. Wood, Assistant Adjutant General.

It is named in honor of Gen. Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, and its roster of charter members includes the following gentlemen: B. Crabb, Captain Company H, Seventh Iowa Infantry; R. D. Ralston, private, Company H, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Infantry; J. B. Laycock, Sergeant, Company F, Seventh P. R. C. Infantry; John Lett, private, Company E, Eleventh Iowa Infantry; A. W. Gandy, private, Company E, Third Iowa Cavalry; W. M. Knopp, private, Company G, Fiftieth New York Infantry; A. C. Montgomery, private, Company B, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry; S. E. Gandy, private, Company E, Third Iowa Cavalry; E. Granger, private, Company F, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry; H. C. Graves, private, Company D, Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry; J. W. Frost, private, Company I, Seventh Minnesota Infantry; C. Penn, private, Company H, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry; L. J. Gandy, private, Company H, Seventh Iowa Infantry; George Flock, private, Company D, Sixth Iowa Infantry; D. Hutchinson, private, Company I, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry; A. H. Campbell, private, Company E, Fifty-third Illinois Infantry; W. L. Nichols, private, Company E, Third Wisconsin Infantry; D. W. Keister, private, West Moreland Guards; L. D. Muller, private, Company L, First Indiana Cavalry; J. S. Gray, private, Company E, First Indiana Artillery; H. D. Wright, private, Company I, Eleventh Illinois Infantry; T. V. Smith, musician, Company A, One Hundred and Second Iowa Infantry; G. W. Albem, private, Company C, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry; J. G. Ells, private, Company E, Tenth Illinois Infantry; N. M. Morgan, private, Company L, Second United States Artillery; S. R. Lichtenberger, Captain, Company D, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry; W. H. Keckley, private, Company E, Thirty-seventh Iowa Infantry; F. M. Dillon, private, Seventh Iowa Battalion; A. M. Fansler, private, Company B, United States Marines. The First Post Commander was B. Crabb, First Senior Vice Commander, D. R. Ralston; First Junior Vice Commander, J. B. Lacock; First Adjutant, John Lett. The post holds a monthly camp-fire on the second Monday of each month, has a membership of seventy-five, and is one of the strongest in the State.

The present officers of the Post are: A. J. Bell, P. C.; J. H. Hamilton, S. V. C.; J. B. Lacock, J. V. C.; George S. Cook, Adjt.; A. H. Campbell, Surgeon; A. D. Wyckoff, Chaplain; H. H. Bowker, D. M; H. C. Grove, O. D.; J. B. Farrel, O. G.

THE PRESS.

The press of York comprises three enterprising weekly journals, namely: The York *Republican*, York *Tribune* and York *Times*. The *Republican* is the oldest, and at this writing the official paper of the county. It was founded in the month of May, 1872, under the name of the York *Monitor*, by F. H. White, who conducted it until the fall of 1873, when he transferred it to E. F. Chittenden. Mr. Chittenden changed its name to the York *Record*, and was its editor and proprietor until April, 1875, at which date it passed into the hands of Messrs. Morgan and Ross, who issued one number and sold their interest to Messrs Scott and Miller. Its name was again changed to the *Sentinel* by these gentlemen and operated by them for six months. Mr. Miller sold his interest to F. H. Gerard, and the firm became Messrs. Scott & Gerard. It was under their management for a short time only, when Mr. Gerard became sole proprietor. In April, 1876, Messrs. Morgan and Ross purchased it and changed its name to the York *Republican*. On July 1, 1876, Lee Love purchased the interest of Mr. Ross and the firm became Messrs. Morgan & Ross. It was operated by them until December, 1878, when E. E. Post purchased Mr. Love's half interest. Mr. Post remained a partner with Mr. Morgan until the first of June, 1881, and then transferred his interest to A. L. McClellan and W. E. Dayton, and the firm became Morgan, McClellan & Dayton. Under the efficient management of these gentlemen it has taken a prominent place in the ranks of journalism, and has done much towards bringing its home city into the favorable notice of business men and settlers in York County.

In politics it supports the Republican standard and is an earnest advocate for the cause of temperance. In size it is a seven column folio, and is printed on a Campbell power press.

York County Tribune.—The *Tribune* was inaugurated by Frank A. Wellman, and issued its first number in March, 1877. It was under the editorship of Mr. Wellman until the summer of 1880, at which time Messrs. Whedon and Culley became its proprietors. It was under their management for two years, until March 25, 1882, at which date Mr. J. C. Armstrong, its present owner, took possession. It is a neat journal, having many bright features and an eight column folio in size.

York Times.—The *Times* was established August 13, 1880, at which date it issued its first number. It was founded by Messrs. Adams and Woolman, who retained their ownership until March, 1881, and then transferred it to T. E. Sedgwick, its present editor and proprietor. It is a five column quarto and a bright newsy sheet.

CHARLES B. ALLAN, general fire, life and accident insurance agent, came to Nebraska in 1873; settled first in Beaver Creek Precinct, York Co., where he taught school for three years, and was one of the first teachers in the county. At the expiration of that time he settled down in York, where he commenced reading law in the office of G. R. France, but soon abandoned that to take up the insurance business, of which he has made a specialty; being the only exclusive insurance agent in the county. In 1879 he was elected City Clerk of York, and is now serving on his third term. The subject of this sketch was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., July 11, 1856, being the son of Horace J. and Philinda G. Allan (*nee* Thrall), who were of Scotch and English descent. He received an education at the seminary in his native State, afterward coming West as above. He was married at York, in 1881, to Miss Effie Cutter, of Boston, Mass. He was an original member of the T. of H. at York, and the second recording secretary of that society; leader First Regimental N. N. G. Is a also a member of the Congregational Church.

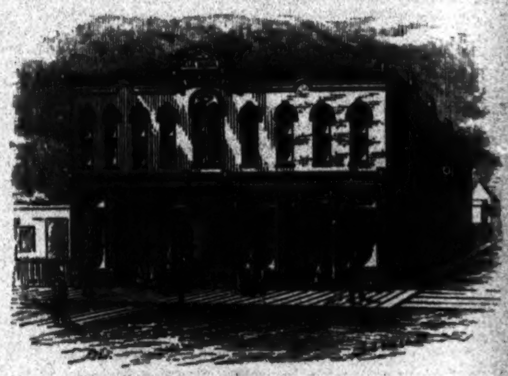
JOHN W. ANDREWS, farmer and stock-raiser, Section 30, Town 11, Range 3 west, P. O. York, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1870, and homesteaded 160 acres of land one mile north of York. He was one of the very first settlers on the divide lands north of Beaver Creek. He has since purchased forty acres more, and this in addition to his homestead, makes a fine farm—130 acres being under cultivation, the remainder in pasture. He was born in Chittenden County, Vt., June 5, 1838; son of Isaac and Harriet Andrews (*nee* Farr), of old New England stock. They came to Henry County, Iowa, in 1853, and here John lived, going to school and working on the farm with his father, till 1861. In September of that year he enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, Company D, and veteranized in the same regiment in November, 1863. After serving till the close of the rebellion, he returned to Iowa and engaged at farming. Mr. Andrews has been Assessor of his precinct one term. He has been married twice. The first time in February, 1861, to Miss Mary J. Barnes, of Iowa, who died September 30, 1867. She had three children, two of whom are living, Leonard F. and Milo M. He married his present wife, Mary J. Milligan, in September, 1876, by whom he has one son—Herman.

EDWARD E. ARMOR, Superintendent of Public Instruction in York County, came to Nebraska in 1872, with his parents, Thomas C. and Mary B. Armor, who settled on Section 18, Town 9, Range 3 west, in Henderson Precinct. The subject of this sketch was born in Green County, Wis., receiving his education in the High School at Lodi, Columbia Co., same State. After coming to Nebraska he engaged at farming, teaching school during the winters, and in 1879 was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction in York County, and in 1881 was re-elected to that position. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at York, also of the Good Templars at that place, and is a member of the State Teachers' Association.

BEHLING, MEISSNER & CO., dealers in general merchandise. This firm consists of Herman Behling, Charles Meissner and Charles Nicolai, who came from Oshkosh, Wis., and started this store. The main room is 24x80, with a room adjacent 25x50, the whole being filled with the largest and most complete stock of general merchandise to be found in the county. In 1881 they did a business of $65,000, this being an increase of $11,000 on their first year's sales. H. Behling, senior member of this firm, was born in Wisconsin, November 30, 1849, and was partner with the extensive firm of E. L. Hughes & Co., of Oshkosh, previous to coming to Nebraska. C. L. Meissner, of the above firm, is also a native of Wisconsin; born in Winnebago County, April 4, 1856, and prior to coming to this State was engaged at Oshkosh, Wis., with Bigger & Clark Bros. Charles Nicolai was born in the same State as the above, December 22, 1854.

ANDREW J. BELL, clerk of the District Court, and of the firm of Bell & Cook, abstractors, came to Nebraska in July, 1867, and first located near Brownville, Nemaha Co., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for two years; then went to Johnson, in the same county, where he operated a brick yard for one year, and afterward served as Deputy-Clerk and Sheriff for three years under Charles Woodley, Clerk, and C. F. Bryant, Sheriff. In the spring of 1875 changed his abode to Crete, Saline County, and commenced working at the harness trade, which he had previously learned at Dayton, Ohio, and in the year following came to York, where he was employed in the County Clerk's office until the fall of 1879. The people, being so well pleased at the efficient manner in which he discharged the duties and responsibilities of that position, elected him clerk of the District Court at the fall elections of the same year, which office he holds at this writing. The subject of this sketch was born in Dayton, Ohio, August 30, 1840, being the son of John [illegible] and Zipporah Bell, nee Cook; received his literary education in his native State, graduating from the Dayton Central High School in 1859. At the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company K, and served three years, during which time he was in all the engagements of his regiment. He is one of the original members of the Robert Anderson Post No. 17, of the G. A. R., of York, and is commander of the same at this writing. Is also a member of I. O. O. F., in York Lodge, No 35, and a member of the K. of P., of Tecumseh, Neb. He was married in 1872, at York to Miss Lucy A. Young, who was born in Illinois, and is a daughter of C. R. Young, now a merchant of Hampton, Neb.

FRANK O. BELL, lumber merchant at York, came to Nebraska in April, 187[illegible]; settled in York where he opened a general merchandise store in company with his brother J. H. The building in which they conducted their business was a small frame, then located near where the Central Hotel now stands, and had previously been occupied as a store by Ellwood Bros. They having abandoned the field the use of this building was donated (by Mrs. Gossat, the town agent then living at Lincoln) to F. O. Bell and brother for six months, the consideration being that they put in a stock of merchandise in order to start the town. At the expiration of three years they started a lumber yard in York, which was the first one in the county. The first year's receipts being only twenty-five car loads, but the business increased until in 1878, received 268 car loads, a portion of which was consumed in Polk and Hamilton counties. He is also interested in a lumber yard at Ord, Valley County, this State; is also a shareholder and director in the Commercial State Bank of York. Mr. B. is a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Westmoreland County, December 2, 18[illegible]. When five years old, his parents moved to Ashland County, Ohio, where he remained until sixteen, then came west to Henry County, Iowa, where his occupation was that of a farmer until he came to Nebraska. Served as Postmaster of York, for three years, and was an original member of the Presbyterian Church at that place. He was married in the spring of 1874, in Henry County, Iowa, to Miss Anna E. [illegible], a native of Michigan. Mr. F. O. Bell is the proprietor of a handsome brick block, one of the finest in the city.



BELL'S BLOCK—F. O. BELL, PROP.

BIDWELL & CHAPIN, machinery house. Franklin A. Bidwell, senior member of this firm, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., February 22, 1833. He is the son of Luther and Lydia Bidwell, who were of New England parentage. His mother's name before marriage was Groff. His father died when Franklin was but a child, and after receiving an education in his native State he went to Wisconsin, in 1856, locating in Washington County. Here he was employed as school teacher, merchant and at various other occupations until 1867. Then came to Lancaster County, Neb., and started a general merchandise store on the old steam wagon road or cut-off to Fort Kearney, where he continued to do business until the capital was established at Lincoln. In 1870 he was employed in the land office of the B. & M. R. R., to dispose of their lands west of Lincoln, and in 1871 permanently located in York, as agent for them in that county, holding said position until 1877. In addition to this he dealt in grain, lumber, and agricultural implements. He was married to his first wife, Miss Nettie Howie, in Wisconsin, in 1858, who died in Nebraska in 1869. Was married the second time at York, Neb., in May, 1872, to Miss Maria E. Hice, this being the first marriage ceremony performed in that town. Mr. Bidwell has been one of the school directors most of the time since his residence at York, and is one of the original members of the Congregational Church at said place. Rev. Henry H. Chapin, of the above firm, came to York in the spring of 18[illegible], and commenced dealing in lumber and agricultural implements, but has since dropped the former business, the firm being devoted exclusively to all kinds of farm machinery, wagons, etc., and the most extensive dealers in the county. He was born in Saline County, N. Y., January 3, 1842, and in 1873 entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Pennsylvania. Is now pastor of the Waco Circuit, Neb. He was married in February, 1879, to Miss Sudie Knapp.

RICHARD D. BOOKER, farmer, Section 14, Town 10, Range 3 west, P. O. York, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1871. He located first at Lincoln, but in the spring following came to York County, and took up a homestead of eighty acres, which he now has under a state of high cultivation, with all the improvements and conveniences pertaining to a well regulated farm. He also has a lot of choice fruit trees. Mr. B. was born in Sullivan County, Ind., July 15, 1837; moved with his parents to Illinois in 1852. In 1856 Mr. Booker was married to Miss Harriet W. Hasting. She was born in Ohio in the year 1840. She died in the year 1861, leaving one child, Melissa A. In 1863 he was married again to Miss Sarah E. Reed, by whom he has had six children—Harriet P., now married to M. D. Chambers; Luella M., Minnie J., Laura B., William A., and Courtney A. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LORENZO D. BRAKEMAN, farmer, Section 4, Town 10, Range 2 west, P. O. York, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, September 8, 1834. He is the son of Lewis S. and Elizabeth Brakeman. His mother's maiden name was Coon. They moved to Pennsylvania when Lorenzo D. was but a boy, and here he received a limited education, and worked on the farm with his father. He was a soldier in the late war, in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment, Company H. After the war he returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained until the spring of 1870, when he came to Nebraska, making the entire trip from Mercer County, Pennsylvania, to his present home in this State in a wagon with his wife and nine children. They landed in York County September 4, 1870, and on the 4th of January, 1871, his wife died, whom he had married in Pennsylvania March 11, 1848. Her maiden name was Sarah Thompson. She was buried in York Cemetery. This was one of the first deaths in the precinct. He was married to his present wife, Mrs. Mary A. Kenison, whose maiden name was Cross, April [illegible], 1876. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at York. Mr. Brakeman was one of the original members of this church.

REV. DAVID BROADWELL, farmer, Section 22, Town 10, Range 3 west, P. O. York, was born in Orange County, Ind., September 2, 18[illegible]. He is a son of Henry and Elizabeth Broadwell, whose maiden name was Polson. He received an academic education in his native State, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits [illegible]

[illegible], when he was ordained Deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church, but had previous to this time been licensed to preach, which he did in addition to farming and part of the time taught school. He married March [illegible], 18[illegible], in Indiana, Miss Catharine Welty. He lived for fifteen years in Gibson County, of that State, and in 1871 came to Nebraska. He purchased 160 acres of land from the B. & M. R. R. Co., and in the spring of the year following moved his family from their former home in Indiana. Here he has lived, improving his farm and laboring for the cause of Christianity. He now has one 100 acres under cultivation, and a six acre grove of timber. His family consists of five girls and two boys.

STEPHEN P. BUCKMASTER, Deputy County Clerk of York County, came to Nebraska October 12, 1868, and took up a claim on Section 4, Town 10, Range 2 west, York Precinct, and four miles west of the present city of York. This he homesteaded, and was among the very first settlers in the precinct, making this his home until 1879. In the fall of 1871 his political career began, being then elected County Judge, which position he held two years, discharging the duties of that office ably and efficiently. He has also served as Clerk at various times in the offices of the Clerk and County Treasurer, assisting in the duties of the said office, and has always taken an active part in the public enterprises for the good and welfare of his town and county. He was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, January 29, 1846, being the son of George W. and Sarah Buckmaster, who were of German and English extraction; his mother's maiden name was Chantry. His parents moved to Missouri in 1853, and were living there at the outbreak of the rebellion. His father enlisted in the Twenty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Company B, and died while in service, May 13, 1862, at St. Louis, from disease contracted in the army. His mother and her children then returned to Iowa, where the subject of this sketch lived until he came to Nebraska, in 1869. In the following spring he returned to Iowa, and married Esther Bowles, April 14, 1870. His family now consists of two sons and two daughters. Mr. B. and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at York. He belongs to the York Lodge, No. 35, I.O.O.F.

RICHARD CARSCADDEN, M. D., homoeopathic physician and surgeon, was born in Canada, February 1, 1840, where he received his literary education, having attended the Albert College for some time. In 1863 he came to the United States and entered the Medical Department University of Michigan, and remained one year. Came to Chicago and studied in Prof. R. Dexter's office as a private student for over a year. In 1865 attended lectures in Rush Medical College, graduating in the class of 1866, after which he attended lectures in Hahnemann Medical College (homoeopathic). He practiced as an old school physician for nearly three years, but since 1869 has been in the homoeopathic practice. In 1868 he removed to Sharon, Walworth County, Wis., at the end of five years located in De Pere, Brown County, Wis., where he resided when he came to Nebraska on account of failing health in the spring of 1878, and located at York, and has since practiced his profession, being the only physician of his school in the county, and Vice-President of the Nebraska State Homoeopathic Medical Association. He was married at Wheaton, Ill., in 1871, to Miss Clara A. Sedgwick. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at York.

WILLIAM G. CHAPMAN, merchant, was born in Beaver County, Penn., May 22, 1842, son of John and Margaret Chapman. His father was of English and Welsh descent, and a descendant of Samuel Chapman, one of the very first settlers west of the Ohio River. His mother, whose maiden name was Songer, was of German extraction. The subject of this sketch received a liberal education, and then worked on a farm with his parents, and at various occupations till 1862, then enlisted with Company K, of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and after serving one year was transferred to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Zouaves, and in this served till the close of the war, taking part in twenty-two principal battles, and during this time was promoted to Corporal. In September, 1865, Mr. Chapman came to Clinton County, Iowa, where he followed farming, and in May, 1871, moved to Nebraska, and took up a homestead in York County, Section 4, Town 9, Range 4, west, Henderson Precinct, and was among the first settlers on the tableland of the precinct. Here he lived improving his land till August, 1881, when he started a grocery and confectionery store in York. He was the first school director of district No. 31, and was also constable of Henderson Precinct. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., York Lodge No. 35, and one of the G. A. R. Robert Anderson Post No. 32. Mr. Chapman was married December 24, 1868, in Iowa to Miss Barbara Seifert, who was born in Schenectady County, N. Y., by whom he has five children, William W., John T., Ella, Nettie and Albert.

CHEESMAN & DAVIDSON, grain and stock dealers, York. George P. Cheesman, of this firm, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1873, but did not locate at York till the following spring. First started in the lumber trade, and in the fall of 1874 bought and shipped the first grain from York, adopting that as his business. He was born in Cumberland County, N. J., December 30, 1845. His parents removed to DuPage County, Ill., in 1852, where George P. enlisted in 1861 in the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Company D, under Col. Farnsworth, of Illinois. After the war he returned to Illinois and farmed until he came to Nebraska. Was married in DuPage County, Ill., October 30, 1865, to Martha, daughter of Rev. S. S. Harrison, one of the early settlers of said county. He is a member of the Congregational Church. Joseph M. Davidson, of the above firm, is a native of Tompkins County, N. Y., born January 13, 1841. Removed to LaSalle County, Ill., with his parents, in [illegible]. Here he was employed as a farmer till 1863, when he commenced the grain business. This he followed in Illinois until 1877, when he came to York, Neb., and became associated with the above firm. They were proprietors of the first steam elevator at York, and have one both at Waco, York County, and at Aurora, Hamilton County. To show the advancement of the products of the county, since Mr. Cheesman's first years' shipments, of 51 carloads, we quote the following figures, taken from their books for 1881: From York they shipped of wheat, 100 carloads, corn 139, flax 10, barley 7, rye 6, and hogs 40. From Waco, wheat 125, corn 110, barley 16, rye 5, and hogs 36. From Aurora, Hamilton County, wheat 145 and corn 77. Total, 851 carloads.

ANSON H. CODDING, County Surveyor, and Land Agent of York County, is the son of Robert F. and Charlotte E. Codding, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., January 19, 1835. His parents were of English descent, and in 1837, changed their place of abode in the State of New York, to Summit County, Ohio, and his father engaged at farming, surveying and insurance agent. Anson H. acquired a common school education, devoting his leisure hours to the study of surveying. At the age of fifteen years, entered the Oberlin College, where he studied higher mathematics and surveying for one and a half years, then returned home and taught school during the winter months, and attended Baldwin Institute in Berea, Ohio, some of the time, till 1855. From this time until 1872, he was principally engaged at school teaching, but in the mean time went to Minnesota for two years, and with a civil engineer, helped survey town plats, and the sub-division of sections, near St. Peter. In the spring of 1872, Mr. C. came to Nebraska, and settled a homestead on Section 34, Town 12, Range 3 west, Houston Precinct, York County, where he had homesteaded the fall previous. While there, he served one term as Justice of the Peace, and in 1875, having been elected Surveyor of York County, removed to the town of York, and has been re-elected to the office five consecutive terms. He has also been City Engineer of York ever since its incorporation as a city, and one term as Councilman, and has always taken an active part in the advancement of the public enterprises of his town and county. Mr. C., his wife and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, York. Mrs. Codding's maiden name was Louisa V. Wirt, born in Summit County, Ohio. They were married in Lee County, Ill., in 1866. They are the parents of three children, living—Minnie E., Roy G. and Robbie A. Mr. C. owns 280 acres of farm land, all under his own supervision.

ISAAC CRABLE, farmer, Section 8, Town 10, Range 2 west, P. O. York, came to Nebraska in May, 1869, and homesteaded the land on which he now lives. He was the second settler in York Precinct, L. F. Wyman having preceded him about six months. Mr. Crable was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, March 1, 1821. He is the son of Abraham and Sarah Crable. His father is of German descent. His mother's maiden name was Davis. When he was fourteen years of age, his parents moved to Vermillion Co., Ill., and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and here the subject of this sketch received his education. September 15, 1841, he was married to Miss Rachel Watts, and in 1854, removed with his family to Boone County, Iowa, where he followed farming, and thence to Nebraska, as above. Both he and his wife are original members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at York. He has two sons—John James and Frank Robert.

CHARLES F. DAY, farmer, Section 18, Town 10, Range 2 west, P. O. York, came to Nebraska in March, 1871, and homesteaded the land described above, and was among the early settlers in the precinct. He was born in Luzerne County, Pa., September 22, 1846, the son of Layton and Susan Day, nee Ward, who died when Charles F. was but a small boy, leaving four children, of whom he was the youngest. Consequently the family was scattered, and the subject of this sketch went to live with Mr. L. Gilbert, and went with him to Iowa, when eleven years old. At the age of thirteen, he was thrown upon his own resources, and worked out by the month among the farmers. In November, 1862, he enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, Company D, and served till the close of the Rebellion, when he returned to Iowa, and resumed his former occupation, farming. Was married there in November, 1866, to Miss Laura Pierce, a native of Vermont. He is a member of the G. A. R. Robert Anderson Post, No. 32, also of the I. O. O. F., York Lodge, No. 35.

HORTON M. DETRICK, farmer, Section 30, Township 11, Range 2 west, P. O., York, is a Pennsylvanian, born October 26, 1835, in Luzerne County, at Wilkesbarre. He is the son of Jacob and Hannah Detrick, who were both of German lineage. Horton M. lived at home with his parents, going to school and working for his father, who was a contractor and builder, until 1854. Then emigrated with his father to Iowa, where his father purchased a farm, which he helped to run in addition to following his trade. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, Company D, and in 1864 veteraned in the same regiment and afterward served until the close of the Rebellion, and was wounded in the right shoulder at Columbus, Ga., in the last battle of his regiment. Mr. D. made his home in Iowa till the spring of 1871, when he came to Nebraska, and homesteaded the land described above, consisting of 160 acres, one mile north of the city of York. He has it all under a high state of cultivation, with a beautiful grove and a nice young orchard. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. York Lodge, No. 35, being initiated at the first meeting of the same. He was married in Iowa to Miss Jennie C. Andrews, formerly from Virginia. They are the parents of five children—Effie E., Jesse W., Estella N., Hiram E. and Lula.

JOHN A. EATHERLY, broker, York, came to Nebraska in August, 1867, locating at Plattsmouth, where he was employed as clerk in a general merchandise store until 1869. Then went to Milford, where he started the first store in the town in company with J. H. Doom. In 1871, the firm was changed to Cummins & Eatherly and remained so until the fall of 1873, when Mr. Eatherly removed to Gage County. In May, 1874, he came to York and opened a store, in company with his former partner, Cummins. In 1876 he bought out his partner's interest, running it himself till 1879, when he was elected County Clerk of York. He was born in Wilson County, Tenn., April 9, 1848. He was married in York in 1876, to Miss Euphia Wilson, who was born in Scotland.

ALBERT E. FINCH, stock raiser, residence York, came to Nebraska in April, 1881, settling at York, where he opened a loan and broker's office. In the fall of the same year started a stock ranch in Custer County, Neb., where he now owns a section of land, 200 acres of it being under cultivation. Owns 350 head of graded cattle, employing three men to take care of them and operate his farm. The subject of this sketch was born in Greene County, N. Y., Town of Greenville, on the 4th of February, 1842. Son of Selvinas and Mary E. Finch, nee Meade, who were both natives of that State. Was employed in the city of Albany, by the firm of Mather Bros., wholesale grocery house, as collecting agent, which position he retained for twelve years, resigning it to come West. Was married in Albany County, N. Y., Town of Westerlo, December 26, 1867, to Elizabeth Winston, a native of that State.

GEORGE B. FRANCE, attorney-at-law, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1868, locating at Milford, Seward County, where he was appointed Deputy County Clerk under William A. Reed, and in connection with this official duty taught school during the winter of 1868 and 1869, being the first public school teacher in the Village of Milford. In the fall of 1869, he was elected first School Superintendent of Seward County, his territory also extending over York County, which was attached to Seward for judicial purposes until York County was organized. This position he held for three consecutive terms, his time expiring January 4, 1876. Then came to York and continued the practice of law, exclusively. Here he has since made his home and practiced his profession. The subject of this sketch was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, January 10, 1837, being the son of Adam and Lydia France. His mother's maiden name was Griffith. He received his literary education at Oberlin College, in the State in which he was born. In 1861, he enlisted at LaPorte, Ind., in the Twenty-first Indiana Battery, and served until August 8, 1862, when he met with an accident caused by the explosion of artillery ammunition at University Springs, on the Cumberland Mountains, in Tennessee. This so disabled him that he was unfit for further service, and he returned home. He took a regular law course at Ann Arbor, Mich., where he graduated in the spring of 1868, and during the same year was a political speaker throughout the State of Indiana for Grant's campaign. He was married September 1, 1874, to Edith M., daughter of Abraham and Sallie Courtright, of Seward County, Neb. He is a charter member of the Blue River Lodge, No. 30, of the A., F. & A. M., and has been a member of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Society since 1871. He is now a member of the York Lodge, No. 56, and has served two years as master of the same.

MARTIN C. FRANK, junior member of Scott & Frank, is a native of Indiana, having been born in Harrison County, on the 15th of February, 1855. After receiving a common school education, he read law in the office of Judge Mason at Cannelton, Ind., and was first admitted to the bar in 1878. Came to Nebraska in 1879, and was re-admitted to the bar here the same year, after which he became associated with the above firm. Was married at York, November 15, 1880, to Miss Lizzie Keller, who was born in the same State as himself.

LEMUEL J. GANDY, real estate agent, etc., is a native of West Virginia, born December 22, 1840, in Preston County. His parents were Samuel and Catherine Gandy, nee Mathew. His mother was of German extraction, his father a descendent from the early English settlers of Jamestown, Va. In 1851 they emigrated to Iowa, locating in Davis County, where the subject of this sketch received a common school education, and worked on the farm with his father. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, of the Seventh Iowa Volunteer infantry, and served for nine months, after which he was discharged, ill health unfitting him for further service. He returned home and finished his course of education at the Troy Academy of Iowa. In 1865 Mr. Gandy was married to Margaret C. Rouch, removing to Adams County, same State and engaged at farming. During the fall of 1870 came to Nebraska, and in April of the year following, took up a soldiers' claim of 160 acres, on Section 22, Township 11, Range 3 west, York Precinct. On this he lived two years, improving it, then engaged in merchandising in York till the fall of 1873. Mr. Gandy was elected County Treasurer of York, for four consecutive terms, the last expiring January 1, 1882. He filled this position with credit to himself and the people who placed him there, but his political opponents sought to ruin his official career by trying to impeach his integrity, but after a thorough investigation by the County Commissioners and experts employed by them to sift the matter in the most satisfactory manner possible, it was proved that there was not the slightest cause to find fault with any of Mr. Gandy's accounts or records, and this was so declared by the report of E. A. Morgan, an expert accountant, and endorsed by the County Commissioners, as follows: "After critical examination, we find that all moneys received by the County Treasurer, L. J. Gandy, from State apportionments, tax collections, licenses, etc., have been honestly and fully accounted for, by him, and balance paid to his successor." Mr. Gandy is a charter member of York Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F., also of Robert Anderson Post, No. 32, G. A. R. His family comprises three children: Carrie J., Elmer L., Elsie E., and had a son who died December 22, 1879, at the age of five years.

WILLIAM W. GIFFEN, County Judge of York County, came to Nebraska in 1875, locating in Crete, Saline Co. Remained there but a short time and then entered the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, where he graduated in the law class of 1876, and soon after took a trip through California, from which he returned and settled at York, Neb., in June, 1877, where he began practicing his profession, which was that of a lawyer. In the spring following was elected City Treasurer of York, serving in that capacity for three terms, and in the fall of 1881 was elected to his present position. Mr. Giffen is a native of Westmoreland County, Pa., born December 14, 1853. Received an academic education at Sewickley, in his native State, and was afterward a student of Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill. He is a member of the Temple of Honor. He was married in Johnson County, Neb., to Miss Ro Ella Bryson. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church, at York.

LIEUT. JAMES H. HAMILTON, Sheriff of York County, came to Nebraska in the winter of 1876, settling in Houston Precinct, York Co., on Section 2, Township 12, Range 3, west, where he purchased 160 acres of land. Here he lived improving his farm until 1878, when he moved to York, and was appointed Deputy Sheriff under J. P. Miller and in the fall of 1881 succeeded that gentleman as County Sheriff. Was born in Shelby County, Ind., on the 6th of April, 1842, being the son of William and Nancy Hamilton, nee Bilsingson. They removed to Hancock County, Ill., when James H. was but a small child, where they followed farming till 1855, and then emigrated to Wapello County, Iowa. Here the subject of this sketch was living at the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted for the first three months call, in the First Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company E. In March 1862, re-enlisted in the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company E, and veteraned in the same regiment in 1863, serving till the close of the war, and during this time was commissioned first to Second Sergeant, and afterward Second Lieutenant of Company E. Then returned to Iowa and resumed farming, where he lived till his removal to Nebraska. Is a member of the G. A. R., Robert Anderson Post, No. 32, and of the I. O. O. F., York Lodge, No. 35. He was married in Iowa, October 24, 1865, to Miss Lucy Graves, who was born in Ohio, and by whom he has two children: Thomas E. and and Katie E.

ALBERT E. HENDRICKS, furniture dealer and undertaker, was born in Wapello County, Iowa, March 8, 1845. He is the son of John J. and Ellen Hendricks, nee Shannon, the former of German and the latter of Irish descent. In 1854 they emigrated to Missouri, his father being a farmer. Albert E. went to Kentucky, but returned to Missouri in 1860. He was a soldier in the United States army during the Rebellion, enlisting in February, 1862, in the Second Missouri M. S. M. Cavalry and served a little more than two years. Then re-enlisted in the Thirteenth Missouri Veteran Cavalry and served until May 20, 1866. Returned to Missouri and engaged in various occupations till March, 1871, when he came to Nebraska and took up a soldier's claim on Section 8, Town 10, Range 3 West, York Precinct, which he afterwards homesteaded. Was employed in the lightning rod business in connection with farming until December, 1881, when he embarked in the above business in York. He was census enumerator in Baker Precinct for 1880. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., York Lodge, No. 35, and of the G. A. R., Robert Anderson Post, No. 31. He was married in Henry County, Iowa, in 1869, to Martha A. Barns, a native of that State.

CHARLES HILL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 14, Town 11, Range 3 west, P. O. York, is a native of England. Was born in Yorkshire, June 4, 1840. He is the son of Charles and Mary Hill, nee Train, who emigrated to the United States in 1850. They settled in Clinton County, Iowa, where the subject of this sketch went to school and worked on his father's farm until 1861. Then became a soldier in the Rebellion enlisting in the Eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company A, but after serving for eleven months was discharged on account of ill health, caused from exposure in the army. After recovering, he enlisted with Company D, of the Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in the latter part of 1862, and served until the close of the war. Returned to Iowa and resumed farming with his parents till 1867, when he was married to Miss Ross Echelburger, who was born in Ohio. He then commenced farming for himself and in the spring of 1870 came to Nebraska and homesteaded the place where he now lives. Owns 160 acres of which 110 are under plow, the remainder fenced for pasture for his stock of which he has about eighty head of graded cattle, besides horses, hogs, and other stock. Mr. Hill's family contains seven children: Nellie E., Lorenzo D., Charles A. W., George M., Bird E., Owen S., and Reno. The eldest boy, Lorenzo, was the first white child born in York Precinct.

DAVID I. HUNTER, farmer, Section 25, Town 11, Range 2 west, P. O. York, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1877, and purchased the land upon which he now lives. This consists of 240 acres of excellent farm land but was entirely unbroken when he bought it. He now has 190 acres under plow and forty acres of pasture. His farm is only one and one-half miles north of York and is surrounded by a row of box-elder trees one and one-half miles long. The subject of this sketch was born in Miami County, Ohio, March 8, 1851. He was the son of John G. and Lottie Hunter, who were of Scotch origin. His mother's maiden name was Erwin. He removed to Winnebago County, Ill., with his parents when but a small boy where he remained, engaged at farming, till his removal to this State. His parents are both members of the Presbyterian Church, York.

NATHAN JOHNSON, farmer, Section 20, Town 10, Range 2 west, P. O. York was born in Kent County, R. I., November 15, 1840. While a boy his parents removed to New York State and in 1861 he enlisted in the Rebellion, Forty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, Company D., and after serving for over three years was taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness and kept five months in confinement at Andersonville and about the same length of time at Florence, S. C. He received a gunshot wound in the right hip in May, 1863, at the battle of Chancellorsville. He then returned to New York, and during the winter of 1866 came to Jefferson County, Iowa, where he engaged at farming for a short time. Then left Iowa and went to Illinois, but at the expiration of two years returned to Iowa, where he remained until his removal to this State in the fall of 1871. Took up a homestead and in the following spring moved out his family. His wife's maiden name was Eleanor Graham, to whom he was married in Iowa, November 1, 1867. He is a member of the G. A. R., Robert Anderson Post, No. 32.

JOHN C. KILNER, farmer, residence one mile south of York, was formerly from England; was born in Yorkshire. His parents were William and Sarah Kilner, old residents of Yorkshire; his father being an extensive glass bottle manufacturer. John C. followed this occupation from 1869 to 1876, and was then sent to America in charge of a collection of their good to be put on exhibition at the Centennial Exposition. The firm of Kilner Bros., of which he was the junior member, received a medal for the best and finest lot on exhibition. During the same year Mr. Kilner made a visit to his brother in York County, Neb., and being very favorably impressed with the country, concluded to stay here. Went into partnership with his brother in farming and stock-raising, and bought 1,120 acres of land in Stewart Precinct. He then went back to England, but during the spring following returned to America and settled on his farm. Here he lived until the spring of 1882, when he moved to his present residence. His brother having met with a serious accident, being kicked by a horse, had returned to England for treatment, consequently they had dissolved partnership. The subject of this sketch owns over 720 acres of good farm land, 560 of it under plow, and the remainder fenced for pasture for stock, of which he has over 100 head graded. Mr. Kilner is secretary of the York County Agricultural Society, and is a gentleman well adapted to fill this position, as he is greatly interested in the agricultural advancement of the county and the success of the same. His wife was Miss Lonna Hammond, one of the first settlers in York, Neb.

DR. WILLIAM M. KNAPP, physician and surgeon, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., January 20, 1847. After receiving an academic course of education, he entered the Medical College at Detroit, Mich., where he took a series of lectures, and the same year became a student of the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was a graduate in the spring of 1872. He then practiced one year at Macomb, Ill., and in 1873 came West, settling in York, Neb. Here he resumed the practice of his profession, and is now the oldest resident physician in York and Hamilton counties. He is a member of both the Nebraska State Medical Society and the Central Nebraska Medical Association, being Vice-President of the former in 1880, and President of the latter at this writing. He is surgeon for the B. & M. R. R. Co. at York, and represented York and Hamilton counties in the State Senate one term. He was an original member of the York Lodge, No. 56, A., F. & A. M., and first Master of the said lodge, and also one of the organizing members of Robert Anderson Post, No. 17, of the G. A. R. He was a soldier in the late rebellion, enlisting in 1864, in the Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, and serving until the close of the same. He was married in York, in 1876, to Miss E. A. Beecher, a teacher in the public school of that place, and formerly from Illinois.

JOHN S. KNOTT, dealer in general merchandise, York, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1862, locating at Nebraska City. Commenced freighting across the plains, but on the second trip stopped in Colorado, and kept toll-gate nine miles east of Denver. After pursuing this two years, he went to Montana and mined for a short time; then returned to Nebraska and went into the grain business, at Peru, but abandoning this, he followed various occupations till the fall of 1877, when he came to York and started as a merchant in a small way. Has since moved into a large store with an increased stock, and now does an annual business of $30,000. He is a native of Marion County, Ky.; born May 18, 1834. Was married in Missouri, in 1860, to Miss Mollie Burns, a native of Buchanan County, that State, by whom he has three children—Jennie E., Lena and James P.

C. LANGWORTHY, President of the York County Bank, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1877, and established the above bank. This is run in connection with the Seward County Bank at Seward, and does a general banking business throughout Seward and York Counties. In 1881 he erected the large building in which he now does business, being 21x50, two stories high and fronting on Lincoln avenue and Sixth street. Is furnished with an excellent fire and burglar proof vault, besides a double steel burglar chest, and a Yale time lock. Mr. Langworthy had formerly been cashier of the Monticello National Bank, in Iowa, and has been connected with the banking business for fourteen years. This Iowa bank had a capital of $50,000, and was run two years as a national bank, being then incorporated under the State charter of Iowa, with a stock company, and the capital increased to $100,000. The subject of this sketch was born in Dubuque County, Iowa, May 4, 184[illegible], where he received his education, being a graduate of the Commercial College there. He is the owner of nearly 1,400 acres of land in York County, and a member of the A., F. & A. M., Monticello Lodge, Iowa. A. C. Ward, cashier of this bank, is a native of Genesee County, N. Y., and a graduate of Lafayette College in Easton, Pa., a gentleman fully competent and able to fill the responsible position with which he is entrusted.

ROBERT E. LEACH, farmer and stock raiser, Section 26, Town 11, Range 3, west, P. O. York, came to this State in July, 1870, located at Lincoln, where he farmed in Lancaster County one year, and in January, 1872, came to York County, and homesteaded 160 acres, which is now one of the finest improved farms in the county. He has a fine grove of his own planting, also a lot of choice grapevines and fruit trees, and a good comfortable frame residence and excellent out-buildings, in fact it seems almost incredible that so much could be accomplished in so short a space of time. The subject of this sketch was born at Leon, N. Y., August 31, 1846, son of Eli E. and Juliette Leach, nee Sanders, who removed to Outagamie County, Wis., when Robert L. was but five years of age. In 1862 he became a soldier of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company I, of the Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Served till the close of the war, and then returned to Wisconsin, where he was employed at farming and lumbering till his removal to Nebraska. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., York Lodge, No. 35, being one of the first members of said lodge. He married, September 1, 1872, Mary E., daughter of L. D. Brakeman, of York Precinct, the ceremony performed at the residence of the bride's father. They have a family of seven children, Juliette S., Chloe I., Minnie M., Lily J., Mary E., Garfield, and an infant daughter unnamed.

CHARLES LE COUNT, senior member of the firm of Le Count Bros., hardware merchants, came to York County, Neb., in October, 1869, and took up a homestead on Section 24, Town 10, Range 1, west, Beaver Creek Precinct. In 1872 he started a hardware store at York, in a small building 16x20, this being the first store in that line in the county. But times having changed and his trade and stock increased to such an extent that it now takes a building 120x20 to comply with it all. He has served as a member of the City Council of York several terms, and was one of the original members of the Universalist Church in this city, being the donor of the lot on which this edifice stands. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., York Lodge, No. 35, and was an original member of York Lodge, No. 561, of the A., F. & A. M., and has officiated as Treasurer ever since its organization. The subject of this sketch was born in Wayne County, N. Y., June 9, 1828, and is the son of John H. and Esther Le Count, nee Smith; his father of French and his mother of English descent. They left New York State in 1835 and went to Michigan, from there to Ohio, and in [illegible] to Dodge County, Wis., where Charles made his home until his emigration to Nebraska. He was married in 1852, in Wisconsin, to Jane A. Littlefield, who was born in Readsboro, Vt. They have four children living, Adelaide A., John C., Charles A., and Laura M.

JOHN LETT, dealer in all kinds of seeds, came to York County in May, 1871, and took up a homestead on Section 32, Town 11, Range 3, West, North Blue Precinct, which was a soldiers claim of 160 acres. On this he resided till 1877, when he moved into York, where he engaged at various occupations. In 1881, commenced his present business, of which he has made a decided success. He was elected Assessor of York Precinct in the fall of 1880, and re-elected in 1881. Was born in Richland County, Ohio, February 28, 1843. When but a small lad, came with his parents, Abraham and Elizabeth Lett, to Iowa, and were among the early settlers of Cedar County. His mother's maiden name was Barnhart. Here he lived, working on the farm, and acquiring an education, till the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, when he enlisted with Company E, of the Eleventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served three years and eleven months, taking an active part in all the engagements of his regiment. Mr. Lett was married in 1865, in Iowa, to Miss Carrie Draucker, of Pennsylvania. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, York, and are both earnest workers in that society. Mr. L. was one of the instigators and original members of Robert Anderson Post, No. 32, G. A. R., and was the first Adjutant, and second Commander of the same.

NILS P. LUNDEEN, B. & M. Land Agent and real estate broker, was born in Sweden, April 22, 1850. Emigrated to the United States in 1870, first locating at Burlington, Iowa, where he was engaged at various occupations until January, 18[illegible], when he was employed by the B. & M. R. R. Co., in their land office in that city, being finally appointed their agent for York County, and moved here. He is Notary Public of York County, and was appointed by Gov. Nance, as First Lieutenant of the Nebraska National Guards. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., York Lodge, No. 35, and also of the Swedish Church, at this place. He was married October 30, 187[illegible], in Burlington, Iowa, to Miss Anna L. Broman, a native of his county. They have four children—Nellie A., Hellen P., Elmer T. and Oscar.

BENJAMIN F. MARSHALL, wagon and carriage manufactory, machine and repair shop. This gentleman came to Nebraska in the fall of 1871, and took a claim in York County, Section 22, Town 11, Range 3, West, York Precinct. This he homesteaded, and began to improve, at the same time started a blacksmith shop, one of the very first in the county, and had customers who came forty miles to get work done. In 1877, he removed his shop to York, opening in a small 20x30 building, which in the fall of the same year, was replaced by a two-story, 32x80 building. His shop is supplied with three forges, and a ten horse power steam engine, and he does the most extensive business of the kind in the county. The subject of this sketch was born in Canada, December 12, 1844. Came to the United States in 1869, locating in Illinois, where he was employed at his trade till his removal to Nebraska. He married at Columbus, this State, June 18, 1874, Miss Sarah J. Pursel, a native of Pennsylvania. They are original members of the United Brethren Church, of York County, and erected the first residence in York. Their family is composed of five children—Laura O., Walter J., Fred, Arthur and Bertha F.

LIEUTENANT JAMES P. MILLER, stock raiser, and ex-County Sheriff of York, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1870, taking up a homestead on Section 12, Town 10, Range 3, West, in York Precinct, and one mile west of the present site of the city of York. Was among the very early settlers of that precinct, the population not exceeding ten families at the time of his advent. In the fall of 1873, was elected County Sheriff, and to this office he was re-elected four consecutive terms, the people thereby expressing their faith in his adroitness and integrity. Lived on the farm until 1878, when he moved to the city of York, where he has since made his home. Was one of the charter members of York Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F., organized in 1874, and the first lodge of that fraternity established in the county. The subject of this sketch was born in Franklin County, Ohio, on the 29th of April, 1834. Enlisted in December, 1863, in Company D, of the Fourth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, serving till the close of the Rebellion. At the battle of Salem, Ala., he captured the flag of the Twelfth Mississippi Confederate Regiment, for which gallant act of meritorious service, he received a medal from Congress. Was afterward detailed to recruit a colored regiment at Atlanta, Ga., and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company F. Was married in June, 1873, in York, to Maria, daughter of David and Elvira Baker, who were the first settlers in Baker Precinct, and from whom the precinct derives its name.

DAVID T. MOORE, the son of John and Sarah Moore, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, on the 23rd day of September, year unknown, the family records having been lost. His father was the only son of John Moore, who came to America before the Revolution and was of Scotch descent. He was a soldier in the battle commonly called Braddock's defeat. After this he married a Miss McNairy, likewise of Scotch descent, and when the Revolution broke out he joined the patriot army and remained a soldier during the war. Report says that he arose from the ranks of the common soldier to that of a captain before the close of the war. The father of the subject of this sketch was a soldier for some time in the war of 1812, and after marrying a Miss Snowdon, of Virginia, settled in Wayne County, Ohio. When David was only five or six years old, his parents, with their family of eleven children, moved to Putnam County, in the western part of Ohio, then an almost unbroken wilderness, passing through a part of what has long been known as the Black Swamp, and although David was very young he still remembers vividly the corduroy roads, mud holes, broken wagons, and dead horses, the wild woods, and the still wilder Indians. After remaining in Putnam County about one year, and his father dying, his mother gathered her eleven children and returned to Wayne County, Ohio, where the mother being unable to provide for so many, David with his sister Malvina found a home in the family of a cousin, John Miller, of Holmes County, Ohio. Here, at about the age of nine years, he first saw the inside of a school room. He worked on the farm and attended the district school two and a half months each year until the age of sixteen. At this time a favorable opportunity occurring he taught the district school at $12 per month. After teaching [illegible] ally for three months, and drawing $35, the amount of his winter's wages, and with no one to advise or condemn he tied his whole fortune up in a cotton handkerchief, and with a small copy of the Bible and Bullion's Latin Grammar, and Reader he hung the whole upon a stick across his shoulder and started on foot, one bright summer morning from his widowed home, and walked twenty-five miles to Haysville, in Ashland County, where Vermillion Institute was located. At this time a new world was opened up—the world of Letters heretofore undreamed of. With but $16 in his pocket, without acquaintances or friends, he entered upon the academic course of study, having no idea where the money was to come from, how much it would take, or what he would do with the knowledge should it ever be obtained. There was a thirst for knowledge that could not be satisfied in any way but in constant study. But the years rolled on in teaching and study, and he had climbed through the course of study, and must go somewhere to complete the college course. What seemed to be an accident directed his course to New Athens, in Harrison County, to a college under the direction of the Associate Presbyterians. To this place he started the second time on foot and traveled over 100 miles, until, at the end of the third day, footsore and covered with dust, he arrived at the little out-of-the-way town, the goal of many an anxious hope. Here, as before, he worked, taught and studied until the middle of the senior year was gained. At this point he stopped, and being directed to St. Clairsville, in Belmont County, he obtained a suitable situation as principal of the Union Schools established in that town. Here he taught, studied and labored, but never returned to complete his collegiate course. He had obtained a fair standing as a Greek, Latin and Hebrew scholar, and could read and hold a limited conversation in German, French and Spanish languages. The mathematical course had been principally obtained by study while teaching and reviewing these branches for the purpose of standing the examinations in college. While in St. Clairsville he, in common with thousands of others, became greatly excited over the political issues of the day. The Whig party was dead, the Democratic party was a non-combatant, and the South was aggressive. His sympathies became enlisted with the thousands struggling to bring our government back to the first principles engrafted in the Declaration of Independence. He went with the hundreds to Philadelphia in 1856, and was admitted into that great body as an alternate delegate from Belmont County, Ohio. Here he just gained sight of those great apostles of human rights and political freedom, Lovejoy, Wilson, Seward, and a host of other, and heard words that burnt into his very soul, words never forgotten. He returned home fully determined to study law, and prepare himself for that great battle that all felt must come sooner or later. He now commenced the study of law in St. Clairsville, but health giving way he determined to go South and see for himself if these things could be so. After passing through Kentucky and Tennessee, he landed at Franklin Springs, a popular little watering-place in the north part of Alabama. Here he taught a few pupils for board, and studied law, but in the spring of 1857, not liking the Southern character, he came North and located in Taylorville, Ill., where he continued the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1858, and commenced practice in Taylorville, in partnership with Z. P. Shumway, but the rebellion coming on Mr. Shumway volunteered for three years leaving the business of the office to the care of his partner. Poor health and close confinement finally drove him from the practice of his profession and he was forced to take some active outdoor employment to save life, and obtained employment as travelling special agent of an active insurance company. This employment he continued until the 19th day of January, 1864. In Taylorville he met among his pupils a Miss Sarah N. Shumway, daughter of Major Shumway, formerly a native of Massachusetts, and married her on her twentieth birthday. She was an accomplished lady, having honorably graduated at the Illinois Conference College for Females, located in Jacksonville, Ill. A short time after their marriage they started for Iowa. He intending to try once more the practice of the law, but circumstances so prevailed as to cause him to undertake merchandising in the little city of Washington, Iowa, where in about three years, by the rapid decline in merchandise which followed the close of the war, the young couple found themselves without the possession of a penny. The insurance business presented itself again and he accepted the general agency of an active western insurance company, which he followed for about fifteen months. Then taking the little money he had made and the other had saved, they took their little son Dwight Shumway Moore, born in Washington, Iowa, and started in the spring of 1869, for the still farther west in search of a place where there were no rich people, but where all live on a social equality. This place was found to be about three miles north of the present location of York. Here a homestead was taken, a sod house constructed, a well dug, and plowing commenced in June, 1869. Being settled the farthest west of any one they had no neighbors, and lived for months without seeing any one but the passing braves going and returning from the hunting grounds. The nearest post-office was Seward about thirty-five miles by way of the road. When there were plows to be sharpened they were taken to the same town, there being no blacksmith shop nearer. The only mill was at Milford, not far from forty miles the then travelled road. They had but $30 in money and this soon went leaving them like their neighbors, minus coffee, tea, sugar, meat, vegetables and often flour. They ground wheat in the coffee mill for cakes and used boiled wheat for dessert, and sometimes dessert was all they had for dinner. But good health continued, pure air and pure water was abundant; and in a few months the emigrants came in and the deer, antelope, elk and buffalo disappeared. In the spring of 1870 the county was organized, D. T. Moore taking quite an active part in obtaining petitions for that purpose. At the election for county officers D. T. Moore was elected unanimously to the office of Probate Judge. Through his influence a State road was located and surveyed from Lincoln through Seward, York and Hamilton Counties, which was not much more than located until both sides of said road was lined with new homesteaders. In the spring of 1871, he was elected over his competitor by a vote of two to one as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention to convene at Lincoln in June, of that year. In this convention he took quite an interest, and was constant in attendance and faithful in the discharge of his duties, and his votes and speeches in that body show that he even then foresaw the coming storm wherein labor and capital would become (by means of corrupt men) antagonistic forces. In 1872 he attended the State Republican Convention for the nomination of State officers, and although unexpected and unsolicited he received quite a complimentary vote in that body for Governor. He withdrew his name after one vote was cast. Since then he has taken personally no active part in the politics of the State, but is wide awake to the political situation and fully believes that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." His politics have been Republican from the first start of the party of 1856. He has been on the political stump and advocated the cause of the party in every national election, but believes the party lash should never be applied to a man's conscience. He is a firm advocate of the free school system and hopes to see the day when technology, handicraft and the proper use of tools will be taught in a high school in each county seat in the State. He thinks intemperance is a national crime and will never be subdued until text books shall be placed in the hands of the children and taught in the common schools defining in full the destruction that alcoholic beverages produce. He has his whole life been a believer in the Christian religion, and is now a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. About five years since he moved from his farm to York and has from that time to the present been engaged in the practice of law, and has seen York County spring up from a wilderness of prairie into a rich and populous county and York, the county seat, into what might be called the Athens of Nebraska.

RESIDENCE OF JUDGE D. T. MOORE.

LIEUT. ANDREW C. MONTGOMERY, attorney-at-law, was born in Mercer County, Pa., August 22, 1837. He is the son of Archibald and Margaret Montgomery, nee Carnahan, of Scotch-Irish descent. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, then worked on the farm, and taught school in his native State until August 15, 1861. He then enlisted in the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company B, and served three years, and during this time was promoted for meritorious service from private to several minor positions, and finally reached the rank of First Lieutenant. He was wounded at the battle of Malvern Hill through the right thigh, but remained in active service till the time of enlistment expired, being in a number of hard fought battles, such as seven days at Fredricksburg, Chancellorville, Gettysburgh, the fight in the Wilderness, around Petersburgh, etc. He returned to Pennsylvania, where he was employed at farming and at various other occupations until August, 1870, when he came to Nebraska with his family, and took up a claim in York County, on Section 22, Township 11, Range 2 west, York Precinct, and was among the early settlers of said precinct. He taught school two months in York in 1871, the first that was taught in said town. He took his pay in wood and other luxuries of the county. Here he lived, improving his homestead, until 1876. He then commenced reading law in the office of Hon. D. T. Moore, York, but finished his course with Hon. G. B. France, and was admitted to the bar before Hon. George W. Post, May 14, 1878. He has since made that his vocation. He served as Police Judge of York City two years. He is a member of the G.A.R., Robert Anderson Post, No. 32. He was married February 22, 1864, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Annie M., daughter of Houston Borland, of Mercer County, Pa.

MORGAN, McCLELLAND & DAYTON, proprietors York *Republican*. This paper was founded in 1872 by Morgan & Ross, but the latter gentleman soon sold out his interest to Lee Love, and he, in turn, sold out to E. E. Post. In 1881 he was succeeded by McClelland & Dayton. This is the oldest paper in York County; was originally six columns, but in 1877 was enlarged to seven columns, all printed at home. It is Republican in politics, a strong advocate of the temperance cause, and has a circulation of over 1,000 copies. W. E. Morgan, senior member of the firm, was born in Cheshire County, N. H., in 1838; graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in the class of 1860. He served nine months as a soldier of the Rebellion in the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Company A. He came to York County, Neb., in the spring of 1871, and took up a homestead on Section 34, Township 11, Range 3 west, York Precinct. He served as Probate Judge of that county from 1873 to 1875, and was one of the original Trustees of the Nebraska Conference Seminary, and has always taken an active part in the good and welfare of his town and county.

JAMES I. MOSBARGER, farmer, Section 14, Township 11, Range 3 west, was born in Coles County, Ill., July 2, 1846. His parents were Jacob and Sarah J. Mosbarger, the former of Germany, and the latter, whose maiden name was Prather, of Irish descent. They were among the early settlers of Coles County, having settled there in 1849. Here the subject of this sketch worked on a farm with his father, and acquired a common school education. In August, 1872, he came to Nebraska and took up a homestead, where he now owns 160 acres of land all under plow. He has been a member of the School Board three years. He was married in October, 1868, to Miss Barbara E. Landis, formerly of Ohio. They are original members of the Christian Church, Houston Precinct, and superintended the first Sabbath school in Houston Precinct. They have seven children—Cora L., Henry J., Rosa J., Isaac N., James A., Mary E., and Jacob F. Mr. Mosbarger had three elder brothers, who were soldiers of the Rebellion.

DR. WILLIAM H. MARTIN, physician and surgeon, came to the State of Nebraska in 1866, first locating in Nebraska City, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1875 he located in York. He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, December 12, 1839, and is the son of D. C. and Sarah Martin, who were of English descent; his mother's maiden name was White. He received his literary education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, from which he graduated in the classical course in 1862. He then studied medicine in the offices of three of the leading physicians of the city of Delaware. In the winter of 1862-63 he attended lectures at Michigan University, at Ann Arbor. In 1864 he commenced attending lectures in the Bellevue Medical College, New York City, graduating from the said college in the spring of 1865. His first practice was in the eastern part of Ohio, where he remained until his emigration to Nebraska. He is a member both of the State Medical Society of Nebraska and of the Central Nebraska Medical Society. He was married in 1863, in Ohio, to Miss Georgiania A. Ladd, a native of Michigan. Their family consists of four children—Minnie May, married to E. W. Mosier, of York; Junius C., Charles F., and Mamie C.

PROF. WILLIAM PECK, A. M., teacher of mathematics and modern languages in the Nebraska Conference Seminary, York, was born in Prussia, near Berlin, May 4, 1837. Was a student in his native country until eighteen years of age, when he went to England and joined the British and Foreign Legion, in which he served until the close of the Crimean war. Then emigrated to the United States, and after traveling around through various localities finally settled in Washington County, Neb., in 1865. Entered the ministry in 1871, and in 1873 was ordained deacon, at Plattsmouth, by Bishop Andrews, and two years later elder at Lincoln, by Bishop Gilbert Haven, deceased. Was engaged in the ministry in Nebraska Conference until 1881, when he was appointed to his present position by Bishop Foster. He is a graduate of Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio, also of Baker University, Kansas. He was married in Washington County, Neb., in 1866, to Miss Patience D. Cameron, who was born in Canada, and by whom he has three children, Mary, John and Ida.

THOMAS PORTER, farmer, Section 24, Township 10, Range 3, west, P. O. York, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1871, and homesteaded the place upon which he now lives, which was a soldier's claim of 160 acres. This he has improved till he now has 120 acres under plow and thirty of timothy and blue grass. He also has a fine grove of his own planting, and one and one-half miles of cotton-wood trees around his farm. Mr. Porter was formerly from Ohio, born in Guernsey County, July 30, 1834. His boyhood was spent in his native State, where he received his education and made farming his occupation till 1854. Then removed to Vermillion County, Ill., and continued his former pursuit till 1864, when he became a soldier of the Rebellion, enlisting in the Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company F. At the close of the war he returned to Illinois, and in 1871, came to Nebraska, as above. He is a member of Robert Anderson Post, No. 32, of the G. A. R., and he and his wife belong to the Baptist Church, York. Mrs. Porter was originally from Ohio, but they were married in Illinois, her maiden name, Elsey Kimbell. They are the parents of three boys and six girls.

HON. GEORGE W. POST, Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, Nebraska, was born at Cumberland, Guernsey Co., Ohio, February 20, 1851, the son of William

E. and Sarah S. Post, the former of old New England stock, the latter of Scotch origin. They removed to Athens County, same State, when George W. was but a small child, remaining there till he was ten years of age. They then went to Missouri, about the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion, but his father being a Presbyterian minister and of Northern blood, his services were not appreciated, consequently remained there but a short time. However it was long enough to result in the loss of considerable property. They then removed to Leon, Iowa, thence to Bloomfield, same State, and here the subject of this sketch entered the army when fourteen years old, in the Forty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company D, one hundred days call. Here also, his father died in 1866, leaving a wife and six children, dependent on their own exertions for support. George W. the third child, previous to his father's death, had attended the public school, and since the age of twelve years, had devoted his leisure time to reading law. He had also taught school some, and during this same year of 1866, entered the Troy High School, Iowa, where he was a student for two years. Then commenced reading law in the office of Hon. H. C. Travers. Was admitted to the bar, in the early part of 1871, before Hon. Judge Williams, at Ottumwa, Iowa, and very soon afterwards came to Nebraska, choosing York as his field of labor. He was one of the first lawyers in the county and at that time there was only one exclusive dwelling house in the town, which was occupied by Dr. Tutton, the material, sod. To be sure, there was an inferior structure, that went by the name of hotel, but the accommodations were limited, Judge Post being one of eighteen who occupied a room. Soon after locating here, he became connected with T. L. Warrington, in the law business, continuing a year, after which he practiced alone till 1875, when he was elected Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Nebraska, and re-elected, in the fall of '79. He was married January 1, 1879, at Mount Pleasant, Pa., to Laura, daughter of Dr. James McConaughy of that city.

JOSHUA B. READ, farmer, P. O. York, came to Nebraska in 1870 and purchased a claim on Section 18, Township 11, Range 2, west York Precinct, from the Government. After living on it two years, took up a homestead in Houston Precinct, Section 22, Township 11, Range 2 West. On to this he moved his family and lived there six years, improving his land, after which he returned to his former claim, where he now resides. Owns 240 acres, of which 160 is in York and eighty in Houston Precinct. Mr. Read erected the first frame house in the latter named precinct, hauling the lumber to construct it from Lincoln, a distance of sixty miles. In 1873 he helped organize the first school district in that precinct, and was one of the directors of the same. An incident in the life of Mr. Read, which will admirably illustrate the condition of the treasury of York County in 1870, we relate the following: " Mr. Read had been to Milford to transact some business, and on his return from there, while passing through York, the county officials were holding their first meeting in said place. The building in which they were congregated was a small, inferior frame structure, the first and only one in the town. It was entirely destitute of chairs or seats of any kind; there was no desk of any description on which to write. Of course the officials could not proceed with business without either of these, so they cast about to get means to procure them with. As none of the officers had any money, and there was not a dollar in the treasury, they called on Mr. Read, and he loaned them six dollars. It took a good deal of perseverance to get this money back, but he finally succeeded after the lapse of two years. The subject of this sketch was born in Hardin County, Ky., June 25, 1833. Son of Lewis and Alice Read nee Brown. His father is of Scotch and his mother of English descent. He remained in his native State till his emigration to this State. Followed farming till twenty-eight years of age, and then became a merchant. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate Army of the Rebellion, Eighth Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, Company K. He went in as a private, but in the fall of 1862 was promoted to First Lieutenant, and in the spring of 1864, to Captain, for meritorious service under Gen. Morgan. He married in Kentucky in 1866, Miss Alice Rodgers, of that State. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Houston Precinct. They have four children, Jocie H., Alford L., Emma A., and Charley.

RESIDENCE OF JUDGE GEORGE W. POST.

JOSIAH J. RICHARDS, proprietor of the "Cedar Park Farm," more generally known as "Cochran Place," came to Nebraska in the spring of 1880, and purchased the above farm. This contains 160 acres all under a high state of cultivation. He has a fine residence, well surrounded with different kinds of ornamental trees, and a twelve acre grove of soft maples. In addition to this, he has a young orchard just starting to bear, and all kinds of small fruits in abundance. The subject of this sketch was born in Champaign County, Ohio, February 9, 1836, son of Josiah and Nancy Richards, nee Powell, who were of German lineage. In 1844 they removed to Logan County, Ill. They were farmers by occupation, and here Josiah J. went to school and worked on the farm till 1856, when he was married to Miss Eliza Musick, after which he commenced farming for himself. Their family consists of eight children, Henrietta, now Mrs. William Wendell, of Lincoln, Ill.; Emma H., Anna B., Albert D., Strant, Lott, Pearl and Roy. Mr. Richards' farm is entirely fenced with osage orange and willow hedge.

ANDREW L. SANDALL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 34, Township 11, Range 3 west, P. O. York, was born in Sweden, Nov. 17, 1848. He came to the United States with his parents in 1858, who settled in Henry County, Iowa, and commenced farming. When eighteen years old, Andrew L. started out for himself, working at various occupations until the spring of 1871. Then came to Nebraska and homesteaded eighty acres of his present farm, and has since added eighty more. This is all under cultivation, with the exception of twenty acres fenced for pasture. He also has a fine young orchard and three acres of timber all of his own planting. Mr. Sandall was the second Swedish settler in York County, but now their number in York and Baker Precincts has increased to twenty-five families, all thrifty, agricultural people, and able to support a church of their own denomination, called Bethesda Church. Mr. Sandall was married in 1873 at York, by Rev. W. E. Morgan, to Miss Matilda Kallf, who was also born in Sweden, they being the first couple married in the first church building in York County. They are original members of the church mentioned above in Baker Precinct.

CHARLES M. SANDALL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 28, Town 11, Range 3 west, P. O. York, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1871, and took a look at the country. Liking it very much, he returned to his former home, in Henry County, Iowa, where he was married the following spring, to Miss Fredicka Anderson, a native of Sweden, and immediately started for Nebraska, in company with six Swedish families. He took up a homestead of eighty acres on Section 34, one mile east of his present farm, on which he lived five years. He owns 200 acres of excellent farm land, all of which is under cultivation, and entirely surrounded by willow and osage orange hedge. Also a good residence and a number one barn form part of his improvements. Mr. Sandall has gone into stock raising quite extensively, and has been very successful in the same. He was born in Sweden December 25, 1845, and emigrated to the United States, with his parents, in 1858. They first settled in Henry County, Ill., but only remained there one year, and went to Henry County, Iowa, where they farmed, and here the subject of this sketch lived till his removal to Nebraska. His family consists of five children—Clara A., Silas C., Rebecca C., Carl O. and Esther A. His wife was the first Swedish lady in York County, and they are both original members of Bethesda Church. The Swedish settlement, which goes by the same name as the church, consists of twenty-five families, Mr. Sandall being largely instrumental in bringing them all to this [illegible] The first religious service of this society was held at the residence of E. J. Dalstadt on Section 34, in the summer of 1872.

CAPT. WILLIAM T. SCOTT, attorney at law, of the firm of Scott & Frank, and senior member of the same, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1875, locating at York, where he commenced the practice of law, and at the same time established the weekly paper, known as the *York County Sentinel*, the second newspaper published in the county. This he successfully edited for one year, and has since devoted himself to his profession, with no partner until the fall of 1879, when the above firm was organized. Capt. Scott was the first Mayor of York City, being elected to the same in 1877. Was re-elected in 1878, but resigned, to fill the office of Legislator, being elected Representative from York County at the same time, and during the fulfillment of this office was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Lower House in 1879. Has served as County Attorney for three terms, and is at this writing Captain of the State National Guards of Nebraska. The subject of this sketch was born in Meade County, Ky., October 30, 1843, but removed with his parents to Harrison County, Ind., in 1864. Was a student in the University of that State, leaving the literary department as a junior, to take up the study of law, graduating from the law department of the said university in the year 1869, and was soon after admitted to the bar. He was married in Indiana, in 1871, to Sallie Miller, who is a native of that State. He is a member of the State Central Committee, and belongs to the I. O. O. F., York Lodge, No. 35. He is Chairman of the York County Republican Committee.

SAMUEL H. SEDGWICK, senior member of the firm of Sedgwick & Power, attorneys at law. This gentleman was born in Du Page County, Ill., March 12, 1848. Was a graduate from Wheaton College, Ill., in 1872, and was also a student at Ann Arbor, Mich., during part of the years 1871-72, and in 1874. Then went to Kewaunee County, Wis., and commenced the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar at the city of Green Bay, in the same State, and here remained till his removal to Nebraska. This transpired in October, 1878, when he came to York, and first formed a co-partnership with George B. France. January 1, 1882, the present firm of Sedgwick & Power was organized. Frederick C. Power, junior member of the above firm, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., June 8, 1855. Received an academic education at Antwerp, in his native State, and when he had completed this, commenced reading law in the office of Hon. Judge Neary, of Gouverneur, N

Y. In the fall of 1879, came west, to York, Neb., and was admitted before Hon. George W. Post, Fourth Judicial District. Then he began the practice of his profession, being connected with the present firm, as above.

THERON E. SEDGWICK, editor and proprietor of the York Times was born in Du Page County, Ill., September 2, 1852. Was a student at Wheaton College in the same State for four years and afterwards attended the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., for one year. Then went to Wisconsin where he was admitted to practice in the courts of that State at Oconto, after which he followed his profession in Brown County. In September, 1878, came to Nebraska, locating in York and practiced law with his brother, Samuel H., for a short time, and in March, 1881, purchased the paper known as the *Tidal Wave*, changing the name to York Times. This is an eight page weekly paper, Republican in politics and an advocate of the temperance cause. When the present editor took it in hand it was not much of a success financially, but he has improved it and increased its circulation from 300 to 800 copies, principally consumed in York County. Does also a general line of job printing. He was married in Illinois in July, 1874, to Miss Adelaide Thurston, of that State. Mr. S. was Superintendent of Public Instruction in Brown County, Wis., from 1876 to 1878 and was elected Councilman of the city of York in the spring of 1880.

REV. BENJAMIN F. SHARP, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at York, was born in Tolland County, Conn., August 25, 1830. He is the son of Alva and Lydia Sharp, the former of English and the latter, whose maiden name was Chapman, of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents both died while Benjamin F. was but a young boy so that his education was acquired by his own exertions. He was a student at Burr Seminary, Vt., and in 1848 began a theological course in Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio, and graduated in 1851. He was ordained the same year and became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Independence, Ohio, and had charge of that church until 1861. During the year following he was financial agent for the Lake Erie Female Seminary, and at the expiration of that time re-entered the ministry, preaching both in Ohio and Illinois until he came to Nebraska in April, 1876. Upon his arrival here he took charge of the Presbyterian Church at York. He was married, July 10, 1851 at Deerfield, Ohio, to Miss Lavinia S. Wakefield, who was born in Watertown, N. Y., March 31, 1833. They have one son living, Charles E.

W. A. SHARRAR, vice president of the First National Bank at York, with E. W. Mosher, cashier. This bank was established in June, 1882, and represents a capital of $50,000. The gentlemen mentioned are both practical business men, with a good deal of experience in that line, having been formerly employed in Marsh Bros., Mosher & Co.'s Bank, at Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Sharrar is an old resident of Nebraska, coming to the State in the spring of 1871. Lived first at Lincoln, where he was engaged for three and one-half years in the County Treasurer's office as deputy for John Cadman, E. A. Hain and C. C. White. In 1875 was appointed by the County Commissioners as County Clerk to complete an unexpired term for R. O. Phillips, and in the fall of the same year was unanimously elected to that office in Lancaster County. In 1879 entered the bank in Lincoln, as mentioned above, and in the spring of 1880 came to York. He was born in Blair County, Pa., November 22, 1848. He is the son of James H. and Mary A. Sharrar, the former of German extraction and the latter of Scotch-Irish descent. Received an education and commenced teaching in the State of Illinois, that being his occupation till he came to Nebraska. He was married at Lincoln, this State, in the winter of 1875, to Miss Belle Gilmore, of that city.

GEORGE W. SHIDLER, physician and surgeon, at York, was born in Washington County, Penn., September 13, 1849. After receiving a common school education, he attended the medical department at the university at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1871, and in the spring of 1875 was a graduate from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. Then practiced his profession in various places in Iowa until February, 1876, when he came to York, Neb., which has since been his field of labor. In August, 1881, went to Red Cloud, where he remained but a short time and then returned to York. Was married in York, in 1881, to Miss Alice J. Shirley, formerly of Illinois. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and also of the Central Medical Society. Belongs to the F. & A. M., York Lodge, No. 56, and is an I. O. O. F. in the lodge at York.

REV. GEORGE A. SMITH, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, York, was born in Windham County, Conn., August 16, 1831. Son of George and Osha Smith, who were descendants from the Puritans. George A. received his literary education at Charlottsville Seminary, New York, and in 1856 emigrated to Wisconsin where he took charge of the Wisconsin Conference Seminary at Evansville. In 1858 became a member of that conference and in 1860 was ordained Deacon, and in 1862 Elder, by Bishop Scott at Fond du Lac, having entered the ministry in 1861. Was a member of this conference until the fall of 1880, having subsequently come to Nebraska in 1878. He was married in Wisconsin, August 2, 1856, to Miss Martha C. Axtell, of Vermont. They have four children living, Mary A., Martha C., Herbert O., and Wendell B.

MILTON SOVEREIGN, Clerk of York County, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1873, taking up a homestead on Section 8, Township 12, Range 1 west, Houston Precinct, York County. Here he made his home till 1878, then moved to Baker Precinct, same county, where he continued agricultural pursuits. Lived here till his election to the office of County Clerk, which occurred in the fall of 1881, when he moved to York. The subject of this sketch was born in Warren County, Ill., July 12, 1842. After receiving a public school education, he attended the college at Evanston, Ill. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company A, serving three years, and was in all of the engagements of his regiment. Then returned to his native State, where he followed the occupation of a farmer, until his emigration to Nebraska. Was married in Illinois, in 1867, to Miss Nancy Smiley. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church being an original member of that society in both Houston and Baker precincts.

ERNST STACHE, manufacturer of harness and saddles, was born in Germany, December 21, 1842. Learned the harness trade in his native county, and worked at it there until the spring of 1871. Then emigrated to the United States, and took up his abode at Milwaukee, Wis., until the spring following, when he came to Nebraska. Took up a homestead in York County, Section 2, Township 9, Range 2 west, Woodruff Precinct, and for two years after this, worked at his trade at Lincoln. In 1875, he was married at Pleasant Home, Neb., to Miss Pelline Smith, and in the fall of the same year, opened a harness shop at York, being now the oldest resident harness-maker in the county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., York Lodge, No. 35.

THOMAS F. STEVENS, Mayor of York and attorney-at-law, came to Nebraska in May, 1879, and in the following February moved his family to York, which has since been his home. Upon his arrival here he purchased forty acres of land adjoining to the town for the purpose of going into the stock raising business. Bought also a ten-acre lot, which he had surveyed and laid out in town lots, and which is now known as Stevens' Addition to York, joining the Seminary grounds on the east. The subject of this sketch was born in St. Francois County, Mo. Is the son of John F. and Margaret F. Stevens, the former of English lineage, and the latter, whose maiden name was Donaldson, of Scotch-Irish descent. Left his native State when sixteen years of age and went to Macoupin County, Ill., where he followed various occupations, devoting his leisure time to acquiring an education. In 1860, he went to Kentucky, but after remaining there a little more than one year, returned to Illinois, and in 1862 entered the Marshall College of that State, but quitted it in order to enlist in the war of the Rebellion. This he did in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and was soon promoted to Orderly Sergeant. While in service he suffered from a sunstroke on the Tupelo, Mississippi march, which partially paralyzed him, and he has not recovered from its effects, and never will. In 1864, he was wounded at the battle of Nashville, being shot through the left arm above the elbow, permanently disabling it. This unfitted him for further service, and in May, 1865, was discharged and returned to Illinois. He was married in 1864 to Miss Eliza J. Fletcher. In 1872, he emigrated to Minnesota, and purchased 360 acres of land preparatory to going into stock raising in Mower County, and after residing there sixteen months, went back to Illinois, where he again began the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar in 1869, and engaged in practice at Bunker Hill, Ill., till his removal to Minnesota. Returned to Minnesota the same year, settling in Austin, where he practiced his profession until his removal to Nebraska. Mr. S. is a self-made man in every sense of the word, beginning life a poor boy, with a widowed mother and family dependent on his exertions for support. But having a great deal of perseverance and energy, in addition to providing for himself and them, he also acquired an education, which has enabled him to creditably fill his vocation in life. He was elected Mayor of the city of York, in April, 1882. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., belonging to both Fidelity Lodge, No. 39, and Chapter No. 14, of Austin, Minn.

LYMAN D. STILSON, farmer and stock raiser, also agent for the Nichols Centennial Wind Mill, was born in Erie County, N. Y., in 1839. He is the son of Joel M. and Elvira D. Stilson, the former of Scotch, and the latter, whose maiden name was Dayton, of Welsh descent. His boyhood was spent on a farm, and he acquired a common school education. In September, 1861, he became a soldier against the rebellion, enlisting in the Forty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, Company D. He served three years, of which sixteen months were spent in active, and the balance in detached, service. He then returned to New York, and in 1866 was married to Miss La Delle Cushman, of that State, who was born in Wyoming County, N. Y. In March, 1870, he came to York County, Neb., and homesteaded on Section 28, Township 10, Range 2 west, York Precinct, 160 acres. Here he lived, improving his land for five years, and also working at carpentering in various places. In 1875 he removed to his present home, situated one mile south of York City, where he has a fine residence, and improvements to match, and, in connection with his father, eighty acres of excellent farm land, all under cultivation. His father is still living, and has a nice comfortable home adjoining his son's. The subject of this sketch helped build the first frame building erected in York after the surveying of the said town. He is a member of the G.A.R., Robert Anderson Post, No. 32, York, also of the I.O.O.F., and has been District Deputy of York County for two years. His wife is one of the oldest music teachers of York County, and is highly accomplished in that art.

JOHN C. TENNEY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 25, Township 11, Range 3 west, P. O. York, was born in Grafton County, N. H., April 3, 1837. His parents were Amos and Hannah Tenney, nee Cass, the former of Welsh and the latter of old New England descent. They removed to Kendall County, Ill., when the subject of this sketch was ten years of age, and were among the early settlers. In 1857 John C. moved to DeKalb County, same State, where he farmed until his emigration to Nebraska. This was in the fall of 1878, and in the spring following he purchased the farm on which he now lives. This contains 160 acres, of which 135 is under plow, and he also owns another eighty acres on Section 25, partially improved. He has over two miles of willow and box elder hedge around his farm, and three acres of plum and cherry orchard. His residence is a large two-story frame building, and has one of the most substantial barns in the county, built after the old eastern style. Mr. Tenney was married in Kane County, Ill., in 1854, to Miss Melissa A. Gurney, a native of New York, and who died March 22, 1876, leaving four children—John W., Syrus C., Sarah A., Wesley E. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, York.

REV. EDWARD THOMSON, President of the Nebraska Conference Seminary, York, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, June 5, 1848. He is the son of Bishop Edward Thomson and Maria, his wife, who is a daughter of ex-Governor Bartley, of Ohio. The subject of this sketch took a preparatory course at Columbia College, New York City, but his classical education was received at the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he graduated with the degrees of A.B. and A.M. He subsequently attended a course of lectures both at the Chicago Law College and the medical department of the Michigan University. He received the degree of S.T.B. from the Garrett Biblical Institute, and at Cornell University, he became a Doctor of Philosophy. Rev. Mr. Thomson served three years in the Methodist Episcopal Conference of Northern Ohio, and was Professor of Chemistry two years at Baldwin University, same State. He was a member of the Nebraska State Conference three years, and at the expiration of that time, at the opening of the seminary at York, which is under the auspices of that conference, he was appointed President of the same. This institution, under his able and efficient management, is gradually becoming one of the first educational enterprises of the State, and he has proved himself worthy of the high testimonials which he holds. He was married in 1870 to Miss Ella A. Macy, of Harveysburgh, Ohio, who was born there April 27, 1850. She received her education at the Xenia Female College and the Wesleyan Female College, both of which are in Ohio. She is now Preceptress and teacher of English language, literature and history in the seminary over which her husband presides.

ANAXMANDER E. TUTTON, broker at York. He came to this town in 1870 and opened a general merchandise store, which was the second store in that line in the county. He sold out this stock to Bell Bros., and immediately bought a full line of drugs and opened the first drug store in the county, and was the first School Director of District No. 12, the district wherein the city of York is situated. He was elected County Clerk in 1871, and in the spring of 1873 he sold out his store, resigning the County Clerkship in the following fall to embark in the broker business, conducting the same successfully. In 1874 he removed to Loup City, where he was engaged as a merchant until 1878, and during that time he served three years as County Clerk of Sherman, he being the second officer to fill that position. In 1878 he returned to York, where he served two years as Deputy County Clerk. He was one of the original Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of York, and a member of Oliver Lodge, No. 38, A., F. & A. M. Mr. Tutton was born in Williamson County, Ill., December 1, 1842. He enlisted in the Rebellion, in the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company G. When he had served eleven months he was wounded in the left shoulder at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. This unfitted him for active service, and he was appointed military storekeeper at Camp Douglas, Chicago, under Capt. Goodman. He was married at St. Francisville, Mo., in 1868, to Miss Alla Means, who was born at Blue Hill, Me. Mr. Tutton is now a broker and money loaner at Omaha, Neb.

LYMAN S. WHEELER, farmer, Section 18, Town 10, Range 3 west, P. O. York, was born April 11, 1837, in Worcester County, Mass. Is the son of Josiah and Martha Wheeler, who were of Scotch and English extraction. His boyhood was spent on a farm, and in 1858 he was appointed Station Agent at Templeton, on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad. After filling that position for two years, he enlisted in 1861 with the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Company I, and veteraned in the same Regiment in 1864. He served till the close of the war, and at the battle of Drury's Bluff, Va., was wounded through the left arm and shoulder. After the war he returned to Massachusetts, and was married in 1866 to Miss Mary E. Barnard. In August, 1866, Mr. Wheeler came west to Chesterfield, Ind., where he was engaged at milling four years, and then removed to Illinois, where he made his home till June, 1878. Then came to Nebraska, and took a soldier's claim, which he homesteaded, and in October of the same year, moved his family from Illinois. He is a member of I. O. O. F., York Lodge, No. 35; of the G. A. R., Robert Anderson Post, No. 32, and a life member of the Andersonville Prison Association, Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES C. WILCOX, of the firm of C. C. Wilcox & Co., family grocers. This gentleman came to Nebraska in the spring of 1872 with his parents, Darius and Synthia Wilcox, who settled at Aurora, Hamilton County, and pre-empted the land on which said village now stands. His father was the original proprietor of the town. Here Charles C. remained until January, 1879, attaining an education, then began clerking, which occupation he followed until February, 1881, when he started in business for himself at York, in the grocery line, and has an excellent trade, the first year's sales being $18,000. He was born at Columbus, Ohio, February 10, 1861, and was married at Lincoln, Neb., September 1, 1881, to Miss Alice Stafford, of York. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., York Lodge, No. 35.

JOHN WILLIAMS, lawyer, was born in San Francois County, Mo., May 18, 1839. Was educated in his native State, and in 1856 removed with his parents, who were farmers, to Cedar County, where his mother died in 1859, and three years afterward he came with his father to Otoe County, Neb. Here the subject of this sketch began teaming across the plains to Colorado, but only followed this one year. In 1863, he was married in Otoe County, to Miss Catherine G. Patterson, who was born October 6, 1844. Came to York County, March 12, 1871, and took up a homestead on Section 16, Town 10, Range 1 west, Beaver Creek Precinct, and was among the earliest settlers there. Here he lived, improving his land, and spending his leisure hours in reading law, which is his profession. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church at Waco. They have two children, Francis L., and Louvina A.

WOLCOT C. WING, farmer and stock raiser, Section 5, Town 10, Range 2 west, P. O. York, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., August 31, 1832. His boyhood was spent in his native State, and in 1855 he came to Bureau County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming until the fall of 1879. Came to Nebraska and purchased 160 acres of land and now has 135 acres of it improved, and a good comfortable house. Mr. W. was married in Illinois in 1860 to Miss Carrie L. Johnson, of Batavia, in the same State. They are members of the York Presbyterian Church. They have two daughters, Melita, married to A. O. Ward, York, and Bessie J.

GEORGE W. WOODS & SONS, dealers in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, came to Nebraska in December, 1878, and opened a clothing and gents' furnishing store in the City Hall building. Began with a small stock and in July, 1880, removed to their present location in Bell's brick block, where they have a large store room 100x24, carrying the most complete stock of goods in this line to be found in the county; in 1881 doing a business of $40,000. George W. Woods was born in Franklin, Morgan

Co., Ill., November 14, 1821; and was married in the same State, in Jacksonville, in 1846, to Miss Hannah J. Kerr, who died January 31, 1880, at York, Neb., leaving four children—James W., Edward B., Charles G. and Ellen; the two older boys being partners in the store with him. Previous to coming West to Nebraska, he had been a merchant at Carlinville, Ill., for twenty years, and during the years 1867-68 was extensively engaged in the woolen mill business at that place. Was a member of the Northwestern Woolen Manufacturers' Convention, that convened at the Tremont House, Chicago, and during this meeting Mr. Woods offered a resolution to establish an exposition of wool and woolen goods for the purpose of exhibiting their progress in this line. This was finally adopted, and during the two years following expositions were held both at Cincinnati and Chicago; and from this said resolution sprung the great Chicago Exposition of to-day—for which Mr. W. may claim the credit. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of York, and was Chairman of the first Board of Trustees of the Nebraska State Conference Seminary, being also one of the building committee, and was greatly instrumental in getting this institution, which is one of the largest educational enterprises in the State, located in York.

GEORGE H. WOOLMAN, family grocer, was born in Clarke County, Iowa, August 21, 1855. He is the the son of Benjamin Woolman and Lydia Woolman; the former a descendant from the Quakers, and the latter, whose maiden name was Hobaugh, of German extraction. His father served as County Commissioner of York County for three years. In 1873 George H. came to York County, Neb., and bought a farm on Section 31, Town 10, Range 3 west, Henderson Precinct, where he lived until July, 1880. He then sold his farm and started a weekly newspaper at York, called the Tidal Wave. After editing this a short time in company with L. A. Adams, he sold his interest, and in June, 1881, embarked in his present business, which he has successfully operated. He was married November 11, 1878, at Seward, Neb., to Miss Dianna J. Hickman.

WILLIAM WRAY, of the firm of Penn & Wray, machine and blacksmith shop, came to Nebraska in 1873, locating in Beaver Creek Precinct, and started the first blacksmith shop in the said precinct. This he ran until 1875, then removed to the village of York and formed the co-partnership as above. The subject of this sketch was born in Janesville, Wis., February 3, 1852, and there learned his trade. He was married at York, Neb., in 1875, to Miss Addie Le Count. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., York Lodge, No. 35.

ALFONSO D. WYCKOFF, druggist, was born in Brown County, Ohio, June 17, 1830. He is the son of Asher and Armerilla Wyckoff. In 1838 they removed to Putnam County, Ill., where his father plied his trade, which was that of blacksmithing. The subject of this sketch learned the trade of cabinetmaker, and in 1852 went to California, where he worked in the mines and at carpentering until 1855, then returned to Illinois and spent four years in acquiring a collegiate education at Wheaton College; then entered the ministry, and was ordained in the Congregational Church. In 1862 he entered the army as Chaplain of the Sixty-fourth Illinois Regiment, serving until the close of the war. Returned to Illinois and presided over different churches until 1872, when his eyesight failed him and he was obliged to quit the ministry. He then became connected with his brother in the drug business, which he has since continued, removing to York, Neb., in the summer of 1880. Is now the oldest resident druggist in the city. He was married in Illinois, in February, 1859, to Miss Lovina Beresford.

EMIL V. ZIMMERER, of the firm of Bischoff & Zimmerer, hardware dealers, came to Nebraska in 1871, locating at Nebraska City, where he was employed as a clerk for six years. In June, 1877, he came to York and opened a hardware store under the above firm name. They also handle farm machinery, and in 1881 did over $20,000 worth of business. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, September 18, 1847. Emigrated to the United States the same year that he came to Nebraska, and was married, in 1877, at Nebraska City, to Miss Theresa Sand, who was born in Missouri. Both are members of the Catholic Church, at York.

CARL ZIMMERER, dealer in general merchandise, came to Nebraska in 1866, first living at Nebraska City, where he was employed as stone cutter, having learned that trade in his native land. Then followed merchandising in various places, and finally located permanently at York, in February, 1878, and opened a general merchandise store. He was born in Germany, March 8, 1846, coming to the United States in 1866. He was married at Nebraska City, in 1870, to Minnie Schnurr, also born in Germany. They are original members of the Catholic Church at York. They have five children—Willie J., Emil C., Louisa M., Minnie K. and Mary T.

BAKER PRECINCT.

Baker Precinct is situated midway on the western tier of precincts. The general formation of the surface is a gentle undulating prairie, well watered by Beaver Creek, which flows through the center, east and west, and Lincoln Creek on the northern edge. The "Old Trail" passed through the southern portion on the divide south of Beaver Creek, winding its way as nature provided its roadbed.

At the point known as Porcupine Bluffs, near the line of Hamilton County, it is believed by the writer, the first dwelling of the white man in York County was erected.

Benjamin F. Lushbaugh, U. S. Indian Agent of the Pawnees, and proprietor of the Nebraska Overland Stage Company, established Porcupine Ranch at the Bluffs, in the fall of 1863. It was also a relay station of the stage company, being the next west of Fouse's Ranch, on the west line of Seward County, making a "run" of twenty-seven miles. It was kept by Samuel Reaney and operated by him until the Old Trail and stage coach gave place, and were superseded by the Union Pacific Railway.

The first permanent settlement was made by Thomas Bassett and S. P. Buckmaster, in the month of December, 1869, Bassett taking a homestead claim on Section 10, and Buckmaster on Section 6, Township 10, Range 3. They settled in the timber groves that skirted the Beaver. Bassett built a small dugout and turned the first furrows in breaking on his claim that were made by the plow in the territory now included in Baker Precinct. Marion Shackelford came next, arriving upon his homestead in March, 1870, taking his claim on Section 4. He immediately commenced work in building a dug-out for himself and family, but before it was completed a severe snow storm set in, that lasted nearly twenty-four hours, so severe that they almost perished from cold. Mr. Shackelford succeeded in forcing his way to the residence of David Baker and in company with him returned to Mrs. Shackelford and the the children, whom they found in bed covered by a huge snow drift, and removed them to Mr. Baker's house where they were cared for.

The following month of June marks the date of settlement of Anthony Heitz, the next settler, who took up his claim on Section 10. Mr. Heitz also settled on the Creek and obtained his living and money to pay for his homestead claim by trapping the beaver and mink on Beaver Creek.

During the closing months of 1870 quite a number of claims were taken up. Among the first were those of Mrs. Sarah Buckmaster and T. H. Buckmaster, Section 6, on Beaver Creek. In the north part Henry Benson settled on Section 30, Township 11, Range 3. In the northeast corner W. K. Atkinson, on Section 20. In the western part Price Raymond, on Section 8; Alva Meismer, Section 6; Abner Stout, Section 10; C. M. Johnson, Section 10; Martin Funk, Section 14, Township 10, Range 4. In the south part, A. F. Monger, Section 23, and the following spring of 1871, A. W. Wellman, Section 24, Richard Mutton, Gustavus Faustman, W. A. Thomas, C. A. Siran, all on Section 24.

During the years of 1871-72 a large immigration came into the precint and the sod houses and dug-outs could be found scattered all over the upland.

Baker Precinct originally included North Blue and Henderson precincts, and was named in honor of David Baker, the pioneer of York Precinct. Stephen P. Buckmaster was appointed the first Justice of the Peace in January, 1870. J. W. Buckmaster made the first assessment after the creation of Henderson and North Blue precincts.

The first post-office was established in the winter of 1870-71, under the name of Aikins Mills, and was kept at the house of C. Aiken, who received the appointment of Postmaster.

Miss Annie Bassett, daughter of Thomas Bassett, was the first child born in the precinct, the date being December, 1869.

Stephen P. Buckmaster built the first frame house in December, 1869, which was blown down during the following winter. The organization of the first school district, District No. 13, was effected in the spring of 1871. Thomas Bassett was chosen Director, Marion Shackleford, Moderator, and Stephen P. Buckmaster, Treasurer. The first schoolhouse erected was a sod building, situated on Section 8, near the residence of B. C. Deitrick. School was opened in May, with Miss Alice Babcock as teacher.

The first marriage that took place occurred at the house of Postmaster Chauncey Aiken, in the summer of 1871, the happy participants were Isaac Mullen and Miss S. Aiken, and Justice Buckmaster tied the knot, which was his first official act after receiving his appointment.

BRADSHAW.

In 1879, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was continued from York to Central City, and one station was established in York County, eight miles west of York, which is known by the name of Bradshaw. A town was at once laid out by the Railroad Company, stimulated by one of the most productive sections of the West, it has undergone a surprisingly rapid growth, and bids fair to become one of the most important villages of York County.

W. D. Post put up the first frame building, in which he opened the first store, stocking it with general merchandise in the spring of 1880. Among the first merchants, who located at this place, are Asa Trudell, Austin Lindsley, and the Richards brothers. After the location of the town, the Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly organized at the Plainfield schoolhouse, was removed to Bradshaw and reorganized by Dr. W. H. Babcock and Rev. Mr. Sheldon. A fine frame church building is in process of construction by the society. The Congregational Church Society was organized in 1879, by Rev. W. Woolman, who became the first pastor, and is still in charge. The organization of the Baptist Church Society was effected in the spring of 1882, by Rev. A. T. Heath, the present pastor of the church. There is also an organization of the Christian Church.

The population of the town, at present, reaches 150.

At Rose Valley schoolhouse, the Congregational Church Society was organized, with Rev. William S. Hill as pastor. It is known as the Council Church Society, and erected its house of worship in the summer of 1879, and is situated on Section 13, Town 10, Range 4. A class of the Methodist Episcopal, Church was formed at Fairview school-house in 1878, by E. J. Hancock.

The Swedish Lutheran Church Society was organized at the residence of John Sandall in 1874, with a membership of twenty-two. The Society has never called a pastor, but has been regularly supplied. A large frame church building was erected in 1879, and Cemetery laid out on the Swanson homestead.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM H. BABCOCK, eclectic physician and surgeon, came to Nebraska in the summer of 1878, locating in Hamilton County, where he operated his farm in addition to practicing his profession. He is also an ordained deacon in the Nebraska Methodist Episcopal Conference, and has charge of the Bradshaw Circuit. He was born in Livingston County, N. Y., November 2, 1838, and, in 1846, removed to McHenry County, Ill. Here he received his education, attending the Marengo Collegiate Institute. He was a soldier in the Rebellion, enlisting in 1862, with the Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company A; during this service was detailed for two years as steward in the McPherson U. S. A. Hospital. After the war, he went to Boone County, Iowa, and, in 1873, entered the Eclectic Medical College of Chicago, where he graduated in 1874; then returned to Iowa and commenced the practice of his profession. Dr. Babcock married, in September, 1862, at Boonesborough, Iowa, Miss Lucoba Terry, of Illinois.

GUST. F. BURKE, farmer, Section 22, Township 11, Range 3, west, P. O. York, was born in Sweden, June 14, 1844; came to the United States with his parents, in 1857, locating at Galesburg, Ill., where he was employed at various occupations till 1859; then came west to Jefferson County, Iowa, where his father rented a farm, which he helped work; removed to Henry County, in the same State, in 1868, thence to Nebraska, in March, 1873, where he purchased 160 acres of land of the B. & M. R. R. Co. This he has improved until he has it all now under plow, with nice groves, hedges and fruit trees. Mr. Burke was married, in Iowa, to Miss Lottie Lindstrom, who was also a native of Sweden. They are original members of the Bethesda Swedish Church, Baker Precinct, and have one daughter, Mary E.

GEORGE W. S. COON, farmer and stockraiser, Section 29, Township 10, Range 3 west, P.O. York, was originally from Illinois, born in Carroll County, August 25, 1842, son of [illegible] I. and Mary J. Coon, nee Hocker, who were farmers. George W. received a common-school education, and worked on a farm with his father. In 1864 he enlisted in the Rebellion, with Company A, of the Fifteenth United States Regular Infantry, as a private, but was soon commissioned Corporal, and promoted further, till he finally became Orderly Sergeant. He remained in his country's service till November 12, 1868, their quarters being mostly in Texas and Alabama; then returned to Illinois, but soon went to Monroe, Wis. where he was engaged at farming; was married there to Miss Mary E. Heath, formerly from Illinois. In the spring of 1871, Mr. Coon came to Nebraska, and took up a soldier's claim of 160 acres. This and another 80, that he has since bought, forms his fine, improved farm of to-day. 174 acres are under plow, 80 fenced for pasture, and the balance in nursery. He has a beautiful grove of his own planting, and over a mile of willow hedge around his farm. When Mr. Coon first came to this State, he began as most Nebraska settlers have, in a sod house; but this gave place, in 1876, to a good frame structure.

JOSEPH C. DIETRICK, farmer, Section 5, Town 10, Range 3, West, P. O. York, was formerly from Iowa. He came to Nebraska in the fall of 1871, and took up a homestead on Section 4, Town 10, Range 3, West, York Precinct, which he proved up in six months. He then went back to Iowa, and was employed at the Iowa State Insane Asylum, Mount Pleasant, as attendant, which position he had held previous to going to Nebraska. In August, 1874, he left this institution, and after farming one year in that State, he returned in the fall of 1875 to his claim in this State, and the same fall purchased the place upon which he now lives. This contains 160 acres of good farm land, ninety being under plow. He erected the first frame house west of York, in the county, on Beaver Creek, for which he hauled the lumber from Nebraska City and Columbus. Mr. Dietrick married February 26, 1874, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Laura, daughter of William and Nancy M. Simpson, the former a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their family is composed of four children—Ethel, Paul, Allie and Walter.

HON. SERVETUS MOORE, M. D., farmer and stock raiser, Section 14, Town 11, Range 4, West, P. O. Bradshaw, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1869, and pre-empted the land described above. His farm originally consisted of but 160 acres, and he has since added enough to make 400, of which 280 is under cultivation, and a number of acres of native timber. After coming to this State, he practiced his profession, in addition to running his farm, being a graduate physician of the eclectic school, and successfully practiced till January, 1880. At the organization of York County, in 1870, Dr. Moore was elected one of the commissioners for a term of three years. Was also the first Representative from York County, to the Legislature in 1876, and in 1880, was re-elected to that office, and during the first term, was on the Committee of Education. He was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1835, and was married at Camp Point, Ill., August 14, 1857, to Miss Laura A. Morris, of that State. They are original members of the Congregational Church, Bradshaw, and are the parents of three children—Orville M., Robert S. and Alice M. Dr. Moore is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ORIS S. MUNGER, farmer and stock raiser, Section 18, Town 10, Range 3, West, P. O. York, was born in Union County, Ohio, April 19, 1840. When eight years of age, his parents came to Jefferson County, Iowa, where he received a common school education, and helped his father on the farm till eighteen years of age. He then started out for himself, working at various occupations till the breaking out of the Rebellion. Then enlisted in the Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and after serving one year, was detailed as blacksmith of his regiment, and served afterward both as wagon master and Commissary Sergeant of the Second Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. He served till 1874, then returned to Illinois, and made blacksmithing his business in that State, and after coming to Nebraska, ran a shop on his homestead, the first one in Baker Precinct. He was married in Illinois, in 1866, to Miss Sarah Brown, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio. Their family consists of six children—Albert, Luella, Hiram F., Hartwell, Oris J. and Levi F.

WILLIAM D. POST, dealer in general merchandise, grain and lumber, came to Bradshaw in the fall of 1879, and immediately began preparations for the erection of a store building. Into this when completed, he moved a stock of general merchandise, from York, where he had previously been in business a short time. This was the first store in Baker Precinct, with the exception of a small unpretentious affair, kept by Owen Bros., one-half mile north of the present site of Bradshaw. In December, 1879, Mr. Post succeeded in getting a postoffice established there, which was removed from Plainfield, same precinct, and of which he was appointed Postmaster. The name—Bradshaw—was given, after the wife of Jesse M. Richards, who was formerly a Bradshaw. Mr. Post was very successful in his business venture, and in 1881, added the grain business, and during the summer of the same year purchased the lumber yard, formerly operated by E. N. Evans. Mr. Post is a native of Richland County, Ohio, born June 24, 1846, the son of Jobiel and Elizabeth, nee Moorhouse. His mother died when he was five, and his father when he was ten years of age, and William was thrown upon his own resources. In 1869, he came to Nebraska, where he was employed as operator at various stations on the U. P. R. R. He did not remain long in their employ, however, but soon went to Eldora, Iowa, and worked for the Central Railroad Company, and after coming to Bradshaw, was operator and station agent, in connection with his store. He was married in Ohio, in 1866, to Miss Marrilla M. Story of same State. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is an A., F. & A. M.

PRICE RAYMOND, of the firm of Miller & Raymond, dealers in hardware and farm machinery, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1871 and took up a homestead on Section 8, Township 10, Range 4 west, Baker Precinct. Here he lived improving his land till February, 1882, when he sold his farm and moved to Bradshaw. He formed a co-partnership with Wm. Miller, and together they went into the hardware business, buying the store of Mr. Asa Truesdell, who had succeeded Dilts & LeCount. The latter established the business in 1881, the first hardware store in Baker Precinct. Mr. R. was born in Cortland, N. Y., May 16, 1849. He is the son of J. D. and Catherine Raymond, nee Price. They emigrated to Jones County, Iowa, in 1855, and here Mr. R. worked on a farm with his father until 1870, when he was married to Miss Emma Misener, and came to the State as above. He has been school treasurer in his district and Justice of the Peace a number of terms. Mr. R. and wife are original members of the Baptist Church, Baker precinct.

JONAS P. SANDALL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 32, Town 11, Range 3, West, P. O. York, was born in Bredgord, Edshult Soken Smaland, Sweden, September 2, 1836, the eldest son of John and Carrie Sandall, who emigrated to the United States in 1852, his mother's maiden name, Peterson. They located at Rome, Henry County, Iowa, but Jonas went to Jefferson County, same State. Followed farming there till 1864, when he took a trip across the plains to Virginia City, Montana, and while going through Nebraska, thought what a favorable country it would be for his future home. Returning to Iowa he purchased a farm in Henry County, which he operated till the spring of 1872, and at that time removed to this State, where he bought 160 acres of land from the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Co. He now owns 320 acres, 240 being under plow, and the remainder for pasture. Mr. Sandall married his first wife, Miss Christiana Samuelson, in Illinois, in 1860, who was born in Sweden. They were original members of Bethesda Swedish Church. She died May 17, 1880, a firm believer in the cause of Christianity, and was the second person interred in the cemetery of the above church, leaving five children, all of whom are living, Emma M., Henry M., Carl J., Olena M. and Isaac L. His second wife was Miss Anna Peterson, to whom he was married June 2, 1881, and by whom he has one daughter, Manda A.

OSCAR A. STUBBS, senior member of the firm of Stubbs & White, dealers in general merchandise, is a native of Maine, born March 2, 1844. His early life was spent in that State, and during the Rebellion he enlisted with Company I, of the Ninth Maine Volunteer Infantry, serving his country three years. In 1865 he came to Nebraska and located at Milford, where he homesteaded on Section 32, Town 10, Range 2, east, Ohio Precinct. Here he lived six years, improving his land, and then moved to Seward and engaged in the dairy business till 1877. At this time he went to York, and continued his former occupation until April, 1881, this being the date of his location at Bradshaw, and his embarkation in his present business. Mr. Stubbs was married in Seward, Neb., in 1871, to Annie M. Clark.

SWAN SWANSON, farmer and stock raiser, P. O. York, is a native of Sweden, born October 4, 1831. Was employed as a farmer there, and in 1853 came to the United States, locating in Knox County, Ill., where he worked around among the farmers for four years. His parents then emigrated to America, and he came with them to Jefferson County, Iowa, and helped them improve their farm till 1861. At that time he became a soldier in the Rebellion, enlisting with Company K, of the Engineer Regiment of the West, in which he served until November, 1864, taking an active part in all the engagements of his regiment. He returned to Iowa and in the spring of 1872 came to Nebraska, taking up a homestead of 160 acres. During the winter of 1872 he went back to Iowa, where he was married to Hannah Johnson, who was of the same nationality as himself. Then came back to his homestead, and at Easter of the following year was snowed in with his wife and brother, their sod house being completely covered up, and here they were forced to remain for three days and nights, until the neighbors came and dug them out. Mr. S. and wife were original members of the Bethesda Swedish Church, and were the donors of the grounds upon which said church was erected, and of the cemetery plot, making in all four acres. Upon the organization of the church Mr. S. was appointed clerk, which position he held three years. He is identified with the G. A. R., Robert Anderson Post, No. 32.

CASSIUS M. C. WOOLMAN, farmer, Section 20, Town 10, Range 2, west, P. O. York, came to Nebraska in the spring of 1871, and pre-empted a claim in Henderson Precinct, Section 20, Town 10, and after homesteading it moved to his present place, where he has a fine improved farm of 80 acres, with a fine orchard and a well constructed frame dwelling, 22x28. He was born in Grant County, Ind., October 19, 1849; and was married in York County, Neb., in 1874, to Josephine, daughter of W. A. Sanderson, who located there in 1871. She was the first school teacher in District No. 20, York County, the school being held in a small dug-out. C. Woolman was the second teacher in the same district, but not in the same location, as the school was moved around in those days, to accommodate the settlers. He has served as Assessor of Baker Precinct for three terms. They have three children, Albert R. C., Harold B. and Mabel E.

WEST BLUE PRECINCT.

West Blue Precinct is situated in the southeast corner of the county, and derives its name from the West Blue River that courses through it. The general character of the surface is that of a gently rolling valley, except the uplands, or "divides," which are somewhat rolling.

John Anderson, and his son William Anderson, the first settlers of this precinct, are honored as the pioneers and first settlers of York County. They took up the first claims under the homestead act made in the county, on Section 2, Township 9, Range 1, and plowed the first furrows. Their settlement dates back to the year 1865, in the month of February.

Three months later, in the month of May, George Stubblefield made the third settlement in the county, on Section 3, adjoining the one taken up by the Andersons. The following December, three other settlers arrived, and their settlements include all that were made during this year. These came in the person of Henry Chatterton, who located on Section 8, Miss Sophonisba Fouse on Section 9, and Nerva Fouse on Section 10. Early in the month of January, 1866, they were followed by Wm. Taylor, who established his farm on Section 8; Elias Gilmore, locating on Section 7, and Jackson Gilmore, on Section 12.

When the spring of 1866 opened up, it found David Buzzard settled on Section 10, Levi Deems on Section 12, and during the summer, Christian Holach also settled on Section 12, Albert Deems on Section 10, and Nicholas Noigh on the same section. Two years later, in the fall of 1868, W. H. Armstrong and George Vance arrived and were followed in 1869 by Wm. Hathaway and Reuben Manning.

In the month of April, 1869, Rev. William Worley preached the first sermon ever listened to by the pioneers of York County, at the residence of John Anderson, and during the following month organized the first class of the M. E. Church at the Buzzard school-house. In 1870, the West Blue Mission was formed, and Rev. Mr. Oliver appointed to the charge.

In the winter of 1869–70, Elias Gilmore erected the first frame house in the precinct, hauling the lumber from Nebraska City. All of the settlements mentioned were made on the Blue among the timber groves that fringed its banks. And a further settlement of the precinct did not occur until the emigration of 1870 came pouring into the county.

In the spring of 1870, George Hannah, V. Shelley, and John Wallace took up claims on Section 12, and began tilling the soil. In the month of November, Mrs. L. Parsons, Elmer Parsons, and A. H. Chesebro, made the first settlement on Lincoln Creek, all locating on Section 26. In 1871 and 1872 the precinct settled up very rapidly and nearly all the government land was taken up. Among the first settlers in this general emigration are P. L. Rubattal, Section 34; Isaiah Smith, Section 28, Calvin Smith, Section 32; and Anthony Smith, Section 28.

In the winter of 1865–66, at the time Uncle Elias Gilmore took up his claim, nine hundred Pawnee Indians were camped on the Blue, engaged in hunting. Mr. Gilmore harvested the first wheat raised in York County, in 1867, and the total crop throughout the county for 1868, amounted to five hundred bushels.

Miss Lizzie May, daughter of A. J. Gilmore, has the honor of being the first white child born in the precinct, and also in York County, the date of January, 1866. The first marriage ceremony occurred at the residence of Uncle Elias Gilmore, Feb. 14, 1867. Daniel Millspaugh, a justice of the peace for Seward County, tied the knot, and the contracting parties were Mr. N. J. Dixon and Miss Lydia Gilmore.

The first death that occurred in the county among the settlers was that of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Dixon in the winter of 1867 and 1868.

The first school district organization effected in the county took place in this precinct in 1869. William Taylor was elected Moderator, A. J. Gilmore, Director, and John Meagher, Treasurer. This was District No. 1 and is known as the Buzzard District. A sod school house was erected in the fall of this year on Section 8 and the following spring school was opened with Miss Lizzie Lowry as teacher. These were the introductory steps of the present efficient school system of the county.

The settlers are liberal in their praise of Miss Lowry's early work and honor her as the pioneer teacher of the county.

CHURCH HISTORY.

United Brethren.—The organization of this church took place in the winter of 1868 and 1869 at the house of David Buzzard. The original members of the society are Mr. and Mrs. David Buzzard, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Gilmore, William Buzzard, and Kate Buzzard. The first meetings were held at the "dug outs" and sod houses of the settlers. When the Buzzard school house was completed it was used as a house of worship as well as a school. The society met in the school house until the church was completed, in April, 1879, at which date the dedication services took place. Rev. Simeon Austin was called as pastor in the spring of 1871 and remained two years. Rev. N. P. Spafford succeeded him in 1874 and officiated for one year. Rev. E. F. Austin was called as the successor of Mr. Spafford, in the spring of 1875 and presided over the church until the spring of 1878. After Mr. Austin closed his labors the present pastor, Rev. E. W. Johnson, took charge. The present Board of Trustees are Christian Holoch, Charles Wullbrandt, A. J. Gilmore, P. Heller.

Methodist Episcopal.—West Blue Mission was established in April, 1869. The first services were held at the residence of John Anderson, by Rev. William Worley, one of the first missionaries of the South Platte country. The West Blue class was the first organized in the county, which took place during the following month of May. The West Blue Circuit was established in the spring of 1881 and Rev. Mr. Oliver appointed to this field. The Buzzard school house is used as a house of worship and a supply regularly furnished to the society.

Christian.—The Christian Church Society was organized by Rev. Kelso in the month of February, 1873. Rev. Mr. Brittell, the first pastor, was called in the summer of 1873 and his labors cover a period of two years. His resignation took effect during the fall of 1875 since which date the pulpit has been supplied.

Advent.—The society of the Adventist faith was organized in the winter of 1877 by Rev. L. Butler at the Armstrong school house.

JULIUS A. ADDISON, farmer, Section 2, Town 9, Range 2 west, P. O. York was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., January 26, 1838, son of Isaac and Laura Addison. He remained at home, working on the farm, and going to school during the winter season till 1861, when he enlisted in the Rebellion, at Bennington, N. Y., in the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, Company G. Served till June, 1862, when he was wounded at the battle of White Oak Swamp, W. Va., in the right side, the ball passing over the hip bone and lodging in the abdomen, where it still remains, the result of which is, he has never been able to work since. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and in 1865, removed to Manistee, Mich., thence in [illegible] to La Salle County, Ill., and in March, 1872, came to Nebraska, and took a soldier's claim, which he afterward homesteaded. Was among the early settlers of West Blue Precinct, and now owns 160 acres of well improved farm land. Mr. Addison was married in January, 1865, New York, to Miss Phoebe A. [illegible], a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children—Jennie M., Alonzo B., Ottis and Ulysses.

RICHARD BROOKE, farmer and stock raiser, Section 26, Town 10, Range 2, west, P. O. York, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Somerset County, January 13, [illegible]. Here he received his education, and in 1852, went to California, going round by the Isthmus, but soon returned, and subsequently made four different trips to that State, the last time in 1873, crossed the plains with a drove of horses. He married in Pennsylvania, 1864, Miss Nancy A. Dean, and soon afterward removed west, to Wapello County, Iowa, where his occupation was stock raising. In 1867, went to Missouri, from there to Nebraska, in October, 1874. He purchased 160 acres at first, but has since enlarged his farm till he now owns 560 acres, of which 480 is under cultivation, and the entire farm fenced. Of stock, he has 150 graded cattle, 100 hogs, and twenty-three head of horses and mules together. His residence is a fine, large, two story, frame building, and he has one of the largest barns in the county, 50x60. Mr. Brooke and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN P. COOK, farmer, Section 30, Town 10, Range 1, west, P. O. Blue Valley, came to Nebraska in May, 1870, and took up a homestead. This consisted originally of eighty acres, but he has added to it till he now owns 360 acres, of which 150 are under cultivation. He has a fine young orchard of twelve acres, set out with choice fruit trees, and a grove of timber of his own planting, he has been successful in fruit raising, and his experience of twelve years is sufficient to prove to the public that the fruit business has, and can be made a successful enterprise in Nebraska. He was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1836, and is the son of John P. and Ruth Cook, nee Nickols, who were of English descent. In 1850, they removed to Illinois, from there Mr. Cook went to Cedar County, Iowa, in 1860, where he engaged at farming. Was married in the same county, in 1865, to Miss Barbara E. Brown. They have seven children, of whom two are girls. Mr. Cook has served as School Director of District No. 58, and always taken an active part in the agricultural interests of his county.

JACOB R. GILMORE, farmer, Section 5, Town 9, Range 1, west, P. O. Blue Valley, came to Nebraska in January, 1866, in company with his father and W. H. Taylor, and all took up homesteads the same month. He was the third white settler in York County, preceded by Nerva Fouse, Henry Chatterton and George Anderson, but the two latter gentlemen have moved away, making Mr. Gilmore the second oldest resident in the county. In 1869, he organized the first voting precinct in the county, called West Blue, York being then attached to Seward County, for judicial purposes. Was appointed and commissioned as Registrar of Precinct. Also organized the first school district about this time which embraced a Territory six and one-half by nine miles and has been one of the school board from that time to the present. The first election was held under a special grant from Gov. Butler, only seventy votes being cast, and this included all the votes from York, Hamilton and Fillmore counties. In the spring of 1870, Mr. Gilmore started a small store on his homestead, the third store in the county, and during the same year was appointed Postmaster at Blue Valley, filling that position until 1877. Has also served as Assessor of that precinct for several terms. He is a member of the G. A. R., Robert Anderson Post, No. 32, York. He was born in Fayette County, Pa., August 12, 1835. He is the son of Elias and Huldah Gilmore, nee Rush, who were descendants of Pennsylvania Dutch. In 1859, he left his native State and came to Livingston County, Ill., where he was employed at farming until the breaking out of the Rebellion, then enlisted in April, 1861, with the Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and in January, 1864, veteranized in the same regiment, serving until the close of the war, and took an active part in all the engagements of the same. He was wounded twice at the storming of Fort Hill in Logan's Division at Vicksburg. Then returned to Illinois and resumed farming, where he made his home until his removal to this State. He was married in Illinois, November, 1860, to Miss Catherine E. Barrows, who was born in Michigan. They have a family of seven children—Ellen A., Lillie May, born June 3, 1866, being the first white child born in York County.

CHRISTIAN F. GUNLACH, farmer, Section 30, Township 10, Range 1, W., P. O. Blue Valley, came to Nebraska in May, 1870. Took up a homestead in York County, where he now lives and was among the early settlers in West Blue precinct. He was born in Germany, February 11, 1847, the son of Christian and Mena Gunlach, who emigrated to the United States in 1856, locating at Milwaukee, Wis. From there he went to Waukesha County, same State, where he lived till he came to Nebraska. He has served as School Treasurer of District No. 58, West Blue precinct. He married in March, 1878, Miss Matilda Widle. They have two children—Frederick C. and Lillian V.

BEAVER CREEK PRECINCT.

Beaver Creek Precinct is situated in the centre of the eastern tier of precincts, and is well watered by the creek that courses its way through a gentle valley, from which it receives its name. The surface is somewhat crossed by "draws," but the soil here is considered as ranking with that of any portion of the county, in depth and richness. In the spring of 1868, the first settlers found their way into the precinct, and established themselves on the banks of the creek, among the many timber groves that fringed its banks. Julius Frost settled on Section 28, U. L. Nichols and R. Clark upon the same section, John Corey and T. Godding on Section 26, Charles Le Count on Section 24, and William Zweig on Section 8; all in Township 10, Range 1 west. The following spring of 1869, William Goche took up his homestead on Section 34, and Jared Goche on Section 32, and made the first settlements on the "divide." In 1870, a large number of settlers arrived. Among the first were Henry Cesheler, George and Robert Bray, who located on Section 24; John Widle, on Section 32; Christian Bristol, Henry Goche and Henry Wellman, on Section 22; Detricht Naber and F. Hoffschneider, on Section 26; and the following spring, of 1871, they were followed by a host of others, who soon took up all the government land. The first school district was formed in 1869. The first schoolhouse consisted of a dug-out, built in the banks of a draw, and was furnished with one wooden bench and a rough pine desk, for the teacher. The first school was taught by Frank Manning.

The first church organization in the precinct took place in 1871, under the auspices of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. The initiatory services were held at the house of Henry Goche, under the leadership of Rev. C. Herman, who became the first paster, officiating until the year 1874. His successor was the Rev. Charles Ott, in the spring of 1875, remaining in charge until 1878. Rev. Mr. Bruns was the next pastor, commencing his labors in the spring of 1878, which was closed after a period of two years. The present pastor, Rev. Mr. Behrns, took charge in 1881. The organizing members were: Detricht Naber, C. Dwehous, H. Kleinschmidt, John Widle and John Brahmstedt. Regular services were held at the houses of the members, and at the school house until the year 1874, at which date the present church building was erected. The society is now in a prosperous condition, and one of the strongest in the county.

The organization of the German Lutheran Church took place at the school house in District No. 6, in the month of September, 1873, with the Rev. Theodore Gruber in attendance. Henry Goche, A. Bulgrin and G. Tieken were elected deacons, and H. Burhopp, church clerk. The first resident pastor of the society was Rev. G. Endrs, the present incumbent, who commenced his labors in the fall of 1878. The first church erected was a sod building, dedicated in the winter of 1875-76. Services were conducted here until the fall of 1880, at which date the present building was completed and dedicated. It is a fine frame structure, and is valued at $2,000.

Waco.—Waco was the out-growth of the railroad, and sprang up as a market town, upon the advent of the railroad. In 1877, Thomas C. Tagg commenced buying grain here, and shipped the first car load in 1877, upon completion of the railroad, to York. The first house erected was a small frame structure, now used as a kitchen by J. W. Strickler, also one of the business men of Waco. Nelson Creech and J. W. Armstrong were early upon the scene, and engaged in merchandising. Waco has made very rapid progress, and is now an important shipping and trading point. A new public school building has been erected at a cost of $1,600. There are about 100 scholars in attendance. The Protestant Methodist, the Methodist Episcopal and Christian Church Societies have permanent organizations effected at the establishment and laying out of the town. The population of the town is about 300, and Waco bids fair to become an important village.

JOHN B. ALLEN, farmer, Section 24, Township 10, Range 2 west, P. O. York, came to this State in the fall of 1870, and took up a homestead where he now lives, and in the spring following moved his family from Madison County, Iowa. He was born in Lawrence County, Ind., March 15, 1838; the son of James and Margaret Allen, nee Phillips, who removed to Iowa in 1853. Here John B. worked on a farm for his father till twenty-one years of age, and then commenced farming for himself, first in Iowa and then in this State as above. He owns 320 acres of land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. He has a ten-acre grove of his own planting, and four acres of various kinds of choice fruit trees, and has always taken great interest in the agricultural improvements of the country, being one of the instigators of the York County Agricultural Society, and Vice President of the same one year. He married in 1862, near Topeka, Kas., Miss Helen Harvard. They have five sons and five daughters living.

JOHN S. BENNETT, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, and land agent for the B.& M.R.R. Co., at Waco. Came to Nebraska in 1874, locating in York County, Section 28, Township 11, Range 1 west, Beaver Creek Precinct. When the village of Waco was started he left his farm and moved there in 1878. He was born in Union County, Ohio, March 31, 1845, and is the son of Charles and Ellen Bennett, nee Hyde, of English descent. They removed to Henderson County, Ill., when John S. was only five years of age, and engaged at agricultural pursuits. Here he enlisted in the Rebellion with the Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and served until the close of the same, having veteranized in the same regiment in 1863. He then returned to Illinois, and farmed until his emigration to this State. He was the instigator of Dick Yates Post, No. 41, G.A.R., Waco, and first Commander of the same. He is one of the original members of Waco Lodge, No. 80, of the A.,F.& A.M., and the first Master of the said Lodge. He was married in Osceola, Neb., in 1876, to Miss Samantha Fox, who was born in Plattsmouth, and is the daughter of

John and Sarah Fox, who were among the first settlers in the State. They have two children, Ada A. and France L.

JOHN J. EVANS, Postmaster and grocer, Waco, came to Nebraska, October 10, 1871, and took up a homestead in Beaver Creek Precinct, York County, on Section 28, Township 11, Range 1 west. Here he made his home, improving his land till 1880, and during this time served as Assessor and Justice of the Peace in said precinct a number of terms. He then came to Waco and began buying grain and hogs, being appointed Postmaster in November of the same year. He was the second person to hold that position in the said town. He was born in Sussex County, Del., February 20, 1833. He removed to Hancock County, Ill., in 1861, where he soon enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in the Second Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Company G, and served until August, 1864. He then went back to Illinois, where he farmed one year, and at the expiration of that time returned to his native State, where he was married at Gloucester, N. J., in 1855, to Miss Percilla Stephens. Then came back to Illinois, where he lived till his removal to Nebraska. They are both original members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Waco. They have three sons and three daughters. Mr. E. is an A., F. & A. M., being a charter member of Waco Lodge, No. 80, and of Dick Yates Post, No. 41, of the G. A. R.

JOHN T. HILTON, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, and Deputy Sheriff, at Waco, was born in Grant County, Wis., January 16, 1850. Removed to Buchanan County, Iowa, in 1868, where he was engaged in the pump and windmill business for a time, and then at various occupations until March, 1880; then came to Waco, Neb., and began farming, which he finally abandoned to begin keeping hotel He was married February 12, 1882, to Miss Rachel A. Logan, of York County. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., York Lodge, No. 35. Is also proprietor of the Waco Livery Stable.

GEORGE W. SHRECK, wagon manufactory and blacksmith shop, was born in Harrison County, Ind., August 6, 1857. He learned the trade in his native State, and afterward worked on the farm with his parents, and at his trade until July, 1878. He then came to Waco, Neb., and started a blacksmith shop in partnership with H. C. Smith; this firm continuing till November, 1881, when Mr. Shreck bought out his partner. He was married in April, 1878, in Indiana, to Miss Miranda Milton, of that State, who died September 14, 1879, at Waco. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church there.

HERMAN C. SMITH, of the firm of Smith & Einsel, dealers in lumber and farm machinery, came to Nebraska in 1870, and took up a homestead in York County, Section 28, Town 12, Range 1 west, Stewart Precinct. In the spring following he moved his family from Whiteside County, Ill., on to his claim, and he immediately opened a blacksmith shop, the first in the precinct. When the village of Waco was started, in 1878, he moved there and continued his former occupation till 1881, when he embarked in his present business. He was born in Racine County, Wis., in 1846. Here he learned his trade, and in 1864 enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company D, 100-day call, after which he re-enlisted in the Forty-eighth Wisconsin, serving until 1866, when he returned to his native State. He is a member of the G. A. R., Dick Yates Post, No. 41. John H. Einsel, of the above firm, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, December 7, 1852. He moved to Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1862, where he lived until 1878, then came to York, Neb., and in January, 1881, moved to Waco, and in company with his brother, E. D., commenced dealing in farm machinery. This they continued until November, 1881, when the present firm was established. Mr. Smith also owns a farm of 240 acres.

GALEN J. RICHMOND, of the firm of Inbody & Richmond, blacksmiths, came to Nebraska in February, 1870, locating at Seward, where he formed a co-partnership with Samuel Stevenson, and opened the first blacksmith shop in the town. This he ran till August, 1880, and in the same month of 1881 established himself at Waco. He was born in Lewis County, N. Y., in 1841, but his parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio, when he was only two years old. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the first three-months' call of the rebellion in the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in the fall of the same year re-enlisted in the Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Company L, and was afterward transferred to the Twenty-fifth Ohio Battery, and veteranized in that till January 5, 1866. At the close of the war he went to Jasper County Iowa, where he was married in 1868, to Miss Martha E. Springer, of that State. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Seward Lodge, No. 38.

ROBERT P. STRICKLER, drug store, came to Nebraska in June, 1872; took up a homestead in York County, on Section 10, Town 11, Range 1 west, Stewart Precinct, where he lived, improving his land till March, 1880, which was the date of his starting in the drug trade at Waco. He was born in Fayette County, Pa., September 21, 1839, subsequently coming to Illinois. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company B. Entered the army in May, 1861, and served until the close of the rebellion, when he returned to Illinois, and was there married in March, 1864, to Sarah M. Bennett, who was born in Clarke County, Ind. He remained in that State until 1872, engaged in farming and merchandising. He is a charter member of theDick Yates Post, No. 41, G. A. R., and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Waco.

NORTH BLUE PRECINCT.

North Blue Precinct is situated in the northwest corner of the county. The north fork of the Blue courses through the precinct, and other minor streams furnish abundant facilities for obtaining pure water. J. W. Kingston is honored as the first settler in the precinct. He arrived in the spring of 1870 and took up a homestead claim on Section 8, Town 12, Range 4. Along the banks of the Blue, a few weeks later, he was joined by Samuel Cline and Philanda Church, who located on the same section. During the summer of 1871, Jordan Denny and V. Dich settled on Section 4, and A. C. Eberhart on Section 8. In the spring of 1871 the south part of the precinct was settled. R. M. Lytle, John Lett, A. M. Daucker and William Cross arrived at the same time, and each took up a claim on Section 32. About the same time George Myers and Thomas Mitchell took up their claims on Section 2. G. W. Bowers and A. J. Bowers on Section 8, Albert and Edward Eastman on Section 6, Riley Myers and James Eads on Section 2. In 1872 a large immigration of settlers came into the precinct and took up all the Government land. The first school district was organized in the south part of the precinct during the summer of 1872. Robert Lytle was elected Director, A. M. Daucker, Moderator, and William Cross, Treasurer. During the summer of 1873, the first school was taught, a three months' term, by Miss Carrie Lorence, at the house of William Cross. Arborville was laid out as a town in 1874, by C. S. Harrison. It contains one general merchandise store, a blacksmith shop and post-office. The Methodist Episcopal Society organized in 1872. The Congregational Church, at Arborville, was organized in 1873, at the residence of W. S. Hill, by the Rev. Mr. Harmon, who became the first pastor. Services were held in the schoolhouse up to the year 1879, at which time the church building was completed. The society of the Presbyterian Church was organized April 23, 1874, by the Rev. Mr. Robison, Synodical Missionary, assisted by the Rev. T. K. Hedges. William Greer and John Lett, were elected elders, and Mr. Hedges was called as pastor. His labors cover a period of one year, and were continued by Rev. Mr. Powell for two years. From 1877 until 1880 the church was without a pastor. Rev. B. F. Sharpe, the present incumbent, was called in 1880. The United Brethren organized their society in 1875, and erected a church building in 1877 Samuel Cline built the first frame house in the precinct in 1872.

HENDERSON PRECINCT.

Henderson Precinct lies in the rich and fertile valley of the Blue River, in the southwest corner of the county. It receives its name from David Henderson, who in company with his son John Henderson, Randolph Fairbank and Daniel George, made the first settlements on the Blue River, July 2, 1866. David Henderson settled on Section 20 and the others on Section 38. In 1867 but two settlers arrived. Alexander Lowry located on Section 28 and Charles White on Section 30. The spring of 1868 brought Edward Copsey and Thomas M. Bearse, who established themselves on Section 28, and in November, 1869, Rollen Sheppard settled on the same section, purchasing the claim of Alexander Lowry. In the spring of 1870 the first claims were taken up on the prairie. Orlando Darling was the first to arrive, locating on Section 26, and shortly after was followed by the following settlers who took up their claims in the following order: John Staller, J. A. Larkins, Section 22; M. Riggs and Mr. McCarty, Section 14; E. Higby, William Armstrong, F. Leaming, Martin Suliver and George Allen, on Section 10; William Consor, Section 22; George Russell, George Williams, John Moore, Section 18; Henry Fay, N. H. Hopkins, Fred Hemper, James Addis, on Section 8. In 1872 this precinct settled very rapidly and all the land was taken up.

The first school established was a subscription school held in the summer of 1868 in a log building owned by Edward Copsey, taught by Mrs. Jarvis Chaffee. In the summer of 1869 the school was again opened in the old log building under the instruction of Mrs. Chaffee. From 1870 to the spring of 1876 the residence of Thomas Bearse was utilized for school purposes. On the third of April, 1876 the organization of the district was perfected with the following officials: Daniel George, Director; Thomas Bearse, Moderator; Randolph Fairbank, Treasurer. A frame school building was immediately erected and school opened under public instruction during the ensuing summer. Among the early teachers in this district the names of Miss Nellie Henderson, W. W. Elliott, and O. Darling will be remembered with pleasure by both parent and pupil.

Rev. Mr. Colwell preached the first sermon in Henderson Precinct at the residence of David Henderson in 1868, journeying all the way from Saline County to spread the good news of the gospel, and among the early missonaries who labored in this precinct are the Rev. Mr. Austin and Rev. Henry Spafford. No church organization was perfected until the year 1876. During the fall Rev. William F. Hill organized the Congregational Church society at the school house in District No. 11. The Methodist Episcopal Church also organized its first class about the same time under the instruction of Rev. William Blackwell, and at the Darling school house, the United Brethren Church society was organized by Rev. Mr. Austin; at the Ellis school house in the south part of the precinct, Rev. Mr. Austin organized a second society of the United Brethren Church. This society erected its church building in 1879.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY C. HECHT, farmer, Section 17, Town 9, Range 3 west, P. O. York, came to Nebraska in April, 1871, took a homestead on Section 20, which consisted originally of eighty acres but by purchase has increased it to 160 acres, also leases 120 acres more, with a view of purchasing when put on the market. Of this 280 acres are under cultivation, thirty-five acres being fenced for pasture; has also six acres of grove, and one and one-half acres of fruit trees and a good frame residence, and a windmill to keep a steady stream of cool fresh water flowing to quench the thirst of his stock. Mr. Hecht has been unfortunate since coming to this State, having lost all of his household goods by fire. He was born in Germany, December 17, 1837, and emigrated to the United States with his parents, in October, 1844, landing in Baltimore, Md. He located in Frederick County in what is known as Middletown Valley, within three miles of Middletown. After living there four years they removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1849, remaining until 1851, then removed to Richland County, and finally settled down in Ashland County, Ohio, until the year 1862. Henry C. lived with his parents until his twentieth year on a farm, tilling the soil for a living, after which he entered the business world to battle for himself, went to Stark County, where he was married to Miss Christiana McQuait, on the morning of February 2, at six o'clock, 1858, calling the minister from his couch of repose at that hour for the purpose of taking the early train for the West. Having been convinced that farming in the East did not pay he returned to the neighborhood of his wife's previous home, remaining there about seven months. He then returned to within five miles of his former home, now the home of his parents and engaged with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co., in the year 1860, as night watchman at a prominent station, where he came near losing his life, being shot at from the rear by a supposed friend, the friend having robbed the Railroad Company's safe of $1,000. After remaining in the employ of the railroad company for about two years went to Wayne County, in the same State, and remained two years, part of the time on a farm and part of the time in a grist mill at Mohickinville, running a steam engine for Joseph Bemenderfer, an uncle of his wife's. In 1864 the subject of this sketch moved to Clinton County, Mich., and bought a farm of eighty acres in the woods paying $200 down, and the remaining $200 in debt, remained there seven years working hard clearing land, part of the time for himself and part of the time for others, to get something for himself and family, a great deal of the time shaking with ague. During this time of struggle his $200 debt increased to $850. He then sold out and located at his present home in York County. He borrowed $80, on which to live until he could raise a crop. To-day he is a prosperous farmer. He was school Director during the whole seven years that he resided in Michigan, and for eight years of the time of his residence in this State, being re-elected this spring for another term of three years. Politically he has been a Republican, but voted for Gen. Weaver, the Greenback candidate at the last Presidential election; he was himself a candidate as Representative in the State Legislature, and was this year elected Assessor of his precinct. Henry C. and Christiana Hecht are the parents of five children, Isaac H., William H., Truly C., Harry E., and a son up to this time unnamed.

CALVIN V. KEITH, farmer and stockraiser, Section 12, Township 9, Range 4 west, P. O. York. Was born in Lorain County, Ohio, July 12, 1847. His parents were Martin H. and Rachel B. Keith, the former of Scotch extraction and the latter, whose maiden name was Bouton, of old New England stock. He lived on a farm with his parents, who gave him a good practical education, and he was a student at Oberlin College for one year. In 1863 he entered the army, enlisting in Company F, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after serving seventeen months was discharged on account of ill-health contracted in the war. He then returned to Ohio, and as soon as his health would permit, commenced farming on the old homestead. Mr. K. married September 27, 1865, Miss Abbie Frisbee of Ohio, and two years subsequent to this, came to Iowa, but remained only a short time. Then returned to Ohio and in the spring of 1872 emigrated to Nebraska and took up a homestead. He now has a well improved farm of 160 acres of which 124 is under plow and the balance fenced for pasture. He has served as Justice of the Peace of Henderson Precinct for four years, and has always worked for the public welfare of the town and county.

SAMUEL S. LINT, farmer, Section 18, Town 9, Range 3 west, P. O. Grafton, Fillmore County. Is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Fayette County March 27, 1840. Lived on a farm with his parents till twenty-two years of age, when he started to travel through the north and northwestern States to examine the country. This he continued for three years, following various occupations, and then returned to Pennsylvania. He only stayed there a short time, however. Then removed to Preston County, W. Va. In 1869 came to Marshall County, Ill., and pursued farming. In the fall of 1874, came west to this State locating on the place where he now lives and owns 200 acres of land. He has 120 of it under plow, and has excellent improvements. He has served two terms as constable of his precinct. Mr. Lint was married December 30, 1862, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Volinda Show. They have four children living, John W., Benjamin C., Isaac B. and Julia A.

EDWIN MERRILL, farmer, Section 12, Town 9, Range 4 west, P. O. York. Was originally from Maine. Was born in Somerset County July 4, 1816. Followed farming in his native State until 1846, then moved west to La Porte, Ind., where he continued his former occupation, and in the spring of 1871 emigrated to Nebraska, homesteaded some land, and now in company with his son owns 240 acres, of which 210 are under cultivation. Mr. M. was married in Maine in 1840 to Miss Sarah Simons, also born in that State, who died in 1860, leaving one son, Oscon V.

JESSE O. PAYNE, farmer and stockraiser, Section 20, Town 9, Range 3 west, P. O. York. Came to Nebraska in the fall of 1872 and homesteaded 160 acres of the place where he now lives. This consists of 240 acres of which 200 is under cultivation and the rest pasture for his stock. Of this he keeps nine horses, forty head of cattle and fifty swine. Jesse O. was born September 12, 1835, in Pickaway County, Ohio. In 1855 he came to Iowa, his occupation that of a farmer. He became a soldier in the late war, in 1862, volunteering in the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, Company G, and served till the close of the rebellion in all the engagements of his regiment. Then returned to Iowa, where he was married in 1866 to Miss Elizabeth Evans. Mr. Payne is a member of Robert Anderson Post, No. 32, of the G.A.R.

GEORGE C. PURSEL, farmer, Section 24, Town 9, Range 4 west, P. O. Grafton, Fillmore County. Located on the above land in April, 1871, which he homesteaded. He now has 120 acres under cultivation, but owns 160, the original homestead containing eighty. He has served two terms as Justice of the Peace of his precinct, and is president of the Farmers' Alliance in the same. Is also one of the board of school directors of District No. 80. He was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., January 11, 1840. Son of Jacob and Mary Pursel, nee Cole, who removed to Marshall County, Ill., in 1857. George C. received a common school education and worked on a farm with his father till nineteen years of age. He then commenced working out by the month, and in two years' time saved enough from his earnings to purchase a team. Then began farming for himself, and also followed the carpenter's trade. He was married to Sarah Brumsey in Marshall County, Ill., in 1867.

GEORGE H. ROBY, farmer, Section 24, Town 9, Range 4 west, P. O. Grafton, Fillmore County. Was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., February 17. 1845. His parents were Jacob W. and Esther C. Roby. The former of Welsh and the latter of German descent, who settled in Dodge County, Wis., in 1853. After receiving a common school education, he entered the State University at Madison, in 1863, where he was a student for two terms. In September, 1864, he enlisted in the rebellion with the First Wisconsin Cavalry, Company E, and served until the close of the same. Then returned home and commenced farming, and on the 29th of January, 1867, was married in Dodge County, Wis., to Miss Mary A. Underwood, formerly from New York State. They have five children, Carrie A., Cecile A., Iva L., Edwin D. and Jacob W.

HOUSTON PRECINCT.

Houston Precinct is situated in the northern tier of precincts. It is watered by Lincoln Creek, one of the more important tributaries of the Blue. Columbus C. Smith is the pioneer settler, who arrived in the spring of 1867, and moored his "prairie schooner" on the banks of Lincoln Creek, on Section 8, Township 11, Range 3. He was a solitary settler for a short time only, for a few weeks later he was joined by Messrs. Johnson and Coon, who took up their claims on the same section. In the spring of 1869, John Farris, Thomas Eades, John Rowsdale and John H. Parker settled on Section 10. The first to arrive in 1870 was Andrew Houston, from whom the precinct receives its name. He made settlement on Section 8, and shortly after was followed by Peter Andreson, who located on the same section. D. P. Allen on Section 30, Hon. William H. Keckley on Section 20, made the first claims in 1871. During this year the following settlers took up claims in the precinct: R. B. Stevens, Section 30; James Dooley and William Moore on Section 32; Peter Peterson, Fred Shondoreff and John Keckley on Section 6; S. W. Sidwell, Section 20; Thomas B. Kohn, S. L. Shiley and S. W. Sidwell, Section 24, and Henry Hartwell also on Section 24. In 1872, the general immigration that came into the county took up all the Government land that remained.

In 1872, the Rev. George H. Carroll, District Missionary of the Board of Home Missions for Western Iowa, organized a Presbyterian Church society in the precinct, which was the first organization perfected. The society has never erected a church building, and its pulpit is supplied by missionary work. The Methodist Episcopal Church organized its first class in the spring of 1874. The first service was held at the pioneer residence of Hon. William H. Keckley. The first members were Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Sidwell, Mrs. John Combs, Mrs. R. B. Stevens.

It was organized by Rev. Mr. Streeter, who was called as the first pastor, remaining five months. His successor was the Rev. D. C. Brown, who presided over the church for two years, and was in turn succeeded by Rev. J. Andrus, who was in charge of the church for one year. Rev. G. W. Confer was the next pastor appointed to this work and at the end of the conference year was succeeded by J. A. Larkin. Rev. H. Harmon was appointed in 1880, and was also in charge one year. The present pastor, Rev. Henry Chapin, of York, commenced his labors in 1881.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DERRICK P. ALLEN, farmer, Section 30, Township 12, Range 2, west, P. O. York, located in Nebraska in the fall of 1871, homesteading the land upon which he now lives, which was a soldier's claim of 160 acres. This he has nicely improved with forest trees of various kinds, and a young orchard of choice fruit trees, a row of the former nearly surrounding his farm, of which 145 acres are under cultivation. The subject of this sketch was born in Niagara County, N. Y., July 2, 1843. He is the son of Jacob and Juliett Allen, nee Porter. His father died when he was but three years of age, leaving his family in moderate circumstances, there being six children; but when his mother died he was thrown upon his own resources at the age of ten years. He went to Michigan with his eldest sister, where he was employed at farming till the breaking out of the Rebellion. In April, 1861, he enlisted with Company I, of the Second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served until the fall of 1863, then veteranized in the same regiment until June 25, 1864. On this date, while in front of Petersburgh, he received what was supposed at that time to be a mortal wound in the right lung, and from which he has not fully recovered at this writing. He was discharged January 28, 1865, and then returned to Michigan, and embarked as a merchant, following this until his removal to Nebraska. He is a member of the G. A. R., Robert Anderson Post, No. 32. He was married in Michigan, February 20, 1866, to Miss Julia F. Miller, of New York, by whom he has four children,—Ada M., Homer W., George B. and Arthur D. Mrs. Allen is an original member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Houston Precinct.

JAMES C. CATHCART, farmer, Section 34, Township 12, Range 3, west, P. O. York, was a settler in Nebraska as early as 1865. Lived first in Nemaha County where he worked at various occupations, and in the spring of 1871 moved to York County and homesteaded the above place. Owns eighty acres, all under cultivation, and was the first settler on the divide lines west of Lincoln Creek. James C. is a native of Jefferson County, Pa., born November 1, 1849. He is the son of James C. and Mary Cathcart, nee Williams, who emigrated to Rock Island County, Ill., in 1858. Here he received but a limited education, his mother dying when he was but a small boy. Mr. C. married, March 4, 1870, Miss Abigail Brown, who died November 12 of the same year. In 1874 he married his present wife, Hannah J. Brown, sister of the above. They are members of the United Brethren Church, Houston Precinct, and have two children, Artemus B. and Delia Viola.

JAMES D. HOUSTON, farmer, Section 8, Township 11, Range 3, west, P. O. York, is a native of Scotland, born in Perthshire, June 20, 1841. His parents were Andrew and Emily Houston, both deceased, who emigrated to the United States in August, 1870, locating in Nebraska, where his father homesteaded the land described above, and James took a claim adjacent to this. He now owns 400 acres of good farm land, 200 under cultivation and good improvements. Mr. H. was married in England in 1867 to Miss Mary Lidington, born there. They are members of the Episcopal Church society, York, and are the parents of seven children—James, William B., Andrew, Kate L., Ritchie, George and John E. The first two were born in England. Mr. H. has served as Assessor of Houston Precinct a number of terms. His father, Andrew Houston, was a gentleman highly educated in the first schools of Scotland, and from him Houston Precinct derives its name. When a vacancy occurred in the first Board of County Commissioners, owing to S. V. Moore being elected Representative from York County, A. Houston was appointed to fill the said vacancy.

WILLIAM H. KECKLEY, farmer, Section 20, Town 12, Range 2 west, P. O. York, was born in Frederick County, Virginia, Nov. 8, 1818. His parents were Jonathan and Mary Keckley, nee Dyoson, the former of German and French, and the latter of Irish descent. They changed their place of abode to Muskingum County, Ohio, when William H. was 13 years old, and here his father died in 1830, leaving a widow and eight children in limited circumstances. William H. had received some education but on the death of his father, he, being the eldest in the family, was obliged to go to work and help maintain the rest. In 1842 he was married to Miss Margaret E. Hodges, a native of Maryland. In 1848 his mother died, and two years subsequently he left Ohio and came westward to Wapello Co., Iowa. In 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company E, but was taken sick, which prevented him from being sworn in. After recovering, he enlisted in the same year with Company E, Thirty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, known during the war as the Gray Beard regiment. He served to the close of the war, and then returned to Iowa and resumed farming. In 1869 he moved to Polk County, Mo., and in the fall of the year following came to Nebraska, and took up a homestead where he now lives. He owns 240 acres, of which 160 are under a high state of cultivation. His residence is surrounded with a beautiful grove of trees of various kinds, and this, in connection with other improvements, makes it one of the model farms of York County. In 1879, Mr. K. represented York County in the legislature. For six years he has been chairman of the York County Central Committee. He has served as Judge of Election in Houston Precinct seven years. He is a charter member of York Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F. He belongs to the G. A. R., Robert Anderson Post, No. 32. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his father in the war of 1812.

JOSEPH W. McCOUGHEY, farmer and stock raiser, Section 26, Town 12, Range 3 west, P. O. York, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1872, and took up a homestead of 160 acres. He now has it all under cultivation, with 14 acres of lawn grass. He also has a grove containing eight acres of his own planting, and a fine young orchard. He was born in Fulton County, Ill., December 6, 1842, the son of Wilson and Margarett McCoughey, who were formerly from Ohio, and among the early settlers in Illinois. Joseph's boyhood was spent on a farm, part of the time being devoted to schooling, and in the fall of 1861, he became a soldier of the rebellion, enlisting with Company F of the Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served three years and two months, being in all the principal engagements of his regiment, and was wounded at the battle of Shiloh through the right thigh. He also received a slight wound in the head, which disabled him for active service for four months. Mr. McCoughey was married December 6, 1868, in Illinois, to Miss Minnesota Talbot formerly from Ohio, who died May 8, 1879, leaving three children: Wilson, Maud, and Wilbur. He was a charter member of York Lodge, No. 56, F. & A. M.

JOHN ROMSDAL, farmer and stock raiser, Section 10, Town 11, Range 3 west, P. O. York, was born in Norway, near Hamerfest, June 13, 1845, son of Ole and Joron Romsdal, nee Joakem, who died in her native country in 1860. John R. was married in 1863 to Miss Mary Donalson, and three years later started for the United States, accompanied by his father, wife and son, Jacob. While on the ocean his father died from disease contracted on shipboard, and was cast into a watery grave. His wife also gave birth to a daughter, and owing to the circumstances of being born aboard the ship, they named her Olena Atlantic. Arriving here he located in Houghton County, Mich., and worked in the copper mines, which occupation he had followed in Norway. In 1868 he moved his family to Chicago, and then took a trip to Montana, where he worked in the mines till the spring of 1870. Then returned to Chicago and brought his family to Nebraska, and homesteaded where he now lives. Owns 240 acres, 110 under cultivation, and was among the first settlers in Houston Precinct. Mr. R. and wife are members of the United Brethren Church society, Houston Precinct. In addition to the two children already mentioned, they have six others: Rosa A., Philip M., Eliza M., Frederick, Charles O. and Mary E.

STEWART PRECINCT.

Stewart Precinct lies in the extreme northeast corner of the county. The principal water course of this precinct is Lincoln Creek, which is of sufficient importance to be valuable for water power, which is utilized in turning the wheels of the Thayer Flouring Mill, situated on Section 31, Township 12. It is a large three-story frame structure erected by Messrs. Coggle & Harris, and furnished with two run of stone. The precinct derives its name from James H. Stewart, who in company with David Doan, Newton Hyett and John A. Mercer, made the first settlements in it in the spring of 1868. Doan and Hyett settled on Section 26, Stewart on Section 22, and Mercer on Section 20, Township 12, Range 1. They located on Lincoln Creek, in the northeast part of the precinct. No further settlement was made until the spring of 1870, at which date D. C. Lucas, N. Elliot, Martin Reetz and Henry Reetz, John Robins, William Jones, D. K. Meritt and George Meritt came into the precinct.

In the spring of 1871 the first settlement was made on the upland by A. H. Rodgers, H. M. Logan, D. Fenton, on Section 34, and Joseph Brown on Section 32.

After this time the "prairie schooners" began to cast their anchors so often that by the close of 1872 all of the government land was taken up.

The first church society was organized in Stewart Precinct in the summer of 1870, under the auspices of the Baptist Church, by the Rev. Mr. Webb, a missionary preacher, and during the fall a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. Mr. Comstock. In the spring of 1871 the United Brethren Church society was organized by Rev. B. M. Allen. The several pastors who have presided over this church are Rev. H. Spafford, 1872; Rev. D. Dulimer, 1873-4; Rev. J. C. Kenniston, 1875-76; Rev. R. A. Bishop, 1877; Rev. H. Leohr, 1878-79; Rev. H. T. Vangorden, 1880; Rev. John Leohr, 1881; Rev. Shupe, 1882. The organization of these societies took place at the residence of Newton Hyett.

The United Brethren Church building was erected in 1874 on the homestead of A. H. Rogers, and previous to this date the society worshipped in a sod church, erected early in the year 1873, located on the site of the present church building.

There are also organizations of the Disciple Church and the Church of God. A cemetery was laid out on the northwest corner of Section 34 in the spring of 1873. Palo Post-office was established in spring of 1872. A. H. Rogers was appointed the first Postmaster.

CAPT. JAMES H. STEWART, farmer and stock raiser, Section 22, Township 12, Range 1 west, P.O. Palo, came through Nebraska, as early as 1852, on his way across the plains to California, remaining in the mountains until 1856. He then returned to the States, and, during this same year, took a trip to Mexico, going through Kansas by the old Atchison and Santa Fe trail. He crossed the plains seven times, between the years 1852 and 1867, and on May 3, 1860, took part in the Ormesby massacre, in Nevada, on the Truckey River. He enlisted in the First California Cavalry, in 1861; was promoted to the First Nevada Cavalry in 1862, and was mustered out in July, 1866, at Salt Lake City, serving altogether five years, three of which were spent in Indian wars. He is an experienced pioneer, having met with many adventures, oftentimes barely escaping with his life from the wiles of the Indians. He has often been in company with such men as Kit Carson, Jack Robinson and Jim Beckwith, whose names will be handed down to posterity as the first white men to introduce civilization in the wild, mountainous regions of the West. He finally settled down, in 1867, in York County, Neb., and homesteaded the land described above. He now owns over 400 acres, nearly all improved. Capt. Stewart was the first settler in Stewart Precinct, from whom said precinct derives its name, and his John W. was the first white male child born in York County, July 19, 1868. Capt. Stewart was born in Logan County, Ohio, August 30, 1836, and is the son of John and Mary Stewart, *nee* Hebberd, of old New England parentage. He was married, in Henry County, Iowa, in 1867, to Miss Ellen W. Hiett, a native of that State. Their family consists of two children, John W. and Eva Jane, born April 16, 1876. He served one term as County Commissioner of York, and is a charter member of Waco Lodge, No. 80, of the A., F. & A. M.

HORATIO WELLINGTON, farmer, Section 4, Township 11, Range 1 west, P.O. Waco, came to Nebraska in 1872, locating in York County, where he homesteaded the land described above. He was born in Middlesex County, Mass., September 21, 1839, and come to Fulton County, Ill., with his parents, in the spring of 1858. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in the Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company A. After serving till October 31, 1864, he returned to Illinois, where he was employed at farming until 1870. He then came west as far as Iowa, and, two years later, moved to this State. He is a member of Waco Lodge, No. 80, F. & A. M., also of the I. O. O. F., York Lodge, No. 35.

WOODRUFF PRECINCT.

The first footprints of civilization in Woodruff Precinct were made by Fernando McFadden, on Section 8, Town 9, Range 2. The second who found his way into the precinct was Levi Woodruff, in whose honor it was named. He located on the section with McFadden in the fall of 1868. The next settlers are William McFadden and Calvin Custer, who arrived in the spring of 1871. They all took up claims on the Blue River in the northern part of the precinct.

The majority of the lands being owned by speculators and the B. & M. Railroad, and a great portion of it lying in the "speculator tract," but little settlement was made until the year 1874.

The first school district was organized in 1879, with the following Board of Officers: William McFadden, Henry Burgess, Directors; Fernando McFadden, Moderator; S. C. Clark, Treasurer.

Treasurer Clark taught the first term of school the following winter, in the frame schoolhouse erected during the summer. It is known as the McFadden Schoolhouse, and situated on Section 7.

McFadden Post-office was established in July, 1867, with Fernando McFadden as Postmaster. There are no church organizations in the precinct, but missionary services are frequently held at the McFadden Schoolhouse.

Mrs. Levi Woodruff was a great favorite with the Indians, and her house was their resort in early days. The bond of friendship was so great, that they called her "Mother," and treated her with all the kindness and respect of their savage natures. They often camped in the groves of the Blue, adjoining her house, on their annual hunts, and came to her for advice and counsel in sickness.

Flouring Mills—The Red Lyon Flouring Mills are located at Red Lyon Post-office, and were erected in the spring of 1879, by Messrs. C. Seeley & E. O. Wright. The motor power is furnished by the Blue River, that turns two turbine wheels having a force of fifty horse-power. The mill and dam are well built and the situation is one of the best mill sites in the State. The machinery includes four runs of stone and all other apparatus used in the manufacture of flour under the "new process." It will turn out 100 barrels of flour per day, and grinds annually 100,000 bushels of grain. The present proprietor, Mr. E. O. Wright, purchased the interest of Mr. Seeley in the fall of 1881.

THOMAS BURGESS, farmer and stock raiser, Section 18, Township 9, Range 2, West, P. O. McFadden; came to Nebraska in the spring of 1871, and purchased the land where he now lives, which was one of the oldest claims in the county; owns 240 acres of good farm land, of which 140 is improved, and the rest used for pasture containing a number of acres of native timber. Keeps a lot of stock—both cattle and hogs. He was born in Somerset County, Pa., Dec. 8, 1819, but removed to Fayette County, same State, where he was married, August 16, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth A. Show He followed various occupations, principally that of millwright, which trade he learned, till April, 1862, when he removed to Lasalle County, Ill., thence to Nebraska, as above. Mr. Burgess has been County Commissioner of York three years.

E. F. CHITTENDEN, printer, Section 28, Township 10, Range 2, West, York County; was born in Summit County, Ohio, November 10, 1833. He is the son of the late Martin and Abigail Chittenden, who were of old New England stock, and both of whom could trace their ancestry back to the "Mayflower." His mother's maiden name was Cushman. His father died in 1841, in Richfield, Ohio; afterward, in 1844, he was "bound out" to William S. Wadhams, a farmer, until of age, in whose care he remained until he was seventeen years of age, when he began to learn the printing business in the *Ohio Observer* office, at Hudson, near Cleveland. After serving a full apprenticeship, he worked at his trade in various places in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. In 1861, when the war broke out, he enlisted as a private, at Shelbyville, Ill., in Company B, Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, Colonel—later Major-General and Governor—John M. Palmer, commanding, and served until March 27, 1863, when he was discharged for disability arising from exposure in the field under Fremont in Missouri. He then returned to Illinois, and as soon as his health permitted, began working at his trade again. December 14, 1863, he was commissioned by Gov. Yates as Adjutant of the Third Regiment Illinois State Militia, Col. McHenry Brooks, commanding, during the troublous times in central Illinois, growing out of enforcement of the draft and prosecution of other war measures. In 1868-9, he was employed on the editorial staff of the Chicago *Republican*. In 1873 he removed to Nebraska, and purchased the *York Monitor*, which he changed to *York County Record*, and published for several years in connection with his brother, Morgan Chittenden, now of Danbury, Conn., and was, therefore, the second editor in York County. At present he is living on his farm, southeast of York, which he took as a homestead in 1873. While in the army, his officers bear testimony to his faithfulness as a soldier, his discharge stating that "he fought bravely at Shiloh"—which, he claims, is honor enough for any man.

HAMMON ELLIS farmer, Section 26, Township 9, Range 3 west, P.O. *Fairmont*, Fillmore County, is the son of Thomas C. and Phebe Ellis, his mother's maiden name was Stewart. His father died when he was but fourteen years, leaving a family dependent on their own exertions for support. Hammon E. was born in Delaware County, N. Y., October 24, 1840: but at the death of his father came west to Iowa. In 1861 he became a soldier of the Rebellion, enlisting in the Third Iowa Cavalry, Company I. After serving a little more than one year he was severely injured by a runaway team, and was unable to go into active service again. He then returned to Iowa and resumed farming there. In the fall of 1870 he came to Nebraska and homesteaded 160 acres, and now has 130 acres of it under plow. Mr. Ellis was married in Iowa, in 1861, to Miss Rachel Ann Evans, their family consisting of four boys and five girls.

GEORGE FAIR, farmer and stock raiser, Section 22, Township 9, Range 3 west, P.O. Fairmount, York County, Neb., came to Nebraska in the fall of 1870 and homesteaded. For five years he lived in a sod hut, but as civilization advanced that gave place to a fine frame structure, and his farm of 160 acres is well improved. The first church service held in Woodruff Precinct was held at his house in the spring of 1871, Rev. William Heckman officiating, and during the fall of 1873 Mr. Fair helped to construct the first church building in the precinct, the material used being sod. It was opposite his residence, and on Section 23, being of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. He and his wife were original members of the society. He was born in Allegheny County, Penn., December 29, 1819. He is the son of John and Ann M. Fair, nee Winter, who were of German descent. He followed farming in his native State, and in the fall of 1862 came to Illinois and pursued his former occupation. Mr. F. has been married twice. The first time in Maryland, in 1848, to Miss Susan Willhelm, who died in May, 1850. In July, 1851, he married his present wife, whose maiden name was Mary J. Show, by whom he has a family of eleven children, seven boys and four girls. Mr. F. is serving his second term as Justice of the Peace of his precinct.

DANIEL HENDRICK, farmer, Section 28, Township 9, Range 3 west, P.O. York, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., May 6, 1818. He is the son of Joseph and Deborah Hendrick, of English parentage. Daniel worked on a farm with his father until nineteen years of age, having acquired a limited education by attending school during the winter terms. He then left home, and in 1852 came to Clinton County, Iowa, where he farmed and worked at his trade, which was that of a carpenter. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, of Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and after serving eighteen months was discharged on account of poor health. He is a charter member of Robert Anderson Post, No. 32, of the G. A. R., and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, Woodruff Precinct. Mr. Hendrick married Miss Almira Ferris in 1841, by whom he has three sons—Sylvester C., Homer D., Freddie A.

GEORGE HENTON, farmer, Section 34, Town 10, Range 3, west, P. O. York located at Plattsmouth, Neb., in May, 1867. Here he was employed at the carpenter's trade till October, 1872, when he came to York County and took up a homestead which is the land described above. He has 160 acres, 140 of which is under cultivation. George H. was born at Logansport, Ind., August 30, 1844. He is the son of John R. and Mary Henton, *nee* McCurry, the former of English descent. His boyhood days were spent on a farm, and he afterward learned the trade of carpenter. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and took an active part in all the engagements of his regiment; Pittsburgh Landing, Stone River, Mission Ridge, and numerous other small engagements. He served for three years, and in 1864 re-enlisted in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, in Company C, served until the close of the war, then returned to Logansport, Ind., where he made his home until his emigration to this State. Mr. H. was married at Plattsmouth, Neb., in 1869, to Lydia Eikenbarg, daughter of Samuel and Martha Eikenbarg, who settled at Plattsmouth in the fall of 1856. They have three children living, Frank E., Ethel M. and George E. They lost one daughter, Lydia M., who died in February, 1879. Mrs. H. is a member of the Christian Church at York.

WILLIAM McFADDEN, farmer, Section 8, Town 9, Range 2, west, P. O. McFadden, was born in Fayette County, Penn., November 11, 1843. The son of Charles and Eliza McFadden, who were of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, his mother's maiden name, Long. His parents removed to Livingston County, Ill., when William was a small boy, and here he worked on a farm with his father till 1861. Then enlisted in the Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and after serving a little over three years, returned to Illinois and resumed farming there till his emigration to this State. He was married May 21, 1871, to Miss Mary J. Custer, formerly from Indiana, and both are members of the Baptist Church, in Woodruff Precinct. Their family consists of four children, Arthur R., George W., Annie E. and Aletha E.

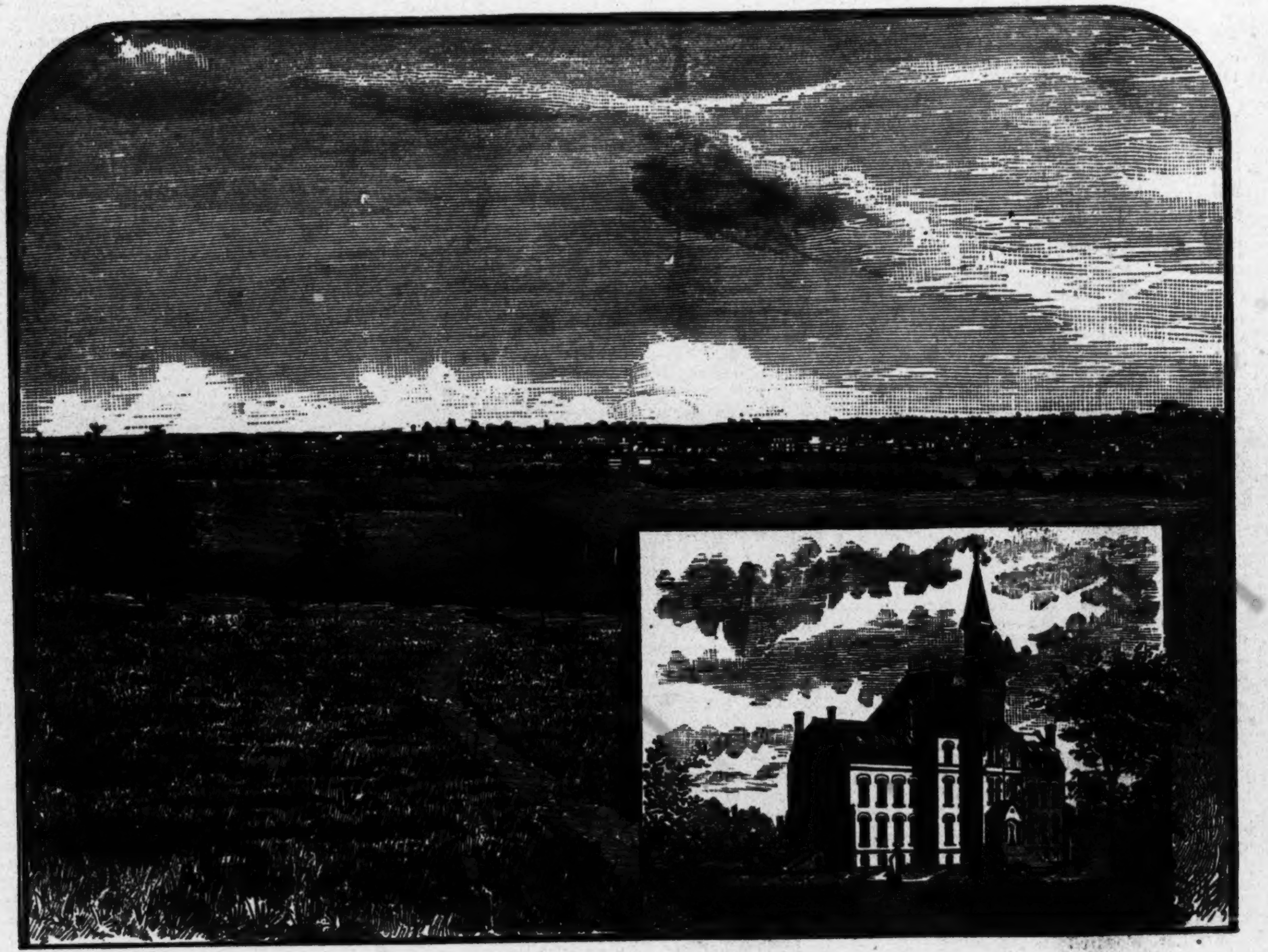
CHARLES J. MONSON, farmer Section 30, Town 10, Range 2, west, P. O. York, came to Nebraska in February, 1871. Homesteaded the place where he now lives and owns 160 acres of good land of which 140 is under plow. He was born in Sweden, February 1, 1846, emigrating to the United States with his parents in 1852. They settled in Jefferson County, Iowa, where Charles J. was employed at various occupations and at one time went to Wisconsin and worked in the pineries near Eau Clair, Wis. He was married in Lincoln, Neb., June 8, 1872, to Miss Johanna W. Kaliff, who was also born in Sweden, and by whom he has a son and a daughter, Charles F. and Ellen A.

BENJAMIN F. NOSSER, farmer Section 9, Town 9, Range 3 west, P. O. McFadden. Was born in Luzerne County, Pa. Was married in the same county in 1854 to Miss Sophia Drum, and soon afterward moved to Mount Pleasant, same State, where he lived until he came to Nebraska. This transpired in the spring of 1871, and he homesteaded the eighty acres north and adjacent to his present residence. Owns 160 acres of good land, and of this 100 is improved and the rest enclosed for pasture.

ALBERT H. STONE, proprietor of the Niota flouring mills, P. O. Fairmont, Fillmore County, Section 19, Town 9, Range 2 west. This mill is situated on the south bank of the West Blue river, is two stories high and basement, size 24x56. It has a run of two buhrs and a capacity for grinding 500 bushels daily and is well equipped with first class machinery and good water power. Mr. S. is a native of New York State, born in Clyde, Wayne County, August 11, 1840. removed with his parents to Clinton County, Ill., in 1856. Here he followed various occupations and was married in Hancock County, in 1865, to Miss Sarah A. McGrath. In the spring of 1870 came to Nebraska and took up a homestead in Saunders County, near Wahoo, and in 1875 moved to York County and erected the above mill of which he is the sole proprietor. In addition to this he owns 165 acres of good land, sixty being under plow. He has five children, Clara B., Joseph Dexter, Lewis, Albert H., and Maud.

JOHN SMITH, farmer, Section 18, Township 9, Range 2, west, P. O. McFadden, was born in Luzerne County, Pa., January 5, 1835. He is the son of John and Susan Smith, who removed to La Fayette County, Wis., when he was but a small lad. When he was sixteen years old his father was killed in the Mexican War, and he was thrown upon his own resources. He followed staging in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, and while in the latter State met with a severe accident which crippled him for life, caused by a team running away with him. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered, he came to Nebraska in the spring of 1864, and commenced keeping a ranch on Beaver Creek and the old Freight Road, only a few miles from the present site of York. While there the most tragic event of Mr. Smith's life occurred, but in which he was fully justified in taking the course he did. "One of the men employed on the stage line stopped at Smith's ranch, and being under the influence of liquor, became very abusive. He used a great deal of [illegible]ly language and finally declared his intention to shoot Smith. But while he [illegible]e out to the stage to secure a couple of revolvers, Smith also got hims[illegible]diness, and when he returned and opened the door he was met by a charge [illegible] Smith's gun, and now a grave on the bluffs, a few rods south of Beaver Creek and three miles south-east of York, contains all that is left of 'Mike Donald,' the first white person buried in the county." In the spring of 1866, Mr. Smith homesteaded the land upon which he now lives, and in the fall of the same year he moved on to his claim. He now owns 240 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation, and the rest native timber. He was the first settler in Woodruff Precinct, and took up the first homestead in the same.

JAMES D. WHITE, farmer, Section 26, Township 10, Range 3, west, P. O. York, was born in Pike County, Ind., December 14, 1850, but was reared in Gibson County. After receiving an education, he learned the shoemaker's trade in his father's shop. Previous to coming to Nebraska he farmed for one year in his native State, and in March, 1873, came to this State and purchased the place where he now lives, upon which he moved the following fall. He was married in Indiana, in 1870, to Sirena, daughter of Rev. D. Broadwell, by whom he has two children, Clarence M. and Elsie A. Mr. W. and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



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